"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate north winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,500. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1, 1919. EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT CALLING A CONFERENCE TO PUT WAGE QUESTION UPON A NEW FOOTING, HE SAYS IN LABOR DAY MESSAGE; SENATE MAJORITY ASSURED TO KILL ALL TREATY AMENDMENTS

TROOPS FIGHT RACE RIOTERS IN KNOXVILLE

Two Known Dead, More Than Score Injured After Two Days of Lawlessness.

ARMY LIEUTENANT KILLED

Accidentally Shot by Machine Gunners Who Were Firing on Attacking Negro Party.

MOBS LOOT MANY STORES

Several Murderers Released in Attack on Jail, Which Is Plundered of Money and Whisky.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—One white man and two negroes were wounded today in continuation of the race riots here which has so far resulted in the killing of two persons and the wounding of more than a score. Early today the mob, which last night, a thousand strong, stormed the county jail in a hunt for a negro accused of killing a white woman, seemed to have been conquered, but as the day wore on the disorder was renewed, despite the presence of 1,200 National Guardsmen.

One of the negroes wounded today was shot by a guardsman while resisting search. Many negroes during the night broke into hardware stores and pawn shops to obtain guns and ammunition. To prevent the bringing in of more firearms police and soldiers today searched all negroes arriving by train.

In its attack upon the jail the mob came upon a large quantity of confiscated whisky, and casks and cases were smashed open, the liquor vanishing quickly.

For fear of further trouble, following the first pitched battle Saturday night, the militia threw a guard around the section of the city where most of the disorder occurred and patroled the streets all night and today.

$10,000 Damage To Stores.

Early this morning a few negroes slipped from their hiding places and found their way back to their homes.

There is not a firearm of any description to be found in a store in Knoxville as a result of the raids made on them in the rioting. Plate-glass windows were crashed in, locks forced, and in some cases doors knocked from their hinges in an effort to secure weapons of any kind with which the rioters could give battle. Damage done to the stores and stocks in the city is estimated to be about $10,000. Hardware stores and pawn shops suffered the heaviest losses, but several furniture stores were also broken into and looted of their stocks of kitchen knives, cleavers, &c.

State troops tonight were standing guard in front of each of the looted stores, with fixed bayonets and under orders to keep the passing throngs from even stopping to look at them.

The mob which broke into the jail and the residence of Sheriff Cate, adjoining, was not satisfied with damaging property, but everything of value, including money, guns, whiskey, clothing, and books, were taken. Part of the jail records were destroyed.

Released White Prisoners.

The mob first made its appearance in the afternoon, small groups of men forming about the jail, but not in sufficient numbers to be alarming. Shortly before nightfall their numbers began to increase until the building was entirely surrounded by shouting men. Despite the reports of its committees, the mob refused to believe that Mayes had been removed to Chattanooga.

For a little while the mob contented itself with shouting and shooting into the air. Soon its members began pounding on the heavy iron bars of one of the front windows and eventually it gave way. Men swarmed into the jail, and the jailer and his deputies were overpowered. Heavy timbers were brought and passed from hand to hand over the heads of the mob. Using these as battering rams, the rioters attempted to force the doors leading to the cells containing white prisoners.

Failing with these, guns were brought into play, and the locks were broken by bullets. Even then the mob was forced to break through another door to get to the prisoners. But they turned their attention to this, forced the door and released all the white men confined on the upper floors.

While some were releasing prisoners others were looting the jail. Then the mob went through the Sheriff's house, which adjoins the jail. There they took from the children's dresses, besides breaking windows and destroying such property as could not be taken with them.

The first soldiers who arrived on the scene, sixteen men and one officer, were overpowered. Some of them were disarmed and eight badly beaten. An hour later 150 more soldiers arrived. Four different committees were permitted to go through the jail in search

Continued on Page Four.

Japanese Premier Denies Designs on Shantung

MORIOKA, Japan, Aug. 27, (Associated Press.)—In addressing a meeting of the Government Party here today Premier Hara laid stress on the importance of greater efforts being exerted by the nation to strengthen Japan economically for meeting the conditions of the world economic struggle. He regarded this form of development, he said, as more important than the development of the national strength to the full in other directions.

With regard to the growth of the anti-Japanese agitation in China and China's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty, Premier Hara declared the situation was due to China's misunderstanding of Japan's sincere intentions.

"Japan has no ambitious designs against China," continued the Premier. "On the contrary, the Ministry is urgently advocating the importance of closer friendly relations. The day will arrive when China will come to comprehend the sincerity of Japan."

CARRANZA YIELDS ON FOREIGN CLAIMS

By Decree He Proposes to Arrange for Mixed Commissions with Other Nations.

WIDE RANGE OF INDEMNITY

Not Only Losses of Last Two Revolutions Admitted but Also Those in Rebel Territory.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30.—Important concessions were made by President Carranza today in issuing a decree amending the law on claims. Briefly they are as follows:

Claims for damages may be presented not only for losses during the recent two revolutions ending with the installation of the present Government on May 1, 1917, but for those sustained since then in various regions where revolts are still smoldering.

Damages by rebels or outlaws to person or property subject to claims when such damage is found to be the result of negligence on the part of constituted authority.

A commission on indemnification will admit any means of proof "humanly reasonable." The Claims Commission can consider all cases, but the President has the right to arrange conventions with any foreign power for a mixed commission to handle claims of citizens of that power. Claims by railroad companies and other public utilities taken over by the Government may be arranged either by the Federal Claims Commission or by agreement between the companies and the Secretary of the Treasury. The claims resulting from death or injury will be paid immediately upon approval by the President.

The Federal Claims Commission will cease receiving claims when at the end of three months no claim has been presented, being dissolved when it finishes consideration of cases already filed. Claims not acted upon may be presented to the Treasury Department if the claimant chooses the administrative instead of the diplomatic method.

The most important amendment, it is considered, is that relative to the President's power to arrange conventions for mixed commissions with foreign powers.

HOPES FOR CHANGES IN MEXICAN OIL LAW

Chairman of House Foreign Affairs Committee Says That Would Remove "Ugly Phase."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, issued a statement tonight in which he dealt with the confiscatory clauses of the Mexican Constitution and charged that "it is perfectly plain that the purpose of the Mexican Government in adopting Article 27 of the constitution was to place foreign owners of all kinds of property absolutely at the mercy of the whim or caprice of the Mexican Government."

Chairman Porter expressed the hope that the Mexican Congress would take the action necessary to eliminate what he termed an "ugly phase" of the present Mexican situation.

After citing the earlier Mexican constitutions, guaranteeing property rights, under which foreign investments were made, Mr. Porter says:

"In reliance upon these laws, American companies and individuals, and to some extent European companies and individuals, have made expenditures of upwards of $500,000,000 in the development of the mineral and petroleum properties of Mexico.

"The method of operation, especially in the oil industry, is identical with that

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FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

BRITAIN SENDS BIG SQUADRON TO THE BALTIC

General Offensive in North Against the Bolsheviki Expected in Berlin.

PETROGRAD ITS OBJECTIVE

Australians and Russians Recapture Emptsa, with 500 Prisoners and 10 Guns.

GERMANS PLOTTING OPENLY

Baltic Provinces Now Chief Centre of Intrigue to Obtain Control of Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—A large British squadron has passed Koenigsburg, East Prussia, bound eastward, (in the direction of Libau, Riga, and the Gulf of Finland,) the Berlin correspondent of the local newspaper Berlingske Tidende reports.

The warships were believed to be reinforcements for an approaching general offensive against the Bolsheviki in Northern Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Official reports to the War Office from Archangel announce the recapture by the Russian and Australian forces of the town of Emptsa.

"The town is now in our hands," the report says. "We captured ten guns and 500 prisoners. Our casualties were light."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Baltic situation, involving the campaign which has for its purpose the capture of Petrograd from the Bolsheviki, has developed into one of the most important elements in the Russian problem. If Petrograd could be captured it would furnish a new base for operations against the Soviet centre at Moscow, prove a severe blow to the Bolsheviki, and have a vital influence on the Archangel and Siberian fronts, where forces of the All-Ruasian Government have recently withdrawn under Bolshevist pressure.

The whole Baltic campaign—on what is known as the northwestern front of Russia—is regarded as being now potentially the same as it was in June, when Petrograd was believed to be almost on the verge of evacuation by the Bolsheviki and capture by Russian forces operating from the direction of the Baltic provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. Delay in arrival of allied warships and in delivery of allied munitions and supplies is held responsible for the failure of the capture of Petrograd in June.

Speculation as to Allied Plans.

The question now is as to the extent to which the Allies will support the logical and effective development of the campaign in the Baltic provinces. British war vessels have been sent to the Gulf of Finland, and Kronstadt, the Bolshevist naval base near Petrograd, is now reported, in Helsingfors dispatches, to have been bombarded by British naval and air forces. Co-operation by the British fleet is regarded in Russian circles as an earnest that an active part will be taken by the Allies. Hope is being expressed by the Russians that the Allies will realize the extreme importance of aiding this particular one of the four main military campaigns in which the Kolchak Government is now directly interested with the necessary arms and supplies to make it successful.

The best obtainable information is that the needed anti-Bolshevist man power is available in the Baltic provinces to give success to the campaign, if properly and promptly aided with munitions and supplies. Experience in various phases of the campaign in these provinces during recent months has indicated how easily this man power has responded to the task when aided with some supplies, such as can be provided only by the allied Governments to the extent needed for success.

Three elements of the Baltic situation are being emphasized. These are:

First—Military importance of taking Petrograd.

Second—The ease with which it can be done with the man power at hand unless the delivery of allied munitions and supplies is delayed.

Third—A change of German policy toward Russia involving an effort to obtain German control over the Russian situation under the pretense of endeavoring to reach and help Admiral Kolchak, as against the Bolsheviki.

Those intimately familiar with the situation regard the project for taking Petrograd as one of the most important phases of the Russian problem to be dealt with promptly. Reports indicate that a large portion of the population in and around Petrograd is awaiting any opportunity to oppose the Bolsheviki

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway.—Advt.

Smuts to Succeed Botha in South African Cabinet

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts has accepted the invitation of Viscount Burton, Governor General of the Union of South Africa, to form a new Cabinet.

This is made necessary by the recent death of General Louis Botha, who had held the office of Premier.

MARSHALL HAS OFTEN THOUGHT OF STRIKING

Confessions of the Vice President on Living Costs, Laziness, and Kindred Evils.

ADMITS DISLIKE OF WORK

Fears That "High Cost of Leisure" Is the Real Problem Behind Labor Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—"I have never lived within my salary and have often thought of striking for a higher one," said Vice President Marshall today in the course of a discussion of strikes, the cost of living, and kindred topics with the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.

Vice-President Marshall is further quoted as saying:

"How I spend my salary is nobody's business save my wife's. If I should strike for more money upon the theory that my services are worth more than I am receiving, how I spent my salary is nobody's business, but should I strike on the ground of the high cost of living, then justice would demand that I show how I have spent my salary in order that the arbiters may determine whether it is the high cost of living or the cost of high living that ails me.

"One of the old ideas of the Republic was that the limit of striving for success was the limit of capacity and endurance. The real evil which we are confronting today is the high cost of leisure. I speak in a censorious way, because I am myself the laziest of the lazy.

"I only beg the thoughtful consideration of younger men who have the good of the Republic at heart seriously to consider the problem as to whether the only way in which to meet the increasing difficulties of American life is not by additional striving to produce more, to earn more, to economize more, and to save more.

"I lost all confidence in a man in Indiana whose family was starving and for whom I found a job at $1.50 a day during the panic of 1873 when he told me that he believed he would not take a job until he was certain what Congress was going to do about the money question.

"All of us are for less hours of labor, better labor conditions, safeguards for women and children and men who labor, a fairer distribution of the products of labor; all of us hope that these things can be accomplished and that all of the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life will be given to every one under the flag and that peace, plenty and prosperity may continue to be the part of the American citizen.

"I have tried to ease my own conscience in holding a position which has so little labor connected with it by saying to myself that the numberless nights of labor which I have performed in the past entitle me to a breathing spell.

"I am not sure, however, that this is true, and, not being sure of it I have no word of criticism for those who, like myself, prefer to play rather than to labor."

ENGINEER SAVES LIVES BUT LOSES HIS OWN

Sets Brakes When Freight Cars "Buckle" Across Path of 20th Century Near Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Thomas J. Bankey, 844 East 140th Street, engineer of the Twentieth Century Limited on the New York Central Lines, lost his life tonight in saving his train from disaster in a wreck near Painesville, about thirty miles from here. He was 63 years old. Railroad men say it was only the courage and quickness of Bankey that saved the lives in his care.

The train was speeding east a short distance from the Painesville station. On a parallel track was a freight train, a short distance ahead of the limited, also moving eastward. Suddenly the freight train buckled and several of the cars toppled over into the path of the flyer.

Bankey applied the brakes to his heavy train and brought it to a stop so quickly that only his engine and the tender nosed into the overturned freight cars.

Passengers in the Pullmans felt only the shock of the setting brakes, but when they went forward to see what was the matter they found the fireman bending over the dead form of Engineer Bankey.

Just how the engineer was killed has not been determined, but New York Central officials here said they believed he must have been struck by flying timbers.

THE PLAZA
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

DECIDE AGAINST COMPROMISE

Mild Reservationists Will Prevent Sending Back the Peace Treaty.

HAVE 10 TO 22 MAJORITY

Don't Expect More Than 16 Votes for Any Direct Amendment of the Document.

SHANTUNG CLAUSE TO STAND

Reservation Expressing Disapproval Likely and Some Other Mild Reservations Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—An uncompromising attitude against direct amendments to the treaty of peace with Germany has been decided upon by members of the Senate group of middle-ground reservationists, led by Senators McCumber of North Dakota and McNary of Oregon. One of these "mild reservationists," reflecting what he declared was the feeling of the entire group, said today that any effort of the majority leaders to jam through the amendment on Shantung, or on other provisions of the treaty, unquestionably would be beaten.

Five of the seven "mild" reservationists, at a conference at the Capitol last night, it develops, agreed to throw their support against the Borah-Johnson-Knox element for amendments or rejection of the treaty. In the conference were Senators McCumber, McNary, Colt, Nelson, and Kellogg.

Aligned with the group of seven reservationists, THE NEW YORK TIMES informant said, are enough other Republican Senators to assure sufficient votes to kill the Shantung amendment, as well as any others that would have the effect of recommitting the treaty to the Paris Conference.

The middle-ground reservationists, this Senator declared, could command from seven to ten votes against the Shantung amendment, while on the other amendments proposed the strength of Republican opposition would be anywhere from eighteen to twenty-two votes. The calculations, the Senator said, were made after a careful analysis of the situation.

With the Democratic alignment, comprising, as the Administration leaders expect, all but two or three Senators from that side, the "mild" reservationists predict that every amendment, whether offered by the Foreign Relations Committee, or by individual Senators, after the treaty is in the Senate, will be defeated, one after another.

Mild Reservationists Fix Policy.

The mild reservationists met to consider a policy to pursue in the light of recent developments, embracing the adoption by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Shantung amendment, the fifty Fall amendments to eliminate the United States from participation in the various commissions created under the League of Nations, except the Reparations Commission, and other amendments put through the committee by partisan vote.

The conferees also discussed the attitude of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania in advocating rejection of the treaty, with the United States making an independent peace with Germany. The course urged by Mr. Knox, the reservationists agreed, was an "impossible one," which the Senate should not follow. They agreed to oppose it aggressively on the Senate floor. As THE NEW YORK TIMES informant put it:

"Senator Knox has outlined a policy which is absolutely untenable. Those who want to see peace with Germany an accomplished fact will not be led into falling back on any such program. There will be enough Senators opposed to that course to defeat it. The scheme may be regarded as killed before it gets to the Senate."

"The middle-ground reservationists, this Senator said, estimated that the 'Battalion of Death,' which threatens to reject the treaty if amendments are not adopted by the Senate, will not be able to muster more than sixteen votes. To reject the treaty would require thirty-three votes. He was reminded that some majority leaders were claiming that they could command the support of practically all of the thirty-nine Senators who signed the "round-robin" protest against the League of Nations in the last session of Congress.

Sees Ratification Assured.

"I know that," replied the Senator, "but it may be taken as assured that not half those Senators would stick to the end in any effort to kill the treaty. They know too well that the country wants the treaty ratified, and they are not going to defy public opinion."

When the treaty reaches the Senate the middle-ground Senators will fight

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Text of the President's Labor Day Message Urging Economy and Telling His Wage Plan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Here is President Wilson's Labor Day message:

I am encouraged and gratified by the progress which is being made in controlling the cost of living. The support of the movement is widespread and I confidently look for substantial results, although I must counsel patience as well as vigilance, because such results will not come instantly or without team work.

Let me again emphasize my appeal to every citizen of the country to continue to give his personal support in this matter, and to make it as active as possible. Let him not only refrain from doing anything which at the moment will tend to increase the cost of living, but let him do all in his power to increase the production; and, further than that, let him at the same time himself carefully economize in the matter of consumption. By common action in this direction we shall overcome a danger greater than the danger of war. We will hold steady a situation which is fraught with possibilities of hardship and suffering to a large part of our population; we will enable the processes of production to overtake the processes of consumption; and we will speed the restoration of an adequate purchasing power for wages.

I am particularly gratified at the support which the Government's policy has received from the representatives of organized labor, and I earnestly hope that the workers generally will emphatically indorse the position of their leaders and thereby move with the Government instead of against it in the solution of this greatest domestic problem.

I am calling for as early a date as practicable a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and of those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing.

WOODROW WILSON.

Conference to Be Held Late This Month

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—The proposed conference of labor and employers, it was stated authoritatively tonight, would be called to meet soon after President Wilson returns at the end of September from his speech-making tour of the West. It was thought likely that the meeting would be held at the White House, as was the reconstruction conference of Governors and Mayors last Spring.

HANSON GIVES BACK SILVER UNION CARD

Former Seattle Mayor Charges Boilermakers Who Honored Him Led Revolutionary Strike.

TOOK IT CONDITIONALLY

Warned Them He Stood for No One Class—Predicts Radical Heads Will Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The silver membership card in the Boilermakers' Union, memento of the brief season when Mayor Ole Hanson was a bolter up in Seattle shipyards, and bestowed upon him by a delegation of labor union men, was returned today with a crisp letter from the ex-Mayor to the officers of the organization. The silver card was presented when, as Mayor, Ole Hanson negotiated the purchase of the street car lines in Seattle. Today he sent it back saying that since the leaders of the Boilermakers' Union had led, in the revolutionary strike last February, and had not since been repudiated by the organization, he could no longer consider himself a member. His letter follows:

"Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30, 1919.

"To the Officers of the Boilermakers Union, Local 104, Seattle, Wash.:

"Gentlemen—Upon the announcement of the success of securing the street car lines of the Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Company, for the City of Seattle, your organization, by unanimous vote made me an honorary member of the union and presented me with a silver card suitably engraved, thanking me in this manner for my services to labor during my lifetime.

"Your committee called upon me and said: 'We present you this card as a token of our appreciation of your services during your life to union labor; you have always stood firm and true for the man who toils. Last Spring, many of us supported your opponent; we feel we were mistaken and want to assure you that every act of yours has been satisfactory to us.'

"I replied, by stating: 'You are presenting me with honorary membership in your union. You say you do this because of my services to the cause of labor. I accept this in the same spirit as I hope it is given, but I feel that you are giving me this card because you happen to agree with what I have done and that the time may come when I will do something just as right, but with which you will not agree. When that time comes, this card is ready and waiting for you, as I refuse as Mayor of Seattle to serve any particular class in the community. I shall represent them all.'

"Then the shipyard strike occurred. I took no part—it was a fight between the union and the United States Gov-

Continued on Page Two.

THEY MIX A B CALOX
The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

PLUMB OPPOSES WILSON'S OFFER

Assails the 'Promise of a False Paternalism' as Answer to Railroad Demands.

SAYS OLD SYSTEM MUST GO

His Address at Richmond Regarded as Appeal to Stand Firm for Nationalization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Much interest was aroused here tonight, as a result of recent developments in the labor situation, in an address delivered before the Organized Railroad Employes of Richmond, Va., by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb Plan for the nationalization of the railway systems of the country, in which he attacked the attitude of President Wilson toward the employes of the railroad shop craft.

Added interest was given to the address by the messages which President Wilson issued tonight, in which he announced that steps would be taken to bring about a new relationship between employers and employes. Some saw in Mr. Plumb's address a disinclination on the part of himself and some of his followers to await action along the line suggested by the President, which they feel would scarcely result in the adoption of their nationalization schemes on the basis which they propose.

It is known that Mr. Plumb and some of the members of the Plumb Plan League had hoped to obtain official indorsement of their plan by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council, however, refused to give immediate sanction and put aside action upon the nationalization program, pending developments which may result from action taken by President Wilson.

There was speculation tonight as to the effect which the address by Mr. Plumb might have upon the efforts of Samuel Gompers and other more conservative officials of the American Federation of Labor to hold in check the radical tendencies of some elements until opportunity had been given to consider solutions offered by the White House. Mr. Plumb's address was looked upon here as an appeal to organized workers to stand firm for the scheme for the nationalization of the railways, no matter what decisions the American Federation of Labor and President Wilson might make.

Plumb Urges Basic Changes.

"The President of the United States has rejected the demands of the railroad shopmen for an increase of wages," said Mr. Plumb. "In his two statements of Aug. 23 he has pointed out in impressive language the vital nature of this decision. At his request his counterproposal has been submitted to the

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
Quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

OPPOSES LABOR RADICALS

President Calls on Union Men to Co-operate in Government's Fight.

APPRECIATES LEADERS' AID

Sees Living Costs Coming Down and Hopes to Deal with Wage Question.

TO DISCUSS IT WITH CAPITAL

A Share in Management of Industry Expected to be One of President's Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson, in a Labor Day message to the nation, issued tonight at the White House, called upon organized labor to co-operate with the Government in the fight against radicalism which would perpetuate high living costs, and in return he announced that at the earliest date practicable he would call a conference of representatives of labor and those who direct labor "to discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing."

The President also expressed the belief that living costs would be reduced materially within a reasonable time and he asked the nation to join in an economy campaign, which would aid in the Government's efforts. He expressed appreciation of the course which had been followed by members of the railroad shop crafts and workers in the steel mills, among others, in withholding strikes which threatened nation-wide disaster.

But the portion of the President's message in which he spoke of the fundamental changes which he believed must come in the relations of capital and labor, changes which would put the question of wages on another footing, was what attracted attention here tonight, and there was much speculation as to how far President Wilson felt these changes must go to bring about a solution of the problems confronted.

May Message Recalled.

In this connection it was recalled with the greatest interest that the President in his message to Congress on May 20 last made this statement:

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry."

The President did not return to a use of the word "democratization" in his message today, but labor leaders were inclined to feel that the attitude now taken by the President was a clear indication that he would favor a policy which would bring about the results to which he alluded in his message to Congress.

While the President did not indicate the date which he would set for the epoch-making conference, it was generally believed here that it would be called for some time in October, after he returns from his tour to the Pacific Coast. By that time the Administration hopes that very considerable progress will have been made in the fight to bring down living costs and that this campaign will at least have reached the stage where an indication may be obtained of the price levels which may be expected to prevail for some time to come.

The President has asked organized labor to withhold strike threats until the effort to bring down living costs has had a fair trial. It is felt here that the President will time his conference between representatives of capital and labor to fit in so that it will come at just about the period when living costs are being brought to a more normal basis.

Concessions for Labor Expected.

That President Wilson will call upon employers and capital to grant very considerable concessions in regard to the conditions of employment is accepted here as certain. Many of the labor leaders feel that the President will give a very considerable measure of support to their contentions that the workers should receive representation in the management of industries, not to the extent that is suggested in the principles enunciated by the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railways, but to an extent which would give labor a voice in the management and perhaps a share of earnings which represent efficiency of operation.

The ideas which it is believed the President holds do not, it is understood here, give full satisfaction to the more radical supporters of the Plumb plan or those who would seek to bring about nationalization of the coal mines, and perhaps some of the other basic industries.

But there is a large element in labor which would be satisfied if the Presi-

dent could bring about readjustments which would represent a long step forward in the fight which they have been waging.

The agitation to obtain official recognition of the radical Plumb plan on the part of organized labor has served more than anything else in recent months to bring about a clean-cut issue as to just how far organized labor expects to go, and how far the Government will go in meeting the demands which have been made for new conditions in industry.

It was one of the boasts of the leaders of the Plumb plan movement that it had received the full sanction of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and that he was an honorary President of the Plumb Plan League. Mr. Gompers's name was placed upon their literature and much was made of this point.

But this situation has been changed materially as a result of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which ended its sessions yesterday. The Plumb plan did not receive final indorsement, but was put aside pending a thorough examination of all its proposals. Mr. Gompers presided at the meetings of the council which came to this decision.

Gompers Believed Sympathetic.

As a result it is believed here tonight that Mr. Gompers is in sympathy with the program which has been proposed by President Wilson of calling together representatives of labor and capital in an effort to reach an understanding which will adjust conditions on a basis that may prove acceptable to all.

Mr. Gompers, it is said, feels that such a course would more surely give to the American Federation of Labor and all organized labor the sympathetic support of the majority of the people of the country than a more radical attitude which would endeavor to force upon the nation the principles which are favored by Plumb and have been backed up by the chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods.

The administration leaders are confident that the announcement by the President of a definite program looking toward consideration of many of their demands for the management of industry will effectually thwart any attempt upon the part of the more radical elements to stir up strife over Labor Day, which might result in real danger to the welfare of the nation.

The belief is expressed that organized labor will accept the promise of the President that he will endeavor to bring about just reforms, and give him an opportunity to put his plans into effect.

The calling together of capital and labor to discuss the differences which have served to perpetuate unrest will add to the important developments in regard to labor reform which are to be staged here during October, beginning Oct. 20. There will be held here during that month a convention to consider the Plumb plan and receive reports from investigation committees, an international convention of women workers, the first session of the international labor conference, provision for which is made in the covenant of the League of Nations, and sessions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

If the conference to be called by President Wilson is held either during or just after these meetings the whole labor situation will be brought to a climax. The President feels that much is to be accomplished as a result of the sessions of the International Conference, and the deliberations here, beginning Oct. 20, would fit in with the program to bring capital and labor together.

The International Conference, in fact, provides for a meeting of representatives of capital and labor, both employer and employe being represented in the three cells. President Wilson has expressed this belief in regard to the International Conference:

"The labor program which the conference of peace has adopted as part of the treaty of peace constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day in which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted. Amidst the multitude of other interests this great step forward is apt to be overlooked and yet no other single thing that has been done will help more to stabilize conditions of labor throughout the world and ultimately relieve the unhappy conditions which in too many places have prevailed."

The program for calling a national gathering of the representatives of the employers and employes which President Wilson now has decided upon as a supplement to the International Conference has received support not only in Administration circles, but in Congress. Senator Knox, Republican, of Washington, has placed the matter before the Senate in the form of a resolution and it has been supported by other Republican Senators. Secretary Lane of the Interior Department advocated such a national conference on Thursday last when the danger of strikes on the railroads and in the steel mills was agitating the nation.

He suggested that the conference should be directed along these lines:

"There should be a determination of the principles that should govern in all relations between employer and employe. This should be founded on good conscience and should cover the question of wages to labor and return on capital, opportunity for advancement and recognition of merit.

"There should be the determination of ways by which these principles might be carried out. It is here that vagueness and theorizing should be barred."

President's Ideas on Reforms.

In his message to Congress of May 20, in which he stated his belief that the object of all reform "in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry," the President declared "some positive legislation is practicable."

"The Congress," the President said, "has already shown the way to one reform which should be worldwide by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it."

After an allusion to the service Congress had rendered the country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries, the President in his speech further elaborated his ideas when he said:

"It (the Congress) can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry and by setting up and developing new Federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

The President asserted that, while labor legislation rested chiefly with the States, in his opinion the "new spirit and method of organization which must be effected" were not to be brought about by legislation so much as "by the common council and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workmen."

UNION LEADERS TELL LABOR DAY IDEALS

Frank Morrison Sees Democracy in Railway and Mine Nationalization Proposals.

FRAYNE RAPS BOLSHEVISM

Would Curb Immigration Till Worker and Job Are Americanized —Bohm Excuses Strikes.

Labor Day messages professing to embody the desires and aspirations of American labor were issued yesterday through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy by Hugh Frayne, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York.

"Labor Day, 1919, finds the organized workers possessing greater intelligence and confidence in themselves than at any other period," said Mr. Morrison. "The trade union movement was true to its historic mission in the great war and it has not forgotten the plea to 'make the world safe for democracy' that so successfully united the people of our country in one purpose.

"The organized workers will continue their efforts to make our country safe for democracy, though certain other elements of our citizenship have abandoned this plea in their desire for material gain, regardless of the effect on the nation's life.

"The railroad solution offered by organized railroad shopmen and the railroad brotherhoods, and supported by the American Federation of Labor, as a whole, and the declaration of the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America for the nationalization of coal mines under democratic management, are also indicative of the workers' determination to make our country safe for democracy.

"Another policy that would make this country safe for democracy is organized labor's demand that immigration be stopped until such time as those aliens who are now in this country can be assimilated. Sentiment must give way to the dictates of self-preservation when national needs and social aspirations are threatened by waves of immigration that are stimulated by cheap labor employers.

"The alien must be Americanized, but industries like the Steel Trust, that make the alien possible, must first be Americanized. These business men must be Americanized. The American spirit of freedom and equality cannot be aroused in a worker who is denied the right of free speech, or who has been discharged because he does a lawful thing—joins a trade union.

"Just in this fundamental the trade union movement stands. It is idle to talk of Americanizing the alien or of establishing democracy in industry when an industrial oligarchy ignores guarantees in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

"The trade union movement stands for the highest order of Americanism, and it believes that the first step in Americanizing the alien is to Americanize the job."

In Message Mr. Frayne said:

"As a result of the great world war the labor problem has been more prominently brought to the attention of the people of our country than ever before. To prevent this growing unrest that is leading many to the doctrine of Bolshevism the responsibility of every one of us who believes that sane methods rather than insane should be applied, How is this to be accomplished? The old idea of a living will have to be revised that every comfort of life consistent with the station in life of each shall be enjoyed by him and his dependents. Life's comforts must be graded upward in the future. Labor believes that it is entitled to this, as it did most to save the world for democracy.

"American living standards should not be jeopardized by those of any other nation. Unfair competition, either to business interests or to labor, must be prevented. If the ideal of social and economic justice to the workers receives due consideration I feel sure that the danger of the spread of Bolshevism will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely removed. This doctrine, as we know, brings confusion, industrial chaos and by removing the cause the disease will soon disappear.

"We have saved the world for democracy; now let us save democracy for the world. Bolshevism is an impossible doctrine. If the workers of this or any other country are not to receive social and economic justice in any other way than through a revolutionary movement that would destroy government, then it is best that the world should cease to be rather than to live under the conditions proposed by the doctrines of Bolshevism.

"It is too much to expect that the organized labor movement of America should be left to cope alone with this industrial unrest. It can be dealt with by a triangle of government, capital, and labor working in full co-operation with each other and without force, as Bolshevism cannot be cured by killing or clubbing. Improved industrial life and the removal of many of the oppressive conditions that workers are living under will successfully meet the situation. It will not only remove the extreme radical tendencies, but, in my opinion, is the solution of the Americanization of the foreign element and will make them fully understand what America and American citizenship in their fullest sense really stand for."

"The present Labor Day ushers in a day of a greater number of strikes than has been witnessed in many years," said Mr. Bohm. "A years ago, with the exception of a few sporadic strikes in the country, there were no labor disturbances. The workers of the country threw all their energies into the war, and whatever grievances they had they refrained from exhibiting, acting under the dictates of the highest patriotism.

SEE LABOR BENEFITS IN NEW LEGISLATION

American Association Issues Summary of Laws Enacted in 1919 in Congress and States.

In a summary of labor laws enacted during 1919 in more than forty States and by Congress, issued yesterday by the American Association for Labor Legislation, it was stated that protective labor standards in the first year after the signing of the armistice have made substantial progress, the new legislation providing still further safeguards for workers and strengthening existing statutes, particularly in the field of social insurance.

"Especially important is the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in four additional States, making a total of forty-five States and Territories now having this form of social insurance in addition to the model act of the Federal Government for its million civilian employes and the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act," says the Secretary, Dr. John B. Andrews. "Almost all States amended their compensation laws, with the trend encouragingly toward more liberal benefits, shorter waiting period and wider scope, indicating that protective laws for labor are regarded by legislators not as a matter of sentiment but of economic importance. North Dakota joins the list of compensation States with enlightened provision for an exclusive State fund. Ten States raised their scale of compensation so that there are now twenty-three States which require employers to pay workers when injured at least 60 per cent. to 66 2-3 per cent. of their wages.

Compulsory Health Insurance.

"Even more significant is the impetus given to the movement for compulsory workmen's health insurance to protect wage-earners and their families against the hazards of sickness as workmen's compensation now safeguards them when accidentally injured. A health insurance bill passed the New York Senate, while in several States official commissions, after investigations, submitted comprehensive reports as a preliminary aid to health insurance legislation, the Ohio report in particular strongly urging adoption of laws along the lines of the health insurance bill advanced in New York. Women's hours were reduced in half a dozen States, including an eight-hour limit in Massachusetts after a full half century's struggle. Minimum wage legislation for women and children was enacted in one additional State, North Dakota, making fourteen in all, in addition to the District of Columbia. Congress re-enacted the child labor regulations, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, using the taxing power as the means of enforcement, while eight States improved their child labor acts. While Congress continues to hold back will considered measures for a Federal-State employment service, as embodied in the Kenyon-Nolan bill, and vocational rehabilitation for industrial cripples, several States have taken action to meet these urgent needs. Four States, in addition to Massachusetts, where beginnings were made a year ago, authorized aid in educating and finding employment for industrial cripples, and the Smith-Bankhead bill extending the present Federal-State system of vocational education to cover the maimed victims of industrial accidents has passed the United States Senate.

"With new workmen's compensation acts in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and New Mexico, the North Dakota law including an exclusive State fund, there remain only six Southern States without this enlightened form of accident protection. In practically every State in which the Legislature met, the workmen's compensation law was amended. In general, benefits were made more liberal. Some States shortened the waiting period and extended the scope of their laws. Administration has, in many cases, been made more efficient. Four States have provided for rehabilitation and vocational education of industrial cripples. California requires employers to pay certain sums to the rehabilitation fund in cases where fatal accidents occur and the deceased has dependents. Indiana created a commission to investigate social insurance and child welfare. Minnesota passed a law requiring employers to obtain a license before they can charge employes for any kind of benefit or insurance fund. North Carolina extended the employers' liability act previously in force for railroads to cover also employes on logging and tram roads.

Child Labor Attacked.

"Child labor was attacked in eight States, seven of which passed laws for compulsory education in part time schools even after the legal working age has been reached. Enforcement is provided either by reducing the legal working week during the school term, or by penalising employers who refuse to allow employed children to attend such schools. North Carolina raised its legal age for day work to 14, and for night work or employment in mines to 16. Delaware created a child welfare commission. Seven States improved their mine regulations, and New Jersey created a bureau of mines and enacted a safety code for mining operations. Four States increased the safety and sanitary regulations in factories or bakeries, and Minnesota regulated foundries. Five States enacted further general safety regulations affecting boilers or machinery. California regulated sanitary conditions in labor camps.

"Several notable changes were made in our laws, particularly the enactment of an eight-hour law for women in Massachusetts and an eight and a half-hour law for women in North Dakota. California extended its women's eight-hour law to cover additional groups. Oklahoma added to its women's nine-hour law the restriction of a forty-four-hour week. Utah reduced its nine-hour day for women to eight hours and the fifty-four-hour week to forty-eight, and also widened the scope of the law. Minnesota and Wyoming declared an eight-hour day on State work. New Jersey limited the working day of prison guards and deputy keepers to eight hours. South Carolina and Oklahoma limited firemen's working hours. In eight States laws requiring prompt payment of wages, in negotiable form, were either newly passed or rendered more effective. Seven laws provided for, or strengthen, workmen's liens for labor performed.

"Labor unions were expressly legalized in three States, while in two of these the use of injunctions in labor disputes is strictly limited. Oregon created a State Board of Conciliation for industrial disputes, and South Carolina established penalties for violation of its conciliation and arbitration act. Six more States passed criminal syndicalism and sabotage laws.

"California created a special commission on unemployment and increased the appropriation for its State employment bureaus. New Jersey created a State Employment Bureau. Indiana created a commission to administer public employment offices and regulate private agencies and to study employment conditions, while Wyoming passed a law regulating private employment bureaus. California made special provision for finding employment for discharged or paroled prisoners.

"California, Minnesota, and Oklahoma increased the powers of their industrial commissions to facilitate enforcement of safety regulations and other labor laws. Wyoming reorganized the office of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, providing an assistant, and increasing the powers and duties of the department."

OMIT LABOR DAY PARADE.

Fifth Avenue March Abandoned Because of High Price of Costumes.

Owing to the high cost of living Labor Day today will miss the usual parade of trade union members. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced last night that the labor men felt impelled to forego the parade because of the high prices of the costumes in which they have of recent years appeared for their annual march in Fifth Avenue. Conditions of industrial unrest with many strikes on and with others pending have also tended to make the workers lose interest in the picturesque side of the celebration, said Mr. Bohm.

Although the big parade in Manhattan has been abandoned the labor men of Brooklyn are going to have a parade of their own today under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. It will start at 10 o'clock at Schermerhorn and Clinton Streets and will pass through Clinton, Joralemon, and Fulton Streets, Boerum Place, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park. Speaking will start at 2 o'clock and games will begin an hour later.

In addition to the labor celebrations to be held today many athletic contests, including tennis, baseball, and golf, are scheduled. Under the auspices of the Department of Parks twenty community festivals in as many parks will take place. The program for the festivals includes a grand march, salutation to the flag, singing of "America," dances of all nations, American patriotic dances, flag drill, community singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and social dancing.

SEE ACTORS' STRIKE NEARING A CLIMAX

Some Vigorous Action Expected by Both Sides Within a Few Days at Most.

MAY OPEN NON-UNION SHOWS

Hinted That Equity Association Has Backing for Theatres in Many Cities

A climax in the theatrical strike, which is now holding the legitimate stage practically in its grip in the biggest four cities of the country, is expected within the next few days.

It was thought on Saturday that peace was about to be negotiated through the medium of the broader arbitration clauses in the new contracts offered the actors—a clause which, it was believed, would give the actor the right to have the Actors' Equity Association act for him in the event of a dispute. Events yesterday failed to bear out this view, however, and it is now almost certain that one or more strong blows will be struck by both the actors and the managers before a final settlement is reached.

Hints as to definite action soon to be taken have been thrown out in the last few days by both factions, and it is not thought that these steps will be delayed longer than tomorrow. Both of the actors' organizations will hold mass meetings tomorrow—the Equity at the Lexington Theatre in the afternoon and the Fidelity at the Hotel Biltmore in the evening. The managers will continue to hold meetings daily.

Attention was called yesterday to the fact that Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., had called the "Follies" company for rehearsals tomorrow, and it was pointed out that this could have but two interpretations. Either Mr. Ziegfeld has reason to believe that an early settlement will be reached, it was declared, or the managers will endeavor to reopen their theatres with non-union actors, stagehands, and musicians. A move of the latter sort has been recognized as a possibility for some time, and is now thought to be more than ever probable since George C. Tyler's reopening of the Blackstone Theatre in Chicago under non-union auspices.

Steps to reopen the New York theatres, it is declared, may be taken by the managers in an effort to force the union stagehands and musicians back into line.

The Equity "bombshell," which many members of that association believe will win their fight for them, may, it is said, be an ultimatum to the managers that unless the association is recognized on a certain date the actors will retaliate by refusing to recognize the managers. That is to say, they will seek other managers, and plunge into the establishment of their co-operative theatre at Longacre Square. In this plan they are said to have assurances of backing from a millionaire who already has theatrical interests.

The strike will round out its fourth week on Wednesday, and both sides, it is said, are now eager for a settlement. The strike, although it is only a month old, will have delayed the theatrical season two to three months even should it end today, and millions of dollars are being lost. With September at hand, and the fate of the theatre all over the country hanging in the balance, the conclusion of a settlement this week is thought to be a more likely consummation than the official statements of the opposing factions indicate.

In a letter to Frank Gillmore of the Equity Association, Samuel Untermyer yesterday pointed out what he regarded as a contradiction in the present stand of the managers.

"The most astounding feature of this situation," he declared, "arises out of the concerted action recently taken by the new Fidelity Association in combination with the producing managers. Mr. Cohan is reported as having announced that he had arranged a form of contract with the producing managers whereby every actor who refused to join the association in the interest of its members is conceded by the managers' association, and still further concessions are made. It was on account of these demands that your association that the managers arrogantly refused further to recognize you, and now, whilst conceding the justice and moderation of those demands, your association is told that because you advanced and insisted upon these requirements your association is to be outlawed "and crushed by the managers.

"In other words, having, through your righteous persistence secured a more just form of contract for the coming year, you are to be set aside and driven out of existence for your temerity, and no one who has been concerned in securing this just recognition is permitted to represent the actors. The only logical conclusion in this position, and the result that is bound to follow as surely as fate, is that if the power to enforce these concessions is surrendered the concessions will be of short duration."

Mr. Untermyer, in his letter, also advocates the closed shop for the theatre, although the Actors' Equity Association has formally gone on record against it. "In theory there may be such a thing as the 'open shop,'" wrote Mr. Untermyer, "but in practice there is not. Your profession should be either represented through your association, for the purpose of collective bargaining, or you will be left at the mercy of the individual bargaining against the managers, who, while arrogating to themselves the right of collective bargaining, have had the impertinence to deny it to you.

"If you compromise your controversy on the basis of an open shop, which means that the managers are at liberty to deal individually with such of the actors as do not choose to join your organization, the result will be that in the course of time they will undermine your association by discriminating against its members until they succeed in disintegrating it."

The spread of the theatrical unrest is indicated by the calling of meetings of the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union and the Motion Picture Players Association. The latter association, composed of film "extra people," will meet tonight at Geneva Hall, 43 West Forty-fourth Street. It was organized since the present trouble started, and will present demands for increased pay to the picture producers. The wardrobe attendants will meet on Sept. 14 at Union Hall, 1,591 Second Avenue.

The Hippodrome, after relinquishing for five performances, owing to the strike, will resume performances of "Happy Days" this afternoon.

THREATEN SUITS IN BOSTON.

Managers Moving to Punish Actors Who May Strike.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—William A. Page, representing the Producing Managers' Association, and Henry W. Savage came here from New York tonight to try to prevent a strike called for tomorrow by members of the Actors' Equity Association who are playing in six Boston theatres.

Mr. Page and Mr. Savage said that if members of the association persisted in carrying out their strike threat, suits would be filed against each individual. Mr. Page said that if Hal Forde, a member of the association who has been active among his associates here, went on strike, he would be sued for $100,000.

Forde aroused the managers by making an announcement from the stage on Saturday night to members of the "In My Dear Sometime" company that they would be on show on Monday, as members of the Equity Association would not take part. Forde visited New York today to discuss the Boston situation with officers of the association. He is expected to return tomorrow.

Mr. Savage, who is interested in the production of "See-Saw," now showing at the Tremont Theatre, recently obtained an injunction to restrain members of the company from interfering with the business of the production. It said tonight that he felt confident his players would perform tomorrow, but if they did not he would call the fact to the attention of the court as he would consider that the members of the cast were in contempt.

INSURGENT MINERS PARADE.

Plan to March 125 Miles in Effort to Gain Adherents.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—Headed by a large American flag, 250 insurgent coal miners in the Belleville sub-district this afternoon began their march through Southern Illinois to gain adherents to their cause.

Dressed in typical miner's garb and marching two abreast, with a wagonload of provisions bringing up the rear, the paraders started shortly before 3 o'clock, led by David Slinger of Glen Carbon and Luke Coffey, Chairman of the Policy Committee. They plan to march 125 miles, and will endeavor to call out men at Duquoin, Carbondale, and other important points. Tonight they pitched camp at Freeburg, seven miles southeast of here.

The strike is unauthorized by the United Mine Workers, and participants who refused to return to work yesterday were expelled. In a statement today the miners claimed that 40,000 are out in the State.

PLUMB OPPOSES WILSON'S OFFER

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

men; and their leaders are now awaiting the result of their decision.

"If a strike vote is returned it is hard to tell how far the action will go. Almost inevitably, the issue will extend beyond the immediate field of wage adjustments, and into the field of economic reconstruction. Great forces are at work in the heart of society, great economic problems cry aloud for consideration; and men today are full of greater purpose, of higher resolve, than ever before in the history of the world. Statesmanship, not politics, should now rule the counsel of our Government; the oldest and best traditions of our nation, and all its youthful energy, should be summoned for the task in hand. It is time to call a halt to petty designs and superficial products and to strike out bravely in the direction of fundamental changes.

"Were American railway labor confronted only by a wage issue, it could be compromised more readily than the general public supposes. Now the employes are told, through the President's offer to the shopmen, that if their demands are temporarily withdrawn, he will see to it personally that their interests are safeguarded in future.

"But what, in effect, would this amount to, but a combination between the Government and labor to exploit the general public; just as under private control it was a combination between capital and labor to exploit the general public? In either case, the public bears the burden, in increased transportation costs, in visible taxation, in increased cost of living.

"Such a combination, indeed, the railway unions are under constant temptations to enter. The President invites them to continue the practices of the old system. But we must be finished with those practices, with that system, for good and all. We must refuse any longer to have our interests guaranteed at the expense of the general public. We are tired of being pampered and bribed by offers of future security, and of being requested, under the promise of this false paternalism, to forego, not only our present security, but also our present just requirements and very necessities. We must demand a more honorable and democratic basis of agreement.

"The private owners of the railroads were never averse to granting wage increases as long as they could be assured of increased rates sufficient to cover both the increased wage and a profit on the additional expenditure. Under Government control there has been a disposition to grant wage increases freely, with the general public footing the bill, either by increased rates or by additional taxation.

"Thus the issue before American labor is not intrinsically a wage issue at all. We are as well aware as is the President of the United States of the vicious cycle emanating from constant increases in the level of wages. We fully realize that wage increases at such a time, without rectification of the whole national and international economic system, would result only in an additional rise in the cost of living. Labor understands that it is only a part of the general public, that it is a consumer as well as a producer, and that as a consumer it would pay out proportionately under an increased cost of living any increment which it received in wages.

Dual Function With Dual Right.

"We realize, furthermore, that this dual function in society—a function shared by all productive labor—gives us a dual right and imposes upon us a dual responsibility. As both producers and consumers, that right is the right to share in the control of our labors, to participate in the management of our production; that responsibility is the responsibility to serve society by our best efforts, our fullest productivity, and our most earnest judgment and convictions.

"The President says that the 'Government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the profiteers to book.' He adds: 'A general increase in the levels of wages would check and might defeat all this at its very beginning . . . Manufacturers and producers of every sort would have innumerable additional pretexts for increasing profits, and all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused.'

"In what way could a rise in the wage scale place the profiteer beyond the law? How, under our institutions, could any set of circumstances bring it about that all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused'? Or, if this fear is justified, what guarantee is there that profiteering can be discovered and defeated under the present wage scale? Is not the President's statement actually a terrible indictment of the system itself under which profiteering is possible?

"The President's whole argument to the shopmen is based on the assumption that he will succeed in lowering the cost of living. From my own analysis of the economic situation, I cannot have faith in the measures which he so far has proposed. They appear to be more in the nature of temporary ameliorations than of permanent remedies. He is ignoring, so far as I can see, the economic truth that the underlying cause of the depreciation of money value is the expansion of currency and the inflation of credit the world over, as a result of the financial operations of the war.

"He speaks of the return to normal times and conditions as though there could be such a return while financial autocracy is kept in power only through the inflation of prices and values. Wall Street, as receiver for bankrupt Europe, is selfishly concerned in keeping up this inflation, for our hazardous European investments are protected only if Europe pays exorbitant prices for what we sell, and if we ourselves will bear the burden of the exorbitant rates together with the forced purchase.

"Europe, in other words, has exhausted and far exceeded her credit; her market value has fallen away below par. She is in the condition of a run-down railroad property, with limited earning capacity, which nevertheless must carry the financial burden of a heavily watered book value; its credit will not support its securities in the market, yet it must struggle to pay interest on the par value of these securities. The financial manipulations of Wall Street and other money centres have watered the stock of Europe, and have resulted in a universal inflation of values. The causes of the rise in the cost of living are worldwide and fundamental.

"Has the President indorsed the plans of our financial autocrats? Or does he believe that the value of money can be restored by setting up temporary chain stores under Government supervision, or by punishing individual hoarders of food?

"To me it appears as though we were being told to suffer in silence, while an unhealthy financial process continues its operation unchecked and unchallenged. The President asks us to wait upon the success or failure of a minor campaign, while the major campaign of the powerful and selfish forces that have devitalized the industry of the world still pushes forward recklessly and relentlessly, driving civilization to destruction.

Importance of Production.

"I agree most heartily with the President when he speaks of the importance of production; unless a state of production can be quickly regained, the world will suffer an immense catastrophe. We are faced with famine in the heart of civilization. Yet the President fails altogether to mention the principal factor in production, that factor which has remained so long unheeded, but which today is emerging into its true prominence under the swift development of industrialism, namely, the human factor of co-operation, of participation of labor in management and control.

"In modern industry the spirit of co-operation has largely been lost; the chasm between labor and control is too vast; the latter is too far from the forces which rule his production. Man cannot increase their productivity in a system which bestows the profits from a greater effort upon nonproducers.

"In other words, the industrial and financial system in which we live, the modern economic state, is run for the benefit and profit of a special class—the class of investors or nonproducers. The directors of this economic state are representatives solely of this class. They think primarily of profit-making, and only secondarily of production. They do not run the economic state efficiently, or make it produce anywhere near its maximum. Their chief task is to increase the burden of overhead charges.

"No one more than President Wilson himself has awakened the zeal and hope of the workers of America for economic freedom, for the termination of financial autocracy, and for this application of the spirit and letter of co-operation and democracy in the control of industry. I believe that the day has arrived when by the recognition of these essentials of true Americanism, our industrial system might be reconstructed to make production certain and bountiful."

HANSON GIVES BACK SILVER UNION CARD

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

ernment. My duty was to maintain order. The time came when the officers of your union entered into a coalition with the I. W. W.'s of Seattle and planned for the overthrow of our Government; they planned to exercise municipal functions; they planned to stop water, light and street cars; they planned to have their own police force; they planned to usurp the powers vested in the city government and starve, freeze, frighten the people by means of the general strike until they turned the city over to the Soviet, approved by Al Miller, of the Metal Trades Council; James Duncan, Samuel Gompers, Anna Louise Strong, recalled school director; George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the I. W. W.; William D. Haywood, Secretary of the I. W. W.; Leon Green, the Russian alien, who is now in hiding, and Sam Sadler and Hulet M. Wells, convicted seditionists.

"Your union ceased to function as a labor union and became a revolutionary society the day they did not repudiate you, their false leaders. I have waited in vain for the inner circle to call for the silver card. I hereby refuse to longer retain the card in my possession. When Americanism is the issue, there can be no compromise. Therefore, I return the same in the hope that the rank and file will in the near future, remove from the positions of power in your union, the officers and leaders who so grossly misled and deceived the workers and by so doing proved themselves not only false to this country and my flag, (not their flag,) but also false to the true principles of labor unionism.

"I have no doubt, whatever, that as time goes on the men who compose your union will overthrow you even as the international denounced and demanded the removal of Mr. Miller, the Metal Trades President.

"Until that time arrives, I cannot as an American citizen who loves his country, retain even a card presented by an organization ruled by such men. The cause of labor has ever had and always will have my support, but no organization in this country can supersede my loyalty to the United States of America.

"OLE HANSON,
"Former Mayor of Seattle, Wash."

PROCLAIMS KOREA A FREE REPUBLIC

"President" Rhee Renounces Japanese Sovereignty and Asks for Recognition.

OUTLINES THE CONSTITUTION

Plans Government Based on Principles Expressed by Wilson, Lincoln, and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In a proclamation addressed to "the people of the world" the "Republic of Korea" was proclaimed today. The proclamation is signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, who signs as "President of the Republic of Korea," and by J. Kiusic S. Kimm, Chairman of the Korean Commission to the Peace Conference in Paris. In the proclamation the sovereignty of Japan over Korea is renounced and the world is asked to accept Korea as an independent Government, founded on the principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence and expressed by President Wilson during the war. It is charged that "since the dawn of history" Japan has always exhibited a "spirit of aggression and cupidity toward Korea," and that neither "ethnically, linguistically, or temperamentally" have the Japanese anything in common with the Koreans.

"We, the undersigned, duly elected and accredited executive officers of the Republic of Korea," the proclamation reads, "representing and acting in behalf of more than 19,000,000 Koreans now held in bondage and subjection against their will by force of Japanese arms alone, in complete accord with all preceding declarations and pronunciamentos of the people and Government of the Republic of Korea, and because our nation and people cannot freely develop as one of the alleged autonomous units of the Japanese Empire to be 'ruled over and governed for ages eternal' by an autocratic and militaristic dynasty, do hereby solemnly make this declaration of and demand for the continued liberty and independence of the Korean people.

"'We do this in acceptance of the principle that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty which they have not chosen and which they do not recognize, and our certain knowledge of the fact that the belated and pretended promise or assurance by Japan of autonomy and federalization is only a new form of the cruel and atrocious denationalizing and dechristianizing process under which we have suffered unspeakable tortures and against which we have unceasingly fought and struggled for more than twelve years.

Points to Japanese Treaties.

"'In every treaty between Japan and Korea up to and including the year 1904, Japan recognized and reiterated the fact that Korea was an independent State and nation, and in some of those treaties, notably the one in 1904, unreservedly guaranteed the independence of Korea for all time. Not only so, but in numerous treaties and conventions between Japan and other great powers Japan specifically engaged to respect the independence of Korea.

"'Finally, however, Korea was induced by means of false promises and pledges and the solemn guarantee of her continued independence and sovereignty to enter into an alliance with Japan against what was then regarded as the Russian danger, by the terms of which alliance Japan was permitted to send her military forces into and through Korean territory for the specific and sole purpose of opposing the advance of Russia and with a solemn pledge and promise made by the Government of the Empire of Japan that when the war with Russia was over the Government of Japan would promptly withdraw all military and naval forces from Korea and the Korean ports and guarantee the freedom and independence of Korea forever. By making that treaty we did not surrender to Japan any of our rights of sovereignty in or over the territory of Korea, and we have never voluntarily waived or surrendered any of our rights as an independent and sovereign nation.

"'The autocratic and militaristic Government of the empire of Japan deliberately broke that solemn pledge to our Government and people, refusing to withdraw their military and naval forces from Korea, when the war was terminated, but instead, by fraud and unjust application of military force and arms, made captive our rulers and Government officials, and after declaring a protectorate over our country, finally assumed to annex the empire of Korea to the empire of Japan.

"'We, therefore, refuse to become an integral or component part of the Japanese empire in any form. We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of China, Manchuria, and Mongolia, the murderers of many hundreds of noncombatant civilians, men, women, and children, of our blood; the perpetrators of or accomplices in numberless unspeakable crimes against humanity and civilization before and during the war that is being waged against democracy and Christian civilization in Korea by the autocratic Government of Japan.

"'Japan has acquired the weapons of a giant by imitation of the West without also absorbing the moral principles which will restrain her in the use of those weapons.

"'We have accepted and will adhere to the ideals of modern democracy. We accept and will wage against autoc

...ES 10 OBJECTIONS ...O NATIONS' LEAGUE

...erican Defense Society Urges ...nators to Eliminate Covenant from Treaty.

...POSES ALTERNATIVE PLAN

...d Have Allies Name Committee to Make Germany Fulfill Her Obligations.

The American Defense Society, as a result of action taken by a committee headed by its trustees, is sending to every United States Senator today ten objections to the League of Nations. The objections are formulated in a statement signed by Charles Stewart Davison, John R. Rathom, George B. Agnew, Richard Washburn Child, Dr. William Hornaday, Newton W. Gilbert, Lee Fairchild Forest, William Guggenheim, Robert Erskine Johnston, Dr. L. L. Seaman, C. S. Thompson, Raymond L. Tiffany, J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Charles Larned Robinson.

In its introduction the statement asks that the covenant of the League be eliminated from the treaty, and that committee be appointed by the allied nations to see that Germany carries out the obligations imposed upon her. The covenant and the treaty, says the statement, "have different aims and different interests, and they deal with subjects not interrelated in their essence."

Say It Surrenders Sovereignty.

The objections to the treaty as set forth by the committee are:

"1. The covenant involves, in already known and in as yet unrecognized directions, both definite and undefined surrenders of sovereignty; therein it is obnoxious to the Constitution of the United States and thereby subversive of the independence of this nation.

"2. The advocate of the covenant has declared that these evils can be nullified in that the covenant can be entered upon and its obligations rendered contingent by our veto. If this be true, it is more than doubtful, a proposal that the United States should enter into an agreement not intended in good faith to be carried out should not be entertained.

"3. Other nations should have no voice in interpreting the Monroe Doctrine, nor as to the size of our army or navy nor as to any other matter which a nation may deem essential to its welfare upon immigration or the importation of goods.

"4. The proposal to commit this country to a blind general upholding of the secret understandings which now are, as well through open as possible through still secret treaties and less formal agreements, and whereby there are created spheres of influence in different portions of the earth, now occupied by less advanced peoples, is an abomination; and as to whether such undertaking on our part does or does not constitute the consideration for a bargain for a quasi-recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant by its erroneous recital as an international understanding.

"5. There are deliberate traps in several places in the phraseology in the covenant of the League be eliminated from the treaty, and that committee be appointed by the allied nations to see that Germany carries out the obligations imposed upon her. The covenant and the treaty, says the statement, "have different aims and differ...interests, and they deal with subjects not interrelated in their essence."

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"5. There are deliberate traps in several places in the phraseology in the covenant. Examples are: The power of the council in Article X. to 'advise upon,' not whether steps shall be taken, but the means to be employed in certain contingencies, so also the right to deal with matters provided for in another article—the phrase imports the power to act while avoiding the explicit recital of the power."

Foresee International Complications.

"6. Concerning reservations it is called to your attention that attempted reservations in connection with partial surrenders of sovereignty have been heretofore declared to be void and of no effect by the Supreme Court of the United States, and are idle and ineffective except as they may be deemed to morally justify a subsequent refusal in a given case to comply with requirements. Meanwhile, any such refusals on our part which might be fruitful sources of grave international complications if we have accepted the covenant as a whole.

"7. The evil results to us which will follow our adoption of the covenant are becoming apparent. If not only must we, if we adopt the covenant, at once permit guarantee Thrace to Bulgaria (our late enemy) or to Greece (our late friend), and if necessary engage in war to maintain our award, but also at our peril Fiume to the Croats (our late enemies) or to Italy (our late friend), and if necessary make war to sustain our decision.

"Not to weary with enumeration, Albania, Northern Epirus, Syria, Anatolia, the Dodecanese, Palestine, Lithuania, Livonia, Estonia, Ukrainia, Carpatho-Russia and the abodes of twenty other tribes clamor for a definite disposition of their political futures into their own hands, or to one or another among the rival claimants to their possession or domination, and we must at our peril slaughter by war the errors that in our human ignorance we and the others composing the League shall assuredly commit in deciding these dubious questions.

"7. Numerous racial and social wars are already being waged in Europe. In any one of them we may be called upon to intervene. Religious wars have been fomented in several countries under the stimulus of the socialistic doctrines which have been given prominence and for which the covenant is a stalking horse.

Predict Hundreds of Wars.

"8. The foundation of several hundred wars within the next century or two has been securely laid by the nominal adoption, the partial application of, and the partial refusal to apply the impossible doctrines of the self-determination of races which is contrary to our fundamental doctrines as a nation.

"9. Racial animosities have been kindled and intensified from which new racial difficulties are arising almost daily; social, racial, and civil wars will continue to spring up on every hand. Race has been arrayed against race in many countries. The keynote of the doctrine has been so widely advocated and so persistently urged, and to the conditions created by which the covenant if adopted will apply, is an open and complete reversal of the major principle upon which America has been founded and upon which it has maintained itself and progressed; to the benefit of all the races of the earth by the example afforded.

"In ratifying the covenant and undertaking duties under it we would do so at a time when, as said above, there has already been put into partial operation a principle which makes for world-wide disunion and for disunity of thought, progress and feeling among the peoples of the earth. That principle is one fostering and intensifying of race divergencies, of the differences of language, of customs, and development of the various nations, races, and peoples. Therefrom, as night follows day, since man was young, and to our knowledge for a number of thousands of years, have ever arisen enmities of war.

"Having created this calamity of war, in ignorance of history, in defiance of experience, in disregard of reason, shall we expect these common enemies in their joint disunion and in the divergence of their respective material interests, jointly to restrain each the other in turn from attacking each the other. To adopt the covenant and to simultaneously advocate race-consciousness, the self-determination of peoples, and the multiplication of nations is not the part of wisdom.

Urge Policy of Aloofness.

"10. This country has been of some value to the world through the very fact of her welcoming individuals of many races to her free and liberal institutions while keeping aloof from all this pandemonium of tribal conflicts of constant racial adjustment and readjustment. The real and not visionary element of value to humanity, the example which this country has afforded, it is now proposed should be thrown away for a dream, and in place thereof it is proposed that we should give our promise to concern ourselves in the adjustment of every racial controversy between foreign tribes that must and will arise as they in turn become respectively the stronger and the weaker.

"This country's voice has had some influence for reason alone that it was not concerned in their controversies. This has been a known, conceded and definite advantage to all nations. Already through our intermeddling in what does not concern us, and as much of which we are incompetent to judge, we have lost in part the gain of 150 years. It is sought to throw away substance and grasp at a shadow."

The statement says the Peace Conference, now in session, has the power to substitute the machinery of the committees for that of the covenant.

League Officers at The Hague.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—A delegation from the Secretariat General of the League of Nations is staying for a few days at The Hague. Among other places the delegation visited the library of the Carnegie Peace Palace.

TITTONI SEES LLOYD GEORGE

Discusses Fiume Question with Him in a French Town.

PARIS, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian treaty as it stands at the present time, and as it will probably be handed to the Austrians on Tuesday, in no way affects the Adriatic question, so far as is known.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, is conferring with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, at one of the small towns in France today, and has for weeks been informally discussing the Fiume problem with individual members of the Supreme Council. But no positive agreement has been reached by the Council.

Certainly the American delegation has not approved any of the proposed settlements, although it is generally conceded that the Council is not hopelessly divided, and a speedy agreement seems likely with all of Fiume internationalized.

GERMANY PAYS FOR KILLING.

Gives France 1,000,000 Francs for Murder of Sergeant Mannheim.

PARIS, Aug. 31, (Havas.)—Germany has paid France an indemnity of 1,000,000 francs for the murder of Sergeant Paul Mannheim, who was killed in the streets of Berlin by a German in July. The French Government will make a gift of this amount to the International Red Cross.

France originally claimed the payment by Germany of 100,000 francs for the family of Sergeant Mannheim and an indemnity of 1,000,000 francs. Germany readily agreed to pay the former sum, but declared she would not meet the demand for the indemnity. The course of the negotiations over the case has not been traced in recent dispatches.

OWEN SAYS KNOX IS PLAYING FOR VOTES

Senator Sees Only Partisan Purposes Also in Lodge's Fight on Treaty.

POINTS TO INCONSISTENCIES

Oklahoman Believes Republican Leaders Fail to Grasp Downfall of Militarism.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who will speak tonight at the first large mass meeting of the League of Nations Association, to be held at Stony Brook, L. I., in favor of the early ratification of the treaty of peace along with the covenant of the League of Nations, expressed last night his views as to the purposes of Senators Lodge and Knox in first urging amendments to the covenant and then asking that the treaty be repudiated altogether. Senator Owen's principal contention was that the Republican Senators failed to grasp the essential fact of the downfall of militarism in Germany, and that an agreement between the great democracies of today was an entirely different proposition from those made between the autocracies of the past. He accused Senator Knox of playing for the German votes of the country.

Among the evils arising from the delay in ratifying the treaty Senator Owen named the difficulty in obtaining credit for foreign shipments, and deplored the fact that his efforts to get through legislation to alleviate this difficulty had not met with adequate response. He spoke of the able editorials upon this issue which he had found in the leading newspapers, and stated that to make the issue clearer he had read into The Congressional Record an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Monday. He held that while matters were going from bad to worse the Senate was spending its time to talk without adequate closure and that the whole world was "burning while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox were fiddling with their partisan jazz band."

"Mr. Knox's view," said Mr. Owen, "is the German view, the pretense that the down-stream lamb is muddying the waters of the up-stream wolf. This war was deliberately brought on for annexations, indemnities and profits. It was a murderous organization for loot. A repetition of this is impossible. Lodge and Knox ignore the one great vital fact of the war; that is, the overwhelming defeat of militarism by the peace-loving democracies of the world. It is not the crushing of the German people, but the crushing of militarism that had made them slaves, and it was this militarism that prevented international conciliation and disarmament, and made unavoidable among nations gigantic preparations for war an excuse for war itself.

Senator Knox's prophecy of a century of blood-letting has no foundation whatever, except as an imaginative flower with the expectation of the partisan fruit of German votes. His disclaimer of German sympathy is flatly denied by his speech. He would relieve the German people of the duty of reparation and compel the unhappy people of France, Italy, and Great Britain to bear the brden of losses imposed by the Germans under Ludendorff. America is not "appalled" at Senator's view, and the German vote will not be sufficient to carry the elections in 1920.

"The fact that President Wilson, (unhappily from a partisan standpoint,) was the great factor in making the league a certainty does not justify the partisan hostility of Senators Lodge and Knox. Senator Lodge, in his partisan anxiety for profit, makes a head-on collision with himself at Union College and flatly contradicts the argument of Theodore Roosevelt at Christiania, where he urged the very thing that President Wilson carried out in the league, that is, an international council, international arbitration, international disarmament, and international power organized to prevent nations from invading the territorial integrity and political independence of peace-loving nations.

"It is rather amazing to find arguments denouncing the covenant and urging its defeat accompanied at the same time with assurances that it will be agreed to if certain reservations are made which do not change its meaning but which would make it impossible for friendly democracies in the future to misinterpret the meaning against our own interest. The only advocacy of an interpretative resolution is partisan advocacy of discrediting President Wilson and allowing Mr. Lodge to pose in the future unjustly and absurdly as the savior of the country. Mr. Lodge is not fooling anybody, and the country is beginning to laugh at ——. No nation will agree that it is powerless to control its own immigration or tariff laws of sovereignty. Japan would not agree to this; and Mr. Lodge knows it and Mr. Knox knows it.

"The friends of Irish freedom who would defeat the treaty for the purpose of freeing Ireland seem to have no adequate conception of the tremendous moral influence for peace, democracy and human liberty which the League would exercise. Without a League there would be no world opinion made available in a political way to impress the Tory elements of England. Ireland can not get her freedom by brute force. Her freedom will come because of the organized opinion of mankind in favor of it. I do not wonder at the excitement and violence of those who love the Irish people, because Ireland has been subjected to commercial and industrial injustice in the past and Ireland has no monopoly on this. American people are sweating now under it, and they will have the will, freedom and patriotism to relieve these conditions without domestic disturbance of a serious nature.

"I have been demanding for a year and a half the mechanism for placing credits with American investors. The Edge bill would help, because it would bring into the field a large amount of new capital charged with the duty of placing these European credits with the investing public in the United States. The Federal Reserve Foreign bill, making available the present Federal Reserve system, would greatly assist. The amendments which I offered to the War Finance Corporation would contribute likewise to solve the question, but the Senate talks and talks and talks without adequate cure, without discussion, and our balance of trade falls off. My own strenuous efforts and the fine editorials in the press have proved unavailing. I put into the Congressional record a splendid editorial from The New York Times of last Monday and quotations from other papers, in the hope of impressing Congress with its importance, but the majority party controlling the Senate are so anxious to stigmatize President Wilson that they are paying no attention either to this matter or the equally important question of reducing the high cost of living, of which this is a part. The whole world burns while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox fiddle with their partisan jazz band."

SHANTUNG ASKS SENATE AID

Expects World Opinion to Compel Japan to Relinquish Her Hold.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 6.—Various organizations in Shantung, from the provincial assembly downward, have within the last few days sent cablegrams to Washington urging the Senate to see justice done to China. Hopes are rising here that Japan will by force of world opinion be compelled to relinquish the special position she sought to gain for herself in Shantung.

The Japanese are said to be seeking all kinds of ways to get out of the difficulty they have created for themselves, without loss of face. They are reported here to be ready to agree to a joint working of the railways and the mines in the leased territory and to be ready to abandon their plans for a large Japanese concession in favor of an international concession.

Japan has contemplated exclusive possession, and to that end has shaped her policy during the four years and a half in which she has been in possession of Tsing-tao. By compulsory purchases she has acquired property and land. She has leveled hills and filled in a portion of the tidal area, and she has planned communications, all with a view of making Tsing-tao a Japanese crown colony and Kiao-chau a base from which to drain the resources of Shantung and to tap the trade of the vast hinterland.

Because the Japanese wish their new railway termini to be located on the sites occupied by the American Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, both of these concerns have been told to "get out." They objected and the matter is engaging the attention of the Legations.

NO SUCCESSOR TO ISHII YET

Japanese Foreign Office Denies Appointment of Shidehara.

TOKIO, Aug. 28, (Associated Press.)—No appointment has yet been made of an Ambassador to the United States, it was stated at the Foreign Office today.

On Aug. 13 a Japanese language newspaper in San Francisco announced the receipt of cable advices from Tokio to the effect that Kijuro Shidehara, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Cabinet, had been appointed Japanese Ambassador at Washington to succeed Viscount Ishii. The announcement, however, was not confirmed by the Japanese Embassy at Washington, although it was said that Japanese officials there expected the appointment to be made.

IRISH SEE SENATORS WON TO THEIR CAUSE

Assert Several Republicans on Foreign Relations Committee Are Sympathetic.

NAME BORAH AND JOHNSON

Memorial to Congress Is Interpreted as Plea for Intervention by the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—That several members on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are in favor of the Irish cause is the statement of the publicity department of the Sinn Fein organization in this country. The statement names two of the Republican members of the committee as being the most prominent of the committeemen who are "known to be outspokenly in favor of the Irish cause." Those two Senators are Hiram Johnson of California and William B. Borah of Idaho.

Still another development in the Sinn Fein campaign concerns the interpretation to be placed upon the final paragraph in a memorial addressed to Congress which the Sinn Fein organization released for publication yesterday. Many see in this concluding part of the memorial not a plea for the formal recognition of the so-called Irish Republic, but a plea for intervention by the United States. This memorial is signed by seventy-three citizens of Irish birth or extraction. This concluding paragraph of the memorial to Congress reads as follows:

"Through long centuries of oppression Ireland has maintained her national spirit, largely because she has always hitherto been able to cherish a hope that she might receive from some well disposed foreign power the assistance which would insure her independence. She looked to Spain for this aid at the close of the sixteenth century, to France in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. She looks for it now in the twentieth century to America, and we confidently hope and pray that the Senate will not allow that light to be extinguished."

The memorial begins with a prayer for the rejection of the treaty of Versailles on the ground that it is in direct violation of the "self-determination" principles defined by President Wilson during the war. Article X. of the League of Nations is denounced as a device to stifle the conscience of civilization, and to render it impotent to condemn, and by condemning to end the oppression of weak nations enslaved by powerful neighbors."

Continuing, the memorial refers to French intervention in the American War of the Revolution, to American intervention on the side of Cuba in 1898, in this connection reading as follows:

"The conscience of civilization, the only force to which the oppressed can appeal, would no longer be able to take effective jurisdiction of wrongs perpetrated by powerful nations on weak peoples. No struggling nation has ever achieved its independence except through the aid of other nations. The struggling American colonies could never have thrown off the yoke of Great Britain without the aid of France. Cuba could never have been freed without the intervention of this country, and one of the most creditable pages in human history would never have been written. Greece could never have escaped from the hideous domination of the Turk but for the assistance of enlightened nations."

Among the signers of the memorial are Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice, Supreme Court, New York City; Frank P. Walsh, Kansas City; E. F. Dunne, former Governor, Illinois; Michael J. Ryan, Philadelphia; John Archdeacon Murphy, member American Commission on Irish Independence attending Peace Conference, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles H. Bartlett, Governor, New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.; W. W. McDowell, Lieutenant Governor, Montana, Butte, Mont.; John W. Goff, former Justice Supreme Court, New York City; Bourke Cockran, New York City, and Dudley Field Malone, Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

It should be stated that in no part of the memorial does the word "intervention" occur. Neither is it mentioned in the advance press notice sent out before yesterday's Irish hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It was in that notice that Senators Johnson and Borah were named as the most prominent of those who are outspokenly in favor of the Irish cause.

DECIDE AGAINST COMPROMISE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

for the so-called "mild" reservations evolved by Senators McCumber and McNary and now approved by some sixteen Senators.

These reservations cover Article X., the Monroe Doctrine, purely domestic questions, such as tariff, immigration and commerce, and withdrawal after two years' notice, the United States to determine if its obligations under the League have been fulfilled.

In supporting these reservations, it was said today, the "mild" reservationists will resist every other effort to change the treaty, whether as to the League of Nations or other provisions. These middle-ground reservationists, within the last few days, have sounded out the Democratic leaders as to their accepting the four reservations, and it is understood that assurances have been given that, if the Democratic policy of interpretative reservations fails, the Democrats will unite with them in a compromise based on the "mild" ones.

The middle-ground Senators are not under any delusion, it was pointed out, as to the effect of the so-called mild reservations. They are so framed, it is admitted, as to constitute virtual amendments to the treaty, and, as such, would have to be approved by the principal signatory powers associated with the United States in the war, if not by the Peace Conference itself. The sponsors for these reservations, however, have quiet assurance, it was said, that their proposals would not be opposed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, so that the assent of the dominating powers in the conference would be guaranteed in advance.

Would Disapprove of Shantung Award.

As to Shantung, the conferees agreed to support a reservation expressing disapproval of the award to Japan. They would adopt, the Senator said, an amendment to the resolution of ratification, going no further than to express the Senate's lack of approval.

This reservation, the Senator said, would be accepted by the majority of the Senate.

The four principal associated signatories, it was suggested today, have been well aware of the opposition in the Senate to various features of the treaty and have been prepared to act upon them if adopted by the upper body. Senator Lodge is declared to have been informed through reliable sources in Paris and London that the reservations as to the Monroe Doctrine, Article X., purely domestic questions, and withdrawal would immediately be accepted by these powers.

As to Shantung and other direct amendments, however, it is a different matter. Great Britain and France, it is conceded, could not acquiesce in the overthrow of the privileges upon the Chinese peninsula bestowed upon Japan through the treaty, because of their agreement with Japan made during the war. Any amendments striking at the life of the treaty itself, it is agreed, would undoubtedly entail recommitting the treaty to the entire Peace Conference. This, involving appreciable delay, is what the proponents of reservations are seeking to avoid. They do not want to have the entire treaty opened up again.

Plan to Block Knox on League.

A stubborn fight is to be waged by the middle-ground Senators, reinforced by the Administration Senators, to defeat a move which Senator Knox will launch soon in the Senate to separate the League of Nations Covenant from the treaty. Mr. Knox wants independent votes upon the treaty and on the covenant. The "mild" reservationists all favor keeping the League of Nations in the treaty.

The treaty is expected to be reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee next Wednesday. With it will come more than fifty amendments and at least four reservations. The majority of the committee favors a reservation as to Article X. which would practically eliminate it from the treaty, while the other reservations contemplated run along the lines of those advocated by the "mild" reservationists. Some Senators advocate a reservation as to Article XI., which provides that any "threat of war" may be so interpreted by the League Council that members of the League might be forced, by decree of the council, to send soldiers to fight in any war that might ensue. Senators objecting to this say it might put the United States into indiscriminate quarrels among European nations. Senator Borah advocates a direct amendment upon it.

From present prospects the treaty once reported to the Senate will be under debate for at least six weeks. Some Republican leaders estimate that a final vote will not be reached before December. An impatience is becoming manifest in the Republican camp to come to a vote as quickly as possible, and it is considered likely that this feeling may result in expediting its handling in the upper body.

Senators in the "Battalion of Death" indicate that they are not at all concerned as to how long it takes to debate the treaty. They do not hesitate to admit that they would like to see it talked out of the Senate.

Senator Borah of Idaho, it developed tonight, may abandon his contemplated trip to the Pacific Coast so as to participate in the Senate debate. The Senator wanted to follow up President Wilson, but some Republican leaders have intimated to him that his aid might be needed at the Capitol. Senator Johnson of California will start either toward the end of this week or early next week in pursuit of the President. Other Senators, including Mr. Poindexter of Washington and Mr. Reed of Missouri, will take the stump while the President is away in an effort to answer his arguments in advocacy of the treaty.

Senate Plans Busy Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—In addition to the treaty contest, other important developments expected in Congress during the week are disposal by the Senate of the Prohibition Enforcement bill and the Oil Land-leasing bill and report by the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-committee of a bill proposing a permanent railroad regulation policy. Work in the House will be confined largely to committee work in preparing legislation.

In connection with the treaty, the Foreign Relations Committee will continue hearings this week on questions affecting smaller European nations and peoples and also act on remaining provisions of the treaty, probably by adoption of further amendments.

Debate in the Senate on the treaty will continue, Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, speaking Tuesday in reply to recent addresses by Senators Lodge, Massachusetts, and Knox, Pennsylvania, Republicans. The Senate Judiciary Committee is called to meet tomorrow to consider the constitutionality of the French Defense Treaty.

The Railroad bill, agreed upon by the Senate sub-committee, is to be introduced Tuesday by Chairman Cummins. Much discussion is anticipated, and later the full committee will consider its provisions, which are expected to outline a plan for Federal regulation but not ownership of railroads. Transportation and joint wage boards with wide powers are understood to be provided for.

Passage early this week by the Senate of the Oil Leasing bill is expected, and the Prohibition Enforcement bill will come up next. Only brief debate is planned on the latter, leaders believing it can be passed in one day and sent to conference.

To provide the permanent rank of General for General Pershing before his arrival from overseas, Senate leaders plan to pass on Tuesday the House bill granting him the lifetime title.

Congressional committees continue work this week on measures designed to reduce the cost of living, with the House bill extending the food control law against profiteers on the Senate calendar waiting to be brought up. The House Agriculture Committee hopes to report soon a bill to regulate cold storage.

Hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee on the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to regulate the packing industry will continue this week.

Principal bills before the House this week are minor tariff measures and those appropriating funds for completion of the Alaskan Railroad and to repeal the law establishing the housing corporation.

Consideration of a permanent military policy will occupy both Senate and House Military Committees this week. Other committee activities include the resumption Tuesday of investigation of coal prices by a Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-committee and hearings on court-martial reform legislation by a Senate military subcommittee.

GERMANY NOW TALKS OF MODERATE DICTATOR

Vorwaerts Suggests One as Deliverance from Extremists on Both Sides.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The German political vocabulary has been enlarged by a new phrase, "the dictatorship of the Moderates," and German political experience may yet be enriched by its practice. Erwin Barth, one of the editors of Vorwärts, has been discussing such a dictatorship, which, presumably means the suspension of constitutional rights, and other Berlin papers have been commenting on it with great interest.

Postulating that the parties of the Extreme Left and Right are attacking the Government vehemently and that victory for either section would lead to a dictatorship, Herr Barth deduces that homeopathic treatment is necessary for Germany's body politic.

"We Berlin," he says, "toward an upheaval. If it becomes clear that Germany's development on sound democratic lines can no longer be followed with safety, it will be necessary, for the workers' sake, to oppose to the dictatorship of Extremists that of Moderates. By such dictatorship will assurance be given that when the danger has been removed democratic principles will again be restored."

It is generally agreed that Herr Barth was indulging in this article in something more than mere philosophical theorizing. His article is looked upon as giving grounds for the recent actions of the Majority against the Independent Socialists and as preparing the ground for further action of a similar nature; for, while Herr Barth speaks of the possibility of a dictatorship from either the Left or the Right, the Government's approbations are fixed at the moment upon the latter.

The extremists are continually pointing out the great difference between the governmental practice and those theories which were proclaimed when the November revolution was consummated, and are continually charging the Government with betrayal of those principles.

The Government makes no answer on theoretical grounds, but refers to the coal shortage, to transport difficulties and other economic dangers which, it says, are mostly the result of inflammatory political propaganda. The extremists, in short, take their stand on the theory, while the Government is prepared to cut itself adrift from doctrinaire principles, if thereby it can insure the economic restoration and prosperity of the country; and it is to insure this recovery that "the dictatorship of the moderates" may be introduced.

CALDER MAKES REPLY.

Senator Explains Stand on Handling of Property of Aliens.

Senator William Calder of Brooklyn in a reply yesterday to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who declared in a statement in Washington, Saturday, that the efforts of Senators Calder and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey to investigate the Alien Property Custodian's Office were "pleasing Germany," said Mr. Palmer's assertion that "no American interest has asked for an investigation" was "probably because those who had benefited were friends of the men on the inside."

"The reference to me," said Senator Calder, "calls for only this comment: if what he says is true, it is because I have insisted, as President Wilson has insisted, on a square deal for the German people as distinguished from the German nation. Mr. Palmer has been dealing not with the capital of the German nation, but with private capital of German people invested in this country."

Senator Frelinghuysen, commenting on Attorney General's statement, said at his home at Raritan, N. J., last night:

"I amended the bill affecting insurance companies under the Trading with the Enemy act to provide that all just claims of American insurance companies should be paid or adjusted promptly from the assets of German owned insurance companies here. This amendment did not help the Germans, but it would help Americans—representing some thirty or forty companies that had reinsurance in German or partly German-owned insurance companies—and was perfectly proper. It was designed to save Americans from being forced to dispose of securities in the market at loss, to prevent their claims being impounded and settlements withheld for months."

DUTCH TO CONTINUE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Denial That Delegates Have Quit Conference for Revision of Treaties.

NO BREAK WITH BELGIANS

Newspaper Gives Assurances That No Territorial Concessions Will Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—The Dutch press is endeavoring to reassure the public regarding the alarming reports appearing in the Belgian and French press regarding the negotiations for the revision of the treaties of 1839 in part.

The New York Times correspondent is informed by official circles that the departure of the Dutch delegates from Paris does not mean a withdrawal from the conference as many reports indicate but merely that there is a pause in the proceedings which the Dutch delegates are making use of to confer with their Government and that they will return to Paris this week.

The fact that Foreign Minister Moher and other high officials are at present away on vacation would indicate that the negotiations are not considered at a critical stage here.

The Telegraaf assures its readers that there will be no changes in the decision of June 4, which stated that no territorial concessions should be made. The paper asserts that Dutch territory, therefore, is safe and further gives assurances that there is no question of France supporting the Belgians' claims as reported. The Telegraaf considers that the present negotiations would have run more smoothly if certain mutual formulas had been reached before the negotiations began.

In spite of all these assurances the Dutch patriotic propaganda, usually taking the form of concerts of songs and patriotic music and children's and Boy Scouts' processions, continues throughout Holland. The Queen's birthday on Sept. 1, which was not celebrated during the war, is to be celebrated with great pomp and ceremony this year, with the addition of a parade and patriotic songs in view of the negotiations at Paris.

DANIELS BACK FROM HAWAII

MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 31.—The dreadnought New York, bearing Secretary Daniels on his return from a visit to Hawaii, arrived off this port today.

After attending church here and a luncheon and reception at Delmonte, nearby, Mr. Daniels addressed a large gathering at the Presidio.

Early in the afternoon the ships of the Pacific Fleet, which have been here for nearly a week, departed for Bolinas Bay, whence tomorrow they will steam to San Francisco Bay.

GERMAN WAITERS DEFY NIGHT CLOSING LAW

Threaten Strike If Cabarets Are Shut in Campaign to Save Coal.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—The restaurant and café proprietors of Berlin appealed today to the police authorities for permission to keep open after the present closing hour, 11:30 P. M. They met with a refusal and with the statement that, on the other hand, they were likely to be still further restricted as to business hours because of the shortage of coal.

The proprietors thereupon filed a protest, declaring that scores of cabarets and dance halls were available all night, in defiance of police orders, automobile parties being openly invited to enter by electric signs which burned until morning.

One explanation advanced for this state of affairs is that attempts to force the cabarets to obey the lighting law and conform with the closing restrictions have met with obstructive tactics from the powerful waiters' organization, which threatened to bring about a strike if the waiters were denied the privilege of serving drinking parties all night. It is estimated that there are a hundred night resorts in the West End alone that keep open until morning.

With regard to coal conservation, the Lokal-Anzeiger prints a letter suggesting that coal can be saved by eliminating the two-hour period in the middle of the day during which the stores are closed and have them shut up shop at 5 P. M. instead of 7 P. M. The suggestion seems of doubtful acceptance, however, since the German from time immemorial has been accustomed to a lengthy lunch period, taking at least two hours at noon for rest.

Coal experts conferred yesterday with industrial representatives and it was decided that night shifts must be introduced in the coal mines if sufficient coal was to be produced. It was also determined that it was necessary to increase the electric lighting power of Berlin for Winter. The Borsdorfeld power plants supplying the city are plentifully supplied with brown coal and the construction of additional cables to Berlin has been begun. New dynamos are being made so that the new service can be installed before Winter begins.

FRENCH ENVOY TO BERLIN.

Dutasta, Secretary of Peace Conference, Is Talked Of.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—There has been much talk recently about the resumption of diplomatic relations between the allied powers and Germany. Commenting on the diplomatic situation, La Liberté says:

"The English seem inclined, as soon as the treaty is ratified, to send, not a Chargé d'Affaires, but an Ambassador to Germany. France naturally will do the same. Paul Dutasta has been persistently mentioned for [illegible]. M. Dutasta was Secretary of the Peace Conference.

Angels in Heaven

Occasionally a publisher is asked to guarantee that a projected advertising campaign will succeed.

There is a story about a promoter who, at great expense, published the Bible with pictures of colored angels basking in heaven. The anticipated sale below the Mason and Dixon line did not materialize—there were no sales. Those particular negroes had a conception of their being white-faced in heaven, and pictures in a Bible of a continuance of darkness, however heavenly, precluded the sale of that Bible to them. Advertising, in this case, would not succeed.

To guarantee advertising success is to guarantee business success, for advertising simply heralds goods, ideas or service.

Permanent success for advertising depends on the underlying values advertised.

Even if the advertising is a poor exponent of an excellent product, it will probably succeed.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale through accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

WALLIS Kerosene Tractors
The best tractor for farm power work.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" Kerosene Engines
Perfect power for electric lights and water.

Power Outside the House and In

Do your plowing, harrowing and other farm power work with the Wallis high grade Kerosene Tractor. Does most work at least cost for fuel. Powerful and durable. Far ahead of its time in efficiency.

Power for home electric lights and water systems is always assured with our "Z" Kerosene Engine. Typical Fairbanks-Morse quality, every one.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company
Phone 3890 Cortlandt
30 Church Street, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you know

Kansas City is the capital of the largest high grade oil district in the world, providing 60 per cent of America's gasoline? 19

BRITAIN SENDS BIG SQUADRON TO BALTIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

openly, but that this is very largely dependent on the furnishing of arms and food by the Allies.

The situation developing around Riga, in Livonia, and at Libau, in Courland, has now become important from a larger international political viewpoint. There is growing evidence that the Germans are displaying at no other place greater activity than around these foci of intrigue. After the armistice of Nov. 11 and the retreat of the Germans from Riga there was in Latvia a Russian detachment under Prince Lieven, a Russian Colonel, whose bravery in the war had made him an idol of his soldiers. This detachment fought the Bolsheviki. It had only been tolerated in the beginning by the Germans because of its opposition to Bolshevism, but the Germans in Latvia did not then encourage this detachment nor favor its enlargement. The Germans at that time were also still pursuing their old policy of trying to set up independent States and playing a separative policy against Russia in an effort to weaken her by dismembering these smaller States.

In Latvia the Germans made use of Ulmanis, a radical revolutionary and separatist of 1905, who had been set up by Germany as an agent in the playing of the "independence game." Riga was the headquarters, but he disappeared when the Bolsheviki took that place. Immediately following the withdrawal of German forces, Ulmanis went to Libau and as a refugee, but was still understood to be operating with the Germans. He made an arrangement with General von der Goltz to the effect that to the extent that his group could establish an independent Latvia, it would have German support, and so far as German troops were used, each German soldier employed would get a quantity of land.

The situation changed generally after the British had become more keenly interested and the British Government sent General Gough to Helsingfors as head of a special military mission to confer with General Judenich, Commander of the northwest fronts and in charge of other British operations in connection with the Esthonians. It also has taken a new turn, during the last few months, as a result of German intrigue and change of policy. Instead of supporting the Letvian separatist movement as against Russia, the Germans altered their attitude, and undertook to support Prince Lieven. This change of front took place after the Germans evacuated Odessa and also after the allied military enterprise in South Russia had created considerable unrest. It also came after it had begun to appear that the Bolsheviki might collapse, and while the forces of Kolchak and Denikin were meeting with considerable military success.

It is known now that the Germans sought, then, to affiliate themselves with the Russian national movement, trying to alienate it from the Allies, making use of every false step and endeavoring to breed pro-German feeling among those Russians who had suffered through the failures around Odessa. These efforts were simultaneous with the action of General von der Goltz in changing his policy toward Ulmanis and Prince Lieven.

Change of Front by Germans.

Ulmanis, who had been their agent, lost the support of the Germans, and after going away as a refugee, returned and tried to win British support. He seemingly succeeded in this direction with some local British agents. Instead of opposing Prince Lieven, the Germans then undertook to support him in a rather shrewd way. They made no arrangements that formally committed Prince Lieven, but did offer him arms and munitions for use against the Bolsheviki at a critical moment, and withdrew German opposition to increasing the size of Prince Lieven's military forces, which have since been growing fast through recruits from among Russian refugees who had gone into Germany after the Odessa evacuation.

German industry spent some millions of marks to enable Russians in Germany to return to the Baltic provinces to fight the Bolsheviki, but this was done in a subtle manner, so as not to commit Prince Lieven, and mainly through assisting these Russians to return into Russia. The German idea was that they might develop pro-German sympathies in reciprocation for the aid rendered them. Prince Lieven, who had a few hundred men originally, now has several thousand soldiers.

Information

CONFIDENCE

"I have to know the cook", said a noted lawyer when asked if he liked hash.

That thousands "know" CHILDS cooks for their skill and cleanliness is attested by the popularity of corned beef hash.

Only a high grade of beef freshly cooked and potatoes especially prepared for the purpose are used in CHILDS corned beef hash.

Deliciously browned in the pan, and crowned with a freshly poached egg.

Childs

We Can Accommodate a Limited Number of Orders for

STORAGE

in two of our strictly

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION NECESSARY

Estimates Given FOR PACKING, MOVING, ETC.

Motor Van Service.

LEE BROS. STORAGE & VAN CO., 103 East 125th St. and Tremont & Park Aves. Telephone Harlem 591.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE *Labor Day Holiday* COME TO

MANHATTAN BEACH BATHS

ATTRACTIONS

1. The cleanest surf bathing beach around New York.
2. The largest still water pool.
3. A kiddy pool 100 ft. long.
4. A large dancing floor.
5. The 23rd Regiment Band.
6. Baseball.
7. Medicine ball
8. Handball.
9. Delightfully cool sunshades with steamer chairs.
10. 7,000 clean, comfortable dressing rooms.
11. A popular price, thoroughly sanitary restaurant.

Where Can You Get More for the Money?

Go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains to Sheepshead Bay and change to Manhattan Beach Car; or Ocean Avenue Trolley to Sheepshead Bay—cross bridge.

Have a complexion that everyone admires

Don't *envy* a good complexion, *have* one. Each time you cleanse your face with Resinol Soap you give it a "beauty treatment" with the soothing, healing Resinol medication. If aided, in severe cases, by a little Resinol Ointment, this usually leaves the complexion *naturally* clear, fresh and free from redness, roughness and sickly skin.

Resinol Soap

and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. *Try them* and see how beneficial they are, not only for the skin but for the hair as well.

STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATIONS TO LIVERPOOL. Person prepared for immediate trip to Europe can procure excellent accommodations on splendid steamer sailing Tuesday, September 2. Transfer subject to approval by steamship company. Quick decision imperative. Telephone Harlem 9148.

FOR HARLEM RESIDENTS. The Harlem office of The New York Times is at 2,100 Seventh Avenue, a few feet north of 125th Street, where advertisements and subscriptions are received for all publications of The New York Times Company.—Advt.

AMERICAN A WINNER IN TORONTO AIR RACE

Lieut. B. W. Maynard Takes Speed Honors in 7 Hours 45 Minutes 15 Seconds.

FLEW 2¼ MILES A MINUTE

Covered 1,042-Mile Course Without Repairs in American Machine with Liberty Motor.

Lieutenant B. W. Maynard of the Army Air Service is the speed winner of the New York-Toronto and return air race, flown last week under the direction of the American Flying Club. Maynard, flying a De Haviland 4, covered the 1,042-mile course in 7 hours, 45 minutes, 15 seconds flying time, just a shade under 2¼ miles a minute.

Not until the Contest Committee has completed its calculations later this week will the winner from the standpoint of reliability in performance as compared with manufacturers' theoretical specifications be known. Maynard's record time, however, gives the speed victory in the contest to an American flying officer, an American airplane, and a Liberty motor, the craft having been equipped with a 400-horsepower engine of that type. De Haviland 4's captured the first five places in the speed table.

Under the ruling of General Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Air Service, who permitted army machines to enter the flight that an elaborate test might be made of their relative reliability and efficiency, Maynard, like the other army pilots, does not share in the cash prizes totaling $10,000 offered by John McE. Bowman of the Hotel Commodore. Winners of these prizes and trophies will be announced when the reliability data have been worked out.

Maynard started from Roosevelt Field at Mineola, already made conspicuous during a Summer of air pioneering because it was the landing site of the British dirigible R-34, the first and thus far only lighter than air machine to fly across the Atlantic.

He flew to Toronto, the Canadian objective point, and returned to New York without mishap. His journey was not sufficiently thrilling to have aroused special comment at the time. Preliminary records which came out from time to time during the several days the fliers were criss-crossing back and forth between the United States and Canada did not show that he had made the best time, and last night's announcement that he was the winner was a surprise to many of the contestants themselves.

Made Without a Single Adjustment.

The performance of Lieutenant Maynard's machine is especially noteworthy. During the entire trip not one adjustment of any kind was made, and he ran his motor at a uniform speed of 1,825 revolutions a minute. His fastest time was between Buffalo and Syracuse, when the distance of 146 miles was covered in 56½ minutes. His next fastest time was between Syracuse and Albany, 141 miles, which was covered in 48 minutes.

News that an Army Air Service man was the victor was received with gratification in service flying circles, though officers who participated and others who had been close observers were quick to express appreciation of the gallantry and good performance of the Canadians. The success of the Liberty motor, upon which both the army and navy counted so heavily during the war, was received with particular satisfaction by military fliers.

This is the second notable achievement of the Liberty during the last few months. The navy seaplane NC-4, which made the first crossing of the Atlantic by a heavier-than-air machine, as well as its sister planes which failed to complete the journey, were equipped with this type of motor.

Aside from satisfaction that an American with an American built machine, and an all-American engine had made the fastest trip, flying men laid emphasis upon the stimulus to international flying, which they are confident must result from the contest. It is curious that despite the hundreds of miles of American-Canadian border there has not been before an international flight of this character.

The only other attempt at an international air journey with the United States as either starting point or objective, was the effort of the Handley-Page Berlin bomber, to fly from Harbour Grace, N. F., to New York or Atlantic City, last July. This attempt ended in a crash, due to a broken oil pipe, in Nova Scotia, and the machine now is being rebuilt there to complete the journey. Even this was unofficial, and the American seaplanes which engaged in the Atlantic crossing, while actually starting from Rockaway Beach, L. I., began their official flight from Trepassey, N. F., so that the contest just closed will be historic as America's first participation in an international flight with one terminus her own soil.

28 Entrants Finished Flight.

There were fifty-two entries for the flight, and twenty-eight finished the round trip. Three made second starts after failing in a first effort. Some were scratched and a few crashed, either in taking off or in landing, though only one pilot was seriously hurt. Captain J. A. Reynolds having received a broken arm and bruises when his machine struck a tree. The degree of success represented by this record is heightened by the fact that severe storms beset the course during several days of the flying, and successful journeys were made despite wind, rain and lightning such as might have imperilled a stout ocean-going vessel.

Much attention has been directed since the first of the International fliers took wing to the feasibility of mail service by air between the United States and Canada. The Canadian Government issued a special stamp for such mail as was carried by fliers who started at Toronto, and there was an exchange of official letters between President Wilson and the Prince of Wales, now a visitor in Canada, and between lesser notables of the two nations.

Every aid was lent to the project by the Army Air Service, and many of the entrants came from that service, their participation being encouraged that the race might afford comparative data as to the performances of the various planes used by the army, and between army planes and contesting craft of other types. The War Camp Community Service aided the project by taking care of the fliers at the control stations at Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. A number of the American machines in the race were specially built for the flight.

Standing of Those Who Finished In New York-Toronto Air Race

Pilot.	Type of Plane.	Starting Place.	Flying Time in Minutes.
Lieut. B. W. Maynard	DH-4	Mineola	465¼
Lieut. H. H. George	DH-4	Toronto	520¾
Lieut. D. B. Gish	DH-4	Mineola	524¼
Colonel G. C. Brandt	DH-4	Mineola	545¼
Lieut. M. J. Plumb	DH-4	Mineola	550¾
Lieut. P. H. Logan	Le Pere	Mineola	562
Lieut. Ben Adams	DH-4	Mineola	564
Lieut. John P. Roullot	DH-4	Mineola	570½
Major R. Schroeder	VE-7	Toronto	572
Sergeant C. B. Coombs	DH-9	Toronto	576
Colonel H. E. Hartney	SE-5 A	Mineola	589¾
Lieut. R. T. Midkiff	DH-4	Mineola	597½
Lieut. Rose Kirkpatrick	DH-4	Mineola	602¼
Lieut. W. C. F. Brown	DH-4	Mineola	607¾
Lieut. Charles Colt	SE-5 A	Mineola	621½
Lieut. F. T. Honsigner	DH-4	Mineola	635
Roland Rohlfs	Oriole	Toronto	667¼
Captain C. W. Cook	Fokker	Toronto	759½
Major A. B. Gilkeson	DH-4	Mineola	764¼
C. S. Jones	JN-4 D	Toronto	833½
Lieut. W. R. Taylor	JN-4 H	Mineola	836½
Captain H. B. Chandler	JN-4 H	Mineola	895¼
Captain R. H. Depew	JN-4 D	Mineola	898½
Captain S. S. Moore	Can. JN-4	Toronto	912¼
Lieut. L. W. Bertaud	Canadian Train.	Mineola	1285¼
Lieut. Wallace Young	JN-4 H	Toronto	1313½
Colonel Wm. C. Barker	Fokker	Toronto	1434¼
Lieut. C. A. Schiller	Can. JN-4	Toronto	1520¾
Major J. W. Simons	DH-4	Toronto	1536¾
O. S. Parmer	Standard	Toronto	8323

STORM SENDS FLIERS DOWN.

New York-Cleveland Mail Carriers Land Near Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 31.—A United States airplane, carrying mail from New York to Cleveland, was forced to land in a corn field at Round Bottom, W. Va., thirteen miles south of Wheeling, late tonight, after the pilot became lost in a storm raging in the mountains.

The aviators, Edward F. Doty and H. E. Smith, were unhurt in landing. They encountered the storm shortly after crossing the Pennsylvania line into West Virginia. For several hours they were lost, fearing to come down as the mountain peaks below them could not be distinguished through the fog. Eventually, the whistle of a steamboat on the Ohio River guided them and they landed in a field near the stream. Eleven pouches of mail were forwarded to Cleveland by rail.

TROOPS FIGHT RACE RIOTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of Mayes. The only reason that all white prisoners did not escape was that a few were caught by the deputies as they passed out of the jail. No effort was made to release negro prisoners.

While the county jail was still being stormed about midnight Saturday, a report reached the officers in charge of the troops that several holdups had been perpetrated by an organized and heavily armed band of negroes near Vine Avenue and Central Street, the heart of the downtown negro section. A platoon was ordered to the scene to quell the trouble and was followed up the hill by a large portion of the mob.

Soon after the troops reached Gay Street two civilians and a soldier dashed up to the officer in command of the detachment and reported that two soldiers had been held up and later killed at the same corner.

The command of "double time" was given and the soldiers started down the street on the run. Their followers jumped into passing automobiles and trucks, which were headed north on Gay Street. As the soldiers passed down the street their crowd of followers increased, waving guns in the air and shouting as they ran.

As the troops and the crowd rounded the corner of Gay Street and Vine Avenue an automobile was seen down Vine Avenue toward the intersection of Central Street, apparently unaware of the lurking danger. Upon reaching the corner the machine was met by a volley from negroes who were barricaded in a building at the intersection. The driver swerved his car to the right and returned the fire at once. He fired several shots into a window while he swung the car around with the other hand. While he was making the turn the driver emptied his pistol down Central Street.

Tongues of flame were spurting from every window as the machine headed back up Vine Avenue. As the car passed the troops, the driver waved his arm toward the corner and shouted something about the negroes being barricaded. The men were halted and ordered to load their rifles. While this was being done the first volley was fired into them from the end of the street.

Fire Upon the Troops.

The troops were in a column of squads when they received their baptism of fire, but they quickly deployed and returned the fire from doorways and from behind telephone poles. The guns used by the negroes were no match for the Springfields in the hands of the soldiers, and the fire slackened from the buildings at the end of the street and finally stopped as the negroes were scattered by the rain of lead.

One negro dropped in front of a drug store as he ran, and is believed to have been the first to be killed in the skirmish. One policeman, a soldier, and two civilians were slightly wounded at the upper end of the street, the majority of the bullets striking the victims below the knees.

An ambulance rushed down the street to the assistance of the wounded men, the driver braving the fire from the windows at the end of the street. Time after time he drove down the street during the skirmishing and returned with wounded.

Following the volley, the troops were lined up along the north side of the street to await orders. In the meantime many civilians rushed back to Gay Street and raided pawnshops and hardware stores to secure weapons and ammunition.

As the civilians returned, they took up positions along the street, and at the head of alleys to hold them against possible attacks. The men were armed with every kind of weapon from 10-guage shot guns to air rifles, which they had secured in their raids upon the Gay Street stores.

The men on the streets were constantly under fire from negro snipers concealed in the buildings at the foot of the street, but the aim was so poor that no one was wounded. Shots were exchanged from time to time by the snipers at each end of the street.

The street lights at the corner of Central Street had been shot out before the soldiers arrived, and all of the buildings were in darkness. This made it impossible for the whites to pick their targets and their fire was directed by the flash of the guns at the lower end of the street. The lights along Vine Avenue were burning brightly, which made every man on the street an excellent target for the negroes.

Shots were still being exchanged when the riot squad from the police station arrived in a touring car. They were not fired upon by the negroes until they jumped from the car, and scattered along the sides of the buildings. One of the officers was slightly wounded in the leg, but no other casualties resulted.

Set Up Machine Guns.

Shortly after the riot squad arrived, a second car dashed down the street and came to a stop near the corner of State Street. It contained two machine guns and soldier crews. By this time the fire had stopped and the guns were brought into place without meeting resistance from the end of the street.

One of the guns was mounted at each corner of the street, in such a position as to command the entire street by crossfire.

Lieutenant James W. Payne and two other officers advanced ahead of the guns to determine the range and to secure a lay of the land.

The officers had advanced almost to the corner of Central Street by creeping along the side of the building, then they moved over to the edge of the sidewalk. Lieutenant Payne and another officer were seen in conversation near an electric light pole, being between the pole and the barricaded negroes. The officer to whom Lieutenant Payne was talking was seen to turn and walk slowly backtoward the machine gun, while Lieutenant Payne remained by the pole.

Hardly had the other officer reached the guns when several negro snipers opened fire upon Lieutenant Payne, who ran around the pole for protection from the fire. Some one shouted, "Let 'em have it," and both of the machine guns opened up, sending a shower of lead into the dark section of the street from which the flame was spurting.

The positions of the guns necessitated cross-fire to reach their targets, and placed Lieutenant Payne in the range of their sweeping fire. Every one's attention was centred on the negro snipers, and it was not until after the fire had ceased that Lieutenant Payne was discovered to have been mortally wounded.

Several shots were exchanged by snipers from the end of the street, but heavy firing was not resumed until the negroes opened fire upon a small group of civilians who were crossing the street. This was the signal for the rattle of fire arms from the street. One of the machine guns opened up for a few rounds and the negroes scattered again.

The excitement was increasing with every shot and additional civilians were arriving, heavily armed, when officers in command of the troops, assisted by police officers started to clear the street. As the crowd and the excitement increased, several leaders called for volunteers to follow them in an attempt to storm the barricaded negroes at the end of the street, but army officers interfered in time to prevent any such attempt. The strength of the negroes was not known and they would have had the advantage of cover.

It was decided to clear the street to prevent further firing and place enough machine guns to prevent any attempt on the part of the negroes to come up toward Gay Street. The crowd was finally pushed back up the hill, leaving the street to be patrolled by the troops.

Nelson Easley, a negro soldier who won a citation for distinguished service in overseas fighting with the American Expeditionary Force, dropped dead today. Death was caused by heart trouble, superinduced by excitement over the riots.

Joe Etter, a negro storekeeper, reputed to be wealthy, was killed early this morning in the rioting in East Jackson Avenue. Etter's body was left lying on the street for several hours, undertakers' employes fearing to enter the district.

How many have been killed and wounded remains largely a matter of guesswork. Some sections in which the most serious clashes occurred have not been searched thoroughly, and reports conflict as to the number of casualties which may be concealed. Two men are known to have been killed; fourteen others, eight white and six negroes, are in hospitals. Of these, four, two white and two negroes, are not expected to recover. Sixteen wounded white men had their slight wounds dressed at one hospital. Many have had injuries attended by physicians at their homes.

The known dead are First Lieutenant James W. Payne, Madisonville, Ky., regular army, and Joe Etter. The injured in the hospitals include Private E. V. Henderson of the Tennessee National Guard, who may die.

At least three negroes were more or less seriously injured by guardsmen on Depot Street, near the Southern Railway passenger station, between daylight and noon, according to statements of soldiers.

Hotels and restaurants in the city operated at a handicap today, as few negro employes made their appearance for work. Restaurants closed at 7 P. M.

Most housekeepers had no servants today for the same reason.

Several hundred rifles stored at the University of Tennessee Arsenal were removed tonight by military authorities following rumors that a crowd of negroes was forming in the outskirts, expecting to arm themselves with this supply.

AMERICAN FIRM BUYS HUNGARIAN ARMS PLANT

Biggest of Its Kind in Central Europe — Negotiations for Skoda Works.

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—An American company has just purchased the important small arms munition factory of Manfred Weiss in Budapest, the contract being signed at Berne by Herr Kaunitz, director of the factory, with an American representative, according to reliable information. The factory is the largest of its kind in Central Europe.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Skoda Arms and Ammunitions Works by an American syndicate has not as yet been completed owing to a difference on the question of the price to be paid. Baron Skoda, Director General of the works, who is at St. Moritz, hopes to arrange the affairs on his return to Berne.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is understood to be negotiating with Rumanian companies for the purchase of petroleum territory, which the owners want to sell owing to the tangled political and economic situation.

BATHING PARTY ARRESTED.

Four Young Women Protest Against Act of Detective at Rockaway.

Four young women, two of them in bathing costume, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Miller in the Jamaica police court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, following their arrest at Rockaway Beach at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They had spent the night in the Richmond Hill police station, and they were strong in their denunciation before the Magistrate of Detective Laye, of the Rockaway Beach Precinct, who made the arrest.

Detective Laye told the Magistrate that he had found two of the girls with several young men in the bungalow at 28 Rider Beach. One of the girls explained their presence there by the assertion that they had stopped to get an umbrella after a bathing party. She said that the young men were known to their parents. Two of the young women said they were standing in front of McIntosh's hotel when the automobile, containing the detective and the sister of one of them drove up. The detective jumped out, she said, and pulled them into the car.

The young women demanded a trial, and Magistrate Miller fixed 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for the hearing, and paroled the young women in their own custody. They gave their names as Ruby Nevins, 20; her sister, Betty, 18; Helen Mills, 21, and Mabel Helwig, 20. They said they lived in Manhattan, but did not give their street addresses. One of the young men, who said he was James McCarthy, 19, of Rockaway Beach, was arrested on a charge of interfering with the detective.

BOY DROWNED AT CONEY.

Sinks Suddenly While Guiding Two Cousins to Safety.

Harold W. Carpenter, 16, a runner employed by the Chase National Bank, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, according to his father, Howard B. Carpenter of 2,364 Sixty-second Street, Bath Beach.

The boy, with his 12-year-old brother, Wilbur Carpenter, and two boy cousins about their own age, left the house yesterday afternoon, wearing bathing suits under their street clothes. After they had been in the water a short time Howard noticed his two cousins too far out, as he thought, and he swam out to warn them back. He became excited when he saw the boys struggling to get back, or was seized with cramps, and sank out of sight. A number of young men nearby tried in vain to save him.

When the boys returned home they reported the drowning to the father, and he notified the police of the Coney Island station.

SPLINTER CAUSES DROWNING

Man Loses Life by Upsetting Boat, Trying to Dress Wife's Hand.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 31.—A splinter in the hand of his wife resulted in the drowning of R. H. Bowles of 6 Macopin Avenue, Upper Montclair, in the Passaic River this afternoon, and nearly caused the death of Mrs. Bowles and her ten-year-old son.

The Bowles were rowing on the river, heading for the rifle range here, when Mrs. Bowles picked up a splinter from the oar. Her husband left his seat in the boat to try to get the splinter out of his wife's hand, and in doing so upset the boat. All three were hurled into the water.

A number of men on the bank heard the screams of the woman as she went overboard, and they managed to rescue her and her son, but Bowles was drowned. The body was recovered by the use of grappling hooks tonight.

THEATRICAL MAN A RESCUER

William Caffrey Saves Swimmer from Drowning in the Sound.

William Caffrey, Secretary of Keith's vaudeville circuit, yesterday saved from drowning in Long Island Sound, off Whitestone Landing, a man who gave the name of Delacey Manning of Larchmont, N. Y.

Manning was carried out by the tide, and was going down, when Caffrey swam to him, and kept him above the surface. There was a struggle between the drowning man and his rescuer, which was viewed by persons at the Beechhurst Yacht Club and passengers on Sound boats bound for New England. Manning was unconscious when rescued and protracted effort was necessary to revive him.

36 RESCUED AT ROCKAWAY.

Strong Undertow Made Bathing Perilous Along Beach.

An unusually strong undertow at Rockaway Beach yesterday endangered the lives of many persons in the water, and several after being rescued from the surf were restored to life only after strenuous efforts by life guards and hospital surgeons. The White Cross Emergency Hospital attended to a total of thirty-six cases.

Samuel Heller of 17 South Beach, Eightieth Street, Rockaway, was drowning when he was observed by Samuel Schoenberg of 50 South Beach Eightieth Street. Schoenberg dived from the board walk twenty feet into the water and brought Heller ashore. He was revived after hard work of an hour.

Drowned Trying to Save Boy.

In an unsuccessful effort to save an 8-year-old boy from drowning yesterday afternoon, Matthew Malkovitch, 25 years old, of 23 Pine Street, New Brighton, S. I., was drowned in the Kill van Kull. Malkovitch and Bernard Masinsky, who lived in the same house, went crabbing off King's dock. The boy fell overboard and his companion dived after him. Neither came to the surface. An hour later, by dragging the spot, the body of Malkovitch was recovered. The body of the boy has not been recovered.

THUGS IN TRUCK ROB MAN.

Civilians in Army Vehicle Blackjack Victim Near Jamaica.

The Queens Borough police managed to suppress until last night the fact that Howard Horton, 25, of 853 Wansor Street, Inwood, L. I., was beaten and robbed on Hillside Avenue, near Metropolitan Avenue, between Jamaica and Richmond Hill, about 2 o'clock on Friday morning. He was walking along Hillside Avenue when a big motor truck appeared. He thinks it was an army truck. It stopped and three men jumped off. They were in civilian garb. Two of them struck him on the head with objects resembling stockings filled at the end with sand. Horton dropped senseless to the street.

When he recovered consciousness his assailants and the truck were gone. All his money, amounting to $4, was missing. He made his way to a police booth, and the patrolman there took him to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. Dr. Matthew Fishman, the house surgeon, took twenty stitches in four scalp wounds.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS

STOPS THE FIRE AT THE START

Before it's too late

GLOBE Sprinklers should have been installed when your building was under construction. But they can be installed now—before it is too late.

They will be inspected at regular intervals by our experts to insure constant efficiency. Send for the details of this new inspection service.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO. 149 Broadway Cort. 6720

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

HOMES

for the people of New York can be erected only as somebody lends the money. Help build by buying our Guaranteed Mortgages. At the same time you make a sound investment.

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160 Broadway, New York
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FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD. The New York Times Lost and Found column is unsurpassed for restoring lost articles to owners. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Announces New Importations of

PARIS HATS

FROM EVERY MODISTE OF NOTE.

Among the numerous new features being introduced at this time are *smart turbans of scratch-felt* cut in strips and finished with bone buttons in self-coloring—*huge sailors of rainbow colored blondine* with velvet facings veiled in tulle—*close fitting hats of satin antique* with rosettes of fringed taffeta—*chenille embroidered turbans* with tulle eye veils—*haremesque veils of unique design* gracefully draped on hats of small and medium size.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

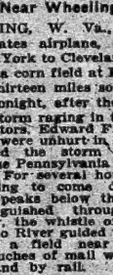
Pre-Season Sale

SMARTEST DRESSES

Extraordinary purchase at unheard of price, far below our greatest expectations, secures for us a large and choice collection of New Fall Frocks in the most expensive materials.

Most Remarkable Offering!

A visit will impress those who desire models of grace and elegance combined with economy.

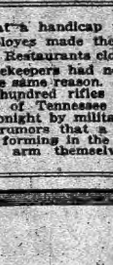


49.50

New Fall Tricotine Dresses

Exquisitely beaded, embroidered, or plain tailleur models in slim straight lines so extremely desirable, in Navy, Black, Brown.

19.75 25.00 39.75

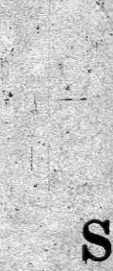


52.50

Finest Quality Serge Dresses

New models never before shown in braided, beaded or button trimmed in Navy, Black, Brown, Taupe. Values from $30 to $55.

19.75 25.00 35.00



29.75

Ultra Smart Satin Dresses

The new draped slim silhouettes, some beautifully embroidered in Navy, Black, Brown, Taupe and afternoon shades. Worth up to $65.

25.00 29.75 39.75

HANAN

A low-priced shoe is one that will keep you satisfactorily shod until it wears out, and that will not wear out for a long time.

A high-priced shoe is one in which you get poor quality leather and unskilled construction.

Hanan Shoes have always been low-priced.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

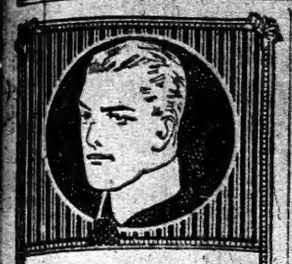
WOMEN have their own complete bath establishment here—quite separate from the men's. Each has a swimming pool.

Men's bath always open; women's daily (except Sunday), 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Special treatments for obesity; galvanic and hydriatic treatments, etc., massage, manicuring, chiropody. Highly expert operators.

For New Yorkers, too.

The HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA TURKISH BATHS



Introducing to you a new collar BARRACKS designed for comfort and style.

Now on sale.

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Health and Vigor Restored

Rational exercise combined with invigorating sports taken at McGovern's Gymnasium are of proven value.

Dr. A. R. Alfred, Medical Director U. S. Navy, certifies: "Mr. Arthur A. McGovern has been very efficient and faithful in the physical training of applicants rejected on account of slight physique. We have enlisted many such men who have been brought up to the required standard for the United States Navy through the earnest and efficient work of Mr. Arthur A. McGovern."

Every convenience for a limited number of men. Electric light, cabinet baths, fencing, wrestling, boxing, handball, etc. Private dressing rooms and lockers.

Manager: Arthur A. McGovern, former boxing champion, physical director Cornell University.

Women's classes superintended by Ruth M. McGovern.

Terms on application.

McGOVERN'S GYMNASIUM
5 WEST 66TH STREET.
Telephone 2928-9100 Columbus.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS, CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.
MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
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Baby Happy After His Bath With Cuticura Soap

Nothing more refreshing for baby than a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, especially if his skin is hot and irritated. After bathing, gently touch any irritation with Cuticura Ointment. The delicately medicated Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for baby's skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free, address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 9M, Malden, Mass."

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SOLE ANCHOR LINER LEFT BY WAR IS HERE

Columbia, Last of Fleet Afloat, Makes Her First Call Since 1914.

BRINGS HOME WAR HEROES

Commander Was Prisoner of Germans Nearly Two Years for Ramming a Submarine.

The Anchor liner Columbia, the only surviving vessel of the company's passenger fleet, which before the war included the Tuscania, Transylvania, Cameronia, Caledonia, and California, arrived yesterday from Glasgow. It was her first appearance in this part since October, 1914. The other liners were all torpedoed.

The Columbia called at Moville, in the north of Ireland, to pick up passengers and mails, and was the first vessel to go in there after the reopening of the port, which had been closed by mines and booms during the war.

After reaching Scotland in the Fall of 1914 the Columbia was used for several months as a troopship between England and Egypt, Malta and Mudros.

Afterward she was fitted out with three 6-inch guns, three-pounders, and machine guns, and used for twenty-one months on patrol duty in the North Sea.

The liner is commanded by Captain James Blaikie, the Commodore of the Anchor Line, and numbers of her officers, engineers, and crew served on her during her exciting war career. Others were on the other vessels of the fleet when they were torpedoed.

The Columbia had 203 military and 308 civilian passengers in the first cabin and 465 second cabin passengers on board. On Aug. 23, when she was two days out from Moville, Mrs. Mary Campbell of Greenock, Scotland, a passenger who was on her way to meet her husband, James Campbell, an engineer on a fruit steamship, jumped overboard at 11 o'clock at night and was drowned. The weather was hazy and there was a choppy sea, and although the Captain did all he could to find the woman, the search was unsuccessful.

Upset by Loss of False Teeth.

Mrs. Campbell was accompanied by her three sons, Donald, 17; John, 12, and James, 8 years old. She appeared much upset by the loss of her false teeth, which she had thrown overboard by mistake. The day she disappeared, she asked the ship's surgeon and the purser if she could have a new set of teeth made on board, as she could not eat solid food without them. They told her she would have to wait until the vessel reached New York.

The passengers took up a collection and gave it to her son Donald to cover expenses if his father should not be in port when they arrived.

Captain Blaikie commanded the Caledonia when she was serving as a transport in the Mediterranean and was torpedoed 120 miles east of Malta, Dec. 4, 1915, shortly after leaving 2,200 troops at Salonika.

"The German submarine commander," Captain Blaikie said, "had the luck of a Mongolian sew-sew woman, which is famous among mariners in the Far East. When I sighted his periscope on the port bow, I had two chances—either to try to ram the undersea craft or swing round and run for safety.

"I went straight for the submarine at full speed. The commander of the U-boat tried to get a position on my beam from which he could fire a torpedo, but the ship manoeuvred easily, and I kept him end on. He took a chance and fired a torpedo, which skimmed alongside my ship.

Ship Rammed the Submarine.

"According to all known tactics of torpedoes it should have turned outward and left us unharmed. This is where the Mongolian luck came in, for it turned inward and exploded, making two big holes in the side of the Caledonia. Before the U-boat could submerge, we were on top of her cooping tower. We smashed it flat, carrying away the periscope.

"I thought we had sent the craft to the bottom. The ship stopped, and the boats lowered, as she began to list rapidly. To our surprise, the submarine reappeared nearly an hour later, and I was much impressed. The commander told me he had the submerged fifty-five minutes, and had risen by using his condensed air and electric pumps. Another five minutes and he would have remained at the bottom for keeps.

"As the submarine was leaking badly, the commander had to keep on the surface and go slowly. It took us two and a half days to reach Cattaro on the Austrian coast. At first I was put in solitary confinement, but afterward was moved to various jails in Austria. I spent one year in the prison at Switzerlitz. I was half starved most of the time, and had to put up with all kinds of petty punishments and annoyances until the armistice was signed. But the Christmas I got home last year with my family, made up for it all."

War Heroes on Board.

Among the Canadian Army officers who arrived on the Columbia yesterday was Captain Norman L. Wells of the Bank of Commerce of Regina, Saskatchewan, a member of the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles, who went to France in 1915. He was wounded at Ypres when the Germans bombarded the British in June, 1917, with 1,000 cannon and blew the trenches to smithereens. he said his troop was almost annihilated, and he was captured and taken to Freiburg, where he met Captain Blaikie six months later.

Captain Wells was exchanged in April last year and was sent to Holland with other wounded prisoners. He next saw Captain Blaikie when he walked up the gangway at Glasgow, Aug. 20.

Several members of the crew had interesting experiences in the war. Two of the stewards in the first cabin were Sergeant Robert Rankin and Private Lachlan McDougall, who were shipmates for years before August, 1914. In November of that year they enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders of the 51st Division. They trained and fought the enemy side by side in France until April 9, 1917, at Vimy Ridge, when McDougall was struck in the thigh by an explosive bullet. Rankin carried him 500 yards to a dressing station.

On Sept. 20, 1918, Rankin was gassed and wounded. Eventually he found himself in a military hospital at Camberwell, London, where McDougall was acting as orderly.

Several Anchor Line officials were at the pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street to greet Captain Blaikie, who has received the Distinguished Service Medal from the British Government for being mentioned twice in naval dispatches while he commanded the Caledonia.

REORGANIZE MOTOR CORPS.

Women's Organization to Resume Activities on a Peace Basis.

The Motor Corps of America, which has been on reserve since June, will resume active service tomorrow on a peace basis, thus enabling the enlisted women to receive expert training in mechanics, military drills, shooting, fencing, and aviation. The corps will furnish regular service in carrying sick babies of the poor to the Health Department clinics, and old and infirm women to various hospitals and clinics for electrical, radio and X-ray treatment.

The revolver shooting classes are to be conducted at the training school of the Police Department; the rifle shooting classes at the new National Range at Caldwell, N. J., and the mechanical classes under the direction of Albert R. Atkinson of the Atkinson Automobile School. A new Motor Corps is to be built up on the old organization, the aim of which will be to make women more practically efficient.

Colonel Bastedo, commander of the organization, yesterday said that, owing to the repeated demands by individuals and civil organizations, she had consented to continue the activities of the corps under peace conditions. "It is a precedent," she said, "for there is no similar organization in this country. The vast number of patriotic American women, who, for two years and a half, put their hearts into war service for their country, feel that, with the cessation of their activities, there is going to be a void in their daily lives, and they already are seeking something to take its place. Pink teas, even khaki-colored ones, dinners and dances have lost their former charms."

HOPES FOR CHANGES IN MEXICAN OIL LAW

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

in the United States. The owner of the land leases it, reserving the usual royalty.

"In 1917 these two industries had reached both a permanent and profitable basis, when a Constitutional Assembly was called under the Carancistas, it adopting a legislation nullifying the title of all foreigners to all kinds of property in the Republic of Mexico, unless the foreign owners agreed that in respect to such property they were to be considered as Mexicans, and, accordingly, not to invoke the protection of their own Governments in respect to the property under penalty of a forfeiture to the nation of the property so acquired. This required the foreign owner to expatriate himself as a condition of owning property in the Republic of Mexico."

In regard to the disputed Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917, the statement says:

"It is perfectly plain that the purpose of the Mexican Government in adopting this article of legislation was to place foreign owners or all kinds of property absolutely at the mercy of the whim or caprice of the Mexican Government unless a foreigner expatriate himself. In this way, all sorts of confiscatory laws could be passed and he would be helpless so far as aid from his home Government was concerned, and naturally few, if any, foreign owners filed their agreement required by this article.

"On Yesterday I received the grateful news that the Mexican Senate had voted to recognize the rights of all properties, oil and minerals, acquired legitimately before May 1, 1917, when the new constitution went into effect, and that the principal papers of Mexico are urging their Supreme Court to reverse this decision on the ground that Article 6 of the constitution, which provides that no part of it shall be retroactive, was entirely overlooked by the lower court. I am quite hopeful that the Lower House of the Mexican Congress will take like action, and relieve at least one ugly phase of the Mexican situation."

CLEMENCEAU BIDS PERSHING FAREWELL.

M. Pichon, American Embassy Staff and Peace Delegates Attend Ceremony.

GENERAL STARTS FOR BREST

French Can Never Express All Their Gratitude for His Services, Says Premier.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, and Captain Andre Tardieu were among the French officials who bade farewell to General Pershing on his departure for Brest today, whence he is scheduled to sail tomorrow for the United States. The American Ambassador and his staff and the entire American peace delegation were also present. There was a military escort of two companies.

In saying good-bye to the American commander M. Clemenceau declared that the French people could never express all the gratitude felt for the services he had rendered. The Premier urged General Pershing to revisit France and give the French an opportunity to show their appreciation of the work he had done in the great war.

Warm tribute was paid to General Pershing by Captain Tardieu.

"Frenchmen will always remember this commander who, with Foch, Petain, and Haig, brought about the defeat of Germany and liberated our soil," Captain Tardieu said. "I, who on so many occasions for two years collaborated with him, will never forget the high qualities of integrity, firmness, intelligence, and goodheartedness that he displayed. It is a great friend of ours who leaves us. He will remain constantly in the thoughts of all of us, and personally I shall always retain for him a deep affection."

This morning's newspapers devote much space to appreciative articles bidding farewell to General Pershing, who yesterday bade formal good-bye to the representatives of the French press. In addressing the newspaper men the General expressed his affection for and admiration of France and said he felt sure that the struggle France and America had waged together would serve to cement the friendship of the two nations.

During the reception General Pershing was asked what had been to him the most poignant moment of the war. After an instant's reflection he replied:

"It was when the armistice was signed. It was then we knew the victory was ours and that our dead had not died in vain."

When asked about his plans for the future General Pershing responded:

"I have none. At all events, don't attribute any to me."

In the party of General Pershing are his son Warren and his brother, James F. Pershing, a Chicago merchant, who sailed recently for a business trip to France and England; Colonels John G. Quekemeyer, John L. Hines, and A. W. Brewster, aids, and Brig. Gens. Fox Conner and Alvin P. Hall. Also on board the Leviathan will be Colonel Aristides Moreno, Lieut. Cols. A. S. Kuegle and Lloyd C. Griscom, and many other General Headquarters officers. Lieut. Col. Dr. Chambrun, counselor of the French Embassy at Washington, will make the voyage on the Leviathan.

PERSHING CLUB TO MOVE.

Going to 261 Madison Avenue from Old St. Bartholomew's.

The large private house at 261 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth Street, is to be taken over by the War Camp Community Service tomorrow for use as an Officers' Service Club. It is planned to transfer to it the Pershing Club, now located in the former St. Bartholomew's Church, which latter building is about to be torn down to make way for the new twenty-five story Christian Science Church edifice.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are continuing to donate the use of the Madison Avenue house at the nominal rental at which they turned the house over during the war to the National League for Woman's Service, which entertained 200,000 men in it while it was operated as a club for soldiers, sailors and marines.

The Woman's League will carry on the canteen in the building. The League will remain in occupancy of the two adjoining houses, 257 and 259 Madison Avenue, which are likewise the contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Speyer, and which have been the headquarters of the League since the United States entered the war.

MANY MISS BENEFIT.

Harney Fagan Testimonial at Manhattan Lacks Promised Stars.

The "Grand Testimonial" which was scheduled to take place at the Manhattan Opera House on Wednesday night, the old-time minstrel meeting that was part of benefit performances that used to be given in the bad old days when it was customary to announce a large number of well-known men who would positively appear and equally many would find one of them not to appear at all. Not in many a year has the performance been so far behind the promise and, as if the public had calmly scented that all was not as advertised, the big theatre was far from full.

Among the players who were on the program, but not in the entertainment were Eddie Leonard, Raymond Hitchcock, Bert Lewy, Irving Berlin, Nora Bayes, Clifton Crawford, Marie Dressler, Chic Sales, Andrew Mack, Marilyn Miller, Burt Williams, and Charles Ruggles. The volatile Burr McIntosh, who acted as master of ceremonies, seemed not a bit embarrassed by the disappointing and youthful-looking assemblage of only one. He explained that Raymond Hitchcock was not there because he could not get there.

Mr. McIntosh intimated that he had just returned from overseas and expressed his hearty approval of the United States. He inserted an unannounced oration in the program as the finale of an astonishing evening.

AID ACTORS' MEMORIAL.

Taft and Hughes Among Those on Daniel Frohman's Committee.

Former President Taft, Charles E. Hughes, and Henry F. Davison, it was announced yesterday by Daniel Frohman, are among the additions to the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for a national memorial day on Dec. 5, next in aid of the Actors' Fund of America. Others added to the committee include Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

"It will give me great pleasure," wrote ex-Justice Hughes, "to serve on the committee for the purpose of giving appropriate recognition of the work of the members of the dramatic profession in the Liberty Loan drives."

Mr. Frohman said the Governors of forty States and the Mayors of 200 large cities have agreed to carry on the work in their respective communities.

TO GREET FIRST DIVISION.

Former Comrades Will Welcome Officers as They Arrive.

The officers of the 1st Division now arriving from overseas will be welcomed by their former comrades, in accordance with arrangements made at the division's headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel yesterday. A committee appointed by Lieut. Col. Roosevelt met there to lay plans for various social entertainments for their fellow-officers, and Major Paul Daly, formerly of the 18th Infantry, was made Chairman.

A roster was made out by the committee by which one member will act as Officer of the Day each day until the divisional parade. This officer will see that the regular 1st Division officers arriving in the city have comfortable quarters and an entertaining visit. The number of officers from each regiment so appointed are as follows: Eighteenth Infantry, 4; 26th Infantry, 4; 28th Infantry, 3; 5th Field Artillery, 2; 6th Field Artillery, 3; 7th Field Artillery, 2; Signal Corps, 1.

The commander of the division, Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, went to West Point with Mrs. McGlachlin yesterday morning to visit their young daughter and meet old friends at the Military Academy. On his return he was visited by General David H. Shanks and Colonel J. T. Conrad. Major Charles E. Coulter, the General's aid, spent Sunday in Providence with his family.

The enlisted men of the division are also receiving a royal welcome at the hands of the Y. M. C. A. At Hoboken and on troop trains to the camps its secretaries gave away 3,700 bars of chocolate, 1,500 packages of cigarettes, and thousands of packages of chewing gum to the first arrivals. The association has also provided entertainments at Camps Merritt and Mills. Telegrams are being sent free by the Y. M. C. A. for all soldiers arriving at Hoboken. Arrangements have been made to provide for the four companies of the division which arrive on the Liberator this morning.

62 LEAVE OUR ARMY MEN.

Frenchwomen Like Husbands, but Not the Way They Live.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Sixty-two French women who had married Americans, army officers or soldiers, and subsequently had been divorced in the United States, returned to France on the same steamer this week, according to the newspaper Avenir.

Most of them, the newspaper added returned not because of personal differences with their husbands, but because of the inability of the brides to adapt themselves to the American mode of living.

THE SCREEN

The task of outfitting the popular screen ingenues with a succession of roles in which they can exhibit all their talents is unquestionably a difficult one, and accordingly, it is perhaps inevitable that arbitrary methods should occasionally be brought into play. Certainly something of the strain is felt in "The Hoodlum," in which Mary Pickford appears as the particular luminary of the new program at the Strand.

"The Hoodlum," is a picturization of a story by Julia M. Lippman entitled "Burkeen Army," and is the tale of a snobbish young granddaughter of the rich who is compelled by circumstances —the circumstances being that there has to be a picture—to acclimate herself to slum life. Here, it will be seen, is full opportunity for contrasting work on the part of the star, and it is perhaps superfluous to add that full advantage is taken of the fact.

Miss Pickford's conversion from Fifth Avenue snob to hoodlum is not only insufficiently motivated in the story, but vastly overdone in the filming. If one is willing, however, to let logic go by the board of censors, then there are many amusing bits in the picture, and entertainment a-plenty.

Something of this same compulsion to give the star her due is evidenced in "The Right to Happiness," which began a run at the Park Theatre on Saturday night. "The Right to Happiness" has been put through the S. L. Rothapfel process, and emerges with a scenic and musical prelude which is entirely too elaborate for the picture.

There is, for example, the Russian Cathedral Quartet, first introduced to lower Broadway in "Redemption," and there is the Russian Balalaika Orchestra in a box, in addition to a symphony organization in the pit. Assurance is given, also, that the Russian border posts which flank the two sides of the stage are thoroughly authentic.

The entire nature of the introduction, in fact, leads one to hope that that which follows may be a film of some significance and of real ideas. What it actually is, however, is a conventional and oppressively banal Russian-American story, prepared solely from the motion-picture angle. It is the work, as to authorship and direction, of Allen J. Holubar, and it has the merit of giving Dorothy Phillips the opportunity to give two interesting performances in the rôles of twin sisters—one raised in Russia, the other in America.

Billie Burke is at the Rialto this week in "The Misleading Widow," which was known as "Billeted" when Margaret Anglin acted it in New York a season and a half ago. It is an amusing little story of an aspect of war life, and, while it may appear strange that Miss Burke should fall heiress to a rôle originated by Miss Anglin, the fact remains that she is quite at her best in it.

"The Valley of the Giants," written by Peter B. Kyne, is the new feature film at the Rivoli, with Wallace Reid in its leading rôle.

Park Concert for Mayor Hylan.

A Peace Festival concert will take place on the mall in Central Park on Thursday evening, in celebration of Mayor Hylan people's concerts. The Police Band will play, and the artists assisting will include Rosa Ponselle of the Metropolitan and her sister, Miss Carmela Ponselle; Alberto Sanchez, Cesare Sturani, Miss Della Baker, and Ricardo Stracciari. Francis D. Gallatin will present to the Mayor an engrossed resolution passed by the Park Board. An electric lights, which is being installed for the evening, will probably be on view until after the visits of the Prince of Wales and General Pershing.

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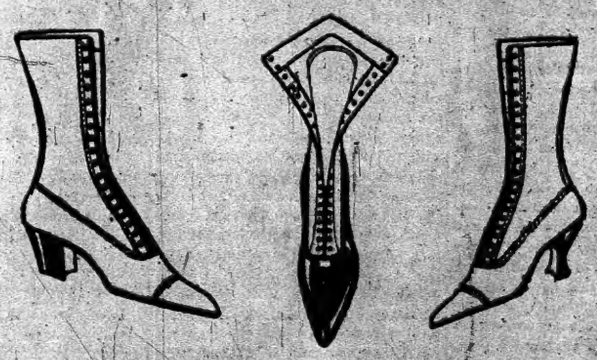

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A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Somehow the neurotic Wilsonphobe Congress Republicans recall burlesquely those Carthaginian patriots in the "Aeneid." "They hold a "meeting to hate the tyrant ferociously or keenly fear him." They are all suspicion, dread, agony when he is at Washington. Now that he purposes to leave it for a few days and appeal to the country, they shriek that he mustn't go. In the long comic history of Republican ineptitudes in this Congress, has anything been more immitigably absurd than the resolutions introduced into the House by Mr. STRONG of Kansas and Mr. ROSENBERG of Illinois whereasing and resolving that the President should stay in Washington, postpone his tour? He should be at the White House to deal with the high cost of living and labor troubles, matters now substantially adjusted, which, if the Republicans had had a glimmer of sagacity, judgment, prevision, or even ordinary good sense, they would have taken up themselves long ago instead of butting blindly against the Treaty of Peace and public opinion.

The Democratic chorus, "Are you "afraid to hear him tell the country "about Republican opposition to the "League of Nations?" was the true and bitter answer to these absurd, sophisticated resolutions. The hearts of the Republicans sink into their boots at the prospect of Mr. WILSON'S advocacy among the people of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, undisfigured, undenatured, the condition precedent of confidence, certainty, of the beginnings of the rehabilitation and prosperity of the world; and they feel that he will tear up their net of quibbles and vindicate the League of Nations as the hopeful and sole guarantee of future peace and fair dealing among nations.

The Republicans can scarcely hope for the issue of a writ ne exeat to make Mr. WILSON stay in the District of Columbia—and they are not in a position to form a committee of his person and assign him to and confine him in a residence, as an English Parliament did in the case of CHARLES I. So, as the next most ridiculous act of self-protection against the abhorred and dangerous enemy, guilty of profound intellectual powers, of clear convictions, of steady patriotism, of earned popularity, the Republican appliances are going to send speakers "on his trail." So a delegation of minnows might be appointed to track a whale. The President speaks to and for the country. Not all the opposition orators will speak for the Republican opposition to Treaty and League. Some of them will speak for themselves, fight for their own hand.

Here the mostly sheepless shepherd of the Republican Senate flock, much-enduring Mr. LODGE, banged his crook down. He is trying to "discourage any considerable exodus of "Senators to take the stump against "the President." Senators will "command greater publicity" for their anti-Wilsoniads if they recite them in the Senate. This for the public. Mr. LODGE knows that Mr. BORAH and Mr. HIRAM JOHNSON are willing to leave the Republican Party, to take what they can of it with them, to head a third party, to accept what alliances they can make. They are passionate candidates for President. They cherish the strange hope of making their political fortunes by breaking the Treaty. Mr. LODGE must be vexed by the thought of these two free lances on the stump on their own account. Other Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Relations are candidates, more orthodox, for the Republican nomination for President. Jealousies, a worse confounded confusion, more evidence of self-seeking, further exhibition of the competitive and warring incapacities of the Senate Republicans, are likely to flow from these volunteer excursions against Mr. WILSON.

To pile absurdity on absurdity, while Mr. WILSON is admonished not to leave Washington, divers Republican Senators are preparing to leave it, high cost of living, and so on. It is a Republican Comedy of Errors. The Republican Party is reducing itself to an absurdity.

BRYAN AS WARWICK.

There is something about the mind of WILLIAM J. BRYAN that puzzles the observer and defies the investigator. If one could only get inside it and examine its mainsprings and ratchet-wheels! But he will undoubtedly carry to his grave the secret of how he "gets that way."

Take, for instance, his judgment about Presidential possibilities. He is always proposing, with evident sincerity, some hopelessly ineligible person, often some unheard-of man whose fame has been limited to his own township. In 1904 he produced out of his sleeve a flock of Democratic candidates, one of whom was a North Carolina Judge and another the Mayor of Nashville. Nothing of the kind had been seen since MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY proposed as a candidate one FITLER, known from the fact that he happened at the moment to be Mayor of Philadelphia and to own twenty-four or forty-four pairs of trousers; but QUAY had a political motive for this humorous freak, while BRYAN was certainly talking with that pathetic sincerity which frequently characterizes him.

Now he has been discussing the present Republican situation with regard to Presidential candidates, and we get another glimpse into that mysterious mind of his. At one time, it appears, he thought Governor SPROUL of Pennsylvania to have a good chance "because Senator PENROSE would dislike to have the Governor run "against him for the United States "Senate." What man on earth, except BRYAN, ever dreamed in his maddest nightmare that SPROUL could even be thought of for the Presidency, much less "have a good chance"? And what immense simplicity is contained in the idea that Mr. PENROSE'S local difficulties could possibly control the next nomination!

Later on, it seems, he dropped his ideas about SPROUL and came to the conclusion that CHARLES G. DAWES, who was Controller of the Currency many years ago, "would be a likely candidate." Certainly he has matched, for the Republicans, his ideas in 1904 about the Nashville Mayor and the North Carolina Judge. He would not comment on Governor LOWDEN and dismissed General WOOD from consideration on the ground that he had had no experience in civil government, refusing to admit that WOOD'S Governorship of Cuba could be taken as evidence. It is too bad that Mr. BRYAN'S mind cannot be dissected. There lie in it treasures for the psychologist.

THE CITY'S TRACTION POLICY.

Public Service Commissioner NIXON sensibly says that he is content to leave to the courts the merits of his action in authorizing zone fares for a suburban traction company which was about to stop operations on account of a deficit in operating expenses. The Mayor, declaring that the Commissioner is subject to prosecution, proposes the formation of a vigilance committee for the protection of the city's interests. With regret we feel it necessary to reconsider our recent congratulations to the Mayor on the comparison in his favor between his procedure and that of Mayor GAYNOR. It will be remembered that Mayor GAYNOR undertook to construe the law for himself, and not without reason, for he was a lawyer of repute and a Judge. Yet he came to grief, after riots by those who took the law into their own hands in reliance on his counsel. Mayor HYLAN is in danger of coming to grief with less justification, because of his smaller legal qualifications and because he had been warned.

Into the details of the specific fare case which agitates Mayor HYLAN it is not worth while to enter. It is already in the courts, and they disagree, or at least their decisions require reconciliation. The North Shore fare is a local matter, without bearing on the general fare question. The city is not a partner with the North Shore Company, as it is in the dual subway contract, and its interests are comparatively small. Whether the zone fare is right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, in the case which so disturbs the Mayor, there is no reason for thinking that it either does or should control the city's fare policy. Policy is a matter of expediency rather than of contract, and, although it is inexpedient to break a contract, there are sometimes considerations outside the contract which modify the view which it is prudent to take of the matter covered by the contract.

The Mayor's position is that the city should stand on the letter of the dual subway contract, even though it should wreck its partners and destroy the city's investment with them. He wishes to emulate some of the reorganization methods of the company wreckers whom he holds up to scorn, and finds justification for that inconsistency in the profit which he hopes to make for the city by acquiring the subways so cheaply that the 5-cent fare could be retained. It is true that the city's policy is to maintain the 5-cent fare embodied in the contract, and that that policy has lost none of its popularity, which is merited. But the Mayor's method does not commend itself to sober and conscientious citizens. They have no wish to share in the profits which the Mayor would make for them by procedure not fit for adoption between honest partners, even though he is willing to bear the odium. They do not take so serious a view of the situation as the Mayor, and they think that an alternative to his procedure may be found. They know that the city's partners have performed their share of the contract, and that the trouble arises from conditions unforeseen by either party to the contract. And they know that the city is in receipt of considerable profits in which its partners never can share. For these reasons the Mayor's ideas of profit through partnership bankruptcy seem both immoral and impractical.

The original subway was opened in 1904, when the city collected taxes on real estate valued at $4,731,000,000. In 1918 the city collected taxes on $7,672,000,000 valuation. Not all of the increase in tax values was due to the original subway, for the reason that the dual subway has been a contributing factor since 1913. Even before construction was begun values were based upon it, and values have reflected the opening of the various links. The growth which has preceded is slight compared with that which may be expected. Who can doubt that the growth of Brooklyn's tax values from $1,559,000,000 in 1913 to $1,708,000,000 in 1918 is based on the dual subway more than any other thing?

These are some of the reasons why it seems to us that the Mayor should soft-pedal his contract severity. It would be better practice to consider the contract as a whole, giving the city's partners credit for what they have contributed to the city's welfare and allowing them the contract benefits to which they are entitled. The city's fare policy as well as the city's contract should be considered, and the city's tax receipts could be credited to make postponement of the city's cash profits from fares more endurable. The city doubts that the Mayor could turn losses into profits were his plan to succeed, and would prefer to trust the present operators until they forfeit their contract right to run the roads.

SOLVING THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

At its session last week the New York Federation of Labor adopted as one of its planks a resolution "favoring forty-four hours as the maximum week for trade generally as a means of solving the unemployment problem." The four railway Brotherhoods solved the same problem to the extent of making it necessary for the Director General to employ 1,848,774 men in 1919 as compared with 1,732,703 in 1917. That is to say, 100,000,000 of us are supporting 116,071 more railway men than were necessary to give us better service in earlier years. The Brotherhoods did not care what the rest of us thought about that extravagance, and the Federationists probably care equally little what others think about the policy of making work by shortening hours below standard capacity. Probably the Federationists must be left to find out the results of their folly as the Brotherhoods did, having since declared their dissatisfaction with their own procedure.

Not all labor is equally blind. There are some workmen who have been willing to learn by reason rather than by hardship, as witness this resolution of the Midvale Steel workers, declaring that

> the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise, and should not be encouraged.

There are probably more votes in the Federation resolution than in the Midvale resolution, but labor has yet to learn that votes do not count in economic matters. It is pleasanter to listen to the promisers rather than to the doers, but resolutions will not alter the eternal truth that the less the world works the less there will be to divide. The smaller divisions will be reduced as well as the larger when the reduction is necessary, and reduced more in proportion and in discomfort to those who compel the reduction which they cannot escape sharing.

"JUST A LOT OF ANARCHISTS."

The forecast has come true, and it is greasy to the credit of the Socialist Party, which is now holding a national convention in Chicago. It has refused to admit the so-called Left Wing delegates, who are in America what the Bolsheviki are in Russia, and when they persisted in trying to pack the convention with delegates who had no credentials the Socialists called in the police and had the Left Wingers put out of the hall. It is only fair to say that in this resolute action they have set an example to the older parties, neither of which has yet had the courage to deal in so summary a manner with the objectionable elements in its own ranks.

Mr. BENSON, whom there is seldom occasion to commend, put the situation correctly when he said: "We "are the party; the others are just "a lot of anarchists." That is what they are; direct actionists, many of whom have the audacity to apply for entrance to a political convention while openly proclaiming that their purpose is to put an end to political action of any kind—that is, to substitute bombs for votes. Already, in Michigan, the American Bolsheviki have torn the control of the party from those Socialists who believe in obtaining their ends by the orderly processes put in their hands by the Constitution, and a Michigan "Socialist" is now a recognized enemy of the Government under which he lives and the nation of which he is, theoretically, a part.

"The Left Wing represents about 80 per cent. of the Socialist Party," whines the egregious FERGUSON, REED'S co-leader, "but we seem to be "left out of the party's deliberations." If it represented 80 per cent., it would be a simple matter to take control of the party and oust the law-abiding element. The Bolsheviki managed to do that in Russia when they represented only about 10 per cent. of the Socialists. Of course, FERGUSON is talking nonsense. What his crew did in Michigan they could do anywhere if they represented, not 80 per cent., but 51 per cent. of the party. The fact is that they are not the party, they are "just a lot of anarchists."

A REGRETTABLE SPEECH.

Much of Senator KNOX'S speech for the rejection of the Peace Treaty might have been made—indeed, has been made, in substance—in the German National Assembly at Weimar. No matter what abhorrence of Germany's "lawlessness, her cruelty, "her gross inhumanity in the conduct of this war," he chooses to express, his speech is essentially a plea for Germany, a comfort to the German whiners and plotters. Germany has been made to give up too much, to promise to pay too much. Mr. KNOX recites in detail the obligations she has undertaken. The whole tone of his speech is in unison with the jeremiads, sometimes for popular, sometimes for foreign, effect, of German public men who seek the restoration of the old order of things, of the old masters.

Men at least as wise as Mr. KNOX made this Treaty. No terms of reparation could have been severe enough. Germany's capacity to pay was made the measure of her obligations. She accepted the terms. Mr. KNOX'S notions of European history must be curious if he does not know that the oppression and repression of subject peoples was a permanent source of war; that the restoration of territorial plunder and the erection of free peoples and States were necessary to a just peace and a help toward future peace. The growth of new nations is a hindrance to the revival of German dominion. He would have had the United States remain uninterested, isolated, having no part in assuring the future.

Mr. KNOX began some time ago with an attempt at amputation of the Treaty. Now he wants it killed. Suppose it killed, suppose it altered, who but Germany will benefit? Do the business men, the manufacturers, the workingmen, the farmers of Pennsylvania, pine for a longer period of doubt, uneasiness, want of confidence? Any alterations will be taken advantage of by Germany to seek better terms. At best, there will be further and perhaps indefinite delay. If each signatory nation is to tinker the contract, when will there be a consent of minds to it? If killed, as Mr. KNOX proposes, by and for the United States, but put into effect, as it soon will be, by the ratification of three great Powers, what sort of a treaty will Germany grant us, so easily gulled?

In business we should lose until some sort of a treaty was patched up. Morally, what a noble figure the United States would make!

BUSY GENERAL PERSHING.

It is a tempest in a very small teapot that the subcommittee of the House of Representatives in France to inquire about the conduct of the war raises when it complains that General PERSHING has declined to appear before it and be examined upon the eve of his sailing for the United States. The General first explained that his records had been packed up and sent to Washington. Being a stickler for accuracy, he evidently did not care to answer questions without consulting prepared statements, and he adhered to his desire not to speak when the members of the subcommittee, Representatives ROYAL C. JOHNSON and OSCAR E. BLAND, intimated that the questions to be asked were of such a nature that data would not be needed. The busiest man in France, who, by the way, has had a legal as well as a military training, was naturally incredulous.

Thereupon the two Representatives in a joint statement regretted that "there should be even the appearance of conflict between the military "and civil authority at a time when "the world should become normal and "be governed, not by armies or individuals, but by law." This way of putting it was gratuitous, since General PERSHING had no intention of defying the subcommittee. As he was about to sail, he had a hundred and one things to attend to and numerous engagements, and he could not be expected to draw upon his memory to furnish the subcommittee with the facts and figures it was seeking. He said afterward that all the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces were open to investigation, and of course he was well aware that he would be expected to appear before a committee of Congress after his arrival in the United States, whither the army records, carefully boxed on the Leviathan, had preceded him.

In a statement, in which Mr. JOHNSON sensibly refused to join, Representative BLAND declared that "he "[General PERSHING] and his army "are bigger than our Deputy Ser"geant-at-Arms," and Mr. BLAND added petulantly that it was a "clear-cut concrete example" of the War Department's "indifference and con"tempt for the wishes of the people "and their representatives." It looks like a case of ruffled dignity. To feel any sympathy for a politician whose sensibilities are so easily outraged is difficult. Inquisitor BLAND can never make the American people believe that General PERSHING is contemptuous of the wishes of the American people and their representatives. As a matter of fact, the American people would prefer to have the General under examination in this country, for these are the subjects that Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BLAND wanted him to tell them all about: The responsibility for the mistreatment of American soldiers imprisoned in France; General PERSHING'S views about court-martial; the regulations with reference to the burial of the American dead, and, particularly, General PERSHING'S military operations on Nov. 10 and on Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed. The General would have required considerable time to prepare himself for examination on these points, and, as said before, he was the busiest man in France just as he was about to embark for home.

COMMON SENSE AND THE BANAT.

Now Serbia and Rumania are concentrating troops in the Banat of Temesvar—the portion of Southern Hungary in the angle between the Danube and Tisza Rivers. The Conference proposes to allot two-thirds of the territory to Rumania and one-third to Serbia. The population is mixed to a degree exceptional even in Southeastern Europe; the Rumanians are the most numerous race, but have less than half the total population; there are large Magyar, German, and Serbian minorities. The Conference has attempted to settle the matter by giving the Serbians the section in which their people are preponderant and leaving the rest to Rumania.

Racial arguments are not the only ones. The Rumanians argue that the two rivers form a natural boundary; the Serbs protest against leaving their capital, Belgrade, once more separated from foreign territory by only a river. The Rumanians say that even the proposed line would leave Belgrade within range of high-angle artillery fire from Rumanian territory some twenty-five miles away, so that there is no merit in the strategical argument. As for the Serbs who would be incorporated in Rumania by annexation clear up to the rivers, the Rumanians say that their inclusion in a foreign State would no more than counterbalance the Rumanians living in the northeastern corner of Serbia opposite Turn-Severin. Rumanian authorities say there are 350,000 of them, and that they are discontented; the Serbs say there are only 70,000, and that they are not discontented. Moreover, the Rumanians object that the proposed boundary is unreasonably devious, cutting the only railroad in several places and preparing for interminable customs inspections.

Here is plenty of argument, and both parties seem willing to go to war if the Conference does not give them all they ask. But the one thing that any sensible statesman in either country ought to remember is that any war between Rumania and Serbia would profit nobody but Bulgaria and Hungary. Perhaps the Rumanians think that they have made Hungary incapable of any further damage, and that they are big enough to handle Bulgaria single-handed. If so, they are letting recent successes go to their heads. Rumania and Serbia fought as allies for the liberation of their peoples, and in their agreement with each other, and with Greece, lies the guarantee of peace in the Balkans for the immediate future. No profit that either nation could win from a war with the other would be sufficient to counterbalance the harm that would be done to the interests of both. If the Peace Conference has any value at all, it is in settling disputes of this sort between States hitherto friendly; the Rumanians may not like the decision, but neither party should alienate its friends in other countries by hasty resort to force. It would not be permanently profitable. Any settlement obtained peaceably, in a quarrel such as this, is better than any possible triumphs won on the battlefield.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Shopper's Check Upon Prices.

In addition to its "fair price" list of groceries, the Food Administration now publishes a list of meats. THE TIMES makes a point of printing both lists in easily legible type and in a form fitted to the shopper's convenience. The economic need of careful buying scarcely requires to be emphasized. Yet in the present crisis it is of secondary importance. The primary evil is price inflation, and upon our speedy control of it depends, in a great measure, the return of normal conditions both in the economic and in the political world. That the Government is doing its part, the present lists are the best of evidence. It remains for the individual buyer to see that the work bears fruit. If women throughout the country contribute the half hour or so daily which is requisite, the most effective of all checks will be placed upon the profiteer.

Both lists apply to "cash-and-carry-away" shops. Some slight increase is in order when the retailer maintains a delivery service. The meat prices are for "Western dressed" stock. City dressed meats are slightly higher. The lists print also the wholesale price of each item and the maximum margin of profit allowed to the retailer. The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale costs upon request.

The Relief of Disabled Soldiers.

It is pleasant to know that reports of the neglect of our crippled soldiers have been exaggerated. They were founded on a statement made by the field representative of a newly organized Association of Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. An answer has now been made by the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, which Senator SMITH of Georgia read into the Congressional Record. It shows beyond question that in many matters of detail the soldiers' field representative was misinformed.

A few instances will indicate the nature of the corrections. The soldiers' association has not learned of a single disabled soldier who has a position among almost two thousand employés of the Federal Board. The Director points out that most of the employés are female stenographers and typists, and that among the minority of males are 236 ex-service men, of whom 48 are disabled. The soldiers' association quotes an official report stating that, on June 21, "only 11 men have been placed in remunerative employment after completing a course of training." The Director, evidently availing himself of the results of an added month, reports that, out of 54 men available for such employment, "42 have been placed or have placed themselves." The association charges that "the Federal Board has failed to be guided by the sound principles evolved by other countries." The Director asserts that his board has been so guided from the start; that its means of coping with the problem are more liberal than the countries of Europe command; that its results surpass those of any other country except Canada, and that, with the means now available, his board should soon surpass Canada.

More Might Have Been Done.

After all has been said, however, it is impossible to escape a conviction that there has been a general and very serious lack of efficiency. A representative of THE TIMES who investigated conditions at Fort McHenry Hospital, Baltimore, found the disabled soldiers mainly ignorant of the relief which will soon be forthcoming, and consequently low in their minds and crumbling in morale. "That must be one of Uncle Sam's jokes," said one of them. "It sounds like War Risk." What this means to men who at best face a maimed and stunted life is a very painful thought to those for whom they sacrificed themselves. The most sweeping charge of the Association of Disabled Soldiers is that "hundreds of men were compelled to wait from six weeks to six months without pay and forced to depend upon friends or upon charity before their cases were acted upon." To this charge the Director replies by passing the responsibility to the War Risk Bureau, charitably attributing its inefficiency to an entanglement of red tape.

In matters of detail the Association of Disabled Soldiers was, if not unnaturally, uninformed; but in substance its charges still appear to be as well grounded as they are painful. The one bright ray disclosed by the Director's statement is that ample funds are at hand or promised, and that eventually they seem likely to be used intelligently and efficiently.

Let the Nation Grant Its Own Pensions.

When ANDREW CARNEGIE had made up his mind that a certain thing should be done and believed it could be done with money, he was not the man to hesitate as to his own fitness to do it. Years passed before it was thought wise to publish the fact that, at the close of the Spanish war, he went to the White House and proposed to pay the people of the United States $20,000,000 for the privilege of giving the Philippines back to themselves. Even today the scene staggers the imagination. And do we contemplate without a tremor the provisions in Mr. CARNEGIE'S will by which he pensions our ex-Presidents and their wives? Certain acts have a grandiosity which the mind is slow to comprehend. But the fact persists. What shall we eventually make of it?

The people of the United States see fit to take successful citizens from private life, make use of the best they have to give, exalt them in service—and then cast them aside like a discharged employe, with the aura of a great office about them and no means of sustaining their dignity, and the dignity of the nation, but charities and such employment as they can find. The process is manifestly unfair to them, but that is the least of the evil. It brands us all with ingratitude.

Mayor Ole and the Political Fish Pond.

If Mayor OLE HANSON were a New England Yankee, no one would doubt for a moment what he means. "Gone a-fishin'" is a well-known euphemism for quitting a regular job without leave. It is the Colonial equivalent of going on a joy-ride. But Mayor OLE is not a Yankee. Such gay, irresponsible conduct, moreover, is inconceivable in the man who broke a general strike overnight. Neither is it at all likely in a man whom all the world knows to be a most interesting political possibility. No, when Mayor HANSON says he's going fishing he is going fishing. The only doubtful point is, fishing for what? The Mayor's movements are awaited with considerable interest. Whatever the object of his angling, good sportsmen of either party will wish him luck.

Immigration and Unrest in Labor.

A nation that faces a fundamental change in its immigration laws will do well to ponder a published report of conditions in the steel industry. A good majority of the workers are intelligent citizens, largely English-speaking, who are so well satisfied in their relation to the corporation that they refuse to join the American Federation of Labor. The Organization Committee of the Federation has so far "met its greatest success among the lowest-paid foreign workers." Many of these speak no English and thousands of them cannot read or write it. They know little, and care less, about the principles for which the A. F. L. is fighting the Steel Corporation.

There seems to be no stuff here for the making of Americans. No one knows this better than the men themselves. They work only for gain, and live only for the time when they shall be able to go back to their homes in the South of Europe with their fortune of $3,000, $4,000, or $5,000. They are thus eventually a drain upon the material resources of the country and are not always aids to industrial peace while they remain. Surely it is worth some temporary sacrifice to provide that American workmen shall be Americans.

A SIGNAL FOR THE NEXT WAR.

If We Reject the Treaty and the League, a Distrustful World May Unite Against Us.

By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the hostility of Senators to the League of Nations shall extend to the Treaty of Peace itself, and these Republican leaders of the Senate shall carry the backing of their full party in that house to a vote denouncing both League and treaty, where exactly will it leave us?

I am stating an extreme case because, although many believe that personal pique, partisan manoeuvre, and ill-founded self-conceit count for most in the Senatorial opposition to President Wilson and all his works, and that having vented their spleen, worked their political game, and sufficingly paraded their personality, these Republican Senators will accept in the end what now they are thundering against. Experienced legislators, old hands at the game of dialectics, have many ways of backing away from threatening positions taken for a purpose not entirely creditable, and, with their tongues in their cheeks, joining in a jubilation that jars them, it is true, but just as often allows them to retire with some crumbs of credit in their wallets. But it would be foolish to rock vigilance asleep in this great emergency on any such basis. We must face what these men, encouraging each other, threaten, backed as they are by a vociferous section of the party press and popular elements expecting advantage from the extreme and aimed at—namely the rejection of the Treaty of Peace on the part of the United States. Where, I ask, would this leave us?

Some have answered the question hopefully. They have said it would mean more delay perhaps, but ultimately some sort of agreement would be shaped which would include us—both as to the League of Nations, and the terms of the peace treaty. That, I hold, is unsafe and uncertain. The long delay, due mostly to the difficulty of reaching a common ground among those European nations territorially involved in the great conflict, calls imperatively for an end of bargaining. The Allies have reached a settlement as best they could figure it, and what concerns them most is the acceptance of that settlement. The problem of Russia presses as well. A peace that does not include Russia, and cannot include Russia, has its dangers, but a continuance of a state of war in Central, Southern and Western Europe, is more dangerous still. These conditions lead me to say that the rejection of the League of Nations and the treaty of peace by us will not be allowed to halt the putting of both into effect, leaving the United States on the outside.

To have fought the war with all the tremendous might we did; to have furnished the force in men, metal and money that ended it in victory; to have done this on the principle that no autocratic tyranny shall be allowed to spread its domination over the world, and yet reach this negation when peace is made, seems incredible. Yet what other end can the wise foresee?

The treaty would operate without us; the League would become a coalition. What brought back the fiery Orlando and his flaming followers from Italy? No diplomat would say that it was just a generous turn of mind. It was the terror striking home that peace would be made without Italy that brought back Orlando. Italy found she dared not stay away.

Now one must admit that the same immediate causes do not press upon us. We have no mobs parading and shouting for this part or that piece of foreign soil. We would have in the event of rejection the benefit of our wealth, our self-sufficiency in the economic scale. At first we would have our proud isolation, with Europe and Asia respecting us outwardly, even evincing in words and pretty deeds that form of gratitude which keeps a smile on the face, while a demon of distrust and revolt is gnawing at the vitals. It happens among nations as it does among men and women.

I say this, that the rejection of the treaty and the League of Nations by the United States will be the first harsh bell note for the next war.

One way with another, Bolshevism will be crushed in Russia. Sooner or later Germany will consolidate anew and enter the League of Nations. France, even Belgium, will be restored. England will recover from her depression and reach some new level of government. There may even be a prospering Ireland. Japan will be more powerful, but also more democratic than ever. It is safe to assume that we shall have surmounted all our post-bellum inconveniences, and are putting forth industrial fingers with a potency more than we now dream of. Is it not pretty plain that the more we progress economically the more the rest of the world, to which we will be unrelated, will be inclined to unite against us? Do you think it inconceivable that England, France, Italy, shall lay some bitter grief at our door? We are sure of the inner enmity of Germany. In fact, will not the rejection of the peace treaty and the League of Nations invite among the actual signatories the state of mind fertile to distrust from the instant it is announced? And once competition for the trade of the world becomes active and acute, where are we to find friends on whom we can rely and who rely on us?

We stand for the Monroe Doctrine. We went into the war without a thought of it. The League of Nations recognizes it, but Senators Lodge and Borah and some others affect to believe that the wording of the recognition is sinister. Well, if we reject the League of Nations we shall still have the Monroe Doctrine, but it will mean nothing to other powers save as we strengthen ourselves to defend it. Great armies and navies must we build to warn off Europe and Asia. Our proud isolation will be their constant reminder of our want of friends. The rejection of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations will be the beginning of the next war—and one with continents rather than nations against us.

I have said that I believe Bolshevism will fall in Russia, but that Germany will fall in her dream of Germanizing Russia is not so clear. The danger in all the other peoples of modern civilization in the military and economic side of that eventuality is one to be contended with. And we shall be far outside the pale of influences that can be brought to baffle or even retard it.

We stand at present as the Big Brother of the Allies. We can continue so to do, rearranging, fending off dangers as they arise, preserving the great friendships of battle through the years of peace, making the world better for all peoples to live in, or we can step off into the cold remove of the distrustful and the untrustworthy, inviting a hindering of hostile feeling the world over that one day will culminate in war upon us.

It comes at end to this. We cannot for our lives, for our sacrifices on behalf of humanity, for our future, for our safety, turn back from our course in going into the war. Why should we allow our handful of malcontents to insure at no very distant date—ten or fifteen years—our being forced into another and still greater conflict? Let us look it squarely in the face. Does the nation desire such a result?

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

New York, Aug. 29, 1919.

SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION.

Ex-Mayor Ole Hanson on the Plan for Dealing with the Alien.

The City of Seattle,
Executive Office,
Aug. 26, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a daily reader of your paper and was very much pleased with the publicity given to "Selective Immigration and Scientific Distribution." I feel that there is a kernel of practical sense in the idea, which might be worked out to the benefit of our country. It solves so many questions naturally.

For instance, it is almost a certainty that the immigrant, if allowed to choose his destination, will settle in a colony of his own race. This delays his Americanization and builds up a foreign civilization in our midst. My thought is that the men across the water should not have the final say as to the entrance or distribution of aliens. A board sitting in the United States, receiving applications from all over the world, could decide those questions.

Instead of sending Scandinavians to Minnesota, &c., they could be distributed in districts where there were but few of the same nationality, thus making it better for them and better for us.

OLE HANSON,
Mayor.

Why Not "Mere"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the development of the airplanes, hydroplanes, and dirigibles and the transatlantic flights, there should be some term coined to describe alighting upon the sea.

I have not seen any suggestion of a single verb or word to express this act, and I, therefore, throw out the suggestion that a proper verb might be "to mere."

WM. CLEVELAND HICKS.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 25, 1919.

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

Have you heard of the wonderful island,
Set like a gem in the sea,
Where life the day long
Is a sequence of song
And joy 'neath the cocoanut tree?
Where far from the clamor of cities,
In some remote place on the map,
A haven exists
Which the atlas has missed—
The wonderful island of Yap?

It is true, for a Senator said it—
And Senators sometimes are keen—
The island is there,
I don't know just where,
But they say "it is sparkling and green."
What a climax of knowledge and meaning
Is dumped free of charge in our lap!
How pleasant to know
The right place to go—
The wonderful island of Yap.
Will some one with kind disposition,
And one or two dollars to spare,
Please charter a ship,
Arrange for a trip,
And take a few Senators there?
Perhaps they would find inspiration
And wake up at last from their nap;
But if they would not,
Why leave the whole lot
On the wonderful island of Yap.

WILLIAM V. Y. STEPHENS.

JOYS OF WINDOW CLEANING.

A Poetical Reader Objects to Preference of Teaching and Preaching.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear much of the dignity of labor these strenuous days, but surely the writer of the article under the heading "A Chance for the Professors," looks upon window cleaning as very inferior work. Some day, when we are really civilized and shall not be ashamed of expressing a liking for manual work, we shall discover that many of us have tastes which we now carefully conceal lest we be looked upon as vulgar. But we are progressing.

There exists no incompatibility between a taste for the very best literature and a real liking for window cleaning. I know that, because I have a taste for both.

Not long ago, from choice, I cleaned some windows for a relative, and I recall the experience with pleasure. It was on the sixth floor of a house facing the west. The evening was a beautiful one, and the cool, fresh breeze suggested early Fall rather than Summer. The sun had already set, but the clouds where it had gone down still showed in exquisitely delicate tints, traces of the more gorgeous coloring in which they had been bathed a short while before. The rest of the heavens was a clear expanse of palest blue.

And now the windows. After the dust had been washed off, those panes, which showed their appreciation of the labor expended on them by becoming brighter and brighter as the cloth passed over their surface, reflected the lovely picture described above. The task was pleasant and the mind that guided the hand was not dwelling on sordid things. It is true windows must be cleaned under very different conditions, but to one person, at least, this humble work would at times be a welcome relief from some of the more "respectable" occupations. A whole day spent at manual work would be drudgery, though for the matter of that, to spend a whole day at the same kind of work, mental or physical, is all wrong.

FINIS.

New York, Aug. 29, 1919.

Another Young Brigadier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE for Sunday, Aug. 24, you list by name the Brigadier Generals promoted from the regular service during the war who were under 41 years of age. There should be at least one additional name added to this list, which apparently has been omitted. This name should be Brigadier General Brice P. Disque, just 39 years of age when promoted to Brigadier General in October of 1918.

General Disque, while a Colonel, organized the Spruce Section in the Signal Corps. He was in command of 27,000 troops in the Northwest, and was given the task of increasing the output of spruce lumber more than 2,000 per cent. to meet the needs for airplane manufacture here and for the Allies. This he did in such a creditable manner that he was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General in October, 1918, and was later awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

C. A. EVANS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

BAKER TURNS SHOP OVER TO WORKERS

First Recognition of Principle of Democracy in Manufacturing" Increases Production.

CUTS COSTS, BRINGS PEACE

Arsenal Harness Makers Appoint Foremen, Determine Wages—"Feel Like Partners," They Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Actual control of the production activities of Rock Island Arsenal harness shops, including the appointment of foremen and the determination of prices to be paid workmen, has been turned over to committees of the employes. This became known today when Secretary Baker made public the correspondence between the War Department and representatives of the employes. Matters of administration are left with the regular management, and even bids submitted on contracts are influenced by the committees.

It was learned tonight that the system soon would be extended to other departments of the Rock Island Arsenal, and if found successful, would be placed in operation in all United States arsenals.

In carrying out the new plan, which is characterized in the correspondence as "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry," an arsenal orders branch has been established in the Ordnance Department here, to obtain orders from other Governmental agencies. An advisory committee of employes' representatives is included in this branch who "actively assist in figuring cost when bidding for work."

Official reports to Secretary Baker assert that the result has been not only greatly increased efficiency and contentment among the men, but a radical reduction in manufacturing costs. Two samples cited are orders for mail locks, formerly costing $45 per thousand, but produced at Rock Island for $38, and an order for Aaimuth optics at prices reduced from $55 each to $20.74.

Boosted Scientific Management.

Development of the new system, the announcement today said, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice, when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, or the necessity for a change had been foreseen even before the war. "A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown up prior to the war between the management and the workmen, according to a memorandum submitted by the employes' committees, as a result of the attempted introduction of so-called "scientific management methods," and the men "finally feared their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production."

On the outbreak of war, however, it was said, the men voluntarily removed these limits, insisting only that piecework prices should not be reduced without their consent. Instances are cited of the men recommending reduction in piece-work prices in order that the arsenal could secure additional orders, and of voluntarily agreeing to work during lunch hours in order that an order "which had been figured very closely" might be filled.

Give Baker the Results.

In a letter to Secretary Baker, R. L. Arnick and James L. McCort, employes' representatives of the Arsenal Orders Branch, summarize the result as follows:

"Formerly the employes no longer felt that they were employes, simply sent in bidding down a job quite apart from their conception of life for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the end and crude means available to them for securing the necessaries, and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to feel that they are on their way towards becoming partners in a large enterprise that is manufacturing useful things for their Government.

"It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do, and finally what we and the management can do jointly."

APPEAL FOR LITHUANIA.

Brooklyn Convention Sends Resolutions to Wilson and Senate.

Resolutions for the recognition of the Independence of the Lithuanian Republic were adopted and sent to President Wilson and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate by the first Lithuanian Techniquers' and Mechanics' Convention, held at the Lithuanian Citizens' Club, 347 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Protests were made against the Polish invasion of Lithuania and the occupation of Vilna.

The fundamental aims of the convention are to assist the new born Lithuanian Republic in technique and economy, to familiarize Lithuanian mechanics and tradesmen with production and management of industries, to supply Lithuanian industries with information, literature and help in all purchases of engineering material and machinery from America after peace is re-established. About 250 delegates from the United States and Canada attended the convention, which was opened by Vincent Vaitkus.

M. Vinik, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lithuanian National Council, Washington, addressed the gathering. After centuries of slavery and suffering we have freed ourselves once more and stand among the civilized nations, weak, but resolute to defend at any cost, our newly gained liberty," he said.

CHURCH SEEKS PHYSICIAN.

Young Man Wanted to Erect Episcopalian Hospital in Japan.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church announced here yesterday that it is in search of a young physician endowed with skill and enterprise, plus that spirit of adventure which is part of the necessary equipment of the true missionary, who will go into the interior of Japan and erect, and supervise an American hospital. The funds are ready, having been donated by a wealthy man of a Japanese seaport town, and the building of the hospital waits upon the attempt of the church's nationwide campaign to obtain the right man to consecrate himself to the work. The hospital is given with one condition, that it must be Christian, and under Christian direction. The offer of the gift was made as a result of the care and attention given to a nephew of the donor, who was operated on for appendicitis in a Japanese hospital of the Orient, and came back to health.

ORDER
Ballantine's
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BRIDEGROOM VANISHES.

Mrs. Watson Prostrated When Fiance Fails to Appear at Altar.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Laura Watson, a widow, and William J. Anderson, said to be a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, Cal., were to have been married yesterday afternoon, but the prospective bridegroom failed to appear and Mrs. Watson has heard nothing from him since. She is prostrated at a local hotel, where she has been stopping with her two daughters and son. She says she cannot believe that Anderson deliberately deserted her and fears that he may have met with an accident.

It was learned today, however, that on Thursday last Anderson left the hotel after having shipped his trunks and other belongings away.

Mrs. Watson's husband, Thomas D. Watson, died about two years ago here. Since then Mrs. Watson had been living in Toronto, Canada, with her family, where she is said to have met Anderson, who represented himself as a wealthy Californian. He recently bought an automobile and was to have taken Mrs. Watson and her children to California to live on his estate.

Mrs. Watson and her family came here about ten days ago, followed by Anderson. They made arrangements for the wedding, setting the date for yesterday, after having taken out the marriage license. The ceremony was to have been performed by the Rev. Wesley Martin of the Methodist church. Mrs. Watson was to have been attended by Vivian Watson, one of her daughters, and the best man was to have been the proprietor of the hotel where the group were stopping.

Mrs. Watson and the bridal party waited for an hour or more and when nothing was heard from Anderson decided to cancel all arrangements. Mrs. Watson has since been under the care of a physician.

LAY DOUBLE MURDER TO MINE GUARDS

Unions Ask President to Order Inquiry Into Killing of Man and Woman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson has been asked by the United Mine Workers of America to order a Federal investigation of the alleged "murder" on Aug. 26 of a man and a woman at the Allegheny Steel Company's mine at Brackenridge, Penn., by the company's mine guards "disguised as deputies," placed there during a strike which began six weeks ago in connection with an attempt to unionize the mine.

Secretary Morrisen of the American Federation of Labor today made public the text of messages sent the President by John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers, and Phillip Murray, President of the organization's Western Pennsylvania district, urging a thorough investigation to fix responsibility for "this most shocking crime which has aroused our entire membership."

One of the alleged victims, a miner 58 years of age, was overtaken by a deputy while walking peaceably down the street, Mr. Murray charged, and beaten into a "helpless pulp," after which another deputy fired five bullets at the man. A few minutes later another deputy was ordered by the Superintendent of the mine, the message charged, to "kill" Mrs. Fannie Sellins, an organizer sent into the district by the United Mine Workers, who, standing near by, it was said, had appealed to the deputies to spare the miner's life. At the Superintendent's order, it was said, Mrs. Sellins turned to flee and was then shot in the back and killed by one of the deputies.

Previous to the alleged killings, the deputies, it was charged, had "opened fire on a number of men, women, and children, who were grouped around their homes."

In response to a telegram received today from Mr. Lewis, Mr. Morrison said he would endeavor to obtain a Congressional investigation of the trouble and also would seek a conference with Attorney General Palmer in regard to it.

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS.

Catholic War Council Issues Leaflets on Americanism.

For use among the foreign born and illiterate, of whom there are 9,000,000 in the United States, the National Catholic War Council has issued a primer called "The Fundamentals of Citizenship."

The book contains, besides copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, essays on public education, health, legislation, government by representation, the courts, foreign relations, fraud prevention, insurance, taxation, naturalization, the duties of citizenship, and a brief sketch of our national history. Strong distinctions between "liberty" and "license" are made, and special emphasis is laid on the fact that the civic responsibilities of the individual are much greater and require more attention to Government affairs in a country where the people rule than in a country where their ruling is done for them.

Translated into foreign languages and placed in the hands of trained native speakers, the contents of this handbook will be taught to persons whose civic ignorance makes them prey to Bolshevist propaganda and unscrupulous demagogues.

PROTECT ROOSEVELT GRAVE

Fence to Keep Souvenir Hunters Out —5,000 Visitors Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—More than 5,000 persons visited the grave of Theodore Roosevelt in Young's Memorial Cemetery today, coming from all parts of the country. Within the next few days the Roosevelt plot will be inclosed by an iron fence eight feet high, on a concrete foundation sunk several feet in the earth, and entrance will be through a gate which will be kept locked.

Several hundred thousand persons have visited the cemetery since Colonel Roosevelt died, and a day and night guard has been kept hitherto because of souvenir hunters. As soon as the fence is completed a stone will be placed over the grave. It is to be a plain block of granite, and the inscription will be simple, merely the Colonel's name and dates of birth and death.

Daylight "Arabian Fete."

The "Arabian Fête" planned by the Free Milk for France Committee, to be held in the open-air Rosemary Theatre at Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 27, is to be an afternoon instead of evening performance, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, chairman of the Committee; Mrs. Warren McConine, Miss Lillian Newlin and other aides, have assented to the change in response to requests from those who will motor from Connecticut, from Westchester, and distant points on Long Island. Arrangements will be made for 4,000 spectators. The ballet will be under the direction of Alexis Kosloff. Among the patronesses are: Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. Perry Osborn, Mrs. William Thaw, 3d, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Junius Morgan, and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.

Lunzer-Klein.

The marriage is announced of Miss Harriet Klein, the daughter of Dr. Philip Klein and Mrs. Klein of 137 West 119th Street, to Romie Lunzer, the son of the late Julius Lunzer and Mrs. Lunzer of London, England. The ceremony took place on Tuesday at the Chab Zedek Synagogue, in West 116th Street, of which the bride's father is rabbi. The bride is, through her mother, a great granddaughter of Samson Raphael Hirsch of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Assisting at the marriage were Dr. Bernard Drachman, the associate rabbi of the synagogue; Rabbi M. S. Margolies, President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, and the Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt, the famous cantor. Mr. Lunzer met his bride in London in 1914, when she and her mother were visiting there. When the armistice was signed and he was released, he came to New York, and the marriage resulted. Their honeymoon is to be spent in London.

HELPING SOLDIERS TO KEEP INSURANCE

American Legion Supports Several Changes Proposed in War Risk Act Before Congress.

INSTALLMENT PLAN OFFERED

Former Service Men Urged to Keep Up Their Life Protection—Plea for the Chemical Service.

The American Legion, through its 3,500 local posts in all parts of the country, is putting the full weight of its influence behind a number of changes to the war risk insurance act now embodied in the Sweet bill, according to an announcement made yesterday. It is believed that if such changes are made they will influence thousands of former service men to continue in peace the Government insurance carried during the war. In a statement issued yesterday to all the Legion organizations by Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the National Executive Committee, each State branch and local post was requested to press upon its Congressmen and Senators the passage of this bill. The four important amendments to the war risk act proposed in the bill are these:

1. The payment of converted insurance, at the election of the insured, in one lump sum or in thirty-six or more installments. This is Government insurance which has been converted into straight life insurance, twenty or thirty year endowment or paid-up life insurance. Under the present law this insurance is paid in 240 monthly installments.

2. An increase in the class of beneficiaries of insurance so that uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, and persons in loco parentis may be included as beneficiaries.

3. An increase in the basis of awards in compensation cases to $65 for total temporary disability and $100 for total permanent disability. The present compensation payments are based on a rate of $30 per month for total disability, whether temporary or permanent, and are believed to be wholly inadequate.

4. An increase in the period of automatic insurance which provides that any person who entered the service prior to Nov. 11, 1917, is automatically insured for 120 days after entrance into active service.

For Benefit of Poor Soldiers.

According to yesterday's announcement, the American Legion will advocate one other amendment. This amendment, which is considered of vital importance especially for the soldier, sailor or marine of small means, would permit of lump sum payments for the present Government term insurance as well as for Government insurance which has been converted into other forms. This would enable a man who cannot afford now to convert his war insurance, which is effective for five years after his discharge, to have the same advantages of lump sum payment as the man who is able to convert his insurance immediately.

"Two of these proposed changes," the statement continues, "the increase in the class of beneficiaries and the payment of converted insurance in one lump sum or over a shorter period than the present 240 monthly installments, have been advocated by ex-service men for many months, and were proposed in resolutions adopted by the St. Louis caucus of the American Legion. It is only recently, however, that it has been possible to get legislative action started on them."

Plea for Chemical Service.

The proposal to place the Chemical Warfare Service of the army under the Engineer Corps, as is provided for in a bill now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will meet strong opposition from those formerly connected with the service, according to an announcement made yesterday by the American Legion. The bill provides for the abolition of this branch of the service as a Staff Corps. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill have been adopted by the Chemical Warfare Post of the American Legion and forwarded to George Brokaw Compton, County Chairman, and will probably be taken up at the county convention. This post is headed by Richmond Levering, formerly a Major, who organized the American Protective League, which aided the Department of Justice during the war in running down spies and propagandists.

The resolutions follow:

"Senate Bill on Military Affairs, now in committee, abolishes the Chemical Warfare Service as a Staff Corps and places its activities as a branch of the Engineer Corps. The Chemical Warfare Post of the American Legion includes a thoroughly representative body of the ranking officers and men of that corps. We can see no possible question of politics involved, but for some reason which has not been stated clearly the Secretary of War is advocating the Senate bill and has been acting along this line for some time past on advice of Chief of Staff.

"Our unpreparedness for chemical warfare and for the manufacture of essential chemicals and protective devices was perhaps more marked than in any branch of army necessities. Official reports indicate that over 90 per cent. of our casualties resulted from gas, with consequent needs for assistances from remaining effectives. This result occurred with less appropriate proportional fatalities than casualties from wounds.

"It was our experience that the highly technical work in the manufacture, research and handling of chemicals in warfare was not always appreciated by regular army officers and was little understood except by those who were directly connected with the Chemical Warfare Service. To leave development of the knowledge required in a branch of the service which may by constant discovery modify any army's tactics without Staff Corps representation and to leave it under officers not specially trained in chemical work nor perhaps in sympathy with its development might mean that one of the great surprise lessons of the war had been overlooked and thereby plunge us back into the uninformed and unprotected position in which we entered the war.

"As an example, mustard gas was discovered, we believe, in a German laboratory by an American chemist in 1887, but its application to warfare was only reasoned out by officers seeking a special tactical use of a slowly evaporating lethal liquid applicable to shell fire. The British and French did not immediately recognize its effectiveness when used against them and were months in developing a protection, and many more months were here required to devise a comfortable and efficient fighting mask.

"Therefore this question of better assuring special attention to this class of warfare and protection of this country against future more terrific possibilities of like nature we may confidently assure you represents the consensus of opinion of the officers retired and active in the Chemical Warfare Service, and seems not only a proper but most desirable field for the inquiry and action of the American Legion as a body. This message to the County and National Committees is the request of the post after carsful deliberation."

ARREST AFTER AUTO SMASH

Bronx Physician Charged with Beating a Witness.

Dr. Herman Rosenblum, 40 years old, of 4,062 Park Avenue, Bronx, and his son-in-law, Harry Lawless, 26, a lawyer of 920 West 180th Street, were arrested last evening on complaint of William C. Wood of 242 Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, following a collision of automobiles and a fistic encounter at 167th Street and the Grand Concourse. Andrew Regan of Jamaica, L. I., had driven his automobile against the rear of the physician's car. They were inspecting the cars and discussing the accident when Wood, the police say, stepped his car and said to Regan:

"I shall be glad to be a witness for you, because the other man is at fault."

Wood said that Dr. Rosenblum and Lawless then hit him. When Motor Cycle Policeman Haggerty and Gobel appeared they found 200 persons surrounding the disputants. At the Morrisania Station the prisoners were released under bail, given by Mrs. Rosenblum, to appear in the Morrisania Court today on charges of assault.

SEEK SMUGGLED TREASURE.

Hungarian Police in Vienna on Hunt for Valuables Saved from Reds.

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VIENNA, Aug. 28, (via Paris, Aug. 31.)—Search for valuables smuggled out of Hungary during the Bolshevist régime has taken on a new zest in the last few days. Representatives of the Budapest police now in Vienna are seeking to locate 10,000,000 crowns' worth of securities, money, and jewelry. This is in addition to money taken away by Bolshevist leaders, which, it is understood, has all been recovered.

One incident of this money smuggling business, which has been active for a long time, has to do with an employe of one of the foreign embassies, his name and country not being given. The employe, who could run money out of the country because of his diplomatic service, was entrusted with 2,000,000 crowns to carry out. Instead of taking it away, he kept it for himself. When inquiry was made he said he had lost it. He was not believed, and when his goods were searched the money was found.

The coal situation, while somewhat better than a few days ago, still is acute, and the outlook for Winter is sad. There are 230,000 homes in Vienna which have no coal for their kitchen ranges, for cooking. The hospitals still are without coal for the Winter, and there is a prospect that they will have to close. That means that all the patients must be removed.

MISS LEAH COHEN KILLED.

New Yorker Dies, Twelve Friends Are Hurt, in Baltimore Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Miss Leah Cohen of New York City, was killed, and David Pollack, her fiancé, of this city, was injured this afternoon, when a fast Bay Shore electric train crashed into a motor bus in which they were passengers. A dozen other persons were injured, several seriously. All were members of a party, friends of Miss Cohen and Mr. Pollack, bound for a day's outing at Bay Shore.

Miss Cohen was 24 years old. Her wedding to Mr. Pollack was to have taken place next month.

Witnesses of the accident say the machine was running so rapidly that it could not be brought to a halt until on the tracks, and that the chauffeur, seeing his plight, made desperate efforts to dash across the tracks before the train.

Mrs. Michael Cudahy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Catherine Cudahy, widow of Michael Cudahy, the packer, who was made a Papal Countess by Pope Benedict XV., early in 1917, died here today.

Mrs. Cudahy, who was 77 years old, was the first Chicago woman to be made a Countess. The only other Papal Countess in the United States at that time was Countess Annie Leary of New York City, who has since died, and whose title was bestowed by the late Pope Leo XIII. In Mrs. Cudahy's case, the official brief from Rome set forth that the distinction was conferred because of Mr. Cudahy's generous interest in the cause of Catholic education and charities.

Dr. Joseph Zeisler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Dr. Joseph Zeisler, an authority on dermatology and professor of that subject in the Medical School of Northwestern University since 1889, died suddenly today at his summer home on Mackinac Island, Mich. He was chief dermatologist of the Mercy, the Wesley, and the Michael Reese Hospitals. Dr. Zeisler was born sixty-five years ago in Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, and was graduated from the University of Vienna in 1882.

Mrs. Carl F. Price.

Mrs. Flora Treat Price, wife of Carl F. Price of 1,886 Amsterdam Avenue, this city, President of the Methodist Social Union, died at the Middlesex Hospital in Middletown, Conn., on Friday night. With her husband, she was spending her vacation in Easthampton, Conn., when taken ill. Mrs. Price was the daughter of E. B. Treat, a publisher of this city.

The funeral services will be held here in the Washington Heights Methodist Church on Tuesday evening.

John Scott Browning.

John Scott Browning, treasurer of Browning, King & Co., clothing merchants, 16-26 Cooper Square, died yesterday at his summer home at Sands Point, L. I., on the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth. His home in the city was at 270 Park Avenue. Besides his connection with the clothing firm Mr. Browning was a director of the American Exchange National Bank and of the Pacific Bank of New York.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN VON DOLIN, 80 years old, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Dreyer, Bella Place, Flushing, L. I. He came to America eighteen years ago, after retiring from business in Germany.

HOWARD D. COATES, 45 years old, of 60 Post Avenue, the Bronx, died in Chicago on Friday. He was a traveling representative of the Tabulating Machine Company of this city, and was active in Masonic circles.

Mrs. PHILIP S. P. CONNOR, 80 years old, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at her summer home at Narragansett Pier, R. I. She had been a Summer resident there since 1890.

PETER CROSBY of 333 East Thirty-third Street, died last night while attending a lecture meeting at Hoscott Avenue. Dr. James Tosbarth of Bellevue Hospital said death was caused by heart disease.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK HALEY, the only sister of Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at San Cruz, Cal., Saturday. Mrs. Haley was born in 1836 in Anderson, Ky. Her husband, J. J. Haley, is a lecturer and writer on religious subjects.

LAWSON C. CUMMINGS, 71 years old, an inventor of a telescopic sight for rifles, died Saturday night in Montpelier, Vt., from injuries received when his automobile skidded on a wet road and overturned. He had sold patents for rifle sights to the Government.

FUNERAL OF C. F. HOFFMAN.

Cathedral Service Today for Late President of Union Club.

The funeral of Charles Frederick Hoffman, President of the Union Club and Treasurer of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, whose death occurred on Thursday at Newport, was held at his Summer home there last evening, attended by many Newport and New York friends and the vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newport, the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, the rector, officiating. Following the services, the body was placed aboard the Fall River steamboat for New York, accompanied by members of the family.

A service will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at noon today and interment will follow in the old Trinity Cemetery at Broadway and 153d Street, where other members of the family are buried. The clergymen assisting at the services here today will be the Rev. Dr. William P. Manning, rector at Trinity Church, New York; Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, of which Mr. Hoffman was Senior Warden; Canon Robert Ellis Jones and Dean H. C. Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, bishop of Western Pennsylvania.

The honorary pallbearers in Newport yesterday were Stuyvesant Fish, C. O'Donnall Iselin, Herbert C. Pell, J. Frederick Tams, Edward W. Sheldon, H. DeBerkeley Parsons, Nicholas Murray Butler, Robert C. Hone, Arthur D. Weeks, George Henry Warren, Henry A. C. Taylor, Isaac Townsend, August Belmont, Stephen Baker, Howland David, George Gordon King, William R. Rhinelander Stewart, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, George Norton Miller, Lucius R. Wilmerding, Howard Townsend, United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and John G. Milburn.

Engaged.

STERN—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Stern announce the engagement of their daughter, Fredricia, to Mr. Reuben Marks of New York City.

Married.

CASSIDY—THOMPSON.—Mrs. Esther Loretta Thompson announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence Pamelia, to Mr. Harold Hill Cassidy, Saturday, Aug. 30, at Watkins, N. Y.

MORLEY—KINSEY.—On Aug. 30, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Rye Morley to Frank Wilmarth Kinsey.

OPPENHEIMER—TRIBE.—Aug. 29, 1919, at New York City, Enid Muriel Tribe to Dr. Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer.

WALLING—TOWNSEND.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Townsend of Brookwood, Cooperstown, N. Y., have the pleasure of announcing the marriage of their daughter, Marie Jermain, to Mr. William Henry Walling of Great Neck, Long Island. Mr. Walling has recently returned from overseas, where he served for sixteen months as a First Lieutenant in the United States Aviation.

Died.

AYLING.—Herbert A. Services Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, 4th Ave. and Broadway, Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BIRCHARD.—At Madison, N. J., Aug. 30, 1919, Sarah S., widow of William H. Birchard, and mother of Commodore Harry S. Birchard, aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Harry B. Green, 7 Wilmer St., Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 3:30 P. M. Orange Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

BOYLE.—On Aug. 30, 1919, Garrick A., husband of Elsie, and brother of Elizabeth A. and James F. Boyle. Funeral from Dargoon's Funeral Church, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday morning 9:30. Requiem mass Corpus Christi Church, 121st and Broadway, 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

BROWNING.—At Sands Point, L. I., John Scott Browning at New York City, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hays, on Sunday, Aug. 31, the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Notice of funeral later.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Emily E., widow of the late Leonard C. Carpenter. Funeral services will be held at her Summer home, Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, on arrival of Erie Railroad train leaving Jersey City at 10:14 for Upper Montclair.

DAY.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1919, Jennie A. Coriell, wife of Pennington N. Day, in her 68d year. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 1,147 Broad St., Newark, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M.

GARSIA.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, 1919, at Valley Cottage, N. Y., Alfred Charles Garsia, Consul General of Guatemala at Boston, and beloved husband of Josephine L. Dye. Funeral private. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

GILMAN.—Helen. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Monday, 10 A. M.

HOFFMAN.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 28, Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York City. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City on Monday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

JACCARD.—Mrs. Emmeline Cecilia Shelton, (nee Babe Shelton,) suddenly at Salt Lake City, Utah. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St.

KESSLER.—Florence, at West Orange, N. J. Funeral services will not be held at West Orange, N. J., but at 539 North 24 St., Millville, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

KOHN.—Daniel, beloved husband Dussette, father Rose Brown, Carrie Krausskopf and Martha Kohn, Aug. 30. Funeral Monday, Sept. 1, 2 P. M., parlors David Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av.

LEVERIDGE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 29, 1919, Walter Hamilton, son of the late George F. and Catherine M. Davis, in his 53d year. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 548 Walnut St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

McLEAN.—At Utica, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1919, Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U. S. Navy.

MOORES.—On Aug. 30, 1919, William Moores, aged 77 years. Funeral from late residence, 2 East 127th St., Monday, 3:30 P. M. Burial at Hudson, N. Y.

MOORES.—William. The Board of Trustees of the Empire City Savings Bank announces with profound sorrow the death of William Moores, its dean and fellow member. H. C. MURPHY, Secretary.

MOORES.—William. THE 7TH REGIMENT VETERANS' ASSOCIATION learns with deep regret of the death of William Moores, long a member of Co. G. AUSTEN T. FRESSINGER, Sec.

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Died.

NASH.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Aug. 29, 1919, John, beloved husband of Frances M. Nash. Relatives and friends, also members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 499, F. and A. M., New York, are invited to attend funeral services, Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 124 North St., Jersey City. Interment private.

NICHOLS.—After a short illness, at Newark, N. J., Alexander MacWorter Nichols, aged son of Walter S. Nichols and the late Minnie Theophine Nichols, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private.

PARKE.—Aug. 31, Anna Mary, wife of Robert A. Parke, 29 East 77th St. Parkesburg papers please copy.

PFEIFFER.—On Friday, Aug. 29, in his 70th year, Samuel Pfeiffer, beloved husband of Lena, beloved and devoted father of Pauline Belmanswitz, Mamie Balser, Alexander, Sadie Hannah Montague and Isidore Pfeiffer. Funeral Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, 2 P. M., from late residence, 54 East 118th St. Members of KALISHER B. S. AND MT. VERNON LODGE I. O. F. S. are requested to attend.

PIERCE.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, William L. Pierce, of Englewood, N. J., of pneumonia. Funeral private in Englewood.

PRENTICE.—Josiah M., beloved wife of H. M. Prentice, Superintendent James Slip Chapel Mission, gone to be forever with the Lord, Saturday, Aug. 30. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 225 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, 11 o'clock.

PRICE.—Flora Draper, (nee Treat,) beloved wife of Carl Fowler Price and daughter of E. B. Treat, New York, at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 30. Funeral services at the Washington Heights M. E. Church, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av., 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sept. 2. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

RATHBUN.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, at her home, Spring Lake, N. J., Louise D., widow of the late Robert H. Rathbun, in her 90th year. Funeral private.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, 1919, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Elisa A. Beavers, beloved wife of George H. Raymond of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Steele, 322 Highland Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday at 3 P. M.

SALKE.—Henrietta Salke, beloved wife of Louis Salke and dear mother of Mrs. Harry M. Levy, Birdie, Sanford Charles, and Jessie Salke. Funeral from her late Summer residence, 200 De Graw Av., Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 1, 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

SALZER.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, Sebastian, beloved husband of Delia Ward Salzer, and father of Marie Duff and the late Rose Ryan. Funeral from the late residence, 153 Lexington Av., Tuesday, 9 A. M., thence St. Stephen's Church.

SCHOEN.—Catherine (nee Wolf), widow of the late Joseph G. Schoen, and beloved mother of Joseph N. and Charles J. Schoen, Aug. 30, 1919, in her sixty-third year. Funeral from her late residence, 7,913 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 2. Please omit flowers.

SCHROEDER.—At New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 31, 1919, Rebecca, wife of the late Herman Schroeder, in her 82d year. Funeral services at her late residence, New Canaan, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

SEXTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, 1919, Lawrence E. Sexton, suddenly, at his office. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Willard L. Harkness, 12 East 52d St., New York City, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland papers please copy.

SHAIDE.—Florence W., on Saturday, Aug. 30. Funeral from John J. Fox's Mortuary, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Aug. 31, Delia T. Smith (nee Shapard), beloved wife of the late Bernard Smith, and mother of Marion Clarke Mullen and the late Edward F. Donovan. Funeral from her late residence, 316 East 138th St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Jerome's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Aug. 30, John Smith, beloved father of Mary A. Kiernan, wife of James J. Kiernan. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McDonnell, 364 East 207th St. Funeral private.

VEIT.—Richard C., at Yokohama, Japan, Saturday, Aug. 30, after short illness, beloved husband of Mary K. (Stobo.)

WEIL.—Louis J. At 106 Elberon Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

WEISMAN.—A., 1,304 East 7th St., Brooklyn. Funeral will be held tomorrow, at 12 M., from his late residence. Friends and relatives cordially invited.

In Memoriam.

BRIANDT, CHRISTINE.—In loving memory of my dear mother, who entered into eternal rest on Sept. 1, 1918.

GREENBLATT.—In loving memory of our darling daughter and beloved sister, Ruth Leah, passed away Aug. 31, 1917.

KEVE.—In loving memory of Flora, a beloved wife and dear mother. Gone, but not forgotten.

RUTH.—In loving memory of Sallie Ruth, who departed this life Sept. 1, 1918, beloved daughter of Hannah Mendes and wife of Edward Ruth.

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GIANTS PAY LAST VISIT OF SEASON TO EBBETS FIELD AND DEFEAT ROBINS IN CLOSE GAME

GIANTS TAKE FINAL GAME IN BROOKLYN

Bid Adieu for Season to Ebbets Field with Victory Over Superbas by 4 to 3.

GREAT THROWS BY YOUNG

He Checks Two Rallies of Robins by Unerring Shots—Zim Shines, Too, with Fielding Gem.

The Giants made their last appearance of the fading season at Boss Ebbets's ball yard in Flatbush yesterday and by way of a parting salute they bumped off the Dodgers to the tune of 4 to 3. Tighter defensive work turned the game to the credit of McGraw's men, as the home team hit Jess Barnes with considerable vim, particularly in the late innings. McGraw had Jean Dubuc in the bull pen in both the seventh and eighth frames, preparing for the emergency call, but Ross Young came to the rescue in each frame and kept Barnes on the hill.

Two glittering throws by the Giants' right fielder played a big part in carrying Barnes to his twenty-second victory of the season. In the eighth, after the first two Dodgers to face Barnes had nicked him for solid singles, Grimes followed with a Texas Leaguer to right. It scored one runner and chased another to third, but Young's unerring aim in a throw to second got Grimes at that bag and put a big crimp in the rally. Brooklyn closing the inning one run behind the Giants. In the eighth, with one out, the Dodgers mopped on Barnes for two more clean hits, the first by Myers and the second by Konetchy, which sent Myers to gallop from first to third on Koney's smash, but Young cut loose with another perfect throw which got Myers as he slid into third. Hickman followed with a fly to Kauff which would have scored Myers and tied up the game.

The old and comfort which Young furnished was not all that Barnes drew from his supporting cast. Heinie Zimmerman contributed a bit of infielding in the second inning that may have been tied somewhere along the major league trail this season, but certainly it has not been surpassed. With Hickman on second base and one out, Pete Kilduff hit a ball about as hard as one ever is hit, and it started on a line toward left field. Zim had no time to do any stepping for the ball. He reached far to his right, lunged toward the ball, and caught it in his bare hand about six inches from the ground. He was off balance from the effort, but he straightened and made a quick throw to Frisch, doubling Hickman off second base. It was a brilliant play and shut off a certain run, as the ball would have hugged the foul line to deep left field, making a play at the plate impossible.

Grimes Is Spiked in Foot.

Barnes drew Burleigh Grimes as his opponent, and the moist ball expert was in much better form than in most of his recent starts. Grimes limited the Giants to six hits up to the eighth inning, when he was painfully injured and forced to retire from the game. Frisch grounded to Konetchy to start the eighth and Grimes ran over to cover the bag. Frisch put on all his speed in an effort to beat the throw, and his spikes cut a deep gash in Grimes's right foot. Blood was oozing freely from the wound when Grimes was carried to the clubhouse after receiving first aid treatment on the field. Clarence Mitchell finished the game and the Giants got only one hit off his delivery.

A lively spat occurred between Wilyum Klem, umpiring behind the plate, and the Brooklyn bench warmers, casting aspersions on the umpiring from their dugout, added some spice to the closely fought battle in the seventh inning. Just after Zim made the throw that broke the tie and put the Giants two runs in the lead, Klem halted the game and made a clean-up. He ordered eight players to drag themselves to the clubhouse. Manager Wilbert Robinson and the bat boy on the bench. As the game wore on some of the exiles eased themselves back to the forbidden territory, but Wilyum's eagle eye did not desert the players. Klem sounded some stern warnings to Grimes as early as the second inning for some caustic comments, but did not consign Burleigh to the bath.

The Dodgers were without the services of Captain Zack Wheat, who was ill at his home. Myers was advanced to the clean-up position and Jimmy Hickman patrolled Zack's beat in left field. Neither change helped any. Hickman did not get a hit, being the only home player to fail, and Myers got one which did not help any in the scoring.

The squeeze play, which heretofore has had no space in McGraw's bag of tricks, carried the Giants into the lead in the second inning. After Zimmerman had been retired on a grounder to Konetchy, Frisch slashed a single into right centre and moved along to third when Benny Kauff answered the usual Brooklyn cheers with a hit to the same section. Hal Chase delivered the squeeze bunt and Frisch scored while Johnston was throwing Hal out at first base.

Robins Get a Tally in Fourth.

The Dodgers matched this run in the fourth frame, when they nicked Barnes for three hits. Griffith opened with a single to left. Myers lofted to Kauff and Toney got a hit on a slow roller to Zim. After Hickman had flied to Burns for the second out Kilduff spanked a single into left field and Griffith carried over the tieing score.

Both teams were quiet in the fifth and sixth and then each had a busy seventh, the Giants picking up a three-run lead, only to have the Dodgers come back with two runs. Chase was out in the Giants half when Gonzales walked and Barnes got an infield hit to Olson. With two strikes against him Burns leaned solidly against one of Grimes's speeders and lined hard to centre. Myers raced in as if to make a shoestring catch, saw he could not make it and tried to get the ball on the short bound. It hit his left leg, rolled away, and Burns pulled up at third after Gonzales and Barnes had crossed the plate. Burns made a dash for the plate when Young threw it to Johnston and the throw beat him. Umpire Klem called Burns out, then had to reverse his decision when the ball rolled out of Miller's hands. This proved to be the winning run.

The Dodgers immediately set out to cut down the lead and they probably would have tied the score but for Young's throw to second on Grimes. Kilduff singled to right and advanced on Miller's single to centre. Grimes was thrown out at second and Young on his Texas leaguer to right. Kilduff scoring and Miller taking third. Olson's fly to Burns sent Miller over the plate. The Dodgers made only one more gasp, that being in the eighth when Myers and Konetchy got singles and Hy was thrown out trying to make third.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	5	0	Olson,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Young,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Johnston,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	2	1	Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Frisch,2b	4	1	2	2	3	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	11	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	4	0	Hickman,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	7	0	Kilduff,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	3	1	Miller,c	4	1	1	8	2
Barnes,p	4	1	1	0	0	Grimes,p	3	0	1	2	5
						Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	7	27	10		35	3	11	27	19

Errors—Fletcher, Miller. (2.)

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	3

Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Young. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Barnes, Olson. Double play—Zimmerman and Frisch. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 3. Hits—Off Grimes, 8 in 7-1-3 innings; Mitchell, 1 in 1-2-3. Struck out—By Grimes, 2; Barnes, 4. Winning pitcher—Barnes. Losing pitcher—Grimes.

ALEXANDER BLANKS CARDS.

Parcels Out Only Three Hits, and Cubs Win, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Alexander held St. Louis to three hits today, while Chicago bunched two of their hits and defeated the visitors in the final game of the series, 1 to 0. Herzog singled, stole second, and scored the only run of the game on Merkle's hit. Lavan was ordered out of the game by Umpire Byron for protesting a decision at second base.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Schultz,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Holloch'r,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Heathcote,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	4	3	Stock,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	0	H'nsby,2b,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Barber,lf	4	0	2	4	0	McHenry,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Deal,3b	3	0	1	2	0	Simons,c	3	0	1	7	1
Mages,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Killefer,c	2	0	0	3	3	Lavan,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	2	Miller,2b	2	0	0	0	0
						Woodward,p	2	0	0	1	5
Total	28	1	8	27	13	Ashenfelter	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	3	24	15

a Batted for Woodward in ninth.

Errors—Hollocher, (2.)

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Barber. Stolen bases—Herzog (2.); Hornsby. Sacrifice hit—Flack. Double play—Schultz, Stock, and Hornsby. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Woodward, 8. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; Woodward, 3.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; Memphis 3.
New Orleans, 4; Birmingham, 2.
Nashville, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
Atlanta, 2; Mobile, 1.

Curves and Bingles.

Close to 17,000 fans were out to see the Giants and Dodgers mix in their last game of the year at Ebbets Field. They saw one of the best games of the season. It fairly sparkled with brilliant fielding, even though it was decided through an error at the plate.

Some of the fans were inclined to hoot and jeer Frisch when he walked to the New York dugout after Grimes had been carried from the field. As a way of resenting the treatment chiefs applauded the young player. There was no occasion for any criticism as the injury was clearly accidental, and nobody felt worse about it than the young infielder.

Hal Chase made a remarkable play on Miller's fly to right field in the ninth inning. Young had moved toward centerfield and Hal chased back about thirty yards, catching the ball while both were going in the same direction.

Mitchell retired the side on two pitched balls in the eighth inning when he replaced Grimes with one man out. Kauff hit the first pitched ball to Hickman, and Chase filt the next one to Myers.

Barnes's victory yesterday was the fifth he has scored over the Dodgers this season. Uncle Robbie's team has taken the measure of the tall right-hander only once in his six starts.

Chase kept Frisch out of the error column in the sixth, when he went into the air for a high throw on Myers and caught the ball in his bare hand. Koney, the next hitter, was retired after Fletcher had made a one-hand stop of his fast bounder.

Frisch furnished more evidence to prove that he is a major leaguer by banging out two of New York's seven hits. Both were hard line drives to right field. The former collegian almost got another hit on the play which resulted in the injury to Grimes.

Benny Kauff got his usual welcome from the Brooklyn fans every time he trod the plate. At the same time he had plenty of rooters who tried to drown out the jeers handed out by the anti-Kauff shouters. Benny had his laugh on the hostile fans in the second when he smashed a single to right and put Frisch in position to score on the squeeze play.

Zach Wheat missed his first game of the season when illness kept him out of yesterday's engagement. He had taken part in 116 consecutive games since the season opened.

Zimmerman made a heady play in the fourth inning which missed fire without taking away any of the brilliancy of the effort. With Griffith on first Heinie fielded a slow roller from Koney's bat. As he straightened up Zim saw that he could not get Koney at first so he wheeled and shot the ball to second base. Luckily for Griffith he had not taken the usual distance after reaching second base or he would have been an easy out. He got back to the bag just in time to escape a putout.

Ross Young got a ball as it was about to bound out of his hands in the fourth inning and thereby checked off two runs. Miller hit high to right field with two out and two on the bases. The sun bothered Young but he clutched the ball on the second stab and prevented any scoring.

Grimes is not likely to do any pitching for the next two weeks and his absence will hurt the Dodgers' chances of finishing in the first division, judging from the form which he displayed in yesterday's game.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Washington, 6; Boston, 2.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	81	36	.692
New York	72	42	.632
Chicago	62	50	.554
Brooklyn	57	59	.491
Pittsburgh	56	57	.490
Boston	46	65	.414
St. Louis	40	72	.357
Philadelphia	40	73	.354

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	75	42	.641
Cleveland	68	47	.591
Detroit	68	48	.586
New York	64	51	.557
St. Louis	60	56	.517
Boston	53	62	.461
Washington	44	72	.379
Philadelphia	30	84	.263

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(First game, 10:15 A. M.)
(Second game 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(First game 10:30 A. M.)
(Second game 3 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Detroit.
(Two games.)
Cleveland at St. Louis.
(Two games.)
Washington at Boston.
(Two games.)

YANKS POUND OUT ANOTHER VICTORY

Mays Twirls Tribe of Huggins to Seventh Straight, with Athletics as Victims.

If the little old season of baseball wasn't getting so close to the home stretch, it might pay to get a wee bit excited over our very own Yanks. For those same New Yorkers are climbing along just as happily as if it were in the merry month of May, winning games, fattening batting averages, and producing a likable brand of baseball. Yesterday's matinee at the Polo Grounds, their last appearance there for a week, was additional evidence to the above effect, for the Yankees daubed whitewash all over the Athletics until along about 4:30 o'clock the final tally read 6 to 0. And not that only, as a high authority puts it. It marked the seventh victory in a row that the Huggins outfit has put across.

There's no harm in wondering, and a good quorum of the 10,000 at yesterday's game are wondering audibly where the Hugsonites are going to wind up this Fall. If they maintain their present speed anxious hours await both Cleveland and Detroit, who are racing along evenly for the second berth. And then again, if there had been the usual 154 games this season instead of 140, and if Mr. Carl Mays from Boston had come over here sooner, and if—but that's all Winter league stuff.

Carl Mays took his exercise yesterday and scarcely got up a perspiration. He seemed satisfied with his shutout and toward the end, as the spectators began to leave the game, held some of them back temporarily while he was giving away a few spare hits. In all the Quakers found him for seven safe bingles but not a runner reached third base. It was an easy, comfortable game and save for the interest in the Giants-Brooklyn encounter on the scoreboard it aroused no comment. Not more than one would expect in front of the Post Office Square on a Sunday afternoon in Winstead. There were no fights. Umpires Dineen and Owens behaved well, and there were no errors on either side.

Naylor's Novel Acrobatics.

Connie Mack trotted out Naylor when the announcer was ready for the introductions. Naylor learned a trick or two in 1918, when he was absent from the Athletics in the army, and there are some batters who can't fathom just what he does in the box. He takes a half hitch in his right shoulder in his windup and yesterday added a fourth new wrinkle in his delivery, making an about face to the rear. Naylor was discovered for ten safe hits, two of them doubles, and he let the New Yorkers cluster them in the first and third innings, with runs as the quite natural result.

Huggins sent his first few batsmen out of the dugout for the opening inning with the order to push something across, but it did, in fact, to the extent of three runs. Fewster waited long enough and walked, and finding it easy, tried to go down to second when McAvoy appeared to juggle a pitched ball. The Quaker backstop foiled him, however, and Chick was caught. Peckinpaugh walked and Frank Baker poled a ringing smash to left field for a single. The situation looked opportune to Pipp, and Wally sent a liner in the general direction of first, scoring Peckinpaugh. Pipp's smash shot between Barrus's legs on a clean bound, and went for a two-bagger. Pratt knocked up a foul which McAvoy caught, but Buffy Ruel chased Baker and Pipp home with a single. Great things were also expected of Pingus Bodie, but he batted one to the left garden and it was an easy catch for Walker.

Ruel almost got a hit in the second but Witt was covering too much ground out toward the bleachers, and the Athletics' centre fielder nabbed Ruel's attempt with one hand. Mays filed out to the same Witt, but Fewster got on with his second base on that play. Three times up, Pipp pilfered second, got to third on Peckinpaugh's hit, but was eliminated at the plate when Thomas hove to McAvoy.

Brace of Runs in Third.

Two more Yankees counted in the third. Without wasting any time Frank Baker reached out for one of Naylor's shoots for two bases. Pipp had his bat well under control and his bunt along the third base line could not be fielded in time and went for a safe bingle. Del Pratt got the third hit of the inning, scoring Baker. Pratt went to second on the throw. Shortstop Dugan made a great catch of Lamar's liner and, though he caught Pratt off the middle sack in a toss to Turner, Pipp took advantage of the opportunity to race home.

In the fourth stanza Pitcher Naylor discovered he was playing against two teams instead of one when Barrus balled up with a first base hit. Witt bunted and Naylor, finding the sphere rolling in his territory, fielded it. But as he turned to toss it to Barrus, the Philadelphia first sacker was A. W. O. L., and Mays gained an unguarded first base. Naylor started in to say a few things, changed his mind, glared around at Barrus once more, and took his box. Chick Fewster kited one which Walker and Witt let fall between them, and it looked dark and threatening for Naylor, but he fanned Peckinpaugh and Baker was out on a fly to Witt, closing out the session.

The Yanks didn't need it, but they gathered in another run in the seventh. Fewster hit safely and stole second. Peckinpaugh was an easy out while Chick reached the third corner. He scored on Frank Baker's sacrifice fly to Witt.

The Mackmen almost put a runner on third in the opening inning, but they hadn't figured seriously on Frank Baker's fielding ability. Barrus, first to face Carl Mays, slammed one to left field which Lewis just missed catching off his shoe. Witt was an easy out and Walker made good his name when he drew a pass. Burns drove one toward Baker, who nailed Barrus and doubled up Burns.

Business was dull among the Philadelphia batters thence until the seventh. And even then it took a throwing arm of the speed and accuracy of Chick Fewster's to prevent scoring. Burns singled, and so did Dugan, the latter through first base. Fewster, backing up Pipp, heaved mightily to Frank Baker, and Burns brushed the dust off after his slide to find himself out. Dugan reached second on Ruel's passed ball, but no further, when Peckinpaugh tossed him out to Baker at third.

Mays got good natured in the ninth and with one out had no objections to Walker's hitting safely to the left garden. Burns got on on a choice, but Walker died at second on the play. And then, by way of a parting gift, Mays sent one over that Dugan liked, and the Quaker shortstop hit safely. That was a good place to quit, thought Carl, and Thomas was the last out on a pop fly to short.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,rf	2	1	2	1	1	Burrus,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Peckp'gh,ss	3	1	1	3	4	Witt,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Baker,3b	3	2	2	3	6	Walker,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	13	0	Burns,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	1	Dugan,ss	4	0	2	3	8
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	1	Thomas,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Bodie,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Ruel,c	3	0	0	3	0	McAvoy,c	3	0	0	5	2
Mays,p	3	0	1	1	2	Naylor,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	6	10	27	14	Total	32	0	7	24	11

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Pipp, Baker. Stolen bases—Fewster, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double plays—Baker and Pipp; Dugan and Turner. Struck out—By Mays, 3; Naylor, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 1; Naylor, 2. Passed ball—Ruel.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Minneapolis, 3.
(Second game.)
Toledo, 9; Columbus, 5.
(12 innings.)
Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 2.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cobb	151	499	79	181	.975
Veach	115	441	72	154	.349
Sisler	114	436	80	152	.340
Jackson	117	433	65	150	.346
Jacobson	97	356	59	120	.337

National League.

Cravath	76	269	53	71	.889
Roush	113	429	62	139	.324
Meusel	111	464	58	146	.315
Young	113	438	63	131	.306
Groh	116	425	76	130	.306

SOX UP AGAINST SNAG.

Cleveland Batters Drive Williams from the Box and Win, 6 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—The locals decreased Chicago's lead in the American League pennant race to six games by defeating the White Sox, 6 to 1, today. Graney, Speaker, and Gardner, all left-hand batters, hit the first ball pitched to them in the first inning for doubles and drove Williams from the box. Lawgermilk replaced Williams and Wambsganss greeted him with a single that drove in two runs, bringing Cleveland's total to four for the inning. The Indians later scored two additional runs and threw others away because of reckless base running.

Chicago failed to score until the sixth, when Liebold singled and scored on E. Collins's double and Jackson's sacrifice fly. Chapman had the peculiar record of making a sacrifice on each of his first four trips to the plate. The attendance was the largest ever at a game at League Park here.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	3	0	0	Leibold,lf	4	1	2	3	1
Chapman,ss	4	1	2	3	0	E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Weaver,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Harris,1b	2	1	0	8	1	Jackson,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Gardner,3b	3	3	2	4	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Wamsg'ss,2b	4	0	2	4	4	Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Wood,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Risberg,ss	4	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Schalk,c	4	0	1	8	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	8	0	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coveleski,p	4	0	0	1	3	Lowd'milk,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	11	27	11	Total	33	1	8	24	10

a Batted for Lowdermilk in ninth.

Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss, E. Collins.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Risberg, Graney (2), Speaker, Gardner, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Chapman (4), Smith. Sacrifice flies—Jackson, O'Neill. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Harris; Coveleskie, Wambsganss, and Harris. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; Lowdermilk, 4; Coveleskie, 4. Hits—Off Williams, 3 in 1-3 innings; Lowdermilk, 3 in 7. Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 4; Coveleskie, 6. Losing pitcher—Williams.

SENATORS RALLY IN EIGHTH.

Score Four Runs Off Jones and Defeat Red Sox, 6—2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—With the score tied at two-all in the eighth, Washington fell on Jones for four runs and defeated Boston, 6 to 2. Johnson had relieved Zachary in the first half of the eighth, and the visitors were unable to overcome the lead.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	2	10	2	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Leonard,3b	4	1	2	3	2	Vitt,3b	5	0	0	1	1
Milan,cf	5	1	3	1	0	Rich,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Ellerbe,ss	4	2	0	3	4	Ruth,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Ellerbe,as	4	0	2	5	5	Schang,c	4	0	0	4	0
Shanks,lf	3	1	0	2	0	McInnis,1b	5	1	2	8	1
Harris,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Shanpon,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Picinich,c	2	1	1	4	0	Scott,ss	4	0	2	2	5
Zachary,p	2	0	1	0	1	Jones,p	3	0	1	0	8
Johnson,p	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	31	6	9	27	14	Total	38	2	9	24	12

Errors—Ellerbe, Picinich, Harris (2), Jones.

Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	—	6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Milan, Shannon, Judge, Ruth. Stolen bases—Milan, Ellerbe, Roth. Ruth. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Harris, Scott, Ellerbe. Double plays—Harris, Judge, Leonard, and Shanks; Schang and Shannon. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Boston, 13. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 3; Zachary, 1. Hits—Off Zachary, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; Johnson, 1 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Jones). Struck out—By Zachary, 1; Jones, 3. Wild pitch—Jones. Winning pitcher—Johnson.

TIGERS WIN FROM BROWNS.

Triple Play by Losers Features Game—Score Is 4 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Rolla Mapel, recently acquired by St. Louis from the Joplin Club of the Western League, pitched his first major league game today and lost to Detroit, 4 to 1. A triple play, executed by Gedeon, Gerber, and Sisler with two men on in the second inning, featured.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	2	2	6	2	Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Y'ung,2b	4	1	1	1	7	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Sisler,1b	3	1	0	12	0
Heilman,1b	4	0	1	8	1	Pebbles,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Flagst'd,rf	3	0	1	5	1	Semsch,rf	2	0	1	1	1
Jones,3b	4	0	1	0	6	Gerber,ss	3	0	1	5	4
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	2	0	aSouth	1	0	0	0	0
Love,p	1	0	1	0	0	Severeid,c	3	0	0	2	0
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	1	Billings,ss	2	0	0	1	1
						Mapel,p	2	0	1	0	5
						bBronkie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	10	27	18	Total	30	1	4	27	15

a Batted for Gerber in ninth.
b Batted for Mapel in ninth.

Errors—Austin, Demmitt, Gerber, Severeid.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Demmitt. Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Young, Flagstead. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Triple play—Gedeon, Gerber, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Love, 2; Ayers, 4; Mapel, 4. Hits—Off Love, 7 in 7 innings; Ayers, 3 in 7 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mapel, (Heilman.) Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Mapel, 1. Wild pitch—Ayers. Winning pitcher—Love.

PIRATES DEFEAT REDS.

Carlson Outpitches Ruether and Wins, 3-2—Heinie Groh Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Carlson slightly outpitched Ruether today and Pittsburgh won a close game from the league leaders, 3 to 2. Two hits, a fielder's choice, and two sacrifice flies gave the visitors two runs in the first inning. A pass and two singles were responsible for the winning run in the sixth. Carlson shut out the Reds until the sixth, when Ruether's single, a pass to Rath, a hit by Schreiber, and a wild throw by Southworth yielded two runs. A double steal, which was attempted in the ninth, was blocked by Schmidt, preventing the Reds from tying the score.

Groh was hit on his throwing hand by a pitched ball in the fourth inning and his finger was so badly smashed that he was forced to retire from the game, and will probably be out for several days.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nicholson,lf	5	1	1	2	0	Rath,2b	2	0	1	3	2
Carey,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Daubert,1b	4	1	0	11	1
Southw'th,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Groh,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Whitted,1b	3	0	2	10	1	Schreiber,3b	1	0	1	0	1
Barbare,3b	3	0	1	2	3	Roush,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	5	Neale,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Terry,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Kopf,ss	4	0	1	0	6
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	4	2	Duncan,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Carlson,p	4	0	0	0	1	Wing'o,c	3	0	0	4	0
						Ruether,p	3	1	2	1	2
Total	31	3	6	27	11	Total	31	2	7	27	11

Errors—Carey, Southworth.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Three-base hit—Whitted. Sacrifice flies—Whitted, Barbare. Double plays—Kopf, Rath and Daubert; Schmidt and Cutshaw; Barbare and Whitted. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 4; Carlson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Carlson, 1. Struck out—By Ruether, 3; Carlson, 5.

NEWARK HITS COME AT THE RIGHT TIME

Outbatted by Jersey City, Bears Succeed in Winning by a Shutout, 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 30.—Newark won a clean-cut victory from the Jersey City team by a score of 5 to 0 today. Ed. Rommel, who is to join the Athletics this week, held the Skeeters in the palm of his hand.

The game was a pitchers' battle until the eighth, when Zellar's wildness filled the bases and Jacobs came up and doubled. Newark was outbatted but made every

WILLIAMS MEETS TILDEN AND JOHNSTON FACES JOHNSON TODAY IN TENNIS SEMI-FINALS

GREAT TENNIS PLAY IS EXPECTED TODAY

Johnston, Johnson, Tilden, and Williams in the Semi-Finals for National Title.

TWO ARE EX-CHAMPIONS

Williams Held Title in '14 and '16, While Johnston Won in '15—Tilden Runner-Up Last Year.

Today's Title Matches.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.
AT 2 P. M.

Court No. 2—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Boston, vs. William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia.

AT 3 P. M.

Court No. 1—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia.

Gates will be opened at 1 P. M. Trains to Forest Hills leave Pennsylvania Station, (Long Island Railroad,) at 12:30, 12:51, 1:12, 1:36, 2:06, and 2:30 P. M.

The field of 128 crack tennis players which began last Tuesday to determine this year's national champion by the simple process of elimination, in the knock-out tournament in progress at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, has been reduced to four, William M. Johnston, Wallace F. Johnson, William T. Tilden, 2d, and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, who complete this afternoon in the two semi-final matches, the winners meeting tomorrow in the final round.

The old system of having the winner of the all-comers' tournament challenge the standing-out champion in a special match has long been abandoned in favor of the fairer and more significant test which compels the titleholder to play through in defence of his honors; and as last season's champion, Robert Lindley Murray, was defeated by Johnston on Saturday, a new king of the courts is sure to be crowned tomorrow.

Of the four remaining contenders, two have previously held the American title, Williams in 1914 and 1916, and Johnston in 1915, while Tilden was runner-up to Murray last year. Wallace Johnson has had a less spectacular career than the others, but has enjoyed a high rank for a period of seven years, since 1908 that the Philadelphian first startled the tennis world with the effectiveness of his individual chop-stroke in first-class tournament play, although he had won a local reputation several years before as a boy prodigy.

He captured the intercollegiate title for the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, following his winning of the interscholastic championship of 1907. But Johnson's real fame rests upon the five-set match which he played against McLoughlin when the Comet was in his prime. This was the first year, in fact, that the Californian won the national title, having challenged Larned unsuccessfully in 1911, after losing to Clothier in 1910 and to Beals Wright in 1910. Johnson reached the final round of the 1912 tournament by victories over Washburn and Karl Behr, and won the first two sets from McLoughlin before succumbing to Red Mac's speed. He was ranked No. 3 in the country that year, having held the same position in 1909 and being placed at No. 9 in 1908 and No. 7 in 1913.

Johnson's Real "Come-Back."

Since that time the chopping expert has failed to enter the sacred "first ten," so that his wonderful showing of the present season is in the nature of a real "come-back." Johnson was runner-up to Tilden for the Pennsylvania State title this year, carrying the winner to five hard sets, and he has performed notably in doubles with Craig Biddle as a partner, defeating Tilden and Richards, Williams and H. C. Johnson, and other strong teams. At Newport he took the first set from W. M. Johnston by a 6-1 score, but lost the next three to the Californian's speed. He is playing far better now than on that occasion, and should force the 1915 champion to his limit today. Johnson's unique stroke is always called a chop, although strictly it is a free-swinging slice, carrying far more speed than is apparent to the onlooker. His greatest assets are steadiness and headwork, and any opponent who can defeat this combination must possess an equally dependable game, with a distinct superiority of physical power.

If W. M. Johnston is in top form, as he was against Murray, he should triumph over the best that the chopper can offer. On past performances he is decidedly the better player of the two. The year 1913 was Johnston's first in the East, and he at once reached the position of No. 4 in the country. He fell to No. 6 in the following year, but upset all calculations by winning the championship in 1915, defeating Behr, Williams and McLoughlin in succession. He was runner-up to Williams in 1916, the final round producing the greatest match in the history of tennis. Since then Johnston has not appeared in a national tournament, serving for two years in the Navy. His record for this season includes a straight-set victory over Williams in defense of the Longwood Bowl, and the defeat of Tilden for the national clay court championship. But he has lost twice to Tilden, in the East-West matches and at Newport.

Williams in Winning Streak.

Williams did not look particularly strong this year until the week of the national tournament. He had been beaten three times by Tilden, in the Church Cup matches, the final of the Delaware State championship, and at Newport, winning only one set. He also lost to Johnston at Longwood and recently to Murray at Greenwich, both times in straight sets. But in his victories over Richards, Davis and McLoughlin last week, Williams displayed such superhuman tennis as has seldom been seen on a court, and if he can keep up this streak indefinitely, it is difficult to see how he can be beaten. The man most likely to accomplish the feat is Tilden, whom he plays today.

The tall Philadelphian has a game similar to that of Williams in that it is either all right or all wrong. But he possesses a far greater variety of stroke and pace than the former champion ever dreamed of having. His fast serve has no equal, and he can use half a dozen effective changes of style, break, and speed. He drives and chops with equal skill, and can volley, lob, and smash with the best of them. As a student of the game and a court general he stands absolutely alone.

The great weakness of Tilden's tennis is his inability to concentrate and play every point to the limit of its powers. He is inclined to be self-conscious on the court, to be unduly upset by trifling circumstances, and to fall into careless errors when not forced to the limit. There is also in his makeup a quixotic sportsmanship which impels him to give away points with reckless abandon whenever he thinks his opponent is not entirely satisfied with the situation. In his defeat of Williams and Johnston at Newport and in the challenge match for national doubles Tilden proved himself a match player without a peer.

Tilden Has Fine Record.

If he can call upon all his resources in similar fashion today and tomorrow he should establish his title to absolute supremacy in the history of the game. Even though he may be defeated, Tilden will have left a record which has never been approached—of playing through two entire seasons, entering every tournament of importance, meeting all comers, and scarcely losing a match in the process.

This year he was unbeaten up to the semi-final, when he was handicapped by an injury to his foot. This season his only defeats in singles thus far have been by Johnston in Chicago and by Kumagae on clay. He won both the Seabright and Newport invitation events, besides a host of minor tourneys. Such consistent play has never been achieved, or even attempted before in American tennis annals, and means far more than the winning of a single tournament, for which careful preparation has been made all season, even though that victory carries with it the national championship.

All the matches in the Veterans' Singles, Father and Son Doubles, and Junior Doubles, interrupted by rain on Saturday, will be completed at the West Side Club at 11 o'clock today.

TO PICK AMERICAN TEAM.

Aztecs Will Meet Yankee Tennis Team Thursday.

Upon the showing made by the players in the semi-finals of the national championship today will depend very largely the selection of the team to represent the United States in the match with Australia which will begin Thursday.

The schedule for the international contest calls for four singles and four doubles matches. In the event that the score is a tie, the sets will be counted to determine the winner, and if by any chance these should be tied, the games will be counted.

As this is a team match it would be permissible for the United States to use four or six men, but in view of the fact that the team of the Australian Imperial Forces numbers four, it was considered a better sportsman competition to limit this country's team to the same number. Norman E. Brookes, Gerald L. Patterson, Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas will represent Australia. Among the Americans who are almost certain to play are William M. Johnston and the winner of the R. N. Williams-W. T. Tilden match. Possibly both these men will be included, although the committee was in doubt last night.

An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will be held Monday morning for the completion of business which was discussed at various sessions last week.

ONE-HANDED GOLFER WINS.

Shaw, One Arm in Sling, Makes Birdie Figures on Two Holes.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 31.—Playing with one arm, the other in a sling, Oscar Shaw wielded his set of golf clubs in sensational style on the links of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club this afternoon and, paired with Frank Canning, emerged triumphant in a foursome against Samuel Harris and William Young. Shaw and Canning won by a margin of two holes in the eighteen. Shaw equaled par on several of the holes, despite his handicap, and on two holes registered birdies.

READY FOR FINAL ROUND.

Lapham, Kasker, Hoyt, and Evans to Decide North Hempstead Golf.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—E. W. Lapham, F. H. Kasker, J. H. Hoyt, and H. P. Evans will contest in the semi-final rounds for the Labor Day trophy at the North Hempstead Country Club tomorrow morning as the result of the first round at match play this afternoon. The final round will be played in the afternoon.

The summary:

North Hempstead Country Club Labor Day Tournament. First round, match play, 18 holes—E. W. Lapham beat W. H. Evans, 1 and 2; F. H. Kasker beat F. B. Balsier, 6 and 5; J. H. Hoyt beat A. W. Chapman, 4 and 3; H. P. Evans beat Dr. L. A. Newman, 4 and 3.

White Mountain Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 31.—The annual White Mountain golf championship tournament starts at the Waumbek Golf Club at Jefferson on Tuesday and continues through the week. On Monday Mike Brady and another Boston professional will play an exhibition golf match at the Balsams with Lew Waldron, professional, and E. E. Moberly, Jr., of New York.

Miss Marian Scheerer of Detroit won the ladies' singles in the Balsams tennis tournament last week.

Thomas Wins Golf Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—Major Samuel K. Thomas defeated W. D. Andrews in the eighteen-hole medal handicap golf tournament at the Round Beach Golf and Country Club today. The trophy, presented by M. B. Foster, President of the club, was an eight-day clock. The two players had a tie score in the play a week ago.

MISS BLEIBTREY IS BEATEN.

Loses Two Handicap Swims, One to Miss Ruth Smith.

Ethelda Bleibtrey, who won the 880-yard national title at Rye Beach Saturday, was defeated twice yesterday at the swimming carnival staged by the New York Women's Swimming Association, off Tottenville, Staten Island. Although Miss Bleibtrey's time was more than two seconds better than the mark made by Ruth Smith in the 100-yard back-stroke swim, she lost the race by a foot. Miss Smith had a handicap of four seconds, covering the century in 1 minute, 30 3-5 seconds. Miss Bleibtrey's time was 1 minute, 28 2-5 seconds, which is considered remarkable.

Miss Bleibtrey was defeated for the second time when in the 100-yard free style handicap affair she trailed Alice Lord, who had a 14-second handicap. Miss Bleibtrey started from scratch, and was rapidly gaining on Miss Lord, losing the race by less than a yard. Miss Lord covered the distance in 1 minute, 18 4-5 seconds.

Helen Wainwright won the 50-yard breast stroke swim for girls under 14 years old when she led Eileen Riggan and Kathryn Brown. Her time was 1 minute, 6 4-5 seconds. Miss Riggan retrieved her lost laurels in the fancy diving contest, when she defeated Miss Wainwright by three-tenths of a point. Miss Riggan scored 41.5, while Miss Wainwright had a total of 41.2. Elisabeth Becker of Philadelphia took third, with 41 tallies.

In the 100-yard breast stroke handicap, Leslie Banyon, with a handicap of eighteen seconds, finished ahead of Eleanor and Ruth Smith, who started from scratch and finished in the order named. Helen Wainwright scored another victory in the 50-yard swim for girls under 14 years when, starting from scratch, she defeated Eileen Riggan, with a 14-second handicap, and Kathryn Brown, with a 2-second handicap. Her time was 43 2-5 seconds.

The summaries:

New York Women's Swimming Association Carnival.

100-YARD BACK STROKE (handicap.)—Ruth Smith, unattached, (4 seconds,) first; Alice Lord, New York Women's Swimming Association, (8 seconds,) second; Eleanor Smith, (scratch,) third. Time—1:30 2-5.

100-YARD FREE STYLE, (handicap.)—Alice Lord, New York Women's Swimming Association, (14 seconds,) first; Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York Women's Swim Association, (scratch,) second; Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia, (2 seconds,) third. Time—1:14 4-5.

100-YARD BREAST STROKE, (handicap.)—Leslie Banyon, New York Women's Swimming Association, (18 seconds,) first; Eleanor Smith, unattached, (scratch,) second; Ruth Smith, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—1:48 2-5.

50-YARD SWIM, (girls under 14.)—Helen Wainwright, New York Women's Swimming Association, (scratch,) first; Eileen Riggan, New York Women's Swimming Association, (3 seconds,) second; Kathryn Brown, New York Women's Swimming Association, (14 seconds,) third. Time—0:43 2-5.

50-YARD BREAST STROKE, (girls under 14.)—Helen Wainwright, first; Eileen Riggan, second; Kathryn Brown, third. Time—1:06 4-5.

FANCY DIVING.—Eileen Riggan, 41.5, first; Helen Wainwright, 41.2, second; Elizabeth Becker, 41, third.

Wallen Outswims Ted Cann.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—W. L. Wallen, Illinois A. C., successfully defended his title in the National A. A. U. 440-yard outdoor swimming championship today, bettering his last year's mark of 5:37 4-5 by winning in time of 5:45. He finished ten yards ahead of Ted Cann, New York A. C. star.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Stars of Tennis.

Out of such a tennis classic as the National Championship Tournament, which is to be completed at Forest Hills this week, the question naturally arises: "Who are the greatest players in the world today, and can any one of them be placed unhesitatingly at the top of the list?"

Certainly no tournament in the history of the game has ever had an entry list surpassing that of the thirty-eighth American championship. It has rightly been argued that the winner of this event may in all fairness be crowned champion of the world.

Gerald L. Patterson had been given that proud title by some enthusiasts after his victory at Wimbledon this Summer, yet he fell before the Californian, William M. Johnston, and gave no indication of being able to defeat any one of America's leading quartet, Tilden, Williams, Johnston, and Murray. It may be questioned also whether the Australian could overcome the steadiness of Ichiya Kumagae, whom he has never played, or the chopping wizardry of Wallace Johnson, whose style would be utterly disconcerting to Patterson's reckless stroking of the ball. Ex-Champion Murray defeated him in an exhibition match at Newport, yet the left-hander can scarcely be ranked higher than fourth place in America today. Patterson has the foundation for a wonderful game of tennis, and may soon reach the top if he eliminates some glaring weaknesses, particularly that blind back-hand wallop that goes out more often than in the court. His victory in the national doubles would have been impossible without the support of that marvel of steadiness, Norman Brookes. As a singles player he was truly impressive only against Watson Washburn, whom he defeated with difficulty. The veteran Alexander compietely outplayed him so long as his strength lasted.

The great Brookes himself must still be considered supreme as a doubles player, but in the individual game his day is over. Willis Davis was able to defeat him at South Hampton, with nothing but a serve and a volley. Charles S. Garland ran through him for two one-sided sets with a mechanically perfect but comparatively soft game, losing only through lack of variety in his attack. William T. Tilden, 2d, although far from his best form, defeated Brookes without great difficulty on Saturday, scoring points with astonishing consistency when he really needed them.

Of the tennis players not entered in the American championship few demand serious attention. Pat O'Hara Wood is considered by many to be the best of the modern Australians, yet he was beaten by the French star, Gobert, abroad, and was also eliminated from the Wimbledon tournament. Gobert himself, who has been called the leading player of Europe, lost to Captain Kingscote in the recent Davis Cup matches, and the Englishman was unable to reach the Wimbledon finals.

Ichiya Kumagae has this season proved himself one of the world's great players, but still finds Tilden a stumbling-block, and was badly beaten by Johnston at Newport.

Today's semi-finals at Forest Hills contain at least three of the greatest names in tennis history, and whoever emerges victorious from this quartet will be a champion indeed. Judging by the preliminary rounds, the winner of the Williams-Tilden match should be the eventual winner of the title, although the tennis played by Johnston against Murray was of the calibre that knows no defeat. Psychology, however, is an important factor in the Californian's game, and there is no telling how he may fare against a man whom he recognizes as his technical equal. Today's and tomorrow's matches will answer some interesting questions.

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Handling a Golf Gallery.

All sports flourish through popularity. When popularity wanes the sport declines in followers and competitors. The great sine qua non for popularity in any given sport is publicity. Golf is rapidly forging to the front these days, because more people than formerly read about the game, hear about the star players, consequently visit the links to witness the interesting facts they read about, and ultimately become converts to the royal and ancient game. Therefore it would seem that those who have the best interests of golf at heart, who wish to see the idea spread until no home is complete without a mashie-niblick and a heavy brassie, would provide every means at hand for spreading the gospel of light.

Judged by this standard, the Oakmont Club officials did not fully grasp their opportunities in their handling of the recent national amateur championship event their Pittsburgh course. Golf writers from all parts of the country flocked to the Mecca for the year of 1919. The Oakmont officials extended the courtesies of the club to the visitors, but forgot the most important thing. Contrary to the often expressed opinion in lay circles, the average golf writer is dependent upon what he sees for what he writes. With no special provision made for the press in the Oakmont galleries at the important matches, it was hard to see any of the play. It was a Homeric struggle to see half of it, and it was absolutely impossible to see all of it. Yet thousands of golf enthusiasts in Chicago, Boston, New York, and Atlanta were eager to know just how Chick Evans, Francis Ouimet, and Bob Jones played every stroke.

It will probably be admitted that the Evans-Ouimet contest was not a Pittsburgh lawn party, but a national sporting event that men who had traveled a thousand miles to see this match and write of it for countless thousands in the various cities of the nation found that instead of seeing the play they were forced to content themselves with viewing the broad backs of stolid Pittsburghers the larger part of the strenuous days.

In no other national sport is there such lack of co-operation.

Certainly the handling of a golf gallery is a difficult problem, and a new one for most clubs where tournaments are staged, but at Merion in 1916 the press was given special badges and privileges for seeing the matches from close quarters, and the same thing should be done at every national tournament, as it has been done here in the metropolitan district upon various occasions. It would seem that this problem is important enough for the United States Golf Association to take up directly and set some definite and satisfactory line of action by which all clubs holding events of national importance shall be guided.

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Decline in Base Stealing.

Are the great base runners no longer to be found in the major leagues, or is the straightaway steal, so spectacular from the time of inception to completion, giving away to the sacrifice hit and the hit-and-run play? These questions are prompted by a glance over the records of the current campaign, now drawing to a close. For the last few years there has been a marked falling off in the number of stolen bases by the individual leaders as well as the total figures in both leagues, and this season the decline is very marked. The game has come back wonderfully in popular interest and in unusual achievements on the field of play, but this spectacular feature is not included in the return of the sport to the old-time basis.

With the teams down to their last twenty-five games of the campaign, George Burns is leading the National League with a meagre thirty-two steals, and George Sisler heads the American League with twenty-six. It is a long call from these figures to the ninety-six steals by Ty Cobb in 1915, the eighty-eight thefts by Clyde Milan in 1912, the eighty-three by Cobb in 1911, and the eighty-one by Eddie Collins in 1910. Cobb stole seventy-six in 1909, Maisel had seventy-four to his credit in 1914, Milan pilfered seventy-four in 1913, and Cobb was credited with sixty-eight in 1916. Besides the leaders mentioned above there were many base runners whose totals ran close to or beyond the half century mark in the season.

In the National League the leaders did not average quite as many steals as in the other organization, but they were far above the figures of today. Bob Bescher stole eighty bases in 1911, and seventy in 1910. In 1912 Bescher had sixty-seven. Max Carey pilfered sixty-one in 1913, and sixty-three in 1916. George Burns led in 1914 with sixty-two thefts. As in the American League many other players stole far more bases in these campaigns than the leaders will reach this year. The curtailment of the schedule from 154 games to 140 is not overlooked in these comparisons.

The Giants of 1911-12-13 averaged more than 300 steals per season, and today the Pirates lead the National League with 148, while the White Sox head the American League with 127. It cannot be charged that the catchers of that day were poorer throwers, for they were not. Present conditions can be charged to two causes—a change in the style of play from the straightaway steal to the more conservative system of advancing runners, and the fact that the players of today are not as fast on the bases as the crowd that held the major league stage a few seasons ago.

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Sir Barton and Purchase.

The question of whether Commander J. K. L. Ross's Sir Barton can come back to the form that will enable him to remove the single blemish on his record as a three-year-old will be settled soon. The great Star Shoot colt has been shipped to Belmont Park to run in the Lawrence Realization next Saturday, and if he shows in that event that the long rest has done for him what was expected it will not be long before he will again meet his rival, Purchase.

Now that it has been shown that Purchase can be defeated there are many who believe Sir Barton can clear his record if he meets the Ormondale colt again. Opinions in racing seem to shift against the losers, no matter what the horse may have accomplished previously. When Sir Barton was defeated in the Dwyer Stakes, Purchase was raised to the pedestal and with each victory his prestige increased. After his defeat at Saratoga Saturday there was much comment to the effect that he was not as great a horse as some had thought him to be.

It is probably doing Purchase an injustice to say he showed any lack of the qualities of greatness in his race against Exterminator, because it was the first time he had been tested over such a great distance, and the loss of the whip by the jockey at least proved a handicap. But it was indicated that he could be beaten.

No one questions that Sir Barton was stale and had been raced too much at the time he met Purchase, but to all appearances he is now ready to do his best again. He has been trained faithfully for some time, working over the fast course at Saratoga, and has again picked up the weight which he lost through his hard campaign in the Spring. Trainer H. G. Bedwell has prepared him for some of the big stakes to be run during the Autumn meetings, in which the winnings will mount high, but probably better than anything else he would like another match with the chase. Such a race will have to be arranged, for, unfortunately, Purchase has not been named for the Lawrence Realisation.

The racing public, too, will be highly interested in such a match, for, although Purchase has done everything asked of him against the three-year-olds and has disposed of his rivals in a manner to leave him an almost clear claim to the title, there is still a question whether he can defeat Sir Barton when the latter is at his best. If the race could be arranged within a short time it would bring both racers to the post at their top form, as Purchase did no tcome to the races until late in the season and has not had a really strenuous campaign.

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The Caldwell Shoot.

How strong an impetus our participation in the great war gave to rifle and pistol matches received an extraordinary demonstration in the long series of events on the navy range at Caldwell, which came to a conclusion last Friday, after having continued daily through nearly the entire month of August. It was the greatest series of rifle matches ever held in America. Not only was the meet remarkable for the number of contestants—there were 1,300 marksmen competing, for instance, in the national individual match, which was won by the A. E. F.—but also for the amount of public interest that it excited. The attendance was consistently large and catholic, military, naval, and civilian circles being impartially and impressively represented. The events were under the auspices of the United States Navy Department.

Every State in the Union, all the territories and colonial possessions, the A. E. F., and various other branches of the army and navy had teams entered to a total of about 900, including many representatives of civilian organizations. The interest, in other words, was all-embracing, and bespoke the heyday in this country of a sport which deserves every encouragement for the demands it puts upon steadiness of nerve, keenness of eye and self-command under conditions of competitive excitement.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the month's meeting was the international rifle match conducted by cable between this country and England. On the victorious American team of twenty marksmen, besides experts from the army and navy, there were two 17-year-old schoolboys and one woman, the first of her sex ever to shoot in an international team match and who, in scoring 377 out of a possible 400, proved that she well deserved the distinction accorded her. The makeup of this team gave indication of how keenly the appeal of the sport is directed to every class and to both sexes.

Similar international cable matches may become annual events. It is to be hoped so. Naturally, they would contribute more than any other factor toward maintaining and extending general interest and participation in the sport.

The Marine Corps won most of the outstanding matches of the month, but the A. E. F. marksmen, who had carried off the honors in the interallied meet, made an excellent showing. Not the least significant feature, however, was the excellent shooting of the civilian competitors.

NEW YACHTS MAKE HIT WITH SKIPPERS

One Design Sea Mews Have Debut Race on Jamaica Bay and Suydam's Craft Wins.

The new one-design class of Sea Mews built this year for the yachtsmen who race on Jamaica Bay held their first real race of the season over the course of the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay yesterday. Although a dozen of the little cats have been ordered, only seven have been delivered, and these had a wonderfully interesting brush. The boats have not as yet been named. The winner yesterday was No. 7, sailed by W. Suydam. The yacht is enrolled in the Rockaway Park Yacht Club. No. 7 beat No. 6 by one second over a short course. The wind was fresh and from the west by south.

The yachtsmen were so enthusiastic over the new boats that they are planning to race them each week throughout the month. Races may even be sailed in October, if the weather holds good.

The summary:

Jamaica Bay Y. R. A. Open Regatta.

SEA MEWS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 3 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
No. 7, W. Suydam	1:20:40	50:40
No. 4, C. Shepherd	1:20:41	50:41
No. 5, E. Lauterback	1:20:45	51:15
No. 3, John Young	1:23:15	53:15
No. 1, L. Wendel	1:22:44	52:44
No. 6, W. Wood	1:22:35	52:35
No. 2, E. Brooks	1:20:30	50:30

CABIN CATBOATS.

Start, 12:27. Course, 5 Miles.

Clara May, C. Biddlecomb	2:21:56	1:44:56
Shadow, C. Frampton	2:20:40	1:43:40

Corrected time, Clara May, 1:36:06; Shadow, 1:43:40.

OPEN CATBOATS.

Start, 12:28. Course, 5 Miles.

Alert, C. Wills	2:14:34	1:35:34
Reece, W. Reece	Disabled.	
Send, M. Mars	Disabled.	

Corrected time on start, 1:35:34.

OPEN POWER BOATS—CLASS A.

Start, 12:41. Course, 5 Miles.

Git, L. Dean	1:15:44	Disqual.
Smarty II., L. Gody	1:34:21	53:21
Green Point, O. Schlegelmuth (or)	1:37:20	56:20
Tee Bee, M. C. Hansen	1:37:51	56:51
May, G. Reeves	1:38:19	57:19
Gracie, J. A. Smith	1:38:27	57:27
Isabel, C. Diffendall	1:39:09	58:09

Corrected time on Isabel, 39:08; Smarty II., 39:17; May, 42:54; Two Boys, 42:58; Gracie, 43:57; Green Point, 46:55.

CRUISERS—CLASS B.

Start, 12:43. Course, 5 Miles.

Ruthie II., F. Debell	1:33:00	50:00
Jean, E. Behr	1:34:08	51:08
Siren, W. Krueger	1:34:15	51:15
No Name, J. Landrum	1:35:57	Disqual.

Corrected time on Siren, 41:27; Ruthie II., 48:10; Jean, 42:15.

SPEED BOATS.

Actual Start. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Bunnyside III., C. Hadley	2:10:43	49:58
Viking, Arait & Wragg	2:14:20	1:29:15
Pal, Reed	2:17:10	1:02:00
Belle, C. Scharpegger	Disabled.	
Brownie, F. Brown	Disabled.	
Dart, C. H. Greene	Disabled.	

ARIA LEADS AT FINISH.

Abbott's Boat Beats Taurus in Class A Race on Manhasset Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—Twenty-six yachts comprised the fleet that sailed this afternoon in a regatta in conjunction with the eleventh of a series of twelve races for the championship of the Star class of the Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, and Bayside Yacht Clubs over the Manhasset course.

A fair southwest breeze was blowing when the yachts got under way and the contestants in all three classes furnished interesting races. The colors of the Bayside Yacht Club again finished one-two-three in Class A. George Abbott, sailing the Aria, won by more than two minutes over W. L. Inslee in the Taurus, the latter being 1 minute and 47 seconds ahead of Benjamin L. Linkfield in the Maia.

The summary:

MANHASSET BAY HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Elvaera, C. W. Atwater	4:52:26	1:22:26
Arcadian, F. B. Raymond	4:57:31	1:27:31
Sirena, R. W. Fraser	4:57:37	1:27:37
Mignon, A. C. Fox	4:58:01	1:28:01
Garnet, R. G. Sloane	5:12:39	1:43:39

Corrected time—Aria, 1:22:28; Arcadian, 1:16:48; Sirena, 1:16:30; Mignon, 1:18:33; Garnet, 1:30:53.

STAR CLASS—CLASS A.

Start, 3:35. Course, 6 Miles.

Aria, G. Abbott	5:08:37	1:32:37
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	5:10:44	1:35:44
Maia, B. L. Linkfield	5:12:34	1:37:31
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	5:13:07	1:38:07
Tara, O. Cowl	5:13:13	1:38:13
Mara II., L. D. Percival	5:15:35	1:40:35
Saturn, G. W. Elder	5:16:46	1:41:46
Neysid, W. Crosby	5:17:10	1:42:10
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:17:27	1:42:27
Snapper, A. Inslin 2d	5:28:20	1:51:20
Little Bear, Allan Walker	Did not finish.	

STAR CLASS—CLASS B.

Start, 3:45. Course, 6 Miles.

Aquilla, Gordon Curry	5:10:07	1:34:07
Neptune, Quick	5:10:32	1:35:32
Banshee, M. Egerton	5:22:57	1:37:57
Dione, A. E. Duer	5:23:05	1:38:05
Vega, R. D'Oench	5:23:48	1:38:48
Draco, G. A. Schiereu	5:24:02	1:39:02
Orion, F. K. Thayer	5:27:13	1:42:13
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	5:29:10	1:44:10
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:29:27	1:44:27
Snake, E. Hoette	5:33:17	1:50:18

WINDWARD II. HOME FIRST.

R. N. Monks Wins Arrow Race at Indian Harbor Y. C.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—By the small margin of one second the Windward II., owned by Richard H. Monks, beat Dr. J. Hanan's Comrade in the Arrow Class races over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five mile course today.

In the Indian Harbor one design class H. H. Sturgis' yacht, June Bug, was the winner. The Salome, belonging to H. N. Whittelsey, was a close second.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS, (START 11:45 A. M.)

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
Windward II., R. N. Monks	12:40:10
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:40:21
Rani, C. D. Mallory	12:40:48
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:40:48
Snapper, P. S. Page	12:47:11
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:51:21
Bubble, Robinson Leach	12:57:21

INDIAN HARBOR, ONE DESIGN, (START 11 A. M.)

June Bug, H. A. Sturgis	1:08:12
Salome, H. N. Whittelsey	1:04:15
Osseo, J. B. W. Reynders	1:06:57
Wabsel, Richard Outwater	1:07:05
Hutzscher, J. W. Lewis	1:15:05

TO ROW FOR TITLES ON THE SCHUYLKILL

Many New York Oarsmen Will Take Part in Middle States Regatta Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Middle States regatta, which will be held here tomorrow, promises to be the record one in the history of the association. A peculiar circumstance in the practice of the Schuylkill River crews this Summer is that a majority of them have changed their style. Instead of the long stroke, they have shortened most perceptibly.

Since Dick Glendon brought his supervarsity crew out this Spring everybody else has more or less been copying him. Old timers today agreed to a unit that Glendon's idea of a short stroke with most of the power put in when the blade and shell are nearest to a right angle proves the most potent in shoving the boat ahead.

James Pilkington, Harry Penn Burke, and J. Newlin Elliott will be the alternate referees for the big regatta. Pilkington said tonight: "The entries which we have and the rowing which we saw on the river both give promise for one of the best regattas that we have ever had. This following so soon after the war shows that rowing, both boat club and college, is coming back into its own."

Under ideal conditions almost every one of the sixty-one shells which will start tomorrow took their final spins tonight, and as a rule the rowing was above the average.

Pilkington has been taking great interest in the Union Boat Club of New York, of which he has been a life member, and has been coaching the boys almost nightly. The Unions are in the intermediate four-oared gigs, intermediate eight-oared shells, and senior eight-oared shells. All three are going very smoothly and they have a good chance in each of the three events.

There is much interest in the senior four-oared barge race, which will be between the Woodcliff Boat Club, opposite Riverside Drive, New York; the Bayonne Rowing Club of Bayonne, N. J., and the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. The two former are old rivals. Richard Struckle, President of the Middle States Association, is coach and coxswain of the Woodcliff quartet, and he has his men in very good shape. Bayonne, also, was going very smoothly tonight.

The Lone Star Boat Club has in Mamin, the intermediate single sculler, a promising entrant, as are Siegel and Froelich, in the intermediate doubles.

By a peculiar coincidence of circumstances two former Varsity coaches are here with amateur boat club crews and both from Baltimore. They are Jim Rice, the erstwhile Columbia coach, and John Hoyle, Courtney's old-time assistant at Cornell. Rice, who is handling the Arundel Boat Club, has the senior double in the persons of Allers and Scharfe, who will be pitted against Kelly and Costello of the Vespers.

EATON GETS CLUTCH ON BICYCLE CROWN

Almost Clinches American Title by Defeating Kramer in Mile Event at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 31.—Ray Eaton, a Newark youth who this season sprung into prominence as a sensational sprinter, practically clinched the bicycle championship of America by defeating Frank L. Kramer, the present title holder, in the one-mile championship race at the Velodrome here today. Eaton has a lead of five points over Kramer in the championship competition, and with but two more titular races left to decide the championship his chances are far better than Kramer's. The two remaining races are at two and five miles, and Eaton should be stronger than Kramer in a long race.

Alfred Goullet was beaten by Eaton in a semi-final race, eliminating him from any further chance for the title. The standing of the riders in the championship competition is as follows: Eaton, 33 points; Kramer, 28; Goullet, 18; Madden, 9; Verri, 8; Spencer, 6; Kaiser, 5; McNamara, 3; Grenda, 2.

The summaries:

Newark Velodrome Races.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP, (Amateur.)—Al Krushel, New York A. C., (65 yards,) first; David Landa, Bayview Wheelmen, (45 yards,) second; Anthony Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, (60 yards,) third; Joseph Palmira, New York, (45 yards,) fourth. Time—0:58 2-5.

ONE-MILE NOVICE (Amateur).—Leslie Barwin, Newark, first; John Franklin, Newark, second. Time—3:12 2-5.

ONE-MILE MATCH RACE, (Professional.)—Willie Spencer, Toronto, and Oscar Egg, Switzerland, won by Spencer; first heat, won by Spencer, time—2:44. Second heat won by Spencer, time—2:50.

MILE AND OUT OPEN (Professional).—Reginald McNamara, Australia, first; Ralph Reddel, Lynbrook, second; Jacob Maeks, Irvington, third; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, fourth; Edward Syren, Australia, fifth. Time—6:24 4-5. Distance—Three miles.

ONE-MILE CLASS B (Amateur).—C. A. Coffey, Newark, first; William Grimm, Irvington, second; George Lacadema, Bayview Wheelmen, third; Al Baker, Nutley, fourth. Time—2:36.

ONE-MILE CONSOLATION, (Professional.)—Arthur Spencer, Toronto, first; Harry Kaiser, Bronx, second; Fred Hill, Boston, third; Charles Pierrey, Australia, fourth; Willie Keller, Newark, fifth. Time—2:09 4-5.

ONE-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP CONSOLATION (Professional).—Francesco Verri, Italy, first; Alfred Goullet, Newark, second; Gus Lang, Irvington, third; Fred Hill, Boston, fourth. Time—2:17 2-5.

ONE-MILE CLASS A (Amateur).—Charley Osterritter, Bay View Wheelmen, first; Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana, second; William Ide, Bush, Bayview Wheelmen, third; Fred Taylor, New York A. C., fourth. Time—2:06 1-5.

ONE-MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP (Professional).—Raymond Eaton, Newark, first; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, second; Reginald McNamara, Australia, third; Eddie Madden, Newark, fourth. Time of heat to decide first and second places—2:13; last eighth-mile, 0:13. Time of heat to decide third and fourth places—3:06; last eighth-mile—0:12 2-5.

FIVE-MILE OPEN (Professional).—Raymond Eaton, Newark, first; Reginald McNamara, Australia, second; Jacob Maeks, Irvington, third; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, fourth; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco

WILL SPEED UP SALE OF ARMY FOOD HERE

Day Says Effort Will Be Made to Dispose of Available Supplies Before Schools Open.

TO USE 25 MORE BUILDINGS

City Gets New Stock of 750,000 Pounds—Some Stores Underbid Fair-Price List.

The distribution of surplus army food supplies from the city's schools will break all records this week, according to Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, who is in charge of the work. Dr. Day said that by the end of the week twenty-five more school buildings would be opened, making a total of 100 buildings where the food can be obtained.

"With the schools opening next week for the Fall term," said the Commissioner, "we are going to make every effort to get rid of all the army supplies we can get. However, if that is not possible, and from the rate we are getting the goods I do not think it will be, I hope we will be able to continue the sale from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 at night.

"We had about seventy school buildings open at the end of last week distributing food. Tuesday, when the sale reopens, there will be five more schools in the Borough of Queens that will sell the canned goods and bacon we get from the army. By Saturday I expect we will have nearly a hundred schools open. We are stocking those buildings now with supplies, and I will announce their locations just as soon as everything is ready.

"Three big barges, each loaded with 750,000 pounds of foodstuffs, have been transported from the army bases to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. They will be unloaded as fast as possible and their cargo carried to the schools everyhere in those boroughs."

Dr. Day said that he had investigated conditions in the city stores to ascertain just what result the sale of Government food was having on prices. He was pleased to note, he said, that dealers seemed to be making an effort to meet the city's prices.

Stores Undersell City.

Some of the chain stores, it was learned yesterday, had underbid the price the city is charging for Government canned tomatoes. The municipal authorities are in no position to cut under the chain stores, in as much as they pay a fixed price per article to the army or else have to return the goods. However, officers of the Quartermaster Corps have taken the matter up in Washington to see if they cannot make the charge of canned tomatoes low enough to enable the city to meet the price fixed by the chain stores.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams declared himself highly pleased yesterday with several of his investigators submitted reports of their visits to the city's stores last Saturday.

"All reports submitted by the men," said Mr. Williams, "showed that the fair price list was being observed in every store visited. In some cases, I am glad to say, meats and groceries were being sold at a price lower than that named in the list. The list is certainly working, and is bound to prove invaluable to every housewife doing her family marketing."

One butcher in East Fifty-ninth Street, the Food Administrator said, was offering lamb chops Saturday night at 28 cents a pound and corned beef at 14 cents, the price at which he quotes lamb chops at from 36 to 38 cents.

"Another good sign," continued Mr. Williams, "is that the dealers are proving the worth of their pledges of cooperation by going to the expense of having posters showing prices of their food pasted upon their show windows. This is being done not only in the city, but in the suburbs."

Warns Wheat Dealers.

The Food Administrator laid especial emphasis on the fact that the retail and wholesale dealers in butter, cheese, and eggs had volunteered to establish a maximum fair margin of profit. They will meet Mr. Williams in his new offices in the Federal Building.

"When all the dealers of staple articles are in line," he said, "anybody can figure the turnover by consulting the marginal list."

In a statement issued yesterday from the offices of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, at 42 Broadway, dealers throughout the country who are required to do business under licenses from the Wheat Director are warned that there will be a rigid enforcement of the regulations under which such a license is granted. The statement reads:

"Not only is it a criminal offense to engage in business requiring a license without such license, but also one of the important conditions upon which licensees hold their license is that they will not engage in business with any one required to obtain a Wheat Director license who has not obtained such license. Furthermore, all licensees are required to place the words 'United States Wheat Director License No. —' followed by the number of their license upon every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotation issued or signed by them relating to wheat or wheat products.

"Consequently licensees can readily ascertain whether those with whom they are dealing have obtained the requisite license. If they engage in business in licensed commodities with any one who is required to obtain a license and has not done so, such licensees endanger their own license and may forfeit their right to engage in licensed business. In this way members of the various trades affected become aids of the Wheat Director in seeing that dealers who are required to obtain licenses make their application. In addition violators of the license requirements coming to the attention of the Wheat Director will be reported to the Department of Justice.

"These Wheat Director licenses are required as one step in carrying out the price guarantees made to producers of wheat of the crop of 1919, and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder. There is no reason why those required to obtain licenses should not do so; and, as two months have elapsed since the proclamation of the President requiring licenses, there is no longer any excuse for any one who has failed to procure required licenses."

SEE DEMOCRATS AT FAULT.

Kings County Republicans Blame Party for High Food Prices.

The Republican organization of Kings County, through its General Committee, yesterday blamed the Democratic Party in the nation for the present high prices of foodstuffs. Since 1912, it said, the party had been in full control of every branch of the Government until Congress met two months ago, and in these years it had neglected to do anything to prevent the present condition, although "there were ample laws for the prosecution of profiteers and the Administration had ample funds." A statement issued by the General Committee says:

"By far the largest quantity of food hoarded by any one person or corporation has been accumulated by the United States Government for the army, though the army was in process of demobilization. This hoard has been released in response to public demand, but until that demand was made it was gradually being sold at a profit by the Government to the packers, to be worked off on the public without affecting prices.

"In the Borough of Brooklyn the sale of the army food supply has openly been placed in the hands of the Democratic women's organizations, to the exclusion of Republican women, thus giving the suggestion that the lower prices obtained by Democratic purchasers secured by peculiar favor to the local Democratic organization. We believe such methods will react upon those who employ them.

"It was not until the Democratic National Chairman, Homer Cummings, returned from his trip, went it that any interest in the food situation was taken. The chairman notified the party leaders that the high prices were burdening the people from Maine to California. The President has no remedy to suggest but the prosecution of the profiteers. If he had stayed at home, instead of going to Europe, he might have given the subject more effective attention. In spite of the appropriation of vast sums for his department the new Attorney General is asking $1,500,000 for such prosecutions."

SEE BLACKMAIL PLOT IN COOPER MURDER

Nashville Attorney Borrowed $10,000 and Left His Home With Mysterious tranger.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—After abandoning several theories the police now are of the belief that Robin Cooper, whose mutilated body was found Saturday morning in a creek near his home, was the victim of a blackmail plot. They base this belief on two facts. The first is that on the day of the tragedy Cooper borrowed $10,000 for a purpose which his intimate associates cannot explain. So far as they know he was in no financial difficulty nor was he thought to have intended to invest the money in a commercial enterprise.

The second fact disclosed was that when called from his home Thursday night by a mysterious stranger shortly before 10 o'clock he was heard by his gardener to remark in an exasperated tone:

"You could have had more if you had asked for it."

When the unidentified man called Cooper himself answered the bell, and after a short colloquy slammed the door shut. He ran upstairs, kissed his two children, and went out to the garage. The stranger, who had not been asked to enter the house as might have been expected had he been a friend, joined Cooper and another discussion took place in which some statement apparently irritated the young attorney, and his statement, reported by the gardener, was made in a raised tone. Both men then departed into the darkness in Cooper's machine, and nothing was heard from them until the bloodstained car was found the next morning half a mile from the Cooper home.

The police admit they have built up a possible motive for blackmail, but refuse to divulge its nature.

For twelve years following his part in the killing of former Senator Edward M. Carmack, young Cooper had lived quietly and with the desire, his friends say, of regaining the confidence of his fellow citizens. They could advance no possible theory by which he could have become involved as the victim of a blackmail plot.

FOREST FIRES RAVAGE SOUTHERN FRANCE

Several Riviera Resorts Are Threatened and Hotels Are Being Abandoned.

TOULON, Aug. 31.—Vast forest fires are ravaging the region between Toulon and Cannes. The fire reached the seashore resorts around Calaire Bay, and the people in the hotels and restaurants were compelled to evacuate and take refuge on the beach.

Strong westerly and northwesterly winds are aiding in the spread of the fire both in the centre of the Maures range and on the southern slope. According to the latest advices the flames are assuming alarming proportions and threatening the towns of Grasse and Antibes.

Dispatches from Sardinaux say that between eight and ten villages, notably Grimaud and Cogolin, are surrounded by fires. Aid is being rushed to the threatened points from various nearby towns, and it is hoped that the flames will be conquered before casualties result.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

Ex-Negro Soldier Who Attacked White Woman Hung and Burned.

BOAGLUSA, La., Aug. 31.—After being trailed by bloodhounds, caught, and identified by a white woman as the man who attacked her Saturday, Lucius McCarty, a discharged negro soldier, was lynched here today by a mob of more than a thousand men.

His body was then tied to an automobile, dragged through the principal streets of the town, and finally burned in front of the home of his victim.

SEEK WAR RELICS ON BANKS OF HUDSON

Historical Society Explores Old Army Camps on Highlands Opposite West Point.

FIND MANY RARE BUTTONS

Among Sites Rediscovered and Identified Is That of Farm Occupied by Benedict Arnold.

The Field Exploration Committee of the New York Historical Society, which in recent years has discovered and brought to light valuable Revolutionary War relics on Manhattan, is now engaged in exploring the great but little known camps of the Continental Army on the Hudson Highlands. These camps, whose sites were for a long time lost and were then rediscovered, stood opposite West Point on the east side of the Hudson River. The five principal camps were: The camp on Robinson's farm, Connecticut Village, New Boston, Hempstead Huts, and Soldier's Fortune. The committee, after making studies and surveys, believes it has identified all of these camps with the exception of Soldier's Fortune.

Although the committee from time to time has explored the regions of these camps and has taken from them valuable relics, their surface has been only scratched, and Reginald Pelham Bolton and others believe that if the camps are tapped extensively they will yield a wealth of rare military material of Washington's colonial period. Mr. Bolton said, had been pretty well exploited for British and Hessian war relics, and as soon as the committee completed some work it now has in hand on Staten Island it will devote more attention to these five interesting American camps.

One of these camps has already been identified as that on Robinson's farm. It is situated opposite Buttermilk Falls, one and a half miles from the Hudson, on Cat Rock Road, leading from Garrison's landing to the old Albany Post Road, and was located by William L. Calver, Chairman of the committee. This farm was owned by Beverly Robinson, and Benedict Arnold had his headquarters at the farm at the time his treason was discovered. The old Robinson house was standing until a few years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. Of the site of the camp, however, the committee had no trace or knowledge except references in history that it was located on Beverly Robinson's farm. The boundaries of the old farm were outlined with some difficulty. Mr. Calver visited it several years ago, and, after making a study of neighboring water courses and the topography of the land, he finally located the camp. During his visit he discovered, in making a study of the land, several old and irregular mounds. The camp was outlined later by Mr. Bolton, who did some excavating. He found that these stones were fireplaces. There were thirty of them, and they stood in rows about twenty-five feet apart. They belonged to huts occupied by officers and privates, and also were brought to light. A search was made of these fireplaces and nails, bricks, broken kettles, and coins were unearthed.

"Everything discarded in the camps," Mr. Bolton said, "was thrown in the camp rubbish pits. Such things as worn out or infected clothing, broken pots, pans and kettles and articles of all kinds were taken to these pits. It has been our experience that camp rubbish pits and cesspools are good places in which to look for relics. We have taken many military buttons from such places. At the camp on Robinson's farm we found a generous supply of military buttons of Connecticut and Massachusetts troops, and broken weapons. As yet we have not developed the camp enough to determine definitely its arrangement."

Camp Hempstead Huts has been definitely located in Canopus Hollow, Putnam County. There is good reason to believe that the site of New Boston has been discovered on the hillside of a farm several miles east of Garrison. The committee has museum data bearing upon its location. The site of Connecticut Village, it is believed, was at Cedar Flats, back of Coldspring. The ground thereabout on the property of a Mrs. Porter has always been known as the Hut Field. Surrounding this field the remains of numerous huts have been discovered. This leaves the site of Soldier's Fortune yet to be located. The committee recently obtained information that the camp was situated on the old Albany Post Road about six miles from Peekskill, and this supposed site will be investigated.

A member of the committee discovered recently on the camp at Robinson's farm an original die for marking gilt buttons of officers' uniforms. This die was used for the buttons of the 71st Royal Scots Fusileers Regiment, which was captured at Saratoga. The finding of these buttons has helped to identify the various British regiments which participated in the War of the Revolution here. A private's button of the 55th British Regiment was discovered at Staten Island a few weeks ago, and its discovery was regarded as a matter of great historic significance. The button of every regiment identified with the operations of the British in New York had been found with the exception of this particular button.

These camps on the Hudson Highlands were used by General Washington as training camps and depots for his troops. At the time he was vigorously defending the passage of the Hudson against the British, and his troops were busily engaged in building forts and in throwing up earthworks and defenses. These camps were commanded by Washington's aides. From all accounts it was not always smooth sailing. The soldiers did not always have as much to eat as they wished, and suffered from cold and privation. They bore their sufferings, however, with true American fortitude, and in the end routed their enemy.

When plans were being made for defenses of the Hudson, Constitution Island was selected as the point of greatest strategic importance, and in August, 1775, the first of the fortifications in the Highlands was begun at this point. To this island was attached a chain to prevent British warships from sailing up the Hudson. The British captured and occupied the island for a short time, but almost immediately relinquished it. A short time ago Mr. Calver and other members of the committee visited the island, and accompanied by an officer of the West Point Military Academy they succeeded in definitely locating the site of Fort Constitution. Like the lost camp sites of Putnam County its site had been lost. Now that it has been found again it is to be marked with a permanent memorial. It was on a house on Constitution Island that Susan Warner wrote the "Wide, Wide World," "Queechy," and other books, and after her death her sister, Anna B. Warner, conducted a Bible class for cadets which endeared their names to the graduates of the Military Academy and made them share with the faculty the credit of establishing the high standard of conduct which distinguishes this institution.

The committee has from time to time explored Constitution Island, and has discovered there valuable relics and reminders of the Revolution. Of American regimental buttons, the Continental button, marked U. S. A., and those of three Massachusetts regiments, the 1st, 4th, and 9th, bearing evidence of the presence of those New England corps as the garrison have been found. British regimental buttons of the 16th, 22d, 40th and 58th have been dug up. Among other objects a fine intaglio seal was discovered having the head of Mars on one side and the Dove of Peace. Many hut sites and fireplaces have been located there. When the committee can find time it plans to make more extensive surveys and examinations of the island, which is undoubtedly rich in buried Revolutionary treasures.

Recent relics discovered by the committee are: A twenty-five pound bar-shot found at 181st Street and Broadway, on the site of the barracks of Fort Washington; a brass pipe point, belonging to an officer's pike, found at the same place; several buttons of the Continental artillery, bearing in addition to the inscription of a cannon the Cambridge flag of early 1776, which was used when Washington took command of the American forces at Cambridge; another type of this button with the cohorn motor; a Continental officer's button discovered at Constitution Island, the only such button found in a camp; several specimens of intaglio gems in the form of rings or fobs bearing family crests. These stones bear the insignia of British families such as the Grays, Egertons, Stewarts, and Talbots.

FIVE HELD FOR PIER THEFT.

Police Say Checker Has Confessed to Plot to Rob Lehigh Road.

The systematic larceny of thousands of dollars' worth of goods from the Lehigh Valley Railroad was revealed yesterday, according to the police, through the confession of John Quinn, a checker employed by the railroad, at Police Headquarters. Quinn was arrested Saturday, together with three others, on the charge of stealing merchandise from the company piers at the foot of Canal Street.

Jacob Stern, a shirt-waist manufacturer, who was arrested at the same time on the charge of receiving stolen property, is also charged by Detective Leef, who made the arrests, with attempted bribery. Leef exhibited in court nine $10 bills, which he said Stern offered him if he would let the other four men go. In the Tombs police court yesterday Magistrate Schwab held Quinn and two of his companions in $1,500 bail each for examination next Wednesday morning, while another was held in $500 bail. Stern was held in $5,000 bail.

THINK AIRMEN IN MEXICO.

Two Missing Lieutenants Landed in Unexplored Waste, Friends Believe.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 31.—Lieutenants Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, Rockwell Field Pursuit Pilots, who have been missing in Lower California since Aug. 21, did not land in the desert, according to opinions expressed today by aviators who have flown over the arid wastes of the peninsula. These fliers have obtained information leading them to believe that the missing air men landed somewhere in the rough country of Mexico. Officers here estimate the territory, still to be explored, where the aviators may have landed, covers about 700 square miles.

Major Theodore MacCauley, who has flown over hundreds of miles in lower California in search of Waterhouse and Connelly, returned to North Island today. Governor Esteban Cantu of Lower California today wired Colonel H. L. Watson, commander of Rockwell Field, that he was dispatching a large force of cavalry and infantry to assist American aviators in the search.

CROWN PRINCE TO SEE WIFE

Expected in Holland This Week—Kaiser Awaits Grandchildren's Visit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—According to the Vaderland, the ex-Crown Princess is expected at the Island of Wieringen with her two sons on Sept. 5. The ex-Princess will stay with the ex-Prince about ten days in the small vicarage, while the children will stay with the Burgomaster.

The ex-Crown Princess will be met at the frontier by an automobile and probably will pay a visit to Amerongen first, where the ex-Kaiser already is awaiting his grandchildren with joyful anticipation.

LAST HONOR TO GEN. BOTHA.

South Africans Pay Tribute as Cortege Passes Through Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.—The funeral of General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, was held today and was the occasion for an extraordinary tribute of affection and respect. It recalled the obsequies of Paul Kruger, President of the Boer Republic, many years ago. There was an enormous influx of mourners from all parts of the country.

The entire city of Pretoria was draped in black and purple, and impressive scenes were enacted as the funeral cortege passed through the streets.

SEEK AID FOR FORESTS.

Massachusetts Association to Invoke Initiative and Referendum.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The initiative and referendum Constitutional amendment will be invoked for the first time at the next session of the Legislature by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, in an effort to have the State purchase and develop idle lands.

The association seeks passage of an act which would authorize the State Forest Commissioner to purchase and reclaim 250,000 acres of idle land to produce timber and protect the water supply. Signatures of 30,000 registered voters, necessary to present the petition for the act to the Legislature, are being collected.

SEES OPPORTUNITY ON FARMS IN SOUTH

Reclamation Statistician Thinks Soldiers' Colonies Would Prosper There.

IS PLEASED WITH PROGRESS

Declares Certain Lands in Georgia May Be Developed at Small Expense.

The Southern States offer excellent opportunities for the establishment of soldiers' colonies and for the development of agriculture along various lines, according to Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician of the United States Reclamation Service, who has spent some time in the South, chiefly Georgia, during which he investigated agricultural possibilities in connection with the possible establishment of community settlements for world war veterans, as proposed under the Mondell bill, which seems not unlikely to be taken up in the House of Representatives for consideration next week.

The South has few more enthusiastic admirers than Mr. Blanchard. In connection with his work with the Reclamation Service he long ago became impressed with the possibilities presented in the irrigation of Western arid lands, and he believes that his hopes and expectations in that direction have been justified, and perhaps it is that very fact, together with his experience and observations of many years, that makes him confident of the great future of the South.

"Faith is needed and experience in farming, with some capital," said Mr. Blanchard. "With this equipment the South, and especially the southern part of Georgia, where I spent most of my time on recent investigations for the Government, cannot fail to make great progress in the development of the country and of agriculture in a number of lines. I found that imported farmers are the biggest boomers of South Georgia. There are men down there from Iowa, Michigan, Montana, and other Northern States who have been very successful and are enthusiastic over the future of that part of the country in which they are now living."

Sees Reasonable Developments.

Mr. Blanchard pointed out that there are large areas of land in Georgia that can be cheaply developed. They are situated close to the railroads. The soil is good. The Government investigator says he was much impressed with the salubrity of the climate. At the height of the Summer season he slept under a blanket every night.

"South Georgia presents splendid opportunities for successful agricultural settlements of soldiers," said Mr. Blanchard. "Some of the land might require drainage before being utilized, but such drainage work would be comparatively inexpensive," he added. In that connection Mr. Blanchard made it clear that he had not been investigating swamp lands and that the Government plans for soldier settlements in the South do not include large swamp reclamation work.

"Drainage will be incidental," he said. "The chief expense would probably be in pulling stumps."

But right there Statistician Blanchard told the story of how a Clinch County, Georgia, man is pulling stumps from his land and shipping them to distillation plants, which are paying enough for them to more than cover the cost of pulling and of the freight charges to the plant.

This is right in line with the declaration of Clement S. Ucker, Vice President of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, that the time is not far distant when Southern landowners generally will be paid by those who wish the privilege of removing pine stumps from their land, to utilize them for distilling naval stores and other products.

However, the farmers of South Georgia and other parts of the South are prospering, working their land around the stumps, according to Mr. Blanchard. "Farming operations may be carried on 365 days in the year down there," he said. "Two or three crops can be raised during the year on the same land. Consequently the farmer does not need as large an area in order to get a good return as he does need in other sections. They do not even have to stop work in the field while it is raining. The texture of the soil is such that it does not hold water."

Finds Better Farming.

Mr. Blanchard found much evidence of the better farming movement in the South. The work of the State agricultural colleges and county agents is bearing fruit a hundred-fold, he says. Representative citizens have interested themselves in development of the country by buying farms and introducing thoroughbred livestock, which encourages the local farmers to do likewise.

This method of improving the strain of cattle and hogs is proving a good investment, Mr. Blanchard states. He saw model dairies in the South, especially one outside Savannah, which impressed him with the possibilities for the dairy industry in the Southern States.

Important experimental work is going on in connection with the development of better forage crops and pasture grasses in Georgia and elsewhere, and with the cultivation of the velvet bean and other legumes thriving and spreading. Mr. Blanchard believes that the Southern States have a great future before them as a live stock raising section.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

McGovern<NY Cons Rlt Co.
Schildhaus<same.
Becker<same.
Angelus<same.
Rombom<same.
Breder<same (2)

Sherlash<same.
Mangan<same.
Heiner<same.
Seifdstick<same.
Seidenstick<same.
Glazer<same.

U. S. Litigated motions.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Donnelly<O'Rourke.
Monroe Clothes Shop<Monroe Clothing Co.
Hurstein<N. Y. Telephone Co. (2)
Barnard<Davis.
U. S. Rty. &c. Imp. Co.
Saltzer<Shivitz. (2)
Stern<Mayer.
Graves<Venner.
Moskowitz<Raymond.
Re Dressler<Production.
Ebbetts.
Commonwealth Finance Co<St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Deubnetz<Broomhower.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Fox<Sprung.
Saxe<Sugarland Mfg. Co.
Rogers<Harlem Taxi Co.
Russi<Fly.
Canter<Spitzer.
Weinhard<Goldstein.
Canter<Spitzer.
Weyburn<Weyburn.
Lo Bello<De Marco.
Stern<Schilit.
Newburgh Sav Bank<Denton.
Clay<Clay.
Northern Dock Co<Morse D D & R Co.
Schuette<Golf & Country Club.
Crause<CNY.
Ridder<Disterio.
Zirinsky<Rees.
Re Martin Rly Co<Bay View Hts L. Co.
The So Jersey Land Co<Palladino.
Melster Builders Inc<same.

Cantasano<Cornwall Paper Mfg Co.
Remick & Co<Bowers.
Lee.
Jampi<Campi.
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Jamin Woolen Co<Cohen & Sons.
Jewish Art Theatre Corp<Schoengeld.
Sea River Sav Inst<Ebbetts.
Trachtenberg<Converse & Co.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Levy<Albaum.
Gravina<Astra Film Corp.
Erwin<Realty Redemption.
Schumacher<Seggie.
Hansen<Uchida Trading Co.
Fring<Fring.
Bucaro<Cohan, et al.
Meeklin<Pagliano.
Wheat<Breitung.
Barfield<Littman.
Cimiotti<Cimiotti.
Kenny<Kenny.
Seymour<Seymour.
Slomkayo<Slomyako.
Bicom<Vietor.
Wellman<Bunch.
Baron<Baron.
Chemical Works.
Joseph<Markowitz.
Daly<Cushman's Sons.
Engelhardt<Cigarette Motors.
Re Cohen.
Oasman<Elner.
Foster<Blumenfeld.
Miller. (Empire Sq Realty Co)<Miller.
Cassel<Lubulon.
Herman<Herman.
Wasserman<Triangle Trunk Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Giuseppe Mosco.
Levi Wiener.
Thomas M. Nugent
Rose M. Fee.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Leibovici<McGonigle & Flourman.
Holtz<Samuels & Co.
Levine<Superstone
Matof<Koppel.
Poignant<Rothschild.
Davine<Superstone.
Tikg Machine Co.
McFetridge<Udell.

Miller<Reuben.
Kaufman<Funt.
Spira<Arkell & Douglass, Inc.
Harry Myers Co<Graham & Little.
Maslansky<Given, Inc.
Cohen<Ledman.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—People Trust Co.<Matthews—Louis Ryan<Bartels—William Allen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—John A. Schappert<Theresa Michael, (6)—Jacob F. Lieber, Emma M. Cross<George Schantupp, John H. Van Tine, Bowery Savings Bank<Louis Oliva—Henry Brady, Lawyers' Mortgage Co.<Lowinson Realty Co.—Henry Brady.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berkowitz<Berkowitz.
Greenzweig<Napier.
Saxlo<Associated Operating Co.
Benlin<Schilit.
Newburgh Sav Bank<Denton.
Clay<Clay.
Northern Dock Co<Morse D D & R Co.
Schuette<Golf & Country Club.
Crause<CNY.
Ridder<Disterio.
Zirinsky<Rees.
Re Martin Rly Co<Bay View Hts L. Co.
The So Jersey Land Co<Palladino.
Melster Builders Inc<same.

Jaffe<same.
Eiss<Eiss.
Kips Bay Brew & M Co<Meyer.
Furlan<Furlan.
Kelly<Kelly.
Bartelmes<Bartelmes.
Holmbe<Deere.
Distefano<Corrigan.
Welner<Welner.
Hanlon<Hanlon.
Parker<Parker.
Saxlo<Associated Operating Co.
Kadin<Brownsville Butcher Supply Co.
Jochen<Jochen.
Crean<Poole.
Kings Co Trust Co<McGovern)<Ansarm.
Abrams<Abramson.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kate Fennell.
Helen Tate.
Lizzie Gross.
Administrations of:
George Jackson.

Heindrick Gottlieb.
Accountings of:
Abraham Berger.
Henry Hawxhurst.
Henry Katzman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Black<Saier.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Fisher<Fisher.
Rosenthal<Samuels.
Schwab<F. Schneuder, Inc.
Utica Partition Corp<Jackson Const Co.

Swiback<Weiss.
Trainor<Watson Const Co.
Bernstein<Olson.
Peo ex rel Walsh<Hanrahan.
Re Oppenheimer.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

GARAGE WANTED.

Will consider partnership in garage only; will invest from $5,000 to $12,000 in cash. G 729 Times Downtown.

GARAGE WANTED.

Will invest $4,000 to $15,000 in paying garage proposition; state full details; no brokers. G 736 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Wholesale grocery house located in another State, with established trade, paying good dividends, desires to increase its capital $50,000 to expand its operations; services of right man or will make exceptional proposition to party furnishing this additional capital. Address X 238 Times Annex.

IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE wants young man with executive ability and experience, $5,000 investment, to become member of firm and take charge of New York offices; splendid opportunity for right man. Write full particulars. P 241 Times.

Wanted energetic young man, American, willing to go to Canada and having a limited capital to invest in an old-established and paying proposition; must have some business experience; only direct communication will be considered. C 881 Times Annex.

Paving and road contractor desires to meet a party with cash for partnership, or will combine with another contractor. X 206 Times Annex.

Partner to invest $5,000; staple article; entire output easily sold. S 583 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

I NEED THE SERVICES OF A SUCCESSFUL PROMOTER, WITH HIGH-GRADE CLIENTELE, WHO CAN INTEREST THE CAPITAL NECESSARY TO ENLARGE THE ACTIVITIES OF A GOING CONCERN; HOLD OPTIONS ESSENTIAL FOR OPERATION ON A BROAD SCALE; THE DEAL WILL INVOLVE SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF PAST RECORD WHICH WOULD BEAR INVESTIGATIONS. O 506 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Pacific Coast agency wanted by man of broad sales experience, this week for appointment. Write Box P. S. 90 Times.

Stock salesman is open for meritorious proposition; have wealthy out-of-town clients; will deal with principals only. Stocks, D 385 Times.

Exclusive selling rights for our factory rebuilt tires are open in several States. Write for proposition. Ajax Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

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Old-established ladies' dress and millinery shop and workroom, Times Square section; good lease; sacrifice; good-will and fixtures. Inquire 127 West 47th. Loepelstadt.

Auctioneers.

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Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 937 Broadway. Spring 7248.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers. Woolens, dry goods, general merchandise. 800 and 801 Broadway. Phone Spring 6044.

DEATHS.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, on Aug. 31, 1919, at his residence, 1 Fifth Av., Thomas Boyle, in his 70th year. Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CLARK

Island Oil

Latest and important developments discussed in a special circular on this company.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Premier Motor Corporation of New York.

3-Year 6% Convertible Secured Gold Notes due December 1, 1921.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII. of Trust Indenture dated November 1, 1916, between Premier Motor Corporation of New York and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars principal amount of Notes issued under said agreement bearing the following serial numbers have been designated for redemption on November 1, 1919, viz.:

28	79	146	213	258	317	519	618		
40	86	147	269	295	319	360	419	524	621
46	96	148	289	299	321	364	443	528	623
56	97	152	210	269	326	371	447	540	629
57	112	166	217	270	330	378	450	548	632
73	138	169	231	281	331	381	451	550	
75	121	176	242	284	342	382	458	558	
77	122	177	249	288	338	389	471	561	
74	128	183	237	294	340	399	472	567	
75	131	187	251	299	344	406	487	577	
77	132	188	252	300	349	410	492	584	
78	134	199	248	312	357	428	513	598	

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or after November 1, 1919, notes bearing said serial numbers will be redeemed at par and accrued interest to that date. Interest on said notes will cease to accrue on November 1st, 1919.

PREMIER MOTOR CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
By J. C. FLOWERS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, DEfault having been made in the payment at maturity on May 1, 1919, of all of the Five Year Six Per Cent. Bond Secured by Notes of West Virginia Traction & Electric Company, to wit: $1,500,000, principal amount thereof, then outstanding and issued under the trust indenture of said company to the undersigned as trustee, dated May 1, 1917, the undersigned, as trustee under said trust indenture, will on September 3 1919, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales Room, 14 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for collateral deposited and pledged under said trust indenture to secure said notes, the following described property, to wit:

$1,500,000 principal amount of general refunding mortgage twenty-five year bonds of the said company, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, with interest coupons due May 1, 1919, and subsequently accepting in payment therefor at such sale any of said Five Year Six Per Cent. Bond Secured by Notes of West Virginia Traction & Electric Company in lieu of cash to the extent which shall, upon distribution of the proceeds of such sale, be payable thereon.

Dated New York, August 8, 1919.
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 7th Floor Building, Market Street in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday, the 4th day of September, 1919, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon resolutions extending the election of said Company to have its affairs wound up by Central Union Trust Company of New York, formerly Central Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and the Trust Company of New York, applied to purchase at not above par of shares of the first preferred stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement or to deposit the first preferred stock of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., accordingly, at request of and as of Central Union Trust Company of New York, as trustees under said agreement, to carry the moneys held by it for said agreement to the purchase at not above par for retirement of shares of the first preferred stock of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., in the said agreement stated and resolutions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. W. LINAWEAVER, Secretary.

Wilmington, Del., August 4, 1919.

BONDS CALLED.

SNYDER SHIPPING CO., LTD.

The undersigned will receive tenders before September 15, 1919, of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due April 14, 1921, of the above Company to an amount not exceeding $11,600 par value at a price not to exceed 103 and interest, preference being given to bonds at the lowest price.

PITTSBURG TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, LOCated in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the association are therefore notified to present the notes and claims for payment.
CASPER H. ROWE, President.
ROBT. A. BETTMAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Meyer, President.

LIKENS PLUMB PLAN TO BRITISH PROPOSAL

Miners' Demand for Control Similar to Railroad Demand, Says American Exchange Bank.

SEES SYNDICALISM IN BOTH

"Direct Action" Abandoned in England and America, in Opinion of National Bank.

The September letter of the American Exchange National Bank draws attention to the interesting similarity between the coal production control demanded by British miners and the railroad brotherhood championship of the Plumb plan for the carriers of this country. It reads in part:

"In many of its aspects," says the letter, "the parallel between the situation arising out of the demand of English miners for a change in the basis of coal production control, and that created by the demands of the railroad brotherhoods for the adoption of the Plumb plan of railroad control, is complete. The parallel in the two industries extends even further back, and the various steps in the development of the existing situations on both sides of the Atlantic are so similar that the substitution of 'coal' for 'railroads' in one instance, and the substitution of 'railroads' for 'coal' in the other, in a report of the developments, would cover either situation.

"Numbers and amounts also differ, but there are few differences to be detected in essentials. In the first place, the power of the coal miners by reason of the dependence of the English nation on coal, almost exactly parallels the power of the railroad brotherhoods in this country by reason of their control of transportation, and thereby the control of all production, including food; in the second place, the demands of the coal miners were at first based on a threat of the enforcement of their power to shut down production, just as in this country the railroad brotherhoods threatened to 'tie up' the transportation system so tight that it would never run again'; in the third place, the coal miners were forced to tone down their threats by the tenor of public opinion, just as the railroad brotherhoods were influenced to revise their method of attack for the same reason; and, in the fourth place, the ultimate aims of the two interests are the same—syndicalist control. Most important of all, the situations in the two countries now stand at the same stage of development that is, they have brought the question of 'industrial democracy' before the respective electorates as a political question. English labor is confident of its ability to attain its ends through 'constitutional' means; even the extreme radicals, 'The Triple Alliance,' have been won over to the constitutional method.

"In consequence, and for the time being at any rate, 'direct action' has been abandoned as a method for the attainment of 'industrial democracy' in England. The same may also be said of this country. There is some reason to believe that the railroad brotherhoods are less confident of their ability to win early success through the medium of the ballot, though, as events have proved, any opinions assuming to judge what labor in this country thinks are purely speculative. As recently as two months ago the country was more or less convinced of the good intentions of the labor unions. It was recognized that they demanded a greater share in the profits of industry," but there were few who anticipated that these demands would so quickly be converted into a claim to 'all' of the profits.

"The great body of English labor has been dominated by radicalism for several years. It ran the full gamut. In this country extreme radicalism developed in the most conservative labor quarters almost over night. In effect, the demands of the brotherhoods called for a modified syndicalism, which, until now, represented the aspirations of the ultra-radicals, including the I. W. W. and the French syndicalists, the inventor of sabotage. The modification is represented by the recognition of the value of management, which is a feature of the Plumb plan, and in that aspect the plan approximates the guild system, the form taken by industrial feudalism in the Middle Ages. History fully records the rise and fall of domination by trade groups as represented by the guilds. The downfall of the system may be attributed to its rapacious oppression of all who lacked the power to resist its aggressions."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May High	May Low
CORN.						
Aug. 25	1.30¾	1.17½	1.46¾	1.41¾	1.39⅝	1.37¾
Aug. 26	1.30¾	1.17½	1.46¾	1.41¾	1.39⅝	1.37¾
Aug. 27	1.27	1.17½	1.42½	1.40¾	1.38½	1.36¾
Aug. 28	1.26	1.17½	1.39½	1.36½	1.35¾	1.33¾
Aug. 29	1.26	1.17½	1.39½	1.36½	1.35¾	1.33¾
Aug. 30—Holiday.						
Week's range	1.30¾	1.17½	1.46¾	1.36½	1.39⅝	1.33¾

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May High	May Low
OATS.						
Aug. 25	72⅝	71¾	78	77½	78¼	77½
Aug. 26	72⅝	71¾	78	77½	78¼	77½
Aug. 27	72	71¼	75	74½	76⅝	77½
Aug. 28	70⅝	69¾	73⅝	73¼	77½	76¾
Aug. 29	70⅝	69¾	73⅝	73¼	77½	76¾
Aug. 30—Holiday.						
Week's range	72⅝	69¾	78	73¼	78¼	76

Provisions.

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
LARD.						
Aug. 25	29.40	29.00	29.35	28.90	26.50	25.95
Aug. 26	28.85	28.70	29.05	28.82	25.50	25.25
Aug. 27	28.55	28.25	28.55	28.25	25.00	25.00
Aug. 28	28.00	27.60	28.00	27.95	24.90	24.00
Aug. 29	27.75	27.50	27.85	26.80	24.85	24.20
Aug. 30—Holiday.						
Week's range	29.40	27.00	29.22	26.80	26.00	24.00

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
RIBS.						
Aug. 25						
Aug. 26						
Aug. 27						
Aug. 28						
Aug. 29						
Aug. 30—Holiday.						
Week's range						

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
PORK.				
Aug. 25	44.00	43.00		
Aug. 26	43.85	43.85	39.50	38.75
Aug. 27	42.50	42.00		
Aug. 28	40.50	39.75	34.75	34.25
Aug. 29	39.75	39.50	34.50	37.25
Aug. 30—Holiday.				
Week's range	44.00	39.50	39.50	38.25

COTTON.

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Aug. 25	31.70	31.27	32.02	31.60	31.97	31.85
Aug. 26	31.48	31.07	32.20	31.70	32.18	31.97
Aug. 27	31.80	31.30	32.30	31.75	32.35	31.70
Aug. 28	31.95	31.40	32.28	31.75	32.30	31.72
Aug. 29	31.75	31.50	32.05	31.82	32.00	31.75
Aug. 30—Holiday.						
Week's range	31.95	31.27	32.30	31.60	32.35	31.85

	March High	March Low	May High	May Low
Aug. 25	32.15	31.82		
Aug. 26	32.30	31.88	32.25	31.96
Aug. 27	32.40	31.90	32.35	31.90
Aug. 28	32.32	31.75	32.35	31.98
Aug. 29	32.12	31.94	32.17	32.02
Aug. 30—Holiday.				
Week's range	32.40	31.75	32.35	31.88

SPOT COTTON.

	New York Or'lns.
Aug. 25	32.15 30.75
Aug. 26	32.25 31.00
Aug. 27	32.25 31.25
Aug. 28	32.10 31.25
Aug. 29	32.05 31.25
Aug. 30	Holiday.
Week's range—	
High	32.25 31.25
Low	32.05 30.75

CATALOGUE OF USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange, published daily in The New York Times, contains offers of the best cars at low prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Total
Monday	98,850	228,680	117,270	$106,000	550,800
Tuesday	136,515	298,845	239,130	$1,000	673,490
Wednesday	144,160	192,250	212,900	123,000	672,310
Thursday	107,150	227,812	172,650	83,000	590,612
Friday	161,015	518,490	162,500	147,000	989,005
Saturday	Holiday.				
Total	867,630	1,251,082	904,450	$539,000	3,476,217

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6½	7,900	*Aetna Explosives	10⅞	10	10¾	+ ⅝
2		3,500	*Acme Coal	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
51		2,200	*Air Reduction	59	57	58¼	+ ¼
67½	51	25,300	Allied Packers	58	54	55½	— 1½
44	32	21,700	*Am. Ship & Com	38	34½	37¾	+ 2¾
10	8	100	*Am. Road Mach	34	34	34	
18	2½	1,100	*Am. Writ. Paper	14	13	14	+ ½
20	18	100	Angle-Am. C. C	19	19	19	
125	18	100	*Austin-Nichols	35¾	33	33	— 2½
38	32	400	*Austin-Nichols	35¾	33	33	— 2½
4	3¾	1,400	*Benford Auto Fr	4	3¾	4	
81½	24⅜	4,400	*Bethlehem Motor	27½	25½	27½	+ 1½
11¾	8	3,200	*Br.-Am., Chem. C	8½	8	8	— ½
30	29	5,700	Br.-Am. Tob., cup	29	28½	28½	— ½
27½	20¾	4,700	Br.-Am. Tob., reg	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
5½	2½	1,600	*Car Light & Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅜	2¾	1,600	*Chalmers Motors	8	8½	9	+ ½
41	40	98,000	*Coca-Cola	42½	40	40¾	— 1¾
13⅝		5,300	*Colonial Tire	33	28	32	+ 4
47½	43	5,600	*Columbia Graph	47½	45½	46	— ½
7¾	7¾	2,635	*Canopus Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾	
220	85	100	*Cramp Shipbuild	185	185	185	— 20
1¾		6,400	*Cu-Noor Chem	1¾	1	1¼	
24	14⅝	24,600	*Dafoe Eustice	14	12½	13⅝	+ ⅝
24	16½	8,500	*Delatohr Bev	19	17	17	— 2
41¾	38	1,600	*Durham Hosiery	41½	38	41½	
14	8¾	3,300	*Excello T. & R	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
62	52½	5,200	*Farrell Coal	57	55	56	— 1
94	69	1,900	*Farrell Coal pf	93	92	92½	
171	168	250	*Flak Rub. 2d pf	171	170	170	+ 2
97	39	6,400	*General Asphalt	78	73	78	+ 2⅝
142	87	550	*Gen. Asphalt pf	116	112	116	+ 1
9¾	4½	45,000	General Tractor	9¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6	21,600	*Hhygen Chem	9¾	8¾	9	— ⅛
14¾	4½	10,200	Happ Motor Car	11¾	11	11½	+ ⅛
50½	28½	39,500	*Indian Packing	34½	27½	33¾	+ 4⅝
62	26	100	*Int. Motors	62	62	62	
35	10½	3,200	Inter. Rubber	22¾	21	21	
69	47½	1,000	*Iron Products	49½	48¾	49½	
10⅞	6	2,200	*Knickerbocker M	7¾	6¾	7	— ⅛
94	27½	1,150	*Lima Locomo	90	87	90	+ 6½
54	45	69,000	*Madison T. & R	51	45	50	
4		10,500	Marconi of Am	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
51½	47	400	*Nat. Coal & Ice	65	60½	65	— 1½
35½	13½	500	*Nat. Fireproof pf	17½	16½	17½	+ ½
25	20	1,200	*Nat. Leather	21	21	21	— ⅛
35	35	25	Y. Canvas	35	35	35	+ 2
78	16	2,350	N. Y. Shipbuilding	61	56	58	+ 2
8	2¾	2,900	Nor. A. P. & P	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
46	32	6,500	Otis Steel	38	34	34½	
20	14½	8,900	Overland Tire	20	16½	20	+ 3
41¼	32	2,000	*Parr. Bldg. Corp	40	37	40	+ 3½
1¾	½	34,500	Perfection T. & R	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
16		5,000	*Philip Morris, w.i	12	11½	16	— ¾
65	55	100	Phi-Jones Corp	60	60	60	
97	94½	600	Phi-Jones pf	93½	94½	94½	— 2
27	5	4,350	Pressman T. & R	10¾	7	9	— 1½
20	12	200	*Pyrene Mfg. Co	15	14	14	+ 1
11	5½	8,500	*Republic Rubber	6¾	6	6¾	+ ¼
42	37	6,600	Root Vanderveer	41½	39½	41½	+ 1¾
47	43	4,100	Savoid Tire	43	37	39	— 1
30	29	100	*Savoid N. York	30	30	30	— ½
69	57½	400	*Spicer Mfg	69	67	67	— 1
11	8	1,200	*Standard Motors	9	8	8	
20⅝	16	7,700	Submarine Boat	18	14⅝	15	— ⅝
15¾	6	8,900	Sweets of Am	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
40½	25	9,600	*Teb. Prod. Exp	32½	30	32¾	— 2¼
150	102	200	*Todd Shipyards	142	142	142	— 1
1¾		4,700	Triangle Film	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
86	60½	1,200	*Union Carbide	84	80	83	+ ⅛
8	6	10,800	United Eyeglass	8	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
29	23	3,400	U. S. Ind. Al. rts	28	23	28	+ 5
3	2	5,000	*U. S. L. & H	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	2½	500	*U. S. T. & H. pf	3¾	3¼	3¼	
5¾	2	4,800	Un. Profit Shar	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
14	8½	10,300	*U. S. Rub. rcts	12¾	9½	12¾	+ 2
29	27	6,300	U. S. Steamship	29	28	28	— 1
44¾	37½	53,800	*Vanadium Steel	41¾	38½	41½	+ 2½
84	42½	1,800	*Warren Bros	79	75	77	— 1
6¾	2	3,100	Wayne Coal	4¾	4	4¾	— ¼
25	15¼	200	*Weber & Hellb	21	21	21	+ ¼
61	48	200	*Welch Gr. J., w.i	48½	48	48	— ¾
8	3	2,800	*Wright-Mar. Air	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

28½	15¼	500	Anglo-Amer. Oil	22	22	22	
102	91	20	BucKeye Pipe Line	101	100	101	+ 2
167	163	50	Ill. Pipe Line	180	179	180	— 3
107	99	40	Ind. Pipe Line	101	100	101	— 1
401	316	95	Ohio Oil	362	355	360	— 5
800	630	10	Prairie Pipe Line	675	675	675	— 25
350	292	10	South Penn. Oil	312	312	312	— 16
1,400	1,000	10,050	S. O. of N. J. pf. w.i.	111	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
420	272	108	S. O. of N. Y	390	380	381	— 1
490	346	10	Vacuum Oil	420	420	420	+ 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

10½	10	5,500	*Ajax Oil	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
4½	¾	13,000	Allen Oil	2¾	2½	2½	
1⅞		58,000	*Allied Oil	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¾		23,100	*Amal. Royalty	1⅝	1	1⅝	
4½	1	400	*Atlantic Pet	3¾	2¾	3¾	
62		12,500	*Barnett Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9	3	34,800	*Boone Oil	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
16½	3	3,000	*Boston-Mex. Pet	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	4	5,000	*Boston Wyo. Oil	70	67	69	
5⅝	18	55,200	*Braxos Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32½	26½	1,400	*Burk. Van C. Oil	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	1,200	*Circle Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	4½	500	*Circle Oil, w.i	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	
46¾	35½	33,700	*Cit. Ser. R. T. Sh	46⅝	44⅞	46½	+ 1¼
60⅜	37	2,450	*Com'wealth Oil	58⅝	56	57½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	6,400	*Con. Am. O. & G	⅞	⅝	⅝	
6	1	1,800	Continental Ref	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅞	6,000	*Cosden Oil	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ 1⅛
11⅛	6	700	*Elk Basin Pet	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
11	4½	7,800	*Ertel Oil	9¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
42	4	41,000	*Esmeralda Oil	20	15	16	— 4
		34,400	*Esmer'a O. & G	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	19,500	*Federal Oil	3½	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
21	8	20,800	*Glenrock Oil	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	18	6,400	*Guffey Gil. Oil	20½	19	19½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	1,400	*Harvey Crude	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
23	17	3,400	*Herc. Pet. Oil A	20	16	18	+ 2
40⅜	10	3,500	*Home Oil & Ref	19	18	19	+ 2
35	30	15,600	*Ib in Fee of D	35	31	32	— 2
144½	13	1,400	*Houston Oil	108	108	108	+ ½
8¾	5	7,100	*Hudson Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
60	54	3,000	*Indiana Pipe L	8	7½	8	+ ½
33⅝	19	6,100	*Inter. Pet	32	28½	31½	+ 2⅝
20	20	12,400	*Invincible Oil	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
8¾	6¾	23,000	*Island Oil & T	7¾	6¾	7¼	— ⅛
1	⅝	2,900	*Lance Creek R	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1	1,400	Little Sioux Oil	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	5,100	Livingston Oil	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅛	3,300	*Livingston Ref	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
41¾	23	800	*Louisiana O. & R	40	37	40	— 4¼
7⅝	5¾	600	*Mariand Pet	7	7	7	— ⅛
85	29	7,500	*Merritt Oil Corp	34½	32¼	32½	+ 1½

Range, 1919

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	2½	12,300	Met. Pet	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
17½	10¼	950	Mex. Panuco Oil	17	16½	16½	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	9,000	*Middle States O	3½	3	3¼	+ ¼
130	125	6,080	*Midwest Ref	172	163	170	+ 3
37	33½	1,400	*Middle States, n.	35	33½	35	— 2
1½	⅝	300	Midwest Texas O	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5¾	2	2,000	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3½	3	3	— ⅛
7	2¾	800	*Nat. Edison	4	3½	4	+ 1
9	8¼	27,200	*North Am. Oil	9	8¼	8¾	
75	46	5,000	*Northwest Oil	57	53	57	+ 7
2¾	⅝	6,500	*Ohio Ranger	1	⅝	⅝	
80	16	12,000	Omar Oil & Gas	54	50	50	— 2
3½	1	4,700	*Osage Na. O. S	1¼	1	1¼	
17⅜	11½	3,500	*Pempek Oil	13½	14½	14½	— ½
62	58	3,800	*Phillips Pet	60½	58½	60½	+ 1½
119	116	200	*Phillips Pet. pf	117	116	117	+ 1½
15	8¾	25,700	*Pitts.-Texas	12½	11½	12¾	+ 1⅝
9	6¾	7,800	*Producers & Ref	8¾	8	8¾	
19	9	14,000	*Queen Oil	10	8	10	
2¾	⅝	5,000	*Ranger Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	
70	57	1,825	*Red Rock O. & G	76	64	68	— 3
24	7¾	300	*Rickard Tex. Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
4⅜		4,800	*Rock Oil	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
49	45	20,400	*Ryan Oil	46	43½	43½	— ¾
85¾	38	5,300	Shell Un. Prod	38¾	34½	38¾	+ ¾
9¼	7	100	*Sapulpa O. & R	7	7	7	
⅞	⅝	7,700	Sequoyah O. & R	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6¾	6,900	*Seaboard Oil & G	8	7	7¼	— ⅝
70½	66	13,500	*Shell Trans. & T	70	68½	69½	
34⅛	28½	3,500	*Simms Pet	30¾	28½	30½	+ 1½
64½	49	55,500	*Sinclair Con. Oil	55¾	55¾	57¾	+ 1
65	22	58,500	*Sinclair Gulf Co	53	53¼	57½	+ ⅞
25	22	3,000	Southwest Oil	23	24	25	
		900	*Southwest P. & R	4	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16½	14	5,980	Spencer Pet. Cp	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
2	¾	91,000	*Stanton	2	1½	2	+ ⅛
14¼	14	325	Star Texas Pet	14½	14	14½	
6½	4½	8,500	*Stevens Oil	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
6	2¾	8,300	*Texas-R. P. & R	4½	3½	3¾	— ⅝
1⅛	1	1,600	*Texans O. & R	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¾	5½	5,100	*Texas Pr. & R	6	5½	5	— 1
1½	1½	1,200	*Texas Steer Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¾	¼	129,300	*Texan O. & Land	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	34,000	*Trinity Oil Corp	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9	6	65,300	*United Ref	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2		2,200	*Valverde Oil	8¾	6¾	8¼	+ ⅛
2	⅞	49,500	Vacuum O. & G	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6	1½	6,400	*Victoria O. (new)	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
38	3½	1,100	W. St.O. & L.(n.)	3¾	3½	3½	
26	20⅝	1,050	W. Eagle O. & R	24	22½	23¼	— ⅞
10½	10	25,300

Unusual Investment Opportunities

MEN in their forties or fifties seeking to become financially independent, can ill afford to neglect to accumulate long-term bonds around present prices. It is the judgment of investment experts that the time is bound to come when many well secured bonds that can be purchased today to yield around 6½% to 6½% will sell at prices which will not yield anywhere near so much income. To men in their forties or fifties this is an important consideration. Since every dollar of additional income means just that much more financial independence.

Send for Circular No. 127 "Conservative Investments"

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Altered Labor Outlook, Under President Wilson's Efforts, Aids Sentiment.

The labor situation has passed into a new phase with surprising quickness, supplying ground for hopes that radical counsels are to be submerged in sane, economic consideration of current problems. The return of Samuel Gompers from Europe last week was coincident with new developments which promise a far-reaching application, although it may hardly be said that the influence of the most influential labor leader marked the change. His presence, however, was welcomed by both capital and labor, and his achievements in past difficult periods promise a careful weighing of decisions by organized workers. In view of the unrest in evidence for many weeks, and in the light of the scores of scattered strikes which have occurred, it is hardly to be expected that industrial peace will occur right away, but a great deal has been accomplished in the last few days. What amounts to a three months' truce between the railway shopmen and the railroads, represented by the Railroad Administration, has been arranged on the basis of a moderate increase of pay and upon the premise that results must be obtained in reducing living costs. The steel unions have put their case in President Wilson's hands, a procedure which was interpreted afterward in financial circles as a virtual postponement of a strike call. The voice of authority spoke near the end of the week in the Southern California railway strike, and the penalties it mentioned in store for workers who failed to return to their places bore all the more force because the admonition was supplemented by a peremptory order of the railway Brotherhoods to the strikers to act at the behest of the unions. Altogether a long step forward has been taken since last Monday morning. If labor generally proves willing to abide by the test of the next ninety days, which the shopmen have accepted, it would seem that permanent results would come from the campaign to lower costs of necessities. But this means that labor's part will be much more than refraining from strikes; it means that labor must exert efforts to increase production of goods and services. Without this it is difficult to see how any great headway can be made, and the comment of prominent labor men, to mention Chiefs Stone and Lee of the railroad Brotherhoods, shows that the underlying factors of the situation are fully understood by them. The injunction of W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board to work and save has been reiterated by many persons in responsible places, among employes and employers, and its truth has lost nothing of its force by repetition. Actual events and the trend of sentiment as outlined in discussion from many quarters show the realization by worker and employer, by producer and consumer, that every one is in the same boat, and that only united effort can reduce prices of necessities in a way to hold.

The stock market reflected the improvement last week in the labor outlook. The advance of quotations in the closing days probably denoted considerable short covering, but this, in itself, reflected a change of conditions which upset the calculations of traders who had thought to profit by continued unsettlement over labor. The market was not especially active, but the strength of prices was persistent. Bonds, too, acted better than in a number of weeks, especially railroad issues, whose course marked the satisfaction of buyers over the Administration's stand in regard to the demands of groups of workers. It would be unsafe, of course, to assume that the rise of stocks indicated a lengthy upturn of the market, for a real movement, so called, can be judged in results and not in promises. At the same time the record of the ticker showed much relief of the speculative mind. It disclosed an alteration of sentiment to the constructive side instead of the uncertain and hesitating attitude of the market in the preceding six weeks, marking the time when labor disturbances began to affect quotations.

Because of the general interest in food and commodity prices, it is worth while reciting some of the recent changes in market quotations. Before the Government undertook to lower the cost of living, speculation for the rise was rampant in grain and meat products. Since then the main effort of speculators has been for the decline, and normal factors of supply and demand have helped to work prices downward. December corn at the end of last week was more than 80 cents below the peak of the recent advance. Cash corn was down 16 cents or so per bushel. In two days last week Chicago dispatches recorded a fall of $2 to $2.75 per 100 pounds in hog prices, the movement paralleling the decline of corn. Pork has receded about $12 a barrel in the last month, and lard has lost several cents to the pound. Cattle fell from $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 pounds last week. Sheep and lambs moved off about $2 per 100. These were wholesale price movements, and it is hardly to be expected that retail prices will show forth the decline for some time. Still, the price to the consumer will receive the benefit of the sagging process after a few days, and the cost of living campaign will get the credit. The next task will be that of maintaining the advantage won, of making sure that the struggle to lower prices does not result in the too hurried marketing of food and other goods which should be husbanded as a reserve against seasonal periods of low production.

The call loan market during the week indicated that the Clearing House banks felt themselves to be in a comfortable position despite the deficit in reserves at the end of the preceding week. The rate did not get above 6 per cent. and the supply of offerings was adequate for stock market purposes at all times. Surplus reserves increased nearly $34,000,000, the result, presumably, of bond swings on Government paper at the Federal Reserve Bank, as rediscounts based on Government bonds reported by the Reserve Bank increased nearly $37,000,000 over the total of the preceding week. The banks evidently found themselves in a better position than after June 14, the date when the first deficit in reserves was reported, for high rates ruled for several days then and the institutions sought to help themselves by calling in a round amount of loans. Last week the loan payment was apparently reduced in the earlier days, but later lending increased, when the result of an expansion of $18,000,000 in loans at the end of the week. The search is now getting under way when interior banks withdraw a part of their New York balances, a process which may find reflection in the current week's statement.

ITALIAN MISSION COMING.

Dante Ferraris, Minister of Commerce, Heads Delegation.

Dante Ferraris, the Italian Minister of Commerce, will head an economic mission which will sail from Italy about Sept. 15 to study labor and industrial conditions in the United States, according to a cable received here yesterday by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Dean J. S. Nollen, representative of the Y. M. C. A. in Rome, reported that the mission will make a special study of Red Triangle industrial work in the United States.

Professor A. Marinoni of the University of Arkansas, will guide the mission in its tour of America, in accordance with a cable request from the Italian Minister of Commerce. Professor Marinoni served in Italy during the war as director of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. in the Casadel Soldate.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 30, 1919.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	1,005,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tuesday	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wednesday	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Thursday	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Friday	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Saturday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Total wk.	5,005,000	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Pr. to date	107,570,122	$4,250,000	$3,000,000

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$11,000,000	$5,000,000	$1,000,000
Tuesday	11,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wednesday	14,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Thursday	20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Friday	9,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Saturday	Holiday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total wk.	$65,000,000	$10,000,000	$6,000,000
Pr. to date	1,125,000,000	1,000,000,000	$90,000,000

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Aug. 30, '19.	Aug. 31, '18.	Increase or Decrease.
R.R. & Mis.	$48,000,000	$37,000,000	$11,000,000
Liberty	10,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
Foreign Govt.	1,000,000	5,000,000	*4,000,000
State	2,000	40,000	*40,000
City	10,000	20,000	*10,000
Total all	$59,012,000	$44,060,000	$14,950,000

*Decrease.

TESTED FIRST.

Opportunities in business must be genuine and stand the test of investigation before they are given publicity in The New York Times.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 30, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,005,121	197,876,585
Same period a year ago	1,995,849	88,380,944

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.29	82.46	93.56	69.73
Same period a year ago	74.30	73.15	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,000	ADVANCE RUMELY	41	35½	40	+ 3
500	Advance Rumely pf	70½	69½	69½	+ 3½
14,700	Ajax Rubber	94⅝	89½	91	+ 2¼
5,500	Ajax Rubber rights	⅛	1/16	1/16	..
1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
1,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2	2	..
10,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	39¾	37½	38¼	+ ⅞
100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	90⅞	90½	90½	+ ⅜
6,900	Am. Ag. Chem	102	92⅞	95	— 7
900	Am. Bosch Magneto	112¾	110	111¾	— 1½
300	Am. Bank Note	44½	44	44	— ½
8,800	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	86¾	88	+ 1
300	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	176½	175	175½	+ 2½
50,900	Am. Can	57	49	50½	..
300	Am. Can pf.	103½	103½	103½	— 1⅝
93,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	134½	123¾	123	+ 9
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116¾	116¾	116½	+ ⅛
1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	54½	55½	+ 2½
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	— 1
900	Am. Drug Syndicate	12	11¾	11¾	..
100	Am. Express	90	90	90	..
14,900	Am. Hide & Leather	32⅝	27½	32⅝	+ 5⅝
14,100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	122	113	122	+ 6½
2,300	Am. Ice	47	42¾	47	+ 3¾
200	Am. Ice pf.	70½	70	70	..
25,800	Am. International	96⅝	92⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
25,600	Am. Linseed	76⅝	75	75	— 1
600	Am. Linseed pf.	95⅝	95	95⅝	..
36,500	Am. Locomotive	88½	83⅜	87⅝	+ 3½
2,300	Am. Malt and Grain	59	56½	57	— 1½
12,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77¾	74½	76⅝	+ 1½
11,900	Am. Steel Fdys.	41	38½	40¾	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Steel Fdys. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
6,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	132⅝	127	131	+ 4
35,600	Am. Sum. Tobacco	84⅝	78	83½	+ 2⅝
6,720	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102½	100¾	101¾	— 1½
1,700	Am. Tobacco	223	218	223	+ 6
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
27,300	Am. Woolen	109	107	117½	+ 7½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	106¾	105¾	106¾	— ⅜
5,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	60	56½	59½	+ 3
13,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	25⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	89½	89	89½	+ 3½
18,700	Anaconda Copper	69⅞	66¾	68½	— ⅜
1,000	Assets Realization	9¾	9½	9½	..
2,300	Associated D. G.	54½	53	53½	..
5	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	76	75	75	..
200	Ann Arbor	5½	5½	5½	+ 1
800	Associated Oil	92	90	92	+ 1
7,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅝	88¾	91⅝	+ 2½
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87½	86¾	87½	+ ⅝
3,000	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	12	11¾	11¾	..
200	Atlantic Coast Line	94	94	94	+ 3
9,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	154½	148	154	+ 2½
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	73½	73½	73½	— ½
228,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	112½	101⅝	111¼	+ 7¾
6,900	Baltimore & Ohio	42⅝	40¾	42	+ 1⅜
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52	51	52	+ 1½
800	Barrett Co.	120⅝	118	120⅝	+ 2½
8,100	Bethlehem Steel	85¾	82¾	82¾	— 3
60,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	87	82¾	87	+ 3½
500	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	111	110½	110½	— ½
2,000	Booth Fisheries	19	16	18½	+ ½
900	Brooklyn R. T.	25¾	24½	25	— ⅛
600	Brooklyn R. T. ctfs.	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
100	Brown Shoe	91	91	91	+ 1
100	Brown Shoe pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
1,900	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	12⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
1,000	Burns Bros.	142½	136	138	+ 2
10,600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13	12¼	12⅞	..
7,600	Butte & Superior	28⅜	26¾	27⅝	+ 1½
1,500	Butterick Co.	33½	30½	32	+ 1⅝
5,400	CADDO CENT. O. & R.	34⅜	31⅝	33¾	— ⅛
2,300	California Packing	69¾	67½	67½	+ ¼
15,600	California Petroleum	48⅝	44	44	+ 1⅜
800	California Pet. pf.	82½	80¾	82½	+ 1⅜
500	Calumet & Arizona	77½	75	76	+ 1
12,200	Canadian Pacific	157¾	153	156¾	+ 1½
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
1,000	Central Foundry pf.	56	50	55	+ ½
19,100	Central Leather Co.	97	90¾	90¾	+ 3½
300	Central Leather Co. pf.	109¼	109	109	+ ¼
500	Certain-Teed Products	42	41	41	+ 2
17,600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	55⅝	52½	54	+ 2
3,700	Chandler Motor	253	235½	248	— 10
5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	56	57	+ ½
300	Chi. & East. Ill. ctfs.	10	9¼	10	+ ½
100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf. ctfs.	13½	13½	13½	— 1
900	Chi. Great Western	9⅞	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
800	Chi. Great West. pf.	25¾	23½	24⅜	+ ⅞
11,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43¾	40¾	41⅞	+ 1⅛
6,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	65½	62½	64¾	+ 1⅝
2,400	Chi. & Northwestern	96	93¾	95	+ 2
100	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	125¾	123½	125¼	— 1⅜
300	Chi. Pneu. Tool	78	75	78	+ 3
7,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	26	24¼	25¾	+ ⅞
800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	73	71	72⅝	+ 2
1,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	61	60	61	+ 1
8,500	Chile Copper	24⅝	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
4,400	Chino Copper	44⅞	43¾	44¾	+ ⅛
400	Clev., Cin. Chi. & St. L.	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
265	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
100	Cluett-Peabody pf.	108	108	108	+ 4
2,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅝	42½	44⅝	+ ⅝
300	Colorado Southern	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅞
12,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	52	50	51⅝	+ ⅛
400	Comput. Tab Recording	52½	52	52	+ 1
300	Consol. Cigar	60	58	58	..
300	Consol. Cigar pf.	81	81	81	— 2
1,200	Consolidated Gas	90⅝	84	84⅝	+ ⅛
7,100	Con. Interstate Cal Min.	19⅝	18	19⅝	+ ⅝
7,100	Continental Can	94⅞	93	94	+ 1⅛
19,400	Continental Candy	13⅝	11¾	12	— ⅜
200	Continental Ins.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ 6½
47,100	Corn Products Ref.	82	76½	80	+ 6½
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	107	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
217,500	Crucible Steel	104⅝	187½	144½	+ 24⅝
400	Crucible Steel pf.	101	100¾	101	+ 1
17,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	83⅝	81	82½	+ 1⅝
2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79¾	75½	79¾	+ 3½
550	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240¾	240¾	240¾	— 27½
600	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	105	104	105	+ ¾
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅜
400	Delaware & Hudson	108	106	106	+ 1
200	Del., Lack. & West.	190	189½	190	+ 1
600	Denver & Rio Grande	11½	10	10½	+ ⅜
18,200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	16⅞	14	15⅞	+ 1½
1,800	Dome Mines	13¾	12½	13¾	+ ½
200	EMERSON-BRANT.	32	32	32	+ 1
400	Electric Storage Bat.	93¾	93	93	+ ½
1,300	Elk Horn Coal	97½	95½	97½	+ 1½
4,500	Erie	16⅞	15½	16⅝	..
4,100	Erie 1st pf.	26⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ⅛
200	Erie 2d pf.	18	17½	17½	..
800	Endicott-Johnson	104⅝	102½	103⅝	+ 2⅝
200	Endicott-Johnson pf.	103	103	103	..
1,000	FAIRBANKS CO.	81⅝	78½	80	..
100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	35½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
7,010	Famous Players-Lasky	100½	95½	99½	+ 4⅛
3,900	Fisher Body	92	86½	92	+ 3½
100	Fisher Body pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
12,900	Fisk Rubber	46½	43	44¾	— ⅜
19,400	Freeport Texas	51⅞	46	50	+ 3
2,600	GASTON, W. & W.	31	30	30½	+ ⅜
4,400	General Cigar	82½	78¾	82½	+ 3½
1,150	General Electric	167	162	167	+ 5
60,500	General Motors	329	287¾	324¾	+ 14
500	General Motors pf.	90⅝	90	90	..
2,700	General Motors deb.	86⅞	86	86	+ ⅛
10,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	75	71¾	74½	+ 1½
600	Goodrich pf.	103	102	102	— ⅜
100	Granby Consol.	67	67	67	..
4,900	Great Northern pf.	85⅝	83¾	85⅜	+ ⅝
8,300	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p.	43¾	41½	42¾	+ ⅞
1,600	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43⅝	41½	42	+ ½
300	Gulf States Steel	59	57¾	59	+ 2¼
200	Gulf, Mobile & North.	9	9	9	— ⅛
200	HARTMAN CORP.	57	55½	57	..
7,400	Haskell & Barker	61⅜	59½	60	+ ⅝
900	ILLINOIS CENT.	94⅜	92	92½	+ ½
15,800	Inspiration Copper	61½	59¾	60¾	+ 1¼
2,800	Interborough Con.	6⅞	6	6½	+ ⅛
1,800	Interborough Con. pf.	19½	19	19	..
500	Internat. Agricul.	24½	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
400	Internat. Agricul. pf.	83	81¾	83	+ 1⅜
1,100	Internat. Harv. new	123½	120	122½	+ ⅝
200	Internat. Harv. pf., new	118½	118½	118½	+ 2⅜
81,500	Internat. Mer. Mar.	58	54½	57	+ ⅝
37,440	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	117½	115	116⅝	..
12,600	Internat. Nickel	26½	25¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
13,500	Internat. Paper	67⅝	64½	65⅝	+ 1⅜
200	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	76	76	76	..
100	Internat. Salt	8	8	8	+ ⅛
100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	+ 1
1,900	JONES BROS. TEA	38¾	34½	36⅝	..
3,000	Jewel Tea	36	34½	35½	— ⅝
400	Jewel Tea pf.	65	60	60	— 5½
1,700	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
11,300	Kelly Springfield Tire	132	128	132	+ 12
1,300	Kelly S. T. 8% pf.	105	104	105	+ 1
1,150	Kelsey Wheel	63½	61	63½	— 1½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	97	97	97	— ½
10,500	Kennecott Copper	37¾	36¼	37	+ ⅝
31,700	Keystone T. & R.	83⅞	78	81½	+ 3¼
2,800	LACKAWANNA	78	77¾	78	+ 4
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	42	39	41¼	+ 2⅜
2,000	Lehigh Valley	50	48¾	49¾	+ 2
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	86	85	86	+ 2½
1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	221	218	220	— 6½
2,900	Louis. & Nash.	110	108¾	108¾	+ 2⅝
200	MACKAY COS.	75	75	75	+ 1
500	Manhattan Shirt	31	30	31	+ ⅛
2,900	Maxwell Motors	48¼	46	47½	— ⅞
1,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	74¾	72	73	— ¾
1,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	36	35	36	..
900	May Department Stores	98	97	97	..
300	May Depart. Stores pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅜
36,900	Mexican Petroleum	186⅝	170	182⅝	+ 10⅞
2,100	Miami Copper	28	27	27½	+ ⅛
38,700	Midvale Steel	51⅝	49½	51½	+ 1⅞
2,400	Minn., St. Louis, new	18¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅞
23,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
1,200	Mo., Kan. Texas pf.	19⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
38,700	Mo. Pacific	29½	26¾	28¾	+ 1⅝
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf.	49¾	47¾	49	+ 1⅝
14,600	Montana Power	72⅝	69¾	71	+ 2⅛
100	Montana Power pf.	106	106	106	+ 2
1,500	NATIONAL ACME	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ⅝
2,500	National Biscuit	118½	109	112½	+ 2½
3,800	National Con. & Cable	17	15¾	16½	+ ¾
3,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	75½	71	74¾	+ 3½
800	National Lead	79½	78	78	— 2½
300	National Lead pf.	106½	106	106	— 2¼
400	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	8½	7¾	8½	+ 1¼
1,100	Nevada Con. Copper	18¾	15½	18⅝	..
1,100	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	36	34	34	— 2
1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	114	110	114	+ 5½
10,900	N. Y. Central	74⅜	71¼	73	— 1½
3,100	N. Y. Dock	63⅝	58	58	— 1½
300	N. Y. Dock pf.	68	63½	65½	+ 1½
21,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	34⅜	31⅝	33⅝	..
800	N. Y., Ontario & West'n.	20⅝	20	20	..
800	Norfolk Southern	15	13½	13½	— ½
2,400	Norfolk & Western	101⅜	99¾	*100	+ 2¾
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	89	89	89	— 1
4,700	Northern Pacific	89	85¾	88	+ 2
5,800	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	75	70	73¾	+ 1½
35,100	OHIO CITIES GAS.	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
2,000	Ontario Mining	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅝
19,700	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅝
1,800	Owens Bottle	56½	55	56½	+ ⅛
100	PACIFIC COAST	40	40	40	— 5
100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	49½	49½	49½	— 3½
1,200	Pacific Gas & Elec.	67⅞	66	67	— 1
1,900	Pacific Mail	41¾	38½	40⅝	+ 1⅝
1,400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	39⅝	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
125,400	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	114⅝	108	114¼	+ 4½
9,600	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	42¾	43¾	+ 2⅞
300	People's Gas, Chicago	42	42	42	+ ⅛
400	Peoria & Eastern	15	15	15	+ ⅜
9,100	Pere Marquette	19⅛	17½	19	+ 1⅜
500	Pere Marquette prior pf.	62	61	61	+ 1
3,500	Penn. Seaboard S.	42	39¼	41¼	+ 2
200	Pettibone, Mul'ken & Co.	45	40	40	— 10
2,100	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	34	35	+ ⅛
25,200	Pierce-Arrow	55	51⅝	54⅝	+ 1⅝
300	Pierce-Arrow pf.	107	106¾	107	+ ½
3,100	Pierce Oil	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ⅛
8,600	Pitts. Coal	66½	61¼	64	+ 2
7,400	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅝	32	33⅝	+ 1
1,200	Pond Creek Coal	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
7,200	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	51⅜	54⅝	+ 2⅞
1,000	Pullman Co.	118	115	115	+ 2⅞
5,900	Punta Alegre	65⅞	60	61¾	+ 1½
8,000	RY. STEEL SPRING.	83½	80¾	83⅝	+ 4⅝
300	Ry Steel Spring pf.	107	104½	107	..
6,400	Ray Consol. Copper	24¾	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
41,300	Reading	81½	77½	80	+ 1¾
100	Republic M. T.	44	44	44	..
900	Remington Typewriter	70	69	70	+ 1
200	Do 1st pf.	100	100	100	— 1
100	Do 2d pf.	95½	93½	93½	— 1½
13,600	Republic Iron & Steel	85⅝	83½	83½	+ 2⅜
200	Republic Iron & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
76,400	Royal Dutch, N. Y.	92⅝	88¾	91½	+ 2½
13,700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	20½	17½	19⅝	+ 1⅝
200	St. L.-San Francisco pf.	28	26	28	+ 2½
1,300	St. L. Southwestern	17	15	15	— 1
3,200	St. L. Southwestern pf.	30	28	28½	— ⅝
300	Savage Arms	74	70¾	74	+ 3
4,100	Saxon Motor	25¾	24	24⅜	+ 1⅛
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅝
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	203	203	203	+ 4½
800	St. Joseph Lead	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16	15	15	..
209,600	Sinclair Oil Refining	59⅝	55¾	58⅝	+ 2⅛
2,100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	64	63	63	— 1
193,900	Southern Pacific	105	95¾	*103⅝	+ 8⅛
18,200	Southern Railway	29¾	28¼	29¼	+ ⅝
5,000	Southern Railway pf.	62	61	61	+ 1
100	Standard Milling	130	129	129	+ 2
5,700	Stromberg Carburetor	73⅜	69	69½	— 3¾
1,300	Do rts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
130,000	Studebaker Co.	109	102	109	+ 2½
200	Studebaker Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
4,300	Stutz Motor	113	107½	112	+ 3½
500	Superior Steel	40½	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
5,000	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13⅝	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
11,400	Texas Co.	243

Present Mid-Continent Oil Production

The Mid-Continent Production has reached a height never before attained, through the flood of oil now being brought to the surface in North Texas. In addition to the 300,000 barrels credited to Oklahoma and Kansas, North Texas production is estimated at 243,000 barrels and North Louisiana at 44,000 barrels, making a total for the Mid-Continent of 589,000 barrels a day. A year or two ago a yield of oil of such immense proportions would have caused a general reduction in the market, with a consequent stagnation of business. Now, however, there is a tremendous demand for high-grade oil and in spite of this each month witnesses a reduction in stocks of Mid-Continent Oil. This situation, coupled with an export demand which we all know will be in big volume, makes for further assurance.

J.R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6½%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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SEES LITTLE WATER IN RAILROAD STOCKS

City Bank Bulletin Holds That Carriers as a Whole Are Not Overcapitalized.

DISPUTES PLUMB FIGURES

Asserts Market Value Is Not Safe Standard of Measuring Worth of Property.

The September bulletin of the National City Bank, discussing railroad capitalization and recent assertions of Plumb plan advocates, says that the most well-informed men believe that the forthcoming valuations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when completed, ought to show, taking the carriers as a whole, a valuation greater than their capitalization. The bulletin says further:

"The advocates of the Plumb plan claim that the public could buy the railroads for ten or twelve billion dollars in 4-per cent bonds. What authorities there is there for this assumption? Mr. Plumb apparently believes that there would be no injustice done to the owners because he estimates that the railroads are selling at about the figure in the markets today. The market value, however, has never been recognized as the sole standard for measuring the worth of a property. The railroads are capitalized at approximately $18,000,000,000. On the other side of the balance sheet stands the property investment account which Mr. Plumb considers worthless as reflecting the real value of the railways, but the Interstate Commerce Commission, while recognizing the imperfections in this account, has used it for years as a safe guide in determining the reasonableness of rates.

"Within the last few days information comes from official sources that the commission has placed a tentative valuation on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway of $410,000,000, which is $64,000,000 in excess of its present total capital issues, including common stock. In addition to the valuation already allowed the company is claiming other elements of value aggregating $165,000,000. The valuation of the property is made as of June 30, 1915, since which date it has been estimated that there have been capital expenditures aggregating at least $17,500,000. Adding this amount to the valuation would give a cost of reproduction of $427,500,000, compared with $216,000,000 of bonded debt and $129,000,000 of capital stock, or total capital liabilities of $346,000,000. The valuation of the Rock Island covers over 7,000 miles of line.

"The contention that the railroads, considered generally, are overcapitalized, not overcapitalized, is further supported by valuations undertaken in several of the States. One of the most exhaustive was the appraisal made by the State of Minnesota in 1907 to determine the value of 7,000 miles of main track in that State. This valuation showed an aggregate cost of reproduction new in excess of $411,000,000 and a cost of reproduction less depreciation of $300,000,000, while the share of the capitalization of the railroads apportioned to the State of Minnesota amounted to $334,877,000. It is a common experience that railroads must pay more than the going value of adjacent property when they acquire lands for transportation purposes, and in the foregoing estimate such allowances were made. As an example, the engineers found by actual experience that the railroads paid for property over and above its normal value an amount sufficient to justify the use of a multiple of 1¾ in the city of St. Paul.

"A second appraisal was made in Minnesota omitting multiples and excluding allowances for solidification and adaptation. In this case the cost of reproduction new was $573,000,000 and the cost of reproduction less depreciation was $322,000,000. It will be seen that even the lowest figure is but slightly under the par value of the allocated capitalization. In making this appraisal the estimates were based on average prices prevailing in the five-year period prior to the valuation date.

"In 1911 the State of New Jersey made a valuation of its railroads for purposes of taxation. A total of 2,012 miles of road was appraised. The value new was reported to be $351,000,000; the present value $348,000,000, contrasted with a capitalization of $307,000,000."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 30, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$55,864,500	$2,125,225,500
Same period last year.	41,339,500	1,036,726,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.11	74.90	79.05	74.90
Same period a year ago.	76.58	76.49	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67½	59	4	ADAMS EXP. 4s	60	59	59	— 8½
55	25	1	Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, A	25	25	25	+ 4½
112½	100	8	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	100	100	100	— 4½
95	84	78	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	85½	84½	84½	— 1½
100½	99¾	1	Am. H. & L. 6s	100	100	100	
119½	119	8	Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
91	85½	3	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	
104¾	100¼	89	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	101	100¾	101	+ ¾
86	80½	7	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅜
94	85½	81	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	86½	85½	86¼	— 1¾
88¾	83½	8	Armour & Co. 4½s	85	83½	83¾	— 1½
84½	76	53	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	78	76	77¾	— ¾
79¾	72	25	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	72¾	72	72	
102¾	90	23	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s '60	91¾	90	91¾	+ 1¾
85½	76	8	Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	76½	76	76½	
78½	68½	10	A.C.L. L. & N. col. 4s	71	71	71	+ 2½
97½	90¾	1	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 4¾
82½	69¾	15	BALT. & O. g. 4s	70	69¾	70	+ ½
85½	72	14	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	72¾	72	72	
86½	86½	1	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ 1¾
96½	94	168	B. & O. temp. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	
80	70¾	18	B. & O. conv. 4½s	71¾	70¾	71½	+ ¾
87½	82	1	B. & O., P.J.&M. 3½s	82	82	82	— ½
86¾	80	6	B. & O.S.W. div. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	+ ¾
92	87	20	Beth Steel ref. 5s	89	88½	89	+ ¾
89½	50	1	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	88	88	88	+ 2½
97	92	5	Braden Copper 6s	94	94	94	— 1½
86	74½	2	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	74½	74½	74½	
70	54	5	B. R. T. gold 5s	54	54	54	— 1
79¾	72	1	B'klyn Union El 5s	74	74	74	— ½
72	61	1	B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. 5s	68	68	68	
81½	80¾	4	Bush Term. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ 1¾
85	79¾	3	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	81½	81½	81½	— 1½
85½	80	3	Bush Term. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	
96	90	4	B., C.R. & N. c.f. 5s	90	90	90	— 4½
95¾	86½	2	CAN SO. con. 5s, A	86½	86½	86½	— 1
96½	90	10	Cal. Gas & El. 5s	91½	90¾	91½	+ ¾
98½	93½	5	Central Leather 5s	97¾	96¾	96¾	
87½	78	4	Cent. Pfic'y. 1st 6s	86	86	86	— 1½
62½	58	1	Cent. N. E. 4s	59	59	59	+ 2
88	72¾	10	Central Pacific 4s	74	72½	73	+ ⅜
85½	82½	5	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ½
80	72¾	10	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	74	72¾	74	+ 1¾
101	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	100½	100	100½	+ ½
104¼	96	1	Cent. of Ga. 5s	98	96	96	— 1½
95¾	88½	11	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	89	89	89	— 1½
98½	85½	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s	86	85¾	86	+ ⅜
91½	84	70	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86	84¾	85¼	+ ⅜
85¾	77½	46	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78½	78	78	
83½	72¾	23	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	72¾	73¼	— 2½
55	49	5	Chicago & Alton 3s	50	50	50	
40	32¾	48	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34	32½	33½	— ½
96½	94	3	C., B. & Q. reg. 4s	94	94	94	— 1½
96¼	94	171	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	94¾	95	
83	76	113	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	77½	77	77¼	+ 1¾
85¾	80½	6	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	
90¾	85½	1	C.B. & Q. Den.Div. 4s	89½	90¼	90½	
76	71½	7	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	— 1¼
99½	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ia.Div. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
76½	73¼	5	C. & E. I. gen. 5s	76½	73½	75¼	
38	22	3	C. & E.I. ref. & imp. 4s	27	27	27	— 3
63¾	57	23	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
98½	96½	6	C., L. & L. ref. 6s	99	98½	98½	— 1½
84¾	75	135	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
76¼	68	1	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	69	69	69	
84½	75	8	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76½	76	76½	+ 1½
74¼	66	6	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67	66½	66½	— ¼
81½	73	7	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	74	73¾	74	+ 1
82	71½	21	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	+ 2
73½	63¾	2	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	64	63¾	64	+ ¾
85	78½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78¾	78½	78¾	— ¼
100¾	95½	22	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	96	96¼	96	— ½
81	72½	6	Chicago Rys. 5s	74	73	74	
65	61	5	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	62	62	62	+ 1
97½	70	11	C., R.I. & P. gen. 4s	71½	71½	71½	
79½	60	46	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¾	68½	68¾	+ 2¾
125	109	10	Chile Copper 7s	117	116¾	117	— ¾
94½	81½	46	Chile Cop. col. tr. 5s	90	89¾	90	— 4¾
95	82½	182	Chile Copper cv. 6s	90	89	90	+ ½
72½	60¾	3	C.C.C.&St.L. gen. 4s	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¾
84½	78	1	C.C.C.&St.L. deb. 4½s	79	78	79	
96½	83½	15	Col. Industrial 5s	89	87¾	89	+ 1¾
80	65	9	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	84	83	83½	— 1½
80½	77¾	20	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79	78	78¾	+ ¼
90	82¾	1	Comp.Tab.Rec. 6s	88	88	88	— 1½
105¾	100	98	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100½	100	100¼	
90	83½	1	Conn'g Coal, Md. 5s	83¾	83½	83½	— 2½
99¾	93¼	7	Con. G.E.L.&P. al. cv. 6s	98½	98	98	+ 1¾
100½	99½	3	Corn. Pr. 1st 5s, '34	100½	100½	100½	
97	97	1	Col. Conn. & T. 5s	97	97	97	
85¾	81	1	DEL. & H. ref. 4s	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
75½	65	25	D. & R. G. con. 4s	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
60¾	45	20	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 5s	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
76	69	24	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¾
84½	77	5	Detroit Riv. T. 4½s	77	77	77	
96¾	96½	2	Det. City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	
81¾	71	5	Det. United 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
92	80	2	Distillers' Sec. 5s	87	87	87	— 2
95	91	1	Dul. & Ir. R. 5s	91	91	91	— 2¾
97	92¾	5	E. T., V. & G. d. 5s	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
97	89¾	9	E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	90	89½	90	— 2½
87	80	1	Elec. El. Ill. 5s	80½	80	80	
87½	80¾	15	B. & O. conv. 4½s	71¾	70¾	71½	+ ¾
87½	82	1	B. & O., P.J.&M. 3½s	82	82	82	— ½
86¾	80	6	B. & O.S.W. div. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	+ ¾
92	87	20	Beth Steel ref. 5s	89	88½	89	+ ¾
89½	50	1	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	88	88	88	+ 2½
97	92	5	Braden Copper 6s	94	94	94	— 1½
86	74½	2	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	74½	74½	74½	
70	54	5	B. R. T. gold 5s	54	54	54	— 1
79¾	72	1	B'klyn Union El 5s	74	74	74	— ½
72	61	1	B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. 5s	68	68	68	
81½	80¾	4	Bush Term. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ 1¾
85	79¾	3	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	81½	81½	81½	— 1½
85½	80	3	Bush Term. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	
96	90	4	B., C.R. & N. c.f. 5s	90	90	90	— 4½
95¾	86½	2	CAN SO. con. 5s, A	86½	86½	86½	— 1
96½	90	10	Cal. Gas & El. 5s	91½	90¾	91½	+ ¾
98½	93½	5	Central Leather 5s	97¾	96¾	96¾	
87½	78	4	Cent. Pfic'y. 1st 6s	86	86	86	— 1½
62½	58	1	Cent. N. E. 4s	59	59	59	+ 2
88	72¾	10	Central Pacific 4s	74	72½	73	+ ⅜
85½	82½	5	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ½
80	72¾	10	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	74	72¾	74	+ 1¾
101	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	100½	100	100½	+ ½
104¼	96	1	Cent. of Ga. 5s	98	96	96	— 1½
95¾	88½	11	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	89	89	89	— 1½
98½	85½	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s	86	85¾	86	+ ⅜
91½	84	70	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86	84¾	85¼	+ ⅜
85¾	77½	46	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78½	78	78	
83½	72¾	23	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	72¾	73¼	— 2½
55	49	5	Chicago & Alton 3s	50	50	50	
40	32¾	48	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34	32½	33½	— ½
96½	94	3	C., B. & Q. reg. 4s	94	94	94	— 1½
96¼	94	171	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	94¾	95	
83	76	113	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	77½	77	77¼	+ 1¾
85¾	80½	6	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	
90¾	85½	1	C.B. & Q. Den.Div. 4s	89½	90¼	90½	
76	71½	7	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	— 1¼
99½	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ia.Div. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
76½	73¼	5	C. & E. I. gen. 5s	76½	73½	75¼	
38	22	3	C. & E.I. ref. & imp. 4s	27	27	27	— 3
63¾	57	23	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
98½	96½	6	C., L. & L. ref. 6s	99	98½	98½	— 1½
84¾	75	135	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
76¼	68	1	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	69	69	69	
84½	75	8	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76½	76	76½	+ 1½
74¼	66	6	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67	66½	66½	— ¼
81½	73	7	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	74	73¾	74	+ 1
82	71½	21	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	+ 2
73½	63¾	2	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	64	63¾	64	+ ¾
85	78½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78¾	78½	78¾	— ¼
100¾	95½	22	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	96	96¼	96	— ½
81	72½	6	Chicago Rys. 5s	74	73	74	
65	61	5	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	62	62	62	+ 1
97½	70	11	C., R.I. & P. gen. 4s	71½	71½	71½	
79½	60	46	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¾	68½	68¾	+ 2¾
125	109	10	Chile Copper 7s	117	116¾	117	— ¾
94½	81½	46	Chile Cop. col. tr. 5s	90	89¾	90	— 4¾
95	82½	182	Chile Copper cv. 6s	90	89	90	+ ½
72½	60¾	3	C.C.C.&St.L. gen. 4s	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¾
84½	78	1	C.C.C.&St.L. deb. 4½s	79	78	79	
96½	83½	15	Col. Industrial 5s	89	87¾	89	+ 1¾
80	65	9	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	84	83	83½	— 1½
80½	77¾	20	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79	78	78¾	+ ¼
90	82¾	1	Comp.Tab.Rec. 6s	88	88	88	— 1½
105¾	100	98	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100½	100	100¼	
90	83½	1	Conn'g Coal, Md. 5s	83¾	83½	83½	— 2½
99¾	93¼	7	Con. G.E.L.&P. al. cv. 6s	98½	98	98	+ 1¾
100½	99½	3	Corn. Pr. 1st 5s, '34	100½	100½	100½	
97	97	1	Col. Conn. & T. 5s	97	97	97	
85¾	81	1	DEL. & H. ref. 4s	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
75½	65	25	D. & R. G. con. 4s	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
60¾	45	20	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 5s	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
76	69	24	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¾
84½	77	5	Detroit Riv. T. 4½s	77	77	77	
96¾	96½	2	Det. City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	
81¾	71	5	Det. United 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
92	80	2	Distillers' Sec. 5s	87	87	87	— 2
95	91	1	Dul. & Ir. R. 5s	91	91	91	— 2¾
97	92¾	5	E. T., V. & G. d. 5s	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
97	89¾	9	E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	90	89½	90	— 2½
87	80	1	Elec. El. Ill. 5s	80½	80	80	
87½	80¾	15	B. & O. conv. 4½s	71¾	70¾	71½	+ ¾
87½	82	1	B. & O., P.J.&M. 3½s	82	82	82	— ½
86¾	80	6	B. & O.S.W. div. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	+ ¾
92	87	20	Beth Steel ref. 5s	89	88½	89	+ ¾
89½	50	1	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	88	88	88	+ 2½
97	92	5	Braden Copper 6s	94	94	94	— 1½
86	74½	2	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	74½	74½	74½	
70	54	5	B. R. T. gold 5s	54	54	54	— 1
79¾	72	1	B'klyn Union El 5s	74	74	74	— ½
72	61	1	B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. 5s	68	68	68	
81½	80¾	4	Bush Term. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ 1¾
85	79¾	3	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	81½	81½	81½	— 1½
85½	80	3	Bush Term. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	
96	90	4	B., C.R. & N. c.f. 5s	90	90	90	— 4½
95¾	86½	2	CAN SO. con. 5s, A	86½	86½	86½	— 1
96½	90	10	Cal. Gas & El. 5s	91½	90¾	91½	+ ¾
98½	93½	5	Central Leather 5s	97¾	96¾	96¾	
87½	78	4	Cent. Pfic'y. 1st 6s	86	86	86	— 1½
62½	58	1	Cent. N. E. 4s	59	59	59	+ 2
88	72¾	10	Central Pacific 4s	74	72½	73	+ ⅜
85½	82½	5	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ½
80	72¾	10	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	74	72¾	74	+ 1¾
101	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	100½	100	100½	+ ½
104¼	96	1	Cent. of Ga. 5s	98	96	96	— 1½
95¾	88½	11	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	89	89	89	— 1½
98½	85½	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s	86	85¾	86	+ ⅜
91½	84	70	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86	84¾	85¼	+ ⅜
85¾	77½	46	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78½	78	78	
83½	72¾	23	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	72¾	73¼	— 2½
55	49	5	Chicago & Alton 3s	50	50	50	
40	32¾	48	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34	32½	33½	— ½
96½	94	3	C., B. & Q. reg. 4s	94	94	94	— 1½
96¼	94	171	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	94¾	95	
83	76	113	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	77½	77	77¼	+ 1¾
85¾	80½	6	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	
90¾	85½	1	C.B. & Q. Den.Div. 4s	89½	90¼	90½	
76	71½	7	C.B. & Q. Ill.Div. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	— 1¼
99½	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ia.Div. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
76½	73¼	5	C. & E. I. gen. 5s	76½	73½	75¼	
38	22	3	C. & E.I. ref. & imp. 4s	27	27	27	— 3
63¾	57	23	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
98½	96½	6	C., L. & L. ref. 6s	99	98½	98½	— 1½
84¾	75	135	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
76¼	68	1	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	69	69	69	
84½	75	8	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76½	76	76½	+ 1½
74¼	66	6	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67	66½	66½	— ¼
81½	73	7	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	74	73¾	74	+ 1
82	71½	21	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	+ 2
73½	63¾	2	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	64	63¾	64	+ ¾
85	78½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78¾	78½	78¾	— ¼
100¾	95½	22	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	96	96¼	96	— ½
81	72½	6	Chicago Rys. 5s	74	73	74	
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97½	70	11	C., R.I. & P. gen. 4s	71½	71½	71½	
79½	60	46	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¾	68½	68¾	+ 2¾
125	109	10	Chile Copper 7s	117	116¾	117	— ¾
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84½	78	1	C.C.C.&St.L. deb. 4½s	79	78	79	
96½	83½	15	Col. Industrial 5s	89	87¾	89	+ 1¾
80	65	9	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	84	83	83½	— 1½
80½	77¾	20	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79	78	78¾	+ ¼
90	82¾	1	Comp.Tab.Rec. 6s	88	88	88	— 1½
105¾	100	98	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100½	100	100¼	
90	83½	1	Conn'g Coal, Md. 5s	83¾	83½	83½	— 2½
99¾	93¼	7	Con. G.E.L.&P. al. cv. 6s	98½	98	98	+ 1¾
100½	99½	3	Corn. Pr. 1st 5s, '34	100½	100½	100½	
97	97	1	Col. Conn. & T. 5s	97	97	97	
85¾	81	1	DEL. & H. ref. 4s	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
75½	65	25	D. & R. G. con. 4s	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
60¾	45	20	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 5s	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
76	69	24	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¾
84½	77	5	Detroit Riv. T. 4½s	77	77	77	
96¾	96½	2	Det. City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	
81¾	71	5	Det. United 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
92	80	2	Distillers' Sec. 5s	87	87	87	— 2
95

CEMENT-LIME-BRICK PACT STRIKE CURE

Building Material Supply Dealers Want Complete Unity Before Closing.

MAY DECIDE WEDNESDAY

Price Situation Steady as Mill Men Shift Plans from Present to Future.

Building material supply dealers have met the request of master builders to close down their yards completely in order to promptly meet the strike situation in the skilled trades with a demand for full co-operation from all mason material producers and distributers.

There is to be an important conference of the Building Material Dealers next Wednesday following the conference of a week ago. In the interim committees are at work among the common brick, lime, and cement manufacturers to ascertain the extent of the unity of action that may be expected from sources of supply should such action as requested by the master builders be granted.

In the meantime, the price situation is shaping itself for future rather than for immediate building conditions. The same is true of policies regarding supply. Reports from nearly every building material producing centre coming to hand at the close of the week betrays none of the uncertainty characteristic of the actual construction market at the week-end.

Instead of timidity there is an almost general attitude of preparation for a v-t scale of building work. Mills are taking advantage of a slight reaction in order-placing in the consuming markets by replenishing their bins, racks, and stacks, and some industries, notably cement, steel, plaster, sand, and gravel are wholly devoid of the safeguarding steps as to stocks, and in some cases, even shipments that are commonly seen when a prolonged strike situation is considered to be imminent.

In the common brick department this situation is particularly notable. The price situation at $15, plus the usual charges for handling, cartage, &c., is crowding for higher place in some quarters, but is being held in place for the present by reason of the fact that 1919 brick have not yet moved out of manufacturers' hands.

The supply of brick for this market last week was greater probably than in any single week so far this year, and apparently all purchases were being moved directly to actual construction work. Forward purchasing of this material, where it is being made, is at a higher price than the current market quotations indicate.

The brick manufacturing season is rapidly drawing to a close and the stocks on hand are not more than 40 per cent. of normal. It is estimated that there will be little of the new brick, of the present year's production coming into this market before the middle of this month, so that by Oct. 1 common brick prices probably will be quoted on the local wholesale market at an advance over present prices, according to the Lumber Service Daily Building Reports.

In the supplemental building material market the attitude is that of complete confidence. Paints advanced 40 cents a gallon last week. Lead prices have been marked up considerably. Plumbing supplies lead in the general price forwarding movement. Basin, bath, and tank supplies will probably be under a new price schedule, showing an advance by tomorrow, and in steam pumps the Gardiner Governor Company has issued a new discount sheet showing material advances from former lists. Sill cocks show another advance, and brass fittings are up 15 per cent.

All composition roofing is straining toward higher levels. Plumbing supplies in which wood plays an important part report mills booked ahead from three to four months even at the higher prices recently announced, and there is evidence that new business will be accepted at higher levels even than those now prevailing.

In the window-glass department reports show that most of the hand-operated plants which were scheduled to start the second fire in August are well under way. The production of these plants, however, is practically all sold, and with stocks fairly well exhausted, especially in the small sizes, a shortage is generally looked for. Prices are not likely to advance, however, for some time, the exact date being set for some time in November. Buying is active, subject to mill acceptance even now, and there is an increasing tendency among jobbers to stampede those mills that have any capacity still unsold. There is a possibility of obtaining box cars, which will further hamper deliveries.

This problem of car shortage is becoming an increasingly harassing one to supplemental building material distributers here, and, in fact, all through the East. This condition affects particularly the cement interests, even now.

Generally speaking, the building material industry was inclined to assume a more hopeful attitude with regard to the Autumn building movement as the week closed. Returning vacationists are already quickening the demands for homes, which, in the light of the present housing shortage, will tend to force a prompt decision regarding labor wage stabilization. There is a noticeable tendency on the part of manufacturers of all kinds to hasten production in anticipation of the January inventories, which may be prolonged in order to assist in the general wage stabilization plans.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

First Since the War, It Will Bring Many Prominent Men.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—International law, reconstruction, and public utilities are among the subjects to be considered at the first meeting since the war of the American Bar Association and subsidiary and allied bodies which will open in this city on Tuesday. More than 900 delegates have signified their intention of attending.

Committees of the association which have been investigating a number of important matters will submit reports. A wide range of topics will be discussed by eminent lawyers.

In accordance with the custom of the association to receive as guests at its annual meeting distinguished members of the profession from other countries, Viscount Finlay of Nairn, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, will be introduced at the opening session. He will extend the greetings of the bench and bar of England.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, will speak on "Reconstruction and readjustments." Other subjects and speakers are: "The Nations and the Law," Dr. David Jayne Hill; "Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference," Secretary of State Lansing, and "The Public Interest in Public Utilities," Thomas B. Love of Texas.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer will address the judicial section. At the meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology subjects to be discussed include crime and immigration, insanity and commercial responsibility, and Metropolitan and State police.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform and State Laws will consider a bill to carry into effect the National Prohibition amendment act, a tentative draft of a uniform separate maintenance act, and proposed anti-loan shark legislation. The National Association of Attorney Generals will have a session.

STATE TAKES UP RENT PROFITEERING

Attorney General Will Co-operate with the Mayor's Committee in Certain Cases.

To facilitate the work of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, and to make more certain the checking of unfairness on the part of landlords, the co-operation of the State Attorney General has been obtained. Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the committee, announced yesterday that after a conference with Deputy State Attorney General Charles Prescott Robinson, Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter S. Kennedy, who is in charge of legal matters for the Mayor's Committee, had arranged to refer to Mr. Robinson certain cases which appeared to fall under the State law.

Co-operation with the Federal Government in the direction of enforcing the Lever act, prohibiting the causing of distress to relatives of men in the service, has been had through Assistant District Attorney Candler Cobb. Mr. Cobb will investigate all cases which seem to fall under this act for reference to the Federal Grand Jury. Similarly Brooklyn cases were referred to Colonel James D. Bell, Federal District Attorney for the Eastern District.

It was also announced by the committee that Frank Mann, Tenement House Commissioner, had assigned John P. Flaherty, First Deputy, to attend all hearings under the direction of the Law Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. The Tenement House Department is especially interested in getting evidence as to violations in houses that have been allowed to deteriorate by landlords whose sole object is to draw money from their investments without keeping the property in adequate repair.

In the future each Aldermanic will receive notice of every hearing held by the Mayor's Committee in his district, and he will be requested to attend such hearings. Because of the enormous volume of business now being handled by the committee, the Police Department has assigned three patrolmen to the committee for special duty.

A number of cases will be taken up this week between the Mayor's Committee and the Department of Justice, as well as the United States Attorneys for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York.

WAR AVIATOR IS KILLED.

Veteran of 95th Squadron Loses Control of Plane at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 31.—Richard L. Johnson, former Lieutenant in the United States Air Service, was killed in the fall of an airplane here today, and Edward Peake of Pensacola, who was a passenger in the machine, suffered minor injuries.

The accident was caused by Johnson losing control of the machine while it was 150 feet from the ground and when about to make a landing.

The dead aviator served in France with Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in the famous 95th Aerial Squadron, and lived in Montgomery.

Have you $150 or $250
In the Bank
or in Liberty Bonds?

Come Down to
LONG BEACH
TO-DAY

And pick up a few bargains in lots at

Absolute Auction

At 2 p. m., on the premises, rain or shine, under tent.

$160 will buy a $400 lot
worth over $1000
$240 will buy a $600 lot worth $1500.

You can leave the rest on a three-year mortgage and receive a title policy from the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. guaranteeing your title, free of charge.

New Yorkers

We have read about the raising of rents and the scarcity of apartments and houses, but the real big problem now is, "Where can I find a home?" Here is your opportunity.

Bungalow Homes
Sold on Saturday
as low as $3700

for land and building. 25% gives you a deed. 75% on mortgage for 5 years.

Have You $1000 in the Bank?

Come to Long Beach to-day and get a bungalow home.

You can live there the year round for $20 a month, or $240 a year, including taxes and interest on your money, and at the same time

"Own your own home."

You should rent your Bungalow for $900 for the Summer months.

There are left to be sacrificed

500 LOTS
AND
50 New Bungalows

LONG BEACH, the new Atlantic City, with its wonderful future is going to make these lots as well as these Bungalow homes a sound investment with exceptional speculative possibilities.

Come to Long Beach TO-DAY or be prepared to pay a substantial profit to the fortunate purchasers who take the time and trouble to attend the Auction Sales TO-DAY AND BUY.

Convenient trains to Long Beach
Leave Pennsylvania Station (33d St. & 7th Ave.), 8:36, 10:01, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 12:51, 1:12, 1:43, 2:06, 2:45, 3:18, 4:05, 4:58 P. M.
Leave Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn (L. I. R. R.), 8:34, 10:08, 11:07 A. M., 12:50, 1:13, 1:41, 2:09, 2:43, 3:18, 4:05, 4:58 P. M.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer
31 Nassau St., New York City
Telephone Beekman 6000

TO THOSE WHOSE RENT
HAS BEEN RAISED

On September 16th there will be an AUCTION SALE of
284 LOTS
on the BRONX and PELHAM PARKWAY
Eastchester Road and adjoining Avenues and Streets
which will be of particular interest to you
as it will offer you an opportunity
of living in your own home
FOR ABOUT HALF THE RENT
YOU ARE NOW PAYING

For maps and particulars apply to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.,
HENRY BRADY, 200 West 23rd Street,
Agents and Auctioneers.

32 New Apartcots Completed
Concrete Bungalows with Heating Facilities and All Modern Improvements.
Suitable for all-year occupancy
Large living room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms and ample closets.
Rental $720 for all year or $600 for the summer.
Norfolk Street, MANHATTAN BEACH, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Property Office Open Every Day or Evening.
Phone Coney Island 320 or 1200.
Joseph P. Day
Rental Agent.
31 Nassau St. Phone Rector 6300.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RESIDENCES
8 EAST 92
Four story, 18x100; perfect condition; $98,000. Caretaker on premises.
Madison Ave. 123 St.
Corner plot, 60x100; three houses; 390,000.
29 W. 94th, 3 story, 16 x100.... $27,000
73 W. 95th, 4 story, 18 x100.... 27,000
75 W. 95th, 4 story, 19 x100.... 25,000
30 W. 120th, 4 story, 18.4x100.... 22,000
32 W. 120th, 4 story, 18.4x100.... 22,000
Torch Realty Co., 320 5th Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOW COST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES
We offer our following homes for quick sale and immediate delivery: Sea Beach subway, house on 64th St. and 22d Av.; Philadelphia brick and white stone, 7 rooms, electric lights, parquet, large tiled bath; verandas, cut stone, enclosed; fine neighborhood; auto driveway; with 8x20 sun parlor, shower bath and finely decorated in ivory and linecrusta, $7,750; terms.

House on 61st St.
and 18th Av.; tapestry brick and stucco, 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet and electric, carved hardwood trim; private verandas; fine decorations; all improvements; $5,750; terms.

3 Houses on Culver Subway
7 rooms and bath; parquet; brick and white stone trim; newly decorated; $4,600; liberal terms. HOMER INVESTMENT CO., 2 blocks north Sea Beach subway, 23d Av. station. 2106 64th St. Phone 4343 Bath Beach.

Seven Room Stucco House
Quiet residential neighborhood. Van Sicien St., Brooklyn, 35 minutes' subway ride Times Square, 10 minutes to Coney Island; 5 cent fare; house is in perfect condition; hardwood trim, electric lights, telephone; will sell for $5,750 above mortgage of $2,250. Photo and particulars from Wm. H. Isreal, 30 West 30th St., New York.

Brooklyn Water Frontage
24 acres on Jamaica Bay. Bargain.
Jamaica South, 23 Acres
2,000 feet frontage on Rockaway Turnpike for sale or exchange. Brokers protected. Owner, Jos. Rohrer, 119 West 42d.

BENSONHURST
BATH BEACH—BENSONHURST
One and 2 family houses
For sale, near subway.
Telephone owner, between 9-11, Bath Beach 2231.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
A REAL BEAUTY. Colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, gas and electric lights; artistically arranged interior; 2-car garage; beautiful plot; very fine environments. A Bargain. Will sell below cost. Terms arranged.
We have the best class of houses for sale in *New Rochelle, Larchmont* and in the *Pelhams*.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND
235 Huguenot St. Tel. 2342 New Rochelle, N.Y.

Between
Bronxville & Mt. Vernon
Modern dwellings of 11 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hardwood floors, basement trim; 2 fireplaces; corner plot, 82x140 feet; beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, garden; spacious veranda; convenient to two stations, high school, and Country Club; house in perfect order; one tenant occupancy. Price $15,000. Just put on the market.
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY
99 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2400.

SCARSDALE
In the finest section. A 44-acre country estate. Colonial brick house of 10 rooms and 3 baths, modern and perfect in every detail. Two-car garage. Flower and vegetable gardens. All kinds of fruit trees. Three acres of beautiful woodland. Price $60,000. Inspection by appointment.
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.
OWNER'S AGENTS.
DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

To Be Finished Oct. 1st.
Attractive stucco house and 3 lots, 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage. Will decorate to suit. Easy walk to depot. Price $15,000. Terms.
Chauncey B. Griffin & Co.
15 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 6220.

MODERN HOUSE $7,750
At Mount Vernon, splendid 9-room residence, steam heat, electricity, tiled bath, pleasant surroundings, southerly exposure, near two stations; first mortgage $4,000, 5 per cent.; equity of $1,750 paid will buy. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 99 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2400-01.

NEW ROCHELLE HOME
BEAUTIFUL House, 9 rooms; 2 Baths; all modern improvements; large plot Overlooking Sound. Price $24,000. Terms.
HOME REALTY CO.
New Rochelle Trust Co. Bldg., Room 33. Phone 327.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS, 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.
Fifth Ave., 5 W. 16th.
Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.
References. Phone Chelsea 3106.

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THESE OFFICES
WILL BE OPEN OVER THE WEEK END AND HOLIDAY
Each is well equipped to submit the choicest houses and plots available in their respective sections. Let us help you.
Our listing manager has received in the last few days several unusual bargains for those in need of conditions.
All of the sections of Westchester County, are handled from our New York office.
Robert E. Farley Organization,
12 East 44th Street, New York
White Plains Sta. Scarsdale Sta.
Tarrytown at Yonkers at
Phillipse Manor Sta. Nepperhan Sta.

WHITE PLAINS
Modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, large living room with fireplace. Plot 50x180. High, healthy, restricted neighborhood. Price $6,500, $3,000 cash required. Possession October 1st.
On South Broadway, attractive, modern house, in perfect condition, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, white enamel trim throughout. Choice plot 50x125. Price $11,500, $5,500 cash required. Possession October 1st.
Gedney Farm section. Colonial stucco house, two years old, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, living room 22x35, steam heat and every convenience. Half acre of ground and garage. Convenient to hotel, trolley, station and country club. Price $16,500. One-third cash required.
OFFICE OPEN LABOR DAY.
William E. Morrell, Inc.,
Depot Square White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 1184.

LARCHMONT
MAMARONECK
HARRISON
Semi-bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, sleeping porch, shade trees, quarter acre, for sale cheap, or rent furnished.
Small houses for sale, $4,500 and up, on easy terms. Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
If you are looking for property to buy or rent, write, phone or call on
W. L. VARIAN & CO.
Tel. 384—Opposite Depot,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOMES IN WESTCHESTER
Beautiful homes now building, New Rochelle, Pelhamwood, Greenacres, with sun parlors, 3 baths; $10,000 to $15,000. Reasonable terms.
Interstate Co. 31 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 346.

Best Properties for Sale
Mount Vernon and the Pelhams
Cooley Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Phone Mt. Vernon 2400, or Pelham 4782.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN
10 large rooms and bath, hot water heat, all improvements, on a plot 88x165; best street in Freeport; $6,000; easily worth $7,500.
GEO. E. WHEELER
15 R. R. Av., Freeport. Phone 488. Opposite depot. Office opened Sunday and Monday.

Mortgage Foreclosure—Freeport.
9 rooms and bath, large barn, chicken houses for $60; house has hot water heat and all improvements; one acre of ground; all lying 5 blocks from Freeport depot; price $8,500; easily worth $12,000.
GEORGE E. WHEELER
15 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I. Phone 488. Opposite depot. Office opened Sundays.

NEW FREEPORT BUNGALOWS
5 rooms, ($2,500); 6 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat, garage, ($7,000); large plots. See our list of houses and bungalows before you buy.
GEORGE E. WHEELER
15 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I. Phone 488. Opposite depot. Office opened Sundays.

10 New Houses, Jamaica.
Seven to nine rooms, all modern improvements, open residential neighborhood. F. V. Ferguson, Chapin Av., near Chapin Home, Jamaica, or 90 Orange St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 7376.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—
New Woodmere, L. I., Home
13 rooms, 3 baths, 17 closets. Perfectly planned and constructed. Corner Central and Prospect Avenues. Price $36,000, with nearly an acre. Apply to your own broker or
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
280 Broadway. Phone Cort. 3000.

LONG BEACH
Easy to Pay—Ready Today
6-room year-round heated cottages NEAR SCHOOL AND STATION.
Happy Home Realty Co.,
West Fulton St., Long Beach
and 3609 Broadway, N. Y. Audubon 2200.

GOOD GROUND, L. I.
22 acres, 9-room cottage; big barns, garage; beautiful location; electric light, running water, etc., overlooking bay. Bargain to quick buyer. Might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau, N. Y. Telephone Beekman, 2684.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY MODERN HOMES
for year round living ready for occupancy now. $7,000, easy terms, buys a 7 room house with bath and 1-2 acre. $10,000 a 12 room home with 3 baths, garage and 1/2 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy communication to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at Mountain Lakes, Inc., 170 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 1581 Cort.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.
Five acres high land, three miles from railroad; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for use as school or sanatorium.
ADDRESS D 886 TIMES, or telephone Greenwich 846.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

149th St. & 3rd Ave.
50 ft. store, part of 24 floor and basement; 90 ft. from corner; to lease, whole or part. Particulars
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3rd Ave.

41 EAST 41ST ST.
Only store on street for rent. Street that made thoroughfare.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St., and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WALCRA APARTMENTS
48-52 West 90th St.
New High-Class Studio and Housekeeping Suites
2, 3, 5 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
BRIGHT BATHROOMS & KITCHENETTES
1 Apartment to a floor
WOODWORK FINISHED IN WHITE ENAMEL.
ALL PARQUET FLOORS
$960 to $1960, including LIGHT AND SERVICE
Grade floor suitable for physician.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments of eight or more large, light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone Circle 5480.

3 WEST 87TH STREET
3 large rooms and bath.
Living room, bedroom, regular kitchen. Exceptional value, $1,250—$1,400.
JOS. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 109th St.

306 WEST 109TH STREET
Overlooking Hudson River.
2 AND 3 LARGE ROOMS, FOYERS.
Elevator, electric lights free.
RENTS $1,500-$1,700.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

STUDIOS
REAL WORKING STUDIOS and LIVING QUARTERS in the remodelled building, Oct. 1st.
50 EAST 86TH ST.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 W. 21st St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private residence, built for present owner; attractively located on high ground; corner plot, 100x125 feet; frame building, two stories, porches, basement and attic; eleven rooms, bathroom, and large reception hall; three fireplaces; large porch; hot air heating equipment; gas light in use, electric light available; two garages, each for one car; ten minutes' walk to L. I. R. R. station, which is thirteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station; also within easy reach of three trolley lines to Manhattan and Brooklyn, and of subway extension. Deal directly with owner. Price $15,000; easy terms. Corner, 80-100 feet; with dwelling, may be sold separately. Address C., Edwards, P. O. Box 4, Elmhurst, L. I. Telephone Newtown 209.

Flushing, a perfect little Colonial home, eight (8) rooms and bath, garage for one car; large open fireplace in living room; two large porches; every modern improvement; two blocks to trolley, ten minutes' walk to station; every improvement; beautiful section; price $8,500, $2,500 cash. E. L. Paris, 141 West 36th Street, New York City. Telephone Greeley 6604, or Flushing 196.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Valuable waterfront, suitable for any kind of manufacturing, on deep water; 100x about 500; very liberal terms. Johnson, 187 Fulton Av., L. I. City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

High-class, all-year residence; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; large corner plot; situated Greystone-on-Hudson, 25 minutes Grand Central Depot; unobstructed river view; lawn surroundings; convenient golf, boat clubs. Phone Harrington, Morningside 3482, or address 28 Old Broadway, City.

Modern 7-room house, block 44x105; convenient to school and station; price reasonable. Inquire Owner, 37 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive home building, corner Willis and Lowell Av., Floral Park, 16 miles from city; 6 and 7 rooms, modern improvements; best location; convenient to trolley, station, stores, churches, school; $1,500 cash required; will make minor changes if purchased now. Further particulars Edwin N. Bowley, 47 West 34th St., or builder on property.

Woodmere.—Small modern cottage, conveniently located; price $3,000. H. Frankfort, Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 236.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOTEL MANAGERS

An opportunity for building all year hotel, 200 ft. elevation; adjoining most attractive, restricted residential community; beautiful drives, lakes; grounds for golf, tennis; reasonable price; easy terms; 56 mts. N. Y.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5765.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; 10 rooms, 2 baths; sink of condition; for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath, sun parlor, garage; plot 75x125; $5,500; cash, $1,500. DINNEBELL, 117 Elm Av., Rogers, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will invest in 50 ft. or larger walkup or elevator apartment, west side of West Bronx; small full particulars; quick action necessary. J. F. Chase, 333 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Wanted, rent or buy, house, about 7 rooms, improvements; Fordham or Harlem Divisions. H. C. Anderson, 299 East 158th.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

For sale, 405 West 261st St.—Most attractive 17-room two-family house in the beautiful Riverdale section; on plot 44x100; large shade trees.

Bronx.

Private house, near Fordham-Jerome subway station; 7 rooms, modern improvements; prompt possession. For sale. 2,353 Aqueduct Av.

Brooklyn.

On Brighton elevated, ready for immediate occupancy, use of furniture if desired, one-family detached home; hollow tile stucco, tile roof; hot-water heated; plot 60x100; highly restricted neighborhood; price and terms reasonable. Paul J. Gallagher, 123 Coleridge St., Manhattan Beach. Tel. 837, or 10 Coney Island. Take Brighton elevated; get off Sheepshead Bay express station, change to Manhattan Beach trolley or auto buses, or 3 minutes' walk to property.

Immediate possession, fine one-family brick; 6 rooms, bath, parquet, electricity, steam heat, porch; near Crescent St.; $5,000, $1,500 cash. Marmer, 343 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—14-room private house in best Bedford section; brick and limestone trim; parquet floors; for immediate occupancy, price, $9,500. Inquire Owner, 1,348 St. Johns Place.

Richmond.

Sell, 5-room house, all improvements. Chas. Johnson, Richmond, S. I., Newdorp 794.

New Jersey.

Arlington.—7-room house, $7,000; all improvements; electricity, steam, pink condition; beautiful view. William Harris, 113 Stewart Av.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—To buy private house; Fordham or Tremont section. Goldaz, 3 Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

15 Sterling Av., White Plains.—Plot 100x180; new house, parquet floors, 3 tiled bathrooms, 4 bedrooms, large open fireplaces, brick mantles; slate and composition roof; garage for two cars; beautiful street; all ready for immediate delivery; price $28,500. Inquire of George S. Holmes, 10 Sterling Av., White Plains; telephone 297M or 9121 Bryant, N. Y.

An unusually attractive home to rent, six months or year, 8 or 10 rooms (as preferred,) 3 baths, finely furnished; player piano; fine location; easy commuting; $100 month. 128 Bruce Av., South Yonkers. Tel. 1344 Yonkers.

For Rent—An ideal home, in select suburban town, 30 minutes to Grand Central; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 sleeping porches, large piazza, dining porch; every modern improvement; garage attached; rental $2,400 per annum. Write Charles Speyer, 1,444 3d Av.

One family house, price $5,500; 2 family house, $8,500, plot, 50x125, all improvements; inquire Mrs. Benson, Westchester Park, Crestwood Station, Tuckahoe 711 J.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME
proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. E. S. Keller, 181 West 89th; Bryant 1251.

Long Island.

FOR SALE.—At Babylon, L. I.; one hour by train from Pennsylvania Station, a remodeled farm house; hardwood floors, electric lights, large cellar, good furnace, garage for two cars; 3/4 acres of ground, fine trees; mile from station and center of village, 1/4 mile from inlet of Great South Bay. For further particulars address Room 121, 17 Pine St., New York City, or phone John 9696.

Homes of unusual character nearing completion in exclusive residential section; 35 minutes out; all improvements; large plots; $7,000 to $9,000, on convenient terms; inspection by appointment only. Amsterdam Development and Sales Company, 1,269 Broadway, N. Y.

AT BAYSIDE, L. I.

Immediate possession. Charming cottage of 7 rooms and bath, with splendid garage. Electric light, steam heat; new roof; plot 75x125 feet. A bargain at $9,000. 3 856 Times Downtown.

In Murray Hill section of Flushing, near school and trolley, house with all improvements; first class condition; excellent neighborhood; $8,000 cash, $4,500 on mortgage; immediate possession. Tel. Flushing 1734-M.

Elmhurst.—One-family house, 50x100; residential section; all latest improvements, beautifully decorated; ready for immediate possession. 1 Case St., corner Van Dyne St.

Forest Hills Gardens. For sale—3-room semi-detached house, corner lot. For particulars telephone 3 Forest Hills 6224.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale, 8-room semi-detached house; corner lot. For particulars telephone 6224 Forest Hills.

New Jersey.

For Rent—South Orange, N. J.; best location; high-class neighbors; modern house, 12 rooms; all conveniences; electricity and gas; 3 open grates; from Oct. 1; near Lackawanna and trolley to Newark. O 631 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, to buy, 1 or 2 family house, Bronx or Manhattan; must be bargain; state price and full particulars. Address Box 1,000, Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Partner wanted in established business; $5,000 required; will bear most rigid investigation; unusual opportunity. Address Box 1,000, Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in established business; $5,000 required; will bear most rigid investigation; unusual opportunity. Address Box 1,000, Times Downtown.

Too Late After 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements for help and situations wanted, rooms to rent or wanted, of business opportunities, etc., for Sunday's New York Times must be in The Times Building not later than 2:30 P. M. on Saturday.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS, 8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, STORE, BASEMENT AND 7 FLOORS, 42,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE, 11,000 FEET TO EACH FLOOR. S. H. STONE, AGENT, 135 BROADWAY, OR ANY BROKER.

For Rent, in the heart of the city of Trenton a large loft for manufacturing purposes, such as wear, shirtwaists, with all modern conveniences; 9,000 square feet on one floor. Write to N. H. Koplin, 507 So. Warren St., Trenton, N. J.

ATTENTION, CATERERS!
Dining room for rent in high-class apartment hotel; entrance on 3 streets; moderate rental; wonderful opportunity; call evenings, 10 to 1. Mr. Fields, 340 West 57th.

Office.—Will share; excellent location in building; references exchanged; $30 month. Call Worth, 2542 Tuesday, between 12 and 2, or write for appointment, 3 Times Downtown.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton Av. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Lofts to let; 834 East 20th St., 24 and 25 floors; elevator; 33-134. Apply Estate of U. Brookman, 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A brick mill 60x150, four floors, good water privilege; easy payments. Pikeville Mills Realty Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

Mail privileges, $8; excellent service; phone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Furnished parlor; suitable for tailor or dressmaker. 251 West 24th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—About 2,500 square feet of floor for office and stock room, in the vicinity of Broadway and 35th Av., between 34th and 38th Sts., for immediate possession. X 282 Times Av.

Between 45th and 57th Sts., by interior decorators, office or studio space at, or not to exceed $50 a year; willing to consider sub-lease. Room 311, 665 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

50TH ST., EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, very richly furnished; will be let by owner to responsible party; references required; $75 monthly. Telephone Tuesday, 7430 Murray Hill.

50TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 18 EAST.—One or two rooms, bath, light housekeeping, telephone, reasonable.

43 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two and three room apartments, by month or year.

77TH, 11 EAST.—Small suite, $35 month; part of third floor, private house, bedroom and sitting room, bath next; arrangements for very light housekeeping if desired; shower any time; block from subway.

83D ST., cor Madison Av.—Apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, private entrance; furnished; $50 per room up. Ethel Adler.

APARTMENTS OF DISTINCTION.
125 EAST 56TH ST.
Exclusive, high-grade housekeeping apartments, luxuriously appointed, furnished or unfurnished, 3 to 4 rooms and 2 baths; elevator; hall attendants; $1,800 to $6,000. Immediate possession; only highest patronage solicited. Plaza 8067.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished and unfurnished three rooms and bath, $17.50 per week up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., (near 62d St.)—Apartment, decorator's own; two large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; suitable one or two persons; open fireplace; by appointment. Tel. Plaza 6783.

MADISON AV., 230, Corner 37th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished three room, duplex, 2-and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1825 Murray Hill. Ellis O'Kane.

MADISON AV., (in 60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator, maid service; $150. Madison Square 3613, morning before 10.

PARK AV., 1000.—Rent for 2 months, beautiful, elegantly furnished six-room apartment; electric light, bath, linen, silver, plate. Phone Lenox 133.

THE HOME ON THE SQUARE.
THE MADISON SQUARE APARTMENTS
37 Madison Av.
For rent, Oct. 1, furnished apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $1,800, 3 rooms and bath, $2,400.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH AV., (28th St.)—One kitchenette room and bath, $125 month, Sept. 1; one kitchenette suite, 2 rooms and bath, $150 month, Oct. 1. Madison Square 1968.

101ST, 60 WEST.—Apartment, 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; antique furniture, Japanese screens, Oriental rugs, elevator; telephone service; rent is 2 adults; September and October; $110 monthly; best references.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1 room, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable appliances; highest references; $60-$100 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6[illegible].

48TH.—Beautiful apartment, newly furnished, three rooms and bath, entire floor; just 8th Av., eight months' lease. $900 month. Phone Tuesday, Murray Hill 7684.

50TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal).—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

57TH, 203 WEST, (Hotel Thornwyn).—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; hotel service.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Lovely little housekeeping apartment, atop beautiful Rodin Studio; maid service; refrigeration; $175 month. Manager, 3360 Circle.

57TH, 340 WEST. (the Clintonia.)—Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $80 to $100 up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

40 WEST 58TH ST.—Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments by month or year.

67TH, 144 WEST.—Nicely appointed studio room; sofa bed, kitchen, bath; $80 month; small room, bath, $30. Housekeeper.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large and handsomely furnished; private home; dressing room, kitchenette privileges; rent includes electricity; $900.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—2 and 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

70TH, 127 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; complete for light housekeeping. Elsner, 127 Pine St., New York City, or phone John 9696.

71ST, 55 WEST.—Magnificent furnished suites of two large rooms, dressing room and private baths; hotel conveniences, home comforts; rates $250 and $300 month; yearly leases only; reference exchanged; exceptional opportunity. Tel. Columbus 9065.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Entire first floor; beautiful 3-room apartment; bath, electric conveniences. Columbus 9756.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $

Advertisements for Sunday's Times

Classified advertisements for Sunday's edition of The New York Times must reach The Times Building by 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST, 225 (near West End.)—Two rooms, bath; kitchenette; up-to-date.

WEST, 305—Two, five rooms, housekeeping apartments; elegantly furnished; maid service; American adult family; references required.

WEST, 457.—Rare opportunity obtain beautifully furnished 7 rooms. Plaza 2674.

WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611.

Manhattan Av. Alcazar, Academy 1710.

5 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $50 and up monthly; Main-office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

WEST.—Completely, six rooms and bath; immediate possession; Broadway, Riverside.

WEST, 504.—Exceptional 5-room home apartment, 3 months, longer; southern exposure; references. $150. 4 South East.

RIVERSIDE.—Lady will share five-room elevator apartment with couple; September $110; references exchanged. Harrior, 2598 Morningside.

WEST, 100 WEST.—Capitol, Academy (Temple Hall.)—6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms; elevator apartment house; rent $1,100 to $1,-; possession Oct. 11. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 321 4th Av., agents. Phone Stuyvesant 178.

WEST, 325.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Finch.

WEST, 600.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; one room reserved for present tenant; elevator; outside rooms; southwest exposure; moderate rent. Inquire after 6 P. M., Apt. 2B.

WEST, 499.—Three rooms, housekeeping, Sept. 2, for three weeks, $50. Phone Audubon 9150.

WEST.—4 rooms and bath; completely furnished. Mrs. Hill, Apt. 2 G. Telephone 8th Nicholas 9353.

(Tyndall Av., Riverside Section.)—Exceptional, 8 rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished, $150 a month. Stanley S. Woolley, 605 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Three rooms, one and two baths, and kitchenette, $80 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential. PHILIP WILSON, 222-229 WEST 59TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

8th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or winter; looking for permanent guests; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.

1 room, with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up
2 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $65 up
3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $70 up
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway, near the 72nd St. and 157th St. "L" but three min. from door. Reference essential.

BROADWAY, 1,730. (Apt. 4-G).—To sublet, bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $50 a month.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; $60 up. Call mornings. 1 West 67th St.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68. (Corner 138th.)—Five room corner apartment; complete for housekeeping; very richly furnished; $125, including gas and electricity; all modern improvements; facing park; June 1 to 15th of Sept. Apply Lewis Sobel, 25 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

FROM OCT. 1, for one year, attractively furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure, central location; $150, shown by appointment. Bayside 2131, Academy 10-H.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 362 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, (151st St.)—Six rooms, two baths; grand piano; high-class throughout; Oct. 1. Audubon 4870. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 96th Subway Express.)—Eight rooms, overlooking Hudson; immediate possession; purchaser. Phone Riverside 3705.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Seven rooms, facing Park; piano, Victrola; $150 monthly. Apply Supt.

THE HOME ON THE SQUARE. THE MADISON SQUARE APARTMENTS. 37 Madison Av.

For rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished studio apartments.
2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, $1,500.
4 rooms and 2 baths, kitchenette, $3,000.
Also unfurnished housekeeping apartments.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $4,000.
5 rooms, 1 bath, $2,400.

TWO ROOMS with bath and kitchenette in high-class elevator apartment house, completely furnished. 1 Arden St., Block Dyckman St. station. Phone St. Nicholas 8720. Apartment 20C.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large, studio, 2 baths; beautifully and fully furnished; 14 windows; servant; open fireplace; $450 per month. M 575 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Studio; one large room facing park; top floor; $30.

WEST END AV., 774.—Handsomely furnished room, all outside light rooms; two baths; $5,400 yearly. C. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., near 90th St.—A handsomely furnished house, lease private parties; $200.

WEST END AV., 557.—Third floor, private house, three rooms and bath.

WEST END AV.—10 rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2325 Academy.

WEST END AV., 557, (3d floor.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house.

WEST END AV.—Eight rooms, 3 baths; new building; $225. Columbus 1278 Tuesday.

Unusually artistic and comfortably furnished apartments complete in every detail for housekeeping, and some ready for immediate leasing; high class elevator building. 317 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7380.

Unfurnished—East Side.

6TH, 122 EAST.—2 beautiful apartments, large rooms, fireplace; quiet; exclusive. Telephone 3864 Lenox.

6TH, 722 EAST.—4-6 room elevator apartments.

61ST ST., 30 EAST.—Parlor floor in very refined private house, formerly occupied by well-known physician.

61ST ST., 40 (Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per month; no. Hotel Ashton.

MADISON AV., 2200 (corner 127th St.—Unusually fine three-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites, elevator, excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 M'nsge Hill. Elsa M. O'Kane.

MADISON AV., 2200, (—Entire second floor; three beautiful rooms; lease.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 65 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH, 31 WEST.—Most desirable location in city; 2 rooms, bath, shower; handsome fireplace; steam heat; large lofts; improvements; highest references required; $1,200.

18TH, 37 WEST.—Studio, large, sunny room, bath, balcony, fireplace; all improvements, janitor service; private; $55; also ground floor, 2 light rooms, bath; $75. Immediate possession. Bleiman, 656 Bway. Telephone 2132 Spring.

18TH, 105-113 WEST.—Two large rooms, private hall, bath, ample closet room, all outside; hotel service. $1,800. Hotel St. James.

18TH, 33 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Five new apartments, each entire floor, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate possession. $1,500-$2,400.

57TH, 525 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; in a quiet attractive house in wide side street, easily accessible from trolley, subway and bus lines. $80-$85. Gedney & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

57TH, 506 WEST.—High class 1, 2 room apartments, $65-$150.

57TH, 108 WEST.—Very attractive unfurnished kitchenette apartments; large room; remodeled Telephone Columbus 8197. References exchanged.

57TH ST., 62 WEST.—Floor to let in private house with private family.

57TH ST., 4 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette; $95; open 2 to 5.

57TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Entire second floor; private house, rooms very large, attractively finished, parquet floors, modern improvements, tile bathroom. $125 month. Schuyler 4221.

57TH, 224 WEST.—High-class apartment for housekeeping, three rooms and bath.

57TH, 472 WEST.—2 and 3 large rooms; private bath. $55 up.

DOCTOR'S SUITE.
3 FLOOR 57TH STREET.
Reception room, bedroom, bath, all new; $150.

58TH, 462 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Four-room non-housekeeping apartment; 8th floor; fireproof elevator apartment house; $65 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, (at 96th St.)—One room, in modern fireproof apartment hotel; $100.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted or six months, three or four rooms and kitchenette; west side, between 72d and 110th. D 277 Times.

A gentleman and wife, with one servant, (no children,) wish to rent small furnished apartment for January, February and March of 1920, in the neighborhood of Washington Square. Address C. M. J., Box 393, Madison Square Station, New York City.

IF YOU WANT to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

A well furnished 7-room apartment, West Side, between 72d and 110th Sts. is desired from Sept. 15, by a small family. Address Trading, Room 905, 198 Broadway.

Three bedrooms, kitchen, and bath wanted by three gentlemen; immediate occupancy. Room 824, 120 Broadway.

Refined family wants 3 to 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, on clean and quiet street. Arsakos, 129 West 72d St.

Small apartment for couple without children, give description, location and rental; references exchanged. C 132 Times.

Six or seven room apartment wanted; west side, three persons, (no children.) E 462 Times Downtown.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, on Central Park West to 70th St., or 95th to 57th St., between Lexington and 7th Avs.; south or east exposure; 5th floor or higher; one good bedroom and good bathroom, dressing room, if possible, one large sitting room, or two sitting rooms, one servant's bedroom and servant's bathroom; rooms must be large and airy; rent about $2,800 per year; would also consider furnished apartment. Cagney, 681 5th Av.

Couple want two or three-room housekeeping apartment; not over $35; best references. P 235 Times.

Wanted.—Apartment below 110th St.; five rooms, all improvements; $1,200-$1,500. P. S. 104 Times.

Young couple desire two, three rooms and bath; write particulars. C. G., 191 Heyward St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married couple, no children, want 4-room apartment refined neighborhood. F 391 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST. (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; room with private bath, $16 (weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman wishing comfortable home-like room.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Desirable, furnished rooms, very private; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; breakfast optional. Rhinelander 3450.

80TH ST., 155 EAST.—Large, comfortable front room for one or two gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private house; references required.

86TH, 58 EAST.—One large double room; most desirable; $12.

91ST, 50 EAST.—Bed-sitting room, with private bath, suitable for 1 or 2, $25 week; also single room, $10; gentlemen only; private house.

West Side.

12TH, (22 7th Av.)—Homey, large sunny rooms, one, two gentlemen; hot water, reasonable; quiet house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; high-class; gentleman; references.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH ST., 29 WEST.—Single room, excellent location, references. Bryant 8296.

48TH ST., 48 WEST.—Suite for gentleman; private residence; $20 a week.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Large front parlor, private bath; telephone, electricity; $60 monthly.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Large, single room; conveniences; gentleman; reference.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with modern improvements; references.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Apartment 6E, double room, bath, running water; also single room; $12 and $8; gentlemen; references. Private phone Circle 4611.

57TH, 240 WEST.—Comfortable single room; running water; references. 7th floor.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small room; private baths; convenient location; references.

59TH, 320 WEST, (Central Park South.)—Attractive room, lavatory, $10; small room, $7; gentlemen; charming apartment; exclusive location. Langdon.

65TH, 52 WEST, (1 FLIGHT EAST.)—ATTRACTIVE FRONT SUITE, CONSISTING OF LARGE LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE; PRIVATE ENTRANCE; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR BACHELOR SEEKING REFINED HOME IN PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES.

69TH, 150 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished, double room; electricity; running water; phone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, modern improvements; gentlemen; seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, electricity, steam; medium size room, $4; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive double room, with private bath, spacious closets, $25 per week; also large, handsomely furnished suite two rooms, private bath, 8 spacious closets, parquet floors; $50 a week; elevator, electric light; complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 838.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive rooms, doctor's house; all conveniences; splendid location; reference.

77TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement; electricity, light housekeeping; business people; references; $8.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; in high class house.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable room, private bath, electricity; gentlemen only; $12-$14; references.

78TH, 250 WEST.—One double room; running water, electricity, steam heat; $15; references exchanged.

78TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; private family; $12.50 weekly; references required.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive large, front room, running water; furnished 3-room suite.

78TH, 216 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large room and bath; southern exposure.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, overlooking Broadway; suitable 2; modern home; $12 up; references, 8th floor north.

87TH, 147 WEST.—Large beautiful newly furnished room; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 32 WEST.—Second floor; beautifully furnished; other rooms, suitable two; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable rooms for two or three gentlemen; permanent; no other roomers. Shaw.

83D, 310 WEST.—Large front room, on second floor; also connecting room in rear; for two, single or en suite, in newly decorated and newly furnished private residence, near Riverside Drive; references required and given.

84TH, 301 WEST.—Double and single room; select neighborhood; private house; references.

85TH, 341 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; gentlemen preferred; private house.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Attractive rooms, entire floor; also separate; location charming; convenient.

87TH, 28 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; large, small, medium; private bath.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single rooms; all conveniences.

90TH, 259 WEST.—Room and bath, well furnished, $30 month; gentlemen.

91ST ST. (Broadway.)—Room with phone, bath, and shower, furnished to suit, for one or two gentlemen; references required. F 27 Times.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable large room, electricity; quiet, refined surroundings; references. Owner.

96TH, 816 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room; refinement; gentlemen. Apt. 32.

96TH, (738 West End.)—Corner room, comfortable, electricity, steam, telephone; subway; reasonable.

101ST, (near Riverside.)—Light room, lavatory; $8. Telephone Riverside 3106.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegantly furnished, running water; $10; near River.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Large, light front room; elevator; all conveniences. STRANDAA.

106TH, 258 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Cheerful room, adjoining bath, $7.50; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH ST., 511 WEST.—Exclusive, three large rooms, single, en suite; independent.

115TH ST., on Claremont.—Large room, overlooking Columbia. Phone Morningside 5135. Ladies.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

118TH ST., 259 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive rooms en suite, all newly decorated, for refined couple or gentleman; electricity; telephone. Apt. 1 West.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive location; near dining-rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures; one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with running water; $6 to $15 weekly; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus; references required. Hostesses; Mrs. Young, Miss Williams. Telephone Morningside 4288.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Double and single rooms; kitchen privileges; near Columbia; $6 to $9. Van Siller, Apt. 4A.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, kitchen privileges, double, $9 to $11; single, $5.50-$6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Single, housekeeping, by day, week or month. Miss Reth.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; homelike. Apt. 6A.

122D ST., (3,069 Broadway,) Apt. 32.—5 rooms, bath; kitchen privilege.

LARGE, well furnished bedroom, outside, adjoining bath, almost, high-class apartment neighborhood, privileges of a refined home, one or two business women preferred, with congenial young widow; no other occupants; meals if necessary. E 990 Times Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st St.)—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house; newly furnished; Saturday and Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 814, (corner 94th St.)—Small family; beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; running water. Phone River 6287.

WEST END AV., 263.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—One double room, running water; telephone.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; suitable for men's club, physician's office; private residence; 2 rooms and bath or single rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Large room, or two small connecting, kitchenette privileges, wanted by two ladies; private family preferred; up to $10; between 72d and 123d, Amsterdam Av. and Riverside; give phone. F 396 Times.

Refined couple desire room with private family; board optional; state terms, location. S. B., 682 Lexington Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

ACADEMY ST., 640.—5 rooms, thoroughly modern, all imp.; telephone service; $60; possession Sept. 1. Apply Mr. Kramer, Supt. Telephone Astoria 2356.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

A gentleman and wife, with one servant, (no children,) wish to rent small furnished apartment for January, February and March of 1920, in the neighborhood of Washington Square. Address C. M. J., Box 393, Madison Square Station, New York City.

IF YOU WANT to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

A well furnished 7-room apartment, West Side, between 72d and 110th Sts. is desired from Sept. 15, by a small family. Address Trading, Room 905, 198 Broadway.

Three bedrooms, kitchen, and bath wanted by three gentlemen; immediate occupancy. Room 824, 120 Broadway.

Refined family wants 3 to 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, on clean and quiet street. Arsakos, 129 West 72d St.

Small apartment for couple without children, give description, location and rental; references exchanged. C 132 Times.

Six or seven room apartment wanted; west side, three persons, (no children.) E 462 Times Downtown.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

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30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213, (30th.)—Attractive double rooms; table excellent.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Desirable rooms with board; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, electricity, steam heat; table guests. Columbus 1045; subway.

72D, 269 WEST.—Choice room, with bath, suite with bath; excellent table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable rooms, for Autumn, Winter; excellent; reference.

114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

76TH, 66 WEST.—Excellent accommodation, with first-class board. Schuyler 8831. Jay.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Double room, electricity; excellent table; also single; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; running water; excellent cuisine.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, four southern windows; owner's home; private Christian American family.

102D, 316 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms; also suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10098.

102D, 284 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with bath; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 908 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms, with bath; table guests.

118TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small, first floor, Jewish house; excellent board.

119TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; excellent table; parlor, dining; Jewish family.

BOARD WANTED.

Young business gentleman, Scotsman, requires one large or two furnished rooms, bath, and board; good address. Full particulars to N 48 Times.

Private family only; home accommodations for business couple; suburban considered. B 296 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Specialty 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under Same Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $14 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.
43 So. Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $17 to $25.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $60 to $70.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $48 to $60.

Connecticut.

Attractive bungalows, all conveniences; one hour Grand Central; club dining hall; exquisite table; Long Island Sound, lakes, woodland; all sports; bathing, golf, tennis, riding. Exclusive, 1299 Times Bronx.

Board children near schools; good food, care; $6. 30 Abbott Av., Danbury, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Adult boarders; old-fashioned Virginia farm; delicious cooking; conveniences; wonderful Fall, Winter season; good hunting; fine climate. X 154 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple and mother wish permanent board in Tarrytown or vicinity with private family. C 155 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4012.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK.—Knowledge of bookkeeping, typing and switchboard operating; salary $18 at start. O 838 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE. — Licensed masseuse desires patients and general massage. Grant, 128 New St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 5275.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 322 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE, French-Swiss, desires position as baby's nurse; has hospital training; wants to go to Florida or California; disengaged in October. Write to H. Friche, 124 West 16th St., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience technical, banking, accounting, first-class; permanent position; $30. N 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat and accurate; 2 years' experience; for past year in advt dept. of a trade paper; looking for a position with good chance of advancement. Box 616 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Industrious, willing; two years' experience; $18. Stenographer, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 3 years' experience; $16. Phillips, 1,200 1st Av.

TYPEWRITING, general office work, knowledge stenography; 3 years' experience; $18. Box 88, 2,121 Third Av.

TYPIST, efficient, painstaking, desires home work. O 8 Times.

WIDOW wishes washing, ironing; Wednesday, Thursday. Write Whitman, 327 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WOMAN, educated, with office experience, wishes position in doctor's or lawyer's office; references; interesting checks in publishing or business house. S 878 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with child wishes light housework, plain cooking; references. F 80 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53th. Phone Columbus 9088. Established 1850.

HERTHA GILLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 3,410 Broadway.

COLORED HELP, city, country; reference. Hope Agency, 482 Lenox Av. Harlem 5040.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, several years' practical experience, capable office manager, able to supervise others, expert on financial statements and tax matters, hard worker, desires connection with reliable concern; best references; salary moderate. M 546 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 32, now auditing division head, qualified by extensive practical experience to systematize, instruct, supervise; thorough understanding of cost, accounting requirements; available Sept. 8; salary $45; references. D 314 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $1.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 122 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 205 St. Nicholas Av.

ADVERTISING, Sales Promotion Manager, ten years' broad experience, desires connection for self and secretary-assistant; thoroughly familiar investigations, management and details. O 613 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, subscription; editorial; varied and practical experience; unusual creative power; substantial indorsements. James, 207 Woodward Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28, office executive, 13 years' experience, university graduate, ability in selling, costs, credit and collections; first-class references; salary $45. B 350 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Arrangements with firms without bookkeepers; trial balances; books opened, closed, &c.; charges moderate. Wm. Weiss, 133 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPING. — Civil engineer, knowing bookkeeping, taking accounting course now, would like Saturday afternoon work on books. M 487 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, double entry, manufacturing line, knowledge of accounting, would like to connect with accounting firm or others. B 286 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, modern methods, trial balances, controlling accounts; office manager. B 287 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced correspondent; no Saturdays; $25. E 991 Times Harlem.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, silks, dress goods; young man, 25, wishes to connect with reliable concern; will consider position with resident buyer. N 133 Times.

CIVIL engineer, draftsman and inspector seeks technical position; age 26; college graduate. F 54 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, 32, married; 18 years' experience; first-class references, wishes position with private family, city or country; salary no less than $35 week. M. care A. S. Tire Service, 106 West 99th. Telephone 6648 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, Swedish, single, wishes position with private family; four years' experience on high-grade cars; dependable, careful driver; go anywhere, city, country. Johanson, 61 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 1061.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, neat appearance, thoroughly honest, reliable, careful driver, 3 years' experience, private car, desires position with private family; A1 references; city or country. McMurray, 300 West 54th. Phone 5083 Col.

CHAUFFEUR, able mechanic, very careful driver, thoroughly experienced, highest references from former employers, neat, courteous, obliging, desires position, either city or country; moderate salary; interview appreciated. G. L., 66 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and experienced mechanic desires position with good family; best of references; speaks French fluently; thoroughly familiar with Europe. B 290 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Scandinavian, age 28; six years' experience; expert mechanic, all cars; city or country; $35 week. H. Trulson, 28 West 120th St., care Lensenig.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, honorable discharge, six years' experience, wishes position with private family, city or country; best reference. C. Pierson, 310 East 126th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, good mechanic, careful driver, desires position city or country; reference. P. K. Lamberti, 1,685 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, single; best private references, mechanic; careful driver. Telephone Rhinelander 3853.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience high-grade cars; best city references; do own repairs. Chonert, 222 West 26th St.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, experienced, careful, good mechanic, any car; best reference. E 988 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 30, wishes position, city or country; do own repairs; furnish references. C 98 Times.

COUPLE, man chauffeur and mechanic; wife good cook; best references. Seppala, 117 East 127th. Care Lehti.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical engineer and draftsman, plant layout, machine design experience, desires temporary work, day or evening. B 256 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Expert in patent drafting and automobile body designing. F 482 Times Down

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The New York Times

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Country Board	35c
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For Sale (Sunday 85c)	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Instruction Under Help Wanted	35c
Lost and Found (Sunday 85c)	40c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 85c)	40c
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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c Per Word.
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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER: — Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator, demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire, Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 532.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate to act as 2d stenographer and assist bookkeeper; opportunity of advancement in private secretary; experienced young lady preferred; state salary expected, age, religion, and telephone number. B 281 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; Brooklyn manufacturing establishment; right off Brooklyn Bridge; good memory; not afraid of responsibility; no attention paid to application unless age, experience, and references and salary expected are given. S 584 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one who is capable of assisting with correspondence and handling detail work; no bookkeeping; we offer a good opportunity, and salary will be discussed; for interview apply Tuesday, Ahlberg Bearing Co., 1,790 Broadway, room 702.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY in Christian law office; accuracy, speed, intelligent willingness essential; salary whatever you are worth. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, salary expected, and telephone number, 71 Broadway, Room 1116.

STENOGRAPHER in credit department; small office; pleasant surroundings; Christian associates; rapid advancement; state fully experience, education, and firms with in past; bright beginner considered. H 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, neat appearance, in export office; $15-$20. Ansorge Export Co., 24 Stone St.

STOCK GIRL—ASSISTANT. Experienced wholesale dress house. ROTH COSTUME, 32 EAST 33D.

STOCK GIRLS, FOR COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES. NEMEROV, INC., 21 WEST 34TH.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS WANTED.

1,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 28 years, $13 a week while learning.

The pay is increased after the student operator completes her training course (about four weeks). The pay is based on a working period of eight hours a day, six days a week.

Extra pay is allowed for Saturday afternoon, Sunday or Holiday work.

No experience necessary. Call "Spring Official" for more information, or apply in person at

58 West Houston St., Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
429 East Tremont Av., Bronx, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,536 Broadway, Brooklyn, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Small switchboard; one who can typewrite; state salary and experience. F 49 Times.

TYPISTS.

GIRLS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING POSITIONS AS TYPISTS WITH A FAST GROWING ORGANIZATION; PAY TO START BASED ON ABILITY, AND CAPABLE BEGINNERS WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO QUALIFY.

CALL AT ONCE,

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of a few typists who have had several years' experience and are thoroughly competent; girls with high school education or business school experience preferred.

Call between 9 and 4 Tuesday,

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

TYPIST wanted by a large fruit importing house with pleasant offices downtown overlooking Hudson River; young lady about 20, intelligent, neat and quick; office hours 9 to 5; compensation $20. Address with full particulars R. L. D., W 483 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with office experience, accurate at simple figuring; permanent position. Call Tuesday Room 500, 1,765 Broadway.

TYPIST, switchboard operator, and filing clerk; very fine opening for young lady with knowledge of stenography; experienced party preferred; must be high school graduate and be able to handle educated people on phone; state salary expected, age, religion, and telephone number. B 280 Times.

TYPIST or dictaphone operator wanted, by a large publishing house; experience in using dictaphone not necessary; a bright and rapid typist who is willing to learn can qualify for the position; $15 per week. H 50 Times.

TYPIST.—In order department; one familiar with publishing business preferred, but will consider other applicants; state experience and salary desired. H 25 Times.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (Free call.) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BRONX,
429 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,536 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMAN wanted; capable woman with experience, as service worker; one with previous experience with a manufacturing concern preferred; state in letter salary expected, with full particulars. to Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

Wants by 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help or situations wanted, vacant rooms, business opportunities for Sunday's New York Times must be in The Times Building by 2:30 P. M. on Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN between ages of 18 and 20 years to do clerical work in the office of a large corporation.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Hours 8-5. Saturday half-holiday; many opportunities for advancement; salary $11 per week to start. Write stating age and education, to Box R 495 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL

The National Aniline and Chemical Company require the services of a refined young girl for their service department; experience not necessary; interview by appointment only. John, 4420.

YOUNG WOMAN,

25 to 35. A large publishing house has an opening for a reliable woman to take charge of their stock room of printed forms and assume charge of small mailing department; $15 to start. Address Stock, 227 Times.

YOUNG GIRL

wanted as office assistant; must be quick, accurate, and have good handwriting; previous experience in filing and keeping of records desirable. Address, stating age, references, salary, R. A., 200 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG GIRL, BRIGHT, WANTED IN SALESROOM OF UPHOLSTERY TRIMMING MANUFACTURER; ALSO SALESLADY AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS FRINGES, P 233 TIMES.

YOUNG GIRL, 16-18, for filing and clerical work in office of wholesale trimming house; beginners may apply. Address the S. B. E. Co., 46 East 20th St.

YOUNG GIRL to work on mailing desk, also assist on files; call or write. Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to label ribbons; salary $8.50 per week. Call Tuesday, Mendelson, 37 East 28th.

Instruction.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU

if you will learn to operate the Burroughs Bookkeeping or Calculating Machines. Beginners earn from $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks.

Call or write LAMSON, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Tel. Worth 7061.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 3, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.

GOOD POSITIONS

ARE NOW OPEN IN SEVERAL OF OUR DEPARTMENTS FOR AMBITIOUS, CAPABLE YOUNG MEN OVER 16 YEARS OLD, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

BEST & CO.,

THE FASTEST GROWING STORE ON 8TH AV., PAY HIGHEST SALARIES, (MINIMUM WAGE $12 PER WEEK,) WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

TIMEKEEPERS.
STOCK BOYS.
MESSENGERS.

Apply daily, by letter or in person, at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

BOYS.

The Western Electric Co. has several vacancies in its mail and messenger department for bright boys who have had a grammar school or high school education; applicants must be 16 years of age. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at employment office.

57 BETHUNE ST.,
CORNER WEST ST., N. Y. C.,
6 BLOCKS NORTH OF CHRISTOPHER ST.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Earn big money delivering telegrams, excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOY.

Are you looking for a position where you can grow? Here is an exceptional opportunity for a young man to start at the bottom with a large mercantile house, (Christian,) where every opportunity will be given for advancement; write your letter in own handwriting, stating age and what experience you have had, if any. D 734 Times Downtown.

BOY.

BY LEADING IMPORTING HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED, AND AMBITIOUS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT LAD; MERIT WILL BE REWARDED. WRITE B. R., 104 EAST 14TH.

BOYS.

THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS IN THEIR SERVICE DEPARTMENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; INTERVIEW BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. John, 4420.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $11 weekly; application confidential. M 475 Times Downtown.

BOY,

14 or 15 years, ambitious, with Christian concern, where conditions are the best; permanent, with good chances for advancement; exporters. Apply Mora & Mendosa, 111 Broadway, New York. Room 1728.

BOY 17 or 18 as office assistant; resident of Bayonne, Jersey City, or Elizabeth; some business experience; no smoker; must have good references; reply own hand writing, stating salary expected. H 35 Times.

BOY for messenger service between our factory and downtown office. Call or write, Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BOY, bright, of neat appearance, age 16, wanted by large corporation; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. R. N., Box 10, Station D, New York.

BOY for office work in large publishing house; good opportunity for advancement. Apply, giving full particulars, including age and salary expected, N 59 Times.

BOY, 16-20 years old; bright office boy; must have good references; neat and willing to work; salary, $13 per week. Address Graphic, R 585 Times Downtown.

BOY, SCHOOL GRADUATE, TAKE CHARGE LETTER FILE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. BRONSTON BROS. & CO., 24 WEST 4TH.

BOY about 16 to 18 wanted in office of large concern. Address, own handwriting, stating age, pay expected, reference, R 486 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Christian architect's office; opportunity to learn profession; salary begin $8; state age, education, references. H 42 Times.

BOY.—High school boy for errands; half day; must have reference. H. Method, 29 West 34th St.

BOY, bright, for office work with chance for advancement; state salary and give references. X 267 Times Annex.

BOYS wanted (two) by publishing house as office assistant; one where educated; hand salary desired. H 22 Times.

BRONZE AND IRON ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

BOY Wanted.—Good opportunity for bright, willing boy with large, growing company. Call Tuesday morning, Quadri Color Co., 310 East 23d.

BOY, hustler, messenger on publication; fine opportunity; knowledge of Hebrew. 31 E. 27th St.

BOY wanted in export office; state salary, experience, references. Write only, Ansorge Export Co., 59 Pearl St.

BOY wanted, bright, for stock room and errands; $10 per week. Apply Tuesday, 8:30, Room 201, 1,765 Broadway.

BOYS, bright, for office and errands; apply Tuesday. H. Kitzinger, 1,332 Broadway.

BOYS to work in cut-lace department. Apply Charles A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

BOY wanted to do filing and general office work. Armstrong Rubber Co., 2 W. 61st.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK; ALSO EXPERIENCED TOP MAKERS. IN YOUR REPLY STATE FULLY YOUR EXPERIENCE AND AGE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS.
FIRST-CLASS BRUSH HANDS AND VARNISH RUBBERS, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK. IN YOUR REPLY STATE FULLY YOUR EXPERIENCE AND AGE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CASTERS
HAMMERMEN
TURNERS
SOLDERERS
SAND BOBBERS

ON WHITE METAL AND NICKEL SILVER HOLLOW-WARE. STEADY WORK, GOOD WAGES. SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS. ADDRESS

WM. ROGERS, LTD.,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Very desirable position for neat, sober, reliable, high-class man; must be A-1 mechanic and come highly recommended; essential to live in Washington Heights. Telephone St. Nicholas 3353.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, careful, to drive passenger car for owner; $20 per week. T 3764 Broadway.

CHEF.—Substitute, institution; $5 daily. Call immediately, 240 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORK.

Accurate, systematic man; interesting work, steadily increased earnings if conscientious and devoted to business; hours to begin, 7 to 8; new 5 hours Sunday; day off during week; 20 to 45 years; references. Call, address, (open Monday.)
41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

CLERK, junior, and messenger, bright, neat appearing young man, about 17; $50 month; call Tuesday. Room 4, 5th floor, 15 Broad St.

CLERK, junior, for general office work; good opportunity for bright young man. Apply Ansonia Car Co., 72d Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require

CLOTHING SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED; ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.

Apply daily at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. C 576 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' and children's fine white dresses; only those capable of making good work need answer. H 64 Times.

CUTTER for belt lace and cut lace department. Apply Charles A. Schieren, 30 Ferry St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CORRESPONDENT.

One of New York's large manufacturers has an unusual opening for a man experienced in writing forceful sales letters; must have a good command of English and be able to express himself clearly and concisely; the opportunity for advancement is limited only by his ability; state full particulars and salary expected. Address "Qualify," 209 Cable Bldg.

CREDIT MAN, for installment house; must be capable to take full charge of correspondence, collections, and thoroughly understand passing on credits; also to help operate 2 large stores; this is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious man who can make good; state in detail previous experience, employers and salary desired; if not satisfactory don't start; correspondence confidential. Address P. C. Box 197, Newark, N. J.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Live wire; only one who has credit experience in mercantile establishment, with number of accounts; also thoroughly familiar with handling help. Write S. E., 209 Cable Bldg.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, capable handling credit reports, collections, and investigations in office of specialized credit organization; state in detail previous experience, lowest salary expected at start. Q 861 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, (single man preferred,) experienced, for custom tailoring establishment; willing to work out of town; must be quick and up to date; good position to right party. Newcorn & Green, 1,032 Market St., Philadelphia.

DANCING TEACHER, experienced in ballroom, toe and esthetic dancing; finest academy in Ohio city of 150,000; references required and given. F 53 Times.

DESIGNER wanted on lighting fixtures, with experience on wrought iron; steady situation and good pay. S 626 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's coats. D. A. 901 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS Wanted.—Two for large uptown business house; salary. Apply Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 532.

DIE SINKER wanted, good all-round man on general job forge work. Apply Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Company, Endicott, N. Y.

DIE MAKERS

for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. X. A., 497 Times.

DRAFTSMAN with full knowledge of architectural and mechanical work wanted for American building in China; two years' contract; salary $3,000; traveling expenses paid; applicant must be single, of good character, and A1 in every respect. H 85 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED IN DETAILING ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORK. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a silk mill in Pennsylvania a Jacquard draftsman, familiar with shaft work; state salary desired. K 396 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, with not less than four years' experience in architect's office; Call Tuesday and Wednesday before 13 o'clock, Room 1805, 501 5th Av.

DRAFTSMAN,
architectural, familiar with stove and fixture equipment; Union News Co., Employment Dept., 105 Reade St.

DRAFTSMEN OR ENGINEERS.—Experienced; acquainted with structural or elevator work. Elevator Supplies Co., Inc., 151h St. and Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK.—Junior clerk wanted in entry department of large publishing house. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, N 58 Times.

ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN, ON ORNAMENTAL BRONZE AND IRON WORK. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Permanent; excellent prospects for first class man with legal or engineering training or both. Apply by letter only, giving address and telephone number and proper digest of qualifications. Address R. Cantele White, 14th floor, 195 Broadway.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE TO TAKE CHARGE OF FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF PROGRESSIVE EXPORT CONCERN; MUST POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY, INITIATIVE. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN LETTER. H 76 TIMES.

ELECTRICIAN (assistant) wanted for American buildings in China; two years' contract; salary $3,000; traveling expenses paid; applicant must be single, of good character, and A1 in every respect. H 66 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT OR FOREMAN, WITH EXPERIENCE ON SMALL ELECTRICAL MACHINES PREFERRED; MUST BE A REAL PRODUCTION MAN. FIRST CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; HIGH PAY; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES REQUIRED. K 357 TIMES.

FILE CLERK, young man wanted in large office to take care of filing and assume charge of stationery; ability to run switchboard would be of advantage; give full particulars and expectations in your letter. H 44 Times.

FLOOR WALKER and MANAGER for department store. M 341 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Wanted, competent man as foreman of die room, who has general knowledge of drop forging, and is also capable of estimating on this work. Apply Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Inc., Endicott, N. Y.

FRENCH.

Native graduate mechanical or electrical engineer with a good knowledge of machine tools wanted for a full day position, translations from English into French. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock and ask for Mr. A. O. Goldstein, Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

HEAD WAITERS, experienced, for first-class American plan hotel; give particulars. H 68 Times.

HOUSEMAN, BUTLER.—Waiting on table, useful; state wages wanted; country all the year. N 122 Times.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty, wants experienced investigator and adjuster of negligence claims; compensation claims; none but experienced men need apply; in replying, state age, education, languages spoken, nationality and full business experience. G 718 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence and compensation claims wanted by prominent casualty insurance company; in reply, give full information as to education, compensation, experience, languages spoken, &c. G 719 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate wanted by prominent casualty company; in reply state age, nationality, education and experience. G 714 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE LAUNDRY MAN,

first class; private family of two. Write, giving reference and salary expected, to C. Q., 209 Cable Bldg.

LABORATORY WORKER Wanted.—Practical laboratory worker to manufacture patent medicines, pharmaceuticals, toilet articles, tablets, &c.; state age, experience, salary expected, references, whether willing to leave town. X 265 Times Annex.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

PROCESS ARTISTS WANTED BY LARGE LITHOGRAPHIC CONCERN IN NEW YORK CITY; MOST UP-TO-DATE COLOR-GRAPHIC METHODS USED. WRITE P. O. BOX 19, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Experienced on book work; union; conditions of employment unsurpassed; out of town man preferred. Address Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

MANAGER to take full charge of ladies' apparel retail store; must possess knowledge of retail and merchandising; good salary with rapid advancement; answer by letter only; state salary expected and age, married or single, and if past experience. L. Berger, Broadway at 103d St.

MAN wanted; a strong young man in shipping department of wholesale fancy goods house. Address Y 1, Box 139, Madison Square.

MAN wanted to pack merchandise in wholesale dry goods house; one with previous experience preferred. Address Packer, Box 139, Madison Square.

MAN wanted to enter merchandising from mill in wholesale house. Address Entry, Box 139, Madison Square.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. — Machine tools, and special machinery; write experience, age, salary; opportunity for capable man; advance. S 581 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted by downtown bank, young men as messengers, between the ages of 18 and 19 years. R 485 Times Downtown.

MUSICIANS.—Well organized two-night factory orchestra and band desires to increase its number, violinists, cornetists, baritonists, trombonists and piccoloists may apply; musicians must also be factory work; applicants may write, stating salary, age and factory experience. Box 230, 1,182 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MUSICIANS for the famous 7th Engineers Band, now at Atlanta, Ga., good non-commission openings on all instruments. Address Lieut. A. E. Smith, S 635 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

Position open for man who understands multigraph machines and can do rapid feeding; band preferred; only those who have had some experience in operating machines; apply by letter, stating age, experience, and church preference. D 732 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE wanted, to take charge of finances, credits and costs, with manufacturing clothing industry corporation; out of town; must have best of references; liberal salary paid to the right man; must have large executive ability. Address 200 5th Av., Room 1116.

OFFICE MANAGER AND CREDIT MAN.—Live wire; only one who has credit experience in mercantile establishment, with number of accounts; also thoroughly familiar with handling help. Write S. A., 209 Cable Bldg.

OFFICE BOY OVER 16, LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKER; $13 WEEK START. GENERAL PLATERS SUPPLY CO., 489 BROOME ST.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large insurance company; willing to work hard for advancement; state age, nationality, education and experience. G 716 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, with grammar school education, for general office work; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Exporter, S 611 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS and runners wanted by prominent New York Stock Exchange house; splendid opportunity for ambitious young men. S 606 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by Christian firm of down-town merchants; state age, education and salary expected. M 452 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Good chance for advancement and good pay. Call 1,270 Broadway, Room 617.

OFFICE BOY, bright, neat appearing boy, $6 to $8 weekly; call Tuesday, Room 4, 5th floor, 15 Broad St.

OFFICE BOY, wanted by export house; excellent opportunity for advancement. P 423 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS and Junior Clerks.—Large corporation requires several immediately. G 717 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing concern; chance for advancement. Call 227 West 43d St., 9th floor, Auditing Department.

ORDER CLERK IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF FILLING ORDERS; MUST KNOW THE LINE THOROUGHLY; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN CHARGE OF A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS NEED APPLY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; A BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. R 115 TIMES.

ORDER CLERK.—Drugs. In wholesale drug house, experienced telephone order clerk; state salary expected and references. D 782 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.

MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT SALARIES WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

Apply daily by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, Best & Co., 7 West 35th St.

PACKER

for downtown woolen house; middle aged man, experience not necessary; $18 per week start, good chance for steady man; state age and references. Packer, P. O. Box 24, Station A, New York City.

PAINTERS.

BEST & CO.
require

EXPERIENCED HOUSE PAINTERS.

Apply daily at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

PUNCHERS AND SHEARERS wanted for structural steel works at New Market, N. J. Apply at shop or at 1,490 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT Experience.—Young man wanted with experience in the buying of small tools and machine shop supplies; must be a first-class stenographer; a knowledge of bookkeeping will be an asset; to the man qualified we offer an opportunity to join a growing organization; reply in detail. H 30 Times.

RETOUCHERS; work by week or piece work. 501 E. 8. White, 1,546 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER in the tool and supply line; must be a man of executive ability who knows the game and is capable of taking complete charge of sales, purchases, and deliveries; will be expected to supervise and direct the work of city salesmen; state previous experience and by whom employed; all communications will be treated strictly confidential. Box 8 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell to high-class and unusual investment; can make real money on our proposition; we are operating extensive hog raising ranch on Long Island; unique money making business; will bear close investigation; live leads furnished; commission basis. Call 1,270 Broadway, Room 617.

SALESMAN, LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR, carrying allied lines, to sell snappy line popular-priced; commission basis; all territories open; give in confidence experience and lines carried; splendid opportunity to connect with live manufacturer. L 118 Times.

SALESMEN.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS STOCK SALESMEN WITH GOOD REFERENCES; THOSE WITH CLIENTELE PREFERRED; MUST BE PRODUCERS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ADDRESS BREITUNG & CO., 11 PINE ST.

SALESMAN wanted for Southern States; must possess personality and have thorough acquaintance with the wholesale confectionery and grocery trade; fine opportunity; give full particulars in first letter; salary or commission. Consolidated Wafer Co., 515 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to represent large photo engraving and commercial photographing concern; unusual opportunity for man with following; commission basis. Freud, Mugford, Chambers Co., 476 Broome St.

SALESMAN, clothing, to manage credit clothing store out of town; excellent prospects for hustler—with executive ability. Apply Adelberg Feder Stores, Inc., 115 West 30th St.

SALESMEN.—Dyeing plant, fully equipped for doing georgette, crepe de chine, Jap silk, &c., is open for salesmen of ability; one who has a large following and can produce results; to such a good opportunity is assured for large income; commission basis. Write M. K., Room 1401, 299 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Exclusive selling rights arranged for salesmen to handle our factory rebuilt tires; must be hustlers; beginners make $100 a week; commission; permanent connection if you are the right man. Write for proposition, Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Two active, educated men of strong personality for special work in New York and Pennsylvania; weekly advance and commission; call 10-12. A. W. Ross, Dodd Mead & Co., 449 4th Av.

SALESMAN in Brooklyn real estate office, familiar with business and factory leasing; drawing agreement and commission. Address "Borough Hall," 905 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Well known brewery, opening a new bottling department, wants experienced salesmen; splendid opportunity for the right men; salary and commission. S 637 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Have you energy and push? This is a security in an old-established business; clean enough to sell to your wife or mother; commission. 139 Broadway, Room 211.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A reliable man to sell high-class popular price dividend paying stock; commission basis. Tree, 600 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced on high-grade ready-made men's clothing; good salary and percentage. Apply all week. Chas. S. Jacobson, Inc., 1,571 Broadway.

SALESMAN, to handle steam fitters' supplies; state experience and salary desired. Application will be kept confidential. X 295 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to sell soap on commission. Call Borough Paper Co., 151 Spring St.

SALESMEN, 2 with title and trade experience; can offer attractive proposition. M 503 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in hosiery, for Brooklyn and N. Y.; drawing against commission. Aron Hosiery Co., 487 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.

The oldest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed to be the best low priced home proposition ever offered to the public; with the housing conditions as they are at present real salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Powers, Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 34 floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Williamsburgh Savings Bank Building, Flatbush Av. Ext. Open evenings.

SALESMAN — HOUSE SALESMAN, KNOWLEDGE OF GLOVES ESSENTIAL; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE CONCERN, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, SALARY WHERE EMPLOYED; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. R 113 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

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SALESMAN for pharmaceuticals and as special representative by a house of world-wide repute; a worth-while opportunity; knowledge of the retail drug trade Greater New York essential; substantial weekly drawing account, plus commission; state full particulars, giving age, nationality, experience, &c. Address P. O. Box 101, Bloomfield, N. J.

SALESMAN for high class men's furnishings; knowledge of window trim preferred. K 892 Times.

SHOE REPAIR MEN wanted thoroughly familiar with the operation of all kinds of shoe machinery. Apply Tuesday, 9 A. M., Base Salvage Plant, U. S. Army, 580 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced man for modern book bindery who can manage help and all details of shipping department; good salary, steady work for right man. Write N. A., 412 1,777 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER, thoroughly experienced in wholesale hosiery and underwear line; best references required. A. Stieglitz & Co., 11 Union Square West.

SHIPPING.—Experienced man for freight packing; small house; only experienced need apply; salary $20. E. J. Bass, Inc., 618 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of intelligence and education for large manufacturing corporation; must be thorough stenographer and typist; competent to take charge of light correspondence and write grammatical letters of his own initiative and familiar with dictaphone work; good salary to capable party who understands his business. Address, stating age, experience, and qualifications. Steno, 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accustomed to automobile technical terms; must be accurate and quick; advertiser can supply Underwood machine for transcription; must have thorough knowledge of engineering phrases. Apply by letter only, stating experience and rate of pay required. A. L. Clayden, 16 West 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, young man, 17 or 18 years, ambitious, with Christian concern, where conditions are the best; permanent, with good chances for advancement; exporters. Apply Mora & Mendosa, 111 Broadway, New York. Room 1728.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY in Christian law office; accuracy, speed, intelligence, willingness essential; salary whatever you are worth. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, salary expected, and telephone number, 71 Broadway, Room 1116.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted to act as private secretary to advertising agency executive; must be able to take care of production detail; salary $25 to $30. P 1094 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER in auto hardware store; beginner considered. Apply 9 A. M., 253 West 47th.

STEWARD with knowledge of hotel and club management; state age, experience, and reference, also salary; no attention paid otherwise. B 326 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, grocery; thoroughly experienced in all details of economy chain store system; executive ability; state full particulars, G. S., 124 Times Harlem.

SUBSCRIPTION SALESMAN to handle and sell credit service; paid on commission; excellent field with established trade organization covering entire country; state ability, former experience. G 660 Times Downtown.

TERAZZO AND TILE FOREMAN wanted for American buildings in China; two years' contract; salary $6,000; traveling expenses paid. Applicant must be single, of good character, and A1 in every respect. H 67 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS, first-class men, experienced on jigs and fixtures. Apply or write Employment Department, Morgenthau Linotype Co., Park Avenue and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TRIMMER on ready-made men's clothing; retail manufacturing. Apply after 10. G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16,
BRIGHT, ENERGETIC
FOR LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE
to assist general office work;
ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE
of stenography and typewriting preferred; GOOD POSITION, RAPID ADVANCEMENT. D. V., 312 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN

wanted, by large corporation operating 20 branches, to handle all bookkeeping records in office; liberality, insurance; unless you are experienced in keeping insurance records do not reply. Answer stating age, education, experience, references and salary desired. G 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, AS OFFICE ASSISTANT IN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST FIGURE ACCURATELY AND BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING MONITOR SWITCHBOARD. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCES AND PART EXPECTED, MANUFACTURER, P 234 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, as assistant in filing department of large insurance company; reply, stating age, experience and schooling. F 117 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with no less than one year's experience as bookkeeping and attendant or graduate of school of accounts, in auditing department of large credit organization; salary at start nominal; advancement rapid if capable. State in detail previous employment, salary expected. G 837 Times Downtown.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for Museum Cases, Administration, Library and Demonstration Building, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., will be received by Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., until eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, September 15th, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the State Architect, sealed and indorsed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The Director to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond for the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Information No. 8888. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., and the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 6116, Hall of Records, at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon which notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Dated: August 27, 1919.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF MAINE—COUNTY OF ANDROSCOGGIN. Supreme Judicial Court.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY v. LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, v. LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY. Consolidated Cause in Equity No. 49.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine in and for the County of Androscoggin, on July 21st, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court, in which consolidated cause two causes, one brought by Cumberland County Power & Light Company against Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway and the other by Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, against Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway, have been consolidated and which is now proceeding under the title "Consolidated Cause in Equity No. 49," I, Wallace H. White, by said decree appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to, (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Master",) will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor at the main front entrance of the County Court House in the City of Auburn and the State of Maine on Friday, September 5, 1919, at three of the clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions, and provisions in said decree more particularly set forth, the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, the same being the property subject to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust made, executed, and delivered by Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1907, and recorded, among other places in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 476, Page 392; Augusta Clerk's Office, Book 24, Page 1; Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 813, Page 500; Sagadahoc Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 429; Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 217, Page 264, and

Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway, have been consolidated and which is now proceeding under the title "Consolidated Cause in Equity No. 49," I, Wallace H. White, by said decree appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to, (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Master",) will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor at the main front entrance of the County Court House in the City of Auburn and the State of Maine on Friday, September 5, 1919, at three of the clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions, and provisions in said decree more particularly set forth, the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, the same being the property subject to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust made, executed, and delivered by Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee, dated April 1, 1907, and/or all mortgages or deeds of trust supplementary thereto, (said original mortgage and said supplementary mortgages thereto being hereinafter referred to as "the First and Refunding Mortgage").

A brief description of said property is as follows:—

All the property of every character, nature, and description of Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway, (hereinafter referred to as "the Street Railway",) and its Receivers and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Street Railway and its Receivers in property (including cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts, and items receivable which shall have come into the possession or under the control of the Receivers since June 30, 1919, and which shall be in such possession or under such control at the time of the delivery of the possession of the property sold), and which shall be in such possession or under such control at the time of the delivery of the possession of the property sold), and, subject to prior liens and interests as stated in Article Fourth of said decree, includes but without limiting in any way the generality of the foregoing the following property, excepting therefrom any part of said property which may have been fully released from the lien and operation of the First and Refunding Mortgage:—

All the estates and properties, real, personal and mixed, rights, privileges, franchises and choses in action, of every nature and kind and wheresoever situated, now owned or possessed by or belonging to the Street Railway, or to which it is or may be in any manner entitled in law or in equity, including all its railroad, street railway and electric light and power lines and plants, and properties, rights, privileges and appurtenances used in connection therewith, real estate, power houses, sub-stations, car barns, offices and other buildings, structures and improvements, rolling stock, equipment and machinery, boilers and engines, tracks, sidings, poles, wires and overhead construction, motors, lamps and electrical equipment, cables, conduits, bridges, viaducts, fixtures, tools and appliances, rights under contract, contract rights, situated in the Cities of Lewiston, Bath, Auburn, Augusta, Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville, and in the Towns of West Bath, Brunswick, Topsham, Lisbon, Minot, Poland, Mechanic Falls, Webster, Winthrop, Manchester, Farmingdale, Chelsea, Wales, Monmouth, Litchfield, West Gardiner, Vassalboro and Winslow, and in the Counties of Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, Cumberland and Kennebec and elsewhere in the State of Maine.

For more particular description of some of the property of the Street Railway included above reference may be made to the following conveyances:

(1) By the Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1, 1907, and recorded, among other places in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 476, Page 392; Augusta Clerk's Office, Book 24, Page 1; Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 813, Page 500; Sagadahoc Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 429; Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 217, Page 264, and

(2) By the Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, dated December 23, 1910, and recorded, among other places in Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 237, Page 324; and in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 810, Page 272, to which instrument and to another from E. F. Sanderson and others, dated July 28, 1910, and recorded in Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, in Book 231, Page 539, reference is hereby made for more particular description.

(3) By the Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, dated August 18, 1913, and recorded, among other places, in Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 915, Page 365; Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 247, Page 586.

(4) By the Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, dated February 7, 1918, and recorded, among other places, in Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 1000, Page 383; Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 275, Pages 21-2-3-4; Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 508, Page 380; Sagadahoc Registry of Deeds, Book 138, Page 182.

Included in the property which has been duly released from the lien and operation of the First and Refunding Mortgage is that described in the

(1) deed from Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, to the Street Railway, dated July 11, 1912, and recorded in Sagadahoc Registry of Deeds, Book 125, Page 489, and the

(2) deed from Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, to the Street Railway, dated July 8, 1914, and recorded in Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 934, Page 206,

to which deeds and the records thereof reference is hereby made for particular descriptions.

The so-called "Turner line," which is included in the foregoing general description of the Street Railway's property, and which is referred to in Article Third of said decree and hereafter in this notice, comprises that certain line of railroad or street railway commencing at a point on the line formerly of the Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath Street Railway at its northerly terminus near the entrance to the village of Turner to a point in the village of East Auburn, so-called, within the limits of the City of Auburn, Maine, said point being about five hundred (500) feet south of the shore of Lake Auburn; thence in a general northerly direction following along the side of the country road leading from the City of Auburn to the village of Turner to a point in the village of Turner on said road directly opposite the front door of the residence now or formerly of F. T. Faulkner, together with the several parcels of real estate described in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) & (e) of a certain Indenture of Conveyance by Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway to Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee, dated December 23, 1910, and recorded among other places in Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, Book 237, Page 324, and in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 810, Page 272, to which instrument and to another from E. F. Sanderson and others, dated July 28, 1910, and recorded in Androscoggin Registry of Deeds, in Book 231, Page 539, reference is hereby made for more particular descriptions.

In and by said decree the Receivers are ordered, not more than twenty days nor less than five days prior to the date fixed for the sale under said decree of the property thereunder directed to be sold, to file with the Clerk of Court a statement or statements showing as definitely as practicable—

(1) All indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities contracted or incurred by the Receivers than remaining unpaid.

(2) All unpaid indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by the Street Railway prior to the appointment of the Receivers in the operation of the property directed by this decree to be sold, and which, so far as the Receivers are informed, are claimed to be prior in lien or superior in equity to the First and Refunding Mortgage.

(3) All outstanding contracts to which the Street Railway or the Receivers may be parties, stating in the case of contracts to which the Street Railway is a party whether such contracts have been assumed or adopted or disaffirmed by the Receivers.

(4) All cash and cash assets in possession or under the control of the Receivers which have been received by them since June 30, 1919, and all moneys owing to them.

In and by said decree the Receivers have also been ordered to file with the Clerk of Court, as soon as practicable, and at least ten days prior to the date fixed for the sale under said decree, a brief statement enumerating personal mortgages or deeds of trust referred to in Article Fourth of said decree and subject to which the sale hereby ordered is to be made, and setting forth the amounts of such bonds and other obligations then outstanding thereunder and secured thereby, and all sums then due and payable under or by virtue of said several mortgages or deeds of trust.

Every such statement filed by the Receivers in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs will be advisory only, and will in no way constitute a representation or warranty, and no such statement will constitute ground for relief from any bid because of any representation or statement therein or omissions therefrom, nor will anything contained in such statement be binding upon any purchaser at any sale under this decree. All purchasers will be deemed to be made in reliance upon the purchaser's own knowledge or information as to the property purchased. For a more particular description of the property to be sold or the terms of sale, intending purchasers are hereby referred to said decree and to the records of said consolidated cause and the constituent causes, and to the advisory statement or statements of the Receivers to be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine in and for the County of Androscoggin, pursuant to said decree.

As more fully provided by said decree to which reference is hereby made:

I. Said sale will be subject, without valuation, appraisal, right of stay or extension, and shall operate so far as may be as a complete foreclosure.

II. The property to be sold, whether sold as an entirety or in parcels, will be sold subject to any valid and subsisting prior liens thereon, or valid and subsisting prior interests (legal or equitable) therein, and will, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, to the extent and so far as any of the instruments more particularly referred to in Article Fourth of said decree may respectively constitute valid subsisting prior liens upon or create valid subsisting prior interests in or to any of said property, be sold subject to the lien of or the interest created by said instrument or instruments.

III. Said sale will be made in the following manner:

(a) The Special Master will first offer for sale as an entirety all the property of every character, nature, and description of the Street Railway and its Receivers and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Street Railway and its Receivers in property, (including cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts, and items receivable which shall have come into the possession or under the control of the Receivers since June 30, 1919, and which shall be in such possession or under such control at the time of the delivery of possession of the property sold), and will note the highest bid therefor.

(b) The Special Master will next offer for sale all the property referred to in the next preceding subparagraph (a.), excepting the so-called Turner line, which means the parcels of land in the village of Turner and the line of street railway running from the Grove in the City of Auburn to said village of Turner, which are more particularly described as the Turner line in the deeds hereinbefore referred to, together with all the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, and will note the highest bid therefor.

(c) The Special Master will next offer for sale the aforesaid Turner line, together with all the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, and will note the highest bid therefor.

(d) The Special Master will next offer for sale the aforesaid Turner line without the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, and will note the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received for all said property when offered for sale as an entirety equals or exceeds

(1) the highest bid received for all said property, excepting the aforesaid Turner line and the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, plus

(2) the highest bid received for the aforesaid Turner line as a separate parcel, whether with or without the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto,

then all said property will be stricken off and sold as an entirety to the highest bidder therefor, but if the highest bid received for all said property as an entirety is less than

(1) the highest bid received for all said property, excepting the aforesaid Turner line and the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, plus

(2) the highest bid received for the aforesaid Turner line as a separate parcel, whether with or without the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, plus

(3) the highest bid received for the aforesaid Turner line without valuation, appraisal, right of stay or extension, and shall operate so far as may be as a complete foreclosure,

then all said property, excepting the aforesaid Turner line and the franchises and privileges appertaining thereto, will be sold as an entirety or in parcels, or upon their written order, all cash then in possession or under the control of the Receivers which shall have been received by them since June 30, 1919, and will remain to deliver to the purchaser or purchasers or upon his, the, or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts, and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of the Receivers, and which shall have come into their possession or under their control since June 30, 1919.

No purchaser will be held personally liable under Article Seventh of said decree for any indebtedness, obligation, or liability specified in said Article Seventh, but the title and the method herein provided for the enforcement of the liability of such purchaser for all such indebtedness, obligations and liabilities being those of the other parties named.

VIII. By said decree said Court reserves for future adjudication all questions not disposed of therein.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said decree of foreclosure and sale. The attention of intending purchasers is also called to the advisory statements to be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in and for the County of Androscoggin prior to said sale by the Receivers of the Street Railway, pursuant to Article Eighth of said decree of foreclosure and sale.

Dated at Auburn, Maine, August 5, 1919.

WALLACE H. WHITE,
Special Master.

JOHN F. DANA, 57 Exchange St., Portland, Maine, Solicitor for CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
PILLSBURY & DANA, 58 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitors for OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
TILESTON E. WOODSIDE, Lewiston, Maine, Solicitor for LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, and for breach of the conditions thereof, and for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured thereby, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter described, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, and therein mortgaged, and all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor therein, and all the right, title and interest of the mortgagee therein by virtue of said mortgage, and all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor therein at the time of the delivery of the mortgage to the mortgagee, and all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor therein at the time of the execution of the mortgage

AGED WOMAN VOTER FEARS WAR'S UNREST

Mrs. Harriet Rowley Says Conditions Are Worse Than After Conflict of States.

MEMORY IS KEEN AT 87

Opposes League of Nations, and Hopes to Live to See a Republican in White House.

Mrs. Harriet G. Rowley of 244 Riverside Drive is probably the oldest woman voter in New York City. She was born in 1832, is most enthusiastic about the progress women have made in the world of affairs, and is eager to cast her second vote, Tuesday, but she is not cheerful when discussing world affairs, particularly the affairs of America.

Mrs. Rowley is descended from William Penn, and living among Quakers the greater part of her life, she had as friends such champions of women's rights as Lucretia Mott, the original advocate of woman suffrage; Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her first active interest in politics began when, at 8 years of age, she helped her brothers decorate a huge float on which she rode in a parade. This was during the Presidential campaign for William Henry Harrison.

Her father was then active in the Whig Party, and such men as Horace Greeley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Bayard Taylor met at her home. Interest in questions of public moment grew under the tutelage of such men, and when she was married to one of the organizers of the "Republican Invincibles," their home was the meeting place for many councils.

"We had pretty serious times during the civil war, and conditions were bad for a while, but there wasn't nearly the discontent there is now," she said. "Never in my lifetime has it been so difficult for people to live. It was serious after the war, we thought, when sugar reached 30 cents a pound, and beefsteak at 25 and 30 cents a pound quite horrified every one. We had to pay $1.50 a week to a maid, who had worked for 50 cents a week before the war, and many did their own work rather than submit to such an increase. That sounds strange and mild now, but it wasn't mild then, and I never thought I would see conditions worse than we faced at that time.

"The way labor has organized is very interesting, and the value of such action is shown by the way the laboring classes have gained power in a few years. I remember well the 'Molly Maguires,' an organization of miners in Pennsylvania, about thirty-five years ago. They were a small band, and their methods were radical."

Of the after-war problems, Mrs. Rowley said:

"Although Lincoln was taken away when he was most needed and his successor was not equal to the responsibility after the civil war, things were restored to normal before many months. It will not be so now, unless President Wilson handles his problems better than he has been doing. It seems to me he had better let the foreign affairs alone and apply himself to the difficulties at home.

"I am out of sympathy with the League of Nations. I was a follower of Roosevelt, but at present I admire Senator Lodge more than any one else in the public eye.

"The recognition of woman suffrage is a great step, and it is particularly gratifying to me, for I can remember when a woman did not dare take a ham down and cut it without asking her husband. I rejoice that the cause for which the gentle Quaker, Lucretia Mott, worked so persistently and so earnestly has become a reality, and if I may be spared to see a Republican Administration again I shall be happy."

DESTROYERS QUIT NEWPORT

Six Go to Philadelphia to be Held in Reserve.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The destroyers Wilkes, Davis, Porter, Cummings, Aylwin, and Rowan, which have been at this port with the destroyer squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, have been sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to be placed in reserve. Their officers and crews will be transferred to newer destroyers.

Naval officers here said that this was part of a plan under which fifty-four of the latest type destroyers will be kept with the Atlantic Fleet and eighteen with the Pacific Fleet. The others will go into reserve until enough men have been recruited to man them.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday night, Aug. 24, at Lafayette Restaurant ladies' dressing room, or taxi Lafayette to Reisenweber's, black velvet bag embroidered colored beads, containing 2 sets keys, letter, gold pocketbook, fountain pen, small silver case, photo, check book, etc. Finder can keep bag if only return latter, keys, and photograph, or very liberal reward return all, no questions asked. Phone Plaza 3264.

LOST—On Aug. 28, on 11 A. M. Long Island train at Jamaica, silver-topped, gold and black silk wrist bag containing pigskin purse with New Jersey and New York State auto driver's licenses made out in the name of Elise A. Roosevelt, sum of money, and keys; reward $35 if returned to John K. Roosevelt, 89 Broad St., N. Y. C.

LOST.—Or lifted, Aug. 29, a gold watch and chain, between Paterson National Bank and Concourse barber shop, Hudson Terminal Bldg., New York. Reward if returned to Henry C. Knox, 30 Church St., New York City.

LOST—Brown mink fur scarf, between 4th Av. and Broadway on 32d St., or Broadway, between 34th and 37th, on Saturday; finder please return to cashier, Waldorf, Astoria, and receive reward.

LOST—In Lexington Av. Theatre Thursday night, pocketbook containing small sum of money, check and key; reward. Mrs. Spinny, 27 Barrow St. Spring 9853.

LOST—Two-skin sable neckpiece on Fall River boat train on Friday evening; skins are registered; liberal reward. R. Fox, 100 6th Av.

LOST—At Hotel Kaaterskill, gold pin, sword and crescent of diamonds; $100 reward, no questions asked. E. B. Nathan, 85 5th Av.

LOST—Valuable sable fur scarf, between Hotel Arsonia and 90th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. B. C. Block, 18 East 41st St.

LOST—$100 reward; 2 diamond cluster rings; one set with black onyx. Phone Flatbush 4229-R.

LOST—In taxicab, Saturday night, green parasol; finder please return to Jaffe, 516 6th Av. $5 reward.

LOST—Small tan leather purse, containing over $50; reward. X 287 Times Annex.

$500 REWARD;
no questions asked; return fancy diamond platinum brooch, with large diamond in center, surrounded by many small diamonds; lost Aug. 23d, at or between Rockaway Beach and Woodmere, L. I. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$400 REWARD.
no questions asked, return flexible diamond bracelet, lost Aug. 26, at or between West 80th St. and Arrowhead Inn. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 605 5th Av.

$75 REWARD.
Return gold and platinum cigarette case lost Aug. 29; "E. S. K. to G. L. F.," &c., engraved inside. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$500 reward for ring containing two large pear-shape diamonds, set in fancy platinum and diamond mounting; lost in Newport, R. I. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and [illegible] St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—A little brown Pekinese dog, (answers to the name of Fidge,) at Long Beach, L. I., Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. F. Goldstone, 236 West Penn St., Long Beach. Phone Long Beach 298.

LOST.—Black, white French terrier; owner's name on army identification tag. Reward if returned. Hurst, 204 West 13th St.

FOUND—7th Av., 50th St., white English bull terrier. Beales, 34 West 46th St.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN NEED

Major Bigelow Gives List of Men Seeking Work.

"A wounded soldier who knows what it is to go hungry in rich New York from personal experience must have a job immediately," says a statement issued by Major Warren Bigelow, director of the Re-Employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. "This applicant said he had not eaten for three days and would not be able to return to the Bowery rooming house because he did not have even the price of a night's lodging. The ex-fighter was wounded three times and gassed three times. He served four years in the army. While he is willing to take any kind of a job, he would prefer one as a bookkeeper, as he had four years' experience as such with a hotel. Although broke, the man presents a good appearance, is well educated and speaks French. He has no relatives here.

"Another wounded man, who is also a bookkeeper, is seeking a position working on books or as a clerk. On account of having been shot in the hip, he is disabled and has had difficulty in finding a job.

"Sergeant Mortimer A. Katz, who won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal, is looking for a clerical position. His left hand is incapacitated as a result of a gunshot wound, but this disability would not interfere with his clerical duties," continued Major Bigelow.

"Benjamin Post, who won the Distinguished Service Cross, is one of the many young men who are going to be married as soon as they get employment. This hero, who lives in Brooklyn, served as a stretcher bearer under heavy shell fire. During his experiences abroad he was gassed. He has had experience as a packer.

"Sergeant Irving Silver, who won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre, was personal interpreter for General Pershing. Silver was formerly a salesman. He is willing to take a job as a clerk to get a start. This man speaks French and German."

Positions are open for fifteen experienced railroad brakemen, Major Bigelow also announced.

PLAN ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Arrangements for Campaign to be Perfected at Meeting Wednesday.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, which will raise $5,000,000 by popular subscription throughout the United States to erect a monument to the late ex-President at Washington, and to establish a park in his honor at Oyster Bay, will hold a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday to perfect plans for the campaign, which is to be conducted in the week of October 20-27. Delegates are expected from New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

George W. Perkins, who will direct the campaign in New York State, will preside. William Boyce Thompson, President of the association, will speak, and there will also be an address by a prominent Democrat. Among others expected to attend are Colonel George Harvey, Elihu Root, William Loeb, Jr., Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. C. Grant LaFarge, John Mitchell, Harry Sinclair, Albert H. Wiggin, and Herman A. Metz.

OTTO GORITZ'S HOME LOOTED BY THIEVES

Opera Director Loses Medals, Jewelry, Silverware, and His Clothing.

VALUABLE SOUVENIRS GONE

"Telramund's" Sword Kept Handy by Robbers in Case of Detection.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street station were requested last night by Otto Goritz, director of the Star Opera Company, to investigate the theft of jewelry, silverware and clothing valued at several thousand dollars from his apartment at 170 West Eighty-fifth Street. He complained that his rooms were broken into some time late Saturday night or early yesterday morning.

Mr. Goritz told the police that when he returned to his home yesterday from the Lexington Theatre, where his company is rehearsing, he found a kitchen window open and the rooms ransacked.

Among the articles stolen is a gold medal, which was presented to Mr. Goritz by former President William Howard Taft at a reception given at the White House, on which occasion Mr. Goritz sang with Mme. Schumann-Heink. Other gold and silver medals were also taken, among them being one that was awarded to the director by the Government of Altenburg, Germany, for Mr. Goritz's work in art and literature.

The thieves had also taken some of Mr. Goritz's stage paraphernalia from the walls. Standing against the wall near the entrance to the apartment was the sword used by Mr. Goritz in playing the character of Telramund. Mr. Goritz expressed the belief the burglars had placed the weapon in a handy position to be used should they be surprised in the act of looting the rooms.

TRAIN KILLS 5 AT CROSSING.

All the Occupants of an Automobile Lose Their Lives Near Geneva.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Five persons were killed at Romulus, near Geneva, late today, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a train at a crossing. The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wheeler and son, Walter, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Quinn, all residents of Junius.

The scene of the accident is a dangerous crossing, and belief was expressed that the driver did not see the train, which was traveling at high speed.

THE Illustrated NEWS

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COOL HEALING *for* TORMENTED SKIN

Kora Konia is great for sunburn. It heals chafing caused by bathing suit and sand. Kora-Konia brings extraordinary antiseptic healing, and cool, soothing comfort to all who suffer in hot weather.

It contains ingredients of recognized medicinal value, adheres lightly for hours in spite of perspiration, is invaluable for the diaper rash and teething rash of babies, for children's small cuts and bruises, for all chafing, blistering or sunburn.

Send 10 cents for sample.

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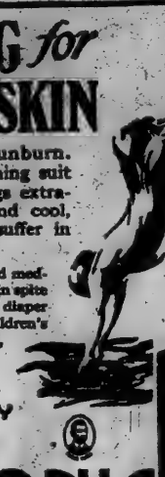

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MENNEN'S KORA-KONIA

KORA-KONIA
will bring you blessed relief

ORNAMENTS

would be a proper name for many of the so-called automobile accessories. If you want a useful article and a conversation piece, get a RADIATOR ANGEL PRINCESS.

Ask your dealer.

C. B. THOMAS,
1,777-1,779 Broadway.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

The cost of living is discussed regularly in The Annalist, and the articles on this subject and analogous themes may be read with profit by those intrusted with homekeeping. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company; 10 cents on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

The Success of Specialization

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

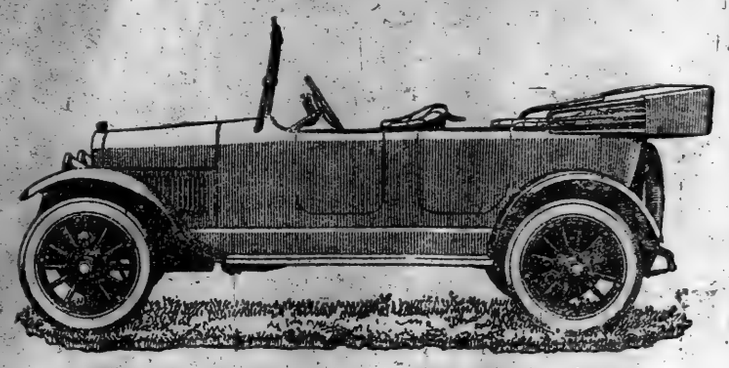
Announce the Opening of an Individual Department Specializing in Misses' Apparel

The *Miss*,—in her *'teens*, has entered into a period in life when her apparel is of vital importance,—the gown or frock which has been designed for the more matured woman, has no charms for her,—*her* requirements call for *distinctive* apparel,—designed to fit her particular ideas.

It's just this realization on our part,—that has prompted our opening a *separate department*, which will cater to the apparel necessities of the Miss 14 to 18 years.

Her special requirements,—*her* distinctly different ideas of style,—*her* every whim and notion regarding fashions, are now under the direct supervision of *specialists* who will cater to *her* demands in an individual department, specializing in Misses' Apparel.

This Post-War Maxwell Is a Rare Study in Automobile Development



WHILE the great plants of the Maxwell were busy in war production the engineering laboratories were working night and day on a Post-War Maxwell.

Today this car is in our salesrooms. It expresses in a decisive way the progress of automobile making in this country.

Unquestionably it leads the way among cars selling under $1200.

There's a new type radiator, larger, more efficient, more handsome; a new Elliott type front axle, which makes steering now a tireless pleasure; a new rear axle, heavier, with an indestructible four pinion differential; an improved electric system; a new idea in an instrument board; a larger and more convenient gear shifting lever; full crown fenders with wire edge reinforcing (the front fender aprons are crowned to eliminate all vibration and rattle); a new way of anchoring the running board; a larger gas tank, and hung in the rear; a new tire carrier; a new emergency brake, located at the transmission, and not on the rear wheels; a heavier service brake, and equipped with equalizer to prevent any tendency to skid. Also equipped with Hot Spot and Ram's-horn.

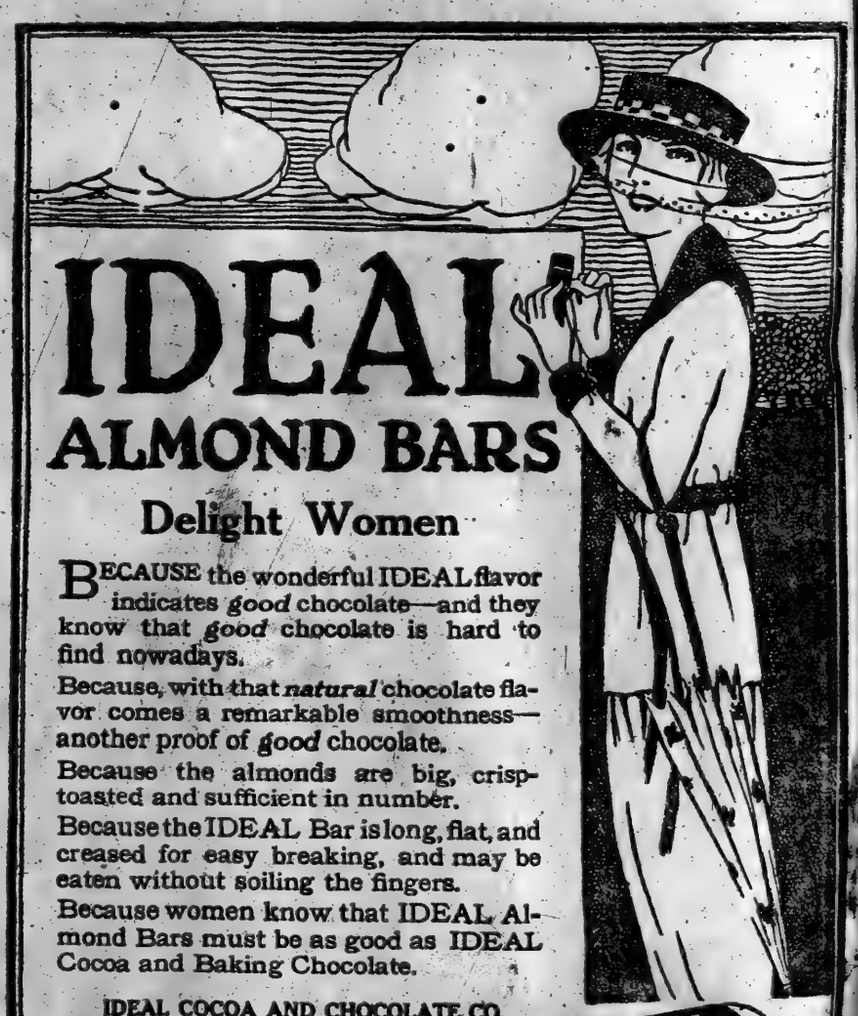
These are but a few; and yet it is the same fundamental chassis on which 300,000 Maxwells have been built.

To miss seeing this Post-War Maxwell is to miss the motor car treat of the year.

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More gallons on tires

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
New York Branch, 1808 Broadway
Corner 59th St., New York City
Phone Circle 5550 OPEN EVENINGS
BRONX BRANCH, 175th Street and Grand Concourse



IDEAL ALMOND BARS

Delight Women

BECAUSE the wonderful IDEAL flavor indicates *good* chocolate—and they know that *good* chocolate is hard to find nowadays.

Because, with that *natural* chocolate flavor comes a remarkable smoothness—another proof of *good* chocolate.

Because the almonds are big, crisp-toasted and sufficient in number.

Because the IDEAL Bar is long, flat, and creased for easy breaking, and may be eaten without soiling the fingers.

Because women know that IDEAL Almond Bars must be as good as IDEAL Cocoa and Baking Chocolate.

IDEAL COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Mills: LITITZ, PA.

IDEAL SWEET MILK CHOCOLATE WITH TOASTED ALMONDS

IDEAL QUALITY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate north and northeast winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,501. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PERSHING SAILS FOR HOME WITH FOCH'S 'GODSPEED'

Leaves on the Leviathan After Exchanging Feeling Farewell With Marshal.

OUR DEAD A TIE, BOTH SAY

Allied Leader Pledges Affectionate Care of Fallen—Lauds Generous Efforts of America.

GENERAL PRAISES FRANCE

"Intimate War Friendship Will Endure"—Bids Journalists Good-Bye—Here Sept. 8.

BREST, Sept. 1.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, sailed from here today on the transport Leviathan for the United States. The steamer left port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Marshal Foch came aboard the transport shortly before she sailed, and made a feeling address to the departing commander.

"In leaving France," said the Marshal, "you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as bearing witness of the powerful aid you brought us. These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and pious visits, and will bind still more strongly our already close union.

"Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them full of anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us. On your arrival, you said: 'Lafayette, we are here.' Allow a French soldier of today to return thanks to you, and in a few words recall the work you have done for the rights and liberty of the world."

Marshal Foch then reviewed the American effort, and continued:

Praises Rise of Green Army.

"This army, raised in all haste, with still only elementary instruction, recently organized and commanded by young officers, without military tradition, passed rapidly into your hands. You have shown yourself to be in the largest sense organizer, soldier, chief, and great servant of your country, crowning the generous efforts and noble spirit of America with victory by your armies.

"If," concluded the Marshal, "the clouds of war should gather again in the future, would not these dead rise from their tombs and make their voices heard once more by a world which already knows that the same cause, the cause of Liberty, has united us since the time of Washington and Lafayette?"

General Pershing replied by bidding farewell to France in the person of the Marshal, "to her gallant poilus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women."

"You have done me the signal honor," he said, "of paying me a final visit. It is fitting that you should be the last to whom I say farewell, because of our intimate service together in the days of anxiety and victory.

"The American Army, in fulfillment of the will of the people, came to France because we stood for the same principles of right, and because the common ideals of the two countries called for mutual action upon this foundation. Close comradeship and co-operation rapidly moulded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into an army, which under you, as the allied leader, was to turn the tide of war.

"To have fought beside the glorious Army of France, and been of your people during more than two years, has given our relations an affectionate touch and makes our parting one of sadness. But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples which insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity.

"In leaving with France our dead, we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together."

Then the General and Marshal Foch walked arm in arm to the gangplank, exchanging final salutes as the Marshal stepped ashore.

Bids Good-bye to Press.

General Pershing, at a meeting with representatives of the French press this morning, bade farewell to the journalists. The American Commander in Chief made this statement:

"More than two years ago I arrived in Paris with a small group of officers and men, as the advance guard of our army. Since that day a vast host of Americans have come to France, lived among her people, and returned to their homes.

"If it is possible for different nations to understand each other, then we feel that we carry back with us an appreciation of France and its people, its art, and its culture. Our soldiers found their recreation in Paris, along the rivers of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains. They have shared with the wonderful country of France their joys and sorrows; they have fought, suffered and died beside the poilus, and rejoiced with them in the final victory. Such a mingling of peoples in a common cause is unprecedented in the history of the world in taking our departure we have confidence

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

TRY MeK & B CALOX The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

Junkers Call for Kaiserism; Hear Austria Wants It Also

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1. — The leaders of the Pan-German League at a gathering in Berlin Sunday expressed their desire for a return of the monarchy, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

Herr Bazin, a lawyer of Vienna, said in a speech at the meeting that the Hapsburgs had disappeared forever. He said that Austrians wanted rule by a Hohenzollern, and that when a revolution came they would support a true Prussian.

OUTDO THE MOVIES IN FIRE RESCUES

Firemen's Daring Feats Save Three Women in Spectacular Tenement Blaze.

SWINGS FROM NEXT HOUSE

Battalion Chief, Held by Feet, Snatches One Out of Flames in Window.

Taking risks which seemed to spectators almost like deliberately throwing their lives away firemen made three difficult rescues last night at a fire which destroyed a five-story brick tenement house at 247 Clinton Street.

The fire started on the first floor and in a few minutes was roaring up the stairs and spreading on each floor. The flames were raging in the hall of the fifth floor before the occupants of that floor had warning. By the time they got to the fire escapes flames from the windows of the lower floors were enveloping the iron ladders.

Nellie Callahan, 19 years old, who lived on the top floor, ran back to one of the front windows when she found all escape cut off. She was about to jump when the crowds shouted to her that firemen were trying to rescue her. Fireman Timothy O'Leary of Engine 15, who was off duty at the time, appeared in the window of the fifth floor of an adjoining building, the occupants of which had fled to the street. He called to the girl not to jump. Then he crawled out on the narrow ledge and worked his way to the window of the burning building.

Smoke was pouring out of the window when he reached the girl, picked her up under the arms and lifted her out. Holding her under the arms, he started to crawl on the ledge to the window of the adjoining building. He edged along inch by inch. From the street he appeared to be clinging in some miraculous manner to the face of the building, the ledge being so narrow that it was almost invisible from the street.

Another Woman Appears.

While the crowd expected every second to see the two killed by a fall to the sidewalk, another woman appeared screaming at the same window, which was lighted up by the flames. As soon as Fireman O'Leary and the girl had been lifted into the window, Second Battalion Chief Walter Jones climbed out of it, ordering O'Leary and Joseph Scanlon of Truck 6 to hold his legs. He swung backward and forward to get momentum and then gripped the ledge in front of the window where the woman stood. He caught her about the body and lifted her out of the window. Then they fell clear of the ledge.

The two firemen were nearly dragged out of the window holding on to the feet of the Battalion Chief, who moved backward and forward, with his head downward, clinging to the woman's waist. The weight was too great for the two firemen in the window to pull them back. The Chief's grip of the woman seemed to be loosened, while there was danger that all four would fall.

An aerial ladder, forty-five feet long, was thrown up against the wall and Fireman Frederick Miller ran up to catch the woman if she fell. Winding his legs about the ladder, he leaned far out and used both hands to steady the woman. For a few seconds they remained in this desperate situation, where a false move or the sudden exhaustion of the strength of any of the four firemen might have sent all crashing down forty feet to the sidewalk. Then more firemen reached the window, gripped O'Leary and Scanlon, who began slowly to lift the Battalion Chief, while Fireman Miller wriggled up the ladder and continued to aid in holding the woman, who was finally carried safely into the room. She was Mrs. Catherine Callahan, mother of the girl who had been previously rescued.

While the second rescue was being made another woman appeared at the window surrounded by flames. To avoid being burned to death there she gripped the window sill and hung her body out of the window. Firemen shouted to her not to drop. A ladder was placed against the window and Fireman William Hartman of Truck 6 ran up it. Gripping the ladder with his legs, he hung far over in order to get a firm grip with both hands on the woman.

Her weight nearly dragged him from the ladder, when other firemen behind him on the ladder supported him and the woman. The third woman to be rescued was Mary Heffernan, 24 years old, who lives on the third floor, but was forced to run to the top floor when the flames cut off the stairs and the fire-escape. She was severely burned and singed.

"No commendation is too strong," said Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, "for the energy and efficiency displayed in the rescue. I cannot praise those firemen sufficiently for their valor."

Fireman Timothy O'Leary, who made the first rescue single-handed and aided in the second, received the Thomas Crimmins Medal in 1914 for valor displayed while rescuing a baby from the top floor of 214 Monroe Street.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

CARRANZA RETORTS, CHARGING WRONGS TO MEXICANS HERE

Gives Congress at Mexico City List of Alleged Injustices in United States.

REJECTS MONROE DOCTRINE

Assails the League of Nations—Promises Conciliation on Oil Laws.

MINER KILLED BY BANDITS

The Victim, Adam Shaeffer, Is Believed to be an American Citizen.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—A denfose of Mexico against foreign representations, particularly from the United States, regarding the lives of foreigners and their property, was contained in a message of President Carranza read at the opening session of Congress tonight.

Particular reference was made in the message to alleged injustices practiced against Mexicans in the United States. A long list of the alleged offenses was given under the section of the address devoted to foreign relations.

The message also defended Mexico's neutrality during the war and protested against charges that the Mexican Government was incapable and unwilling to protect foreign lives and property.

President Carranza asserted that Mexico did not ask admission to the League of Nations because the League did not establish equality for all nations and races. He reiterated that Mexico had not recognized and would not recognize the Monroe Doctrine.

Regarding oil legislation, the message said that the Government was willing to conciliate, but would not sacrifice its national sovereignty.

Delaring that in international matters, "the honor of Mexico has been guarded with energy and rudence," the President gave four main causes of international friction; American frontier conditions, damages to foreign property in Mexico, damages resulting from injury and deaths of foreigners, and the results of the application of laws develoing from legislation carrying out revolutionary ideals.

Urges Payment of Damages.

Regarding the first, which has been marked by punitive expeditions, President Carranza asserted the belief that when an arrangement had been concluded for the reciprocal policing of the frontier, the causes for unpleasantness would disappear.

In connection with the second and third, he stated that new laws prviding for the payment of damages up to the present time, including not only damages suffered during the two revolutions, but resulting from isolated cases of revolt now existing in various parts of Mexico, both to lies and property, when the damages were not caused by the fault of foreigners nor the negligence of the Government, would remove cause for complaint. Regarding claims filed because of loss of life or damage to property, the President asserted that the efficiency with which the Government punished offenders was significant. He declared it would be well if diplomats should cause their nationals to exercise more care, and expressed his belief that, with an improvement of protective measures, causes for complaint would decrease since foreigners would become sure of the sincerity and ability of the Mexican Government to fulfill guarantees.

Discussing the fourth cause of friction, the President said that this was most serious since it involved a limitation of national sovereignty. He took up his previous declarations expressing the refusal of Mexico to sacrifice her liberty to govern according to her own necessities and not "simply to satisfy the demands of oil interests."

Statements from various Government departments which were included in the message were cited by the President to show the country was in a prosperous condition. The deficit of $5,000,000 pesos in 1917, he asserted, had been wiped out until the Government is now absolutely solvent, with a prospect of soon resuming payments on the foreign debt. He said the army had been reorganized until the discrepancy between the number of men and the number of officers had been removed. He declared that discipline had been improved and that the few outlaw bands still in existence were in the process of being dispersed.

"Elections held throughout the country," he said, "have not impaired the national Government's authority. Private property taken over by the Government during the revolutions has been returned, with the exception of those involved in the uprising resulting in the assassination of President Madero. Foreign investments, as well as foreign trade, are increasing, and both Mexican and foreign confidence are being restored. Mexico is advancing despite the vain attempts of reactionaries and rebels."

Optimism was apparent in every declaration of the message, even when the document discussed alleged transgressions by foreign powers against Mexican sovereignty. The list of indignities and injustices suffered by Mexicans in the United States cited by the President in that section of the message dealing with relations between Mexico and the United States included the crossing of the border by American sol-

Continued on Page Three.

THE PLAZA
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

Airman Dives Over ex-Kaiser, Alarming Amerongen Watchers

AMERONGEN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—Much excitement was caused in Amerongen at 11:30 o'clock today when an aviator, passing above the Bentinck Castle, suddenly looped the loop and dived low directly over the garden where the former German Emperor was engaged in his daily task of sawing wood.

Many of the villagers believed that the former Emperor was in danger, but the aviator merely descended to about fifty feet above the garden, leaned over the side of his plane, waved a greeting to Herr Hohenzollern, and then proceeded on his journey.

The aviator is presumed to have been Versteegh, a Hollander. The former Emperor is said to have been greatly pleased by the airman's greeting.

LABOR TRIBUTE TO PRINCE OF WALES

Parade Turned Into Guard of Honor in Ottawa Streets as He Drives Through.

PRINCE OPENS VICTORY LOAN

Lays Cornerstone of New Parliament Building and Decorates War Veterans.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1.—When the Prince of Wales heard that this was Labor Day and that there was to be a big parade and sports and gala in Lansdowne Parke he immediately made it known that he intended to be present at the park. Labor promptly returned the courtesy, and of its own free will turned its parade into a guard of honor and lined the streets for his ride between Government House and Parliament Hill. As far as I can gather, labor decided upon and carried out this entirely of its own accord. The streets were taken over without any warning apparently, and certainly without any fuss.

Labor organized itself and stretched its ranks along the interminable streets and kept perfect order. There seemed to be few police about. There was no need of them. Labor took command of the show and wasn't going to permit any disorderly incident.

It was a remarkable sight. The procession walking in long thin files on each side of the road, bearing in its midst the different floats, a boilermaker's shop busy on wheels, a stoneworker's bench in operation on a wagon, the framework of a wooden house on an auto to show Ottawa what the carpenters and joiners could do.

This long procession of all grades of labor marched toward Parliament Hill, and as the line came into position the men faced right and left, walked to the edge of the curb, to which the floats were also moved, and so kept back the big crowd along the route for the coming of the Prince. So in his drive the Prince passed not between ranks of soldiers, but ranks of an army of labor.

It was a spontaneous affectionate action of a people determined to show how personal was its regard for the youth who knew how to be one with them and how he valued their friendship. It was immensely more significant than the most August item of a formal program.

Prince Loses Nervousness.

After the Prince had passed along the route lined by men of labor the procession of events fell into their natural order. The Prince showed that the goodwill of the Canadian people has been an inspiration to him. He has lost some of his nervousness and he answered the addresses directly and freely and without referring to notes. After laying the cornerstone of the new Parliament building, a sturdy rather than a beautiful pile and complete all except this stone, the Prince unfurled a flag, which inaugurates the Victory loan campaign, and then passed from the atmosphere of functions into that of comradeship—he inspected his old companions in arms, the Ottawa veterans, and presented medals to the men and women who had done great things in the war.

From Parliament Hill the Prince drove through Rock Hill Park, a winding, erratic and lovely stretch of untrammeled nature, which lies for miles along the bluff leaning over the shining blue waters of the Ottawa River to Government House, only to leave it after lunch to get amid the people at the labor sports in Lansdowne Park.

There was only time for a drive through the park, but it was a drive through a cheering and eager crowd, anxious to make the most of the occasion. From here he turned about and swung in his car across the great interprovincial bridge that leads to the suburb of Hull across the Ottawa River. Hull, rather a sprawly and uninspiring place, was transformed by sun and man for the Prince.

On the scarlet steps of a dais outside the Town Hall there was gathered a number of pretty girls, each dressed to represent one of the Allies. After the presentation of all the races of the Entente in their comeliest forms, the Prince stood on the steps among them and four tiny girls came forward with a chain bouquet, each garland of flowers linked to the other by a great stream of crimson. Here again there was open invitation to the people, who from bearded and brown habited Franciscan friars to the girl workers from the big local match factory passed before the Prince in the open air and shook his hand.

A review of war veterans followed, not on the parade ground, but in the main street of Hull. This street was packed with the men who had fought for the very homes about them, and they gave the Prince a real and unstinted soldiers' welcome. They crowded about him, shaking his hand, and after he had been into the veterans' club to receive a loving cup, nothing would satisfy the crowd until he had made a speech. He made it in the main street, too.

He stood up in his car and spoke to them of his gladness at meeting them all again, and what their friendship and affection meant to him.

"Into the mouth of Babes and Sucklings" IMPERIAL GRANDUM the unadvertised FOOD.—Advt.

LABOR MEN URGE HALT ON STRIKES TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT A FREE HAND; RADICALS IN CHECK ON LABOR DAY

PROPOSES 6 MONTHS' TRUCE

Holland Committee Advises Returning Men to Work at Once.

FEARS NATIONAL DISASTER

Declares Output Must Be Greatly Increased to Avert Economic Ruin.

UPHOLDS WILSON PROGRAM

Calls Radical Labor Agitators Traitors to Nation and to Unionism.

A plan for the reduction of the cost of living, recommended by the Cost of Living Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor in a report published yesterday and made after a series of conferences with representatives of capital, includes the suspension of pending labor strikes on the basis of the status quo for a period of six months, or until President Wilson may make effective his fight to bring down the cost of living, and the speeding up of production by intensive methods used during the war.

It also recommends that no strikes be ordered during this period except those that may be necessary to relieve wage earners from intolerable oppression, and that the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be the judge of what strikes now pending shall be deemed necessary. The committee further recommends that the hands of the President be upheld in his efforts to reduce living costs.

The committee was appointed by President James P. Holland of the State Federation on July 29 to confer with representatives of industrial, commercial, manufacturing, financial, transportation, and other enterprises and associations representing such enterprises. The conferences were held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association of New York. The report, signed by John F. Pierce as Chairman and Isadore Epstein as Secretary, was as follows:

Text of the Report.

New York, Sept. 1, 1919.

To James P. Holland, President New York State Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother: Your committee of members of trade unions under the jurisdiction of the New York State Federation of Labor and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whom you instructed on July 29 to confer with representatives of industrial, commercial, manufacturing, financial, transportation, and other enterprises and associations representing such enterprises with a view to devising plans to effect a reduction in the cost of living, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee does not intend to burden you with a tiresome dissertation on the causes of the high cost of living. They are patent to all thoughtful men. The representative business men with whom your committee conferred presented facts and figures to show that the high cost of living is due to the high cost of and decrease in production. These facts were well known to your committee.

Arguments were also presented to support the contention that since the armistice was signed the business men of the country have been in a state of apprehension, due to rapidly changing conditions. No man could predict one day what new conditions he would have to meet the next. Uncertainty as to Government regulations, uncertainty as to industrial conditions, uncertainty as to labor's attitude, uncertainty as to new legislation, uncertainty as to future market conditions, have disturbed and dislocated industry to a degree never experienced before. These are facts which no body of men ought to dispute. Labor will certainly not question them.

Points to Danger of Disaster.

Your committee is convinced that this condition is all wrong and cannot be permitted to continue unless we—and by "we" your committee means not labor alone but the people of the whole United States—wish to invite a disaster unparalleled in history.

The people must be given a breathing spell. There must be a suspension of struggling for class and party advantage. All Americans must bend their backs to their oars and pull steadily together against the storm-tossed waters until our boat again rides safely on the placid sea of prosperity.

The part that labor can play in bringing tranquility and prosperity to our industrial life has been pointed out by recent events.

The President of the United States, in a message to his fellow-citizens on Aug. 8, refers specifically to the threatened strike of railway shopmen, and makes a plea which advisedly may be considered as applying to industrial disturbances generally. The President said:

"The substantial argument which the shopmen urge is the very serious

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HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by Fifth Ave. Restaurant Pleases the most exacting.—Advt.

Council Will Offer Bulgaria an Aegean Port; Disputes Over Thrace Won't Delay the Treaty

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Supreme Council, desiring at the earliest moment possible to conclude a treaty with Bulgaria, has decided to hand the Bulgarian delegation the text of a treaty which will determine the boundaries of the country. The document will provide for a Bulgarian port on the Aegean Sea, but will not name the port.

The Bulgarian delegation will be asked to renounce its claims to certain territory which will be stipulated in the Peace Treaty. The distribution of this territory will be made later. The situation with regard to the disposition of Thrace, on which the allied delegates still are divided, will not be a cause for delay in the conclusion of peace with Bulgaria.

The Supreme Council today discussed the Austrian Peace Treaty, which probably will be delivered tomorrow to the Austrian plenipotentiaries.

FOES OF TREATY SHOW ANXIETY

Admit That the Mild Reservationists Can Defeat Amendments.

SENATE GETS MORE DATA

But President Declines to Submit the Tentative Treaties with Minor Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The alignment of middle ground reservationists in the Senate against textual amendments to the treaty with Germany, as agreed upon at a conference at the Capitol on Saturday night, had the effect today of causing leaders among the other elements of the Republican opposition to consider means of carrying on the battle when the treaty reaches the Senate.

That the "mild" reservationists now held the situation in their own hands, and will be able to defeat amendments on Shantung and other provisions, was secretly conceded by many of the leaders among the Republican forces. Senator Lodge, who spent part of the day conferring with other Senators at the Capitol, declined to discuss the situation; he would not even say whether he thought the Shantung amendment, which he sponsored in the Foreign Relations Committee, would be adopted by the Senate.

The general impression among Republican Senators at the Capitol was that the Shantung amendment was doomed. As to other amendments, there was a variance of opinion.

Senator Watson of Indiana, one of the conservative leaders among the Republican forces, did not hesitate to say that he believed the Shantung amendment would fall in the Senate. While there was a strong feeling against the award of the former German rights to Japan, he said, he did not think a majority of Senators would vote to strike the provision from the treaty.

Mr. Watson was inclined to believe, with others of the conservative camp, that the Senate might adopt, instead, a resolution expressing its disapproval of the Shantung award. This, also, is what the "mild" reservationists advocate. From a survey of the Senate it appears that there would easily be a majority vote in favor of a resolution of that nature.

The Indiana Senator was explicit in saying that he belived that the treaty would be defeated unless drastic reservations were adopted. He said he would vote that way himself. He considered that the fight, in the last analysis, would resolve itself into one upon these reservations.

He predicted that the "mild" reservationists would be found in line with the Senators favoring more stringent reservations when the Senate reached the voting stage.

Mr. Watson found a strong sentiment, he said, for the amendment offered by Senator Johnson in the Foreign Relations Committee, to give the United States six votes in the League Council so as to equalize it with that of Great Britain.

"I believe that amendment will be adopted by the Senate," said Mr. Watson. "I fail to see how Senators can vote against their country as willing stand before their country as willing to give Great Britain six votes in the League Council against one for the United States."

The "mild" reservationists, or a majority of them, will oppose the Johnson amendment as throwing the treaty back to the Paris Conference and making necessary a reopening of the entire treaty negotiations.

Senator New of Indiana, one of the Foreign Relations Committee members, would venture no opinion as to the probable fate of the Shantung amendment. He was "curious to know," he said, how Senators who disapproved of the award to Japan could consistently vote Against the amendment, yet he was not willing to say that it could be adopted.

"I think the vote on Shantung will be very close," said Mr. New, "and I

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REPUBLICANS BALK ON HOUSE LEADERS

Eastern Representatives Find Little Constructive Legislation Enacted.

WOULD OUST MONDELL

Fear Wilson's Speaking Tour Will Turn Country Against Republican Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Opposition to the leadership of Representative Mondell is becoming very pronounced among Republicans of the East in the House of Representatives, who are planning to insist upon a change of policy at the next Republican conference. Mr. Mondell succeeded Representative James R. Mann as Republican leader in the House, after a bitter fight, which left scars that have not since healed. The feeling against Mondell's leadership took the form of open revolt at a recent conference, when his party virtually denounced as a reclamation project the bill sponsored by Mr. Mondell for the reclamation of lands for soldiers and sailors.

In the nine months during which the Republicans have been in charge not a single bill of a constructive nature has appeared, assert the Republicans who are criticising the leadership in the House. The daylight savings law has been repealed, over the veto of President Wilson, by the strong Republican vote from the agricultural districts, and the Woman Suffrage resolution was passed. Aside from this, and the passage by the House of two small tariff bills, intended to protect American producers from competition from Germany, the House has done nothing to justify Republican control, it is pointed out by Republican critics.

Republicans are becoming much worried in the House about the way the country is viewing the return of Republicans to control. Most of the House members disagree with the Republican Senators who are attempting to defeat the treaty and to make radical reservations in the League of Nations. They are afraid that President Wilson in his tour around the country will become so strong as to defeat Republican opposition to the treaty, and that the natural result of this will be trouble for the party in 1920.

Want Real Legislative Work.

As to 1920, the House Republicans who are critical of the alleged failures of the House leadership, are axiing on what platform the Republicans will make their argument for retention of Republican control of the House. A group of progressives have discussed the situation most earnestly, and, led by Representative Longworth of Ohio, they will make a demand that the Republicans in the House get down to real legislative work. Their demands will be presented at a conference scheduled for this week, when the final attitude of the party on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement bill will be disclosed. At this conference the election of a Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee will be considered. Many Republicans say that the Chairman should be a strong, positive factor in party politics, and they are opposed to re-electing Representative S. D. Fess.

There is what may be described as a sectional feeling among Republicans. Eastern Republicans are asserting that Mr. Mondell's leadership does not come across the Mississippi River and that he does not view things from a national viewpoint. They charge that the leadership of Messrs. Mondell and Fordney is responsible for the biggest legislative fiasco of the session—the failure to pass a semi-luxury tax repeal bill. These Republicans assert that these two men made it impossible to pass the bill by attacking the Democratic Tariff bill and by asserting that the revenue law of 1918 would not be sufficient to meet the expenses of Government. After such speeches action on the proposed repeal was postponed and it is probable that the tax will not be repealed in this session of Congress. In the closing days of the Democratic session the tax was repealed without opposition, but Democrats after Mr. Fordney's attack, as well as many Republicans, declined to vote for repeal.

The troubles in the Republican Party are most serious and only real action on constructive legislation will satisfy those Republicans who are dissatisfied with the legislative record of their party.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THEIR MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Adv.

GOMPERS STILL IN CONTROL

Developments Indicate Wilson Has Support of Organized Labor.

BANK ON JOINT CONFERENCE

Promise to Bring Workers and Capital Together Said to Have Influenced Labor Chiefs.

SPECULATION ON MEMBERS

President Is Expected to Outline His Program During His Speaking Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Reports received here tonight from all parts of the nation indicated that the ultra-radical and Bolshevist elements among the workers had been held in check over Labor Day and that President Wilson would be given an opportunity to test out his program for a meeting of employes and employers, which he feels will result in an agreement on readjustments that will end the danger of economic and industrial chaos.

The President, it was said tonight, has very definite opinions as to the most important steps which should be taken in facing the situation, and is prepared to stand firmly for his beliefs. It is predicted also that the President, in his tour to the Western coast, on which he will start Wednesday evening, will tell the people a good deal about those opinions, as well as acquaint them with his beliefs as regards the necessity for the quick ratification of the treaty of peace with the League of Nations covenant.

Developments here during the last week have given every indication that the President will receive the support of the American Federation of Labor as represented by its President, Samuel Gompers, and the members of its Executive Council. Mr. Gompers has stood firmly against the ascendency of any element in the ranks of organized labor which favors a repudiation of the position taken by the Administration, and has extended his best efforts to prevent disastrous strikes among the railroad shopcrafts and in the steel industry. Up to this time he apparently has succeeded.

The developments would indicate that the happenings of the week were of the utmost importance in reflecting what may develop in the future. While some of the leaders took the stand for a more radical course, the situation today goes far to prove that Mr. Gompers still is in control, and that his counsel for a "rule of reason" has prevailed.

Labor Welcomes Conference.

President Wilson's announcement that he will call a conference of employers and employes as soon as practicable to consider fundamental changes in regard to the part which each must play in the future of the industrial world, found a favorable reaction in labor circles here and apparently has ended the danger of a strike among the railroad shopcrafts and the steel workers. Labor is confident that in view of the President's attitude, representatives of capital must agree to participate in such a conference, and the leaders at least are willing to await such a conference and see what is done to meet the demands which they have made. The leaders express the opinion that the rank and file of organized labor will now follow them in this course.

There was much speculation today as to the men whom President Wilson would summon to take part in such a conference. It was accepted as a certainty that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor would be the most prominent representative of the labor group. Among the employers who will be called in, it is believed, are representatives of the principal railroads and the steel industry. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel, it was said, was one of the men who would be called, and probably Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. The President, however, has not given any intimation as to the personnel of the conference.

There has been a strong movement among some of the leaders of organized labor to bring about such a "round table" discussion of the problems, and it is felt that labor generally will accept the President's program for the meeting. It is expected that representatives of the employers may suggest that certain conditions be accepted, such as an understanding that their presence is not binding upon them in any direction, at least until action is approved by them at the conference.

Advocate Radical Changes.

There is an element in the ranks of organized labor which is opposed to any agreement which may result in delay, without absolute assurance that their demands would be met in full, but the indications now are that their influence is not strong enough to cause serious trouble in face of President Wilson's stand. Among these elements are some of the more radical exponents of the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railways, who contend that no

proposition should be considered except out-and-out approval of their plans without debate.

Radical changes in regard to the part which labor shall play in industry are advocated pretty generally by the more conservative labor leaders, but they are willing to put aside other plans for such readjustment until there has been opportunity for a general discussion. It is said here that Administration leaders, as well as a number of the labor leaders, are satisfied that the Plumb plan for Government ownership of the railroads with the nationalization feature attached cannot be put into effect overnight because of the great economic problems involved, and that they are prepared to follow a more temperate course.

It is believed here that the President will call the conference of employers and employes soon after his return from his Western tour. It is possible that a call may be issued within a few days fixing a date. The President, it is said, has given much thought to the proposition for several weeks and has about made up his mind as to the general lines he will suggest for the conference. It also is understood that the President is prepared to place before the conference a message giving in some details the reforms which he feels should be accepted both by capital and labor as the basis for their deliberations.

The decision to call the conference, it is said, was the determining factor in throwing the support of President Gompers and the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the movement to prevent a strike in the steel mills at this time. It is said that the President, during the conference, which was held at the White House on Friday last with Mr. Gompers and the members of the steel workers' committee, outlined the proposed which he intended to make to the country in his Labor Day message, and that Mr. Gompers and the representatives of the workers promised at that time to exert every effort to prevent a general strike.

RESCINDS STRIKE OF SHOPMEN.

Hemerlein Holds Up Walkout of 15,000 Workers in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—An order for a general strike of railroad shopmen in Buffalo and vicinity, voted at a secret meeting of union leaders held late last night, was rescinded tonight by Frank L. Hemerlein, executive head of the shopmen's organization on the New York Central Lines. The strike would have affected about 15,000 workers in the shops here and at Depew.

Hemerlein refused to discuss the reasons for the order rescinding the strike call other than to say that "secret developments" were responsible. He said that the shopmen would remain at work, accepting the increase of 4 cents an hour, pending the result of efforts to modify the cost of living.

Telegrams were sent by Mr. Hemerlein tonight to sixty-two points on the New York Central Lines ordering that any strike calls be held in abeyance for the present.

CHICAGO SHOPMEN HOLD OUT.

Vote on Wilson's Proposal is 96 Per Cent. for Rejection.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Railroad shopmen of the Chicago district voted against acceptance of the four cents an hour wage increase announced last week by President Wilson and Director General Hines, according to an announcement tonight by J. B. Sanders, District Secretary. He said the vote completed tonight showed 96 per cent. of the men opposed to acceptance.

The results have been forwarded to the international offices at Washington.

URGES COURSES ON LABOR.

Institute Says Pupils Are Ignorant of Workers' Movement.

The teaching of "labor civics" in schools, through auditorium exercises and class instruction, is urged in a statement issued yesterday by the Institute for Public Service, of which Julius H. Barnes is Chairman. The statement was in the form of an appeal which is being sent to schools throughout the country.

A special appeal is being made to President Anning Prall of the New York Board of Education, and City Superintendent W. L. Ettinger to recognize in school work that "Labor Day is not only a holiday, but also a turning point each year toward greater democracy in industry, in commerce, and in government." The statement says:

"Twenty million pupils and students are being affected by the day. Anything worth stopping work for, worth spending a billion dollars for, is worth making understood to the schools. During the school year 1919-20 no other subject is of as much importance to our country as Labor with a capital L, for in that subject lie embodied and embedded the problems for which the world war was fought, and which popularized the civil war and our Revolutionary War."

Of present teachers it is asserted that "not one teacher in one hundred in our schools, and not one in twenty in our higher institutions, is able to teach the civic meaning of Labor Day, labor movement, labor program, and American labor substitutes for Bolshevism.

A dozen suggestions are made which include having pupils write answers to the question: "What and why is Labor Day," with the reading and posting of the best answers, and through discussion showing what inadequate answers lack. It suggests that pupils read at assembly exercises what President Wilson said regarding labor in his message announcing that the Peace Treaty was signed, the covenant of the League of Nations concerning labor conditions, the platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, and labor's demands for education.

ONE UNION PARADE MARKS LABOR DAY

Rain Mars City's Holiday Plans, but 7,000 March in Brooklyn.

HOTELS REPORT BIG CROWD

Many Come Here, While Exodus Is Less Than Usual—De Valera Addresses Meeting.

Labor Day opened inauspiciously yesterday with a heavy downpour which ceased shortly before noon. Once or twice during the remainder of the day the sun broke through the clouds, but for the most part the sky was overcast and occasional light sprinkles discouraged many persons from going to the country or the parks.

The homeward rush of vacationists from out of town resorts kept the railroad employes busy and many trains running in two sections were crowded with people standing in the aisles. The railroad terminals were congested and train schedules were from 15 minutes to an hour or more late.

Approximately 7,000 men, women and children took part in the Brooklyn Labor Day parade, which began at 11 o'clock, an hour later than schedule, because of the rain. Each of the unions taking part in the parade displayed service flags showing from 200 to 300 service stars, some of gold.

A large contingent of navy yard workers took part in the parade which wound its way to Prospect Park, where addresses were delivered by W. B. Rubin, attorney for the American Federation of Labor; County Clerk William E. Kelly of Brooklyn, and Compensation Commissioner Thomas J. Curtis. William F. Kehoe, Vice President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was Chairman of the meeting, and John T. Coughlin, the President, was Grand Marshal of the parade.

Mr. Rubin denounced Bolshevism, Socialism, profiteering, and "injunction judges," who granted injunctions against strikers. The speaking was followed by games.

There was no Labor Day parade in Manhattan, and the event of the day for the Manhattan workers was the Irish meeting and outing arranged by the Central Labor Union at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant the theatres did not give their usual extra Labor Day matinee. The actors' strike created an amusement famine, and to fill the void people flocked to several theatres where performances were given by members of the Actors' Equity Association and to the motion picture houses.

Thousands took part in community festivals in the city's parks, where music, folk dancing, games, and patriotic exercises composed the programs. The members of local 261 of the Brotherhood of Painters, at New Star Casino, celebrated their "victory" over the employers in the painting industry, and actors from the Actors' Equity Association took part in the celebration.

Field day games for crippled soldiers were held at the Fox Hills, Staten Island, Hospital. Other entertainments were given for service men. Open house was kept by the Cardinal Farley Soldiers and Sailors Club, 15 East Thirtieth Street.

An audience of 1,500 heard Professor Eamnon De Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, at the Manhattan Casino yesterday afternoon. As the unofficial representative of the Irish Labor Party, Professor De Valera conveyed its greetings to American labor. He said that the laboring men of Ireland were striving for economic independence in the same way that the Irish nation is seeking to fight England. The British Labor Party, he continued, has not yet faced the vital question, and is not ready to grant to Ireland the full self-determination to which she was entitled.

In most of the large hotels the managers reported the largest Labor Day crowd that had ever been accommodated. At the Pennsylvania on Saturday the holiday influx brought 1,499 persons. The total number at the Pennsylvania on Saturday night was 3,109, a record for the establishment.

The same was true at the Commodore On Saturday night 2,200 guests were housed, 800 having come from out-of-town for the week-end.

The McAlpin exceeded its average accommodations by a few hundred, taking care of 2,210 on Saturday night. There were 1,200 arrivals at the hotel on Saturday.

The Vanderbilt Hotel and Astor also showed increases. One hundred and fifty more than the average number of daily guests received accommodations at the Vanderbilt on Saturday, it was said, filling the hotel to its capacity. Hundreds of others applied for rooms, it was stated, but most of them were turned away on account of lack of room. The Astor received 300 guests on Saturday.

PROPOSES 6-MONTHS TRUCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

increase in the cost of living. This is a very potent argument indeed. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and probably will be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out. It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce; that is, so soon as the treaty of peace is ratified and in operation and merchants, manufacturers, farmers, miners, all have a certain basis of calculation as to what their business will be and what the conditions will be under which it must be conducted."

Again President Wilson said:

"The demands of the shopmen, therefore, and all similar demands, are in effect this: That we make increases in wages, which are likely to be permanent, in order to meet a temporary situation which will last nobody can certainly tell how long, but in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production and, therefore, the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again.

"Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the Government is waging, with energy, vigor, and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

Call Unauthorized Strikes Treason.

As a result of President Wilson's appeal, backed by the attitude of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the leaders of the railway brotherhoods, the threatened railroad strike was averted and the country spared a terribly tragedy.

On every hand there are strikes and threats of strikes. Most of these disturbances have been provoked by the radical agitators who have not the interests of the toilers at heart, but who seek to promote industrial warfare for the purpose of destroying our present economic system and substituting "industrial ownership by the proletariat."

Fortunately the sane leaders of organized labor have, after a short period, succeeded in regaining control of their temporarily rebellious unions, and restoring orderly procedure under the laws and rules of the American Federation of Labor.

The conduct of men who call themselves loyal supporters of trade unionism in breaking away from the authority of their duly elected officials and inaugurating uncalled for, unnecessary, and unauthorized strikes should at all times be severely condemned and the agitators who foment such outbreaks should be visited with the severest penalties possible under trade union rules.

For trade unions to permit themselves to be brought under the influence of lawless agitators at this time of national stress is treason not only to the principles of trade unionism but to the United States of America. It would not be too severe punishment to revoke the American Federation of Labor charters of such unions and put them outside the pale of decent organized labor.

Your committee is of the opinion that President Wilson's reasoning is based on sound economic principles and that organized labor owes a duty to the President to give him wholehearted assistance in his efforts to reduce the cost of living and place the nation on a strong business basis. We owe the President of the United States the same loyal support that we gave him during the war, even though we may suffer from a temporary disadvantage which, after all, may be more apparent than real.

Increased Production Urged.

Your committee therefore recommends:

FIRST—That organized labor exert itself to the utmost to increase production of essential commodities and thereby lower the cost to the producer, to enable him to lower the cost to the consumer. This applies not alone to the necessaries of life, but to all manufactured articles which are bartered in commerce at home and abroad, and the production, manufacture and sale of which supply the income from which labor draws its earnings and employers their profits.

This can only be accomplished by employers and wage earners working together to that end, each casting aside all striving for temporary advantage, and pulling together in double harness for the general good of all the people of the United States and the emancipation of the world from the economic troubles which now beset the peoples of all lands. The eight-hour day for toilers is, generally speaking, an accomplished fact.

It is labor's duty and it should be its pleasure to produce as much in eight hours as it formerly produced in ten, and even more. To that end every man and woman that works for wages should bend every effort to letting the close of each day's work see that he or she has individually added more and still more of marketable commodities to the wealth of the world than he or she produced the day before.

There should be no letting down. There must be intensified production. That means that we will all have to work a little harder than we are now working. Our material reward will come through decreasing the cost of living, thus automatically increasing our wages. Our spiritual reward will come from the fact that every additional motion we make with our tools adds by so much to the help we extend to the peoples of other lands who are less fortunate than we Americans.

To Save World from Ruin.

Remember what Samuel Gompers has said: "American labor fights not so much for itself as it does to bring more of light and happiness into the lives of less fortunate people everywhere."

As American organized labor did not spare itself in the gigantic task of producing the manufactured commodities which contributed to relieve the world of a military peril, so it should now resolve not to spare itself in relieving the world from the menace of economic ruin.

Second—As every strike which stops a factory wheel from turning or otherwise interrupts the processes of production contributes to retard the United States from regaining its rightful supremacy, and the people from realizing the prosperity to which they are entitled, your committee is of the opinion that every effort should be made by the New York State Federation of Labor to discourage strikes except in cases where vital principles of trades unionism are at stake or where employers are practicing intolerable oppression.

1. Your committee earnestly recommends that the Executive Council take steps to cancel and suspend all strikes now in progress in New York State, and to use their influence to prevent the calling of future strikes except in such circumstances as, in the opinion of the Executive Council, render it imperatively necessary to use the strike weapon.

2. That the truce shall be on the basis of the status quo.

3. That the period of the truce shall be six months, or for such longer period as President Wilson may require to enable him to effect a reduction of the cost of living.

4. That notice be served on all employers that any individual, firm, or corporation which attempts to take advantage of organized labor's attitude, to serve its own interests at the expense of labor, shall be left for a reasonable time to such disciplinary measures as other employers or organizations of employers may wish to put into effect, and that if disciplinary measures be not taken by the employers themselves, then organized labor will fight such unfair and disloyal individual, firm, or corporation in a manner that will never be effaced from the culprit's memory.

5. That copies of this report be transmitted to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and to the various State Federations of Labor throughout the United States, with the recommendation that the policy outlined herein be adopted by all.

Thanks Merchants' Association.

Your committee, through the courtesy of the Merchants' Association of New York, was enabled to hold several conferences at the rooms of the Merchants' Association with representatives of the interests above mentioned. The Merchants' Association named the Committee on Industrial Relations to advise with your committee, and by unanimous action of the Executive Committee Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants 'Association of New York, was authorized to appoint and did appoint the subcommittee of the Industrial Relations Committee to continue indefinitely the conferences with your Organized Labor Committee.

For these acts of courtesy and helpfulness your committee extends its thanks to the Merchants' Association of New York, President Morgan, Secretary S. C. Mead, Alfred L. Smith, manager of the Industrial Bureau; the Committee on Industrial Relations, the Executive Committee and general officers of the association.

For the committee, respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. PIERCE, Chairman.
ISADORE EPSTEIN, Secretary.

President Holland of the State Federation said last night that he had received a report dealing with labor's course in the present emergency, but that he had not read it and would not discuss it.

URGES RIGID LABOR POLICY.

Secretary of Credit Men Advocates Law as Basis.

The adoption of a national labor policy that will not only recognize but compel good faith and honor in the contractual relations of employed and employe, in which personal right to hire and discharge at will and to leave and strike at will are subordinated to law, is urged in a letter sent yesterday to the members of the National Association of Credit Men by J. H. Tregoe, its Secretary and Treasurer. Continuing its campaign against high prices the association, through Mr. Tregoe, declared that the remedy to change present conditions rests in increasing production and stimulating personal savings. Regarding the labor question Mr. Tregoe said:

"The right to hire and discharge at will implies the converse, the right to leave and strike at will. Both of these rights, at least up to the present, are under the control of natural laws and when misused carry a moral injury. The strike in its final analysis is too frequently the application of the autocratic power, with brutality that offends community life. It always carries its penalties to the community at large, although the latter holds a superior position in public and private enterprises. It places burdens on the innocent, unconcerned.

"We cannot permit, in this nation of ours, with its ideals and traditions, the domination of personal rights over public welfare and happenings, and therefore we must have a labor policy. Let us quit strong-arm methods, the autocratic procedure, the destruction of property, the breaking of contracts, the violation of good faith, the ignoring of public interests and get down to the basis where men can and must live right in their relations, industrial and social, with one another."

ENGINEERS ASK INCREASE.

Association Recommends $500 More for Technical Employes of City.

The New York Chapter of the American Association of Engineers at 1,123 Broadway has approved a report from its Public Service Committee, recommending an increase of $500 annually in the pay of technical engineers employed in the various city departments and the Public Service Commissions and the Transit Construction Commissions, which include engineers for subway and traction railways.

The finding of the Engineers' Committee have been sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for consideration. In a letter to Frank L. Dowling, President of the Aldermen; Kay B. Knudson, Secretary of the Association of Engineers, said in part:

"To enable technical employes to meet present living expenses and to permit them to maintain the position in the community which their education and training entitles them to it is necessary that some tentative basis for increase be immediately decided upon.

"If the city cannot offer to highly skilled and specially trained men for service faithfully rendered a compensation which is at least approximately commensurate with the degree of responsibility required of the men and with the expense and effort incurred by them to train themselves in their avocation the city cannot hope to retain in these positions men of ability.

"I am sure you will agree that such a policy would prove to be false economy on the part of the city, and for that reason I think you will appreciate the importance of effecting at this time an increase in the salaries of these technical employes, even on the basis of a tentative schedule. Such a step will afford immediate relief from an unjust and an unbearable condition, which the taxpayers of the city would not wish to continue if they were fully cognizant of its seriousness."

It was announced that the Engineering Committee will continue their studies of the salary schedules, with the view of making definite recommendations for each particular grade affected.

MAIL MEN SEEK MORE PAY.

President of Letter Carriers' Association Urges 35 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Postmaster General Burleson's labor policy was condemned in a report submitted by President Edward J. Gaynor of the National Letter Carriers at the opening session of that organization's convention here today. An immediate and substantial increase in pay for the carriers also was demanded. Mr. Gaynor's report in part follows:

"Prior to two years ago the attitude of the Postmaster General toward postal associations was such as to justify apprehension. Alive to the need of the well defined official relations, the convention at Dallas two years ago therefore instructed the incoming board of officers to endeavor to establish means by which a properly accredited representative of this association could present the views of the membership on proposed legislation to the department.

"Developments following the Dallas convention served to emphasize the hostility toward postal associations entertained by Mr. Burleson. On Oct. 3, 1917, I addressed a respectful application to the Postmaster General requesting a leave of absence to care for important duties as President of the National Association of Letter Carriers. This application was denied.

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor was to convene in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1917, and I again asked for leave to attend this meeting as a delegate representing this association. Again was the application denied. I tendered my resignation.

"Bridging the gap of these two strenuous years, regretfully I admit that at present the relations between the Postmaster General and the association are not well defined. The labor policy of the Postmaster General is out of tune with modern methods. More intimate should be the relations between employer and employe."

In his demand for better pay for letter carriers Mr. Gaynor urged as immediate advance of 33 per cent., this to be increased to 50 per cent. over the present rate when the regular session of Congress convenes.

It was pointed out that since 1907 the mail carriers had received an increase of only 25 per cent., despite the fact that the increase in the cost of living had advanced 83 per cent.

As We were Saying

when Labor Day intervened, opportunity presents itself in various styles to the man who wants a new suit—if he will act now.

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Sport suits, young men's models, conservative business suits—and most of them as suitable for Fall as now. The savings are emphatic.

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The safekeeping of securities in our vault
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And practically acting as your financial secretary

Ask for a copy of "*What will you charge?*" This is a memorandum blank for you to fill out with a list of the securities you might wish to leave with us for safekeeping; if you will fill it out and send it to us, we can quickly give you an estimate of the cost of this service to you.

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Until a fellow is eighteen his mother does most of his buying for him. After he is twenty-four, his wife does. Except for those six years, the best way to sell most things for a man is to sell his womenfolks. And the best way to do that is to advertise in

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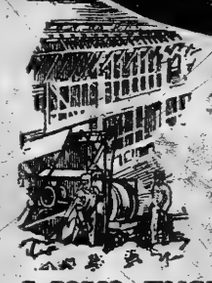

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POLICE DEPARTMENT
Detective Bureau

It is our pleasure to pay this well deserved compliment to the skill recently shown by the detectives connected with the New York City Police Department.

In this city, a few weeks ago, $28,000 in Liberty Bonds were stolen by highwaymen while the bonds were in transit from one banking house to another. This Company paid the loss. Two weeks ago, one of the employes of a financial institution in New York City was sent to deliver $45,000 in Liberty Bonds and failed to make delivery, disappearing with the bonds. This Company paid the loss.

These two cases were reported to the Detective Department with the result that, in a comparatively short time, $27,400 of the bonds were recovered in the first instance, and $41,000 of the bonds were recovered in the second instance. These cases are in addition to the $178,000 Liberty Bond loss recently sustained where recovery has not yet been made.

Only those who are familiar with the ways of men of weak character can appreciate how difficult it is to apprehend them after they yield to temptation. It seems as if they were transformed into beings possessed with a marvelous cunning which often enables them to elude pursuit for a long time, but they are finally apprehended.

We are especially pleased to pay this tribute to our City Detectives!

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If you know the Auto Truck business.

If you are a successful Sales Manager, Auto Truck preferred.

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This is a "real job" for the big enough man and right here in New York.

Give full particulars and by letter only.

Of course, all replies will be treated in strictest confidence.

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AN AMERICAN

Graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Engaged for a number of years in British India in an enterprise of which he was the head.

Recently a Captain in the Construction Division of the Army.

Offers his services here before undertaking to revive his enterprise abroad destroyed by the war.

Business Finance Engineering Salesmanship

Highest American, English, French, British-Indian and Dutch references.

K 398 TIMES.

FOES OF TREATY SHOW ANXIETY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

think that other amendments will be adopted, including that offered by Mr. Johnson to equalize the vote of the United States and Great Britain. When it comes to reservations, it may be put down that drastic ones will be adopted by a substantial majority. No half-way reservations will be tolerated."

Unless reservations along the line framed by Elihu Root were adopted, Mr. New said, the treaty would surely be rejected.

"Will it be defeated if the Shantung amendment is not adopted?" was asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. New. "Nearly one-third of the Senate will vote to reject it if the Shantung amendment is not carried; perhaps more than that number will vote that way. It is too early to attempt a guess now."

The Foreign Relations Committee will take up the treaty again tomorrow and begin consideration of reservations. While some of the members believe the committee can complete this work in one day, others think it will be the end of the week before the treaty can be made ready for the Senate.

Senator Lodge made public today correspondence between himself and President Wilson as to data that the Foreign Relations Committee asked Mr. Wilson to submit. In a letter to Mr. Lodge, dated Aug. 28, the President wrote, in response to the committee's request, that he was sending it the treaty with Poland. As to a request for a copy of the agreement entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, and France, on the one hand, and Germany on the other, relating to Rhine boundaries, the President intimated that to make these public at this time would cause embarrassment. The President also wrote that he could not properly submit the treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, because they were still under consideration in Paris.

Mr. Wilson's letter was as follows:

Aug. 28, 1919.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 23 and to say that I shall take pleasure in laying before the Senate the treaty with Poland, signed at Versailles on the 28th of June; and the agreement between the United States, the British Empire and France, of the one part, and Germany of the other part, with regard to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, also signed at Versailles on the 28th of June.

The declaration of the 16th of June to which you refer was a mere declaration of policy and does not become in any way pertinent until the treaty is ratified. My impression is that a certain degree of embarrassment would be caused, not to the United States, but to the countries with which we must necessarily co-operate in many particulars in the execution of the treaty, if it were communicated now. It will, of course, be made public in due time.

With regard to the treaties with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, it would be out of the question for me to submit them in their present form, even to the Committee on Foreign Relations. They are in process of negotiation, and subject to change and reconsideration until completed and signed. I am sure that the Committee on Foreign Relations will appreciate the undesirability of creating the precedent which would be created by submitting treaties in their draft form. It would tend to take the function of negotiating treaties out of the hands of the Executive, where it is expressly vested by the Constitution.

Very sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

In his reply to the President's letter, written today, Mr. Lodge called attention to the fact that the agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium on one side, and Germany on the other, had already been published in the British White Book, and the committee had thought it would be entitled to it. Mr. Lodge's letter was as follows:

Sept. 1, 1919.

My dear Mr. President:

I am indebted to you for your letter of Aug. 28, which reached me last evening. I also have to thank you for sending to the Senate the treaty with Poland, signed at Versailles on the 28th of June, and the agreement between the United States, Belgium, and the British Empire, of one part, and Germany, of the other part, with regard to the military occupation of the territory of the Rhine, also signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. The declaration of the 16th of June was printed some time ago in the Record, from the English "White Book," the declaration having been submitted to the House of Commons on the 4th of July, I believe. The committee asked for it merely because they thought it better that it should be officially before them.

As to the request of the committee for drafts for information regarding the treaties with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the committee, of course, were aware that negotiations are wholly in the hands of the Executive, and there was no thought of trespassing upon your jurisdiction. You noticed, of course, that the request asked merely for such information as you could give them "compatible with the public interest."

The four treaties still to be made are so closely connected with the German treaty that many Senators thought that all the peace treaties should be considered together, and the request was made merely for such information as you felt could be properly given in regard to those treaties not yet submitted, in the hope that it might hasten action upon the treaty of peace with Germany. If it is not compatible with the public interest to give any information in regard to them, that is a matter on which, of course, your decision is final.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours, H. C. LODGE, Chairman.

Senator Hitchcock will speak in the Senate today on the treaty, urging its ratification without amendments. While it is understood that Mr. Hitchcock would not oppose interpretative reservations, he will argue in his speech that the treaty amply protects the interests of the United States as written. Later in the week Senator Kenyon, one of the "mild" reservationists, will urge changes that he considers necessary.

SAYS ARSENAL TEST PROVES PLUMB PLAN

League Asserts War Department Has Applied Its Principles at Rock Island.

WORKERS TAKE OVER PLANT

Government Makes Public Correspondence Telling How Employes Conduct Big Arsenal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Advocates of the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railroads of the country asserted today that the action of the War Department in turning over actual control of production activities in the Rock Island arsenal harness shops, including appointment of foremen and the determination of prices paid workmen, to committees of employes approximates application by the Government itself of the principles of the Plumb plan.

What was done at the Rock Island Arsenal, as announced by the War Department yesterday, was described in the correspondence and statements made public by the War Department as being "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry." The documents made public by the War Department comprised a letter written by Secretary Baker on Aug. 23 to R. L. Carnick and James L. McCort, employes' representatives in the ordnance department in Washington, expressing Secretary Baker's "pleasure in the results which have been attained," and further stating Mr. Baker's "hope that the policy which has already been productive of so much good will be successfully pressed."

The celerity with which the Plumb plan leaders have seized upon the announcement which was given out officially at the War Department yesterday cannot be otherwise interpreted than as an effort to make it appear that the Government itself has been won over to the Plumb plan in what has been done at Rock Island. Coincidental with the interpretation by Mr. Plumb of the Rock Island experiment as being nothing more nor less than an application of the principles of the Plumb plan for nationalization of industry, the statement issued tonight by Manager Keating of the Plumb Plan League takes the same view of the Rock Island experiment. The statement in part follows:

"The report given out by the War Department of the results of the Government's experiment in industrial democracy at Rock Island Arsenal is a striking and timely illustration of the success of one of the basic principles for which we are contending. We maintain that the participation of labor in the control of management will serve greatly to increase efficiency. The War Department report gives conclusive proof of this by showing the extraordinary results that have been obtained at Rock Island under workingmen's control."

Says Plumb Plan Is Americanism.

"In advocating the Plumb plan we are dealing with a great natural monopoly, which, under private ownership, has been managed with incredible inefficiency in an attempt to maintain a fictitious competition. If in the field of legitimate competition, as in the case of the Rock Island Arsenal, the Government has demonstrated the success of industrial democracy, it is fair to assume that the same principle will be even more successful when applied to a great monopolistic enterprise like the railroads.

"This principle of industrial democracy is nothing but old-fashioned, bedrock Americanism. If a man is worthy of a vote in the political field he is worthy of a voice in the field of economic life.

"We have to return to fundamental Americanism and rescue the human factor of co-operation in industry. Of course, men will work harder and better when they share in the responsibilities of the industry and in the rewards of their own labors. There is no fear that American workingmen are not capable of participating in the management of industry.

"After we have a few more experiments like that reported by the War Department people will begin to realize that they have been thinking down a blind alley in these matters. Give the American workingman both authority and responsibility and let him go ahead.

"Of course, the application of industrial democracy has to be determined by conditions which surround the individual industry. No advance ever takes place in a day."

The material given out by the War Department consisted of a letter written by Secretary Baker to the arsenal employes' representatives in the arsenal labors branch of the office of the Chief of Ordnance, a memorandum submitted by the employes' representatives, with the letter to the Secretary, and Secretary Baker's reply in indorsement of what had been done. The development of the arsenal orders branch in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and of representation of employes of the manufacturing arsenals in an advisory capacity in connection therewith is not explained in the correspondence given out by the War Department. However, the Department authorized this brief statement regarding it:

War Department's Statement.

With the signing of the armistice, the arsenal employes faced a situation involving grave doubts as to the security of their employment since the products which they had been engaged in turning out were, of course, for use in the war with Germany. Having well-functioning organizations in existence in several of the War Department arsenals, and with members of these organizations constant to an unusual degree with production problems, the employes designated representatives to take up the subject with the Secretary of war and Chief of Ordnance. The outcome was the appointment of a committee of [illegible] to establish in the office of the Chief of Ordnance to secure reports from other departments of the Government for such things as the Government needed and the arsenals were equipped to manufacture. The experience of the War Department in securing employes' assistance and devotion by placing them in a large measure of control over the conditions of production [illegible] in the arsenals naturally led to creating an advisory committee of employes' representatives in the arsenal [illegible] Employes' representatives actively assist in the work of this branch in figuring costs when bidding [illegible] work.

In a letter which Messrs. Cornick and [illegible] the employes' representatives, to Secretary Baker, said: "Generally the employes feel that you and General C. C. Williams are assisting yourselves in them in a vital [illegible] way, that is, concerning the [illegible] of their positions, rather than [illegible] ways such as have been [illegible] questionable results in so [illegible] instances during the past. They feel that their status is now in the [illegible] of change. They no longer feel [illegible] employes simply bent on holding a job quite apart from their conception of life, for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only means available to them for securing necessities and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on the way towards becoming partners in the enterprise.

"It has been very gratifying to us to know many times, that the necessity on the part of the men for economical production is well understood. For instance, at the Watertown Arsenal recently [illegible] upon city rallies which were held, the principals of the speakers, [illegible] were from the workers, were for the most part, at Watertown some of the men said that, in the interest of the work that their abilities were limited [illegible] came to functioning on employes' committees, handling grievances, &c., for, they said that that was not their fort. They did not feel able to confront the management in sufficiently forceful ways while prosecuting cases of such a nature.

"But, they said, they clearly saw their opportunity in the chances which now existed for functioning on production committees. Their abilities, they felt, lay in that direction and they most enthusiastically welcome the circumstances which promise them these new opportunities for self expression. At Frankford and Rock Island instances have occurred where the employes have 'gotten after' individuals who have not been doing as well as they might.

Spirit of Co-operation.

A striking instance of the splendid spirit of co-operation which automatically develops when the employes are given an incentive and a chance for self-expression recently occurred at the Frankford Arsenal. The Post Office Department was in the market for a large order of dials for registered mail locks, for which they had previously paid $45 per thousand. Frankford Arsenal submitted an estimate of $38 per thousand, so when the committee on estimates informed the employes they had figured very closely in order that this work could be secured for them the employes are enabled to participate their appreciation of this new condition and volunteered to work during lunch hour if necessary to live up to their committee's judgment as to direct labor costs.

"There is attached hereto a statement concerning the way things work when the employes are enable to participate in the management of the shop. This is but a more indication of what really can be made possible in a large way throughout all the arsenals. In short, a spontaneous efficiency is in the making, which, we sincerely feel, will before long produce records of production that will make the most ardent Taylor system advocate envious. And this will all be because the employes want to produce, not because they are obliged to do so.

"We find as a whole that the attitude of the local management is conducive toward the development of this new spirit. Where misunderstandings have existed or still exist we hope to help straighten them out by education and the demonstration of our finalloyed sincerity and loyalty to all the interests at stake."

"We are and will for a long time suffer from the heritages of the conditions we are now on the way towards eliminating. It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do and, finally, what we and the management can do jointly.

"We are not unaware of our own limitations in this respect, and, when the time comes, we hope sincerely that you and the Chief of Ordnance will gladly extend to us the opportunity to have our technical experts co-operate with the arsenal management and their experts for the purpose of doing everything possible to warrant the fullest utilization of the arsenals as centres of production."

To this letter Secretary Baker replied:

"The Government needs not only the hands of its employes but their heads and their hearts, and the spirit of co-operation and loyal enthusiasm illustrated by the instances which you cite to me are not only evidence of a present sound situation but promising of constant future improvement."

PLUMB FOR WILSON'S PLAN.

Asserts President Will Have Co-operation in Wage Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Glenn E. Plumb, originator of the Plumb plan for partial control of the railroads by labor, explained his plan to Philadelphia railroad workers today. He was the speaker at the Labor Day exercises in Fairmount Park, which followed a parade.

High railroad rates, Mr. Plumb asserted, are due to the fact that they are based upon the liabilities of the roads and that these have been pyramided for generations, so that the public today is paying for virtually the entire cost of the railroads since their construction.

"The railroad experience of the last eighty years," he said, "shows that no road ever paid off an indebtedness except by creating a new indebtedness of the same or greater par value.

"Today we are still paying for the use of locomotives long since sent to the scrap heap. We are paying returns on the shades of ties that have been ashes for generations. Rails that have been replaced half a dozen times still demand from us the earnings paid for by our ancestors. The 'property investment account' of the railroad is nothing but a whited sepulchre, full of corruption and dead men's bones."

Mr. Plumb welcomed the plan of President Wilson for a conference between capital and labor.

"If permitted," he said, "the men supporting labor's plan for democratic control of the railroad industry will gladly join with the President in seeking the solution of the tremendous problems we face."

SHAH ON WAY TO ITALY.

Boards British Warship at Constantinople—Not Coming Here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31. (Associated Press.)—Ahmed Mirza, the Shah of Persia, is on his way to Italy aboard a British vessel. From Italy he will proceed to Switzerland. It is considered unlikely that he will visit the United States during his tour.

During his stay in Turkey the Shah visited his father, who abdicated in 1909, at the latter's mansion on the Island of Prinkipo.

While there he received Gabriel B. Ravndal, the American Commissioner, to whom the Shah expressed appreciation of American relief work in Persia.

The Shah, who is 21 years of age, is a man of medium height, but extremely corpulent. Nevertheless he is of an active disposition and has a pleasant personality. He clothes himself in European style.

BRILLIANT WEDDING IN ROME

Donna Olympia Maria Pearsall Becomes Bride of Capt. Stigand.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31.—A wedding that aroused much interest in Roman aristocratic circles and the English and American colonies has just taken place here. The bride was Donna Olympia Maria Pearsall, elder daughter of the late Harold Woodbridge Pearsall of Brentwood, N. Y., and Marchesa Orphia Erige Pearsall, and granddaughter of the Countess Resse. The bridegroom was Captain Almar Gordon Stigand of the West Kent Regiment, a member of the British Military Mission in Rome and Magistrate at Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland. The couple received magnificent presents. Captain and Mrs. Stigand will soon leave for South Africa, where the Captain will resume his magisterial duties.

GIRL SEEKS $50,000.

Tenafly, N. J., Man so Shocked by Action That He Sues Her.

TENAFLY, N. J., Sept. 1.—William Russell Smith, a merchant of this place, has been made defendant in a suit for $50,000 by Miss May L. Phipps, who lives with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Van Loan. Damages to the amount of $25,000 are asked for breach of promise, and an equal amount for the suffering entailed in a collapse resulting from the breaking of the engagement.

Smith, in a countersuit, asks $10,000 damages from Miss Phipps, for the mental shock which followed her action, and has brought suit against the uncle and aunt for $50,000 damages, alleging conspiracy to blackmail. Ex-Congressman A. S. Hart is counsel for Smith.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

OWEN QUOTES LODGE AS FAVORING LEAGUE

Oklahoma Senator Sees Partisanship as Basis of Attack on Peace Treaty.

CALLS OPPOSITION FACTIOUS

League of Nations Association Hears Work of Paris Conference Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Sept. 1.—Speaking under the auspices of the League of Nations Association at the Stony Brook Auditorium tonight Robert L. Owen, United States Senator for Oklahoma, criticised Senator Lodge for his "round robin," his "factious opposition, destructive criticism," and for "lining up a party opposition against the righteous judgment of mankind."

The other speakers included Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer; Alice Carpenter, Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet. A large number of people from the Long Island Summer colonies attended the meeting. Music was provided by Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harriet Youngs, soprano, and Amelia Gray-Clarke at the piano.

Senator Owen praised ex-President Taft and other Republicans who favor the League of Nations. He quoted remarks of the late Theodore Roosevelt approving the principle of international arbitration, and declared that President Wilson, with Lloyd George, Orlando, and Clemenceau were trying to bring about the policies advocated by Colonel Roosevelt.

"The Senator from Massachusetts at Union College in June, 1915," said Senator Owen, "advised the world that nations must unite as men unite to preserve peace and order. Nations must be able to say to any single country, 'You must not go to war.'

"I hope I may be permitted to say I think the Senator from Massachusetts showed a finer Americanism at Union College than he does today leading a narrow partisan fight on the League of Nations in the greatest crisis the world has ever known.

"For over a hundred years there has been a maxim honored by the Senate in dealing with all foreign treaties, which I first heard from the lips of the Senator from Massachusetts. It is: 'Party lines cease at tidewater.'

"Yet, with his round robin, with his factious opposition, with his destructive criticism, with lining up a party opposition against the righteous judgment of mankind, the honorable Senator has forgotten this wise maxim in partisan excitement.

"There is another objection to the amendments and reservations in the resolution of ratification, and that is it would discredit the American representatives at the Peace Conference and the President of the United States. This, however, may be, although I doubt it, a partisan advantage.

"But, fellow Americans, no partisan advantage should be sought when thereby in a great world crisis the peace and happiness of mankind is put in jeopardy, Bolshevism encouraged, and social unrest at home and abroad promoted.

"The League of Nations will prevent future war under penalty of a world-wide boycott, blockade and exclusion of its citizens from any intercourse wit the citizens of any other nation. No nation will dare, after the League is established, to invade the territorial integrity and existing political independence of any other nation. The League provides every safeguard to adjust international disputes by conciliation and world opinion and by arbitration.

"The League not only proposes peace; it provides the most abundant means and mechanism by which to accomplish it. It has been drawn by the ablest men in the world. The leaders of all nations are content with it, as the beginning of a great and glorious new era."

ULSTER'S FRIENDS ASK LODGE FOR A HEARING

Loyal Orange Institution Appeals for Chance to Present Its Side of the Irish Question.

A hearing of representatives of Ulster on the Irish question was demanded in a telegram made public yesterday by the Loyal Orange Institution to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The letter was as follows:

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1919.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

The Foreign Relations Committee having now heard the Friends of Irish Freedom, more appropriately known to the discerning as the Foes of Friendly Co-operation Between the English-Speaking Peoples, we protest against further action by the American Senate against the millions of Britons who were our faithful allies at the behest of these faithless hyphenates who wear livery of American citizenship to serve Irish Roman Catholic purposes.

The impossibility of reconciling the program of nonparticipation in European affairs that your committee's majority professes to stand for, with recognition and furtherance of this Irish un-American propaganda of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation impelled us to withhold protest until the actual consummation of the plot hatched by the foes of England.

We remain convinced that the American Senate has no business meddling with the unquestioned problems of the British Parliament, and that the countenance your majority has given these propagandists who have been denounced by the British Premier constitute an inexcusable affront to a friend and ally. But these foes of England and Protestant America have been heard. The unescapable religious issue has been raised. We, therefore, respectfully ask a hearing for the Friends of Ulster's Self-Determination, and associated organizations who are prepared to prove that Messrs. Cohalan, Dunne, Walsh, Ryan, and the Irish Roman Catholic organization for whom they appear do not represent American sentiment, nor the will of that Irish people who sent their sons with ours to win the war.

Having heard the foes of England, it is imperative that you hear her friends. We seek agreement upon an early date for the voice of the majority of those who upheld both flags in the war to be heard.

GEO. T. LEMMON,
National Secretary, Friends of Ulster's Self-Determination, Averill Park, N. Y.

A separate telegram was sent to Senator John Sharp Williams, asking for his co-operation.

Blaze in Pulitzer Building.

Seeing smoke coming from the second floor of the Pulitzer Building, on Park Row, yesterday, a passerby turned in a fire alarm. A pile of rubbish had become ignited. Firemen stretched a line of hose across Park Row and extinguish the blaze. The Third and Madison Avenue cars were blocked several minutes.

CARRANZA RETORTS, CHARGING WRONGS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

diers and the invasion of Mexico at El Mulato Village last year, the shooting of Mexican peasants by American soldiers in the municipality of Villa Acuna, Coahuila, and the unjust persecution of Mexicans in Bartlesville, Okla., as testified to in a memorial sent to the Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

The message refers to the invasion of Vado De Piedras, Chihuahua, last April by American soldiers seeking bandits, the beating and wounding of a Mexican, Jesus Aguirre, working in Rockport, Texas, and material discrimination against Mexicans in Rockport; the crossing of the border by American troops following the Villa attack on Juarez, the assaulting and robbing of a Mexican paymaster, M. Palma, south of Marfa, Texas, last July; the killing of a Mexican, Anacleto Salazar, by a policeman in Eureka, Utah; the beating and robbing of a Mexican, Francisco Rosales, during race troubles in the State of Washington; the shooting of Mexicans by an American patrol on the belief that they were deserters, and the injury by mobs in Chicago last August of two Mexicans, Jose Blanco and Elisando Gonzales.

Mention was made of the fact that the Mexican Embassy in Washington had made representations to the United States Government, but it was declared that "not in all cases have assurances been given that the offenders will be punished." Reference was also made to numerous crossings of the border by American airplanes.

Refers to Punitive Expeditions.

In connection with the recent punitive expedition to find bandits who were holding two American aviators for ransom, the message said:

"This invasion constitutes a violation of our rights. Serious and without motive was this violation that has deeply wounded Mexican patriotic feeling."

The message referred further to a request by the United States for the punishment of bandits and cites numerous cases showing that the Government has prosecuted guilty parties and has met with a great measure of success in dealing with bandits.

Speaking of charges of alleged unneutrality by Mexico during the war, the message said:

"The Republic of Mexico observed the conduct of absolute neutrality, but certain Governments have expressed the opinion that the Government of Mexico had not been strictly neutral, although they were not able to affirm or specify any act or mission on the part of the Government of Mexico which would implicate the least violation of neutrality, judging in accordance with the most exigent principles of international law, treaties now in force, and universally established practices. On the other hand, the rights of Mexico as a neutral were not always respected as they were entitled to be, because various units of the American Navy remained in certain exceptional cases more than twenty-four hours in our waters, while there were kept at anchor at Tampico vessels of war under the pretext of protecting their fellow nationals."

Referring to the fact that Mexico had not been asked to join the League of Nations, the President wrote:

"The Mexican Government has done nothing, nor has it made any request whatever, to be admitted into the international society because the bases that sustain it do not establish either with respect to organization or with respect to performance of its functions, perfect equality for all nations and for all races, and the Government of Mexico has proclaimed as the leading principle of its international policy that all States ought to have the same rights and the same obligations, so that the individual within a State should have the power to invoke privileges and protection by reason of being a foreigner or for any other cause."

Regarding the Monroe Doctrine, the message said Mexico did not recognise and will not recognise it, inasmuch as it established, without the volition of all the peoples of America, a criterion and situation in which they were not consulted, and because that doctrine smacked of sovereignty over Mexico and constituted forcible guardianship over all the nations on the American Hemisphere.

"The Mexican Government has in due time established a method of indemnifying losses occasioned during the revolution," said the message, "and has given an example thereby of a more liberal spirit than any other Government in an analogous situation."

Bandits Slay Mine Operator.

EL PASO, Sept. 1.—Adam Shaeffer, believed to be an American citizen, was killed by Mexican bandits at his mine in the State of Zacatecas on Aug. 28, according to a telegram received by the American Smelting and Refining Company here today. Shaeffer was an independent mining operator and was 55 years old.

Mining men here disagree as to Shaeffer's citizenship. American Smelting and Refining Company officials said he was an American citizen of British birth, while other American mining men asserted he still retained his rights as a British subject. Telegrams have been sent to the American Consuls in Torreon and Aguascalientes by the American Consul in Juarez and by the smelting company officials to ascertain the facts.

Shaeffer's home had been in Mexico for more than ten years, and his mother and sister live in Pittsburgh, Penn., according to records on file here with a local mining brokerage firm. This firm confirmed the statement of the American Smelting and Refining Company's official that Shaeffer was an American citizen.

News of Shaeffer's killing was received at the American Smelting and Refining Company's Mexican headquarters from its officers in Aguascalientes, Mexico. Shaeffer was general manager of the Cinco Estrellas mine, an independent property near Pinos, Zacatecas.

A band of Mexican bandits, operating independently, was reported near Salinas, Zacatecas, last week, and it is believed here that it was this band that murdered Shaeffer. Carranza troops from San Luis Potosi were sent to Salinas, Zacatecas, last week to pursue the bandits operating in that vicinity, according to letters received here from Aguascalientes today.

CANADA TAKES UP TREATY.

Governor General Summons Special Session of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 1.—Ratification of the Peace Treaty by Canada was set forth as the chief object of the Special Session of Parliament which was opened this afternoon by the Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire.

The urgency of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the treaty signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, the Governor, General said, compelled him to summon the legislators to renewed labors, which, he hoped, would not be of long duration. He had been advised, he declared, that the document should not be ratified on behalf of Canada without the approval of Parliament. In addition, Parliament would be asked, he explained, to make such financial provision as may be required "in connection with the Peace Treaty and for other purposes."

Referring to the Prince of Wales, the Governor General said: "In this, his first visit to our Dominion, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, at once renews happy associations with his comrades of the Canadian Army, and at the same time undertakes the important duty of making himself acquainted at first hand with the resources and development of our country, and with the ideals and aspirations of our people."

It is unwise to bequeath, without proper safeguards, an inheritance to anyone who is inexperienced in the management of money or investments, or who is careless of his financial future.

YOU may desire the distribution of your estate to be extended over a period of years; or only the income to be paid; or you may wish to dispose of your property in other ways.

By designating this Company in your will, as trustee of your estate, you can be assured that your directions as to the disposition of your money and other property will be carried out faithfully and exactly.

This Company, in its half century of experience in trust matters, has assisted in solving many problems. It will be a pleasure to discuss with you how we may help to solve *your* problem.

We shall be glad to send you our booklet, "Why you Should make a Will."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

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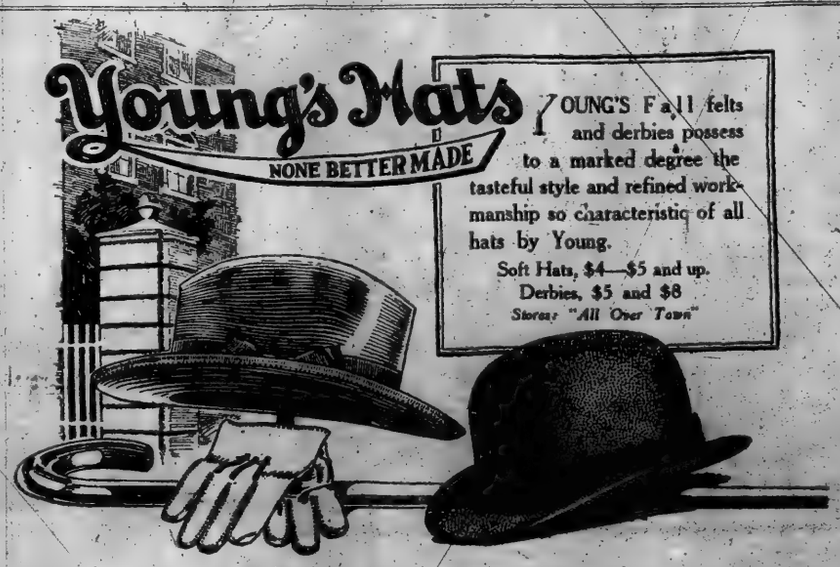
Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street

MADISON AVENUE OFFICE
Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $800,000,000



YOUNG'S Fall felts and derbies possess to a marked degree the tasteful style and refined workmanship so characteristic of all hats by Young.

Soft Hats, $4—$5 and up.
Derbies, $5 and $8
Stores: "All Over Town"

It will cost you money if you don't read this!

For the balance of the week we will continue to sell Men's Banister High Shoes at $12.00, in spite of the increased cost of producing them. From September 7th, we will have to charge you according to what they cost us.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Located on Street Level

You can almost Hear a Pin Drop—

The Noiseless Typewriter.
The name describes it.
You need it in your business.
It relieves nerve strain.
It gives you a chance to think.
It is built to endure.
It permits your stenographer to do better work.
It is the *boon*-companion of modern business.
It welcomes the opportunity to prove its case by practical demonstration.

Ask for Booklet and Impressive List of Users

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER
The Noiseless Typewriter Company, 253 Broadway, New York
'Phone Barclay 8205

Europe Ready to Welcome American Tourists

VISITORS WILL ENJOY PRE-WAR COMFORTS SAYS PARIS

Raymond-Whitcomb Announce First Tour to Europe Since War Began—Sailing October 4

Americans who plan to take advantage of the permission of the State Department for tourists to visit France after October 1, will find that they can travel in as great comfort as before the war, except in the war zone itself. Latest advices from Paris give the assurance that tourists will be immediately welcome and that no trouble need be anticipated regarding hotel or food.

On the other hand, prospective travelers will do well to avail themselves of the service of an established tourist organization that is more familiar with the bewilderingly new and constantly changing conditions than the individual traveler can expect to be.

The first tour to Europe since 1914, announced by Raymond & Whitcomb Co., for 40 years the leading American tourist agency, will sail from New York October 4.

This party and others in October and November will visit France, Belgium and Italy and all the most important Battlefields, including Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, Verdun, Rheims, Ypres, the Marne and the Hindenburg Line. This Fall will be the last opportunity to see these Battlefields *just as they were.*

Parties strictly limited by the steamship space available, and persons interested should write at once for the company's booklet, containing full information. Address Raymond & Whitcomb Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

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PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR MESSRS. JAMES McCREERY & CO.

THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY LOWER THAN THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES WARRANT
$38.50 UP
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There are three convenient elevators in the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

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The purest sugar—the finest flavors moulded into crisp, dainty disks of satisfying sweetness. In rolls of assorted flavors, also peppermint, chocolate, wintergreen and cinnamon. Try them to-day.

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Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No parasite accepted entertained
Frederic N. Whitley, Inc.
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GOOD CARS AT LOW PRICES.

This is the season of the year when owners of cars think of exchanging or selling. The Automobile Exchange published daily in The New York Times may be consulted by those seeking good models at low prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

DENIED PIER PASSES, WELCOMERS CHAFE

Throng Is Penned In for Hours Awaiting the Arrival of French Liner Rochambeau.

TWO WOMEN FAINT IN JAM

Protest Is to Be Made to Washington Against the Collector of the Port's Order.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday forenoon from Havre with 432 cabin passengers, among whom were several Americans that had been absent for more than two years while serving in the war and a number of women who had been serving with the American and French Armies in France and Flanders. There were also five officers and 240 Czechoslovaks, many of them from this city, who enlisted in the Winter of 1917-1918 and served with the Czechoslovak Army at the front.

As the liner steamed up the North River to her pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, the passengers crowded the rail on the starboard side of the upper decks, eager to get the first glimpse of their relatives and friends.

To their great disappointment the pier head, instead of being thronged with welcomers waving handkerchiefs and American flags, was empty except for a few French Line officials and city officials who had come to greet Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plants and Structures.

No One Allowed on Pier.

By order of the Collector of the Port no one was allowed down the pier to meet the passengers, and the big steamship was made fast without a sign from the pier. Those awaiting friends were penned up in a small inclosure at the head of the pier where there was little ventilation. They had stood there for hours waiting to catch a glimpse of their returning loved ones, and two of the women fainted because of the heat and the intense crowd.

The steamship companies are in favor of permitting relatives to meet and see passengers away from the piers and have protested against the order of the Collector of the Port stopping the issuance of the passes. Customs officials in charge on the piers are in favor of the people going on the piers, as the time of their staff is taken up by carrying messages from persons waiting at the head of the pier to those who have arrived.

The work of examining the baggage is also delayed, due to passengers dashing hither and thither among the crowd searching for their kin.

The pass system was instituted by William Loeb, Jr., and was considered a success in the days when a thousand passengers arrived in New York to every hundred arriving now. Persons returning from abroad who have sent messages by cable or by wireless to announce their coming cannot understand what has happened when they see no one on the pier to meet them.

One Woman in Tears.

One woman on the French Line pier yesterday had tears of disappointment in her eyes. "I do not care for myself so much," she said, "but it is the little ones with me who have been looking forward to seeing their father return on the big ship."

Arthur Henderson, general passenger agent of the French Line, said that the line had done all that it could do to get the order changed so that relatives of passengers could get passes and go down on the piers. "It does not matter to the steamship companies," he added, "but it does give a lot of enjoyment to the people who are leaving or returning to their country as well as to those who remain at home. The steamship offices are besieged all day long by relatives of passengers wanting to know why they have been refused passes at the Custom House."

It is understood that a protest is to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Commissioner Whalen, who went abroad in July with his wife for a vacation and to study the docks and port facilities abroad, said on his return yesterday that New York harbor was better than any in Europe, so far as he had seen.

The piers in this port are superior because the liners go alongside them and this does away with the necessity of having a big landing stage like they have at European ports, where the vessels have to go before they go to their inclosed docks, which are tidal. The warehouses in London are better than they are here, because the freight trains run right alongside them and the goods can be handled quicker."

Commissioner Whalen said he would make a full report of his trip to Mayor Hylan later. Very few of the wartime passport regulations had been lifted, he added, and he was almost expelled from Belgium because his passport was not correctly stamped.

KILLED ON EVE OF TRIAL.

Charles Burgo, Accused of Robbery Is Slain in Cherry Street.

Charles Burgo, 25 years old, of 643 Water Street, who, according to the police, was to have been brought up for trial this morning in General Sessions on a robbery charge, was murdered at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Cherry Street. The assailant fired four shots at Burgo, all of which took effect, killing him instantly.

The murderer escaped in the confusion which followed the shooting, but the police, in their search, found an Italian in a room at 150 Cherry Street who replied evasively to their questions. He was arrested and held as a witness. The prisoner said he was Salvatore Lavato, 42 years old, of 150 Cherry Street. The murdered man was to have answered the charge of robbing Salvatore Chiffmont at 209 East Fortieth Street on Aug. 4.

PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

Accepts Invitation of Society of Arts and Sciences.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Wilson accepted today an invitation to attend a dinner to be given in his honor next month by the Society of Arts and Sciences of New York. The date will be fixed later.

The invitation was extended by Dr. John S. Tucker of New York, a member of the Board of Governors of the society.

Photograph Graves of 143 Airmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Of the 150 American aviators who lost their lives in France, the graves of 143 have been photographed by the American Red Cross for their families, it was announced here today. Every effort is being made to find the last resting places of the other seven. The graves photographed were located after hundreds of miles of the battle area had been covered.

KNOXVILLE QUIET AFTER RACE RIOTS

Ten White Men Are Arrested for Freeing Prisoners in Attack on the Jail.

3D BATTALION SENT HOME

Two Races Hold Separate Labor Day Programs—Soldiers Still Patrol the Town.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Under heavy patrol by National Guardsmen and special officers, following the race riots of Saturday night and Sunday morning, in which two men were killed and sixteen sent to hospitals with wounds, Knoxville today passed a quiet holiday. Two of those wounded in the main battle Saturday midnight are not expected to live.

Sheriff Cate tonight caused the arrest of ten white men on charges of assisting prisoners to escape when the jail was attacked Saturday night. Other arrests on this charge and that of rioting are promised.

The situation has improved to such extent that Adjt. Gen. E. B. Sweeney tonight sent home the 3d Battalion of the 4th Tennessee Infantry, from the western counties of the State, and expects to release all other outside companies tomorrow, leaving here the machine-gun company and one rifle company, which have headquarters in Knoxville.

Labor Day celebrations were held separately today by the whites and negroes, as originally planned, the only change being that a scheduled parade was abandoned. No disorder of any kind was reported today.

Troops still were patrolling the business district and the negro sections, with machine guns in position in the heart of the black belt, but search of citizens for weapons has been discontinued, and the barred zones in the negro districts have been abandoned.

Two hundred and fifty citizens, sworn in as special deputies or policemen, are assisting the military authorities. Squads are patrolling all suburban sections in automobiles, with reserves held at the court house to answer calls from nervous citizens. The special officers are under command of Colonel James A. Gleason, late of the 114th Field Artillery, and other demobilized army officers are acting as lieutenants.

A special session of the Grand Jury has been called for Wednesday to investigate the riots and to consider the case of Maurice F. Mayes, the negro accused of murdering Mrs. Bertie Lindsey early Saturday, which crime inspired the storming of the county jail Saturday night and the subsequent race riots. Mayes is in jail at Chattanooga, whither he was taken Saturday noon, before the trouble started here.

In addition to the casualty list, the rioting, it was estimated today, caused property loss of more than $50,000 in damage to the jail and store buildings and loot obtained by the mob. Railroad men report that many negroes have left the city.

TO AID SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

General Education Board Appropriates $188,440 to Expand Work.

The following announcement was made yesterday by the General Education Board, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller:

"The General Education Board has decided to extend in the South its field of co-operative work in secondary and rural education, making its appropriation this year sufficient to include work in Texas and to extend its work in Tennessee and South Carolina.

"For some time the board has been co-operating with educational agencies in this field in the following States: White schools—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Colored schools—Maryland.

"The appropriation this year will permit the employment in Texas of a field agent in the negro rural schools and the appropriation for South Carolina will enable the State to put a second rural school inspector in the field.

"The total appropriation amounts to $188,440."

WOMAN THROWN FROM AUTO

Mrs. Herman Found Slightly Injured by Police Near Haven Ave.

Lieutenant Sauter, on duty at the West 177th Street Police Station shortly after midnight last night, heard the screams of a woman. He hurried out two policemen and they ran down to Haven avenue, which borders the river near the station house.

They found a young woman lying on the ground, with a child standing over her. The woman, who seemed to be injured, was taken to the station house, where she said she was Mrs. Margaret Herman, 27 years old, of 814 Tenth Avenue, and that the child was her daughter, Florence, 8 years old. Mrs. Herman said that she had been thrown out of a touring car, which stopped soon afterward and let the child out. She admitted knowing the names of her companions in the car, but refused to disclose them to the police. She was suffering from slight bruises.

Rochester Railway & Light Co., Rochester, N. Y.
J. P. Haftenkamp, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"
An interesting small job—coke bins, head house, fan and locker shed—built with the same care and dispatch as Turner's largest job.
TURNER Construction Co.

Salto-Nuts
Ap-pe-tiz-ing
Chick says
A demi-tasse is always followed by crisp luscious Salto-Nuts
Bi a Box!
Hatch
MATCH—HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & Herald Sq. B'way & 30th B'way & 45th

REPUTABLE ROOMERS.

It is the general experience that the better class of roomers is attracted by an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

From Maine to California
AUERBACH CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOW
Now 7c.

WE believe that the many millions of people who appreciate the excelling qualities of Auerbach Chocolate will agree that it is better to advance the price than to make an inferior chocolate.

Because of the increased cost of material, labor, etc., **Auerbach Chocolate Specials are now selling for 7c and 14c.**

Fresh, rich, creamy milk, extra thick coatings of the best grade chocolate, pure cane sugar, fresh fruit and the best grade of nuts are always used in Auerbach Chocolates and Candies.

D. AUERBACH & SONS
Eleventh Avenue, 46th to 47th Street, New York

Makers of the famous

AUERBACH
CHOCOLATE SPECIALS

"There's an AUERBACH Candy for every occasion"

MADE THE AMERICAN WAY

7c and 14c Packages; also 1 lb. and ½ lb. Fancy Boxes

Ribbons
Wholesale Only
For Instant Delivery
Ribbons to fit every fancy of Fashion.
You will agree it is the most wonderful collection of ribbons ever shown under one roof in this city.
WERTHEIMER BROTHERS
19 East 24th St.

How Many "Yellow Chassis" Trucks Have You Noticed?

HAVE you ever noticed the preponderance of "yellow chassis" trucks there are in operation in New York? Most of these are Republics!

Over three thousand of these popular trucks are in service in and around our big city—each one highly endorsed by its owner for dependability and economy of operation.

More Republics are in use all over this country than any other truck made—about 60,000 of them altogether. Thousands of them are negotiating the hardest road conditions we have—from the gumbo of Kansas and the hills of Pittsburgh to the alkali of Arizona. Think how easy New York must be for a Republic!

Make a mental note to notice the number of "yellow chassis" trucks there are in New York the next time you are out. Or better still, ask us for the names of concerns in YOUR line of business who are using Republics. This is the *practical* way to discover what Republics will do for you.

Republic Trucks
The "Yellow Chassis" Trucks That Serve So Well.
W. J. B. Motor Truck Co., Inc.
New York, 1832 Broadway, Phone Col. 6346
Newark, N. J., 291-293 Halsey St., Phone Market 8964

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Misses' and Children's
Shoes for School and Dress Wear

have a special section reserved exclusively for them on the Second Floor.

The generous assortments of Autumn models now ready for selection are as distinctive for quality and reliability of material and workmanship as for excel ence of style.

Made of the best selected leathers throughout, they can be depended upon for practical and satisfactory service; while the prices are lower than might reasonably be expected.

The attendants in the Children's Shoe Department have been specially trained for their work, and are competent to advise in the selection of shoes for every type of juvenile foot.

A New Department
has been opened on the First Floor for
Misses' and Girls' Hats

Boys' Outfitting Dep't
(SIXTH FLOOR)

The Autumn and Winter assortments of Boys' Clothing and Furnishings, now ready for selection, include every essential of the boy's wardrobe, for school, everyday and formal wear.

Special attention is given to the individual needs of boys attending high and preparatory schools.

The new stocks of high-quality clothes for boys include the following:

Norfolk Suits, with two pai s of knickerbockers. Sizes 8 to 18 years $16.50 to 35.00

Mackinaws of fine materials in the wanted colors. Sizes 8 to 18 years $13.75 to 18.00

Junior Boys' Overcoats of the most desirable materials; practical models, warmly lined. Sizes 3 to 10 years $16.50 to 35.00

Hats and Furnishings at equally attractive prices.

PERSHING SETS SAIL SPEEDED BY FOCH

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

one regret—that the people who have formerly known us only as guests and visitors are without knowledge of the home life of the Americans.

"None of us will ever forget that period of the war when the American forces were assembled and trained for battle under the protection of the armies of France and England, holding the enemy at bay. Nor will we ever forget that moment of the struggle when we found our opportunity to join with the world in the second battle of the Marne.

"All this is now past, but it is upon the past that the foundation of our future relations must rest. In saying goodbye to France—which we have come to love so well—I feel assured that as time goes on we shall regard those days of comradeship and struggle more and more as an everlasting bond between our peoples."

PERSHING TO HEAD PARADES.

Will Stay Here Several Days Before Reporting to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—General Pershing will head the parades in New York and Washington of the 1st Division, it was formally announced today, by Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, former Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, who has been detailed by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, to arrange all military matters in connection with the welcome to be accorded the American overseas commander.

General Pershing, who sailed today from Brest on the transport Leviathan, is expected to reach New York on the morning of Sept. 8. General McAndrew said, and will stay in that city three or four days before coming to Washington to report formally to the War Department. After the 1st Division parade here, it is expected that General Pershing will visit his old home in Missouri, after which he will return to Washington to present his views as to the permanent military policy of the nation before Congressional committees.

General McAndrew, who now is head of the General Staff College here, will go to New York within a few days to complete the military arrangements for the welcome there.

To Plan Pershing Welcome Today.

At a meeting this morning between officers of the advance party of the 1st Division and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops plans are to be made for the seating and general handling of the crowds which are expected to view the parade of that division and the city's simultaneous welcome to General Pershing.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

THE OFFICE OF
JOS. D. BOOKSTAVER
begs leave to announce that in order to further improve its service, the operations at 76 William Street have been transferred to new, spacious quarters on the grade floor of the Underwriters Building, 123 William Street. The office and its organization at the Bowery Bank Building, 230 Grand Street, remains intact. Your future patronage is solicited.

GENERAL AGENT, THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.
AGENT, CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. (SCOTCH UNDERWRITERS' DEP'T.)

—Exquisite
Nadine Face Powder
A complexion powder of exquisitely delicate odor and texture which holds its charm throughout the day, imparting to the skin that delicate softness and refinement so much admired.
Nadine Face Powder is cooling, refreshing and harmless, a positive protection against wind, tan, sunburn and return of discolorations. Leaves the skin soft and smooth as rose petals.
This exquisite preparation, *Nadine*, beautifies millions of complexions today. Price refunded if not entirely pleased.
Sold in Green Boxes Only.
At leading toilet counters. If they haven't it, by mail 60c.
NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY
Paris, Tenn. U.S.A.

Flesh Pink — Brunette White

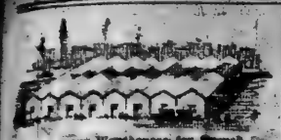
Ready Today — Ready Today

May Sinclair's New Novel
MARY OLIVIER: A LIFE

A woman's life, her thoughts, sensations and emotions, told without artificial narrative or analysis, without autobiography—this is the theme of Miss Sinclair's new novel. The main interest of this remarkable story is Mary Olivier's search for reality, her passage from the bondage of infancy, through the disenchantments of maturity, to the freedom, peace, and happiness of middle age.

"Mary Olivier" is perhaps the finest of all of Miss Sinclair's novels.

MARY OLIVIER: A LIFE
May Sinclair's New Novel
Now at All Bookstores. $2.00
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York



Temporary Warehouses for Storage War Commission
John V. Van Pelt, Architect.

When the French War Commission was badly in need of storage space we put up these 8 temporary storehouses—79,000 square feet of space at 78 cents a square foot—and gave beneficial occupancy in 32 working days. Going to build? Call Bryant 2008.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

SHAKESPEARE said, "What's in a name?" Theres a great deal in the name of Croydon on the label of a Fall suit or overcoat.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET,
Next to Delmonico's.

BIXBY'S AA BROWN Shoe Polish for dark tan & brown shoes

"Specially requested" Brown Shoe Polish — made for Army Officers' Shoes. Now on sale to the public at leading stores. A dauber with each bottle.

A Liquid—25c

OLUS
the only COAT CUT UNION SUIT
Easy to put on Easy to take off
Silk or Cotton GUARANTEED FABRICS
One Dollar and up
Chain Shirt Shops
Largest Shirt Specialists in America
FOR ADDRESS SEE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

You wear a coat shirt. Try a Coat-Cut Union Suit

SATISFACTORY HELP.

Employers write us: The New York Times giving thanks for having obtained satisfactory help through its columns. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

FOOD GOUGING OVER, DECLARES WILLIAMS

Administrator Asserts Dealers Are Trying to Give Public Square Treatment.

PRICES TO COME DOWN SOON

Hopes for Early Regulation in Shoes and Clothing—Army Sales Reopen Today.

Profiteering on foodstuffs on a large scale is at an end in this city, according to the Federal Food Administrator, Arthur Williams. Mr. Williams said yesterday that a week's careful survey of the situation by himself and his aids convinced him most of the dealers were trying to treat the public fairly.

"The fight on high prices, which was begun at the request of the Administration in Washington," he said, "has gained its first objective, I believe. The unchecked boosting of prices has stopped. So far as I have been able to ascertain, and I have investigated conditions as carefully as possible, dealers are abiding by our fair price list. In most cases, they are trying not to take any unfair advantage of the consumer. I feel certain profiteering is about at an end."

Mr. Williams continuing, said the next step in the campaign would be an effort to force prices down. This would be accomplished, he said, only after the forces in food production, from the producer through the wholesaler, selling agent, and retailer, had co-operated with the Attorney General's representatives from one end of the country to the other.

"We cannot yet say that prices are appreciably lower," he said. "Reduction will come only when all the elements in a transaction that brings the commodities from the producer to the consumer are checked up and controlled. Up to the present we have tried only to get hold of the cycle of rising costs, and to stop it rising. If we can hold prices from going higher, pretty soon, they will come down nearer to normal.

"The public should realize that although prices still are high, they are lower than when the Attorney General began his activities. I have found in most instances that the butchers are charging less than the maximum profit allowed under the fair price list.

Urges Careful Buying.

"Prices in shoes and clothing have not yet been regulated, but I have great confidence in the subcommittee of the Fair Price Committee organized under Mr. Friedsam, of B. Altman & Co. I expect that in a week or so they will have their field surveyed, and we can issue a fair price list in clothes and shoes as well as in food.

"In our campaign we must have the support of the public. The housewife must exercise common sense in her purchasing, and must not try to buy beyond her means. Where there are two articles, one inexpensive and the other expensive, the purchaser should choose according to the limitations of his pocket book. We are trying to put comfortable living within the reach of every one, but we can't accomplish this if a buyer is extravagant."

Mr. Williams said the Fair Price Committee was striving to accomplish three things: First, to eliminate the profiteer and gouger; second, to give food dealers a guide by which they can sell their products at a fair margin of profit but no more; third, to persuade purchasers to buy carefully and avoid hoarding.

Under the direction of Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's subcommittee on Field Activities, the Community Councils of Defense in the city will begin a campaign today to get a line on prices of everything in the way of food sold by retailers in the city. More than 60,000 members of the councils will aid in the movement.

Following plans made at a meeting with the Federal Food Administrator last week, the investigators will distribute postal cards among housewives. Food articles will be listed on these cards then will be sent to the headto mark the price she pays for food and the name of her dealers. The cards tehn will be sent to the headquarters of the borough council, where the prices will be checked up. Where profiteering is discovered, the information will be sent to the Federal District Attorney.

Resume Army Sales Today.

The sale of surplus army food supplies, which has been closed since Saturday, will reopen today in more than seventy schools. Five additional schools, all in Queens, will be opened today. A list of them was printed in THE TIMES Saturday.

Deputy Commissioner of Markets Edwin J. O'Malley said last night that about $500,000 worth of food had been disposed of so far, and that it was expected much more would be sold this week. City authorities in charge of the distribution expect the sales to reach $100,000 today. In schools where

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

URGES TERMINAL MARKETS.

Reconstruction Commission Sees High Cost Remedy in Them.

The New York State Reconstruction Commission, in the last section of its report to Governor Alfred E. Smith on the problems of food production and distribution, which was sent to him yesterday, laid stress upon the additional cost of foodstuffs to the consumer as a result of the lack of terminal market facilities in New York. To remedy the situation the commission made five specific recommendations.

The investigators urge that the city utilize the West Washington and Gansevoort market sites in Manhattan for terminal market purposes by constructing spur track and pier connections, platforms and other facilities for the unloading of freight cars and boats; that a site be selected and construction started immediately of a modern terminal market in the Bronx; that the present Wallabout Market in Brooklyn be reconstructed; that the co-operation of producers and dealers in Richmond be secured for establishing an open public market where produce grown on the island can be sold at wholesale; and that the necessity of securing the co-operation of wholesale dealer, commission men, and jobbers as well as retailers, in any plans for the establishment or operation of terminal market structure be not overlooked.

The report, which is signed by the commission's chairman, Abram I. Elkus, and Thomas V. Patterson, chairman of the sub-committee on food, calls attention to the distinction between a "public market" and "terminal market," the latter being not only a meeting place for seller and buyer, wholesale as well as retail, but that it is directly connected with transportation systems and provides for the storage, distribution, and display of foodstuffs, the one essential being the connection with transportation facilities.

In summing up the evidence in favor of the proposed plans for terminal markets and the arguments against them, the Reconstruction Commission is of the opinion "that while such markets are by no means a certain panacea for all the evils of the food distribution system in New York City, some adaptation of the terminal market idea should be carried out in at least three boroughs. The spending of vast sums for elaborate terminal market buildings in each borough is unjustified. The possible saving to the public is not commensurable with the burden of cost that the public will have to bear."

HOOVER ASKS TO BE HEARD.

Will Testify Today in Paris Before Congressional Subcommittee.

PARIS, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on Expenditures tomorrow, on his own request, will take the testimony of Herbert Hoover, Director General of International Relief, on certain matters concerning the Food Administration.

The sub-committee had not intended to make any inquiry into the Food Administration, in the belief that it had no authority to do so, but in view of alleged inaccuracies in the evidence addressed before a Congressional committee in the United States and also before the sub-committee with regard to the food situation, Mr. Hoover requested an opportunity to correct them.

Mr. Hoover's testimony will be taken by the sub-committee as a matter of record.

Say Girl Robbed Benefactors.

CROTON, Sept. 1.—Troopers of the State Constabulary were asked yesterday to find a former prisoner of Bedford Reformatory, who is alleged to have robbed the home of D. A. Ogden, house before daybreak in Jefferson Valley, a suburb of Peekskill. A young woman, who said she was Edith Moody, 18, recently paroled from the reformatory, received shelter at the Outhouse home Sunday. During the night she left the house. Investigation disclosed, according to the police, that $800 worth of articles belonging to the family were missing.

TO MARK CONSTITUTION DAY

Security League Arranges Program Here for Sept. 17.

Schools and churches throughout the country have been enlisted in the National Security League's educational campaign against radicalism, the league announced yesterday. Sunday, Sept. 14, will be observed as "Constitutional Sunday" in thousands of churches, and Sept. 17—the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution—will be observed in the schools.

Governors of twenty-two States have announced their intention of issuing within the next few days proclamations urging fitting celebrations of the day. The Mayors of more than 100 large cities also are supporting the campaign.

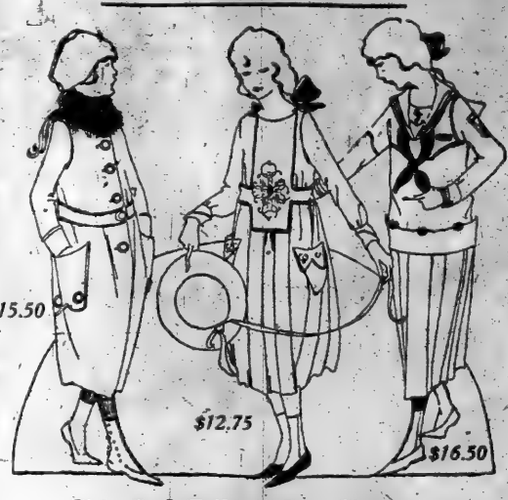
The principal New York meeting will be addressed by Elihu Root, Honorary President of the league; Job E. Hedges, Dr. Robert M. McElroy, Educational Director of the league, and Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the league. The meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall.

KAHLER SHOES
Est. 1888
STYLE COMFORT QUALITY
For Men and Women
STYLE — Always consistent with good taste in large variety.
COMFORT—Our Lasts provide it fully.
QUALITY—A superior product of skillful workmen.
Dr. P. KAHLER & SONS
44th St. and Fifth Ave.

Saks & Company | **Business Hours, 9 to 5:30—Store Open ALL DAY on Saturdays** | **Saks & Company**

Smart School Togs—Very Reasonably Priced

The Saks standard of quality is of even greater importance today than at any previous time, for only apparel of the very highest quality can possibly render a service commensurate with the advanced prices now universally in effect. The purchase of school togs at Saks is *true economy*—the prices are *right*, and the quality is always *there!*



Girls' Middy Suits Special $16.50

In smart two-piece model, with Co-ed Middy, embroidered emblem on sleeve, and pleated skirt on bodice. Carefully produced in Men's Wear Serge, of excellent quality. Sizes 6 to 16 years. *Pictured.*

Girls' Serge Frocks Special $12.75

A very useful panel-front model, showing cleverly braided pocket and belt, and embellishment of colored embroidery. Developed in Navy Blue French Serge of known dependability. Sizes 8 to 16 years. *Pictured.*

Practical School Coats for Girls at $15.50

A stunning tailored model in a variety of the season's most wanted materials. Full belted, giving a decided flare from the hips. Lined throughout with good quality lining to assure warmth. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

Girls' Fur-Collar Winter Coats, Special $15.50

Pictured. A handsome Heather Cloth Coat in full-belted effect, with box-pleated back, large novelty pockets and button trimming. Large collar is of Coney fur, lending wonderfully to the charm of this smart coat. Obtainable in Brown and Green. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Second Floor.

SWEATERS

for the Collegiate Miss

At Very Special Prices Today and Wednesday

At $2.95—Smart Fibre Coat Sweaters in new belted models, with large pockets. Splendid for the campus and general wear. Colors: Rose, Turquoise, Green, Yellow, and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 8 to 16 years. *Pictured.*

At $5—Stunning Sweater Coats with Angora collar and cuffs, some in sports effects, displaying novel pocket and belt treatments. Colors: Buff, Rose, Green, Copenhagen Blue, and Maize. Sizes 8 to 20 years. *Pictured.* *Third Floor.*

Tailored Frocks for the Collegiate Miss

Three District Models

at $25

Frocks full of the vivacity of youth, yet very practical for college or general wear, in clever blouse effects and straight-line models, showing the new skirt silhouette.

Developed in fine quality navy blue or black serge, trimmed with embroidery, novelty buttons or tailored braid. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

Youthful Dance Frocks

for the Collegiate Miss

Special at $25

Simple but chic in their clever styling, suitable for informal affairs, showing smart hip tunics of narrow ruffles, and new girdle treatment. Developed in lustrous taffeta in combination with soft nets. To be had in all the new shimmering colorings, and in sizes 14 to 18 years.

Swagger Fall Coats for Misses

Special Today and Wednesday

at $35

The newest coats created for Fall, highly individual in line, showing many novel style treatments in pockets and collars.

Fashioned of silvertone mixtures in blue, green and brown tones, fully lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Cordovan Cowhide Brief Cases, Special $6.95

Just the right size to hold all school papers, and so skillfully sewn that they must give good service. Reinforced with two heavy leather straps, and fitted with reliable lock. *Pictured.* *Main Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Boys' New Fall Suits

—the dependable kind, with extra pair knickers

at $18.75

Cut along spirited, boyish lines, showing many exclusive style treatments for Fall.

The woolens are in the very newest weaves and colorings introduced, and the tailoring is of our regular standard, assuring splendid service. Sizes 8 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

To compare these suits can only enhance their value! They have no competition!

Boys' School Suits

with extra pair knickers

at $12

The sturdy kind, tailored for service in woolens known for their exceptional wearing qualities. Good assortment of smart mixture effects to choose from, and the sizes run from 8 to 18 years.

Junior Boys' Fall Suits Special $5.75

These are in fine quality Corduroy, and come in Brown, Green, Navy Blue and a rich Grey, brightened with detachable collar of White. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

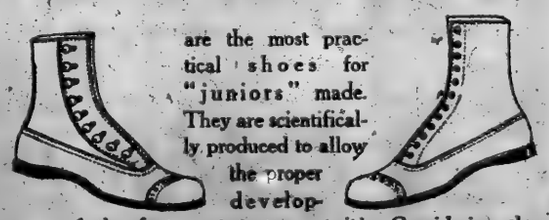
Boys' and Youths' Practical

Winter Shirts and Blouses Special $1.25

In the best "tub" fabrics loomed, the patterns being designed especially for the younger element. *Shirts*—neckbands 12 to 14. *Blouses*—with collar attached or in neckband style—sizes 7 to 16. *Second Floor.*

Saks School Shoes

for Boys, Misses and Children



are the most practical shoes for "juniors" made. They are scientifically produced to allow the proper development of the foot—*not to correct it!* Considering the present scarcity of fine leathers these prices are very modest.

	ALL GUN METAL OR PATENT VAMP, WITH MATT. TOP	TAN RUSSIA LEATHER	HIGH CUT TAN NORWEGIAN	WHITE BUCKSKIN	PATENT LEATHER WITH WHITE BUCKSKIN TOPS
Sizes 6 to 8	$4.50	$5.50		$6.00	$5.50
Sizes 8½ to 11	$5.00	$6.00	$6.50	$6.50	$6.00
Sizes 11½ to 2	$5.50	$6.50	$7.50	$7.00	$6.50
Sizes 2½ to 7	$8.50	$8.50	$9.50	$9.50	$8.50

Youths' and Boys' School Shoes

BLACK	TAN
Sizes 11 to 13½ $4.50	Sizes 11 to 13½ $5 and $6
Sizes 1 to 6 ... $5 to $6.00	Sizes 1 to 6 ... $6 and $7.50

Second Floor.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Introductory

Displays of
AUTUMN FASHIONS

Tailleurs
Day Wraps
New Frocks
and
Paris Hats

notably portraying the Authentic and Individual character of Gidding Modes

The Office Boy

will welcome the Klaxocator (Man Locator) into your plant.

It promptly finds the men who are wanted. By relieving the boy of much troublesome hunting about it gives him a chance to earn his title—to do his office work.

KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 3114.

TRUE!
—every word of it"

"I *know* it is, because I have tried it! If you are suffering—as I did—with a skin-trouble that itches and burns like mad, and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me relief and soon healed the eruption completely. My doctor prescribed it.

"Why don't *you* try Resinol?"

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 4-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember! Get—*

Resinol
for that skin trouble

NO FRAUDULENT SCHEME.
The New York Times in accepting advertisements offering business opportunities takes care that fraudulent schemes shall not be submitted to its readers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

TWO MEN DETAINED IN COOPER CASE

Bootleggers Questioned by the Nashville Police on the Murder of the Lawyer.

ABANDON BLACKMAIL IDEA

Theory That Cooper Was Killed While Backing His Car on the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Friends of Robin J. Cooper, whose body was found in a creek near his home last Saturday morning, offered an additional reward today of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers. Relatives already have offered $500, and the Governor an equal amount.

Members of the police force, who refuse to abandon the theory that a bootlegger murdered Cooper, arrested J. F. Fouston and Casey Jordan early tonight and are questioning them regarding the murder. The prisoners are charged with violating the Reid amendment and the so-called "Bone Dry" laws, and they are being held without bail. Fouston also is charged with carrying a pistol.

Steve Fulger, a negro farmer, told the police today that on Thursday night about 10 o'clock—the hour Cooper is thought to have been killed—he saw a "peculiar sight" at Harding Road and Leake Avenue. Fulger was driving his team home, when he saw some one slowly back an automobile off the road. Then the party got out of the machine, walked back to the Harding Road, and jumped into another car parked by the roadside. The lights of this car were out, but they were immediately switched on, and the machine sped on into the night.

The first car was left standing near the Richland Creek Bridge with lights burning. This car, which belonged to Cooper and which was covered with blood stains, was found on Sunday morning.

The theory of the police is that Cooper was killed while backing the automobile from the road and before the machine was stopped. This idea, it is pointed out, is substantiated because the engine was choked with the car in reverse gear. With Cooper driving, it is contended that his foot was on the gear and gas throttle, and, when struck, pressure on the foot pedals was reversed and the engine stopped. The murderers are believed to have then dragged the body to the bridge, about thirty-five feet distant, and to have dumped the victim into Richland Creek.

It was reported today that two men from the Pinkerton Detective Agency were engaged by either Milton H. Smith or members of the Cooper family to investigate the murder.

The idea of blackmail as a motive is scouted by the police. Chief Barthell is still investigating on the theory that robbery was the motive, and with the deduction that whisky dealers were involved.

It has been learned that Cooper borrowed liquor to entertain a Mr. Walker, whom he met in France. It is the assumption that the $300 which he had drawn from the bank on Thursday was to pay for the liquor.

Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the funeral of Mr. Cooper at noon today at Christ Church. The services were conducted by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Cobbs, rector of Christ Church.

BOMBS ON COBLENZ TRACK.

Discovered Before Passage of a Local Train from Cologne.

COBLENZ, Sept. 1. (Associated Press.)—Two bombs were found Saturday on a railroad track here. They were thrown into the Rhine by the men who discovered them.

The bombs were found near the main station of Coblenz. There had been no troop movements by special train through the Coblenz station for several days. The next train due at Coblenz on the track where the bombs were found was a local from Cologne, most of the passengers on which were Germans.

SHIP COAL SCARCE ABROAD.

Vessels Held in British Ports a Month to Fill Bunkers.

Captains of steamships arriving from England report such a shortage of coal that vessels are delayed for weeks in port waiting for fuel. The Lake Tulare, which came in yesterday, left Rotterdam on July 15 and put into Cardiff, where she had to wait until Aug. 15 to get her bunkers filled. The Captain of the steamship Sagua, which also arrived, said that when he left Cardiff two weeks ago there were more than 300 vessels waiting there for coal.

The big Atlantic liners carry sufficient fuel from this side to bring them back. These include the British, French, and Italian steamships as well as American vessels. The American transports can get coal from the United States naval stores at Brest.

PLENTY OF SUGAR IN CUBA.

Minister Gonzalez Says Abundance Could Be Had by Sending Ships.

William E. Gonzalez, United States Minister to Cuba, who returned yesterday on leave, by the Ward Line steamship Monterey, said there was plenty of sugar on the island, but that labor conditions were bad.

"There is much sugar stored in warehouses," he said, "and if the United States Government would send ships to carry it away there should be no shortage in America."

Passengers on the Monterey who came from Tampico were pessimistic over the outlook in Mexico. They said no oil wells had been fired yet, but they expected them to be, and that they were bringing their families away.

CIRCUMSTANCES

It will not mitigate the loss to you if your contractor delays your building through circumstances beyond his control.

What you want on your building operation is a contractor who is in control of the circumstances.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

VALVES

All sizes—all types—*always in stock*

IN buying valves the first qualities you look for are proper design and long life.

Every Fairbanks valve is tagged with "The Fairbanks Company O. K."

We carry in stock all sizes and all types—all ready for immediate delivery.

Quantity manufacturing and buying insure fair prices. Foresight in industrial demand and large warehouse capacity enable us to meet fully and quickly all of your needs.

This applies to everything in mechanical equipment and supplies—Mill, Mine and Railway Supplies, Machine Tools, Engines and Pumps, Power Transmission, Trucks and Wheelbarrows, and Automobile and Service Station Equipment. Everything is tagged with "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

Simplify your buying today — reduce bookkeeping — avoid mistakes.

This Branch House of The Fairbanks Company is at your service.

SCALES

All the famous Fairbanks Scales—the scales that do the world's weighing. They carry "The Fairbanks Company O.K." like other products you buy here.

MILL, MINE AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES

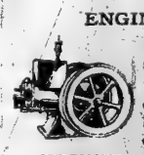
The lines are complete. Every item carries "The Fairbanks Company O.K." Our volume buying insures fair prices.

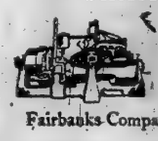
MACHINE TOOLS

Lathes—turret and engine, screw machines, drill presses—radials and plain; millers, planers, shapers, grinders, hack saws and other tools—all leaders in their lines. Sold under "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

POWER TRANSMISSION

For that new plant or the old one—everything you need for the mechanical transmission of power. Everything that comes under this head is ready for prompt delivery. Quality, service, delivery, price—right, because they're marked with "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

ENGINES AND PUMPS

Engines—gasoline, kerosene and heavy oil; and new type Super-Diesel. These engines, together with a full line of pumps, concrete mixers, sawing outfits, hoists, air compressors, all come with "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

AUTOMOBILE AND SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT

A full line of labor saving service station machines and tools for Ford Cars and Tractors. Guaranteed by "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

TRUCKS AND WHEELBARROWS

All types and sizes, for every use—all bear "The Fairbanks Company O.K." Money savings in this large variety. Ready for prompt delivery.

Telephone to

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
416 Broome Street
New York

Spring 7800

Branches in 22 Principal Eastern Cities

The FAIRBANKS Company O.K.

The Concert at Home Tonight

"Thank you for thinking of us, but we are so comfortable here while this storm rages outside that you couldn't persuade us to leave home.

"Besides, there is no need of taking the long trip to town to hear the concert. Rachmaninoff is playing for us right now through our Ampico! Playing as perfectly as he will play in Carnegie tonight.

"Come up and join us. You'll hear not only one artist but a score—and what a programme! Lovitzki, Ornstein, Samaroff, Leginska—the greatest of the great.

"Good, you're coming! We'll have the finest concert right here at home. Bring the young people with you and we'll have some dancing afterward. Our Ampico never tires, nor do we tire of the Ampico. We'll expect you within half an hour. Good-bye."

IN your own home, you may have just such an evening as this. Music for you, your family and your friends, such as it would cost thousands of dollars to duplicate on the concert stage. Whenever, and as often as you wish, the Ampico will reproduce the playing of the great artists. To your home life the Ampico adds the perfecting touch of exquisite music.

The AMPICO

In the Knabe, Haines Bros. and Franklin.

Uprights from $1,000. Grands from $1,950.

Convenient Terms may be arranged. Pianos and Player Pianos taken in exchange.

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

NIZHNI NOVGOROD FAIR BREAKS ALL RECORDS

From war torn, Bolsheviki devastated Russia comes the cable news, dramatic in its unexpectedness, that all records for attendance and volume of business at the Great Fair were broken this year. Credit was freely extended. Money rates went to 28%.

Sixty million dollars worth of world products were taken up by buyers. Food products active—fur trade dull, but prices high—plum pudding, gelatine and costly soaps took hold of war depressed Russia.

To-morrow the whole story in

The Sun
NEW YORK'S GREAT MORNING PAPER

Also cables, comment and travel articles concerning the Pacific Islands and countries.

This Australasian-Far Eastern section is a regular feature every Wednesday.

Wonderfully Interesting
Wonderfully Instructive

Read the travel articles to the kiddies and geography will have a new meaning to them.

Contains 169 Live News Rotogravure Pictures

At your newsdealer's or any subway and elevated stand 5¢

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 125TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Harlem 2281-2282-2283.

PARIS GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

35¢ 50¢ 75¢

You will always find the kneeling figure and oval trademark on the genuine Paris. These dependable guides protect you from unsatisfactory substitutes and certify to Paris quality, value and service.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers Children's HICKORY Garters
Chicago New York

IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE - COST YOU TOO MUCH

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

Nature's Outdoor Course

Books and golf bags—class rooms and tennis courts—lectures and motor cars!

College life for both girls and boys today means a healthful, invigorating mingling of the great outdoors with the indoor work.

Abercrombie & Fitch sporting suits and topcoats are classics of the college world.

Our outfitting of young women for the Fall and Winter terms is at its height.

Abercrombie & Fitch College Girl Clothes

Town and country suits of tweeds, knit worsteds, homespuns and cassimeres with the inimitable character of Abercrombie & Fitch sportswomen's models.

Prices from $35 up.

Sprightly, youthfulness of line—specially imported fabrics.

Riding suits, golf suits, and tennis clothes.

Topcoats of tweeds, camel's hair, suede and leather.

Raincoats in great variety.

Hats for every suit and every coat—exclusive A. & F. designs.

Sweaters, gloves, wool hosiery, scarfs, shirts and belts.

For Irrepressible Boyhood Sport

Outfits for youthful sportsmen who study the harder because of their play.

Suits which smack of the smartness of their fathers' country club clothes.

Corduroy suits, $15 up—and sporting models in unfinished worsteds, cheviots and tweeds, $20 to $27.50.

Topcoats, motor coats and ulsters.

Tweed outing hats—caps of homespuns and tweeds.

As Autumn's First Leaves are Falling

Abercrombie & Fitch Fall models in women's town and country clothes and riding suits.

Men's golf and shooting suits.

Luncheon kits, motor coats, travel goods, shotguns, rifles, indoor and outdoor games.

Shoes for Campus, Country and Town

For young women and young men—walking shoes, high or low cut; storm shoes, golf and tennis shoes, riding boots and the most complete line of sporting footwear in the world.

Write for Illustrated Circulars of College Girls' and Schoolboys' Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

FORCE COMMUNISTS TO REMOVE FLAGS

Chicago Police Threaten to Break Up Convention Unless Red Emblem Is Barred.

MOVE TO UNITE RADICALS

Left Wing Socialists Widen the Breach with the Conservative Faction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A strenuous day in the deliberations of the radicals now convening in Chicago, attained its climax this afternoon when the left wing of the National Socialist Party sent a bouquet and a bunch of red flags to the communist convention hall on Blue Island Avenue.

The Communist leaders placed the flags on the speakers' platform. Soon afterward Detective Sergeants Egan and McDonough of the Anarchist Squad of the Detective Bureau arrived and ordered them taken down.

I. E. Ferguson and others protested. They were informed that if the flags were not removed the convention would be closed. The red flags were removed and the police ordered that American flags be substituted. S. B. Montgomery, a Chicago attorney, was arrested for protesting. On the first floor of Machinists' Hall on South Ashland Boulevard the left wing of the Socialist Party was busy electing committees. The most important one was intrusted with the task of amalgamating the left wing with the communists and the I. W. W.

Meantime, on the second floor, the right wing, or conservatives of the Socialist Party, under the leadership of Victor L. Berger and others, was having trouble with recalcitrant delegates. Twelve from California deserted the Berger faction after styling its parliamentary tactics as "unfair and highhanded."

The business before this session was to throw out a block of delegates from Kansas, New Jersey, and other States who were said to have been ruining party discipline. The fact that these delegates had been elected in a democratic manner by members of the party, it was argued, had nothing to do with the case. Discipline, one orator maintained, was more important than anything else. Numerous arguments ensued.

Little progress was made at any of the conventions, the time being devoted to internal bickerings. There was much impassioned oratory and singing of international hymns.

One of the most fervid of these hymns was sung by the Left Wing. It runs:

Bolshevik, Bolshevik, Bolshevik song—
We are members of Gene Debs's gang.
Are we rebels? We should smile;
We're for the Soviet all the while.

When the members of the Left Wing Committee who had been in conference with a similar committee, appointed by the Communist Convention, filed into the Left Wing convention hall Chairman Charles Baker of Cleveland called on the members to welcome the returning committee by repeating the chorus of the song. This was done, all the delegates standing.

Then "Comrade" Bauer, Chairman of the Left Wing section of the Joint Conference Committee, read the committee report, which paved the way for an amalgamation with the Communists and for a unification of the radical elements of the Socialist Party in a new organization. This was to be consummated, however, only after a complete survey of the situation and a careful study of the political views of the various delegates that are to be gathered into the fold.

Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee was chosen Chairman of the conservative Socialists in the upper hall of the Machinists' Building. About seventy-five delegates were in their seats. Victor L. Berger, Jacob Panken, a judge of the Municipal Court of New York; S. John Block, a New York attorney; State Senator Meinis of Wisconsin, and August Claessens and Charles Solomon, Assemblymen of New York, were conspicuous in the convention.

POGROMS IN HUNGARY.

Vienna Hears Also of Wholesale Arrests of Red Sympathizers.

VIENNA, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—The Viennese newspapers continue filled with reports of wholesale arrests and persecutions in Western Hungary of all persons charged with or suspected of being in sympathy with the Communists. The same conditions are said to prevail in the trans-Danubian region, where pogroms are reported to be in progress.

Many specific instances of arrests and cruelties are recited, with the names of the places where they occurred and details. It is said that the Allied Military Mission at Budapest has been apprised of the situation.

Paul Garami, former Hungarian Minister of Justice, who has arrived in Vienna on his way to Switzerland, is reported to have confirmed these reports, particularly with respect to the pogroms.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

TO DRAIN PASSAIC VALLEY.

Plans on Foot to Redeem Swamp Lands Subject to Inundation.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 1.—Plans are being made for the drainage of the upper Passaic Valley through organizing agricultural interests in favor of the proposal and seeking the co-operation of dwellers in cities. It is said the drainage would do much to eliminate the mosquito.

It will be emphasized that the reclamation of swamp lands will have a tendency to lessen the cost of living for those who must depend on the markets for their food. It is estimated that the flood in July covered an area of at least 20,000 acres, and that the high water remained long enough to destroy crops on at least 13,000 acres, 4,000 of which were in Essex County, 7,000 in Morris County, and 2,000 in Passaic County.

Old Prussian Office Abolished.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The abolishment of the office of Military Governor of Berlin, which has just been effected, marks the passing of a Prussian military institution dating back to 1658. The military administration of the city now devolves upon the local command of the regular army organization.

SAVED BROOKLYN GIRL.

Young Woman Rescued at Niagara Falls Is Interpreter Here.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The young woman rescued from the Niagara River, at the brink of the Horseshoe Falls last evening, admitted to the police today, they said, that she was Kenia Fedostowa of 79 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Miss Fedostowa said that she came from Russia to this country about two years ago after her family's property had been confiscated by the Bolsheviki. She said that she had not heard from her parents since she left Russia and worry over their fate had made her despondent.

The girl said that she speaks seven languages and is an interpreter in a New York City bank. The local police communicated with her uncle, Mohron Schildts of College Point, L. I., who promised to come here to take Miss Fedostowa home.

French Liner Sinks a Trawler.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The Nova Scotia trawler Promotion, of 287 tons, was sunk after a collision with the French liner La Lorraine on the Fishing Banks 180 miles southeast of Halifax today. The crew of 24 were rescued by the steamer, which proceeded for Havre.

McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

THIS is an opportune time to lay in a supply of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at McCutcheon's.

To buy Handkerchiefs now at McCutcheon prices, whether purchased for personal use or in anticipation of gift occasions, is to practice true thrift.

Established more than half a century

Fifth Ave. 34th and 33d Streets.

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Greeley
1234

Advance Fall Fashions in Furs

Featuring New Fall Models in Fur Coats, Wraps—Neckwear & Muffs

A superb showing of new styles in Fur Coats, Wraps, Neckwear and Muffs of rich pelts that are exclusively **Best & Co.** creations. Ranging from luxurious wraps and scarfs for evening wear to trig street models, the carefully matched furs represented include Broadtail, Natural Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Seal-dyed Otter, Caracul, Moleskin, and Squirrel.

NUTRIA COATS AND WRAPS. Varied lengths. 225.00 to 350.00

NATURAL MINK COATS AND WRAPS. An unusual choice in several models. 795.00 to 3500.00

CARACUL COATS. With collar trimming of beaver and skunk, others with plain self collars. 325.00 to 975.00

SCOTCH MOLE COATS AND WRAPS. Unusual preparations were made to provide a wide assortment. 295.00 to 975.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps. 225.00 to 750.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps, with varied collar and cuff trimmings of beaver, skunk, squirrel and others. 245.00 to 975.00

SEAL-DYED OTTER. An unusually serviceable coat of exceptional appearance—several lengths and models. 325.00 to 575.00

SQUIRREL COATS. Clear gray pelts only were utilized an interesting selection is here. 325.00 to 850.00

Your Inspection Is Invited

of the latest **Best & Co.** fur Scarfs and Muffs for Autumn and Winter Wear, *chic* individuality is the keynote. Rich furs that give a note of beauty to any costume have been skilfully developed. The finer qualities of Fox, Natural Mink, Moleskin, Skunk, Black Lynx, Raccoon, Kolinsky, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Nutria and Wolf are favorites.

TAUPE FOX SETS. Animal-shaped scarf and muff. 110.00

BEAVER SETS. Smart tie scarf and round muff. 92.50

SKUNK SETS. Novelty scarf with ball ends—muff to match. 92.50

FOX SETS. In shades of brown and gray—misses' size. 55.00

NATURAL RED FOX SETS. Very dark colored and heavy furred. 125.00

BLACK LYNX SETS. New model lined scarf and large muff. 125.00

DYED SKUNK SETS. Lined animal scarf with round muff. 55.00

SQUIRREL SETS. Double furred scarf with round muff. 63.50

Special attention is directed to a collection of separate scarfs fashioned in new designs and executed in Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Saks & Company

Announce that, at the request of a great number of customers who have been out of town during the past month, the

Annual August Sale of *FURS*

Coat of Taupe-Dyed Nutria $375.00

Will Continue for Another Five Days

No sale of fine furs ever afforded such substantial savings and we are frank to admit that it will be impossible for us to duplicate any garment offered in this sale at these prices later. Since the purchase of these fine furs six months ago prices have been playing leap frog, and the unprecedented demand for fine pelts cannot help but send prices even higher. By making your selections *now* you

Save from 20% to 30% and need pay only one-third

to secure any fur piece in the sale, the balance to be due when your furs are taken from our vaults in November. Here are some of the many splendid values to be featured To-day and Wednesday:

Hudson Seal Coats in smart belted model.	*Now Only*	**$215.00**
Hudson Seal Coats with Squirrel collar and cuffs.	*Now Only*	**265.00**
Hudson Seal Coats, Dyed Skunk collar and cuffs.	*Now Only*	**265.00**
Handsome Caracul Coats	*Now Only*	**215.00**
Natural Black Muskrat Coats	*Now Only*	**175.00**
Superior Quality Scotch Mole Coats	*Now Only*	**275.00**
Marmot Coats with Raccoon collar and cuffs.	*Now Only*	**165.00**

Handsome Scarfs, Muffs, and Sets, in Fox, Wolf, Skunk, Raccoon or Hudson Seal at proportionately low prices.

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal-dyed muskrat. Sixth Floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Let's do a little straight thinking on prices

THE present situation is not new in the world; there have been other wars and other periods of high prices.

Homer Hoyt's article in the August NATION'S BUSINESS points out some of the fundamental economic truths about the cause and cure of high prices.

His September article carries the discussion one step farther.

Most men will continue to talk without thinking. The appeal of the Nation's Business is to the men who want to do their thinking first before they talk—to business leaders who now, more than ever before, ought to equip themselves to lead.

The NATION'S BUSINESS

The magazine that executives read

PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S. AT WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT SALE OF (New) TENT PINS—

8,053,380. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 12, 1919, at SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Particulars, special bid forms, can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, New York.

Refer to S. P. D. No. 5039 C. E.

TENTS AND CAMPING OUTFITS

At Exceptionally Low Prices.
Short Time Only.
We manufacture our own merchandise.

C. H. STONEBRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
23 Warren St., New York

HARVARD
Black Kid, Black Calf, Mahogany Calf, Patent Leather.

Walking Down Fifth Avenue

is not half so comfortable as strolling over the Golf Links. Why? Because the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue are made of concrete, a substance which remains rigid under your weight. Every step you take brings a jar to your body—not so on the Links where the earth yields to your every step.

This principle is applied to the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes, the cushion yielding to your weight at every step. These shoes make Fifth Avenue as soft as a putting green.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
The Shoes Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

CHARGES CRUELTY TO INJURED FIREMAN

Ordered Back to Duty with Spine in Plaster Cast, Director Bullock Alleges.

COLLAPSED AT HIS POST

Victim in Hospital After Being Directed to Return by Drennan and Dr. Smith.

William Bullock, director of the Good Government Bureau, made public a statement yesterday in which he asserted that Henry F. Williams, an engineer fireman attached to Engine Co. 16, has been in Bellevue Hospital since March 21 as a result of being ordered to return to work, although suffering from an injured spine, by Fire Commissioner Drennan and Chief Medical Officer Dr. Joseph E. Smith. Williams is said to be encased in a plaster cast from his ankles to his arms and supported by a block and tackle harness.

According to Director Bullock, Fireman Williams appeared before Commissioner Drennan and Dr. Smith with a diagnosis from Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College that he must rest motionless in bed for six weeks because of an injury he sustained when he was thrown from his engine which had collided with a motor truck of the American Railway Express Company on Jan. 13 last. When he appeared before the Commissioner he was wearing a plaster jacket, which had been fitted to him by Professor Sayre, according to Director Bullock.

Williams, according to Bullock, was ordered back to work on March 20, and when he went back to his engine company and tried to work he collapsed, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where in five months, it was said, he has not recovered sufficiently to raise himself in bed. In his statement Director Bullock said:

"Inquiry into the case was made by the Good Government Bureau by request of members of the Fire Department. These men stated that there have been many instances of grave offenses against firemen on the part of higher officials of the department; that cruelty and inhumanity had been practiced against Williams to a degree calling for public knowledge of the facts, and for quick and drastic action by Mayor Hylan relative to the culpable officials. They pointed out that the injustice done Williams was especially serious for the reason that under the semi-military rule of the Fire Department Williams could only obey his superiors.

The reasons which prompted Chief Medical Officer Smith and Commissioner Brennan to order the fireman to active duty, encased in plaster, are not known."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West 43rd Street

An Event of Unusual Importance

Beginning To-Day We Are Offering In Our Made-to-Measure Department

FINE CUSTOM SUITS

$45.00

High-Grade Men's Suits, Tailored to Measure in the advance Fall and Winter designs in the best Custom Styles.

Fashioned of good quality Custom Suitings and Topcoatings—finished or unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres and Flannels.

It would not be possible to duplicate such fine Woolens at this price to-day.

Made-to-Measure Dept. ***Men's Section—Third Floor.***

The UNIVERSITY
$11.50

A New Color—A Smart Model

Call, we ask you, and see our new Fall shade of leather—Harvest Tan. It's a deep rich brown that time enriches and makes even more beautiful. A complete assortment of sizes and widths insures your perfect fit. The model shown above is a wonder for service, yet smart as can be. See what a restful Cuban heel and what long, graceful lines this model has from top to toe.

Walk-Over

New York City
179 Broadway
1173-75 Broadway
1439 Broadway
150 Bowery
252 W. 125th Street
622 W. 181st Street
Brooklyn,
1355 Broadway
565-7 Fulton St.
5406 Fifth Ave.
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y.—7 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

See Our Catalog of Used Adding Machines

WE have in stock used adding, bookkeeping and calculating machines of all makes and types. No machine is delivered until we thoroughly overhaul it and replace all worn parts, so that we are able to back it with a full guarantee. Moreover, we have service men everywhere.
Write for our catalog and prices on the type of machine you need.

General Adding Machine Exchange, Inc.
327 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

For Economical Pencil Luxury use
VENUS PENCILS

WHY put up with a poor pencil, when *quality* costs less in the end?

The smooth, even, gritless, non-crumbling leads of the unexcelled VENUS Pencils make for constant comfort and economy as well.

17 Black and 3 Copying Degrees

American Lead Pencil Co.
220 Fifth Avenue
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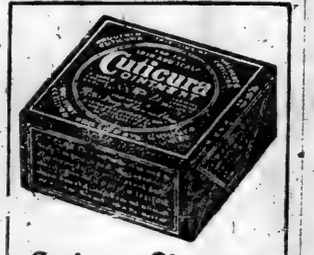
ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
7 WALL STREET
Broadway at Leonard—Broadway at 72nd



Cuticura Ointment Is So Good For The Skin

For irritations, chafings and dandruff on scalp, as well as for cuts, wounds, bruises and bites and stings of insects, Cuticura Ointment is truly wonderful. It is so soothing and healing, especially when assisted by Cuticura Soap. First bathe the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. This treatment is best on rising and retiring.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 43M, Malden, Mass."
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

This bank book was fished out of Boston Harbor.

Here is proof of the wonderful permanency of Signet Ink. After soaking for weeks in mud and salt water, Signet's everlasting records came back as fresh, clean-cut and legible as when written. Even the column rulings of the bank book were wholly obliterated. Nothing but the destruction of the paper can kill Signet.

SIGNET
THE PERMANENT
INK

Not only is Signet absolutely permanent, but it is wholly without sediment; writes a pleasing blue that turns jet black; never refuses to follow the pen—and you can feel and see its goodness—your hand and eye will know it's *right* the minute you touch the paper.

Particular dealers who know the high reputation of LePage's Products feature Signet because Signet Ink, like LePage's White Paste and LePage's Mucilage, is made and guaranteed by the manufacturers of LePage's Glue, the standard for a half-century.

It is just as easy to get Signet—an ink that possesses the perfect ink essentials—and superior for all ink uses in office or home—*if you insist on Signet*. Get any one of the convenient sizes today, and *know* that you've bought the highest possible quality in ink at no greater cost than you'd usually pay.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., 125 Chambers Street, New York

Makers of LePage's Glue, LePage's China Cement, LePage's Paste and Mucilage; also Signet Ink, Signet Metal Polish and Signet Oil

Factory and Laboratory
Gloucester, Mass.

Do You Know Your Own Business?

If you own shares in a business do you want a Government employe to tell your executives how to run your business?

If you are a loyal employe, do you want a political appointee to have the power to injure your concern by hampering its operations or by interfering with its efficiency?

Perhaps you have noticed the effect of Government control on the railroads, telegraph, and telephone.

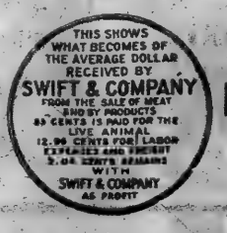
Bills have been introduced to license and regulate the packing industry—perhaps your business will be next.

You would probably dislike to have this happen to your business even more than you would dislike to have your daily supply of meat interfered with.

L. F. Swift President.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



SHELL-LOADING COST EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

Expenses at Fort Delaware Plant Were $14,000,000 When Armistice Was Signed.

CONTRACT FOR $1,250,000

Increases in Salaries of Officers of the Trading Concern After Government's Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The House committee, investigating ordnance expenditures during the war, tonight made public testimony taken in its hearing that the Government shell-loading plant at Fort Delaware, uncompleted at the armistice was signed, had cost the Government to date $14,000,000, although the estimated cost, when the contract was let on the cost-plus basis, was placed at from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000.

The difference between the estimated cost and the total thus far paid out by the Government for the building of the plant is shown in testimony given by Lieut. Col. R. M. Hawkins of the Ordnance Department and a report made last October by Major Clair Foster of the Construction Division of the Army, and inserted by the committee in the records.

The contract for the plant was let to the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, which organized a subsidiary concern known as the Marlin-Rockwell Loading Company, which in turn contracted with the Fred T. Ley Company for construction of the big plant and adjoining town to house 20,000 persons.

Major Foster's report cited some of the salaries paid by the Loading Company and the Ley Company, with advances in pay made after a few months' service. The Manager of the former company, the report asserts, had his salary raised from $10,000 to $15,000; the Assistant Manager, "a lawyer and former bond salesman," from $12,000 to $15,000; the Chief Engineer, from $7,500 a year, with $180 a month for living expenses, to $10,000 a year, and the Treasurer, from $4,800 to $6,000.

Of the Treasurer, the report said: "Government officers, questioned as to the Treasurer's duties, said they never had been able to see that he did anything except to indorse the Government's checks and sign those of the Loading Company."

"Please bear in mind," said Major Foster's report, "that all these salaries do not come out of the Loading Company's fee. The Government pays them and then pays 10 per cent. on top of them."

The testimony made reference to a recent request of the War Department for an appropriation of $185,000 to purchase additional land at the site, although Major Foster asserted that "most of it is swamp."

ROOSEVELT "FLAG FLIGHT."

Boy Scouts Will Carry Emblem from Buffalo to Oyster Bay.

As a preliminary to the nation-wide appeal for a $5,000,000 fund to build a Theodore Roosevelt memorial, a "flag flight" through New York State will begin tomorrow at Buffalo, and end at Oyster Bay, Oct. 19. High school students and Boy Scouts will carry a silken standard across the State, and at each stop a star will be added to the blue field, until at Oyster Bay the last star will be sewed on.

The flight will start after a mass meeting at Buffalo. The flag will remain overnight at the Ansley Wilcox residence in Buffalo, where Colonel Roosevelt took the oath as President, Sept. 14, 1901. Thursday, the flag will start for Batavia. From there, the flight will be through Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Watkins, Elmira, Owego, Binghamton, Ithaca, Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego, Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Johnstown, Warrensburg, Elizabethtown, Plattsburg, Essex, Fort Henry, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Whitehall, Fort Ann, Lake George, Fort Edward, Saratoga Springs, Mechanicsville, Troy, Schenectady, Albany, Hudson, Catskill, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, Peekskill, Stony Point, Tarrytown, White Plains, Yonkers, New York City, Brooklyn, and Oyster Bay.

When the flag arrives at Oyster Bay, members of the Brooklyn squad will carry it to the Roosevelt home at Sagamore Hill, where it will be under a color guard until it is taken to the high school, where the last star will be sewn on.

PLAYGROUNDS CLOSE YEAR.

2,000 Children Take Part in Big Athletic Meet.

With 2,000 children taking part in an athletic meet, and with championship baseball games and the award of prizes and medals, the Parks and Playgrounds Association has closed a year which its President, George Gordon Battle, says has been one of its most successful seasons.

After-war conditions have lessened contributions to some extent, but financial difficulties have been weathered and the results for the children have been what the association desired. There have been games and amusements in the parks for children of all ages, from tiny tots to full-grown boys, and the more than 1,000,000 children have had a chance for natural and healthful play in the open.

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

New Equity Shows Launched.

Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue continues to be the capital of the theatrical world, and the new program which the Actors' Equity Association presented there last evening is, by just a little, the best thing it has done. By this time the new régime of the players in the huge theatre there has taken on the air of an old, time-honored institution. When the last chair in the last box in the fourth tier has been sold Charles Ruggles has learned to announce the fact from the box office with a distinguished nonchalance, and the leading ladies now lead you to your seat as though they had never played any other parts in all their lives.

The new program at the Lexington is the sort of super-vaudeville which an ingenuous public always expects the Lambs' Gambol to be and which the Lambs' Gambol never is. The big number this week is the last act of "The Copperhead," with Lionel Barrymore easily hushing the vast audience for his offered glimpse of one of the really notable pieces of acting this generation has witnessed. It is not easy to think of any other modern play with a single act so well fitted to stand by itself nor any other in which a single rôle is so outstanding.

Then there is good fun in the Equity Minstrels with James J. Corbett as interlocutor, with the endmen honors going to Hal Skelly and Tom Lewis, and with a hundred male voices booming in the choruses. Ada Lewis and Jack Hazzard have a hilarious interlude all to themselves, playing a triangle play with two players and a bit of imagination. Dorothy Dickson and Carl Hyson are the chief dancers of the week. Gladys Rice sings to tumultuous applause and the incomparable Adele Rowland sings some new songs just a little bit better than any one else could sing them. The new master of ceremonies in Ernest Glendinning, who is proceeding on the heretical notion that it isn't absolutely necessary for a master of ceremonies to be just too funny for anything every minute.

While these festivities were in progress at the Lexington, the second Equity bill was being unfolded in Brooklyn and the new Equity revue was under way at the Second Avenue Theatre. This revue, which appears to have been thrown together at the last minute, is the work of Roger Gray, the comedian who played Marcel in "The Royal Vagabond" and who can tell his grandchildren some day that during the great war of the theatre in 1919 his understudy was George M. Cohan. All the way from Broadway to Second Avenue the Equity Revue has conducted some of the most beguiling of the chorus girls, who in more peaceful days were the lights of the Follies and the Winter Garden. Only zeal for a great cause could possibly have lured them so far from town.

The bright particular star of the Second Avenue revue, though its program boasts some more familiar names, is the new-risen James Barton, whose clown-dancing has provided the heartiest laughter of the actors' strike. Barton can do more than dance, however, for he also makes off with the chief honors in the fairly amusing burlesque of "John Ferguson." He plays the part of the coward, and falls prone if looked at or spoken to roughly, the while "Clutie" John, with the simpering manner, plays his pipe from a comfortable seat on the kitchen range.

Coast Orchestra Enlivens Cascades.

Art Hickman's orchestra, which has played for the last five years at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, gave the people of New York an idea of Western rhythm when it played last night for the dancers at the Cascades in the Biltmore. Hickman's orchestra of ten took the long journey to play for two weeks at the Cascades for James Wood, manager of the Biltmore, and former manager of the St. Francis, where Hickman first became director of an orchestra. Hickman said that there was nothing unusual about his orchestra, except that he tried to give the public the "time to make them dance," and that his musicians were specialists, and the pick of the Western States.

STADIUM CONCERTS END.

250,000 Persons Have Heard Volpe Orchestra This Summer.

The Stadium Orchestra closed its second Summer season at the City College athletic field last evening, following a holiday matinée which was the first successful afternoon performance that Arnold Volpe and his players have had there. Both performances were well attended. It was said that audiences had averaged close to 5,000 throughout the season, making a total of about a quarter million persons who have heard the music in the open air. The majority of the tickets sold were at 25 cents, with others at 50 cents and $1, the cost of the concerts being underwritten by Adolph Lewisohn, donor of the Stadium.

Announcement was also made last night that Mr. Volpe with an augmented orchestra of 100 men will this Winter continue his popular-priced concerts at the Hippodrome on alternating Sunday afternoons.

BOY HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Sixteen-year-old Charles E. Hilliard of 112 East 103d Street pleaded guilty before Magistrate Charles E. Sims, in Harlem Court yesterday, to larceny and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Hilliard, with Edgar Chisolm, 14 years old, of 104 East 103d Street, was arrested Sunday night by Patrolman Tessler of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, on the complaint of Mrs. Katharine Smith of East Seventy-seventh Street. As Mrs. Smith was walking on Fifth Avenue with her daughter Agnes two youths rushed at them as they were passing the home of Henry C. Frick, at Eighty-eighth Street. While one held Mrs. Smith's arm, the other snatched her handbag, which contained several dollars in change.

Mrs. Smith and her daughter screamed and pursued the boys, who ran toward Madison Avenue, followed by a crowd. They were caught in the basement of an apartment house. Chisolm will be arraigned in the Children's Court.

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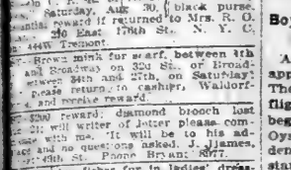

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GAME OF THRILLS IS WON BY GIANTS

Fast Fielding Plays Feature Defeat of Boston Braves by Score of 3 to 2.

KEEN BATTLE OF PITCHERS

Baseball Proletariat Works Hard on Labor Day—Morning Contest Is Postponed.

There was no spirit of unrest or defiance of umpirical authority in the Labor Day activities of the Giants. On this day, when the proletariat sits around in his shirt sleeves, the baseball player goes right on working just as if labor and capital had never made faces at each other. Up at Harlem yesterday, the workingman's day of repose was duly observed by the Giants when they unveiled a skillful display of baseball, which brought McGraw's men out on the joyful end of a 3 to 2 score.

No game at the Polo Grounds this season had more thrills or interest than the stubborn resistence which the tribe of George Washington Grant put up against the Giants yesterday. It was a pitching competition for seven innings between Art Nehf and Dick Rudolph, who for years were club mates on the Braves. Nehf had the better of the flinging, for the Giants bunched their hits on the West Nyack farmer with a little more judgment than Boston used. There were times, however, when Rudolph cast a magic spell over the New York batsmen when there were men aboard the bases and timely hits were needed to send them home.

The teams were to have played two games, but the showers of the early morning led the officials to call off the morning game. Although the weather outlook was far from promising in the afternoon, a crowd of 20,000 risked getting wet and were well paid for their trouble by the sensational plays which decorated the pastime.

The Boston club has been renovated since it played here last. Charley Pick and Leslie Mann, who escaped from Chicago, are in the Boston lineup and both show signs of improvement after their brief sojourn in the classic atmosphere of Back Bay.

Charley Herzog has disappeared from second base, and the daily clowning between Maranville and Herzog is missing. Hank Gowdy is one of the few players in the game who can talk about the umpires without calling down their wrath in large chunks. Hank yesterday disapproved of the work of Bob O'Day and Quigley and didn't hesitate to say so. "Any time there is a decision on any of our players when we are at the bat you don't have to wait to hear what the umpire says because he is always 'out,'" said the former Cincinnati catcher. Bob O'Day and Quigley laughed when Hank was beefing.

Chief You-Said-a-Mouthful.

The cultured aborigine, James Thorpe, who never raised his voice against the wisdom of the great paleface umpires when he was a member of the Giants, has found his tongue with Boston, and he spilled heap big conversation to Quigley when the umpire called him out sliding into second. Jim was strong on the redman oratory and showed that his name when he was a member of the Sac and Fox tribe must have been Chief You-Said-a-Mouthful.

Sommersault grabs by Mann, one-handed stabs while travelling under full steam, by Young, and nifty pickups by the infielders of both clubs enlivened the drab afternoon and worked the crowd up to a pitch of excitement where it was yelling every time any of the Giants batsmen hit a foul.

The most serious bruise that was made on Nehf's pitching was a home-run smack by Leslie Mann in the fifth inning. Luckily there was no one aboard the cushions at the time, and it very nearly cost that the homer did was to tie up the score at 1 to 1. That deadlock didn't last long, for Mann, whose bat and wonderful fielding had brought him into such popular favor, made a muff of Fletcher's fly in the fifth and paved the way for the run which sent the Giants into the lead.

This muff put Fletcher on second, and Heinie Zim came to the front with a single which pushed Fletcher home. It was the run which Fletcher scored in the seventh inning after he had poled a double to right which marked the margin of the Giants' victory. Fletcher was perched impatiently on second in this inning when Zimmerman walked, and it was Frank Frisch, the Fordham youngster, who lashed a single to left which teased Fletcher home with the run which eventually won the afternoon's sport.

Hank Gowdy, very much discouraged when Young robbed him of what looked like a sure home run in the fifth, got his revenge in the eighth when he started a rally which would have pulled Boston through to victory if the other Bostoneses had displayed the same enthusiasm as Hankus Pankus. Hank led off with a single to centre, and Red Smith, inserted as a hitter in place of Rudolph, ambled. A double play killed Boston's chances for catching up with the Giants, but it also put Gowdy on third. Charley Pick, the former Chicago player, then thumped out the hit which scored Gowdy and made the count 3 to 2.

Braves Waste Hits.

The Braves plucked a couple of hits off their old clubmate, Nehf, in the opening inning, but they made poor use of them. There were two out when Powell singled to left. He went to third when Jim Thorpe stung a single to right. Walter Holke left both citizens marooned when Fletcher tossed him out at first.

The Giants derived no benefit whatever from a brace of bangs they made off Dick Rudolph in the second. Zimmerman singled to left and Frisch hit into a double play, Pick to Maranville to Holke. Kauff beat out a roller to second, and stole second. Chase walked and the Giants' opportunity faded when Rudolph chucked out Snyder.

The Giants tickled Rudolph for two more useless hits in the third. Nehf doubled to right and Burns rolled a grounder to Boeckel, who tagged Nehf going to third. Young got an infield hit when he beat Holke to the bag, and Burns went to second. Fletcher's sacrifice sent both along a station, and Rudolph tossed Zim out at first and ended the inning.

A pass from Rudolph started New York in the scoring business in the fourth. Frisch was favored with a free ticket and Kauff filed to Thorpe. Frisch went to second on Chase's out at first and scored when Snyder singled to right. Nehf kept up the good work with a single to right, which sent Snyder to second. Burns rolled to Boeckel, who forced Snyder at third.

Boston Ties Score.

The Stallings tribe tied it up in the fifth when Leslie Mann deposited a full-grown home run into the right field stand. Hank Gowdy started out in the same inning to make a home run and pasted the ball a mile into the deepest corner of right field. Ross Young made a remarkable one-handed catch just as the ball was saying good-bye.

McGraw's men took the lead again in the fifth. After Young skied to Pick, Fletcher hit a fly to left centre. Mann muffed the ball after getting all his hands around it, and Fletcher reached second. Zimmerman crashed a single to centre, scoring Fletcher. Frisch brought the proceedings to an unexpected close when he walloped a hot liner to Maranville, who doubled Zimmerman before he could get back to first.

Two of the Giants, Burns and Young, were safely put away on the shelf in the seventh when Fletcher chopped a two-bagger to right centre. Zimmerman walked and Frisch jammed a single to right, coaxing Fletcher over the scoring pan. Zimmerman's feet carried him too far off third and he was trapped between third and the plate.

The Braves got dangerously close in the eighth. Hank Gowdy poked a single to centre and Red Smith, batting in Rudolph's place, walked. Boeckel sent a grounder to Fletcher who promptly unpeeled a double play, Gowdy going to third during the proceedings. Charley Pick larruped a single to the right field wall and Gowdy registered.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Young, rf	4	0	1	2	1
Fletcher, ss	4	2	1	3	5
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	2	1	0
Frisch, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b	3	0	0	15	0
Snyder, c	4	0	0	4	0
Nehf, p	4	0	2	0	5
Total	32	3	10	27	15

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Speckel, lb	4	0	0	2	4
Pick, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Powell, rf	4	0	1	0	1
Thorpe, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Holke, lb	4	0	0	8	1
Mann, lf	3	1	2	3	0
Maranv'le, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Gowdy, c	4	0	2	1	1
Rudolph, p	2	0	0	0	3
aSmith	0	0	0	0	0
McQuillen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	24	14

(a) Batted for Rudolph in eighth inning.
Error—Mann.

New York	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 —3
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 —2

Two-base hits—Nehf, Fletcher. Home run—Mann. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Kauff. Double plays—Pick, Maranville and Holke; Maranville and Holke; Fletcher and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; Rudolph, 2. Hits—Off Rudolph, 10 in 7 innings; McQuillen, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Nehf, 1. Losing pitcher—Rudolph.

Murchison Goes to Milwaukee.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—The sale of Pitcher Tim Murchison to the Milwaukee club of the American Association was announced here today by the Peoria club of the Three I League.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
(Morning game postponed—rain.)

Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
(Afternoon game.)
(Morning game postponed.)

St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Morning game.)

Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Afternoon game.)

Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
(Morning game.)

Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Afternoon game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 5; Philadelphia, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
(Morning game postponed—rain.)

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
(First game—P. M.)

Boston, 4; Washington, 1.
(Second game—P. M.)

Chicago, 6; Detroit, 0.
(Morning game.)

Chicago, 5; Detroit, 1.
(Afternoon game.)

Cleveland 5; St. Louis, 3.
(First game—P. M.)

St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 3.
(Second game—P. M.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	82	37	.689
New York	73	43	.629
Chicago	63	51	.553
Pittsburgh	57	58	.496
Brooklyn	57	60	.487
Boston	46	66	.411
Philadelphia	41	73	.360
St. Louis	41	73	.360

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	77	42	.647
Cleveland	69	48	.590
Detroit	68	50	.576
New York	65	51	.560
St. Louis	61	57	.517
Boston	55	62	.470
Washington	44	74	.373
Philadelphia	30	85	.261

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)

Cincinnati at Chicago.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Washington at Philadelphia.

ROBINS PLAY GAME OF 'IFS' AND LOSE

If Kilduff Hadn't Slipped Rounding Third—But Phils Win Anyway, 6 to 4.

Old Man "If" hobbled into Ebbets Field yesterday, and thereby hangs the story. If a couple of episodes had not taken place, the final score would not have been 6 to 4, with the Phillies leaning on the heavy side, in the Labor Day encounter. But the "if" is what made the ball game interesting to the 5,000 fans, even though the interest proved costly to Uncle Robbie and his crew of ball players, who are struggling to finish the season in the charmed first division. The morning game yesterday was postponed on account of rain and will be played today.

With the score standing 5 to 1 in the eight inning, the Dodgers started a hitting rally. Three runs were scored, and Pete Kilduff was bringing the tying tally in, when he slipped 'twixt third and home. The gentleman who claimed there was many a slip between the cup and the lip must have been a baseball fan. Kilduff was rounding third base without his Weed chains adjusted, and the accident happened. Before he could straighten out his wayward course Jack Adams had tagged him, and the frame ended with the Phillies leading by a 5-to-4 score.

The Philly run which made the score 6 to 4 came in the ninth, when Olson made an error on Blackburne's roller, the Quaker City third sacker coming in with the tally. That was the wing that broke the dromedary's spine, and the Dodgers made a hurried exit in their half of the last frame.

Bradley Hogg sailed along smoothly, allowing ten hits. He scattered his gifts along with a time Italian hand, but in the second inning Myers managed to score after drawing a walk, advancing on Konetchy's single, and scooting home on Hickman's fly to Meusel in left.

Meusel's Arm Afflicted.

Meusel, who is usually in right field, exchanged places with Callahan, and his arm was sadly out of condition for long throws. On several occasions he allowed a runner to advance on a fly hit to his section of the lot because his toss to the infield had to be relayed. But his affliction did not affect his batting, and he lined out a double and a triple in his five trips to the plate. Davey Bancroft also used his bludgeon with telling result, cracking out a triple, and two singles as his share of the day's work.

Jeff Pfeffer, who started on the hill for the Dodgers, was on his way to the showers before the fifth inning had been completed, having previously had a shower of Philly hits rain about him. Cadore took his place, but gave way in the ninth to Mitchell, after Schmandt had been used as a pinch hitter in his place in the eighth. Nine hits were made off Pfeffer, while Cadore and Mitchell were each nicked for one.

The turf was as tricky as the man with the three shells, and ball players on both teams found difficulty in locating the pellet. In the first inning Hy Myers muffed a fly ball, and shocked the fans to near-hysteria. The ball floated right into his hands and then out, letting Callahan safely reach first. The Philly gardener was caught off third later in the frame on a peg from Mack Wheat, so the error was not costly.

Bancroft opened the second inning with a triple to centre, and then scored on Hogg's single to right, banging the first Philly tally. Davey started another rumpus in the fourth, when he singled to centre, advancing on Paulette's single to short. Adams tried to bunt, but popped a little fly to Pfeffer. Hogg then drove in his second run by making a present of a long single to first one, the ball making a carom off Pfeffer's shoe for a single, giving Bancroft opportunity to score, while Paulette was running between second and third on all fours. Blackburne's single brought Hogg home with the seventh run, which had advanced on Callahan's infield out.

Phillies Add Two More.

The Phillies made another brace of runs in the fifth. Meusel drove to deep left, and a race between the ball and Hickman ensued. The ball won by a nose, Jimmy landing on his own nose in the damp grass. When things were righted, including Hickman, Meusel had pulled up on third. Luderus then walked, and Meusel scored when Olson threw out Bancroft. Paulette singled, scoring Davey. They made another run in the ninth when Olson slipped up on Blackburne's roller. Luderus' sacker advanced on a brace of put-outs, and scored on Bancroft's hit.

The eighth inning was the one which brought joy to the heart of Flatbush. Griffith, Myers and Konetchy singled in succession, Hickman made a sacrifice fly, and Schmandt, batting for Cadore, connected for a safety. When the smoke of the battle had cleared three runs were hung up, and, if Kilduff had not skidded, one more might have been the result.

The batting order for the Dodgers was changed yesterday, with Myers hitting in the clean-up position in place of Zach Wheat, who has been out of the game for several days. Konetchy batted fifth, with Hickman following.

The Phillies play at Ebbets Field today, and then the Dodgers leave, to return Sunday for the last home contest of the season, which is also with the Quaker City organization.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan, lf	5	0	0	1	0
Blackb'ne, ss	4	1	1	4	3
Williams, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Meusel, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Luderus, 1b	3	1	0	9	0
Sancrott, ss	3	2	2	4	3
Paulette, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Adams, c	4	0	1	5	1
Hoss, p	4	1	2	0	0
Total	37	6	11	27	11

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson, ss	3	0	0	0	1
Johnston, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Griffith, rf	3	1	2	0	0
Myers, cf	3	2	2	1	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	1	2	9	4
Hickman, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Kilduff, 2b	4	0	1	3	1
M. Wheat, c	4	0	0	2	2
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	2	1
Cadore, p	2	0	1	1	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	1
aSchmandt	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	4	10	27	13

a Batted for Cadore in eighth.
Errors—Blackburne, Olson, Myers.

Philadelphia	0 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 —6
Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 —4

Two-base hit—Meusel. Three-base hits—Meusel, Bancroft. Stolen bases—Olson, Kilduff (2.) Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Williams. Sacrifice flies—Hickman (3.) Double play—Paulette and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; Mitchell, 1; Hoss, 4. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; Cadore, 1 in 2 2-3; Mitchell, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; Hoss, 2. Wild pitch—Hoss. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer.

PITTSFIELD WINS PENNANT.

Snatches Eastern League Championship from Worcester on Final Day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Pittsfield, which returned to the Eastern League this season after a lapse of several years, won the league pennant today after a great uphill battle in one of the closest baseball races ever recorded.

Garry Fortune, star pitcher for Pittsfield, was in the box in the morning game in that city and hung up his sixteenth consecutive victory when Worcester was defeated, 5 to 3. This victory gave Pittsfield the flag, and put Worcester, the runner-up, out of the race. Worcester took the afternoon game, but this only made the final margin of victory smaller for Pittsfield. Joe Birmingham, former Cleveland American outfielder, is manager of the Pittsfield club.

The final standing of the Eastern League follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsfield	64	44	.593
Worcester	63	44	.581
Providence	61	45	.575
Bridgeport	59	47	.557
Springfield	54	52	.509
Waterbury	46	59	.438
New Haven	37	68	.431
Hartford	34	73	.318

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues.

National League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cravath	76	269	58	91	.340
Roush	114	455	62	150	.329
Meusel	112	433	70	137	.317
Groh	115	425	76	130	.306
Young	114	453	64	133	.294

American League.

Cobb	108	411	70	153	.372
Jackson	119	439	88	144	.328
Veach	117	445	72	136	.306
Sisler	116	445	86	134	.301
Peckinpaugh	90	339	72	101	.297

REDS BREAK EVEN WITH CHICAGO CUBS

Merkle's Homer Beats Cincinnati in Morning, 4 to 3—Leaders Take Second, 4-2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Chicago and Cincinnati divided the holiday bill today, the league leaders dropping the morning game, 3 to 4, and winning the afternoon game, 4 to 2. Merkle's homer broke the tie in the first contest, giving Chicago the game after each club had scored three runs by bunching hits.

Vaughn's wildness in the first inning of the second game, coupled with Rath's double, Daubert's sacrifice, Neale's single, and a double steal by Neale and Kopf gave the visitors a lead which Chicago was unable to overtake, although they hit Sallee hard. Poor base running cost the locals several runs.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Hollocher, ss	4	1	2	3	4
Herzog, 2b	3	0	0	0	4
Merkle, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Barber, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Deal, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Magee, lf	2	0	0	4	1
Daly, c	3	0	1	4	0
Martin, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	10	27	11

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	10	2
Roush, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Neale, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Duncan, lf	4	1	1	1	1
Schreiber, c	4	0	0	8	1
Ruether, p	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	3	26	9

a Batted for Ruether in eighth.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 —4
Cincinnati	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —3

Two-base hits—Flack, Schreiber, Merkle, Wingo. Three-base hit—Eller. Home run—Merkle. Stolen bases—Rath. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Eller, Deal, Magee. Double plays—Merkle, (unassisted); Magee and Daly. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 1; Martin, 1; Luque, 1. Hits—Off Eller, 10 in 7 innings; Luque, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Eller, 3; Martin, 3. Wild pitch—Martin. Losing pitcher—Eller.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	5	1	2	4	4
Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Roush, cf	3	1	0	4	1
Neale, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Kopf, ss	3	0	2	1	2
Duncan, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Schreiber, c	3	0	1	2	0
Ruether, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p	3	0	0	3	0
Total	28	4	5	27	7

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	5	0	2	0	0
Hollocher, ss	5	0	2	1	3
Herzog, 2b	5	0	2	1	1
Merkle, 1b	5	1	1	10	0
Barber, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	2	1	1
Schreiber, c	4	0	0	4	0
Paskert, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer, c	1	0	0	1	0
Vaughn, p	2	0	0	0	2
aDaly	1	0	0	0	0
Carter, p	0	0	0	0	0
bO'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	2	9	14	7

a Batted for Vaughan in seventh.
b Batted for Carter in ninth.
Error—Hollocher.

Cincinnati	3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —4
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 —2

Two-base hits—Rath, Daubert, Killifer. Stolen bases—Neale, (2); Duncan, Daubert, Kopf. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Neale, Sallee. Double play—Kopf, Rath and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 11. Bases on Balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Carter, 2; Sallee, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 0 in 7 innings; Carter, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; Sallee, 2. Losing pitcher—Vaughn.

PIRATES SPLIT TWIN BILL.

Beaten by St. Louis, 5-4, in Morning—Win, 2-1, in Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Pittsburgh and St. Louis split even in today's games, the visitors taking the morning contest by a score of 5 to 4, while the Pirates won in the afternoon, 2 to 1. Miller was knocked out of the box in the morning game, after St. Louis had scored all their runs in the first two innings on mixed hits, and was relieved by Hamilton, who held the opposition scoreless after that. Schupp became unsteady in the fourth inning and was succeeded by Doak, who kept his team in the lead. Cooper won the afternoon game for Pittsburgh when he tripled with a man on first in the fifth inning and scored himself on a balk. He held the visitors to six hits and one run.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schultz, rf	5	0	3	1	0
Heathcote, cf	4	1	3	0	0
Stock, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
J. Smith, 2b	3	1	1	3	3
Hornsby, ss	5	0	0	3	4
McHenry, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Clemons, c	4	0	2	8	1
Lavan, ss	4	0	2	1	1
Cutshaw, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	37	5	13	27	13

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nicholson, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Bigbee, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Carey, cf	2	1	1	3	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Barbare, 3b	4	0	2	1	1
Cooper, c	4	0	0	0	0
Cheney, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Schupp, p	1	0	0	0	1
Doak, p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	27	1	6	9	5

a Batted for Hamilton in the ninth.
Errors—Clemons, Schupp, Doak.

St. Louis	2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —5
Pittsburgh	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 —1

Two-base hits—McHenry, Mollwitz. Stolen bases—Southworth, Whitted, Mollwitz, Heathcote. Double plays—Hornsby and Mollwitz; Doak, Clemons, and Mollwitz; Lavan and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 4; Doak, 1; F. Miller, 1; Hamilton, 2. Hits—Off Schupp, 3 in 3 innings, (none out in the fourth); Doak, 3 in 4; F. Miller, 6 in 1 1-3; Hamilton, 4 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; Doak, 3; F. Miller, 1; Hamilton, 1. Winning pitcher—Schupp. Losing pitcher—F. Miller.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nicholson, lf	4	0	2	3	1
Carey, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Southw'th, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted, 1b	3	0	2	10	0
Barbare, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Terry, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Lee, c	3	0	1	5	0
Cooper, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	30	2	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schultz, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Heathcote, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Stock, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Hornsby, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
McHenry, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Clemons, c	3	0	0	11	2
McIlvain, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	1	5
Sherdel, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	1	6	24	14

a Batted for Heathcote in ninth.
Errors—Stock (2).

Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 —2
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1

Three-base hit—Cooper. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Barbare, Lee. Double plays—Lavan, Hornsby and Mollwitz; Barbare, Cutshaw and Whitted; Hornsby, Lavan and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 5. Base on balls—Off Cooper, 1. Struck out—By Sherdel, 1; Cooper, 3. Balk—Sherdel.

Eastern League.

Pittsfield, 5; Worcester, 3.
(Morning game.)

Worcester, 9; Pittsfield, 6.
(Afternoon game.)

Providence, 7; Hartford, 6.
(Morning game.)

Providence, 2; Hartford, 0.
(Afternoon game.)

Springfield, 2; New Haven, 0.
(First game.)

Springfield, 1; New Haven, 0.
(Second game.)

Bridgeport, 7; Waterbury, 2.
(First game.)

Bridgeport, 6; Waterbury, 3.
(Second game.)

GAME TODAY, POLO GROUNDS, GIANTS vs. Boston, 3:30 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

YANKS TAKE EIGHTH STRAIGHT VICTORY

Bunch Hits Off Noyes and Defeat Mackmen, 5 to 2—Quinn Is a Puzzle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The campaign of the Yankees to finish among the top three, and thereby extract some of the receipts from the coming world's series, got some more nourishment here this afternoon, when the tribe of Miller Huggins hooked up with the tail-end Mackmen at Shibe Park. The Yanks made it three straight over the minions of McGillicuddy, having taken two at the Polo Grounds before coming here for the holiday. The score was 5 to 2. Two games were on the holiday card, but the morning engagement was called off on account of rain.

Today's victory was the eighth which the Yankees have hung up since they started their belated rush a week ago at Chicago. They took one from Chicago, four from Washington, and added three more against the Mackmen before starting out for a short series with the Red Sox in Boston. As a result of the spurt Huggins and his men have visions of finishing in either second or third place. Tonight the Rugmen are only two games behind the Tigers, who hold third place, and only three and one-half games behind the second-place Indians. The gap between the Yanks and Browns was widened further during the day, and the New Yorkers now lead the Burke brigade by five full games.

It was Jack Quinn who drew the pitching assignment against the Mackmen, and the veteran performed as creditably as in the series with the Senators last week. He let the home team down with seven hits, which were bunched in only one frame, the sixth. Two clean hits and an infield scratch were closely interwoven in this frame, and they pushed over the one run which the home team deserved against Quinn. The run which drifted across in the second inning would have been cut off but for a fumble by Roger Peckinpaugh, the only misplay turned in by the visitors.

Noyes In Sent Back.

Win Noyes, who lasted only three innings against the Yankees at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, was sent back this afternoon by Mack and he lasted the entire game, despite the fact that he was hit hard, it was not entirely on their hitting, however, that the Yanks made the game so easy, as Noyes drew anything but airtight support. Four misplay were made by the home team and they helped to some extent in the run getting of the New Yorkers.

The upper section of the New York batting order found this delivery of Noyes to their liking. Both Fewster and Peckinpaugh landed on the home hurler for three hits, and Del Pratt collected a pair. All the Yanks, with the exception of the battery men, got at least one hit off Noyes. The drives were well bunched in the three innings which produced runs for the New Yorkers.

Huggins's men wasted no time going to the front, and they were not headed or seriously threatened after the first inning. Fewster greeted Noyes with a single to right, and galloped around to third when Peckinpaugh laced a double to left field. Walker allowed the ball to get away from him, and Fewster romped home, while Peck moved along to third. Frank Baker, who found the surroundings at Shibe Park quite familiar, promptly lined a single to centre and Peck jogged home, with the second run. After Pipp had fouled to Thomas, Baker was thrown out stealing, and then Pratt got the fourth hit of the inning, a single through the box. It did not help in adding any runs, as Lewis closed the inning with a fly to Witt.

Mackmen Score in Second.

The Mackmen were set down in order in their first frame, but they picked up a run in the second. George Burns opened the frame with a single to right and Dugan smashed a hot grounder to Peckinpaugh. The Yankee shortstop was in a hurry to make a double play and the ball got away from him, both runners being safe. Thomas sent the pair along with a pretty sacrifice and Burns crossed the plate while Terry Turner was beating out a slow roller. Perkins closed the inning by hitting into a double play, Pratt to Peck to Pipp.

The Hugmen threatened again in the third when Fewster opened with a pass and Peck advanced him to second with a sacrifice. Neither Baker nor Pipp could deliver a hit, however, Fewster moved along to third while Baker was being thrown out by Turner, and he was left when Burrus made a good play on Pipp's hot smash.

In the fourth the Yankees added one more run to their total. Pratt opened with a single to centre and pulled up at second when Lewis bounced a single off Fred Thomas's glove. Ping Bodie moved the pair along with a sacrifice, and Ruel sent Pratt over the plate with a sacrifice fly to Witt. Lewis advanced to third on the throw-in and was left there when Quinn bounded to Noyes for an easy out at first.

From the second to the sixth inning the Mackmen were helpless before Quinn, failing to get a runner on the bases. In the sixth, Noyes started the home team on the way to its last run by driving a double to right field. Burrus outsprinted Peck's throw-on his hopper to short, and Noyes went to third. The pitcher held third while Witt was forcing Burrus at second, and patience was rewarded. Walker lined a single to centre and Noyes registered.

Yankees Get Two More.

In the seventh a double play by Burns and Dugan turned the Yankees back after Ruel had reached first on a high throw by Thomas. Fewster got his third hit of the game in this frame but was thrown out on an attempted steal. In the eighth the vistors picked up their last two runs. Peckinpaugh singled to right and was forced at second when Baker bounded to Noyes. Pipp beat out a grounder to Turner and when the latter threw past first Pipp reached second, Baker going to third. On Pratt's smash to Noyes Baker was thrown out at the plate, Pipp taking third on the play. Dugan fumbled Lewis's grounder, and Pipp scored. Bodie followed with a single to right and Pratt raced home with New York's last run.

The Mackmen opened the seventh with a single but failed to get a runner to second base. In the eighth Burns singled with one down and it was the same story.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster, rf	4	1	3	1	1
Peck'p'gh, ss	3	1	2	4	5
Baker, lb	4	0	1

NATIONAL TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP RESTS TODAY BETWEEN JOHNSTON AND TILDEN

TILDEN DECISIVELY DEFEATS WILLIAMS

Philadelphian Gains Straight-Set Victory in National Tennis Semi-Finals.

JOHNSTON BEATS JOHNSON

Californian Drops But One Set to Chop-Stroke Wizard — Both Matches Brilliantly Played.

The two Williams of tennis royalty, William M. Johnston of San Francisco and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia emerged victorious yesterday afternoon from the semi-final round of the National Championship at the West Side Club, and today's final match will decide which of these super-stars shall earn the title of William the Conqueror, so far as America and the tennis world in general are concerned. William the First took his place at the top of the bracket by defeating his namesake, William F. Johnson, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, and William the Second crushed the aspirations of the 1916 champion, Richard Norris Williams 2d, in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

In the extra events Clarence Hobart and Frederick G. Anderson reached the veterans' final, with the Andersons and the Chapins, last year's champions, surviving in the father and son competition. Richards and Neer advanced to the finals of the junior doubles, and Ingraham and Jones will face Farquhar and Haas in the remaining bracket among the boys' teams.

Both of the big matches yesterday were scintillating exhibitions of the world's most popular game. The Tilden-Williams encounter offered the more spectacular features and the harder hitting, but the Johnston-Johnson affair was equally impressive as a demonstration of what steadiness and headwork, combined with a perfection of stroke, can accomplish. There was more good tennis crowded into these two short battles than any full day of thrills produced last week. As a finale to the afternoon's play, the new national doubles champions, Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson of Australia, appeared in an exhibition match against Watson M. Washburn and Frederick B. Alexander, the former winning in straight sets, 9—7, 7—5.

Plays to Rival's Weaknesses.

There are those who will argue that Williams was off his game when he went down to yesterday's decisive defeat, but such a claim would be absolutely unjust to the brilliant, well-ordered, and amazingly controlled tennis displayed by Tilden. The latter, having previously defeated the lightning star three times this season, knew exactly how to take advantage of his weaknesses, and, more than that, he was able to make exactly the kind of shots that would cause Williams the most trouble. The stroke analysis, it is true, charges the loser with a great number of errors, but practically all of these were the result of his being compelled to hit the ball in unfavorable positions, at his feet or far out toward the sidelines, and by the baffling changes of pace employed by the Philadelphian.

Tilden seldom gave his rival the opportunity to get well set for a stroke, and, when he did, Williams was just as unbeatable as he seemed last week. There were placements, gets and volleys from the losing racquet that in their way were quite as extraordinary as anything flashed by the winner, but they had neither the consistency nor the variety that characterized Tilden's technique. Williams has been erroneously called "the player of a thousand shots." As a matter of fact, he is the absolute master of a comparatively small repertoire, and he usually wins by using each of these strokes to the limit of its possibilities. When he meets a man who cannot only return his best, but can also keep him from making those daring experiments which may at any time develop into a streak of irresistible magic, he is quite likely to lose, as he did yesterday.

Taking into account the wonderful qualities of the game he was facing, the necessity for constant vigilance, for complete confidence of stroke, quickness of thinking, and consistency of execution, it may well be stated that no tennis player in the history of the game has ever set a higher standard than was established yesterday at Forest Hills by William T. Tilden, 2d.

Winner's Admirable Head-work.

The greatest things are sometimes the least obvious, and the real greatness of Tilden's tennis was appreciated only by those who closely followed every shot he made, and fully grasped its meaning and the reasons for its effectiveness. Even in the most desperate situations, there was scarcely a return that did not have some significance. Except for a few inevitable slips of carelessness, Williams was compelled to earn every point he made, and generally his scores came as the result of a succession of aggressive shots, any one of which would ordinarily have closed the rally. Tilden, on the other hand, secured his points more and more easily, for by making his rival play as often as possible under unfavorable conditions, he eventually robbed him of confidence in carrying out even the simpler formulas of the game, the more familiar situations coming almost always in the nature of a surprise and being frequently wasted in consequence.

Tilden knew that Williams was a deadly volleyer when the ball came to him shoulder high, or even above the waist; therefore, he always tried to shoot them as low as possible when his opponent came to the net. He knew, also, that speed had no terrors for the ex-champion, so long as he had the ball in front of him. Therefore, he undercut all his straight shots, so that the ball floated up at a deceptively slow pace and was frequently knocked far out of court in consequence. He knew that Williams could hit a fast rising ball unerringly, therefore he chopped to him whenever he had him in deep court, the ball hanging in the air or skidding off the ground with an irrational break. He knew that his rival preferred a fast service to a twist, and so he fed him with high twisting bounces, which actually scored the equivalent of aces, even on the second ball. Finally, realizing that Williams is unsteady overhead when right on top of the net, he made a practice of tossing up an occasional deep lob, and even though the majority of these shots landed beyond the base line, enough remained in court to induce a few timely errors in rallies already seemingly lost.

Double Faults Hurt Williams.

Williams hurt his game by a tendency to double fault at crucial moments, but this is an old habit of his and seems a necessary adjunct to his remarkably fine placing of his service. Tilden himself erred at times in this respect, but was always able to save the situation by calling on other resources. He was visibly annoyed at times by external circumstances to which he habitually and temperamentally attaches an exaggerated importance, but in general he seemed able to concentrate on the business in hand and to play his hardest from start to finish. If he can preserve the same mental attitude today, he should repeat his victory in the final round, but any lapse from form or faltering of ambition may easily prove fatal.

For Johnston also is at the top of his game just now, and when two such stars meet on the court the first one to grasp a slight advantage is quite likely to force his opponent more and more below the actual level of his ability. That is what happened to Johnston at Newport, when Tilden defeated him in straight sets, and in a lesser degree the same rule held yesterday.

It was really far closer tennis than the scores would indicate, for Williams was always ready with a sensational shot when the opening presented itself, and the winner had to exercise all his power to see that such openings were not too frequent. A few points resulting differently here and there might have changed the entire aspect of the match. It was as though two boxers were face to face, each one thoroughly respecting the other's ability and fearing the knock-out blow which might come at any unguarded moment, but each one fighting desperately, yet carefully, for any little advantage that might add to his ultimate chances of victory. Following this comparison to its logical conclusion, it may be said that Tilden won a decisive victory on points, but that there was no knockout.

Williams Loses Opening Service.

Williams served first, but was immediately beaten on his own errors, and Tilden made it 2—0 on service. A movie camera began to play on him as he started the last rally of this game, but his annoyance expressed itself only in a winning shot to the corner of the court. Williams won his next delivery with a beautiful stop volley, after Tilden had passed him with a great drive, but from here on there was no checking the winner's rush. He served himself into a 3—1 lead and then broke through again with astonishing placements. His next service ran to deuce, but ended successfully, and when Williams served three double faults the set quickly fell to Tilden at 6—1.

In the second session Williams was moving at his fastest clip, while Tilden had several short streaks of carelessness after taking the opening game easily on service. He was aced by Williams on a second ball, which tied up the games, and then lost his delivery to a marvelous half volley from the former champion's racquet. But Tilden, pulled himself together and broke through, in turn, for a love game, beating Williams's volleys with low shots as he rushed in and profiting by another double fault. Still keeping the ball low, the Philadelphian advanced to 3—2, but say the set squared again after several trainloads of passing soldiers had added their noise to the general uproar. Umpire Conlin had to chide the standees at the north end of the enclosure for their riotous ways as Tilden again served himself into the lead, 4—3. Then three astounding placement shots, assisted by a double fault, brought another break for 5—3. But with the set in his hands, Tilden indulged in some wild driving, netting three in succession and finally lobbing out for the game, which made it 5—4. Williams quickly served the set square at 5 all, and Tilden, after trailing, 15—30, took the odd with splendid serving and an extraordinary recovery of a fast and well-placed shot. A deuce game gave him another opportunity to break through, and, with the first vantage point in his favor, he smashed hard for the set, 7—5.

Third Session One-Sided.

The third session was far more one-sided. Tilden broke through on the second game and was at 3—0 before Williams stopped him with a love-game on service, volleying exceedingly well whenever he could get his racquet squarely on the ball. They divided service up to 6—3, Williams endangering his last game with two more double faults, after enjoying a lead of 40—love. Tilden also double faulted in his final appearance, but balanced the mistake with a finely placed overhead shot to the exact corner of the court.

An out by Williams brought up the match point. Tilden drew his rival out of position with a chop and then shot a terrific forehand drive to the unprotected territory on his rival's left. Williams made no attempt to get the ball as it whizzed by him, but ran in to shake hands, convinced that he had met his master, the set being scored at 6—3.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

									Total Pts.	G.
Tilden	4	5	2	4	4	6	6		31	6
Williams	1	3	4	2	1	4	4	1	18	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt's.	Aces.
Williams	21	9	4	8	0
Tilden	6	4	1	7	0

SECOND SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Williams	1	4	4	0	2	5	3	0	4	23	5
Tilden	4	1	2	4	4	3	5	4	2	29	7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt's.	Aces.
Williams	13	15	1	9	1
Tilden	12	9	1	6	2

THIRD SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Tilden	4	4	4	0	4	2	5	2	4	29	6
Williams	2	2	2	4	2	4	3	4	2	25	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt's.	Aces.
Williams	7	14	2	7	0
Tilden	10	6	2	6	0

Johnston Takes Opening Set.

Wallace Johnston upset the fine driving game of the 1915 champion in their opening set much as he did at Newport earlier in the Summer, and drew first blood with ridiculous ease at 6—2. His well-placed undercut shots had Johnston digging wildly for the ball, and he made enough errors to offset whatever points he could earn. The Philadelphian was aggressive and confident, finding his own strokes under such good control, and frequently went to the net to finish the points, after he had pulled his rival far out of position by shooting accurately for the corners.

The Californian soon realized that the only way he could break up such a game would be by applying terrific speed with almost equal steadiness, and this is what he set out to do in the second session. He lost only one game out of seven, and that one came on his own service when two bad decisions went against him, one resulting in a double fault.

With the match all square, Johnston continued to pound the ball, particularly off his forehand, occasionally closing in for a very effective overhead smash. The games were divided up to 2-all, but, after that, the ultimate winner forged ahead, twice breaking through the chopper's service, and eventually winning the set, 6—3, lobbing successfully for the final point, after drawing his rival in close with a soft cut by way of reprisal.

Californian Speedier and Steadier.

The final set went to Johnston by the same score and in much the same fashion. Both players were very accurate at this stage, but the Californian had a slight edge in both speed and steadiness. He ran into a lead of 4—1, after breaking through service once. But Johnston took a love-game on his own delivery, ending with a clean ace after a timely smash had scored and the broke through in turn, cutting Johnston's lead to 4—3 when he netted a deep lob, and then drove out. Another break, however, made it 5—3 against the Philadelphian, and, with the winning weapon of his service, Johnston quickly cleaned up with a love game, taking the set and match, 6—3.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

									Total Pts.	G.
Johnson	1	7	2	4	5	4	4	6	33	6
Johnston	4	5	4	1	0	1	1	2	18	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt.	Aces.
Johnson	3	7	4	0	4	1
Johnston	13	11	1	5	1

SECOND SET.

									Total Pts.	G.
Johnston	5	7	2	4	4	4	6	6	38	6
Johnson	2	5	4	2	3	1	4	2	20	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt.	Aces.
Johnston	7	7	1	5	1
Johnson	6	16	0	6	0

THIRD SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Johnston	5	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	6	31	5
Johnson	3	4	6	1	1	2	4	2	1	24	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt.	Aces.
Johnston	7	11	3	6	0
Johnson	9	14	0	4	0

FOURTH SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Johnston	4	2	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	26	6
Johnson	0	4	1	1	2	4	4	2	6	18	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	D. F.	Pt.	Aces.
Johnston	4	0	0	8	0
Johnson	8	10	0	4	1

Doubles Titleholders in Action.

The exhibition doubles match was welcomed by the crowd of 10,000 spectators as an opportunity to see the new national titleholders in action. The quality of play was uneven, however, the Australians running into an early lead of 5—0 on their opponents' errors, only to see the games brought to deuce by their own leaning toward reciprocity. Brookes and Patterson eventually won the opening set, 9—7, breaking through Alexander's service for the winning points.

The same player was the victim of the crucial break in the second set, losing his delivery for a 7—5 decision, after service had alternated in winning from 2 all to 5 all. In this set the Americans led at 2—0, Washburn having upset Brookes with a splendid passing drive. But the Australians got back the game against Alexander and thereafter remained steady to a victorious finish. Patterson's overhead hitting delighted the crowd, and Brookes was as clever as usual with his volleys. Washburn excelled in ground strokes and Alexander did his share in general defensive work.

The summaries:

National Singles Tennis Championship.

Semi-Final Round.—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Boston, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

Exhibition Doubles.

Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson defeated Watson M. Washburn and F. B. Alexander, 9—7, 7—5.

Veterans' Championship.

Semi-Final Round.—Clarence Hobart defeated T. W. Stephens, 6—2, 6—2; F. G. Anderson defeated L. P. Moore, 6—2, 6—4.

Boys' Doubles Championship.

Semi-Final Round.—Ingraham and Jones' defeated Hyland and Wentz, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; Farquhar and Haas defeated Gress and Kuhn, 6—3, 3—5, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6.

Father and Son Championship.

Semi-Final Round.—F. G. Anderson and son defeated Charles Garland and son, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; A. H. Chapin and son defeated Emerson and son, 6—2, 6—4.

GAREY WINS AT EKWANOK.

Baltusrol Golfer Beats Bogie by 4 Up in Handicap Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 1.—There were more than one hundred competitors in the bogie handicap golf competition this morning at the Ekwanok Country Club. W. L. Garey of Baltusrol surprised the handicap committee by finishing 4 up on bogie with his allowance of eight strokes. Paul Hunter of Midlothian and A. L. Walker, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, put up stiff fights against their heavy handicaps and had rounds of 76 and 75, respectively, for net results of all even and 1 down. Walker was handicapped at plus 4 and Hunter at plus 3. A. G. Mellwaine, 2d, at plus 1, finished 1 down.

The better scores follow:

W. L. Garey, Baltusrol, 8, 4 up; C. L. Becker, Pinehurst, 8, 3 up; L. W. Callan, Baltusrol, 8, 2 up; Carl Connell, Scranton C. C., 8, 1 up; Howard Morris, Jr., Onondaga, 6, 1 up; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 8, 1 up; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 8, 1 up; George H. Thatcher, Jr., Ekwanok, 14, 1 up; George Kelly, Oakmont, 14, 1 up; Paul Hunter, Midlothian, plus 3, even; Kenneth Hamill, Merion, 10, even; J. A. Jeffrey, Jr., Scioto, 12, even; A. L. Walker, Jr., Ekwanok, plus 4, 1 down; A. G. Mellwaine, 2d, National, plus 1, 1 down; Craig Colgan, Oakland, Penn., 1 down; Darwin P. Kingsley, Garden City, 9, 1 down; F. C. Clain, Lakeside C. C., 16, 1 down; Stuart Patterson, Plainfield, 6, 2 down; R. P. Emmons, Richmond County, 8, 2 down; W. Quithot, Mohawk, 14, 2 down; John Dwyar, Hartford G. C., 14, 2 down; R. Simmons, Suffolk, 8, 3 down; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 8, 3 down; A. L. Walker, Richmond County, 12, 3 down; W. F. Spalding, Tedesco, 9, 4 down; G. C. Fabyc, Racebrook, 6, 4 down; William Vitt, Midland, 8, 4 down; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 8, 4 down; C. H. Murphy, Oakland, 8, 5 down; Henry Robbins, Chicago, G. C., 10, 5 down; H. N. Townsend, Ardsley, 12, 5 down.

A. L. Walker, Jr., and Paul Hunter of Chicago returned a card of 70 in the best ball competition this afternoon, but being listed at plus three in the handicap column, they were tied with W. G. Bushnell of the New Haven Golf Club and C. B. Ryan of Baltusrol, who made their 73, with an allowance of six strokes, and W. T. Garey and C. F. Watson, Jr., both of Baltusrol, who also had a handicap of 6.

The results:

Paul Hunter, Midlothian, and A. L. Walker, Jr., Ekwanok, 70, plus 3—73; W. T. Garey and C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 79; 6—73; F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol, and W. G. Bushnell, New Haven, 79, 6—73; W. O. Henderson, Scioto, and H. L. Phillips, Arcola, 81, 7—74; George I. Lewyer, Albany C. C., and F. W. De John, Sleepy Hollow, 79, 4—75; Rutledge Simmons, Suffolk, and Burton Preston, West Brook, 83, 6—77; D. P. Kingsley and F. H. Echt, Garden City, 83, 8—75; J. D. Beals, Jr., Ekwanok, and G. B. Plante, Canoe Brook, 87, 8—79; A. G. Mellwaine 2d, National, and W. S. Grossbeck, Cincinnati, 79, plus 1—80; Jasper Lynch and A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 87, 7—80; Cabot Morse, Brae Burn, and P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 88, 8—80; Stewart Paterson, Plainfield, and C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., 87, 6—81.

GILLIAN IS GOLF WINNER.

Turns in a 74 in Sweepstakes Medal Play at Greenwich Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—In the Sweepstakes Medal play, eighteen holes, played over the course of the Greenwich Country Club today, H. Gillian was the winner.

The leading scores:

H. Gillian, 83, 9—74; W. A. Flynn, 91, 16—75; H. Stanley, 87, 11—76; H. F. Topping, 79, 2—77; P. H. Parker, 92, 15—77; J. C. Quirk, 86, 10—76; W. M. Bennett, 92, 14—78; Dr. C. E. Martin, 87, 8—79; W. F. Norton, 96, 20—76; J. D. Chapman, 83, 4—79.

The cup offered by W. A. Flynn for the month of September in competition for men over fifty years of age resulted in a tie today between W. M. Bennett and Duncan Edwards, whose scores were 92—14—78 and 91—13—78, respectively. The match will be played off next week. The conditions were thirty-six holes medal play.

Women Tennis Stars Meet Today.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, the national champion, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, ex-champion, meet this morning in the final round of the invitation tennis tournament for women on the courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. The match was to have been played yesterday morning, but rain caused a postponement.

POINSETTE GAINS SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Defeats Beattie and Wallace on Forest Park Links—Other Tournaments.

A. F. Poinsette of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, winner of the recent public parks championship and the Herald Cup over the Van Cortlandt links, continued his winning streak in the Brooklyn Forest Park tournament yesterday by defeating two opponents and reaching the semi-final round. In the first round the tall, young public links champion defeated A. Beattie, a home club player, in a match that was carried to the nineteenth green before Poinsette could shake off his opponent by the margin of 1 up. In the afternoon he had an easier time winning from William Wallace, Jr., son of Bill Wallace, whom Poinsette defeated in the semi-final round for the Herald Cup at Van Cortlandt. The score proved easier than the father, for the veteran carried Poinsette to the nineteenth green, whereas the youngster struck his flag to Poinsette by the wide margin of 7 and 6.

E. Serine, another home club player, who won the medal in the qualifying round with a 77, the only score under 80, was quickly eliminated in the first round of match play by A. Stasely, another Forest Park golfer. Poinsette was tied for second place in the qualifying round with an 82. Stasely also won his second round match from H. Graeurholz of Forest Park by the margin of 4 and 3, and will meet H. Eckhardt of Forest Park in the upper half of the semi-final bracket.

The summaries:

First Sixteen, First Round, Match Play.—A. Stasely, Forest Park, defeated H. Serine, Forest Park, 4 and 3; H. Graeurholz, Forest Park, defeated William Jack, Forest Park, 3 and 2; A. Harmed, Forest Park, defeated H. Webster, Woodhaven, 3 and 2; H. Eckhardt, Forest Park, defeated J. S. Dietz, Forest Park, by default; F. F. Pferman, Forest Park, defeated Herbert Oberndorfer, Inwood, 3 and 4; W. T. Gotelli, Plainfield, defeated A. Hess, Forest Park, 3 and 4; William Wallace, Jr., unattached, defeated George Gardner, Plainfield, by default; A. F. Poinsette, Newspaper G. C., defeated A. Beattie, Forest Park, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Stasely defeated Graeurholz, 4 and 3; Eckhardt defeated Harmed, 7 and 6; Gotelli defeated Pferman, 1 up, (19 holes;) Poinsette defeated Wallace, 7 and 6.

Second Sixteen, First Round, Match Play.—S. H. Bedell defeated H. Berger, 4 and 3; P. C. Cooper defeated W. J. Morrison, 2 and 1; F. Harned defeated E. J. Clancy, 4 and 3; E. Canpley defeated Max Jacobs, 4 and 2; W. F. Harned defeated E. S. Schnell, 2 up; H. Coyle defeated T. L. Perkins, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. J. Conaty defeated E. S. Pfaff by default; A. W. E. Poinsette defeated H. Wetselberger, 3 up.

Second Round—Cooper defeated Bedell, 2 and 1; Harned defeated Canpley, 3 and 2; Coyle defeated W. F. Harned, 4 and 3; Poinsette defeated Conaty, 4 and 2.

The Fox Hills golfers turned out in force yesterday, despite the threatening weather, to qualify for the A. S. Prall Trophy. The contest brought out some exceptional golf, the best score of the day being that of A. C. Perry, scratch player, who turned in a card of 72 for the round, one stroke under par. Under the heavy going this was remarkably good play for the day. He stuck fairly close to par figures all the way, equalling par on no less than twelve of the eighteen holes. On three of the other six holes he was a stroke over par, on two he was a stroke under, and on the long fourth hole, par 5, he sank a putt that gave him a 3, two strokes under the regulation figure. His card was as follows:

Out ....5 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 4—36
In ....5 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 4—36—72. Par 73

The sixteen golfers who qualified for the Prall Trophy match play rounds were H. C. Jennison, 82, 14—68; J. H. Young, 83, 22—71; A. C. Perry, 72, 0—72; W. M. Richardson, 94, 22—72; R. T. Colleton, 80, 7—73; S. Primrose, 88, 15—73; H. H. Lloyd, 93, 20—73; W. Prain, 91, 15—76; W. Roy Barnhill, 80, 4—76; M. J. Grammont, 94, 18—76; J. D. Catlin, 88, 12—76; H. E. Franck, 97, 20—77; W. W. Van Loan, 85, 8—77; P. Beadle, 93, 10—78; David Roberts, 94, 18—78; H. E. Bearman, 90, 12—78.

In the afternoon there was a two-man team best ball contest for a trophy donated by Royal N. Smith. This was captured by E. Allen and W. H. Follett, better known as "Pipe" Follett, whose combined efforts brought in a best ball card of 70 for the round.

Although H. H. Good captured the thirty-six-hole medal play handicap at Apawamis yesterday with a card of 175, 18—157, C. M. Sheafe, Jr., was the biggest winner of the day, for not only was he second to Good in the net thirty-six-hole score, but his morning round of 82, 6—76 gave him first prize in the eighteen-hole handicap and he also captured the sweepstakes prize for the morning.

The leading scores of the day were:

Thirty-six Hole Medal Play; Handicap.—H. H. Good, 175, 18—157; C. M. Sheafe, Jr., 175, 12—163; G. F. Syms, 186, 24—164; Basil Harris, 175, 10—165.

Eighteen-Hole Handicap; Morning.—C. M. Sheafe, Jr., 82, 6—76; E. B. Bruce, 94, 15—79.

Sweepstakes; Afternoon.—A. W. Waterman, 88, 15—73; Basil Harris, 88, 5—83; T. W. Alexander, 88, 5—83.

R. Wilmerding won the Labor Day handicap on the links of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday when he returned a low net score of 73 on a handicap of 26. H. L. Angell was second. Dr. W. Stuart Brown returned the low gross score, 89. The summary follows:

R. Wilmerding, 99, 26—73; H. L. Angell, 100, 13—87; Dr. W. S. Brown, 89, 10—79; R. V. Garden, 101, 20—81; Gordon Gordon, 102, 22—80; Seymour Johnson, 97, 15—82; E. D. Vibbert, 113, 13—100; W. C. Watt, 93, 10—83; J. H. Hallock, 95, 11—84; Cyril Scott, 83, 13—80; C. E. Finlay, 99, 14—85.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—F. A. Kasker won the Labor Day trophy at the North Hempstead Country Club this afternoon, when he defeated H. P. Evans in the final by 2 and 1. In his semi-final round in the morning Kasker defeated E. M. Lapham by 3 and 2, and Evans defeated J. R. Hart by 4 and 3.

About fifty members competed in a handicap in which the low gross and net scores were returned by R. D. Cleary, Jr., the club champion. He covered the course in 80 strokes.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 1.—Jack Noble and Frank Canning won a foursome on the links of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club today, when they emerged by a margin of 1 up over Charles Urquhardt and George Nicolai. Canning had the best score of the quartet, 77, over the eighteen-hole route.

R. H. Boyd and F. F. Phillips tied in a competition against bogie on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday, each being 2 down. Par for the course is 74, and Bert Bethel, the club's professional, figures that bogie is in the neighborhood of 78. H. Kenworthy, who was 3 down, finished third. A. S. Andrews, the club champion, did not compete.

H. Stanley Green won the final round for the Governor's Cup at the Belleclaire Golf and Country Club yesterday, when he defeated Ralph Wolff, by 3 up and 2 to play. N. W. Lawson won the Tierney Cup in a medal play competition when he returned a card of 80. F. J. Matchett and John J. Cavanaugh were tied for second, with 85 each. A special tournament for women was won by Mrs. K. D. Coleman.

O'DOWD OUTPOINTS LEWIS.

Has Better of Seven Rounds Out of Ten in Fast, Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—More than 4,000 persons saw Mike O'Dowd, world's middleweight champion, outpoint Ted (Kid) Lewis, former world's middleweight title holder, in a ten-round bout here tonight which did not end until after midnight because of the long list of preliminary scraps on the program. It was the most sensational encounter staged in Syracuse in three years, and boxing critics will be talking of the bout for many weeks to come. It developed into a grudge scrap early, for the boys had been boxing less than one minute in the opening round when Lewis hit O'Dowd when coming out of a clinch, and from then on, until the final bell sounded, the two boxers employed every trick known in the game to try to cut up the other. Heads were bumped often, and frequently the boxers drew gloves across each other's face in coming out of a clinch, with O'Dowd being the worst offender.

In the first three rounds Lewis made O'Dowd look like a selling plater, for the former welterweight king danced about the middleweight king in magnificent style and poked away with left jab after left jab and then back out of danger before O'Dowd could get over a dangerous wallop. Early in the fourth round O'Dowd whipped up an uppercut which landed on Lewis's lips, cutting his mouth, and from this point on O'Dowd forged steadily to the front, winning every one of the last seven rounds of the battle.

In the fifth round O'Dowd was hissed several times by the fans for getting his head under Lewis's chin and then raising up, intending to cut Lewis's jaw. Both boxers were fortunate that they were not badly marked up, considering the way they tried to butt each other.

At the beginning of the seventh round Charley Harvey sent Lewis from the corner with instructions to mix it up for all that he was worth. This just suited O'Dowd, for he met Ted in the centre of the ring and they slammed into each other like two wildcats. Neither would give ground for several seconds, but finally O'Dowd forced Lewis to the ropes and inflicted some terrific body punishment.

In the eighth round, both boys kept mixing it up and the ninth was about the same, with the fans standing on the seats of the chairs, cheering the two boxers. Lewis was tired in the tenth round, but O'Dowd was not able to hurt the former welterweight champion.

JACKSON OUTBOXES DUNDEE

Bronx Lightweight Scores Clean-Cut Victory in Jersey City Bout.

Willie Jackson, the Bronx lightweight, scored a clean-cut victory over Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, in their eight-round bout last night at the Armory A. A., Jersey City. The Bronx lad, showing a style of attack which Dundee could not solve, carried off the honors in six of the eight rounds and administered a sound drubbing to the Italian boxer.

In only the second and fourth sessions did Dundee show to advantage, and the Italian's work in these rounds was easily discounted by Jackson in the other sessions. Jackson plied his opponent with a variety of blows to the face and body alternately, which at times had Dundee befuddled. At close quarters, particularly, did the Bronx lightweight show to advantage, for he pounded Dundee hard about the body with solid right and left hand smashes which took much of the steam out of the Italian. Dundee essayed to offset his adversary's attack with his jumping-jack tactics, but even in this the Italian was unsuccessful, for Jackson solved this style and almost continually had the Italian boxer on the defensive. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

Sharkey Outpoints White.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Newspapermen gave Jack Sharkey every round of his ten-round go with Jabez White of Albany here tonight. The winner is to meet Pete Herman, bantamweight titleholder, here on Sept. 15, it was announced.

Coogan Outpoints Adair.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1.—Mel Coogan of Brooklyn outpointed Barney Adair of New York in their ten-round bout here today.

NEW YORK BANTAM OUTPOINTS HERMAN

Lynch Takes Seven of the Ten Rounds, but Champion's Caution Saves His Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 1.—Battling Lynch, champion of New York, had no chances with his title in the bout here today with Joe Lynch of New York, who outpointed the titleholder, taking seven out of ten rounds. Lynch forced the fighting at all times and frequently compelled Herman to cover up to protect his jaw. Lynch failed by one pound to make the weight of 118 pounds agreed upon, while Herman was underweight.

Although the champion was at no time in danger of a knockout, he took punishment from the New York boy repeatedly. Herman seldom showed a desire to trade punches with Lynch, who was continually on the aggressive. Instead, he appeared satisfied to leave no openings for damaging blows which might give Lynch the championship by a knockout. The crowd hissed Herman for his cautious tactics.

Herman's most effective blow was a left hook to the wind, with which he scored frequently. This punch was delivered so low as to cause Referee Fitzgerald to caution Herman twice.

The first round was even, the third and fourth went to Herman, but all the others were won by Lynch. In the second and every other round, from the sixth to the final bell, the New York scrapper made it so hot for the champion that he had to use gloves and elbows to protect his jaw. Lynch attacked like a tiger in the tenth, driving his punches home so warmly that the New Orleans boy's defensive skill was not equal to the task of blocking them.

The bout was held in an open air arena, before a crowd of 9,000 people.

Honors Even in Opening Round.

In the first round, the boys took things easy and pecked away at each other at long range, honors being even at this style of fighting. In one mix-up at close quarters, Herman scored twice on Lynch's body and once landed his heavy left hook to the wind. Lynch counted with a left jab several times.

Herman had the better of some infighting at the opening of the second, and, a moment later, landed a hard left hook in Lynch's face. The blow stung the New York boy, who replied with a volley of left and right hooks to the head and body. They mixed it earnestly, Lynch piling in punches so fast that Herman had to cover. This was Lynch's round.

Herman did his best fighting in the third. He landed his left often in Lynch's face, Lynch countering weakly with rights to the body. Herman used his left to the stomach effectively.

The champion's left hand bothered Lynch again in the fourth, but he was able to land several hooks to the body himself. Lynch attempted to force the fighting in earnest, but Herman gave him as good as he sent in this round. Herman's round.

Lynch Assumes the Lead.

In the fifth round Lynch took the lead from the start, landing a light left and making the champion miss a left swing. Lynch jabbed his left to Herman's nose and hooked to the body. Herman landed once with a left to the wind, but was quickly forced to cover up under Lynch's attack. Lynch brought his right into play, but missed with it as often as he landed. Lynch's round.

The New York boy's aggressiveness was felt again in the sixth. He forced Herman to cover his jaw, while he hooked rights and lefts to the champion's body. Herman scored with his left to the body when he attempted to fight back; but mainly contented himself with playing safe. In a hot mix-up at close range, Lynch hooked rights and lefts to the body, and had the champion covering up again at the bell.

Lynch sent a hard left head back with a left jab at the opening of the seventh. After repeated clinching, he scored rights to the head and body, but Herman responded quickly with two rights to the kidneys. Lynch jabbed cleanly, then went at the champion with both hands, forcing him to cover up. They exchanged rights and lefts in some hard milling. Lynch counted with a left to the body, and the champion was protecting himself at the bell.

Champion Takes Severe Punishment.

Lynch forced Herman to the ropes in the eighth and punished him severely. The champion missed a left swing badly. Lynch attacked aggressively again, and rained punches on the champion's guard. Herman landed a left to the face and a right to the head. Lynch felt Herman's left hook to the wind once again, but it failed to slow him up. Lynch's round.

The ninth round started with Lynch rushing and mixing it with the champion at close quarters. Herman hooked his left to the body, but was again forced to cover. Herman showed some desire to fight in this round. He countered with lefts and rights to the head, and scored on Lynch's body. The New York boy kept after the champion, however, and landed more than often enough to win the round.

Lynch was a veritable whirlwind in the tenth, rushing Herman repeatedly and raining blows upon him. The champion was on the defensive, but was not able to block half of Lynch's leads. Herman resorted to holding in the clinches, in order to save himself from punishment. Lynch slowed up a trifle in the last minute, but was still making Herman give ground at the bell. Lynch's round.

MANY UPSETS IN SOCCER.

Favorites in Southern League of England Are Defeated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—After a lapse of four years, the Southern League Soccer competition was resumed last Saturday, all the contestants, twenty-two in all, being engaged. Many startling results are recorded, Bristol Rovers, Swindon Town, Brighton and Cardiff City, all being defeated.

The results:

Southend United	0	Portsmouth	2
Southampton	1	Exeter City	0
Reading	2	Cardiff City	0
Plymouth Argyle	3	Swindon Town	0
Norwich City	4	Newport	1
Merthyr Town	0	Millwall	2
Luttenham	1	Swansea	1
Gillingham	0	Watford	0
Crystal Palace	3	Northampton

WAR CLOUD AND LUCULLITE SET NEW TRACK MARKS ON FIRST DAY OF BELMONT FALL MEET

TWO RECORDS FALL ON BELMONT TRACK

War Cloud Sets New Mark for Mile and Furlong in Winning Autumn Handicap.

LUCULLITE ALSO TRIUMPHS

Lowers Figures for Six Furlongs—25,000 Racegoers Attend Opening of Fall Meeting.

Before a great throng of 25,000 persons, who welcomed the return of racing at Belmont Park yesterday, A. K. Macomber's War Cloud made a remarkable comeback and won the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, lowering the colors of the mighty Cudgel and setting a new track record for the mile and a furlong. This son of Polymelus stepped the distance in 1:50 1-5, clipping four-fifths of a second from the mark made by Stromboli in 1915 in the same event. Cudgel could do no better than third in the event, as he was quite handily defeated for the place by S. C. Hildreth's Valor, while R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Corn Tassel brought up the rear.

The record broken by War Cloud was the second to fall in the day's racing. S. C. Hildreth's Lucullite set a new mark for six furlongs in the first race, winning handily in 1:10 3-5, as against the record for the distance of 1:11 2-5, which was made by Housemaid in 1915.

The holiday crowd taxed the capacity of the big stands, which had but recently been improved to increase the accommodations. The roof, which had been entirely covered since the last meeting in June, was thrown open to the patrons, and many took advantage of this unobstructed view of the course, while the stands themselves were packed and the lawn was a seething mass of humanity.

Quite appropriately, an excellent card was provided for the opening day, and, although the fields were generally small, owing to the fact that many of the horses which were campaigning at Saratoga have not yet arrived at their new quarters, the crowd was fortunate in seeing an unusual number of stars performing. Three of the six events brought out some of the best horses in training and resulted in some close finishes. The crowd also saw two of the popular racers go down to defeat, for, besides Cudgel, Miss Jemima was soundly defeated in the Tomboy Handicap for two-year-olds. She came home third to Wedding Cake and Gerna.

War Cloud's Showing a Surprise.

The victory of War Cloud was some thing of a surprise, for it was the first really good race he had run this season. In fact, it was his first good race since the running of the Dwyer Stakes a year ago, when he defeated Jack Hare, Jr., in a very stirring finish. He made a rather poor showing in his races at Saratoga, but it was certain after his victory yesterday that he had again reached his best form. He was easily the best of the four starters, and, after a brief battle with Valor in the stretch, had little difficulty in winning.

The defeat of Cudgel was a great disappointment to his many followers, as he had recently indicated that he was at his best, and at his best he is one of the greatest racers in the country. However, Cudgel has never been able to win a race at Belmont Park. Apparently he does not like the turns to the right, and on occasions he has run out badly at the turns. But there was no such excuse to offer for him yesterday, as he ran straight enough, but was unable to catch the leaders, though he came along gamely in the last quarter of a mile. He proved, rather, that he could not carry 132 pounds against 118 for War Cloud and beat the latter at his best form.

Valor rushed into the lead with the springing of the barrier, with War Cloud right at his heels. Cudgel, always a slow starter, was last through the first eighth of a mile, but soon moved up and passed Corn Tassel. Valor set a very fast pace and held the lead all the way into the stretch. War Cloud was always close at his heels and apparently was running easily, right up to the time he took command. But Fator, on Valor, and Kummer, on War Cloud, seemed to fear a rush from Cudgel and they attempted to gain such a lead that the Ross horse could not make up the distance in the stretch.

Sande brought Cudgel around on the outside at the last turn and settled down for a hard drive. Cudgel responded and raced at his best, but Valor had set such a hot pace that Cudgel had considerable ground to make up. Valor began to weaken in the last furlong and War Cloud came up with him. The two raced neck and neck for a few strides, when War Cloud began to draw away, to win easily. Cudgel made an effort to catch Valor, which was evidently tiring, but Valor held on gamely, and Cudgel found the task too much for him. He gave up the fight before the wire was reached. Corn Tassel was never a contender at any stage of the race.

Favorites Lose in Tomboy Handicap.

The Tomboy Handicap, for 2-year-old fillies, brought out six starters, and among these were C. H. Rowe's Miss Jemima, at one time regarded as the best of her class in the country, and Homely, which defeated the Western racers at Saratoga. These two were made almost equal favorites, Miss Jemima being quoted at 6 to 5, with Homely offered at 7 to 5. Miss Jemima was still regarded as the best of her field, despite the fact that she carried 130 pounds and gave away weight to all her rivals. Her defeat at Saratoga had not been taken seriously, but it was quite evident yesterday that she had raced too much this season and that she was no longer as formidable as when she was gathering laurels in Kentucky. Miss Jemima ran her race and finished fourth, while J. H. Rosseter's Wedding Cake captured the event, with G. W. Loft's Gerna second and Homely third.

Miss Jemima was the first to leave the barrier, but as she leaped forward she collided with one of the rivals and was bumped badly. Despite this she raced into the lead again and held that position for a furlong. Gerna and Homely were close to her and Homely came along to pass Miss Jemima. At the same time Wedding Cake began to get her racing legs and rushed up among the leaders. The pace was so fast that Miss Jemima began to tire, and in the last furlong she was under the lash, but this could not make her keep up with the leaders. Gerna and Homely ran a dead heat down the stretch only a length back of Wedding Cake, and, while the latter won decidedly, there was much dispute over which of the other two finished second. From the stands it appeared that Homely had a slight advantage and should have been placed second, but the judges decided that Gerna had the advantage.

S. C. Hildreth's Lucullite started the day well for the favorites by winning the first race handily from a field of sprinters which included some popular favorites. Old Rosebud was out for another trial and the others were Peter Piper, Fruit Cake, War Marvel, Panaman, and Audacious.

Lucullite had not raced in nearly six weeks, having been kept out of competition since the meeting at Empire City, but he came back in fine form and though carrying 130 pounds had the race at his mercy from the head of the stretch. There was considerable support for Old Rosebud, but he failed to show his former speed. Old Rosebud was also quite fractious at the post and delayed the start. He is becoming hard to manage in his old age. He was continually out of position and Starter Cassidy had to have him led up to the barrier before he could send the horses away.

Lucullite's Race by Four Lengths.

Peter Piper raced to the front and showed his usual flight of speed through the early part of the race. Lucullite was off among the last, but went up to third position on the backstretch and then Fator followed the pace and waited for the turn into the stretch. There he drew up with Peter Piper and the two drew away from the others. Once they had been straightened out, Lucullite raced past Peter Piper and had the contest all to himself. He came down the stretch drawing away from his field and won by four lengths. Peter Piper managed to hold the others safely and was five lengths in front of Fruit Cake.

Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Robin Goodfellow won the Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap from M. Schwartz's Delaware and H. W. Maxwell's Decisive. Robin Goodfellow followed the pace set by Delaware until the last turn of the field, when he went to the front. Delaware, which is a newcomer to the cross-country sport, ran an excellent race and fenced well, but could not last over the distance. Decisive was badly beaten all the way.

S. C. Hildreth won double brackets when his Poacher was first in the fifth race at a mile for three-year-olds and upward. This was strictly a contest between Poacher and J. K. L. Ross's Queen of the Sea. The latter was last all the way to the stretch, where Sande made an effort to catch Poacher. But the latter had plenty of speed and won by nearly two lengths. Queen of the Sea easily disposed of the others and was several lengths in front of Jim Dinney, which finished third.

W. R. Coe's David Harum graduated from the maiden class in the last race for two-year-olds. He had showed considerable promise at Saratoga but had been unfortunate in some of his races. Yesterday he suffered no mishaps on the straight course.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,025. Six furlongs, main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucullite, 4	130	Fator	9-10	2-5 1[4]
Peter Piper, 5	113	Rice	4-1	7-5 2[2]
Fruit Cake, 5	110	Kummer	12-1	4-1 3[hd]
Audacious, 3	108	Musgrave	12-1	4-1 4
Old Rosebud, a	123	McCabe	6-1	8-5 5
War Marvel, 3	105	Sande	10-1	3-1 6
Panaman, 4	113	Roach	40-1	12-1 7

Time—1:10 3-5. (New track record.)

Start good; won easily; place same. Lucullite, br. c., by Trap Rock—Lucky Lass; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE.

The Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,200 added. About 2 miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
R. Goodfellow, 5	143	Williams	even	out 1[st]
Delaware, 3	132	Hayner	10-1	8-5 2[d]
Decisive, 4	138	Cheyne	2-1	even 3

Time—4:31 4-5.

Start good; won handily; place easily. Robin Goodfellow, ch. g., by Goodrich-Lady Alan; owned by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark and trained by W. Freeman.

THIRD RACE.

The Tomboy Handicap, for fillies, two years old; $1,500 added. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Wedding Cake	106	Johnson	8-5	1-2 1
Gerna	107	Kummer	12-1	4-1 2
Homely	117	Musgrave	3-2	1-2 3
Miss Jemima	130	Lyke	6-5	9-10 4
Sugarmint	100	Myers	10-1	3-1 5
Cinderella	107	McAtee	10-1	3-1 6

Time—1:05 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Wedding Cake, blk. f., by Rock View—Letona; owned by J. H. Rosseter and trained by C. J. Casey.

FOURTH RACE.

The Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $2,500 added. One mile and a furlong.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Cloud	118	Kummer	7-1	7-5 1[st]
Valor	115	Fator	18-5	even 2[d]
Cudgel	132	Sande	7-10	1-5 3[d]
Corn Tassel	111	Ensor	6-1	6-5 4

Time—1:50 1-5. (New track record.)

Start good; won handily; place driving. War Cloud, b. c., by Polymelus—Dreamy; owned by A. K. Macomber and trained by W. B. Jennings.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,025. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Feacher, 4	106	Fator	11-10	2-5 1½
Q'n of the Sea, 5	108	Sande	2-1	3-5 2[nk]
Jim Dinney, 4	118	Roach	12-1	4-1 3[d]
Favour, 5	101	Carroll	10-1	2-1 4
John L. Day, 4	111	Lyke	10-1	3-1 5
Crumpsall, 4	110	Rice	7-1	5-2 6

Time—1:39 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Poacher, ch. g., by Star Shoot-Partridge; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.

For maidens, two years old; purse $925. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
David Harum	115	McAtee	4-1	8-5 1[h]
Sea Mint	115	Ambrose	8-5	3-5 2[h]
Simpleton	115	Ensor	15-1	8-1 3[d]
Pilgrim	115	Sande	4-1	8-5 4
Ricochet	112	Musgrave	10-1	4-1 5
King's Champion	115	Kummer	6-1	2-1 6
Valley Park Maid	112	Warecher	60-1	20-1 7

Time—1:06.

Start good; won driving; place same. David Harum, b. c., by Star Shoot-Pantomime; owned by W. R. Coe and trained by W. H. Karrick.

Hoofbeats of the Racers.

Some improvements have been made at Belmont Park since the Spring meeting. The roof of the main stand was opened to patrons for the first time, and was well patronized. Among other changes the press box was practically erased from the premises. It was discovered in an obscure spot and found to have shrunk to half its normal size.

The small field in all the events yesterday was attributed to the delays in shipping horses from Saratoga, and it is expected that more starters will soon be available.

Commander J. K. L. Ross yesterday bought Conduit from Steve Judge, and, after running her in an event or two at Belmont Park, he intends to ship her to his farm where she will be used for breeding purposes.

James McClelland will not be represented in any of the races at the present meeting. He has shipped all his horses, including Eternal, to Havre de Grace.

The racers from the stable of John Sanford and J. K. L. Ross are being accommodated at Belmont Park. Formerly they were kept at Jamaica and Aqueduct.

The condition of the track was a surprise to many who thought it would show the effects of recent rains. It proved to be lightning fast when two track records were broken.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE: Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, main course. Frank Waters, 112 pounds; Hobogus, 111; *Wawbeek, 104; Nan Knoehr, 102; Our Nephew, 118; El Dorken, 112; Step Aside, 113; *Dr. Rae, 100; Appleton Wiske, 113; Orderly, 118; Gielpner, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Irish Girl, 149 pounds; Gull Flight, 145; Goblin, 145.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; straight. Fabian Dore, 110 pounds; Bright Gold, 112; Biff Bang, 110; Red Domino, 105; Caubeen, 102; Aerial, 110; *Larghetto, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap; three-year-olds; one mile. Passing Shower, 107 pounds; Athlone, 92; Purchase, 118; Lord Brighton, 115; Over There, 115; Tetley, 95; Thunderclap, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Conditions; two-year-olds; five furlongs, straight. Orleans Girl, 115 pounds; Star Court, 105; Shenandoah, 115; Northward, 109; Thelma, 8., 112; Masked Dancer, 112; Le Glorieux, 115; Royal Duck, 115; End Man, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden fillies; two-year-olds; five furlongs; straight. Swirl, 114 pounds; Polysandra, 114; May Alley, 114; L'Orpheline, 114; Valley Park Maid, 114; Indiscretion, 114; Game Chick, 114; Lazy Arbbie, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RACE MEET IN MORNING.

United Hunts Will Stage Six Events on Saturday.

The United Hunts will have a morning race meet on Saturday at Belmont Park Terminal, when a good card will be offered. The Hunts meet will be a kind of curtain-raiser to the afternoon's sport at the Belmont track.

There will be three races on the flat and the same number over the steeplechase course. That there will be fields of good class in both is indicated by the entries, the majority of which have been made by some of the biggest stables on the American turf. The first race will be called at 11 A. M., and as the meeting will be over by 1 o'clock it is anticipated that a goodly gathering will be on hand.

LONG BIKE RACE IS HELD AT VELODROME

Goullet and McNamara Capture 100-Kilometer Team Event After Hard Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 1.—Alfred Goullet and Reggie McNamara, two of the strongest six-day bicycle riders, won the 100-kilometer, or sixty-two and a half mile, team race at the Velodrome today before a large holiday crowd. It was a gruelling grind, with sprints for points every two miles, which made practically a continuous "jam" of the race, reminding the fans of the busy hours in the famous New York six-day race. In the sprints points were awarded, one for first, five for second, seven for third, nine for fourth, and ten for all other places, the team with the lowest total winning.

Goullet and McNamara finished with a total of 152 points, second place going to Eddie Madden and Jake Magin, who gathered 204 points. Oscar Egg, the Swiss star, and Francisco Verri of Italy, who were by far the most popular team in the race on account of their sensational riding from the rear, finished third with 239 points, and were given a bigger ovation than the winners. Fred Hill and Willie Hanley were fourth with 254 points, while fifth place went to Willie Coburn and Charley Piercey, who totaled 271 points. Of the thirty-one sprints ridden, Goullet won seven of them and McNamara six.

The summaries:

Velodrome Cycle Race.

100 Kilometer (62½ Mile) Team Race. (Professional.)—Alfred Goullet, Newark, and Reginald McNamara, Australia, 152 points, first; Eddie Madden, Newark, and Jacob Magin, Irvington, 204 points, second; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, and Francisco Verri, Italy, 239 points, third; Fred Hill, Boston, and William Hanley, San Francisco, 254 points, fourth; William Coburn, Newark, and Charley Piercey, Australia, 271 points, fifth; Peter Drobach, Boston, and Harry Kaiser, Bronx, 275 points, sixth; Gus Lang, Irvington, and Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, 290 points, seventh; John and Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., 324 points, eighth. Time—2 hours, 19 minutes, 6 4-5 seconds.

The Summary of the Sprints.

TWO MILES.—Won by McNamara; W. Spencer, second; Keller, third; Hanley, fourth.

FOUR MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Egg, third; Drobach, fourth.

SIX MILES.—Won by Coburn; McNamara, second; Hanley, third; Magin, fourth.

EIGHT MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Hill, third; Drobach, fourth.

TEN MILES.—Won by Magin; McNamara, second; Hanley, third; Verri, fourth.

TWELVE MILES.—Won by Madden; Goullet, second; Egg, third; Hill, fourth.

FOURTEEN MILES.—Won by Kaiser; W. Spencer, second; Magin, third; M. Bedell, fourth.

SIXTEEN MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Hill, third; M. Bedell, fourth.

EIGHTEEN MILES.—Won by McNamara; Magin, second; J. Bedell, third; Kaiser, fourth.

TWENTY MILES.—Won by Lang; Coburn, second; Drobach, third; Kopsky, fourth.

TWENTY-TWO MILES.—Won by Egg; M. Bedell, second; Kaiser, third; McNamara, fourth.

TWENTY-FOUR MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Bello, third; Verri, fourth.

TWENTY-SIX MILES.—Won by McNamara; Magin, second; J. Bedell, third; Hanley, fourth.

TWENTY-EIGHT MILES.—Won by Hill, Goullet, second; Madden, third; M. Bedell, fourth.

THIRTY MILES.—Won by McNamara; Magin, second; Hill, third; Coburn, fourth.

THIRTY-TWO MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Hanley, third; Verri, fourth.

THIRTY-FOUR MILES.—Won by Kaiser; McNamara, second; Egg, third; Magin, fourth.

THIRTY-SIX MILES.—Won by Egg; W. Spencer, second; Drobach, third; Coburn, fourth.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILES.—Won by Magin; Verri, second; Hill, third; Kaiser, fourth.

FORTY MILES.—Won by Thomas; Hanley, second; Egg, third; A. Spencer, fourth.

FORTY-TWO MILES.—Won by Madden; Goullet, second; Hill, third; A. Spencer, fourth.

FORTY-FOUR MILES.—Won by Piercey; Bello, second; Kopsky, third; McNamara, fourth.

FORTY-SIX MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Lang, third; Kaiser, fourth.

FORTY-EIGHT MILES.—Won by McNamara; Hanley, second; J. Bedell, third; Thomas, fourth.

FIFTY MILES.—Won by Piercey; Egg, second; Hill, third; Kaiser, fourth.

FIFTY-TWO MILES.—Won by McNamara; Verri, second; Magin, third; Hanley, fourth.

FIFTY-FOUR MILES.—Won by Goullet; Madden, second; Hill, third; Kaiser, fourth.

FIFTY-SIX MILES.—Won by Thomas, Verri, second; J. Bedell, third; Drobach, fourth.

FIFTY-EIGHT MILES.—Won by Madden; Goullet, second; Hill, third; J. Bedell, fourth.

SIXTY MILES.—Won by Verri; M. Bedell, second; McNamara, third; W. Spencer, fourth.

SIXTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES.—Won by Egg; Piercey, second; W. Spencer, third; Goullet, fourth.

McGREGOR THE GREAT WINS.

Defeats Large Field in the Chanticleer at Charter Oak Opening.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—McGregor the Great, Walter Cox's great trotter, defeated a field of seven horses in the Chanticleer, for 2:10 trotters, in the opening card of Grand Circuit racing at Charter Oak Park today. The best time was 2:07 3-4. Cox maneuvered his entry in front at the start of the first heat and he was never headed in that heat or for two following. Echo Direct, piloted by Brusie, took second place in each heat.

The 2:09 trot furnished the most thrilling finish of the day, when in the first heat Labe Riddell, Tara's Hall, and Gentry C. tore down the stretch neck and neck, less than a head separating the three trotters at the finish. The best time was 2:10, made by Tara's Hall in the second heat. Labe Riddell won the two other heats and the race.

Ann Guy was not in condition for the scheduled match race with Lu Princeton and Mabel Trask was substituted. Lu Princeton defeated the famous mare in both heats. The best time was 2:06 1-2. The track was fair, although muddy on the home stretch.

The summaries:

THE CHANTICLEER, FOR 2:10 TROTTERS.

Purse $3,000.

McGregor the Great, b. g., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	1
Echo Direct, br. g., by Echo Todd, (W. Brusie)	2	2	2
The Triumpa, b. s., by The Exponent, (Walker)	5	3	3
Golden Spire, ch. m., (Geers)	3	4	4
Peter Pague, br. s., (Thomas)	4	5	5

Constantine the Great and Annie Maloney also started.

Times—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:08¾.

MATCH RACE FOR TROTTERS.

Purse $1,500.

Lu Princeton, b. s., by San Francisco (Cox)	1	1	
Mabel Trask, b. m., (Horan)	2	2	

Times—2:06¾; 2:06½.

2:09 TROT.

Purse $1,000.

Labe Riddell, br. s., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Packer)	1	2	1
Tara's Hall, blk. m., by Walnut Hall, (Rodney)	3	1	2
Gentry C., ch. g., (Geers)	2	3	3
Lotto Watts, b. m., (Murphy)	4	5	4
Mary Magowan, br. m., (Lease)	6	4	5

Jessy also started.

Times—2:11½; 2:10; 2:11 1-5.

Stanley Is Champion Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—William Stanley of Chicago today won the all-around championship of the International Fly and Bait Casting Association, competing in the three-day tournament with a total of only 20 demerits. It is the second consecutive year Stanley has won the title. In the one-quarter-ounce accuracy bait Stanley took first with 99.5, and in the fisherman's accuracy bait J. A. Clifford was first.

HOME ATHLETES VICTOR.

Betsy Head Playground Competitors Win Brooklyn Titles.

By a margin of three points the athletes of Betsy Head Playground gained the playground track and field championship title of Brooklyn yesterday in the Fall athletic championships conducted at the Betsy playground. The home competitors registered 30 points in the eleven events, which comprised the program, while the representatives of Bushwick Playground were second with 27. McKibben Park's athletes took up third position with thirteen markers.

The day's individual laurels fell to A. Braunstein of McKibben Park, who impressed the large crowd, which witnessed the sports, with a brace of victories. Braunstein scored his initial success in the 60 yard dash for boys weighing 115 pounds and under. He sprinted to victory in this event with a convincing burst of speed, which carried him over the line a comfortable margin in front of Howard Thompson of Betsy Head Playground. The time was 7 seconds.

Stepping out of his class Braunstein next competed in the 70-yard dash for boys weighing 130 pounds and under and showed his flying heels to a formidable field of rivals. The McKibben Park sprinter broke the tape a winner in eight seconds and left no doubt as to his superiority over the sprinters who opposed him. The points registered by Braunstein enabled his team to finish in third position. Frank Hall added five points to McKibben's total when he captured the running high jump for 115-pound competitors with a leap of four feet six inches.

Betsy Head's athletes garnered three victories and in one event accounted for all the points. This occurred in the 120-yard dash for 130-pound boys, when H. Gerry, M. Fried and J. Weiner formed a procession over the line. Gerry's victory was the closest of the afternoon. He fought hard from the start to get through the large field opposing him and succeeded only when within a few yards of the finish line. He broke the worsted a winner by a matter of inches over Fried in 12 4-5 seconds.

Another procession was furnished in the 220-yard dash, unlimited weight class, but this time the athletes of Bushwick Playground were the actors. S. Miller won this event, and was followed by R. Smith and M. Karp, teammates. The time was 24 4-5 seconds.

A special open one-mile run for novices was conducted as an added attraction and attracted a large field of runners. The winner turned up in Harold Kooman, who covered the distance in 5:22 4-5, easily outdistancing Oscar Parrick of the Kings County A. A.

The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, (95-Pound Class.)—Won by Henry Thompson, Betsy Head; J. Grunther, Williamsburg, second; J. Stein, McCarren, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Braunstein, McKibben; Howard Thompson, Betsy Head, second; L. Cohen, Williamsburg, third. Time—0:07.

70-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Braunstein, McKibben; H. Bloom, Betsy Head, second; L. Cohen, Williamsburg, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

120-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Gerry, Betsy Head; M. Fried, Betsy Head, second; J. Weiner, Betsy Head, third. Time—0:12 4-5.

Potatoe Race, (95-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Browning, Fort Greene; R. Schaefer, Williamsburg, second; Nathan Wachtel, McKibben, third. Time—0:30 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by S. Miller, Bushwick; R. Smith, Bushwick, second; M. Karp, Bushwick, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Sack Race, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Malone, McCarren; S. Miller, Bushwick, second; J. Slypan, Betsy Head, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by Glosser, Betsy Head; J. O'Neil, Betsy Head, second; D. Dowling, Bushwick, third. Time—2:15 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by Harold Kooman, unattached; Oscar Parrick, Kings County A. A., second; Arthur Mann, unattached, third. Time—5:22 4-5.

Running High Jump, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Hall, McKibben, with 4 feet 6 inches; Leon Shapiro, Fort Greene, with 4 feet 5 inches, second; Howard Thompson, Betsy Head, with 4 feet 3 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Wood, Bushwick, with 18 feet 3 inches; F. Slomka, Bushwick, with 17 feet 9 inches, second; A. Garbow, Williamsburg, with 17 feet 4 inches, third.

12-Pound Shot-Put, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by J. Simmondinger, Bushwick, with 42 feet; S. Sambert, McCarren, with 40 feet 2¾ inches, second; J. Gilday, Bushwick, with 38 feet 10 inches, third.

POINT SCORE.

Betsy Head, 30; Bushwick, 27; McKibben, 16; McCarren, 9; Williamsburg, 9; Fort Green, 8.

ROCHESTER SHOW OPENS.

Novice Hunters and Saddle Horses Featured in First Day's Events.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Novice hunters and saddle horses were featured in the first day of the Rochester Horse Show, displaying class enough to insure their being real contenders in the open field competitions. The biggest event of the day was the showing of ladies' harness pairs. The three old rivals of local shows, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, Miss Constance Vauclain, and Mrs. Loula Long Combs, appeared. Mrs. Combs driving Glenavon Orchid and Farina Regal of the John R. Thompson Stables. Miss Wanamaker won with Elve and Netherall's Pride, while the Thompson entry was in reserve.

Black Watch, of Woodin Farms, was the victor over fifty hunters in an open competition; Ennis Clare Farms' Ridgefield being in reserve. Mrs. F. P. Garvan's Silver Tips was a big winner in a Shetland pony class, not exceeding 46 inches.

Walter H. Hanley's Red Cedar took a blue, in lightweight novice saddle horses, and his Silver Birch garnered a second blue, among middleweight novice saddlers. D. R. Hanna's Judge won in a novice harness class.

A fine showing of Arabians appeared, W. R. Brown's Sinbad winning. C. L. Whiting's Nipissing captured the blue among novice lightweight hunters, and Ennis Clare Farms' Newburn took similar honor among the novice heavyweight hunters. C. L. Whiting's Dawn of Peace was best among the novice heavyweight saddle horses.

BLOOMINGTON WINS FLAG.

Leads Peoria by Twelve Games in Three-Eye League.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Three-Eye League closed its twentieth annual championship season today with the Bloomington, Ill., club, the pennant winner by a margin of slightly more than twelve games. Peoria finished second, and Evansville, Ind., was third.

Both in attendance and in the sale of young ball players it has been the greatest season the league has had in ten years. Total attendance in the six cities has been close to 300,000, and already more than a dozen players have been sold to major and Class AA League clubs.

It is the first pennant the Bloomington club has won since 1903. Joseph Dunn of Springfield, Ohio, managed the team.

BOYER IS FIRST IN RACE.

Wins 225-Mile Motor Event Over the Uniontown Speedway.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Sept. 1.—Joe Boyer, driving a Fontenac, won the 225-mile Autumn classic at the speedway here this afternoon. Boyer's time was 2:24:19 6-8, and his average was 94.6 miles per hour.

Roscoe Sarles was second and Louis Chevrolet, third. Boyer stopped on the 113th lap for two tires, losing first place to Tommy Milton, but regained the lead when Milton's car burned on the 159th lap. In the preliminaries Boyer set a new local record of 105.82 miles an hour.

PAULIST A. C. WINS CALEDONIAN GAMES

Hulsebosch's Victory in Two-Mile Run Captures Point Trophy for His Club.

A sweeping victory in the two-mile handicap run gave the representatives of the Paulist A. C. the point trophy at the sixty-third annual track and field meet of the New York Caledonian Club, held yesterday at Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I. The athletes of the West Sixtieth Street organization compiled the winning total of 25 points, six markers better than the score of the St. Christopher Club standard bearers, who finished second. The Morningside A. C. took third position with thirteen tallies.

Al Hulsebosch, veteran distance runner of the Paulist club, led his teammates in a procession over the finish line in the two-mile run. Wearers of the Winged P occupied the four point places at the end of the journey. Jack Costello was second, Pat Flynn, the scratch starter, a veteran of the late war, finished third, and Bob Spear took up the tail end of the procession. This accomplishment gave the club eleven points and an insurmountable advantage over the colored athletes of the St. Christopher Club, who held an early lead in the battle for the point laurels.

Hulsebosch's success, while clean-cut over the distance, nevertheless left something to be desired. Through an oversight on the part of the officials the race was not run over the full two miles. The track, supposedly measuring 220 yards to the lap, was found short by some 100 yards or more on two miles. The watches in the hands of expert timers disclosed this condition when the winner was clocked in 9:01 4-5. An additional ten seconds was plastered on these figures in lieu of the ground shortage, and the official time was announced as 9:14 4-5.

Hard Luck for Flynn.

When he breasted the worsted at the finish of his race Hulsebosch was exerting every ounce of his strength in a winning effort. He started with an allowance of 110 yards, and completed the run with an advantage of about eight yards on Costello. Flynn, running along smoothly, and apparently the freshest athlete on the track, was right at Costello's shoulder in third position. Many of the officials were of the opinion that Flynn would have captured first prize had the race been run over the full two miles, for the hardy Irishman was gaining ground with each stride in the closing stages of the race.

Hulsebosch went to the front soon after the mile mark had been passed and remained there, beating off the challenges of ambitious rivals to the finish. A field of twenty-five started in the race, but the majority retired at various stages of the run, until the final lap found less than a dozen in the battle for prizes.

A crowd conservatively estimated at 6,000 looked on and cheered the competitors to the echo as they strove for prizes. The track events were held over a trying cinderpath, which was unfavorably laid out and tested the endurance and stamina of the athletes. Part of the track was on an incline which produced a sort of cross-country effect to the races, and the width of the circle, or rather lack of width, interfered somewhat with the competition in the longer races. This was reflected in the half-mile novice run, in which a field of eighteen runners entered. The officials decided on two eliminating heats with nine runners in each heat, thus forcing the successful competitors in the heats to run a mile because of the narrowness of the track. Despite the conditions, every race produced sterling competition. It was one of the most successful meets ever held by the old Scottish organization.

J. Hayden of the Paulist A. C. showed promising ability in taking the half-mile novice run. The Winged P weaver won the first heat handily from a field of eight rivals, and in the final displayed some of the craftiness of a veteran in smashing premier prize. For two laps Hayden raced off in front of his rivals and set a stiff pace. On the third lap, however, the young Paulist runner dropped back into third position and prepared for his final drive to the worsted. He made it when about thirty yards from the finish and, rounding the final turn, swept past W. Scott of the St. Christopher Club to victory by about five yards.

Weiman Judges Race Poorly.

Eddie Weiman of the Morningside A. C. started with an allowance of fifty yards in the 1,000-yard run and set a stiff pace for a field of twenty-one rivals on the first two laps. The effort, however, burned up his vitality, so that when the test came Weiman closed up like a jack-knife and slid back into an obscure position as the runners scampered over the closing lap. Clarence Sherman of the St. Christopher Club finished strongly, winning by about seven yards from J. McAuley of the Knights of Antony.

Joseph B. Pearman of the New York A. C. started from scratch in a one-mile walk, but the Mercury Footer failed to redeem his allowances. I. Boskin of the American Walkers' Association made the best of a 55-seconds start and won handily. Pearman finished third, close on the heels of Louis Labowitz of the Pastime A. C.

In a handicap medley relay race Sydney Jackson gave the runners of the St. Christopher Club a commanding advantage on the first leg and the margin was maintained in successing relays despite the efforts of the Paulist A. C. and Brooklyn A. A. runners.

The day's activities were not confined to open A. A. U. competitions alone. Pipers conducted by exponents of Scottish dancing, bagpipe playing, and Highland dress, which attracted the undivided attention of the large crowd. Angus Fraser was the most successful competitor, scoring victories at bagpipe playing, open Highland dress, and closed Highland dress, and landing a second place in the sword dance.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Macomon, St. Christopher Club, (3½ yards); F. Conway, Morningside A. C., (1 yard,) second; S. Cohen, Mohawk A. C., (4 yards,) third; R. Fox, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—2:06 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Sherman, St. Christopher Club, (8 yards); I. McAuley, Knights of St. Antony, (35 yards,) second; H. Wigger, Paulist A. C., (27 yards,) third; W. Powe, Alpha P. C., (27 yards,) fourth. Time—2:12 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Braverman, Morningside A. C., (8 yards); H. Griffen, Paulist A. C., (18 yards,) second; I. Warburton, Loughlin Lyceum, (14 yards,) third; C. Leon, St. Christopher Club, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—0:33.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by I. Boskin, American Walkers' Association, (55 seconds); Louis Labowitz, unattached, (15 seconds,) second; Joseph Blearman, New York A. C., (scratch,) third; C. Mertina, Mohawk A. C., (25 seconds,) fourth. Time—7:00 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (110 yards); J. Costello, Paulist A. C., (115 yards,) second; P. Flynn, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) third; B. Spear, Paulist A. C., (125 yards,) fourth. Time—9:14 4-5.

Runnning High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. Staines, Morningside A. C., (5 inches,) with 5 feet 6 inches; D. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., (5 inches,) 5 feet 6 inches, second; H. Davis, Jr., Mohawk A. C., (6 inches,) 5 feet 5 inches, third; A. Eilers, Glencoe A. C., (3 inches,) 5 feet 7 inches, fourth.

Medley Relay Race, One and Seven-eighth Miles, Handicap.—Won by St. Christopher Club, (W. Stokeley, C. Sherman, J. MacCamon, and S. Jackson,) 32 yards; Paulist A. C., (E. Haupt, J. Hoey, H. Wigger, and J. Losero,) 11 yards, second; Brooklyn A. A., (S. Herzig, J. Ober, L. Buxbaum, and H. Browser,) 96 yards

METROPOLITAN OARSMEN WIN THREE RACES IN MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN ON SCHUYLKILL

Union Boat Club Crews Take Two Events and New Rochelle Captures Another.

KELLY SETS NEW MARK

National Champion Does Quarter Mile in 1:14 3-5 and Also Wins Senior Single Sculls.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—New York oarsmen showed fine form in the Middle States regatta held here this afternoon, winning the intermediate eight-oared shell, the intermediate four-oared gigs, and the quadruple sculls. The two former went to the Union Boat Club, coached by James Pilkington, and the latter event to New Rochelle, coached by George Van Vliet.

New York's Union Boat Club eight-oared shell crew, coached and rigged by Pilkington, the great rowing authority, covered itself with glory at the very beginning by winning the intermediate eight-oared shell race from the speedy combination of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia in the fast time of 5:09. The New Yorkers went right out from the shot of the gun and had the best of it by a quarter of a length at the trolley bridge, which is a quarter of a mile from the start of the one-mile Schuylkill course, over which the races were rowed. Union continued to gain until at the head of the island, which is a bit less than a quarter from the finish, they were one length to the good. Here both crews put Pilkington's men drew out ahead a few feet more, gaining for themselves open water.

In the intermediate four-oared gigs, the Union Boat Club outrowed the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia from start to finish. At the head of the island the Union men were in the van by more than a length of open water, and although they did not exert themselves, they added still more to the lead in the next quarter mile. The winning time was 5:09 and for Undine, 5:12.

New Rochelle in Hard Struggle.

George Van Vliet's New Rochelle quadruple scull crew copped the junior centipede race, but not, however, without a terrific struggle with the Arundels of Baltimore, coached by the former Columbia University mentor, Jim Rice.

Henry Penn Burke sent off four other crews with these two. They were the representatives of Philadelphia, Potomacs of Washington, Vespers of Philadelphia, and the West Philadelphia combination. The Rochelle and Arundel were in a class by themselves, and the other four stepped immediately behind. The Baltimore quartet led to the head of the island, and there New Rochelle gathered strength enough to push ahead and win by a bit of open water. These youngsters covered the course in the excellent time of 5:15.

Edgar M. Frolelch of the Lone Star Boat Club of New York were barely beaten after a hard race by Keller and Supplee, former University of Penn. varsity men, rowing under the colors of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. Fish workers were placed second in a field of six.

Kelly Hangs Up New Record.

In the quarter-mile dash the national champion, Jack Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, and George W. Allison of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia went to the start. Kelly was clocked in the record time of 1:14 3-5. This is the second time this season that Kelly has hung up new figures for the distance. The wind was favorable, and, rowing beautifully and clicking them in at the rate of forty-six at one time, Kelly won without apparent effort.

In senior championship single sculls Kelly, George W. Allison of the Undines of Philadelphia, and Walter Ringling of Vesper got off to an even start. But George Allison crept into the lead, and at the trolley bridge was a quarter of a length to the good. Kelly, however, soon came up on even terms and was content to stay there for two-thirds of the distance before he let out a couple of links and shot ahead, winning from Allison by a third of a length. Ringling was a good third, despite the fact that he was tired out from winning the intermediate and association senior singles almost immediately before the start of the race.

Vespers Capture Senior Doubles.

In the senior double sculls, Jim Rice's crew, Allers and Scharfe of the Arundels of Baltimore, got the jump at the start over Kelly and Costello of the Vespers of Philadelphia, and went out into the front. However, the Southerners lead was short-lived, and before the trolley bridge was reached Kelly and his partner had this event tightly sewed up, and rowing well within themselves, went to the finish easy, winners by nearly ten seconds. The times were 29 1-5 and 5:48.

Today's winnings give Kelly seventy victories earned in amateur races up to the world. This is a record in itself.

John Hoyle, former assistant coach of Charlie Courtney of Cornell University, brought up a four-oared shell crew on the Ariel Rowing Club of Baltimore, which won from the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia. Hoyle's men got the best of the start, drew ahead and went under the trolley bridge a quarter of a length of open water to the good. After this it was an easy journey for the Baltimoreans, who won by a length of open water. The time was 5:35 1-5.

Senior eight-oared shells from the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, Union Boat Club of New York, and the Flies Feet Tops of Chicopee Falls, Mass., lined up in the order named, numbering from the west shore. This was the third race of the afternoon for the Union men and they were fatigued. The Undine caught the water first, closely followed by Fisk. The Union coxswain did not have his boat pointed properly and was faulty thereafter in his steering, which put the New Yorkers behind. A great fight started then between Undine and the Down Easterners, the head of the island the Philadelphians had come up even, and during the finishing spurt drew half a length ahead of the Flyers. Union came a creditable third. The winning time was 5:09 4-5.

The summaries:

QUARTER-MILE DASH; SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper; George W. Allison, Undine, second. Time—1:14 3-5.

FOUR; SINGLE SCULLS; ONE MILE.—Won by William W. Shoemaker, Malta; Karl H. Thomas, Undine, second; Karl Kennedy, Pennsylvania Barge Club, third; R. J. Evans, Columbia Boat Club, fourth. Time—5:48 2-5.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.—Won by Undine Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Malta Boat Club, third. Time—5:19.

INTERMEDIATE FOUR-OARED BARGES.—Won by Undine Barge Club; Woodcliff Boat Club, second; Bayonne Rowing Association, third. Time—5:28.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULLS.—Won by Walter Ringling, Vesper; David S. Mallory, Lone Star Boat Club, New York, second; Richard Draper, Bayonne Rowing Association, Bayonne, N. J., third. Time—5:37 3-5.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Won by Walter Ringling, Vesper; Robert Thomas, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, second; John F. Lentz, Undine, third. Time—5:46.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELL.—Won by Vesper, Vesper, second. Time—5:41.

INTERMEDIATE EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Won by Union Boat Club, New York; Undine, second. Time—5:12.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—Won by Vesper, Philadelphia, (Paul Costello, stroke; J. B. Kelly, stroke;) Afendel B. Carpenter, (Wm. Allers, bow; Leo Scharpe, stroke;) second. Time—5:39 1-5.

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULLS.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia, (H. H. Keller, bow; R. A. Supple, stroke;) Lone Star B. C., New York, (Manuel Siegel, bow; Henry Froelich, stroke,) second; New Rochelle R. C., New York, (W. I. Opsahl, bow; W. L. Reid, stroke,) third; Ariel R. C., Baltimore, (Harry B. Adrien, bow; W. W. Skinner, stroke,) fourth. Time—5:46 1-5.

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED GIGS.—Won by Ariel R. C., Baltimore; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—5:53 1-5.

JUNIOR QUADRUPLE SCULLS.—Won by New Rochelle R. C.; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, second; Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—5:45.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia, (Arthur Alce, bow; C. H. Thomas, stroke;) Fairmount B. A., Philadelphia, (W. Lewis, bow; W. Adam, stroke,) second; Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia, (W. E. G. Gilmore, bow; B. Franklin 3d, stroke,) third. Time—5:50.

SENIOR QUADRUPLE SCULLS.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, (only starter.)

INTERMEDIATE FOUR-OARED GIGS.—Won by Union B. C., New York; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—6:04.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE SCULLS.—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; George W. Allison, Undine B. C., second; Walter Ringling, Vesper B. C., third. Time—5:05 4-5.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.—Won by Undine B. C.; Fisk Red Tops, Chicopee Falls, Mass., second; Union B. C., New York, third. Time—5:08.

FANTASIE HOME FIRST.

Beebe's Yacht Takes Atlantic Club's Event.

Yacht racing for the season of 1919 on Gravesend Bay came to an end yesterday afternoon with the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Before the war it was the custom of the club to always send the yachts that sailed in the annual regatta over outside courses. As there were no large boats on the lower bay this season, the Regatta Committee, made up of Samuel L. Finlay, Chairman, and Lieutenant John R. Brophy, decided to keep all the divisions inside of Norton's Point.

The wind was light and from the northeast when the course signals were set. It came from a quarter that is exceptional on the lower bay, and as a result the craft had a windward start for the first time this Summer. On the first leg, from Sea Gate to Bensonhurst, not only did the yachts have a head wind, but they also had to buck a strong head tide. As the wind was light and the tide was strong, the smaller classes found considerable trouble in reaching the first mark.

The wind kept hauling to the north and growing stronger as the afternoon advanced. Once around the Bensonhurst mark, the craft had a reach to Fort Hamilton and then a run back to Sea Gate. Ethel, the only starter in the first division of the handicap class, was disqualified for fouling the stake boat at the start. In the second division, Fantasie, the property of I. L. Beebe, Jr., again won on both actual and corrected time.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 3:15. Course 7.3 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. Time.	H.M.S. H.M.S.
Ethel, S. Christiansen	Disqualified.	

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start 3:20. Course 7.3 Miles.

Fantasie, I. L. Beebe, Jr.	5:15:11	1:55:11
Scylla, P. S. Crovat	5:31:30	2:11:30
Careless, H. Flumn	5:38:58	2:18:58
Mured, Dr. C. L. Atkinson	5:44:21	2:24:21
Lady, W. Anderson	5:45:57	2:25:57
Chippewa, J. K. Birch	5:57:58	2:37:58

Corrected time—On Fantasie, 1:55:11; Scylla, 2:08:02; Careless, 2:13:35; Mured, 2:15:31; May, 2:17:23; Chippewa, 2:26:27.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start 3:25. Course 7.5 Miles.

Skylark, F. B. Jansen	5:32:27	2:10:27
Mouse, E. T. Sunper	5:38:46	2:17:46
Jay, R. FitzGibbon	5:39:26	2:14:26
Pole Along, D. O. Davis	5:40:59	2:15:59
Chico, W. B. Godowin	5:46:16	2:21:16
X-ira, S. H. Church	5:47:21	2:22:21

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start 3:35. Course 6.3 Miles.

Bug II., R. Hammer	5:04:00	1:29:00
Alcyon, A. C. Buechner	5:05:40	1:23:40
Scud, Lewis Atkinson	5:18:40	1:43:40
Bob Cat, J. Christiansen	5:33:44	2:00:44

Corrected time—On Bug II., 1:35:39; Alcyon, 1:32:40; Scud, 1:38:35; Bob Cat, 1:42:56.

THE BEFIRST IS FIRST.

Wins Bayside Bee Class Race in Bayside Y. C. Regatta.

H. H. Clarke won the race for the Bayside Bee Class with his yacht, the Befirst, in a regatta over the course of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. He steered his entry to victory over the short course 13 minutes and 10 seconds ahead of H. Gaines's Vespa. A fair northwest breeze greeted the nine yachts of the three classes that started.

F. W. Teves won another race with his yacht Neptune, of the Star Class, when it crossed the line ahead of some of the fastest yachts of that division in these waters. The Neptune is classified in Class B among the yachts of this type that are striving for the interclub championship, yet this entry, which finished second in its own class yesterday on Manhasset Bay, today defeated the yacht which won in Class A yesterday, the Aria. In fact, the best the latter could do was to finish third, second place being taken by J. R. Robinson's big Dipper.

The summary:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 4 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed H.M.S.
Befirst, H. H. Clarke	5:06:55	1:35:55
Vespa, H. Gaines	5:19:05	1:48:05
Bushbee, G. Hopewell	5:19:41	1:48:41
Beatrice, F. W. Mack	5:24:12	1:54:12

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:55. Course, 6 miles.

Neptune, F. W. Teves	5:35:55	2:00:55
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:36:44	2:01:54
Aria, George Abbott	5:39:48	2:04:48
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	5:40:25	2:05:25
Neraida, W. Grady	5:24:12	2:36:07

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 8 miles.

Woof, W. F. Tyler	5:47:50	2:07:50
Teaser, J. Johns	5:57:50	2:17:50

COMRADE FIRST OVER LINE.

Hanan's Yacht Beats Windward Second and Rani at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—Light and variable winds from the north made weather conditions ideal for sailing. When the yachts started over Indian Harbor's five-mile course this morning, A. G. Hanan's Comrade, sailed by John R. Jones, was the winner among the Arrow class yachts, a feature of this race was the close finish between the Windward Second, owned by Richard H. Monks, and Clifford D. Mallory's Rani. The Windward Second was second, beating the Rani by seconds. The Snapper was only eight seconds behind The Hawk, which was fourth in the race.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:38 A. M.

	Finish.	Elapsed H.M.S.
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	1:08:08	
Windward, R. H. Monks	1:09:15	
Rani, C. D. Mallory	1:09:37	
Hawk, Ralph K. Steven	1:11:07	
Snapper, F. S. Pare	1:11:15	
Jack o' Lantern, L. W. Dyer	1:12:37	
Bubble, Robinson Leech	1:43:44	

INDIAN HARBOR ONE DESIGN.

Start, 12:42 P. M.

Salome, H. N. Whittlesey	1:33:42	
June Bug, H. A. Sturgis	1:41:15	
Osseo, J. H. W. Reynders	1:41:33	

RIVERSIDES WIN REGATTA.

Take 5 of 13 Events in New England Rowing Association Regatta.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge won five of the thirteen events in the New England Amateur Rowing Association's thirty-first annual championship regatta on the Charles River Basin today. Second honors went to the St. Alphonsus Association of Boston.

The Packing Machine Company crew of Springfield was successful in the junior eights.

Canoe racing formed an important part of the day's card, the singles and tandem events going to the Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham, while Tatassi of Worcester won both the club four and war canoe contests by a slight margin.

GOLD CUP RETAINED BY MISS DETROIT III.

Wood Drives World's Champion Speed Boat Over One Lap at 58.4 Miles an Hour.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Miss Detroit III., flying the flag of the Detroit Yacht Club, successfully defended her title of speed boat champion in the final heat of the Gold Cup race on the Detroit River today from the Miss Detroit II. and Eleventh Hour, making the thirty miles at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour and the fastest 2½-mile lap at 58.4 miles an hour. The champion was pressed by the Miss Detroit II., which finished runner-up just 11 seconds behind. The Eleventh Hour, after running almost eight laps, twisted her shaft, lost the propeller wheel, and was forced out.

Excellent water conditions favored the racers. Both the Miss Detroits early in the race showed that they possessed greater speed than the Eleventh Hour, and it was seen that they would fight it out for the Aladdin Cup and the gold trophy, the former going to the series winner and the latter to the winner of the fastest heat. Miss Detroit III. outstepped her rival and won both trophies.

No New Record Made.

The time did not create a new world's record, as expected. The Miss Detroit II. made the thirty-mile course at Minneapolis in 1917 at the rate of 56.5 miles an hour, and had two five-mile laps, the second and third, on the same day at the rate of 58.43 miles an hour.

The first lap of the Miss Detroit III. was the best of today's race and was made in 2:54, or at the speed of 58.4 miles an hour.

"G. A. R." Wood drove the Miss Detroit III. W. E. Sanborn piloted the Miss Detroit II., and Paul Strasburg was helmsman of the Eleventh Hour.

In winning the gold cup the Miss Detroit III. becomes the national and also the world's power boat champion of 1919, as Europe will not resume its championships until next Summer. The races here were conducted with the sanction and under the rules of the American Power Boat Association, the governing body for North America.

In addition to winning the gold cup, Wood also won the Aladdin trophy, offered for the fastest thirty-mile heat. He retains both cups for a period of one year. It was also the seventh victory in eight starts that Wood has made since he took up hydroplane racing two years ago.

First Lap the Fastest.

The first two and a half miles was the best of the laps, Wood covering it in 2:34, averaging 58.2 miles an hour. He made his next in 2:40, averaging 57.3 miles an hour for the first five miles. By this time he had opened up a wide gap and was content to just keep out in front and be sure of victory. Sanborn, in the Miss Detroit II., came up rapidly, but was 11 seconds behind at the finish. Sanborn's best lap, the eleventh, was made in 2:39, an average of 56.5 miles an hour.

The hydroplane that Wood defeated today was one with which he raced two years ago at Minneapolis and defeated the Miss Minneapolis. However, only the hull remained, as, like the Miss Detroit III., she was equipped with a Liberty "12" engine.

Wood, driving the express cruiser G. A. R., Jr., also won the 45-mile express cruiser handicap for The Detroit News trophy. Wood did not finish the final fifteen-mile heat, as he had engine trouble, but his margin of points, having won the two previous heats, gave him first place. The results:

Boat and Owner.	Time.	M.P.H.
Miss Detroit III., (G. A. Wood	52:43	55
Miss Detroit II., W. T. Sanborn	52:54	54.7
Eleventh Hour, P. Strasburg	Out on 8th lap.	

AQUILLA LEADS THE STARS.

First Home in Race of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—Gordon Curry, who has been winning races with his Aquilla among yachts of the Star class in Class B with uniform consistency, won another race this afternoon when he crossed the finish line in the lead of a fleet of nine yachts that started in a special race over the course of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The Aquilla crossed the line 44 seconds ahead of Maurice Egerton in the Banshee. A light northwest breeze was blowing throughout the sailing of the race.

The summary:

STAR CLASS. CLASS B.

Start, 3:05. Course, 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed
Aquilla, G. Curry	5:08:19	2:03:19
Banshee, M. Egerton	5:09:02	2:04:02
Vega, R. D'Oench	5:12:07	2:07:37
Dream, G. A. Schieren	5:13:20	2:08:20
Hike, G. L. Simonson	5:22:28	2:18:28
Dione, A. E. Duerr	5:24:35	2:19:35
Orion, E. M. Thayer	5:25:08	2:20:08
Gemini, G. Thierri	5:28:57	2:23:57
Snake, E. Riotte	5:29:32	2:24:32

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS WIN.

Defeat Kings County by Narrow Margin in League Match.

Batsmen had all the worst of the argument in their struggle with the bowlers in the Metropolitan League championship games between the Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, with the result that both sides were put out for less than fifty runs. Brooklyn was returned the winner by the narrow margin of 11 runs, after dismissing Kings County for the small total of 38, of which J. D. Maclennan, former Crescent A. C. soccer star, made 14.

The best bowling average stood to the credit of Harry Rushton, who dismissed five batsmen for 15 runs, but E. J. Atwood of Kings County was a close second with five for 19. Other good bowling figures were those of H. Clarke, Brooklyn, three for 21, and J. D. Maclennan, Kings County, four for 29.

The score:

KINGS COUNTY C. C.

E. J. Atwood, b. Rushton	1
C. W. Ellis, l. b. w. b. Rushton	1
W. Rugins, c. Cockeram, b. Rushton	3
W. B. Harding, c. Meyer, b. Clarke	3
J. Brock, c. Meyer, b. Clarke	0
J. D. Maclennan, c. Tunley, b. Rushton	14
W. F. Williams, b. Rushton	0
H. Goodwin, not out	3
T. Eldred, b. Clarke	0
Extras	2
Total	38

BROOKLYN C. C.

H. Rushton, c. Harding, b. Atwood	0
J. L. Poyer, c. Brock, b. Maclennan	14
V. H. Cockerams, b. Maclennan	6
J. Tunley, b. Atwood	0
R. C. M. Browne, c. and b. Maclennan	0
H. Clarke, c. Brock, b. Atwood	0
W. S. Tunley, b. Maclennan	0
E. F. Boddington, not out	0
O. Meyer, c. Harding, b. Atwood	16
J. Allen, run out	5
L. Thurber, b. Atwood	3
Extras	4
Total	49

Bowling—Rushton, 5 for 15; Clarke, 3 for 21; Atwood, 5 for 19; Maclennan, 4 for 29.

Well-played innings on the part of T. A. B. Walker and F. F. Kelly enabled the cricket eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club to achieve a signal victory over the Columbia Oval Rovers in the Association match at Livingston yesterday. Columbia was all out for 61, and Staten Island responded with 145, of which Walker made 49, not out, and Kelly, 47.

Kelly also excelled with the ball, taking five wickets for 39 runs, while W. M. Rayburn, who scored 16, took four wickets for 13 runs. E. A. Barlow contributed 11 to the home team's total. Doubles for the Rovers were made by W. King, 16; R. Hunt, 13, and E. Bakes, 9. J. Davis captured five wickets for 7 runs. In the second innings of the Rovers all were out for 36, so that Staten Island won by an innings and 23 runs. Baker scored 14 and W. H. Smith 13. A. S. Durrant excelled with the ball for Staten Island, taking 6 wickets for 13 runs, and Rayburn took 3 for 43.

LARCHMONT RACING SEASON IS ENDED

Mistrel, Joyant, and Rowdy Win Feature Events of Holiday Yachting Program.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The racing season of the Larchmont Yacht Club came to a close today with the annual Autumn competition for the cups of the organization. An excellent fleet came to the starting line off Larchmont Breakwater. Being a holiday, the start was advanced, and as a result practically all of the classes made early finishes. Although arrangements had been made to start the O class and schooners, not any of the larger boats were here, with the exception of two of the forty-footers of the New York Yacht Club. They had a good race, with Philip Mallory's Mistrel again beating Shawara, the property of H. Wesson, over a twenty-mile course.

As neither had a class competitor, the Class F sloop Joyant raced and defeated the schooner Miladi, the property of George W. Scott. They went over a 15½-mile course, as did also the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club and several of the other larger divisions. The winner among the thirty-footers was Rowdy, the property of Charles Belsky, which had won on Saturday at Oyster Bay. Rowdy also beat Young Miss, a Buzzard Bay one-design boat, in a match race.

The Long Island Sound schooner Allure, the property of E. F. and J. W. Alker, won in its division, as did Aquamarine in the Jewel class. Among the Stars the winner was Altair, the property of E. Y. Willis. Sirene won in the Larchmont Interclub class. In Class U the winner was Tern. In a special race between the New York Yacht Club thirty-footer Adois and Zingara, another Buzzard Bay boat, the winner was the former craft.

The sailing canoes that have been racing on Long Island Sound over the holidays again had a race, the winner being Leo Friede in his Mermaid. Among the sailors was Ralph D. Britton of Canada, who raced against Friede for the International Cup a half dozen years ago.

The summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15. Course, 20 miles.

Yacht and Owners.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mistrel, Y. Mallory	4:30:12	4:05:12
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:35:18	4:20:18

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Joyant, T. P. McGovern, Jr.	5:35:44	3:45:45
Miladi, G. W. Scott	6:08:02	3:38:02

NEW YORK Y. C. 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 15¾ miles.

Rowdy, C. Belsky	3:57:38	3:27:38
Nina, T. S. Clarke	3:58:12	3:28:12
Mispah, D. R. Richardson	3:59:51	3:29:51
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	4:01:40	3:41:40
Alera,	Did not finish	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 12:20. Course, 15¾ miles.

Young Miss, B. Whiting	3:59:35	3:39:35

Raced against best time among the 30-footers.

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 14¾ miles.

Allure, E. F. and J. W. Alker	4:39:41	4:09:41
Allure, W. Baldwin	4:42:51	4:12:51
Algol, L. Hawthorne	5:02:48	4:32:45

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB.

Start, 12:35. Course, 14¾ miles.

Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:35:42	4:00:42
Whiff, H. Parker	4:41:23	4:06:23
Barbara, C. Shields	Did not finish	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 13¾ miles.

Adios, A. C. Wall	4:58:23	3:28:23
Zingara, C. W. Atwater	4:37:37	3:03:...

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 14¾ miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:34:...	...
Mignon, A. C. Fox	4:53:38	4:18:38
Sachem II., M. B. Metcalf	4:54:...	...

SLOOPS—CLASS U.

Start 12:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

Tern, W. T. Hornidge	4:36:24	3:56:24
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:47:46	4:07:46
Feather, C. Clarke	4:48:44	4:08:44

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start 12:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Garland	4:44:20	4:04:20
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:46:27	4:06:27

HANDICAP CLASS — FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 1:20. Course, 7¾ miles.

Culver, A. R. Dunbar	3:54:33	2:14:33
Vigilence, C. Ford	4:01:54	2:41:54

JEWELS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 7¾ miles.

Aquamarine, C. B. Weyand	3:02:35	2:17:33
Kat, C. H. Appleby	3:08:53	2:23:53
Jade, E. S. Willard	3:16:11	2:25:11
Garnet, R. G. Sloane	3:11:43	2:36:43

STARS.

Start, 12:50. Course, 7¾ miles.

Altair, E. Y. Willis	3:00:47	2:10:47
Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	3:12:13	2:22:13
South Wind, W. McHugh	3:12:54	2:22:54
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	3:16:59	2:25:58
Snapper, A. Tuttle	3:09:24	2:39:24

SAILING CANOES.

Start, 12:55. Course, 7¾ miles.

Mermaid, L. Friede	3:15:23	2:20:23
Ikey, J. Keys, 3d	3:23:47	2:27:47
Yvette, W. Strong	3:24:03	2:59:03
Banshee, R. E. Britton	3:37:49	2:22:49
Lepracaun, H. D. Murphy	3:35:29	2:40:29

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start 1:00. Course, 7¾ miles.

Scot, E. Cameron	4:11:59	3:11:59

WOMEN SKIPPERS RACE.

Barracuda Takes Fish Class Event on Sound.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 1.—Women skippers held the tillers in the race of the Fish Class over the course of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club this morning. The winner was Tuna, which was sailed by Mrs. J. S. Dechart. Nahma, the property of Commodore Ellis, sailed by Mrs. H. M. Curtis, finished second. In the afternoon the club held its usual regatta. The winner in the Fish Class was Barracuda, the property of De Forest Hicks, Chairman of the Race Committee of the club. Sabrina won among the fifteen-footers. The wind was east and moderate throughout the day.

The summary:

WOMEN'S RACE.

Start, 11 A. M.; course, No. 3.

Yacht and Skipper.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Tuna, Mrs. J. S. Dechart	12:46:33	1:46:33
Nahma, Mrs. H. M. Curtis	12:31:06	1:56:06
Valador, Miss A. Strauss	12:31:13	1:51:13
Manatee, Miss Strauss	12:52:22	1:52:22
Barracuda, Mrs. T. C. Bryce	12:52:43	1:52:43
Cockie, Mrs. Young	12:57:16	1:47:16
Periwinkle, Mrs. Appleton	Did not finish	

FISH CLASS.

Start, 2 P. M.; course, No. 3.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:47:51	2:47:51
Shark, H. S. Morgan	5:50:48	2:50:48
Sculpin, F. Remington	5:51:48	2:51:48
Tuna, Ray Bowers	5:52:50	2:52:50
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	5:53:15	2:53:15
Nahma, Ralph Ellis	5:53:25	2:53:25
Sea Robin, J. S. Morgan, Jr.	5:58:58	2:58:58
God, C. M. Fair	6:02:58	3:02:58
Cockie, Outerbridge & Harvey	6:03:38	3:03:38
Manatee, A. Strauss	6:06:31	3:06:31
Valador, G. Nichols	6:15:05	3:15:05
Blue Fish, H. C. Smith	Did not finish	

SEAWANHAKA 15-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:05 P. M.; course, No. 1.

Yacht.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sabrina	5:16:03	2:11:03
Flapper	5:16:43	2:11:43
Water Baby	Withdrew	

Red Sox Must Wait for Grover.

Butch Grover, the Ohio University athlete, who has been setting Akron, Ohio, on fire at third base on a rubber company team this Summer, will not report to the Boston Red Sox team if signed until next Spring. Grover has been interviewed by Boston scouts, but will report to Ohio University next month, where he will become assistant coach. He is an all-Ohio athlete and captained football and baseball and basket ball teams at the university.

WOMEN SWIM TO RECORD.

New York Quartet Sets New Mark in Relay Race at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 1.—A new American relay swimming record for 400 yards was created here this afternoon by the quartet from the Women's Swimming Association of New York in the aquatic carnival conducted at Sea Side Park, under the auspices of the local Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

The New York team, consisting of the Misses Ethelda Bleibtrey, Charlotte Boyle, Leslie Bunyan, and Alice Lord, defeated a crack team from Philadelphia, and in doing so hung up a new record of 4 minutes 59 seconds. This mark eclipsed the best previous figures by seven seconds. The latter mark, 5 minutes 6 seconds, was made by the Philadelphia Turners' quartet, composed of the Misses Olga Dorfner, M. Arklie, Elizabeth Becker, and Helen Pennypacker, last year.

The victorious quartet led from start to finish of the race and won by the commanding margin of about twenty yards. At no time did the Quaker City swimmers threaten the advantage of the New York four. The Philadelphians were clocked in 5:13 4-5. Miss Boyle, swimming anchor on the successful team, plowed her way through the water in the fast time of 1 minute 8 1-5 seconds, two-fifths of a second slower than the American record for the 100-yard swim.

Miss Boyle was the individual star of the meet. In addition to her performance in the relay event, she captured a 100-yard handicap swim from scratch, and, with Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, won a doubleoar race at 50 yards. Miss Boyle might have added another triumph to her day's activities but for an unfortunate misunderstanding which resulted in her downfall in a 500-yard handicap swim. Miss Boyle was the scratch swimmer, and seemedon the verge of overtaking Miss Elinore Uhl of Philadelphia, after covering 400 yards.

Miss Boyle unwittingly stepped out of the water, thinking the race completed, while her Philadelphia rival, who was allowed a start of 24 seconds, continued on the last leg of her journey. Before Miss Boyle realized her error Miss Uhl had increased an advantage of one foot to more than three yards. The New York star, seeming it impossible to overcome this disadvantage in the final 100 yards, did not again take to the water, and was placed second.

The summaries:

Events for Men.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Harold Kruger, Oakland A. C., California; John Hincks, Yale, second; Irving Kane, Walnut A. C., Bridgeport, third. Time—0:59 2-5.

50-Yard Dribbling Race.—Won by John Fox, Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Bridgeport; John Farrell, Vol. L. S. S. C., Bridgeport, second; Jeremiah Murphy, Vol. L. S. C., Bridgeport, third. Time—0:45 1-5.

50-Yard Double-Oar Swim.—Won by J. MacDonald and Irving Kane, Walnut A. C., Bridgeport; John Fox and Jeremiah Murphy, Vol. L. S. C., Bridgeport, second. Time—0:36 2-5.

200-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Walnut A. C., (Irving Kane, Osborne H. Macdonald, and J. Macdonald,) Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Bridgeport, (Baum, John Fox, Jeremiah Murphy, and John Farrell,) second. Time—2:19.

Three-Mile Swim, (Exhibition.)—Walter Patterson, Vol. L. S. C., Bridgeport. Time—1:47:25.

Events for Women.

50-Yard Swim, (Women's Championship of Bridgeport.)—Won by Miss Anna Baum; Miss Grace Kemple, second; Mrs. Margaret Demuch, third. Time—0:42.

400-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Women's Swimming Association of New York, (Miss Alice Lord, Miss Leslie Bunyan, Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, and Miss Charlotte Boyle;) Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, (Miss Frances Clark, Miss Elizabeth Becker, Miss Florence McLoughlin, and Miss Elinore Uhl,) second. Time—4:59.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York, (scratch;) Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia, (6 seconds,) second; Miss Frances Clark, Philadelphia, (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:11 3-5.

200-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Miss Elinore Uhl, Philadelphia, (24 seconds;) Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York, (scratch,) second. Time—2:55.

50-Yard

$1,000,000 SAVING IN RENTS THIS YEAR

Mayor's Committee Estimates Adjustment of 20,000 Cases by Dec. 31.

TO AFFECT 100,000 PERSONS

Chairman Luce in Letter to Law Committee Reviews Work of Past Four Months.

Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Luce, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, in a letter to the one hundred members of the Law Committee yesterday, reviewed the work accomplished in the campaign conducted during the last four months in combating the rent profiteers. He referred to the estimate based on the settlements made during the past four months, to the effect that the eight months ending Dec. 31, will show adjustments of rent differences affecting 20,000 families or 100,000 persons, with a net saving to them of over a million dollars.

After thanking the members of the Committee for their work and urging them to attend as many as possible of the hearings being held in the Municipal Building and the borough halls of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, Judge Luce continues:

"I desire to call the attention of the members of the Law Committee to the fact that the Mayor's Committee is receiving full support from every department of the City Government, especially the office of the Corporation Counsel, the Police Department, Department of Health, the Controller's office, Park Department, Tenement House Department, Fire Department, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Public Charities, Board of Standards and Appeals, Tax Department, Department of Plant and Structures, and the Office of the City Chamberlain. The Municipal District Courts, city marshals, and all borough and county officials are behind the work of the committee.

"The Federal Government, through the Department of Justice and other departments, is fully co-operating with the committee in its work.

"The committee is also receiving the full support of the press and all public spirited citizens and good government organizations. The Community Councils of National Defense, of which George Gordon Battle is Chairman, are co-operating with the committee.

"The Governor of the State of New York and his State Reconstruction Commission and the State Legislature at Albany have all co-operated with the committee to the fullest extent.

"It now only remains for the Congress at Washington to co-operate with the committee by passing remedial rent profiteering and housing laws."

"Members of the Law Committee, by attending the hearings of the committee, qualify themselves in an educational way for public speaking on the rent profiteering and housing problem confronting the Nation, and it also qualifies them for writing articles to the newspapers in order to acquaint the millions of newspaper readers with the evils of rent profiteering and housing shortage and the possible remedies through enabling legislation at Washington.

"The committee is also under obligations to Samuel Untermyer and Frank Moss for valuable work as counsel to the committee.

"As Chairman of the committee, I wish to commend the splendid work of Charles A. Strauss, Secretary of the Law Committee, and Edward F. Bennett, assistant corporation counsel, and Mr. Walter S. Kennedy, who is now in full charge of the Law Committee work at headquarters, Room 1220 Municipal Building, and in full charge of all hearings in the Borough Halls and elsewhere. Examiner Charles A. Goldsmith assists as examiner at all hearings, under direction of Assistant Corporation Counsel Kennedy. Assistant Corporation Counsel Tarbox rendered valuable service to the committe in an advisory capacity."

OSSINING HONORS HEROES.

Depew Tells Veterans of Grandfather's Tales About 1776.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Sept. 1.—Chauncey M. Depew and Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, were the speakers at the homecoming reception to soldiers and sailors of Ossining today. The exercises took place on the grounds of Mount Pleasant Military Academy after a big parade in which returned soldiers, sailors, marines, the firemen, fraternal, commercial, patriotic, and other organizations marched.

Charles Youmans was parade marshal. Lieut. Col. Howard Kipp led the military division in which about 700 veterans paraded. Thirty-four trees were planted in memory of thirty-four Ossining residents who died in the service during the war with Germany.

"You know it is really astonishing," said former Senator Depew, "what a brief period there is in American history. I remember my grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolution, talking to me about it. Here you have before you a man who has talked with the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, was in the civil war himself and talked with the soldiers of the Spanish War, and now to the soldiers of this war."

LAFAYETTE AND MARNE DAY.

Double Anniversary to be Observed with Three Celebrations Saturday.

Three celebrations will be held in honor of Lafayette's 163d anniversary and of the battle of the Marne in this city next Saturday. Formal exercises will be held at City Hall at 11 o'clock with Judge Victor J. Dowling presiding and Ambassador Jusserand as the guest of honor.

Representatives of many foreign nations and many distinguished guests will attend the ceremony. The speakers will include ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, who was Ambassador to France at the time of the battle of the Marne in 1914. Captain de Saint Seine, French Naval Attaché, will accompany the French Ambassador Baron Finley, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, will head the British delegation, which will also include Major Gen. Bethell, British Military Attaché, and Lieut. Col. Norman Thwaites, Assistant British Provost Marshal, will represent the British Army.

An important celebration will be held in the afternoon at the Lafayette Monument in Union Square. Dr. William T. Manning and Dr. Lawrence F. Abbott will be the principal speakers. The other official observance will be at the Joan of Arc Statue on Riverside Drive. Dr. George F. Kunz is arranging the details of the meeting.

Lost and Found, Advertisements on Page 9.

An Introduction

A little brass plate generally attached to the cashier's cage near the entrance gives the name of the manager and his assistants.

Just a detail to encourage a more intimate contact between our customers and our representatives.

Their personal attention is at your service.

Liggett's THE SIGN OF DRUG STORES

Rexall Stores

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS

PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.

Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.

166 West 46th St. At B'way. Tel. Bryant 8588

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BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co., 239 West 58th St.

Government Sale of Spades, "D" Handle

38,400, f.o.b. New York City.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 10, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1037 CS.

FOR RETAILERS.

Retailers can replenish stocks in a few hours if they will scan the business pages of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

YOU must have observed the profound influence which the design of the Liberty has exerted upon motor car design, in general.

It must be plain to you, also, that it still remains distinct, individual, and striking—a car which instantly proclaims a charm that is all its own, and beyond imitation.

Now, if you will take your place at the wheel of a Liberty, you will be almost instantly conscious of a difference just as pronounced and just as striking, in the wonderful way in which it rides and drives.

OWEN MAGNETIC MOTOR SALES CORP., Broadway at 57th St.

Distributors of Liberty Cars. B'way at 57th Street. E. S. PARTRIDGE, Pres. Telephone Circle 898.

LIBERTY SIX

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ideas That Pay!

Plenty of opportunities in business these days.
Plenty of chances for new ideas.
But which ideas will *pay?*

Experiment—if you have time. Guess—if you can afford to take a chance. But do you know the source of tested, tried, *proven* ideas that hundreds of thousands of business men are using?

Stop at the first newsstand for a copy of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. There you will find a vast fund of ideas—ideas on sales, costs, collections, handling men—ideas on how to be more efficient in your personal work, and how to deal skillfully with everyone about you. You simply apply to your own problems the experiences of *other* business men.

Here are eight of 76 ideas that have *paid*—yours in September SYSTEM:—

A Cure for Strikes

EIGHT thousand men were quitting their jobs every month when General Brice P. Disque was sent to the Northwest to increase spruce production. He found the entire lumber industry infected with the strike fever virus. But he turned undependable lumberjacks into enthusiastic workers, increased production 2,700%—and *absolutely cured the strike fever.* September SYSTEM tells of the plan under which, during the armistice period, workers accepted several *reductions in pay!*

"Doesn't Charge Enough"

YOU don't charge enough," said other retailers. Your policy would ruin any store." But the M. L. Parker Company *increased* profits by leaps and bounds.

When so many concerns are accused of profiteering these days, it's refreshing to read the successful experience of a firm which bases prices on actual costs. In September SYSTEM A. E. Jimmons tells all about this unusual policy.

Stop Losing Sales!

WHY are sales lost? R. Miner, of the Baird Machine Company, says here are eight reasons. He has worked out a plan, that makes them surprisingly apparent. Five years' test has proved his analysis the answer to many important problems of sales, advertising and competition. In September SYSTEM.

Cured a Sick Business

OVERNIGHT C. O. Frisbie became president of a business he knew nothing whatever about. It was "on its last legs." A pair of blue overalls taught him the cause of the disease and its cure. Then he took to the road with his salesmen and learned how to develop his market. Result? Ask Dun's for the standing of the Cornell Wood Products Company. Read this inspiring experience in September SYSTEM.

Why Pay Men when They're not Working?

WOULD you keep a full force on your payroll during business depression? James C. Boyd, first vice-president of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., tells in September SYSTEM why his company willingly sustains big loss during slack seasons.

How this policy develops loyalty and better workmanship—how it keeps a smoothly-working organization, is good news to any employer with large labor turnover.

He Makes Salesmen out of Blacksmiths

IF you can take a blacksmith and make a salesman out of him, you know how to build a 100% sales organization"—says Wm. H. Britigan. The toughest possible test of his method was Jim Strong, a lanky, uncouth Westerner. Today Jim is one of Mr. Britigan's best salesmen. In September SYSTEM Mr. Britigan tells how to train, develop and get the biggest possible results out of a sales organization.

Getting the Men to Suggest Ideas

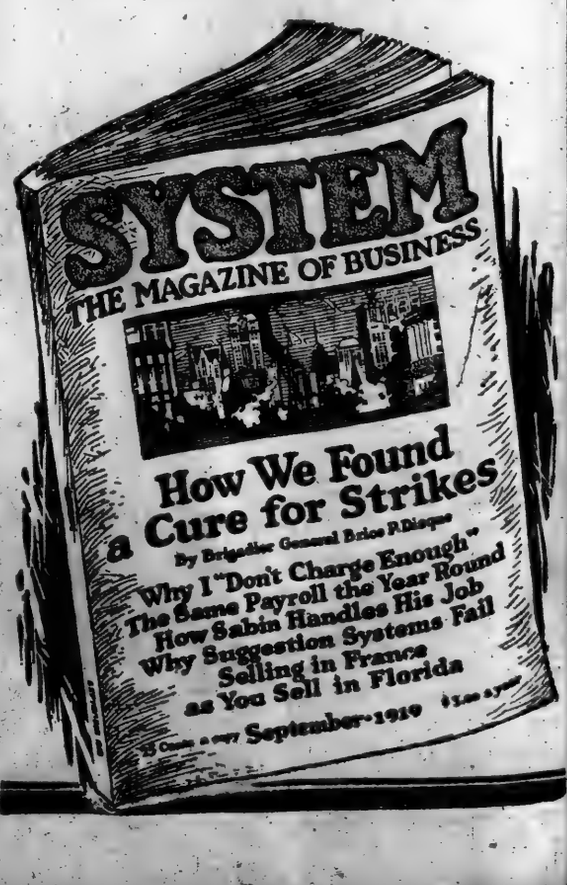
BILL" or "Jim" often know more about everyday cost-absorbing routine than the man in the front office. Why, then, are so many suggestion systems failures? Success and failure of getting ideas from men are discussed in September SYSTEM with surprising frankness.

How Much Work? How Much Play?

THERE is a limit to the amount of *good* work anyone can do"—says Charles H. Sabin, President of The Guaranty Trust Company, in September SYSTEM. The story of his success gives a rare insight into the personal efficiency methods of the man who heads the largest institution of its kind in the world.

At All Newsstands—25c

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 299 Madison Ave., New York, and ask to receive SYSTEM regularly. It will be billed you at 25c a copy, or $3 for a year



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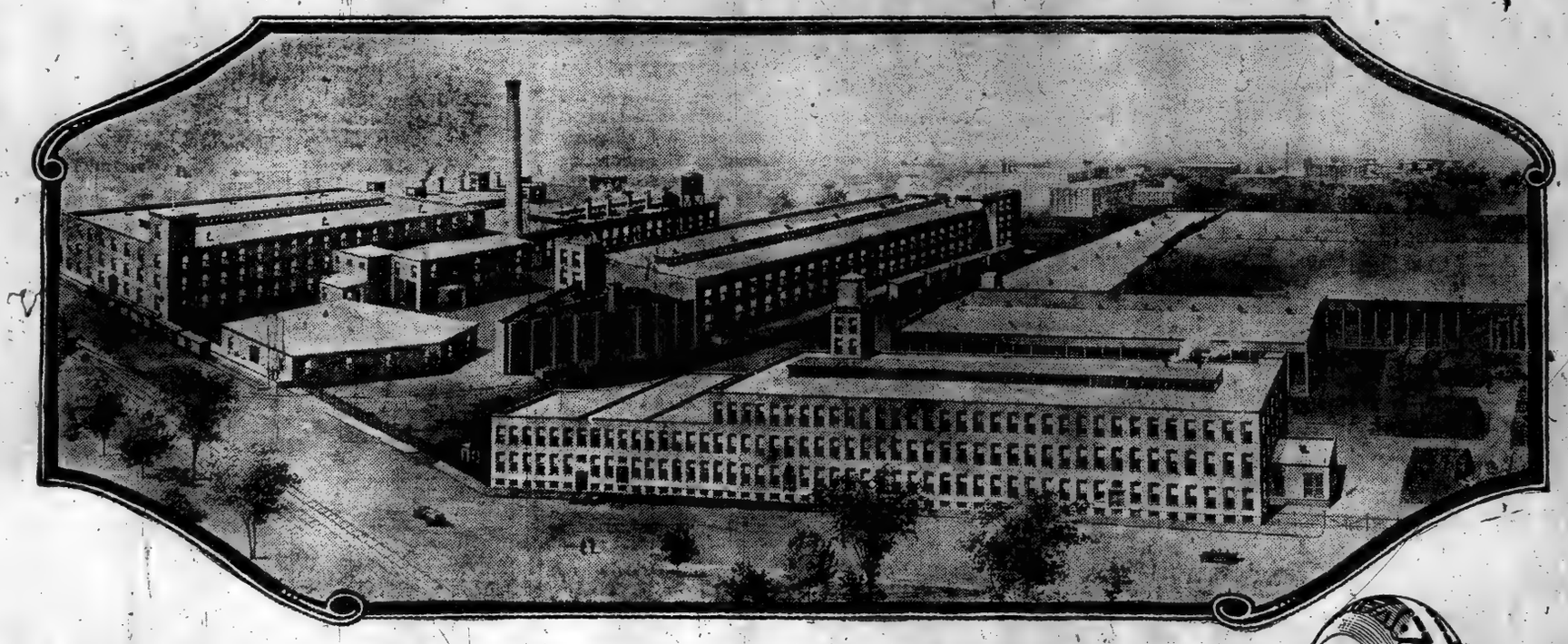
The Home of Madison Tires at Buffalo, N. Y.



WHEN you buy tires, Mr. Car Owner, you are primarily interested in quality and mileage.

Quality and mileage, however, can only be attained provided the proper organization, ample resources and fair policies are behind the tire.

Behind Madison Tires is the definite, concrete purpose of the Madison Tire & Rubber Company to produce the BEST tires possible.

The company is operated under the executive management of men who have been successful in the rubber industry for over thirty years. It has, in addition, secured the services of able men who have had years of experience as department heads for some of the largest tire producing companies in the country.

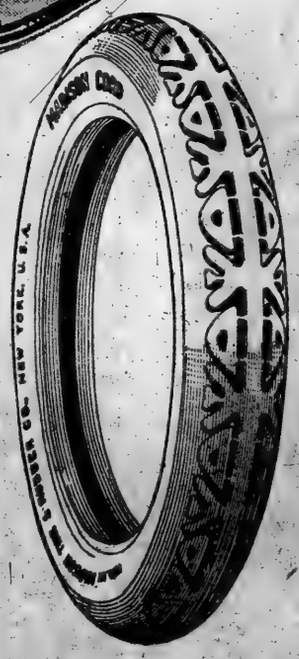
Its facilities include a plant of thoroughly modern character, located on a property covering about four acres. The floor space alone comprises about a quarter million square feet.

All these features have a direct bearing on the finished product.

Statements of a tremendous daily output or an enormous number of dealers may be true enough; they may be proven realities—but they do not add one iota to the quality of a tire or the mileage you demand from it.

Remember, the Madison Tire & Rubber Company will make the BEST tires rather than the most tires. Remember the facilities and resources behind this purpose. Then, try one Madison Tire—either cord or fabric—and you'll soon fall in line and use

"Madisons All Around"



"Fabric—6,000 Miles
Cord—8,000 Miles

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Main Office
254 West 57th St.

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New York City

STAGEHANDS NOW RUN THEATRE STRIKE

Mechanics and Musicians Prevent Production Sanctioned by Actors' Equity.

STOP "MIKADO" OPENING

Labor Demands Said to Stand Between Settlement by Artists and Managers.

BIG PICTURE HOUSE CLOSED

Actors' Equity Association Goes On with Plans for Opening More Theatres.

Musicians and stagehands who were to assist in the presentation of "The Mikado" at the Shubert Theatre last night went on strike at 7 o'clock, despite the fact that the performance had been sanctioned by the Actors' Equity Association. Jefferson de Angelis, a member of the Equity Council, was to have been featured in the production, and the failure of the theatre to reopen was therefore looked upon entirely as a move of the stagehands and musicians.

Fortune Gallo, manager of the English Opera Company, which was to have given the performance, appeared before the Equity Council several weeks ago and informed them that he was not a member of the Producing Managers' Association. Mr. Gallo said last night that he had obtained the consent of the musicians and stagehands' unions to give a performance.

He was informed on Saturday afternoon that he could not give a performance, but this notice was later withdrawn and the matter held in abeyance until yesterday. Last night the musicians failed to report, and the stagehands, who came to the theatre, did not enter the stage door. Hundreds of people who had bought tickets received their money back. The engagement of the Gallo Company was to have been for two weeks.

Neither the heads of the Stagehands' Union nor of the musicians' would consent last night on the sudden order. The turn of events was generally taken as further evidence that it is the stagehands and the musicians, rather than the Actors' Equity Association, who are now seeing to it that the Producing Managers' theatres remain dark, and that from them no quarter need be expected.

One unconfirmed story last night, but which gained some credence, was to the effect that President Shay of the stagehands has now become the absolute czar of the theatre, and that it is he alone who is preventing a settlement between the actors and managers. According to this story the managers were willing to settle on Sunday on the basis of Equity recognition and a continuance of the open shop, but Shay is said to have declared that the actors must demand a closed shop or the stagehands would not return to work. A stand of this kind would centre the fight definitely as one between the Producing Managers' Association and the American Federation of Labor, since the managers have announced repeatedly that they believe the closed shop would mean the death of the theatre.

One Picture House Closed.

The strike spread to the motion pictures earlier in the day, when the Bronx Opera House, at Third Avenue and 149th Street, was prevented from opening with "Yankee Doodle in Berlin." The house, it was said, was closed solely because it is operated by Cohan & Harris. It is not thought that the closing is indicative of a general move to close up picture houses.

Although Equity members generally gave it as their opinion that the managers were "weakening" and that another week would see the end of the strike, the association went ahead with the broadening of its production plans and leased the Lenox Theatre at Lenox Avenue and 111th Street and announced that it would open a show there next Monday. Last night the Equity offered their third program at the Lexington Theatre, and in the afternoon they gave the first of five performances at the Second Avenue Theatre. A performance was given also at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, and the Thomashefsky Theatre will be opened tonight.

Another Equity ball will be held in St. Nicholas Rink next Monday night, under the auspices of Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and still another is planned for Sept. 11 in Audubon Hall, Broadway and 166th Street.

The Actors' Fidelity League last night declared that its membership is now more than 2,500, and that a demand had come from Chicago for several hundred application blanks. Eight or nine theatrical companies are on strike in that city. The Fidelity announced also that a fund has been created to assist those members who might be in need of it.

Wilson Replies to Warfield.

Francis Wilson, replying to David Warfield, gave out a statement yesterday which was in part as follows:

"In most of the arguments presented by the members of the Fidelity League we finds almost indecent exposure of selfish intelligence. David Warfield seems not to have heard of such things as the right of collective bargaining, the right of an individual to be represented by counsel, or that autocracy of employers and corporations is a thing of the past.

"Only a few days ago a pompous member of the Fidelity League held forth interminably on the utter impossibility of managers granting such terms. Suddenly, to what must have been to the pompous member's humiliation, the master's voice was heard, and, behold, the terms were not only granted, but heglored!

"This yielding was due to no managerial consideration of the actor or of appreciation of what David Warfield, continuing to speak largely, calls the terrific disturbance in the profession.' Not at all. It was wholly inspired by the desire to attract much needed members to the thin ranks of the Fidelity League, (sometimes called the Fidpea,) and in furtherance of the futile plan to disrupt the Actors' Equity Association.

"Mr. Warfield's concern over the obstinacy of 8,000 members of Equity insisting upon the recognition of their association, is strikingly illustrated by the story of the lone, hold-out juryman who complained of the pigheadedness of the other eleven jurors."

A meeting of the Motion Picture Players' Association took place last night at Geneva Hall in West Forty-fourth Street. This is the new organization of motion picture extra people. It is purposed to demand a minimum salary of $5 a day, and immediate application will be made to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

The Hippodrome, now an Equity theatre in every respect, reopened yesterday with a holiday matinee, after losing five performances owing to the strike.

SIX BOSTON HOUSES CLOSED.

Actors, Stage Hands, and Musicians Walk Out at Matinee.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The arrest of actors and actresses who joined the general walkout which closed six Boston theatres just before the curtains were to be rung up for the holiday matinees this afternoon will be sought tomorrow by the managers of the local theatres. Attorneys for theatre men will charge that the players violated court injunctions when they joined the walkout.

The strike was a 100 per cent strike, even the Colonial Theatre, where it had been announced that Raymond Hitchcock and His "Hitchy Koo" Company would go on, being closed. Every company quit, forcing the managers to announce to patrons after orchestral overtures that there would be no performance and that money would be refunded. The musicians and stage mechanics joined the actors immediately, and the Tremont, Plymouth, Shubert, Wilbur, Colonial and Park Square theatres are affected.

The Equity Association enrolled many new members this afternoon, and it was announced that another organization meeting would be held tomorrow afternoon at the Crawford House. The Producing Managers' Association said tonight that only thirty-one actors were actually on strike, and that the other 171 went out because they were forced to. This was denied by the members of the Equity Association, who said that in many of the theatres the companies are organized 100 per cent.

Strike Closes Providence Theatres.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Three legitimate theatres due to open here today were unable to do so because of the actors' strike. The Shubert-Majestic, the Mayflower, Klaw & Erlanger's new theatre here, and the Providence Opera House, are theatres affected.

MAGYAR CABINET OFFERS RESIGNATION

But Makes Stipulation in Reply to the Entente Order to Get Out.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1, via Vienna, (Associated Press.)—The Government of Premier Friedrich has offered to step down and out. It is reported that the Premier has offered the Entente the resignation of the entire Cabinet, his Ministry to be succeeded by one under Franz Heinrich, the present Minister of Commerce.

This new Cabinet, according to the reported plan, would include Jules Peidli, the former Premier; Paul Garami, Minister of Justice in the Peidli Cabinet, and Karl Payer, Minister of Home Affairs in the same Cabinet; Martin Lovassy, Foreign Minister in the first Friedrich Cabinet, and Stephan Szabo, Minister of Small Farmers in the present Friedrich Ministry.

Certain conditions are attached to the offer, according to authoritative sources. The Entente, it is declared, must recognize and negotiate with the new Government as representing the constituted authority of Hungary and permit it to organize a new army and police force. It is stipulated likewise that the Rumanians shall gradually leave the country, and that while they remain they shall discontinue acts such as the disarming of Hungarian officers and the requesitioning of supplies.

The Rumanian Government on Friday issued orders prohibiting all Hungarian officers and men from carrying arms, including swords, and also prohibiting officers, except those attached to the Rumanian provost forces, from wearing uniforms. The order likewise provides that officers must not leave the city, and makes it compulsory for them to report weekly to the Rumanian authorities.

Reports reached London Sunday from Vienna and Berlin that the Allies had presented an ultimatum to Premier Friedrich demanding his resignation.

COUNTRY EXPELS CITY FOLK.

Austrian Rural Districts Fear for Winter Food Supply.

VIENNA, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—Pathetic accounts are being received of the hardships and sufferings endured by Viennese families, who are endeavoring to return to the city because of provincial decrees of expulsion issued in various parts of the empire.

Alleging that the presence in the country districts of the city's Summer crowds endangered the Winter food supply, and also that these people were willing to pay any prices for food and conveniences, which had caused an advance in the cost of living, the provincial authorities issued arbitrary expulsion decrees regardless of the Central Government. In Salzburg the time limit expires Monday. After that day visitors will be fined 5,000 crowns each and forcibly put on board trains for points outside the city.

Tonight the trains coming toward the capital are crowded. Many children on board them have been separated from their parents. The railway stations in the country districts are jammed with persons desiring to get away. There also is an exodus of visitors from Tyrol and Upper Austria. The Central Government has taken no steps to ameliorate the situation.

GERMANS ADMIT BALTIC GRAB POLICY

Some Newspapers Now Regret the Formation of von der Goltz's Junker Army.

HIS DUPLICITY REVEALED

Secret Order to His Troops to Take Service in Anti-Red Russian Forces.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—There is an almost complete absence of news regarding the further course of events in the Baltic Provinces, where the German troops have refused to obey orders to evacuate. No further official communiqués have been issued, although tonight a semi-official message appears in the press to the effect that the German Government abides by its determination that its orders must be carried out, and that steps are to be taken to insure this.

The message also says that in Government circles the opinion is held that the attitude of General von der Goltz toward the Government has been loyal, and, therefore, the question of his recall has not been considered.

Several messages have appeared, however, about the troops attempting to convey a reassuring impression as to their attitude. Thus, although it is admitted by practically all Socialist and Liberal sections of the press—and the militarist press has been ominously silent about the whole business—that the troops have committed excesses and done nothing to make Germany loved in the occupied territories, yet they are made to appear more as a happy-go-lucky army, intent on retaining what it has, than anything else. We are told that they are having an easy, comfortable life in Lettland and do not wish to give it up. We are told that they know nothing about politics and are concerned only with their own prospects of employment after demobilization. We are told that they enjoy their present life so much that they are beyond even their officers' control and are not to be depended upon to take part in a counter-revolution.

Von der Goltz's "Political Army."

But this, even if it is true, is only camouflaging the real question now at issue, which is, What was the political motive behind the formation of this army, and what political motives are now prompting its leaders? For that everything about this army is political is now admitted by the whole Liberal press. The Vossische Zeitung says the reasons for the Baltic adventure had nothing to do with the desires of the soldiers, but were of a purely political nature, and, going much beyond its ostensible object of repelling the Bolshevist invasion, the whole Baltic expedition, according to this journal, was simply a continuation of the Baltic policy initiated during the war and an effort to interfere with the self-determination of the Baltic peoples.

Vorwärts, too, which is a Government organ, is among those who reproach the Baltic policy as being "all wrong." It says the initial mistake was made when the Baltic junkers were allowed to raise a volunteer army for the defense of the Baltic provinces. This army was recruited simultaneously with the imperial army, so that confusion existed in the public mind regarding the status of the two armies, and the junkers were able to use their army for purposes which did not serve the interests of the German Government.

Indeed, it is now openly admitted that the whole policy of this army, as conducted by von der Goltz and his junkers, was simply one of land-grabbing, and we find even such a paper as the Berliner Tageblatt seriously advising the troops to evacuate the stolen land only because its retention will lead to civil war.

But a peculiarly nasty twist is given to the story by the publication in the Freiheit of a secret army order issued by von der Goltz July 31 last. According to this order he was openly advocating to his command service with the Russian counter-revolutionary armies operating in the Baltic provinces. By itself this seems harmless, but it simply means that von der Goltz was ready to don any uniform which would secure for him possession of the lands which he craved.

The official Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, while not denying the authority of this army order, interprets it as meaning that individuals can accept service under the Russian counter-revolutionary Generals, but that this is no part of Germany's policy. As to that, it may be commented that von der Goltz is admittedly beyond his Government's control and would be prepared to negotiate on his own account.

Perhaps it is the knowledge of this Russian complication which makes clear to all sections of the press other than the militaristic how dangerous and involved is the situation which has been created by von der Goltz's scheming and makes them write with apprehension as to what may ensue.

Meanwhile it is right to add that all reports go to show that the Baltic Barons have been acting largely on their own account, that the German Government will not support the revolting troops in their insistence on any rights in Lettland, even under the first treaty with the Ulmanis Government, and that the press, both in Berlin and the provinces, is wrathful against von der Goltz.

ZIONISTS VOTE FOR AMERICA

Want Next World Congress Held in This Country.

At the final session of the regional conference of the Zionist Organization of America, which was held yesterday at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, resolutions were adopted recommending that the next World Zionist Congress be held in America. This will be the first time for the World Congress to be held here, those in the past taking place in Switzerland, The Hague, London, and Berlin.

After a three hours' discussion it was also decided that the American delegates to the World Congress bring before the Congress a resolution demanding that the three Zionistic parties be assimilated with the General Zionist Organization. At present there is the Zionist Organization with a membership in this country said to be 156,000; the Poale Zion, the socialistic body, with an alleged membership of 8,000, and the orthodox wing of the Zionist Movement, called the Mizrachi, whose membership was said to be 11,000.

It was resolved, also, that after the political status of Palestine shall have been determined, Jerusalem, instead of London, shall be the seat of Zionist administration.

All the decisions, however, which were reached at the New York conference are not final, but are recommendations to the twenty-second annual convention, which will take place at Chicago, beginning Sept. 12.

Great Pacific Fleet Enters Bay Through Fog; San Francisco Sees Review by Secretary Daniels

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Pacific Fleet emerged from a bank of fog from its anchorage outside the Golden Gate and passed into San Francisco Bay today, where Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels reviewed it. The fog which enveloped the bay early in the day lifted somewhat.

The sky was overcast while the review was in progress. Hundreds of thousands, who lined the shores from the Golden Gate to the foot of Market Street, were able, however, to see the manoeuvres.

Half an hour before the first vessel was sighted Secretary Daniels and his party were piped aboard the battleship Oregon, while the guns of Fort Scott boomed out the Secretary's salute.

By this time a long line of the fleet—coming single file—was approaching the Gate, led by the dreadnought New Mexico, and with the dreadnoughts Mississippi and Idaho following at intervals of 700 yards.

The next group, commanded by Rear Admiral E. H. Coontz, was composed of his flagship, the dreadnought Wyoming, and the dreadnoughts Arkansas, New York, and Texas following, preserving the distance of 700 yards between ships.

Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams, on his flagship, the predreadnought Vermont, led the third group, which also included, in this order, the predreadnought Nebraska, the armored cruiser North Carolina, the predreadnought Georgia, and the cruiser Seattle.

Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley commanded the fourth group in his flagship, the cruiser Birmingham, and the destroyers Ludlow, Crane, Anthony, Williams, Chauncey, Sproston, Lamberton, Breese, Ramsey, Radford, Gamble, Montgomery, Rathburne, Buchanan, Elliott, Waters, Dent, Philip, Yarnell, Tarbell, Wickes, Woolsey, Lea, Ward, Boggs, Walker, Thatcher, Crosby, and Palmer. They proceeded at intervals of 350 yards.

The long line of warcraft crept through the Golden Gate, past the Presidio military reservation and the once impregnable old Fort Point, whose thick brick walls the engineers of civil war days built to withstand the solid shot of enemy frigates; past the modern forts, Miley and Winfield Scott, on the San Francisco side of the harbor, and under the long-range guns of Forts Baker and Barry, hidden in the golden brown hills on the opposite shore, where Mount Tamalpais stands sentinel to the Golden Gate.

Each ship was "dressed" for the event. The Admiral flew his flag—a field of blue with four white stars—from the foremast, and the largest and newest American flags from mainmast and stern. The flagship of the Vice Admiral bore a blue flag with three white stars from its foremast, and those of the two Rear Admirals, blue banners with two white stars, from the corresponding masts. The other vessels flew the national ensign at foremast and mainmast and stern.

TAKE TWO TOWNS FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Poles, Letts, and Lithuanians Advance, Capturing Many Prisoners and Guns.

RED SUCCESSES IN SOUTH

Moscow Soviet Reports Capture of Three Towns and 1,300 Men from Denikin.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Poles have captured the fortified town of Bobrulsk, 85 miles southeast of Minsk, an announcement by the Polish authorities today says. The Poles took 500 prisoners. They used tanks for the first time. The enemy retreated to the eastern bank of the Beresina River, destroying the bridges.

Lettish and Lithuanian troops have driven the Bolsheviki from Novoalexandrovsk, 13 miles southwest of Dvinsk, according to a statement issued by the Lettish Press Bureau at Copenhagen. It is said that the neighborhood has been cleared of the Bolsheviki, and that a large number of prisoners and guns have been captured by the Letts and Lithuanians, who are advancing.

Major Gen. William E. Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the Archangel front, in an official report on the recent fighting for the village of Emptsa says that Russian troops, supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers, and many Australians, attacked the Bolsheviki on the Archangel-Volga front, south of Obozerskaya on Aug. 29.

"The attack was completely successful," the statement says. "All our objectives were gained, and all the enemy's gun positions and the village and station of Emptsa fell into our hands.

"After the capture of Emptsa the Bolsheviki counter-attacked with several armored trains, regaining the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village, which is now in our hands. Aircraft co-operated in the attack, bombing barracks and armored trains.

"So far ten guns, including a 6-inch howitzer, many machine guns, and 500 prisoners have been captured. Our casualties were light."

An official statement issued by the Bolshevist Government at Moscow, and received here by wireless, declares that Kharkov, 115 miles southeast of Ekaterinoslav, on the front of General Denikin, is preparing to surrender without fighting.

The statement claims that the Bolsheviki have occupied Sugja, 90 miles northwest of Kharkov, Obojan, 80 miles north of Kharkov, and Balykley, in the region of Orenburg the Bolsheviki captured a sharpshooter battalion of 800 men and a Cossack regiment of 300, the statement asserts, in the fighting.

As a result of negotiations, which are in progress between General Denikin and General Petlura, the Ukrainian commander, it has been decided that the Ukraine shall abandon its political independence, although retaining its position as a State, another Bolshevist wireless message from Moscow asserts.

An all-Russian Constituent Assembly to be called, it is declared, will decide upon the final form of government for the Ukraine.

The message attributes the most active negotiations to a "Russo-American" named Morrison, representing the Ukrainian Directorate.

ADRIATIC SOLUTION WAITING ON WILSON?

Rome Hears That His Approval Is All That Is Needed for Settlement.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Italian Parliament will reopen without Tommaso Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, being able to be present to give a full statement on the Adriatic situation; but hope is expressed that he will return before the Chamber adjourns and direct the discussion of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria. It is understood here that the Adriatic solution now awaits only the approval of President Wilson, which it is hoped will reach Paris this week. Meanwhile Parliament will not lack questions of vital importance to discuss. Chief among them are the projects for new taxation and a forced loan, which seems to be favored by the majority of the Cabinet.

Another subject which causes most heated discussion is the inquiry into the Caporetto disaster; but there is growing opposition on the part of Senators and Deputies to giving fresh official publicity to unpleasant revelations, especially while Italian aspirations abroad remain ungratified. The Socialists and Neutralists, however, are determined to have Parliament make further investigations and inflict punishment.

For the same reason these parties favor the project, attributed to the Minister of War, for the transformation of the General Staff by detailing officers to serve on it temporarily. This is naturally opposed by all the pre-war parties, because it might be interpreted as an expression of disapproval of the General Staff, which lost in the war 20 per cent. of its officers, coming immediately after the infantry, which lost 25 per cent.

TO HONOR AMERICAN ARMY.

Plans for Laying of Cornerstone of Gironde Monument.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill providing for the Chamber to be officially represented next Saturday at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument at the mouth of the Gironde River which is to commemorate the first landing of American troops on French soil.

President Poincaré and the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate will attend the ceremony.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.78 cents per pound.—Adv.

CURBING AGITATION FOR RHINE REPUBLIC

French Assert That Ludwigshafen Rioting Was Not a Revolt.

TWO OFFICIALS ARE SLAIN

Americans Again Notify Dorten to Cease Propaganda in Their Area.

MAYENCE, Sept. 1, (via Basle.)—The French authorities of occupation state that the German newspapers have published erroneous reports concerning the disorders of Friday at Ludwigshafen. They say that there has been no revolt, and that the disturbance, which resulted in the death of the postmaster and another postal official, was due to exaggerated nervousness on the part of the local police.

COBLENZ, August 30, (Associated Press.)—French troops are in complete control of the situation at Ludwigshafen, where an attempt to establish an independent republic in the Palatinate appears to have come to a head early yesterday.

According to German newspapers, a number of adherents of Dr. Haas of Landau attacked the post office at Ludwigshafen and after a four hours' fight succeeded in overpowering the resistance of postal officials. In the course of the rioting, in which hand grenades are said to have been used, the postmaster and another postal official were killed.

The movement for a Palatinate republic has been planned for some time under the leadership of Dr. Haas, the scheme not being related to that of Dr. H. A. Dorten of Bonn, who headed the agitation for the creation of a Rhenish republic last June. The followers of Dr. Haas are seeking to make the Palatinate independent of Prussia. They are also accused of desiring to sever the Palatinate entirely from Germany.

Dr. Dorten has recently been entering the American occupied area. It was announced today at the headquarters of the American forces in Germany that not long ago he made a speaking tour of this area without the permission of the Americans, who since last December have refused to allow the holding of political meetings within the occupied zone or any other action tending to cause a feeling of unrest among the civilians.

Dr. Dorten came to army headquarters at Coblenz at the request of intelligence officers and the army authorities in charge of civil affairs. He was informed that the policy of the Americans not to permit any propaganda or speech-making advocating a change in the government of the territory now under military control, or any action of a similar nature, remained unchanged. The American authorities told him that if the people of the Rhineland desired a change in the government the question should be taken up with the Peace Conference.

Dr. Dorten has met discouragement in most other sections of the Rhineland, but it has been reported to the army by the Germans that despite this he is persistently keeping up his efforts, traveling from place to place accompanied by members of his staff. Reports from various sources are that he appears to have plenty of money to carry on his activities.

A Berlin dispatch received on Saturday night stated that Frenchmen in the garb of civilians had promoted an insurrection at Ludwigshafen, the dispatch quoting a telegram to the Lokal-Anzeiger to that effect. The attack on the post office was said to have been made for the purpose of telegraphing abroad the news of the establishment of the republic.

BRITISH HUNT SINN FEIN SHIP

One Alleged Gun-Runner Is Arrested and Taken to Cork.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 1.—The authorities have learned over the week-end of another attempt to land arms in Ireland, and all the coast guards and patrols are warned to keep a lookout for a coasting steamer bound from London to Ireland.

Yesterday morning a light cruiser at sea arrested the steamer Hampshire Coast, and having put a detachment of marines aboard, brought her to Cork. She was escorted by submarine chasers, who have guns trained on her as she is being unloaded. Soldiers with fixed bayonets and machine gunners are guarding all approaches to the vessel.

A detective officer interviewed this morning said the authorities had reason to believe that munitions had been imported into this country from London, and last week definite information was received that a vessel left the Thames on Aug. 27 on a gun-running exploit. The detective, however, suspects that the Hampshire Coast is the wrong vessel, as the gun-runner has a black funnel with a red band, whereas the captured vessel's funnel is black with red and white markings.

LEGION FORMS RADIO POST.

Named in Honor of Guynemer, a Famous French Air Fighter.

Guynemer Post, American Legion, has been formed in this city by radio men of the Signal Corps, Marine Corps, and Navy. The post is named for the famous French flying ace, who was downed after he had brought down seventy German planes.

The new post will be the "radio post" of the Legion. Among its charter members are: Edgar H. Felix, Will T. Weatherbee, J. E. Howay, Donald D. Way, Harry A. Burgess, Johannes E. Howay, Julian E. Howay, William A. Weber, Philip Jean d'Iounors, Jr., Joseph Stanley, Vincent James Lepore, Quested Latus Elgar, Albert B. Bingham, Harry A. Burgess, David E. Brown, Theodore J. Barlung, Jr., and Arthur Dickson.

Edgar H. Felix of 225 Bragaw Street, Long Island City, is Secretary.

EXPECT DULL DAY IN PRIMARY ELECTION

Few Contests Looked For and Leaders Predict Little Excitement in Voting.

LA GUARDIA IS CONFIDENT

His Opponent, Bennett, Also Hopeful — Lively Fight Against McCooey in Brooklyn.

Candidates for nominations in the various districts of the city where there are primary contests wound up their campaigns last night and waited for the result of today's voting. The polls will be open between the hours of 3 and 9 o'clock P. M. Except in the districts where regular organization candidates are being opposed, little interest has been manifested by the voters, and it was predicted by the party leaders that this year's primary election will be one of the quietest since the direct primary law went into effect.

The only city-wide contest is between Fiorello H. La Guardia, Representative in Congress, and former State Senator William M. Bennett for the Republican nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Neither candidate did any campaigning beyond a few statements issued by Mr. Bennett, and Mr. La Guardia was so convinced that he would beat his opponent that he left town yesterday and will not return until Thursday. Bennett has announced that he expects to carry the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, to break even in the Bronx, and obtain enough votes in Manhattan to insure his nomination. Mr. La Guardia's friends said they would be greatly surprised if Bennett polled 10,000 votes in the entire city.

Principal Contest in Brooklyn.

The principal contest is being waged in Brooklyn by Democratic insurgents who hope to defeat the ticket selected by John H. McCooey, Democratic boss of that borough. The insurgent forces are being led by James E. Finegan, candidate for Surrogate against General George W. Wingate. The anti-McCooey forces have a complete county ticket in the field and in a number of Assembly and Aldermanic districts the campaign for the past two weeks has been lively. The insurgents' fight is to force McCooey out of politics. If their ticket is unsuccessful today the fight against the Democratic boss will be carried into the November election.

Another contest that is drawing particular attention in Brooklyn is the fight being waged by Representative Reuben L. Haskell against the two regular Republican designees for the Kings County Court bench, Judge Norman S. Dyke and Frederick E. Martin. Haskell is the Republican leader of the 23d Assembly District and is running on a "wet" platform.

Few Contests in Manhattan.

Manhattan has few contests either in the Republican or Democratic parties. In the Democratic Party there are three contests for the nomination for Assemblyman and five for the Board of Aldermen. The Republicans have one Assembly and two Aldermanic fights in the borough. In the First Municipal Court District in Manhattan, which takes in practically the entire lower part of the city, a lively fight has been waged for the Democratic nomination for Justice. There are three vacancies in this district and the organization candidates are John Moyer, William J. Moore, and W. J. A. Caffrey, Assistant District Attorney. Joseph J. Sheehan, an independent Democrat, has been making a hot fight for the nomination. He is pitted against all three of the regulars and is said to have a good chance of winning against Caffrey.

There has also been a lively fight in the Republican ranks for the nomination for Municipal Court Justice in the Fifth District. The district extends from Sixty-fifth Street to 110th Street, west of Central Park. The contestants are Abram Ellenbogen, former Assemblyman; Alexander U. Zinke, and Mark H. Ellison. The former two have been organization Republicans for years, but Ellison is considered an insurgent.

Soldier Fighting Organization.

One of the most interesting Assembly fights among the Democrats has been going on in the Fourteenth District, where Alderman Thomas M. Farley is backing Lieutenant John V. Flood to beat Edward F. Healy, the regular organization selection. Lieutenant Flood was severely wounded in the Argonne Forest, having been with the 77th Division. The hottest fight among the Republicans for an Assembly nomination has been in the Nineteenth District, in the negro belt of Harlem. There the Rev. Richard M. Bolden, a negro clergyman, is opposing Miss Marguerite Smith, a school teacher, for the nomination.

The only real contest of interest in Queens County has been for the Judgeship in the Fourth Municipal Court District, where the Republicans have a chance of electing a Judge. There are three candidates for the nomination, Assistant District Attorney Edward F. Hazelton, Elmer Ashmead, both of Jamaica, and Ernest C. Hunt of Flushing. There is also a fight in the Republican Party in Queens for the Aldermanic nomination in the Sixty-third District between C. A. Post, the present Alderman, and D. L. Dayton.

In Richmond County Assemblyman Thomas F. Curley has made a determined fight against the machine controlled by Matthew J. Cahill and J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge. Curley is a candidate for the nomination for District Attorney, and he characterizes the ticket put up by Cahill and Tiernan as the "traction ticket," because the local public utility interests are said to be behind the "regulars" and against the "insurgents."

The Socialist Party in all boroughs is split wide open because of the fight between the Right and Left wings for control. The fight is between the conservative and radical elements and is bitterest in Brooklyn. The Democrats and Republicans "fused" in several districts before the Socialist split materialized, but with the division in their ranks the regular organizations do not fear the Socialist menace as they did two years ago. In Manhattan Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes is the candidate of the Left wing for Alderman, being opposed by Mrs. Rachel Panken, wife of the Municipal Court Justice. Algernon Lee, leader of the seven Socialists in the Board of Aldermen, is also being opposed for the nomination in his district.

Two Tammany Contests.

Tammany has but two leadership fights in the primaries, and both are in Manhattan. Rose D. Williams, who has been an independent member of the organization, is being opposed in the Ninth District by Alderman Thomas A. Williams, while Meyer Greenberg is trying to oust Solomon Goldsmkrans as leader in the Eighth Assembly District.

The primary election is Statewide, and outside of New York City polling places will be open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Only voters who enrolled in the party of their choice at the general election in 1918, together with returned soldiers who have taken advantage of the special enrollment privilege provided for them, are entitled to vote today. Beginning today and continuing until Sept. 11 independent voters may file with the Board of Elections or with the Secretary of State at Albany independent nominations for city, county, judicial, and legislative offices. Such nominees, if their petitions contain the requisite number of signatures, will have their names printed on the official ballots for next November. Few women voted in the primaries last year because of the lack of contests in either party, but leaders of both parties will watch their vote this year to see if they vote for the organization candidates or develop independent tendencies.

Cardinal Mercier in Paris On His Way to Thank America

PARIS, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, on his way to the United States, arrived in Paris this evening. He will leave for Brest tomorrow morning and will take passage on the steamer Agamemnon Wednesday.

The Cardinal said that he was somewhat fatigued, but cheerful in anticipation of his visit to America.

"It will be one of the happiest moments of my life when I set foot on American soil," he said, "and personally thank the Americans for what they have done for my country."

The Belgian Ambassador to the United States, Baron Emil de Cartier de Marchienne, will accompany the Cardinal. He said to the correspondent:

"I am glad to return to America. Every Belgian has two countries now—his own and America."

The Ambassador, who has been in Paris five months as a member of the Belgian Peace Delegation, is returning to his post with his bride, who was Mrs. Hamilton Cary of New York.

ALLIES ARE SEEKING HOOVER'S GUIDANCE

Increasing Eagerness Shown to Enlist His Further Services in Mid-Europe.

FRENCH ARE MOST ANXIOUS

But British Are Also Believed to Want His Aid on League of Nations Lines.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—While denying the French press report that he recently accepted an important new post at the request of the allied and American Governments, Herbert Hoover's associates admit that considerable efforts have been made to persuade him to postpone his departure for America. This, it is declared, is impossible, but one gets the impression that should the American Government put a new European appointment in Mr. Hoover's way after his return home he might accept it.

A curious feature of the situation here is that the greatest eagerness to enlist European reconstruction is now being shown by the French, despite the fact that the activities of French agents in Rumania are generally considered to be at least partially responsible for the state of affairs at Budapest, against which Hoover threw the full weight of his opposition.

Coupled with recent appeals for a better understanding between France and America which have appeared in the Temps, the Journal des Débats, and the Echo de Paris, whose "inspiration" by the French Foreign Office is notorious, this demand for Hoover looks as if the French had realised that they had been working on the wrong track and had reached the conclusion that action on League of Nations lines, directed by a single strong personality like Hoover's, offered the only solution of the mid-European imbroglio, with which the Supreme Council finds it increasingly difficult to deal.

The British, particularly Alfred J. Balfour, are believed to hold a similar view, and in both French and British circles there is a growing conviction that the continuance of present methods will result in nothing but trouble and disaster. As matters stand, the Budapest situation is far from satisfactory. Storm clouds are gathering between Serbs and Rumanians. The problems of Thrace and Fiume are unsettled. Montenegro is a welter of revolt and cross-intrigue. There are danger-signals in Teschen and German-Polish Silesia. The position in the former Turkish Empire grows daily more serious. And, worst of all, there is no definite policy regarding Russian Bolshevism, and no united decision by the allied and associated powers as to how it should be treated.

Meanwhile Germany seems drifting toward a final struggle between the forces of reaction and revolution, and so great is the confusion in men's minds in France and England that they urge that one or other party be supported, just as their own political convictions dictate. Thus, a few days ago the Echo de Paris, the most anti-German newspaper in France, came out with a suggestion that the Allies back "Germanism" against Bolshevism, although the writer was apparently well aware that the Germanism referred to meant the very militarist spirit that the Allies have crush.

More logically, the French Socialists favor the Spartacides, but their support involves the wholesale co-operation of the Russian Bolsheviki and their compeers in every country for the establishment of the international proletariat whose rule has been so destructive in Hungary and Russia.

In the midst of European confusion and lack of leadership is it surprising that people here are looking more and more for a strong man like Hoover, whose single-minded direction of food relief has been an oasis of efficiency in a desert of muddle and incompetence, to conduct them back to real peace and make the League of Nations something more than a Utopian dream?

BRITISH ARREST CHIEF SEEKING FRENCH HELP

Moujdeb Taken from Train in Syria, Paris Paper Says—His Release Is Asked.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Temps today tells of the arrest by the British in Syria of Moujdeb Bey, Chief of an important group of Bedouins, who had been highly considered by the British, who regarded him as their friend.

While before the American Commission recently, says the Temps, Moujdeb asked for the protection of France. He declined to withdraw the request and started for Beirut to consult the French High Commission. The British, according to the newspaper, tried to prevent Moujdeb from taking a train for Beirut, and he got aboard only through the insistence of the French officers accompanying him.

Later, it was asserted, the British took Moujdeb from the train at a station, warning the officers that no resistance would be tolerated. The cause for the arrest, as given, was that Moujdeb had been guilty of armed aggression.

The Temps says that the French High Commissioner had asked for the release of Moujdeb, but that the result of the request is unknown.

FRENCH NOW ASK AID TO REBUILD

Find Themselves Lacking in Money, Materials and Professional Skill.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION

Devastated Areas Would Welcome Co-Operation of American Engineers and Builders.

TASK TOO BIG FOR THEM

Would Take Without Help Ten Years to Rebuild Homes and Factories Alone.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—There is a radical change of opinion among business and professional men and manufacturers in Northern France concerning the need of outside help, notably American, in the work of reconstruction in that region. A year ago, when several American engineers, architects, and builders came to France hoping and expecting to participate in the reconstruction, they received a cold welcome, being made to understand that it was the desire of France to have all reconstruction work done by Frenchmen. That also was the policy of the French Government. But now, at the end of a year, it is realised that help from other countries is needed.

This new realization that there is too much work for Frenchmen to do it all alone will be expressed and emphasized at the session of the States-General, representing all the departments of northern and eastern France, to be held at the Sorbonne next week. Now it seems to be the desire that American engineers, architects, and builders come, not to take jobs away from native members of their professions, but to co-operate with them.

That idea is expressed by Hector Franchomme, one of the chief manufacturers of Lille, who will represent that city at the Sorbonne sessions. His plant was almost totally destroyed, the damage to his factory buildings amounting to 2,000,000 francs. He has received in reparation only a quarter of a million, and that is far above the average.

So France alone is not even beginning to meet the needs of the situation in a financial way. If all the money needed were available there would still be such a lack of material and of skilled engineers and architects that making a real beginning would be impossible.

"We have lost in destroyed buildings alone," says Captain Franchomme, "10,500,000,000 francs' worth of property. Our full capacity for new construction before the war was only 1,500,000,000. Now, with lack of material, labor and money, it is much less than that. So, if we try to do this work alone it will take us more than ten years to restore conditions as they existed prior to 1914 in this one item of rebuilding destroyed homes and factories. We must have equipment—many thousands of tons of it—from America, also building hardware, steel, wood and household furniture. Our French Government must be the guarantor of our bills to Americans for these things, furnishing bonds as security. But we need your professional skilled help working right with us here in France as much as we need your material. But I fear that the Americans who have already left us will not turn back. They leave us

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LABOR DAY THOUGHTS.

Organized labor issues Labor Day statements which are sound in sentiment, even if erratic in methods proposed for realization of its aspirations. Mr. MORRISON, the Federation's Secretary, says that the organized workers will continue their efforts for the country's safety, "though certain "other elements of our citizenship "have abandoned this plea in their "desire for material gain, regardless "of the effect on the nation's life." The "elements" thus referred to are named and denounced by the American Alliance for Labor, through the statement of Mr. HUGH FRAYNE: "Bolshevism is an impossible doc-"trine. If the workers are not to "receive social and economic justice "in any other way than through a "revolutionary movement that would "destroy government, then it is best "that the world should cease to be."

There are no better safeguards for the future than unity against Bolshevism and first thought for universal interests rather than class interests. On that platform all can unite, except only that minority which has no right to impose its will on the majority. The test of loyalty to the sentiments thus announced by and for organized workers comes in the behavior toward details, such as the Brotherhoods' plan for the nationalization of railways and the United Mine Workers' plan for the nationalization of the mines. These are only examples of a general policy of nationalization which it is difficult to distinguish from Bolshevism, even though those making the proposals themselves denounce Bolshevism and have different intentions. If our organized workers are true to their Labor Day sentiments, they will subordinate their will to that of the majority, and not insist upon nationalization policies because of their conviction, however honest and fixed, that nationalization is not Bolshevism and is good for those who think it ruinous. Assuming that nationalization is as desirable as the Bolsheviki contend that Bolshevism is, it would still be true that neither ought to be imposed upon those disliking it by methods of domination and duress. That is surely true of nationalization, regardless of its merits and without awaiting further demonstration of nationalization's disastrous results.

The reason why organized workers ought to take that view is that it is not possible for them to retain their organization through the trying process of distributing the benefits. As surely as the organized workers insist upon the only definite proposals by them for saving the country by the democratic organization of industry they will split like the Socialists in all countries, or like the British labor reformers, from whom the idea of nationalization is borrowed. The country can be aroused and united only upon questions affecting all citizens; that is, upon rights and duties of all toward all.

Organized labor is not now fighting famine or any other universal enemy of mankind. Organized labor's Labor Day thought is that "Life's comforts "must be graded upward in the fu-"ture." So say all of us. But the comforts must be produced before they can be distributed, and labor has been too much inclined to withdraw its contribution toward production before the method of distribution can be agreed upon. The first thing is to preserve the assets. If American labor thinks otherwise, it will proceed with its new policy of going into politics on questions of economics. Such questions do not yield to political treatment. American labor has believed this until now. American labor should hold true to its tried and approved methods because of the disorganization which has overtaken British trade unionists. They are sending missionaries over here to find support in their dissensions. They will inflict their troubles upon us rather than cure their own. The American way is for citizens to look out for their own fortunes, and to support their Government rather than look to Government for support, knowing that Governments produce no profits or goods.

TODAY'S PRIMARIES.

Primaries following Labor Day are likely to be neglected by citizens prone to let others do the voting for nominations. Therefore it should be impressed upon the careless that the duty of today is more urgent than usual. There are to be upward of 150 contests for party nominations in this city, and some of them are of the first importance. In Brooklyn there will be a pitched battle between Democratic insurgents and the followers or machine of JOHN H. MCCOOEY. It will be fought out in almost all of the Assembly and Aldermanic districts, and the regular ticket for county offices will be under fire, too. The effort to retire Boss MCCOOEY is said to be well organized.

In the Republican ranks in Brooklyn there will be a lively fight by Representative REUBEN L. HASKELL against Judge NORMAN S. DIKE and FREDERICK S. MARTIN, candidates for the Kings County bench. Representative HASKELL refused to vote for the Federal prohibition amendment, and on this account the Anti-Saloon League charges that he is backed by the liquor interests, a form of attack which he has denounced as unwarrantable. Between State Senator WILLIAM H. BENNETT and Representative F. H. LA GUARDIA, a veteran of the war, there will be a sharp contest for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. Each aspirant claims victory in advance.

Tammany has some local opposition to its tickets, but Justice NEWBURGER has declined to make a contest on the issue of his rejection by the organization. In Richmond County there will be three candidates in the field for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. Manhattan is the scene of another three-cornered fight for the Republican nomination for the Fifth Municipal Court Justiceship, and the winner should have a good chance of election. In the Socialist Party there is bitter dissension in all boroughs between the Right Wing and the ultra-radical Left Wing. It promises to be an unusually strenuous primary day in the city.

A VALUABLE AIRPLANE TEST.

The New York-Toronto air race, in which no less than 30 contestants finished, after flying more than 1,000 miles, will give a much-needed stimulus to aviation in this country. In fact, it was one of the most successful tests of the airplane ever made. The superlative cannot always be used with safety, but it is doubtful whether Great Britain or France can furnish a record so satisfactory and so productive of practical experience. Lieutenant B. W. MAYNARD, the "speed winner," averaged 134 miles an hour and for a short stretch flew at the rate of 176 miles an hour. He was easily first in swiftness of flight, Lieutenant H. H. GEORGE, second on the list, taking nearly an hour longer to make the round trip—to be exact, 55½ minutes. What is particularly noteworthy about Lieutenant MAYNARD'S achievement is that his motor functioned at about 1,825 revolutions a minute all the way, and no adjustments were needed. That is to say, his Liberty engine was as near perfection as human skill could make it. The plane, a De Haviland-4, was American built. A great triumph for the De Haviland type of plane and the American Liberty motor was this so-called air race.

It seems to have been established that the De Haviland-4, which has an enviable reputation in France for battle work, is in the van for commercial use. Of the eight machines that led the list for speed, seven were of this type, a Le Pere finishing in sixth place, and of the thirty airplanes that made the distance between the two cities both ways, twelve were De Haviland-4s and one a De Haviland-9. The German Fokkers, of which two were in the race, did not distinguish themselves. It would have been pleasant to record a fine performance for Colonel WILLIAM C. BARKER, the one-armed Canadian ace, who for sentimental reasons used a Fokker, but he finished twenty-seventh, meeting with mishaps due chiefly to the weather. Another Fokker, piloted by Captain C. W. COOK, finished eighteenth. Several of the foreign-built machines did well, but were not prominent at the last.

It is to be observed that the De Haviland-4 was one of the types of machines recommended for commercial purposes in the exhaustive report of the British Parliamentary Committee on Civil Aerial Transport, the others being the Handley-Page, the RE-8, and the Sopwith "Pup." In Great Britain the Rolls-Royce engine is the only serious rival of our own Liberty. It was with a Rolls-Royce in a Vickers-Vimy that the non-stop Atlantic flight was made from Newfoundland to Ireland. There will always be partisans of airplane motors as there are partisans of automobile engines, and Americans have every reason to be proud of their Liberty. A searching test between it and the Rolls-Royce would be illuminating, and there may soon be held a true international competition in the air.

It was to be expected that the New York-Toronto race would be mainly a military show; there were only three or four civilians in it. Most of the military aviators were regular army men. It is rather curious that the winner should be a bespectacled divinity student turned soldier who is going back to his classes in the seminary.

The question of primacy in speed having been settled, there remain to be determined the really more important factors of reliability and efficiency. It is true that commerce is interested in the speed of airplanes to be used for transportation, but security is of no less importance, and if airplanes are to be adopted for pleasure speed must take second place. Here again comes in the need of comparisons between American and foreign makes of planes and motors. If there was any doubt of the stability of American machines, it has been resolved by the New York-Toronto air race, which was flown in about the worst weather that could be encountered, with an insignificant number of accidents and only one injury to an aviator, a broken arm.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

The counsels of moderation which the President addressed to the railway workmen had the country's hearty approval. The announcement made in his Labor Day message that he is to call a conference "of representatives "of labor and of those who direct "labor" will have equally wide approval. It is time for taking counsel, a time when those who can speak with authority as representatives of employers and employed may well sit down together to consider present problems in which they have a common interest and in which the interests of the whole people were never greater.

The most urgent problem of all is this great question of demonstrating to employed and employer alike that their interests are one. It is an old controversy and will not be settled by one conference. But if reason rules, and she is visibly reasserting her sway, a long step will be taken by making it plain that the radicals and social revolutionists who are so much to the fore just now are not authorized spokesmen of labor. No man has greater interest in this demonstration than Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS. For years Socialist agitators have been seeking to destroy him, to remove him from that responsible post where his leadership of labor has been so wise and so fruitful of advantage to wage earners. They have put forth plans and policies which times without number he has publicly denounced as dangerous and destructive. Against his enemies he has the President's aid, he has the sound opinion of the whole country. The Washington conference ought to strengthen his position.

There will be endless speculation concerning the President's allusion to the work of the conference, which he says "will discuss fundamental means "of bettering the whole relationship "of capital and labor and putting the "whole question of wages upon an-"other footing." The hope will be universal and sincere that the conference may be fruitful in discovering means for bettering the relations of labor and capital. The suggestion that the conference is to discuss means for "putting the whole question of wages upon another footing" is as interesting as it is baffling. The largeness of the plan, or hope, arrests attention. If an alternative to the wage system is to be sought in some plan for sharing profits, it may be predicted at once that labor would reject it. No plan of that nature could be worked out that in present conditions would not reduce materially the gains of labor. It cannot be supposed that the Amalgamated Street Railway men would consent to surrender their wages or any part of them for a share in the profits of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Company, or the New York Railways lines for the simple reason that under the present scale of wages and expenses there are no profits.

That is an extreme illustration. The refusal of the men to accept a promise of profits in place of actual wages would be no less firm in the case of the majority of the industrial concerns of the country. To find a substitute for the wage system is an undertaking so large that success can only come through industrial and social revolution, and for that wise leaders of labor are not prepared.

MR. PLUMB.

It is unfortunate that Mr. GLENN E. PLUMB of the Plumb Plan brings neither rudimentary knowledge nor ordinary obvious common sense to his excursions into political economy and finance. His address to the Organized Railroad Employés at Richmond reminds one of "Coin" HARVEY'S free silver dissertations. He broiders untenable assumptions with passionate rhetoric. What must be thought of the intellectual content of a man who asserts that "the financial "manipulations of Wall Street and "other money centres have watered "the stock of Europe, and have re-"sulted in a universal inflation of "values"?

Everybody in Mr. PLUMB'S audience knows that the United States had to borrow enormous sums, impossible before the war, to carry on the war, to create the vast machinery, agricultural, industrial, military, naval, the use of the banded resources of the nation which modern war requires. What had to be done here had to be done on a larger or a smaller scale by every country actively involved in the war, and to some extent even by some neutral countries.

This gigantic inevitable inflation of credit, followed by higher prices, while production dwindled or practically ceased in great regions of the world, and the primary destination of production was military, grew before the eyes of every man that has eyes. Mr. PLUMB, whose gift is for oratory, not facts, cries that "the major "campaign of the powerful and "selfish forces that have devitalized "the industry of the world still "pushes forward recklessly and re-"lentlessly, driving civilization to de-"struction." This is in the best argent manner of 1896. Evidently the Curse of Gold and the Money Power are still working iniquity. Does Mr. PLUMB imagine that what he calls "our financial autocrats" caused the war? Only on that ludicrous supposition, once favored by friends of Germany or other American opponents of our entrance into the war, could his own supposition have even a phantom and fictitious justification.

If Mr. PLUMB had ever observed or read anything actual about finance, he would have known that our banks and bankers, his "financial autocrats," presumably, have an earlier and a deeper dread of inflation than anybody else. The first symptoms of it alarm them.

Mr. PLUMB'S qualifications may be further judged from these sentences:

> Men cannot increase their productivity in a system which bestows the profits from a greater effort upon non-producers. In other words, the industrial and financial system in which we live, the modern economic State, is run for the benefit and profit of a special class—the class of investors or non-producers.

That is, the men whose ability, intelligence, and thrift have enabled them to accumulate the capital which creates and develops industry, the prime and precedent instrument without which there can be no production and no wages, are non-producers, born to consume the fruits of other men's labor, cumberers of the ground. The railroad Brotherhoods are full of these investors, these "non-producers." After all, perhaps it is not unfortunate that Mr. PLUMB has these Alice-in-Wonderland notions. The men whom he is trying to indoctrinate with them must know what nonsense he is talking.

TAKING NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW.

Those Senators who propose to postpone the day of peace between the United States and Germany, either by amendment or rejection of the Treaty—both proposals come to the same thing—act as if they had given no consideration whatever to the consequences. Amendment is tantamount to rejection, so far as the effect is concerned; it is rejection unless all the other countries, Germany included, accept our amendments. That, like frank rejection, will reopen the whole question. The work done at Versailles will all have to be done again, in no such favorable circumstances for us, and indeed for the allied Powers.

Either amendment or rejection will leave us indefinitely in a state of war with Germany. Rejection would necessitate our arranging a separate peace with Germany, and she would certainly be encouraged to demand new conditions. Amendment would come to the same thing unless the other Powers consented to it. If some of them accepted and some rejected it, there would be two sets of peace treaties, with Germany joining the group whose terms were easiest.

If, in trying to negotiate a separate peace with Germany, we should fail, or if Germany should reject an amended treaty consented to by the other nations, there would be only two ways of enforcing our demands, by blockade or by war. The first is out of the question. The American people would never consent to the starving of German civilians after the war was over, merely because a faction in our Senate had led the country into an impasse. As for war, we have disbanded our army. We should have to appeal to France and Great Britain, who bore the brunt of the first war, to begin the fighting again, this time for us, or rather for the Republican Party.

We sent an army to Europe, and then we sent a peace delegation headed by our President. The army and the Peace Treaty came back to America together. We promptly disbanded our army, and now a Senatorial faction is endeavoring to destroy the Peace Treaty, either in the direct way proposed by Senator KNOX or in the indirect way proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. How much longer do they think the American people are willing to rest under war conditions that are being removed by other nations, and how do they think the people will like the reopening of the war prospect? Even this consideration is not the whole of it, for these irresponsible Senators are trying their best to raise up new enemies for us, Japan for instance. So far as the attempt to raise a belligerent feeling against Japan and Great Britain is concerned, it is politics of the criminal kind. The attempt to reopen the whole question of war and peace at Versailles without giving a thought to the consequences is politics, let us hope, of the merely ignorant kind. And yet PHILANDER C. KNOX, whatever may be said of Senators JOHNSON and BORAH, is not ignorant of foreign affairs. He was once Secretary of State. The excuse of ignorance is not open to him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Immigrants and Their Distribution.

There will be, or at any rate there ought to be, complete agreement with OLE HANSON in the opinion that immigrants, on arriving in this country, should go, not to places where considerable numbers of like origin as themselves are living, but to other places where perforce they would be obliged to associate with people already Americanized and to learn as speedily as possible both the language and the customs of the United States.

This is only another way of saying that the "colonization" of immigrants—the formation, that is, of alien groups distinct from, and therefore more or less antagonistic to, the surrounding population—is a bad thing both for the country and for the members of the groups. The truth of that is known to everybody, and is admitted by everybody except a small class of unscrupulous exploiters who find political or financial profit in the peculiarities of the alien colonies and to the extent of their ability prevent or delay the process of assimilation as much and as long as they can.

This evil work is assisted chiefly by the foreign-language press, the existence of which depends, of course, on the perpetuation of supporters who either cannot read English at all or do it with difficulty. The learning of a new tongue, so easy for children, is a difficult task for adults—so difficult that many of them avoid it if they can, and they can if they live in a "colony" that has its own newspapers.

Segregation Is Easily Explicable.

To prevent the formation of foreign colonies here, Mr. HANSON suggested, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, that the emigrant from Europe should be subjected to examination before he quits his home, and should have his abilities and needs ascertained. Then he should be assigned to some locality in this country where his services are in demand and where his associations would be those of his new home instead of the old one. If this could be done, a desirable end doubtless would be attained, but there are many and large difficulties in the way.

The immigrant is a human being with personal preferences of his own, and it is neither unnatural nor reprehensible, though unwise, that in entering a strange land he should go where he will hear familiar speech and have the loneliness of exile mitigated by the company of those to whom his birth and blood constitute claims of some validity for help and sympathy. To be without both would be for his ultimate advantage in most cases, but he does not realize that, and he seeks the immediate and minor benefits to be found where his predecessors on the long journey across the sea are gathered.

Even if the immigrant could be sent on arrival to the place really best for him, and where he soonest would become as near to a 100 per cent. American as his heredity permitted, there would be no way of keeping him there if he did not choose to stay. Were the alternative to remain in the assigned town or to return whence he came, he would be little better than a serf, "adscriptus glebæ"—a condition intolerable to any man worthy of the name.

The problem is difficult and complex—so difficult and complex that all easy and simple solutions are to be suspected as false or impracticable. It is not therefore insoluble, but Seattle's now most eminent citizen will have to give it more thought before he solves it. Meanwhile, it cannot be too often repeated by him and others that "foreign colonies" are highly undesirable features of national life, and that their very worst effects are experienced by the people who form them.

Victims and Detectives.

Opinions differ as to the wisdom shown by Mayor HYLAN in appointing a force of 1,000 vigilantes to back him up in his effort to save the city from the threatened danger of paying for the transportation facilities without which urban life is impossible what the providing of those facilities costs. To some of us the possibility of escaping, permanently, adequate payment for what we want and must have seems something less than a certainty, even though the Mayor's little army devote laborious days and massive intellects to the task of protecting us from that particular danger. That they may succeed in accomplishing it is the universal wish, of course, but it is not the general expectation—as yet, anyway.

Trusting as he does to bodies of selected citizens for the carrying out of noble purposes, why did not, or why does not, the Mayor form another army, say of 3,000 vigilantes, to assist the police in the apprehension of burglars? Such a force conceivably might achieve something in the way of preventing burglaries, which is even better than the apprehension of burglars, and is not even attempted, apparently, by Commissioner ENRIGHT and his men.

Work along that line would be a congenial form of activity for vigilantes. Their very name implies a special capacity for its performance, and at least they could be trusted not to fall in with the curious delusion, characteristic of most, if not all, police forces, that when crimes are committed the victims should keep them a dead secret between themselves and the detectives.

This policy rests on the assumption—if it rests on anything at all—that criminals; when there is nothing in the papers about their doings, think nobody knows what they are up to and are more easily caught. Vigilantes would laugh at that idea, experience having taught them that it pays to advertise, and that publicity, both of past performance and of present intention, helps a lot. The fast-lengthening record of thefts, domiciliary and highway, indicates the need of a new protective agency, and the Mayor would find amateur detectives much more abundant than unprofessionals competent to assist in interpreting corporation charters and applying corporation law.

An Episode Needing Elucidation.

From Paris comes an enigmatic tale to the effect that sixty-two Frenchwomen who came to this country as brides of American soldiers have returned to their old homes after obtaining divorces from the husbands so recently acquired. What makes this story so puzzling is the fact that these divorces are said to have been obtained, not because of any transgressions on the part of the husbands, but because the wives found it impossible to adapt themselves to the American mode of living.

Easy as is the attaining of divorce in some of our States, that particular reason for granting it is not recognised as sufficient, so far as can be recalled, in any part of the country. And what is "the American mode of living"? Of course, we have our little peculiarities, like other peoples, but as those peculiarities must have been fairly well displayed by our men while winning the affections and hands of these presumably amiable aliens, it seems strange that the latter should have awakened with such suddenness to an irremediable incompatibility between themselves and their new environment.

One can only conclude that they were too quick despairers. The American mode of living, if there be one, has proved endurable for about all the kinds of folk there are. The conduct of the sixty-two brides is therefore deeply mysterious, but possibly it needs explanation no more than do the cases of the men who married women so little qualified for transplantation to a far country.

STRANGE ROLE FOR A TOOL.

French Deputy Apparently Has Not Read American Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Friday, Aug. 29, in a report of the discussion of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the French Chamber of Deputies is a statement to which I would call the attention of those men and women so familiar—alas! too familiar—to all of us, those men and women who spend their time explaining that President Wilson was the tool of Lloyd George and Clemenceau, that Wilson's head was turned by the reception accorded him, that, though he took with him to Paris brilliant ideas, he weakly abandoned them at the bidding of France and England.

The statement, dated Paris, Aug. 28, reads:

> "The debate on the ratification of the Peace Treaty was continued in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon . . . M. de Gailhard-Bancel criticised President Wilson for taking too preponderant a part in the Peace Conference."

It's all in the point of view!

R. JABINE.

New York, Aug. 29, 1919.

ALL VETERANS INVITED.

Confederates Not Overlooked by the American Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion has been called to a communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 27, from James Dinkins of New Orleans, La., in which reference is made to the invitation from the American Legion to the Grand Army of the Republic to attend the National Convention of the Legion at Minneapolis on Nov. 11, and suggesting that the American Legion extend the same courtesy and privilege to the United Confederate Veterans.

The American Legion believes that in the interest of firmly binding together the sentiment of the United States for true Americanism those who served in the world war should have the closest association with those who served on both sides during our civil war. Therefore, under date of Aug. 1, the American Legion sent to the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans invitations to attend the National Convention at Minneapolis in November. The G. A. R. accepted this invitation; the United Confederate Veterans sent a cordial letter in reply stating the matter would be referred to the attention of its members at its annual reunion in Atlanta, in October. In the same spirit, the United Spanish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have been invited to attend the American Legion's first national convention.

Desiring to preserve the memories and incidents of association in the great war, and believing the ideals of the American Legion will meet with their approval, an invitation has also been forwarded to the Canadian Veterans Army Association.

HENRY D. LINDSLEY, Chairman.
New York, Aug. 29, 1919.

Irish Wealth Exploited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The allegation that the British Government conceals the mineral wealth of Ireland for the promotion of British industrialism and the imposition on Ireland of an agricultural life; the myth of vast unworked coal and iron areas in Ireland, known to British statesmen and deliberately hidden by them from the dull Hibernian—this tale is fostered among the ignorant.

But your correspondent must have heard rumors of the great ships of the White Star Line, all of them built in an Irish harbor; he cannot be unaware that linen from Irish looms covered every airplane which went out from British hangars; and indeed he may discover that it is hard to be hanged without using an Irish rope. These industries are effected by hard-headed and hard-working Irishmen, in the face—as in shipbuilding—of many natural handicaps, and not the least of these is the fact that every pound of fuel for their sustenance must be shipped to Ireland from Scotland or Wales. It cannot easily be believed that the masters of Irish enterprise neglect fuel lying at the doorsteps of their factories in order to subsidize—from sheer affection—the coal capitalists from across the channel.

After all, to paraphrase the remark of a Scottish Sergeant during the abomination of the Paschendaele offensive—the eighth deadly sin is forever to be sorry for yourself.

FOSTER KENNEDY.
Cody, Wyo., Aug. 26, 1919.

THE PROFITEERS.

Was it not ever so? All wars that were
Had both a grim reverse and glorious face:
To nobler things the noble felt the spur,
But base and craven hearts grew yet more base.

No war was ever ended but remained
The unclean foe that preyed upon the State;
And, since he had no honor to be stained,
Gave rein to greed. So have we seen but late.

What need to name them—they who are our foes—
Who hold the gifts of Ceres far aloof,
And shrink the poor man's loaf? And they are those
Who thrust the poor man from beneath a roof!

Seems this not War—even while we murmur "Peace"?
Who shall its slaves and trampled ones release?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

OTTO KAHN ATTACKS WAR TAX SYSTEM

Says Prices and Rents Have Risen Because of Our "Unscientific" Methods Since 1917.

PLEA FOR SMALL INVESTOR

Heavy War Taxes in Times of Peace Criticised—Says Taxed Capital Collects Toll from Public.

In a memorandum to "a public man in Washington," given out yesterday by its author, Otto H. Kahn of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., suggests the appointment by the Government of a non-political body of experts to study the effects of the various kinds of taxation which have been in force during and since the termination of the war, and to make recommendations to Congress based upon such study. Mr. Kahn, who submitted the memorandum in response to a request from the unnamed official for his views on the high cost of living, makes plain that he believes it to be demonstrable that "the unscientific system of taxation adopted in this country since 1917" has played a considerable part in boosting prices.

Denying that it is his wish to object to the obvious purpose underlying our war taxation, to impose the greatest burden upon those best able to bear it, and agreeing that taxation must be laid in accordance with the dictates of social justice, the banker concludes that the very severe rates of taxation laid upon business and income has partially defeated the purpose which the framers of our taxation legislation apparently had in view, and at the same time has given rise to certain unforeseen and troublous developments—as invariably happens in the case of extreme measures, especially where economics are involved. Now that the emergency of the war is over, I believe that the entire matter should be subjected to unprejudiced and competent critical review."

Tax on Industrial Investors.

After conceding that the farmer, the wage worker and the salaried man and woman are entitled because of the diminished purchasing power of the dollar to a proportionate increase in income, the memorandum insists that the owner of industrially invested capital has suffered similarly, while in addition thereto he is subject to a heavy excess profits tax and, if his income is large, to an income tax of unparalleled severity. Leaving out of account, however, the relatively small number of those in possession of large incomes and defining owners of industrially invested capital as, primarily, the storekeeper, the average merchant, and the millions who derive their incomes, all or in part, from investments in corporation securities, Mr. Kahn urges that such, by the same token as the farmer, the wage worker, and the salaried man, feel the need of a larger return than formerly."

To emphasize his argument that spectacular earnings of certain individuals and corporations afford no just criterion as to the earnings of business as a whole, and to show that there are numerous cases where earnings have shrunk since the war, the writer quotes from a recent investigation in England, where, he says, conditions appear to be similar. This investigator concluded that the increase in cost of certain articles during the past two years as compared with the two years before the war had been divided so that 57 per cent. went to labor, 40 per cent. to the State through taxation, and 3 per cent. to capital.

Thus it is set forth that the return on industrially invested capital no doubt has been diminished on the whole. Mr. Kahn arguing that if it be taken into consideration that the purchasing power of the dollar has shrunk nearly one-half, it will be seen that the actual yield is much less than it was prior to the war and that there has taken place in fact a drastic readjustment in the distribution of the national income. Noting that the excess profits tax for this year while reduced "is still very severe," Mr. Kahn assumes the case of a corporation whose excess profits tax amounted under the rates prevailing until this year to 40 per cent. on profits over and above "an arbitrarily fixed and, everything considered, low return on money actually invested in business." It was impossible, he points out, for such a business to make one cent of profit over and above such arbitrary return without charging to the purchaser something over two dollars, it being pointed out that earnings were subjected in addition to an income tax of 12 per cent. The Government, the memorandum remarks, takes the difference.

Effect of Excess Profits Tax.

Most articles before reaching the ultimate consumer, the banker continues, pass through several intermediaries, each of whom is subject to much these same conditions. He concludes his discussion of this particular tax with these observations:

"The excess profits tax has tended furthermore to increase actual cost of production, inasmuch as costs naturally are deducted before taxable profits are arrived at, and, therefore, under the operation of the excess profits tax, there is not the same inducement as under normal circumstances to keep costs down as much as possible, but in fact rather the reverse. Nor is there any longer any inducement to employ accumulated profits in the business without capitalizing them, which, of course, makes for lower cost of production. On the contrary, there is every inducement to capitalize every justifiable item—and this makes for higher cost.

"The excess profits tax in peace time must not be confounded with the war profits tax in time of actual warfare. A war profits tax, however heavy, is wholly sound, morally, socially, and economically, and its effect on prices is largely mitigated through circumstances and agencies which are operative when a country is at war.

"The objection to a very heavy excess profits tax in peace time rests not so much on equitable grounds as on the ground that on the one hand it does not, and cannot, accomplish the social purpose aimed at, and on the other hand it tends to hurt trade, discourage enterprise, and burden the public. Our excess profits tax certainly has not stopped, but rather has intensified what is commonly termed "profiteering."

"If ever the American people should reach the conclusion, almost incalculably far-reaching in the ramifications of its effects, that profits are to be limited to a definite maximum, they will have to accomplish that purpose by direct statutory enactment. It cannot be accomplished by excess profits taxes."

Incentive to Extravagance.

Expostulating the income tax, Mr. Kahn in his memorandum observes that one of the most valuable by-products of wise taxation is the promotion of thrift, but says the present tax, by reason of the kind and manner of its gradation is a breeder of extravagance and thus of higher prices, there being a general sentiment against saving so long as "the Government takes it away in chunks." Moreover, the investor, to recoup his income tax, demands higher return from securities, thus enhancing the cost of capital and once more raising prices, or else buys tax-exempt municipal, State, or Government bonds, thus reducing the quantity of funds available for private enterprise. A collateral turning to "get rich quick" schemes is noted.

Space is devoted in the memorandum to the effect of the tendency to buy non-taxable securities, or at least those yielding high rates, upon our export trade, the banker arguing that thus we do not buy as we should, the securities of foreign nations to which we wish to sell goods, while this attitude militates further against our capacity to come to equal England as an international money centre.

"Furthermore," he continued, "a very unfortunate impression is created abroad by the fact that at a time when we alone are capable of supplying the nations with urgently needed funds, we fail to do so adequately, and when we do accord loans to foreign countries exact very onerous conditions. The fault is attributed to the American character, when, as a matter of fact, the cause—apart from natural conditions—is primarily due to our taxation measures.

"The housing famine and the resulting hardships and high rentals are due in considerable part, to the fact that the private investor, generally speaking, has withdrawn from the field of real estate mortgages, because they do not yield him a sufficiently attractive return after taking into account the income tax.

"My criticism is not of the magnitude, but of the method of our tax measures. My point is that we have omitted to impose certain easily borne, easily collected, greatly productive and well tested taxes, such as—to quote only one minor, but characteristic instance—a stamp tax on checks, and have grossly maladjusted others, with the result that our revenue legislation has largely contributed to throw our economic equilibrium out of gear—to the detriment of everybody, and particularly to the great cost and damage of the masses of the people, and, of course, that even if strict governmental economy be practiced, we are faced with the necessity of raising a vast sum of money annually in taxation. But I am convinced that the needed amount can and should be raised with far less complexity, vexation and economic dislocation and disadvantage than have resulted and were bound to result from the revenue measures now in force."

Federal Bureau of Salvage Urged.

Another suggestion in the memorandum is for the creation of a Federal Bureau of Salvage, Mr. Kahn stating that he learned in England in 1918 that a similar body there had saved the nation in three years $500,000,000. The thrift lessons of the war, the financier adds, are being unlearned rapidly and the teaching of strict thereforce is suggested as a further function of the proposed bureau.

A general staff on economics during the readjustment period is the final suggestion, Mr. Kahn writing:

"It would seem to me that the appointment by the Government of one or more non-political commissions, consisting of business men, workingmen, farmers and economists, for the purpose of making studies and recommendations on a non-partisan basis, would still be of great advantage to the country, at a time when grave economic, social and financial problems are pressing for solution and both the Executive Departments and Congress are greatly overworked."

VON SANDERS IN BERLIN.

Field Marshal Complains of His Imprisonment in a Stockade.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German General who assisted in the command of the Turkish Army during the war, arrived in Berlin last night. He was met at the station by his former Chief of Staff and a representative of the War Office.

The Field Marshal complained to interviewers regarding the abrupt manner of his arrest in Constantinople and his detention behind a wire barrier in a stockade. He said that he had not even been permitted to take along his necessary personal baggage when he was removed from the steamer on which he arrived.

"The most depressing thing for me," said the Field Marshal, "was the fact that I was never able to learn the reason for my imprisonment—the charges preferred against me. In response to my continued protests and my energetic demand that I be tried in an English court I was told that the British War Office had not been informed of the reason for my arrest, but would endeavor to obtain the missing information from the French Government."

Field Marshal von Sanders added that he had been treated with every courtesy on the trip to Malta and Venice, while he was a guest of the British Admiralty, and that he had been also "correctly" received by the Italians.

Berlin advices received on Aug. 16 said that the Allies had granted the repatriation to Germany of Field Marshal von Sanders, who had been arrested in Constantinople when the Turkish armistice was signed and had been under detention there since. Von Sanders commanded a Turkish force which fought against the Russians and likewise was in command in Palestine during the final campaign there, narrowly escaping capture.

ASSAIL PIECEWORK PLAN.

German Railway Employes Oppose Move to Increase Output.

BRESLAU, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The Silesian railway workers, at a mass meeting today, adopted resolutions opposing the restoration of piecework, asserting that of their own volition and out of a sense of duty they were ready to render the same amount of work under the hour schedule as under the piecework system in order to expedite the nation's economic recovery.

Other workers, comprising chiefly the shop mechanics, voted to hasten the production of engines and cars in order to facilitate coal transport, and on the assumption that the Government would take cognizance of their wage demands and would also grant the employes active representation in the administration of the shops. The resolution of the railway workers will be brought to the attention of the Prussian Diet, the National Assembly and the Railway Ministry.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The Berlin section of the Federation of Railway Workers has adopted a resolution opposing the introduction of piecework on the ground that it leads to an unusual and unjust rate of pay because of the complicated nature of railway repair work. The workers say they suspect the railway administration of endeavoring to supplant work by the hour with the piecework system for the purpose of forcing the output.

A meeting called by the Independent Union of Railway Workers has voted to oppose all measures planned by the Minister of Railways.

WOULD SETTLE OUR CLAIMS.

Carranza Willing to Open Negotiations to End Damage Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Announcement was made by the Mexican Embassy tonight that the Carranza Government is willing to enter into negotiations with the United States Government, with a view to reaching an understanding on claims for damages caused during the constitutional period in Mexico, as well as those which arose out of acts committed during the pre-constitutional period, in cases not provided by Mexican law now in force. The announcement follows:

"Important concessions were made by President Carranza in amending the decree relative to claims for damages sustained during the revolution, issued from his general headquarters at Monclova, Coahuila, on May 10, 1913, as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army.

"The decree of May 10, 1913, granted to nationals and foreigners alike the right to file claims for damages suffered during the revolution up to the restoration of constitutional order, caused by revolutionary forces or armed bands.

"This decree is extrem

SEEK FUND TO AID JEWISH ORPHANAGE

Committee of 100 to Handle Drive for $500,000 to Enlarge National House.

400 CHILDREN IN NEED

Lack of Facilities Compels Institution to Refuse Many Worthy Applications

An announcement of the inauguration of a campaign for $500,000 to care for Jewish orphans was made yesterday by the Hebrew National Orphan House at St. Marks Place. The campaign will be formally launched at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor next week, the exact day of which will be announced later. A working committee of 100 prominent men has been chosen to handle the drive.

According to estimates made by the managers of the campaign $500,000 will care for 500 orphans. A new building, surrounded by twenty acres of parkland grounds on the Tuckahoe Road, Westchester, was recently purchased. As indicating the need of additional facilities, the committee states that at the present time 500 children of Jewish faith are being cared for by non-Jewish institutions.

The case of the Hebrew National Orphan House simply underscores the magnitude of the problem which Jewish philanthropic endeavor is facing at present," the statement issued by the committee declared. "On file at the Hebrew National Orphan House are no fewer than 400 applications, pathetic appeals for assistance, poignant letters from bread-winning mothers who want to see their children properly cared for and educated while they are earning the means of subsistence. Owing to the lack of housing facilities the St. Marks Place institution has been compelled against its will to postpone action on these needy cases.

"Both orthodox and reformed Jews are lending a hand to raise the required amount. The all-important question is the saving of the orphan, and men prominent in Jewish activities are straining every effort to top the specified goal.

"In addition to installing in its new home hygienic dormitories, light and airy refectories, homelike and informal in character, the Hebrew National Orphan House will establish secular schools in accordance with the standard principles of education as laid down in the Board of Education. Ample provision is also been made for the social, athletic, and religious expression of the child, such as games, music, and religious services.

"The present plan of the Hebrew National House also includes the placement of children, wherever possible, in clean, wholesome homes under the care of childless families, who are willing to devote themselves to the spiritual and physical needs of some child who has been bereft of both mother and father. The Hebrew National Orphan House, in cases of this sort, continues to supervise the mental and physical well-being of the child.

"The reports of the Commissioner of Charities are not only revealing but, if one penetrates behind to their significance, touching in the extreme.

"Campaign headquarters have been opened at 1 Second Avenue. Jewish organizations of both the orthodox and reform persuasion, including synagogues and fraternal organizations, have placed themselves at the disposal of the Campaign Committee. Checks should be made payable to The Hebrew National Orphan House, Harry B. Rosen, Treasurer, 1 Second Avenue, New York City."

Putnam-Furman Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marcia Huntington Furman, a daughter of Mrs. Silas Holmes Furman of Cranford, N. J., to Olin Still Putnam of Johnstown, N. Y. Miss Furman is a granddaughter of the late Captain William Shackford and is a niece of Mrs. Ralph K. B. Emerson. Mr. Putnam is a Princeton graduate. The wedding will probably not take place before next June.

Mulhauser-Heckel Wedding Today.

The Rev. Frederick J. Mulhauser and Miss Frieda Heckel of 1,388 Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. The Rev. Fred Konek, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. G. Mulhauser, father of the bridegroom, are to officiate. The Rev. Mulhauser is pastor of the Bayside and Port Washington English Lutheran Chapel and is a graduate of the Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis and Harvard. Miss Heckel was graduated from Hunter College, class of '15.

Miss Lamar to Wed Capt. Greene.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nellie Lamar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cary Lamar of Augusta, Ga., to Captain J. Woodall Greene of Baltimore and Long Island. Captain Greene, who recently returned from France, were overseas in the Autumn of 1917 with the Rainbow Division. He was gassed and wounded in the Spring of 1918, remaining in a hospital in France for three months. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Greene.

White-Scudder.

The marriage is announced of Miss Olive Cornelia Scudder and William Patterson White, an author, which took place last Saturday at the home of the bride in Huntington, L. I. The bride is the daughter of Gilbert Scudder. Mr. White is a grandson of William C. Patterson, a former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Wanamaker Well After Operation

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Friends of Rodman Wanamaker, head of the New York branch of the John Wanamaker Company, learned today that he had fully recovered from a minor operation undergone two weeks ago in the Pankhurst Hospital. Mr. Wanamaker left the hospital Saturday. It was learned at the hospital that the operation had been only a slight one. He has returned to his home in New York.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI SAILS FOR NEWPORT

Sister of General Vanderbilt on Way from Switzerland to Visit Her Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Countess Laszl Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and daughter of Mrs. Vanderbilt of The Breakers, sister of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, sailed from Europe today. She will come direct from New York to Newport to remain with her mother throughout the Fall. Countess Szechenyi has been expected since early Summer from Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., have completed a stay at the New Cliffs.

Sixteen hundred people attended the Sunday night concert at the Casino despite foggy weather, the first held there in several years.

Jewish Associations Elect Officers.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—A. P. Lewis of Albany was elected President of the State Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association and kindred organizations at the fifth annual convention which closed here today. Other officers elected were Israel Rumazen of Buffalo, Charles Freedman, Elmira, and Sarah B. Jacobson, Syracuse, Vice Presidents, and Mary Snyder, Albany, Secretary and Treasurer.

THRONG AT HOFFMAN'S BIER

Simple Service for Union Club President Held in Cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was crowded yesterday at noon with relatives and friends of the late Charles Frederick Hoffman, President of the Union Club and for twenty years Treasurer of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when the simple funeral service of the Episcopal Church was held. Mr. Hoffman died Thursday at his Summer home at Newport, R. I., and the body was brought here yesterday on a Fall River steamer.

There were no addresses at the services, but a vested choir of forty voices, under the direction of Miles Farrow, the choir director, rendered special music. The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "I Heard the Voice of Jesus," "Jerusalem the Golden," and there was also a solo, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," all favorite hymns of Mr. Hoffman.

Participating in the services were Suffragan Bishop Charles Sumner Burch of the New York Diocese, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Bishop James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Western Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church; Canon Robert Ellis Jones of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Following the services in the church the body was taken to the old Trinity Cemetery at 153d Street and Broadway, where interment took place. Other members of the Hoffman family are buried there.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHERINE WOLF SCHOEN, widow of Joseph G. Schoen, a fur merchant of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Saturday at the home of her son in Mount Vernon, N. Y. She was 42 years old and lived at 7,913 Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge.

CHRISTIAN F. QUAD, 80 years old, President of the Quad Shoe Company of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that place. Mr. Quad had been engaged in the shoe business in New Brunswick for the last sixty years. He was once a member of the Board of Aldermen of that place.

ZACHARIAH BUCKALEW, former Road Commissioner of Middlesex County and Tax Assessor of North Brunswick Township, died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J. He was 58 years old and was the owner of a large fruit farm.

HERBERT AYLING, for forty-two years a character actor, died suddenly last Friday. His home was at 102 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. ELLEN ELIZABETH CAHILL of 86 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday on the train from Syracuse. She was the daughter of Admiral Patrick Collins, who is said to have been the only man with an honorary degree to enter the "Warehouse of England," (now the Mint,) unaccompanied.

MERRICK C. BLAKESLEE, 65 years old, for twenty-five years a conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, dropped dead of apoplexy yesterday in Port Morris transfer station, near Dover, N. J. His widow and two children live at Scranton, Penn.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE B. MORRIS, wife of Charles F. Morris, a police officer of Babylon, died at her home there on Saturday from heart disease.

JOHN J. REILLY, 50 years old, a marine engineer, died at his home, 891 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

FREDERICK EDWARD SUSE died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Van Cortlandt Fish, 911 Park Avenue.

WILLIAM H. DOWIE, formerly a Hudson River steamboat Captain, died at Catskill yesterday, at the age of 88.

Born.

EDELSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Edelstein of 1,109 Fulton Av., Bronx, a daughter, on Sept. 1, at 1:15 P. M.

Engaged.

COOPER-OPOTOWSKY.—Mr. Jacob Opotowsky announces the betrothal of his daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Morris L. Cooper.

CRANS-LEVY.—Mrs. Grace Levy, 98 Morningside Av., announces the engagement of her daughter, Nina, to Mr. J. M. Crans of New York City.

PEARLSTEIN—IRWIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Irwin of 206 West 118th St. announce the engagement of their daughter May to Richard N. Pearlstein of Roxbury, Mass.

Married.

OPPENHEIMER—TRIBE.—Aug. 29, 1919, at New York City, Enid Muriel Tribe to Dr. Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer.

Died.

ATKINS.—Elizabeth B., suddenly, at the home of her niece, Annie G. Atkins, daughter of the late Amos and Rebecca Atkins. Notice of funeral later.

AYLING.—Herbert A. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BOLLES.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, Ralph Hart Bolles, in his 50th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 6 Macopin Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Boston and Maine papers please copy.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
Funeral Directors—Chapel.
332 East 86 St. Lenox 6652
1363 Concourse, nr. 179th. Tel. 2626 Tremont.
CIRCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St. 106

Died.

BRADLEY.—Ella F., on Sept. 1, 1919, at her residence, 4,180 Broadway, beloved wife of Robert W. Bradley, daughter of the late Philip Kenealy. Funeral from the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Ave., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

BROWNING.—At Sands Point, L. I., John Scott Browning of New York City, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hays, on Sunday, Aug. 31, on the 56th anniversary of his birth. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Av. and 50th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BULL.—At Dunedin, Florida, Monday, Sept. 1, Walter Bull, formerly of Newark, N. J. Funeral notice hereafter.

CAHILL.—Ellen Elizabeth. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 1:30 P. M. Pittsburgh, Penn., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Emily E., widow of Leonard J. Carpenter. Funeral services will be held at her Summer home, Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, on arrival of Erie Railroad train leaving Jersey City at 10:14 for Upper Montclair.

DODGE.—At Catskill, Aug. 31, William H. Dodge, aged 88 years. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M.

EARLY.—Aug. 31, Marie, beloved sister of Katherine and the late John M. Early. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 251 East 53d St. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M. at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

EGAN.—At his residence, 51 South 10th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 1, Dennis J. Egan, beloved husband of Mary McKiernan, age 58. Funeral from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

FENN.—On Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, Julia A. Fenn, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral services will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Brooks, 830 West 55th St., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock. Interment Milford, Conn.

GOLDFISH.—Jacob, on Sept. 1, 1919, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Annie, (nee Dehan). Funeral from his late residence, 846 Kelly St., Bronx, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, at 1:30 P. M.

GOLDSTEIN.—On Sunday, midnight, Gertrude Goldstein, beloved mother of Ike, Max, Abe, Louis, Nettie, and the late Mary Rosenthal. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 128 East 83d St. Interment Union Fields, Cypress Hills. Omit flowers.

GRIFFIN.—Aug. 31, William V. Griffin, Jr., son of William Vincent Griffin and Mrs. Isabel Carden Griffin, aged 4 years. Funeral services at residence of Mr. George A. Carden, 121 East 62d St., 4 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919. Interment private.

JOHNSON.—Benjamin P., Sept. 1, at Savannah, Ga., beloved father of Laura Johnson Moore and Juliet Johnson Wells of 127 East 46th St.

JOLINE.—On Aug. 31, 1919, Frank Joline, in his 72d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 7,296 Amboy Road, Tottenville, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, S. I.

Died.

MARTELLA.—Vittorio Nicholas, Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St.

MOLLESON.—Mary, (nee Roberts) in her 77th year, at her home, 227 West 151st St., New York City, Monday, Sept. 1, after a brief illness. Notice of funeral hereafter. New Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

MOONELIS.—Mrs. Estelle, beloved wife of Julius and mother of Amelia and Edgar, sister of Harry, Julius, Joseph, and Sidney Cohen and Bertha Zwelgel. Funeral from her late residence, 219 Audubon Av., Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

MURRAY.—John Spencer, infant son of Joseph and Mary Stapleton of 476 West 144th St., Sept. 1. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 1:30 P. M. Pittsburgh, Penn., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

NEWCOMB.—The MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION announces with deep regret the death of a beloved member, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Aug. 28, 1919.
MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL,
Regent.
MARION G. HADLOCK,
Recording Sec'y.

NICHOLS.—After a short illness, at Newark, N. J., Alexander MacWorter Nichols, elder son of Walter S. Nichols and the late Minnie Tompkins Nichols, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private.

O'DOWD.—On Aug. 30, Katie O'Dowd, for 16 years a most faithful maid in the family of Mrs. Emanuel Arnstein.

ODELL.—On Sept. 1, 1919, in his 71st year, George W. Odell. Funeral service at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Cooper, 4 Wild Cliff, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

POLLACK.—Max, at Long Beach, L. I., in his 68th year, beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Hochheimer,) and devoted father of Leo and Renee Lahn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at Rodeph Sholom Chapel, at Union Fields Cemetery, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

POLLOCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, at 8:50 P. M., in Princeton, N. J., Sallie DuBois, formerly of Washington, D. C., aged 76 years, widow of the late Edic Stewart Pollock and mother of Mrs. Gillett Wynkoop and Clarence DuBois Pollock. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gillett Wynkoop, 139 Broadmead, Princeton, N. J., Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

PRENTICE.—Jeannie M., beloved wife of H. E. Prentice, Superintendent James Ship Gospel Mission, gone to be forever with the Lord, Saturday, Aug. 30. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, 11 o'clock.

PRICE.—Flora Draper, (nee Treat,) beloved wife of Carl Fowler Price and daughter of E. B. Treat, New York, at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 30. Funeral services at the Washington Heights M. E. Church, 155d St. and Amsterdam Av., 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sept. 2. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

Died.

FRONK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, De Vin M. Fronk, of 7 Cedar Place, Yonkers, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FURDY.—Irene. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M.

HATHBUN.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, at her home, Spring Lake, N. J., Louise D., widow of the late Robert H. Rathbun, in her 69th year. Funeral private.

REESE.—At Point Pleasant, N. J., Aug. 30, Emily Corlies, widow of Matthew Mosier Reese, in her 79th year. Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M., in Christ Church, Riverton, N. J. Interment at convenience of family.

RYAN.—Maria, beloved wife of Timothy and mother of James, Margaret, and Mrs. Mary King, at her home, 71 Dikeman St., Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1919. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, thence to Church of Visitation, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

SAGEMAN.—Entered into rest, Ann Marie Mabie, daughter of the late John Mabie, widow of Henry C. Sageman and beloved mother of Annie M. Sageman, Sept. 1, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 Crary Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, N. J.

SCHOEN.—Catherine (nee Wolf), widow of the late Joseph G. Schoen and beloved mother of Joseph N. and Charles J., on Aug. 30, 1919, in her sixty-third year. Funeral from her late residence, 7,913 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 2. Please omit flowers.

SCHROEDER.—At New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 31, 1919, Rebecca, wife of the late Harmon Schroeder, in her 92d year. Funeral services at her late residence, New Canaan, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

SEWARD.—At Buffalo, on Monday, Sept. 1, suddenly, in her 81st year, Mary Cogswell, widow of Professor Theodore F. Seward of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at East Orange.

SJOBERG.—At East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 31, John F. Sjoberg, beloved husband of Emma D. Sjoberg, and father of Mrs. Oscar Mnddaus and Conrad F. Sjoberg of Manhasset, L. I.; Mrs. Henry Huss of Hagerstown, Md., and Mrs. Fred Orpman of Evanston, Ill. Funeral services will be held at Dutch Reformed Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Aug. 29, Delia T. Smith (nee Shepard), beloved wife of the late Bernard Smith, and mother of Marion Clarke Mullen and the late Edward F. Doonan. Funeral from her late residence, 316 East 138th St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Jerome's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Cos Cob, Conn., Sept. 1, 1919, Frances Rebecca, widow of Theodore B. Smith of New York City. Services at her late residence, 2 Mead Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 5 P. M. Interment Port Byron, N. Y.

Died.

STEWART.—At St. Joseph, Mo., on Aug. 28, John W., aged 81 years 8 months 29 days. Funeral services at D. MacLean's Funeral Parlors, 39 West 128th St., Tuesday, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. Interment at New Rochelle, N. Y. Halifax, Nova Scotia, papers please copy.

SUSE.—On Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Van Cortlandt Fish, 911 Park Av., Frederick Edward Suse, husband of the late Leontine C. Suse and father of Katarina Suse Vibbert and Leontine Marie Fish. Funeral service at the church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th St. and Lexington Av., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.

TUTHILL.—On Sept. 1, at Asbury Park, N. J., Horace S. Tuthill, beloved husband of Sarah E. Weeks. Services at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., N. Y. C., on Thursday, Sept. 4 at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

VEIT.—Richard C., at Yokohama, Japan, Saturday, Aug. 30, after short illness, beloved husband of Mary K. (Stobo.)

WEIL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 106 Elberon Av., Allenhurst, N. J., Aug. 31, 1919, Louis J. Weil, in the 60th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLING.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, Thomas Welling. Funeral services at his late residence, Warwick, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 1:30. Train leaves Jersey City via Erie R. R. 9:25 A. M.

WYLAND.—On Aug. 31, Christine. Funeral Tuesday from P. Chas. Murphy & Sons' funeral parlor, 343 East Fordham Road.

In Memoriam

GREGORY.—With sorrowing hearts and ever-loving memory of our dearly-beloved son and brother, Private Harry R. Gregory, Jr., who fell on the battlefield of Belgium while serving with Co. G, 106th Infantry, 27th Division, Sept. 2, 1918, whose death has taken from our home a noble son and a kind and loving brother.
HIS PARENTS AND SISTER, MELISSA.

THE BEST WAY!

It pays to do things the Best way. If for any reason you want a watchman, ask our Patrol Department to furnish you one. This is not the only way to get a Watchman, but it is the best way. Try it and be convinced.

"Where there is Holmes, there is Safety."

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTION
PATROL DEPARTMENT Day, 29 Cortlandt St.—Telephone Cortlandt 10. Night, 10 East 53d St.—Tel. Murray Hill 9080.

BLOOMINGDALES CUT FLOWER SHOP,
59th St., bet. Lexington and 3d Ave. Plaza 5000.
Artistic floral designs, $1 up.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

The flame test that convinced the Government

WHETHER it's armor plate or ice-boxes, the Navy buys nothing by guesswork.

So when they wanted some really "fire-proof" filing cabinets, the Navy submitted samples of many makes to a standard test for fire and heat-resistant qualities. And one kind of cabinet—the "Y and E" Fire-wall cabinet—stood out as superior to all others. Because it is built like a safe. Anybody with a power-blast burner and pyrometer can make the test himself; the result is always the same.

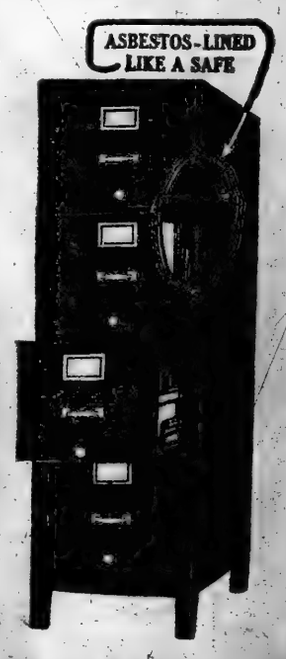
The metal in the ordinary steel cabinet is a conductor of heat, and the papers inside it begin to smoulder and burst into flames almost as soon as the heat is applied.

But, when the same heat is applied to "Y and E" Fire-Wall steel filing cabinets, their superior protection is soon made clear.

The asbestos in the dead-air chambers between the double walls of steel really *protects* the papers within from the flames without. The "Y and E" Cabinet proves itself by this Navy Test, to be over *several times as fireproof as any other steel filing cabinet made.*

Five extra features —at no extra cost

1 The layer of asbestos which is built in at top, bottom, front, sides and back.
2 The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re-arrangement.
3 The "Y and E" Frictionless Slides which give the drawers an easy gliding movement.
4 "Drawer-strikes" all around, like the doors of a safe, protecting contents against dust, water, flame and heat.
5 A "Y and E" System which enables you to keep your records with greatest convenience and at lowest cost. System service without charge.



FIRE-WALL STEEL FILING CABINETS

When you buy these better cabinets you pay only the price of an ordinary cabinet, but get *"Built-like-a-safe"* construction. One fire would convince you. Why wait for a fire?

It will pay you to get the new booklets "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date," and "Steel Cabinets Built Like Safes."

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
360 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone Franklin 3634
One Store or Representative in Every City
Leaders of the world in Filing Equipment and System Supplies

4,000 "Y and E" Products

Efficiency Desks	Wood Filing Cabinets	Steel Filing Cabinets
Card Systems	Vertical Systems and Supplies	Record Filing Safes
Steel Shelving	Blueprint Files	Shannon Arch Files

THE CONDADO-VANDERBILT HOTEL
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

The Ideal Hotel of the Tropics

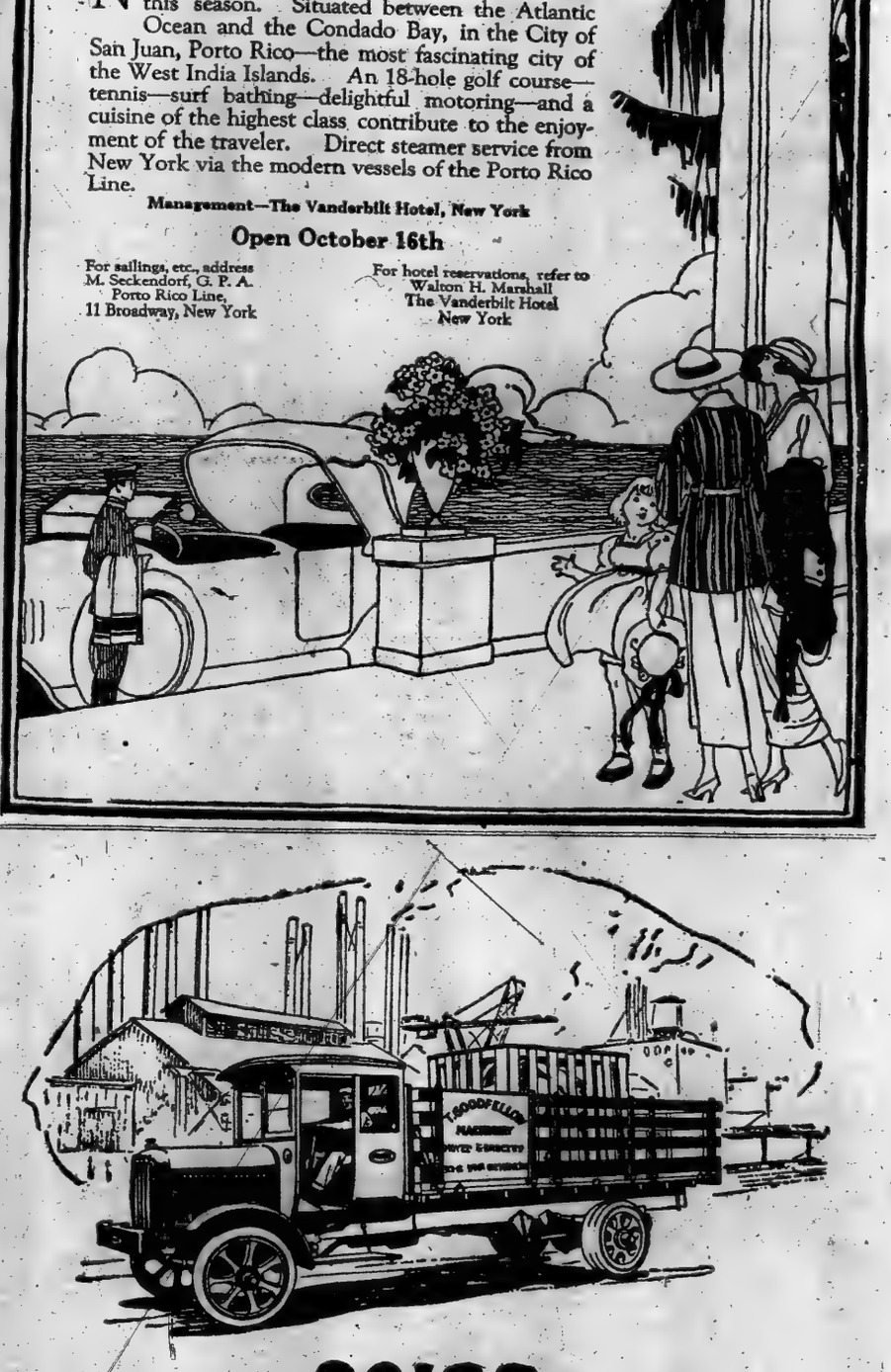
NEWLY completed and open for the first time this season. Situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Condado Bay, in the City of San Juan, Porto Rico—the most fascinating city of the West India Islands. An 18-hole golf course—tennis—surf bathing—delightful motoring—and a cuisine of the highest class contribute to the enjoyment of the traveler. Direct steamer service from New York via the modern vessels of the Porto Rico Line.

Management—The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York

Open October 16th

For sailings, etc., address M. Seckendorf, G. P. A. Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, New York

For hotel reservations, refer to Walton H. Marshall, The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York



PAIGE
The Most Serviceable Truck in America
MOTOR TRUCKS

Paige Trucks are known by the companies they keep—and keep going—not only strong, well-known concerns, but experienced buyers and operators of motor trucks. The best customers of Paige Trucks, the country-over, are the best judges of motor trucks, of reliable and economical transportation.

Such truck operators are buying Paige Trucks because they have investigated, compared and convinced themselves; because they KNOW that Paige Trucks are Built for Durability.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.

WHETHER AT THE SEASHORE OR IN THE MOUNTAINS
We are never further away from you than your telephone.
No need to call a local Undertaker; a phone call will bring our representative with the least possible delay. We have personal representatives almost everywhere.
Call "Columbus 8200." Any Hour, Day or Night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH"
(NON SECTARIAN)
Broadway at 66th St. 73rd Street at 8th Ave
Flowers for all occasions. Artistic Funeral Designs our Specialty

1,297,150
PEOPLE
IN 476 COMMUNITIES
are now served by
MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES CO.
Through Its Subsidiaries.

Of this number 452 communities are furnished with electric light and power, 47 with gas, 15 with electric street railway, 28 with water, 58 with ice, 18 with heat.

Other interesting information on this company is contained in a booklet entitled "The Passing of the Small Town Plant." Sent upon request.

Ask for Booklet T-225

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Short Time Investments

Security, high yield, and a market subject to minimum fluctuations characterize good bonds and notes maturing within the next few years. During a period of readjustment many investors feel that it is wise to have part of their funds in such securities. Ask for Circular No. 136, which describes an investment of this type.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

OVER
7%
can be had by investment in the First Preferred stock of a company producing and marketing foodstuffs under *well known brands and trade marks.*

The company has no funded debt.

The average net earnings are over *four times* the dividend requirements on the First Preferred stock.

The total net assets are equivalent to about *three times* the par value of the stock.

Send for descriptive circular T-76

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo
Chicago Denver San Francisco

Funds From Maturing Bonds

In many cases funds derived from maturing obligations can be reinvested at a higher rate of interest.

We shall be pleased to make specific suggestions for the reinvestment of such funds.

Correspondence invited.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Investments
Commercial Paper
120 Broadway
New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

W. F. Ladd & Co.
Successors to
Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Investment Securities

New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
35 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat. Otis Elevator
Guaranty Tr. Safety Car H. & L.
Telephone 1111 Broad.

AUGUST A BIG MONTH ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Second Largest August in Point of Transactions in the History of the Board.

A DECREASE FROM JULY

One Two-Million-Share Day—Bond Sales Larger Than in Same Month Last Year.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange last month, totaling 24,136,692 shares, were the second largest turnover for an August in the history of the Exchange. The record August was established in 1906, when 31,723,545 shares were traded. The total of 24,136,692 for last month, while a decrease of 10,034,199 shares from the total of July, was an increase of 17,271,890 shares compared with the corresponding month last year.

There was one 2,000,000-share day and others on which the total exceeded 1,000,000 shares. The sale of 2,050,950 shares on Aug. 5 was not only the largest of the month but the second best total of the year, exceeded only by June 3, on which the record was 2,199,235. The smallest full day's total was 717,840 shares on the 15th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 622,305 shares on Aug. 9, and the minimum 304,440 on the 23d. The following are the daily totals and the number of issues traded in, not including "rights":

Date.	No. of Issues.	Shares.
Aug. 1	279	975,677
Aug. 2	Exchange closed.	
Aug. 4	312	1,892,410
Aug. 5	301	1,869,750
Aug. 6	295	1,331,860
Aug. 7	305	1,705,920
Aug. 8	311	2,050,950
Aug. 9	253	622,305
Week	329	9,463,185
Aug. 11	264	908,590
Aug. 12	240	760,953
Aug. 13	245	939,896
Aug. 14	261	974,185
Aug. 15	253	717,840
Aug. 16	Holiday.	
Week	250	4,300,464
Aug. 18	286	1,089,520
Aug. 19	285	1,038,915
Aug. 20	279	961,888
Aug. 21	278	1,226,002
Aug. 22	250	779,450
Aug. 23	207	304,440
Week	283	5,390,245
Aug. 25	259	911,000
Aug. 26	249	956,500
Aug. 27	244	723,510
Aug. 28	251	733,296
Aug. 29	284	890,845
Aug. 30	Exchange closed.	
Week	282	4,005,121

Transactions in August and the eight months of this year compared as follows with corresponding periods back to 1880:

	STOCKS (SHARES.) August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1919	24,136,692	197,576,535
1918	6,884,812	88,381,014
1917	11,505,464	125,988,464
1916	14,809,251	110,821,918
1915	20,419,386	97,004,854
1914	Exch. closed	45,989,150
1913	6,061,344	57,276,229
1912	8,967,146	85,531,072
1911	15,042,408	74,123,566
1910	10,876,190	122,073,060
1909	24,514,021	136,484,061
1908	18,845,998	117,218,188
1907	14,302,813	143,759,112
1906	31,723,545	196,116,538
1905	20,258,170	170,912,900
1904	12,438,270	75,208,720
1903	14,464,778	111,442,918
1902	14,317,898	118,152,670
1901	10,771,312	202,490,613
1900	4,006,895	76,227,515
1899	12,813,834	121,801,106
1898	12,014,846	69,214,725
1897	11,456,901	48,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,178,078
1895	5,281,776	42,401,840
1894	5,041,247	32,810,359
1893	4,902,415	57,819,008
1892	5,477,142	54,666,764
1891	5,781,406	38,250,400
1890	3,980,200	35,280,840
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

Dealings in bonds amounted to $250,747,850, a decrease of $12,750,900 compared with the previous month, and an increase of $33,430,350 compared with the corresponding month last year. The month's total was divided as follows: Corporations, $32,524,000; Liberty issues, $206,855,750; foreign Governments, $11,027,100; State securities, $18,000; New York City issues, $314,000. The heaviest day's trading was $14,677,200, on Aug. 8, and the lightest, $9,311,100, on Aug. 6. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $8,520,800, on Aug. 9, and the minimum, $5,048,000, on Aug. 23.

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of the year, with comparisons, follow:

	BONDS. August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1919	$250,747,850	$2,125,225,800
1918	167,288,500	1,036,126,000
1917	67,147,000	638,821,450
1916	84,721,800	601,063,050
1915	73,060,000	524,740,200
1914	Exch. closed	425,061,100
1913	29,412,500	346,850,800
1912	44,672,000	300,398,000
1911	47,946,000	374,440,500
1910	31,058,000	486,770,500
1909	113,302,500	934,142,700
1908	82,647,300	608,500,850
1907	30,152,500	293,547,600
1906	55,361,000	488,378,300
1905	58,114,000	734,289,286
1904	58,434,500	486,897,450
1903	51,558,800	850,942,250
1902	53,587,300	412,871,900
1901	36,821,700	722,203,425
1900	20,103,200	334,065,460
1899	49,892,410	651,268,000
1898	73,017,201	514,649,440
1897	75,538,420	340,945,660
1896	18,492,000	252,235,900
1895	46,465,700	348,032,120
1894	36,332,300	235,744,528
1893	29,517,400	252,423,300
1892	29,553,800	371,089,000
1891	34,165,000	208,482,900
1890	16,240,300	257,157,900
1889	15,049,600	254,250,874

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices on the Bourse were firm today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 10 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 34 francs 11 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 67 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 8 francs 9 centimes, to 8 francs 14½ centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The statement of the Reichsbank for the week ended Aug. 23 shows the following changes:

INCREASES.	Marks.
Notes	1,478,000
Advances	3,742,000
Securities	77,106,000
Liabilities	170,858,000
DECREASES.	
Coin	2,027,000
Gold	1,909,000
Treasury certificates	98,453,000
Bills discounted	1,564,885,000
Investments	9,445,000
Circulation	801,060,000
Deposits	1,461,792,000

Total gold holdings were 1,104,576,000 marks.

Municipal Bonds Yielding 5½%
Free from all Federal Income Taxes
Particulars upon request
BRANDON, GORDON AND WADDELL
Ground Floor, Singer Building
149 Liberty Street, New York

Investments
Suggestions On Request
W. C. Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway
New York

$380,000
City of
Lakewood, O.
Coupon 5s
Due Serially Oct. 1, 1933-1940.
To Yield 4.70%
Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST. New York
60 STATE ST. Boston

A Survey of Conditions

throughout the world emphasizes the comparative strength of this nation and the unrivaled opportunities awaiting American business men who have the courage to act when world affairs are being readjusted.

It is obvious that some corporations have unusual opportunities for expanding their operations and increasing their profits. The securities of several corporations of this kind are explained in our Investment List No. A-42, which we will be glad to send on request.

CHANDLER & COMPANY
35 Pine Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss
Studebaker Corporation
This review sent upon request
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
25 Broad St.

New Booklet
THE
Province of Quebec
AND ITS
Municipalities
A synopsis of what the Province of Quebec has done to promote sound Municipal Finance.
A copy gladly supplied on request.
A. E. AMES & CO.
Investment Securities
Established 1889
74 Broadway New York
Union Bank Building, Toronto
Transportation Building, Montreal

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

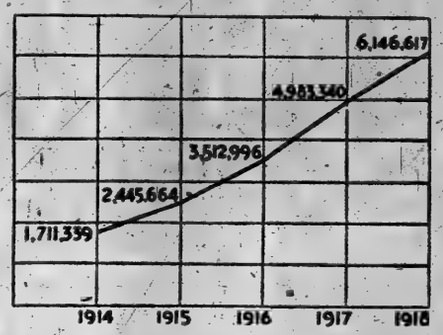
Municipal Bonds
for investment of
September Funds

Our current list of Municipal Bond offerings containing among many others the following issues which we recommend for conservative investment.

ISSUE	MATURITY	PRICE TO YIELD
City of Chicago, 4's	1930-38	4.40%
Cleveland, Ohio, Reg. 4½'s	1933-34	4.50%
Jefferson Co., Mo., Ref. 4½'s	1923-30	4.60%
Beloit, Wis., 5's	1921-35	4.60%
St. Clair Co., Mo., 5's	1924-38	4.60%
Lima, Ohio, 5½'s	1920-28	4.60%
Pierce Co., Wash., 5's	1930-39	4.65%
Bracken Co., Ky., Rd. Dist. 4¾'s	1924-26	4.70%
Ogden, Utah, 5's	1929-32	4.70%
Mechanicsburg, O., Sch. Dist. 5's	1932-49	4.70%
Salt Lake Co., Utah, Sch. Dist. 4¾'s	1939 opt 29	4.75%
Norfolk Co., Va., Sch. Dist. 5's	1939	4.75%
State of Louisiana Port. Com. 5's	1931-59	4.75%
Tulsa, Okla., Sch. Dist. 5's	1925-32	4.75%
Yazoo, Miss., Delta Levee Dist. 5's	1929-43	4.80%
Adams County, Miss., 5's	1921-41	4.80%
Hunt County, Texas, 5's	1920-57	4.80%
Walton Co., Ga., 5's	1921-39	4.85%
Doddridge Co., W. Va., Rd. Dist. 5's	1925-26	4.90%
Washington Parish, La., 5's	1921-43	4.90%
Franklin Parish, La., Sch. Dist. 5's	1927-48	5.00%
Washington Co., Miss., Sch. Dist. 5¼'s	1920-36	5.00%
Franklin County, Miss., 5¼'s	1927-44	5.00%
Wood County, Texas, 5½'s	1925-49	5.00%
Kimble County, Texas, 5½'s	1930-46	5.10%
Crittenden Co., Ark., Sch. Dist. 5½'s	1930-46	5.125%
Charleston, Miss., Sch. Dist. 5½'s	1925-35	5.125%
Montague Co., Texas, Rd. Dist. 5½'s	1923-49	5.20%
Worth Co., Mo., Drg. Dist. 5½'s	1930-39	5.25%
Woodruff & Prairie Cos., Ark., Rd. Imp. Dist. 5½'s	1927-44	5.25%
Jackson Co., Ark., Rd. Dist. 5½'s	1924-35	5.25%
Lonoke Co., Ark., Rd. Dist. 5½'s	1924-27	5.25%
Madison Co., Miss., Sup. Dist. 5½'s	1921-43	5.25%
Pope Co., Ark., Rd. Imp. Dist. 5½'s	1926-49	5.25%
Morrilton, Ark., Sewer Dist. 6's	1920-38	5.35%
Cardin, Okla., 6's	1939	5.625%

Descriptive circulars of any of the above will be sent upon request. Write for list T-65.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in This Business"
St. Louis Cincinnati
14 Wall Street, New York
Chicago New Orleans



Growing Demand for the Automobile

Registration of Motor Vehicles in the United States has increased at a rate over one million a year for the past five years.

In 1918 there were registered over 3½ times as many as in 1914. Today many automobile manufacturers, even though no longer on a war basis, cannot supply the demand for their cars.

We will be glad to furnish further details regarding investment possibilities in the Automobile Industry.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
14 Wall Street
New York City
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Figures furnished by National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

New York Stock Exchange Stocks
Complete facilities for execution of orders in
100 Share lots odd lots
Hartshorne, Fales & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York
Telephone 7610 Bowling Green

New York Stock Exchange Stocks
Carried on conservative margin.
Wade Templeton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

The Intrinsic Worth of Transcontinental Oil
The remarkable position of this company and its great possibilities fully discussed in an interesting booklet.
Sent free upon request
Ask for Booklet 50
R. C. MEGARGEL & Co.
27 Pine Street, New York

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS
Maturing 1921-1932
List of Offerings on Application
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

$9,866,100
The Procter & Gamble Company
Six Per Cent Preferred Stock

Par Value $100 Per Share

Dividends Cumulative and Payable Quarterly on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December

Callable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company at 110 and accrued dividends at any time on sixty days' notice

STOCK EXEMPT FROM THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX UNDER THE EXISTING LAWS OF THE STATE OF OHIO AND DIVIDENDS EXEMPT FROM THE PRESENT NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Transfer Agent
The Procter & Gamble Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Registrar
The Central Trust Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Capitalization
Upon completion of present financing

	Authorized	*Outstanding*
Common Stock	$24,000,000	$19,732,111
6% Preferred Stock (this issue)	45,750,000	9,866,100
8% Preferred Stock	2,250,000	2,250,000
Serial Gold Notes (two issues)	22,500,000	22,500,000

We call your attention to a letter from Mr. Wm. Cooper Procter, President, which is summarized as follows, and copies of which may be had upon request:

The Company and its subsidiaries are today the largest producers in the United States of soaps, glycerine, and foodstuffs manufactured from vegetable fats such as cotton-seed and cocoanut oils. Its best known products, Ivory Soap and Crisco, have become household words throughout the country.

In case of the liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the 6% Preferred stock will be entitled to preferential payment of the par value of the shares and accrued dividends after payment of par value and accrued dividends on the 8% Preferred stock and before any distribution is made to the holders of the Common stock. The 6% Preferred stock will not be entitled to voting power except when four quarterly dividends are in arrears. The authorized amount of both issues of Preferred stock of the Company shall not be increased nor shall any additional stock be authorized to be issued with rights equal with or prior to the rights of the 6% Preferred stock.

The purpose of this issue is to furnish additional working capital for plants under construction and contemplated.

Since the inception of the business in 1837 it has been conservatively financed and the character of the management has remained unchanged. In recent years the volume of business and net income after payment of dividends on the 8% Preferred stock have been as follows:

Years Ended June 30	*Volume of Business*	*Net Income after Dividends on 8% Preferred Stock*	*Indicated Earnings per share of 6% Preferred Stock*
1913	$55,913,796	$3,633,111	$36.82
1914	65,822,079	4,067,706	41.23
1915	70,790,906	4,655,992	47.19
1916	88,113,506	6,036,053	61.18
1917	128,549,649	6,876,494	69.70
1918	176,920,519	9,539,804	96.69
1919	193,392,044	7,145,532	72.42

The Net Income shown above is after deducting interest charges and dividends on the 8% Preferred stock and making adequate provision for taxes (including Federal and State Income and War Taxes), depreciation, advertising, etc.

Upon completion of the present financing, the current assets of the companies will exceed all liabilities by $54,000,000, and net tangible assets will exceed $68,000,000. After deducting the 8% Preferred stock these figures are equivalent, respectively, to $525 and $666 per share of 6% Preferred stock.

Recent quotations of the Common stock indicate an equity over and above the Preferred stock of approximately $120,000,000.

We offer for subscription subject to allotment such of this Stock as may not be taken up by others through the exercise of rights, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel at

100 and accrued dividend

As holders of Common stock are to be given the prior right to subscribe to this issue through the exercise of rights, allotments cannot be made before September 16. It is expected that stock or temporary certificates will be delivered soon thereafter.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
The National City Company New York
Dominick & Dominick

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Abitibi Pr. & Pr. 6's	1917-'34
Buf., Lock. & Roch. 5's	1954
Carolina Pr. & Lt. 5's	1938
Cuyahoga Tel. 5's	1966
E. Chi. & Ind. H. W. 1st 5's	1927
Georgia Ry. & Elec. 5's	1932
Havana El. Ry. Cons 5's	1952
Michigan United Ry. 5's	1936
Miss. River Power 5's	1951
N. Y. Shipbuilding 5's	1946
Norwalk Steel 4½'s	1929
St. Jos. Water 5's	1941
Utah Gas & Coke 5's	1936
Woodward Iron 5's	1952

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Trading Department
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 6070

First Mortgage Title & Ins. Co.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Power Com.
International Motors Com.
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway Phone 7062 Rector

NEW ISSUE
$275,000
5¼%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
SERIAL MATURITIES TO APRIL 1, 1924
Any amount from $100 upward.
Legal investment for Trustees, Executors, Administrators and Guardians
Free from Personal Property Tax in New York State.

Secured by prior interest in first mortgage of $300,000 on the land and new nine story and basement high class fireproof apartment house

120 WEST 70TH STREET
(Near Broadway)
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY
Appraised valuation, $460,000 Annual rental, $62,000

Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the New York Title and Mortgage Company

Write for Circular 7-A

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, Manhattan Telephone Cortlandt 6880
203 Montague St., Brooklyn Telephone Main 7100

American Trust Company, Depositary
135 Broadway, New York City.

The Safest Investments

It is generally agreed that savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions have been accustomed to buy the safest bonds obtainable. The fact that many of these bonds are selling to yield far more than has been usual should interest private investors. Offerings submitted upon request.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York *Pittsburgh*

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.

In each issue of The Annalist appears an Open Security Market with list of many sterling investments not quoted elsewhere. Names and addresses of firms with bid and asked prices. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company; $4 a year by mail—10 cents at news stands.

J. C. Penney Company

This Chain Store System has grown and prospered for 17 years.
It should continue to grow and prosper.
Its 7% Cumulative Preferred stock is offered at 98 and dividend, to yield 7 1-8%.

Ask for Circular T-11

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 6770

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Atlantic City

4½% Coupon Bonds

Due Jan. 1, 1945

Tax exempt and a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New Jersey.

Price 100 and interest

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL ST. NEW YORK

Indian Refining Pfd.

Bought, Sold, Quoted

J. S. Bache & Co.
BANKERS ESTABLISHED 1892
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
Branches and Correspondents throughout the United States.

Livingston Refiners Corporation

8% Preferred Stock

CIRCULAR L-17

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

Sugar

Send for interesting Leaflet, T-24, that tells about economic future of the sugar market.

J. M. Byrne & Co.
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SEES PRODUCTION AS CURE FOR UNREST

L. F. Loree Holds That Our High Standards Can Only Be Held by Increasing Output.

ALSO URGES FRUGAL LIVING

Head of Delaware & Hudson Co. Reviews Dr. Bowley's Analysis of English Income.

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, says that the United States must look for relief from the present industrial unrest to the problem of production and frugal living. He bases his position on "An Analysis of National Income Before the War" which was prepared by Dr. Arthur L. Bowley, Professor of Statistics in the University of London, which makes the situation in that country quite clear. Mr. Loree who has prepared a memorandum on the analysis, says that the situation here does not differ materially from that in England, save that in every way the United States is better off. He says in his memorandum:

"Dr. Bowley's interest was stimulated by a statement of Sidney Webb, a leading socialist that 'two-thirds of (the population,) that is to say, the manual working class, obtain for all their needs only one-third of the produce of each year's work,' and by a statement by Sir Hugh Bell, a leading ironmaster, in which the latter said, 'let a close examination be made of the whole industry of any country, and I am much mistaken if the result will not be approximately as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the total sale value of the commodities produced will have gone to pay the persons engaged in producing them.'

"Dr. Bowley is a true disciple of Aristotle. He proposes to examine these statements by referring them to facts and to actual life, and when they harmonize with facts accepting them; when they are at variance with facts, conceiving of them as mere theories.'

"He collects his information from a variety of sources, principally the Government census report. He complains of the necessity of using this involved and uncertain method of calculation, based on records some of them now 32 years old and even then incomplete, and involving references to independent publications published by unconnected departments, illustrating how hopelessly inadequate are the national statistics even for calculations of very considerable importance. In spite of these difficulties in detail, however, he thinks his estimates are substantially correct within perhaps 3 per cent.; the margin of error being inconsiderable.

Examines the Population.

"Dr. Bowley proceeds first to examine the population of the United Kingdom, which he finds to consist of 21,950,000 men and boys, of whom 14,500,000 are employed, and 23,270,000 women and girls, of whom 5,850,000 are employed. The unemployed males were for the most part those under 15 years of age and the pensioners. He points out that the unemployed are not necessarily idle, and concludes that the number of able-bodied men who, according to their own statements, have no occupation, is extremely small. The unoccupied females above 15 were as a rule married or widows, and, of course, busily engaged in domestic duties. He points out that it is easy to exaggerate the numbers that the war has drawn into work, since many of those engaged in new occupations have simply been drawn from others, including domestic service, which have been depleted.

"He then undertakes a division of the employers and the earners of wages and salaries. He puts 11,000,000 men and boys and 4,650,000 women and girls in the class of wage earners, pointing out that under the census reports employers are instructed to include as "salaried" clerks, travelers, salesmen, and buyers in the sole employment of the firm, and the management staff. Since small salaries do not differ from wages in amount he classifies these small salaried people, that is, those earning below £160 annually, as fairly to be included among the wage earners, and this not in any way at the expense of wages. He finds 650,000 men in a group of small shopkeepers, hawkers, caterers, and workers of various kinds who find their own customers, and 550,000 women in a similar group, mostly small dealers, dressmakers, &c., the incomes of these two groups having nearly the same range as those of wage earners; 330,000 in a group including clergy, doctors, lawyers, engineers, writers, artists, entertainers, &c.; 580,000 was a group including farmers, &c., occupied on the land, except farm wage earners.

"There then remained employers in industry, commerce and dealing, including the stock broker, who has a few clerks, the shopkeeper, with one assistant, and an owner of a large manufacturing business. In all he estimates 1,120,000 salaried male persons, of whom 735,000 have salaries less than £160.

"He feels that the distinction drawn between manual workers and their families and the rest of the population is misleading, especially when manual workers are identified as wage earners; that there is no definite line between wage earners and persons working directly for customers and small employers and small farmers, except that the latter take the risk of the business, and consequently make profits when successful and make little or nothing when unsuccessful; nor is there any clear or uniform division between wages and salaries.

Aggregate Incomes.

"He then proceeds to an examination of the aggregate income of the population and works out two tables; the one following seems more clearly to present the matter:

HOME INCOME, 1911.

	Millions.	
Wages	£723	
Salaries, less than £160	84	
Independent workers, small employers, farmers, &c., less than £160	180	
Total wages and earned income below £160		1,046
Salaries above £160	130	
Other income above £160:		
Lands and buildings	197	
Government securities	30	
Profits from trades and professions	354	
Evading tax or unremitted	17	
		742
Unearned income below £160	50	
Soldiers and sailors abroad, say	20	
Old age pensions	12	
Agricultural income, not otherwise included	26	
		108
Total income		1,896

"It would appear that before the war the English people enjoyed an annual income from their foreign investments of £194,000,000, of which £94,000,000 was brought home for expenditure and £100,000,000 invested abroad. Disregarding this importation of income, the income received from 'the produce of the year's work,' with which he is alone concerned, was approximately £1,900,000,000, of which over £1,000,000,000 was received by manual wage earners and other workers whose earnings were less than £160 per annum. He then seeks to determine the maximum sum that can, even under extreme hypothesis, be regarded as luxuriously or unnecessarily spent by persons with incomes of £160 or more.

"He points out that those who have only looked at the considerable aggregate of national income received by the limited number of rich people and have been led to the view that these spent it luxuriously and wastefully, appear not to have considered that a great part of the expenses of the Government and the savings necessary for the progress of an increasing population are drawn from the larger incomes.

Labor and Production.

"It is very noticeable in this and other discussions that with the great amount of attention given to the problem of distribution, almost no attention is given to the problem of production. No figures seem available to indicate what the help of the wage earner is in production. Extremists among the labor leaders claim that labor produces it all. Extremists of the other side claim that in many industries labor has become partially parasitic, labor not putting in through its help as much as it takes out in fair wage, the balance of help, the contribution of management and capital, having relatively become so large.

"Having considered, then, the population, the income, the wages, and the division of product, Dr. Bowley comes to his summary and conclusions:

"'In 1911 the aggregate income of the residents of the United Kingdom derived from home sources was £1,900,000,000, of which nearly 40 per cent. found its way into the hands of a group receiving wages, small salaries, or independent earnings due almost entirely to their own exertions, whose annual income was under £160.

"'About 40 per cent. forms the income from home sources of 1,100,000 income tax payers and their families. Of this £45,000,000 was "earned" as salaries or by farmers; £467,000,000 was the total of all profits of trades and professions, and £190,000,000 was "unearned" (in the sense in which the word is currently used) and obtained from the ownership of real property or securities. Of this, £6,000,000 was derived from house property.

"'The average salary of salaried persons paying income tax was about £340, and the average profit (whether arising from the use of a person's own capital or simply from personal exertions) may be roughly estimated at £500. This group includes the assessments of men and women in professions as well as those engaged in business.'

Transfer of Incomes.

"'There was a considerable transference of the taxpayer's income to the benefit of the poorer classes. Not only are old-age pensions drawn from taxation, but the expense of feeding of school children, much of the expense of education and poor law relief, and other benefits financed from the rates, contributions to national insurance, &c., are mainly deductive from the incomes of the well-to-do and the actual income of endowed charities.

"'We must certainly allow something for the work of active employers, professional men, and salaried employes when we are considering surplus income. Actually the cutting down of earned incomes would in fact seriously diminish the power as well as the will to work, and a good deal of income would disappear in the process of transfer.'

"Making these indicated deductions and those necessary for the national saving and a large part of the national expenses, he reverts to his estimate of £225,000,000 as the remainder which on the extremist reckoning can have been spent out of home produced income by the rich or moderately well-off on anything in the nature of luxuries; that is, on the things unattainable by the possessor of an income of less than £160."

In concluding his memorandum on Dr. Bowley's analysis, Mr. Loree writes:

"Wages can be raised temporarily by legislation or by the shock tactics of a group of men whose services for the moment are essential. But no individual or company can be forced to employ people at a loss, and there is evident danger of unemployment on a large scale if workmen put too high a value on their services. It has been shown above that, unless new income is created, there is no fund from which unemployment on a large scale can be subsidized; and there is little reason to think that the State could furnish productive work at the higher wages without a loss, when competitive employers failed to do so.

Sees Increased Production.

"There remains the one hopeful way by increasing production, care being taken that the increased product is well distributed. This will not come suddenly, nor by legislative act, but there are great possibilities in certain directions. Capital can be better applied to production, as has been shown during the war, and it is probable that an effective demand for higher wages would force its better and more economical use; but it must be remembered that skill of management is limited and the best results cannot be universally obtained.

"At the same time on the side of labor there must be no waste of productive power, but plant and machinery must be put to their maximum use. Greater encouragement of skill, more facilities for promotion from unskilled work to skilled, better education, and an improved physique which may result from higher wages, more leisure and better environments, together with full opportunity for use of all intelligence, strength, and skill, irrespective of sex, and without due insistence on pedantic rules as to previous training, would result in a much fuller use of the latent abilities of the race than has hitherto been possible.

"This analysis has failed in part of its purpose, if it has not shown that the problem of securing the wages which people rather optimistically believe to be immediately and permanently possible is to a great extent independent of the question of national or individual ownership, unless it is seriously believed that production would increase greatly if the State were sole employer.

"The wealth of the country, however divided, was insufficient before the war for a general high standard; there is nothing as yet to show that it will be greater in the future. Hence the most important task incumbent on employers and workmen alike—more important immediately than the improvement of the division of the product—is to increase the national product, and that without sacrificing leisure and the amenities of life."

COMMUNITY STUDY AT HOME

L. E. Bowman to Conduct Course in Leadership for Columbia.

A course in sociology entitled Community Organization was announced yesterday by the home study branch of Columbia University's Department of Extension Teaching. Instruction, which will be under the direction of L. E. Bowman, is designed to train leaders, organizers, executives, committee members, and social workers in the principles and practice of organization.

"It deals with the technique of leadership, not with the details of any specialized activity," says the announcement, "and aims to furnish working principles by which knowledge, support, and control of social activities may be put on a community basis. Only those may take the course who are actually engaged in community service of some kind."

The subjects covered include the natural neighborhood unit, organizations within the neighborhood, relation of neighborhood to smaller and larger units, use and co-ordination of organizations within the community, community organization in church, State and industry, primary ideals, principles and methods of community organization, neighborhood tradition and local folkways, group attention and publicity, dangers and uses of survey, community art, community ideals, welfare versus democratic organization, neighborhood socialization, development of community leadership, method and principles of leadership.

The course is open to both men and women.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 29, 1919.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this 29th day of August, 1919, a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share was declared on the common shares in the capital stock of this company, payable September 15, 1919, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on the 10th day of September, 1919.
FREDERICK L. LOVELACE,
Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

William F. Kelly and Charles B. Cooke, Jr., individually and as the firm of Kelly, Cooke & Company, announce their withdrawal from the firm of Murrie & Company, Engineers, New York, as of August 1, 1919.

The firm of Kelly, Cooke & Company will continue its engineering practice as heretofore with offices at 424 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM F. KELLY,
CHARLES B. COOKE, JR.

September Coupons and Amortization Payments

THE attention of investors is called to the following September payments of principal and interest due at our office on First Mortgage Serial 6% Bond issues safeguarded under the Straus Plan.

INTEREST AND FINAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS DUE, PAYING THE ENTIRE BOND ISSUES IN FULL

Vincennes Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Tecumseh Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Sherman Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Cooper Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Field Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's		

INTEREST AND SERIAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS DUE

Webster Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Metropolitan Bldg. (Omaha)	1st 6's
La Salle Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Racine Terminal Bldg. (Racine)	1st 6's
Norway Apt. Bldg. (New York)	1st 5½s	Hilmore Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Moraine Hotel (Highland Park, Ill.)	1st 6's	Tranz-Envelope Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Hilinda Apt. Bldg. (New York)	1st 5½'s	Ramona Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
University Club Bldg. (St. Louis)	1st 6's	Navona Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
A. F. W. Paper Co. (Albany)	1st 6's	Sumpston Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Dearborn Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	St. Casper Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Peerless Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Maryland Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Windsor Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Chesterfield Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Pioneer Bldg. (Detroit)	1st 6's	Rossele Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Birmingham Bldg. (Detroit)	1st 6's	Muriel Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Williams Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Brainard Bldg. (Detroit)	1st 6's
Kimball Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Rokeby Terrace Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 5½'s
Quelrich & Berry Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Avignon Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Lovett Bldg. (Oak Park, Ill.)	1st 6's	Richelieu Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
		Western Foundling Supply Co. (Chic.)	1st 6's

INTEREST COUPONS DUE

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Galen Hall Bldg. (Balto.)	1st 5½'s	Shelby Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Ashton Bldg. (Evanston, Ill.)	1st 6's	Fillmore Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
St. Regis Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Boynton Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Vermont Bldg. (Adantic City)	1st 5½'s	Sheridan-Grove Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Shirley Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Ashemore Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
N. Y. Steam Bldg. (New York)	1st 6's	Branscome Bldg. (St. Louis)	1st 6's
Hydrox Company (Chicago)	1st 6's	Fenwood Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Nelson Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Glenyris Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Farrell Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's		

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N 76,300	Akron, Ohio	5%	1920-1929	4.55%
103,000	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	5%	1920-1928	4.55%
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41,000	Crawford County, Ohio	5%	1923-1925	4.65%
35,000	Trumbull County, Ohio	5%	1920-1928	4.65%
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50,000	Pinellas County, Fla.	5%	1946	4.95%
40,000	St. Petersburg, Fla., Schl. Dist.	6%	1949	5.15%
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As your Committee has ascertained that there is apparently a very large amount of common stock of Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation which is not owned by the persons in whose names the stock is registered, and as it is of the greatest importance to the shareholders that they should have an opportunity to deposit their stock under the Plan and Agreement of July 11th, 1919, the Committee has extended the time for deposits until and including *September 2nd, 1919*, so that the Plan and Agreement may be brought to the attention of owners of stock who are not registered on the books.

Copies of the plan and agreement should be obtained at once from the Depositary, *The Equitable Trust Company of New York*, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, August 15, 1919.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman,
FREDERICK B. ADAMS,
A. J. BROSSEAU,
JAMES B. CLEWS,
GEORGE H. HOUSTON,
AMBROSE MONELL,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ANDREW V. STOUT,
Committee.

CHADBOURNE, BABBITT & WALLACE, Counsel,
14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

H. J. WOLFF, Secretary,
14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

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ANDREW V. STOUT,
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29 S. La Salle St. Chicago

FIDELITY BONDS

American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 160 Broadway.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

BIDS WANTED.

City of San Antonio 5% Bonds, 1919 Issue, $3,950,000.00.

San Antonio, Texas, August 18, 1919.

Sealed bids, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposal to Purchase Bonds" will be received at this office until four o'clock P. M. on Thursday, September 11th, 1919, for the purchase of $3,950,000.00 of bonds of the City of San Antonio, Texas, dated September 1, 1919, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September of each year, each of said bonds being of the denomination of $1,000.00 excepting the issues for the Garbage Incinerator Extension ($100,000.00) and Sidewalk and Curbing ($50,000.00), which are of the denomination of $500.00 each. Both principal and interest on said bonds are payable at the National Bank of Commerce of New York, N. Y., or at the office of the City Treasurer of San Antonio, Texas, at the option of the holder thereof. Said Bonds are payable serially during the period of forty years from September 1, 1919, in yearly installments as nearly equal as practicable and are issued for the following purposes and for amounts as follows, to wit:

Opening, Widening and Straightening Streets	$950,000
Street Paving, Storm Sewers and Drains	900,000
Sanitary Sewers, Mains and Laterals	500,000
Public Auditorium Building	500,000
Constructing Permanent Bridges	200,000
San Antonio River Improvements	200,000
Public Park Improvements	200,000
Fire and Police Department Buildings	150,000
Garbage and Incinerator Extension	100,000
Sidewalk and Curbing	50,000
Market House Annex	200,000
	$3,950,000

Bids will be received for the entire issue or for any series or portion thereof; and no bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. All bids or proposals shall be made with the express understanding that the opinion of John C. Thomson of the late firm of Dillon, Thomson & Clay, Attorneys, of New York City, shall be conclusive as to the validity of the issue. The opinion of John C. Thomson will be furnished the purchaser of said bonds. However, the purchaser may figure his bid to either pay the fee to Mr. Thomson himself or to allow the City to do so, and the bid should also include therein cost of lithographing the blank bonds. Said bonds will also be sold subject to the approval of the Department of the Attorney General of Texas and subject to approval by the State Board of Education for right to purchase for the permanent school Fund.

A certified Cashier's check for 2% of the amount of bid must accompany each proposal as a guarantee for faithful compliance therewith, and the City of San Antonio reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bonds sold are to be delivered when approved by counsel at the expense of the City at either Chicago or New York.

Complete information will be furnished on request.

SAM C. BELL, Mayor.
Attest: FRED FRIES, City Clerk.

NATIONAL CONDUIT & CABLE COMPANY, Inc.
First Mortgage 6% Ten-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article V. of the mortgage securing the above described bonds of the National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., and dated April 1, 1917, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder, hereby gives notice to the holders of the above described bonds of its intention to apply the moneys required to be paid on or before September 30, 1919, to the Sinking Fund provided under such Article V., in the manner hereinafter described, and accordingly invites offerings for the sale on October 1, 1919, to the National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., of said Sinking Fund of such First Mortgage 6% Ten Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, at prices not exceeding 105% of their par value, and interest accrued to October 1, 1919. All offerings made in response to this notice shall state the face amount of Bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are offered, and shall be signed by the holders thereof, and shall be made subject to the right of the undersigned to accept all or any part or none of the bonds offered. All offerings must be made to the undersigned enclosed in sealed envelopes and must be received by the underaigned at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, before the close of business on September 8, 1919. From the bonds offered in response to this notice the undersigned, on behalf of the said National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., will accept such bonds as are offered at lowest prices, not exceeding said 105% and interest accrued to October 1, 1919, to an amount sufficient to exhaust, as nearly as may be, the aggregate funds available for that purpose, as hereinafter stated.

Pursuant to said mortgage the sum of $62,500 is payable by the National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., to the undersigned as Trustee on or before September 30, 1919, for the purposes of the offerings herein invited. The undersigned as Trustee will send notice forthwith of such acceptances to all bondholders whose offerings have been accepted, and the bonds so accepted will thereupon become payable pursuant to the acceptance thereof, at the said office of the undersigned, on October 1, 1919, and should be accompanied by appropriate Federal Income Tax Certificates in respect of the accrued interest.

Dated at New York, this 29th day of August, 1919.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice-President.

To the Holders of Bankers Trust Company's Interim Certificates for
GREAT WESTERN POWER COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Engraved Definitive Bonds of the above issue will not be ready for delivery prior to September 1, 1919. Arrangements have been made with the undersigned for the payment on September 1, 1919, of the interest then due on such bonds represented by Bankers Trust Company's Interim Certificates, upon presentation of the Interim Certificates at the office of the undersigned, 16 Wall Street, New York City, for proper endorsement. Federal Income Tax Certificates for the amount of the interest should accompany the Interim Certificates.

Pursuant to the terms of the bonds, the interest will be paid without deduction for Federal Income Taxes not in excess of 2%, which the Company may be required or permitted to withhold therefrom.

It is expected that the Definitive Bonds will be ready for delivery about September 15th. Such bonds, when delivered in exchange for Interim Certificates bearing endorsement of the payment of the September 1st interest, will bear the March 1st, 1920, and subsequent coupons.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Agent.
By R. G. Page, Assistant Secretary.
August 25, 1919

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture dated April 1, 1912, made by The Continental Sugar Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that all the outstanding First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds secured thereby have been called for redemption on October 1, 1919, at 102½% of the par value thereof and accrued interest to said date, and will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and surrender thereof at the **Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, 140 Broadway, New York City. After October 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due October 1, 1919, should be collected in the usual manner.

THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY,
By C. G. EDGAR, President.
Dated, Toledo, Ohio, August 29, 1919.

NOTICE.
Buttercup Oil and Car Corporation.

In accordance with the terms of the notes issued under a mortgage dated February 15, 1918, from the Buttercup Oil and Car Corporation to the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company of Louisville, Kentucky, all of said notes now outstanding are called for payment on September 30, 1919. Upon presentation on or after said date at The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall St., New York City, the principal of said notes with interest to September 30, 1919, and a premium of 2% on the principal will be paid. Interest will cease after said date.

Notes when presented for payment must have all unmatured interest coupons attached and must be accompanied by appropriate Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the accrued interest.

BUTTERCUP LAND CAR CORPORATION,

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING CO.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of **Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897,** invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon **Monday, September 15, 1919,** at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Wm. P. Gest, President.
Philadelphia, August 23, 1919.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CASPER H. ROWE, President.
KRAMER & BETTMAN, Cincinnati, Attorneys.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—Dated New Orleans, July 18, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921.
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1919, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Executive Office of the Society, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St., on and after Sept. 2nd.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER INDENTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Indenture, dated November 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Four Per Cent Gold Bonds of International Traction Company, has adjourned the sale of the securities pledged under said Indenture from August 26, 1919, to September 8, 1919, and that said Trustee will offer said securities for sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on September 8, 1919.

A description of said securities and a statement of the terms of the sale are contained in the notice of sale heretofore published, of which copies may be obtained at the office of said Trustee, at No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, New York, August 20, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Indenture of International Traction Company, dated November 1, 1912.
By F. J. H. SUTTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC CO
Six Per Cent. Debenture Bonds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS, OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Indenture between Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and Frank H. Jones, Trustees, dated October 1, 1912, authorizing an issue of Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000), face value, Six Per Cent. Debenture Bonds, dated October 1, 1912. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in said Indenture, has elected to pay and redeem on October 1, 1919, all of the Six Per Cent. Debenture Bonds described in and issued under the terms and in accordance with said Indenture, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the face value of said bonds, accrued interest, and a premium of one per cent., all as provided in said Indenture; said bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 1, 1919. On and after said date, interest on said bonds shall cease.

Dated, August 14, 1919.
OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
By ARTHUR S. HUEY, Vice President.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

The interest due October 1st, 1919, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Union Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close September 15th, 1919, and reopen October 2nd, 1919.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, August 26th, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors a meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby called to be held at its principal place of business at No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th day of October, 1919.

(a) For the purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution to increase the authorized common capital stock of said corporation;

(b) For the further purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution authorizing the sale of such increased common capital stock at less than par, and

(c) For the transaction of other business generally.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at said meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a resolution will be offered to increase the authorized common capital stock of said corporation by increasing the number of shares of the common capital stock thereof from one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, so that such authorized common capital stock shall thereafter be Twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000) instead of Twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) as heretofore.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at such meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a resolution will be offered authorizing the sale or disposal of such increased common capital stock below par.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
By JOSEPH MALONE, Secretary.
Dated New York, August 26, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Ottawa, Ont., August 23, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the Third Tuesday of September, 1919, (being the 16th day of that month), at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Fredericks & Van Cott, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 112-116 West 18th Street, New York City, on the 4th day of September, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of adopting a resolution pursuant to Section 66 of the General Corporation Law to change the name of said corporation from Fredericks & Van Cott, Inc., to Van Cott Bros., Incorporated.

Dated, New York City, August 7th, 1919.
MORTIMER VAN COTT, Jr., President.
ELBERT VAN COTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 Per Share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $2.50 Per Share on the Common Stock

of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, **October 1, 1919,** to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 2, 1919.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., August 14, 1919.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.

New York, September 2, 1919.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 12
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 12

The following dividends have been declared on the stocks of this Corporation: A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1919) on the Preferred stock; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock; both payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common Stocks at the close of business Saturday, September 13, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DeWITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 64.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held August 20th, 1919, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% of the Preferred Stock was declared payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1919. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 12.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held August 20th, 1919, a dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock was declared payable November 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record October 15th, 1919. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 29, 1919.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this 29th day of August, 1919, a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share was declared on the preferred shares in the capital stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October, 1919, to holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1919.

FREDERICK L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company

50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of this Company has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable October 10, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 25, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.

J. S. OGSBURY, Treasurer.
August 26, 1919.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Oil in Automotive Industry

Passenger cars or trucks are manufactured in 32 different States. It is estimated that during 1919 the total number of cars will be close to 6,500,000. Over 1,000,000 men and women are now employed in the industry, not including the vast army engaged in accessories, garages and second-hand cars. There are 550 manufacturers of finished cars and trucks and about 7,000 concerns manufacturing parts.

Tire values this year will exceed $600,000,000. Several million horses have been displaced, saving grain and using in lieu gasoline valued at about one billion dollars per annum.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

An Analysis of
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged $7.62 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum, or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St. New York City.
Liberty Building, Phila.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

We specialize in
Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
Common & Preferred Stocks
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Landers, Frary & Clark
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Stanley Works

Address Dept. "C-10"

Adams, Merrill & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
36 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.

RIGHTS
Ajax Rubber
U. S. Rubber
U. S. Industrial Alcohol
Union Oil
Stromberg Carburetor
Specialists in Dividend Scrips & Rights
McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Phone Rector 7800.

Guaranty Trust Co.

STOCK

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

Central States Elec. Com.
Peerless Stock & Notes
Trading Department
Ware & Leland
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 10000

Cities Service
Preferred
An investment issue yielding about 7½% at the present market
Circular on Request
Maguire & Burleigh
67 Wall Street New York
Phone Hanover 2214

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904

Coupons due September 1, 1919, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, August 30, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 40, due September 1, 1919, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide and Leather Company will be paid on and after September 2d by The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 35-37 Wall St., New York City.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide and Leather Co., due September 1st, 1919, will be paid on and after September 2d by The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, (successor Trustee of the Colonial Trust Co.), 35-37 Wall St., New York City.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Chart Your Credit Loss Exposure

Would it not be a tremendous asset if you could know precisely the normal insolvency loss resulting from sales of any volume for your particular house? Think of the uncertainty eliminated—the worry saved—the credit losses prevented.

Such data, on an accurate, scientific basis—the culmination of credit insurance experience is made available to you for your house by The American Company.

Whatever the size or nature of your manufacturing or jobbing business, don't fail to get the entire story of this achievement in Credit Insurance. An inquiry will bring the full particulars without obligation.

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. OF NEW YORK
A. B. TREAT, Gen. Eastern Manager. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agt.
91 William St. Phone: John 533-534-3365.
New York City.

London

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire and the largest city in the world, lying on each side of the River Thames, 50 miles above its mouth, had in 1911 a population of 4,522,964. Fourteen road bridges cross the Thames within the City of London. Of these, London Bridge connecting the city with Southwark and Bermondsey, stands first in historical interest and in importance as a modern highway.

Some of the metropolitan railway lines cross the river in tunnels beneath its bed. There are several tunnels under the river in its course below London Bridge.

In 1916 London commerce totaled $2,665,993,000 of which imports were $1,748,933,000. The city is a tremendous business center, and besides the Stock Exchange, there are other Exchanges for special articles, including the Corn Exchange, Wool Exchange, Coal Exchange, Shipping Exchange, etc.

HANNEVIG & CO.
139 Broadway, New York
Marine Financing *Marine Securities*
Foreign Exchange *Letters of Credit*

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1919.
American Cotton Oil Co. Common Stock Div. 1%.
American Cotton Oil Co. 5% Notes, Series "B."
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Div. 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Special Guar. Quarterly Div. 1%.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen. 6s.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.
American Cotton Oil Co. 1-Year 7% Gold Notes.

Vanadium Steel Co. of America

Actively traded in on New York Curb

The officials of this corporation comprise the following leading business men: Chas. M. Schwab, General T. Coleman du Pont, Allen A. Ryan, J. Leonard Replogle, and Harry Payne Whitney.

We invite orders in this security and are prepared to carry same on conservative margin.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St. New York City
Phones 6661-6 Broad.

American Chicle

Common

A. Hicks Lawrence
10 Wall Street, New York

LOST!

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1919, from Cliffside, N. J., 5½% Bonds

25 through 30 inclusive
37 " 43 "
12 " 14 "
21 " 23 "
18 and 19 and 47

Please return to
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.,
62 Cedar Street,
NEW YORK.

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375 Shares
PENN WORSTED CO.—Par $100

to be sold Wednesday, September 3, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon in our salesroom, 201 Philadelphia Bourse.

BARNES & LOFLAND,
147 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Securities

C. J. KELLEY & CO.
66 Broadway New York
Phone: Rector 8057-8088-8089

Manati Sugar Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.
COMMON STOCK and FRACTIONS
Bought and Sold
A. M. Kidder & Co
5 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 3780.

COUPONS DUE and PAYABLE at the office of
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.,
62 Cedar St., New York,
September 1, 1919.

Arcadia, N. Y., Funding.
Albion, Mich., Bridge
Alexandria, Ind., Funding
Argos, Ind., Water 6s
Bartow, Fla., Street Paving
Carthage, Texas, School
Clinton, Ill., High School
Cumberland Co. Power & Light Co.
Collinwood Village, O., School
Des Moines, Ia., 4½s
DeWitt Co., Ill., School Dist.
Durant, I. T., Sch., Water & Light
Elizabeth City, N. C., Water
Fairmont, Ind., Water
Georgia Light, Power & Ry. Co.
Hillsdale, N. J., Rd. Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water
Isanti Co., Minn., Ditch
Jackson, Mich., Paving
Kearney, Neb., Bldg.
Kokomo, Ind., School
La Crosse, Wis., Street Imp.
Lancaster, N. Y., Paving
Morrison Co., Minn., Ditch
Mobile Co., Ala., Refunding
Marshall Co., Minn., Dr. 5s
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Imp.
Muskogee, I. T., Sewer & Water
Polk Co., N. C., Home & Courthouse
Pontiac, Mich.
Pacolet School Dist. No. 47, Spartanburg, S. C.
Runge, Texas, School 6s
Red Lake, Minn., Ditch
Spartanburg Co., S. C.
Shelbyville, Ill., Water
Sumzaitville, Ind., Funding
Shelton, Wash., Water
Vandalia, Ill., Water
Virginian Power Co. 7% Notes
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, August 22, 1919.

The regular quarted dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid October 1, 1919, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M., September 17, 1919.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1919.

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp. 5s	Millburn, N. J., Sewer 4½s
Bay Counties Power Co., 1st Con. 5s	Montvale, N. J., Funding 5s
Bergen Co., N. J., Jail 4½s	New Canaan, Conn., Funding (Sept. 15th) 3½s
Bergen Co., N. J., Imp. 5s	N. J. & Hudson Ry. & Fy., 1st 4s
Broadway Realty Co., 1st 5s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer 4½s
Camden Co., N. J., R&ad Imp. 4½s	Pacific Lt. & Pow. Corp. 1st. & Ref. 5s
Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Imp. 3.65s & 3.85s	Pelham Manor, N. Y., Land 5s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co. 6s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co., 1st 5s
Dodge Co., Ga., Court House & Road Imp. 5s	Queens Place Realty Co., 2nd 6s
Elyria, O., Bridge & Imp. 5s & 6s	Raleigh, N. C., St. Imp. 5s
Englewood, N. J., School 4½s	Salem, Va., Water & Imp. 5s
Essex Co., N. J., Court House Annex 4s	Schenectady Ry. Co. 5s
Essex Co., N. J., Park 4s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water 4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Penitentiary 4½s	Smithfield, N. C., St. Imp. 5s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer 6s	Southern Michigan Ry. Co., 1st 5s
Florida Publishing Co. 6s	South Orange, N. J., Park Funding & Sewer 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Funding 4½s	Superior Water, Lt. & Pow. Co. 5s
Glassport, Pa., School 4½s & 5s	Teaneck Township, N. J., S. D., No. 2 5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Sept. 3rd.) 4s	Toledo, O., Refunding 4s, 4½s & 4¾s
Hawaii Territory, Pub. Imp. (Sept 15th) 4s	Toledo, O., Education 4s & 4½s
Hudson River Traction Co. 5s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "N" 4s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Terminal 4½s	Volney Paper Co., 1st 5s
Los Angeles Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st 5s	Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s
Macedonia & Burnham Heights & Mt. Carmel School Dist. 6s	West Orange, N. J., S. D. 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Park 4s	Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Sept. 23rd.) 5s
Miami, Fla., Series F 5½s	Winston-Salem, N. C., Gen. Mun. 4½s
	Yadkin, N. C., Bridge 5s

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1st, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Bear Lithia Springs Co., General 5s	San Antonio Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Brownsville & Matamoras Bridge Co., Guar. 4s	San Antonio Traction Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
City of Greeley, Colorado, 4½s Ref. Water Bonds	South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Co., 3 Yr. 7% Gold Notes
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co., 1st Cons. 5s	Southern Light & Traction Co., Collateral Trust 5s
Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.	Standard Gas & Electric Co., 3 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold 7s
Interstate Electric Corp., 2 Yr. 6% Notes	A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., 1st Mtge. 6s
Island Oil & Transport Corporation, 1st Lien 7% Gold Bonds	A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., Gen. Ref. Sinking Fund Gold 6s
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Leavenworth Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s	United States & Porto Rico Navigation Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Manila Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s	Utica Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge 5s
Mobile Light & Railroad Co., 1st Con. Mtge. 5s	Wabash Railway Company, 1st Lien 20 Yr. Gold Equipment S. F. 5s
New York Trap Rock Corporation, Serial Gold 6% Bonds	**DUE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1919.**
Perry Elec. Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s	Gratia Navigation Co., Inc., 1st Mtge. 7% S. F. Bonds
Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 6s	**DUE SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1919.**
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B

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER

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This company is probably the largest tire manufacturing organization in the world. Gross business this year will probably exceed $150,000,000. We are issuing a special letter regarding this company and its business, which we will forward on request.

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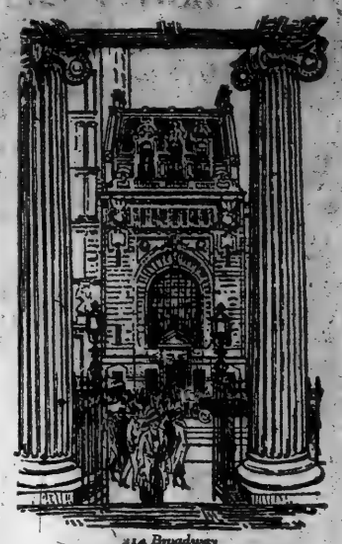

214 Broadway
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We believe we are justified in reproducing the excerpt above, as typical of the feeling existing between The National Park Bank and its customers.

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THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

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During the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, the United States imported approximately $92,000,000 worth of wood and wood products. Of this total approximately $27,000,000 or 29 per cent. came from Canada. The growth of this trade between Canada and the United States has grown rapidly in the last three years.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Imports of Wood and Wood Products from Canada	$27,000,000	$25,000,000	$22,000,000

American importers of Canadian wood products will find the New York Agency of the Union Bank of Canada equipped to facilitate transactions with all parts of Canada. Our Foreign Exchange Department will be pleased to give information regarding the transfer of funds to and from any point in the Dominion.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the issued and outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1919. D. P. KELLS, Treasurer.

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Ten cents per word each insertion.

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AMERICAN POPLIN, navies and browns, Wanted. Farragut 9054.

AMERICAN Wanted.—11056, navies and browns; reasonable. Greeley 1156.

ARMY GOODS Wanted.—Reder Co., 1,228 2d Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. botany or similar in navy only; will pay cash. Bostwick, Farragut 2169.

BROADCLOTH 315 Wanted.—Navies and browns in exchange for raccoon, plum, burgundy, black. Greeley 1156.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All shades. Horowitz & Dornfest, 51 West 24th. Farragut 4245.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; quantities for cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 West 25th St. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Barker Wilders 651 or similar, green and tan. L. Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 33d St.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black, navy, taupe, brown. Chelsea 9755.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on new styles; call with samples. 22 West 28th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring suits, dresses, dolmans, capes; jobs and regulars; cash. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS and suits Wanted.—Cash paid for immediate delivery. Call all week. 4th floor rear elevator, 151 West 30th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; better grade only. Call all week, 21 East 31st St., third floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—2,000 spot cash, jobs or entire stocks; quantity no object. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 9154.

COATS Wanted.—Children's, jobs. 20 West 32d St., 9th floor.

COATEES wanted; jobber placing stock orders on plush coatees. 12 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATEES Wanted.—Buying coatees, plush and plie fabric. 137 West 27th, first floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—White, pound, shorts, for pocketing; any quantity; spot cash. Hurwits, 151 East Broadway. Fort 9867.

COTTON GOODS wanted, black poplin and colors, also voiles, &c. Stuyvesant 3120.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Odd length and seconds; light colors only. Roth, 130 West 12th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Four-thread white, brown, and navy; price must be right. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

CREPES Wanted.—Pacific printed crepe, in pink; large quantities. 2650 Chelsea.

DRESSES Wanted.—6-14, ginghams, Chambrays, Repps serges; spot delivery. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av. Gramercy 4166.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—1,000 silks, satins, serges, tricotines, jobs and entire stocks; quantity no object. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 9154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for job of cheap satin and serge dresses; spot cash. 275 5th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. Tricotines, serges, velours. 12 West 32d, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on velveteen, both twill and straight back. Call 43 West 24th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Must be something new in serge and satin. Call all week., Room 808, 37 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satins, georgettes, velour, and velvets; bring samples. Ninth floor, 43 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 17 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits, Capes, Coats Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FURS, Kit Coney Collars, Cuffs and Borders, &c., Wanted.—N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 28th.

FURS Wanted.—All kinds, jobs and regulars. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

GABARDINES, Suedelike Wanted. — 36-inch cotton and wool tweeds. Premier Textile Co., 25 Waverly Place. Spring 9199.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all colors at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 157 West 25th.

GOLDTONE Wanted. — Andrew's. Phone Spring 3013.

HOSIERY Wanted.—18-inch fibre hosiery in ribbed top and seamed back in large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16-inch fibre; immediate or future delivery; large quantity; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 108, 481, 470; quantity no object if price is right. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

HOSIERY Wanted.—300 dozen fibre plated half hose in colors. Magdet Trading Corp., 22 Thomas St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Men's cheap cotton; men's underwear and shirts. Continental Supply Co., 35 Maiden Lane, Room 42.

JAP SILKs wanted, 34-6, monmie, natural or colors, cash no object. Stuyvesant 3120.

KERSEY Wanted.—American 11052 or similar in black only. Greeley 4377.

KHAKI Wanted.—Any quantity up to 1,000 pieces 34-inch Government standard khaki shirtings, cotton warp, all worsted filled. Call Universal, 1723. Ask for Mr. Higgins.

LINEN Wanted.—Fine French linen, white, 36-inch; 1,000 yards. D 177 Times Downtown.

LININGS Wanted.—All kinds, jobs and regular. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

NECKWEAR Wanted.—Men's lots 25c. goods, 106 Lafayette St., fifth floor. Franklin 8060.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Juilliard 5700, or Gilberts 30191, 30199. Farragut 2946.

PALM BEACH SUITS AND PANTS Wanted.—Men's and boys'; can use quantity. M. L. Altheimer, Hotel Ansonia.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 16007, shades 44 and 41; 15032, shades 163 and 303; 15035, shade 302; 912, brown; F. A. Bochman Co. frost glow, shades 1279, 1277, 1274, 1285; Cypress, 1242; Holden-Leonard Co., chameleon cord, 4652, 4672, 2692; Hazeltone, 4634, 4661, 4671; Juilliard, 110, brown; Prudential 327, shades 205, 212; Stevens 6109, shades 7-8. De Land 9800, shades 11, 12, 13. The Cohn-Goodman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Spot cash paid for 25 yards and up serges, tricotines, poplins, plaids, and chuddahs. Telephone, after Sunday, N. Shatz, Continental Hotel.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Dyed, Esquimot, Hudson Bay, Behring Seal, Ungava, B7, B8, black; Baffin seal; spot cash. Gramercy 1607.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity H. & H. 200; Peerless T-10 or Saltz's peco. Farragut 2177.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Large quantity; also cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10 and 4040. Madison Square 4540, Ext. 14.

PLUSH Wanted.—All kinds, jobs and regular. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

PLUSH AND BEAVER Wanted.—S. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 28th

PLUSH Wanted.—100 pieces of peco or similar; spot cash on delivery. Farragut 2529.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 12035; all colors; also taupe velour. Madison Square 8528.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 2821, plain only, not plaid. Freedman, Farr. 6134.

POLO CLOTH wanted, American 15035, Pekin or Copen only. Greely 4376.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075, Lauser or similar in brown and reindeer; will pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

POPLINS wanted, will pay spot cash for American poplin, 90610, 06077, 0326, Brightwood 4678, Saxonia 930. David Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Three-ply silk and cotton; all colors. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077, 0326, navy, about six pieces. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

PLUMETTE CLOTH Wanted.—In pecan and brown. Farragut 6210.

SATINS, Washable, Wanted.—Flesh; good quality; cash. Morningside 8154.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 4061, 54202, 7120, 6120, 7512, 7514, 7301, W. F. K., MFL V. S. L., S. B. G. L., 104, 9, 90, 838, 235; poplins, P. P. L., 774; mannish serges and also tricotines; of any quantities. Call Gramercy 6906.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity 1210 or other 36-inch or wider cotton warp serges in navy only; will pay spot cash. Spring 9080, Extension 42.

SERGES Wanted.—WFX and 7512, navies only; PNA and BPNL, navies and blacks. Globe Mercantile Co., 803 Washington Av., St. Louis.

SERGES Wanted.—6936 or similar; also tricotines, large quantities, for cash. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—S[illegible] 6660, 6636, Room 704, 24 East 21st St. Gramercy 9452.

SERGES Wanted—7512, 832, 10107, 7120, 9060, 6310, 1360. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—832, 225, 6936, 4622, 104, 518, 87. Gramercy 1814.

SILKS, GEORGINES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity up to 1,000 pieces, in white and flesh Georgine, 1-ply, with samples. 1,182 Broadway, Room 804.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS AND VELVET REMNANTS Wanted. Of every kind. Maurer Silk Co., [illegible].

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, spot cash. Call Murray Square 5361.

Buyers' Wants

SILKS wanted for shirtings, waists, &c., spot cash; any quantity. Godfried & Rubinstein, 320 Fifth Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for satin de chine and printed. I. D. Kagan & Co., 22 West 26th St.

SILKS, Plaid Satin and Taffeta Wanted.—Spot cash. 3d floor, 245 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15080, brown, Pekin, Copen, reindeer, navy, os blood, tan, taupe; must be very cheap; cash. Spring 4230.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Newhuse No. 2 Blue and brown; also Joel's plumette Pekin and Henna; Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 2535.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Light weight plum; also black and navy velours. Madison Square 1948.

SILVERTONES Wanted, 15032.—Open to buy any quantity for cash at a price. Madison Square 7745.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Light weight, all shades; also light weight velours. Farragut 3142.

SILVERTONE Wanted, heavyweight.—Theo. Weiss, 25 West 27th. Farragut 4389.

SILVERTONES wanted; American 16007, Copen & navy. Merit Co., 1,383 Broadway.

SKIRTS wanted for spot delivery, serges, Panamas, taffetas; bring samples. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 Sixth Av.

SUEDINE Wanted.—$3.60 cash; saxonia velour, $3. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th. Chelsea 10390.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13058, navy, brown, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1586.

SUEDINE wanted, 13058, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5561.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Dery 1011. Gramercy 2460 before 10 A. M.

TINSELTONES, Wanted. — 718 Leonard. Shades 4531, 4672; chameleon cord, Shades 4142, 2694; Botany Yalama 616, navy. Vanderbilt 1586.

TRICOTINES wanted, navy, quantities at price. Schaffran Barham Co., Mad. Sq. 2257.

TRICOTINES, U. S. C. 907 Wanted.—Also light weight velours, navy and brown. Biltrite Dress, 12 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Very fine quality only; can use quantity. Freedman, Farragut 9762.

TINSELTONES wanted, Holden-Leonards, all colors. Merit Co., 1,383 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Dobson's 107. Shapiro, Madison Square 3608.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity at a price. J. A. Workman, 135 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany, yalama, brown, Pekin, navy, raccoon, tricotines, navy, good quality R. & H. Simons Silk Duvlyn, all shades. Perles Gilbert, 15 East 32d.

VELOURS wanted, lightweight brown, cash or will exchange for any other shade, botany preferred. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American lightweight, all colors, open for quantities. Chelsea 8062.

VELOURS, Velveteens, and Yalamas Wanted, light weight. Marshall Dress Co., 275 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted. Wool suitings, quantity for cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton-warp heavyweights; all shades. American black poplins. Farragut 2323.

VELOURS, Botony, F. & H. Wanted.—Navies in exchange for maroon, black, plum, taupe, brown. Greeley 1156.

VELOUR wanted, lightweight, all colors, quantities. M. Gordon, 39 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and brown. Chelsea 9513. I. Funt, 24 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. preferred, for cash. Crown Costume Co., 43 West 24th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Slater's, Keely & Watson, or similar; brown only. Greeley 4376.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Navy and black; twill back; cash. H. W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27 to 44 inch; navy, black, brown and taupe. Sam Gerst, 6 West 32d.

YALAMA cloth wanted, all shades. Max Levine Co., 142 West 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BATISTES, mohairs, Sicilians, 36-inch all-wool Panamas, cotton gabardines; also 36-inch cotton Panamas and black imported Venetians. No telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's Kerobl, Pearson's Alto and mercerized 8050; reasonable. Farragut 9095.

BEAVERS, Nuphur 4014, Brevetex, Baffin seal, Ungava, B-7, B-3. Gramercy 1074.

BINDINGS.—All kinds of tapes and stay bindings, for immediate delivery. Franklin 4169.

BOLIVIA SILVERTIP.—Goodman & Herman, Dobson 617; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BROADCLOTHS. — Worumbo, black broadcloth; also serges, tricotines, silvertones, light and heavy weight velours, for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

BROADCLOTH—To close out below market price, 12 pieces navy, black, plum, and green; sponged. Mr. Schwalbe, Madison Square 2614.

BROADCLOTH.—Brown Juilliard 118, black 310, parkside silvertone 102 and 100, lightweight velours, brown and navy. Greeley 3133.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 355; navy, 6; Burgundy, 2; taupe, 1; green, 3; plum, 2; 56-20 Tannenbaum-May, 10 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 reindeer, also 112 shade 318-317. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, Silvertones, Oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Md. Sq. 292.

BRAIDS.—Three ends, two ends, four ligne, one end; three ligne, two ends; immediate deliveries. Spring 2129.

BARMEUSE to sell cheap. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

CREPE DE CHINE shirtings, 50 pieces, 40 inches wide, inlaid stripes, $2.60 yd.; also 100 pieces of satin striped tub silk, $2 per yd. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

CHEVIOTS.—Goodman, Herman Newhouse; oxford, navy and brown; below market price. Greeley 4376.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Twelve boxes black; Blumenthal's A. B. 15. Orchard 1145.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d.

COATS.—Infants', intermediate and children's, for immediate delivery; best models; all desirable materials; prices cheapest in the market; wonderful values. Daniel, 45 Allen St.

COATS.—Silvertip Bolivias, pom poms, overas, suedines, silvertones, pussy willow lined, self and fur trimmed for immediate delivery. Prices $25 to $150. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th St.

COATS.—Department store buyers; we have 1,500 Spring dolmans, capes, straight line coats; are you interested? Grasp this opportunity. Farragut 9386.

COATS.—Velours, fur trimmed, plain, silvertones, broadcloths, Bolivia's, silvertips, burella, suedeine, thibets, caraculs; $10.50 to $37.50. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS for immediate delivery; polo cloth, velours, silvertones at attractive prices. Rolfes & Heutman, 15 West 20th.

COATS and COATEES.—Plushes and velours on hand for immediate delivery. Eisen & Son, 122 West 28th.

COATS.—Mercerized plush, fur trimmed; finest models; 500 to close out. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS, dresses; closing out; sacrifice prices. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d St. Madison Square 9656.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all latest style and material. Singer Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed, to close out; attractive styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 28th.

COATS.—250 infants, 2 to 6; 500, 6 to 14; will sell cheap. 7th floor, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, from $13.75 to $39. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—100 men's Fall line coats on hand, cheap; seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 137 West 25th St.

COATING, heavy, velours, bolivias, oxfords, and polo cloth to close out at reasonable price. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th St. Farragut 760.

COLLARS AND CUFFS; 25,000 dozen, at half price; jobber retiring from business; exporters' opportunity. C 154 Times.

COTTON GOODS.—Cotton poplin, white pique, crash. Spencer plaid gingham galateen, imperial chamoray; cotton warp serges, Boyd's 3100 courduroy; quantities. Phone Gramercy 4896 before noon. Mr. Katz.

COTTON GOODS BATEENS.—Under market price; all grades; stop delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Few pieces fancies, suitable for skirts. Roth, 130 West 17th St.

DE LAND, 9800, all colors. Cohen & Stessel, 9 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for export, to be sold in large quantities; samples are for sale. $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES are a great success with our customers, because they are the most satisfactory, and consequently the best tricotine dresses on the market, $13.75; easy to say and easy to prove; see them for yourself; the styles are newest of the hour, materials the best, and the finish perfect; don't overlook the wool velours, $12.75, and the wonderful serge dresses, $4.75; the prices for popular materials; easy and quick sales, certain profits. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Jobber, don't drink in all the bargain nonsense that is being poured out this season by manufacturers; come into our show room and see what our dresses of serge, satin, tricotine, tricolette and velvet serge at $7.50 to $27.50 will mean to you in the way of stimulating business; you'll blow the horn for us when you see our eye-openers; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—We have just what you want; 5,000 dresses, coats and suits on our racks for immediate delivery sold at 5% profit. Five minutes of your time will convince you that if it cost us 95c. you get it for $1. See our $6.75 all wool jersey dress, and other excellent values. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 38th St.

DRESSES.—Be wise; don't think our dresses are worth less because we ask less; it simply means you get larger profits at the same price. Buy right off the racks—see what you are getting—and have them shipped the same day. Serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations, taffetas, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Next Saturday should be a big day in your dress department. Make it a bigger day with values in our all-wool serge dresses at $13.75; simply wonderful; 20 up-to-the-minute styles on the racks; we positively deliver immediately; don't risk promises. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Let us lubricate the machinery of your dress section with our "Special" price dress oil; our tricotines, tricolettes, velvets, serges, and satins at $7.50 to $37.50 will make your cash register ring often; instant delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Tricolettes, tricotines, mannish serge, velvets, jerseys, silvertones, broadcloths, duvetyne, paulette satins, georgettes. Is it dresses that you are looking for? We will extend every accommodation to you. Prices, $12.75, $16.75, $25.00 up. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; beautiful new Fall models in high-grade charmeuse, satins, tricotines, tricolettes, from $22.50 to $37.50; positively the very best values in the market; call and see for yourself. Khit Dress Co., 28 West 27th. Chelsea 5676.

DRESSES.—We manufacture them on the premises; all original models in velveteens, tricotines, charmeuse, and beaded georgettes; on the racks for immediate delivery at popular prices. Crown Costume Co., 43-47 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—You can show your competitor a few tricks with our tricotines at $14.75. All wool; ready to ship; all sizes; any quantity. We are getting re-orders daily—that's the proof of the pudding. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—175 pieces assorted chambrays and ginghams for sale; also 150 dozen, size 2 to 6, chambrays and gingham dresses; well worth investigating. J. D. Farkas & Co., 18-20 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs tricotines, trioolettes, georgettes, cheap; crepe de chines, $5; serges, $4.75; taffetas, $5. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 satins, taffetas, charmeuse, tricotines, serges; slaughtering prices; also tricotine suits and silvertone coats; close out; in jobs. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 50 up-to-the-minute style satin dresses; will dispose of same for cash; good assortment colors and sizes. Call Madison Square, 2369.

DRESSES, 2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low price. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 W. 32d St.

DRESSES.—156 high-grade serge dresses, also tricotine dresses, to sell at a price. Schwartz & Mandelbaum, 1,184 Broadway. Madison Square 1842.

DRESSES.—1,000 dresses on the racks; clever styles in up-to-the-minute materials. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Special values in popular price stout satin dresses for immediate delivery. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—100 tricotine, serges; latest styles, to close out at a price. Gramercy 2439. K. & K., 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Large quantity of satins, serges, and tricotines, to close out. Goldrich Dress Co., 234 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—300 satin, serge, poplin, and tricotine dresses, close out below market price. Greenberg, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, satin and velour; high-class; will sell very reasonably. Belnord Dress Contractors, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values; satins, serges, Jerseys; $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies, regular to $6. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; satins, serges, tricotines at attractive prices. Commodore Brown & Co., 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge, 400 to close out at $5.25; bargain. Berger and Benson, 253 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, tricolette, tricotines, jerseys. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Georgette, satin, serges; sell very reasonable Cohen-Polowan, 19 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style, Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 334 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H. new taupe; condord and beetroot; cheap; Vanderbilt 1586.

FLANNELETTE.—Ladies' night gowns; immediate delivery. S. Fazekas 47899, 103 City.

FLANNELS for sale; immediate delivery. Chelsea 7665.

FLASTICS.—Waist manufacturers. We have elastics in stock for immediate delivery. Franklin, 4100.

GEORGETTES.—Raw material; large quantity fine quality; right price; cash or terms. C 180 Times.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory, 25 pieces, for immediate delivery; $1.60, less 6 per cent. Madison Square 1327.

GOLDTONES.—Stevens 4312, all colors, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

JAP SATIN.—Flesh, 150 pieces for immediate delivery; 34-inch, $1.30, less 2 per cent. Madison Square 1327.

JAP SILK.—Good quality, 75c yard. Hildinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

JERSEY, Schreiber's, to sell cheap. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

KHAKI cloth, large quantity, 54-inch, suitable for shirtings; will sell cheap. Greeley 6172.

MEN'S SUITS.—Clothing Merchants—We have for immediate delivery 4,000 men's and young men's suits; highly tailored and trimmed; low prices to spot buyers; it will pay you to call on us. U. S. Woolen Mills Co., Wholesale Dept., Coca Cola Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lots, all grades men's neckwear; immediate delivery. Gold, 708 Broadway.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 227 black, all wool, 54-inch. Stuyvesant 7880.

PANTS.—Boys' knee pants, all wool, cashmere and worsteds; $7.50 per dozen. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

PEACH BLOOMS and Valduvyna, all shades. Madison Square 8240.

PEACHBLOOM.—All shades; also Radio twill and chevronas. Madison Square 8726.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, also silk and cotton mixtures; biggest values; $2.50 up; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 34 6th Av.

PLAID SATIN.—506 pieces, and 15 pieces georgine for sale; close out price. Call Greeley 6407.

PLAID BACK.—Keeley & Watson, all shades; cheap. Madison Square 1948.

PLEATING MACHINE.—Lindner & Vardenburg, 18-inch; pasting attachment. Phone Morningside 4137.

POPLINS.—Soft broadtail and furmoire. Eisen, 122 West 28th St. Farragut 0688.

POPLIN TWILLE, 3 pieces; brown; good quality. Murray Hill 3778.

POLO CLOTH.—Stevens 1015, shades 1-8-4, Joels, style 17, Parkside and Deering Millikon's silvertone; reasonable. Farragut 9065.

POLO CLOTH.—Stevens 6109, Lawrence 818, 886, 3302, all colors; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POLO CLOTHS.—Holmes, No. 450, and Stewarts, 1,000; all colors. 1120 Greeley.

POM POM.—American 0334, reindeer, taupe and pekin. Phone 9334 Chelsea.

POM POM.—American 334, brown and taupe. Madison Square 1948.

PONGEES.—15 sample pieces, partly water damaged; bellcheap. Room 1107, 44 E. 23d.

POPLINS.—Whitman's style 436, all wool navy and black with hairline stripe; 10 black, 15 navy; price very reasonable. Spring 6311-6312.

POPLINS.—Susquehannas; quality, 171; 97½c.; 7 per cent. cash. Julius Wolff, 1,140 Broadway. 7061 Madison Square.

POPLINS.—All colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

RAINCOATS.—200 men's black rubber coats $6 each. Louis Friedman, 718 Broadway.

SATIN.—Jap-flesh, 100 pieces, for immediate delivery, 5½ mummie, $1.20, less 2 per cent. Madison Square 1327.

SATINS.—Duplan 2822, black and navy. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

SATINS.—Piece dyed; close out: in navy, black, white, purple. C 154 Times.

SECO.—500 pieces to close out. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—7814, 54280, 4061, 47116, WFX; Botany 832, 11433, 780, navy and black; Pacific and all-wool Panama, black and navy; LPA, SBGL, Huebahman's 41/81, all makes of tricotines in navy and other shades; American silvertone, 15080, 15035, 16007; American polo, 15035; Holmes's triomphant, 184; heavyweight and lightweight velours and suiting silvertones; also big variety of all-wool and cotton warp plaids. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Mannish, storm, and French, all-wool and cotton warps; also silvertones and tricotines. No telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—V. S. L., 200 pieces; T. P. S., 350 pieces; also D. B. W., Pacific tricotine, 50 pieces. Herman & Alexander, 320 4th Av. [illegible]-vesant 8750.

SERGES.—To close out below market price, 15 pieces; burgundy, green and copen; sponged. Mr. Schwalbe, Madison Square 2614.

SERGES.—54280, 4061, 54292, 11433, 833, 780, 9, 104, 99, 838, 518, 7120, 938, 6360, 7614, 7801, M. F. L., V. S. L. Madison Square 4022. Estelle.

SERGES.—7301 navy, black; Whitmans 34 black; cheap. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

SERGES.—All wool, double warp, 48-inch black and copen; 50-inch navy; also 57 navy. Farragut 0910.

SERGES.—838, Newport, 37, 54280, 4061, Abraham Bunin, 24 East 21st St. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—9, 104, 99, 54292, 11433, 819, 833, 838, 7120, 54280, 4061, 3, M. F. L., V. S. L. Isadore Deutsch, 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 6833.

SERGES.—4061, navy, at $1.73½; terms to manufacturers. Pearl Woolen Co., 141 West 17th. Farragut 6527.

SERGES.—6660, 838, 54289, 7120, 838, 528, Madison Square 2639. Extension 26.

SERGES, 235, 838, 519, 528. Madison Sq. 3388.

SERGES.—54289, 20 pieces, navy, $2.55 net cash. Stagg 122. Ask for Nat Schwarts.

SERGES.—Navy, 7512, 1464; Cleveland, 9288. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

SERGES 6936, 838, 235, 41184. Majestic Textile, 24 East 21st St.

SERGES.—23 pieces black 47116, below market. Madison Square 7496.

SHIRTINGS.—150 pieces satin striped tub silk, 36-inch; large variety of patterns, $2.10 per yard. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SHOES.—Bargain. Thousand pair youths' dollar fifty-five. Regular cases. W 486 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth of Georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, satins, velveteens, poplins and a wonderful assortment of fancy novelties to be sold at big sacrifice. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS, taffetas, satins, and meshalines, plain and fancy. Republic Textile Company, 22 West 32d St.

SILKS.—150 pieces satin striped tub silk, 36 inches; large variety of patterns, $2.10 per yard. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SILKS, Satins, Charmeuse, Georgettes, Crepe, Chiffon and Velveteens. Write S. E., 209 Cable Building.

SILKS.—Charmeuse, Duplan's 2322 black, $3.25. Madison Square 5163.

SILVERTONES.—Arthur Joel 327, Saxonia, lightweight, and others; American 15030, 15032, 16007; Holmes triomphant 184, also American polo 15085. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SILVERTONES. — American 15032; all shades; velours light and heavy weights; Arthur Joel's plumettes, 107; all shades. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SILVERTONES, all colors, American Woolen Co. 15030, 15032, and 112; Arthur Joel's 327, 107; J. F. Stevens 4315, 2821, below market price. Chelsea 8240.

SILVERTONES.—Lightweight in brown. Abraham Bunin, 24 East 21st St. Gramercy 1814.

SILVERTONES.—Suiting. Joels, Andrews & Reegs; all colors. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES. — Ottaquechee and Dexter Richards 114; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES.—Buckley & Cohen 801, all colors; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONE CHECK.—Andrews 6169, also Joels 306; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES. — American 15032, Ottaquechee 114, Stewart's 1000, all colors. Greeley 4377.

SILVERTONES. — Deering-Milliken; cotton warp; all colors; cheap. 1120 Greeley.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONS. — Plaid, American 16007-13. Phone Spring 3013.

SILVERTONES. — Plaid, Ottaquechee 115. Cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SKIRTS for Fall, serges, at $3.25 for immediate delivery. Gins & Morris, 104 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $2.00. Other excellent values in silks, satins, serges, plaids; cheap. Milton, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $2.12½; jobs, $1.50 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk, poplin, $2.87½. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

SUEDINE.—American 13058, shade 339, or will exchange for other color. Greeley 4377.

SUITS.—Suits—suits. Nothing else but suits: $10.50 to $37.50. Today's delivery. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

TAFFETA.—Three pieces light brown to close, $1.10 net. Elson, 11 West 25th.

THIBETS. Large quantity to close out cheap. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

TOYS.—Teddy bears and other animals cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

TRICOTINES. — Gera Mills 10854, Cleveland 9541, Franz Merz, Ethan Allen, Pacifics, and other makes, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Irenelo, Iridescent, Vesuve Plaids, Poplin, and Serges.—All popular makes at low prices. Store, 41 West 25th St.

TRICOTINES.—Joels, American, Brightwood, Dobson, U. S. and all other makes; cheap. Kramer, Madison Sq. 9656.

TRICOTINES, Clevelands, 9541, navy and black, Abraham Bunin, 24 East 21st St. Gramercy 1814.

TRICOTINES.—Serges 033 brown, heavyweight, Andon Mills, 207 4th Av. Gramercy 9024.

TRICOTINES.—United States, (navy,) 911; cheap. Farragut 8387.

TRICOTINE.—7 pieces sasterlite navy, $3.75. B. H. Simon, 135 West 27th.

TRICOLETTE, Paulettes, all colors; immediate delivery. Haas, 100 Fifth Ave. Chelsea 8636.

TRICOLETTES.—Black and navy, 315 5th Av. Room 502.

UNDERWEAR.—Close out men's cotton union suits. Spring 6070.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 93 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3928.

VELOUR.—Grand Kelley 761, burgundy green and navy; cheap. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

VELOURS.—American K, 544, 11050, 13046, 13009; good assortment; U. S. velours; 153 Garsson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

VELOURS.—Garfield 5116, or Saxondas 964; all shades; also Plumette and Garfield gabardine; cheap. Farragut 2951.

VELOURS, 032 brown, heavyweight tricotines, serges. Andon Mills, 257 4th Av., Gramercy 6934.

VELOURS.—Botany 5947, Garfield—5139, all colors. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS, F. & H. and American, all shades. Madison Square 3240.

VELOURS.—954 taupe, reindeer, green, burgundy. Frank

Second showing consists of VELVET SUITS. Strikingly individual styles, made with personally supervised perfection.

Also new models in COATS for MISSES, as superior in every way as our Fall Suits have been.

On both Suits and Coats we can now promise SATISFACTORY DELIVERIES in ample time for early retail business.

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ALL COLORS
60 Velours, $12.75
Sizes 16-40
5 Days' Delivery

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BRAIDS GIRDLES FRINGES

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OUR EXPORTERS SEE NO RUSH TO BRITAIN

Removal of Import Restrictions Leaves an Exchange Situation Worse Than Tariff.

AMOUNTS TO 15% DUTY

Press Does Not Fear American Influx—Opens Fight to Protect Toy Trade.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Today's removal of import restrictions has brought in the newspapers a torrent of articles on Britain's great free trade controversy, but the lifting of the ban seems to have made little difference to American importers. They are confronted with the exchange situation, in practice a far more formidable obstacle to trade than any tariff, and they do not expect any great influx of American products in consequence. Frank Wyman Libby, Managing Director of Willys-Overland Limited, and Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, discussing the situation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, said:

Unless allied bankers can devise some alleviating measures at their forthcoming meeting it seems we must be prepared to face for a long time an exchange rate which amounts to a 15 per cent. duty. On the other hand, I am informed that England is likely to reduce her present 33 per cent. duty on automobiles to 15 per cent., as a result of the agreement with France and Italy. These two countries may adopt that rate in the near future, but England cannot change her tariff till May 1. Meanwhile French exchange is so low that it costs 22,000 francs, or $5,000, to purchase in Paris an American car selling for $1,000 at home. Nevertheless there is still a market for American cars here.

English automobile manufacturers increased their means of production during the war, but for one season or another are not going ahead. Labor difficulties stand in their way for one thing; but they also seem unduly nervous about what the Government is likely to do, and hesitate to launch out. In this they are showing less enterprise than French auto manufacturers. We have determined to establish our own factory here and are not afraid to tackle the British labor problem.

It seems to me that the Ford people are the only manufacturers that have managed to instill into the British workingman something of American "go." At any rate, the Ford plant is the only one I've gone over in which workers are too busy on their jobs to notice when visitors come around. We're going to see if we can be as successful.

Meanwhile, the British press, in its discussion of the removal of import restrictions, seems to foresee a fight between free trade and protection nearing the range of practical politics and naturally it divides on old party lines. Apparently, the press fears nothing from American importers, and turns all its attention to the reappearance of German goods and German drummers. The fight is focused mainly on the toy trade which was, to a very large extent, in German hands before the war, and which now is left unprotected here. This the advocates of a tariff resent on strong sentimental grounds. They are pointing out that a considerable proportion of workmen in recently opened British toy factories are disabled soldiers, and ask if English children are to play with articles made by men who slew their fathers.

The free trade papers reply with attacks on profiteers, and with rejoicings at the prospects of an early return to cheap prices.

Sir Auckland Geddes, as President of the Board of Trade, has of course the power to reinforce the restrictions on the importation of toys—or any other article, under the Premiers' undertaking to prevent extinction of any really important British industry, and is certain to be bombarded by representations from both sides.

This means that the uncertainty with regard to conditions of British manufacture still continues, and The Evening Standard tonight insists that the removal of that doubt, and a clear enunciation by the Government of a definite trade policy, is one of the first necessities for a national revival of business.

PARIS, Sept. 1, (Havas.)—A decree announcing the resumption of commercial relations with Germany will be published Tuesday, according to the newspapers of today.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

McGovern<NY Cons RR Co.
Schildhaus<same.
Becker<same.
Angelus<same.
Rombom<same.
Brede<same (2.)
Sheriash<same.
Manyan<same.
Fleiner<same.
Seifried<same.
Seidenstick<same.
Glazer<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Donnelly<O'Rourke.
Monroe Clothes Shop<Monroe Clothing Co.
Herstein<N Y Telephone Co. (2.)
Barnard<Davis.
U S Rty, &c, Imp Co.
Saltzer<Brivio, Inc. (2.)
O'Shea<Morgan.
Graves<Venner.
Moskowitz<Raymond.
Re Dressler Producing Corp.
Commonw'th Finance Co<St Paul Fire and Marine Ins Co.
Dougherty<Broomhower.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Ford<Sprung.
Saxe<Sugarland Mfg Co.
Rogers<Harlem Taxi-Co.
Rusal<Fly.
Canter<Spitzer.
Weinhard<Goldstein.
Cantre<Spitzer.
Weyburn<Weyburn.
Lo Bello<Lo Marco.
Webb<CNY.
Robinson<French.
Melman<Shour.
Wertheimer<Wertheimer.
Nulty<Marcus, (2.)
Krinski<Senowitz.
Lagier<Spiller & Co.
Custen<The Phoenix Auto Raincoat Co.
Fagano<I. Davega, Jr. Int R T Co<Connolly.
Turner<Turner.
Moyse<Kalfenberg.
Phillips<Spiegelberg.
Scarpelli<Malmati, (2.)
Lachat<Golden.
U S Fid & Gua Co<Krensky.
Faber<Faber.
Catanzano<Cornwall Paper Mfg Co.
Remick & Co<Bowers, Inc.
Campi<Campi.
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Lurie Woolen Co<Cohen & Sons.
Jewish Art Theatre Corp<Schoengold.
East River Say Inst<Ebbetts.
Trachtenberg<Converse & Co.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Levy<Albaum.
Gravina<Astra Film Corp.
Erwin<Realty Redemption.
Schumacher<Seggie.
Hansen<Uchida Trading Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Giuseppe Mosco, Thomas M. Nugent,
Levi Wiener, Rose M. See.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Leibovici<McGonigle & Flourman.
Holtz<Samuels & Co.
Devine<Superstone
Mato<Koppel.
Poignant<Rothschild.
Devine<Superstone.
Tikg Machine Co.
McFatridge<Udell.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—People's Trust Co.<Matthews—Louis Jacobson.
Ryan<Bartels—William Allen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—John A. Schappert<Theresa Michael, (6)—Jacob F. Lieber. Emma M. Cross<George Schanzupp—John H. Van Tine. Bowery Savings Bank<Louis Oliva—Henry Brady. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.<Lowinson Realty Co.—Henry Brady.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berkowitz<Berkowitz.
Greenzweig<Napier.
Sazio<Associated Operating Co.
Brook<Schult.
Newburgh Sav Bank<Denton.
Carr<Carr.
Northern Dock Co<Morse D D'k & R Co.
Schuette<Golf & Country Club.
Crauze<CNY.
Ridder<Dieterle.
Zirinsky<Rees.
T F Martin Rty Co<Bay View Hts L Co.
The So Jersey Land Co<Palladino.
Meister Builders, Inc<same.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kate Powell,
Helen Tate,
Lizzie Gross.

Administrations of:
George Jackson.

Heindrick Gottlieb,
Accountings of:
Abraham Berger,
Henry Hawkhurst,
Henry Katzman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Black<Esler.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Fisher<Fisher.
Rosenthal<Samuels.
Schwab<Schneuder, Inc.
Utica Partition Corp<Jackson Const Co.
Jaffe<same.
Eiss<Eiss.
Kips Bay Brew & M Co<Meyer.
Furian<Furian.
Kelly<Kelly.
Bartelmes<Bartelmes.
Holmes<Deane.
Distefano<Corrigan.
Weiner<Weiner.
Hanlon<Hanlon.
Parker<Parker.
Sazio<Associated Operating Co.
Kadin<Brownsville Butchers, &c., Co.
Jochen<Jochen.
Crean<Poole.
Kings Co Trust Co<McGovern)<Ahearn.
Abramson<Abramson.

TRIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

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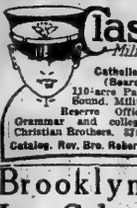

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Attention! If you are looking for a private residence on the west side, see my 2-story and basement dwelling, all improvements; sacrifice price, easy terms; must sell. P 424 Times Downtown.

180th, 39 West, 16-room rooming house for sale, all rented. Terms, $1,300.

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Semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; large plot; garage; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 27 minutes from Penn. Station; 44 trains daily; $1,500 cash; balance easy terms. Stephenson, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 2242.

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FOR SALE.—Attractive new Colonial cottage, with garage, on large corner plot, North Shore, Long Island. First floor—Entrance hall, large living room, solarium, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, very attractive open fireplace. Second floor—four large master chambers, two master baths, with solid porcelain built-in tubs, hardwood floors, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, hot water heat, blinds and screens. Third floor—two rooms and bath. Complete in every detail, highly restricted neighborhood surrounded by beautiful homes, 5 minutes to station, 25 minutes to New York by electric trains, 56 trains daily, also trolley direct to 59th St., New York. Price, $25,250. If interested, send for photographs and floor plans; no brokers. John J. Britton, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York. Room 1,309. Telephone Murray Hill 1190.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone E. S. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 3840 Murray Hill.

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Nearly new craftsman semi-bungalow; living room with large fireplace, dining room, two pantries, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x140; chicken house 18 minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $6,000. Owner, 39 N. Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

A real bargain, easily arranged for two families; twelve rooms; six rooms and two baths on second floor; two fireplaces, oak floors, hot water heat; 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; monthly $70. Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, N. J.

Dainty rural home, less than 1 hour from N. Y. C., with ½ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; ideal for year-round living; fully decorated; 8 handsome rooms; tile bath; massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $3,800; on easy terms to desirable party; $5,000 on first mortgage; plot 100x190 feet; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; rights to privately owned lakes. Individual, Box 399 Times Downtown, New York City.

Sewaren.—Beautiful 9-room house, all improvements, lot 100x200; 5 minutes from depot; trolley passing door. Will sacrifice, $9,000. Address "Owner," Box 29, Perth Amboy, N. J. Tel. 1667.

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Ridgewood, N. J.—Commuter's home, seven rooms, improvements; double garage, masonry; fruit; two acres or more; near trolley; healthy location. A. Dorf, Stevens Av.

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Buckingham House, Lake Drive, Mountain Lakes; 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $11,500. Phone 189-M, or write B 268 Times.

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At Darien, 7-room house, all improvements; will decorate to suit; garage, shrubbery; exclusive section; must be sold, $7,500. The Gill Agency, (Darien exclusively,) Noxon Building, Darien Conn. Phone 856.

Massachusetts.

TO RENT,
in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 1, for six months, spacious, well furnished house; lot 300 feet front; half mile from centre, in best residential district; has 8 bedrooms, large halls and rooms, ample closets and pantries, hardwood floors, steam heat and plumbing throughout; two sleeping piazzas, three fireplaces; metal garage and barn; rent $300 per month in advance. Address P. O. Box 1,107, Pittsfield, Mass.

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in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 1, for six months, spacious, well furnished house; lot 300 feet front; half mile from centre, in best residential district; has 8 bedrooms, large halls and rooms, ample closets and pantries, hardwood floors, steam heat and plumbing throughout; two sleeping piazzas, three fireplaces; metal garage and barn; rent $300 per month in advance. Address P. O. Box 1,107, Pittsfield, Mass.

Country Homes Wanted.

Wanted—Eight to ten room house; modern; at least two baths, including garage; Forest Hills, L. I., preferred; want lease with option to buy. Address J. T. Reilly, 11 Broadway, New York.

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Lofts to let, 245 West Broadway, also 30x100; hoist, manufacturing permitted. Cross & Brown Co., 438 Broadway. Tel. Canal 9290.

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Two well lighted lofts 22x60. Greenwich St. Kennedy, Barclay 4964.

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Wonderful Location
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The best location, the lowest rental, the only store open to let on lower Broadway. Apply personally, showings only. Bert Whitman, 220 5th Av.

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Dining room for rent in high-class apartment hotel; entrance on 2 streets; moderate rental; wonderful opportunity; call mornings, 10 to 1. Mr. Fields, 340 West 57th.

Factory, corner, right in centre of Newark, 50,000 square feet; 100% light; steam heat; elevator; good large centre. Gross & Gross, 600 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Sublet.—In downtown district, well-furnished offices, about 700 square feet, including private offices. For further particulars write D 702 Times Downtown.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Lofts to let, 534 East 26th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brockman, 165 B'way.

FOR SALE—A brick mill 60x150, four floors; good water privilege; easy payments. Barkerville Mills Realty Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

Store to let, southwest corner 127th St. and 3d Av. Inquire by mail only. E. O. Co.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—About 2,500 square feet of space for offices and stock room, in the vicinity of Broadway and 26th Av., between 16th and 34th Sts., for immediate possession. X 383 Times Annex.

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Manufacturers of exclusive lingerie want light loft, or would share with other parties. C 179 Times.

Between 42d and 57th Sts., by interior decorator, office or studio space at once; not to exceed $600 a year; willing to consider sub-lease. Room 311, 665 5th Av.

500 square feet office space; manufacturing agents; Herald Square. L 97 Times.

Small Store.—Immediate possession; vicinity Broadway and 8th Av., 23d to 45th St.; would consider sub-lease. C 188 Times.

Wanted, office to sublease, about 500 square feet, 23d to 34th St., 4th Av. to Broadway. Telephone Stuyvesant 2315.

Parlor floor; music studio, Murray Hill district; $1,200. E., 650 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment Hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $20 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST ST., 12 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; well furnished; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hampton Hotel.

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43 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two and three room apartments, by month or year.

50'S, EAST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished; $275. Details Columbus 3974.

77TH, 71 EAST.—Small suite, $55 monthly, part of third floor, private house, bedroom and sitting room, bath next; arrangements for light housekeeping if desired; shown any time; block from subway.

82D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS OF DISTINCTION.
123 EAST 54TH ST.
Exclusive, high-grade housekeeping apartments, luxuriously appointed, furnished and unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms and 2 baths; elevator; hall attendants; $1,800 to $6,500; immediate possession; only highest patronage solicited. Plaza 8065.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
278 West 72d St. 'Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Sexton, 35 East 27th St.

Attractive list of apartments, east and west side. Miss Rasmussen, 15 E. 40th St. Murray Hill 286.

MADISON AV., 507.—Exceptional opportunity; owner abroad, will sublet one year, immediate possession, 3-room and bath apartment; best residential section; maid and hotel service included. Apartment 309. Inquire Superintendent.

MADISON Av., 230, corner 37th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

MADISON AV., (In 60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator, maid service; $150. Madison Square 3618, mornings before 10.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (28th St.)—One kitchenette suite, 2 rooms and bath, $125 month, Sept. 1; one kitchenette suite, 2 rooms and bath, $150 month, Oct. 1. Madison Square 1858.

117TH, 203 WEST.—Large, light front room; good location.

22d, 452 WEST.—Studio, large skylight, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; $75.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $25 per week up; full hotel service.

46TH, 541 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$100 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6253.

47TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sixth floor front; bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; complete service; linen, light, &c., for month of September; sacrifice $55.

48TH, 151 WEST.—Beautifully appointed, high-class, new throughout; one, two rooms, bath; lease Sept. 15; $65, $90.

50S, (West 5th Av.)—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

52D, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, (floor,) 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; elegantly furnished; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant two-room apartment, kitchenette; excellent location; $75.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

57TH, 206 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 340 WEST, (the Clintonia.)—Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 184.

66TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths; new elevator building; $300. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments by month or year.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

70'S, WEST SIDE.—Five rooms, two baths; new building; unusual apartment; one or two years. Details Columbus 3974.

70TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $2,500 annually; 2 years.

70'S, WEST END.—Ten rooms, three baths, magnificently furnished; season or year. Columbus 3974.

70TH, 25 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, large rooms, baths, electricity, $2,500 annually; 2 years.

72D, 106 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $150-$200; large light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 322 WEST.—Studio, very large, elegantly furnished, or two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Phone Columbus 9068.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nebleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Choice suites, bath, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

77TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, electricity, in high-class house.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 large room apartment; private bath, kitchenette.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water; 3-room suite.

78TH, 302 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Phone 2314 Schuyler.

80S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; year's lease; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST, 174 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette; one flight; phone, electricity, steam. Mitchell.

82D, WEST, (near Park.)—Richly furnished 10 room, 4 bath apartment; Winter lease or by year; $500 a month. Apply Tuesday morning. Schuyler 3710.

82D, 319 WEST.—Entire second floor; Oct. 1; 3 large rooms furnished, bath, kitchenette, $165 monthly. Call afternoons.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apartment 5, 2d floor.)—High-class house; gentleman preferred.

86TH, 143 WEST.—An elegant parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also large, comfortable suites of two rooms and bath. Telephone Columbus 1331.

86TH ST., 21 WEST.—Overlooking park, elegantly furnished, exceptionally large suite, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; maid service.

87TH, 139 WEST.—Two room suite, pantry, private bath; all conveniences.

88d, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

97TH ST., WEST.—Two or three rooms, kitchen; handsomely furnished; apartment; southern exposure. 6780; Apt. 2-C, after Sunday.

100TH, 230 WEST, (near West End) rooms, bath, kitchenette; up-to-date.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Eight rooms, session now; later. Academy 3053.

105TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 2 to 8 rooms, completely furnished; non-elevator; $50 and up monthly. Office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 9. Open Sundays and Evenings.

111TH ST., (Near Riverside Drive) rent well-furnished front apartment, rooms for month of September; adults only. Telephone 6917 Cathedral.

115TH, (Riverside.)—High-class apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $75; lease; $140 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

115TH, 601, (Riverside.)—Four rooms, modious, luxurious; lease at $175.

118TH, 400 WEST.—7 rooms, large rooms, four windows overlooking Morningside Drive; three baths; one year or less $175; completely and comfortably furnished; apply Supt. or Mrs. John R. Lee, Carey, Pa.

118TH ST.) 430 WEST.—6 rooms, furnished; modern, Apt. 3B. Murray

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 rooms; immediate possession; lease only. Mrs. Finch.

123TH, 22 WEST.—Young business will share Harlem apartment with genial girls; all privileges; moderate Maher.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Attractive front also single; private home; Maynard.

143TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway) Rooms, 5, 3, completely furnished; all outside; overlooking Hudson. Elberson,

176TH, 75 WEST.—Well-kept, nicely furnished back parlor; reasonable.

180TH, 661 WEST.—4 rooms and completely furnished. Mrs. Hill, Apt. Telephone St. Nicholas 9393.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS
Three rooms, one and two baths, and suites, $80 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; service optional; no objectionable or objectionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 88TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Permanently inspected. Consult Mrs. Gleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 830.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For and short leases consult Wickliffe Apartment Specialist, 260 West 72d. lumbus 8974.

BROADWAY, 1,750, (Apt. 4-C.)—To bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and $250 a month.

BROADWAY, 2,102, (73d.)—A beautifully nished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, sublet. Inquire Sherman, Apt. 52; refer

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 100.—3-room with bath and kitchenette to sublet, month. Brady, phone Academy 613.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—Exquisitely nished apartment, two master bedrooms season or year; housekeeping and Details Columbus 3974.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, nineties, overling Park; 6 outside rooms, attract furnished, modern; October to January, O 582 Times Downtown.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d

EDGECOMBE AV., 93, (Corner 138th.)—room corner apartment; complete housekeeping; very richly furnished; including gas and electricity; all improvements; facing park; bus or 6th and 9th Av. L. Apply Lobby, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply son & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Handsomely furnished 2 large bedrooms, vate bath. Between 2-3. Gentlemen, only. Telephone 6917 Cathedral.

RIVERSIDE, (50's.)—Wide view, charming furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Details, Gray, Columbus

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large suite, baths; beautifully and fully furnished; windows; service; open fireplace; $60 a month. M 575 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 924.—Handsomely furnished 8-room, 3-bath corner apartment, all outside rooms; southeastern exposure. Hopphone Academy 1418.

WEST END, (90's.)—Five rooms, one bath, exquisitely furnished; southern exposure; new building; possession now or October $250. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished seven, all outside, light rooms; baths; $5,400 yearly. G. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., 324, (75th.)—Elegant 1st floor; electricity, private bath, kitchenette.

WEST END AV., 757.—Third floor, 3 house, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

WEST END AV.—10 rooms, 3 baths, somely furnished. Telephone 2325 Academy.

WEST END AV.—Sunny room, September 810 weekly. Schuyler 3253. Apartment

WEST END AV., 757, (3d floor.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Unusually artistic and comfortably furnished apartments, complete in every detail for housekeeping, and some ready for immediate leasing; high-class elevator building, 517 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7

Furnished—New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—3-room, ocean front apartment with large balcony; attractively furnished; 2 master bedrooms; ideal for valid; Sept. 10 to Oct. or until June 15. 292 Times Annex.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.—
6 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH ST., 163 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill; new building, elevator, studio apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, kitchenettes, open fireplaces, roof garden; $40 to $2,500; one doctor's apartment; rent Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

37TH ST., 122 East.—Two beautiful large rooms, fireplaces; quiet, exclusive; can be seen 2 to 4. Tel. Murray Hill 8

45TH, 109-112 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, ample closet room, $27 a month; hotel service; $1,800. Hotel St. Louis, two years. Details Columbus 3974.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Apartments; furnished; furnished; elegant suite rooms, improvements. Premises.

50S, NEAR 5TH.—Apartments, (floors), rooms; kitchenette, baths, $1,500-$2,500; also 80s, (floor,) 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $1,500. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; open fireplace; $100 month.

51ST ST. WEST.—High-class 5 rooms, bath, all light, elevator; immediate possession; year's lease; $135; Circle 4606.

70TH, 209 WEST.—High class 1, 2 and 3 apartments, $80-$150.

70TH, 108 WEST.—Very attractive furnished kitchenette apartments; one, two rooms; just remodeled. Telephone Columbus 224. References exchanged.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—For physician, dentist, entire parlor floor, with laboratory extension.

82D ST., 62 WEST.—Floor to let in private house with private family.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, beautifully decorated; open fire, light, panelled walls; immediate possession; agent on premises.

122D ST., 249 WEST.—Basement, three rooms; dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, gas, electricity, heat, telephone, hot water, range, gas range; done over; $30.

MADISON AV., 220, (28th.)—Attractive, 1st floor, 3 rooms, bath, suitable for music club, physician's office, or private residence.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 89th St. Storage, $1 per month vanload; motor moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

462 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Four-room non-housekeeping apartment; story fireproof elevator apartment; $166.67 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, 1st and 2d floors, two rooms, in modern fireproof apartment hotel; $100.

WEST POINT VIEW apartment, Riverside Drive, corner 123th St., apartment.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

By business woman, well furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; line of bus, 8th side, west end; references. B 256 Times.

Will pay $5 per day for fully equipped 4 or 5 room housekeeping apartment, west, two, beginning Sept. 1.

TO LET.

Too Late After 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements for help (and situations wanted), rooms to rent or wanted, of business opportunities, etc., for Sunday's New York Times must be in The Times Building not later than 2:30 P. M. on Saturday.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE

young couple, highest type credentials, are seeking, for about one year, high-grade furnished apartment; we can pay $50 monthly in real money and make up deficit by the rate care that you would yourself give your home. C 190 Times.

business man and wife, without children, want furnished apartment of five or six rooms in modern building and pleasant surroundings; would like to sublet for Winter season from party leaving city and wishing to sublet to people of responsibility. C 49 Times.

Executive and wife, with one servant, no children,) wish to rent small furnished apartment for January, February and March of 1920, in the neighborhood of Washington Square. Address C. M. I., Box 303, Madison Square Station, New York City.

Wanted—Furnished apartments, all descriptions; most desirable tenants waiting; unconditionally; unique organization in town; come to us now; save time, worry. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 343-2365.

APARTMENT.—Stop, worrying; we positively have your ideal furnished apartment; all prices, all sections, unquestionably best organization, best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 343-2365.

IF YOU WANT

to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable parties waiting; quick results. Shawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Naval officer and wife want furnished apartment. Kitchen or good kitchenette. Richmond or Manhattan; state moderate rent. Captain Hay, 242 Amity St., Flushing.

Couple, without children, want, Oct. 1, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; city or suburbs; rent moderate; will give excellent care. Write H. W. Legis, 38 Morningside Av., New York.

A well furnished 7-room apartment, West Side, between 72d and 110th sts., preferred; will pay reasonable bonus for one-year lease. A. Louis, 25 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 5709.

Wanted for short period of time, centrally located small furnished apartment containing sitting room, two bedrooms and bath, dining room, kitchenette. C M 449 Times Downtown.

Thoroughly responsible family seeking a bright, roomy apartment with two master's baths; if necessary will pay a premium for advantage. Phone Room 1024, Commodore Hotel or C 195 Times.

Wanted, by lady occupied during the day, two rooms and bath, below 65th St. and east of 6th Av.; will pay $60 with maid service, $50 without. C 198 Times.

Seven rooms, anywhere in New York; unfurnished; giving location, price, &c.; short or long lease. X 300 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Apartment below 116th St.; five rooms, all improvements; $1,200-$1,500. P. S. 104 Times.

Young couple desire two, three rooms and bath; write particulars. C. G., 191 Heyward St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities. Clary Realty, 347 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1430.

Wanted, six to eight-room, nicely furnished apartment; no children; best of references. Write Kirkwood, 311 West 85th.

Seven or eight rooms, electricity, below 72d; adults. M., 689 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.

86TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $3 weekly and up room with use of bath; $10 weekly up; room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephone. Hotel Rutledge.

42D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman wishing comfortable, homelike room.

86TH, 131 EAST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, with adjoining separate bedroom, for refined gentleman; bath; telephone, steam; private family; subway express station: $16. Richter.

126TH, 2 EAST.—Ourside room, running water, steam heat, telephone; references. Apply after 7 P. M. Russian.

MADISON AV., 249.—Elegantly back parlor, electric light; private bath.

PARK AV., 36.—Eelegantly furnished steam-heated front basement with private bath.

West Side.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; high-class; gentleman; references.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 108 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—A residence for men; new addition now ready; light, attractively furnished rooms; $8.25 weekly, free use bath, shower; with private bath and shower $10.50 up.

58TH, 35 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with modern improvements; references.

57TH, 340 WEST.—Comfortable single room; running water; references. 7th floor.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small room; private baths; convenient location; references.

59TH, 250 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room; electricity; $16; gentleman; charming apartment. Langdon.

66TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, BATH, ELECTRICITY, REASONABLE.

70TH, 41 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, modern improvements, gentlemen; seen to appreciate.

76TH, 216 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, $30; unfurnished front basement, $16.

73D ST., WEST.—Attractive double room, with private bath, spacious closets, $25 per week; also large, handsomely furnished suite two rooms, private bath, 8 spacious closets, parquet floors; $50 a week; elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 658.

82D, 120 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND ROOMS; PARQUET; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TELEPHONE; REFINED HOME; PERMANENT; REFERENCES.

83D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms, near bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

87TH, 2 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, CONNECTING OTHER DOUBLE ROOMS ADJOINING BATH; ELECTRICITY. REASONABLE.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, dressing rooms; running water; electricity.

87TH, 132 WEST.—Large second-floor front parlor, private bath, electricity.

87TH, 106 WEST.—Three very large rooms, bath, electricity, piano; entire floor; newly furnished; $150 monthly; lease; references.

87TH, 226 WEST.—One double room; running water, electricity, steam heat; $15; references exchanged.

87TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; refined, clean.

88TH, 225 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable room; overlooking Broadway; suitable two; modern home; $12 up; references. 8th floor.

88TH, 163 WEST.—Elegant parlor, bedroom; also; independence; ground floor; $14.

89TH, 33 WEST.—Second floor; beautifully furnished; other rooms, suitable two; references.

89TH, 155 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor floor; bath, electricity, piano; private, telephone.

90TH, 154 WEST.—Desirable parlor, bedroom; running water; large closets; gentlemen.

90TH, 230 WEST.—Large front room, on second floor; also connecting room in rear; rent, singly or en suite, in newly decorated and newly furnished private residence, near Riverside Drive; references required and given.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Independent room; electricity; hot and cold running water; phone; private family; references exchanged. Dagmar.

91ST, 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two-room suite; private entrance; bath adjoining; tray breakfast. Campbell.

92D, 247 WEST.—Attractive rooms, entire floor; also separate; location charming; seclusion.

93D, 36 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; large; 12x15; medium; private

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Two front rooms, use kitchen and bath, top floor; Park Av.-80th St. Tel Madison Square 1991. Appointment.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.

Young gentleman (Christian) seeks room, breakfast (or board), with private family exclusively. Below 96th, preferably west side. Will submit references. F 446 Times Downtown.

Want furnished room, shower; between Broadway-Riverside, not above 100th St. State particulars. C 163 Times.

Young man, college education, desires furnished room in private family; breakfast optional; references given. C 167 Times.

Middle-aged gentleman desires room near 44th St; apartment house; no other roomers; modern conveniences. B 359 Times.

Western girl desires room, reasonable, in elevated apartment, west side; preferably with woman living alone. C 162 Times.

Unfurnished.

By professional man, large room, use of bathroom; private house; near university or Ogden Av. Address Apt. 24, 736 West 181st. Tel. St. Nicholas 9236.

One or two rooms in modern house, preferably below 23d. B 360 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 212, (36th.)—Attractive double rooms; table excellent.

West Side.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable room with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 44 WEST. — Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms; private baths; table of high-est excellence.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

85TH, 76 WEST.—First-class accommodations; excellent board; references. Schuyler 8831. Jay.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires paying guests.

88TH, 321 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms, all improvements, in fine private residence; real home cooking; congenial surroundings.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suite, also single and double rooms, with or without private washroom; exceptional board.

102D, 316 WEST. (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms; also suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10038.

162D, 244 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with bath; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 308 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms, with bath; table guests.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double rooms, first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 3125.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman wants room, board, private family; prefer west side, Columbia neighborhood; other locations considered; references. C 135 Times.

Wanted, by business woman, large, well furnished room, private bath; breakfast; private family; bus line; references. B 357 Times.

Widow, with a daughter 11, wishes to board with a family having daughter same age. C 174 Times.

Young man, business, wants board, preferably with private family; would share room. C 168 Times.

A young lady desires room; vicinity east or west 80th St. to 110th; private family. O 627 Times Downtown.

Modern room, or two meals; references exchanged; give particulars. C 178 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $14 up. Cap. 180. Booklet. Phone 1163 W. Plains.

Home for chronic invalids, elderly, and those needing special nurses' care; night and day nurses. 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers. Phone 5842 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—New desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.

Miscellaneous.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Miles Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

With rare Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Comfortably sized room-board wanted by lady; state terms. C 180 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, posted for firms without bookkeepers. C 397 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, high school graduate; 2 years' experience; desirable position, correct accounts, trial balance, &c. C 455 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, double entry, trial balance; capable taking full charge. Greenman, 1,704 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountancy student, 4½ years' experience, complete charge, controlling accounts, great responsibility; highest references. R 457 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry work, trial balances; best of references. P 449 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, high school graduate, desires position. $25. D 761 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; double entry, trial balance, highest credentials; $30. D 116 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; balances; $30. B. S. 1,418 Fifth Av.

CASHIER or bookkeeper desires permanent position; willing; $30. M 548 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, Mean-Hop-kins; Christian; bank, commercial experience; $35. C 188 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Mrs. Katherine Ott, 236 East 180th St. Tel. Gramercy 871. Gowns; remodelling.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow of unusual refinement, with daughter 11 years old, wishes position in gentleman's home; very fond of children; excellent manager; can furnish best references. Phone 745 Audubon, or write No. 3,764 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER. — American; refined; competent manager; experienced marketing, cooking; permanent position with reliable people; fond children; country. C 182 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman with child, experienced, wishes position. F 1,224 Lexington Av.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Young woman, with extensive artistic training, who has studied interior decorations in best school of city, desires position with decorator who needs assistance at ability and ideas. H 113 Times.

MASSAGE. — Licensed masseuse desires patients and general massage. Grant, 129 New St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 6276.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 232 Washington St., Hoboken. P 465 Times Downtown.

NURSE, French-Swiss, desires position as baby's nurse; has hospital training; wants to go to Florida or California; disengaged in October. Write to H. Fricke, 124 West 109th St., New York.

NURSE, very experienced; infants only; first-class reference. Behrens, 944 St. Nicholas Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist, conscientious and obliging; Christian. W 495 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position wanted; young woman who has had exceptional educational opportunities in addition to expert commercial school training wishes a position of responsibility and trust; will accept $20 with promise of future. C 121 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; thorough business knowledge; initiative ability,; capable; salary $30-$35. M 582 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, common sense, initiative, opportunity with advancement. G 720 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years experience technical, banking, accounting; first-class; permanent position; $30. N 96 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, well bred, good appearance, eight years' experience as executive assistant and secretary, salary $40. X 248 Times Annex.

SECRETARY stenographer, correspondent, office details; conscientious worker; $30; references. F 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires secretarial position; salary $26. Miss S., 443 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, Christian, 25, familiar technical lines, handle any work; excellent references; $30. W 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, competent, exclusive executive ability, capable handling correspondence, desires responsible position; $25. Muna, 536 West 111th.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 7 years' commercial experience; a trial will prove my ability, sterling references; salary $20. H. Spor, 360 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, desires position with downtown or Brooklyn firm; $18. Julien E. Resnick, 33 Heral St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, expert, 8 years' experience; business ability and initiative; well educated; highly recommended. F 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; reference former employer; $18-$20. G 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; efficient; $25. F. L., 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experienced; $22. L. Deitsch, 254 Herzl St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, Christian, experienced, wishes position downtown; $25. R 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert, law reporter; educated; possesses initiative; salary $45. O 580 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; academic education; four years' experience; $20; advancement. C 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.-CORRESPONDENT, experienced, Spanish, English, available. Cathedral 10334. Hertes, 204 West 114th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, accurate, willing; capable beginner; $10. M. F., 501 West 148th St.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; $25. M 581 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, two years' thorough experience; acquainted with office routine. Phone Harlem 9790. Miss K.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—1½ years' experience; ambitious; $16. Phone Morningside 4202-J.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, 9 years' experience, highest credentials; $25. N 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, one years' experience, downtown concern; $15; conscientious worker. F 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 3 years' experience; capable correspondent; $20. F 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, mature, conscientious, dependable, excellent references; salary $25. C 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; efficient, intelligent, refined; $25. C 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experience unexceptional; salary $22. E 906 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, high school graduate, 8½ years' experience; $23. O 610 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, rapid; $22. C 179 Times.

STEWARD, first-class, Finnish, wide experience, knows Swedish and some English, seeks employment with reputable ship. R 497 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian; four years' experience; high school education; pleasing voice; say-board; $18. W 497 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, cashier, desires position, $18; knowledge of bookkeeping. D 760 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATION from and into French, moderate rates, by French lady with expert experience; letters translated and returned within 24 hours. R 461 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Two years' experience; rapid worker; references; $15. D 744 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING at home, technical; accurate work a specialty. Smith, 501 West 145th St.

TYPIST, office assistant, three years' experience. R. G., 662 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST wants extra work. Phone John 2756. Upom 76, 37 Malden Lane.

TYPEWRITING, general office work, knowledge stenography; 3 years' experience; $18. Box 88, 2,121 Third Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate M. D., wishes care of invalid lady for two hours daily; treatments and knowledge of foreign languages. E 954 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY desires position in small store, art shop, or photography studio. C 156 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS. — Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5023. Established 1800.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants, 2,415 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125th St. Morn. 6013.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 422 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, audits, office and factory systems, costs, investigations; tax report specialists. D 568 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, seeks position with public accountant; well recommended. M 538 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager, twelve years' experience; unquestionable references. E 953 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, semi-senior, (22,) 2 years with certified firm; college education, desires change. P 448 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, N. Y. U. accountancy graduate, desires position with C. P. A. P 446 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Young man, (24,) graduate N. Y. U. School of Commerce, eight years' bookkeeping and accounting experience in varied lines of business, including banking, auditing, mining, held position of responsibility, traveled extensively, would like to connect with high-class firm as export and import house; no objection to travel. D 611 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—DO YOU DESIRE A $5,000 COST MAN FOR $1,000 PER ANNUM, OR A $3,000 BOOKKEEPER FOR $600 PER ANNUM? COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED AUDITING CO., 347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 5070.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, now auditing division head, qualified by extensive practical experience to systematize, instruct, supervise; thorough knowledge of all income tax requirements; available Sept. 9; salary $40; references. D 314 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires permanent connection with C. P. A. in or near New York; 6 years' bookkeeping, some independent auditing experience; $25 week. B 358 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert bookkeeper, 20 years, university education, formerly on staff of C. P. A., highest credentials, recently returned from overseas, seeks position. R 443 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7320.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 13 West 37th. Telephone Chelsea 3864.

ACCOUNTANT, certified.—Audits, financial reports, systems; small sets kept monthly; personal services. Willcox, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8675.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) thoroughly experienced, desires position, public accounting; capable office executive; references. P 462 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate; opens and closes books, writes up books, prepares financial statements, &c. P 447 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and CIVIL ENGINEER, expert, desires position with reliable concern; has executive ability and can furnish excellent references. X 465 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.

Emergency service; long experience; moderate charges. Wrigley, 47 West 34th. Greeley 957.

ACCOUNTANT, spare time arrangements; books opened, audited, systematized; special bookkeeping accommodations. S 396 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,

capable, energetic, experienced, broad knowledge of advertising, producer of sound copy, ideas, and plans, desires connection with progressive agency, department store, or other concern which appreciates results; good personality and executive ability; highest credentials. N 64 Times.

ADVERTISING, Sales Promotion Manager, ten years' broad experience, desires connection for self and secretary-assistant; thoroughly familiar investigations, management and details. C 612 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, subscription, editorial; varied and practical experience; unusual creative power; substantial indorsements. James, 207 Woodward Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, versatile copy, ideas; only A. B. C., technical, trade, or class publications; agency experience. H 504 Times.

ASSISTANT.

(30,) experienced correspondent, secretary, office routine, desires connection; salary secondary to prospect; references. C 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, years' manufacturing, mercantile experience, reliable, capable rendering trial balance, financial statements; books opened, closed, entanglements adjusted, $25, seeks situation any capacity; highest credentials. F 444 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, COMPETENT COST CLERK,

5 years' experience manufacturing concern seeks position as office manager. L 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Arrangements with firms without bookkeepers; trial balances; books opened, closed, &c.; charges moderate. Wm. Weiss, 120 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE CONTROLLING METHODS, TRIAL BALANCES; N. Y. UNIVERSITY. F 11 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPING.—Civil engineer, knowing bookkeeping, taking accounting course now, would like Saturday afternoon work on books. M 487 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (18,) experienced, knowledge stenography and typewriting, desires connection with reliable concern. M. Thone Gale Ormsby, 179 East 100th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (beginner,) desires position with chance for advancement; neat, willing, accurate. Herbert Smith, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, modern methods, trial balances, controlling accounts; office manager. H 321 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced, correspondent; no Saturdays; $25. E 991 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; selling ability; high school graduate. G 150 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT - CREDIT MAN, long experience, desires position reputable firm; references. B 333 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, Christian, 24, neat, quick, accurate, wants good position. D 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; references; $25. Perman, 1,438 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, practical knowledge office detail, desires position; $30. L 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced trial balance and controlling accounts. D 770 Times Downtown.

CIVIL engineer, draftsman and inspector seeks technical position; age 26; college graduate. F 54 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 20; single; honorably discharged from Aviation Service, U. S. A.; strictly temperate; careful driver with experience extending over seven years on high-grade cars; willing; can furnish best of references. City or country. C 842 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic and caretaker, would like position on gentleman's estate year around; Cadillac car special; factory experience; wife as chambermaid or waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, neat appearance, thoroughly honest, reliable, careful driver, 8 years' experience, private, wishes to secure position with private family; A1 references; city or country. McMurray, 200 West 54th. Phone 5083 Col.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, able mechanic; excellent references from private families; neat, pleasing personality; seeks position city or country; careful driver; strictly temperate; reasonable salary. Please telephone Greeley 4868.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, young, married, 7 years' experience on Packard, Cadillac, Hudson, White, or any car; do own repairs; sober, careful driver; references. Rhinelander 2256.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, wishes private position; can drive any car; careful driver; references. Davis, 32 West 60th. Columbus 7650.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, careful driver, wishes position; experienced on all make cars; references. Vesely, 363 East 71st. Rhinelander 2742.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptionally trustworthy chauffeur; recommendations. C 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, single; best private references, mechanic; careful driver. Telephone Rhinelander 8421.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, expert driver-mechanic all cars; highest testimonials. Phone Columbus 9416.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; married; experienced driving, repairing high-class cars. E 854 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 10 years' experience; Loco, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac preferred. E 855 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, experienced, careful, good mechanic, any car; best reference. E 966 Times Harlem.

CLERK, 25, married, 5 years' general office experience, desires position in accounting office. D 712 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Reliable, competent Japanese, best cook, willing to take care for bachelor; must wants good position. S. S., 38 West 60th St., City. Phone Col. 8536.

COUPLE, (cook, butler.)—Good references; city or country. 223 East 60th St.

CREDIT, collection, office manager; 12 years' experience with two large manufacturers, exceptional record, desires change, with better opportunity; highest recommendations; age 35. E 391 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical engineer and draftsman, plant layout, machine design experience, desires temporary work, day or evening. B 256 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER would like to connect with patent attorney on weekly salary or hourly basis. K. 1230 Times Bronx.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER, 27, desires live, permanent connection; experienced in iron and steel products, manufacturing shop, office, and drafting room; salary $5,000, with promotion opportunity. X 297 Times Annex.

ENGINEER (28) mechanical and hydraulic, sales experience, eight years, desires permanent connection in executive, sales or correspondence work where initiative, personality and application mean advancement. Christian; references. R 370 Times.

EXPEDITER. A1 producer, wants offer; references furnished. C 151 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, 37, desires connection with manufacturing company offering promotion opportunity; 11 years' experience iron and steel industry, office, drawing room, shop management, efficiency methods, purchasing; interview; salary to start $5,000. X 206 Times Annex.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS repaired and polished; reasonable rates. Phone Intervale 7388. Brown.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER; honorably discharged army officer with home in the East, desires to make connection with growing metal manufacturing concern; Eastern Penn., New York or Conn. preferred; is now engaged in engineering work in Middle West and wishes to locate nearer home; has extended experience and success in planning, erecting, and organizing metal-working industries; promoted for efficient service in ordinance and can bring the very best references. X 176 Times Annex.

KNIT GOODS SUPERINTENDENT, foreman, manufacturer, desires connection where thorough knowledge of manufacturing and machinery is required. A. C., care of Hochstein & Nelson, 122 West 29th.

MANAGER, Childs and Cafeteria, practical 10 years' experience; knows buying and preparation, United States or elsewhere; references and bond; evening appointment. L 121 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER.

A man for 15 years in the millinery business seeks connection as millinery buyer. A complete knowledge of merchandise backed up with proven merchandising ability is at your service.

Do you want a business builder? Then address B 251 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 31, married; unusual qualifications; 12 years' practical experience in business administration. X 197 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, 30, capable, efficient, executive ability, good correspondent; 8 years present position. P. S., 441 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN seeks position; age 25; bookkeeper, correspondent, stenographer-secretary; knowledge Spanish; $30. C 129 Times.

PAYMASTER NAVY.

Twenty-five, married, five years' naval experience, four years with corporation lawyer, pleading and tactful personality, natural leader, accounting, purchasing, disbursing, storekeeping and warehouse experience, typist, speaks and writes good English; will consider any reasonable offer by a concern desiring to employ promising material for the better executive positions. C 202 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Years' experience buying numerous supplies large manufacturing plant. P 371 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Man, 40, desires position in agency department; many years' experience; thoroughly familiar with care of tenement and elevator apartments; salary $50 week. George W. Brown, 3,001 Briggs Av.

RENTING AGENT and manager for high-class apartments or hotel; thoroughly experienced; moderate salary; commission. C 485 Times.

SALESMAN in dry goods or notions, by experienced man, diligent, capable worker, with best references and honorable discharge; home required; moderate salary to begin. Ambitious, Box 96, 1,353 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Specialty man, also general merchandise; speaks Spanish and has selling experience in Latin countries; further explicit information on request; bonded; references. L 118 Times.

SALESMANAGERSHIP wanted by a first-class proven record specialty man, now and for the past 8 years employed on a straight commission basis; position not necessarily in city. L 120 Times.

SALESMAN covering New York, Penn. and Middle West, to represent reliable manufacturers; good appearance. E 993 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 30, just discharged from navy; neat appearance, desires position with reliable concern to travel anywhere. F 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—Ex-Army officer, Harvard graduate, seeks selling position (mercantile house); red blooded, pep, brains, and initiative; previous selling experience. F 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Captain A. E. F., 28, married, desires position salesman or similar capacity; hard worker, intelligent. B 356 Times.

SALESMAN wishes position with reliable concern; experienced. Weintraub, 133 West 145th St.

SALESMAN. — Experienced city and road man would carry any staple line; best references. A. F., 3,131 Decatur Av.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 33, gentile, broad, constructive experience as stenographer, correspondent, secretary, and manager; capable organizer and systematizer; accustomed to handling employees and producing results, seeks opening requiring unusual executive ability; $2,000 per annum upward. M 484 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL work preferred; ex-officer, 25, recently returned from overseas; student Columbia University, desires part time employment, hours to suit employer; graduate accountant, knowledge stenography; best reference as to character and ability. Address Student, 875 Riverside Drive, New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, Christian, experienced, wideawake, desires position where ability will lead to future; excellent references; honorably discharged soldier. F 447 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, with executive ability, leaving Government service, wishes position with chance to advance himself. Employment Secretary, Hudson Hut, Y. M. C. A., Bookcliff.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; excellent reference; hard worker. Secretary, Plaza 2963.

SHIPPING CLERK, export, (30,) thoroughly experienced, desires position with general exporter; capable of assuming charge or assisting; salary $25; references A1. O 35 Times.

STENOGRAEHER.—Clean-cut, 7 years' architectural, mechanical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; good personality; accurate, rapid; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; legible penman, quick figures; no clock-watcher; unquestionable references; $23. W 476 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, experienced; university education; aggressive; ambitious; executive ability; $35. B 337 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, (20;) 4 years' experience; competent, energetic and reliable; formerly in District Attorney's office. Mencher, 342 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 29, experienced, selling, assist bookkeeper; opportunity; reference. R 485 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, high school graduate, seven years' experience, desires responsible position with future. E 994 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seeks evening work; seven years' experience. F 52 Times.

STEWARD and manager for hotel, club, or restaurant; thoroughly trained; experienced; base remuneration on results. C 186 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT desires change; high-class elevator apartment house; all around mechanic; own tools; best references. Supt., 162 Sherman Av., butcher store.

TRAFFIC MAN desires connection; 8 years' railroad and terminal experience. Box 422 Times 2 Rector St.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer and advertising man seeks position in medium-size department store; "live wire," age 28; now employed in New York. C 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, of 24, with ten years of active experience in buying and selling hardware, tools, and auto accessories, desires to locate with an import and export or large wholesale house; an active man for an active house. D 548 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) clean cut, reliable, efficient worker, desires position selling or office work with salesman position in view; has knowledge of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping. M 549 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position, take care of stockroom large wholesale concern, where conscientious endeavor will merit advancement; business college graduate. Duffy, 5 Pinehurst Av., New York, Apt. 5B.

YOUNG MAN, broad education, business experience, desires position with future for career where integrity, adaptability, and concentrated usefulness are paramount requirements. P 449 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, has completed 2 years of civil engineering course at Cornell, desires permanent position where his technical training will be of use. E 314 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, energetic, sales experience, capable assistant to executive, bookkeeper; employed at present and past four years by firm that is now discontinuing business. M 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, typewriter, executive ability, office manager, desires position with opportunity for advancement. O 517 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position with large wholesale house; excellent references; moderate salary. A 1222 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN WISHES CONNECTION WITH GOOD COMPANY; 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CLERICAL CAPACITY. B 501 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, technical knowledge, capable, speaks Russian, Polish, wants position as manager, &c.; references. C 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ex-Lieutenant, 23, former assistant warehouse Superintendent in France, desires trustworthy position. G. Dushman, 165 Lenox Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college graduate, knowledge of dry goods, gents' furnishing, &c., with large following, desires position as outside salesman. C 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position with view of advancement, at anything; reference. B 488 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, wishes to connect with mercantile house or corporation; reliable, well spoken, come well recommended. C 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) having large wholesale manufacturing experience seeks opportunity; thoroughly reliable; tackles anything; references. 128

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS OVER 16

for paper pattern work,
stock room,
picking orders,
checking.
Also rolling magazines.

The Butterick Publishing Co.

Spring & Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Avenue Subway to Hudston St.

GIRLS, for filing and addressing envelopes on addressing machines. Peerless Sweater Mills, 35 West 33d.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework, plain cookery; apartment. Dekeyser, 27 East 96th St.

HOUSEWORKER in family of two in modern apartment. Liberal wages. Apply 344 West 90th St. Apartment 53.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Co. has openings for several women, 35 years of age or under, for general work in their employes' lunchroom; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
Capable of earning a liberal salary for
FURS,
COATS,
DRESSES,
LEATHER GOODS,
GLOVES.
Apply Employment Office,
Ninth Floor.

MAID.—Wanted, for Sept. 15 a maid for housework who can cook; 3 in family; good wages; no washing. C 848 Times Annex.

MANAGER, practical, of cafeteria near New York; opportunity for development in community work; full charge. X 165 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.
COPYISTS, MILLINERS, IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICE MILLINERS,
FLOWER MAKERS.
An opportunity for experienced girls seeking advancement; thoroughly modern workroom, with every possible convenience.
PEGGY HOYT,
16 EAST 55TH ST.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
AND APPRENTICES;
LARGE LIGHT WORKROOM;
44 HOURS WEEK,
Half day Saturday all year.
SEE MR. WILLIAMS, 7TH FL.
L. P. HOLLANDER CO.,
5TH AV., AT 46TH ST.

MILLINERY SALESLADY.
MUST HAVE 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE;
GOOD SALARY; STEADY.
CECILE, 680 5TH AV.

MODELS.
TALL YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD APPEARANCE, PERFECT 36 SIZE, FOR MODELS IN DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT. APPLY 3D FLOOR.
L. P. HOLLANDER CO.,
5TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

MODELS.—SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM. APPLY TUESDAY, CLARK & WEINBERG, 624 5TH AV.

MODEL
FOR COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.
NEMEROV, INC., 21 WEST 34TH.

MODEL.—Tall, attractive; experienced, with knowledge of typing. Cooper & Grapes, 30 W. 26th.

NECKWEAR FORELADY
TO TAKE CHARGE OF EXAMINING DEPARTMENT LARGE MEN'S FURNISHING HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE WORKING IN THIS CAPACITY AND WANT ADVANCEMENT NEED APPLY.
ISAAC & CO.,
889 BROADWAY, COR. 19TH ST.

NURSES.—Undergraduate nurses wanted for night duty. Apply N. Y. Orthopedic, 420 East 59th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE ROUTINE, QUICK TO ACQUIRE METHODS OF A NEW BUSINESS, MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES, IN REPLY STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. C. B., 209 CABLE BLDG.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of telephone switchboard; $12 per week to start. Apply Bishop Gutta Percha Co., 420 East 25th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, who can typewrite; experienced; five minutes by subway from Grand Central Station. Mirrolike Co., 8th St. and Jackson Av., Long Island City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be neat and have good handwriting. H. Methot, 29 West 34th St

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Decorative Plant Co., 220 5th Av.

OFFICE GIRL, with knowledge of typewriting. Siegel-Lewy Co., 45 West 25th.

ORNAMENTS.—Millinery women, fond of fancy work and handy with the needle, to make millinery ornaments at home. Apply in person to W. A. Wilsnack, 20 West 37th. Deposit required.

PACKERS.—Young women capable of standing light packing. Bellas Hess & Co.; 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. ferry.

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.
Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; vacation with pay; light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation roof.
PICTORIAL REVIEW,
222 West 39th St., 9th floor.

PIECEWORKERS.—Work by week or piece work. Call L. S. White, 1,546 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN,
EXPERIENCED IN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
MILLINERY,
FURS,
WAISTS.
STEADY POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
FOR COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.
NEMEROV, INC., 21 WEST 34TH.

SALESLADY AND MANAGER.—Experienced; high-class ladies' handbag shop; references; good salary. Apply after 10 A. M., Tarr, 1,587 Broadway.

SALESLADIES. — Experience unnecessary; call Weisbecker, 268 West 125th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
A CAPABLE SECRETARY, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE AT LEAST, PREFERABLY A COLLEGE WOMAN, TO WORK WITH THE BUSY HEAD OF A PROMINENT ACCOUNTING FIRM; MUST BE GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND UNDERSTAND TABULATING; INITIAL SALARY $30; PLEASE STATE AGE AND GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS OF SCHOOLING AND EXPERIENCE. APPLY, IN CONFIDENCE, TO EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, M 40 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SHOPPER.
EXPERIENCED; WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

SALESWOMEN.
POST,
15 WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED, IN FURNISHINGS, DRESSES, SUITS, AND COATS. HIGH SALARY; STEADY POSITION.

SECRETARY.—Young lady of high character and initiative; must be good stenographer and able to open and keep books; new corporation; excellent chance for advancement; state age, nationality, experience, salary expected, telephone number. L 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED; several in busy commercial office; only those having had several years' previous experience need apply; moderate salary to start, to be increased upon demonstration of ability. Apply at once, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.
The Western Electric Co. is in need of a few stenographers who have had several years' experience and are thoroughly competent; girls with high school education or business school experience preferred.
Call between 9 and 4 Tuesday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted at once by public accountants; must be good tabulator and neat worker; salary $25 per week; applicants should give following particulars regarding themselves: Age, training, business experience, references; all replies will be held in strict confidence. Certified, N 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.
MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED; GOOD PERMANENT POSITION, WITH LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY EXPECTED. O. BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Must be educated and efficient young lady; one with experience in foreign correspondence preferred; permanent position with rapid advancement for suitable applicant. Write stating salary, experience. S 629 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; Brooklyn manufacturing establishment, right off Brooklyn Bridge; good memory; not afraid of responsibility; no attention paid to application unless age, experience, and references and salary expected are given. S 584 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one who is capable of assisting with correspondence and handling detail work; no bookkeeping; we offer a good opportunity, and salary will be discussed; for interview apply Tuesday. Ahlberg Bearing Co., 1,790 Broadway, room 702.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of acting as head of small department; must be well equipped in English; one who has executive ability this is an excellent opportunity; state age, religion, experience and salary expected. P 416 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and filing clerk (lady) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and state salary expected; steady. Box 654, City Hall Station, Post Office, New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in capacity as Secretary to President in firm of insurance brokers and average adjusters; salary to begin, $30 per week. Application, with full particulars of experience and personality, to be addressed. X 236 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for transportation firm; $16; good chance for advancement. Write or apply Tuesday 3 to 5:30 P. M., N. Y. & N. E. Freight and Storage Co., 11 East 7th St.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; high school graduate, with two or three years' experience; state qualifications, age and salary expected. P 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy office of credit organization; opportunity to secure good position and advancement. Confectioners' Credit Bureau, 309 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE. REPLY, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, P. S. 808 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced by manufacturing concern in Jersey City. Write giving full particulars and salary expected. X 285 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate preferred; exceptionally pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5, Saturday 12; salary $20-$23. Apply Tuesday, Room 315, 195 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, BEGINNER, FOR FILING AND CLERICAL WORK; GOOD STEADY POSITION. GOODMAN COLLAR CO., 58 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER to learn export business; good opportunity for bright, energetic worker; state salary, experience, reference. S 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good future in export publishing for intelligent girl; write briefly education, experience, salary wanted. R 494 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, girls over 16 years of age, with or without business experience. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, office; answer long-hand; starting salary and experience. S 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, for office of manufacturing concern; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. A. R. C., care Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BUSY LAW OFFICE, CAPABLE AND REFINED; LAW EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. APPLY ROOM 1601, 111 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Bill clerks; good openings for experienced bill clerks on Remington billing machine. American Book Co., 100 Washington Square.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; high school graduate; some experience; chance for rapid advancement. Barlow Kennet Co., 724 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, with executive ability to take charge printing; willing worker; $18 to start; rapid advancement. 312 Broome St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assist bookkeeper; capable. Victoria Textile Mills, Inc., 357 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper wanted; good at figures; best references required. H 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeping, insurance broker's office, able take entire charge. Steingut, 1472 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class; one familiar with automobile business preferred. Call E. S. Partridge & Co., Inc., 1,826 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position; good advancement; state age and salary desired. R 495 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, take full charge office; good position. Herman & Alexander, 229 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.
FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE.
APPLY STYLE 222 WEST 39TH.

STENOGRAPHER, bright girl, good at figures, for real estate office; references. Mark Rosskam & Co., 21 East 40th.

STENOGRAPHER for few days, can do work evenings. Inquire C 164 Times.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN.
Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:
DRESSES, FURS,
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.
Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.
All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STOCK GIRLS,
ALSO
FLOOR ASSISTANTS,
to take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STOCK GIRL—ASSISTANT.
Experienced wholesale dress house.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STRAW OPERATORS,
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD operators and clerk; salary $40 a month and meals. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. Subway station.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS
WANTED.
1,000 young women between the ages of 16 and 23 years, $12 a week while learning.
The pay is increased after the student operator completes her training course of about four weeks. The pay is based on a working period of eight hours a day, six days a week.
Extra pay is allowed for Saturday afternoon, Sunday or Holiday work.
No experience necessary. Call "Spring Official" for more information, or apply in person at
58 West Houston St., Manhattan,
8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
493 East Tremont Av., Bronx,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,836 Broadway, Brooklyn,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND CASHIER wanted, retail stationery store; experience necessary; hours 8 to 6. S 588 Times Downtown.

TOILET preparations; woman who has had experience filling creams and lotions; permanent position, attractive surroundings, and advancement if showing interest in the work. Apply 6th floor, 681 5th Av.

TYPISTS.
GIRLS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING POSITIONS AS TYPISTS WITH A FAST GROWING ORGANIZATION; PAY TO START BASED ON ABILITY, AND CAPABLE BEGINNERS WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO QUALIFY.
CALL AT ONCE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS.
The Western Electric Co. is in need of a few typists who have had several years' experience and are thoroughly competent; girls with high school education or business school experience preferred.
Call between 9 and 4 Tuesday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

TYPIST or dictaphone operator wanted, by a large publishing house; experience in using dictaphone not necessary; a bright and rapid typist who is willing to learn can qualify for the position; $15 per week. H 59 Times.

TYPIST.—Touch operator with several years' experience; there will be a variety of work ranging from filling in to manuscript copying. State experience, religion, and salary. P 419 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.
Unusual opportunity for experienced typists to learn stencil cutting; the highest paid of all typists; $12 start; quick advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST.—Young woman for special work, over 16 years of age, using touch system. Apply Miss Moore, 124 Morton St., 2 blocks from Christopher St. ferry.

TYPIST, knowledge of stenography, for general office work; good opportunity. Industrial Safety Equipment Co., 110 West 40th St.

TYPISTS. TYPISTS.
Large magazine publishing house has several vacancies for experienced typists. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

TYPISTS, girls over 16 years of age, experienced or not; good salary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

TYPIST.
FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE.
APPLY STYLE, 222 WEST 39TH.

TYPIST.—Excellent chance for advancement; salary $21 to start. Call 17 Park Place.

WAITRESSES. — References. Experience. Sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

WOMEN.
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.
Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.
If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
493 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,836 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMAN wanted; capable woman with experience, as service worker; one with previous experience with a manufacturing concern preferred; state by letter salary expected, with full particulars, to Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

WOMAN care for baby. Room 301-A, Rutledge, Lexington and 30th.

YOUNG WOMEN between ages of 16 and 20 years to do clerical work in the office of a large corporation.
EXPERIENCE
UNNECESSARY.
Hours 9-5. Saturday half-holiday; many opportunities for advancement; salary $11 per week to start. Write stating age and education, to Box R 445 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to act as head of growing stenographic department; experience as stenographer or typist is not essential, but a thorough knowledge of English is necessary; tact, executive ability, and high school training principal qualifications. P 416 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.
A large children's dress manufacturer is looking for an exceptional young lady to take charge of the busheling and finishing department; must be thoroughly experienced and capable; give full particulars and salary desired. Write C. R., 209 Cable Building.

YOUNG GIRL, 16-18, for filing and clerical work in office of wholesale trimming house; beginners may apply. Address the B. B. C., 46 East 26th St.

YOUNG LADIES.—We have an opening for a few young ladies; the work is pleasant and the environment is congenial; salary will depend on your adaptability to the work. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

YOUNG WOMEN.—25 to 35 reliable, quick and accurate, for clerical position in large silk house. One with bookkeeping experience preferred. Ask for Mr. Rothberg. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

YOUNG GIRL to work on mailing desk, also assist on file; call or write. Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

YOUNG GIRLS, bright, wanted for light work in manufacturing department of a medicine house; $9 a week to start. Apply mornings after 9 o'clock at 196 William St.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures, to assist in office; no experience necessary; good salary. F. W. Woolworth Co., 1,415 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG LADY, dictaphone operator and typist (for a Christian firm); must have at least 3 years' experience; salary to start $20. H 110 Times.

YOUNG LADY as assistant to dentist, age and experience if any. H 111 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$12 to $35 POSITIONS WAITING FOR YOU after finishing our month's course of instruction. Call for particulars or phone 6597 Madison Square; day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, at 28th St.,
(formerly of the Singer Building.)
Branches Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.—Big demand; we train you by mail for high-salaried hotel position; get twenty years' hotel experience in few months; quick advancement; big pay, fine living, fascinating work; exceptional opportunities; send for free book. Lewis Hotel Training School, 18 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in Employee Selection and Vocational Guidance? Full course in this subject will begin Thursday, Sept. 11. Write, call, or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet "B" and details.
MERTON INSTITUTE,
96 5th Av., (at 15th St.,) New York.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions; co-educational; class now forming. Write for Booklet C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, 343 East 116th St., New York City; vacancies exist for women desiring two years two months training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15, Tues., Sept. 2, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; demand never so great; we qualify you in 30 days. MOON'S 33 SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St.; 505 West 181st St.; 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 44 WEST 40TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

LADIES-GIRLS, learn telephone switchboard operating, complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY (Near Wall St.)
OUR FEMALE DIVISION IS SEPARATED INTO TWO DEPARTMENTS, "THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT" AND "THE JUNIOR DEPT." IN THESE DEPARTMENTS WE HAVE OPEN NOW OVER 150 EXCELLENT POSITIONS WITH THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. THE ENVIRONMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS IN MOST OF THESE ARE MUCH ABOVE THE AVERAGE, AND THE EARNEST GIRL NO MATTER WHAT HER BUSINESS EXPERIENCE MAY BE, WILL FIND HERSELF WELL REPAID FOR A VISIT TO OUR OFFICE.
AT THE REQUEST OF THE EMPLOYERS, WHO ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO FILL EACH VACANCY IMMEDIATELY, WE HAVE DESCRIBED HERE THE FOLLOWING 6 STENOGRAPHIC OPENINGS—CALL AT ONCE IF THEY INTEREST YOU:
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown law firm. Must have at least 3 years' legal experience. $25.
STENOGRAPHERS — (3) — Downtown Brooklyn. Real estate concern. $35.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown. Well-known engineering concern. Some engineering experience preferred. $25.
STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT—Uptown. Opportunity to advance to charge of other stenographers. $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Willing to learn dictaphone. Downtown. $100 mo.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown. Bright, capable girl, desiring advancement. $22-$23.
NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

Rose E. Boyd, Employment Counselor,
25 Liberty Street.

Inspector of Files, Library training $23-$25 with future possibilities; Secretarial Steno, Accig firm $28-$30; Young steno-Clerk $35; Typists, office assistants, switchboard operators, &c. Opportunities were never better nor salaries higher than at the present time.
ACME AGENCY.
145 NASSAU ST., ROOM 620.
STENOGRAPHERS — BOOKKEEPERS — TYPISTS—CLERICAL—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS—FILE CLERKS. UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN POSITIONS. HIGH CLASS FIRMS. SALARIES $12 TO $35. NO REGISTRATION FEE.

HORRIGAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
Park Row.
Stenographers, Wall Street, $25; Importing, $35; Typist-Switchboard, $18; Dictaphone, $25; Beginners, $16; Clerks, (50,) $12; high school boys; Christian firm.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, switchboards, multigraphers, comptometers, $12-$30; free registration. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St., 489 9th Av. Call all week.

OWEN'S AGENCY
165 FULTON ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Stenographers, $20-25; beginners, $15; bookkeepers, $20-$25; assistants, $15; typists, $15; switchboard operators; hundreds of vacancies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
Excellent positions for high school or college graduates or the equivalent.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; typists, $12-15; clerks, bright beginners, $12; addressographer, beginner, $12. David Agency, 17 West 42d St.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE.
50 Broad—PRIVATE AGENCY—Room 1023.
High class positions for high class applicants.
STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.
ROSE WEBBER, 1000 Tribune Building.
Stenographers, permanent, temporary; commercial, legal; $12-$30.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE.
THE MAN WE ARE LOOKING FOR HAS BEEN A SUCCESSFUL SOLICITOR FOR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING. A MAN, WIDE-AWAKE ON HIS JOB, WHO KNOWS THE HOW AND WHY OF THE BUSINESS. WE ARE A SPECIAL NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES. WE ARE STARTING IN A NEW FIELD OF CLASS MAGAZINES. THIS MAN WILL HELP ORGANIZE THE WORK, GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER; SALARY. S 558 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT FOR PERMANENT STAFF OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, QUALIFIED BY EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE TO HANDLE INDEPENDENTLY INCOME TAX AND ACCOUNTING INVESTIGATIONS; SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. WRITE FULLY O 686 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, Italian. Call Tuesday, 9 A. M., International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan man, experienced detail man, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.
Good position for right man; state age, experience, and salary. X 4., 497 Times.

BILL CLERK
for large wholesale house; experienced in grocery line; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 495 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK ASSISTANT, IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND GOOD PENMAN. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. P. S. 8 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY LARGE CLOAK HOUSE. FEHEER & MEYER, 105 MADISON AV.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—The Hirtenstein Adding Machine Company has a position open for a young man with knowledge of bookkeeping as
CASHIER
and to assist on collections; excellent opportunity for live young man who can prove it. Call at factory, 111 East 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER,
double entry; state experience, age, salary required and references. Box 29, 1019 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, capable of managing, must be good correspondent, exceptional opportunity with brewery concern. Helm, 60 Lexington Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER, private office, high-class apartment hotel; $100 month and meals; only those with hotel private office experience need apply. Room 102, 37 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in double entry; Christian firm; state age, references and salary. S 579 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with clerical experience. Apply between 12 and 2, Koscherak Bros., 139 6th Av.

BOYS
2 bright and energetic
intelligent boys
for office and errands.
Apply after 8:30 A. M.
McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC.,
25 WEST 44TH ST.,
16TH FLOOR

BOYS
to work in packing and stock department of large wholesale shoe house.
Excellent opportunity for bright boys to learn the business. Apply in person.
McELWAIN, MORRIS & ROGERS,
21-29 Hudson St., N. Y.

BOYS.
The Western Electric Co. has several vacancies in its mail and messenger department for bright boys who have had a grammar school or high school education; applicants must be 16 years of age. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at employment office.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
CORNER WEST ST., N. Y. C.,
6 BLOCKS NORTH OF CHRISTOPHER ST.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOYS OVER 16.
Errand Boys. Apply to
MR. HORTON,
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., N. Y.
Take 7th Ave. Subway to Houston St.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $11 weekly; application confidential. M 475 Times Downtown.

BOY for stock work in lace importing concern; unique opportunity for bright American boy; preferably one with some business experience. Steinbrucker & Ladds, 356 4th Av., corner 28th St.

BOYS.—Lace curtain manufacturer wants two bright, willing, conscientious boys for stock and run errands; unusual opportunity to learn trade and advance themselves. S. W. Helm & Co., 33 East 21st.

BOYS, 15-16 YEARS, IN SHOW ROOM LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN, NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOYS to run errands and make themselves generally useful in a wholesale dry goods house; opportunity for advancement. J. P. Cohen & Brother, Inc., 372 Broadway.

BOY for messenger service between our factory and downtown office. Call or write, Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BOY about 16 to 18 wanted in office of large concern. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, reference, R 496 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, general office work; steady position; start $40 month; good opportunity; advancement. Yorkshire Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

BOYS over 16 years of age; permanent positions; pleasant work. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

BOY, 15-17 YEARS, GOOD EDUCATION, ERRAND AND OFFICE WORK, EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPUBLIC BAG CO., 200 5TH AV.

BOY bright, willing, active, in large wholesale mercantile house; excellent opportunities for advancement. G 743 Times Downtown.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOY.—High school boy for errands; half day; must have reference. H. Methot, 29 West 34th St.

BOY, bright, to run errands and make himself generally useful; good opportunity. Apply with references, 45 Leonard St., third floor.

BOY wanted for mail order department; good chance for advancement; hours 8:30 to 5:15 P. M. United Profit Sharing Corp., 18 W. 18th.

BOY wanted, age 16, in wholesale dry goods house, to learn business. Address Wholesale, Box 120, Madison Square.

BOY between 16 and 18 years old for office; good opportunity. Apply Room 1601, 1,182 Broadway.

BOY, over 16, to assist shipper; willing worker will find excellent opening; wages $15 to start. Apply 636 Broadway, top floor.

BOYS.—Active, under 18; old established firm; steady and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY.—Bright, willing, over 16; bring reference. 9 West 34th, 6th floor.

BOY IN BUSY LAW OFFICE; CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC. APPLY ROOM 1601, 111 BROADWAY.

BRONZE AND IRON ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPTION WRITER.—An experienced writer of captions and descriptions of the late war and educational photographs. Educational Dept., Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER.
FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK; ALSO EXPERIENCED TOP MAKERS. IN REPLY STATE FULLY YOUR EXPERIENCE AND AGE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS.
FIRST-CLASS BRUSH HANDS AND VARNISH RUBBERS, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK. IN YOUR REPLY STATE FULLY YOUR EXPERIENCE AND AGE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CARPENTERS wanted at 619 West End Av. Call at 7:30.

CASTERS
SPINNERS
TURNERS
SOLDERERS
AND BUSSERS
ON WHITE METAL AND NICKEL SILVER HOLLOW-WARE; STEADY WORK, GOOD WAGES, SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS. ADDRESS
WM. A. ROGERS, LTD.,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CHARGE AND BILL CLERK.—Young man for shipping department of wholesale notion and fancy dry goods; must have some experience in this branch; good writer and accurate at figures; excellent chance for advancement. Reply, state experience and salary. P 483 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, manufacturing, for wholesale drug house, capable of organizing and conducting this department; state range capable of producing; full account of previous employment, education, &c., in first letter; salary $3,000. Reply to Box H 80 Times.

CLERK, JUNIOR, WANTED IN RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNS & CO., 24 B'WAY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COLLECTORS and solicitors for Bronx charitable institution; must make a representative appearance and be a convincing speaker; good position for right party; liberal commission. Apply in writing or person, 1,819 Boston Road, Bronx, Room A.

COLLECTOR.—Young man to collect on installment account by large publishing house; good chance for advancement; $15 week to start. 345 5th Av., 9th floor.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. C 878 Times Annex.

COPY WRITERS OF EXPERIENCE WANTED FOR AGENCY SPECIALIZING IN READY-TO-WEAR INDUSTRIES; CALL WITH SAMPLES OF WORK. O'CONNOR-PITTS, 281 5TH AV.

CORRESPONDENT, Rumanian preferred, one who knows also other languages, with banking and transportation experience; salary and commission. Apply 2,105 First Av., 106th St.

CREDIT MAN, for installment house; must be capable to take full charge of correspondence, collectors, and thoroughly understand passing on credits; also to help opening of branch stores; this is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious man who can make good; state in detail previous experience, present employment, and salary desired; to start; correspondence confidential. Address P. O. Box 197, Newark, N. J.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, capable handling credit reports, collections and investigations in office of specialized credit organization; state in detail previous experience, lowest salary expected at start. Call Tuesday afternoon, Drug & Chemical Credit Association, 309 Broadway.

CUTTER, (single man preferred,) experienced, for custom tailoring establishment, willing to work out of town; must be quick and up to date; good position to right party. Newsom & Green, 1,032 Market St., Philadelphia.

CUTTER and Marker.—Boys' wash suits; must be expert; good salary; steady position guaranteed; communications confidential. Samuel Bernstein & Sons, 20 West 20th St.

DANCING TEACHER, experienced in ballroom, toe and esthetic dancing; man or woman; finest Ohio academy; 150,000 population; references required and given. C 199 Times.

DETECTIVE.
Must have department or specialty store experience; desirable position to one who qualifies.
Applicants may answer in name of third party. All applications treated confidentially. H 18 Times.

DESIGNER and pattern maker, first-class only, for ladies' dresses, must know how to run a plant and be well recommended; an exceptional opportunity for the right party. X 290 Times Annex.

DIE SINKER wanted, good all-round man on general job forge work. Apply Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Company, Endicott, N. Y.

DIE MAKERS
for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. X. A., 497 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED IN DETAILING ORNA

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Per
(Minimum space two lines.) Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)..... 55c
Apartments to Let and Wanted..... 40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 35c)..... 30c
Boarders and Board Wanted..... 40c
Country Board..... 50c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)..... 30c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)..... 50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..... 40c
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Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)..... 30c
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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.

Established 1909.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BKPR. AND CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced office required, kindred lines preferred; midtown; up to 45 yrs.; take charge books. $25-$35.

BKPR. AND CASHIER.—Midtown; 25-30 yrs.; $30.

BOOKKEEPERS.
(1) Insurance, downtown; $25.
(1) Near Times Sq., publishers; $20-$28.
(1) Assistant, downtown, paper and twine; $25.
(1) Market, hours 8-4:30 (or earlier; $20-$25.
(1) Shirt mfrs., lower Broadway; $22.
(1) Assistant, also clerical, midtown; $20.
(1) Assistant, temporary, uptown; $20.
(1) Assistant; also simple steno. $20

BANKS AND BROKERAGE.
(1) Genl. clerk, college man pfd., banking exp. necessary; Christian firm; downtown; $25.
(1) Foreign exchange, fair knowledge of bkg., exceptional personality; start $1,100 yr.
(1) Genl. clerical, private banker, downtown; $18.
(1) Genl. banking, one or two yrs' exp., bkpg. dept.; $1,000-$1,100 yr.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.
(1) Expt. shpg. clk., (25,) exp., brains; $25.
(1) Sample man, able dictate Spanish and English, exp. expt. comm. house, S. America trade; start $25.
(1) Order clerk, educated, knowledge steno. hen., expd. export buying dept.; $25.
(1) Invoice clerk, accurate, comms value, knowledge Spanish, typing; $22-$23.

GENERAL CLERICAL:
(1) Cost clerk, knowledge bkpg., penman, Jersey City; $25.
(1) Genl., "live wire," Newark, advancement; $23.
(1) Audit clerk, P. R., checking, income returns, accurate figures, intelligent, uptown; $22.
(1) Assistant, file dept., familiar filing methods, semi-research work; intelligence; $20-$25.
(1) Time clerk, 25-30 yrs., Jersey City; $1,200 yr.
(2) Stock clerks, familiar perpetual inventory, warehouse receipts, brains, handwriting, personality. Jersey City; $25.
(1) Stock clerk, Bush Terminal; 25-30 yrs., perpetual inviy., for purchasing dept.; $25.

MISCELLANEOUS:
(2) Elliott-Fisher operators, (1) $18; (1) $20-$25.
(1) Shipping and stock, knit goods; $18-$20.
(1) Shipping, packing, marking, phonograph; $20.
(1) P. R., L. I. City, future, $18.
(2) Middle-aged men; personality; $18-$20.
(2) Night ledger clerks, 25 yrs., 7-3:30 A. M.; $20-$22.
(1) Bill clerks, fair typists, accurate; $18-$20.

Call 9-1. Room 715.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (NEAR WALL ST.)
C. P. MASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Gen. Mgr.
THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS COMPRISE A FEW TAKEN FROM EACH OF OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR MEN. IF YOUR EXPERIENCE RUNS ALONG THESE LINES IN ALL PROBABILITY WE CAN OFFER YOU SOMETHING BETTER. IN ALL WE HAVE OVER 200 OPENINGS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

MALL FOREMEN, (2.)—Young men with executive ability and experience in engine plant, preferably plant building marine engines; wood hull men won't do; $5,000-$6,000.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER.—Thoroughly experienced man in accounting and industrial management; $5,000.

ACCOUNTANTS AND OFFICE MANAGERS.—Good openings for young men high school graduates, with good training and experience in accounting and office management; $35-$40 weekly.

OIL SPECIALIST.—Man who is able to pass on proper lubricants for all machines and all manufacturing processes; mechanical and laboratory experience necessary; $200 month.

FREIGHT BOOKER.—Export house; must be experienced; $40-$45

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—One for South America; Spanish not necessary; $2,100-$2,400; good opening; one for city; must be excellent in English and able to read, write, and speak French; $40 and meals.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Produce company, $25; steamship, $30; export houses, 75, $30; manufacturing concern, $30; manufacturing house, $30; millinery import, $25; tire company, $25.

STOCK LEDGER CLERKS, (2.)—Factory experience necessary; $25 week.

COST CLERKS, (2.)—Make up factory costs; $25 week.

HOTEL DETECTIVE.—No private agency men considered; $30 week.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Export, manufacturing, and commercial openings; $25.

CLERKS.—Take charge of locker distribution; middle-aged man preferred; must be bonded; hours 12 M to 8 P. M.; 6 days per week; $80 month.

CLERK.—With some statistical experience in fire insurance work; $20-$22.

CLERKS, (2.)—In shipping room of large concern; two for day work and two for night work; $20.

JUNIOR CLERKS, (8.)—Advertising, sales office; do filing, do billing, insurance, clothing manufacturing establishment, importer, hotel, exporter, for shipping room, &c., &c., $14-$15.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock broker; no stock experience necessary, but must be capable bookkeeper; $18.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Export house of highest standing; $18.

JUNIOR BOOKKEEPER. — Wholesale dry goods; $14.

TYPIST.—Newspaper office, night work; $20.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 Park Row.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19-20 years, $15.
ACCOUNTANT: senior; must be senior with out experience.
BOOKKEEPER, knowledge steel business; position not open but interviews being held.
LEDGER CLERK, shirt manufacturer, $20.
MEN with drug store experience, drugs, cigars, cashiers, &c.
YOUNG MAN to begin in credit department and work up, manufacturing, $18, or more if specially equipped.
SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, South America, two-year contract, 25 years old, unmarried; $200 month and expenses.
CLERK, typist, expert and steamship, $15.
BOY, steamship office, $12 or what is necessary.
BOY, insurance office, aggressive, $12.
SALESMAN, cotton goods, broker's office; some knowledge.
DRAWERS, graduate mechanical, safety razors and machine protection.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency.)
424 St., opp Grand Central Terminal.
2365 Vanderbilt. Room 516.
Opportunities nor salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN, high class, can make large profits introducing our goods; must be able to finance; Kendallite, 1,777 B'way, near 46th St.

Wants by 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help or situations wanted, vacant rooms, business opportunities for Sunday's New York Times must be in The Times Building by 2:30 P. M. on Saturday.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
The Most Talked of Car of the Day,
CADILLAC.

I have to offer for immediate delivery
Series 57 EE, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-Passenger.
Series 51, 4-Passenger, Westinghouse Springs.
Series 51, 7-Passenger touring.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring, Windshield.
Series 57, Victoria Coupe.
Series 51, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
Series 53, Touring Sedan.

ALSO
1917 MARMON Touring 7-Passenger.
1918 PAIGE Brooklands Roadster.
1918 NASH Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
1916 MERCER, 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 1382.

BARGAINS—High-grade cars; large assortment; right prices. Homan, 250 West 54th.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
CADILLAC, present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series ROADSTER.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55, 4-PASSENGER.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport.
MURRAY 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
SILVER SPECIAL KISSEL 1918.
FIAT 1918 Brougham Limousine.
BIDDLE 1918 Duesenberg, 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER Sport, 4-Passenger.
RENAULT Special, 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Cabriolet-Landaulet BROUGHAM.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

BUICK 1917 COUPE, completely equipped, electrically finished; COLE 8 for SEDAN; excellent condition; many extras. FRANKLIN SEDAN, like new; electrically equipped. COLE 8 for SEDAN, etc. 228 West 58th St. Phone Circle 9292. HARRY A. HUSSEY.

BUICK 1917, about 7,000 miles; fine class condition. Apply agency, 1,504 W 1st seats, extra seat in tonneau; excellent condition. Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

BUICK sedan, 1918, 4-door. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1909-1918 TOURINGS, roadsters. Place, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK Sedan, 1917; perfect condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK sedan, model E-50, 1918, paint like new; excellent bargain. Telephone Circle 6283.

BUICK 1918 five-passenger; about new. Phone Columbus 2121. Mr. Roach.

BUICK light six touring, 1918; almost new; six tires. Advertiser, 5337 Columbus.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 51 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1919 RUNABOUT.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6-Pass.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918, TOWN LIMOUSINE.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, 1919.
NATIONAL 1916 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918, 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917, 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917, ROADSTER.
WHITE 1916, 35 SEDAN.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1916.
BUICK LIMOUSINE, 1917.
MERCER 1917, ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916, TOURING.
LIBERTY 1918, TOWN CAR.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE,
N.W. Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.
CADILLAC, Type 57, Sedan, present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 5-pass., present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 4-pass., present series.
HUDSON 1918 "M" LANDAU-COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 "M" 7-PASS. SEDAN.
[illegible] 7-PASS. TOURING.

CADILLAC Victoria Coupe, present series.
CADILLAC Type 57 Sport model, 4 Pass.
CADILLAC Type 57 Touring Sedan.
CADILLAC Type 53 Limousine, 7 Pass.
CADILLAC Type 51, Limousine.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; in beautiful condition; run 5,000 miles; absolutely perfect mechanically; new tires. Telephone Riverside 2879, 770 West End Av.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE. Present series; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC roadster "53"; in excellent condition. A. J. Merritt, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger touring car, 1919 model; run about 5,000 miles. A. L. Sawyer, 756 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CADILLAC 1917 convertible Sedan; condition perfect; many extras. Phone Circle 5092.

CADILLAC 1918 limousine; 1917 sedan; also runabout; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN. Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,850 cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger Chummy Roadster. Herman Karp, 1,650 Broadway, Circle 65.

CADILLAC limousine, 1917; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC 1919 limousine; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1919 Victoria; practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 B'way. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; mechanically perfect; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CHALMERS 1916, runabout and touring body; full equipment; just repainted; in excellent condition; price $1,200; no dealers. Farragut 5490.

CHANDLER, late model, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition. Winkler & Levitt, 41 Division St.

CHEVROLETS, right from factory; most beautiful sedans, coupelets, tourings, roadsters; all cash, or make your own terms; free instructions given. Authorized Chevrolet Dealer. Phone Melrose 10032, 551 East 149th St.

COLE zero eight, 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway; one flight. Circle 1417.

CROW ELKHART touring, 1919, demonstrator; appearance and mechanical condition perfect; price reasonable. Crow Motor Corp. of N. Y., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

CUNNINGHAM 1919 sedan; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

DANIELS 1918 7-passenger touring; practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway.

DODGE sedan, 1917, beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE limousine, 1918; almost new; suitable for trade. 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

DODGE 1918 touring, perfect; almost new. 215 West 48th St.

DODGE sedan, 1919, perfect condition, like new; no dealers. Phone Audubon 8151.

ESSEX 1919 touring, only slightly used. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

FIAT 1916 ("55") Touring. Inquire after 6 P. M., 624 West 22nd Av., Apartment 32.

FORD.—Touring, roadsters, suburban, coupelets, commercial. 20th Century Auto., 250 West 54th.

FORD cars on easy payments, small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. K 1210 Bronx.

FORD touring car, like new; demountable rims. Kellner Bros., 87 8th Av.

FRANKLIN Touring 1917, wire wheels.
FRANKLIN Chummy 1918, run 6,100 miles.
FRANKLIN Town Car 1917, repainted.
CHANDLER Touring 1918; make offer.
STUTZ Runabout 1917; wire wheels.
NATIONAL Touring 1918; late series.
ESSEX Touring 1919, almost new.
LANCIA Special Four Passenger; overhauled.
BUICK Runabout, 4-cylinder, model 36.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Mgr.
4th Floor, 225 West 58th St., 4th floor.

FRANKLIN sedan, 1917, (close coupled); absolutely perfect. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) Circle 1417.

FRANKLIN, late model "9A" sedan; also limousine; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON and PAIGE sedan, both late models, in beautiful condition, having been used by owners only; will sell either one for cash; trade considered. Phone Plaza 96 for further particulars.

HUDSON "SUPER 6" CABRIOLET. Practically new; painted blue with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Tully, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON sedan, 1918-1917; exceptional appearance. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON 1918 speedster; also Hudson landaulet; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger touring; mileage 6,000; bargain at $1,725. Russell, 124 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1740.

HUDSON touring car, 1918 and 1917. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON touring, 1918 and 1917; A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST Used-Car, Tire, and Body Dealers.
SPECIAL SALE OF
300 High-Grade Cars, All Makes.
500 Bodies, All Styles and Makes.
5,000 Tires and Tubes, All Makes.
WE BEAT ALL PRICES!
Tire Dept. open Fridays until 10 P. M.

LEXINGTON 1918 chummy roadster, many extras. 215 West 48th St., Garage.

LIBERTY chummy, 1918, slightly used. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

LOCO 1917 touring, perfect condition, new cord tires; sacrifice, $1,800; will take small car in trade. Circle 1057.

LOCOMOBILE 1917, 48, limousine and touring body. Phone Circle 5072.

MARMON 1918 chummy roadster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

MERCER, 1919, 4-passenger, practically brand new; run very little; will sacrifice Telephone Circle 2914.

MERCER 1919 4-passenger; excellent condition. Can be seen at 23 West 62d. M. S. Black.

MITCHELL, 1916, 7-passenger touring car; fine condition; $1,000. Rogers, 104 Loring Av., Pelham, N. Y.

NATIONAL 7-passenger touring car, first-class condition; two extra shoes; can be seen at Packard Automobile Co., 61st St. and Broadway.

NATIONAL 1916, sport model, four Pullman seats, extra seat in tonneau; excellent condition. Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

OAKLAND sedans, tourings, roadsters, excellent condition, rebuilt and repainted; immediate delivery. Sidney Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 62d.

OLDSMOBILE 1919, model 37, 5-passenger sedan, purchased new in January; run less than 6,000 miles, perfect condition, extras and full insurance covering everything; cash; no dealers; privately owned. Telephone Hanover 6464.

OLDSMOBILE runabout, new; run 6,000 miles; good bargain; full line extras. Write Arnot, 32 West 100th, or phone Tuesday and all week, Circle 4980.

OLDSMOBILE 1919 touring, 5-passenger, run 3,000 miles, fine condition, immediate delivery; all accessories, $1,350. Phone Bedford 4146.

OLDSMOBILE for sale, 5-passenger touring, brand new car, used only for six weeks. G. L. Goodman, 1,325 St. Nicholas Av.

OVERLANDS, All Models, Reconditioned. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

PEERLESS 1918 speedster; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PEERLESS limousine, present series; practically new; Silvertown cord tires. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

PEERLESS 1918 limousine; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 6-48, splendid condition, $2,400; Marmon, 1918, $1,200. Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 52d.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "48" touring; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1919 "48" dual-valve roadster; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, touring, 1914; $1,600. 1,881 Madison Av. Tel. Harlem 3783.

PIERCE ARROW 1918 landaulet; practically new. For particulars address B 306 Times.

ROAMER 1918 and 1917, sport model; good condition. 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

ROLLS ROYCE.
New touring body, all-weather sedan; this car is new throughout and must be sold at a reasonable price by Thursday; dealers ignored. Demonstration at Almo Garage, 227 East 56th.

STANDARD "8" TOURING.
Almost new; wire wheels, tan seat covers, extra new tire; will sacrifice for $1,675 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STANDARD "8" 1919 touring; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 56th.

STUTZ 1918.—Bids wanted; touring car, victoria top, wire wheels, blue body; must be seen to be appreciated; leaving town immediately. Car at B. B. Garage, 244 West 69th St. For particulars phone Whitehall 385.

STUTZ, late 1918, four-passenger chummy; absolutely like new; ran only 2,000 miles; mechanically perfect. Telephone Riverside 2879.

STUTZ speedster 1918, excellent condition throughout; run less than 1,000 miles. Mr. Jones, Columbus 2127.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th.

STUTZ 1918 16-valve speedster; equal to new; bargain at $2,500. Russell, 124 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1740.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger sport model; mechanically like new; sacrifice. Ryan, 1,926 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; immediate cash bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 bearcat speedster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger; mileage 12,000. Mr. A. Fowell, Madison Square 2324.

A number of selected used Pierce-Arrows of the late Series 3, Series 4, and Series 5, Dual Valve models exclusively.
PIERCE-ARROW Dual Valve 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 66 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., 5-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Coupe.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 5-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Runabout.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 4-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 38 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 38 h. p., 7-p. Road.
USED CAR EXCHANGE,
B'way, Cor. 57th St. Tel. Circle 1577.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD (twin sixes); hour, season; reasonable. Muldoon, 154 West 68th. Columbus 2151.

PRIVATE cars for hire, $5 per hour; for pleasure, weddings, or funerals. 326 Spring St. Telephone Spring 6442.

PACKARD CARS, hour, day, week, or month. 4078-4079 Circle.

HUDSON touring car, 7-passenger, $3 hour; owner drives. Rhinelander 727-4114.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; hour, trip, day; racetrack, $15. Greeley 158.

CADILLAC cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Columbus 1894.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 per hour. Plaza 5484.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; very easy riding; day, week, month; monthly preferred. McKinley, 134 East 84th. Phone Lenox 10449.

WANTED.—Buick, Hudson, Cadillac, Stutz, touring or sedan, '17 or '18 car; cash; no dealers. Box 314, Morristown, N. J.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 5570 Circle.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 336 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.
DEPT. C.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that on and after Sept. 2, 1919, Mr. H. D. Bonnell becomes a member of our firm, Broad Equipment Co. of N. Y., Inc., Export Sales Agents for Manufacturers, 68 Broad St. N. Y.

MAN WANTED.—CHARLES W. TEMPLIN, formerly of St. Paul, Neb., wanted; mother dead. Wire or write Dorothy Templin, St. Paul, Neb.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Three new Allis-Chalmer transformers, 60 cycle, K.V.A. 50—1 phase—440-220-110 voltage; purchased but never used. Apply to W. C., P. O. Box 838, City Hall Station, New York.

Leaving for Canada, must sell reasonable one automatic repeating phonograph, Victor records, cabinet and French Carlina suits. C 171 Times.

Elegant hand-carved dining set for sale. Dr. Sachs, 86 West 119th.

For Sale.—Genuine black Paradise, 3 sprays; 25, 30. Miss Ray, 220 West 134.

Purchase and Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $5. VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP. Initial Payment Applies if Purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 189 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 6400 20 East 23d St., opp. Madison Av.) Franklin. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. 4726 Barclay.

Cleaning, dyeing company wants latest model Hoffman pressing machine; also machinery suitable for plant dust wheel extractor, 24, 36 inch basket countershaft. G 724 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

Wanted, a 10-foot or 12-foot power shear, capacity ¼-inch plates; also an 8-foot roll for same material. Apply X 188 Times Annex.

Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 129 University Place, Stuyvesant 3795.

Saloon fixtures of any description wanted. Phone Franklin 1092.

Spot cash for household furniture. Bonnarth, 135 East 125th. Tel. Harlem 1209.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO BUY WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE. MUST BE AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN, PREFERABLY LOCATED IN NEW YORK OR WITHIN 10 OR 15 MILES FROM NEW YORK, DOING A BUSINESS OF FROM $200,000 TO $500,000. EITHER PURCHASE OR CONTROLLING INTEREST MUST BE ABLE TO GIVE CLEAR BILL OF SALE OR CLEAR EQUITY. STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN CONFIDENCE. ANSWER BY LETTER. S. K. W., 247 TIMES.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

GARAGE WANTED.
Will consider partnership in garage only; will invest from $5,000 to $12,000 in cash. G 729 Times Downtown.

GARAGE WANTED.
Will invest $10,000 to $15,000 in paying garage proposition; state full details; no brokers. G 726 Times Downtown.

Have $5,000 cash to invest with services in established mercantile business, cloaks and suits preferred; schemers keep away. Ben. Weisberg, 118 Division St. N. Y. C.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wants to join going concern in the jobbing or manufacturing line as partner; will invest $5,000 and service. B 353 Times.

Will buy light manufacturing or retail business; only high-class proposition will be considered; confidential. C 158 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Wholesale grocery house located in another city, but established trade, paying good dividends, desires to increase its capital to $100,000 to expand its operations; can use services of right man or will make exceptional proposition to party furnishing this additional capital. Address X 238 Times Annex.

Hotel Partner Wanted.—Owner of hotel near large city, containing about 130 rooms, will accept partner or lease to responsible party furnishing security; $25,000 upwards required. Address P 201 Times.

An expert sales and mail-order manager, having over $10,000 invested in manufacturing sales and mail-order business, wants associate with $2,000 or more; experience unnecessary. H 113 Times.

Manager for higher type soda and luncheon bar, most central location New York City; must invest $5,000; ability to properly conduct business most essential; salary and profits. Room 506, 10 East 40th.

Paving and road contractor desires to meet a party with cash for partnership, or will combine with another contractor. X 206 Times Annex.

Partner to invest $5,000; staple article; entire output easily sold. S 595 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

I NEED THE SERVICES OF A SUCCESSFUL PROMOTER, WITH HIGH-GRADE CLIENTELE, WHO CAN INTEREST THE CAPITAL NECESSARY TO ENLARGE THE ACTIVITIES OF A GOING CONCERN; HOLD OPTIONS ESSENTIAL FOR OPERATION ON A BROAD SCALE; THE DEAL WILL INVOLVE SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF PAST RECORD WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY NEGOTIATIONS. O 506 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Forwarding and freight business.—English firm, offices and extensive modifications at all important ports and manufacturing centres, controlling considerable traffic, is prepared to entertain immediate reciprocal arrangements with American and Canadian business house; confidential replies with banking and commercial references exchanged. Apply Box 866, Ashburners Agency, 10, Fenchurch Manchester, England.

An expert commission man desires connection to handle goods on commission, regular lines or specialty, in Washington; 25 years in business and 7 years in Washington; can give bank references, and if necessary might make investment; connection must be reliable. Address Linor Distributing Co., 1,650 Fuller St., Washington, D. C.

I have business taking me over big part of country, keeping me a few days in each town, starting in two weeks; only small part of my time will be occupied; could carry line or agencies for one or two good firms; commission or salary. Write Jordan, 178 West 56th St.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
A live-wire sales organization with a large following among the general merchandise, retail and jobbing trade, desires to connect with reputable manufacturers as sales agents. Home Sales Co., 84-86 Greene St., N. Y. City.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.
I AM LEAVING ON BUSINESS FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN SEPTEMBER; NEGOTIATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 583 TIMES ANNEX.

Energetic gentleman of Danish birth with high-class references expecting to sail shortly for Copenhagen wishes to represent first-class firm transacting business in Scandinavia. X 288 Times Annex.

Gentleman of excellent standing and reputation will shortly visit Europe, especially central part; would like to represent few large manufacturers. What have you to offer? X 293 Times Annex.

Demobilized officer, age 29, desires position representative or salesman in France or Belgium; is spoken French since childhood; have soliciting experience. C 194 Times.

MACHINERY, single tools or entire plant of any description wanted. Inquire Wagner, 234 Canal St. Telephone Franklin 1092.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or To Let.—Manufacturing rights to strictly staple line small tools, of world-wide demand and good profit. J. M. Dickens, 149 Carroll St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

Enameling plant for sale, completely equipped, three furnaces running night and day; located in the heart of the United States. Address X 291 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Of interest to resident buyers; 5 per cent. commission paid on all new accounts; also to salesmen sending in accounts same commission will be paid. W. D. 361 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AMERICAN BLAUGAS CORPORATION:
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated August 5, 1919, made in a suit in equity in that court wherein Charles H. Tenney & Company is complainant, and American Blaugas Corporation defendant, all creditors of or claimants against the said American Blaugas Corporation, who claim that said estate is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against said American Blaugas Corporation, and all others whomsoever who assert any claim against the said American Blaugas Corporation, are required to assert their said claims on or before October 1, 1919, and on or before said date to present and file, duly verified, written statements or proofs of their claims and said American Blaugas Corporation or the estate in the hands of the Receiver, specifically setting forth any preferences or priorities alleged by them, respectively, which Arthur J. Berns, Receiver of said American Blaugas Corporation, at the office of his solicitors, Covington, Tompkins & Mosser, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. Said order further provides that no creditor of or claimant against said American Blaugas Corporation, or the estate in the hands of the Receiver, who shall fail to file such statement or proof of claim on or before October 1, 1919, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of said American Blaugas Corporation in the hands of such Receiver or to share, in any distribution thereof whatsoever.
Dated New York, August 27, 1919.
COVINGTON, TOMPKINS & MOSSER, Solicitors for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Except in the South Atlantic States pressure is generally although only moderately high over the eastern half of the country and with no precipitation except from light local showers in the Atlantic States and lower Lake regions. Over the western half of the country conditions were somewhat unsettled. There were showers in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.

Temperatures are high for the season in the Southwest and moderate elsewhere. There will be local thunder showers Tuesday in the Florida peninsula, and Wednesday in western upper Michigan, and on Wednesday in the upper Lake region, otherwise fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday over the Washington forecast district. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region, and on Wednesday in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be cooler Wednesday in the upper Lake region.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, moderate north and northeast, cloudy Tuesday, fair Wednesday; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate to fresh northeast, generally fair; Hatteras to Florida Keys, moderate to fresh, except northeast off Carolina coast, fair except showers off Florida coast. East Gulf Coast, moderate northwest, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; warmer in interior.
Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, Wednesday, fair; warmer in interior.
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer.
Western New York—Fair Tuesday; warmer in western portion. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.		1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	70	68	4 P. M.	76	77
6 A. M.	70	68	7 P. M.	67	77
9 A. M.	83	64	10 P. M.	66	76
12 M.	76	70	11 P. M.	64

Santa Claus
is getting ready to visit McCALL STREET

In 1,300,000 American homes, McCall's Magazine finds a welcome each month.

If all these homes were on one street, with a house every 25 feet, on both sides of the way, that street would sweep across the continent from Boston to San Diego.

Right now—today—Santa Claus is packing his bag for the 1,300,000 visits he must make, in this visioned street—which we call McCall Street.

Old Santa is the world's biggest and busiest distributor of merchandise—the wheels of business fairly spin with buying activity when his annual round of visits begins to draw near.

On McCall Street, Christmas shopping means the buying of millions of gifts, the spending of many millions of dollars.

And because the people of McCall Street are sensible, practical people, a very great percentage of their Christmas expenditure is devoted to the buying of useful and acceptable gifts. McCall Street's Christmas expenditures, this year, will include not less than $3,000,000 for watches; $6,000,000 for talking machines and records; $2,000,000 for pianos; $4,000,000 for gloves, hosiery and handkerchiefs—to say nothing of china, table linen, perfumes, shaving and manicure sets, traveling bags, and the many other practical remembrances in which good taste on the part of the giver adds to the joy of the gift.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

The Christmas McCall's (December issue, out November 28th) will carry into the 1,300,000 homes on McCall Street, timely messages from many makers of beautiful and practical holiday gifts—messages which will inform and guide hundreds of thousands of Christmas buyers.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236-250 West 37th Street, New York

CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy Wednesday; fair Thursday; moderate, shifting winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,502. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

MANAGERS MEET TO END STRIKE ON ACTORS' TERMS

Night Conference Gives Promise That Settlement May Come Today.

FAVOR EQUITY RECOGNITION

Hitch May Come with Stagehands on Closed Shop for Actors.

6 MONTHS' TRIAL PROPOSED

Five Theatres to Reopen in Week Whether an Agreement is Reached or Not.

Unless unforeseen hitches should arise today, it is believed that the actors' strike will be practically settled before another twenty-four hours elapses.

Every indication pointed to a settlement at 3 o'clock this morning, when the members of the Producing Managers' Association were still in session at the Cohan & Harris Theatre Building. With them were their lawyers, and, according to a reliable report, the heads of the Stagehands' Union and their counsel. The Actors' Equity Association was not represented.

The terms of the settlement will insure virtually a complete victory for the Actors' Equity Association. The association will be formally and directly recognized, and the managers will give assurances that there will be no discrimination in favor of Fidelity members and against Equity members.

In return, the stagehands, the musicians, and the actors will give guarantees that the closed shop will not be asked so far as the actors are concerned. It has been reported for several days that it was only the question of an actors' closed shop which was holding up a settlement, and, with this decided in their favor, the managers, it was said, will consider that they have won their point and their strike.

Six Months' Trial Proposed.

Early in the morning it was announced by the managers that no statement would be given out until some time today. The understanding, however, is that the new conditions will be given a six months' trial.

Should a settlement be effected, the theatres, of course, will immediately be reopened. Should obstacles arise which prevent a settlement—and it was intimated last night that this was still possible—then the managers will enter upon a long war and take steps to reopen their theatres with non-union help.

Before the conference assembled last night it was reliably reported that the Producing Managers' Association stood 38 to 6 for recognition of the Actors' Equity Association, and that it was only the fact that several of its most powerful members were among the half dozen which was preventing a settlement.

"The Challenge," Arch Selwyn announced yesterday, would positively reopen on Friday night of this week, whether or not the strike is settled by that time. The Ziegfeld "Follies" is in rehearsal, and will be opened some time next week—with non-union stagehands and musicians if necessary. "Friendly Enemies" will go into rehearsal immediately with a view to reopening next week, and George White's "Scandals of 1919" is expected to reopen at the Liberty Theatre on Saturday night of this week. "East Is West," also, probably will be resumed at the Astor regardless of conditions, and the managers are known to have several other plays in rehearsal.

The attempt to reopen these houses, if the present effort toward a settlement is unsuccessful, is not unlikely to be attended by several exciting scenes, as the managers would have to employ strike-breaking stage hands, and the opportunities for a clash would be numerous.

Stage Writers Want Open Shop.

Further pressure is about to be brought on the managers by the Stage Writers' Protective Association, recently organized. At a meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday a committee of five, consisting of Augustus Thomas, Eugene Walter, Gene Buck, Owen Davis, and Rupert Hughes, was appointed to endeavor to obtain from the Equity Association, the stage hands, and the musicians assurances that the open shop will be continued in the theatre. If these guarantees can be obtained the playwrights will then demand that the managers reopen their plays, and if the managers fail to do so the authors will endeavor to get back their plays by writs of mandamus. That accomplished, the writers declare, they will form organizations to produce plays themselves.

Another result of the strike will be the framing of a standard contract by the playwrights—the first which they ever had in this country. In the drawing up of the terms of this contract the signs of a long smouldering antagonism toward the managers can be seen, since one of the cardinal demands will be the relinquishing by the manager of all interest in the motion picture rights. It has been frequently claimed by authors that the managers have been profiting unduly by the film rights to plays. The authors will also demand full money for stock rights, half of which has hitherto gone to the producer, and all foreign rights. In the past the money obtained for foreign rights—and there have been bonuses for foreign

Continued on Page Three.

THE PLAZA
Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

German Town Seeks Loan Here on the Dollar Basis

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The town of Bielefeld, Westphalia, is negotiating for a loan of $1,000,000 in the United States, the money to be used in the purchase of foodstuffs. The loan contemplates a dollar basis and would run for ten years. This basis is desired by the town in the hope of escaping the present low value of the mark.

LA GUARDIA LEADS IN A CLOSE RACE

Late Figures Show That Congressman Is Leading His Opponent by 3,851 Votes.

LIGHT VOTE IN PRIMARIES

McCooey Seems Safe in Kings—Many Tammany Men Write In Newburger's Name.

Returns from yesterday's primary election received at 3 o'clock this morning give Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, a lead of 3,851 over his insurgent opponent, ex-Senator William M. Bennett. At that time all but sixty-three election districts out of a total of 2,626 in the entire city had been heard from.

This table gives the vote of both candidates by boroughs:

	La Guardia.	Bennett.
Manhattan	11,665	9,272
Bronx	1,889	1,474
Brooklyn	11,847	15,253
Queens	1,766	3,302
Richmond	317	381
City Total	29,433	25,682

On the Democratic side there was no contest for this nomination, the only one to be voted for throughout the entire city, and Robert L. Moran, candidate for renomination, got all the votes.

Although there were a number of contests in every borough the voters displayed less interest than in any similar event since the direct primary law went into effect five years ago. During the afternoon hours the voting was especially light all through the city. In one election district, the Fifteenth of the Third Assembly District in the Bronx, not a voter appeared at the polling place during the hours the polls were open. But in this district there are only fourteen enrolled voters.

McCooey Seems to be Safe.

Returns from Brooklyn, in which borough a group of Democratic insurgents had carried their war on John H. McCooey, leader of the Democratic organization, to the primary polls, indicated that McCooey had retained his sway. Figures received at midnight from 550 election districts in Brooklyn gave James E. Finegan, candidate for Surrogate and leader of the Democratic insurgent forces 10,228 votes to 15,033 votes for Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, McCooey's candidate.

Another interesting contest in Kings was the fight on the Republican side for two vacancies in the County Court. There were three candidates in the field—County Judge Norman S. Dike and Frederick S. Martyn, who ran with the indorsement of the Kings County organization, and Reuben L. Haskell, ex-Congressman, who was an independent candidate on a "wet" platform. Returns from 350 election districts in Brooklyn gave Judge Dike 7,941 votes; Martyn, 4,313, and Haskell, 7,079. In Judge Dike's own election district, the First of the First Assembly District, Mr. Haskell got 157 votes to Judge Dike's 156. Martyn got only ten votes in this district.

There were contests for Supreme Court nominations in both the First Judicial District, which takes in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Second, which includes in the city the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. In the First Judicial District an eleventh-hour contestant appeared in the person of Stephen J. Madigan, a Manhattan lawyer, who centred his attack upon Justice Robert L. Luce, one of the Tammany candidates for the two vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Madigan based his fight against Justice Luce on the ground that the latter two years ago had received the indorsement of the Prohibition Party. Madigan, while outdistanced by both his opponents, Justice Luce and Irvin Untermyer, who was designated by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy after Justice Joseph E. Newburger had been sidetracked, received a far bigger vote than any of the leaders had expected an independent candidate to obtain in Tammany's own stronghold.

Returns received early this morning from 825 election districts in Manhattan gave Luce 16,851, Untermyer 14,279, and Madigan 7,523. Two hundred election districts in the Bronx gave Luce 3,597, Untermyer 3,144, and Madigan 2,200.

Many of the votes polled by Madigan were due to resentment in the Tammany organization, as well as in the Democratic organization in the Bronx, against Leader Murphy's action in refusing a renomination to Justice Newburger. This disapproval of Murphy's action was shown more emphatically by thousands of voters, who went to the trouble of writing in Justice Newburger's name on the ballot, although he had refused to become a candidate in the Democratic primaries after Murphy's decree had gone out.

The contest in the Second District on the Democratic side was between John J. Kuhn, who had the indorsement of the McCooey organization, and George J. S. Dowling, who, while an independent candidate, was not involved with the Kings County insurgent movement. Much to the surprise of the

Continued on Page Two.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

AMERICAN AVIATOR SHOT BY MEXICANS IN BORDER FLIGHT

Band Across Rio Grande Fires a Volley Into Patrol Machine.

CARRANZA POST WAS THERE

Capt. McNabb Struck by a Bullet Near the Ear, but Is Not Seriously Wounded.

SCHAEFER SLAYER KILLED

Senate Committee Soon to Begin Its Investigation of the Whole Mexican Situation.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 2.—Fired upon from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, Captain David W. McNabb, United States Aviation Corps, was slightly wounded today when on aerial patrol duty along the international boundary northwest of here.

With Lieutenant von de B. Johnson, Captain McNabb was flying slowly up the river close to the water when suddenly a group of Mexicans fired a volley of shots at the airplane, wounding McNabb near the ear. Several shots pierced the plane's wings.

Colonel Beaumont B. Buck, commander of the Laredo district, with headquarters at Fort McIntosh here, said tonight that all that was known of the attack was that the firing was from a point where an outpost of Mexican Federal soldiers was known to be located.

Colonel Buck promptly forwarded a report of the attack to Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department at San Antonio. It was indicated that no action by officers here would be taken except on instructions from General Dickman.

The Mexican Consul here said tonight that he had heard a "detrimental rumor" to the effect that Mexicans had fired on an American airplane, but that he "did not believe it."

There have been unofficial reports for several days of Mexican snipers firing at patrolling airplanes.

Captain McNabb and Lieutenant Johnson reported fully on the attack to Colonel Buck, but neither would make a statement to the press. McNabb's wound is not serious. His home, according to officials here, is in Bedford, Ind.

Both aviators belonged to B Flight, 8th Aero Squadron, Captain McNabb commanding the flight. The unit was transferred to Laredo from Kelly Field, San Antonio, several weeks ago when other units were sent to various army posts along the border for patrol duty.

The attack on the aviators took place shortly after 9 A. M. about sixteen miles from Laredo, near the mouth of the Santa Isabel Creek, while the airplane was flying low, hugging the American side of the Rio Grande.

There was no warning from the attackers who appeared suddenly on the Mexican bank and fired several volleys at the airplane before it could get out of range. According to first reports the aviators estimated there were twenty-five men in the attacking group.

Landing immediately in a field on the Texas side, Captain McNabb was taken to a farmhouse and aid was summoned from Fort McIntosh Hospital, a physician making the trip with surgical supplies in an airplane. When it was found McNabb's wound was not serious, he was removed to the post hospital.

Unconfirmed reports tonight that Mexican soldiers may have participated in the attack, coupled with Colonel Buck's statement that an outpost of Carranza soldiers had been stationed at the point where the shooting took place, caused Laredo to throb with excitement in expectation of some action by the American forces, though there was no indication that any was forthcoming.

SENATORS READY TO TAKE UP MEXICO

Fall's Committee Will Begin Its Inquiry the End of This Week or the First of Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The inquiry into the whole Mexican situation by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations may start the end of the present week, it will certainly the first of next week. All of the hearings may be public and it was stated that the investigation would last several weeks during which time Government officials, army officers, civilians whose relatives have been murdered, those whose properties have been confiscated or stolen, Texas Rangers, border Sheriffs of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and persons driven out of Mexico will testify as to conditions on the other side of the Rio Grande.

Major D. M. Jackson of El Paso, former United States Judge of the El Paso district, will be counsel for the committee and will conduct the cross examinations. Major Jackson, who resigned from the bench to enter the army, is considered the best posted man in the southwest on Mexican affairs and conditions. He arrived in Washington a few days ago, and was preparing today to subpoena the first of the witnesses.

The first sessions of the investigating committee, of which Senator Fall of

Continued on Page Five.

DELPARK SOFT COLLARS
Do not wrinkle—with patented insert.—Advt.

War Department Sends Greeting to the 1st Division

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The record of the 1st Division furnishes "a splendid chapter in American history," the War Department said today in an official message of greeting to the division.

"The War Department sends greetings to the 1st Division on its arrival home after a career and with a record unsurpassed by any division in the American Expeditionary Force," said the message. "This superb command contains the finest types of American manhood—men whose services have been of incalculable value to the country. The record of this division furnishes a splendid chapter in American history and will always be dear to the hearts of all Americans."

PERSHING'S MEN ASK FUNDS FOR STANDS

Pontoon Champions Offer to Build Seats for Parade if Material is Furnished.

CITY PLANS FOR ONLY 5,000

First Division Engineers Who Bridged the Rhine May Be Seen in Action Here.

Unless public spirited citizens come quickly to the rescue there is to be a seat famine at the parade next Wednesday of the 1st Division, led by General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, now returning home on the Leviathan.

Instead of the 100,000 or more seats provided for the parades of the 27th and 77th Divisions, with stands stretching along Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth Street to 110th Street, the Mayor's Committee of Welcome is planning to provide only one stand, in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which will accommodate 5,000.

Undaunted by the city's plan, which was explained by the committee on the ground of lack of funds, the 1st Division itself is prepared to erect adequate stands if patriotic citizens will contribute either the money or the lumber. If money or material is forthcoming, the city will see the most spectacular piece of rapid building in its history.

Two companies of the division's 1st Engineers, both of which are at Camp Mills under command of Major T. P. Farrel, will be brought to New York within a few hours after material for the stands is in sight. If money or material is contributed in sufficient quantity, they will be reinforced by probably a full regiment of regular army engineers from the various camps near the city.

How fast the soldiers can provide seats for relatives and friends of men in the division, guests from out of town, and in particular for some, at least, of the division's wounded, may be gathered from the fact that these two companies hold the world's record for building a bridge—a real bridge—across the Rhine.

Last June they threw a pontoon bridge across the Bosch River from Honningen in forty-one minutes and eight seconds, though they were hampered by a current of seven miles an hour. The bridge was 1,440 feet long, and they erected it in seventeen minutes twenty-two seconds less time than any other battalion of engineers who tried it. The German record for the same piece of work was four hours and twenty-two minutes.

Built Circus Ground in Four Days.

To emphasize that New York has a life-time chance to see a real piece of construction work if some one will put up the money, Major C. S. Coulter, at the division's headquarters in the Biltmore, yesterday said that across this bridge were sent twelve seven-passenger automobiles, each weighing more than a French .75 gun, then a battery of artillery and lastly 600 men in close formation marching in rhythmic step.

Major Coulter told of another exploit of two companies of the same regiment. The 1st Division circus, occupying fifteen acres of ground, was invited to show at Cologne, July 14, 15, and 16. These companies were hurried there, and within four days they erected all tents, screens, and needed buildings and put up a grandstand seating 8,500 persons.

How much money is needed has not been determined. Stands for 60,000 on a previous occasion cost $100,000, but that figure included the pay of the carpenters. Persons willing to contribute all or part of the needed money or the needed lumber were urged to telephone to Major Paul Daly, at the Biltmore, without delay.

Information that adequate provision for viewing the parade was not to be made by the city was disclosed to officers of the division yesterday when they met members of the Mayor's committee at the Hall of Records. Grover C. Whalen, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, presided in the absence of Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, the Chairman, who is hastening his convalescence from a minor operation in a Philadelphia hospital that he may be on hand to welcome General Pershing.

Others who attended for the city were William E. Walsh, Superintendent of Buildings; Mayor Hylan's Secretary, John J. Sinnott; Deputy Public Service Commissioner Daniel J. Ryan, and John J. Glennon, Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office. The division was represented by its commander, General E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., Lieut. Col. P. E. Peabody, As-

Continued on Page Thirteen.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

BILL FOR ROADS' RETURN BARS STRIKES, PROVIDES RIGID FEDERAL CONTROL; LABOR CONFERENCE PLANS COMPLETE

MEETS ON WILSON'S RETURN

President Will Send Out Invitations Before His Departure Today.

CABINET DISCUSSES POLICY

Farmers and Financiers Will Also Be Asked to Attend Conference of Capital and Labor.

WILSON STARTS TOUR TODAY

Schedule Calls for Thirty Set Speeches, with the First at Columbus Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Before leaving Washington tomorrow night on his speechmaking tour of the country, President Wilson will issue invitations to labor leaders, financiers, manufacturers, and farmers to attend a conference early in October for consideration of the problems of labor and of those who direct labor.

The President, it also was learned, plans to complete all arrangements for the conference before his departure, so that the meeting may be held immediately after his return, the last of this month. The first session of the conference will probably be held at the White House.

The entire labor situation and also arrangements for the conference are understood to have been discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, the only one possible for the President to attend this month. It is presumed that the plan to invite farmer representatives, which has been urged by several members of the Senate, was agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting.

Final arrangements for the President's "swing around the circle" were about completed today. Accompanying President Wilson will be Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson, personal physician to the President; Secretary Tumulty, a corps of stenographers, Secret Service men, and some thirty newspaper correspondents.

The President has scheduled thirty set speeches in the principal cities of the West and South, and it is presumed he will be compelled to deliver short platform speeches at smaller towns along the route, although it is known he is opposed to the practice.

The first speech will be at Columbus, Thursday morning, and the last at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 20. The President will return to Washington the next day.

The Presidential train will be composed of the President's private car, another for the stenographers and Secret Service men, and one for the correspondents; also a dining car and a baggage car. Along the entire route a pilot engine will be run ahead as a precautionary measure against accidents and other eventualities. The train schedule will not be made public until it has been fulfilled city after city.

Members of the party will live on the train practically during the twenty-seven days of the trip, only a few overnight stops being planned.

In preparation for the exacting task before him, the President has made only the most necessary appointments during the last few days, and under the direction of Admiral Grayson has spent most of his time in resting and recreation, keeping in the open air as much as possible.

SHOPMEN STAND BY LEADERS.

General Strike Is Averted, but Men Quit in Buffalo and Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Partial returns from the strike vote now in progress among the railroad shopmen indicate, union officials said today, that the men will accept the advice of their officers and leave the matter of a strike in their hands, pending the result of Governmental efforts to reduce the cost of living.

This was the day originally set for a strike, and it was feared that some of the more restless element might quit work. Secretary Scott of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor said, however, no reports of strikes had been received.

He added that if work were suspended anywhere it would be at points where the union officials' appeal to the men to continue on the job had not been fully understood.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 2.—All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shopmen here, including machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, car repairmen and foremen, about 1,500 in all, struck today, having rejected President Wilson's plan of settlement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Eight hundred shopmen employed by the New York Central struck today, ignoring orders from Frank L. Hemerlein, executive head of their organization on the New York Central Lines, to remain at work. The shops were closed. A general strike of shopmen would have affected 15,000 men.

Continued on Page Three.

MAGNIFICO—The Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Fifth Ave. Basement by UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

Secretary Wilson Urges That We Share In the International Labor Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, discussing the International Labor Conference, which under the terms of the Peace Treaty will be held in Washington on Oct. 29, said today that no arrangements had been made for representation of the United States and that no arrangements could be made pending the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, by the Senate, but he urged the importance of our sharing in it. The Secretary said:

The President will appoint all American delegates to the conference. They will have no diplomatic character. The third paragraph of Article 389 provides for the appointment of non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organization which are most representative of employers or of work people, as the case may be.

It is generally understood that the American Federation of Labor is the organization which is most representative of American work people, and I therefore assume the delegates to represent employes will be selected in agreement with that organization.

The purpose of the conference is to adopt a standard which will secure and maintain a fair and humane condition for men, women, and children, with due regard to climate, habits, and conditions of living in the respective countries. It will reduce the difficulties of our own industrial problems, in so far as the conference may assist in bringing living conditions of our people closer to the ideals they are striving for.

By no possible stretch of the imagination can it be assumed that there is the slightest chance of any change being made in our living conditions except for the better. Because we might endorse a world standard presents no argument against establishing and maintaining a higher standard.

The action of the conference will have only the moral force of the conference itself. It may take the form of a recommendation or of a draft convention. If the proposals take the form simply of recommendations, then they will require action by Congress in the form of legislation to make them effective. If the proposals should take the form of a draft convention, we would then have a proposed treaty to be ratified by the Senate.

REVISED TREATY GIVEN TO AUSTRIA

Covering Letter Holds Her People Participants in the Hapsburgs' Crimes.

FIVE DAYS FOR AN ANSWER

Communication Holds Out Hope of Lenity in View of Diminished Resources.

PARIS, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The revised text of the peace terms framed for Austria's acceptance by the Peace Conference was handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain this afternoon.

The Supreme Council gives the Austrian Government five days in which to accept or reject the treaty as it stands, but intimates that an extension of the period may be granted if Austria requests it.

Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, started tonight for Vienna with the treaty. He intimated that he would ask for an extension of time, as the Austrian General Assembly would meet on Saturday and Sunday to discuss the terms.

The treaty was presented to the Austrian delegates by Paul Dutasta, General Secretary of the Peace Conference. He also handed them the allied reply to the Austrian counterproposals and a covering letter reiterating the charge that Austria had precipitated the war by an ultimatum unacceptable to Serbia. It was set forth, however, that the Allies were willing to assist Austria to adapt herself to her new situation and to admit her in the near future to the League of Nations.

The treaty was presented in French, English and Italian texts.

Stern Rejoinder to Austrian Plea.

The note transmitting the allied reply to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the conditions of peace, addressed to Chancellor Renner and signed by Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Council, follows:

"Draft of the covering letter: The allied and associated powers have given most careful consideration to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the draft treaty of peace. The reply of the Austrian delegation objects to the draft treaty on the grounds that, in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Austria ought not to be treated as an enemy State at all, and that, in consequence, she ought not to be made in any special way inheritor of responsibilities, in regard to reparation to which the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would undoubtedly be liable, did it still exist.

"As these observations point to a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria, the allied and associated powers feel it necessary to state as briefly as may be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned.

"The people of Austria, together with their neighbors, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree responsibility for the calamities which have befallen Europe during the last five years.

Vienna's Ultimatum Started War.

"The war was precipitated by an ultimatum presented to Serbia by the Government at Vienna and requiring acceptance within forty-eight hours of a series of demands which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighboring sovereign State. The Royal Government of Servia accepted within the prescribed time all the demands except those which involved the virtual surrender of its independence.

"Yet the then Austro-Hungarian Government, refusing all offers of a

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

WILSON STILL DEAF TO TREATY CHANGES

Voices Particular Disapproval of Amendment Affecting Votes in League Council.

WARNED OF RESERVATIONS

Swanson Reports "an Appreciable Drift" Toward Others Than Interpretative Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—After a talk of an hour with President Wilson at the White House late today, Senator Swanson of Virginia, one of the leaders in the fight for ratification of the Versailles treaty as written, declared that the President was as unalterably opposed as ever to any changes that would involve recommitting the treaty to the Paris Conference.

Mr. Swanson went to the White House to take up the Senate situation with the President prior to the latter's departure tomorrow on his month's trip through the West. The President, he said, once more expressed the hope that the majority of the Senate would accept the treaty as it stood. If interpretative reservations were deemed imperative, the President said he would not oppose them, but he frowned upon the threatened program of direct amendments and drastic reservations that would send the treaty back to Paris.

The Shantung amendment, Senator Swanson told the President, had no chance of being accepted by the Senate. Its supporters, he said, could not command anywhere near a majority of votes for it.

The President voiced disapproval of the amendment offered in the Foreign Relations Committee by Senator Johnson of California to provide that the United States have equal representation with Great Britain in the League of Nations Council. This amendment, if adopted, the President said, would throw the entire treaty back to Paris and reopen it to long controversy.

Although Great Britain with her colonies had six votes in the Council and Assembly, the President said, the fact was that the delegates, in effect, would vote as one, and that the United States would be at no actual disadvantage.

Senator Swanson predicted, in his talk with the President, that none of the other amendments advocated by the majority Senators would obtain a favorable vote in the Senate. As to reservations, he frankly told the President that there was an appreciable drift toward others than interpretative ones, but the Administration Senators had concentrated their forces in an effort to defeat them.

At the Capitol during the day Administration Senators had a series of conferences with several of the Republican reservationists. Talk of compromise on the part of Democrats was in the air, but none of the Democratic leaders would admit that they were making any overtures.

The majority leaders complacently predicted that their policy of drastic reservations would win. As to amendments, none of them would prophesy on any but that sponsored by Mr. Johnson, to give the United States six delegates in the League Council. There was a general tendency manifested to regard the Johnson amendment as likely to be adopted by the Senate.

The Foreign Relations Committee expects to complete its executive sessions over the treaty by Thursday. After that reservations will be considered.

Continued on Page Two.

TRY MeK & E CALOX
The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

LABOR ON RAILROAD BOARDS

Two Workers to Serve on Each Directorate Under New Bill.

TRIBUNAL TO FIX WAGES

Excess Profits to be Shared—Wide Powers for a New Transportation Board.

REGIONAL SYSTEMS SET UP

Cummins Introduces in Senate Measure Framed by Bipartisan Sub-Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Under a bill offered in the Senate today by Senator Cummins of Iowa, as Chairman of a sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee which for months has been considering reconstruction railroad legislation, a policy of private ownership of the railroads of the country, under rigid Government control, is advocated. The measure outlines a program which it is expected will have the support of a majority of the Senate.

An outstanding feature of the measure as reported is the division of the railroads into from twenty to thirty-five regional systems, each to be owned and operated by a separate corporation. A system of co-operation as to freight and passenger rates is comprehended, so as to avoid discrimination against communities.

A railway transportation board is created under the bill, consisting of five members, appointed by the President, to be approved by the Senate, at $12,000 a year. None of these officials may be associated in any capacity with a railroad.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to exercise general jurisdiction over the formation of the new railroad plan and is to maintain the supervisory power it now has against unfair rates.

By the terms of the bill the railroads would be returned from Governmental to private ownership on the last day of the month in which the measure becomes a law.

Under one provision of the bill railroad employes would share in any excess of profits accrued under the new method. The proportion of profits to be thus distributed is to be based upon a "fair return upon the value" of the railroad property. This would be determined by the railway transportation board.

One-half of the excess profits would be applied under this scheme, first, to efforts to improve the conditions of work of railroad men, and after that there would be a direct share in the excess return. The other half of the excess profits would be placed in a fund for the use of the railroad board in the purchase of equipment or lending it to individual railroads for that purpose.

Provides Against Strikes.

Wage questions would be decided by a joint committee comprising railroad workers and owners. One provision of the bill stipulates against strikes or lockouts.

The issue of railroad stocks and bonds is regulated under the measure, being put under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Governmental approval of new lines or extensions and of all bonds relating to them would be required.

In offering the sub-committee's report, Senator Cummins explained that it represented weeks of hard work in an effort to solve the problem of handling the railroads, now under Government operation. Unless a method akin to that evolved by the committee were adopted by Congress, Senator Cummins urged, Government ownership of the railroads would have to come. He expressed the feeling that such method would be unsatisfactory in view of the experience of this country under the existing system, as well as the experiences of foreign countries, where Government ownership has been in vogue.

The sub-committee's report, at the suggestion of Mr. Cummins, was referred to the entire Interstate Commerce Committee, which will consider it at once with the view to arriving at an early report to the Senate. Mr. Cummins stressed the point that the report was concurred in by the entire sub-committee, which, besides himself, comprised Senators Watson and Poindexter, Republicans, and Robinson and Pomerene, Democrats.

The sub-committee's report analyzed the principal points of the bill as follows:

Section 1.—Repeals the Federal Control act of March 21, 1918, to take effect on the last day of the month in which the bill becomes a law, the railroads to be returned to their owners at that time. Rates in force at the time the repeal takes effect are to remain in force until changed by competent authority.

Section 2.—Advances made by the Government to the railroads and property chargeable to capital account are to be evidenced by bonds or other securities payable in five years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum;

other indebtedness to be evidenced by demand notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Section 4.—Upon the passage of this act the Interstate Commerce Commission is to divide the country into rate districts and the carriers into rate groups, for rate-making purposes; and bearings are provided for with respect to the adequacy of rates for revenue purposes, considering the rate district or rate group as a whole. This issue is to be tried separate and apart from the question of the reasonableness of rates upon particular commodities or for particular communities.

Section 5.—New schedules of rates which are filed within thirty days after Federal control ceases become effective at the end of two months after they are filed, with such changes as the commission may in the meantime order; and until the expiration of the four months' period this act constitutes a guaranty to the railroads which have entered into contract respecting compensation under the act of March 21, 1918, of a proportionate amount of the contract compensation, and with respect to the railroads with which no contracts have been made it constitutes a guaranty of a proportionate railway operating income. At the end of this period the guaranty ceases. If during this period any railroad earns more than the guaranty, the excess is to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Section 6.—In making rates for the rate groups the commission is to take into consideration the interest of the public, the shippers, the value of labor, the cost of maintenance and operation—including taxes—and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the purpose of transportation, and it is required to lower or advance rates accordingly. If any railroad in the group receives more than a fair return upon the value of its property, the excess is to be paid to the Railway Transportation Board mentioned hereafter.

One-half of the excess is to be used by the board in the following manner:

First—The promotion of invention and research to ameliorate the conditions of labor and to lessen the hazards of employment;

Second—To extend and improve hospital relief;

Third—To supplement existing systems of insurance and pensions;

Fourth—To afford opportunity for the technical education of employes; and

Fifth—To establish a system of profit sharing by employes.

In the administration of this fund the board is to organize an employes' advisory council, composed of one representative from each organized craft of railroad employes.

The remaining one-half of the excess is to be deposited in a fund and expended by the board for the purchase of equipment to be leased to railroads under proper terms, or to be lent to carriers unable to provide themselves with proper equipment and facilities upon reasonable security.

No excess earnings above a fair dividend are to be capitalized or used as a basis for increased rates.

Section 7.—Creating a Railway Transportation Board, and is one of the most important in the bill. The board consists of five members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members are to receive a salary of $12,000 per year. No member of the board during his term of office can hold any office or employment under any railroad corporation or be pecuniarily interested in the stock or bonds of any such corporation. It has the same powers with respect to summoning witnesses and securing testimony as the law now gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Section 8.—This furnishes the keynote of the solution of the railroad problem presented by the bill. It declares it to be the policy of the United States that the railways of the country shall be divided in a limited but adequate number, not less than twenty nor more than sixty-five separate and distinct systems; each of said systems to be owned and operated by a distinct corporation, organized or reorganized under this act.

It provides that, in the division of the railways into systems, competition shall be preserved as fully as possible, and wherever practicable the existing routes and channels of trade shall be maintained; that the several systems shall be so arranged that the cost of transportation as between competitive systems and as related to the value of the railroad property shall be the same so far as practicable, to the end that these systems can employ uniform rates in the movement of competitive traffic and, under efficient management, earn substantially the same rate of return upon the value of their respective properties.

Section 10.—As its first duty the Railway Transportation Board is required to adopt a plan for the consolidation of all the railway properties of the country into not less than twenty nor more than thirty-five systems. When it has agreed upon a tentative plan it is to give it publicity and provide for full and complete hearings upon the plan. The plan must receive the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but, after it is finally adopted, the voluntary consolidations which are provided for must be in harmony with it, and the compulsory consolidations which are also provided for are to complete it.

Street railways and interurban railways used chiefly in the transportation of passengers, and certain other railway facilities which cannot be properly consolidated, are excepted from the plan.

The Transportation Board is clothed with many and most important powers, in addition to making the plan of consolidation. It is to make continuous inquiry respecting the transportation needs and facilities of the whole country and ascertain when and how they shall be enlarged or improved. It is to inquire into the state of credit of all common carriers, and inform itself respecting the relation between revenues and net income and the like. It is to inquire with respect to the new capital which may be required for adequate and efficient transportation service and the conditions under which it can be secured.

It is to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission its findings in these respects, and the commission is to accept such certificates as prima facie evidence in any hearings which it may conduct. It has authority to lay before the commission any matter of public interest and show such cause as it may deem proper and appropriate. It has authority to make reports to Congress and recommend such measures and policies as will promote and protect the interest of the public concerning the efficiency of the transportation service and the adequacy of its transportation facilities.

This section transfers from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Transportation Board many of the functions and powers heretofore conferred upon the commission, notably, the administration of the Car-Service act, the administration of the Safety-Appliance acts, the administration of the Hours-of-Service act, the administration of the Locomotive-inspection act, and many others which need not be specifically mentioned but which are of the same general character.

It is required also to inquire into water transportation facilities and the relations between land carriers and water carriers, the best methods of co-ordinating the two kinds of transportation, and the most practical plan for preserving in full vigor the two kinds of transportation when they are competitive.

Section 11. The board also has the power, when congestion of traffic exists upon any road, to divert it over other lines of railway, in order to relieve the congestion. It has the power to compel a common or joint use of terminals or other facilities when the public interest requires it, and, in a general way, to compel such unification as is necessary to secure the most efficient use of railway facilities for prompt and economical transportation.

Section 12 makes lawful the consolidation of railways, but only under the following conditions: First, the consolidation must be in harmony with and in furtherance of the ultimate complete consolidation already referred to, and must be recommended by the board and approved by the commission; second, the corporation which is to become the owner of the consolidated properties must be either organized under Federal authority or incorporated under this act; third, the capitalization of the consolidated corporation must not exceed the value of its railway property, as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Public hearings are to be held in any case of a proposed consolidation, of which the State authorities are to be notified.

Section 13 provides that at the end of seven years, in which the voluntary consolidations may take place, the Transportation Board is to proceed to the completion of the plan of consolidating the railway properties of the country according to its original determination. The compulsory consolidation is to be accomplished through the organization of railway companies under this act, or the enlargement of reincorporated companies which have been organized under State laws.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of this section. It is sufficient to say that it is to be so carried out that no obligation on the part of the United States will be created, and that when the work is finished the railways of this country will be divided into the number of competitive systems prescribed by the board, and that the capitalization of each of the companies will represent the actual value of the property used in transportation, as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 provide for the reincorporation of corporations now owning and operating railways so as to give them the character of federal corporations, and the only feature of these sections which need be mentioned is that in any such reincorporated company the classified employes of the corporation are to be represented by two members on the Board of Directors and the Government is to be represented by two members appointed by the Transportation Board.

Section 20 provides that existing railway corporations must have upon their Boards of Directors two members representing the classified employes and two members representing the Government.

Sections 21 and 22 relate to the original organization of railway corporations under this act. The two distinctive things in it are: First, that the system of railways which it has organized to own and operate cannot be capitalized for a greater sum than the actual value of the property determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and each corporation so organized must have on its Board of Directors two representatives of the classified employes and two representatives of the Government.

Section 24 confers on the Interstate Commerce Commission exclusive authority to regulate and control the issuance of railway stocks and bonds.

Section 25 provides for the use of the excess earnings of any railway company in behalf of the employes.

Section 26 provides a new method for settling disputes between railroad companies and their employes. It creates a committee of wages and working conditions, which is to be composed of eight members, four of them representing labor and four of them representing the railway companies. Each railroad craft is to nominate candidates for this committee and the board is required to appoint four from among such nominees. Each railroad corporation is to nominate a candidate for membership, and the board is to appoint four persons from among such nominations.

This committee is to consider all complaints submitted by representatives of the employes of the carriers and is to decide by a majority vote, and its decisions are to be certified to the transportation board. If the committee of wages and working conditions is evenly divided upon a dispute, the whole matter is to be certified to the board, and the decision of the board is final and constitutes a Government judgment with respect to the matter in controversy.

Section 27 prescribes some of the things which must be taken into account by the committee of wages and working conditions in determining wages. It provides that the committee and the transportation board shall take into consideration among other relevant circumstances the following: First, the scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries; second, the relation between wages and the cost of living; third, the hazards of the employments; fourth, the training and skill required; fifth, the degree of responsibility, and, sixth, the character and regularity of the employment.

Section 29 imposes a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, upon any carrier or any officer or any carrier, who refuses to obey the decision of the committee after it has been approved by the board, or of the board itself, in the cases referred to. It also provides that two or more persons enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or enter into any combination or agreement which substantially hinders, restrains or prevents the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, such persons so combining and agreeing shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided that nothing herein shall be taken to deny any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason.

It will be observed that this section applies equally to the officers or managers of railway companies and their employes. The purpose is to prevent any substantial interruption in transportation, and the effect of it is to forbid what is ordinarily known as a "lockout" or what is ordinarily known as a "strike" of the employes of a railway company. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the bill in forbidding a strike or combination for a strike also provides for settlement of all disputes by Governmental tribunal.

Section 31 increases the compensation of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to $12,000 per annum.

Section 32 materially enlarges the scope of what is commonly known as the Car Service act and transfers its administration to the Transportation Board. One of its features is that it requires the approval of the Government for the extension of an old line of railroad or the construction of a new line.

Sections 33, 34, and 35.—These sections are amendments to well known provisions of the act to regulate commerce.

Section 38 authorizes a division of traffic or earnings between carriers, but only when in the interest of better service and economy and not to unduly restrain competition. There can be no such division of traffic or earnings until the arrangement is expressly approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission after full investigation.

Sections 37 and 38.—These sections are amendments to the act to regulate commerce.

Section 39 gives the Transportation Board full authority to require connection between water and land carriers, and to facilitate water transportation to the fullest extent.

Section 40 empowers the Interstate Commerce Commission to make both maximum and minimum or maximum or minimum joint rates, and this authority is also conferred in another section with respect to all rates.

Section 43 deals with the conflict between intrastate rates and interstate rates and gives the Interstate Commerce Commission full authority to remove any unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce.

Conclusion.—There are many amendments to the Interstate Commerce act in the bill to secure more efficient administration.

Aim to Adjust Capitalization.

In offering the bill to the Senate Mr. Cummins said that the subcommittee had considered the railroad situation from the viewpoint of arriving at a solution that would accrue to the advantage of the railroad owners, the public, and the railroad workers. One of the most difficult features in the situation was that of overcapitalization of the roads, which the committee had undertaken to adjust.

"One of the great causes of disturbance, suspicion, and prejudice," he said, "has been the feeling by the people of the country that the railway carriers have been and are overcapitalized; that their capitalization represents securities upon which the people ought not to be called to pay a return. One of the vital things which the committee has attempted to encompass is the removal of that distrust where it is not well founded and also the removal of overcapitalization where it exists.

"We have therefore provided that the reincorporated companies, which will be reincorporated in much the same way as the national banks of the country were permitted to become national banks during the civil war, shall have as a basis for their capitalization the value attached to their properties by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and no other value.

"The bill does not attempt to take existing railway companies and change their capitalization unless they ask the privilege of consolidating with some other railway company.

"We will never be able successfully to meet all the problems of governmental regulation until the consolidation of the railroad systems as outlined in this bill have taken place. And I venture that unless some such plan as this can be carried into effect Government ownership and Government operation are but a question of time. I think it is the duty of the Government to see that adequate transportation is furnished the people of the United States at the lowest possible cost consistent with fairness to the capital involved.

Distrusts Federal Ownership.

"If I believed that the Government could operate the railroads, furnishing the people with transportation at less cost than it can be furnished through private corporations, I would instantly be for Government ownership and operation.

"It is because I believe, and I know from the experience not only of our own Government but of others, it would cost the people of this country more for their transportation if its operation were in the hands of the Government than through rightly regulated private companies, that I am for the latter rather than the former."

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin asked Mr. Cummins if, in his opinion, Congress had the constitutional right to "deprive a particular road that may be well managed and well conducted of an adequate return upon the value of its property, in the broad scheme for consolidation.

"Personally, I have no doubt about that," replied Mr. Cummins. "It has been very much disputed, but it will be remembered that in this bill we have provided that the excess shall be over and above a fair return upon the value of its property. The bill provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall establish rates that will make a fair return upon the value of all property. When these rates are applied the result will necessarily be excessive earnings with some companies and inadequate earnings with others. We take all the excessive earnings from the strong roads and deposit them in the fund either for the use of the employes of the railways or for the betterment of the weaker ones."

"Would not the inevitable result be to force the weaker roads into bankruptcy?" asked Mr. Lenroot.

"Weaker roads are in bankruptcy," replied Mr. Cummins. "That is the unfortunate part of the situation."

Senators Urge Anti-Strike Plan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. (Associated Press.)—In explaining to the Senate the new Railroad bill's provision affecting employes, Senator Cummins said that the prohibition of strikes had his unqualified support.

"I have always regarded the strike," he said, "as an invaluable weapon—the only weapon of the laboring man to secure justice—but when we advance to the point where the Government undertakes to fix his wages there is no room longer for the interruption to commerce of a strike or a lockout. I believe the bill will result in justice to the employe."

The provisions for two Directors representing the employes and two representing the Government on all railroad corporations, Senator Cummins said, recognized a "just demand" by the employes for participation in the policies and affairs of the companies.

"It will not be long until all industries are organized in that way," he added. "It is a condition precedent to the peaceful, intelligent settlement of controversies between capital and labor."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Drafting Committee, also praised the plan to prohibit strikes. He criticised railroad employes for threatening nation-wide strikes during and after the war, comparing their wages with the $30 monthly wage of a soldier. Mr. Pomerene said that railroad employes were in a different position from other workers, as a tieup of transportation would cause food and coal famines.

"It is too great a power to lodge in any set of men," said the Senator. "I know of no good reason in politics or morals that will permit 2,000,000 railroad men to refuse to adjust their differences with their employers or submit them to an impartial Government tribunal."

The plan to prohibit strikes or lockouts of railroad employes and thus protect the public from transportation tieups was also advocated by Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, in an address to the Senate.

"The time has come," he said, "when Congress must protect the public against loss of life and property and widespread suffering which will inevitably result if the railroads should be tied up by a general strike."

TO SHIP KAISER'S BAGGAGE.

Five-Car Special Train Will Take It to Doorn This Week.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—The Handelsblad says the baggage of former Emperor William of Germany is to be sent during the coming week from Germany to Doorn, Holland, where he has purchased an estate and purposes to live.

The train, the newspaper adds, will be a special one of five cars.

DEFEAT ITALIAN TROOPS.

Albanian Clansmen Said to Have Slaughtered Many.

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—Numbers of Italian soldiers have been massacred in severe attacks by Albanian clansmen, according to the Politika of this city.

The remainder of the Italian troops retired toward Durazzo and other strong points.

WILSON STILL DEAF TO TREATY CHANGES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

With speed the treaty may be reported to the Senate by Saturday.

Hungary, Albania and Persia today made their appeals to the Foreign Relations Committee, which has been hearing the representatives of the small nations and subject peoples who are not satisfied with the treatment accorded them at Paris.

Hungary's plea was made in expectation of the partition of that country in the treaty now being negotiated.

Albania objected, through her representative, to being neutralized or internationalized.

Persia urged the committee to protest against the Anglo-Persian treaty, which, the committee was told, was virtually a case of Persia selling its birthright for a mess of pottage—the pottage in this case being a British loan of $10,000,000.

Eugene Pivany and Henry Baraes of Cleveland, and Bela Sekely of New York represented Hungary. All are American citizens, the committee having ruled that none but Americans can be heard.

Mr. Pivany gave the committee many reasons why Hungary should not be divided among the Czechs, Rumanians and Serbs, all of whom are demanding part of her territory.

He asserted that Hungary had complied with all of the heavy obligations imposed upon her by the armistice. There was only one provision in the armistice not unfavorable to Hungary, and that was to the effect that the civil administration, even in those regions which might be occupied by the allied or associated armies, should remain in the hands of the Hungarian Government, thus assuring the continuance of the central system for the distribution of food, coal, and other necessaries of life, he said.

Pivany's Plea For Hungary.

"This provision has been violated by the occupying armies from the very first," continued Mr. Pivany. "They removed all Hungarian officials who would not take the oath of allegiance to the rulers of the invaders; they denationalized the Hungarian schools and discharged all professors and teachers who could or would not teach in the language of the invader. As soon as Hungary had disarmed herself they transgressed the line of demarcation and formally annexed the invaded regions of Hungary, and Rumania has even marched into Budapest and western Hungary, disregarding the orders from Paris.

"All this is contrary to the law of nations, and to the specific provisions of the armistice, and is the real cause of the suffering, famine and disorder still prevailing in southeastern Europe."

Mr. Pivany presented a statistical table to prove that in each of the regions which it was proposed to wrest from Hungary the particular race in whose favor it was claimed was in the minority.

"Should all of the claims be satisfied," he said, "the greater part of the Hungarian, or Magyar race, will have to live outside of its own country, and Hungary will lose 80 per cent. of her territory. Germany has been deprived only of 10 per cent. of her territory, and that consisted of rather recent conquests. Hungary is to lose 80 per cent. of her territory held for a thousand years."

Mr. Sekely said he appealed to the committee "to be magnanimous, merciful and generous to a defeated people." Asserting that Hungary is not the result of diplomatic geography, but was placed by nature within natural boundaries of mountains and rivers, Mr. Sekely told how Rumanians and Serbs, fleeing from the Turk, found a refuge there, and hospitality.

Mr. Baraes, representing the Hungarian-American Federation, said:

"In behalf of our protest against the proposed partition of Hungary as contrary to the demands of justice and incompatible with the requirements of a just and lasting peace, we respectfully ask the Senate to refuse to have our country become a party to the annihilation of a civilized nation."

Albania's protest against being internationalized or neutralized was voiced by C. T. Erickson, head for some years of an American college in Albania.

Diplomat Appears for Persia.

The committee was told by Charles W. Russell, formerly American Minister to Persia, that the Anglo-Persian treaty robbed Persia of most of her sovereignty. In return for a $10,000,000 loan, he said, Great Britain obtained the right to officer and train the Persian Army, to have official oversight of certain governmental functions, and, in effect, to maintain a protectorate over the country and its people.

He urged that the committee pass a resolution of protest against the Persian treaty and go on record as against any treaties which, under the guise of friendly protectorates, rob small nations of their sovereign rights.

ON REPARATIONS DUTY.

Drese Watching American Interests in Interallied Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—In spite of the fact that it will be impossible for the United States to name its member of the Permanent Reparations Commission until Government ratifies the treaty with Germany, the American delegation is being kept constantly in touch with financial and economic discussions which are taking place at Versailles and Paris.

Ellis Dresel, formerly of the American Legation at Berne, is temporarily looking after the financial and economic interests of the United States, and has the assistance of several other experts who are studying problems arising out of the German treaty provisions. He is sitting in the conferences between interallied and German financial representatives.

DENIES PLUMB PLAN TEST IN ROCK ISLAND

Baker Asserts War Department Has Not Turned Over Management to Workers.

SOUGHT CO-OPERATION ONLY

Declares Authority of the Commanding Officer of Arsenal Is as Complete as It Has Always Been.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—High officials of the War Department today promptly repudiated the idea conveyed by leaders of the Plumb plan movement that the Government had turned over control of production activities at the Rock Island Arsenal to the workers under an arrangement which was alleged to be an application by the Government itself of the principles of the Plumb plan.

While Secretary of War Baker refused to be drawn into any controversy over what had been done at Rock Island Arsenal, he made it very plain orally that he did not regard the experiment at Rock Island as an application of the principles of the Plumb plan for nationalization of industry. He also made it very plain that the Government had not turned over control of all or part of the work at Rock Island Arsenal to the workers.

"The authority of the commanding officer," said Secretary Baker, "is as complete as it has always been."

Secretary Baker had a conference with General Charles C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, who also repudiated the intimation that the Government had relinquished any of its authority at Rock Island to the workers or adopted the Plumb plan idea. General Williams sent a telegram to Colonel Harry E. Jordan, commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, in which he denied that the harness shop at the arsenal had been turned over to the workers or that such steps for so-called "democratization of industry" would be followed in other plants of the Government. The telegram follows:

"Referring to statement in many papers that the harness shop at Rock Island Arsenal had been turned over to workers, the Secretary of War informed me personally that he had no intention of allowing interference in any way with the authority and responsibility of the management in conducting affairs of the arsenals. You are authorized to give publicity to this statement."

Make Positive Denial.

General Williams asserted most positively that not only had the Government not turned over the harness shop to the workers, but that it did not purpose to turn over the management of the arsenals to them.

"The policy," he said, "is that the Government is responsible for the management of these arsenals, and intends to cling to that responsibility."

General Williams insisted that nothing which had been done in the experiment at Rock Island was to be regarded as a step in any wise a radical move. He said he was of the opinion that what had been done in private industry in an effort to improve relations with workers, and that the experiment at Rock Island paralleled what had been done in certain plants of private industry.

Secretary Baker issued this formal announcement in repudiation of the idea that the Government had turned over the Rock Island Arsenal harness shop to the workers and of the effort made to appear that the principles of the Plumb plan had been adopted at that, or any other arsenal:

"The publication of the correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War has led to widespread misunderstanding of the situation. The War Department has also encouraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which committees consult freely with the men and act in an advisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, hours and wages. By this means hearty co-operation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted.

"The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory function of the committees, and management of the plant is undisturbed—the Government operates them, and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always been.

"The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the Government in the management of these industrial enterprises."

REVOKE 24 MINERS' LOCALS.

Illinois State Federation Penalizes Unauthorized Strikers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—Charters of twenty-four coal mine locals in Illinois on strike in rebellion against State officials of the United Mine Workers have been revoked, Frank Farrington, State miners' President, announced today. More than 300 loyal locals remain, Farrington stated.

President Farrington said measures would be taken at once to weed out the leaders and agitators of the rebellion where they are not touched by the charter revocation. He added that the locals expelled would be reorganized.

RAILROADS EARN RENTAL.

Figures of July Income Are Highest Since September, 1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An advance forecast of the operations of the railroads for July shows that they earned their Government rental during that month for the first time since September, 1918. The net operating income for the month of all railroads under Government control was close to $76,000,000.

The wage increase to the shopmen granted a few days ago, and which has been put up to their unions for acceptance or rejection, is not reflected in the July expenses. Acceptance of this proposed increase would reduce the month's income, it is understood, by about $4,000,000.

The July earnings, when compared with the traffic moved and the extent of the railroad plant, it was pointed out, are next to 1914, the lowest in many years. Ten years ago the July net was above $70,000,000 and since then $6,000,000,000, or nearly one-third of the railroad capital in the country, has been added to the actual investment.

Comparison of the month's earnings with July, 1918, shows a loss of $90,000,000 net. The two months, it is pointed out, are comparable because the present level of freight and passenger rates was fully effective after July 1, 1918. The comparison of this year's with last year's earnings shows these results:

Revenues.—July, 1919, $447,933,000; July, 1918, $463,001,000; 3.2 per cent. decrease.

Expenses.—July, 1919, $353,880,000; July, 1918, $313,500,000; 12.8 per cent. decrease.

Net Operating Income.—July, 1919, $75,331,000; July, 1918, $136,026,000; 44.6 per cent. decrease.

The Eastern roads earned $93,200,000, a loss of $28,400,000, as compared with last year. The Western roads earned $29,000,000, a loss of $20,100,000, and the Southern roads earned $9,250,000, a loss of $12,000,000.

FISHER ATTACKS NAVY COST

Former First Sea Lord Declares British Expenditure Ruinous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lord Fisher, who was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1914-15, has written a letter to The London Times declaiming in strong terms against the present cost of the British Navy as ruinous. He said that the fleet now costs £140,000,000 a year, as compared with £34,000,000 in 1904, and that the entire national expenditure before the war was only a third more than present estimates for the navy.

The Times does not see eye to eye with Lord Fisher. In an editorial it says:

"It is perhaps natural that the great sailor, whose life work was to prepare for the decisive struggle with Germany, should overlook the world tasks of the British fleet. They existed, nevertheless, long before the threat in the North Sea. They were obscured for a few years by that threat and now that it has disappeared they begin to emerge again."

The British Empire, after all, is an association of States whose highways of communication are ocean highways. That is the permanent justification of the British fleet. Lord Fisher, of course, knows this very well, but the letter which his seal for economy has dictated may tend to obscure it in the minds of men less wise."

LABOR CHIEF TURNS DOWN STRIKE TRUCE

President Holland Repudiates Committee Which Urged Halt in Industrial Disputes.

TO DISMISS THEM AT ONCE

Says They Overstepped Authority and Have No Connection with Union Movement.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, last night repudiated the report of the High Cost of Living Committee appointed by him. He declared he was unalterably opposed to its recommendation that the way to combat industrial unrest and the high cost of living was for labor to abandon its right to strike, and to call an industrial truce for six months.

"I appointed the committee at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall some months ago to discuss the high cost of living," said Mr. Holland. "It was empowered to investigate the excessive cost of commodities, but was ordered to refrain from taking up hours, wages, and working conditions.

"The committee has overstepped its bounds in this report. Tomorrow I shall dictate a letter to John F. Pierce and Isadore Epstein, the members of the committee, discharging them.

"The committee has not kept me in touch with its activities. I have not been advised whom the members have conferred with, and I was astonished to learn that a report had been drawn up, apparently by some outsider, and made public through the press.

"I have not even received a copy of the report, and was not consulted before it was given to the press. The report would bind labor to give up its right to strike, but does not bind the employers to anything in return. I am unalterably opposed to labor giving up its right to strike unless an equal concession is made by the employers. Labor has been fooled long enough, and it does not propose to stand it much longer.

"I shall not refer the report to the Executive Council of the State Federation, neither shall I forward a copy of it to President Wilson. The committee disobeyed instructions, and will be discharged. I repudiate their action. Make that as strong as you like."

Holland Angered by Report.

Mr. Holland did not conceal his anger at the action of the committee. He admitted the truth of a statement made earlier in the day by officials of the Garment Cutters' Union that Pierce and Epstein had been expelled from that organization. According to Max Gorenstein, a union official, they were dismissed for acting in a manner "detrimental to the interests of the organization."

Mr. Holland took issue with Thomas Curtis, Deputy Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and Labor Party candidates for the Board of Aldermen, who said the committee should overlook the world tasks of the Federation of Labor because it had now been appointed at a regular convention or by the Executive Council. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Executive Council, Mr. Holland said, but he had the power to appoint committees at any time.

Mr. Holland's statement that he had not received a copy of the report was at variance with a statement he made Monday night, when he said he had received a report dealing with labor's course in the present emergency, but had not read it and would not discuss it.

The suggestion that labor cancel or suspend all strikes for six months was termed "preposterous," "nonsensical" and "subversive of the rights of labor" by labor leaders, among whom were Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Edward J. Hanna of the Pavers and Rammermen; H. D. Deering of the International Association of Machinists; Max Gorenstein of the Cutters' Union, and Thomas Curtis.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Epstein, who drew the report, met at the Merchants' Association last week, and at a largely attended meeting with a sub-committee of the Industrial Committee of the Merchants' Association. The committee consisted of Gerard M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank; J. H. Gannon, Vice President of the Ridgway Publishing Company; E. K. Hall, Vice President of the Electric Bond and Share Company; Louis E. Schram, President of the India Wharf Brewing Company; Walter B. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Owen D. Young, Vice President and general counsel of the General Electric Company.

Labor Men Against Plan.

"Such a report will do more harm than good to the labor movement," said Mr. Curtis. "It will give the men who are inclined to side with the radicals an opportunity to get on their high horses and lecture the conservatives.

"I do not believe in labor lying down and being trampled on. I believe in cooperation by all parties, but not in tying the hands of labor, as this report recommends. The employers promise nothing. The labor movement will not sanction being represented by this committee."

"Labor is no longer going to let itself be exploited under the plea of patriotism and democracy," said Mr. Hanna.

"Labor has given and to give all it gave all during the war, and has been exploited ever since. No legitimate or conservative labor leader will agree with this report. It is the most nonsensical thing I ever heard of.

"Labor does not propose to be let into such a trap. We want immediate relief from profiteering, high rents, and the high cost of living in general. We look to the Government for aid. Congress can help us. Labor is willing to confer with representatives of the employers in an effort to solve the industrial problems, but this plan offers no constructive features.

"If all employers in District 15, where 3,000 machinists are on strike, will consent to pay the standard rate of wages and give the men a forty-four-hour week, I will consider this plan," said Mr. Deering. "But nobody can prevent us striking or force us to declare a truce for six months if our conditions are intolerable.

"We are willing to meet the employers in a conciliatory mood, but in this plan we have all to lose and nothing to gain. The employers have nothing to lose and everything to gain. To cease all strikes would put employers who have awarded the standard wage and the forty-four-hour week at a disadvantage as compared with those who employ men under more severe conditions. The plan will make more trouble than it will prevent. I have had a dozen telephone calls from members asking who was responsible for this idiotic suggestion."

Calls Idea Preposterous.

"The idea is preposterous," said Mr. Bohm. "Can you imagine the actors, the employes in the building trades, the cigarmakers, and all the other trade union men now on strike returning to work with no promises from the employers as to a willingness to meet their demands?

"It is well to ask labor to make sacrifices, but why not ask the landlords to refrain from raising rents and the profiteers to stop gouging the public. Nothing can stop men from fighting for a just cause. The plan had come up before the Syracuse convention of the State Federation of Labor it would have been voted down so fast you wouldn't have seen it for the smoke."

"The men who drew up this plan have no real connection with organized labor at present," said Mr. Gorenstein. "After being expelled from the Cutters Union, they formed an organization to Americanize foreigners. The plan has no merit. You cannot tie down labor and employers must give up something, and they sacrifice nothing except their good wishes."

LA GUARDIA LEADS IN A CLOSE RACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

Democratic leaders, the early figures gave Justice Dowling the lead over his opponent. Returns from 350 election districts in Kings gave Dowling 8,187, to 8,158 for Kuhn; 93 election districts in Queens gave Dowling 3,864 and his opponent 3,804; 29 election districts in Richmond gave Dowling 1,681 to 1,076 for Kuhn, a lead of 604 for Dowling in 472 election districts.

Jacob Livingston, Republican leader of Kings, said he expected the organization candidates would be nominated, but admitted the race was "very close."

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, was seen at the Madison Club about 11 o'clock. He would make no statement, but seemed pleased at the result, and intimated that it was what he expected. Other leaders, however, felt that the insurgents had shown more strength than they were credited with in the borough. It was admitted that if these insurgents continued their fight against the regulars on Election Day the regular ticket would be weakened and that it might mean a victory for the Republicans in the borough.

Governor Smith came up from his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., to vote at the primaries. He cast his ballot shortly after 4 o'clock at Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Streets, opposite his east side home. Mrs. Smith was not with him. The Governor was accompanied by Commissioner of Licenses John Gilchrist, ex-Sheriff Big Tom Foley, and Congressman Daniel J. Riordan. The Governor, who had to catch a train for Rochester to keep a speaking engagement, had precedents his family to the city. Mrs. Smith voted a half hour later.

Representative La Guardia did not return from Washington for the primaries, but is expected back today. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said last night that he was pleased with the run made by Mr. La Guardia in Manhattan and the Bronx, but would not comment upon the small showing he made in the other boroughs.

Early this morning Mr. Bennett said: "I predicted that I would carry Kings, Queens, and Richmond and break even in the Bronx. The blight of Sam Koenig still seems to remain on Manhattan."

Organization Wins in Richmond.

Indications point to a victory for the Democratic organization in Richmond County, where insurgents had staged one of the liveliest contests in yesterday's election. The insurgents focused their fight on Joseph Malloy, the organization candidate for District Attorney, but returns early this morning indicated that Malloy had won over Assemblyman Thomas J. Curley, his chief opponent, and Frank H. Innes, a third candidate. Assemblyman Curley was the leader of the Richmond insurgent movement.

In the Twentieth Assembly District in upper east Harlem a close contest took place in the Twenty-fourth Aldermanic District, where Alderman James F. McNulty was opposed by Charles J. McGillicuddy. Final returns showed that McGillicuddy had received 1,032 votes, against 986 for McNulty.

The Socialists for the first time in their history had a fight at yesterday's primaries. The Right and Left wings, the latter representing the Radicals, contended for supremacy in many Assembly and Aldermanic districts. No returns had been received early this morning, but leaders of the Right Wing at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, soon after the polls closed claimed a sweeping victory over their Radical opponents.

Following is a list of candidates apparently nominated at midnight:

CITY.

PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.
Robert L. Moran.*	F. H. La Guardia.

SUPREME COURT.

First District.

Robert L. Luce.*	Philip J. McCook.
Irvin Untermyer.	Jos. E. Newburger.*
Second District.	
Geo. J. S. Dowling	Arnon L. Squiers.

CITY COURT.

Louis Wendel, Jr.	Richard H. Smith.*
Thomas T. Reilley.	Henry K. Davis.
Joseph M. Callahan.	William H. Chorrush.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

SURROGATE.

James A. Foley.	James O'Malley.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

First District.

John Heyer.*	James A. Turley.
Wm. J. A. Caffrey.	Berina Rambaugh.
Wm. F. Moore.	J. D. C. Murray.
Second District.	
Morris Eder.*	William Blau.
Benj. Hoffman.*	Morris Eder (D.)
William Blau (R.)	Benj. Hoffman (D.)
Third District.	
Thomas F. Noonan.*	Stephen Armstrong.
Thomas E. Murray.*	Joseph H. Hayes.
Fifth District.	
Theo. H. Ward.*	Alex U. Zinke.
Sixth District.	
Timothy A. Leary.	Isol Oppenheimer.*
Eighth District.	
John F. Cowan.*	Cal Hayes.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Peter J. Hamill.*	1.	Henry D. Parks.
2.	C. B. F. Barra.*	2.	Jacob Rosenberg.
3.	Thos. F. Burchill.	3.	H. B. Cunningham.
4.	S. L. Dickstein.*	4.	S. L. Dickstein (D.)
5.	C. D. Donohue.*	5.	E. G. Best.
6.	Sol Ullman (R).*	6.	Sol Ullmann.
7.	Mary M. Reilly.*	7.	Noel B. Fox.
9.	Herman Weiss (R)	9.	Herman Weiss.
9.	Doubtful.	9.	Martin Bourke.
10.	Lionel Heinz.	10.	W. W. Pellet.*
11.	Leo A. Kahn.*	11.	William C. Amos.
12.	Martin G. McCue.*	12.	Jos. F. Rankoff.
13.	J. J. Cronin.*	13.	Robert R. Wallace.
14.	E. W. Healey.	14.	Thomas Malles.
15.	Murray Taylor.	15.	Joseph Steinberg.*
16.	Maurice Bloch.*	16.	William Gross.
17.	J. M. Schultz (R.)	17.	J. M. Schultz.
18.	Owen M. Kiernan.	18.	D. J. Naughton.
19.	Martin Healy.*	19.	M. L. Smith.
20.	Louis Cuvillier.	20.	D. Di Pirro.
21.	J. F. Wheaton.	21.	John C. Hawkins.*
22.	O. S. Levy.	22.	O. J. Smith.
23.	B. E. Burston.	23.	George N. Jesse.

BOARD OF

ROOT URGES RULE OF LAWS, NOT MEN

Couples Russian Chaos and Unrest Here in Plea Before Allied Bar Bodies.

NEWTON FOR DEPORTATION

Charges Rand School Was Bolshevist Aid—Boston Session to Move on Profiteers.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Lawyers from many sections of the country and from Hawaii and Porto Rico gathered here today for the forty-second annual convention of the American Bar Association which opens tomorrow. Arrangements were made for the reception of more than 900 delegates.

Today was devoted to meetings of subsidiary and allied organizations, including the National Association of Attorneys General, and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The Bar Association delegates also had conferences arranged for today.

Discussions of after-the-war problems pertaining to law were expected to predominate in the preliminary and convention sessions. In the general convention about twenty-five open and sectional meetings will be held tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, with addresses by some of the foremost lawyers in the country.

A plea for "a Government of law, not of men," was made today by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, speaking as the Chairman at a conference of the delegates to the convention. Mr. Root coupled in his references a description of the chaotic condition of Russia and the conditions of unrest which he said now exist in the United States.

Contrasting the high cost of living with the fact that in spite of it there was never such extravagance, the former Secretary added that never previously had there been such difficulty in getting the ordinarily industrious people of common sense down to work. "One of the conditions the war has produced," he continued, "is that intellectual and moral attitude in which laws and limitations on individual action are held in low esteem."

Would Deport Radicals.

Deportation as the most effective means of solving the problem of radicalism in this country was advocated before the Attorney General by Charles D. Newton, Attorney General of New York. Mr. Newton, who is also counsel for the New York legislative committee to investigate Bolshevism, said that is a first step to stem the flow of radical utterances." It will become necessary to prosecute and convict some of the more radical ones who have openly defied the law by flagrantly preaching the doctrines of violence and overthrow of government."

"A campaign of intensive instruction in the ideals and traditions of America in the schools and country-wide organization of world war veterans into actively patriotic legions were suggested as additional remedies.

"A direct connection between the Bolshevists in Russia and the radicals in the United States, maintained by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, 'envoy' of the Bolsheviki, was discovered by the New York legislative committee," Mr. Newton said. Martens, he added, confessed that he had registered as a German alien in England in 1914, was a revolutionist in Russia in his youth, and spent three years in Russian prisons.

"Documents seized by the committee," the Attorney General continued, "disclosed that the functions of the embassy whose affairs Martens directed included furnishing legal aid to radicals charged with violation of the Espionage act; co-operation with the various Socialist organizations in the accomplishment of industrial unrest; dissemination of radical literature; extolling Bolshevist rule in Russia; furnishing radical speakers; maintenance of a correspondence bureau by which every radical of note in the United States was kept in touch with the progress of revolutionary propaganda, and the distribution of the appeals of Lenin and Trotzky to the extremists in America.

"Working hand in hand with the Martens-Bolshevist bureau the committee found the Rand School of Social Science, whose charter it is my aim to revoke. This institution is nothing more or less than a school of radicalism, a preparatory school for the I. W. W. and other extremely violent organizations.

"What the Bolsheviki did in Russia their American fraternals, the Industrial Workers of the World, seek to do here. Don't be deceived, the doctrines are twin."

Will Move on Profiteers.

The Attorneys General, after a discussion of the high cost of living, agreed that it was advisable for them to take concerted action to check profiteering. In the expectation that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer would address them tomorrow on the effect of legislation on living costs, action on the matter was postponed. Subsequently it was learned that Mr. Palmer would be unable to come here because of ill-health.

Attorney General John G. Price of Ohio advocated complete Federal supervision of cold storage plants. His suggestion that the association draft uniform laws regarding hoarding, margins of profit, &c., for submission to all States was followed by the introduction of a resolution to this effect by Deputy Attorney General William M. Hargest of Pennsylvania. The resolution, which suggested that the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, now in session here, co-operate in drafting legislation to govern price fixing, was tabled temporarily.

Samuel M. Shields, Attorney General of Utah, was one of several speakers who charged the retailers with a large measure of responsibility for swollen prices. He asserted that he had positive proof that an organization of retailers in his State employed a man to telephone each member of the "ring" every Monday what the prices would be for that week on certain articles. Jobbers, Mr. Shields said, were pledged not to sell to retailers who refused to abide by these prices. This organization, he remarked, could not be reached by the anti-trust laws.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology heard from its Committee on Insanity and Criminal Responsibility a report recommending the adoption of a program which would take the question of responsibility of felons and misdemeanants out of the hands of the jury. The committee also recommended that no maximum term be set to any sentence and that no parole or probation be granted without suitable psychiatric examination.

The Committee on Probation and Suspended Sentences reported that grave injustices accompanied the system of imprisonment for non-payment of fines, especially in the South. The short sentence, it held, should be abolished in this country as it has been in Great Britain.

ZEPPELINS TO BE GIVEN UP.

German Airships Pledged in Peace Treaty Not Destroyed.

GENEVA, Sept. 2. (Associated Press.)—A dispatch received at Romanshorn from the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen today denies a published report that the Germans had destroyed their Zeppelins.

The Germans will deliver their airships to the Allies in accordance with the Peace Treaty, the dispatch says, with the exception of the latest types constructed during the last nine months for clerical and postal traffic.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 18.

ALLIES TO FORCE BERLIN TO ALTER CONSTITUTION

Warning Not to Allow Austrians to be Members of Reichstag Under Penalty of Invasion.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decided today to send a note couched in forcible terms to the German Government, pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the new German Constitution providing for the representation of Austria in the German Reichstag.

The Council demands the suppression of the article within a fortnight, declaring that otherwise the Allies will be compelled to undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

The article objected to is Article 61 of the German Constitution, as in conflict with Article 80 of the German Peace Treaty forbidding German interference in Austrian affairs.

The decision of the Council was taken, according to The Journal, after the submission of a report of the Judiciary Commission of the Peace Conference, recommending that the German Government have fifteen days in which to modify the Constitution relative to the admission of Austrian Deputies into the German Parliament, and suggesting that, if this demand was denied, Frankfort should be occupied.

Enrico Caruso and Wife Arrive.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, from Genoa, with the famous operatic tenor, Enrico Caruso, and his wife and Giulio Setti, the chorus master of the Metropolitan Opera House, on board, arrived in Quarantine last night and will dock at her pier in Jersey City this forenoon. The liner called at the Azores on Aug. 26 for coal and was delayed by fog when she neared the American coast. The agents of the line have been swamped with telephone calls since Friday morning asking for news of the ship.

SAYS TREATY GIVES FRANCE SECURITY

Tardieu Tells Chamber of His Confidence in Tripartite Agreement.

APPROACHING FINAL VOTE

Paris Now Looks for Ratification of the Whole Instrument Before Sept. 16.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Captain André Tardieu, speaking for the Government during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon on ratification of the German peace treaty, said that the French war losses were 26 per cent. of the men mobilized. Fifty-seven per cent. of all men with the colors under 21 years of age were killed.

"The peace obtained by the French delegation is a peace which guarantees solidarity and justice, in accordance with the principles for which our soldiers died," Captain Tardieu declared.

"France did not win the war alone and therefore could not make peace alone," he continued. "It was an allied victory; thus it should be an allied peace."

Concerning the Rhine frontier, Captain Tardieu said that the Anglo-Franco-American treaty would safeguard France from future aggression. America and Great Britain, he asserted, at first advocated occupation of the Rhine for five years, but the French proposal for a fifteen-year occupation prevailed.

Captain Tardieu expressed surprise that the members of the Right were criticising the treaty because the terms were too mild toward Germany, and the members of the Left because they were too severe. In conclusion he said that the treaty gave France all the necessary guarantees, especially the Anglo-French-American conventions — to place Germany in such a military and economic position that France need have no fear of a recurrence of aggression on the part of Germany.

Louis Barthou, former Premier, and Chairman of the Peace Ratification Committee, declared that the treaty was insufficient and obscure. He reproached Premier Clemenceau with having kept the Parliamentary commissions in ignorance of the negotiations.

"You rendered great services during the war, but you did not win the war alone. Why should you negotiate peace alone?" M. Barthou asked.

He thought that ex-Premiers Briand, Ribot and Viviani should have been consulted. He criticised M. Clemenceau for confronting the Chamber with an accomplished fact which it must either reject wholly or approve unconditionally. The French Chamber, he pointed out, unlike the United States Senate, was not empowered to propose amendments to the treaty.

Obstruction to the discussion began this afternoon. When the Chamber was voting an appropriation of 3,000,000 francs for the purchase of houses for the devastated regions the Socialists insisted upon a ballot being taken, instead of a standing vote, and an hour and a half was lost, the debate on the treaty opening at 4:30.

It is expected in official circles that the Chamber of Deputies will vote on the Peace Treaty Saturday, according to Marcel Hutin of L'Echo de Paris. Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, will probably speak on Thursday on the financial clauses of the treaty. René Viviani, former Premier and President of the Treaty Committee of the Chamber, will make an address on Friday, and Premier Clemenceau will wind up the debate.

The Senate will require four sittings before voting on the treaty, and consequently it is believed that the ratification of the convention will be promulgated in the Official Journal between Sept. 15 and Sept. 18.

SAYS REPUBLICANS RAISE LIVING COSTS

Rainey Tells House Tariff Bills Would Add to the Soaring Prices of Necessities.

DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S TOUR

Rodenberg Presses Resolution to Have Wilson Remain in Washington to Prevent Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—That the Republican Party was enacting legislation to increase the high cost of living in a series of tariff bills was asserted by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois in a speech in the House today. The speech was an answer to criticism of the President by Representative Rodenberg of Illinois. The latter asked the House to adopt his resolution requesting the President to remain in Washington to keep in touch with the labor situation. Mr. Rainey contended that the Republicans had done nothing toward solving the economic crisis, but that while prices were soaring, and when wages were the highest, had passed tariff bills which added to the cost of clothing, building materials, and food.

Representative Rodenberg said that while confusion existed the President was about to leave Washington and make impossible "any team work" on the part of Congress and the Executive.

"It is true, as the gentleman says," replied Mr. Rainey, "that chaos does prevail in industry in this period of the highest wages ever paid, and why this unrest? Because of the high cost of living. Labor has proclaimed its intention of foregoing all strikes for a period of six months. Why? In order that Congress and the Administration may have time in which to reduce the cost of living.

"And what are you doing?" asked Mr. Rainey, addressing himself to the Republicans. "The bills which have been reported thus far from the Ways and Means Committee fall under three heads—bills affecting clothing, homes and home building, and foods. By the bills that you have already passed in this House you are raising the price of clothing by imposing a tariff which will raise the price of dyestuffs and the cost of buttons. You are raising the cost of home building by imposing tariffs which will raise the cost of tungsten and magnesite, and you are now in the act of passing a bill that will raise the price of zinc in the same way. You are considering a bill to raise the cost of food by imposing a tariff on potato flour, and you have in committee now, though you haven't the nerve to bring it out yet, a bill to increase the cost to the farmer of fertilizer by raising the tariff.

"At the very time the building industry lies prostrate, almost, on account of the cost of materials, you propose by tariff bills to raise those prices still higher."

Injects Partisan Flavor.

Representative Rodenberg injected a partisan flavor into the House proceedings by attacking the President for his tour to advance the Peace Treaty. He referred to the President's letter in which he urged that the House's proposed recess on Aug. 1 be abandoned.

"In compliance with the suggestion of the President, the House by a vote that was practically unanimous rescinded the resolution providing for a recess," added Mr. Rodenberg, "while many of us believed, and still believe, that it was simply an adroit move on the part of the Executive to shift responsibility to the legislative branch of the Government and shield the hopeless incompetency of the Department of Justice in prosecuting and enforcing the laws now on the statute books against profiteering. Yet we complied with the President's wishes, so that no partisan might be able to say that he failed to secure full and hearty co-operation of Congress in his long-deferred effort to reduce the high cost of living.

"The situation has not changed since that letter was written. Conditions are even more critical today than they were on the 1st of August.

"And now, in the face of this critical situation—even desperate, I may say—the President tomorrow intends to start out on a political tour, with the expenses paid out of the Treasury, at a time when he admonishes us to practice rigid economy in governmental matters.

"In his address to the laboring people yesterday he emphasized the great necessity for teamwork. Now, how can we have teamwork when the lead horse refuses to allow himself to be harnessed and goes gallivanting all over the world?"

MANAGERS MEET TO END STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

rights as high as $35,000—has generally gone entirely to the managers.

As the strike proceeds it is becoming more evident that full advantage of the situation will be taken to clean house thoroughly in the theatre, and to insure its operation in the future along lines vastly different from those of the past.

Both the Actors' Equity Association and the Actors' Fidelity League held mass meetings of their organizations yesterday, and that of the latter body, which took place at the Hotel Biltmore last night, was brimming with incident. A dozen or more Equity members, among them Percy Helton, Frank Morgan, and Hayward McGinn, undertook to embarrass the speakers by asking questions at critical moments, and there were times when the re-enactment of some historic battle scenes seemed imminent.

After a routine half hour, Florence Nash opened the interesting portion of the evening by quoting some of Alan Seeger's poetry to prove that the Fidelity was right about it. The lines were applauded quite as vigorously as though Seeger had written the poem with the Fidelity organization in mind. The text of Miss Nash's remarks was: "Get the curtain up," and one of the Equity members thereupon inquired in a lusty voice just how that was to be accomplished.

Mr. Cohan said that it would be accomplished all right, and the Equity member next asked if it was the intention to fight the American Federation of Labor. Some of the more adventurous spirits cried "Yes, if necessary," but were promptly hushed by the conservative element. When the question was repeated, Mr. Cohan remembered that he had an appointment elsewhere, and left the job of answering the question to Louis Mann.

The Equity members were apparently merely waiting for Mr. Mann to take the chair, for they presently began to laugh loud and long at points in his address which Mr. Mann intended to be strictly serious. Among these was his statement that the Fidelity had received an "anonymous check" for $1,000. When the disturbers became a little more clamorous one Fidelity member modestly gave it as his opinion that they were "a bunch of yellow cats," and Mr. Mann hinted that the sergeant-at-arms would throw them out if they persisted in laughing at the wrong time.

One of their number thereupon announced publicly that he was ashamed of them, and there began a more orderly discussion of the issue. Mr. McGinn wanted to know how, when, and where the Equity actors had broken their contracts, and Mr. Mann undertook to reply to him in a brief statement of about five thousand words. He was explaining that he had spent the Summer at White Sulphur Springs, when Mr. McGinn interrupted to say that he did not believe the actors had broken the contracts at all.

"The court has decided that they have," replied Mr. Mann. "Do you or do you not believe in the courts of this great United States?"

"Sometimes," was the answer.

Mr. Mann recoiled with horror. "Arrest that man!" he shouted, pointing an accusing finger at the culprit. All eyes turned to the door, where it was expected a platoon of police would immediately enter and pounce upon the offender. When several seconds passed without anything of the kind happening all present took it that Mr. Mann had imagined himself for the nonce in a melodrama, and the resulting laugh extended even to the Fidelity council, with the exception of one member.

The Equity meeting at the Lexington Theatre in the afternoon was somewhat more serious. The speakers included Walter Hampden, Frank Gilmore, Hazel Dawn, Peggy Wood, who went on strike in Boston on Monday; Richard Bennett, and Emma Dunn. Mr. Hampden aroused the audience to a high pitch by declaring that the managers are unnecessary in the theatre, and that they should be done away with.

Plea for the Actor-Manager.

"Don't let us recognize the managers even when they are willing to recognise us," he pleaded. "Let us really win. Let us get together and bring the actor-manager back into the theatre. Here are a dozen ready to be actor-managers now. Furthermore, let us have the co-operative principle, so that not only the profits but the glory as well will be shared. The public is with us; let us go through this struggle without quarter to the finish. If we will get together and make this thing go we will be a model to all industry, and that will be some kind of repayment for the obligation we are under to labor. Do not let the manager pay you to commit suicide. We must undermine him, and make him realize that he must go."

Mr. Gilmore told the actors that the end of the strike was "nearer than they thought."

Everett Butterfield said that nearly $15,000 had been taken in by the various Equity shows on Labor Day. A benefit is being arranged for Boston on Friday night, and the Academy of Music in Philadelphia will soon be opened as an Equity theatre. The program at the Lenox Theatre, Lenox Avenue and 110th Street, which will be opened next Monday, will consist of four one-act plays—"The Shadow of the Glen," by J. M. Synge; "The Flying Prince," "Suppressed Desires," and "A Pantomime Rehearsal."

It was said at the office of the stage hands' union that the federation's proposal for "six strikeless months" would not affect the carrying on of the theatre strike.

BESSIE McCOY COMPLAINS.

Says She Was Subjected to "Third Degree" Methods by Equity.

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis (Bessie McCoy) gave an interview yesterday at the headquarters of the Actors' Fidelity League at which she told of the threats and humiliations she had been subjected to at the hands of the Actors' Equity Association while appearing in Greenwich Village Follies.

"Mr. Al Jones came to me Saturday, Aug. 24, and told me that I had to join the Actors' Equity Association," she said. "I told him that I did not want to join the Equity, that I already was a member of the Actors' Fidelity League and that I approved of its principles. A week passed and last Saturday night Mr. Jones and Mr. Green came to my dressing room and told me that unless I joined the Equity over Sunday the entire company would walk out on the Labor Day matinee. I told Mr. Jones I had made a contract and was going to live up to it, and I did go back on Labor Day and played both shows.

"Now comes a very strange thing. In one of my quick changes my passage was blocked by other players preceding me, whereas they should have followed me. This, of course, caused delays that were perilous. In another scene where I come in in a box on one occasion it was tied down with such a long cord that I had to politely request the stage hands not to have such a thing happen again. On one occasion they never opened the box at all.

"Having previously been told they were going to insult me, I engaged a man to protect me. I did this on the advice of my brother-in-law, Charles Belmont Davis, but they would not permit him to come on the stage. He could not get into the front of the theatre, behind the scenes, or even come in the alley.

"When a shout came to get down front I took a new member of the cast with me and I said: 'Of course you don't mind if we play this scene down here; so that nothing could happen.'

"When the play was ended I was handed a letter from the author, Philip Bartholomae. In it Mr. Bartholomae instructed me that he had a contract with Mr. Jones whereby his lines had to be played as written by him.

"The line that I spoke to the new actor must have been, 'We will play this scene down here if you don't mind,' my idea being to get in front of the assembled line to the event of their dropping the curtain. It has been a sort of theatrical third degree trying to break down the morale, and it has been very embarrassing for me."

Members of the cast last night said that the charges were as "ridiculous as a Cohan & Harris farce," and were not to be taken seriously.

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO ACTORS.

Stagehands and Musicians in Boston Vote Sympathy.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Support for the striking members of the Actors' Equity Association in this city was pledged by stagehands and musicians at an actors' meeting today. Strike leaders announced that rehearsals would be started tomorrow for a performance by Equity members in some playhouse in Boston.

A petition to have Will Deming and others of the cast of the "Breakfast in Bed" company at the Plymouth Theatre declared in contempt for having participated in a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association early Saturday morning, at which a strike vote was taken, has been brought in the Superior Court by Alvord H. Woods, producer of the play. The bill, which was filed with a Justice Saturday after the closing of court, charges that the defendants violated a temporary injunction against striking which had been issued by the courts.

Fidelity Recruiting in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Actors' Fidelity League made its entrance into the Chicago situation today when more than 200 application blanks reached Harry Ridings, manager for Cohan & Harris. He prepared at once to welcome the actors now appearing in "On the Hiring Line" and others who say they have tired of the Actors' Equity Association. The Equity benefit performance at the Auditorium Theatre is expected to net $40,000 in one week.

Laura Hope Crews has received an anonymous letter warning her that acid would be thrown in her face. Equity officials blamed "cranks" for the letter.

REVISED TREATY GIVEN TO AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

conference of conciliation on the basis of that reply, immediately opened hostilities against Serbia, thereby deliberately setting light to a train which led directly to a universal war.

"It is now evident that this ultimatum was no more than an insincere excuse for beginning a war for which the late autocratic Government of Vienna, in close association with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared and for which it considered the time had arrived. The presence of Austrian guns at the siege of Liège and Namur further proof, if proof were required, of the intimate association of the Government of Vienna with the Government of Berlin in its plea (plot?) against public law and the liberties of Europe.

"The Austrian delegation appear to think that responsibility for these acts rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites, and that by reason of the dissolution of that monarchy through the victory of the Allies the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of the Government, which was their own Government and which had its home in their capital.

Participants in Hapsburgs' Crimes.

"Had the people of Austria in the years preceding endeavored to cure the militarist and domineering spirit by which the Government of the Hapsburg Monarchy was animated; had they made any effective protest against the war, or refused to assist or support their rulers in prosecuting it, some attention might now be paid to this plea. But the fact that the war was acclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from start to finish, and that they did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their Government and its allies until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that, according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world.

"There is, however, a further fact to which the allied and associated powers feel bound to point. The Hapsburg system became in its essence a system maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over a majority of the inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This ancient and effete autocracy, with its militarist traditions, was maintained in existence through the vigorous support of the inhabitants of Austria and Hungary because it gave to them a position of political and economic domination over their fellow subjects.

"It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression to which the people of Austria gave their steady support, which was one of the deeper causes of the war. It led to those irredentist movements along the frontiers of Austria and Hungary which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austria-Hungary on Germany, and consequently to the subordination of the Austro-Hungarian policy to the German plans of domination, and, in the end, it led to a situation in which the rulers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy could see no other way of preserving their own power than to set to work deliberately to destroy the liberty of small and dependent nations, which kept alive the vision of liberty among their oppressed brethren and which blocked the way to Constantinople and the East.

"In the opinion, therefore, of the allied and associated powers, it is impossible to admit the plea of the Austrian delegation that the people of Austria do not share the responsibility of the Government which provoked the war, or that they are to escape the duty of making reparation to the utmost of their capacity to those whom they and the Government they supported have so grievously wronged. The principles upon which the draft treaty is based must therefore stand.

"Until the signing of peace, the people of Austria are, and will remain, an enemy people. Upon its signature they will be admitted to the League of Nations, and the allied and associated powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations.

"The Austrian delegation have further protested against the arrangements under the treaty governing their relations with the new States formed out of the late Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Austria Reaping as She Sowed.

"The allied and associated powers feel bound to point out that the disabilities from which Austria will suffer will rise, not from the provisions of the treaty, but mainly from the policy of ascendancy which its people have pursued in the past. Had the policy of Austria-Hungary been one of liberty and justice to all its peoples, the upper Danube States might have remained in friendly economic and political unity. As it was, the policy of ascendancy produced one of the cruelest tragedies of the late war, when millions of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary were driven, under pain of death, to fight against their will in an army which was being used to perpetuate their own servitude[?] as well as to compass the destruction of liberty in Europe.

"Many of these peoples protested against the war, and for their protests suffered confiscation, imprisonment, or death. Many more, who were captured or escaped, joined the armies of the Allies and played their part in the war of liberation. But they are now one and all, determined, and rightly determined, to set themselves up as independent States. They will trust Vienna no more. The policy of ascendancy has borne its inevitable fruit in the fact of partition, and it is this partition which lies at the root of Austria's troubles today.

"Vienna was made the economic and political centre of the empire. Everything was artificially concentrated there. Outlying districts and railways were starved in order that the capital might thrive. The break-up of Austria-Hungary, cutting these centralised economic filaments in two, can hardly fail to inflict the severest blows upon the State of Austria and its capital. But the dissolution of the monarchy with its consequences is the direct outcome of that policy of domination for which the people of Austria are themselves principally to blame.

"The allied and associated powers, however, have no wish to add to the hardships of Austria's position. On the contrary, they are anxious to do all in their power to assist her people to accommodate themselves to their new position and to recover their prosperity, provided always that it is not at the expense of the new States formed out of late empire.

Economic Concessions Granted.

"The break-up of the monarchy has given rise to many difficult problems to the relations between the new States, which, under the treaty, are its heirs. It has been recognised as reasonable that the relations between the citizens of the succeeding States should be regulated in certain respects differently from the relations between the citizens of Austria and those of the other allied and associated powers, and in view of the observations of the Austrian delegation, the allied and associated powers, while adhering to the general lines of the treaty, have made considerable modification in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the allied powers is to be restored to its owners free from any measures of liquidation or sale forbidden since the armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation in the future. Contracts between Austrian nationals and persons who acquire, under the treaty, an allied nationality are maintained without option of cancellation.

"Provision is made to insure Austria supplies of coal from Czechoslovakia and Poland, upon which she is dependent, in return for reciprocal obligations to supply certain raw material. Outstanding questions affecting nationals of Austria, which require settlement between Austria and its inheriting neighbors are to be regulated by separate conventions, and these conventions are to be drawn up by a conference to which Austria will be admitted on a footing of equality with the other States concerned.

"Details of these and other concessions will be found in the annexed reply. Finally, the Reparations Commission will be instructed to carry out the duties confided to it in a strictly humanitarian manner. It will have due regard to the vital interests of the community and will permit any mitigations which it may consider required by the food situation in Austria.

Territorial Decisions Unchanged.

"As regards the territorial limits established for the Republic of Austria, the allied and associated powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated. These decisions were arrived at after months of careful examination, and the observations furnished by the Austrian delegation have been found to contain no arguments which had not been considered by the conference.

"The allied and associated powers endeavored to determine boundaries of the States formed out of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in such an equitable way as to bring a lasting peace to Central Europe. Thus, they have drawn for Czechoslovakia the historic frontiers of the Crown of Bohemia so far as Austria is concerned. They have only departed from this frontier in two minor instances where the economic interests of the new State appeared and still appear to outweigh the claims of the Austrian Republic.

"In the case of Jugoslavia the allied and associated powers have, so far as was possible, followed the admitted linguistic boundary. As regards Hungary, they have included within Austria certain German-speaking districts hitherto included within the Hungarian frontier.

"They believe that the frontiers now arranged are those which will best guarantee the existence of all the peoples concerned, including Austria, without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition.

Italy's Frontier Protection.

"As regards Tyrol, the allied and associated powers have been impressed by the fact that for decades the Italian people have suffered from a menace deliberately directed at their heart by the retention in Austro-Hungarian hands of military outposts commanding the Italian plains. In these circumstances they have thought it best to accord to Italy the natural frontier of the Alps, which she has long demanded.

"The allied and associated powers would further remind the Austrian delegation that the Treaty of Peace makes special provisions for the protection of small communities, such as new Austria. It will no longer be possible for powerful empires to threaten with impunity the political and economic life of their lesser neighbors.

"The clauses relating to ports and waterways guarantee to Austria under international sanction access to the sea by land and water. The labor clauses will help to preserve the right and raise the standards of life for the working population. The minority treaties will safeguard the political, religious, and linguistic rights of the Republic's minorities transferred to new sovereignty under the treaty of peace.

"The League of Nations is not the only protector of Austria's rights. The League, to which the allied and associated powers hope that Austria will be admitted at an early date, will not only protect the rights of all signatories to the treaty, but creates a means whereby such adjustments as facts or changing circumstances may prove to be necessary, if the peace settlement itself can be peacefully and lawfully made. These features of the settlement proposed should not be forgotten.

"In conclusion, the allied and associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final. They wish further to state that if they have not replied specifically to all the points in the reply of the Austrian delegation, it is not because they have not taken them into careful consideration, nor must the absence of any reply be taken as acquiescence or in approval of these contentions, nor must the present reply be taken as authoritative interpretation of the text of the treaty.

Five Days Allowed for a Reply.

"The text of the treaty, which we send you today, following upon that of July 20 last, which had already undergone considerable changes since the original text of June 2, must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted. Consequently, the allied and associated powers require from the Austrian delegation within a period of five days, counting from the date of the present communication, a declaration informing them that they are prepared to sign this treaty as it now stands. So soon as their declaration reaches the allied and associated powers arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of peace at St. Germain-en-Laye.

"In default of such declaration within the period above stipulated, the armistice concluded on Nov. 11, 1918, shall be considered as having terminated, and the allied and associated powers will take such steps as they may judge necessary to impose their conditions."

One Territorial Modification.

The allied powers have studied the frontiers of the future Republic of Austria from a historical, geographical, ethnological, economic, and political point of view, and, with the exception of one point, no modification has been made in regard to frontiers.

In defining the boundary of Czechoslovakia, it is pointed out, they have tried to assure this State a complete system of communications, and have therefore departed from the historical frontier of the crown of Bohemia to assure west and east communications of Southern Moravia, and in the Gmund region to give Bohemia a junction of the two large railroad lines supplying this province.

With respect to the frontiers between Austria and Hungary, the allied and associated powers have desired to guarantee access to the sea of the Czechoslovak State and have therefore provided that Pressburg should have its access to the sea assured by transit across Hungarian as well as Austrian territory.

Concessions are granted to Austria in connection with the Serb-Croat-Slovene State in so far that Radkersburg is given to the Austrians; also the basin of Marburg, in Styria, is attached to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, as previously determined.

The period within which Austria is obligated to give favored nation treatment in its commercial relations with the allied and associated powers is reduced by the treaty from five to three years.

FIUME AS A BUFFER STATE.

"Prominent Italian" Predicts That as a Solution of the Problem.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Fiume problem will be solved by an agreement that the city will become a buffer State, with an extended hinterland, according to an interview with a prominent Italian which is printed in the Journal today. The article says that Fiume will be under a régime which will assure the Italian character of the city, being governed by a council composed of two Italians, two Jugoslavs, and one citizen of Fiume. The City of Zara, it is said, will be made free.

Italy, according to the interview, will renounce her sovereignty over the territory of Tibesti, in the central part of the Sahara Desert, but will receive concessions from the French in Heraklia, Asia Minor, where there is a coal field, and in Anatolia.

RESUME TRADE WITH HUNGARY

War Trade Board Announces Removal of Ban on Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Coincidental with the completion of the Austrian Treaty at Paris the War Trade Board section of the State Department late this afternoon announced that resumption of trade and communication between the United States and Hungary had been authorized to take effect immediately.

"To effect such authorization," the announcement read, "the general enemy trading license referred to in War Trade Board Ruling 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended by deleting the words 'Hungary or' from Paragraph 2 of the limitations upon said general license. Exports from the United States to Hungary will be controlled by individual export licenses, but such licenses will be issued freely upon application, except with respect to the following commodities, whose exportation to Hungary will be restricted for military reasons:

"Air craft of all kinds, including airplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; apparatus which can be used for the storage or protection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, or other destructive agents, possible of use in warlike operations and their component parts; armor plates, armored motor cars; arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts; barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same; camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts; clothing and equipment of a distinctive character; electrical appliances, equipped for use in war and their component parts; explosives, especially prepared for use in war; field glasses; gases for war purposes; guns and machine guns; gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions; harness and equipment of a military character; implements and apparatus designed for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials, for use on land or sea; mines, submarines, and their component parts; projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds and their component parts; range finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts; submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless torpedoes; warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can easily be used for war.

"It is to be understood that the exportation of the following articles, viz., barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, articles of camp equipment and their component parts, electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions, and harness or horse equipment of a military nature, is forbidden only on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the case should be submitted with the applications for export licenses.

"Imports to the United States from Hungary may take place under general import license No. 37, (W. T. B. R. 825, issued Aug. 15, 1919,) which has been revised and extended, effective Sept. 3, 1919, so as to permit the importation from Hungary without individual import licenses of all commodities except those specifically enumerated in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of said W. T. B. R. 825, Paragraph 3 of said ruling being hereby canceled and withdrawn."

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News First

Pressure of news matter sometimes necessitates the omission of advertisements from The New York Times. Today 8 columns are omitted and 162 columns published.

WAR ON PRICES WON, FOOD CHIEF SAYS

Administrator Williams Points to a General Decline in Meats of All Grades.

KEEPING MAXIMUM DOWN

Mrs. Rumsey Begins Drive Against Overcharging — Sugar for Canning Promised.

In making public the semi-weekly price bulletin issued by the Fair Price Committee, Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams declared yesterday that a comparison of the prices listed this week with those of previous lists demonstrated clearly that the first stage of the battle on high prices had been won.

"The price of all grades and kinds of meats, with the exception of pork shoulders, has fallen 1 or 2 cents a pound," said Mr. Williams. "That is extremely encouraging in view of the fact that it was butchers who heretofore have come in for a majority of the criticism levelled at the dealers for exorbitant charges. In the grocery lists, while a number of articles show a tendency to increase in price a fraction of a cent, the decreased prices of other goods more than equalized this.

"In the majority of cases I should say that the increases were due to a movement in the market which we cannot control. The fact that the dealers are following our fair price list keeps the increases from going higher than would be the normal case. Salmon is the only item in the whole list that has gone up over a cent. I investigated the cause for the rise in that food and learned from Arthur P. Williams of R. C. Williams & Co., who is Vice President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, that this year had been a very poor season for the salmon canners on the Pacific Coast. What we are doing is stabilising prices so that they may rise no higher.

Mr. Williams said that he was going to make an effort to obtain cheaper flour from the United States Grain Corporation for the public and would announce results in a few days.

At a meeting in the City Hall last night, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's Subcommittee on Field Activities, held a conference with the Chairmen of the various Community Councils of New York to consider the city-wide campaign against overcharging that the members of the councils are undertaking. Mrs. Rumsey will direct the drive that will spread fair price propaganda through every home in the five boroughs.

A meeting of men engaged in the flour business was held at the New York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon. H. M. Bogert presided and thirty men were present. A special committee, consisting of E. F. Siney, Chairman; W. C. Roberson, C. F. Shirk, P. H. Holt, and Walter Quackenbush, reported to the meeting.

Their report explained conditions resulting from the war—how the market advanced several dollars a barrel for flour.

The committee contended the merchants were as powerless to prevent the advance as to stem the decline, and as the demand was causing the price increase they had no control over it.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, who is in charge for the city of the sale of surplus army food at seventy-odd school buildings in New York City, said yesterday that the distribution of army food would continue after the schools opened for the Fall term, next week.

The Commissioner said that the amount of sales was rather light yesterday, in view of the fact that the primaries forced the early closing of a number of schools.

Dr. Day made public yesterday a letter he had written to W. W. Johnstone, Inc., of 122 Duane Street, regarding an offer of the latter to deliver to the schools where the sales are being conducted any amount of candled eggs, to be purchased by the city at 49 cents and sold at 60 cents. Replying to the offer, the Commissioner wrote in part:

"Your proposition is an interesting one, but as you perhaps know the City of New York has no power to buy and sell since the abolition of the State Food Commission, which had temporarily granted authority to the city to buy and sell.

"I have not had time to investigate the matter sufficiently, with the pressure of other things, to know whether cold storage eggs, even of the very highest quality, could be advantageously sold to the consuming public at this time at 50c a dozen. If they can be and your offer is a bona fide and a guaranted one, it would seem that the best arrangement possible would be that you place some person at each of the schools where we are selling army foodstuffs and make your own sales direct to the people, with the Mayor's permission, so that we would have no bookkeeping or any bother in the matter and could not, therefore, be charged with violating our powers under the Charter."

Having received a number of complaints from fruit canners in the rural sections of the Southern District of New York between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, regarding a shortage of sugar, Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews yesterday communicated with George A. Zabriskie, Chairman of the Sugar Equalization Board. The complaints stated that sugar was unobtainable at any price, and because of the shortage fruit was going to ruin.

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator:

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Lima	12 @13½	3	15 @16½
Beans—Pea or medium	8½@ 9½	3	11½@12½
Beans—Small white	8½@ 9½	3	15 @16½
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8½	1	9½
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8	1	9
Butter—Fresh creamery, table	53 @57	6	59 @62
Butter—Fresh creamery, cooking	50 @52½	6	56 @58½
Cheese—American	34 @34½	7	41 @41½
Corn—Canned, No. 2*	11½@12½	3½	15½@16
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated	4½@ 5½	1½	6½@ 7½
Eggs—Fresh, select candled†	60 @62	7	67 @69
Eggs—Cold storage, candled†	0..	7	.. @..
Flour—Wheat	5½@ 7½	1	6½@ 8½
Lard	31 @32½	6	37 @38½
Milk—Evaporated, 6 oz.*	6½@ 7	2	8½@ 9
Milk—Evaporated, 16 oz.*	14 @15	2½	16½@17½
Oats—Rolled, in bulk	5 3-10@ 6	1¼	6½@ 7½
Onions	2 @ 2½	1½	3½@ 4½
Peas—Canned, No. 2*	11½@12½	3½	15 @16
Potatoes—Long Island	2½@ 3½	1	3½@ 4½
Rice—Blue Rose	14½@15½	2	16½@17½
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska*	18 @19 7-12	4½	22½@24 1-12
Sugar—Granulated	9½	1	10½
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2*	11½@12½	3	14½@15½

*Per can. †Per dozen. ‡Unsweetened.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Chucks, good and medium	10 @12	..	....
Chuck steak	....	13	23 @25
Whole cross rib	....	20	30 @32
Cut cross rib	....	24	34 @36
Stew	....	13	23 @25
Beef—Hinds and ribs (good and medium)	22 @25	..	....
Sirloin steak	....	17	39 @42
Bottom round	....	19	41 @44
Rib prime roast	....	18	40 @43
Whole top sirloin	....	15	37 @40
Cut top sirloin	....	19	41 @44
Lamb	18 @21	..	....
Leg	....	14	32 @35
Rib chops	....	14	32 @35
Stew (under cost)	....	4	14 @17
Chucks	....	3	21 @24
Pork—Smoked hams, (unwrapped,) 3-18 lbs.	37 @38½	8	45 @46½
Shoulders, (picnics,) 2½-7 lbs.	26 @27	7	33 @34
Smoked bacon, (unwrapped)	38	13	51
Loins, (Western light)	35 @37	..	....
Chops, (and)	....	8	43 @45
Chops, (middle)	....	12	47 @49

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

CHICAGO BEGINS ACTIONS.

Special Grand Jury is Expected to Indict Many Profiteers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A special Federal Grand Jury, sworn in today before Judge Carpenter, to investigate the high cost of living, is expected to vote indictments against nearly seventy men.

The jury will be asked to return true bills against food profiteers and hoarders and it is expected that evidence will be introduced against the "Big Five" of Chicago packers. As a minor operation the Grand Jury will be asked to "dry up" the city by bringing to trial half a hundred saloon owners, brewers, and liquor runners, most of whom are now held under bond by the Government.

Simultaneously with the swearing in of the jury, Oliver J. Fagan, Government indictment expert, appeared in the Federal Building and District Attorney Charles P. Clyne announced that Isador Kresel, the New York attorney, who has been appointed a special prosecutor by President Wilson, was coming to Chicago.

"The first cases which will be brought before the Grand Jury will be sugar and vegetable cases," Mr. Clyne said today. "When we clear up the cases for which we already have sufficient evidence we will start on the more doubtful cases. We have enough evidence against profiteers, hoarders, and liquor violators to keep the jury busy until October. It also is possible we will ask indictments for criminal conspiracy to boost prices in some of the food cases."

ARMOUR SEES FOOD DROP.

Crest of High Prices Has Been Reached, Packer Declares.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—"The crest in the high cost of living has been reached; prices already have started downward and will continue. The drop later will be considerable," said J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago packer, in an interview here this afternoon.

"Not only will the products of the packers fall but all other foodstuffs will decline in price," said Mr. Armour.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALESMEN

A LARGE SURETY COMPANY invites applications to enter its service from energetic, well educated and well appearing men of good character, with genuine sales ability. An attractive future is assured to men qualified, others please ignore it. Either salary or commission basis.

Address "V. W.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST PARIS NEW YORK

We have regrouped several small lots of remaining styles left from our *Summer Clear-a-way Sales* and offer them to you *at the following absurdly low prices*—

A Small Group of Evening Gowns—Afternoon, Dinner and Street Dresses—odd shades and sizes, wonderful values for those fortunate enough to find suitable selections—formerly selling as high as $165—to close today—at $45

Remaining Cotton Dresses—Of gingham, chintz, crepe, voile, organdie, and other sheer fabrics, dainty styles, including many hand-made effects—formerly selling to $65 at $12 & $22

Limited Group of Tailored Suits in dark shades of twill and tricotine—formerly selling from $95 to $150 at $50

Boys' High Shoes at Spring Prices

WE might of course take advantage of the situation and mark these shoes according to the higher prices prevailing for Fall. But we do not do business that way. They would have been only $5.00 and $6.00 last Spring, so they shall be only $5.00 and $6.00 now. Modeled on English or modified orthopaedic lasts, in black, or brown Cordovan color.

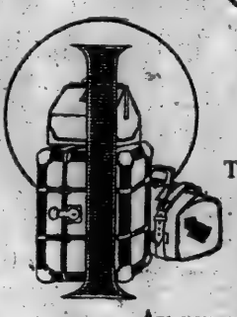
Boys' High Shoes $5.00
Sizes 10 to 13½

Boys' High Shoes $6.00
Sizes 1 to 6

Franklin Simon & Co.

BOYS' SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor



COSMOPOLITAN LUGGAGE

IT is interesting to recall that for more than half a century the Chas. W. Wolf organization has anticipated and fully supplied the exacting luggage requirements of cosmopolitan travel.

Are you going to Europe? So far as luggage is concerned, you can safely put your travel-problems up to these establishments. Exclusive, correct, cosmopolitan styles. *Durable* materials and expert, thorough workmanship. Reasonable prices. Unequalled selection. For example—

WARDROBE TRUNKS
All the famous makes, including:—Belber, Hartmann, Indestructo, Mendel, Murphy, Neverbreak. Styles for both men and women.
$25 to $350

STEAMER & Dress TRUNKS
Involving delightful innovations in steamer-wardrobes; handy taxi and motor models for short side-trips. All the best makes—
$15 to $75

CHAS. W. WOLF

225 BROADWAY, 50 BROADWAY, 22 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK, 102 NASSAU ST., 58 CORTLANDT ST.
DOWNTOWN AGENTS FOR NEVERBREAK LUGGAGE

Just Arrived!

Another shipment of the most popular and most wanted

Victrolas

The $115 model—terms $8.00 down and $8.00 a month

The $175 model—terms $10.00 down and $10.00 a month (no interest charged)

There is still a shortage of production in Victrolas, the demand will possibly exceed the supply for some time to come. If you contemplate the purchase of a Victrola, make your selection now. Terms enable you to enjoy this ideal form of home entertainment while paying for your Victrola.

These are but a few of the many Victrola models found here, all sold on terms well within the reach of every pocketbook. An early selection is advisable.

Reduced Prices on Records

Caruso, Farrar, Tetrazzini, Melba. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink Records

Also numerous selections by other famous artists.

Come In and Let Us Tell You About Them.

Victrola Section—Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

From Maine to California

AUERBACH CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOW

Now 7c.

WE believe that the many millions of people who appreciate the excelling qualities of Auerbach Chocolate will agree that it is better to advance the price than to make an inferior chocolate.

Because of the increased cost of material, labor, etc., **Auerbach Chocolate Specials are now selling for 7c and 14c.**

Fresh, rich, creamy milk, extra thick coatings of the best grade chocolate, pure cane sugar, fresh fruit and the best grade of nuts are always used in Auerbach Chocolates and Candies.

D. AUERBACH & SONS
Eleventh Avenue, 46th to 47th Street, New York

Makers of the famous

AUERBACH
CHOCOLATE SPECIALS

"There's an AUERBACH Candy for every occasion"

MADE THE AMERICAN WAY

7c and 14c Packages; also 1 lb. and ½ lb. Fancy Boxes

It's New!

IT'S delicious. It's cooling—thirst-quenching.

And it *tastes like more.*

A smooth, full-bodied *zingy* flavor—the result of combining the finest ginger and the clear sparkling waters from Sprite Spring in the foot-hills of the Adirondacks.

Drink a glass of Beech-Nut Ginger Ale today. Compare it with your favorite ginger ale.

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.

Beech-Nut Ginger Ale "Great!"

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS

PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS. Diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely created offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.
166 West 46th St. At B'way. Tel. Bryant 6262.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
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MAGAZINE OF MERIT.

The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times contains a variety of entertaining articles—interviews, experiences, essays, sketches of life and character, and cartoons. Fifty-two copies constitute a volume, which may be secured in a strong cloth binder, costing $1.25.—Adv.

BARRACKS
New in proportions and design.
2½ inch points
With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.
Always ask for
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED STATES COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.
MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

At the first sign of skin trouble apply
Resinol

Sickly skin is not *necessarily* a serious matter. Even in severe, well-established cases, Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually relieve the itching at once and quickly overcome the trouble completely. How much more, then, can this simple, inexpensive treatment be relied on to dispel skin troubles in their earlier stages.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

TIRES

Tire satisfaction plus tire economy. On this foundation we have built the biggest business of its kind in town. Standard Makes — mileage guarantee—$10 to $30 less than elsewhere.

Make Your Own Comparisons

Size		Size	
30x3½	$10.33	36x4½	$23.93
34x4	18.70	37x4½	35.15
36x4	28.75	35x5	31.14
34x4½	22.19	37x5	32.24

All Other Sizes Equally as Low

Tubes Any Size $3.60 | One Additional Tube $1

If you can't call, write. We fill Mail Orders.

MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS TIRE CO.
On Low Rent 7th Ave., Between 51st & 52d Sts. No. 789

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cocoanut Oil Fine For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather; and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF (NEW) GRIDDLES, No. 9, steel, 1,450, f.o.b. Jeffersonville, Ind.; sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind.; particulars, special bid forms, may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, New York. Refer to S. P. D., No. 791 GS.

PICTURES PRESERVED.

A year's issue of The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, is a picture gallery of all important world events of the previous twelve months. Preserve them in a binder—full cloth, $1.25, or half leather, $2.—Adv.

INSISTS CARRANZA AIDED GERMAN PLOT

Dr. Paul Altendorf, Former U. S. Agent, Tells of Conspiracy to Invade America.

DECLARES HE MET CARRANZA

German-Mexican Code Offered as Proof—Tells of Instructions President Gave Him.

President Carranza was directly concerned in the unsuccessful German attempt to have Mexicans invade the United States,—and he also instructed General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, to place all facilities at the disposal of German secret agents, according to Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a Pole, who served the United States during the war as a member of the Military Intelligence Department stationed in Mexico. Dr. Altendorf's further statement on affairs over the border was in the form of a rejoinder to the First Chief's declaration that he never had dealt in any way with German representatives in Mexico.

Dr. Altendorf, shortly after aiding in the capture of Lothar Witzke, alias Pablo Wabirski, tried by military court for alleged spying in Mexico, resigned from the Federal service and became associated with the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, 347 Fifth Avenue, and his charges yesterday came through that organization. The former American agent supplemented his allegations by issuing a photographic reproduction of what he said was a German-Mexican code for use in reporting on the progress of the planned raid into Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Dr. Altendorf, in explaining about the code, declared that it was the outcome of a conference between Mario Mendes, Secretary to Carranza, Herr Kurt Jahnke, head of the German secret service in Mexico, and Pablo Kattenbach, aid to Jahnke.

"I wish to refresh President Carranza's memory," said the doctor at his suite in the Hotel Seymour, "since he has recently declared that he did not know me or Jahnke. On Jan. 15, 1918, a Tuesday, Jahnke, who was under the impression that I was a loyal German, came to me and said that he was to see President Carranza.

"It was my understanding that the conference had been arranged by either Jahnke or Ambassador von Eckhardt. I recall, as nearly as I can, that the house was diagonally across from the American Consulate. I am not certain of this—I remember, however, seeing the Consulate as I left the house.

"Carranza said to me:

"'I am writing and wiring to Calles and he will assist you in every way in anything you want to do over the border. This includes military aid in the invasion. Calles knows you well and you will get what you need. Every assistance will be given you, but you must be very careful. Co-operate with General Calles in confidence so that he will know what is going on. There will be no censor on your messages. Remember, no one must know of what is going on.'

"I tried to get Carranza to give me a letter introducing me and outlining his conversation. I represented that I wished to remove any doubt in the mind of Calles, but really I wished it so that I could copy it and forward it to my superiors. He refused, however, to put anything into writing. Once he had assured me that he was interested and would see that nothing was done that would prevent the working out of our plans to lead 45,000 Mexicans and Germans into the United States and arouse the negroes to civil war, he announced that the interview was at an end and bade me go with his best wishes for our good luck.

"The scheme of communication, which I was arranging in my capacity of 'loyal German,' was routed from Nogales, Ariz., down to Sonora, and thence to Mexico City. All messages were to be addressed to Mendes, secretary to Carranza, and he was to turn them over to Jahnke. Wabirski was stationed at Nogales, awaiting the outcome of my negotiations with Carranza, and with Mendes. After my visit to Carranza I went to Sonora, arriving there in the afternoon of Jan. 27, 1918. Wabirski got there at the same time, and I turned over to him the code which Jahnke and Mendes had prepared.

"Together with him, I called upon General Calles, introducing Wabirski as a German traveling under Russian passports. I related to Calles my talk with Carranza, and all arrangements were made for the system of communication. Before, however, anything could be done, Major R. W. Schwiets, who had been picked to lead the invasion, was exposed, and the whole scheme went to smash just as the first of the big German reverses began."

The code which Dr. Altendorf presented, as devised for communication between Nogales and Mexico City was of grammar school simplicity and consisted of thirty-two lines of Spanish, with a German translation alongside. If the German agents followed the code faithfully they would have reported only three things—when the Americans ward, and what they are remaining ward, and when they are remaining inactive.

In a brief digression, Dr. Altendorf estimated that Jahnke disbursed $16,000,000 in German gold in Mexico and along the border in his system of espionage.

Gaya Karolyi Sought Tisza's Death.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.) Baron Hadvensky, brother-in-law of former Hungarian Premier Count Stephen Tisza, has filed charges with the police at Budapest against Count Michael Karolyi, also a former Premier, alleging that Count Karolyi agitated for the murder of Count Tisza and participated in the crime, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Tages Zeitung.

Cudahy Firm Pleads Guilty.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—Cudahy Brothers Co., packers, today pleaded guilty in the district court to twenty-three violations of the cold storage law and was fined the maximum amount on each charge, totaling $2,300.

AMERICAN AVIATOR SHOT BY MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

New Mexico is the Chairman, will be held in Washington. From Washington it is probable that the committee will go to New York for two or three sessions after which Senator Fall and his colleagues will go to the border to begin a series of hearings in El Paso, San Antonio, Columbus, the Big Bend country and other parts of the border.

Major Jackson said today that while on the border an opportunity would be offered to Mexicans to state their side of the case. Carranza, himself, will be heard if he comes to the border, and asks to be heard. The same opportunity is offered to any of Carranza's duly accredited representatives.

Among the witnesses will probably be Secretary Lansing and other representatives of the State Department, General March, the chief of staff; Secretary Baker, and Brig. Gen. Churchill, the chief of military intelligence. Colonel Langhorne, the commander in the troublesome Big Bend country, will undoubtedly be one of the witnesses called when the committee reaches the border, as will also Major Gen. Dickman and Major Gen. Howze, the ranking officers on the border.

President Carranza's intimation in his address to the Mexican Congress that an arrangement between Mexico and the United States for the joint policing of the frontier was the subject of negotiation between the two countries brought no comment from the State Department today. Officials refuse either to confirm or deny the correctness of the intimation, saying that they preferred not to discuss it.

The department also refrained from commenting on other features of the President's message.

CARRANZA TELLS OF GAINS.

Treasury Receipts Improving—Reports Claims of 13,469,000 Pesos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—The message of President Carranza, read today, says that increases of consular fees are more than 1,500,000 pesos in eleven months. Permits to own property in the Republic have been given to 127 Germans, 1,415 Americans, 615 Spaniards, 140 Frenchmen, 83 British, 93 Italians, 2 Japanese, 59 Turks, and 19 Swiss.

Construction of three Catholic churches has been authorized, and the opening of three Protestant churches. Nine properties of the Catholic faith have been returned.

Oil production has increased 20 per cent., or 80,000,000 barrels. Owing to the shortage of shipping only 10 per cent. of oil can be shipped.

"A group of companies," says the message, "have not complied with the laws and have organized a special office outside of Mexico destined to publish exaggerated and false notices relating to the oil policy of the President, but they have not been able to impede other companies and private citizens, who have not anti-Constitutional privileges to defend, who have accepted the laws and have fulfilled the demands made."

Two hundred and forty-four companies have manifested lands demanded under the decree of July, 1918, which takes in 787,900 hectares. The owned land is 122,330, and the rented 665,570. Figures show the opposition to the laws is not unanimous, as the oil interests wish to show.

The Treasury Department reports an increase of 18,000,000 pesos in eleven months. Exportations to the United States are 350,000,000 pesos. The Department of the Interior states it has distributed 172,227 hectares of land among 30,000 families.

The War Department states the army consists of ten generals of division, 204 brigadiers, 2,617 chiefs; in all 12,493 officers. There are 118 regiments of cavalry.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—President Carranza discussed the formation of an Advisory Reclamation Commission which will handle claims. These claims up to the present totaled 3,469,190 pesos.

"Mexico continues in good relations with all friendly nations of the world with the exception of Great Britain," the message declared. "The names of those with whom relations are suspended are given for reasons which were stated in the last report to Congress."

President Carranza then summarized two notes sent by the American Government, Dec. 28, 1918, one of which answered the Mexican note claiming the right to legislate on petroleum. Mention was also made of the American protest against the Treasury Department's circular regarding the collection of royalties from oil companies, and gave the Mexican reply. After protesting against the demand for intervention for the purpose of "making our laws accord with personal interests," President Carranza declared the oil campaign was disguised under the plea for intervention.

Citing the case of the Richardson Construction Company's protest against the increase in land taxes, the message said:

"Unfortunately the Mexican Government has received suggestions from the United States Government when it has tried to make reforms that may injure American citizens. These suggestions destroy deliberately our liberty for legislation, and nullify the right we have to progress in accordance with our own ideas. The argument used by the American State Department, as well as by the American press, has been that our duties are confiscatory. The Mexican Government hopes the Northern Republic will respect the sovereignty and independence of Mexico. To violate them, claiming the lack of guarantees for its citizens or inconvenient legislation for its interests, would constitute a transgression of international right, and would demonstrate that the worst misfortune for a nation is to be weak and unable to protect itself by force against stronger nations."

Included in the message, which contains an aggregate of 45,000 words, is the following paragraph regarding petroleum legislation:

"The revolution has implanted reforms making for the welfare and progress of the Mexican people. The Government is endeavoring to respect and consolidate existing rights, but absolutely cannot accept the principle that the liberty of Mexicans to govern according to their own necessities should be limited. Our willingness to conciliate in an effort to conquer difficulties that arise will continue, but our sovereignty will be maintained unharmed."

Petroleum legislation has been given a preferential place on the legislative program.

SCHAEFER ASSAILANT SLAIN.

Leader of Band Who Murdered American Reported Killed by Troops

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Department of State was notified today that Mexican Federal troops had killed the leader of a bandit group that murdered Adam Schaefer, a naturalized American citizen, near Pinos, Zacatecas, on Aug. 28. The bandit's death was reported in the Mexico City press on Sunday, a dispatch from the American Embassy received today says.

The department's information is to the effect that the bandits attacked Schaefer with the purpose of obtaining $1,500 in Mexican money, which he was carrying as the payroll of the Cinco Estrallas Mining Company, which he represented.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Adam Schaefer, reported killed by bandits in Mexico, had no relations in this city. His mother, with whom he made his home when he was in this vicinity, died at her home in Sharpsburg, a suburb, last June.

Darwin R. James, President of
American Chicle Co.

Who are now erecting a large concrete factory building at Degnon Terminal costing about $2,000,000.

Said: "We selected the Degnon Terminal because of its location, almost in the heart of Manhattan itself, and the fact that every facility that our plant would require was already there. Our selection was also greatly influenced by the class of industries now located at the

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

FACTORY SITES
With Railroad Siding and on Water Front
Now Offered for Sale
BROKERS PROTECTED
For Illustrated Booklet Call, Write or Phone
Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Co.
51 East 42nd St., New York
Telephone Vanderbilt 6667.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 10.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

COLLEGE & "PREP" SCHOOL OUTFITS

Familiar with the customs at our leading universities, colleges and "Prep" schools we present ample assortments of clothing, furnishings, headwear, footwear and luggage requisite to the completion of the student's wardrobe.

Though the conditions have made it difficult to secure fabrics of the character and quality which have always identified our productions, we are able to announce this season in our clothing, ready for immediate service, many garments made of the finest Scotch, English and Irish woolens.

"Prep" suits—A De Pinna specialty—are designed by us for young men wearing long trousers for the first time. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Young Men's Lounge Suits—Sizes 34 to 40 chest measure, designed for college, university and "Prep" school students. They follow closely the lines of approved English models and are made of fine woolens and worsteds.

Top Coats, Great Coats, and Dress Overcoats in exclusive De Pinna models and fabrics of our own importation.

Complete assortments of correct English neckwear, shirts, shirtings, hosiery, English golf stockings, bathrobes, sleeping garments, school and college blankets and luggage.

The correct headwear for De Pinna suits and overcoats.

"Anniped" shoes.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Rapid Service. Gimbel Brothers Fifth Floor.
33RD ST - BROADWAY - 34TH ST

September Sale---China, Glass
Today, Features White-and-Gold

Superb Sets and Service Plates
to which are added 25,000 pieces from the famous Homer Laughlin factory. Semi-porcelain (clear white) with bands of Real Coin Gold.

Superb French China SERVICE PLATES *with extra wide border in richly encrusted gold.* $69.50 *doz.*

Set *illustrated* above consists of 106 pieces clear white American semi-porcelain, coin gold decoration. Service for 12 persons, $25.00.

Pieces sold separately as follows:

—Plates, 8 in.	30 cts. ea.
—Plates, 7 in.	25 cts. ea.
—Plates (Breakfast)	20 cts. ea.
—Tea Plates	18 cts. ea.
—B. & B. Plates	15 cts. ea.
—Soup Plates	25 cts. ea.
—Fruit Saucers	15 cts. ea.
—Dishes	50 cts., 75 cts., $1.50 ea.
—Vegetable Dishes	$1.95 ea.
—Pickle Dishes	50 cts. ea.
—Sauce Boats	75 cts. ea.
—Tea Cups and Saucers	35 cts. pr.

GLASS TABLE SERVICE
With wide border of encrusted gold, 60 pieces. $79.50

French China Dinner Set; 107 pieces, decorated with elaborate gold encrustation. Illustration does not express the elegance of this distinctive service for 12 persons.

* * *

In the history of this great store, "pre-eminently" the Home of Dinnerware, there have never been better "bargains" nor a finer selection.

Come early and go through the stock leisurely, then you will realize the Gimbel Three-Store Buying Power and its generous Service.

On Sale at Saks Today and Thursday
A Special Collection of

Women's
New Fall Suits
at $45

According to the present market these suits should be priced much higher, but a very unusual combination of circumstances makes it possible for us to offer them below their actual value.

The models are cut along the new straight line and Louis XV styles, handsomely tailored in

Silvertone, Velour, Chevrons, Drap de Moor, Rich Tweeds and Oxford Cloths in All the New Fall Shades

One style pictured. *Fourth Floor.*

They Strike a New Note in Distinctive Fall Fashions—
Women's Embroidered
Serge Frocks
at $35

A smart tunic frock, with touches of embroidery tastefully applied to vestee, cuffs and tunic, as *pictured.*

Produced in All-Wool Botany Serge, of a quality we know will give splendid service.

Obtainable in Navy Blue, Brown and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866
LONDON PARIS

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE.

KNOWLEDGE

To know an exclusive store to call upon when your home requirements need attention is to know that the McGibbon store is stocked with dignified merchandise for an exclusive clientele.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS
SMART UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
LAMPS AND LAMPSHADES
MAHOGANY FURNITURE—FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDS AND BEDDING
DRAPERIES—INTERIOR DECORATIONS
UPHOLSTERY

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

Have You a Daughter?

Perhaps you feel that business life may take her into surroundings none too healthful physically and mentally. You hesitate to have her make the venture.

We wish to help you to decide your daughter's future. Come and talk to an executive of the store (ninth floor). What you learn of our policy will give you new insight into business possibilities which are open to her.

In our effort to develop character and good-will in our business, we realize the importance of such development in people and try to surround members of our organization with personal comforts, and with that individual attention of trained executives that enables us to help their development and to pay salaries commensurate with their ability.

LORD & TAYLOR
38th St. & 5th Ave.
New York City

RENT COMMITTEE OUTWITS LANDLORD

Requests City Marshall to Refuse to Serve Dispossess Notices.

TENANTS TO GET DEMANDS

New Scheme, Members Say, Has Co-operation of Legal Departments of the City.

A new move was made yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering by means of which its members declare it will be possible for them in the future to hold profiteering landlords in check through legal measures even though the actual laws on the statute books do not make specific provision for the prevention of the charging of extortionate rents.

The plan involves the co-operation of the Mayor, the Municipal Court Justices, the Corporation Counsel, the Police Department, the Board of Aldermen, and the Tenement House Department. The procedure has been used in part in other cases coming before the committee, but its effectiveness was tested yesterday in the case of Abraham Levow, lessee of the apartment house at 1,294 Park Avenue, five of the tenants of which had received dispossess notices because they had complained of the unsanitary condition of the house. The committee blocked the execution of the warrants, which were to be served today, and will force the lessee to make the necessary repairs. Moreover, as the tenants are willing to pay their rent, the committee will make the landlord allow them to remain in the house.

The procedure in the future in cases of dispute will be to fix a fair rental to the landlord on the basis of an adequate income on the property. If the tenant is willing to pay this, but the landlord is dissatisfied and insists upon dispossessing the tenant, the committee will request the City Marshal who has been asked to execute the warrant to desist from doing so. If he refuses, the Mayor will revoke his license on the ground that the lives of men, women, and children are being endangered by their being placed upon the street from which they can find no shelter as no other apartments are to be obtained.

If a dispossess is actually carried out, the Mayor will use the police power to put the family back in the apartment in order that they may be sheltered.

According to Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter S. Kennedy, who has been in charge of the legal work at the office of the Mayor's Committee, in every case that this method has been used so far, it has been successful, and in no case has a Municipal Court Justice interfered, but, on the contrary, has given every assistance to the committee in saving tenants from profiteers. "The scarcity of apartments," Mr. Kennedy said yesterday, "has reached such a point that the Mayor's Committee must exercise police power through the Mayor and the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen and under the laws of the country, which place life above property."

The Levow case first became public when the tenants were haled into the Harlem Court last Friday and the lessee charged them with having formed a Soviet which collected the rents and prevented either the janitor or himself from entering the house, which he has leased from Meyer & Weil of 3 Beekman Street. Levow, who lives at 215 West 111th Street, had obtained dispossesses which were to become effective today.

The magistrate could offer no relief on this score, so the five women, Mrs. Anna Breitman, Mrs. Tillie Wieser, Mrs. Fannie Belzer, Mrs. B. Kirsch, and Mrs. B. Fried, along with most of their nine children, appeared before the Mayor's Committee yesterday. They stated that they had always paid their rent promptly and that they had not even objected to the three raises to which they had been subjected during the last six months, but that they had gotten their notices solely because of their objection to the unsanitary condition of the house. Furthermore, they denied strenuously any insinuation as to a Soviet.

David Greenblatt, the City Marshal, who had been charged with the execution of the warrant, was also present. He at first declared that he would execute the warrants for eviction today, but when Mr. Kennedy made clear to him the danger to himself of any such procedure and gave him a written request to desist, he agreed to heed it. The tenants, who had gone on strike upon receipt of the dispossesses, agreed to pay their rent if the Mayor's Committee promised to force the lessee to put the house into sanitary condition. This the committee will do through the Tenement House Department.

The committee continues to receive letters daily with regard to new and exorbitant increases in rent. Yesterday Mrs. Jesse Harris of 565 West 173d Street complained that her landlord had notified her that her rent would be increased from $25 to $60 on Oct. 1. A delegation of eleven tenants of the apartment at 1,140 President Street said they would have to pay an increase of $9 to $13 a room on the same date. Most of the complaints came from Brooklyn and the Bronx.

DE VALERA ASSAILS CARSON.

Sees Campaign in Ireland by Order of the British Cabinet.

Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, gave out a statement yesterday commenting upon the report of the renewed activities of Sir Edward Carson and his reorganization of the Ulster Volunteers.

"The Carson campaign is again starting—to order, as usual, the order of the British Cabinet, which Carson pops into and out of according as occasion requires," said de Valera. "He is out once more to relieve the British Government from its difficulties, and so far as he can, to furnish them with a pretext for misrepresenting the true position in Ireland.

"The Irish people do not ask England to settle the minority question in Ireland. The people of Ireland are quite capable of doing that themselves. All the people of Ireland want is that the British forces of occupation leave the country. They are in the country purely for British interests.

"The British Government sustains Carson because it is to the Government's interest that he should be sustained. They claim him as, and he claims himself to be, a 'loyalist.'

"But it would be a mistake to think that he is a traitor or that either he or the British Government are inconsistent. This defiance of British law by Carson is the purest act of loyalty to the British Government that he could perform, and because he is serving Britain it would be unjust to expect that Britain would seriously interfere with him.

"All that is necessary for the people of America and of the world to know is that only 308,000 out of a total of 1,519,000 votes cast in the general election of last December were cast for union with England, a bare 20 per cent. of the population.

"Ireland is not asking England to coerce this minority with British bayonets. All Ireland asks England to do is to leave Ireland to Irishmen. They will have no more difficulty in adjusting their differences than have Americans, once the power whose interest it is to promote these differences, has departed."

CARSON SEES NO PEACE.

Says Colonial Home Rule Is Same Thing as the Sinn Fein.

BELFAST, Sept. 2. (Associated Press.)—Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, who has come to Belfast to open a new anti-Home Rule campaign, addressing the Ulster Unionist Council today declared that, as far as Ireland was concerned, Colonial Home Rule was the same thing as the Sinn Fein, and that in this respect the Sinn Fein was perfectly logical because in reality there was nothing between union and separation.

Sir Edward challenged the Government to make an unequivocal declaration whether it had anything in its mind bordering on the Sinn Fein, and if not to courageously let the world know that Great Britain would brook no interference, whether by agitation in the United States, on the Continent, or elsewhere.

Self-determination was characterized by Sir Edward as one of the most misleading phrases ever advanced. He asked if the United States would allow the Southerners self-determination, or if Canada would permit Quebec to have self-determination.

Declaring that he saw no prospect of a settlement of the pending issue with regard to Ireland, Sir Edward predicted the early collapse of the coalition Government and a return to pre-war party politics.

Sutherlands Coming Here.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will sail aboard the Adriatic tomorrow. They expect to be in New York at the same time as the Prince of Wales.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page. 10.

WRECKED IN 30-FOOT SLOOP

New York Man and His Son Rescued from Brenton Reef Lightship.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—R. H. Blair of New York and his son were landed here today by a fishing vessel which took them off the Brenton's Reef Lightship, where they had taken refuge after their thirty-foot sloop Innocence was wrecked Sunday evening near the Point Judith coast guard station. The two men had been adrift in a small boat for twelve hours before they reached the lightship.

Mr. Blair and his son were on their way from New York to Martha's Vineyard, when they ran into a heavy fog, lost their bearings, and went ashore. The sloop began to break up almost immediately in the heavy surf and was abandoned. Several times Mr. Blair and his son attempted to land from their dory, but were unable to do so because of the breakers.

It was early Monday morning when the lightship was sighted.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes Again.

Tony Sarg's marionettes will be seen at the Provincetown's Players' Theatre, at 133 Macdougal Street, beginning next Tuesday night. They will act a marionette version of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

A SUMMER ROMANCE of GOTHAM

Episode Two

They Meet

Then Steve meets Lou, her auto stalled
By a mixture-gasoline miscalled.
Suggests he'll gladly tow her where
Socony gas is the bill of fare.

Every drop pure, uniformly quick-burning and packed with power.

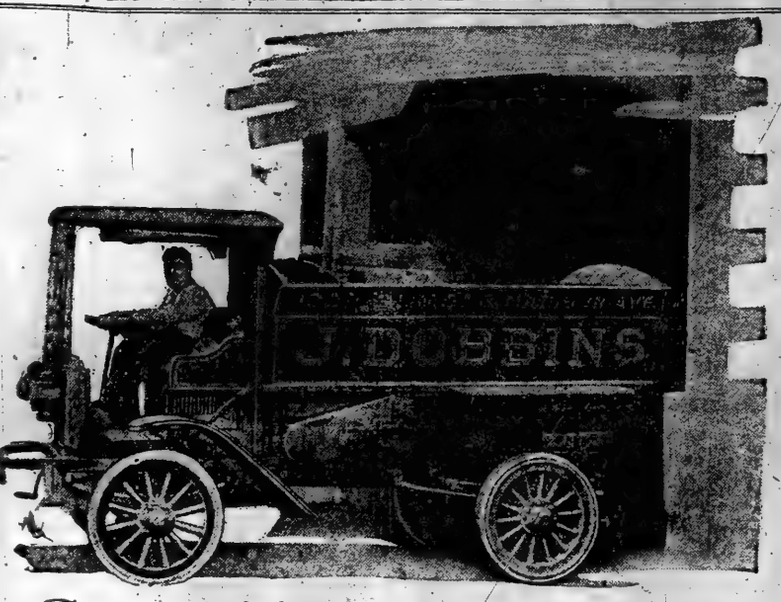
At filling time look for the red, white and blue Socony Sign

SOCONY

REGISTERED MOTOR GASOLINE U.S. PAT. OFF.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

The sign of a reliable dealer STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y. and the world's best Gasoline



Keener Competition Forces Better Delivery Service

It is natural that the present production and sale of Autocar Motor Trucks is the biggest in the history of The Autocar Company. General business is more active than ever, and the demand for good motor trucks is increasing.

The concern that delivers promptly gets the repeat business.

Truck buyers are demanding a reliable motor truck made by a responsible manufacturer.

Chassis (1½-2 ton)
$2300 97-inch wheelbase
$2400 120-inch wheelbase

These local factory branches of The Autocar Company are part of a chain of branches and dealers from coast to coast. Through them The Autocar Company assures complete aftersale service to every Autocar user.

THE AUTOCAR SALES AND SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK 549-557 West 23rd St. | BROOKLYN 1026 Atlantic Ave. | BRONX 2431 Grand Concourse | NEWARK 418 Washington St. | NEW HAVEN 159-163 Commerce St.

Direct Factory Branches of the Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.

Autocar

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted, by Dutch young gentlemen of good address, sole agency for Holland and Belgium, profitable lines. Can furnish highest credentials and bank security. Write P. E. O.,

NIJGH & VAN DITMAR'S
Adv. Agency,
ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

Cuticura Will Help You Have Hair Like This

Touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each. Sold everywhere. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6 M, Malden, Mass."

Watch Teeth Whiten When You Remove the Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Free
A Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to show you its effects. Send the coupon for it.

Look in 10 Days

See how clean the teeth look—how they glisten. Then you will know what film removal means.

This is to urge a ten-day test of a tooth paste which combats the film.

High authorities have proved it. Five years of tests have placed it beyond question. Leading dentists everywhere are urging its adoption.

Compare the results with your old methods, and let your own teeth decide.

Film Destroys Teeth

That slimy film which you feel on your teeth causes most tooth troubles. Every modern dentist knows that. Dental science, for many years, has sought a way to end it.

That film is what discolors, not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So the major object in cleaning teeth is to keep them free from film.

Old-time methods fail to do that. Teeth still discolor, still decay, as millions of people know. The reason is that brushing does not end the film.

The film is clinging. It gets between the teeth, enters crevices and stays. Day and night, month after month, it is a potential source of danger.

Now a Way to End It

Science now has found a way to end it. Five years of tests have proved this. The way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we urge you to see what it does.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

But pepsin must be activated, and the usual method is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed barred. But science has now found a harmless activating method. It is made use of in Pepsodent.

Now millions of teeth are daily cleaned as they never were before. Try the method ten days on yours.

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Watch the results for a few days. Read in our book how they come about. Then decide for yourself what tooth paste you and yours should use.

Cut out the coupon now.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. SN478, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
.....
.....

PAT. OFF.
Pepsodent
REG. U.S.
The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

By order of the Secretary of War **THE UNITED STATES OFFERS**

Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale

BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919,

A complete, industrial community, embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeterias, moving-picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1300 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
7 WALL STREET

Lawyers Title and Trust Company
160 Broadway, N. Y.
44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Insurance and Trust Company Business

"Turner for Concrete"

KIRSCHBAUM CLOTHES

FOR STYLE! FOR QUALITY! FOR VALUE!

A. B. KIRSCHBAUM COMPANY
Sign of the Cherry Tree

Do You Know *Good* Clothes Are Scarce?

Men of the United States this Fall will not be able to find enough clothes—*good* clothes—to go 'round. Reliable woolens are too scarce. Skilled tailors too few. Production is far behind demand—will be for months to come. In such a situation is it likely every clothes maker will be "fussy" on the subject of quality? When he can turn out his product about as he pleases and still find a ready market for it, is it *likely?*

Perhaps you have never before inquired about the origin of your clothes—never before thought it necessary. Well, today it is the most necessary step in buying a suit of clothes—to find out about the house which made it. Is it a house which aims to make clothes *better*—or merely to make them *faster?* Is it a house with the moral courage to shut its eyes to unfilled orders, but to keep them wide open in maintaining standards? Is it a house with a long, clear, steady record for quality? Is it a house you can *trust?*

Are you seeking smart style—reliable quality—good value—all three? You will find them in Kirschbaum Clothes

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. *(Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.)* WEST 43d ST.

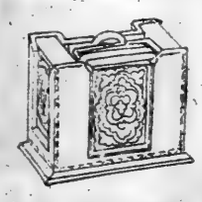
ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

So far the Peace Casualties are not excessive in proportion to the numbers engaged in the struggle.

Cross Silk Bag

Colored moiré silk, exquisite silk linings, fitted with purse and attached mirror inside; 6¾ inch gilt frame; bag 8½ inches deep.....$15.23

Cross Playing Card Set



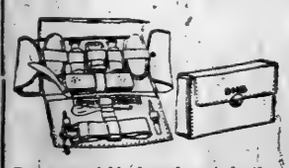
Of glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, border design of gold tooling, fitted with four packs of cards, one at each side; centre handle for carrying; size 4½x2¾ inches.....$10.75

Cross Crystal Service—

Jam Jar, hand cut full crystal, "Daisy and ribbed" design, top of colored glass with sterling silver band; size 3¾ inches high....$2.36

Cheese and Cracker Dish, same design; plate, 7-inch diameter....$6.56

Cross Toilet Case



For men, of black seal goat, leather lining throughout; folding design, fitted with nickel, glass and ebony toilet and manicure articles; size 11½x6¾x2½ inches.....$26.10

Initials Stamped Without Charge.

Cross "Windsor" Bag

Tan grained hide leather, check linen lining, two pockets; double handle, slide fastenings; lock and key; sizes 18 and 20 inches.....$33.80, $36

Initials Burned Without Charge.

Trunk Booklet Sent Upon Request

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — **London** 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

FORM RED PARTY, LEADER ARRESTED

Left Wing Socialists Launch National Communist Organization in Chicago.

BATT HELD AS SEDITIOUS

Convention Votes for General Strike —Right Wing Gets Message from Hillquit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Three hundred representatives of the Left Wing Faction of the National Socialist Party, which recently withdrew from the parent body, today organized the "Communist Labor Party of America" and adopted the emblem of the Soviet Republic of Russia with the motto: "Workers of the World Unite."

The emblem consists of a scythe and a hammer surrounded by a wreath of wheat. A suggestion that a torch be added to the emblem was voted down.

Delegate Zimmerman of Indiana led a small minority who wanted the new organization called the Independent Socialist Party, but his suggestion was overwhelmingly defeated.

"I think that the word communist will strike terror to the American workman and we cannot succeed in the movement without this element," he said. "I will go as far in the revolutionary movement as any man in this hall, but I think it unwise to adopt this name. If you think I am a coward, search the court records of Indiana.

"We know that this country is not yet ripe for the revolution. If it was, the name Communist would be all right. They did not use it in Russia until after the capitalist class had been overthrown."

In urging the adoption of the name, speakers asserted that the term "Socialist" had been discredited and that the word "Communist" fittingly expressed the revolutionary objects of the new political party.

Tomorrow the party will adopt a constitution, which, it is said, will be patterned largely after that of the Soviet Republic of Russia. Every mention of the Soviet Republic and Bolshevism was greeted with cheers.

One of the first acts of the new party was to approve a plan for a general strike in the United States on Oct. 8 to compel the release of Thomas J. Mooney, Eugene V. Debs, and other alleged "class war prisoners."

It was decided to hold future meetings in the hall of the Industrial Workers of the World, several blocks away. This is to accommodate the increasing crowds, it was explained.

"We want to get as far away as possible from the corpse," shouted one delegate, referring to the National Socialist Party, which was in session in a hall on an upper floor of the same building.

The new party claims to have representatives from every State in the Union at the convention. It decided to use phonograph records of "the International" and other Russian Soviet songs to spread the radical propaganda.

Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia and Hungary.

The Communist group of ultra radicals, recently expelled from the National Socialist Party, which is meeting in another east side hall, expects to form another political party before it adjourns at the end of the week. This faction consists of foreign language Socialists and others who regard the parent body and the left wing faction as too conservative.

The emergency convention of the National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Adolph Germer of Chicago, Algernon Lee of New York, and Mayor D. W. Hoan of Milwaukee, devoted the entire day to committee work. A telegram was received from Morris Hillquit of New York, who said that illness prevented him from being present and participating in "the emergency convention of the party in the dawning day of the country's social revolution."

COMMUNIST CHIEF ARRESTED.

Dennis E. Batt Held Under New Illinois Sedition Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Dennis E. Batt, Communist Party organizer, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging violation of the new Illinois Sedition law. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

Batt's offense is declared to have been a revolutionary speech at the West Side Auditorium a week ago. The penalty on conviction is from one to ten years in the penitentiary.

The case will be the first under State legislation, the constitutionality of which is challenged by many attorneys. The measure provides State punishment for any one advocating "the reformation or overthrow, by violence or any other unlawful means, of the representative form of Government now secured to the citizens of the United States." The right of a State to pass and enforce measures involving offenses against the Federal Government is the question involved.

Batt's arrest took place in the offices of the "party," and no resistance was made to the police. Department of Justice agents were present but took no part in the proceedings.

DANIELS FOR SEA PRESTIGE.

Announces Inland Waters of West Coast Will Be Developed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—"The coming of the Pacific Fleet will be followed by improvements in the harbors, bays, and rivers of the Pacific Coast, for all of them must be developed to care for the giant dreadnoughts of the navy and the larger merchant ships which will come in ever-increasing size through the Golden Gate," Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in an address at a luncheon here today.

"The war compelled us to build ships," continued the Secretary, "and now we have become a shipbuilding nation. Having learned to build ships we will continue to build them until the prestige in world commerce we enjoyed in the early days of the Republic is restored."

POSTAL MEN ASK NEW RULES

Association Would Take Appointment of Postmasters Out of Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 2.—Elimination of appointments of first and second class Postmasters from politics is recommended in the resolutions which were submitted today at the annual convention of the United National Association of Post Office officials in session here.

The restriction of the selection of such appointments from experienced men in the service was urged. Objection was raised to the attacks by politicians on their civil service laws and more restrictions were asked for it to protect it from being abused by politicians. Advancement upon seniority, in promotions in the postal service in the future, was recommended. Relief from being disciplined by Inspectors was asked, and that the charges be heard by five service men as a Trial Board.

Time and a half pay is asked for overtime and that the vacation period be extended from fifteen to thirty days. Also that there should be a thirty-day sick leave, where none is now granted. Provision will be urged for pensions for members who have been compelled to retire because of physical or other disability while in the service.

In regard to wages, a number of resolutions are pending, ranging from $1,200 minimum to $2,200, maximum salary. Another would automatically advance pay $200 a year from $1,200 to the maximum figure.

Opposition has developed in regard to the proposal for an amalgamation of all organization of the Post Office employes.

Madrid Stage Folk Form Union.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 2.—Theatrical circles here received word tonight from Madrid, that, following the example set by actors and actresses in New York, chorus girls and boys and musicians of the Spanish capital have organized a labor union. It is expected they will soon present demands for more favorable contracts.

Liquid Lunch

Business men and women, salespeople, office employees, shoppers, will find nourishment and refreshment in a liquid lunch at our fountains.

Try a glass of Rich Milk—a Fresh Egg—Horlick's Malted Milk, flavored to your taste.

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

Rexall Stores

Kid Klothes

TRADE MARK.

'Gee—I'm happy! Ma just bought me a suit of Kid Klothes for schoo. You ought to see it—*some* style—just like my Brother Bob's!

Mother is happy, too. She's bought a superb all-wool Suit that will wear and wear and *wear*—at a price that's one-third less than elsewhere.

Kid Klothes are one-third lower n price remember, because we make them ourselves and sell them from a low-rent Walker Street store.

STYLED LIKE OUR MEN'S CLOTHES MADE OF ALL-WOOL FABRICS—PRICED AT ONE-THIRD LESS $8.95 to $25

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only Store 119-125 Walker Street *New York City*

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store

Camel CIGARETTES

CAMELS are unlike any cigarette you ever smoked—in quality, in flavor, in mellow-mildness *and in real satisfaction!* Any way you consider Camels they are a cigarette revelation! Camels meet your favor so completely you will want to smoke them liberally—and you can, without tiring your taste!

Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. This blend is so unusual, so delightful, you will prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! It will absolutely answer every wish you ever expressed for a cigarette made to meet your taste!

Camels have a smoothness that is as unique as it is refreshing. Yet, Camels have that *all there* body that gives satisfaction so generously. And, you'll enjoy Camels freedom from any unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or any unpleasant cigaretty odor.

You'll quickly realize that you very much prefer Camels quality to premiums, coupons or gifts.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

$500,000.00 Sale of Excess Materials

Bids Solicited

The Hercules Powder Company solicits "as is" and "where is" bids for stocks of approximately $500,000.00 worth of new and used general operating supplies and equipment located at their plants at Lake Junction, N. J., and Gillespie, N. J. All materials are new, unless otherwise specified, and may be inspected at the plants.

(Make separate bid for each class of material).

Approximate Quantity	Class of Material	Unit for Bidding.
150	H. P. Motors	Per H.P. (new & used)
5000	gal. Paints and Varnishes	Per gallon
4000	lbs. Pigments	Per pound
25000	lbs. Norway Iron	Per pound
3100	lbs. Band Steel	Per pound
65000	lbs. Tank Steel	Per pound
900	lbs. Tool Steel	Per pound
1000	lbs. Cast Steel	Per pound
8000	lbs. Misc. Iron	Per pound
10000	lbs. Misc. Steel	Per pound
1500	lbs. Rubber Strips, Sheets, Tubing & Forms	Per pound
7000	lbs. Packing	Per pound
1500	pieces Brass Fittings	Per pound
85000	pieces Iron and Steel Fittings	Per pound
2000	pieces Brass Cocks and Valves	Per pound
2300	pieces Iron and Steel Cocks and Valves	Per pound
100	each Hangers	Per pound
100	each C. I. Pulleys	Per pound
1000	lbs. Shafting	Per pound
1500	each Boiler Tubes	Per pound
850	Zinc Lined Powder Boxes	Per each (used)
5000	Zinc Lined Nitro Cotton Boxes	Per each (used)
16000	Perforated Galv. Iron Baskets	Per each (used)
2000	ft. Brass and Copper Wire Cloth	Per pound
60000	ft. Iron and Steel Wire Cloth	Per pound
2	Kroeschell Ice Machines with 1 Cooler (1-25 ton and 1-12½ ton capacity)	Per lot (used)
9	Miller Duplex Beaters	Per each (used)
1	Guyed Steel Stack (96 in. x 120 ft.) with breeching (not erected)	Per lot
	Restaurant Equipment and Supplies (Assorted at Mess Hall, Gillespie, N. J.)	Per lot (used)
13000	gr. 2½ in. No. 12 F. H. Brass Wood Screws	Per gross
6	each Band Instruments	Per lot (used)
1200	lbs. Fibre Sheets	Per pound
10	doz. Women's Woolen Work Suits	Per dozen
30	doz. Pitch Forks and Shovels	Per dozen
80000	pieces Machine Bolts	Per pound
110000	pieces Stove Bolts	Per pound
7500	lbs. Nuts, Misc.	Per pound
1000	lbs. Aluminum Rivets	Per pound
7000	lbs. Boiler Rivets	Per pound
400	lbs. Copper Rivets	Per pound
6000	lbs. Soft Steel Rivets	Per pound
50000	pieces Brass Cap Screws	Per pound
13000	pieces Iron and Steel Cap Screws	Per pound
38800	pieces Lag Screws	Per pound
44000	pieces Iron Machine Screws	Per pound
7000	pieces Brass Machine Screws	Per pound
11000	pieces Set Screws	Per pound
14000	gross Misc. Brass Screws	Per pound
2000	lbs. Iron and Steel Washers, Brass Washers	Per pound
125	doz. Twist Drills	Per dozen
8000	feet Asbestos Pipe Covering	Per pound
1000	lamps Nitrogen Lamps	Per watt
800	lamps Tungsten Lamps	Per watt
1800	lamps Carbon Lamps	Per C. P.
125000	feet Electrical Wire (bare and insulated)	Per pound
30000	feet Conduit	Per pound
1000	pieces Conduits, covers, etc. (Crouse Hinds mostly)	Per disc. from list
160	doz. Brooms	Per dozen
3000	feet Steel Wire Rope	Per pound
6	Nitric Acid Retorts	Per each

Quantities are approximate as sale is intended to cover the quantities which are in excess after the reservation of an of a reasonable operating stock. Bids for any particular class of material are to cover the entire quantity of that class of material which we consider to be in excess of our own needs.

Terms of Sale: Approximately 10% cash upon acceptance of bid, balance cash upon delivery of material.

Address, Date etc.

X. M. S. Department,

HERCULES POWDER CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

N. B.—To reach Lake Junction, N. J., take D., L. & W. to Mt. Arlington, N. J. To reach Gillespie, N. J., take Gray Bus Line or Raritan River R. R. from New Brunswick or South Amboy, N. J.

Deep in men's hearts

we found the answer to the "*greater production*" problem

To business men, economists, concerned with the problem of greater production we offer this page from our experience in solving this problem among farmers.

For many years we believed, with the textbooks, that land was the source of all wealth. And we labored diligently to disseminate information that would make farms more productive.

Then one day we met this thought:

If the known facts about fertilizers were *used* by all the farmers of this country the wealth of our grain crops would be more than doubled.

How to get facts used

As we pondered the problem of getting such facts used it came to us where the textbooks were wrong.

The source of wealth lay, not in the land, but in the hidden energies of the men who were to work the land.

From that day forth we have edited FARM & FIRESIDE, not for "farmers," but for men—who live on farms.

Men who will use facts, even as you and I, once they see them as the road to their heart's desire.

Men who get discouraged, and need the stimulation of other men's successes to renew their hopes.

Men with secret ambitions, waiting the touch of encouragement to uncover them.

Men who get tired, and need a laugh to make them forget their tiredness.

Men who fail of their best, and need new wants to spur them on to greater efforts.

Men, in short, of infinite capacity, when they solve, not their technical problems but their human problems; men in whose hearts and homes, not fields, lie the mainsprings of their greater achievement.

And the responsiveness to new ideas that comes today from the more than 600,000 FARM & FIRESIDE homes confirms us in this belief.

In the September Issue:

The Girl I'd Marry and the Farm I'd Run if I were Twenty-one Again

How I Make My Hogs and why they Top the Market

I Find that Even a Short Vacation Once a Year Makes Me a Better Farmer

How Lee Holmes Got $20,000 Worth of Food from 300 Acres of Missouri Land in 1919

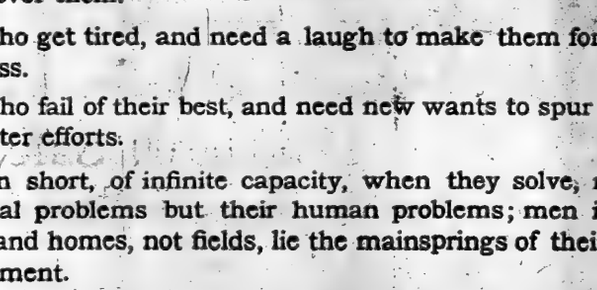
What I Learned as a Boy that Helped me Succeed as a Man

The Crowell Publishing Co.

381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Publishers of

Farm & Fireside — Woman's Home Companion — The American Magazine



FARM & FIRESIDE

The National Farm Magazine

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—From automobile, on Friday, Aug. 29, between Grand Central Station and Delmonico's, a large black suitcase, containing gentleman's clothing and jewelry; $200 reward for contents intact; positively no questions asked. Notify Room 1109, 70 5th Av.

LOST — Lady's black handbag, containing jewelry and money, on first section Atlantic City Express, 3:04 P. M. Saturday, Aug. 30; liberal reward. Box 272, New Brunswick, N. J.

LOST—Blue leather pocketbook, containing two rings and three pins; valued for association; reward. W. B. Crane, Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Certificate B18433, Stewart Mining Co., 100 shares; application made for duplicate; finder please return to Steiner, 1,089 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Platinum diamond bar pin on Twentieth Century Limited, or at Grand Central depot Tuesday morning; suitable reward for return. O 771 Times Downtown.

LOST—A brown fox animal scarf on train leaving Pennsylvania Station 3:04 P. M. Atlantic City express, on Saturday, Aug. 30; reward; no questions asked. H 142 Times.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, rosewood walking cane with gold trimmings. Phone Schuyler 9208 or address 128 W. 86th. Muller.

LOST—Friday eve., Aug. 29, Grand Central Station, lady's black patent leather purse; reward. $ 669 Times Downtown.

LOST—Burnished gold linked bracelet, Monday evening, between Benenhurst and Plaza Hotel; liberal reward. C 943 Times.

LOST—Valise with wearing apparel on Rockaway Beach road; reward. Williamsburg 316.

LOST—Umbrella, gold trimmed; initials "L. H. H."; reward. Hubrich, 1,011 Lexington Av.

LOST—Patent-leather pumps, steel buckles, Pennsylvania Station; reward. Telephone Emerson 861.

LOST—In or near Washington Square, octagonal lady's gold wrist watch with black ribbon band; reward. H 150 Times.

LOST — Blue waist, embroidered crepe georgette, between Claremont, West 125th; return Apt. 32, 47 Claremont Av.; reward.

LOST—Black onyx ring, ladies' room Offer's Restaurant; liberal reward. Return restaurant.

FOUND.—Lady's umbrella dropped from Broadway car Tuesday, front of Rialto Theatre. Apply Room 709, 469 5th Av.

LOST—Far Rockaway, Aug. 30, between Columbia Theatre and Ocean, diamond bar pin; reward. Phone Far Rockaway 2338.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, vicinity Nostrand-Fulton, Sept. 2; liberal reward. W. E. Phone Prospect 8159.

LOST—Diamond with setting from pin; keepsake; reward. Wetherbee, 8 Bradhurst Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, in Post Office; liberal reward. Black, Schuyler 5900.

LOST—Pearl sapphire pin; 180th crosstown or street. A., 1,406 St. Nicholas Av.

REWARD EQUAL TO COST.

For reasons of sentiment, paid for return of chamois lovel case containing diamond ring, diamond pearl earring, diamond chain bracelet, diamond open brooch, lost Aug. 26. If pawned, liberal reward for ticket and information leading to recovery. Mrs. M. L. Richards, 640 Riverside Drive. Apt. 30. Audubon 9100.

$100 reward, no questions asked, for the return of a cabochon ruby ring, set with small diamonds in shank, lost Tuesday at Great Neck, or on Pennsylvania train arriving at 11:37 A. M. / Drucer & Co., 560 5th Av.

REWARD $25 for red fibre suitcase; Anchor Line tag, "Captain Purvis, Montreal, Quebec"; left in Grand Central Station.

LOST—$10 reward; 2 diamond cluster rings; one set with black onyx. Phone Flatbush 4220-R.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

FOUND—Brindle dog, 3d Av., Bronx; owner describe. F 85 Times.

DANGERS OF GREAT CITIES.

Where a stranger in New York shall live and place his belongings is a serious matter. Rooms and board advertised in The New York Times may be regarded with confidence. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

TRADERS OF WORLD IN BIG FOOD GAMBLE

Wharves and Warehouses in Northern European Ports Overflowing, Hoover Says.

NEEDY STATES CANNOT BUY

He Urges Credits of $4,000,000,000 by This Country to Save Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A distressing era of speculation in foodstuffs in the United States and throughout the world's primary food markets is largely responsible for high food costs, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Interallied relief organization, who, on the eve of his departure for the United States, granted an interview to The Associated Press today.

Wharves and warehouses in northern European ports are overflowing with foodstuffs, principally meats, fats, and dairy products, sent by merchants all over the world, Mr. Hoover said. These merchants, he declared, had "gambled" on sales in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic States, and Germany at high prices, but these States have only a depreciated local currency, and many commodities are in danger of spoiling, as the Central European market for foodstuffs is limited to the ability of the peoples to buy on credit.

"This year's speculations," Mr. Hoover said, "are due, in my opinion, chiefly to the belief of food merchants and manufacturers that when the blockade was removed there would be an enormous demand for foodstuffs and other commodities in Central and Eastern Europe. This speculation was not due to any important shortage at present of actual supply. The speculative fever, which was not confined to foods, was greatly stimulated by the long delay in the removal of the blockade until the Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles. There is plenty of evidence that this was true of foodstuffs in glutted ports in Northern Europe, where onl, neutrals have the means to buy."

Responding to an inquiry as to how food speculation could be checked "in America, Mr. Hoover replied:

"Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer is on the right track when he endeavors to break down speculation and seeks to secure powers never possessed by former Administrations to enable him to accomplish this step. The situation is one that may well cause anxiety also from another point of view. We are now coming into a flood of production of foodstuffs in the Northern Hemisphere and will again have a great surplus in the United States. If, in the meantime, Europe has not found credits to purchase the coming Winter's supplies, we are likely to have a glut and prices may fall below the cost of production to American farmers.

"The present high prices of food are not due to over exports to Europe from the United States during the last year. That can be demonstrated by the fact that we enter a new harvest with larger stocks of previous years' production than at this time last year. In fact, the stocks of many commodities are the largest we ever had in storage at this season. Yet prices are very much higher. If we are to account for the high price level on the basis of over exports, we should have to find a depletion of our national stocks."

Mr. Hoover pointed out that the problems involved in the speculative wave were very difficult to deal with, because it was worldwide and not confined to the United States.

"The law of supply and demand," he continued, "is not working normally, and probably will not for another year. While prospective food supplies for the next twelve months are about equal to the apparent need, unstable political situations, a recurring shortage of shipping, a shortage of credit, and a combination of either buyers or sellers will tend to create great speculative waves and may inflate prices to a point unbearable to the consumer, or, in the reverse situation, unendurable to the farmer.

"We will have a large surplus next year and must have a prosperous farming community if we are to have the world fed in future and maintain stability at home and abroad. It is my own view that the situation would not have been so acute if the blockade had been removed soon after the armistice was signed, as was urged by the United States Government. The speculator would have had his illusions destroyed last Winter instead of now.

"It would also have been possible to prevent great speculation had we retained an embargo on exports and thus kept the world's speculators puzzled as to the Government's action. The rise in foodstuffs, of course, took place only after the control of exports had been removed. On the other hand, the general demand of the public made it impossible to continue the control of exports, as that control tends to retard the resumption of normal economic life."

Mr. Hoover appeared today before the sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on War Expenditures and expressed his belief that it was imperative for the United States to extend to Europe credits of from $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 for a year and a half or two years in order to provide a market for the American surplus and save Europe from disaster.

The credits, Mr. Hoover declared, should be issued to established European merchants, under guarantee of their own Governments, and a guarantee in turn should be given by the United States to the American merchants in interest. He discouraged the idea of general control of the transactions by the Governments, urging the necessity of preserving the regular commercial organizations.

SCHOOL REGISTRY TODAY.

Mayor and President Prall Agree Upon Three-Year Repair Program.

The public elementary schools will open today to register new pupils, and the evening elementary and high schools will open tonight for the same purpose. To insure the sanitary condition of school buildings and to enlist the co-operation of the Board of Estimate in the $6,000,000 repair program laid out by the Board of Education President Anning S. Prall conferred yesterday with Mayor Hylan and came to an agreement whereby the necessary work in one-third of the schools be done during each of three succeeding years, and engineers of the Board of Estimate will inspect jobs before the work is done by the contractors.

HYLAN ISSUES EDICT AGAINST ZONE FARES

Forbids North Shore Traction Co. to Comply with Commissioner Nixon's Order.

CALLS FOR A REHEARING

City Counsel Holds That Higher Rate Constitutes a Violation of Road's Franchise.

Another move in Mayor Hylan's fight to prevent the North Shore Traction Company from increasing its fare and inaugurating a zoning system in accordance with permission granted by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon was made yesterday when Acting Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson served notice on the President of the traction line, forbidding that official from charging patrons any higher fare on the ground that it constituted a violation of the franchise and contract between the City of New York and the company. Mr. Nicholson also wrote a letter to Commissioner Nixon asking the latter to grant a rehearing on the original application for the increase.

No statement was made by Commissioner Nixon on this latest development in the traction controversy, but, it will be recalled that he has already said he would grant a rehearing if the city made the proper request. The Commissioner has also defended the legality of his action in granting the increase, asserting that the traction line had given proof that the operating expenses were so much higher than the revenue that it would be necessary to abandon operation immediately unless relief was granted. The action of the Corporation Counsel was viewed by some as an effort on the part of the Mayor to test the power of the Public Service Commissioner, as it was pointed out the traction line had been ordered to increase its fares by Commissioner Nixon.

A petition signed by 1,000 residents of Flushing, requesting a rehearing, was sent yesterday to Mayor Hylan. The petitioners asked Mayor Hylan to attend the rehearing, "so that you may learn the true sentiment of the people who are vitally interested in the continuation of operation of this company in relation to increased fares recently granted to the company by the Public Service Commissioner."

Commissioner Nixon had declared in a statement defending his action that the people of Flushing were satisfied with the increase.

Supreme Court Justice Wagner heard argument and reserved decision yesterday on an application by Louis Fridiger as counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to dismiss the suit of the Third Avenue Railway Company for an injunction restraining the union and its officers and members from interfering with the employes of the Third Avenue line, Clarence E. Thornall of counsel for the Third Avenue withdrew from the argument when Attorney Fridiger insisted on basing his plea on the original complaint, although an amended complaint has been served.

The amended complaint which the railroad company contends states a cause of action, alleges that because the Amalgamated called a strike in 1916 in violation of an agreement to submit grievances to arbitration, the employes who were taken back were required to promise to give up membership in the union, and all but four of the 400 motormen and conductors did so.

WILSON SUFFRAGE PLEA.

Asks Kentucky State Convention to Indorse Federal Amendment.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—President Wilson as leader of the Democratic Party urges the State convention, which meets in Louisville on Thursday, to indorse the Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment in a telegram tonight received by Congressman U. C. Cantrill. His action followed his receipt of information that an effort would be made by some delegates to have the convention ignore the Anthony amendment in the platform and substitute a plank favoring a State suffrage amendment. His message reads:

"'Both as the leader of the party and as a student of existing conditions throughout the world, I venture to urge with the utmost earnestness that the State Convention include in its platform a plank in favor of the suffrage amendment. It would serve mankind and the party by doing so."

Loses Suit Against Bank.

Supreme Court Justice Guy dismissed yesterday the suit of William B. Mitchell, former manager of the Bank of London and Mexico in Mexico City, to have a receiver appointed for a fund of $140,000 on deposit here in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Mexican bank and claimed by the Commission Monetaria, a branch of the Treasury Department of Mexico, which took over the bank in 1917 under orders by President Carranza. Mr. Mitchell sued on a claim of $20,000 for services.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.

B. S. Moss' BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Continuous Noon to 11 P.M. POPULAR PRICES
Direction of JOS. L. PLUNKETT
The Most Sensational & Hair-Raising Picture Ever Screened
See The Only Aeroplane Collision in Mid-Air Ever Photographed
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP. Presents
THE MAN OF MANY ESCAPES
HOUDINI
in A Paramount-Artcraft Special
"THE GRIM GAME" AND HOUDINI IN PERSON
By Arthur B. Reeve & John W. Gray. Directed by Irvin Willat.
DANCERS-TOPICAL REVIEW SCENIC & COMEDY | BROADWAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST. TUESDAY NIGHT SEPT. 16
One Concert Only NOTE THE DATE—SEPT. 16
The only official body of singers from the Vatican
THE VATICAN CHOIRS
OF 70 NOTABLE SINGERS
Under the direction of MAESTRO RAFFAELE CASIMIRI
Classical Ancient Compositions of Palestrina, Vittoria, Marenzio and others. And modern works of France, Perosi and Casimiri.
—IMPORTANT—
NOTE—Papal authorization has been bestowed upon the Vatican Choirs, under the personal direction of Maestro Casimiri, and no other party of singers has the right to call itself Sistine or pretend to be Papal."—Rome Cable, July 20th, to Catholic Press Ass'n.
SEAT SALE TODAY AT 10 A. M.
CARNEGIE HALL BOX OFFICE
ONE CONCERT ONLY TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16.
Prices $2, $3, $5, $7.

All New York is talking about it!!!
IT'S SIMPLY WONDERFUL
The 8-Reel Super-Production
CARL LAEMMLE offers
"The RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
PRODUCED BY ALLEN HOLUBAR AND
Featuring the Favorite of Millions
DOROTHY PHILLIPS

See America's foremost emotional actress in her marvelous dual role as VIVIA, the girl who had everything and gave nothing, and as SONIA, the girl who had nothing but gave everything. You can see her think!
PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH STREET. ALL SEATS RESERVED. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 AND 8:30 P. M.

Positively Open
Owen Davis' New Melodrama
AT 9:45
PLAYHOUSE TONIGHT AT 9:30 MATINEE TODAY

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
With Sallie McCoy Davis, James Watts, Ted Lewis, Cecil Cunningham, Al Herman, and 50 Fun Makers. 50 Pretty Girls.
GREENWICH VILLAGE Thos., 4th St. & 7th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:30.

5TH MONTH—Entire Original Cast in The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON
NOW FULTON At The W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., at 2:30.

HELEN KELLER in DELIVERANCE
Produced and directed by George Foster Platt
LYRIC W. 42d St. Daily Mats. 2:30—25 & 50c Evs. 8:30, 25c to $1, incl. Sunday.

LAST 10 TIMES.
WILLIAM FOX presents LONGFELLOW'S Evangeline with Miriam Cooper and THEDA BARA in Kathleen Mavourneen
At the 44th St. Theatre Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:30
Matinees 50c to $1. Nights 50c to $2.50
Greatest Melodrama in the World.

CHECKERS NOW CENTRAL THEATRE
Fox Creation Daily & Sunday 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 P.M. B'way at 47th St. Prices 30c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mts. Daily, 25c-$1. CHAS. KING & CO., GOULD & LEWIS in "A Runaway Girl," TED LEWIS & Band, others. GALLAGHER & ROLLEY.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. HOWARD & CLARK | CLARK & BERGMAN. MLLE. NITTA-JO. Klein Bros., Jamland Naval 8.
81st STREET B'way & 81st St. B. F. Keith's MISS BILLIE SHAW, AMES & WINTHROP, AL SHAYNE, others & WM. S. HART in "Wagon Tracks."

Happy Days FOR EVERY ONE
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT THE HIPPODROME
HAPPY PRICES—Seats 3 Weeks Ahead.

Actors' Equity Ass'n Theatres UNIFORM PRICES 50c to $2. No Spec's.
Lexington THEATRE. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
GALAXY OF BROADWAY ARTISTS
Big Equity Chorus, Liesel Barrymore & Co. in "The Copperhead"; Watson Sisters, Adelaide & Hughes, Adele Rowland, Dorothy Dickson & Carl Hyson, Marguerite Namara, Ernest Glendenning, Fred Hildebrand, Gladys Rice, Ray Raymond, Ada Lewis and John E. Hazzard, the Equity Minstrels.
Second Ave. 35 2d Ave., at 2nd Street.
EQUITY REVUE Tonight and Tom'w Night with B'WAY STAR CAST.
THOMASHEFSKY THEATRE, 2d Ave. & Houston St.
TO-NIGHT, THURS. & FRI. NIGHTS A WONDERFUL ARRAY OF STARS.
Tickets at Theatres and Hotel Algonquin, 59 W. 44 St., at Box Office Prices.

This is Paramount-Artcraft Week
RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square
WALLACE REID in "The Valley of the Giants" Pictorial. Comedy.
RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
BILLIE BURKE in "The Misleading Widow" Comedy. Scenic.
RIALTO ORCHESTRA
This is Paramount-Artcraft Week
LOEW'S New York Theatre & Roof
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rest 9 A. M. TAYLOR HOLMES, in "BLACK EYES."
PLAZA Madison Ave. at 59th St. BILLIE BURKE in "GOOD GRACIOUS, ANNABELLE!"

GEO. COHAN'S THE MIRACLE MAN
A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE
Mats. 25c to $1. Evenings 50c to $2.
MARK STRAND "A National Institution." 47th STREET & BROADWAY
Her Best and Funniest Picture Mary Pickford in 'The Hoodoo' Scenic, Comedy, Strand Symphony

CARNEGIE HALL, SEPT. 14 SUNDAY NIGHT
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
THE SISTINE CHAPEL SOLOISTS
FROM THE VATICAN, ROME, in A Rare Program of Ancient and Modern Music.
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $12 and $15.
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Mason-Hamlin Pianoforte)

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN
CONEY ISLAND
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. 8:15
BROWN, GARDINER & BARNETT | AUBREY Swartz & Clifford, Morgan & Gray, Dave Thursby, Five Other Acts.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily Popular Prices OH, G

Shantung
(Pronounced Shahn-dung, the u as in full—d not t)
山東
This spells the Alsace-Lorraine of Asia.
From out in the Mystic Orient there comes a flare-up of world interest. An epoch-making event is started.
We, of the United States, have it in our power to make this wonderful epoch an epoch of peace. We can solve the Far Eastern tangle. There our democracy meets its very opposite—imperialism.
Will there be a collision or will we lead?
ASIA
The American MAGAZINE on the Orient
IS OPENING the door of understanding of this intricate problem before the World. Do you want to cut right into the heart of the League of Nations? Shantung is a telling revelation of the spirit of the League.
What the American people do in this Shantung award and similar cases—we who are untrammelled by centuries of outworn traditions now holding Europe back—will determine the character of the League as a great power for democracy in the world or merely a cloak for the same old unscrupulous diplomacy and imperialism which were the very roots of the war.
This is why in the September number of ASIA you will find two whole magazines in one—the regular issue and a special Shantung section. No other magazine in the country can give you such a complete and clear-cut understanding of how our national interests are at stake in the League. It contains over fifteen articles by the keenest experts on the East showing
What Is Behind Shantung?
THOMAS F. Millard, editor of Millard's Review, Shanghai, lately adviser to the Chinese at Paris, K. K. Kawakami and Yamato Ichihashi, two of the most noted Japanese writers in the United States; W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins, formerly American adviser to China; and John C. Ferguson, present American adviser to China, Jeremiah W. Jenks, David P. Barrows, dean of the University of California, just back from a year with the American forces in Siberia, Judson Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—each of these gives his version of the entanglement.
Remarkable photographs, essential original documents and explanatory maps further clarify this Shantung situation.
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The Case of China and Japan *"Americus"*
Peking Monochromes *Will Thompson* *Illustrations by Ben Kutcher (Insert)*
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For Instance, In the September Issue—Out Today

How to Overcome Shyness

You're up on your feet. Every one is silent—looking at you—waiting for you to say something. And you flivver. The right words won't come. Old Man Stage-Fright stands right there beside you with his fingers on your throat.

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Here is an important message for you on how to feed the ductless glands, how to keep up your vitality, lengthen your life, and better your health. There is valuable knowledge in Dr. Alfred Berg's article, "Fresh Vegetable Juice—A Life-Saving Food," in September PHYSICAL CULTURE.

How One Eugenic Marriage Came Out

Two men wanted to marry her when she left college. She liked them both, so she went away to think things out.

One offered her delightful mental companionship, but he was a bundle of nerves. The other was a fine physical specimen, but his family were not of her sort. She accepted the athlete at last because it was the fairest thing she could do for her future children.

Theirs was a eugenic union. What came of it? The wife herself frankly tells the story of her marriage and motherhood in September PHYSICAL CULTURE. Valuable reading for both girls and men.

Exercises That Rest You

Have you ever noticed that the movie stars who are famous for hard-to-do "stunts" in their pictures are about the healthiest crowd in the world? They seem to be almost bursting with energy and good nature. Well, this is one of their secrets. Here's why it's better to exercise—if you do it right—than to "flop" when you are tired. Carl Easton Williams tells about it in September PHYSICAL CULTURE in an article illustrated with poses by George Larkin. Read it. The idea is worth money.

If You Have Girls to Bring Up—

Have you ever been stumped on how to give that little daughter the right slant on things? Is she growing up just the way you planned to have her?

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Read about his "gym" in September PHYSICAL CULTURE. And as you turn these inspiring pages you will find worlds of interest and profit in such articles as "Learning How to Sing" by Edward Lankow of the Metropolitan Opera Company; "With Galli-Curci Out-of-Doors," a close-up of a wonderful woman; "Man Cannot Live On Meat Alone" by Alfred W. McCann; "Overcoming the Handicap of Deafness," "The Road to Success," and others.

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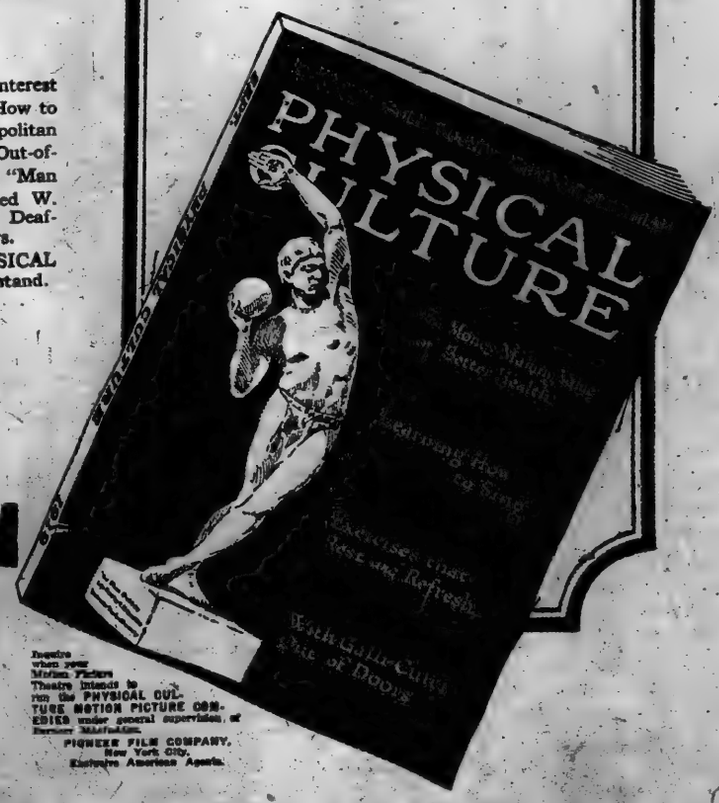

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PRESIDENT CARRANZA'S MESSAGE.

President CARRANZA must have expected that his message to the Mexican Congress would be well received in the United States, for he showed a conciliatory spirit in dealing with the vexed question of reparation for damages sustained by American nationals, and with regard to oil legislation he sounded a note of compromise. Even when treating the subject of punitive expeditions, while characterizing them as violations of Mexican sovereignty, President CARRANZA intimated that he would enter into an arrangement for reciprocal policing of the frontier to remove causes of friction. In holding out a promise of legislation to liquidate damages suffered by American citizens during several years of revolution and resulting from isolated cases of revolt in his own administration, he admitted Mexico's responsibility unequivocally, and his statement must be read in the light of the assurance that the deficit of 35,000,000 pesos in 1917 has been made up and the Government is solvent; that is to say, Mexico confesses liability and will be ready to settle legitimate claims.

President CARRANZA'S bill for damages inflicted upon Mexican citizens in the United States will be paid if proved, but his citations are not convincing; thus the killing of a Mexican by a policeman in Utah, the case of a countryman who met a tragic death in race troubles in the State of Washington, and the injury of two Mexicans by mobs in Chicago, are news gleanings that seem to masquerade as outrages. American posses on the border may have exceeded their powers in doing police duty, but if inoffensive Mexicans have been killed or abused it should not be difficult to furnish the proof and make out a case for damages. In going so far afield as the States of Washington and Illinois to show that Mexican nationals are not protected in the United States President CARRANZA exposes himself to the suspicion that he is not dealing frankly with a serious subject. The list of Americans murdered and despoiled in Mexico in the last two years is so shocking that his particulars of the wrongs of Mexicans in this country would be exasperating if they did not have a grotesque air.

It is highly satisfactory to hear from the head of the Mexican Government that foreign investments are increasing in his country, that foreign trade is picking up, and that Mexico is advancing "despite the vain attempts of reactionaries and rebels." So much more likely, then, that complete stability will be restored and obligations will be honored. If the army has been organized and improved by training and discipline, the prospect that nationals will be protected in Mexico becomes brighter. There has been no challenge of Mexico's right to legislate in her own interest with respect to mineral resources, oil among them, but it is contended that the valid title of foreign proprietors shall not be clouded or denied, and they will be glad to learn from President CARRANZA that they are to get justice. Mexico will, of course, be held to the guarantee.

From the American point of view there is a good deal of surplusage in the elaborate address of the President to the Mexican Congress, but it will be viewed with an indulgent spirit. There are national susceptibilities to be smoothed out, traditional antipathies to be considered. What is said about Mexico's refusal to recognize the Monroe Doctrine would justify the belief that President CARRANZA had not read the original Doctrine and its interpretation by succeeding American Presidents and by Secretaries of State. The Monroe Doctrine is, incidentally, a shield to Mexico; not an infringement of menace. Making faces at it is amusing. In regard to the pretensions that Mexico was neutral during the Great War, her attitude and activities are now a closed chapter, of no present interest. The charge that American war vessels were kept at anchor at Tampico "under the pretext of protecting their fellow-nationals" answers itself. Mexico may, or may not, join the League of Nations. That is a question for the future. It is obvious that she does not qualify at this time.

NEEDLESS RESTRICTIONS.

The Collector of the Port still rigorously enforces the wartime regulations that put an end to the greeting which friends on shore used to extend to those coming up from the sea in ships. Technically his conduct may be correct. The nations of the world have said, "Let there be peace!" but the result lags somewhat behind the precedent of obedience established in Genesis. It is a time, rather, for the outcry of JEREMIAH. Yet all the more clearly it seems necessary that what can be done shall be done to restore the graces and the amenities.

When the Rochambeau arrived on Monday with 432 cabin passengers, a huge throng of relatives and friends were at the dock. They were not allowed to troop out on the pier-end, waving their handkerchiefs and straining for the first glimpse of the longed-for face. Instead, they were crowded into a pen on shore which was so hot and so ill-ventilated that two women fainted. One woman who had come with her children to meet her husband had tears in her eyes. Her great disappointment was for the little ones. She wanted them to see their father as he came in "on the big ship." It may seem a small matter—but not to any one who has ever been a child. The sight of "the big ship" and of the father dimly remembered, perhaps, who was returning from the war in France, might well have been the proud and glowing memory of a lifetime.

Not for always will the world remain in the shadow of an armistice that signaled the outbreak of foreign broils and domestic strikes, in the shadow of a peace treaty that has resulted mainly in political brigandage. Eventually the bright dove herself will appear and nest among us. Meantime it is in our own power to resume many or most of the intimate and familiar customs of the distant past. Let there be peace, though there is no peace!

For the opening of passenger piers there are other and highly practical reasons. The companies are besieged on land by a multitude clamoring for passes, and officials on shipboard are beset by travelers who cannot understand why wireless messages have failed to bring their relatives to the pier. The companies exist to serve the public and should be permitted to do so. The case of arriving freight steamers presents an absurdly contrasting picture. Though they bring only a dozen passengers, the dock is guarded as heretofore by a full company of soldiers with their officers. Surely these are not the times for the squandering of time and of labor. If the local authorities fail to end these ineptitudes, appeal should be made, and at once, to Washington.

THE SENATE RAILWAY BILL.

"It's a long, long way" from the report of a subcommittee to the passage of a railway bill by both houses. Nevertheless interest attaches to the report of the so-called Cummins bill to the Senate yesterday. Only provisional comment is called for, since there is to be an Esch bill in the House, and the final enactment is little likely to resemble the original proposals in either case. It may be hoped that eventually words will be found that courts and commissions cannot misinterpret, and yet the expectation is not strong. The thirty-year-old law prescribed just and reasonable rates, and the chief difficulty has been in the interpretation of those words in a manner to depreciate railway credit and cripple the transportation industry.

The point is met in yesterday's proposal by requiring the making of rates which shall provide a "fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the purpose of transportation." No rates are just and reasonable which fail to do that, and "fair return" is no more compulsory as a definition than the earlier phrase. There is to be no guarantee, but there is to be an appropriation of the excess above a fair return which those who otherwise would benefit by the profits taken might consider confiscation, however meritorious the objects. One half is taken for the welfare of the workers in various ways, including profit sharing. The other half is to be devoted to the purchase of equipment for the use of roads unable to supply themselves otherwise.

Critics will doubt that profits earned by just and reasonable rates can be considered excess profits, or that the accounts will show excess profits which can be devoted to the uses of others than those who earn them. A new Transportation Board is created, with powers of inquiry like the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose functions it will be to consolidate the railways into from twenty to thirty-five regional systems, and to oversee the adequacy, efficiency, and credit of the railways, and how to improve them. The board is to report to both Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there would seem to be danger of falling between two stools.

How the owners of the railways would like the scrambling of their properties, and what view the courts would take, may be left to the imagination. It is understood that the Esch bill proposes the return of the railways to the owners without any strings to them, and there is far from unity of opinion on the merits of the regional system. There is created by the Cummins bill a committee on wages and working conditions, which is to report to both the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Transportation Board. If one commission is not enough, it may be thought that three are too many, and that it would be better to enlarge the membership and powers of the inadequate commission than to create bodies of concurrent and confused jurisdiction and powers. Strikes and lockouts are to be prohibited under pain of fine and imprisonment. If it's as simple as that, the wonder is that we so long have endured them. Hitherto it has been a problem what to do with strikers by multiples of thousands, and the difficulty of proving lockouts has been as great. The best thing about the bill is that it in no way suggests the Plumb Plan, and in that it is said to resemble the Esch bill. The bill is reported to the Senate amid such a press of business that there is a clearer thoroughfare in the lower house, and the Esch bill may receive a disproportionate share of attention and make correspondingly better progress.

ORATORY AND ELOQUENCE.

Oratory was once a power in our public life, but with the decline of emotional issues it became an empty manner—"vast floods of words surging over a little reef of thought." Today the speech of the street holds sway in Congress. Verbs forget their subjects and relative clauses entangle themselves with one another, like amendments upon amendments. Have we ever been truly eloquent? In oratory there is a measure of self-consciousness—an elaborate marshaling of ideas, a polyphonic interweaving of phrases. Eloquence is direct speech, a spark struck out of the man by the impact of the moment.

Premier CLEMENCEAU was eloquent of late when M. CHARLES CHAUMET charged him with having misrepresented France in the Peace Conference—implying that he had been false to France. The Tiger fairly sprang upon the other from the tribune. Then he checked himself. "No. I will not defend myself!" But he did charge M. CHAUMET with "knowing nothing, absolutely nothing, of what took place at the Conference," and in the pandemonium that ensued he shouted: "I will come down from the tribune if you won't hear me—but it will be the worse for you!" It was "the worse" for M. CHAUMET. "I have not represented France? I didn't appoint the man M. CHAUMET wanted—no. I didn't even ask myself who would and who would not be acceptable to M. CHAUMET!" At this there were loud cries, but the Premier dominated them and stated his case. "I have made mistakes," he admitted. "You are still young. You have time to make many mistakes—more than I can ever make before I die. You will make them—be sure of that! This is your beginning, today. My congratulations!" Then, as the iron cooled upon the anvil, sparks ceased and M. CLEMENCEAU turned benignantly upon the assembly, urbane, conciliatory—perhaps also a bit amused at his own vehemence. "I ask you, gentlemen, if you will, to remain my friends whether you vote for us or against us. Be persuaded that I shall not take ill a vote against the Government, but shall go down among you with a good heart and take you by the hand." It is a little drama in itself, compact and definitive. The vote was for the Government, two to one.

In a loftier vein Marshal FOCH was equally simple and direct, saying good-bye to General PERSHING. "In leaving France you leave your dead in our keeping. On our soil we will care for them, religiously and zealously, as bearing witness of the great aid you brought us. These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and visits of piety, and that will bind still more strongly our union, already so close."

We are said to be cold, undemonstrative. In effect, no doubt, we are. But is not the real source of our trouble self-consciousness—an instinctive distrust of our emotions that tempts us to drape them in "oratory" instead of speaking out clear and plain? At the Gettysburg commemoration it was EDWARD EVERETT'S "monumental oration" that most impressed those present. "After that, LINCOLN'S few sentences seemed almost inadequate; or, at best, they came like the benediction, which you forget, after an impressive sermon, which you remember." LINCOLN himself left the field with a sense of having failed. "Today, however," says THAYER, in his "Life of JOHN HAY," "EVERETT'S marmoreal periods move nobody, while LINCOLN'S words of living flame hit fair to light and heat many generations. Emotion, not marble, is the medium of enduring eloquence."

THE ACTOR AS PRODUCER.

When members of the association of producing managers declared that they would "never produce another play" if the actors won their strike, it was perhaps too much to expect the Equity Association to raise a sympathetic cry of heartbreak. But they might have expressed a decent if merely formal regret—sent an artificial wreath or two to the grave of managerial ambition. Instead they raised a rude, loud laugh—said that would be a joy beyond their wildest hopes. Now they announce that hereafter they will produce their own plays. In the theatre, they say, only three things are essential, author, actor, and audience. The manager, who in the past somehow contrived to make himself necessary, is in reality the only nonessential, and they are doing away with him. In the history of labor, in which they figure at present, their project is known as co-operative production.

In the history of the drama, of which the Equity actors are still a part, co-operative production has a high, if brief, tradition. In the days when actors were

vagabonds
That carried erst their fardels on their backs,

the enterprise was of the joint stock order, receipts being divided among the company according to a fixed scale. Under ELIZABETH, the theatres of the Bankside were co-operatively owned and managed. SHAKESPEARE, who was actor, author, and capitalist in one, owned a tenth share in the Globe. Authors who were neither actors nor capitalists were sometimes shareholders. JOHN MARSTON owned a share in the Blackfriars, and MICHAEL DRAYTON a share in the Whitefriars. When Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, turned playwright he was so pleased with himself that he aspired to own "a fellowship in a cry of players." On the Continent similar conditions obtained. An early print shows MOLIÈRE and his fellows dividing the receipts of a performance.

This primal custom, however, soon faded. Why it failed we shall never clearly know; but it may be assumed that, then as now, actors were mercurial people, whose demands ran high in times of good fortune, but whose hearts somehow chilled in times of adversity. In SHAKESPEARE and MOLIÈRE, their fellows were fortunate in possessing leaders who were actors and playwrights among the best, business men of the utmost sanity and shrewdness—comrades, to boot, who were genial, sympathetic, and wise as few men have ever been. But in any time the supply of such competence is strictly limited. It was perhaps not unnatural that dramatic finances fell into the grip of the hard-headed person who owned the theatre. Much the same fate befell "production" of the kind that is least of all artistic. The guilds of the Middle Ages gave way to private ownership and management. The nineteenth century tried to revive co-operative production; but the history of labor is strewn with the wreckage of workman-owned factories and mines. It would be interesting to know just what the actors' comrades of the American Federation of Labor think of this project of co-operative production.

Thus far, the prospect is distinctly favorable. Men of considerable means, long interested in the theatre, have allied themselves with the Equity Association, and promise financial backing. The conduct of the strike has been so vigorous, and so clear a capacity for leadership has been shown, that it would not be strange if many theatre owners throughout the land eventually agreed to "book" Equity productions. The decisive factor will doubtless be the inner structure of the association. When actors have succeeded as producers in the past it has been as individuals—IRVING, TREE, and WILLARD in England; MANSFIELD and SOTHERN here. Authority has been as vigorously centralized as in the case of the most commercial manager. It is hard to see how the Equity Association can prosper without as clear a centralization of power. The choice of plays may perhaps be delegated to a committee; but even here there will be trouble if the points of view of dramatic art and of popular appeal are not of equal influence with the point of view of the actor. Few things could be more fatal than plays chosen for the "parts" in them rather than for sound artistic values and power to move an audience. These are matters of which one man, if he is the right man, is generally a better judge than many. When a play is chosen, certainly, there should be an end to the possibility of divided counsels. The authority of the producer should be absolute.

Will the Equity Association be capable of thus delegating power? And if it is, will it be loyal to its chiefs, in adversity as in success? If it can maintain the spirit which has been developed in the strike, it will be, and the result will be most fortunate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Scholars at Oxford.

Dr. GEORGE R. PARKIN, organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, contributes to the September Atlantic an article well calculated to arouse anxious and even alarmed questionings among American educators—and among American parents, too, as well as among all the young men who are dependent for their start in life on American schools and colleges. For Dr. PARKIN, writing from the large knowledge acquired by his years of dealing with the selection of American students for Rhodes scholarships and from equally long observation of the careers of such scholars at Oxford, more than intimates that there is something radically wrong with our educational methods—as much wrong, moreover, in the older institutions of the East as in the newer ones of the West and South.

An indication of this is the startling and humiliating fact that, of all the candidates from the United States presenting themselves for admission as beneficiaries under the great empire builder's will—candidates now numbering more than 2,000—more than half have failed to pass an entrance examination far from severe according to English standards. Yet none of these candidates has been of less than sophomore rank at home, and a majority were graduates of our colleges.

That so many of them are unable to meet a test that gives no trouble to boys of 17, 18, and 19 from the English preparatory schools is something that certainly needs explaining, and of the two explanations that come immediately to mind as possibly true—the mental inferiority of American to British youth, and the superiority of English to American secondary education—it is not the second that will be accepted here as the more plausible by anybody familiar with the methods used and the results achieved in many of our high schools and colleges.

But Still Remains the Contrast.

Fortunately for the peace of mind of our educators, Dr. PARKIN does not contend that the phenomena noted by him with respect to American Rhodes scholars at Oxford compel acceptance of either of the alternatives just mentioned. He does, indeed, lean toward the belief that our teaching is much in need of betterment, especially in the way of thoroughness. He admits, however, that there are other reasons for the failures of American candidates for Rhodes scholarships to win them and for the rarity with which brilliant records are made by those who do pass the examinations.

For one thing, the method of selecting the aspirants has not been such as to get our best students in anything like all cases. There prevails here, too, an impression or feeling, nonexistent in England, that none should seek or take a scholarship who does not need financial help in getting an education. The effect of this has been unduly to limit the field of selection, and it has been still further restricted by an absurd and even vicious tendency to regard the Rhodes scholarships as a sort of "good thing," to be awarded, not to the men most likely to make best use of them, wherever those men may be, but to go in rotation to the several colleges desirous of the honor the scholarships confer. And here "big business," more than in England, attracts the sort of men CECIL RHODES had in mind when he drew his will.

All these explanations and others given by Dr. PARKIN have force, but they excuse and palliate, rather than justify, the difference between English and American education as revealed at Oxford. Unless it is held—as Dr. PARKIN does not hold—that Oxford training is not worth an American's getting, one comes back, after reading his article, to fear that the work of preparatory education is not as well done in this country as it should and could be.

All Clocks Must Be Together.

That Senator CALDER is a good friend of daylight saving was proved long ago, but there is more than excuse for doubting the wisdom of the action he now proposes for remedying the highly unsatisfactory situation created by Congress. He would have the New York Board of Aldermen pass a resolution directing that our schools and business places, in the Summer months, change their hours of opening and closing so as to attain here the same desirable end that was achieved all over the country by moving the hands of clocks and watches.

Theoretically, that plan would work, but practically it almost certainly would not, and the result would be confusion and inconvenience. The thing for Senator CALDER to do—and for everybody else in the huge majority of American voters who believe in daylight saving and regret its abandonment—is to work for nothing less than the re-enactment of the law which Congress for such poor reasons repealed.

Nothing less than that will solve the problem of seasonal adjustment. Islands of daylight saving, even though they were islands as large as the whole of New York City, would not do at all. The plan worked because it covered the whole country and all its inhabitants, and most of its advantages are dependent on having all of the country's clocks in agreement. The question is not one to be compromised, and Congress will do what it is told if only the command be loud and firm.

Success Is Not Complete.

That excellent effects have followed the compilation and publication of the fair price lists is obvious, but there is some exaggeration in the statements that all tradesmen are observing them, or that they have reduced all food prices to the level the lists set. The matter of delivery comes in to upset calculations and to explain departures from the set prices, and then there is the easily made and not easily disputed claim that the Government prices are for goods in one or another way inferior to those offered to the would-be customer. These and several other elements of uncertainty are perhaps in the very nature of things, and not wholly to be removed, but while they remain the "ultimate consumer" in all too many cases finds hardly closer relation between the prices he pays and those on the fair list than between wholesale and retail quotations.

Driving in the Dew.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the various letters which have appeared recently in THE TIMES from correspondents opposed to the daylight saving law, whose arguments should convince any one that this particular measure is a most obnoxious one, I have noted that all of the writers have failed to touch upon one of the most important, if not the most important evils of this thrust at our liberties.

Like the farmers, this advancing of the clock takes me into the fields one hour earlier in the morning, at a time when the dew is heavy on the grass. Before the daylight saving law went into effect I sometimes got as far as 200 yards on my drives; owing to the roll of the ball after it landed. This year my drives land dead, the wet grass holding the ball, and as a result my scores have been miserable. The dew on the grass is responsible and advancing the clock is responsible for the dew.

LOUIS R. SMITH.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1919.

RECOGNITION OF KOLCHAK.

Ambassador Morris's Report Considered the Bit of Evidence Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"If recognition had been accorded three months ago the Kolchak Government * * * the dangers would not exist." (Report of Ambassador Morris to the United States State Department.)

What more is needed by the United States Administration in order to recognize the All-Russian Government under Admiral Kolchak?

Three months have elapsed in an endless open and secret investigation, by a great many experts, official and voluntary, of the situation in Siberia and the position of the Kolchak Government. They held a veritable trial on the meaning and intentions of this Government, forgetting entirely that it needs prompt help because it is in hard fighting against the Bolsheviki. The Kolchak army did not receive in due time the war supplies, did not get moral support, and during three long months has hopelessly awaited recognition by the Allies.

Meantime the Germans continued to send to the Red army supplies and officers. All that has been the cause of the temporary, we hope, reverses to the Kolchak army, as is testified by Ambassador Morris himself.

This we hope will be the last investigation of the situation. We are pleased indeed to hear from the Ambassador's mouth the right words about the situation, and particularly pleased by the assertion that if the Kolchak Government had been recognized three months ago there would be no dangers and failure on the Kolchak front.

When I came just three months ago to this country, in my first interview in San Francisco newspapers, and later in New York newspapers, I emphasized the most important point—the necessity of immediate recognition of the Kolchak Government, and of prompt help to him by supplies and money.

What more is needed in order to recognize the Kolchak Government? We should like to hear an open answer from those interested in the matter.

But the best answer would be a solemn declaration by the United States Government for the recognition of the Kolchak Government.

N. BORODIN.
New York, Aug. 29, 1919.

Jewels of Consistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a non-political female person the present situation at the Capitol is full of interest and amusement. We hear on the Republican side endless animadversions of our great Executive, because, as they say, he has snubbed the Senate by not taking Cabot Lodge to Paris with him and failing to confide in Messrs. Knox, Borah, Poindexter, et al., and of wholly ignoring not only the mild but the ferocious reservationists.

Verily, 'tis a curious drama all around. Now we have the authority of the revered Abraham Lincoln for stating that this huge democracy of ours was founded as the exponent of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." And so Mr. Wilson is called "autocrat" on the one hand, "man of mystery" on the other; "vacillating" and "immovable"; at the same time, the fact remains that we never had so hard-worked a President, nor one who took "the people" into his confidence as he has done.

Consider how constantly he has directly addressed Congress. How he has consulted business men, Mayors, Governors, financiers, labor leaders during his administration. Remember the laborious patience with which he toiled in Paris over the unspeakable snarl of warring interests around the peace table!

And now, like Peter the Hermit, he goes forth on his crusade for the League of Nations, upon the success of which depends the bulwark Wilson hopes to build, to protect the world from future cataclysms like the one which has just crushed the nations of Europe and Asia.

It is the most magnificent exhibition of moral courage, combined with intellectual ability, that the world has seen.

LAURA FAY SMITH.
New York, Sept. 1, 1919.

A Lesson in Fruit Farming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The farmer is getting his share of the general condemnation as a "profiteer" of the blackest type. To show that he is not always responsible, let me give you an account of my latest experience.

On Aug. 23 I shipped two barrels, 344 pounds, of pears to a broker in New York.

For these I was credited	$8.54
Express came to	3.10
Balance, (representing fruit, two men's labor, cartage to station, and barrels)	.44

In explanation, I am told the packages arrived "in bad order," they did not reach the market until Monday and so forth.

Against which I can only say they were shipped by so-called "express" in ample time to catch the Friday afternoon train, the distance is exactly fifty miles and the barrels were new when packed.

The inference is pretty obvious. I have several barrels more of these pears, several dozen of apples, still on the trees, but they will fall off and rot before I take the trouble to pick them, save a few for my own use.

If any of our wiseacres can show me how to beat this kind of combination I am sure the information would be welcome, not only to myself but to many others.

AUSTEN BOLAM.
Brewster, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1919.

The Call to the Land.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuredly, the farmers must be the "chosen people." The law declares them incapable of combining to restrain trade. Neither can they be guilty of profiteering. The only Government guaranteed price is that of wheat. The early morning dew bothers these chosen people, so the clock is returned to its old schedule. The fruit juices clause in the prohibition act is another concession to the farmer.

Verily, "back to the land" doth look alluring.

B. ORR.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 30, 1919.

NIGHT RIDING.

Cramped within walls, I long for eve to come,
Then, changed from mole to moth, I take my flight,
Whirring my eager way into the night;
Noiseless my wheels and low my engine's hum.
Hey! For the joy of riding swift,
Watching the arc-lights past me drift,
When dusk has set me free!

Arched trees o'erhead make me a wondrous cave
That I fly through. Each leaf abhors the glare—
Whistlingly chill the wind blows through my hair;
Now can I loose the chains that Nature gave.
Hey! For the lure of the empty road,
When the Speed-fiend pricks with ready goad,
And I sing in wordless glee.

Slow trudging souls f' the dust—out of the way!
Tonight is mine! Tomorrow—what know I?
The miles flash past beneath my demon's sway,
The roadway reels behind me, straight as a die,
Hey! For the magic of sleeping towns,
The brooding woods and the open downs,
The world lies waiting for me!

ETHEL WOLFF.

O'RYAN ADVOCATES BIG CITIZEN ARMY

Limited Training of 500,000 Youths Yearly to Give 1,500,000 Ready for War.

FIGHTS MARCH-BAKER BILL.

Sees Large Professional Force as Abandonment of Real Preparedness—Would Recreate Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division in France and who has now reverted to his pre-war status of Commander of the National Guard of New York, was a witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today, and for the first time gave an indication of the kind of army reorganization bill the National Guard of the country will soon present to the committee for consideration.

General O'Ryan said he was opposed to the bill which has been submitted by Secretary Baker and General March. He advocated the organization of a great citizen army, which in six years, he said, would give to the country a trained army of 1,500,000 men ready for instant mobilization, with another great reserve of 1,500,000 ready to take its place in the line when called.

General O'Ryan was questioned at length by Senators Wadsworth, Chamberlain, and New. Among other things, he said in answer to a question that the 27th Division fought through the war without any American equipment except coats and some trousers. All of the guns, aircraft, shoes, rifles, machine guns, and even subsistence supplies, he said, were supplied to the division by the British. The division's artillery support, he added, was supplied by British and Australian units. He said that he operated as a division commander under Marshal Haig, just as would have been the case had he been under American instead of British commanders.

There was nothing said to corroborate the stories of Anglo-American friction which have been circulated since the armistice.

Committee Is Friendly.

That General O'Ryan was before a very friendly committee was the way things appeared, and that the bill which the National Guard will propose as a substitute for the Baker-March bill will receive the most serious consideration of the committee is certain.

"I am," said General O'Ryan, "opposed to a bill which perpetuates a large professional standing army, as I see in such an army the abandonment of real preparedness in the form of a great citizen army.

"The maintenance of a large regular army is objectionable because such an army can have no peace-time functions. We have no boundaries to protect from invasion. Mexico has not the power to invade. An invasion from Canada is unthinkable. Regular army garrisons in the Philippines and other possessions would seem to be unnecessary and even unwise.

"The defense of the possessions is a naval problem. If the navy maintains control of the sea, defensive action by garrison troops will be unnecessary.

"All the leaders in the movement for real preparedness have urged the organization of an army like those of Switzerland and Australia, and one of the strongest arguments used was that the possession of such an army would avoid the maintenance of a large, costly and ineffective regular army."

Calls Regular Army Obsolete.

General O'Ryan described a regular professional army as a survival of the former period when wars were largely waged by mercenary troops. As a system of defense, he added, such armies have been abandoned by all great nations except two—the United States and Great Britain.

"As an organization," General O'Ryan said, "it is essentially and unavoidably wasteful of funds, out of harmony with the scheme of things as they exist in our country and organically ineffective for the waging of modern wars of consequence. The demand in modern warfare, when the manhood of the nation is employed is for the prompt availability of the vast mass of material things needed in warfare, and for trained officers to lead, administer, and direct.

"Although the great lesson of the war was the complete failure of America to produce the materiel things of war in time to employ them, the present publicity and effort seem directed to problems of regular army personnel rather than to those of adequate organization and future supply."

General O'Ryan said he favored a large officer personnel in time of peace, but added that the policy of justifying their maintenance by providing regular army units commensurate with their numbers would mean the waste of funds that should be used for the training and development of a free, citizen force.

In a reference to the enlisted personnel of the regular army in time of peace, General O'Ryan said:

"A large professional army is an ineffective agency for the waging of modern war, because of the character of the enlisted personnel. Always and everywhere in time of peace the soldiers of such an army are for the most part those who have failed in civil life and the army is for them an asylum. But military effort in modern war is only one-fourth military technique. It is three-fourths the character of effort that constitutes the industrial and professional life of the country, and in this effort these men have failed.

"The commanding officer of a regiment in the 1st Division of regulars, said General O'Ryan, 'told me recently that less than 10 per cent. of his personnel officers and men were from the regular army, over 90 per cent. being from the National Guard, Reserve Corps, and National Army.'"

Condemns Professional System.

Referring to complaints on the part of returned Reserve Corps officers, General O'Ryan said that many among them, experts in particular fields, were required to carry out "essential enterprises" under the nominal direction of regular officers who were unqualified to do the work. From all fields of the army's activities, he said, these complaints come, and that "they are incidental to a professional system which vests in a class separate from the rest of the people the sole responsibility of preparing for and conducting war, although," he continued, "modern war demands the skill and experience of the best the nation has."

General O'Ryan then alluded to the kind of army he favors, which, it is generally understood, will be the kind of an army which the National Guard of the United States will propose in the bill to be submitted to Congress in the next few days.

"I believe," he said in this connection, "that we should train 500,000 young men a year for a short period of two or three months in a training camp, and that the training should be carried out by a corps of professional officers and men carefully selected for demonstrated capacity for such work, from among the officers of the country, irrespective of whether they are in the regular army, National Guard, Reserve Corps, or civil life.

"Upon completion of their elementary training I think the young men, instead of being merely listed for future exploitation, should be assigned to a national force like the National Guard to be provided for the purpose, and devote in the home unit in which they would serve as the National Guard now serves, say eighty hours of drill, rifle practice, and instruction in each year in weekly installments, plus two weeks of field exercises or manoeuvres in the Summer. This to continue for two years and nine months, or for the balance of a three-year period, after which they would be in reserve for three years with an annual inspection only.

"To provide the units for this force I would recreate the guard and National Army divisions and auxiliary units as necessary number, offer to recommend therein as part time officers all the honorably discharged officers of the army in the grades they held at the time of their discharge. I think there would accept almost en masse. In the same way I would offer similar inducement to the enlisted men of the war army, giving them the right to discharge on reasonable notice in writing, this to provide for a time at least the full strength of the war divisions. The reflection of the war soldiers for these divisions in many cases borders on fanaticism, an unpurchasable asset in military scheme.

Cost Would Be Much Less.

"This great force of probably a million trained men would cost but a fraction of what is proposed for the regular army. It would constitute a war army in being, to be perpetuated by the influx each year of 500,000 young recruits for the training camps. This system could give us, after six years, an organized army of 1,500,000 men ready to drop their work and mobilize in a few hours, and 1,500,000 in reserve.

"I see no great difficulty in merging the National Guard into this scheme. The new national force, whether called the National Army, or the National Guard Corps, would be organized under the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies. Hence, it would be free from any constitutional limitation affecting the militia, if that is thought to be desirable. Having created the army, Congress can provide the conditions of its organization and use.

"As the President authorized the French citizen, General Foch, to issue orders which were binding upon the operations of the American Army, so doubtedly Congress may provide that the Governors of States may order, by proper units of the citizen army located within the states, operations necessary to suppress insurrection.

"You, General, are a citizen as well as a soldier," said Senator Wadsworth. "How do you find the country feels about universal military training?"

"In the large cities sentiment favors it," said General O'Ryan. "In the country districts, where the population is sparse, and the people have not given it much consideration, military training is opposed. On the whole, I think the country is in favor of a reasonable system that would give two or three months' training to young men in their nineteenth year or thereabout."

General O'Ryan referred to the antagonism that has existed in the past between the National Guard and the regular army and said the regular officers had been "making a little headway" out of the National Guard by giving it no representation."

TELLS OF MERCIER MISSION

Paris Paper Says He Will Confer with Wilson on League of Nations.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, left Paris this morning for Brest, whence he will sail for the United States tomorrow.

The Cardinal has been intrusted with a delicate mission in America by the Holy See, according to the Journal. The newspaper says that he will lay before President Wilson his views concerning the League of Nations.

Cardinal Mercier told the Associated Press that he was visiting America because, having been in contact with the great work of the Americans for the relief of the Belgians during the war, he wanted to thank them on their own soil, and because he was glad to accept invitations received from virtually all the universities of America.

The Cardinal added that the name of the Associated Press recalled to him one of the dramatic incidents of his experiences during the war. The Germans had threatened to arrest him, and policemen were even at his door ready to take him in custody, when the German command intercepted a dispatch from the Associated Press to the Cardinal, asking him if the Germans were arresting him on account of his public utterances.

"That telegram," said Cardinal Mercier, "made the commander hesitate long enough for Berlin to reflect and think better of it."

CHARLES LEAVING PRANGINS

Former Emperor to Quit Switzerland —Protests Intrigue Rumors.

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—It is reported that former Emperor Charles has given up the lease of the château in which he has been residing at Prangins, near here, and intends leaving Switzerland soon.

His destination is not disclosed, but it is believed that he will probably go to Bavaria.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has written to a Swiss friend protesting against rumors regarding alleged Hapsburg intrigues in Switzerland. He says in the letter that he has always "faithfully kept his promise completely to abstain from politics while in Switzerland, adding: "My father, the present Archduke Leopold Salvator, formerly prominent in the governmental affairs of the Dual Monarchy, has sent a denial to the French press that he ever met former Emperor Charles at Prangins, or elsewhere, as had been alleged in the French press.

TALK OF ITALIAN AMNESTY.

Nitti Is Considering Pardoning Political and Military Offenders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 1.—The Nitti Cabinet is working to bring about a reconciliation of all parties so that the nation may be united in the tasks of reconstruction. One of the principal measures proposed with this object in view is an amnesty for political and military offenses committed during the war.

The Popolo Romano suggests that this amnesty should also include all offenses which the Socialists charge against officials and army leaders, so that the pardons shall not be one-sided.

The Corriere della Sera recommends that amnesty be accorded of such a character that it will appear as a great patriotic effort toward social pacification, and not a surrender to the clamor of revolutionaries.

DENIES BLOW AT CHINA.

French Legation at Tientsin Disclaims Three-Nation Agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The French Legation at Tientsin, China, issued an emphatic denial on Saturday of an allegation made at Washington that Great Britain, France, and Japan had concluded a secret agreement prejudicial to the interests of China.

Advices to that effect have been received here.

MONTREAL GREETS PRINCE OF WALES

Crowds as Many Days Into Four Hours on Informal Sightseeing Visit.

GETS CORDIAL RECEPTION

Two Girls Hold Up Prince for His Autograph and One Impulsively Steals a Kiss in the Bargain.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

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Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Prince of Wales paid a short visit today to Montreal, the greatest industrial city of all Canada. Montreal really comes later in the plan of the tour, for when the Prince is returning from the Pacific Coast he will visit here and spend a few days. But as he himself suggested, he could not really go West without seeing Montreal, so he rounded off his travels among the big cities of the Canadian East by spending the morning here.

I wonder whether there was ever more crowded into a morning. Even the Prince, who is used to functions, must have found nothing in his experience to equal the non-stop series of ceremonies carried on at steady pace of twenty miles an hour. Montreal had exactly four hours of the Prince, and it is a progressive city, so it packed about four days' work into those four hours.

It did this, of course, in motor cars. Montreal met the Prince in an automobile mood. As soon as he had stepped out of the big Windsor Station he was put into a gray car, and his guides began to show that they could annihilate time and fit days into hours. In those four hours they showed him not a section of the town, not merely the City Hall and a street or two and a place wherein to lunch, but they showed him all Montreal. They showed him Montreal and the suburbs of Montreal, and, I verily believe, every man and woman, and certainly every child of flagwagging age in Montreal. And when they had shown him the high, fine business blocks and the residential districts, they showed him the countryside about Montreal and the pleasure resorts that Montreal goes to, and the convents and colleges where Montreal educates itself, and the long, wide, swift speedways over which Montreal citizens get the best out of their motor cars.

They showed him the rivers which make the hilly country about Montreal beautiful, and they showed him little pocket villages outside Montreal. They swung him back out of the green of the country and showed him more business blocks and gave him just a glimpse of the great wharves which line the St. Lawrence and give the city its great industrial power and fame, and then when they had shown him all the things that a man usually sees only after weeks of determined and tenacious exploring, they took him up Mount Royal—which gives the city its name—and there, as they lunched him, he looked over one of the marvelous views of the world, for below him was the splendid vista of the city, its towers, its church spires, the rounded domes of cathedral and college, the high fret of the derricks along the quays, and in the gray misty bosom of the town the mighty St. Lawrence winding broad and significant beneath the distant hills.

Cheered by Thousands.

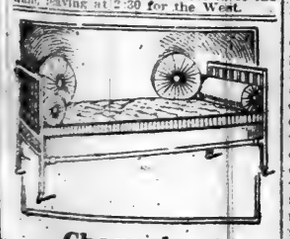
In that great drive the Prince was carried no less than 30 miles in and about the city, and on practically the whole of that great sweep there were crowds—and at times big crowds—gathered to cheer him with enthusiasm. There were naturally tracks of road in the country districts where people did not gather, but almost everywhere there were some. Sometimes it was a family gathered by a homestead draped in flags, who raised a cheer. At villages all the people of the village were gathered. Outside convents were the little girls, dressed sometimes in national ribbons and ranked in order by the nuns, who stood, with them, and if there were no girls, then the nuns were gathered in strength. Even outside the seminaries the young priests and the students, a mass of sober but enthusiastic black, were there to greet him.

In Montreal itself the crowds reached immense proportions. The visit was only decided on a few days ago, yet there was no lack of decoration, of warmth in the city. As the Prince, in state, motored through the big business streets from the station thousands appeared in the windows of the tall buildings and added their shouts to those of the crowds on the sidewalks. On the different floors of one big store the girls had equipped themselves with flags, and, balancing perilously on the window sills, set the whole face of the tall building fluttering with Union Jacks.

From these streets, impressive in their sense of vigor and industry, the procession of cars mounted through a residential quarter of rich and handsome houses to the Mount Royal Park. Here, in the presence of a big crowd, which surrounded him and got to close quarters at once, the Prince stopped to look at the statue of George Etienne Cartier, the father of Canadian unity, whose centenary is being celebrated now, since the war forbade rejoicing on the real anniversary in 1914.

While the Prince's car was climbing Mount Royal two youthful and daring girls sprang onto the footboard and held him up with autograph books. He immediately produced a fountain pen, and, sitting on the back of the car, wrote his name as the car went onward. This delightful act was too much for one of the maidens, for on getting her book she saw fit to kiss the Prince impulsively, then skipped off the car and ran for her modesty.

After luncheon taken in the beautiful pavilion which stands on the crest of Mount Royal, the Prince returned to his train, leaving at 2:30 for the West.



Character

With the prices of all goods steadily increasing it is necessary to investigate more carefully the quality of what you buy.

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PERSHING BILL PASSES.

President Expected to Sign Permanent Rank Measure Today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Senate late today passed the House bill providing the permanent rank of General for General Pershing. It is planned to have the President sign the bill tomorrow before he leaves on his speaking trip. The measure will be signed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Gillett as soon as the Senate and House, respectively, convene tomorrow.

It is thought that President Wilson will send the nomination to the Senate for confirmation at once, so that when General Pershing lands at New York next Sunday or Monday he will be the possessor of a title borne by only three other military leaders in the history of the nation.

In order to enact the bill before the President leaves, the Senate, at the request of Chairman Wadsworth of the Military Committee, laid aside the Oil Leasing bill temporarily. Senator Wadsworth said he had heard of no opposition to giving General Pershing the lifetime rank, and that it would be "the graceful and proper thing" to pass the measure at once. Unanimous consent was given for immediate consideration of the bill and it was passed without discussion.

General Pershing probably will be given a gold sword by Congress if the present plans of Congressional leaders to honor him on his return are carried out.

Speaker Gillett today appointed Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Kahn of California, Green of Vermont, LaGuardia of New York, Clark of Missouri, Dent of Alabama, and Fields of Kentucky as a committee to co-operate with the Senate in arranging for a Congressional celebration for General Pershing.

MISS MARY FRANK WEDS.

The Bride of William Eugene Loeb at the Hotel St. Regis.

Miss Mary Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frank of 46 West Seventy-second Street, and Willard Eugene Loeb, grandson of the late Meyer Guggenheim and son of Mrs. Samuel M. Goldsmith and the late Albert Loeb, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. John Elliott.

The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Borg, and Dr. William E. Slaw was best man. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony.

The bride is a graduate of Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and attended Vassar. Mr. Loeb is a Yale man and is in the copper business. After a trip to Banff and Lake Louise the couple will reside at 875 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guggenheim were among the guests.

MISS SIZER BETROTHED.

Junior League Member to Wed Lieut. David Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryland Sizer of 53 East Seventy-third Street and Port Washington, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emmalens Sizer, to David Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan of New York and Southampton. Miss Sizer made her début several years ago, and since then has taken a prominent part in charitable entertainments sponsored by society and in war work. She is a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Duncan was a Lieutenant during the war with the American Expeditionary Forces. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '17, and belongs to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. His mother was formerly Miss Blanche Havemeyer.

Miss Russell a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The wedding of R. Lawrence Benson, a son of the late Colonel E. N. Benson of Philadelphia and a resident of New York, and Miss Helen Rutherford Russell, a daughter of Archibald Douglas Russell of 34 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, and Egerstoune, Princeton, took place here today in Trinity Church, the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, assisted by the Rev. George Carter, officiating.

PERSHING'S MEN ASK FUNDS FOR STAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

sistant Chief of Staff; Major Coulter, Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomax, Divisional Quartermaster; Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, and Major Gen. David H. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation.

Parade to Start at 10 o'Clock.

Ten o'clock Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, was announced by General Shanks as the official time for the parade to start. He said arrangements had been made for a parade in Washington Sept. 10, and at least five days must elapse to transport the division and prepare for that event. Six hours is the estimated marching time, and, if the column is set in motion sharply at 10, the peak of traffic of both the morning and evening rush hours will not be interfered with.

It musters 3,600 men, two companies from each division. The companies, in turn, are composed of a squad from each company in each regiment. Officers of the 1st feel confident this organization, in a sense the most representative regiment in the A. E. F., will be honored with a place in the parade, which is to afford the city an opportunity of acclaiming the commander in chief of the millions of Americans who fought in France.

Officers at headquarters told yesterday how the entire division would parade with full combat equipment. Military men say this will be the first divisional parade of its kind in the country's history. This means that not only will the doughboys be equipped with rifles, packs, helmets, bayonets, canteens, belts, and ammunition, but every piece of the division's artillery will be in line, as well as the ammunition trains, the rolling kitchens, and all the paraphernalia of a modern fighting unit. Many of the horses and mules, whose harness is decorated with well-earned service stripes won under fire in the thick of fighting, will be in line, and all the division's property will bear its insignia, just as it was marked in France, except that the crossed palms added abroad to symbolize the palms with which it was honored there, have been ordered removed before it parades in this country. The division's flags all bear the Croix de Guerre with which it was honored by the French nation, the 28th Regiment having two of these emblems to its credit.

Plan Entertainment for Soldiers.

The use of local armories for the men was considered, and it was decided that they would not be needed. General McGlachlin said the men would receive breakfast at camp the morning of the parade, and would be fed again immediately after it. The only perplexing question, he said, was where and how to feed the men when they reach the end of the march at Washington Square. He is considering the use of rolling kitchens, if enough space can be allotted for them, and thinks the marchers should have a special treat of ice cream and pie.

The War Community Service is preparing to entertain the men of the division during their stay. Sleeping units which have been closed for six months because of lessened demand are being reopened, and special theatrical entertainments are being arranged. There will be many such on the roof of Madison Square Garden, and the actors' strike is making it possible to get an unusual collection of talent.

There will be dinners, dances, sightseeing trips, boat rides, and Coney Island parties. Community song leaders will be stationed along the parade line to lead the onlookers in singing appropriate songs. Idelle Patterson will sing "Josephine" in the production of "Pinafore" to be given for the men on board the U. S. S. Recruit next Tuesday night, at which General Pershing and his staff have been invited to be guests. Enlisted men of the division will compose the audience.

PLAN PERSHING'S PROGRAM.

General Expected to Arrive Next Monday or Tuesday.

Major Gen. David H. Shanks, commander of the Port of Embarkation, returned yesterday from Washington, where he consulted with War Department officials regarding the reception of General Pershing in this city, when the Commander in Chief of the A. E. F. arrives on the Leviathan, next Monday or Tuesday.

Among those with whom General Shanks conferred was Major Gen. James W. McAndrews, former Chief of Staff of the A. E. F., who will arrive Thursday to take personal charge of the reception. He will open headquarters at the Waldorf Astoria, where General Pershing will stay as the guest of the city.

Admission to the pier will be by card. There will be a strong police guard, reinforced by soldiers, if necessary, to prevent a crowd assembling which might delay the General. On the Patrol the proceedings will be largely informal. The boat will get under way as soon as the General, his staff, and the Welcoming Committee have greeted each other, and will go to Pier A, at Battery Place, where another strong police guard will keep the crowds in check. Word was received last night that Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and other Washington officials will arrive in New York Sunday night to extend the Government's official greeting to the commander of its forces abroad. Whether they will board the Leviathan at Quarantine and come up the bay with Pershing, or await him with the Mayor's Committee is not yet decided. The municipal ship Correction will accompany the Patrol from Hoboken to Battery Place, carrying city officials, State dignitaries, and military men who cannot be accommodated on the Patrol.

It has been decided to permit friends and relatives of officers and men who are returning on the Leviathan to accompany the welcoming fleet on the ferryboats, William J. Gaynor and Bay Ridge. Requests for tickets admitting to these boats should be made at once to the Mayor's Committee, room 602, Hall of Records. Captain James W. Hallock, in command of the Marine Division of the Police Department, will be commodore of the escorting vessels.

When the official party has disembarked at Battery Place the members will take their places in automobiles. In the first car, General Pershing will ride with Mayor John F. Hylan, Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, and, possibly, the Commander's personal aide. Other staff officers will follow in cars with members of the Reception Committee. The tentative route is from Battery Place to Broadway to Park Row to Lafayette Street, in Ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and north to the Thirty-third Street entrance to the Waldorf. A motorcycle police escort, followed by platoons of mounted patrolmen, will accompany the procession.

Commissioner of Plants and Structures Grover A. Whalen, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, said last night the procession would stop at City Hall long enough for Mayor Hylan to welcome General Pershing, and for the General, if he chooses, to make brief reply. It has not been determined whether this ceremony will take place inside the City Hall or on the steps. Beyond this reception, the parade which General Pershing is expected to lead Wednesday, and a dinner at the Waldorf, at which he is to be guest of honor. Wednesday night, no formal functions have been announced. Efforts were begun by officers of the 1st Division last night to communicate with General Pershing by wireless, through the War Department, to ask his exact intentions regarding the parade. He is to be asked particularly whether he proposes to march the entire distance from 110th Street to Washington Square or whether he will fall out at the reviewing stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum and review the troops.

An order governing the parade has been published to all officers and enlisted men of the division. It was issued from the headquarters of the 1st Division in Room 255, Pier 2, at Hoboken. It read:

The 1st Division will parade under full combat transportation on D day, H hour, (probably at 10 o'clock Sept. 10, 1919.)

Order of March—Serial No.

1. Division Headquarters.
2. Headquarters Troop.
3. Headquarters detachment and miscellaneous Quartermaster units; Quartermaster Headquarters personnel, Bakery Company 301, Salvage Company 22, Sales Commissary Unit 309, Laundry Unit 314; C. and B. Unit 319, D. and B. Unit 18, D. and B. Unit 16, D. and B. Unit 23.
4. 1st Machine Gun Battalion.
5. 2d Field Signal Battalion.
6. 1st Engineers and Engineer Train.
7. 1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters and detachment.
8. 16th Infantry.
9. 18th Infantry.
10. 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
11. 2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters and detachment.
12. 26th Infantry.
13. 28th Infantry.
14. 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
15. 1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and detachment.
16. 5th Field Artillery.
17. 6th Field Artillery.
18. 7th Field Artillery.
19. Train Headquarters.
20. Mobile Veterinary Unit.
21. Military police.
22. Motorized Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, M. O. R. S., Horse Section, Ammunition Train.
23. 1st Supply Train.
24. Sanitary Train, Field Hospital Section, Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2, Ambulance Section.
25. Motor Transport Corps—S. P. U. 695, S. P. U. 301, S. P. U. 378.

Initial Point.—Initial point at 110th Street, parading north to south on Fifth Avenue. Probable reviewing point at Metropolitan Museum of Art, Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

The above units comprise 22,000 men. If it is decided, as is contemplated, to parade the composite regiment returning on the Leviathan with General Pershing, 3,600 marchers will be added to the column.

LOEWY'S LIBRARY GOES TO CORNELL

University Also to Receive Bulk of Attorney's Estate Upon Death of His Wife.

PROVIDES FOR REFUSALS

Will Directs That Gift Must Retain His Name and Be a Separate Library.

The will of Benno Loewy, well-known attorney, who died as the result of injuries received when he was knocked down by a truck while crossing the street on the day of the Interborough strike, gives the bulk of his estate of $250,000 to Cornell University. The will discloses that Mr. Loewy's library, which also goes to Cornell, is of great value.

Mr. Loewy divides the estate into two parts, one of which is to comprise his library, pamphlets, manuscripts, autographs, engravings, and other illustrations, playbills, medals, coins, and pictures, and is to be known as the Benno Loewy Library, and is to be kept separate at Cornell from other collections of books.

The second part of the estate, or the residue, consists of life insurance, the premises at 22 West Eighty-eighth Street, his collection of postage and revenue stamps, proofs and essays, stocks and bonds, cash, and personal effects, and the income from this part of the estate is to go to his wife, Isabella Loewy, for life. Upon her death the principal goes to Cornell for the maintenance of the Benno Loewy Library, "which must be known for all time by this name." The income may also be used to acquire additions to the collection in the library.

Mr. Loewy directed that the additions shall consist, first, of books and other literary material relating to the stage and Shakespeareana, but not costumes; second, books and other literary material relating to Freemasonry in all languages, including Masonic medals, and, third, to the purchase of law books, especially works on constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence, and to keeping up the membership of the decedent in the organizations to which he belonged.

The will states that if Cornell is unwilling to accept the estate with the conditions imposed it is to be offered to the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore or the Leland Stanford University, and, if none accepts, the bequest is to be offered to some other nonsectarian educational institution, barring Columbia, Yale, and Harvard.

Mr. Loewy states that the acquiring of his library has been the "main effort of his life" and for it he has made many sacrifices. He says his wife approves of his plan and is satisfied with the provision made for her. He appointed his secretary, George H. Merkel, former Justice Henry W. Unger, and Frank Moss his executors.

Judge Unger said that Mr. Loewy was one of the most active members of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and his stamp collection is of "unique character and extraordinary value." Concerning his collection of Shakespeareana and dramatic literature, Judge Unger said it has been regarded by specialists as one of the most valuable in America.

LINCOLN ISHAM MARRIED.

His Wedding to Miss Leahalma Carrea Last Saturday Just Told.

A marriage which took place last Saturday, but did not become known until yesterday, was that of Lincoln Isham, son of the late Charles Isham of this city, and Miss Leahalma Carres, of Spanish-American descent, who resides at 1,018 Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. Houghton.

The marriage will come as a surprise to relatives and friends of Mr. Isham, and it took place quietly on account of the recent death of his father. His mother, who was formerly Miss Mary Lincoln, granddaughter of President Lincoln, is now at her country home at Manchester, Vt. Mr. Isham left for Manchester last night with his bride.

WOULDN'T LEAVE WIFE; BOTH DIE UNDER TRAIN

Husband, Failing to Release Her Foot from Rail, Refused to Save Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. William Fitch Tanner of Winnetka were instantly killed last night by a Chicago & Northwestern passenger train at the Gage Street crossing, Hubbard Woods. Mrs. Tanner's foot became caught between a rail and a board and her husband tried to extricate her. The gateman, John Miller, came to his assistance. The passenger train, northbound, was only a few hundred feet distant.

Mrs. Tanner was unable to remove her foot and her husband refused to leave her. Just before they were struck he clasped her in his arms. Miller remained by them, and also was struck. He suffered fractures of the legs and arms, and possible internal injuries.

Mr. Tanner was a cashier in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The couple leave three children.

Samuel Strauss Out of Danger.

Samuel Strauss, formerly treasurer of the New York Times Company, is improving rapidly from an operation which he underwent three weeks ago for intestinal trouble. Although the attending physicians state that Mr. Strauss's condition is still serious, he is said to be out of danger, gaining his strength gradually. Mr. Strauss left the employ of THE TIMES four years ago and since then has been editing a weekly paper called The Villager in his home town at Bedford Village, N. Y.

Horace S. Tuthill.

Horace S. Tuthill, a pioneer milk distributer in New York City, and Vice President of Sheffield Farms Company, with which concern he had been connected since its organization, died Monday at his Summer home at Asbury Park, N. J. Mr. Tuthill's home in the city was at 802 West 181st Street.

Born at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1844, Mr. Tuthill fought for three years in the civil war as a member of the 56th Regiment New York Volunteers. Immediately after the war he entered the milk business in New York City, directing a business of his own until the organization of the Sheffield Farms Company in 1902, when he became Vice President. He was one of the organizers of the company, which was formerly known as the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company.

William H. Bartholomew.

William H. Bartholomew, 63 years old, known as an authority on the halftone process of engraving, died yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Hospital, after an illness of some time. His home was at 203 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bartholomew was born at 48 Dominick Street, a son of James Riley and Cornelia Vandewater Bartholomew. He was prominently identified with the early engraving industry in this country and about 1883 opened a plant for the manufacture of halftone plates at 18 Spruce Street. He was also a pioneer in the three-color process, and is said to have installed the first plant in Canada for the production of these plates.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY BORNEMANN, a resident of College Point for fifty years, died at his home there on Monday, in his ninety-second year.

Miss ANNA LORETTA CURLEY, a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 102 Powers Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

FREDERICK ALBERT, formerly connected with the management of the Swain restaurants in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,494 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 78 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

Mrs. ISABELLE A. MICHEL, wife of Andrew W. Michel, a retired merchant, and daughter of the late Theron A. Upson, for many years Actuary of the old Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company in this city, died at Lee, Mass., on Saturday. Mrs. Michel lived at 263 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and was active in the work of the Church Charity Foundation and in the management of the Home for the Aged and St. John's Hospital. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. CATHERINE WHALEN, wife of John Whalen, died last Friday at her home, 536 West Forty-fourth Street. The shock of her death affected her brother, James Reilly, 29 years old, that he died on Sunday of heart disease.

ELY M. ODAM, machinist, 57 years old, died yesterday in Plainfield, N. J.

LENNELL WOODWARD CLEVELAND, 76 years old, a descendant of the Cleveland family that founded Cleveland, Ohio, is dead at his home in Plainfield, Conn.

MRS. MARY C. SEWARD DEAD.

Ex-Head of National Society of New England Women Dies on Train.

Mrs. Mary Cogswell Seward, widow of Theodore F. Seward of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly a few days ago on a train for Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Seward, who was 80 years old, was prominent in club circles in New York City and in East Orange. She was a member of the National Society of New England Women and twice its President, and a member of Sorosis, Women's Club of East Orange, Vice President of the International Sunshine Society and President of its Department for the Blind, and was also President of the Bling Babies' Hospital at Summit, N. J.

Mrs. Seward, who was widely known as a philanthropist, was born at New London, Conn., July 9, 1839, and was educated at the Female Academy, Norwich, Conn. In 1860 she married Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward.

EX-JUDGE M. J. TIERNEY DIES.

Once President of Westchester County Bar Association, Was 85.

Former Judge Michael J. Tierney, for eight years Judge of the Court of Special Sessions, New Rochelle, and for several years President of the Westchester County Bar Association, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at his home, 145 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

Mr. Tierney was born in New Rochelle Jan. 16, 1834. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in 1855, and immediately associated himself with Justice Keogh, succeeding to the practice of the firm upon Justice Keogh's elevation to the Supreme Court bench. He had been corporation counsel for New Rochelle.

Jacob Dinenson, Jewish Author.

News was received here yesterday of the death at his home, near Warsaw, in Poland, of Jacob Dinenson, a well-known Jewish author of children's books, at the age of 58 years. He received his education at a Jewish college and his first work to attract note was "The Black Young Man," which appeared in 1877. During the world war he was known as the father of the war orphans in his country.

Born.

FRISCH.—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frisch of 1,239 President St., Brooklyn, a son, on Aug. 29, at Brooklyn Hospital.

Engaged.

WULFSOHN—BERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Wulfsohn announce the engagement of their daughter, Rae, to Dr. Arthur E. Berman of New York City, on Aug. 29.

Married.

HANLEY—McGHAY.—On Aug. 30, Anna Helen McGhay to William Joseph Hanley, by the Rev. Father Kirk at the Church of our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J.

De LANDONCKE—WEIR.—Celebrated on Aug. 30, at the Cathedral of Syracuse, the marriage of Mary Emmon Weir of New York City to Vicomte Hubert Vesteraet de Landoncke of Belgium, now on duty in France on the General Staff, U. S. Army.

ISHAM—CORREA.—Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Leahalma Correa of New York City to Mr. Lincoln Isham at the Church of the Transfiguration, Aug. 30, 1919.

SEWARD—HOLMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, at the Lyon Street Church, San Francisco, Cal., Amy Holman of Dunsford, Devonshire, England, to Samuel Swayze Seward of Palo Alto, Cal.

Died.

ALBERT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Frederick, beloved husband of Bridget Albert, (nee O'Connor), in his 72d year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,494 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen St., near Broadway. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

ALLEN.—On Sept. 2, 1919, Josephine Jessie Allen, beloved wife of Charles Stevenson Allen. Funeral services at her late home, 179 Sickles Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Bridgeport, Conn.

BARKER.—At her residence, 127 East 62d St., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Amanda, daughter of the late Nathaniel and Hannah Angevine Barker. Notice of funeral later.

BARNARDISTON.—On Aug. 18, at Felixstowes, after an operation, Major Gen. Nathaniel Wraxall Barnardiston, C. B., M. V. O., of The Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, England. Funeral Aug. 21, at St. Mary's, Great Henny, Sudbury.

BARNETT.—At Tomsk, Siberia, on Aug. 15, Edith, daughter of Mrs. William E. and the late William E. Barnett.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, William Henry, beloved husband of Estelle Ludlum Bartholomew, in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

BOWLES.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, Ralph Hart Bowles, in his 50th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, Dayton Manor, Maplewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Boston and Maine papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—In New Haven, Conn., Sept. 2, 1919, Lucius Bradley. Funeral service will be held at the home of his brother, Edward M. Bradley, 200 Edwards St., New Haven, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 3 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—Ella F., on Sept. 1, 1919, at her residence, 4,180 Broadway, beloved wife of Robert B. Bradley, daughter of the late Philip Kennedy. Funeral from the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

BROWNING.—At Sands Points, L. I., John Scott Browning of New York City, beloved husband of Elisabeth Hays, on Sunday, Aug. 31, on the 56th anniversary of his birth. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Av. and 50th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FENN.—On Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, Julia A. Fenn, in the 99th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Brooks, 335 West 85th St., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock. Interment Milford, Conn.

GOLDFISH.—Jacob, on Sept. 1, 1919, in his 46th year, beloved husband of Anna, (nee Dehan). Funeral from his late residence, 846 Kelly St., Bronx, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, at 1:30 P. M.

GREEN.—Adolf. Members of MOUNT SINAI LODGE, No. 8, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother Adolf Green on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,960 83d St., Brooklyn.

Rev. S. GRIEENFIELD, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

GREEN.—Adolf, husband of the late Caroline Green and beloved father of Jeannette Baar, Evelyn Rosenfeld, and Birdie Cohn. Funeral from his late residence, 1,960 83d St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

HACKES.—Joseph, bachelor, aged 62, beloved brother of Sidney and Milton Hackes, Mrs. P. H. Bettman, Mrs. E. S. Hersch, and Mrs. E. V. Abbot, died of pneumonia Sept. 2. Funeral strictly private.

HARVEY.—On the 2d instant, Mary Anna Baker, wife of Eli Harvey. Services will be held at their home, 50 Charles St., on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—Benjamin F., Sept. 1, at Savannah, Ga., beloved father of Laura Johnson Moore and Juliet Johnson Wells of 127 East 46th St.

KENNEDY.—Troy, N. Y., Etta Waugh, wife of John Kennedy, at Troy Hospital. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hoag, 1,209 10th St., Troy, N. Y.

KING.—On Sept. 2, 1919, Kate Brown King. Remains at Walter H. Williams's Funeral Parlor, 831 West 181st. Notice of funeral later.

DREICER & Co.
Engagement Rings
DIAMONDS OF SUPREME QUALITY IN DREICER SETTINGS

Died.

KUSHNE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Fred Kushne, in his 66th year, beloved husband of Mary Kushne (nee Gaede) and devoted father of Lillian Kushne. Relatives and friends, also Highland Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., and Zemzam Grotto, No. 16, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 14 Roosevelt Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEAVY.—On Sept. 1, Rose, widow of James Leavy. Funeral from late residence, 11 Charles St., Thursday, Sept. 4. Solemn mass of requiem at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M.

MARTELLA. — Vittorio. Services CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

MOLLESON.—Mary Roberts, widow of the late George Plum Molleson, in her 77th year, at her home, 227 West 131st St., New York City, Monday, Sept. 1, after a brief illness. Funeral services Thursday, Sept. 4, at 11 A. M., in St. Luke's Church, 141st St. and Convent Av.

MOONELIS.—Mrs. Estelle, beloved wife of Julius and mother of Amelia and Edgar, sister of Harry, Julius, Joseph, and Sidney Cohen and Bertha Zweigel. Funeral from her late residence, 219 Audubon Av., Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

MORRIS.—John G., on Sept. 2, at Morristown. Services at Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 11 A. M.

ODELL.—On Sept. 1, 1919, in his 71st year, George W. Odell. Funeral service at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Cooper, 4 Wild Cliff, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

O'ROURKE.—On Sept. 1, 1919, at his Summer home, 401 Third Av., Asbury Park, N. J., William J. O'Rourke, aged 68. High requiem mass at Church of Holy Spirit, Asbury Park, on Thursday at 9:30 A. M. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, East Orange, N. J.

FOSTER.—Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Emma A., widow of Raymond Porter, formerly of Brooklyn and Congers, N. Y. Services at the residence of Charles F. Rand, West Orange, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Haverstraw, N. Y.

FRONK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, De Vin M. Fronk, beloved husband of Fannie S. Sanders and son of the late James N. Fronk of Middletown, N. Y. Funeral services at his late residence, 7 Peter Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Oakland Cemetery.

RATHBUN.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, at her home, Spring Lake, N. J., Louise D., widow of the late Robert H. Rathbun, in her 80th year. Funeral private.

ROBINSON.—At Bogota, N. J., Sept. 2, 1919, Joe Roy Robinson, husband of Margaret Wood. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 37 Linwood Av., Bogota, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

SAGEMAN.—Entered into rest, Ann Maria Mabie, daughter of the late John Mabie, widow of Henry C. Sageman and beloved mother of Annie M. Sageman, Sept. 1, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 Cray Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, N. J.

SEXTON.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. With deep regret announcement is made of the death on Aug. 30, 1919, of Lawrence E. Sexton, a member of the Board of Managers.

ROBERT CLYPHANT, President.

SUSE.—On Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Van Cortlandt Fish, 911 Park Av., Frederick Edward Suse, husband of the late Leontine C. Suse and father of Mariana Suse Vibbert and Leontine Marie Fish. Funeral service at the church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th St. and Lexington Av., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.

THORN.—Suddenly, Sept. 1, 1919, Julia S., wife of William H. Thorn, at her home, 2,433 Morris Av. Funeral services Crescent Avenue Baptist Church, Crescent Av., 182d St., Bronx, this evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Chappaqua.

TIERNEY.—At his home, 145 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Michael J., beloved husband of Katherine A. Tierney, in his 86th year. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, on Thursday at 10 A. M.

TUTHILL.—On Sept. 1, at 802 West 181st St., Horace S. Tuthill, beloved husband of Sarah E. Weeks. Services at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

WEIL.—Louis J., at 100 Elberon Av., Allenhurst, N. J., Aug. 31, in his 61st year. Funeral services at Salem Fields Cemetery Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Alfred B. White. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. V. V. Lebedjeff, 175 West 72d St., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock. Interment convenience of family. Hoboken papers please copy.

WIEMANN.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, at Norwich, Conn., Christopher H. Wiemann, formerly of Brooklyn, in his 43d year. Interment private.

Unveiling.

SAMUELS.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Adelaide Samuels will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., Bayside Cemetery, Moses Montefiore Benevolent Society plot.

In Memoriam.

DRETZIN.—In loving memory of Milton, our beloved son and brother, died Sept. 3, 1918, aged 17 years.

If was God's will
That one He gave must go to Him again;
That one we loved, our pleading all in vain,
Should so His will fulfill. We will but pray
The path should be not dark, but, bright
With the glory of His kindly light,
Clear shining all the way.

HOFFMAN.—In memory of Alexander E. Hoffman, died Sept. 3, 1917.

VANCE.—In constant devotion to the memory of my dear wife, Madeline Olga, Sept. 2, 1915.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
Funeral Directors—Chapel.
332 East 86 St. Lenox 6652
1905 Concourse, nr. 179th

NATIONAL BASEBALL COMMISSION RECOMMENDS NINE GAMES FOR THE WORLD'S SERIES THIS FALL

PLAN NINE GAMES FOR WORLD SERIES

National Commission Recommends Increasing Number of Championship Contests.

PUT TO VOTE OF OWNERS

Rival Players Will Share in Sixty Per Cent. of Receipts of First Five Games.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—One of the most radical changes that has been proposed in recent years in baseball has been suggested by the National Commission in connection with the coming world series. In its session here today the supreme court of baseball proposed that the pennant winning clubs in the National and American League races play nine games in the Autumnal classic this year—that is, in order to decide the world's professional baseball championship it will be necessary for a club to win five out of nine games.

Ever since 1903, when the Pittsburgh Pirates and Boston Red Sox battled eight games before the championship was decided in favor of the Hub by a count of five games to three, it has been customary for the team winning four out of seven games in the world series to be declared the champions. The world series had been a dead issue in baseball until the Red Sox and Pirates revived it in 1903. Prior to that time the Temple Cup series had been the diamond's classic, but 1897 was its last year, and in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 no series was played.

The suggestion to increase the number of games this Autumn has been submitted to the club owners of the two major leagues for approval, and a result of the voting is expected to be announced in the next few days. Opinion in baseball circles here is to the effect that a favorable vote will be cast by the sixteen National and American League clubs, for the demand for seats this year has been greater than ever before.

It was this demand for seats that prompted the members of the National Commission to propose the increase in games. They realize that this is the only way in which more persons will be able to witness the games.

Big Demand for Seats.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the Commission, and President of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, which seems a sure winner in the National League, stated after the session that the recommendation had been made for no other reason than to benefit the public by permitting a larger number of persons to see at least one of the games. Although the Cincinnati club has not clinched the pennant, Mr. Herrmann said he had received 29,000 applications for seats from fans living outside of Cincinnati.

"There are more than 100,000 persons in Cincinnati who want to see the series and it will be impossible to accommodate one-third of them under the seven-game plan," said Mr. Herrmann. "The city is baseball wild. It seems that the entire South is planning to go to Cincinnati if we are so fortunate as to win the National League championship this season."

Under the proposed change the players of the two contesting teams would receive 60 per cent. of the first five games to be divided 60 per cent. to the winning club and 40 per cent. to the losing club. In the past the players of the two clubs competing in the world series have figured in a division of the receipts of the first four games only. If they are permitted to share in the receipts of the first five games it is a foregone conclusion there will be no objection by the players themselves; in fact, it is certain they will heartily favor the change if it is made.

There is no question that the enthusiasm manifested in the National and American League pennant race this season in Chicago and Cincinnati measures up to that ever before shown in any of the cities in the two circuits. This is particularly true of Cincinnati. Not since the forming of the National League in the Winter of 1870-71 have the Reds won a pennant and the fans of Rhineland are making the most of their opportunity to stand up and shout at this time.

It will be recalled that in 1912 when the Reds came within the proverbial ace of attaching themselves to several yards of bunting that the fans of the Ohio city took up a general collection. The money was to have been used for the purchase of everything but houses for the members of the Cincinnati club. And then the Reds blew up with a resounding thud and the pennant bubble was punctured with a blast that was heard from one end of the country to the other.

No Objection Expected.

Since that time Cincinnati hasn't had much chance to exercise its collective lungs in pennant chatter except during the sessions of the more or less well-known Winter league until this season. For a time even Cincinnati fans were skeptical whether the Reds could keep up the pace, but now that it is all but a mathematical cinch that the Reds will represent the senior major league in the world series they are demanding a chance to see the games.

It is the belief here that few if any of the club owners will object to the recommended change. If the proposal were made for purely mercenary reasons the chances are other club owners might balk at it but since the five-out-of-seven scheme is to enable more fans to see the games it is thought there will not be a dissenting vote.

Garry Herrmann also is making arrangements to increase the seating capacity of Redland Field. If his team should figure in the series, additional seats to the number of several thousand will be placed in his baseball yard. But even with these additional seats it will be impossible to accommodate the thousands who already have written for reservations.

The largest crowd that has ever witnessed a professional baseball game was in Boston on Oct. 12, 1916, when the Red Sox and the Brooklyn Dodgers battled in the world series. On that date 42,620 persons saw the game.

Mr. Herrmann also announced after today's meeting of the National Commission that it would be impossible for definite plans to be made for the playing of the world series until both the National and American League races are definitely settled.

RAIN MALTS BASEBALL.

Giants, Yanks, and Robins All Get Day Off Because of Weather.

Metropolitan teams in the National and American Leagues had an off day yesterday, because of the inclement weather which prevailed on the Atlantic seaboard. The clash between the Giants and Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds was postponed because of the rain, while the leave-taking of the Brooklyn Robins with Philadelphia, scheduled for Ebbets Field, was delayed for a day.

The Yankees, with the confidence gained of eight straight victories, arrived in Boston prepared to renew their winning career against the Red Sox, but their plans were knocked into a cocked hat by the unfavorable weather.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Postponed—wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Postponed—wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Postponed—rain.)
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Sixteen innings.)
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	83	37	.692
New York	77	43	.635
Chicago	63	52	.548
Pittsburgh	57	59	.491
Brooklyn	57	60	.487
Boston	46	66	.411
St. Louis	42	73	.365
Philadelphia	41	73	.360

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	77	43	.642
Cleveland	70	48	.593
Detroit	69	50	.580
New York	65	51	.560
St. Louis	61	58	.513
Boston	55	62	.470
Washington	44	73	.376
Philadelphia	31	85	.267

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

WON'T DRAFT FROM MINORS.

Major League Club Owners Decide Upon Conciliatory Measures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Club owners of the National and American Leagues will not draft star players from the minor leagues this Fall. This was decided tonight when the National Baseball Commission recommended that the privileges of the draft be suspended for 1919, because of the "uncertainty now existing" between the major and minor leagues of the country.

The Commission ruled, however, that the major league clubs be permitted to continue the purchase of players, if suitable arrangements could be made with the minor league clubs. A. R. Tearney of Chicago, President of the Three Eye and Western Leagues, who led the fight against the practice of the major leagues in drafting minor league talent, was elated with the action of the Commission. He was chairman of the committee, which effected a break in relations with the major leagues last winter and subsequent abrogation of the national agreement.

"The action means that the minor leagues will now be able to build fences for themselves instead of for the major leagues," Tearney said. "It means also that the minor organizations will have control over their own property, and the action will encourage those interested in minor leagues financially to support the game, which, as every one knows, has been a losing venture.

"Some minor league clubs have been able to survive only through the sale of star players. There have been more players sold from the minors this Fall than in any previous year.

"A ghost of the Federal League fight was brought up by the Commission, which ruled that the old International League still is indebted to the Commission to the extent of $8,700. The Commission served warning that, unless this was paid within thirty days the territorial rights of the cities comprising the International League circuit in 1914 would not be respected. The money is a part of funds loaned the organization to oppose invasion by the Federal League.

David L. Fultz, President of the New International League, issued the following statement last night:

"It is reported that the National Commission will meet in Chicago today to consider the draft of minor league players.

"The minor leagues can, of course, do nothing to prevent the idle pantomime of drafting their players. But if any of the major league clubs insist upon violating their agreement with us and attempting to enter into contracts with our players, injunctions will be obtained from various Federal courts, which will eventually put an end to these occurrences.

"Mr. Herrmann has gone on record as denying that any such agreement was made with the minors. But as the terms of the agreement appeared in every sporting paper in the country at the time it was made, with no denials from any big league interest, and as we have numerous unbiased witnesses to whom Mr. Herrmann personally confirmed the agreement, the proof is a very simple matter.

"We do not believe that many of the major league club owners will ignore the agreement, but a few of them have stated their intentions of doing so. For the benefit of these clubs, lest they put into practice their threat, it may be said that there is a remedy available to the minors, in addition to court proceedings, which we believe would effectually convince these clubs that they had done a very poor piece of business.

"This is purely a business matter and, while we deprecate the resort to any extreme measures or in fact friction of any kind, we believe we are justified in going the limit to prevent the willful breach of an agreement which is of vital importance to us."

JOHNSON WON'T FACE TIGERS

Griffith Seeks to Equalize Matters in Entering Favorite Pitcher.

Walter Johnson will not pitch against the Detroit Tigers when they play in the Capital on Sept. 12, 13 and 14. This announcement has been made by Clark Griffith, manager of the Senators. It seems that when the Senators played in Chicago recently adverse criticism was caused by the failure of Griffith to pitch Johnson against the White Sox. Critics in both Cleveland and Detroit were much exercised over the fact. In explaining it, Griffith said that Johnson was ill and that he could not work against the White Sox, and added that in order to equalize matters he would not pitch Walter against Detroit. However, when the White Sox invade Washington, just before the Tigers, on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, Johnson will pitch against them. This is an entirely new angle in baseball.

CLAIM BASEBALL RECORD.

Washington Believed to Have Made Mark for Consecutive Playing.

What is believed to constitute a record for major leagues has been established by the Washington Club in the matter of uninterrupted playing. The calling off of the final game in the recent Cleveland series because of rain was the first postponement the Senators had encountered since May 23. After that date, which was just one month after the season opened, the Griffmen participated in every scheduled contest and a number of games postponed prior to that date as well, including two tie games at the Polo Grounds. In eighty-three days Washington averaged one game a day, exceeding half of the schedule of 140 games by thirteen.

REDS BUNCH HITS AND DEFEAT CUBS

League Leaders Gain Early Lead and Halt Late Rally by Chicago—Score 4 to 3.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cincinnati bunched three hits with a base on balls in the first inning and scored three runs and another in the third by bunching singles, winning, 4 to 3, today. Carter was replaced by Hendrix after giving his place to a pinch hitter, and Bailey replaced Hendrix later. Fisher weakened in the seventh, and Chicago scored a run on Barber's single and Deal's double. A rally in the ninth scored two more, Robertson's single, Merkle's double, an out, and Kopf's fumble of Deal's grounder doing the work.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Rath,2b	5	0	1	1	3	Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	15	1	Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Roush,cf	3	2	1	2	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	5	4
Neale,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Robertson,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	3	2	3	Merkle,1b	3	1	1	16	0
Duncan,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Barber,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Schreiber,3b	3	0	0	0	3	Deal,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Wingo,c	3	0	1	2	1	Killefer,c	4	0	1	1	3
Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	2	Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHagen	1	0	1	0	0
						Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bPaskert	1	0	0	0	0
						Bailey,p	0	0	0	0	2
						cMcCabe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	18	Total	35	3	7	27	18

a Batted for Carter in fifth.
b Batted for Hendrix in seventh.
c Batted for Bailey in ninth.
Errors—Kopf, 2.

Cincinnati	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, Deal, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Schreiber, Fisher, Duncan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 1; Fisher, 1; Hendrix, 1; Bailey, 1. Hits—Off Carter, 5, in 3 innings; Hendrix, 2 in 4; Bailey, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 2. Losing pitcher—Carter.

CARDINALS BEAT PIRATES.

Goodwin Holds Pittsburgh to Three Hits and Conquers, 2 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Goodwin held Pittsburgh to three hits today and St. Louis won by a score of 2 to 1. Two of the locals' hits came in the seventh inning, which, with a base on balls and an out at first, scored their only run. Ponder also pitched well, but received poor support, Bigbee's error being directly responsible for the visitors' first run, while successive hits by Goodwin, Shults and Heatncote scored the other.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shults,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Heathcote,cf	2	0	1	3	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	5	Southworth,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Hornsby,2b	3	1	0	4	7	Whitted,1b	4	0	1	13	0
McHenry,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Barbare,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Clemons,c	4	0	1	3	0	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Molwitz,1b	4	0	1	15	0	Terry,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	0	2	Schmidt,c	2	0	0	1	3
Goodwin,p	4	1	1	0	2	Ponder,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
						Miljer,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	7	27	16	Total	30	1	3	27	12

a Batted for Ponder in eighth.
Errors—Hornsby, Bigbee, Terry, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—Heathcote, McHenry. Double plays—Stock, Hornsby and Molwitz; Whitted, (unassisted;) Cutshaw and Whitted. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Goodwin, 2; Ponder, 2. Hits—Off Goodwin, 3, in 8 innings; Ponder, 6 in 8; Miller, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ponder, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Goodwin, 2; Ponder, 1. Losing pitcher—Ponder.

COACHING HILL AND DALERS.

Newcombe Preparing Morningside A. C. Runners for Active Campaign.

The Morningside A. C. is making elaborate preparations for the coming cross-country and road-running season. Harry Newcombe, former Long Island athlete, who served with an infantry regiment abroad, and subsequently as a Knights of Columbus Secretary, has assumed the coaching reins at the Harlem club, and is conditioning the material at his hand for the coming season. Newcombe will have plenty of material, and the club officials predict that the Morningside runners will duplicate the feat of last year, when the club captured four cross-country championships—the metropolitan junior and senior titles and the national junior and senior titles.

Ben Segrato, Manuel Pepercorn, Bert Plant, and Edward Plant, brothers of Jim and Willie Plant, are among the new members who plan to embark on athletic careers for the Morningside organization. Segrato recently received his discharge from the army after two years' service abroad. He attended New York University at one time, and was regarded as the best cross-country runner who ever wore the violet. Pepercorn formerly attended the High School of Commerce, where he captained the track and dale team. Staines, a high jumper, is another new acquisition for the Harlem organization. Staines formerly was a student at Newark Academy. He finished fourth in the junior metropolitan high jump championship.

TO CONTEST PENTATHLON.

National Championship Event in Newark Attracting Noted Athletes.

Entry blanks for the national pentathlon championship, to be held under the auspices of the Newark City Celebration Committee at City Athletic Field, Newark, on Sept. 6, have been mailed to every prominent all-around athlete in this country.

Harry Coates, who is managing the games for the committee, yesterday named, among those who, it is hoped, will compete, Robert Le Gendre, winner of the pentathlon at the Interallied games in France and also at the Pennsylvania relays last Spring; Lieutenant A. L. Vidal, West Point, who finished second to Le Gendre in the Interallied pentathlon championship; W. F. Bartels, University of Pennsylvania, winner of the 1918 college pentathlon championship; Fred Kelly, present national pentathlon champion; Harry Worthington, formerly of Dartmouth College; Sol Butler, Dubuque College; Earl Thomson, Dartmouth College; Earl Gilfillan, Notre Dame University; C. Lewis, University of Missouri, and Marshal Haddock, University of Kansas.

The pentathlon competition comprises five events and the athlete scoring the least number of points, (scored according to the position in which he finishes in each event,) is the winner. The events are: Running broad jump, 200 meters run, throwing the javelin, throwing discus, and 1,500-meter run.

This event takes on added interest this year, among the all-around men, on account of the fact that it is on the Olympic games program at Antwerp next Summer.

Among the local stars who are training for the pentathlon are Pat O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum; Jack Fritts and Eric Almlof, New York A. C.; Bernard Lichtman, Metropolitan champion, and Dan Shea, Pastime A. C.

Metropolitan championship relay races at 440 yards, one mile, two miles, and four miles, and the national two-mile steeplechase championship will complete the program of championship fixtures to be staged at Newark.

Steiner Beats Nathan on Links.

By a margin of one up in thirty-six holes Harold A. Steiner defeated Alfred Nathan, Jr., in the final match for the championship of the Hollywood Golf Club. Steiner gained his way into the final round through a victory over F. F. Bach by 3 up and 2 to go.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; New Orleans, 2.
Memphis, 2; Nashville, 1.
Chattanooga, 3; Little Rock, 2.
Mobile, 2; Birmingham, 0.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	104	418	71	165	.371
Jackson	120	445	68	155	.348
Sisler	117	449	83	158	.34521
Veach	116	462	73	156	.34513
Peckinpaugh	99	399	70	132	.340

National League.

Cravath	78	266	53	71	.346
Roush	115	439	68	140	.319
Meusel	112	439	50	137	.312
Groh	115	425	70	130	.30588
Young	114	432	64	133	.30556

SKEETERS DEFEAT BEARS IN FINAL

Tecar Strikes Out Eight Newark Batsmen and Jersey City Wins by 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Wild Bill Donovan's Jersey City Skeeters finished up the season's series with Patsy Donovan's Bears here today by winning the final game, 4 to 1. Tony Tecar, who pitched for Jersey City, had everything on the ball, and the Newark batsmen were helpless before his benders. Six scattered hits were made from his offerings. Tecar was especially strong in the pinches. He fanned eight batters, getting most of his strikeouts with men on the bases. Ed Miller and John Jacob, two of Newark's leading hitters, struck out twice.

George Gaw, who tossed them up for Newark, was no particular puzzle, and to make things worse Newark made four errors behind him, all of which had some effect on the scoring. In the fifth inning Jersey City scored twice. Tecar walked and crossed the plate when Kane hit to the fence in right field. Mooers then hit to Sargent, Joe tossed the ball poorly to first, and Kane tallied. Newark got one of the runs back in its half of the fifth. McAlpin walked, took second on an infield out, and third when Tecar threw to center field in an attempt to catch him off third. Gaw dropped a Texas leaguer in right on which McAlpin scored.

Jersey City made certain of the game in the ninth by getting another brace of runs. Denoville singled to center and planted his feet on the rubber when Wiggleworth tripled to right. Bruggy tried to pick Wiggleworth off third, and threw to left field, allowing him to score.

Joe Letter, Newark's left fielder, made two sensational catches. In the fourth inning he robbed Biemiller of a hit, while in the sixth he raced to deep left, and, with his back up against the fence, caught Zittman's line drive.

The score:

JERSEY CITY, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A	NEWARK, (L.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Kane,rf	5	1	2	0	0	Miller,1b	4	0	1	9	2
Mooers,ss	4	0	1	1	2	Dowd,2b	4	0	2	1	1
Fitzs'm's,3b	4	0	0	0	3	Letter,lf	3	0	1	6	0
Biemiller,2b	4	0	0	1	0	Bruggy,c	4	0	2	3	2
Zitman,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Jacobs,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Denoville,1b	3	1	2	7	0	Powers,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wigg'w'th,lf	4	1	1	3	0	McAlpin,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Hudgins,c	4	0	0	8	2	Sargent,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Tecar,p	3	1	1	0	1	Gaw,p	3	0	1	2	4
						aRommel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	4	27	8	Total	32	1	8	27	12

a Rommel batted for Powers in ninth inning.
Errors—Tecar, Dowd, Bruggy, Powers, Sargent.

Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits — Kane, Wigglesworth. Stolen base—Letter. Sacrifice hit—Letter. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Newark, 7. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. Base on balls—Off Tecar, 1; Gaw, 2. Struck out—By Gaw, 1; Tecar, 8.

JACKSON WINS AT SHOOT.

Has Perfect String in Target Match at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 2.—Captain Joseph Jackson of the Marines won first place in the Wingate bobbing target match at 200 yards, held here today. He and Sergeant J. F. Water of the Marines each scored a perfect string of ten bullseyes. They tossed a coin for first place, and Captain Jackson won. Four men were tied with nine bullseyes each for third place. They tossed coins also and finished as follows: Third, M. G. C. R. Nordstrum, Marines; fourth, Captain Roscoe Arnot, Marines; fifth, Lieut. Col. J. K. Boles, U. S. Army; sixth, Sergeant E. J. Foster, Marines.

The Spencer match shot at 1,200 yards, which was begun Monday and not finished on account of darkness, was won today by Captain Eugene L. Mullaly of the U. S. Marine Corps, with a score of 67. Lieutenant Robert Grant also scored 67, but by order of Mullaly's shots gave him first place. Others who shot high in the match were Sergeant Raymond Levuyer, U. S. M. C., with a score of 66; Sergeant Thomas J. Jones, U. S. M. C., with 65; Captain R. E. Cotton, U. S. M. C., with 65; William Blair, U. S. M. C., 65, and Captain Marion B. Humphrey, U. S. M. C., also with a score of 65.

FACTS ABOUT S. D. HERRON.

Amateur Golf Champion Has Been Playing Since He Was 8 Years Old.

Since comparatively little is known about S. Davidson Herron, the recently crowned amateur golf champion, the following facts concerning him are interesting. He will be twenty-two years of age in October. He has been playing golf since 1903, or since he was eight years old, when he lived just across the way from the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, where he won the championship. He weighs 205 pounds. He was graduated from Princeton last year, where he played football in his freshman year and played on the university golf team for four years. In the 1915 national amateur golf championship at Detroit Herron tied with Ned Sawyer for the preliminary qualifying round. He is the third Pittsburgh golfer to win the amateur title, the others being W. C. Fownes, Jr., also of Oakmont, and Eben M. Byers of Allegheny.

Other International Scores.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4	9	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	8	4

Batteries—Tecarr and Hudgins; Gaw and Bruggy.

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—11	8	4
Rochester	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	—5	7	3

Batteries—O'Neil, Lamar, Nagle, and Gray; Donohue and Fisher.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	—7	13	2
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	—6	13	2

Batteries—Thomas and Casey; Hersche and Sandberg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	98	41	.670
Toronto	88	50	.638
Buffalo	75	61	.551
Binghamton	68	66	.507
Newark	67	72	.482
Rochester	67	76	.469
Jersey City	50	85	.370
Reading	43	97	.321

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Reading.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Binghamton at Toronto.

GIANTS vs. BOSTON—TODAY, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FLAGSTEAD'S HIT WINS FOR TIGERS

Long Double Breaks Up 16-Inning Tie and Defeats White Sox by Score of 4 to 3.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—Flagstead's double to deep left field scored Cobb from second, with winning run in the sixteenth inning today, Detroit winning the third game with Chicago, 4 to 3.

It was a pitchers' battle between Ehmke and Kerr, with the former holding a good lead until the sixth, when three of the Tigers' four errors allowed the Sox to tie it up.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	6	0	0	4	5	Liebold,rf	7	1	2	0	1
Young,2b	7	1	1	4	5	Collins,2b	6	0	2	2	1
Cobb,cf	7	1	2	5	1	Weaver,3b	6	0	2	6	5
Veach,lf	4	1	0	7	0	Jackson,lf	6	0	1	3	1
Heilmann,1b	4	1	2	17	1	Felsch,cf	5	0	3	1	0
Flagstead,rf	7	0	2	2	1	Gandil,1b	5	1	2	19	2
Jones,3b	6	0	2	2	6	Risberg,ss	7	0	1	1	8
Ainsmith,c	6	0	1	6	1	Schalk,c	7	0	1	4	2
Ehmke,p	3	0	1	1	6	Kerr,p	7	1	2	2	4
Total	56	4	12	48	23	Total	62	3	17	46	24

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Risberg, Kerr, Bush, Veach, Heilmann, Ainsmith.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Heilmann, 2; Felsch, Flagstead. Three-base hits—Felsch, Ainsmith. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Veach. Double plays—Liebold to Gandil, Weaver to Gandil, Jackson to Gandil, Ehmke to Young to Heilmann. Left on bases—Chicago, 19; Detroit, 16. Bases on balls—Off Kerr, 4; Ehmke, 7. Struck out—By Kerr, 4. Wild pitch—Ehmke.

INDIANS BEAT BROWNS.

Caldwell in Fine Form, Halts Ninth-Inning Rally.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—St. Louis's ninth inning rally fell short under Caldwell's masterly pitching and Cleveland won today's game, 4 to 3. The visitors made good use of the sacrifice hit and hit Shocker opportunely. Sisler's home run, scoring Jacobson ahead of him in the first, was the twenty-second home run in the last eighteen games here.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	5	1	1	5	1	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Chapman,ss	4	2	1	1	3	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Jacobson,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Harris,2b	3	0	1	3	5	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	16	1
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Tobin,lf	4	1	2	2	1
Wamb'g's,2b	4	0	2	3	4	Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	3	1
E.Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Gerber,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Wood,rf	1	0	0	0	0	aBronkie	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	3	0	Severeid,c	4	0	2	5	0
Caldwell,p	4	0	1	1	1	bBillings	0	0	0	0	0
						Shocker,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	9	27	10	Total	35	3	8	27	10

a Batted for Gerber in ninth.
b Ran for Severeid in ninth.
c Batted for Shocker in eighth.
d Batted for Mapel in ninth.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Jacobson, Tobin. Home run—Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Chapman, Gardner, Harris. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Double play—Tobin and Severeid. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Shocker, 5; Mapel, 1. Hits—Off Shocker, 9 in 8. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Shocker, 3; Mapel, 1. Losing pitcher—Shocker.

FANS ELEVEN SENATORS.

Kinney, for Athletics, Turns Back Washington by 4 to 2 Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Witt's triple, with two on bases in the seventh, won for the Athletics today's opening game of the series with Washington, 4 to 2. Kinney struck out eleven visitors.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burrus,1b	4	1	2	7	0	Judge,1b	2	2	1	6	0
Witt,2b	4	1	2	3	1	Foster,3b	5	0	2	3	2
Walker,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns,rf	4	1	1	0	1	Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Ellerbee,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	2	3	Gharrity,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Turner,ss	4	0	2	2	3	Shanklin,3b	3	0	0	5	2
McAvoy,c	4	0	1	10	3	Agnew,c	4	0	0	7	2
Kinney,p	3	1	1	0	1	Erickson,p	3	0	0	0	0
						aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Zachary,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	10	27	9	Total	35	2	7	*23	8

*McAvoy out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Erickson in eighth.
Errors—Foster, Milan, Shanks (2), Turner (3).

Philadelphia	1

THUNDERCLAP CAPTURES FIRST PURSE FOR NEW OWNER IN SEA OF MUD AT BELMONT PARK

THUNDERCLAP WINS JEROME HANDICAP

Sam Hildreth's Recent Purchase from Oneck Stable Captures Belmont Feature.

ODDS-ON FAVORITE BEATEN

Over There, Popular Choice Because of Going, Defeated in Mud by Length and a Half.

Sam C. Hildreth did not lose much time getting returns on his investment in the fine three-year-old Thunderclap, which he bought from the Oneck Stable a few days ago at Saratoga. Thunderclap carried the Hildreth colors to the post for the first time yesterday at Belmont Park and rewarded his new owner by winning the Jerome Handicap at a mile, which was the feature on the card. In accomplishing this victory he defeated W. R. Coe's Over There, which was an odds-on choice for this event, while F. D. Weir's Tetley, favored with a light impost, took third.

The threatening weather played havoc with the attendance, and the crowd that turned out for the sport was one of the smallest of the season. The muddy condition of the track also brought about many scratches and small fields were the order of the day. The track had been made quite sloppy by the heavy rain, and a number of good horses were withdrawn because of their dislike for such going.

Purchase and Lord Brighton were entered for the Jerome from the Hildreth stable, but their owner withdrew them and expended on Thunderclap to bring home the purse, which was worth $7,375 to the winner. Hildreth probably had no intention of starting Purchase so soon after his hard race at Saratoga in the Saratoga Cup, and Lord Brighton is not fond of a muddy track. When these two had been withdrawn it was the general opinion that Over There would have little difficulty in winning the purse. He had won two races on successive days at Saratoga, both on a heavy track, and he was accordingly well supported. Many had apparently overlooked the fact that Thunderclap was perfectly at home in the going and that he had run his best races on just such tracks.

The Jerome proved to be a two-horse contest, with Thunderclap and Over There providing all the competition. Chloine, a stablemate of Over There, and War Drive, which was added by W. R. Whitehouse, with Tetley, made up the balance of the field.

Two-Horse Race.

War Drive was in the race but a few strides. He broke first, and was quickly pursued by Over There and Thunderclap. The others dropped back in the first hundred yards and were never near the leaders. Over There quickly rushed into command, and, as War Drive dropped back at the first turn, Thunderclap moved up and followed the pace.

The two contenders ran a nice race throughout. Over There drew away to a lead of two lengths making the last turn, and it appeared that he might last and earn. Thunderclap came through on the outside, and, once straightened out, Fator made his move, and the black son of Vulcain crept up until he passed Over There at the eighth pole. Fairbrother went to the whip in an effort to have the race for the favorite, but Thunderclap reveled in the muddy going and plowed through it to win by a length and a half. Over There was tiring near the finish, but held the others safe with little trouble. Tetley, twelve lengths back of the Coe racer, while Athlone and War Drive brought up the rear.

It was not a good day for favorites, and only two of the choice got down in front. These were Goblin, which won the steeplechase event, and Star Court, which captured the fifth race, a dash for two-year-olds.

A. A. Reiff started the day by winning with Frank Waters, which was quoted as high as 30 to 1 at times, but which was played to 8 to 1 at post time. This was a sprinting race for three-year-olds and upward at six and a half furlongs and brought out a field of selling platers among which J. J. Murphy's Clipper was the favorite. Frank Waters followed the pace into the head of the stretch, where he came through on the rail and just lasted to beat the favorite. Wawbeek finished third.

Three maiden jumpers went to the post for the steeplechase race and J. E. Davis's Goblin proved much the best, though forced to fight it out at the finish with Mrs. W. A. Prime's Gulliflight. Goblin leaped very nicely, clearing the jumps with ease, but he insisted on running out all the way and took the turns diagonally so that he lost nearly a length every time he took a turn. In this manner of running he must have covered about a city block more distance than did his nearest rival.

Goblin Has Speed.

Goblin took the lead most of the three miles in his irregular course, and Jockey Cheyne managed to keep him on the inside, making the last turn so that he kept ahead of Gulliflight. Goblin ran out again at the last jump and Gulliflight started down the stretch in front, but Goblin was just full of running and he managed to overtake Gulliflight and win. Irish Girl, 3d, ran a very good race and was nearly an eighth of a mile back of the others at the finish.

The card gave the two-year-olds an excellent opportunity. Three of the events were for the juveniles and each was a good contest. Andrew Miller's Biff Bang, which won a race at Saratoga quite handily, came back with another good effort in the third race of the day, which was over the straight course at five and a half furlongs. Cadleen and Bright Gold were the favored ones. All the youngsters got away straight enough, but Biff Bang, which was in the centre of the field, ran directly down the middle of the course and had the speed to take the lead in the final eighth of a mile and win. E. J. Madden's Largheito was second and Bright Gold took third.

The next two-year-old event was captured by W. R. Coe's Star Court, which beat Masked Dancer and Thelma E. The Coe stable had declared to win with Masked Dancer, but Star Court went to the lead at the start and the stablemates were so hard pressed by their competitors that Star Court was permitted to go on and win. Masked Dancer finished a length behind and Thelma E. a length. The balance of the field had been badly defeated at the eighth pole and La Glorieux came in nine lengths back of Thelma E.

The last race on the card was also for two-year-olds, maidens, and in this Valley Park Maid, owned by C. B. Rowe, who is the owner of Miss Jemima, won handily. She just managed to beat the Oneck Stable's sprinter in a close finish. All through the last furlong these two were dead together, Valley Park Maid ran a game race and made one last effort as the horses neared the wire. This put her over the line with the advantage of a nose. Indiscretion was third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six and a half furlongs; maiden.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Frank Waters, 4	115	Butwell	8-1	8-1 1½
Wawbeek, 6	105	Nolan	2-1	6-5 2
Clipper, 5	104	Rowan	6-1	3-1 3½
Appleton Wilde, 5	112	Troxler	15-1	6-5 4
Balcom, 5	112	Rice	3-1	3-1 5
Pop Ashe, 5	112	Wells	11-1	8-1 6
Dr. Rae, 3	107	Swain	8-1	8-1 7

Time—1:20 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Frank Waters, ch. g., by King James-Lacosta; owned by A. A. Reilly and trained by A. Crowhurst.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, for maidens, three years old and upward; purse $800. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Goblin, 4	145	Cheyne	4-5	out 1st
Gulliflight, 5	145	Williams	11-10	out 2nd
Irish Girl III, 5	149	Fennessy	15-1	3-5 3

Time—4:30 3-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Goblin, ch. g., by Leader-Fairy Sprite; owned by J. E. Davis and trained by M. Brady.

THIRD RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Biff Bang	110	Musgrave	8-1	2-1 1½
Largheito	97	Pierce	8-1	3-1 2½
Bright Gold	113	Lyke	11-5	4-5 3d
Aerial	111	Butwell	7-1	8-2 4
Caubert	102	Callahan	8-5	3-5 5
Red Domino	107	Ensor	8-1	2-1 6

Time—1:06 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Biff Bang, b. c., by Textile-Byf; owned by Andrew Miller and trained by A. J. Goldsborough.

FOURTH RACE.

The Jerome Handicap, $2,000 added, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Thunderclap	117	Fator	2-1	7-5 1½
*Over There	115	Fairbr'r	11-20	out 2nd
Tetley	95	Callahan	15-1	4-1 3d
*Athlone	92	Wida	11-20	out 4
War Drive	104	Musgr've	20-1	6-1 5

*Coupled. †Added.

Time—1:39 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Thunderclap, blk. c., by Vulcain-Sandana; owned and trained by R. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $800. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Star Court	109	McAtee	1-2	out 1st
Masked Dancer	113	Fairbr'r	1-5	out 2d
Thelma E.	113	Sands	3-1	4-5 3d
La Glorieux	115	Wells	25-1	7-1 4
Northward	109	Ambrose	25-1	7-1 5
Orleans Girl	112	Johnson	40-1	10-1 6
Shenandoah	115	Nolan	12-1	4-1 7

Time—1:00.

Start good; won driving; place same. Star Court, ch. c., by Star Shoot-Courtmaid; owned by W. R. Coe and trained by W. H. Karrick.

SIXTH RACE.

For maidens, two years old; purse $800. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Valley Park Maid	114	Warsaher	8-1	2-1 1½
Swirl	114	McAtee	8-5	3-5 2d
Indiscretion	114	Kummer	3-1	5-2 3½
May Alley	114	Musgrave	15-1	even 4
Polyanda	114	Ensor	8-1	2-1 5
L'Orpheline	114	Nolan	301-	10-1 6
Lady Archie	114	Fairbr'r	15-1	4-1 7

Time—1:00 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Valley Park Maid, b. f., by Helmet-Stumpy; owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

MIAMI POLOISTS VICTORS.

Defeat Back River Team in Semi-Final for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Miami Valley polo team of Dayton, Ohio, this afternoon defeated the Back River team of Montreal by a score of 8¾ to 3¼. The game was the semi-final for the Thousand Islands Polo Cup. In the first period a foul was scored against Miller of Back River. A goal was made for Miami by Patterson and one by Talbott, and a foul was scored against Platt of Miami. In the second period General McQuaig and Miller each made a goal for Back River.

In the third period Talbott scored two goals. In the fourth period a foul was counted against Miller and one against Platt, and a safety against Miami, and Talbott made a goal. In the fifth period Ogilvie made a goal for Back River and a safety was scored against Back River. In the sixth period a foul was scored against Ogilvie, and Patterson and Talbott each made a goal. In the seventh period Ogilvie made a goal. In the eighth period General McQuaig scored a goal, and a foul was counted against Talbott.

E. Patterson of Miami played a very good game, being fast and sure. MacDougall, for Back River, was a wonder at holding and blocking the ball. Talbott was in usual fine form and mounted perfectly.

The lineup follows:

MIAMI VALLEY.—Major Niven, F. B. Patterson, H. E. Talbott, Jr.; back, J. D. Hunt, Jr.

BACK RIVER.—Brig. Gen. E. L. McQuaig, W. R. Miller, H. D. MacDougall; back, G. L. Ogilvie.

WAR PENNANT IS FAVORED.

Colt Owned by Commander Ross Picked to Win Latonia Stakes.

Kentucky horsemen are inclined to make Commander J. K. L. Ross's War Pennant the favorite to win the $50,000 Latonia Championship Stakes. The installation of War Pennant as the favorite was occasioned by his showing in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, when he finished second to Hannibal in the $12,500 event. In that race the mile and a quarter route was covered in 2:02 4-5. War Pennant carried 120 pounds then, which is within two pounds of what he will be asked to pack in the Latonia Championship Stakes.

Four candidates for the Latonia competed in the Travers—War Pennant, War Zone, War Rocket, and Cirrus. It was this showing that has led Kentucky followers of the turf to believe that War Pennant has the best chance to win the fifty-thousand-dollar purse.

War Pennant was nominated for the rich purse by A. K. Macomber, and it was the fact that he had been nominated for the Latonia Championship Stakes as much as anything else that made Commander Ross go after the thoroughbred. The former Macomber colt is well bred and should have plenty of staying qualities, being a son of Jim Gaffney-Maltha, and he also has a lot of speed and gameness thrown in with his ability to go a route.

It is for this race that Trainer Bedwell has been pointing War Pennant. Bedwell has worked hard to get the colt in shape so that he could have plenty of time to put him through the hard paces necessary to fit him for the long race of a mile and three-quarters.

ELKINS WINS ROAD RUN.

Leads Home Seven Athletes Over Harlem Course.

J. Elkins led home a field of seven rivals last night in a four-mile handicap road race for members of the Harbrook Heights A. C., conducted through the streets of Harlem. Elkins started with an allowance of 2 minutes 15 seconds, and covered the course in 24:15. At the finish line he had a comfortable margin to spare, for J. Kelly, who started off the 3:45 mark and finished second in 25:45. H. Brown started from scratch, and finished last. He carried off the fast-time prize, however, covering the course in 23:15.

The order of finish follows:

J. Elkins, (2:15.) 24:15; J. Kelly, (3:34.) 25:45; J. Murray, (2:00.) 24:15; W. Frock, (2:45.) 24:15; J. Hoban, (2:45.) 25:15; F. Murray, (4:15.) 25:45; C. Rapp, (2:30.) 25:30; H. Brown, (scratch.) 23:15.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Far Rockaway Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs; main course. The Boy, 93 pounds; Toto, 104; Night Angle, 107; Sunnyland, 97; Osgood, 94; Lord Bright, 100; Kiss, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lysolene, 115 pounds; Miss Sterling, 113; Sanberia, 113.

THIRD RACE.—The Mineola; selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs; straight. Sarmore, 110 pounds; Simpleton, 103; Devidee, 113; David Harum, 103; American Boy, 98; *Sugarmidt, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brentwood Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Jack Stuart, 93 pounds; Star Master, 125; Victor, 119; Royce Neal, 114; Corn Tassel, 100; Locuilite, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hickoryhut, 106 pounds; Graphic, 106; Lucius, 113; John I. Day, 106; *Mary Belle, 103; *Baby Sister, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; straight. Faisan Dora, 108 pounds; Cleopatra, 106; Royal Duck, 108; Sea Sinner, 102; Walk the Plank, 108; Service Star, 102; Captain Alcock, 105; Domitian, 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RAIN HALTS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Johnston-Tilden Match Takes Place Today—Jones and Ingraham Win Boys' Doubles.

Today's Title Matches.

AT 1 P. M.

Court No. 3—National Junior Championship Final—Vincent Richards vs. A. H. Chapin, Jr.

AT 3:30 P. M.

Court No. 3—Veterans' Singles Final—Clarence Hobart vs. Fred G. Anderson.

AT 4 P. M.

Court No. 1—National Championship, Final Round—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. William T. Tilden, 3d, Philadelphia.

AT 5 P. M.

Finals—Father and Son Championship and Junior Doubles Championship.

Trains leave Pennsylvania Station (Long Island Railroad) at 12:30, 12:51, 1:12, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3, 3:16, and 3:46 P. M.

Rain necessitated another postponement in the national tennis championship tournament at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, yesterday afternoon. Although play might have been possible, conditions were so unfavorable to contestants and spectators alike that by noontime it was decided to put the final match over until today. The same schedule will be in force this afternoon as had been announced for yesterday, the juniors and veterans appearing in their final matches as preliminaries to the big event of the day, which brings together William M. Johnston and William T. Tilden, 2d, for the championship.

One match, however, was played yesterday, the national boys' doubles title being decided by the victory of William H. Ingraham and Arnold W. Jones over James Farquhar and Fred Haas, at 6—3, 6—3, 7—5. Young Jones, who is the son of J. D. E. Jones, the former Rhode Island champion, thus becomes the holder of bth the individual and the team championship for players under 16 years of age. It was good tennis that the youngsters played yesterday, in spite of the wet court and dark sky. The winners were superior both individually and as a team, and won their points by confident hitting and correct combination tactics.

Groundsmen Work Hard.

George Miller and his squad of groundsmen, who have been the hardest-worked men at Forest Hills during the championship, put the courts of the West Side Tennis Club to bed last night under a top dressing of hay. Over this were drawn the tarpaulins, which have saved many a match since the tournament started, and Mr. Miller told Julian S. Myrick, the referee, that, if the weather gave him half a chance, the courts would be in good condition for this afternoon's matches.

To save the playing surface from being deadened by the weight of the water-soaked canvas it was decided to put a layer of hay under the tarpaulins. As this gives a chance for some circulation of air, the courts should be in condition for fast play this afternoon. If the weather is uncertain information may be had by telephoning the office of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Rector 3547; players' headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Vanderbilt 7100, or Harry Parker, Treasurer, Vanderbilt 111.

Announce American Team Today.

The rain gave Harry Parker, the committee's Treasurer, a chance to catch up on his arrangements for the team match with Australia, which starts tomorrow afternoon. Beals C. Wright, Edwin Sheafe, and Julian S. Myrick, who were appointed to name the team for the United States, will announce their decision today.

Apparently the United States has no monopoly on the rain, for copies of The Referee, received yesterday from Australia, had the following: "It is timely to point out that something will have to be done to insure more rapid drainage of the courts to be used for the Davis Cup challenge round in December. Last Saturday week the court was scarcely fit for play after a rain which, at the Observatory, was measured at only a few inches and not much more at Bondi. It is possible that it was much more at Double Bay, but not likely, and in any case it is clear that the drainage pipes have become sluggish and need taking up and relaying. This should be done very soon to avoid the possibility of a thunderstorm causing the courts to be laid up for a day or two when the Davis Cup match is on. That would be a dire calamity."

After their experience of the past week the Tournament Committee at the West Side Tennis Club would probably extend its sincere sympathy to any committee that has to contend with bad weather for an important tennis match, and will have a friendly ear for any such comment as the foregoing.

MOHAWKS LOSE WILSON.

Distance Runner Requests Severance of Relations with Bronx Club.

F. C. Wilson, distance runner and harrier, has severed his connections with the Mohawk A. C. This was disclosed yesterday when the athlete applied at the Metropolitan A. A. U. for a transfer of his registration to unattached. Wilson will be compelled to compete without club affiliation for a period of one year, under the rules of the A. A. U., before he can represent another organization in open competition.

Wilson competed as a member of the Mohawk A. C. in the Kings County A. A. road race last season, and, with his position at the finish, the Bronx club gained the team prize. Later, however, it developed that the athlete was ineligible to wear the Mohawk emblem and the club lost the prize.

Americans to Run in Canada.

Loran Murchison, former St. Louis speed flash, and Homer S. Baker of the Glencoe A. C., former national half-mile champion, will compete in a track meet at Toronto, Can., Saturday. It was announced yesterday. Both runners applied for permits to compete outside of the metropolitan district and their requests were granted. Murchison and Baker will be members of a strong American team which will invade the Dominion Saturday. A majority of the athletes who are planning to compete across the border are from the Central A. A. U. district, a number of them being members of the Chicago A. A. and Illinois A. C.

West Virginia Has New Players.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Sept. 2.—Sullivan Fucey, Western High; Pete Hamilton, Fairmont High; Leo Salvate, Fairmont Normal; Pete Ice, Fairview High; David Courtney, Culver Military Academy; Cabell Davis, Augusta Military Academy; Fulton Woods, Princeton High; Gene Williams, Huntington High, and Pat Rankin, Keyser Prep, are prominent preparatory school athletes who will make up a group of thirty such who will go into training on Cheat River for the West Virginia University team next Monday.

HARVARD'S ELEVEN BEGINS PRACTICE

Coach Fisher Finds Likely Looking Timber Among Candidates for Ends and Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 2.—A drizzling rain and a wet field did not prevent the Harvard football squad from starting its season's work on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. Coach Fisher, who played with the 'Varsity here in 1909, 1910, and 1911, and for two seasons was all-American guard, began work as Percy Haughton's successor and had with him, as assistants, three former 'Varsity quarter backs, Wigglesworth, Watson, and Gardner. Today only the candidates for the ends and backfield places reported. There was some likely looking timber in the squad, which numbered twenty-one, and which is expected to double in size before the end of the week.

Coach Fisher will call out the linemen next Monday, and at that time also will assemble his complete coaching force. Although it has been three years since Harvard had a 'Varsity footvall team, the "Informals" in 1916 and the S. A. T. C. team of last season being far below the standard, the start made this afternoon was encouraging.

Among the backs and ends were several who have had 'Varsity experience. Billy Murray, one of the 1918 quarters in the Yale game, was on hand, and will start the season as a first string man. Ralph Horween, a splendid punter, and also a 'Varsity veteran of two seasons, likewise reported for the backfield, as did Eddie Casey, who three years ago was hailed as a logical successor to Eddie Mahan as a broken field runner. Arnold Horween, brother of the veteran and Captain of the Informals, after a year on Dadmun's 1916 outfit, likewise appeared.

Among the good kickers were Fred Church, who was rated high as a freshman player three years ago; Ben Hunneman of last year's army team, and "Babe" Fulton, brother of Harvard's famous punter, and from whom the Harvard coaches expect a lot of good work this Fall. Joe Ryan, end of the S. A. T. C. team last Fall, and Desmond, who played with Notre Dame several years ago, were among the candidates for end. Desmond was with the 1916 'Varsity squad. Today's work was light but the men were busy every moment. Ralph Horween did some good kicking and Harry Gardner worked with the quarters on foot work and passing.

There was no falling on the ball or any rough work, owing to the condition of the field. Tommy Campbell, the North Carolina coach, and a former Harvard 'Varsity back, will help the other coaches until he goes South. The backs will have a busy week, as, starting next Monday, the work with the line men who will report at that time, will be rushed in order that a team may be whipped into shape for Harvard's first game three weeks hence. Fisher has some good rush line timber coming, and, if it shapes up with the backfield material Harvard will make a pretty fair football start after all.

Eddie Casey weighed 156 pounds when he reported, a proper football weight for him, he said, while Ralph Horween admitted that he was a number of pounds overweight at 186. The centres were given instruction in passing the ball and the backs in handling it. The kickers were likewise given an opportunity to exhibit their ability.

Harvard will open its season with Bates in Cambridge, Sept. 27. A Captain will be elected after the first game, and the choice is expected to rest between Casey and Ralph Horween.

MANY PRIZES FOR HORSES.

Announce Premium Lists for Seventeenth Annual Show at Mineola.

Premium lists for the seventeenth annual horse show given by the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties reveal that good sport may be expected at Mineola on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 24, 25, and 26. It will be the last metropolitan exhibition of promihence under the rules of the Association of American Horse Shows until the National Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden, in November, and, as Charles W. Smith is the secretary of both events, the Mineola fixture is in many cases a trying-out place for saddle horses and hunters that later will be in competition in the larger city show.

Heavy harness horses are again eliminated on the premium lists, but harness ponies, of the miniature hackney type, will have five classes to decide, with first and second prizes of $25 and $10 given in each. There are also classes for runabout horses and a combination harness and saddle horse class, for prizes of the same value. There are three classes for roadsters, with first prizes of $25 in each, and the old time features of Mineola fair, breeders' classes for trotters and general purpose horses are retained. The first and second prizes in these will aggregate $320, seven classes being for trotters, the sires to be standard-bred, and eight for general purpose stock.

Under saddle the Mineola is again the American reproduction of the famous Irish show for saddle horses and hunters at Dublin. There are eight open and two for novice saddle horse classes listed, with first and second prizes of $50 and $25, besides two champion classes, for saddle horses respectively 15.2 hands and under, or over that height. There will also be classes for lightweight and heavyweight polo mounts, with first and second prizes of $50 and $25, and one for the best team of three shown by one exhibitor, with prizes of $75 and $25.

Three classes for ponies under saddle and two for ponies or road hacks are also announced with prizes of $25 and $10 in each competition, while a class of the same value as to prizes will be for saddle horses of any height to be ridden by children, amateurs, under fifteen years of age. Children will also be riders in a class for ponies over the jumps, with prizes of $50 and $25. Eight classes are open to hunters, with prizes of $50 and $25 in each, and there are also competitions for hunters under special conditions for medals given by the Association of American Horse Shows, the prizes in each valued at $50 and $25. To close the jumping events, there will be a championship for hunters, for a $50 prize; one for pairs of hunters, of the same value, and a sweepstakes of $10 each for jumpers. The Horse Show to add $100, all to go to the winner. Post entries may be made and the award will be based on 25 per cent. for conformation and 75 per cent. for performances.

It will be the first fair and horse show at the Mineola grounds since the giving up of the property used for war work by the Government. All entries will close on Sept. 10, with Charles W. Smith, at 16 East Twenty-third Street, manager of the Horse Show Department. The judges follow: trotters, ponies in harness and breeding classes, Carll S. Burr; saddle horses and ponies under saddle, George E. Hulme and J. Garner Wert; polo mounts, Harry T. Peters; hunters and jumpers, Clarence H. Robbins and Henry L. Bell.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.

In each issue of The Annalist appears an Open Security Market with list of many sterling investments not quoted elsewhere. Names and addresses of firms with bid and asked prices. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company; $4 a year by mail—8 cents an news stands.—Adv.

GRIMLER LEADS GOLF FIELD.

Newspaper Club's Handicappers Startled by a Score of 77.

T. R. Grimler led the field at Van Cortlandt Park links yesterday in the qualifying round for the annual championship of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, with a card of 77—13—65, thus proving that the handicap committee needs legislative investigation. Not only did Grimler slip in a low round that put his handicap to blush, but Peter T. Levins, handicapped at 18, also shocked the said committee by turning in a card of 87—13—69. These two scores also captured the low net prizes for the day, as well as leading the qualifying round for the club championship. Fred Flaugh won the low gross prize with a card of 82—7—75.

The sixteen golfers who qualified to play in the match rounds for the club title are T. R. Grimler, 77—12—65; P. T. Levins, 87—18—69; R. A. Kennedy, 93—20—73; Fred K. Flaugh, 82—7—75; H. L. Perez, 89—15—74; David Hall, 90—14—76; Clinton Scollard, 100—23—77; A. M. Welling, 96—18—78; M. E. Moore, 110—32—78; W. E. Wood, 93—15—78; C. F. Laux, 96—17—79; J. William Leeper, 103—24—79; F. P. Nowlan, 95—17—79; E. R. Laverty, 103—23—80; E. F. Teague, 104—20—84; E. B. Davis, 108—14—87.

GOLF FOR JERSEY JUNIORS.

Play for State Title Begins Tomorrow at Essex Country Club.

E. P. Holden, jr., Secretary of the New Jersey State Golf Association, gave out the entry list yesterday for the junior New Jersey golf championship, which will begin tomorrow morning over the Essex County Country Club links at Orange, under the auspices of the State association. To date there are twenty-five entries, all under 19 years of age and junior members of clubs that belong to the New Jersey organization. The first pair starts at 9 A. M. tomorrow, when G. A. Bomann, jr., of Plainfield, will have the honor of leading the field, Bomann was a prominent contender in the metropolitan junior championship, where he advanced to the semi-final round, to be defeated by Peter Harmon of the Scottish-American Club, the ultimate winner of the title.

Entries will be accepted up to the starting time of the tournament. The youngsters will qualify in eights instead of the usual sixteens, and the tournament will thus be completed in two days of play. The entries to date are: G. A. Bowman, jr., Plainfield; A. C. Willis, Shackamaxon; C. B. Mitchell, Woodbury; Alfred Nathan, Hollywood; Stephen Berrien, Upper Montclair; J. E. Billings, Orange County; C. L. Peirson, Montclair; H. V. Bower, jr., Essex County; Sidney H. Brown, jr., Baltusrol; C. H. Strouse, Norwood; P. B. Baker, Essex County; Nathaniel Stevens, Plainfield; Alan G. Downey, Canoe Brook; H. Compton, Suburban; E. W. Haley, Essex County; A. E. Hopkins, Montclair; F. M. Snyder, Westfield; Frank Hart, Essex County; J. H. Davis, Essex County; Charles Conklin, Hackensack; B. Straus, Norwood; Sidney Davis, Madison; N. C. Taylor, Madison; B. Miller, Norwood; Donald Bomann, Plainfield.

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DRIFTWOOD BLAZE ROCHESTER WINNER

Walter H. Hanley's Entry Captures Blue Ribbon in Lightweight Saddle Class.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 2.—Walter H. Hanley's Driftwood Blaze, which put Mrs. Eleonora Sears's wonderful Radiant in reserve at Newport a week ago, showed for a blue today in a lightweight saddle class of the Rochester Horse Show. Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Cherrystone was in reserve.

In a class of harness horses under 15.2 hands Miss Wanamaker's Eve took a blue and Mrs. Loula Long Combs's Animation was in reserve. Miss Constance Vauclain's The Whip was first and Mrs. Combs's Reputation second in a class of four-year-old hackney mares. Among three-year-old hackney mares Dan R. Hanna's Brier Footprint was first and Miss Vauclain's The Wasp was in reserve.

The summaries of the chief classes follow:

Class 29—Hackneys, Mare, 4 Years Old.—First, The Whip, Constance Vauclain; second, Reputation, Loula Long Combs; third, Dragon Fly, Constance Vauclain; fourth, imp. Glenavon Flirt, J. K. Dering.

Class 30—Hackneys, 3 Years Old.—First, Brier Footprint, D. R. Hanna; second, The Wasp, Constance Vauclain; third, Wild Honey, Alma Wanamaker; fourth, Lady Victoria, Gold Note Stock Farm.

Class 2—Horses Over 14.2 and Under 15.2, in Harness.—First, Eve, Isabella Wanamaker; second, Animation, Loula Long Combs; third, Lady Dilham, Constance Vauclain; fourth, Dragon Fly, Constance Vauclain.

Class 67—Mare or Gelding Over 14.2 and Not Exceeding 15.2.—First, Driftwood Blaze, Walter H. Hanley; second, Cherrystone, Isabella Wanamaker; third, Mac Marsh, Fairfield Farms; fourth, Joseph Sandiey, Woodin Farms.

Class 5—Thoroughbred Hunter.—First, Shot, Enniscrare Farms; second, Arbite, Constance Vauclain; third, Indian Arrow, Enniscrare Farms; fourth, Matt H., Enniscrare Farms.

Class 7—Pair of Horses, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2, (open to horses that have not won in any show under the auspices of a member of the Association of American Horse Shows.)—First, Animation and Admiration, Loula Long Combs; second, Mary Marlborough and Scotsman, Eleonora R. Sears; third, Boston Villiers and Mollers, Daisy E. Canute.

Class 21—Horses 14.3 and Not Exceeding 15.3 Hands, (suitable for and shown to a runabout.)—First, Jack Tar, John R. Thompson; second, Exposition, Loula Long Combs; third, Minnie Allerton, Walter H. Hanley.

Class 71—Road Hack, Horses Over 15 Hands and Not Exceeding 16.—First, Avonmore, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester; second, Mac Marsh, Fairfield Farms; third, Shrovetide, L. K. Liggett; fourth, Danny Deever, Edward Ehlers.

Class 15—Pair of Horses, (size, pace, and action counting.)—First, Revelation and Reputation, Loula Long Combs; second, Eve and Netherall's Pride, Isabella Wanamaker; third, Distinction and Exposition, Loula Long Combs.

Class 81—Arabian Stallion, Under Saddle.—First, Shibad, W. R. Brown; second, Abu Zeyo, W. R. Brown; third, Berk, W. R. Brown; fourth, Sargon, W. R. Brown.

Class 9—Pair of Horses, 15.2 and Over.—First, Judge and Advocate, D. R. Hanna; second, Revelation and Temptation, Loula Long Combs.

Class 102—Jumping Competition, (Jumps 4 feet and 4½ feet.)—First, Black Watch, Woodin Farms; second, Robin Hood, Eleonora Sears; third, Melrose, Westminster Stables; fourth, Enniscrare, Constance Vauclain.

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1919 SEPTEMBER 1919

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Two Big Events

Now that Labor Day is past the two big events in September are the reopening of school (the boys won't agree with us about that) and the announcement that MONROE JUNIOR Clothes are to be placed on sale commencing today.

Monroe Junior Clothes are going to be a great big factor in helping keep down the high cost of clothing young America—these suits are everything a mother expects in sturdy, lasting, stylish, all wool Clothes—at prices she will gladly pay for clothes her son will proudly wear.

Monroe Junior Clothes — are reinforced throughout — every seam is thoroughly stitched and taped — the buttons are sewed on to stay on—and every suit has an extra pair of knickerbockers, so the lads will have double service Clothes and you will pay single service price—

Every saving that we employ in selling Monroe Clothes to men at $25, $30 and $35 is utilized for your benefit in selling Monroe Jr. Clothes at $13.50 and $16.50.

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The daily rush of business, the daily travel in crowded trains and cars, the lack of opportunity for healthful exercise—all are conditions of city life

City living conditions account for much of the time lost from business, for they contribute largely to the illness that has become so prevalent

3,000,000 people sick on any given day—

Eight hundred million dollars wasted annually

STATISTICS show that the average man and woman in the United States can expect to be sick in bed more than a week out of every year. On the average, three million persons are ill on any day. The annual wage loss from illness is at least $800,000,000.

Who suffers the greatest part of this terrific loss?

People who live in cities!

The city dweller travels from home to office in crowded cars or trains. He seldom walks, or takes other exercise. Usually he works indoors, stooped over a desk, a machine or a counter. Indeed, medical men state that the average city worker uses no more than a third of his lung capacity—that about 400 muscles in his body have actually become weakened through disuse.

What is the result of this kind of life? Is it surprising that sickness is so prevalent? Is it surprising that the death rate in the city is higher than in the country by 21%?

Why city dwellers avoid walking

Walking, the one great exercise which every man should enjoy, has become a burden. Too often it contributes directly to that over-fatigued condition which makes the city dweller an easy prey to illness.

With every step on leather heels you are pounding away your energy

In his usual routine the average city worker takes 8,000 steps a day, on hard, modern floors and pavements. If you wear nail-studded leather heels, you give your body 8,000 jolts and jars a day—for every step with hard heels on still harder pavements acts as a hammer blow to your entire nervous system. The constant repetition of these shocks exhausts your energy, helps to bring an over-fatigue, with its ever-present threat of serious illness.

The leather heel has outlived its usefulness—it is doomed. It has no more place on modern pavements than the wooden sandals of ancient days.

Yet walking on hard pavements need not be any more fatiguing than walking on turf. Walking can easily be made a pleasure and a benefit.

Modern pavements are built for modern traffic. You can't bring back the yielding dirt streets of many years ago—the streets for which leather heels were made, but you can cushion your feet against the jolts and jars that make walking a burden. You can replace hard, old-fashioned heels with O'Sullivan's Heels of live, springy rubber.

What gives a rubber heel "life"

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made hard and brittle as in fountain pens or soft and crumbly as in pencil erasers. To secure the resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

Guaranteed to outlast any other heels

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

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O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

An O'Sullivan Heel can be cut and stretched as shown above. With an ordinary rubber heel the material snaps in two with little stretching. This test proves the remarkable resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

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RETURNS PALMER'S PRO-GERMAN CHARGE

Senator Frelinghuysen Retorts That Attorney General Is a Disciple of Prussianism.

DEFENDS INSURANCE STAND

Denies That His Business Interests Had Influence on His War Policy.

UNDERWOOD MAKES REPLY

Says Men Whose Property Was Seized Stood Behind the Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey in the Senate replied today to the statement issued on Saturday by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, in which Mr. Palmer accused the New Jersey Senator of attempting to prevent the liquidation by the Alien Property Custodian of enemy-owned concerns, and also asserting that an insurance company of which Senator Frelinghuysen was President tried to stay his hand. Mr. Palmer also said that Senator Frelinghuysen as well as Senator Calder of New York, in their efforts to have Mr. Palmer's administration of the Alien Property Custodian's office investigated, did something that pleased Germany very much, adding that both of these Senators had been mentioned by the German Foreign Office because of their activity in the matter.

Senator Frelinghuysen denounced the Attorney General as a man who was "more Prussian than the Prussians," and said that Mr. Palmer's contact with German agents had taught him the power of bureaucracy." The Senator also referred to the "M. P." incident of the Albert papers, his remarks being based on the supposition that the "M. P." referred to in those papers was Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer has denied many times that he was the person referred to.

After Senator Frelinghuysen had concluded, Senator Underwood of Alabama made a vigorous defense of the Attorney General, and declared that the fight against Mr. Palmer was in the interest of the German property owners and for the purpose of restoring properties valued at $750,000,000 to German control. He declared that no officer of the Government had waged a more successful fight than did Mr. Palmer in his war on "the enemy's pocketbook."

Answers Pro-German Charges.

"Mr. Palmer," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "tries to give the impression that in my opposition to his appointment and in Senator Calder's, and my effort to have his acts as Alien Property Custodian investigated, we are pleasing Germany. That I was opposed to the Trading with the Enemy act, and also that I was against the Americanization of the German industrial concerns in America; that I urged the continuance of the German insurance companies in this country as such; that I protested against his management of the German woolen mills in Passaic, and that the position taken by the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, of which I am President, in refusing to cancel the liability in the Balkan Insurance Company, under a contract, was an evidence of pro-Germanism. Such charges are so ridiculous that they scarcely warrant a reply.

"The Attorney General," the New Jersey Senator continued, "is pursuing the same methods he has used before, shouting pro-Germanism against those who oppose his high handed methods."

He charged that Mr. Palmer was using the Publicity Service of the Department of Justice to intimidate those "who stand for upright practices."

Senator Frelinghuysen said it was true, as Mr. Palmer stated, that he introduced Mr. Bassett of the Firearms Insurance Company and of the American Insurance Company, both of Newark, N. J., to the committee that considered the Trading with the Enemy act, and that Mr. Bassett and himself had urged an amendment to the act in the interests of certain American companies. Mr. Frelinghuysen said that the procedure in nowise aided Germany and was a proper and wise amendment which was adopted by Congress and approved by President Wilson when the latter signed the law.

Continuing, Senator Frelinghuysen said:

"Mr. Palmer charges that in some way my own interests influenced me in this action because I had certain insurance interests. That is untrue.

"Before the war my companies had certain contracts with foreign insurance companies, two with companies in Bulgaria, one Russian and one German company. Two of these contracts were immediately canceled and replaced with other reinsurance companies. One it was not necessary to cancel because it was a Russian company and it did not come within the jurisdiction of Mr. Palmer.

"The other was a contract with the Balkan Insurance Company held by the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, an American concern of which I am President. We had a contract with this Balkan Insurance Company, of Sofia, Bulgaria, although I am informed that the stock of the company was owned in Germany, but I never knew it until after it was taken by Mr. Palmer. This company was managed in the United States by Mr. Williams Schiefe, whom Mr. Palmer afterwards appointed head of his insurance bureau.

Held to Balkan Co. Contract.

"Mr. Palmer took this company over and asked the Stuyvesant to cancel the contract. We endeavored to procure other facilities to carry the liability to be surrendered. As our Directors felt there was no call for us to assume increased liabilities, and to reconcel the Stuyvesant policies in which the Balkan Company bore part of the risk would embarrass the Stuyvesant Company's business, the question was submitted to counsel, to ascertain if this company was taking a position that was unlawful or unpatriotic. Our counsel advised us that it could in no way inconvenience the United States, that under the contract we could hold the Balkan liable until the contract expired at the end of the year, and that it was our duty to do so in consideration of the stockholders and policy holders.

"Mr. Palmer states that we were the only company that refused to co-operate in this matter. I am informed, and believe reliably, that this was not so, that two or two other companies refused to cancel their risks, including the North River Insurance Company, managed by Crume & Foster, to whom Mr. Palmer sold the German-owned International Company. Such a charge as this, tending to show antagonism with the Trading With the Enemy act, is malicious, and made only to create a false and unfavorable impression.

"Mr. Palmer again charges that in taking over the six great woolen mills in Passaic I protested against interfering with the official management of the properties and their sale by him. This is not so.

"Mr. Palmer made a bitter attack in the papers against the industries and their management. Fearing the destruction of the entire woolen industry in Passaic the President of the Passaic Board of Trade, the mill owners themselves, as well as several citizens, came to my office in Washington, and urged me to see Mr. Palmer about it. I called on Mr. Palmer at the request of these constituents, and to the best of my knowledge of the conversation urged that the industries be preserved to New Jersey, stating that there were thousands of employes in these mills who would be thrown out of employment if they were closed, and that unless the mills were continued the hardships would fall on Passaic.

"In my public acts in this connection I have never thought of my own personal interests—they were slight, very slight, compared to the other larger American companies that were interested. My knowledge of the situation, I think, helped to shape legislation wisely, and the result was that all American companies survived. I pursued the honorable course, as I believed, and I am not ashamed of it. I have done nothing except in the line of public duty, Mr. Palmer to the contrary. notwithstanding. This covers all of Mr. Palmer's specious and untrue charges. I insist, however, that the management of the office of the Alien Property Custodian be investigated, and to that Mr. Palmer objects. Notwithstanding Mr. Palmer's objection I demanded that this be done, and be done immediately. I claim that that is my right as a United States Senator whose honor and patriotism have been attacked by a high official of the Government."

Quotes Palmer on Lusitania.

Senator Frelinghuysen next quoted from Mr. Palmer's letter written shortly after the sinking of the Lusitania, in which he wrote that the sinking of that liner did not call for immediate drastic action against Germany and that "it certainly should not embroil us in this foreign war." He added that he had distrusted Mr. Palmer "from the very bottom of my heart from the time that his words about the sinking of the Lusitania were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES."

"When later," Senator Frelinghuysen added, "I discovered that he was an intermediary between the President and German agents and when I learned that he, as such intermediary, tried to palliate the sinking of the Lusitania and that he was willing to help Germany secure cotton from which to manufacture explosives to sink more innocent women and children, I confess I believe in his desire to become judge of his own acts, and his opposition to investigation merely signifies the brief that he is not a man to be honored with public office. Such a man, to divert attention from his record, is capable of running amuck when placed in such a position as Attorney General.

"For my opposition to Mr. Palmer, both as a man and as Alien Property Custodian, I have no apologies. When I saw companies slaughtered I could not approve. Perhaps he now realizes that it was not the Germans but Americans he was injuring by his foolish course, dictated by his wild desire to make all forget that he had received German agents in his own house. If he was engaged in legitimate business, why did he receive them at his home, and not at his or their offices?

"The fund derived from the proceeds of the sale of German property is the fund from which we hope to pay losses of our citizens. If it does not prove sufficient, and we know it will not, will Mr. Palmer be praised or blamed? Has he not boasted that he did not try to sell at the best times properties he knows were sacrificed? I have never said that he personally profited in a pecuniary way. Many got bargains. Many profited by their purchases, at figures much below real values. Does Mr. Palmer count them among his friends? In that way has he not profited? Does any one of you doubt it?

"I had no German record to haunt me, to make me countenance unjust and arbitrary conduct on his part. Justice will ultimately prevail. There are many who in their hearts distrust Mr. Palmer, his duplicity and his high handed methods, as much as I do."

Senator Frelinghuysen discussed the "M. P." documents that were found among Dr. Albert's papers when those papers were seized by an agent of the United States Secret Service.

"If he has nothing to fear," concluded Senator Frelinghuysen, "why does he oppose investigation and abuse those who urge it? Why, having been Alien Property Custodian, did he fight for the office of Attorney General so he could be the judge of claims against himself. Why did Mr. Bradley Palmer, in Paris, urge a provision in the treaty whitewashing the Alien Property Custodian?

"Mr. Palmer has, indeed, learned from the German agents. He is more Prussian than the Prussians. I denounced the Prussians and their ways, and no one of their disciples can intimidate me."

Underwood Defends Palmer.

As soon as Senator Frelinghuysen had concluded, Mr. Underwood arose to reply. He said that the matter was too serious to go to the country without an immediate reply to the assertions of the New Jersey Senator.

"I have listened with some astonishment," said Senator Underwood, "to the statements made by the Senator from New Jersey. I only trespass on the time of the Senate at this time to point out that the men who owned the property taken over by the Alien Property Custodian were men who stood behind the Kaiser in his assaults upon civilization. They were the men who stood for the sinking of the Lusitania, the driving of French women into German brothels as slaves, and numerous other crimes.

"I introduced the bill that took the property of these Junkers, and since the day that bill was introduced it has been the object of assault by the German interests. If we do not retain this $750,000,000, where will the money to pay the claims of Americans, growing out of the Lusitania and other criminal acts of the Germans, come from? Are you going to send your bayonets back to enforce payment?

"The men who opposed the confirmation of the Attorney General before the Judiciary Committee were, as a rule, the paid agents of German interests. Every question raised by the Senator from New Jersey received the attention of that committee, and that committee, a majority of its members from the Republican side of the Senate, reported unanimously that those charges were without foundation."

Senator Underwood added that the Attorney General had told him he did not oppose the investigation. "But," said the Senator, "if one is made he wants it made in the interest of Americans and not of Germans, and that it shall not be made by paid agents of the junker classes of Germany. That is the position of the Attorney General. All these charges against Palmer are to get these properties back into German control."

Mr. Underwood ended his remarks with a denial that Mr. Palmer was the "M. P." of the Albert papers.

Uruguayans Honor Clemenceau.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Juan Antonio Buero, Uruguayan Foreign Minister; Dr. J. C. Blanco, Uruguayan Envoy to France, and Julien Nogueiro, a member of the Uruguayan Peace Delegation, called on Premier Clemenceau today and presented him with a gold medal and a testimonial from the women of the University of Montevideo.

Wilson to Review Fleet At Seattle on Sept. 13

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.—President Wilson will review the Pacific Fleet here at 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 13, according to telegrams from Secretary Tumulty, received today by the Chairmen of Seattle's Presidential and Fleet Welcome Committees. The historic battleship Oregon will be the reviewing ship, the messages said.

FRANCE NOW ANGRY WITH RUMANIA

Little Kingdom Continues to Ignore Ultimatum of the Supreme Council.

PRESSURE MAY BE TRIED

Rumor of Attempt to Get Hungary to Make a Separate Peace Disturbs Paris.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is ten days since the Supreme Council sent its "ultimatum" to Rumania, telling her that looting in Hungary must cease. There has been much looting since then and Rumania has not yet condescended to send a reply to Paris.

That is an old story, however, but a new point in the case is that the European Allies who connived at Rumania's behavior, especially France, are beginning to show signs of irritation, thinking Rumania is testing their friendship too far and should at least send a note or make some show of promising to behave for the sake of the records and to save the face of the Supreme Council and the world Peace Conference.

Of course, attention is still called to the fact that the telegraph wires were blown down in the recent storms in Eastern Europe and that communication is slow, but that excuse has its time limits.

Rumania is overdoing the thing by too much disregard of the superficial niceties in dealings between friendly powers, but what is more serious is that France is greatly disturbed by rumors that Rumania, after getting all the material she claims out of Hungary, is now attempting to urge Hungary to make separate peace with her and not wait till the general Hungarian treaty is prepared in Paris.

This would be the beginning of one of those Eastern Europe coalitions and also the nucleus of a Danubian combine which France very much opposes. The only strong alliance France wants in that part of Europe would be between Poland and Rumania. Neither does Italy want any present fragment of the ancient enemy Dual Monarchy strengthened by combining with any Balkan State.

So something more drastic than anything so far attempted may be tried soon by the Supreme Council in its effort to control Rumania. Whatever it is will have to be something short of military intervention by the Allies, for no European country is disposed to send its own troops, and they all seem to have wearied for the time being of trying to persuade America to send her troops. But the countries represented in the Supreme Council can still resort to breaking relations, which has already been suggested, and there is the possibility of an embargo.

Rumania knows she has got much to offer in the future in the way of oil well concessions to the country that backs her or at least emasculates all efforts to check her independent policy toward Hungary. She has been banking on that fact and with special reference to France. Clemenceau himself is in deadly earnest in all the efforts made by the Supreme Council so far, but despite the tradition that Clemenceau dominates every Ministry and every phase of French policy, interior and exterior, there seem to be elements in his own Foreign Office not controlled by him and secretly working to nullify his own Peace Conference activities in Rumania.

PARIS, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council today discussed the failure of Rumania to make written responses to the Council's notes.

It is likely the Council will send an Admiral in the near future with an emphatic note demanding an immediate response by Rumania to the Council's communications.

WILSON WAR FUND REPORT.

President Has Almost $3,000,000 Left from Congress Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Of the $50,000,000 war fund granted to President Wilson last year by Congress for his discretionary use, $2,899,429.90 remained on last Aug. 15, the House Appropriations Committee was informed today in a report from the President.

Preceding the receipt of the statement from the White House the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution calling for an itemized statement of expenditures made from both the $50,000,000 fund and the $100,000,000 appropriation given the President at the outbreak of the war.

Later, however, when Chairman Good of the Appropriations Committee called the attention of the House to the report he said that a final accounting was expected later regarding the $100,000,000 fund.

More than a score of Governmental departments and agencies received money from the $50,000,000 fund the gross allotments aggregating more than $37,000,000 of which $10,000,000 was reimbursed, apparently through temporary allowances. Many of the important expenditures have been made known in the past. The largest amount was to the State Department, it receiving $12,393,245, of which $4,000,000 was for the trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways.

Some sidelights on Peace Conference expenses are contained among the minor allotments. Under the date of Feb. 14 last Bernard M. Baruch was listed for $150,000 "to the Peace Conference"; the State Department, on Dec. 18 last $500,000 "for American Commission to Negotiate Peace," and four days later the State Department got $100,000 for preparation for the conference and on Dec. 30 it received $30,000 for "Political Intelligence Service at the conference. Eric Geddes, Churchill of the Military Intelligence Bureau and his party to the conference were listed for an allotment of $20,000; another allotment for the conference was dated Feb. 16 last and was for $750,000 for "expenses Peace Commission."

The Treasury Department received $10,813,327, including $3,228,000 for the War Risk Insurance Bureau, but the department repaid $1,437,575 of the sum. Net allotments of more than $1,000,000 were made as follows: Alien Property Custodian, $1,071,451; Committee Public Information, $3,000,000; Grain Corporation, $5,000,000; Sugar Equalization Board, $5,000,000; War Trade Board, $1,130,000; Shipping Board, $2,500,743. The War Trade Board, which received, $5,000,000 for its Trade Bureau for Improving Economic Conditions in Russia, was listed as having returned $4,025,000.

Five million dollars given to the State Department was for supplies for the civilian population of the Archangel district of Russia, and a similar amount was given to the Treasury and Agriculture Departments to aid American farmers in drought stricken regions.

Two items of entertainment, incurred for foreign guests, also were included in the statement, there being $3,000 alloted for this purpose for Sir Eric Geddes and his party and $10,000 for Prince Axel of Denmark and his party.

For the repatriation of General Haller's Polish troops an allotment of $50,000 was listed, $25,000 for Lieut. Col. Rigg's mission to Russia, and $30,000 for Captain Gherardi's mission to Germany.

Prohibitionists Plan to Make World Dry; Individuals Urged to Give Assistance

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A resolution proposing that the Prohibition Party "have no connection with the so-called world work" was rejected late today by the National Committee of the party after a heated debate. In its place an amendment was adopted recommending that individual members of the party be urged to "give active assistance in the world prohibition work through the instrumentality of the prohibition foundation." The foundation is an organization composed of Prohibition Party members.

The National Committee adjourned its two days' meeting tonight without outlining a definite policy for the future. It adopted a resolution authorizing a national convention at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee. Speakers said that the convention would be held subsequent to the conventions of the Republicans and Democrats, and that action taken by the Prohibitionists would be determined to a large extent by the courses pursued by the two major parties. A resolution was adopted recommending that the party unite with other parties "when for the good of the cause."

A large part of the discussion over participation in foreign prohibition fights hinged on a pecuniary angle. Speakers asserted that the party would be unable to obtain funds except on the ground of carrying on world work. An impression was prevalent, they admitted, that the work of the party in this country was finished.

Another rift developed in the committee meeting over a proposal favoring a prohibitive tax on liquors should demobilization be declared completed and saloons permitted to reopen during the interim between war-time prohibition and Constitutional prohibition. The resolution as adopted urged Representative Randall of California, the only member of the Prohibition Party in Congress, to "persist in his work until all necessary enforcement legislation be adopted to put into operation the Constitutional amendment." A resolution was adopted urging repeal of the Internal Revenue act taxing liquors as a beverage.

ROYALIST BOLDNESS ALARMS GERMANS

Junker Leader Tells League to Prepare for a War of Liberation.

WANT KAISER'S "SPLENDOR"

Restoration of the Monarchy by Force, It Is Believed, Is Being Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—The Pan German League, at a general meeting in Berlin yesterday, openly threw down the gauntlet to the German Republic, pleding itself to the restoration of Kaiserism.

Many hundreds of delegates who were present howled with delight when their arch priest, Herr Glass, denounced the events of Nov. 9, 1918, as the greatest political crime ever recorded in history. After claiming a monopoly of virtue for the Pan German Party and proving to the satisfaction of everybody present that its policy during the war was the only one that might have led to a German victory if—yes, if certain things had not occurred—Herr Glass continued:

"The form of government created by the revolution is one that the Pan German League cannot countenance. Your Board of Managers, with all votes except one, has decided that the Pan German League must make a clear avowal of the monarchy.

"However, we do not wish to imitate the French restoration. The new German monarchy must be acknowledged and restricted by popular sentiment. Moreover, the new monarchy must conform with the true German conception of sovereignty. Only the highest possible efforts justify the highest power.

"The time for fine words instead of honest labor is past. Nowadays nobody does anything for the sake of your fine blue eyes, not even for princely blue eyes. After Bismarck certain circles never learned what work was and could not appreciate honest work. Especially the unselfish, those most eager to serve the national cause, remained unheard, while the most egotistical had access everywhere and State business was left to those who knew least about it. In this last respect the present Government follows the example of the old one.

"A return to the monarchy is the wish of all good Germans not misled by unscrupulous leaders. It is our business to show the German people the way to this return."

Another leader, Baron von Bletikhoff Schel, demanded "preparation for a war of liberation" and the return of the monarchy.

"The people," he said, "are already preparing for the moment when the Kaiser, in all his splendor, will reappear. Those who want to serve Germany ought to revive the dream of Kaiserdom for our youth."

Baron Schel called for the restitution of all "stolen territories" and the immediate institution of a German irredentist movement in those territories. As one of the demands pronounced by the Pan German League he mentioned the close and hearty collaboration with the Baltic people and the "removal of the intolerable domination of Jews which will yet require heavy fighting."

Among other speakers was Dr. Rosin of Vienna, representing twenty-five Pan German members of the Austrian National Convention. He said:

"The accursed house of Hapsburg has gone forever. If it should return, the Austrian people would make short work of it. We would unite with the most radical elements to defeat the Hapsburgs. We want union with Germany, which is our only salvation. We want a Hohenzollern, not a Hapsburg. We are fervent admirers of true and pure Prussianism."

The meeting closed with shouts of "Hail to the German Kaiser!"

It is evident that the reactionaries are working with all their might to overthrow the republic and restore Kaiserdom by force. The Government believes that the unarmed masses will be able to cope with the junkers and officers, who have free access to Government stores and are laying their plans carefully and at long range. It is in compliance with these plans that the reactionary press is doing its utmost to create pessimism regarding Germany's future. For the same purpose political intrigues are employed to demean the republican Government in the eyes of the people, despite the fact that business men deplore the agitation.

KING TO SURRENDER ITALIAN CROWN LAND

Announces His Intention to Devote Vast Possessions to Public Welfare.

WILL CUT CIVIL LIST, TOO

Resolves That His Private Fortune Shall Be Taxed Like That of His Subjects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 1.—King Victor Emmanuel, who lately handed over six of his finest palaces, villas, and parks for the permanent use of disabled soldiers and sailors and the orphans of those killed in battle, has now formally signified to Premier Nitti his intention of relinquishing all the vast domains of the Crown throughout Italy for the benefit of the peasantry and of those who fought for Italian unity. His Majesty likewise renounces the possession of the buildings attached to such Crown lands in favor of those institutions and charitable organizations whose distinct aim is to mitigate such sufferings of the people as arise out of the dire consequences of war.

An immense reduction in the civil list is also imminent through the King's resolution that his private patrimony shall be subjected to taxation equally with that of every commoner. On the other hand, he will continue through the Minister of the Royal Household to dispense the annual sum of about $400,000, which he has distributed hitherto in private gifts to his poor and needy subjects.

It is felt that this initiative on the part of Italy's democratic monarch, on the eve of the Government's raising a compulsory loan at home, cannot fail to serve as a stimulus to sacrifice among all classes, especially in ranks of ancient and aristocratic families, who, for the most part, are extensive landowners.

BRITAIN APPOINTS ENVOYS.

Mr. Barclay of Washington Embassy Goes to Sweden as Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The following diplomatic appointments are announced:

Ambassador to Italy, Sir George W. Buchanan.

Ambassador to Spain, Sir Esme W. Howard.

Minister to the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young.

Minister to the Netherlands, Sir Ronald W. Graham.

Minister to Poland, Sir George G. M. Rumbold.

Minister to Switzerland, Theophilus Russell.

Minister to Sweden, Colville Adrian de Rune Barclay.

Minister to Finland, Lord Acton.

Minister to the Czechoslovak Republic, Sir George Russell Clerk.

Minister to Cuba, William A. F. Erskine.

Sir George W. Buchanan, former Ambassador to Petrograd and former Minister to The Hague, has long been in the British diplomatic service. He began his career as attaché of the embassy in Rome in 1876. He succeeds Sir J. Rennell Rodd.

Sir Esme Howard has been British Minister to Sweden since 1913. He is well known in the United States, where he served as counsellor of the British Embassy from 1906 to 1908.

Sir Charles Alban Young has been Minister to the Republic of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.

Sir Ronald Graham has held the post of Assistant Under Secretary at the Foreign Office since 1916. He also has a long diplomatic record.

Sir Horace Rumbold has been Minister to Switzerland since 1916. His mother was an American, the daughter of George Harrington, once United States Minister to Switzerland.

Theophilus Russell since 1915 has been Diplomatic Secretary to the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Barclay has been Chancellor of the British Embassy in Washington since 1913.

French Fire Fighters Winning.

TOULON, Sept. 2.—Vast forest fires, which have been raging in the region between this city and Cannes, are reported to have been partly extinguished. Help has been taken to villages isolated by the fires and measures have been taken by the authorities to relieve distress. A number of persons have been injured.

First

From January 1 to August 31, this year, The New York Times published 11,723,314 lines of advertisements, a greater volume and recording a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

FRENCH OFFENDED BY EMIR'S ARREST

Syrian Incident Looked Upon as Part of a Deliberate British Policy.

ASSERT CRANE WAS DUPED

American Commissioners, It Is Charged, Were Victims of Asia Minor Propaganda.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The arrest of Emir Said by the British at Beirut serves as another incident of the strain in British and French relations in Syria, where there exist all the ingredients of a situation which in former days would have meant a real menace of war between those countries.

The French quickly denied today a report that Emir had been arrested with their approval and call attention to the fact that he is friendly to French interests. The hope was expressed at the Quai D'Orsay that the arrest was the result of excessive zeal by some local British administrator and was not ordered by Downing Street, but there was a touch of cynicism in the expression of that hope.

There is more inclination to look upon the incident as part of the supposed British policy to undermine French interests in Syria by propaganda and every other possible means, according to French Foreign Office opinion. American Commissioners Crane and King have been the victims of this propaganda and were duped into making their recommendations that America take a mandate for the entire Ottoman Empire, including, of course, all such parts as France claims for herself by virtue of such fragments of the Sykes-Picot treaty of 1916, as are not already nullified by British recognition of the independence of the Kingdom of Hedjas and by British military occupation of other regions.

The text of the Crane report recommendations has not yet been revealed, but the spirit and purport of them are know definitely enough from what the Commissioners have said openly since their return from Asia Minor last week as to what they think America ought to do there. Mr. Crane's opinion, in the belief of the French Foreign Office, at least so far as Syria is concerned, is worthless, because the French say it was derived from talks with Syrians who had been coached by the British as to what to say.

The fact that the adoption of the Crane report would give America regions which England wants, as well as that claimed by France, does not shake the belief of the French Foreign Office that Messrs. Crane and King were duped by Syrians acting as mere spokesmen for British agents. England, according to the Quai D'Orsay, has no fear that America will accept the full program laid out for her by Mr. Crane, but in the meantime is glad to use such things as the Crane report or anything else to weaken French aspirations in Syria.

There can be no anti-mandate group in the American Congress or among the American people that will be more disturbed by the Crane-King recommendations than the French Foreign Office. When the mandate was first proposed France was most enthusiastic for America to go into Turkey as a participant, with the understanding that she would take only Armenia. As a matter of fact, France at that time gladly redrafted her tentative maps of what she though Turkish geography ought to be after the war and included America as taking a large part of the area that had been allotted to her by the Sykes-Picot treaty.

Should the Crane map ever become a reality, the relations between France and America, so far as Asia Minor is concerned, would be about as cordial as the relations now existing between England and France in the same part of the world.

Some time last Winter, when Henry Morgenthau, our former Ambassador to Turkey, was talking to me about the possibility of an American mandate, he said: "If America does this at all, she must do it on a big scale. We cannot afford to go in there on any peanut proposition."

BRITISH TO SELL AIRSHIPS.

Giant R-39 to be Disposed Of In Curtailment of Program.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In view of the economy campaign and the Government's decision to curtail the airship program the Air Ministry has decided to dispose of a considerable number of airships and several stations.

These together with a quantity of stores will be offered for sale to private firms who are interested in the commercial development of aviation. THE NEW YORK TIMES is officially informed that the number of airships which the Air Ministry does not intend to retain is very large.

Among those earmarked for disposal is R-80, a giant ship which has almost been completed by Messrs. Vickers at the Barrow Works, and the R-39, being built by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworths, which is considerably larger than any airship in the service. The Air Ministry is trying to find purchasers for these huge ships, and in the meantime work on them is suspended. Other uncompleted airships for sale are the R-36 and R-37.

If the Air Ministry is not successful in finding purchasers the whole policy will have to be reconsidered, and it is possible, in view of the heavy cost of maintenance, that some of the airships will be demolished.

In any case this will likely be the fate of those whose construction are not advanced very far.

It is claimed that the R-39 is one-third bigger than the largest airship afloat. She is one-third built and no final decision has yet been made of a suitable landing grounds and mooring posts, intention being that aerodromes will be provided at the more important stations, but in general the fear the ship will be scrapped is expressed.

It is expected that the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, which purposes to establish air service between Liverpool and Australia, and Liverpool and New York, will bid for some of these airships. It is estimated that six huge vessels will be necessary to maintain these two services with any degree of regularity. The total financial backing necessary for such an undertaking is somewhere in the neighborhood of £3,500,000.

Col. House Not Coming Home; Will Resume Work at Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Colonel E. M. House, who is in London conferring with officials there on the organization of the League of Nations, will return to Paris to resume his work as a member of the American peace delegation as soon as his present mission is completed, according to an announcement today by the State Department. Reports that Colonel House soon would return to the United States were denied.

PRESIDENT MAY ACT ON MORRIS REPORT

Belief in Washington That Decision on Recognition of Kolchak Is Imminent.

MATTER CALLED URGENT

German Intrigues to Obtain a Footing in Anti-Red Russia Seen as Great Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Wilson has under consideration the report and favorable recommendations made by Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, bearing on the status of the All-Russian Government of which Admiral Kolchak is the head at Omsk, Siberia, and in which the recognition of that Government was recommended.

Whether the President's action on the Morris report will be reached before he leaves Washington tomorrow night on his 10,000 mile tour through the Middle and Far Western States could not be ascertained tonight, but the belief prevailed in well-informed quarters that his decision would not long be delayed. Those who are conversant with recent developments have been unable to conceal their belief that a crucial point has been reached in the relations between the Allies and the anti-Bolshevist Russian leaders where it is important that the decision of this and other Governments on the point of recognition must be made.

Reactionary German leaders, among them General von der Goltz, whose activities were again emphasized in a special telegram from Berlin printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, are very active in an effort to obtain a grip on the Russian situation. The Government of Admiral Kolchak has refused to enter into dealings with them, and it is recognized that the secret order of von der Goltz to his troops to take service in anti-Red Russian forces is part of a reactionary German intrigue to upset the relations between the allied powers and Admiral Kolchak and the latter's associates.

President Wilson has been fully aware of the intrigues and activities of the Germans in their attitude toward Russia and has dealt with them pointedly in several of his noteworthy speeches delivered in 1918. In his speech in New York on May 18 of that year, opening the campaign for the second Red Cross Fund, he recognized the importance of meeting the German menace to both France and Russia.

"We are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace," the President said. "I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested these intimations and have found them insincere. I now recognise them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out the purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the West involves a reservation with regard to the East. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

A month before, in his Baltimore speech of April 6, 1918, he spoke of the attitude of the Germans toward Russia.

"While German statesmen were making fair professions Germany's military leaders, those who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different situation," he said. "'If when they have felt their check to be final they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?'

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all Slavic peoples * * * subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy they can erect an empire of commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to America as to Europe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East."

POLK PLAN FOR THRACE APPARENTLY DROPPED

French Said to Have Induced Venizelos to Withdraw His Assent to It.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It now seems likely that the Bulgarian treaty will be rushed through and signed without a settlement of the Thracian question. At this moment the situation is in a worse muddle than before, and the present plan is to leave Thracian matters for settlement by a commission to be appointed—perhaps by the Peace Conference itself, perhaps by the League of Nations.

This means the complete upsetting of the situation as of Aug. 26, when I cabled that Venizelos was ready to accept the Polk plan for internationalising a large section of western Thrace. He was ready, and if the negotiations had gone through that week, as expected, the Thracian question would have been definitely settled. But the next day Hoover threw a bombshell into the Supreme Council in the shape of his statement concerning the Rumanians; so the Bulgarian treaty with its Thracian issue was sidetracked.

In the course of the delay that followed Venizelos was advised by the French to hold out still longer for better terms. The Greek Premier adopted this suggestion, even appealing direct to President Wilson at Washington, but without accomplishing his desires. The upshot of all this is that it is not likely that either the Polk plan or the Tardieu plan will be incorporated in the Bulgarian treaty.

In their desire to grant the Greek claims in full, both the French and British Foreign Offices are opposed to the advice of their experts, who agree with the American experts that such concessions would surely mean war in the Balkans, and that Greece, with Macedonia and Smyrna on her hands, would not be able to handle a conflict with Bulgaria successfully.

The action of France in urging Greece to hold out after that country was ready to yield her claims was due chiefly to French ambitions in Asia Minor.

Wilson Sent Veto to Polk's Plan.

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PARIS, Sept. 2.—President Wilson has cabled the American Commission that he opposes giving East or West Thrace to Greece. These instructions, just received at the Hotel de Crillon, throw all recent negotiations regarding Thrace into the discard, as Frank Polk has been conducting discussions with the Council of Five and Venizelos on a basis of giving Greece East Thrace and making a small international State out of a small portion of West Thrace.

REDS ATTACKING FORTRESS OF DVINSK

Lithuanians, on Other Hand, Assert Force on That Front Is Surrounded.

AMERICAN BRIGADE FORMED

Its Members to be Insured Along Lines Followed by Our War Risks Bureau.

RED CROSS UNIT TO SERVE

Berlin Says Gen. Gough Has Proclaimed to People Impending Attack on Petrograd.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Conflicting reports are reaching here as to the situation on the Lithuanian front. A dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the Lithuanian Legation there as announcing that the Bolshevikl have been surrounded and are offering to make peace with the Lithuanians, whose advance continues.

On the other hand, a Russian Bolshevist communication received here says that the Red forces have cautred the outer fortifications of Dvinsk (Dunaburg.) Dvinsk lies on the right bank of the Duna, where it is crossed by the railway from Petrograd to Warsaw.

The statement was made by the Lettish Bureau at Copenhagen on Sunday that Lettish and Lithuanian troops had driven the Bolsheviki from Novoalexandrovsk, fifteen miles southwest of Dvinsk. It was added that the neighborhood had been cleared of the Bolsheviki, and a large number of prisoners and guns captured.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—An American brigade for service in the Lithuanian Army has been formed, the work being a complete success, according to an announcement made by the military mission of the Lithuanian delegation to the Peace Conference. Enough demobilized American officers to form the staff have applied for commissions and many discharged enlisted men have entered the ranks, it is said.

The Lithuanian Government is said to be planning to protect the enlisted men and is reported to be negotiating with a prominent American insurance company to insure the men along the lines followed by the American Army's War Insurance Bureau. The company's Paris office has cabled headquarters for authority to issue such policies.

The American Red Cross has also cabled officials in America for permission to form a medical and welfare unit to serve with the brigade.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—German reports from Riga declare that General Gough of the British Army (allied representative in the Russian Baltic region) has proclaimed to the population of Petrograd that an attack is about to be made upon that city.

The reports quote the proclamation as continuing:

"As soon as Petrograd has been freed from Bolshevist tyranny food will be sent."

SINK BRITISH DESTROYER.

Reds Torpedo the Victoria in the Baltic—Eight Men Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Saturday last, Aug. 30, the Admiralty announced today. Eight of her complement are missing.

The Victoria was one of a class of thirty destroyers constructed by the British Admiralty during the war period. This class was known as the "V" class, the names of all the destroyers beginning with the letter V. They were completed in the years 1916-17. Official details of their construction were withheld, but they were known to be vessels of about 1,200 tons, mounting four 4-inch guns and the customary smaller-calibred weapons, capable of a speed of about thirty-three knots and carrying a complement of about 110 men.

Presumably the Victoria was one of the units of the British squadron operating against the Bolsheviki in the Northern Baltic and the Gulf of Finland.

ESTHONIA MAY GET LOAN HERE

Said to Have Obtained $50,000,000 to Pay for American Goods.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The United States has granted a loan of $50,000,000 to Esthonia to be used chiefly to pay for American goods sent to that country, according to an announcement made here by the Esthonian Press Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Officials of the State and Treasury Departments said today that the American Government had not granted a loan of $50,000,000 to Esthonia. They assumed that if any loan was being arranged it would be advanced by American bankers.

BRESHKOVSKY GOES ON.

Leaves Prague and Continues Her Journey Back to Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Catherine Breshkovsky, known as the "grandmother of the Russian

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Hartford, Conn.	4%	1936	4.40%
New Britain, Conn.	4	1936	4.50
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	1938	4.50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	1935	4.70
Duval Co., Fla.	5	1948	4.70
Greenville, S. C.	5	1939	4.75
Everett, Wash.	5	1936	4.75
Seattle, Wash.	5	1930-37	4.90
Portsmouth, Va.	6	1923	4.95
Newbern, N. C.	6	1922	5.00
Greenville, N. C.	6	1920-43	5.00
Price, Utah.	6	1939-34	5.25

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrial Stocks Gain Ground on Labor Outlook—Railroad Issues Sluggish.

The buoyancy of industrial stocks in yesterday's market told its own story of relief among traders over the altered aspect of the labor outlook. The advance which began last Friday with news of the ninety-day test period for beating down high-living costs was resumed with enthusiasm, and before noon gains extending from 2 to more than 6 points were recorded among steel, automobile, shipping, and oil shares. Business expanded considerably over recent daily levels, the turnover exceeding 1,600,000 shares. The feature of especial interest was the consistent strength of the more prominent issues; that is, the gains of the earlier hours were held for the most part in the face of what looked like occasional bear attacks, and profit-taking sales near the end of the day were easily absorbed. The bond market was a little broader than during last week, and Liberty and Victory bonds were generally firm. Railroad bonds moved uncertainly.

Labor matters occupied the stage of market attention so completely that comparatively little attention was devoted to the synopsis of the Cummins Railroad bill, presented to the Senate and referred to the Senate's interstate Commerce Committee. This, the first legislative step taken for the return of the railways to their stockholders, was naturally looked upon as a subject of primary importance, but the meagre details of the bill which reached the Street during business hours were hardly enough to build a theory upon in respect to the railroad future. Proof of this was supplied in the fact that stocks of the carriers moved indifferently throughout the session. In financial quarters it seemed as though committal to the Senate bill was headed off by knowledge that the Edge-Pomerene measure, as far as it has been shaped, differed sharply with particular provisions of the Cummins bill, which forecast much debate before a fully rounded proposal to Congress was completed. The summary of the Cummins bill, it was seen, provided for the segregation of the railroads in twenty or more regional groups, while rates were not to be guaranteed, although Government supervision of the properties would be more complex than before through the appointment of a transportation board at the same time that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were extended. The participation of employes in the management and in profits was described in too general terms to admit of close study, bearing, in the opinion of some commentators, an appearance of effort to appeal strongly to labor without being definite in terms. The publication of the complete bill will be awaited by bankers and railroad managers and security holders before the details are discussed.

The stock market community seemed to take it as assured that the threatened steel strike was postponed indefinitely. The Street was impressed with the possibilities held forth by the pending conference of representatives of capital and labor, considering it probable that serious pressure from organized workers would be held in abeyance during the time intervening before the meeting is held. The increasing comment in labor quarters of the necessity of greater production was noted with satisfaction as an indication of the dominance of true economic counsels.

Sterling exchange once again moved off, while other foreign rates were fairly steady. Call money stood at 6 per cent. all day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6
Low	6	Low	6
Renewals	6	Renewals	6
Last	6	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4%@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5%@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days ..... 5%@5½
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names 5½
4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.18¾	$4.18.	$4.18¾	—.01¼
Cables	4.19¾	4.18¾	4.19¾	—.01¼
France—				
Demand	8.17	8.17	8.17	—.05
Cables	8.15¾	8.15½	8.15½	—.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.18¾	$4.18¾
5.1813 Paris	8.17	8.15¾
5.1813 Belgium	8.45	8.43
China—		
Hongkong	52.50	52.60
Shanghai	129.50	129.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	37.31/25	37.31/25
19.30 Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813 Italy	9.08	9.08¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	10.30	10.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.80	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.15	24.35
Christiania	23.00	23.20
Copenhagen	21.40	21.55
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.25	42.35
32.44 Rio	25.375	25.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.70	5.68
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	6.50	6.75
500 rubles	6.25	6.50

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks.	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*4.85	4.85
23.83 Poland	*4.90	5.00
20.26 Austria	2.30	2.50
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.70	2.85
20.29 Czechoslovakia	4.10	4.30
19.30 Finland	6.90	7.10
19.30 Rumania	15.25	15.40

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.15	$4.13¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $534,800,000; balance, $78,610,147; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,699,745; Federal Reserve credit balance, $71,002,410.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $39.6875.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 6d; in New York, $1.13⅝; Mexican dollars, 80¾@90¾c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.65		5.65	
Spelter		7.95		7.75
Antimony	8.75	9.00	8.75	9.00
Quicksilver		$55.00		$55.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 1 silicon	30.30	30.50	30.30	30.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange, 23½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	101	2	6	98	0	0
Copper, futures	102	2	6	100	0	0
Tin, spot	270	0	0	272	15	0
Tin, futures	271	10	0	267	15	0
Spelter, spot	40	10	0	38	5	0
Spelter future	41	10	0	39	5	0
Lead, spot	34	15	0	34	17	6
Lead, future	35	7	6	35	7	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,146,090	495,584	1,092,432
Year to date	199,022,675	88,869,598	126,958,483

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
41½	43	100	Adams Express	42	43	43	43	+2
		20	Adams Exp. odd lot	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
40¾	41	2,000	Advance Rumely	41	41	40¾	40¾	—⅜
92½	93	1,300	Ajax Rubber	92	93	92	93	+1
		3,800	Do. rts.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
2¾	2¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		700	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40¾	40¼	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	+¾
65½	65	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67	67	65	65½	—2½
90¾	90¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	
111	114	200	Am. Bosch Magneto	114¾	114½	111	114	+2½
87½	88	500	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	88½	87¾	87½	+½
56¾	56¾	14,800	Am. Can	57½	57¾	56¾	56¾	—
103	107	100	Am. Can pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+½
133¾	134½	14,100	Am. Car & Fdy.	134¾	135¾	133¾	134½	+¾
		2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	56	58¼	56	57	+¾
11¼	11¾	400	Am. Druggists	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½	+¼
34½	34¾	6,900	Am. H. & Leather	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+¾
124¾	125½	4,500	Am. H. & L. pf.	123	126	122¾	125	+3
48	49	300	Am. Ice	49	49	49	48	
98¼	98¾	9,900	Am. International	98	99¾	98	98¾	+¾
75¾	75¾	4,800	Am. Linseed	74¾	76¾	74¾	75¾	+1½
89¾	90	6,300	Am. Locomotive	89¾	90	88¾	90	+2½
56½	58	300	Am. Malt & Grain	56½	57	56½	57	
77¾	78	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76¾	78	76¾	78	+2¾
85	90	100	Am. Smelt. pf. A	88	88	88	88	—8
103½	104½	100	Do. pfd.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	+¼
119	122	100	Am. Snuff	122	122	122	122	+¼
40¾	41	3,900	Am. Steel Foundries	40¾	41¾	40	41	+¾
96	98	200	Am. Sugar Refining	96	96	95½	95½	—
128¾	129	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref. x d.	129	129½	129	129	+1
114¾	118	100	Am. Sugar R.pf.x d.	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	+2¼
86¾	87¾	7,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	86	87	84¾	87	+3½
93	90	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	95	95	98	98	+2½
		1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	101¼	103¾	101¼	101½	+¾
223	226	100	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	223	—¾
100	100¾	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	—¾
120	120¾	7,900	Am. Woolen	118	122	118	120	+2½
60	61	1,300	Am. Writing P. pf.	59¾	61¾	59¾	61	+1½
23¾	24	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	24¾	24¾	24	24	+½
60	62	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	61	61	61	61	+½
69¼	69¾	7,800	Anaconda Copper	69	69¾	68¾	68¾	+¾
2¾	3	100	Assets Realisation	3	3	3	3	+⅛
53¾	54	400	Asso. Dry Goods	54	54¼	54	54¼	+⅛
75	78	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+4½
92	92½	100	Associated Oil	93	93	92	93	+1
91½	91¾	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	91¾	91¾	
80	82	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	81¼	81¾	80½	80½	—⅜
158¾	159	4,300	At., Gulf & West I.	156½	160	155½	158¾	+1¾
113¼	113½	41,300	Baldwin Loco.	112½	114½	111¾	113¼	+1½
42	42½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	42	42¾	42	42½	+¼
51	51¾	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	52	52	51¾	51¾	+¼
122	123	100	Barrett Co.	122	122	122	122	+1½
111	113	100	Barrett Co. pf.	113½	113½	112¼	112¼	—¼
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	—
87¾	88	79,100	Beth. Steel, class B.	87¾	89	86¾	88	+3
112	115	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	+3½
18½	18¾	1,000	Booth Fisheries	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	+¼
52	52½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	20¾	20¾	20¾	22¾	+½
20¾	21½	100	Do. ctfs. of dep.	21	21	21	21	+½
		100	Brown Shoe		94	94	94	+3
136¼	140	100	Burns Brothers	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	+1¾
12¾	12¾	1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
26½	27	1,400	Butte & Superior	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	—⅜
30	32	200	Butterick Co.	32	32	32	32	
34¼	34½	1,100	Caddo Cen. O. & R.	33¾	34¼	33½	34¼	+¾
66¾	69	1,400	California Packing	68	68	68	68¾	+1¾
47	47½	3,800	California Petrol.	46¾	47¾	46½	47	+1
81½	83	400	California Pet. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	
77	78	900	Calumet & Arizona	77½	78	76½	76½	+½
151¼	152	3,900	Canadian Pac. x d.	153½	153¾	151½	152	—1½
50	60	400	Central Foundry pf.	56	56	55½	56	+½
96¾	96¾	11,200	Central Leather Co.	97½	97½	96	96¾	+¾
40	41½	100	Certain-teed Prod.	41	41	41	41	+1
54¾	55	2,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	55¾	56	54¾	55	+¼
259½	260	1,600	Chandler Motor	254	260	253	260	+12
57¾	58¾	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	58½	57¾	57¾	+¾
10	14	100	C. & E.I.pf.Eq.tr.ctf.	10	10	10	10	—¾
		200	Chi. Great Western	9½	9½	9½	9½	—
		200	Chi. Great West. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+½
		2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	42½	43¾	42½	43¾	+1¾
		1,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	64½	65	64½	64½	
		300	Chi. & Northwest.	95	97¾	95	95¾	+⅝
		100	Chi.Pneumatic Tool.	78	78	78	78	
		1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	+⅜
		100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	
		200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	+⅜
		2,600	Chile Copper	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	+¼
		600	Chino Copper	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	
		1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+⅝
		4,400	Columbia Gas & El.	62¾	63	62½	63	+1½
		100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	53	53	53	53	+1
		1,900	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	19¼	19¾	19	19	+⅛
		1,400	Continental Can	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	+1¾
		5,100	Continental Candy	12¾	13¾	11¾	11¾	—
		14,800	Corn Products Ref.	83¼	84¾	82½	84¼	+2½
		47,000	Crucible Steel	167	178½	166½	177¾	+13
		2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	33¾	33¾	33	33½	+⅛
		600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+¾
		200	Cuban Am. Sugar	249	249¾	249	249¾	—
		100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	104½	104¾	104½	104½	—⅜
		100	Delaware & Hud.	107	107	107	107	+1
		900	Denver & Rio G.	10½	11¾	10½	11¾	+1½
		24,700	Denver & R. G. pf.	16	18	15	17½	+2½
		200	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	+¾
		100	Endicott-Johnson	104	104	104	104	+1
		300	Endicott-John. pf.	103	104	103	104	
		200	Elk Horn Coal x d.	37½	37½	35¾	36¾	+½
		200	Elk Horn C. pf. x d.	41	41	41	41	+½
		700	Erie	16¼	16¼	16½	16¾	+⅜
		100	Erie 1st pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+⅜
		200	Fairbanks	73½	73½	73½	73½	
		2,300	Famous Players-La.	102¾	102¾	100	102¾	+3
		400	Fed. M. & S. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+1½
		2,800	Fisher Body	94	95¾	92¾	95¾	+3½
		100	Fisher Body pf.	100	100	100	100	
		2,300	Fisk Rubber	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	
		3,900	Freeport Texas	52	52	50½	51¾	+1¼
		600	Gaston, Wm. & W.	30¾	31½	30¾	31¾	+1
		1,400	General Cigar	82¾	82¾	81¾	81¾	—⅜
		500	General Electric	167½	169	167½	168	+2
		17,100	General Motors	239	247½	238	246	+8½
		1,000	General Motors deb.	86½	86½	85½	85½	—1½
		5,200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	75¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	+1½
		900	Great Northern pf.	89	89	88¾	88¾	—⅛
		1,900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+1
		300	Green Can. Copper	41½	41½	41½	41½	+¾
		1,500	Haskell & Barker	60¾	61¾	59¾	61	+1
		100	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	+1½
		5,000	Inspiration Copper	61½	62¼	61	62	+1
		300	Int. Consolidated		6¾	6¾	6¾	
		1,000	Int. Consol. pf.	19	19	19	19	
		500	Int. Agricultural	25	25	25	25½	+⅜
		100	Int. Agricul. pf.	83	83	83	83	
		1,800	Int. Harvester, new	133	135½	133	135	+2½
		100	Int. Harv. new, pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	—¾
			Do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	
		12,800	Int. Mer. Marine	57½	58½	57¼	57¾	+¾
		7,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	+1¾
		3,200	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
		4,300	Int. Paper	57¾	58¾	57¼	58	+1½
		100	Jewel Tea pf.		60	60	60	
		300	Jones Bros. Tea	37¾	38	37¾	37	+¼
		200	Kansas City South.	19	19½	19	19½	+¾
		100	Kansas City So. pf.	50	50	50	50	
		4,700	Kelly Springf. Tire	132	134	131¾	134	+3
		300	Kelly S. Tire 8% pf.	105	105	105	105	
		1,300	Kennecott Copper	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	+⅜
		11,000	Keystone Tire	70¾	72	69¼	70	+1½
		400	Lackawanna Steel	80	81	80	80¾	+1½
		600	Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	49	49¼	—¾
		100	Liggett & Myers	219¾	219¾	219¼	219¾	—20½
		100	Liggett & Myers pf.	112	112	112	112	+⅛
		100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	222	222½	221	221	+1
		100	Mackay Cos.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¼	+¾
		6,800	Maxwell Motors	49¾	54	48	51½	+4½
		3,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	74	77	74	76¾	+3¾
		2,500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	39¾	36	38¾	+2¾
		400	May Dept. Stores	89¾	90	89¾	90	+2
		32,200	Mexican Petroleum	189	195	186¼	193	+4½
		700	Miami Copper	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	—⅛
		13,300	Midvale Steel	51¾	52¾	51¾	52	+¼
		200	Minn. & St. L. new	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1
		150	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+3½
		11,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	+¼
		400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18½	20	18½	20	+2½
		5,600	Missouri Pacific	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	+¾
		300	Missouri Pacific pf.	49	49	49	49	
		100	Montana Power	63	63	63	63	
		200	Nat. Cond. & Cable.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
		200	Nat. Enam. & St.	76½	76	75	75	+1
		1,000	Nat. Lead	79¾	80	79	79	+1
		100	Nevada Con. Cop.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛
		200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+¼
		700	N. Y. Air Brake	115	115½	115	115	+1
		500	N. Y. Central	74	74	73½	73¾	+⅜
		500	N. Y. Dock	59	59	58	58¾	+⅜
		100	N. Y. Dock pf.	66	66	66	66	+½
		2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33¾	33½	33	33¼	+⅛
		300	Norfolk Southern	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛
		400	Norfolk & Western	100	100½	100	100½	+¼
		100	North American	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+¾
		200	Northern Pacific	86	88¾	86	88	
		1,900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	75	76¾	74¾	76	+3½
		12,600	Ohio Cities Gas	53½	54½	53¾	53¾	+⅝
		300	Ohio Fuel Supply	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
		5,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
		100	Owens Bottle	56	56	56	56	—¼
		100	Pacific Mail	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¼
		51,200	Pan-Am. P. & T.	116¾	118¾	115¾	118¾	+1¾
		2,000	Penn. R. R.	44	44½	43¾	43¾	+¼
		300	People's Gas, Chi.	42¾	43	42¾	43	+1
		100	Penn. Seab. Steel	42	42	41¾	41¾	+⅜
		1,200	Pere Marquette	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
		300	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	+¼
		7,500	Pierce-Arrow	24¾	25	24¾	25	+¼
		2,200	Pierce Oil	21½	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
		1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼	+2¼
		400	Pitts. & West Va.	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	+¼
		300	Pond Creek Coal	18½	19	18½	19	+½
		2,400	Pressed Steel Car	86	87¼	85	87¼	+2½
		500	Pullman Co.	119¼	120¾	119¼	120¾	+2¼
		2,100	Punta Alegre Sugar	87	88¾	86½	88	+1
		6,100	Railway Steel Sp.	95¾	98¼	93¾	97¾	+4
		200	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24½	24½	24½	+½
		4,000	Reading	81½	81½	80¾	80¾	+½
		200	Remington Typew.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+2¾
		4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	89	91	88½	91	+3¾
		28,400	Royal D., N. Y. shs.	93	94½	92½	94½	+1
		200	St. Joseph Lead	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	+⅜
		3,100	Saint-Gob. Chem.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20	+¾
		2,500	Saxon Motor	24½	26	24½	25	+¾
		100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	204	204	204	204	+1
		34,900	Sinclair Oil Refin.	59¾	64¾	59¾	59¾	
		300	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	64¾	65	64¾	65	+3
		28,000	Southern Pacific	104½	104½	103¼	103¼	—¾
		1,400	Southern Railway	25	26¾	25¼	25¼	
		200	Southern Ry. pf.	63	63	63	63	+1
		2,600	Strom. Carburetor	65¾	69	65	68	+3¾
		2,000	Strom. Carbur. rts.	9	11	9	11	+2¼
		59,300	Studebaker Co.	110	113¾	109¾	112¾	+2¾
		3,400	Stutz Motor	111	117¾	111	115¾	+4¾
		200	Superior Steel	42	42	42	42	+¼
		700	Tenn. C. & C.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	+¼
		2,200	Texas Co.	262	263¾	261¾	261¾	+1½
		30,500	Texas & Pacific	49½	53¾	48½	52½	+3½
		2,800	Tobacco Products	97	97	95½	96¾	+1
		200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	100	100	100	—1
		30,700	Transcon. Oil	49¾	51¾	49½	50¾	+1½
		100	Transvaal & Wms.	58	58	58	58	+¼
		8,100	Union Pacific x d.	124¾	126	123¾	123½	—¾
		100	Union Pac. pf. x d.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1½

Continued at Bottom of Columns Six and Seven.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Buoyant Market.

There was a decidedly better tone in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange than has prevailed since the rapid decline in prices nearly four weeks ago. Prices moved forward easily, the advances in certain issues resembling closely those which the stocks were wont to take when the bull market was making its greatest strides. The clearing of the labor situation, for the time being at any rate, was the underlying factor in creating a high degree of optimism. The favorable developments which were foreshadowed when the market closed last Friday had become in a measure realized over the week end and the general list opened up from 1 to 2 points. It was more than a flurry, for the gains were not only held but increased as the day wore on, and while now and then there were recessions in profit-taking sales appeared in volume, the selling of this sort was readily absorbed. The market was a testimonial to the fact that the public buying power had not been seriously undermined in the recent break. Letters sent out by commission houses early in the day were

STANDARD OIL
(NEW JERSEY)
ATLANTIC
REFINING CO.
NEW 7% PREFERRED
STOCK AND RIGHTS
WHEN ISSUED

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4000-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN FEDERAL BANK

Growth of Business Makes Readjustment Necessary in Internal Supervision.

GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Managing Committee to Have General Charge, with Controllers in Each Department.

Because of its tremendous growth the New York Federal Reserve Bank has found it necessary to reorganize its system of internal control. Many readjustments have been forced since the bank was established, in November, 1914, and the latest move is considered the most far-reaching of all.

A statement issued by the bank yesterday read:

"With the modification of the activities incidental to the war period, the officers have given careful consideration to a recasting of the organization on a more permanent basis designed to provide more efficient service to member banks, and for their greater convenience in conducting their transactions with the bank.

"To meet the requirements of Federal Reserve banking, a somewhat radical departure from usual bank organization is necessary and, accordingly, the entire work of the bank has been divided along functional lines.

"As heretofore, the administration of the bank is under the Board of Directors and the Governor.

"Under the new plan a managing committee is formed consisting of the Governor, the Chairman of the board and the Deputy Governors, which will have general charge of the conduct of the bank. The Deputy Governors for the present will act also as controllers of certain functions.

"Each of the twelve principal functions of the bank is under the immediate supervision of a senior officer with title of controller. These functions will operate through twenty-five departments, each of which will be under the immediate direction of a junior officer with title of manager.

"The revised organization becomes effective today."

The officers who will constitute the new Managing Committee are: Benjamin Strong, Governor; Robert H. Treman, J. Herbert Case and Louis F. Sailer, Deputy Governors. The controllers of departments thus far appointed are: Mr. Treman, fiscal agency function; Mr. Sailer, controller of accounts; Mr. Case, controller of administration, of foreign relations and of loans; Edward R. Kensel, controller of investments; Laurence H. Hendricks, controller of collections; Joseph D. Higgins, controller of cash and custodies, and Channing Rudd, controller of Government Loan Organization.

The reorganization of the internal management of the bank, it is understood, has been under consideration for some time. The officers, finding the growth of the bank greater than contemplated, have had to make changes in management from time to time since the bank came into being, five years ago.

The business of the bank, as reflected in its earnings, has been phenomenal in the last year. So great were the earnings for the calendar year 1918 that at the beginning of the current year the management put $7,672,076 into surplus account. On March 7, after the Federal Reserve Act had been amended to allow greater surplus holdings, the bank expanded this by $12,795,214, and on June 30, $10,126,857 was added to surplus. In consequence, that account, which stood at $649,363 at the end of 1918, now stands at $32,922,051.

As the new law permits Reserve Banks to hold surpluses equal to their subscribed capital, it is believed that by the end of this year the New York Bank will have a paid in capital of approximately $22,500,000 and a surplus of close to the maximum of $45,000,000. The bank now employes more than 3,000 persons.

Foreign Credits.

While there has been no decision reached, so far as is known, with regard to the formation of a comprehensive plan for the restoration of Europe, there have been a number of small, specific credits granted in the last few months. One banking concern has arranged several of these small credits, aggregating in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, since July 1. The credits run for six to eighteen months. Recently one involving about $1,500,000 was arranged for a shipment of sugar to France, the credit to run for six months. One of the bankers interested in this transaction said that to the best of his knowledge this was the first time sugar had been sold on anything other than a cash basis. The other credits thus arranged were to cover shipments of cotton, machinery and some other goods.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	91.27	90.74	90.90	— .31
25 industrials	118.01	111.26	113.80	+1.14
50 stocks	87.59	86.90	87.16	+1.23

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 29	86.29	84.80	85.93	+1.59
Aug. 28	85.18	83.50	84.40	+1.08
Aug. 27	84.61	83.15	83.33	—1.27
Aug. 26	86.59	85.71	84.63	+ .38
Aug. 25	84.16	82.46	83.75	+ .97
Aug. 22	83.40	82.60	83.15	+ .71

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Sept.					
*1919.	87.86	Sept. 3	86.00	Sept. 2	87.16
†1918.	74.24	Sept. 4	70.58	Sept. 18	73.39
1917.	78.75	Sept. 4	71.54	Sept. 10	74.05
1916.	90.63	Sept. 29	86.20	Sept. 1	86.27
1915.	85.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 1	84.50

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	98.86	July 17	69.73	Jan. 24	87.16
†1918.	74.24	May 16	61.12	Jan. 15	73.39
		Full Years.			
1918..	80.12	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 16	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	67.43
1916..	101.62	Nov. 20	85.91	Apr. 22	86.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 23	54.90	Feb. 24	91.23

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	75.15	+ .04	—1.41	—2.26

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Aug. 29	75.11	+.08	Aug. 21	74.92	—.20
Aug. 28	75.03	+.13	Aug. 20	75.12	—.04
Aug. 27	74.90	—.09	Aug. 19	75.15	—.04
Aug. 26	74.99	+.08	Aug. 18	75.19	—.11
Aug. 25	74.91	—.01	Aug. 15	75.30	—.37
Aug. 23	74.92	+.02	Aug. 14	75.37	—.11
Aug. 22	74.90	—.02	Aug. 13	75.48	—.10

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 3	74.90	Aug. 22	75.15
†1918.	77.87	May 24	68.77	Apr. 5	76.51
		Full Years.			
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	66.85	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	80.48	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	83.10	Apr. 29	83.84

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

YEAR'S INSURANCE FIGURES.

Companies Pay Out $1,115,810,000 in United States and Canada.

Death claims, matured endowments and annuities amounting to $650,075,000; dividends to policy holders and payments for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies amounting to $263,025,000, and commuted value of insurance claims awarded by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to Dec. 31, aggregating $192,710,000, a grand total of $1,115,810,000, were the distributions of insurance organizations in the United States and Canada during 1918, according to compilations in the current issue of "The Insurance Press." The publication, commenting on this, says:

"The rate of mortality the life insurance companies had to meet in 1918 was about 32 per cent. greater than in 1917, and 14 per cent. greater than the average death rate for a score of years. This advance was due mainly to the influenza epidemic. Fraternal orders having limited surpluses and small reserves suffered severely.

"The largest payment on a single life in 1918 was in the case of Robert A. Rowan of Los Angeles, Cal., the amount being $575,000. The second was in the case of Rowland Gibson Hazard, of Peace Dale, R. I., the amount being $404,000. The third was in the case of Edward B. Smith, of Philadelphia, the amount being $450,000.

"During the first six months of this year sixty-four companies wrote nearly $1,800,000,000 of new insurance, against about $950,000,000 in the same period of 1918.

"Last year the premium income of legal reserve companies passed the $1,000,000,000 mark, and applications for policies so far in 1919 have been remarkable."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.05	5.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'23	4½@5-6	5.85	5.40
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.00	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.10	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.35
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.20	5.40
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.50	6.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5 @6	5.35	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.45
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.10
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.75	5.35
Mich. Cent.	1919-'22	5 @6	5.10	5.85
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5 @6	6.37	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.85	5.75
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.87	5.65
N. Y. Cen. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.75	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.60	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.35	6.00
Penn. Gen. Pt.	1919-'28	4@4½	5.60	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'27	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refin.	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.00
So. Pacific	1919-'24	4½	5.75	5.35
So. Railway	1919-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.25	5.75

WE are in a position to give careful and efficient service in all matters pertaining to Foreign Banking. Our Branches and correspondents all over the world enable us to offer attractive facilities to Exporters and Importers.

BRANCHES
Havana, Cuba
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Brussels, Belgium
Port au Prince, Haiti
Panama City, Panama
Cristobal, Canal Zone
Cali, Colombia
Harbin, Manchuria

AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
63 Broadway, New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over.....$5,000,000

Financial Independence

can be earned by those who will save regularly. High grade investment securities can be purchased as easily as were Liberty Bonds through monthly payments. We shall be glad to tell you how.

Write for circulars

HERRICK & BENNETT
Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway, New York
Branch Office: 51 East 42nd St.

$5,000,000

East Coast Fisheries Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Full Paid Non-Assessable

PREFERRED AS TO BOTH ASSETS AND DIVIDENDS

Redeemable, in whole, or in part, at the option of the Board of Directors at $115 with accrued dividends

Registrar
Equitable Trust Company
New York

Transfer Agent
Empire Trust Company
New York

Capitalization

Bonds	None
7% Cumulative Preferred	$5,000,000
Common Shares	$5,000,000

Dividends payable January, April, July, October

The following is summarized from a letter from the President of the Company:

The East Coast Fisheries Company is one of the largest fisheries production companies, engaged in producing with steam trawling vessels, a staple food in continuous demand in the markets of the world. Upon the early completion of firm contracts now placed, the company will become the largest producer of this staple product in the United States with the largest standardized fleet of steam trawlers of the most modern type. The Company's operations have been uniformly successful with earnings substantially in excess of dividend requirements. The Company's profitably operating equipment is being enlarged with the proceeds of this issue, by the addition of new steel steam trawling vessels, under construction, and to be added to its operating fleet.

The Company is entirely free of bonded or other indebtedness. No bonded indebtedness can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the preferred stockholders.

The 7% dividend on this issue has been regularly paid.

I. M. TAYLOR & CO.
Incorporated
7 Wall Street New York
Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cleveland Cincinnati Indianapolis

All of the above issue having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

A Careful Study of the business situation is of utmost importance to every banker and investor.

The Quality of particular investment issues cannot be ascertained unless the underlying business factors are known.

An Important Feature of our service is the continuous study of fundamental conditions in connection with our analysis of all security values.

Send for Full information regarding this important and comprehensive service for investors and bankers. Ask for booklet "T."

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, President
35 Nassau St. New York City

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
City of
Toledo, Ohio
Coupon Bonds with privilege of Registration
Principal and semi-annual interest payable New York.
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed valuation	$323,033,950
Total Bonded Debt	13,025,598
Water Debt $1,065,000	
Sinking Funds 3,852,350	
	$4,917,350
Net Debt (less 2½%)	8,108,248
Population (1910)	*168,497*
Official estimate	*300,000*

MATURITIES
Park Bonds,
Apr. 1, 1949. Opt. Apr. 1, 1924
Street Extension Bonds,
Mar. 1, 1949. Opt. Mar. 1, 1924
Street Improvement Bonds,
Mar. 1, 1921-29 serially

Price to Yield 4.50%

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

Sugar

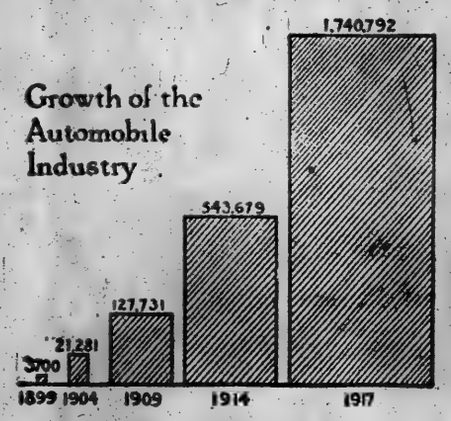
Send for interesting Leaflet, T-24, that tells about economic future of the sugar market.

J. M. Byrne & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Bond Department
60 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 7000

$25,000
Dayton, Ohio
5% Bonds
Due May 1, 1928
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England
Price to yield 4.55%
Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co., Boston

We specialize in
Gray & Davis
COMMON STOCK
Bought—Sold—Quoted
L. Sherman Adams
Listed and Unlisted Securities
Member Boston Stock Exchange
New York Telephone Canal 1674
70 State Street Boston, Mass.

Growth of the Automobile Industry



The chart shows the increase in Passenger Automobile production in the United States prior to 1918. During that year passenger car production was cut 800,000 because of war work. This shortage, added to the natural increasing demand, has resulted in many manufacturers having orders far in excess of their capacity.

We will be glad to furnish further details regarding investment possibilities in the Automobile Industry.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
14 Wall Street
New York City
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Figures furnished by National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$500,000
Greenwood County, S. C.
5% Highway Bonds
Dated July 1, 1919 Due July 1, 1949

Coupon Bonds, Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest January 1st and July 1st, payable in New York City.

Tax Exempt in South Carolina. Eligible to Secure United States Postal Savings Deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Value of Taxable Property (Officially Reported)	$25,000,000
Assessed valuation 1918	8,614,000
Bonded Debt (this issue only)	600,000
Population (present estimate) 45,000	

This issue constitutes the only bonded debt of the County. The funds acquired by the sale of these bonds are to be used for the permanent improvement of the highways of Greenwood County. The bonds were issued by authority of an Act of the General Assembly providing for the levy of a tax upon all the taxable property of the County, which tax shall be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and $10,000 per annum as a sinking fund.

Price about 103¼ and interest yielding 4.80%
Descriptive circular on request.

Hornblower & Weeks
Boston 42 Broadway Chicago
Providence New York Detroit
Portland, Me.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97⅛	97½
Argentine 5s	80	81½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¼	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	94⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94¼	94½
Chinese Government 5s	63	63¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	92¼	96½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1940	91	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	79½	81
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99¾	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99¾	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	99⅝	99¾
City of Paris 6s	96½	96¾
Japanese 4½s	83½	83½
Japanese 4½s, second series	83¾	83¾
Japanese 4s	..	73¾
City of Tokio 5s	..	76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99¾	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98½	98½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	96½	96¾
United States of Mexico 5s	51	53¾
United States of Mexico 4s	47	52¾

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, c, 1938	94¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	88	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1936	93¾	96½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1938	93¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	93¾	96½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf.	70	73
Alb & Susq.	..	185
Allis-Ch M pf.	90	93
Am B Sug pf.	93½	94½
Am Br Sh pf.	97	101
Do pf	162	200
Am C & F pf.	116	118
Am Coal	45	..
Am Exp	87	93
Am Ice pf.	60	70
Am Lin pf.	99	99¾
Am Smelt	105	106
Am Ship	132	136
Am Sn pf.	99	100
Am W pf.	105	107
Ann Arbor	4	6
Do pf	10	30
Asso D G pf.	70	80
A, B & A	10	11¾
Atl C L	35½	36
A G & W I pf.	72	74
Bald L pf.	104	115
Bath Iron	24¾	30
Beth Steel	84	87
Do 7% pf.	100	104
Booth Fish pf.	73	83
Buff & S.	66	80½
Do pf.	48	52
B'klyn Ed.	98	142
B U Gas	78	85
Bruns Ter.	10½	11¾
B, R & P.	58	60
Do pf.	93	..
Bush Ter.	100	115
Bush Ter. pf.	85	100
Cal P pf.	117	119
Can So.	43½	48
Cass (J I)	..	..
Cent Fdy pf.	100¾	101
Cent Fdy	..	32
Cent L pf.	106	112
C R I & P pf.	118	..
C, C, C & St L	203	225
C & S A	..	..
Cel	115	125
C'stin-teed pf.	86	91¾
Chi & Alt.	7	11
Do pf.	12¾	13½
C & E Ill pf.	3	10¾
C cifs	..	70
C & N W pf.	120	125
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	65	75
Do pf.	100	110
C, C, C & St L	40	41
Do pf.	82¾	90
Cleve & P.	..	80
Clu-Peab.	78	81
Do pf.	107	..
Colo & So.	23	26
Do 1st pf 50	55	58
Do 2d pf. 45	50½	52
Cons Gas	94½	96
Cons Cig	58	59¾
Do pf.	73	80
Cont Ins.	73	75
Corn P R pf.	106	107
Crex Carp.	56	64
Cruc S pf.	101	102½
D & Co pf.	100	105
D, L & W.	185	195
Det Ed.	117	122
Det & M.	..	83
Det U Ry.	93	103
D, S S & A	4	4½
Do pf.	5	10
Em Bran.	30	33
Do pf.	92	95
Elec S B.	96	98
Erie 2d pf.	17½	19¾
Erie & P.	70	72
F M & S.	13	14
Gen Chem.	..	180
Do pf.	103½	105
Gen Cig pf.	96	103
Do 4 pf.	98	100
Gen M pf.	90	90½
G'drich pf.	101	103
Granby C.	67	71
G, M & N.	9	10
Do pf.	38	55
Gulf S S.	59	60
Do 1st pf	94	96
Hartman.	85	89
Homestake	74	85
Int N pf.	92	93½
Int P pf.	95	105
Do pf. s.	76	77
Int Salt.	..	60
Iowa Cent.	5¾	7
Jewel Tea.	23½	24
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kelly S T pf.	93¼	98½
Kelsey Wh.	63½	65
Do pf.	97	99
K & D M.	4	8
Do pf.	10	50
Kress(SH).	82¼	86½
Do pf.	105	..
Lacl Chs.	50	60
L E & W.	9½	12
Do pf.	20	22
L R & F.	30½	31
L-W Elec.	65	67
Do 1st pf	100	103
Do 2d pf.	114	118
Lorill'd Co pf.	112	114
Louis & N.	109½	111
M'kay Cos pf.	64	65¼
Man B'ch.	½	2½
Marlin, R.	61	74
Man Elev.	76	80
Math Alk.	31	34
M Dep Sts pf.	103½	110
Mich Cent.	..	109
M. St P & S S M pf.	96	110
Do 1 l.	25	35
M P 1st pf.	94¼	..
Mon P pf.	106	..
Mor & Ess.	70½	..
N. C & St. L.	105	117
Nat Acme.	37	38
Nat Bisc.	115	119
Do pf.	110	120
Nat C & S.	77	80
Do pf.	103	107
Nat Enam pf.	101	103
Nat L pf.	105	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	24
Do 2d pf.	7¾	8
N Y, C & St L.	25¾	30
Do 1st pf	60	66
Do 2d pf.	46¾	49
N Y, L & W	91¾	..
N Y, O & W.	20	21
Newt	67	70
N & W pf.	67	70
Ont Min.	6¾	7¼
Owens B pf	102½	105
Pac Coast.	35	50
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	40	60
Pan-Am P & T pf.	203	206
Peo & E.	14½	16
Penn M pf.	59	62
Do pf.	40	47
Pett-Mull.	40	48
Do 1st pf	96	152
Pierce-A pf	106½	107
P, C, C & St L.	55	60
Pitts C pf.	92	96½
Pitts, F, W & C pf.	129½	133
Pitts S pf.	59¾	95
P & W Va pf.	78	80
Pr Stl Car pf.	101	105
P S, N J.	82	90
R St Spr, N pf.	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf.	106	110
R T 1st pf.	90	102
Do 2d pf.	94½	96
Rdg 1st pf.	34½	38
Do 2d pf.	37½	39
Rens & S.	115½	118
Rep I & S pf.	104½	106
Rep Truck.	47	48
St L S F pf.	27½	29¼
St L S W.	15	17
Do pf.	25	30¼
Savage A.	70	75
Seab A L.	9	10
Do pf.	18¾	19¾
Sears-R pf	118	..
Shat Ariz.	15¾	16
S-S S & I pf.	88	95
So P R S.	157	180¾
Do pf.	100	115¾
St'd Mill.	128	134
Do pf.	85	93
Studeb Co pf.	100	101
Sup Stl 1st pf.	98	..
Tide W O.	238	243
T P L Tr.	350	460
Third Av.	18	30
T St L & W pf.	3	12
Do cfs.	3	12
Do pf.	15	25
Do pf. c.	10	25
T C I & R pf.	40	45
Do pf.	85	124
Und Type.	160	175
Do pf.	105	120
U B & F.	84	87
Un Cig Sts.	196	200
Do pf.	119	121
U D 2d pf.	148	153
U S C I P pf.	66	68
U S Ind A pf.	103	105
U S Smelt.	46¼	46¾
Va-Car Ch pf.	114	115
Va R & P.	..	48
Wab pf. B.	20	21
W Md pf.	24	25
W & L E pf.	23	25
Do pf.	18	20
W-Ow pf.	82¾	87
Wilson pf.	84	100
Wis Cent.	20	30
Woolworth	128	130
Do pf.	115	..
Wor Pump pf. A	82¾	90

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Breckinridge Pool

This oil pool in the Ranger Field, Stephens County, Texas, has a promising outlook. The active area is 4½x2½ miles in N. 60 W. direction. Within this area are over 15 producing wells, including the Lauderdale, which came in with an initial production of 1,000 barrels; Fincher No. 2, making 2,200 barrels daily one week after being drilled in, and the Davis & Brooks wells.

The Magnolia Well, two miles south of Breckinridge, came in with 1,700 barrels. There are now some 68 wells drilling in and about the Breckinridge Pool.

The flow in the Ranger Field is unusually well sustained and on this account this particular development in Texas may prove in time the most valuable of all.

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NEW SECURITIES APPEAR ON MARKET

Offerings of Stocks Show Increase, with Fall Applications Reported Heavy.

ASIA CO. INCREASES CAPITAL

Syndicate Announces Issue of $8,866,100 Procter & Gamble 6 Per Cent. Preferred.

With the turn into the Fall the offerings of new securities have begun to pick up. Yesterday there were several new issues announced and it is expected that many more will be announced within a few days, as applications are reported as having been very heavy recently.

Among the more important offerings reported yesterday was one of $2,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the International Fur Exchange, at 95½ and accrued dividend. This issue is being offered by a banking syndicate headed by William Salomon & Co. and G. H. Walker & Co. Subscribers to this preferred stock will receive the privilege of subscribing to common stock, of no par value, at $35 a share at the rate of 30 shares of common for every 100 shares of preferred held.

The Asia Banking Corporation announced yesterday that the New York State Banking Department had authorized an increase in the capital stock of the corporation from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. It was also stated that the surplus of the corporation will be increased from $500,000 to $1,100,000. In addition to the banks which were original stockholders of the Asia Banking Corporation, a certain portion of the new stock will be taken by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and the Maynard H. Murch Company are offering $2,500,000 in 6 per cent. gold notes of the Robbins & Myers Company. The notes are redeemable at the option of the company serially on any interest date prior to maturity, upon thirty days notice, as a whole or in blocks of not less than $500,000. The notes are being offered on a basis to yield 6 per cent. to 6.35 per cent., according to maturity.

A syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company, and Dominick & Dominick are offering an issue of $9,866,100 of Procter & Gamble Company 6 per cent. preferred stock. The underwriters have associated with them a group of Ohio bankers. In making the announcement the Guaranty Trust Company points out that this is the first time the institution has offered to its customers preferred stock. In the past the Guaranty Trust Company has confined itself to offerings of bonds and notes. It is said to be likely that other stock issues will be offered in the future.

TIDEWATER OIL GAINING.

Surplus in Last Six Months Increased $500,000.

In the six months ended with June, 1919, the Tidewater Oil Company handled a total volume of business amounting to $22,846,053, compared with $19,129,087 in the corresponding 1918 period. Total expenses increased to $13,783,285 from $10,810,324, and operating income increased from $8,818,763 to $9,062,768. Net income for the first half of this year amounted to $5,055,953 as compared with $5,935,677. After the deduction of dividends and other charges the surplus for the period was $3,338,123 as compared with $2,802,285.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company as of June 30, 1919, showed cash on hand amounting to $1,011,875 compared with $1,545,868 in the six months ended with June 30, 1918, accounts and notes receivable $5,100,785, compared with $3,881,309, prepaid expenses $103,404, as compared with $94,524, crude oil products $9,778,566, as compared with $7,195,886, and deferred items $1,393,596, as compared with $721,-968. Accounts payable were $3,702,047 compared with $2,318,003 and surplus Tide Water Oil Company $17,248,984, compared with $13,292,224.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL for July and seven months—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$28,185,031	$26,283,974	$1,902,057
Bal. aft. tax.	7,064,523	7,204,446	*140,923
Net op. inc..	7,135,024	7,415,990	*280,966
7 mos. gross.	189,898,641	140,012,329	20,986,312
Bal. aft. tax.	22,719,058	13,723,684	8,996,274
Net. op inc..	22,410,463	12,044,337	10,375,128

NORTHERN PACIFIC for July and seven months—

Gross	8,679,736	8,475,040	204,696
Bal. aft. tax.	1,906,226	2,313,359	*506,130
Net op. inc..	1,991,768	2,984,985	*992,982
7 mos. gross.	54,249,980	50,598,274	3,751,686
Bal. aft. tax.	7,261,180	8,340,198	*1,079,038
Net. op. inc..	8,171,235	11,070,695	*2,899,460

*Decrease.

TO SELL ACID PRODUCTS.

Tennessee Copper Company Incorporates a Chemical Corporation.

The Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia with a capital of $1,000,000, by the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corporation as a selling organization to handle the marketing of its production of sulphuric acid and acid phosphate. All of the capital stock (par value $100) will be owned by the parent concern.

The following officers have been chosen: President, Adolph Lewisohn; Vice Presidents, Sam A. Lewisohn, E. H. Westlake and A. M. Sterne and Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. Loper. It is expected that the organization meeting of the new concern will be held in the course of a week or so when Directors will be elected.

LAKE SUPERIOR EARNINGS.

Balance from Subsidiary Companies Set at $4,205,865.

Excluding Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad, the report of the Lake Superior Corporation for the year ended with June 30 shows net earnings from operations of subsidiaries amounting to $5,441,575, interest on subsidiary company bonds $1,235,710, balance $4,205,-865, and total surplus, $1,589,380.

Tonnage of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., showed a reduction of more than 7,425 tons of steel products, compared with the 1918 output. A reduction of 84,780 in steel ingots also was shown.

Nominated for Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Henry A. Moehlenpah of Clinton, Wis., was nominated today by President Wilson to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, succeeding F. A. Delano, resigned.

PETROLEUM EARNINGS GROW

Producers and Refiners' Annual Report Shows Increase.

The Producers and Refiners Corporation, in its annual report for the year ended May 31, reports gross earnings of $1,181,906 and a net income of $453,893. The profit and loss surplus amounted to $7,412,706.

In his remarks to stockholders President F. E. Kistler says:

"Since the beginning of the new fiscal year I am pleased to inform you that the Company's net earnings have increased until they are now running at the rate of $200,000 monthly, which is about four times the amount of earnings for the last month of the fiscal year just closed. These earnings are being realized with only partial operation of the new properties and when extensions now under way are completed and in operation I can conservatively estimate that the company's net earnings will exceed $300,000 monthly. With the opening up of wells which can be brought in at any time, the company's earnings should show a further expansion. The company is now in a very strong position in respect to working capital. The balance sheet shows that as of May 31, 1919, the company's current assets amounted to $2,319,097.58, against current liabilities of $956,062.14."

Offers West India Sugar Stock.

Potter Brothers & Co., are offering $3,500,000, 8 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of the West India Sugar Finance Corporation at $100 a share. The business of the company is that of financing sugar companies in the West Indies by advances, secured by mortgages and liens on growing crops. The company also sells the sugar produced. The proceeds of the preferred stock sale will be used to free the company of floating indebtedness and to increase working capital.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

August, 1919.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net change.
Aug. 1	65.31	64.82	65.23	+ .10
Aug. 2	Ex. closed.			
Aug. 4	64.36	62.15	62.40	—2.74
Aug. 5	61.87	60.28	61.13	—1.30
Aug. 6	62.10	61.06	61.69	+ .56
Aug. 7	61.80	60.24	60.28	—1.41
Aug. 8	60.39	58.58	59.56	— .72
Aug. 9	60.87	60.13	60.68	+1.12
Aug. 11	61.48	60.63	60.90	+ .22
Aug. 12	61.06	60.62	61.02	+ .12
Aug. 13	61.11	60.57	60.64	— .38
Aug. 14	60.45	59.77	59.91	— .73
Aug. 15	60.11	59.55	59.82	— .09
Aug. 16	Ex. closed.			
Aug. 18	59.45	58.43	58.69	—1.13
Aug. 19	59.11	58.43	58.85	+ .16
Aug. 20	59.15	58.38	58.56	— .29
Aug. 21	58.79	57.88	58.41	— .09
Aug. 22	59.25	58.66	59.06	+ .65
Aug. 23	59.52	59.13	59.46	+ .37
Aug. 25	60.91	59.27	60.68	+1.22
Aug. 26	61.44	60.42	60.73	+ .05
Aug. 27	60.26	59.50	59.56	—1.17
Aug. 28	60.20	59.63	59.85	+ .29
Aug. 29	60.93	60.40	60.65	+ .70
Aug. 30	Ex. closed.			

25 INDUSTRIALS.

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net change.
Aug. 1	113.61	111.63	113.20	+ .63
Aug. 2	Ex. closed.			
Aug. 4	112.05	107.32	107.90	—5.30
Aug. 5	108.72	105.53	107.44	— .46
Aug. 6	110.97	107.38	110.88	+3.28
Aug. 7	111.20	105.41	106.07	—4.61
Aug. 8	108.08	103.06	106.64	+ .57
Aug. 9	109.70	107.85	109.05	+2.41
Aug. 11	110.53	107.36	108.57	— .48
Aug. 12	110.12	107.93	109.91	+1.34
Aug. 13	111.20	109.15	109.31	— .60
Aug. 14	109.53	106.95	107.55	—1.76
Aug. 15	108.03	106.20	106.89	— .66
Aug. 16	Ex. closed.			
Aug. 18	105.95	102.14	103.05	—3.84
Aug. 19	105.65	103.10	104.81	+1.76
Aug. 20	105.76	102.21	102.62	—2.19
Aug. 21	104.39	101.35	104.51	+1.89
Aug. 22	106.51	104.50	105.86	+1.35
Aug. 23	107.28	106.08	106.91	+1.05
Aug. 25	107.42	105.65	106.82	— .09
Aug. 26	108.74	107.05	108.53	+1.71
Aug. 27	108.96	106.81	107.20	—1.33
Aug. 28	110.16	107.56	108.85	+1.65
Aug. 29	111.65	109.39	111.72	+2.87
Aug. 30	Ex. closed.			

COMBINED AVERAGE (50 STOCKS.)

Aug. 1	89.46	88.22	89.21	+ .39
Aug. 2	Exchange closed.			
Aug. 4	88.15	84.73	85.19	—4.02
Aug. 5	85.23	82.91	84.28	— .91
Aug. 6	86.57	84.22	86.18	+1.90
Aug. 7	86.59	82.82	83.17	—3.01
Aug. 8	84.14	81.27	83.10	— .07
Aug. 9	85.35	83.10	84.86	+1.76
Aug. 11	86.00	83.90	84.73	— .13
Aug. 12	85.39	84.27	85.46	+ .73
Aug. 13	86.15	84.36	84.97	— .49
Aug. 14	85.00	83.56	83.73	—1.24
Aug. 15	84.07	82.92	83.35	— .38
Aug. 16	Exchange closed.			
Aug. 18	82.70	80.28	80.87	—2.48
Aug. 19	82.38	80.76	81.83	+ .96
Aug. 20	82.41	80.29	80.56	—1.27
Aug. 21	81.34	79.62	81.36	+ .80
Aug. 23	82.88	81.26	82.47	+1.11
Aug. 25	83.49	82.60	83.18	+ .71
Aug. 25	84.16	82.46	83.75	+ .57
Aug. 26	85.59	83.71	84.63	+ .88
Aug. 27	84.61	83.15	83.28	—1.25
Aug. 28	86.16	83.59	84.49	+1.02
Aug. 29	86.29	84.83	85.93	+1.53
Aug. 30	Exchange closed.			

August Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	65.31	1	57.88	21	60.65
1918	63.46	31	60.00	1	63.38
1917	71.05	8	67.49	31	67.80
1916	81.25	22	77.99	3	79.01
1915	78.76	11	69.39	23	72.00
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	82.79	19	80.89	1	82.58
1912	98.94	14	93.55	1	94.91

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	113.61	1	101.36	21	111.72
1918	85.15	26	81.86	2	83.45
1917	83.28	8	81.49	31	83.54
1916	98.21	23	88.82	3	95.78
1915	85.25	17	76.69	23	83.00
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	89.90	29	84.77	2	89.65
1912	72.37	14	70.29	1	71.94

COMBINED.

1919	89.46	1	79.42	21	88.93
1918	74.20	26	71.13	1	73.41
1917	82.07	6	74.49	31	75.17
1916	89.72	23	83.45	3	87.39
1915	78.76	17	73.18	23	77.54
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	71.65	13	68.85	2	71.11
1912	84.65	14	81.92	1	83.47

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	68.58	July 17	57.88	Aug. 21	60.65
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	62.65
1917	82.22	Jan. 2	62.06	Dec. 26	69.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.07
1915	82.54	Mar. 24	66.18	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	89.94	Jan. 23	68.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.89	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.90	Sept. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1919	119.12	July 15	80.37	Feb. 10	111.72
1918	91.55	Oct. 16	71.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.84	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.80	July 15	85.88
1915	109.07	Oct. 23	61.86	Feb. 24	100.73
1914	91.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.59
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	59.27	June 10	66.34
1912	74.60	Sept. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.78	June 5	54.75	Sept. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1919	93.56	July 17	69.73	Jan. 21	85.93
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.70	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.00
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.75	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

*To date.

BOND AVERAGES.

August, 1919.

40 BONDS.

Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 1	76.75	— .20
Aug. 2	Exch. closed	
Aug. 4	76.56	— .19
Aug. 5	76.25	— .31
Aug. 6	76.13	— .12
Aug. 7	76.10	— .03
Aug. 8	75.91	— .19
Aug. 9	75.91	..
Aug. 11	75.89	— .02
Aug. 12	75.78	— .11
Aug. 13	75.68	— .10
Aug. 14	75.57	— .11
Aug. 15	75.30	— .27
Aug. 16	Exch. closed	
Aug. 18	75.19	— .11
Aug. 19	75.15	— .04
Aug. 20	75.12	— .03
Aug. 21	74.92	— .20
Aug. 22	74.90	— .02
Aug. 23	74.92	+ .02
Aug. 25	74.91	— .01
Aug. 26	74.99	+ .08
Aug. 27	74.90	— .09
Aug. 28	75.03	+ .13
Aug. 29	75.11	+ .08
Aug. 30	Exch. closed	

Range for August.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	76.75	1	74.90	22	75.11
1918	76.73	16	76.47	24	76.51
1917	82.81	10	81.86	31	81.86
1916	86.85	1	86.34	30	86.40
1915	82.73	14	82.68	24	82.68
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	87.79	30	87.10	2	87.79

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	79.05	June 2	74.90	Aug. 22	75.11
1918	82.36	Nov. 13	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	86.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.53	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	86.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery & Co. have announced the withdrawal of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a partner in the firm and the admission of James H. Perkins as a full partner. Mr. Perkins was formerly a Vice President of the National City Bank.

George B. Robinson will open a security department in this city for George H. Burr & Co. He was formerly manager of the company's investment department in Chicago.

Receivers of the Memphis Street Railway Company have deposited funds with the Central Union Trust Company for the payment of July 1 interest on the consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of that company, together with two months' interest thereon at 5 per cent.

Word has been received in New York that new branches of the National Bank of South Africa have been opened at the following places: Lexton and Somerset West in Cape Province, Lake Cities and Oogies in the Transvaal, and Umfuloi and Tangaat in Natal. Seven sub-branches have also been opened.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(NEW JERSEY)
CUMULATIVE 7% NON-VOTING PREFERRED STOCK

This Company has recently authorized an issue of $100,000,000 cumulative 7% preferred stock. We cite the following from the Company's circular:

There is no bonded indebtedness nor mortgage on the properties of the Company or its subsidiaries.

On December 31, 1918, the net assets of the Company were $562,543,026, properties taken at cost less depreciation, without regard to good will or enhancement in value.

The net quick assets were $289,705,645.

Amount required for preferred dividend is $7,000,000. Available for preferred dividends, after payment and allowance for taxes due and accrued:

Year 1918	$57,283,784
Average for 5 years, 1914-1918	60,215,333

Followed by $98,338,300 common stock valued in the market at $678,000,000—at $690 per share—which does not include the value of the preferred "rights."

DIVIDENDS FREE OF NORMAL INCOME TAX

We regard this stock as a conservative, high grade investment.

PRICE, AT MARKET TO YIELD ABOUT 6.30%

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$3,500,000

The West India Sugar Finance Corporation

8% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

Authorized $5,000,000 This Issue $3,500,000

Callable in whole or in part at 115 and Accrued Dividend
Dividends payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December
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THE MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Registrar

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Thomas A. Howell of B. H. Howell Son & Company.
James Bliss Coombs of L. W. & P. Armstrong.
Henry W. Wilmot, Vice-President, The Cuban American Sugar Co.
Eliphalet N. Potter of Potter Brothers & Company.
Frederick B. Adams, New York.
Lorenzo D. Armstrong, Attorney, Armstrong & Keith.
Loring N. Farnum, Vice-President Fajardo Sugar Co.
Hubert Edson, President West India Management & Consultation Co.
Howard J. Pullum, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer The West India Sugar Finance Corporation.
John S. Wilson, Jr., of J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co.

OFFICERS

Thomas A. Howell, President. Lorenzo D. Armstrong, Secretary.
Henry W. Wilmot, Vice-President. James Bliss Coombs, Treasurer.
Howard J. Pullum, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

BUSINESS

The business of The West India Sugar Finance Corporation is that of financing Sugar Companies in the West Indies by advances secured by mortgages, liens on growing crops of sugar cane, and selling the sugar produced.

MANAGEMENT

The management of the Company is in the hands of interests closely identified with Messrs. B. H. Howell Son & Company, which firm, or its predecessors, have been successfully engaged in the sugar business for about sixty years.

EQUITIES

Equities available for this preferred stock, after taking care of the outstanding bonds, amount to approximately $218 per share. The $2,000,000 Common Stock of this Company has been paid in at par for cash and has a book value of more than $200 per share. This together with the surplus accumulated out of earnings, amounting to $2,040,567, represents an investment of approximately $4,000,000 behind this Preferred Stock issue.

EARNINGS

Earnings for the year ended September 30, 1918, which would have been applicable to dividends on the Preferred Stock, had the same been outstanding during that fiscal year, amounted to $719,642 or 2.5 times the preferred dividend requirements, and it is estimated that for the year ending September 30, 1919, they will amount to approximately $800,000, equivalent to 2.9 times such requirements had the issue of stock been outstanding during the entire fiscal year.

SINKING FUND

Beginning in October, 1920, an Annual Sinking Fund is provided for amounting to 3% of the issued Preferred Stock, which will retire the stock at 115 and accrued dividend, if it cannot be purchased in the open market below that price.

The Company has outstanding $5,000,000 Secured Sinking Fund 7% Gold Bonds, secured by $7,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, having Sinking Funds which are more than sufficient to take care of the entire issue within ten years. The interest received from the pledged bonds more than offsets the interest requirements on this bond issue.

The proceeds from the sale of this issue will leave the Company free of floating indebtedness other than accepted drafts against sugar in warehouses, and increases the Company's current working capital to more than $5,000,000.

All legal details will be passed upon by Messrs. Armstrong & Keith, attorneys for the Company, and by our attorneys, Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, of New York. Temporary Certificates will be issued pending the preparation of the Engraved Certificates.

We offer these Preferred Shares for investment if, when, and as issued, and subject to prior sale, at

100 and Accrued Dividend, yielding 8%

Subscriptions for these shares will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Potter Brothers & Company

25 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

The foregoing statements and figures are based upon information obtained from reliable sources, and, while in no way guaranteed, are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Fire in Ancient Venice

WHEN the arsenal in the ancient city of Venice exploded in 1577 and set the whole town in flames, it was an overwhelming disaster to the citizens. In spite of all efforts to extinguish the fire, large numbers of palaces and dwellings were destroyed.

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The following booklets and circulars have been published during the past month and are only a very small part of the literature reviewed and classified in this September number. These may be secured without cost. Send for this FREE number of the magazine which puts you in touch with just the data you want. It is the only way you can avoid missing information vital to your interests.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Bond Talk
Trading with Mexico Today
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.
Questions and Answers on Financial Subjects
Petroleum Bulletin
Empire Gas & Fuel Company
United Alloy Steel Corp.
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies
Securities Suggestions
The Bache Review
Bush Terminal Buildings Co.
Industrial Preferred Stocks
Wilson & Company
Canadian Gov't & Municipal Bonds
Investments for Women
Trade Routes and Foreign Investment
Value of Pittsburgh-Texas Oil & Gas Stock
International Products Co.
Preferred Stocks 1919
Dunham's Investment Digest
Oils & Peace
The Chain Store Field for Investment
The Province of Quebec and Its Municipalities
Thomas Gibson's Monthly Forecast
A Suggestion for the Consolidation and Capitalization of Railroads
Cities Service Company
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Overland Tire Company
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FINDING FINANCIAL FACTS.—It is often important to lay one's hands immediately on some financial fact. Binder to hold 52 copies of The Annalist, the most informative financial weekly in the United States, sent by mail for $1.25. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company; $6 a year by mail—10 cents on news stands.

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Argentine French 5% External Loan, due October 15, 1925	6.75%
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Canadian Northern Ry. Co. Col. Trust Notes, due Feb. 1, 1921	6.00%
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. First Mtg. Con. 6s, due Nov., 1920	6.00%
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 10-Year 6% Ref. & Impt. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1929	6.25%
Colorado & Southern Railway Co. Ref. & Ext. 4½s, Gold Bonds, M. & N., 1935	6.50%

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Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
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CAPT. ASTOR SELLS $3,000,000 CITY PLOT

City Investing Co. Gets the Exchange Court Building at 52 to 56 Broadway.

ASSESSED AT $4,500,000

Transferred with Other Parcels by Viscount Astor to His Son Four Years Ago.

Another important realty transaction in the downtown financial district was closed yesterday, when J. Clarence Davies and Harry J. Sachs, representing Captain John Jacob Astor of London, son of Viscount William Waldorf Astor, sold to the City Investing Company the property known as the Exchange Court Building at 52 to 56 Broadway, Exchange Place, and New Street, for something over $3,000,000 cash.

The building, which was built about fifteen years ago, is a modern twelve-story fireproof structure, fronting 125 feet on Broadway, 135 feet on Exchange Place, 130 feet on New Street, and 159 feet on the south side, where it adjoins the property of the Standard Oil Company.

Four years ago Viscount Astor deeded this property, together with the northern portion of the old Astor House with additional land on Barclay Street and the eight-story Astor Building at 10 and 12 Wall Street, to his son, Captain Astor. The property was assessed at $7,200,000 in 1917 when the deed was recorded. The Exchange Court Building is assessed at $2,000,000 with the land on which it stands, which is assessed at $1,900,000.

The history of this site dates well back into Colonial days. In 1677 "Rembout's Well" was situated there for the protection of the city against fire. A tavern kept by John Corbett stood just below, and was destroyed by the fire of 1776. The highest price paid for a house and lot in this district in Colonial days was $700 given for a house on a plot 55 by 150 feet.

When General Alexander Hamilton built his home at what is now 26 Broadway in 1790, improvement of the whole district was assured and a little later Governor Jay erected a large stone house for his residence at 52 Broadway. In 1833 the plot from 52 to 56 was occupied by the United States Bonded Warehouse and was later altered into an office building known as Exchange Court Building, which was torn down about 1900 to give place to the present structure.

ISSUE NEW CASUALTY LIST.

War Department Makes Known the Latest Losses in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following casualty list was given out by the War Department:

Killed in Action.—D. Martinez, Tierra Amarilla, N. M.; F. Vedlo, Wilsonboro, Penn., privates.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.—R. Stewart, Tarentum, Penn.; J. M. Borck, Pennington, Minn.; R. Salomon, 1,145 First Avenue, New York; L. P. Fewell, Empire, Ala.; H. J. Martin, Malone, N. Y.; J. Lonchar, West Allis, Wis.; J. K. Smith, Christiansburg, Va.; M. P. Skubic, Forest City, Penn.; H. L. Strommer, Red Elm, S. D.; A. Anderuszkewicz, Haverhill, Mass., privates.

Wounded Severely.—V. Catalana, Rome, N. Y.; A. Gullo, 28 Monroe Street, New York City; J. Jordan, Schenectady, N. Y., privates.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)—F. Hanson, Johnstown, N. Y., Sergeant; F. Hartel, 1,778 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. Ciliano, Norwich, Conn., privates.

Wounded Slightly.—J. H. Donaldson, Richmond, N. Y. Lieutenant; B. J. Schieffer, Waterbury, Conn., Corporal; F. Clark, Jamaica, N. Y., private.

Died of Disease.—C. A. Haug, 225 Fifty-first Street, New York; J. Munn, Inverness, Ala.; A. R. Nelson, Hedrick, Iowa; N. O. Ely, Neosho, Minn., privates.

Change in Status—Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.—C. L. Verrell, Colville, Washington, Corporal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.—F. J. Burczyk, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Dailey, Derby, Vt.; H. Ehlet, McGregor, Iowa; C. Girdley, New Albany, Ind.; A. Leander, Dodgeville, Mich.; G. A. Ybarzabal, New Orleans, La., privates.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.—H. Stove, Howard, S. D., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.—J. Colby, Winchester, Mass., private.

Erroneously Reported Died.—R. A. Armstrong, Etters, Penn., private.

Died, Previously Reported Killed in Action.—C. Hoff, Harrah, Washington; A. G. Rood, Oakland, Cal., privates.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.—D. Lavado, Portland, Me., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.—G. Albrecht, Lansing, Mich.; W. Darby, Saldora, Ill.; D. Faiazzi, Columbus, Ohio; A. L. Hoy, Streator, Ill.; A. Granoukos, Vancouver, B. C.; J. J. Kiely, Westfield, Mass.; J. Loniki, Kenosha, Wis.; G. A. Magnon, New Orleans, La.; C. D. Moser, Ottumwa, Iowa; E. O. Parker, Herrodsburg, Ind.; W. W. Rhoades, Louisville, Col., privates.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.—W. Obuhski, Lowell, Mass., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died of Disease.—Z. Jablonowski, Philadelphia, Penn., musician.

Erroneously Reported Wounded Severely.—J. E. Rutkowski, New Britain, Conn., private.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.—G. Nichols, Buford, Tenn., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.—D. Healy, San Francisco, private.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.—W. M. Wilson, Soper, Okla., private.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.—W. M. Wilson, Snyder, Texas, private.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.—B. Webb, Elmont, Mo., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.—L. John, Battle Creek, Mich., private.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)—A. Lobato, Chama, Col., private.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.—A. J. McGuire, Wilmington, Del., private.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Boston Bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Aug. 30.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,730,000	*$43,000
Loans, dis. and invest.	545,709,000	*1,797,000
Individual deposits	420,720,000	45,980,000
Due to banks	106,748,000	978,000
Time deposits	11,461,000	230,000
†U. S. deposits	33,365,000	
Exchange clearances	15,757,000	*262,000
Due from banks	69,461,000	12,425,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	68,439,000	1,212,000
Cash in excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	19,872,000	*2,032,000

*Increase. †Previously included in deposits.

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GERMAN FOOD PRICES FALL.

But It Is Feared That They Will Not Become Normal for Years.

COBLENZ, Aug. 2, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Living conditions in the interior of Germany are rapidly adjusting themselves as a result of the lifting of the blockade by the Allies.

According to the German newspapers, however, it may be years before food prices become normal. Some German editorial writers, complaining of high prices at the present time and during the years of war, contend with bitterness that the low cost of living enjoyed by Germany for so many years is a matter of the past forever.

As an indication of improvement in the food situation in one German city the Kolonialwaren Zeitung of Leipsic says:

"Profiteering trade prices plainly show a falling off since the lifting of the blockade. The overcharges on pork have long since been removed and the fat shortage has ceased.

"To be sure, the demand for fresh meat is as great now as before in consequence of the cessation of slaughtering in the interior. This need, however, is covered in the main by the restoration.

"Everywhere one finds, in the eating places, beef, veal, and pork without limitation at reasonable prices. One can once more eat at noon in Cologne for 4.50 marks and in a wine restaurant for 5.50 marks; therefore it appears as if acceptable conditions are coming."

2 MORE WILLYS FACTORIES.

Corporation Buys Plants at Elizabeth, N. J., and Poughkeepsie.

The Willys Corporation has purchased two plants of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, one at Elizabeth, N. J., and the other at Poughkeepsie. It is understood some new financing will be undertaken in connection with the transaction, in which the Chase Securities and Montgomery & Co. will participate.

When it was announced that the Willys Corporation had been formed to manufacture a new six-cylinder car it was stated that this was necessary as the Willys-Overland Company could not undertake the manufacture because its own plants were being pressed to capacity. The distribution will be through the Willys-Overland Company, which has entered into a sales agreement with the new corporation.

The acquisition of the Duesenberg factories was unexpected. The Poughkeepsie factory formerly was the Fiat plant. It is intended to enlarge both plants. There has been some secrecy about the Willys Corporation. It has been said that in addition to manufacturing automobiles it might also serve as a holding company for all the Willys interests.

ALLIES CUT COAL DEMAND.

Germany to Begin Deliveries to France on the New Basis.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—As a result of negotiations at Versailles, it has been decided that Germany within the next six months shall deliver 20,000,000 tons of coal to France, as compared with the 43,000,000 tons provided for by the terms of the Peace Treaty, a German official statement received here says.

If Germany's total production exceeds the present level of about 108,000,000 tons annually, 80 per cent. of the extra production, up to 128,000,000 tons, is to be delivered to the Entente, and 50 per cent. of any extra production beyond that amount until the figure provided for in the Peace Treaty is reached.

If the total production falls below 108,000,000, the statement adds, the Entente will examine into the situation, hearing Germany's side.

This agreement, it is added, is only to be valid if Germany begins immediate delivery of the coal, which the statement says she is resolved to do, trusting that the Entente will not insist upon deliveries to the extent demanded if it be shown that Germany's economic position would be thrown into disorder by the drain.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Forecast.

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ga.—Showers Wed.; fair Thurs.
Fla.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed.; showers and cooler Thurs.
Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Fair Wed.; cloudy and cooler Thurs.
Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Iowa—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
S. Dak. and Wyo.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
Neb.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.
Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

OIL HOLDING CO. PLANNED.

Commonwealth Petroleum Offering New Issue of Stock.

The Commonwealth Petroleum Corporation is offering for subscription to stockholders of record Sept. 9 the right to subscribe to one share of Commonwealth stock for each two shares now held. In the circular letter announcing this it is said that the company is offering the shares to provide funds for the extension of the company and the participation for stockholders in plans at present in formation, embracing not only the properties owned or controlled by it but in other properties as well. The company recently acquired a dominant interest in the Union Oil Company of California and the Columbia Oil Producing Company, also of California.

Within a short time the formation of a holding company to take over the stock of the Union and Columbia Companies will be announced. It is planned after the additional Commonwealth stock has been subscribed for to offer stockholders an exchange for stock of the holding company, which will be known as the Commonwealth-Union Company. This consolidation will make the company one of the largest independent concerns in the country.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Sixty new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $4,281,000 were chartered today. They include:

Belmont Bungalow Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. and H. and G. Sterck, 116 Van Siclen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Louis L. Ginsberg Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $150,000; J. Zuckerman, S. and S. Ginsberg, 28 West 37th St.

Hardy Retail Stores, Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $62,000; I. Bailey, M. Belagur, J. F. Yeager, 1,126 Broadway.

Davis Bros. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; I. and L. and A. Davis, 352 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Parker Baker & Co., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and realty, $100,000; P. Baker, E. Aberman, W. J. Cahill, 1,667 Nelson Av.

Essential Printing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. F. McCarthy, C. Vilhauer, G. Abrahams, 205 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Slipper Co., Manhattan, $6,000; A. Steinberg, H. Richards, H. Singer, 354 Broome St.

Jacobs and Bacon, Inc., Manhattan, farm and other products, $10,000; S. A. and L. Rauch, M. A. Jacobs, 223 Riverside Drive.

Marvel Needle Kraft Works, Inc., Manhattan, embroidery, $1,000,000; S. J. Resnick, A. and R. Kantz, 1255 East 157th St., Bronx.

The Interlocking Reinforced Concrete Corp., Buffalo, 400 shares preferred stock $100 each, 600 shares common stock no par value, active capital $45,000; A. M. Bellony, J. A. Grasa, R. W. Caudell, Buffalo.

Sheepshead Bay Building Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. and E. and G. Sterck, 116 Van Sicklen St., Brooklyn.

California Bungalow Co., Brooklyn, $10,000, same as preceding.

F. Fulton Carpenter & Co., White Plains, garage, $80,000; F. E. Book, F. F. Carpenter, W. B. Birchall, 2,276 Old White Plains Av., Bronx.

Aronson Investigation Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; H. J. Lurie, P. F. Feinberg, H. Aronson, 200 5th Av.

Behrman Auto Storage Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; M. F. Ryan, N. Dreyfus, F. S. Marsell, 1,409 Jefferson Av.

The Universal Body Corp., Manhattan, motors, autos, and mechanical appliances, $200,000; W. M. Hall, J. N. Scalba, E. Lorens, 33 Wall St.

The Cargo Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. and R. Garstein, H. Gitelman, 301 East 50th St.

Dupont & Dunham, Manhattan, bonds, stocks, and debentures, $500,000; C. Dupont, L. L. Dunham, B. McNamara, 120 Broadway.

M. N. F. Auto Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Moses, H. Newman, J. Friedman, 956 2d Av.

Hal Siements Photo Features, Inc., Bronx, talking picture and general photographic business; $150,000; H. C. Clements, J. E. Hume, D. K. Mitnick, 998 Tinton Av.

Surasky & Balmuth Shoe Co., Brooklyn, children's footwear, $25,000; B. and M. Balmuth, S. Surasky, 6 Columbia St.

Point Breeze Operating Co., Angola, Sanitarium and hotel, $100,000; M. and L. Niemo, Dr. A. J. Burkei, Buffalo.

Oceanvere Realty Co., Inwood, $28,000; G. Adams, G. G. Nason, R. B. Taft, Far Rockaway.

Woodmere Boulevard Corp., Manhattan, builders and contractors, $10,000; M. Katz, A. Hochstein, J. Frank, 151 West 42d St.

Oil Field Exchange of New York, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $50,000; L. E. Muslert, J. N. Fulton, R. V. Yull, 600 West 135th St.

Niagara Aircraft Co., Niagara Falls, $50,000; E. F. Pfohl, G. G. Shepard, E. D. Davis, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Columbia Asbestos Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $90,000; W. E. Ferguson, N. Titolo, G. F. Novik, 100 West 73d St.

J. F. Galewitz, Inc., Brooklyn, paper and paper products, $80,000; A. Slater, J. Klein, J. P. Galewitz, 135 East 3d St., Brooklyn.

Alpine Watch Co., Manhattan, $20,000; S. and D. Berman, 179 Henry St.

Von Pessler & Schleyer, Inc., Manhattan, art and leather goods and antiques, $5,000; M. W. Schleyer, A. E. and C. Von Pessler, 332 East 151st St., Bronx.

Syra Cross Co., Manhattan, $3,000; A. C. Langman, L. J. White, E. Myers, 80 Maiden Lane.

B. and H. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $6,000; W. T. Bainbridge, D. L. and H. G. L. Hurley, 209 Dyckman St.

MacDonald-Jensen Co., Brooklyn, general manufacturing and sales business, $25,000; M. M. and J. D. Jensen, E. R. Lundius, 107 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Gibraltar Corrugated Paper Co., Brooklyn, $60,000; S. Rubin, S. Levine, W. Weingarden, 184 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

Cooler Thurs., Rochester, garage and repair shop, $15,000; N. F. Offermann, E. W. McIntyre, H. W. Ash, Rochester, N. Y.

Buffalo Linotyping Co., $10,000; W. J. Kelly, J. R. Souter, H. G. Bolce, Buffalo.

McNamara and Wadbrook Trading Co., Manhattan, $100,000; L. F. MacNamara, E. S. Wadbrook, A. Hall, 16 Exchange Place.

Community Motor Car Supply Service Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. C. Jones, R. D. Morse, R. J. Leibenderer, 502 West 122d St.

Donigan & Co., Manhattan, oriental rugs and floor coverings, $5,000; E. K. Donigan, J. J. McDonald, T. K. Peeples, 2 Rector St.

Harlem Bakery and Dairy Lunch Room, Manhattan, $15,000; I. Ferster, I. Krautheimer, M. Cohen, 1,435 47th St., Brooklyn.

M. Erdrich & Julius, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; S. S. and O. Erdrich, H. Julius, 1,170 Broadway.

M. S. Oberlieder Co., Manhattan, furs, $250,000; L. Steiner, M. Bachrach, M. S. Oberlieder, 576 West End Av.

Sol Simpson Costume Co., Manhattan, $50,000; R. Jacobson, S. and M. Simpson, 80 Maiden Lane.

Riverton Paper Co., Manhattan, $100,000; F. B. Oldham, G. Mccarnochan, E. E. Ellsworth, 8 West 40th St.

Community Ice Cream Corp., Ogdensburg, $50,000; A. Dupont, J. Boyer, H. A. Bullard, Ogdensburg.

White Plains Ice Cream Co., White Plains, $30,000; T. L. Foulkes, N. D. Thompson, F. A. Cole, 272 West 96th St.

Stahle & Co., Manhattan, agents, $5,000; R. F. Penchman, W. S. Mims, Jr., B. W. Moore, 250 Broadway.

Moran Motor Corp., Brooklyn, garage and auto business, $5,000; E. Greenberg, M. Wenig, T. Moran, 317 54th St., Brooklyn.

Merton Development Co., Hempstead realty, $10,000; S. Beck, M. Baldwin, B. Williams, Freeport.

Woodruff Holding Corp., Watertown, realty, $400,000; J. B. and E. M. Taylor, F. A. Rogers, Watertown.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Brooklyn Fur Dressing Co., Brooklyn, $4,000 to $20,000.

Laundry, Inc., Utica, $75,000 to $250,000.

Upper New York Wet Wash Laundry Co., Bronx, $5,000 to $30,000.

A. W. Cowen & Bros., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000.

Apex Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

House Trading Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Ward Bros. Co., Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Condon Auto Stop Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Transcontinental Commerce Bureau, Manhattan, $10,000 to $300.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Universal Film Co., Inc., Del., $100,000; representative, J. M. Mangasarian, 364 West 23d St.

Copper Process Co., W. Va., rocks, wares, and merchandise, $2,000,000; representative, O. J. Vanpelt, 19 West 44th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Colvin-Fleming Lumber Co., Rochester.

The Cloose-Leavy Physical Culture System, Inc., Manhattan.

Greenport Oyster Co., Manhattan.

Metropolitan Boarding Stables, Inc., Manhattan.

Welten & Garfunkel, Inc., Manhattan.

Express Towing Co., Long Island City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 2.—Charters filed:

Graphol Products Co., mine and finish graphite, $7,500,000; M. C. Kelly, J. D. Frock, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Elder Corp., wearing apparel of all kinds, $4,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

National Mortgage Corp. of Detroit, $5,000,000; Frank M. Hayes, W. G. Troxel, E. C. Blickly, all of Detroit, Mich.

Metex Petroleum Corp., $5,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Robert A. Van Voorhis, William B. Schills, Jr., all of New York.

The Powell Corp., manufacture vinegar and grain products, $2,000,000; F. R. Hassell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Hall Motors Corp., mining business, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Jugoslav Const. and Farm Implements Co., $1,000,000; T. M. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

The General Top Co., to manufacture tops for automobiles, &c., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. S. Anderson, of Dover.

Texas Morgan Oil Co., $1,000,000; Keese Luteo, Danville, Ky.; Pearl Hamlin, V. O. Avery, McKenzie, Ky.

Culbertson County Oil Co., $500,000; F. R. Ransell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, of Philadelphia.

St. Louis Pressed Steel Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Page & Co., general stock and bond brokerage business, $400,000; Philip L. Neisser, W. R. Randall, A. W. Britton, of New York.

Western Drilling and Producing Co., $350,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Continental Producing Corp., moving pictures and talking machines, &c., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Magnolia and Philadelphia Shipping Co., to own and operate boats, &c., $25,000; James A. Sapp, Frank Reedy, James L. Davis of Magnolia, Del.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Central Oil Development Co., New York, from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Great Lake Wall Paper Mills, Inc., Chicago, from $275,000 to $425,000.

Sun Telephone and Telegraph Co., Mississippi, from $50,000 to $150,000.

$2,500,000

The Robbins & Myers Company

Springfield, Ohio

6% Serial Gold Notes

Dated September 1, 1919 — Authorized $2,500,000

$500,000 due Sept. 1, 1920 — $500,000 due Sept. 1, 1922
$500,000 due Sept. 1, 1921 — $500,000 due Sept. 1, 1923
$500,000 due Sept. 1, 1924

PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR CLEVELAND

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each, interest payable without deduction for any Federal Normal Income Taxes, now or hereafter deductible at the source, up to 2%. Redeemable at the option of the Company on any interest date prior to maturity, upon thirty days' notice, as a whole or in blocks of no less than $500,000, upon payment of a premium of ½ of 1% for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity, with a minimum redemption of ½ of 1%. The First Trust & Savings Company of Cleveland, Trustee.

We summarize from a letter signed by Mr. C. F. McGilbray, the President of the Company:

The Notes will be the direct obligation of the Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio, the world's leading manufacturer of small electric motors, and will constitute its only funded obligations.

The entire proceeds of this issue will be used in the reduction of the present floating debt of the Company.

The Company's statement as of July 31, 1919, after giving effect to present financing, shows net quick assets of 264% and net tangible assets, before deducting this note issue, of 347% of the present issue of notes.

Average net earnings for the six years ended December 31, 1918, before deducting Federal Taxes, amounted to five and one-third times the largest annual interest requirement on these notes, and for 1918 were over eight times. Net earnings for 1918, after deduction of all Federal Taxes, amounted to over five times the largest annual interest requirement. Based on earnings for the first six months of this year, the estimated earnings for 1919, after all Federal Taxes, will be nearly seven times the largest annual interest requirement.

The Company will covenant in the agreement under which the notes will be issued, that:

Fixed assets cannot be mortgaged or pledged without providing for payment of these notes. Prior to any consolidation or merger, the notes then outstanding must be secured by a closed first mortgage and pledge on all of its property.

The Company will maintain net current assets equal to at least 150% of the maximum amount of notes outstanding at any one time, and net tangible assets before deducting this note issue, at an aggregate amount equal to at least 300%.

To insure the present surplus remaining in the business, the Company will not declare or pay any cash dividend on its common stock except out of earnings subsequent to December 31, 1918.

We offer these notes if, as and when issued and received by us, as follows:

Due Sept. 1, 1920: Price par and interest, to yield 6 %
Due Sept. 1, 1921: Price 99¾ and interest, to yield about 6½ %
Due Sept. 1, 1922: Price 98½ and interest, to yield about 6.20%
Due Sept. 1, 1923: Price 99 and interest, to yield about 6.30%
Due Sept. 1, 1924: Price 98½ and interest, to yield about 6.35%

Legal matters pertaining to this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Squires, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Bankers, and Paul C. Martin, Springfield, Ohio, for the Company.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. — **The Maynard H. Murch Co.**

New York — Cleveland, Ohio

The above statistics are derived from official sources, or those which we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe them to be correct.

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Alexandria, Ind., Funding
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Carthage, Texas, School
Clinton, Ill., High School
Cumberland Co. Power & Light Co.
Collinwood Village, O., School
Des Moines, Ia., 4½s
DeWitt Co., Ill., School Dist.
Durant, I. T., Sch., Water & Light
Elizabeth City, N. C., Water
Fairmont, Ind., Water
Georgia Light, Power & Ry. Co.
Hilldale, N. J., Rd. Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water
Isanti Co., Minn., Ditch
Jackson, Mich., Paving
Kearney, Neb., Bldg.
Kokomo, Ind., School
La Crosse, Wis., Street Imp.
Lancaster, N. Y., Paving
Morrison Co., Minn., Ditch
Mobile Co., Ala., Refunding
Marshall Co., Minn., Dr. 5s
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Imp.
Muskogee, I. T., Sewer & Water
Polk Co., N. C., Home & Courthouse
Pontiac, Mich.
Pacolet School Dist. No. 47, Spartanburg, S. C.
Runge, Texas, School 6s
Red Lake, Minn., Ditch
Spartanburg Co., S. C.
Shelbyville, Ill., Water
Summitville, Ind., Funding
Shelton, Wash., Water
Vandalia, Ill., Water
Virginian Power Co. 7% Notes
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum

A Real Business Opportunity

For particulars See this issue of The Morning Times Page 3.

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII

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Continental Motors Pfd.
Cuyahoga Telephone 7s, 1921
Hale & Kilb. 6% Nts. 1922-31
Howe Rubber Com. & Pfd.
Howe Scale Pfd.
Interstate Elec. Corp. Pfd.
Manila Elec. R. R. & Lt. 6s, '53
Merc. Stores Co. Bds. & Stk.
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COTTON IN SLUMP ON FEDERAL REPORT

Market Breaks Badly on Estimated Crop of 11,230,000 Bales This Season.

CONDITION IS 61.4 PER CENT.

Fall in Sterling and Lack of Domestic Demand Factors in Drop.

After starting up 10 to 20 points, and continuing the rise for the first hour, at the end of which prices were up 22 to 35 points, the cotton market yesterday broke sharply when the Government's crop report, dated as of Aug. 25, was published, showing a condition of 61.4 and an estimated crop, exclusive of linters, of 11,230,000 bales.

The condition figure was about what the ring had been looking for, although on some days last week pooling of the ring disclosed a slightly higher average figure, but the estimate of the crop yield was considerably above expectations.

On the break which followed, values melted away. October fell 144 points to the extreme low, selling at 30.46, while December broke 130. January and March about 120 each, and May an even 100. The heavy selling which brought about the collapse of the market came from speculative interests, which had been expecting a condition figure of 60 or less and a crop estimate of not more than 11,000,000 bales at the outside.

Thus, while the report was not so far out of line with general expectations, it seemed to be decidedly different from what the largest operators had counted on, and as a natural result brought out contracts in big volume.

A month or two ago an estimated crop of the size at which the Department of Agriculture places the present crop would have been a strong bull argument, for then it was believed Europe would take 8,500,000 or 10,000,000 bales or more, and that domestic consumption would run heavy. Now, after the heavy fall in sterling and the failure of mill consumption to come up to expectations, the trade is figuring that demand will not absorb all the cotton in sight, and this, together with the agitation for lower commodity prices, seems to have taken the edge off cotton.

The deterioration on the month is 5.7. A year ago the crop lost 17.9 points in August, and for the last ten years, exclusive of 1914, when it improved 1.6 in the month, the average deterioration has been 5.4. In only two of the last twenty-six years, 1914 and 1903, has there been improvement in August, while in many years the falling off has been severe in the extreme. The greatest August loss occurred in 1899, when the condition went from 94 on July 25 to 68.5 on Aug. 25.

Aside from the crop report, news developments were generally ignored. The export movement, which has been attracting attention, failed to elicit comment, notwithstanding that 55,024 bales were cleared at the ports over the holiday. Most of this went out Saturday, there having been no clearances reported for Sunday and Monday, and only 465 bales yesterday. This is a total almost equal to that of the corresponding days of last week, when there was no holiday. Receipts at the ports were light over the holiday, amounting to only 11,097 bales, and reducing stocks at ports to below 900,000 bales, the lowest in some time.

Before the close of the market there was a slight rally, and at the end of business the market was down 66 to 75 points from Friday's closing.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	31.67	31.84	30.40	30.88@30.90	31.54
Dec.	31.91	32.20	30.90	31.17@31.19	31.85
Jan.	31.90	32.15	30.94	31.11@31.12	31.80
Nov.	32.20	32.21	30.90	31.24@31.26	31.99
May	32.15	32.20	31.20	31.20	32.02

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 65 points to 31.40c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.50c; New Orleans, 31.25c; Savannah, 30.63c; Augusta, 29.87c; Memphis, 32.50c; Houston, 31.20; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,609	7,125	21,497
Exports	465	550	...
Exports season	466,384	401,150	577,156
New York stocks	86,220	86,448	78,393
Port stocks	893,969	938,500	807,988
New York arrivals	...	3,383	...

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 19.12d for middling; sales, 4,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports, 7,000, American 4,000. Futures opened quiet, 1 up to 2 points off, and closed steady, 44 to 63 points off on the day. Prices—September, 19.05d; October, 19.21d; December, 19.36d; January, 19.41d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were dull.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.77¼	$1.72	$1.72¾	$1.79	$1.54¾
Dec.	1.38⅞	1.32¼	1.33¾	1.39	...
May	1.34¾	1.30¾	1.31¼	1.35¾	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Dec.	73⅝	71¾	72¾	74	...
May	67¾	65¾	66¼	67¾	...

In the local market, cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 82@83¼c; No. 3, 82@83c; No. 4, 81@82c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Sept.	1.45	1.41	1.41
Oct.	1.48	1.43	1.43¾
Jan.	1.52	1.48	1.48

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last
Lard—					
Sept.	28.00	27.75	28.00	27.62	26.87
Oct.	27.75	27.40	27.50	27.85	26.77
Jan.	24.60	24.15	24.20	24.65	...
Ribs—					
Sept.	22.52	21.85	22.50	21.97	24.87
Oct.	22.65	22.40	22.52	22.07	24.80
Jan.	20.25	20.00	20.25	19.75	...
Pork—					
Sept.	42.25	42.00	42.00	41.25	33.25
Oct.	38.50	38.25	38.25	38.25	43.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan.	20.65	19.90	19.90
Oct.	23.84	23.00	24.00
Nov.	21.50	20.55	20.55

CALL PRICES.

Spot	23.00		...
Sept.	23.00		...
Oct.	23.05		23.20
Nov.	20.50		20.60
Dec.	19.72		19.90
Jan.	19.70		19.95
Feb.	19.70		20.05
March	19.70		20.25
April	19.70		20.25

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.60	17.18	17.54	18.00
May	17.35	17.00	17.40	17.95
July	17.35	17.10	17.45	17.90
Sept.	18.03	18.05	18.04	18.05
Dec.	17.85	17.80	17.84	18.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 12,338 packages. Firm on all grades. Early deliveries at store are not heavy and are being closely cleared. Some inquiry for medium grades at fully sustained prices. Creamery, higher than extras, 1 pound, 57½@58c; extras, (92 score,) 57c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 55@56½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 50@52½c; lower grades, 48½@49½c; higher than extras, 60½@61c; unsalted, extras, 59½@60c; firsts, 54½@58c; seconds, 52½@54c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 56@57c; good to prime, 52@55½c; common to fair, 46@51c; renovated, firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 46@49½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@47c; No. 2, 46c; lower grades, 43@45c.

EGGS—13,118 cases. Market opened with light receipts as posted, but there are generally short reports immediately following a holiday. Market is liberally supplied with average good and ordinary qualities of fresh gathered, for which trade is dull and tone slightly in buyers' favor. Really high grades are in comparatively light supply and meeting fair demand at steady prices. Little doing in storage eggs and quotations largely nominal. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality scarce and firm; undergrades irregular, but receipts are now comparatively light and stock is fairly well cleared at prices proportionate to quality. California fancy express whites working out at 62c; the remainder of previous receipts by freight meeting only a limited demand. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 56@56c; extra firsts, 52@54c; firsts, 48@51c; seconds, 43@45c; undergrades, 36@42c. Nearby No. 1 mixed colors, 46@48c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c; undergrades, 32@33c; refrigerator firsts, buyer assuming charges, 45@47c; seconds, 44@46c; nearby white and dark eggs, State, Penn., and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 71@73c; fair to prime, 69@70c; common to prime, 66@70c; Pacific Coast whites, express, 72c; freight, 66@68c; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 60@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, fancy, 69@74c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 56@56c; fair to prime, 46@53c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, Du Pont Building, Market Street, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday, the 4th day of September, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon resolutions expressing the election of said company to have the moneys held by Central Union Trust Company of New York (formerly Central Trust Company of New York,) as trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1915, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, applied to the purchase at not above par of shares of the first preferred stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement, to decrease and reduce the first preferred stock of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., accordingly, and requesting said Central Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under said agreement, to apply the moneys held by it under said agreement to the purchase at not above par for retirement of shares of the first preferred stock of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., in the amount to be stated in said resolutions.

Dated, New York, Aug. 14, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.
L. W. LINAWEAVER, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, of Minnesota and Iowa, will be held in the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October 7, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from twelve o'clock noon, September 6, 1919, until ten o'clock A. M., October 8, 1919.

F. H. DAVIS, Vice President.

To the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Magazine Company:

Notice is hereby given that the special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Magazine Company, held at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Aug. 28, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved, has been adjourned to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, Sept. 4.

Dated, Aug. 28, 1919.
THOMAS J. REGAN, President.
J. M. CRANK, Secretary.

THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Peoria, Ill., September 3, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Willite Road Construction Company of New York, Inc., will be held at its principal office, No. 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, September 16th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the By-Laws thereof, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting.

MYER NUSSBAUM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock; Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock; Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The third installment of 2% of the eight per cent. dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and the third installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which were declared on January 23, 1919, and the 1½% regular dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of the Corporation which was declared on July 24, 1919, will be payable on October 1, 1919, to the respective holders of record of said four classes of Stock at the close of business on September 15, 1919; the fourth installment of said dividends on said Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and on said Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock will be payable on January 2, 1920, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on December 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.
Dated September 2, 1919.
R. E. McMATH, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 28, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.
J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
August 28, 1919.

TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION

The 18th quarterly dividend on the stock of TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION amounting to $1.75 per share has this day been declared by the Directors, payable September 20, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 6, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

CARL R. RIEDEL, Treasurer.
August 29, 1919.

BUCYRUS COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the issued and outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1919.

D. P. BELLS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for Museum Cases, Administration, Library and Demonstration Building, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., will be received by Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., until eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, September 15th, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3389. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 618, Hall of Records, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: August 27, 1919.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION—Office Constructing Quartermaster, Ward 62, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 3 P. M. Sept. 22, 1919, and then opened, for redistribution of present heating lines and installation of new heating lines to properly serve all buildings on this post. Further information furnished on application.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, 17th and F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be opened at above address at 11 A. M., September 3, 1919, for furnishing fifty (50) brief cases. Proposal blanks may be had upon application at this office. Mark envelope "PROPOSALS FOR BRIEF CASES," and address as above.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., September 22nd, 1919, for furnishing 450,000 Cravats. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information on application.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MESSRS. MONTGOMERY & CO. Announce that LT. COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has withdrawn from their firm as a partner and that MR. JAMES H. PERKINS has this day been admitted into their firm as a partner.

September 1, 1919.
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14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
105 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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FRANK A. GALLAGHER, *Cashier*

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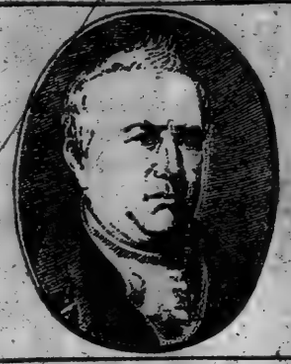
SHEPHARD J. GOLDBERG, I. Goldberg & Son
SIMON GASNER, Simon Gasner & Sons Co.
JULIUS JOSEPHSON, Private Banker
ALEXANDER KANTER, Wholesale Grocer
SIMON H. KUGEL, Kugel & Saxe
DAVID SHAPIRO, Shapiro & Aronson
HEYMAN SHAPIRO, Shapiro Bros.
SIMON SHAPIRO, D.D.S.
HERMAN TRIEBITZ, Shoe Merchant
MORRIS WEINBERG, Publisher



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By William Ellis
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s June, 1967	101¼	102	101¼
4½s June, 1965	101¼	102	101¼
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	102	101¼
4½s Nov., 1957	101½	102	101¼
4½s Mar., 1957	101½	102	101¼
4½s Mar., 1966	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98%	97½
4½s Mar., 1962	97½	97%	97½
4½s Sept., 1960	97½	97%	97½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	97%	97½
4s May, 1959	92%	93%	92%
4s Nov., 1958	92%	93%	92%
4s Nov., 1957	92%	93%	92%
4s Nov., 1956	92%	93%	92%
4s Nov., 1955	92%	93%	92%
4s Nov., 1936	94½	95¼	94½

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	83½	83½	83½
3½s Nov., 1954	83½	83½	83½
3½s May, 1954	82½	83½	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1963	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1919-1953	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1946-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s 1929-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1940-1963	4.55	4.40	4.55
3s 1936-1940	4.60	4.42	4.60
3s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On advices of constantly increasing earnings the motor shares became prominent yesterday, with advances of from 4 to 12 points in the active issues. There was also brisk inquiry for the oil properties on indications of improving relations with Mexico, while the coppers and steels were well bought. General Motors was up 12¾, Studebaker 4¾, and Stutz 5. Mexican Petroleum gained 7 points. Crucible Steel netted a gain of 14¼ points; United States Steel common moved up 2.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Ajax Rubber	93¾	93¾	93¾
900	Allis-Chalm.	40¾	40¼	40¼
540	Am Beet Sug	58%	57%	57¾
1,300	Am Can	51¾	50%	51%
950	Am Car & F	134¼	133	133½
340	Am Cot Oil	57	56¾	57
570	Am Hide & L	34¾	33	33
450	Do pf	125½	125¼	125¼
340	Am Ice Sec	45½	43%	45½
1,200	Am Int Cp	89¾	89%	89%
230	Am Linseed	78%	75	76¾
970	Am Loco	89¾	88%	89%
1,100	Am Sm & R	78¾	76¾	78½
830	Am Sti Fdy	41	40%	41
460	Am Sugar	129¾	128%	129¾
1,770	Am Sum Tob	87	84%	86¾
420	Am T & T	101¾	100%	101%
330	Am Woolen	121¾	117%	121%
400	Am Zinc	24¾	24½	24½
990	Anacon Cop	69¾	68¾	69¼
120	A. G & W I	136¾	136%	136%
7,900	Bald Loco	114¾	111%	114
360	Balt & Ohio	42¾	42¾	42¾
3,100	Beth Steel B	89	86%	88
220	Booth Fish	18¾	18¾	18¾
310	Brklyn R T	26¾	26¾	26¾
830	Cal Pet	47¾	47¼	47¾
420	Can Pac	153¾	153¾	153¾
1,490	Cent Leather	97¾	96%	96%
360	Cerro de P	55½	55¼	55½
1,520	C, M & St P	43¾	43¾	43¾
310	Do pf	64	64	64
110	C, R I & P	25¾	25¾	25¾
570	Chile Cop	24¾	23¾	24¼
310	Chino Cop	44¾	44¼	44%
310	C G Gas	62¾	62¾	62¾
750	Col Fuel & I	45¾	45	45
250	Con Cal M	19¾	19¾	19%
344	Cont Candy	12¾	11¾	11¾
110	Cont Can	134	133	134
1,640	Corn Prod	84½	82¾	83%
9,280	Crucible Stl	178	166¾	178
280	Cuba C Sug	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,330	Den & R G	19	18¾	18¾
350	Dome Mines	11	11	11
360	Erie	16¾	16	16¾
420	Do 1st pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
370	Fisk Tire	45%	44¾	44%
140	Gas, W & W	81%	81	81%
780	Gen Motors	247½	240¼	246½
480	Good Rubber	76%	75	76¾
570	Gt Nor Ore	42%	42¾	43%
420	Inspiration	61¾	60¾	60¾
1,800	Int Mer Mar	58%	57¾	57¾
1,380	Int M M pf	118¾	117½	118%
1,100	‡Martin P C	29	27	29
1,800	‡Phil Morris	12	11¾	11¾
600	NY Shipbldg	59	55	58
400	N Am P & P	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Otis Steel	35½	34½	35
1,850	Overland TC	20	19¾	20
1,500	‡Parrish PC	40¾	40	40¼
4,000	Perf T & R	1¾	1¾	1¾
85	‡P-J C, w.i.	86	85	86
755	‡Pressman	8	7	8
2,100	‡Penna M C	14¾	14¼	14¾
2,500	‡Repub Rub	7	6¾	7
1,200	‡Root & Van	42½	41¾	42
1,800	‡Savold T C	33	25	25
100	‡Spicer Mfg	67	67	67
500	‡Stewart-Ehr	15¾	15	15
100	‡Sweets Co	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	‡Swift Inter	58¾	58	58¼
800	‡Tob Prod E	85¾	85	85¾
50	‡Todd Ship	140¾	140¾	140¾
1,000	‡ T-F-v-t Offs	5	5	5
1,700	‡U Eye S C	8	7¾	8
1,000	‡Un Profit S	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	‡US Ind A r	28	28	28
300	‡U S Lt & H Corp pf	3½	3½	3½
100	‡US Rub rts	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,900	‡US Steam C	3¾	3¾	3¾
15,000	‡V S C of A	41¾	40%	41
200	‡Warren B	77	76	77
800	Wayne Coal	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	‡W G J w.i.	48	47	47

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20	‡Illinois Pipe Line	181	180	181
1,180	Stand Oil of N J pf, w i	111	110¾	110¾
85	‡Stand Oil of N Y	397	395	397

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	‡AjaxOil w i	10¾	10¼	10¼
15,000	‡Allied Oil	1	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Amal Roy	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Bar O & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,700	‡Boone Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
15,000	‡Boul-Wyo	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	‡Brazos Oil	28	27¾	28
300	Burk'Van C	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,100	‡C-A'O & G	⅝	⅝	⅝
26,000	‡Cities Serv, B T shares	48¾	47	48¾
6,000	‡C'wealth P	58½	55	57
8,000	Do rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Cont Ref	6¾	6¾	6¾
4,500	‡Cos & Co	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	‡Elk B Pet	9	9	9
3,000	‡Ertel Oil	9	8¾	9
1,400	‡Esm O & G	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Federal Oil	22¾	20	20
3,700	‡Glenrock Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	‡Guf-Gil Oil	20¾	20	20
1,800	‡Harr Crude	21	19¾	21
800	‡H O R of T	21	19¾	21
3,500	‡H P of Den	32	30	32
2,000	‡Hudson Oil	1	⅞	1
800	‡Inter Pet	32	31½	31½
700	‡Invincible Oil	34¾	34	34
5,000	‡Isl'd G & T	7¼	7¼	7¾
2,000	‡Lance C R	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Little Sioux	1	1	1
5,000	‡Ly'ston Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,480	‡Ly'ston Ref	15	11	12¾
4,700	Do pf	16	8½	9¾
3,500	‡Merritt Oil	23	24	23
1,600	Met Petrol	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mex-Pan Oil	16½	16½	16½
5,000	‡Mid-Mo Oil	3¾	3	3½
500	‡ Do new	33	34	33
2,000	‡Midw Ref	175	170	174
1,600	‡Mid-Tex Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	Alaska - Brit Col Metals	1	1	1
300	Alaska Mines	½	½	½
300	‡AmHond, w i	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	‡America	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Ariz Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Atlanta	4	4	4
1,200	Big Ledge	½	½	½
2,000	‡BelcherDiv. (a proc)	40	40	40
1,000	‡BelcherExt. (a proc)	24	24	24
7,600	‡Bon & Mon	80	77	78
4,500	Butte-N Y	½	½	½
6,500	‡Caledonia	44	41	44
300	Canada Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
11,600	‡Candelaria	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	‡Cartie Sil	15	13	14
1,000	‡Casiboy	6	6	6
1,000	Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100	Cresson Con	2¾	2¾	2¾
17,000	‡Divide Ext	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,500	‡Eureka Croe	1¼	1¼	1½
700	‡Forty-nine	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡GadsdenCop	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,000	‡Golden Gate	8	7¾	8¼
4,000	‡GoldZone	47	42	46
9,200	‡Gd Pac Cop	88	85	88
800	‡Hamilton	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Hasb'k Div	12	12	12
800	Hecla Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	‡Jim Butler	31	31	31
4,000	Jumbo Ext	10	10	10
12,500	‡Knox Div	21	19	20
12,000	La Con	¾	¾	¾

Bonds.

$22,000	‡Al'dPack6s	92	91	91
5,000	‡Amazon 6s	98½	98	98
9,000	‡C. C. C & (St L 6s, '29	95½	95½	95¾
20,000	‡Can Govt 5½s, '29	97¾	97	97¾
5,000	‡Con Arizona 6s	98	98	98
10,000	Govt of Sweden 6s	98	98	98
5,000	‡Int R T 7s	85	85	85
5,000	‡Rus G 5½s	47¾	47½	47¾
10,000	‡Swiss G5½s	95¾	95¾	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Friday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Allied Pack	55	56	55	56
Am Chicle	90	95	90	95
Do pf	81	85	81	85
Am Ch Prod	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Am W Paper	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
Anglo-A Corp	18	19	18	19
Austin Nich	32	34	32	34
Cent Motors	11	11¾	11	11¾
Cramp Ship	180	199	180	199
Curtis Aero	15	19	15	19
IntMots 1st pf	90	92	90	92
Do 2d pf	62	67	64	67
LV CoalSales	85	90	85	90
Martin-Parry	26	28	26	28
Nat A & C pf	86½	87¼	86½	87¼
Savold, Ohio	18	25	24	26

OIL STOCKS.

Hercules Pet	10	20	19	25
Houston Oil	105	110	105	110
Indiahoma	7	7¼	7	7½
La Con	38	40	38	40
Ranger	7	7¼	7	7¼
S W P & R	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Star Tex Pet	12¾	14½	13¾	14½
Vulcan Oil	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
Wayland O&G	4¾	5¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCK.

Great Bend	3	4	3	4

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Acme Coal	2¾	2	2¼
800	‡Aetna Exp	10¾	10¼	10¼
400	‡Air Reduc	58	55	55
5,000	‡Am S & C	38¼	37¾	38¼
100	‡Benford AP	4	4	4
800	‡Beth Motor	28	27	27½
1,500	‡Bo-A Mom	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,100	‡B-A m T C, r	22¾	22¾	22¾
500	‡B-A m T C, r	23	22	23
2,500	‡Car L & P	4¾	4	4¼
15,000	‡C v t, rts	40¾	38¾	38¾
200	‡C-W Wire	30½	30¼	30½
1,200	‡Colonial T	32	23	30
2,000	‡Col G, w.i.	48¼	46	48¼
300	Conopus I C	8	7¾	7¾
1,200	‡Del-Mor	1	1	1
2,200	‡Defoe-E, In	14	13¾	13¾
500	Delatour B	18	18	18
100	‡Dur H c B	40½	40¼	40½
3,000	‡Ex p & R	8¾	7¾	8¼
700	‡Farrell Coal	56	55¾	56
200	‡ Do pf	92	91¾	92
2,600	‡G Asphalt	81	78	81
800	‡ Do pf	122	120¼	122
5,500	‡G Tractor	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Grape-Ola	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Do pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	‡Heyden Ch	9	9	9
2,500	‡Hupp Mo C	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,700	‡Indian Pack	34¼	33¾	33¾
5,100	‡Mad T & R	50	49	49
3,000	‡Maroni Am	6	5¾	6
1,000	‡Nash'k Div	12	12	12
800	Necia Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	‡Jim Butler	31	31	31
4,000	Jumbo Ext	10	10	10
12,500	‡Knox Div	21	19	20
12,000	La Con	¾	¾	¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,295	Cities Service	475	453	470	480
1,000	Cities Service pf	75¾	75¾	76	77
$97,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s	103	103	103	107
67,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s	107	105½	105	107

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16¾
Adiron Elec Power pf	77	79
Am Gas & Electric	122	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	91	93
Am Light & Traction	280	285
Am Light & Trac pf	96	97
Am Power & Light	64	66
Am Power & Light pf	71	74
Am Public Utilities	77	81
Am Public Util pf	88	90
Am W W & Electric	5¾	6¾
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	43	48
Am W W & Elec partic	15	16
Carolina Power & Light	38	40
Colorado Piwer	30	35
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbus Elec pf	77	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt	33	34
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	84	84½
Conn Power pf	78	
Consumers' Power	87	87
Eastern Texas Electric	95	95¾
Eastern Texas pf	80	85
El Paso Electric	93	93¾
Electric I & P pf	93	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	72	75
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51
Galveston-Houston Elec	15¾	14¾
Galveston-Hous El pf	69	65¾

Bonds.

Am W W & El col 5s	93	96	93
Appalach Power 1st 5s	72	74	74
Arizona Power 6s, '52	92	96	96
Cin Gas & Elec 5s	96	92	96
Col G & El 5s, '27	80	84	84
Col Power 5s, '50	85	90	90
Conn Power 5s, '43	85	90	90
Dallas Elec 5s, '52	100		
East Tex Elec 5s	84	86	86
El Paso Elec 7s, '31	99½	100	100
El Paso Elec col 5s	90	92	92
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	86	86
Met Edison ref 5s, '53	91	94¼	94
Midwest Util 6s, '35	90	95½	95½
Miss River Pow 1st 5s	75¾	78¼	

Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	83	85¾	85¾
Nor States Pow 5s, '26	97	98	98
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	94	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '41	88	90	90
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	94½	96	95½
Sou Cal Edison 5s, '45	91	92	92
S W Power 5s, '41	81	85	85
Stand Gas & El 7s, '31	97	99	99
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	71	76	76
Un L & R 7s, '32	95¾	100	97
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	90	95	90
U S Pub Serv 6s, '27	93	98	98
Utah Securities	87	90	90
Un Util conv 8s, '43	90	97	97

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Mt Vern pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
60	Con Power	107	107	107
10	Con Coal	86¾	86¾	86¾
300	Celestine	8.95	8.95	8.95
200	Cosden	10¾	10¾	10¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Elkhorn 6s	95%	95%	95%
2,000	United Ry 4s	69%	69%	69%

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Zinc pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
50	Anaconda	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Ariz Chem	15¾	15¾	15¾
130	Big Heart	11	11	11
810	Cal & Ariz	90	90	90
5	Cal & Hecla	420	420	420
360	Carson	25	24¾	24¾
20	Chino	44¼	44¼	44¼
165	Cop Range	54	53¾	54
100	Davis Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾
485	East Butte	19	18¾	18¾
50	Franklin	5	4¾	5
20	Inspiration	61¾	61¾	61¾
190	Island Creek	45¾	44¾	45¾
7	Do pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
60	Isle Royale	34½	34½	34½
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	6
180	Lake Copper	6¾	6	6¾
10	La Salle	4	4	4
15	Mass Con	7¾	7¾	7¾
285	Mayflower	9¾	9¼	9¾
325	Michigan	9	8½	9

Railroads

20	B & Albany	123¾	123	123
50	Boston Elev	85¼	85¼	85¼
17	Chi Jct pf	86	90	

Miscellaneous.

30	Am Agricul	94	93½	93½
15	Do pf	99	99	99
15	Amoskeag	130	130	130
15	Am Sug Rf	116½	116½	116½
294	Am Tel & T	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Am Wool	118	118	118
41	Do pf	106	105¼	106
645	Century	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Edison El Ill	177	175	175
100	Fairbanks	79	78¾	78¾
56	Gen Elec	160	160	160
150	Gorton	31	31	31
375	Gray	41	41	41
300	Int Portland	5	5	5
350	Do pf	25	25	25
100	Int Products	47	47	47
115	Island Oil	7¼	7¼	7½
140	Libby	29¼	29¼	29¼
25	MacEl 1st pf	95½	95½	95½
30	Mass Gas	71	70	71
25	Do pf	63¼	63¼	63¼

265	Mex Inv	57	56	56
10	Mullins	34½	34½	34½
1,090	Nat Sugar	20¾	20¾	20¾
30	N E Tel	89½	89	89
3,100	Parish & H	40¾	39¾	40¾
280	Punta Sugar	68	68	68
1,095	Root Van	41¼	41¼	41¼
75	Stewart	50¾	50	50
405	Swift Int	144¾	143¾	144¾
210	Do Int	58½	58	58½
50	Torrington	68	67	68
85	Un Drug	151	150	150
55	Do 1st pf	53	53	53
82	Do 2d pf	150	150	150
192	Un Fruit	184¾	184	184
2,113	Un Shoe	54	53	53
25	Do pf	27	27	27
400	Ventura	15¾	15¾	15¾
805	Waldorf	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Walworth	21¾	21½	21½

Bonds.

$4,000	A. G. W. I. 5s	83	83	83
13,000	Punta Sugar 6s	106	107	107¾
6,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,405	Armour pf	105¾	104	104
310	Booth Fish	19	18¾	19
50	Cudahy	108	108	108
20	Com Edison	109	109	109
105	Consum pf	89	88¾	88¾
3,270	Cont Motors	11¾	11¼	11¼
54	Deere pf	101¼	101	101
40	Hupp Motors	11¾	11¾	11¾
650	Libby-McNeil	27	26¾	26¾
40	Lindsay L	12¾	12¾	12¾
125	Mitchell	48	46¾	48

4,950	Nat Leather	20¾	20½	20½
270	Reo Motors	30¾	30¼	30¼
10	Sears-Roe	206	206	206
290	Stewart W	109¾	109	109
1,300	Swift Int	59	58	58¼
1,500	Swift & Co	145	143¾	144
3,550	Do rights	20¾	20¼	20¼
50	Thompson	38	38	38
3,450	Un Carbide	84¾	82	84
100	Wilson	88¼	88¼	88¼

Bonds.

$10,000	Chicago City & Conn Rys 5s	43	47¾	48
5,000	Chicago Rys 1st 5s	73	73	73
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
52	Buf & Sus pf	52	52	52
100	Am Stores	32½	32½	32½
40	Brill	65¼	65¼	65¼
4,542	Elec Store	98	96½	96½
250	Gen Asphalt	81	81	81

150	Lake Super	22	22	22
30	Lehigh Nav	80	80	80
20	Ph R T	25½	25½	25½
125	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
114	Un Gas Imp	69	68½	68½

Bonds.

$2,000	Am G & E 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
26,000	L Sup Inc 5s	70	70	70
12,000	Ph Co 6% pf	34¾	34¾	34½

$1,000	Ph Co con 5s	80	80	80
5,000	U Ry inv 5s	75	75	75
1,000	Do gold 4s	55	55	55

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
840	Am W G M	130	130	130
100	Do pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
700	Arlo Mot Gas	73	73	72
1,095	Barnadall	37¾	36	37¾
20	Harb-W pf	102	102	102
3,887	Mariand Ref	7	7	7
50	Mfrs L & H	54	54	54
35	Nat Fuig	17	17	17
360	Ohio Fuel Oil	26½	26	26

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO BEAVER Wanted.—Large quantities. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th.

AMERICAN TEXTILE Wanted.—Range 2081 to 2087; any quantity. A. J. Geron, care Treasure Trading Corp., 131 5th Av.

AMERICAN POPLIN navies and browns. Wanted, Farragut 6854.

ANTEX Wanted.—Amemonle, Hudson Bay, Ungava, Baffin, and Behring seal; B5, B6, Baltic ummee, Peco, and others. Gram. 1807.

ANTEX OR ASTRAKHAN Wanted.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 5725.

BEHRING AND BAFFIN SEAL Wanted. David Zimmerman, 127 West 28th.

BOLIVIAS.—DELANOS Wanted.—3703 and American Bluedine, all colors, for spot cash. Paul & Levy, Madison Square 4276.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Jullliard 110, or American Woolen 112, all shades, also Newhause No. 2, brown and navy; Joel's plumtee, Pekin and brown. Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 6248.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., brown, navy, plum; cash. Farragut 6854.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, black; spot cash. S. Streiser, Gramercy 5179.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. botany or similar in navy only; will pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, navy, black and brown. Rothblum, Madison Square 7987.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All shades. Horowitz & Dornfest, 51 West 24th. Farragut 8245.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; quantities for cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 48 West 25th. Farragut 8672.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy, brown, taupe; any make. Chelsea 5818.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Jullliard's or American, all shades. Madison Sq. 4715.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, F. & H. silvertone and poiret twill. Gramercy 280.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 110 black. Madison Square 3954.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy, brown, will pay cash. Stuyvesant 1224.

BROQUETS Wanted.—Princhy Skirt Co., 1,122 Broadway, room 404.

CAPES Wanted.—300 Spring capes. Best cash, must be cheap. Litt, Kunsberg & Berler, 30 West 32d.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Open for ¾ cheviot or similar cloth. Stern, 116 West 22d St.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 18117, color 330-314. Madison Square 7426.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Job of ladies' and misses' Fall coats and suits, to close, $12.50, $18.50. Miss Lerner, Dimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, New York office, Hyndman and 324 St.; Wednesday, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on cloth coats; medium and better kind; also pile fabric coatees. 4th floor, 12 West 37th.

COATS Wanted.—Open for 500 ladies' coats, cheap, spot cash. Farragut 6466. Room 401, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles ladies' and misses' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on new styles; call with samples. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new, snappy coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders, 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Children's, jobs. 29 West 32d St., 8th floor.

COATEES Wanted.—Buying coatees, plush and pile fabric. 137 West 27th, first floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—White, pound, shorts, for pocketing; any quantity; spot cash. Schwartz, 151 East Broadway. Fortieth 9867.

COTTON LINING Wanted.—Black and printed satine twill and Venetian, cheap; open for large quantity. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Open for large quantity; spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE FLESH Wanted.—Three-thread; open for quantity. Berliner Costume Co., 104 West 27th.

CREPES Wanted.—Pacific printed crepe in pink, large quantities. 3620 Chelsea.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Eagle 684, all colors. Gramercy 653. Mr. Randell.

DRESSES Wanted.—Children's; 6-14; ginghams, Chambrays, Rotys selges; spot delivery. Chicago Mail Order Co., 268 6th Av. Gramercy 4196.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines and heavy satins of the better grade. Call with samples. M. Silverman & Son, 1,183 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at velvets, Jerseys, satins, tricotines, serges, and tricolettes. Call 10-1, Room 1807, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES wanted, with serge, satin, tricolette, tricotine; open for any quantity for cash. Madison Square 6056.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better class dresses. Call all week 12, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for job of cheap satin and novelty dresses; spot cash. 2?? 5th Av. 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for up-to-date satin dresses. Unity Dress Co., 2 East 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy satin, Jersey, serges, velours. 12 West 32d. 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on velveteen, both twill and straight back. Call 48 West 24th, 10th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Capes, Coats Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All wool; red, navy and green; can use large quantity; for cash. Abe Millman, Farragut 7286.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Raccoon shawl. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

GABARDINES, Suedelike Wanted.—36-inch cotton and worsted. Jacob Textile Co., 25 Waverly Place, Spring 9190.

GARFIELD 4718 Wanted.—Rookie and Ian Forstman, Huffmann, 9582, navy, tricotine, will pay cash. Madison Square 1052.

GEORGINES Wanted.—In large quantities, for cash. Newchester Waist Co., 261 Spring St., Spring 5870.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all colors. H. & Z. Blouse Co., 29 East 28th St.

GEORGETTES and CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Ivory, 3-thread; will pay cash. Phone 8461.

GOLDTOP Wanted. — Andrew's. Phone Spring 2013.

HOSIERY Wanted.—18-inch fibre hosiery, in ribbed top and seamed back, in large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted. — Men's cheap cotton, men's underwear and shirts. Continental Supply Co., 80 Maiden Lane, Room 42.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre silk, all lengths. Hanover 5397.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool beaver, Pekin. Madison Square 7296.

JERSEY Wanted.—Black only, 17 to 20 ounces, all wool. Jos. Krejnik, 29 West 20th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—American 11052 or similar, in black only. Greeley 4877.

LUSTONE Wanted.—American 43045, colors 306-307-314-317. A. & S. Oppenheimer, Farragut 3294.

LUSTROLA Wanted.—Taupe, black, reindeer. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

MOLE Wanted.—Blumenthal crushed. H. Druss & Son, Farragut 3486.

NECKWEAR Wanted.—Men's lots 25c. goods. 106 Lafayette St., fifth floor. Franklin 2060.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool. Chas. S. Fearistein, 108 West 26th St.

PECO PLUSH Wanted.—Madison Square 2706.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Bockman, Mertz, Jamestown, Broadhead, Cleveland, &c.; also serges, navy and black; Whitman 104, Amoskeag 7120, Garfield 319; any quantity; will pay cash. Thorner Zuckerman Co., 17 East 22d St. Phone 4214 Gramercy.

PLUMETTES Wanted.—All colors. Madison Square 989.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any make, for cash; also Pearson's alto beaver. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St. Farragut 3264.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity H. & H. 200, Peerless T-10 or Saitz's peco. Farragut 2177.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, Hudson seal, Ungava, Arnfemole, Behring seal. Call Farragut 6264.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Ungava, Hudson Bay, Yukon seal, furmoss, and nuphur. Call Greeley 4018.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any kind of silk plushes wanted for cash. Stuyvesant 1648.

PLUSH Wanted.—Will pay cash for peco. Lehman & Burwits, 123 West 21st St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—4040 treco or similar. Rothschild & Nelson, 129 West 28th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silks, any quality or quantity, for cash. Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES Wanted:—T-10, 3040 and peco. Madison Square 4540, extension 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecos or similar; also crushed 2-inch mole stripe. Farragut 2223.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Behring, Baffin and Hudson seal wanted. Farragut 9862.

PLUSH COTTON Wanted.—All colors. Call Chelsea 7008.

Buyers' Wants

POLO Wanted.—De Lands 6909, 15, and Lawrence 818. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 9850.

POLO Wanted.—American 11053, colors 306-307-313-317. A. & S. Oppenheimer, Farragut 3294.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 2321, plain only, not plaid. Freedman, Farr. 6754.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 11053, Pekin or Copen only. Greeley 4370.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12015, Lausger or similar in brown and reindeer; will pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

POPLINS wanted, will pay spot cash for American poplin, 20610, 20077, 0820, Bright-wood 4678, Sarcoda 808. David Marcs & Bros., 16 East 17th.

POPLINS, SERGES Wanted.—Navy and Spring shades; American 0326, 20610, Brightwood 4678, Stevens serges, 7301, 3020, navy. Farragut 2960.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or Brightwood, navy; also Saxonia velours, reindeer, brown, taupe. Farragut 3476.

RARITAN BEAVER Wanted.—Style 1273, all colors, for cash. Kreinik, 29 West 30th.

SATIN Wanted.—36 inches, navy and brown, good quality duchesse; rock bottom prices only. Satine Dress Co., 34 West 27th. Farragut 9988.

SATIN Wanted.—Cotton back satin, quantity no object, cash. Otto Fisher, 131 West 29th St. Farragut 14.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 3061, 54202, 7120, 54280, 7301, 7314, 7301, W. F. X., MFL, V. S. L., S. B. G. L., 104, 9, 90, 538, 235, poplins, P. P. L. 774; mannish serges and also tricotines; of any quantities. Call Gramercy 4080.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 0036, 104, 0360; Dunmore 3715, Walworth 3024, Lorraine; also all-wool poplin. Madison Square 5914.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity, in 36-inch mannish worsted serges; also Danish poplin cloth or any cloth similar. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity 1210 or other 36-inch or wider cotton warp serges in navy only; will pay spot cash. Spring 0636. Extension 42.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—Large quantity; good quality; cash. The Erkin Co., 147 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—41, 134, 0036, 838, 235, 0360, 0310. Room 404, 24 East 21st St. 2452 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—Serges, lightweight silvertone, poplin, and broadcloth; spot cash. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—0036 or similar; also tricotines, large quantities, for cash. Zelenko & Meskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Large quantities. Louis Hammer & Co., 334 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 838, 235, F. R. E., 7512, 0068, or similar qualities. Gramercy 1899-6726.

SERGES Wanted.—C. S., navy. J. & L. Chauser, Farragut 3990.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 833, for cash. Gramercy 4480.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 10707, 833, 9066, 7120, 810, 0360. Gramercy 185.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 and American 0036. Farragut 3340.

SERGES Wanted.—1104, 1152, 104, or similar, all in prime cloth. Harlem 353.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 235, 0360, 0036. Room 404, 24 East 21st St. Gramercy 2452.

SILKS Wanted for umbrellas; will use any quantity at right price; navy, black, green, taupe; send or mail samples, price and quantity; will pay cash. Abraham Tobias, 19 Union Square.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash, any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelty velvet, and also remnants. Call Madison Square 2073.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Big lot of Jap silk to close out at a very low price. Call Madison Square 2073.

SILKS Wanted.—High lustre poplins and taffetas in all shades; quantities no object; spot cash. Post Skirt Co., 14 East 27th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancies, plaids or stripes; small ends; large quantities Lauretta, 8 West 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, satins, any quantity, at $1.35. Chelsea 4976.

SILKS Wanted.—Gros de Londres, all colors. Telephone 5295.

SILKS AND VELVET REMNANTS Wanted.—Of any kind. Madison Square 3281.

SILKS Wanted.—Of any kind; spot cash. Call Madison Square 3281.

SILK WAISTS, Jap. Crepe and Georgette Wanted.—Spot cash. C 237 Times.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Newhuse No. 2 blue and brown; also Joel's plumette Pekin and Henna; Kaplan & Weinstein. Chelsea 8525.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Ottaguechee or similar, burgundy, brown, copen, Pekin cash. I. Wasserman, 80 West 21st.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Ottaquechee, Hexter Richard. B. Rothblum, Madison Square 7487.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Lightweight, Stevens and Arthur Joel's. Lifschitz & Jacobs, Chelsea 1616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—10007, navy and Pekin only. Stuyvesant 1893.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 10007, copen. Merit Co., 1,383 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Ottoquechee, Farragut 5485.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Job of Fall skirts, to close, $2.75, $3. Miss Lerner, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; New York office, Broadway and 32d St.; Wednesday, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

SKIRTS wanted for spot delivery, serges, Panamas, taffetas; bring samples. Chicago Mail Order Co., 268 Sixth Av.

SUEDINE wanted, 13058, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 8561.

SUEDELIKE Wanted.—American 13058, colors 3020, 302, 313, Chelsea 5900.

SUITS Wanted.—3,000; spot cash; jobs or entire stock. Call all week, L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on new smart suits. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Immediate delivery; jobs and regular goods. Mittenthal & Son, 41 East Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open to buy quantity black taffeta. Phone Greeley 3454.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Leonard 718, shade 4672, 4681, chameleon cord 4142, 2684. Botany Yalama, 618 navy, American suedine, navy. Vanderbilt 1389.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 718 colored 4672 and 4644. Madison Square 3935.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard will pay spot cash, 4672 and other shades. Chelsea 4579.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden-Leonards, all colors. Merit Co., 1,383 Broadway.

TRICOTINE and SERGES Wanted.—American, U. S., Parkside and Deering, Milliken Silvertone, Garfield; quantity at a price; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907, Scotts 2090, Cleveland 2041, 6308, Garfields 4718, Andrews, Reeds, Gera's, and all other makes. Gramercy 4481.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for fine quality, navy and colors, for cash at a price. Newman Skirt, 139 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Evoras Wanted.—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. H 71 Times.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Also lightweight velours, for cash. Goldman & Klein, 140 West 22d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Tan, taupe, brown; lightweight velours, all shades. Chelsea 7029.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Very fine quality only; can use quantity. Freedman, Farragut 9752.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Whitman 38 inches, also U. S. American, Cleveland, cash. Gramercy 845.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. Berman & Berkman, 1,170 Broadway, room 508.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Black, any make. Far. 7245.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907, also Clevelands 9541. Mad. Sq. 3388.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality. Murray Hill 3912.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Brown, black, navy; good qualities. Gramercy 1899-6726.

TRICOLETTE Wanted. Mark Perlman, 21 East 31st. Madison Square 6880. Mr. Irving.

TRICOLETTE REMNANTS Wanted.—Bright colors only. Farragut 6252.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Assortment. Telephone Madison Square 6739.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, all shades, any quantity, any make; also serges, 838, 235, 0036, 0360, 61-105; tricotines, all makes. Gramercy 5480.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown, or will exchange taupe and reindeer for same. J. Heit & Son, 156 Madison Av. Madison Square 9557.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweight, cotton warp, navy, brown, reindeer, taupe, any quantity, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1060.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, lightweight, all wool. Leo Wertheim, 31 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 4469.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 or 032 in taupe, reindeer, and navy. Leberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandotte 690, brown, reindeer, rose, taupe; can use in big quantities; cash. Lavins & Soloff, 182 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarice & Dana. Telephone Farragut 2869.

Buyers' Wants

VELOURS.—K 544-11050, or similar, wanted; also light weights; black especially. Madison Square 1048.

VELOURS Wanted.—American lightweight, all colors, open for quantities. Chelsea 9065.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 716, all colors; also Americana 0360, brown and taupe. L. Funt, 24 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, navy and brown, for cash. B. Gelbwaks & Co., 510 8th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Slater's, Keely and Watson or similar, brown only. Greeley 4378.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandotte 600, all colors. L. Funt, 24 West 25th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Pekin, Buckley & Cohen's or Bolton's. Madison Square 2715.

VELOUR wanted, lightweight, all colors, quantities. M. Gordon, 29 West 32d.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Heit & Son, 156 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—36-inch, all colors, twill back. Chelsea 4571.

WAISTS Wanted.—Cotton and other kinds; Cash. Milton, 48 West 25th.

WOOL PLAIDS Wanted.—For cash. Greeley 6406.

YALAMA Wanted.—Botany 6025, all shades. Madison Square 6664.

YALAMA cloth wanted, all shades. Max Levine Co., 142 West 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN 11050; navies and browns; reasonable. Greeley 1156.

APRONS.—Bungalow, house dresses, and rompers, to close out. D. S. Magid Mfg. Co., 42 Union Square.

ARCTIC FOX.—Blumenthal's, and baby Persian lamb black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3814.

BLANKETS.—Cotton; 3,000 Esmond and Beacon robe patterns; spot. C 235 Times.

BOLIVIA SILVERTIP.—Goodman & Herman, Dobson 617; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIAS.—American, all shades, at a price. Schwartz, Farragut 5449.

BOTANYS, YALAMAS, broadcloth, silvertones, serges and velours. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th Floor.

BROADCLOTHS.—Worumbo black broadcloths; also serges, tricotines, silvertones; light and heavy weight; velours for immediate delivery. Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gram. 4481.

BROADCLOTH.—Thorn Jullliard 118, black 315, parkside silvertone 102 and 109, lightweight velours, brown and navy. Greeley 3183.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades and widths, cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 reindeer, also 112 shade 319-317. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, Silvertones, Oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., also F. & H. velours, all shades; $4 net cash. Chelsea 8597.

BROADCLOTH.—Black, 50 inches, at low price; also American silvertone. Chelsea 4097.

BROADCLOTH.—72-inch, high lustre cotton warp, black; cheap. Chelsea 5068.

BROADCLOTH.—American 112, black, brown, taupe; cheap. Mad. Sq. 8047-4351.

BROADCLOTH.—112, all colors. Spring 4688.

BRAIDS.—Three ends, two ends, four ligne, one end; three ligne, two ends; immediate deliveries. Spring 2120.

CAMEL'S HAIR POLO.—Terms. Reich. 4152 Madison Square.

CASCADE.—Saxonia 972, Shade 662, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

CHARMEUSE.—50 pieces, 36 inches; 50 pieces, 40 inches; 100 pieces, 54 inches. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

CHARMEUSE.—50 pieces black and navy; will sell reasonable. National Costume, 45 West 24th.

CHARMEUSE.—50 pieces, better grade; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

CHARMEUSE.—25 pieces, black and navy. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

CHARMEUSE to self cheap. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

CHEBRONALS.—F. & H., all colors, 45 net. Finkelstein, Madison Square 7428.

CHECKS.—Jullliard, 572 range; all colors. Wang, Farragut 4717.

CHEVIOTS.—Goodman, Herman, Newhouse, Oxford, navy and brown; below market price. Greeley 4376.

CHIFFON.—Velvet; all shades; immediate delivery. Thorne Madison Square 5295.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d.

COATINGS.—Oxfords 28 ounce, black, F. and Gabardines; suitable for men's wear; also Oxford suitings. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

COATS.—Silvertip Bolivias, pom poms, overar, suedines, silvertones, pussy willow lined, self and fur trimmed for immediate delivery. Prices to $150. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 32d St.

COATS for immediate delivery; pole cloth, velours, silvertones at attractive prices. Relkes & Hautman, 15 West 20th.

COATS and COATEES.—Plushes and velours on racks for immediate delivery. Fits & Son, 229 West 26th.

COATS.—Ladies' misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all latest style and material. Unger & Son, 24 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed, to close out; attractive styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Mercerized plush, fur trimmed; fullest models; 500 to close out. 7th floor, 46 West 22d.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, from $13.75 to $50. 4, Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—100 coats to close out cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATING, heavy, velours, bolivias, oxfords, and polo cloth to close out at reasonable price. Wiesel & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th St. Farragut 760.

COLLARS AND CUFFS; 25,000 dozen, at half price; jobber retiring from business; exporters' opportunity. C 166 Times.

CORDUROYS.—Boyd's 3100, 3200, 3900, 8401; all colors. B 365 Times.

COTTONS.—500 yards fancy Jap prints, crepes, assorted patterns. Telephone Murray Hill 5254.

COTTON GOODS.—16 cases 72x80 flesh nainsook, 30-inch, 18c.; 14 cases 64x60 white, converse and whiterock, 36-inch, 17½c.; 10 cases 128x72, 36-inch, 20c.; 10,000 yards rapp white, 23½c.; 2,000 24c. rapp Copenhagen, 23½c.; 1 case Amoskeag gingham, 19c.; 1,000, blue check, 27½c. Stuyvesant 7309.

COTTON GOODS.—2 cases gray flannelettes, 36 inch fleta, 1 case black lawn, 24 inch, 1,000 pounds bookbinders' cloth, considerably below market. Acme Mills, 187 Mercer St.

COTTON GOODS SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Arkwright stripes 4518, jeans; spot deliveries. Spring 2547.

COTTON GOODS, colored repp and lineas, below market. Phone Stagg 1073.

CREPE DE CHINES, SHIRTINGS.—25 pieces, 40 inches, striped $2.60 yard; also 200 pieces of satin-striped tub silk, $2.10 per yard, and large variety of silk and cotton shirtings. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Flesh, 3 thread; good quality; below market; also fancy cotton and silk mixtures and jacquards. Spring 9571.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Sunset, coral and white; will close out very reasonable. Madison Square 4820, Extension 13.

DRESSES.—500 satin, serge, poplin, and tricotine dresses, close out below market price. Greenberg, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values; satins, serges, Jerseys; $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Jacob Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—75 satin embroidered dresses, latest models, best quality, at $23.50. Greeley 1328.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies; regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; satins, serges, tricotines at attractive prices. Commodore Brown & Co., 16 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge, 400 to close out at $5.25; bargain. Berger and Benney, 253 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, tricolette, tricotines, jerseys. Gloekner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Georgette, satin, serges; sell very reasonable Cohen-Polowan, 19 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style, Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotine dresses to close out, cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 534 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Job, 800 serge, at reasonable price. 54 East 11th, 3d floor.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES are a great success with our customers, because they are the most satisfactory, and consequently the best tricotine dresses on the market, $15.75; easy to say and easy to prove; see them for yourself; the styles are newest of the hour, materials the best, and the finish perfect; don't overlook the wool velours, $12.75, and the wonderful serge dresses, $4.75; the prices for popular satins, easy and quick; sales, certain profits. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Jobber, don't drink in all the bargain nonsense that is being poured out this season by manufacturers; come into our show room and see what our concept of serge, satin, tricotine, velour and velvet at $7.50 to $27.50 will mean to you in the way of stimulating business; you'll know the horn for us when you see these eye-openers; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 19 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Be wise; don't think our dresses are worth less because they sell less; it simply means you get larger profits at the same price. Buy right off the racks—see what you are getting—and have them shipped the same day. Serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations, taffetas, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have just what you want; 5,000 dresses, coats and suits on our racks for immediate delivery; sold at a profit. Five minutes of your time will convince you that it is cost us 65c. you get it for 35. See our $9.75 all wool Jersey dress; and other equally values. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Next Saturday should be a big day in your dress department. Make it a bigger day with some of our all-wool serge dresses at $13.75; simply wonderful; up-to-the-minute styles on the racks; we positively deliver immediately; don't risk promises. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $5 to $25 less; no salesmen, extravagant overhead or live models, just dresses are five sellers; all wool, man tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Let us lubricate the machinery of your dress section with our "Special price dress oil;" our tricotines, tricolettes, velvets, serges, and satins at $7.50 to $21.50 will make your cash register ring often; instant delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; beautiful new Fall models in high-grade charmeuse, satins, tricotines, tricolettes, from $22.50 to $37.50; positively the most wonderful values in the market; call and see for yourself. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th. Chelsea 5676.

DRESSES.—You can show your competitor a few tricks with our tricotines at $14.75. All wool; ready to ship; all sizes; any quantity. We are getting re-orders daily—that's the proof of the pudding. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—17th piece assorted chambrays and ginghams for fall; also 150 dozen, size 2 to 6, chambrays and gingham dresses; well worth investigating. J. D. Farkas & Co., 18-20 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Buyer, any dresses today? 3,000 on the rack to deliver—serge, satin, tricotine, velvet, and Georgette; $12-$35. Call and be convinced. The Regent, 158 West 29th. Farragut 7350.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters, to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 50 up-to-the-minute style satin dresses; will dispose of same for cash; good assortment colors and sizes. Call Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—Jobs tricotine, tricolettes, georgettes, cheap; crepe de chines, $5; serges, $4.75; taffetas, $5. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Closing out, 1,000 satin, serge, jersey, tricotine, and tricolette, at sacrifice; special georgette, $18. Chic Made, 33 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Buy direct from manufacturer; tricotines and serge dresses; up-to-the-minute styles; for immediate delivery; $16.50 and $17.50. Excello, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 high-grade, serge dresses, also 200 tricotine dresses, to sell at sacrifice. Schneider Costume Co., 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 1842.

DRESSES, 2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low price. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 W. 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractor must sell to quickest buyer for cash, satin, tricotine, and serge dresses, staple Fall styles; stock ready for delivery. 147 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Big lot of satin dresses, smartly made, to be sold as a job cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 31 West 17th.

DRESSES, 1,000 dresses on the racks; clever styles in up-to-the-minute materials. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Special values in popular price stout satin dresses for immediate delivery. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Big jobs of dresses and coats to close very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, satin and velour; high-class; will sell very reasonable. B. Levi Dress Contractors, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and ribbed at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H. new taupe, concord and beetroot; cheap; Vanderpool 3772.

DUVET SUPERIOR.—F. & H., all shades. Chelsea 6814.

FLANNELETTE.—Ladies' night gowns; immediate delivery. S. Fazekas & Son, 907 5th Av.

FLEECESKIN CHASES.—25 pieces. Give-Joy 2650.

FUR OVERCOATS.—Chauffeurs', extra long and heavy, $12.50. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

GRES—Cantrellina, dressed, fine quality; bargain. C 23 Times.

GROSGRAINS.—21 pieces, black, will close at 50c. yard. Mad. Sq. 8045.

GEORGETTES.—40 pieces, flesh and ashes, 37 inches, at $1.42½ net. Mad. Sq. 4620, Ext. 13.

GEORGETTE.—Quantity all colors, $1.60; less 8. Levy & Bernstein, 17 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8045.

GEORGETTE.—White, black, navy, brown, taupe; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 8168.

GEORGETTES.—40 pieces, navy; good quality; $1.50 net. Phone Gramercy 3033.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays.—All kinds; lowest prices; immediate deliveries. Lubin, Chelsea 7096.

GINGHAMS.—Kalburnie and Treffan's; spot delivery. Phone Stagg 1073.

GOLDTONES.—Stevens 4312, all colors, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

HOSIERY.—We have for immediate delivery the following grades of full-fashioned hosiery: ¾ silk, all silk, Richelieu, ribbed and fancy lace in all shades, also 1,200 dozen fibre silk, mostly black. The Beauty Hosiery Co., 381 4th Av. Madison Square 4728.

HOSIERY.—Big jobs, ladies' and men's silk. Brown Hosiery Co., 43 West 33d St. Knickerbocker 345.

HOSIERY.—Mercerized ladies' dropstitch; 1,000 doz.; immediate delivery. 24 West 28th St. Farragut 7386.

JAP SILK.—28 pieces black, very good quality; worth $1.30; will close out at $1.15 net cash; also 50 pieces natural 5½ Momme. Chelsea 5229.

JAP Wash Satin.—Flesh color, 6½ momie stock delivery, $1.15 yard. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

JAP SILKS.—We have quantity of 7½ Momie Kawamata to close out. Mad. Sq. 5103.

JAP. SILKS.—Fancy sateens, (colors); prices right for cutting-up trade and jobbers. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7669.

JERSEY WOOL.—30 pieces; can be bought below market price. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

JERSEY.—All-wool, 23 pieces. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

KID GLOVES, complete sizes; 500 dozen. 1,613 Flatiron Building.

LACES, Silk Braids, Beads.—Small lots of each; close out. Mode, 35 East 20th.

LININGS.—Fancy twill and sateen linings, for coats and suits. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

LININGS.—Fancy, suitable for wraps and coats; immediate delivery. Phone Madison

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

Continued from Page Twenty-four.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: Miss B. O. Mason, millinery; Miss J. McLaren, waists, sweaters; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.: F. H. Toedter, carpets; S. H. Caldwell, small rugs; 112 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Kann Bros., L. Kann, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Kann & Friedman: M. M. Kann, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Hill's Inc.: B. Volen, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, jobs, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: K. Du Broff, shirts, overalls; O. L. Linebery, upholstery goods; H. B. Richards, yarns, corsets, Jap goods; Miss K. Shaffer, juniors' girls' ready-to-wear; B. C. Kirchner, women's, shoes; C. W. Leffingwell, women's ready-to-wear; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. N. Matthews & Co.: Miss Malbourne, georgette waists; 313 5th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc., C. Popper, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.: Mr. Faudrich, men's young men's clothing; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—J. L. Bobo Co.: J. L. Bobo, tailors' trimmings; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.: Miss Stern, neckwear, fancy goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store: Miss Bogin, waists; Mrs. Freedman, trimmings; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.: R. M. Reedy, C. A. Walter, toys; J. A. Romar, drug sundries; W. S. Mapes, draperies; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Kann Bros.: L. E. Kann, dresses, waists, skirts; Penn.

CHICAGO—Hymans Bros. Co.: M. Hymans, millinery; Somerset.

CHICAGO—Kaufold Garment Co.: J. Bloom, children's wash suits; rompers; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.: D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—L. M. Ballen, furs; Martinique.

CHRISTIE, Texas—M. L. Lichtenstein & Co.: M. L. Lichtenstein, gen'l mdse.; draperies; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein Co.: S. Hauser, woolens; 304 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.: B. H. Sheeman, furs, waists, millinery, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.: Miss Wehmeier, neckwear; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.: Miss Friedman, waists; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Dunick & Bleckelman, E. J. Bleckelman, woolens; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Eggers, Sudhoff Co.: L. F. Eggers, serge dresses; R 509, 1,170 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.: D. C. Ross, Miss Korngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Parisian: Miss M. Mason, waists; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—L. Gotter; A. L. Jalkut, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.: Mr. Kaplan, wolf scarves; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Weis Garment Co.: G. E. Kappler, mfr waists; Holland.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.: Mr. Kornbluth, H. R. Tyroler, waists, sweaters; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Stern & Co.: L. Maas, jobs dresses, waists; 212 5th Av.

COHOES, N. Y.—H. L. Shaver: dry goods; Continental.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.: T. T. Poole, men's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.: H. Streich, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mrs. Bentley, waists, sweaters, house dresses; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.: G. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Ausonia.

DALLAS, Texas—Kellstrom Bros.: G. S. Wood, jobs ladies' suits, ladies' sweaters, waists; 1,170 Broadway, Robm 810.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dr. G. Co.: E. H. Arrington, dress goods, silks; 60 Worth.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.: A. Beekman, hosiery, gloves; 18 E. 24th.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.: J. E. Means, candy; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.: R. J. Elder, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Neuwetter Co.: Miss E. Dale, dresses; 364 5th Av.

DETROIT—Russell Co.: S. Epstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DETROIT—Kline's: Miss M. Buell, misses', children's wear; Miss L. Kaufmann, dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.: F. C. Fechenscher, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 47 Leonard.

DETROIT—I. Stotter; p. E. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

DETROIT—Garton, Fisher, Wills Co.: C. Garton, silks, ribbons, patterns, ornaments; Bedford.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.: Mrs. J. Lash, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters; Mrs. Jackson, ladies' wear; 150 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Grabe D. G. Co.: Miss M. A. McKee, millinery; Pennsylvania.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Yonker Bros.: R. E. Jackson, women's hosiery, underwear, art goods; C. F. Gerhardt, linens, wash goods; 303 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Junior Clothing Co.: J. Brown, clothing; Hargrave.

EL PASO, Texas—Laskie-Swatt Co.: S. Swatt, notions, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

ELYRIA, Ohio—C. W. Phillips; drugs; McAlpin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Mt Lady's Vanity Shop; Mrs. M. H. Nisbet, women's ready-to-wear; Empire.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Hartley, gen'l ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Stetzer, Cox & Co.; C. H. Cox, ladies' garments, laces, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Brothers; J. Tepper, ready-to-wear; Latham.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tod's Hat Store; L. F. Strassburger, men's furn. goods; Penn.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Mayler Co.; K. E. Batten, genl. mdse.; 105 Grand.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Siegel Co.: Miss Waldo, dresses; Claridge.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Frankis & Co.; F. W. Vendland, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Frankis Co.; Miss G. Schneider, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. C. Putt, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,270 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Freidman, Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Kalterman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. C. Putt, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown, Belk Co.; T. B. Brown, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Miss Klein, toilet goods; Commodore.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; 44 E. 22d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; S. Vorenberg, notion, stationery, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 37 W. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—J. Block, hats; Continental.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin Phillips Co.; W. Phillips, notions; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frankel, Frank & Co.; J. Lyons, hats; 411 5th Av.

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—Thieme & Schuessler Co.; J. H. Schuessler, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery, upholstery, goods; Grand.

LEBANON, Penn.—A. Bamler, waists, suits, sweaters; 37 W. 26th.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. M. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Volmer D. G. Co.; M. L. Volmer, clothing; Flanders.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Altheimer D. G. Co.; A. Bloom, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; St. James.

LOS ANGELES—Bullocks; Mr. Hippard, mdse. mgr.; 95 Madison Av.

MATTOON, Ill.—Bower & Schulhoff; F. M. Schulhoff, millinery, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Levy Sons Co.; A. L. Friedlander, piece goods; 256 Church.

MIAMI, Fla.—N. Goldman Co.; N. Goldman, ready-to-wear; millinery; 1,161 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W Cramer, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Latham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—E. Schuster & Co.; Inc.; E. Rosenblatt, general merchandise; 105 Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; J. J. West, house furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

MONTREAL—Goodwin's, Ltd.: Miss M. Walker, waists, muslin underwear; 1,123 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Levy, Solinsky & Zanger; D. Solinsky, clothing; Cumberland.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Munnus, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; Miss H. Marks, jewelry, fancy goods; 1,150 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Felbelman & Co.; J. Levy, clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Marie Antoinette.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. Simon, neckwear, veilings; 116 W. 32d; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Felbelman & Co.; L. Felbelman, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—M. Isaacs Co.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery, ribbons; 1,150 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,125 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, mdse. infants', children's wear; 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Einhorn, gen'l mdse.; Miss Salkind, children's millinery, coats; Mrs. Dorshaw, basement suits; 37 W. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's"; Miss Hyman, dresses; Miss Bernstein, jobs, silks; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Mr. Hirsch, girls' gingham dresses; Mr. Grad, infants' dresses; R. Blauner, coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, coats, suits; 1,125 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Hallenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros.; B. H. Ullman, skirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Model Coat and Suit Co.; J. Kahn, coats, suits; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Pagner, S. Pagner, J. Pagner, waist, dress materials; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Rosenau Bros., S. R. Rosenau, dress, waist materials; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen piece goods; 1,125 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. F. Lerner, woman's wear, (basement); A. V. Zanneh, representing; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Cornelius Bros.; A. C. Corraine, waists, hosiery, underwear; 1,170 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewarts; Miss Cross, georgette waists; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss F. Price, basement children's dresses; J. Harris, crockery; G. R. West, boys' hats, caps; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. Meade, gloves; Mrs. N. Ferris, underwear, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Gibian, sweaters; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosen & Bohl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's suits; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss N. Kivey, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Levinson, men's, boys' clothing; S. Finkelhor, jobs, sample suits; 234 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, representing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Wearline Clothing Co.; N. Breakstone, men's, boys' clothing; Pennsylvania.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldeman & Co.; H. Waldeman, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av.

POLO, Ill.—Pole Mfg. Co.; J. L. Zugsworth, woolens; Breslin.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuel & Bro.; B. H. Frinkle, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews, Beggs D. G. Co.; F. E. Leonard, men's, women's, children's shoes; 220 5th Av.

RANGER, Texas—J. M. Gholson Co.; W. G. Gholson, general mdse.; Commodore.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. S. Cohen, books, stationery; J. F. O'Brien, housefurn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, waists, suits, sweaters; 37 W. 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfus Co.; S. B. Hasle, suits, waists, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meyer, Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silks, cottons; Continental.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olsan, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester Clothing Co.; W. W. Nichols, clothing; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Mrs. Moriarty, skirts; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; S. Moses, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss M. S. Courtney, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—D. J. Hogan & Bro.; D. J. Hogan, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy & Bro.; B. H. Levy, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Pennsylvania.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—M. Blumberg & Sons; A. Blumberg, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn.—I. Blum, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—F. L. Crane, coats, suits; Breslin.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Staadecker Co.; V. Staadecker, millinery goods; 656 B'way; Commodore.

SEATTLE, Wash.—J. Berkman Co.; J. Berkman, men's, children's clothing; 396 B'way; Cumberland.

SELMA, Ala.—Tepper Brothers; L. Tepper, ready-to-wear; Latham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, general merchandise; 404 4th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. C. Ferguson, dress goods; 339 B'way.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Johnston, Belk Co.; A. B. Johnston, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. H. Eden, furn. goods, hosiery, white goods, embroideries, linens, laces; 60 Worth.

ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Metler Merchandise Co.; F. F. Slade, ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear; 37 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Pape, basement suits; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Hall, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

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ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix Dry Goods Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; E. P. Volk, buyer; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Smith Shirt Co.; N. Shatz, piece goods; Continental.

ST. LOUIS—Franklin Clothing Mfg. Co.; M. M. Franklin, piece goods; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—Bonnerfeld's; B. Rosenthal, skirts; 384 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—L. Goodman, clothing; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—J. L. Sarger Mfg. Co.; J. L. Sarger, aprons, waist materials; Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson Straus & Co.; C. Waldman, untrimmed hats; 625 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; Mrs. I. Keller, infants' wear, underwear; 200 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root Dry Goods Co.; C. D. Crowe, house furnishing goods, toys; 23 E. 26th.

TITUSVILLE, Penn.—J. B. Goldstein Co.; Miss A. Goldstein, general mdse.; Penn.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Baumgardner & Co.; Mr. Baumgardner, dry goods; 10 Worth.

TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; E. Munro, house furnishing goods; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson, Hudson Co.; Mrs. M. Quinn, infants', juniors', misses' coats, dresses; 200 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lasalle-Koch Co.; Miss E. Smyth, gloves; Miss Walker, basement waists; 225 5th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Goodkind Co.; F. Kranson, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. Greer, men's furn. goods; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Sessions Millinery Co.; C. Clement, millinery; 320 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; E. C. Gatchell, men's furn. goods; C. L. Bast, boys' youths' clothing; F. E. Woodward, buyer; Co. Moque, rugs, bedding; J. R. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. T. S. Creighton, children's, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. Rohe, millinery; 432 4th Av.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—Smart Shop; Mrs. Trell, hosiery, blouses; Seville.

WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. Neely, domestics, flannels, blankets, white goods, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; A. Chronister, linens; A. C. Goodling, domestics, blankets; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; 277 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Son Ton Dept. Store; A. T. Mosby, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Penfield & Co.; E. E. Moore, representing; 404 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Webber, Sons & Co.; L. L. Webber, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,182 Broadway; Pennsylvania.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; M. Hirsh, clothing, fancy goods, neckwear, jewelry; 303 5th Av.

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GAIN IN COTTON CROP.

Report for August Shows Increase of 114,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An increase during August of 114,000 bales in the prospective cotton crop this year was shown in today's report of the Department of Agriculture, which forecast a total of 11,250,000 bales. The condition of the crop, 61.4 per cent. of a normal, showed a decline of 5.7 points from July 25 to Aug. 25, compared with an average decline during the last ten years of 7.7 points.

Boll weevils, boll worms, army worms and red spider, combined with almost continuous rains over considerable areas of the belt with dry, hot weather following the heavy rains, caused the deterioration of the crop.

In Virginia, Georgia and Florida the decline was heaviest.

Sea Island cotton in Georgia and Florida practically has been destroyed by boll weevils, which are now damaging the crop in South Carolina.

Pennsylvania Oil, $4.25; Is Record.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—A new high record was reached today in the announcements of prices paid for Pennsylvania crude when the Joseph Seep Agency made the announcement of $4.25 for Pennsylvania crude, an advance of 25 cents a barrel. All other grades, except Ragland, were advanced 10 cents. Ragland was unchanged. The new prices of others are: Corning, $2.95; Cabell, $3.87; Somerset, $2.70.

Sell Groceries at Cost.

Recognizing the unnecessary expense to which their employes have been put in buying food at the present high prices, L. Erstein & Brother, Inc., 345 Fourth Avenue, have arranged to buy groceries at wholesale and sell them at cost to their people. A store has been started in the basement of the building, which will be open from 12 to 1 each day, so that purchases may be made. The employes have responded promptly to the opportunity afforded them, and receipts last week ran well over $800.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Beckert, Edw. H.—F. Benigne et al....$101.40
Blackman, Samuel P., and Walter F. Niebuhr—Ellanar Realty Co.....641.22
Braitman, Thomas—J. Kolsen, Inc.....110.22
Cohn, Isidor—E. H. Sayre et al.....153.90
Edelstein, W. Nelson—S. Prosser et al.217.20
Feldman Mfg. Co.—B. Levison et al...128.90
French Perfume, Medicinal Aniline Mfg. Co.—Maryland Casualty Co.....181.40
Gantert, Carl P.—Publicity Printing Corp.....117.81
Goldstein, Samuel L.—Lion Hat Co....531.69
Ireland, Robert D.—E. L. Broadhead..267.22
Lynch, John—Burns Bros.....113.07
Lowenberg, Max—Fort Clinton Fish Co...250.37
Same—Lay Fish Co.....249.55
Mabley, John and Williams—M. J. Morrissey.....161.81
Newman, Thomas H. or Keough—M. L. Goldstone.....305.98
Plaza Woodwork Co. and Joseph Rothbank of Europe.....535.45
Pandolfi, Louis—N. Kenstant et al....2,694.78
Rudnick, Wolfe—C. Bohland et al.....245.20
Ranken, Nona—Winfield H. Mapes Co...108.39
Schneebell, Wm. W.—S. J. Lewis.....194.91
Slater, Alice C.—J. G. Mullen.....114.33
Steinmetz, Julia N.—Vacuum Oil Co.....101.98
Smith, Joseph—M. Grossman.....216.72
Sovetie, Abraham—J. Grossman.....159.74
Welch, John J.—E. Bronner.....1,044.25

In Bronx County.

Higgins, John E. and Laura A.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$598.53
Ireland, Robert D.—E. L. Broadhead..267.22
Kohn, Fanny—H. Kohn.....67.75

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

John Thatcher & Son—Chain Belt Co., July 24, 1919.....$543.79
Schirrmeister, Charles—I. Herman, May 15, 1918.....200.00
Sprunt, Agnes T.—Crown Market, Inc., May 31, 1918.....183.60
Same—I. Sherry, Dec. 10, 1918.....1,164.65
Same—National Bank of Orange County, Dec. 17, 1917.....741.46
Same—Burns Bros., May 27, 1919.....132.40
Same—A. Esposito, May 28, 1918.....508.70
Burnett, Agnes E. T.—Dunstan, Inc., May 17, 1918.....2,080.81
Sprunt, Agnes T.—Crown Market, Inc., May 31, 1918.....183.60
Same—I. Sherry, Dec. 10, 1918.....1,164.65
Same—National Bank of Orange County, Dec. 17, 1917.....741.46
Same—Burns Bros., May 27, 1919.....132.40
Same—A. Esposito, May 28, 1918.....508.70
Burnett, Agnes E. T.—Dunstan, Inc., May 17, 1918.....2,080.81
Same—W. H. Taylor, Inc., May 2, 1918.570.19
Same—Renault Transp. Co., July 27, 1918.....218.25
Burnett, Agnes—Crown Market, Inc., Oct. 28, 1917.....115.80
Burnett, Agnes L.—D. MacLean, Dec. 3, 1918.....389.00
Ashberg, Bernard Rosenblatt, Jacob Noyer, and Jacob Fashbinder—Eastman Machine Co., Jan. 21, 1919.....330.36
Meyer, Edw. H.—H. Meehan, April 7, 1919.....190.69
Goldin, Abraham and Samuel—S. Hausman et al., June 3, 1919.....604.80
Silverman, Charles—I. Herman, May 15, 1919.....519.85
White, Howard, and Dora W. Wheaton—People, &c., Sept. 7, 1918, vacated..500.00
Ballinger, Walter J.—D. Bullock, Dora and Dora W. Wheaton—People, &c., Sept. 19, 1918.....1,000.00
Ballinger, Walter J.—W. L. Savage, July 17, 1905, (canceled).....403.45
White, Howard, and Dora W. Wheaton—People, &c., Sept. 7, 1918.....1,000.00

In Bronx County.

McCormack, Helen E.—A. Harris, May 28, 1919.....$161.91

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

Formal notice was issued yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second District to the candidates for admission to the bar who have successfully passed their law examinations to file on next Sept. 18 the customary evidence of good moral character with the clerk of the Appellate Division in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn. The list to which notice was sent follows:

Affleck, J. G. Jr., 674 North Broadway, Yonkers.
Bennette, Angeline, 167 Crary Av., Mount Vernon.
Barry, R. J., 153 11th St., Long Island City.
Byrne, J. A., 1,089 East 10th St., Brooklyn.
Corbalis, J. A., 22 Portland Place, Yonkers.
Carlstrom, C. W., 8 Whitestone Av., Flushing.
Donnelly, M. L., Rhodes, 101 Powers St., Brooklyn.
Davidson, S. Wetmore, 62 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Donnelson, Alexander, 473 Hancock St., Brooklyn.
Farrell, John L., 43 Academy Av., Rockaway Beach.
Fries, J. F., 318 Monroe St., Brooklyn.
Hochfelder, A. W., 2,104 67th St., Brooklyn.
Hutchinson, Franklin, Jr., 324 Quincy St., Brooklyn.
Hollaweil, E. V., 142 Logan St., Brooklyn.
Ismalli, Joseph, 863 12th St., Brooklyn.
Kane, R. F., 218 Boerum St., Brooklyn.
Lynch, George, 420 14th St., Brooklyn.
Livingston, J. H., 340 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.
Matlock, M. S., 486 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
Newman, J. A., 147 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.
Stoddart, P. D., East Main St., Oyster Bay.
Schneidkraut, M. C., 182 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.
Zieger, Samuel, 157 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Similar notice was sent to the following, for whom examinations have been dispensed with:

Coates, W. S., Bayville, L. I.
De Maus, Milton, Haverstraw, N. Y.
De Silva, W. J., 1,153 Dean St., Brooklyn.
Devlin, E. J., Jr., 412 Palisade Av., Yonkers.
Goodwin, T. C., 847 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals and will have complied with their provisions, upon filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law.

Adler, U. S., 45 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.
Bass, Harry, 774 Dean St., Brooklyn.
Brenner, Samuel, 50 Johnson St., Brooklyn.
Diamond, David, 450 Jersey Av., Brooklyn.
Emil, A. D., 1,586 Union St., Brooklyn.
Feinberg, L. M., 1,355 East New York Av., Brooklyn.
Firkin, Louis, 708 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.
Gayner, W. T., 2,098 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
Giffin, Henrietta, 659 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Goldstein, William, 16 Prospect Park South-west, Brooklyn.
Heyman, F. P., 1,338 49th St., Brooklyn.
Itzkowitz, L. I., 1,979 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
Klinger, Leopold, Avenue D, College Point.
Kittay, Julius, 728 Monroe St., Brooklyn.
Kavanagh, J. F., 71 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
LaRose, Samuel, 109 Pearl St., Port Chester.
Lowe, W. H., 63 Pierre pont St., Brooklyn.
Lobrich, Henry, 1,215 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn.
Locker, J. J., 403 Front St., Greenpoint.
McAllister, E. A., 518 17th St., Brooklyn.
McCreery, W. C., 217 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
Macaulay, R. M., 730 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
Rosen, Paul, 53 Academy St., Poughkeepsie.
Roskin, Solomon, 223 South 2d St., Brooklyn.
Rosenthal, Maurice, 427 Bigelow Av., Brooklyn.
Rappe, H. D., 96 Chester St., Brooklyn.
Redfield, H. B., 619 Avenue C, Brooklyn.
Schafer, L. H., 1,073 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.
Shapiro, Joseph, 428 Bristol St., Brooklyn.
Solly, J., 23 Madison St., Jamaica.
Spain, B. J. L., Mahopac.
Verrilli, F. N., 205 East 11th St., Brooklyn.
Tapper, C. J., 254 Throop Av., Brooklyn.
Witt, B. B. J., 49 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *cross or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Lowery<N Y Cans RR (2).
Hayes<same.
Simon<same.
Kempf<same.
Kahn<same.
Grossman<same.
Gottlieb<same.
Gangers<same.
Mackey<same.
Gussin<same.
Hecht<same.
Boom<same.
Goldman<same.
Baron<same.
Cravrn<same.
Greenspoon<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Thomas, T. Snell, Morris & Pope, M. A. Forgotson, M. W. Greenberg, W. F. Chandler, W. Abrahams, D. B. Hirschfield, Louis Breier.
Adjournments cases:
D. Tancer & Bro.
Leon Kanner.
Louis Schwarz.
Kenneth L. Butt.
Meyer Mintz.
Motions:
Moyse & Wolosoff<Isidor Klein.
Dunston, Inc.
Bruston Automatic, &c. Co.
Joseph Giffen, Felecia Trenco.
Elsie Ullman.
George J. Molloy, Julius Berkowitz.
Carmen 68 Lines, Rohm-Hirsch Co.
Toole, Henry & Co.
Herman Embinder.
J. Frank Lilly.
Bentonite Garment Co, Tree & Co.
Egbert E. Reid, Kallman Hoffman, Garry<Corrin.
Shares of Stock.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, U. S. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Criminal calendar:
U8<Balleterio.
Same<Hasler.
Bankruptcy calendar:
Re Howard E. Wheeler (trial.)
Equity calendar:
Howard, Jr.<Mechanics Bank et al.
Motions at 2 P. M.:
Leta D. Potter<Boat Myron Taylor.
C. E. Mcinnes<Nederland Steamvaart Maatschappy.
G. Jorgenson<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Bankruptcy motions:
Re Meyer Feigin.
Re Elizabeth V. Tietje.
Adelaide Barone<Can Northern Ry Co.
Luigi Barone<same.
Camille Weidenfeld<Pacific Imp Co.
Re Haold Food Products Co.
Ex Jack Stern.
Re F. Gottschalck.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte matters.
De Knight<Goin, (3).
Goldfarb<Goldfarb.
Coler<Beaumont (3).
Re New Jungle Equit Ins Co. (Diamond.)
United Elec Lt. &c. Co<Dowling.
Engelberg<Engelberg.
McCormick<Addorna.
Wagner<Equit Tr Co.
Suvall<Crane.
Libman<Schulsang.
Kramer<Florida Co.
Jules Realty Co<U-Need Ice Co.
Foster<Foley.
Lawyers Realty Co<Murray.
Schonfeld<McMullan, Snare & Triest.
Motz<Martin.
Fortes<Hylan, (2.)
Homes<Camp.
Emigrant Indus Sav Bank<Berkley.
Schusterman<Paul Jones Co.
Fowler<Alvarez.
Morphy<Lampe.
Grosabart<Shapiro, McDonald<Heller.
Webber<Lowenstein.
Mack<Gregory.
Schmalberger<Schmalberger.
Gabel<Gabel.
Santos<Rackus.
P. Howard.
Halstead<Levy.
Smith<Nemerofsky.
Rourasse<Rourasse.
Met Sav Bk<Hart.
Thomas<Thomas.
Sternberg<Sternberg.
Lovey<Lovey.
Met Sav Bank<Hart. (2.)
Estes<Jacobs.
Gottesman<Samuels.
34 Av Ry<Shea.
Plumofreddo<Plumofreddo.
Lucille, Ltd<Kearney.
De Groff & Son<Wood & Stevens, Inc.
Meekins, P & W<Breitung.
Jewish Art Theatre<Schoengold.
City Real Estate Co<Bosuiff Realty Co.
Spence<Volpi.
Steinberg<Haddasfie, C & F.
Watt<Watt.
Altent'rand Malting Co<L V RR.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Vassallo<Goldstein.
Comora<Comora.
Safty<Weiler.
Geiaric<Block.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Louise F Nagle,
Maria A Reed,
George Worth,
Frederick G Ball,
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part —Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Parlser<Broadway 36th St Realty Co.
De Lorenzo<Clark & Sen.
Johnson<Shawline Realty Co.
Cashman<Hershkowitz & Rosenfeld.
Santamaria<Surprise Vaudeville Co.
Eastern Mdse Co<Freedman Bros Corp.
Bonwit Teller & Co<Shotland.
Graves, Graff & Dresser Co<Cooke.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Sept. 5.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions.
Estates of:
R. F. Griffin, Jr.,
Morris Pransky,
Lena Lowenberg,
Anthony Viola,
Arioste Monfalelli,
Emma Burger,
Eugene McMahon,
Warter E. Murray,
John Dell.
Wills for probate:
Ellen Enright,
Josephine A. Walsh,
Cephas B. Fox,
Ella M. Leigh.
James C. Beard,
Mary McMahon,
Antoni Di Genno,
Martin Stepper,
Arthur Haviland,
Georgo Weh,
Charles Reilly,
Justin A. Herold,
Sophia Zetsche,
F. A. Reinhardt.
Accountings:
Estates of:
George H. Turner,
Anthony Zuscla.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Re De Rop.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Bohling.
Snyder<Goldberg, (2.)
Wenckunas<Wenckunas.
Slaneo<Ult.
Hart<Hart.
Bklyn Edison Co<Sobel.
Municipal Liens Co<Riley.
Izzo<McKay.
Morris<Morris.
Wayburn<North Shore Rty Co.
Cook<Cook.
Foster<Foster.
Unger<Hincken.
Althouse<CNY.
Zehner<Zehner.
Daniel<Cain.
Nathan<Harrison.
Blumenan<McGarry.
Greeley<Grimm.
Franco<Franco.
Lange<Palisade Machine Co.
McCracken<same.
Corbett, (A B)<same.
De Oteris<De Oteris.
Lavin<Lavin.
Leaycraft<Rty Circle.
Zeldin<Sachs.
Schiffer<Schiffer.
Nolan<Bklyn Union Coal Co.
Peltier<Peltier.
Brocolero<Litchfield Const Co.
Orlando<same.
Thorgesen<Morse Dry Doc & R Co.
Eagle Sav & L Co<Storck (Slocum.)
Re Manver Rty Co.
Crean<Poole.
Rothbard<Stillman.
Eccles<Eccles.
Rhodes<Rhodes.
Springer<Springer.
Phillips<Phillips.
Poucher<Poucher.
Moll<Moll.
Wermuld<Wermuld.
Fromm<Fromm.
Padisich<Padisich.
Zobel<Zobel.
Lampert<Lampert.
Haas<Haas.
Parker<Parker.
Griffin<Griffin.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Munson<Munson.
Schipper<Schipper.
Sand<Sand.
Kinnally<Kinnally.
Muscarello<Muscarello.
Colburn<Colburn.
Mayerowitz<Meyerowitz.
Paleo<Paleo.
Alberg<Alberg.
Meyers<Meyers.
Lapin<Lapin.
Drake<Drake.
Meyers<Meyers.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna Farrell,
Ellen Sullivan,
Lydia Schneider,
Joseph Obert,
Franquilli Arnelli.
Accountings of:
Bernard A Conlin,
Jowsky Yaugh,
Michael Gibbons.
John Kathmeyer,
Anastitia Dalton,
Grace Hunter.
Estates of:
Amelia Bauer,
Mary C Laypold,
Mary N Holmes,
Julia A Davis,
Michael J Kelly.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A transaction that will involve about $6,000,000 was closed yesterday when Alfred E. Marling sold Walker C. Noyes, as receivers of the American Real Estate Company, sold to a syndicate of builders known as the Mace Estate Building Corporation, of which Benjamin Benit is President, a plot of 405 lots in the Bronx.

The property, which is known as the Mace tract, is located in the vicinity of East 200th Street and fronts on White Plains Road, Morton Road, Alberton Avenue, Mace Avenue, Barnes Avenue and all the adjacent streets. The property is considered one of the choicest and largest undeveloped tracts in the Bronx. There is a railway station and trolley lines right on the property, and it is within two blocks of Bronx Park.

The builders contemplate the erection of 668 private dwellings, each to be built on lot 25 by 100, some of the houses containing six rooms and bath, and others seven rooms and bath. The houses will be constructed of brick finished with stucco, with ornamental fronts, and have every modern improvement. There will be private streets in the rear of the houses, and they will be so built that each tenant can have his private garage and garden. The building operation has already been started, and the first batch of forty-six houses are expected to be finished by Oct. 15.

Leitner, Brener & Starr; who negotiated the sale and arranged the financing, report that a large banking institution has agreed to take all of the loans. The property was held at $1,250,000, and the entire operation when completed will amount to more than $6,000,000. The sellers were represented by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, and the builders were represented by Herman Glasser. Charles Kraymborg is the architect in charge of the improvement. Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court has approved of the sale.

Sale in Washington Market.

William A. White & Sons sold to Richman & Samuels, represented by T. M. Robertson, wholesale dealers in produce, the building No. 311 Washington Street, adjoining the corner of Duane Street.

Joseph Shenk Buys $1,000,000 Fifth Avenue Lots.

Joseph Shenk, operator, who for the last six months has been trading in apartment housed, entered the commercial field yesterday, when he closed two deals aggregating $1,600,000. From the Norman Realty Company Max Natanson, President, Mr. Shenk purchased through Bernard London the thirteen-story store and loft structure at 15 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of 16th Street, on a plot fronting 49 feet on the avenue and 141.10 feet on Sixteenth Street, with an easterly line measuring 91 feet and an irregular northerly line. The property is valued at $350,000, and returns an annual rental of $40,000. Mr. Natanson acquired the building a short time ago.

Fifth Avenue Corner Brings $750,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company sold, through Henry S. Dinel to a client of Morrison & Schiff the twelve-story building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, fronting 94 feet on the street. The property was held at $750,000 and rents for $80,000.

Hotel St. Louis Sold by Frederick Lewisohn.

Frederick Lewisohn sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the ten-story St. Louis apartment hotel at 14 and 16 East Thirty-second Street. The structure occupies a plot 40 by 98.9, and was held at $325,000. Mr. Brown purchased this property because immediate possession can be had. Frederick Lewisohn obtained the St. Louis in October, 1914, for $175,000.

West 111th Street Apartment Deal.

Samuel Krulewitch sold to the Helvar Realty Company for Morris Levy three five-story apartments on a plot, 91 by 100 feet, at 31, 33, and 35 West 111th Street. The property rents for $17,000 and was held at $110,000.

East Twentieth Street Loft Sale.

Louis Block and Benjamin Lachowsky sold for a client A. Elkus to the Weiss-Lemlein Holding Corporation the seven-story loft building, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, at 40 East Twentieth Street. It was held at $100,000 and rents for approximately $15,000.

Cherry Street Tenement Brings $63,000.

Caterino Lentino sold to Mary E. Flannery a six-story tenement with stores, on a plot 49.5 by 100 feet irregular, at 14 and 16 Cherry Street, for $63,350.

Forty-ninth Street Tenement Sale.

H. J. Rogers sold for the Hirsch Lumber Company to S. Abrams a five-story tenement, on a plot 26 by 100 feet, at 514 West Forty-ninth Street.

Ninth Avenue Sale.

Rosina Vollhart sold to Jacob Swedlow the three-story tenement, on a plot 24.4 by 100 feet, at 478 Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, for $16,300.

Dwelling Transactions.

Charles Fredericks sold for Amelia Woodward of San Francisco the three-story private dwelling at 403 Manhattan Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets, to James and Joseph Rafferty. Simon S. Friedberg acted for Mrs. Woodward.

H. J. Weill Co. sold for Margaret Harrison to Doctor Wolmark a four-story residence at 527 West 149th Street.

J. B. English has sold for Margaret Davison the three-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, at 224 West Forty-ninth Street.

Frederic H. Allen of Frederick Zittel & Sons sold for Catherine C. Hall to a builder a five-story American basement dwelling, on plot 18 by 100.8 feet, at 331 West Eighty-sixth Street, held at $45,000.

The Houghton Co. sold Alexander Caccio a dwelling, on a lot 18 by 50 feet, at 107 Manhattan Avenue.

Ennis & Sinott resold the three-story dwelling, on a plot 50.8 by 53.6 feet, at 509 West 185th Street to a buyer for occupancy.

The Nehring Company sold for M. W. Rogers to E. Sharun a three-story dwelling on a plot 17 by 91.8 feet at 174 West Ninety-fourth Street. The property was held at $18,000.

Bryan L. Kennely bought for Judge Vernon M. Davis from the Julies Fleischhauer estate a four-story brownstone dwelling, sike 20 by 100.8 feet, at 6 East Ninety-fourth Street. The purchaser will occupy. The property was held at $50,000. W. B. May Company represented the seller.

Pease & Elliman sold for Mrs. A. W. Gardner the five-story dwelling, on a plot 22 by 100, at 305 West Eighty-ninth Street.

The Bronx Market.

Cahn & Pittman and Philip Wattenberg bought from Noel Bleecker Fox a four-story apartment on a plot 27 by 94 feet, at 714 Fairmount Place. Leitner, Brenner & Starr, Inc., were the brokers.

The Wheeler Corporation sold to Percy T. Osborn for improvement a plot 77 by 136 feet at the corner of Netherland Avenue and West 231st Street.

Brooklyn.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Sarah N. Rabinowitz a two-family and story brick building at 1187 Coney Island Avenue, on a lot 20 by 87 feet, irregular.

Leon Hirsch was the broker in the transaction.

Walter A. Rose and C. C. Greisinger have sold for Sarah Abrams the business building known as 6,998 Third Avenue to a client for investment. Rose & Greisinger have sold for Emma A. Schaller, 1,016 85th St. Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 19..$1

Joseph B. Keller to Hortense A. Schaller, 1,016 85th St. Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 19..$1

126TH ST. 334 East, s s, 18x100.11; Lawmor Realty Co. to Valentina Zaworski, 456 West 148th St. Sur. $24 attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST. 30 West, s s, 17x99.11; Hy Presser to Lawmor Inst. Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $6,500, all liens, May 24, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST. s s, 165 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 100.11x irr s e — to centre line of block on w s of Madison Av x r w — to 139th St x w — to beginning; Eva H. Kohn et al. to Emanuel S. Keller, at 2,020 Jackson Ave, Long Island City, Sur. 15; attorney, Walter F. Meyer, 14 Wall St.....$100

139TH ST. n s, 349.8 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x 99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S. to Bernard Bryant et al, 225 West 139th St. b. and s. Sept. 2; attorney, Jos. N. Polwell, 47 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 1,812, n e corner, 95.16x94.7x 95.6x87.11; Benjamin Maryanor to Julia Realty Corp., 277 Broadway, mtg $80,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BLACKROCK AV, 2,062, s s, 25x103; Clara, wife of George Killenberg, to Nellie Reilly, 400 Manhattan Av, mtg $3,500, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, 1,542, s s, 25x100; Chas. A. Bankiser to Isador Strausman, 552 St. Paul's Place, mtg $7,500, Aug. 22; attorneys, Hirsman & V., 391 East 149th St..$100

BROOK AV, 1,248, e s, 17.8x85; Fannie Dalek to Edw. Mendman, 222 East 158th St., and another, mtg $4,000, Aug. 28; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St..$1

BROOK AV, 1,506, w s, 29.1x90; Morris C. Marsh to Miss Forman, 576 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $6,000, Aug. 6; attorney, M. Brownstein, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.....$100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 254 ft w of Grand Av, 102x100; Rose D. Drew to Helen A. Drew, 35 West 183d St., mtg $4,000, Aug. 28; attorneys, Friend & F., 132 Nassau St.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 423 ft s e of Jefferson Av, s s 181x e w 16x n w 121 to avenue x n e 16.8 to beginning; Rosalina Shea and another to Fannie Spivak, 871 Longwood Av, mtg $4,350, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND AV, 1,986, e s, 25x80; Herman Goldberger to Arnold Poesse, 1,000 Simpson St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 28; attorneys, Hirsman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

GRAND AV, 2,076-80, e s at s w, 180th St, 70x80; Geo. N. Reinhardt to Solomon Wright, 1,402 Brook Av, and another, mtg $59,250, Aug. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, w s, 150 ft n of John St, 50x 191.7x54.11x214.3; Valentine Weygig to Patrick H. Fitzpatrick, 1,543 Merry Av, mtg $3,500, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HUNTS POINT AV, 830, e s, 19.3x113.4x18.9x 106.11; Philip Wattenberg to Moe Schwebel, 2,796 3d Av, mtg $5,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HUNTS POINT AV, 830, e s, 19.8x106.4x 18.5x106.6; Philip Wattenberg to Edmund Freisman and Sara Lehrer, 934 Longwood Av., mtg $5,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bway..$100

JACKSON AV, 456, e s, 25x100; Raffaele Fromund to Bossom Realty Co., 723 East 180th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, 456, e s, 25x100; Raffaele A. Claps to Domenica M. Ciapa, 456 Jackson Av, mtg $1,900; attorney, H. Steinbock, 81 East 125th St.....gift

JEROME AV, w s, map of Inwood, Lot 200, part of Lot 327, 22x126.6; Bernardina Pirone to Antonio Pirone, 1,261 Macomb's Road, mtg $7,000, Aug. 11-18; attorney, A. De Cicco, 27 Liberty St.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,021, w s, 37.6x100; Forsyth Holding Co. to Samuel Goldstein, 32 Pitt St, mtg $22,000, Aug. 29; attorney, N. Cohen, 309 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,487, w s, 22x100; Jos. Levy to Morris Kostern, 20 Main St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, Aug. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 138, map Lehbazer Park; Ernest A. Toppert to Vito Portelli, 2,057 2d Av, Aug. 30; attorney, Peter L. F. Sabbatino, 149 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 66 and 67, 100x104, map Broadway city line property; Pearl Nicos to Alex Helfand, 277 West 124st St, July 15; attorney, Alex Helfand, 277 West 124st St.....$1

LOTS 108 to 112, map of 121 lots at University Heights; John E. Eustis to Albert J. Schwarzler, 2,590 Perry Av, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOWELL ST, 1,046, s s, 32x100; Valhalla Corp. to Carl Senix, 663 Teasdale Place, mtg $17,500, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MELVILLE ST, 1,717, 1st 151, map Van Nest Park; Benj. Cohen to Luigi Bogliolt, 749 Carmine St., Aug. 26; attorney, C. Bachler, 1,186 East Tremont Av.....$100

MORRIS AV, 2,034, s s, 18.3x100; James C. Green to John A. Parta, 1,034 East 12th St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,250, Aug. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MT. HOPE PLACE, w s, 217.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x110.10x25.11x107.8; Edwin J. Alexander and another to Jacob Frans, 120 East 183d St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Peter Franz, 130 West 3d St.....$100

MT. HOPE AV, s s, 295.5 ft w of Anthony Av, 32x107.6x32x107.9; Edwin J. Alexander and another to Edw. M. Kahn, 295 Mt. Hope Place, mtg $5,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Edw. M. Kahn, 295 Mt. Hope Place.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 300 ft e of 197th St., 80x100; Briegot (agnesile to Charne Katz, 921 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Aug. 28; attorney, D. Ziraaky, 926 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn.....$100

ST. PETER'S AV, s s, 276 ft w of Macley Av, 20x98.7x20x94.7; Mary Schmidt to Abr. Bettinger, 1,060 Lowell St., and another, mtg $1,500, Aug. 29; attorney, Mapes & R., 370 East 149th St.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 205-34, s s, 75x110; Hermanos Co. to Wm. F. Carden, 1,111 Elder Av, mtg $24,000, Aug. 27; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY—Same to same, Aug. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, 2,422, s s, 25x100.11x99.9; Sophie Newhouse to Marie Bonnet, 2,422 West Fordham Road; mtg $6,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Starr to same, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, 2,422, s s, 25x100.11x99.9; Daniel J. McDonald to Florence M. Fuld, 2,422 Creston Av, mtg $6,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

109.6x32.4x100.7, 2, Clarence Devereux to E. R. Heintz, 2,241 Bridgeport Av, mtg $4,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 346 East, s s, 18x100; Omevra Prato to John D. Conner, 143 West 125th St, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

153D ST, n s, 235.3 ft e of Melrose Av, e s 100x irr x s 100.3 to n s 153d St, e 100 to beginning; William Shanahan to Helen Yokel, 1,206 West 153d St, mtg $7,000, Aug. 8; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 299 Courtlandt Av.....$1

160TH ST, 421 East, s s, 25.8x75, 2-11; Geschwanda to John Schott, 423 East 138th St, mtg $4,250, Aug. 29; attorney, John Schott, 423 East 138th St.....$100

175TH ST, 841 East, s s, 66x35.8x66.11x34.4; Benjamin Maryanor to Alexander Rosen, 200 Concourse, mtg $17,000, Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, s s, 48.6 ft e of Tratsgar Place, 48.6x77.6; Max Rolland to Jacob Siegel, Sidney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....2 assignments

211TH ST, 818 West, s s, Marfield Av, 50x100; Giovanni Grr. to Benjamin Lefkowitz, 1,000 Grand Concourse, mtg $6,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 34, Lillian Boehm to Baumann, and 2 Baumann to Savings Bank, 125 Bowery; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 140 Wall St.....2 assignments, $16,000

SULLIVAN ST, 62, Hortense S. Rosenthal and another to Louisa Raimondi, 2 Sullivan St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BECK ST, 582, Philip Greenblatt et al to Sandow Realty Co., 194 Broadway; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$100

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$50 MONTHLY Pays Interest, Taxes, Water and Insurance

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$4,500--EASY TERMS

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Superb country advantages and the same conveniences that prevail in New York City.

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BATH BEACH—BENSONHURST
One and 2 family houses
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Telephone owner, between 9-11,
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Modern corner property, best section of town, suitable for a doctor. Ten large rooms and bath; large conservatory. Large lot; 50x200. Price $12,000. MITCHELL, 3 Union Hall Street, Jamaica.

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QUAKER RIDGE
"The Cream of Westchester"
A Real Colonial Type.
Between Scarsdale and Larchmont; two acres, with rare trees and shrubbery; a picture house of real Colonial lines; 10 rooms, three baths; hot water heat; two-car garage. This is a beauty, and it's a bargain at the price, $35,000.
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By this small but complete country home of 5 acres within commuting distance of New York; one mile from station; house of 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, hardwood floors; attached stable; large barns, garage, and chicken houses; fruit trees and garden. This is the best bargain in the property of this type now being offered. We suggest an early inspection.
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Corner of Willow Av. and Monroe Av.
Beautiful Home, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Slate roof, hot water heat, four fireplaces, sun porch, &c.; garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre.
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Stucco house, 10 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, hot-water heat, all floors throughout; improvements, 2-car garage. Plot 100x160 —in restricted park. Perfect condition. Built in 1917. Worth $25,000 at present prices. Quick sale for $18,500. See this to-day.
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Mount Vernon, splendid 9-room residence, steam heat, electricity, tiled bathroom, pleasant surroundings, southerly exposure, near two stations; first mortgage $5,000 at 6 per cent.; payment of $1,500 cash. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 30 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2300.

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Cottage and 4 Acres, Near Water,
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Oyster Bay, L. I.
In
Piping Rock Section
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Planting Field Road
Adjoining
Magnificent Estate of
William R. Coe, Esq.,
27 ACRES
Most Naturally Park-like Property on Long Island
Wonderful Estates of Messrs. C. K. G. Billings, F. Johnson and H. E. Sanderson, being only property having access to Planting Field Road, affords absolute protection from all undesirable encroachment. Beautifully undulating with pretty wooded ravines and wonderful trees, bounded on three sides by roads and on fourth side by only one estate, and within 30 miles of heart of N. Y. City by motor. Price, $100,000.
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Beautiful Brightwaters, the 1,200 acre residential park, one hour from Herald Square, on South Bay, adjoining Bay Shore.
Cozy dwelling, has 6 rooms and all improvements, including steam heat, gas range with fuel heaters, shades and screens to all windows, doors and porches; also a fine garage.
Lot is 300 ft. front and very deep, beautifully laid out with drives, lawn, shrubbery and garden, also numerous young trees.
House will be given Oct. 1st, and at a price we expect quick action. Reasonable terms.
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Large 9-room cottage; big barns, garage, etc.; electric light, running water, chicken houses, overlooking bay. Bargain and buyer. Might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone Beekman, 2684.

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Balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 28 minutes from New York; on plot 40x115; 8 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamel woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.
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For year round living ready for occupancy now. $1,000 cash, easy terms buys a 7 room house with bath and 1-2 acre. $10,000 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and ½ acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy communication to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at Mountain Lakes, Inc., 170 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 1521 Cort.

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In "high, healthful" Chatham, Northern New Jersey and vicinity; with large grounds or acreages; well shaded. Actual price values $7,500, $9,000 $10,000 $12,000, $15,000, $20,000, $27,500, $37,000, $57,500 and $75,000. Hour from N. Y. Lackawanna main line on line; 62 trains daily service. Between Summit and Madison.
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(Other desirable country homes—lower prices.)

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Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for use as school or sanatorium.
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816 FIFTH AVE.
5 Story American Basement Dwelling,
17 Rooms, 6 Baths and Elevator.
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Apartments of eight or more large, light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
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2, 3, 4 Rooms Restaurant. MAID SERVICE FREE.
3 WEST 87TH STREET
3 large rooms and bath.
Living room, bedroom, regular kitchen. Exceptional value, $1,250—$1,600.
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Overlooking Hudson River.
2 AND 3 LARGE ROOMS, FOYERS.
Elevator, electric lights free.
RENTS $1,300-$1,700.

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90th, West of Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 11-room dwelling; sell cheap on quick sale to close estate; immediate possession. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av. Lenox 4343.

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Factory properties for sale or lease; state requirements. Baffa & Dixon, 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 148.

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Attractive homes building, corner Willis and Lowell Sts., Floral Park, 16 miles from city; 6 and 7 rooms, modern improvements; best location; convenient to trolley, station, stores, churches, school; $1,500 cash required; will make minor changes if purchased now. Further particulars Edwin N. Rowley, 47 West 34th St., or builder on property.

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Nyack.—Houses, farms, $1,000 to $25,000; rent $10 to $50 month; bargains. O 748 Times Downtown.

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GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN HOME, located at Morsemere, N. J., 30 minutes from New York; 5 minutes to railroad or trolley; eleven large rooms; quartered oak woodwork, hardwood floors; all conveniences; sewers, water, gas, and electricity; hot water heating; corner plot, 150x200; beautiful shade trees, fruit trees, and shrubbery; stable-garage; $16,000, liberal terms.
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Phone 27 Stuyvesant.

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For Sale.—Houses, lots, apartment bldgs., in Cincinnati and environs.
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Timberland at $7 per acre; 900 acres to be sacrificed. Inquire L 148 Times.

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60s, 5th Av.—Owner offers elegant private residence, $85,000; valued $100,000; perfect condition; recently expended $40,000 redecorating. N 73 Times.

For sale, 405 West 26ist St.—Most attractive 17-room two-family House in the beautiful Riverdale section; on plot 44x100; large shade trees.

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A 14-room house, high grade, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn on lot 20x100 feet. For inspection apply by letter to P., 87 New York Times, Brooklyn.

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Sell 5-room house; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; corner lot. Chas. Johnson, Richmond, S. I. New Dorp 794.

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FOR SALE.—Attractive, new Colonial cottage, with garage, on large corner plot, North Shore, Long Island. First floor—entrance hall, large living room, solarium, dining room; kitchen, butler's pantry; very attractive open staircase. Second floor—four large master chambers, two master baths, with solid porcelain built-in tubs, hardwood floors, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, hot water heat, blinds and screens. Third floor—two maids' and bath. Complete in every detail, highly restricted neighborhood surrounded by beautiful homes, 5 minutes to station, 25 minutes to New York by electric trains. 56 cents daily; also trolley direct to 59th St., New York. Price, $23,250. If interested, send for photographs and floor plans; no brokers. John J. Britton, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, Room 1,309. Telephone Murray Hill 1190.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen, extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes to Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone J. J. Fitzgerald, 23 East 33d St., tel. 3640 Murray Hill.

For sale, at Bay Shore, N. Y., attractive country home consisting of 17 rooms, 3 baths; large barn; size 250x200; situated in one of the best locations and surrounded by the best homes; can be inspected by permit. Apply to Estate of Charles Guiden, 50 Elizabeth St.

A real California bungalow in the heart of the most exclusive and attractive bungalow section in suburban New York can be bought for immediate occupancy at a big sacrifice; all improvements; one minute from electric station; forty minutes out. "E. W.," 189 Times.

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AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 50x200	garage	$5,500
7 rooms, 50x180;	garage	$7,000
9 rooms, 75x150;	garage	$8,500
9 rooms, 75x150;	garage	$9,800
10 rooms, 1 acre;	garage	$12,500
10 rooms, 10 acres;	garage	$15,000
11 rooms, 125x200;	garage	$18,500
11 rooms, 100x180;	garage	$20,000
12 rooms, 195x200;	garage	$25,000

Others up to $60,000. Full particulars, with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

$500 DOWN,
balance like rent, buys new 6-room house, built as in the old times; all large rooms; tiled bathroom, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, chestnut trim; near trolley line & railroad stations; best high section of suburban Raleigh, Jersey. Vanderhoff, 50 Church St. Cort. 8748.

Nearly new craftsman semi-bungalow; living room with large fireplace, dining room, two pantries, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x160; chicken house; 15 minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $6,000. Owner, 39 N. Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

Modern 7-room house, corner, 75x120; Haworth, West Shore Railroad, 15 miles from New York, 6 miles from Englewood; 2-car garage; $8,000; easy terms. Phone 630 John. Naisawald.

Ridgewood, New Jersey.—House for sale; modern, nine rooms, all improvements, hot water heat; lot 50x200; fine lawn and shade trees; three minutes from station. Barclay 7423.

Orange, N. J.—Furnished, modern twelve rooms and four baths; garage; convenient; exclusive; October to June. Phone Stuyvesant 3350 or Orange 7019W.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 4168.

Modern dwelling, beautiful, convenient. Rosenblum, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Telephone 18-W.

Connecticut.

At Darien, 7-room house, all improvements; will decorate to suit; garage, shrubbery; exclusive section; must be sold, $7,500. The Gill Agency, (Darien exclusively,) Noxon Building, Darien Conn. Phone 356.

Massachusetts.

TO RENT,
in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 1, for six months, spacious, well furnished house; lot 200 feet front; half mile from centre, in best residential district; has 8 bedrooms, large halls and rooms, ample closets and pantries, hardwood floors, steam heat and plumbing throughout; two sleeping piazzas, three fireplaces; metal garage and barn; rent $300 per month in advance. Address P. O. Box 1,107, Pittsfield, Mass.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—Unfurnished house, Westchester or Long Island, within commuting distance; require four bedrooms, bath, also two servants' rooms, bath; Christian family of four; credentials furnished. Box 633 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted.—Will buy or lease 7 to 10 room house, furnished or unfurnished; not over 30 minutes out; Forest Hills or New Canaan preferred; send full particulars. X 317 Times Annex.

Wanted, in New Rochelle or Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, seven or ten room house; garage; must be new or built in last five years; 2 baths; no agents; spot cash. Box 102, Room 209, 621 Broadway.

Wanted, furnished house, all conveniences; vicinity Nassau Blvd., Garden City, Hempstead preferred; supply own blankets, linen, silver, dishes, &c. O 733 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished bungalow, six or seven rooms, within three-quarters of an hour of New York; yearly lease; best references; all conveniences required. X 290 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 45 automobiles; want possession on or before Oct. 1st. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,950 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4374.

ATTENTION, CATERERS!
Dining room for rent in high-class apartment-hotel; entrance on 2 streets; moderate rental; wonderful opportunity; call morning hours, 10 to 1. Mr. Fields, 340 West 57th.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

13 West 30th St.—Entire floor, up one flight, front all glass, in 25-foot building; suitable for showrooms for ready-made garments or similar business; no manufacturing. Apply T. H. Poole & Co., 2156 Madison Square.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power if needed) of loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

DESIRABLE LOFT, 1,400 FEET, TO LET; COMPLETE SHOW ROOM FIXTURES AND STORE FURNITURE FOR SALE. 286 FIFTH AV., THIRD FLOOR.

Bench space and use of tools for one or two men, in small, well equipped machine shop. Pioneer Instrument Company, 248 Greenwich St.

To let, one story of garage, 50x100, suitable for storage or manufacturing. Inquire B'way Auto Repair, 120 B'way, Astoria, L. I. Phone 2324 Astoria.

Lofts to let, 334 East 20th St., 2d floor; elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 166 B'way.

Small offices, light, modern, opposite Pennsylvania Hotel and Station; N. Y. Cor. 33d and 7th Av.

Desk room or mail privilege, stenographic and telephone service; location, Times Square. C 271 Times.

Wanted, for business office, small room between Liberty and Wall Sts. P 518 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—A brick mill 60x150, four floors; good water privilege; easy payments. Barkesville Mills Realty Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Deane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Two well lighted lofts, 22x58. Greenwich St. Apply Room 1, 2 P. M.

Hall of Fame Club, Convention plans for 625, Room 907, 200 Broadway.

Large, desirable office and showroom, with fixtures. Room 918, 220 5th Av.

Store to let, small-sized office [illegible] 3d Av. Inquire by mail only. E. C. Co.

Furnished office space for rent in attractive suite, 2508, 220 West 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS.
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.
STORE, BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS.
42,000 FEET OF OFFICE SPACE.
11,000 FEET TO EACH FLOOR.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
115 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING 12,000 square feet, at 25c; brick building, two story, suitable for manufacturing.
GARAGE, 120 cars, also 20-car garage.
Lot 5 to 20,000 square feet, divide to suit; modern building; all conveniences.
HENRY L. NIELSEN OFFICES,
32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 8280.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—About 2,500 square feet of space for office and stock room, in the vicinity of Broadway and 34th Av.; between 16th and 34th Sts. for immediate possession. X 263 Times Annex.

Wanted 10,000 to 40,000 square feet light manufacturing building or loft; consider purchase. Nielsen Offices, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Between 43th and 57th Sts., by interior decorator, office or studio space at once; not to exceed $500 a year; willing to consider sub-lease. Room 811, 665 5th Av.

Wanted, furnished office, Broadway, between Canal and City Hall. W 803 Times Downtown.

Desk room wanted by an accountant; state terms. O 801 Times Downtown.

Desk room, below City Hall; phone service, stenograph help. O 707 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

307th, EAST. (Near 8th Av.)—Apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; very richly furnished; will be let by owner to responsible party; references required; $150 monthly. Phone 7450 Murray Hill.

307th ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

315T ST., 23 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; well furnished; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hampton Hotel.

317th, 15 EAST.—One or two rooms, bath; light housekeeping; telephone; reasonable.

317T ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d, Manhattan.

320 EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $175. Details Columbus 3974.

32D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished four-room kitchen apartment; pianola; yearly lease; $225 monthly. Information Bryant 5838.

35TH ST., EAST.—6-room furnished apartment; 5th and Madison; details. Phone Vanderbilt 3044.

38TH ST., (few doors 5th Av.)—Six-room flat, $100. Daytime, phone Gramercy 5841; evening, Lenox 5775.

3D ST., cor Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS OF DISTINCTION,
125 EAST 56TH ST.
Exclusive, high-grade housekeeping apartments, luxuriously appointed, furnished, unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, elevator, hall attendants, $1,800 to $6,500; possession Oct. 1 only; highest patronage solicited. Plaza 8061.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS
CONSULT
R. De FLOREZ & CO.,
Renting Specialists, 402 Madison Av.

FOUR rooms near 183d and Jerome; piano, $40. P 480 Times Downtown.

MADISON AV., (Near 63d St.)—Apartment decorator's suite, 2 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; suitable 1 or 2 persons; open fireplace; seen by appointment. Tel. Plaza 6788, 9 to 5 weekdays.

MADISON Av., 1230, Corner 87th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 644 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED—UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV., (near subway.)—Two rooms, bath; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; exclusive; linens and silverware; September to March. Rhinelander 3340. Write C 688 Times Annex.

SAN REMO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Autumn Selections, 1-2-3-4
rooms, bath, $1,100 to $5,000 year.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH, EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; very richly furnished; will be let by owner to responsible party; references required; $150 monthly. Phone 7450 Murray Hill.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

315T ST., 23 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; well furnished; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hampton Hotel.

37TH, 15 EAST.—One or two rooms, bath; light housekeeping; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St., Manhattan.

39TH ST., 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Finch.

42D ST., 620 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; immediate. Apartment 43.

42ND ST., 358 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; private house.

46TH, 645 WEST.—Six rooms, two baths, modern, elevator, &c.; attractively furnished; Oct. 1, eight months. Garnett.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
140 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., Ent. Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room, with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up
2 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from 55 up
3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from 70 up
Telephone Academy 618 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 8th and 9th Av. "L." Fifth Av. bus lines stop at door. Reference essential.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Three rooms, one and two baths, and kitchenette, $80 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 68TH ST.

APARTMENT—Stop worrying; we positively have your ideal furnished apartment; all prices, all sections, unquestionably best organization, best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 343-2365.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Permanently inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS.—CHOICE LOCALITIES. Handsomely furnished; long or short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Inc., 547 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 10474.

ARTISTICALLY furnished, clean, four or five-room elevator apartment. Phone 10 to 12; after 7, Morningside 9200, Sumner.

BROADWAY, 1,730. (Apt. 4-G.)—To sublet, bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $250 a month.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Beautiful, artistic 4-room apartment, large living room, antique settings; open fireplace; Sohmner Grand piano; restaurant in building; $400 per month; visiting hours, 2 to 4 daily. Phone Morningside 6700. Apt. 6D.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—Exquisitely furnished apartment, two master bedrooms, season or year; housekeeping and service. Details Columbus 3974.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. M. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 9077.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, (Corner 153th.)—Five room corner apartment; complete for housekeeping; very richly furnished; $125, including gas and electricity; all modern improvements; facing park; 3 miles down or 6th and 9th Av. "L." Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1547.

FOR exclusive apartments, rent or sublet, apply B 373 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, one to four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchens; high-class hotel service included; $150 to $200 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 61st. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—10 spacious rooms, all overlooking Hudson, 3 baths. Columbus 7016.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—High class eight rooms; immediate possession; $275. Phone Riverside 8766.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—6 rooms, view; tasteful, clean, convenient bus, subway. Cushman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Four rooms with excellent furnishings for sale or let. 264 Times.

WEST END AV., (near 80th St.)—Beautifully furnished 10-room apartment; 2 baths; possession Sept. 15. Price $350 per month. Mers. Tel. Schuyler 6361.

WEST END AV., 745, (96th subway express.)—Large double studio; piano, Victrola; immediate possession; $75. Phone Riverside 8098.

WEST END AV., 856.—Floor, private house; bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; high class.

WEST END AV., 874.—Handsomely furnished seven, all outside, light rooms; two baths; $5,400 yearly. G. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., 757.—Third floor, private house; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Unfurnished—East Side.

307TH, 139 EAST. (Near Lexington.)—Elegant, elevator day and night service; 3-5 rooms, $75-$100; 3-room and kitchenette for immediate possession.

37TH ST., 122 East.—Two beautiful apartments, 4th floor, fireplaces; quiet, exclusive; can be seen 11 to 4. Tel. Murray Hill 3004.

44TH ST. AT 5TH AV.
Five superb 8-room, bath, kitchenette apartments, living rooms 24x24, parquet floors, brand new house; high-class restaurant, maid service, decorations to suit; $1,800 year; act quickly; shown today only. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., fifth floor.

60TH ST., 44 EAST.—Second floor apartment; three rooms beautifully decorated; kitchenette and bath; $250 per month; door service; also valet and maid service available; furnished if desired; can be seen between 12 and 3 P. M.

63TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suites, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
162 EAST 72D ST.
Small, new apartment house, now under construction, ready for occupancy Oct. 1; doctor's office and living quarters; may be altered to suit if leased immediately; six other attractive apartments of two rooms, kitchenette and bath; $750 to $1,500 year; 3-year leases. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 230, Corner 38th St.—Unusually fine five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

152 MADISON AVENUE.
Apartment, 2 large light rooms and bath; one large light room and bath, $600.
Superintendent on premises.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 857 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

25 WEST 18TH ST.
New loft apartments; all improvements; two rooms, $70-$80 per month. Inquire on premises.

23D, 435 WEST.—Studio, large skylight, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; $75.

30TH, 25-27 WEST, near 5th Av.—One and two rooms; all improvements; rentals $35 to $75 monthly; immediate possession. Heilman, 324 B'way; telephone 2182 Spring.

46TH, 109-113 WEST.—Two large rooms, private hall, bath, ample closet room, all outside; best service; $1,200. Heard St., Bronx.

46TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building; apartments one, two

Advertisements for Sunday's Times.

Classified advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building by 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
West Side.

100TH ST., 709 WEST, Apt. F-3.—Large, light, properly separated, comfortably furnished room to refined business woman; view over the Hudson; high-class neighborhood; references required.

176TH, 76 WEST.—Well-kept, newly furnished back parlor; reasonable. Vicon.

BROADWAY, (110th ,subway.)—Attractive outside room, bath; high class apartment. Academy 8233.

BROADWAY, 2,616, (corner 186th St.)—Single connecting rooms, running water; reasonable. Shaw.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (161st.)—Parlor and bedroom; well kept; gentleman. 7th south.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Apt. 81.)—Comfortable, large, outside room; fine location; elevator.

LENOX AV., 182.—Large, small rooms; running water, heat, phone, gas, electricity.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (corner 119th.)—Outside room; elevator; 9th. Apt. 51.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 16.—A large, bright room; apartment; family ladies. Foote.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 16.—A large, bright room, apartment; family ladies. Foote.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Residence suite, five windows facing Hudson; singles. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328, (94th.)—Handsomely furnished two large bedrooms, private bath between, 2-3 gentlemen. Apt. 6.

RIVERSIDE, 81.—Very large, well-furnished room, overlooking drive. Schuyler 2080.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 694.—Room for gentlemen, private family; elevator; reference. Krauskopf.

WEST END AV., 265.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1585.

WEST END AV.—Handsome suite, also single; gentlemen preferred. Phone 8089 Academy.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, modern, furnished rooms, baths; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodation; large room; private bath.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; suitable for men's club, physician's office; private residence; 2 rooms and bath or single rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.

Refined middle-aged couple desire nicely furnished, well-heated, and lighted large front room with private bath, with or without kitchenette privilege, in strictly private family, preferably where there are no other roomers; must be first-class. Address, with full particulars, C 206 Times.

European gentleman, with best references, wants a suite of two furnished rooms and private bath in a high-class apartment building in the west side between 72d and 96th; state price and particulars. L 151 Times.

Wanted.—Sunny room with board in private family, Sept. 10 to Nov. 1; neighborhood of Washington Square east of 6th Av. Address Miss Grace Harper, 46 Hereford St., Boston.

Office man desires nicely furnished room and private bath, below 90th St., preferably with congenial private family in modern apartment. C 255 Times.

Refined young couple desire room and bath, indefinitely, from 91st St. to 110th St., west side; state price; references exchanged. W. S., 740 Times Downtown.

Three ex-army officers desire rooms, preferably with board, or apartment, in private, refined house; piano. Address J. prefer it once; references. C 282 Times.

Two gentlemen desire furnished room, elevator apartment, located on Broadway between 90th and 100th St.; references exchanged. L 140 Times.

Refined young couple desire large room, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping; Bronx; state weekly rent, and particulars. Write Room 314, 32 Union Square.

Room and Kitchenette, bath or bath privilege; by married woman, young married business couple; state terms. Room 1001, 42 Broadway.

A young lady desires room; vicinity east or west 60th St. to 110th; private family. C27 Times Downtown.

Refined couple desire room with private family; board optional; state terms, location. B., 652 Lexington Av.

Gentleman desires comfortable room with a refined small family; about $35. B 329 Times.

Young man, college education, desires furnished room in private family; breakfast optional; references given. C 167 Times.

Wanted—By two middle-aged sisters, home in exchange for light service, with a couple or elderly person; references. B 883 Times.

Wanted—By single man, gentleman, room and bath in high-class house or apartment; must be in 40s. B 880 Times.

Student wishes room between West 50th and 59th Sts.; electric light; permanent; $5. B 252 Times.

Bachelor desires room and board with strictly private family; west side; only high-class accommodations considered; reliable references. R 524 Times Downtown.

Widow, with a daughter 11, wishes to board with a family having daughter same age. C 174 Times.

Gentleman desires board and room, private family preferred; West Side below 100th; state price. O 706 Times Downtown.

Young business woman, Christian, desires board and room in private family; west side; reasonable rates. C 257 Times.

Young man wants room, board with small private family. C 227 Times.

Modern room, one or two meals; references exchanged; give particulars. C 176 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.

57TH, corner Lexington Av., (162.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive double rooms; table excellent.

West Side.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large room with bath; excellent board; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—High-class room and board; references.

57TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable room with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms; private baths; table of highest excellence.

67TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, all conveniences, excellent table; private Jewish boarding house.

72D, 245 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all modern conveniences, table boarders. Telephone Columbus 5968.

77TH, 230 WEST.—Choice room, with bath; quiet, with bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-152 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam, heat; references; table guests.

86TH, 76 WEST.—First-class accommodations, excellent board; references. Schuyler 831, Jay.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family, room, excellent board; gentlemen, couple; references.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath; home cooking; congenial surroundings; Jewish.

102D, 344 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with bath; table guests accommodated.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double rooms, first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 9020.

125TH, 545 WEST.—Pleasant southern room, with board, business woman. Apt. 14.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; quiet; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young couple with 4-year-old child desire boarding or hotel accommodations, for the Fall and possibly the Winter months; must be either in New Rochelle or Pelham, of a family high-class order to consist of two rooms and bath. Write or telephone T. C. Young, 485 9th Av. Murray Hill 8500.

Board, two rooms, by young Christian couple, with three small children; city or easy commuting distance; private family preferred; give full particulars. B 372 Times.

Bachelor desires room and board with strictly private family; west side; only high-class accommodations considered; reliable references. R 524 Times Downtown.

Widow, with a daughter 11, wishes to board with a family having daughter same age. C 174 Times.

Gentleman desires board and room, private family preferred; West Side below 100th; state price. O 706 Times Downtown.

Young business woman, Christian, desires board and room in private family; west side; reasonable rates. C 257 Times.

Young man wants room, board with small private family. C 227 Times.

Modern room, one or two meals; references exchanged; give particulars. C 176 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Bronx.

Hillcrest.—Beautiful private home for convalescent, nervous, insurable, and aged. 2324 St., east of White Plains Av.
Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 40 minutes from 42d St.; 814 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Receive invalids or elderly people in private house; beautifully located; every care and comfort; terms moderate. Telephone Yonkers 3662. Hunner, 20 Midland Av., Van Cortland Crest, South Yonkers.

Saybrook Homes School offers excellent educational advantages and training for little children; terms reasonable; open all year. L 146 Times.

Home for chronic invalids, elderly, and those needing special nurses' care; night and day nurses. 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers. Phone 3843 Yonkers.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4078 Yonkers.
New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 So. Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Rooms, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $17 to $20.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 to $50.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $48 to $60.
Beautiful furnished room, with board, in nearby suburb; all conveniences; private family. B 870 Times.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.
Miscellaneous.

The Erwyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawn, Water View;
Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 6912.

ADVERTISING MANAGER open for position with agency or manufacturer; experience with agency, publisher, and manufacturer of nationally distributed food product; especially qualified to originate and install follow-up systems and handle follow-up correspondence and literature for clients of an agency. Unqualified credentials from well-known advertising man. C 321 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, billing, high school graduate, four years' experience, $30; highest references. P 484 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, 5½ years; $20. O 721 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Six years' experience; educated; $22. O 719 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, and comptometer operator; 8 years' experience; best of references; salary $22. B 890 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, 5 years' experience; $20. Levin, 3346 Beck St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, handle large payroll, 12 years' experience, wishes responsible position large concern; $2,500. C 274 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerical worker; efficient, accurate, good reference, experience. R 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, office manager; trial balance, &c.; stenographer; $50.00. B 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable, efficient, references. O 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, controlling cost, accounting, correspondence, &c. O 741 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable of assuming entire responsibility, trial balance. C 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, billing, knowledge stenography; 5 years' experience. O 687 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Cashier, 4 years' experience, high school graduate, $18. C 228 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, typist, commercial school graduate. B 894 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, desires connections; $20 per week. C 245 Times.

CLERK.—High school graduate; with advancement; $15 to start. O 716 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experienced correspondent, typist, and good mathematician, seeks statistical work, general office work; also interested in salesmanship; best recommendations. P 494 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good plain cook. McM., 285 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COST CLERK, thoroughly experienced figuring costs; quick and accurate at figures; best references. Box 124, 1,039 3d Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate and willing worker; $28. O 754 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY open for position; exceptionally successful record as all-round assistant to president or manager of large concern; thorough understanding of and experience in office and factory administration, merchandising, national advertising and incidental follow-up; to consumers, retailers and jobbers; can build up national distribution; college education; 29 years old; unqualified credentials from every employer for character, energy, ability, loyalty, &c.; can locate anywhere; will accept $5,750 if opportunity warrants. C 230 Times.

EXPORT TYPIST.—Can you use an accurate, dependable young lady? Also operate switchboard well. C 279 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Five years' experience; take charge; $25. P 691 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, French, as managing housekeeper; speaks English. 570 West 113th, Apt. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow of unusual refinement, with daughter 11 years old, wishes position in gentleman's home; very fond of children; excellent manager; can furnish references. Phone 7945 Audubon, or write N. 3,764 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mother's helper, educated American; thoroughly experienced manager; excellent cook; graduate nurse; prefer country; references. C 285 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, colored, desires position with small adult family. B 1003 Times Harlem.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Young woman, with extensive artistic training, who has studied interior decoration in best schools of city, desires position with decorator who needs assistant of ability and ideas. H 112 Times.

MANAGERESS.—Business woman from the Pacific Coast, thoroughly experienced in serve-self cafeteria work, would like to manage on salary or commission. Mrs. Johnston, 1,046 Amsterdam Av., care Huldana, No. 7.

MASSAGE. — Licensed masseuse desires patients and general manager. Grant, 129 New St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients, Mavis, 232 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE, practical, experienced, desires position; references. X 222 Times Annex.

NURSE, take care baby; country; near New York. C 1240 Times Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced bill and order clerk; accurate; intelligent. B 262 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, girl, comptometer operator; year high school. P 461 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, good record, selling, interviewing, managing; Christian. P 496 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, and bookkeeper of 8 years' experience is available for responsible position where ability and initiative are required; salary $30. J. G., care Brandmark, 217 East 22d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, well bred, good appearance, eight years' experience as executive assistant and secretary; salary $45. X 248 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; preferably insurance; $30-$35. P 483 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, five years' experience commercial and professional lines; salary $30. P 479 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, alive, nine years' experience as executive assistant and secretary; accustomed to difficult technical work; salary $40. B 568 Times.

SECRETARY, knowledge general office work, 4 years' experience metal concern, desires similar position; $25. P 492 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, competent, capable handling correspondence; excellent reference; $22. R 501 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenography and typewriting; five years' experience; highest references; $20. Academy 4154.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; executive ability; knowledge dictaphone. O 755 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desires position with first class mercantile concern. O 766 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, wide experience, legal, export; $35. H 509 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young lady, Christian, four years' experience, 22, desires of change, seeks secretarial position; automobile equipment or law business preferred; $30-$35. B 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, Christian, 22, familiar technical lines, handy any work; excellent references; $25. W 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (22,) thoroughly competent, well educated, fine appearance, wishes to make change; $25. O 700 Times Downtown.

Saybrook Homes School offers excellent educational advantages and training for little children; terms reasonable; open all year. L 146 Times.

Home for chronic invalids, elderly, and those needing special nurses' care; night and day nurses. 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers. Phone 3843 Yonkers.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4078 Yonkers.
New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 So. Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Rooms, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $17 to $20.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 to $50.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $48 to $60.
Beautiful furnished room, with board, in nearby suburb; all conveniences; private family. B 870 Times.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.
Miscellaneous.

The Erwyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawn, Water View;
Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 6912.

ADVERTISING MANAGER open for position with agency or manufacturer; experience with agency, publisher, and manufacturer of nationally distributed food product; especially qualified to originate and install follow-up systems and handle follow-up correspondence and literature for clients of an agency. Unqualified credentials from well-known advertising man. C 321 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, billing, high school graduate, four years' experience, $30; highest references. P 484 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, 5½ years; $20. O 721 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Six years' experience; educated; $22. O 719 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, and comptometer operator; 8 years' experience; best of references; salary $22. B 890 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, 5 years' experience; $20. Levin, 3346 Beck St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, handle large payroll, 12 years' experience, wishes responsible position large concern; $2,500. C 274 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerical worker; efficient, accurate, good reference, experience. R 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, office manager; trial balance, &c.; stenographer; $50.00. B 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable, efficient, references. O 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, controlling cost, accounting, correspondence, &c. O 741 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable of assuming entire responsibility, trial balance. C 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, billing, knowledge stenography; 5 years' experience. O 687 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Cashier, 4 years' experience, high school graduate, $18. C 228 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, typist, commercial school graduate. B 894 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, desires connections; $20 per week. C 245 Times.

CLERK.—High school graduate; with advancement; $15 to start. O 716 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experienced correspondent, typist, and good mathematician, seeks statistical work, general office work; also interested in salesmanship; best recommendations. P 494 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good plain cook. McM., 285 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COST CLERK, thoroughly experienced figuring costs; quick and accurate at figures; best references. Box 124, 1,039 3d Av.

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Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4078 Yonkers.
New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 So. Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Rooms, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $17 to $20.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 to $50.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $48 to $60.
Beautiful furnished room, with board, in nearby suburb; all conveniences; private family. B 870 Times.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.
Miscellaneous.

The Erwyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawn, Water View;
Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience; university graduate. Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior; year's public accounting experience; C. P. A. C. A. L. A. course completed. D 709 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND SYSTEMATIZER, (30,) thoroughly experienced, seeks permanency. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, desires bookkeeping work 3 or 4 nights a week. O 690 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Sales promotion manager desires better position in New York; 10 years' experience; familiar every detail of work, plans, management. P 475 Times Downtown.

ANY TOILET PREPARATION.—Chemist, Doctor, or practical experienced chemist, originate and manage large line moderate or low-priced marketable preparations. O 698 Times Downtown.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC wishes position, factory or private; former instructor U. S. Army. W., 1,241 Lexington Av.

ASSISTANT.

(20,) experienced correspondent, secretary, office routine, desires connections; salary secondary; prospects; reference. O 164 Times.

ASSISTANT to head of military department, college, (24½) have eight years' experience with 4th Av. pennant; known for getting results. O 264 Times.

ASSISTANT shipping clerk, Spanish; speaks 3 languages; good reference. O 814 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager, 38, experienced systematizer and billing industries; knows how get management; salary $3,500. L 138 Times.

AUDITOR with broad practical experience and initiative, competent office executive; high-class reference. C 322 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—24 years' experience; double entry; control accounts. Eric Seemann, 301 East 85th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, married, thoroughly competent, handle correspondence, pay rolls, credits, collections, general details; digest, typist; possesses good qualifications; executive ability; unquestionable references. C 261 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, 8 years' experience, college education, thorough knowledge double entry, trial balance, capable assuming complete control, desires progressive opening. R 509 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN MERCANTILE AND EXPORT BUSINESS; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EXPORT SHIPPING. R 520 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, desires position with advancement; seven years' experience; office routine; modern methods; references. R 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent; rapid, accurate, neat; $25. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; personal contact; accounting, financial statements; accounting student; references; salary $35. P 452 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, reliable; executive ability, knowledge of stenography; eight years' experience; best references; salary $30. O 744 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, statements; excellent reference, desires position. R., 265 West 126th.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, knowledge of controlling accounts, trial balances; handled large sums of money. A. Saperstein, 1,002 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (26;) 7 years' varied experience; N. Y. U. graduate; future offered is prime consideration. Box 634 Times, 3 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) with executive ability, command of Spanish, desires responsible position with exporting firm. W 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married, executive ability, financial statements; 7 years' experience manufacturing, importing, exporting; references. O 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT

Firm desires to place efficient, reliable bookkeeper, employed over four years; salary $2,000 to start. L 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent; controlling accounts, ledgers; $32. A 306 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, manufacturing and jobbing, capable take charge. B 887 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21; good education; credit experience; desires position. B. Miller, 146 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 2 years' experience, double entry, control accounts. Eric Seemann, 301 East 85th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 8 years' experience; thorough worker; full charge of department; $35.. C 283 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Financial statements, practical experience, knowledge accountancy. Y. S., 130 East 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced auditing, installments, disentanglements, desires position; moderate. Oettinger, 160 East 65th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, high school graduate; typist; salary $25. O 701 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, accountancy student, desires reliable connection; $25. C 250 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, modern methods, trial balances, controlling accounts; office manager. B 237 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced correspondent; no Saturdays; $35. E 991 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; college man; double entry; salary $25. R 496 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced, student of accounting, seeks position with reliable concern. Apply O 722 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, thoroughly conversant with modern methods; 14 years' experience; references. R 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT - CREDIT MAN, long experience, desires position reputable firm; references. B 823 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, practical knowledge office detail, desires position; $30. L 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, experienced, well educated, executive ability. Princer, 952 Trinity Av.

BUSINESS MAN, (35,) competent accountant, with executive ability. W 499 Times Downtown.

BUYER would do plain cooking; small family. English. Jackson, 236 Columbus Av.

BUYER-MANAGER.—Position wanted for sporting goods, toy, novelty house, retail; 10 years' experience; references; at present employed, want change. P 458 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, educated, expert driver, large touring experience, Pierce, Packard, also physical instructor, medical gymnast, graduate Swedish Medical Gymnastic Massage Institute, desires suitable position; highly recommended. Olsson, 216 East 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, able mechanic, excellent references from private families, neat, pleasing personality, seeks position, city or country; careful driver; strictly temperate; reasonable salary. Please telephone Greeley 4965.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic and caretaker, would like position on gentleman's estate year around; Cadillac cars special; factory experience; wife as chambermaid or waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, thoroughly competent mechanic and expert driver for private cars; 10 years' experience on high grade automobiles; own repairs; neat, honest, sober; city references. K 148 West 66th.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, American; married; 5 years' experience; able mechanic; private family only; dissatisfied with present position. Biletta, 306 East 32d St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR or MECHANIC, 28, single, excellent private position; 9 years' experience; all makes of cars; Cadillac preferred; A1 references; city or country. C 270 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, wishes private position. Frank Nemec, Rhinelander 5815.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver; references; desires position. James Kelly, 27 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; married; experienced driving, repairing high-class cars. B 354 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; good driver and mechanic; city, country; references. O 811 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, experienced, careful, good mechanic, any car; best reference. E 966 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR 20, wishes position commercial or p[rivate]; references. Wood, 147 East 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; city, country; best city references. L 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, single; best private references, mechanic; careful driver. Telephone Rhinelander 3602.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, wishes position; city or country; references. C 247 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 11 years' experience on high-grade cars; expert on ignition and repairs, wishes position. F 75 Times.

CHEMIST.—B. S., M. A.; engineering training, wishes position in selling or business end of concern where technical knowledge can be used to advantage. Apt. 22, 100 Morningside Drive.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.—Ex-army officer, American, college education, knows cost and general accounting, office management, systems and layouts, mechanical shop experience, buying, selling, three years' export experience; going desires to make Al connection. B 891 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, now auditing division head, qualified by extensive practical experience to systematize, install, supervise; thorough understanding branch accounting requirements; available Sept. 8; salary $45; references. D 814 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements; firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3864.

ACCOUNTANT, university trained, 29, with legal training; thoroughly versed in audits, tax procedure, cost systems, industrial surveys; salary, $100 weekly. O 728 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert auditor, N. Y. U. graduate; executive ability, wishes connection with growing firm; take complete charge; moderate salary. R 525 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - EXECUTIVE, experienced, trained business man; American; Christian; with brains, and accustomed to producing results; highly qualified and recommended; not job-seeker. L 128 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with export concern; college education; knowledge of Spanish, French, and German. P 506 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.

Senior; N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection C. P. A. or mercantile concern; wide experience; A1 credentials. F 60 Times.

ACCOUNTANT will devote few hours daily writing up, balancing or auditing books financial reports; 10 years' experience; terms reasonable; bonded. O 761 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 139 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, cashier; age, college; five years' each retail, manufacturing; now financier, bond. R 490 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 22; college student, desires connection with certified accountant; opportunity desired. C. A., 363 West 125th St.

ACCOUNTANT, spare time arrangements; books opened, audited, systematized; special bookkeeping accommodations. S 896 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian, good experience, wishes to work part time for certified public accountant's firm. N 50 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 22, experienced, desires connection with accounting firm. C 284 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager, twelve years' experience, unquestionable references. B 953 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, N. Y. U. accountancy graduate, desires position with C. P. A. P 446 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY student desires position with accounting firm; experienced bookkeeper. C 241 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (28,) experienced and trained; financial statements; account analyses. D 709 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, efficient; 4 years' auditing experience; excellent references. B 244 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER graduate wants position; knows foreign language. P 95 Times.

CIVIL engineer, draftsman and inspector seeks technical position; age 26; college graduate. F 84 Times.

CLERK, 23, married, 4 years' general office experience, desires position in wholesale-retail grocery trade; possesses executive ability, personality and driving power. O 680 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, producer, nationally known side line hardware, instrumentalist, electric, furniture specialties, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, 201 West 79th St.

SALESMAN, 32, desires position with reliable firm; commission worker; excellent references; salary; road. O 697 Times.

SALESMEN (two) EXPERIENCED OR INEXPERIENCED IN CLOTHING, JOBBING, MFG., DESIRE CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE FIRM; REFERENCES. B 885 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man

Early Copy Required.

Help and situations wanted advertisements, announcements of business opportunities, real estate for sale or required, and other classified advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in The Times office by 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL WORK
FOR
GIRLS
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

The work is of a general nature, requires NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, and affords an excellent and thorough BUSINESS TRAINING in UP TO DATE office routine.

We provide you with every ADVANTAGE, clean, bright offices, pleasant associations, medical attention, rest rooms, library, lunchroom under the supervision of an expert dietitian, &c.

We pay you a LIBERAL SALARY while you are in training, and ADVANCE you as rapidly as your ability and service justify.

Apply, after 8:30 A. M.,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERKS.

$12 per week to start.
Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturday half-holiday.
Permanent positions.

Attractive work, with increases in salary proportional to ability shown.

State age, education, and experience, if any.
Q 708 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS and solicitors for Bronx charitable institution; must make a respectable appearance and be a convincing talker; good position for right party; liberal commission. Apply in writing or person, Room A, 1,310 Boston Road, Bronx.

CODE CLERK.

A young lady to fill a vacancy in cable department, must be quick, bright, intelligent and experienced; preference given to one experienced in growing organization. Call or write, Room 804, 509 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Well-educated woman, between 30 and 40, as useful companion by invalid lady; must read aloud well and be absolutely willing to assist in light duties; a cultured woman of refinement with domestic tastes, satisfied with home life and not dependent upon outside gayety, would find a pleasant position congenial; $15 a month; no expenses; references required; replies not stating age not considered. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., or address 16 South Indiana Av., Atlantic City.

COMPANION.—Refined young white woman for light, cheerful home; three weeks; Sept. 7, afternoon. Room 210, Hargrave Hotel, 7M and Columbus.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR AND TYPIST; LARGE CONVERTING HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. TITUS BLATTER & CO., 102 57TH AV.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for auditing department of a large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. S 804 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATOR possessing sales ability electrical appliances direct to consumer; salary and commission. P 420 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—ART NEEDLE WORK, GOOD OPENING WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR ASSISTANT DESIGNER BY LARGE ART NEEDLE WORK MANUFACTURER; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ONE WHO HAS GRADUATED OF ART SCHOOL OR WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. P. E. 745 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER on popular priced silk dresses; good opportunity for right party. Feldstein & Bleecker, 1,031 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 200 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Thoroughly proficient in general office management; good future opportunity; state full particulars. R 527 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced young lady may make a desirable permanent connection at good salary by calling at Room 8, 262 Pearl St.

DRESSMAKERS.

Vest and skirt finishers wanted; steady position.
HELEN SHEPPARD,
111 East 57th St.

DRESS DESIGNERS.

Opportunity knocks but once at your door. We want the two BEST DESIGNERS on girls' and flapper dresses in the United States; opportunity to connect with largest concern in the line; if you are not practicable, original and up to the minute do not apply; state your previous experience; replies will be treated in strictest confidence; we want the best in the line and are willing to make an attractive offer. Write K 133 Times.

DRESSMAKERS.
YOU CAN ADVANCE YOURSELF BY WORKING FOR
HARRY COLLINS.
SKIRT, WAIST DRAPERS.
SKIRT, WAIST FINISHERS.
LINING HANDS.
9 EAST 57TH.

ELLIS BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS (2). MUST BE ACCURATE. APPLY
GRANDE MAISON de BLANC,
538 57TH AV.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, one experienced on Model "T" billing machine preferred; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Girl, experienced on Elliott-Fisher machines. Belden Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require young women as
ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Apply Superintendent of Delivery,
Male Help Entrance,
9th Av. and 424 St.

EMBROIDERERS wanted on frames; also at crochet bedding. Mantilla, 810 6th Av.

ENTRY CLERKS, BETWEEN 18 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE, IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION; HOURS 9-5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY; SALARY $8 PER WEEK TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, STATING AGE, &C., TO BOX G 854 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXAMINERS.
PLEASANT WORK FOR CAREFUL GIRLS AND WOMEN; EXAMINING NEW WEARING APPAREL.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
CALL AT ONCE.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK.

Bright, energetic young lady, about 20, for large office; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 1 P. M.; state full particulars and salary desired. Q 752 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.
WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; SPLENDID OPENING WITH WHOLESALE LADIES' APPAREL HOUSE. P. HUTNER & CO., 48 WEST 28TH.

FILE CLERK, experienced, wanted by large export house; excellent opportunity; state age, education, experience, and salary. R 823 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS,
ON WAISTS,
ON SKIRTS,
ON SLEEVES;
Steady position; hours 8:30. Half day Saturday. Ironson, 228 5th Av.

FINISHERS AND HAND SEWERS ON DRESS MODELS; SATURDAY HALF DAY; GOOD WAGES. 6 WEST 40TH ST., 6TH FLOOR.

FORELADY.

EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' UNDERMUSLINS; TO INSTRUCT OPERATORS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. D. F. BURKE & CO., 45-51 WEST 21ST.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for 3-room apartment. Call Wednesday, 226 West 94th. Apt. 2D.

GOOD PAYING WORK.

If you are experienced in labelling, ribboning, boxing, and wrapping perfumes, toilet articles, candy, or other dainty articles, we have an attractive opening for you.

If you are inexperienced we will teach you and pay you well while you are learning.

Good pay, light, pleasant, and steady work; reasonable hours; half holiday every Saturday. The delightful surroundings make work a pleasure.

5-cent fare from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx.

Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central Station to second stop, Hunterspoint Av. There take elevator to fifth floor.

If you live in Brooklyn take either Broadway, Graham, Union, or Lorimer car and transfer to Crosstown.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
(Queens Subway Building.)
65 HUNTERSPOINT AV.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.
WORK CONSISTS OF SELECTING AND WRAPPING ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL; NOT FACTORY WORK. APPLICANTS 16 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED.
NO EXPERIENCE
NECESSARY
AS WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO BECOME
ORDER PICKERS,
PACKERS,
STOCK KEEPERS.
MINIMUM PAY $12; ALSO POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN ABOVE LINES.
CALL AT ONCE.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

GIRLS.

CUTTERS AND CUTTERS' HELPERS,
EXAMINERS,
FOLDERS,
On paper patterns; light, clean work; steady, ideal working conditions. Apply to
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
McCreery Bldg., 3d Floor,
64 West 23d St., N. Y.

GIRLS

FOR CLERICAL WORK IN GENERAL OFFICE OF EXCLUSIVE 5TH AV. SPECIALTY SHOP. EASY HOURS AND EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. RAPID ADVANCEMENT; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR CAPABLE WORKERS. APPLY ALL DAY.

DE PINNA,
5TH AV. & 50TH ST.

GIRLS OVER 16

for paper pattern work, stock room, picking orders, checking. Also rolling magazines.
The Butterick Publishing Co.
Spring & Macdougal Sts., New York. Take 7th Avenue Subway to Houston St.

GIRL, bright, for general office work, filing, &c.; must have good education; one having knowledge of typewriting preferred; answer in own writing, stating experience, if any, and salary wanted. Address Metropolitan, F 64 Times.

GIRL WANTED.

Attractive position for bright, smart, active young girl who is willing to make herself generally useful in large office; address in own handwriting, W. R., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

GIRLS.—Over 16, experience not necessary; will be taught a steady, desirable trade; paid $6 while learning; steady employment. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
to learn tissue paper pattern folding; $12 per week while learning; vacation with pay. Mr. Bidwell, McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRLS, artistically inclined, to learn hand coloring on pictures; $12 paid while learning; rapid advancement. The Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

GIRL for linen room, downtown hotel; steady position; easy hours; live out; references required; $15 per week. Apply Manager, 4 East 28th.

GIRL, to run small switchboard and do filing; one familiar with typewriter preferred; must be of neat appearance. Apply Turner & Co., 500 5th Av.

GIRL, 15-18, filing or clerical work, large corporation; excellent opportunity for bright future. Advance. 267 Times Downtown.

GIRL, experienced, who has had charge of all details in insurance brokerage office. Miller & Meyer, Inc., 206 Broadway, Room 823.

GIRL for typing, general clerical work in large insurance office; state age, salary expected. P 511 Times Downtown.

GIRL to assist in showroom; must be neat in appearance and come well recommended. 1,118 Broadway, 10th floor.

GIRLS, reliable, over 16, wanted for city delivery with established publishing house. Apply Room 1208, 120 West 32d St.

GIRLS, in office of jewelry factory; exceptional references required. Apply Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 38 Gold St., N. Y.

GIRL for general office work; beginner preferred; $8-$10 week; apply by letter, P. F. Wiese, Durkee, 2 South St., City.

GIRLS who can do plain sewing. Apply 5th floor, Rochester Special, 55 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, high school graduates, to assist in writing cutting tickets and order sheets for ladies' underwear concern; good opportunity; steady work. De Garey Co., 31 East 32d.

GIRL, neat appearance, to assist generally in office of old-established firm; good chance for advancement; salary $15 to start; apply by letter. S. S. Webster Co., 114 Liberty St.

GIRLS, 16; good pennies. Schlang & Co., 751 West 240th.

GOVERNESS, take charge of two boys, 5 and 7 years. Call between 10-12 A. M., El Dorado, 91st St. and Central Park West. Opposite Conservatory.

HAND SEWERS.—Girls over 16, handy at sewing, will be taught a good steady trade; paid $6 while learning. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, experienced at Marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial treatments. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HAIRWORKERS.—Experienced at ventilating or at weaving; also improvers and apprentices taken, who can read white working. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HOUSEMAID, to go to Norfolk, Va.; will knowledge of sewing. Apply Apt. 9-C, 220 West 96th St.

HOUSEWORKER for general housework wanted; young woman, for family of 3; sleep out; must be highly recommended; steady position; salary $60 per month. Address in own handwriting to Box M, 1,360 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER, general, wanted; experienced; no washing; good wages; at Forest Hills; 13 minutes from city. Call Wednesday, 10-12, at 51 West 47th St., New York City. Mrs. Davenport.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined woman, who values happy home; treated as one of family; fair wages. Hunnek, 20 Midland Av., Van Cortland Crest, South Yonkers.

HOUSEWORKER wanted for small family; no washing; wages $60. Apply Goldmark, 103 Park Av. Telephone Murray Hill 2012.

HOUSEWORK, light; handy with needle preferred; part time. E 1001 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK, competent girl; sleep out. 818 West 146th. Apt. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER for cottage in children's home. Box 284, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, apartment hotel; state age and salary. F 72 Times.

KEY PUNCH OPERATORS, Hollerith machine; experienced and high school education desired. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 4th Av.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Co. has openings for several women, 25 years of age or under, for general work in their employes' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LADY of appearance, education, interviewing housekeepers on electrical appliance; no selling; excellent salary. Premier Service, 2,010 Broadway.

MAID.—Wanted, for Sept. 15 a maid for housework who can cook; 3 in family; good wages; no washing. C 843 Times Annex.

MAID, to take full charge of nurses' home; must have references; good salary assured. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

MANAGER
to take full charge of ladies' apparel retail store; must possess knowledge of retail and merchandising; good salary, with rapid advancement; answer by letter only, stating salary expected and age, married or single, and past experience. H. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

MANAGER, practical, of cafeteria near New York; opportunity for development in community work; full charge. X 165 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.

COPYISTS, MILLINERS, IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICE MILLINERS,
FLOWER MAKERS.

An opportunity for experienced girls seeking advancement; thoroughly modern workroom, with every possible convenience.

PEGGY HOYT,
16 EAST 55TH ST.

MODEL
FOR WHOLESALE FUR HOUSE;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. B. J., 560 TIMES.

MODELS WANTED TO DISPLAY FRENCH GOWNS AT FALL OPENING OF LARGE FABRIC HOUSE. APPLY ROOM 1006, 417 5TH AV.

MODELS, experienced, size 16; one who can take care of showroom trade; high-class dress house; permanent position. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

MODEL, tall, attractive, experienced, with knowledge of typing. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 38th.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Young woman, white, to assist mother with three children; no housework required, as maid is kept for that purpose; good home; good wages. Mrs. Zimmern, 245 Ft. Washington Av. St. Nicholas 4270.

NECKWEAR FORELADY

TO TAKE CHARGE OF EXAMINING DEPARTMENT LARGE MEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE WORKING IN THIS CAPACITY AND WANT ADVANCEMENT NEED APPLY.

I. ISAAC & CO.,
860 BROADWAY, COR. 19TH ST.

NURSE.—Experienced, English or Scotch, to care for infant and 4-year-old boy, to go on farm in Summer, New York apartment in Winter; best references required. Call or write Monday, Sept. 8, between 10 and 12, 73 E. 4TH Park Av.

NURSE.—Child 2 years; assist mother; comfortable home; good salary; call evenings. 640 West 139th, Apt. 48.

NURSES for infants, children; also governesses. Call immediately at Lazare's Registry, 200 East 72d St. No fee charged.

NURSE, experienced; willing to go to Havana; good salary. B 869 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, take charge 4-year-old boy; highest references required. C. W. Simpson, 201 West 79th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in the office of printing press manufacturing concern; must understand general office routine and be accurate at figures; good opportunity for bright girl; state age, experience, and salary expected. G. P. O. Box 407, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of telephone switchboard; $12 per week to start. Apply Bishop Gutta Percha Co., 420 East 25th.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, neat handwriting, mailing department modern house; advancement; no attention to applicants now employed. W 509 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, GOOD AT FIGURES AND LEGIBLE WRITER; $14; CALL WITH REFERENCES. LANGSDORF, 72 SPRING ST.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; good chance for advancement. Call F. & W. Grand, 8 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, good pay; must be accurate, good writer and quick at figures. Apply Room 706, 295 Broadway.

ORNAMENTS.—Millinery women, fond of fancy work and handy with the needle, to make millinery ornaments at home. Apply in person to W. A. Wilsnack, 20 West 37th. Deposit required.

OPERATORS
for
ITALIAN SILK
UNDERWEAR.
Highest salaries, steady positions, and opportunity for advancement.
All applications held confidential.
Address Box J. C., 100 Times.

PACKERS.—Young women capable of standing light packing. Belles, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. ferry.

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.

Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; vacation with pay; light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation roof.

PICTORIAL REVIEW.
222 West 39th St., 6th floor.

PATTERN FOLDERS.

Experience on tissue paper patterns; highest piece work rates; 44-hour week; vacation with pay. Mr. Bidwell, McCall, 236 West 37th.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Members of clubs and those with good acquaintance in their communities, to take charge of a woman's movement for a popular patriotic memorial; commission allowed. Full particulars, address E. G. Carter, 45 West 39th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.,
WANT BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS
SALESWOMEN
IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.
APPLY AT 34TH ST.,
OR BY LETTER TO
PERSONNEL BUREAU,
B. ALTMAN & CO.

SALESWOMEN,
EXPERIENCED IN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
MILLINERY,
FURS,
WAISTS.
STEADY POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADY,
GIRLS' AND MISSES'
HATS.
High-class retail trade.
DE PINNA,
5th Av. and 50th St.

SALESLADIES.

Experienced; wanted for fur shop; salary $25; best reference required. Call Dey Bros., 494 6th Av., between 30th and 31st Sts.

SALESWOMEN.
POST,
19 WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRES SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED, DRESSES, SUITS, AND COATS. HIGH SALARY; STEADY POSITION.

SALESWOMAN.—A successful subscription book saleswoman, experienced in meeting the best people, can secure an excellent selling position, with steady advancement. Address with full personal particulars, L. C. Hascall, 32 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

SALESLADIES
experienced in the following departments: Corsets, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; also waist department; good salary and commission; only experienced need apply. I. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; desire $12 to begin; must be tall, young lady of good appearance. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
The Union News Co. have vacancies at their stands for competent saleswomen. Department of Employment, 105 Reade St.

SALESLADY, for downtown bakery; good hours and wages. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESLADIES, experience unnecessary. Call Weinbacher, 270 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES in our suit department. Russeks, 302 5th Av.

SAMPLE HANDS ON HIGH-CLASS DRESSES. LAURENCE, SILVER & CO., 2 EAST 23D.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Skilled in hand-sewing, to work on women's garments; exceptional woman of this kind; good wages and steady work with Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 30th St., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED; TO BE HEAD OF WALL STREET BROKERAGE HOUSE; MUST BE CAPABLE AND DEPENDABLE; GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY. B. W., P. O. BOX 873 CITY HALL STATION.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Bright, intelligent young women, over 18 years of age; this position requires speed and accuracy, and experience is necessary.

Starting salary is liberal; positions permanent, and advancement assured.

Apply after 8:30.
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady who has had at least one year practical business experience; must be bright, active, theatrical worker; accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must also be willing to assist in billing and general office work; splendid chance advancement for right party; answer own handwriting, stating experience, age, and salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. Box H 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS (TWO)
Experienced; permanent position; large wholesale grocery house.
Hours 8:30 to 5.
JOHN H. SILLS & SONS,
604-610 WEST 57TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Several stenographers required at once.
L. BARTH & SON,
30-38 COOPER SQUARE.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT.—MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND GOOD PENMAN; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT PARTY. CALL AARON BUCHSBAUM CO., 729 9TH AV., CITY.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by large publishing house; will be taught use of dictaphone; position permanent; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturdays all year round; salary to start $15 per week. Write, stating age, experience, and if employed at present, H 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by banking and brokerage house; state salary expected. Address "M. L." P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position excellent opportunity for advancement to competent party; state experience, reference and salary. D. C., 200 Cable Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, (1,) EXPERIENCED. Stenographer-secretary, (1,) French-English, experienced, familiar with export business. Call, preferably between 4 and 5 P. M., 50 Pearl St., Room 1612.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — Competent female, preferably one thoroughly familiar with the steel, tool, machinery, or hardware business; state experience and salary wanted; must have good references. O 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,
several, experienced in commercial office; moderate salary to start, depending on ability. Apply between 10 and 3 at U. S. Printing and Lithographing Co., 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 200 B'way, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner only, accuracy more essential than speed; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 12. Call 9:30 to 10 A. M. New York Sanitary Wiping Rag Co., 33 Mercer St.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, by Christian publishing house; a splendid opportunity for young lady with good education. Reply either in person or by letter to Room 1254, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, New York manufacturing concern, hours 9 to 5:15, 1 o'clock Saturday; answer own handwriting, giving age, references, salary. Box 36, 1619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is experienced, accurate, and able to put out neat finished letter. Reply by letter, stating qualifications, and salary desired, S 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and touch typist wanted; the most competent obtainable for $18 a week; apply by letter, or call with letter in own hand applying for the position. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED TO INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY. CALL OR WRITE, JULIUS BLUM & CO., 340 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two desirable positions for conscientious, intelligent girls; good hours and working conditions; salary $20. Mr. Prince, Prince Whist Co., 29 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER, one thoroughly familiar with office details importing and exporting business for newly established firm; state qualifications in full. P 876 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, do billing, take dictation; beginner considered; Christian firm; permanent, $12. Stewart Bros., 625 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER; BILL CLERK operating Underwood machine; apply by letter only, stating experience, and references. S. G. McWatty Co., 29 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER, BEGINNER, FOR FILING AND CLERICAL WORK; GOOD STEADY POSITION. GOODMAN COLLAR CO., 89 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS, girls over 18 years of age, with or without business experience. Belden Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, in Flatbush, Brooklyn office; address, 1078-hand, stating salary and experience. O 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wholesale hardware concern requires the services of a stenographer, experience essential. Call or write, E. F. M., 32 Warren St.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. R 145 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in offices in retail store; apply between 10 and 12. Braus, E58 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, rapid, accurate; address in own handwriting, stating experience, salary desired. R. 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in office; references required. Call mornings, between 9 and 11, Princess Textile Mills, 50th St. W.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for legal department large corporation; offices light and airy; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12. Apply Room 315, 195 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by old established firm; experienced, accurate; good salary, steady position. Address Purchasing Dept., W. 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school graduate; neat appearance; permanent position; call 9 A. M. Pictorial Waist Co., 506 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, for office of manufacturing concern; state age, experience, references and salary expected. A. R. C., care Station G., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, to substitute for one week commencing Sept. 8 in a large commercial house; salary $5 per day. H 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. APPLY EPSTEIN, CHAS. DOUGLAS CO., 526 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large wholesale dry goods house; one who has knowledge of French; write, stating age, experience, and salary. S 659 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Freight broker and forwarding agent requires the services of a competent stenographer. 29 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Must be experienced; for office of large manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary desired. S 656 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience, quick and accurate, wanted; state salary and particulars. S 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid, and intelligent worker; decorating house; state experience and salary desired. C 273 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large wholesale dry goods house. Write, stating experience, age, and salary; only expert need apply. S 605 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat typist, good in spelling and punctuation; one who can think for herself. Room 1210, 347 6th Av., Wednesday, between 2 and 5.

STENOGRAPHER. — English-German; must be able to translate; excellent opportunity; state salary and experience. A 1015 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class; one familiar with automobile business preferred. Call E. S. Partridge & Co., Inc., 1,826 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; thoroughly experienced, rapid and accurate. Call Room 410, 118 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary position in law office. Call Arthur L. Ross, 100 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; three months' experience; permanent; advancement on merit. H 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for public service corporation; salary $30. 130 East 19th St., Room 1722.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be good typist and have fair knowledge of stenography. Call 452 Water St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. 5 years' experience, thoroughly competent. Room 1206, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER by large corporation; congenial surroundings; permanent position. Interview auditor, Bradstreet, 346 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, with a little knowledge of bookkeeping; $15 to start. G. B. Wayne & Co., 1,383 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be good worker, experienced, and intelligent. Call 53 West 35th St., 9th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, assistant to do general office work, some knowledge of bookkeeping. Venus Corp., 36 W. 35th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian firm offers good position with chance for improvement; detail experience in law office. A., 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state experience, salary expected; references required. P 488 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — BROOKLYN CHRISTIAN FIRM WANTS AI STENOGRAPHER; SALARY $20-$22. ADDRESS, LIBERTY, 1700.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, and also assistant bookkeeper; permanent position. United Shirt Co., 12 West 21st.

STENOGRAPHER.—STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 134 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, industrious, experienced; neat appearance; 18-20. La Salle Extension University, 112 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by large manufacturer. Miller Rubber Co., 290 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be accurate. Otto Higel, 258th St. and Bronx Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted. Apply Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Christian firm. Call 352 4th Av., 4th floor.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN

Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:

DRESSES, FURS,
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.

Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.

All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.

Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STOCK GIRLS,
ALSO
FLOOR ASSISTANTS,
to take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STOCK GIRL
to help in girls' and misses' high-class retail clothing department.
DE PINNA,
5th Av. and 50th St.

STOCK GIRLS in our suit department. Russeks, 302 5th Av.

STRAW OPERATORS.
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 18 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted in a large office, (downtown;) young woman (21-25 years of age) who can operate efficiently a telephone switchboard, 4 trunk lines and 21 extensions; short hours; if not experienced don't answer. Answer, stating age, salary, and experience, P 819 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, rapid, capable of handling busy board with 10 trunk lines; must be permanent. Apply 10th St. and 12th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable of handling busy board in office of large manufacturing plant; good opportunity to right party; must be permanent; state salary and experience. S. T., 135 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist, by old established firm; willing, obliging; good salary, steady position. Address Purchasing Dept., 29 505 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WITH SERVICE EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE AND GOOD MEMORY; $14; CALL WITH REFERENCES. LANGSDORF, 72 SPRING ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Monitor; permanent; advancement. Lewis & Gordon, Times Building.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — EXPERIENCED MONITOR BOARD. SAMSE BROS., 18 EAST 22D ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS
WANTED.

1,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 28 years, $12 a week while learning.

The pay is increased after the student operator completes her training course, and about four weeks after that pay is based on a working period of eight hours a day, six days a week.

Extra pay is allowed for Saturday afternoon, Sunday or Holiday work.

No experience necessary. Call "Spring Officials" for more information, or apply in person at

88 West Houston St., Manhattan,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
403 East Tremont Av., Bronx,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn,
12 M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TYPISTS.

Girls who are interested in securing positions as typists with a fast growing organization; pay to start based on ability, and capable beginners will be given opportunity to qualify.

Call at once.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

TYPIST and office assistant, girl, to make herself really useful in looking for advancement and a permanent position; write, stating age, salary; good beginner considered. P. S., 2116 Times. A

TYPIST.—Experienced girl for simple billing work; ability to answer telephone an asset; salary $15 to start; opportunity for advancement; call at once. Perry Dame Co., 162 East 23d St.

TYPIST.—Young woman wanted with little knowledge of stenography in doctor's office; must be rapid operator; noiseless typewriter used. Write Secretary, 132 West 31st St., New York City.

TYPIST.—Young woman for special work, over 16 years of age, using touch system. Apply Miss Moore, 95 Morton St., 2 blocks from Christopher St. ferry.

TYPIST, experienced in copying and form letter work; permanent position is open to accurate worker. Apply Room 506, 6 Church St., corner Liberty.

TYPISTS, girls over 16 years of age, experienced or not; good salary. Belles Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

TYPISTS, with previous experience, by large mercantile house; permanent position; knowledge of dictaphone an advantage, but not necessary. 731 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING manufacturing concern situated in Long Island City requires the services of an experienced typist in billing department. State age, salary, &c. H 125 Times.

TYPIST AND FILING CLERK.—Fine opening for young lady with knowledge of stenography; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 145 Times.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 200 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Accurate and rapid Underwood operator; exceptional opportunity; permanent; state age, religion, and salary expected. O 761 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and assistant in billing department of export-import house; must be rapid and accurate; state previous experience and salary expected. P 521 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced in office management; good future opportunity; state full particulars. R 536 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, over 18 years, agreeable surroundings, in large insurance office. Apply 128 William St.

TYPIST.—Bright; easy and pleasant work; references; $10 to start. S 648 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, for copying work; $12 to begin; good opportunity. Typist, P. O. Box 606, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST, to watch office during employers' absence. Lawrence Schiff Co., 467 B'way.

WAITRESSES, learners. Childs Co., Employment Department, 270 6th Av., at 17th.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.00 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $13 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
98 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
455 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

YOUNG WOMEN between ages of 16 and 30 years to do clerical work in the office of a large corporation.

EXPERIENCE
UNNECESSARY.

Hours 9-5. Saturday half-holiday; many opportunities for advancement; salary $13 per week to start. Write stating age and

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, bright, willing, active, in large wholesale mercantile house; excellent opportunities for advancement. G 743 Times Downtown.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY, DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY, intelligent, for office of large lace importing house; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. O. B., 218 Times.

BOY about 16 for office work in wholesale and importing house; please apply in own handwriting; references required. H 128 Times.

BOY wanted in office of prominent export house; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Expert, Box 635—Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY, for office, to make himself generally useful; $10 weekly. Apply 266 Pearl St., corner Fulton St.

BOY, about 16, bright, clean, for office work and errands; salary $8 to $10. Christian firm. S 662 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in Christian import and export house; age 15-16; excellent opportunity. Apply Room 2789, 17 Battery Place.

BOY, bright, for office work; hours 9 to 5. Apply Room 1610, Equitable Building. R 416 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of importing house; must furnish references, honesty. P 509 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Reliable, over 16, wanted for city delivery, with established publishing house. Apply Room 1208, 130 West 42d St.

BOY in office of large dry goods commission house; state age, salary and school attended. R. D., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

BOY in downtown office; splendid chance for advancement; state age and salary. P 463 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, intelligent, dependable boy as messenger. Apply in person. R. D. White & Co., Inc., 76 Broadway.

BOY wanted by downtown banking house; chance for advancement for boy with intelligence. R 507 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-17, bright, energetic, in large corporation; excellent opportunity for bright future. C. O., 210 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-17 years, bright, energetic and of neat appearance, for a large law office. Suite 125, 40 Wall St.

BOY, 15-18, neat and ambitious, in office of Christian insurance broker; good opportunity. Room 1008, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY, bright, wanted in accounting dept. Apply Room 5717 Grand Central Terminal.

BOY to run errands. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

BOY, bright, in office export publication; start $10. Call Room 1134, 47 West 34th.

BOY for office filing and answering telephone. Apply in person, 138 Lafayette St.

BOY, bright, for stock room and errands; salary $10. Call 1,765 B'dway, Room 201.

BOY, about 16, to run errands and as office boy. Call 452 Water St., N. Y.

BOYS for office and messenger work. Apply Swift & Co., 32 10th Av., 4th floor.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

BOY, bright, 16-19 years, as messenger retail jeweler. C 286 Times.

BOYS.

By large wholesale shoe house; Excellent opportunity for bright boys to learn business. Apply in person.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS, 21-29 Hudson St., N. Y.

BOY wanted by large wholesale house to start as assistant in show room; must be bright and of good appearance; excellent opportunity to learn the higher type of salesmanship; salary to start $12; state age, education, and experience, if any. P 244 Times.

BOYS.

THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS IN THEIR SERVICE DEPARTMENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; INTERVIEW BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. ORN 4420.

BOY wanted, to learn the advertising business; one who has a good future in mind and willing to devote his time and efforts to growth and progress; an American lad of good family is wanted, who appreciates the advantage of knowing a good business; state education, religion, salary, and when you can start. R 525 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, public school graduate, in advertising department of a large publishing house; pleasant hours; interesting work; advancement; unusual chance for the right boy to learn a dignified and well-paid profession. Address, in own handwriting, Mr. Bass, Box 105, Madison Square Station, New York.

BOY about 16 years of age to do general office work in large downtown commercial house, with good chance of advancement; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. P. O. Box 1247, City Hall Station.

BOYS.—LARGE CORPORATION WANTS OFFICE BOYS; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED BOYS. S 644 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 16 to 18, by leading wholesale house to learn the lace and handkerchief business; bright and ambitious, splendid chance for advancement; only boys who want permanent position need apply. O 767 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent; for office, over 15 years; salary $10. Apply at once, Elliott & Co., 370 Broadway.

BOY wanted to assist in office and make himself generally useful; large wholesale butter and egg house; steady position, chance advancement. Lewellyns, 348 Greenwich St.

BOYS, 15 TO 17, GOOD EDUCATION; ERRAND AND OFFICE WORK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY HEPPELRIC BAG CO., 100 DUANE ST.

BOY for general office work and errands; must be willing and capable; opportunity; salary, $12 per week. Call Room 711, 111 6th Av.

BOY wanted in mailing department of large commercial house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; chance of advancement; salary star. $10 per week. O 749 Times Downtown.

BOY for errands and mailing wanted; state salary. Box 983 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; bright, neat, efficient; state salary expected. H 139 Times.

BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR, 24-25 years, experienced on sales distribution and customers' ledger; state experience, religion, &c. R 521 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER IN PROMINENT ESTABLISHMENT; ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED. HANAN & SON, 1,291 BROADWAY.

CASTERS
RIVETERS
TURNERS
SOLDERER
SAND BOBBERS
ON WHITE METAL AND NICKEL SILVER HOLLOW-WARE; STEADY WORK; GOOD WAGES, SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS. ADDRESS
WM. A. ROGERS, LTD.,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 24; reliable, experienced; salary $30. Ritschel, Lenox 0673.

CHEMIST, manufacturing, for wholesale drug house, capable of organising and conducting this department; state range capable of producing, full account of previous employment, education, &c., in first letter; salary $2,000. Reply to Box H 20 Times.

CLERK.—Junior for general office work; good opportunity for one who can figure. Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK, 19, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, by printer; state wages and qualifications. O 733 Times Downtown.

CLERK for receiving department of a large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 305 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man, about 17; entry clerk in billing department. Call 446 Water St., N. Y.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, ambitious; must come well recommended; good chance for advancement; salary. Apply at 9 A. M., Money Weight Scale Co., 1,261 Broadway, New York City.

COLLECTOR, young man; permanent position; chance for advancement. National Gas Governor Co., 56 West 45th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for auditing department of a large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 305 Times Annex.

COST MAN, experienced in manufacturing lines, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and tying up cost ledger with general book account; accounting student preferred; state full particulars as to experience, age, religion, salary. O 742 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, experienced in electrical manufacturing concern; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. A. O. 711 Times Downtown.

DECORATORS on metal work; must be able to do striping. Apply 228 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR ON REMINGTON MACHINE; GOOD PAY, PERMANENT POSITION. CALL W. & J. SLOANE, 6 EAST 47TH ST., 10 A. M.

DIE MAKERS
for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. X. A., 497 Times.

DRAFTSMAN on structural steel, familiar with modern mill design; must be capable of determining sizes and quantity steel required; must with experience on inspection preferred; permanent position to right man; state full particulars, experience, and salary required; location, Eastern Pennsylvania. P 469 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, practical, some experience in estimating, supervising; permanent position; write, stating salary, experience. Maloney & Krokstedt, 935 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced machinery, wanted at once; those having ship experience preferred; state full experience. P 507 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced on detailing architectural iron work for shop, capable of obtaining measurements at building. Central Iron Works, 420 East 48th St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with experience, jigs, fixtures, and general machine design; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Write R. B., 413, 1,777 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN—Junior, with 3 years' experience; capable of making detail tracings; state experience and salary expected. L 118 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, with some experience in drafting room; state age and salary. S 657 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL SERVICES wanted for American propaganda; taking editorship interest preferred; highest compensation; give phone and particulars. F 53 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR; white; $17 to start. Furness Line, foot Whitehall and Pearl Sts. Seaf'engineer.

ERRAND boy; one residing in vicinity of 42d St.; bring reference. Bullman's, 111 Broadway.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT or foreman with experience in toy wood shop; good pay to right man. Write or call Hesselein-Baltz, Inc., 536 West 22d St.

FILE AND MAIL CLERK; LARGE CONVERTING HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. TITUS BLATTER & CO., 102 5TH AV.

FLOOR MAN.
YOUNG MAN, REFINED, GOOD ADDRESS, EXPERIENCED, POSSESSING THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS TO MEET THE CLIENTELE OF A HIGH-CLASS
MILLINERY AND
DRESSMAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.
ONE WHO HAS CONDUCTED SIMILAR BUSINESS ON OWN ACCOUNT PREFERRED.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 56TH ST.

FRUIT MEN.—Experienced, capable men for high-grade stores in wealthiest sections of city, to work up to managers; character and ability references required. C 267 Times.

GUARDS WANTED,
25 to 45 years of age; 40 to 45 cents an hour, 72-hour week. O 739 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN, steady, for general factory maintenance; opportunity for advancement. 529 West 15th.

INSTRUMENT MAKER to work on parts and assembly of aviation instruments. Pioneer Instrument Company, 246 Greenwich St.

INVOICE CLERK.—Young man about 20, quick, accurate, figures; advancement; state salary to start. Advertiser, P. O. Box 1178, City Hall Station, New York City.

JAPANESE LAUNDRY MAN.
First class private family of two. Write giving reference and salary expected to D. B., 200 Cable Building.

JEWELRY order department of Lambert Bros., requires a man experienced in estimating on repairs on special order work; good opportunity and salary to right party. Apply Lambert Bros., 34 Av., corner 58th St.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Good bookkeeper. Apply ready for work. Room 721, 132 Nassau.

KNIT NECKWEAR MANUFACTURER.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
A HIGH-CLASS MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO INSTALL AND MANAGE A KNIT NECKWEAR PLANT FOR A PROMINENT MEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE. WRITE C. K., 200 CABLE BUILDING.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
PROCESS ARTISTS WANTED BY LARGE LITHOGRAPHIC CONCERN IN NEW YORK CITY; MOST UP-TO-DATE COLOR-GRAPHIC METHODS USED. WRITE P. O. BOX 19, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

MANAGER,
to take full charge of ladies' apparel retail store; must possess knowledge of retail and merchandising; good salary, with rapid advancement; answer by letter only, stating salary expected and age, married or single, and past experience. I. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

MAN.—Wanted a man (Chinese) by a Chinese cotton yarn manufacturing concern, Shanghai; must be qualified, (1) having worked for ten years in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories, with a reputation for good workmanship; (2) a graduate of the cotton spinning and weaving school, with a 5 years' practice in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; (3) or having been a director of one of the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; good salary for the right man; also give brief personal account, citizenship and age. Apply to Box No. 3, care The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

MAN Wanted.—Experienced grape juice or wine man, who understands the manufacture of nonalcoholic still and artificial sparkling wine and grape juice; state fully experience, age, references and nationality. Address Beverage, Box 227 Times Downtown.

MAN and WIFE wanted as butler and cook; man to also do handy work and run car; willing and earnest workers well remunerated; 1 hour from New York. Apply 23 West 38th St., 13th Floor, before noon Sept. 3. Mrs. Wagner.

MEN WANTED.—Two married men, to run private cars; must be thorough mechanics and have first-class recommendations. Apply 10 to 12 A. M., Samuels Stores, 400 4th Av.

MAN, over 21 years, for order clerk in wholesale house; salary to start $15; must have good reference; chance for advancement. Address G. H. P., Box 400, City Hall Station.

MEN wanted to solicit, who understand the tailoring business; liberal commission. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Room 411, 38 and 40 West 33d St.

MAN, (colored,) wife, as butler and cook; references required; good pay; small family; Scarborough-on-Hudson. D 682 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—American firm desires mechanical draftsmen, preferable experience in dyeing and textile machinery, for sales office work; salary $100 per month to start and unusual opportunity for capable young men; ex-service men preferred. Room 1709, 90 West St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted to lay out work in New York sales department; to have technical school education, shop experience, and designing experience on heavy machinery; salary to start $125 per month; opportunity for advancement. H 121 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for industrial plant, familiar with heading machinery and mill building layout; knowledge of power plant work desirable; state experience and salary expected. X 311 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS wanted by large banking house; applicants must be at least 16 years of age; salary $15. Address "M. W.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted by downtown bank, young men as messengers, between the age of 18 and 19 years. R 483 Times Downtown.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted; 35 to 38 cents an hour; 72-hour week. O 740 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Rebbit, neat boy for work in office and downtown house; opportunity for advancement; reply by letter, stating age and salary expected. S 642 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced young man, about 19 years old; salary to start $15; bring references; call after 10 A. M. A. & B. Panama Works, 10 Astor Place.

OFFICE BOYS.—Permanent position in large publishing house; neat and willing; salary $8 per week to start; good chance for advancement; call 10:30 A. M. Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE MAN.—Draftsmen and Engineers' Union wants man for routine work in office; absolute loyalty to union principles essential. Box 832 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, to assist in clerical work and general office work; state salary, religion, age and experience; office in Brooklyn. S 646 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy, about 17, to do general office work in a large commercial house; must be a good penman and good at figures. H 123 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large wholesale house; good chance for advancement; salary to start $10 weekly; state age, religion. O 756 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY WITH FAIR EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH GOOD FUTURE. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 5, MADISON SQUARE STATION, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, well-educated; good position with excellent chance for advancement; very good salary. Call Oppenheimer Casing Co., 47 Water St.

OFFICE BOY, not under 16 years of age, in large fire insurance office; apply in own handwriting, giving particulars; good chance for advancement. P 506 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
with some experience; state age, references, and salary expected. J. A., 508 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a Christian firm to learn the real estate business; fine opportunity for a bright boy. Apply 9:30 A. M., Room 1, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OFFICE BOY.—Grain exporters; good prospect. Call E. A. Strauss & Co., 16 Beaver.

OFFICE BOY wanted; state age, references, experience, (if any,) salary. O 770 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY by large corporation; good opportunity for advancement. Interview Auditor, Bradstreet, 346 Broadway.

OFFICE BOYS for inside messenger work; good opportunity for advancement; $8. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted in a steamship office; state age, nationality and reference. Steamship, 6 963 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS, $36 a month, hours 9 to 4, 12 on Saturdays; opportunities for advancement. Call 120 Broadway, Room 1048.

OFFICE BOY.—$35 per month. Apply 362 30 Church St.

PACKER
With at least 2 years' experience in packing glassware, hardware, or electrical apparatus. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PACKER, experienced on parcel post and express packages. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER, young man, some experience in developing and printing, willing to learn Photostat work; short hours. Call 120 Broadway, Room 1048.

PIANO IVORY KEY MAKER, experienced, to take charge; steady; good pay. Kranich & Bach, 235 East 21st.

PIECE MAN, experienced, for large wholesale clothing house; good opportunity. Epstein-Chas. Dougla Co., 626 Broadway.

PORTER.
Young man with experience in general store work; reference required; good, steady position; apply side entrance.
KURZMAN,
5TH AVENUE AND 56TH STREET.

PORT ENGINEER.
Wanted, licensed man, with shore experience; communications confidential; reply, giving experience and references. S 653 Times Downtown.

PORT CAPTAIN.
Wanted, licensed man with shore experience; communications confidential; reply giving experience and references. S 653 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted, colored. Simon & Goodman & Zipschitz, 40 West 27th.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business to handle detail work, lay out jobs and check up stock tickets, look after making dummies, &c; state experience and salary. H 132 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT in old-established factory employing about 300 help; good position for energetic, capable man; state age, experience, and references. S 648 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES
WANTED AT ONCE,
with silk or piece dye experience, to represent a piece dye establishment in the trade; state age, experience, qualifications, and salary or commission expected in first letter, at once. Box 10, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.
The largest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposition ever offered to the public; with a selling condition so tempting that are our present real salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Fowler, Sales Manager, 500 Fifth Av., 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bushwick 6900. Open evenings.

SALESMEN—BOOKS.
Good men are making $100 a week and upward selling for the Mid-Week Pictorial, (one of The New York Times Company's publications.)
We can use a few more salesmen. We want only men who know they can sell and can prove it. Please do not waste your time or ours unless you can show a convincing record of sales success.
The Pictorial History of the War makes a universal appeal. Good men average five orders a day, paying from $14 to $21 in commissions. Frequently they double these figures. Quick sales and big commissions make big profits for the salesman. Call at our salesrooms, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—Expansion necessitates 50 additional men, with or without selling experience, to sell, on commission, bonds of the financial institution; securities now paying dividends of 8 per cent.; small subscription amounts permits everybody to buy. The Alexander Hamilton Institute in a letter said "We want to be represented in your organization, using modern methods, and an opportunity to join that force ought to be a good one." Call daily, beginning Tuesday, 10 to 4; evenings, 7 to 9. H. R. Spence & Co., Inc., 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, or 11th floor, 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN. — THE SCHULTE'S CIGAR STORES REQUIRE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED RETAIL CIGAR SALESMEN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO ADVANCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 834 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN. — PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE WAR; 5-12 by 16 INCHES; 500 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS; ALSO GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR IN 3 VOLUMES; 60 EVENTS BY 60 AUTHORS; THIS TIMELY DOUBLE OFFER WITH A SUBSCRIPTION TO COLLIER'S WEEKLY; BIG COMMISSIONS; MEN EARNING $40 TO $75 WEEKLY. COLLIER'S, 244 5TH AV. SEE MR. ROBIOLE.

SALESMAN.
A live wire to call on wholesale grocery and confectionery trade to sell food products; experience essential; territory, Greater New York and New Jersey; salary and commission; state age, salary, and past experience. Box 22, 1010 St. James Building.

SALES MANAGER in the tool and supply line; must be a man of executive ability who knows the game and is capable of taking complete charge of sales, purchases, and deliveries; will be expected to supervise and direct the work of city salesmen; state previous experience and by whom employed; all communications will be treated strictly confidential. Box 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell line of our popular-priced children's wash dresses in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin; also New England States; chance for live wires to connect with largest children's dress house in the country; strictly commission basis. X 306 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED COAT AND SUIT SALESMAN FOR WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, N. Y. STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P. HUTNER & CO., 45 WEST 20TH.

SALESMEN.
Opportunity for live young men to become agents and assistants; good salary; chance for advancement. The Union News Co., 165 Reade St., Employment Department, 4th floor.

SALESMEN. — Exclusive selling rights; arranged for salesmen to handle our factory rebuilt tires; unusual opportunities; beginners make $100 weekly commission; permanent connection if you are the right man. Write for proposition, Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Ex-soldiers, street men, start on a shoestring; clean up $10 to $50 a day; commission; every house, every business wants "Welcome Home Pershing" display; hurry; apply today. Mr. Harris, Room 805, 1,600 Broadway.

SALESMAN, silk; only those with an intensive following among the cutting-up trade need apply; big chance for the right man; commission or salary. Sol Rosenfeld & Co., 31 East 27th.

SALESMEN.—Three or four first-class stock salesmen; A1 references; those having clientele preferred; must be producers; no others need apply; liberal commission. Room 1101, 110 West 40th.

SALESMAN.—Pharmaceutical concern has cash side territory open for experienced man; can carry side line; must have reliable reference; drawing account against commission. Call Denver, 421 East 54th.

SALESMAN, experienced, for exclusive French decorative materials — Cretonnes, brocades, wallpaper, &c.; salary, commission. Apply Wednesday afternoon, Violet & Co., 607 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive man with experience, calling on auto supply and garage trade, to handle a special proposition selling cleaning fluid; salary, commission. Fredonia Soap Co., 292 West 28th.

SALESMEN, canvassing offices; device for desks; liberal commission; men averaging over $60 per week. W 466 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An experienced varnish salesman wanted, (no other need apply,) state age, territory traveled, references, and salary expected. X 320 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell and commission to sell Long Island lots; experience in this line not necessary, but selling ability required. W. W., 35 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; two experienced men, knit silk and woolen piece goods, jobbing and cutting-up trade; commission. Room 1403, 39 Broadway.

SALESMAN, inside; commercial stationery, knowing loose leaf, blank books, several lines; large downtown house. P 481 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, handle high class automobile specialty; commission basis. Room 836, 1,834 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—By a large import house, one who knows the Jap silk trade thoroughly, to work on commission basis. H 181 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, insurance, articles, office appliances or other similar lines.
Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but salary have no special objection in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan which has proved exceptionally successful and hard work assures substantial remuneration; only men of highest type, whose record will stand strict investigation, and who desire to be permanently associated with one organization should apply; answer by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishment; replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 396 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN
by large and prominent coat manufacturing house, to make Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, Northwest, and New England States; only high grade men who have following in these territories will be considered; commission basis; all communications strictly confidential.
Coats, 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Pharmaceutical, prominent manufacturing, has vacancies for several high-grade, experienced men to sell drugs to physicians; established, exclusive territory; salary and commission. "Reliable," 706 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A national concern desires the services of 3 or 4 thoroughly experienced oleomargarine salesmen; only those with a proven sales record in this line considered; exceptional opportunity, good future, and salary to those meeting above qualifications. H 135 Times.

SALESMEN for well-known motor trucks, one to five-ton models; New York and Brooklyn territory; immediate delivery; commission basis; good proposition for right men. Call 804 East 10th St.

SALESMEN, to travel; selling gum and candy to retail trade; exceptional opportunity for right men; salesmen with autos preferred; commission basis, drawing account. Apply 9-3, A. R. Sherick, 486 B'way.

SALESMEN.—Have you energy and push? This is a security in an old-established business; clean enough to sell to your wife or mother; commission. 118 Broadway, Room 411.

SALESMAN traveling for notions carry small samples on side line; extra success; commission. Manhattan Dress Lining Co., 406 6th Av.

SALESMAN, having large acquaintance among department store and resident buyers, for medium-priced dresses; commission basis. New Idea Dress Co., 122 West 34th.

SALESMAN wanted by photographer; commission; experience not necessary; no limit to your earnings. 9 to 11 A. M., 1,400 Broadway, Room 203.

SALESMAN, experienced with good following, city trade, for a strong line of skirts and children's dresses; salary or commission. S. K., 281 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, good appearance, to sell medical specialty; experience not necessary, excellent opportunity salary. C 251 Times.

SALESMEN with afternoons and Saturdays open; must have knowledge of selling men's hats. Apply, 8 to 12, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN on tailor-made dresses; salary or commission basis. David Schindler & Co., 920 B'way, B'klyn.

SALESMAN in retail picture and frame store; salary-commission. Apply after 5 P. M., Braus, 358 6th Av.

SALESMAN to sell Edison lamps, fixtures, vacuum cleaners, and electrical appliances to consumer; commission basis. F 62 Times.

SALESMEN. — Experienced men's clothing steady position; good salary. Lambert, 134 Nassau St.

SALESMEN for men's hats; retail experience required. Apply, 8-12, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Quick selling business service; no books; we demonstrate; commission. Mr. Klett, Room 1303, 116 West 32d St.

SHIPWORKERS
WANTED AT ONCE.
Fifty experienced bolters up, 20 experienced second-class regulators, 75 regulator helpers, 20 stage builders, and 200 laborers; steady work, good pay, with chance for advancement. Come ready for work. New York Boat Corp., Newark Bay Shipyard, Port Newark, N. J., or see our representative, Mr. Shay, U. S. Employment Office, 129 Worth St., New York City.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, large wholesale clothing house; good opportunities; applications considered only those experienced and with best references; state full particulars, age, and salary expected. H. B., 480 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant, wanted in high-class 5th Avenue retail store; salary $18 per week to start; address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. R 515 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK in factory manufacturing brass chandelier parts; good chance for right man. Write, stating experience, to 641 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced and capable. Box 101, 217 7th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK; experienced. M. Lambert, 80 Cortlandt St.

SOLICITORS.—Men, neat appearance, hustlers; tailoring proposition which appeals to every man; commission. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Room 411, 40 West 33d St.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced advertising solicitor or "with teeth" to promote illustrated souvenir book for writers; commission basis. Room 925, 1,133 Broadway.

STATISTICIAN.
Young man in statistical department of large corporation; must be clear thinker, good analytical worker, and know chart work; reputation must be faultless; state full past business experience; salary $1,800 to $2,000. H. W., 762 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An export and import house, offering the best opportunities for advancement, wants a young man with a thorough knowledge of stenography, who has at least a high school education, and some experience, and sufficient ability to be transferred into more important work in several years; initial salary $75 to $90 per month; applicants should state age, positions held, reference, &c. P 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, in dry goods resident buyer's office; must have some knowledge dry goods business, in addition to correspondence; opportunity will be given to help in buying; state salary. H. W. Fitzhugh, 72 Leonard St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, by import and export house; must be able to read own notes rapidly; an earnest beginner preferred; write giving references, salary expected. D. L., 209 Cable Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant, in credit department manufacturing concern; state salary and experience. Box 37, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of light bookkeeping, wanted by commission firm; must be willing, conscientious. S 616 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in auto hardware store; beginner considered. Apply 9 A. M., 253 West 47th.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; one familiar with automobile business preferred. Call E. S., Partridge & Co., Inc., 1,326 Broadway.

STOCK CLERKS in centrally located New York factory making nationally advertised specialty; only serious-minded men of good family and character need apply; state fully age, experience, salary expected, and description of yourself. S 651 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMANAGER, experienced man, telephone room; liberal salary and overhead to hustler; state past record fully. P 96 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK CLERK in hosiery and underwear jobbing concern; must have experience; state salary expected. S 634 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, (10), wanted with telephone experience; salary and commission. 132 Nassau St., Room 1222.

STOCK SALESMEN, high grade proposition; experienced men; commission. 2,186 Broadway, Room 7.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell over telephone, hustlers only; liberal salary and commission. Baxter & Co., 1,482 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Young man for large organization; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; must be rapid and accurate; state salary expected. Y 812 Times Annex.

TIRE REPAIR MAN, permanent place and good wages for a competent man; address giving references and salary wanted. Plainfield Auto Tire Co., 407 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

TWO SALESMEN
of executive ability to place our life insurance contracts; highest men in New York buying it; over million dollars per month this office; commissions, guaranteed renewal, and expense allowance. Apply Mr. Hamm, 111 Broadway, Suite 1130.

WATCHMAN, in food supply house; hours 5:30 P. M. to 5:30 A. M.; must be able to take phone orders; salary $25; give references. H 140 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER, advertiser, card writer for town of 60,000 in New York State; state salary wanted and where last employed. L. F., 220 Times.

YOUNG MEN
for placing and following up orders in purchasing department of large chain store company; excellent chance for man about 20-25 years old; luncheon, easy hours; also several clerical positions requiring only bright young man of good habits. T. S., 704 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office of Hudson River branch of large real estate brokerage house; must live on Hudson River branch N. Y. C. R. R. from Hastings to Ossining, inclusive; he will be taught the business from the ground up; knowledge of typewriter and stenography helpful; must be willing to work and absorb information rapidly; salary will be moderate to start, with steady advancement. F. M. 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN
as investigator for a large dry goods concern; one who can operate typewriter preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d.

YOUNG MAN
COST DEPARTMENT LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, DO PERCENTAGE; NO OTHERS; SALARY $15; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE. R. 441, 1,777 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MAN, about 25, adaptable and accurate, wanted in billing department of export-import house, able to set up and check domestic invoices covering general merchandise; state business experience and salary expected. P 523 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION, WHO CAN TYPEWRITE ACCURATELY AND RAPIDLY, TO WORK IN A NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MR. McLEAN, NINTH FLOOR, 443 4TH AV.

YOUNG MAN,
about 18 years, to assist in stock of woolen house; experience not necessary; good opportunity. Address, in own handwriting, Stock P. O. Box 24, Station A, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to make himself generally useful; salary $12 per week to start; address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. S 527 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with selling experience, wanted in high-class retail store; salary $15 per week and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. R 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 years of age, as stock clerk and errands; one with talent splendid opportunity to work into selling organization of new firm; state salary expected. H 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the office of a New York Stock Exchange house; one familiar with quotation board; must have first-class references. O 747 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
To assist in stock of wholesale glove house; excellent opportunity for bright young men; state age, salary desired, experience, if any. T. E., 211 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18; GOOD EDUCATION; GOOD SPELLER, TYPIST; MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. LEHN & FINK, INC., 120 WILLIAM ST.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, to assist in stock and shipping department of old established manufacturers. Light, clean work. He must be an accurate checker above all, and come highly recommended. Salary $15. Mr. Meiff, 2d floor, 10 Cortlandt St.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of hosiery and underwear, in medium sized department store, Wheeling, West Va., one who has had department store experience; state salary and when last employed. H 137 Times.

YOUNG MEN, assist in bookkeeping department and general clerical work; good opportunity to ambitious and industrious young men. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary. H 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN assistant clerk to make himself generally useful in office; state age, salary, experience and religion; office in Brooklyn. S 647 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who understands stenography and typewriting, in shipping room of silversmith; state references and salary required. H 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of ready to wear floor in city of 60,000, N. Y. State; state where last employed and salary wanted. P. O. Box 1, Penn.

YOUNG MAN with some clerical experience to do inside collection work; good opportunity. Apply Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—Work in swatch and piece goods department large clothing manufacturing concern; give references. Call H. Lissner & Co., 28 West 23d.

YOUNG MAN wanted in stock room of boy's wash suit concern and assist in shipping; state salary and experience. H 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by wholesale cotton goods house, to learn business; good future assured; must be neat and energetic. C 236 Times.

YOUNG MAN, quick and accurate at figures, in foreign exchange department; state experience and salary expected. L. A., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

YOUNG MEN, with some actual shop experience, for work on instruments; permanent and good opportunity for advancement; give experience and wages expected. C 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work in office large mercantile concern; must be good penman, accurate at figures; state age, education, salary expected, P., S. 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN
For children's dress house; only those who are bright, aggressive and precise at figures need apply. 16 West 20th, 10th floor.

YOUNG MEN, (4,) 18-20; high school graduates; energetic and ambitious; to take care of stock and fill orders. Morimura Bros., 53 West 23d.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for private bankers' office; state experience and salary expected. H 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Minimum space two lines. Agate Line.
Situations Wanted (Sunday $50) 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday $60) 60c
Boarders and Board Wanted 40c
Business Chances 40c
Country Board 40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 50c) 50c
Help Wanted (Sunday 55c) 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Instruction (See also Help Wanted) 50c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c) 40c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c) 40c
Real Estate and Houses to Let 40c
Situations Wanted 25c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c) 10c
Buyers Wanted 10c

Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A number of selected used Pierce-Arrows of late Series 3, Series 4, and Series 4 Speed Valve models exclusively.

PIERCE-ARROW Four Valve 4-pass. tour., PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., Lim. Land. PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour. PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 66 h. p., 7-p. tour. PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 66 h. p., 7-p. limo. PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 48 h. p., 5-p. limo. PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., 7-p. Limo. PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 5-pass. Coupe. PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 5-p. tour. PIERCE-ARROW 1917 38 h. p., Runabout. PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 4-p. tour. PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 38 h. p., 4-p. tour. PIERCE-ARROW 1916 38 h. p., Lim. Land. PIERCE-ARROW 1913, 38 h. p., 5-p. Road. PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, Broadway, Cor. 58th St. Tel. Circle 1167.

EAST WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR. Packard 4 Kelsey's Sales Ring, (established 1907.) 328-328 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles, passenger and commercial, by auction. Last Wednesday and quickest medium for both sellers and buyers. More prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so list yours now. Auction of cars every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Telephone Stuyvesant 532.

WHY BUY a new car? We can make your car as good as new. Guaranteed overhauling; reasonable; courteous service. 225 West 58th. Columbus 1567.

Motor Trucks.

THREE 5-ton or six ton tractors wanted, in good condition. Box 6, 145 8th Ave.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin six-7 to hire; superior service; limousine, C. A. Wiley, 236 W. 43d. Phones 4249-8530 Bryant.

PARK AVE. twin sixes; hour, day; reasonable. Muldoon, 151 West 58th. Columbus 2312.

BEAUFIELD 7-passenger Simplex limousine for theatre long terms only. Alexander, 361 East 50th St. Phone 2047.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; very easy riding; by day, week, month; monthly preferred. McKinley, 122 E. 58th, Phone Lenox 10449.

HUDSON touring car, 7-passenger, $3 hour; open drives. Rhinelander 727-6144.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; hour, trip, day-reasonable. $15. Gracley 158.

CADILLAC cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Columbus 7834.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful; week or month. Box 132 West 58th. Circle 4187.

BEAUTIFUL 1918 Cadillac landaulet; hour, day, month; preferred. Circle 4858.

LINCOLN 3042 limousine for hire, hour, day or month. Nicholas, Academy 2950.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Thaspard, 2000-2010 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright; or advances 30 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon the sale of the cars; invaluable our facilities. Telephone Spring 4586-4587. Paul Wiese, Manager.

BUICK, Hudson, Cadillac, Stutz touring or sedan wanted, '17 or '18, car; cash; no dealers. Box 314 Morristown, N. J.

USED automobile wanted, any condition. 160 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Phone Williamsburg 4011.

FORD touring, 1915 or 1919; state price and condition. Phone Crooley 797.

SEDAN BODY wanted to fit Packard 2-45 chassis. C 229 Times Downtown.

COUPE wanted, late model, for cash. Box 65, The Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES—New, latest type, fit practically any chassis; cost $1,600; will sacrifice for $650. Vanadium Garage, 236 West 58th St. Phone Circle 118.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset—increases your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $40; with Driving, $60. Write for Catalogue J, or phone 8270 Circle. HEMPHILL SCHOOLS, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION, repairing, driving; license guaranteed; classes; American School, 256 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4618. Garage, 242 East 59th St.

LESSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; improper equipment or waste of hours, ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.22. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 1121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN. DEPT. C.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 5 W. 63th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7990. Special classes for ladies.

FOR SALE.

Big bargains—Slightly used office furniture, mahogany desks, desk chairs, filing cabinets, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 461 Broadway.

Pictures—Two fancy chandeliers, suitable for private or business use; will sell at an interesting price. Chelsea 8053.

Addressograph, cabinet, 27 trays, 1,500 names, $40. Room 707A, 3 West 29th.

Furniture.

Buyer, apartments artistically and economically furnished and decorated; my connections with manufacturers enable me to sell furniture, rugs, carpets, furnishings, at wholesale prices; no order too small for my personal attention. Phone Mrs. Wheeler, Bryant 7726.

The furniture of a 14-room house, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn; quality, some good and some indifferent. For inspection apply by letter, to P 87 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Leaving for Europe, will sacrifice handsome living and bedroom furniture. Call 600 West 110th St., Apt. 81, after 6 P. M.

Purchase and Exchange.

PAWNTICKETS—DIAMONDS—BOUGHT. We also buy expired pawntickets. NO WAITING. ROSE & SON, DIAMOND BROKERS, 6 Maiden Lane, 4th Floor. Phone 212 John.

Cleaning, dyeing company wants latest model Hoffman pressing machine; also machinery suitable for plant dust wheel extractor, 24-inch basket countershaft; G 724 Times Downtown.

Wanted, a 10-foot or 12-foot power shear, capacity ¼-inch plates; also an 8-foot rail for same material. Apply X 853 Times Annex.

Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 130 University Place. Stuyvesant 1278.

Wanted, used plans, first class makes and condition; state price. P. O., 66 Hudson Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted, for household furniture, Bonsack machine, 135 East 15th St. Tel. Harlem 1299.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For sale or exchange, 18 foot ship's boat, motor ship's boat, will sell or exchange for about 7 horse power Elliorin, 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1516.

Miscellaneous.

Flags, silks, representing American flag, Mercerized flag, both 11x14, special price; also one for Pershing celebration visit of Prince Arthur, King Albert. Gramercy 7600. Entire est., 220 5th Av.

Typewriter adjustable stand, new, oak and mahogany; $17.50, delivered. Gramercy 7600. Suite 737, 200 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED AS TO THE whereabouts of one James Brennan, who deserted from the home of his mother, Nora Lynch, on Morningside Heights in September, 1918. Said Brennan was 19 years of age at the time of his disappearance, about 5 feet 4 inches, dark hair, brown eyes. NATHAN JACKSON, MURPHY & NASH, Attorneys, 30 Pine St., New York City.

Notice—Harbor Line Board will hold public hearing in room 512 Army Bldg., No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Sept. 4, 1919, to consider petitions for harbor lines for Newtown Creek. Interested parties invited to attend or to be represented and to be heard.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that on and after Sept. 2, Mr. H. D. Bonnell becomes a member of our firm. Broad Equipment Co. of N. Y., 30 Broad St., N. Y. Agents for Manufacturers.

WINDOW FOR PERSHING PARADE, ONE floor, accommodate 2-4; $100. Phone Bryant 1439, 9-10 A. M.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Wiser, Lt.-Col. F. C., to Camp Kearny.
McKinney, Lt.-Col. G. L., to Camp Meade as Brigade Surg. of Prov.
Whitmore, Lt.-Col. E. R., will report to Surg.-Gen. for temp. duty.
Lumon, Maj. S. R., to Ft. Rose.
Baldwin, Maj. W. H., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Hawley, Maj. F. R., to Camp Grant.
White, Maj. S. A., to Camp Pike.
Yale, Maj. A. W., to Letterman Hosp., sick.
Smith, Capt. L. L., to Hosp. No. 32, at Ft. Sheridan.
Moulton, Capt. P. D., to Camp Upton.
Allen, Capt. R. D., to Hosp. No. 21, at Camp Dix.
Marcus, Capt. S. M., transferred to Hosp. No. 43, at Hampton, Va., sick.
Spruit, Capt. C. E., will report to Surg. Gen. for temp. duty.
Sappington, Capt. W. F., to Hoboken.
Robertson, 1st Lt. A. F., to Camp Taylor with 5th Inf.
Hedlund, 1st Lt. W. W., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Des Moines.
Boylan, 1st Lt. L. B., to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.

Infantry.

Fritz, Lt.-Col. J. L., assigned to 54th, at Camp Lewis.
Bruce, Lt.-Col. A. D., and MacNider, Lt.-Col. H., to Camp Travis, with 36 Div.
Macomb, Lt.-Col. J. G., assigned to 42d, at Camp Upton.
Lewis, Maj. T. L., hon. discharged.
Pigott, Maj. W. T., Jr., to Camp Meade, with overseas replacement depot.
Arey, Maj. Merritt, to take charge of mil. academy, at Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.
Luth, Capt. W. C., to Camp Pike, with 9th Machine Gun Bath.
Johnson, Capt. C. C., and Love, 1st Lt. J. W., will report to the Adjt. Gen. for discharge.
Hardesty, Capt. S. E., transferred to Hosp. 21, at Denver, sick.
Sullivan, Capt. J. P., assigned to 44th, at Presidio of San Fran.
Evans, Capt. H. R., and Smith, Capt. C. M., to Camp Dix, with 50th.
Riley, 1st Lt. J. J., will report to Dist. Surg., Northeastern Dept., Boston, for examination and report as to physical condition.
Shaw, Prov. 1st Lt. W. E., retired.
White, 1st Lt. J. R., transferred to Hosp. 45, at Hampton, Va., sick.
Schumacher, 1st Lt. C. P., transferred to Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan, sick.

Quartermaster Corps.

Gow, Lt.-Col. C. R., to Washington, as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Nelson, Maj. S. L., will assume duty as Const. Qm. for Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
White, Maj. D. C., Jr., to Camp Dix, as asst. to cmdg. off. of Aug. Remount Depot.
Allen, Capt. R. C., will assume duty as Const. Qm. for the waiting room, Army supply base, Boston, and paint shop at Ft. Andrews.
Hooks, Capt. I. J., will assume duty as Const. Qm. for Hosp. 20, at Whipple Barracks, with station at Washington.
Whitford, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Meade, with Field Hosp. being organized for overseas service.

Signal Corps.

Black, Col. H. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off. with a view to his assignment to take the special course at General Staff College.
Greenwell, Maj. S. A., Jr., to New York City re recruiting.
Wardell, Capt. L. L., relieved from duty with Medical Dept.

Motor Transport Corps.

Lesslie, Maj. S. S., will report to Chief of Transport Corps.
Woodward, Capt. ——, will report to Chief of Motor Trans. Corps.
Campbell, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Jessup.

Air Service.

O'Brien, 1st Lt. M. H., to Kelly Field.
MacDonald, 1st Lt. J. A., to Jackson Barracks, as athletic director.

Miscellaneous.

McIver, Brig.-Gen. G. W., to Ft. Slocum and assume command of recruiting depot there.
Hull, Col. J. A., will report to Judge Adv. Gen. with a view to his assignment to take special course at Gen. Staff College.
Hurst, Lieut.-Col. Fred, to Camp Gen.'s dept.
Parke, Col. J. S., relieved from further active duty.
Oliver, Lt.-Col. R. T., will report to Surg. Gen.
Moran, Col. E. G., to Wash. with Mil. Intell. Div.
Gould, Lt.-Col. J. H., to Wash. for temp. duty in off. of Surg.-Gen.
Herman, Maj. P. N., A.C., on arrival in U. S., report to Chief of Staff for duty Mil. Intell. Div.
Edwards, Maj. R. M.; Dove, Capt. W. E., and Daly, Capt. H. C., relieved from active duty.
Ewing, Capt. R. M., Qm.C., to Wash. with War Claims Board.
Hooper, Capt. C. E., detailed for duty under Chief of Trans. Ser., Hoboken.
Rounds, 1st Lt. G. A., Q. M. C., to Camp Travis for temp. duty; then to Wash., as asst. to chief of Copt. Div.
LaBarron, 1st Lt. R. F., to Hoboken, pending acceptance of his resignation.

Coast Artillery.

Forse, Col. W., to Ft. Williams.
Battle, Col. M. S., will report to Chief of C. A.
Newton, Maj. H. W., to Jackson Barracks, La., for temp. duty, then to Ft. Amador, Canal Zone.
Hovey, Capt. G. W., assigned to 30th Art. Brig. at Camp Eustis.

Ordnance Department.

Bowley, Lt. Col. F. W., to Camp Dodge, as Ord. Off. of 4th Div.
Thumnel, Lt. Col. C. B., to Camp Travis, as Ord. Off. of 2d Div.
MacGregor, Lt. Col. S. H., to Camp Grant, as Ord. Off. of 6th Div.
Piper, Lt. Col. R. W., to Camp Taylor, as Ord. Off. of 1st Div.
Stanton, Lt. Col. H. G., to Camp Gordon, as Ord. Off. of 5th Div.
Sears, Lt. Col. R., will report to Chief of Ord.

Engineers.

Keys, Maj. E. E., will report to Chief of Real Estate Serv.
Dignowity, Capt. E. H., and Gass, 1st Lt. L. W., to Wash. as Asst. to Chief of Constr.
Black, 1st Lt. R. R., will report to Cmdg. Gen. Cent. Dept., at Chicago, for discharge.

Sanitary Corps.

Kennedy, Maj. R. G., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Whitmarsh, Maj. P. L., will report to Surg. Gen.
King, Maj. P. K., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Div. of Gen Staff.
Wilford, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Meade, with Field Hosp. being organized for overseas service.

Signal Corps.

Black, Col. H. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off. with a view to his assignment to take the special course at General Staff College.
Greenwell, Maj. S. A., Jr., to New York City re recruiting.
Wardell, Capt. L. L., relieved from duty with Medical Dept.

Motor Transport Corps.

Lesslie, Maj. S. S., will report to Chief of Transport Corps.
Woodward, Capt. ——, will report to Chief of Motor Trans. Corps.
Campbell, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Jessup.

Air Service.

O'Brien, 1st Lt. M. H., to Kelly Field.
MacDonald, 1st Lt. J. A., to Jackson Barracks, as athletic director.

Miscellaneous.

McIver, Brig.-Gen. G. W., to Ft. Slocum and assume command of recruiting depot there.
Hull, Col. J. A., will report to Judge Adv. Gen. with a view to his assignment to take special course at Gen. Staff College.
Hurst, Lieut.-Col. Fred, to Camp Gen.'s dept.
Parke, Col. J. S., relieved from further active duty.
Oliver, Lt.-Col. R. T., will report to Surg. Gen.
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Herman, Maj. P. N., A.C., on arrival in U. S., report to Chief of Staff for duty Mil. Intell. Div.
Edwards, Maj. R. M.; Dove, Capt. W. E., and Daly, Capt. H. C., relieved from active duty.
Ewing, Capt. R. M., Qm.C., to Wash. with War Claims Board.
Hooper, Capt. C. E., detailed for duty under Chief of Trans. Ser., Hoboken.
Rounds, 1st Lt. G. A., Q. M. C., to Camp Travis for temp. duty; then to Wash., as asst. to chief of Copt. Div.

Resignations.

McClure, J. N., Jr., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Neave, Prov. 1st Lt. C. F., F. A.
Burr, H. F. A., as Temp. 1st Lt and Prov. 2d Lt.
Noyes, F. E., Cav., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Leaves.

Martindale, Lt. Col. E. B., Jr., Inf., 10 days ext.
Dameron, Lt. Col. E. P., Qm. C., 15 days ext.
Easterday, Lt. Col. G. W., F. A., 1 month.
Darby, Lt. Col. T. E., M. C., 1 month.
Akers, Maj. J. C., Chem. War. Ser., 15 days.
Stevens, Maj. J. F., Cav., 15 days ext.
Weems, Maj. G. H., Inf., 15 days ext.
Hoskins, Maj. F. L., C. A., 15 days.
Foster, Capt. P. W., F. A., 10 days ext.
Coley, Capt. H. F., Qm. C., 1 month.
Coffey, Capt. J. W., C. A. C., 15 days.
Stoll, Capt. W. C., Inf., 14 days.
Bennett, Capt. H. L., Inf., 1 month ext.
Anderson, Capt. G. J., Engs., 1 month, Black, 1st Lt. R. R., Engs., 15 days.
Riley, 1st Lt. J. J., Inf., 1 month ext.
DeMerritt, 1st Lt. R. E., F. A., 20 days.
Montesinos, 1st Lt. S. M., Porto Rico Inf., 15 days.
McDonough, 1st Lt. G. L., Inf., 1 month ext.
Schumacher, 1st Lt. J. F., Qm. C., 1 month ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

DeFreese, Capt. J. R., to command the Camden and Submarine Detachment, Atlantic Fleet.
Murfin, Capt. O. G., to command the Pueblo.
Nash, Cmdr. M. P., to the Alameda.
Meehan, Lt. Cmdr. J. H., to the Alameda.
Prideaux, Lt. Cmdr. W. D., to command the Culgoa.
Voss, Lt. Cmdr. R. C., to receiving ship at New York.
Tawes, Lt. Cmdr. M. R., to the George Washington.
Zefeldt, Lt. F., to Eagle No. 59, as Eng. Off. when commissioned.
Smith, Lt. E., to Eagle No. 37, as Eng. Off. when commissioned.
Dodge, Lt. J. W. and Peck, Lt. S. G., to the Patoka.
Bulger, Lt. R. S., to the Hogan as Eng. Off. when commissioned.
Black, Lt. J. D., to Aid on Staff of Governor of Virgin Islands.
Clifford, Lt. F., will report to Executive Off. at Naval Prison in Portsmouth, N. H.
Chiles, Lt. S., will report to Naval Insp. of Ord. in charge ammunition depot at Lake Denmark, N. J.
Connor, Lt. F. W., to command the L-7.
Faris, Lt. W. D., to command the Eagle No. 29 when commissioned.
Fowler, Lt. H. H., to Eagle No. 45 as Eng. Off. when commissioned.
Hazard, Lt. F. R., to command the Sunnadin when commissioned.
Maddan, Lt. J. J., to command the Eagle No. 36 when commissioned.
Micou, Lt. E. H., to New York at Navy Yard, in Supply Dept.
Price, Lt. J. D., to Naval Air Station at Pensacola.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Relatively low pressure continues over the Atlantic Ocean from Southern New England to Florida with general rains, except along the Middle Atlantic Coast. Over the interior of the country as far west as the Rocky Mountains pressure is high with a well defined crest over the Dakotas. West of the mountains pressure is moderately low and falling and rains were quite general in South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado, and local showers in Idaho and Utah. Elsewhere the weather was fair. It is decidedly cooler in Montana and the Dakotas but elsewhere temperature changes were not of importance. Warm weather continuing in the Southwest. There will be showers Wednesday in New England, along the Carolinas and Georgia coasts and in Florida, generally continuing Thursday in Florida. In the Lower Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and East and South Atlantic weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday, warm in the Upper Lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee rain is probable by Thursday with falling temperature.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, moderate northeast winds, rain Wednesday, Thursday fair; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate variable winds becoming northwest and north, probably clearing Wednesday, Thursday fair; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate northeast winds except variable off the North Florida Coast and gentle east and southeast off the South Florida Coast, showers; East Gulf—Light to gentle to moderate winds, variable over south portion and mostly northeast over north portion, generally fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, fair; little change in temperature.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday in west, cloudy in east portion; Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, local rains in east portion; Thursday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy to cloudy in east portion Wednesday; Thursday, fair; little change in temperature.

Delaware, New Jersey—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, fair; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
2 A. M.	66	6 P. M.	70	73
4 A. M.	67	8 P. M.	70	71
6 A. M.	68	10 P. M.	69	68
12 M.	70	11 P. M.	68	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees, at 5 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees, at 5:00 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.

12:30—281 E. 139 St., (auto truck;) Cohen & Reicher.....Not given

2:00—443 Water St.; Max Rosenswig and Star Hardware Co....Not given

7:05—1,763 1 Av.; Robert Listner..Not given

10:45—1,465 3 Av.; Wm. Aschinsky....Slight

P. M.

5:45—30 E. B'way; Samburg & Bacon..Slight

7:00—610 B'way; Rosenberg Bros.....Slight

7:55—120 St., at Park Av., (wagon;) not given.....Slight

10:10—1,157 Lexington Av.; Dr. Arthur Kamerun.....Slight

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for economist in charge of rural life studies, for men. A vacancy in the Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $3,000 to $4,260 a year, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

The duties of the appointee to this position will be as follows:

1. To originate lines of research work relating to the social life of farm populations.

2. To supervise and conduct investigational surveys and studies of farm home life, of rural community life, of various population groups and their social relations, and the social side of rural education and religious institutions.

3. To supervise the tabulation and interpretation of data collected by farm life studies and to prepare reports and manuscripts for publication of the material obtained.

4. To establish co-operative relations with State experiment stations and universities in farm life studies and to represent the United States Department of Agriculture in such co-operative projects.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education and experience, 60; publications or theses, to be filed with application, 40.

The prerequisites for consideration for this position are: Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing and at least one year of postgraduate work in the study of social science or related branches, and at least seven years' experience as an investigator and teacher in the field of rural social problems. Not exceeding one additional year of postgraduate study in rural social science or related subjects will be accepted in lieu of a corresponding period of experience as investigator or teacher as above set forth. Applicants should at once apply for Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, T. H.; Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Dalton Heights, Canal Zone, or to the Chairman of the Porte Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for apprentice map engraver, for males only, on Sept. 17, throughout the United States. Two vacancies in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., one at $800 a year and the other at $700 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Appointees whose services are satisfactory may also be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of $240 a year. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects: Spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. Applicants should at once apply to Form 3078 stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol: From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, Training School, at Camp Fire Meetings, Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, from 8 A. M. Sept. 3, until termination of last said meetings: Walter Williams, 78; Harry Handy, 96; J. E. Engles, 79; Edward O'Connor, 105.

Leave of absence, (without pay,) patrol: J. J. Day, 4th, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 3.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect 8 P. M., Sept. 4, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman 1st Grade Frederick Schneider, H. & L. 21.

Fired: Fireman 1st Grade T. W. O'Neill, Engine 67, $5 for loss of coat badge No. 867; Fireman 2d Grade J. H. A. Cummings, H. & L. 30, $5 for loss of coat badge No. 2378.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 3: Firemen 1st Grade: F. F. Walsh, Eng. 57, to Eng. 91; J. L. Sullivan, Eng. 91, to Eng. 57.

The members of the Department Band will report to Band Master A. J. Muir at the 12th Regiment Armory, Columbus Av. and 62d St., Manhattan, at 10 A. M., Sept. 4, for practice.

Special leave of absence: Lieut. J. H. Banks, Eng. 58, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 6.

Estates Appraised.

GIEBELHOUSE, JOHANNA C. H. R., Plainfield, N. J. Estate taxable in New York, consisting of real estate valued at $101,000. The estate goes to her children, Ferdinand E. Blume, Christian C. Blume, Hermine Blume Clara G. Blume, all of New Jersey, and George E. Blume of 153 East 31st St.; Louis G. Blume of 24 West 28th St., and two grandchildren, Charles and Annie Blume of New Jersey.

SOUTHMAYD, META G., (Aug. 21, 1918.) Total estate, $180,548. Cash, $8,968; personal, $161,003; stocks and bonds, $10,575. Shares of her children receive $34,164. They are Samuel D., Julia Y., Meta A., Ella D., and Mark O. S. Meeker, all of East Orange, N. J.

SMITH, HARRIET SHELDON, (Oct. 17, 1918.) Total estate, $126,096; real estate premises 119 East 73d St., valued at $48,000; equity, $22,736; cash, $8,915; personal, $8,623; stocks and bonds, $47,820, in which are included Liberty Loan aggregating $4,000; French Republic bonds, $2,000, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bonds, $10,000. The beneficiaries are, her children, Madeline Smith of 119 East 73d St. life estate in $50,000 and one-fifth of the residue, $16,371; Ethel Smith, same address and same sum plus special bequest of $1,918; Helen S. Clarkson of 26 West 80th St., Frances T. Powers of 106 East 85d St.; Mabel C. Blodget of Brookline, Mass., one-fifth of the residue each.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Ministers Almanac To Day.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....6:23 | Sun sets.....7:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:23	2:01	7:39	8:23
Governors Island	2:05	2:34	8:21	10:13
Hell Gate	4:06	5:01	11:09	

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 2.

SS Siboney, Brest, Aug. 26.
SS Arizonan, Brest, Aug. 19.
SS Marica, Brest, Aug. 23.
SS Lake Shawan, Havre, Aug. 16.
SS Pendrecht, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.
SS Sutherland, Nantes, Aug. 21.
SS Strathfillan, Manchester, Aug. 18.
SS Loganford, Stavanger, Aug. 13.
SS Toronto, Shields, Aug. 21.
SS Bassam, Dakar, Aug. 17.
SS R. G. Wells, Tampico, Aug. 24.
SS Com. Rollins, Fort Antonio, Aug. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	St. Michaels	Aug. 23
Finland	Brest	Aug. 23
Liberator	Brest	Aug. 23
Hiram	San Domingo	Aug. 23
Catalonia	Cadiz	Aug. 16
Freedom	Brest	Aug. 22
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Calliope	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Lancaster	Bordeaux	Aug. 21
Santa Teresa	Brest	Aug. 23
Suwanee	Brest	Aug. 23
Mobile	Brest	Aug. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Asolus	Brest	Aug. 26
Zeppelin	Brest	Aug. 26
De Kalb	Brest	Aug. 26
Chicago	Bordeaux	Aug. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Tuna	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
K. I. Luckenbach	Brest	Aug. 6
Alado	Antwerp	Aug. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
G. Washington, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Leonora, Colon		12:00 M.
Cape Cumming, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Benedict, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Imperator, Brest		12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen		2:00 P.M.
Belgic, Liverpool	6:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenerife, Buenos Aires	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stavangerfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Berdu, Monrovia	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monterey, Vera Cruz	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Dochra, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenb'g	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bushonag, Hamburg	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Byron, Para	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Santa Anna	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Limon, Costa Rica	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Britannia, at Marseilles, Aug. 28.
SS Huberfels, at Hamburg, Aug. 26.
SS Tuscan Prince, at Port Natal, Aug. 30.
SS Polysius, Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
SS Walton Hall, at Port Said, Aug. 30.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Plymouth, Sept. 1.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., from Copenhagen, Aug. 27.
SS Princess Matoika, from Brest, Aug. 29.
SS Red Cloud, from Marseilles, Aug. 29.
SS City of Bristol, from Perim, Aug. 20.
SS Nyanza, from Dartmouth, Sept. 1.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) from Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
SS City of Colombo, from Algiers, Aug. 30.

Passed.

SS Bullaren, New York for Gothenburg, passed Dunnet Head.

Transpacific Mails.

The connecting mails close at the General Post Office and City Hall P. O. Station, New York, at 6 P. M. Daily.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail, (via San Francisco,) Moana, Sept. 8.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco,) Sonoma, Sept. 4.

Education Notes.

Among the evening high schools opening for registration tonight will be the New York Evening High School for Women, 40 Irving Place, Miss Adeline E. Simpson, Principal. Registration will continue all of this week and next from 7:30 to 9:30 each evening. The academic department has classes in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, geometry, algebra, history, music, physical training, physics, chemistry, and drawing, all leading to Regents' credits for students desiring. The commercial department offers stenography, (typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, history and civics, business English, and a special course in secretarial English and proofreading. The industrial and art department gives elementary and advanced instruction in trade dressmaking, trade millinery, trade embroidery, flower painting and textile design, interior decoration and furniture design, bookbinding, cooking and domestic science, salesmanship and carpentry, prevocational trade dressmaking and millinery, costume design, commercial and poster design, drawing from life, and freehand drawing.

Elementary Evening School 82, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, J. Henry Holloway, Principal, also will open for registration tonight. Among the subjects taught will be common branches, sewing and dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, speech defect improvement, lip-reading, civics and citizenship, and English to foreigners. Special interest will be the classes in speech defect improvement and lip-reading. Classes will be organized for the purpose of correcting such defects as stuttering, stammering and lisping.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding on Sept. 13, and it is stated that it is expected that noted educators from America and Europe will take part in the occasion. Howard McBain, Eaton professor of Municipal Science and Administration, will represent Columbia University.

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL LINE
COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA
DIRECT SAILINGS
N. Y. to CADIZ and BARCELONA
R. M. S. CATALUNA.....About SEPT. 6
MONTEVIDEO.....About S

FINDS CITY GAINS BY PROBATION PLAN

Chief Officer Cooley Declares It Is Cheaper to Keep Men Out of Jail.

APPEAL MADE FOR FUNDS

Seven Out of Ten Offenders on Probation Make Good—Lack of Money Cripples Work.

Offenders who get "another chance" under the probation system of the Magistrates' courts make good in seven out of ten cases, it was disclosed yesterday at a meeting of the probation officers in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's office. Probation officers from all parts of the city told of many individual cases which resulted in complete reformation.

There are 428 more persons on probation in this State than there are prisoners in all jails, prisons, and reformatories, according to figures given at the meeting by Chief Probation Officer Edwin J. Cooley. This fact was accepted as proof that the system of probation has been a factor in keeping men and women out of jails and reformatories. Yesterday's conference also showed the importance of probation in domestic relations cases. In the last four years probation officers in this city have collected $2,332,329 from delinquent husbands for the support of their families.

Records of former probationers showed many examples of bravery and distinguished service in the war. Several won decorations and many died in action. Several cases were cited of probationers who rose from the ranks to high positions.

A proposed increase in the staff of the probation office was discussed yesterday. Chief Magistrate McAdoo and the Budget Committee of the Board of Magistrates recently voted to ask the Board of Estimate for additional probation officers, clerks, and typists. It was pointed out that with only forty-two probation officers for the whole city, in thirty-one courts, where 200,000 persons are arraigned every year, the number of officers was insufficient. More than 5,700 persons were under the guardianship of these forty-two officers in the year ending July 1.

"If one-tenth of the money now expended by the city upon the support of penitentiaries, jails, and prisons were used in providing for the care, employment, and supervision of offenders on probation the effects, as our experience already proves, would work a vast economy for the city," said Mr. Cooley.

"It costs $319.83 to send a man to jail for a year and $21.94 to place him on probation. On the one side is misery; on the other hope. Which is better? The saving to the city for the maintenance in prisons and correctional institutions of the 21,091 persons placed on probation during the last four years totals approximately $3,416,742. But this is not all. The offender on probation is retained as a productive member of society and is required to work and support his family, otherwise liable to be a burden on the community. Finally, if probation saves men from further crime, if it reclaims them from evil to good citizenship, it is, even at much cost, good economy in the truest sense of the word.

"Probation officers from all boroughs tell me that the probation work is breaking down, that they are greatly overburdened and discouraged, and that the work of human salvage is seriously affected. Only 4.6 per cent. of the people convicted in the Magistrates' Courts last year could be given a chance because there were too few probation officers."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 10.

SUES TO GET NICKEL BACK.

Yonkers Man Also Asks $1,999.95 for Being Put Off Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 2.—A suit to recover 5 cents for breach of contract has been filed in the Court of County Judge Frank G. Young of Ossining against the Yonkers Railroad Company by Henry Koster, retired merchant, of Yonkers.

Thomas J. O'Neill, an attorney of 309 Broadway, Manhattan, served notice of suit. Koster boarded a street car for Yonkers when the company doubled fare between Yonkers and New York. When he refused to pay a second fare, which he maintained was an illegal charge, he was ejected. He demands his nickel back, alleging the company failed to keep its contract to carry him to his destination for the fare he paid. He sues for $1,999.95 for the humiliation, discomfiture, and inconvenience which he alleges he suffered by being publicly ousted from the trolley car after having paid his fare.

Robs Phone Booth in Court House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—A thief today entered the telephone booth in the corridor at the entrance to the County Court House building, ripped out the coin box containing $20 and carried it away. It is thought the theif put the box into a handbag to get it out of the building, where many Deputy Sheriffs are quartered.

The Day of Reckoning

A TAX return is definitely affected by the business methods and policies pursued during the taxable year.

This year's business and the policies therein pursued definitely determine next year's tax return.

It is evident that a thorough understanding of the questions concerning taxation as affected by business methods is absolutely essential in sanely determining the policies to be pursued.

You cannot afford to delay the formulation of such policies, for every day has its effect on the ultimate summing up—The Tax Return.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
41 PARK ROW
NEW YORK.
Western Office—Grand Rapids, Mich.

Express Freight for Boston
Motor Truck Leaves Twice Weekly.
11 E. 7th St. Stuyvesant 4400.

High Cost Of Lying Or High Cost Of Living?

SHOULD it be the High Cost of Lying, instead of the High Cost of Living? Do not be scared! The H. C. of L., as coupled with Clothes, belongs in the Old Frauds' Home. I will turn out to your individual measure an All-Worsted, Autumn-Weight Suit of Pure Virgin Wool that you can wear every day for a year, and that costs only $40 to $80, measured, tried-on and journeyman-hand-tailored. What more can you expect?

Of course, if you accept a Suit of the soft, spongy wool, or the shoddy, re-worked wool, which goes into so many clothes, that is another matter and that may be what's the matter. Such garments, requiring to be replaced frequently, are high-cost even at a low cost. The problem is simple—simply buy the best and pay no more, nor no less, than $40 to $80.

Clemons
Civilian Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner

Speed Up, Carry On,

to get here before the advance in prices. Nothing to be gained by delay, for the new Fall styles and fabrics are ready for your selection.

Your suit or overcoat made to measure from exclusive patterns.

Store opens at 8:30, closes at 5:30, including Saturday.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
Broadway and Ninth Street
30 East 42d Street

P. S.—*There is no speed limit to a man's decisions.*
Arnheim Axioms

Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

What's stylish for fall?

JUST about one year ago, the stylish thing with young men was "olive drab;" the "Navy blue;" a drive at "Fritz;" a shot at a "sub."

Now "the boys" are back in civil life; they want all the good style they can get; we have it for them; here's information about the newest ideas for fall.

Belted suits are here in new designs and variations.

Yokes, plaits, slanting, vertical, and crescent pockets are all lively touches.

Double-breasted suits are the favorites; in one-, two-, and three-button models; some with belts; some without belts.

Coats are a little longer; waists are a little higher; natural shoulders, higher and wider lapels, giving the wiry, deep-lunged, athletic look that the young men want.

Now about price and quality; all clothes cost good money; you'd better be sure to get quality equal to the price. You can get it in our clothes; all-wool, careful tailoring; guaranteed to satisfy—money back if they don't.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

When you buy here you lower your "cost of living." Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes wear longer—you buy less often

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave. cor. 122d

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,503. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

BRITISH MINERS FAVOR A BALLOT ON DIRECT ACTION

Take Radical Stand in Preparation for "Triple Alliance" Conference.

REJECT GOVERNMENT PLAN

And Will Begin an Agitation for the Nationalization of the Country's Mines.

WILL PRESS LLOYD GEORGE

Proposal Made That King George Appeal to Labor at Coming Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The coal miners, in conference here today, declared themselves in favor of taking a ballot on the question of direct action, and resolved to vote in favor of such ballot at tomorrow's meeting of the Triple Alliance of the transport workers, miners and railway men.

The miners adopted in its entirety the recommendation of the National Executive Committee that the Government scheme for dealing with coal miners be rejected, and decided to agitate for nationalization of the mines at the Trades Union Congress at Glasgow on Sept. 8.

Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, declared that the miners generally were convinced that nationalization of the mines was essential in the interests of national industry and the poorer consumers.

William Brace, Member of Parliament for Monmouthshire and President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, said that "coal is more valuable than gold." He asked why the Government trifled with a product so essential to the reconstruction of the nation, and asserted that the only solution of the problem was the nationalization of the mines.

The National Executive Committee, in recommending that the delegates reject the Government scheme, declared that a strike at this time was not urged to secure adoption of the Sankey report. It asserted, however, that the Trades Union Congress next week at Glasgow would be invited to urge that "the fullest and most effective action shall be taken" to assure the Government's adoption of the Sankey plan for future governance of the industry.

The committee rejected the scheme of Premier Lloyd George, under which the Government would buy out the owners of coal lands who receive royalties from mining companies, give the miners a share in the control of the mines, organize the mines into districts, and establish a fund for improving the living conditions of miners, as "wholly impracticable" and one creating "great trusts."

The coming Trades Union Congress at Glasgow promises to be the largest ever held. Already 848 delegates have been appointed, representing more than 2,225,000 workers.

A suggestion has been made that King George, who is at Balmoral, be invited to attend the opening session, some of the labor leaders believing that a personal appeal from the sovereign to the workers to make a special effort in the national interest would have a great effect.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Congress yesterday considered a request for representation at the International Labor Congress at Washington in October.

It is believed that the controversy between the alternatives of direct action and constitutional agitation will be fought out during the coming fortnight. The belief is expressed generally that the decision will be against direct action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The decision of the Miners' Federation Conference to support at the meeting of the Triple Alliance a ballot on direct action came as a surprise.

As the miners form the larger part of the Triple Alliance, it seems assured that the alliance will decide in favor of proceeding with the ballot, which is on political issues—to force the Government to withdraw British troops from Russia, to repeal the Military Service acts and to release conscientious objectors.

It is suggested that the intention is to hold the Triple Alliance strike ballot over the head of the trade union congress with a view to persuading it to favor the extreme measures which are still hankered after by the direct action wing.

Justice Sir John Sankey, after considering the question of coal legislation, recommended nationalization of the mines, royalties for the State, and just compensation for the owners. His report proposed the immediate application of local administration of mines through local, district and national mining councils and legislation for acquiring mines after the plan had been worked for three years, with just compensation for the owners.

WANTS TO RAZE FORTS.

Minister of Defense Advocates Demolishing Copenhagen Fortresses.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—The Politiken learns that Peter Munch, Minister of Defense, has submitted a proposal for the immediate demolition of the greater part of Copenhagen's fortifications.

The proposal includes both sea and land fortresses.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA. The GREENBRIER—Open year round. European. World-famous Medical Baths and treatments. Also at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.

Germans Resent the Demand to Alter New Constitution

BERLIN, Sept. 3. (Associated Press.)—The Tägliche Rundschau says today that the demand by the Entente that the German Constitution be altered is hardly calculated to induce the German people to respect their new charter, and warns the Supreme Council of the danger of precipitating a new internal disruption.

The Vossische Zeitung says that a flat refusal is the only possible answer to the demand of the Entente, while the Kreuz-Zeitung remarks that "the amateurs of Weimar must now put up with the constant intervention by the Entente in Germany's internal affairs."

NOTIFY ACTORS TO PREPARE TO WORK

Meanwhile Managers Continue Conferences Looking Toward Strike Settlement.

FAVOR EQUITY RECOGNITION

Call for Meeting of Vaudeville Performers Regarded as a Move to Extend Fight.

Managerial conferences looking toward a settlement of the actors' strike were in progress yesterday all afternoon and evening in the Cohan & Harris offices, but no formal statement was given out.

Conflicting reports came from the conference room, but the preponderance of outside opinion continued to favor an early settlement. Arthur Hopkins denied early in the day that the association was ready to extend recognition to the Actors' Equity Association, but another member of the Managers' Association stated unequivocally that a settlement was imminent on the basis of Equity recognition.

Further indication that a crucial moment has arrived was contained in the fact that the full membership of the association was summoned to yesterday's two meetings. William A. Brady, who has been acting a rôle in "At 9:45," placed an understudy in the part last night so as to be present at the meeting. It was admitted, also, that the managers have conferred with representatives of the stagehands' union.

In the afternoon A. H. Woods, expecting an early settlement, ordered Hazel Dawn to return to Chicago so as to be ready to resume her rôle in "Up in Mabel's Room" in that city. Miss Dawn came to New York when the strike closed the Chicago run of the play.

The managers are going ahead with their plans for the opening and reopening of attractions, but this fact is not in itself proof that a settlement is near, since strikebreakers will be used if an adjustment of the strike is not effected. John Cort announced yesterday that he will offer two musical comedies in New York the week after next—"Just a Minute" at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 15, and Eddie Leonard in "Roly Boly Eyes" at the Cort Theatre on Sept. 16.

Assuming that there is no settlement of the strike before tomorrow night, interest will centre in the reopening of "The Challenge" at the Selwyn Theatre. The Selwyns announce that the play will positively resume its run "with loyal stagehands," which, it is said, has reference to the Knights of Labor, an organization which has a permanent injunction against the American Federation of Labor, restraining that body from interfering with them.

"Scandals" Not to Reopen.

George White said that his plan is not to resume performances of "Scandals of 1919" at the Liberty Theatre, but that he is preparing a revue for the Century Theatre roof, which probably will be opened some time next week. There, practically no change of scenery will be required, and the musical accompaniment, assuming that the strike is not yet settled, will be supplied by a pianist and a harmonica player.

The Ziegfeld "Follies" are preparing to reopen at the New Amsterdam Theatre next week, and "Friendly Enemies" is scheduled to resume at the Manhattan Opera House probably on Monday night.

Charles C. Shay, head of the stagehands, when asked about the managers' plans to reopen their playhouses whether or not the strike is settled, said merely that such a move "would be taken care of when it comes to pass."

Considerable significance is believed to attach to the calling of a public meeting of the vaudeville branch of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, to be held tomorrow night at 11:45 at the Amsterdam Opera House in West Forty-fourth Street. This is the old White Rats organization, which called the vaudeville strike two years ago, and has not held on open meeting for a long period. It is this body with which the Equity affiliated itself when it entered the American Federation of Labor, and the Equity's strike, it is said, has now given assurance to the vaudeville branch.

Although the membership of the White Rats was at one time very low, it is reported that they have been secretly recruiting members for two years, and it is possible that they may be in position to cause trouble for the vaudeville interests. At the United Booking Offices no concern was expressed, as the actors and stage hands, it was said, are

Continued on Page Three.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club—Plain Ends.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

ALLIES WILL ORDER THE RUMANIANS TO QUIT HUNGARY

Ultimatum May Be Delivered by Senator Jonnart, Who Ousted the King of Greece.

LOOT MUST BE GIVEN UP

Payment to be Made to the Entente for What Cannot Be Returned.

COUNCIL THREATENS BREAK

Rumanian Envoys in Each Capital to be Warned of Consequences of Disobedience.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Supreme Council today decided to send an ultimatum to the Rumanian Government regarding her course in Hungary.

The ultimatum, couched in drastic terms and with a time limit, will be delivered by an envoy of the Council. Should Rumania refuse to comply with the terms within a given time, diplomatic relations will cease and the allied envoy will bring away with him from Bucharest the allied diplomatic representatives there.

The text of the ultimatum will not be given out until it is delivered to Rumania. It is understood, however, that it will deal mainly with the subject of reparation and the evacuation of Hungary by the Rumanian Army.

With regard to reparation, the Allies, it is indicated, will insist that Rumania recognize that all goods, rolling stock, &c., requisitioned by the Rumanian Army in Hungary must be handed over to the Allies to be distributed among the States having claims against Hungary in a proportion to be assigned by the Peace Conference. Rumania must undertake to pay the Allies for such requisitioned material, foodstuffs, &c., as she is unable to return.

The envoy has not yet been selected, but it is believed he will be a Frenchman. The name of Charles Jonnart, formerly Governor General of Algeria, is mentioned for the mission.

Simultaneously the Rumanian diplomatic representatives in the various allied capitals will be summoned by the Foreign Ministers, who will explain to them the very drastic character of the ultimatum and the extreme gravity of the situation that will arise if Rumania refuses to comply.

Mention of the name of Charles Jonnart in connection with the allied mission to Rumania, recalls his eminently successful work in solving a difficult political problem at a crucial period in the European war.

In June, 1917, Senator Jonnart was sent to Greece with plenary powers as representative of the three nations protecting that country, Great Britain, France, and Russia. The course of Greece under King Constantine, with that nation refusing to comply with its treaty obligations toward Serbia and otherwise acting as an obstacle to the carrying out of the Allies' plans in the Balkans, seemed to call for drastic action, and Senator Jonnart was selected as the man to handle the situation.

Within a few days after Senator Jonnart's arrival in Greece the abdication of King Constantine and the succession to the Greek throne of Prince Alexander were announced.

REPORT OFFER BY ALLIES OF FIUME SOLUTION

Signatories of London Treaty Said to Have Cabled to the President.

PARIS, Sept. 3. (Associated Press.)—Satisfaction is expressed in Italian circles at the outcome of Signor Tittoni's trip to Deauville, from which place he returned yesterday after a conference with the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George.

While no official communication has been given out, it is learned from reliable authority that an agreement has been reached from which a solution of the Italian problem is expected. According to this information the three Governments which are parties to the Treaty of London have decided to send a collective note to President Wilson asking him to give his assent to a compromise which the signatories consider adequate.

Some doubt is expressed, however, as to the probability of President Wilson modifying his attitude on the Adriatic question, but it is said that the compromise opens the way for the President to agree without receding from his former position.

AMERICANS BUYING MARKS.

Frankfurter Zeitung Reports Big Purchases in Neutral Countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that enormous purchases of marks are being made by Americans in neutral countries and remitted to Berlin banks. The Zeitung is uncertain whether these sums are merely invested in speculation or whether American trade is getting ready to resume business and wishes to have credit in marks, which appears probable, as at some banks Americans credits in marks run into the millions.

The Zeitung notes the fact that these sums represent comparatively little in dollars at the present rate of exchange.

THE PLAZA
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

Our National Debt Rises to $26,596,701,648

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States owed $706,668,111 more at the close of Treasury business Aug. 30 than on the last day of July, making the total national debt $26,596,701,648.

Issuance of additional Treasury certificates in anticipation of forthcoming payments on taxes and the Victory Loan accounted for the large increase.

ALL STATES TO JOIN WAR ON PROFITEERS

Attorney Generals Will Name a Committee to Confer with Palmer.

PLAN CONCERTED ATTACK

National Association, at Boston Session, Invites Suggestions for Curbs from All States.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Attorneys General of all the States in the Union are to make an immediate attack on profiteering and living costs. This crusade is to be simultaneous, and the first step will be to obtain uniform State laws, without which no concerted action can be taken. This was decided upon today at the closing session of the twelfth annual gathering of the National Association of Attorneys General.

Clifford L. Hilton, Attorney General of Minnesota, who was again chosen President of the association, was instructed in a resolution to appoint a committee of five which will meet with United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and other Federal officials. Mr. Hilton will name his committee tomorrow, and will call a meeting soon. Meanwhile copies of the resolution are to be sent to Attorneys General all over the country. Suggestions will be sought from all, especially those unable to attend the conference, and in case any State has existing or pending laws that tend to check the profiteering evil these will be sent to the committee for inspection and guidance.

Palmer Also Urged Same Step.

It is a coincidence that when such a committee had been proposed yesterday after the business of the day had ended, and the resolution had been roughly drafted, President Hilton received from Attorney General Palmer a telegram stating that illness would prevent him from visiting Boston to address the association today. The telegram also recommended the appointment of such a committee to confer with the Federal authorities. Attorney General Palmer was to have talked on "legislation as affecting the high cost of living," and the members of the association had agreed to wait until after his address before maping out the course which they are to take.

In fact, today's program was disrupted entirely. John W. McAllister, Attorney General of Missouri, who was to have led the discussion that was to follow Mr. Palmer's talk, telegraphed that the recent death of his father would prevent him from being present.

Accordingly, a Committee on Resolutions, headed by Attorney General E. H. Sturgis of Maine, and a Nominating Committee, headed by Attorney General Dan B. Shields of Utah, went into session. Immediately afterward the election of officers was held and the resolutions adopted. These include a message of thanks to Attorney General Henry A. Wyman of Massachusetts for the courtesies extended the association, and the following resolution regarding the campaign against profiteering:

Resolved, By the National Association of Attorneys General at its twelfth annual session in Boston, Mass., this third day of September, 1919, that the incoming President be instructed to appoint a special interim committee of five, of which he shall be a member and ex officio its Chairman, to propose uniform legislation for the purpose of preventing the taking of extortionate and unreasonable profits in the sale and furnishing of food, clothing and other necessities of life; the curbing of profiteering and the effecting of a general reduction of the high cost of living.

That said committee meet at the call of its Chairman as soon as advisable at some convenient city, to take up its labors and, if found expedient, meet with the United States Attorney General at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of working out plans for cooperation along the lines indicated between the State and Federal authorities.

That a full report of this committee's activities, together with copies of the proposed legislation, be sent to the Attorney General of each State.

That the Executive Committee be instructed to pay from the association's funds such sums as it deems necessary for postage and stenographic services required by such special interim committee.

List of New Officers.

The officers elected are: President, Clifford L. Hilton, Attorney General of Minnesota; Vice President, G. H. Sturgis, Attorney General of Maine; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Q. Smith, Attorney General of Alabama; Executive Committee, Attorney General Dan B. Shields of Utah, Attorney General Oscar L. Young of New Hampshire, Attorney General Charles D. Newon of New York.

Attorney General Palmer's suggestion, embodied in his telegram, was:

Perhaps your association might name a committee to confer with us at Washington with the purpose of working out plans for co-operation. And if such plans could be evolved, the committee could report back to the several States so that close team work could be maintained between Federal and State authorities.

At present some States have anti-trust laws; some have legislation that controls cold storage houses; others have laws dealing with unlawful combinations, &c. It is planned by the Attorneys General to make every effort to have passed laws that will be the same in every State, and thus enable them to take concerted action against those who are keeping prices up.

HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by 5th Av. Attractive Rates for Season Guests.—Advt.

WILSON BEGINS TOUR FOR TREATY, SEES VICTORY IN THE SENATE FIGHT; REPUBLICANS FEAR PARTY SETBACK

SENATE TACTICS ASSAILED

Republican Criticism of Fight Against Treaty Grows.

SEE LACK OF LEADERSHIP

Belief That Wilson Appeal Is Likely to Have a Marked Effect.

WATCHING PARTY LINEUP

Fear Expressed by Chiefs That Chances for 1920 Will Be Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—With President Wilson's departure tonight on a tour of the country in the interests of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant, the contest between the President and the Senatorial group which seeks to complicate the work done by the allied peace delegations in Paris assumes a more acute phase. The Senate has had the first innings; it is now the President's opportunity to test the sentiment of the country with reference to treaty and covenant.

One striking feature of the situation presented by the opposition in the Senate is the concern that is being manifested by Republicans over the political effect of this opposition. In the minds of many of them there is doubt as to the wisdom of the course that Republican Senators are pursuing.

Among those there is no disposition to show sympathy for the President. Very [illegible] has been tactless in his attitude toward Republican Senators and it is a common expression that if he had shown a desire to accord to the Senate superior rights to participation in the preparation of the treaty and the covenant he would have had easy sailing in his present effort to have the treaty ratified without change. But there is no way of remedying the past and among a good many Republicans who have the interest of both their party and their country at heart the feeling is growing, if expressions heard here are any criterion of general opinion in the party outside the opposition group in the Senate, that the situation in the world at large demands that the Versailles convention, League covenant included, should be ratified without change in the shortest possible time.

See Opportunity for Wilson.

Agreement seems to be general in Democratic as well as Republican quarters that as matters now stand the treaty cannot be ratified unless the ratifying resolution embraces, at the very least, interpretative reservations. Yet among some whose opinion is entitled to consideration it is conceded that President Wilson may succeed in convincing a large portion of the American people that the demands of Republican Senators for changes in the treaty or even qualifying interpretations are the outcome either of bad judgment or intensive partisanship and in reality are not based on sound principles or justified by reason of actual danger to American interests.

It seems to be well within the facts to say that a considerable number of political observers in Washington, and this number includes many Republicans, are obtaining the impression that the American people are becoming tired of the character of the treaty opposition in the Senate and find cause on that account to show a certain amount of sympathy for President Wilson which would not have been manifested if the opposition had appeared to be based more on patriotic considerations than on personal dislike born largely of the manner in which the President had disregarded the Senate in the drafting of treaty and covenant.

Up to this time the Senate had made the news concerning the treaty. The opposition has taken an aggressive position and in consequence of its attitude has had the benefit of getting its case before the country in Washington dispatches, displayed under large headlines. This display was a natural consequence of the situation.

Shifts Alignment of Debate.

The defenders of the treaty had little opportunity to make their position clear or else have failed to take the best advantage of that opportunity when it was presented. The tables have now been turned, according to views expressed here. President Wilson will hold the centre of the stage during his swing around the circle and those who hear him and the immensely greater number who read what he says, will be better able to understand his contention that the good of the world demands the ratification of the treaty and the covenant without change.

However much capital the treaty opponents may seek to make out of the statement of the President that he was not opposed to reasonable interpretations by the Senate, if they were contained in a resolution separated from the treaty itself, the fact remains that the President believes that interpreta-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Republicans of Committee Fix on 4 Reservations; That on Article X. Not Acceptable to 'Mild' Group

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee met late today and came to a virtual agreement upon four principal reservations to the Peace Treaty. These cover Article X., touching upon the guarantee of territorial integrity of nations in the League; the Monroe Doctrine, the matter of purely domestic questions, such as tariff and immigration, and the right to withdraw from the League.

The majority reservation upon Article X. is understood to follow the proposal of Elihu Root, which would mean its elimination from the treaty. This would go further than the reservation proposed by the so-called "mild reservationists," who would merely stipulate that participation of American forces in any foreign war should be dependent upon action of Congress. They oppose striking the provision from the treaty.

The Republican majority will reach a final vote on their reservations not later than Friday, it was said today. If this is done, the treaty will be reported to the Senate on Saturday. Efforts are under way by the "mild reservationists" to have reservations kept within bound so that they can support them in the Senate. If this fails, the "mild reservationists" will have reservations of their own and fight for them on the Senate floor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, (Associated Press.)—The tentative reservation on Article X., said to have been drawn by Senators demanding "strong" reservations, is understood to declare emphatically that the United States will "not" and "refuses" to undertake the obligation of territorial guarantees in advance of specific action by Congress, as required by the Constitution. Those favoring a more moderate reservation are said to be urging instead that it declare the limitations of Congress under the Constitution without making blunt denials.

Three reservations on which the radical and moderate Republican groups are said to have reached an agreement propose that the United States shall be the sole interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine, shall decide all domestic policies without intervention by the League, and shall be privileged to withdraw from the League upon deciding, without judgment of the League, that national obligations have been fulfilled.

HITCHCOCK ASSAILS KNOX ON TREATY

Calls His Advocacy of Rejection "a Mixture of Poltroonery and Folly."

RATIFICATION A NECESSITY

Amendments Would Involve United States in Enormous Losses and Great Dangers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In a speech in the Senate today, which preceded his call at the White House to see the President, Senator Hitchcock said:

"I want to impress upon Senators these two facts:

"First, that any amendment means to kill this treaty, as far as the United States is concerned; and

"Second, that such an act will involve the United States in enormous losses and great dangers.

"Suppose the Senate should vote in favor of the Shantung amendment or any other. What would happen? Either the President would refuse to go further with the treaty and put it in one of the pigeonholes of the State Department occupied by other treaties that have been abandoned, or he would submit the amendment to the nations associated with the United States in the war for consideration.

"Let us suppose for argument that he submitted the amendment to the other nations associated with the United States. What would they do with it? Does any one believe that they would accept it? Does any one believe that Great Britain, which has already ratified the treaty and which is under a pledge to Japan with regard to Shantung, would accept this amendment? Does any one think that France, which is soon to ratify the treaty and which is also under a pledge to Japan with regard to Shantung, would ratify this change? Does anyone suppose that Japan herself would submit to this humiliation before the eyes of the world?

"I cannot conceive that any intelligent and candid man would assume any such thing as a possibility. Japan is now in control of the German rights and possessions in Shantung. She acquired them by war at the invitation of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and holds them under treaties exacted from China and negotiated with Great Britain, France, and Italy. She has held them for five years, and it is preposterous to assume that Japan would knuckle down to a majority of the United States Senate in this matter just as it is preposterous to assume that France, Great Britain, or Italy would ask her to do so.

Position of the United States.

"It is therefore evident that if such a proposition were submitted to the nations associated with us in this war it would be met by instant refusal to accept the amendment, and then where would the United States find itself in this international settlement? The answer is obvious. We would find ourselves out in the cold, isolated from the rest of the world. The work of ratify-

Continued on Page Two.

TRY MoK & B CALOX The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

WILSON HAS NEW PLAN FOR THRACE

Involves Its Incorporation with the Area Surrounding Constantinople.

UNDER INTERNATIONAL RULE

Greece to be Conciliated by Representation on the Governing Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Facts obtained today fully bear out the statement made in a special cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that the settlement of the Thracian problem is farther off than ever before.

President Wilson, who has been opposed to giving Eastern or Western Thrace to Greece, has proposed to the Peace Conference the creation of a State which would not only embrace Constantinople and the surrounding territory but also include both Eastern and Western Thrace. France and England are opposed to the creation of such an international State if it means that either one or the other is to receive a mandate over it and are understood to have insisted that if such a State were created the United States should act as mandatary over it. President Wilson has been unable to give any assurances to the British and French Governments that the United States would take such a course, not only because the Senate has not acted finally on the Versailles treaty, but also because he has learned that there would be considerable opposition in the Senate to an American mandate for Constantinople.

Efforts have been made in the Supreme Council to find some sort of common ground for an agreement between this country, England, France, and Greece over the Thracian question. The objections raised by England and France were of such a character that they could not well be challenged by the American representatives in Paris. Greece, of course, has wanted both Eastern and Western Thrace annexed to Greece and has been opposed to setting up an international State such as was originally proposed by President Wilson. Greece, however, was on the verge of agreeing to such a settlement of the Thracian question as would have given Eastern Thrace to Greece and internationalize Western Thrace, which was wanted by Bulgaria.

The compromise plan now being considered contemplates meeting the objections of England, France, and Greece by setting up an international commission Government to take over the control of a State of Constantinople, which would include Eastern and Western Thrace. It is understood to be the idea that France, England, Greece, the United States, and perhaps other nations would be represented on this international commission, and that the scheme of government combine some of the features of the Danzig and Saare Basin arrangement, as well as of the proposed Fiume settlement.

The plan, if accepted as now proposed, would have the Government adapted to

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

SPEAKS IN COLUMBUS TODAY

Will Resume Journey for a Night Address in Indianapolis.

CHEERED AT HIS DEPARTURE

Confers with Hitchcock, Expressing Confidence in Appeal to Country.

FIRM AS TO RESERVATIONS

Insists on Fight to a Finish Against Destructive Qualification of Treaty.

President Settles Some Dates of West Coast Engagements

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 3.—President Wilson definitely decided tonight that his review of the Pacific Fleet at Seattle, about which uncertainty had arisen, should take place at 3 P. M. on Sept. 13. This arrangement will give him two days at San Francisco, Sept. 17 and 18, as originally planned.

Uncertainty regarding arrangements on the Pacific Coast had led the President to consider postponing the review until Sept. 15, and cutting a day from the stop in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson left Washington tonight for his nation-wide speaking tour in behalf of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

Accompanying him were Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician; Joseph P. Tumulty, his private secretary; Thomas W. Brahany, chief clerk at the White House; Charles L. Swem, the President's personal stenographer; a staff of Secret Service men, twenty newspaper men, and photographers.

The President appeared to be in excellent health. He arrived at his private car shortly before 7 P. M., the hour of departure, and laughed and joked with Bernard M. Baruch, Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, and Norman Davis of New York, one of the economic advisers of the Peace Commission in Paris.

The President wore a straw hat, a blue coat, white trousers, and white shoes. Mrs. Wilson wore a blue silk traveling dress with a small, close-fitting hat.

The special train on which the President left for Columbus, Ohio, the first stop, is perhaps the most elaborate ever provided for a Presidential tour. For the first time an "office car," in which much of the White House business will be carried on en route, was attached. Each of the twenty newspaper men was provided with a compartment. Representatives of telegraph companies were also on board in order to arrange wire facilities at the stopping places.

The Secret Service men, under Joseph Murphy, occupied a car next to that of the President. The staff is practically the same as that which accompanied Mr. Wilson on his trips abroad.

Cheered by Crowd at Station.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wilson arrived at Union Station a crowd was gathered in the concourse. As the President walked through from his official room in the station there were outbursts of cheers and handclapping. He walked directly to the train.

Before the special left the station the regular 7 o'clock Pennsylvania Railroad train started. Without any flurry the special left immediately behind, running as a second section under white flags. All across the continent the train will either run as a second section or will be preceded by a pilot engine.

The President has not prepared his addresses in advance because of the mass of other business at the White House. He will be kept in touch with happenings in Washington, and particularly at the White House, and will make his own shorthand notes from time to time. Some of these notes he will make the bases for prepared speeches which he will dictate. In other cases the President will speak extemporaneously from his notes.

More newspaper men accompanied the President than have ever made a Presidential tour. There were also representatives of four motion-picture concerns on board the special.

Confers on Treaty With Hitchcock.

Shortly before starting on his tour President Wilson talked for an hour at the White House with Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, acting minority leader of the upper house, on the treaty situation in the Senate, once more expressing the hope that the treaty would be ratified without any change that would involve its reconsideration by the Paris Conference. The President told Mr. Hitchcock that in his speeches he intended to emphasize the point that if amendments or drastic reservations were made to the treaty, it would open the way for interminable debate among the allied powers.

In the end, the President said, the

Allies undoubtedly would reject changes that appreciably amended the treaty, this resulting in the United States being put outside of participation in it, and forcing this country to make an independent peace with Germany.

President Wilson spoke of the United States being "isolated from the rest of the world" if it held aloof from ratifying the treaty and aiding in the task of world readjustment.

Senator Hitchcock outlined the Senate situation as encouraging from the Administration viewpoint. He assured the President that all amendments would be defeated by the Democratic Senators, reinforced by appreciable support from Republican Senators who do not want the treaty put in jeopardy. Rather than vote for amendments that would necessitate recommitting the treaty to the Paris Conference, Mr. Hitchcock said, a group of Republicans would vote against them.

As to reservations, Mr. Hitchcock said he believed that any which assumed the form of changes requiring the reopening of the treaty negotiations would be beaten.

Confident That Fight Will Be Won.

"The President expressed satisfaction with the situation in the Senate," said Mr. Hitchcock after the conference. "He believes that the much-discussed amendments will be defeated and that no reservations approaching the character of amendments will be adopted. The President goes away satisfied that the fight for ratification will be won."

Mr. Wilson told Senator Hitchcock that he would discuss the treaty in his speeches with relation to economic problems, including the labor situation and the high cost of living. He would tell his audiences, the President said, that the practical solution of America's home problems rested upon speedy ratification of the treaty, and with it, the beginning of a concerted effort throughout the world to readjust chaotic conditions brought about by the war.

Senator Hitchcock quoted the President as satisfied that the attempt of majority leaders to put through a program of drastic reservations and amendments had brought the treaty issue squarely before the public. The fight, the President said, ought to be carried on along the line, with the friends of the treaty insisting upon ratification without change.

The President felt, Mr. Hitchcock said, that the country wanted the treaty ratified at once, and that there was a strong sentiment for accepting the League of Nations, along with the rest of it.

Firm Stand on Shantung.

Mr. Wilson denounced the Shantung amendment as threatening the treaty. If adopted by the Senate, he said, it would be rejected by the allied powers, and the United States would find itself out of the treaty.

"How about interpretative reservations?" Mr. Hitchcock was asked.

"The President did not speak of them," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "He wants the fight to be made on ratification of the treaty without reservations of any character."

The move of Irish-Americans to have Irish independence recognized in the treaty was taken up at the conference, Mr. Hitchcock said, the Senator expressing his own opinion to the President that Irish "agitators" were back of it. Mr. Hitchcock believed, he said, that the "intelligent Irish" in America, as he put it, were not in sympathy with American interference with the British-Irish controversy. What attitude the President expressed Mr. Hitchcock did not reveal, but the President intimated that he would discuss the Irish question on the trip.

Cities on Speech Making List.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's tour will carry him as far West as the Pacific coast, almost to the Canadian border on the north and almost to Mexico on the south. He will speak in every State west of the Mississippi except four, and will make up for the omission of these by speeches in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In point of distance covered the tour will be almost on a par with the President's trip to France and return. The members of his party expect it to be much more strenuous because of its continuity and the long, fast rides through the West.

Although the detailed schedule was held in confidence in the interest of the safety of the Presidential train, it is understood that most of the stops will be for only three or four hours. In Des Moines, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Louisville, however, where Sunday stops are to be made, the President will have opportunity for brief respites. In Seattle he will review the Pacific fleet.

The speech-making schedule is a vigorous one from the start. After his address at Columbus tomorrow Mr. Wilson will go to Indianapolis in time for an evening mass meeting. Then he will continue westward, with short stops at St. Louis and Kansas City, reaching Des Moines Saturday for the week-end.

The following week will take him far into the Northwest, with speeches at Omaha, Sioux Falls, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Bismarck, Billings, Helena, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Tacoma, and Seattle. After that will come stops at Portland, San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, Reno, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Pueblo, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Memphis, and Louisville. The return to Washington will be on Sept. 30.

Long Trip in Northwest.

In addition to the scheduled addresses Mr. Wilson is expected to make some shorter speeches from his train at intermediate stops. It has been pointed out that much of his itinerary lies through parts of the Northwest, where labor and social unrest has been pronounced. After the manner in which he went to the country for his preparedness measures, his advisers say he is ready to make now the fight of his political life, if necessary, for the Peace Treaty.

Senator Hitchcock told the President today that the plans of Republicans to follow the Executive on his trip and reply to his speeches had been abandoned because, Senator Hitchcock said, he understood that "important influences in the Republican party had killed the plan."

WANTS SENATE TRAILERS PAID

Newton Asks $15,000 Appropriation for Anti-League Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—On the eve of President Wilson's departure for the West to speak in favor of the League of Nations, Representative Newton of Missouri, Republican, today proposed a joint resolution providing that $15,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of those Senators who wish to "trail" the President in opposition to the League.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States a treaty which contains therein a covenant providing for a League of Nations to be comprised of various nations of the earth and to become a super-State, of which it is proposed that this nation shall be a member; and

"Whereas, In the judgment of some of the ablest Senators now in the Senate, as well as in the judgment of many other able and patriotic American citizens, the covenant of the League of Nations, as now proposed and pending before the Senate, means the surrender by this country of national sovereignty and independence into the hands of such super-State, in which this nation would have a small minority vote, and

"Whereas, A change so radical in our national life and so unprecedented in our history is of vital concern to every American citizen, and to generations yet to come, and

"Whereas, The President of the United States has entered upon a tour extending twice across the continent, advocating the adoption of such covenant, in order that he may be able to convert the American people to his views, and with the apparent purpose of inducing them to demand of their Senators that they ratify and adopt such covenant and bind this nation as a part of such super-State, and

"Whereas, In order to be fair to the Senate of the United States and to enable the people of the United States to judge intelligently and impartially the great problems involved in such proposed League covenant, it is necessary for the people to hear all of the arguments, both for and against such covenant; and

"Whereas, The President's expenses upon such tour are being defrayed out of an annual traveling fund of $25,000 appropriated by Congress out of the Treasury of the United States; and

"Whereas, No funds are available from any appropriations heretofore made out of which to defray the traveling expenses of those Senators of the United States who believe that national sovereignty is seriously endangered in the proposed League covenant; and

"Whereas, Public policy and the best interests of the nation demand that the people should hear the views of Senators who believe that national sovereignty is endangered in the provisions of such League covenant before they conclude to urge its adoption by the Senate of the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring thereto, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated the sum of $15,000 to defray the expenses of Senators who are opposed to the provisions of the proposed League covenant while such Senators are traveling and appearing before the American people to discuss such covenant and point out those features of such covenant which, in their judgment, would endanger American sovereignty and independence."

FRENCH DEPUTY URGES REJECTION OF TREATY

Franklin-Bouillon, Radical Socialist, the First to Pledge His Vote Against It.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Deputy Franklin-Bouillon, the fourteenth speaker in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on ratification of the German Peace Treaty, declared today that he would vote against the treaty. He is the first member of the Chamber to make known his determination to vote adversely on the document.

M. Franklin-Bouillon expressed doubt of the efficacy of America's intervention, saying that such intervention would be subordinate to the approval of Congress.

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium," he continued, "was a most flagrant crime against humanity, yet three years were needed before America intervened."

He ridiculed France's position in the League of Nations "on terms of equality with Panama and Cuba."

The Deputy said he was deeply concerned over France's financial situation, as France remained with a debt of 350,000,000,000 francs.

"Will America, which profited one hundred billion in the first three years of the war," he asked, "leave France crushed under the load of its victory?"

Louis Barthou, Chairman of the Peace Ratification Committee of the Chamber, took up the military terms of the treaty today. He said morality strength was insufficient to enforce peace; there must be collective and organized force.

President Wilson, he said, changed his attitude after January, 1917, when he advocated the creation of such a superior force that no nation would be able to attack or resist it. At the Peace Conference, however, M. Barthou added, President Wilson laid down only general principles and proposed vague methods.

M. Barthou insisted upon the necessity of exacting reparations for cruelties perpetrated by Germans in countries occupied by them during the war. He demanded that rigid execution of the treaty be required. The treaty as a whole, he added, contained measures satisfactory to France in the matter of financial reparations, but he said that the document was lacking in clearness. He announced that he would vote for ratification.

Deputy Henry Franklin-Bouillon is President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He is a Radical and was elected to the Chamber from the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

In March last M. Franklin-Bouillon in a vigorous speech in the Chamber of Deputies said that the right bank of the Rhine must not belong to Prussia. He charged that because of the silence of the Government and the laxness of its methods Germany was beginning to raise her head. He also attacked the Government's Russian policy as weak and uncertain.

At at meeting of the Radical Socialist group in July, Deputy Franklin-Bouillon violently assailed the Ministry, declaring that the Cabinet ought not to be allowed to preside over the forthcoming election, and that the Radical Socialist Party should endeavor to overthrow the Government.

CZECHOSLOVAK DAY AT SENATE HEARING

Spokesmen Attack Hungarians and Defend the Partition of the Old Kingdom.

ALAND ISLANDS ALSO UP

Inhabitants Want to Go to Sweden, Not to Finland, the Committee Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Czechoslovakia's side of the quarrel with the Magyars of Hungary was given to the Foreign Relations Committee today, as a sequel to yesterday's plea by the Hungarians. The Czechoslovak representatives were as insistent that Hungary should be partitioned as were the Magyar representatives that it should not be.

Edward Vacsy of Brooklyn, representing the Slovak League and the Bohemian National Alliance, told the committee that he and his compatriots spoke for the 1,600,000 Czechs and Slovaks in the United States.

In their behalf, as well as for those in Hungary, Mr. Vacsy said, the committee ought to know that the Magyar claims presented yesterday were misleading. They were as misleading, he said, as a recent full page advertisement which appeared in New York Sunday newspapers at a cost, Mr. Vacsy estimated, of $6,500.

"Where is this large sum of money coming from?" he asked. "This is a very serious question. Are the purse-strings of Bela Kun loosed, and is this money coming from there, or perhaps from the millionaire Magyar lords? Propaganda as extensive as it is false is being used to advance the claims of those who falsely call themselves Hungarians. They are Magyars.

"While the Czechs and Slovaks in the United States were raising a force of 3,500 men to fight the Central Powers, what were the Magyars here doing? They were fomenting strikes, and seeking to hinder the Entente's war work. You remember Dr. Dumba, the gentleman to whom we bade a fond farewell as Austrian Ambassador? He was a Magyar."

Wen Svaro of Cleveland, representing the same organizations, told the committee that the Magyars themselves had compiled statistics showing that Upper Hungary was populated almost entirely by Slovaks, and that, therefore the Magyars admitted the justice of Slovakia's claims to that section of the country. "The partition which has been agreed on is just and fair to all the people represented, including the Hungarians inhabiting the Danubian plain," Mr. Svaro said.

He told how, on a recent trip into Czechoslovakia, he had obtained fresh evidence of the Magyar determination to force all the other nations living in Hungarian borders to become Magyar.

"The Magyars," he said, "are trying to force upon 12,000,000 people the language, customs, art, and national characteristics of their 8,000,000. They have not succeeded. The Magyars claim they were in the country originally, and that the Czechs and Slovaks came in later. The Magyars themselves are foreigners in the country, having arrived no earlier than the tenth century. They have no proper claim to being the aborigines, therefore."

Mr. Vacsy announced to the committee before leaving that he wished to "serve notice on the Magyars in the United States that we intend to prosecute those responsible for their vicious propaganda and drive them entirely from these shores."

The Aland Island question was presented to the committee briefly by Alexander J. Johnson of Chicago, a native of Sweden, but now an American citizen. Mr. Johnson said that the Peace Treaty did not recognize the right of the Alandese to determine under whose sovereignty they should live. They are all Swedish, he said, and naturally wish to belong to Sweden rather than to Finland.

"In the hands of a peace-loving nation like Sweden, the Aland Islands would be a much greater guarantee of peace than if given to Finland, whose history as an independent nation is an unwritten page," Mr. Johnson said.

He pointed out the strategic importance of the islands, which dominate Stockholm. Properly fortified, they would menace that city's security, if held by a hostile power, he said, though he did not know that Sweden had advanced that at the Peace Conference as a reason for awarding the islands to her. He asked the committee to pass a resolution expressing the hope that the Aland Islands would be given the right to vote on their future.

SENATE TACTICS ASSAILED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

tions are not only unnecessary but are dangerous, and will seek to have the people of the country set their faces against any changes that the Senate critics desire to make.

Wide difference of opinion exists in Washington as to whether the country is interested in the details of points made in the Senate criticism of the treaty and covenant provisions. Some of those who have been studying the political situation contend that people generally are well educated in the intricacies of the opposing contentions. Others hold that most of the people have merely a passive interest in the controversy and that the greater number of them wish to have the treaty and covenant ratified quickly and peace formally proclaimed. Reports from different localities show conflicting estimates of public sentiment.

In Kansas and Western Missouri, for example, opinion is said to be drifting steadily toward resentment over the character of the Senate opposition and a growing desire to have the treaty ratified without delays is supposed to exist there. In the rest of Missouri, it is held, opposition to the treaty and covenant is becoming more marked.

In this connection the allegation is being made by Democrats that some of the Republican opponents of the treaty and covenant are delaying action in the belief that each day strengthens the position of the critics in the public mind. It is not doubted here that President Wilson will ask some pertinent questions on his intercontinental tour as to why the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is taking such a long time in its consideration of the treaty's terms prior to reporting it to the Senate.

The group in the Senate that insists upon changes that would send the treaty back to the signatory nations for amendment, that refuses to listen to the plea that the world will not be restored to normal until the Versailles covenant is put into effect, is giving much concern to Republican well-wishers. There can be no doubt that a widespread belief exists that the Republican Party has every reason to expect victory in next year's Presidential and Congressional elections. But manifestations of uneasiness over the course of the uncompromising group of Republican Senators are becoming apparent.

Some political observers are convinced that political capital cannot be made of undoing the work of President Wilson and the other treaty makers in Paris, no matter how imperfect that work may appear to be. They think that the wiser policy to follow is to leave well enough alone, being satisfied that Republican success is assured without making an issue of international affairs.

In opposition to portions of the treaty and covenant they see danger to the party's success. They fear that the people of the country will become disgusted in the belief that rather cheap politics is being played by men who have been represented to be leaders of statesmanlike qualities and that it may be worth while to look into the matter of whether it is well to intrust the government of the nation to them.

The lack of leadership in the Senate is a cause of concern to many Republicans. They feel that the opposition to the treaty and covenant has been badly handled. They are intimating that some of the most prominent Republican Senators are seeing red in their personal hatred of the President and cannot visualize the impression which their course is making or likely to make upon the voting population.

This lack of leadership is becoming recognized even in the Senate. One Republican Senator, a member of the so-called Progressive element, which sought to prevent the selection of Penrose of Pennsylvania as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, indicated his apprehension when he said to a friend from Pennsylvania: "Can't something be done to bring Penrose back here to take charge of the Republican side of the Senate?" But Senator Penrose is credited with taking the position that the Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Relations should attend to their own knitting; his function as Senate leader is apparently to be confined to handling domestic questions.

The effect produced by President Wilson's speeches undoubtedly will find reflection in the Senate. If the President appears to be rousing the American people to a realization of their international obligations and convincing them that opposition to the treaty and the covenant by Republican Senators is a detriment to the effort made in Paris to provide a means of maintaining a permanent peace, those Senators whose opposition to certain provisions of these documents is of a mild character may find that their apprehension over dangers to American interests likely to arise from the ratification of these provisions is not well-founded.

So intense, however, is the feeling of the small group of uncompromising opponents of the President, that it is doubted that they will be able to realize the temper of the American people even if it is displayed in strong resentment over their course. They are daily showing unmistakable signs that their usually good judgment is warped in anything that pertains to President Wilson's work in Paris.

SAYS PEOPLE WANT TREATY RATIFIED

W. R. Boyd, Jr., Declares 85 Per Cent. of Voters Favor the League Covenant.

SEES IMPATIENCE GROWING

Tells League to Enforce Peace That Business Men Are Anxious for Settlement.

If the question were submitted to a popular referendum, 85 per cent. of the American people would vote to ratify the peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, without amendment or substantial reservation, William R. Boyd, Jr., national campaign manager of the League to Enforce Peace, told that organization in a special report he submitted yesterday.

He based his conclusion on personal investigation in fifteen States and on reports from league representatives in every State in the Union.

"The position of the irreconcilables in the Senate—Borah, Johnson, Fall, Poindexter, Brandegee, Reed, Knox, and Sherman"—he said, "is nowhere supported by public sentiment. They have no substantial following in either of the political parties. The consensus is that the men comprising this small group are blindly partisan and are digging their own political graves.

"I have held conferences with men and women in groups and singly in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Utah, California, and New Mexico. L. T. Jones, assistant campaign manager of the League to Enforce Peace, has been engaged for several weeks in a like manner in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Other representatives of the League have traveled through New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. Reports are coming in by mail regularly from all the forty-eight States.

Sees Women for the League.

"For ratification of the League covenant there is a substantial unanimity among women, church people of all denominations, educators, laboring men, and farmers. These groups among our citizens cannot conceive that the Senate will reject the treaty in whole or in part, and if such a thing should happen, those responsible for it would likely suffer retirement to the quiet of civil life.

"Among business men there is an ever-growing impatience over the postponement of ratification. The general feeling seems to be that the treaty is going to be ratified anyhow, so why dilly-dally along and continue the strain of waiting for the actual war status to be finally defined, is the argument.

"Not one editor with whom I have conferred, whether for the League, for its amendment, for reservations, or otherwise, has expressed to me the opinion that the Senate would reject the treaty, and that it would be amended in substantial form. The contrary, all have said that they believed the people favored the League and that the Senate would ratify. The directing spirits of two leading Republican papers, both located in the same Western city, told me they had served notice on Chairman Will Hays that their newspapers would not support the Republican party in opposition to the League of Nations and that they would not support any Republican candidate for office who opposed the League.

Not an Issue in Swope's District.

"Within the past few days I have made a personal investigation of the causes entering into the election of King Swope to the National House of Representatives from a Kentucky district. I was led to make the investigation because of reiterated charges by certain newspapers opposed to the League of Nations that the covenant was the principal issue and that it was defeated by the popular vote in an erstwhile Democratic district. Neither the treaty nor the League covenant was an issue in that campaign. King Swope says so and he ought to know. He has repeatedly said so and continues to say so.

"Throughout the country generally there exists a spirit of unrest. Congress is in session and the Senate still debates a Peace Treaty that almost every one believes it is going to ratify. Progress moves onward. If latched, things sometimes explode. There are stumbling blocks in the pathway, and those blocks are in the Senate of the United States.

"The attention of the people is being more and more directed toward the left wing of the Capitol. Following the President's tour of the country there exists a general feeling that the pressure of public sentiment will become so great that ratification cannot longer be denied."

BARS AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION

Clause in Austrian Treaty Is Effective to Prevent It.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—One clause of the treaty submitted to the Austrian delegation yesterday has the effect of prohibiting the annexation of Austria by Germany. This clause reads:

"The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. Consequently, Austria undertakes, in the absence of the consent of said Council, to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly by any means whatsoever compromise her independence, particularly until her admission to the League of Nations, by the participation in the affairs of another power."

Only one change from the original territorial terms of the Austrian peace treaty appears in the final draft of that document. The alteration is in the case of the town of Radkersburg, in the Marburg Basin, southeast of Graz. Radkersburg remaining Austrian, although the basin is attached to Jugoslavia.

Commenting upon the action of the Peace Conference yesterday in simultaneously handing Austria in final form the peace terms framed for her acceptance and delivering to Germany the note demanding a change in the German Constitution, to eliminate the provision for the selection of Austrian representatives to the German Parliament, the Paris newspapers this morning assert that this was not a simple coincidence. It means, the press argues, at once a firm resolution by the Allies to insist upon respect for the terms of the German treaty as regards Austria and the definite end of the Danubian monarchy.

100,000 GERMAN DESERTERS

Those Held Abroad Are Included—40,000 Stayed in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—Nearly 100,000 officers and men are regarded as deserters from the German army during the war, according to Munich advices. Included in this number are many thousands who were in America and England at the outbreak of the war, and were prevented from joining the German army, although advised beforehand to join the colors," the dispatch says.

Switzerland leads the neutral countries with 40,000 deserters. A proclamation of amnesty to these men has been issued if they will return to Germany this year, but many former German soldiers in this country refuse to go back, fearing that they will be placed in the ranks once more because the Allies have permitted Germany to retain her army on a war footing until the end of 1919. The amnesty proclamation does not apply to those accused of treason.

HITCHCOCK ASSAILS KNOX ON TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ing the treaty would proceed without us, and within a period of a few weeks after France and Japan had ratified the treaty it would be in working order; it would become an established settlement, and operations under it would be commenced. The treaty itself provides that when three nations in addition to Germany have signed it, it shall go into effect. The machinery it creates would be set in motion, and the United States would be left high and dry, without any settlement with Germany.

"It is easy for one to see the enormous benefit which Great Britain and France will derive from this treaty. I think no one will dispute that those two nations at least will do nothing to imperil it. They will not take any chances. Japan is in a more independent, possibly a more indifferent, position, but it is preposterous to suppose that Japan will either delay the ratification of this treaty or yield up the provisions relating to Shantung which this treaty contains. I think, therefore, the result is beyond all question that these three countries at least will put the treaty into operation at the earliest possible date.

"What, then, will the United States do? What will those American statesmen propose who stand for this method of killing the treaty? Some of them will say that Congress can pass a joint resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany. Others say the United States can negotiate a separate and independent treaty of peace with Germany. Those who talk this way evidently have no conception of the enormous benefits and advantages which the United States derives from this treaty, which we wrung from Germany at the cannon's mouth. Neither have they any conception of the difficulties involved in negotiating a new treaty with Germany to establish the terms of peace and settle all the controversies of the war.

"Take the mere matter of responsibility for the damages caused by the war. In Article 231 of this treaty Germany is compelled to accept full responsibility for all damage and loss which the associated and allied governments signing the treaty, or their nationals, have suffered. That is an acknowledgment of tremendous importance, not only to France and Great Britain, but in a lesser degree to the United States.

"Does any one think if we undertook to negotiate a treaty with Germany separate from the other treaty Germany would make any such concessions to the United States? Does any one think Germany would be willing to tell the United States that she accepts responsibility for the war so far as the United States is concerned? Germany might very well under such conditions say to the United States that she had not declared war with the United States; that she had never declared war on the United States; that it was the United States which forced war upon her; and she might very well claim that the United States and not Germany should be responsible for the damages of the war.

"As long as we remain a party to this treaty we get the benefit of that acknowledgment which Germany was forced to make under compulsion, but if we cease to be a party to the treaty, as we will if we insist on amending it, we lose the benefit of that acknowledgment and we will be forced to discuss with Germany, perhaps for fifty years, the question of responsibility for war damages and war losses.

What This Country Would Lose.

"Under this treaty the United States acquired from Germany in shipping more than we lost in the war. Does any one suppose that Germany will voluntarily agree to make that concession to us if we fail to hold our rights by remaining a party to the treaty?

"Again, take the matter of private property owned by German nationals in the United States when the war broke out. Under acts of Congress that property was seized, much of it has been sold and liquidated. In the aggregate its value runs into hundreds of millions of dollars, or not less than $750,000,000, and possibly over one thousand million dollars. Under this treaty all acts of the United States and of the Alien Property Custodian, with regard to that property, are validated, unless Germany can show actual fraud. Is any one insane enough to suppose that Germany will voluntarily make that concession to us if we lose the hold upon her which this treaty gives?"

Senator Hitchcock pointed out that if the treaty were defeated the United States would have no representative upon the Reparations Commission, which is vested with broad powers involving the payment of indemnities imposed upon Germany. To a large extent, he said, this commission would control the imports and exports of textiles, cotton, dye stuffs, and other commodities between Germany and other nations.

"To my mind it would be suicidal for the United States to throw away the advantages and benefits provided in this treaty," Senator Hitchcock continued. "It would be disastrous commercially and financially. It would put us at an enormous disadvantage in our international relations, not only with Germany, but with those nations which we would thus desert. They would remain bound together by ties of mutual interest. They would enjoy the benefits of the treaty and would not be slow to take every advantage of them. They would resent our desertion."

After saying that the Republican majority on the Foreign Relations Committee was intent on adopting "killing amendments" the effect of which would be to kill the treaty, Mr. Hitchcock declared that Senator Knox had gone further than any one else in the Senate in urging that the "entire treaty" be rejected out of hand.

"To say that he has amazed the country is to put it mildly—he has shocked the country," said Mr. Hitchcock. "Strangely enough, after months of time and a number of speeches in which his attack on the treaty has been on account of Article 1, which contains the League of Nations, he now takes a new position. He formerly favored taking the League of Nations out of the treaty and ratifying the peace settlement with Germany. Now he suddenly changes front, declaring in favor of deserting the nations associated with us in the war and advocating an unconditional peace or a negotiated peace with Germany.

"What has become of the high professions of last year? Last October, when Germany sought terms for an armistice, what were the utterances in this Chamber and outside by Senators now seeking to kill this treaty and to abandon the nations associated with us in this war? They could not talk long enough nor loud enough in warnings to the President. They shouted for unconditional surrender. They demanded terms of peace dictated to Germany. They protested against a negotiated peace. They insisted that the United States should to the last maintain the closest co-operation with the allied Governments. They said it would be a breach of faith on our part if we failed to stand by Poland and other nations to be formed as the result of the war. They declared for retribution and punitive justice against Germany. They promised that the United States and the allied nations would tell Germany the terms on which she could have peace.

"They said this and much more, because they assumed that President Wilson was disposed to be too easy on Germany.

Complete Change of Front.

"Now, what a change! The treaty has been negotiated. Germany has signed it. Germany has ratified it. Great Britain and Belgium have done the same. France, Italy, and Japan will do so in rapid succession. The treaty dictates the terms of peace to Germany just as these Senators demanded it should. It forces Germany to assume full responsibility for the war and pay to the limit of her capacity for the damage done. It requires her to cede conquered territory and to recognize Poland and other new nations.

"Instead of supporting this treaty the same Senators who insisted on a 'dictated' peace now propose to abandon it and negotiate a peace settlement on terms acceptable to Germany.

"Instead of ratifying this joint treaty agreed to between the nations associated with us in the war it is now suggested that we desert our associates and negotiate a separate treaty.

"Instead of uniting with friendly nations to make permanent and secure the fruits of victory it is proposed that we adopt a policy of quit and scuttle.

"Instead of standing in good faith back of Poland and other reconstructed nations as we promised, it is proposed that we repudiate our obligations and like cravens leave them to be performed by the nations lately associated with us.

"Was there ever a more insane international policy proposed? In the mixture of poltroonery and folly it is difficult to see which predominates.

"The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Knox) sees the limit. He not only proposes that we desert our friends and abandon our obligations, but he suggests that we release Germany from all promises of indemnities and reparations. Why not go further and propose that we compensate Germany? That would be a still stronger appeal to German sentiment."

Treaty Ratified by New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 2.—The peace treaty with Germany was unanimously ratified today by Parliament, after members of the Labor Party had criticised its terms.

WILSON HAS NEW PLAN FOR THRACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

what are regarded as the special needs and circumstances of the regions involved in the new State. The local populations, as well as certain vital interests in the region involved, are regarded as being extremely mixed, and it is understood to be the American position that such an international State, if the plan could be adjusted to the satisfaction of England, France and Greece, in a fair compromise, would meet the requirements of the situation.

It is learned that there is a feeling in American peace delegation circles in Paris that it may be necessary to satisfy Greek desires in the matter on account of the prospective inclusion of Eastern Thrace as well as Western Thrace in the proposed State; but the idea appears to be that this may be done by giving Greece representation in the Government now being suggested as a basis of compromise. Greece is still insisting on her right to annex Eastern Thrace. Greek authorities here assert that Greece has had the support of England and France in this aspiration, and that only the United States has been hostile to her demands.

WILSON REPORTED OVERRULED ON THRACE

But Washington Has No Confirmation of Authorization of Greek Occupation.

A settlement of the Thracian section of the peace treaty with Bulgaria now before the Peace Conference at Paris was reported yesterday in two cable dispatches "from a reliable source," published in The Greek National Herald of New York. According to the dispatches, Premier Venizelos of Greece gained practically all of his demands in the face of opposition, presumably from President Wilson, and "Greek troops will occupy the whole of Thrace immediately."

Under date of Sept. 2, the Greek daily was advised as follows: "Conference does not favor Wilson's Thracian scheme. Accepts Venizelos's proposal, according to which only small parts of Northwestern Thrace remain Bulgarian."

The second dispatch, dated yesterday, said:

"According to Wilson's opinion, Bulgaria should get three-fifths of Western and a good portion of Eastern Thrace. Venizelos pronounced proposal impossible and demanded immediate solution. Anglo-French strongly uphold Venizelos's proposition; Italians supporting. Venizelos announced willingness to leave Bulgaria one-third of Northwestern Thrace. Council accepted proposition fixing definitely Bulgarian frontiers. Bulgarians to renounce all territory southward from new boundary. Bulgaria gets nothing of Eastern Thrace and definitely barred from the Aegean. Venizelos willing to allow Bulgaria only economic outlet. Greek troops will occupy the whole of Thrace immediately. Venizelos stated today that Greece demands Xiros-Midia."

A special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published yesterday, reported the Bulgarian treaty as likely to be rushed through without delay from debate on the question of Thrace and also indicated that Frank Polk's plan to internationalize Thrace had been discarded by the Council of Five.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A Paris cablegram to the Greek National Herald of New York City, crediting the Peace Conference with disliking President Wilson's Thracian proposals and accepting the plan of Premier Venizelos, making only small parts of Northwestern Thrace Bulgarian, did not create any real surprise in well-informed quarters in Washington. When it became apparent that the President's suggestion was not acceptable to England, France, and Greece the counter-suggestion for the setting up of an international commission Government for the proposed Constantinople State, including both Eastern and Western Thrace, was made. What action was taken on this counter-suggestion, if any, could not be learned in Washington.

Of the report contained in another dispatch received by the Greek National Herald from Paris that President Wilson favored granting to Bulgaria three-fifths of Western and a goodly portion of Eastern Thrace, it was impossible to gather from any official source any authoritative confirmation. However, in view of the known vigorous opposition of Premier Venizelos to granting any such stretch of land to Bulgaria, and the fact that President Wilson has favored including both Eastern and Western Thrace in the proposed international State of Constantinople, it is doubted that President Wilson was willing to grant so much of both Eastern and Western Thrace to Bulgaria.

No confirmation has reached Washington of the reported definite determination of Bulgarian-Thracian frontiers, and the further report that Greek troops will immediately occupy the whole of Thrace. If there is such occupation it is believed that it will be with the approval of the Peace Conference for the purpose of occupying such territory as is to be yielded by the Bulgarians.

Premier Venizelos is known to have been demanding that both Eastern and Western Thrace should go to Greece. He has insisted that Greece should receive all of Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midia line, which runs from Midia on the Black Sea, to Enos, on the Aegean. He has been willing to grant to Bulgaria a port on the Aegean, with the understanding that Bulgaria should merely have commercial rights in such port and no sovereignty. He has also been willing that four northern districts of Thrace, in which there are about 9,000 Greeks and 35,000 Bulgarians, should go to Bulgaria.

Senator King of Utah, who has been taking a deep interest in the settlement of the Balkan and Thracian questions, has offered this resolution in the Senate:

That it is the sense of the Senate that, in the treaties of peace with Bulgaria and Turkey, Western or Bulgarian Thrace to the line of the Arda River and Eastern or Turkish Thrace, including Adrianople, to the line from Enos, on the Aegean Sea, to Midia, on the Black Sea, should be awarded to Greece, proper facilities for Bulgarian commerce to be reserved at Saloniki, Kavalla and Dedeagatch; and be it

Resolved, That the residue of European Turkey, including Constantinople, the coasts of the Sea of Marmora, and the Peninsula of Gallipoli, should be constituted a free State under the protection of the League of Nations.

VENIZELOS FIRM FOR LEAGUE.

Denies That His Faith Has Been Shaken by Balkan Disappointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A categorical denial of reports which credited him with having lost his confidence in the League of Nations as a consequence of the failure of the Peace Conference to decide Balkan questions, including that of Thrace, has been made by Premier Venizelos, who heads the Greek delegation at the Peace Conference. In a letter to the American Embassy in Paris M. Venizelos has stated that, despite published reports to the contrary, he is a firm believer in the League of Nations.

In his letter, which was forwarded to Washington by the embassy, to be laid before President Wilson, and the text of which was given out today by Secretary Lansing, the Greek Premier said:

"My Dear Ambassador:

"I take the liberty of occupying a few moments of your valuable time with a question which has of late been brought quite prominently before the American public.

"It has been reported in the American press that as a consequence of the failure of the Peace Conference to decide Balkan matters, and particularly in view of the American position with reference to the disposition of Thrace, I had publicly stated my loss of confidence in the League of Nations. This news was cabled from Paris to the American press, and even such responsible and representative journalists as Frank Simonds have believed it and commented on it, and, as you are doubtless aware, the question went so far as to even occupy the Senate.

"I desire, therefore, in view of the importance attached to the above news, to state categorically that I have not made the above statement, and it really grieves me to know that I could have been thought capable of it. Notwithstanding the disappointment I may feel because of the Thracian situation—a very vital one for Greece—my views regarding the League of Nations, a world-wide structure to which I have also contributed in the measure of my ability, have not and could not change.

"I will be very obliged to you, my dear Ambassador, if you will be so good as to acquaint President Wilson of the true standing of the case.

"Believe me, yours very sincerely,

"E. X. VENIZELOS."

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PAGE SEES MENACE IN ALIENS' NEGLECT

Bar Association Head Urges Americanization and Instruction for Natives, Too.

MUST PUT OUR NATION FIRST

Finlay Brings British Greeting —Praises Supreme Court for Furthering World Law.

FINDS RECALL 'SOCIALISTIC'

Means Destruction of the Judiciary, Committee Tells Boston Session —Hill Attacks League.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The need of Americanization of the foreign population of this country, better education of the native-born residents in the meaning of government, and harmonizing of the interests of capital and labor was emphasized by George T. Page of Peoria, Ill., President of the American Bar Association.

"We must take up intelligently," he said, "and with courage and determination the seemingly impossible tasks that are all about us and reconstruct and readjust the broken and disturbed condition of things produced, on the one hand, by war, and on the other hand by what seems to be our utter disregard of some of the fundamentals necessary to establish and perpetuate a democratic form of government."

He characterized as "a most dangerous difficulty" the fact that lack of Americanization work had left most of the great body of foreigners in this country "wholly incapable of even becoming students of our form of government."

Mr. Page declared that the immigrants should be taught that they have no right "to place America and American institutions second to any other nation or proposed nation on earth" and that an immigrant incapable or refusing to become an American should be "driven back to the country from whence he came."

Turning to the need of better education of the native born in their duties to society, he said:

"All our people should have proper instruction as to the meaning of the citizen's right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' under our Constitution.

Brings England's Greetings.

The greetings of the bench and bar of England were brought to the American Bar Association today by Viscount Finlay, former Lord Chancellor of England. The famous jurist, who has been mentioned as likely to be Great Britain's choice for presiding officer at the trial of William Hohenzollern, if the former German Emperor is brought before an international tribunal, said that the legal profession of England was proud of the development which the common law of England had received in the United States.

"It is, indeed, a great heritage, that of the Common Law of England, to which we of both sides of the Atlantic have fallen heir," Viscount Finlay said. "You, like ourselves, are proud of its traditions, and of the spirit of liberty which it breeds.

"The recent war," he continued, "has given a signal illustration of what international law owes to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was by that court that the doctrine of continuous vertage in its application to contraband and blockade, was worked out at the time of your civil war on the lines originally traced by Lord Storey in another connection. These decisions of the Supreme Court formed the subject of a great deal of controversy, but after the lapse of more than half a century and the experience of this last war, I think we may say that the doctrine there laid down has been finally established as part of the international law of the world."

Viscount Finlay said that the relations between the judiciary bench in England and the judiciary bench in America have ever been most cordial, and that the same was true of the relations of the bars of the two countries. "We recognize to the full," he added, "the assistance which reference to American decisions in the illustration of points of difficulty has afforded."

The remarks of Viscount Finlay were loudly applauded by the convention. As the cheers died away there were cries for "Elihu Root; we want Root," and the former Secretary of State made response to the greetings of the English jurist.

"I agree," he said, "that the friendship and united action of the two great English-speaking peoples, from whose fathers came the heritage of liberty and a system of laws under which the happiness and peace of the people are promoted, must be the safeguards of the democracy of the world.

"Believe, my Lord, and say to the bar of England upon your return, that under all the doubt and distressing confusion following the great disturbation of habit produced by that great struggle, America, which rose above all thought of ease, comfort, wealth, and property, by her loyalty to the principles of the British and American Constitutions receives those inestimable gifts and has made them guide and guardian of the growth of prosperity and liberty."

Sees Socialism in Recall.

The judicial recall which has been adopted by several States was declared to be a measure of socialism, in the report of a special committee made to the Bar Association. The committee said that the object of judicial recall was the destruction of the judiciary, and thereby a step to the elimination of the safeguards vouchsafed by Constitutional limitations upon the legislative powers of government.

"The fight which this association made, through its committee, against judicial recall was a fight against socialism," the report continued:

"Socialism feeds and fattens upon disorganization, famine, and unrest necessarily following war conditions. The destructive doctrines of socialism were never more widely advocated than at the present time, and there was never as much danger as now that its contagion might become, for a time at least, a majority of the voters in many States and communities, or even in the nation as a whole.

"Socialism is working in this country under many disguises. There is the straight outstand-out Socialist, the disciple of Marx, who is rampant and fights mad-in-hand with the anarchist and the up to date Bolshevist.

"Then there is the parlor Socialist, the step-by-step Socialist, who pretends to shrink from this or that particular doctrine of Marxian Socialism, while advocating allied doctrines no less dangerous than those he pretends to oppose."

The committee characterized the "so-called Townleyism movement in the West" as an outcrop of pure Socialism and added that "Townley is the leader and dictator of this anti-constitutional movement. He is a Socialist pure and simple, and so are his coworkers. And this Townley movement is allied with similar movements, under different names, working in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and other States. If the conditions in North Dakota were as favorable to the success of Bolshevism as they are in Russia, Townley would today be the Lenin of the Northwest and his Soviet Government would go to all the extremes of tyrannical dictatorship that are now suffered by the Russian people.

"If you wish to know what is the ultimate goal of the Socialists in this country, and the means by which they would attain their objects, you have only to look to Russia. The 'nationalization' of Government, of industry, of society, of woman herself, which has been accomplished under Lenin in Russia, is the very same sort of nationalization which has for years been advocated, and is today more than ever agitated, for adoption in this country."

The committee reported its opinion that "the only protection against the doctrines and schools of treason, sedition, and revolution," which it said were never so numerous in this country, "lies in a widespread and persistent campaign of education."

Criticism of the League of Nations covenant as lacking a definite pledge that the nations will uphold international law, was made by Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany. Speaking on "The Nations and the Law," Dr. Hill said:

"The fundamental issue of world order is not the possibility of forming a union of powers strong enough to impose its will upon other States, but the question whether the powers entering into such a combination are disposed to bind themselves to the acceptance and observance of definite legal principles, irrespective of their commercial interests and military strength.

"We must repudiate, as inconsistent with the nature of a truly constitutional State, any form of international association that does not assume as its first postulate the authority of international law over all nations. It would be an error to suppose that imperialism is essentially dynastic. Its present phase is that of race domination and economic control. Imperialism is not so much a form of government as it is a lust for power.

"The greatest danger to the peace of the world today is the menace of the socialistic state, which is based on a crassly materialistic philosophy, and if generally realized would transform whole nations into industrial and commercial corporations claiming absolute sovereign authority, pitted against one another in rivalry to possess the wealth of the world.

Fought for International Law.

"The object of our participation in the great war as a belligerent nation was the preservation of the rights of our fellow citizens secured to them under international law. No other official reason for engaging in the war has ever been given. We turn then with more than historical interest to inquire what have been the fortunes of international law in the settlements of peace.

"An examination of the fourteen conditions of peace proposed by the President on January 8, 1918, eight months after the declaration of war, discloses the fact that there is in these rubrics no reference to international law as having been violated, or as something to be vindicated and reestablished. In fact, it is not there stated that the United States ever had any reason for entering the war, unless that may be implied in the second rubric, which demands 'absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war,' a principle for which our enemy professed to be contending.

"In the proposal of a League of Nations, made on Sept. 27, 1918, the restoration of the law of nations was not included among the five objects to be obtained in the peace. In the correspondence with the Imperial German Government regarding terms of peace, which led up to the acceptance of the armistice, and in the armistice itself international law was not made a subject of discussion.

"That the vindication of violated law required not only a peace of victory, but a peace distinctly punitive of such violations, is clearly evident. Was it not for that crime that Germany was to be punished?

"We discover, to our disappointment, that the covenant of the League of Nations, which we are told is to be the instrument for the maintenance of peace, contains no declaration that the sovereign States as such possess any rights whatever. We find in it no provision of law by which their conduct toward one another may be judged; no promise of a court before which their wrongs may be brought and their legal rights judicially determined; no method by which a weak State may legally enforce its rights against a great power, if that power is indisposed to recognize its claim.

"It is true that there is, in the preamble, a reference to 'understandings of international law,' but it contains no pledge to observe the law or to adopt it as a judicial rule, or to accept it otherwise than as a subject of separate 'understandings.'

"There is a vital necessity for the continued union and consultation of the powers which have been the victors in the great war, but it is equally essential that their aim should be the rehabilitation and enforcement of law, rather than a combination of legally unregulated forces."

MUST PUNISH A. W. O. L. MEN

General O'Ryan Says That Was the Chief Court-Martial Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, appeared today before a Senate military subcommittee considering the Chamberlain bill proposing a general revision of the system of military justice.

Under interrogation by Senator Chamberlain, author of the bill, General O'Ryan said he agreed that the "meat of this thing" lay in the creation of an appellate power somewhere which could relieve soldiers of the stigma of conviction if that appeared the fair thing to do, instead of leaving it as at present, a question for executive clemency, which could take away the punishment but not the conviction.

He agreed with the board's view, however, that enforcement of discipline was a function inseparable from command and should therefore be administered in the name of the President, not by the Judge Advocate General or any other official as an independent power.

Speaking of his experience in command of the 27th Division in France, the officer said the greatest demoralizing agency in any army was the men who shirked battle by being absent without leave without any intention of deserting. Many of the severe sentences imposed, he said, were due to the fight against that element of the forces in his own division, he said, he had met the problem by seeing that short sentences to hard labor with the division were performed in the front lines, which meant even increased danger. This he had found effective, he added.

Officers had no thought, General O'Ryan said, that the "absurd" sentences imposed in the new army would be carried out, but left it to higher authority to correct matters later. The effect on the men as a whole was secured when sentence was imposed, he said.

What Federal Operation Has Done to the Railroads.

The American Mining Congress, in an analysis of the Government's handling of the railroad problem, shows that constantly rising costs have resulted in lessened labor efficiency and serious neglect of the properties. An authoritative article on this question, with elaborated charts, is presented in the current issue of The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company. 10 cents a copy at news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

PLAN MORE SEATS AT PERSHING PARADE

Board of Aldermen to be Asked for Money at Conference Tomorrow.

BAKER TO GREET GENERAL

War Secretary and Congressmen to Welcome Commander on Arrival Monday Morning.

General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, should be back on American soil at 10 o'clock next Monday morning. By that hour, it was announced yesterday, the Leviathan is expected to have docked at Hoboken, and within a few minutes thereafter the leader of America's millions who fought in France should be, perhaps almost literally, in the arms of a grateful nation.

Even while the greatest transport noses up the bay, Pershing is sure to know the country awaits him. This he may learn officially, according to plans now under consideration by the War Department, if he is met at the Narrows by a welcoming and escorting fleet of armored cruisers and warships. If it is decided to send such an escort, Secretary of War Baker and such other Government officials as come to New York to greet the General will be aboard.

If it is determined to await the returning warrior at the pier, he will learn less formally and officially, but none the less certainly, as he approaches his landing place, that America is glad to have him back, for there is sure to be a great din of greeting from the sirens of passing craft and the whistles of countless factories.

Almost every hour sees an elaboration of the plans to make the Commander in Chief's few days as the guest of the city as genuine a tribute as the occasion merits. At the same time the city grows perceptibly more eager for the parade of the veteran all-American 1st Division which General Pershing, who took that division to France, is to lead upon its return. So that the spirit of "finding something more to do for General Pershing" is matched by that of providing ever more liberally for the thousands of officers and enlisted men who are to be just as truly, if less formally, the city's guests at the same time.

To add to the national character of the welcome it was announced that a joint committee of the Senate and House will come to New York and will meet the General either at Quarantine or at Hoboken.

This committee will be headed by Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee. Others will include Senator Warren of Wyoming, Pershing's father-in-law; Representative Julius Kahn of California, Chairman of the House Military Committee; Republican Leader Mondell of Wyoming, and Democratic Leader Champ Clark of Missouri, Pershing's home State.

To Plan Congress Ceremony.

This committee is expected to reach New York Sunday night, at the same time as the War Department officials. One of the purposes of the trip, aside from that of offering the country's official welcome—that duty having been delegated to them yesterday by a joint Congressional Committee arranging the legislative department's participation in the homecoming—will be to consult with General Pershing himself about the ceremonies to attend his visit to the capital. It already, has been decided to hold a parade there of the 1st Division, Sept. 18, and it is highly probable the General will lead this, as will be the procession in New York.

The committee also is anxious to learn Pershing's attitude toward various plans for Congressional recognition of his services. Among those discussed by the joint committee was a joint session of Congress, to be attended by leading Government officials and foreign diplomats, at which the leader of the A. E. F. would be the honor guest. There also is a tentative plan to present to him an ornate sword and to confer upon him some form of Congressional decoration, together with appropriate resolutions.

While in a general way the program for the General's stay in this city already is fairly well mapped out, it is expected to take more definite form today, when Major Gen. James M. McAndrew, commandant of the War College and formerly Chief of Staff of the A. E. F., reaches New York. General McAndrew will open headquarters at the Waldorf, and will have full charge of arrangements, from the military side, of the Pershing reception, while Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin will continue in charge of the parade of the 1st Division, which he commands.

While General McAndrew's plans will be based upon the docking of the Leviathan Monday morning, as now is expected, they will be sufficiently elastic to permit of ready alteration if fog or other ill luck on the way should delay the big transport until Tuesday. Among the matters which will receive the attention of General McAndrew and his staff will be the quarters for General Pershing, who also is to dwell at the Waldorf. At the hotel preparations are in progress not only to receive one of the most distinguished guests the hostelry has sheltered, but to make the dinner in the grand ballroom on the night of the parade, at which the city will be host to General Pershing and his staff, the largest and most elaborate function of its kind yet staged in New York.

Picked Regiment to Lead Parade.

A big feature was definitely added to the parade when the War Department made known that the composite regiment which is returning on the Leviathan will parade as Pershing's guard of honor. This regiment of 3,600 men was picked from all seven of the American army regular divisions in France and has come to be known as Pershing's own. It was loudly acclaimed when it paraded with the commander in Paris.

It is thoroughly representative of the Regular Army, there being two companies from each regiment of the divisions represented, the companies, in turn, being made up of one squad from each company in the regiment. Whether this huge regiment will parade with full combat equipment like the First, or whether the men will carry only rifles and sidearms is not yet known.

It is at the head of this regiment and, of course, at the head of the parade, that General Pershing is expected to ride. Efforts to communicate with him by wireless to learn his exact plans in this regard are thus far unsuccessful. Those arranging the parade are anxious to know whether he will ride mounted or in an automobile and, if mounted, whether he is bringing his own charger from France. If not, Lieut. Col. T. H. Shanton of the First Field Artillery, New York National Guard, has offered the choice of his two private mounts, said to be among the handsomest military saddle horses in the city.

Many invitations of a private or semi-public nature await General Pershing's pleasure, and he is sure to find upon his arrival that far more tribute in the way of hospitality is offered him than he possibly can accept. Among the invitations is one from the New York Rotary Club, which has invited him to meet with it on the night of Thursday, Sept. 11, the General being a Rotarian.

While those directly in charge of that end of the celebration were busy yesterday arranging the reception to General Pershing, plans for the parade itself and for the entertainment of the men of the division and of "Pershing's own" regiment went steadily forward. The vexed question of seats for spectators particularly entitled to them—notably wounded men, out-of-town visitors, and relatives of officers and men who will be in the parade—received attention both from General McGlachlin and his staff, and from the Mayor's Committee of Welcoming for Homecoming Troops, which has the city's part of the celebration in hand.

Promise More Stands.

At least partial relief from the threatened seat shortage is in sight, with an excellent prospect that even more liberal provision for spectators than has been definitely offered will be forthcoming in time. The appeal that patriotic citizens should provide the money or the lumber, and the accompanying promise that the 1st Engineers, who hold the record for throwing a bridge across the Rhine, would erect stands faster than anything ever has been built in this city, brought very definite responses. These were contributions of $100 each from Frank Ford of 115 Broadway and Daniel Daley of 115 Nassau Street.

Alexander Allen of 643 West Forty-second Street offered to erect 10,000 portable seats for $2,000, which, he said, represented actual cost with no profit. Another firm offered to furnish seats for 60,000 and to donate 30,000 of them for the free disposition of the First Division provided its engineers would do the erecting and the firm would be allowed to sell the other 30,000. It is unlikely this offer will be accepted.

At a conference between Major Paul Daly and members of the Mayor's Committee, the committee yielded to the division officers' protest that the city's first plan to build only 5,000 seats was totally inadequate, agreeing to erect at least double that number. The additional stands are to be added at the sides of those already under construction, in front of the main entrance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, on Fifth Avenue. Two seats in these are to be given to each officer and enlisted man, present or former, in the First Division. Application for these should be made quickly, preferably by mail, to the Biltmore headquarters.

About twenty-seven hundred members of the division about to be demobilized are from Southern New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania. John F. Sinnott, secretary of the committee, at first proposed that seats for 3,000 should be provided by lining up park benches along the Fifth Avenue curb. The military men were dissatisfied with this, believing that, short of a policeman to each bench, there would be no means of assuring the seats to their proper holders.

The question of seats will be considered further tomorrow afternoon at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, when an effort will be made to obtain an appropriation which not only will insure adequate seating, but will finance other projects in connection with the reception. In the words of a statement from the Mayor's office, "if the money can be procured to carry out the plans already decided upon, New York's expression of appreciation to General Pershing will be unparalleled in the history of the city." The meeting was decided on yesterday at a conference of the Mayor with President Moran of the Board of Aldermen, Deputy Controller Hahlo, and Mr. Sinnott.

Army Men Not Pleased.

There is manifest on the part of some former officers of the division a feeling that the City's failure to provide grandstands extending along Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth to 110th Streets, as it did for previous divisional parades, is indicative of comparative indifference by the city to a division not strictly its own. Deputy Public Service Commissioner Ryan said that the fact that the division is so widely representative of the whole country meant there would not be nearly so many relatives or close friends in New York entitled to preferred positions to view the parade.

A compilation by the Publicity Bureau of the Army Recruiting Service shows in the personnel of the division are represented forty-seven States and many insular possessions, while on its roster are 4,000 "old timers," whose only recorded home is "United States Army."

There is to be at least one brand new feature of the parade. For the first time in New York troops will parade wearing the French fourragere, the red and green cord, signifying that the Croix de Guerre with palm has been twice conferred. This was assured yesterday when Colonel Charles A. Hunt arrived with the major portion of the 18th Infantry, which he commands, on the army transport Mobile. The fourragere was conferred on the regiment by Brigadier Gen. Bracquet of the French Army, while officers and men were lined up on the decks of the transport just before it sailed from Brest.

The 18th earned its distinction for its share in the Soissons and the second Marne offensives. The 28th Regiment also twice has had the honor of the Croix de Guerre being fastened to its colors, but the fourragere was not conferred at the same time. The War Department has asked the French Government to confer the privilege at once.

The 28th found another cause for pride yesterday in the arrival of Lieut. Col. Clarence Huebner, who was a Sergeant in the regular army when the war began. He was made a Second Lieutenant at once and is one of four men out of a class of 411 at the Fort Leavenworth Infantry School to attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was wounded at Soissons, but though he received a month's leave after five weeks' stay in the hospital, he insisted upon returning at once to the fight. Another hero of the 28th who is here for the parade is Supply Sergeant Powell of M Company, a Pole, who, despite his noncombatant duties, frequently volunteered his way into the fighting. Once when he took part in an assault, every ranking officer and enlisted man of his unit became a casualty, and he led his fellows to the victorious taking of their objective.

Fired First American Shot.

One unit which will be in the parade is Battery C of the Sixth Field Artillery, which, Oct. 23, 1917, from its emplacement near Bathelemont-Bauzement, fired the first American artillery shot of the war, and which, just a few weeks ago, before quitting Germany, fired in manoeuvres, the last American shot.

The widow of Colonel John W. French, formerly of the United States Army, and the mother of Major John W. French, now of the 34th Infantry, will present to the 20th and the 24th a new regimental color containing silver bands, showing their service in Europe. The 24th and 28th were organized under the direction of Colonel French in 1901. When the 28th went to France, Major French commanded one battalion. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and served with the 28th. The colors will be presented at Camp Merritt at a date to be determined. The offer was accepted by Major Gen. McGlachlin on behalf of the regiments.

Says Pershing Will Quit Army in Order to Go Into Business

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 3.—General Pershing will leave the army soon and go into business, according to a statement credited to a man in very close intimate touch with the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force.

This man, a civilian, made a recent visit to Coblenz. His statement with regard to the plans of General Pershing were related to me by army officers who said he made it to them. He is now on his way home in company with the American Commander.

General Pershing is 59 years old and thus would have five years before reaching the retirement age of 64.

SOLDIERS GLAD TO PARADE.

Transports Bring 230 Officers and 4,616 Men of First Division.

Three transports arrived yesterday from France, bringing 230 officers and 4,616 men of the 1st Division, who cheered lustily when they heard the news that they were to parade down Fifth Avenue, Sept. 10, with General Pershing riding at their head. They came on the Mobile, Suwanee, and Amphion and landed at the army piers in Hoboken.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker of Charleston, S. C., commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, came on the Mobile. He commanded the division through the heaviest action in the Argonne-Meuse, until the armistice, and then went to Coblenz with the Army of Occupation, until he was relieved by Major Gen. McGlachlin, and then returned to his brigade.

When this country entered the war Brig. General Parker went to Paris as military attaché and joined the 18th Infantry Regiment as Colonel in December, 1917. He went into action on the Lorraine front with the first batch of American troops in February, 1918. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with two palms, D. S. M., appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor and a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Leopold.

Another officer of the 1st Division on the Mobile was Major Oliver Allen of the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry, who was a public accountant in Brooklyn before the war, and went to France as First Lieutenant. He was severely wounded in the fighting around Soissons and has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with palms and bronze star, D. S. C., and made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the Crown of Belgium.

Among the units on the Mobile were the 1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Headquarters Supply, and machine gun companies, 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, and 2d Battalion of the 7th Field Artillery.

There were forty-nine brides on board the transport and ten girl telephone operators, headed by Miss Grace D. Slanker of Passaic, N. J., who was decorated with the D. S. C. for serving under fire with the First Army all through the St. Mihiel drive. The Mobile, which was the German liner Cleveland, will make no more voyages as a troopship, it was stated in Hoboken yesterday.

One death occurred on this voyage from France. That was Private Floyd Law of Cutler, a member of Company C, 18th Infantry, who was ill when he came on board at Brest.

DE VALERA ATTACKS CARSON

Says 80 Per Cent., and Not Ulster's 20 Per Cent., Should Rule Ireland.

Eamonn de Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, discussed yesterday the speech delivered Tuesday by Sir Edward Carson at Belfast. Mr. de Valera, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said that no home rule solution could be lasting, as either the Irish or the English would end it, "for every political act" of either would be suspected of having been prompted by the desire to "do one or the other."

When asked if he agreed with the statement made by Sir Edward that "Colonial home rule" is the same thing as Sinn Fein, Mr. de Valera stated that "Colonial home rule," as applied to British measures for Ireland, "is a term purposely chosen to deceive the so-called self-governing dominions of Great Britain and also those who might not be awake in Ireland." He said England would never consent to such a wide constitution for Ireland, and therefore it is a waste of time to discuss it. He said that Ireland could never enjoy the freedom of the dominions with a paper constitution, for the reason that Ireland is not yet "that 500 miles further distant from Britain which George Washington wrote would speedily and materially change for the better the cause of Ireland with respect to Britain."

Mr. de Valera said that he agreed with Sir Edward Carson "that all sections of Irishmen are entitled to resist British law, because British law is not morally binding; it is no law at all in Ireland. Every Irishman is justified in resisting British-made law. It is quite wrong to say that Sir Edward Carson is a traitor to England. Sir Edward Carson can be guilty of treason to no country but to Ireland."

He said Sir Edward Carson was blamed by Irishmen "only when he proves himself less an Irishman and more an Englishman; when he allows himself to be used by the British Government for interests which are not Irish interests." "As against the union advocated by Sir Edward Carson and his 20 per cent. minority, we urge the claim of the remaining 80 per cent. majority who demand 'separation,'" Mr. de Valera added.

BELGIAN RULERS' VISIT.

Will Arrive in Washington Oct. 1 and Be Wilson's Guests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will arrive in Washington about Oct. 1 and will be guests of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House, probably remaining for three days.

The King and Queen will arrive in this country late this month and will go directly to Washington to visit the President and Mrs. Wilson before beginning a tour of the country.

It was learned today that the tentative itinerary provides for their return to New York from Washington for a public reception. Afterward they will start on a journey that will carry them to the Pacific Coast. The cities to be visited en route have not been determined on.

STEEL WORKERS TO MEET.

Labor Council to Discuss "Defensive Action" Against Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—"Defensive action" in the controversy between the steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation will be discussed at a meeting here tomorrow of the Special Committee of the Steel Workers' Council.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was advised today of the calling of the meeting by Secretary Foster of the committee. The telegram said that all meetings of steel workers along the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, had been prohibited, and that speakers at meetings at McKeesport, Penn., had been arrested, and that in view of this further defensive action by the workers was imperative.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN THEATRE.

1,800 Persons Had Just Left Building as Blaze Starts in Basement.

Within fifteen minutes after the 1,800 people had left the Bushwick Theatre last night, at Broadway and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, fire started in the basement of the building, sending dense volumes of smoke into the streets and enveloping the place. Three thousand residents of the district soon crowded the neighborhood, some lightly clad.

Policeman Joseph Volger of the Ralph Avenue Station was passing the theatre when he saw the smoke coming from a grating over the basement on the Howard Avenue side of the building. He ran to the corner and turned in an alarm, and then he forced an entry into the basement. He discovered that the fire was caused by some burning rubbish which had been left there by one of the workmen during the day. By the time the fire fighting apparatus had arrived the officer had extinguished the blaze. Damage to the structure was slight.

Cardinal Mercier Sails for America.

BREST, France, Sept. 3, (Havas.)—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, sailed today for the United States on board the transport Northern Pacific.

NAMES PERSHING TO PERMANENT RANK

President Rushes General's Commission That It May Be Presented to Him Here.

INTERRUPTS BAKER'S TENNIS

Will Make Commander Ranking Officer of the Army for the Next Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Virtually the last piece of executive business which President Wilson did before his departure for the West tonight was the signing of the bill authorizing him to appoint General Pershing with the permanent title of General, and creating him ranking officer of the American Army as long as he remains in active service. The delivery of General Pershing's commission immediately upon his return to America was assured when the President signed the document.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a permanent General, which was hurried through the House and Senate during the last two days, reached the White House this afternoon. The President immediately approved it.

Contrary to general belief, the bill did not contain General Pershing's name. It merely gave the President authority to name a General from among these officers of the army who had distinguished themselves in France. A proviso stipulated that only one General should be named "under this act."

The President, without delay, sent word to the War Department to prepare a new commission for General Pershing. Secretary of War Baker at the time was seeking recreation on a nearby tennis court. He was communicated with and hurried back to his office. In the meantime the President went on a short automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson, advising his office force that he would be ready to sign the commission on his return.

A few minutes before the President came back, Secretary Baker hurried to the White House. He was dressed in white duck trousers, an outing shirt, tennis hat, and white shoes. Under one arm he carried his racquet and under the other the roll of parchment bearing General Pershing's name.

Secretary Baker gave the commission to Rudolph Forster, Executive clerk, who carried it to the White House to await the President. With him Mr. Forster also took the printed form used to send a nomination to the Senate.

It was just 6 o'clock, an hour before his train was due to depart, when the President got back. He signed the commission, told Forster to send the nomination to the Senate, and when notified that the body had confirmed the appointment, to return the commission to Secretary Baker for delivery to General Pershing on his arrival. Shortly afterward Mr. Wilson left the White House for the Union Station to start on his transcontinental tour. He expects to meet General Pershing somewhere in the West and personally felicitate him upon the distinguished honor.

General Pershing is the fourth officer of the United States Army to hold the permanent rank of General, and the eleventh American upon whom the rank has been conferred. Seven of these officers held the rank in the Confederate service.

The first American General was George Washington, whose appointment really antedated the formation of the United States, as it was made by the Continental Congress. The other ten, all of them, like Pershing, West Pointers, were U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and Philip H. Sheridan of the Union Army, and Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph Johnston, John B. Hood, Braxton Bragg, Pierre G. T. Beauregard, and Samuel Cooper of the Confederacy.

General Pershing is 59 years old. As he will not be eligible for retirement until he becomes 64, he may, if he desires, remain at the head of the army for the next five years, when he can retire with the rank given him by the President today.

There is a possibility of a dispute over who shall present the new commission to the General. The Senate and House Military Committees—or at least the Republican members of these committees—have intimated that they should have the privilege. Secretary Baker may elect to present the commission himself, which he has a right to do. A compromise is expected through which the Congressional committees and the Secretary jointly will present the coveted sneepskin to the General when he sets foot on American soil. In any event they all will be there when the presentation is made.

NOTIFY ACTORS TO PREPARE TO WORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

now working under mutually satisfactory agreements.

Francis Wilson to Preside.

Francis Wilson, International President of the Associated Actors and Artists, will preside at the vaudeville meeting, and the speakers will include James William Fitzpatrick and Harry Mountford, President and Executive Secretary, respectively, of the vaudeville organization.

The Actors' Equity Association issued a general denial of reports that its strike is now largely in the hands of the stage hands, while the Actors' Fidelity League affirmed its charge that the conduct of the strike had been taken out of the hands of the Equity. Grant Stewart issued the following statement on behalf of the Equity:

"In view of certain misleading statements that have appeared in the press, we wish to state as emphatically as possible that there is no truth whatever in the statement that the Actors' Equity Association is being ruled by any of its affiliated branches. The Musicians' Union, the Theatrical Mechanics, and the Actors' Equity Association are working together in absolute harmony. No move of any kind is made without first receiving the sanction of all three bodies. Harmony is the keynote throughout all our operations. This harmony extends throughout our entire organization. It makes us feel proud and at the same time very humble when we realize that even our chorus girls, who are working for half salaries at our various entertainments, come by the dozens when they are paid on Saturday night to return $2, $3, and $5 apiece to our Treasurer, saying they 'can manage on a little less this week.' It is this spirit that is sustaining us in our fight. It is this spirit that is going to make us win."

The Fidelity, in its statement, cited the closing of the Hippodrome, the Gallo company, and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott's "Lusmore" company to prove that the stage hands' union is closing theatres over the heads of the Equity officials. The Fidelity charges also that the Equity is in favor of the closed shop. Both Equity officials and President Shay yesterday denied that such a stand was contemplated.

The Stage Writers' Protective Association, through Channing Pollock, denied that it intends to serve an ultimatum upon the managers or to attempt to obtain a radical contract. Statements to this effect came on Monday from one of the association's most prominent members.

The Equity Association is preparing to open three shows out of town in the next few days. "The Equity Revue," now at the Second Avenue Theatre, will be seen at the Savoy Theatre in Newark on Friday night and Saturday afternoon and evening. On Friday, also, a vaudeville show will open in Boston. This show will be made up largely of players who were appearing in Boston when the strike came, among them Donald Brian, William J. Kelly, Florence Moore, Will Deming, and part of the "Hitchy-Koo" company.

The third out-of-town venture will be a musical comedy, scheduled to open at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Tuesday of next week.

Demands on Paris Managers.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Federation of Theatre Workers met this afternoon and empowered a committee to choose some means by which to enforce the granting of the claims presented to the managers. The committee will meet the managers tomorrow. The theatres were open this evening as usual. Most of the prominent actors are members of the federation.

"Wild Man" and "Fat Lady" Strike.

WINDSOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The actors' strike has spread to the midways of the country fairs. A "fat lady" appearing at a nearby fair last week demanded more pay and upon being refused went to her home in Connecticut today, saying she would stay there until the showman met her terms. Joseph Rosebero, announced by a barker at the Windsor fair as a "Wild Man from Borneo," was in court. "I can't be a wild man for nothing," he told the Judge after saying he had asked for more money before leaving the show. The charges against him were adjusted and he left for his home in Boston.

Dr. Reinsch to Start Home Sept. 15.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, who recently sent his resignation to President Wilson, will leave Peking for the United States on Sept. 15, it was announced today at the State Department. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Painting the Lily

For years folks have struggled to explain to other folks "the wonderful power of advertising."

Comparisons with electricity, Niagara Falls and trans-Atlantic flights are frequent, and certainly the explanations would seem to add mystery to the power.

Perhaps the difficulty of definition lies in the fact that advertising is so simple and so neutral.

For example, if Du Pont offered a million Cadillacs at the price of a Ford, "the power of advertising" this fact would probably be said to be stupendous. But, if with the same identical advertising expenditure, a million Fords were offered at the price of a Cadillac, that particular application of "the power of advertising" would certainly be termed an advertising failure.

The two campaigns could be as alike as two peas and yet the results diametrically opposite.

Advertising is a message addressed to many persons about goods, ideas or service.

Do not confound the *message* and the method of its *transmission*.

The only "power of advertising" is the power of the message it transmits.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

Store open this Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Hand-Tailored Men's Clothes for Fall

OFFER YOU

Models Starting Toward Popularity Rather Than Receding From It!

You see, Men's Clothes are pretty much the same weight at all seasons. It is only the fabrics that vary, and the models. Of course, you will wear the extreme Summer weights for some time yet anyway, but there will be days between when even a light Fall weight fabric will be appropriate. The point is, that these Fall fabrics are a combination of Summer-and-September weights. But the models run clean up to Christmas.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street—Located on Street Level

America's human sacrifice

25,000 lives! This is FIRE'S annual toll, as shown by statistics compiled by the Fire Marshals' Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

There has never been a loss of life by fire or panic in buildings protected by GLOBE Sprinklers.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
149 Broadway Cort. 6700

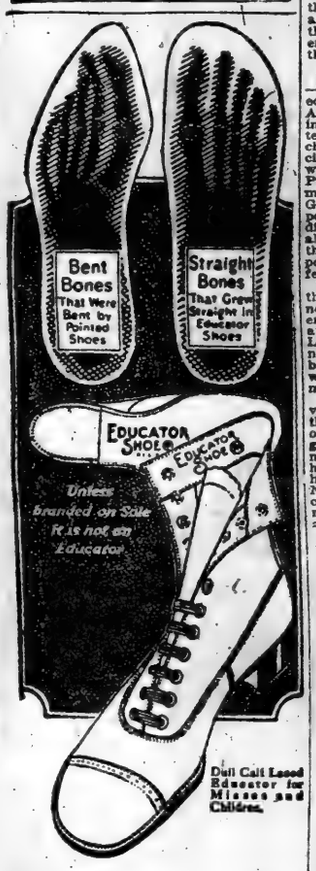
Globe Sprinklers eliminate fire risk in the buildings of the Dallas Storage & Warehouse Co., Dallas, Texas.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

HUNDREDS of stitches sewn by hand into Croydon Clothes insure a graceful drape which bespeaks a most intimate attention to the smallest detail.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's.



Your Feet Aren't to Blame

WHY continue to doctor *them* for the corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, fallen arches, etc., that make every step a torture?

It's your shoes—those pointed-toed, "stylish" shoes that squeeze and twist your feet out of the shape Nature gave them.

Change your shoes. Get your aching feet into comfortable, good-looking Educators—the shoes that let the feet grow as they should.

Your whole family, too.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
Made for Men, Women, Children

For your protection remember—unless the shoe is branded EDUCATOR on the sole, it is not an Educator.

RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., BOSTON

"THE PAWNBROKERS' CLUB."

A train, decorated with three gilded balls, to take away the last Americans from Northern Russia—they were talked of as the "Pawnbrokers' Club"—is seen in a bright little sketch in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

BRITISH AT WORK TO REDUCE NAVY

Admiralty Hopes to Cut in Half the Present Annual Expenditure.

PLANS TO SCRAP OLD SHIPS

Admiral Scott Says Huge Battleship Is Doomed—Admiralty Yards to Build Merchantmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail says that within the next fortnight Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, will report to the Premier exactly how far he is prepared to go with the reduction of the fleet and Admiralty staff. It is probable that Mr. Long will try to bring the present expenditure of £140,000,000 down to something below £70,000,000. It is likely that the personnel of the fleet will be reduced to pre-war numbers, but the greatest reduction and saving will be in ships.

In future the navy will consist only of battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. All other types of vessels, such as the older class of cruisers, are to be ruthlessly scrapped, and no new ships are to be built in the immediate future, the work of the Admiralty yards being confined to the general upkeep of the fleet and the reconditioning of merchant vessels for handing them back to their owners. There will, therefore, be fewer ships in the navy than before the war, but they will all be fighting ships and, class for class, all of greater speed and gun-power, and equipped in every detail in order to meet modern war conditions.

It has now been decided to complete the construction of thirty-six vessels in these modern classes, it having been found a more economical procedure than breaking them up on the stocks. Altogether the building of forty-two first class ships has been stopped or canceled. It is understood that no Admiralty dockyards will actually be closed. Vast arrears of repairs and reconditioning are to be completed, and the idea is then to bring the machinery and slips to such a stage of efficiency that the yards will be ready in an emergency to push rapidly ahead with the building program.

LONDON, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The campaign for administrative economy is gaining momentum daily. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, and J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, came to London today especially to hold a meeting of the Cabinet, which was attended by Earl Curzon, President of the Council and Government leader in the House of Lords, and George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio. It is understood that the discussion was centered around national finance, being particularly devoted to the question of how far it would be possible to reduce estimates for the defensive services.

There is much talk of a possibility that Mr. Chamberlain may present a new interim budget, but this is considered quite improbable. Answering press attacks upon Bonar Law, Premier Lloyd George has sent a message to newspapers here declaring that it would be grossly unfair to attribute continued war expenditures to any particular member of the Government.

The demand of Baron Fisher of Kilverstone, former First Sea Lord, for the virtual scrapping of the navy, half of which is already obsolete, on the ground that a big navy is not required now that Germany has been defeated, has been printed in all the newspapers here and has caused a great sensation. Naval experts who have been consulted consider that Baron Fisher's proposal is much too drastic, and fears are expressed that there is imminent a great fight between the advocates of a small and a big navy.

Sir Percy Scott who, as Rear Admiral, was formerly in command of the first cruiser squadron, considers that the larger battleship is doomed, and that money devoted to building ships of this type could be better employed in other ways. He does not, however, agree with all of Baron Fisher's conclusions.

PRESIDENT SETS DATE FOR WAGE CONFERENCE

Will Be Held in Washington Between Oct. 5 and 10—Issues Call for Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The conference among representatives of labor, capital, and agriculture called by President Wilson for a discussion of the economic situation will be held in Washington between Oct. 5 and 10, it was learned today at the White House.

The President wrote today to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representatives of the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers, and to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking that they submit nominations for delegates representing each group. After receiving this list while on his way to the Pacific Coast, the President will select a list of his own and combine the two.

Forty or forty-five delegates will be chosen. Preliminary arrangements for the conference were discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and it was said at the White House that the full list of delegates probably would be ready within a week.

DRUG CLERKS ASK INCREASE

Will Seek Recognition of Union—Beltmakers Are Out.

Local 325 of the United Drug Clerks, comprising drug store workers of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, met in the Labor Lyceum on East Eighty-sixth Street last night to consider demands to be submitted to the union by its strike committee. The demands considered were for $50 a week for licensed pharmacists, from $15 to $35 for junior clerks, and $12 for apprentices with less than six months' experience. An 8-hour day and 48-hour week are asked for, as well as recognition of the union.

One thousand members of the Belt Makers' Local of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union went out on strike yesterday morning, following the refusal of the Employers' Association to grant the demands of the union, which are for 30 per cent. increase in wages, 44-hour week, and recognition of the union. Jack Rosenbloom, organizer of the belt makers, said that the union was ready to consider a compromise, but that the employers said that they could not consider any change in wages or hours until next February, as all their goods had been sold on the basis of the present conditions.

While waiting a reply from the employers on their demands for a 44-hour week, $56 weekly wage for tailors, and recognition of the union, the members of the Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Union of the International Garment Workers are holding meetings and making preparations for a general strike.

Demands for a 44-hour week, wage increase and recognition of the Union are now being formulated by the Ladies' Neckwear Workers' Union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. A mass meeting is to be held next Monday night in Beethoven Hall, Fifth Street and Third Avenue, at which the demands will be determined.

Morgenthau Inquiry Nearing End.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, arrived in Paris tonight from Warsaw to confer with the American delegation at the Peace Conference on Polish affairs. Mr. Gibson said that the commission headed by Henry Morgenthau, which is conducting an inquiry into conditions in Poland, would complete its work in about two weeks.

OPPOSE AN ARMY OF 576,000 MEN

Members of House Military Committee Ask Gen. March the Reason for Proposed Total.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING PLAN

Three Months' Service Deemed Sufficient—Officers Now Promoted by Merit System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Opposition to an army of 576,000 officers and men developed today from both Republican and Democratic sources, when General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to discuss legislation dealing with the future of the army. The War Department's bill would raise the total to 576,000 as compared with 175,000 under the National Defense act of 1916.

As soon as General March mentioned these figures Representative Miller of Washington, Republican, asked what world conditions would make it necessary to have a force of such size. Representative Dent of Alabama, Democrat, former Chairman of the committee, and now the ranking Democrat, made it plain that he intended to make a fight to keep the size of the army down to 175,000. Representative Julius Kahn of California, Republican, suggested that it would be better to take up the matter tomorrow and discussion on this phase of the bill was deferred.

The Chief of Staff explained that the original suggestion of officers who outlined the universal military training policy in the Army Reorganization bill provided an eleven-months' training period, but that this had been discarded as a result of his objection.

"The old idea that it takes three to fifteen years to make a soldier was dispelled by the war. Our plan is not like the Prussian system. The War Department is opposed to that in toto."

Assurance was given by General March that the bill would not interfere with education or farm work of men eligible for service. He said that boys going to school would be ordered to camp in vacation time, while farm boys would be called in Winter when their work was lax.

Basing his calculations on statistics, General March estimated that 700,000 boys reach the age of 19 each year. He said the Government owns seventeen training camps with a capacity of 700,000 men. The plan would be to instruct three classes of three months each annually.

General March said the War Department had done away with the old custom of promoting by seniority, and that General Pershing had first made this change by promoting officers in France through selection. General March also denied that officers would have any reason for fear if they appeared before the committee to urge other plans upon army reorganization than those supported by the War Department.

SAY KENTUCKIAN IS 131.

Father of 29 Children Was Married Second Time at 125.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—John Shell, said to be the oldest living man in the United States, today celebrated the 131st anniversary of his birth here. The aged mountaineer celebrated his birthday by taking his first automobile ride. He told friends that this is the first birthday on which he did not work, and said he was anxious to get back to his farm. Mr. Shell is exhibiting himself at a fair here, and will use the money derived to pay off the mortgage on his farm, he said.

Shell was first married at the age of 19, and lived with his first wife for more than ninety years. He is the father of twenty-nine children, the oldest being more than 90 years of age. Six years ago he married again, at the age of 125.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Event in Journalism!

The World
NEW YORK

(Beginning SUNDAY, September 7)
(DAILY THEREAFTER)

Will Print the Details of the Collapse of Germany and Why She Lost the War

AS TOLD IN

Ludendorff's Own Story

General von LUDENDORFF

Printed Here for the First Time and From the Original Text Just Completed by the Author

THIS EXCLUSIVE DOCUMENT, which The New York World will print from day to day, beginning next Sunday, daily thereafter, will show the German side of the war, which has hitherto been shrouded in mystery. Von Ludendorff is the man who planned and carried out Germany's colossal military campaign. He lifts the curtain on the German side of the fight. His picture of the battle at Liege will become real history. He tells of the inner circle's realization that the first Marne defeat smashed all plans for a quick victory and meant extreme sacrifices for the German people. He discloses Germany's serious troubles with Austria, and speaks of the blocking of army efficiency and the loss of public morale following the Russian revolution; also how the entrance of America into the war forced Hindenburg and himself to take control of governmental affairs. These are but a few of the vitally interesting points selected at random from the personal story of Germany.

Order THE WORLD in ADVANCE from your newsdealer, beginning with SUNDAY, SEPT. 7th, and continuing thereafter while the story runs. Each newsdealer's supply is limited to advance demand. Those who cannot conveniently secure The World through newsdealer may send $1.00 to the Cashier of The World, No. 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y., and the papers containing the entire story will be mailed from day to day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Manhattan Firms

IF you have a factory or office in Brooklyn you may need banking conveniences in Brooklyn as well as Manhattan.

You can have such conveniences through our Brooklyn offices, linked closely to those in Manhattan by efficient and quick inter-office service.

Franklin Trust Company

Established 1888

Manhattan Offices:
46 Wall Street — Madison Avenue & 40th Street

Brooklyn Offices:
166 Montague Street — 569 Fulton Street — 1001 Wallabout Market

Gidding
PARIS
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK

Are You Anticipating Your Fur Wants?

On account of the predicted scarcity of choice skins prices are likely to be considerably higher as the season advances. We are therefore advising our patrons to make their fur selections early—by doing this you will undoubtedly save from ten to forty per cent. on future prices—

Coats, Wraps and Capes
Separate Pieces
and
Neck Scarfs
of Sable—Chinchilla—Broadtail—Mink
Caracul—Alaska Seal—Hudson Seal
Mole—Beaver—Nutria—Fisher—
Stone Marten—Silver Fox—Blue Fox
Cross Fox and other fashionable pelts

Patrons may make immediate selections, having purchases stored—without charge—with bills rendered November First.

PRINTING SALESMEN

Here Is a Real Opportunity for Someone!

There is in this city a young man who has demonstrated his ability to sell printing. His production is not large as yet, but he has the right stuff in him and in a favorable environment will develop into a salesman of the first water. We can furnish the environment—large financial resources, a reputation for the highest business integrity, one of the largest plants in the country, and ability to produce quality catalog work in black and in colors. We now have an opening in our sales organization for a young man who can grow. The right man will receive a liberal salary and splendid backing. If he must be selling printing now and have been selling it for at least one year, and he must have produced at least $20,000 during the past year. If this fits your case write at once for an appointment, giving all the information which we should have. Your communication will be treated with *absolute confidence*. If you know of such a young man you will be doing him a real service by sending this advertisement to him. Address box X433 Times Annex.

THE BABES OF ASBURY.

The baby parade at Asbury Park and incidents therein pictured in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

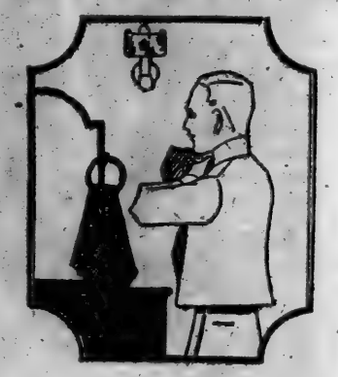
AT SAKS TODAY

An Introductory Sale of

Men's Silk Cravats

In the Smartest Neckwear Silks Loomed for Fall,

At Very Special Prices



At 85c

A VERY fine collection of rich-looking scarves in a host of new striped patterns and all-over designs of unusual merit. Made of silks of a highly dependable character, and of a quality impossible to duplicate at this price in the present market.

At $1.35

The finest collection of neckwear we have shown for a very long time below two dollars, resembling very closely the most expensive neckwear shown in Swiss and Italian Silks. Their rare beauty of coloring and originality of design will provide inspiration even to the connoisseur.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

YOU have a right to expect better woolens in a Saks suit because we have always looked upon the union of fine tailoring and poor fabrics as a sort of impious affinity.

$38.00 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Better
PRINTING

You will soon be sending out your printing specifications. Why not see our representative *before* drawing up these specifications? Frequently we are able to offer very helpful advice.

PUBLISHERS PRINTING CO.
309 West 25th Street, New York

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
20 LITTLE WINE 7 WALL STREET

The *Equitable Life Assurance Society*, too-

keep their *surplus* and *duplicate*

Business Records AT PIONEER

A BUILDING as modern and up-to-date as architectural efficiency can make it—a building provided with every safety device known to science—and yet not only the *Equitable Life*, but numerous other organizations in the *Equitable* Building, have the foresight and the business acumen to keep their surplus and duplicate business records at PIONEER.

Foresight—because they realize that PIONEER offers them absolute safety—out of the congested district, yet only 7 minutes from Wall Street, right at the Nevins Street subway station. Business acumen—because PIONEER space costs two-thirds less than in Lower Manhattan where good rentals are almost prohibitive in price and difficult to obtain.

The *Equitable* know that at PIONEER their records are out of the way when not needed—yet quickly available when desired. A telephone call to their clerks at their PIONEER record room will bring the records required in a few moments. And in addition the space that their surplus and duplicate records formerly occupied in their own building may now be utilized for *active* business operations!

The lesson to big business is obvious. The ability to lease space at PIONEER at a tremendous saving over lower Manhattan office rentals, the ability to increase that space as your business records grow in volume, the knowledge that your records are safely housed, efficiently filed, and systematically kept—recommends PIONEER Record Service to every alert financial or mercantile organization, large or small.

PIONEER specializes in the economical and systematic safekeeping of business records. Complete private record rooms are available and will be equipped to your specifications if desired. Our clients have space ranging from 10,000 square feet to 50 square feet, depending on their needs. Inspect this most modern institution. Consult with our efficiency Engineers—they are ready to help you PIONEER-IZE your record-storage problem

Phone MAIN 6900

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

41 Flatbush Avenue · Brooklyn · New York

OUR 40th YEAR

KOREANS HURL BOMB AT NEW GOVERNOR

Explodes Under Carriage of Baron Saito, Who Escapes —Many Persons Hurt.

TWO AMERICANS INJURED

Brother of Former Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago and His Wife Slightly Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate with a bomb Baron Saito, the newly appointed Japanese Governor General of Korea, and his wife, just as they were leaving the railroad station at Seoul. The bomb exploded under the Governor General's carriage. No one was killed, but several persons were wounded, including William Harrison, brother of former Mayor Carter Harrison, and his wife, who were slightly hurt.

Following is the announcement of the affair made by the State Department:

"A dispatch to the department from Seoul, Korea, says a bomb was thrown on Sept. 2 at Governor General Saito and his wife as they were leaving the railway station at Seoul, but that fortunately no one was killed. The bomb exploded under the Governor General's carriage. He was not injured, but several others were wounded by the explosion. William Harrison, brother of Carter Harrison, Parkway Hotel, Chicago, and his wife, received slight flesh wounds. Seoul is reported to be quiet."

The news did not come as any great surprise in Washington quarters, where the Korean question has been closely followed because of the vigor with which the movement for independence is being urged. The appointment of Baron Saito as Governor General, and of Mr. Midzuno as Director General of Administration in Korea was made only a few weeks ago, and the attack upon Baron Saito and his wife was made almost immediately after he had arrived to take up his new duties.

The appointment was part of the Japanese Government's scheme for supplanting the former military governorship of Korea with a civil administration. Baron Saito succeeded Marshal Hasegawa, while Mr. Midzuno succeeded Yamagata. As soon as the Embassy here had announced these changes, Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the "Republic of Korea," issued a statement in which, speaking for Korea, he asserted that these changes meant nothing, and that Korea would be satisfied with nothing less than complete independence. A few days later Dr. Rhee issued at Washington a formal proclamation of the independence of Korea.

BAKER PRAISES CHEMISTS.

None Did Greater War Work, He Tells Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—High tribute was paid to the chemists of America for the important part they played in the success of the war by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in an address today at the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Chemical Society here.

Secretary Baker deplored the terrible waste of war, but declared himself ready to repeat the last two years if it again became necessary for the existence of liberty. He discussed the military system to be inaugurated which will keep the nation in a state of preparedness. "The soberest, sanest, least criminal aggregation of its size that ever stood together on this planet," was a tribute he paid to the American Expeditionary Force.

"I am here," he declared, "because the Government owes a debt of appreciation to the chemists of the United States. One-third of the chemists of America were in the military service of this country; one-third were in essential industries, and the other third in war work at home.

"While comparisons are impossible, I do not believe any profession contributed a larger portion of its members to the military service, or did a greater work in wartime.

"The doctors as a class made a great contribution to the success of the war. This is the first war in history in which deaths fom disease were less than deaths from battle wounds.

"In the Spanish and Russo-Japanese wars the disease and death rates were made equal. In this war we have changed that. This was due to the fact that in the medical profession, as in the chemical profession, the leaders forgot their former activities to put on the uniform and serve the nation.

"The chemical societies presented a very excellent attitude of preparedness before the war."

NURSES STUCK TO POST.

American Girls Refused to Abandon Charges After Armenian Massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Two American nurses, Miss Margaret Mack of Hillburn, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Stuart of New York City, working for the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, declined to abandon the sick and wounded at Shusha, Armenia, after having survived a massacre by Tartars of 700 of the Christian inhabitants of the town, according to a letter just received here by Major David G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., Director of the commission. The letter read:

"Our doctors and nurses were in the midst of the fight, but were unharmed. On advice from General Beach I recalled the two nurses. They came reluctantly, and begged to remain at their station, as there was an urgent need for them among the survivors. The spirit Miss Mack and Miss Stuart have shown has been splendid, and I felt that they should be allowed to return if they went as volunteers, understanding the serious situation. They signed papers to the effect that they knew the danger, and that they were returning to their work at their own request."

Union Replies to Master Painters.

The Painters District Council has put an advertisement in New York papers in answer to a circular from the Association of Master Painters asking the public to refrain from having any painting done at this time. The advertisement declares that persistent propaganda is being waged by the association to maintain chaotic conditions in the painting industry brought about by the recently settled strike. The advertisement asks the rent payers to insist that landlords make necessary repairs regardless of any agitation at present.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Government Sale
OF
(New) Steel Anvils

400, f. o. b. New York City.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. Sept. 18, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City. Particulars, special bid forms, may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, New York. Refer to S. P. D., No. 688 GS.

FINDS DR. SMITH IN ERROR

Commissioner Hirshfield's Report in Case of Injured Fireman.

It was conceded yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield in a report to the Mayor that Dr. Joseph E. Smith, Chief Medical Officer of the Fire Department, made a mistake when he ordered back to duty Fireman Henry F. Williams of Engine Company 16 when the latter was still suffering from the effects of injuries to his spine received when he was knocked off his engine by a wagon of the American Railroad Express Company. The Commissioner's action in the matter was made public yesterday and was brought out through charges made in the newspapers by William Bullock of the Good Government Bureau.

Williams was injured on Jan. 12 and is now in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured spine and internal injuries. On March 20 Dr. Smith ordered the fireman back to active duty, although at that time his body was incased in a plaster jacket and Bellevue physicians had asked that he be excused as unfit. Against the wishes of the doctors, Williams was made to report to Dr. Smith in person. Fire Commissioner Drennan took Dr. Smith's opinion and told Williams to obey the doctor's orders. He did so, collapsed in the engine house, and was sent back to Bellevue.

This condition of affairs became known to the City Administration months ago, for Commissioner Hirshfield investigated the circumstances in May. Yesterday he received a letter from the Mayor asking him to investigate the story to which Bullock gave publicity.

The Commissioner of Accounts found that Dr. Smith acted in good faith in ordering the fireman back to duty, as the order was not issued until Williams had been on sick leave for fifty days, but that it was possible that the doctor made a mistake.

Williams is suing the express company for $25,000 damages. The Commissioner told the Mayor that the implied charge that the express company was behind the ordering of Williams back to work was unfounded, and he pointed out that the company is operated by the United States Government.

Divorce for Actress Recommended.

A decree of divorce for Mrs. Beatrice Wilkes Rosenweig of Rockaway Park, L. I., a motion picture actress, from John Bennett Rosenweig of New York was recommended yesterday to Chancellor Walker by Vice Chancellor Lewis, before whom the case was tried in Jersey City.

She was married to Rosenweig June 22, 1914. She said she was 19 years old. They lived in Passaic until her husband deserted her in July, 1914 without cause. Her husband, she testified, writes plays under the name of John Bennett. Rosenweig filed a general denial, but did not appear at the trial.

MANNHEIM FINE A GIFT.

Payment Made to France by a Private German Individual.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—The indemnity of 1,000,000 marks paid to France for the killing of Sergeant Paul Mannheim in Berlin last July was the gift of a private person desirous of seeing the matter settled, according to the Vossische Zeitung. It says the money was paid on the express understanding that it should be handed to the Red Cross.

A Havas dispatch from Paris on Aug. 31 announced that Germany had paid France an indemnity of 1,000,000f. in the Mannheim case, and that the French Government would make a gift of this amount to the International Red Cross. Reports of the negotiations over the case previously stated that Germany, while willing to make monetary compensation to the extent of 100,000f. to the family of the soldier, was standing out against the payment of the larger sum as indemnity.

GRACE CAMERON SUES.

Prima Donna Alleges Deception in Action to Annul Marriage.

Grace Cameron, a singer, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to annul her marriage to Lon C. O'Connor, head of the brokerage firm of L. C. O'Connor & Co. of 513 Fifth Avenue, on the ground of misrepresentation by her husband.

Miss Cameron said she was married in New York in 1904 to Horace Kenworthy, and on May 21, 1914, she obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from him in California. She alleged that before her marriage to O'Connor in Minnesota, Dec. 3, 1914, he represented that he had communicated with the clerk of the California court and was informed a final decree had been entered.

She asserted that O'Connor knew this information was not true and that he deceived her deliberately to induce her to marry him. She said that the final decree was not entered until July, 1915, and that her marriage to O'Connor was not valid under the laws of Minnesota.

Graves for Public Control of Forests.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 3.—Public control of private forests was advocated before the New England Forestry Conference today by Colonel Henry S. Graves, Chief of the United States Forest Service. Such control, he said, would serve the double purpose of reducing the fire hazards and of insuring a satisfactory reproduction of desirable species upon the vast areas cut over each year.

The Workman
in your plant will thank you for the Klaxocator—the Man Locator—because his work will no longer be interrupted a dozen times a day by messengers and switchboard operators asking for the whereabouts of Mr. So and So.
The Klaxocator finds the man who is wanted instantly without disturbing any one else.

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Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
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Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The Men's Clothing Department
(on the SIXTH FLOOR)

has received an exclusive importation of English and Scotch woolens of the finest qualities, some of which have already been made up into

Men's Suits and Overcoats
for Autumn and Winter

These garments are cut on the latest approved lines and are tailored with that fine regard for detail which is usually to be found only in high-priced custom work. They are designed especially to appeal to men who have been accustomed to made-to-order clothes, but who are willing to be convinced that the most consummate art and skill go into the making of the higher types of ready-to-wear—such as these

"Altman Standard" Clothes

The Men's Hat Department
(on the FIRST FLOOR)

has ready for the opening season a large and choice assortment of the newest and smartest models in

Men's Autumn Hats

of American and foreign manufacture, variously priced (in stock)

at $5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 to 16.50

Also,

English Hats and Caps

for motor, golf and general sports wear, priced (in stock) as follows:

Cloth Hats, at $6.00 Cloth Caps, $4.00 & 5.00

Some of the prices quoted are subject to the addition of War Revenue tax.

Store Open 9 to 5:30

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Gimbels Fur Sale —Third Floor

Quality FURS of Fashion
at Lower Prices than Later

DESPITE the greatest volume of fur business we have experienced in any previous year—the tremendous stocks prepared for the new season have hardly been touched.

Each fur garment and fur costume piece expressing an individual phase of the mode—the varieties for selection still offer limitless suggestions for every taste and income.

If You Are Contemplating Buying Furs At All This Winter—
Buy NOW—Your Purchase Will Greatly Increase in Value.
If Desired—A Deposit Will Secure the Selection for Future Delivery.

Just to mention a few of the offerings in this Gimbel Advance Fur Sale:

Beautiful Fur Coats and Wraps

French Seal (dyed Coney) Coats, with Siberian Squirrel collar and cuffs. *Advance Sale Price,* $155.00

French Seal (dyed Coney) Coats, three-quarter model, with Japanese Kolinsky collar and cuffs. *Advance Sale Price,* $175.00

Marmot Coats, full length model, with Raccoon collars and cuffs. $155.00

Leopard Cat Coats, full length model, with Raccoon collar. *Advance Sale Price,* $245.00

Hudson Seal Coats, sports model of choice skin, self collar and cuffs. *Advance Sale Price,* $215.00

Hudson Seal Coats, three-quarter length model, with 4 stripes of finest Skunk border, collar and cuffs. *Advance Sale Price,* $545.00

Hudson Seal Coats, of selected pelts; Skunk collar and cuffs. *Advance Sale Price,* $385.00

Moleskin Coat, of selected Scotch moleskin; richly lined; ¾ length, $375.00

Hudson Seal Wrap, full ripple model, with self collar, $295.00

Hudson Seal Coats, with wide border, collar and cuffs of Beaver. *Advance Sale Price,* $465.00

Moleskin Wrap Coat, three-quarter length; of finest skins. *Advance Sale Price,* $475.00

A Deposit Made on Any Purchase Will Insure the Storage of Desired Article Until Fall.

Smart Costume Pieces

Natural Mink Coats, of fine soft skins; three-quarter length yoke model. *Advance Sale Price,* $625.00

Taupe Fox Scarf, of choice skins. Very Special, $45.00

Beaver Cape Collars, $29.50

Beaver Muffs, $32.50

Two Skin Sable Scarfs, Special, $35.00

Mink Choker Scarfs. One skin, $17.50 Two skins, $35.00

Skunk Scarf, dyed brown, large animal shape. Special, $22.50

Skunk Muffs, $22.50

Natural Mink Muffs, 3 and 4 stripes. Very Special, $35.50

Misses' and Small Women's Fur Coats

Marmot Coats - - - $98.50
Muskrat Coats - - - $155.00
Squirrel Coats - - - $275.00
Scotch Mole Coats - $265.00
Hudson Seal Coats - $215.00
Beaver Coats - - - $395.00
Mink Coats - - - $455.00

Fur Coats for Women Motorists

In Marmot, Wallaby, Muskrat, Nutria, Raccoon, Leopard. *Advance Sale Prices,* $125.00 to $495.00

"Furriers Since 1842"

Neckpieces and Muffs in every fashionable fur—at surprisingly low prices.

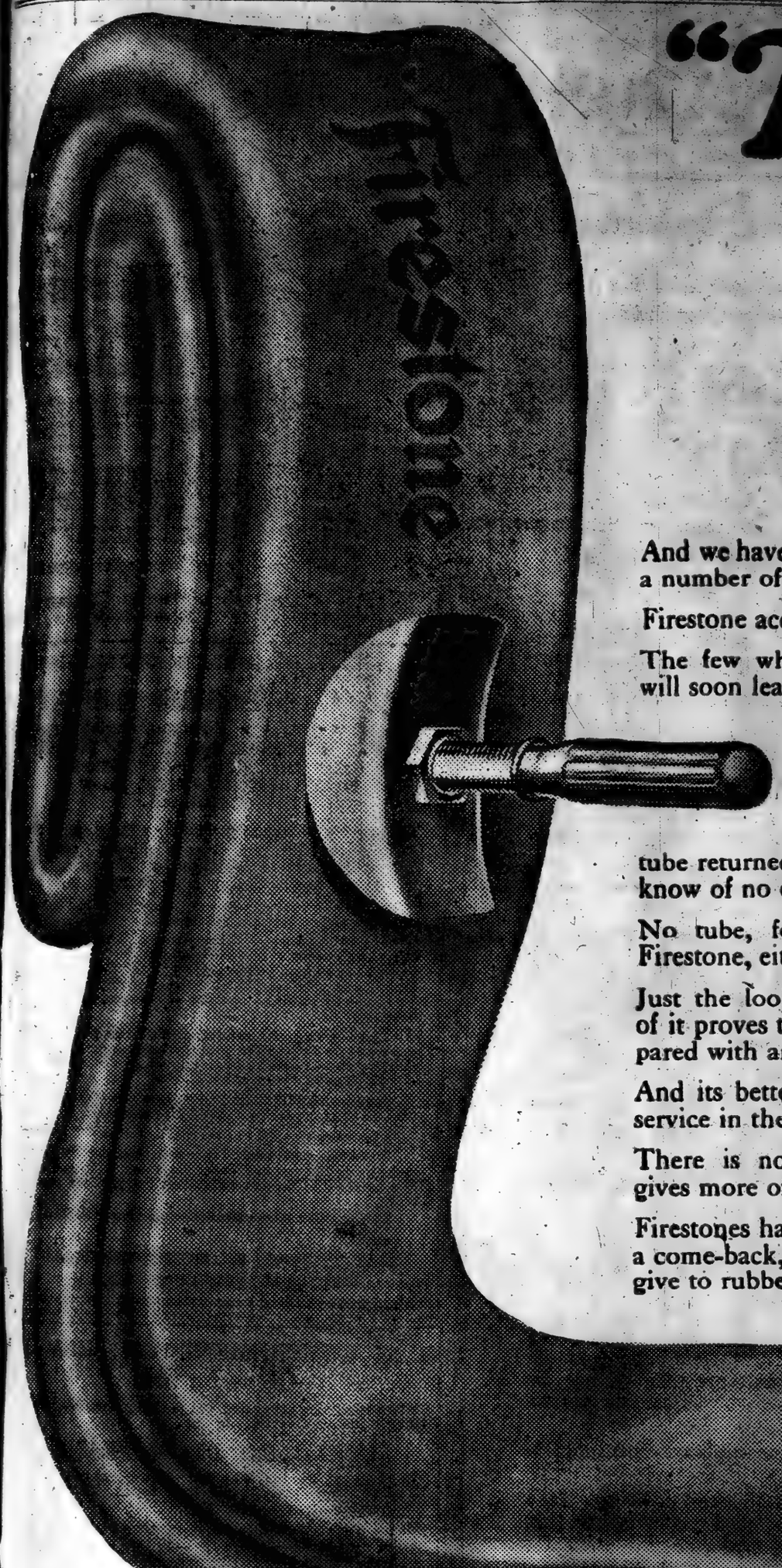
GIMBELS FUR SALON—Third Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

$35 To $65
Suits And Topcoats With The Mark Of Manhattan At The John David Shop

The Czar, Like His Native Caviare, Has Been Canned, But New York Remains The Unchallenged Czar Of Men's Fashions. The John David Shop Interprets Unerringly The Letter And Spirit Of Manhattan-Bred Vogue In The Suits And Topcoats It Now Presents For Autumn. The Modes And Many Of The Materials Are Designed For And Confined To This Establishment. They Uphold Our Well-Known Institutional Principle—Exclusive, But Not Expensive.



"The Price is too Low"—

Read below what a leading dealer said the other day regarding Firestone Tubes:

"Some of the best people who come in here, who haven't had experience with Firestones, can hardly believe that they are first quality because the price is too low. Better tell them about it in your advertising."

And we have heard about the same thing from a number of other dealers lately.

Firestone accepts the compliment.

The few who don't know Firestone quality will soon learn.

The fact that Firestone is selling tubes at the rate of 20,000 a day indicates how many car owners *do* know that they are first quality. Firestone has only *one* tube returned out of every *ten thousand*. We know of no other such record.

No tube, foreign or domestic, equals the Firestone, either in the Red or the Gray type.

Just the looks of it, the feel of it, the action of it proves the Firestone superior when compared with any other.

And its better quality is proved again by its service in the tire.

There is no better rubber—and Firestone gives more of it.

Firestones have a toughness, a heat resistance, a come-back, that only Firestone methods can give to rubber.

Then why is the price so low?

The Firestone group of rubber specialists over in Singapore is the answer—backed by the Firestone buying power and organizing ability.

To get the best and be able to give most for the money, Firestone goes to the source of things.

Rubber represents the main element of cost in a tube. The item of labor is less in proportion than in a tire.

So you get the benefit of the finest rubber possible and more of it in a Firestone tube because Firestone has saved for you at the source of supply.

That explains why "the price is too low," as the dealer said.

Firestone capital is ready for any enterprise that means travel on rubber at a lower cost. Firestone men go any distance to make good their pledge of

Most Miles *per* Dollar

This is the **Firestone** *Year*

MILL OWNERS SUE PALMER AND GARVAN

Magazine Publishers and New York Tribune Also Accused in $850,000 Libel Suits.

DRUG PLANTS WERE SEIZED

Forstmann and Huffmann Co. Also Declares Concern Was Not Enemy Owned.

Four libel suits against Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian Francis P. Garvan, the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the Saturday Evening Post; the Frank A. Munsey Co., publishing Munsey's Magazine, and The New York Tribune, asking for an aggregate of $850,000 in damages, were filed yesterday in the Federal District Court. The suits were begun by Cohen, Gutman and Richter of 111 Broadway, counsel for the Forstmann and Huffmann Co., and Julius Forstmann individually, owners of woolen mills at Passaic, N. J.

Three of the suits by the Forstmann and Huffmann Co., are for $250,000 each. One joins the Curtis Publishing Co. with Attorney General Palmer. The others join the Frank A. Munsey Co. and Mr. Palmer and The Tribune and Mr. Garvan. The individual suit by Mr. Forstmann is against The Tribune for $100,000.

The complaints are based on allegations made by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Garvan in a series of articles that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, Munsey's Magazine and The Tribune. In the articles, the complaint asserts, it was stated that the woolen plant of the plaintiff had been taken over as enemy property by the Alien Property Custodian. This is denied, and it is maintained that a large majority of the stock of the company for years has been held by American citizens.

The complaints against the Curtis Publishing Company, the Frank A. Munsey Company, and Mr. Palmer allege that the articles complained of were written by Mr. Palmer and appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, July 26 last, under the title "Enemy Property in the United States," and in Munsey's Magazine for July, 1918, as "The Vast Amount of Enemy Property in the United States."

Say Garvan Edited Article.

The suits against The Tribune are based on an article written by Stanley Frost and said to have been edited by Mr. Garvan, which was published May 7, following an advertisement printed April 25.

The complaint says the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, "has for many years been one of six great woolen plants centered at Passaic, N. J., constituting with five smaller concerns, two lace factories and numerous silk, velvet, and kindred business establishments, the most important aggregation of textile mills in the United States.

"For many years the complainant has done an annual business aggregating several million dollars, and has regularly given employment to several thousand persons," the complaint continues. "At all times for many years a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the plant have been and still are owned by citizens of the United States, and at all times the complainant's business has been conducted with scrupulous loyalty and fidelity to the interests and welfare of the United States Government.

"During the many years in which the complainant has been carrying on said business, complainant has developed and built up a valuable trade reputation and good-will, and the success and prosperity of complainant's business has at all times depended, not only in the matter of procuring business but also in the matter of banking and trade credits, upon the maintenance of its trade reputation and good-will and, especially during the World War, upon both the fact and the reputation of conducting its business with scrupulous loyalty and fidelity."

In the complaint against Mr. Garvan and The Tribune it was alleged that the publication printed an article concerning the embargo placed on wool by Great Britain which released American wool only on pledges that none of it should reach Germany.

"The Textile Alliance was formed to see that these pledges were kept," the alleged article continued. "The Germans, under Hugo Schmidt and Stoehr, set to work to beat the game, and the Botany Mills and the Forstmann & Huffmann Company were used, to quote one of Schmidt's reports, as 'shove-in-betweens.'"

Mr. Garvan, it was asserted, said the articles were "accurate and entirely justified by present conditions."

Suit for Vindication.

In a statement Cohen, Gutman & Richter said:

"The articles, the complaints allege, constitute aspersions upon the complainants' loyalty during the war, and with being enemy owned and operated in the interest of Germany. In the Munsey article, written by Mr. Palmer, it was stated that the woolen plant of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company had been taken over as enemy property by the Alien Property Custodian. These charges, the complaint alleges, are false. The plant, it is alleged, has never been taken over by the Government as enemy property or otherwise.

"Messrs. Robert H. McCarter, Julius Henry Cohen, and J. W. Rufus Besson, counsel for Mr. Forstmann and the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, said that while no suits had been instituted when these charges were first made, as it was felt that they were possibly mere mistakes, the constant repetition of the charges, with the apparent authority given by the names of Attorney General Palmer and Alien Property Custodian Garvan, have made it impossible for their clients to remain silent longer.

"The suits have been brought to vindicate Mr. Forstmann and his company from what they regard as an infamous and damaging charge."

McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

BESIDES Table and Bed Linens, McCutcheon's carries choice selections of Women's Neckwear, Sweaters, Veils, Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Underwear; Baby Clothes, Boys' Suits and Rompers, and Girls' Dresses; Dress Cottons; Handkerchiefs; Laces and Embroideries; and Men's Haberdashery.

Established more than half a century

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Women's Hand-Made Footwear

EXPRESSIVE of the supreme achievement in hand workmanship is Livingston's footwear, which is acknowledged as the standard for women of refinement. All styles in stock.

Boots—Oxfords—Pumps—Sport Shoes

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Dobbs & Co Fifth Avenue New York

Dobbs Hats

In New York, Dobbs Hats are accepted as the last word in headwear. They are worn all over America by men of discriminating taste. Exclusive models in Dobbs town-made hats for women.

Dobbs & Co

620 Fifth Ave. 244 Fifth Ave.

2 West Fiftieth Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West 43rd Street

An Event of Unusual Importance

Beginning To-Day We Are Offering In Our Made-to-Measure Department

FINE CUSTOM SUITS

$45.00

High-Grade Men's Suits, Tailored to Measure in the advance Fall and Winter designs in the best Custom Styles.

Fashioned of good quality Custom Suitings and Topcoatings—finished or unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres and Flannels.

It would not be possible to duplicate such fine Woolens at this price to-day.

Made-to-Measure Dept. *Men's Section—Third Floor*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Now, as Always, the Leading

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OUTFITTERS

Where Style, Quality and Economy Meet

announce their

COMPLETE FALL AND WINTER ASSORTMENTS

The first and last aim of our entire organization being SERVICE to the public, it is small wonder that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Rio Grande, the substantial American families rely on us for their correct outfitting.

Best & Co. qualities are the same as always, unchanged in peace or war.

Best & Co. prices are a blow at high cost of living. They begin at the lowest point where good quality can be had, and include the best that can be made.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Replacement Worries

WE can help you whether you are considering the replacement of present Heating System or desire original installation. We will tell you whether your house is suitable for the

Richardson ONE-PIPE HEATER

or whether you will require a more powerful system.

For moderately sized houses having arrangement of rooms to permit the free circulation of air the One-Pipe Heater is a practical and satisfactory investment.

It is economical in operation and will provide heat to the rooms, and keep the cellar cool for the storage of vegetables. You can save greatly in fuel cost and cost of installation by adopting this Heater.

Its construction and ability are assured by

Richardson & Boynton Co.

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia Rochester Providence Newark

Richardson & Boynton Co. 31 West 31st Street New York City

Gentlemen: I enclose description of sizes of rooms to be heated and request your recommendation, especially as regards to the One-Pipe Heater.

Name_____

Address_____

When The Sun Blisters

Kora-Konia lays the lightest, coolest, most healing touch imaginable upon all rawness and soreness. The torments of chafing yield to it, as does the blistering misery of sunburn.

Perspiration will not readily wash it away. It clings for hours. Baby's diaper rash and teething rash, children's minor skin abrasions, adults' chafing, sunburn, and blisters—all the family's summer skin-torments are relieved by it. Send 10 cents for sample.

COOLS—SOOTHES—HEALS

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and home, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:

SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AIR SERVICE Offers for Sale

All the remaining completed and partially completed Parts, (Raw Materials excepted,) of the

STANDARD J-1 AIRPLANE

Manufactured by the Standard Aircraft Corporation at Elizabeth, New Jersey, under their former Contract with the United States Government.

The material comprises a large quantity of all parts that pertain to the construction of the Standard J-1 Airplane and may be inspected at the Plant of the Standard Aircraft Corporation in Elizabeth, N. J.

A complete inventory of all the Materials may be consulted at the Elizabeth Plant and also at the office of the Material Disposal & Salvage Division, Sixth Street and Missouri Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Further information may be had on application to District Managers of Material Disposal and Salvage Division, Air Service, at:

WASHINGTON, D. C.	5th St. and Missouri Ave.
NEW YORK CITY	360 Madison Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.	Little Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.	Aviation Gen. Supply Depot Western & Michigan Aves., Springwells, Detroit.
CHICAGO, ILL.	1216 Consumers Bldg.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	2500 Elmwood Ave.
DAYTON, OHIO	Maxwell Motor Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	504 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

IDEAL CHOCOLATE ALMOND BARS

GET the IDEAL habit for lunch, on "rush" or rainy days.

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Growing—

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CANADIAN LOAN COMING.

It is hoped in Canada that the United States will help in the issue of the Dominion's new loan, says the Ottawa correspondent of The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

SWANN MAY SUMMON TRANSIT OFFICERS

Interborough Heads to be Asked to Waive Immunity and Appear Before Jury.

FOUR WITNESSES HEARD

Detective Testifies That Nothing Came of His Offer to Furnish Strikebreakers.

Officers of the Interborough Company may be called as witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury which is inquiring into District Attorney Swann's charges that the company and members of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes conspired to raise the subway and elevated railroad fares. This became known yesterday afternoon following a session of the Grand Jury during which, four witnesses were examined in connection with the conspiracy charges.

District Attorney Swann had declared previously upon several occasions that no officer of the company would be called unless he signed a waiver of immunity. He reiterated this yesterday, but admitted that Interborough officials might be called and asked to sign such waivers. This step would depend upon the developments at the inquiry, he said.

George D. Barnitz, Vice President of a Washington detective agency and formerly a Detective Sergeant on the New York police force, was the chief witness before the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday. Mr. Barnitz is believed to have been questioned about an alleged offer of strikebreakers to the Interborough Company, which, it is said, was refused.

Mr. Barnitz, in statements to District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who is conducting the traction strike investigation, said that on the Friday before the strike he went to the Interborough office as a representative of the detective agency. He said that he saw an officer of the company and told him that if it was desired to hire any strike-breakers he would like to supply them through his agency.

No definite answer was given, Mr. Barnitz said. The reply, he asserted, was to the effect that it wasn't certain that there would be a strike and that even if there, was one it was doubtful whether any strike-breakers would be engaged. Mr. Barnitz said that he told the Interborough representative that he would remain in the city Saturday and Sunday and remain in touch with them, in case there was any change of plans.

Mr. Barnitz, it was said at the District Attorney's office, was known to the Interborough officials through his work in the strike of 1916, when he was a detective in the New York Police Department. He was instrumental in obtaining the conviction of several men who were concerned in a dynamite plot at 110th Street.

John Harrigan, the first President of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes, the union which was formed as a result of the 1916 strike, was also a witness yesterday. He was questioned in detail about the formation of the union. Harrigan, in previous statements to the District Attorney, said that he had written the first constitution and bylaws of the brotherhood.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, and James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, personally passed on the brotherhood's new constitution, Harrigan told Assistant District Attorney Talley. The union officer was asked about the clause in the constitution providing for arbitration of any disputes which might arise between the employes and the company. This clause was never invoked during the recent strike, the District Attorney contends.

Two other employes—both members of the brotherhood—were witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday. Their testimony related to the organization of the brotherhood.

Several new witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear today when the inquiry will be resumed. The District Attorney is going further into the failure to arbitrate the differences which led up to the recent strike.

RAILWAY HEADS TO MEET.

To Discuss Recent Legislative Proposals at Capitol Tomorrow.

It was learned in the financial district yesterday that a special meeting of members of the Special Committee of the Association of Railway Executives, which is headed by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, has been called for tomorrow in Washington for a discussion of matters touching upon recent proposals for remedial railroad legislation which have been made, both before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce and in the form of bills. While no official confirmation could be obtained, it was also learned that the committee will pay particular attention to those suggestions which have been made proposing a definite Government guarantee of a fixed return on the transportation properties.

This was one of the features of the so-called Warfield plan, which suggests that the Interstate Commerce Commission fix rates so that a set amount of 6 per cent. might be the return on the total railway investment, and it is believed in some railroad quarters that the executives who will meet in Washington may consider the advisability of organizing a campaign to defeat features of the plan which they deem wrong.

While the special meeting on Friday was not formally announced, it was also learned yesterday that among the railway executives who will attend are the following: Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific; Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific Company; Howard Elliot, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; A. H. Smith, head of the New York Central Railroad; A. P. Thom, Counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, and its Chairman, Mr. Cuyler.

It is also understood that there will be a general discussion of the association's own suggestions for legislation. In local railroad circles the belief seems to prevail that no great fight will have to be made against the Cummins bill, as it was submitted as tentative and will probably be so rearranged and amended in coming weeks as to lose a large part of its individuality before any definite action is taken upon it.

At the same time the Warfield plan is recognized as having attracted a good deal of attention, and it was asserted that some of those who do not believe that it offers the real solution of the railroad problem have been persistent in their demands for a concerted movement against it.

ASKS AID FOR SHORT LINES.

Wholesale Liquidations the Alternative, Association Tells Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Officers of the American Short Line Railroad Association asked the House Interstate Commerce Committee today for legislation to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to give preferred consideration to the financial needs of the short line roads.

"If the lines do not receive consideration at the hands of Congress," they said "there will be wholesale liquidations."

L. S. Cass of Waterloo, Iowa, principal owner of two Iowa short line roads, urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given the power to prescribe the division of rates to be made between the short and trunk lines. Shipping services performed by the short and trunk lines are identical, he said, except as to mileage. Thirty-six per cent. of a rate, he declared, is the cost of freight movement over the rails, and he urged that this part be prorated according to mileage between the two roads, with the remaining 64 per cent. divided equally between them.

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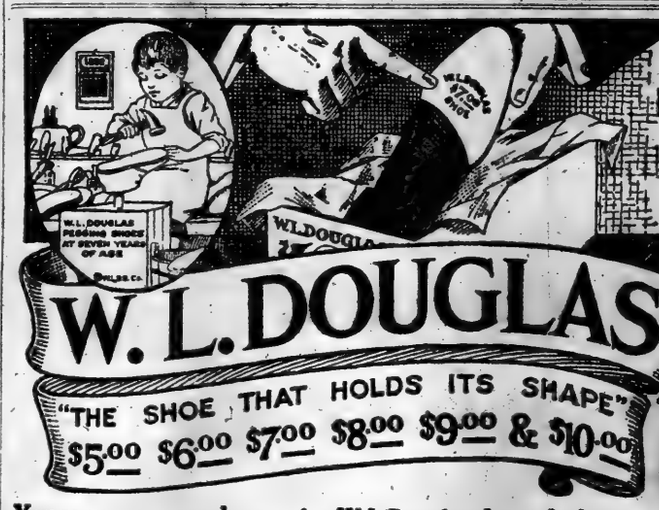

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WHO WILL OWN THE RAILROADS?

If we can imagine all the elements of railroad control assembled at some suitable place of meeting and prepared to transact business under the provisions of the Cummins bill, the picture presented would be this: There would be directors chosen by the owners of the roads to serve on the boards of the twenty or more corporations organized under the district plan set forth in the bill. Of these directors representing owners there would be seven or eleven on each board. With them would sit two directors chosen by labor and two directors named by the Transportation Board, that is, by the Government.

In proceeding to business these directors would find that they must reckon with these further very powerful elements of control: First, the Transportation Board of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; second, the Interstate Commerce Commission with most of its old powers and some new ones; third, the Federal Congress, actually in supreme control, as it always has been. This is not all. Provision is made for a committee of wages and working conditions, composed of eight members, of whom four will represent labor and four the railway companies. The committee decides wage questions by a majority vote, and if it cannot agree the Transportation Board will render final judgment. That is to say, the ultimate decision upon all complaints relating to wages and conditions of labor rests with the Government.

Consolidations and new capital issues must have the approval of the Transportation Board or the Interstate Commerce Commission; in times of traffic congestion the Transportation Board may divert traffic over any route it may select and may prescribe joint use of terminals and other facilities. Rates will be under the control of the Commerce Commission, as at present. They are to be fixed in the various districts by taking into consideration "the interest "of the public, the shippers, the "wages of labor, the cost of maintenance and operation, including "taxes, and a fair return upon the "value of the property used." This value is to be determined by the Commerce Commission. If any road earns more than "a fair return upon the value of its property," the excess is to be paid to the Transportation Board, which is to devote one-half of the excess to making provisions for the welfare of labor, including as one element in that welfare a system of profit-sharing. The other half of the excess goes into a fund "expended "by the board in the purchase of "equipment to be leased to the railroads under proper terms or to be "lent to carriers unable to provide "themselves with proper equipment." That is, the roads will enjoy the privilege of paying a rental for the use of property bought with their own money.

Under the Cummins plan, therefore, it appears that the owners of the railroad property of the country will have no power of decision upon important and vital questions. Instead of putting the roads into the hands of the workingmen employed in their service, as proposed in the Plumb Plan, this puts them altogether into the control of Government boards and commissions. That may be just, safe, and right; it may be for the public welfare, possibly for the welfare of the roads themselves. The owners and managers of the railway systems are prepared for a very full measure of Government control; they expect it; they consent to it. There remains, however, a question of very considerable moment. Where is the capital coming from to build new railways, to extend present lines, to provide equipment and facilities in case the moiety of excess profits in the hands of the Transportation Board proves to be inadequate?

The answer to this question is in the keeping of the Government commissions constituted or continued under the bill. They are to determine what is "the fair value" of the roads; they are to make rates; they are to have the final say about wages; they are, in all important matters, the arbiters of the fortune and the fate of the railways. The Government will not provide new capital for railway purposes. If the boards and commissions administer their trust in a way to fill the minds of investors with distrust as to the security of or the return upon railway investments, it is very plain that an era of starvation and deterioration for the country's greatest industry, upon which it is dependent, would be opened by the enactment of this measure.

Comforted and sustained by the hope that political control of the railroads may be so wisely guided that these evils will be averted, the country and the owners of the railway systems may congratulate themselves upon two welcome provisions of Senator CUMMINS's bill. The first is that Government operation will cease and the railroads be returned to private management within a month after the enactment of the measure. The second is that, in return for benefits and advantages granted, railway labor must give up the privilege of striking. The attempt of any person in defiance of a finding of the wage committee approved by the Transportation Board, or a finding of the board itself when appealed to in case of a tie, is to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. This applies not only to wage earners, but to the officers and managers of the companies. Interruption of traffic and transportation by strikes and lockouts is thus put, where it always should have been, in the category of punishable offenses. This is a very substantial gain for the public. Senator CUMMINS declares that his committee sought a solution of the problem "that would accrue to the advantage "of the railway owners, the public, "and the railway workers." Inasmuch as the powers and rights usually associated with ownership are transferred to Government commissions by the bill, it remains to be seen how substantial will be the benefits conferred upon the railroad owners.

THE REJECTED REPORT.

Mr. JAMES P. HOLLAND, President of the State Federation of Labor, appointed in July a committee of members of trade unions under the jurisdiction of that body to confer with representatives of various industrial, commercial, financial, and other business enterprises for the purpose of making plans to reduce the cost of living. That committee, on Sept. 1, made a report whose sound sense and patriotism, in line with Mr. WILSON's message of Aug. 25, so generally praised by his countrymen, in regard to the threatened strike of railway shopmen, met general approval. The committee found that the high cost of living was due to the increased cost of production and the diminution of that production by "strikes, most of which had been "provoked by radical "agitators who have not the interests "of the toilers at heart, but who seek "to promote industrial warfare for "the purpose of destroying our pres-"ent economic system and substitut-"ing 'industrial ownership by the "proletariat.'" Such strike leaders should be expelled from the Federation. Employers exploiting labor should be disciplined by employers. There should be "a suspension of "struggling for class and party ad-"vantage."

In words that went to the root of the matter, organized labor was asked to "exert itself to the utmost to in-"crease the production of essential "commodities and thereby lower the "cost to the producer, to enable him "to lower the cost to the consumer." A truce of strikes and every workman working his hardest to increase production, and thereby lower the cost of living, was the sane essential doctrine of this report.

"It is labor's duty, and it should "be its pleasure, to produce as much "in eight hours as it formerly pro-"duced in ten or even more. * * * "There must be intensified produc-"tion. * * * Our material reward "will come through decreasing the "cost of living, thus automatically "increasing our wages." As organized labor put forth its full effort in the war, "so it should now resolve "not to spare itself in relieving the "world from the menace of economic "ruin."

What influences, what radical aims or remonstrances, what doctrinairism of rule by the proletariat induced Mr. HOLLAND to reject in anger and disgust these conclusions of entire correctness and moved their union to expel the two labor unionists whose names were signed to the report? Divers labor leaders are represented as saying that the patriotic proposal to eschew strikes for six months is "preposterous," "nonsensical," "subversive of the rights of labor." "Labor is no longer to let itself be "exploited under the plea of patriot-"ism and democracy," says one of them. Does the New York Federation of Labor deny the inexorable economic truth that production must be increased? Does it refuse to aid President WILSON in his wise and resolute efforts to diminish the cost of living? Does it encourage the fomenters of strikes and the disobedience of members of a union to their leaders? Does it set itself apart from the overwhelming sentiment of the country?

It cannot be doubted that Mr. WILSON and Congress will note attentively the singular views and proceedings of some magnates of the New York State Federation of Labor.

STRIKES AND EXPORTS.

Those who are threatening to "paralyze" the steel industry by a strike, and all who are inclined to support them, should take thought about the effect of such paralysis upon our large and growing export trade in iron and steel, which has even invaded the British home market. Production has been increasing steadily in the last few months, and about 20 per cent. of the output is sold abroad, not only in markets formerly controlled by British manufacturers—as in India, where imports from America have risen from the old 3 per cent. of the total to 41 per cent.—but also at the very doors of English and Welsh factories. In May our exports were 447,500 tons and those of Great Britain only 208,179. The quantity shipped to foreign consumers rose to 544,580 tons in June. This may be compared with an average of about 250,000 before the war.

Prices are much higher in England than in the United States. This was pointed out in the House of Commons a few weeks ago by Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES. Steel rails were $85 a ton there, he said, and only $50 here; $87.50 must be paid for English ship plates, while the price in America was $70, and British pig iron, at the base of the industry, was sold at $40, against $30 for iron in this country. A tariff preference of 12½ per cent. in favor of the British product does not prevent sales of large quantities of American hardware in Australia, where some are now calling for an increase of the preferential rate in order that the mother country's undersold manufacturers may be protected. American rails have been sold in England at $7 a ton below the British price, our steel billets are offered there at a larger reduction, and even the local market for the tin plate of Wales cannot be held. The price here is $7 a box, while that of the Welsh product is $8.50 there. High ocean freight rates do not prevent competition, and an English order for 300,000 boxes was recently divided by American and Welsh manufacturers.

At the annual meeting of a prominent English company, on the 28th ult., the officers said that America was selling steel there below the company's cost of production. This cost has been increased by strikes in coal mines and elsewhere, and by such wage additions as are demanded by those who talk of paralyzing the steel industry here. While paralysis would seriously affect construction work in our own country, it would check a great and profitable export trade. The changes demanded would so increase cost of production that foreign manufacturers might regain their old export markets at our expense. Here is something for organizers of strike disturbances to think about.

THE PRIMARIES.

About a quarter of the registered voters of New York City took the trouble to go to the primaries on Tuesday, a rather worse showing than has been witnessed since the direct primary came into existence, when the vote of both parties is taken into consideration. The direct primary as a panacea for political evils has gone into eclipse.

It was, presumably, a vote cast by the organization. The thoughtful citizen, the bulwark of our liberties, didn't know there was a primary, as he usually doesn't, or found it too much trouble to walk around the corner and vote. Nevertheless, there are encouraging signs about this closely limited primary. There are people within the organization who are filled with contempt and dislike for the organization, and they demonstrated that they had the intelligence to mark their ballots to express that contempt and dislike. There were too many striking divergences in the balloting of Tuesday to leave room for any other conclusion.

Take, for instance, the vote for Supreme Court Justices in the Manhattan and Bronx Judicial District. Justice NEWBURGER, to whom Tammany denied a renomination, refused to make a contest in the Democratic primary. If he had consented the result might have been awakening, for STEPHEN J. MADIGAN, an official in the City Controller's office, who entered the race at the eleventh hour, polled more than half the vote cast for the organization nominee LUCE, and nearly two-thirds of the vote polled by UNTERMYER, for whom Justice NEWBURGER had been set aside. In addition, it is reported, thousands of votes for NEWBURGER were written on the ballot, though he was not a candidate. It is conceivable that if the Justice had been willing to make a contest he would have swamped Mr. UNTERMYER. The vote for MADIGAN was largely a protest against the setting aside of NEWBURGER. UNTERMYER, it will be noticed, ran nearly 5,000 votes behind LUCE, his colleague on the ticket.

On the Republican side the nomination of Major LA GUARDIA over the chronic candidate for everything, WILLIAM M. BENNETT, was gratifying, for there is no question about the relative fitness of the two men. All the same, the unexpected closeness of the result is a satisfactory sign of the way in which the voters have learned to use the ballot. BENNETT, unfit as he may be, unattractive as a candidate, with all his imperfections on his head, was undoubtedly voted for because he stood in the minds of Queens and Brooklyn voters, as a stick wherewith to beat the Republican machine. He does not live in either borough, so local pride had nothing to do with it. The anti-organization organization man, so to speak, deliberately determined to beat any man, even the most sensible and fit, who might be put forward by the machine, and to that end they were willing to vote for anybody.

REUBEN E. HASKELL ran for County Judge in Kings, though the organization had renominated Judge DIKE and nominated FREDERICK S. MARTIN, there being two vacancies to be filled on that bench. HASKELL was nominated by more than 9,000 majority, swamping MARTIN. County Chairman LIVINGSTON says plaintively that this overturn was due to the fact that "issues were allowed to be injected "into the judiciary contest which "were entirely foreign." What he means is that HASKELL, as Congressman, refused to take orders from the Anti-Saloon League, and hence was forced to occupy the position of being a "wet" candidate. It was on the prohibition issue, then, that HASKELL defeated a candidate as irreproachable as himself.

Taking all these things into consideration, we must conclude that if the McCooey ticket won it was because the majority wanted it to win—preferred the McCooey organization to the insurgent one. In one case, where a candidate for the Supreme Court, GEORGE J. S. DOWLING, stood neither for the McCooey side nor for the anti-McCooey side, he defeated McCOOEY'S candidate by more than 2,000 majority. That is significant; it seems to mean that McCOOEY could be overthrown if the public had more confidence in his organized opponents.

THE LAND FORCES.

When he appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday Major Gen. JOHN F. O'RYAN, a National Guard officer who distinguished himself as commander of the 27th (New York) Division in France, said that he was opposed to the Baker-March bill which provides for a regular army of 500,000 men and proposes a system of universal training for young men from 19 to 21 years of age. Apparently General PERSHING approves of this bill in the main, for the Chief of Staff, General MARCH, intimated to the Senate committee on Aug. 7 that the measure was based upon "a bill prepared at General Headquarters in France." The Chief of Staff added that General PERSHING "did not favor it in toto," and had lacked the time to study its details. The presumption is that the Headquarters plan was prepared at the suggestion of the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. Upon his return to this country the Senate committee will, of course, ask him to appear and give it the benefit of his experience in France in organizing and training the composite army in the field, regulars, nationals, and guardsmen, and directing its operations. The supreme authority upon the kind of military force the United States should have in the future is General JOHN J. PERSHING.

The testimony of General O'RYAN was valuable because he represents the National Guard as no other officer in the country does, and because he proved himself the able leader of one of the best American divisions in France. It is true that in what he said to the committee he sometimes reflected a feeling of National Guard officers that they did not have a "square deal" from Headquarters in France. Upon that point General PERSHING will be glad to speak when his turn comes. He is no friend to favoritism. He may have had a preference for West Pointers of proved ability; men who had won their spurs, but he is so good a disciplinarian and has so quick an eye for merit that it is hard to believe he consciously discriminated against officers of the National Guard and the National Army. Some of his subordinates may have done so, and it is doubtless true, as National Guardsmen say, that there were instances of incompetence in the regular army. But surely the same thing could be said of the National Guard. It would be unfortunate if ill feeling between these two branches of the service, which covered themselves with glory in the field, were permitted to have any weight in deliberations to provide the nation with an adequate system of defense.

There should be only one question at issue, and that is the strength of the regular army. Some plan of universal military training will be adopted unless the lesson of the Great War has been completely lost upon the American people. The Chamberlain-Kahn bill would eventually fix the complement of the regular army at about half the strength proposed in the Baker-March bill. Both measures provide for universal training. Evidently General O'RYAN would cut the regular army to an irreducible minimum. Summaries of his testimony are not explicit upon that detail; apparently he did not commit himself. He condemns what he calls the "professional," that is to say the standing army system, and thinks that drillmasters for a citizen soldiery could be easily found among those officers who served in the National Army and in the National Guard during the war. But these are peace times, and in a period of industrial prosperity it might be difficult to find many qualified instructors outside the regular army who would be willing to devote themselves to the training of the raw material.

In the discussion of the general subject in Washington and elsewhere it would be well to recognize the fact that the regular army has always contributed powerfully to the winning of our wars, and to consider that in the marking-time period before the world settles down to tranquillity and peace it might be a dangerous experiment to try to worry along with a very small regular army.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Devotion at Its Highest.

Few more moving tales of either history or fiction have been told than that of a husband in an Illinois village on the Northwestern Railway who deliberately, or at any rate intentionally, gave his life this week, not to save that of his wife, but merely, and quite unnecessarily, that he might share the death from which he could not save her.

The circumstances are that as the pair were crossing the railway track the woman's foot caught between one of the rails and a plank beside it. An express train moving at full speed was approaching when this happened, and, for reasons which are not easy to understand, though similar accidents have occurred before, neither the woman's own efforts nor those of her husband and of another man who came to his assistance sufficed to free the prisoner. Yet the two men must have had at least several seconds in which to accomplish a seemingly not impossible task, for it is said that when the woman saw that she was not going to be released in time to escape the onrushing train she begged her husband, for the sake of their two children and his own mother, to step back out of danger.

Why he and his helper could not, and did not, drag her away from the track, even at the cost to her of broken bones or a mutilated foot, is not explained, but they did not, so it must be assumed that they could not, and the husband, saying, "I stay with you, Mary!" clasped her in his arms and a moment later both were under the engine's wheels, torn to pieces. The other man lingered so long, close to the two victims, that he also was struck and severely injured.

Reason and Instinct in Conflict.

Viewed from the standpoint of cold reason and what is called common sense, the action of the husband in the strange episode just described was worse than foolish, because it was both needless and useless. It was even distinctly reprehensible because it involved the abandonment of responsibilities and obligations the importance of which was such that they were not forgotten by the trapped woman in the midst of a peril she thoroughly understood and appreciated. But the case is not one to be settled by reason—at least not by the reason that counts values after the manner of everyday life.

What the husband did may have been folly, but it was folly of a kind that instinct recognizes as heroic and almost divine—as coming in the realm of that higher expediency which so often scorns and contradicts the lower. Not to have made the sacrifice of his life would have been justifiable, and yet, had the wife died and the husband lived, he would have had, if at all sensitive, the horror of survival that many a sea captain has avoided by refusing rescue after his ship went down, not because he caused, or could have prevented, the wreck, but merely because the traditions of his service forbade him to live when even a part of his passengers had been lost.

And was the husband's sacrifice of his life really useless? If the wife could speak she might not say so—she might admit that it spared him the culminating agony of such a fate as hers.

Their Best by No Means Bad.

Perhaps there is nothing that comes nearer—which is not to say near, by any means—excusing or explaining why people of a certain sort so often say, "You can't believe what you see—in the papers!" as does the occasional inaccuracy of the Weather Bureau's "local forecasts." As a matter of fact, of course, and with good reason, everybody does believe the printed news of the day, not because it is always correct, but because experience has proved it to be far more than usually—almost always, indeed—either true or an approximation to truth as close as fallible mortals can attain through vigorous effort and honest intention.

As for the local forecasts, they, too, are far more often right than the popular judgment credits them with being, but their reputation suffers from the fact that the successes of the Government prophets pass unnoticed, while such failures as they made in this vicinity all through the first half of this week invariably get a lot of indignant or derisive attention.

Certainly Monday and Tuesday were not "fair," and much of yesterday was worse than "cloudy." In other words, for three days, in this immediate vicinity, the forecasts were wrong and utterly wrong. But how many critics of the bureau took the trouble to read the full weather report? If everybody had done so, everybody would have seen that, taking the country over, the forecasts were right, and that there were adequate explanations of the irregular movements and delayings of the cyclone that has been giving us here a period so long of weather so trying to temper and endurance.

We dwellers on the Atlantic Coast should not expect too much of the bureau's prophets, nor should we criticize too harshly—or harshly at all—their mistakes. Where land and ocean meet there is meteorological confusion, and the data needed for prediction are abundant from only half way around the compass instead of from its whole circumference. The Government weather prophets do the best they can, and they do well—far better, anyway, than their only rivals, the prognosticators who rely on superstitions and ancient couplets about clouds and red sunsets.

What Goods Sell for "Fair" Prices?

Many a patron of butchers and grocers is wondering, these days, why he or she can discover no closer relation that he or she finds between the fair price lists made out by the official assailants of high living costs and the price lists that prevail in the shops where by habit and almost by necessity he or she continues to buy. The shopkeepers, when asked why they demand more than "fair" prices, say, "Oh, those are the prices of foods lower in quality than you would want to buy—than you would eat if you did buy them."

Whether or not this is true the customer cannot conveniently discover, and usually the accuracy of the statement is admitted because to disprove it is practically impossible. Besides, there is in these claims to superiority of grade or mark an ingenious compliment for the customer's taste—an implication that he, too, or she, is also superior—and that counts toward cutting down the inclination to investigate the matter.

The trouble, or one trouble, with the fair price lists is that they assume the existence of a non-existent standardization—that butter is butter, an egg an egg, a ham a ham, a chicken a chicken, and so on through the whole catalogue of comestibles. And they are not—they are divers and sundry and various.

MORE WORK THE REMEDY.

Ten Hours a Day Needed Instead of Eight for a Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of the United States have never had the opportunity to render a greater service to the whole people than they have today. Let them tell the people in plain English, so all may understand, what is the real cause of high living costs—profiteering, continuous in some, but surely not all cases.

Extravagance and waste are to be found everywhere, and the term "high living costs" should be changed to the scale of "high living." If living costs are so very far above the income of the worker, how can we account for the altogether unparalleled volume of business being done in all retail lines, especially those catering to the masses?

Again, railroad traveling in all directions, amusements, and in many other avenues, money is being expended with a lavishness and recklessness that certainly do not indicate worry over income.

The world's extravagance today is one of the primary causes of present living costs. Demand is so far in excess of supply that either we must all work harder and longer to produce more, or we must exercise certain restraint and thrift and consume less. There can be no permanent relief until production overreaches demand, and all governmental regulations or legislation notwithstanding will be mere palliatives and not cures.

An appeal should be made to the workers of the country that for a limited period, until such time as production somewhat approaches demand, the eight-hour work day be set aside for a full ten-hour day, and when conditions become somewhat normal the industrial world will again return to an eight-hour basis. DAVID KIRSCHBAUM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1919.

Treatment of Drug Addicts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read the letter of Dr. J. P. Davin to THE TIMES in regard to the treatment of opium addicts with hyoscin. Dr. Davin very properly directs attention to the great risk to life in the use of this remedy unless it is closely watched and by a physician of experience and good judgment.

The action of hyoscin varies greatly with different patients. With some, in small or moderate doses, it seems to promote sleep and quiet. With others, just the opposite symptoms are caused, and in addition an alarming and imminent condition is frequently occasioned. This has been shown by Dr. Douglas, who states that even "in the same patient it may produce loss of muscular co-ordination and of memory, accompanied by extreme restlessness, which requires the constant attention of a nurse. Unless restrained, the patient will insist on getting out of bed and falling about the room, with the possibility of seriously injuring himself." (In Progressive Medicine, edited by Dr. H. A. Hare, December, 1918, Page 349.)

In view of this statement of Dr. Douglas, which, I believe, to be correct, the Health Department should see to it that hyoscin is only given to addicts, with closest supervision and care, by those in charge, who should be qualified physicians.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M. D.

Westport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1919.

Where High Wages Don't Help.

When John H. died of influenza last Fall, there was just enough insurance to bury him. The tiny home of the H's. is always spotless and the children are the healthiest in the neighborhood, for instead of coffee or tea they eat cereals, milk and nourishing soups. Mrs. H.'s sisters help a little and the Charity Organization Society is giving her a regular allowance of $12 a week. People are more interested in strikes and high prices now than in the suffering of those whom the prevailing high wages cannot help, and so it is hard to raise this money for Mrs. H. Two hundred and sixty dollars is needed for the next six months. Send gifts to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Revolutionary War Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Irish are using gallons of ink and bales of paper in the writing of letters and the compilation of statistics setting forth the multitude of those bearing Irish names who fought in the Revolutionary War to show what good Americans they are.

Now let the roster of the English names of those who fought George III. be called, and it will be found that the number will far exceed that of the Irish.

New York, Sept. 2, 1919. THEO DAY.

IN A GARDEN.

What can they know of the things I know
Or see of the things I see,
When I climb to the height of the garden at night,
And they will not climb with me?

They never shall catch the tinkling tune
Of the foxglove's rosy bells,
Nor see white candy-tuft like laces
Framing the purple pansy faces.
They never may learn the bedtime song
Of the thrush that trills in the jasmine vine,
Nor watch the sweet peas' drowsy bonnets
Nodding down from the trellis line,
While the pale-hued phloxes' whispered call
To the blue delphinium by the wall
Is a thing they never can hear at all!
And yet it is not hard to be
A part of the garden pageantry
If the heart climbs too, set free.

But what can they know of the things I know,
Or see of the things I see,
If I climb to the garden's end alone,
And they will not climb with me?

EDNA MEAD.

INVITE PRESIDENT HERE.

Community Councils Ask President to Industrial Conference.

The Community Councils of National Defense announced yesterday that an invitation had been sent to President Wilson to attend either in person or through a representative the Industrial Relations Conference to be held on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Henry P. Davison at Locust Valley, N. Y. An invitation also was extended to Samuel Gompers.

George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the councils, will preside, and George W. Perkins will be one of the speakers. The object of the gathering will be to endeavor to work out a comprehensive plan for improving present industrial conditions. The sessions will be held in the morning and afternoon, and in the interval Mrs. Davison will provide a luncheon, with hostesses including Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mary Drier, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. William G. Willcox, and Mrs. Charles G. Simonson.

ASSAIL PRICE ON MEDALS.

Veterans Protest War Department's Charge for D. S. C.

Warren S. Fisher, Commander in Chief of the United American War Veterans, made public yesterday a letter which he sent to President Wilson in behalf of his organization, protesting the right of the War Department to charge a price on service medals issued to veterans, and also against the "distribution of the Distinguished Service Cross to men who risked neither life nor limb on the field of battle."

"The price exacted for the delivery of a medal to veterans for service is the most contemptible, niggardly act that could be perpetrated by our legislative bodies and a disgrace to our national honor," he wrote the President. "Drastic action should be brought to bear at once that veterans of this and future wars should be given insignia of honor, with the gratitude of the nation, not sold at a price of 50 cents per."

He further declared that there has been a promiscuous distribution of the Distinguished Service Cross to civilians for war work. "This insignia is prized as a reward for valor on the field and line," he said. "It should only be granted for this purpose."

INTERNED GERMANS RETURN

30 from Ships Held in Cuba Here on the Way to Their Native Land.

The Ward Line steamship Mexico arrived yesterday from Havana with four Captains and twenty-six members of the crews of four German steamships which had been interned at that port during the war. They were sent to Ellis Island, to remain there until the Swedish Consul could arrange for their passage to Stockholm. They seemed surprised when informed by the Immigration Inspectors that they could not go up Broadway.

Captain Rudolph Schumann of the North German Lloyd freighter Olesant, who was the spokesman for the party, said that it was his first visit to New York and he wanted to see the city, and also wanted to meet his nephew, Herman Schumann, who, he said, lived at 503 Washington Street, Hoboken.

POSTAL CLERKS ASK RISE.

Indorse Goldfogle Bill to Increase Their Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Unanimous indorsement of the so-called Moses-Goldfogle law, now pending in Congress, to increase the salaries of all postal employes 35 per cent. for the coming year was given at today's session of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks in annual convention.

The increased salary would continue for one year, when there would be substituted permanent legislation, based on the bill to be framed by the Joint Commission of Congress, headed by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, which is assembling information on the subject. The present minimum paid to clerks is $1,000 and the maximum $1,500.

For the second time, the National Federation of Postal Employes, having 7,000 members, which is meeting in Washington, directed the proposal to merge with the Post Office Clerks. The former organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the clerks have no union connection.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the creation of a pension system, for time and a half time pay for overtime, leave on half pay, trials before a board of five men instead of inspectors for infractions of regulations, twenty-day vacations instead of fifteen days, strengthening civil service laws, promotion by seniority, and opposition to the window envelope.

U. P. Franciscus of New York was unanimously nominated for re-election. Cincinnati leads in the race for the next convention.

ILLINOIS STRIKE WANING.

"Insurgent Army" of Coal Miners Checked in Its Southward March.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—The collapse of the insurgent movement of Illinois coal miners was indicated in reports received here today by Frank Farrington, President of the United Mine Workers of Illinois. Mr. Farrington said he was in receipt of telegraphic advices that the "insurgent army" marching southward from Belleville in the interest of the strike had been turned back at the Perry County line, and that miners in the Peoria subdistrict were showing a disposition to treat for terms.

Practically normal conditions were said by operators to prevail in the Springfield subdistrict.

Strike leaders in the Springfield subdistrict denied that the rebellion against the accredited miners' organization had lost any of its pristine vigor.

LABOR COMMITTEE OUSTED.

President Holland Removes Men Who Urged Six Months' Truce.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, wrote the following letter yesterday to John Pierce and Isadore Epstein, members of his High Cost of Living Committee, whose report proposing that organized labor refrain from conducting strikes for six months be repudiated:

I have been trying to locate you for the past two days and learned only this evening of Mr. Epstein's address. I am surprised that you have not up to this time sent me or the Executive Board of the New York State Federation of Labor a copy of the report that you published on Tuesday morning.

I am therefore compelled to remove you from any further consideration as far as the New York State Federation of Labor is concerned.

The committee was appointed by Mr. Holland at a meeting called at Carnegie Hall several months ago to discuss the high cost of living. It was empowered to investigate the high cost of living, but was instructed to refrain from taking up the matter of wages, hours, and working conditions. Following the publication of the plan labor leaders, both radical and conservative, vigorously protested against the proposals made by Epstein and Pierce.

"Labor will never surrender the right to strike," said Hugh Frayne, General Organiser of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the report last night. "Why should labor at this time surrender its only real weapon? What are the employers going to give up under the proposed plan? The American Federation of Labor is absolutely and unalterably opposed to any proposition of an armistice of the nature suggested by the committee."

PARK AT OYSTER BAY TO HONOR ROOSEVELT

Memorial Association Approves Plan, Which May Include the Sagamore Hill House.

GIFTS TO BE VOLUNTARY

Campaign for Fund Is Abandoned. Plans for Monument at Washington Being Considered.

The plan to establish a memorial park at Oyster Bay to the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was definitely approved and the work will be pushed at once according to a resolution unanimously adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Roosevelt Memorial Association held in the Waldorf-Astoria. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Middle Atlantic District, presided, and he and Colonel William Boyce Thompson and Charles Evans Hughes addressed the more than one hundred delegates from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

It was also decided to abandon the scheme to conduct a national campaign for $5,000,000 during the late Colonel's birthday week, Oct. 20 to 27, and to substitute a plan for the receipt of voluntary contributions through local committees or agents. There appeared to be a considerable sentiment in favor of endeavoring to include in the Oyster Bay project the Roosevelt home on Sagamore Hill, but nothing was determined in this respect.

"I believe I voice the sentiment of every true-hearted American," declared Mr. Perkins in opening the meeting, "when I say that the mere raising and spending of a sum of money, no matter how large, can in itself add to or perpetuate Roosevelt's fame. The all-important object to be accomplished is to devise a memorial that will interpret his life and ideals. Anything that proved to be inadequate or ephemeral would be unjust to him and unfair to the country, and would fail to carry the inspiration of his spirit."

While Mr. Perkins was speaking Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came in, but did not speak at the meeting as he is to address the New England meeting today in Boston, Colonel Thompson, President of the National Committee, in submitting his preliminary report, pointed out that the objects of the association were three: The erection of a national monumental memorial in Washington, the establishment of the park at Oyster Bay, and the creation of some sort of foundation which would teach the Roosevelt an ideals to the succeeding generations.

Aims of the Association.

"The organization of the Roosevelt Memorial Association," he said, "has progressed with dispatch and completeness to the extent of including a National Committee and Executive Committee with which you are familiar; a State Chairman in each State, with State committees, and in many States there are county committees of large membership from all walks of life. The country has been divided into zones, and regional meetings have been held by representatives from the various States covering the entire country, except those included in today's meeting and the meeting to be held tomorrow in Boston." Mr. Thompson then set forth the aims of the organization and continued as follows:

"It has been impossible in the time which has elapsed to develop any concrete plan for the memorial monumental memorial at Washington. Many suggestions have been made, but the subject is so large and the selection so consequential that it has been absolutely impossible satisfactorily to determine the nature of this monument, which must be an adequate testimonial of the great man and must satisfy the future. Into this monument must go the best of art and architecture in the world, and the mere selection is a matter of infinite detail and most mature consideration. As it has been thought by many that the definite nature of the memorial should be determined before money is actually raised for it.

"The park at Oyster Bay," he said, "is definitely planned, the cost thereof is reasonably known, and we can proceed as to this part of our purposes with certainty. As to the third objective, too, there has been a wide divergence of opinion. It is the very strong opinion of a great many that this phase of the memorial should be emphasized, and innumerable suggestions have been made as to ways and means. This phase, too, is very far reaching in importance and very difficult in conclusion, and it has been impossible in the time which has elapsed to formulate satisfactorily any exact plan to that end."

Colonel Thompson added that, in view of the uncertainty concerning two of the objects, he would recommend that the nation-wide canvass for funds be dropped in favor of unsolicited donations, and that the work at Oyster Bay be undertaken without delay. Both recommendations were adopted.

Friends Make Memorial.

"The organization," said former Justice Hughes, "will, I think, be unique in the history of organizations because there will not be a man in it who is not moved by a fervor of spirit and an intense desire to do all he can to show his affection and abiding esteem for this greatest of Americans. As the Chairman of this meeting said at the beginning, in effect, that the memorial to Colonel Roosevelt is already erected; the only lasting memorial that could be erected to the memory of Colonel Roosevelt is already permanently established in the hearts of the American people.

"Nothing in bronze or brass or marble can be as enduring as the traditions of that dynamic personality. There is no danger that time will efface that tradition or render its influence less important or valuable to the country. Unfailing patriotic devotion has made the name of Colonel Roosevelt, and will always make the name of Colonel Roosevelt, the typical name to be associated with intense Americanism and insures the perpetuation of his memory for all time. We cannot enshrine him; he is enshrined. I believe the people of this country are more desirous, more united today with respect to adequate expression of their affection for Colonel Roosevelt than perhaps with respect to any other one thing that can possibly be mentioned."

Representative James Gallivan of Boston, a Democrat and a great friend of the former President, was to have spoken, but wired that illness prevented him. Colonel Thompson announced the enlargement of the National Committee to include the following: Thomas L. Chadbourne, William H. Chadbourne, William Hamlin Childs of New York; Robert R. Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Gilbert H. Gary, New York; William Ball Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; William A. Glasgow, Jr., Philadelphia; Mart

MISS WIDDEMER, AUTHOR, MARRIES

Columbia Poetry Prize Winner Weds Robert H. Schauffler at Lake Sunapee, N. H.

MISS JOAN K. OHL A BRIDE

Daughter of Editor of The Herald Married to David F. Webster in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Widdemer, the author, and Robert Haven Schauffler, which took place on Aug. 28, at Lake Sunapee, N. H. The wedding had been arranged for Sept. 9, but an earlier ceremony was decided upon at a family reunion of the Schauffler family held at Lake Sunapee. The Rev. Harry Park Schauffler officiated.

Mrs. Schauffler will keep her maiden name for her literary work. Last year the Columbia University poetry prize of $500 for the best volume of poetry published in 1918 was divided between Miss Widdemer's "The Old Road to Paradise" and Carl Sandburg's "Cornhuskers." Her new novel, "The Boardwalk," is in press now.

Mr. Schauffler was graduated from Princeton, class of 1902, and has lived much abroad. He was decorated by the Queen of Italy in 1906 for winning the national tennis championship. During the war he was an instructor at the officers' training school at Camp Meade. He is a musician, as well as an author of books on music.

After a honeymoon in Maine and a few months at Larchmont, Mr. and Mrs. Schauffler plan to spend the Winter in London and Paris.

Webster—Ohl.

The wedding of David Frank Webster, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott Webster of San Francisco, and Miss Joan Kingsley Ohl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ohl, editor of the New York Herald, and of Mrs. Ohl of 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, took place yesterday noon in the Church of "the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Peirce, President of Kenyon College, officiating. The bride, in a satin gown with cloth and silver court train, wore a tulle veil edged with Carrickmacross lace held with orange blossoms and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. There was also a touch of blue, it being the ribbon of the bride's Belgian decoration which she wore on her corsage.

Miss Marion Mellen of New Orleans was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Hitchcock, a daughter of United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska; Betty Andrews, a cousin of the bride, from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Miss Lelia Gordon of Washington, D. C. All wore white net over flesh colored taffeta, and shepherdess hats, and carried old-fashioned bouquets set in white lace paper borders.

Hugh Webster was his brother's best man and the ushers were Captain Cresswell Micou, U. S. M. C.; Dr. Conrad Jenny, First Secretary of the Swiss Legation; Robert Halsey Patchin, and E. P. Bruce. The bride and bridegroom reversed to an old custom and exchanged rings during the betrothal ceremony.

The Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, and a close friend of the Ohls when they lived in China, had his Miss Ohl attached to the Belgian Legation staff as Honorary Attaché for the period of the war. She assisted him with his private correspondence, and the appreciation of the Belgian Government was expressed in the decoration given to her a few days ago at the conclusion of her duties—the Medaille de Son Altesse la Duchesse de Vendôme.

Miss Ohl's early life was spent in the Far East, Manila, Japan and Pekin, her father being the head of the Eastern Service of the Herald for a number of years.

Mr. Webster, like his bride, has traveled much. He is the Vice President of the Pacific Commercial Co. of Manila, the New York Pacific Co., and the Anderson-Meyer Co.

The honeymoon is to be spent in the Berkshires, and later Mr. Webster will take his bride to the Philippines, where his business will keep him for some time.

MOLLA BJURSTEDT WEDS.

Former Champion Tennis Player Marries F. I. Mallory, Broker.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, formerly champion woman tennis player in America, was married yesterday in the Marriage Chapel of the Municipal Building to Franklin I. Mallory, a broker, of 115 Broadway. The bride gave her age as 27, and the bridegroom said he was 42. Mrs. George Wightman, who held the tennis title in 1912, and who won it again this year, and Julian D. Myrick were the witnesses.

Miss Bjurstedt was studying in Norway to become a physician, having already graduated as a trained nurse, when her exploits on the tennis court caused her to come to America.

Miss Gilroy to Wed B. M. Fischer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rebecca Eaton Gilroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Gilroy of Halifax, N. S., to Bradley Marshall Fischer of this city and Brielle, N. J. Mr. Fischer is the grandson of the late Charles S. Fischer, founder of the J. & C. Fischer piano industry. His father, T. Tasso Fischer is Controller of the Bronx Savings Bank, and Vice President of the Bronx Safe Deposit Company. His mother is the daughter of the late David B. Keeler. Mr. Fischer was a member of the class of 1919 at Columbia and the founder of the Columbia University Classical Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss McLean to Wed A. L. Smith, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. McLean of 215 Linden Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Pemberton McLean, to A. Leonard Smith, Jr., of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Smith is the son of Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, retired, formerly chief of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, who was for several years spot quartermaster in this city. He is a Graduate of Yale in the class of 1917. The wedding will take place early in the Winter.

Sale of Books

We offer for sale duplicates from a large public library. All subjects are included. These books are offered at 25c and 50c; publishers' prices were from $1 to $5.

This is a rare occasion to acquire good books for almost nothing.

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DENIES BOMB PLANT WASTE.

Martin-Rockwell Official Declares Government Approved Every Act.

In answer to reports regarding alleged extravagances by the Martin-Rockwell Loading Company in the fulfillment of its contract for the construction and operation of a bomb-loading plant near Port Penn, Del., an official of the corporation made the following statement yesterday:

"The various articles you show me contain so many misstatements of fact as almost to force the conclusion that the operation of the Martin-Rockwell Loading Company has been confused with that of some other company.

"Early in the year 1918, the Martin-Rockwell Corporation was desired by the Government to undertake the construction and operation of a bomb-loading plant upon a cost plus percentage basis. Inasmuch as the Martin-Rockwell Corporation's other contracts with the Government, then existing in large volume, were uniformly of a fixed price basis, it was deemed advisable to incorporate a subsidiary company for the conduct of this proposed operation. To this the Government agreed, as well as to a subcontract for construction with F. T. Ley & Co.

"An original estimated plant cost of $1,500,000 was based on tentative plans then proposed by the Ordnance Department. Repeated changes in plant design and the increasing magnitude of the enterprise, called for by the War Department's increasing experience of the needs of the army, resulted necessarily in a corresponding increase in plant cost; but inasmuch as the Martin-Rockwell Loading Company was acting purely as the agent of the Government, no money was spent or commitments made without the express written approval and authority of the War Department, acting through its authorised officers."

CARSON HITS NORTHCLIFFE.

Says Publisher Is "Man-Hunting" in Order to Get Premiership.

BELFAST, Sept. 2.—Sir Edward Carson, in opening a new anti-home rule campaign here tonight, made a fierce attack upon Viscount Northcliffe, the newspaper proprietor, whom he styled as "the greatest absentee Irish capitalist and greatest example of an Irishman who under the Union has made untold wealth in England."

"He dearly loves man hunting," said Sir Edward. "He hunted Earl Kitchener, Field Marshal Viscount French, Viscount Jellicoe, Viscount Milner, and J. Austen Chamberlain, and more recently Premier Lloyd George. I have thought this over and believe I have found a solution to the question. It is to make Viscount Northcliffe Prime Minister. The only disadvantage would be that, as Prime Minister, he would have to meet in Parliament face to face those he assails and could not attack them from the editorial armchair. What is a statesman? It is a man who, when it pleases Viscount Northcliffe, betrays every interest intrusted to him."

FALL KILLS LAZARUS LEVY.

Broker, Aged 81, Tumbles from Window of His Park Av. Apartment.

Lazarus Levy, 81 years old, founder of the brokerage firm of L. Levy & Co., 61 Broadway, was killed by a fall from a window of his apartment on the sixth floor of the apartment house at 950 Park Avenue yesterday morning. Mr. Levy lived with one of his daughters.

Discovery of his body was made when Mr. Levy did not come down to the automobile waiting to take him to his office. The chauffeur had earlier in the morning laid out her father's street clothes and these had not been donned by him. Mr. Levy is supposed to have suffered an attack of dizziness and went to the window for relief and fell out.

Coming to this country more than sixty years ago from Germany, Mr. Levy founded in Memphis, Tenn., in 1875, the banking firm of Levy & Borg. Later he moved to New York and established the firm of L. Levy & Co. He was a member of the Harmonie Club and connected with several Jewish charities.

BUDD DOBLE DEAD.

Famous Driver of Harness Horses Dies in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 3.—Budd Doble, famed as a driver of harness horses, died here today. The veteran had made California his home since 1899.

Budd Doble was born near Philadelphia. He was hardly more than a boy when he first became associated with the harness horse sport, that was nearly half a century ago, for he drove his first race in 1865. For more than thirty years he trained and drove the kings and queens of the American harness turf and gained fame when campaigning Goldsmith Maid, one of the greatest mares that ever was hitched to a sulky.

Sister Anne Dolores Dies at 84.

Sister Anne Dolores, (Brennan,) for more than fifty years connected with the Academy of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, died Tuesday in St. Vincent's Hospital in this city, at the age of 84 years. Her early education was obtained in St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh, and later in a convent in France. Her family moved to the United States and in 1857 she entered the Novitiate of the Sisters of Charity of New York. She was for some time with St. John's Academy, White Plains, and later with the Academy Mount St. Vincent, serving each institution as directress.

MRS. M. C. WAGSTAFF WEDS.

Marries Lionel Stephen Holland in the Chapel of St. George's.

Mrs. Mary Cumnock Wagstaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock of 111 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Lionel Stephen Holland, son of Percy Holland of 57 Cadogan Gardens, London, England, were married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the chapel of St. George's Church, the Rev. Karl Reiland, the rector, officiating.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather, Alexander G. Cumnock, only the immediate family attended. The bride wore a gown of gray embroidered chiffon with a matching hat. There were no attendants. Mr. Cumnock gave his daughter in marriage.

After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Holland will stay with the bride's parents at their Summer place at Seabright, N. J.

Miss Carson to Wed Henry C. Holt.

Colonel and Mrs. John Miller Carson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Sumner Carson, to Henry Chandler Holt, son of Judge and Mrs. George C. Holt of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Holt is a graduate of Yale, class of 1903. Colonel Carson is of the regular army and is at present on duty in New York. Miss Carson is a granddaughter of the late Major John M. Carson, who was at one time Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wed to Capt. Robert F. Ferguson.

Robert F. Ferguson, formerly Captain in the 369th United States Infantry, and Miss Edna Gerbing, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gerbing of Brooklyn, were married yesterday in the chapel of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, West Twentieth Street, this city, by the Rev. D. Roche. Miss Gerbing was attended by her sister, Mrs. Walter Maffey, and Captain Allan MacRosie, United States Marine Corps, was the best man.

Bister-Voegeli.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marguerite Irene Voegeli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Voegeli of Hollywood, Cal., and Rudolph A. Bister, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bister of Trioaks, Mamaroneck, N. Y., which took place last Monday. The couple will reside in Sacramento.

DR. JULIET SEVERANCE DIES.

One of the First Women Physicians and Lecturer Was 88.

Dr. Juliet H. Severance, 88 years old, who was one of the first women in the country to graduate as a physician, in the practice of which she was engaged for many years in the West, died Tuesday in this city, where she had lived with her daughter, Lillian Stillman, of 37 West Forty-sixth Street, formerly an actress, since her retirement some years ago.

Dr. Severance was born at De Ruyter, N. Y., July 1, 1833, a daughter of Walter F. Worth. She attended the De Ruyter Seminary, then studied with a physician for three years, afterward coming to New York, where she took the regular college course, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1858. She had kept up the interest she had early taken in woman's rights, anti-slavery, temperance and religious subjects, and became an advocate of the abolition of the death penalty.

She began the practice of medicine in De Witt, Iowa. Dr. Severance was also interested in spiritualism, and had served as President of the State Associations in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Since coming here she had lectured for various clubs identified with liberal thought.

Mrs. Mary Anna Baker Harvey.

Mrs. Mary Anna Baker Harvey, wife of Eli Harvey, the sculptor and painter, died Tuesday afternoon at her residence, 50 Charles Street. Services will be conducted at 11 o'clock this morning at the house by the Rev. Percy Stockney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension. Interment will be at Malvern, near Philadelphia. Mrs. Harvey wrote considerable verse for children, and spent eight years in France with her husband, whose paintings were exhibited at the Paris Salon. She had been confined to her bed for eight months, following a fall, and it was by her side that Mr. Harvey modeled the eagles that surmount the south side of the Victory arch.

Augustus Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Augustus Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, 71 years old, died at his home, 300 South Street, here today. He was born in New York, a son of Jeremiah and Julia Webster Jaudon Van Rensselaer. He was a member of the New York Historical Society and the Society of Colonial Wars, and a perfect example of the Captain of the Union Boat Club in Boston. In 1911 he married Miss Mabel L. Watts of Pittsfield, who survives, as does also a brother, Peyton J. Van Rensselaer of Newport.

Arthur Pue Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Arthur Pue Gorman, Chairman of the State Tax Commission of Maryland, and a leading Democrat in this State for years, died today. He was the son of the late United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, and was 46 years old. Mr. Gorman graduated from Columbian University, Washington, and the University of Maryland, and since 1896 had practiced law in Baltimore. He was a Colonel on the staff of Governor Smith in 1906-8 and Brigadier General on the staff of Governor Crothers, 1908-12. Mr. Gorman served three terms in the Maryland Senate and was President of that body in 1910. In 1911 he was Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, but was defeated.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHERINE COONEY RAMBURY, widow of Edmund Rambury, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at her home, 798 East Third Street, Flatbush, aged 91 years.

JOHN J. NEWMAN, 27 years old, a newspaper mail delivery clerk, died at his home, 111 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

BENJAMIN T. DAVIS, a retired liveryman of Riverhead, L. I., and for many years an official in Riverhead Lodge, F. and A. M., died at his home there on Tuesday.

Mrs. ESTHER STOOTHOFF, a former resident of Brooklyn and widow of Stephen W. Stoothoff, a builder, died at her home in Bayonne, N. J., from heart disease.

Captain JAMES PAWSON, formerly in command of towboats of the Standard Oil Company in New York Harbor, died on Tuesday at his home in West New Brighton, S. I. Captain Pawson was born in this city seventy-four years ago and was long a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET E. WYLIE MAY, widow of George J. May, an old-time newspaperman, long connected with the Brooklyn bureau of the New York World, died at her home in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Sunday.

ADOLPH GREEN, 76 years old, a retired real estate dealer of Manhattan and a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., and of Mount Sinai Lodge, Order of B'nai B'rith, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,960 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET E. O'REILLY, widow of Edward J. O'Reilly, who, prior to his death, about thirty years ago, was City Hall and political reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES for many years, died at her residence, 57 Vermilyea Avenue, on Tuesday. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 A. M. at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 207th Street and Broadway.

BERNARD F. DILLON, 48 years old, a retired coal dealer, died Sunday at his home, 220 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ALICE MURRAY TAYLOR, 66 years old, widow of Frederick J. Taylor, died Tuesday night at her home at Port Chester, N. Y., as the result of a nervous breakdown about a year ago, brought on by fear for the safety of her two sons, who were in the service, but have since returned home.

ALFRED WHITE, an importer, connected with Vassily V. Labofsky, 227 Fulton Street, died Tuesday night at his home, 123 West Seventy-second Street, following an attack of indigestion.

Mrs. MARTHA VAN HOUTEN, 74 years old, wife of James Van Houten, building contractor of Paterson, N. J., died Monday at her home, 82 Peterson Street, Paterson.

Mrs. FRANCES REBECCA SMITH, widow of Theodore E. Smith, died Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edith D. Peck, in Cos Cob, Conn., in her eighty-fourth year. Her great-grandfather, James Duane, was the first Mayor of New York under the United States Constitution, and it was for him that Duane Street was named. Her father was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Croswell, a professor in Union College.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. LOCKWOOD, one of the oldest residents of Stamford, Conn., died there Tuesday in her ninety-fifth year.

WILLIAM H. ABER, 71 years old, of Missoula, Mon., professor in the University of Montana, died at a hospital in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday. He was a graduate of Yale in the Class of 1879. Interment will be in Sussex, N. J.

Detective JAMES P. LONG, 39 years old, of 3390 East 140th Street, the Bronx, who was attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station as a first grade detective, died at St. Francis Hospital, the Bronx, Tuesday afternoon, having suffered an attack of appendicitis last Saturday. He became a patrolman June 18, 1917, and soon afterward won his promotion by arresting four automobile bandits.

JACOB SMITH SCHLUSSEL, a broker, of 52 Broadway, son of Mrs. Lottie Schlussel and the late Alexander Schlussel, died yesterday at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in his forty-third year. His home was at 37 West Seventy-fourth Street.

JOSEPH BLUM, who retired some years ago from business, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 255 West Ninety-fifth Street, in his eighty-third year. He had spent some years in France and also in the South.

ARNOLD PIERCE, a newspaper man who was well known in Park Row a generation ago, died yesterday in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In recent years, until his health failed, he was with The Jersey City Morning Star.

Father GILBERT SIMMONS, 73 years old, for many years a Paulist Father, connected with the Paulist Church at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, died at the rectory yesterday. He was born in England and came to this country when he was 20 years old. Recently he had been engaged in the preparation of the Current Events column of The Catholic World.

Move to Increase Legion Members.

The Manhattan Naval Post of the American Legion will hold a meeting this evening to make plans for increasing its membership. The post's charter was ratified on Sept. 2, and it has 162 prospective members. It is open to members of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve as well as ex-officers and sailors of those bodies. Men stationed temporarily in or near New York are eligible for membership while they are here.

Confirmations.

BERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zeiger, 1,712 Bathgate Av., announce the confirmation of their son Arthur at Temple Adath Israel, 851 East 162th St., Sept. 6. Reception at The Belvedere, 71 West 119th St., Sept. 7, after 3. No cards.

Engaged.

WOLFSHEIMER—MOSES.—Mrs. Emma Moses of Hasleton, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elsa F. Moses, to Mr. Eugene Wolfsheimer of 241 West 103d St., New York City.

Married.

BENSON—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, in Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph E. Pomeroy, Helen Rutherford, daughter of Archibald H. Russell, Esq., of Princeton, to R. Lawrence Benson.

De LENDONCK—WEIR.—Celebrated on Aug. 30, at the Cathedral of Syracuse, the marriage of Mary Emma Weir of New York City to Vicomte Hubert Lesbraut de Lendonck of Belgium, who served in France on the General Staff, U. S. Army.

FERGUSON—GERBING.—Neon, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, New York City. Edna L. Gerbing to Robert F. Ferguson, Jr.

HARRIS—SANDS.—On Aug. 30, at St. John's Catholic Church, West Hurley, N. Y., Marian M., daughter of Mrs. Mary Meade and the late Rear Admiral James H. Sands, to Charles N. Harris of this city.

MORRELL—HALL.—At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1919, by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Gertrude Gestmond Hall to Milton Dana Morrill.

RAPHAEL—RATKOWSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ratkowsky of 461 West 156th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Harriet T., to Mr. Harry A. Raphael on Wednesday, Aug. 27.

TAMOR—BLAU.—Sept. 3, 1919, at Bradley Beach, N. J., Sylvia H. Blau of Newark, N. J., and I. William Tamor of New York City.

WALLERSTEIN—COHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Cohn announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Michaels, and Mr. Morton L. Wallerstein on Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, at Rochester, N. Y.

Died.

ALBERT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Frederick, beloved husband of Bridget Albert, (nee O'Connell,) in his 72d year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,494 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen St., near Broadway. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

ALLEN.—On Sept. 2, 1919, Josephine Jessie Allen, beloved wife of Charles Stevenson Allen. Funeral services at her late home, 179 Stickles Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Bridgeport, Conn.

BARKER.—Amanda, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, daughter of the late Nathaniel and Hannah Augusta Barker. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 127 East 59th St., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, William Henry, beloved husband of Estelle Sutton Bartholomew, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

BELLEMARE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, Annie Elizabeth Bellemare, (nee Hurley,) in her 39th year, beloved wife of Rene L. Bellemare. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 101 Milton St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anthony's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

BLUM.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, in his 83d year, Joseph Blum, beloved husband of the late Marguerite Blum, and devoted father of Jeanne Magnus, Louise Magnus, Therese George, Henry and Edward Blum. Service at Fresh Pond Crematory, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BOOTH.—At her home, 33 Darwin St., Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1919, Cecelia Barnard Booth, widow of Ansel L., and most dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Jessie Booth Church of Rochester, and Mrs. Rachel Booth Powers of this city, and dearly beloved mother-in-law of Mr. James T. Powers of this city.

BULL.—At Dunedin, Florida, Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, Walter Bull, formerly of Newark, N. J., husband of Julia Kahrt Bull, in his 73d year. Committal services at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Friday, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Erie R. R., Jersey City, 2 o'clock, and Newark 2:06. Carriages will meet train.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, Jane Russell Clarkson. Funeral private. Interment on Thursday, Cedar-lawn Cemetery, at Paterson, N. J.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, at Kingsville, Md., on Aug. 30, Robert Cochran, beloved husband of Anna Campbell Cochran and son of the late William and Eliza Ogden Cochran of Natchez, Miss.

DAY.—Caroline A., wife of Charles J. Day. Funeral services Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 146 South Centre Av., Rockville Centre.

FORRER.—THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE LENOX HILL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES announces with deep regret the passing away of one of their members, Miss Stella Forrer, Class 1905, at her home, in her 50th year. Funeral on Friday, Sept. 12, 1919, at 2 P. M., C. O. Coyle's Funeral Parlors, 245 East 86th St.

SYBIL KOELLER, President.
EMMA B. LINDHEIMER, Secretary.

GRAY.—Lucretia H., widow of Richard Gray, mother of James H. and Mabel Gray of New York and Mrs. G. B. Blood of Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1919, New York City.

GREEN.—Adolf, husband of the late Caroline Green and beloved father of Jeannette Bass, Evelyn Rosenfeld, and Birdie Cohn. Funeral from his late residence, 1,960 83d St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

GREEN.—Adolf. Members of MOUNT SINAI LODGE, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother Adolf Green on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,960 83d St., Brooklyn.
HENRY GREENFIELD, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

HARVEY.—On the 2d instant, Mary Anne Baker, wife of Eli Harvey. Services will be held at their home, 50 Charles St., on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HIRS.—Sept. 3, 1919, at Chicago, Ill., Berry, beloved son of the late William J. and Annie Ames Hirs and husband of Laura Cushing. Baltimore papers please copy.

KATZ.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, at 11 A. M., Constant, beloved husband and father. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, 50 East 88th St.

KING.—On Sept. 2, 1919, Kate Brown King. Remains at Walter H. Williams's Funeral Parlor, 351 West 125th. Services at Cedar Lawn Cemetery Chapel, Paterson, N. J., Thursday, 2 P. M.

KNEELAND.—Suddenly, on Sept. 2, 1919, Frances W., widow of the late Franklin E. Kneeland and daughter of the late James H. and Mary E. Watson. Services at Plymouth Church lecture room, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

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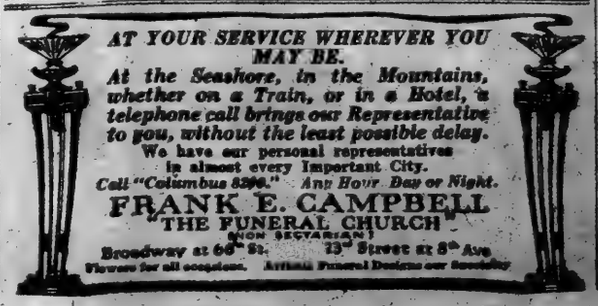
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Died.

LEVY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Leonora Levy, beloved father of Mrs. Herrmann, Jennie Scholle, Leonard C. Lee, Blanche Hines, Harry Levy, Alfred Levy, and Addie Isaac. Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers. Kentucky papers please copy.

LIMP.—Louis suddenly at Rockaway Beach, Sept. 1. Funeral from the A. J. Raabe Co., 3d Av. and 149th St., Sept. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills, L. I.

NEWKIRK.—At her residence, 265 West 115th St., Rebecca, beloved mother of Edward L. and Irene A. Newkirk. Notice of funeral later.

NORRIS.—John G., on Sept. 2, at Morristown. Services at Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 11 A. M.

O'REILLY.—Margaret E. O'Reilly, at her residence, 57 Vermilyea Av., widow of the late Edward J. O'Reilly of The New York Times. Funeral Church of Good Shepherd, 207th St. and Broadway, at 10 A. M. Friday, Sept. 5, 1919.

PHELAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, at her residence, 166 Hall St., Brooklyn, Catherine J. Phelan, a native of Clonmel, Ireland; daughter of the late Jeremiah Condon, and beloved wife of Nicholas J. Phelan of the Manhattan The Compass. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 3, at her home, in Babylon, L. I., Mary Tennell, wife of the late Charles C. Roberts. Funeral on Friday, Sept. 5, in Philadelphia, Penn.

ROBINSON.—At Bogota, N. J., Sept. 2, 1919, J. Le Roy Robinson, husband of Margaret Wood. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 37 Linwood Av., Bogota, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

SCHLUSSEL.—Sept. 3, at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, after one day's illness, Jacob Smith Schlussel, beloved son of Lottie and the late Alexander Schlussel, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 37 West 74th St., Friday at 9 A. M. The family earnestly requests that no flowers be sent.

SIMMONS.—On Sept. 3, The Rev. Gilbert Simmons, C. S. P., in his 73d year. Office of the dead will be recited on Friday, Sept. 5, at 7 P. M. Requiem mass will be sung on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 10 A. M. at Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av.

SPARKS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Winnie L. Sparks. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 8:30 P. M.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, at Corpus Christi, of heart failure, James Lorpee Stevenson of San Antonio, Tex., in the 13th year of his age.

SULLIVAN.—On Sept. 3, 1919, John E., beloved husband of Grace and father of Grace, Catherine, John F., and Daniel Sullivan. Funeral Saturday at 8:45 A. M. from his late residence, 347 West 147th St.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av. Interment Princeton, N. J.

SUMR.—On Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Van Cortlandt Fish, 911 Park Av., Frederick Edward Sumr, husband of the late Leontine C. Sumr and father of Katarine Sumr Vilbert and Leontine Marie Fish. Funeral service at the church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th St. and Lexington Av., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.

Died.

TIERNEY.—At his home, 165 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Michael J., beloved husband of Katherine A. Tierney, in his 59th year. Requiem mass at St. Church of the Holy Rosary, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, at 10 A. M.

TUTHILL.—On Sept. 1, at 302 West 122d St., Horace S. Tuthill, beloved husband of Sarah E. Wright. Services at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

TUTHILL.—HEADQUARTERS LAFAYETTE POST 140, D. N. Y. G. A. R., comrades, also members of LAFAYETTE CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Comrade, Horace S. Tuthill, at West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Thursday, Sept. 4, 2:30 P. M. Citizens' dress and badge. By order
GEORGE W. GAHL, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEIDMAN, Adjutant.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Sept. 2, 1919, at his residence, Pittsfield, Mass., Augustus Cæcilandt, beloved husband of Mabel Waite Van Rensselaer. Funeral services 2:30 Friday, Sept. 5, at his late home. Boston papers please copy.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Alfred B. White. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. V. V. Lebedjoff, 176 West 73d St., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock. Interment convenience of family. Hoboken papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, George, beloved husband of Jessie M. Williamson. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Funeral Parlor, 233 Lenox Av., Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

In Memoriam

DODGE.—To the blessed and enduring memory of our beloved mother, Ruth Anne Dodge, who entered into Eternal Rest Sept. 4, 1916. "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

GUNDACKER.—In cherished memory of my dearly beloved wife, Dora, who departed this life Sept. 4, 1918. DANIEL GUNDACKER.

MALONE.—In loving memory of Edward J. Malone, killed in action in France, Sept. 9, 1918. Anniversary mass of requiem Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, 9 o'clock, at Church of the Holy Spirit. Burnside and University Avs.

SMITH.—In memory of Livingston D. Smith, who entered into rest Sept. 6, 1916.

Unveiling.

GARRSON.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Joseph H. Garrson will take place Sunday, Sept 7, 2:30 P. M., at Washington Cemetery, Section 4 Kovner, Young Men's Society plot. Friends and relatives of the family invited to attend.

MARGULIES.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Benny Margulies will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Mount Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, Long Island.

RUBENSTEIN.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Betsy Rubenstein, widow of the late Joseph Rubenstein, will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Rodeph Sholom, Union Fields, Cypress Hills. In case of rain, postponed until following Sunday.

SIVIN.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Moses Aaron Sivin will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., Mt. Zion Cemetery, Peth-Hamadrash Hagodol of Harlem plot, path 38.

SMITH.—The unveiling of the monument in loving memory of Mollie Smith will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M., Mt. Zion Cemetery, Joshua Lodge, Portal 22.

TOPAS.—In memory of Rose Topas, Sept. 7, 1 o'clock, Washington Cemetery, Section 5. If rain, following Sunday.

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ROYCE ROOLS HAS WALKOVER IN BRENTWOOD HANDICAP, THE FEATURE AT BELMONT TRACK

ROYCE ROOLS HAS WALKOVER IN MUD

W. T. Wilkinson's Gelding Finds No Competition in Brentwood Handicap at Belmont.

SLOPPY TRACK TO BLAME

Besson's Smallest Fields Caused by Many Scratches—Five Horses Most to Start.

A one-horse race, if such can be called a race, is a rare occurrence on a metropolitan track, and would seem to be impossible in these days of large stables and steadily growing purses, but one was held at Belmont Park yesterday. W. T. Wilkinson's Royce Rools found himself without any competition in the Brentwood Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was down on the card as the feature of the day, and he just had to gallop to take the winner's share of the purse, which amounted to $901.

This travesty on the sport was brought about by the scratching of the five others which had been entered for the event. The excuse offered for the withdrawals in each instance was the sloppy track, due to the steady downpour of rain. It is not unusual for owners to withdraw their horses under such conditions, especially where it is known that the racers are not fond of the wet or heavy going. It may be that the various owners did not realize yesterday that all but one would withdraw from the contest, but the action of those who scratched their horses reflected against the sportsmanship which usually dominates the race track.

The Brentwood is not a big stake, but it had promised to be a good contest, as some real stars had been entered. The original list included besides Royce Rools, Star Master, Corn Tassel, Jack Stuart, Valor and Luculite. These are all high-class racers, and, while Luculite, despite his imost of 130 pounds, would no doubt have been made favorite, it promised to be anything but a walkover for him. It would have been an open contest.

Luculite has run well in the mud on various occasions, but his owner, Sam C. Hildreth, has not started his real stars in the mud except when the stakes were large, or the event of particular importance, such as the Saratoga Cup in which Purchase met defeat.

Crowd Voices Disapproval.

However, the withdrawals continued until only Royce Rools was left, and the handicap had become a joke. Those who had braved a nasty day to see some real racing were indignant, and they indicated it by jeering as the lone racer was making his way around the track. It was impossible, of course, for any speculation on the race, and for once players and bookmakers had no interest in the race other than to see the thing through.

Jimmie Butwell had the mount on Royce Roola, and went through all the formalities of parading past the stands and then going to the post. There was little trouble for the starter. Royce Rools was brought up to the line and sent on his way. A laugh went up from the crowd when the horse dashed away. Perhaps a horse was being foaled into the idea that he was racing, but even he seemed to know it was a joke.

Royce Rools was permitted to go along easy in this phantom race and imagine that there were steeds clattering at his heels, or splashing as the cars was yesterday. It was a nice gallop for him and ought to improve him for a real race the next time he is sent to the post.

The last time that such a joke race was run on a metropolitan track was several years ago, when Andrew Miller's Roamer ran all alone in a stake event at Belmont Park. Roamer had to work harder that day for the winner's share than Royce Rools yesterday, for they made him run the race twice. The first time he ran in the wrong direction, it evidently being supposed that the direction made no difference, since there was no competition. But the judges got their heads together after the running and thought of the legality of the event. In order to be absolutely right, they had Roamer run the race over again and go in the other direction. This he did and his owner collected the purse.

There was considerable scratching in all of the events yesterday, and the fields were the smallest that have been seen around the track this season. Five horses were the most that went to the post in any event, but fortunately for the patrons some of the events provided good contests.

Osgood Shows Improvement.

L. F. Wagner's Osgood started the day by winning the Far Rockaway Handicap at six furlongs, defeating Right Angle and The Boy, among the four others in the race. Osgood has improved greatly in the past few weeks and ran a good race, though he had to be ridden hard to the finish. Sunnyland set the pace for about half the distance when Right Angle came along and took command. Osgood was rated close to the leaders at all times, and after turning into the stretch came up to take the lead from Right Angle. But Right Angle was not through at this point and Kummer urged him on until he again challenged for the lead. Hamilton had to do his best on Osgood.

The Boy, which has great speed for a short distance, was off last, but raced up to second position in the back stretch and seemed to be a serious contender for a time. He raced up to the heels of Right Angle at the finish, and was coming strong at the finish, and was beaten by only a nose for the place. Toto, making his first start since early in the season, ran as if he was not accustomed to competition. He ran out at the head of the stretch and finished a bad last.

The Mineola Selling Stakes, which was the feature event for the juveniles, went to R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Simpleton. Simpleton has been running ever since last May without being able to win a race, but recently he had been knocking at the door. Yesterday he found himself in a field of youngsters which was not quite up to the standard he had been meeting, and he took advantage of it to get down in front and graduate from the maiden class.

Ensor rated him along close to Sugarmint, and the two offered the contention all the way, alternating in the lead. Simpleton took the lead in the final furlong and won by half a length. Sugarmint was always second, and finished ten lengths in front of American Boy, which took third from Hackamore.

Dominique Wins Another.

Sam C. Hildreth's Dominique added another victory to his list in the final race of the day, for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs on the straight course. It was an easy victory for this son of Peter Quince, and in winning he defeated one of the best fillies of the season, W. R. Coe's Cleopatra. The latter has not proved to be a particularly good mud runner, but she has great speed, and finished second to Man o' War in the Hopeful at Saratoga.

Dominique seemed to be at home in the going, and had ten lengths to spare at the finish. He raced into the lead shortly after the start, and, once in front, remained there. Walk the Plank, a 100 to 1 shot, offered contention for a short time, and then gave way to Cleopatra, which had found her racing legs. But the latter had got into her stride too late to ever get up with the flying son of Peter Quince. However, she easily disposed of the others, and was fifteen lengths in front of Walk the Plank at the finish. Falson Dore and Sea Sinner brought up the rear.

W. W. Casey's John I. Day showed a return to good form in the fifth race, and quite handily defeated Lucius and Graphic at a mile. John I. Day showed a particular liking for the mud, and splashed along to win by three lengths. Lucius ran a good race, and was second all the way, after the first few strides. The other starters were never in the contest. Graphic took third from Baby Sister, while Hickorynut was a bad last.

G. D. Widener started his Sanberia for the first time this season in the second race, at a mile, and she had a walkover from two rivals. She led all the way, and defeated L'Enjoleur by four lengths, which took the place from Miss Sterling by fifteen lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

The Far Rockaway Handicap, for all ages; $1,061 added. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Osgood, G.	98	Hamilton	9-5	11-20 1
Right Angle, 4	107	Kummer	18-10	2-5 2nd
The Boy, 3	93	Callahan	8-1	5-2 3d
Toto, 3	104	McCabe	6-1	8-5 4
Sunnyland, 4	97	Webster	30-1	10-1 5

Time—1:16 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Osgood, ch. g., by Garry Herrmann-Astra; owned by L. F. Wagner and trained by J. Graham.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse $961. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sanberia, 4	112	Nolan	7-5	1-4 1st
L'Enjoleur, 3	115	Fairbro'er	2-1	1-4 2d
Miss Sterling, 4	112	Erickson	7-2	4-5 3

Time—1:44 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Sanberia, b. f., by Santry-Tiberia; owned by G. D. Widener and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.

The Mineola Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; $1,500 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Simpleton	108	Ensor	7-5	2-5 1¼
Sugarmint	90	Wilda	4-1	even 2nd
American Boy	96	Callahan	8-1	1-5 3d
Hackamore	100	Erickson	25-1	6-1 4

Time—1:15 3-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Simpleton, ch. c., by Lake McLuke-Booby; owned by R. T. Wilson, jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.

The Brentwood Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,161 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Royce Rools, 4	114	Butwell		

Time—2:00 2-5.

Royce Rools, b. g., by Imation-Saintolet; owned by W. T. Wilkinson and trained by L. Garth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $961. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
John I. Day, 4	108	Sande	13-5	2-5 1st
Lucius, 5	113	Carrol	13-20	1-5 2d
Graphic, 3	106	Kummer	3-1	2-1 3d
Baby Sister, 3	98	Wilda	30-1	6-1 4
Hickorynut, 5	108	Johnson	30-1	8-1 5

Time—1:42 2-5.

Start poor; won easily; place same. John I. Day, b. c., by Day Comet-Beautiful Sight; owned and trained by W. V. Casey.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $961. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Dominique	115	Falor	8-5	1-5 1st
Cleopatra	105	McAtee	5-5	1-5 2nd
Walk the Plank	108	Johnson	100-1	10-1 3d
Falsan Dore	108	Butwell	30-1	6-1 4
Sea Sinner	102	Carroll	100-1	30-1 5

Time—1:06 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Dominique, ch. c., by Peter Quince-Berry Maid; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

Hoofbeats of the Racers.

If the weather clears today there should be considerable improvement in the brand of racing at Belmont Park. Quite a number of stars are entered in the various events, but as the track will be heavy, even if the sun comes out, scratches will undoubtedly be numerous.

Interest will centre today on the running of the Autumn Highweight Handicap, for all ages, at six furlongs. If all the horses entered should start it would be a remarkable contest. The entries include Naturalist, Billy Kelly, Lord Brighton, Hollister, Blue Laddie, Enfilade, and others of the crack sprinters. If Naturalist starts he will carry top weight with 140 pounds.

Ethel Gray, a filly owned by Monfort Jones and, which was regarded as a dangerous contender in the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga, may be destroyed. She was kicked while at the post in the Hopeful and one of her legs was so badly injured that there is little hope of saving her.

Another horse that will probably race no more is Fred Berlew's He Will, which broke down badly in his last race. Berlew gave the horse to a physician in Saratoga.

Horsemen are generally glad to have their racers back at Belmont Park. The fast course at Saratoga proved the undoing of many good horses. Two were destroyed as the result of serious breakdowns, while numerous others were forced to go out of training. Belmont Park is regarded as much safer even if it is a little slower.

The winnings of Man o' War have brought the Glen Riddle Farm up to second place in the list of winning owners. J. K. L. Ross still leads. Man o' War has won $61,226 this season.

No definite date has yet been set for the running of the $50,000 Latonia Championship Stakes, which will be the largest purse raced for this year. The date is being held open so as not to be in conflict with the world series in which the Cincinnati Reds will no doubt participate. It is desired to give followers of sport in that section a chance to see both the series and championship.

J. W. McClelland's Eternal is being pointed for the Latonia championship after a long rest. Eternal did not race at Saratoga and is said to be training nicely now.

J. W. Loft's Papp will be seen in some of the events to be decided in the next few weeks. He will return to racing on the flat. He was being prepared for the jumps, but showed so much speed that Trainer Max Hirsch decided to test him again against some of the good ones.

It was thought that J. K. L. Ross would start his great three-year-old Sir Barton in the Lawrence Realization on Saturday, but there is doubt now that he will go to the post. Though he has him training well, he will probably make his reappearance in one of the big stake events in Maryland or Kentucky.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Fillies; two-year-olds; five furlongs. Arethusa, 106 pounds; Masked Dancer, 112; Ricochet, 106; His Choice, 117; Consistency, 122; Sea Mine, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Capt. Hodge, 110 pounds; Gleipner, 113; Elderken, 110; Favour, 112; Lucius, 117; *Dr. Rae, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Autumn Highweight Handicap; all ages; six furlongs, straight course. Peter Piper, 123 pounds; Hollister, 122; Naturalist, 140; Billy Kelly, 124; Blue Laddie, 106; Mad Hatter, 106; Old Rosebud, 126; Elfin Queen, 103; Enfilade, 116; Lord Brighton, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ronkonkoma Handicap; selling, three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Ticket, 112 pounds; Rose d'Or, 105; Recount, 110; *Thistledon, 99; War Machine, 109; *Ivry, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens; two-year-olds; five furlongs, straight course. *Steve, 102 pounds; Roseland, 119; Our Maid, 110; *Starry Belle, 102; Lady Lucile, 104; Bread Line, 104; Le Gaulois, 110; Comique, 110; Red Domino, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions; three-year-olds; six furlongs, main course. Blaircora, 94 pounds; Pastoral Swain, 107; Chimney Swift, 99; Mad Hatter, 107; Joyful, 109; Leading Star, 107; Lad's Love, 112; War Kiss, 109; War Drive, 102; War Marvel, 112; Herodias, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Cornell Has Bear Mascot.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Cornell football team is to have a real, honest-to-goodness mascot this season. It has all Ithaca "by the ears." A near holiday was declared when the news was wafted, as news will be, through the city that a bear cub, fresh from Montana, had arrived to be chaperon of the Red and White eleven on the gridiron this season. For the first time in a long while Cornell is wearing a "Please don't feed or annoy the animal" shingle. If Ithaca wasn't dry it probably would be drinking a bear of a toast.

Leonard-Bartfield Bout Tonight.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Rain necessitated a postponement of the Benny Leonard-Soldier Bartfield six-round contest announced for tonight at the American League baseball park. Weather permitting, the men will meet tomorrow night.

SINGLE G. DEFEATED BY MISS HARRIS M.

Mare Loses First Heat of Match Race at Indianapolis, Then Wins the Next Two.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—A crowd of 40,000 spectators witnessed the great match race between Miss Harris M. 1:58¾, and Single G., 1:58½, at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon, the mare winning the purse by taking the last two heats after losing the first.

The best time of the match was made in the final heat, in which Miss Harris M. stepped the distance in 2:01¼. She won this heat by a full two lengths after racing to the half-mile post in 1:01, on even terms with Single G.

In the first heat Miss Harris M. trailed Single G. until the back stretch was reached, and then moved up to even terms in the final stretch, where she made a break. Single G. passed under the wire a winner by three lengths before Miss Harris M. had been steadied. The time was 2:02¼ for the heat. The half was placed in 1:01¼.

In the second heat, which was the slowest of the three, Miss Harris M. took the lead in the stretch and outpaced the stallion to the wire. The time was 2:03¾, with the winner half a length to the good. The final heat was an easy victory for Miss Harris M. The purse of $4,000 was divided 60 per cent. to the winner, and 40 per cent. to the loser.

Both of the famous pacers are Indiana products. Miss Harris M. is owned by Paul Kuhn of Terre Haute, and was driven by William Fleming. She has been the world's champion pacing mare for two years. She was sired by Peter the Great, the greatest of all sires, which is owned by Stoughton Fletcher of Indianapolis. Single G. is owned by W. B. Barefoot of Cambridge City, Ind., and was driven by Harry Stokes. This horse has many world's records to his credit.

The summary:

SPECIAL MATCH RACE.

Purse $4,000; 2 heats in 3.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (Fleming)	2	1	
Single G., b. s., by Anderson Wilkes, (Stokes)	1	2	

Time—2:02¼, 2:03¾; 2:01¼.

CHARTER OAK STAKE TODAY.

Mignola to Meet McGregor the Great in Feature Race at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Five early closing events, with purses totalling $21,000, are on the program of Grand Circuit racing scheduled for Charter Oak Park tomorrow. The races were called off again today because of rain.

The Charter Oak Stake, for 2:12 trotters, purse $10,000, is the feature event on tomorrow's card. Mignola and McGregor the Great are entered in this contest. The three races carried over from Tuesday are to be held. They are the two-year-old trot, purse $2,000; the 2:06 pace, purse $3,000, and the 2:06 trot, purse $3,000. The 2:09 trot, purse $3,000, from today's card, completes the list. Friday's program also calls for five events.

ETERNAL READY TO RACE.

Crack McClelland Horse to Start in Handicap at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 3.—The stable of James W. McClelland, of which Eternal, the juvenile champion of the season of 1918 and the Brooklyn Handicap winner of the current year, is the most distinguished, has arrived from Saratoga. Mr. McClelland will not race anything at Belmont Park. His two-year-olds have had a lot of racing and he feels that they will be all the better for a rest before the beginning of the Maryland Fall season. The Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association will usher in Maryland Fall racing on Sept. 11 with the running of the $5,000 Harford County Handicap, a race of one mile and seventy yards for three-year-olds and upward.

Mr. McClelland hopes to have Eternal in condition to start in the Harford County Handicap, and if he is not disappointed and the one-time brilliant son of Sweep and Hazel Burke makes a good showing in the Harford Handicap, Eternal will be shipped West in October to start in the $50,000 Latonia Championship Stakes. Eternal seems to be in splendid physical condition. He is full-fleshed, his coat is rich, and he has plenty of spirit. McClelland and Trainer Kimball Patterson believe that he is capable of stepping a mile over the Havre de Grace track in 1:37 or thereabout, and the Havre de Grace track was never considered a fast track.

The three-year-old Cromwell, a sprinter of parts, is the only horse past two years old of the McClelland stable that is any too good at present racing. Cromwell, a son of Plaudit, which, in the early Spring, was rated a colt of Derby quality, has not raced to the expectations of McClelland and Patterson, but he is a very fast plater. He won in dazzling time at Yonkers in August.

Hasten On, a son of Grey Britain and Crystal Maid, and The Trout, a son of Rapid Water and Sandringham Belle, are the two-year-olds McClelland will point for the $10,000 Eastern Shore Stakes, Havre de Grace's best juvenile special. Hasten On and The Trout both showed well at Saratoga. The Trout was graduated from the maiden class at the Spa. Schuttinger, who will ride as a free lance at Belmont Park, will pilot the McClelland horses at Havre de Grace, Laurel, and Pimlico.

GOOD ONES IN HUNTS MEET.

Crack 'Chasers for Jumping Races at Belmont Park Terminal.

Entries of some excellent timber-toppers have been received for the United Hunts race meeting at Belmont Park Terminal on Saturday morning. There will be six races, the first being called at 11 A. M.

The Queens Steeplechase Handicap at two miles and a half has attracted such stars as Elysian, Syosset, Robin Goodfellow, Doublet, Stonewood, Hibler and Decisive. In this the Greentree Stable's crack, Syosset, is slated to pack top weight of 155 pounds, with Elysian and Stonewood in at 150.

As this series will prefuse the afternoon meeting at Belmont Park, just across the way from the Terminal, racegoers should be in receipt of a full day's sport, which will introduce, by the novelty of a morning session, a feature which has not been witnessed in American racing since the early days of the Saratoga meeting.

Aside from the Queens Steeplechase there will be five other events, three of which will be on the flat at distances variable enough to test the capabilities of the good ones which have been nominated. Probably the chief among these will be the Mineola Handicap, for which the Coe champion three-year-old Over There is listed to pack 130 pounds for the mile over the grass course, which he should find very much to his liking.

West Virginia Coach Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 3.—M. M. McIntyre, head coach of the West Virginia University football team for this Fall, arrived here today from his home at New Martinsville to complete arrangements for the preliminary training, which begins at Monticthateau, on Coast River, next Monday.

TEN POLO TEAMS IN TITLE TOURNAMENT

Late Entries Received from Meadow Brook and the Philadelphia Country Club.

Five clubs and ten teams will be represented at the national championships of the Polo Association, according to the additional entries and the drawings announced yesterday at the office of the Polo Association, by H. L. Herbert, Chairman; William A. Hazard, Secretary; Major Robert E. Strawbridge, Philadelphia committeeman, and James C. Cooley, who is to manage the tournament that begins at the Philadelphia Country Club on Saturday, Sept. 13. There will be but one game a day, scheduled at 4:30 P. M., and the rotation of the title events will be first, the junior; second, the senior, and last, the open championship. Unless there are delays due to rain and poor turf, the tournament will end on Saturday, Sept. 27, but only seven playing days are listed for the three weeks.

Stabling has been arranged for 300 mounts and the furnouts of fine imported and American-bred ponies will be a sight worth seeing. The field is so accessible to the heart of Philadelphia, by the Fairmont Park cars that large gatherings of onlookers are expected, while the genuine polo fans will be on hand from every part of the United States. The additional entries, besides those named on Monday, were the Philadelphia Country Club team in the junior and senior and another Meadow Brook four for the junior.

Meadow Brook 3d won the junior championship when it was last held in 1916, but the present aspirants are a new combination and disdain a numeral. Perhaps Meadow Brook Aspirants would be as good a name as any, to distinguish the team on the program from the Meadow Brook "big fours," entered for the senior and the open. The new outfit will have G. Maurice Heckscher, one of the best mounted players in the country, as No. 1; J. C. Cooley and Benjamin K. Gatins playing in the centre places, and Thomas Le Boutillier, 3d, as the back. The Philadelphia Country Club team will consist of the three Stokes brothers—Thomas, W. Standley, and K. Lowber—and Barclay McFadden, a veteran of the game.

Word was received on Monday that the entry of an army four would have to be called off, as the men depended on most are at Western posts and far apart. The teams, however, bristle with the names of men who have been in the service, on sea or land, since the Great Neck four won the last senior championship three seasons ago.

The revised list by teams follows:

JUNIOR.—Philadelphia Country — Thomas Stokes, W. Standley Stokes, K. Lowber Stokes, Barclay McFadden. Meadow Brook—G. M. Heckscher, J. C. Cooley, B. K. Gatins, T. Le Boutillier, 2d. Bryn Mawr—Rodman Wanamaker, Walter Randolph, R. E. Strawbridge, R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. Rockaway—Elliot C. Cowdin, Courtland P. Dixon, 2d, J. Cheever Cowdin, F. H. Prince, Jr.

SENIOR.—Philadelphia Country Club—Same as above. Rockaway—C. C. Rumsey, K. W. Hopping, Malcolm Stevenson, J. Cheever Cowdin. Meadow Brook—Louis E. Stoddard, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. C. Rumsey, R. E. Strawbridge, Meadow Brook—F. H. Prince, Jr., J. Watson Webb, H. P. Whitney, Devereux Milburn. Rockaway—C. P. Beadleston, E. W. Hopping, Malcolm Stevenson, J. Cheever Cowdin.

Each game will be eight periods of seven and one-half minutes with three minutes time out allowed at the ends for change of mounts, except at the end of the fourth period, half-time, when there will be a rest interval of seven minutes. All games will be started at 4:30 P. M., on the following official schedule:

Junior Championship.

For teams not rated over twenty goals.

Saturday, Sept. 13.—Meadow Brook vs. Bryn Mawr.

Monday, Sept. 15.—Rockaway vs. Philadelphia Country Club.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.—Final, between winners of above.

Senior Championship.

For teams from the same club.

Saturday, Sept. 20.—Rockaway vs. Meadow Brook.

Tuesday, Sept. 23. — Final, Philadelphia Country Club vs. winners of Sept. 20 match.

Open Championship.

For players regardless of clubs.

Thursday, Sept. 25.—Cooperstown vs. Rockaway.

Saturday, Sept. 27.—Final, Meadow Brook vs. winners of Sept. 25 match.

BEGIN PRACTICE AT PENN.

Six Promising Candidates Answer Preliminary Football Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Half a dozen promising gridiron warriors formed the first installment of the Pennsylvania eleven this Fall when they answered Captain Bert Bell's informal preliminary call for candidates this afternoon, and spent several hours in light work on Franklin Field. It was the first practice of the year on the Quakers' garden. Lawson Robertson, the Red and Blue track coach, who has a number of new ideas concerning the best and quickest way of getting the candidates into condition, took charge of the work today. Practice does not start officially until Saturday, when all candidates have been asked to report for the roll call, and it is expected that Bob Folwell, the coach, will be seen before that time.

Present plans do not call for work to start at the Frazier Farm, near Willow Grove, until next Monday, where the candidates will train for not more than a week, after which time real work will be conducted at home.

Bell's call brought forth a varied array of players. Heinie Miller, one of the stars of the 1917 team, who has been in France with Bell in Base Hospital Unit 20, was one of the first to report. He was followed by Blondy Withington, who last year made a great impression at tackle, and promises to put up a hard fight for that berth, or perhaps a guard position, this year. Withington pulled a tendon in the Pittsburgh game last year and was out for the rest of the season, but he is ready now to give them all a fight for a line berth.

HARVARD BACKS AT WORK.

Fisher Puts Candidates Through Long Drill—More Coaches Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 3.—A heavy rain today prevented Harvard's backs and ends from indulging in much work calculated to to help condition them, but nevertheless Coach Bob Fisher sent them through a long workout. The backs were coached on footwork and starts, and the quarterbacks continued the work necessary for them to become accustomed to handling the ball from centre and getting it to the backs.

Sets of backs will be started at signals as soon as footing on the field will permit. Fisher's coaching staff was increased today by the arrival of Derrick Parmenter, who has coached the centres for several years; Sam Felton, who will be in charge of the punters, and Jimmy Knox, coach of successful freshmen teams twenty years ago, and who, since 1911, has followed the development of the Princeton elevens as scout.

The most important of the new men today was George Batchelder, a well built end and halfback, who was with the squad three years ago, and who is considered good varsity material.

Keady with Jim Thorpe's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 3.—James Keady, a former star back field man on Lehigh University's football team, today accepted terms to play with Jim Thorpe's professional football team at Canton, Ohio. Keady, who is to report on Oct. 5, is a brother of Thomas Keady, Lehigh's noted athletic coach.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Postponed—rain.)

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Postponed—rain.)

Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Both games postponed—rain.)

Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 5.
(Fourteen innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	84	57	.596
New York	73	62	.495
Chicago	63	63	.543
Pittsburgh	67	59	.481
Brooklyn	67	60	.427
Boston	46	66	.411
St. Louis	43	73	.165
Philadelphia	41	73	.160

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	77	43	.642
Cleveland	70	49	.588
Detroit	69	50	.580
New York	65	51	.560
St. Louis	62	58	.517
Boston	55	62	.470
Washington	45	75	.375
Philadelphia	31	86	.265

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)

Philadelphia at Boston.

Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER BEATEN BY MORAN'S REDS

League Leaders Make It Three Out of Four in Series with Cubs—Score, 6 to 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Cincinnati made it three out of four from Chicago today by winning the final game of the series here, 6 to 1. Before Alexander got settled in the first inning the league leaders scored four runs. Daubert singled and scored on Roush's drive, which Robertson misjudged. It went for a home run. Neale walked, stole second, and scored on Kopf's double, and Kopf counted on Schreiber's hit. They added two more in the fourth on singles by Reuther and Rath, their double steal, Killefer's wild throw to second, and Robertson's wild throw to Deal.

Reuther had little trouble holding the locals, who touched him for five hits, three of which were made by Flack. Chicago's lone run was scored in the first inning on Flack's triple and an infield out.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Rath, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
Daubert, 1b	4	1	1	15	0
Roush, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Neale, rf	2	1	0	2	0
Kopf, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Duncan, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	0
Reuther, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	33	6	5	27	11

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Flack, rf	4	1	3	0	0
Hollocher, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Hernandez, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Robertson, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Magee, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Killefer, c	4	0	0	4	1
Alexander, p	3	0	0	1	5
a Friberg	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	5	27	12

a Batted for Alexander in ninth.

Errors—Robertson, Killefer.

Cincinnati	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Kopf. Three-base hits—Flack, Roush. Home run—Roush. Stolen bases—Neale, Reuther, Rath. Sacrifice hits—Rath, Neale. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; Reuther, 1. Hit by pitcher—Reuther, (Hernandez.) Struck out—By Reuther, 2; Alexander, 1.

BROWNS WIN ON SQUEEZE.

Gedeon's Bunt in Fourteenth Inning Defeats Indians, 6 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The squeeze play executed by Gedeon and Billings scored the run that gave St. Louis a fourteen-inning 6 to 5 victory over Cleveland today.

Home-run records for the local park were shattered when Tobin drove the ball into right-field bleachers with two men on in the sixth, tying the score. It was the forty-third circuit drive here this season and the 200th in the American League. The former League record was made in 1911, when 193 home runs were scored. Today's game concluded the American League season here.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Austin, 3b	7	2	2	2	3
Gedeon, 2b	7	0	1	1	4
Jacobson, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Heise, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Tobin, lf	5	1	2	3	0
Earlsmith, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Demmitt, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Severeid, c	4	0	0	3	2
aBillings	0	1	0	0	0
Sothoron, p	5	0	1	3	1
Total	53	6	12	42	11

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Graney, lf	7	1	1	1	0
Chapman, ss	6	0	1	7	7
Speaker, cf	5	1	1	4	0
Miller, 2b	5	0	1	4	7
Gardner, 3b	6	1	2	2	2
Wamb'g's, 2b	6	0	1	3	4
E. Smith, rf	6	1	1	0	0
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	10	0
bEvans	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c	2	0	0	3	2
Morton, p	3	0	0	0	2
cJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie, p	3	0	0	3	2
Total	54	5	11	39	24

One out when winning run was scored.

a Served out, hit by own batted ball.

a Ran for Severeid in fourteenth.

b Batted for O'Neill in eighth.

c Batted for Morton in eighth.

Errors—Austin, Jacobson, Gerber (2,) Graney, Chapman, Wambsganss.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—	5

Two-base hits—Graney, Elmer Smith, Austin, Three-base hit—Austin. Home run—Tobin. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsganss, Sothoron. Double play—Chapman and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; Coveleskie, 1; Sothoron, 1. Hits—Off Morton, 5 in 7 innings; Coveleskie, 6 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron (Gardner.) Struck out—By Morton, 1; Coveleskie, 3; Sothoron, 4. Passed ball—O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

SENATORS BEAT ATHLETICS.

Bunch Hits with Daring Base Running and Win—Score, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Washington evened up the series with Philadelphia today, winning, 4 to 3, by bunching hits with daring base running.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Judge, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Davidson, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Murphy, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rice, rf	4	2	3	1	0
Ellerbe, ss	3	1	1	5	3
Menosky, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Gharrity, c	4	0	2	5	1
Gill, p	2	0	0	0	0
Shaw, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	10	27	7

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Burrus, 1b	4	0	2	11	1
Witt, 2b	4	1	1	1	2
Walker, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Burns, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Thomas, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Meyer, ss	3	1	1	1	5
Perkins, c	4	0	2	5	1

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM PICKED TO OPPOSE ANZACS—CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY AGAIN POSTPONED

TENNIS TEAMS ARE PICKED FOR ANZACS

Semi-Finalists in National Tourney Chosen to Combat Australians in Special Matches.

TITLE ROUND POSTPONED

Johnston and Tilden Will Decide Singles Championship Today, If Weather Deities Permit.

Today's Title Matches.

AT 1 P. M.

Court No. 3—National Junior Championship Final—Vincent Richards vs. A. H. Chapin, Jr.

AT 2:30 P. M.

Court No. 3—Veterans' Singles Final—Clarence Hobart vs. Fred O. Anderson.

AT 4 P. M.

Court No. 1—National Championship Final Round—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia.

AT 5 P. M.

Finals—Father and Son Championship and Junior Doubles Championship.

Trains leave Pennsylvania Station (Long Island Railroad) at 12:30, 12:51, 1:12, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3, 3:18, and 3:45 P. M.

The national tennis championship is still undecided, for it rained again yesterday and the committee was once more compelled to call everything off. Sunshine and good tennis, however, are positively promised for this afternoon, when William M. Johnston of San Francisco and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia will settle the American singles title for 1919. The officials for the big match are announced as follows: Umpire, Edward C. Conlin; Foot-Fault Judge, Frederick B. Alexander; Net Umpire, S. Wallis Merrihew; Linesmen, C. M. Bull, Jr., Herman Friedman, (service,) Charles Garland, Paul Gibbons, (centre,) R. T. Bryan, Benjamin Phillips, E. P. Fischer, Harold Swain, (side,) Peter Wright, Captain A. P. Simmons, (baseline.)

The postponement until today of the final in the national singles championship involved also a change in the arrangements of the team match to be played with the Australians on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. The schedule originally called for two doubles matches to open the contest this afternoon, but with the championship still unfinished the team match will have to wait. After the postponement was decided on Julian S. Myrick, Vice President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., announced that Thursday's play in the team match would take place on Monday, Sept. 8. The schedule for the championship is unchanged.

The Teams Announced.

The Australian team for the match with the United States will be Gerald L. Patterson, Norman E. Brookes, R. V. Thomas, and Randolph Lycett, in the order named. The team for the United States will include the men who took part in the semi-finals of the championship—William T. Tilden 2d, William M. Johnston, Richard Norris Williams 2d and Wallace Johnson. Friday's schedule will bring together Lycett and Wallace Johnson at 1 o'clock, Thomas and Williams at 2:30, and in doubles Brookes-Patterson vs. Tilden-Johnston at 4:30. Tickets for Friday's matches will be on sale at the grounds only. On Friday also an advance sale will be started at the grounds for Saturday's matches. Play that day will be as follows: At 1 o'clock, Lycett-Thomas vs. Williams-Johnsons; 3 P. M., Brookes vs. Johnston; 4:30 P. M., Patterson vs. Tilden.

That the team match of this country and the Australians will be followed very closely in Australia is evident from the July 3 issue of the Referee, which has just reached this country. Under the heading "Why Not a Match With U. S. A.?" Australia wrote in that issue of Referee: "I would like to see a match arranged between Australia and the United States, all four men playing two singles and two doubles by each pair, as in the Buckley Cup matches. Such a contest would be of great interest, and the opportunity to play it is not likely to recur for many years. It would attract a great gate, and would bring the best men in the world today together, even more so than a Davis Cup contest. It is quite possible that it will be arranged by our men in the States, but they will need to get sanction from the authorities."

A Watery Landscape.

The few who wandered out to Forest Hills yesterday afternoon found a dreary and rainsoaked landscape, the bare stands empty and dripping, the flags and awnings bedraggled, with little pools of water in every depression of the great tarpaulins that cover the three championship courts. The only signs of life at the West Side Club were to be found in the little office of George Agutter, the club's tennis instructor and doctor of racquets. He and his able young assistant, Warren Kruger, were putting in a busy day catching up with the imperative orders for new strings, for nearly every player in the tournament has been compelled, during the wet spell, to call frequently for first aid. Ex-champion Johnston alone has had a full dozen tennis racquets re-strung in the last few days, for he likes his strings very tight. According to Mr. Agutter, the Californian formerly used a gut weighing over 20 ounces, especially heavy in the head, for it was only thus that he could get satisfactory speed and steadiness. This year, however, he turned to a lighter weapon, adapted to cricket volleying, and it was with one of these that he defeated the Australian Gerald Patterson. On the following day, however, against R. Lindley Murray, Johnston returned to his earlier preference, and his hard hitting in that match showed that the weight and tightness of his racquet suited him exactly. Again, after he had lost the opening set of his semi-final to Wallace Johnson, using a lighter but, the 1915 title-holder changed to a lighter or more weight and speed, and won the match in consequence.

All Rare Geniuses.

Perhaps it was the weather, and perhaps it was mere chance, but the ordinarily taciturn professional was in a reminiscent mood yesterday, and his audience grew rapidly as he delivered more and more gems from the treasure house of his tennis wisdom. Mr. Agutter has the greatest admiration for the tennis game developed by William T. Tilden 2d, as well as for the individual styles of Williams and Brookes. "But they are all rare geniuses," he adds, and I would not advise any of our younger players to copy their styles. If you run through the list of champions you will find that practically all of them were the thorough masters of a comparatively small equipment of strokes. Think of Larned, Gore, the Wildings, the Frenchmen Decugis and Germot, and our own Bill Clothier. They all perfected their form within certain limits and did not bother with fancy trick shots.

"Boys who used to see McLoughlin driving, serving, and smashing went out on the court determined to play the same way, quite overlooking the fact that the champion of that day was entirely lacking in sound backhand shots. Even Johnston, who has the most orthodox, conservative game in America today among the topnotchers, would be a vastly improved player if he could drive backhanded as he does on the forehand side; in other words, if he could add the perfect backhand of T. R. Pell to his other shots. How many people realize that Johnston hits his backhand shots with the same side of the racquet as his forehand? Very few tennis players have ever reached the top with that style. McLoughlin was another of them, but his backhand was always a negligible quantity.

Mr. Agutter referred also to the back hand of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, which she has developed under his instruction into an aggressive stroke, although she does not change the face of the racquet. Patterson's backhand wallop was pointed out as another incorrect stroke and the direct cause of the "tennis elbow" from which the young Australian has been suffering recently.

What Benefit from Imitation?

"What benefit," continued Mr. Agutter, "would a boy derive from trying to imitate the wonderful cut strokes of Wallace Johnson? There is another absolutely individual style which only one man in a thousand could muster. Tilden's extraordinary game contains all the varieties of chops and drives as well, but who could ever begin to copy them without devoting a lifetime to the task?

"The boy, or the grown man, for that matter, who wishes to hold his own with good tennis players should watch and imitate the men of the orthodox school, players like Walter Merrill Hall and Nathaniel W. Niles. He may never grow to be a world-beater, but he will always have a sound, dependable game, comparatively free from 'off days' and commanding the respect of even those who, through greater skill or experience, can defeat it. It is by no means a difficult task for even an adult to acquire a correct forehand and backhand drive and an adequate service. If he can add some skill in volleying, and perhaps an overhead smash, he has the equipment for actual tournament play, without worrying about half-volleys, chops, and all the other trick shots that require genius for their complete control.

"What too many young players fail to realize is that every expert swings at the ball, instead of pushing or jabbing at it. The swing is not always noticeable, but it is there just the same. When a youngster is facing speed for the first time, he is apt to say: 'But I haven't time to swing, the ball comes too fast.' What he does not realize is that his process of thought, his instinct of anticipation, is too slow in working, not the physical action of his muscles. He has plenty of time to swing if he becomes aware of the ball's line of flight and gets into position quickly enough. Some players follow through in an exaggerated fashion, finishing the stroke high in the air. This is quite unnecessary. There should always be a back-swing and a follow-through, but no wild circling of the racquet through the air. The heavily topped drive of Kumagae is an exceptional stroke, and very effective, but scarcely one to be imitated successfully. Vincent Richards makes the mistake of lifting his racquet too straight into the air as he drives. That is why he is still chiefly dependent on his chopping ground strokes, which were quickly solved last week by Williams.

Touch is Important.

"Touch is just as important in tennis as in billiards or piano playing. It is the sense of touch, the exact timing of a stroke, that gives both speed and control. Johnston has very little weight to throw into his shots, but he hits as hard a forehand drive as any one, because he always times the stroke exactly right. Much of his speed comes from the force with which his opponent hits the ball. That is why he likes to play on a fast court and against hard hitters of the Murray type, whom he can always defeat.

"Players who stand in close, like Williams, really bunt the ball, hitting it always on the rise. But that also is far from orthodox, and when one of these bunters is driven into deep court he is very apt to find that his swings have insufficient control. That is what happened to Williams when Brookes and Wilding defeated him in 1914, and again when he faced Tilden on Monday. Johnston was able to keep Williams from bunting successfully in their great final of 1918, and lost only because Williams uncovered a real backhand drive, with which no one had credited him, swinging on the ball and placing it both across court and straight down the line.

"The men who can stand in close to receive the service and then bunt the ball to the sides as the server comes in has a big advantage, but his sense of touch must be perfection itself if he is to keep it up for long. When McLoughlin beat Brookes in 1914 he stood far outside the court in receiving, but hit the ball so hard that the extra distance did not matter."

George Agutter is convinced that the majority of American boys are learning to play tennis correctly, having thus a big advantage over their elders, who had to pick up the game as best they could. At Forest Hills alone, he says, there is a strong junior element that will soon make its presence felt in the national championships. This seemed a possible opening for the question which every one is asking today: "Who will win the title, Tilden or Johnston?" But on this point the Nestor of American tennis surrounded himself with an absolute and unqualified silence.

WOODMERE TENNIS TODAY.

Long Island Club's Much Postponed Events Begin This Afternoon.

Weather permitting, the much postponed tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Woodmere, L. I. As originally scheduled, this event would have conflicted with the Eastern New York championship, the Greenwich invitation tourney, and the East-West matches, therefore it was decided to put it off until after the national championship, which should normally have ended on Monday or Tuesday of this week. Yesterday's rain again delayed the start at Woodmere, as well as holding up the national finals for another day, and it will now be necessary for the more distant Long Islanders to proceed in competition with the titular windup, as well as the international matches at Forest Hills. But as a strong entry list is already assured at Woodmere, this will scarcely be a hardship to the popular club on the shores of the inlet. The splendid clay courts, the unrivaled opportunities for good swimming, and the consistent hospitality of the local members have spread the fame of the Woodmere tournament afar.

Men's singles and doubles and mixed doubles (the latter for the championship of Long Island) are on this week's program at Woodmere, and Chairman Leslie H. Fishel of the tournament committee predicts some lively encounters. A new challenge cup is to be offered in the singles, the former trophy having become the permanent possession of G. A. L. Dionne of the West Side Club. Interest in today's play will be heightened by the entry of the young Cleveland star, Kirk Reid, who was last seen in the East when he reached the semi-finals of the New York State championship at Utica. In this tournament the Cornell tennis Captain defeated Suichiro Kashio, the Japanese expert, and gave Ichiya Kumagae, the winner, his hardest battle of the week. Previously he had taken a one-sided set from William T. Tilden 2d at Niagara, and carried him to deuce games in the rubber. Reid is a left hander, and hits very hard, backhand as well as forehand.

Among the local entries who may be counted upon to give the Middle Westerner an argument are Elliott H. Binsen, Francis T. Hunter, Alfred D. Hammett, Fred Latson, the Anderson brothers, and Walter J. Toussaint. It is possible also that Kashio will travel down to Woodmere to seek revenge for his defeat at Utica. Robert Leroy is entered in the doubles and mixed doubles, but will not try conclusions in the individual event.

In addition to Chairman Fishel, the tournament committee includes Dave Fox, Arthur Goldburg, William Demuth, Charles Liebesind, Miss O. Bluthenthal, Miss A. Pforsheimer, and Mrs. L. J. Robertson.

MAY NAME OFFICIAL TO MEASURE TRACKS

Metropolitan A. A. U. to Vote on This and Other Reforms at Annual Meeting.

Officials of the local Amateur Athletic Union, eager to improve the conditions of outdoor track and field activities, are planning a number of changes in the conduct of the sport, to be submitted for consideration at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Metropolitan A. A. U. One of the proposed changes provides for the installation of an official or committee whose duty it will be to measure accurately the tracks in the metropolitan district prior to athletic meets.

The appointment of such an official or committee, it is felt, will eliminate the danger of races being conducted over inaccurate distances, as has often been the case in the past. The most recent illustration of the necessity for such an office was furnished at the Caledonian Club games in Washington Park, Mapeth, L. I., last Monday. The track, staked off with an improvised border, was supposed to measure 220 yards to the lap, or eight laps to the mile. On the time recorded for the races conducted this measurement was found to be decidedly inaccurate, one official claiming that the track was short by about five yards on every lap. Under these conditions an athlete ran forty yards short in a race at one mile, and double this distance in a two-mile run. The shortage was accounted for by the fact that the runners trampled the temporary inside border into the ground and subsequently cut in on the grass-covered infield.

Unfair to Runners.

The conditions at several tracks in the metropolitan district are similar and officials are beginning a campaign to eradicate the evil. It is felt that the sport suffers materially by the absence of proper measurements and stakes, inasmuch as prominent runners who start from scratch in handicap events are deprived of opportunities to redeem the marks they allow, while handicapped competitors, who are successful on the short tracks, are deceived through their inaccurate performances. Those who have the interest of the sport at heart argue that the deterrent can be removed only by the appointment of an official who would visit the scene before the date of the meet, measure the track, and provide temporary stakes, according to his measurements.

The custom of utilising small American flags as borders and stakes at athletic meets also has been condemned by patriotic officials, and a strict legislation will be urged to eliminate this practice. The flags invariably are trampled under foot and seldom serve the purpose for which they are placed in the ground. Outside of the degradation the national emblem suffers it is said there is absolutely no need for utilizing the flags for this purpose, when small uprights, such as are used for the lanes in sprinting races, could be used more appropriately as track borders where the permanent article is not provided.

Small Clubs to Fight.

Representatives of the so-called small clubs are planning to battle for a change in the dates of the local junior and senior outdoor track and field championship meets. Smarting under the overwhelming successes of the New York A. C. in both fixtures this year, the smaller organizations are seeking an earlier date in the case of the junior tests and a later date for the senior meet. The attitude is taken that the New York A. C. gets material help from the colleges, because of the club's great financial resources. The small club representatives are determined to seek a date late in May for the juniors and late in September for the seniors.

The small clubs are also selecting prospective office holders in opposition to the nominations made by the A. A. U. Nominating Committee. John Gerhken of the Pennant A. C. has entered the field as an independent candidate against Charles Elbert of the Anchor A. C. of Jersey City, for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. This office is being vacated by James McInerney of the St. Anselm's A. C., whose business compelled him to decline renomination. Gus Leuschner of the Glencoe A. C. is being advanced as an opponent of John C. Collins of New Haven, Conn., the regular nominee for the office of Second Vice President. Both independent candidates have the backing of the small clubs.

Action on the admission of five new clubs will also be taken at the coming meeting. The organizations seeking affiliation with the Metropolitan A. A. U. are: Sterling A. C., Elmhurst, L. I.; Telephone Society, Inc., New York; Knights of St. Peter, New Brunswick, N. J., Esthonian-American A. C., New York, and Viking A. C., New York.

MATT GEIS TO RUN AGAIN.

Soldier-Athlete Plans to Compete in Indoor Meets.

Lieutenant Matt Geis, old 71st Regiment middle distance runner and member of the Millrose A. A., has returned to the latter organization after eighteen months' service with the 27th Division in France. It is understood Geis plans to resume training with the object of competing in indoor athletic meets during the coming season. The Millrose runner was commissioned a Lieutenant from the ranks shortly before his division sailed for home. Geis was held abroad as a casual and returned only three weeks ago.

DRIFTWOOD BLAZE REPEATS VICTORY

Hanley's Horse Again Takes Blue from Miss Sears's Radiant in Rochester Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Aroused by a perfect day and the presence of Governor Alfred E. Smith, the activities at the Rochester horse show reached a high point of animation today. It was an afternoon of keenest competition in all classes and thrilling taking of the jumps.

No paddock has ever seen a better class of saddle horses than that which cantered across the greensward in competition for the Rochester Challenge Cup. Interest was intense as Miss Eleonora Sears's Radiant was again pitted against Walter H. Hanley's Driftwood Blaze, which took the blue from it at the Newport show a week ago. Miss Sears won the cup with Radiant last year, but permanent possession means two successive winnings. Driftwood Blaze, with Mrs. Hanley up, and riding superbly, repeated its Eastern victory. In a class of saddle horses, judged largely for manners, Driftwood Blaze took its second blue, with Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Cherrystone holding reserve.

Three for Miss Vanclain.

Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia took three successive blues. Her bay mare, Rusper Calypso, was first in a class of ponies shown in hand. Her famous chestnut mare, The Whip, was winner of a blue in a class of ladies' Hunters, horse shown to ponies, and her high-stepping pony, Nimbus, was best in a class that included Miss Sears's Radiant and Wildfire, Mrs. F. P. Garvan had an easy victory with her famous Shetlands, Silver Tips 1st and Silver Tips 2d, driven in harness, and also with Hamilton Flame in a pony class.

Mrs. and Long Coombs's Revelation, Reputation, and Consternation took the blue and Miss Wanamaker's Warwick Matchless, Willieden Witchery, and Netherall's Pride the reserve in a stunning unicorn team showing. Miss Wanamaker's Eve and Netherall's Pride had first and Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's Excessive and Expressive reserve in a class of hackney pairs.

Mrs. Coombs's Revelation and Consternation had the blue and A. W. Atkinson's Ideal Mathias and Mogul the red in a tandem showing. Woodin Farm's sensational jumper, Blackwatch, won for the third successive day in a field of open jumping, with the best hunters in the country pitted against him and making fine records. F. H. Bontecon's Germaine had reserve and Miss Carol Smith's Ondremon took the yellow.

Nipissing's Third Blue.

Nipissing, the wonderful green hunter of C. L. Whiting's stable, took its third blue in a class of lightweight hunters, in which Miss Sears's famed Robin Hood had reserve. Immediately afterward Louis K. Liggett, the Boston drug magnate, purchased Nipissing for $8,000.

The summaries:

CLASS 23.—Unicorn horses only counting—Won by Revelation, Reputation, and Consternation, Louis Long Combs; Warwick, Matchless, Willieden Witchery, and Netherall's Pride, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, second.

CLASS 80.—Light Weight Hunter, Mare or Gelding, up to carrying 165 pounds.—Won by Nipissing, C. L. Whiting; Robin Hood, Miss Eleanora Sears, second; Golf Ball, W. H. Maddison, third; Outlaw, Woodin Farms, fourth.

CLASS 8.—Pair of Horses, over 14.2 hands and under 15.3 hands—Won by Eve and Netherall's Pride, Miss Isabella Wanamaker; Excessive and Expressive, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester, second; Warwick Matchless and Willieden Witchery, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, third; Mary Marlborough and Scotchman, Miss Eleanora Sears, fourth.

CLASS 84.—For prize offered by William H. Wanamaker, Jr., Philadelphia, best mare or gelding over 14.2 hands, to be owned by resident of Monroe County. Won by Redland, St. Franklin Brewster, Jr.; Bridesmaid, Mrs. Ada Von Lambeck, second; Heatherbloom, E. F. Franklin Brewster, Jr., third; Sidney Mitchell, Dorothy Hastings, fourth.

CLASS 30.—Pony over 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands—Won by Hamilton Flame, Mrs. F. P. Garvan; Hamilton Dianthus, Mrs. F. P. Garvan, second; Glenavon Victoria, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester, third; Masterpiece, Casalis Farm, fourth.

CLASS 78.—For Rochester Challenge Cup, offered by Congressman Thomas B. Dunn—Won by Driftwood Blaze, Walter H. Hanley; Radiant, Eleanor Sears, second; Thub, Miss Alice A. Dodsworth, third; Allah, Clara S. Peck, fourth.

CLASS 9.—Best team of three hunters from any hunt, ridden in hunt uniform—Won by Indian Arrow, Rhot, and Craigwood, Enniscare Farms; Melrose, Sir Thomas, and Sir Edward, Westminster Stable, second; Melburn, The Strand, and Ridgefield, Enniscare Farms, third; The Wisp, The Master, and The Outlaw, Woodin Farms, fourth.

CLASS 14.—Horses, any size, pace and action only counting—Won by Distinction, Louis Long Combs; Fireaway, Isabella Wanamaker, second; Marcia, A. W. Atkinson, third; Royal Flush, A. W. Atkinson, fourth.

CLASS 72.—Ladies' Saddle, Mare or Gelding, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by Driftwood Blaze, Walter H. Hanley; Cherrystone, Isabella Wahamaker, second; Allah, Clara O. Pocks, third; Mae Marah, Fairfield Farm, fourth.

CLASS 11.—Tandem, 15.2 hands and over, leader not to exceed wheeler in height.—Won by Revelation and Consternation, Louis Long Combs; Ideal Mathias and Mogul, A. W. Atkinson, second; Maid in America and Irvington, Marlborough Fairfield, third; Judge and Advocate, D. R. Hanna, fourth.

CLASS 48.—Pony, not to exceed 14.2 hands, shown in hand.—Won by Rusher Calypso, Miss Constance Vauclain; Imp, Glenavon Pilot, J. K. Deering, second; Glenavon Victoria, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester, third; Miss Elsie H. Leggett, fourth.

CLASS 31.—Mare or Gelding, over 14.1 hands and not to exceed 14.3 hands; woman driving.—Won by The Whip, Constance Vauclain; Frailty, John R. Thompson, second; Ideal Mathias, A. W. Atkinson, third; Warwick Matchless, Isabella Wanamaker, fourth.

CLASS 41.—High-Stepping Pony, not exceeding 12.1 hands.—Won by Nimbus, Constance Vauclain; Bolinder, Eleonora Sears, second; Wildfire, Eleonora Sears, third; Orlando, Louis K. Liggett, fourth.

CLASS 100.—Jumping Competition; jumps 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet.—Won by Black Watch, Woodin Farm; Germaine, F. H. Bontecou, second; Ondremon, Miss Carol Smith, third; Ridgefield, Manis Clare Farms, fourth.

N. Y. A. C. SWIM SATURDAY.

Two-Day Carnival Will Be Consolidated in Single Day's Events.

The swimming carnival scheduled to be conducted last night under the auspices of the New York A. C. at South Beach, S. I., for the benefit of the wounded soldiers at the Fox Hills Base Hospital, through the Chaplain's Fund, was called off because of the inclement weather. The meet was to have been the first half of a two-day carnival, with a second card of events scheduled for Saturday. It is planned to hold the postponed meet Saturday afternoon and abandon the program originally dated for Saturday.

The events will include a 50-yard swim for novices, 100-yard handicap swim, 250-yard handicap swim, and a fancy diving contest. These events will be open to all registered A. A. U. swimmers. In addition, several events will be conducted for residents of Staten Island. Some of the leading swimmers of the New York A. C. will participate in the open events, including Leo Giebel, Clarence Ross, Paul Chacey, Joe Thentzy, Teddy Cann, Fred Spedding, George Dahm, and R. E. Galbraith. The events will be conducted over a 50-yard course.

TROEH LEADS AT TRAPS.

Record-Breaker Makes an Astonishingly Fine Average.

Frank M. Troeh of Vancouver, who recently established a world's record by breaking 200 targets straight to win the American amateur 16-yard championship, is the leading amateur trapshooter on registered targets. Official averages for the first eight months of the season, released today by the American Trapshooting Association, give Troeh an average of .1760, and to establish these figures the Pacific Coast star shot at 4,720 registered targets, which is nearly 1,000 more than any of his competitors among the leading trap shots.

There is an interesting race among the professionals for high average on registered targets. Rush Razee, Curtis, Neb., was leading on Sept. 1 with the phenomenal mark of .9801. Homer Clark, Alton, Ill., with .9771; John R. Jahn, Long Grove, Iowa, .9761, and Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa, .9723, are other professionals who are making a bid for the high honor.

TENNIS VETERANS SCORE.

Two of British Semi-Finalists Are Well Over 50 Years.

Tennis, although calling for speed and endurance to an unusual degree, can show more veterans of advanced middle age than any other form of athletics. Two of the four semi-finalists in the all-England tournament at Wimbledon were well over 50. They were Ritchie and C. P. Dixon. Dixon nine years ago forced W. A. Larned, then America's best, to go five sets in the Davis Cup matches, while Ritchie was runner-up for the English championships in 1902, 1903, and 1904.

There was a State champion out in Montana for many years who was a grandfather. J. McLaughlin was 50 years old the last year he defended the title. Samuel Hardy, who began tennis with Larned, Davis, Wright, and Holcomb Ward, recently forced R. Lindley Murray, one of the speediest players in the game, to go five rattling sets to beat him, and Hardy is now in his thirtieth year of tournament play.

HAGEN INELIGIBLE TO COMPETE HERE

Open Champion Fails to Qualify for Professional Association Golf Tourney.

One of the biggest surprises of the golfing season was sprung yesterday when Alec Pirie, Secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced that Walter Hagen, national open champion, had failed to qualify and therefore is not eligible to compete in the association's tournament to be held at the Engineers' Club, Roslyn, L. I., beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 16.

There had been considerable doubt expressed in local golf circles regarding the possibility of Hagen's being a competitor in this event. This official announcement by Mr. Pirie definitely settles the status of the open title holder so far as the P. G. A. tourney of this year is concerned.

To a marked degree the failure of Hagen to qualify robs the event of much of its lustre, for there has been a great deal of rivalry manifested among the professional golfers, and more than one has openly expressed the desire to meet Walter Hagen on the links in tournament play before the season adds off the sporting calendar. This desire has been emphasized in many quarters by the fact that the Professional Golfers' Association tournament is at thirty-six holes match play instead of at medal play, as are practically all of the other tourneys in which professionals are eligible to compete.

Must Qualify in Districts.

In order to be a competitor in this tournament it is essential that all professional golfers qualify in the districts in which their clubs are located. Playing from the Oakland Golf Club of Detroit, Hagen should have competed in the qualifying tournament held at Chicago on Aug. 25, immediately following the close of the national amateur tournament at Oakmont, Pittsburgh. This Hagen failed to do, and for this reason Mr. Pirie made the official announcement that the open champion will not be able to tee off with the other pros on Sept. 16.

The St. Louis district was the last to hold its qualifying round. Thirty-two players have now qualified to compete in the tourney here, and it is confidently expected that some of the best sport of the season seen in this neck of the golfing woods will be witnessed in the event to be held at the Engineers' Club. And this in spite of the fact that Walter Hagen will not be among the starters.

Naturally, when a tournament of importance is robbed of the presence of the leading champion of the country, much of the attractiveness is detracted; but, while keen disappointment is felt at Hagen's failure to qualify, it is probable that those of the golfing enthusiasts who possibly can will arrange to be in the gallery that will see the play.

Particular interest had been centred in this coming tournament because of the rivalry which exists between Jim Barnes and Walter Hagen. They have met twice this season and each has won once. Hagen, of course, scored the more notable victory by winning the open championship at Braeburn, when he was compelled to defeat Mike Brady in order to drape his brow with the coveted laurel. Barnes was in that tourney.

Barnes and Hagen clashed again at Cleveland in the Western open golf championship, and Barnes emerged the victor. Ever since Barnes has been keenly anxious to grapple with Hagen. The supporters of Jim Barnes, and they are legion, have contended their favorite would take the measure of the open champion if they ever met at match play. For this reason the disappointment in golfing circles is particularly keen.

BILLIARD TITLE TOURNEYS.

Conditions Named for Annual Competitions at Three Styles.

Three tournaments to establish the championship at 18.2, three-cushion and pocket billiards have been announced by the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company, which has held jurisdiction of these title competitions for many years. The program calls for games of 400 points in the 18.2 championship tournament, 50 points at the three-cushion caroms, and 125 points in the pocket billiards.

The balkline championship tournament will be limited to six players, with an entrance fee of $350. The prizes in this tournament will be as follows: First, $2,500; second, $1,750; third, $1,250; fourth, $750. This tournament will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York, from Oct. 20 to 25, inclusive. Entries close on Sept. 20.

The three-cushion tournament will be limited to ten players, subject to an entrance fee of $150. The prizes to be awarded to the first four, according to their standing at the close of the tournament, are: $1,500, $1,250, $1,000, and $750. This tournament will be held at the Moose Auditorium, Cleveland, Nov. 6 to 19, inclusive. Entries close Oct. 4.

The pocket billiard tournament will be limited to ten players, subject to an entrance fee of $150. The prizes to be awarded the winners are the same as in the three-cushion tournament. The games will be played at the Auditorium, Parkway Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 1 to 13 inclusive. Entries will close Nov. 1.

It is intended that these tournaments shall be conducted annually, and the winner of each tournament will be awarded a trophy emblematic of the championship, which will remain in his possession as evidence of his claim to the title of champion for the period of one year, and thereafter will revert to the winner of the next annual tournament. The trophy will become the personal property of any player winning it three times, whereupon a new trophy will be substituted for future competition.

The winner of each tournament will receive an annual salary in recognition of his having won the championship; the salaries to be as follows: Balk-line champion, $4,000; three-cushion carom champion, $3,400; pocket billiard champion, $2,400. These salaries to be paid in monthly installments, beginning thirty days after the termination of each tournament.

The winners of the three championships, together with the runners-up of each tournament, must participate in a tour extending over a period of approximately eighteen (18) consecutive weeks, commencing the first week in January, 1920, to play exhibitions and matches in various cities throughout the United States and Canada.

The players participating in the tour will receive during the period of said tour a special compensation ranging from $100 per week up, according to their standing and drawing ability as an attraction. In addition to this salary, each player is to receive free transportation throughout the tour.

BRADY TO PLAY HAGEN.

Golf Professionals in 36-Hole Match at Deal Next Sunday.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Mike Brady announced tonight that he would shoot a 36-hole medal play match against Walter Hagen, national open golf champion, on Sunday next, at the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J., for a purse of $500. Brady will return to Massachusetts on Monday to defend his title as State open champion at the Worcester Country Club. He will make an effort to bring Hagen to Worcester for the State championship. Hagen won the national open title after a play-off with Brady at Brae Burn in June.

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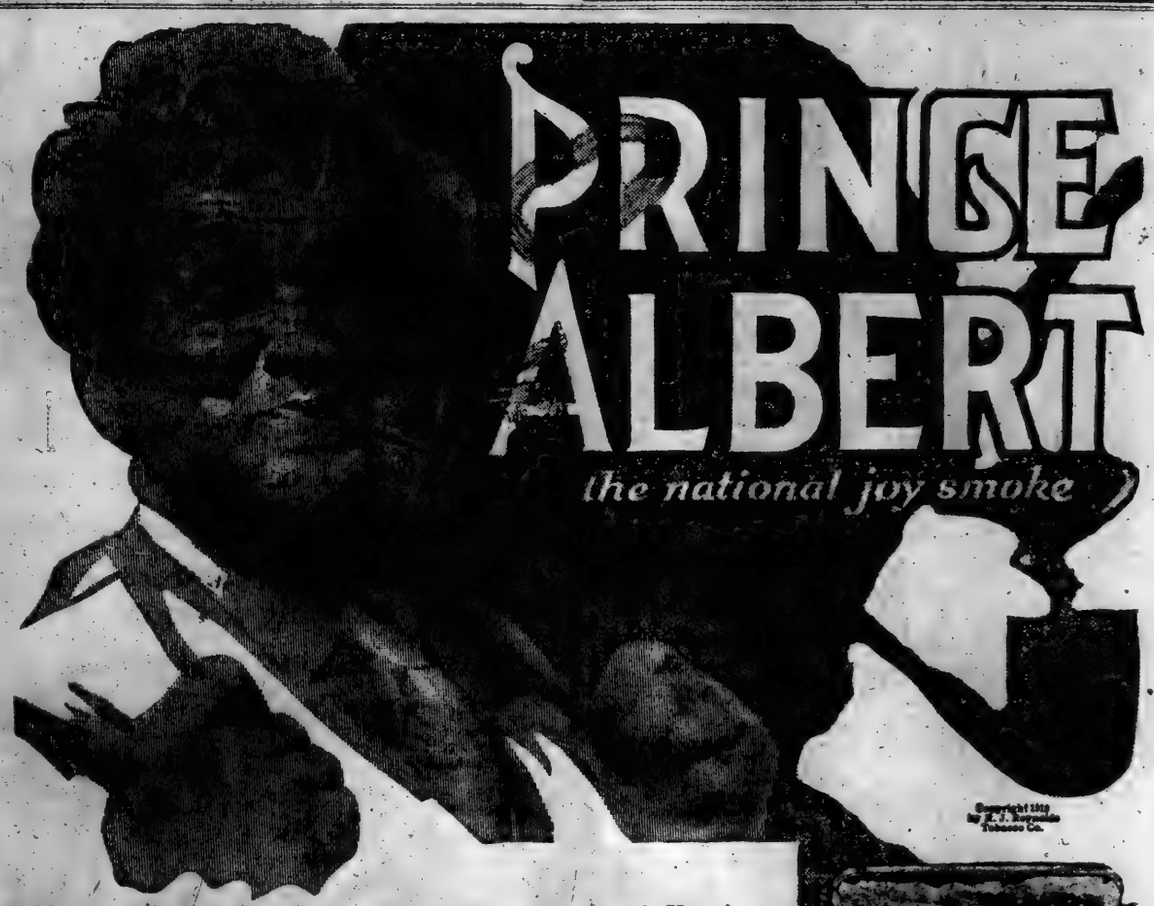

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NEW PARTY RAISES BOLSHEVIST BANNER

Communists Proclaim Sympathy with Lenin Program and Seek "Conquest of State."

SOCIALIST NUMBERS CUT

Before the War They Claimed 117,000, Now There Are Only 42,217—Transactions of the Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The new Communist Labor Party of America adopted a platform today after wrangling nearly all day over the phraseology. It declares the party in full harmony with the revolutionary working class parties of all countries and stands by the principles stated by the third international program adopted at Moscow, Russia. Other planks in the platform read:

"We fully recognize the crying need for an immediate change in the social system. The time for parleying and compromise has passed and now it is only a question whether the full power remains in the hands of the capitalist or the working class.

"The Communist Labor Party of America has as its ultimate aim the overthrow of the present system of production in which the working class is mercilessly exploited, and the creation of an industrial republic, wherein the machinery of production shall be socialized so as to guarantee to the workers the full social value of their toil.

"To this end we ask the workers to unite with the Communist Labor Party of America industrially and politically in the struggle for the conquest of the State and the powers of government in the establishment of a co-operative Commonwealth."

John Reed of New York presented the report of the Committee on Program and Labor, which was said to be the most radical declaration of principles ever issued by a political party in this country. The lengthy document is said to have been largely copied from the program of the Soviet Republic of Russia. Action on the report was deferred until tomorrow.

The Communist Labor Party delegates sang social revolutionary songs for an hour before getting down to business. One of the songs was "The Gene Debs Gang," of which the words of the refrain are:

Glorious, glorious; we'll make the Bolshevik victorious;
Hail to the pluto; they are making more of us,
While 'Gene lies in prison for us all.

Another song ran:

All who right and justice seek,
Burst your bonds, no longer weak;
Unite and join the Bolshevik.
Rise, rise, rise.

The insistence of H. Tichenor of St. Louis finally prevailed in the selection of a name for the party.

"There are fifty-seven varieties of socialism, and perhaps more than that," he said, "but there is only one kind of Bolshevism, and the world is having a hard time to stomach that. Communism knows no race, nation, breed, or creed. We've got to get the word 'communism' in the name some place."

The meeting of communists was thrown into a commotion when detectives arrested Dennis E. Batt, reputed to be an organiser for the I. W. W., and took him from the hall. They had been searching for him for a week on a charge of making a seditious speech.

War and the withdrawal of radical insurgent members have reduced the total membership of the National Socialist Party in this country to 42,217 according to a report read at the convention of the organization today. Before the war the Socialist Party claimed a membership of 117,000.

A summary of the more important business transacted by the convention follows:

Urged political freedom for Ireland and India.

Criticized Congress for declining to seat Victor Berger, Socialist of Milwaukee, pending an investigation of his claims to the office.

Indorsed the plan for a general industrial strike on Oct. 8 to compel the release of Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and other prisoners.

Indorsed the co-operative store plan to reduce the high cost of living.

Sent telegrams of fraternal greeting to Debs and other radical leaders imprisoned during the war.

The delegates applauded for several minutes when a report was read that Emma Goldman had been released from prison two weeks ago.

2 STATES REJECT SUFFRAGE.

Virginia House and Alabama Senate Vote Against Ratification.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3.—The Virginia House of Delegates today refused by a vote of 51 to 21 to ratify the Federal woman suffrage constitutional amendment, upon which President Wilson in a message to the Legislature had urged favorable action.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3.—For a second time the State Senate refused yesterday to ratify the Federal woman suffrage constitutional amendment. A motion to ratify was defeated 15 to 13, after a debate of two hours.

DISCHARGES SON OF BOSS.

Youth Dismissed for Starting a Union in Father's Factory.

John Miller, Jr., son of the business head and vice-president of the Keystone Watch Case Company in Riverside, N. J., was discharged yesterday when it was found he was leader in a plan to organize a union among the thousand employes of the establishment.

The young man worked in the plant at the recommendation of his father, who, it is said, wanted him to learn the business by starting at the bottom.

He was employed in a department where there was a movement last week to unionize. With fellow employes he took an active part in the plan. The Superintendent of the plant is said to have sought to check the move to organize by discharging several men, making no distinction in the case of young Miller.

Friends of the young man said yesterday that personal relations between the head of the plant and his son remained cordial, but that the gulf of industrial relations between them was still unbridged.

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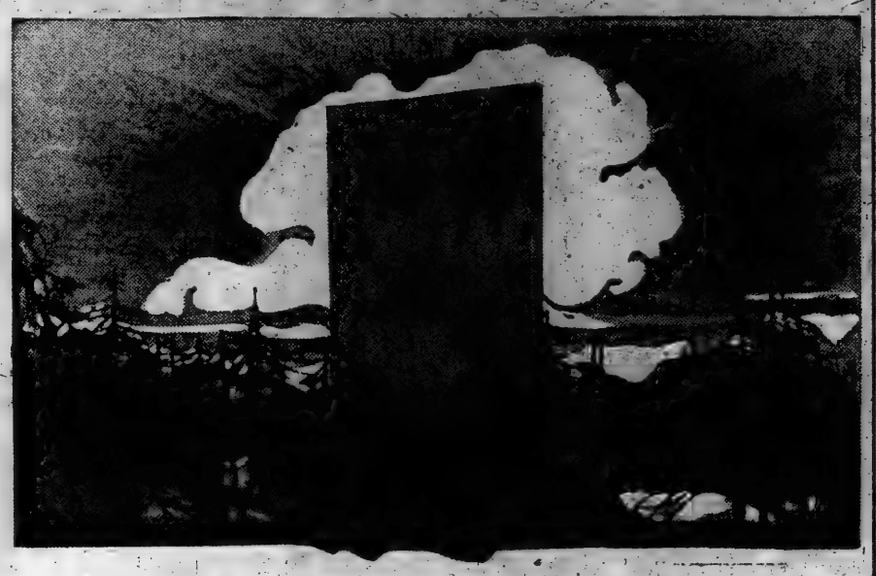

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LIBERTY SIX

BENNETT TO FIGHT PRIMARY RESULT

Defeated by La Guardia, He Charges Fraud and Also Threatens Prosecution.

BITTERLY ATTACKS LEADERS

Will Demand an Inspection of Vote Showing 1,688 Against Him.

HASKELL WINS FOR WETS

Madigan's Victory Regarded as Due to Resentment at Shelving of Newburger.

Bitterly attacking Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and charging that he had been robbed of the Republican nomination for President of the Aldermen through fraudulent practices at the polls in Manhattan, ex-State Senator William M. Bennett announced last night that he would petition the courts for right to inspect the Republican primary ballots cast in that borough and ask District Attorney Swann to institute criminal proceedings.

The course followed by Mr. Bennett, after the strong showing he made in the primaries on Tuesday, is identical with his procedure after the city primaries in 1917, when Mayor John Purroy Mitchel on the primary returns was pronounced victor in the contest between Mr. Bennett and himself for the Republican nomination for Mayor. On inspection and recount of the ballots in that instance the result was reversed and a barren victory accorded to the former State Senator, while as the result of criminal proceedings which followed three score of Republican and Democratic election inspectors, charged with changing Bennett ballots in favor of Mayor Mitchel, subsequently were sent to prison.

La Guardia's Majority 1,688.

Complete returns from Tuesday's primary election, received yesterday morning, gave the victory in the Republican contests for President of the Aldermanic Board to Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Bennett's opponent, by a slim majority of 1,688 votes. Representative La Guardia carried the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the former borough by 6,412 and the latter by 409, while Mr. Bennett was successful in the three other boroughs. His majority in Brooklyn was 3,441, in Queens 2,040 and in Richmond 132. This table shows the complete vote for both candidates by boroughs:

	La Guardia.	Bennett.
Manhattan	11,875	6,463
Bronx	1,943	1,534
Brooklyn	12,372	15,813
Queens	1,848	3,886
Richmond	238	390
Total	28,274	26,186

Bennett Attacks Leaders.

Mr. Bennett's statement follows:

"I do not concede the election of Mr. La Guardia. On the contrary, I am convinced, as I was the day after primary day in 1917, that I have been robbed of the nomination. The circumstances in this case are the same. It is history repeating itself.

"The crime against the ballot box of 1919 has been perpetrated by the same criminals who stole the 1917 primary, but who were forced by the courts to place in jail those who, as the Republican nominee for Mayor, I am also convinced that, as in 1917, some of the election thieves—well paid, by the way—will soon be on their way to jail. Two years ago ninety of these ballot box thieves who tried to rob the enrolled voters of the Republican Party as well as myself were sent to prison. Sixty of these were from Manhattan, half of that number were followers of the Hon. Charles F. Murphy, the other half were followers of the Hon. Samuel S. Koenig.

"I have had numerous offers of aid, financial and otherwise, from prominent Republicans, who believe that another crime has been committed against the sanctity of the ballot, and who are urging me to ask the courts for a recount.

"I shall inspect the returns tomorrow morning and thereafter shall ask that the ballot boxes, and the ballots, voted and unvoted, be impounded by the Board of Election. I shall also ask District Attorney Swann to institute criminal proceedings.

"My primary object in so doing is not personal, but I have made up my mind that the Republican organization in the City of New York shall recognize the fundamental principle of our Government that every man and every woman is entitled to one vote and that one vote shall be counted, and shall not be trafficked in. And in this, with the aid of the decent men and women in the party, I shall succeed."

Koenig and Knewitz Denounced.

In a statement issued earlier in the day Mr. Bennett said:

"Sam Koenig, the leader of Manhattan, and Johnnie Knewitz, the leader in the Bronx, apparently have the power to deliver the votes on primary day, but they do not have the power to deliver the votes on election day. Under the leadership of Sam Koenig the Republican candidate for Governor last year was beaten 3 to 1 in Manhattan, and 2 to 1 in the Bronx under the leadership of Johnnie Knewitz.

"The object of a political organization is to get the confidence of the voters and win the election. That is the theory on which Tammany Hall acts. Tammany Hall would have spewed Sam Koenig and Johnnie Knewitz out of its membership long ago, as it did 'Paddy' Divver years ago.

"The Republican organization in Manhattan and the Bronx is now back on the level of the days of Jake Patterson. Sam Koenig must be destroyed if Republicans expect to carry the State of New York for President in 1920. The major operation on Sam Koenig should be performed when the newly elected County Committee meets this month to elect its Chairman."

Haskell Wins on "Wet" Platform.

Aside from the stir caused by the downfall of Mr. Bennett, the feature of Tuesday's primary election that caused most comment in political circles yesterday was the sensational "wet" victory won in Brooklyn by Representative Reuben L. Haskell as an independent candidate for the nomination for County Judge, in spite of his opponents, one of whom he won a bad third while Haskell was a close second to the other, ran with the endorsement and support of the Republican County organization in Kings and, in fact, had been designated at an unofficial convention held under organization auspices last July.

The complete vote of the three candidates was:

Herman S. Dike, (renominated,) 21,024.
Reuben L. Haskell, 19,502.
Frederick S. Martyn, 11,222.

Congressman Haskell, who ran on a straight wet platform, in a statement issued yesterday ascribed his victory entirely to this fact and characterized his campaign as the first opportunity offered the Brooklyn Republicans for a referendum on the question of prohibition.

"I am more than pleased that my stand in favor of the preservation of individual rights has been sustained," said Mr. Haskell. "I started against the prohibition amendment in Congress and all along made a fight against it because I do not believe in it.

"Acknowledging my deep gratitude to the voters of this borough, I am sure that the verdict on election day, when the voters of all parties shall have their say, will only confirm in a larger degree the victory of yesterday.

"In the future the minority will not rule the majority. It is the greatest victory for the cause of popular rights."

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition in a statement commenting on the nomination of Representative Haskell said that his victory might be regarded as a most important victory of the anti-prohibition forces, too.

Anderson Expected Larger Vote.

State Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued last night, expressed amazement that Representative Haskell did not get a bigger vote.

"We really supposed," said Mr. Anderson, "that with the liquor interests financing and running a campaign in his behalf and with the policy of voting only for Haskell so as to hold down the vote of both the other men, that the wets would at the very least be able to stif up twice as many votes. We are certain that Mr. Haskell would have gotten a vastly larger vote on any other basis than the monstrous one of running for judge on a platform composed solely of an assault upon the fundamental law. The Republican leaders of Kings County did the decent and wise thing in refusing to be responsible for that kind of a candidacy."

The vote in Manhattan, and all over the city, in fact, derived much comfort from the substantial vote polled by Stephen J. Madigan as a candidate for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Democratic primaries in Manhattan and the Bronx. They attributed his strength in the Tammany primaries, where he polled 10,817 votes, entering as an independent at the eleventh hour, to the attack he made on the eve of the primaries upon Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Luce, one of the other candidates, for accepting the indorsement of the Prohibition Party when a candidate two years ago.

This contention, however, is disputed by independent Democrats, who declare that thousands of the votes cast for Mr. Madigan were in protest against the conduct of the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, in sidetracking Supreme Court Justice Joseph E. Newburger as a candidate for renomination and substituting for him Irwin Untermyer. The vote for the three candidates, with all but sixteen election districts heard from, follows:

	Luce.	Untermyer.	Madigan.
Manhattan	22,177	18,606	10,817
Bronx	6,148	5,217	3,845
Total	28,325	23,823	14,662

Plurality for the two successful candidates: Luce, 13,643; Untermyer, 9,121.

Setbacks For McCooey.

The victory of Mr. Dowling in the Supreme Court contest in the Democratic primaries in Kings, and victories of independents in two contests for Municipal Court Justiceships were practically the only setbacks suffered by John H. McCooey, leader of the Democratic forces in Kings. The organized insurgents who were out to wrest control of the organization from McCooey, except in the vote of their leader, James E. Finegan, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Surrogate, failed to make much of a showing, and Finegan himself was defeated, though the vote was fairly close.

The following tables give the comparative strength of the McCooey candidates and the insurgents for Supreme Court and county offices in Kings:

SUPREME COURT.

George J. S. Dowling, (Ind.)	39,837
John J. Kuhn, (Reg.)	36,979

COUNTY COURT.

Daniel J. Griffin, (Reg.)	37,750
Howard P. Hall, (Reg.)	37,101
George K. Hunton, (Ind.)	7,069
Charles Tolleris	5,651

SURROGATE.

George A. Wingate, (Reg.)	28,440
James E. Finegan, (Ind.)	20,722

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

John D. Johnston, (Reg.)	33,600
R. Percy Chittenden, (Ind.)	13,209

SHERIFF.

James J. Browne, (Reg.)	36,754
Thomas E. Wilmott, (Ind.)	11,742

REGISTER.

Richardson Webster, (Reg.)	35,726
Bart I. Schneider, (Ind.)	11,595

Two Tammany district leaders were affected by the result of contests in their districts in Tuesday's primary, and one of these, Rosa Williams, in the Ninth, met his Waterloo at the hands of Alderman Thomas A. Williams, who has been battling for control of the district for four years.

Percy Nagle, the veteran Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, suffered a serious setback in the defeat of James F. McNulty, his candidate for the Aldermanic nomination, by Charles J. McGillick.

Changes on Final Returns.

Other changes upon final returns from Tuesday's primaries are:

John V. Flood defeated E. W. Healy for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Fourteenth Manhattan District, reversing the result indicated in the early returns.

Thomas J. McArdle defeated T. P. Thornton for the Aldermanic nomination in the Fifteenth District, (Manhattan).

John H. Smith, Independent, prevailed over Max Herzfeld in the Democratic primaries in Kings as a candidate for the Municipal Court nomination in the Second District.

Michael J. Reilly was successful in the Eighth Assembly District of Kings and John J. McLoughlin in the Fifteenth as candidates for Democratic Assembly nominations.

Emanuel Schulberg won the Democratic nomination for Alderman from the Forty-first, George J. Joyce won in the Forty-third, and Peter J. McGuiness in the Fiftieth Aldermanic District.

Walter T. Warren on final returns won the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the Sixty-fifth District (Richmond.)

On the Republican side final figures gave the nomination for Municipal Court Justice in the Fifth Manhattan District to ex-Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen by a majority of 708 over Alexander U. Zilke. R. Leslie Smith won the Republican nomination for Municipal Court Justice in the Second District in Kings, and Edgar F. Hazleton in the Fourth District of Queens, where the result had been in doubt.

Lizzy Dixon defeated George W. Harris for the Aldermanic nomination in the Twenty-sixth District. (Manhattan.) Arthur V. Gorman won the Republican nomination in the Thirty-sixth and Isaac E. Epstein the Republican nomination in the Fifty-ninth, both in Brooklyn, where the result had remained in doubt until final returns were received yesterday morning.

Three women were successful in Democratic and Republican primary fights on Tuesday. Miss Margaret L. Smith, a school teacher, who ran with the indorsement of the Republican organization as a candidate for Assembly from the Nineteenth Manhattan District, defeated Richard M. Belden, a negro minister, by a majority of 252.

Miss Mary M. Lilly won a Democratic renomination for Assembly in the Seventh Manhattan District.

Sue A. Mulholland won the Democratic nomination for the Board of Aldermen in the Fifty-second District, (Brooklyn.) The district is represented by a Republican in the present board.

The proportion of women participating in Tuesday's primary election was very small, except in some sections of Brooklyn, where in the Democratic primaries 30 per cent. of the vote was furnished by women, and in the Republican primaries in the Eighteenth Assembly District in Kings, where the women were unusually active.

Germans of Bohemia Appeal to Senators Lodge and Knox

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Government of German Bohemia has sent a cablegram to Senators Lodge and Knox, according to a Havas dispatch received from Vienna by way of Basle, asking them to defend the cause of self-determination of 3,500,000 Germans in Bohemia and the Silesian marches.

The Government further asks that a hearing be insured for these Germans prior to the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate.

CARRANZA TROOPS FIRED ON AIRPLANE

It Was Scaring Their Horses and They Meant to Drive It Higher, Consul Explains.

THEIR LEADER WAS ABSENT

And Men Acted Without Orders—Washington Not Inclined to Make an Issue of the Incident.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 3.—Mexican cavalry troops fired on the American army airplane near Laredo on Tuesday morning because it was flying so low that it frightened the horses while grazing, causing them to scatter, according to an official statement received today by the Mexican Consul in San Antonio from Consul Garcia at Laredo.

The attack resulted in the slight injury of Captain David W. McNabb, who was flying the plane with Lieutenant von de B. Johnson. Several bullets pierced the plane.

It was the purpose of the Mexican troopers merely to cause the American aviators to fly higher and cease scaring the horses, the statement said. The communication did not indicate the altitude of the airplane at the time the Mexican troopers fired into it except that it was flying "very low."

These reports, it was said, showed that the American aviators were in Texas territory at all times except for a few seconds when they attempted to ascend rapidly to escape the bullets and circle away.

A report from the aviators, according to unofficial information, stated that as soon as a group of Mexicans near the Rio Grande had descended to a low altitude to investigate, and that as they passed the point the Mexicans suddenly rose and opened fire on them.

It was indicated that the first official announcement of the attack probably would come from Washington. Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Southern Department Commander, refused to give out a statement.

LAREDO, TEXAS, Sept. 3.—Possibility of immediate retaliatory action by United States military forces for the attack yesterday on an American army airplane near Laredo has been eliminated, it was indicated here tonight, by the admission of Mexican authorities today that the attack was made by Carranza soldiers.

While official information was lacking, the impression was gained in army circles that the admission had removed the situation from the hands of the military so far as emergency action was concerned, and placed it directly up to Washington for diplomatic action.

One point in difference tonight between Mexican and American reports was the location of the airplane when the following volley was fired into it. Consul Garcia declared an investigation showed it was one kilometer inside the Mexican border, while unofficial American reports insist the plane was in United States territory at the time.

The firing was "unwarranted," the Mexican Consul said, and was done in the absence of the detachment's commander, and the case has been reported to the superior authorities for instructions in regard to punishment of those guilty.

The Consul also said that General Garza, the Mexican commander in the Nuevo Laredo district, opposite here, "emphatically" denies giving orders to his troops to fire at American troops or airplanes, even if they are on the Mexican side of the boundary."

Not Expected to Become an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The War Department was still waiting today for a detailed report from General Dickman, commanding the Southern Department, regarding the attack upon Captain McNabb and Lieutenant Johnson of the Air Force, who were fired upon, and Captain McNabb wounded, on the border near Laredo, Texas, yesterday. General Dickman wired the department that he had received a brief telephone report from Colonel Beaumont B. Buck, in command at Laredo, and that Colonel Buck informed him that an investigation was under way and that a further and more complete report would be made as soon as that investigation was concluded.

It was pointed out at the State Department that the absence of international regulations governing he use of aircraft made it necessary for analogous rules to be applied, and in such circumstances the flight of an airplane over foreign territory is contemplated, the normal way, it was said at the department, would be to get permission from the foreign Government for the flight.

There was no disposition at the State Department to place the firing by Mexican soldiers upon members of America's armed forces constructively or actually in Mexico in the same category as the shooting or holding of American soldiers by Mexican bandits. It was admitted that if the two aviators recently captured and held for ransom by Mexican bandits had been taken into custody by Mexican soldiers, a question might have arisen as to the right of this Government to send an expedition into Mexico to recover them.

REPORT CAPTURE OF BANDITS.

Mexican Authorities Say They Hold Men Who Killed Correll.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Mexican Embassy announced tonight that it had received official advices of the capture by Carranzista forces of the bandits who murdered John W. Correll of Ida, Okla., several weeks ago, and who, after killing Mr. Correll, maltreated his wife. The Mexican Embassy statement reads as follows:

"Official advices received by the Mexican Embassy state that Ricardo Gonzales of Tampico reported on Sept. 1 the capture near a point known as Los Mezquites of Chieftain Ramon Dias and followers, Rafael Ruiz, Francisco Gamboa, Elias Vidal and Francisco Valverde, responsible for the murder of the American citizen, John W. Correll. The men were taken to Tampico, where they will be placed at the disposal of he corresponding judicial authorities for trial.

"With the capture of these bandits a deadly blow has been inflicted upon the outlawry which prevailed in the Tamesi region, thus fully satisfying the request contained in the note of the American Government presented in consequence of Correll's death."

OUR FLIERS OVER CHIHUAHUA?

Mexicans Say That Americans Have Twice Appeared High Over City.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Sept. 3.—Two airplanes believed to be American and bearing the numbers E-344 and B-335 flew over Chihuahua City yesterday and disappeared toward the northeast. This is said to be the second appearance of American planes here within a week.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 3.—Colonel Guillermo Valles, assistant chief of staff and personal representative of General Manuel Diegles, commander of the northeastern military zone, who is here, stated today that two American airplanes flew over Chihuahua City on last Thursday. He said they were much larger than the Mexican airplanes and were flying very high.

Mexican officials here said today no formal protest had been made to American authorities against the crossing of these planes. A protest was filed here in August, however, against American airplanes flying across the border.

11,000 Army Cars Stored, Say Officers; Left Exposed or Uncrated, They Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—About 11,000 automobiles bought for the army are now stored at Camp Holabird, near Baltimore, Md. Many have never even been uncrated, while many others have stood for months exposed to the elements, so army officers testified today before a sub-committee of the House special committee investigating War Department expenditures. Only a small number of the automobiles have been distributed to State Highway Commissions and Government departments, the officers testified.

An inventory of the cars, submitted by Major R. C. P. Evans, included 1,800 pleasure cars, 1,037 ambulances, 153 light delivery trucks, 80 light trucks, 1,231 two and three ton trucks, 2,105 heavy trucks, 354 ammunition trucks, and 2,660 motorcycles and side cars.

The officers said that 379 pleasure cars, 2,588 trucks, and 360 ambulances were stored in the open, and 679 pleasure cars and 2,588 trucks had never been uncrated. Since the armistice was signed 1,000 new cars have been received at Camp Holabird, and in recent months 75 cars have been sold as wrecks, with some extra parts, for $4,000, according to the testimony.

The officers said there had been some deterioration, but they held that this damage was chiefly to paint and upholstery, and not to the motors. It was asserted that some of the crated cars were piled five deep in the camp. Besides Major Evans, the officers who appeared today included the commanding officer at Camp Holabird, Captain D. L. Crane.

Tomorrow morning the committee will hear from Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, and will demand to know why the War Department has not distributed these surplus vehicles as Congress directed, and what its plans are in this respect. The officers who testified today were unable to throw light on this.

REDS SAY KOLCHAK IS OUT OF OMSK

Admiral Has Retreated to Irkutsk, Wireless Message from Moscow Announces.

DENIKIN ALSO DRIVEN BACK

Dubovka Captured by the Bolsheviki—But Anti-Red Forces Reach Outskirts of Kiev.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—News of Bolshevist successes on the southern front against the armies of General Denikin is contained in wireless announcements from the Soviet Government at Moscow, which also reports that Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian Government, has evacuated Omsk and transferred his headquarters to Irkutsk.

A dispatch from Omsk says that Admiral Kolchak has issued a stirring appeal to all Russians capable of bearing arms to join the ranks, saying that the destiny of Russia is at stake. He declares that his Government will not lay down its arms until victory has been won. He calls upon the remainder of the population incapable of bearing arms to furnish supplies and munitions.

According to one of the Soviet messages the Bolsheviki have occupied the town of Dubovka, on the Volga, 181 miles south-southwest of Saratov. It reads:

"We have occupied Dubovka. The enemy is evacuating Tsaritsin (Government of Saratov, 110 miles south-southwest of Kamishin) and we have taken Loureff. During the capture of Orsk (155 miles east-southeast of Orenburg) we took 3,000 prisoners."

Another Moscow message announces that anti-Bolshevist forces occupied the southern outskirts of Kiev today, adding that the fighting is proceeding.

BERNE, Sept. 3.—The Russian Bolsheviki have proposed peace negotiations, following the rout of their forces, which are surrounded, according to an official announcement received here.

The foregoing dispatch, while it does not mention any particular district in Russia, probably has reference to the Lithuanian front, where the Bolsheviki were said on Tuesday to be surrounded and to be offering to make peace.

TROTZKY MENACES FINLAND.

Tells Reds They Must Stand Proudly in Defense of Petrograd.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Military and Naval Commissary, addressing the Petrograd Soviet on Sept. 1, declared that the Bolsheviki must stand proudly and impregnably in the defense of Petrograd, according to a Soviet Government wireless message from Moscow.

Trotzky added that unless Finland gave guarantees of her sincerity and the cessation of further provocation the Bolsheviki will make every preparation for an overwhelming advance into that country.

The Soviet approved unanimously a proposal to offer peace to Esthonia.

It has been ascertained that the dispatch from Berlin on Tuesday giving German reports from Riga to the effect that General Gough of the British Army had issued a proclamation to the population of Petrograd that an attack was about to be made on that city is untrue. General Gough left Helsingfors Aug. 19 for home, and at the present time is in England. He did not see Admiral Cowan, Commander of the British squadron operating in the Baltic Sea, before his departure for home.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 2.—Admiral Cowan, commander of the British squadron in the Baltic, has arrived here in connection, it is understood, with preparation for an attack on Petrograd. The Admiral intends, it is said, to confer with members of the British Military Mission on the plans for the attack.

OFFER TO GERMAN SURGEONS.

Positions in Russian Army, with Many Inducements.

BERLIN, Sept. 3. (Associated Press.)—The medical journals in Germany are publishing advertisements offering positions to German physicians and surgeons in the Russian army. Attractive pay and the right of securing homesteads are promised them.

Medical men are urged to enlist with volunteer troop units organized for fighting Bolshevism, and the promise is made of a premium of 5,000 marks if the counter-revolution is successful.

Red Cross to Send Help to Minsk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The dispatch of a general relief and anti-typhus field unit to Minsk has been authorized by the American Red Cross, as the result of the capture of that city by the Polish Army. Reports from Minsk are that people are dying in large numbers from hunger and typhus, while among the children there is much disease, particularly trachoma. The Red Cross unit will include two American health experts, a chief nurse, and about fifteen Polish-speaking nurses. They will carry with them supplies of medicine, soaps, and nourishing foods, and among the first steps taken will be the establishment of a soup kitchen in Minsk.

Poland to Hold Accused Germans.

BERLIN, Sept. 3. (Associated Press.)—The Lokal Anzeiger says it is informed that the Polish War Cabinet has instructed the Warsaw Governmental, military and civilian departments that German officials belonging to the occupation force, who are charged with misdemeanors, shall be remanded for trial according to the peace terms.

EUROPE STILL NEEDS HELP, SAYS HOOVER

Private Charities Should Continue to Aid the Poor, He Tells Congressional Committee.

WOULD CONTROL CREDITS

If a Fund Is Set Aside for Feeding Central European States It Should Be Directed by Us.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There is still need for private charity for the assistance of Europe, Herbert Hoover declared when asked during his testimony before the Congressional sub-committee today if such a need yet existed. The poor in all countries always need help from their Governments, Mr. Hoover pointed out, and most of the European Governments are now unable to assist their poor. Consequently outside help was imperative, he considered, especially for children, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of whom the American relief administration has been feeding and who will now be fed through the private organization succeeding it.

Asked if the United States Government should not support this work of feeding the children, Mr. Hoover replied he would be glad for help from all sources, as he believed child welfare work was the most important to be done.

Discussing the relief of Central Europe through a plan for the United States guaranteeing $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 worth of credits, as he had suggested, Mr. Hoover urged that if such credits were granted the United States should retain the right to direct what countries should receive them, so as to insure against any one nation getting the bulk of the help. He also declared the United States should make it clear that the credits would be cut off from any country which failed to preserve peace.

Responding to an inquiry as to whether the American charitable organizations assisting Europe were necessary Mr. Hoover replied that he was unwilling to say anything to discourage charitable effort, but believed that the sixty-three organizations doing relief work in Europe should be co-ordinated, administered in such a way as to avoid duplication of work, and placed under an executive empowered to direct where relief should be administered. Such a co-ordination would be difficult, he admitted, but was accomplished in the Belgian relief work and was probably better, he thought, than only big organization, as various contributors want their money to be spent by the special organizations with which they are familiar.

HOOVER SAILS SATURDAY.

Dinner to be Given in His Honor in New York on Sept. 16.

Herbert Hoover, Director General of Interallied Relief and head of the American Relief Administration, according to a cable message received yesterday by Edgar Rickard at the offices of the American Relief Administration, 115 Broadway. Mr. Rickard said that Mr. Hoover would remain in New York only long enough to attend a dinner and reception given in his honor under the auspices of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers on Sept. 16. He will then go to California for a long-deferred rest at his home in Palo Alto.

The dinner and reception to Mr. Hoover by members of his profession will mark his retirement from public work, after five years of service, given without salary and paying his own expenses. Mr. Hoover went to Europe immediately after the signing of the armistice last November and as Director General of Interallied Relief and head of the American Relief Administration has directed the distribution of 2,210,800 tons of foodstuffs, valued at $770,795,000, and comprising over 600 complete steamer cargoes.

"Mr. Hoover's war work has now been completed," said Mr. Rickard in a statement issued yesterday. "The offices of the American Relief Administration in Paris are closed, and it only remains to write the history of this gigantic task. The Food Administration exists only technically, and ceased active control in March, having gradually relaxed its rules and regulations from the time the armistice was signed. The United States Grain Corporation and the Sugar Equalisation Board created by Mr. Hoover are now functioning separately and not under direct control of the Food Administration. Mr. Hoover, however, retains the chairmanship of the American Relief Administration Europeag Children's Fund, a private organisation, (as distinct from a Government department,) set up to carry on the work initiated by the Government for providing the children in Europe with a supplementary meal."

TO SELL COLD STORAGE STOCK.

War Department Will Offer 5,000,000 Pounds to Municipalities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Five million pounds of frozen meat, now in cold storage in New York and Chicago, was offered by the War Department today to municipalities for re-sale. The offer will remain in effect until Sept. 25, at which time other methods will be used of marketing the portion of the stock unsold.

The meat in storage includes about 1,250,000 pounds of frozen poultry at New York, and more than 3,000,000 pounds in the Chicago zone. This will be sold at 32 cents a pound. Large quantities of frozen mutton and pork shoulders and loins also will be offered at from 16 to 27 cents. Since these products can be transported only in refrigerator cars, no order for less than a carload lot will be accepted.

No Need for High Food Prices!

A country-wide survey shows a lack of cause for the prevailing excessive cost of living. The current issue of The Annalist presents a survey of this situation. Also articles on what "Federal Operation Has Done to the Railroads" and other important questions. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, 10 cents a copy at news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

SHOES HIGH BECAUSE OF PRODUCTION COST

Chairman Friedsam of Fair Prices Sub-Committee Reports His Findings.

SAME APPLIES TO CLOTHING

Buyers Urged to Seek Service Rather Than Style—Butchers Advise Use of Cheap Cuts.

Michael Friedsam, head of E. Altman & Co., the Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's sub-committee on clothing and shoes, issued a statement yesterday making public the results of a preliminary survey of business conditions in the field covered by his committee. Mr. Friedsam declared in his statement that high cost of production, "the highest ever known in this country," lack of raw materials, and labor are the contributing factors which make for the increased prices in clothes and shoes.

He advised the general public to be more careful in its buying, if it wants to aid in bringing down the cost of these articles. Service rather than style should be the criterion by which the purchaser makes his choice, was Mr. Friedsam's suggestion. His statement follows:

"The sub-committees of the Fair Price Committee of the Federal Food Administration have sent to me preliminary surveys of conditions in their various industries, and from these surveys I am able now to make a general résumé of conditions in the retail dry goods, clothing, and shoe industries. These surveys show:

"(1) That the cause of the present admittedly high prices of these goods is almost entirely an increased or a high cost of production, in fact the highest cost of production that has ever been known in this country, and at the same time an alarming decrease in the amount of goods produced; on the one hand a steadily rising scale of expense, and on the other a decline in quantities of available merchandise.

"There has not been found any indication of deliberate profiteering; on the contrary, these surveys show that both manufacturers and retailers are working on a closer margin of profit than ever before, and this despite the extreme uncertainty of the present business conditions. More than in any other lines, it is true of the retail industries this committee is investigating that widespread and keen competition tends to narrow margins of profit and make so-called profiteering unprofitable.

"(2) It is inevitable that with the cost of production, of raw materials, and of labor at their present high point retail prices should have increased accordingly.

"(3) With respect to shoes, in which industry the preliminary surveys have to date gone further than in other lines, the following excerpts from the reports of Messrs. Emil Weil and John Slater confirm the statements made above as to the increase in production costs:

"'Previous to the war France, England, and Germany made the shoes for the entire world, with the exception of this country. Beginning the early part of 1918 the European shoe factories were only permitted to produce 25 per cent. of their output for civilian purpose and 75 per cent. for army purpose.

"'The style of the civilian product, termed a Liberty shoe, in these countries consisted of a black boot and a low shoe. Four years of this naturally produced a vacuum of shoes throughout the world except in this country. From the day that the armistice was signed and the shoe regulations of the European countries lifted an immediate rush was made for the United States for all the finished leather that was available. This immediately caused a great shortage of leather in this country, which, naturally, forced the prices to where they are at the present time.

"'The shoe men report that for leather of the top grade in 1918 the average price was 80 cents per square foot, as against the price of $1.50 a square foot for the same grade of leather today. The skins from which this leather is made come from India, China, Russia, Africa, and South America.

"'Owing to the lack of shipping since the armistice was signed, their report continues, 'we have not been able to get enough raw skins into this country, and Europe, owning most of the shipping, naturally gets a larger quantity of raw material . . . Paris today is retailing shoes at $40 per pair which can be purchased on Fifth Avenue for $15 per pair. The price in London for the same shoe is $30. If more shoes were displayed in the buying of shoes by the consumer instead of vanity a noticeable depreciation in price would immediately be effected.'

"Their report states further that the import of calfskins, which should have been normally 175,000,000 pounds, has actually been for the last ten months of the fiscal year only 21,000 pounds. Russian imports to the United States have dropped from 60,000,000 pounds a year to 600,000 pounds.

"It is agreed on all sides that a labor program such as was proposed this morning by the State Federation of Labor Conference Committee would go a long way toward meeting the problem which the clothing industry is confronted with, because it would insure the industry steady, definite labor conditions with respect to its employes.

"Even so far as the sub-committees have proceeded to date, it is evident that a saner buying policy on the part of the general public will tend to meet the problem of high prices. The committee investigations so far have shown that there are available opportunities for the purchase of all necessities in wearing apparel at what are, under present conditions, reasonable prices, provided the buyer purchases with an eye primarily to service rather than style."

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams said yesterday that he was going to make an effort to get the United States Sugar Equalization Board to provide sugar for the individual housewife who desires to preserve this season's fruit crop. He said that there was a tremendous demand for sugar everywhere for the purpose, but that it had been impossible to arrange for sufficient quantity for private use in canning.

With regard to the shortage of sugar for canning purposes, an official of the Equalization Board said yesterday that the present shortage was due entirely to the cumulative demand for the commodity.

"There is really enough sugar coming into the country for our normal needs," he said. "The refineries are all running at top speed now and turning out 100,000 to 110,000 tons a day. However, housewives have been putting off ordering their canning sugar until now, and the demand has swamped the dealers. There has always been a sugar shortage at this time of year, but seldom so pronounced as at present. My suggestion would be that the individual wishing to put up fruit anticipate her needs and buy her sugar in May and June when the supply is ample for the demand.

The Food Administrator said that he had received complaints from persons who went to stores with fair price lists and were told that their particular store did not carry the quality of goods the list called for.

"In most cases," said Mr. Williams, "I would advise that the buyer go to another store when this happens. Of course there are grades of supplies, strictly fresh eggs, twenty-four hours old, print butter, and the like, the price of which we can't attempt to regulate. However, the goods on our price list are all of good quality and most stores carry them. I would like it if persons finding dealers who refuse to supply them with goods at the quoted prices notify me of the fact, giving the name and location of the dealer. I will investigate the matter and will then be in a position to take action in event of its being a plain case of profiteering."

Mr. Williams said that he expected great things from the campaign undertaken under the direction of Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey's sub-committee of the Fair Price Committee. About 50,000 members of the Community Councils in the city were making an extensive investigation of conditions in the city by personal shopping excursions. The results would be announced in a few days, said the Food Administrator.

The following statement regarding a conference with the wholesale meat dealers of the city was given out at the offices of the Food Administrator in the Consolidated Gas Company's building:

"Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, reports a very gratifying conference this morning with representatives of the wholesale meat dealers of the city. The conference was representative of all the dealers. Those present pledged themselves to the heartiest cooperation with the Attorney General and the Fair Price Committee, in the supply of meat in this city at fair prices to the public. During the course of the conference it was brought out that at no time has the wholesale price margin on meats in this city reached or exceeded 1 cent a pound; in fact, it seemed clear that the average margin of the wholesalers is much under 1 cent a pound.

"One of the things the gentlemen present emphasized is the importance of buying the cheaper, as well as the more expensive cuts of meat. They report a widespread era of buying only the most expensive cuts, making it difficult to dispose of the cheaper, but equally nutritious, parts. It is obvious that if some parts of the slaughtered animal must be sold at a loss the other parts must carry this loss.

"A permanent committee is to be formed, for advice, consultation, and help to the Fair Price Committee, one of the objects being to keep the Fair Price Committee informed of the wholesale meat conditions from time to time, that causes for changes may be explained to the public. This is another of the most important groups in the food supply which has pledged itself to aid the Federal Administration in every way lying in its power to reduce the cost of living to the people of New York.

"The following gentlemen were present at the conference and will form the committee: George J. Edwards of Swift & Co., H. G. Mills of Armour & Co., Charles J. Higgins of Morris & Co., J. C. Good of Wilson & Co., Leo S. Josephs of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, Frederick Bisbee of Joseph Sterns & Sons, W. H. Noyes of Swift & Co., I. Stiefel of Wilson & Co., A. E. Glascow of Indianapolis Abattoir Company, L. M. Christian of West Washington Market, and Irving Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, in charge of the distribution of army surplus food supplies from the public schools of the city, announced yesterday that he had received permission from Washington to cut down the price of condensed soups. The revised price list of the soups, with the reductions, follow:

Beef, No. 1, from	10c to 7c
Chicken, No. 1, from	10c to 7c
Clam chowder, No. 1, from	10c to 7c
Mock turtle, No. 1, from	9c to 7c
Oxtail, No. 1, from	9c to 7c
Tomato, No. 1, from	10c to 7c
Vegetable, No. 1, from	10c to 7c

The Commissioner explained that chain stores had been underselling the city in the line of condensed soups and that the reductions had been made after he had written to the War Department. He said that he was now negotiating for a supply of army rations to be put on sale in the schools. The following letter regarding the matter was given out by Dr. Day:

Mr. E. C. Morse,
Director of Sales,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morse:

We are exceedingly anxious in New York to get a lot of army blankets, both the new and the reclaimed, of all grades, including all wool, cotton and wool and all cotton. We will sell these for you at the price named by you, just adding enough to cover the overhead in the one hundred school canteens through the city where we are selling the foodstuffs. We ought to have these within the next few days in order that we may put them out through these centres where we are selling the food. Cool weather is rapidly approaching and this would be of incalculable service to the people of our great city, particularly the poorer people. May we not hear favorable from you at an early date?

Yours very truly,
JONATHAN C. DAY,
Commissioner.

A case of alleged profiteering was discovered yesterday by the Federal District Attorney when he received a communication from the Chicago District Attorney to the effect that a New York firm had sold sugar there for 12¾ cents a pound. The price of sugar set by the Food Administration is 11 cents.

Investigation brought out the facts that the concern in question had contracted to deliver about 6,000 tons of sugar to Europe and had bought a large amount of the commodity from Hawaii. Shipping 500 tons of it East by way of Chicago, the firm had received a great many requests for the goods from that city. Finally in response to representation from Chicago dealers of the pressing need of sugar, it consented to dispose of 100 tons of sugar at a very little above the cost of bringing it East, also taking into account the fact that to make up its supply which had been contracted for it would have to go into the open market here.

Deputy United States Attorney General Ames has been in touch with officials of the company and a conference has been arranged in Washington next Friday. Judge Ames has demanded that the concern refund its profits in excess of the allowed profits. It is expected that this will be done.

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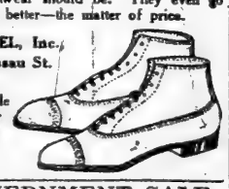

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GOVERNMENT SALE OF (NEW) HANDCUFFS,

Mattatuck, 9,800 pairs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 18, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, Boston. Particulars, special bid forms, may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, New York. Refer to S. P. D. No. 944 GS.

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The pore-cleansing, purifying and sterilizing properties of this wonderful skin soap, using plenty of hot water and soap, best applied with the hands, will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time. Touch redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a fascinating fragrance for powdering and perfuming the skin. The cost of these ideal skin purifiers is 25 cents each everywhere.
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass."
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CARRANZA TO GUARD CARUSO IN MEXICO

Tenor, Back from Italy, Says He Is Guaranteed Safety in Coming Engagement.

$7,000 FOR EACH CONCERT

Brings His Son Enrico, Jr., to Study Engineering, and Tells of Peasants' Looting of His Villa.

Enrico Caruso, the world's highest-priced tenor, returned yesterday from his vacation in Sunny, Socialistic Italy, on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, accompanied by his wife and his 15-year-old son, Enrico, Jr., who comes to America for the first time to take a preparatory course in electrical engineering.

The Italian tenor, who is regarded as the Beau Brummel of the Metropolitan Opera House, wore a smart-looking blue serge norfolk suit, a gray double-breasted waistcoat, tan oxford shoes with broad silk laces, a blue-and-black silk cravat and a pearl pin, with a green velour hat looped up on the left side in cavalier style.

Caruso was suffering from a slight cold in the head, which caused him to sniff occasionally and to gently dab his nose with a series of embroidered cambric handkerchiefs which he carried carefully folded in his pockets, and did not use the same one twice. Mrs. Caruso looked very well indeed, and wore a blue tailored suit and a hat set with peacock feathers. She was a little disappointed when a friend informed her that her parents had not forgiven her marriage to the tenor and were not among the crowd waiting at the top of the pier in Jersey City to welcome her home.

Caruso was in good voice and sang twice for the passengers on the voyage over from Genoa, and to emphasize the fact he sounded a few notes on the deck of the Giuseppe Verdi as she was going up the harbor from the Quarantine Station to the pier. When asked about going to Mexico City to sing for $10,000 each performance the tenor replied:

"Yes, I am going there on Sept. 15 and am to receive $7,000 for each concert and shall not appear in grand opera there. Of course I do not know how things may be in Mexico by that time as conditions change very rapidly in that country. I have been guaranteed personally that there will be no risk in my appearing in Mexico City and that President Carranza will give me adequate protection during my stay there. I am afraid that I should have to pay my own ransom if I was captured by bandits because the Italian Government has no fund for that purpose and has plenty of other troubles to attend to at the present time. I expect to return to New York about Nov. 1 and join the company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"While I was in Italy I studied a new opera, 'The Jew,' which may be produced here."

Caruso said that he had enjoyed his holiday at his villa and farm near Florence, but felt very much aggrieved at the manner in which his place was looted by the peasants of the food, hams from America, and wine after he had entertained them royally in the house when they told him they were hungry and thirsty.

"The taking of the twenty-seven demijohns of wine did not matter much," the tenor continued, "but I could not live there with my wife and family after the food was gone. Besides the American hams I took from New York with me the peasants stole a hogshead of olive oil and raided my prize chicken farm, one of the best known in Italy, which contained 150 varieties of choice poultry.

"I thought that when I had invited the peasants to eat and drink of the best that I had on tables set out under the trees on the big lawn they would appreciate my kindness, as it was many months since they had tasted such food, their leaders told me. To my surprise and disgust a large delegation appeared at my house a few days later and handed me a document with big official looking seal sattached, which, they said, was a communal order to take over all my food and wine, which they proceeded to do without any tedious preliminaries. The people have always proved ungrateful to those who have been their benefactors throughout history."

Enrico, junior, is taller than his father, and speaks a little English, which he acquired while serving three months with the Italian Y. M. C. A. during the war. He is taciturn for an Italian, and appeared to be devoted to his stepmother.

Giulio Setti, director of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, also returned on the Giuseppe Verdi from Italy, and Rosario Scalero, a well-known Italian violinist, on his first trip to the United States. He has written several compositions for the Flonzaly Quartet, and will lecture on the violin in addition to giving concerts.

ROEBLING INHERITANCE TAX.

State of New Jersey Has Received $248,000 on Account.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—New Jersey has received under the State Inheritance laws $248,000 on account of the inheritance tax against the estate of Charles G. Roebling, a member of the J. A. Roebling's Sons Company, wire manufacturers of this city, according to an announcement today. The appraisal of the estate has not been completed, and this figure may be increased or decreased later.

The $248,000 is a tax on about $10,000,000, approximated as the taxable portion of the estate under the laws. It is the belief of the Tax Department that complete figures will be about the same as in the estate of the late Ferdinand G. Roebling, a brother, which was estimated at between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000.

WOMEN TO AID JEWISH FUND

Will Canvass Certain Professions in $10,000,000 Campaign.

In support of the $10,000,000 United Building Fund Campaign of the Federated Jewish Institutions, a number of prominent Jewish professional women met yesterday at a luncheon in the Hotel Biltmore. A plan was evolved by which the women will take full charge of the canvass of certain trades and professions and in all the others will work co-ordinately with the men's committees. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the New York State Reconstruction Commission was yesterday appointed head of an Executive Committee of five to solicit subscriptions from business and professional women. The four other members are Miss Rita Weiman, Miss Hedwig Reicher, Mrs. Henry Lehman, and Mrs. Ray P. Schwartz, Director of the Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The scope of the work to be done by the women was outlined by Louis J. Robertson, Chairman of the September campaign, and by Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Secretary of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies. Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation, addressed the women. One of the professions that will be entirely in the hands of the women canvassers will be that of the lawyers and Judges. The committee will be headed by Mrs. Max Steuer. Other professions and trades will be those of the decorators, art dealers, milliners, tailors, hotel owners and restaurateurs, automobile dealers, and music publishers.

The preliminary campaign has thus far raised more than $3,000,000. On Sept. 14 the general public campaign will be launched at a large dinner which will be held at the Hotel Commodore.

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No germ life can exist where the smallest indication of Lysol Disinfectant is present.

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25c a cake
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In Tubes
Contains the necessary properties of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to kill germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound) and to guard the tiny cuts from infection, and give an antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

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LITTLE TOWNS HAIL PRINCE.

Thousands Gather at Stations—Has to Give Up Handshaking.

ALGOMA, Ont., Sept. 3.—Enthusiastic demonstrations greeted the Prince of Wales as he progressed through Western Ontario today. Thousands of people were gathered at all the stations along the railway and waved greetings to his Royal Highness. In several of the larger towns the Prince made brief addresses and participated in ceremonies arranged in his honor.

More than 10,000 persons were assembled at North Bay to greet the royal party. The Prince delivered an address in the park and decorated a group of war heroes. At Sudbury about 5,000 people assembled to welcome and hear the royal visitor. Hundreds of miners from the Northern districts were present.

School children with flags were gathered at almost every station to catch a glimpse of the Prince. At Cache Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Coniston, and other towns, the youngsters were on hand in great numbers and cheered the future King, who waved them a greeting as the train passed by.

The Prince did little handshaking today, his right hand being sore as a result of the exertions of the grip of hundreds of Montrealers who had greeted him yesterday. What little handshaking he did today was done with the left hand. Otherwise, the Prince was reported to be in perfect health.

ENRIGHT WARNS POLICE.

Tells Campfire That If Force Struck Troops Would Be Called Out.

Referring to rumors of a strike among the police of this city, Police Commissioner Enright told 600 policemen at the Police Department Campfire at Sheepshead Bay yesterday that if the police "turned traitor" to the things they stood for "they set themselves outside of the pale of the law" and became "virtually outlaws."

"There has been much talk concerning a proposed strike," the Commissioner said. "Naturally, some of this talk has reached my ears. Now, no reasonable man would consider this matter for one moment. It has failed in other cities, and has only brought about bad conditions. The Government cannot exist without law and order, and you are a staple part of the Government. The Police Department typifies the law of the country.

"Faced with a condition where the police turned traitor to the force of right, it would become necessary for those still upholding the law to call out the National Guard, and perhaps the Federal troops, to do the things that you as policemen are sworn to do."

The Commissioner said that all of the promises made to the police by those in authority had been fulfilled. He expressed his approval of the idea of a community store for the police, and advocated building a police hospital and also a police clubhouse. The Sheepshead Bay campfire opened yesterday and will last for ten days. Mayor Hylan will speak tonight.

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This is Paramount-Artcraft Week
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Equipment and Steel Stocks Soar Under Active Trading—Sentiment More Cheerful.

In the violence of the advance scored by steel, railroad equipment and petroleum stocks in yesterday's trading the market harked back to the active sessions of late June and the first half of July. There were several points of similarity, notably in the fact that speculative buying was prominent in the same stocks and also in the evidence supplied that while a number of issues were being bid upward rapidly interest in many parts of the list was restrained. Railroad shares moved sluggishly and some of the high-class members of the investment group were inclined to ease off. Gains among the volatile industrials ran from 2 to 6 points, with several from 13 to 17 points higher at the close than the day before. The market broadened out considerably and the turnover was the largest in several weeks. Funds for stock market purposes were in large supply, the call loan rate declining from 6 to 5 per cent. in the afternoon.

Doubtless the purchases of steel and equipment shares represented in considerable part the covering of short sales made in the recent period of indefinite markets. Ever since the first signs appeared of a truce between capital and labor, after wholesale prices for many necessities began to melt under the cost of living inquiry, the bearish following of stocks have been finding their position more and more uncomfortable. In the trading of yesterday there seemed to be, however, more influences of a constructive sort than such as would cause the hurried retirement of short contracts alone. The weekly reviews of the steel and iron trade supplied material for belief that, despite the uncertainty recently noted as the result of threatening labor trouble, production was going ahead pretty well. This has been the case, especially in pig iron output. The country's furnaces in August produced an average of 88,496 tons daily, according to reports to The Iron Age, compared with 78,340 tons, the average of July. During August twenty-seven furnaces were blown in. The rate of output on Sept. 1 would provide about 84,500,000 tons in a full year, the rate being 93,360 tons per day. Steel trade comment laid stress on the diminishing weight of radical labor influences, and noted that the accumulation of evidence in recent days showed a sentiment among workers largely against a test of union strength. It appeared as though the steel and allied stocks displayed greater power in their rise after the trade news was received yesterday, and all stocks were stimulated by the indications of prosperous business supplied through dividend increases of the Mexican Petroleum and Pan American Petroleum and Transport companies. Whether or not the market has been overdoing the improved industrial outlook in the last few days remains to be disclosed by operations of the future. Such wild advances as a few issues recorded have in other periods not so far distant, worked to disturb conservative banking and market interests and found reflection in the money supply.

The course of railroad stocks and bonds failed to show much in the way of either approval or disapproval of the Cummins measure for returning the roads to their owners. It is to be expected that owners of railroad securities and buyers for speculative purposes will be inclined to wait until further light is shed on details of the several plans now at Washington before making their position known through quotations. It may be that the railroad programs, and the effort to reconcile differing opinions of employers and workers will shortly share public interest with fresh means to raise foreign credits here. One or more undertakings have been reported in the last day or two.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6	High 6½
Low 5	Low 5½
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 5	Last 5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days..... 6	Sixty days..... 6
Ninety days..... 6	Ninety days..... 6
Four months..... 6	Four months..... 6
Five months..... 6	Five months..... 6
Six months..... 6	Six months..... 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5@5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.19½	$4.18	$4.18¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.19¾	4.18⅝	4.19	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	8.18⅛	8.18⅜	8.18⅛	—.01⅛
Cables	8.16⅝	8.16⅝	8.16⅛	—.01⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London		$4.18¾	$4.19
5.1813 Paris		8.18½	8.16⅝
5.1813 Belgium		8.43	8.41
China—			
Hongkong		$2.50	$2.60
Shanghai		129.50	129.75
Peking		134.50	134.75
40.20 Holland		37.12⅝	37.31¾
19.30 Greece		18.80	18.00
5.1813 Italy		9.84	9.62
32.44 India—			
Bombay		41.00	41.25
Calcutta		41.00	41.25
49.85 Japan—			
Kobe		50.50	50.75
Yokohama		50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain		19.18	19.24
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manilla		49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm		24.30	24.45
Christiania		22.80	23.00
Copenhagen		21.60	21.75
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires		42.35	44.45
32.44 Rio		23.375	25.50
5.1813 Switzerland		5.80	5.67
51.46 Russia. (currency)—		Bid.	Asked
100 rubles		6.15	6.25
500 rubles		6.05	6.15

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

Cents Per Kronen.	Checks.	Cables.
$2.88 Germany	*4.70	4.72
23.62 Poland	*4.90	5.00
20.28 Austria	*2.20	2.50
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.70	2.85
20.26 Czechoslovakia	4.10	4.20
19.30 Finland	†6.90	7.10
19.30 Rumania	†5.25	5.40

*Cents per mark. †Pimars. $Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.14½	$4.13

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,026,119; balance, $55,613,704; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $50,103; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,903,148.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $39.0875.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, Gld; in New York, $1.13⅝; Mexican dollars, 86⅝@90¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$20,063,662	$41,551,907
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	29,615,312	72,658,726
Miscellaneous	113,617,006	233,855,407
Miscellaneous revenue	104,727,052	157,548,717
Total receipts	$268,213,123	$486,615,048
Exc. of ord. disb. over ordinary receipts	341,614,188	1,092,626,875
Exc. of total receipts over total disbursements	230,460,197	132,555,282
	100,827,220	1,566,288,493

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,506,534	648,954	1,049,071
Year to date	300,629,209	89,418,552	128,007,554

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
42¾	43	100	Adams Express	42½	43½	42½	43¼	+ ⅝
41	41¼	1,200	Advance Rumely	41	41½	40¾	41	+ ⅛
71	72	100	Advance Rumely pf	72	72	72	72	+ 1½
...	...	1,800	Ajax Rubber	82½	92¼	82½	87½	+ 4½
...	...	1,900	Do. rts.	...	...	...	4¼	— ⅛
2¾	3⅛	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
44½	45	15,300	Ala-Chalmers Mfg.	41	44½	41	44½	+ 3⅝
96½	96¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93½	94½	93½	94½	+ ¼
...	96½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
87½	88	600	Am. Beet Sugar	88	88	87½	87½	...
94	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
36¾	36¾	14,800	Am. Can	36⅜	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
130	127	23,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	134⅜	138¾	134	136	+ 5⅝
67¾	68	900	Am. Cotton Oil	67½	68	67½	67½	...
11¾	11¾	400	Am. Druggists	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	7,000	Am. H. & Leather	24½	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
127	127	1,900	Am. H. & L. pf.	125¾	127	125¾	126¾	+ 1¼
48	49	100	Am. Ice	49	49	49	49	+ 1
68	68	100	Am. Ice pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
99	100	13,800	Am. International	96½	100⅝	96½	98¾	+ 1¾
74⅞	75	5,000	Am. Linseed	70½	78¾	74½	76½	+ 2¼
97	97	200	Am. Linseed pf.	96½	97	96½	97	+ 1½
97	97¼	45,400	Am. Locomotive	91	97¼	91	97¼	+ 6¼
106	107	100	Am. Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ¾
86	86½	100	Am. Malt & Grain	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+ ¼
78¾	79½	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78	78½	77¾	78½	+ ¾
119	124½	200	Am. Snuff	122	122	120	120	— 5
41¾	41¾	4,700	Am. Steel Fdries.	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
129½	130	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	130	130	129	129½	— ½
91	91¾	17,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	88¼	92¾	88	91¾	+ 4¾
101	101¾	5,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102¾	102¾	100¾	101½	...
121¼	122	10,300	Am. Woolen	121	123¾	121	122	+ 3
60	61	900	Am. Writing P. pf.	61	61	60	60½	— ½
22¾	24½	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	— ¼
70½	70¾	7,900	Anaconda Copper	69¾	76¾	69¾	70¾	+ 1½
53¾	54¼	200	Asso. Dry Goods	54½	54¾	54	54	...
90¼	92	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	90½	91	— ¼
80	82	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	82	82	80½	80½	— ¾
93	96	100	Atlantic Coast Line.	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ 1½
140¼	141	4,100	At., Gulf & West I.	140¼	143	140	140¾	+ 1½
129¾	130¼	129,000	Baldwin Loco.	114	130	113¾	129¾	+ 16
42	42½	1,022	Baltimore & Ohio	42¼	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	51½	51½	51¾	51½	+ ⅛
139½	134	3,900	Barrett Co.	124	134	124	132¾	+ 10¾
80	94	500	Bethlehem Steel	89¼	98¾	89¼	93½	+ 4½
96½	97	83,200	Beth. Steel Class B.	89	97	89½	96¾	+ 6¾
15½	18¾	300	Booth Fisheries	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
24¾	25	400	Brooklyn R. T.	25	25	25	25	— ¼
20½	20¾	300	B. R. T. ctfs of dep.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
12¾	13	1,500	Butte Copper & Z.	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
27	27¼	900	Butte & Superior.	26¾	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ¾
30	32	200	Butterick Co.	31	31	31	31	— 3
34⅜	34½	1,300	Caddo Cen. O. & R.	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ½
70¾	71	4,200	California Packing	69¾	71	69¾	71	+ 1½
47½	48	3,500	Calif. Petroleum	48	48¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
82½	83¾	300	Calif. Petrol. pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ¾
77½	80	400	Calumet & Arizona	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
152¼	153	3,100	Canadian Pacific	152¼	155¾	151¼	152¾	+ 1½
55	60	200	Central Foundry pf.	55	55	55	55	+ 2½
90¾	100	21,300	Central Leather Co.	90¾	97	90¾	97	+ 5¾
1,500	1,500	4,300	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	55½	56¾	55½	56¾	+ 1¾
258	260	1,500	Chandler Motor	253	263½	250	260	...
56¾	57½	1,100	Chesa. & Ohio.	55¾	58¾	57	57	— ¾
9¾	10	900	Chi. Great Western	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
24½	25	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ 1
44¾	44¾	5,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43¾	46	43¾	44¾	+ 1¾
65¾	66¾	1,150	C., M. & St. P. pf.	65¾	67	65¾	66½	+ ¾
94¾	95	100	Chi. & Northwest.	93	95	93	95	— ¾
124	125	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¾
...	...	100	Chi. Peoria & Minn.	79	79	79	79	+ 1
25¾	26	2,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	25¾	26½	25¾	26¾	+ ¾
73	74	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	73	78½	73	78¼	+ 1½
62¼	62¾	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
24½	24½	2,100	Chile Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
44¼	44¾	1,300	Chino Copper	44¼	45¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
42¾	43	200	Ch., Peo. & St. L.	41	43	41	43	+ 1
46	47	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ 1¼
64¼	64¾	11,600	Colum. Gas & Elec.	63¾	64¾	63	64¾	+ 1¼
62¼	63	300	Consol. Cigar	59	62	59	62	+ ¼
95¾	95¾	500	Consolidated Gas.	95¼	95¾	95¼	96¼	+ ¾
18½	19	2,800	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	19¼	20	18	19	+ ⅜
96	96½	100	Continental Can.	95	96½	95	95½	— ½
11¾	13	6,400	Continental Candy	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
34,300	34,300	34,300	Corn Prod. Refin.	84¾	99	84¾	89¾	+ 6¾
50,600	50,600	50,600	Crucible Steel	100	124¾	100	124¾	+ 12¾
...	...	500	Crucible Steel pf.	102½	106	102½	106	+ 3
32½	33	500	Cuba Cane Sugar.	32½	33½	32½	33½	— ½
230	250	200	Cuban Am. Sugar.	245	249	245	249	— 2
105	...	100	Cuban Am. S. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ 1½
105	108	300	Del. & Hudson	103¾	106¾	103	106	+ 1
10½	11¼	200	Denver & Rio G.	11½	11½	11½	11¼	...
18	18¾	18,900	Dr. R. G. pf.	17	18¾	17	18¾	+ ¾
...	...	200	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
106	108	2,500	Endicott-Johnson	106	108	105	107¾	+ 3¾
103½	104	100	Do. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
92	95	100	Emerson B. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
37	37¾	500	Elk Horn Coal.	36½	37¾	36½	37¾	+ ¾
16¼	16¾	2,300	Erie	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
25¾	26	700	Erie 1st pf.	25¾	26	25¾	26	— ¼
17½	18¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	+ ¾
104¾	106	1,900	Fam. Play.-Lasky	103	105½	103	104¾	+ 2¾
76	78	100	Fairbanks	77	77	77	77	— 1½
33¾	33½	200	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ¾
96	97	2,200	Fisher Body	96	96½	96	96½	+ ¾
44¾	45¾	5,600	Fisk Rub. Tire.	45	45¾	44¼	44¾	— ¼
50½	51	4,200	Freeport Texas S.	51¼	51¼	50	50¾	— ¾
31½	31¾	900	Gaston, W. & W.	31½	31¾	31	31¾	— ¼
81¼	81¾	7,100	General Cigar	81½	85¾	80	81¾	— ½
172	172¾	4,400	General Electric	169	172¾	169	172	+ 3
243	244½	17,400	General Motors	240	248	241¾	246	+ 6
86	86¾	300	Do. debs.	86¾	86¾	86	86¾	+ ¾
76	78	5,400	G'drich (B. F.) Co.	77¾	79	77	78	+ 1½
102¾	103	100	Do. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ 1
88	88½	900	Gt. Northern pf.	88¼	89¼	88	88	— ¼
43	45¾	5,300	Gt. N. Ore Ctf.	44	45¾	44	45¾	+ 1¾
59	60	900	Gulf States Steel.	58	60	58	60	+ 1
10	10¾	200	Gulf, Mobile & N.	10	10	10	10	+ 1
63¼	63½	7,400	Haskell & Barker	61¾	63½	61¾	63½	+ 2½
94	94	200	Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
62¾	63	5,500	Inspiration Copper	62¼	63	61¾	63	+ 1
6¾	6¾	200	Interboro Consolid.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
27½	28	700	Int. Agricultural.	26½	28½	26½	28½	+ 1
82	82	200	Int. Ag. pf.	82¾	82	82¾	83	...
135¼	135½	700	Int. Harv., new	135¼	136¾	135¼	136	+ 1
58	58	16,700	Int. Mer. Marine.	58	58¾	57½	57¾	— ¾
118¾	119¼	8,500	Int. M. M. pf.	118¾	118¾	117¼	118¾	+ ½
27¼	27½	5,900	Inter. Nickel	26¼	27¾	26½	27½	+ ½
86¼	86¾	4,000	Inter. Paper	86¼	88¾	86	86¾	+ ½
77	77	100	Int. P. pf., stamped.	77	77	77	77	+ 1
24¼	24½	500	Jewel Tea.	24	24	24	24	+ ½
37½	38	500	Jones Bros. Tea.	37½	38	37½	38	+ 1
19	19½	300	Kan. City Southern.	19½	19¾	19	19	— ½
134½	134½	7,500	Kelly Spring. Tire.	134½	135¾	133¾	133½	— ½
64½	65	900	Kelsey Wheel.	65	65½	64½	64½	+ 1½
37¾	37¾	3,020	Kennecott Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
65¾	66	21,000	Keystone T. & R.	70¾	71	63½	65½	— 4¾
81¾	82½	1,400	Lackawanna Steel.	81¼	82½	81¼	82½	+ 1⅝
45	55	300	Laclede Gas.	50	50	50	50	...
31	31½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire.	31¼	31¼	30¾	30½	— ¾
49½	50	900	Lehigh Valley.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
67	70	600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	67½	70	67½	70	+ 5
211	215	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	215	215	215	215	— 6
110	111	100	Louis. & Nashville.	110	110	110	110	+ 1½
74½	77	200	Mackay Cos.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
29	31	300	Manhattan Shirt.	30	30½	30	30	— 1
50½	51½	5,600	Maxwell Motors.	53	55	50¼	52¼	— 1½
76	77	400	Do. 1st pf.	77½	77½	76½	77	+ ¼
39	40	1,400	Do 2d pf.	39½	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
99	100	200	May Dept. Stores.	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ 1
192½	193½	30,400	Mexican Petroleum.	192½	196¼	191¾	192¾	— ½
28	28½	100	Miami Copper.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
13,600	14.18	13,600	Midvale Steel.	83½	85	84	84	+ 2
17½	18	200	M. & St. L. new.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	...
13¾	14	8,500	Mo., K. & T.	14¼	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
18	19	1,400	Do pf.	20	20½	18½	18½	— 1½
28½	28¾	8,800	Missouri Pacific.	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
48	48½	900	Do pf.	49	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
63½	64	400	Montana Power.	62¾	65¼	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
37	38	100	National Acme.	37¾	37¾	37	37	+ ¼
16½	16¾	800	Nat. Conduit & C.	16½	17	16½	16¾	+ ¼
76	77	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	76	76½	75¾	76	+ 1
8	8¾	600	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	8	8¾	8	8¾	— ⅛
15¾	15¾	300	Nev. Con. Copper.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
113	113	200	N. Y. Air B. ex div.	113	113	112¾	112¾	...
74	74½	72,500	New York Central.	74	74½	72½	73¾	— ⅞
56¾	56¾	56	N. Y. Dock.	56¾	56¾	56	56	— 2½
63	63	63	N. Y. Dock pf.	63	63	63	63	— 3
33¾	34	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33¼	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
20½	20½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
100¾	101	800	Norfolk & Western.	100¾	101	100¾	100½	+ ⅜
88½	88½	1,200	Northern Pacific	88½	88½	87¾	88	...
76¾	77½	1,400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	76¾	77½	76½	77½	+ 1½
54	54¾	31,700	Ohio Cities Gas.	54	54¾	53¾	54¾	+ 1½
52	52	100	Ohio Fuel Supply.	52	52	52	52	+ 1½
7	7	100	Ontario Mining.	7	7	7	7	— ¼
10½	10¾	4,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	— ¾
40¾	40¾	100	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
66¾	66¾	100	Pacific Gas & E.	66¾	69¼	66¾	68¾	+ 1¾
118¾	119¾	64,300	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr.	118¾	121¾	118¾	119¾	+ ⅝
42	43¾	8,000	Penn. Seaboard	42	45¾	43	44¾	+ 3
44	44	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	44	44	43½	43¾	— ¾
16	16	400	Peoria & Eastern	16	16½	16	16	+ ¼
19⅜	19⅜	800	Pere Marquette	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅝
36	36	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	36	36	35½	35½	...
56	56¾	8,600	Pierce-Arrow	56	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅝
21¾	22¼	4,200	Pierce Oil	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
66¾	67½	4,300	Pittsburgh Coal	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	+ 1¼
45	45¾	6,600	Pitts., F. W. & C. pf.	45	45¾	44¾	44¾	...
51¼	51¼	4,200	Pitts. & West Va.	51¼	51¼	50	50¾	— ¾
31¼	31¾	900	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	31¼	31¾	31	31¾	— ¼
81¼	81¾	7,100	Pond Creek Coal.	81¼	85¾	80	81¾	— ½
172¾	172¾	4,400	Pressed Steel Car.	169	172¾	169	172	+ 3
240	241¾	17,400	Pullman Co.	240	241¾	240	241¾	+ 3½
86¾	86¾	300	Do. debs.	86¾	86¾	86	86¾	+ ¾
77¾	78	5,400	G'drich (B. F.) Co.	77¾	79	77	78	+ 1½
103	103	100	Do. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ 1
89¼	89¾	88	Gt. Northern pf.	89¼	89¾	88	88	— ¼
44	45¾	5,300	Gt. N. Ore Ctf.	44	45¾	44	45¾	+ 1⅝
58	60	900	Gulf States Steel.	58	60	58	60	+ 1
10	10	200	Gulf, Mobile & N.	10	10	10	10	+ 1
61¾	63½	7,400	Haskell & Barker.	61¾	63½	61¾	63½	+ 2½
94¼	94¾	200	Illinois Central	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ¼
62¼	63	5,500	Inspiration Copper.	62¼	63	61¾	63	+ 1
6¼	6¾	200	Interboro Consolid.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
27½	28	700	Int. Agricultural.	26½	28½	26½	28½	+ 1
82	82	200	Int. Ag. pf.	82¾	82	82¾	83	...
135¼	135½	700	Int. Harv., new	135¼	136¾	135¼	136	+ 1
58	58	16,700	Int. Mer. Marine.	58	58¾	57½	57¾	— ¾
118¾	119¼	8,500	Int. M. M. pf.	118¾	118¾	117¼	118¾	+ ½
27¼	27½	5,900	Inter. Nickel	26¼	27¾	26½	27½	+ ½
86¼	86¾	4,000	Inter. Paper	86¼	88¾	86	86¾	+ ½
77	77	100	Int. P. pf., stamped.	77	77	77	77	+ 1
24	24	500	Jewel Tea.	24	24	24	24	+ ½
37½	38	500	Jones Bros. Tea.	37½	38	37½	38	+ 1
19¼	19¾	300	Kan. City Southern.	19¼	19¾	19	19	— ½
134½	135¼	7,500	Kelly Spring. Tire.	134½	135¼	133¾	133½	— ½
65	65¼	900	Kelsey Wheel.	65	65¼	64½	64½	+ 1½
37¾	37¾	3,020	Kennecott Copper.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
70¾	71	21,000	Keystone T. & R.

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AMERICAN MARCONI PLANS FOREIGN DEAL

Purchase of Securities Held Abroad Intended, with Reorganization Following.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TO BUY

Under New System American Capital Will Control the Organization Absolutely.

American interests identified with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America are negotiating for the purchase of a large block of stock in the American company which is now held by the Marconi Wireless Company of England. The British interest is not by any means a controlling one in the American company, but is said to amount to 30 to 35 per cent. If the deal for the purchase of this stock is completed it is probable that there may be a reorganization of the American company.

The General Electric Company, it is understood, will become a stockholder in the company when the deal is arranged, but it is asserted positively that the wireless company will in no sense be a subsidiary of the General Electric. The latter became interested in the project through its having developed the Alexanderson alternator, which was installed at the New Brunswick station of the Marconi Company. This type gained high approval from the Navy Department.

The financial details of the negotiations and the plans for reorganization if the deal is completed could not be learned yesterday. It is understood, however, that if a reorganization is undertaken American capital will back the enterprise, so that control will rest absolutely in this country.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on Nov. 22, 1899. In March, 1912, the company acquired the assets and patents of the United Wireless Telegraph Company. Through the formation in 1917 of the Pan-American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, in which the Marconi Company of America holds a large interest, the zone of the latter's activities was greatly extended.

The original capitalization of the American company was $6,000,000, the 60,500 shares having a par value of $100. In 1910 the par value of the shares was decreased to $25, making the capitalization $1,962,500, and in 1910 the capitalization was increased to $10,000,000 and the par value of the shares reduced to $5.

Throughout the United States the company owns 60 land stations and has equipped about 600 American merchant steamships. In 1917 the Navy Department took over all of the coast stations as well as the high-power stations in New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15, '20	98⅞	99⅛	6.40
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr., 1921	98⅛	98⅝	6.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	93	94	5.65
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Russ. G. rubles	4½	Feb. 15, '25	25	30	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	44	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	99¾	7.20
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅞	100	5.60
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sept. 2, '24	99¾	99⅞	6.30
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1923	100⅛	101	6.20
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅝	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100	100⅛	..
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¼	101⅝	6.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	6.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅞	103⅛	6.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¼	103½	6.90
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	103	103¼	6.95
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅞	102⅛	6.80
Brax. Tr. Ld. & Power		Nov., 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99	99¼	6.05
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	89	7.35
Chi. R. I. & P.	5	July 15, '21	94⅜	95	6.70
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1928	99½	100	8.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99⅜	100	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1922	97	98¼	6.50
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100⅛	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅛	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '22	101	101½	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99⅛	99⅜	5.40
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.50
I. R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	94½	95½	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1930	99¾	99⅞	7.06
N. Y. Con.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Phila Co.	5	Feb., 1922	98	98¾	5.05
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97½	98	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	6	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101¼	4.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¼	102	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102	103¼	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103	103¾	6.10
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	94¾	95½	9.00
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	98¼	100½	6.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1922	96⅞	98⅝	7.05
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	101	6.25
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100	100¼	5.85
United Ld. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	98¼	6.50
U. R. & Rem.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	100¼	100⅝	6.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	97	98	9.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97	97½
Argentine 5s	..	90
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅛	98⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94½	95
Chinese Government 5s	83	83½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	95	96½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	79½	81
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99¾	100¾
City of Lyons 6s	99¾	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	98¾	99¾
City of Paris 6s	98¾	99¾
Japanese 4½s	83¾	85¼
Japanese 4½s, second series	83¾	85½
Japanese 4s	..	78½
City of Tokio 5s	..	76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	99⅛
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	95½	95¾
United States of Mexico 5s	50¾	..
United States of Mexico 4s	47	51½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99⅝	100
3s, r, 1946	99	99
3s, c, 1946	99	99
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106⅝
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¾	99¾
Pan 2s, c, 1936	..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99⅝	99¾
Pan 2s, c, 1938	..	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	88
Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	..
Pan 3s, r, 1981	88	88
P I 4s, '34, r	99	99
P I 4s, '34, c	99	99¼
P I 4s, '38, r	99	99
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	185
Allis-Ch M pf	91	93½
Am Bd N	43½	44½
Do pf	90	..
Am B M	112	113
Am Br Sh	97	99
Do pf	102	106
Am Cot Oil	103	104
Am C & F pf	116	119
Am Coal	45	..
Am Hap	87	94
Am Ships	..	135
Am Sm pf	85	90
Am S & R pf	102½	103¾
Am Sn pf	93	100
Am Stl Fdy pf	93	96½
Am Sug R pf	114½	118
Am S Tob pf	96	97
Am T & C	95	99
Am Tob	225	230
Do pf	100	100¼
Am W pf	105½	107
Am Z pf	59	61¾
Ann Arbor	4	6
Do pf	10	20
Assets Real	2¾	3
Asso Dry Gds 1st pf	77¼	79
Do 2d pf	76½	78
Atlas Gulf	92	93½
A. B. & A.	10½	11¾
A. G. & W.	..	..
I. pf	72	74
Bald L. pf	104	106
Barrett Co	..	..
pf	110	115
Batop M	1¼	1¾
B'ch Crk	30¾	..
Beth S 7% pf	100	104
Do 8% pf	113	114¼
Booth Fish pf	..	..
Brill	78	82
Buff & S	70	75
Do pf	48	53
B'klyn Ed	93	123
B'klyn Un Gas	78	85
Brown Sh	93¾	98
Do pf	97	99
Bruns Ter	10¾	12
B. R. & P.	58	60
Do pf	93	..
Burns Br	136	138
Do pf	100	115
Bush Ter	88	100
Cal P pf	117	..
Can So	45¼	46
Case (J I) pf	100	101
Cent Fdy	29	30½
Cent L pf	100	112
C M R of NJ	205	225
C & S A	..	..
Tel	115	120
Chain-belt	41¾	41½
Do 1st pf	98	99½
Chi & Alt	7	10½
Do pf	13½	15½
C & S Ill	..	..
Chic Pneu	9	10¼
Chi. St P.	9	14
M & Om	85	75
Do pf	100	110
C. C. C & St L pf	82¾	79
Cleve & P	..	86
Clett Peab	78	81
Do pf	107	..
Col & So	38	34
Do 1st pf	58	61
Do 2d pf	45	50½
Comp T R	53	55¼
Cons Coal	..	55
Con Cig pf	78	80
Cont C pf	100	105
Cont Ins	72	75
Corn F R pf	106	107
Crex Carp	56	64
Cuba C Sug pf	79	79¼
D & Co pf	109	105
D. L & W	175	195
Det Ed	117	120
Det & M	..	55
Det U Ry	95	105
L. S & A	4	4½
Do pf	5	10
Em Bran	80	82½
Elec S & B	90	100
Elk H Coal pf	40	44
Erie & P	75	76
F M & S pf	13	14
Fisher Body pf	100	102
Gen Chem	..	100
Do pf	104	106
Gen Cig pf	96	100
Do 2 pf	95	102
Gen M pf	80½	81
Granby Cn	93	97
GreeneCan	41½	42½
G. M & N pf	36	38
Gulf S S	..	..
1st pf	94	98
Hartman	85	88
Homestake	74	85
Ill C I	..	75
Int-Con pf	17½	19
Int H pf	116	117¾
Int N pf	92	93½
Int P pf	85	100
Int Salt	54	60
Iowa Cent	6	7
Jewel Tea pf	65	75
K C Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	50	52
Kelly S T pf	95½	98¼
Do 8% pf	104	105
Kelsey Wh pf	97	99
K & E M pf	4	8
Do pf	10	50
Kresge (SS)	153	170
Do pf	105	110
Kresl (SH)	82½	83½
Do pf	105	115
L E & W	9½	12
Do pf	20	23
Lee & M	210	220
Do pf	113	114½
L-W B 1st pf	100	102
Do pf	114	116
Lorill'd Co pf	112	114
Mack Cos pf	94	63½
Man Rch	15	20
Marlin R	61	74
Man Elev	75	85
Math Alk	37	38
M Dep Sts pf	105½	110
Mex P pf	105	112
Mich Cent	..	100
M. St P & S M	90	90
Do pf	97	110
Do 1	83	85
M P 1st pf	82¾	79
Mon P pf	100	..
Mor & Es	17½	..
N C & St L	107	..
Nat Biso	114	120
Do pf	110	120
Nat C & S	77	80
Do pf	103	107
Nat Enam pf	101	103
Nat Lead	79½	80
Do pf	109	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	18	24
N O, T & Mex	34½	35½
N Y, C & St L	23½	25
Do 1st pf	80	86
Do 2d pf	46½	48
N Y, L & W	91¾	..
Norf So	14	16
N & W pf	66	70
North Am	58	59
Owens Bot	56	57
Do pf	102½	105
Pac Coast	35	60
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	40	50
Pac Gas	44	44½
Pere M pr pf	66	82
Do pf	40	45
Pett-Muli	35	45
Pierce-A	106	107
P C, C & St L	83	90
Pitts C pf	82	86½
Pitts S pf	89½	95½
Pr Stl Car pf	101	105
P B, N J	83	90
R Sec 1	..	..
C stk cfs	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf	106	110
Rdg 2d pf	87½	89
Reno & S	115½	118
Rep Truck	47	48½
St L S W	15	17
Do pf	36	39½
Sears-Roeb	202¼	205
Do pf	118	118
S-S S & I pf	93	95
So P R	5.157	180¼
Stnd Milk	128	135
Do pf	85	93
Studeb Co pf	100	103
Sup Stl 1st pf	103	..
T P L Tr	850	400
Third Av	18	20
Tob P pf	101	104½
T St L & W pf	8	12
Do cfs	10	12
Do pf	18	25
Do pf c	30	40
T C R T	40	49
Do pf	85	124
Und Type	160	174
Do pf	105	120
Un Cig Sts	195	200
Do pf	119	130
U Box Bd	10	15
U S C I pf	67	67½
U S Ind A pf	108	108
U S R 1st pf	114	115
Va-Car Ch pf	114	114½
Va I C C	..	..
Coke	60	63
Va R & P	25	45
W P Exp	22	85½
West Pac	23	25
West Un	86	87½
W-Over pf	93	97
Wilson pf	80	100
Wis Cent	30	40
Woolworth	127	128
Do pf	115	..
Wor Furns pf	95½	97

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¾	3	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot	3	4	M. McKin	..	6½
Elkton	3¾	4¼	Portland	56	58
El Paso	28	30	U. Gold M	1	2
Golden C	153	154	Vindicator	33	40
Granite	10	15	Rose Nicol	9	11

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
25 railroads	91.58	90.84	91.02	+.09
20 industrials	117.10	113.13	114.48	+.97
50 stocks	98.35	97.61	98.74	+1.36

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Sept. 2	97.35	96.00	97.16	+1.25
Aug. 29	96.29	94.99	95.93	+1.18
Aug. 28	95.15	93.80	94.40	+1.02
Aug. 27	94.61	93.15	93.38	+.23
Aug. 26	93.98	92.71	94.03	+.86
Aug. 23	94.16	93.46	93.75	+.57

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Sept.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	99.38	Sept. 3	96.00	Sept. 2	98.74
1918.	74.34	Sept. 4	70.33	Sept. 23	73.77
1917.	79.75	Sept. 17	71.54	Sept. 19	74.05
1916.	96.42	Sept. 29	86.30	Sept. 1	90.57
1915.	85.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 1	84.30

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	99.38	July 17	69.73	Jan. 24	98.74
†1918.	74.22	May 10	61.12	Jan. 15	73.34
Full Years.					
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.13	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 3	67.43	Dec. 20	83.26
1916.	101.32	Nov. 20	86.91	Apr. 22	94.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	54.80	Feb. 24	91.35

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	75.15	+.01	+.04	—1.38

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 3	75.15	+.04	Aug. 29	74.90	—.03
Aug. 29	75.11	+.06	Aug. 21	74.92	—.20
Aug. 28	75.05	+.13	Aug. 20	75.15	—.03
Aug. 27	74.90	—.00	Aug. 19	75.19	—.04
Aug. 26	74.99	+.08	Aug. 18	75.19	—.11
Aug. 24	74.81	—.01	Aug. 15	75.36	—.27
Aug. 23	74.92	+.02	Aug. 14	75.57	—.11

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	74.90	Aug. 29	75.15
†1918.	77.87	May 24	73.77	Apr. 5	74.54
Full Years.					
1918.	83.36	Nov. 13	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	86.46	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	86.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

HEAVY DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

Biggest Shift Was in Trade Movement with Asia.

The figures showing July's overseas trade by grand divisions became available late yesterday and attracted a good deal of interest in the financial district. The display showed where the greatest contraction in exports from those of June had occurred. The falling off in exports to Europe was $288,834,000 on the month, while imports from Europe increased $5,229,000. Proportionately, however, the greatest shifting in trade was with Asia, where exports in July were $47,068,000 below those of June, while the imports from Asiatic countries increased $31,014,000.

July's exports to European countries, according to the detailed report by divisions, amounted to $405,770,000, as compared with exports of $644,604,000 in June. The imports from European countries in July totaled $58,614,000, against June's imports from Europe of $53,385,000.

Asiatic countries took goods valued at $33,295,000 in July, and in June they took $80,363,000 of our produce. The imports from Asia, which amounted to $72,987,000 in June, mounted to $104,001,000 in July.

Exports to North American countries were $87,871,000 in July, against $119,591,000 in June; the exports to South America in July were valued at $26,854,000, compared with exports worth $43,796,000 in June; exports to Oceania in July were $10,309,000, against $21,581,000 in June, and exports to Africa were $5,980,000 for July, and amounted to $8,336,000 in June.

Imports from all of the continents increased in July over June. North American countries sent us $100,305,000 in merchandise in July, against $97,361,000 in June. South American countries increased their exports to us from $52,162,000 in June to $56,339,000 in July. Oceania increased exports to us from $8,622,000 in June to $9,331,000 the following month, and Africa, which had exported to the United States goods worth $5,552,000 in June, increased this to $15,407,000 in July.

12,613 OWN LEHIGH STOCK.

3,500 of Railroad's Shareholders in New York State.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's list of stockholders as of June 15, 1919, shows that in 1918 there were 12,613 shareholders, with an average holding of ninety-six shares, according to a statement made yesterday by E. E. Loomis, the President.

In 1919 there were 15,689 shareholders, with an average holding of seventy-seven shares. Of this number 5,765 were women, or nearly 37 per cent., and 2 per cent. was held by fiduciary corporations. About 3,500 shareholders live in the city and State of New York. There are 3,800 shareholders in Philadelphia, and 8,200 in Pennsylvania.

COTTON AGAIN DROPS AFTER GOOD START

Market Gains 26 to 33 Points in First Hour, but Closes Off 60 to 65 Points.

RAINS DID LITTLE DAMAGE

West Started Selling After Heavy Break in Chicago Grain Market.

Several factors combined to break yesterday's cotton market in the late trading. Early in the day there had been some buying, coming mostly from ring and Wall Street sources, with the result that first prices were generally up a few points, and at the end of the first hour the market stood at 26 to 33 points above the previous day's closing figures. Then the Government's weekly weather report came out and the bulls failed to find in it the inspiration they had counted upon. This diminished buying support, for it was shown that the recent rains had not hurt the crop to any noticeable extent.

After this development had damped the bull ardor, the West started selling, mainly because Chicago's grain and provision market suffered a heavy break, which ran to 5 cents in corn, about as much in rye, and into some sharp losses in provisions.

Wall Street, which had been supporting cotton in sympathy with the rise in stocks, appeared to lose interest in the former after the turn into the afternoon, possibly for the reason that the performance on the Stock Exchange was so dramatic as to monopolize all of the Wall Street speculative attention, and with this support withdrawn and with Chicago and other Western interests unloading, the cotton market simply collapsed.

At the lowest prices of the day March was down nearly 150 points from its high of the morning, while December and January were off about 190 points each, and all other options were down 100 or more. This decline took December to 30.25, January to 30.20, and March 30.30.

In the last few minutes there was a slight recovery, so that the market finished the day off 60 to 65 points from Tuesday's closing. From the high prices of last week to the low of yesterday the market had shown declines of more than 200 points, or about $10 a bale.

This performance, quite aside from whatever surface factors have been responsible, is very much like the way the market has acted after each previous Government condition report this season. There has been a rise in anticipation of each report, and apparently each rise has been sufficiently overdone to upset the market and leave it in a position which has been vulnerable for any adverse influence, no matter how slight and unimportant, that might come along.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	31.05	31.14	30.00	30.19@30.25	30.88
Dec.	31.35	31.45	30.25	30.52@30.53	31.17
Jan.	31.22	31.40	30.20	30.46@30.50	31.11
Mch.	31.35	31.37	30.30	30.45@30.47	31.24
May	31.18	31.34	30.30	30.67@30.72	31.26

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 65 points, at 30.75c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 30.75c; Savannah, 30.63c; Augusta, 29.13c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 30.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,561	8,261	15,961
Exports	....	7,211	....
Exports, season	821,408	473,895	874,006
New York stocks	84,619	86,136	85,436
Port stocks	844,560	957,056	825,928
New York arrivals	3,475	500	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was more active at 18.91d for middling. Sales, 6,000 bales, of which American, 5,000. Imports, 29,000, of which 14,000 American. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to 5 points up, and closed steady, 19 to 31 up on the day. Prices: Sept., 19.36d; Oct., 19.46d; Dec., 19.56d, and Jan., 19.60d. Manchester: Yarns were irregular and cloths were quiet but steady.

AIDS SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

Hines Levels Class and Commodity Rates to Gulf Ports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Class and commodity rates upon export traffic from the Middle West to South Atlantic and Gulf ports were decided upon today by Director General Hines. They will be substantially the same as the rates to New York on domestic freight and will equalize charges so that Southern gateways to South and Central America can compete on equal terms with the East.

Decision to establish the rates is the successful outcome of a long fight carried on by Southern interests for their share of the nation's commerce. The official announcement says:

Director General Hines has today issued instructions for the preparation of tariffs which will provide for class and commodity rates upon export traffic from points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, including cities located on both banks of the Mississippi River from Dubuque, Iowa, to St. Louis, inclusive; also from points in the Southern Peninsula of the State of Michigan to South Atlantic and Gulf ports from Wilmington to New Orleans, inclusive. When the tariffs have been prepared the matter will receive final consideration in Washington. Special consideration is to be given to export traffic when destined to Mexico and Central America, because of the generally low ocean rates from Gulf ports to those countries.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.10	Jacket	.12
Alta	.07	Justice	.03
Andes	.25	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.19	Ophir	1.40
Bullion	.12	Overman	.14
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.10
Challar	.54	Savage	.06
Con. Virginia	1.85	Sec. Belcher	.04
Exchequer	.10	Sierra Nevada	.13
Gould & Curry	.05	Union Con.	.30
Hale & Norcross	.15		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.10	Midway	.17
Cash Boy	.06	Myra	.18
Jim Butler	.30	North Divide	.04
McNamara	.60	Operator	.03
McNam. Crescent	.33	Reno	.06
Midway	.18	Revert	.12
Monarch	.03	Rosetta	.02
Montana	.10	Royal	.09
North Star	.06	Silver	.19
Rescue	.18	Silver King	.14
Tonopah Exten.	8.50	Smuggler	.08
Tonopah Ext.	.11	Sutherland	.11
West End	1.40	Thomson	.05
West Tonopah	.10	Toggery	.26
DIVIDE.		Victory	.25
Allied	.07	West	.04
Alta	.14	Western	.07
Annex	.06	Wilson	.05
Apex	.02	Zone	.05
Belcher	.15	GOLDFIELD.	
Belcher Exten.	.21	Atlanta	.08
Ben Hur	.06	Booth	.07
Bevis	.04	Consolidated	.10
Brougher	.74	Crackerjack	.52
Butte	.31	Daisy	.02
Chariot	.05	Development	.16
Consolidated	.15	Florence	.13
Divide City	.15	Fraction	.03
Divide Exten.	1.05	Great Bend	.02
Divide Tonopah	5.37½	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Dividend	.40	Kewanaa	.04
East Divide	.10	Lone Star	.06
E. Divide Exten.	.03	Merger	.04
Florence	.12	Red Hills	.04
Giant	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Gold Reef	.05	Speculator	.10
Gold Wedge	.03	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Grimes	.12	Carrie	.14
Hasbrouck	.34	Hackberry	1.60
Hennessy	.09	Manhattan Consol.	.03
Hercules	.06	Mayflower	.04
High Divide	.10	Nevada Hills	.03
High Divide Exten.	.03	Packard	.10
Homestake	.03	Rochester	.18
Horseshoe	.15	Round Mountain	.31
Jim	.07	R. Mtn. Fairview	.60
Junior	.06	Simon	1.10
Kernin	.12	Simon Exten.	.04
Keystone	.07	White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¾	3	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot	3	4	M. McKin	..	6½
Elkton	3¾	4¼	Portland	56	58
El Paso	28	30	U. Gold M	1	2
Golden C	153	154	Vindicator	33	40
Granite	10	15	Rose Nicol	9	11

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Petroleum and natural gas are hydro-carbon compound. It is the consensus of opinion that they are "fossils" of either plant or animal origin. It is generally accepted that petroleum and gas are diffused in strata of shale and limestone. A "sand" is any porous stratum to which the oil and gas have migrated, usually through the agency of salt water.

It has been claimed that oils having an asphaltic base are derived from animal matter and that oils with a parrafin base are derived from vegetable matter. It is a remarkable fact, however, that while it concerns one of the great basic industries of the world there is still much that is obscure as to the origin of oil.

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HYLAN ORDERS BURR TO STAY FARE RISE

Tells Him to Apply for Writ of Prohibition to Block Nixon's "Obsession."

READY FOR A REHEARING

Commissioner Willing to Open the North Shore Case Again—Answers Mayor Curtly.

Mayor Hylan continued his fight to prevent Public Service Commissioner Nixon from granting increased fares to traction lines in the city by asking Corporation Counsel Burr yesterday if it were not possible to obtain from the courts a writ of prohibition "restraining this man from making these increases where he very clearly has no authority under the decision of the Court of Appeals." The Mayor, in his letter to Corporation Counsel Burr, charged that increasing fares seemed to have become an "obsession" with the Public Service Commissioner.

Commissioner Nixon said he had not received any request from the Corporation Counsel for a rehearing on the application of the North Shore Traction Company to institute a zoning system and increased fares, but would grant the request if he should receive one.

On receiving the Mayor's letter, Corporation Counsel Burr issued a statement, announcing that he would apply for a writ of prohibition without delay as soon as he had been notified that Commissioner Nixon proposed to entertain an application to increase the fares of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company.

The Mayor's Letter.

Mayor Hylan's letter to Corporation Counsel Burr follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
Sept. 3, 1919.

William P. Burr, Esq.,
Corporation Counsel,
City of New York.

Dear Mr. Burr:

Evidently cheered by the success of the North Shore Traction Company in having its fare increased, the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company now announces that it is about to apply to Public Service Commissioner Nixon for an order permitting it to increase its fare and charge eight or ten cents carfare, notwithstanding its franchise contract with the city requires that no more than five cents shall be charged for a continuous ride on its railway.

Increase of fare really seems to have become an obsession with the Public Service Commissioner, and he is apparently prepared to grant an application of this character on the slightest provocation.

You will remember he had not been appointed more than twenty-four hours before he commenced to tell in the public press of the necessity which he thought existed for helping the poor traction companies, and said he was determined not to have any more receivers appointed if he could prevent it. These statements from a quasi judicial officer appointed to sit as a judge in the case between the people of the city and the traction companies without having heard a scintilla of evidence in the case showed plainly the trend of the Commissioner's mind.

So it is plain that you must reckon with this undoubted disposition on his part to grant these applications to the railway companies. He heard the application of the New York Railway Companies for a charge of 2 cents for transfers, and after sitting all day listening to the testimony and the arguments he pulled out of his pocket the decision in the case, deciding against the city and in favor of the companies.

Now, under these circumstances, is it not possible to obtain from the court a writ of prohibition restraining this man from making these increases, which he very clearly has no authority under the decision of the Court of Appeals?

You are reviewing the actions of this Public Service Commissioner by appeal and by writ of certiorari, but I wish you would examine carefully and see if he may not be peremptorily stopped by a writ of prohibition.

The Manhattan and Queens Traction Company is the same company that refused to carry out the provisions of the franchise to construct its line as it agreed under its franchise and has enjoined the Board of Estimate, notwithstanding this, from rescinding the franchise, so anxious was it to be a lowed to continue to operate what is claimed to be a most profitable line.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Rehearing Tomorrow.

Commissioner Nixon instructed his office to communicate with the Corporation Counsel in reference to the report that a request for a rehearing was to be made. They learned, it was said at the office of the Commissioner, that the request was being drafted and would be sent today. Commissioner Nixon said he would probably set tomorrow as the day for the rehearing and hold it in the Town Hall at Flushing. He said he hoped Mayor Hylan would attend, adding that he would be glad to answer any question the Mayor might desire to ask. When shown a copy of the Mayor's letter to the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Nixon said:

"As a favorite method of escaping the consequences of libelous and irresponsible statements is to employ them in letters to appointees. All my acts are open to review by the courts. In the meantime I shall not descend to the level of personal altercation with the Mayor of this city."

Counsel Burr, in his statement, said that a writ of prohibition seemingly was the only thing that could now restrain "the enthusiastic and active efforts of Commissioner Nixon to treat the contracts between the city and the railways as a 'scrap of paper.'" Citing again the Quinby case, he said the Court of Appeals distinctly held that the Public Service Commission had no jurisdiction to increase rates fixed by municipal franchise.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,610 packages. Active trading has caused an advance of a full cent on the top grades of creamery butter; medium grades show some improvement, though trading at the higher prices quoted is quietest. Low grades of creamery selling slowly. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 58½@59c; extras, (92 score,) 56c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 54@57½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 50@53c; lower grades, 48½@49½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 61½@62c; extras, 60¼@61c; firsts, 58@60c; seconds, 52½@54c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 57@58c; good to prime, 53@56c; common to fair, 46@51c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@47c; No. 2 46c; lower grades, 43@45½c.

EGGS.—17,787 cases. Demand is moderate and of a selective character. Most receivers report a pretty good call for really prime to fancy qualities, and for these values are steady to firm. On the medium grades there is considerable pressure to sell and rather a dull market with a disposition to accept easy prices. Full range of values shows no material change. Little doing in storage eggs; sales now are mostly on the basis of the seller paying storage charges to expiring dates and quotations are changed to this basis of trading. Only occasional sales are reported. Fancy qualities are generally held above present quotations, but without reported movement. Nearby white eggs are scarce, and strictly fancy qualities still tend in sellers' favor. No fresh Pacific Coast express lots on the market and values uncertain. A car in by freight but not yet on the market. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 55@56c; extra firsts, 52@54c; firsts, 47@51c; seconds, 42@47c; undergrades, 35@41c; dirties, No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c; undergrades, 25@33c; refrigerator firsts, storage paid, 47@48c; seconds, 45@46c. Nearby white and duck eggs, State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 72@74c; fair to prime, 69@71c; common to prime, 65@72c; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, fancy, 60@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded fancy, 54@56c; fair to prime, 48@53c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.72	$1.64	$1.67¼	$1.72¼	$1.35
Dec.	1.34	1.29¾	1.31½	1.33¾	
May	1.31¾	1.27¾	1.29¾	1.31¾	

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	67¾	67¼	67¼	68¾	79¾
Dec.	70¾	70¼	70¼	72¼	
May	76¾	74¾	75¾	76¾	

In the local market, cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 83c; No. 2, 82c; No. 3, 81c; No. 4, 80c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
September	1.40¾	1.34	1.36	1.41
October	1.42¾	1.37	1.38	1.43¾
January	1.47¾	1.40	1.43	1.48

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	28.00	27.10	27.10	28.00	24.80
October	27.40	26.70	26.70	27.50	26.57
January	24.00	23.45	23.45	24.20	
Ribs—					
September	22.00	21.55	21.60	22.50	24.00
October	22.00	21.27	21.47	22.52	24.25
January				20.25	
Pork—					
September	42.00	41.25	42.00	42.00	43.10
October	37.90	36.70	37.25	38.25	43.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	19.70	19.34	19.34
October	22.00	22.45	22.45
November	20.00	19.70	20.00
December	19.70	19.00	19.30

CALL PRICES.

Spot	22.00	
September	22.25	27.00
October	22.35	22.90
November	20.00	20.10
December	19.25	19.25
January	19.20	19.50
February	19.30	19.75
March	19.40	19.75
April	19.40	19.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.62	16.94	16.93	17.54
May	17.32	16.85	16.83	17.49
July	17.50	17.00	16.83	17.45
December	17.70	17.00	17.08	17.64

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.50	5.70	5.65	....
Spelter	....	8.90	8.75	9.00
Antimony	6.75	9.00	8.75	9.00
Quicksilver	....	$90.00	....	$95.00
Aluminium	*$2.00	2.10	*$2.00	3.00
Iron: No. 2X silicon	30.50	30.90	30.50	30.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange, 21¾c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Tuesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	101	10 0	101	2 0
Copper, futures	101	10 0	100	2 0
Tin, spot	278	10 0	279	0 0
Tin, futures	272	10 0	271	10 0
Spelter, spot	41	0 0	40	10 0
Spelter, futures	42	0 0	41	10 0
Lead, spot	24	15 0	24	15 0
Lead, futures	25	7 6	25	7 6

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	....	1⅛	La Rose	25	32
Bost Mon.	5½	6	Majestic	25	28
Bohemia	70	80	Mex	3	4
Butte & L.	16	20	Mojave T.	12	13
Champion	2	3	New Balt.	3	3½
Calaveras	1¾	....	Nat L. & Z.	10	16
Chief Cons.	3¾	4	Nixon	23	25
Cons Cop.	6¼	6½	Nev Doug.	17	18
Crystal	60	64	Onondaga	20	50
Crown Res.	23	30	Ranger P.	1¾	1⅞
Denbigh	30	36	Rainbo	1	1¼
Eagle B B.	2¾	2¾	S W M. f p	5¾	7
Fortuna	3	4	Seven Met.	25	33
Houghton	90	125	Texas	68	70
Homa	21	23	U V Exten.	44	46
Iron Blos.	25	40	Victoria	1	1¼
Iron Cap.	12¾	12½			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,796,100, were chartered today. They include:

Allied Petroleum Interests, Manhattan, $250,000; W. L. Goldstein, T. E. Richardson, D. Oliver, 115 West 44th St.

Wilson & Heifer, Manhattan, millinery, $12,000; J. N. and S. Wilson, J. Heifer, 1,500 Boston Road, Bronx.

Unity Restaurant Co., Bronx, $20,000; S. F. Yeager, H. Parker, F. Abeles, 949 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Donau Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. G. Sherman, S. D. Zuday, W. A. Lange, 32 Union Square.

Interworld Mercantile Co., Manhattan, groceries and foodstuffs, $60,000; A. Panadopulos, T. Ross, S. Schatz, 2,012 Vise St., Bronx.

The Principia Waist Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Mayer, A. Schwartz, J. Sterling, 6,522 Seventeenth Av., Brooklyn.

The Green Line, Manhattan, restaurant business, $10,000; J. P. Broomell, M. S. and R. Johnson, 113 East 34th St.

Popular Shirt Co., Manhattan, $20,000; I. Bergman, M. and J. Schechter, 1,230 38th St., Brooklyn.

Elkay Shoe Co., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $10,000; S. A. and L. Lefkowirz, S. R. Kassl, 3,820 10th St.

Liberal Credit Clothing Co., Brooklyn, jewelry and general merchandise, $5,000; S. Stern, S. and G. Smith, 302 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

Merit Underwriters, Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds and petroleum production, $15,000; R. A. Van Voorhis, A. Roakley, W. E. Schiels, Jr., 153 Division Av., Brooklyn.

E. Wiedman Co., Manhattan, textile, $100,000; E. Wiedeman, B. A. Rosecrans, M. Stern, 82 East 61st St.

Continental Castings Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; F. E. Beidler, H. O. Benner, J. J. Flannery, 149 Broadway.

East Aurora Vegetable Oil Refineries, Inc., East Aurora, $100,000; M. S. Frye, F. M. Scott, C. R. Cotton, East Aurora.

Haaren Special Milk Products Corp., Potsdam, 8,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $15,000; J. Haaren, W. F. Willson, G. W. Barnett, Potsdam.

The K. E. S. Building Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; S. Kabakoff, B. Seldlitz, O. E. Edelson, 1,420 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Wood Heel Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. T. Simon, A. Lipten, J. Forman, 211 East Houston St.

Friedman & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $25,000; J. R. Boyes, M. V. Friedman, A. H. Marx, 195 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Delmar Grange Exchange, Inc., Delmar, Albany County, make agricultural implements and general mercantile business, $5,000; E. B. Mead, H. C. Greb, O. R. Woodin, Delmar.

Northern Steamship Co., Manhattan, $100,000; R. F. Clarke, H. D. Carson, K. R. Higgins, no address given.

The B. and A. Machine Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; R. Q. Kelly, M. E. Archer, 2 Union, 220 Graham St., Brooklyn.

New York Canners, Inc., Rochester, 32,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 120,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $3,850,000; A. Wettengel, J. Pomey, G. G. Bailey, Rome.

Clemence Randolph, Inc., Manhattan, theatricals, $5,000; D. Steinhardt, G. Fleischer, C. Randolph, 23 5th Av.

S. and S. Garage Co., p., Brooklyn, $10,000; F. Hermele, L. Schleifot, E. E. Rosenblume, 46 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

National Film Advertising Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Davis, M. E. Curry, W. J. Lee, 701 7th Av.

The Tokstad Co., Manhattan, fish and fruit products, $750,000; B. S. Barron, M. Stires, W. J. Fallon, Vanderbilt Hotel.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

K. and G. Shirt Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $20,000.

Digly Hat Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

Buffalo Gravel Corp., Buffalo, $250,000 to $500,000.

Onondaga Silk Co., Syracuse, $30,000 to $100,000.

Yonkers Plumbing Supply Co., Yonkers, $10,000 to $150,000.

State Pulp and Paper Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Clothiers Association of New York, Manhattan, to Clothing Mfrs. Association of New York, Inc.

Abbotsford Realty Corp., Manhattan, to A. Elred Realty Corp.

NEW DESIGNATION.

Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., Illinois; new representative, L. J. Platt, 80 Church St.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—New charters: Cardy Distributing Co., Newark, $2,500; Leon Lasser, of Boston and Benjamin Demner and Eva Demner of Newark.

Georges Creek Steamship Co., town of Union, $600,000; F. S. McCauley, N. S. Schroeder and New Cadwallader, all of Weehawken.

Vanguard Motor Supply Corp., Newark, $50,000; E. H. Lubold, Harrison Baptere, Irvington, and T. Vanderlip, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 3.—Charters filed: Prudential Oil and Gas Corp., $10,000,000; M. M. Lucey, E. V. Darlington, Perris Cities of Wilmington.

Buchanan Consolidated Mining Co., $1,000,000; S. F. Posey, Jr., Francis Frank, A. A. Marshall, all of New York.

Federal System of Bakeries of South Dakota, Inc., $500,000; A. W. Britton, Phillip L. Netzer, W. R. Randall, all of New York.

Parker Securities Co., $250,000; T. G. Parker, Baltimore, Md.; F. B. Parker, Frederick M. M. H. B. Malone, Jacksonville, Fla.

Lacquer Bike Chemical Co., cleaning and polishing and liquid compounds, $200,000; A. W. Britton, W. R. Randall, Phillip L. Netzer, all of New York.

Great American Knitting Mills, Inc., $200,000; J. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Indiana Const. Co., $200,000; C. F. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. B. Hodgen, Kokomo, Ind.; Joseph Hatt, Logansport, Ind.; L. Darrow, Lafayette, Ind.

Mundy-Kane Furniture Co., $100,000; Cornelius Mundy, John E. Kane, Edward F. Mundy, all of Wilmington, Del.

Marsman Co., commission brokerage business, $95,000; John Marsman, V. Foster, New York; John G. Gray of Wilmington, Del.

Mutual Employment and Commissary Co., to own and conduct hotels, shops, &c., $30,000; F. R. Hansell, H. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Humphrey Estates, Inc., farming, dairying, and stock raising, &c., $10,000; C. F. Humphrey, R. E. Steel, San Francisco; James E. Madden, Portland, Me.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Allen Texas Oil Co., New York, from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

American Art Needle Co., Dallas, from $125,000 to $250,000.

H. W. Dubbike & Co., Chicago, from $100,000 to $250,000.

Souder-Hornaby Co., Mahoney City, Penn., from $100,000 to $112,500.

George & Co., Baltimore, Md., from $100,000 to $200,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Wednesday, October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

FARIS R. RUSSELL,
Vice President.

New York, September 3rd, 1919.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York.

A dividend of $1.25 per share has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders who appear of record as such upon September 17, 1919.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.
Philadelphia, September 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue.

September 3rd, 1919.

A dividend of 1¼% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY,
111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Sept. 3, 1919.

Dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock and two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company were this day declared, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 12, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.

Memphis, Tennessee, September 3, 1919.

Dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred and 3% on the Common Stock of AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY were today declared payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 13, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will remain open.

M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered 6% gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at 3 P. M. on September 15, 1919, for the payment of interest due October 1, 1919, and reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2, 1919.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

New York, September 3rd, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1919, for the payment of interest thereon, due October 1st, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., October 2nd, 1919.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.

1,107 Broadway.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1919.

Dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock and 2½% on the Common Stock of Weyman-Bruton Company were this day declared, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y & Treas.

FAILURES SHOW INCREASE.

Liabilities Smaller, However, Than for Any Time in Two Decades.

A slight increase in the number of commercial failures is shown for August, as compared with July figures, according to compilations made by both R. G. Dun & Co. and by Bradstreet's. This was the first time that an increase has been shown over the preceding month since January. Dun's will say on Sept. 6:

"With 488 insolvencies in the United States, exclusive of banking and other fiduciary suspensions and personal bankruptcies, last month's exhibit betters that of any preceding month except July, when only 462 defaults were reported to R. G. Dun & Co., and the $5,932,393 of liabilities in August, although about $400,000 above those of July, are less than in any other month in nearly two decades. On but half a dozen occasions since monthly returns were first compiled, in fact, has so small an indebtedness been shown, while June, July, and August of this year are the only months in which the number of failures has fallen below the 500-mark."

Bradstreets will say:

"Failure statistics have quite promptly reflected the hesitation shown in trade in August as a result of labor unrest and the high price agitation, and for the first time since January the monthly total shows an increase over that for the preceding month. The increase is comparatively small, the August total being 457, and that for July 413."

$3,000,000 New Paige Stock.

Bonbright & Co. and Chandler & Co. have purchased a new issue of 7 per cent. preferred stock, amounting to $3,000,000, of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. This will be offered after the approval of the Michigan Securities Commission has been obtained. The proceeds of the sale will be used to retire certain outstanding obligations and also for plant extension and additional working capital.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. P. Story, Jr., Frederick E. Thompson and Thomas E. Doe have been elected Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company to succeed T. J. Ryan, M. C. Branch and Henry Evans, who retired. Other retiring Directors were re-elected.

Gray & Davis are offering 54,452 shares of new common stock to shareholders at $35 a share. Proceeds of the sale will be used to pay off preferred stock outstanding and as additional working capital.

Thayer, Drew & Co., and Fyne, Kendall & Hollister are offering a new issue of Niagara Falls 4½ per cent. school bonds due serially 1935 and 1943 inclusive. The bonds are a legal investment for New York and Massachusetts savings banks and trust funds and are being offered to yield 4.30 per cent.

The Simms Petroleum Company has started drilling operations on the 40-acre Weaver lease in Erath County, Texas.

The Equitable Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the Amalgamated Petroleum Corporation.

The National City Bank has opened three new Cuban branches located at Bayamo, Cruces, and Sancti Spiritus, making a total of thirteen branches maintained by the bank in that country.

The Bankers Trust Company announces that a majority of the Western Indiana Railroad Company 1-year 6 per cent. collateral gold notes, dated Sept. 1, 1917, have been deposited with it as depositary under the plan for extension for one year at 7 per cent.

J. M. Taylor & Co. announce the oversubscription of their recent offering of $5,600,000 East Coast Fisheries 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed registrar for common stock of the Madison Tire and Rubber Company.

The L. S. E. (Lock Stitch Embroidery) Company has declared an initial dividend on its preferred stock at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. A. Hicks Lawrence has been elected a Director of the company.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the principal and registered office of the Company in the City of New Brunswick, County of Middlesex, State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

(1) To consider and take action upon subdivision (a) of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company adopted August 7th, 1919, declaring it to be advisable that the outstanding second preferred stock of the Company be retired by paying to the holders thereof, out of the surplus of the Company, the par value of said stock and the holders' proportionate interest in the surplus of the Company.

(2) To consider and take action upon subdivision (b) of said resolution of the Board of Directors, declaring it to be advisable that the authorized first preferred stock of the Company be increased from seven hundred thousand (700,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to one million (1,000,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

(3) To consider and take action upon subdivision (c) of said resolution of the Board of Directors, declaring it to be advisable that the general or common stock of the Company be increased from four hundred thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to two million (2,000,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

(4) To consider and take action upon subdivision (d) of said resolution of the Board of Directors, declaring it to be advisable that Article III of the amended certificate of organization be amended so as to read as follows:

"III. The total authorized capital stock of the corporation is $300,000,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. Of such authorized total capital stock, 1,000,000 shares, amounting to $100,000,000, shall be first preferred stock, and 2,000,000 shares, amounting to $200,000,000 shall be common or general stock. From time to time either class of stock may be increased or new classes of stock created according to law, and may be issued in such amounts and proportions as may be determined by the Board of Directors and as may be permitted by law. The holders of the first preferred stock shall be entitled to receive semi-annually or quarterly all net earnings of the company determined and declared as dividends in each fiscal year, up to but not exceeding eight per centum per annum on all outstanding first preferred stock before any dividend shall be set apart or paid upon any other stock of the company, but such dividends upon the first preferred stock shall not be cumulative, and the first preferred stock shall not be entitled to participate in or to receive any profits or earnings other than, or additional to, such dividends. In case of the liquidation or dissolution of the company, the holders of the first preferred stock shall be entitled to receive cash to the amount of their first preferred stock at par before any payment in liquidation is made upon any other stock, and shall not thereafter participate in the property of the company or in the proceeds of liquidation. The amount of capital stock with which said company is to commence business is the sum of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which 500 shares are to be first preferred and the remaining 500 shares general stock. Additional issues on account of the total authorized capital stock may be made from time to time in such sums and in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Company may determine and in accordance with law and this amended certificate."

And to amend such certificate as in said sub-division of said resolution declared advisable, or in such manner as to conform the same to the action taken by the stockholders upon sub-divisions (a), (b) and (c) of said resolution.

(5) In case two-thirds in interest of each class of stockholders having voting powers shall vote at said meeting to increase the common or general stock of the Company, as declared advisable in sub-division (c) of said resolution, and to amend the Certificate of Organization accordingly, then to consider and act on a proposition to presently issue $26,000,000 less amount of said additional common stock, at times and upon terms and conditions to be fixed by the Board of Directors, first offering such stock to the holders of record of the common stock of the Company for subscription at par ratably according to their respective holdings of common stock on the 13th day of September, 1919.

(6) To transact such other business as shall be determined by the stockholders to be necessary or proper in connection with or relevant to the foregoing matters, and such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting or any adjournment thereof.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1919, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the tenth day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

Dated August 12, 1919.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919, or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Walden Publishing Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Walden Publishing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room Number 1000, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the purpose of the meeting being to authorize the change of the name of the corporation from "Walden Publishing Company," the present name of the corporation, to "Walden, Sons & Mott, Inc.," the name it proposes to assume.

CHARLES C. WALDEN, President.
STANTON MOTT, Secretary.
Dated, August 20th, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1919, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon.

G. C. WATERMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Central States Electric Corporation

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 29.
September 2nd, 1919.

The Board of Directors has today declared the twenty-ninth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of Central States Electric Corporation, payable October 1st, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
New York, September 3rd, 1919.

Dividends of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3.00 per share on the Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company have been declared payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 2, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, payable on that date to stockholders of record September 19, 1919.

MATTHEW T. MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share September 23d, 1

Fajardo Sugar
National Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Central Aguirre Sugar
Savannah Sugar

American Book
Associated Dry Goods
2nd Pfd.
American Type Founders
Common
Lord & Taylor
(All issues)
Stern Brothers
Preferred

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Established 1885
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York.
Wire Connections—Boston, Chicago & Philadelphia.

Columbia Graphophone
Old and New Common Stock
Port Lobos Petroleum
Standard Oil Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & Company
71 Broadway New York
Phone 7060 Bowling Green

WE DEAL IN:
White Rock Com. & Pfd.
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Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
New River Collieries Pfd.
N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Oil & Transport

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

BUY—SELL
PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
HUMBLE OIL & REF. CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
GULF OIL CORP.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Rend. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Merrimac Chemical
Ft. Wayne Van Wert Lima
Trac. 5s
Guanajuato Pow. & El. 5s
Ellicott Square 5s
Automatic Transportation
Racine Water 5s, (Wis.)
Central Mexico Lt. & Water 6s
Knickerbocker Portland
Cement Com. & Pfd.
Boston Elevated 4s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
43 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 440. BOSTON Cable Tockin

MARCONI WIRELESS
Latest Developments
Send for Circular
F. T. STANTON & CO.
50 Broad St., New York
Phone 5819 Broad

Foreign Money
Foreign Exchange
Foreign Gov't Bonds
(ALL ISSUES)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 6800-16 Hanover.

Kirby Lumber
Common & Preferred
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 1000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

LIMITS PIER PASSES BY TREASURY ORDER

Collector of Port Declares That Lack of Space Makes the Rule Necessary.

SOME EXCEPTIONS ARE MADE

Says Under Old Rule Inspectors Were Crowded and Smuggled Goods Could Be Passed to Friends.

Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port of New York, said yesterday that the refusal of his office to issue pier passes for friends and relatives of passengers on incoming steamers was the result of a Treasury Department order prohibiting passes except in the case of persons on official business, press representatives, or to meet persons who were seriously ill.

This order, Collector Newton asserted, was not a wartime order, but was made necessary because of the limited space which is provided for the examination of baggage by the customs officials. The Collector said that he had made no exceptions to this rule.

"We have reason to believe that there is much smuggling being attempted," Collector Newton said. "This fact alone is sufficient reason for careful control of the small space allotted to us for the examination of baggage. For instance, a woman having a trunk opened could easily pass diamonds to a friend, if that friend were in a crowd of persons admitted to the pier.

"Our inspectors complained frequently of conditions before the present order was put into effect. The pier is jammed with baggage, and in the case of a large steamship there are 600 or 700 persons on the pier who have business there. These include inspectors, appraisers, immigration officials, and hundreds of persons employed by the steamship companies for unloading, &c.

"I have issued absolutely no passes to any one for personal reasons or because that person had political or other influence. We allow friends and relatives up to the gate in the middle of the piers. If it is necessary, any one on the boat may go out to talk with them. In the case of illness, we send friends or relatives down on a cutter, with a nurse if necessary. We will take letters and deliver them at quarantine for any one coming in."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

BY ORDER OF THOMAS L. MINER, AS TRUSTEE OF MORGAN, TRUETT & CO., BANKRUPTS.

39,185 shares American Oil Co., $200 lot.
100 shares Underhill Realty Co., $5 lot.
580 shares Chloride Mining Co., $14 lot.
248 shares Atlas Yarn Co., common, $75 lot.
300 shares Nevin Electric Survey Co., $1 lot.
30-100 shares Standard Milling Co., common scrip, $37 lot.
2 shares United States Express Co., mutual Alliance Trust Co. ctf. of deposit, $8 lot.
150 shares Merrimac Valley Power & Buildings Co., $155 lot.
10 shares The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. common, $37½ per share.
200 shares Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co., common, $2½ per share.
1 share Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. pf., $50% per share.
1 share Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. common, $41 per share.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$43,000 Commonwealth Power Co., 1st mtge. 30-year gold bonds, Series "A," due March 1, 1942, 500 shares Washington-Idaho Water, Light & Power Co. 6% cumulative pf., $5,000 lot.
$21,000 Old Forge Paper Co. 1st mtg. 6% bonds, due July 1, 1921, $5,000 lot.
550,000 shares New York & Montana Mines Co., $500 lot.
9 shares First National Bank of New York, $1,000 per share.

PROPOSALS.

CORE AND WASH BORINGS.
NEW YORK STATE BRIDGE & TUNNEL COMMISSION
AND
NEW JERSEY INTERSTATE BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMMISSION.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, Room 1110, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until September 22nd, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., for land and river borings from the vicinity of Canal and Varick Streets, New York City, along the line of the proposed vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, to the vicinity of Greve and Twelfth Streets, Jersey City. The approximate quantities required for this work are: Land sections, 2,300 lineal feet; 320 feet of core. River section: 1,800 feet of casing, 180 feet of core. Proposals must be in the form and upon the blanks prescribed by the Commissions, and shall be accompanied by two (2) certified checks for $1,000.00 each. Information for bidders, form of contract and specifications may be obtained from Clifford Milburn Holland, Chief Engineer, Room 614, Hall of Records, New York City.

GEORGE R. DYER, Chairman, New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission.
WELLER H. NOYES, Chairman, New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission.
September 2nd, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for Administration Classroom, Library and Demonstration Building, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., will be received by Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., until eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, September 15th, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contract or to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent., (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3380. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 615, Hall of Records, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Dated: August 27, 1919.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.—Office Constructing Quartermaster, Ward 62, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 3 P. M. Sept. 22, 1919, and then opened, for redistribution of present heating lines and installation of new heating lines to properly serve all buildings on this post. Further information furnished on application.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., September 22nd, 1919, for furnishing 450,000 Cravats. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information on application.

Proposals for Airplane Design and Construction.—Office of Contracting Offices, Eng. Div., A. S., McCook Field, Dayton, O.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., Oct. 15, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing certain types of experimental airplanes, designed and constructed by successful bidders. Further information on application.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

List containing full names of depositors of additional Dormant Accounts not previously reported and their last known places of residence published by the NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, 31 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, pursuant to the provisions of Section 274 of the Banking Law.

NAME OF DEPOSITOR.	LAST KNOWN PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Goudie, Wilmy S.	878 Eighth Av., N. Y. C.
Kelly, John	520 W. 29th St., N. Y. C.
Thomson, Edward T.	438 10th Av., N. Y. C.

PUBLICATION BY THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, 113 West 42d Street, New York, of depositors of Dormant Accounts not previously reported, and last known place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking Law, Section 274.

Hortness, James, Scottdale, Pa.
Manning, Thomas, 636 3rd Ave., N. Y. C.
Sanger, Wm. L., Cos Cob, Conn.

OIL DIVIDENDS INCREASED.

Mexican and Pan American Companies Raise Rates.

The Directors of the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, the latter the holding company for Mexican Petroleum, yesterday increased the quarterly dividends. In the case of Mexican Petroleum there was a declaration of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record of Sept. 15. This places the issue on a 10 per cent. annual basis, as compared with 8 per cent., which has prevailed for some time.

The declaration on Pan American was 3 per cent., payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 15. Heretofore the common stock has been paying 2½ per cent. quarterly, so that the annual rate is increased from 10 to 12 per cent. The Mexican Petroleum Company also declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record of Sept. 15.

The annual report of the Mexican Petroleum Company has been prepared and it is expected will be ready for distribution within a few days.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 34 francs 25 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 86 francs 50 centimes. The dollar ranged from 8 francs 15½ centimes to 8 francs 19½ centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s	June, 1967	101½	102	101¾
4½s	June, 1965	101½	102	101¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	101½	102	101¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	101½	102	101¾
4½s	Mar., 1957	101½	102	101¾
4½s	Mar., 1966	97¼	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	96¾	96¾	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	97½	97¾	97¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	97½	97¾	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	97¾	97¾
4s	May, 1969	92¾	93¼	93¾
4s	Nov., 1959	92¾	93¼	93¾
4s	Nov., 1957	92¾	93¼	93¾
4s	Nov., 1956	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s	Nov., 1955	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94¾	95¼	94¾
3½s	Nov., 1985	82½	83¼	82½
3½s	Nov., 1954	82½	83¼	82½
3½s	May, 1954	82¾	83¼	82¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1934-1952	4.50	4.55
4½s	1919-1923	4.55	4.55
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.57
4½s	1930-1938	4.55	4.57
4½s	1944-1963	4.50	4.57
4½s	1920-1938	4.50	4.57
4½s	1925-1939	4.50	4.57
4½s	1918-1921	4.70	4.50
4½s	1940-1952	4.55	4.60
4½s	1919-1925	4.60	4.65
4½s	1938-1939	4.55	4.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On heavy demand for the steel and equipment issues, advances of from 5 to 17 points were recorded in the most active of these properties. Crucible Steel was bid up 16¾ points, Bethlehem Steel B 7½, and Republic Iron and Steel 3½. Baldwin Locomotive was advanced 17 points, American Locomotive 7½, and American Car and Foundry 4½. Mexican Petroleum at the outset gained 1½, Pan American 1¾, Transcontinental 1½, and Royal Dutch of New York 1½, while Keystone Tire, in liberal supply, was offered down 8 points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,080	Allis Chalm.	43	41	44
140	Am B Sugar	57½	57½	57½
2,230	Am Can	57½	56¾	56¾
1,840	Am C & F	136¾	134½	136½
110	Am Cot Oil	58½	58¼	58½
210	Am E Fds Dru	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,300	Am H & L	35¾	34¾	34½
630	Do pf	126½	126	125½
310	Am Ice Sec.	49¾	49¼	49¾
1,420	Am Int Cor.	96¾	95¾	96
250	Am Lin Oil	26	26	26
1,850	Am Locomo.	97½	94¼	97
1,180	Am S & R	17¾	17¾	17¾
320	Am Steel F	91	91	91
410	Am Sugar	125½	123½	125½
3,955	Am Sumatra	85¾	83	83¼
250	Am T & T	101¾	101¾	101¾
380	Am Woolen	122¾	122	122
1,210	Anaconda C	70¾	69¼	70¾
100	Atchison	91¾	90¾	90¾
630	At G & W I	162¾	160¾	159½
50,580	Bald Loco	131	129½	129½
210	Balto & Ohio	42½	42½	42½
3,110	Beth Steel B	95¾	88¾	95½
410	Booth Fish	19	19	19
520	Butte & Sup	27¾	27	27
435	Butte C & Z	13¾	12¾	13¾
310	Caddo Oil	34¾	34¾	34½
1,700	Cal Pet	48¾	47¾	47¾
330	Can Pacific	152¾	152	152½
1,600	Ches & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾
430	Cerro de P	56¾	55¼	56¾
320	Ches & Ohio	58½	58	58
1,930	C. M. & St. P	46¾	45¾	46
340	C. R. I. & P	26¾	25¾	25¾
460	Chile Copper	24½	24¼	24½
310	Chino Cop	45	44	45
350	Columbia G	65	64	65
210	Col Fuel & I	44	43	46
400	Cons Cal M	20	19¾	20
1,580	Corn Prod	38½	34¾	39
35,980	Crucible St	194¾	176½	194
770	D & R G pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
220	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾
410	Do 1st pf	26¾	25¾	26¾
110	Free Texas	51¾	51¼	51¼
310	Gaston & W	31¾	31¼	31¾
310	Gen Cigar	82¾	82¾	83¾
420	Gen Motors	244	244	244
490	Good Rubber	78¼	76¾	77¾
460	G North Ore	43¾	44¼	45¾
440	Inspiration	59¾	58¾	59
1,350	Int Mer Mar	58½	57¾	58¼
1,410	Do pf	118¾	117¾	118¾
960	Int Nickel	27¾	25¾	27
310	Int Paper	58½	58¼	58¼
310	Int Agricul	29¾	28¾	29¾
700	Aetna Exp	10¾	10¼	10¾
100	A-Am C C	10	10	10
9,000	Beth Motor	22¾	22	22¾
200	B-Am C C	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	B-Am T C, c	23	22½	22¾
800	Car Lt & P	4	4	4
400	Chalm Mot	44	43¾	44
10,000	C-O tr certs	38¾	38¾	38¾
700	Colonial T	18	18	19
1,500	Col G, w i	49	48¾	49
1,500	Cu-Mar Co	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Du-Eub In	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,100	Delahunt	17	17	17
800	Dur H C B	41¾	40¾	41¾
800	Ex T & R	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	Farrell Coal	58¾	56	58¾
100	G J Car	133	133	133
1,530	Transcont Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
220	Union Pac	123¾	123¼	123¼
330	U S Cast I P	53	52	53
1,380	U S Food	82	80¾	81¾
580	U S Ind Alc	128¼	128½	128¾
3,870	U S Rubber	128¾	128	127
58,140	U S Steel	107¾	104¾	107¾
240	Utah Copper	85¾	84	85¾
1,230	Unit Ref Strs	89¾	88¾	89
310	Western Md	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,160	Wheeling	59¾	54¾	59¾
330	White Motor	65¾	64¾	65¾
1,280	Willys-Over	34¾	33¾	34¼

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Pet.	33½	33½	33½
2	Alabama Co	92	92	92
20	Belt Tele	73	73	73
25	Do pf	87	87	87
15	Con Coal	87½	87	87
100	Con. Power	107	107	107
35	Cosden	11	10½	11
100	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Hous Oil pf	86	83	86
1	M & M First			

Bonds.

$1,000	Cos 6s, A	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Do 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Con P 6s, nts	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾

PROPOSALS.

CORE AND WASH BORINGS.
NEW YORK STATE BRIDGE & TUNNEL COMMISSION
AND
NEW JERSEY INTERSTATE BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMMISSION.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, Room 1110, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until September 22nd, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., for land and river borings from the vicinity of Canal and Varick Streets, New York City, along the line of the proposed vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, to the vicinity of Greve and Twelfth Streets, Jersey City. The approximate quantities required for this work are: Land sections, 2,300 lineal feet; 320 feet of core. River section: 1,800 feet of casing, 180 feet of core. Proposals must be in the form and upon the blanks prescribed by the Commissions, and shall be accompanied by two (2) certified checks for $1,000.00 each. Information for bidders, form of contract and specifications may be obtained from Clifford Milburn Holland, Chief Engineer, Room 614, Hall of Records, New York City.

GEORGE R. DYER, Chairman, New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission.
WELLER H. NOYES, Chairman, New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission.
September 2nd, 1919.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
490	Armour pf	104¾	103¾	103¾
75	Booth Fish	19	18¾	19
38	Bucyrus	22	22	22
50	Bunte Bros	11	11	11
100	Chgo Pneu T	78	78	78
210	Cudahy	108¾	108	108
10	Con Co pf	99	99	99
4,150	Cent Motors	11¾	11¾	11¾
30	Dia Match	117¾	117¾	117¾
50	Holland Rug	18	18	18
1,450	Hupp Motors	12¾	12	12¾
895	Lib McNeil	27¼	27	27¼
30	Ill Pipe L	181	180	181
20	Ohio Cr	270	270	271

Miscellaneous.

40	Am Agr Ch	93¾	93¼	93¾
38	Do pf	98¾	98	98
170	Armour of	80	80	80
427	Am T & T	102¾	100¾	101¼
75	Am Wool pf	106½	106½	106½
50	Century Steel	18	18	18
1,175	CubanPCem	14¾	13¾	14¾
1	Edison	140	140	140
20	Fairbanks	73¾	73¾	73¾
270	Gray	41½	41	41
100	Int'l Cem	80	80	80
75	Do pf	25	25	25
125	Int Prod pf	88½	87½	88½
190	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
157	Libby	25¾	25¾	25¾
8	Merg'thaler	142	142	142
58	Mesta Mach	70¾	70	70¾
1	Do pf	83	83	83
245	Mex Inv	56	55	56
230	Mullins	35	35	35

Bonds.

$4,000	A, G&W I 5s	83¾	82¾	83¼
1,000	Chi Jnctn 4s	74½	74½	74½
1,000	Mass Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am Rys pf	67	65	67
1,135	Am Stores	33¾	32½	33½
480	Am S & C	38	36	37¾
50	Brill	65¾	65¾	65¾
2,193	Elec Stor	98	96½	97¼
425	Gen Asphalt	81	80½	80¾
110	Key Tel	14	14	14
623	L Sup Corp	23	21½	21¾
$2,000	Phila Elec 1st 5s			94
2,000	Pennsylvania gen 5s			91¼

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am W G M	132	132	132
490	Arkansas G	73¾	72	73
700	Barnsdall Cp	20	17¾	19
90	Col G & E	65	63	65
1,500	Cold Bar M	8	8	8
1,040	Mariand Ref	7	7	7
75	Nat Fire pf	17	17	17
20	Ohio Fuel O	30¾	29¾	29¾
30	Ohio Fuel S	32½	32½	32½
275	Oklahoma G	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	Okla P & R	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Pitts Brew	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Do pf	16	16	16
150	Pitts Coal	65¾	64¾	65¾
10	Do pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
22,000	Pitts J Cop	26	20	24
2,200	Pitts Mt S	62	52	61
700	Pitts O & G	18¾	18	18
970	Ric East Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
281	Ry-West Oil	30¾	28	30
4,500	San Toy	11	10	10
7,000	Ross M & M	7	7	8
483	U S Smelt	67¼	66¾	67¼
55	Do pf	48¾	47½	48¾
320	Utah Con	10¾	10¼	10¾
635	Utah Metals	6¼	6	6¼
40	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Wolverine	27	27	27
10	Phila Coal pf	36	36	36
10	Mass Elec pf	4½	4½	4½
45	New Haven	33½	33	33

Railroads.

33	Bos & Alb	122	122	122
45	Bos Elev	65½	65	65
25	Bos & Me	33½	33½	33½
10	Chi Jnctn pf	86	86	86
10	Mass Elec pf	4½	4½	4½
45	New Haven	33½	33	33

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	22	22½	22
Atlantic Refining	1385	1410	1378
Do pf. new	105	110	108
Do rights, new	28	32	28
Borne-Scrymser	440	450	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	107	100
Chesebrough Mfg	280	290	280
Colonial Oil	850	875	840
Crescent Pipe Line	25	27	25
Cumberland P L	170	180	170
Eureka Pipe Line	87	90	87
Galena Signal Oil	95	98	95
Do pf. new	100	102	100
Do pf. old	108	115	108
Illinois Pipe Line	170	185	180
Indiana Pipe Line	160	165	160
Int Pet Co, Ltd	$1	$1½	$1
National Transit	23	27	23½
New York Transit	182	185	182
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108
Ohio Oil Co	275	280	288
Penn-Mex Fuel	70	74	69
Prairie Oil & Gas	690	695	690
Prairie Pipe Line	280	290	281
Solar Refining	385	395	385
Southern Pipe Line	165	170	165
South Penn Oil	533	543	538
S W Penn Pipe Line	100	102	100
Stand Oil of Cal	390	395	395
Stand Oil of Ind	720	730	725
Stand Oil of Kan	565	580	585
Stand Oil of Ky	465	480	455
Stand Oil of N J	525	535	535
Stand Oil of N Y	685	690	680
Do pf. new	110½	111	110½
Do rights, new	10¾	10¾	10¾
Stand Oil of Ohio	320	330	320
Swan & Finch	95	100	95
Union Tank Car	125	130	128
Vacuum Oil	457	462	455
Washington Oil	40	45	40

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Brass	221	225	221
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf	90	93	90
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122
Bliss	320	370	320
Do pf	66	75	65
Du Pont	310	320	310
Do pf	80	85	80
Draper Corp	197	199	198
Fed Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Hercules	210	220	210
Do pf	107½	110	107½
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	178	182	178
Do pf	100	105	100
Merrimac Chem	98	98	98
Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	124	119
Do pf	85	90	85
Scovill Mfg	395	410	405
Stand Screw Co	340	350	340
Tex & P C & O	1700	1800	1775
Valvoline Oil pf	104	107	105
Yale & Towne	200	205	205

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Cigar	117	124	118
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Fdy	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co	165	175	165
Do pf	104	108	104
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf	95	100	95
Macy & Porbes	125	135	135
Macy & Porbes pf	95	100	95
P B-Am Tob	120	140	120
R J Reynolds	475	485	475
Do B	465	475	455
Do pf	115	118	115
Weyman-Bruton	115	118	115
Do pf	98	100	98

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.

		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,130	Cities Service	482	470	470	478
2,725	Cities Service pf	77½	76	77	78
$54,000	Cities Service deb. B	78	105	100	
88,000	Cities Service deb. C	108	106¾	105	107

		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	15¾	14
Adiron Elec Power pf	77	79	...
Am Gas & Electric	123	125	124
Am Gas & Electric pf	41	42	41
Am Light & Traction	216	220	218
Am Light & Trac pf	84	86	85
Am Power & Light	82	84	83
Am Power & Light pf	71	73	72
Am Public Utilities	35	38	38
Am Public Util pf	25	28	...
Am W W & Electric	5¾	6¼	6
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62	58
Am W W & Elec partic	10	14	12
Carolina Power & Light	34	40	34
Colorado Power	30	34	30
Colorado Power pf	97	101	97
Columbus Elec pf	73	78	73
Com Power, Ry & Lt	228	236	230
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	54	56½	54
Conn Power pf	78	...	...
Consumers' Power pf	86	87	86
Eastern Texas Electric	55	58½	56
Eastern Texas pf	79	88	...
El Paso Electric	96	...	96
El Paso Electric pf	90	95	90
Electric S & B pf	92	96	92
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	70
Federal Light & Trac	10	12	10
Federal Light & Tr pf	67	81	67
Galveston-Houston Elec	12½	14½	12
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	67	57

Bonds.

Nor Cal Lt & Pow 6s	93	96	96	96½
Nor States Pow 6s	98	98	98	98
Nor States Pow 6s, '41	95	95	95	96
Pac Gas & Elec 6s	91	92	92	93
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	96½	...	...	99½
So Cal Edison 6s, '30	88	91	91	91
So Cal Edison 6s, '45	91	92	92	92
S W Power 8s, '45	91	92	92	92
Stand Gas & El 7s	91	97	96	96
Twin S G & E 5s, '52	71	76	76	76
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	86½	90	90	90
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	90½	92	92	92
U S Pub Serv 6s	85½	87	87	87
Utah Securities	83	90	90	90
Un Util conv 5s, '43	80	87	87	87

Stocks.

| |

Buyers' Wants

The cents per word each insertion.

ERICAN TEXTILE Wanted.—Range 2061 ...per; any quantity. A. J. Gerson, care ...ere Trading Corp., 151 9th Av.

...ERA Wanted.—All shades; cash. B. & ... Dress Co., 130 West 48th.

...NT GOODS Wanted.—Sheer, underwear, ...ticot, &c. Srere Bros. & Co., 306 Beau... Detroit. Mich.

...EX Wanted.—Animole, Hudson Bay, B5 ...ed 27 vertmole, peco 40-40, Fearless T-10; ...ed 27 Gramercy 1074.

...RIERS Wanted.—Dobson's silver gray ...beaver, also Newhouse's No. 2, brown and ...Kaplan & Weinstein, 9035 Chelsea.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—Quantity Botany's ...ue, F. & H. Columbia in all shades, ...ed, or F. & H. Columbia in all shades, ...ed, 184 W. 37th St., 7th floor. Greeley ...

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, or sim... ...lar, brown only; spot cash. Madison ...are 6057.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—110 or 112, navy, ...black and brown. Fit Best Cloak. Far.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. botany or ...ilar in navy only; will pay cash. Bob... ...ck, Farragut 2369.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; ...ilities for cash. M. W. Levine & Co., ...9 West 28th. Farragut 4072.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.:— Navy, brown, ...ge; any make. Chelsea 3415.

...ADCLOTH Wanted.—Navies; all makes. ...Chelsea 3646.

...CADES Wanted.—Princely Skirt Co., ...123 Broadway.

...CIMMERES Wanted.—Mard serges, fine ...rsevets, cassimeres, suitings, poplins, ...ners. Oscar Kirsch.

...CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden Leo... ...suede 721, 4644, 4143, 2304, 4632. Madison ...Square 6040. Ask for Sol.

...CHEVIOT Wanted.—Open for ¾ cheviot or ...ellar cloth. Stern, 116 West 22d St.

...CHTON VELVET Wanted.—Garnet, Che... ...ry's all silk; also Saxonias 973., navy, ...Cadets, Middler & Weinstein, 118 East ...Mad. Sq. 8508.

...CHILLAS Wanted.—White, good qual... ...ity; also American 18117, navy. L. Green... ...ft West 23d St.

...NCHILLA Wanted.—Raritan 127 gray; ...also single width gray. Stuyvesant 2615.

...ADS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders ...or cloak, medium and better kind; ...also fabric coatees. 4th floor, 12 West ...

...COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing or... ...ders on many snappy coats; also plush ...22 West 27th, 10th Floor.

...TON Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ...nappy styles ladies' and misses' coats. ...floor. 45 West 27th St.

...COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on new ...styles; call with samples. 22 West 28th ...st, 10th floor.

...COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate ...stock orders on coats. 11 West 32d, 9th ...

...COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, any ...quality; cash. Tischbaum, 1,161 Broad... ...Chelsea 2315.

...COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing or... ...ders on new snappy coats. 32 West 27th ...st, 10th floor.

...COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Silvertones, Trico... ...tines, Velours, fur trimmed and plain. ...Call 205 Fifth Av., Room 514.

...COATS Wanted.—Placing order new, snappy ...styles 122 West 28th, 7th floor.

...COATS Wanted.—Children's, jobs. 20 West ...St., 9th floor.

...COATEES Wanted.—Buying coatees, plush ...and pile fabric. 137 West 27th, first floor.

...TON GOODS Wanted.—Will buy for ...cash ginghams, chambrays, percales. Jay... ...Mills, 82 Union Square.

...TON GOODS Wanted.—Voiles, fancy ...and white quality; price must be right. ...Shapiro Waist Co., 1,270 Broadway.

...TON GOODS Wanted.—Black, ponges, ...large quantities, various grades. Write ...Cotton. 200 Times.

...TON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain ...and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. ...Fare, 1,183 Broadway.

...CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Raw and fin... ...ished; quantities large or small; will pay ...cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8980

...CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—1 thread, all ...colors; quantity. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 ...West 21st.

...CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Eagle 684; for ...cash. Miller & Olsen, 484 Broadway.

...CREPES Wanted.—Pacific printed crepe in ...pink, large quantities. 3850 Chelsea.

...DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, ...Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better ...grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. ...Canal 1447.

...DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders ...on serge, tricotines, wool jersey, will buy ...any quantity off the rack. 28-30 West 25th ...St., 6th floor. Mad. Sq. 8990.

...DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at vel... ...vets, jerseys, satins, tricotines, serges, and ...novelties. Call 10-1, Room 1807, 15 East ...23d St.

...DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines, Serges, Sat... ...in, Jersey's; must be newest styles. Call ...at Fifth Av., Room 514.

...DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders ...on better grade dresses; bring samples. ...6 floor, 15 West 24th St.

...DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders ...on better grade dresses; call this week ...12, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

...DRESSES, Suits, Capes, Coats Wanted:— ...Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

...VET-SUPERIOR Wanted.—Peachbloom, ...6 colors: Botany and Forstman's Ya... ...and velour; tricotine, good quality, all ...shades; Oxfords, Gilbert's 30/150, 30/190. For... ...ery 1897-1898.

...FLANNEL Wanted. — All wool, navy; ...Granada or A. V. Abe Millman, Farragut ...

...GUARDINES, Suedeliks Wanted.—36-inch ...widest and newest weaves. Premier Textile ...Co., 2 Waverly Place. Spring 9199.

...GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy only; also ...green lightweight velour. Madison Square ...

...GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large ...quantity in all colors at a price. Gold... ...& Rosenthal, 137 West 25th.

...GEORGETTE AND CREPE DE CHINE ...Wanted.—Ivory, 3-thread; will pay cash. ...Phone Fordham 8461.

...GEORGETTES Wanted.—Raw and finished; ...qualities, large or small; will pay cash. ...E Wishbow, 390 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8980.

...GEORGETTES Wanted.—In large quanti... ...ties, for cash. New Chester Waist Co., ...80 Greene St.

...GEORGINES Wanted.—In large quantities, ...for cash. Newchester Waist Co., 201 ...Spring St. Spring 2870.

...GROSGRAINE Wanted.—24 inch, all colors. ...Store, 22 West 32d.

...HOSIERY Wanted.—18-inch fibre hosiery, in ...ribbed top and seamed back, in large ...quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 ...West 22d St. Mad. Sq. 3850 Chelsea.

...HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' and men's fibre, ...mercerized, and silk, plated colors, Imme... ...Cash and future. Phone Canal 1251.

...FURES Wanted.—De Land 108-109, all ...colors. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

...JERS Wanted.—Cream, Paris shades, 37-... ...inch count, and printed georgette and ...crepes. Le Bijou Waist, 203 5th Av. Tele... ...Madison Square 7680.

...KERCHIEFS Wanted.—All colors. Mor... ...is Kaplan, 15 East 31st. Madison Square ...

...KNIT DE CYGNE Wanted. — Quantities, ...large or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, ...390 4th Av. Madison Square 8980.

...LOCKADES Wanted.—68-72 navy, figures or ...stripes; ideal chambray, arkwright ...stripes. Gramercy 4514.

...LOUDS Wanted.—All wool, Juilliard's, Ar... ...law Joel's, or others. United Skirt, 12 ...West 21st.

...LURES Wanted.—Any make, for cash; ...also Pearson's alto beaver. Eagle Mfg. ...Co., 29 West 27th St. Farragut 8264.

...LURES Wanted.—Any quantity H. & H. ...Peerless T-10 or Salts's peco. Farra... ...Farragut 8264.

...LURES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, Hud... ...son seal, Uarava, Ermenonie, Behring ...Call Farragut 0264.

...LURES Wanted. — 4040 China, Hudson ...Ungara, Ummac & Polarkin, Gram... ...

...LURES Wanted.—Ungara, Hudson Bay, ...Peco seal, furmoss, and nuphur. Call ...

...LURES Wanted.—Behring, Baffin, and ...Hudson seal wanted. Farragut 0662.

...LURES Wanted.—1410, or similar. Fit Best ...Cloak, Far. 4063.

...LURES Wanted.—T-10,, 40-40 and Peco. ...Square 4540, ext. 14.

...LURES Wanted.—All kinds, spot cash. 7th ...floor, 45 West 25th.

...LURES Wanted.—Any kind of silk, ...wanted for cash. Stuyvesant 1692.

...LURES Wanted.—Will pay cash for peco, ...Hudson & Hurwitz, 153 West 21st, St.

...LURES Wanted.—4040 treco or similar ...Jacobson & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

...LURES Wanted.—Silks, any quality or ...quantity, for cash. Gramercy 4020.

...MOLEUM CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, ...blue and navy, or will exchange Pekin ...blue shade. Mad. Sq. 6625.

...MOLEUM CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 2821, plain ...or not plaid. Haft. Farr. 6184.

...NCHU FOX Wanted.—American 12075, Laus... ...ne or similar in brown and reindeer; will ...pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

...NGERIE SERGES Wanted.—Navy and ...black; American 0328, 90610, ...4768, Stevens serges, 7301, 8020, ...Farragut 2369.

...NGERIE Wanted.—American or Stevens ...navy, black, for cash; also reindeer and ...tricotine. Gramercy 280.

...NGERIE Wanted.—90610, 04677, 8868, 0526, ...Farragut 8021.

...NGERIE Wanted.—Open to buy quantities ...of satins. Call Madison Square

Buyers' Wants

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity, in 36-inch cotton-warp serges; also Danish popular cloth or any cloth similar. H. R. Schwartz, 127 West 126th.

SERGES and Tricotines Wanted.—1464, 810, 0336, 09070, 2536, 836, 907, 09077, 4718, 7301, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Whitman's 104, navy, for cash. 124 W. 37th St., 7th floor. Greeley 2610.

SERGES Wanted.—129, C. S. G., 1210, SBGL, mannish and storm serges, any quantity. Farragut 9628.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, any make, for cash. Madison Square 7543.

SERGE TRICOTINES Wanted. — Good quality; cloak manufacturer; open for quantity; cash; mail swatches. N 141 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 235, 0936, 104, 9, 99, 11432, 7301, similar; spot cash. Madison Square 5071.

SERGES and Tricotine Wanted.—Large quantities. Louis Hammer & Co., 324 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Serges, lightweight silvertone, poplin, and broadcloth; spot cash. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 235, 0936, 4632, 104, 540, 87. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, S. B. G. L. navy. ...2676 Stuyvesant. Call after 12 all week, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 and American 0336. Farragut 3340.

SERGES Wanted.—30200, 838, black only. ...Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—78, 94, 235, 0936, for cash. Madison Square 5814.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Large quantity of 54-inch, all cotton. Daniel Bolit, 16 East 16th.

SKIRTS wanted, jobber placing orders on plaids and serges. Call after 12 all week, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Quantities all grades; work and fancy. Preston Shirt Co., 405 Broome St.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash, any quantity of silks, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelty's velvet, and also remnants. Call Madison Square 2673.

SILK REMNANTS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and woolens. Call Madison Square 4941.

SILK Wanted.—Satin stripe crepes, any width, any quantity. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St. Spring 6625.

SILKS and Satins Wanted.—Fancy; also plain venetians. Call Sitkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS AND VELVET REMNANTS Wanted. ...Of any kind. Madison Square 5241.

SILK PLUSHES wanted. Bischof, Sterne & Stein Co., 404 4th Av., Room 1101.

SILKS wanted; most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Of any kind; spot cash. Call Madison Square 3581.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffeta or fancies, small ends, or remnants. Lauretta, 3 West 29th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Dearing, Millikon, 5795, Cown Inlain and Stronwen, Nemo Cloak & Suit, 36 W. 20th. Farragut 383.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Silvertones, Tricotines, Velours, fur trimmed and plain. ...Call 205 Fifth Av., Room 514.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Placing order new, snappy ...styles 122 West 28th, 7th floor.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Raritan 806, brown and navy. A. & S. Oppenheimer, Farragut 3940.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, 15032; also poplin 9610, 4768, 8158, 525; Scotia 0302; American 860934. Chelsea 3067.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—16007, navy and Pekin only. Stuyvesant 1693.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Ottoquechee. Farragut 6255.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Plum silvertones wanted, any mill. Madison Square 10170.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030. Atwood Cloak and Suit, 148 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007, copen. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SUEDE Wanted.—Like Hawlett and Hockmeyer, gray and colors. Madison Square 2265.

SUEDINE, American, Wanted.—13058; all colors. Bernstein Baum Da Costa, 38 West 32d St.

SUEDINE wanted, 13058, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5361.

SUITS Wanted.—3,000; spot cash; jobs or entire stock. Call all week, L. Schwarts & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on new smart suits. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders new, snappy styles. 122 West 28th, 7th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted, quantities, large, or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8980.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—And yarn dye cotton back satins, 102 East 32d, 1st floor.

TINSELTONES Wanted. — Leonard's: 718, shade 4672, chameleon cord, shade 4142, 2604, Botany Yalama 616, navy. Vandervin 1196.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 718, Copen 4672, Russets 4531. Farragut 2616.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards. Shapiro, Madison Square 3908.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Fine quality for cash. Max Irving, Madison Square 8680.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Henna, copenhagen, and gold. Meyer Bosniak, 26 W. 20th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—7, S. 907, Scotia 2999, Cleveland 9541, 6308, Garfields 4718, Andrews, Reeds, Geras, and all other makes Gramercy 4481.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, fine quality, in any quantity. Address J. W. Hanson, 47 West 34th St., Room 724.

TRICOTINES wanted, 9541, 4718, 00077, Reads, Lorraine, F. & H., also poplins, serges, velours, Mad. Sq. 8330, P. D. Kaplan.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open to buy any quantity any make, for cash. Madison Square 7543.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Andrews, Cleveland, U. S. 907, similar good qualities. Gramercy 388.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, rookie, navy and tan; also F. & H. 9532 tricofina; will pay cash. Madison Square 1063.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Very fine quality only; can use quantity. Haft, Farragut 9752.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Evoras Wanted—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. 11 105, Times.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Tan, taupe, brown; lightweight velours, all shades. Chelsea 7029.

TRICOTINE, Broadcloth, Poiret Twill and Velour Wanted.—Gramercy 280.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes. Chelsea 8646.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any quantity. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality. Murray Hill 3912.

UNGAVA SEAL Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3757.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown, or will exchange taupe and reindeer for same. J. Heit & Son, 136 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

VELOURS Wanted. — Light weight Bahmsen's 80332, or similar, navy, brown, reindeer. M. Waldman, 17 West 28th St. Madison Square 6798.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 or 062 in taupe, reindeer, and navy. Leberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandotte 600, brown, reindeer, rose, taupe; can use in big quantities; cash. Levine & Soloff, 162 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544-11050 or similar; any quantity; also lightweights. Madison Square 1948.

VELOURS and Yalama Wanted.—In 850 shades of F. & H., or similar make. Madison Square 1254.

VELOUR Wanted.—Yalama, Duvet De Laine, in navy only. Klein Marcus Cloak Co., 7 Division St.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool checks. Horowitz Bros., 122 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Botany, Yalama for cash. Chelsea 3120.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp, heavy weight, brown. Colonial, 34 East 12th.

VELOUR SUITING Wanted.—All colors. David Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clark & Dana, or similar; plumette, all shades. Orchard 5822.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantities. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th St.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Holt & Son, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Burgundy, brown, navy, 21-24-27 inch, twill back; Worrell dye. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 23d.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for large quantity, any width, navies and black; will pay cash. Farragut 9528.

WOMEN'S SUITS Wanted.—William Filene's Sons Co. will look at women's models in silvertone, Oxford, broadcloth and velour, Thursday morning, 9 to 10:30. 225 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—A. D. Juliard 110, 2002, black only; any quantity. William Flanman 15 East 26th St.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with up-to-date plant of 12 machines is open for immediate work on better line dresses; would like to connect with jobber or manufacturer. P. S., 81 Times.

CONTRACTOR producing better kind of popular-priced dresses, wants business; specializing satin and velveteens. Call Madison Square 2369 and I will call with samples.

CONTRACTORS on tailor made dresses, with 30 machines working at present, looking for jobber to supply work; we furnish samples. Write S. C., 413, 241 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

The cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN 11980, navies and browns; reasonable. Greeley 1186.

APRONS.—Bungalow, house dresses, and rompers, to close out. D. S. Magid Mfg. Co., 82 Union Square.

ARCTIC FOX.—Blumenthal's, and baby Persian lamb black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8314.;

BELTINGS.—Cotton, all sizes; immediate delivery. Reinhard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BINDING.—All sizes and qualities; immediate delivery. Reinhard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BLOOMERS.—1,000 dozen, black sateen; for sale, 102 Sumner Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 186 Bushwick.

BOLIVIA SILVERTIP.—Goodman & Herman, Dobeon 917; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOTANYS, Yalama, and Broadcloth.—In good assortment. Stahlberg & Schoenfeld 237 4th Av., 14th floor.

BRAIDS.—Three ends, two ends, four lines, one end; three lines, two ends; immediate deliveries. Spring 2120.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertone, peach bloom, mistones, duvet-superior; chevrone, &c., lowest prices. Farragut 2940.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliard 110, all colors; American 0334, all colors; parkside 108 twins. Madison Square 9627.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades and widths, cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 reindeer, also 112 shade 319-317. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, Silvertones, Oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 406 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens 6107, black. Chelsea 3283.

BROADCLOTHS.—110, 2002; all shades. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av.

CAMELAILLA POLO CLOTH.—French and Ward. 1273-82 tan, $3. Phone Greeley 5796.

CAMEL'S HAIR POLO.—Terpa, Belah, 4,183 Madison Square.

CASCADE.—Saronia 972, Shade 652, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

CHARMEUSE.—30 pieces black and navy; will sell reasonable. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

CHARMEUSE.—50 pieces, better grade; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Rits Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

CHARMEUSES.—25 pieces, black and navy. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

CHEBRONALS.—S. & H., all colors, 48 set. Finkelstein, Madison Square 7428.

CHEVIOTS.—Goodman, Herman, Newhouse, Oxford, navy, and brown, below market price. Greeley 4578.

CHIFFON.—Velvets; all shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 1 to 6, $3; 6 to 14, $4.75 to $6.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

CLOTHS.—Stevens tweeds 1078, color 12, at $2.05; Garfield's gabardines, assortment of color, at $3; velour checks, all colors, $2.50. Harry Stoll, 32 East 33d St.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 55 West 22d.

COATINGS.—500 pieces 13075 American pompoms, blue and black; silvertones, suiting weight, 6,000 pieces, all kinds of 56 goods, men's cassimeres, overcoatings, at a price. Oscar Kirsch.

COATINGS.—Oxfords, 28 ounce, black, heavy cheviottines; suitable for men's wear; also Oxford suitings. Louis Noschkes, 87 West 28th.

COATS.—Silvertip Bolivias, pom poms, overras, suedines, silvertones, pussy willow lined, self and fur trimmed for immediate delivery. Prices $25 to $150. Shapiro & Davis 28-35 West 35th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; polo cloth, velours, silvertones at attractive prices. Reikes & Hautman, 15 West 20th.

COATS and COATEES.—Plushes and velours on racks for immediate delivery. Elsen & Son, 152 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, plain, coatees, every description; immediate delivery, Butner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', 2 to 6; children's, 6 to 14; intermediates; jobs on hand; cheap. 43 West 25th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, and velours, style and material. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed, to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 28th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, from $18.75 to $50. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs, plush and cloth; today's delivery cheap, 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—100 coats to close out cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATING, heavy, velours, bolivias, oxfords, and polo cloth to close out at reasonable price. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th St. Farragut 769.

COLLARS AND CUFFS; 25,000 dozen, at half price; jobber retiring from business; exporters' opportunity. C 146 Times.

COTTON GOODS.—Cotton poplins, white pique, crash, Spencer plaid gingham galatea, imperial chambray; cotton warp serges, Boyd's 8100 scourdrey; quantities. Phone Gramercy 4898 before noon. Mr. Katz.

COTTON SERGE.—Have 15,000 yards absolutely fast color, guaranteed; also white gabardine, and fast-color navy blue gabardine. Chelsea 3462.

COTTON GOODS.—2 cases gray flannelettes, 36 inch first, 1 case black lawns, 36 inch, 1,000 pounds bookbinders' cloth, considerably below market. Acme Mills, 187 Mercer St.

COTTON GOODS SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles; at a sacrifice price. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

COTTON GOODS.—Arkwright stripes 4516, jeans; spot deliveries. Spring 2547.

COTTON VOILE.—16 cases of a hard twist white voile, 40 inches; at a price. G. C., 804 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE SHADINGS, 22 pieces, 40 inches, stripped $2.60 yard; also variety of silk and cotton shirtings. Bunset Silk Mill, 49 East 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three thread, 6 colors. The Wernow Co., 663 Broadway. Spring 8437.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters, to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 50 up-to-the-minute style satin dresses; will dispose of same for cash; good assortment colors and sizes. Call Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—1,000 on rack, all latest models, containing charmeuse, tricotine, serge, and satin; also 200 dresses, to close out at a sacrifice. 15 West 24th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, tricolettes and serges on the racks, for immediate delivery, from $16.75 to $32.50. See best values in New York. Manco Dress, 55 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Buy direct from manufacturer; tricotines and serge dresses; up-to-the-minute styles; for immediate delivery; $16.50 and $17.50. Excello, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, 2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low price. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 W. 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractor must sell to quick buyer for cash, satin tricotine, and serge dresses, staple Fall styles; stock ready for delivery. 147 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Big lot of satin dresses, smartly made, to be sold as a job cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 111 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, tricolettes, jerseys, satins, paulettes, silvertones, jobs, all kinds on hand. Milton, 48 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 dresses on the racks; clever styles in up-to-the-minute materials. Superior Waist & Dress, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; satins, serges, tricotines at attractive prices. Commodore Garment Co., 75 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Special values in popular price stout satin dresses for immediate delivery. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Big jobs of dresses and coats to close out very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values; satins, serges, Jerseys; $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies, regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, satin, and velour; high class; will sell very reasonable. Belnord Dress Contractors, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, tricolette, tricotines, jerseys. Glockner, 40 West 37th.

DRESSES. — Georgette, satin, serges; all very reasonable Cohen-Polowan, 18 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotine dresses to close out cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

DRESSES.—1,000 satins and serges to close out at a price. S. B. Dress, 1 East 24th.

Ditt-Silks.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Job, 500 serge, at reasonable price. 54 East 11th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES are a great success with some manufacturers, because they are the most satisfactory, and consequently the best trimmings are used on the garments. We are showing the styles are correct at the hour, materials the best, and the finish perfect; don't overlook the wool velours, $13.75, and the wonderful values in tricotines, $16.75, the prices for popular retailing, easy and quick sales, satisfactory profits. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Jobber, didn't drink in all the bargains nonsense that is being poured out this season by manufacturers; come into our show room and see what our dresses of serge, satin, tricotine, tricolette and velvet at $7.50 to $27.50 will mean to you in the way of repeating business; you'll know the horn for us when you see these eye-openers; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Be wise; don't think our dresses are worth less because we ask less; it simply means you get larger profits at the same price. Buy right at the racks—see what you are getting—and have them shipped the same day. Serges, satins, novelties, and georgette combinations, tailored, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Next Saturday should be a big day in your dress department. Make it a bigger day with some of our all-wool satin dresses at $13.75; simply wonderful; 20 up-to-the-minute styles on the racks; we will positively deliver immediately; don't risk promises. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, 41 to 55 bust; no salesmen, extravagant overhead on live models, but our models are live sellers; all wool, man tailored tricotines, $18.75; hand embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Let us lubricate the machinery of your dress section with our "Special price dress oil"; our tricotines, tricolettes, velvets, serges, and satins at $7.50 to $25.50 will make your cash register ring often. Instant delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; beautiful new Fall models in high-grade charmeuse, satins, tricotines, from $22.50 to $37.50; positively the very best values in the market; call and see for yourself. Kiir Dress Co., 28 West 27th. Chelsea 5676.

DRESSES.—Satins at $8.50, also Juilliard all-wool French serge, guaranteed, at $8.50; positively immediate delivery assured. We have them on the racks, absolutely the best values in town. Solomon & Kramer, 119 West 25d.

DRESSES.—You can show your competitor a few tricks with our tricotines at $14.75. All wool; ready to ship; all sizes; any quantity. We are getting re-orders daily—that's the proof of the pudding. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Do you believe in quick sales?—Then you need our coats, suits and dresses; all-wool tricotine dress at $9.75; silvertone dress, embroidered, $16.75; on the racks for instant delivery. Modern, 15 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Our offerings in tricotine, jersey serge, satin, tricolette, and georgette are always greeted with enthusiasm; come and select from our racks. Ancosla Dress Co., 56 West 38th.

DRESSES.—High-class dresses in fine quality charmeuse, tricotine and georgette; styles and prices that will enthuse you; come into and pick them off the rack. Michaels & Cohen, 36 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Buyer, any dresses today? 3,000 on the rack to deliver—serge, satin, tricotine, velvet, and Georgette; $12-$35. Call and be convinced. The Regent, 158 West 29th. Farragut 7380.

DRESSES.—Children's; Spring opening of Banner Mfg. Co.; Boston; children's and misses' dresses. D. Heward, Room 1402, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 4041.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H. new taupe; concord and beetroot; cheap; Vanderbilt 3572.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Gera's brown, raccoons and beaver. Mad. Sq. 4178.

DUVET SUPERIOR.—F. & H., all shades. Chelsea 6814.

FLANNELETTE GOODS.—Catlin's Florence and Slumber, Annokeag 1501 and White Electric. Phone Madison Square 1578, or call 1,270 Broadway, Room 306.

FLANNELETTE.—Ladies' night gowns; immediate delivery. S. Faxelas & Son, 103 5th Av.

FURS.—Kit Coney collars and cuffs, Fisher raccoon collars, and other furs. Herman D. Broue, 11 East 26th.

GABERDINES.—20 pieces, navy, will close out. 11th floor, 148 West 34th.

GEORGETTES.—All shades, fine quality, cheap; terms; no jobbers. Madison Square P. O. Box 946.

GEORGETTE.—White, black, navy, brown, taupe; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 8180.

GLOVES.—Ladies' fabric gloves, fleece lined, in bond for export or domestic use. S. Sakai Co., 44 East 26th St.

GEORGINES.—300 pieces taffetas, 400 pieces crepe de chines, georgettes, Jap silks, shirtings, satins; quantities on hand; below market. Phone Greeley 2426.

GEORGETTE, 40 pieces, navy; good quality; $1.50 net. Phone Gramercy 8038.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays.—All kinds; lowest prices; immediate deliveries. Subin, Chelsea 7068.

GOLDTONES.—Stevens 8313, all colors, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

HOSIERY.—We have for immediate delivery the following grades of full-fashioned hosiery: ¾ silk, all silk, Richelieu, ribbed and fancy laces in all shades, also 1,200 dozen all silk, Clocked Black. The Beauty Hosiery Co., 331 4th Av. Madison Square 4728.

HOSIERY.—Big jobs, ladies' and men's silk. Brown Hosiery Co., 43 West 33d St. Knickerbocker 843.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—Specials of all kinds. 894 Broadway, Room 512.

JAP Wash Satin.—Plish color, 84 momie stock delivery, $1.15 yard. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

JAP. SILKS.—Fancy sateens, (colors); prices right for cutting-up trade and jobbers. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7669.

JAP SILK.—4 M. natural Kaga; below market price. Greeley 3358.

JERSEY WOOL.—35 pieces; can be bought below market price. Rits Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

JERSEY.—All-wool, 25 pieces. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

KID GLOVES, complete sizes; 500 dozen. 1,613 Flatiron Building.

KNIT PANTS.—3,000 dozen worsteds and cashmeres, $7.50 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

LAPINEX, angelique, chinchilla, baby lamb, tiger, civet cat, very reasonable. Farragut 4926.

LININGS.—Fancy twill and sateen linings for coats and suits. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

MEN'S CORDUROY PANTS, heavy weight, $29 per dozen. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker.

MOLESKIN.—10,000 yards of tan moleskin, 36 inches wide, at a special sacrifice. If interested write P. S., 90 Times.

NAVY YARN.—Dark dyed Goets satin, guaranteed; regular price $2.50, sell for $1.90. Spring 1419-9569.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 227 black, all wool, 54-inch. Stuyvesant 7880.

PAULETTES.—Silk, 36 and 48 inches; all shades immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8318.

PEACHBLOOM.—All

Second edition of Fall styles features VELVET SUITS, skillfully fashioned in the later modes.

Also noteworthy is our presentation of new COATS for MISSES, equal in every way to our Fall showing of Suits.

On both Suits and Coats we are able to make SATISFACTORY DELIVERIES in ample time for retail business.

David J. GOLDMAN Co., Inc.

Mfrs. of Smart Clothing for Young Women

1333 Broadway, N. Y.

U. S. and Botany ALL WOOL—GUARANTY

TRICOTINE DRESSES

$13.75 Net

ALL COLORS

Wool Velours, $12.75

Sizes 16 40

5 Days' Delivery

M. WEISMAN & SONS

118-124 W. 22d St.

William Filene's Sons Co.

225 Fifth Ave.

Will look at Women's Suits in Broadcloth, Oxford, Silvertone and Velour

$25.00 to $35.00

Thursday Morning

9 to 10:30

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. H. Whitney & Co.: G. M. Lange, domestics, blankets, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.
AKRON, Ohio.—A. Polsky & Co.; H. O. Polsky, coats, suits; 141 Madison Av.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.: Miss B. L. Konrad, coats, suits, dresses, waists; W. T. Tobin, coats, suits; 37 W. 20th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; J. Diefendorf, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. M. Stittler, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. Andrews, millinery; York.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; H. Armstrong, umbrellas, parasols; 1,170 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. C. H. Smith, millinery; Woodstock.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Buehl-Moader Co.; A. B. Buehl, clothing, men's furn. goods; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. S. Deutsch, women's garments; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Mrs. J. B. Nelson, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss H. M. Schofield, laces, neckwear; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ready-to-wear, laces; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—H. P. Cohn Co.; J. Cohn, general mdse.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—H. W. Rothstein & Co.; H. W. Rothstein, men's, boys', children's clothing; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Lonsdale, Victrolas; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp. (Baltimore Bargain House;) G. V. Schort, notions; 834 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Mfg. Co.; M. Cohen, overalls; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—S. Cohen & Sons; S. Cohen, women's dresses; L. M. Cohen, coats; Grand.
BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; A. A. Dieterle, linens; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; C. Summerfield, pants materials; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Schapiro Waist Co.; H. Schapiro, white, fancy voiles, laces; 1,270 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. V. Joseph, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Commercial Trading Co.; K. Brewster, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; Mrs. J. S. B. Knox, ribbons, neckwear, jewelry; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, white coats, infants' flannelettes; Miss O'Rourke, women's neckwear; Mr. O'Neill, women's suits; Mr. Colburn, furs; Mr. Bullock, women's suits; Mr. Post, dresses; basement buyers; Miss Hickey, corsets; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors', girls' dresses; Mr. Kiley, ladies', misses' dresses; Miss Golding, waists; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Weinberg Bros.; B. Weinberg, raccoon, muskrat, coney, sealine, marmot, coats; 47 W. 24th, 9th floor.
BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; W. J. Sullivan, woolens; Commodore.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; W. P. Scholler, men's furn. goods; Mr. Nieland, upholstery goods; Miss O'Brien, suits; H. A. Cook, women's underwear; Mrs. Plummer, ribbons; Miss Hasenfuss, women's hosiery; J. B. Hartford, small wares, toilet goods; T. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; Miss McCluskey, dresses; Miss Hornstein, coats, Basement buyers; A. Cohen, jobs coats, suits, dresses, girls' wear; Miss H. Rice, hosiery, knit underwear; S. Lowenberg, men's furn. goods; Miss N. Ford, millinery; Miss Donahy, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Lohnes, women's coats; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; J. T. Reed, hosiery, underwear; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss F. Mahoney, misses' dresses, silk dresses; J. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; 452 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. W. Killeen, dresses; McAlpin.
BOSTON—H. W. Conant & Co.; H. W. Conant, women's neckwear; Pennsylvania.
BOSTON—J. Reiner, children's coats; M. Reiner, children's serge dresses; 54 W. 27th.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; W. E. Tiffney, Miss M. L. Peck, ready-to-wear; E. J. Godfrey, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, rugs; 105 Grand; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; P. F. Brett, knit underwear, gloves; 37 W. 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, laces, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mitchell, Parker & Brown Co.; P. Bartholomy, upholstery goods; Pennsylvania.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. J. Fairbairn, underwear, sweaters; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; T. J. Healy, linings, dress goods; J. J. Sweeney, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; M. C. Truxes, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. E. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; H. F. Welbke, dress goods, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, sporting goods; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; A. J. Sutton, bath robes, house coats, boys' clothing, furn. goods, robes; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, mdse. mgr.; 404 4th Av.
CARLISLE, Penn.—Carlisle Garment Co.; S. J. Wile, women's, children's garments; Herald Square.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, general merchandise; 141 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, laces, ribbons; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Peterson & Goodwin; A. Peterson, vests, pants, bathrobes, shirts; Continental.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, domestics; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—A. Anderson, furnishing goods; Continental.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Weinberg, millinery; 15 W. 38th.
CHICAGO—S. I. Ettinger & Son; S. I. Ettinger, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Mayer Brothers; J. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. Schneider, waists, children's dresses; 300 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. H. Deyo, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 300 6th Av.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—H. & M. Goldman; H. Goldman, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; H. Simon, boys', men's clothing, furn. goods; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods, notions; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. Chambers, ready-to-wear; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; T. J. Barrett, men's clothing; F. F. Kippen, clothing materials; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. R. Davis, toys; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; M. A. Cassary, silks, ribbons; J. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers; 220 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaefer Clothing Co.; R. W. Lawrie, clothing; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; W. S. Schultz, hats; 37 W. 32d; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Pollack, Selman & Co.; A. Pollack, coats, suits; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, furs, fur coats; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; D. C. Ross, Mrs. E. Lapick, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—H. Harris, men's, women's, children's clothing; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. T. Keyes, misses', juniors' wear; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; Mrs. M. Ames, art goods; C. H. Christman, linens; A. Hoffman, wash goods, silks; Miss H. McCullaugh, corsets, lingerie; Miss M. Reynolds, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Dunmy, ribbons; Mrs. M. Bartleet, notions; Prince George.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; R. J. Hamer, piece goods; 266 Church.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Rodenfels, men's furn. goods; 225-5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Mrs. A. E. Kistler, millinery; Breslin.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, white, wash, dress goods, silks; 398 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; F. Rike, gen'l mgr.; Mrs. Heller, art goods, novelties; 225 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; N. L. Cassidy, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; G. A. Housman, men's, women's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—M. Lieberman, furniture; Cumberland.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—R. T. Garvey Co.; R. T. Garvey, men's furn. goods, clothing; Pennsylvania.
DETROIT—Miller & Co.; B. Miller, coats, millinery; Cumberland.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss Kaufmann, gloves; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, jobs coats, suits; O. Webber, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.
DOVER, Ohio—Hoff Bros.; R. R. Ricksecker, dry goods; Marlborough.

Continued on Page Twenty-five.

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RIPPLE SUITS

OF FINE VELOUR, SILK-LINED AND TRIMMED WITH UNGAVA SEAL, AT

$25.00

ALSO

COATEES OF BAFFIN AND UNGAVA SEAL PLUSH, PLAIN AND FUR-TRIMMED.

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CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY, Inc.,

22 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK

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Satin, Georgette, Serges, Wool Jerseys, Tricotines

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Elastic Cord Wanted

Round elastic cord in black cotton or lisle. Submit samples with lowest quantity price.

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LADIES' COATS.

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$9.50 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $12.00 Doz.

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TRICOTINE AND GEORGETTE DRESSES, $9.75 to $25.00.

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Many styles from which to make a careful selection.

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Buyers of ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear will find here many garments which are without parallel in style, in design, in fabric—and in price.

Frankly and honestly there is no ready-to-wear department in this country that can approach ours from the standpoint of style-diversity and values. You may not believe it; many well-known buyers didn't—at first. But they came and saw and bought.

You may have a successful season without buying goods here, but you'll have a better year by buying here first.

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Bush Terminal Sales Building

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Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts and Leather Coats

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COATS & SUITS

of the Better Kind

for Immediate Delivery

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For Immediate Delivery

In all Desirable Cloths

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silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear

ENGLAND'S HUGE AMALGAMATION

OF WOOLEN MILLS

FENTON TEXTILE ASSOCIATION Ltd.

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Capital £2,000,000 ($10,000,000)

Owning and Controlling:

1--Springwell Mills and Ings Mills, Batley.
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3--Bradley Mills, Huddersfield.
4--Hollbeck Mills, Leeds, (Thomas Ibbitson & Co. Branch.)
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6--Grove Mills, Morley, (David Bradley Branch.)
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FULL POINT SUITS & COATS for stout Women.

News of a department that carries F. F. Models quickly spreads among hard-to-fit full-formed women.

You can sell 100% of the stout trade of your community with these smart garments—youthful in style as a sixteen, lithe in line, trim in fit, moderate in price.

The time to see the Fall line is TODAY!

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13th Floor.

HATS for Girls also BABY CAPS

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352 4th Ave., at 25th St.

SUPER-FINE SILK UNDERGARMENTS.
REX
Trousseau Sets Gowns Envelopes Camisoles
in Crepe de Chine, Georgette and washable Satin.
Silk underthings of unsurpassed quality—an added attraction for fine stores.
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AMERICAN SILK FLAGS
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THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.
Articles on iron and steel industries, shipping developments, textiles, foreign exchange, etc., in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

Continued from Page Twenty-four.

ELBERTON, Ga.—Mrs. J. Cabell, general mdse.; Hargrave.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Berger & Radin; J. L. Berger, men's hats, furn. goods, women's hosiery, underwear; McAlpin.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Schermerhorn Co.; Mr. Nixon, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. W. Spielman, laces, neckwear, vellings, infants, ribbons; 1,150 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats, suits; 31 W. 30th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Miss K. A. Ryan, laces, women's furs, goods, waists, dresses; Commodore.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss E. Bolster, infants' wear; T. F. Abbott, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; 404 4th Av.
HOUMA, La.—L. Hayman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 213 8th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; F. W. Riggle, wash goods, leather goods, jewelry, laces, ribbons, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,170 B'way; Hermitage.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. M. Shertzer, silks, black goods; 422 4th Av.; Breslin.
LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; T. B. Scammon, coats, suits, waists; 423 4th Av.; Cumberland.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; E. H. Stuckley, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES.—"Bullock's"; C. A. Wood, domestics, linens, flannels; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. R. Kennilly, sporting goods, toys, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.
MARION, Ohio—Frank Bros. & Co.; G. E. Frank, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—H. Rosenberg Co.; B. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Willings, Inc.; I. Willings, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; G. A. Goldthrite, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery, women's, children's underwear; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 414 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Black, silks, dress goods; Miss R. Rosenberg, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; J. F. Burns, representing; E. H. Ella, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros.; A. L. Shushan, general mdse.; 885 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. W. Gwinnell, laces; 13 E. 28th.
NORFOLK—Watt, Rattew & Clay; Miss F. Jones, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery; 422 4th Av.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Rhode Island Specialty Shop; L. N. Rosseau, ready-to-wear; Lenham.
PHILADELPHIA—Lesher-Warren Dry Goods Co.; H. R. Farrell, dress goods, woolens; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Haber-Weiss Co.; L. Weiss, silk, cotton waists; 1,261 B'way; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes's Sons; R. H. Holmes, rugs; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blaumer's"; O. Eckstein, furs, sealine coats; Miss Lowenthal, basement suits, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Adler's Store; G. Adler, cloth, ready-to-wear; 1170 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, fine silk; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 854 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Colonial Credit Clothing Co.; H. Schwartz, men's, women's, children's clothing; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. L. Cohen, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pincus, millinery; 416 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Mungaven, furs; 28 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Irwin & Co.; Miss R. Freisberger, millinery, gloves; Imperial.
PITTSBURG—Frank & Seder; T. Kellar, ready-to-wear; 854 5th Av.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; M. Lando, woolens; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; A. A. Wolk, G. Wolk, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, jewelry novelties; 42 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; E. Edsell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard; Broztell.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Drew, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss B. Falkowitz, basement, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. O. San Souci Co.; A. Brassete, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Building D. G. Co.; J. Connell, domestics, linens; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Richards Co.; W. H. Hatch, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Emeritrout, dress goods; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplihimer & Co.; R. E. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 44 East 23d; Broztell.
READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; B. W. Arnold, dress goods, silks; Pennsylvania.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoades; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger & Co.; Mr. Weisberger, furs, fur coats; 37 W. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—The Cohen Co.; F. O'Brien, house furn. goods, china, silverware; 1,140 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—J. Spiegel, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. & J. Rosenberg; J. Rosenberg, gents furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. Forman & Co.; C. Wiltshire, jewelry, leather goods, women's, infants', children's wear; 225 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. P. Caldwell, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Isaacs, woolens; Bristol.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—M. Present, woolens; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. Forman & Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 225 5th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; G. E. Bacon, notions, housefurn, goods; 44 E. 23d; Park Avenue.
SALISBURY, N. C.—J. Feldman, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Bowman, muslin underwear, corsets; 141 Madison Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Weather Bros. Co.; Miss L. Isenhower, ready-to-wear, waists, muslin underwear; 1,159 B'way; Park Avenue.
SAN FRANCISCO—Barnard-Hirsch Co.; A. Wilson, jewelry, leather goods; Grand.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Wolf & Co.; L. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 203 5th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss R. Canright, art embroideries; Breslin.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; J. W. Sears, men's, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; W. S. Monk, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grois-Rankin Co.; F. A. Culbertson, general mdse.; 116 23d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear; 330 6th Av.
ST. LOUIS.—Lentzner Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Glickman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; H. G. Sherman, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, basement dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Bannon Bros.; O. E. Sauter, housefurn. goods; 103 Grand.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. D. McDonald, work dress shirts, knickerbockers, pants; 320 B'way.
ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; L. S. Orenstein, stationery; 1,261 B'way.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Leader Store; J. Weingarten, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Baumgardner & Co.; N. Baumgardner, hosiery; 60 Worth.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; V. A. Rice, ready-to-wear; 362 5th Av.
UNION SPRINGS, Ala.—H. J. Rosenthal; jewelry; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; U. J. Crowner, hosiery, underwear; 50 Worth.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. T. K. Kratus, women's kimonos; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Louvre; E. D. Mayer, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Pennsylvania.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Miss Stemitz, millinery; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—L. Rosenthal; men's clothing; Imperial.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Delaware Notion House; H. Topkis, hosiery, gloves, shirts, underwear; 362 B'way.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—C. H. Fore & Co.; C. H. Fore, notions; Holland House.
WINSTED, Conn.—E. W. Jones Co.; E. Jones, carpets; Pianders.
YORK, Penn.—S. Grunbacher & Son; Miss G. Toot, laces, trimmings, vellings; 37 W. 26th.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest & Son; P. Wiest, general mdse.; 103 Grand.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Homer S. Williams Co.; H. Guggenheim, rugs; Pennsylvania.

Will Have Plenty Goods.

The opinion is quite generally expressed in the local piece goods market that the middle of the Spring manufacturing season should see plenty of goods for the cutting-up trade. Although many of the mills will show very little for Spring, it is predicted that when Fall operations having been completed time will be found to produce a certain quantity of lightweight goods to help the clothiers out on their requirements. Another aspect of the case is the possibility of fair sized imports reaching this country. This may serve to fill in the gap and enable the clothiers to meet reorders from the retailers toward the close of the Spring season.

Tendency Toward Wide Stripes.

As a development toward large effects which was started by the creation of big plaids, materials are now being put out by silk and dress goods manufacturers that show about the widest stripes ever seen in the market. Brilliant color combinations are being used, and while these designs are considered in an experimental stage, they are said to be meeting with quite some favor. Fabric styles of this character will be utilized chiefly as skirtings, with the stripe in the made-up garment running horizontally.

Demand Blocks New Styles.

One of the leading manufacturers of men's neckwear stated yesterday that new styles which have always been a big feature, have to take third place at present to production and mounting costs. He intimated that because of the sold up condition of the market his concern was not making any effort in the direction of creating new styles. Staple goods, he said, seem to be considered most desirable at the present time, and the best investment for retailers who are just as uncertain as the manufacturers now the consumer demand will work out.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Malven S. Cohen, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, resident buyer for women's specialty shops throughout the country, has added a new branch to his business that will operate under the trade name of Livingston & Cohen. Under this name merchandise of all descriptions will be bought for department stores. Stanley A. Livingston, who for the last ten years was connected with Sigmund Pellman, New Orleans, will buy piece goods, domestics, &c., while Mr. Cohen will handle the millinery and ready-to-wear. Until larger quarters can be procured the business will be carried on at the present address.

The Liberty Textile Corporation, handling towels, bedspreads, sheets, pillow cases, and diaperings, has gone into business at 16 Thomas Street. The corporation is headed by Frank M. Bennet, who was formerly associated with the Jefferson Department of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. It will handle the lines formerly carried by the latter concern.

Announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the Retail Research Association, 225 Fifth Avenue, that "Bullock's, Los Angeles, had been admitted to membership.

The business of the Louis L. Ginsberg Company, Incorporated, 28-32 West Twenty-seventh Street, which for several years was conducted with Louis L. Ginsberg as its President, will be continued under the same firm name, with Sam Ginsberg at its head. Louis L. Ginsberg died on Aug. 19.

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31% OFF ON MAZDA LAMPS
But you must contract to buy $5,000 worth in one year.
WE GIVE YOU 30% OFF
the Edison price list, whether you buy one or a thousand lamps. Every size or shape in Tungsten or Nitrogen lamps.
Compare These Prices
TUNGSTEN LAMPS

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
10 to 50	.95	.35
60	.40	.28
100	.65	.00

NITROGEN LAMPS

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
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100	1.10	.77
150	1.60	1.12
200	2.20	1.54

We guarantee all our lamps.
Electrical & Engineering Corp.
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The monthly magazine that tells how to transact business by Mail. Advertising, Selling, Buying, Collecting, Letters, Office Systems. A necessity in every business office. 3 months $1.00, 1 year, $2.00.
"POSTAGE"
297 Metropolitan Tower, New York.
AGENCIES wanted; South Africa firm, with well-established connections; offices in Capetown. D 786 Times Downtown.

Our War Effort Told in Brief.

An official summary of the activities of the United States, reduced to terse figures and handy charts, is presented in the September Current History Magazine. Also 43 other articles on political and economic developments the world over. Current History, a magazine published by The New York Times Company, 25 cents a copy at news stands, $3 a year by mail.—Advt.

FEDERAL LAND BILL PASSED BY SENATE

La Follette Amendment for Price Control of Leased Area Products Is Rejected.

CURB PUT ON STANDARD OIL.

Transfer of Stock Certificates of Great Company's Constituent Concerns Is Restricted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Without a record vote the Senate tonight, after a twelve-hour session, passed the bill to make possible the leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate, and sodium.

An amendment which would have authorized the President to fix and control the prices of coal, oil, and other products derived from Government lands leased under the measure, was rejected by 48 to 10. It was offered by Senator La Follette, Republican, who has spoken twenty hours on the bill, and it met strong opposition from Western Senators.

Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, said the plan was unworkable, while Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, declared the amendment would "further perpetuate the control of the Standard Oil Company," and would result in fixing the price of oil refined by independents while the "Standard Oil Company would go free."

Senator Pittman, Democrat, said that while he was willing to grant power to the President to fix prices if necessary, the effect of this amendment would be to control the price of only one-tenth of the oil produced in this country.

Senator La Follette in urging the Amendment again assailed the Standard Oil Company and said that unless some steps were taken to control prices, the public eventually would demand that action be directed "even against the Standard Oil Company and the other monsters that have this country by the throat." He charged that the Standard Oil Company and its assistants are exerting, or trying to exert, influence on the Senate "to obtain speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty."

An amendment by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, requiring oil companies to sell their product at the same price in all sections of the country, was adopted without a roll-call. Another amendment offered by Senator Harris and adopted provides that no stockholder of any corporation producing or refining petroleum or by-products shall control the stock of any other corporation when both have been created in compliance with a court decree or decision for the avoidance of the provisions of the anti-trust laws.

Explaining these amendments as the outgrowth of his experiences as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Senator Harris said that the restriction upon the sale of the stock of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company provided for would within a comparatively short time cause these companies to become independent in ownership in fact as well as in name. Under the amendment no stockholder can sell or transfer his holdings to any person holding stock in any of the other companies.

LESS FEAR OF STEEL STRIKE

Trade Papers Agree That the Labor Situation Is Clearing.

The strike menace in the steel industry is considered to be temporarily out of the way, according to The Iron Age in its weekly survey of conditions. Evidence, it believes, points to a strong sentiment among the workers against a test of union strength.

In discussing the situation the publication says:

So far as wage advances are concerned, there is a widening circle of thinking workers who realize the impossibility of producing living costs with "continual" wage advances and at the same time little consideration to increasing unit production. The more cheerful outlook comes largely from the President's proposal for a conference of employers of labor and labor officials, whatever may be the disposition of the putting the whole question of wages upon another footing.

August's steel output will closely equal that of July, but shipments could have been greater but for car shortage. The future, with the quarterly period ahead, does not hold much promise in this particular. Bookings generally exceeded capacity, and it is getting more difficult to place business with the mills.

August's production of pig iron, 2,743,386 tons, was as much greater than that of July, 2,428,641 tons, as July exceeded June. The daily output in August was 88,496 tons, against 78,340 tons in July. The blowing in of furnaces kept up through the month, 266 being in blast on Sept. 1, as against 230 on Aug. 1.

The rate of pig iron production on Sept. 1 was 93,360 tons per day, or at a yearly rate of about 34,500,000 tons. The 1918 output was 39,400,000 tons. The daily rate a month ago was 85,635 tons.

The pig iron market is strong. The tendency toward higher prices, especially in Eastern Pennsylvania and the Cleveland district, where advances of 50 cents to $1 have been made, is pronounced. Despite a very conservative policy, especially as to sales for delivery into next year. Evidence of increasing foundry melting adds to the strength of the market.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Diminished importance is ascribed to the labor factor in iron and steel trade conditions as the result of the week's developments. While at no time have the rank and file of producers and consumers permitted themselves to entertain serious misgivings over the general strike threats, the acute stage for even partial dislocation of output is believed to have been passed. Manifestly the more radical elements in union circles have been forced to yield to wiser counsel, after having attempted to paint for public consumption some absurd and untruthful pictures of working conditions. Plant operations, as respects labor disturbances, are more nearly normal than they have been in weeks. Producers, nevertheless, are being bothered in some degree by a shortage in working forces which renders it impossible to obtain the capacity yields demanded by current orders for some products.

WILL PUZZLES SURROGATE.

Official Asks State to Test Bequest of Morris Goldberg.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday dismissed a proceeding brought by the executors for a construction of the will of Morris Goldberg, who left his estate of $225,000 to be devoted, after the death of his wife, for the organization of the "Morris Goldberg and Rachel Goldberg Home for Jewish Female Minors." Mrs. Goldberg died in July, 1918, and the Trustees, doubting the validity of the bequest for the organization of the home, asked the Surrogate for advice.

The Surrogate decided that because of the language used, there is some doubt as to the validity of the bequest, but he added, "too many charities are permitted to fall in this State. I hesitate to make a decree in so important a matter without a formal trial or testimony, and on a mere petition for the construction of the will."

The Surrogate suggested that the State Attorney General, who asked that the bequest be upheld, take steps in the Supreme Court "as the general conservator of charities and public trusts, to compel the Trustees to form the corporation mentioned and to turn the estate over to it." This action will be taken.

Marseilles Strike May Stop Factories

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The dock strike at Marseilles continues without disorder, but oil refineries and soap factories will soon run short of raw materials. The Executive Committee of the Federated Trades Unions of the Department threatens to call a general strike.

STAFF COLLEGE MARKS NEW ORDER IN ARMY

General March Opens Institution in Washington to Train Officers for High Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The General Staff College of the United States Army came into official existence this morning. It is the successor of the old War College, and as General March, the Chief of Staff, today expressed it, the staff college marks the transition from the old to the new order of things. Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, who was General Pershing's Chief of Staff in France, is the first President of the Staff College. The opening exercises were attended by virtually all of the higher ranking officers on duty in Washington.

"The opening of the General Staff College," said General March, who made the principal address at the opening, "marks the transition from the old order of things to the new. This group of instructors and officers of the student class are all marked men. Men who have served with distinction during the war with Germany, and have had important duties in connection with the development and success of our army program. The War Department plan contemplates using the experience of this class in war to start the Staff College on modern lines; to put at the disposal of the army what has been learned under the stress of war; to lay a firm foundation upon which to build a modern institution which will be the last word in the military training of selected officers as a preparation for high command and general staff work in war.

"It is unnecessary for me to call upon you for your best efforts in connection with the development of this course, the fact of your selection indicates that the War Department has found you always willing and able to cope with the military problems which have confronted you.

"You enter upon your duties at a time when public opinion is disturbed concerning military education and training. Assaults have been made upon the system of West Point, of the Leavenworth Schools, and upon the general system which has produced regular army officers in the past. We who know so well the value of the West Point training, not only to the army but to the country at large; who know how splendidly the Leavenworth training laid the foundation for the successful work done by the graduates of that institution during the war, and who realize how the handful of regulars scattered throughout the great army which was organized during this war, leavened the whole mass, are impatient of such wholesale and destructive criticism. No system of education and training, however, can stand still and be successful.

"In connection with your work here this group of officers can perform a valuable service to the country in crystallizing army thought in the direction of a sound military policy. The essentials of such a policy are simple and concrete. The insistence on details not fundamental in character gives to civilians, and to Congress, the idea that the army is divided against itself, and divided we fall. You can do much to further a get-together policy between the different arms of the service, an avoidance of inter-arm strife, usually based on a scramble for promotion, and can help to establish firmly for all time the principle that efficiency must be the sole reason for success and advancement, not pull nor old age.

"We are entering upon a period where the unrest prevalent throughout the world makes imperative a broad vision of the military problems which may confront that Government. In working out a military policy which will permit the United States to solve such problems the training of officers as is here contemplated has an important part. We are not likely, in the future, to have the opportunity to begin such advance training while a war is in progress, secure behind such a wall of defense as was built by our Allies in this last war.

"Let us all therefore throw ourselves into the development of a modern army well balanced, well trained, capable of rapid expansion and with the unity of purpose and devotion to duty and country, which has so strongly characterized our army in the present war."

The instructors at the General Staff College include Colonel Harry G. Bishop, Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Wadhams, Major Preston Brown, Major Arthur L. Conger, Colonel Dwight E. Aultman, Colonel Malvern-Hill Barnum, Colonel Albert J. Bowley, Colonel Malin Craig, Colonel L. R. Burgess, Colonel Clint C. Hearn, Colonel Charles L. Rhodes, and Colonel Paul A. Wolf.

450 FRESHMEN FOR YALE.

Prediction of Record Enrollment Is Made for the College.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—Reports of students intending to enter Yale this Fall indicate that the freshman class of the academic department will equal any of its predecessors. Some estimate the number of prospective students at 450. This would be a record enrollment.

In the Sheffield Scientific School figures are less certain because of the fact that for the first time the class which enters this Fall will take a four years' instead of a three years' course and because students in the academic department may attain the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, the Sheffield Scientific School devoting its activity exclusively to scientific subjects hereafter.

When Yale reopened its doors as a university last January it had only about 1,500 students. The number grew till it had registered 2,300.

BRITISH WATCH OUR YARDS.

One Expert Thinks England's Shipping Lead Secure; Another Doubts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—On his return from a visit to several American shipbuilding yards, including the vast Hog Island establishment, Sir Joseph Davies said to the Directors and shareholders of J. Samuel White & Co. of Cowes, at their annual general meeting:

"I should like to mention one thing in regard to America, where I had the opportunity of seeing shipbuilding in the old yards and new yards, and that is, I come back satisfied that we can always hold our own in shipbuilding unless a great change is brought about on the other side."

On the other hand, Sir G. B. Hunter, of Wallsend Shipyard, in a letter to the newspapers, writes:

"Sir Herbert Rowell is right with regard to the serious effect American shipbuilding will have on the British industry. It is a great mistake to say or to think that American shipbuilders cannot build or are not building ships as good as we are building in England and Scotland. They were building both cargo and passenger steamships of the highest class and the highest efficiency long before the war. This we know because we have inspected and admired them, and I repeat that this applies to passenger vessels as well as those for cargo. We shall have to work harder and spend less if we are to hold our own with America."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Prediction that rising costs of construction eventually would prevent Japan from acting as a competitor of the United States in shipbuilding, even for her own people, was made here today by T. Hirota, manager of a Japanese shipping company, who has arrived here from Kobe. Mr. Hirota said it now costs $187 a ton to build steel ships in Japan, and that increasing living costs were forcing up the wages paid workmen, and consequently the cost of constructing ships.

DENIES TRADE AGREEMENT.

Germany Not Bound to Buy Supplies from Three Entente Nations Only.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The Foreign Office has denied a report attributed to the American press to the effect that England, France, and Italy had secretly agreed with Germany that the latter would procure raw materials and finished products from only those three Entente countries.

"Information has been received from Weimar stating that such an agreement is neither in existence nor contemplated," and that "the obvious purpose of the report was to scare American business men arriving in Germany in increased numbers to investigate conditions and to resume commercial relations."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Lowery<N Y Cons RR
McCook—Receiver.
Calabria<N Y Cons RR
E. Bebon<N Y Cons RR
G. Bebon<N Y Cons RR
E. Bebon<NY Cons RR
DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 305, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.
Sullivan (Associated Bill Posters).
Chandler (Industrial Fire Ins. Co.
Aron & Co<Sealy.
Harrison (Delayed Radio Chattanooga Chemical Co.
Balbach Smelting Co<Scott.
Desoff Condenser Co<Wireless Spec. Ap. Co. (2.)
Western Pac. RR<Guaranty Trust Co.
Am. Brake Shoe Co<N. Y.-Rys.
Wallace & Co<Repetti, Inc.
Taylor<Kral Novelty Shoe Co.
Eckerson<Clark.
Italian Vineyard Co<Caffey.
Benjamin Lawson & Ferelli<Caffey.
U. S. Tug Bismarck.
U. S. Tug Wilcox.
U. S. Tug Gerry. (2.)
Conn. Transp. Co.<Steamer Seaborett.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS Co.<Stewart Eng Co
Van Horn<Mullen.
U. S. Esy.
U. S. Chem.
Strauss<Pt. Morris Chem. Works.
Distillers Sec. Co<Harrison.
Winter Garden Co.<Wilson.
Balbach Smelting Co<Scott.
Strauss<Pt. Morris Chem. Works.
Sery Us Grocery Prod. Co.<Sherbert.
Pearson<Neuland.
Goldsmith Block.
Gillette Safety Razor Co<Cohen Bros.
Metz<Garvan.
Jarvan<Certain obligators, &c.
Hohner<Garvan.
Re Morris.
Pfanneyer (G. & M.)<Mongeon.
Warner Sugar Ref. Co<Same.
Re Tools.
Central Leather Co<SS Goyoz.
Schmoll Fils & Co.<Same.
Westinghouse Electric Co.<Bklyn R. T. Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Wagner, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Lampert<Dir Gen RR.
Harvey<Am. Transat.
Lihaire<Militz.
Besener<Dougherty.
Moore<Moore.
Lampert<Dir Gen RR.
Myers<Friedsham.
Altman<Stor Bat D.
Cestorbi<Am News.
Del Bono<Del Bono.
Mandel<Gerofsky.
Eclipse Silk Waist Co.<Herwits.
The Frank Shepard Co.<Taylor.
Thorman<Thorman.
Cravit<Blum (2.)
Fern<Bilz & Musser.
Whelan<Weed.
Schmoll<Mente.
McKenna<Faden.
Winter Garden Co<Wynn.
Siebert, The.<Wilson.
Piedmont Pict. Corp<Tyrad Pictures.
Handelsri<Hutton.
Sparrow<Bowes.
Dowie<Erie RR.
Rose<Rose.
Klein<Fried.
Sexton<Edgeport Eng.
Wang<Loving.
Darden<Darden.
Am. Union Line<Oriental Nav. Co.
Goldblatt<Beach.
Brand<Barberitz.
Krouse<Watson.
Kandeer<McElvary & Hauck Co.
Brown<Raader.
City N Y<Jackson Inc.
Greenblatt<Margulies.
N Y Pneu Serv Co.<Cox Const. Co.
Frank<Frank.
Fagel<Rosen.
Barnard<Barnard.
Gidansky<Marris.
Murray<Eisdol.
Kimberly<Same.
Hackleman.
Re Greenberg.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Cosio<Alleged Metals Co.<Earle.
Sarnia<Mirror Films, Inc. (4.)
Cohen Bros.
Metz<Garvan.
Jarvan<Certain obligators, &c.
Hohner<Garvan.
Re Morris.
Pfanneyer (G. & M.)<Mongeon.
Warner Sugar Ref. Co<Same.
Re Tools.
Central Leather Co<SS Goyoz.
Schmoll Fils & Co.<Same.
Westinghouse Electric Co.<Bklyn R. T. Co.
Eichenbaum.
Gordin Estate<Abramson.
Sweet-Orr Sweet Overall Co.
Benjamin<Alford.
Straus<Rich.
Parker<Bertman.
Piaddo (Blumenthal, C of NT<Cohn.
Re Eibler (122-124 Arthur A.
Re Gray (Morris Park Av.)
Remick & Co<Bowers.
Humphrey (By C Bk.<2d Av Ry<Ches.
Strickman<Brickman.
Re White Plains Rd.
Lord Const Co.<Same.
Edison Port Cement
Bush (Roosevelt Hosp.<McCarthy<McCarthy.
Engelhardt<Parrillo Manor.
Lipsenhar<Lipscher.
McConihe<Jorrin.
Friedsam<Rockfall Apartments.
Bush (Roosevelt Hosp.<Orenstein.
Re Smith.
O'Bannon<McGrory.
Goldfarb<Goldfarb.
Star West Wash Ldy<Hubbs.
Spence<Veltri.
2d Av Ry<Shea.
Re Siegert.
Kiefer<Barrett.
Berry<Same.
Hackman<Barrett.
Bender<NY Ry (2.)
Sabin<Barrett (2.)
Weil<Same.
Curtis<Hirson.
Winter Garden<Grice.
Ziegfeld Follies<Canfield.
Garfalo<Missell (2.)
Fulton<Fulton.
Re Sourfleet.
Palma<Palma.
Henry<Henry.
Doeville Co<Horner.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary Greenwood.
Rosa Mikoczis.
Frederick R. Halsey.
Margaret Green.
Louis Frasel.
Adelaide G. Mateh.
Laura M. Moore.
Sol Haas.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Tettelbaum<Borland.
Regal Silk Co<Rosenberg.
Nat. Surety Co<Hudson Motneth Gleisner.
Bonwit Teller & Co<Rhetland.
Brown<Corr.
Nat. Cash Register Co.<Murphy.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Abbott & Co.<Newman—Alfred H. Townley. Macy<Federation and Erection Ass'n.—Edward Lauterbach. Macy<Federation and Erection Ass'n.—Edward Lauterbach. Macy<Federation and Erection Ass'n.—Edward Lauterbach.
SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Joseph<Markwitz—Edward Heyman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Amelia Ossman<Jerome Elsner—D. A. Begley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Sept. 5.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

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REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Ritz-Carlton, a six-story apartment house, occupying the block front on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between 187th and 188th Streets, which has figured several transactions since the first of the year, was resold yesterday by Max N. Natanson, operator, to the Benenson Realty Company.

The structure, which is fully rented, shows a gross annual rental of about $45,000 and was held at $325,000. Leitner, Brener & Starr were the brokers. This building was sold by Mr. Natanson about six months ago to Frederick Baugerter, and several days after the title was closed he bought the property back from Mr. Baugerter at a substantial profit.

Another sale on Washington Heights involved the Bermuda apartment at 608 and 610 West 150th Street, which was resold by the West 139th Street Realty Company, Joseph Friedman, President, to Milton Blumberg, for investment. The structure shows a gross annual rental of about $36,000 and was held at $225,000.

Two Midtown Loft Deals.

The twelve-story loft building at 261 to 265 West Thirty-sixth Street, purchased about a month ago by the Brandeane Holding Corporation, has been resold to the Benenson Realty Company, through Frederick Zittel & Sons and Herman Seidler. It occupies a plot, 50 by 98.9, and has a rent roll of $87,000. The holding price is reported at $300,000. The selling corporation acquired the property from Clifton G. Marshall.

The Wood-Dolson Company sold for Miss Pauline Boettger to I. Randolph Jacobs and Everett Jacobs the eleven-story loft building, 50 by 100, at 109 to 115 West Twenty-sixth Street, located 125 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

West Twenty-fourth Street Sale.

James H. Stryker sold for Paul Shotland the five-story building at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street to William Weinberger.

Sale of West Fifty-sixth Street Loft.

The 354 West Fifty-sixth Street Corporation bought from Anna Secord the five-story building, on a plot 36 by 100.5 feet, at 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue.

Apartment House Deals.

Ida Ginsberg sold to Louis Rindler and Sophie Rindler, investors, a five-story apartment on a plot 36 by 100, at 11 and 13 East 109th Street. The property was held at $65,000. Samuel Fine acted as the attorney for the seller and Moses D. Moss represented the purchasers.

Dwelling Sales.

Dora Pine bought from Cornelia White, through Williamson & Bryan, the dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet at 881 East 216th Street.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for Charles L. E. DeGaugue his residence at 153 East Seventy-eighth Street to a client for occupancy.

The Bronx Market.

Arthur Weyl & Co. sold for Henry Cohen the eight-family apartment at 919 Avenue St. John. The same brokers sold for Mrs. Scogging the three-family dwelling at 921 Whitlock Avenue.

The A. M. Realty Company sold to the Dixie Security Company two five-story apartments, with stores, on a plot 135 by 105 feet, at the northwest corner of Barretto Street and Southern Boulevard. The property was held at $90,000. Steinman & Steinman were the brokers and Moses D. Moss acted for the seller.

Leitner, Brener & Starr sold for W. G. Lane and Lorillard Spencer, trustees, to Lizzie Biederman 623 and 625 Faile Street, two dwellings, each on a lot 25 by 100 feet, and for Mrs. A. Cohen to Mrs. Rose Sitzman a house on a lot 18.8 by 100 feet, at 720 Union Avenue, and for Samuel Friedenberg to the Joralemon Realty Company, a plot, 62.6 by 100 feet, on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 212.6 feet south of 190th Street, as a site for an apartment; also, for Philip Wattenberg three four-story apartments on plots each 33.4 by 100 feet at 685, 689, and 693 Beck Street.

Max N. Natanson, operator, sold to Jacob Silverstein 1,041 to 1,045 Hoe Avenue, two three-story new-law apartments, each 45 by 125, which bring in a total rental of $22,000 a year and were held at $150,000. P. Potash was the broker.

The L. Lincoln Seide Company sold for Dr. Lirius Himmelstein 2,295 University Avenue a three-story brick dwelling with garage, on a plot 50 by 100 feet; to a client who will alter for his own occupancy.

Cahn & Fittman and Philip Whattenburg sold to Chris Britt two four-story flats, on a plot 54 by 131 feet, at 1,369 and 1,371 Washington Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Leo Levinson a house on a lot 22 by 120 feet, at 871 Sheridan Avenue, 149 feet north of 149th Street.

The Benenson Realty Company bought from Henry Rubert a five-story apartment, on a plot 60.6 by 82 feet, at the southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 178th Street. The property rents for $12,000. Clement H. Smith was the broker.

F. M. Ferigo purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the old J. Bowie Dash homestead and a plot of fifteen lots, located on Dash Place and 240th Street, in the Spuyten Duyvil section of the Bronx. It was held at $25,000.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust sold for the Artee Realty Corporation the adjoining brick dwellings 1,951 and 1,953 Fifty-third Street, Borough Park, to Genuffa L. Savarese.

Howard C. Fyfe & Co. sold for T. E. Sullivan to Yetta Dubinski a dwelling on a lot 20 by 40 by 100 feet, at 1,536 Forty-fourth Street.

The G. E. Allard and J. J. Levy Company sold to a client for occupancy a dwelling on a plot 40 by 100, at 688 Argyle Road, Glenwood Road between Argyle Road and Foster Avenue, Flatbush.

The Buckley & Horton Company sold to M. Dranow a dwelling on a lot 25 by 110 feet, at 3,719 Glenwood Road, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets.

Samuel Gallezka and J. Lacov sold to a client for occupancy a dwelling under construction at the southwest corner of East Tenth Street and Avenue L, Flatbush.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Sarah Abrams the two-family brick house at 345 Bay Ridge Avenue to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Transactions.

Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Herman Hoffman the one-family frame detached dwelling at 16 Otto Place, Jamaica, L. I., on a plot 22.6 by 100 feet. Frederick Standish was the broker in the transaction.

Louis Gold sold to the Ivoryloid Company of New York a two-story reinforced concrete factory now building on Eighth Street, near East Avenue, Long Island City.

M. & J. Hess, Inc., have sold to Jerome Fayet the two-story building now in course of construction at the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and Boulevard, Long Island City. The building, containing about 20,000 square feet, and will be complete and ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

Long Island Sales.

William H. Malin of Wood, Dolson Company, Inc., sold for Mary D. Allen her house on three lots in Douglaston Park, L. I. The buyer, George De Sousa, gave cash and four free and clear lots in Douglas Manor in payment.

J. Albert Johnfra sold for Kate M. Burris to Albert J. Stephenson the dwelling on a plot 40 by 110 feet at 47 Percy Street, Flushing.

G. Wilkens has purchased from J. F. Negren the plot 75 by 100 feet at the northwest corner of the Vleigh Road and Union Turnpike, Flushing.

R. W. Bruce has purchased from F. Nash the improved plot 66 by 150 feet on the south side of Chestnut Street, east of Brewster Avenue, Flushing.

S. Emanuel has sold to L. A. Culhane the improved plot 60 by 90 feet on the west side of Eighteenth Street, north of State Street, Flushing.

C. W. Mendler has sold to M. Beckinger 50 by 100 feet on the west side of Ferry Street, north of Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven.

New Jersey.

Arthur C. Sheridan, Inc., resold at private sale the Pond property at Linden and Washington Avenues, Plainfield, N. J., for Richard Strong. It consists of a stone dwelling on a corner plot 267 by 146 feet.

Commercial Leases.

Homer L. Pence has leased the fifth floor in 16-17 West Thirty-sixth Street to the Elite Waist Company of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of ladies' waists. A. H. Mathews rented the entire second office floor in 33 Warren Street, corner Church Street, to the Edward V. Hartford Co., of New Jersey, for use of their administration offices.

Cross & Brown Company have leased for the Ritz Realty Corporation the entire seventh floor at 920 Broadway to Parsons, Pirie, Scott & Co., for a term of years, and have leased for Mary E. Brandegee, the entire building at 35-37 White Street, to Louis, William and Henry G. Bralewar, for a long term of years.

Spear & Co. leased for the Norbet Holding Corporation, the eleventh loft at 55 Pirth Avenue, to L. Mitelemen & Co., for a term of years; for Michael E. Coleman, store and basement at 30-32 West Twenty-fourth Street, to the Franklin Woolen Company, and for the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Corporation, corner store and basement at 357 Sixth Avenue, to Benjamin Klein, for a term of years.

The United Cigar Stores Company leased from the Goelet Estate the southwest corner of Ninetieth Street and Broadway, and will occupy the same for one of its stores.

Realty Notes.

The Schieffelin estate, located on Eastchester Road and 22d Street, consisting of about 500 developed lots, is to be sold at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 24, in the Bronx Real Estate Salesroom, by Arthur C. Sheridan.

Activity in real estate in Brooklyn has not diminished, according to a report issued by Rorister Wheeler of Kings County today. The figures are the largest ever experienced for August despite the fact that the month is a poor one. There were 12,913 papers recorded in August, 5,322 deeds, 7,591 mortgages, 1,737 satisfactions, and 82 miscellaneous papers. This is more than double for the month of August, 1918. The total up to the end of August is 88,231, an excess of 20,000 papers over the entire year of 1918.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bleecker St, 417, to a three-story store; H. T. Vyse, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, n w corner of 97th St, to a five-story saleroom and offices; H. Coffin, 4 East 57th St, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Broadway, 60; New St, 29, to a twenty-two-story offices and bank; Columbia Trust Co., premises, owner; A. C. Bossom, 360 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

31st St, 39 East, to a three-story restaurant and dwelling; M. Dorf, 153 West 27th, owner; S. Rosenblum, 31 Chambers St, architect; cost, $8,000.

47th St, 115 West, to a four-story apartment, &c.; M. O'Brien, premises, owner; J. F. Gavigan, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lenox Av, 191, to a four-story dwelling; A. M. & M. Lefkowitz, premises, owners; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $7,000.

5th Av, 489, to a six-story offices; F. W. Woolworth Co., owner; A. W. Johnson, 24 East 42d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 481, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 25x95; Alice Wesslau to Stark, Spitzer & Co., 2,517 7th Av; mtg $54,000, all liens, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY: Wesslau Bros. to same, deed of confirmation, mtg $54,000, all liens; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY: Stark, Spitzer & Co. to Stark Realty Corp., 2,517 7th Av; mtg $68,000; attorney same $1

BROADWAY, w s, 152.11 ft s of 215th St, 34.6x88.4x27.3x88.2; Geo. Mayer to Henry Sensesy, 600 West 183d St; mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,00

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 906 ft n of Starling Av, 100x212.3 to Purdy St; Herman Levy et al to Ernest & Herman Levy, Inc., 229 4th Av, June 28; attorneys, Loeb, E. & A., 1 Wall St $1

CLAY AV, 1,284 e s, 18x30; Wm. Lautz to Nathan Jacobson, 1,284 Clay Av; mtg $4,500, Aug. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, 1,532.5 w s, 50x100, Grand-man Realty Co. to Louis Sam and Salomon, 1,307 Washington Av; mtg $48,000, Aug. 30; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St $100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, E, n s, 252.8 ft e of 181st St, 50x100; Celia Cohen to Linda Hoffman, 795 East 180th St, mtg — Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CROTONA PARK, EAST, n s, 50x96.6x50x96.11; W. D. Realty Co. to Abr. Mellimson, 805 Crotona Park, mtg $44,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

DEVOE TERRACE, 2,473, w s, 25x82.5x27.11 x70; John W. Washburn to Jones W. Merserau, 2,853 Devoe Terrace, mtg $6,000, Aug. 18; attorney, Jones W. Merserau, 2,853 Devoe Terrace $1

FAILE ST, w s, 289.6 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100; Jacob Busch to Sarah Sher, Faile St, mtg $3,500, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

FOX ST, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 48.10x95.6x48x105; Karle Bearman to Sami. Wiener, 388 East 8th St, mtg $38,000, Sept. 2; attorney, N. Lechtblau, 62 Park Row $1

GLEBE AV, 2,139, w s, 24x90.6; Sami. Greenbaum to Mary Gross, 462 Morris Park Av, mtg $2,500, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUGHES AV, 2,165, n w cor, 21.9x95; Anna F. Benevile to Teresa Cosentino, 2,111 Honeywell Av, mtg $4,500; Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,168, e s, 50x95; Mary Sutter to Julia Donahue, 58 Park Av, mtg $3,000, Sept. 2; attorney, C. H. Smith, 489 East Tremont Av $1,00

LOTS 11 and 12, map Flanagan Estate; Jas. Newman to John M. Wolf, 2,144 Strong Av, mtg $2,000, Sept 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 42 to 46, Dash Estate; Deane Realty Co. to David Zipkin, 924 West End Av; mtg $12,040; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 120 Broadway $1

MURDOCK AV, e s, 550 ft s of Randall Av, 100x150; Axel R. Mysen to William Schroeder, 1,084 Wickham Av, mtg $3,500, Sept. 1; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St $100

ODELL ST, e s, 205 ft n of Starling Av, 106x 211 to boundary; Mary Green to Sami. W. Greenbaum, 1,360 Tiorlos Av, mtg $4,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ONEIDA AV, 4,209, w s, 25x100; Frank Zambetti to Geo. and Ella Taylor, 60 East 235th St, mtg $4,500, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PALISADE PLACE, 1,866, Lot 176, map of Undercliff Terrace; John J. Riley to Caroline S. Ast, 805 West 113th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

POWELL AV, s s, line between lots 268 and 264, Unionport, s 108x e 125 x n 108 to av x w 125 to beginning, part of lots 264 and 268, Unionport map; Frank Cass to Maximilian Kreb, 378 Courtlandt Av, mtg $8,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PURDY ST, w s, 630 ft n of Starling Av, 275x216 ft to Jackson Av; Herman Levy et al to Ernest & Neiman Levy, Inc., 229 4th Av, June 28; attorneys, Loeb, G. & A., 1 Wall St $1

ROGERS PLACE, s e corner of 163d St, 100x72; Nathalie Thompson to C. M. J. Realty Co., 623 Intervale Av, mtg $28,000, Aug. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,232, e s, 25x100; Lot 198, Gleason property; Margaretha M. Brehmer to Emily Jenkner, 1,208 Manhattan Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $1

SAME PROPERTY: Emily Jenkner to Antonio Lanza, 1444 East 11th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 22; attorney, Jas. J. Speth, 58 Liberty St $100

TAYLOR AV, e s, 50 s 80x100, Gerardo Dakanalis to Catalina Salvo, 731 East 180th St, Sept. 2, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

TIEBOUT AV, n e cor 180th St, 100x25; Thornton Bros. Co. to Anton Szlagyi, 2,768 Decatur Av, mtg $19,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VIREO AV, e s, 74.2 ft s of 234th St, 21.8x 100; Robt. W. Cromley to Michael Garvey, 4,240 Vireo Av, Sept. 1; attorney, Robt. W. Cromley, 176 Broadway $100

VIREO AV, e s, 125.8 ft s of 234th St, 16.8x 100; same to Adolf Twillowitz, 512 East 240th St, Sept. 1; attorney, same $100

VIREO AV, e s, 112.6 ft s of 234th St, 16.8x 100; same to Malto P. C. Kutsner, 4,236 Vireo Av, Sept. 1; attorney same $100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,253-7, w s, 72x91; Harry L. Well to Jacob Krantz, 1,052 Washington Av, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WHEELER AV, 1,226, e s, 40x100; Christian Bandel to Emil Schiff and Gustav Spielberger, 68 Bernard Av, mtg $6,000, Sept. 2; attorney, C. A. Deffas, 3,013 3d Av $100

WHITLOCK AV, 863, w s, 25x100; Nathan Ellenbogen to Morris Weisberg, 1,801 Crotona Av; mtg $3,000, Sept. 2; attorneys, Morris Weisberg, 1,801 Crotona Av $100

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 200 ft n of Tiffany St, 23x100; Charlotte Scoging to Gussie S. Strasberg, 801 Castle Hill Av, mtg $6,000, Sept. 2; attorney, J. Weinberger, 149 Beekman St $100

133D ST, 751 East, n s, 16.8x100; David W. Erkskine to John A. McCusker, 69 West 44th St, mtg $2,750, Sept. 3; attorneys, Mackeown & F., 320 Cortlandt Av $100

138TH ST, 362 East, s s, 57.6x100; George J. Palmer to J. Homer Hildreth, 36 Bedford St, Stamford, Conn., Aug. 5; attorney, G. H. Taylor, Jr., 51 Chambers St $4,250

SAME PROPERTY; Ruth E. Hildreth to same, Aug. 1; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; J. Homer Hildreth to Ruth E. Hildreth, 36 Bedford St, Stamford, Conn., mtg $4,250, Aug. 1; attorney, same $1

102D ST, 368-70, e s, w 60x e 99.4x e 58.10x n e 110.8x n 113.1 to beginning; Ignatz Rosenbaum to Morris Herman, 360 Tremont Av, mtg $45,000, Sept. 1; attorney, S. B. Pollak, 63 Park Row ..... Omitted

224TH ST, 886 East, s s, 23.4x111; Mary Lewis to Gertrude M. Lowe, 679 East 225th St, mtg $1,200, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

235TH ST, 729 East, Lot 20, Block 2, map of Whitehall property; Julius Wanner et al to William A. Krieser, 1,134 College Av, mtg $4,000, Aug. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

99.1; Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S. to George C. Smith, 218 West 138th St, basement and store, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

187TH ST, w s, 173.6 ft s of Wadsworth Av, 17.6x99.11; Mary C. Schmid to Bessie A. Pierce, 208 West 187th St, mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,943, n s, 22x110.8x irreg, 110.7; Wm. J. Hill to John K. Needham, 506 East 140th St, Sept. 2; attorneys, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BELMONT AV, 2,401-3, w s, 72.8 x180; Max K. Muller to Guiseppe Fantano and Antonio Buffa, 2,416 Crotona Av, mtg $27,000, Sept 1; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 1,182 Arthur Av $100

BARNES AV, w s, 182.11 ft s of 215th St, 34.6x88.4x27.3x88.2; Geo. Mayer to Henry Sensesy, 600 West 183d St; mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,00

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 906 ft n of Starling Av, 100x212.3 to Purdy St; Herman Levy et al to Ernest & Herman Levy, Inc., 229 4th Av, June 28; attorneys, Loeb, E. & A., 1 Wall St $1

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FOX ST, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 48.10x95.6x48x105; Karle Bearman to Sami. Wiener, 388 East 8th St, mtg $38,000, Sept. 2; attorney, N. Lechtblau, 62 Park Row $1

GLEBE AV, 2,139, w s, 24x90.6; Sami. Greenbaum to Mary Gross, 462 Morris Park Av, mtg $2,500, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUGHES AV, 2,165, n w cor, 21.9x95; Anna F. Benevile to Teresa Cosentino, 2,111 Honeywell Av, mtg $4,500; Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,168, e s, 50x95; Mary Sutter to Julia Donahue, 58 Park Av, mtg $3,000, Sept. 2; attorney, C. H. Smith, 489 East Tremont Av $1,00

LOTS 11 and 12, map Flanagan Estate; Jas. Newman to John M. Wolf, 2,144 Strong Av, mtg $2,000, Sept 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

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SAME PROPERTY: Stark, Spitzer & Co. to Stark Realty Corp., 2,517 7th Av; mtg $68,000; attorney same $1

BROADWAY, w s, 152

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent corner, nine rooms; two baths, three fireplaces, hot water heat, gas, stupendous view; spacious porch; $13,000; $6,000 cash required. R 533 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive homes building, corner Willis and Lowell Aves., Floral Park, 16 miles from city; 5 and 7 rooms, modern improvements; best location; convenient to trolley, station, schools, churches, school; $1,000 cash required; will make minor changes if purchased now. Further particulars Edwin N. Fowler, 47 West 34th St., or builder on property.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Lyndhurst.—Attractive bargain; house, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; plot 50x200; garage, hen houses, fruit. Price $5,300. Easy terms. Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, $4,200. Terms arranged. Numerous other 5 to 10-room houses at pre-war prices, $3,500 to $7,000. Don't fail. Consult H. Rogin & Co., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Lyndhurst. Phone Rutherford 1077.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 23 minutes N. Y. city; no commutation; $1,000 cash; balance by terms. Jean A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

Terms; ideal modern homes, sale or rent; 300 feet elevation; boating, fishing, golf, tennis, schools, churches; the most picturesque, select residential community in this section; 30 minutes New York; splendid service. J. F. Cherbino, 1,782 Broadway.

Parlor, 2-story brick, 8,000 square feet, Griffith St., Jersey City, for sale or rent; easy terms. Brauer & Oshrin, 231 Central Ave., Jersey City, between 5 and 6, except Saturday and Sunday. Phone 4826 Webster.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 6785.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

A very beautiful property of 25 acres, with a house to suit the most discriminating; rare natural water features; commuting distance; will be absolutely sacrificed; $35,000; cost double. Howard Goldsmith, 62 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for Sale.—Dutchess County, 117 acres, delightful location, 1,700 ft. elevation; desirable for fruit and livestock; can be bought very cheap. Address F. O. Lock Box 1, Sayville, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 115 acres; 35 acres fine apple orchards; sold in fine condition; raises big crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent house, bath, running water, steam heat, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; ideal location. H. G. Wickham, Matawan, N. J.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Attention!: If you are looking for a private residence on the west side, 50 to 100 feet, with 12 to 20 bright rooms, Ramapo Hill section; 41 minutes commuting time. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 7860.

A real bargain, easily arranged for two families; twelve rooms; six rooms and two baths on second floor; two fireplaces, oak floors, hot water heat; 100x150; price $8,500; cash $1,500; monthly $70. Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, N. J.

For Sale.—Seven-room house, all improvements, hot water, heat, large plot, choicest spot, Hackensack, five minutes from express station; no brokers. Phone Button, Worth 7250.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; a bargain to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

Allendale.—$6,800; 10 rooms, bath, electric lighted, open fireplaces; one acre; photograph. John Dewsnap, Owner, 38 Park Row.

Hackensack.—9 rooms, every improvement, corner lot, excellent neighborhood; $7,000; half cash. Shaffer, 725 Main Street.

Country Houses Wanted.

Within easy commuting distance of New York City; strictly up-to-date; electricity, gas; steam or hot water; hardwood or parquet floors; open fireplace; garage; no fancy prices; must be good value and in first-class condition; give full particulars for quick sale. R. G. Jackson, 942 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished house, suburban, strictly modern, 6 to 8 rooms, within one hour of lower New York; high grade locality; refer to furnished for six months starting Oct. 1; by small refined Christian family; would have best of care; give particulars and phone. 631 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Unfurnished house, Westchester or Long Island, within commuting distance; require four bedrooms, bath, also two servants' rooms, bath; Christian family of four; credentials furnished. Box 633 Times, 1 Rector St.

New Rochelle.—Wanted, eight or nine-room house, with all modern improvements, to rent for one year, with option to purchase; state all particulars and picture. 44 West 30th St.

Wanted.—Will buy or lease 7 to 10 room house, furnished or unfurnished; not over 30 minutes out; Forest Hills or Kew Gardens preferred; send full particulars. X 317 Times Annex.

Wanted, 8-room house within one hour of New York; state terms and description. G. E. Tebbetts, 1,611 Woolworth.

House of seven or eight rooms wanted in Rockville Centre or Freeport; must have all improvements. X 322 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Summer bungalow wanted, North Asbury, near Deal Lake; price reasonable. Address L. M., Box 20, Darien, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Large store, with two show windows, in the heart of the best business location. Pennsylvania City, 70,000 population, near New York and Philadelphia; suitable for any line. Write D. H., 209 Cable Bldg., N. Y.

ATTENTION, CATERERS!

Dining room for rent in high-class apartment hotel; entrance on 3 streets; moderate rental; wonderful opportunity; call mornings, 10 to 1. Mr. Fields, 340 West 57th.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Office.—Part of furnished office to let in prominent lower Broadway building; telephone and stenographer service if desired. 7 Times Square.

To let, one story of garage, 80x100, suitable for storage or manufacturing. Inquire B'way Auto Repair, 129 B'way, Astoria, L. I. Phone 2624 Astoria.

Floor, office, showroom space to let; immediate possession; 500 to 10,000 square feet; brokers protected. Central Realty Exchange, 501 5th Av.

Factory, corner, right in centre of Newark, 50,000 square feet; 100% light; steam heat; elevator; good labor centre. Gross & Gross, 900 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av.: Plaza 2674.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 118 East 129th St.

Large, desirable office and showroom, with fixtures. Room 823, 320 5th Av.

Store with lighted lofts, 25x82. Greenwich St. Kennelly, Barclay 8956.

Store to let, southwest corner 127th St. and 3d Av. Inquire by mail only. E. C. Co.

Ground floor, 20x70, suitable for repair shop. Economy Co., 466 West 16th St.

Doctor's office, level street, in select house. F 121 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light, unfurnished office, suitable display sample room, about 25 feet space, yearly lease, between 34th and 42d Sts. and Madison and 8th; immediate possession; give fullest particulars. Box 30, G. P. O., New York.

Wanted.—Between 5,000 and 10,000 square feet of space, suitable for manufacturing of chemicals, in or near New York; require modern conveniences, light, heat, electric power; state terms, location, or no attention paid. "Chemical." 180 Times.

Wanted, for business purposes, light, clean loft or building containing over 10,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing in town not more than three hours from New York City, where female help is abundant. G. D., 805 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—About 2,500 square feet of space for office and stock room, in the vicinity of Broadway and 8th Av. between 16th and 36th Sts., for immediate possession. X 282 Times Annex.

Floor, 2,000 to 3,000 square feet, wanted by fine automobile repairer; immediate possession; prefer deal owner direct; reasonable rent first year. L 315 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Between 48th and 57th Sts., by interior decorators, office or studio space at once; not to exceed $200 a year; willing to consider sub-lease. Room 311, 665 5th Av.

Wanted immediately, 1,000 to 1,500 square feet, light space, for light jewelry manufacturing. Rex Novelty Mfg. Co., 45 West 10th St., N. Y. City.

Desk room by responsible manufacturing concern, between Park Av. and Broadway, on or near 42d St. F 112 Times.

Loft wanted, 26th St. up, 60x100 or 75x100; will buy entire plant and take over lease. Lifschitz & Jacobs, 1016 Chelsea.

Wanted, on 5th Av., between 42d and 46th Sts., office for around $1,500 or $2,000. Answer, C 698 Times Annex.

Who will share office with responsible party; must have some privacy; not over $25 month. P 194 Times.

Small room between Liberty and Wall Sts. P 518 Times Downtown.

Desk room, above 42d St.; preferably 5th Av. R 530 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST ST., 22 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; well furnished; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hampton Hotel.

33D ST., (4th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; modern, independent; most exquisitely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity free, private telephone; $125. Call Rector 4390 for appointment.

49TH ST., 23 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, two very large outside rooms, with outside bath; baby grand piano; Turkish rugs, fine linens; maid and valet service; $275 a month; year's lease from Oct. 1.

50TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath; 2 gentlemen; yearly lease; seen 2 to 6. Chalmer.

506, (Fifth.)—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; magnificently furnished. Plaza 4252.

61ST, 53 EAST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one and two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $1,000 to $1,300.

706, (Park Av.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, duplex; exquisitely furnished. Plaza 6801.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Parlor floor, bath, continuous hot water, electricity. Lenox 10241.

4D ST., cor Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS OF DISTINCTION,
125 EAST 56TH ST.

Exclusive, high-grade housekeeping apartments, luxuriously appointed, furnished, unfurnished, 2 to 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, elevator, hall attendants, $1,200 to $6,500; possession Oct. 1; only highest patronage solicited. Plaza 8067.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 25 East 27th St.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS CONSULT
R. De FLOREZ & CO.,
Renting Specialists, 402 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 307.—Attractive studio apartment, newly furnished, decorated; clean, quiet house. Mrs. S. H. Moore. Ask superintendent.

MACLAY AV., 2,511.—Six rooms and bath, two-family house, electric light, steam heat, hot water attachment; restricted neighborhood; rent $45. Butler, Westchester, Bronx.

MADISON AV., (Near 63d St.)—Apartment decorator's own 2 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; suitable 1 or 2 persons; open fireplace; seen by appointment. Tel. Plaza 6788, 9 to 5 weekdays.

MADISON Av., 230, Corner 37th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room duplex, 2 and 3 rooms suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

MADISON Av., (In 60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $150. Madison Square 3818, mornings before 10.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Autumn Selections, 1-2-3-4
rooms, bath, $1,100 to $5,000 year.
SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Apartment, 4 outside rooms and bath; antique furniture, Japanese screens, Oriental rugs, elevator and telephone service; rent to 2 adults; September and October; $110 monthly; best references. Cushman.

42D ST., 220 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $35 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references; $60-$12? monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6256.

47TH, 123 WEST.—Four-room apartment, steam heat, bath, hot water; furnished.

50TH ST., 49 WEST.—Finely furnished two-room and bath modern apartment, $125 month.

54TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—3 bedrooms, parlor and bath; also large suite, main floor; suitable for doctor or dentist. Albemarle Hotel.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 340 WEST. (the Clinton.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

52TH, 52 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, exceptionally large, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $175 per month. Hansen.

56TH, 100 WEST. (Near Plaza.)—Beautiful view of Central Park; excellent restaurant in building; maid service by the month; going to California, will rent to careful tenant handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large, sunny bedrooms, spacious living room, grand piano, fireplace, kitchenette; $400 monthly until June, $350 on year's lease; seen daily 2-4, or telephone for appointment. Whelen, Circle 1486, Apt. 6D.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Autumn selections; overlooking Park, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; kitchenette; 11 to 5. Sharot.

71ST, 332 WEST.—Very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, electricity, telephone, kitchenette. Phone Columbus 6747.

72D, 108 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $150-$200; large light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7840.

73D ST., 126 WEST. (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Choice suites, bath, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

77TH, 142 WEST.—Unusually large living and bedrooms, foyer, bath, kitchenette; the entire second floor, beautifully furnished, modern house.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Three very large rooms, bath, electricity, piano; entire floor; newly furnished; $150 monthly; lease; references.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 large room apartment; private bath; kitchenette.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Large room; tile bath; electricity, kitchenette, newly decorated; references.

79TH, (Off Riverside.)—A bright outside rooms, 2 baths; grand piano; September completely furnished. Telephone John 5047.

80TH, 136 WEST.—5-room apartment completely furnished for housekeeping; year or longer; reference essential. Jones.

808.—6 rooms, handsomely furnished front apartment; $175. Phone Col. 1277.

82D, 319 WEST.—Entire second floor; Oct. 1; 2 large rooms furnished, bath, kitchenette. $140 monthly. Call afternoon.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Because of departure from city, will sublet or sell elegantly furnished seven-room apartment, modern conveniences; lease to October, 1920. For further particulars write Mrs. R. Jay Schwarth, Room 228, 1 Madison Av.

85TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful furnished apartment, second floor; parquet, electricity, kitchenette, tile bath; references.

87TH, 63 WEST.
Furnished 7 rooms and bath; adults only. Yeung.

908.—7 rooms, 3 baths, new building, corner apartment. Phone Col. 1278.

918T ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $30-$90.

92D, (Near Broadway.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; year's lease. Phone Cortlandt 4004.

93TH ST., and Riverside. — Beautifully furnished seven rooms. McCullough, Phone Riverside 4659.

96TH ST., 203 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 2-room apartments adjoining Broadway. Call between 6 and 9 P. M., Apt. 2A.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Eight rooms; possession now; later. Academy 3073. Beidler.

106TH ST., WEST.—7 rooms, 1 bath; attractively furnished; $200 a month. Plaza 2074.

107TH, 230 WEST.—My own apartment until October, 1920; 6 large, bright rooms, attractively furnished; elevator. Apartment 6L.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 238 WEST.—Apartment 8, 7 rooms, furnished; $190 or part; elevator.

108TH, 107 WEST.—Capital, Academy 1811, 215 Manhattan Av., Nicaper, Academy 1710, 3-to 8-rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $35 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

111TH, 274 WEST.—For lease, high-class apt., two rooms, bath, maid service; rent $840. R. A. McEntee Co. Telephone Cathedral 7483.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 3-room home apt., 3 months, longer; immediate occupancy; references; $150. Cathedral 7960.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Four rooms; commodious, luxurious, quiet; very choice; $150; lease.

116TH ST., 616 WEST.—Oct. 1, Apt. 5d; 7 rooms, bath; front exposure.

119TH ST., 435 WEST. (overlooking Columbia.)—To sublet, four-room apartment from Sept. 6 to Jan. 6; $120 a month. Apply Andreasen, Superintendent.

119TH, 418 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; near Columbia, $6.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Finch.

136TH, 555 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; immediate. Apartment 3.

140TH, 603 WEST.—Five rooms, attractively furnished; October-May, $70. Armstrong.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments; excellent cuisine.
Rector 4390 for appointment.

1 room, with kitchenette and bath, from $60 up
2 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $85 up
3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $70 up
Telephone Academy 813 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 8th Avs. "L." Fifth Av. bus lines stop at door. Reference essential.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Three rooms, one and two baths, and kitchenette, $90 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT.—Stop worrying; we positively have most ideal furnished apartment; all prices, all sections, unquestionably best imagination, best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 230 West 42d St. Bryant 343-2261.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY—Permanently inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, renting specialist, 154 West 73d St. Columbus 826.

APARTMENT Renting Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 79th. Columbus 3974.

Beautifully furnished 2 rooms and bath; maid service, valet service; $200 per month; breakfast optional. F 123 Times.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

Elegantly furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; exclusive, quiet neighborhood; one block 79th St. subway; rent $3,500. Owner, F 130 Times.

FIVE LARGE ROOMS, completely furnished; very modern; convenient; permanent. Telephone 3d, Yerom 823-J. Address Schwilke, 558 South 7th Av., Mt. Vernon.

Furnished 2 rooms, bath, suitable 2-3 gentlemen; meals. 122 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Japanese gentleman having three-room apartment uptown, overlooking Hudson, desires to share with British or American gentleman; expense would not exceed $30 per month to right party. P 558 Times Downtown.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, one to four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchens; high-class hotel service included; $135 to $200 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 76th St. Phone Columbus 7916.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—10 spacious rooms, all overlooking Hudson, 3 baths. Columbus 7916.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—High class sight rooms; immediate possession; $375. Phone Riverside 3766.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—6 rooms, very tasteful, clean, convenient; bus, subway. Cushman.

Six-room furnished apartment, facing Morningside Park; $175. Cathedral 5825.

WEST END AV., 745, (96th subway express.) Large double studio; piano. Victrola; immediate possession; $75. Phone Riverside 8098.

WEST END AV., 751.—Third floor, private house; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Three-room furnished apartment; kitchenette. Cathedral 5825.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Unusually large and comfortably furnished apartments, complete in every detail for housekeeping, and some ready for immediate leasing; high-class elevator building. 517 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7890.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH, 129 EAST. (Near Lexington.)—Elegant, elevator day and night service; 5-6 rooms, $75-$100; 3-room and kitchenette for immediate possession.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH ST., 163 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill; new building, elevator, studio apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, kitchenettes, open fireplaces, roof gardens; $1,200 to $2,500; one doctor's apartment; ready Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

44TH ST., NEAR 5TH.
Three large rooms and bath apartment in building just completed; parquet floors; maid service; restaurant in building; $1,800 year; bachelors preferred; exceptional opportunity. APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 4200.

47TH, 11 EAST.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, elevator apartment; possession now or Oct. 1; rent $1,300 to $1,700 per annum; no questionable applicants; highest references. Apply Superintendent.

61ST, 53 EAST.—Exclusive Park Av. section; large one and two room, bath apartments; $1,000 up; one exceptional apartment, entire floor, two immense rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchen; at $2,600; ground floor for doctor, office and living quarters, $2,000; three-year leases; occupancy Sept. 15. Plaza 3454.

73D, 133 EAST.—7 rooms, steam heat; $905.

76TH, 21 EAST.—Corner apartment, 2 rooms and bath; $600.

81ST, 100 EAST. (Park Av. corner.)—7 rooms, electric lights, all improvements; $100.

87TH, 51 EAST.—6 rooms, electric lights, all improvements; $75.

87TH, 12 EAST.—3-4 room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 3 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

ATTRACTIVE two and three room unfurnished apartments. MacKocagain Bros., 78 East 56th St. Plaza 4456.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
We can offer you now a wonderful office and living suite, altered to suit, at $2,000, or you can have office alone for $1,200. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 235, Corner 37th St.—Unusually fine five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

MADRON AV., 230, (58th.)—Attractive, parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, suitable for men's club, physician's office, or private residence; 2 rooms and bath, single rooms.

MADISON AV., 1,219, (88th St. corner.)—3 rooms, sublet; $2,200.

PARK AV., 780, (74th.)—New 3-4 rooms, kitchens; southern exposure; $1,400-$1,600.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 631 Madison Av. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 31 WEST.—Refined section, two rooms, bath, shower, open fireplace, steam heat, latest improvements; $125.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, foyer, bath, $1,800 year. Two bedrooms, alcove, sitting room, water in rooms, bath on floor, $900 year. Maid service. Restaurant. Shown daytime.

16TH, 37 WEST.—Studio, handsome large room, bath, southern exposure, balcony, open fireplace; all improvements; $55; also second floor, two rooms, bath, $60.

45TH, 109-112 WEST.—Two large rooms, private hall, bath, simple closet room, all outside; hotel service; $1,800. Hotel St. James.

45TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building; apartments one, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $730 to $900 yearly.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; open fireplace; $125 month.

54TH, 33 WEST, (5th Av.)—Four apartments, each entire floor, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $1,500-$2,400; references.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Apartment; also light, airy single rooms with kitchenette, bath.

44 WEST 57TH,
2 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH;
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
JANITOR IN PREMISES.

70TH, 209 WEST.—High-class 1-2-room apartment; $60-$180.

72D, 14 WEST.—One, two rooms, kitchenette; artist studio; north light. Fitz Gerald.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

75TH, 109? WEST.—Very attractive unfurnished kitchenette apartments; large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large room, tile bath, electricity, kitchenette; newly decorated; references.

Furnished—West Side.

78TH ST., 24 WEST.—Choice, elegant, entire parlor floor; lavatory extension; private; electric lights; entire floor; private home; $1,500. Phone Columbus 8246.

84TH, 17 WEST.—2 large light rooms and bath; electric light; $35.

85TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful apartment second floor; parquet, electricity, tile bath, kitchenette.

86TH, 38 WEST.—Private house, magnificent floors; three unusually large light rooms, beautifully decorated, parquet floors, fireplaces, fine tiled bathroom, kitchenette, including maid service, electricity, gas; $215 monthly; seen after 11.

86TH, 12 WEST.—Large room, bath, in high-class private house.

87TH, 20 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, beautifully decorated; side lights, panelled walls; immediate possession; agent on premises.

107TH, 234 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant floor; steam; bath; kitchenette; river view.

115TH ST., 32 WEST.—Three fine, furnished, (or unfurnished) 3 rooms, bath, shower, gas, electricity, telephone. Myers' bell.

116TH ST., 417 WEST.—Apartment 5 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience, in private house, for small family of adults.

117TH ST., 567 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; $42; all modern improvements.

480 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Elevator Apartments.
Two large rooms and bath;
$600. Supt. on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL 6-room kitchen apartment in hotel; all improvements; $130 per month. Call at once. Apt. 96C, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St. at 7th Av. Chelsea 2700.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 60, (116th.) Five extra large rooms, facing beautiful Morningside Park; elevator; modern conveniences; $85-$100. Coleman.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 148 West 66th St.—Storage, $5 per month vanlored; motor vans moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, (at 96th St.)—Two rooms; in modern fireproof apartment hotel; $100.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS.—Seven minutes from Wall St., 5, 6, 7 rooms, non-housekeeping; caterer on premises. 90 Livingston St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Well furnished apartment for three adults; two bedrooms, each with bath, sitting room and kitchenette, in modern building; between 60th and 80th Sts., East or West; will sign yearly lease; but would prefer to sublet for seven months from party leaving the city and wishing to sublet to people of responsibility. L 193 Times.

Business man and wife, without children, want furnished apartment of five or six rooms in modern building and pleasant surroundings; will sublet for Winter season from party leaving city and wishing to sublet to people of responsibility. C 49 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartments, all descriptions; most desirable tenants waiting; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now, save time, worry. Pierre & Golden, 230 West 42d. Phone Bryant 343-2361.

Small furnished, heated apartment, in high-class suburb, not over 40 minutes from New York; must be healthy for 3½-year-old boy; lawn, trees, &c.; would consider arrangement with meals. F 210 Times.

FOR C. I. J.
Apartment, (furnished,) of five or six rooms, one large music room, (little teaching,) between Broadway and Central Park West, 60th to 72d Sts.; children; references exchanged. F 91 Times.

Responsible clients wanting furnished apartments, Park Av. or east side and all the better locations. R. De Florez & Co., 402 Madison Av.

RENTING SPECIALISTS.

Young married couple seek small well furnished apartment, west side, between 110th and 125th, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15. Phone Thursday, 10-11, Morningside 7060, Room 805. Excellent references.

Wanted, between 86th and 94th and 8th Av. and Lexington Av., studio or living apt., two bedrooms, living room or studio room, kitchenette and maid's room. Address Mrs. Mayo, 400 East 52d St.

Wanted from Oct. 1 to May 1 only, furnished modern 7-room apartment, 3 chambers, west side below 110th St. Chas. Landaman, 78 West 123d St., Rockaway Park, L. I., N. Y.

IF YOU WANT
to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartment, four rooms, below 125th St., or bungalow, 30-40 minutes out; above average rental desired Oct. 1; electric cooking; refined couple, no children; references exchanged. W 507 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Small furnished apartment, located uptown, New York City, or suburbs, within convenient commuting distance; highest references furnished. Address C 339 Times Annex.

Wanted, furnished apartment, 14th Sept.; kitchenette and two rooms; Dyckman St. or district preferred, but other district might suit; rent about $50 to $60; careful tenant. F 838 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted of at least 8 rooms for the Winter season of from five to six months; state rental and particulars. E 1007 Times Harlem.

A well furnished 7-room apartment, West Side, between 72d and 110th Sts., is desired from Sept. 15, by small family. Address 1164 Broadway, Room 905, 198 Broadway.

Wanted, immediately, 6 or 7 rooms, for 3 persons, (no children,) for 3 or 4 months. F 854 Times Downtown.

Superbly furnished sitting room, two sunny and large single bedrooms, private bath, service in private house; family of six adults; permanency. L 162 Times.

A furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, west side, for seven months; state location, rent, and full particulars; not to exceed $90. F 93 Times.

Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, for two gentlemen; maid service required; responsible parties desiring permanent residence; state price and full particulars. F 83 Times.

Four light, well-furnished outside rooms; select neighborhood; elevator; Washington Heights; two adults; from Oct. 1. F 105 Times.

Couple with child want clean, comfortably furnished, three to five room apartment in good neighborhood; city or suburban; must be reasonable. L 234 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.
Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 73d., Columbus 826.

Wanted—Six-seven rooms, furnished, unfurnished; $3,000-$4,000; east side. F 188 Times.

Many clients waiting for apartments. List now. Miss Rasmussen, 18 East 40th St. Murray Hill 286.

Furnished or unfurnished, 14 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; must be light. F 110 Times.

Three business women desire small furnished suite, any time before October; not over $75. Davis, 128 East 54th.

Refined family of three desire rooms or small apartment furnished, until Oct. 1. F 132 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment for 2 or 3 months, east side, 3 or 4 rooms. Phone Bayonne 2791.

Four, five rooms, furnished, unfurnished; steam, electricity; below 120th St. west or Brooklyn, downtown; moderate. G 8 Times.

SMALL, AIRY, MODERN APARTMENT, WEST SIDE. N-125 TIMES.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. H. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment, four or five rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; west side, New York, above 72d St.; about $1,200 for permanent occupancy, Sept. 15 to Oct. 1. Telephone Bowling Green 6856, or write Room 1113, 66 Broadway.

Wanted—Modern four-room apartment, unfurnished, about 72d St., west side, or upper Broadway; best references; state terms. Write R. C., 209 Cable Building.

Private six rooms unfurnished apartment, between 100th St., near subway station; not necessarily an elevator apartment. F 246 Times.

6-8 rooms, flat or apartment, furnished or unfurnished, between West 70th St. and 112th; give full particulars. C 305 Times.

SIX-seven rooms, anywhere in New York; answer, giving location, price, &c.; short or long lease. X 300 Times Annex.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; lease from Oct. 1; west side preferred; not over $60. Telephone Lewis, Bryant 1240.

Couple wants for Oct. 1 three or four room modern unfurnished apartment; west side preferred. L 165 Times.

Wanted—Three or four room apartment, Oct. 1, $35 or $40. Phone Bryant 1039; phone mornings.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING
furnished apartments, please inquire Clark Realty, 501 5th Av., Telephone 1470. Will pay $60 bonus, 4 to 5 room apartment, small family, between 110th and 125th Sts.; $60-$65. $1,000 bonus, $70-$75. Only two rooms, kitchenette, bath; below 96th; state price; references exchanged. F 110 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Wanted two rooms and bath on or near Madison Av.; about $800 a year. C 298 Times.

Apartment 9 or 10 rooms or small house wanted by private family. Mendon, care of Jones, 28 West 44th.

Wanted, immediately, 9, 10 rooms, 2 baths, west side only, with preferred. Answer to Hotel Empire, 63 West 63d. Susquehanna 207.

Young couple desire three-room apartment at once. C. Sellin, 286 Lafayette St. Spring 4582.

5 or 6 room, elevator apartment, west side; preferred not above 80th St. on east side; $40 to $55 month. C 276 Times.

Three or four room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in or near 72d St. F 82 Times.

Desire house unfurnished, with or without living rooms. E 1016 Times Harlem.

Wanted—Three rooms and bath, Broadway district between 100th 125th. G 301 Times.

Wanted—Private house and bath, Broadway district, between 100th 125th. G 301 Times.

Wanted, by refined couple, three rooms and bath; $50 to $60 month; C 276 Times.

Young couple, no children, desire 3 or 4 rooms, kitchen, bath; $60 to $70; references. Address E. G., 413 West 23d Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

26TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 162.)—Exclusively for women; single and up room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 135 EAST.—Unusually large front room, kitchenette, adjoining bath.

36TH, 13 EAST.—Two large rooms with bath.

38D, 61 EAST.—To

Time for Want Advertisements—2:30 P.M.

Insertion of classified advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be given unless delivered in the Times Building on Saturday by 2:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young lady, Christian, four years' experience, 22, desirous of change, seeks secretarial position; automobile equipment or law business preferred; $38-$50. H 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent, reliable, desires permanent, responsible position $25; appointment Saturday after 1 P. M. N 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer wishes position for competent, experienced stenographer and office assistant, 20 years; salary $30; no agencies. Phone 4766 Worth. O 196 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 5 years' experience; capable handling own correspondence; assume responsibilities; $30. Box 628 Times, 1 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—2 EXPERTS DESIRE EVENING WORK, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. P 543 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; five years' engineering, publishing experience; adept secretarial work; excellent references. K 269 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert electrical; export experience; capable assuming responsibility; not afraid hard work; $30. P 70 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; rapid worker; references; $30. O 734 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, rapid, accurate; salary $25. R 532 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk; 4 years' experience; $22. L 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience, Christian, competent, accurate; $25. Phone Tremont 4253.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 6 years' experience, initiative, tact, executive ability; salary $35. P 576 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent; take charge details; $25. P 545 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; highest credentials; possessing initiative; $25. L 201 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, accurate, rapid; office details; $22. P 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; competent; 5 years' experience; $23; references. L 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping; $23-$25. P 541 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; permanent; 3 years' experience. P 561 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants permanent position; experienced; salary $18. E 1014 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, English-German, with good knowledge of Spanish and French, desires position. L 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian, intelligent, experienced; high school graduate; $23. F 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, neat, accurate; salary $14. Miss McTiernan, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER possessing initiative; permanent position; 3 years' experience. P 562 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, and well-recommended, desires position. Telephone Pelham 4764.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, accurate, neat, desires position; $18. O 700 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Executive ability, initiative, good education; $30. C 248 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, 4 years' legal and commercial experience, desires responsible position; $25. P 533 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, well educated, experienced, 24, with initiative and ability. Call Inter 587, ext. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, high school graduate, experienced; $20. P 530 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; industrious, accurate, neat; $22. R 555 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, two years' experience; desires permanent position; $20. C 260 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school graduate; efficient, intelligent, accurate. P 434 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; good appearance; fair penman; $20. P 535 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Hebrew, well trained beginner. E 1023 Times Harlem.

TYPIST, experienced, desires part time or home work. P 524 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—2 years' experience; rapid worker; references; $18. O 704 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, of good education, wishes position as clerical work or stenotypist. G. Close, 66 Ithaca St., Elmhurst, N. Y. Tel. 1086W Newtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 483 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., income tax specialist; books opened and closed; financial statements and profit and loss exhibits; certified audits for prospective purchasers; periodical private ledger work. P 526 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT; two years City College; open books, trial balance, financial statements; prefer connection with accountant more than salary to start. F 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematised, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ACCOUNTANT, university trained, 29, with legal training; thoroughly versed in audits, tax procedure, cost systems, industrial surveys; salary $100 weekly. O 728 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced, cost accountant, auditor, financial statements, control, &c., executive ability, thorough knowledge exporting, foreign exchange, degree position. L 153 Times.

ACCOUNTANT - EXECUTIVE, experienced, trained business man; American Christian; with brains, and accustomed producing results; highly qualified and recommended; not job-seeker. L 128 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, senior, exceptional ability; 8 years' experience certified accountant, desires position with accountant's or mercantile house; best references. D 737 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.

Senior; C. P. A. L. graduate desires connection C. P. A. or mercantile concern; wide experience; A1 credentials. F 69 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified.—Audits, financial reports, systems; small sets kept monthly; personal service. Willcox, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8875.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced bookkeeping, auditing, financial statements, seeks connection with accounting concern. M 1013 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematised. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7360.

ACCOUNTANT, spare time arrangements; books opened, audited, systematized; special bookkeeping accommodations. B 396 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (28,) thoroughly experienced manufacturing, public accounting; capable office executive; references. F 452 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, civil engineer, (31,) experienced covers manufacturing cost and general accounting, civil engineering. O 784 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 286 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager, twelve years' experience, unquestionable references. E 953 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) university graduate; experienced; salary $40. O 777 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY student desires position with accounting firm; experienced bookkeeper. C 241 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, efficient; 4 years' auditing experience; excellent references. E 844 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, experienced broker-age, commercial, manufacturing; executive position. D 784 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; 3½ years' experience, senior at N. Y. U. Martin Gilbert, 1,630 5th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A.; university graduate; capable, experienced. O 796 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; university graduate. P 510 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, desires public accounting work with C.P.A. P 868 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, public accounting experience, desires part time work. P 86 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING WRITER AND MANAGER.—Writer of convincing copy, as shown by sale through the mails of millions of dollars' worth of a non-essential yearly; familiar also with all forms of circularizing, drafting of form letters, &c.; former business closed by war; lately in charge of large war office; now free for new connections. Address L 234 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT AND COPY WRITER, UNIVERSITY MAN, (25,) WITH IMAGINATION AND IDEAS, EX-SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, TWO YEARS' SERVICE AS COMMISSIONED OFFICER, SEEKS OPENING WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY OR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF LIVE CONCERN. L 184 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN,

capable, energetic, experienced, broad knowledge of advertising, producer of sound copy ideas, and plans, desires connection with progressive agency, department store, or other concern which appreciates results; good personality and executive ability; highest credentials. L 152 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Present advertising manager large department store this city, technical graduate, wants position other than department store; preference where technical knowledge can be applied, although others will be welcome.

WHAT AM I OFFERED?

D 794 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—A university graduate, 25, now employed, desires to make a permanent connection with an advertising agency or the advertising department of a publication or manufacturing concern; experience. L 161 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Sales promotion manager desires better position in New York; 10 years' experience; familiar every detail of work, plans, management. P 478 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING man, 28, present work sales correspondence; write forceful copy; desires connection advertising department; $2,000. L 237 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, (23,) experienced copy writer with original ideas. L 213 Times.

AGENCIES wanted; South Africa firm, with well-established connections; offices in Capetown. D 736 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT, 40, thoroughly experienced in corporation accounting, costs, statistics, office management, State and Federal tax laws and reports, seeks permanent engagement requiring capacity, initiative, and tact. L 154 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager, 28, experienced in automobile and allied industries, open for engagement; salary $2,500. L 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, A-1 penman, double entry, understands accounts receivable and payable, trial balance, 8 years' experience, excellent references, desires good position D 796 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 26, with 10 years' bookkeeping, accounting, and office routine experience, seeks position; best of credentials furnished. P 549 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough knowledge of double entry, long experience, correspondent, good penman; excellent reference; $30. F 471 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (34,) with executive ability, command of Spanish, desires responsible position with exporting firm. W 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, desires engagement, whole or part time, day or evening. R 542 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, office manager and credit man; highest credentials; will connect with progressive firm. A. L., Room 606, 32 Union Square.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, 6 years' experience bookkeeping, accounting, financial statements; competent assume full charge; references. E 1012 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, 8 years' experience, double entry, control accounts. Eric Sommeer, 351 East 85th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 8 years' experience; thorough worker; full charge of department; $35. C 263 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, modern methods, trial balances, controlling accounts; office manager. C 227 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced correspondent; no Saturdays; $25. E 991 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants position with manufacturer; highest references; salary $2,500 per annum. O 777 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; accounting training; two years' experience. R 558 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; college man; double entry; salary $25. R 498 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, experienced, well educated, executive ability. Princes, 952 Trinity Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, seeks permanent connection. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Arrangements; firms without bookkeepers; books opened, systematized, &c.; reasonable rates. L 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, with knowledge of typewriting, desires responsible position; $22. Geo. Schmidt, 377 Hinrod St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, well educated, desires position offering advancement. L 225 Times.

BUILDING superintendent's assistant would like to connect with builder; will do some drafting. 3 years' experience. L 173 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, (35,) competent accountant, with executive ability. W 490 Times Downtown.

CABLE CLERK desires extra work four or five hours day; simple bookkeeping, &c. Phone Leonia 848-J before noon.

CANDY SALESMAN, Western man, experienced in retail and wholesale. F. Alexander, 163 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, educated, expert driver, large touring experience, Pierce, Packard, also physical instructor, medical gymnast, graduate Swedish Medical Gymnastic Massage Institute, desires suitable position; highly recommended. Olsson, 216 East 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, able mechanic, very careful driver, thoroughly experienced, highest references from former employers, neat, courteous, obliging, desires position either city or country; moderate salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4865.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic and caretaker, would like position on gentleman's estate year around; Cadillac cars special; city experience; wife as chambermaid or waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, mechanic, 36, wishes private position, city, country; 12 years' experience on high grade cars; very best references from well-known New York families. E. Swanson, 320 West 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, American; married; 8 years' experience; able mechanic; private family only; dissatisfied with present position. A. Bisetta, 306 East 32d St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, salaried, expert driver, mechanic, all cars, neat, gentlemanly; highest testimonials. Phone Columbus 9416. E 1000 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; first-class mechanic, with ten years' experience; careful driver; best reference. Beards, 5373 Melrose. 620 East 141st St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; careful driver, seven years' experience; can drive any car. William Stephanck, 824 East 73d. Rhinelander 2742.

CHAUFFEUR, 28 years, single, experienced on high-grade cars; best references; city or country. A. Pritchard, 1,959 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, reliable, experienced, careful driver; best references. Ricschel. Phone Lenox 6675.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; high-grade cars; city or country. Phone Richmond Hill 3491.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, private; Pierce preferred; references. Box 25, 1,515 86 Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 5 years' experience, Cadillac cars, 27 years, single, city or country; private. H. Everett, 1,316 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, city, country; best city references. L 240 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, any car; Packard speciality; references. Lapens, 82 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, 3 years' experience, private, commercial; references. Spray, 61 Audubon Av.

CHEMIST, (university graduate,) wants position with reliable firm; age 25; prefer business to technical opportunity. L 222 Times.

CHEMIST.—College graduate, 2½ years' practical experience, best references, married; industrial opening desired. L 157 Times.

CHEMIST, experienced foods, sanitation, inorganic; 28; college graduate; executive ability. F 100 Times.

CHEMIST, with seven years' experience in sugar, wishes a position in the tropics. E 1011 Times Harlem.

CIVIL ENGINEER, experienced surveyor and draftsman, desires employment in or near New York City. Address T. L. Finch, 17 Smith St., West Haven, Conn.

CIVIL engineer, draftsman and Inspector seeks technical position; age 26; college graduate. F 54 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CIVIL ENGINEER, ex-artillery officer, 8 years' experience, desires position. D 826 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, ambitious, desires position with growing concern. F 128 Times.

CONSTRUCTION representative, 35, 15 months' constant travel as army officer, France, securing labor, purchasing, adjusting claims, selling; preference foreign work. E 1018 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT possessing integrity, intelligence, initiative, desires position with a live-wire concern; excellent references. C 259 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, — Thoroughly experienced; claims, collections, complaints; expert stenographer; $30. 116 Times.

COUPLE.—Man excellent chauffeur and generally useful, with many years' experience; wife good cook, with high-class references; wages moderate; anywhere. L 220 Times.

COUPLE, colored, cook and useful butler. Thompson, 125 West 143d St.

CREDIT MAN, 28, well educated, with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, credits, correspondence, and collections, seeks position with advancement; highest references. N 133 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class designer gasoline motor, trucks; technical graduate; 5 years' experience; excellent references furnished. L 164 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, technical college graduate; position as beginner. L 180 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine and tool designer, technical training, practical. P 582 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, (30,) technical, shop experience, desires position. P 554 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced; cost, order clerk; technical college education. D 791 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 12 years' experience, plant layout and machine design, wishes position. P 544 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE.

Graduate engineer, (28;) excellent office executive, wishes desirable connection; expert languages, industrial engineering, technical writing. L 217 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical, desires position; 15 years' experience, general and industrial lines, design, construction, reports, &c.; sales and export training. R 544 Times Downtown.

EVENINGS.—Young man, experienced in banking and business; expert stenographer, commercial and technical. F 84 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

FORMER MAJOR, (26,) DISCHARGED AFTER TWO YEARS' SERVICE IN FRANCE, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH MEANS FUTURE, OPPORTUNITY IN RETURN AMBITION, ABILITY, AND TIRELESS ENERGY. WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SHIPPING AND BANKING ESPECIALLY QUALIFY HIM FOR FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT. HAS WIDE EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE; CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NEWMAN SMITH,
110 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
APT. 5T.

EXECUTIVE.—Are you looking for man whose experience in executive and managerial capacity equips him specially for position of trust and responsibility? Then investigate my qualifications for different phases in accounting, purchasing, supervising help, office and factory; knowledge of mechanical and technical lines. Ability to deal with men of affairs. Education based on thorough college training. L 196 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 37, desires connection with manufacturing company offering promotion opportunity; 15 years' experience iron and steel industry office, drawing room, shop management, efficiency methods, purchasing; interview this week. X 290 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, Harvard graduate, (30,) Christian, legal training, stenographer, accountant; speaks Spanish; for years assistant to prominent financier, desires position with firm or individual. P 107 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 30, college graduate, practicing attorney for six years, honorably discharged captain of infantry, desires business connection offering future. R 506 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY, 34; lawyer; experienced correspondent; able to handle employes; recently in welfare work U. S. Army and Navy; salary $3,000. C 372 Times.

EXPORT.—Ex-service man, 25, returned from France, now out to get Times good position; speaks Italian, French and Spanish; wishes to connect with large, going export-import concern; will put every ounce of energy and interest in learning business and eventually fit himself for position as export salesman; moderate salary. F 125 Times.

EXPORT manager corporation, with adequate facilities, may acquire services of manager controlling thoroughly developed textile department. R 71 Times.

FOREMAN, thorough mechanic, with executive abilities, marine engineering, steam, gas, and electric automobile experience, handled men for past 12 years, wishes position Supt. of garage; unquestionable references. F 67 Times.

FRENCH-SPEAKING young man, business experience, university graduate, served in French army, desires to represent American firm in France. X 313 Times Annex.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS repaired and polished; reasonable rates. Phone Intervale 3762. Brown.

JAPANNER.—Tumbler on metal or wood buttons, snap fasteners, rims, shells, backs, all small work, dip, spray; active worker; take charge; long experience. Wm. King, 708 Hegney Place, Bronx.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, Pace student; bookkeeping, cost accounting experience. R 529 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR AND ADJUSTER wishes position at anything; have insurance and law office experience. E 1031 Times Harlem.

LAWYER, 31; fifteen years' active experience; also trial counsel and correspondent; an indefatigable and resourceful worker, desires connection as attorney or executive assistant; $60 weekly to commence. C 281 Times.

MANAGER restaurant, steward, purchasing agent; capable; 12 years' experience; anywhere. P 102 Times.

MANAGER, employment or assistant, five years' experience handling male and female help. L 233 Times.

MAN, Christian, (30,) single, former efficiency man for large corporation, knowledge stenography and typewriting, artist, year in France, neither smokes, chews, nor drinks, can handle rough work. Address Breslin, 33 High St., Jersey City.

MAN.—Swede; refined, physical instructor, diploma; Swedish medical gymnastics, massage institute; besides being expert chauffeur, desires suitable position; highly recommended. Olsson, 216 East 61st.

MAN, single, best character and habits, general experience, outside or partly so; no objection some traveling; salary $60; good prospects. R 534 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, open for Saturday afternoons and evenings; clerical and selling experience. O 694 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER, firm or bank; experienced; retired from Police Department, Box 643 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Can you make use of a university trained man, 4 years of thorough business training, finished claim correspondent, adaptable; have initiative and common sense, know how to use them; salary secondary to advancement; can produce results. E 393 Times.

PUBLISHERS—ATTENTION.

Do you require the services of an intelligent man in your CIRCULATION, SUBSCRIPTION, COLLECTION DEPT.? Only high-class house considered; references. F 188 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young married man, 28 years, seeks connection with progressive concern; part salesman; part office duties; high school, college training. O 283 Times.

SALESMAN-MANAGER.

Are you looking for a man of character and ability; 12 years experience as promoter and manager of salesmen; can show record of results; have selling ideas of proven value; best references. L 223 Times.

SALES MANAGER, SALESMAN.—Now employed, local steel firm; speaks, reads, writes French; export connection desirable, personal ability, backed by excellent record; New York residence essential; interview solicited; will start $3,000 where future opportunity is evident. O 724 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now employed, desires to change line; territory within 200 miles, or local; now using automobile; salary or commission. R 543 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, employed, having successfully sold to department and specialty stores in Pennsylvania, New York, Jersey, desires change; only reputable propositions considered. F 119 Times.

SALESMAN of buyer of agricultural implements and fertilizers by experienced agriculturist; with collegiate, farming and business training. C 275 Times.

SALESMAN, 50, good appearance; at present managing a large corporation store, wishes to connect with reliable house; will travel. S. 346 East 138th.

SALESMAN.—27, Successful selling record; live wire; best references; salary and commission. B., care Entine, 47 West 129th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, Southern territory, wishes position where ability, personality, ambition are rewarded; commission basis; drawing account. F 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Capable, experienced, good address, highest references, desires position. C 322 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, young, ambitious, clothing experience, desires connection; anything. D 735 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Western man, experienced in men's, ladies', and children's shoes; sell and buy. C. A. Barr, 153 East 29th St.

SALESMAN, 24, four years' experience, desires position with first-class haberdasher. L 206 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man wishes a position as salesman, local territory preferred. X 342 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, large following, Pennsylvania, State, desires side line bags, clothing or men's pants. E 1023 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, specialty, open for proposition staple line; commission. O 721 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young discharged army officer, wishes to work into automobile sales; moderate salary; references. N 131 Times.

SALESMAN (5 ft. 10 in.), high; references city or road. O 213 Times.

SALESMAN, with automobile, carry lines out of town, Mormille, 625 Jefferson Pl.

SALESMAN for salable article or line; commission; city, road. P 245 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, wishes position with reliable concern. O 718 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, initiative; experienced secretary to President large corporation; excellent references; $25-$30. L 209 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 23, Gentile, broad, constructive experience as stenographer, correspondent, secretary, and manager; capable organizer, accustomed to handling employes and producing results, seeks opening requiring unusual executive ability; $5,000 per annum upward. R 540 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, 24, possessing qualifications and training best suited to advertising field, desires secretaryship to important executive, department or agency, where opportunity is offered for growth; now employed. O 790 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability; several years with Wall St. financier; excellent Paris-New York references; seeks position here or abroad; salary $1,800. P 513 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; excellent reference; hard worker. Secretary, Plaza 2993.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, executive ability; Cornell graduate; extensive experience; $40. M 491 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—High school graduate; five years' experience cloak and suit house; capable of taking complete charge; A1 reference. Address P 78 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK; experienced; modern shipping, stock records; references. O 779 Times Downtown.

STEAMSHIP AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Thoroughly experienced steamship passenger and foreign exchange clerk desires position; good correspondent; can typewrite and take dictation; possess executive ability. P 517 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young man, (25,) expert, accurate, has tact and initiative, capable taking entire charge of all correspondence, desires position with business firm with opportunity for advancement; salary $30. B 368 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, clean cut, competent young man, (24,) desires position where initiative and hard work count; excellent references. R 536 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, 5 years' experience, good connection. P 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 18, Christian, business school graduate, wishes position with advancement. C 880 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, A1, desires home or evening work. C. Peck, 122 North Terrace Av., Mt. Vernon.

STENOGRAPHER, general assistant, (18,) experienced; references; $22. George Schwartz, 926 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, would like evening work. P 531 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building and construction, 30 years' experience, estimating and assuming complete charge of construction from foundation to roof, A1 references, seeks connection with builder or owner Consultant, Box 348 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, knit goods; former manufacturer; desires connection where thorough knowledge of every manufacturing detail and machinery is required. A. G., care Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, 17 years' experience all kinds of construction, good executive, has initiative, good organizer, can secure engineering force to handle any proposition, at present Chief Engineer for large engineering firm, desires permanent position Chief Engineer with engineering or contracting firm, a position as contracting engineer, or would handle large industrial proposition for a manufacturing concern; New York or vicinity; nothing under $5,000 per annum considered. Box 639 Times, 2 Rector St.

TEACHER OF SINGING.—Studio two days in the week. L 100 Times.

TRACER.—Young man desires position as draftsman or tracer on map work. D 789 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, 6 years' railroad experience, 2 years' traveling and local tracing; commercial or export; college graduate; references furnished. D 792 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Traffic, freight claims, diverting, reconsigning, tracing cars, general traffic work; excellent reference. P 581 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING wanted, copying manuscript; any work which can be done at home. Call Flatbush 2746W.

TYPING done at home; can also take fast dictation. Post Office Station H, Box 1222, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, desires position with manufacturer or supply house handling low pressure fitting and valves; ten years' experience with manufacturer of high pressure fittings and valves; experience in sales department. L 190 Times.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, coming from army four years' experience import and shipping business, one year as secretary in France, typist, good appearance, wishes position, no matter what line, city, or salary; speaks English; references. C 300 Times.

YOUNG MAN,

aged 27, recently honorably discharged, formerly high school instructor, wants to get into advertising or export work; he is a college man with initiative, brains, and "go." P 572 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, ex-naval paymaster, good education, knowledge of accounting, selling experience, acquainted with various kinds of merchandise, desires position where executive ability and hard work will count. B 331 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with progressive wholesale or retail firm where his many years' profitable knowledge of high-grade coats, suits, and dresses, gained as head of large shipping dept., will prove of utmost mutual value; best references. N 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires position; experience in office work, produce and retail dry goods; working knowledge of German, French, Spanish; also knowledge and typewriting. I. V. B., 1,020 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old; single; desires position with supply or jobbing house handling automobiles, accessories; understands mechanical parts of automobile, and sale experience in machinery line. L 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, N. Y. U. student, would like to connect with a reliable concern before the new school term starts; 3 years' accounting experience, in a large industrial concern. Y 43 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college and varied business training, forceful correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping, readily adaptable, seeks temporary employment. S 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 24, ex-soldier, desires position where ambition and good judgment will be appreciated; good education; experienced in traffic, importing, selling, office details; $35. O 786 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 6 years' business and selling experience; 3 years' civil engineer experience as estimator and inspector, wishes position at anything with advancement; best references. L 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) willing and amoitious, two years' experience, desires position in export concern; working knowledge of Spanish and bookkeeping. O 783 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Two well appearing young men desire to establish themselves anywhere outside of the U. S. with an importing and exporting house; any proposition considered. F 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, American, knowledge of French, newspaper reporting, excellent command of language, travel in U. S. and Europe, desires position where above assets count. Address L 183 Times.

YOUNG business man, experienced in exporting to Latin America; well acquainted shipping and consular documents; good English-Spanish stenographer; best references; salary $200, monthly. F 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, at present employed by jewelry firm, desires to make change in any line where there is chance for advancement; furnish best of reference. L 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate; desires position with future prospects; initial salary secondary consideration. D 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college education, wishes position where mechanical turn of mind will be of advantage; best of reference; salary moderate. O 232 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, well educated, possessing initiative and tact, pleasing personality, desires connections with reliable mercantile concern where there are opportunities. C 319 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, honest, reliable, desires position where industry and honesty will merit advancement; some selling ability; can furnish best references. N 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, selling experience and useful in clothing factory, desires to connect with concern where results will be appreciated. L 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, manager of shipping and receiving department large corporation, wishes position where ability is recognized. P 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, three years' clerical experience, knowledge of typing and stenog., best references, desires position with chance of advancement. C 284 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) just out of service, wishes a position as junior salesman; steady, willing, ambitious. O 776 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, business experience, desires connection where ability, initiative and tact assure advancement. K., 2,326 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, ANXIOUS TO MAKE THE SECURITIES BUSINESS, SEEKS CONNECTION HIGH-CLASS DOWNTOWN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. L 211 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, graduate of high school, 4 years' experience in large export business, desires to change. D 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) COMPETENT TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL, desires connections with export concern; studying Spanish and export technique. F 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, ambitious and trustworthy, desires position with reliable firm. Louis L. Katz, 474 East Houston St.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, COLUMBIA COLLEGE MAN, 23 YEARS, ANXIOUS FOR POSITION WITH BIG ORGANIZATION. BOX 17, TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, business experience, army discharge, desires position in mercantile house. F 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, fine appearance, well educated, seeks situation; have five years' experience as office assistant and salesman; salary $25. C 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American, ambitious, good appearance; knowledge salesmanship, desires position, with chance for advancement. L 233 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, business experience, desires position with wholesale house; excellent references. W 1242 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) Christian, discharged soldier, Columbia University, desires employment evenings; last employer Firestone Co. C 238 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, excellent business experience, desires connection with reputable concern, preferably in city. N 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college graduate, discharged aviation officer, business and salesman experience, desires position. G 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants position with reliable firm with good chance for advancement. F 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, wishes connection with reliable house; references; anything. Jack Feinberg, 54 East 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, having large wholesale experience, would like to connect with reliable concern; reference. F 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position bank, steamship general clerical work. D 738 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with advancement; experienced bookkeeper; college education. F 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, as confidential secretary stenographer-secretary; 8½ years' experience. P 564 Times.

YOUNG MAN, student, desires employment evenings with sufficient pay to meet living expenses. L 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college man, wishes to learn automobile business, reliable firm; moderate salary; references. N 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wants to get started with any good business concern. G. D., 891 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, desires clerical position in office; $19; excellent reference; advancement. Murray, 118 W. 83d.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires afternoon work, clerical or otherwise. L 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires position with reputable concern. L 229 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, two years' commercial high school. Rosenwasser, 109 East 108th.

VOUCHER CLERK.

Young man, married, 25, desires position as voucher clerk; experienced handling big business. 707 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

FANCY COOK, faithful butler. (200) Kurihara Agency, 804 6th Av., Bryant 7831

COUPLES, reliable; cooks and butlers. Hornig's Agency, 944 8th Av. 4010 Plaza.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADJUSTERS.

GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT OF HEMPHILL'S.

339 6TH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.

requires saleslades to sell yarns, embroidery materials, stamped linens, &c. Call 9 to 11 o'clock.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, to make up customers' statements and assist on merchandise posting; $16 to start; good opportunity. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 604, (City Hall Station,) New York.

ASSISTANT TREASURER wanted in reserved seat theatre; must be experienced and able to furnish best references; state salary and phone number. H 164 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general office work; young lady; good penman; state religion; office Nassau St. jeweler; salary $18 start. R 570 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in bookkeeping department, familiar with Remington biller. Address, stating age, experience, and salary. O 762 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; one with music publishing house experience preferred. L 168 Times.

A LADIES' TAILOR AND DRESSMAKER who is expert on samples; steady work; 2 weeks' vacation and all holidays with pay; 44½ hours a week; half-day Saturday. Apply to

Miss

2:30 P. M.

Saturday, 2:30 P. M., is the last real time for receiving in the Times Building advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms wanted and vacant, business opportunities, etc., for the Sunday edition of The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL, $18 weekly; good at figures; typist, but not essential. Apply Room 907, 489 5th Av.

GIRL in New York law office to answer telephone, file papers; experience not necessary. X 324 Times Annex.

GIRL for handstitching machine. Call Gansburg & Co., 43 West 56th St.

GIRLS who can do plain sewing. Apply 5th floor, Rochester Special, 85 5th Av.

GIRLS, experienced, on circular work. Apply 5th floor, Pictorial Review Co., 216 W. 39th.

GIRLS (2) to work in day nursery; to sleep in, 7 Charles St.

"GOOD PAYING WORK.

If you are experienced in labelling, ribboning, boxing, and wrapping perfumes, toilet articles, candy, or other dainty articles, we have an attractive opening for you.

If you are inexperienced we will teach you and pay you well while you are learning.

Good pay, light, pleasant, and steady work; reasonable hours; half holiday every Saturday. The delightful surroundings make work a pleasure.

5-cent fare from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx.

Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central Station to second stop, Hunterspoint Av. There take elevator to fifth floor.

If you live in Brooklyn take either Broadway, Graham, Union, or Lorimer car and transfer to Crosstown.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
(Queens Subway Building.)
68 HUNTERSPOINT AV.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, YOUNG VISITING GOVERNESS FOR AFTERNOONS FOR LITTLE GIRL 8 YEARS OLD; STATE CAPABILITY, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. H 184 TIMES.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young couple with baby require capable houseworker in apartment; good wages and pleasant home for the right person; Call Thursday or Friday, 61 Hamilton Place, (140th off, near Broadway.) Apt. 41. Telephone Audubon 3305.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for business couple; good cook; small; personal laundry; $40; call evenings. Mrs. Wood, 600 West 114th.

HOUSEMAID, to go to Norfolk, Va.; with knowledge of sewing. Apply Apt. 9-C, 215 West 98th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, for Sept. 8, a maid (white) for housework, who can cook; city reference; three in family; good wages no washing. C 848 Times Annex.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Require a number of EXPERIENCED GIRLS For their AUDITING DEPARTMENT. Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th St. and Employes Entrance.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK. The New York Telephone Co. has openings for several women, 35 years of age or over, for general work in their employes' luncheon; wages $12 to $15. Apply 53 West Houston St., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LAW STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; permanent position. A. J. Spiro, 135 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED; STEADY POSITION; SALARY TO START $13; STATE EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 847 CITY HALL STATION.

LEDGER CLERK with experience; salary to start, $15; good chance for advancement. L 189 Times.

MAID, white, experienced cooking and serving; excellent wages; lady in apartment alone; city references required. Telephone Pass 2468.

MAID, to take full charge of nurses' home; must have references; good salary assured. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

MAIL CLERK.—In office of a prominent wholesale house, a young lady to assume charge of mailing department, and three junior clerks; must be careful, accurate and systematic in work; hours 8:30 to 5:30; position permanent. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, previous employment and salary desired. B 571 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.
COPYISTS, MILLINERS, IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICE MILLINERS,
FLOWER MAKERS.

An opportunity for experienced girls seeking advancement; thoroughly modern workroom, with every possible convenience.

PEGGY HOYT,
16 EAST 55TH ST.

MILLINERY SALESLADY.

Intelligent, experienced saleslady for trimmed hats; good opportunity for bright person.

FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
785TH AV., NEAR 56TH ST.

MILLINER, (female,) experienced, wanted for out of town. Apply Thursday between 1 and 2 o'clock at Julius Poniack, 40 W. 25th.

MODEL
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,

have a desirable position open for an attractive young woman, 16 years' age, as

MODEL

in their Misses' Suit Department.

Apply after 9 A. M. at Supt.'s Office, 6th floor.

MODELS
FOR FASHION SHOW.

REFINED YOUNG WOMEN OF ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. HICKSON, 661 5TH AV. APPLY 8TH FLOOR.

MODELS WANTED TO DISPLAY FRENCH GOWNS AT FALL OPENING OF LARGE FABRIC HOUSE. APPLY ROOM 1006, 417 5TH AV.

MODELS, experienced, size 18; one who can take care of showroom trade, high-class dress house; permanent position. J. L. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

MODEL.—A STYLISH YOUNG LADY AS PETITE MODEL; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. OTTO KAHN, INC., 20 WEST 37TH ST.

MODEL wanted; good-looking, for illustrating studio; must be tall and slender. Wise Art Co., 172 East 19th St.

MODEL, size 36. Call Gensburg & Co., 43 West 56th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, a woman to assist in evening care of two young children, putting them to bed and doing their washing; hours 1 to 9 and often later. F 28 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, capable to take charge of baby 1 year old and assist in light duties; references required. Apply Mrs. M. Bloch, Great Kills, Staten Island. Phone New Dorp 117.

NURSE.—Competent child nurse to take charge of 2-year-old child; must be experienced and fairly understand physical welfare; one who is willing to go to Tulsa, Okla., for the Winter; references required. Call in person Thursday afternoon between 2 and 5. Mrs. Emmerich, 370 Manhattan Av., Apt. 2A.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE.—Experienced, English or Scotch, to care for infant and 4-year-old boy, to go on farm in Summer, New York apartment in Winter; best references required. Call or write Monday, Sept. 8, between 10 and 12, T. 471 Park Av.

NURSE for boy 3½, girl 2 and baby 10 months; splendid position, with high salary; good references required. Call or phone until noon, Mrs. Sampson, 327 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 4870.

NURSE.—Cheap passage (first class) to England to a nurse in return for services in caring for three children en route; references required. Address O 786 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted, undergraduate, for institution work; home for incurables. 183d St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FILE CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for beginner; state age and experience if any; salary $10. P 549 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of telephone switchboard; $13 per week to start. Apply Bishop Gutta Percha Co., 420 East 25th.

OFFICE HELPER.—Young girl to assist at filing and attend monitor switchboard; good position, with advancement according to ability. Address L. H., 196 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and cashier wanted for hospital. Apply, with references, Thursday, 11 to 12. 301 East 19th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; good chance for advancement. Call F. & W. Grand, 8 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, about 18, good at figures, with bookkeeping experience preferred; $14 start. Langsdorf, 72 Spring.

OPERATORS (2) in beauty parlor in Charleston, South Carolina. F 97 Times.

PACKERS.—Young women capable of standing light packing. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. ferry.

PAGE GIRLS, for one of New York's exclusive hotels, under 20 years, of small stature; no experience is necessary; girls just graduated will find excellent positions here; reply by letter. H 172 Times.

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.

Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; vacation with pay; light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation roof.

PICTORIAL REVIEW,
222 West 39th St., 6th floor.

PATTERN FOLDERS, tissue paper patterns; highest piece work rates; 44-hour week; vacation with pay. Mr. Bidwell McCall, 236 W. 37th.

PAYROLL CLERK.—One familiar with printing plant payroll preferred; state age, salary, experience. B. C., 209 Times.

SALESWOMEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.,
WANT BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS
SALESWOMEN
IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.
APPLY AT 34TH ST.,
OR BY LETTER TO
PERSONNEL BUREAU,
B. ALTMAN & CO.

SALESWOMEN,
EXPERIENCED IN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
MILLINERY,
FURS,
WAISTS.
STEADY POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN IN HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY STORE; ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FLOOR, HANDLING COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES; GOOD POSITION FOR WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING HIGH-CLASS TRADE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WM. M. VAN DYKE, 1,160 BROADWAY.

SALESLADY.—THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS BOOKSTORE, 2 960 BROADWAY, REQUIRES THE SERVICE OF A SALESLADY FOR ITS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, OR CALL FRIDAY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 O'CLOCK.

SALESLADIES
experienced in the following departments: Corsets, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; also waist department; good salary and commission; only experienced need apply. I. Berger, Broadway at 140th St.

SALESWOMAN.
Bright, ambitious saleswoman in store; salary $15; must furnish bond. Apply at 396 5th Av., New York.

SALESLADY, refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary; commission; alike; exceptional opportunity; permanent; short hours. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADIES, to handle fashion sketches; must be able to approach customers; good commission, splendid opportunity. G. Sturdle, 67 West 46th St. Bryant 1670.

SALESWOMEN.
The Union News Co. have vacancies at their news stands for competent saleswomen. Department of Employment, 105 Reade St.

SALESLADY, for downtown bakery; good hours and wages. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESLADY, accounting knowledge, solicit, firm accountants; liberal compensation; details. F 187 Times.

SALESLADIES; experience unnecessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Skilled in hand-sewing, to work on women's garments; exceptional women will find good wages and steady work with Coolsorch Studios, 17 East 39th St., New York City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER; PERMANENT POSITION; REFINED HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED OFFICE ROUTINE; HIGHEST REFERENCES; STATE SALARY, FULL PARTICULARS; ONLY THOSE ANSWERING ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS NEED APPLY. H 175 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Refined young lady, capable of corresponding in German and Italian or Swedish and Norwegian; this is an exceptional opportunity with a large import and export concern; state salary, religion, and age. P 570 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Refined young lady, capable of corresponding in French, Spanish, and English; this is an exceptional opportunity, with a large import and export concern; state salary, religion and age. P 571 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN, PREFERABLY OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD APPEARANCE; ONE WHO CAN DEVELOP INTO AN ABLE ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. F 129 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.

EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENCY ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL ROOM 353, 38TH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced, competent for large manufacturing concern; permanent positions; good future.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS
of the
National Carbon Co.,
Thomson Av. and Orton St., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady who has had at least one year practical business experience; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must also be willing to assist in billing and general office work; splendid chance advancement for right party; answer own handwriting, stating experience, age, and salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. Box H 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

STENOGRAPHERS, TWO.
Experienced; permanent position.
Large wholesale grocery house.
Hours 8:30 to 4.
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
604-610 WEST 37TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced, competent for large Christian corporation; must be experienced, refined, and well educated; easy hours and best working conditions; excellent opportunity for advancement and good salary. P 572 Times Downtown. See Klumpe, 7th floor, 280 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS,
with general office experience.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
Apply Employment Office.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced, willing; large advertising concern; advancement. Apply Harper Co., 45 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for large publishing house; will be taught use of dictaphone; position permanent; hours 8 to 5, half day Saturdays all year round; salary to start $15 per week. Write, stating age, experience, and if employed at present. H 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS,
several, experienced in commercial office; moderate salary to start, depending on ability. Apply between 11 and 1 at U. S. Printing and Lithographing Co., 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 220 B'way, Room 353.

STENOGRAPHER, (1.) EXPERIENCED. (2.) STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. (3.) French-English, experienced, familiar with export business. Call, preferably between 4 and 5 P. M., 80 Pearl St., Room 1312.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by forwarding company; previous experience desirable; permanent position; salary to start $18; advancement according to ability. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 210, 105 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had experience, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing accurately; excellent position for one possessing necessary qualifications; state age, experience, salary desired. P. O. Box 946, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wanted, having five or more years' experience; one who has chemical or export experience preferred; also one knowing foreign languages. Edgerton, 118 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, wanted; position of confidential character; must be good stenographer and possess initiative; state full particulars as to ability and salary expected; replies confidential. H 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent; able to assume charge of details; exacting city real estate brokerage office; state references, age, salary desired. H 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience; must be a willing worker, neat, and have common sense; salary $10-$12 to start, with rapid advancement. Electric Novelty Mfg., 152 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; intelligent young lady, who is capable of answering general office correspondence; attractive salary; excellent opportunity to party meeting requirements. A 1018 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is experienced, accurate, and able to put out neat finished letter. Reply by letter, stating qualifications, and salary desired. S 643 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, able to compose her letters and carry out orders of executive; good chance for advancement. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Emil Klee, Private Bank, 138 2d Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in a downtown office; must have good education and ability to read notes correctly; answers should state education, age, salary, and experience. Financial, R 545 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted, having five or more years' experience; one who has chemical or export experience preferred; also one knowing foreign languages. Edgerton, 118 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for executive; preferably with cotton goods; exceptional good salary; splendid opportunity for advancement for young lady, with intelligence and initiative. H 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual opportunity is offered to conscientious girl able to assist head executive of large concern. Call before 12. The Public Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted; preferably a high school graduate with experience in medical dictation; apply by letter, age, experience, and salary expected. F 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED TO INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY. CALL OR WRITE, JULIUS BLUM & CO., 510 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for mercantile business; must have had several years' experience at stenography. Answer by letter, stating age, experience, and salary wanted. S 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one thoroughly familiar with office details importing and exporting business for newly established firm; state qualifications in full. B 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, girls over 16 years of age, with or without business experience. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED EXPORT AND IMPORT.
BOGOW, 19 EAST 34TH.
CALL 2 TO 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must be good typist and have fair knowledge of stenography. Call 462 Water St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman for permanent position publication office; write full particulars, mention salary. P 537 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in office of retail store; apply between 10 and 12. Brans, 358 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be competent, reliable and well recommended; good, steady position for proper party; state age, experience and salary expected. B 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable taking charge of office; age 25 or over; must also understand some bookkeeping. City Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 347 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted for hospital; $30 per month. Apply, with references, between 11 and 12 A. M. 105 E. 19th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Remington; accuracy, not speed, essential; $15 to begin; advancement. Russell-Fraser Wire Co., 70 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. REMINGTON; $10 TO START; MORE IF EXPERIENCED; ADVANCEMENT TO CAPABLE OPERATOR. H 153 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPUBLIC RAG AND PAPER, 200 10TH AV., ROOM 1254.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, of one of manufacturing concern; state age, experience, references and salary expected. A. R. C., care Station G., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced, neat and accurate; permanent position; West 57th St.; $20; state age, education, experience, and telephone. H 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid operator; references; Christian firm; $25 weekly; short hours; start immediately. Barney Ahlers, 119 W. 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Freight broker and forwarding agent requires the services of a competent stenographer. P 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for general office work; one with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be accurate and competent; state salary. P 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, for good permanent position, with advancement. Address, stating full qualifications, G. H., 1,160 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—English-German; must be able to translate; excellent opportunity; state salary and experience. A 1045 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, must have at least 3 years' experience; quick and accurate; salary $18. Call Harry Berger Shirt Co., 89 Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, over 21, for publishing house; salary around $15 week. Apply 9th floor, 244 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, also capable transcribing letters from Ediphone; state experience and salary expected. S 673 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; splendid chance for advancement and responsibility and in position; good salary to start; congenial work; hours 9-5; state qualifications. S. F., 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted in food brokerage office; state full particulars and salary wanted. O 773 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and general office assistant; one with knowledge of plug switchboard preferred. B 2 425 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with commercial experience, can secure permanent position with The Export Corporation, 23 Broadway, Room 819.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping; able to take charge of office; age 25 to 30 years. Address only in own handwriting. S 680 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, over 18; large insurance office, agreeable surroundings. Apply 126 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be paid worker, experienced, and intelligent. Call 36 West 35th St., 9th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, by large corporation; congenial surroundings; permanent position. Interview auditor, Broadstreet, 346 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in fire insurance office; state experience and salary. R 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position; state particulars; P. O. Box 426, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state salary expected; references required. 488 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady to operate L. C. Smith machine; state salary, opportunity for a good beginner. J. J., 367 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for office of Bronx manufacturer; experienced. F. Co., 340 East 138th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and American for law office; good opportunity and salary. P 595 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, neat young girl referred; expert amateur. 118 Nassau St., Room 1128.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; must take dictation rapidly. American Spectacle Co., 61 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must have commercial experience. Write, stating age, experience, and salary. H 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; also to assist in office. Abbot Stern, 29 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, all-round correspondent, experience, office details. Apply M. Raichman & Sons, 135th St. and Willow Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and typist. Call Harry Siegel & Co., 590 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
experienced; knowledge of filing essential. P. Hutner, 488 West 28th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; steady position. M. Gold & Co., 1,462 Broadway, Room 407.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. American Fur Good Co., 315 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; STATE AGE, CREED; STEADY. L 280 TIMES.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN
Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:

DRESSES, FURS,
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.

Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.

All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.

Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STOCK GIRLS,
ALSO
FLOOR ASSISTANTS,

to take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STRAW OPERATORS,
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted in a large office, (downtown;) young woman (21-25 years of age) who can operate efficiently a telephone switchboard, 4 trunk lines and 21 extensions; short hours; if not experienced don't answer. Answer, stating age, salary, and experience, P 512 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist, by publishing house; excellent opportunity for right girl; state experience. L 166 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS WANTED.

PUBLISHING HOUSE WANTS TWO EXPERIENCED FOR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS REPLIES, H 139 TIMES.

TEACHER, commercial subjects; Spanish essential; college graduate preferred; Brooklyn. H 186 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS
WANTED.

1,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 28 years, $12 a week while learning.

The pay is increased after the students' operator completes her training course of about four weeks. The pay is based on a working period of eight hours a day, six days a week.

Extra pay is allowed for Saturday afternoon, Sunday or Holiday work.

No experience necessary. Call "Spring Official" for more information, or apply in person at

53 West Houston St., Manhattan,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
458 East Tremont Av., Bronx,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn,
12 M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted to handle switchboard with 10 trunk lines and 20 extensions; must be quick, courteous and able to attend to business; hours from 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 daily; state salary, experience and references. The Globe-Wernicke Co., 681 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, from 12 midnight to 9 A. M.; salary $15; must have best reference. Apply A. E. Vaughn, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Apply between 9 and 10 A.M.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, wanted to fill temporary position. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 646 West 152d.

TYPISTS.

Girls who are interested in securing positions as typists with a fast growing organization; pay to start based on ability, and capable beginners will be given opportunity to qualify.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
38 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

TYPIST,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND FULLY COMPETENT; EFFICIENCY ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. CALL ROOM 355, 35TH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

TYPIST.—LEADING EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE HAS VACANCY FOR A BILLING CLERK WITH EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ADDRESS STATING SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS. K 570 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Important export house has opening for rapid typist; invoicing experience preferred and essential; congenial working conditions; good opportunity advancement. D 786 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate, capable of or ready to be instructed in billing on Elliott-Fisher machine; pleasant surroundings; $18 to start. Apply 686 Broadway, 11th floor.

TYPIST—TYPIST.
Large magazine publishing house has opening for 10 to 15 typists; salary $12 to start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST.—Young woman for special work, over 18 years of age, using touch system. Apply Miss Moore, 15 Morton St., 3 blocks from Christopher St. ferry.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted in leading export and import concern; splendid opportunity for competent party; address stating salary and full particulars. B 680 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST between 18 and 25, experienced in office work; advancement; state salary to start. Interview auditor, Broadstreet, 346 B'way.

TYPISTS, girls over 16 years of age, experienced or not; good salary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Ferry.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply early this week. Miss Charash, Room 353, 220 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Experienced typist to operate Addressograph; good future; state full particulars. A 526 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Bright; neat and pleasant work; references; $12 to start. P 540 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Splitting experienced Addressograph operator; state nature last position and salary expected. F 124 Times.

TYPIST, for copying work; $12 to begin; good opportunity. Typist, P. O. Box 946, (City Hall Station,) New York City.

TYPISTS.—3 FOR OFFICE WORK; SALARY $14. APPLY BARNES, MURRAY & DEBRIE, 15 WARREN ST., N. Y. CITY.

TYPIST, by large corporation in the Bronx; $15 weekly. See A. R. Moore, 368 Tremont Av.

TYPIST, experienced, for temporary work; salary $15 per week. Apply Room 710, 30 Broad St.

TYPIST wanted by a large manufacturer; splendid opportunity. Apply Thursday A. M., Frederal, 346 West 40th St.

TYPIST and OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick and accurate at figures; advancement. American Meter Co., 11th Av. and 47th St.

TYPIST in large commercial house; good chance for advancement. 17 Park Place.

TYPISTS, two, for publishing house. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th.

WAIST and skirt drapers, also finishers. 16 West 29th St., Room 1. Call between 12 and 1 or 5 and 6.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
8:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
AS
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
53 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
458 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMAN, experienced in newspaper checking department of advertising agency; steady work; vacation with pay and good salary. Apply to Johnstone at Mentor Co., 45 East 17th St.

WOMAN with some experience in the making of good home made cake and breads. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN between ages of 16 and 20 years to do clerical work in the office of a large corporation.

EXPERIENCE
UNNECESSARY.

Hours 9-5. Saturday half-holiday; many opportunities for advancement; salary $11 per week to start. Write stating age and education, to Box H 495 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.
A large children's dress manufacturer is looking for an exceptional young lady to take charge of the bushaling and finishing department; must be thoroughly experienced and capable; give full particulars and salary desired. Write C. R., 209 Cable Building.

YOUNG LADY, in small sales department of large manufacturing concern, to wait on trade and help in office; one with some experience needed, but must write legible hand and be accurate at figures; salary $13 to start; chance for advancement. G 765 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, educated, to help mother take care of small baby, no housework, in exchange for home; small pay; plenty of time for study. X 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted in clerical capacity of leading export and import concern; must be neat and accurate at figures; permanent position with every chance for advancement; address stating salary and full particulars. S 685 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, active, to take care of stock in children's wardrobe in institution; salary and board. Apply Superintendent, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, age 16-20, in office of large daily newspaper; prefer person having high school education; must write clearly, and hear well over telephone; write, giving particulars as to salary, age, and religion, X 382 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, 30 to 35 years old, of culture and refinement, for the care and training of girls in orphanage. Apply Superintendent, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, KEEP CARD FILE; MUST BE GOOD WRITER. ALSO ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER. JOS. HILTON, 243 BROADWAY, ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, speaking Italian; also one speaking German, for position on clerical work; good chance for advancement; state salary required to start. R 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY typist, in office of large manufacturing concern; one familiar with general office duties; salary $12 to start; chance for advancement. G 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in New York office of reliable corporation; state age, experience and salary desired; good hours and agreeable surroundings; beginner will be considered. S 679 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, with high school education, wanted by large insurance company; experience not required. R 541 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL wanted for general office work, about 16; state salary required to start; a good opportunity for advancement; answer in own handwriting. R 575 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, to operate Wahl crose adder; good position for bright girl; advancement; Christian firm. Address L. E., 417 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, three, for posting clerks; no experience necessary; must be good penmen; salary $12 per week to start, increase as earned. R 572 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, about 30-35 years old, in labeling department. Pelgram & Meyer, 205 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, high school graduates, for clerical work in large ribbon house. Write Box 45, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state experience, age, and salary desired. F 139 Times.

YOUNG LADY, must be accurate at figures, to take care of stock records; opportunity for advancement. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th.

YOUNG LADY, tall, slender, to assist in showroom; some knowledge of bookkeeping necessary. Lundin, Inc., 36 East 36th.

YOUNG LADY for filing and clerical work in office large electrical house. D 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist on books; comptometer operator preferred; state experience, age, and salary desired. F 140 Times.

YOUNG LADY to operate Elliott-Fischer billing machine; good opportunity. Mutual Shirt Co., 134 West 37th.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in cataloging; temporary. Apply Room 812, 109 B'way.

YOUNG LADY as assistant to dentist, age and experience if any. H 111 Times.

100
YOUNG WOMEN.

Experience not essential, with pleasing personality, are required for the following named departments. Good salaries and steady positions are assured to those who qualify:

Waists	Laces
Suits	Ribbons
Dresses	Notions
Cloaks	China
Furs	Art Goods
Millinery	

Infants' Wear
Knit-a-Dress
Upholstery
Handkerchiefs

Apply Superintendent's Office, 9th floor, James McCreery & Co., 34th St. employment entrance.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

$12 to $25 POSITIONS WAITING FOR YOU after finishing our thorough course of stenography. Call for particulars or phone 5307 Madison Square; day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,123 Broadway, at 25th St.,
(formerly of the Flatiron Building.)
Business Basics, Philadelphia, Chicago.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for profitable success; must have it; grammar and parsing in English sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, rapid and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1460) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Public Speaking now forming. Page & Page, 20 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1460) for informative booklet No. 41, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Page & Page, 20 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in Employee Selection and Vocational Guidance? Full course in this subject will begin Thursday, Sept. 11. Write, call, or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet B and details.
MORTON INSTITUTE,
96 5th Av., (at 15th St.,) New York.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL, 160 5th Av., at 23d St.; Tel. 7389 Murray Hill. Efficient Preparation for Successful Career. Stenography-Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accounting, Englieh, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Secretarial Training. Positions for Graduates. Day-Evening; hours, students' convenience.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.—Big demand; we train you by mail for high-salaried hotel positions; no experience; hotel experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, fascinating work; exceptional opportunities; send for free book. Lewis Hotel Training School, 18 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

BE INDEPENDENT.—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions; co-educational; class now forming. Write for Booklet C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6054.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, 240 East 116th St., New York City; vacancies exist for women desiring two years two months training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; demand never so great; we qualify you in 30 days. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St.; 506 West 181st St.; 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, about 16, to run errands and make himself generally useful in publisher's office. 2 West 45th St.

BOY, bright, to learn the pawnbroker business; good opportunity; reference required. P 525 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, publishing office; good wages; permanent position. R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th.

BOY wanted in mailing department of large commercial house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; chance of advancement; salary start $10 per week. O 749 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply 15-16 South William St.

BOY for office and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. L. C., 121 Times.

BOYS wanted for stock; unusual opportunity for advancement. Call L. Lindenbaum & Co., 48 Walker St.

BOY wanted; Christian; export and import firm; excellent opportunity. Call 17 Battery Place, Room 2738.

BOY wanted for general office work in manufacturing concern. Apply Room 306, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. C.

BOY, in advertising agency; excellent chance for bright boy; $7 weekly. Call Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOYS, in stock department large mercantile concern; opportunity for advancement. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 9 East 22d.

BOY for Christian firm, to deliver packages and make himself generally useful in stock room of silk hosiery firm. F. O., 474 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18 years, to learn trade in carpenter shop. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 45th St.

BOY, bright, about 16; good appearance; real estate office. Call Thursday morning between 10 and 12, Room 1505, 505 5th Av.

BOY wanted; inside work; $12. Call Cut Department, 9th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

BOY, about 16, bright, clean, for office work and errands; salary $8 to $10; Christian firm. S 662 Times Downtown.

BOY for office in importing house; good pay and opportunity. Rothschild Bros. & Co., 1,115 Broadway.

BOY, about 16 years old, to begin as messenger in bank; good chances for advancement; state age. Write Box 99, 2,121 3d Av.

BOY, 14-17, bright, energetic, in large corporation; excellent opportunity for bright future. C. Q., 210 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in an architect's office. Call at 128 E. 35th St.

BOY to run errands. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

BOY for sales department of old-established firm. Regan, 101 Duane St.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

BOY (tall) broker's office. Holland House, 30th, east of 5th Av.

BOY.—Office, bright; willing; quick advancement. Apply Room 2221, 17 Battery Place.

BOY, bright, 16, for general office work. "Gaiti McGuade Co., 200 5th Av.

BOY; bright, willing; over 16; bring reference. 9 West 24th St., 6th floor.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply Holt & Gaillard, 42 Broadway.

BOY for office and errands, with chance for advancement. Water Color Co., 450 4th Av.

BOY.—Office work; typist; references; salary $12. P 546 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, for errands in stationery store; hours, 8 to 6. Unz & Co., 24 Barclay.

BRONZE AND IRON ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR, 21-23 years, experienced on sales distribution and customers' ledger; state experience, religion, &c. R 521 Times Downtown.

CASTERS
SPINNERS
TURNERS
SOLDERERS
SAND BOBBERS
ON WHITE METAL AND NICKEL SILVER HOLLOWWARE; STEADY WORK; GOOD WAGES. SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS. ADDRESS
WM. A. ROGERS, LTD.,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CASHIER.—Short hours; $12 with meals. Apply Mr. Washburn, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., city.

CATALOGUE MAN.

One understanding the contract end of mail order catalogue publishing. Practical knowledge of printing, engraving, and paper contracting necessary. Must be a man of personality and able to get prompt deliveries.

This position is unlimited in its scope, offering a real opportunity and a big future to the man who can meet its requirements. Mail order experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

Reply by letter, stating fully your qualifications, experience in detail, and salary expected.

KNICKERBOCKER MAIL ORDER CO.,
3 WEST 19TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR, wanted for Franklin car; must be mechanic and have experience; state salary wanted. R 538 Times Downtown.

CLERK for night duty, public service company; unmarried man of 40, with some clerical experience preferred; salary $15. Apply after 10 A. M., Metropolitan, 130 West 26th St.

CLERK, accounts payable, wanted, by an American Steamship Co.; one with similar experience preferred; state age, experience, references and salary. Box 640, Times, 1 Rector St.

CLERK.—Christian concern requires young man, 18-23; must be rapid, accurate, neat and quick; salary to commence $15; advancement; state age and experience. C 296 Times.

CLERK.—Junior for general office work; good opportunity for one who can figure. Hanan Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Statement clerk for large dry goods commission house; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. A., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

CLERK.—Young man, about 17, as entry clerk in billing department. Call 452 Water St., New York.

CLERK, junior, wanted in retail stationery store; excellent opportunity; hours 8 to 6. Unz & Co., 24 Broadway.

CLERK for receiving department of a large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 303 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS and solicitors for Bronx charitable institution; must make a representative appearance and be a convincing speaker; good position for right party; liberal commission. Apply in writing or person, 1,319 Boston Road, Bronx, Room A.

COLLECTORS.—Three active men between 23 and 40 to collect for large insurance company; salary and commission. Call at Room 2, 953 Third Av., cor. 57th St.

COLLECTOR, young man; permanent position; chance for advancement. National Gas Governor Co., 56 West 45th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for auditing department of a large publishing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. C 290 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, one who speaks some foreign languages, and possesses ability, versatility, and keen knowledge in expressing briefly and to the point (letters to) foreign trade; salary to start, $35 per week; submit all references. F. O. Box 363, Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted in leading export and import concern; South American experience and knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential. Address, stating salary and full particulars. R 583 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, one who speaks some foreign languages and possesses ability, versatility and keen knowledge in expressing briefly and to the point, foreign trade; salary to start $35 per week; submit all references. P. O. Box 363, Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for an intelligent, ambitious, and industrious young man to begin in our cost department and to develop with a well-established and growing house. The Munro & Harford Co., 416 West 13th St.

COST MAN, experienced in manufacturing lines, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and tying up cost ledger with general book account; accounting student preferred; state full particulars as to experience, age, religion, salary. O 743 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK; experienced, with metal manufacturing; state age, experience, nationality and salary desired. G. A. 802 Times Downtown.

COST AND STOCK LEDGER CLERK, experienced in handling stock cards, closing orders, &c.; apply, giving age, experience, and salary desired. X 320 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT; one familiar with printing plant costs preferred; state salary, age, experience, &c. R. 8., 137 Times.

COUPLE.—Wanted, husband and wife, to take entire charge of a bachelor's household; the work is not heavy, but must be thoroughly done; the wife to do cooking and laundering and the husband valeting and marketing, and both together such other work as is necessary; an excellent home and fair wages for the right couple, who must have unexceptional and recent references, giving experience and qualifications. R 553 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, white; woman to cook, man as butler and take care of first floor; family of four; other servants kept; Long Island; all year; 40 minutes from New York; good home and wages. Telephone Circle 4872 for appointment.

DETAIL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with at least two years' experience, preferably on small work. Write, giving experience, salary wanted, &c., to International Time Recording Co., Endicott, N. Y., Employment Office.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DETAIL LAYER-OUTS wanted for structural shop. Apply Harris Structural Steel Co., New Market, N. J., or 1,480 Broadway, N. Y. C.

DIE MAKERS
for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. A. A., 497 Times.

DRAFTSMAN on structural steel, familiar with modern mill design; must be capable of determining sizes and quantity steel required; man with experience on inspection preferred; permanent position to right man; state full particulars, experience, and salary required; location, Eastern Pennsylvania. P 489 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, ALSO DETAILERS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 319 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; permanent position; experience in detail; salary wanted. Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with experience, jigs, fixtures, and general machine design; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Write E. E., 413, 17 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN.—A FEW DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 316 TIMES ANNEX.

ERRAND boy; one residing in vicinity of 42d St.; bring reference. Bullman's, 111 Broadway.

ERRAND BOY wanted, excellent opportunity for advancement. L. W. Sweet & Co., 208 Broadway, 8th Floor.

ERRAND BOY wanted; must have good reference. R 564 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN ON ORNAMENTAL BRONZE AND IRON WORK. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

EXECUTIVE.—Must know domestic market for imported brocades, silks, and dress goods; thoroughly acquainted with importing business producer; capable to assume full charge of department; salary and commission. "P. S., 285 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT or foreman with experience in toy wooden tool chest; good pay. Write or call Hesselein-Baits, Inc., 536 West 23d St.

FARMER, GARDENER.—Man with wife; no objection to children; small place Westchester County. Telephone Hanover 6180 for appointment.

FILING.—Young man wanted by large export house in their filing department; good opportunity for enterprising young man. Apply Harper, Marshall & Thompson Co., 291 Broadway, New York City.

FLOOR WALKERS WANTED IN SOUTHERN BOOT AND SHOE STORE; ONE FOR READY-TO-WEAR SECTION AND ONE FOR FIRST FLOOR; GOOD FUTURE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WM. M. VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

FOREMAN.—Light machine and assembling.
FOREMAN.—Polishing and buffing.
FOREMAN.—Plating.
Must be unusually well-qualified to get large production of varied small hardware, and have proven ability to handle help; shop in large Connecticut city; in first letter state age, nationality, married or single, education, companies worked for, references and experience in full. Address X 339 Times Annex.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR MAN (white) for large wholesale house; reply stating experience, age, and salary expected. R 540 Times Downtown.

FRUIT MEN.—Experienced, capable men for high-grade stores in wealthiest sections of city, to work up to managers; character and ability references required. C 267 Times.

GUARDS WANTED.
25 to 45 years of age; 40 to 45 cents an hour, 72-hour week. O 739 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN, steady, for general factory maintenance; opportunity for advancement. 329 West 15th.

HAT SALESMEN.
WALLACH BROS.,
THIRD AV., CORNER 122D ST.

HOTEL MANAGER wanted for high-class apartment house; must have New York city experience and be able to sell rooms; don't apply unless you are full of "pep" and enthusiasm. Telephone Lenox 272.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.—First-class, on electrical apparatus. Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St. (below Rector.)

JAPANNER.—First-class, on metal parts; must understand striping; 44-hour week. Wattler Electric Co., 178 East 87th St.

LEDGER CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; young man wanted in fire insurance office; state experience and salary. R 562 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—First-class all-around man. Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., (below Rector.)

MAILING CLERK.—A large hardware firm in domestic and export business has opening for bright young man 17 or 18 years of age; high school graduate or attendant preferred; first-class opportunity to learn the business and for advancement; starting salary $11 per week. P 538 Times Downtown.

MANAGER
of laundry for large industrial plant in vicinity of New York; must demonstrate capability; knowledge modern process and system, and distribution of cost essential; state salary. T. F., 242 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced collection and correspondent, to take charge of local collection department of commercial law office; must be fully familiar with Greater New York and suburbs and be ready to personally cover claims a good portion of the day, preferably this correspondence and collection calls upon return from route; applicant must be industrious, possessing initiative and executive ability, and untiring in his efforts to produce a good future for a strenuous and conscientious worker; salary moderate to begin, to be increased upon demonstration of ability and results; state salary, education, experience, collection experience, and when applican can assume duties. O 785 Times Downtown.

MAN, OVER 50 YEARS, FOR LIGHT CLERICAL WORK AND TO ACT AS MESSENGER; BOND AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH CITY NECESSARY. APPLY TO ABERCOMBIE & FITCH COMPANY, 36TH ST. & MADISON AV. SEE MR. RAMSEY, 6TH FLOOR.

MAN—Old established export house has a few openings for competent man who can handle cotton piece goods for export; working knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not absolutely essential; splendid opportunity to make first-class connections. Address, stating salary and full particulars. R 580 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Educated man of ability and push to associate himself with a firm of textile brokers, who require a trustworthy assistant to aid them in taking care of their growing business; excellent opportunity for a man of tact to eventually secure a gratifying permanent connection; salary moderate to start. H 153 Times.

MAN, over 21 years, for order clerk in wholesale house; salary to start $15; must have good references; chance for advancement. Address G. H. P. Box 460, City Hall Station.

MAN EXPERIENCED COTTON GOODS who thoroughly understands fabric; state full particulars, references, salary expected; good opportunity for right party. Write R. B., Box 22, 125 East 34th.

MECHANIC.—First-class; all-around automobile mechanic, one familiar with all makes of cars; steady position for right man; state salary and experience. B. W., 210 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for industrial plant, familiar with heading machinery and mill building layout; knowledge of power plant work desirable; state experience and salary expected. X 311 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted by downtown bank, young men as messengers; between the age of 18 and 19 years. R 483 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—Assistant buyer and manager; good chance for advancement for a bright capable person; one experienced in retail millinery preferred for one of our out of town departments. Emporium World Millinery Co., 621 Broadway.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted; 35 to 38 cents an hour; 72-hour week. O 740 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.

There is a splendid opportunity for 2 or 3 bright boys to obtain permanent positions in the New York City office of a manufacturing corporation of national reputation; advancement is certain to boys who prove willing and intelligent. P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, neat boy for work in office and downtown house; opportunity for advancement; reply by letter, stating age and salary expected. S 642 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Opportunity in architectural office for an artistic and ambitious boy; must be polite and of neat appearance; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. C 290 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—Permanent position in large publishing house; neat and willing; salary $5 per week to start; good chances for advancement; call 10:30 A. M. Suhrs, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
with some experience; state age, references, and salary expected. J. A., 803 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, with at least a grammar school education, for Christian law office; good salary. S 678 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for bright boy. Call after 10 A. M., 1,370 Broadway, Room 417.

OFFICE BOY and assistant, with a steamship company; salary $18; must live within commuting distance; must be willing to be given a test; recommended; apply by letter. C 291 Times.

OFFICE BOY, about 16; bright, willing, and ambitious to work for advancement; state salary to start. W. H. K., Box 1176, City Hall Station, New York City.

OFFICE BOY, bright, about 17, manufacturing concern; chance for advancement; Christian firm; 465 Washington St., near Canal.

OFFICE BOY.—15-16 years; wholesale silk and ribbon house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Feigman & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

OFFICE CLERK.—Bright, neat young man about 16 must be grammar school graduate, neat penman; salary $16. P 576 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in purchasing department of a large electrical concern. Call Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc., 17 Park Place.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, good education; good salary. Address S 670 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—About 16; bright, willing, with initiative; good salary; opportunity advancement. Apply Room 309, 527 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY, young or old; good pay; chance for advancement. Call Gore & Herbert, 99 Front St.

OFFICE BOY.—Grain exporters; good prospect. Call E. A. Strauss & Co., 18 Beaver.

OFFICE BOY for executive office of large corporation; splendid opportunity. Call 63 Vesey St., ground floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted; state age, references, experience, (if any,) salary. O 770 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and cost clerk; must be accurate at figures; good penman; for manufacturing concern. H 189 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opening; chance of advancement; must produce best of references; state age, &c. N 128 Times.

OFFICE BOY by large corporation; good opportunity for advancement. Interview Auditor, Bradstreet, 346 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted for export and import office, to start at once. X 336 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Public school graduate; reply giving particulars; $10 to start. P 540 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, accurate, good penman. Call F. S. B. Co., 20 East 20th.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 15-16 years of age, for downtown office. Apply Room 2605, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—CALL ROOM 1636, WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent, Thornley, 42 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply Room 982, 30 Church St.

OPERATOR.—Dictaphone, and typist; must be expert; ten minutes from Grand Central Station on Queensboro subway; half day Saturday all year. Apply to B. H. Gunn, 205 Hunter's Point Av., Long Island City.

ORDER CLERKS.

Young men, over 18, wanted to pick up orders, check them, &c., in stationery department; splendid opportunity to learn the business with large Christian firm; some business experience as order clerk required; salary $16 a week to start. No applications considered without full details. R 567 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK for large printing establishment; must know how to lay out forms and make up combinations; state qualifications. P 575 Times Downtown.

PACKER, assistant, with opportunity for advancement; attractive surroundings; must be experienced in packing glassware. Call 681 5th Av., 6th floor.

PACKER, experienced on parcel post and express packages. Apply Irving Pitt Mfg. Co., 428 Broadway.

PIANO IVORY KEY MAKER, experienced, to take charge; steady; good pay. Kranich & Bach, 233 East 21st.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business, to handle detail work, lay out jobs and check up stock; ticket; look after making dummies, &c.; state experience and salary. H 182 Times.

PRODUCTION MANAGER, thoroughly experienced; man familiar with production of high-class fruit specialities; knowledge of fruit juice business desirable; salary commensurate with qualifications. Apply Room 1840, 200 5th Av.

PURCHASING AGENT in old-established factory employing about 200 help; good position for energetic, capable man; state age, experience, and references. S 648 Times Downtown.

REPORTERS.—Established weekly trade paper has openings for competent news reporters; must be experienced; in applying for interview state details of experience and salary desired. H 151 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, EXPERIENCED MAN, PREFERABLY WITH SOME ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO NATIONALITY, AGE, EDUCATION AND BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS REX J. COLE, GENERAL MANAGER DUPLEX LIGHTING WORKS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 6 WEST 48TH ST, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.
The oldest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposition ever offered to the public; with the coming conditions these men of the present real salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Fowns, Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bushwick 6900. Open evenings.

SALESMEN with afternoons or Saturdays open; must have knowledge of selling men's hats, retail. Apply 8 to 12, Young's Hats, 805 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Acquainted with the stationery trade; introduce new office specialties; good commission. Specialty Printing Co., 23 Beekman St.

SALESMAN in retail picture and frame store; salary-commission. Apply after 5 P. M. Braus, 358 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED, HOSIERY AND SWEATERS, ON COMMISSION BASIS. H 156 TIMES.

SALESMAN for man's clothing; salary. M. Kanner & Co., 174 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMEN, specialty, to call on drug and confectionery trade; salary. Call Saturday morning, Liquid Carbonic Co., 634 1st Av.

SALESMEN.

This advertisement is not intended for the man who usually answers want advertisements. The Franklin Co., one of the largest firms in the country dealing exclusively in bona fide securities, with branches in all the principal cities, have a few vacancies on their sales force for men of real security salesmen; only those who have produced need apply. To a few such men we have a real live proposition to offer—a security paying good dividends, and one that can in such small amounts which places it within the reach of everybody. These vacancies will only be filled by permanent men; to those men who think they can qualify, commission, apply after 10 A. M., Suite 607, 70 5th Av.

SALESMEN
by large and prominent coat manufacturing house, to make Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, Northwest, and New England States; only high grade men who have following in these territories will be considered; commission basis; all communications strictly confidential.

Coats, 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We are selling the securities of a financial institution established over 15 years, paying 8% annual dividends. Account recent promotions we need several new men of strong personality and good character to sell on commission basis. The Alexander Hamilton Institute said that an opportunity to join our sales force ought to be a good one, and they are right. Average earnings of our salesmen $150 per week. Call E. H. Spence & Co., 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, day or evening, or 11th floor, 734 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for young men selling electric bulbs; large commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 800 Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—THE SCHULTE'S CIGAR STORES REQUIRE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED RETAIL CIGAR SALESMEN; OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO LEARN; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 264 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.

An old established brokerage house, having underwritten the stock of a large railroad corporation, has a first-class salesman to call on customers and live leads on a strictly commission basis; no advance; this is a proposition that will appeal strongly to a real salesman; every assistance will be given the right man. Call at Suite 514, 52 Broadway, between 10 and 3. Ask for Sales Director.

SALESMEN.—PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE YEAR; 8-12 by 10 INCHES; PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEWS; ALSO GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR IN 5 VOLUMES; 60 EVENTS BY 60 AUTHORS; THIS TIME-FOR DOUBLE OFFER WITH SUBSCRIPTION TO COLLIER'S WEEKLY; BIG COMMISSIONS; MEN EARNING $40 TO $75 WEEKLY. COLLIER'S, 244 5TH AV. SEE MR. ROBIOLE.

SALES MANAGER in the tool and supply line; must be man of executive ability who knows the game and is capable of taking complete charge of sales, purchases, and deliveries; will be expected to supervise and direct the work of city salesmen; state previous experience and by whom employed; all communications will be treated strictly confidential. Box S 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell line of our popular-priced clothing for men in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin; also New England States; chance for live wires to connect with largest children's dress house in the world; strictly commission basis. X 306 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED COAT AND SUIT SALESMAN FOR WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P. HUTNER & CO., 48 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN.—A cotton waist house offers a wonderful opportunity for man with following with office out of town and mail order trade; salary. State full particulars; correspondence strictly confidential. G., B., 905 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell well-established line of locomotive lighting material; ability, aggressiveness, and acquaintance with hardware and housefurnishing dealers in Greater New York essential; salary; opportunity. Lindsay Light Co., 21 Chambers St.

SALESMEN.

Opportunity for live young men to become agents and assistants; good salary; chance for advancement. The Union News Co., 155 Nassau St., Employment Department, 4th floor.

SALESMEN.—Six soldiers, street men, start on a shoestring; clean up $10 to $50 a day; commission; every house, every business wants it. Welcome Home Pershing display; supply ready. Mr. Harris, Room 906, 1,600 Broadway.

SALESMAN, silk; only those with an intensive following among the cutting-up trade need apply; big chance for the right man; commission or salary. Sol Rosenfield & Co., 31 East 27th.

SALESMAN.—Large hardware jobbing house; with experience in local territory; state salary or rate of commission expected; replies treated confidentially. D 783 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Traveling; exceptional opportunity to establish money selling floor coverings; experience in this line not necessary, but we do require selling ability; drawing account against commission. N 124 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling art goods to jobbers and manufacturers' trade in city or out of town, well acquainted with the line; straight commission; best reference required. Apply Central Lace Mfg. Co., 414 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Three or four first-class stock salesmen; A1 references; those having clientele preferred; must be producers; no others need apply; liberal commission. Room 1101, 110 West 40th.

SALESMAN.—An experienced varnish salesman wanted, (no other need apply,) state age, territory covered, references, and salary expected. X 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, inside; commercial stationery, knowing loose leaf, blank books, general line; large downtown house. P 481 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A national concern desires the services of 3 or 4 thoroughly experienced oleomargarine salesmen; only those with a proven sales record in this line considered; exceptional opportunity; good future and salary to those meeting above qualifications. H 185 Times.

SALESMEN for well-known motor trucks, one to five-ton models; New York and Brooklyn territory; immediate delivery; commission basis; good proposition for right men. Call 604 East 19th St.

SALESMAN.

Printers, or men acquainted with printing; opportunity for ambitious, energetic men; minimum average $80 per week; commission. Haman Feldman, 147 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young, progressive, experienced in sale books stocks preferred; good closer; one of ability an interest in business; salary commission. Call between 11 and 1, Room 13, 112 Front St.

SALESMAN.

A FINANCIAL SERVICE HOUSE WANTS TO EMPLOY ONE SALESMAN IN NEW YORK; COMMISSION. ROOM 1611, 298 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—Have you energy and push? This is a security in an old-established business; clean enough to sell to your wife or mother; commission. 115 Broadway, Room 211.

SALESMEN.—Well known brewery, opening a new bottling department, wants experienced salesmen; splendid opportunity for the right men; salary and commission. S 627 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Importing house desires man who has called upon the high class dressmaking trade; references required; salary or commission. H 179 Times.

SALESMAN.—Quick selling business service; no books; we demonstrate; commission. Mr. Klett, Room 1203, 116 West 32d St.

SALESMEN for men's hats; retail experience required. Apply 8-12 Young's Hats, 805 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted for manufacturers to sell bloomers; commission only; must have experience. 102 Bumstead Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen for wholesale notions and tailors trimmings; commission. Schweriner & Frankel, 2 Stone St.

SECRETARY, boys' farm school; three hours from city; salary with board and lodging provided; unmarried; high-grade man; permanent work, with fine opportunity. Box R 577 Times Downtown.

SHIPWORKERS
WANTED AT ONCE.

Fifty experienced boiters up, 20 experienced second-class regulators, 75 regulator helpers, 20 stage builders, 20 joiners, and 200 laborers; steady work, good pay, with chance for advancement. Come ready for work. Submarine Boat Corp., Newark Bay Shipyard, Port Newark, N. J., or see our representative, Mr. Shay, U. S. Employment Office, 120 Worth St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

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SALESMEN.—We are selling the securities of a financial institution established over 15 years, paying 8% annual dividends. Account recent promotions we need several new men of strong personality and good character to sell on commission basis. The Alexander Hamilton Institute said that an opportunity to join our sales force ought to be a good one, and they are right. Average earnings of our salesmen $150 per week. Call E. H. Spence & Co., 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, day or evening, or 11th floor, 734 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for young men selling electric bulbs; large commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 800 Lexington Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.

A desirable position is open for a man over 25 years of age who is an experienced shipping clerk.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
Kent Av. and South 4th St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK; FOR LARGE LACE IMPORTERS. EXPERIENCED IN LINE PREFERRED; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. W. F. 284 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in stationery line; entire charge; good opportunity. Phoenix Ribbon & Carbon Co., 109 Cortlandt St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced only, for waist concern; familiar with handling contractors. Write S. B., 412, 1,777 B'way.

SHIPPING CLERK; experienced. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.—Several alert, ambitious young men who are looking for a chance to connect with a growing concern; good pay. Call before 11, Room 1000, 25 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHERS (2.)

EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT POSITION, LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE. HOURS 8:30 TO 6.

JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
604-610 WEST 37TH STREET.

STENOGRAPHER.—An export and import house, offering the best opportunities for advancement, wants a young man with a thorough knowledge of stenography, who has at least a high school education, and some experience, and sufficient ability to be transferred into more important work in several years; initial salary $75 to $90 per month; applicants should state age, positions held, reference, &c. P 805 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.

and Secretary.—An executive of one of the largest and best equipped laundries in the city desires to employ the services of a young man who has had a high school education or better and who is now well qualified as a stenographer; a big opportunity presents itself for a young man of the above type; salary $25 to start; must be progressive. It is up to you to sell us your services in a letter to Box 42, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG MAN IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO WHEN AVAILABLE. ADDRES HEM, POST OFFICE BOX 97 MAD. SQ. STATION.

STENOGRAPHER as assistant purchasing agent of Brooklyn manufacturer; good opportunity for right beginner; must be willing to do filing; write age, salary; advancement. S 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English, is wanted by export and import house, offering opportunity for promotion into more important work in several years, if properly qualified; salary $25 up, depending upon experience; state details in first letter. R 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted in food brokerage office; splendid opening with advancement; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 772 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant, in credit department manufacturing concern; state salary and experience. Box 37, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20 to $25; discharged service men only. Apply between 9 and 2, Knights of Columbus Employment Bureau, 46th St. and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter to literary man for morning; good salary to right man. Write L. M., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; must take dictation rapidly. American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; good education and manners; willing to learn law book business. P 559 Times Downtown.

STOCK ROOM MANAGER wanted by a large automobile factory branch in their parts service department; must be thoroughly experienced in handling auto parts, have executive ability, and be capable of taking full charge of the stock department; state experience fully when answering, also salary expected. S 671 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—The Texas Production Co. pays extra large commission and bonus; operating in Burkburnett and Ranger proven field; few thousand shares at $1.25; paying large dividend now; stock and dividends should be advanced before Oct. 1; dividends paid monthly. Texas Production Co., 1,416 Broadway, Suite 403.

STOCK CLERKS in centrally located New York factory making nationally advertised specialty; only serious-minded men of good family and character need apply; state fully age, experience, salary expected, and description of yourself. S 651 Times Downtown.

STOCK TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
Salesmen of Andrew's experience wanted to market Burkburnett Oil Company; salary and commission or straight commission. Whitney & Company, 33 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK CLERK and assistant shipping clerk; experienced for cloak and suit house; must be well recommended. Cooper & Grapes, 20 W. 26th.

STOCK CLERK for bakers and confectioners' supply house, downtown; steady position; advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. K. 9., 405 Times.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. Co., 20 East 20th.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS.—Two young men wanted who have had selling experience; permanent position; salary $18, with immediate advancement if successful; give full details. R 566 Times Downtown.

THE ROXFORD KNITTING COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
ENTERPRISING APPLICATIONS FROM SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED CONNECTIONS AMONG MEN'S WEAR AND DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE IN NEW YORK STATE, EASTERN OHIO OR ONE SOUTHERN TERRITORY ON COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT BASIS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, REFERENCES, &C., IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, FOR INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK NEXT WEEK, ADDRESSING THE GENERAL SALES MANAGER AT THE MILL IN PHILADELPHIA.

TIRE SALESMEN
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN. GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY
H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY & GRAHAM AV., BROOKLYN.

TIRE REPAIR MAN, permanent place and good wages for a competent man; address giving references and salary wanted. Plainfield Auto Tire Co., 407 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

TRIMMER on ready-made men's clothing; retail manufacturing. Apply after 10, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

TURBINE DESIGNER.—First-class steam turbine designer wanted to take charge of drafting room by company making steam turbines and reduction gears. X 295 Times Annex.

TWO SALESMEN
of exceptional ability to place our life income contract; biggest men in New York paying it; 5 million dollars per month this

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Per
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Apartments to Let and Wanted..... 60c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 50c)..... 60c
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For Sale (Sunday 50c)..... 60c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..... 60c
Help Wanted 60c
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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c). 10c
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Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE 1918 sedan, original paint, mechanically perfect; private owner, leaving town, will sacrifice. 147 West 83d.

DODGE sedan; elegant condition; $1,300 cash; with complete extra equipment. Herbert, 204 16th St., Brooklyn.

DODGE car, 1919 touring, practically new, run four thousand miles; fully equipped; no dealers. L 227 Times.

DODGE touring, 1918; almost new; excellent condition. Phone Spring 7033, Apt. M after 3 P. M.

DODGE sedan, 1918, perfect condition; sacrifice. Joubert, Dearborn Apts., 350 West 50th St.

DODGE sedan, 1918; beautiful condition. 1178 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE 1918 touring, run 5,000 miles; perfect; private; $725. 147 West 83d.

DODGE 1918 touring; perfect; almost new. 215 West 49th; garage.

DODGE, 1918 runabout, almost new; make offer. 1 980 Broadway.

ESSEX Motor car, one of the most beautiful light cars of the season, built by the Hudson Co.; used about 4,000 miles; cost $2,400; will take about $2,000. Owner is motor car dealer; must sacrifice; immediate possession. Address M. E. Ahrens, 50 Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 7814.

ESSEX 1919 five passenger, slightly used. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

FORD camouflaged racer; mechanically perfect; any demonstration; electric lights, speedometer, or sell body separate. Phone Canal 9083.

FORD cars on easy payments; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. K 1210 Times Bronx.

FORDS.—Touring, roadsters, suburban, coupelette, commercial. 20th Century Auto., 50 West 54th.

FRANKLIN Touring 1917, wire wheels. FRANKLIN, Chummy 1918, run 6,100 miles. FRANKLIN Town Car 1917, repainted. CHANDLER Touring 1918; make offer. STUTZ Runabout 1917; wire wheels. NATIONAL Touring 1918; late series. ESSEX Touring 1919, almost new. LANCIA Special Four Passenger; overhauled. BUICK Runabout 4-cylinder, model 36.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Mgr. 4th Floor, 225 West 58th St., 4th Floor.

FRANKLIN sedan, Series 9; excellent condition; will sell reasonable for cash. Apply Bellet & Reinhard, 251 Market St., Paterson, N. J., opposite Erie depot.

FRANKLIN.—Late model 9A sedan; also limousine bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

FRANKLIN sedan; 1917, (close coupled); absolutely perfect. 1.778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

HAYNES 6-cylinder touring, 1917; privately owned; used but little; quiet, powerful motor, good non-skid shoes, bumper, mirrorscope, &c.; $1,275. For appointment telephone Lenox 7469.

HUDSON and Paige sedans, both late model, in beautiful condition, having been used by private owner; will sell either one for cash; trade considered. Phone Plaza 96 for further particulars.

HUDSON Super Six 1917 sedan; excellent condition; 6 good shoes; driven less than 9,000 miles, by owner; no dealers; a bargain at $1,600. Phone Bedford 9206.

HUDSON "SUPER 6" CABRIOLET. Practically new, painted blue with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Tully, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON late 1917 7-passenger touring; first-class condition; price reasonable; can be seen all day Thursday, Mr. Paul, 145 Canal St.

HUDSON SUPER SIX 1917 model; perfect condition; price $1,500. Inquire A. S. Horn, Knickerbocker Theatre Building, Room 703.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger touring; mileage 4,000; bargain at $1,725. Russell, 124 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1740.

HUDSON sedan, 1918-1917; exceptional appearance, 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car, 1918 and 1917. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON touring, 1918 and 1917; Al condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

IMMOBILE 1918, R5; new shoes; run only 1,400 miles; quick action. M., 263 West 29th St.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St., WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST Used-Car, Tire, and Body Dealers. SPECIAL SALE OF 300 High-Grade Cars, All Makes. 500 Bodies, All Styles and Makes. 5,000 Tires and Tubes, All Makes. WE BEAT ALL PRICES! Tire Dept. Open Fridays until 10 P. M.

JESSEL CAR five-passenger sedan, extra touring body; condition excellent throughout. Mr. Dunlop, Bronxville 1422, 7-9 P. M.

LEXINGTON sedanette, 7 passenger, 1918; condition guaranteed almost new; run 3,000 miles; Continental motor; many extras; very attractive. Mr. Noble, Fordham 4302.

LEXINGTON 1916 chummy roadster; many extras. 215 West 48th; garage.

LIBERTY chummy, 1918, slightly used. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gerhard Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 1872.

LOCO 1917 touring, perfect condition; new cord tires; sacrifice, $2,800; will take small car in trade. Circle 1037.

LOCOMOBILE 1917, 48, limousine and touring. Phone Circle 6892.

LOCHER 1919 7-passenger, for sale, cheap; a pleasant running order; all new tires. Inquire Michael Sailt, 100 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, up to 5 A. M. or after 7:30 P. M.

MARMON latest type four-passenger; perfect; sacrifice, $2,350. Phone owner, 423 Main.

MARMON 1917 Club roadster; car every way excellent. George Copley, Plaza 4937.

MERCER 1918 chummy roadster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th; Mayer.

MERCER 22-70, four-passenger touring; perfect running condition; looks almost new; tires 9/10ths with new tires; price $2,200. Farrington, 1780 Park, phone Cortlandt 7305; garage, Rhinelander 2033.

MERCER, 1919, 4-passenger, practically brand new; run very little; will sacrifice. Telephone Circle 2917.

MERCER 6-passenger, 1917; perfect; reasonable; no dealers. Miss Lincoln, Bryant 7720.

MERCER four-passenger; new royal cord tires, $1,700. Mr. Harvey, 6189 Columbus.

MERCER, 1917, 6-passenger touring; Al condition; sell reasonable. 1,980 Broadway.

MERCER 6-passenger Touring car; perfect condition; must sell at once. Phone Prospect 4875, after 7 M.

NATIONAL 7-passenger touring; practically new; ran less than 5,000 miles; excellent condition, many extras; full insurance. Myers Garage, 153d St. and Riverside Drive, or Fairmont 2868.

NATIONAL 1916, sport model, four Pullman seats, extra seat in tonneau; excellent condition. Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1919, model 37, 5-passenger sedan; purchased new in January, run less than 4,000 miles, perfect condition, extras and full insurance covering everything; cash; dealers; privately owned. Telephone 6464.

OLDSMOBILE late model, 6-cylinder, seven-passenger touring; Al condition; will sacrifice. Exclusive Features, Inc., Bryant 6436.

OVERLAND AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS Remodeled to all models. Open evenings. The Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 1917, limousine, car 2-85; absolutely almost new car; 6,000 miles on; any day after P. M.; no dealers. 121 West 52d St.

PACKARD 1918, special Judkins sedan; long wheel base; excellent condition. See at Cain Paint Shop, 82 West 63d.

PACKARD 1919, Fleetwood Suburban Sedan, 12,000 miles. TURNER, 20 Broad St. Phone Bowling Green 6475.

PACKARD, 2-35 limousine; condition almost new; a handsome car; examine. 1,980 Broadway.

PEERLESS Landaulet; present series; in perfect condition; a bargain; can be seen at 6 Garage, 123 West 54th St. Ask for Master car.

PEERLESS limousine, present series, practically new; Silvertown cord tires. Gotham, 1,778 Broadway. Circle 3572.

PEERLESS 1918 limousine; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th; Meyer.

PENROY 45 h. p., smart touring body; in demonstration; thoroughly rebuilt; give my guarantee as new car. Zenith Motor Co., 246 7th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW for sale; 22 5-passenger touring car; always owned and driven by present owner; any demonstration; price $2,000. M. D., 1,118 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REO, model T, 1918, touring, in first-class condition. Thouret, 203 West 54th St. Columbus 6329.

ROLLS-ROYCE, five-passenger touring, $12,500. If you are not interested at this figure, kindly do not phase. Mr. Best, 2399 Vanderbilt.

SIMPLEX 7-passenger limousine, almost new, for sale. Alexander, 201 East 56th. Plaza 2847.

STANDARD "8" TOURING. Almost new; wire wheels, tan seat covers, extra new tire; will sacrifice for $1,675 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STANDARD "8" 1919 touring; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 56th.

STANLEYS.—Late Roadster, Touring, and "Chummy." Garage, 51 East 42d St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1918 Touring car, Victoria-top, special whispcord upholstery; splendid cord tires; car is newly painted and mechanically perfect; any demonstration; moderate price. Mr. Smith, 306 West 101st St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT for sale; 1917 model; eight-cylinder, 128-inch wheel base; landaulet; rear upholstery; Ajax Road King tires; good running condition. Address Arnold Sanches, 239 West 45d St.

STEARNS 1918 four-cylinder five-passenger touring; bargain, $750. Stearns Company, 415 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1918 16-valve speedster; equal to new; bargain at $2,500. Russell, 124 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1740.

STUTZ speedster 1918, excellent condition throughout; run less than 1,000 miles. Mr. Jones, Columbus 2127.

STUTZ roadster, 1918; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th.

STUTZ, 1918, 4-passenger speedster; almost new; must sell. 1,980 Broadway.

TWIN SIX coupe; perfect; reasonable. Zenith Motor Co., 306 7th Av.

STUTZ 1917 roadster; almost new car; $1,450. Pacific Garage, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Touring; in best condition. 225 West 50th. Phone 3271 Circle.

STUTZ 1918 bearcat speedster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th; Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 roadster; immediate cash bargain. Call 123 West 64th; Meyer.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger; mileage 12,000. Mr. A. Powell, Madison Square 2224.

STUTZ roadster, 1918, almost new. Wallace, 236 West 56th St.

Storage of automobiles as reliable as your safe deposit vault. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

WINTON.—Owner, leaving country, sell Winton 1918 48-horse power touring, 7 passenger; newly painted and refinished throughout; run less than 10,000 miles; extra tires, &c.; car laid up for ten months while in army; must sell at once. Telephone Bedford 8302 between 6 and 9 P. M. today or call 1,421 Carroll St., Brooklyn, at that time.

A number of selected used Pierce-Arrows of the late Series 3, Series 4, and Series 5, Dual Valve models exclusively.
PIERCE-ARROW Dual Valve 7-pas. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916, 66 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., 5-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., 7-p. Limo.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Coupe.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 5-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 38 h. p., Runabout.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., 4-p. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 h. p., Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 38 h. p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 38 h. p., 2-p. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, B'way, Cor. 57th St. Tel. Circle 157.

WHY BUY a new car? We can make your car as good as new. Guaranteed overhauling; reasonable; courteous service. 235 West 68th. Columbus 1887.

Motor Trucks.

THREE 2½ or 5½ ton tractors wanted, in good condition. Box 6, 148 8th Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. G. V. Williamson Garage, 42d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; very easy riding; day, week, month; monthly preferred. McKinley, 124 East 84th. Phone Lenox 10449.

SIMPLEX limousine; beautiful 7 passenger; for rent; long terms only. Alexander, 201 East 56th. Plaza 2847.

CADILLAC 8 landaulet; fine condition; week, month; owner, driver. Haller, 112 West 52d.

PACKARD twin sixes; hour, season; reasonable. Muldoon, 154 West 63th. Columbus 2151.

HUDSON touring car, 7-passenger, $5 hour; owner drives. Rhinelander 727-4114.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; hour, trip, day; racetrack, $15. Greeley 153.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful; week or month. Boyle, 132 West 68th. Circle 4187.

CADILLAC cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Columbus 7784.

BEAUTIFUL 1918 Cadillac landaulet; hour, trip; monthly preferred. Circle 4838.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 per hour. Plaza 8424.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK, Hudson, Cadillac, Stutz touring or sedan wanted; '17 or '18 car; cash; no dealers. Box 314, Morristown, N. J.

USED automobile wanted, any condition. 860 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 4917.

NAPIER, 60 H. P. chassis. Vanderbilt 4800. S. Stokes.

COUPE wanted, late model, for cash. Box 45, 1,229 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD touring, 1918-1919 model; state price and condition. Greeley 797.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.—New, latest type, fit practically any chassis; cost $1,600; will sacrifice for $650. Norman Garage, 238 West 64th St. Phone Circle 113.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 5270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 235 West 57th St., at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 203 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN, DEPT. O.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and paper. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

FOR SALE.

PRICE OF OUR NOVELTIES.
Engraver's revolving metal blocks, $1.25; Petite metal alcohol lamp, 25c.; Evolution double-color fountain pen, $1.50; watch work and engraving a specialty. For $1 we will repair any watch. Greatest attention to mail orders. Napolitano & Co., 31 Cleveland Place, near Lafayette, New York.

Fixtures.—Two fancy chandeliers, suitable for private or business use; will sell at an interesting price. Chelsea 9518.

Loft, about 80x40, fully equipped with finest machinery and fixtures for dress manufacturing. Chelsea 1963.

For Sale.—Handsome piano, slightly used. Mrs. Kelly, 123 East 90th St., City.

Elegant hand-carved dining set for sale. Dr. Sacher, 240 West 113th.

Noiseless typewriter, brand new, cheap. Room 9, 507 Broadway.

Furniture.

Homes, apartments artistically and economically furnished and decorated; my connections with manufacturers enable me to sell furniture, rugs, carpets and furnishings at wholesale prices; no order too small for my personal attention. Phone Mrs. Wheeler, Riverside 3580.

Player piano, $8-note, mahogany player; Al condition; beautiful mahogany library table, handsome curio cabinet, handsome oak sideboard, large brass bed. Phone Chelsea 8237.

The furniture of a 14-room house, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn; quality, some good and some indifferent. For inspection apply by letter, to P 37 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Reed and willow furniture; large stock; must be sold. Long Beach Reed and Willow Co., 239 East 41st St. Murray Hill 1900.

Purchase and Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, NONVISIBLE, 5 MONTHS, $6. VISIBLE, 5 MONTHS, $7.50 UP. Initial Payment Applies if Purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 289 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 4 and 289 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 4 and 20 East 23d St., opp. Madison Av. Franklin. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. 4738 Barclay.

Wanted, a 10-foot or 12-foot power shear, capacity ¼-inch plates; also an 8-foot roll for same material. Apply X 183 Times Annex.

Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

Wanted, one each 30-calibre Luger and Mauser carbines; one 7 mm. Mauser military rifle. Address S 671 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITALISTS WANTED to finance well-established concern manufacturing high-grade, artistic French goods, acknowledged to be the finest in the United States; splendid opportunity for a big man. X 109 Times.

For lease in the heart of the business district of Baltimore, Md., large first floor and basement in big hotel, suitable for lunch room or cafeteria; fully equipped. Chas. H. Stetler, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Export, import or shipping transactions; attorney will finance any amount; must stand thorough investigation; straight compensation or percentage of profits. P 534 Times Downtown.

Two young men open to represent Eastern concerns on Pacific Coast; office in San Francisco; references furnished. C 229 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wants to join going concern in the jobbing or manufacturing line as partner; will invest $5,000 and service. B 383 Times.

Partnership in some manufacturing proposition; will invest $5,000 with services; only letters giving details will be considered. P 92 Times.

$500 to invest with services, promising business; special interest publishing and moving; give full particulars. L 197 Times.

Business man, willing worker; will invest $1,500 and services; legitimate proposition. P 537 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Middle-Western manufacturer wants live, hustling business getter to sell one of the fastest selling commodities known for Ford cars in exclusive territory and appoint sub-agents; chance to make big money; $3,000 required; quick action necessary. L 214 Times.

Soda water and luncheon store of most modern type, on 42d St., first of chain; requires a competent manager; investment necessary, but managerial ability essential; salary and interest. Room 506, 15 East 40th St.

Partner wanted, active or silent; legitimate, profitable business connected with ocean liners; $2,000 investment preferred, with additional investment if satisfied; references exchanged. K 705 Woolworth Building.

An expert sales and mail-order manager, having over $10,000 invested in manufacturing sales and mail-order business, wants associate with $5,000 or more; experience unnecessary. H 118 Times.

Established firm, investments and securities, with excellent propositions, open for thorough investigation, wishes partner with capital for further development of business. C 178 Times.

Partner wanted, lady or gentleman, in established undertaking business in New Jersey. X 830 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Forwarding and freight business.—English firm having offices and extensive ramifications at all important ports and manufacturing centres, controlling considerable tonnage, is prepared to enter into immediate reciprocal arrangements with American and Canadian business house; confidential replies with banking and commercial references exchanged. Apply Box 500, Ashburners Agency, 10, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

A large corporation for export and import of natural and manufactured products has been organized in Vienna, Austria; merchant of New York, who is one of the members, is leaving for Vienna within the next two weeks; he will be glad to get in touch with any one who can make prompt deliveries on staple articles or who can offer exclusive selling rights for any or all parts of the old Austrian territory. P 8 53 Times.

An export commission man desires connection to handle goods on commission, regular lines or specialty, in Washington; 20 years in business and 11 years in Washington; can give bank references, and if necessary might make investment; connection must be reliable. Samuel Lamb, Lamb Exporting Co., 1,650 Fuller St., Washington, D. C.

Commission merchant from Havana, Cuba, at present in New York, well posted with American market, wishes to obtain exclusive agencies in food products, hardware, chemicals, and furniture for the island; can give best references as to knowledge and financial standing; would like to have interviews with reliable firms. 90 Times.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
A live-wire sales organization with a large following among the general merchandise, retail and jobbing trade, desires to connect with reputable manufacturers as sales agents. Home Sales Co., 84-86 Greene St., N. Y. City.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.

I AM LEAVING ON BUSINESS FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN SEPTEMBER; NEGOTIATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 883 TIMES ANNEX.

Energetic gentleman of Danish birth with high-class references expecting to sail shortly for Copenhagen wishes to represent first-class firm transacting business in Scandinavia. X 288 Times Annex.

Firm in Berlin, with well known trade reputation, wants general agency for first-class typewriting machine for Germany and a part of Europe. Engineer offers M. A., 4182, and ALA., Berlin SW. 19.

Leaving for Europe Sept. 20, desire communicate manufacturers and jobbers desiring representation in England, France, Germany, or Belgium; will handle your product on any basis. C 238 Times.

Attorney, 31, about to make residence Southern California, will undertake legitimate commercial or legal mission. Address Attorney, 910 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Party leaving for Japan, China and Siberia to make connections for principal desires additional representations; highest references. Address L 220 Times.

MACHINERY, single tools or entire plant of any description sold on commission; Engineers, 234 Canal St. Telephone Franklin 1092.

Salesman, experienced, about to settle on Coast, desires to represent established firm. L 175 Times.

FOR SALE.

Desire to sell well established ladies' sport shop, free of all encumbrance; paying proposition; very highest class clientele. Address or call Vanity Fair Shop, 716 Madison Av.

Old-established ladies' dress and millinery shop and workroom, Times Square section; good lease; sacrifice; good-will and fixtures. Inquire 127 West 47th St. Leopelstadt.

Bakery lunchroom for sale; good location in Brooklyn; modern fixtures; all new. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

For Sale.—Insurance, real estate business, office, equipment; splendid clientage; particulars 1,207 Lock Drawer 220, Spring Valley, New York.

Established department store in Jersey; retiring from business; $75,000 required; principals only. Mr. Simmons, 299 Broadway, Room 1209.

Enameling plant for sale, completely equipped; three furnaces running night and day; located in the heart of the United States. Address X 291 Times Annex.

Dress plant in Brooklyn, consisting of 10 machines and full equipment, engine. J. A. Kugler, 164 West 29th St.

For sale, hotel meat supply business; earned $15,000 in last ten months. L 178 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you want to sell your business, see us; we have buyers waiting. P. & B. Business Exchange, 299 Broadway, Room 1209; phone Worth 708.

I mean business; send your blue prints; I will finish the job; patterns, casting and machine work; estimates given by return mail. L 236 Times.

Private party will discount bills for small concerns; charges reasonable. X 385 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, two addressograph outfits, motor driven preferred. O. J. Quinn, 236 4th Av., New York.

Spot cash for household furniture. Bonaparth, 155 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 1399.

Saloon fixtures of any description wanted. Phone Franklin 1092.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For sale or exchange 13 foot ship's boat, new, never used; will sell or exchange for 25-foot ship's boat, with or without engine, of about 7 horse power. Killarin, 23 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1515.

Miscellaneous.

French oilette, reproductions American flag, democracy flag, both 11x14, special price; timely due to forming celebration, visit of Marcier, Prince, King Albert. Gramercy 8306. Suite 737, 200 5th Av.

Typewriter adjustable stands, new, oak and mahogany; $17.50, delivered. Gramercy 8306. Suite 737, 200 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that at a meeting of Stockholders of DAVING & YOKELSON, INC., held on the 25th day of August, 1919, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that the name of the corporation, DAVING & YOKELSON, INC., be changed to JOSEPH DAVING, INC., and that the President and Secretary of this company are duly authorized to take all steps necessary to procure such change of name."

E. N. A.—COMMUNICATE WITH DAD AT once; business vital importance.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 9 A. M. Sept. 4: Patrol. J. J. Tunney, from 16th to 39th; Frederick Hoppenhauer, from 39th to 109th; G. H. Bates, from 97th to Traffic Div., Sub D; assignment to bicycle duty discontinued.

Leave of absence, (without pay): Patrol. Louis Schonfeld, 81st, for 1 day, from 6 P. M. Sept. 6.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Lieut. J. J. Gallagher, Insp. Dist., from 11:18 A. M., July 14, to 12 P. M., Aug. 4; Act. Det. Serg. 2d grade, Charles Rosenberg, Detective Div., from 6:30 P. M., Aug. 28, during disability; Patrol. Max Isaacson, 1st, from 8:30 P. M., Aug. 31, during disability; Denis Egan, 7th, from 6:10 P. M., Aug. 14, during disability; John Devereaux, 16th, from 6 P. M., Aug. 14, during disability; E. P. Burns, 16th, from 7 P. M., Aug. 21, to 12 P. M., Aug. 31; Michael Connelly, 27th, from 7:15 P. M., Aug. 18, during disability; Rheinhardt Schmidt, 29th, from 4:30 P. M., Aug. 1, during disability; P. S. Nealon, 40th, from 7:30 A. M., July 28, to 12 noon, Aug. 13; James Brady, 51st, from 10 P. M., Aug. 23, during disability; Vincent Durning, 57th, from 12:45 P. M., Aug. 22, during disability; James Flood, 66th, from 10:45 A. M., Aug. 24, during disability; T. W. Reeker, 113th, from 5:45 P. M., Aug. 26, during disability; J. W. Haley, Bridge, from 7 P. M., Aug. 25, during disability; J. Sullivan, Bridge, from 12:10 P. M., Aug. 28, during disability; D. D. Scannell, Bridge, from 7 P. M., Aug. 1, to 7 P. M., Aug. 10; T. E. Carmody, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 8 A. M., Aug. 25, during disability; Maurice Downing, Traffic Div., Sub. D, from 1:50 P. M., Aug. 18, to noon, Aug. 19; A. R. Radeck, Traffic Div., Sub. C 4:30 P. M., Aug. 18, during disability; William Fitzgerald, Traffic Div., Sub. D, from 7:20 A. M., Aug. 19, during disability.

Fines.—Patrol. Michael Cully, 4th, Feb. 13, standing at side door of liquor saloon, drinking from glass, 1 day. W. H. Ryan, 5th, Feb. 11, absent without leave 2 hours and 4 minutes, 2 days. R. J. Coffey, 7th, Jan. 8, could not be found on post, 1 day; Jan. 5, failed to signal, 1 day; Jan. 6, failed to prevent, discover, or report a burglary, 1 day. F. W. Ehlers, 7th, March 31, absent from post, coming from hallway leading to liquor saloon, 1 day. Louis Friedman, 7th, Jan. 31, absent from special post, its premises, sitting, 5 days; March 16, used improper, indecent, and threatening language to "J" guard, 3 days. Joseph Golder, 14th, Feb. 13, absent from post, in liquor saloon, 5 days. M. Ryan, 14th, April 3, failed to signal, failed to properly patrol his posts, 5 days. Henry Deitmer, 18th, April 3, could not be found on post 21 minutes, 4 day. J. F. Duig, 18th, Jan. 21, absent from post, 5 days. Herman Keil, 18th, March 20, absent from post, standing in gateway of premises, 1 day. Louis Odell, 18th, March 25, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 3 days. Joseph Murphy, 23d, March 26, absent from post, standing at side door of liquor saloon, drinking whisky, 5 days. D. F. Murphy, 23d, March 26, absent from post, in premises, 3 days. P. J. Bligh, 25th, Nov. 10, absent from posts, in premises, sitting, 1 day. P. T. Dampman, Jr., 26th, Jan. 1, absent from post, in premises, 1 day; Feb. 15, failed to signal, 1 day. Thomas Mohan, 25th, Feb. 23, absent without leave 1 hour and 38 minutes, one-half day. P. F. Murphy, 26th, Feb. 26, while assigned to raided premises failed to prevent violation of liquor tax law, 5 days. James Shaughnessy, 26th, March 4, failed to promptly return to station house at end of his tour of patrol; seen coming from hallway adjoining liquor saloon; March 30, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 5 days.

Fire Department.

Appointed: J. A. Lynch, H. & L. Co. 44, as a Fourth Grade Fireman, to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 5.

The following will report to the Chief Medical Officer at these Headquarters at 11 A. M. Friday, Sept. 5: G. J. Martin, Eng. 1; P. J. Hawkins, Eng. 2; J. J. Hasdon, Eng. 4; Clive Alaimo, Eng. 6; J. C. Higgins, Eng. 7; Thomas Ryan, Eng. 8; P. J. Reid, Eng. 9; J. A. Foley, Eng. 10; A. M. Gaffney, Eng. 11; Samuel Cohen, Eng. 12; J. J. Gein, Eng. 13; J. H. Casey, Eng. 14; T. J. Freeman, Eng. 15; H. T. Lynch, Eng. 16; D. J. Murphy, Eng. 17; John Moynihan, Eng. 18; R. A. Hinken, Eng. 19; John Reilly, Eng. 20; A. J. Fuller, Eng. 21; Michael Lee, Hook. Eng. 22; J. J. Duffy, Eng. 23; Frederick Seffers, Eng. 24; W. P. McManus, Eng. 25; Daniel Malkin, Eng. 28; A. H. Lafburrow, Eng. 29; W. P. Carver, Eng. 30; Martin Mannion, Eng. 31; Patrick Quirke, Eng. 32; Patrick Gallagher, Eng. 33; Thomas Sweeney, Eng. 34; J. A. O'Hara, Eng. 35; Matthew McGoey, Eng. 39.

John Mulreany, Eng. 41; E. P. Cantwell, Eng. 44; L. A. Reilly, Eng. 45; C. A. Hasselin, Eng. 46; Waterhouse, Eng. 48; E. J. Harrington, Eng. 54; M. S. Sahina, Eng. 55; W. F. McDonald, Eng. 58; Robert Towart, Eng. 59; L. B. Christman, Eng. 60; T. J. Byrnes, Eng. 61; Joseph Hall, Eng. 71; J. H. Wilson, Eng. 82; W. E. Wobbekind, Eng. 91; G. O. Bressert, Eng. 263; J. F. T. Flynn, Eng. 203; J. J. McNaught, Eng. 204; William Rosenow, Eng. 206; A. H. Disck, Eng. 207; Owen Fitzpatrick, Eng. 208; H. O. Moeller, Eng. 209; F. F. Dennler, Eng. 210; A. H. Eppers, Eng. 211; J. B. Eichhorn, Eng. 212; F. Wheeler, Eng. 213; Frederick Schmidt, Eng. 214; John Ziegelbauer, Eng. 215; F. J. Quinn, Eng. 216; C. V. Woessner, Jr., Eng. 217; T. F. Harriman, Jr., Eng. 218; J. J. Christ, Eng. 219; J. A. Slater, Eng. 220.

F. J. Hodge, Eng. 222; T. F. Sullivan, Eng. 224; Patrick Devlin, Eng. 225; L. E. Cunningham, Eng. 226; F. F. Steers, Eng. 227; Conrad Brunner, Eng. 228; H. F. Nadel, Eng. 230; Edward Sterk, Eng. 233; C. C. Poppe, Eng. 233; James Galkowski, Eng. 234; Edward Reilly, Eng. 235; W. J. O'Neil, Eng. 239; Antonio Renda, Eng. 240; Herman Hense, Eng. 251; J. J. McGarry, Eng. 256; August Mardos, Eng. 259; James Connelly, Eng. 260; J. E. Rauch, Eng. 261; R. J. W. Donahue, Eng. 262; William Wirmeyer, Hook, Eng. 277; F. W. Neuendorff, Eng. 279; H. G. Chalupowitz, Eng. 288; V. P. Sauer, Eng. 260; A. M. Pooit, H. and L. 3; E. J. McCarthy, H. and L. 9; J. Maloney, H. and L. 5; C. E. Wade, H. and L. 6.

H. W. Held, H. & L. 7; James Coughlin, H. & L. 8; Edward Wynn, H. & L. 9; T. E. Leahy, H. & L. 10; J. M. Quilty, H. & L. 11; W. Bloss, Jr., H. & L. 12; D. J. Falvey, H. & L. 15; A. E. Stadler, H. & L. 17; W. A. Mann, No. 2, H. & L. 18; Timothy Corridan, H. & L. 22; G. W. Lawson, H. & L. 24; J. A. Wilbig, H. & L. 28; G. M. Forrest, H. & L. 32; Ernest Schwer, H. & L. 101; W. F. Shillinger, H. & L. 102; George Wagner, H. & L. 105; F. F. Fransen, H. & L. 104; T. F. Dowling, H. & L. 105; William Bonsel, H. & L. 108; J. H. Mann, H. & L. 106; M. J. Brodie, H. & L. 110; Charles Wagner, H. & L. 112; J. G. Zahlotny, H. & L. 118; F. H. Carlson, H. & L. 119; V. N. Kling, H. & L. 124; Edward Krause, H. & L. 131; Henry Prass, Jr., H. & L. 146.

Education Notes.

Members of the Board of Education and representatives of the Board of Estimate continued their consideration of the 1920 school budget yesterday. The most important action taken was the elimination of an appropriation of $45,000, which was to be used for the organization of three new high schools. These were the proposed Brownsville High School, the Girls' High School of Commerce in Brooklyn, and the Washington Heights High School. In nearly every case where money was requested for new activities, or an extension of the special activities, the appropriation was narrowed down or held in abeyance. This was the fate of the agricultural course which was to be introduced into the high schools, even though $1,200 of the total that the United States Government would defray four-fifths of the expense. The appropriation of $5,000 for three teachers of speech improvement in the high schools and one in the training schools was eliminated, despite the fact that Superintendent Edson showed that the need was most urgent in order that stammering, stuttering, lisping, and the use of a foreign accent might be cured.

The final item considered in the afternoon session was the teachers' salary accruals. Frederick D. Chambers, deputy auditor for the Board of Education, who explained the method used to determine the probable saving from this item next year, was subjected to heckling on the part of the Board of Estimate representatives.

Registration for new pupils began yesterday in the elementary schools and will continue today and tomorrow. Reports from various parts of the city showed that it was much lighter than on the first day last year. At Public School 109, Madison Avenue and 119th Street, but twenty-five new pupils had been registered, whereas on the first day last year 200 were enrolled. Final figures on registration and on the first day's attendance on Monday will not be reported until Tuesday, and the total for the city will be known on Thursday.

The Bureau of Education has issued an announcement of the eligibility requirements for the Rhodes scholarships. A scholarship is of the value of $1,500 a year, and is tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the college at Oxford of which the scholar is a member. A candidate to be eligible must (a) be a citizen of the United States, with at least five years' domicile, and unmarried; (b) by the first of October of the year for which he is elected have passed his nineteenth and not have passed the twenty-fifth birthday; (c) by the first of October of the year for which he is elected have completed at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States of America. For each State, or in some cases for a group of States, there will be a Committee of Selection, in whose hands, sub

CALLS TENANTS' ROW CASE OF BOLSHEVISM

Magistrate Tells Women in Court That Landlord Has Voice in His Property.

RENTS HELD UP, OWNER SAYS

Declares That Tenants' Soviet Had Been Formed in Two Tenements.

The formation of a tenants' soviet was charged for the second time within a week in the Harlem Court yesterday, when Harry Kannensohn of 700 West 160th Street alleged that the tenants of his two six-story tenements at 115 and 117 East 104th Street had organized cooperatively and were not only refusing to allow the landlord a voice in the direction of his property, but were collecting the rents themselves.

Kannensohn brought into court on summons eight women whom he had selected from the forty-four tenants who have been on a rent strike for the last three weeks. The women gave their names as Mrs. Anna Harris, Mrs. Rose Popkin, Mrs. Lena Amos, Mrs. Minnie Rothberh, Mrs. Rose Feinstein, Mrs. Margaret Delinsky, Mrs. Sarah Friedlander, and Mrs. Sarah Alexander.

According to the landlord, the eight tenants formed an organization of the strikers and affiliated themselves with the Tenants League which has its headquarters in East 107th Street. He charged them with conspiracy, and alleged that the Strike Committee had collected $1,200 in rents from the tenants, and that they had refused to turn this money over to him. He further said that they intimidated prospective tenants, thus preventing him from renting twelve vacant apartments. He said they had refused to go to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering for a hearing on their grievances.

The landlord showed the court a letter from Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, to Justice Leopold Prince of the Sixth District Municipal Court, in which Mr. Hirsch stated that it was his opinion that the tenants were to blame, and that they were trying to take undue advantage of the landlord. To all the charges o fthe landlord, Mrs. Harris, who is said to be the leader of the strikers, answered that as far as she was concerned she was no Bolshevik. "I am 100 per cent. American," she told the court. "My husband and I are members of the Wichita Democratic Club."

After hearing the story of the landlord Magistrate Schwab adjourned the case until tomorrow afternoon with the following statement:

"This appears to be nothing more than a case of Bolshevism such as seems to be running riot over the city at the present time. You have no right to prevent this landlord from running his houses, or to prevent him from collecting his rents. He is a taxpayer and through his paying taxes you are afforded police protection and a good many other things. If I am informed by him that you interfere with him in the slightest degree I will issue a warrant for you and put you in jail. I am a tenant myself, but I hold that the landlord is entitled to protection as well as the tenant."

In a letter addressed to President Riegelman of the Borough of Brooklyn, and forwarded by him to the Mayor's Committee, T. H. Ralston of E. H. Clarke, Inc., 27 William Street, suggests that one solution of the rent situation would be the passage of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for janitors of apartment houses to receive bonuses for installing tenants. He asserts that in the house in which he lives the janitor tyrannizes over the present tenants because there is a large waiting list, and that unless a good bonus is paid he will create disturbances and then get a dispossess for the tenant on the ground that he is undesirable.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—From automobile, on Friday, Aug. 29, between Grand Central Station and Delmonico's, a large black suitcase, containing gentleman's clothing and jewelry; $500 reward for contents intact; positively no questions asked. Notify Room 1109, 70 5th Av.

LOST—Labor Day evening, on train, Belmar to Pennsylvania Station, lady's open-face Longine watch; reward. Communicate T. Spencer, 72 Elizabeth Av., Newark, N. J. Market 4262.

LOST—$25 reward for return of platinum and gold bar pin with small diamonds; lost Tuesday night at or near Murray's, West 42d St. Phone 3047 Broad, H. F. Morse.

LOST—A gold monogram pin, initials C. H. T., between 85 Maiden Lane and 36 Wall St., Wednesday, Sept. 3; sentimental value. Reward if returned to 80 Wall St., Room 817.

LOST—Lady's brown purse, containing between $18 and $20, possibly between 5th Av. and 42d St. and 6th Av. elevated; reward. X 346 Times Annex.

LOST—Blue leather pocketbook, containing two rings and three pins; valued for association; reward. W. B. Crane, Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Manhattan, Tuesday, black leather memorandum book, private papers, and Liberty Bond; liberal reward. Return Store, 1,058 6th Av.

LOST—Bag containing money, keys, on Broadway car, yesterday morning, between 67th-68th. Finder can keep money and return keys, receipts, Marie Antoinette Hotel.

LOST—Patent leather pocket book, Pennsylvania Station, Monday night, containing change, keys, and papers valuable to owner; initials "H. S. F." C 297 Times.

LOST—Three Liberty bonds, 4060780-4060781 fourth issue, 1-90064-2 fifth issue, evening Sept. 2, Broadway, between Liberty and Wall Sts. O 789 Times Downtown.

LOST.—$100 reward for gold mesh vanity bag, engraved with lady's name, lost Wednesday, Aug. 27. Phone 10477 Academy. 730 Broadway.

LOST—On or near Madison Av. car black satin bag, ribbon draw string, containing money, &c. Kindly return and receive reward from Supt., 550 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl tar pin, vicinity Nostrand-Fulton, Sept. 2; liberal reward. W. E. Phone Prospect 8150.

LOST—Cross fox scarf, 6th Av., near Bleecker St.; liberal reward. Lederer, 460 West Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, topaz and pearl brooch, in or near 53d St. Hudson Tubes. Address 171 Madison Av., Room 1607.

LOST—$400 in Macy's or on way to L. I. station or on 6:00 Port Washington Sept. 2; reward. L 177 Times.

LOST—Franklin Savings Bank Book No. 300898. Return to Franklin Savings Bank, 8th Av., 42d St., New York.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, containing check book and money; Van Cortlandt express, Wednesday; please return. L 239 Times.

STOLEN—Fob, with gold monogram G. L. and Elk's tooth. Tuesday, 38th St. and 9th Av., to Broadway and Liberty St. on 7th Av. subway; reward; no questions asked. George Littman, 344 West 38th St.

$100 reward, no questions asked, for the return of a cabochon ruby ring, set with small diamonds in shank, lost Tuesday at Great Neck, or on Pennsylvania train arriving at 11:37 A. M. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

REWARD $25 for red fibre suitcase; Anchor Line tag, "Captain Purvis, Montreal, Quebec"; left in Grand Central Station.

LOST—$100 reward; 2 diamond cluster rings; one set with black onyx. Phone Flatbush 6329-R.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Small white dog, tan ears, back; vicinity Park Av.-185th; reward. Ziegler, 4,500 Park Av. Telephone 6706 Schuyler.

LOST—Irish terrier puppy, named "Teddy"; reward. 199 6th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—White poodle, Sunday; reward. Woytisek, 211 West 147th St.

Kid Klothes

TRADE MARK

"Take a tip from me, fellows—next time you need a Suit tell your Ma to get you Kid Klothes. Some class to them, believe me. I got one today—it's got a nifty belt—just like the big fellows are wearing."

We'll give Mothers a tip—Kid Klothes stand all the rough wear a boy can give them—they're made of sturdy all-wool fabrics. Priced at one-third less, too, because we make them ourselves and sell them from a low-rent Walker Street store.

STYLED LIKE OUR MEN'S CLOTHES MADE OF ALL-WOOL FABRICS—PRICED AT ONE-THIRD LESS $8.95 to $25

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only Store 119-125 Walker Street *New York City*

Every Subway *or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store*

Stetson Hats

for now

It's an easy change from a straw hat to a soft one, about now; and styles like the one above encourage it.

The Fall models are here in wonderful profusion, for your inspection and selection. You may see them now in any Wallach store.

Stetson Hats, $6 to $18
Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits

$33.50

They are worth more, of course. This special $33.50 price is intended simply to induce a quick clearway.

Better hurry, though; there is not too much time left, nor too many suits.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Danger and Disease Lurk in Your "Office" Drinking Glass

Recent investigation established the fact that the drinking glass or cup commonly used in offices and factories, is one of the most dangerous means of spreading Colds, Influenza and Disease.

It is now known that the "common drinking glass" is the greatest germ carrier in public life. In fact, there is a rigid law that forbids its public use and the penalty is imprisonment and

A Fine of $250

Both the criminal law and the moral law demand that you use clean, sanitary, individual cups in your office and factory. Don't risk arrest and a fine by continuing the use of the "condemned public glass."

Royal Cups are made of heavy waterproof paper. The folded "Safety" edge will not cut the lips.

Use Royal Cups

and give your customers and employees **clean water** in **clean cups.** Your customers don't like to endanger their health by drinking from a germ-breeding glass that **has been used** by **everyone.**

You cannot afford to permit **one** employee to endanger the health and lives of **all** your employees by spreading colds, influenza, etc., through the "condemned glass." Don't weaken the efficiency of your organization—especially these busy days.

Place this Stand on Your Water Bottle

Use 250 Royal Cups at Our Expense

Telephone Stuyvesant 6134-6135

or fill out and send the FREE COUPON, and we will deliver to your office or factory the Royal outfit shown below, together with 250 Royal Sanitary Drinking Cups, without obligation or expense to you. We simply want to demonstrate the sanitary and economical features of Royal Cups.

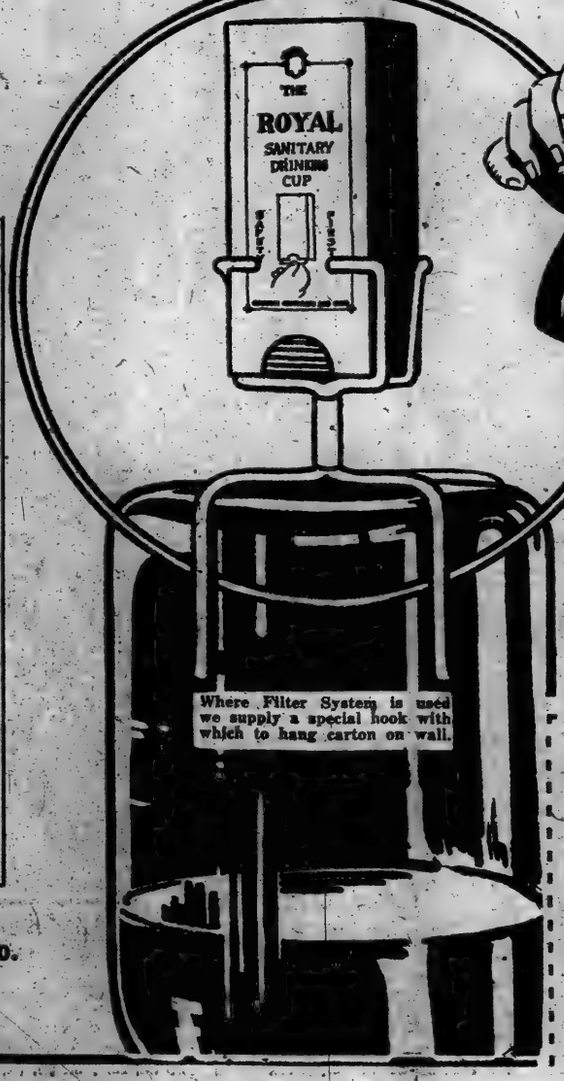
It is more economical to use Royal Cups than to supply your entire force with individual glasses (which, by the way, are never sanitary.)

Nine people out of ten rinse a glass before using—and they should. Bottled water is too expensive to waste. Royal Drinking Cups are clean and require no rinsing—they help to cut your water bill in half.

PRICE LIST

1 thousand	....	$2.00	
3 "	....	1.90	per thousand
5 "	....	1.75	" "
10 "	....	1.60	" "

Larger Quantity Prices on Request.



Where Filter System is used we supply a special hook with which to hang carton on wall.

Show this advertisement to your Office or Factory Manager.

This is the LAW

providing for a $250 fine and imprisonment

Article 9, sec. 183, page 59-60. Drinking utensils; use in common prohibited; the term "public place" and "factory" defined.—The use of the common drinking utensils in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, lodging house, hotel, theatre, factory, school, public hall, railroad car, ferry boat, railway station, or ferry house, or the furnishing of any such common drinking utensils for use in any such place is hereby prohibited.

The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include:

(a) Any place where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or offered for sale;

(b) Any department, bureau, building or office of a municipal corporation.

The term "factory" as used herein shall be construed to include any workshop or manufacturing or business establishment where persons are employed at labor.

Appendix: sec. 1288, page 188. Violation of orders, punishment for.—Every person who shall violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any provision contained in any of the last three sections, or in the orders made by the board of health in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both; and all such fines when collected shall be paid to the comptroller.

Royal Drinking Cup Co.
19 East 9th St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone Stuyvesant 6134-6135.

FREE COUPON

Royal Drinking Cup Co.,
T-3 **19 East 9th St., New York, N. Y.**

Gentlemen:
Without obligation or expense to me, please deliver to the following address a Royal Sanitary Drinking Cup Outfit which will

(fit on water bottle) (hang on wall) Please check outfit you prefer

Name .....

Address ..... City .....

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and Saturday; little change in temperature.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,504. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WILSON DEFENDS TREATY AND LEAGUE AS TOUR BEGINS; CHALLENGES SENATE FOES TO OFFER A BETTER PROGRAM; SENATE COMMITTEE ADOPTS FOUR TREATY RESERVATIONS

HINES FIXES SEPT. 6 FOR ALL SHOPMEN TO RETURN TO JOBS

Ultimatum to Eastern Workers Says Positions Will Be Filled After That Date.

NO THREAT TO USE TROOPS

Otherwise Follows Directly the Course Which Proved Effective in California Last Week.

BUFFALO STRIKERS RETURN

International Leader Asserts Men at Cumberland and Chicago Will Also Report for Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A flat ultimatum to the striking shopmen of the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was issued tonight by Director General Hines. In a telegram to the Regional Directors Mr. Hines says that the shopmen must return to work next Saturday or that they will find their places filled.

This ultimatum follows directly the course adopted toward the striking railroad employes in California last week. Exactly one week ago, this evening, Director General Hines notified the strikers in California that if they did not return to work they would loss their positions. At the same time he announced that the Federal Government would use all means necessary to operate the roads. That statement had its effect, for the backbone of the eight-day strike was immediately broken.

One of the telegrams sent tonight follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.

A. T. Hardin, Regional Director of Railroad Administration, New York City:

I am advised that certain mechanical department employes of the New York Central Railroad at Depew are engaged in a strike in violation of their agreements with the individual railroad upon which they have been employed, and in violation of the agreement for adjustment of grievances by the United States Railroad Administration and the chief executives of the organizations to which the strikers belong, as well as in violation of the laws of organizations of which they are members. The chief executives of these organizations have definitely instructed their members to return to work.

Will you please at once instruct the Federal Manager of the New York Central Railroad to post copies of this telegram on bulletin boards and in conspicuous places at and in the vicinity of the shops affected, as notice to all employes who are on strike to resume work not later than their regular reporting time on Saturday, Sept. 6, and further as a notice that those who do not report and resume duty at or before their regular reporting time on that date will be considered as having permanently left the service of the United States Railroad Administration, their places will be filled, and if they return to the service of the United States Railroad Administration later it will be only as new employes.

This telegram will also be considered by the Federal Manager as his instructions to proceed accordingly.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

The two additional telegrams were similar in tone. One sent to C. H. Markham, Regional Director at Philadelphia, related to striking employes of the Baltimore & Ohio at Cumberland, Md.; the other sent to Hale Holden, Regional Director at Chicago, related to striking employes of the Burlington at Havelock, Neb. It is said that 500 men are out at Buffalo and 1,500 at Cumberland.

While the telegrams contain no warning that the railroads will be operated, despite strikes, it is said that the stand of the Railroad Administration upon this subject has not been altered. The view here tonight was that allusion to this phase of the matter had been eliminated from the telegrams because the present strikes were considered purely local, and could not, without expansion, bring about any serious delays to operation.

Leaders Persuade Men to Return.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The strike of railroad shopmen employed at the New York Central's Depew shops was called off today, after conferences between the strikers and international union leaders, and the men will return to work tomorrow morning. The men, of whom more than 500 were on strike, were persuaded to return to work only after two days of argument by the officers of their union.

M. J. McMahon of Washington, field representative of the International Association of Machinists, announced the settlement of the strike. Mr. McMahon said that strikers in the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Cumberland, Md., and at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops at Havelock, Neb., also would return to work in the morning. These three places, he said, were the only ones where the union's order against strikes was disobeyed.

DEFER STRIKE DECISION.

Steel Workers' National Committee Unable to Agree on Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The National Committee for Organizing Steel Workers was unable to reach an agreement at its meeting today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to consider action to be taken by the Union Steel Workers, following the refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to meet union representatives. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

The committee considered the strike vote recently taken by members of the twenty-four affiliated steel workers' organizations, authorizing the committee to call a strike any time after Aug. 30. Members of the committee refused to discuss their attitude, but Chairman John Fitzpatrick of Chicago said there probably would be an "important announcement" after tomorrow's meeting.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

DELPARK SOFT COLLARS Improve in laundering—most good dealers.—Advt.

Austrian Peace Terms Kill Hopes of the Royalists

GENEVA, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.)—The Austrian peace terms have been received in Vienna with the greatest surprise and indignation, according to advices reaching here. It is believed that the Renner Ministry will fall as a consequence. Monarchist circles consider that the terms have definitely killed any hope of the return of the Hapsburgs.

Former Emperor Charles, who received the news from Paris after the reply of the Allies was handed to the Austrian Commission, has decided to leave Switzerland.

ACTORS REJECT MANAGERS' TERMS

Refuse Offer, Including Equity Recognition, to End Theatre Strike.

ASKED 5-YEAR AGREEMENT

Producers' Association Also Promised Not to Blacklist Players for Their Activities.

Recognition of the Actors' Equity Association, offered by the theatrical managers in return for an agreement not to go out on sympathy strikes for a period of five years, was rejected last night by the actors. The latter submitted counterproposals limiting "the agreement to two years and a half instead of five, and making other conditions which the managers declared they would not meet.

The managers, following the rejection of their offer, announced that they would immediately reopen "all theatres" with nonunion stagehands and musicians. The result of the failure of negotiations, it was declared last night, would be the indefinite prolongation of the strike and the extension of it all over the country, with every chance that it will be marked by violence when the managers undertake to reopen their houses with nonunion staffs.

The formal statement of the Producing Managers' Association, issued last night by Arthur Hopkins, was as follows:

The Producing Managers' Association, through its attorneys, conveyed to the Council of the Actors' Equity Association an outline of conditions under which they believed the present strike could be terminated, and a recurrence of strikes in the theatre be made reasonably remote.

As to form of individual contract, they offered the members of the Actors' Equity Association a better contract than they or their council had ever contended for.

As to the protection of the actor in fulfillment of contract, they conceded the Actors' Equity Association full power to represent and arbitrate for the individual actor.

As a means of prevention of future sympathetic strikes on the part of the actors, stage hands, or musicians, they submited a proposal of notice and arbitration.

This was rejected by the Actors' Equity Association.

As assurance that the actor would be free to fulfill his contracts in the future, a clause was proposed by which neither the actor nor the manager could be permitted a violation of contract because of any action taken by any association to which either belonged.

This was rejected by the Actors' Equity Association.

The Producing Managers' Association proposed a five-years' agreement with the Actors' Equity Association.

The Actors' Equity Association rejected it, and refused to be bound by any agreement beyond Dec. 31, 1921, meaning an agreement that would expire at the height of the theatrical season. When this was pointed out to the Actors' Equity counsel, they replied that any agreement made would have to terminate on the last day of the calendar year.

Planned No Blacklist.

The managers agreed to abandon all damage suits against actors who had violated their contracts, to establish no blacklist, to discriminate in no way against any actor because of his membership in the Actors' Equity Association.

In a desire to insure against closed shop, the managers required that members of the Actors' Equity Association would work with members of the Actors' Fidelity League, or any other organization, or no organization.

The Actors' Equity Association rejected any mention of the Actors' Fidelity League.

The Producing Managers' Association only sought reasonable guarantees against closed shop and strikes. The Actors' Equity Association refused anything that the Producing Managers could construe as reasonable guarantees.

The Producing Managers' communication was civil, and in no sense one of finality. The Actors' Equity As-

Continued on Page Six.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

TELEPHONE CO. CUTS SUBSCRIBER RATES 8 PER CENT. IN CITY

Reduction to be Made on All Bills for Service, Beginning on Oct. 1.

NO CHANGE IN TOLL CHARGES

Subscribers to Get Straight 5-Cent Rate on 5-Minute Calls to Any Borough.

SAVES $2,500,000 A YEAR

Reduction Applies to Bills of Hotel and Apartment House Proprietors.

Beginning on Oct 1 and continuing for a year the cost of telephoning in New York City will be decreased to subscribers 8 per cent and no subscriber will be required to pay more than 5 cents for a five-minute telephone talk within the five boroughs.

This proposal, submitted yesterday to the Public Service Commission for the Second District by J. L. Swayze, general counsel for the company, was accepted by Charles B. Hill of Buffalo, Chairman of the Commission, and Commissioner Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls, who said that a meeting of the full commission today in Albany undoubtedly ratify acceptance of the cut.

Although the decrease will not apply to public pay stations or to toll calls, about $2,500,000 a year will be saved to the 600,000 listed subscribers in the five boroughs.

How far the decrease will affect hotel and apartment house telephone users, some of whom have been paying 10 cents for a 5-cent call, was said yesterday to be problematical. The telephone company said it would make the 8 per cent. reduction on the hotel and apartment house bills, but whether guests and tenants would receive a reduction depended entirely on proprietors and landlords.

The effect of the change, according to T. P. Sylvan, assistant to the Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, are stated thus:

"The proposed reduction amounts to a straight 8 per cent. cut on all charges for business and residence service in the city, including message rate and flat rate subscribers. It also includes the same reduction on the charges for equipment and local messages on private branch exchange systems, intercommunicating systems, auxiliary lines, extention stations to main stations, whether in business places or residences, charges for mileage in so far as it embraces extension, foreign and exchange line mileage.

"No reduction is made in connection with the so-called service connection charges which involve the payment by new subscribers of a so-called service connection charge, nor does it apply to public pay stations, private lines not connected with the public exchange system of the company, minor rentals of exchange plant not a part of the exchange service. It does not apply to long-distance tolls or to the local tolls between boroughs. It does not apply to leased toll wires, telegraph tolls, telegraph service on toll lines, messenger service, telegraph commissions, advertising and directory charges, or other minor operating and miscellaneous operating revenue not a part of the local exchange service furnished by the company. While no reduction is made in the tolls between boroughs in the form of a discount, a general reduction is made affecting all subscribers so that after Oct. 1 no toll charge will be made within the city from subscribers' stations in excess of 5 cents for the regular five-minute call."

When the commission resumed its preliminary hearings on the reasonableness of telephone rates yesterday morning only Chairman Hill and Commissioner Kellogg of the investigating body were present. State Senator James J. Foley was there in an unofficial capacity; Mr. Swayze was looking out for the company, and Corporation Counsel Burr and Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert L. Stanton appeared for the city. Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, author of a 5-cent telephone bill, took part in the proceedings.

The company, remarked Chairman Hill, had offered a 5 per cent. cut, estimated to total $1,800,000 for a year. The commission, added Mr. Hill, had decided to decline the offer and unless a decidedly better one was made, "we will proceed to the hearing of a rate case."

Commissioner Hill directed Mr. Swayze to put in his case for the company, and after considerable verbal jockeying Mr. Swayze suggested a recess.

When the meeting reconvened at 3 o'clock, Chairman Hill said:

"Since we adjourned, Mr. Swayze and the officials of the company have sharpened their pencils and submitted a new proposition, upon which the commission is inclined to look favorably, especially in view of the present conditions."

Mr. Swayze, reading the new offer, said the company desired to have a respite in which to work out conditions of service, and that a decision had been reached to reduce certain rates. He remarked that the morale of the company's force was not very satisfactory, and that an investigation at this time would not tend to improve conditions. He said that actual cost to the company of the 5 per cent. decrease would be $2,445,000, and that the flat rate of 5 cents on interborough calls would run between $700,000 and $100,000.

At the telephone office it was said that in bills submitted on Nov. 1 for service during October a subscriber with a $40 a year contract would pay $38.80, and a contract for $120 a year would cost $116.92. Bills will be rendered just as at present, except that as 8 per cent. discount will appear at the bottom.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

German-Austrian Trade Plot Uncovered in Switzerland

GENEVA, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.)—Switzerland recently offered its hospitality to 500 poor students of Vienna University for several months. The Swiss Minister at Vienna, according to official advices received at Berne, discovered that 31 per cent. of the "students" were in reality young German-Austrian commercial travelers, whose luggage was composed chiefly of samples and prospectuses and price lists in English, destined for London and New York, via Switzerland, and arranged to appear as coming from the Swiss. On learning this the Swiss Minister refused to endorse the students' passports.

UNION 'SCHLEPPERS' BALK 450 EVICTIONS

League Tenants Show Cards to City Marshal's Movers and a New Strike Starts.

WERE TO EMPTY 17 HOUSES

Harlem Landlord Brings Tenants to Court on Conspiracy Charges.

The B. F. W. Realty Company of Brooklyn was balked yesterday when it attempted to evict 450 families from seventeen five-story tenements in Flushing Avenue, Bedford Avenue, and Wallabout Street, Brooklyn.

City Marshal D. McBride of 782 Broadway, Brooklyn, appeared at 845 Flushing Avenue yesterday afternoon with six furniture movers. They began at the top floor and started to clean out one of the apartments. Tenants, who have been on strike, gathered about the movers and asked whether or not they were union men. When the men said they were, women members of the households that were about to be evicted produced cards of membership in the Williamsburg Tenants' League.

On viewing the cards the moving men announced that they would not handle the effects of any member of the union and ceased work. The City Marshal said he would return this morning with another crew of "schleppers," as the moving men are called.

For several weeks the neighborhood has been a storm centre for rent strikers. Women pickets have been patrolling the streets wearing signs reading, "Rent Strike." Jacob Fox of 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan, agent for the property, said last night that the houses were purchased last May, when they were much run down. He said that $20,000 had been spent on improvements, that several undesirable tenants had been evicted, and that a vigorous effort had been put forth to make the apartments desirable.

The tenants, according to the agent, promised to pay more rent in return for the improvements, but when they were notified of the increases they refused. He said the strike had been started by fifteen or twenty tenants and had spread until it embraced 450 families. Judge Maner in the Municipal Court and the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering have tried to settle the differences between the tenants and the owners but without success.

To present his side to the public Mr. Fox placed a large sign in a window at 619 Hancock Avenue advertising rents at from $12.50, $15 for three-apartments, and from $14 to $20 for front apartments. The advertisement says the tenants refused to arbitrate and for that reason the 450 families will be evicted.

Charges of police brutality against strikers will be made to Police Commissioner Enright, according to some of the tenants. Mrs. Rebecca Schanker of 619 Flushing Avenue is confined to her bed, according to her physician, Dr. L. Henkins of 707 Willoughby Avenue, suffering from contusions and shock, caused, according to Mrs. Schanker, by being knocked down by a policeman while she was picketing.

On charges of conspiracy made by Mrs. Dora Eskris, owner of 84 East 139th Street and lessee of 86, Samuel Goldstein, Samuel Wagner, Benjamin Friedman, and Aaron Turofsky, tenants in the houses, were summoned to appear before Magistrate Schwab in the Harlem Court yesterday. The cases were adjourned until today.

Isaac Hyman of 119 Nassau Street, attorney for Mrs. Eskris, told the court that the tenants recently organized and affiliated with the Harlem Tenants League, that they refused to pay rent and put signs in the windows and fire-escapes saying they were "on strike." He also charged that they destroyed property and that the defendants collected rents, representing themselves as a grievance committee, and that the other tenants authorized them to withhold all rent payments until the landlord signed an agrement that a recent rent increase would be reduced and a pledge there would be no further increase for a year.

The tenants, Hyman alleged, threatened and intimidated the landlord, frightened off prospective tenants and demanded repairs. Although the tenants had been served with dispossess notices, he said they had adopted resolutions declaring that no tenant should be dispossessed without the sanction of the Tenants' League. He charged that the tenants were collecting a fund to fight the landlord.

An adjournment of the case was requested by John B. Golden, of the Corporation Counsel's office, representing the Mayor's Committee, on the ground that the committee had an investigation in progress through which it expected to adjust the differences. He said the tenants were willing to pay rent if the landlord should live up to certain agreements. Hyman retorted that the landlord had some rights. The cases were then put over.

"HEALTH IS WEALTH" Babies raised on IMPERIAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD, are rich in health.—Advt.

SUE PLAZA Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

DECIDE REPORT ON TREATY

Senator Shields With Republicans on Three of the Reservations.

RESTRICTION ON ARTICLE X.

Withdrawal from League, Monroe Doctrine, and Domestic Questions Also Covered.

38 AMENDMENTS INCLUDED

Lodge Claims the Support of Five Democrats for Committee's Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In an alignment that involved a break in party ties, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate late today voted to report the Peace Treaty with four reservations and thirty-eight direct amendments.

The vote came after a secret session lasting four hours. In the vote on the reservations, all of which pertained to the League of Nations covenant, Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, aligned himself with the Republican majority on all but one, which provided against the United States being bound by the stipulation to engage in wars of foreign nations under Articles X. and XI. On this he did not vote. Senator Shields's attitude came as a surprise to his Democratic associates on the committee.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats against the reservation on the withdrawal provision of the treaty and also against that touching Articles X. and XI.

After the committee's action Senator Lodge, its Chairman, said that he would start to prepare the majority report, which will be offered with the treaty, at once. He expects to complete the report about the beginning of next week.

After that the minority members will prepare their own report, which will occupy three days or so. It is expected that the treaty, with the two reports, will reach the Senate at the end of next week.

Reservations on Root's Lines.

The four reservations summarized are:

1. To provide that the United States, under the two years' withdrawal clause, may decide for itself if its obligations under the League covenant have been fulfilled, instead of having this determined by the League Council.

2. That the United States, through Congress, shall determine if its armed forces are to be employed in wars arising out of aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of members of the League, or any other issue that may arise between nations.

3. The United States reserves the right to determine for itself all domestic questions, the League Council having no power to intervene in any dispute arising out of them.

4. The United States determines for itself the interpretation and enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

These reservations are much along the line of those projected by Elihu Root, except that as to Article X., which Mr. Root suggested ought to be eliminated. All of them except that involving Articles X. and XI. are similar in nature to those promulgated by the so-called mild reservationists.

Senator McCumber voted against the withdrawal clause, he explained, because of its phraseology. As to the reservation on Articles X. and XI., he explained, he considered that it went too far. He will offer a substitute for the two reservations on the floor of the Senate after the treaty is reported.

Senator Lodge spoke of Mr. McCumber's opposition to the two reservations as embracing "merely the phrasing and not the principle." Senator Shields, for himself, said he favored the idea conveyed in the reservation on Articles X. and XI., but preferred a different wording.

Four Comprehensive Amendments.

The thirty-eight direct amendments are those adopted earlier by the majority of the committee. In effect, there are only four of them, for thirty-five, offered by Senator Fall of New Mexico, touch upon the same point. These four amendments are:

1. To give the United States six votes in the League instead of one, so as to equalize the voting strength of this country with that of Great Britain. This was offered by Senator Johnson of California.

2. To exclude the United States from participation in the various commissions created under the League of Nations, except the Reparations Commission, which will deal with the indemnities that Germany must pay, and will also have authority over commerce with Germany, the participation of the United States on the latter commission to be confined to questions involving shipping in which the United States is interested.

3. The Shantung amendment, offered by Mr. Lodge, to restore the former

Continued on Page Three.

TRI MER & R CALOX The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

Text of Treaty Ratification and Reservations As Framed for the Senate Committee's Report

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The resolution of ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany, including four reservations, as finally framed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this afternoon, reads:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring herein,) that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany and by the plenipotentiaries of the twenty-seven allied and associated powers, at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and a condition of such ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit: Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in Article I. of said treaty of peace with Germany.

2. That the United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X., or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations members of the League or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the League or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII., Part 1. of the treaty of peace with Germany except by action of the Congress of the United States.

3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the League of Nations, provided for in said Treaty of Peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said Doctrine to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

46 TO PARTICIPATE IN LABOR MEETING

President's Letter of Invitation Fixes Oct. 6 as the Date for the Conference.

15 TO REPRESENT PUBLIC

Compers Asked to Name 15 for Labor and 6 Organizations 15 for Farmers and Employers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Wilson's plans for a national labor conference to deal with the industrial situation with especial consideration of the relations between labor and employers were still further disclosed at the White House late this afternoon when the President's letter of invitation to those asked to arrange for representation in the conference was made public.

This letter went out last night immediately after the President's departure on his long tour of the West. It fixes the date for the conference as Oct. 6, and discloses that there will be forty-five men participating in the conference, or three times as many as was suggested at first. The President's idea appears to be to divide the membership of the conference into three general groups, each of fifteen members, one group representing the general public, another organized labor, and the third industry, business, finance, and agriculture.

President Wilson will himself select the fifteen members representing the public. Samuel Gompers, as President of the American Federation of Labor, has been asked by the President to arrange for that organization to name fifteen representatives to participate in behalf of labor. The fifteen representatives of employers of labor are to be chosen by six organizations as follows: Five by the National Industrial Conference Board, two by the Investment Bankers' Association, one by the American Society of Equity, one by the National Farmers' Union, and five by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The conference, the President's letter said, is "for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people, to discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing capital and labor into close co-operation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation, for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of co-operation, a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people.

"The wastages of war," the President wrote, "have seriously interfered with the natural course of our industrial and economic development. The nervous tension of our people has not yet relaxed to normal. The necessity of devising at once methods by which we can speedily recover from this condition and obviate the wastefulness caused by the continued interruption of many of our important industrial enterprises by strikes and lockouts emphasizes the need for a meeting of minds in a conference such as I have suggested."

RATIFY THE TREATY, BAR REPORT URGES

Amendments Can and Should Be Made Later—Certain Reservations Mean Rejection.

OPEN DOORS TO OTHERS

Finds Article 10 Binds Us to War, Which Congress Alone Must Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—"Unqualified ratification of the Peace Treaty" was urged by the Special Committee of the American Bar Association in its report today to the convention in session here.

By a 4 to 2 vote the committee also expressed the need of amendments to the treaty with Germany, but recommended that these be made after ratification rather than before, for the reason that none of the changes suggested is of such importance as to warrant the rejection of the treaty or the delay and risk involved in its resubmission to the conference.

A list of amendments to the covenant was attached to the report, with the recommendation that these should be urged upon the League only after the "unqualified ratification of the treaty."

The three members of the committee signing the majority report were William H. Wadhams, Frederick N. Judson, and Edgar A. Bancroft. The two minority members dissenting were Henry St. George Tucker and Charles Reed Smith.

"Your committee is of the opinion," said the majority report, "that the treaty, including the proposals for a league of nations, should be ratified without amendment. The world is anxious to return to a more settled condition, which awaits the termination of the great war.

Other Nations Would Be Likewise.

"If amendments are proposed by the United States other Governments undoubtedly would propose amendments, and it is unlikely that a second conference could produce a more satisfactory treaty.

"Reservations which make changes in the provisions of the treaty are in effect proposed amendments and therefore reject the treaty. Reservations which are merely declarations of interpretation do not defeat the treaty, and, although they place the Government making them on record in an expression of its views, are not binding upon other parties to the treaty.

"A reservation which undertakes to strike out the proviso with respect to the fulfillment of obligations concerning the two years' ablice of withdrawal; a reservation which undertakes to eliminate Article X.; a reservation which attempts to except from the disputes to be submitted for peaceful settlement those which the United States determines for itself are domestic or come within the Monroe Doctrine, are in effect amendments.

"A reservation which construes the meaning of the word 'obligations' or

Continued on Page Three.

EARTHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—advt.

TWO ADDRESSES BY WILSON

Indianapolis and Columbus Responsive to Plea to Put Curb on War.

TREATY'S AIMS EXPOUNDED

President Arraigns Critics as Ignorant and Appeals to All to Read Document.

CONFIDENT OF ACCEPTANCE

Only Through League, He Says, Can We Avert Another Call of America to Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—President Wilson had a great reception here tonight, where he made his second address of the day in his nationwide campaign to insure the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the League covenant.

The meeting was held in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds, about five miles from the business centre of the city. Not fewer than 12,000 persons were packed into the building. One police estimate placed the throng at 15,000 or more.

The crowd was anxious to see and hear the President and had no patience with Governor Goodrich, Republican, who presided at the meeting and tried to speak. Goodrich, who is a close friend of Senator New, had a long speech which he wished to deliver but the crowd would not let him. He had been speaking less than five minutes when there were shouts of "Wilson, we want to hear Wilson" rose from all parts of the building.

The Governor waited a few minutes for the shouts to subside, but when it was apparent that he had no intention of granting the request to introduce Wilson the cries were renewed with increased volume. Finally the Governor turned away and another man on the platform jumped up and while the crowd was still cheering called out that he wished to present the President.

There was a loud outburst of cheering that continued about a minute as the President rose and stepped to the speakers' platform. He raised his hands for silence, and, when the crowd settled back, attempted to make his voice reach the extreme edge of the crowd. In this he was unsuccessful, and after a few minutes many men and women on the outskirts of the crowd, who had satisfied their curiosity to see the President and could not hear him, started for the side doors. The meeting was interrupted about ten minutes while those who wished to leave made their way out. Then the doors were closed and locked by the police, and President Wilson again began his address. His voice was much stronger this time, and the crowd listened with intense interest.

The President drew cheers by his statements that the treaty of peace was simply a peace of justice as far as the imposition of severe conditions upon Germany was concerned. It was apparent that the crowd here was not in sympathy with any idea that Germany be permitted to escape just punishment.

In the course of his address the President said that the only way to beat a program was to present a better program.

"If I may be pardoned a homely expression," he said, "I should say to the people who are criticising this treaty, 'It is time to "Put up or shut up." If the critics of the treaty are to present a programs, I would suggest that they hold their convention immediately in order that we may dispose of the business."

President Wilson found difficulty in making all of his words heard by the crowd because of the bad acoustics of the Coliseum, but he did drive home messages that he wanted all to read the Peace Treaty and the League Covenant, and find if they did not agree with him that it provided a plan for world betterment worth trying.

The members of President Wilson's party were greatly pleased by the reception to the President here as this is the capital of a State controlled by the Republicans, and is in the very heart of the Middle West.

The President's train arrived at about 7 o'clock tonight from Columbus, Ohio. A large crowd was at the station when the President entered his automobile, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

From the station the automobiles passed through five miles of streets to the fair grounds. All along the route there were crowds varying in size, and while there were frequent outbursts of applause, the crowds seldom gave way to big demonstrations.

The President and his party, however, were highly pleased with the reception. The President, during the ride through the business sections of the city, frequently rose to bow and smile to the people. The largest throng was gathered about the fair grounds, and they received the President with good-natured cheers.

First Speech at Columbus.

President Wilson began his speech-making to win support for the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the League covenant with an address at Columbus this noon, when he appealed

President Wilson's Appeal for Ratification of the Peace Treaty

to his hearers to employ "every vocal method they possessed" to assert the spirit of the American people in support of it and prevent any man from pulling down the great work which he believed had been accomplished.

The President said that he had come before the people not to debate the treaty but to expound it, satisfied that once they understood the benefits which mankind would derive through its ratification they would follow the views of those who knew what its purposes were.

There was no reference by name in the President's address to any of the Senators opposing his will, but his words were shot through with statements apparently intended as replies to charges that wrong had been done at the Peace Conference. He emphasized his conviction that not injury, but rather justice, had been done in the burden imposed upon Germany by the terms of peace. This statement was taken as a reply to the recent address of Senator Knox.

Some persons thought they saw a reference to the Irish situation in one remark he made, although he did not mention Ireland. This was when he said:

"There were some of us who wished that the scope of the treaty would reach some other wrongs, but so far as the scope of our authority went we rectified the wrongs which have been the fertile source of war in Europe."

The President discussed at length the large benefits which he held were involved in the labor sections of the Peace Treaty. That he will make this feature of the treaty of peace one of his strong arguments for ratification in order that the United States may participate officially in the first international labor conference to be held in Washington late in October, was made certain. He said the conference would be held whether the treaty was ratified or not.

The crowds which greeted the President on his arrival in Columbus at 11 o'clock were not as large as some had expected, and the reception received by the President was not marked by hysterical enthusiasm. Along the streets through which the party passed to Memorial Hall men and women were lined three or four deep and the hall was filled to capacity, but at no point was there a gathering that might properly be described as a crowd. The reception to the President, however, was cordial.

The local street car strike and the fact that rain had fallen during the morning undoubtedly played a part in decreasing the gathering of people. Many of those who came to greet the President were forced to walk long distances through the rain.

Chinaman Tries to Heckle Him.

The first indication that the President might be heckled about the treaty came at the conclusion of the meeting, when a Chinaman in the gallery jumped to his feet as President Wilson was about to leave the stage, and cupping his hands before his mouth, shouted:

"Mr. President, how about Shantung?"

The President said later that he did not know of the question until he was told by others. The question, it was said, was asked by a member of the Chinese Students' Alliance, which is meeting in Columbus.

Again at Urbana, Ohio, where the President stepped to the platform of his car to greet a crowd that came to cheer him, the Shantung question was raised. To the questioner the President replied that Japan could not act until three months after peace was proclaimed. He was certain, he said, that Japan would then make good her promises, and added that to his mind the criticism of Japan was not justified.

As the President turned back into his car a man in the crowd, referring to the Senators, shouted: "I think you will lick them."

"Their case is so weak that that will not be hard," replied the President.

These incidents were typical of those along the route, where crowds gathered to greet the President at every stop made by the special train. At Dennison, Ohio, just before the train arrived at Columbus, an elderly man stepped forward.

"Mr. President," he said, "I sent two boys to Europe and they were killed. I've got another at home, and I'm depending on you to make things so that I won't lose him."

As the train pulled out, another man in the crowd called out: "We'll give you back in 1920 what they took away from you!" He referred to a majority in the Senate, and the President called out his approval. Some in the crowd thought that the President was approving of a third-term boom for himself, and cheered him.

One conclusion that may fairly be drawn from the events of the first day of the tour is that the majority of the men and women in the audiences addressed by President Wilson have no very definite conception of what the treaty means or the principles upon which it was built.

Statements were heard in many quarters that the minds of the people were confused as a result of the mass of arguments on the subject, and the President, quickly observing this fact, asked his audiences to obtain copies of the treaty and read it carefully before accepting as truths the denunciations of the opponents of the agreement.

Signs were not lacking that the treaty has been made a football of politics in some sections, and that the result has been to confuse the public. That such a situation could exist the President said, was deplorable. He took occasion to emphasize the point that he was going before the country in advocacy of the treaty only as an American who believed that early ratification was for the glory of the United States and the benefit of the whole world.

Intends a Real Fight.

Today's events have made it certain that it is to be a showdown fight by the President. In his Columbus speech he asserted that there was in his mind no doubt that the treaty would be accepted.

"I have never," he said, "entertained a moment's doubt of that, and the only thing I have been impatient of has been the delay. Do you realize, my fellow-citizens, that the whole world is waiting on America? The only country in the whole world that is trusted at this moment is the United States, and they are waiting to see whether their trust is justified. That has been the ground of my impatience. I knew their trust was justified, but I begrudged the time that certain gentlemen wish to take in telling them so.

"We shall tell them so in a voice as authentic as any voice in history, and in the years to come men will be glad to remember that they had some part in the great struggle which brought this incomparable consummation of the hopes of mankind."

It was in this feeling of conviction that the nation will back him, once he has the opportunity to explain the principles that actuated his work in Paris, that the President is starting on his campaign of education.

There was not lacking a sharp note in his references to the activities of some Senators, although he avoided the use of names. He indicated that in his view they did not know of what they talked; that they either had not read the treaty or had failed to comprehend the great principles involved.

He asked the people to accept the word of the men who had done the actual work of framing the treaty, instead of the denunciatory statements of enemies of the treaty. He asked them not to permit other problems, such as the high living costs, to overshadow their interest in the document which was to have such far reaching effect on the future of the world, but to study it and to accept his word that the interpretation which he placed before them was true.

There was one feature of the President's Columbus address which never failed to win applause, and that was his expressions of faith that the League of Nations was the one thing that would remove the danger of future wars.

The Presidential party had been escorted to the hall by a battalion of infantry and the soldiers lined up before the hall for review. Referring to this, the President made one of his most striking points.

"As I came through that line of youngsters in khaki, a few minutes ago," he said, "I felt that I could salute them because I had done the job in the way I had promised them I would do it, and when this treaty is accepted men in khaki will not have to cross the seas again. That is the reason I believe in it."

The audience showed its approval, and this applause was repeated each time that the President referred to the effort to avert wars.

On arrival at Columbus the President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted at the station by perhaps 2,000 persons. As the party drove through the streets, headed by the infantrymen, there was scattering applause, and the President frequently bowed and raised his hat.

About 5,000 persons were gathered about Memorial Hall when the automobiles arrived. The President and Mrs. Wilson were escorted into the hall, and there was generous applause as Mrs. Wilson appeared on the stage.

A few minutes later the President stepped to the front of the stage. The crowd which filled the hall applauded thirty-five seconds, and then the President raised his hands for quiet. The President did not attempt a spectacular speech, but approached his subject with gravity of manner and word. There was no great demonstration, but the President was frequently interrupted by applause.

Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, presided at the meeting, and the President was introduced by ex-Governor James E. Campbell as the first citizen of the big round world.

The events of today have made it apparent that the President has a trying trip ahead of him in his program of education. It would seem that the people of the Saddle West, who have been thinking deeply of the high living costs and that they are anxious that something be done to bring about normal conditions.

To this extent they appear willing to give serious thought to the President's assertions that the treaty should be ratified so that the world might become more settled and the movement to a return to normal times quickened.

The President and his party left at 10 o'clock tonight for St. Louis, the next stop on his tour of the West.

WILSON CALLS HIS TOUR A REPORT TO PEOPLE

Declares the Whole World Is Waiting on America and That the Treaty Will Be Ratified.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—In his address here today President Wilson said:

Mr. Chairman, Governor Campbell, and My Fellow Citizens. [Applause.] It is with very profound pleasure that I find myself face to face with you. I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington. I have for a long time wished to fulfill the purpose with which my heart was full when I returned to our beloved country, namely, to go out and report to my fellow-countrymen concerning those affairs of the world which now need to be settled.

The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you. After all the various angles at which you have heard the treaty held up perhaps you would like to know what is in the treaty. I find it very difficult in reading some of the speeches that I have read to form any conception of that great document.

It is a document unique in the history of the world for many reasons, and I think I cannot do you a better service or the peace of the world a better service than by pointing out to you just what this treaty contains and what it seeks to do.

Treaty Punishes a Great Wrong.

In the first place, my fellow-countrymen, it seeks to punish one of the greatest wrongs ever done in history, the wrong which Germany sought to do to the world and to civilization, and there ought to be no weak purpose with regard to the application of the punishment. She attempted an intolerable thing, and she must be made to pay for the attempt.

The terms of the treaty are severe, but they are not unjust. I can testify that the men associated with me at the Peace Conference in Paris had it in their hearts to do justice and not wrong, but they knew, perhaps with a more vivid sense of what had happened than we could possibly know on this side of the water, the many solemn covenants which Germany had disregarded, the long preparation she had made to overwhelm her neighbors, the utter disregard which she had shown for human rights, for the rights of women and children and those who were helpless.

They had seen their lands devastated by an enemy that devoted itself not only to the effort of victory, but to the effort of terror, seeking to terrify the people whom they fought, and I wish to testify that they exercised restraint in the terms of the treaty. They did not wish to overwhelm any great nation, and they had no purpose in overwhelming the German people, but they did think that it ought to be burned into the consciousness of men forever that no people ought to permit its government to do what the German Government did.

In the last analysis, my fellow-countrymen, as we in America would be the first to claim, a people are responsible for the acts of their Government; if their Government purposes things that are wrong, they ought to take measures and see to it that that purpose is not executed.

Germany was self-governed. Her rulers had not concealed the purposes that they had in mind, but they had deceived their people as to the character of the methods they were going to use, and I believe from what I can learn that there is an awakened consciousness in Germany itself of the deep iniquity of the thing that was attempted.

When the Austrian delegates came before the Peace Conference they, in so many words, spoke of the origination of the war as a crime, and admitted in our presence that it was a thing intolerable to contemplate. They knew in their hearts that it had done them the deepest conceivable wrong; that it had put their people and the people of Germany at the judgment seat of mankind, and throughout this treaty every term that was applied to Germany was meant not to humiliate Germany, but to rectify the wrong that she had done.

And if you will look even into the severe terms of reparation, for there was no indemnity—no indemnity of any sort was claimed—merely reparation, merely paying for the destruction done, merely making good the losses, so far as the losses could be made good, which she had unjustly inflicted, not upon the Governments (for the reparation is not to go to the Governments), but upon the people whose rights she had trodden upon, with absolute absence of everything that even resembled pity.

There is no indemnity in this treaty, but there is reparation, and even in the terms of reparation a method is devised by which the reparation shall be adjusted to Germany's ability to pay it.

Aims to Prevent Any Similar War.

I am astonished at some of the statements I see made about this treaty, and the truth is that they are made by persons who have not read the treaty or who, if they have read it, have not comprehended its meaning.

There is a method of adjustment in the treaty by which the reparation shall not be pressed beyond the point which Germany can pay, but she will be pressed to the utmost point that she can pay, which is just, which is righteous. It would be intolerable if there had been anything else, for, my fellow-citizens, this treaty is not meant merely to end this single war; it is meant as a notice to every Government who in the future will attempt this thing that mankind will unite to inflict the same punishment.

There is no national triumph sought to be recorded in this treaty. There is no glory sought for any particular nation. The thought of the statesmen collected around that table was of their people, of the sufferings that they had gone through, of the losses they had incurred, that great throbbing heart which was so depressed as most that is based upon the principles I have alluded to, is a safe settlement because the sympathy of mankind will be behind it.

Some gentlemen have feared with regard to the League of Nations that we will be obliged to do things we don't want to do. If the treaty were wrong, that might be so; but if the treaty is right, we will wish to preserve right. I think I know the heart of this great people, whom I for the time being have the high honor to represent, better than some other men that I hear talk.

I have been bred and am proud to have been bred in the old Revolutionary stock which set this Government up when America was set up as a friend of mankind, and I know, if they do not, that America has never lost that vision or that purpose.

But I haven't the slightest fear that arms will be necessary if the purpose is there. If I know that my adversary is armed and I am not, I do not press the controversy; and if any nation entertains selfish purposes, set against the principles established in this treaty, and is told by the rest of the world that it must withdraw its claims, it will not press them.

The heart of this treaty, then, my fellow-citizens, is not even that it punishes Germany—that is a temporary thing—it is that it rectifies the age-long wrong which characterized the history of Europe.

There were some of us who wished that the scope of the treaty would reach some other age-long wrongs; it was a big job, and I don't say that we wished that it were bigger; but there were other wrongs elsewhere than in Europe, and of the same kind, which no doubt ought to be righted, and some day will be righted, but which we could not draw into the treaty because we could deal only with the countries whom the war had engulfed and affected. But, so far as the scope of our treaty went, we rectified the wrongs which have been the fertile source of war in Europe.

How Revolutions Are Bred.

Have you ever reflected, my fellow countrymen, on the real source of revolutions? Men don't start revolutions in a sudden passion. Do you remember what Thomas Carlyle said about the French revolution? He was speaking of the so-called Hundred Days Terror, which reigned, not only in Paris, but throughout France, in the days of the French revolution; and he reminded his readers that back of that Hundred Days of Terror lay several hundred years of agony and wrong. The French people had been deeply and consistently wronged by their Government; robbed; their human rights disregarded, and the slow agony of those hundreds of years had after a while gathered into a hot agony that could not be suppressed.

Revolutions don't spring up over night; revolutions gather through the ages; revolutions come from the long suppression of the human spirit; revolutions come because men know that they have rights and that they are disregarded.

And when we think of the future of the world in connection with this treaty, we must remember that one of the chief efforts of those who made this treaty was to remove that anger from the heart of great peoples—great peoples who had always been suppressed and who had been used, who had always been the tools in the hands of governments—generally of alien governments—not their own. And the makers of the treaty knew that if these wrongs were not removed, there could be no peace in the world, because, after all, my fellow citizens, war comes from the seed of wrong, and not from the seed of right. This treaty is an attempt to right the history of Europe, and in my humble judgment it is a measurable success.

I say "measurable," my fellow citizens, because you will realize the difficulty of this. Here are two neighboring peoples. The people have not stopped at a sharp line, and the settlements of the other people, or their migrations, begun at that sharp line; they have intermingled. There are regions where you can't draw a national line and say there are Slavs on this side and Italians on that; there is this people there and that people there. It can't be done. You have to approximate the line, you have to come to it, as near to it as you can, and then trust to the process of history to redistribute, it may be, the people who are on the wrong side of the line. And there are many such lines which are in this treaty and to be drawn in the Austrian treaty, and where, perhaps, there are more lines of that sort than in the German treaty.

Racial Tangle in Silesia.

When we came to draw the line between the Polish people and the German people (not the line between Germany and Poland—there wasn't any Poland, strictly speaking) there were districts like the upper part of Silesia, or rather the eastern part of Silesia, which is called "Upper Silesia," because it is mountainous and the other part is not. High Silesia is chiefly Polish, and when we came to draw a line to represent Poland it was necessary to include High Silesia if we were really going to play fair and make Poland up of the Polish people wherever we found them in sufficiently close neighborhood to one another.

But it wasn't perfectly clear that Upper or High Silesia wanted to be part of Poland. At any rate, there were Germans in High Silesia who said that it did not, and therefore we did there what we did in many other places, we said, "Very well, then, we will let the people that live there decide."

We will have a referendum within a certain length of time after the war under the supervision of an international commission which will have a sufficient armed force behind it to preserve order and see that nobody interferes with the elections. We will have an absolutely free vote, and high Silesia shall go either to Germany or to Poland, as the people in High Silesia prefer.

And that illustrates many other cases where we provided for a referendum, or a plebiscite, as they choose to call it; and are going to leave it to the people themselves, as we should have done, what Government they shall live under.

It is none of my prerogatives to allot peoples to this Government and the other. It is nobody's right to do that, allotting except the people themselves, and I want to testify that this treaty is not the work of the American principle of the choice of the governed.

Of course, at times it went further than we could make a practical policy of, because various peoples were keen upon getting portions of their populations which were separated from them by many miles of territory, and we could not spot over with little pieces of separated States.

I even had to remind my Italian colleagues that if they were going to claim every place where there was a large Italian population we would have to cede New York to them, because there are more Italians in New York than in any Italian city.

But I believe—I hope—that the Italians in New York City are as glad to stay there as we are to have them. I would not have you suppose that I am intimating that my Italian colleagues entered any claim for New York City.

We, of all peoples in the world, my fellow citizens, ought to be able to understand the questions of this treaty and without anybody explaining them to us; for we are made up out of all the peoples of the world. I dare say that in this audience there are representatives of practically all the peoples dealt with in this treaty.

You don't have to have me explain national ambitions to you, national aspirations. You have been brought up to them; you learned of them since you were children, and it is those national aspirations which we sought to realize, to give an outlet to, in this great treaty.

A "Magna Charta" of Labor.

But we do much more than that. This treaty contains, among other things, a magna charta of labor—a thing unheard of until this interesting year of grace. There is a whole section of the treaty devoted to arrangements by which the interests of those who labor with their hands all over the world, whether they be men or women or children, are all of them to be safeguarded. And next month there is to meet in first assembly under this section of the League—and let me tell you it will meet, whether the treaty is ratified by that time or not—

There is to meet an assembly which represents the interests of laboring men throughout the world, not their political interests. There is nothing political about it. It is the interests of men concerning the conditions of their labor, concerning the character of labor which women shall engage in, the character of labor which children shall be permitted to engage in; the hours of labor, and, incidentally, of course, the remuneration of labor. The labor shall be remunerated in proportion, of course, to the maintenance of the standard of living which is proper, for the man who is expected to give his whole brain and intelligence and energy to a particular task.

I hear very little said about this magna charta of labor which is embodied in this. It forecasts the day which ought to have come long ago, when statesmen will realize that no nation is fortunate which is not happy, and that no nation can be happy whose people are not contented—contented in their industry, contented in their lives, and fortunate in the circumstances of their lives.

If I were to state what seems to me to be the central idea of this treaty it would be this: It is almost a discovery in international conventions—"that nations do not consist of their Government, but consist of their people."

That is a rudimentary idea; it seems to us to go without saying to us in America; but, my fellow-citizens, it was never the leading idea in any other international congress that I ever heard of, that is to say international congress made up of the representatives of government.

They were always thinking of national policy, of national advantages, of the rivalries of trade, of the advantages of territorial conquest.

Not One Act of Annexation.

There is nothing of that in this treaty. You will notice that even the territories which are taken away from Germany, like her colonies, are not given to anybody. There isn't a single act of annexation in this treaty. But territories inhabited by people not yet able to govern themselves, either because of economic or other circumstances or the stage of their development, are put under the care of powers who undertake to accept the responsibilities—trustees responsible in the forum of the world, at the bar of the League of Nations, and the terms upon which they are to exercise their trusteeship are outlined. They are not to use those people for their own benefit, but for their wars for them; they are not to permit any form of slavery among them or of enforced labor. They are to see to it that there are humane conditions of labor with regard not only to the women and children but to the men, too. They are to establish no fortifications; they are to regulate the liquor and opium traffic; they are to see to it, in other words, that the lives of the people whose care they assume—not sovereignty over whom they assume, but whose care they assume—are kept clean and safe and holy.

There again the principle of the treaty comes out, that the object of the arrangement is the welfare of the people who live there and not the advantageous of the Government.

It goes beyond that, and it seeks to gather under the common supervision of the League of Nations the various instrumentalities by which the world has been trying to check the evils that were in some places debasing men, like the opium traffic, like the traffic—for it was a traffic—in men, women, and children; like the traffic in other dangerous drugs; like the traffic in arms among uncivilized peoples, who could see no use only for their detriment; for sanitation; for the work of the Red Cross.

Why, those clauses, my fellow-citizens, draw the hearts of the world into league; draw the noble impulses of the world together and make a poem of them.

To Make High Passions Control.

I used to be told that this was an age in which mind was monarch, and my comment was that if that were true then mind was one of those modern monarchs that reign and do not govern; but as a matter of fact we were governed by a great representative assembly, made up of the human passions, and that the best we could manage was that the high and fine passions should be in a majority, so that they could control the face of passion, so that they could check the things that are wrong, and this treaty seeks something like that.

In drawing the humane endeavors together it makes a mirror of the fine passions of the world, of its philanthropic passions, and of its passion of pity, of this passion of human sympathy, of this passion of human friendliness and helpfulness, for there is such a passion. It is the passion that has lifted us along the slow road of civilization; it is the passion that has made universal government possible; it is the passion that has made justice and established the thing in some happy part of the world.

That is the treaty. Did you ever hear of it before? Did you ever know before what was in this treaty? Did anybody before ever tell you what the treaty was intended to do?

I beg, my fellow-citizens, that you and the rest of these Americans with whom we are happy to be associated all over this broad land will read the treaty themselves, or (if they won't take time to do that, for it is a technical document that is hard to read) that they will accept the interpretation of those who made it and know what the intentions were in the making of it.

I hear a great deal, my fellow-citizens, about the selfishness and the selfish ambitions of other Governments, but I would not be doing justice to those gifted men with whom I was associated on the other side of the water if I didn't testify that the purposes that I have outlined were their purposes.

We differed as to the method, very often; we had discussions as to the details, but we never had any serious discussion as to the principle. And while we all acknowledge that the principles might, perhaps, in detail have been better, really we are all back of those principles.

There is a concert of mind and of purpose and of policy in the world that was never in existence before. I am not saying that by way of credit to myself or to those colleagues of whom I have alluded, because what happened to us was that we got messages from our people; we were there under instructions, whether they were written or not, that we didn't dare come home without fulfilling those instructions.

If I could not have brought back the kind of treaty I brought back I never would have come back, because I would have been an unfaithful servant and you would have had the right to condemn me in any way that you chose to use. So that I testify that this is an American treaty, not only, but it is a treaty that expresses the heart of the peoples of the great peoples who were associated together in the war against Germany.

Stand by America's Purposes.

I said at the opening of this informal address, my fellow-citizens, that I had come to make a report to you. I want to add to that a little bit. I have not come to debate the treaty. It speaks for itself if you will let it. The arguments directed against it are directed against it with a radical misunderstanding of the instrument itself. Therefore, I am not going anywhere to debate the treaty. I am going to expound it and I am going right here now today, to urge you, in every vocal method that you can use, to assert the spirit of the American people in support of it. Don't let them pull it down. Don't let them misrepresent it. Don't let them lead this nation away from the high purposes with which this war was inaugurated and fought.

As I came through that line of youngsters in khaki a few minutes ago I felt that I could salute it because I had done the job in the way I promised them I would do it, and when the treaty is accepted men in khaki will not have to cross the seas again.

That is the reason I believe in it. I say "when it is accepted," for it will be accepted. I have never entertained a moment's doubt of that, and the only thing I have been impatient of has been the delay. It is not a dangerous delay, except for the temper of the peoples scattered throughout the world who are waiting.

Do you realize, my fellow-citizens, that the whole world is waiting on America? The only country in the world that is trusted at this moment is the United States, and they are waiting to see whether their trust is justified or not.

That has been the ground of my impatience. I knew their trust was justified, but I begrudge the time that certain gentlemen oblige us to take in telling them so. We shall tell them so in a voice as authentic as any voice in history, and in the years to come men will be glad to remember that they had some part in the great struggle which brought this incomparable consummation of the hopes of mankind.

Defense of Article X.

You have heard a great deal about Article X. of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Article X. speaks the conscience of the world. Article X. is the Article which goes to the heart of this whole bad business, for that article says that the members of this League (and that is intended to be all the great nations of the world) engage to respect and to preserve against all external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations concerned. That promise is necessary in order to prevent this sort of war recurring, and we are absolutely discredited if we fought this war and then neglect the essential safeguard against it.

You have heard it said, my fellow-citizens, that we are robbed of some degree of our sovereign independence of choice by articles of that sort. Every man who makes a choice to respect the rights of his neighbors deprives himself of absolute sovereignty, but he does it by promising never to do wrong, and I cannot, for one, see anything that robs me of any inherent right what I ought to retain when I promise that I will do right.

We engage, in the first sentence of Article X., to respect and preserve from external aggression the territorial integrity and the existing political independence, not only of the other member States, but of all States, and if any member of the League of Nations disregards that promise, then what happens? The Council of the League advises what should be done to enforce that respect for that covenant, on the part of the nation attempting to violate it. And there is no compulsion upon us to take that advice—except the compulsion of our good conscience and judgment.

So that it is perfectly evident that if, in the judgment of the people of the United States, the Council adjudged wrong, and that this was not an occasion for the use of force, there would be no necessity on the part of the Congress of the United States to vote the use of force. But there could be no advice of the Council on any such subject without unanimous vote, and the unanimous vote would include our own. And if we accepted the advice we would be accepting our own advice. We need not tell you that the representatives of the Government of the United States would not vote without instructions from their Government at home, and that we shall be the closest of intercourse; that instead of war, there shall be the irresistible pressure of the opinion of all mankind.

I need not tell you that I speak with knowledge of the purposes of the men with whom the most representative American were associated at the peace table. Every one I consulted with came there with the same idea, that wars had arisen in the past because the strong had taken advantage of the weak, and that the only way to stop war was to band ourselves together to protect the weak.

And so, when you read the covenant, read the treaty with it.

I have no doubt that in this audience there are many men who come from that ancient stock of Poland, for example—men in whose blood there is the warmth of old affections connected with that betrayed and ruined country; men whose memories run back to inutterable wrongs endured by those living in that country; and I call them to witness that Poland never could have won unity and independence by herself. These gentlemen sitting at Paris presented Poland with a unity she could not have won, and an independence which she cannot defend, unless the world guarantees it to her.

I am arguing this thing with you, my fellow-citizens, as if I had doubt of what the verdict of the American people would be. I haven't the slightest doubt. I just wanted to have the pleasure of pointing to you how absolutely ignorant of the treaty, and of the covenant, some of the men are who have been opposing it. If they do not understand the English language as I understand it. If they have really read this treaty and this covenant they only amaze me by their inability to understand what is plainly expressed. So that my errand upon this journey is not to argue these matters, but to recall you to the real issues which are involved.

Not Making Fight as Party Man.

And one of the things that I have most at heart in this report to my fellow-citizens is that they should forget what party I belong to, and what party they belong to. I am making this journey as a Democrat, but I am spelling it with a little "d," and I don't want anybody to remember, so far as this errand is concerned, that it is ever spelled with a big "D."

I am making this journey as an American and as a champion of the rights which America believes in, and I need not tell you that, as compared with the importance of America, the importance of the Democratic Party, and the importance of the Republican Party, and the importance of every other party is absolutely negligible. Parties, my fellow-citizens, are intended to embody in action different policies of government. They are not, when properly used, intended to transcend the principles which underlie government, and the principles which underlie the Government of the United States have been familiar to us ever since we were children.

Possible Reference to Ireland.

I want you to notice another interesting point that has never been dilated upon in connection with the League of Nations. I am now treading upon delicate ground, and I must express myself with caution.

There were a good many delegations that visited Paris, wanting to be heard by the Peace Conference, who had real causes to present, and which ought to be presented to the view of the world. But we had to point out to them that they did not happen, unfortunately, to come within the area of settlement; that their questions were not questions which were necessarily drawn into the things that we were deciding.

I therefore want to call your attention, if you will turn it up when you go home, to Article XI., following Article X., of the covenant of the League of Nations.

That Article XI., let me say, is the favorite article in the treaty, so far as I am concerned. It says that every matter which is likely to affect the peace of the world is everybody's business, and that it shall be the friendly right of any nation to call attention in the League to anything that is likely to affect the peace of the world, or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, whether that matter immediately concerns the nation drawing attention to it or not.

In other words, at present we have to mind our own business. Under

Continued on Page Three.

DEFENDS ARTICLE X.; CHALLENGES FOES

President Tells Indianapolis Crowd He Fights as American, Not Party Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—The text of President Wilson's speech here tonight was as follows:

My Fellow-citizens:

So great a company as this tempts me to make a speech, [laughter and applause,] and yet I want to say to you in all seriousness and soberness that I have not come here to make a speech in the ordinary sense of that term.

I have come upon a very sober errand, indeed. I have come to report to you upon the work which the representatives of the United States attempted to do at the conference of peace on the other side of the sea, because I realize, my fellow-citizens, that my colleagues and I, in the task we attempted over there, were your servants. We went there with a distinct errand, which it was our duty to perform in the spirit which you have displayed in the prosecution of the war and in conceiving the purposes and objects of that war.

I was in the City of Columbus this afternoon, where I was endeavoring to explain to a body of our fellow-citizens there just what it was that the treaty of peace contained, for I must frankly admit that in most of the speeches that I have heard in debate upon the treaty of peace it would be impossible to form a definite conception of what that instrument means.

I want to recall to you for the purposes of this evening the circumstances of the war and the purposes for which our men spent their lives on the other side of the sea.

You will remember that a Prince of the House of Austria was slain in one of the cities of Serbia. Serbia was one of the small kingdoms of Europe. She had no strength which any of the great powers needed to fear. As we see the war now, Germany and those who conspired with her made a pretext of that assassination in order to make unconscionable demands on the weak and helpless kingdom of Serbia, not with a view of bringing about an acquiescence in those demands, but with a view to bringing about a conflict in which their purposes, quite separate from the purposes connected with these demands, could be achieved.

Just so soon as these demands were made, other nations of Europe sent telegraphic messages to their representatives at Vienna and Berlin, urging them to ask the Governments of Vienna and Berlin to enter into discussion of these matters.

I was recalling, my fellow-citizens, the circumstances which began the terrible conflict that has just been concluded. So soon as the unconscionable demands of Austria were made on Serbia, the other Governments of Europe sent telegraphic messages to Berlin and Vienna, asking that the matter be brought into a conference. And the significant circumstance of the beginning of this war is that the Austrian and German Governments did not dare to discuss the demands on Serbia or the purpose which they had in view.

It is universally admitted on the other side of the water that if they had gone into international conference on the Austrian demands, the war never would have been begun. There was an insistent demand from London, for example, by the British Foreign Minister that the Cabinets of Europe should be given time to confer with the Governments at Vienna and Berlin. The Governments at Vienna and Berlin did not dare to admit time for discussion.

Delay Provisions of Treaty.

I am recalling these circumstances, my fellow citizens, because I want to point out to you what apparently has escaped the attention of some of the critics of the League of Nations, that the heart of the League of Nations does not lie in any of the portions which have been discussed in public debate. The great bulk of the provisions of that covenant contained these engagements and promises on the part of the States which undertook to become members of it: That in no circumstances will they go to war without first having either submitted the question to arbitration—in which case they agree to abide by the result; or, having submitted the question to discussion by the Council of the League of Nations, in which case they will allow six months for the discussion and engage not to go to war until three months after the Council has announced its opinion upon the subject under dispute.

So that the heart of the covenant of the League is that the nations solemnly covenant not to go to war for nine months after a controversy becomes acute.

If there had been nine days of discussion Germany would not have gone to war. If there had been nine days within which to bring to bear the opinion of the world—the judgment of mankind—upon the purposes of these Governments they never would have dared to execute those purposes.

So that what it is important for us to remember is that when we sent those boys in khaki across the sea, we promised them, we promised the world that we would not conclude this conflict with a mere treaty of peace. We entered into solemn engagements with all the nations with whom we associated ourselves that we would bring about such a kind of settlement and such a censure of the purpose of nations that wars like this could not again occur.

If this war has to be fought over again, then all our high ideals and purposes have been disappointed, for we did not go into this war merely to beat Germany. We went into this war to beat all purposes such as Germany entertained.

Points to Belgian Wrongs.

We are presently, my fellow countrymen, to have a very great pleasure of welcoming on this side of the sea the Queen and King of the Belgians. [Applause.] And I, for one, am perfectly sure that we are going to make it clear to them that we have not forgotten the violation of Belgium; that we have not forgotten the intolerable wrongs which were put upon that suffering people. I have seen their devastated country. Where it was not actually laid in ruins every factory was gutted of its contents, all the machinery by which it would be possible for men to go to work again was taken away, and those parts of the machinery that they could not take away were destroyed by experts who knew how to destroy them.

Belgium was a very successful com-

petitor of Germany in some lines of manufacture, and the German armies were sent there to see to it that that competition was put a stop to. Their purpose was to crush the independent action of that little Kingdom—not merely to use it as a gateway through which to attack France. And when they got into France they not only fought the armies of France, but they put the coal mines of France out of commission, so that it will be a decade or more before France can supply herself with coal from her accustomed sources.

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LAPELS

TO PREVENT THE UNBECOMING WRINKLING OF THE LAPELS OF THE DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET WHEN ONE IS SITTING, FINCHLEY HAS SECURED A PLIANT EFFECT WHICH CONSISTENTLY RETAINS AN ENGAGING APPEARANCE.

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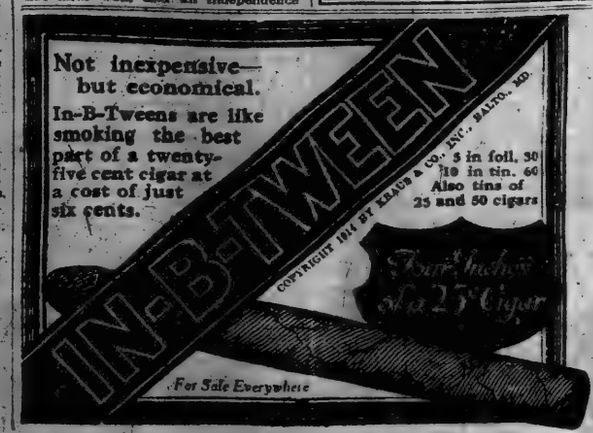

PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN INDIANAPOLIS

Continued from Page Two, Col. Eight.

the covenant of the League of Nations we can mind other people's business, and anything that affects the peace of the world, whether we are parties to it or not, can, by our delegates, be brought to the attention of mankind.

There is not an oppressed people in the world which cannot, henceforth, get a hearing at that forum. And you know, my fellow-citizens, what a hearing will mean, if the causes of those people is just. The one thing which those who have reason to dread, have most reason to dread, is publicity and discussion; because if you are challenged to give a reason why you are doing a wrong thing, it has to be an exceedingly good reason and if you give a bad reason you confess judgment, and the opinion of mankind goes against you.

Refers to Shantung Difficulty.

There is another thing in this covenant which was one of a number of difficulties that we encountered at Paris. I need not tell you that at every turn in these discussions we came across some secret treaty, some understanding that had never been made public before, some understanding that embarrassed the whole settlement.

I think it will not be improper for me to refer to one of these matters. When we came to the settlement of the Shantung question, with regard to China, we found that Great Britain and France were under specific treaty obligations to Japan that she should get exactly what she got in the treaty with Germany. And the most that we could do, (I mean the most that the United States could do,) was to urge upon the representatives of Japan the very fatal policy that was involved in such a settlement and obtain from her the promise, which she gave, that she would not take advantage of those portions of the treaty, but would return without qualification the sovereignty which Germany had enjoyed in Shantung province to the Republic of China.

We have had repeated assurances since then that Japan intends to fulfill those promises in absolute good faith, but my present point is that there stood at the very gate of that settlement, a secret treaty between Japan and two of the great powers engaged in this war on our side. We could not ask them to disregard these promises.

This war had been fought, in part, because of the refusal to observe the fidelity which is involved in a promise, in a failure to regard the sacredness of treaties. And this covenant of the League of Nations provides that no secret treaty shall have any validity.

When you look at the covenant of the League of Nations thus, in the large, you wonder why it is a bogy to anybody; you wonder what influences have made gentlemen afraid of it; you wonder why it is not obvious to everybody as it is to those who study it with disinterested thought, this is the central and essential covenant of the whole peace.

Opposition is not going to save the world; negations are not going to construct the policies of mankind. A great plan is the only thing that can defeat a great plan. The only triumphant ideas in this world are the ideas that are organized for battle. The only thing that equals an organized program is a better program.

What Other Way to Peace?

If this is not the way to secure peace, I beg that the way may be pointed out. If we must reject this way, then I beg that before I am sent to ask Germany to make a new kind of peace with us, I should be given specific instructions as to what kind of peace it is to be.

If the gentlemen who don't like what was done in Paris, think they can do something better, I beg that they will hold their convention soon, and do it now. They cannot, in conscience or good faith, deprive us of this great work of peace without substituting some other that is better.

You would think, to hear some men discuss this covenant, that it is an arrangement for sending men abroad again just as soon as possible. It is the only conceivable arrangement which will prevent our sending our men abroad again, very soon. (Applause.) And, if I may use a very common expression, I would say, "If it is not to be this arrangement, what arrangement do you suggest to secure the peace of the world? It is a case of put up or shut up."

And so, my fellow-citizens, I look forward with profound gratification to the time when I will not now much longer be delayed when the American people can say to their fellows in all parts of the world, 'We are the friends of liberty; we have joined with the rest of mankind in securing the guarantees of liberty; we stand here with you, the eternal champion of what is right, and may God keep us in the covenant that we have found.'"

DECLARES ISSUE NOT PARTY.

President Says Treaty Is Too Big a Matter.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 4.—At Richmond, Ind., where the President's train stopped six minutes, a crowd thronged the station platform calling insistently for Mrs. Wilson. When she came out they demanded a speech from the President.

"I am trying to tell the people what is in the treaty," he said in response. "You would not know what was in it to read some of the speeches I read, and if you will be generous enough to me to read some of the things I say, I hope it will help to clarify a great many matters which have been very much obscured by some of the things which have been said.

"We have now to make the most critical choice we ever made as a nation, and it ought to be made in all soberness and without the slightest tinge of party feeling in it. I would be ashamed of myself if I discussed this great matter as a Democrat and not as an American. I am sure that every man who looks at it without party prejudice and as an American will find in that treaty more things that are genuinely American than were ever put into any similar document before.

"The chief thing to notice about it, my fellow-citizens, is that it is the first treaty ever made by great powers that was not made in their own favor. It is made for the protection of the weak peoples of the world and not for the aggrandizement of the strong. That is a noble achievement and it is largely due to the influence of such great peoples as the people of America, who hold at their heart this principle, that nobody has the right to impose sovereignty upon anybody else, that in disposition of the affairs of a nation that nation or people must be its own master and make its own choice. The extraordinary achievement of this treaty is that it gives a free choice to people who never could have won it for themselves. It is for the first time in the history of international transactions an act of systematic justice and not an act of grabbing and seizing.

"If you will just regard that as the heart of the treaty, for it is the heart of the treaty, then everything else about it is put in a different light. If we want to stand by that principle then we can justify the history of America as we can in no other way, for that is the very soul and principle of America. That is the heart of it.

"I beg that whenever you consider this great matter you will look at it from this point of view: Shall we or shall we not sustain the first great act of international justice? The thing wears a very big aspect when you look at it that way, and all little matters seem to fall away and one seems ashamed to bring in special interests, particularly party interests. What difference does party make when mankind is involved? Parties are intended, if they are intended for any legitimate purpose, to serve mankind, and they are based upon legitimate differences of opinion, not as to whether mankind shall be served or not, but as to the way in which it shall be served, and so far as those differences are legitimate differences they justify the differences between parties."

CHATS WITH CORRESPONDENTS

President Spends an Hour with Them En Route.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 4, (On Board President Wilson's Special Train.)—After the President's train left Urbana Mr. Wilson went into the club car and chatted for an hour with the newspaper correspondents. He discussed details of the trip and of the treaty, and told many stories of humorous incidents connected with previous speaking tours and with the Paris peace negotiations.

The President said that he was well pleased with his reception in Columbus, and made clear his intention as the trip goes on to follow out his plan of taking up details of the treaty, one after another and laying them before the people. He indicated that he believed the best argument for the treaty was to explain in clear language just what it contained.

When the train stopped for a few minutes at Dennison, Ohio, during the forenoon a man in the crowd told the President that Dennison had voted against him in the last Presidential election, but would be for him in 1920.

"Oh, no," replied the President, laughing and shrugging his shoulders.

FRANCE TO RATIFY TREATY.

Vote Against It in Chamber Not Expected to Exceed 100.

PARIS, Sept. 4, (Associated Press.)—The strength of the supporters and opponents of ratification of the treaty of peace was outlined during the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The opponent groups are assuming concrete form, and it is the consensus of opinion in the Chamber that, unless an unforeseen incident or accident occurs, the adverse vote is unlikely to go beyond one hundred. Those in favor of the treaty number about 350, and there will be many abstentions.

The debate will extend well into next week.

The Socialist Party is split over the treaty. Marcel Sembat, United Socialist, criticised the treaty, but said he would vote for it. Paul Mistral, Minority Socialist, declared he would vote against it. It is expected that more than forty of the members will vote for ratification, but many of the Radicals and some of the Extreme Right will decline to ratify it.

REDS ON TRIAL TELL OF HOSTAGES' MURDER

Munich Victims Shot with Faces to the Wall—Commandant Seidl Blamed.

MUNICH, Sept. 3, (Associated Press.)—The trial of Bavarian Communist leaders on the charge of having murdered hostages taken in the uprisings of February last continued here today.

The first important witness was an artist, Bernhard Hesselmann, who testified that Fritz Seidl, the Bolshevist commandant at the Luitpold High School, was responsible for the murder of the hostages. Seidl, Hesselmann said, carried a revolver constantly and threatened to shoot down any one who defied him.

Another of the defendants, Gsell, testified that he was a member of the shooting squad and boasted that he "shot out a heart." Countess von Westarp, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and a student refused to turn their backs on the firing squad and were shot facing the guns. The witness said that the victims when not killed instantly were shot a second or third time. The firing squad was paid off only after the last hostages had been executed.

Gsell testified that Hausmann called off the names of those marked for execution and then ordered that the hostages be stood up in groups of three. They received an opportunity to send messages to relatives and friends.

Countess von Westarp, according to this witness, wrote a long letter on the back of a soldier, taking about twenty minutes. One of the soldiers became impatient and forced her to move along.

"Plenty of wine and cigarettes were served to the Red Guard in the gymnasium that night," he said.

DECIDE REPORT ON TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

German privileges on the Shantung Peninsula to China instead of giving them to Japan.

4. An amendment, offered by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, to prevent nations interested in any controversy coming before the League Council from taking part in its consideration or settlement.

These four amendments have been adopted by the committee, by a partisan vote, in the last two weeks, Senator McCumber voted against all of them, as they came up, with the Democrats, who stood solidly in opposition.

The Fall amendments, which touch thirty-five points in the treaty where commissions, other than the Reparations Commission, are mentioned, were voted upon en bloc in the committee and will go to the Senate, therefore, as one amendment.

The four reservations were written by Mr. Lodge and, it is understood, have the approval of an appreciable number of the mild reservationists. Mr. Lodge is confident that they will command a majority vote in the Senate.

Lodge Claims Democratic Votes.

Senator Lodge, immensely gratified over the attitude taken by Senator Shields on the reservations, said that at least four other Democrats had indicated their intention to support the reservations in the Senate. These Democrats are Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma, Thomas of Colorado, and Walsh of Massachusetts. The five Democrats, the majority leader believes, will vote for all four reservations when the test comes.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, minority leader of the Senate, who fought against the reservations and amendments in committee, said tonight that the reservations, as written, constituted amendments to the treaty and that they would be resisted by the Administration forces. He predicted that they would be defeated.

"The four reservations would have the effect of taking the United States out of the League of Nations," said Senator Hitchcock. "They are actually amendments to the treaty and would necessitate sending it back to the signatory powers, reopening the entire peace negotiations. Along with the direct amendments they will be defeated. No change that would kill the participation of the United States in the League of Nations will be accepted by the Senate."

The four reservations as adopted by the committee are embraced in the ratifying resolution. The reservation itself provides that the treaty shall not become operative as to the United States until the four reservations are accepted by at least three of the four principal powers associated with the United States in the war. The reservations under parliamentary procedure will be voted upon one after another, after which will come the vote on the resolution itself. The amendments will be voted upon separately before the ratifying resolution, with the reservations is acted upon.

Votes Taken in the Committee.

When the committee took up the first reservation, on withdrawal from the League, Senator Fall of New Mexico moved to strike out its appendix at he had previously offered to provide that the United States shall give six months' notice, instead of two years' notice. This was agreed to by a vote of 9 to 8, as follows:

For—Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, New, and Moses, Republicans, and Shields, Democrat—9.

Against—McCumber and Johnson, Republicans; Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith, and Pittman, Democrats—6.

On the adoption of the reservation with the two years' clause the vote was 10 to 7, with Senator Johnson voting with the majority.

With the vote on this reservation, Senator Shields announced his attitude on changes, saying that he had strong conviction as to the necessity of preserving American rights. He believed, he said, that if the United States entered the League it ought to have the privilege of withdrawing within two years, this country to have the right to decide if its obligations had been fulfilled.

Mr. Shields also said that he felt keenly about the United States participating in foreign quarrels. He wanted the Monroe Doctrine preserved for interpretation and enforcement by the United States alone, while he advocated the United States determining, without any interference by foreign powers, domestic questions such as immigration and the tariff.

Mr. Shields's attitude created a stir among his Democratic associates on the committee. Senator Hitchcock protested that America's rights were amply protected in the League covenant as drafted and that no changes were necessary. Mr. Shields asserted that he believed reservations ought to be made and that he would vote "according to conscience."

On the reservation to exclude the United States, except through acquiescence by Congress, from obligation under Articles X. and XI. the vote was:

For—Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, Johnson, New, and Moses, Republicans—8.

Against—McCumber, Republican; Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith, and Pittman, Democrats—7.

It was on this reservation that Senator Shields did not vote.

The vote on the reservations on purely domestic questions and upon the Monroe Doctrine was:

For—Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, Johnson, New, Moses, and McCumber, Republicans; Shields, Democrat—11.

Against—Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith, and Pittman—6.

Promise to Hasten Action.

The committee then voted unanimously to authorize Senator Lodge to report the treaty to the Senate. Senator Williams of Mississippi asked if time would be allowed for a minority report to be written, after the majority report had been completed. Mr. Lodge replied that the minority could have all the time it needed. Mr. Williams thought that three days would be sufficient.

After the committee had completed its work, Mr. Lodge said:

"The Senator appears to object merely to the phraseology. There is no dispute as to the principle of the reservations."

Senator Shields said:

"My attitude is that America's interests ought to be protected in joining the League of Nations. I am not satisfied that this is done in the treaty as written. I told the committee I thought it was time to outline my position and I did so. I want, for one thing, to keep the United States out of the brawls of European nations. I would have voted for the reservation on Articles X. and XI. had it been differently worded."

Moses Defends Changes.

Senator Moses spoke of the action of the committee as a "triumph" for Americanism.

"We have made several textual changes in the provisions of the covenant and the treaty, in addition to the reservations with which we recommend that ratification be had," said Mr. Moses. "Each of these changes is directed to the assertion of americanism—beginning with Senator Johnson's amendment, which gives America equal voting strength in the League of Nations with that accorded to the British Empire, and proceeding to the last of Senator Fall's amendments, which relieves us from service on the organization of allied rolling stock to European railroad lines too insignificant to have accumulated equipment for themselves.

"We have taken this action partly in order to give symmetry to the treaty, as well as to free us from entanglements of varying degrees of annoyance and difficulty—for the master draftsmen of the treaty took great pains to write us carefully into all those European messes where our participation could remove the curse from their own selfishness, while taking equal pains to exclude us from participation in those matters where they have felt confident of getting away with it without the necessity of finding an American goat.

"They have been entirely willing, for instance, to make us a partner in the difficult task of determining the boundaries for Czechoslovakia and other disputatious nations; but they undertook, of their own motion, the dismantlement of Heligoland and the destruction of fortifications on the bank of the Rhine.

"By withdrawing from these stipulations which the Fall amendments embrace we have merely carried to completion the suggestion which our associates at Paris were perhaps too polite a pursuer—and we have renounced, as the treaty itself would phrase it, our rights, to share in the too numerous troubles which the future will produce in Silesia, in Luxemburg, in the Czechoslovak State, in Poland, in East Prussia, in Memel, in Dansig, in Schleswig, and in the other back countries from which the returns are not yet complete. To remain in these entanglements, as the treaty contemplates, would leave us impotent to render our best service when the day comes, as come it must, for another European war growing out of the manifest inequities which all witnesses before the committee have testified to abundantly.

Sees Landon and Feels "Plots."

"We have not sought to shirk any responsibility which the war has laid upon us; for we have distinguished between the duties brought by a war to make the world free for democracy and a peace treaty framed to secure an American underwriting for the aggrandisement of co-belligerents, who have sandwiched in a temporary and helpful alliance between the rivalries of yesterday and tomorrow.

"We were bound to help put an end to the fiendish schemes of the Potsdam gang. We are not bound to help on the ambitious plots of Downing Street or the Quai d'Orsay. By withdrawing from the commissions established by the treaty, as the Fall amendments would have us do, we shall be in fact rendering our associates in the war a greater service than by trying to adapt ourselves to the devious processes of Old World diplomacy which recent events at Paris have shown to be beyond our ken—and we shall be in a position to render the world a still greater service whenever it shall call upon us again as it did in 1917.

"The committee has been sane to the last degree; and the President, as he tours the country, carrying the heart of the world as in a silver case like that of Robert the Bruce, must face realities for once in his life and must tell his fellow-citizens, with facts and argument instead of rhetoric and hysteria, just why he wishes to abjure the Constitution he has sworn to support and to embrace a covenant which he has thus far been unable to interpret."

SAITO PROMISES REFORMS IN KOREA

New Governor General Announces a Liberal Policy and Fair Treatment for All.

KOREANS TO HOLD OFFICE

Hopes They Will Become Loyal Subjects of the Empire—Their Traditions to be Respected.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—On the eve of his departure for Seoul Admiral Baron Minoru Saito, recently appointed Governor General of Korea, announced in an exclusive statement to The Associated Press some of the things he hoped to accomplish during his term of office. The old method of punishment in Korea, he said, would be abolished, the right of free speech would be granted, and a Korean autonomous government in villages and districts would be instituted, with the eventual goal of Korean representation in the Japanese Diet.

Admiral Saito is a typical naval officer—affable, frank, and kindly. He gives the impression of liberality and broad mindedness. He speaks English readily and well.

Disclosing important reforms to the correspondent, he said he wished the American people to feel that his administration, backed by the home Government and unequivocally recognizing any mistakes in the past, would in the future be based on the principle of governing Korea in the interest of the Koreans and keeping progress with the age.

"Much has been said about our assimilating the Koreans," he continued. "All I ask is that the Koreans be loyal subjects of the Japanese Empire. It would be absurd to think of destroying the ancient Korean language and customs. We shall continue to offer Japanese education, but there will be no coercive attempts to crush out the Korean spirit and traditions or legitimate aspirations.

"My aim is to allow the Koreans peacefully and happily to develop themselves until, ultimately they become the equals of the people of Japan proper in all that touches social and political rights.

"I promise to abolish all forms of discrimination whatsoever. In addition to the abolition of the gendarmerie, the unpopular gold braids and swords worn by officials will be discontinued, and able Koreans will be given official appointments, promotion, and fair treatment on the same basis as the Japanese. All the people will be given impartial justice."

The correspondent particularly mentioned that flogging and alleged excesses, which as shown by photographs of some of the persons who underwent this punishment caused comment abroad, appeared to be out of place in a civilized country like Japan. Admiral Saito pointed out that flogging had been discontinued in Japan only forty years ago. He was convinced that it should be immediately abolished in Korea, and the home Government had agreed to this.

"I shall issue an edict for its abolition," he added, "as soon as I get settled in Seoul."

Concerning representation in the Japanese Diet, he said that this naturally depended on how the Koreans developed fitness in exercising local autonomy in Korea. If rightfully civilized, he believed the Japanese Government would later permit Korea to send representatives to the Diet. He personally preferred this to the institution of a separate Korean Diet.

"We must advance in this gradually," he went on. "I have no idea of playing to the gallery, but I have a sincere desire to eradicate evils and correct blunders. Especially the Koreans must feel they have the right to speak out. The poorest, as well as the richest, Korean can always come to my door and tell me his troubles and desires. The right of free speech will exist. I shall tolerate no arbitrary interference with the freedom of the press or associations, only asking that the newspapers or meetings shall not endanger peace and order. That will be the basis of any censorship of Korean newspapers which will be permitted to issue.

"All formality, superficiality, and red tapeism will be avoided. Reforms will be inaugurated in education, industry, police affairs, and sanitary and social works, and new features will be introduced to promote popular contentment.

"I am a great admirer of the old Korean civilization and intend to encourage and promote the study of Korean manners, traditions, literature, and history, and, generally speaking, inaugurate reforms and improvements, while paying due respect to the ideas and usages of the Korean people. I will urge the Japanese in Korea to treat the Koreans with brotherly love and sincerity and strive to make the Koreans worthy subjects of the Emperor."

Questioned as to his attitude regarding missionaries, Baron Saito replied that he only hoped the missionaries would pursue their religious work with renewed vigor, as he was convinced they had done great good among the Koreans. He would always be ready to confer with the missionaries in the common task of upliftment. He only requested that the missionaries in the future, as in the past, would refrain from interference in politics.

Baron Saito said he considered that he had been appointed as a civilian, and not in any way as a representative of the military. There would be no ruling by the sword or intimidation by the military. He recognized the weighty problems before him and would always entertain suggestions. He concluded:

"I wanted to talk to you frankly because I like American friends to feel that I will do my best."

Upon his arrival in Seoul on Sept. 2, a bomb was thrown under the carriage of Baron Saito. He escaped without injury, although several persons were wounded.

MAYOR TALKS TO POLICE.

Asks Them to Ignore Agitators and Be Patient as to Pay.

"Don't let agitators and troublemakers unsettle your minds. You can't get everything at once, but you will get everything in time. I have tried to make everything good for you and to this end have abolished the 'shoofly,'" said Mayor John F. Hylan last night in addressing 600 members of the Police Department on the second night of their ten-day camp fire days at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Brooklyn. A reference to the movement for higher pay for the police was received with laughter.

"I want every man of you and all the members of the force," continued the Mayor, "to strive to make the department this year the best that has ever existed in the history of New York State. Reckless speeding must be stopped.

"I want to impress on you that the Mayor is the friend of every good man on the force. I have placed at your head one from your own number.

"I have tried to make everything fine for you, and when I abolished the 'shoofly' I did you a good turn. To my own knowledge these 'shoofles' in the old days made a practice of staying in saloons until 2 o'clock in the morning, and then they would go out and 'get' you. All this is no more."

United States Marshal James McCarthy complimented the force on the good work it had done to help the Government to stamp out Bolshevism.

Police Commissioner Enright spoke, and referred to Mayor Hylan as "the man we all love." He mentioned that this was a banner year for promotions in the department. "The men who resigned from the force to take profiteering jobs are gone for good," he said. "They left us when we needed them, and now we don't want them."

Mr. Enright added that pensions will be raised within the year. The sum received now is $825.

ASK DEATH FOR QUIEN.

French Prosecutor Wants Extreme Penalty for Edith Cavell's Betrayer.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Sentence of death against Georges Gaston Quien was requested of the court-martial which is trying Quien by Prosecutor Wagner today.

Quien is charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy and with betraying Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in 1915.

Lawson Plane Damaged at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Lawson airplane arrived at Bethke Field at 10:23 o'clock this morning from Buffalo. It carried eight men and one woman, including the crew of five. The plane was damaged in landing on the soft, rough field, in front of the car being smashed. Two days will be required for repairs. Nobody was injured.

DOUBTS SHANTUNG WILL BE RETURNED

Chinese Peace Delegate Declares Matsuoka's Statement Gives False Impression.

PREFERS GERMAN CONTROL

Tai-Chi Quo Says Japan Would Still Hold Grip on Economic Life.

The statement of Mr. Matsuoka, Secretary to the Japanese peace delegation, respecting Japan's policy in Shantung elicited the following comment yesterday from Tai-Chi Quo, China's technical delegate to the Peace Conference, who is now passing through this country on his way home:

"Mr. Matsuoka's statement published in the morning papers today regarding the Shantung question contains so much half truth and sounds so plausible that it creates an altogether false impression in the mind of the casual reader as respects Japan's policy, in Shantung in particular, and her policy in China in general.

"Briefly, Mr. Matsuoka's contention is that Japan drove Germany out of China; that China did not 'sacrifice one life nor give one tael' to recover Kiao-chau and the rights ceded to Germany; that Japan now, out of her generosity and good-will for China and for the rest of the world, will return Kiao-chau and its sovereignty to China and open an international settlement there in the interests of all nations.

"As everybody knows, all German rights in Shantung originated in an act of Prussian aggression and piracy. Japan in driving Germany out of China assumed the rôle of a policeman, but became the keeper of stolen goods when she insisted on succeeding to the German 'rights.' Moreover, in the pursuit of the thief, she, as a policeman, prevented the owner, China, from joining in the pursuit because China was prevented by Japan from participating in the joint Anglo-Japanese military operations against the German forces in Taingtao. Japan thus made it clear that she fought against Germany in order to replace Germany in Shantung.

Says China Suffered.

"Although China was so prevented by Japan from 'sacrificing one life or giving one tael' to recover Kiao-Chau, yet in the actual military operations in Shantung Province the Chinese populace suffered untold hardships and immense loss as the result of acts of aggression and violence on the part of the Japanese soldiers. There is a dossier of six volumes in the Chinese Foreign Office containing official reports from the military and civil authorities of the Shantung Province of Japan's atrocities against the inhabitants during the time of the Japanese military occupation.

"Japan has been parading before the world that she will return Kiao-Chau with its sovereignty to China. As a matter of fact the sovereignty of the Kiao-Chau territory has never left China, as in the leased convention it was expressly reserved, although China undertook to 'abstain' from exercising her sovereign rights. Surely the word 'abstain' does not mean forfeit or surrender. And what will the return of Kiao-Chau mean to China if Japan retains, as she now insists upon doing, the economic rights, consisting of mines, railways, &c., in the Shantung Province? It is like the return of an enemy ship after the war is over, scuttled, and empty shells are of no use or consolation to China.

"Frankly, China would prefer to have Germany in Shantung instead of Japan, if that were the only alternative, because Shantung is far removed from Germany, while in the hands of the Japanese there is added danger to China on account of Japan's already strongly fortified possessions in Korea and South Manchuria.

Sees American Affected.

"Mr. Matsuoka also states that the Shantung railway will be under Sino-Japanese management. But that is no gain for China, because the Shantung railway was under joint Chinese-German management, and many Chinese were employed in the railway service, whereas now they have been almost entirely replaced by Japanese. If an international settlement is to be for the interests of all nations, as Mr. Matsuoka claims, it is well to bear in mind that only recently the American Standard Oil Company was compelled to sell out its premises in Tsing-tao. We may also call attention to how Japan is operating in Manchuria against the open-door policy, and how in recent years in Manchuria American and European business firms had to close up their business. Just now she is trying to extend that region and Mongolia from the new international consortium.

"Mr. Matsuoka feigns surprise at the fact that Japan's good faith has been questioned by leading Americans in the discussion of the Shantung question. If he studies the history of Japan's dealings in Korea his surprise will be perhaps that Japan's faith has not been questioned more. The world has certainly been taught by experience that Japanese promises are nothing until they are actually carried out.

"Finally, Mr. Matsuoka asks where would China be if Japan had not driven out Germany. China would indeed be much better off now and in undisputed possession of Kiao-Chau and all the other so-called German rights in Shantung, as the result of her declaration of war against Germany."

GET $50,000 IN DRUGS.

Revenue Men Arrest Seven When Express Agent Suspects Shipment.

Charged with violation of the Harrison Drug act, five men were arrested yesterday afternoon by Internal Revenue Agents following what is said by the authorities to have been the biggest raid on alleged cocaine and opium traffickers ever effected in this city. Contraband drugs, valued at $50,000, are alleged to have been taken from two of the prisoners at the time of their arrest.

The defendants were arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock in the Federal Building, and held for a further hearing on Sept. 11. The prisoners said they were Samson Rosenblatt, a dealer in drugs and chemicals at 74 Fulton Street; Samuel Kosins, a shipping clerk employed by Rosenblatt; Henry Marcheseault and Joseph Beaulieu, both French Canadians, and Thomas Shaw. Bail was fixed at $20,000 each for all except Rosenblatt and Kosins, who were held in $7,500 and $2,500, respectively.

Much of the credit for the apprehension of the defendants was given by the revenue agents to a young clerk in the employ of one of the offices of the American Express Company, who was the Government's informant.

RATIFY THE TREATY, BAR REPORT URGES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the manner in which the obligations are to be determined in the proviso with respect to the two years' notice of withdrawal; a reservation to the effect that Congress alone under Article X. has power to make and must determine whether it will or not make war; a reservation defining the meaning of the word 'domestic' as including immigration, the tariff, or other subjects; a reservation defining the scope and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, are interpretative declarations which do not amend the treaty, neither do they bind the other signatories, but merely serve notice as to the construction placed upon those terms by the United States.

Some Amendments Needed.

"In the opinion of your committee, the treaty should be unqualifiedly ratified for the reasons that none of the changes suggested are of such importance as to warrant the rejection of the treaty or the delay and risk involved in its resubmission to the conference. The covenant, however, should be clarified by amendment, but instead of attempting to amend it at the present Peace Conference it should be amended after ratification, in the manner provided by Article 26 of the covenant.

This was the policy flolowed at the time of the adoptoin of the Constitution of the United States.

The report goes into a long discussion of Article X., and says:

"Article X. has been criticised as committing the United States to participate in war in the event that war should be made upon any member of the League. In the opinion of your committee, this is exactly what the article does. The covenant declares that war is the concern of the whole League, and its members agree not to go to war; that is, not to commit an act of external aggression, but rather to settle disputes in the forum of reason. The purpose of the framers is evident—that notice should be given to every nation that hereafter the crime of Germany shall not be repeated; that nations shall not be permitted to undertake an act of external aggression which threatens the territorial integrity or existing political independence of any members of the League, and that if any nation does so it will be confronted by all the members of the League, who have undertaken to respect and preserve such integrity and independence. While it is true that the power to make war is vested in the Congress alone, Article 10 is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, for power to declare war is not delegated to the League."

In further discussing ratification the report says:

"A treaty is in effect an international contract, and in order to constitute a ratification the acceptance must be unequivocal and not amount to a counter proposition, otherwise there is no meeting of the minds, and a further acceptance on the part of the proponent is necessary to complete the undertaking."

GARY FOR GERMAN TRADE.

Steel Board Chairman Would Resume at Once; Sees Treaty Safe.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Immediate resumption of business relations with Germany and Austria was advocated today by Albert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Mr. Gary prefaced his speech with a declaration that the majority of the people of America were in favor of ratifying the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations and that he would assume they would be adopted without material change.

The re-establishment of trade between the United States and the Central Powers was urged by the speaker on the ground that we need German and Austrian goods and also that such purchases would have a decided influence in stabilizing international exchange.

As further means to restore the international business situation, Mr. Gary declared that the United States "should finance other deserving countries, less fortunate, in rehabilitating their productive capacity and resources, and that we should purchase their products up to the limits of our requirements and ability." He also suggested that the adoption of the American dollar as a basis or standard of currency and value was worthy of universal consideration.

American business men were warned that they were facing the fiercest commercial struggle in the history of the world. "Foreigners," he said, "are gazing upon this country as the most fertile field for adventure and exploitation. By every known means of operation. As of vital consequence there should be the most consistent and intense spirit of co-operation between all our people, between labor and capital, employers and employes, between the State and private interests."

As one essential of success in the coming business struggle the speaker maintained that we must have "a merchant marine equal in every particular to the best, with all advantages and no disadvantages in comparison with others."

Turning to the labor question, Mr. Gary said that the antidote for Bolshevism was plenty of work at reasonable compensation. He predicted that Bolshevism would never gain a foothold in this country.

In respect to capital Mr. Gary declared that whatever evils might exist on that side of the question, Government ownership had been proved not to be a remedy. "Whatever is everybody's business," he said, "is nobody's business." Admitting that capital, when uncontrolled, sometimes took improper courses, Mr. Gary offered a solution of his own.

"Why not have the law framed and administered," he suggested, "so as to allow the courts to cover the whole subject by injunction, rather than by the destruction of property or business? If capital is proceeding or threatens to proceed improperly it can be restrained by injunction and the order enforced in the regular way."

Mr. Gary closed his speech with a declaration that this was not the worst but the best period in our history.

The New Commodore

The 210th Liggett Drug Store has been opened under "The Commodore," the magnificent new hotel near the Grand Central Station, New York City.

The 209th was opened a few days ago at Saratoga Springs. Use them for your convenience when in their vicinity.

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Rexall Stores

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The following limited groups still remain from our *Summer Clearance Sales* and they are now priced *for immediate disposal*—

Street Dresses { Formerly to $225 at $95 / " " $175 at $75

On fine quality serge, tricotine and twill, including many handsomely embroidered styles.

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Formerly to $85 at $12 & $22

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No need now to accept "other kinds." Every grocer and delicatessen dealer can now supply *your kind* "WARD'S."

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PERSHING TO STAY IN CITY FIVE DAYS

Expected to Remain Until Friday, and Will Lead Parade on His War Charger.

TO BUILD SEATS FOR 25,000

Board of Aldermen to Provide $100,000 Today for Welcoming Celebration.

New York City will be host to General John J. Pershing from Monday morning, if the Leviathan docks by then, until Friday night, when the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces departs for Washington. During that time there will be but two limitations to the city's hospitality—the amount it is physically possible to crowd in and the extent to which the General can subordinate the eagerness of personal friends to the public's demands.

The final say in everything except the parade of the 1st Division and "Pershing's own" composite regiment, which the Commander will lead Wednesday morning, and the city's dinner to him and his staff at the Waldorf, that night, is to be left to the General himself. It is expected that there will be an inevitable press of private obligations, and no one is going to make positive promises that General Pershing will do anything until he gets here to say yes or no.

The War Department has taken charge of all military arrangements for the welcome celebrations, both in New York and Washington. Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, Commandant of the War College and former Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, has opened headquarters at the Waldorf. Captain James L. Collins, formerly General Pershing's aid in France, and now acting as General McAndrew's Chief of Staff, and a group of officers and other assistants came from Washington with General McAndrew, who will act as the War Department's official representative in this city.

General McAndrew and Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation, who is charged with the immediate responsibility for the docking of the Leviathan, conferred yesterday. They still await definite determination by Secretary of War Baker and the joint Congressional committee of welcome as to whether they will go down the bay to meet the big transport, or will await her at Pier 4, in Hoboken. It is probable no one actually will board the Leviathan until she docks, because of the danger of trying to halt so great a vessel in the channel. In any event, it is probable as escort of naval vessels will go down the bay.

Reception at City Hall.

General McAndrew also conferred at City Hall with Mayor Hylan over such phases of the homecoming as the city is concerned with. As a result of the conference the formal welcome at City Hall was settled upon. After greetings at the pier the General and his staff, escorted by members of the Mayor's Committee and headed by a band and an escort of motor cycle and mounted police, will go to City Hall over the route already announced. The Mayor will make an address of welcome.

After that the party will proceed to the Waldorf. General Pershing is to be seated for in an elaborate suite on the third floor of the hotel, where every provision for his comfort and convenience is being made. The rest of Monday—assuming that the transport arrives on schedule—will be left to General Pershing.

There are as yet no definite plans for Tuesday. The Mayor's Committee wants to give a public reception, probably in some large theatre, that night, that thousands of persons may have an opportunity to shake the General's hand, and, perhaps, to hear him say a few words. This suggestion has met with no disapprobation from the military authorities, but it is one of the things about which they feel General Pershing should express his own pleasure.

It was officially made known that General Pershing will march at the head of the parade. He will be mounted on his own war horse Kidron, which he rode in the Paris and London parades. Kidron hails from the stables of the famous French cavalry school at Saumur, and he was personally selected for the Commander in Chief by Lieut. Col. John G. Queckemeyer, one of his aids. Kidron is a big thoroughbred sorrel with registered pedigree, and Pershing is known to be so much attached to him that he intends to acquire him from the army as his own property.

Just behind the Commander in Chief will come his flag bearer with the General's colors, red field with four white stars. Next will be the General's staff, headed by Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Chief of Staff, and including Col. George C. Marshall, Chief Aid; Lieut. Col. Queckemeyer, Major John C. Hughes and Major Andre Brewster, Inspector General of the A. E. F. A number of general officers who are on the Leviathan will be near him in the column. Among them are Major Gen. John L. Hines of the Third Army Corps; Major Gen. Charles Summerall, and Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the A. E. F.

Military men who had felt slighted by the city's original determination to provide only 5,000 seats for spectators of the parade, were cheered yesterday when the city officials decided to build at least 25,000 seats, and more if possible. President Robert L. Moran of the Board of Aldermen announced this decision, making known that at today's special meeting of the board, called to finance the ceremonies, a special issue of revenue bonds amounting to $100,000 will be asked. So far as is known, there will be no opposition. It is expected the stands will be started at Sixtieth Street and will run north along Fifth Avenue from there.

Sinnott Criticises Military Men.

For a time before this announcement, the question of seats threatened to lead to real unpleasantness. The first hint of ill-feeling came when an announcement made through the newspapers by Major Charles S. Coulter, publicity officer of the 1st Division, that two tickets would be distributed to each man of local domicile in the division was met with a formal attack on the military committee by Charles John F. Sinnott, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee. Major Coulter's announcement was based on a report made to him Wednesday by Major Paul Daly, head of the division's own welcome committee of former officers, which was organized by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., after Major Daly had conferred with the Mayor's Committee. Mr. Sinnott's statement read:

"The Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests, which has been preparing plans for the Pershing parade, wishes to announce that the arrangements for the parade and the distribution of tickets are being made by the Mayor's Committee, and not by the self-constituted committee at the Hotel Biltmore. Misleading statements are being given out from time to time about the seating capacity of the grand stand, and that tickets can be obtained from a committee with headquarters at the Biltmore by making application there.

"A statement was made without any authority or foundation that the Mayor's Committee had promised to build 5,000 additional seats, which will be constructed near the official reviewing stand and turned over to the committee at the Biltmore for distribution. There will be no tickets turned over to the committee at the Biltmore for distribution.

"General McGlachlin has been requested by the Mayor's Committee to furnish a list of the names and addresses of the relatives of the men of the 1st Division who are entitled to seats on the grand stand, and when these names and addresses are furnished tickets will be mailed by the Mayor's Committee to the addresses furnished. In this way General McGlachlin's request that the relatives of the men of the 1st Division have seats will be complied with, which, of course, is paramount.

"The committee is determined, as it has been in the past, to prevent any profiteering in tickets, and for this reason will work only with General McGlachlin and his staff in the distribution of tickets to relatives of the men of the 1st Division."

Major Coulter refused to reply to the statement. Major Daly answered smilingly: "Perhaps I misunderstood Mr. Sinnott about the distribution of the tickets. The Mayor's Committee is working in complete harmony with us, only it doesn't seem to know it."

So far as "self-constituted committees" are concerned, the Biltmore headquarters established by the authority of Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., commander of the 1st Division, and General McGlachlin is fully conversant with what is being done there.

General McGlachlin has issued an order making certain changes in the parade order already issued. Commanders are directed to halt their columns during the rest periods, so that the side streets will be left clear. They are ordered to synchronize all watches before starting, and to halt for ten minutes on each hour. Troops will parade at "Attention," but may march at ease for ten minutes beginning at each half-hour, except when passing the reviewing stand, when they will be at "Attention."

Welfare workers, not including entertainers, who served with the division in France may parade if they are in uniform and march with the organization to which they were attached abroad. Authority is given to unit commanders to grant twenty-four-hour passes to men who can be spared from duty.

On invitation from General McGlachlin, Red Cross workers who served with the division are to have a special place in the parade. Major Clark Williams, former New York State Controller, who headed the Red Cross detachment serving with the unit, has telegraphed to all workers absent from the city in an effort to mobilize them at the Williams Club, 291 Madison Avenue, in time to join the column. Among them are Lieutenant J. L. Butterfield of this city, W. A. Fox of Buffalo, and Lieutenant George B. Karr of Parsons, Kan., who were wounded in action.

Motor Cars for the Wounded.

At a conference between General McGlachlin and Dr. Dorothy C. Smyley, commander of the Motor Corps of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, it was arranged that the corps shall transport some 230 of the division's wounded in the parade. Definite provision for the rest of the wounded still is to be made. A special detachment from the National League of Woman's Service will assist the corps.

The Knights of Columbus has offered to stage in Madison Square Garden, on any night convenient for the division, a boxing carnival with 14,000 seats available. Those who have promised to appear include Pete Herman, Johnny Kilbane, Benny Leonard, Jack Britton, Michael Dowd, Battling Levinsky, and Jack McAuliffe. A notation on the offer said that Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, also had promised to come, but Major Coulter said that because of prejudice among the soldiers against Dempsey because he performed no military service the division would not come if Dempsey did.

The National Security League, of which General Pershing is a life member, announced the formation of this committee to represent it in the ceremonies: Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Louis W. Stotesbury, former Adjutant General of the New York Guard; Frederic R. Coudert, Tompkins McIlvaine, Lewis B. Stillwell, Charles D. Orth and Colonel Charles Lydecker, President of the league.

The Y. M. C. A. is distributing to all returning soldiers of the First souvenir postcards bearing the division insignia and carrying this terse account of its record: "First in sector to shoot German, to attack, to conduct a raid, to be raided, to capture prisoners, to suffer casualties, to be cited singly in general orders, in number of division, corps and army commanders and general staff officers produced from its personnel."

Five transports are expected to arrive at Hoboken today with 5,739 officers and men of the division. This virtually will complete the organization.

SENATE CONFIRMS RANK OF GENERAL PERSHING

Applause Sweeps Chamber as Rising Vote in Open Executive Session Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Amid applause from Senators and spectators, the Senate today, in open executive session, unanimously confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of General of the regular army, as a reward for his services as commander of the American Expeditionary Force. As a mark of special honor a rising vote was taken.

The special act reviving the rank for General Pershing makes his title "General of the Armies of the United States," and provides that no officer shall take precedence in rank over him. The rank has not been held since the death of General Sheridan.

Chairman Wadsworth, in making the request for immediate consideration of the nomination in the unprecedented surroundings of an open executive session, declared General Pershing had commanded "the greatest military expeditionary force in history" in point of the number of men and the distance they were transported.

At the request of Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, Senators rose to record their votes, and when Vice President Marshall announced that the nomination had been confirmed, Senator Phelan, Democrat, California, led the applause which swept the floor and galleries.

DRY CODE BILL UP IN SENATE

Measure Is Amended to Include Sweet Cider in Nonintoxicants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Consideration of the Prohibition Enforcement bill in the Senate today was notable for almost total absence of the sharp debate that marked its passage through the House.

Modified in many particulars by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the arrival of the bill on the Senate floor failed to evoke sufficient interest to bring more than a score of Senators into the chamber during the two hours or more the debate proceeded. Only one roll call was demanded, although virtually all of the committee amendments had been approved before the measure was laid aside.

The only additions made to the committee amendments were one by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, adding sweet cider to the nonintoxicating beverages specifically exempted from the terms of the act, and one by Senator Overman, Democrat, North Carolina, exempting drink-cure sanitoriums from the rigidity of restrictions against the administration of liquor by doctor's prescription.

FINES 31 UNDER DRY LAW.

Judge Foster Warns Bartenders to Find Another Business.

Thirty-one hotel keepers, saloon proprietors, bartenders, and waiters, who were arrested recently by Federal agents on charges of violating the wartime prohibition law, entered pleas of guilty yesterday before Judge Rufus E. Foster in the United States District Court. They were fined $50 each. The fines were paid. In imposing sentence Judge Foster said:

"By the imposition of these fines, with the promise of jail sentences in case of a repeated violation, I hope you men will understand that the wartime prohibition law is a necessary measure, and that the Government demands that courts enforce it. You must also understand that by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment there is a new order of things and, there being little chance of its repeal, you must make up your minds that you will have to engage in some other kind of business."

Exonerated in Aster Purse Case.

A communication received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from the authorities at Washington ordered dismissal of charges against Harry W. Abbott, a former electrician on the U-boat 117, who was suspected of having stolen the pocketbook of Lieutenant Vincent Astor aboard the ship on April 25 last. This pocketbook was later found in the bilge of the boat. Only $50 was missing. Major F. E. Adams, Judge Advocate at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, immediately released Abbott from custody.

Stockings a Rarity in Warsaw.

WARSAW, Aug. 14. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Bare legs are in the majority throughout these regions. Probably not one in five of the poor own stockings, and many not even shoes save for wood-soled sandals. Adult women barelegged and barefooted, are to be seen everywhere, not only in the country but in the streets of Warsaw and the other large cities.

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THE NEW NOTE IN TAILORMADES

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NEXT SUNDAY WORLD
Daily and Sunday Thereafter
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AMERICAN SLAIN BY YAQUIS

Truck Under Guard Attacked and Four Mexicans and American Driver Are Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The State Department announced today that the American Embassy in Mexico City, having formally called the attention of the Mexican Foreign Office to the firing by Mexican Federal soldiers on an American Army airplane, and the wounding of Captain McNabb, the pilot, near Laredo, Texas, the Mexican Foreign Office had expressed its regret and had promised an immediate and thorough investigation of the affair with a view to making "a satisfactory adjustment."

An official dispatch from General Dickman at San Antonio was made public in which it is stated that the airplane fired on was at no time over Mexican territory. General Dickman's message said:

"Lieutenant Johnston, Captain McNabb, observer, fired on by Mexicans numbering twenty at Leyendecker's ranch, Mexican side of river, twelve miles upstream from Laredo. Plane was flying 500 feet altitude when pilot noticed that the town on Mexican side opposite Leyendecker's ranch contained an unusual number of people. Plane descended to altitude of 100 feet above river to observe the town, when plane was fired on. Radiator was punctured and pilot made forced landing on American side. Captain McNabb slightly wounded above right ear. Airplane was at no time over Mexican territory."

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 4.—A. P. Hennessey, an American truck driver, formerly employed in the immigration service at Nogales, and four Mexican Federal soldiers, acting as escort to a truck operated by the San Xavier Mining Company, were killed by Yaquis on Tuesday, according to information received by forwarding agents of the Laughlin Mining Company here today.

The information came from Miguel Lopez, Federal Judge at La Colorada. The Indians attacked a truck carrying powder and supplies to the San Xavier mine, according to the message.

100,000,000 PESOS LOW FOR MEXICAN CLAIMS

Records Here Indicate That Secretary Cabrera's Estimate of Damages Is Short.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The statement of Luis Cabrera, Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, that the claims for damages against the Mexican Government will not exceed 100,000,000 pesos, coupled with an official bulletin recently issued by the Mexican Embassy in Washington, declaring that the Carranza Government is anxious to reach an agreement with the United States regarding the payment of claims, has interested the State Department, which has tabulated reports of the claims of Mexican foreigners. Cabrera's figures are far from the total as it appears in the State Department tabulation.

Cabrera estimates that the total claims of foreigners and Mexicans for damages incurred in the revolution of 1910 approximate 40,000,000 pesos. Of this amount 9,000,000 pesos have been allowed by the claims commission created by a Carranza decree. He says this amount has been allowed out of a total of 23,000,000 pesos claimed and "if we are to continue in the same proportion we will get 15,000,000 pesos which the commission will allow." Claims presented for damages suffered during the Constitutionalist revolution approximate 22,000,000 pesos, which Cabrera adds to the 15,000,000, making 37,000,000 pesos. He estimates that claims not yet submitted, principally American, will reach about 44,000,000 pesos, which would give a total of 81,000,000 pesos.

"If this is thought to be too conservative," Cabrera says, "let us call it in round numbers 100,000,000 pesos." This, he asserts, will be the total damages to be paid by the Mexican Government.

MRS. STOKES KEEPS SEAT.

Communist Delegates Find She Is Being "Exploited" by Publishers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—After four days of verbal battle, peace and quiet reigned in the Socialist-Communist camps today. The Communist Party of America held a short session and the Communist Labor Party discussed methods of bringing their cause before farmers. Daniel Soper, recently released on bail from Leavenworth, appealed for more members for the one big union and the I. W. W. closing with the remark that "if there are any bourgeoisie in the audience, we don't want 'em."

Rose Pastor Stokes kept her seat as a delegate to the Communist Party Convention. Because of her husband's wealth and hostility to Bolshevism it was reported that she would be excluded under the ruling that "no person shall be eligible for membership in the Communist Party who employs labor or gains a livelihood through rent, interest, and profit."

Mrs. Stokes writes for magazines, it was found, and has books bringing her royalties, and, in the words of her comrades, "the publishers are exploiting her the same as other wage earners." Under this theory she was permitted to keep her seat.

Capitalists, lawyers, doctors—all are welcome to membership in the Communist Party, according to the latest ruling, provided each applicant is able to show "that he does not live entirely by exploitation of the working class."

The "right wing" or Socialist Party convention indorsed the expulsion of the radical elements some months ago.

HINES WARNS OF COAL RISE.

Declares Public Should Ignore Plea of Transportation Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Warning that from now until the end of the year coal operators will lay stress on transportation difficulties to explain increased coal prices was given the Senate coal investigation committee today by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

"These difficulties will be kept before the public, exploited, and perhaps expanded," Mr. Hines said, "in an effort to justify raising prices to as high a point as the public will stand, and for which it should not stand."

Appearing before the committee to reply to the operators' charges that a car shortage was the main factor in bringing about a diminished supply of coal, and, consequently, a tendency to high prices, Mr. Hines declared his belief that the railroads would be able to move all the coal necessary.

The Director General suggested that the Government retain enough of its "war power" to enable it to control coal prices until normal conditions are completely restored. "This is a war emergency, after all," he said.

Replying to Chairman Frelinghuysen, the Director General said the coal operators had demonstrated during the war that they were capable of close co-operation with the Railroad Administration, and intimated that this co-operation would be used for increasing prices. He suggested that there be an investigation of profits.

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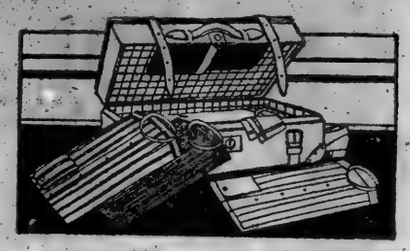

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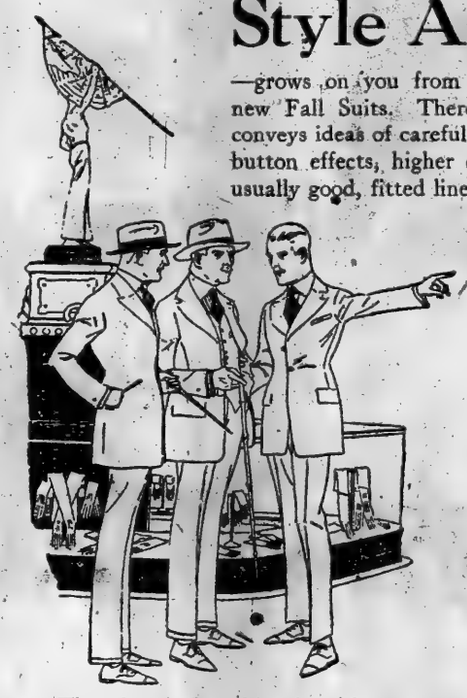

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Corduroy School Suits with 2 knickers

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Other School Suits, $10.00 to $32.50.
Blouses, 85c to $1.95.
Shirts, $1.25 to $2.50.
Hats and Caps, $1.00 to $3.00.
Neckwear, 55c and $1.00.
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High Lace Shoes, English last, welt soles. Tan or gun metal finish calfskin. 9.50

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Russian calfskin lace shoe in several styles of toes. Black or Tan. *(including tax)* 13.30

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SENATORS DEBATE WAGE LEGISLATION

Underwood Says Federal Commission Only Can Solve Problem for All.

ABSOLUTE POWER NEEDFUL

Williams Asserts Real Issue Is: Shall Congress Bow to Brotherhood Threats?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The wage feature of the railroad bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Cummins on Tuesday was the subject of debate on the floor of the Senate today, Senators Underwood of Alabama, Williams of Mississippi, and Borah of Idaho speaking at length. Mr. Underwood made the principal address, and in favoring Governmental regulation of wages said the time had come when a Federal commission should have the power to determine not only the wages but also the hours of labor of the employés of the railroads. The appointment of such a commission was the only solution, in his judgment, of the railroad problem.

Senator Williams asserted the country was facing a class movement which threatened to usurp the functions of the duly elected representatives of the people in Congress. He was tired, he said, of the "arrogance and violence" of capital on the one hand and of the "insolence and violence" of labor on the other.

Senator Borah contended that the problem was not one of wages, but involved the whole status of labor. In the new order of things, he said, labor must not only be permitted to share in the fruits of industry but must also share in its management, operation and control.

"Industrial wars between labor and capital," said Mr. Underwood, "must ultimately find a solution that will stand for industrial peace without resort to force to settle the matters in dispute or we must admit that the advance of civilization has come to a halt. The great difficulty that confronts the country in the settlement of its labor disputes is the fact that up to the present time we have found no sound basis on which to rest the settlement.

"If only the employer or the employe were involved in the controversy the Government might continue to blind its eyes to the rights involved in the disputes and the justice that should prevail and allow force on one side or force on the other side to prevail in the final settlement, but each day combined capital broadens its field of action and each day union labor extends its field of control.

The jurisdiction of Congress in the settlement of the present problem, he contended, rested on the determination of the question of whether or not the men employed in the movement of interstate railway trains were "an instrument to the movement of commerce among the States."

"There is but one way out, in my judgment, and that is to appoint a tribunal with power to adjust these matters, which has the time to consider and the opportunity to know the facts. Such a tribunal must not only have the power and be prepared to do what is right and just by the labor employed on the railroads, but must have authority and power to see that property is not confiscated by its decisions. For should you confiscate the property of the transportation companies of America, you would break down the channels of transportation as effectively as you would break them down in a strike, with the resultant injury to the people of the United States. A tribunal of this kind must also have the authority and opportunity to consider the rights of the shippers and travelers of America, who in the last analysis will bear any increased burden that falls on the carriage of property or persons over the transportation lines. This tribunal must have authority and power to protect the rights of the whole people of the United States against the recurrence of lockouts and strikes.

"I saw recently in the papers," said Senator Williams, "a threat of organized railroad labor to force Congress to adopt the Plumb plan for operation and control of the railroads. Simultaneously the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Union announced that it would support the same Plumb plan. This looks familiar. You have the combination of labor and soldiers which is the cornerstone of Sovietism.

"The issue before us, as members of Congress, is whether we shall heed the threats of the railroad workers. They mean that I shall cower before them like a dog. Any one who tries that game here is going to learn that we have something in America that they have not in Russia. We have a middle class here which, upon provocation, will fight, which can fight, and knows how to fight, and it is not to be bullied and not to be cowered by capital or sovietized, Russianized, misrepresentative labor."

ACTORS TURN DOWN MANAGERS' TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

sociation reply terminated with the following paragraph: "We add, however, that the use of the word 'unacceptable' in this letter means that those whom we represent have taken, with reference to the matters referred to, a position which, as expressed in our letter, is definite and final."

The Producing Managers' Association now plans the reopening of all theatres.

The principal points in the agreement which the managers offered to the actors were as follows:

An exchange of releases of all claims and a discontinuance of all litigation.

An offer to the Equity of the so-called Fidelity contract, giving the actors far more than they asked and admitting the right of the Actors' Equity Association to act for its members in all disputes.

A clause setting forth that "the actor and the manager shall agree, each for himself, that he is bound by no affiliation of any kind that can or will prevent the fulfillment of this contract."

To Reinstate Strikers.

The reinstatement of all Equity actors in the roles which they occupied when the strike was called, except in cases where contracts have since been entered into with other performers, or where the plays in question have since been abandoned.

Equity members, stagehands, or musicians not to object to the presence of Fidelity members in the casts of plays with which they are connected, and to make no attempts to force them to join the Equity.

No discrimination by the managers against Equity members or in favor of Fidelity members.

No sympathetic strikes to be called by actors, stagehands or musicians unless notice of breach of contract has been given to the opposing party and until the opposing party shall then have had ten days in which to comply with the contract. Breach of contract to be established by arbitration, which, in turn, will be participated in by the Equity association if the actor so desires.

That "the Actors' Equity Association will not cause itself to be appointed by its members, or any of them, their agent for the negotiation of any individual contract between the producer and the performer."

No fees of any kind to be collected from actors by either the Actors' Equity Association or the Producing Managers' Association.

The managers should attempt to blacklist no actor for the part played by him in the strike, and that the actors, in turn, should blacklist no manager for similar reasons.

Finally, that the agreement should expire on June 1, 1924.

This agreement was sent to the Actors' Equity Association at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Bainbridge Colby, chief counsel for the managers, and was returned to the managers during the evening, accompanied by a letter from Justus Sheffield, counsel for the Equity.

In addition to asking that the five years be cut to two and a half, and that the Fidelity League be eliminated from the discussion, the actors, according to one of the managers, object particularly to the clause stipulating that there were to be no fees collected by the Equity in return for engagements secured for its members.

This manager declared that the object of the Equity was to organize itself much after the fashion of the B. F. Keith Booking Exchange and to exact fees, in the shape of a percentage of their salaries, from all of its members.

Arthur Hopkins, following the giving out of the managers' statement, said that the managers did not know, for the present, where they would secure non-federation stagehands and musicians. The first of the theatres to open as a non-union house will be the Selwyn, originally announced to reopen with "The Challenge" tonight, but now set for tomorrow night. Thereafter, Mr. Hopkins said, new plays will be opened rapidly. In the beginning most of those which resume will be plays requiring few stagehands, such as "Friendly Enemies," which is scheduled to resume at the Manhattan Opera House.

In this class also, is the new Belasco production, "The Gold Diggers," which will be brought into the Belasco Theatre. In the tryout of this play the leading male rôle was played by Bruce McRae, an Equity Council member, who has played an important part in the strike. It is believed that most of the plays under way can be cast from the ranks of the Fidelity organization, but there will be a few, such as "Lightnin'," which so depend on personality that they must await the end of the strike. In "Lightnin'" the principal rôle was acted by Frank Bacon, coauthor of the play, and the management had previously spent several vain months in endeavoring to secure another actor to head a second company next season. Bacon is a loyal Equity member.

It is not expected that many musical comedies can resume in the near future, since these require large staffs of stage hands and musicians, all of whom must be carefully trained. The Ziegfeld "Follies," however, is in rehearsal and will be opened next week if substitute stage hands can be obtained. George White also will offer a revue on the Century Theatre roof.

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An Open Letter to His Honor, John F. Hylan, Regarding the Cost of Shoes in New York City

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STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ROCKLAND, U. S. A.

Sept. 5, 1919.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Hon. John F. Hylan,
Mayor of New York City.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Knowing that you, with Executives of other cities, are interested in matters touching upon the welfare of the community, we take this opportunity of presenting a suggestion for relieving in part the high cost of living.

Much has been said regarding the prevailing prices of shoes and many are predicting that the coming year will bring forth still further increases.

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In common with other manufacturers, we are, of course, somewhat dependent upon the fluctuations in the leather market, but our forty years' experience in making shoes gives us a decided advantage in knowing when to buy to the best advantage.

Unlike most manufacturers, we have a different marketing policy which enables us to pass along the savings we make to the purchasers of Emerson Shoes. Every pair of shoes in our stores is stamped, while being made, with a fair and square retail price based on the cost of material and labor at the time of manufacture. If leather advances subsequently, please bear in mind that the stamped price cannot be raised. It is a guarantee of an honest price for all time.

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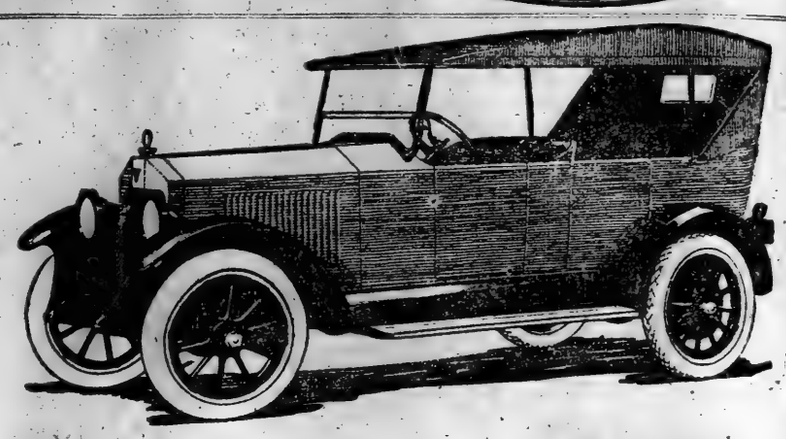

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SAULT STE. MARIE GREETS THE PRINCE

Wales Visits Paper Mills, Steel Works, and Canal Connecting Superior and Huron.

GETS CORDIAL RECEPTION

Prince's Right Hand Is Swollen from Handshaking in Montreal and He Now Uses the Left.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Sept. 4.—The Prince of Wales this morning came to this small town, which stands over against the American border and is the connecting link between the giant waters of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is a little town that has grown up from the great power of trade that has flowed east toward the sea and south toward the United States. Fifty years ago it was a tiny fishing village, beginning to turn a casual interest toward the lumber industry. The number of families it contained could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Today it has wide streets and pretty homes and its population is well over 26,000.

All these people gave the Prince a warm and candid welcome. Crowds massed about the green lawn which fronts the red sandstone station, and in all the streets there were crowds. Automobile owners packed their families, even to the youngest in arms, into the tonneaus and joined a procession a mile long which followed the Prince about the town.

He went first to the grounds of the high school, where he received the leading citizens of the city and gave medals to war veterans. He looked down upon the blue waters of the two lakes, the many factory chimneys which threw a smoke of human industry across the scene, and the great steel lattice spans of the bridge which stands above the white spray of St. Mary's Falls, where Superior leaps down to Lake Huron. Here he was introduced to the town and heard it cheering. The crowd was as thick and as eager as usual.

From the presentations the Prince went to the big canal which swings ships of great size east and west in inter-lake traffic. In the canal is a big lock 900 feet long, which enables steamships to drop down the eighteen feet difference in level between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The Prince stayed alongside the lock while it was being filled, and when the big gates were swung open he stood on one as it moved, listening very closely to the engineer who explained the mechanism. Several small ships passed through the lock before him, and then he passed to the Algoma Railway and in a special car was taken to the rapids which tumble down between Canada and the United States.

The train was brought to a standstill at the international boundary, where two sentries, Canadian and American, faced each other. A big crowd of Americans waited to cheer him.

This short trip over, the Prince spent thirty minutes in going over the paper mills. He went carefully into the whole process. He also saw the big Algoma Steel Works, where smelting is done on a large scale.

His visit to this brisk town was a short one, but it was full of interest and full of enthusiasm. The town was decorated in brave fashion, a braveness that the heartiness of the people amplified. There was again a great amount of public handshaking, but since Montreal the Prince has had to use his left hand, for the vigor of the grips in that city proved damaging, and his right is swollen as a result.

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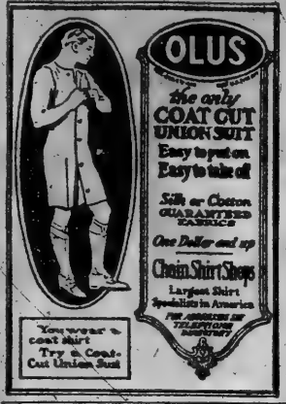

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WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

GIVE FESTIVAL CONCERT DEDICATED TO MAYOR

15,000 in Central Park at Presentation of Testimonial to Hylan by President Gallatin.

A concert entitled "Peace Festival Concert," dedicated to Mayor Hylan by Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer in recognition of his services and interest in the Mayor Hylan People's Concerts, was given last night by the Police Band of the City of New York on the Mall in Central Park before a crowd estimated at 15,000.

A testimonial bound in levant morocco was presented to the Mayor by Francis D. Gallatin, President of the Park Board. In making his presentation speech President Gallatin said: "Mayor Hylan has done nothing more worthy of praise than this promotion of the People's Concerts, which bring us all together and which teach us all that we are brothers and fellow Americans. Mr. Hylan has been ably seconded by Chamberlain Berolzheimer, who has done so much for the cause of music."

Mayor Hylan said, in part, in response to Mr. Gallatin's introduction: "I am under deep obligation to the Park Board for the presentation of these resolutions, and I am likewise under deep obligations to the policemen and to the other great artists who have appeared on other occasions and on this occasion to render some service to the people in this great city. In these times of stress and trouble nothing could be more patriotic than to render some service to the great municipality in which we live, the City of New York. The war is over and we are now at peace. Let us endeavor to conduct the affairs of the City of New York in a peaceful, orderly manner, and it behooves every citizen living within the confines of this great city to do his part to encourage those in public office and those whose duty it is to keep peace and order to render the best possible service they can to that end.

"We are all under great obligations to Chamberlain Berolzheimer for the great service he is rendering the people of this city in giving these concerts, which no other person is more responsible for than he but the artists.

"Next Wednesday night there will be given a concert here in honor of General Pershing. Let us hope that all the people that are present here this evening will return on Wednesday night next, and thousands of others, to see the great General whom we hope to have with us on that occasion."

Riccardo Stracciari, baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, sang an aria from "The Barber of Seville" and "The Long, Long Trail." Alberto Sanchez, South American tenor, sang an aria from "Tosca." The Metropolitan Opera Chorus, under the direction of William Tyroler, gave the Anvil Chorus from "Trovatore" and "Gioconda." The program of the Police Band was well received and Della Baker and Rosa Ponselle gained much applause.

French Deputies to Honor America.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Senate today decided unanimously to be represented by a delegation of ten members at the laying of the first stone of the monument at Pointe de Grave, on the Gironde, commemorating the intervention of the United States in the great war. The ceremony takes place the coming Saturday, Sept. 6.

MUSIC NOTES.

Rose and Carmela Ponselle will sing a duet from "Aida" at a special Stadium concert next Saturday evening, arranged by Adolph Lewisohn for the joint benefit of the eye clinic at Sing Sing Prison and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. The Volpe Orchestra will reappear, playing airs from "The Prophet," "Faust," "Mignon," "Gioconda" and "Rienzi."

Frieda Hempel returned yesterday from Lake Louise, Canada, where the former Metropolitan soprano did some real mountain climbing during the Summer. She will prepare at Long Beach for an all-season concert tour with her accompanist, Coenraad V. Bos, due from Holland this week on the steamship Rotterdam.

Arthur Bodanzky, who arrived from Seal Harbor, Maine, on Wednesday, made a brief announcement of his plans for the New Symphony Orchestra from its offices at 25 West Forty-second Street yesterday. The conductor said his programs would "treat the music of all nations and ages with fairness."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—From automobile, on Friday, Aug. 29, between Grand Central Station and Delmonico's, a large black suitcase, containing gentleman's clothing and jewelry; $300 reward for contents intact; positively no questions asked. Notify Room 1109, 70 5th Av.

LOST—Evening Aug. 25, between Sharon and Salisbury, Conn., small black traveling bag, containing jewel case, marked "F. T. B.," auto clock, medicine, &c.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Notify proprietor White Hart Inn., Salisbury, Conn.

LOST—Labor Day evening, on train, Belmar to Pennsylvania Station, lady's open-face Longine watch; reward. Communicate T. Spencer, 72 Elizabeth Av., Newark, N. J. Market 4262.

LOST—A red leather back memorandum book with names and addresses of ready-to-wear manufacturers; liberal reward for return to C. F. Gamer, 225 5th Av., 8th floor, New York City.

LOST — Three Liberty bonds, 4,069,780-4,069,781, fourth issue, 7-0,000,642, fifth issue, evening Sept. 2, Broadway, between Liberty and Wall Sts. J 413 Times Downtown.

LOST—Suitcase containing wearing apparel lost in automobile Wednesday forenoon, outside Hotel McAlpin; liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned promptly. S 709 Times Downtown.

LOST—On Aug. 30, in taxi at Grand Central, umbrella, initialed "G. T. H." stag handle; reward. Return to Mrs. Haviland, 61 West 54th St.

LOST—Wallet, containing two bills from Einhorn, cash to amount of $125, at 96th St. subway, between 5:30 and 6 o'clock; liberal reward. M. Feig, 1,015 Simpson St.

LOST—Blue leather pocketbook, containing two rings and three pins; valued for association; reward. W. B. Crane, Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, vicinity Nostrand-Fulton, Sept. 2; liberal reward. W. E. Phone Prospect 8150.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, vicinity Nostrand-Fulton, Sept. 2; liberal reward. W. E. Phone Prospect 8150.

LOST—Fur scarf, imitation blue fox, University Av., between Fordam Road, High Bridge; reward. Phone 7742 Audubon.

LOST—Franklin Savings Bank Book No. 300898. Return to Franklin Savings Bank, 8th Av., 42d St., New York.

FOUND—Thursday evening, subway, handbag; write description. 836 Crescent St., Far Rockaway.

LOST—A diamond. Address Mrs. M., F 152 Times.

LOST — Handbag, containing trunk check, Brooklyn Bridge; reward. L., 147 East 44th.

FOUND—Wednesday morning, Lexington Av. subway, woman's blue bag. G 50 Times.

$100 REWARD.

Lost from automobile, vicinity Patchogue, between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M., Aug. 26, black cloth-covered week-end suitcase, containing dresses, shirts, shoes. 645 Times, 2 Rector St.

$100 REWARD

for watch, thin, gold, open face, with platinum and pearl chain and two-guinea George IV. centerpiece attached, lost Sept. 3d on boat Priscilla, between New York and Newport; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

STOLEN—Fob, with gold monogram G. L. and Elk's tooth, Tuesday, 38th St. and 9th Av., to Broadway and Liberty St. on 7th Av. subway; reward; no questions asked. George Littman, 344 West 38th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—From automobile Sept. 4, Liberty St. and Broadway, small white poodle; body clipped; unusually large; reward; no questions asked; child ill from grief; return to 450 West End Av. Schuyler 5605.

LOST—Tuesday, West Highland, terrier female. License 1716; liberal reward. Wittkaus, 21 East 82d St.

LOST—Small white dog, tan ears, black; vicinity Park Av., 185th; reward. Ziegler, 4300 Park Av. Telephone 6766 Schuyler.

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For the past two weeks this Paramount-Artcraft picture has been presented at the George M. Cohan Theatre, and I am so impressed by this remarkable story of human lives that I have been induced for the first time to change the policy of the Rivoli and to book a picture for two consecutive weeks. (Signed) HUGO RIESENFELD, Director, Rivoli Theatre.

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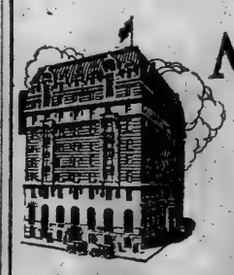

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are very good artistic singers and that for years and years they sang in the SISTINE CHAPEL, meeting with the general satisfaction.
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"DIRECT ACTION" IN BRITAIN.

Under the leadership of Mr. ROBERT SMILLIE, the British miners have done all in their power to disorganize British industries and to injure British export trade. They are not yet satisfied. They refuse to accept the liberal, the expensive plan of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE of Government purchase from the owners of coal lands now getting royalties from mining companies, of participation by the miners in the management of the mines, to be organized into districts, and of creating a fund to better housing and living conditions. This plan seems extravagant enough. The miners insist on nationalization, which, Mr. SMILLIE says, is "essential in the interests of national industry and the poorer consumers."

The miners get coal for their own use at a nominal price, fixed before the war. Their interest in the consumers and in national interests has taken the form of producing less in shorter hours for higher wages, in strikes, in a growing percentage of absenteeism. The recent necessary rise in the price of coal testifies to the economic results of their policies. Now they have revived the plan of "direct action" and have voted to take a ballot on it. It had been thought that the "Triple Alliance" of miners, railway men, and transport workers had been growing cold toward "direct action." The miners are most numerous in the membership of that body and their leaders are the most radical. It is likely enough that the threat of "direct action," a strike for political purposes, is meant primarily as a club to be held over the head of the Trades Union Congress which meets in Glasgow Monday.

The political program so dear to the leaders of the miners and various radicals of the British Labor Party, harmonizes with their continual coddling of Bolshevism, pacificism, Germanism. They are to strike, if they vote to strike, to make the Government take British troops out of Russia, abolish conscription, release conscientious objectors. Not content with demoralizing the basic British industry, the life of British industry and trade, they seek to help the Russian masters of massacre and government by the proletariat to discourage national self-defense; and their bosoms are wrung for the men who wouldn't fight for Great Britain against Germany. This matter of "direct action" needs to be settled. There is some prospect that it will be settled in the next few weeks. It cannot be believed that the hard sense of the British people will be deceived by the Bolshevist and extreme Socialist ideas which a few leaders, most of them members of the "middle class," are making such sinister efforts to force upon the trade unions of the country.

Universal suffrage has but just begun in Great Britain. It cannot exist under Bolshevism, which denies the ballot to merchants, small or great, to clergymen, to everybody who lives upon annuities, investments, inherited money, to farmers who employ even one hired man, to everybody, in fact, who hires help, to the wives or housekeepers of all men so disfranchised. It would seem that nationalization of the mines was a sufficiently difficult task for the leaders of the miners, without fatally discrediting their cause by entangling it with the absurdities, the injustices, and the infamies of Bolshevism.

It is singular, by the way, that Mr. ROBERT SMILLIE and Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, head of the British Labor Party and a veteran intriguer with pacificism and Bolshevism, are shortly to bestow the light of their countenances and their counsels upon the United States. Why are they coming here? Upon whose invitation and at whose expense? Is the gospel of Bolshevism and nationalization to be preached here for the purpose of making converts to imported plans of nationalization, of class government, that are under way in the United States?

BUDGET PRINCIPLES.

Governor SMITH thinks that the National Government could save "many millions of dollars annually by a careful scrutiny of all estimates according to the provisions of a budget system." His remedy is to substitute for fourteen committees of the House and fifteen committees of the Senate in equal charge of some portion of the budget a single permanent budget committee of experts in charge of the entire co-ordination of income and outgo. The Governor thinks that it would be "ideal" to centralize the budget activities of both houses in a single committee of each, but he doubts that this can be accomplished.

In that he no doubt is right, and is right for the same reason that his plan would not have the success its high merits deserve. What good would result from a head-on collision between a perfect budget, prepared in whatever manner, and the will of Congress to pass as bad a budget as it dared? Is there a case on record where Congress has not rejected all plans presented to it by any outside body, even those appointed by itself, and has substituted Congress's own plan? Congress naturally likes its own plans best, whatever others may think of them. And Congress likes its own ways best, because of possibilities of individual advantage which would not be feasible if Congress were under any necessity to accept a budget from the hands of any outside authority which could be held to responsibility. Congress likes the present budget methods because there is no responsibility anywhere, and no possibility of punishing anybody for any fault. There is no remedy for this until Congress either disciplines itself by a self-denying ordinance or is disciplined by the ultimate authority, the electorate.

It is all the same whether the President, or the Treasury, or Governor SMITH's experts, or anybody else, prepares the budget. So long as Congress works its will with any budget the budget will be the work of Congress, and not of those who prepare it, and who are freed from responsibility when Congress takes it over. There is no way of holding Congress as a whole responsible, and no individual can be held responsible under present methods. Responsibility for results, not for recommendations, is the cornerstone of budget reform. It is idle to expect good budgets until it is possible to punish somebody for bad budgets.

BRITISH NAVY REORGANIZATION.

According to a dispatch from London, "the campaign for administrative economy is gaining momentum daily." Great Britain must make a sweeping reduction in expenditures and practice thrift in little things as well as great, or she will find it hard to meet her obligations. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has sounded the warning, and where can a beginning be made so effectively as in the navy? The menace of the German Fleet is ancient history now, and the empire has nothing to fear from any existing navy, militantly or politically. Her dreadnought line of battle is so strong that the United States would have to build steadily for several years to equal it if not a rivet were driven in British yards, and the United States is a friendly nation, prospectively an ally to keep the peace of the world. Compared with Great Britain, France and Japan are second class sea Powers; necessity as well as sympathy and mutual interest bind France to her loyal ally with hooks of steel, and with Japan Great Britain has a hard and fast alliance. Aside from the fair promise of the League of Nations, Great Britain is now in a position to call a halt upon the expansion of her navy and to reorganize it on an economical basis.

The British Navy, like our own for that matter, is topheavy. It includes predreadnoughts that are obsolete and can be broken up; many of the British cruisers and lighter craft are little better than junk for either offense or defense. The prewar complement would be much too large for the navy after desirable elimination of ships. Mr. WALTER LONG, First Lord of the Admiralty, calculates that naval appropriations can be cut from £140,000,000 to £70,000,000. The plan is to have no ship in the service that is not a fighting ship of the first class, according to type. While work on forty-two vessels has been stopped or canceled, thirty-six others, presumably light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, are to be finished, but plants in the yards are to be kept up for an emergency.

This is a sane as well as a saving policy, and if red tape could be swept like cobwebs out of Admiralty halls, the British Navy should lose nothing in efficiency by the reorganization; but, of course, it will be necessary to put able and energetic men in the highest positions. Admiral Sir PERCY SCOTT, who by the way insists that the naval lesson of the war is that large battleships are an incumbrance, being of no use in the presence of well-handled submarines, has recently told the story of the unreadiness of the British Navy for the war with Germany, because no more than "ten ships of the whole fleet had their main armament fitted for Director firing," a neglect that was due to solid satisfaction with the old method. At the battle of Jutland, Sir JOHN JELLICOE had only six ships fitted with a complete system of Director firing, secondary as well as main batteries, and not a cruiser was among them. Furthermore, according to Sir PERCY SCOTT, the German guns had the longer range in many cases. But perhaps the worst ineptitude of the Admiralty in 1914 was the belief that a battleship would be in no serious danger from an enemy submarine. So long as Baron FISHER was in authority the navy was progressive, and it is significant that his voice is now loudest for the plan of reducing the fleet to first class fighting ships and adding no others.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

There is no reason or excuse for treating facetiously or lightly the organization of the new Communist Party in Chicago, composed, it seems, largely of those so-called Socialists to whom admission to the Socialist Convention was denied. They are open and avowed enemies of the United States, its Government, its traditions, and its institutions. They represent, one must regretfully admit, a feeling which a few years ago one would not have thought possible in any political group or considerable body of individuals in America. However bitter may have been party quarrels, the participants have all reserved their country from their assaults. The spirit of rebellion, of hatred against the nation itself, has been absent.

Now we must recognize the fact that there are within the United States men and women who have no love for it, but only hatred, and would destroy it if they could, and build up on its ruins an international despotism of class. We do not believe these people to be numerous, but we must recognize their existence, their deadly aims, and their willingness to go to any length to achieve them. The Socialists have cast them out, and they have ceased to make any claim to be Socialists. That is a good work, well performed. When, being cast out, they organized a convention of their own, there were still some among them who wanted to put the word "Socialist" somewhere in the party name. To TICHENOR, a delegate from St. Louis, appears to be chiefly due the rejection of this dishonest proposal and the frank adoption of the word "Communist."

In numbers these seditionaries and rebels are not impressive, nor, though they will undoubtedly increase, are they likely ever to become so. In the New York City primaries, for instance, in which those who sympathize with this new Communist Party still voted as Socialists, they made a poor showing, and the real Socialists won. It is true that in Brooklyn the Left Wingers, as they were then called, won several nominations, but even in that stronghold of radicalism, where they were actually in control of the party organization, they ran in general far behind their opponents. In the Socialist stronghold in Manhattan, the Second Municipal Court District, where a Socialist Judge now sits on the bench, the regular Socialists polled 230 votes to 44 cast for the Left Wing candidate. This is a long way from causing any one to tremble at the spectre of red revolution and terror. But the fact that there are in the United States those who advocate and organize for revolution and social destruction is not to be ignored.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Though nothing could be further apart than the motives of the Bolsheviki and the anti-League Senators, their aim, the thing they have passionately at heart, is the same—the destruction of the League of Nations, if possible; the crippling of it if that is the most that can be done. As to what will be the effect if they should gain the end they seek, the Bolsheviki and the Senators disagree as much as in their motives; but we cannot help thinking that the Bolsheviki see more clearly in this matter than do their Republican accomplices. The latter are of the complacent belief that everything will jog along comfortably as usual, with an election every four years to see which party can get most of the offices. What the Bolsheviki believe will be the outcome is shown in the declaration of their organ, Pravda, that if they fail in their efforts to defeat the League there will be "not only an open but a hidden war against the proletariat revolution." In other words, the League is the weapon by which anarchy can be averted, and anarchists must work together to defeat it.

Of course, Mr. LODGE and Mr. BORAH will not accede to this grim and uncompromising statement. Nevertheless, they cannot help the fact that they and the Bolsheviki are allies, and they will not, perhaps, deny that the Bolsheviki, who work to the same end in many countries and in many ways, are stronger, more dangerous enemies of the League than they are. Whether that is admitted or not, the resources of the ill-mated allies are assuredly pooled, not by intention but inevitably. The anti-League Senators have these assets, or think they have: an appeal to anti-Japanese prejudice, an appeal to anti-British or Sinn Fein prejudice, and an appeal to anti-Wilson prejudice. To these the Bolsheviki add the appeal to class prejudice, the fomenting of radicalism, the age-long hatred of the Have Nots against the Haves.

Certainly the Bolshevist half of the combination contributes the major assets, to say nothing of the fact that it can make use of them in Europe and Japan as well as in America. What, compared with a jealousy ancient and smoldering in many lands, like class prejudice, is the artificially created prejudice against Japan, confined to America and born only yesterday?—for up to 1905, when the propaganda work began, Americans everywhere were admirers of Japan. Now comes the Pravda, the most famous Bolshevist newspaper organ, the very organ of Bolshevism in Bolshevism's country, and calls the proletariat everywhere to arms against the League of Nations, on the ground that its adoption would ultimately mean the overthrow of the new Bolshevist imperialism, of the hope of bloody and chaotic anarchy in every country to which LENIN and TROTZKY can now carry it. Compared with an appeal to such worldwide instincts, what virtue is there in pandering to pro-Irish feeling in the United States?

There are even grotesque resemblances in the language of the two branches of the combination, despite the fact that their aims are not the same. Pravda predicts that the League will form an international police; "that is, an international White Guard, which shall be sent against the proletariat and those colonies which do not show enough submission to bear the sanctified exploitation of the arch-hypocrite of imperial robbery, President WILSON." This description of the President is of the very stuff of which Republican denunciations of him are made; the title given him is homelike and familiar to our ears. We can almost hear certain of his Republican assailants, in and out of the Senate—the names will occur to any reader—using the words.

THE MAKING OF AMERICANS.

That was a stirring address which Mr. GEORGE T. PAGE delivered before the American Bar Association, of which he is President. "Our people," he said, "should have proper instruction as to the meaning of the 'citizen's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' under our Constitution." An immigrant incapable of becoming an American, or refusing to become one, should be "driven back to the country from which he came." It is a very stirring address—at least until one comes to consider it closely.

That the words "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are from the Declaration of Independence, not from the Constitution, is a trifle perhaps, yet significant. It was with regard to the Declaration that RUFUS CHOATE coined his phrase, "glittering generalities." Does Mr. PAGE really believe that "instruction" will make any one a true American? If that is all we have to offer, our case is desperate. The Socialist and the Bolshevik will always be able to outbid us. For liberty brings burdens as surely as it brings blessings—and instruction as to burdens has little charm for the sort of Americans who are foregathering in Chicago. The only sure foundation for right thinking is right living. As long as the immigrant laborer lives in dense communities of his kind, cut off from all the actualities of true Americanism, no mere instruction, however proper, can touch him.

And does Mr. PAGE really mean to deport all immigrants who do not respond to his instructions? Just at present, as we are informed from Washington, foreign laborers, said to number some 1,300,000, not only refuse to become Americans, but clamor to be allowed to go "back to the country from which they came." And, behold, we are, most of us, in consternation before the threatened shortage of unskilled labor, already so great. We reckon ruefully the drain upon our national capital when the 1,300,000 withdraw from the savings banks their little hoards of $3,000, $4,000, or $5,000. And the authorities at the capital, pleading wartime necessity, keep the lid tight shut upon the issue of passports—Mr. PAGE's call for ejection does not in any manner stir them.

Meantime the forces are at work which have generally determined our policy in such matters. The strong interests of industrial capital are exerting themselves to keep all hands where they are and to open again the gates from Europe. The interests of organized labor, which at present seem stronger, are equally bent upon closing the gates for two years, in order to maintain the present high rate of wages. Neither interest is conducting any sort of propaganda—that is, outside of Congress. The country is not likely to hear much of either cause unless it should triumph. And if either does triumph the nation as a whole will suffer.

Some few people are grappling with the problem sanely, vigorously, patriotically. The bill framed by Mr. GULICK, which should soon come before Congress, provides that immigrants from any country shall be limited to 5 per cent. of the number of their countrymen already here. The greater proportion would thus come from the countries of Northern Europe. As their nationals are already widely scattered and pretty thoroughly Americanized, the majority of the newcomers would be brought at once into contact with American life and institutions. It is the peoples from Southern and Eastern Europe who tend to segregate in alien units; and, as there are still relatively few of them among us, the number of undigestible newcomers would be small. If the Gulick plan fails anywhere, it is with relation to Japanese immigration—a rock upon which it is not unlikely to be wrecked. Mayor OLE HANSON of Seattle has lately thrown an interesting idea into the melting pot. He proposes that commissioners in Europe shall pass on the physical, mental, and moral character of intending emigrants, and that commissioners here shall place them when they arrive with due regard to their own needs as prospective Americans and to the needs of the labor market.

Both proposals are as far-sighted and practical as Mr. PAGE's proposal is delusive. What "instruction" and summary ejection are powerless to do may easily be accomplished by selective immigration and scientific distribution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Work Has Been Well Done.

So difficult are the problems involved in the selection and erection of a monumental memorial in honor of departed eminence—so many are the possibilities of mistakes in taste and judgment on the part of the groups or committees, almost always self-appointed and for reasons other than special competence for the performance of such a task—that whenever it is undertaken there is more than excuse for something of apprehension that the result achieved will be—well, less commendable than the purpose.

In the case of no man more than in that of Colonel ROOSEVELT was there justification for such fears when the inevitable proposals thus to give form and substance to the love and admiration in which he was and is held by the American people began to be made after his death, and not a few of the suggestions offered—all with the best intentions, of course—only illustrated what a rare possession is an understanding of what a memorial should be and how common are ideas on the subject which, if carried out, would be worse than a waste of money and cause grief to the judicious.

It is with relief, as well as satisfaction, that the more enlightened part of the public noted the composition of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, as finally constituted, and both of those emotions will be emphasized, now that its carefully considered plans, so far as they yet have taken definite form, are announced. There has been, fortunately, no attempt by the association to please the benighted people who think that a thing which is not a memorial can be made one by giving it that name; on the other hand, there has not been resort to the alternative extreme of creating a memorial that shall be a monument and nothing more—that can serve no other end than is achieved by the stone at the head of a grave.

First Will Come the Park.

Moving forward in its work with commendable slowness, the Roosevelt Memorial Association has reached, as yet, a final decision only as to one part of a plan that has three parts. It is to establish at Oyster Bay a park to bear the name of Roosevelt. That is an intention in every way to be commended as something of which Colonel ROOSEVELT himself certainly would approve if proposed in honor of another man of his own kind. To this park, in due time and when circumstances permit, there probably will be added the Sagamore Hill grounds and house—the home the Colonel loved so well, and where, in his lifetime, he welcomed an interminable procession of friends, humble, distinguished, and in between.

The creation of the park is to begin almost at once. Later will come the erection of a distinctly monumental memorial in Washington, where, of course, it ought to be. What it will be is still a matter for deliberation, and it is well that the deliberation should be long, with the very best of advice sought and obtained—and heeded—before the commission is awarded.

The remaining feature of the plan as announced is the establishment, at a place as yet undetermined, of an institution where American citizenship, as Colonel ROOSEVELT understood and practiced it, is to be taught and promulgated. That, too, is an undertaking not hastily to be begun. Of it a great success or a great failure could be made, and the failure more easily than the success. The Memorial Association, judged by the methods of action it has chosen, can be trusted to make a success, not a failure, of this, the most delicate and difficult part of its pious task.

High Costs Go with High Living.

That Vice President MARSHALL was right when he blamed high living as accountable for at least a part of the complaints about the high cost of living is indicated by more than a few passages in the report made by the members of the Fair Price Committee who have been investigating current charges for shoes and clothing. They declare that they found no evidence of "profiteering" in these commodities, or, in other words, that the prices demanded in the shops were justified by the present costs of materials and labor, and they said that the dealers, instead of making more on such goods than before the war, were doing business on a smaller percentage of profit now than then.

It is not easy to believe that these statements are true with respect to all the articles covered by the report, so greatly do prices differ in different shops for wares identical or similar, but the exceptional cases of exaggerated profits—of profiteering, that is—presumably are due to the tendency of not a few customers to consider, in purchasing, not service but style. Whoever will, the report asserts, can avoid the payment of extortionate prices and even of prices very much above those formerly prevailing. To do so, however, requires the selection of goods that compare with the best in the sense of the most expensive about as round steak does with porterhouse.

Here, too, many will say that the reports do not harmonize with experience, but it is a fact that some people seemingly like to pay high prices—a preference for the gratification of which opportunity will always be provided—while others, more numerous, declare that cheapness and worthless always go together, which is not true—always.

Anyhow, Old Enough.

Lexington, Ky., presumably believes that it was visited, this week, by a mountaineer—one JOHN SHELL—who is 131 years old and still "going strong," as the world's people might put it. The chances are, however, that Lexington believes this, just as any other city might, partly because it enjoys the belief and partly because the belief pleases Mr. SHELL.

Almost certainly the Eternal Verities, or one of them, would have been safer if the Lexington papers had been content to announce that Mr. SHELL says he is 131 years old and let it go at that. For his age, in all probability, is considerably less.

In no country is the attainment of the century mark other than highly exceptional and more men and women claim to have done it than can corroborate the claim by indubitable proof. Most of the claimants have no proof at all except their own untrustworthy memories. As for 131 years, it would take more than one affidavit or two to make that age even plausible. There is good air on the Kentucky mountains, but it is not as salubrious as all that.

AN INFANTRY SCHOOL.

The Plan Fits In with the Ideas of the Training Camps Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Colonel Malone's article in THE TIMES last Sunday on "The Need of an Infantry School" and I am heartily in accord with his ideas. The Military Training Camps Association of America has already gone on record as advocating compulsory military training. The mass of the young men drawn for such service will of necessity be trained for the infantry, which, as every educated person knows, is considered the backbone of the army.

The creation of an infantry school along the lines outlined in Colonel Malone's article fits exactly into the program of the Military Training Camps Association. While this association does not advocate a great standing army, it does advocate military preparedness, and its members know from experience that military preparedness demands training of the leaders of subordinate infantry units as a paramount consideration. The training camps created for the purpose of supplying officers for the war through which we have just passed met the exacting requirements imposed upon them in an efficient manner, considering all circumstances, but no thinking man believes that in three months we can produce an efficient Captain to command 250 men in action. It was not true before the war, neither has it been true during the war. The problems confronting the leader of infantry troops have increased tremendously in complexity, and, as shown in Colonel Malone's article, the infantryman must be trained now as an expert in seven instead of in one arm. It is an astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the tremendous needs for infantry training, no infantry school now exists in America to furnish the needed instruction, but this is literally true.

I believe that I voice the sentiment of the entire membership of the Military Training Camps Association when I say that the acquisition of the school at Benning and the complete installation thereat of the most modern equipment for training of infantry in the least possible space of time is ardently desired by all the members thereof, and that it will seriously disappoint this association if the project is not approved.

TOM 28 McILVAINE,
Acting Chairman, Executive Committee
Military Training Camps Association.
New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

Where Daylight Is Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading today in THE TIMES the latest plea from an "anti" of the daylight saving law, as to driving golf balls in the dew, their landing dead, miserable scores, &c., I take courage to advance one plea "pro" said law which has not as yet been touched upon and which hitherto I have feared might appear egotistical.

Having eyes which do not permit of much usage with artificial light, the extra hour of daylight has been a decided boon, allowing not only more reading or other employment by shortening my evenings of enforced idleness.

Being creatures of artificial habits, it is not yet in order to retire with the chickens or to rise and soar with the lark, though who can say it will not be so decreed when we each have our hangar and our winged plane?

MARGARET B. RUDD.
Norwich Town, Conn., Sept. 3, 1919.

Ole Hanson's Immigration Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning, as I read Ole Hanson's letter in THE TIMES, this thought came to me: If, some years ago, "an immigration board sitting in the United States," in acting upon an application made by Ole Hanson's Scandinavian ancestors, had sent them to Seattle and had decreed that no more Scandinavians should go to Seattle until every State, city, and hamlet in the country had received its quota of Scandinavian immigrants, I just wonder if there ever would have been a sufficient number of Scandinavians in Seattle to make Ole Hanson Mayor of the town. Is he himself not a product of a condition created by that freedom he now wishes to deny others?

JOEL FRIDFELT.
East Orange, Sept. 1, 1919.

SATISFACTION AND REGRET.

When on the culminating night,
All in a blaze of chastened light,
"Liberty" with upraised hand
Bid us welcome to our Land,
I breathed a prayer with reverent head
And from my heart I softly said,
"I'm glad I fought for you."

When Mother's kiss fell on my cheek,
And words were felt we could not speak—
When, like a load, the bitter past
Fell from my weary heart at last,
This torrent of triumphant song
Burst forth and swept my Soul along—
"I'm glad I fought for you."

But then there came another phase
Which drove my thoughts in other ways.
I saw the cool, relentless sneer
Which marks the placid profiteer.
Resentment knocked upon the door
And spoke as wise men spoke before:
"I'm sorry I fought for you."

A pampered pet of luxury,
Dressed in satins, came to me
Lamenting in a general way
The prices that she had to pay,
And seemed to take some real offense
When I exclaimed in tones intense,
"I'm sorry I fought for you."

But what care I? The fields are green.
There's Truth in every rustic scene.
The meadow land, the hill, the sea,
America, belong to me,
And some bright day as seasons roll
America will find her Soul—
"I'm glad I fought for her!"

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS,
11th Engineers, U. S. A.

FRENCH CELEBRATION PLANS

Ambassador Jusserand Guest at Lafayette-Marne Anniversaries.

Lafayette-Marne Day will be observed tomorrow throughout the United States. The celebrations in this city will consist of three formal meetings. Exercises will be held at City Hall at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Aldermanic Chamber, where Judge Victor J. Dowling will preside and Ambassador Jusserand will be the guest of honor.

The guests of honor, including representatives of many foreign Governments, will meet at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, at 10 A. M., where cars for their transportation to City Hall are to be furnished by the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service. The procession, escorted by motor cycle policemen, will stop at the Holland House for the French Ambassador and his wife and continue to the City Hall. After the ceremony the French Ambassador will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be held under the auspices of the French-American Society and the Lafayette Day Committee at the Bankers Club. Mme. Jusserand will be the guest of honor at a private luncheon at the Cosmopolitan Club.

At 2 P. M. a meeting, open to the public, will be held at the Lafayette Monument in Union Square, where Lawrence F. Abbott, editor of the Outlook, will preside and Dr. William T. Manning will be the principal speaker. Delegations from the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and the Daughters of the Cincinnati will be present.

It is expected that Fifth Avenue will once more be gay with the flags of the victorious Allies to honor Lafayette and the battle of the Marne, which anniversaries fall on the same day.

SENDS MEMORIAL TO WILSON

Presbyterian Conference Also Considers Nation-Wide Campaign.

COLLEGE CAMP, WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Sept. 4.—Delegates to the conference of the Presbyterian New Era movement today considered plans for a nation-wide evangelistic campaign. The Rev. Joseph H. Vance of Detroit said that to Christianize America was the mission of the Church. All the "evil" of the Trotsky and Lenin crowd would soon be swept aside, he said. He argued that Christianity could conquer the world only through a unified Church.

"If twenty-five people out of the sixteen eighteen hundred in my Detroit church were to be laid away by death," he said, "it would leave me flat on my back."

Dr. W. H. Foulkes, General Secretary, reported that the Presbyterian Church would act officially late in September on the project of alliance with other denominations through the world inter-church movement.

The conference forwarded to President Wilson the following memorial, adopted by unanimous vote:

"The New Era conference of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Lake Geneva, is greatly cheered by your sympathetic message presented by the Rev. William Hiram Foulkes. Your assurance that the New Era movement, pledged to you, can not pass, for purposes of service and enlightenment is upon our heart, and has given to every one of our ten thousand churches and pastors new enthusiasm for its goals and more determination for their achievement. The conference begs to assure you of its prayers for your divine guidance in meeting, at this time, the complex problems of world peace and industry in our land. To these ends the conference desires also to cooperate with you in every practical way."

STATE TO GIVE FREE MOVIES

Films of Public Activities to be Shown in Cities and Towns.

Social, economic, and industrial problems facing the State administration and the public will be shown in motion pictures in every city and town in the State, under direction of the Chambers of Commerce of the various towns, by instructions of the State Reconstruction Commission, it was announced yesterday.

This plan was decided upon at a conference held a few days ago by Governor Smith, executives of the Reconstruction Commission, Dr. Francis Holley of Washington, director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, and Harry Levey, head of the industrial and educational departments of the Universal Film Company. The pictures will be shown free from trucks which will be sent all over the State.

Food problems, the housing question in industrial communities, control of the milk supply, public health, distribution of hydro-electric power, highway development, rural and interurban motor express, and Americanization are some of the topics upon which pictures will be built. Arrangements for the exhibitions are in charge of Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the Reconstruction Commission. The first pictures in which the Governor will appear are to be taken today in Albany, said the statement. "Much interest has been centred upon the Governor's plan to chronicle upon the films the present status and methods of operation of State penal and charitable institutions. This list includes penitentiaries, reformatories, insane and orphan asylums, and institutions in which indigent citizens are quartered."

"The Governor has also planned to film the activities of the Department of Public Markets, the Department of Weights and Measures, and other branches of the State Government."

TRANSIT HEARING GOES ON.

Grand Jury Postpones Anarchist Inquiry for a Day.

Five new witnesses, including a Superintendent in the employ of the Interborough, were examined yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating charges of conspiracy between the Interborough officers and the Brotherhood of Interborough employes, growing out of the recent traction strike. At the close of yesterday's session District Attorney Swann made it known that the inquiry would be continued today, instead of giving way to the investigation of anarchistic activities, for which the Grand Jury was convened by Governor Smith.

J. S. Doyle, Superintendent of car equipment for the Interborough, was the chief witness. Mr. Doyle, it is believed, was asked about the alleged turning away of employes who reported for work after the strike had been started. John Kelley, of Young's Detective Agency, also testified. Mr. Kelley, in statements to the District Attorney, said that he offered to supply strikebreakers to the Interborough, and that his offer had been refused. George D. Barnitz, of another detective agency, gave similar testimony at Wednesday's session.

The other three witnesses were members of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes. They are said to have called to give further testimony about the organization of the Brotherhood and the part alleged to have been played in its formation by officers of the Interborough.

ASK AID FOR ORPHANS.

$500,000 Drive for Jewish Home to Start Sept. 15.

The campaign to raise $500,000 for the purpose of covering the cost of the new home of the Hebrew National Orphan House on Tuckahoe Road will be inaugurated by a dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Monday, Sept. 15, according to an announcement made yesterday by the campaign committee. A working committee of 100 will form the nucleus of the drive, which will last six weeks.

"Both orthodox and reformed Jews are landing a hand to raise the required amount," the announcement said. "The all-important question is the saving of the orphan, and men prominent in Jewish activities are straining every effort to top the specified goal."

PRESIDENT BEHIND UNIVERSAL TRAINING

March Points Out That Administration Is the First to Support Military Authorities.

MUST HEED WAR'S LESSONS

Chief of Staff Doubts That Germany Would Have Forced War on Us If We Had Been Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The lessons of this war have impressed President Wilson with the necessity for some sort of universal military training, according to friends of the Administration who speak with authority. General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, strengthened this report when he said that it was a fair assumption to say that the President approved the plan indorsed by Secretary Baker.

"The military authorities and the War Department have favored universal military training for many years," General March said, "but this is the first time an Administration has come forward in approval of the plan. Secretary Baker has indorsed it, and because of the Secretary's position it is a fair assumption that the President approves it, although I cannot quote the President."

General March said that in the war just ended the United States was fortunately situated in that our troops were behind a wall of well-organized troops. In the future the United States may be called into a different kind of war, where trained men are necessary from the first, and for that reason universal military training, he said, was desirable.

"For this war Congress appropriated and there was spent for the army $24,000,000,000," General March added. "We were fortunate in having a wall, created by the Allies, behind which we could train our men. We do not want a similar experience when we may not have such a protecting wall. We want to be in a position to meet every emergency. There are many men in the army and in the country thoroughly trained now, and we want to have always as large a number of trained men."

Not Because War Is Expected.

"You are planning, then, to meet another war?" asked Representative Kahn of Washington.

"If you mean that we expect an immediate war, no," replied General March.

"Had that amount of money been expended in preparation for war before the war with Germany, would there have been a world war and would the United States have been dragged into it, in your opinion?" asked Chairman Kahn.

"There is a grave question whether there would have been a world war if everybody had been prepared," replied General March. "Certainly Germany would have hesitated longer before bringing the United States into it."

"Then the army theory of expenditure of money in time of peace is to prevent war?" added Representative Kahn.

"With the prevailing spirit of unrest throughout the world all nations must be on the alert," answered General March.

"Winston Churchill has proposed an army for England of 900,000 men. France has the conscript system and can raise an army at once of any size. We suggest an army of 500,000. The outside estimate of the cost of such an army would be about $900,000,000 a year, were everything to be supplied new. But we have uniforms, equipment, arms, and supplies, and we estimate the year's cost of such an army would be about $600,000,000. That is less than the interest on the fourteen billions cost to the country of the army in the past eighteen months."

"When the civil war was ended over a million army was declared to be a menace to the peace of the world," commented Representative Caldwell of New York. "New foreign countries are all forming big military establishments and it is necessary for us to balance those establishments to guarantee our peace."

"That is the logic of it," said General March.

"Congress always gave the army all it asked in the way of arms and supplies," continued Representative Kahn of Iowa, "and your cry was for men. Yet there were no supplies when the war started."

"That is not correct," interrupted Mr. Kahn. "The army was never given all it asked in the way of full ammunition and supplies. Congress had back always."

Plans for Army of 1,250,000.

The War Department's organization plan was based on a field army of 1,250,000 men and officers, General March explained. This size, he said, had been determined upon by operations during the war. This war, he said, had given our officers experience in handling large bodies of men as well as the movement of a vast army. In order to keep the officers alive to their duty and continue the experience gained in the war it is proposed to give intensive military training to the youth of the country if the universal military bill is enacted. General March expressed the opinion that the War Department would not have much difficulty in getting 500,000 men to enlist in the army.

"During the recent war we have learned the value of holding out as inducements vocational and educational features in the service," he said. "Boys who know they will get an education at the same time they are being given a military training will enlist for a period of years. It will require 500,000 officers and men in service to train each year three classes of youths, aggregating 650,000, each class to be given three months' intensive training."

"Didn't we train our draft army at sixteen cantonments without using the regular army?" Representative Kahn asked.

"Yes," said General March.

"Then it is not necessary to have so many regulars to train our yearly draft of young men for three months."

"That is true," said General March. "But in the unsettled state of the world at present it is necessary to have a large standing army, although its principal function, if we were not at war, would be to train the recruits yearly.

"But with this uncertainty in world affairs we don't know but that at the time of 576,000 men may be necessary immediately. It is not safe to drift along with a smaller army."

"No nation is now reducing its armaments," General March added.

HARVARD COMMITTEE NAMED

Many Non-College Men to Advise in Campaign for Fund.

The Advisory Committee for the Harvard Endowment Fund Campaign for $11,000,000, which will be launched in October, was announced yesterday. Among the names of those who have accepted appointments to this new committee are Charles Evans Hughes, Theodore N. Vail, Felix M. Warburg, Elihu Thomson, and General George W. Goethals.

The committe, which is to assist the national and local committees, consists entirely of non-Harvard men. In many cases the members are non-college men or graduates of other colleges who hold honorary degrees. It includes Alfred T. White, James J. Phelan, Henry Hornblower, H. H. S. Handy, Louis K. Liggett, George F. Peabody, Samuel Sach

E. B. THOMAS DIES; LEHIGH CHAIRMAN

President of Valley Railroad from 1902 Until 1917 Expires in Morristown Home.

A MASTER OF DETAILS

He Was Official of Western and Southern Lines in His Long Career in Railroading.

Ben Briggs Thomas, who was President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from December, 1902, till February, 1917, and since then had been Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was about 77 years old.

Mr. Thomas was ranked among the leading all round railroad men of the country. Unlike many of the men prominent in railroading his knowledge and ability were not confined to any one sphere of his profession. He was credited with unusual mastery of the details of all departments and with executive ability of high calibre.

Prior to 1885 he was for several years General Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, leaving that post to become Second Vice President and General Manager of the Richmond & Danville and Georgia & Pacific roads. From 1888 to 1894 he was with the New York, Lake Erie & Western, being promoted to First Vice President. In 1894 he became President of the Chicago & Erie, and when that property was reorganized as the Erie Railroad he was made its President, holding that position till 1901.

He was a Director of many organizations, including the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad, Coxe Brothers & Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and National Biscuit Company. His office was at 143 Liberty Street.

His wife, who was Miss Gertrude Streator, survives him, as do two daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Eunince, and one son, Harold Arthur Streator Thomas. His residence in the city was at 485 Park Avenue. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Union League Club.

EDWARD C. DOBSON DEAD.

Oldtime Minstrel and Banjo Player Dies at 61 Years.

Edward Clarendon Dobson, better known as "Dobby," the old-time minstrel and banjo player, died Wednesday night of bronchial asthma at his home, 166 West Thirty-fifth Street. He was 61 years old.

"Dobby" made his first appearance with the Birch, Wambold and Backus minstrels in 1870 at the age of 10. In the company was a negro banjo player named Harry Weston, and from him "Dobby" learned the use of the thimble on the banjo and the art of stroking instead of picking the strings. The pupil later surpassed his teacher and won the banjo championship with an original composition at Steinway's Music Hall in 1883.

The demand for his playing at once became tremendous. He would appear at three or four music halls a night, riding a horse from place to place, a boy riding beside him carrying his banjo and costumes.

He had great success in London, also, and directed a studio in Regent Street from 1884 to 1902, when he returned to America and opened a studio at 1,599 Broadway. He retired from active work six years ago.

Mrs. Emma Louise Warner.

Mrs. Emma Louise Warner of 441 Park Avenue, widow of Henry S. Warner, died yesterday in her seventy-eighth year at her country place in Syosset, L. I. Mrs. Warner was the youngest daughter of Walter Morris and Ann Mott Franklin, and on both the maternal and paternal side her family has been identified with the affairs of this country. Her grandfather, Walter Franklin, entertained George Washington at 1 Cherry Street as his guest at the time of Washington's first inauguration. Robert Morris, another ancestor, helped to finance the revolution. Her husband was a member of the Stock Exchange for thirty years. She is survived by two sons, Franklin Mott Warner and Henry Wolcott Warner, and by two daughters, Mrs. Taber Sears and Mrs. S. A. W. Baltazzi.

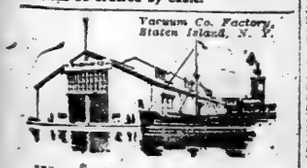
Henry T. Milward Dead in London.

Henry Townsend Milward, according to word received here yesterday, died in the Third London Military Hospital in London, England, on Aug. 19, aged 64 years. He was the father of Dr. Douglas A. Milward of Greenwich, Conn. He had been in charge of a recruiting centre in France during the war. Five of his sons were in the service. A year ago two were reported killed and two wounded.

Miss Talulah Bankhead Operated On

Miss Talulah Bankhead, daughter of Congressman W. B. Bankhead of Alabama, and grand-daughter of Senator J. H. Bankhead, from the same State, is in a serious condition at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. Her father hurried from Washington to her bedside. She is only 18 years old and recently received her first opportunity to make her appearance as an actress on Broadway, in Constance Binney's part in "39 East." The following night the actors struck and the theatre was closed.

The Putnam Bookstore
2 west 45th St. 5th Ave.
Has a long established London branch. When necessary, English and French books not in stock can be ordered by cable.


Vacuum Co. Factory, Staten Island, N. Y.

We admit that repeat orders prove satisfaction. Why shouldn't we? 74% of our business is repeat orders from well-known concerns.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ISAIAH TEMPLE
127-131 West 89th St.
Weekly services will be resumed this Friday, 8:15 P.M.; Saturday, 10:30 A.M.
ALL WELCOME.
Seats for the Holy-days may be procured any evening at the building or by application to Rabbi SAMUEL GREENFIELD, 241 West 113th St. Cathedral 9671.

MISS BJERREGAARD WEDS.

Author's Daughter Married to Adolph Erdmann, Importer and Yachtsman.

Announcement is just made of the marriage of Miss Marie Bjerregaard, the daughter of C. H. A. Bjerregaard, author of various works on mysticism and formerly a professor in Fredericks College, Denmark, and later attached to the Danish Legation to the Russian Court, and Mrs. Matilda Thompson Bjerregaard, of this city, to Adolph Erdmann of 1 Broadway, the head of the A. Erdmann Company, Inc., a yachtsman and horseman.

The ceremony took place on Wednesday at the bride's home on upper Broadway, the Rev. A. H. Lepuse of Cleveland, Ohio, officiating.

Miss Dorothy A. Winslow to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Winslow of Rosedale, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Adelaide Winslow, to Frank W. Stahl, Jr., of Chicago, son of Frank W. Stahl. Miss Winslow is a granddaughter of the late United States Commissioner David C. Winslow. Mr. Stahl has just been released from the navy, where he served two years. He is a nephew of Frank Crane, Director of the educational systems for this country in the Philippines.

Jellinek-Lewengood.

The marriage of Arthur Jellinek, formerly of the United States Naval Reserves and who was on duty during the war on the Great Lakes, and Miss Ruth H. Lewengood, a daughter of Dr. Lewengood and Mrs. Lewengood of 160 West Eighty-seventh Street, took place at noon yesterday at the bride's home, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiating. Miss Marjorie Terry Lewengood, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and the bridegroom's brother, Max Jellinek, was the best man. On their return from a brief trip Mr. and Mrs. Jellinek will live at 21 West Eighty-sixth Street, this city.

He was a Director of many organizations, including the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad, Coxe Brothers & Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and National Biscuit Company. His office was at 143 Liberty Street.

Miss Boynton to Wed Lieut. Selden.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Clark Boynton of 981 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Zella D. Boynton, to George Dudley Selden, Jr., of Erie, Penn. Miss Boynton is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon. Mr. Selden served for two years in France as a Lieutenant in the American Air Service. He was a member of the Class of '11 at Yale Sheffield Scientific School. The wedding will take place after Miss Boynton graduates from Bryn Mawr College next June.

Miss Barnett Weds Alfred Black.

Miss Louise Barnett, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Barnett of 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Alfred Black of this city were married last evening at the Hotel St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. A dinner in the marble banquet room followed the ceremony. After a trip to White Sulphur Springs the young couple will reside in New York.

Her Fiance Formerly in Italian Navy

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia M. L. Mackenzie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Mackenzie of 945 West End Avenue, to Frederick B. de H. Krom, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Krom of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Krom was, formerly attached, during the war, to the 203d Squadrilla Caproni of the Italian Royal Navy.

Miss Adelina Nunez Engaged.

Mrs. Gonzalo de Nuñez of 356 West 145th Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Adelina Nuñez, to James H. Baker of Madison Spring Lake, N. J. Miss Nuñez was educated in Paris and London. Mr. Baker was a Liberty Loan speaker during the war and was sent abroad as a member of the Liberty Loan Mission which visited the French front. He is connected with a stock exchange firm of this city.

Warren-Streeter Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Warren of Buffalo, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Lockwood Warren, to Edward Streeter of this city and Buffalo. Miss Warren was graduated from the Farmington School. Her father for many years was owner of the Buffalo Commercial. Mr. Streeter was a Lieutenant during the war with the American Expeditionary Forces. He is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '14. The wedding will take place in October.

Engaged to Dr. Randolph West.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Hutchinson, a daughter of Mrs. John R. Lee of 400 West 118th Street, but formerly of Wilkes Barre, Penn., to Dr. Randolph West, a son of Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton, N. J. Dr. West is an assistant resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Mitchell Better After Operation.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, was operated on Tuesday for a serious infection of the gall bladder, by Dr. J. F. Erdmann. He was reported last night at the Post-Graduate Hospital to be in a much improved condition. He was taken ill suddenly last Saturday.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CAROLINE L. FLEURY, wife of George Arthur Fleury, President of the United States Title Guaranty Company, in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital. Mrs. Fleury, who was in her forty-third year, was a daughter of John Ditmars and had lived in Brooklyn until seven years ago, when the family moved to Jamesport, L. I.

JOSEPH J. RIORDAN, an Inspector in the Brooklyn Tenement House Department, died on Tuesday at his home, 344 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

LEWIS J. MARKS, in the painting and decorating business in Brooklyn for many years, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Monday. He was a native of London, England, and lived at 219 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. FRANCES WATSON KNEELAND, widow of Franklin E. Kneeland, who was a Deacon and Trustee of Plymouth Church for many years, and in which she was also an active member, was run down and killed by a trolley car in Brooklyn on Wednesday. Funeral services will be held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church this afternoon. Mrs. Kneeland lived at 129 Columbia Heights and was a former President of the Henry Ward Beecher Missionary Circle and teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday school.

CONSTANT RATZ, 60 years old, a watchman employed in the Madison Square branch of the Post Office, dropped dead Wednesday of heart disease in the Post Office. He was 60 years old and lived at 50 East 88th Street.

Captain JAMES PAWSON, for many years in command of the Standard Oil tug boats, died Tuesday, aged 73 years, in West New Brighton, S. I.

Mrs. RACHEL A. FAIRSERVIS McAUSLIN, the wife of Lieutenant Archibald A. McAuslin, U. S. N., is dead at her home, 124 East 19th Street, Brooklyn. She was 44 years old.

Born.

BERLER.—To and Mrs. Nathan Berler (nee Sadie Rikrald) announce the birth of a daughter, Lucille Marion, Sept. 2, at 67 Fort Washington Av.

Engaged.

KROM—MACKENZIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Mackenzie of 945 West End Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia M. L. Mackenzie, to Mr. Frederick B. de H. Krom, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Krom of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Krom was attached to the 203d Squadrilla Caproni of the Italian Royal Navy during the war.

WEST—LEE.—Mrs. John R. Lee of 400 West 118th St., formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Emily Hutchinson, to Dr. Randolph West, son of Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton, N. J. Dr. West is assistant resident physician in the Presbyterian Hospital of this city.

Married.

RADGLEY—GARDNER.—At Salt Lake, Utah, on Aug. 6, 1919, by the Rev. Hugh D. Wilson, Jr., Howard Gardner Radgley and Lea Jordan Gardner.

ERDMANN—BJERREGAARD.—On Sept. 3, at 541 West 124th St., Marie Bjerregaard to Adolph Erdmann.

WILGUS—DOUBLEDAY.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 3, 1919, Alice Seymour, daughter of C. Nadine Doubleday and the late Dr. James Stewart Doubleday of New York, to William John Wilgus, Jr., son of Colonel William John Wilgus of New York.

Died.

BAILEY.—At the home of Ernest Q. Bailey, North Salem, N. Y., on Sept. 4, 1919, Henry S. Bailey, age 58 years. Funeral private.

BARTHOLOMEW. — On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, William Henry, beloved husband of Estelle Ludium Bartholomew, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

BASWITZ.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at Stern's Sanitarium, Charles, beloved husband of Jennie Lyons Baswitz. Funeral Sunday morning, private. Please omit flowers.

BELLEMARE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, Annie Elizabeth Bellemare, (nee Hurley,) in her 52th year, beloved wife of Rene L. Bellemare. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 161 Milton St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anthony's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

BERRY.—Elizabeth Winton, beloved wife of Samuel W., in the 69th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 537 West 149th St., New York, Friday, Sept. 5, at 8 P. M.

BLUM.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, in his 52d year, Joseph Blum, beloved husband of the late Marguerite Blum, and devoted father of Jeanne Magnus, Louise Magnus, Therese George, Henry and Edward Blum. Services at Fresh Pond Crematory, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BROOKSTONE.—On Sept. 3, 1919, Sam Brookstone of 1,658 Trinity Av., born in Kolo, Russian Poland, survived by three sons and six daughters. Funeral from his late residence, Friday, Sept. 5, at 12 noon. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

BULL.—At Dunedin, Florida, Monday, Sept. 1, 1919, Walter Bull, formerly of Newark, N. J., husband of Julia Knatt Bull, in his 53d year. Committal services at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Friday, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Erie R. R., Jersey City, 2 o'clock, and Newark 2:00. Carriages will meet train.

CLARK.—Of pneumonia, at 5:30 P. M. Sept. 3, at Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, J. Morton, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Clark of 81 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J. Funeral arrangements later.

DOBSON. — Sept. 3, Edward C. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st, Friday, 8 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, Anna, beloved mother of ex-Assemblyman D. G. Donovan and Henrietta Donovan, 1,506 Park Av. Interment Saturday, Sept. 6, Woodlawn Cemetery.

FLEURY.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, 1919, at the Brooklyn Hospital, Caroline L., beloved wife of George A. Fleury. Funeral services at the Church of the Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St., on Friday, Sept. 5, 1919, at 8 P. M. Services and interment at cemetery at Jamesport, Suffolk County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

GRAY.—Lucretia H., widow of Richard Gray, mother of James H. and Mabel Gray of New York and Mrs. G. D. Blood of Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1919, New York City.

HISS.—Sept. 2, 1919, at Chicago, Ill., Berry, beloved son of the late William J. and Annie Ames Hiss and husband of Edna Cushing. Interment at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., Friday, 4 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on Sept. 4, 1919, Edward S., son of the late Robert and Isabelle Johnston. Funeral services will be held at funeral parlors, 14 East 39th St., on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

JUDSON.—David Allen, died Sept. 3d, at Nantucket, Mass., in his 79th year. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly, on July 21, 1919, at Le Mans, France, Sergeant Raymond Rogers, beloved son of Louis A. and Mary A. (Colwell) Kimball, aged 23. Memorial services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M.

KONIGSBERG. — Sept. 3, Jack, husband of Lillian Berkowitz and father of Leroy. Funeral Friday, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M., at Roth's funeral parlors, 125 West 118th.

KNEELAND.—Suddenly, on Sept. 3, 1919, Frances W., widow of Franklin E. Kneeland and daughter of the late James H. and Mary E. Watson. Services at Plymouth Church lecture room, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

KRANK.—Sarah Ann, (nee Hughes,) beloved wife of Charles J., and mother of Charles, George and Elsie, on Sept. 4. Funeral services on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 1,109 Franklin Av. Interment Brooklyn Cemetery.

LEANDER.—Anders, of Englewood Cliffs, N. J. age 76. Funeral service Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M., St. Stephen's Church, Cortesville, N. Y.

LEVY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Lazarus Levy, beloved father of Rose Herrmann, Jennie Scholle, Leonard C., Lee, Blanche Hines, Harry Levy, Alfred Levy, and Addie Isian. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Memphis (Tenn.) papers please copy.

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Died.

MacDONALD.—Katharn Dudley (nee Bates), mother of Adaline B. and Thomas J., on Sept. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. J. M. Corwin, 149 West 45th Av., Roselle, N. J. Funeral services at the above address, Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills, L. I.

MILWARD.—Henry Townsend, father of Dr. Douglas A. Milward, Greenwich, Conn., died in 3d London Military Hospital, England, Aug. 19, in his 64th year. Madison, Wisconsin, papers please copy.

NEWKIRK.—On Sept. 3, Mary, beloved mother of Edward L. and Louis A. Newkirk. Services will be held on Friday, Sept. 5, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 250 West 113th St.

O'KEEFE.—On Sept. 4, Mary, widow of William O'Keefe, at her residence, 2,488 Bolton Av. Notice of funeral later.

O'KEEFFE.—On Sept. 1, Rev. David J. O'Keeffe, formerly assistant Rector R. C. Church of Holy Innocents. Requiem mass Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway, Saturday, Sept. 6, 10 o'clock. Clergy and friends invited to attend. Residence at 168 West 71st. Phone Columbus 9162.

SAMUEL.—In his 73d year, Moses, beloved father of William, Lawrence, and Seafers Samuel, Hattie Despres, and Lelia S. Adler, and beloved brother of Bessie C. Samuel. Funeral Sunday, private. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMMONS.—On Sept. 3, The Rev. Gilbert Simmons, C. S. F., in his 72d year. Office of the dead will be recited on Friday, Sept. 5, at 8 P. M. Requiem mass will be sung on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 10 A. M. at Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av.

SPARKS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, Winnie L. Sparks. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

STERN.—Adolph. Suddenly, at his home, 1,086 Simpson St. Funeral notice later.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, at Corpus Christi, of heart failure, James Dwyse Stevenson of San Antonio, Tex., in the 78th year of his age.

THOMAS.—At Morristown, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1919, Eben Briggs Thomas, husband of H. Gertrude Streator, in his 51st year. Notice of funeral later. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

Died.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Sept. 3, 1919, at his residence, Pittsfield, Mass., Augustus Cortlandt, beloved husband of Mabel Watts Van Rensselaer. Funeral services on Friday, Sept. 5, at his late home. Boston papers please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER.—SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of N. Y. Office of the Secretary, 45 Pine St., N. Y. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Sept. 3, at Pittsfield, Mass., of their late associate, Augustus Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, No. 610 on the rolls.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, Governor.
PHILIP ASHTON ROLLINS, Secretary.

WALLER.—At Bayside, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1919, Harry T. W. Waller, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Harry D. W. Waller, Lamartine Av. and 5th St., Bayside, N. Y., on Friday evening, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at her residence, Syosset, L. I., in her 79th year, Emma L., widow of the late Henry S. Warner and daughter of the late Walter Morris and Ann Mott Franklin. Funeral private. Interment Fishkill, N. Y.

WHALEN.—At Tuxedo Park, on Sept. 4, 1919, after a long illness, Richard Whalen, for 25 years a faithful coachman and chauffeur in the family of Henry W. Munroe.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, Julia Maynard, widow of the late John H. Wheeler, at her residence, 61 Walnut St., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral private. Boston and Waltham papers please copy.

WOLFF.—On Sept. 4, Peter, beloved father of Mrs. Maurice H. Goldieb, (nee Rebecca Wolff,) at his residence, 164 East 81st St., Manhattan. Funeral from his late residence Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment Machpelah Cemetery.

In Memoriam

BARTELS.—In memory of my dearly beloved mother and brother, Alfred Bartels, died Sept. 3, 1918; Christine Bartels, (nee Mesternich,) died Sept. 5, 1918. The bereaved daughter and sister.

HARRIS.—In loving memory of Thomas Addis Emmet Harris, First Lieutenant, Company D, 306th Machine Gun Battalion, who died from wounds received in action at Fismes, France, on Sept. 4, 1918.

In Memoriam.

KRAKOWER.—Joseph H. In ever loving memory of our dearly beloved brother, who passed away Sept. 5, 1914.

LELAND.—In loving memory of Jane Leland, who departed this life Sept. 5, 1912.
SON AND DAUGHTERS.

RYAN.—J. A. A month's memorial mass will be celebrated at Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

Unveiling.

ATLAS.—Hannah. The unveiling of the monument in memory of Mrs. Hannah Atlas will take place on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2:30 P. M., Hungarian Society plot, Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Washington Lodge, I. O. F. S., and American Hebrew Aid Society invited.

GARRSON.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Joseph H. Garrson will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, 2:30 P. M., at Washington Cemetery, Section 4 Mower, Young Men's Society plot. Friends and relatives of the family invited to attend.

MARGULIES.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Joseph Margulies will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., Mount Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, Long Island.

MOSKOWITZ.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Mayer Moskowitz will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., Washington Cemetery, Section 2.

RUBENSTEIN.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Betsy Rubenstein, widow of the late Joseph Rubenstein, will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Rodeph Sholom, Union Fields, Cypress Hills. In case of rain, postponed until following Sunday.

SCHWARTZ.—The unveiling of the monument to the memory of my beloved wife Lillian will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M., Beth Church Cemetery, Spring Valley, N. Y. If rain, the following Sunday.

SCHONGUT.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Welf Schongut, who departed this life on Sept. 6, 1918, the unveiling will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, at 3 P. M. sharp, at Washington Cemetery, (Section 8, plot of Independent Krakauer Young Men's Association No. 1.) Mrs. W. Schongut and Family.

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Californian Regains Highest Honors of Courts in America by Defeat of Tilden.

VICTORY IN STRAIGHT SETS

Decisiveness of the 1915 Champion's Conquest a Surprise to Critics of the Game.

PHILADELPHIAN PLAYS WELL

Makes His Conqueror Fight Hard to Win at 6—4, 6—4 6—3—Richards Wins Junior Event.

William M. Johnston of San Francisco, Cal., regained the highest honors of American tennis yesterday afternoon at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, by defeating William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, in the final round of the national championship tournament. Vincent Richards won the national junior title by a straight-set victory over A. H. Chapin, Jr., 6—2, 7—5, 6—1; Clarence Hobart captured the veterans' event, by taking two sets out of three, from Frederick G. Anderson, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; Frank T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson came out ahead in the junior doubles, triumphing over Richards and Neer, at 6—0, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, while the doubles tourney for fathers and sons resulted in favor of the Andersons, Fred and Fred, Jr., who defeated last year's winners, A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

The one-sided victory of Johnston over Tilden came as a shock to those who had come to think of the tall Philadelphian as the greatest tennis player of the age. If not of all time; and it is still true that, when going at top speed, yesterday's runner-up is more impressive from a purely spectacular standpoint than any other man on the courts. But his defeat at the hands of the steady and reliable Johnston proved again the old contention that championships are won, not by brilliant and versatile play so much as by the ability to use a few strokes with absolute assurance and that complete confidence which ultimately will drive the best of the sensational school into errors. The 1915 champion, in other words, is able to call upon his most effective game whenever he needs it most, as he proved in winning the national clay court title, in defending the Longwood Cup successfully, and again yesterday in his wonderful display against Tilden. The latter, however, employs such a huge repertoire of strokes that he can never be absolutely sure that they will all be at his command, and when something goes wrong or he finds himself facing unexpected opposition he has no simple and infallible formula ready to fall back upon.

World's Greatest Tennis Shot.

The forehand drive of William M. Johnston is unquestionably the greatest single tennis shot in the world, bar none. He seems able to use it with every possible degree of speed, with an accuracy that baffles the fastest court covering, and with a steadiness which has discouraged every opponent he has ever faced. No stroke has ever been developed by any other player to equal its efficiency and general dependability. Although the Californian prefers a fast, dry court, with plenty of speed on the other side of the net, he proved yesterday that he could control his drive just as well on a soft, slow surface, with generally an undercut ball instead of a topped drive to hit against. The adaptability of the new champion to supposedly unfavorable conditions was perhaps the most surprising feature of his victory. The surface should certainly have suited Tilden's chopping game, yet he constantly mistimed the ball, his greatest sin being the habit of hitting into the net.

Johnston, on the other hand, seemed not to care how the ball bounded or how much its pace varied. He was always able to drive it hard and accurately, and since he stubbornly refused to make errors his rival's doom was sealed almost from the outset. Yet Johnston's forehand drive alone would not have won for him yesterday against the type of tennis that Tilden, even somewhat below par, could flash at intervals. It was the remarkable aggressiveness of the winner's backhand and service that actually kept him out in front. Johnston has never been noted for the shots he makes on his left side. He does not turn the face of his racquet as most orthodox back-handers do, and he slices the ball with far less speed than he gets from his free-swinging forehand. But yesterday he not only had complete command of his backhand as a defensive stroke, but could use it consistently as a weapon of attack.

This was one reason for the hesitation which Tilden showed throughout the match in coming to the net. He found that even when he hit the ball hard to the traditionally vulnerable spot on the other side, it came back just as fast and accurately, passing him cleanly down the side lines as he tried to volley. Discouraged by his lack of success at the barrier, Tilden early resigned himself to a back-court game, and at this he was absolutely no match for the Westerner. Johnston chased his tall opponent from corner to corner in the first two sets, and had him so exhausted by these tactics that in the final session, when Tilden's strokes were working far better, he did not have the strength to pull out a victory.

The Decisive Moment.

The crucial game of the match was the last one in the opening set. Tilden, trailing from the start, had broken through his opponent's service, and was in a position to tie up the games on his own delivery and come through with one of his famous uphill fights in the face of the greatest odds. But after twice being within a point of the game, with a service ace and a cleanly placed volley, he made two fatal errors in succession, and lost the set when Johnston, in turn, volleyed successfully. This reverse seemed to shake Tilden's confidence more than any of his earlier mistakes of execution. He has gone through streaks of bad hitting, misiming, and wildness before, and has generally been able to pull himself together in time to avert disaster. But yesterday, when his supreme effort had been successful and he had recovered the game lost through a bad start, he found that his rival still had something in reserve, and it was the loss of his own service for the second time that broke his heart.

After that shock of surprise, the Philadelphian played as one who could not quite understand what was going on about him. He had made his habitual recovery, but it had not been sufficient. Now, with one hard-fought set already scored against him, he tried all the dazzling tricks of his equipment in turn, but nothing seemed to work. On the other side of the net Johnston was still plugging away, returning everything and waiting patiently for the inevitable error, or going in at the first opportunity and closing the rallies with impressive finality as a real opening offered itself.

A Hopeless Situation.

Tilden now realized the hopelessness of a situation in which no one of a great variety of shots could be depended upon for sure results. His greatest unfortunately, was by no means sure of finding the court, since the ball rarely came with just the right bound for his free swing. His chop was steady and need was for a fast drive, but his drive, accurate enough, but it did not suffice to keep Johnston in deep court, since he could volley it easily by correctly anticipating its line of flight. Most disappointing of all, perhaps, were the lobs that Tilden sent up as a last desperate resort, the lobs that baffled the great Brookes and drove the brilliant Williams into errors. Yesterday few of the soaring tosses fell within the lines, and the majority of these were so short that they were easily killed by the alert champion.

In fact, if Tilden's game can be said to have disclosed a real weakness yesterday, it was in lobbing, the foundation of successful defensive play. Using the theory that the best defense is a strong attack, he had in the past been generally able to keep his rivals from becoming too aggressive by the constant strain under which his own shots kept them, and had perhaps never before been brought to a point where absolutely nothing but good lobbing could avail. Here, again, the condition of the surface may have added to the difficulties of the loser. Certain it is that he was eventually beaten by the killing of two successive short lobs, and that, all through the match, this modest but valuable stroke denied him the slightest assistance.

The repeated delays caused by the rain seemed to have taken the edge off Tilden's game, whereas Johnston was, if anything, benefited by the two days' rest, and entered the match with a vigor and keenness which the loser never showed. Rain threatened up to the actual time of starting, and a few drops fell while the veterans were still engaged in their preliminary bout. With the sky still overcast and the turf obviously soggy, there was little of the atmosphere that makes for spirited, energetic tennis.

Plays Unbeatable Tennis.

Yet Johnston was able to adapt himself to conditions and Tilden was not. In spite of every handicap the winner yesterday played by far the best tennis of his career, a game which, on that particular occasion, no one else in the world could have equaled. Whether it deserves to be placed unconditionally at the top, on the strength of this one amazing exhibition, is another question, which no amount of argument will settle. Johnston and Tilden have met four times this season, and each has won twice. Yet the fact remains that Johnston's two victories came when national titles were at stake, whereas Tilden won the minor honors at the East-West encounter and the Newport invitation tournament.

While Johnston won in straight sets yesterday, two of the sessions were lost through a single break in service, which means that they were essentially as close as any deuce set. Tilden did his best playing in the third set, for up to that time he had been obviously puzzled by the erratic behavior of his shots. It was the old story of two well-matched players, the one with the early edge gradually forcing his rival below his actual level and making him seem far weaker than was actually the case. Tilden was confronted by an overwhelmingly effective game of tennis yesterday, and while he unquestionably made many an unnecessarily bad shot, his defeat was primarily due to his inability to find a weak link in the armor of his antagonist. When a man makes absolutely no mistakes and hits everything with all his might, it is practically impossible to defeat him. It was that kind of a Johnston that stepped into his second national championship yesterday.

Johnston Off Like a Sprinter.

After a brief warming-up, they started promptly at 4 o'clock, with Edward C. Conlin in the umpire's chair and the stands and clubhouse jammed to their capacity. Johnston was off like a sprinter from the mark, serving at clean ace for a starter, and winning his opening service with three earned placements, although the points went to deuce before he could claim the game. Tilden, on the other hand, seemed sluggish in getting under way, and at once put himself in the hole with a double fault. Three more errors gave Johnston an immediate break, and the games were 3—0 in his favor when he again won his delivery. A long deuce game then gave Tilden his first score, but the Californian answered with a four-point whitewash, boosting his lead to 4—1. Tilden won his next service by means of an ace and a volley which jumped over the net-cord, and Johnston jumped over the net cords, and Johnston the loss of a point. An ace, a volley, and a smash brought Tilden one game nearer, in spite of another double fault, and then, after a long deuce struggle, he succeeded in breaking through his rival's delivery for 4—5, the only time during the match that he accomplished this feat.

But with a splendid opportunity to square the set on his own service, Tilden again fell into fatal errors. He led at 30—15 and 40—30, and had one vantage point in his favor. Then a net and an out sent the vantage against him, and Johnston's fine volley closed out the set, 6—4.

The score by points and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET.

															T.P.	G.
Johnston	5	4	4	5	4	2	4	7	5	6	40	4				6
Tilden	3	1	1	7	0	4	0	5	7	4	32	4				4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Double Faults.	Place-ments.	Aces.
Johnston	9	7	1	12	3
Tilden	13	12	5	11	4

Tilden's Attack Falters.

The second set thus began with Johnston again enjoying the advantage of the opening service. He won easily, but Tilden tied the score with as little effort. They continued to alternate in winning on service up to 5—4 in Johnston's favor. Then Tilden once more got into trouble with a double fault, although he followed it immediately with an ace. Johnston had him 15—40 with a good volley, and, although he netted the next one, he came through with a beautiful placement drive for the game and set, 6—4, this being the only break in service throughout the ten games. Tilden's attack was at its worst during this session, for he scored only one earned point outside of his service aces, while Johnston had eleven placements to his credit.

The point score and stroke analysis were as follows:

SECOND SET.

															T.P.	G.
Johnston	4	1	4	2	4	5	4	3	4	4	35	4				6
Tilden	1	4	1	4	0	7	0	5	1	2	25	4				4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	D. F.	Place-ments.	Aces.
Johnston	10	10	0	10	0
Tilden	12	8	3	1	4

The final set was similar in its progress, although Tilden's play improved considerably. Realizing that only the most extraordinary shots could win points for him, he began to cut the lines with drives and chops, often passing his opponent by the sheer daring of his placements. But even these remarkable flashes of accuracy could not upset the Californian, and he continued to stay in the lead by winning steadily on service. It was all square up to 3-all, and Johnston served himself ahead, 4—3, when Tilden netted four times in succession. Then came the final break, which decided the match. Tilden was leading at 30-love on his own service, when his attempt at a lob dropped outside. An easy smash in the next rally also missed the base-line, and, before the gallery was fully aware of it, two more errors had given Johnston a lead of 5—3, with his service to come.

Tilden Puts Up Gameness.

It seemed all over when two nets and an out made it 40-love in the champion's favor. But Tilden showed his gameness in a last desperate stand which almost pulled the decision out of the fire. He passed Johnston cleanly as he rushed in for finishing shot, and then drove him into two successive rallying errors, bringing the points to deuce. Johnston was again within a point of the match when Tilden netted, but once more he lost his chance by hitting out. Then Tilden, driven far back by the fierce driving of his opponent, sent up a short lob, which Johnston promptly smashed into oblivion. A similar shot close to the net was sent straight down the line far out of reach, and the match was over, 6—4. Both players received a tremendous ovation as they left the court, and the new champion's victory was distinctly popular.

The point score and stroke analysis of the final set were as follows:

THIRD SET.

															Total Pts.	G.
Johnston	4	2	4	1	0	1	4	4	6	33	6					
Tilden	0	4	2	4	4	4	1	2	4	25	3					

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	D. F.	Place-ments.	Aces.
Johnston	7	8	0	9	2
Tilden	13	8	0	10	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place-ments.	D'ble Faults.	Serv. Aces.	Tot. Errs.	Tot. Pts.
Johnston	26	22	22	1	8	50	37
Tilden	30	28	23	5	10	72	38

Richards's Victory Emphatic.

Vincent Richards proved himself completely the master of young Alfred Chapin in the junior final, employing his accurate chops and his talented volleying to good effect through three sets, of which only one ran to deuce games.

The veterans, Clarence Hobart and Fred G. Anderson, delighted the crowd with the splendid steadiness of their play, the former winning only after three well-contested sets. The winner was a member of the "first ten" back in 1901, his last appearance in the select company being in 1907, while Anderson squeezed into the sacred circle in 1905. Both showed that their strokes and headwork are still highly effective, the form of Hobart's ground strokes being as impressive as ever in the past.

The senior Anderson received consolation for his defeat by winning the father and son doubles, in partnership with his tall son Fred. They played a first-class combination game in disposing of last season's champions, H. Chapin and his son. The third of the Anderson family to score yesterday was Frank, the younger of the boys, who, with Cecil Donaldson, captured the junior doubles title in a well played match, against Richards and Neer.

The summaries:

National Singles Tennis Championship.

FINAL ROUND.—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Junior National Championship.

FINAL ROUND.—Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated A. H. Chapin, Jr., Springfield, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1.

Veterans' National Championship.

FINAL ROUND.—Clarence Hobart, Alexandria Bay, defeated F. G. Anderson, New York, 3—6, 8—2, 6—4.

Junior Doubles Championship.

FINAL ROUND.—Frank T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson defeated Vincent Richards and L. Neer, 6—0, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Father and Son Championship.

FINAL ROUND.—Fred G. Anderson and son defeated A. H. Chapin and son, 6—4, 6—2.

Today's Tennis Matches.

AUSTRALIA VS. AMERICA.
AT 1 P. M.
Randolph Lycett, Australia, vs. Wallace F. Johnson, America.
AT 2:30 P. M.
R. V. Thomas, Australia, vs. R. N. Williams, 2d, America.
AT 4:30 P. M.
Norman Brookes and Gerald Patterson, Australia, vs. W. T. Tilden, 2d, and W. M. Johnston, America.

Trains for Forest Hills leave Pennsylvania Station, (Long Island Railroad,) at 12:30, 12:51, 1:12, 1:30, 2:06, 2:30, and 3:18 P. M.

WOODMERE TENNIS STARTS.

Kirk Reid of Cornell Makes Highly Successful Metropolitan Debut.

In spite of the conflict with the national tennis finals at Forest Hills, the Woodmere Club made a successful start yesterday afternoon with its annual open tournament at Woodmere, Long Island. No defaults were recorded, as many of the contestants had reserved their seats for the Johnston-Tilden match and were naturally on hand at the West Side Club, but today the first round will positively be wiped off the slate, according to Chairman Leslie H. Finkel of the Tournament Committee, play beginning promptly at 2 P. M.

Interest yesterday centred in the appearance of Kirk M. Reid of Cornell University, who was making his metropolitan début, after a fine showing in the tournaments of the Middle West. He drew as his first opponent Ellis Wilmer of the home club, and won without difficulty at 6—1, 6—4. Reid is a left-hander, who hits exceedingly hard on both sides, getting a great deal of top-spin on the ball by lifting his racquet high on the follow-through, somewhat in the manner of Kumagae. He has a severe service, which he generally follows to the net, although his volleying is inclined to be erratic.

Alfred Hammett, the noted chop-stroke expert, was another of yesterday's winners at Woodmere, taking the measure of young Frank Loughman in two one-sided sets, 6—1, 6—1. The accuracy and steadiness of the winner were entirely too much for his opponent, who lost quickly on his own errors.

Harrison R. Hathaway showed that he was back in his early season form by easily outplaying Herbert Haldenstein to the tune of 6—1, 6—0.

Today's schedule brings together Elliott H. Binzen and George S. Groesbeck, Alex Iler and Arthur Little, Jr., and Herbert L. Bowman and Fred Letson.

The summary:

Woodmere Club Open Singles.

FIRST ROUND—E. B. Reese defeated W. H. Buxton, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; H. R. Hathaway defeated H. Haldenstein, 6—1, 6—0; Kirk M. Reid defeated Ellis Milner, 6—1, 6—4; D. Hammett defeated Frank Loughman, 6—1, 6—1; John McLoughlin defeated James Jakobsen, 6—0, 13—11.

National Tennis Kings in Singles Since 1881

The following are the national singles lawn tennis champions and the years in which they won their titles since 1881:

Year.	Champion.
1881	R. D. Sears
1882	R. D. Sears
1883	R. D. Sears
1884	R. D. Sears
1885	R. D. Sears
1886	R. D. Sears
1887	R. D. Sears
1888	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1889	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1890	O. S. Campbell
1891	O. S. Campbell
1892	O. S. Campbell
1893	R. D. Wrenn
1894	R. D. Wrenn
1895	F. H. Hovey
1896	R. D. Wrenn
1897	R. D. Wrenn
1898	M. D. Whitman
1899	M. D. Whitman
1900	M. D. Whitman
1901	W. A. Larned
1902	W. A. Larned
1903	W. A. Larned
1904	H. L. Doherty
1905	H. Ward
1906	B. C. Wright
1907	W. J. Clothier
1908	W. A. Larned
1909	W. A. Larned
1910	W. A. Larned
1911	W. A. Larned
1912	M. E. McLoughlin
1913	M. E. McLoughlin
1914	R. N. Williams, 2d
1915	W. M. Johnston
1916	R. N. Williams, 2d
*1917	
1918	R. L. Murray
1919	W. M. Johnston

*Patriotic tournament without championships.

MITCHELL LEADER IN JERSEY GOLF

Takes Qualifying Medal for Juniors in Field of Twenty-two Youthful Aspirants.

C. B. Mitchell of Woodbury led the way in the New Jersey State junior golf championship yesterday at Essex County, winning the qualifying medal from a field of twenty-two golfing youngsters with a card of 39, 41—80. He won his afternoon match against C. L. Pairson of Montclair, 1 up, and will engage S. H. Browne, Jr., of Baltusrol in the lower semi-final bracket this morning. The winning card was peculiar in that Mitchell seemed to score the figure 5, which is quite a common notation on golf score cards. The Woodbury youth had but two 5s on the outward journey and none at all coming home. He was brilliant in spots, taking five 3s, but he had four 6s and a 7 to balance up. His card was as follows:

Out.....4 5 5 3 4 5 7 4 4—39
In.....3 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4—41—80

George A. Bomann, Jr., of Plainfield, one of the favorites for the junior title and a prominent contender at Siwanoy for the metropolitan junior championship, tied for third place in the qualifying round with an 83, and also won his match in the afternoon against R. W. Bower, Jr., of the home club by the margin of 3 and 1. Mitchell, the medal winner, was pushed to turn back the blonde representative of the Pairson family, and, even at the home green, the Montclair youngster had a chance to even things up. He was short on his approach putt, however, and Mitchell halved the hole with a 4, clinching his lead of a single hole to a victory at 1 up.

The youngsters found lots of trouble in the Essex County ravines yesterday, and the brooks and ditches were continuously receiving and entertaining visitors. Proctor B. Baker of the Essex County Country Club, a tow-headed lad not much over 11 years of age, was the junior of the contest and, though he kept out of trouble better than some of his seniors, he found the distances too much for him, and after finishing in the third eight he was defeated in the first round of match play by B. Straus of Norwood.

The summaries:

THIRD EIGHT.

B. Straus, Norwood	37	42	109
C. A. Strouse, Jr., Norwood	56	54	110
P. B. Baker, Essex County	62	49	111
B. Miller, Norwood	65	51	116
F. C. Ford, Jr., Essex County	60	67	127
N. S. Taylor, Madison	67	60	127

MATCH PLAY, FIRST ROUND.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—George Bomann, Jr., defeated H. V. Brower, Jr., 3 and 1; C. Conklin defeated E. W. Haley, 1 up, 19 holes; B. H. Browne, Jr., defeated A. C. Willis, 1 up; C. L. Mitchell defeated C. L. Pairson, 1 up.

SECOND EIGHT.—Alan Downey defeated F. M. Snyder, 2 and 1; Ellis Wilmer defeated Sidney Davies, 1 and 0; Stephen Benien defeated Ronald Gubelmann, 4 and 2; H. Compton defeated Donald Bomann, 2 and 1.

THIRD EIGHT.—N. S. Taylor, bye; C. A. Strouse, bye; B. Straus defeated F. B. Baker, 4 and 2; Bernard Miller defeated F. R. Ford, Jr., 1 up.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

C. B. Mitchell, Woodbury	39	41	80
Charles Conklin, Hackensack	43	47	90
S. A. Bomann, Jr., Plainfield	47	41	88
Sidney H. Brown, Jr., Baltusrol	49	39	88
E. W. Haley, Essex County	47	43	90
C. L. Pairson, Montclair	46	45	91
H. V. Brower, Jr., Essex County	48	42	90
A. C. Willis, Shackamaxon	49	45	94

SECOND EIGHT.

H. Compton, Suburban	47	47	94
Alan S. Downey, Canoe Brook	51	44	95
Stephen Benien, Montclair	55	42	97
Sidney Davies, Madison	52	46	98
John McMartin, Freehold	52	48	100
F. M. Snyder, Jr., Westfield	56	48	104
Donald Bomann, Plainfield	55	49	104
Ronald Gubelman, Essex County	58	51	109

SENIORS' GOLF SEPT. 9-12.

Feature of Grand Old Tourney Will Be International Team Match.

The program for the annual seniors tournament at Apawamis, always a big success of the golf year, was given out yesterday by Frederic J. Wessels, Chairman of the Tournament Committee. As usual, the tournament will be split into two divisions in order to handle the big field that journeys annually from all over the country to this feast of goodfellowship. The first half of the field will play next Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 9 and 10, and the second half on the two days following, Sept. 11 and 12. There are prizes innumerable for men of all ages and previous conditions of servitude. All a man needs to win at Apawamis is a good disposition, fifty-five years, more or less, well spent, and a few golf clubs, two of which may be putters.

The title of senior champion for 1919 goes to the player who makes the best thirty-six hole gross score, regardless of which section of the field he competes in. A feature of this year's contest will be the international team match with the Canadian seniors, which will take place on Thursday, Sept. 11, between teams of fifteen men from each side of the border. The trophy for this team match has been donated by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada.

ARMY ENTERS POLO TEAM.

Will Compete for the First Time in National Championships.

A belated entry of a team to represent the Army Polo Association was telephoned from Philadelphia by Major Robert E. Strawbridge yesterday to the Polo Association for the national championships. It was gladly accepted, for there is the closest affiliation between the cavalrymen and the officials, and a new draw was made for the junior championship games. Instead of three days of play, the army entry made it necessary to provide a four-day schedule for the junior. The draw and dates for the senior and open title games are unchanged.

The army entry comprises Lieut. Col. O. L. Roscoe, Lieut. Col. V. P. Irvin, Colonel L. A. Beard, and Colonel R. E. De R. Hoyle. The new draw for the event at the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, follows:

Junior Championship, for teams not rated above twenty goals—Saturday, Sept. 13, Meadow Brook versus Boys Mawr; Monday, Sept. 15, Rockaway versus Philadelphia Country Club; Tuesday, Sept. 16, Army versus winners of Sept. 13; Thursday, Sept. 18, final, winners of Sept. 15 and 16.

There are 570 active members listed in the Polo Association book for 1919 on the roster of the Army Polo Association and it has been a loyal minor branch of the National Polo Board for fifteen years. The Army Polo Association controls the game at West Point; the army posts throughout the United States, and at four stations in the Philippines and one army post at Honolulu. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, who, since his return from the Italian front has been stationed at Fort Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, is the delegate of the Army Polo Association to the Polo Association meetings.

Army teams frequently before the war joined in club tournaments in all parts of the country, but this is the first entry of an army team in the junior championship, or in any championships except those played for the Army Circuit Cup.

Cedarhurst Tennis Final Sept. 21.

The final match of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, Long Island, has been postponed until Sept. 21. The finalists are Mrs. George W. Wightman, this national champion, and Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, who, as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, held the title in the four preceding years. Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. S. F. Weaver will meet Mrs. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein in the final round of the doubles event.

Giants vs. Brooklyn today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Admission 50 cents.—Adv.

MARIONDALE WINS RICH CHARTER OAK

Murphy's Fast Trotter Defeats Cox's Hitherto Unbeaten Magnola in $10,000 Stake.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mariondale, Tommy Murphy's trotter, captured the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 in the feature event of a five-race card at Charter Oak Park today. Mignola, Cox's noted stallion, came lame from his stable this afternoon, and the hitherto unbeaten trotter was unable to cope with the speed of Mariondale. Cox warmed up both Mignola and McGregor the Great for the big stake race and decided to start the former.

Mignola broke badly in the first heat and finished seventh. In the second heat Cox was sent away in the pole position and was never headed, Mignola registering the best time of the race, 2:07. The rush of Mariondale was too great in the third heat, Mignola going to break in the stretch and finishing fifth. It was Murphy's fourth capture of the Charter Oak Stake.

One other upset occurred in the day's program when Natalie the Great, winner in seven of eight starts this season, was defeated by Dudette in the two-year-old trot. Direct C. Burnett won the 2:06 pace, although he lost the third heat to Edward P. The best time was 2:04¾.

The 2:08 trot was captured by Hollyrood Kate in straight heats; best time 2:08¾. Prince Loree took the 2:06 trot after four heats. Wilkes Brewer won second money and made the best time, 2:05¾, in the second heat.

The summaries:

THE NUTMEG.

For two-year-old trotters; purse $2,000.

Dudette, b. f., by Stawah, (Geers)	1	2	1
Natalie the Great, br. m., by Peter the Great, (Thomas)	2	1	2
Mr. Dudley, blk. g., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Brusie)	3	3	4
Day Star, br. c. (Cox)	4	4	3
Harvest Horn, b. s., (Joges)	5	6	ro
Margaret, Harvester and Al. Stout also started.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:16¼.

THE WHIRLWIND.

For 2:06 pacers; purse $3,000.

Direct C. Burnett, b. g., by Direct Hal, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Edwards P., br. s., by Northern Man, (Cox)	2	3	1
Frank Dewey, b. s., by John Dewey, (Cox)	3	2	3

Time—2:05¼; 2:09¾; 2:06¼.

THE CHARTER OAK.

For 2:12 trotters; purse $10,000.

Mariondale, blk. s., by Archdale, (Murphy)	2	1	
Mignola, ch. s., by Allerton, (Cox)	7	6	5
Mary Coburn, ch. m., by Manrico, (Andrews)	3	2	7
Bammy Del, br. s., by (Hinds)	4	4	2
Joseph Guy, b. s., (Hyde)	5	5	4
Kerrigan and Harvest Tide also started.			

Time—2:08; 2:07; 2:08¾.

THE LION.

For 2:08 trotters; purse $5,000.

Hollyrood Kate, ch. m., by Jon Dodge, (Dodge)	1	1	1
Don de Lopez, blk. s., by Kinney de Lopez, (Geers)	2	3	2
Emma Magowan, br. m., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Brusie)	4	2	4
Jess Y. b. m., (Cox)	3	4	3

Time—2:11¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¾.

THE EAGLE.

For 2:06 trotters; purse $5,000.

Prince Loree, b. s., by Prince Ida, Kinney, (McDevitt)	1	2	1
Wilkes Brewer, ch. m., by Nutwood Wilkrin, (Hyde)	2	1	3
Burr's Lassie, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	3	4	2
Royal Mac, b. g., (Murphy)	5	3	2 ro
The Toddler, b. s., (Stinson)	6	5	4 ro
Hal Reaper and Peter June also started.			

Time—2:05½; 2:05¾; 2:09; 2:09¾.

FINE BOUTS IN N. Y. A. C. RING

Crack Simon Pures to Compete There Monday Evening.

On next Monday evening in the gymnasium of the New York A. C. the members will witness some of the most promising amateur boxing bouts held this year. The committee in charge has done everything possible in order to get the best Simon pures in the Metropolitan Association to compete. There will be four special bouts as well as six other bouts in two classes, in all thirty rounds of boxing.

George Schwegler of the New York A. C., will referee these bouts and John Walsh, Pastime A. C., and John P. W. Boyle, Clermont A. C., will act as judges.

A few of the boys who will compete are as follows: Sam Lagoglia, Bronx-three golf clubs, two of which may be three golf clubs, two of which may be putters.

Jack Bradley, Pastime A. C.; Joe. Gallender, Brooklyn A. A.; H. Brown, Clark House; S. Katz, Clark House; W. Duane, East Side House; E. Erickson, National A. C.; J. Gundlack, Pastime A. C.; A. Gorsky, Pastime A. C.; A. Schardt, Staten Island; J. Stark, Bronxdale A. C.; Sol Seeman, Brooklyn A. A., and George Neebus, Elizabeth.

BACK RIVER IS DEFEATED.

Thousand Islands Polo Team Wins, 5¾ to 3¾, as Pony Kicks Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Thousand Islands polo team this afternoon defeated the Back River team of Montreal by a score of 5¾ to 3¾, winning the Wellesley Cup, presented by Mrs. A. Graham Miles. The match was excellent polo from start to finish. Both teams were fairly evenly mounted, and the game was fast. There was good hitting all around.

The playing of G. Laroque Anderson of New York, and the superior team work of the local players were the chief factors in the victory of the Thousand Islands team. Miles made a good number one for the local team. Miller played first class polo for Montreal, and McDougall made some wonderful follow through shots for the Canadians.

In the first period Anderson and Major Ross each made a goal, for Thousand Islands is, and General McCuaig scored for Montreal. In the second period MacDougall made a goal for Montreal. In the third Miles and Anderson each made a goal for the local team. In the fourth Talbot made a goal for the local team, and a penalty was counted against Thousand Islands. In the fifth a pony kicked by the Thousand Islands. In the sixth, Major Ross made a goal for the local team, and a foul was counted against him. In the seventh there was a safety against Back River, and a goal was made by MacDougall for the visitors. In the eighth Miller made a goal for the Canadians, and a foul was marked against Talbot.

Captain Harry Holmes was referee, and Basil Grant was scorekeeper. Miami Valley of Dayton plays Thousand Islands Saturday afternoon in the finals for the Thousand Islands Cup, that being the final game of the tournament on Wellesley Island.

The line up:

THOUSAND ISLANDS.	BACK RIVER.
1—A. G. Miles.	1—W. R. Miller.
2—G. L. Anderson.	2—Gen. E. McCuaig.
3—N. Talbot.	3—L. B. MacDougall.
Back—Maj. C. G. Ross.	Back—C. L. Ogilvie.

FOUR HOURS ON GRIDIRON.

West Virginia Football Players Also Must Work Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Four hours of outdoor football work per day will be required of the West Virginia University gridders who go into preliminary training at Montchateau, on Cheat River, next Monday. This will be in addition to blackboard instruction and other work that takes place inside. Coach McMillin decided on this today because of the large number of men in the squad. Morning and afternoon practice will be held.

FOOTBALL TICKETS HIGHER.

Will Cost $2.50 Each for Yale-Harvard Game This Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 4.—Football spectators will be hit by the high cost of living this Fall. The Athletic management at Harvard University announced tonight that seats for the Harvard-Yale game in the stadium this year would be advanced 50 cents, to $2.50. The reason given was the increased expense of providing players' equipment and the cost of erecting extra wooden stands for the game.

THE WHIP IS AGAIN HORSE SHOW WINNER

Miss Vauclain's Imported Hackney Mare Takes Ribbons in Rochester Harness Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Harness classes were features of the fourth day of the Rochester Horse Show. The Whip, the famous imported hackney mare of Miss Constance Vauclain, repeated its victory made at Newport against one of the hardest of American fields in a showing of hackneys. Mrs. Louis Long Combs's Reputation took reserve and A. W. Atkinson's Ideal Mathias the yellow ribbon.

The Whip with Dragon fly and Lady Dillham, won the blue for the best collection of three horses shown in single harness. Miss Vauclain's The Minstrel garnered two blues. It put Casella Farm's Triggers' in reserve in a class of heavyweight saddle horses and it won the blue as a combination saddle and harness horse, with Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's Avonmore in reserve.

First went to Arbite, a Vauclain hunter, in a class of middleweight hunters. Miss Eleanor Cears's Robin Hood won the R. Lawrence Smith Cup in a showing of model hunters.

The bright day seemed to put the edge on all the hunters and they outdid themselves at the jumps. Two of the middleweight jumpers effected perfect scores. A thrilling climax came in the showing of five hunt teams over a difficult course. Enniscaire Farms of Toronto sent its team three abreast over the jumps and later rode cakewalk over the course which they had traveled. Woodlins Farm's trio, however, won out. Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Cherrystone and Ida Sunday took the blue in a showing of thirteen pairs of America's best saddle horses. The summary:

CLASS 59.—Model Hunters, four-year-olds and upward, up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds.—Won by Miss Eleanora Sears's Robin Hood; Enniscaire Farms' Indian Arrow, second; Enniscaire Farms' Ethel, third; Louis K. Ligget's Melchester, fourth.

CLASS 4—Horses, 15.2 hands and over.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's The Whip; Louis Long Combs' Reputation, second; A. W. Atkinson's Ideal Mathias, third; Fairfield Farms' Made in America, fourth.

CLASS 58—Pony tandems—Won by Mrs. P. P. Garvan's Silver Tips I. and Silver Tips II.;

GIANTS CORRAL QUINTET OF RUNS IN EIGHTH INNING AND THRASH THE SUPERBAS SOUNDLY

SETS

GIANTS DO RUSH JOB IN BEATING ROBINS

McGraw's Outfit Takes One Hour and Twelve Minutes to Win by 5 to 1.

DODGERS BREAK IN EIGHTH

Medley of Wild Heaves, Passes, and Hits Ends Mamaux's Charm and Results in Flock of Runs.

The neighborly hostilities between the Giants and Brooklyn were resumed at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Giants won the game, and they did it so fast that it required only one hour and twelve minutes to put Al Mamaux on the chutes and separate him from a 5 to 1 victory. It was the swiftest baseball offering of the season under Coogan's Bluff, and for seven innings the clubs galloped along at the remarkable gait of an inning every six minutes. The Giants have inflicted more damage on the Dodgers in games in the past, but they never have pinned them to the mat so quickly as they did yesterday.

For seven innings it was a pretty flinging duet between Rube Benton and Al Mamaux. Benton was getting slightly the worst of it, because an error by Art Fletcher allowed a Brooklyn run to blot Benton's record in the sixth inning. Al Mamaux was pitching like a master, and for seven innings McGraw's batsmen got only three harmless hits. Mamaux looked just like he did when he broke into the League with Pittsburgh a few years ago, and had the New York batters trying to see how little they could speak the ball straight up in the air.

But Mamaux was too good to be true. It didn't seem possible that he could toss his way through nine innings of slants and twists without giving the Giants at least a chance to engrave a few substantial whacks in his service. He was going along gorgeously until the eighth, when the Giants kicked over Brooklyn's house of cards.

Frisch Touches Off the Fireworks.

Frankie Frisch, the Fordham boy, was the first Giant to face Mamaux in this seething eighth. He deposited a hit along the first base line, and although Mamaux fielded the ball promptly, Frisch's fleet galloping carried him to the bag first. Kauff rolled to Jimmy Johnston at second. Johnston tossed to Olson, forcing Frisch, and Olson tried to double Kauff at first. His throw was low and wild, and although Konetchy made a great stop, Benny was safe on the pillow. Kauff was restless and started out to steal second. Mamaux was flipping a wide ball at Chase at this moment, but Hal threw his bat at the ball and it spun on the infield lawn. Otto Miller, the Brooklyn catcher, was on the ball in a second, and tried to cut Chase down at first.

Chase had the ball beaten anyway and deserved the hit he got. Miller's throw was high over Konetchy's noddle and Kauff chased all the way around and scored the run which tied the score at 1 to 1, on Miller's error. Chase went to second on the play. Larry Doyle was called on to hit in place of Frank Snyder, and Larry drew a pass. Up to this time the crowd had been slumbering, but they woke up now with a bang and called on Rube Benton to take the whole affair into his own hands. Benton hoisted a foul fly to Miller which didn't help any.

When George Burns came up to the bat, Mamaux and Miller called a convention and talked with each other for a few minutes. The idea seemed to be that Miller was telling Mamaux what not to pitch to Burns. Mamaux carried out his orders, for Burns got a pass after the count on him was three balls and two strikes. His amble filled up the bases and the folks got more excited than ever.

This put a heap of responsibility up to Ross Young, who had fallen off badly in his batting and whose presence at this important moment did not inspire the greatest possible amount of confidence. It is at times like this that the Brooklyn club cracks, and they cracked badly on this particularly auspicious occasion. Young took a swing at the ball, but no success attended his effort, so he tried a bunt, thereby hoping and praying that the much-needed Giants' tally would be squeezed across the plate. Young bunted the ball so that it spun prettily just in front of the plate for a moment, and then trickled up along the third base line. Little Pete Kilduff, the former Giant, was playing third for Brooklyn, and Pete came tearing in to scoop up the ball in his nicest holiday fashion. He intended just to toss the ball easily to Miller and force Chase at the plate, thus saving the day for Brooklyn. Nothing of the sort happened.

Kilduff's Toss Lets Run In.

Kilduff picked up the ball and tossed it over Miller's head at the plate. Chase and Doyle romping home, while Burns went to third. Young and Burns uncovered a double steal, and Burns counted, nicking the plate on a pretty slide, half a second before Miller tagged him with the ball. Fletcher kept up the good work by pasting a single to right, sending Young home with another tally.

Zimmerman, in trying to duck out of the way of one of Mamaux's unruly flings, accidentally met the ball with his bat, and Johnston threw him out at first for the third out of the tempestous session.

Now, wasn't that just like Brooklyn, to play gilt-edged, fur-lined ball for seven innings and then drop a lighted cigarette into the gasoline?

Brooklyn got its lone run in the sixth at a time when it looked as tall as a Norway pine. Miller smacked a hard bounder through the short field which Fletcher was only able to tag with his finger tips. Mamaux sent him along with a sacrifice, and Miller went to third as Fletcher was flipping Olson out at first. Johnson rolled a hopper to Fletcher, who had an easy play at first to retire the side, but the Giants' short stop was in too much of a hurry and his high throw pulled Chase off the pillow just long enough to insure Johnston of safe occupancy, while in the meantime Miller had crossed the plate and Brooklyn was jogging along in front.

Tim Gets in a Tangle.

Hainie Zimmerman cast a ray of hope into the proceedings in the second inning when he opened the session with a two-bagger to left. Zach Wheat ran after this hoist in a haphazard fashion, evidently believing that the ball would loop into foul territory. It dropped safely, and Hainie went to second on it. Then happened one of those plays which Zimmerman makes occasionally and which makes the fans wonder if the Bronx citizen is fully awake at all times of the afternoon.

Miller chucked the ball down to second and Heinie found himself half way to third base. First he ran one way and then the other. He never misses a chance to get into a foot race with some one. Even if he can't run, that doesn't prevent him from trying, and you have to give him credit for that much. Olson and Kilduff flanked Heinie on both ends, and, of course, it was only a question of time before they got Heinie into the trap. Up and down the base line hopped Zim, first this way and then the other. He tried to duck under Olson and Ivy plastered him good and proper with the ball.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	0	1	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Young,rf	4	1	0	2	0	Johnston,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	2	7	Myers,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Frisch,2b	3	0	1	3	1	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	4	0	Kilduff,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Chase,1b	3	1	1	12	1	Hickman,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Snyder,c	2	0	0	2	3	Miller,c	3	1	1	5	2
aDoyle	0	1	0	0	0	Mamaux,p	2	0	0	0	2
Gonzales,c	0	0	0	0	0						
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	2						
						Total	29	1	5	24	13
Total	29	5	6	27	16						

a Batted for Snyder in eighth.
Errors—Kilduff, Miller, Fletcher.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Burns, Young. Sacrifice hit—Mamaux. Double play—Fletcher and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2. Struck out—By Benton, 2; Mamaux, 2.

BRAVES TROUNCE PHILLIES.

Boston Batsmen Settle Issue by Eighth-inning Stickwork, 4 to 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Scott held Philadelphia in the pincers today, Boston winning, 4 to 1. The game was clinched in the eighth inning when Boston got three runs on two singles, a pass, two sacrifice hits and a sacrifice fly.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boeckel,3b	4	1	1	2	0	Callahan,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Pick,2b	3	1	1	4	0	Blackb'ne,3b	5	0	0	2	2
Powell,rf	2	1	0	3	0	Williams,cf	2	0	1	5	0
J.C.Smith,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Meusel,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Hoike,1b	3	0	0	4	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	5	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	0	1	Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	5	4
Maranv'le,ss	3	0	0	4	1	Paulette,2b	4	1	2	2	1
Gowdy,c	3	1	2	11	2	Tragresser,c	2	0	1	1	1
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	1	G. Smith,p	2	0	0	1	1
						aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	6	27	6	Total	33	1	8	24	9

a Batted for G. Smith in ninth.
Errors—Pick, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Three-base hits—Callahan, Williams. Stolen base—Paulette. Sacrifice hits—Meusel, Powell, Hoike. Sacrifice flies—Powell, Mann. Double plays—Bancroft, (unassisted); Paulette, Bancroft, and Luderus; Mann and Pick; Boeckel, Gowdy, Hoike, and Pick. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off G. Smith, 3; Scott, 4. Struck out—By Scott, 8.

TIGERS BLANK BROWNS.

Maple Allows Four Hits, but His Wildness Causes Defeat, 2 to 0.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Leonard was invincible at critical moments today while Detroit made two of its four hits count and took advantage of passes issued by Rolla Maple to score two runs, winning by the score of 2 to 0. Four of the visitors' hits were infield rollers that were beaten by fast running.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	3	Austin,3b	4	0	0	4	2
Young,2b	3	0	0	2	1	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Cobb,cf	3	0	2	1	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	3	5	0
Heilmann,1b	3	0	0	7	1	Tobin,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Flagstead,rf	2	1	1	1	0	Smith,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Jones,2b	3	0	0	3	0	Gerber,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Ainsmith,c	1	0	0	10	0	Severeid,c	3	0	0	0	4
Leonard,p	*2	1	1	0	3	Maple,p	3	0	0	0	4
						Billings,1b	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	4	27	7	Total	33	0	5	24	15

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Billings.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Flagstead, Cobb. Stolen base—Veach, (2); Cobb, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Flagstead, Jones. Double play—Jacobson and Gerber. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Maple, 7; Leonard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Maple, (Ainsmith.) Struck out—By Leonard, 9.

Curves and Bingles.

The weather was just as erratic as Brooklyn. The sun was beaming up to the time for the game to start and then, without a word of warning, it began to rain. It sprinkled for two or three innings, but not enough to interfere with the game.

For the first few innings the game galloped along at the rate of an inning every five minutes. It was the snappiest baseball seen on the Harlem meadow this season. It looked as if the players were working under union orders.

Babe Marquard, who broke a leg out in Cincinnati early in the season, was out practicing and gets along with only a slight limp. Rube will not be able to play again this season, however.

A yelp of joy went up from the crowd in the eighth when the bases were filled and Young was at the bat. The Giants' right fielder smashed the ball to left field and the bang was labeled for two bags. The only trouble was it was a foul ball.

Brooklyn wants to horn into a New York City series. Those who do not favor such an ordeal argue that the Giants can beat the Dodgers often enough during the season without a post mortem.

The most glittering bit of fielding of the brief pastime was a catch by Jimmy Hickman in the fourth. Fletcher hammered a terrific drive to right field which was on its merry way to shatter the concrete wall. Hickman sidestepped and got his hands between the ball and the concrete just in time to rob Fletcher of a three-bagger.

No one was surprised when Mamaux went up in the air in the eighth. When the players throw the ball around the lot like a team of college freshmen it's enough to heat up an Eskimo pitcher.

There wasn't much occasion for Zimmerman being caught off the middle bag in the second inning. The Giants have had a two days' vacation and Heinie had plenty of time to take a nap.

Although the Cincinnati Reds are out of the Giants' reach, there is no letup in the playing of McGraw's men. They are going to battle right up to the end of the season, and there at least will be no chance of the Cubs beating them out for second money.

CLEVELAND STOCK HELD BY JOHNSON

American League President Admits Connection with Club in Examination Before Referee.

After two hours of grilling yesterday by counsel for the New York American League Baseball Club Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the league, admitted that he holds $58,500 worth of stock in the Cleveland Club. This was the principle and most important disclosure at the examination before George J. Gillespie, the referee. After this grilling it was finally decided to continue the examination next Thursday, Sept. 11. This examination was preliminary to the hearing on the request of the Yankees to have the temporary injunction in the case of Carl Mays made permanent. This hearing is scheduled to be held in Part I. of the Supreme Court today.

It was a disappointing ending to what promised to be a rather interesting session. As a result of this latest postponement it is generally regarded as probable that the attorneys for the New York American League Club will request a postponement when the injunction proceedings come up for hearing today. The owners of the Yankees, Colonels Jacob Ruppert and T. L. Huston, are endeavoring to have the temporary injunction, under which Mays is now permitted to work for the local American League club, made permanent. It is a well-known fact that the Yankees' lawyers are anxious to complete the examination of Johnson before proceeding with the Mays case. Whether this additional postponement will be granted or not was problematical in view of the fact that Mr. Johnson was examined by Charles H. Tuttle, of counsel for the New York club, for upward of two hours.

During the examination some more or less relevant facts were brought to light. For instance, Mr. Johnson admitted, under examination, that he was a fairly substantial stockholder in the Cleveland American League club. He said that at the present time he holds $58,500 worth of stock but admitted that he had received no dividend on what was originally part of a loan, but now, apparently, is an investment, since 1916. He also admitted that, while he had attended most of the meetings of the stockholders of the Cleveland club, he could not now recall the club ever having any dividends or not and that he had not seen any record of what had transpired at these meetings. He further admitted that he did not know whether the club could pay any dividend or not and added that he did not remember ever having voted at any of the stockholders' meetings. He admitted he never saw a stock book.

First Advanced $100,000.

Johnson said he has been President of the American League for eighteen years. He testified that the Cleveland club is capitalized at $500,000 and had a bonded indebtedness of $80,000. He admitted that, in the Spring of 1916, when the club was taken over from five Cleveland bankers, the club owed $22,000. At that time he said he put up $100,000 in cash and got $50,000 in stock from the club and $50,000 of James C. Dunn's stock, which he still holds. He further testified that he now holds $58,500 in stock in the club. It was explained that the additional $8,500 was put into the club by Mr. Johnston last November and that $50,000 of his original money had been paid back to him with 4 per cent. interest.

The examination, for the most part, resolved itself into a verbal battle between rival counsel. Many questions were asked Mr. Johnson which were not answered because of the wordy barrage which accompanied them. It was in this way that the examination was finally postponed. It looked as if it was going to be a merry row until Mr. Gillespie, the referee, poured oil on the troubled waters by declaring that he had to catch a train and the examination was discontinued until next Thursday.

Mr. Baldwin of counsel of Ban Johnson, expressed keen disappointment at this action by the referee, for he said he wanted to have the examination completed before the hearing in the Carl Mays's case, set for today.

Aside from the admission by Mr. Johnson that he is a stockholder in the Cleveland Club, the most important point scored was conceded to be Mr. Johnson's declaration in connection with the suspension of Mays. He admitted issuing the order suspending Mays five days after the pitcher had been purchased from the Boston Red Sox by the Yankees. Johnson had previously been questioned as to when he first learned that other clubs were dickering for Mays's services, but these questions were successfully objected to by Johnson's counsel.

After considerable wrangling Mr. Johnson identified telegrams and letters sent out to five other club Presidents in the American League advising them that Carl Mays had deserted the Boston Red Sox in violation of his contract for three years at $8,000 a year, and asking that no other club entertain the idea of acquiring Mays's services. When he was asked why he did not send a letter to Harry Frazee, President of the Boston Club, Mr. Johnson replied that it was not incumbent upon him to do so. He said that when Mays deserted the club in Chicago on July 13 he fully expected the Boston Club would suspend the pitcher and that he wanted the club to do so.

Looked for a Suspension.

"I waited for the Boston club to suspend him and discipline him," said Mr. Johnson, "as primary jurisdiction was vested in that club."

On the whole, the examination was more or less disappointing to those who had anticipated a full grown baseball scandal being uncovered. Admissions made by Mr. Johnson during the course of the proceedings were not startlingly new. In fact, most of them were well known facts before the examination began. What may develop at the continuation of the hearing next Thursday is a matter of conjecture at this time. It cannot be guessed at with any degree of certainty, for there is no one who is in a position to give a logical answer to the question. It seems to be the general view at this time that anything may be expected. Mr. Johnson is just as likely to score in spite of the official disclosures of yesterday as are the Yankees.

After the examination yesterday both sides were inclined to view the event as a victory. On one side the admission by Mr. Johnson that he is a stockholder in the Cleveland club seemed to be regarded as a decisive victory. It was explained that this point will be dwelt upon at length when the hearing in the Mays injunction case is finally brought into court for a formal airing. On the other hand, the fact that Mr. Johnson had communicated with various club owners in regard to Mays's desertion of the Boston Red Sox was regarded as a victory for the league President.

After everything was considered by baseball men, especially those interested in the American League, the unanimous view was expressed that the fight to test the power of Mr. Johnson as President of the American League would not come to a head until the next annual meeting of the league in December.

"Regardless of what the outcome is in connection with the Mays case I am of the opinion that the real issue will not be made until the annual meeting of the league," remarked a man who is personally associated with the affairs of the league but who declined to permit his name to be used in the above quotation.

Five clubs are standing behind Mr. Johnson in the matter. On the other side of the case are the New York, Boston, and Chicago Clubs. Just what the final arrangement of the clubs will be when the annual meeting is called is purely guesswork at this time. It would seem that Mr. Johnson is counting upon the five clubs standing stanchly behind him in the matter.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Milwaukee, 8; Toledo, 1.
St. Paul at Columbus.
(Postponed—Car strike.)

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

National League.

Name.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath	78	269	53	91	.340
Roush	116	443	88	149	.336
Meusel	112	447	59	138	.315
Groh	115	425	76	136	.306
Young	115	485	65	142	.293

American League.

Cobb	105	428	71	136	.371
Jackson	120	445	68	155	.348
Sisler	119	458	81	159	.347
Veach	119	455	73	157	.345
Peckinpaugh	99	369	70	122	.330

PIRATES WIN IN TENTH.

Whitted's Triple and Squeeze Play by Barbare Defeat Cubs, 4 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Pittsburgh won from Chicago today by a score of 4 to 3 in ten innings, in a hard-fought contest. Adams held the visitors scoreless until the ninth inning, when, with two men out, they fell upon him for three singles and a triple, scoring three runs.

The Pirates had scored a run in the third inning on Carey's double and a passed ball. With two men out in the last half of the ninth, and the score 3 to 1 in favor of Chicago, Hollocher threw wild to first on Terry's roller, which opened the way for a rally that tied the score on three hits and the error.

Cooper relieved Adams, and although the Cubs filled the bases in the tenth they were retired without scoring. In the last half of the tenth, with one out, Whitted tripled over Robertson's head and scored the winning run on the squeeze play as Barbare bunted toward third base.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	5	1	2	4	0	Flack,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Carey,cf	5	1	1	3	0	Hollocher,ss	5	0	2	1	5
Southw'th,rf	5	0	1	2	0	Herzog,2b	5	0	1	0	3
Whitted,1b	4	1	2	7	0	Robertson,cf	5	1	2	3	1
Barbare,2b	4	0	0	2	1	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Barber,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Terry,ss	3	1	0	4	2	Paskert,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	8	3	Deal,3b	4	1	2	4	1
aNicholson	0	1	0	0	0	Daly,c	4	0	1	8	0
Lee,p	0	0	0	0	0	Martin,p	2	0	0	0	2
Adams,p	3	0	0	0	0	bMagee	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	0	Bailey,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	10	30	9	Total	41	3	12	*28	9

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Schmidt in ninth.
b Batted for Martin in eighth.
Error—Hollocher.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 1—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 0—3

Two-base hits—Herzog, Carey, Southworth. Three-base hits—Deal, Flack, Bigbee, Whitted. Stolen bases—Merkle, Deal, Robertson, Carey, Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Barbare. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 2; Bailey, 1; Cooper, 1. Hit by pitcher—Off Martin, 1 (in 7 innings); Bailey, 1 (in 2 1-3; Hendrix, 0 in 0, (replaced Bailey, with one out, in tenth;) Adams, 10 in 9; Cooper, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Martin, 1; Bailey, 1; Adams, 2. Passed ball—Daly. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Bailey.

SENATORS WIN AND LOSE.

Johnson Holds Philadelphia to Four Hits—Texas Flinger's Debut.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Philadelphia and Washington broke even on today's double-header and on the four-game series. Walter Johnson held the locals to four hits and won the first game, 8 to 2, while Naylor held the visitors safe in all but one inning of the second game and the Athletics hammered Harper in the closing innings for a 6-to-3 victory.

Zinn, purchased from Waco, of the Texas League, made his début with the Athletics in the first game. He pitched effectively at times, but could not field bunts, and was in continual trouble on this account.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	2	1	2	0	Burrus,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Davidson,3b	4	1	2	3	2	Witt,2b	4	0	2	0	1
Milan,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Walker,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Rice,rf	5	1	2	0	0	Burns,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Ellerbe,ss	3	2	1	1	4	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Menosky,lf	4	1	3	3	0	Thomas,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Shanks,2b	4	0	1	3	1	Turner,ss	3	1	2	1	3
Agnew,c	2	0	0	0	0	Perkins,c	3	0	0	4	4
W.Johnson,p	3	1	1	0	0	Zinn,p	2	1	0	0	2
Total	37	8	14	27	13	Total	31	2	4	27	12

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hit—Witt. Three-base hits—Rice, Menosky. Home run—W. Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Agnew, Davidson, Burrus. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Zinn, 2. Struck out—By Zinn, 1.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burrus,1b	5	1	2	7	0	Judge,1b	3	0	0	4	0
Witt,2b	4	0	1	1	2	Leonard,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Walker,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Burns,rf	4	3	2	0	0	Rice,rf	4	0	3	0	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Ellerbe,ss	3	1	2	3	1
Thomas,1b	4	1	2	11	2	Menosky,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Turner,ss	2	1	1	1	3	Shanks,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Mayer,c	4	0	1	7	0	Chasrity,c	4	1	2	4	0
Naylor,p	3	0	0	1	3	Harper,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aFisher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	13	27	11	Total	34	3	7	24	9

a Batted for Harper in ninth.
Errors—Ellerbe, Thomas, McAvoy.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0—6
Washington	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Ellerbe, Thomas. Stolen bases—Thomas, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Menosky, Strunk, Naylor. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; Naylor, 4. Struck out—By Harper, 4; Naylor, 5.

MINORS BLANK YANKEES.

Huggins's Men Defeated in Exhibition Game at New Haven, 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—The New Haven team, though it finished its season low among the second division teams in the Eastern League race, makes a specialty of defeating major leaguers. Two weeks ago it humbled the Chicago Cubs 1 to 0, and today it whitewashed the New York Yankees by exactly the same count.

Pitcher Harry Courtney, formerly of Jersey City, officiated in both defeats of the big leaguers, and may himself, in consequence, perform under the big tent next season. The Yankees evolved seven hits off him, but never appeared formidable. Except in the fourth, New Haven made no impression on the giants of Smallwood and Nelson.

Roger Peckinpaugh of the vanquished nine, former New Haven player and a big local favorite, was presented with $100 in gold. He was so thoroughly overcome by the gift that he responded by saying that he would be willing to play in New Haven any day for that sum.

Score by innings:

New Haven	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Courtney and Nagle; Smallwood, Nelson and Rust, Hoffman.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 3; Chattanooga, 0.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Memphis, 7; Nashville, 6.
Other clubs not scheduled.

BEARS LOSE FIRST; TAKE THE SECOND

Donovan's Team, Nosed Out by Reading in Opener, Comes Back With a Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—Reading and Newark broke even in a double-header this afternoon, the home team winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the Bears the second, 5 to 0. Reading nosed out the visitors in the first game with a batting rally in the eighth after the Bears had taken the lead in the first half of the inning. In the second game McCabe held the locals to three hits. Neither of the two men who played first base for Reading had a put out in the second game, which went seven innings.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

READING. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	4	1	0	1	0	Miller,1b	2	1	1	7	1
Cook,ss	4	1	2	0	3	Dowd,2b	3	0	1	4	3
Altenburg,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Letter,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Welser,lf	4	0	2	1	0	Bruggy,c	3	1	0	7	0
Brower,1b	3	1	0	11	1	Jacob,cf	4	0	0	5	1
Hummel,2b	4	0	0	5	4	Sargent,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Sheridan,3b	3	0	1	1	4	McAlpine,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Konnick,c	3	1	1	5	4	Powers,rf	4	1	3	4	0
Barriss,p	3	0	1	1	4	Lyons,p	3	0	0	0	0
Brown,p	0	0	0	1	0	aDenke	1	1	1	0	0
						Hunt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	10	27	18	Total	30	4	7	24	9

a Batted for Lyons in eighth.
Errors—Cook, Sheridan; Sargent, Powers.

Reading	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—5
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Two-base hits—Cook, Powers, Brower, Denke, Miller, Bruggy, Altenberg. Home run—Cook. Sacrifice hit—Lester. Sacrifice fly—Brower. Double plays—Konnick and Hummel; Dowd and Miller; Dowd, Sargent, Barriss, and Hummel; Jacob and Miller. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Reading, 5. Bases on balls off Barriss, 5; Lyons, 1. Hits—Off Barriss, 5 in 7 innings; Lyons, 7 in 7; Brown, 2 in 2; Hunt, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Barriss (Dowd.) Struck out—By Barriss, 5; Lyons, 1.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	READING. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,1b	4	1	1	6	1	Burns,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Dowd,2b	4	0	1	1	3	Cook,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Letter,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Altenberg,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Madden,c	3	0	1	4	0	Welser,rf	1	0	0	1	1
Jacob,cf	2	1	1	3	0	Brower,1b	2	0	1	9	1
Sargent,ss	3	1	2	1	3	Hummel,2b	2	0	1	2	2
McAlpine,3b	3	0	1	2	0	Sheridan,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Powers,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Konnick,c	2	0	0	10	2
McCabe,p	3	0	1	1	0	Weinert,p	1	0	0	2	1
						Swartz,lf,1b	3	0	0	9	0
						Keefe,lf	1	0	0	1	2
Total	34	3	8	21	6	Total	23	0	3	21	11

Errors—Cook, Sheridan, (2.)

NATURALIST SHOULDERS 140 POUNDS AND DEFEATS BILLY KELLY IN A SPECTACULAR FINISH

NATURALIST WINS WHIRLWIND RACE

Beats Billy Kelly by Inches in Autumn Highweight Handicap at Belmont Park.

VICTORY FOR IVRY, TOO

Winfrey's Horse, Though an Outsider, Defeats Recount by Length in Ronkonkoma Handicap.

J. E. Widener's Naturalist again demonstrated that he is one of the best handicap performers in the country when he picked up 140 pounds and defeated the fleet Billy Kelly, among others, in the Autumn Highweight Handicap at Belmont Park yesterday. It was the best race he has run all season and was his fifth straight victory, which seems to dispose conclusively of the charge made early in the year that he is an inconsistent horse.

Naturalist was extended to the limit to defeat the great three-year old from the stable of Commander J. K. L. Ross, and the finish, which was fought out by these two, was one of the closest seen around the local tracks in some time. It was so close that there was much difference of opinion as to which of the racers had won. The advantage of Naturalist was not more than a few inches, but the judges decided that the Widener horse had won. Jockey Sand, who rode Billy Kelly, was so certain he had gone over the line first that he voiced some indignation over the decision. To most of those who were right at the finish line, however, it appeared that Naturalist had won.

This race brought seven starters to the post for the six-furlong dash over the straight course. The others were Enfilade, which was third, half a length back of Billy Kelly; Hollister, Peter Piper, Blue Laddie, and Old Rosebud. The latter again acted badly at the post and delayed the start for some time. As a consequence he was left when the barrier went up and never had a chance. Old Rosebud has become so unmanageable that he mars every race he starts in.

Billy Kelly had 124 pounds up and ran a great race, showing much improvement over his last start in Saratoga. It was evident that he would be the real contender if he was in his best form and he has probably never been better this season. Naturalist, however, ruled favorite at 6 to 5, with Billy Kelly quoted at 18 to 5. There were generous prices for the others. Enfilade, which made a game finish and made up much ground after stumbling at the post, ruled as high as 10 to 1.

Old Rosebud Is Fractious.

Old Rosebud was so fractious that he got all the horses out of position at the post and finally he had to be led up to the barrier. When the webbing was sprung, Old Rosebud was left flatfooted. At the same instant Enfilade stumbled almost to her knees and nearly threw her jockey. But she straightened up and took after the sprinters.

Naturalist swerved just as he got under way and ran half way across the track, bumping into Hollister. Fairbrother then turned him and the racer went across the track in the other direction until he came up on the inside, from where he had started. Meantime, Billy Kelly had run straight and had gone into the lead at once.

The Ross colt came right down the middle of the course and was leading by nearly two lengths, a quarter of a mile from the finish. By this time, Naturalist had been straightened out and began to gain on the leader. At the eighth pole, he was lapped with the Ross colt and then began a stirring finish. Billy Kelly had a world of speed and was going at his best. Fairbrother did not dare to use his whip on Naturalist though Sande had applied the lash to his mount. Naturalist leveled his ears and crept up by inches. A hundred yards from the finish he poked his nose in front, only to lose the advantage a second later. Nose and nose the two came to the wire, and, in the last stride or two, Naturalist made his final effort and pushed his way to the front.

Enfilade had been far back of the others until the last eighth of a mile, when he came so strongly that he disposed of Hollister and took third by two lengths. Blue Laddie, from which H. P. Whitney has expected much, did not show much speed and was last of those which contended. Old Rosebud brought up the rear but had not attempted to race.

Ivry Defeats Recount.

There was a surprise in the Ronkonkoma Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth when C. P. Winfrey's Ivry came from behind to win easily and defeated Andrew Miller's Recount, which took the place from Thistledown. Ivry was the outsider in the race and was a 15-to-1 shot, while Recount was favorite at 6 to 5.

Recount led most of the way and was battling with Thistledown at the head of the stretch. Ivry had been far back until after being straightened out in the stretch, when he rushed up on the leaders and caught Recount at the eighth pole. Recount tried gamely but could not increase his speed. Ivry won by a length while Recount took the place by four lengths.

Commander J. K. L. Ross was not without a winner for the day, despite the defeat of Billy Kelly. His fleet filly Constancy galloped off with the first event, a five-furong dash for two-year-olds, while War Marvel took the last race of the day. Constancy, which has proved that she is one of the best of the juveniles, had an easy victory and justified the odds of 1 to 5, which were laid against her. She was away first and was in the lead all the way. H. P. Whitney's Arethusa, which was making her first start, ran a remarkably good race and landed second to Constancy, taking the place from Ricochet by ten lengths. This filly is said to be one of the best of the Whitney juveniles and ran so well on her first attempt that more may be expected of her in the future.

War Marvel proved quite the best of a field of seven which contended in the sixth event, at six furlongs on the main course. He got away in front and remained there. W. R. Williams's War Drive made a strong bid in the stretch but War Marvel had plenty of speed left and drew away to be geared the finish line, to win by a length and a half. War Drive was second and Leading Star took third.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Red Domino found himself in his class yesterday and finally won a race after many fruitless efforts. He was graduated from the maiden class in the fifth event, which was for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Previously he had been running with some of the smart juveniles and had never been able to get up to the front. He raced into the lead and easily beat Starry Belle, which took the place from H. E. Bryson's Steve. J. E. Widener started a youngster named Comique which was said to be a fleet one, but failed to show the speed claimed for him.

In the other event, E. W. Price's Lualea showed an improvement over his race of the previous day, and won a mile race, defeating Capt. Hodge and Dolphner.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For fillies, two years old; selling; purse $564. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Constancy	Sande	1-5	out
Arethusa	Ambrose	18-1	even 2nd
Ricochet	Pierce	10-1	7-10 3d
Sea Miss	Ball	100-1	10-1 4

Time—0:59 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place eager. Constancy, b. f., by Ambassador-Sinnett's Dreaming; owned by J. K. L. Ross and trained by H. G. Bedwell.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $564. One mile.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucullus	117	Carroll	2-1	1½
Captain Hodge	110	Rowe	3-1	2½
Gleipner	113	Sande	1-2	3
Dr. Rau	112	Stuart	15-1	4
Favour	112	Rice	30-1	5

Time—1:42 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place second. Lucullus, ch. h., by Leader-Runaway; owned by E. W. Price and trained by H. J. Eder.

THIRD RACE.

The Autumn Highweight Handicap, for all ages, with $2,000 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Naturalist, 5	140	Fairbrother	6-5	1
Billy Kelly, 3	124	Sande	18-5	2
Enfilade, 4	112	Musgrave	10-1	3
Hollister, 4	122	Kummer	8-1	4
Peter Piper, 5	122	Rice	12-1	5
Blue Laddie, 4	108	Ambrose	15-1	6
Old Rosebud, 4	108	McCahey	15-1	7

Time—1:11 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place fairly close; third same. Naturalist, br. c., by Hamilton Square; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Wilson.

FOURTH RACE.

The Ronkonkoma Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $564 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Ivry, 5	99	Wilda	15-1	1
Recount, 4	110	Fator	11-10	2
Thistledown, 3	90	Pierce	7-1	3
Ticket, 3	112	Musgrave	11-5	4
Rose d'Or, 4	107	Kummer	15-5	5

Time—1:47 2-5.

Start good; won handily; place easily. Ivry, ch. g., by Gambols-Lady Sterling; owned and trained by C. P. Winfrey.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds; purse $564. Six furlongs; straight.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Red Domino	110	Rowe	1-1	even 1½
Starry Belle	102	Myers	7-1	2
Steve	102	Wilda	8-1	3
Lady Lucille	99	Palus	20-1	4
Comique	110	Musgrave	7-1	5
La Gaulois	110	Rice	7-1	6

Time—1:09 4-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Red Domino, ch. c., by Gambols-Fantagsie; owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by H. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds; selling; purse $564. Six furlongs, main course.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Marvel	113	Sande	5-7	1
War Drive	113	Musgrave	1-2	2
Leading Star	116	Rice	7-1	3
Lad's Love	113	Enger	15-1	4
Chimney Swift	99	Whitcock	20-1	5
Joyful	99	Kummer	15-1	6
Pastgeal Swain	107	Erickson	7-1	7

Time—1:15 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. War Marvel, ch. c., by Spanish Prince-My Dolly; owned by J. K. L. Ross and trained by H. G. Bedwell.

Davenport Fined and Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Dave Davenport, pitcher with the St. Louis Americans, was suspended yesterday for the season and fined $100 by Manager Jimmy Burke, following an altercation in the clubhouse with Burke and Business Manager Bob Quinn. Pollos were called and ejected the pitcher.

$25,000 STAKE TOMORROW.

Realization, at Belmont Park, Draws Field of Fast Three-Year-Olds.

While the $25,000 Realization Stakes, which will be the outstanding feature of Saturday's card at Belmont Park, will not have a particularly large entry, it should result in a good contest, as the three-year-olds which will go to the post are pretty evenly matched. Present indications point to War Pennant as the standardbearer of Commander J. K. L. Ross, with the handsome filly Vexatious as the reliance of Harry Payne Whitney. Thunderstorm will be the candidate of R. T. Wilson, while Dunboyne or Polkadot will carry the colors of F. A. Clark. The W. R. Coe representative will probably be Over There, especially if the track is at all heavy. Audacious, from the Schwartz Stable, is eligible, but the distance is longer than the handsome son of Star Shoot would care to travel.

Vexatious and Thunderstorm both worked between the races yesterday, the Whitney filly doing a mile and a quarter in 2:08 in a fashion that has made many friends for her, while the chestnut colt breezed a mile and a half in 2:38. Dunboyne's best work was done at Saratoga before coming to Belmont, a mile and a half in 2:36, indicating that the son of Celt is in good condition. Thunderclap, which the critics thought would have a chance, was unfortunately declared out of the event as a yearling.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, straight. Bright Gold, 109 pounds; Palma Dore, 106; Roseland, 106; Aerial, 109; Smite, 106; Lover's Lane 2d, 103; *Langhetto, 97; Copyright, 108.

SECOND RACE.—The Bellair Handicap; for mares of all ages; six furlongs, straight. Passing Shower, 106 pounds; Pen Rose, 111; Herodias, 109; Ground-Swell, 105; Fruit Cake, 117; Milkmaid, 120; Enfilade, 126; Teremiss, 97; Edith Cavell, 110; *Homely, 97; Ballet Dancer 2d, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Audacious, 104 pounds; Bridesmaid, 100; Frank Waters, 107; Carpet Sweeper, 114; Kashmir, 111; Questionaire, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Orderly, 116 pounds; Thos. F. McMahon, 102; Doleful, 109; Lady Ward, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Babette, 105 pounds; Panaman, 126; Whitney, 114; Goaler, 103; Gex, 104; Happy Valley, 110; Sasta, 116; Clara Martin, 105; *Rockport, 101; Miss Bryn, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; six furlongs, straight. Arrowhead Inn, 110 pounds; Pilgrim, 110; King's Champion, 110; Devildog, 110; John P. Grier, 110; Service Star, 120; Rouleau, 110; Eastern Glow, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

DEVANNEY'S TITLE AT STAKE

Millrose Athlete to Defend National 'Chase Crown Tomorrow.

Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A. will defend his national two-mile steeplechase title against five of the best steeplechasers of the country at the Athletic Field, Newark, tomorrow afternoon. This championship is to be held in conjunction with the Metropolitan relay championship and the national pentathlon title contest.

The competitors in this race will be required to clear four, three-foot hedges and a water jump to each quarter mile and must go over or through the water. A three-foot hedge will be firmly fixed at the water jump which must be cleared in taking the water jump.

This championship has not been contested since 1916, when Devanney won the title by defeating, among others, the late Lieutenant Johnnie Overton of the marines at Château-Thierry, and Ed Kennedy, winner of the Boston marathon in 1917.

Many who have watched Devanney in his recent races think he will retain his title, but he is going to have a pretty stiff competition as Max Bloland, national cross-country champion; Paddy Flynn, national two-mile record holder; Bobby Crawford, Millrose A. A.; John Costello, Paulist A. C., and Ed Jackson, St. Christopher Club, are in condition and each confident of winning.

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There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

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WARNS LABOR MEN OF BRITAIN'S PERIL

Frederic Harrison Calls on Leaders to Curb Radical Mutiny Within the Unions.

RUIN IN INFLATED WAGES

Billion Dollars Paid, He Says, Above Earnings, While American Does Work of 3 Britons.

LABOR THUS PAUPERIZED

Puts It Squarely Up to the Union Heads to Bring About Reforms in British Industry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In an article in The Daily Chronicle Frederic Harrison, a veteran champion of trades unions, strikes a deep note of warning to British labor and makes a strong appeal to labor leaders to use their efforts to avoid "the chaos into which our country seems to be hurrying." He writes:

"It rests with you, the trained and chosen leaders of labor, to make your fellow-workers understand how close to ruin and starvation our people stand. This is no panic cry. It is the plain truth, which your experience of economic realities must have forced upon your own minds. Make those who look to you for guidance see it as clearly as you see it yourselves.

"Trade unionism, which during two whole generations has won for our people untold gains by gradual and skilful action, is menaced today from within by mutiny. It is challenged by the outlandish craze for local soviets and wildcat visions of foreign anarchism. Unless you, the responsible leaders, can enforce discipline, restore union and common sense in the masses of labor, trade unionism itself is lost—and in the breakdown of it ruin and starvation await millions of our people at home.

"Burdened as we are with a colossal fixed debt, which must soon amount to £8,000,000,000, we still are plunging headlong into debt day by day. We are importing yearly £800,000,000 more than we export, and for the most of what we import we only pay in paper 'promises to pay.' The wages paid enormously exceed the real value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport are all subsidized, as very soon meat and milk will be subsidized. That means that producers of all of these necessaries are paid far more than the goods really earn.

"A large part of wages now paid to workmen are doles, i. e., gifts, paid over and above the value of their work out of the taxes of their fellow citizens. So far labor is being pauperized, it is being given money which its labor does not earn, it is sucking down the savings of thrift and piling up debts to lie heavy on our children.

"This cannot go on. If some ten or fifteen millions of men and women continue to receive a large portion of their wages out of the pockets of the taxpayers, this monstrous form of charity must soon end—because the fund that supplies it will speedily dry up. No country in the world can make a practice of paying its workers a bonus of £200,000,000 more than they really earn. Besides which the whole transaction is one of paper credit, i. e., promises to pay, not of money or money's worth. The most unthinking can see that it means bankruptcy for the State, ruin to the private citizen starvation to the workman.

"Our islands do not grow enough food for their crowded population. It has to buy food abroad or starve. Down to the war we easily paid for food and for all else we imported. We now have a deficit of £800,000,000 on the balance of trade and the sources from which we used to meet it are no more: (1) The export of coal is failing. We have hardly enough for home. Our coal is more costly than the coal of America, Belgium, or Germany, and therefore there is no certain market for it even if we had any to spare. We are faced with the suicidal necessity of having to import coal, to pay Americans for it as well as for corn, meat, and cheese. (2) Our foreign investment has been paid away to save exchanges. (3) Owing to the cost of coal, the rise of wages and of raw materials, our manufactures are becoming too dear for foreign traders to buy. America, Germany, and Belgium are producing them more cheaply. (4) Our merchant navy largely has been sunk. Rising prices make it too costly to build and we have not enough ships to bring food.

"One hundred millions in Europe are on the verge of starvation. Not a third of the industrial power of Europe is at full working efficiency. Man for man the American is producing three times that of the Briton. Our central power in coal is giving out. The nations around us are driving us out of our markets abroad—and even at home. We cannot go on working five days for six hours if foreigners work six days for eight or ten hours.

"About nationalization, I will say nothing or only this one word. Unless it is another word for robbery it involves an enormous addition to our monstrous present debt and another earthquake to our present quaking and rumbling industry. These splendid, these inevitable and indispensable reforms—reforms in the air—must be adjourned until more normal times, when we are no longer in danger of famine. To attempt them now is to regroup your army in the midst of battle.

"Today we, perhaps, are in greater straits than at any time during the war. As to what is called direct action I will only say it is a defiance not only of democracy but of orderly government. What is called lightning is a crime like throwing a bomb in a crowded street. If any mob of conspirators who can seize a vital organ of society, say the Bank of England or the London waterworks, are to dictate to their fellow-citizens, here is the end of civil society and a desperado like Spartacus is our King. It is in fact what Guy Fawkes and his fellows tried to do when they wanted to blow up the King, the Ministers, and the Commons in one blaze."

"DIRECT ACTION" PUT OFF.

Consideration of Vote Postponed Until After Glasgow Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Triple Alliance of railway employes, transport workers and miners, at their meeting here today, decided to postpone consideration of the question of taking a ballot again on direct action in support of their demands.

The postponement will be until after the Glasgow Congress of Trades Unions to be held Sept. 8.

Divorced Austrians Rush to Wed Under New Order

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Within the last few weeks more than 4,000 dispensations have been issued for the marriage of divorced persons. This was virtually impossible under the old order. The dispensations have been granted under a Constitutional clause of Lower Austria permitting such action.

HIGH PEAK IN PRICES PAST, SAYS PALMER

Asserts Full Co-operation of Federal and State Efforts Will Bring Decline.

GIVES BASIS FOR FAIR PRICE

Instructs Committees That They Must Not in Any Circumstances Decide on Higher Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Fair price committees must not under any circumstances increase prices. Attorney General Palmer issued this injunction today. Mr. Palmer said the campaign is strictly to lower the cost of living, not to heighten it. He sent out an official statement to the fair price committees to this effect. The statement follows:

Washington, Sept. 4.

To All Fair Price Committees:

Reports have come to the department from a few places that fair price committees have raised prices. The purpose of this campaign is to reduce the cost of living, not to increase it. Fair price committees should not at any place, or under any circumstances, increase prices. If in the judgment of the committee a price is too low, it should not be touched. It is only prices which are too high with which we are concerned.

A further question has been raised as to whether the current sale price should be based on original cost or replacement value. Under the Food Administration original cost was the test. The regulations, however, have been rescinded, and we now merely have left the statutory prohibition against any unjust or unreasonable charge. This is a question to be determined by the court in any particular case. In ascertaining what is a reasonable charge the original cost is one factor to be considered, the replacement value is another, and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction are proper elements entering into the problem. Fair price committees must use their best judgment in such cases, without narrowing the question to any one factor.

It is of the utmost importance that prices be lowered, and the co-operation of every agency, State and Federal, is earnestly desired to procure this result.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

The Attorney General also made public a memorandum of the recent conference of himself, President Wilson and the Committee of Governors at which the fair price idea was discussed. In one part of this memorandum Mr. Palmer makes the statement that the "high peak" of prices has apparently been passed and that the "downward tendency" has begun. The memorandum declares that the following was agreed upon:

"That every agency of the Federal and State Governments should co-operate in the campaign. An essential feature of the campaign is the ascertainment of prices that are fair. These may differ somewhat in different communities, and therefore local fair price committees are necessary. The Governors were notified that the Government had already invited the former Food Administrators, (who, it is understood, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Governors,) to organize such committees. They were selected because of their experience with similar committees during the Food Administration. Pursuant to this request committees have been, or are being, organized in all the States except Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming. In the other States, with one or two exceptions, the work is in charge of the Federal Food Administrators. The exceptions are in those States which had a State organization with which the Department of Justice has formed a working arrangement. These fair price committeemen act as deputies, serving without compensation.

"In those States in which an organization has been perfected the Governors are requested to invite the Federal Food Administrator into conference so that an effective plan of co-operation and a thorough understanding may be reached. In those States in which no organization has been perfected the Governor is requested to recommend to the Attorney General a suitable person who can represent both the Federal and State authorities in the organization of fair price committees, such person to be known as Fair Price Commissioner.

"The jurisdiction of the Fair Price Committees will include foods, feeds, fuel and wearing apparel. Whether all of these subjects shall be investigated is a matter for each local committee to determine for itself according to its own requirements, although in the larger cities it is hoped that the activities of the committee will cover the entire subject, and doubtless the Chairman in such communities will appoint subcommittees dealing with the different commodities.

"It is suggested that on every committee there should be a wholesaler and a retailer, a representative of organized labor, of the housewives and as many representatives of the community at large as the local Chairman may consider advisable. It is important that the committees be so constituted as to command the confidence and respect of the community. Dealers should be invited to accept the prices suggested by the committee, and the consumers should be urged not to insist upon these prices or refuse to buy.

"'Make profiteering unpopular,' should be the motto of the campaign.

"At present the law does not punish the individual profiteer and does not include wearing apparel within its prohibition. Amendments have already passed the House and are now pending in the Senate to remedy these two defects in the act. If and when these amendments are adopted profiteering, either individually or collectively, in any of the commodities above named will be a Federal offense and subject to prosecution by the Department of Justice.

"All United States attorneys and the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice are at present actively engaged in this campaign and are anxious to co-operate with the fair price committees and the State authorities.

"It was recognized as fundamental that permanent relief must come through normal channels. That there must be united effort to secure the maximum production from the farm, forests, fisheries, and factories; that there must be economy of consumption; that there must be care exercised in purchasing commodities.

"The widest publicity of the progress of the campaign is important.

"It is believed that the high peak in prices is passed, that the downward tendency has set in, and that co-operation of all Federal and State efforts will bring about a gradual return to a normal basis and enable us to avoid the economic perils that now confront the country.

"There are no funds available to compensate the members of the fair price committees. In fact, it is exceedingly doubtful whether in any case they are men who would accept compensation. There is a very limited fund, however, from which some clerical assistants may be provided. In those States where such assistance is indispensable, the names of the employes, the positions to be filled, and the salaries to be paid should be furnished the Department of Justice so that appointments may be made here if it is found possible to do so."

The memorandum is being forwarded to all fair price committees throughout the country.

PREDICTS CHEAPER EGGS AND BUTTER

Manager of Exchange Declares Export Business Failed to Equal Expectations.

DEALERS MEET WILLIAMS

Administrator Starts Campaign to Force Down Prices—To Form Coffee Sub-Committee.

The problem of reducing the cost of butter, cheese, eggs, and coffee to the consumer was discussed in two conferences yesterday held in the offices of Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams in the Consolidated Gas Company's building at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. The Food Administrator explained that with profiteering ended in New York and with prices in general all over the city stabilized by the Fair Price Committee, a determined effort would be made to drive these prices down and keep them down.

Few complaints are reaching the Federal District Attorney's and the Food Administrator's offices, and both officials believe the opportunity is at hand to begin the second part of Attorney General Palmer's program in the war on the high cost of living. The Attorney General asked the Fair Price Committee here to first stabilize prices and then to try and force down the prices near to those of normal times.

Representatives of the wholesale egg, butter, and cheese dealers, including J. F. Whitney of the Phoenix Cheese Company; David L. Whitmore of D. W. Whitmore & Co., H. J. Runyon of J. D. Stout & Co., and Charles F. Droste, Jr., of Droste & Snyder, Inc., met Mr. Williams in the morning. The Food Administrator said after the meeting that he had asked the dealers to put the facts regarding their commodities before the city. He said that they operate on a very small margin, not exceeding a cent on butter, a cent and a half on cheese, both margins being per pound, and a cent a dozen on eggs. A permanent committee is to be formed, said the Food Administrator, to work with the Fair Price Committee and establish a range of prices in co-operation with the retailers.

William Cuttrell, manager of the New York Butter and Egg Exchange, told the newspaper men that in his opinion the prices on butter, eggs, and cheese were due for a drop. Mr. Cuttrell explained that the volume of export business was not nearly as great as had been anticipated and that a number of outside dealers who had stored a supply against a rise would find themselves "out of luck." He denied that there was any hoarding here.

After he had finished with the problem presented by the dairy products men, the Food Administrator met a number of wholesale coffee dealers. In a statement regarding this conference, Mr. Williams said that a committee of coffee men would be formed as a sub-committee to the Fair Price Committee.

The question of clothing prices was taken up by Mr. Williams in the afternoon, and Morris Brill, a dealer and member of the Fair Price Committee's sub-committee on clothing and shoes, of which Michael Friedsam of B. Altman & Co. is chairman, discussed the advance in goods under control of his committee.

Mr. Brill told Mr. Williams that he believed the only way successfully to fight the present cost of living was to increase production. Mr. Brill said that clothing in England had advanced from 200 to 300 per cent. Custom made suits in London, he said, were selling at from $200 to $225. Suits here, he said, that formerly were sold for $15 and $20 are $30. The wholesale prices on these suits, he said, had advanced from $10 to $22.

The sale of surplus army foodstuffs under the direction of the Municipal Department of Markets in the school buildings exceeded $60,000 yesterday. The Bronx led all the boroughs in amount of cash received, taking in more than $28,000. Brooklyn was second with $13,000.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day announced that he would open negotiations in a few days with meat dealers in the city regarding the disposal here of some 1,500,000 pounds of roasting fowl and 2,000,000 pounds of pork and mutton at prices far below the retail market quotations.

PRICES SHOW SHARP DROP.

Nine Commodities Decline 15¾ Per Cent. in a Few Days.

There has been a decided reduction in most commodity prices in the last few days. On the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges values for the staple have been coming down rapidly, until yesterday they were the lowest recorded since June 9, when the crop outlook was considerably better than it is at the present time, but before the foreign trade and foreign exchange situations became more or less demoralized.

In Chicago, on the Board of Trade, the past few days have witnessed a wholesale cut in prices. Corn futures, which were down about 8 cents a bushel on Wednesday, continued to break yesterday, the near month losing as much as 5½ to 7 cents a bushel, while other commodities dealt in in that market also fell sharply.

Not only have the future option markets been hit hard, but cash prices have also fallen substantially. The following table shows the high prices for the season, the closing prices of last week and the closing prices yesterday for a number of food articles and for spot cotton at New York:

	High.	Last W'k.	Yesterday.
Wheat	$2.375	$2.375	$2.375
Corn	2.395	2.05	1.9175
Oats	.97	.83	.82
Flour	13.75	13.00	12.75
Lard	36.50	32.50	27.25
Pork	60.00	56.00	52.00
Beef	42.00	30.25	30.00
Coffee	.255	.20	.18975
Cotton	.3656	.3288	.2959

On the above prices, which are shown in price per unit, the nine commodities quoted show a decline of about 15¾ per cent from the high prices, which were reached about six weeks ago, to the close of last week, and a decline of nearly 20 per cent. from the high prices of the season to the close of business yesterday.

INDORSE RUSSIAN REDS AND CONDEMN LEAGUE

National Socialist Party Issues Manifesto Approving Industrial and Political Action.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The National Socialist Party, in a declaration of principles adopted today, unqualifiedly indorsed the Soviet Republic of Russia and the international Socialist movement and condemned the League of Nations. The delegates jumped to their feet and cheered for several minutes when the paragraph was read approving the Soviet Republic of Russia. The document compared the Russian revolution with the American revolution of 1776.

A Survey of All Civilized Nations.

There are 44 special articles in September CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, now on sale all news stands, 25 cents, published by The New York Times Company. The Chautauqua reading circle is covered in detail, and what is worth while recording in the maelstrom of great events in August in every civilized nation is printed, everything based on official facts as editorial opinions thrust on the reader; a sensational revelation of blunders in the Balkans and the official page regarding the Rhineland which President Wilson declined to send to Senator Lodge. 25c at news stands, $3 a year by mail.—Advt.

Foch Extends Our Area on the Rhine; Will Again Control Coblenz Bridgehead

COBLENZ, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch, the allied Commander-in-Chief, has decided upon the extent of the territory in the Rhineland to be held permanently by American forces. Its area will be twice as large as that which has been under American jurisdiction since the last combat division left for home.

By Marshal Foch's decision, which was arrived at in Paris, the Americans are again to take over all the Coblenz bridgehead proper, or exactly the same territory on the east bank of the Rhine as they have occupied since December last.

With the departure of the 1st Division on Aug. 25 the northern half of the bridgehead zone on the east bank of the Rhine was turned over to the French, who are now preparing to withdraw as soon as the 9th Division is ready to relieve them.

On the west bank of the Rhine the American area has been extended about forty kilometers, taking in the large towns of Cochem, on the Moselle, Mayen, and Andernach, which have also been occupied by the French since the departure of the 3d Division a month ago.

On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans will continue to occupy the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Neuvied, and Montabaur. The headquarters of the American Army with troops at Coblenz. The only French troops in the American area will be a company of infantry garrisoned at Coblenz after the Interallied Rhineland High Commission becomes the governing body, with the ratification of the treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—General March announced today that the estimated strength of the army had been reduced on Aug. 26 to 445,015 men, not including about 500 marines still remaining with the American Expeditionary Force. The distribution of this force on that date included 65,918 men in Europe, 14,065 men on the way to Europe to replace those being withdrawn, and 294,032 in the United States. During the last week the net reduction in the army was less than 25,000 men.

The War Department announced that the 2d Pioneer Infantry and 35th Service Company would be the organizations still in Europe after Sept. 30, in addition to the units constituting the American Expeditionary Force in Germany. The department authorized the statement that the dates of the return of these organizations were indefinite, due to the uncertainty of the time required to repatriate German prisoners of war. Some of the men of the 2d Pioneer Infantry have been ordered from Brest to Coblenz.

DENIKIN'S FORCES IN UKRAINE CAPITAL

Capture of Kiev Insures Junction with Petlura's Army and Makes Kharkov Front Secure.

DOUBT OMSK IS ABANDONED

Disinclination in London to Credit Bolshevist Report That Kolchak Has Moved to Irkutsk.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Confirmation of the occupation of Kiev by the forces of General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Southwestern Russia, has reached the War Office. General Denikin's troops took the town after two days of heavy fighting.

The War Office considers that the occupation of Kiev insures a junction between the forces of General Denikin and General Petlura, the Ukrainian leader. The Bolshevist thrust toward Harkov, is believed now definitely to have been countered, and Denikin's left centre again appears to be secure.

The War Office has received no confirmation of yesterday's Soviet Government wireless dispatch from Moscow reporting that Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, had evacuated Omsk and transferred his headquarters to Irkutsk. Unwillingness was expressed to accept the report at the War Office, in view of the indications recently that the Kolchak forces were stiffening their defense against the Bolsheviki.

It is pointed out in this connection that the Bolshevist advance has slowed up materially in the last fortnight.

A Stockholm dispatch says the Russian Bolshevist Government has nominated three Commissioners—Vilenski, Vladimirsky, and Lohoff—to administer the territory recaptured from Admiral Kolchak's forces. The Government also has appropriated 2,500,000,000 rubles for propaganda in Siberia.

The occupation of Kiev by forces of General Denikin, Ukrainians probably co-operation, with the defeat of the 11th Bolshevist Army which held the city, is expected to have a salutary effect on the Bolshevist lines to the northwest on the Minsk front, where the Poles are advancing, and to the northeast, where Kolchak was recently forced back from Perm on Omsk by the 5th and 3d armies. In the south on a line which covers Odessa, held by General Grogorieff with another Ukrainian Army, and extends 700 miles to the northeast across the Volga, where, south of Orenburg, it links up with Kolchak's line, the Cossack General Denikin has been steadily pressing back the 8th, 9th, 13th, and 14th Bolshevist Armies.

The occupation of Kiev has not only thrown open the main road between Lemberg in Galicia, and Kharkov, behind Denikin's line, 600 miles apart, but it uncovers the most promising base from which operations can be made against Moscow, the Bolshevik capital, 400 miles to the northeast, on the line from Odessa, 290 miles south of Kiev.

REDS HAVE MUNITIONS ENOUGH FOR 10 YEARS

Colonel Ward, British Army, Tells How Soviet Is Able to Keep the Upper Hand.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Colonel John Ward, M. P., arrived at London tonight from Siberia, having been summoned home by the War Office for consultation. Colonel Ward left England three years ago in command of a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, which formed part of the allied force which overthrew the Bolshevist power in Siberia.

In an interview, he said the horrors of Bolshevist rule had not been exaggerated. "In fact, he was doubtful whether half the truth had been told about the atrocities committed. Asked the secret of the prolonged existence of the always threatened Bolshevist Government, Colonel Ward replied:

"You do not know what can be done under terrorism. Every one acts under fear of denunciation. There is no food, clothing or the ordinary necessities of life for those who will not profess Bolshevist views. Again, the Bolsheviki have command of the richest manufacturing districts. All strikes upon them have to be conducted from sparsely populated agricultural areas where there are none of the necessities of modern armies except, of course, food. That is why it is so important that munitions should be supplied to General Denikin for his operations in the south, and to Admiral Kolchak in the east."

TO QUIT NORTH RUSSIA SOON.

British Forces Expected to Withdraw Within Six Weeks.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—British troops will be withdrawn finally from North Russia before navigation closes—that is, within a month or six weeks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned this authoritatively this afternoon, and it was explained that the operations which have caused so much criticism here have been undertaken merely in order to make the withdrawal safe and to leave the situation as comfortable as possible for the troops of the North Russian Government.

The recent attacks on the Bolsheviki, it was stated, have been planned with the idea of making it impossible for them to turn on the Russian forces and thrust them out immediately British help has been withdrawn.

Consequently there has been no change in the policy announced six months ago by Winston Churchill, but the precise moment of embarkation must be decided by the military leaders on the spot and will depend on circumstances.

THRACE LEFT OUT OF BULGAR TREATY

Allies Fail to Solve Problem, but a Commission Will Study It.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES UP

Serbs Vigorous in Opposing Restrictions—More Time Allowed to Austria.

PARIS, Sept. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Bulgarian Peace Treaty has been virtually completed. Apparently the problem concerning Thrace will be left unsolved, except that a commission will be named to study means for granting Bulgaria access to the Aegean Sea.

The question of giving Bulgaria the southern section of Dobrudja, which is populated largely by Bulgarians, probably will not be mentioned in the treaty, because of the opposition of Rumania to giving up the territory. The American delegation favors the return of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, but in this it is virtually unsupported, as is the case with regard to Thrace.

Premier Venizelos left Paris this afternoon for Deauville, where Premier Lloyd George is stopping. It is believed that the Greek Premier will take the opportunity to talk over the question of Thrace with Mr. Lloyd George.

The Temps is informed that Mr. Lloyd George will probably arrive in Paris next week, when he will confer with Premier Clemenceau on several questions in which both Great Britain and France are interested.

Protest Clause on Minorities.

Discussion is still going on among the allied and associated powers regarding the clause in the Austrian Peace Treaty guaranteeing protection to minority nationalities, racial, religious or linguistic, from the former Austrian Empire. Neither Rumania nor Serbia has yet accepted this clause.

It was said at the headquarters of the Serbian delegation today that Nikola P. Pachitch, head of Serbia's peace mission, was conferring on the subject with his colleagues and that the Serbian Government, as well as its peace delegation, will still stoutly oppose to what was termed interference with the internal affairs of Serbia. The Serbians hold that the minority nationalities already are amply protected by Serbian laws, the Jews enjoying the same rights as other citizens, being represented in Parliament and holding commissions in the army.

It is contended by the Serbians that guarantees originating outside the kingdom would create a spirit of independence among the newly attached populations, which might lead to rebellion or trouble among the turbulent elements. The Serbians decline to say that they will not sign the treaty, but they assert positively that the treaty as it stands has not yet been accepted by them.

The Supreme Council has decided to grant the request of the Austrian delegation for the day's delay in the time for presenting the Austrian answer to the terms of peace.

Before leaving for Vienna Tuesday night, after receiving the final draft of the Austrian treaty, Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, said in an interview that the communications made to the Austrians by the Peace Conference showed that the Allies understood perfectly the economic situation of Austria and had adopted a benevolent attitude in this connection. He thought, however, that Austria in her reply should again protest against the rigor of the territorial clauses in the treaty.

Uscaps Present Teschen Fire.

The question of the Teschen district, at issue between Poland and Czechoslovakia, was taken up this morning by the Supreme Council. The Council first heard Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who set forth at length the viewpoint of his nation with regard to the allotment of this mining district. The consideration of the question went over until tomorrow, when Premier Paderewski of Poland and R. Y. Dmowski, the Polish representative in Paris, will present Poland's side of the argument.

Probably half a dozen minor treaties will be signed at the same time as the Austrian treaty. These will be chiefly treaties regulating relations between new States created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and defining the rights of minorities.

Reports reaching the Peace Conference show that the situation in the Baltic States is daily becoming more complicated, thus making the situation more favorable for Bolshevist domination of Letvia and Esthonia. Instead of leaving Letvia as ordered by the Supreme Council, the German General von der Goltz is remaining in command of mixed German troops, whom he is advising to claim Lettish nationality and take up land. He is also alleged to be organizing a secret society called "The New Country," whose purpose is to perpetuate German strength in the Baltic States.

Reports from Germany indicate that many private societies have been organized for the purpose of encouraging emigration to South America, especially to Chile and Brazil. The Germans are said to be purchasing large quantities of wool in Spain and putting it in storage in an effort to improve the rate of exchange.

NOT ON SPECIAL MISSION.

Kaighosrow Shahrogh Denies Report of Persian Activity.

Kaighosrow Shahrogh, who was mentioned in a Washington dispatch some days ago as having arrived here from Persia on a special mission and having filed with Secretary Lansing a protest against the Anglo-Persian treaty, denied here yesterday that he had taken any such action. He declared that he was in New York on private business and had not been in communication with the State Department.

LA GUARDIA OFFERS TO AID RECOUNT

Successful Opponent of Ex-Senator Bennett Says He Welcomes Primary Inquiry.

KOENIG ALSO OFFERS HELP

District Attorney Swann Promises to Act Vigorously to Detect Any Frauds Alleged by Bennett.

Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, who, on the face of the primary returns, is the Republican nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, arrived in this city yesterday from Indiana, where he has been visiting. Mr. La Guardia lost no time in offering hearty co-operation to his rival for the nomination—ex-Senator William M. Bennett—in the recount proceedings which he is contemplating.

"If Mr. Bennett says he is short of money to do this thing through I will be glad to assist him out of my own pocket," said Representative La Guardia.

No plaint of lack of money came from ex-Senator Bennett. He has spent thousands of dollars of his own money in successive insurgent movements, which so far have led to nothing. In this instance it is said that Mr. Bennett will not be put to the necessity of spending his own money to "see the thing through," but will have powerful financial backing, though the source of the prospective funds for his warfare has not as yet been revealed.

La Guardia Offers to Co-operate.

Mr. La Guardia said he had learned of the primary result only yesterday morning when he got the New York newspapers as his train passed through Philadelphia. He left for Washington late yesterday afternoon. Before leaving he authorized this statement:

"By what I saw in the papers it would seem that William M. Bennett asserts that he did not receive a fair count in New York and Bronx Counties. He is satisfied with the count which he received in Kings and Queens, and only charges dishonesty where he loses. Mr. Bennett has been posing as a martyr so long that I shall take this opportunity to assist him in the count, so that there will be no doubt left in the minds of the people as to the fairness of the election, the count, and the result.

"I believe that in order to obtain a recount and an inspection of the ballots it will be necessary for Mr. Bennett to serve me with some papers. Inasmuch as I have important work in Washington and expect to be absent from the city, I will so arrange matters as to enable Mr. Bennett to proceed without any delay. I shall empower his own law partner, Douglas F. Sicher of the firm of Bennett & Sicher, 15 William Street, to accept service of papers for me, to give all necessary waivers, to concede any question of fact and law, and to do everything possible to enable Mr. Bennett in getting an inspection of the ballots. I took no part in the primary. I shall take no part in the count. Mr. Bennett will have the court all to himself. I shall stipulate to give him the benefit of every doubt.

Offers of co-operation with Mr. Bennett in his fight for an honest count came too from Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, against whom Mr. Bennett issued a typewritten circular even after the final primary returns had shown that his opponent had carried Manhattan by a vote of more than two to one. Chairman Koenig, in a statement yesterday, commented on the fact that Mr. Bennett was defeated so overwhelmingly in Manhattan by Major La Guardia.

Mr. Bennett, after one of his representatives had gone to the office of the Board of Elections yesterday and examined the tabulated returns from the first eight Assembly districts in Manhattan, reiterated his belief that he had been counted out, emphasizing the fact that in these eight districts alone there were 41 election districts in which not a single vote had been placed to his credit.

Swann Asked to Investigate.

Mr. Bennett immediately sent a letter to District Attorney Swann inclosing a tabulation of the returns and calling upon him to make an investigation.

"In the case of the primary frauds in 1917 your office did good work, and that experience has made you familiar with the various ways in which such frauds are committed," Mr. Bennett wrote. "I hereby request that you examine into the Republican primary held last Tuesday, and examine not only the voted ballots and the ballots marked void, defective, and those marked for identification, but also look into the unvoted ballots and the poll lists. In my opinion, you will find that frauds have been committed not only in stuffing the ballot boxes and miscounting the ballots, but also in padding the poll lists and returns."

Mr. Bennett also wrote a letter to the Board of Elections demanding that all the ballot boxes in every borough of this city be impounded forthwith by the board.

"I am of the opinion that I was counted out on primary night just as I was in 1917, and I intend to apply to have the ballot boxes reopened for a recount," Mr. Bennett wrote.

According to President John R. Voorhis of the Election Board the request has already been complied with. District Attorney Swann also called Mr. Bennett on the telephone and assured him that he would begin an investigation at once, at the same time asking Mr. Bennett to submit any information bearing on the alleged frauds in his possession.

Figures tabulated yesterday by the Board of Elections showed that Mr. Bennett had carried one Assembly district in Manhattan. This was the Twenty-first, where a large proportion of the Republican voters are negroes.

Poor Showing by Radicals.

Leaders of the so-called "Right Wing" in the Socialist organization expressed satisfaction yesterday over the poor showing made by the radical "Left Wing" candidates in Tuesday's primaries. The sum total of Left Wing achievement, it appears from the returns, was victories for three candidates for Assembly nominations and six candidates for Aldermanic nominations in Brooklyn, where the radicals ousted from the Socialist Party councils some months ago still retained control of the party machinery. The aggregate vote for Right Wing candidates in the borough showed a majority of approximately 400 over the Left Wing candidates in a total vote of 1,600 for both sides. In Manhattan and the Bronx, where there were a number of contests, the Right Wing made a clean sweep.

Of Inspector Faurot, who in his article declared, with the result of the primaries, which was published on Wednesday morning, stated that Representative Reuben L. Haskell had received 100 votes in the County Judge Norman S. Dike in Judge Dike's own district, Mr. Faurot pointed out, the First District of the First Assembly District. The Times was informed yesterday that Judge Dike lives in the Thirty-second Election District of the First Assembly District, and that the returns from that district show that he polled 52 votes to 41 for Representative Haskell.

The corrected returns from the Twentieth Assembly District, Manhattan, in the Democratic primaries for Assemblyman, give the nomination to Edward P. Healey, the organization candidate, over the Independent candidate, Leon T. Flood. Healey's vote was 2,662, against 1,444 for Flood.

Troops Guarding Munich, Where Revolt Threatens

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Government troops have occupied the principal buildings in Munich. Strong patrols have been guarding the streets since Monday, as an attempt by Communists and Spartacans to overthrow the Government was feared.

"Munich is living on the edge of a volcano, which may erupt at any moment," the dispatch concludes.

Telegraphic communications between Switzerland and Munich have been partly suspended, and the exact situation in that city is unknown.

NIXON PUTS FARE ISSUE UP TO HYLAN

Will Let Him Settle Queens Line Problem as "Object Lesson" in Efficiency.

TIRED OF "DAILY SCREEDS"

Mayor Forms Nonpartisan Vigilance Committee to Fight Higher Rates.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon yesterday referred the fare increase dispute of the Manhattan and Queens lines to Mayor Hylan and in a statement announcing this declared it would be an object lesson in efficient handling of a difficult situation to let the Mayor tackle the problem. The Mayor held a meeting in his office and perfected a temporary organization of the Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee, the function of which, as outlined in his statement to the public on Saturday, will be to fight candidates for the State Legislature who favor fare increases and to oppose all moves for increased fares.

In the statement given out by Commissioner Nixon, he said:

"The Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation matter was referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday through the Mayor. This system serves a section housing laboring men, and an interruption of service will work great hardship to them, as there is no elevated or other line they can use.

"In the North Shore Line case a great community faced inconvenience and loss, and immediate action was necessary that service might be maintained. Efforts are making to break down this aid, in direct opposition to the demands of the people served.

"No one is more weary of the daily screeds than myself, unless it is the public.

"Since the City Government has seen fit to oppose the aid given the North Shore, it will be an object lesson in efficient handling of a difficult situation to let the Mayor take up the Manhattan and Queens problem. I had intended to refer this to the city, and the minute the papers arrived did so."

In accordance with a request received from the city late Wednesday night, Commissioner Nixon set tonight as the date for a rehearing on the original application of the New York and North Shore Traction Company for increased fares. The meeting will be held in the Flushing Town Hall, and it is believed that Borough President Connolly of Queens and other city officials will attend.

At the organization meeting of the Vigilance Committee Mayor Hylan was chosen Honorary Chairman. Francis P. Bent, Director of Investigations of the Board of Estimate, was elected temporary Chairman, and Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen; State Senator Charles E. Russell, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, and David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, were made members of the executive Committee. Peter Brady, Supervisor of the City Record, is Secretary.

ONLY ONE TRANSFER CHARGE.

Public Service Commission Makes Ruling for Lines of B. R. T.

In the future all transfers on the B. R. T. will be issued on the basis of a 2-cent charge for the first one and no additional charge for a second transfer. This change was announced yesterday in accordance with an agreement made by the traction company with the Public Service Commission.

In announcing the change, the Public Service Commission said that the B. R. T. had misinterpreted the order of July 17, permitting a 3-cent charge for transfers. It was the intention of the commission that no charge was to be made for retransfers. Subsequent investigation by the commission has shown that the company has been making additional charges. It was found that passengers were being charged 7 cents, and, in some cases, 9 and 11 cents.

RUPPRECHT GOING BACK.

Will Visit Bavaria and Says He Accepts Present Conditions.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (Associated Press.)—Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has written to the President of the Bavarian Diet announcing his intention to visit Bavaria soon and thanking the President for his assurance of the Government's moral protection in the event that his extradition is demanded by the Entente. Rupprecht says he will avail himself of the promised protection if it should become necessary.

Declaring that his country ranks ahead of the dynasty, Rupprecht announces that he will unconditionally accommodate himself to the conditions in Bavaria and will not attempt to interfere in its domestic evolution.

It is reported that the engagement of Rupprecht to Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg has been broken.

Early in the present month former Crown Prince Rupprecht in a letter to the President of the Bavarian Diet said that he was unwilling to recognize a court of justice in which the prosecutor also was the judge.

"I will not under any circumstances," Rupprecht continued, "voluntarily attend a non-German Court of State, but will present myself only to go before a Bavarian Court of State."

KEEPS ONLY TWO PALACES.

King of Italy Surrenders All Except Those in Turin and Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 5.—King Victor has now given all the royal palaces to the nation except the historic Savoy Palace in Turin, and that in Rome.

He also has instructed Premier Nitti to reduce the Crown charges on the civil list from 14,000,000 lire to 11,000,000 lire.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

TELL OF FERMENT IN BALKAN STATES

Allied Observers Say That Rumania's Example Has Incited Her Neighbors.

GREEKS AND SERBS ROUSED

Vigorous Repression by the Supreme Council Urged to Prevent New Outbreaks.

FEAR CONFLICT ON THRACE

Venizelos Credited with Preventing Armed Struggle in That Region.

By WALTER DURANTY,

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—According to members of the Hoover Food Service and other American and British officers just returned from Eastern Europe, the situation there is going from bad to worse in consequence of the apparent success of the Rumanians in conducting an independent and selfish policy

Cuba and the Cuba Railroad Company

THE Cuba Railroad Company operates the principal lines in the Eastern portion of the Island. A booklet and circular describing this important property and the First 5% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952, which we are offering to yield approximately 6%, will be sent upon request for AG-244.

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

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Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
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CITY OF
BAYONNE, N. J.
5% COUPON BONDS
Due Jan. 1, 1930 & 1931

PRICES TO YIELD
4.50%

Descriptive circular upon request

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Boston St. Louis Chicago Portland, Me.

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Has every reason to be cautious in the handling of his money. The competency accumulated after many years of hard work is the medium through which he is enabled to enjoy a period of freedom from the responsibilities of active business life. In the investment of this competency every care must be exercised to safeguard the principal and to obtain therefrom a dependable income. In times like the present, when it is possible to obtain such extremely liberal returns from thoroughly conservative investments, the discriminating investor is offered the opportunity of a generation to invest his funds to good advantage.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Erratic Swings of Speculative Stocks Bring Unsettlement of Sentiment—Corn Slumps.

A churning process among the more erratic industrial stocks, such as had seldom been seen before this year, made yesterday's market a confusing affair from start to finish. The steel and equipment issues moved up and down in wide swings which made small account of the conventional fractions. Baldwin Locomotive, to cite one, covered a range of 10 points and left off with a net decline of 6¼ points, compared with a gain of 16 points on Wednesday. Crucible Steel traveled over a distance of 15 points and ended the session with a recession of more than 14 points. The whole industrial list displayed considerable strength in early dealings, but reacted when the strange antics of the volatile issues began to attract attention and produce adverse criticism of speculative methods devoted to them. Rumors that forced settlement of short contracts in one or two closely held stocks had occurred as the result of the previous day's advance aided in unsettling trading sentiment. Altogether it was a market which had small attraction for conservative traders and investors found factors at work which militated against the acquisition of stocks whose movements could not be explained in the light of developments in business and finance.

Presumably, the violent downward movements of certain industrial issues represented the correction of a top-heavy position attained by them in the last few days, since speculative enthusiasm was aroused anew by the clearing labor horizon. In the later dealings oil stocks and a number of miscellaneous shares, fending off the influence of wild tendencies elsewhere, and gained ground. It was difficult, however, to trace the application of new factors in the day's transactions.

If the effect of efforts to reduce the cost of living had been reflected at all in the security market, there was excellent reason why bonds should have been bought yesterday because of the declines which occurred in the grain, provisions and cotton markets. Bonds were slightly firmer and more active than the day before. The fall of corn options at Chicago was about as sharp as has been witnessed at any time since the reactionary movement began six weeks or so ago. The decline of meat and meat products to a notable extent has preceded the shrinkage in market values of grains, and, while there is abundant reason for satisfaction over what is going on, there is contained in the fall of prices the hint of later developments which may not be so pleasing from the point of view of the country's business and trade. The crux of this matter lies in the expert situation. Mr. Hoover recently told of vast supplies of foodstuffs gathered in neutral countries of Europe, held because the impoverished nations of the Continent were able to finance the purchase of only moderate amounts of supplies. The possibility exists of a backing-up process, because of inadequate credits here for foreign buyers, which may, sure enough, entail lower prices for domestic consumers, but at the same time may bring heavy losses to producers and distributors.

It is not only cotton and food materials, but many other forms of exports which are being affected by the lack of credit arrangements. The foreign exchange market recorded again yesterday the difficulties which beset foreign buyers in our markets who have to finance their purchases through remittances from European centres. Sterling checks declined 1¾ cents to the pound to 4.16¾; francs established a new low record by a fall of 9½ centimes to 8.28; lire reached a new low point as did marks at 4.40 cents each.

The call money market was easy, the rate declining from 5½ to 4½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5½	High 5½
Low 4½	Low 4½
Renewals 5½	Renewals 5½
Last 5	Last 5

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 6	Sixty days..... 6
Ninety days..... 6	Ninety days..... 6
Four months..... 6	Four months..... 6
Five months 6	Five months..... 6
Six months..... 6	Six months..... 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5¼@5½
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.17¾	$4.16¾	$4.16¾	—.01¾
Cables	4.18⅝	4.17⅛	4.17⅛	—.01½
France—				
Demand	8.20	8.28	8.28	—.00¼
Cables	8.18	8.26	8.26	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.16¾	$4.17⅛
5.1813 Paris	8.28	8.26
5.1813 Belgium	8.48	8.46
China—		
Hongkong	82.53	82.69
Shanghai	129.50	129.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	37.125	37.25
19.30 Greece	13.80	13.90
5.1913 Italy	9.63	9.67
32.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	19.02	19.10
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.20	24.85
Christiania	22.80	23.00
Copenhagen	21.50	21.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	44.45
42.44 Rio	25.375	26.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.07⅛	5.05¾
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	6.00	6.15
500 rubles	5.375	5.85

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks	Cables.
22.83 Germany	*4.40	4.45
22.83 Poland	*4.60	4.75
20.26 Austria	2.25	2.50
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.55	2.70
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.95	4.00
19.30 Finland	*6.70	6.75
19.30 Rumania	14.45	4.95

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.	$4.13⅛	4.12⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $783,743,941; balance, $53,659,615; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $103,940; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,255,382.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $38,125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 61d; in New York, $1.13⅛; Mexican dollars, 87⅛@91⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Revenue receipts.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,206,061	$42,739,049
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	2,849,628	78,906,320
Miscellaneous	7,321,846	231,067,849
Miscellaneous revenue	1,393,231	158,940,845
Total receipts....	$12,481,604	$509,654,063
Bal. of ord. disb. over ordinary receipts...	17,309,828	1,110,133,908
Bal. of total disb. over total receipts.....	17,705,220	191,210,813
Expenditures	30,082,153	1,419,230,867

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,588,560	389,548	660,486
Year to date	202,115,769	89,806,100	128,668,044

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
43¾	43¾	100	Adams Express	43	43	43	43	+ ¾
41	41½	2,300	Advance Rumely	41	43	41	41¾	+ ¾
71	71½	100	Advance Rumely pf..	72	72	72	72	...
...	...	1,400	Ajax Rubber	92¾	92¾	91	92	— ⅛
...	...	900	Do. rts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
3	3½	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
15	15¼	2,400	Alaska Juneau	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼
46¼	45¾	20,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	48	49¾	45¾	46¾	+ ¾
92½	94	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	+ 1½
96	97	900	Am. Agricul. Chem..	96	97	95½	96½	+ 1
...	98	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf..	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	— 1½
45	47	300	Am. Bank Note.....	44½	45	44½	45	+ 1
112	114	400	Am. Bosch Magneto..	114	114	113	113	— 1
86¾	88	200	Am. Beet Sugar.....	88	88	87	87	— ½
172	175	100	Am. Brake S. & F.pf..	176	176	176	176	+ ½
56¼	56½	8,800	Am. Can	57	57¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅞
136	136½	12,800	Am. Car & Fdry.....	138	138¾	134½	136	...
56¾	57	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	57½	57½	57	57	...
11	11¼	1,900	Am. Druggists	11½	11½	11	11¾	— ⅛
97¼	97½	13,800	Am. H. & Leather...	98¾	98¾	95¼	97½	+ 2¾
129¼	130	3,000	Am. H. & L. pf.....	129¾	129¾	128	129½	+ 1¼
46	47¼	400	Am. Ice	48½	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
102¼	102¾	31,600	Am. International...	100½	103	100	102¾	+ 2¾
73	75	400	Am. Linseed	75	75	74¾	74½	— ¾
96¼	97	200	Am. Linseed pf.....	97	97	97	97	...
90½	96	50,500	Am. Locomotive	97¾	99	95¾	96	— 1¼
78	78¼	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
103½	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	105¾	106¾	103¾	106¾	+ 2¾
40¾	41½	1,900	Am. Steel Fdries....	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
95	96	100	Do. pfd.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
128	130	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref.....	129½	131	128½	129¼	+ ¼
87¾	88	17,700	Am. Sumatra Tob....	96	96	87	87½	— ¼
92	94	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf..	97	97	94	94	— 1
106½	101	4,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	101¾	101¾	99¾	100¼	...
224	225	200	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	223	— 1
100¼	101	300	Am. Tob. pf. new...	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
118¾	119	11,800	Am. Woolen	123	123	117	118	— 4
59	59½	1,800	Am. Writing P. pf...	60	60¾	59	59¼	— ¼
24	23½	1,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	...
69¾	70	6,400	Anaconda Copper	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	— 1¾
2½	3	100	Assets Realization..	3	3	3	3	...
54½	54½	500	Asso. Dry Goods....	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
91½	91¾	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F..	91¾	92	90¾	91¾	+ ¼
80½	81½	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf..	81½	81¾	81	81	— ¼
11	11¾	500	At., Birm. & At.....	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
159	161	5,000	At. Gulf & West I..	161	164¾	160	160	— 3
122¾	123¼	115,900	Baldwin Loco.	132	132	122	123	— 6¾
104	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf....	106	106	105	105	— 1¾
41¼	41½	700	Baltimore & Ohio...	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	— 1¼
129	131	3,800	Barrett Co.	135	136½	131	131	— 1¾
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
90	93	200	Bethlehem Steel	92	92	92	92	+ 2¾
83¼	93¼	62,400	Beth. Steel, Class B.	96¼	96¾	93¾	93¾	— 2¼
18	18½	2,600	Booth Fisheries	18½	18½	17½	18½	+ ¼
25¼	25½	600	B'klyn Rapid Tran...	25	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
12	12½	1,900	Butte C. & Z.....	12¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	— ¼
26¼	27	1,700	Butte & Sup.....	27¾	27¾	26	26¾	— ¼
129	130	200	Butte Brothers.....	128	128	127½	127½	— 2¼
30	32	400	Butterick	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
33¾	34	700	Caddo Cen.	34½	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
71	71½	1,600	California Packing..	70¾	71½	70¾	71	...
47¼	47¾	3,300	California Petrol....	48	48	46¾	47¾	+ ½
82	83¼	200	Cal. Petrol. pf.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ 1¼
152¼	153½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	153	153	151½	153	+ ¾
32½	33	600	Central Foundry	30½	32	30	32	+ 1½
53	53	900	Cen. Foundry pf....	60	62½	60	62½	+ 2¼
102	102½	38,800	Cent. Leather Co....	100¾	104¾	100¾	102¾	+ 2¾
40	41½	100	Certain-Teed Prod...	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¾
55½	56	4,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop..	57	57	56	56	— ¾
280	285	1,000	Chandler Motor	272	282	271	280	+ 20
57	57¾	900	Ches. & Ohio.....	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ¼
24½	27	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf....	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
43½	44½	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— 1
64¾	65	2,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	65¾	66¼	65	65	— 1½
95	96	200	Chi. & N. W.....	96½	96½	96	96	+ 1
...	...	100	Chi. & N. W. pf....	126	125	125	125	+ ¼
23¼	25¾	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	25¾	26¾	23¾	25¾	— ¼
61½	62½	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf..	62½	62½	62	62	...
24¾	24¾	2,100	Chile Copper	24¾	24¾	24	24¼	...
45	45½	1,200	Chino Copper	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	+ ¼
42	45	100	C., C., C. & St. L...	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ 1¼
81	89	300	Cluet, Peabody	81	83	81	83	+ 1
45½	46	1,800	Colo. Fuel & Iron...	45	48	46	46	— ¾
23	25	600	Colorado Southern...	23	24	23	24	— ¼
$.300	64	64½	Columbia Gas & E...	64½	64¾	63	63¾	— ¾
63¼	65	200	Consol. Cigar	62¾	63½	62¾	63½	+ 1½
78	82	300	Consol. Cigar pf....	78	78	78	78	— 3
93¾	96	300	Consolidated Gas....	95¾	96	95½	96	+ ½
18½	19	1,050	Con. Int. S. Cal. M..	19	19¾	18½	19	...
95½	96½	2,500	Continental Can....	96¾	96¾	95	95½	— ¼
112¾	113½	1,800	Continental Candy...	112½	113½	111	113½	+ ¾
89½	89½	17,500	Corn Products Ref..	90	90½	87¾	89½	— ¼
179½	180	35,000	Crucible Steel.....	192	192	177	180	— 14¾
103½	105	100	Do pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
32¼	32¾	1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar...	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
79	79¾	1,000	Do pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	— 1
104	..	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf..	105	105	105	105	— 1
105	107	100	Del. & Hudson.....	108	108	108	106	— ...
17¼	17¾	4,600	Den. & R. G. pf....	18½	18½	17½	18	— ¾
115	122	10	Detroit Edison Co...	115	115	115	115	...
4	4½	200	Dül., S. S. & At....	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	14	2,100	Dome Mines.....	15¾	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅝
106	108	1,200	Endicott-Johnson	106½	109¾	108	108	+ ⅝
104	104½	200	Do pf.	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
36	37	400	Elk Horn Coal.....	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
16	16¾	500	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
25½	26	200	Do 1st pf.....	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
73	75	300	Fairbanks Co.....	78	78	78	78	+ 1
105	106	1,900	Fam. Players-La....	106	107½	105	105	+ ⅛
30½	33⅞	300	Fed. M. & S. pf....	32	33¾	32	33¾	+ ⅛
...	...	600	Fisher Body.....	96	96½	95	96	— ½
44¾	44¾	2,200	Fisk Rubber.....	44¾	45¾	44¼	44½	+ ¼
49¾	50	2,200	Freeport Texas.....	50	51½	50	50	— ⅝
31	31¼	900	Gaston, W. & W.....	31¾	31¾	31	31¼	...
81	83	4,000	General Cigar.....	81¾	83¾	79½	83¾	+ 2
170	171	1,000	General Electric....	172¾	173	170	170	— 2
240	240¾	14,200	General Motors.....	245½	246¼	236½	240¾	— 4¾
85½	86½	1,400	Do debs.	86¾	86¾	86	86¼	+ ¼
90½	92	200	Do pf.	91	91	91	91	— ½
77½	78¼	2,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co..	77¾	78¾	76¾	78¼	+ ¼
85	85½	900	Graton & Knight....	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
45½	45¾	4,200	Do cts. for ore pr..	45¾	45¾	45	45½	+ ⅛
42	42½	200	Greene Can. Copper..	42¾	43	42½	42½	— ¼
60	65	700	Gulf States Steel....	60	62	60	62	+ 2
88	90	100	Hartman Corp.....	88	88	88	88	+ 1
62	64	3,200	Haskell & Barker....	62	64	62	64	+ 1
93	94½	300	Illinois Central....	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
62	62¼	4,600	Inspiration Copper..	62¾	63	62	62¾	— ¼
...	...	800	Interborough Con...	6¼	6¾	6	6	— ¼
...	...	300	Do pf.	19	19	19	19	...
27	27½	300	Int. Agricultural....	27¾	27¾	27	27	+ ½
82	83	400	Do pf.	83¼	83¾	82½	82¾	— ⅛
137	138	1,400	Int. Harvester, new..	137	138	134½	135	— 1
58	60	67,200	Int. Mer. Marine....	58¾	61¼	57¾	59½	+ ¾
116	119	19,000	Do pf.	118¾	121¼	118	119¼	+ ¾
27	27½	3,600	Internat. Nickel....	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
58	58½	2,600	Internat. Paper.....	59	59	57¾	58	— ½
62	70	200	Jewel Tea pf.	65	65	65	65	+ 5
37¼	37¾	100	Jones Bros. Tea.....	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
19¼	19¾	300	Kansas City South..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
140	141	14,400	Kelly Spring Tire..	136	141¾	134¾	140¾	+ 4¾
105¾	106¾	1,400	Kelly S. Tire 8% pf..	105	106¾	105	106¼	+ ¼
37½	37¾	1,900	Kennecott Copper....	37¾	38	37¼	37¾	— ¼
61	61¼	22,900	Keystone Tire & R...	60	60	56	61	— 4¾
82¾	85½	4,900	Lackawanna Steel...	83½	84½	83	83	+ ½
31	32	600	Lee Rubber & Tire...	31	31¾	31	31¾	+ 1
49¼	49¾	300	Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
200	220	100	Liggett & Myers....	220	220	220	220	— 1
67	78	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit..	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ 2¾
215	220	800	Lorillard (P.) Co...	215	217½	215	215½	— 1
...	...	300	Manhattan Shirt	30½	31¼	30	31¼	+ ¾
48¼	50	9,900	Maxwell Motors	51	52¾	49¼	49¾	— 1
70½	80¼	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf..	78	81	78	80	+ 1
41	42	3,300	Max. Motors 2d pf..	39¾	43	38¼	42	+ 2¼
100¼	102	300	May Dept. Stores....	100	101¾	100	101	...
195¾	198¾	33,400	Mexican Petroleum...	193	198	189	195½	+ 3¾
28	28¼	300	Miami Copper	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	— ¼
33	33¾	15,600	Midvale Steel	33	33¾	32½	33½	+ ¾
17	17	200	Minn. & St. L. new..	17	17	17	17	...
12¾	13¾	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¼	...
19	19	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	19	19	18½	18½	— ¼
28½	29	1,800	Missouri Pacific	29¾	29¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
48	48	400	Missouri Pacific pf..	48½	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¾
900	900	900	Montana Power	65	65½	64	64½	— 1
48¾	48¾	500	Nat. A. & Ch.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	...
67	67½	100	Nat. A. & Ch. pf....	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
36½	37	200	Nat. Acme.....	36½	37	36½	37	...
17	17	500	Nat. Cal. & Cable..	17	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
78½	79	1,800	Nat. Enam. & St....	78½	79	76½	78	+ 2
80½	81	1,200	Nat. Lead	80½	81	80	81	+ 2
7¾	7¾	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
90	90½	600	Nevada Con. Cop....	15¾	12¾	15¾	15¾	— 1¾
104¾	104¾	900	N. Y. Air Brake....	113¾	114	113	113¾	— ¾
74½	74	400	N. Y. Central.....	74½	74½	74	74	— ¼
96½	96¾	100	New York Dock.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
33¾	33¾	1,300	N. Y. N. H. & H....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
100	100	1,300	Norfolk & Western..	100	100	100	100	— ¼
70	70	100	Nor. & West. pf....	70	70	70	70	...
97¾	97¾	100	North American	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
89	89	1,100	Northern Pacific	89	89	88	88½	— ¾
73½	74	7,000	Nova Scotia S. & C..	73½	73½	72¾	73½	— ¾
54¾	55	9,700	Ohio Cities Gas.....	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
6¾	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
10¾	11	24,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref...	10¾	11¾	10¾	10¾	...
88	88	200	Pacific Gas & E.....	88½	88½	88	88	— ¼
40¾	40¾	200	Pacific Mail	41	41	40¾	40¾	— ¼
120¼	120	26,100	Pan-Am. Pet. & T...	120¼	121	117¾	119¾	— ¼
43¾	44	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R..	43¾	44	43¾	44	...
44	44	300	People's Gas, Chi...	44	44	43¾	43½	— ¼
48	48	9,700	Penn. Seaboard S....	48	48	45¾	45½	— ¾
19¼	19½	2,300	Pere Marquette	19¼	19½	19	19	...
35½	35¾	1,400	Philadelphia Co.	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¼
59½	61	24,000	Pierce-Arrow	59½	61	58	58	+ 3¾
22¾	22¾	2,400	Pierce Oil	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	— ¼
67½	67½	2,100	Pittsburgh Coal	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	— ¾
34	34½	1,200	Pitts. & West Va....	34	34½	34	34	...
19	19	200	Pond Creek Coal....	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
95	96	7,000	Pressed Steel Car....	95	96	91¾	92	— 2
122¾	123¼	300	Pullman Company	122¾	123¾	122	122	— 2
67¾	68	1,200	Punta Aleg. S.....	67¾	68	67½	68	+ ¾
99	100	4,000	Ry. Steel Spring....	101	101	96¾	99	— ¾
24	24¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper....	24¼	24¼	24	24	...
80	80½	2,500	Reading	80¾	80¾	80	80	...
74	75	500	Remington Type.....	75	75	73½	73½	— 1
93½	94¼	10,600	Rep. Iron & Steel...	96¾	96¾	92¾	94	— 2
95½	95¾	23,300	Royal Dutch, N. Y...	95¾	96¼	94½	95¼	— ¼
48½	49	100	Republic Metal	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
19½	20	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran..	20	20	19½	19¾	— ¼
14½	16	200	St. Louis S. W.....	15	15	15	15	...
24½	26	2,600	St. L. S. W. pf.....	25½	25¾	24	25	— ¼
14¾	14¾	100	St. Joseph Lead.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
24½	25	1,800	Saxon Motor	25¾	25¾	24½	25	...
15½	16	500	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	16½	15½	16

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES CONTINUE TO FALL

French Rate Closes at 8.28 to the Dollar and Italian at 9.69; Sterling is $4.16¾.

MARK DROPS TO 4.4 CENTS

Bankers See Loss of Overseas Trade Unless Government Takes Speedy Action.

Foreign exchange rates on allied countries continued to fall yesterday, when quotations for bills drawn on France and Italy went to new low records, and sterling checks dropped to near the low record. The French rate closed at 8.28 to the dollar, that on Italy at 9.69, and the sterling rate at the end of the day was $4.16¾.

These prices represented discounts of 37.3 per cent. on French currency, 46.6 per cent. on Italy, and 14.3 per cent. on London. Figured inversely, the rates mean that the dollar is at a premium of nearly 60 per cent. in Paris and about 87 per cent. in Rome.

The rate for reichsmarks also fell to a new low record of 4.4 cents to the mark, against a normal parity of 23.8 cents, showing a discount on marks of 81½ per cent. and a premium on dollars in Berlin of 540 per cent.

Bankers and others concerned with international finance and foreign trade admit that they are greatly concerned over this condition. They point out that while nearly ten months have elapsed since the signing of the armistice, and about six months since England, France, and Italy served notice they no longer could support their exchanges, no positive step yet has been taken to help the situation. Meanwhile, they say, our export business is rapidly becoming precarious, while other countries are going ahead with plans to win back the foreign markets they lost as a result of the war and our years of neutrality.

In the last few days reports have been heard of wholesale cancellations of foreign orders placed here some time ago, because the prospective buyers cannot afford to pay the price plus the premium on American dollars. Yesterday a leading banker said he had just been in consultation with a merchant, who said that, unless the foreign exchange situation were speedily corrected, he would virtually be forced out of business. This, the banker added, was by no means an isolated case.

Complaint is heard in financial and business circles over the failure of the Government to take some aggressive action. It is contended that the Department of Commerce has been far behind the British Board of Trade and the French Department of Commerce, both of which have been active in aiding their merchants and manufacturers to rehabilitate themselves and to reach out into new markets.

On July 28, in a debate in the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes said a scheme had been worked out under which the British Government would establish an agency to extend long-term sterling credits to European countries which are not in a position to pay cash and where it is impossible to obtain sufficient facilities through ordinary business channels. A similar plan, it is believed, might be worked out by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce at Washington, but, so far as is known, nothing of the sort has been done.

Bankers hold that whatever is done should be with the approval, if not at the invitation, of the Government. They contend that the whole country is concerned, and that for this reason leadership should rest with Washington, not with New York. Some financiers who recently have come from Washington are not optimistic that anything will be started there in the near future.

Persons on the "inside" say it is not going to be easy to hold on to all the overseas trade which the country has enjoyed since 1914. Many contracts for good placed here within the last year or two contain cancellation clauses, which are being widely availed of since the dollar has gone to prohibitive premiums. Moreover, in not a few cases foreign Governments have discovered that the goods specified can be produced at home, and wherever possible, it is said, instructions have been issued to foreign buyers to terminate their relations with American firms and place their orders with their own people.

Under these circumstances, it is insisted, the United States will have to meet severe competition, and if to this is added the handicap of prohibitive exchanges the chances of maintaining even a considerable portion of our foreign trade of the last few years are becoming less each day. The most pressing need of the moment, say bankers and others, is prompt action. A delay of a month or two, they contend, may mean the ultimate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of export business.

KRECH DENIES COMPROMISE

No Settlement of Western Pacific Uncollected Judgment.

Rumors of a compromise settlement of the $35,000,000 uncollected judgment obtained in 1917 by the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee for Western Pacific Railroad bondholders, against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad were denied yesterday by Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable and Chairman of the Western Pacific board. He said:

"No negotiation, direct or indirect, relating to a settlement has taken place. Further, no suggestion of this character has arisen since the final adjudication of the case in the courts."

The judgment was obtained in the Federal District Court following a default by the Denver & Rio Grande of interest on a $50,000,000 Western Pacific bond issue, which it had guaranteed, in an appeal the Supreme Court upheld the decision.

It is understood a small part of the judgment has been collected, and that further steps were blocked when the Government took over the carriers in 1917.

DIVIDEND RATE INCREASED.

American Car and Foundry Company Goes to 12 Per Cent. Basis.

The Directors of the American Car and Foundry Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common shares. Three months ago the declaration on the common was 2 per cent., so that the stock is now on a 12 per cent. annual basis instead of 8 per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was also declared. Both dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Directors increased the reserve for common stock dividends from $7,200,000 to $10,800,000, this to be paid when and as declared by the Directors. The latter amount provides funds for dividends at 12 per cent. over a period of about three years.

Lord Inverforth Sells Oil Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—The interests of Andrew Weir, now Lord Inverforth, one of the largest shareholders in the Union Oil Company of California, have been acquired by the Commonwealth Petroleum Corporation, a newly formed New York body, according to announcement today by Alfred G. Wilkes, San Francisco representative of Henry Lockhart, Jr., of the Commonwealth corporation. Wilkes said the corporation paid $160 a share for the $7,500 shares owned by the Weir interests.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	91.84	90.79	90.90	—.15
25 industrials	117.38	114.33	115.41	—1.02
50 stocks	89.65	87.57	88.15	—.59

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 5	89.34	87.01	88.74	+1.59
Sept. 3	87.59	86.00	87.16	+1.33
Aug. 30	86.29	84.89	85.36	+1.53
Aug. 28	85.18	83.59	84.40	+1.02
Aug. 27	84.61	83.15	83.38	+1.25
Aug. 26	86.59	83.71	84.53	+ .38

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Sept.					
*1919.	89.67	Sept. 4	86.00	Sept. 2	88.15
1918..	74.24	Sept. 4	70.38	Sept. 13	73.24
1917..	76.75	Sept. 4	71.34	Sept. 18	74.05
1916..	96.42	Sept. 29	88.30	Sept. 1	95.37
1915..	85.45	Sept. 30	76.71	Sept. 1	84.30

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	93.26	July 17	69.73	Jan. 24	88.15
†1918.	74.22	May 10	61.12	Jan. 15	73.76
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.82
1916..	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	96.72
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.32

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	75.29	+.04	—1.05	—3.33

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 5	75.16	+.01	
Sept. 3	75.15	+.04	
Aug. 29	75.11	+.06	
Aug. 28	75.08	+.13	
Aug. 27	74.96	—.05	
Aug. 26	74.99	+.08	
Aug. 25	74.91	—.01	
Aug. 22	74.92	+.02
Aug. 21	74.92	—.20
Aug. 20	75.14	—.03
Aug. 19	75.15	—.04
Aug. 18	75.19	—.31
Aug. 15	75.30	—.27

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	7905	June 2	74.90	Aug. 22	75.20
†1918.	77.87	May 24	70.77	Apr. 5	76.53
Full Years.					
1918..	82.38	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	88.19	Apr. 29	88.84

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

GENERAL MOTORS' PROFITS.

Net Figures $48,900,800, Double Those of a Year Ago.

A reflection of the activity which prevailed in the automobile industry during the first six months of this year is found in the half yearly report of the General Motors Corporation. The net profits amounted to $48,900,800, or nearly double the amount reported for the corresponding period of last year.

After provision for Federal taxes there was a surplus available for dividends of $30,591,508 and a surplus available for the common stock of $29,125,940, or the equivalent of $19.70 a share on the $147,647,700 common stock capitalization. In the six months ended June 30, 1918, there was a balance of $12,587,259 available for dividends, and that proportion applicable to the common was $11,717,480 on the 1,051,417 common shares then outstanding.

Some of the chief items in the report, and the increase over the 1918 figures, are given in the following table:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1919.	Increase.
Net profits	$48,900,800	$22,822,380
Federal taxes	17,706,636	4,215,775
Pf. and deb. div.	1,466,045	875,741
Com. stock div.	8,842,434	3,225,779
Surplus	20,283,506	14,184,683
Total surplus	53,692,445	26,966,692

The balance sheet shows that the company on June 30 had cash on hand to the amount of $74,799,444 as compared with $31,186,737 on June 30, 1918. The company's holdings of Liberty bonds also show a big gain, the amount recorded this year being $21,709,030, or approximately $12,600,000 more than on June 30, 1918. Investments in allied companies of $10,762,942 are nearly double those reported at the close of the corresponding six months of last year.

Inventories in the present report are placed at $98,975,541 or an increase of about $42,700,000 during the twelve months that has elapsed since the last half yearly report. It is shown that the preferred stock now totals $16,948,300 as compared with $19,670,800 a year ago, the difference being the amount converted into the debenture stock.

The surplus for the six months of this year after dividends was $20,283,506 as compared with a surplus of $6,098,825 for the first six months of last year. The surplus for the present half year is just about the equivalent of the total surplus of the company on June 30, 1918. The total surplus now stands at $53,692,445.

Treasury Certificates Called In.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Glass announced today that all United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series V. K., dated May 1, 1919, and maturing Oct. 7, 1919, have been called in for redemption on Sept. 15, 1919, at par and accrued interest, pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On Sept. 15, Mr. Glass announced, interest on all certificates of this series will cease to accrue.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97	97⅝
Argentine 5s		77½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅝	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94⅛	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94⅝	95
Chinese Government 5s		83
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	90½	90½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	91½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	79½	80½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	
City of Bordeaux 6s	90¾	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99¾	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	98¾	98¾
City of Paris 6s	98¾	99
Japanese 4½s	84	85
Japanese 4½s, second series	83½	85½
Japanese 4s		75
City of Tokio 5s		76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅝	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	95¾	96
United States of Mexico 5s	54	54½
United States of Mexico 6s	47	51½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99½	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	86	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '54, reg	91	94
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '55, reg	90	94
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '36, reg	90	94
Pan 2s, r, 1936	93¾	93½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936	93¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1963	90¾	90½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alh & Sus, pf	185	..
Am Bk N	48	50
Am B Sug pf	90	94
Am Br Sh	93¼	97
Am C pf	103	104½
Am C & F pf	117	119
Am Coal	45	51
Am Exp	87	91
Am Ice pf	83	85½
Am Lo pf	105¾	107
Am M & G	56	56½
Am Shipb	120	127
Am Sm pf, A	85	90
Am Snuff	121	124½
Do pf	93	100
Am Sug R pf	116½	119
Am T & C	55	60
Am W pf	106	107
Am Z pf	89	92
Ann Arbor	4	5
Do pf	10	20
Asso D G 1st pf	78	78
Do 2d pf	75½	76½
Assoc Oil	92	92½
Atl C L	95	97
A, G & W I pf	72	74
B & O pf	51	51½
Barrett Co pf	112	114
Beech Crk	30¾	..
Beth S 7% pf	100	104
Do 8% pf	112	113
Buff & S	70	75
Do pf	48	52
Booth Fish pf	73	82
B'klyn Ed	98	102
B'klyn Un Gas	75	85
Brums Ter	10	12
B, R & P	58	60
Do pf	93	..
Burns Bros pf	100	115
Bush Ter	98	100
Cal P pf	117	120
Cal & Ar	77	80
Can Sc	43½	48
Case (J I) pf	100	101
Cent L pf	106	112
C R R of N J	203	225
C & S A Tel	115	120
C'tain-teed 1st pf	86	91½
Chi & Alt, pf	7	10½
Do pf	19	19½
C & E Ill pf	9	10½
Do pf	19	19
Chi Gt W	9½	9¾
Chi R I & P	74¾	75
Chi T & C pf	32	42
Chi & E Ill pf	70	80
C, C C & St L	52	55
C L & P pf	103	105
Clev & F pf	103	..
Clu-P pf	103	..
C & S 1st pf	50	55
Do 2d pf	45	51
Comp T R	52	53½
Coms Coal	85	..
Cont Ins	72	75
Corn P R pf	106	107
Crex Carp	57	62
C-Am Sug	230	249
D & Co pf	100	105
D, L & W	178	189
D & R G pf	40	41
Det & M	85	90
Det U Ry	96	110
Dis S & A pf	5	10
Em Bran	30½	32
Do pf	92	97
Erie 1st pf	97	100
Erie R Coal pf	40	44
Erie 2d pf	17¾	18
Erie & P pf	70	..
F M & S pf	15	16
Gen Chem pf	180	..
Do pf	108	108
Gen Cig pf	99	103
Do d pf	95	102
Granby C	63	71
G, M & N pf	30	35
Gulf S S 1st pf	94	98
Homestake	74	80
Int H pf	116½	117¾
Int N pf	52	53½
Int P pf	96	106
Do pf	75½	77
Int Salt	56	60
Iowa Cent	5½	8
Jewel Tea pf	25	27
K C, Ft S & M pf	95	98
Kan C So pf	50	52
Kelly S T pf	93½	96¼
Kelsey Wh	62	66
Do pf	97	99
K & D M pf	8	9
Do pf	10	30
Kresge	155	170
Do pf	105	110
Kress (S H) pf	85½	87½
Do pf	108	..
Lacl Gas	45	55
L E & W pf	9½	12
Do pf	20	30
Lig & Myers	113	115
L-W B 1st pf	100	102
Do 2d pf	115	118
Lorillard Co pf	112	113
Louis & N	110	111
McKay Con	14	17
Do pf	64	67
Man B'ch pf	3	5½
Marlin R	61¾	74
Mar Elev	75	85
Math Alk	31	34
M Dep Sts pf	102½	110
Mitch Cent	100	110
M, St P & S S M pf	95	98
Do pf	90	95
Do 1 L	85	95
M P 1st pf	23½	27½
Mon P pf	108	..
Mor & Ess	70½	..
N, C & St L pf	106	117
Nat Biso	114	120
Do pf	110	120
Nat C & S	77	82
Do pf	102	107
Nat En pf	103	105
Nat L pf	103	110
Nat Rys of M pf	16	24
N O T & M pf	50	55
Nor Pac	94½	95¼
N Y C & St L	25¼	29
Do 1st pf	60	66
Do 2d pf	46½	48
N Y Dock	55½	56½
N Y L & W	91¾	..
N Y Q & W pf	20	21
Norf So	14	16
Ohio P S	53	53
Owens Bot	55	56½
Do pf	102¾	105
Pac Coast	35	50
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	40	60
Pan-Am P & T pf	206	210
Peo & E	16	18
Penn Ry	39	42
Pf. pf	80	82
Phila Co	39	47
Pitt-Mull	35	45
Do 1st pf	96	100
P, C, C & St L pf	82	90
Pitts C pf	92	96¼
P, Ft W & C pf	129½	135
Pitts S pf	80¾	85
P & W Va pf	76	83
Pr Stl Car pf	101	105
R R Sec, 1 G'ntd stk		75
Ry Stl Spr pf	106	110
Ram T 1st pf	90	100
Do pf	80	90
Rep I & S pf	105¾	107
St L S F pf	86	89
Savage A	73	77
Seab A L	94	97
Do pf	15	19
Sears R	205	208
Do pf	116	118
S-d F A pf	86	90
Sh C R 8.15%		100¾
Do pf	111	113
Std Milk	127	135
Do pf	85	93
Sup Stl 1st pf	108	115
T P L, 7%	350	365
Third Av	17	20
Tide W O	236	245
Tob P pf	101	102
T, St L & A West	8	12
Do stfs	9	12
Do pf	18	20
Do 2d	20	25
T C R T	40	60
Do pf	85	115
Und Typo	15	20
Do pf	100	125
Un Cig Sts pf	119	119½
Un Dyes	152½	155
Do pf	103	111
U Rys Inv	10½	12
Do pf	23½	25½
U S Rub pf	114½	115
Utah Sec	18½	22
V, R & P	8	10
West Un	104	104½
Wilson pf	85	100
Wis Cent	20	30
Woolworth	120	125
Do pf	116	..
Wor Pump pf, A	89½	97

FAVORS FINANCING FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Andrew Fletcher Urges Equipment Corporation Here to Overcome Credit Problem.

REPORTS RECORD EARNINGS

American Locomotive Company Puts Gross at $108,923,524 for Year Ended June 30.

The formation of a foreign railway equipment finance corporation is advocated by Andrew Fletcher, President of the American Locomotive Company, as a means of stimulating foreign business which now is held in check by the problem of credits, many inquiries received requiring terms of payment extending over a period of from five to ten years. Such a corporation, he declares, would afford a necessary relief to foreign countries in bringing about a rehabilitation of their transportation systems. The corporation, he considers, should be a combination of the equipment companies and the allied industries of this country, together with the banking interests, rather than the outgrowth of individual action on the part of any one equipment company.

The proposal is set forth in the annual report of the American Locomotive Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, which shows earnings which have never been surpassed in the history of the company. The gross earnings amounted to $108,923,524, an increase of approximately $28,000,000 over the gross earnings in the previous report.

After all charges, taxes, and preferred dividends there was a balance available for the common stock of $10,262,567, or the equivalent of $41.05 on the 250,000 shares outstanding. The previous peak for earnings was shown in the report for the year ended in June, 1916, when there was $9,019,429, or $36.08 a share, for the common stock.

Assets Are $53,567,069.

The balance sheet shows that current assets at the close of the fiscal year were $53,507,069, and current liabilities, $17,998,646, so that the working capital amounts to $35,508,423, or about $142 a share on the common stock. The current assets include $25,324,424 United States Railroad Administration certificates of indebtedness, $4,043,100 in Liberty bonds, and cash on hand to the amount of $3,339,458. The inventory account shows a cut of more than 50 per cent., having declined from $25,411,834 to $11,018,309 during the year. After payment of common dividends the surplus was $8,012,567, but of this amount $5,000,000 was set aside for additions and betterments, the advisability of which was demonstrated during the war, but which it was not feasible to make because output would have been curtailed.

In his remarks to the stockholders President Fletcher says in part:

"The tonnage produced in the year ended June 30, 1919, was about 23 per cent. greater than the production of the preceding year. This was due to the new high records of production obtained at the larger plants of the company in the forepart of the year, and to the increased tonnage of the Montreal and Richmond plants, which during part of the preceding year were being converted from munitions to locomotive manufacturing.

Sales Volume Low.

"The amount of unfilled orders on the books on June 30, 1919, was $16,034,673, compared with $74,730,543 on June 30, 1918, and $54,517,373 on December 31, 1918. Since the armistice was signed in November, 1918, the volume of sales has been very low. There was, however, a considerable amount of unfilled orders on hand when the war ended, and, with new business booked subsequently, all the plants except Pittsburgh were enabled to operate for the remaining months of the fiscal year at a slightly reduced rate of production. The Pittsburgh plant was closed at the completion of its schedule in March, 1919, and the reduced volume of business concentrated at the larger and more efficient plants of the company. There has been $2,135,352 of new locomotive orders taken since July 1, 1919.

"During the year the company completed the order of 900 standardized locomotives for the United States Railroad Administration which were contracted for on April 30, 1918. The company also completed 381 standardized locomotives for the Railroad Administration, applying on a contract of 500, dated Nov. 1, 1918. Because of the omission of Congress to provide funds prior to its adjournment in March last, the Railroad Administration was unable to meet its obligations in cash for locomotives delivered. To meet this situation the Director General of the Railroad Administration issued certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 5 per cent. for all unpaid bills due this company, and on June 30, 1919, the company had received from the Administration $25,324,424.05 of such certificates of indebtedness."

Rockaway Rolling Mills Corporation

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The Burkburnett Northwest Extension and the Desdemona Oil Districts, Texas, have been largely in the public eye recently and some intimations have been made that the production will decline rapidly. Recent events have developed material information upon this important feature. Owing to the presence of large percentages of paraffin wax, the oil-bearing sands, pipes and lead pipes become clogged and it has been found that after cleaning out the wells and piping, usually with steam, the production has been markedly improved. As the sands range from 20 to 35 feet and over in thickness, the life of the wells in these districts undoubtedly will produce profitably for many years to come.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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1911	63,329,000	1918	151,622,000
	1919	$170,346,000	

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Canadian Northern Ry. Co. Col. Trust Notes, due Feb. 1, 1923	6.90%
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. First Mtg. Con. 6s, due Nov., 1920	6.90%
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co. 15-Year 6% Ref. & Impr. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1923	6.35%
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SUMMARY OF
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Circular on request.

Liggett & Drexel
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MEXICAN OIL SHOWS BIG JUMP IN PROFITS

Petroleum Company Reports Net of $6,699,444 for 1918 Despite Higher Cost.

SEES BANNER YEAR AHEAD

President Doheny Says Development of New Uses Promises Increased Demand.

The pamphlet report of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware for 1918 shows a net profit, after the deduction of charges and taxes, amounting to $6,699,444. This, after the payment of preferred dividends, was equal to $14.13 a share earned on the $40,612,100 common stock, as compared with $10.23 a share earned on the same stock in the preceding year.

At the same time the report of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, the controlling concern, was issued. It showed a net profit for the same period of $4,868,727, which was equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $5.58 a share earned on the $35,354,200 vommon stock, ($50 par,) as compared with $5.80 a share earned on the $60,494,750 common outstanding in 1917.

Some of the more significant features of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation report were that oil inventories were valued at cost instead of at average contract selling values as in preceding years, the payment of twice as much in Mexican taxes in 1918 as in 1917, an increase in the amount set aside for income and war taxes of almost 800 per cent., and the payment of nearly $3,000,000 more in taxes to the Government than the total amount of dividends paid. While all taxes paid in 1918 were greatly increased, profits showed substantial improvement.

Gross earnings of the company amounted to $26,320,545, as compared with $18,121,789 in the preceding year, and operating expenses and depreciation increased from $11,906,309 to $14,399,744. Important items in the Mexican Petroleum income account follow:

	1918.	1917.
Gross income	$26,320,545	$18,121,789
Operating exp., depreciation, and other charges	14,399,744	11,906,309
Total income	11,920,801	6,215,480
War and income taxes, int., amort., &c.	5,221,357	1,229,460
Net profit	6,699,444	4,986,020

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows cost of properties at $68,344,549, less a reserve for depreciation amounting to $10,803,961; current assets of $16,928,762, and current liabilities of $8,105,664.

In his report to shareholders, E. L. Doheny said production of the companies' Mexican wells continues at a uniform rate, and weekly tests show no trace of water or other impurity in the oil. He said:

"The necessities of the war required the use of all tanker tonnage for the delivery and storage of as large an amount of petroleum products as possible to points where it would be available for war uses. The signing of the armistice discontinued a large percentage of the consumption of fuel oil for navy uses, and of motor spirits and gasoline used by launches, lorries, tanks, autos and airplanes.

"So successful was the work of the petroleum industry in keeping an adequate supply of all the needed petroleum products at the war bases, that the cessation of fighting found all the allied storage on the continent filled with oil, many loaded tank steamers en route to Europe, and the United States Atlantic storage stations also fairly well filled. This condition demoralized the movement of oil. A period of transition ensued.

"New uses for oil are being developed so rapidly that there is likelihood of a shortage both of the supply and of the means of transporting it from the wells to the consumer. The merchant marine of the United States, which it is said will amount to more than 20,000,000 tons when completed; the substitution of oil for coal because of its greater economy at many industrial plants in the United States as well as in Europe; its demonstrated superiority as a naval fuel, which results in its being substituted for coal in all the navies of the world as rapidly as convenience and economy will permit, all tend to develop a demand for fuel oils and motor spirits that will fully tax the future supply."

Mr. Doheny predicted an increase in the volume of business of the company, and said 1919 will prove a banner year for opportunities developed and negotiations completed.

The income account of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company showed operating gross of $7,332,307, an increase of $2,819,658 over the preceding year, with net income increased to $3,524,075 from $2,596,000. Total income was $6,529,039, as compared with $5,076,154 in 1917, and the year's surplus was $828,846, as compared with $2,469,566.

Sumatra Earnings Decline.

The American Sumatra Tobacco Company reports net earnings before the deduction of taxes in the year ended July 31, 1919, amounting to $997,000, which compares with $2,700,000 in the preceding year. The net for the year just passed, after preferred dividends were deducted, was equivalent to $6.35 a share earned on the $13,532,885 common stock outstanding. In the preceding year $29.75 a share was earned on the then outstanding $6,515,900 common stock. Up to a few weeks before the close of the year ended with last July the outstanding common stock amounted to $7,835,985, and the big increase in the amount of common outstanding as of July 31, last, was due to the conversion of debenture bonds issued in June.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company, and Dominick & Dominick, syndicate managers, that the subscription books of the Procter & Gamble 6-per cent. preferred stock had been closed with an oversubscription.

The sale of 50,915 dead weight tons of shipping, and the franchises and good-will of the Kerr Navigation Company to the American Ship and Commerce Navigation Corporation for 40,000 shares of Class A stock and 25,000 shares of Class B stock in the latter company has been ratified by the stockholders of the Kerr Navigation Company.

The International Banking Corporation announces the opening of its branch at Sanchez, Dominican Republic, on Sept. 1. The bank has four other branches in that country.

Henry J. Fuller, Vice President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has been elected a Director of the Finance and Trading Corporation.

The American Exchange National Bank has been appointed transfer agent for the Old Securities Company.

Alexander D. B. Pratt has become a special partner in the firm of Markoe, Morgan & Co.

Irwin G. Jennings has resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York to become business director of the Glass Containers Association of America.

The firm of Merrill, Cox & Co. of Chicago has opened an office in New York at 111 Broadway under the management of Irvin M. Keller.

The special Anglo-American Peace Finance supplement of The London Financial News, dated Aug. 13, has just reached this country and has attracted considerable interest. The supplement contains a number of articles by important Americans, including Paul M. Warburg, Lewis E. Pierson, Francis H. Sisson, George H. Roberts, and others.

George R. Pesbody, formerly with the National City Company, is now associated with McDonnell & Co.

Definitive certificates for preferred and common stock of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation are ready for delivery at the Columbia Trust Company or the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston.

The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., has opened a branch in Lisbon, Portugal, and one in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

The Corporation Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for stock of the California Products Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

For July and seven months:

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—			
Gross	$6,634,282	$6,450,497	$203,785
Bal. aft. taxes	1,811,529	2,308,026	*496,497
Net op. income	1,705,977	2,197,393	*490,416
7 mos. gross	41,737,800	$5,807,037	5,930,763
Bal. aft. taxes	9,367,371	6,894,939	1,482,432
Net op. income	7,632,106	5,388,265	2,243,841
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—			
Gross	2,852,012	2,812,485	39,527
Bal. aft. taxes	534,844	641,170	*406,326
Net op. income	201,570	590,854	*389,076
7 mos. gross	14,992,892	12,965,344	2,027,048
Bal. aft. taxes	1,473,744	1,013,178	495,566
Net op. income	1,260,653	1,108,423	142,482
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
Gross	2,220,876	2,362,867	*141,991
Bal. aft. taxes	276,496	772,649	*497,153
Net op. income	163,800	635,648	*471,584
7 mos. gross	14,801,896	12,681,615	1,820,248
Bal. aft. taxes	953,229	1,375,998	*422,439
Net op. income	121,596	617,443	*495,759
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Gross	6,253,155	7,084,145	*828,990
Bal. aft. taxes	1,367,805	2,789,524	*1,421,719
Net op. income	1,260,048	2,562,065	*1,332,017
7 mos. gross	38,560,155	36,385,712	2,174,443
Bal. aft. taxes	6,698,600	6,234,399	464,201
Net op. income	6,120,545	5,159,641	960,904
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
Gross	1,296,014	1,113,610	187,404
Bal. aft. taxes	221,540	175,062	46,448
Net op. income	216,483	125,144	88,364
7 mos. gross	8,243,196	8,334,874	*91,678
Bal. aft. taxes	564,685	2,075,818	*1,491,133
Net op. income	454,854	1,861,471	*1,407,117
WESTERN PACIFIC—			
Gross	1,096,800	1,042,517	54,283
Bal. aft. taxes	280,299	385,013	*104,714
Net op. income	261,720	418,417	*153,687
7 mos. gross	6,455,186	6,024,295	430,891
Bal. aft. taxes	620,071	1,528,173	*907,502
Net op. income	568,712	1,575,812	*1,007,100
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
Gross	161,252	145,727	15,525
Bal. aft. taxes	43,941	19,840	23,101
Net op. income	45,645	36,788	8,857
7 mos. gross	331,205	356,981	24,224
Def. aft. taxes	113,583	89,119	122,483
Net op. deficit	127,079	105,857	192,894
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
Gross	313,301	377,251	*63,863
Def. aft. taxes	17,777	174,538	92,307
Net op. deficit	21,589	170,219	92,204
7 mos. gross	2,620,978	1,586,334	443,644
Def. aft. taxes	432,162	448,659	*16,494
Net op. deficit	462,915	674,857	*211,742
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS			
Gross	6,253,155	7,084,145	*828,990
Bal. aft. taxes	1,367,805	2,789,524	*1,421,719
Net op. income	1,260,048	2,562,065	*1,332,017
7 mos. gross	38,560,155	36,385,712	2,174,443
Bal. aft. taxes	6,698,600	6,234,399	464,201
Net op. income	6,120,545	5,159,641	960,904
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Gross	2,984,578	2,266,204	718,289
Bal. aft. taxes	947,894	490,922	65,542
Net op. income	576,488	599,388	*22,900
7 mos. gross	19,229,545	13,915,774	5,413,971
Bal. aft. taxes	1,968,803	2,250,232	*287,429
Net op. income	1,382,670	2,045,775	*663,105
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Gross	792,560	803,560	*105,991
Bal. aft. taxes	1,071	128,186	*127,115
Net op. deficit	11,135	795,009	106,244
7 mos. gross	5,222,362	4,962,975	259,437
Def. aft. taxes	280,514	1,408,153	675,447
Net. op. deficit	311,853	†255,920	561,675

*Decrease. †Income.

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC SYSTEMS—			
Gross	$10,221,866	$9,198,642	$1,023,224
Bal. aft. tax.	1,771,964	1,971,001	*199,007
Net oper. inc.	1,538,275	1,965,800	*438,721
7 mos.' gross.	61,481,229	55,154,581	6,326,648
Bal. aft. tax.	4,705,607	5,706,027	*996,330
Net oper. inc.	3,468,354	4,987,695	*1,519,341
ERIE RAILROAD SYSTEM—			
Gross	8,724,218	8,962,100	*237,882
Bal. aft. tax.	480,223	728,261	*248,038
Net oper. inc.	385,044	1,215,801	*830,757
7 mos. gross	55,508,304	49,589,498	5,918,806
Def. aft. tax.	1,426,771	5,211,145	*3,790,374
Net oper. def.	2,073,473	5,766,437	*3,692,964
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Gross	3,575,751	3,308,989	566,762
Bal. aft. tax.	863,706	818,887	44,818
Net oper. inc.	797,077	711,716	86,281
7 mos. gross	22,855,674	18,846,589	4,008,986
Bal. aft. tax.	2,428,883	24,231	2,431,114
Net oper inc.	1,906,278	243,799	1,664,479
WABASH—			
Gross	4,214,716	4,781,053	*566,337
Bal. aft. tax.	466,059	1,510,933	*1,044,874
Net oper. inc.	266,411	1,238,280	*971,949
7 mos. gross	26,945,567	24,641,063	2,304,484
Bal. aft. tax.	1,770,690	2,722,980	*952,290
Net oper. inc.	431,318	832,464	*401,146
DELAWARE & HUDSON—			
Gross	3,238,512	3,338,008	*73,436
Bal. aft. tax.	482,558	670,454	*187,896
Net oper. inc.	467,985	702,183	*234,227
7 mos. gross	19,192,553	18,401,919	705,620
Bal. aft. tax.	1,040,110	2175,281	1,215,400
Net oper inc.	893,144	†268,312	2,151,456
MAINE CENTRAL—			
Gross	1,522,367	1,354,543	*162,286
Def. aft. tax.	70,803	†303,239	374,042
Net oper. def.	99,653	†277,124	376,777
7 mos. gross	9,679,023	8,753,001	926,021
Def. aft. tax.	910,119	441,377	468,742
Net oper def.	1,068,719	638,740	429,979
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Gross	1,062,075	1,067,873	*29,798
Bal. aft. tax.	93,884	120,041	*27,187
Net oper. inc.	48,560	92,134	*43,575
7 mos. gross	8,656,402	8,061,060	595,342
Bal. aft. tax.	810,899	471,685	339,214
Net oper. inc.	409,188	165,084	244,104
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Gross	1,240,777	1,352,270	*112,493
Bal. aft. tax.	68,197	162,114	*93,917
Net oper. inc.	50,572	99,053	*48,921
7 mos' gross	8,377,472	8,038,853	338,611
Def. aft. tax.	828,235	†118,287	953,502
Net oper. def.	929,717	†224,289	1,184,006
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—			
Gross	224,345	205,056	19,289
Def. aft. tax.	2,740	122,704	24,444
Net oper. def.	8,161	121,993	30,154
7 mos.' gross	1,221,006	1,284,658	*52,652
Def. aft. tax.	186,548	742,156	555,704
Net oper def.	210,485	†257,768	448,103

*Decrease. †Deficit. †Income.

Public Utilities.

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.—			
July gross	285,020	251,824	33,196
Net earnings	98,247	91,972	6,374
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,307	62,782	*414
12 mos. gross	2,937,215	2,462,035	495,180
Net earnings	808,864	862,764	*53,700
Sur. aft. chgs.	424,090	517,596	*93,506
NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.—			
July gross	278,076	251,535	26,541
Net earnings	109,055	102,418	7,117
Sur. aft. chgs.	84,623	77,775	7,213
12 mos. gross	2,803,938	2,199,473	*195,534
Net earnings	1,105,803	1,446,010	*340,207
Sur. aft. chgs.	805,463	1,138,998	*333,498
BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELEC. CO.			
July gross	208,818	201,085	7,733
Net earnings	84,356	81,488	*8,132
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,318	38,064	*6,746
12 mos. gross	2,685,480	2,214,860	320,640
Net earnings	631,004	678,746	*47,742
Sur. aft. chgs.	338,966	289,224	*50,258
MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO.—			
July gross	196,893	191,147	5,746
Net earnings	156,684	151,596	5,088
Sur. aft. chgs.	53,495	47,045	6,450
12 mos. gross	2,237,793	2,137,303	100,490
Net earnings	1,747,651	1,717,742	29,909
Sur. aft. chgs.	567,042	460,674	40,367
EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.—			
July gross	123,184	99,958	23,226
Net earnings	28,300	29,005	*705
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,429	22,153	*1,724
12 mos. gross	1,401,485	1,268,851	132,634
Net earnings	350,949	431,659	*81,709
Sur. aft. chgs.	304,271	385,065	*80,794
PUGET SOUND TRAC., LGT. & P. C.—	12 Months Ending June 30.		
	June, 1919.	Ended June 30, '19.	
Gr. earnings	886,783	2,081,753	5,196,784
Net earnings	202,841	891,894	1,508,378
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,410	260,286	461,668
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—			
	1918.	1918.	Increase.
July gross	$950,476	$816,998	$133,518
Net earnings	296,690	258,982	36,708
Sr. af.chs.&tax	131,112	97,994	33,118
7 mos. gross	6,285,167	5,964,581	320,586
Net earnings	1,809,332	1,589,084	220,248
Sr.aft.chs.&tax	696,526	485,996	210,530
CONSOLIDATED GAS OF BALTIMORE—			
For June and 12 months	1918.	1918.	Increase.
June gross	966,647	915,245	51,402
Net aft taxes	356,628	363,046	*6,418
12 mos. gross	12,728,634	10,818,124	2,221,530
Net aft. taxes	4,460,684	4,203,904	256,780

*Decrease.

Industrials.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. balance sheet as of June 30, 1919:

ASSETS.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Pl't & Prop.	$3,721,139	$4,172,994	$1,898,041
Cash	438,807	796,184	105,086
Gov. bonds	1,899,726	491,540	258,606
Invent's	2,070,770	1,837,080	979,606
Investm'ts	4,701,386	5,164,765	4,982,185
Licenses, pat., &c.	5,289,184	5,523,129	5,484,083
Adv. pay'ts	602	6,664	152,974
Due fr. sub cos	44,044	91,185	.....
Amalg Phos bonds	150,000	.....	.....
Defrd chgs.	86,679	28,903	.....
Total	$18,561,787	$17,909,186	$15,980,494
LIABILITIES.			
Pfd stock	$7,894,200	$7,894,200	$7,895,200
Com. stock	6,594,800	6,594,800	6,514,000
N'tes & Accts pay.	907,980	$12,815	622,184
Wages accrd	46,376	48,006	34,440
Accrd int. &c	19,064	16,782	21,344
Due affil cos	1,256,225	.....	241,412
Deprec res.	.....	.....	205,009
Taxes res.	409,267	800,000	.....
Divs pay.	229,327	.....	96,289
Surplus	1,723,829	1,743,235	325,408
Total	$18,561,787	$17,909,186	$15,980,494

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	1¼	1½	La. Rose	20	25
Boston M.	77	78	Majestic	25	28
Bohemia	1	1⅛	M. Metals	4	6
Butte I.	16	20	Mogave T.	10	11
Champion	2	3	N. Baltic	3	2½
Calav	¼	½	Nat. L.	3	4
Chief Con.	3¾	3⅞	Nixon	24	25
Cons Cop.	8¾	9⅛	New Doug.	12	15
Crystal N.	58	62	Onondago	20	50
Crown R.	2	30	Rang Fwd.	1⅛	1⅛
Denbigh	50	56	Ranler	1	1¼
Eagle BB.	2⅛	2⅜	S W M Pf.	3¾	7
Fortuna	3	4	Seven M.	25	30
Houghton	30	1⅛	Tenaya	68	70
Homa	21	23	Uni V Ex.	44	46
Iron Blos.	25	40	Victoria	1	1¼
Iron Cap.	13⅛	13⅝			

LIST PRICE LESS THAN $ 500 — 46.8%
$ 500 - 749 — 11.1%
$ 750 - 999 — 19.1%
$1000 - 1249 — 6.1%
ABOVE $1250 — 16.9%

83% Low Priced Automobiles

Of the Motor Vehicles in use in the United States on January 1, 1918, 83% were priced under $1,250.

Quantity production methods have made it possible for people of moderate means to own Motor Cars. The large number of automobile owners in this country is one reason for the stability of the industry.

We will be glad to furnish further details regarding investment possibilities in the Automobile Industry.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
14 Wall Street
New York City
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Figures furnished by National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Tobacco Products Export Corporation

Organized in May last with an authorized capital of 450,000 shares of no par value to engage in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products in foreign countries, this company is having a success quite unprecedented in the annals of the tobacco business. Orders are pouring in from every part of the world in such volume that in their Richmond factory alone the company is nearly 400 million cigarettes behind. The extraordinary possibilities of this business may be judged from the fact that the British American Tobacco earned $732,875 sixteen years ago and $15,281,657 last year. The Tobacco Products Export Corporation covers the same territory as its British competitor, plus the British Isles which lie outside the scope of the B. A. T. C.

Having been specialists in the leading tobacco issues for many years we are of the firm belief as the result of the closest investigation that Tobacco Products Export Corporation will in the course of the next few years show an earning capacity which will make its stock one of the great investment opportunities of this period.

Bamberger, Loeb & Co.
25 Broad Street New York

Brooklyn Jockey Club
Dillman Bak. Co. 6s, '35
General Bak. Co. 6s, '36
New England Fuel Oil
Can. Explos. Ltd. Pfd.
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron 6s, 1929
Shawinigan Water & Pr. 1st 5s, 1934
Boston Mexican Pet.

Alfred F. Ingold & Co.
74 Broadway, New York
Rector { 1991 / 3982 / 1983 / 3854

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Substantial dividends can now be obtained on high-grade securities.

Your request for our investment suggestions will receive immediate attention.

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Founded 1852
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Shuman & Seligmann
Members New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7270

Bonds for Investment
Hambleton & Co.
Baltimore New York
Philadelphia Washington

New Issue

$3,000,000

Durham Hosiery Mills

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

Preferred dividends payable November 1, February 1, May 1, August 1.
Preferred as to assets and dividends. Redeemable at $120 per share and accrued dividend.

Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax and from state and municipal taxes in North Carolina.

REGISTRAR Chemical National Bank, New York
TRANSFER AGENT Bankers Trust Company, New York

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Par Value	Authorized	Presently Outstanding
Preferred Stock	$100	$5,000,000	$3,000,000
Common Stock Class "A"	100	1,250,000	1,250,000
Common Stock Class "B"	50	3,250,000	1,252,875

The Company has no Funded Debt

From a letter written by Mr. T. S. Carr, Jr., President of the corporation, we summarize as follows:

Business: Durham Hosiery Mills are manufacturers of cotton hosiery. They have an output of about 200,000 pairs per day.

Management: The same management which has been in charge of the business since 1900 continues the operation of the company.

Profits: Net profits after depreciation and before taxes, for 1916 were $536,257.39; for 1917 were $915,269.57, and for 1918 were $978,268.26.

Purpose of Issue: The entire proceeds to be derived by the Company will be used in the Company's business as additional working capital and to provide for the construction of additional plants. Upon completion of these plants the estimated output will be 300,000 pairs per day.

Assets: After giving effect to the introduction of the new capital, the company will show net current assets in excess of $155 per share of preferred stock and total net assets in excess of $245 per share.

Sinking Fund: A sum equal to three per cent. of the largest amount of preferred stock at any one time outstanding must be set aside annually commencing July 1, 1920, out of surplus or net profits, for the purchase or redemption of preferred stock at not exceeding $120 per share and accrued dividend. This provision is cumulative.

Application will be made to list the Preferred and Common stock class "B" on the New York Stock Exchange

Legal proceedings in connection with this issue will be subject to approval by Messrs. Sullivan and Cromwell and Messrs. Reynolds, Richards and McCutcheon for the bankers and by Messrs. Guthrie and Guthrie for the company. The accounts have been certified by Messrs. Ernst and Ernst, certified public accountants.

We offer this preferred stock, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued and accepted by us

Price $98 and accrued dividend

Bernhard, Scholle & Co.
3 Princes Street, London 14 Wall Street, New York

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

All the above stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New York Trust Co.
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American Brass
Home Insurance
Yale & Towne
SALISBURY, LESLIE & CO.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1846

Securities
C. J. KELLEY & CO.
66 Broadway New York
Phone: Rector 8087-8088-9089

H. Raphael & Co.
Investment Securities
74 Broadway, New York
Telephone 5333-4 Rector

Fisk Rubber 1st Preferred
Packard Motor Car Preferred
Duquesne Light 6s, 1949
CHASE & FALK
50 Wall Street. Phone Hanover 9267

French Bonds
Italian Bonds & Currency
Roumanian Leis,
Russian Bonds & Currency
R. A. SOICH & CO.
Tel. Rector 8280-82. 10 Wall St., N. Y.

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BORDENS CONDENSED MILK
BUFF., ROCH. & PITTS. RY.
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 2, 1919.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF
THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Bonds in an aggregate cost of $1,046,000.63 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1919, at the Agency of this Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before close of business, three o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 30, 1919, and must state the series letter of the bonds offered. Bonds accepted must be delivered on October 1st or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. M. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE NEW AGE.

Professor Stephen Leacock has an article, "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," dealing in his characteristic way with the intellectual developments of the day, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL CONDUIT & CABLE COMPANY, Inc.
First Mortgage 6% Ten-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article V. of the mortgage securing the above described bonds of the National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., and dated April 1, 1917, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder, hereby gives notice to the holders of the above described bonds of its intention to apply the moneys required to be paid on or before September 30, 1919, to the Sinking Fund provided under such Article V., in the manner hereinafter described, and accordingly invites offerings for the sale on October 1, 1919, to the National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., for said Sinking Fund of such First Mortgage 6% Ten Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, at prices not exceeding 105% of their par values, and interest accrued to October 1, 1919. All offerings made in response to this notice shall state the face amount of Bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are offered, and shall be signed by the holders thereof, and shall be made subject to the right of the undersigned to accept all or any part or none of the bonds offered. All offerings must be made to the undersigned enclosed in sealed envelopes and must be received by the undersigned at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York

ROCKAWAY ROLLING MILLS CORPORATION

An old established iron manufacturing business.

Mills sold to capacity.

Net assets in excess of $500,000 with ample working capital for capacity operations.

Capitalized for 60,000 shares, no par value. No preferred stock, no bonds or other obligations except current accounts not due.

Average earnings before Federal taxes for last four years over $3 per share on entire capitalization.

Public trading starts Friday, September 5th

Complete data furnished upon request.

M. S. WOLFF & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1906
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Phone—Broad 25

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New Preferred

Analytical Circular on request

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

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44 Wall Street, New York
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Common

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FISK RUBBER
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All issues

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As, 1947

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CITIES SERVICE
NATIONAL SURETY
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Vicks., Shreve. & Pac. Gen. 5s, 1941
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s, 1923
Philippine Railway 4s, 1937

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad. 27 William St.

COTTON CONTINUES DOWNWARD PLUNGE

Market Heavy at the Start and Closes with Losses of 115 to 120 Points.

SELLING BECOMES GENERAL

Lowest Prices of the Day Are 700 Points Below High Mark of the Season.

Another sharp break in the cotton market yesterday took prices down 115 to 120 points from the previous day's closing and to levels approximately 300 points below where they were last week, before the Government's latest crop report was published. At the extreme low prices of yesterday the market was some 700 points below the high prices of the season, made on July 23, and at levels substantially the same as those of June 9, before the big July advance started.

The selling yesterday was more general than in some time. The South contributed heavily and Liverpool was also a large seller. The Wall Street, Western wire houses, and ring interests were not conspicuous in the early part of the day, but as the session progressed and the market went down they came in, with the result that the afternoon saw a pressure of offerings which had not previously been approached in some weeks.

It would be hard to attribute yesterday's weakness to any one particular factor, or, for that matter, to any specific group of influences. The undertone was heavy at the start, with the call prices down 40 to 45 points, and after a very brief rally, which gained back something less than half of the initial decline, the market started down again. Thereafter it was consistently heavy, going to very low levels around 2 o'clock, when a rally of 25 to 40 points was made, only to plunge downward again at the close to the lowest prices of the day.

The weakness of foreign exchange, where French, Italian, and German exchanges all went to new low records for all time, and sterling got down close to the previous low record, played an important part in the cotton market, and the favorable weather map also aided the bears.

The Government's announced sale of textiles, which has rather upset the goods market, was another destructive factor for cotton futures, and the further break in the Chicago Board of Trade market contributed its share to the weakness here. All in all, it was a most unhappy day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	29.75	29.98	29.01	29.01@29.06	30.19
Dec.	30.08	30.75	29.33	29.35@29.37	30.52
Jan.	30.05	30.90	29.25	29.25@29.30	30.46
March	30.20	30.30	29.45	29.45@29.46	30.65
May	30.28	30.30	29.52	29.52@29.55	30.67

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 120 points, at 29.55c. for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.00c.; New Orleans, 30.00c.; Savannah, 29.25c.; Augusta, 28.25c.; Memphis, 31.50c.; Houston, 30.00c.; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	8,706	4,481	11,637
Exports	12,068	4,191	
Exports, season	332,474	433,066	274,065
New York stocks	84,675	86,196	85,324
Port stocks	834,208	930,831	837,036
New York arrivals	567	334	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was fairly active at 18.61d. for middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Imports, 14,000; none American. Futures opened irregular, 45 to 56 points down. Closed barely steady 61 to 78 points off on the day. Prices, Sept., 18.77d.; Oct., 18.80d.; Dec., 18.87d.; Jan., 18.90d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull and easier.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.80	$1.80¾	$1.87¾	$1.87¾	$1.55
Dec.	1.30¾	1.27¼	1.28¾	1.31¾	...
May	1.20	1.25¾	1.26¼	1.29¼	...

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	68¾	67	68	69¾	70¼
Dec.	73	69¾	70¾	72¼	...
May	73¾	72¼	73¼	75¾	...

In the local market, cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 79@79½c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
September	1.36	1.33¾	1.35	1.36
October	1.39	1.36	1.37¼	1.39
January	1.43	1.40	1.41¼	1.43

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	26.35	25.85	26.40	27.10	29.60
October	26.65	25.55	26.00	26.70	28.87
January	23.45	22.25	22.70	23.45	...
Ribs—					
September	21.90	21.05	21.80	21.60	24.60
October	21.50	20.97	21.45	21.47	24.85
Pork—					
September			42.00	42.00	48.10
October	37.00	35.50	37.00	37.25	43.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	19.00	17.80	18.00
October	22.15	21.00	21.80
November	19.87	18.95	18.96
December	19.11	17.95	18.05

CALL PRICES.

Spot	21.25
September	21.90
October	21.00
November	18.00
December	18.97
January	18.00
February	18.00
March	18.00
April	18.00

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.62	17.12	17.60	16.03
May	17.60	17.10	17.50	15.88
July	17.35	17.35	17.45	16.83
September	18.00	18.00	18.20	...
December	17.70	17.20	17.70	17.03

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 7,833 packages. The tone of the market is firmer on fancy qualities, but trading is quiet on medium and lower grades, and second selling very slowly. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 58¼@59½c.; extras, (92 score,) 58¼c.; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 54@57¼c.; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 50@53c.; lower grades, 48½@49c.; unsalted, higher than extras, 61½@62½c.; extras, 60¼@61¼c.; firsts, 55@60c.; seconds, 52½@54c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 57¼@58½c.; good to prime, 54@56c.; common to fair, 46@51c.; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c.; seconds, 46¼@47c.; lower grades, 45@46c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@47c.; No. 2, 46c.; lower grades, 43@45½c.

EGGS.—25,950 cases. Arrivals more liberal, but the proportion of heavy grades is small, and such met a fair demand at sustained prices. Great bulk of the supplies is medium and lower quality and meeting very dull trade at easy prices, a good many lots selling below prices previously obtained for them, although full range of values without change. Very little trading in storage eggs, only occasional sales reported in ranges quoted. Nearby white eggs scarce. A car of fancy fresh California express whites in yesterday met a fair demand at 73@74c. and a car of freight stock in Wednesday worked out at 65@66c. generally. Fresh gathered extras, a 3oz., 65@66c.; extra firsts, 62@64c.; firsts, 47@61c.; seconds, 42@46c.; undergrades, 35@41c.; dirties, No. 1, 39@40c.; No. 2 and poorer, 30@38c.; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c.; undergrades, 25@33c.; refrigerator firsts, charges paid to expiring dates, 44½@45c.; seconds, 45@46c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@74c.; fair to prime, 69@71c.; common to prime, 65@72c. Pacific Coast whites, express fancy, 72@74c.; freight, fresh, 63@68c.; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 50@63c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 69@ 69c.; brown and mixed colors, graded fancy, 65@67c.; fair to prime, 60@64c.

AUTO COMPANIES MERGED.

Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Corporation's Plans Announced.

The plan of reorganization of the Maxwell Motor Company and the Chalmers Motor Corporation calls for the formation of a new company, to be known as the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Corporation, which will have a capitalization of 800,000 shares of common stock of no par value and $3,150,000 7 per cent. preferred stock. A committee headed by Harry Bronner and having as other members James C. Brady, J. R. Morron, Elton Parks, Jules S. Bache, Hugh Chalmers, and J. Horace Harding urges that in order that the readjustment plan may be carried out with the least possible delay stock holders and bond holders deposit existing securities with the Central Union Trust Company, which will issue its transferable certificates of deposit in return.

Under the plan, which has already been approved by the Directors of the two companies, Maxwell first preferred stock will receive 120 per cent. in new stock and $7 a share in cash. The second preferred will receive 66⅔ per cent. in new stock, and the Maxwell common shares 70 per cent. in new stock. Chalmers preferred is to receive 105 per cent. in new stock and the common 15 per cent. The Chalmers 6 per cent. notes will be exchangeable on a basis of 100 per cent. for new 7 per cent. preferred stock.

There is also provision for an issue of $10,000,000 ten-year 7 per cent. sinking fund convertible gold notes. The conversion privilege calls for 15 shares of new stock for each $1,000 note if exercised within ninety days after the notes are issued. Thereafter the rate of exchange will be for 12 shares of new stock for each $1,000 note.

Bayonne Director Sued by Lawyer.

Jesse J. Feinberg of Bayonne, Assistant Hudson County Counsel, has started suit to recover $5,000 damages against Director of Public Safety Robert J. Talbot of Bayonne for assault. When eighty-three men, nabbed in a raid on an alleged poolroom at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, were arrested Feinberg appeared as their counsel and was escorted from police headquarters by a detective on orders of Talbot. Most of the eighty-three prisoners came from New York. Recorder William H. Cain yesterday held the alleged proprietor of the place, Joseph Feczko, and ten of the prisoners for the Grand Jury and discharged the others.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 4.—The general tone of the market was strong, with Dominion Steel holding the premier position on active buying. Steel of Canada was strong at 70@70¾, and Spanish River held up well on the morning's advance. The principal quotations and sales follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
35	Atlantic Sugar	47	46	47
850	Canada Forgings	137	135	135
970	Ames pf	100	99¾	100
50	Asbestos	73	73	73
10	Asbestos pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
95	Brazilian	51½	51	51½
211	Brompton	60	58	60
25	Canadian Car	37	37	37
160	Canadian Car pf	99	98	99
274	Canadian Cement	70¼	70	70½
770	Canada Steamship	54½	54	54½
101	Canada Steamship pf	84	83¾	83¾
45	Can. Smelters	29¾	29½	29¾
6,400	Dominion Steel	70¼	68¾	69¾
200	Laurentide	216	213	215
905	Montreal Power	91¾	91¼	91¾
130	National Breweries	170	168	...
75	Quebec Railway	17¾	17½	17½
60	Riordon	137	137	137
191	Sawinigan	122	122	122
1,420	Spanish River	44	43	44
415	Spanish River pf	109¼	109	109¾
723	Steel of Canada	70¼	69¾	70¾
10	Steel of Canada pf	98	98	98
480	Dominion Glass	87	86½	87
30	Dominion Glass pf	95	93	93
354	Wayagamack	57¼	56	56
15,550				

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.12
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.25	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.18	Ophir	1.37½
Bullion	.12	Overman	.13
Challar	.14	Potosi	.10
Confidence	.25	Savage	.11
Con. Imperial	.15	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	1.90	Union Con.	.22
Gould & Curry	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	$.25	Midway	.16
Cash Boy	.06	Mohawk	.08
Jim Butler	.30	Myra	.16
MacNamara	.50	Nevada	.05
MacNam. Cres.	.34	North Divide	.04
Midway	.18	Operator	.06
Mizpah	.04	Pay	.08
Monarch	.03	Reno	.06
Montana	.11	Revert	.38
North Star	.03	Rosetta	.12
Rescue	.17	Royal	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.30	Silver	.18
Tonopah	.75¼	Silver King	.13
West End	1.50	Sutherland	.11
W. Tonopah	.10	Topgery	.33
TRI DIVIDE.		Triby	.03
Allied	.07	Verdi	.30
Alto	.13	Victory	.38
Annex	.02	West Divide	.06
Apex	.01	Western	.07
Belcher	.38	Wilson	.06
Belcher Ext.	.34	Zone	.42
Ben Hur	.06	GOLDFIELD.	
Ben Hur	.06	Atlanta	.03
Brougher	.70	Booth	.07
Butte	.20	Consolidated	.16
Calumet	.04	Crackerjack	.06
Chariot	.06	Daisy	.02
Consolidated	.14	Development	.16
Divide City	.14	Florence	.42
Divide Ext.	1.75	Fractfop	.05
Div. Tonopah	5.55	Great Bend	.02
Dividend	.45	Jumbo Ext.	.10
E. Divide	.10	Kewanas	.04
E. Divide Ext.	.02	Lone Star	.06
Florence	.12	Merger	.04
Giant	.05	Red Hills	.04
Gold Reef	.15	Silver Pick	.06
Gold Wedge	.04	Spearhead	.10
Gimlet	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Hasbrouck	.23	Carrie	.14
Hennessy	.06	Hackberry	1.65
Hercules	.05	Manhattan Cons.	.06
High Divide	.09	Mayflower	.04
H. Divide Ext.	.02	Nevada Hills	.03
Homestake	.05	Packard	.30
Horseshoe	.15	Rochester	.19
Jim's	.07	Round Mountain	.82
Junior	.06	Simon	1.70
Kernick	.12	Simon Ext.	.06
Keystone	.06	White Caps	.17
Knox	.17		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	2¾	3¾	Isabella	4	4¾
Dr. J'pot	3	4	M. McKinly	...	8½
Elkton	8¼	4¼	Portland	23	24
El Paso	25	30	Un. Gold M.	17	17¾
Golden C.	153¾	154½	Vindicator	35	41
Granite	16	15	Rose N.	9	11

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3122-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 3122-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919; or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL PLANTERS CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company at 280 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of September, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 26, 1919.

ARTHUR B. RATCHER, Secretary.
61 Broadway, New York.

READJUSTMENT
OF

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

AND

Chalmers Motor Corporation

To Stockholders of
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., and of
CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION,

and

To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Gold Notes of CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has prepared a Plan and Agreement dated August 30, 1919, for the readjustment of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation, which contemplates their merger into one new corporation to be organized for that purpose. The Plan has been submitted to, and approved by, the boards of directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

In order that the Plan may be carried out with the least possible delay and the benefits of the readjustment quickly realized, the Committee urges the prompt deposit of the existing securities, as provided in the Plan, with the Depositary, Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, which will issue its transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All stock certificates deposited must be either endorsed in blank for transfer or accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed, and must bear proper stamps for transfer as required by the laws of the United States and of the State of New York. All Notes of the Chalmers Motor Company deposited must be in negotiable form and must be accompanied by the coupon due April 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons. The coupon appurtenant to said Notes due October 1, 1919, should be detached prior to the deposit of said Notes and collected in the usual manner.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, September 5, 1919.

HARRY BRONNER, Chairman,
JAMES C. BRADY,
JOHN R. MORRON,
ELTON PARKS,
} Stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

JULES S. BACHE,
HUGH CHALMERS,
J. HORACE HARDING,
Committee.
} Stockholders of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

C. B. HUGHES, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York City.

V. Vivaudou

Incorporated

The market for this company's stock soon will be made on New York Curb.

Information as to the company's capitalization, business, earnings, etc., can be had by addressing this firm.

We are accepting orders for the opening which are being entered in order of their receipt.

Inquiries Invited

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Phone—Broad 25

Packard Motor Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3330 to 3335. 38 Broad St., N. Y.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Board of Directors a special meeting of the stockholders of THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY has been called to be held in Room 1606, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on September 15th, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposal to amend the certificate of incorporation of said company by including among the objects, purposes, powers, and business of the company the following: Dealing in coal, wood, and building materials and engaging in hauling and general contracting and voting or acting upon any other matters that may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from four o'clock P. M., September 10, 1919, to twelve o'clock, noon, September 15, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated, August 27th, 1919.

E. W. REISTANZ, President.

L. L. GRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, September 4, 1919.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 58.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, September 4, 1919.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 82.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street,
New York City, August 13, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on September 17, 1919.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one, and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 10th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Common Stock Dividend No. 38.

A dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. (¾%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business on September 13th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
61 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
September 4th, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending September 30, 1919, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends, on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 15, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to preferred stockholders and to holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock remaining unexchanged of record September 16, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.

H. WOODLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, September 2, 1919.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 12
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 12

The following dividends have been declared on the stocks of this Corporation: A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1919) on the Preferred stock; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock: both payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common Stocks at the close of business Saturday, September 13, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DeWITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1919. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

A. GILLESPIE, Treasurer.

Troy, N. Y., September 3, 1919.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 28, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

August 28, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
3 Hector Street.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1919. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. HARNARD, Treasurer.

NEW ISSUE

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$1,097,500

City of Yonkers, New York

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Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$143,253,139
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)	$15,028,281
Less Water Bonds, etc.	3,617,281
Net Debt	11,411,000

Population, Estimated, 1919—106,000

Legality approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$23,500	April 1, 1920	@ 100.342	$23,500	April 1, 1928	@ 104.940
50,200	Sept. 1, 1920	@ 100.622	50,200	Sept. 1, 1928	@ 105.143
23,500	April 1, 1921	@ 101.006	23,500	April 1, 1929	@ 105.412
50,200	Sept. 1, 1921	@ 101.274	50,200	Sept. 1, 1929	@ 105.603
23,500	April 1, 1922	@ 101.643	1,000	April 1, 1930	@ 105.865
50,200	Sept. 1, 1922	@ 101.899	50,200	Sept. 1, 1930	@ 106.047
23,500	April 1, 1923	@ 102.252	1,000	April 1, 1931	@ 106.299
50,200	Sept. 1, 1923	@ 102.498	50,200	Sept. 1, 1931	@ 106.473
23,500	April 1, 1924	@ 102.836	50,200	Sept. 1, 1932	@ 106.882
50,200	Sept. 1, 1924	@ 103.072	50,200	Sept. 1, 1933	@ 107.273
23,500	April 1, 1925	@ 103.396	50,200	Sept. 1, 1934	@ 107.648
50,200	Sept. 1, 1925	@ 103.621	21,500	Sept. 1, 1935	@ 108.008
23,500	April 1, 1926	@ 103.933	21,500	Sept. 1, 1936	@ 108.352
50,200	Sept. 1, 1926	@ 104.149	21,500	Sept. 1, 1937	@ 108.683
23,500	April 1, 1927	@ 104.447	21,500	Sept. 1, 1938	@ 108.999
50,200	Sept. 1, 1927	@ 104.654	21,500	Sept. 1, 1939	@ 109.302

Prices yielding 4.30%

Circular describing the above and other issues upon request.

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wanted to handle issue of stock of wholesale grocery company established twenty years. Issue consists of $250,000 of 8% preferred stock and $125,000 common. Capital is needed for expansion. For particulars address Warner Bros., 270 Jelliff Ave., Newark, N. J.

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requires experienced dividend clerk. Give full particulars of past experience. S 722 Times Downtown.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Southern Railway Co. Common Stock Certificate C-17156 for 100 shares, registered in the name of Omar A. Cassel. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped. Please notify WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO., 14 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD COUPON BONDS OF UNITED IRON AND STEEL COMPANY SECURED BY THE MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY TO THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, AND TO HOMER D. STEWART OF SAID CITY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEES, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that United Iron & Steel Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, the maker of said bonds, has exercised the option to redeem all of the bonds secured by said mortgage; that pursuant to the provisions of Article IV., Section 2, of said mortgage, it has deposited with said Trust Company an amount sufficient to redeem the principal sum and accrued interest to November 1st, 1919, due on said bonds, together with a premium of five (5) per centum of said principal; that the principal of each bond, together with all interest coupons to and including November 1st, 1919, and the premium of five (5) per centum of such bonds, will be paid to the holders of said bonds upon presentation and surrender of said bonds on November 1st, 1919, to the said The Colonial Trust Company at its office, No. 317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna.; that after November 1st, 1919, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage shall cease to draw interest; that the coupons for interest thereon subsequent to November 1st, 1919, shall be void; and that such bonds shall, after November 1st, 1919, cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

UNITED IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series VK, dated May 1, 1919, and maturing October 7, 1919:

All United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series VK dated May 1, 1919, and maturing October 7, 1919, are hereby called for redemption on September 15, 1919, at par and accrued interest, pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On September 15, 1919, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Dated September 4, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for a Museum Cases, Administration, Library and Demonstration Building, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., will be received by Dr. W. Mordan, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., until eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, September 15th, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 1360. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 618, Hall of Records, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: August 27, 1919.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, 17th and F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be opened at above address at 11 A. M., September 8, 1919, for furnishing fifty (50) brief cases. Proposal blanks may be had upon application at this office. Mark envelopes "PROPOSALS FOR BRIEF CASES," and address as above.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.—Office Constructing Quartermaster, Ward 62, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 3 P. M. Sept. 22, 1919, and then opened, for redistribution of present heating lines and installation of new heating lines to properly serve all buildings on this

Island Oil

Latest and important developments discussed in a special circular on this company.

Ask for Circular J-39

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Central Mexico Lt. & Water 6s
Knickerbocker Portland Cement Com. & Pfd.
Boston Elevated 4s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
31 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. BOSTON Cable Tockin

AMERICAN CHICLE
AIR REDUCTION
BOSTON MEXICAN PETROLEUM
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE
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LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
MIDLAND SECURITIES
NEW ENGLAND FUEL OIL
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM 2D PFD.
PENNA. COAL & COKE

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 8200-16 Hanover.

Columbia Graphophone
U. S. Finishing
Ward Baking
Everett-Heaney
Farmers Loan & Trust

DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Columbia Graph. C. & Pf.
Sinclair Cent. Amer. Oil
Nat. Fireproofing Com.
Wright Martin Preferred
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Cent. Petroleum C. & Pf.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Chase Nat. Bank Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Professor Stephen Leacock contributes to the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday an article on "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."—Advt.

SUES WALDORF FOR $10,000.

Lumberman Says He Was Thrown Out of Hotel and Lost $500.

Testimony was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit of Frank E. Dunaway, President of the Bathhurst Lumber Company of 301 Fifth Avenue, and living at 143 East Sixty-ninth Street, against the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company to recover $10,000 for assault, fraud, and conversion. Dunaway alleges that he was attending a convention of wood pulp manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria last February when he was asked to pay vouchers for $158 for food and drink served to him. He alleges that when he protested that the bill was exorbitant and that he had not ordered many items charged to him he was thrown out of the hotel and lost $500 in Liberty bonds.

Dunaway got an order to examine Philip Kennedy, manager of the hotel bar, to prove his assertion that he signed his name to only three of thirty-five checks presented to him. He alleged that he was told that his Liberty bonds were in the possession of hotel employes for safekeeping. Kennedy testified that Dunaway gave authority to sign his name to the checks.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.
4½s June, 1967	101⅝	101⅞	3½s Nov., 1955	82½	83⅜
4½s June, 1965	101⅛	101⅜	3½s Nov., 1954	82½	83½
4½s Mar., 1966	101⅛	101⅜	3½s May, 1954	82½	83½
4½s Nov., 1964	101⅛	101⅜	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Mar., 1957	101⅜	101⅝			
4½s Mar., 1966	97¾	97⅞	4½s 1924-1932	4.35	4.35
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	97¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.35	4.35
4½s Mar., 1963	97¼	97½	4½s 1924-1931	4.35	4.37
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	4½s 1920-1923	4.35	4.37
4½s Mar., 1960-36	97¾	97¾	3½s 1940-1953	4.60	4.40
4s May, 1959	82¾	83¼	3½s 1920-1929	4.60	4.40
4s Nov., 1958	82¾	83¼	3½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40
4s Nov., 1957	82¾	83¼	3½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50
4s Nov., 1956	82	82¾	3s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40
4s Nov., 1955	82	82¾	3s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45
4s Nov., 1936	84	85	3s 1928-1930	4.55	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
960	Cities Service	478	467	475	485
2,450	Cities Service pf	77¾	77	77⅜	77¾
$40,000	Cities Service deb. H	7s. 170	164	160	..
62,000	Cities Service deb C	7s. 108	107	105	..

Industrial

Adiron Electric Power	14	14½	Miss River Power	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf	79	82	Miss River Power pf	..	..
Am Gas & Electric	1122	125	Northern Ohio Electric	21	25
Am Gas & Electric pf	40¾	41¾	Northern Ohio Elec pf	65	68
Am Light & Traction	218	222	Northern Ont Lt & P	11	14
Am Light & Trac pf	95	97	Northern Ont Lt & P pf	57	61
Am Power & Light	63	66	Northern States Power	67	70
Am Power & Light pf	71	74	Northern States P pf	90	92
Am Public Utilities	3	10	Northern Texas Elec	55	60
Am Public Util pf	..	30	Northern Texas El pf	72	75
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6½	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62	Pub Serv Inv pf	70	74
Am W W & Elec partic	10	14	Puget Sd T, Lt & P	11¾	14⅛
Carolina Power & Light	36	39	Puget Sd T, Lt & P pf	55	57½
Colorado Power	92	94	Ry & Light Secur pf	80	83
Colorado Power pf	97	101	Republic Ry & Light	13	15
Columbus Elec	73	78	Republic Ry & Lt pf	48	52
Com Power, Ry & Lt	28	30	Southern Cal Edison	90	90
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	52¾	54½	Southern Cal Edison pf	100	104
Conn Power pf	78	..	Standard Gas & Elec	34	36
Consumers' Power pf	85	87	Standard Gas & Elec pf	42	45½
Eastern Texas Electric	85	86½	Tampa Electric	111	115
Eastern Texas Elec pf	79	83	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	5	6
El Paso Electric	90	96	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	10	17
El Paso Electric pf	80	85	United Light & Rys	42	45
Electric H & S pf	92	95	United Light & Rys pf	70	73½
Empire Dist Elec pf	75	..	Western Power	24½	25½
Federal Light & Trac	10	12	Western Power pf	76	78
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51	West, Church & Kerr	57	62
Galveston-Houston Elec	12¾	14½	West, Church & K pf	80	88
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	61			

Bonds.

$1,000	A G W I 5s	..	..	82	82
2,000	Punta Sugar 6s	..	..	103½	105½
1,000	Swift 5s	..	..	93½	93¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt Tr pf	87½	87½	87½
10	Consumers Ice Co	87½	87½	87½
850	Cosden	11¾	11	11¾
600	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	Celestine	4.10	4.00	4.05
10	Cont Trust	19	19	19

Bonds.

$5,000	Cosden 6s A	..	100¼	100½
15,000	Cosden 6s B	..	100¾	100¾
1,000	Penn Water Power 5s	..	98¾	98¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Alaska	3	2½	3
25	Allouez	44	44	44
125	Anaconda	70¼	69¾	69¾
160	Ariz Com	15½	15½	15½
220	Big Hezekiah	10	10	10
25	Bingham	9	9	9
255	Cal & Ariz	78¾	77¼	77¼
15	Cal & Hec	420	420	420
1,060	Carson	23	24¼	24¼
30	Chino	45¾	45¾	45¾
45	Cop Range	54½	53¾	54
515	Davis Daly	10¾	9¾	9¾
1,350	East Butte	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Franklin	5¾	5¼	5¼
10	Hancock	7	7	7
820	Helvetia	5¾	5	5
100	Inspiration	62¾	62¼	62¾
50	Isle Royale	85¾	85¾	85¾
20	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
80	Lake Cop	6¼	6¼	6¼

Railroads

4	Bost & Al	123	123	123
60	Bost Elev	67	66	67
33	Fitchb pf	82	82	82

Miscellaneous.

220	Am Ag C	98	96¾	98¾
140	Do pf	99	97½	97½
10	Am Bosch	114	114	114
10	Amoskeag	126¾	126¾	126¾
50	Am Sug pf	117	117	117
1,265	Am T & T	101¾	100	100¾
30	Am Wool	119	119	119
75	Do pf	107	106½	106½
1,030	Century	8¾	8¾	8¾
170	Cub Port	15	15	15
15	Fairbanks	78	78	78
135	Gray	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Int Products	47½	47½	47½
230	Do pf	90	88¾	88¾
700	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
544	Libby	27¾	26¾	27¾
100	Loews	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Mass Gas	70¾	70¾	70¾
5	Do pf	63½	63½	63½
15	Mex Inv	58	58	58

110	Davison	33⅜	33	33⅜
40	Hous Oil pf	88	88	88
200	United Rys	15¼	15¼	15¾
25	W B & A	24¾	24¾	24¾
25	Wayland Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	Baldwin Loco 1st 5s	..	101	101
4,000	Lehigh Val gen cons 4s	..	72¼	72¼
5,000	Lake Sup Corp inc 5s	..	69½	69½
1,000	Lehigh Val cons. 6s, regd	..	101	101
3,000	Lehigh Val Coal 5s	..	100½	100¾
10,000	Phila Elec 1st 5s	..	94	93¾
1,000	Spanish-Am Iron 6s	..	100¼	100¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am W G M	128	128	128
40	Do pf	92	92	92
687	Arkan Gas	78	73	78
570	Barnsdall	38½	37¾	38
60	Carbo Hydro	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Ind Brew	4	4	4
50	Do pf	10¾	10	10¾
100	La Belle Ir	107¾	107¾	107¾
12,085	Marland Ref	7⅞	7	7
25	Mfrs L & H	54	54	54
40	Nat Fireprfg	9	9	9
100	Do pf	17	16¾	17
100	Ohio Fuel Oil	28¾	28¾	29¼
125	Ohio Fu Sup	53	52¾	53¼
635	Okla Gas	34	33¾	34
500	Okla P & R	10¾	10¾	10¾

50	Pitts Brew'g	7½	7½	7½
45	Do pf	16	16	16
19,700	Pitts Jer Cp	36	35	35
2,500	Pit MtShasta	53	52	52
355	Pitts O & G	15	15	15
85	Pitts Pr Gl	135	135	135
1,075	Riv East Oil	5	4¾	4¾
8	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
430	Riv West Oil	30	30	30
1,500	Ross M & M	8c.	8c.	8c.
2,500	San Toy	10c.	10c.	10c.
100	U S Glass	33	33	33
10	W Pa Rys pf	80	80	80
70	West Air B	114½	114	114½
78	Westing El	56½	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
Am Brass	221	225	221
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf	89	92	89
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122
Bliss	1350	1370	1350
Do pf	65	75	65
Du Pont	310	320	310
Do pf	90	93	90
Draper Corp	137	140	137
Federal Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Hercules	210	220	210

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
Do pf	107½	110	107½
Ingersoll-Rand Co	173	183	173
Do pf	100	105	100
Merrimac Chem	93	96	93
Nlles-Bem's-Pond	120	124	120
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	395	410	395
Std Screw Co	340	335	340
Trx & Pac C & O	1700	1800	1700
Valvoline Oil pf	164	167	164
Yale & Towne	255	265	255

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
Am Cigar	117	124	117
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	260	275	260
Geo W Helme Co	165	175	165
Do pf	104	109	104
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf	95	105	98
MacA & Forbes	135	145	135

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
MacA & Forbes pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tob	120	140	120
R J Reynolds	475	525	475
Do B	425	475	425
National Transit	32	29	32
New York Transit	182	187	182
Northern Pipe Line	108	113	108
Ohio Oil Co	375	380	375

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Earnings of a most satisfactory character led to vigorous buying of the industrials during the early hours yesterday, on which numerous of the motor, leather, marine, and oils shares recorded gains of from 2 to 5 points. Due to a wave of profit taking, which began during the noon hour and continued until the close, there ensued recessions on which a portion of the earlier advances were lost. Crucible Steel was offered down 16 points, Bethlehem Steel B receded 3¼, Baldwin Locomotive fell back 9½ from its early high, while American Locomotive lost 3, and American Car & Foundry 2. Tobacco Products was bid up 4¾, while American Sumatra fell back 9¼. United Retail Stores rose 9 points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Alaska G M	3¾	3	3¾
800	Alaska Jun	2¾	2½	2½
1,530	Allis-Chalm	47	44¾	45⅛
1,338	Am Can	58	56	56¾
2,280	Am C & F	138¾	135	135⅞
120	Am Cot Oil	58¾	57	57
310	Am Drug	11¾	10⅝	10⅞
210	Am Dry G	54¼	54¼	54¼
1,760	Am H & L	38¾	38¾	38¾
150	Do pf	128¾	128¾	128¾
470	Am Ice Sec	40	40¾	40
2,300	Am Internat	103	99¾	101⅞
3,500	Am Loco	99	95¾	96¾
1,210	Am S & R	78¾	78	78
240	Am Sugar	129¾	128	128
2,830	Am Su Tob	94¾	92¾	93½
350	Am T & T	101¾	100¾	100¾
350	Am W P pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
630	Am Woolen	123¾	117¾	117¾
220	Am Zinc	29¾	28½	29¾
1,200	Anaconda	69¾	64¼	64¾
10,000	A G & W I	16¾	16¼	16¾
2,000	Beth Steel	89¾	88¾	89¾
53,080	Bald Loco	133¾	122¾	123¼
8,830	Beth St'l B	96¾	92¾	94¾
310	Booth Fish	18	18	18
430	B'klyn R T	25¼	25	25¼
640	Butte & Sup	28¾	28	28
650	Butte C & Z	12¾	12¾	12¾
750	Cal Petrol	47¾	47	47¾
220	Can Pacific	151¾	131¼	131¾
6,500	Cen Leather	104¾	100¾	101¾
370	Cerro de P	57¾	56	56
150	Chan Motor	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,550	C, M & St P	45	44	44
320	Do pf	66¾	66¾	66¾
330	Chile Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾
450	Colum Gas	64¾	64¾	64¾
190	Col F & I	49¾	48¾	49¾
320	Con Cal M	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Cent Candy	13¾	12	12¾
17,000	Crucible St	101¾	176¼	178
330	Cuba Cane S	33	32¾	32¾
320	D & R G pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
320	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Endicott	106¼	106¼	106¼
310	Erie	16¾	16¼	16¼
425	Fisk Tire	44¾	44¾	44¾
180	Free Texas	51¾	51¾	51¾
400	Gas W & W	31¾	31¾	31¾
540	Gen Cigar	83¾	83	83
540	Gen Motors	243	239¾	243
220	Goodrich Rub	78	77	77¾
450	Gt Nor pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
340	Gt Nor Ore	46	45¾	46
1,265	Inspiration	63¾	63¾	63¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Int Mer Ma	81	77¾	80¾
1,540	Do pf	121¾	119¾	119¾
410	Int Nickel	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,310	Kelly Spgfd T	141¾	134¾	141
330	Kennec't Cop	35¾	33¾	37¾
3,100	Keyst'e T&R	66¾	56	61¾
380	Lack Steel	84¾	83¾	84
1,200	Maxwell Mot	53	50	50
5,340	Mex Petrol	193	184¾	184¾
510	Miami Cop	28	27¾	28
2,870	Midvale Steel	55¾	53¾	54
730	Mo Pacific	29¾	28¾	29¾
230	Nat A & C	48¾	48¾	48¾
310	Nat Enamel	76¾	76¾	76¾
410	N Y Central	74¾	74¾	74¾
120	New Haven	34	33½	33¾
1,800	North Pac	85¾	83¾	85¾
1,930	Ohio Cit Gas	55¼	54¼	55¼
3,930	Okla Oil	11¾	10¾	11
5,320	Pan Am Pet	121¾	117¾	120
310	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾
910	Penn Steel	35¾	35¾	35¾
120	People's Gas	85¾	85¾	85¾
2,620	Pierce-Arrow	61	56½	60¼
935	Pierce Oil	23½	21¾	21¾
540	Pitts Coal	67¾	66¾	66¾
440	Pr Steel Car	75	74¼	74¼
230	Pullman	122¾	122¾	122¾
580	Ry Stl Spg	100	99¾	99¾
320	Ray Con Cop	25¾	23¾	23¾
1,570	Reading	87¾	86¾	86¾
620	Rep Iron & S	96	94¾	95¼
1,620	Royal Dutch	96¼	94¾	95¼
550	Saxon Motor	25¾	25	25¼
1,380	Sinclair Oil	59¾	58¾	59¾
210	So Pacific	102¾	101	101¾
320	Southern Ry	25¾	25¾	25¾
18,750	Studebaker	120	114¼	118
210	Stutz Motor	118	114¾	113
1,800	Tenn C I	52¾	50¾	50¾
1,460	Tob Prod	101¾	97¾	100¾
1,625	Transcont Oil	56¾	53¾	56¾
400	Union Pac	124¾	123	123
3,730	Unit Ret Stre	88¾	86¾	87¾
250	U S Cast I P	35¾	33¾	33¾
1,440	U S Food P	83¾	81¾	82
630	U S Ind Alc	130	127¾	127½
1,500	U S Rubber	125¾	124¾	124¾
29,710	U S Steel	107¾	106¾	106¾
520	Utah Copper	89¾	88¾	88¾
330	Va-Car Ch	85¾	83¾	83¾
730	Wh'ouse	57¼	55¾	55¾
350	White Motors	64¾	63	63¾
1,450	Willys-Over	35¾	34	34¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Acme Coal	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	‡Aetna Exp	10⅝	9⅞	10¼
200	‡Air Reduc	59	59	59
4,500	‡Ajax Rub	56¾	54	55⅜
1,000	‡Am S & C	37¾	37	37½
1,000	‡A, Nic & Co	33	30	30
500	‡Ben A Prod	4	3¾	4
3,000	‡Beth Motor	30	28	28
500	‡Bl Ox Coal	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,100	‡B-Am T Co, coupon	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	‡Car L & P	4¾	4¾	4¾
12,600	‡Chal Motors	10¾	9	9¾
8,000	‡C-C v t cfs	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,800	‡Col Tire	19	15	19
3,000	‡Col G, w	51	49	50
10,000	‡Con Arizona	¾	¾	¾
2,500	‡Cont Motors	12½	11¾	12
1,500	‡Cu-Mor C	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡D-Eust. Inc	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,500	‡Dayton Dev	18	17	17
100	‡D H "B"	41½	41½	41½
185	‡F R T 2dpf	184	180	182
3,000	‡Gen Asp	82¾	81	81¾
2,300	‡Gen Asp pf	124	123	124
18,000	‡Gen Vac	6	5¾	6
200	Grape-Ola	..	¼	¼
100	Grape-Ola pf	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Hall Signal	17	17	17
2,500	‡Hey Chem	8¾	8¾	9
5,000	Hupp M Car	13¾	13¾	13
6,500	‡Ind Pack	32	28¾	30¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	‡Buck P L	101	101
20	‡Ill Pipe L	183	182
1,200	S P of N J pf, w l	111	110¾
700	‡AjaxOil, wi	10¾	*10
800	‡Allen Oil	2¾	2¾
50,000	‡Allied Oil	1	¾
1,000	‡Arkansas Oil	1¾	1¾
200	‡Atlantic Pet	3½	3½
6,000	‡Bar O & G	¾	¾
8,700	‡Boone Oil	10	9¾
500	‡Bon Rex P	4¾	4¾
75,000	‡Bos-Wyo O	8¾	7¾
500	‡Brazos Oil	28¼	28
200	Burk-Van C	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Can-Am Oil	¾	¾
10,000	‡C S T Am	4¾	4¾
2,000	‡Com Pet	56¾	55
3,000	Do rights	6	5¾
100	Cont Ref	6¾	6¾
4,000	‡Cosden Co	11¼	10¾
1,000	‡Elk B Pet	9¾	9
800	‡Ertel Oil	8¾	8¾
3,000	‡Esm O & G	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Fed Oil	2¼	2¼
3,500	‡Glenrock O	6	5¾
8,500	‡Guf-Gil Oil	22¾	22
8,700	‡Gulf O & R	26	25
200	‡Harv Crude	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Herc Pet, A	18	*16¾
1,400	‡HomeORofT	20¾	20¾
4,700	‡HomePofD	35	33
600	‡Hudson Oil	1¼	1
600	‡IndianaOA	8¾	8¾
400	‡Int Pet	31¾	31¾
3,700	‡Inv Oil	35¾	35
5,000	‡Island O & T	7¾	7¾
2,000	‡LancsCRoy	1¾	1¾
200	LittleSiouxO	1	1
1,000	‡Livingston O	2¾	2¾
600	‡Do Pet	8¾	8¾
200	Do Ref pf	8¾	8¾
500	‡MarlandRef	7¼	7
1,500	‡Merritt Oil	25¾	25
1,000	Met Pet	2¾	2¾
1,000	Mex-Mex Oil	18	17¾
3,000	‡Mid S Oil	33¾	33¾
150	‡Mid S O, n	34	34
2,000	‡Midw Ref	183	179

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	Alaska Brit Col Metals	1	¾	1
400	‡AmHond, w l	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡America	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Am Tin & T	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡Aris Silver	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Atlanta	4	4	4
2,200	Big Ledge	½	½	½
2,700	‡BelcherDiv, (a prop)	40	38	39
2,100	‡BelcherExt, (a pros)	28	25	27
4,000	‡Bos & Mon	80	78	78
6,500	‡Caledonia	45	43	44
4,000	‡Calu & Jer	¼	¼	¼
4,500	‡Candelaria	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	Canopus Iron	8	7¾	8
2,000	‡Carrie Sil	15	14	15
1,000	Cashboy	6	6	6
1,800	Cresson Con	2¾	2½	2¾
3,950	‡Divide Ext	2¼	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Eureka Croe	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Gadsden Cop	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	‡Golden Gate	3	2¾	3
2,600	‡‡GldZoneDiv	45	43	44
2,500	‡Goldfld Con	17	16	16
3,000	‡‡GoldfldDev	18	17	18
4,700	‡Gd Pac Cop	88	85	88
500	‡Hamilton	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡‡Heab's Div	13	13	13
700	Hecla Mining	5¾	5¼	5¼
600	‡Iron Blos	¾	¾	¾
500	‡‡Jim Butler	31	31	31

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	‡Lima Loc	98	93½	97
4,700	‡Mad T & R	48¾	46½	46½
35,000	Mar of Can	6¾	6	6¾
200	Mar P Co	29	28	28
800	‡Nat A & C	39	38	39
700	‡Nat G & I	65	65	65
1,000	‡Nat Lea	21	20½	20½
1,000	‡Nat Sug Cp	45	44½	44½
1,800	Over T Co	20¾	20	20
10,000	Per T & R	1¾	1¾	1¾
370	Pressm Tire	7	6	7
2,800	‡Rep Rub	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,700	‡Root & Van	42½	41¾	42
200	Sav Tire Cp	22	20	20
200	‡Spicer Mfg

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARTEX Engrav. Wanted.—Animole, Hudson Bay, Peco 40-40, Peerless 710, Amer. 1127 brown and burgundy, for cash. Gramercy 1807.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Wool poplin, all colors. Dreyer-Senft-Ginns, Greeley 1773.

BEAVERS Wanted.—Dobson's silver gray bonney, also Newhouse's No. 2, brown and bonney. Kaplan & Weinstein, 9535 Chelsea.

BORDER POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton, large quantity; also stripes and plaid. Kewanee, 440 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., or Botany; quantities for cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 46 West 20th. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black botany or F. & H. Klar Bros., 40 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., Botany, or similar, all shades. Chelsea 9540.

BROCADES Wanted.—Princely Skirt Co., 1,123 Broadway.

BURELLA Wanted.—All wool, all shades. Murray Hill 2290.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles ladies' and misses' coats. 8th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate stock orders on coats. 11 West 32d, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Also pile fabrics; jobber placing stock orders on better grade. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grade only. Call all week, 11 East 32d, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—2,000; spot cash; any quantity, jobs or entire stock. Farragut 8154.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new, snappy coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, quantity; cash. Teitelbaum, 1,101 Broadway. Chelsea 9000.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Silvertones, Tricotines, Velours, fur trimmed and plain. Call 303 Fifth Av., Room 314.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—All kinds; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Black, poncee, large quantities, various grades. Write Textiles, Box 1788.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. Starr, 1,185 Broadway.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Also mercerized, all colors. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All colors, any quantity. Chelsea 9629.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Raw and finished, quantities, large or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 8960.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Stewart's 2286 flesh, cash. Morningside 8154.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard, Canal 1847.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines, Serges, Satins, Jerseys, must be newest styles. Call 303 Fifth Av., Room 514.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber buying new tricolettes and satins. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—New ideas in high-class combination and tricolette dresses; large orders placed. 303 5th Av., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000; spot cash; any quantity; jobs or entire stock. Farragut 8154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for 500 charmeuse dresses; spot cash. Gramercy 1995.

DRESSES, Suits, Capes, Coats Wanted.—Higher grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FROST Cloth Wanted.—Dochman 18219, all colors. Farragut 2916.

FUR COATINGS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on French seal, brown Cooney, also marmot and muskrat 52 and 56 inch length. Call with samples, 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

GABARDINES, Spool like Wanted.—36-inch cotton and wool tweeds. Premier Textile Co., 22 Waverly Place. Spring 9239.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Jap, in large quantities, all finish; also Chester & Abrams, 215 Fourth Av. Room 1627.

GEORGETTES and crepe de chine wanted in the raw for cash. Store, 10 East 28th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all colors at a price. Goldberg & Rosenfeld, 1,107 Broadway.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Any quantity up to 1,000 pieces, raw or finished, for spot cash. Phone 3084 Gramercy.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Raw and finished; quantities, large or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8960.

GORDETTE Wanted.—Printed; must be fifteen. A. Segal Co., 239 5th Av.

GOFF'S TROPICALS Wanted.—30 or 54 inches. Call Spring 8001, Dept. B.

HATS Wanted.—Parisian Co., Birmingham, Ala., will look at samples of shapes, tailored and trimmed hats, for their wholesale jobbing trade Friday morning, at 10:30. Care of Harry Landres, 212 5th Av.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre, all lengths and full fashioned silk; ladies' mercerized, men's fibres, ladies' lustre lisles and mercerized; also infants' wool. Shell Royal Export and Trading Co., 334 Broadway, between 20 and 21.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16-inch fibre hosiery, in ribbed top and seamed back, in large quantities. 11th Floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' and men's fibre, mercerized, and silks, plaited colors. Immediate delivery. Gramercy 1951.

KERSEMI Wanted.—All shades, spot cash. Spring 8656.

LEATHER BUTTONS Wanted.—Open for large quantity; also real cowhide and dope splits. Stuyvesant 2709.

NECKWEAR Wanted.—Men's, lots 25c goods. 108 Lafayette St., 5th floor. Franklin 2460.

NETS Wanted.—We are open for large quantities, fancy figured nets, principally georgette and cotton nets, 37-38 Hole. Call ready with prices and quantity. Bijou, Waist, 303 5th Av. Mr. Atlas.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Juilliard's or Stevens's, Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

PALETTE Wanted.—Open to buy silk and cotton Paulette; all shades, Modern, 15 West 36th.

PALETTE Wanted.—Cotton back, light colors, 14 East 33d, 4th floor. Murray Hill 2290.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Quantities, large or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av. Madison Square 8960.

PIECETTES Wanted.—Brown and oxblood. Madison Square 539.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any make, for cash; also Persian allo beaver. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 W. 27th St. Farragut 3264.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity H. & H. 200 Reeves T-10 or Saltz's peco. Farragut 8177.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All kinds; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T. 10, Hinds & Harrison, or similar. Chelsea 9039.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any kind of silk plushes wanted for cash. Stuyvesant 1693.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T. 10, 40-40, and peco. Madison Square 4540, Extension 14.

PLUSH Wanted.—Will pay cash for peco. Leibman & Horowitz, 133 West 21st St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 2821, plain only, not plaid. Haft, Farr. 6134.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, reindeer and brown, Thibet No. 5, navy. Chelsea 7897.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS Wanted.—All shades, 767, 774, PPL, BPNL, 228. Murray Hill 2290.

POPLINS Wanted.—F. P. L., black and navy in big quantities for spot cash. J. Blumenthal, 14 West 24th.

POPLIN wanted.—56610, 06677, 3400, 0326, navy. Farragut 8602.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton plaid, black and navy. Murray Hill 2290.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, American or Stevens. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will exchange Amoskeag black, for navy. Spring 4688.

PUSSY WILLOW or Radium Cloths Wanted. —All colors. Gertrude Waist, 133 West 21st St.

SATEEN Wanted.—Brown and burgundy, Arcadia or similar; cash or exchange for other shades. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

SATINS, Crepe de Chine, and Georgette Wanted.—All shades; any quantity. Brisk Beckelman, 120 West 31st.

SATINS Wanted.—Open to buy quantities Baronette satins. Call Madison Square 1696.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, Laurel or similar qualities, Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black, for cash. Phone Spring 7247.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity, in 36-inch cotton-warp serges; also Danish popular cloth or any cloth similar. H. B. Schwartz, 21 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, any make, for cash. Madison Square 1696.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted. — Good quality cloak manufacturer open for samples; cash; mail swatches. N 141 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Serges, lightweight silver-tone, poplin, and broadcloth; spot cash. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton weave, S. B. G. L., or Amoskeag, navy. Phone Spring 7247.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Large quantities. Louis Hammer & Co., 224 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—11432, 104, and similar, in colors, at a price. Meirovitz, 23 West 31st. Mad. Sq. 3111.

SERGES AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—7812, navy 15082, all shades, at a price. Gramercy 8174.

SERGES Wanted.—780, 11432 Botany; will pay cash. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 7512, 9, 54289, 7120, 9056, 0390, 0310, 275. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 and American 0036. Farragut 3340.

SERGES Wanted.—7801, Whitman's 488, S. B. G. L. Stuyvesant 2676.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Large quantity of 54-inch, all cotton. Daniel Bolit, 16 East 18th.

SKIRTS wanted, jobber placing orders on plaids and serges. Call after 12 all week, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash, any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelty velvet, and also remnants. Call Madison Square 2073.

SILK REMNANTS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and woolens. Call Madison Square 4941.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulards and printed silk, also remnants in these goods. Call Madison Square 1803.

SILK Wanted.—Satin stripe crepes, any width, any quantity. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St. Spring 9625.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILK Wanted.—Satin, georgette, peau de cygnea, at a price; any quantity. 3152 Farragut.

SILKS Wanted.—Printed silk linings and tussahs, in quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2981.

SILKS Wanted.—Colored taffetas, at price. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Cheap black taffetas. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine and georgettes, at a price. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS wanted; most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7034.

SILKS Wanted.—Of any description. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Of any kind; spot cash. Call Madison Square 3381.

SILKS AND VELVET REMNANTS Wanted. —Of any kind. Madison Square 1803.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15080, 15032; also poplin 9610, 4736, 8158, 325; Scotia 0302; American 8609%. Chelsea 3057.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, 15032, and 16007; large quantity at a price. Call 4597 Chelsea.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will give reindeer or brown 15032 in exchange for mahogany. I. D. Silvertas & Co., 22 West 20th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007 or Ottaquechee, all colors; cash. Annetta, 1,193 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades silvertone, suiting weight, any mill. Madison Square 10170.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Dering Milliken 5703, Cowan & Goldberg label; all shades, also 15032. Farragut 6186.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Joels and Stevens, all colors. Lifschitz & Jacobs, Chelsea 1616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007, copen. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For suitings, navy. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Bought at net. Mad. Sq. 8324, Gowin, 54 West 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—16007, navy and Pekin only. Stuyvesant 1693.

SIEDELIKE HAWLETT and Hockmeyer Leathersilk Wanted.—Grey and colors. Madison Square 2265.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13058, navy, brown, reindeer. Call 3511 Bryant.

SUITS, OVERCOATS Wanted.—Clothing jobs, men's, young men's suits and overcoats; cash for any quantity at a price. Max Kaller Mercantile Co., 591 Broadway. Telephone Spring 3401.

SUITS Wanted.—3,000; spot cash; jobs or entire stock. Call all week. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

TAFFETA wanted, quantities, large or small; will pay cash. N. Wishbow, 390 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 8960.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Pink. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Meyer's 246 black or better. Gramercy 5223.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All changeable colors for petticoats. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—And yarn dye cotton check satins. 102 East 32d, 1st floor.

TINSEL CORDS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 716, Colors 4670, 4644, 4534. Madison Square 1803.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—718 Leonard, shade 4672; Chameleon cord, shade 4143, 2694; Botany Yalama 750; brown, Vanderbilt 1389.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. & L. color, 4644 and 4672. Chelsea 590.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard; marine blue only. Greeley 1544.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Fine quality for cash. Mr. Irving, Madison Square 6880.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open to buy any quantity, any make, for cash. Madison Square 7343.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—007, 4718, Andrews, Delands, Reids, and all good grades. Meirovitz, Mad. Sq. 3140, 3141.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Evoras Wanted.—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. H 168 Times.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—U. S., also light weight velours, navy and brown. Blit Rite Dress Co., 29 West 20th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, American, Style 69077, and Arthur Joel, Style 95, any quantity; cash. 2452 Gramercy.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Very fine quality only; can use quantity. Haft, Farragut 9752.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Quantity Garfield 4718, for cash. H. M. Goldstein, 25 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Andrews, Cleveland, U. S. 907, similar good qualities. Gramercy 388.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—100 pieces, for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Henna, copenhagen, and gold. Meyer Bosniak, 20 W. 27th St.

TRICOTINES and Yelohrs Wanted.—Knickerbocker 151.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, spot cash. A. & S. Cohen, 108 West 29th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality. Murray Hill 3912.

TUSSAH Wanted.—All changeable colors. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

UNAVA SEAL Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3757.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—36 inches, all colors; twill back. Chelsea 4571. 11th floor, 32 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight Bahnsens 50630, or similar; navy, brown, reindeer. M. Waldman, 17 West 28th St. Madison Square 6798.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown, or will exchange taupe and reindeer for same. J. Heit & Son, 136 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, for cash. B. Gellwaks, 570 8th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight navy and black. 29 West 28th St., 8th floor.

VELOURS Wanted. — Heavyweight, all shades. Chelsea 9597.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032, or similar, taupe, reindeer. Chelsea 9546.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Heit & Son, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VOILE Wanted.—All wool black, 50 and 44 inch; 50 pieces each. Blodgett, Ordway & Webber. Canal 1644.

VOILE Wanted.—All colors. Madison Square 7290.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, light weight. Stuyvesant 1641.

WAISTS Wanted.—Quantity no object; no job too small; cheapest to best; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

WOOLENS Wanted.—A. D. Juillard 110, 2002, black only; any quantity. William Flahman 35 East 26th St.

YALAMAS Wanted.—All shades; cash. Ben Ginsburg Co., 31 West 24th; Chelsea 3465.

YALAMA Wanted.—Garfield. Chelsea 2840.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARCTIC FOX.—Blumenthal's, and baby Persian lamb, black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 2514.

BELTINGS.—Cotton, all sizes; immediate delivery. Reinhard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BINDING.—All sizes and qualities; immediate delivery. Whitehard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BOKHORA.—F. & H., 9744, all colors, to close out cheap. Mad. Sq. 939.

BLOOMERS.—1,000 dozen, black sateen; for sale, 402 Sumner Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 186 Bushwick.

BOTANYS, Yalama, and Broadcloth.—In good assortment. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th floor.

BOLIVIA SILVERTIP.—Goodman & Herman, Dobson 617; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOYS MIXTURE SUITS, small sizes, $3. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

BRAIDS.—Three ends, two ends, four ligne, one end; three ligne, two ends; immediate deliveries. Spring 2129.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertone, peach bloom, mixtures, duvet-superior; chevrons, &c., lowest prices. Farragut 2840.

BROADCLOTH.—Assorted shades; will sell at $3.65 net; also Holmes polo cloth 0022. Farragut 3073.

GEORGINES.—800 pieces taffetas, 600 pieces crepe de chines, georgettes, Jap silks, shirtings, satins; quantities on hand; below market. Farragut 3428.

GEORGETTE and Crepe de Chines for sale; reasonable prices for short terms. H. Sobin & Son, 44 East 23d St. Gram. 1880.

GEORGETTES.—25 pieces, navy, good quality, $1.50. Phone Gramercy 3324.

GIBORETTE.—All colors. Nat. Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 6511.

GINGHAMS.—Two cases Spencer plaids, 1 case Amoskeag plaids, 2 cases World plaids, 1 case Amoskeag checks, 1 case Progress checks, 2 cases Ky. chambrays, blue, immediate delivery. 1,182 Broadway, Room 204. Madison Square 7956.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag Utility, 27 inches. The assortment, 110 pieces. A. Mirroch, 230 Grand St. Orchard 5838.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays.—All kinds; lowest prices; immediate deliveries. Sobin, Chelsea 7098.

GOLDTONES.—Stevens 4312, all colors, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

HOSIERY.—We have for immediate delivery the following grades of full-fashioned hosiery: ¾ silk, all silk, Richelieu, ribbed and fancy laces in all colors, also 300 denier fibre silk, mostly black. The Beauty Hosiery Co., 261 4th Av. Madison Square 4728.

HOSIERY.—Big jobs, ladies' and men's silk. Brown Hosiery Co., 43 West 33d St. Knickerbocker 843.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—Specials of all kinds. 396 Broadway, Room 612.

HOSIERY.—Silk, full fashioned, small and large lots, to close out. Gluck, 2 E. 20th.

JAP Wash Satin.—Flesh color, 5¼ momie stock of 5,000 yard. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

JAP. SILKS.—Fancy sateens, (colors); prices right for cutting-up trade and jobbers. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7669.

JAP SILK, 7/4 and 3¼ mummie, to close out; black and navy, below market price. Farragut 4879.

JAP. SILKS.—Have 200 pieces, 4 Mumie, natural. Phone 1843 Canal.

JERSEY WOOL.—80 pieces; can be bought below market price. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

LININGS.—Silk mixture novelty, suitable for bat and coat lining and all other lining purposes; large quantity in all colors, very cheap. Phone 2428 Farragut.

LININGS.—Fancy twill and sateen linings, for coats and suits. W. B. Friend & Co., 124 East 25th.

MEN'S PANTS, corduroy, $29 dozen; cotton, $21 dozen; worsted, $42 dozen; quick action. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

MOLESKIN.—10,000 yards of tan moleskin, 36 inches wide, at a special sacrifice. If interested write P. S., 30 Times.

NAVY YARN.—Dark dyed Goets satin, guaranteed; regular price $2.50, sell for $1.90. Spring 7419-8560.

OXFORD SUITING.—Ethan Allen, Madison Square 7745.

PAULETTES.—Silk, 36 and 48 inches; all shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, also silk and cotton mixtures, biggest values; $3.50 up. Immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Nuphur, chinchilla, baby, lamp, tiger, civet cat; very reasonable. Farragut 492.

PLUSHES.—Hudson Bay and Baffin seal vermole, black, nuphur, Chase's beaver 54 inch, ultz, breviter, 4014. Gram. 1074.

PLUSHES, mercerised, burgundy and brown, cheap. Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES.—Nishni and Priloffs, in black only. Greeley 940.

POLO-CLOTH.—Stevens 6109, Lawrence 815, 819, 3908, all colors; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POLO CLOTH.—American, style 15035-814. Call Louis, Greeley 3142.

POLO CLOTH.—17 Arthur Joel; all shades. Greeley 1120.

POLO CLOTH.—De Land's H 22-26 and 29; also Holmes 3225. Greeley 4377, all shades.

POLO CLOTH.—Chase's 128, brown, reindeer, cheap, 16007. Mad. Sq. 8047, 4351.

POPLIN.—Satin stripe, black, about 50 pieces to close out. P. Pressman Co., 423 4th Av.

POPLINS, silk and cotton, 2,500 yards, below market price; best shades. Geris, 95 Greene. Spring 963.

POPLINE.—Susquehanna printed lining patterns, about 50 pieces to close out. Madison Square 376.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna 171, taupe, copenhagen, black, navy, at 98c, less 5 per cent. cash. 49 E. 21st, 3d floor.

POPLINS.—Susquehannas; quality, 171, 97¢.; 7 per cent. cash. Julius Wolff, 1,140 Broadway. 7061 Madison Square.

POPLINS.—3-ply black, navy, cheap. Gramercy 2460.

POLO CLOTHS.—Holmes, No. 450, and Stewarts, 1000; all colors. 1120 Greeley.

POPLINS.—All colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna 171. Mad. Square 3968.

PUSSY WILLOW.—Mallinson's printed black and navy grounds; twenty boxes. Vanderbilt 4684.

RIBBONS.—9, 16, 40, 60, grosgrain, peau de soie, all colors, sell cheap. Emil Eigner, 404 4th Av.

SATINS.—Cotton back, good quality, white and navy, $1.45. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 E. 21st.

SATINES.—Fancy black and colored, 32-inch, black venetians; under market prices. Spring 8232.

SATINS.—50 pieces, fine quality; will sell below market price. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

SATINS.—Black and navy, good qualities; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3314.

SECO.—500 pieces to close out. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SECO.—100 pieces, all colors, at 33½c. cash. Call Gramercy 4880.

SERGES.—7614, 7120, 54289, 4061, 47116, WFX., PPL., Botany 833, 11433, 780, navy and black; Pacifics, all wool Panama, black and navy; LPA., SBGL., Huebahman's 41/31, American 15030, Holmes's Triomphant 184; also big variety of all wool and cotton warp plaids. Henry Samson, 666 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Amoskeags, 7312, 7301, 7120, Juilliard's, 54289, 4061, 4421, Garfield, 528, Priestley's, American 0209, Gera mills, velour checks, also plaids and stripes, heavyweight velours, Boltons, 5324, Wyandotte, 600, Hastings 149, silk poplins, high lustre; immediate delivery, quantities. Mirkus Bros., 44 East 21st. Gramercy 2744, 1769.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—7120, 7301, 4040, 3631, 81, 84, B. G. L., Brightwood 4040, 4016, 4017, 74, P. L., Middlesex, Bahnsens, P. N. A.; also silverlones, velours, tricotines, poiret twills, gabardines, velour checks and novelty plaid skirtings. Silk & Kohn, Philadelphia, Penn.

SERGES.—54289, 3665, G. F. L., 39120, 42-inch botany French serge, S. K. W., 824, M. S. L., S. B. G. L., V. S. L., 4040, 6120; Tricotines, Chuddah cloth, and all other makes of men's wear serges. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-4476.

SERGES.—Amoskeags 7312, 7120, 7614, 7301, navy only, original tickets, unsponged, 10 piece pinch quality; also 1200 cotton warp French serge, 36 inch width. Telephone Spring 6311 or 6312.

SERGES.—833, 87, 4061, 54289, also Brightwoods, brown, lightweight silvertones. Abraham Bunin, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—54289, 4061, 7301, 54292, 833, 6120, 7120, P.P.L., 8158, 1717, W.F.X., 7312, T.P.S., Weinstein, Davidoff, Madison Square 5914.

SERGES.—838, 235, 0036, 619, 538, 11435, 7120, 54289. George Hoffspiegel, 124 East 23d St. Gramercy 1918.

SERGES.—54289, 54221, W. F. X. Lorraine, 50 inches, navy and colors, to close out at a low price. Chelsea 10384.

SERGE, 11433, navy; prompt delivery; $3.30 yard. Cord, Woolen Mills, 141 West 17th. Farragut 3810.

SERGE.—S. B. G. L., navy, $1.03; 4040, Hamilton navy, $1.87½; 1464, $3.15. Mad. Sq. 6184.

SERGES.—7301 navy, black; Whitmans 94 black; cheap. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

SERGES.—4061, navy, at $1.72½; S. B. G. L., at $1.10; terms to manufacturers. Pearl Woolen Co., 141 West 17th. Farragut 6327.

SERGES.—235, 838, 0310, Whitman 9, 71 Brightwood, 4632; also tricotines, poplin, silvertone, and velour. Gramercy 6417.

SERGES.—M.F.L., 99, 41-105, 0036, 4633, 853, 7120, 7122; reasonable. Gramercy 1899-6726. 24 East 21st, Room 801.

SERGES.—833, 11488, 780, 7130, 54292, 9, 104, 99, 0360, 7614, M'L, V.S.L. Mad. Sq. 4622, Estelle.

SERGES.—0036, 9, 104, 538, 7130, 833, 4061, 1543, Mdsl. Lahn & Jackson, 229 4th Av., Stuyvesant 8038.

SERGES.—SBGL 54-inch cotton warp, 100 pieces black and navy. Madison Square 377.

SERGES.—15 pieces, navy, 4 black 4061. $1.87½ net cash. Chelsea 9341.

SERGES.—54289, navy 4632, 41-103, 41-31, Mad. Sq. 8047, 4351.

SERGES, 7614, black only; original tickets, 2272. Gramercy 881.

SERGE.—Juilliard's 54289, navy and colors. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—On terms, 54289, 7614, 7301, 0036, 11433, 104, 619, 599, 99, 838. Gramercy 762.

SERGE.—Goff's 4062, cotton warp, 56 inch, navy; 75c. Stuyvesant 982.

SERGES.—54, 290, brown, taupe, burgundy, green; close out cheap. Farragut 9002.

SERGES.—519, 1464, 4061, WFX, Poiret twills, tricotines. Madison Square 8598.

SERGES.—Robbins Dress Co. Madison Square 5463.

SERGES, five pieces, Juilliard 54292, black. Madison Square 5466.

SERGES.—Velours 233, 833, 519, botany 5819, yalama, reasonable. Madison Square 9070.

SHIRTING.—3,000 yards khaki poplin; cheap. John Fagen, Hotel Pennsylvania, Room 1031.

SHIRTS.—We have all kinds of silk shirts on the shelf. Give you and come up and pick them out. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St., near Bleecker.

SHIRTS.—Satin striped tub silk, superb patterns, beautifully made; $7.8; also baby broadcloth, at $3.4. Harry Berger Shirt Co., 96 Spring St.

SHIRTS.—Spring line of dress shirts for retailers; wonderful designs; unusual offering. Hotel Pennsylvania. Nathan Fagen & Sons.

SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth Georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, satins, velveteens, poplins and a wonderful assortment of fancy novelties to be sold at big sacrifice. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS.—Quantities of georgettes, georgines, crepe de chine, taffetas, colors and plaids; also Jap silk, silk shirting and low market. Ask for F. Finkelstein, Farragut 2620.

SILKS.—Mixtures, novelty, 225 pieces; wonderful assortment of colors; suitable for waists, children's dresses, smocks, &c. Phone Farragut 8235.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 7300.

SILKS, charmeuse, satin, meteor. Greeley 168.

SILKS.—Stripe Peau de Cygne, about 100 pieces, cheap. P. Pressman Co., 423 4th Av.

SILVERTONES, Saxonia lightweight and others; American 15080, 15032, 16007, Jobs Hard 2124, Holmes Triomphant 184, also American Polo 15035. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032, all shades velours, light and heavy weights; Arthur Joels, Planters, 107, all shades; Boston Woolen, 39 East 23d. Gramercy 4481.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032, 15030, and 16007, all shades, at lowest prices. Store, 41 West 25th St.

SILVERTONES.—Velours, broadcloth, serges and polo. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th floor.

SILVERTONES.—Suiting, Joels, Andrews & Reeds; all colors. Kramer, 9656 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES. — Ottaquechee and Dexter Richards 114; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES.—Buckley & Cohen 901, all colors; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONE CHECK.—Arthur's 6169, also Joels 2081; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES. — Deering-Milliken; cotton warp; all colors; cheap. 1120 Greeley.

SILVERTONE.—Parkside 102, brown, taupe; $3. Stuyves. 982.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032, Stewart's 1000, all colors. Greeley 4377.

SILVERTONES.—American 15033, all shades. Farragut 4089.

SILVERTONES.—15030, 15032, 16007. Spring 6656.

SILVERTONES; all wool; heavy weight coatings; all colors; $2.75. Farragut 6456.

SILVERTONE.—15032, all colors, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 8707.

SILVERTONES.—American 15032; all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES. — Plaid, Ottaquechee 118. Cheviot. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $2.13½; jobs, $1.50 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna, high lustre, 3-ply silk poplin, $2. Harrison Skirt Co., 38 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—All wool, pleated, $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk, poplin, $1.37½. Ford, 114 West 28th St.

SUEDINES.—American 13058, color 329 and 313. Greeley 4376.

SUITINGS.—William Whitman's Chevois suitings, style 777; all shades; below market price. Call Louis, Greeley 3142.

SUITS, COATS.—Close out at low prices. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 20th.

TAFFETAS, Charmeuse Satins, all colors; immediate delivery; also printed linings. Sol Rosenfield & Co., 21 East 27th.

TAFFETA, very good quality, for sale by manufacturer. Chelsea 7152.

TAFFETAS.—Colors and black. Gramercy 2460.

TAFFETAS, striped, 40 inch, good quality. A. Segal Co., 239 5th Av.

TAFFETA.—500 pieces black taffeta, $1.50 to $2.50 per yard. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 E. 21st.

TRICOTINES.—Arthur Joel's, Andrew, De Landa, Brightwoods, Garfields, and other very fine qualities. Gramercy 6726-1899. 24 East 21st, Room 801.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Irenels, Iridescent, Velour Plaids, Poplin, and Serges.—All popular makes at low prices. Store, 41 West 25th St.

TRICOTINES.—Gera Mills 10954, Cleveland 9541, Franz Merz, Ethan Allen, Pacifics, and other makes, in all shades. Henry Samson, 666 Broadway. Spring 2716.

TRICOTINE SERGES, 032 brown; heavyweight velour, silvertones. Andon Mills, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 6834.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—Dark colors; immediate delivery. Chelsea 2339. 1,123 Broadway, Room 910.

TRICOTINES, or Earlston's, Brightwood's, Dobson's, and Goff's, at reasonable prices. Chelsea 9032.

TRICOTINES.—Joels, American, Brightwood, Dobson, U. S. and all other makes; cheap. Kramer, Madison Sq. 9656.

TRICOTINES.—Serges 033 brown, heavyweight. Andon Mills, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 6834.

TRICOLETTE.—All colors; immediate delivery; fine quality. Nat. Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 6511.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—All colors, 36 inches wide. Republic Textile Company, 22 West 32 St.

TRICOTINES.—Large quantity; fine quality; cheap. Chelsea 985.

TRICOLETTES and Paulettes.—All shades; immediate delivery. Sol Rosenfield & Co., 21 East 27th.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 93 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3928.

VELOURS.—Wyandotte 600, Bolton's 824, fastolite 140, in navy, brown, new blue, burgundy, green. Gramercy 4063.

VELOURS.—Kelly-Rafter 906; all wool; brown, navy, Burgundy; $2.50. Farragut 6465.

VELOURS.—American K, 844, 11060, 13046, 13000; good assortment; U. S. velours; 153 Garsson 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2504.

VELOURS.—Kelly Rafter 200, also lightweight, 54-inch broadcloths, Evoras, Kerseys, and gora, suedine. Chelsea 985.

VELOUR.—Saxonia 934, reindeer, taupe, burgundy, green. Farragut 602.

VELOURS.—Lightweight; all colors. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—De Land's 255, 27 pieces; will close out cheap. Greeley 4582.

VELOURS.—Botany, Yalama, plum, F. & H., Greene, $3.25. Chelsea 3120.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight cotton warp, all colors; cheap. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS.—Botany, yalama, navy, seavor, burgundy, cheap. Mad. Sq. 1452.

VELVET CHIFFON.—Cheney and Stirns, all colors. Nat. Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 6511.

VELVETEENS.—Hedenmans 035, Worralla dye, 40 lumps, 27 inch, twill back; best assorted colors; $2.75 net cash. Gramercy 3308.

VELVETEENS.—36-44 inches twill back; all colors; cheap. Nat. Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 6511.

VELVETEENS.—24, 27, and 29; straight and twill back, 2 colors; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3213.

VELVETEENS.—22-inch, 29-inch straight, and 36-inch twilled back; all colors. Phone Madison Square 8644.

VELVETEENS.—19

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment house trading was the feature of yesterday's realty market, when a number of structures on the upper west side changed ownership.

The largest single transaction involved Bennington Corners, a twelve-story apartment on the southwest corner of 100th Street and West End Avenue, which was sold by Mrs. P. Boettger to L. Randolph and Everett Jacobs, operators. The structure, which was held at $950,000, occupies a plot 100 by 125 feet. It is the northerly end of the block front erected by A. C. & H. M. Hall, seven years ago. The present gross rentals exceed $100,000. Wood-Dolson & Co. were the brokers in the deal. They recently sold for the same party to Jacobs Brothers the twelve-story loft building at 109-115 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Operators in Two Deals.

In the heart of the Washington Heights apartment house section Louis Israelson purchased from the Morgenstern Brothers syndicate of operators the Rochelle, a six-story elevator structure, on a plot 150 by 100, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 149th Street, containing forty-two families, the building returns $42,000 annually in rentals, and has been held at $350,000. It was acquired by the selling syndicate last June from Jacob Axelrod, who erected the building a few years ago.

The same syndicate also resold to the Bern Realty Corporation the two five-story non-elevator apartment buildings, on a plot 199 by 100, at 354 and 356 Wadsworth Avenue, housing forty families, renting for $25,000, and held at $150,000. The sellers recently acquired the houses from J. Katzman. J. Scott negotiated the latest transaction.

$300,000 Sale on Central Park West.

Held at $300,000, the Filmore and Flavia, two six-story apartments, on a plot 108 by 100, at 348 and 349 Central Park West, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, have been sold by Louis Bloch and Benjamin Unterberg for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the newly formed 348 and 349 Central Park West Corporation, (Leopold Weiss, President.) The buildings show a gross annual rental of $40,000.

Sale in the Marine District.

In the marine district, Richard F. Elliot has purchased from Quartilandt Bishop 58 Stone Street, running through to 93 Pearl Street, a five-story loft, on a plot 38 by 75 feet. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale.

John R. Armstrong Buys 310-Acre Tract for $500,000.

As a site for a modern fireproof hotel and dwellings on acre and half-acre plots, the Three Forty-four Company, of which John R. Armstrong is President, has purchased the Wykagyl property, adjoining the Wykagyl Golf Club, New Rochelle, from the North Avenue Land Company, William Rau, President.

The property, which was held at $500,000, consists of 310 acres and is the last large tract of land available for development in New Rochelle. It is beautifully located on a knoll and the show places of Westchester County, Earle & Calhoun were the brokers.

Investor Buys 1,200 Brooklyn Lots.

The Kimball's Road Operating Company sold a plot comprising about 1,200 lots, located in the Borough of Brooklyn, near the junction of Flatbush Avenue and Kings Highway. The property was purchased by an investor from the Middle West and probably will be developed within a short time. It consists of twenty-five parcels in one large plot and is assessed for about $550,000. Clarke G. Dailey is President of the owning company and its stockholders are the United States Realty and Improvement Company and Oakleigh Thorne.

Apartment House Deals.

Freidus & Co. and H. J. Schum sold two six-story apartments on plots 25 by 100.11 feet at 334 and 336 East 121st Street.

J. B. English sold for Alice L. Gilbert, executrix of the estate of Jane Moncrief, the two four-story apartment buildings at 458 and 460 West Fifty-first Street, on a plot 41.8 by 100 feet.

Morris Moore's Sons purchased from Theodore C. Wood the six-story apartment at 50 West 130th Street, on a lot 41.8 by 100 feet. I. Haskell was the broker in the transaction.

Dwelling Sales.

C. Royce Hubert sold for the estate of J. A. Chamberlain, through George E. Coney, attorney, the four-story and basement dwelling at 150 West Seventy-second Street, on lot 22 by 102.2 feet, held at $30,000.

Shaw & Co. sold for the East River Savings Institution to Dr. H. D. Cohen a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on plot 18 by 50 by 100.11 feet, at 40 West 113th Street.

John R. Davidson sold for John J. Aaron and Isaac Berman the four-story and basement private dwelling at 187 West 111th Street, on a lot 18.6 by 100.11 feet, to Samuel Chernow.

Sisca & Palladino sold for Edward Huke to Charles R. Crimini the three-story dwelling at 32 North Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the three-story dwelling and store, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, at 115 West Forty-seventh Street, for Emma Grimmer Holding Company, Thomas J. McLaughlin, President, to be altered for business purposes.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sold the four-story dwelling, on a plot 20 by 75 feet, at 80 East Seventy-ninth Street.

A. Mathews bought through C. Baum a dwelling on a plot 18.1 by 100 feet at 63 West 127th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Benjamin Cardoza to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 90 by 102.2 feet, at 18 West Seventy-fifth Street, held at $50,000.

The Bronx Market.

D. A. Trotta sold for clients of Ronald K. Brown the two-family dwelling, on a plot 27.38 by 105 feet, at 5,513 Carpenter Avenue; also the two-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 122 feet, at 553 East 167th Street.

Joseph G. Abram sold to Edward H. Burger three four-story apartments at 2,690, 2,694, and 2,698 Briggs Avenue, renting for $15,000 and held at $99,000. Steinman & Steinman were the brokers in the transaction.

Schwab & Co. sold to an investor a five-story apartment, on a plot 70 by 90 feet, at the southeast corner of 180th Street and Grand Avenue, renting for $15,000 and sold for $100,000.

The S. & J. Building Company bought from Goldblatt & Halpern the southwest corner of Concord Avenue and 144th Street, a vacant plot, 100 by 100 feet, on which the purchaser will erect a one-story brick factory. J. Clarence Davies and Anton Le Mien negotiated the sale.

Richard F. Junker sold for the Teico Realty Company to Abraham Davis the two-family dwelling at 833 Freeman Street, on a lot 25 by 75 feet.

Dr. Rosenthal and Benjamin Moore are the buyers of the Hunts Point Garage recently sold by the Interboro Realty Company for $135,000.

Louis Altschul bought from the Crausman Realty Company 1,665 University Avenue, on a plot 82 by 105 feet, an apartment house renting for $18,000.

Mathew B. Larkin sold to David Fried for occupancy the residence and garage, on a plot 100 by 138 feet, on the south-west corner of Creston Avenue and 191st Street. The property was held at $90,000.

Brooklyn.

E. I. Newman sold for Margaret Farrel the brownstone dwelling at 260 Garfield Place, near Eighth Avenue.

John Pullman sold a dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 771 Union Street to Mrs. Annie Lemmonico for Mrs. Grace A. Robbins.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Gaspare Parisi the one-family frame dwelling at 906 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on a plot 40 by 100 feet. The H. Table Porter Company was the broker in the transaction.

Galitzka & Lacou sold to a client for occupancy a house and garage, on a plot 30 by 100 feet, at 914 Avenue L, Flatbush.

Bulkley & Horton sold a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 100 feet, at 221 Macon Street, between Tomkins Avenue and Throop Avenue, to James Fallon, for occupancy.

Frank H. Malone sold the two-family dwelling at 316 Forty-third Street for the estate of John Sheehan to Charles Newman.

I. Salzberg sold for S. Wagar to N. Shapiro a corner plot of 100 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Forty-fourteenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Walter S. Rossi and C. C. Gretzinger have sold for the Wilma Construction Company the one-family semi-detached house, with garage, at 660 Seventy-fifth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Trixie Frigansa, actress, of San Francisco, sold her home, at 3,709 Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst, to Isaac Elsenberg. William Beckerman was the broker.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Carmine Bellefatio to Antony Dellavita a dwelling on a plot 37 by 94 feet, at 28 Pine Street, Flushing.

H. W. Eisenfelder purchased from H. M. Small, for development, three plots in the Broadway section of Flushing, on the east side of Murray Street, north of Beech Street, 51 by 100 feet, on the north of Beyreuth Street, west of Murray Street, and 27 by 112 feet, on the north side of Beech Street, west of Wilson Avenue.

M. L. Rannall sold to M. Eisenstadt 50 by 373 feet on the east side of Lawrence Street, north of Bank Street, Flushing.

M. Silpo sold to M. E. Williams 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Water Street, west of Canal Street, Jamaica.

A. Martin has sold to M. Eisenstein 75 by 356 feet, improved, on the northwest corner of South Street and Brenton Avenue, Jamaica.

E. A. Holcomb has purchased three improved plots from L. A. Birck in the Broadway-Flushing section; 50 by 125 feet on the north side of Sanford Avenue, west of Twenty-third Street; 50 by 104 feet on the south side of Sanford Avenue, east of Twenty-third Street, and 50 by 100 feet adjoining.

$4,555,410 for Buildings in Borough of Queens.

According to the records of the building Bureau in Queens Borough, there were filed during the last month applications for 1,000 new buildings at an estimated cost of $4,555,410, and applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $894,553. This was one of the largest totals for August in the history of the borough. A significant feature was that the majority of the buildings for which application was made were dwellings.

The record for August was exceeded only by the months of May, with a total of $5,400,000, and July, with a total of $6,800,000. The total applications for the year up to date have an estimated cost of $37,912,927, and alterations of $2,232,548, which is a larger total than that of any preceding year in the history of the borough.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Oliver Oaks to Curtiss C. Cooper a house in Bronxville, also for Gibbs & Johnson to J. R. Lund a house at 14 Fairview Avenue, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers.

The Cooley Realty Company has sold for Samuel C. and Stella C. Weiskopf, the residence at 234 Summit Avenue, Chester Hill, to F. K. Deknatel, held at $20,000, and for Mrs. Caroline Greenwich the two-family house at 37 South Twelfth Avenue to Harry J. Douglas of Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for William M. Shackford to Charles R. Piper residence and grounds at 433 Melker Street, South Orange.

Commercial Leases.

M. J. Frank & Co., importers of tinseled products, leased for a term of years through Homer S. Pace, the store at 16 and 18 West Thirty-ninth Street.

M. and L. Hess, Inc., have sublet for the Algus Company, (Alfred Spiegel, President,) the entire building at 29 Wooster Street, containing about 12,000 square feet, to the Republic Druggists Syndicate, Inc., (Dr. Joseph Broadman, President,) who will occupy the entire building for the assembling and distribution of drugs. Walter G. Ware represented the lessees.

The Interboro Realty Company leased to Dr. Jerome V. Rosenthal and Benjamin Moore the garage at 4,162 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

At 14 Vesey Street.

By Henry Brady.

123d St, 119 East, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story and basement dwelling; Wm. B. Tomlinson against Mary J. Moreton et al; Charles H. Dilley, attorney. Antonio C. Astarita, referee; due on judgment, $7,281.54; taxes, &c., $157.90; sold to plaintiff for $6,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 508, s w corner Renwick St, 25x 75, five-story basement and stores; Harold D. Lund against Avis S. Birdsall et al; Louis A. Boehm, attorney; Geoffrey Kents, referee; due on judgment, $4,561.77; taxes, &c., $——; sub to a first mtg of $20,000; sold to Richard W. Elliott for Laura Bayles for $24,850.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

48th St, 61 West, n s, 143 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x100.5, five-story loft and store building, two-story extension; Rose Rosenberg against Trustees Columbia College et al; Marks & M., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,918.66; taxes, &c., $604; sold to the 113 West Forty-eighth Street Corp. for $12,100.

95th St, 219 East, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8, five-story tenement; sold to Isaac Goldfinger for $14,650.

82d St, 336 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2, four-story house; sold to Sigmund Orbach for $14,050.

Avenue A, 1,631, e w corner 86th St, 26.8x 75.9; four-story tenement with stores; sold to Nathan Greenbaum for $25,000.

1st Av, 1,473, w s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x 75, four-story tenement with stores; sold to Sigmund Orbach for $19,350.

1st Av, 1,059, w s, 50 ft s of 58th St, 25x 73, five-story tenement with stores; sold to S. Orbach for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, w e corner of 81st St, for a grand stand, 80.5x96.4; Ehret, 217 East 93d St, owner; H. Wilkens, 204 East 58th St, architects; cost, $3,500.

5TH AV, e s, 103d to 104th Sts, for a grand stand, 201x52.3; H. Clews, 15 Broad St, owner; P. C. Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

112th St, 51 East, for a one-story laundry, 25x95.11; H. Bornstein, 126 West 116th St, owner; N. Langer, 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

Concord Av, s w corner of 144th St, one-story brick laundry, 95x100; S. & F. Building Co., owners; Savino Scalise, 3,011 Barnes Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Morris Av, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, one-story brick stores, 50x25; The William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., owner; William F. Diller, 912 Grand Concourse, Secretary; George Bache, 1,038 Woodycrest Av., architect; cost, $3,000.

Pleidstone Road, s, 100 ft n of Griswold Place, 2½-story frame dwelling, 30x30; Anna and James K. Miller, 429 East 135th St, owners; Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill., architects; cost, $500.

Palisade Av, s w corner of 236th St, 1½-story brick garage, 31x28.4; Archibald Douglas, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Henry T. Child, 29 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

225th St, s s, 282.30 ft e of Bronxwood Av, two-story frame dwelling, 21x38; Martino Pivano, on premises, owner; Rosario Candela, 120 East 101st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $3,000 omitted.)

Broadway, s e corner of 178th St, to a one-story store and restaurant; Cliff Construction Co., 238 Fort Washington Av, owner; Buell & Buell, 125 Sherman Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Exchange Place, n w corner of William St, to a nineteen-story office building; Lords Court Building Co., premises, owner; C. D. Whitenack, 231 West 18th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 20th St, to a twenty-story store and loft building; Glenbrook Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A, n w corner of 70th St, to a five-story tenement and store; S. Engel, 1,304 Avenue A, owner; Zipkes, Wolff & Kudroff, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $3,000.

43D ST, 231 and 233 East, to a four-story garage; M. Berner, owner; H. B. Fleischmann, 344 West 31st St, architect; cost, $4,000.

34th St, 404 to 412 East, to a three-story store and loft building; J. J. Radley, 542 5th Av, owner; A. E. Straker, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $4,800.

Hudson St, 405 to 421, to an eight-story printing house; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

53d St, 215 to 219 West, to a six-story factory building; J. Mattern, premises, owner; H. A. Koelble, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

White Plains Av, n e corner of 220th St, 2½-story frame store and dwelling, 22.3x44; John O'Brien Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 218th St and Olmsville Av., owners; George P. Crosier, 223d St, and White Plains Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted attorney of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 12, w s, 44.8 ft s of 2d St, 22.4x99; George V. McLaughlin, trustee in bankruptcy of John Kovacs, to Joseph Benjamin and Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av. and another, mtg. $22,500, all liens; Sept. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

HOUSTON ST, 80 to 84, s e corner of Sheriff St, 50x100; Morris Goldstein to Frank Blumenfeld, 154 Miller Av., Brooklyn, mtg. $45,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,172 e, n s, 50x100; Morris Goldstein to Frank Blumenfeld, 154 Miller Av., Brooklyn, mtg. $45,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,172 e, n s, 111x irr x 25x irr x 150 ft to avenue z x 42 ft to beginning; Louise H. Jackson to Louie James, 1,516 Charlotte St, mtg $30,000, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 961, w s, 42x150; Susan Pringle et al to Louie James, 1,513 Charlotte St, mtg $30,000, Sept. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, w s, 275 ft s of 190th St, runs s w x w x along Fordham Road to Davidson Av, n to point 270 ft s of 190th St, e x 212.2 to beginning; also Jerome Av, w s, 175 ft s of 190th St, x100x112.2x100x113.3; also Davidson Av, e s, 150 ft s of 190th St, 62.6x100; also Davidson Av, e s, e of 190th St, 150x100; Harriet E. Devoe to Arrow Holding Corp, 317 Broadway, mtg $201,000, June 23; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LORING PLACE, as on map land G. A. Cachard and others, c 1 of 105 from c 1 206 on said map, runs n 81x s 81x w 170 to beginning; Dam & Dam, 280 Nassau St, 81x w 170 to beginning; Loretta Flanagan to Genevie D. Byrnes, 2,280 University Av, mtg $6,500, Apr. 15; attorneys, I. & F. Byrnes, 569 West 204th St.....$1

LOT 360, map Van Nest Park; Mary C. Tague to Amanda Kay Co., 370 East 149th St, Sept. 3; attorneys, J. Kadel, 370 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 150-1, map Neill estate; N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. to Rosa Rossi, 845 Morris Park Av., Aug. 2; attorney, Rosa Rossi, 845 Morris Park Av.....$100

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N Y C & H R R R, e s, at n s land of David & Morrison, s 278.2 to Fort Washington Drive x 308.4 w 200 to beginning; Northern Realty Co. to Lee De Forest, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., July 30; attorney, N. J. McKelvay, 43 Cedar St.....$17,000

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SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co. to Klasko Finance Corpn., 40 West 27th St, Aug. 15; attorneys, same.....$100

ROGERS PLACE, 976, e s, 30x81x23.2x86; Eugene G. Oman to Joseph Dolger, 1,270 Rogers Place, mtg $5,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 90 ft of 167th St, 40x100; Jessie Schneider and another to Isaac Fine, 1,270 Findlay Av., mtg. $29,000, Aug. 27; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 80 ft n of Randall Av, 20x99.1x20.1x72.6; Classon Realty Co. to Nativel Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $90,000, Aug. 29; attorney, same.....$100

192D ST, 560 West, s s, 75x100; 100 West 142 St. Corporation to Premier Holding Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $54,500, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, Lewis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St.....$100

192D ST, 560 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Premier Holding Co. to Benjamin Bernstein, 617 West 141st St, and Katie Federman, 220 Audubon Av, mtg $84,500, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, Lewis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 70.1x97.11x irr x irr; Samuel Elmer to Arthur D. Cahn, 352 West 123d, mtg $57,000, Aug. 29; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau.....$100

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HAVEMEYER AV, e s, 58 ft s of Ellis Av, 25x100; Gottlieb Wieland to Frank Eberhardt, New Canaan, Conn., mtg $4,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,172 e, n s, 50x100; Morris Goldstein to Frank Blumenfeld, 154 Miller Av., Brooklyn, mtg. $45,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,172 e, n s, 111x irr x 25x irr x 150 ft to avenue z x 42 ft to beginning; Louise H. Jackson to Louie James, 1,516 Charlotte St, mtg $30,000, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 961, w s, 42x150; Susan Pringle et al to Louie James, 1,513 Charlotte St, mtg $30,000, Sept. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

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LORING PLACE, as on map land G. A. Cachard and others, c 1 of 105 from c 1 206 on said map, runs n 81x s 81x w 170 to beginning; Dam & Dam, 280 Nassau St, 81x w 170 to beginning; Loretta Flanagan to Genevie D. Byrnes, 2,280 University Av, mtg $6,500, Apr. 15; attorneys, I. & F. Byrnes, 569 West 204th St.....$1

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SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co.

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100 Feet (With Trolley)

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Ave. Hendrick and Coleman Sts.

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15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST.

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"Knollwood"

RIVERDALE ROAD, 233d St., North Side

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Photos and full particulars.

F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St., N. Y. C. Rector—8575.

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ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,

12 East 44th St., N. Y.

See Mr. Seiter.

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Mark Rafalsky & Company

21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2027.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave. at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $75.00 and $80.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., Inc., 14 West 40th St., 540 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

347 West 55th St.

8 STORIES—FIREPROOF

APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTES

Restaurant in Building

1 Room $650 to $900

2 Rooms $900 to $1200

Under the Management of

Mark Rafalsky & Company

21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2027.

The Osborne

N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.

Apartments of eight or more large, light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.

FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Apply to

AGENT ON PREMISES

Telephone: Circle 9420.

99 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 82ND STREET

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Attractive 22 ft. private dwelling altered into apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette. Rentt $1,200 to $1,500 an apartment. Also one apartment three rooms and bath on top floor. Rent $1,500. Further particulars.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,

Broadway and 79th St. 9700 Schuyler.

"Spencer Arms" B'way, cor. 69th St.

3 Rooms Restaurant. MAID SERVICE FREE.

306 WEST 109TH STREET

Overlooking Hudson River.

2 AND 3 LARGE ROOMS. LOVERS.

Elevator, electric lights free.

RENTS $1,300-$1,700.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

64 East 66th St.

Substantially remodelled.

2 Rooms & Bath

Club, Maid and Valet Service Obtainable.

Roof gardens.

$1,500 to $1,800.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Town and Country Residences

414 MADISON AVE.

At 48th Street Murray Hill 5600.

Private House for Rent.

Four-story modern, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 11 rooms and 2 baths; immediate possession. Principals only.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,

12 East 44th Street.

Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

New Apartment—Ready Oct. 1st

1273 Lexington Avenue

2-3 Rooms, $80 and $85.

Subway Express on Corner.

103 E. 16th (THE DOUGLAS)

NEAR UNION SQUARE.

Splendid apartment, nine rooms and bath, $85 month; first floor, suitable for physician's office. Janitor or 1 Union Square, Room 508. Tel. Stuyvesant 1848.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

WE HAVE IT

High class furnished apartments, east side; rent $500 to $1,500 per month.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

APARTMENT WANTED

WILL PAY TOP PRICE FOR UNFURNISHED HIGH-GRADE MODERN 6 OR 7 ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW BUILDING, OCTOBER 1ST; LOCATED WEST END, RIVERSIDE, CENTRAL PARK WEST, OR B'WAY, BETWEEN 75TH AND 110TH STS. WRITE A. W., 209 CABLE BUILDING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

90th, West of Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 11-room dwelling; sell cheap on quick sale to close estate; immediate possession. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av. Lenox 4565.

Five-story new law avenue corner apartment, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with stores on ground floor; unusually well built; near subway station; will net 20 per cent. on $25,000 cash investment; a decided bargain.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d Street.

Stuyvesant Park, large double house, size 45x100; mortgage $36,000; at 5 per cent.; savings bank asking $50,000; immediate possession. Durose Co., 155 West 14th St.

Private dwelling, 474 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

High-class 3-story brick two-family house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; 962 Grant Av.; 3 blocks east 164th St., Concourse; $15,000.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Factory properties for sale or lease; state requirements. Baffa & Dixon, 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 146.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

LONG ISLAND CITY INDUSTRIAL SITES. Manufacturers, why pay exorbitant rents? Offer excellent building plots, with or without buildings, very low cost. Weiss, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Building plot 62x100; high ground; excellent location; near station. Sewer, macadam road, etc. Price $1,250. Owner, box 344, Scarsdale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

Desirable corner plot near station. Owner must sell. L 187 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Artistic and exceptionally well designed home at Westfield, N. J., five minutes' station, ten rooms, two baths; all plate glass windows, beamed ceilings, two fireplaces, steam heat; every modern improvement; big veranda; substantial, honest construction in every particular; not built on speculation; garage; corner lot, 100 feet frontage; concrete walks; price $13,000; satisfactory terms. R. C. Pearsall, 14 South William St., New York City, or Brightwood Av., Westfield. Phone Westfield 912.

Chemical Plant, 25 miles from New York; brick building, 40x250; five acres of ground; 1,000 feet of railroad siding; fully equipped; tanks, crusher, motor trucks and other chemical equipment; immediate possession. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark, N. J.

Several ideal, modern homes, sale or rent; 800 feet elevation; boating, fishing, golf, tennis, schools, churches; the most picturesque, select residential community in this country; 50 minutes New York; splendid terms. J. F. Cherbino, 1,732 Broadway.

Brick building, 5-story, 50,000 square feet; concrete floors, large elevator, sprinkler system; corner property; excellent labor market. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Factory, 2-story brick, 8,000 square feet, Griffith St., Jersey City, for sale or rent; easy terms. Brauer & Oehrin, 331 Central Av., Jersey City, between 5 and 6 except Saturday, and Sunday. Phone 6630 Webster.

Summit, New Jersey.—For sale, a very attractive residence, one acre, garage; all modern improvements; perfect order; half mile from station; immediate possession; unencumbered. J 410 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500. See Mrs. H. C. Kintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 434W.

For sale or to let; built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 758 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5785.

In East Orange.—Two excellent residences for sale; $14,000 each; 5 minutes from Lackawanna. R 397 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

A very beautiful property of 25 acres, with a house to suit the most discriminating; rare natural water features; commuting distance; will be absolutely sacrificed; $25,000; cost double. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Two thousand acres coal land, three and four-foot veins, located on railroad. Address J. E. Galbraith, R. R. 2, Cabot, Penn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted.—Property of every description in every locality; owners list your property with us; large clientele, quick action. Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., New York City; phone Farragut 2903.

Private house.—West side, 70s or 80s; give me full particulars. Address E 1019 Times Harlem.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 115 acres; 24 acres fine apple orchards; soil in fine condition; raises big crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent house, bath, running water, steam heat, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; excellent location. H. G. Wickham, Matawan, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—400-acre Connecticut farm, near Norwich; splendid location for Summer home. For full particulars address C 315 Times.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Elegantly furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; exclusive, quiet neighborhood; one block from 72d express subway; rent $3,500. Owner, F 130 Times.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

50's, near 5th Av., beautifully furnished; immediate possession; $6,500 a year. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

Three-family detached house, oak finish, 27 rooms; strictly modern; 50x91. Chute, 1,490 Boscobel Av., rear door.

Bronx.

Beautiful residence, large ground, finest location in Bronx, cheap. Mllo, 160 Times.

Brooklyn.

Twelve two-family brick houses, 2,351-2,373 East 15th St., near U Av.; will sell single or together; easy terms. For particulars inquire Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., New York City. Phone Farragut 2903.

1,607 53d St. and 1,670 51st St., just built, beautiful two-family houses, every modern convenience. For particulars inquire Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., New York City. Phone Farragut 2903.

148 Hendrix St., one-family house, 11 rooms and bath, lot 50x100; exceptional value; easy terms. For particulars inquire Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., New York City. Phone Farragut 2903.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Modern, fireproof, all-year residence; all improvements; plot 60x100; 30 minutes Pacific Row; very moderate terms. Paul F. Gallagher, Telephone Coney Island 10.

A 14-room house, high grade, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn on lot 20x100 feet. For inspection apply by letter to P., 87 New York Times, Brooklyn.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

For Sale—Large nine-room, 2-bath, semi-detached house; extra large living room, dining room, kitchen, and sun parlor on first floor; four bedrooms and bath, second floor; two bedrooms and bath third floor; $17,000. Apply Thomas F. Swain, Continental Av., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone Forest Hills 6324.

Six Queen Anne cottages, 1 family at Dunton Lane, 61st ward of Queens, Jamaica; electric lights, steam heat, and modernly equipped throughout; easy terms; low price. For particulars inquire Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., New York City. Phone Farragut 2903.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Long Island.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick, dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone, G. P. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 3640 Murray Hill.

Homes of unusual character nearing completion in exclusive residential section; 35 minutes out; all improvements; large plots; $7,500 to $8,000, on convenient terms; inspection by appointment only. Amsterdam Development and Sales Company, 1,269 Broadway, N. Y.

A genuine opportunity; Dutch Colonial home; six rooms and bath; first floor; toilet, laundry; electricity and gas; restricted neighborhood; at electric railroad station; thirty-eight minutes out; $7,000 on terms. "F. R." 157 Times.

For sale, 6 rooms, water and gas, large lot of land, nice residential section near trolley and convenient to depot. Price $3,500; easy terms; occupancy Oct. 1, 1919. Apply A. M. Day, opposite railroad station, Tel. 127 Hempstead.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,300 up; liberal terms. Call or write O. L. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Far Rockaway.—Two small cottages, close to ocean; plot 64x110; at great sacrifice; $7,500. H. Frankfort, phone 235 Far Rockaway.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

Cedarhurst.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; furnished; reasonable; from October to May. Phone Farragut 2120.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale—5-room semi-detached house, corner lot. For particulars telephone Forest Hills 6324.

Westchester County.

BY THE WATER.

Most unusual Colonial house, in extremely desirable location; 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, garage for 2 cars and chauffeur; vegetable and flower gardens; convenient to Stamford station. A. SIBLEY, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn., or Murray Hill 9326.

A practically new home at an old price, plot 50x140; 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; 6 minutes from station; worth $7,500; will sell for $6,500. Norris E. Moore, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Park Hill, (Yonkers.)—House, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; handsomely furnished; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d, Manhattan.

Thirty minutes from Grand Central; to rent furnished; Westchester County; eight rooms, all improvements; Oct. 1 to July 1; $100 per month. C 265 Times.

Six-room frame house; slate roof; gas, electric light, steam heat; river view; good neighborhood; bargain, $6,000. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME

proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

Modern furnished 9-room house in one of best streets Mt. Vernon. X 316 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 50x200		$5,500
7 rooms, 50x180;	garage	7,000
8 rooms, 57x150;	garage	8,500
9 rooms, 75x150;	garage	9,500
10 rooms, 1 acre;	garage	12,500
10 rooms, 18 acres;	garage	15,000
11 rooms, 125x200;	garage	18,500
10 rooms, 100x180;	garage	20,000
12 rooms, 180x200;	garage	25,000

Others up to $60,000. Full particulars, with photos, maps, &c., at our city office, S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7713. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 936.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

New Jersey.

$500 DOWN,

balance like rent, buys new 6-room house, built as in the old times; all large rooms; tiled bathroom, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, chestnut trim; near trolley and D. L. & W. stations; best hill section of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey. Vanderhoff, 50 Church St., Room 178. Cort. 8748.

For Sale.—New 7-room house, hardwood floors, gas, electricity, fireplace, thoroughly modern; 30 minutes from New York; take West Shore or Susquehanna R. R. terms. $1,000 cash and balance easy payments; like rent. Address Owner, 77 4th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 2512-W, or Rector 1697.

MADISON.—Ideal town; excellent commuting; 400 feet elevation; 7-room house, all improvements; 2 bathrooms; lavatories in 3 bedrooms; shade trees; large plot; remarkable value, $7,000. Owner, 12 Forest Road, Madison, N. J. Phone 317-J Madison.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; ten rooms, two baths; pink of condition; for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 4160.

Arlington.—7-room house, $7,000; all improvements; electricity, steam, pink condition; beautiful view. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av.

Hackensack.—9 rooms, every improvement; vermont tile; excellent location; $7,500; half cash. Shaffer, 726 Main Street.

Account death, owner sacrifices new residence; excellent location; easy commuting. N 74 Times.

Buckingham House, Lake Drive, Mountain Lakes; 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $11,500. Phone 189-M, or write B 268 Times.

Large old country residence, 250 feet frontage, $17,500. Details mailed, Y., 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J. Telephone 270 Summit.

Country Houses Wanted.

Within easy commuting distance of New York City; strictly up-to-date; electricity; gas; steam or hot water; hardwood or parquet floors; open fireplace; garage; no fancy prices; must be good value and in first-class condition; give full particulars for quick sale. R. G. Jackson, 242 Pulaski Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Unfurnished house, Westchester or Long Island, within commuting distance; require four bedrooms, bath, also two servants' rooms, bath; Christian family of four; credentials furnished. Box 683 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted, in New Rochelle or Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, seven or ten room house; garage; must be new or built in last five years; 2 baths; no agents; spot cash. Box 102, Room 209, 521 Broadway.

House in Pelham, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, or vicinity; must have at least 4 master's bedrooms and 2 toilets, 2 servants' bedrooms and toilet, garage for 2 cars; state particulars and rental. C 328 Times.

Wanted.—Will buy or lease 7 to 10 room house, furnished or unfurnished; not over 30 minutes out; Forest Hills or Kew Gardens preferred; send full particulars. X 317 Times Annex.

Wanted, 8-room house within one hour of New York; state terms and description. G. E. Tebbetts, 1,611 Woolworth Bldg.

House of seven or eight rooms wanted in Rockville Centre or Freeport; must have all improvements. X 332 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For rent, Long Beach West, furnished bungalow all conveniences, reasonable, for September; by week or month. Phone Friday, Hackensack 635, Party R.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS.

8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING. STORE, BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS, 42,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE. 11,000 FEET EACH FLOOR. S. H. STONE, AGENT, 135 BROADWAY, OR ANY BROKER.

FOR RENT.

Large store, with two show windows, in the heart of the best business location, Pennsylvania city, 70,000 population, near New York and Philadelphia; suitable for any line. Write D. H., 209 Cable Bldg., N. Y.

MANHATTAN CATERERS!

Dining room for rent in high class apartment hotel; entrance on 2 streets; moderate rental; wonderful opportunity. Call mornings, 10 to 1, Mr. Fields, 340 West 57th.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit. ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY, Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

300 square feet or less, suitable for resident buyer showroom or offices; opposite Pennsylvania Hotel and Station; northeast corner 7th Av. and 33d St.

To let, one story of garage, 50x100, suitable for storage or manufacturing. Inquire B'way Auto Repair, 129 B'way, Astoria, L. I. Phone 2534 Astoria.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Small offices; light; modern; opposite Pennsylvania Hotel and Station; northeast corner 7th Av. and 33d St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 695 5th Av.; Plaza 2874.

Mail privileges, $5; experienced service; telephone attendant. Dunne, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Two well lighted lofts 35x65. Greenwich St. Kennelly, Barclay 8956.

Ground floor, 26x70, suitable for repair shop. Economy Co., 453 West 16th St.

Doctor's office, level street, in select house. F 121 Times.

LOFT, 75x100.

905 West 48th St. Bryant 7314.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING 22,000 square feet, at 35c; brick building, two story, suitable for manufacturing.

GARAGE, 120 cars, also 20-car garage.

Loft 8 to 22,000 square feet, divide to suit; modern building; all conveniences.

HENRY L. NIELSEN OFFICES, 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 8284.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for office and light storage, space about 30x100, on street floor or first loft only, between Cortlandt and Franklin Sts. and West Broadway and Washington Sts.; occupancy about Oct. 1. Chase, 131 Hudson St. Phone Canal 240.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 45 automobiles; want possession on or before Oct. 1. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,930 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4374.

Light, unfurnished office, suitable display sample room, about 36 feet space, yearly lease, between 34th and 42d Sts. and Madison and 6th; immediate possession; give fullest particulars. Box 80, G. P. O., New York.

Wanted.—Between 5,000 and 10,000 square feet of space, suitable for manufacturing of chemicals, in or near New York; require modern conveniences, light, heat, electric power; state terms, location, or no attention paid. "Chemical," 150 Times.

Wanted.—About 2,500 square feet of space for office and stock room, in the vicinity of Broadway and 8th Avs. between 16th and 34th Sts., for immediate possession. X 282 Times Annex.

Light loft, 75x100, suitable for the manufacturing of ladies' shirt waists, in the vicinity of 4th and 7th Avs., between Spring and 30th Sts. Write to Stanloff, 705 Crotona Park North, Bronx.

Light loft, 75x100; suitable for the manufacturing of ladies' shirt waists, in Harlem or Brooklyn; must be located where help can be secured. Write to Stanloff, 705 Crotona Park North, Bronx.

Between 45th and 57th Sts., by interior decorators, office or studio space at once; not to exceed $500 a year; willing to consider sub-lease. Room 331, 665 5th Av.

Wanted 10,000 to 40,000 square feet light manufacturing building or loft; consider purchase. Nielson Offices, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Loft wanted, 2,000 to 2,500 sq. ft., for printing purposes; one small press only; location between 25th and 45th Sts.; for immediate occupancy. Phone Vanderbilt 3953.

Wanted, on 5th Av., between 42d and 59th Sts., office for around $1,500 or $2,000. Answer, C 308 Times Annex.

Office Space.—Small private room in suite wanted; telephone service essential; responsible party. F 387 Times Downtown.

Office, store, or desk space wanted, between 23d and 86th Sts., 4th-5th-6th Avs. L 198 Times.

Medium-sized office, neighborhood Broadway and 42d St.; about $1,500. R 509 Times Downtown.

A one 12x20, downtown, near Cotton Exchange preferable. Write particulars. H 407 Times Downtown.

Wanted by exporter, large, unfurnished office; Battery up. E 1031 Times Harlem.

Office.—Small room between Liberty and Wall Sts. F 512 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

30'S, EAST, (Murray Hill.)—Apartment, eight rooms, two baths; elegantly furnished; piano; $350. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, for September; $100.

48TH ST., 29 EAST.—Furnished 2 rooms, bath and maid service.

50TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath; 2 gentlemen; yearly lease; sent 2 to 5. Chalmers.

53D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Attractive modern apartment, 2 rooms, bath; kitchenette. Plaza 5129.

54TH, 151 EAST.—Parlor, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, steam, phone; comfortable. Meagher.

61ST, 53 EAST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one and two rooms and bath, furnished, unfurnished; $1,000 to $1,200.

65D, 142 EAST.—Seven exceptionally large light rooms; all improvements; completely furnished; account leaving for Orient, will lease for year from Oct. 1; rental $100 per month. Apply Real Estate Office, 1,220 Lexington Av.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished four-room kitchen apartment; pianola; yearly lease; $225 monthly. Information Bryant 8838.

83D, EAST.—Elevator; seven outside rooms, beautifully furnished, $175. Frank, Lenox 6997.

APARTMENTS OF DISTINCTION,

125 EAST 50TH ST.

Exclusive, high-grade housekeeping apartments, luxuriously appointed, unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, elevator, hall attendants, $1,800 to $6,500; possession Oct. 1; only highest patronage solicited. Plaza 9067.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

EXQUISITELY furnished apartments. Plaza 4289.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS CONSULT R. De FLOREZ & CO. Renting Specialists, 402 Madison Av.

LIVING PLACE, 80.—Yearly lease, 2 rooms, bath, large kitchenette, elevator; $130.

MADISON AV., (Near 63d St.)—Apartment decorator's own 2 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; suitable for 2 persons; open fireplace; seen by appointment. Tel. Plaza 6788, 9 to 5 weekdays.

MADISON Av., 230, Corner 37th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. O'Kane.

MADISON AV., (in 50's.)—Large room, top floor; will rent as studio afternoons; piano; independent entrance. Phone mornings Plaza 486, or write F 147 Times.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Autumn Selections, 1-2-3-4 rooms, bath, $1,100 to $5,000 a year. MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY. TEL. PLAZA 6385. 444 PARK AV. EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS. FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

Furnished—West Side.

34TH ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortably furnished two rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone; rent $800. Apply Janitor.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—B

Tomorrow 2:30 P. M.

In consequence of the pressure on the classified columns of Sunday's edition of The New York Times, it is necessary that advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and required, business opportunities, etc., be in the Times Building by 2:30 tomorrow.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Furnished—West Side.

41ST, 108 WEST.—Block from Broadway; clean, newly decorated front suite; beautifully furnished; every convenience; also single room. 8-11ss.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful corner room; kitchen privilege. Apartment 14.

71ST, 126 WEST.—Delightful parlor floor, occupied until Oct. 1; also room.

71ST ST., 50 WEST.—Well furnished single and double rooms; electric light.

72D ST., 153 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; other rooms, electricity.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Attractive double room, with private bath, spacious closets, $25 per week; also large, handsomely furnished suite two rooms, private bath, 3 spacious closets, parquet floors, $30 a week; elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 658.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large sunshiny room, 1st floor; parquet, electricity, running water; also parlor; gentleman; references.

73D, 133 WEST.—Handsome large room, quiet, clean; $15 week; gentleman; references.

74TH, 114 WEST.—Large, pleasant back parlor, with bath; all conveniences.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant front room, bath; kitchenette privilege; electricity, telephone; carpentry; refined.

76TH, 48 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; select residence; $15; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Attractively furnished 1 to 3 rooms, bath; refined house.

76TH, 306 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, in high-class house.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Comfortable room, private bath; electricity; newly furnished; $13-$14.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, near bath; electricity; running water; references.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; private bathroom; electricity; steam; refined.

79TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining bath; all home conveniences.

79TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water; 8-room suite.

79TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; bathroom floor.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate large room, private bath; electricity; gentleman. Schuyler 2962.

81ST, 29 WEST, (facing parks.)—Exceptional room, 4 windows southern exposure, porch, private bath, steam, phone; modern house.

82D ST., (Broadway.)—Elegant large bedroom; modern apartment; all conveniences; $10 weekly; gentlemen; references; permanent. Schuyler 4206.

83D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house.

83D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, connecting rooms; private bath; newly furnished; references.

84TH, 288 WEST, (near West End.)—Clean, attractive rooms, lavatories, elevator, electricity; also two rooms and kitchen. Hastings.

84TH, 341 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen. Schuyler 6057.

86TH, 101 WEST, (Apartment 5, 2d floor.)—High-class house; gentleman preferred.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations in exceptionally well furnished home; large rooms; gentlemen only; references essential.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Beautiful studio room; excellent location; handsome residence; electricity, phone.

86TH, 223 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath same floor; near Riverside.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Back parlor, private home; suitable for doctor.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; modern; furnished rooms; baths; steam, electricity; cleanliness.

87TH, 85 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water, electricity; private house.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large room; reasonable; electricity, telephone; private house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room private bath, electricity; quiet surroundings; references. Owner.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished suite two bedrooms, parlor, bath; suitable couple, grown son or daughter; references.

107TH, 945 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, beautiful front parlor with alcove; private; no other roomers; references; gentleman. Solly.

109TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large elegant rooms; steam, continuous hot water; gentlemen.

111TH ST., 511 WEST.—Exclusive double rooms, southern; independent. Call evenings. Apartment 44.

115TH, 536 WEST.—High-class room, lavatory; American; gentleman; references. Apt. 61.

115TH ST., 410 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Parlor and one smaller room. Harmon.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 53.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; electricity, telephone, bath; references required.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, kitchen privileges, double, $9 to $12; single, $5.50-$6. Mrs. Finch.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Three-room front suite, overlooking Park, modern elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen; $15. Troy.

124TH ST., 31 WEST, (5 West.)—Rooms for nurses. Harlem 4531. Mathews.

125TH, 538 WEST.—For business woman; private American family. Fortune.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (172d.) — Delightful front suite, suitable physician; rooms adjoining bath; desirable surroundings, apartment; private phone. Cathedral 7429.

BROADWAY, (110th subway.)—Attractive outside room, bath; high class apartment. Academy 3238.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th.)—Sunny room, modern apartment, private family. Columbus 8307.

MANHATTAN AV., 439.—Large, airy room; convenient cars; $7; gentleman; call 8-11 today afternoon, all day Sunday. Coyne, Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; private family; gentleman. Apt. 5F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 229, (94th.)—Two beautifully appointed bedrooms, private bath between; suitable 3 or 4 gentlemen. Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61.—Large, comfortably furnished room overlooking Drive; other rooms. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Handsome suite, five windows facing Hudson; singles. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Newly furnished large room, private bath. Apt. 51.

WADSWORTH AV., 140.—Nice room; private family; gentleman, elevator. Apt. 21.

WEST END AV., 253.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1532.

WEST END AV., 836.—Homelike handsome suite, also single; gentleman preferred. McQueen.

WEST END AV., 844.—Select house, modern, furnished rooms, baths; steam, electricity.

New Jersey.

TONNELE AV., 62, Jersey City, N. J.—Furnished room, private house; electric light, steam heat, telephone; gentleman; 3 minutes from Summit Av. Station, Jersey City, 8 minutes in tube to Cortlandt St., New York. Call evenings.

Long Island.

DESIRABLE room in Christian family, 22 minutes from Penn. Station, minute from Murray Hill Station; breakfast optional; gentleman only preferred. Phone 3802 Flushing.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Mother and girl pianist require reasonable and desirable single room, unfurnished, in or near New York City; practice privileges; rent $20 to $25 month. George A. Drury, 46 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.

MADISON AV., 230, (26th St.)—Attractive parlor floor, 2 rooms, bath; suitable for agent's desk, physician's office; private residence; 2 rooms and bath or single rooms.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, unfurnished, desirable suite of rooms. L 186 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined couple wants, Sept. 25, two furnished rooms, kitchen privilege, in distinguished, quiet house, vicinity 116th St., Claremont Av., where have studio. Write, stating terms, P. Box 106, Ocean Beach, N. Y.

Two business women desire parlor, bedroom and bath, or one large room, with kitchenette privileges. Sept. 15 to June 1, below 75th St.; write full particulars. M 450 Times Downtown.

Married couple desire for permanent occupancy one or two rooms and private bath in location between 34th and 59th Sts.; highest references given. C 900 Times Annex.

Japanese gentleman desires clean, comfortable room, private family, between 100th t. 150th, west side; write details. H 406 Times Downtown.

Japanese gentleman desires nicely furnished room with private bath, between 90th to 106th, west side; preferably private family; state terms. G 89 Times.

Refined young man would share large room with another; full particulars requested; moderate. C 892 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires room with shower; preferably in the 50's or 60's. Address communications, stating full particulars, N 146 Times.

Room with kitchenette, west side, from 60th to 100th Street, near subway, wanted by business man; permanent. L 212 Times.

Gentleman, room, (about $5); refined, congenial home atmosphere; details, please. N 148 Times.

Two furnished rooms; with or without kitchenette, near Columbia University. Hotel Woodstock, Room 828.

Couple desire furnished room, lavatory, bath, optional, in 80's. Phone Lenox 5772.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH, corner Lexington Av., (168.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213, (38th.)—Attractive double rooms; table optional.

West Side.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Large front room, single room, for gentleman, with board.

54TH ST., 54-WEST.

High-class room and board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST, (near Circle.)—Rooms, private bath; French table; electricity, telephone.

58TH, 44 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms; private baths; table of highest excellence.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Refined Holland family gives superior accommodations; double and single rooms; excellent home cooking; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor room; electricity; bath; ideal location.

75TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

75TH, 132 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Gravesend.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suites; running water; also single and double rooms, with, without running water; exceptional board.

96TH, 82 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; home cooking; congenial surroundings; Jewish house.

Christian family; beautifully furnished, southern exposure bedroom, share luxurious home. Cathedral 5825.

WEST END AV., 301 (74th.)—Large, double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young business man, Christian, desires room and board, breakfast and dinner, with private family; west side, not above 110th St.; no meals from Saturday breakfast to Monday breakfast; state full particulars. H 202 Times.

Gentleman, refined, requires cheerful room with full or part board in private family; piano, conveniences, permanent; give particulars. N 163 Times.

Two young responsible business men from refined Southern families; double room with twin beds; prefer private family; between West 96th and 116th. P 701 Times.

Two pleasant rooms, part board, under $50 week, near park, below 86th St., for clergyman and wife; private family preferred. F 142 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board for himself and 10-year-old son in refined family in which there are other children. N 154 Times.

A French couple wish board in a private American family, west side, between 72d and 129th or Washington Heights. Address E. Jacques, care E. Joffe, 187 Lafayette.

Board, two rooms, by gentleman and daughter, (14,) near Wadleigh High School; refined surroundings. L 288 Columbus Av.

Near 50th St., West, by young Christian woman of refinement; moderate; references. Suite 201, Van Rensselaer Hotel.

Young Frenchman wishes to live in good American family; state price and particulars. Lalique, French Line, 17 State St.

Young business man, Hebrew, refined, clean-cut, desires room, or room and board, congenial family or boarding house. G 14 Times.

Board for little girl attending school; upper west side. L 245 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View;
Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up, Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4079 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 So. Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.

Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $17 to $25.

Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $40.

Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 to $50.

Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $48 to $60.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 8 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and orchards; fine home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, with executive ability; college graduate; good knowledge of general accounting; three years' experience; salary moderate; age 26; best references. J 401 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

BILLING CLERK.—4½ years' experience; typist; accurate at figures; $20. B 388 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, eight years' experience mercantile and real estate, double entry, trial balance; accurate; takes full charge; references; moderate salary; cannot work Saturdays. Miss M. Swartz, 443 Linwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER with exceptional character and ability, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, trial balances, financial statements; excellent references; salary $30-$35. P 588 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, handle large payroll, 12 years experience, wishes responsible position large concern; $2,500. C 274 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; executive ability, controlling accounts 7 years' commercial, import, export experience; $25. L 482 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience; double entry, controlling accounts; knowledge typewriting; salary $25. A. F., 8,525 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; references; $25. Lenox 1678. H 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, Christian, 11 years' varied experience; financial statements; salary $30-$35. F 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; 2 years' experience; $18. R 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, familiar with controlling accounts, balances; $25. F 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, competent, conscientious; correspondent and executive if required. G 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, experienced, desires position at once. P 605 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—A New England lady, middle-aged, recent widow, wants position as attendant to semi-invalid or as companion to lady; good appearance, refined, and excellent manager of household; now in New Hampshire, but wishes to locate in New York or vicinity. F 141 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY open for position; exceptionally successful record as all-round assistant to president of manufacturing concern; thorough understanding and experience in office and factory administration, merchandising, national advertising and incidental follow-up to consumers, retailers, and jobbers; can build up national distribution; college education; 29 years old; unqualified credentials from every employer for character, energy, ability, loyalty, &c.; can locate anywhere; will accept $3,750 if opportunity warrants. D 239 Times.

GIRL, American, 18 years, Christian, educated in Brussels and Germany, graduate of German Commercial College, student general commercial course at Columbia University, seeks connection with house of good standing where her knowledge of three languages, her excellent education, and her innate ability will assist her in making a position for herself; salary to start with of less importance than opportunity to learn and advance. Address M., 137 East 43d St., City.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced French lady (Parisian) would take care of one child; would travel; references. A. B., 189 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Man and wife desire position, general housework. Broad, 2,010 5th Av.

MAID, visiting, French; efficient; no dressmaking; part time or whole week. Write N 159 Times.

MASSAGE.—Licensed masseuse desires patients. Gen., 129 New St., Newark, N. J., Tel. 140 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 232 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—Wanted position in physician's laboratory, graduate nurse who has had laboratory training; finding and is familiar with Wassermann and blood count. X 338 Times Annex.

NURSE, graduate, desires work afternoons, evenings, half of nights. X 314 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, nine years' legal and commercial experience, possessing executive ability; also knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $30. C 217 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience in all office details; good assistant for busy executive; can handle routine correspondence without dictation; salary $30. N. M. S., 316 West 20th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, ambitious, capable, and competent, experienced; publishing house preferred, but not essential; best references. P. S., 2 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, nine years' experience, thoroughly competent in both branches; salary $30. N 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, Christian, refined, desires position with reliable firm; knowledge of dictaphone, switchboard, filing; possesses tact, initiative; A1 reference; $25. L 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Expert, wide-awake stenographer, good grammarian, possessing tact and initiative; high school graduate; four years' secretarial experience; $30. P 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced and capable, excellent references, desires position of responsibility. Box 646 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, conscientious and energetic worker, four years' experience; salary $25 per week. Hannah Neuman, 300 East 6th Street.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, 3 years' experience; excellent references; salary $25. Lilian Hausman, 12 East 106th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced executive; college training; salary $35. F 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young lady, (22,) Christian, at present employed and desirous of change, seeks secretarial position; experienced in automobile and law business, but will consider offer from other businesses; highest credentials; salary $23-$30. H 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined young woman, eight year brokerage and advertising experience; highest references. M 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years diversified experience, rapid, accurate, intelligent, desires responsible position; $25. S 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and com, tent; rapid, accurate; neat; $25. G 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christ, 4 years' experience; executive ability; $25. M 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced, conscientious; salary, $22. E 1024 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, possessing all essentials; salary $25. R 509 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced secretary; desires permanent position; $30. P 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—2 EXPERTS DESIRE EVENING WORK, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. P 543 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT, experienced, neat, and accurate; salary $25. J 407 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; downtown; $23. Box 643 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, desires straight stenographic work; salary $20; uptown. L 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, intelligent; desires permanent position; $25. P 601 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—French-English stenographer, four years' experience, salary $38 weekly. F 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, desires position; $18. O 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one year experience, $14. Ida Schustock, 85 Hart St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD, OPERATOR, aged 21, 4 years' central office; year commercial experience, competent, accurate; $18. P 501 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and stencil cutter, general office experience; $20. P 586 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, alert, well educated, good address, good mixer; understands credits, collections, and adjustments; good bookkeeper and handle correspondence; no stenography; unquestionable reference. R. M. S., Apartment 3, 157 West 123d St.

WOMAN, executive, stenographer, typist, capable managing department, handling details; desires position; $25. Address Miss L., 7 Manhattan Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, live, keen, practical, possesses tact, initiative, ability along executive salesmanship, stenographic, reception lines, desires position where these factors will be appreciated. H. S. W., 24 St. Marks Place, City. Orchard 1641.

YOUNG LADY, experienced assistant bookkeeper, typist, cashier, seeks connection high class real estate firm; familiar billing, owner's monthly statements, rent roll, cash books; $22. C 94 Times Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, of good education, wishes position as clerical work or statistics. G. Close, 66 Ithaca St., Elmhurst, N. Y. Tel. 1696 Newtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position as cashier, evenings; references. Address A. F., 451 East 67th St.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 482 Lenox Av. Harlem 2068

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 123d St. Morn. 6916

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., income tax specialist; books opened, closed; financial statements and profit and loss exhibits; certified audits for prospective purchasers; periodical private ledger work. P 526 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, N. Y. University graduate, twelve years' bookkeeping, accounting experience, six months in public accounting, linguist, available Sept. 15, desires position with business house or C. P. A.; salary $2,400. N 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (29,) qualified executive; experienced corporation and cost accounting; capable supervisor, field, factory, or office routine; engagements considered with certified public accountants, whole or part time. G 31 Times.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT; two years City College; open books, trial balance, financial statements; prefer connection with accountant more than salary to start. F 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ACCOUNTANT, university trained, 29, with legal training; thoroughly versed in audits, tax procedure; cost systems, industrial surveys; salary $100 weekly. C 128 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced, cost accountant, auditor, financial statements, control, &c., executive ability, thorough knowledge exporting, foreign exchange, desires position. L 153 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced bookkeeping, auditing, financial statements, seeks connection with accounting concern. E 1013 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 133 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7206.

ACCOUNTANT, spare time arrangements; books opened, audited, systematized; special bookkeeping accommodations. S 396 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, analytical mind, assuming entire responsibilities; highest credentials, 12 years. P 141 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 233 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, 23, desires position with accounting firm; 3 years City College, N. Y. M 601 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY student desires position with accounting firm; experienced bookkeeper. C 241 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., university graduate; capable, experienced. G 788 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, C. P. A., seeks connection. P 599 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT AND COPY WRITER, UNIVERSITY MAN, (25,) WITH IMAGINATION AND IDEAS; EXCELLENT PRINCIPAL SPORTS WRITER; SERVICE AS COMMISSIONED OFFICER, SEEKS OPENING WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY OR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF LIVE CONCERN. L 154 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.—Sales, executive manager, desires better position in New York; 10 years' experience; familiar every detail of work, plans, management. P 678 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, Christian, desires position with large agency; 3 years' experience; salary $25. P 602 Times Downtown.

AGENCIES WANTED; SOUTH AFRICA FIRM, WITH WELL-ESTABLISHED CONNECTIONS; OFFICES IN CAPETOWN AND DURBAN; DESIRES TO REPRESENT DIRECT MANUFACTURERS. D 788 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young man, (24;) first-class stenographer; knowledge bookkeeping and general office work; good correspondent; intelligent and hard worker; excellent references. P 594 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, 29, experienced in automobile and allied industries, open for engagement; salary $2,500. L 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, young man, (Jew,) married, recently discharged U. S. Army; college education, bookkeeper; correspondent; executive ability, wishes connection with large firm where brains can be utilized and hard, honest work spells success; unquestionable references. N 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 4 years' experience statements, control; quick and accurate; very good penman; knowledge in cost work, purchasing, correspondence, &c. P 600 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young man, 8 years' experience bookkeeping, accounting, financial statements; competent assume full charge; references. E 1012 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) with executive ability; command of Spanish, desires responsible position with exporting firm. W 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, statements; accountancy student; future a prime consideration. A. Saperstein, 1,494 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (40,) thoroughly competent and experienced trial balances, financial statements; highest references; $60. Fowler, 511 State St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, stenographic accountancy at N. Y. U. evenings, desires permanent position with reliable concern. M 507 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 3 years' experience, double entry, control accounts. Eric Sommer, 351 East 85th St.

BOOKKEEPER; cost accounting, controlling methods; 7 years' experience. J 412 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, with knowledge of typewriting, desires responsible position; $22. Geo. Schmidt, 377 Hilmrod St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; controlling accounts, balance; salary, $25. Max Feinman, 656 Southern Boulevard.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Experience, trial balance, control accounts. N 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge typewriting, accountancy, stenography; well educated. Rosenbaum, 224 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert analyst, general clerical work; chain store experience. C 307 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, experienced, university graduate, desires position. G 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, 10 years D. E., desires position mercantile house; can furnish best reference. N 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, cashier; 15 years' experience; $40. L 250 Times.

CABLE CLERK desires extra work four or five hours day, simple bookkeeping, &c. Phone Leonia 848-J before noon.

CASHIER, &c.—Man, refined, married, desperate for work cashier, bookkeeping, clerk. L 259 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic, with 10 years' shop and road experience, has worked for first-class family in Belgium, age 25, married, one child, wife willing to do housework if necessary, Hollander, speaks four languages, wishes position with private family; city or country. Broomenberg, 755 East 188th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, educated, expert driver, large touring experience, Pierce, Packard, also physical instructor, medical gymnast, Swedish Medical Gymnastic Massage Institute, desires suitable position; highly recommended. Olsson, 216 East 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position, city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, vast experience, unquestionable references, desires good position. H. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av. phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, private, five years' experience; best city references; three years with last employer. Address Mr. Harry Wiener, 338 East 100th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, useful, wishes position; good references; careful driver; Peerless or Cadillac cars; moderate wages. Charles Haney, 228 East 74th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; married; references; John Kennedy, 22 West 127th. Harlem 368R.

CHAUFFEUR.—French aviator, 6 citations, expert mechanic. Rolls-Royce, Packard, Cadillac, wishes connection reliable family. X 378 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic, wishes private position; can drive any car; careful driver; references. Davis, 32 West 66th. Columbus 7850.

CHAUFFEUR.—The services of an unusually good man are available. Rowley, 214 West 80th St.; Schuyler 9416.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver-mechanic; all cars; neat; highest testimonials. Phone Columbus 9416.

CHAUFFEUR, private, four years' experience; best reference. Address Mr. Bernard Geller, 121 Attorney St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, married, eight years' experience; reliable, sober; best reference. Trapani, Telephone Tremont 3264.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, private, mechanic; references; also hunting license. Fitzpatrick, 604 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Young man wishes private chauffeur position; best references. G. McGrath, 180 9th Av.

CHECKER, COLLECTOR.—Young man (23) desires position checker or collector; six years' experience; reliable, honest. P 592 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, (university graduate,) wants position with reliable firm; age 25; prefer business to technical opportunity. L 223 Times.

CHEMIST.—College graduate, 2½ years' practical experience, best references, married; industrial opening desired. L 107 Times.

CHEMIST, experienced foods, sanitation, inorganic; (33) college graduate; executive ability. F 100 Times.

CIVIL engineer, draftsman and inspector seeks technical position; age 36; college graduate. F 54 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER, 37; theoretical, practical experience with largest mercantile agency of its kind, in executive capacity; thoroughly knowledge business of credit; $2,000. S. R., 219 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION representative, 65, 15 months' constant travel as army officer, France, securing labor, purchasing, adjusting claims, selling; preference foreign work. E 1018 Times Harlem.

COST CLERK, thoroughly familiar with manufacturing costs; 5 years' experience; references. Box 403, 1,318 2d Av.

CREDIT MANAGER.

AMERICAN COLLEGE MAN, PROTESTANT, SINGLE, AGE 24, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES, COMPETENT TO HANDLE CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS WITH INITIATIVE, TACT AND REPORT. ROOM 724, SINGER BLDG., NEW YORK.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, 27, competent, reliable, capable of assuming complete charge. X Y 218 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, 23, five years' mechanical and electrical experience, technical education, seeks opportunity where accuracy and initiative are considered assets; New York. P 247 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class designer gasoline motor, trucks; technical graduate; 8 years' experience; excellent references furnished. L 164 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, technical education, 5 years' practical experience electrical and mechanical apparatus, desires change. P 599 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, Mechanical.—Three years' experience, detail and layout, automobile machinery. L 265 Times.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT wants position office manager or club manager by ex-naval officer; age 33; can furnish best of reference covering the past ten years. C 304 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE,

28, formerly traveled, organizing and supervising branches motor car business; also supervised operation fleet of motor trucks U. S. Army; reservation; can intelligently represent corporation; willing to travel or locate anywhere in States; easily adapt himself other line of business; excellent references. F 78 Times.

FRENCH-SPEAKING young man, business experience, university graduate, served in French army, desires to represent American firm in France. X 318 Times Annex.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS repaired and polished; reasonable rates. Phone Intervale 7786, Brown.

LAWYER, 31; fifteen years' active experience; able trial counsel and correspondent; an indefatigable and resourceful worker, degree connection as attorney or executive assistant; $60 weekly to commence. G 326 Times.

LAWYER.

Who can use him in his business? Wide experience; able, competent; general practice, 10 years; American; good appearance; references; age 35. P 530 Times.

MANAGER, employment or assistant, five years' experience handling male and female help. L 233 Times.

MAN, fully experienced in all branches of lumber business and now connected with large lumber manufacturing concern, has time to attend to purchasing all lumber needed by a large manufacturing concern in New York; is thoroughly familiar with all kinds of lumber prices and sources of supply; secure the services of one who is in constant touch with lumbering conditions all over the country and cut your costs. Write M. F., 1,358 Broadway.

MAN.—Swede; refined, physical instructor, diploma; Swedish Medical Gymnastic Massage Institute; besides being expert chauffeur, desires suitable position; highly recommended. Olsson, 216 East 61st.

MAN, (30,) married, recently discharged naval service; executive ability. G 16 Times.

MAN, 34, general experience, desires making permanent connections. R 508 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Boston Tech, class '17, graduate; young, enthusiastic; sales and engineering experience as assistant to executive; good correspondent. M 606 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, expert designer, machines, tools, will do your designing and drafting at home. N 196 Times.

MESSENGER, firm or bank; experienced; retired from Police Department. Box 642 Times, 2 Rector St.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,

can you utilize services of college and law school graduate, 30, 9 years' legal experience? Is 4 years' trained correspondent, possessing tact, initiative, and executive ability. R 287 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY student desires connection with growing concern where initiative and ability count. E 1029 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Energetic, conscientious; college trained; experience statistical reports, charts; competent; computing machine; highest reference. A 1021 Times Harlem.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Thoroughly experienced private secretary and stenographer, for several years secretary to works manager of one of country's largest munitions plants, now closed, desires position; American, age 34; competent and reliable; salary $3,500; available immediately. X 208 Times Annex.

SALESMAN-MANAGER,

Are you looking for a man of character and ability; 13 years' experience as promoter and manager of salesmen; can show record of results; have selling ideas of proven value; best references. L 223 Times.

SALES MANAGER, SALESMAN.—Now employed, local steel firm; speaks, reads, writes French; export connection desirable; personal ability, backed by excellent record; New York residence not essential; interview solicited; will start $3,000; where future opportunity is evident. G 734 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 24, married, producer, hustler, traveled New Jersey, Long Island, upState New York, desires connection offering drawing account or salary; large following. N 170 Times.

SALESMAN, EIGHT YEARS IN THE GARAGE BUSINESS, WISHES TO CONNECT WITH OLD ESTABLISHED AUTOMOBILE FIRM FOR POSITION ON SELLING FORCE. G 75 TIMES.

SALESMAN desires connection with mill agent, wholesale or jobbing house selling hosiery, gloves, and knit goods; ten years' experience; excellent references. C 322 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) traveling New York, Pennsylvania, is contemplating change; would like to hear from firms desiring road representative; ambitious; ability; excellent references. E 1025 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER, executive, five years' office, selling experience, real estate, college graduate, just discharged, desires situation; moderate salary; any legitimate line. C 303 Times.

SALESMAN and manager, 9 years' experience, desires to connect with reliable concern in any line; moderate salary, with chance for advancement. F 162 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, ex-service man; neat, ambitious, willing to start as salesman or anything. William Harris, 22 St. Mark's Place, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, 27, successful selling record, wishes to make a change; six years' experience; salary and commission. William P. Fonner, 3,069 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale; capable high school graduate, 21, desires position with future. J. Pollock, 446 East 145th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling salesman desires position; excellent references. G 758 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, six years' successful city and road experience, will connect with live selling proposition. H 888 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, (20,) 4 years' experience with hosiery; references. M 598 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, executive capacity; excellent address, manners, personality; efficient, dependable, discreet; part, full day. H 411 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—High school graduate; five years' experience cloak and suit house; capable of taking complete charge; A1 reference. Address P 76 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, married, thoroughly experienced; references. M., 1,752 3d Av.

SHIPPING CLERK in export house; five years

HELP WANTED—Female.

GOOD PAYING WORK.

If you are experienced in labelling, ribboning, boxing, and wrapping perfumes, toilet articles, candy or other dainty articles, we have an attractive opening for you.

If you are inexperienced we will teach you and pay you well while you are learning.

Good pay, light, pleasant, and steady work; reasonable hours; half holiday every Saturday. The delightful surroundings make work a pleasure.

5-cent fare from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx.

Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central Station to second stop, Plaza-Jerospolet Av. There take elevator to fifth floor.

If you live in Brooklyn take either Broadway, Graham, Union, or Lorimer shr and transfer to Crosstown.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
(Queens Subway Building.)
HUNTERSPOINT AV.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GOVERNESS.—Take charge of two boys, 4 and 7 years. Call between 10-12 A. M., El Dorado, 91st St. and Central Park West. Oppenheimer.

GOVERNESS for Oklahome; two grown children, French speaking preferred; wages $35, call Lazare's Agency, 300 East 72d.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young couple with baby require capable houseworker in apartment; good wages and pleasant home for the right person. Call Thursday or Friday, 61 Hamilton Place, 140th St., near Broadway.) Apt. 61. Telephone Audubon 3806.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, for Sept. 8, a maid (white) for housework, who can cook; city references; three in family; good wages; no washing. C 848 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for children's home. Best references required. 1435 Atlantic Av., cor. of Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, apartment, three persons; $60. Lenox 5137.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Co. has openings for women, between 25 years of age or under, for general work in their employes' lunchroom; wages $12 to $15. Apply 54 West Houston St., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LADIES to demonstrate and sell electrical appliances direct to consumer; salary and commission. E 362 Times Downtown.

MAID, (visiting,) or competent person to care for boy, (6,) while tending school. M 612 Times Downtown.

MAID and seamstress for young woman. Phone Columbus 9186.

MILLINERY.
COPYISTS, MILLINERS, IMPROVERS.
APPRENTICE MILLINERS.
FLOWER MAKERS.
An opportunity for experienced girls seeking advancement; thoroughly modern workroom, with every convenience.
PEGGY HOYT.
16 EAST 55TH ST.

MILLINERY SALESLADY,
intelligent, experienced saleslady for trimmed hats; good opportunity for bright person.
FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
724 5TH AV., NEAR 56TH ST.

MILLINERY TRIMMER.
Experienced trimmer and trimmer for out of town; must have New York retail experience; salary $35; good opportunity for right person; state particulars and age first letter. C 327 Times.

MILLINER, (female,) experienced, wanted for out of town. Apply Thursday between 1 and 2 o'clock at Julius Pollack, 40 W. 25th.

MILLINARY PREPARERS; experienced and learners. Paris, 146 West 38th St.

MODELS.
TALL, SLENDER, REFINED YOUNG WOMEN, EXPERIENCED, AS MODELS.
BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
616 5TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
times. Holland House, Room 10, 30th St. times. Holland House, Room 10, 30th St. and 5th Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, a woman to assist in evening care of two young children, putting them to bed and doing their mending; hours 7 to 9 and often later. F 125 Times.

NEAT BRIGHT GIRL for general office work. Call morning, American Angler Magazine, 116 West 39th St.

NURSE.—Experienced, English or Scotch, to care for infant and 4-year-old boy, to go on farm in Summer, New York apartment in Winter; best references required. Call or write Monday, Sept. 8, between 10 and 12, 157 Par. Av.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS for two children, ages 4 and 6; must be competent, considerate and of pleasant personality. Call 6 to 8 P. M. today or any time tomorrow. Apartment 1114, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St.

NURSE for young baby; must be experienced and come well recommended. Call between 2 and 6 P. M., Macleay, 214 West 110th St., Academy 636.

NURSES, undergraduate, for immediate duty in small hospital; $40 monthly, room and board. 144 East 57th.

NURSE wanted for 2-year-old child for afternoons. Mrs. E. Frisch, 140 Clermont Av., Prime Morningside 3828.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5 and 7; good salary. Farr, 4229.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school or college graduate; good opportunity for advancement; now located in Brooklyn; Bloomfield, N. J., after Dec. 1. Apply Lehn & Fink, 17 Battery pl., St. Brooklyn.

OFFICE HELPER.—Young girl to assist at switchboard; must attend monitor switchboard; good position with advancement according to ability. Call 1 to 4 P. M. H. 1194 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Intelligent girl, experience not essential; salary to start, $8, with chance for advancement. Call Room 206, 165 West 46th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, accurate, good penman and good at figures; fine chance for right party. Poiler Costume Co., 141 West 29th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typing, filing, little stenography; theatrical experience preferred, but not necessary. $18. Address, with full particulars, H 319 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, near beginner, with good handwriting. H. Methot, 29 West 28th St.

OPERATORS (2) to beauty parlor in Charleston, South Carolina. P 97 Times.

PAGE GIRLS, for one of New York's exclusive hotels, under 20 years, of small stature; no experience is necessary; girls just out of school will find excellent positions here; reply by letter. H 172 Times.

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.
Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; position with light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation room.
PICTORIAL REVIEW,
222 West 39th St., 6th floor.

PATTERN FOLDERS.
experienced on tissue paper patterns; highest price work rates; 44-hour week; vacation with pay. Mr. Bidwell, McCall, 236 West 37th.

PRESSER AND RETOUCHERS, steady position. Apply between 9 and 10, Bachrach, Inc., 50 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.—Four women of refinement with business ability can enjoy the opportunities that exist in a new investment house selling high-grade securities.
Should be over 30 years of age, well educated.
New York or surrounding cities' acquaintanceship an asset.
Commission basis for five weeks, and to those who can work with and in an organization a permanent connection at a good salary and commission will then be offered. Give in confidence a full history of yourself, with age, business experience, and family connections, for interview at our uptown office. H 192 Times.

SALESWOMEN.
WE REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR OUR WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEF DEPTS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS IN AN UP-TO-DATE DEPARTMENT STORE; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; LIBERAL SALARY WITH COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON.
BARNETT BROS.,
14TH ST. and COLUMBUS AV.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN IN HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE STORE; ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FLOOR; HANDLING COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES; GOOD POSITION FOR WOMAN ACQUAINTED TO HANDLE HIGH-CLASS TRADE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WM. M. VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

SALESLADIES
IN OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT.
RUSSEK'S,
363 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES
experienced in the following departments: Corsets, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; also waist department; good salary and commission; only experienced need apply. L. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

SALESWOMEN.
Experienced in cloaks, suits, millinery, and waists, for out of town; steady positions; good salary; state particulars, references, age first letter. C 826 Times.

SALESLADY.—Splendid opportunity for a young lady in ladies' ready-to-wear shop; one having experience selling dresses and suits. Apply after 9 A. M., Chas. Wechsler, 212 West 44th St.

SALESLADIES, to handle fashion sketches; must be able to approach customers; good commission, splendid opportunity. G Starkie, 67 West 46th St., Bryant 1670.

SALESLADY, familiar with engraving and printing; unusual opportunity in high-class store; state salary and experience. M 607 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary; commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent; short hours. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.
The Union News Co. have vacancies at their news stands for competent saleswomen. Department of Employment, 105 Reade St.

SALESLADY for downtown bakery; good hours; $14 to start. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESLADIES, $3 day, experience unnecessary. Call Weinbocker, 270 West 125th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN, PREFERABLY OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD APPEARANCE; ONE WHO CAN DEVELOP INTO AN ABLE ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. F 139 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Thirty years old; A. B. preferred; must be quick typist; stenography unnecessary; $30; apply in own handwriting; give experience and references. K 125 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thirty years old; A. B. preferred; must be quick typist; stenography unnecessary; $20; apply in own handwriting; give experience and references. K 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Thoroughly experienced.
FOR LARGE CLOAK HOUSE.
State experience and salary expected.
D. O., 209 CABLE BLDG.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced, competent for large manufacturing concern; permanent positions; good future.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS
of the
National Carbon Co.,
Thomson Av. and Orton St., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER.
experienced, for large west side factory office within easy walking distance of 42d St. Ferry or 9th Av. elevated; large, light office, congenial surroundings; steady position; hours 9 to 5:15, with half day Saturday; salary $19 to start. F 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent girl, with machinery experience; state age, salary, experience and religion. S 711 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience for good permanent position, with advancement. Address, stating full qualifications, G. B., 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, also capable transcribing letters from Ediphone; state experience and salary expected. H 813 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, splendid chance for advancement financially and in position; good salary to start; congenial work; hours 8-5; state qualifications. S. F., 840 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted in food brokerage office; state full particulars and salary wanted. Q 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and general office assistant; one with knowledge of piling switchboard preferred. B B 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in motor truck line preferred, but not essential. Write, stating experience and salary. H 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, also office assistant; good position to right party. E. Hirschhorn Co., 89 West 29th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be good worker, experienced, and intelligent. Call, 55 West 35th St., 9th floor.

STENOGRAPHER in Brooklyn law office; must be experienced; salary $15. Apply Belfer & Belfer, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young girl; state age, salary, and experience. C 812 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young girl wanted; office. Apply at Metal Mfg. Co., 227 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, to general office work; $12 start; chance for advancement. Hurlburt Motors, Inc., 2,413 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, — Capable, experienced; $18-$20 weekly; advancement. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted Christian firm for advertising work. Apply Kneale, 600 West 51st St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent opportunity. Apply Broadway Music Corp., 145 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER; young lady. Reply, stating experience, salary desired. P 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, manufacturing concern; state age, experience and salary expected. F. S., 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for a few hours every week, either evenings or Sundays; state salary and details. P 584 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, over 21, for publishing house; salary around $15 per week. Apply Room 1601, 244 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER by large corporation; congenial surroundings; permanent position. Interview auditor, Bradstreet, 346 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in high-class real estate office. Call before 11 A. M. on Friday, Room 708, 527 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; opportunity for advancement; state particulars. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady to operate J. C. Smith machine; state salary; opportunity for a good beginner. J. J., 487 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for office of Bronx manufacturer; experienced. F. Co., 240 East 136th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and American for law office; good opportunity and salary. R 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; also to assist in office. Aaron Stern, 25 West 28th.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be good typist and have full knowledge of stenography. Call 442 West St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; academic, high school graduate; $25. 151 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; familiar with office details. Call A. Scott Co., 230 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, part time; apply from many are interested, 41 Park Row, Room 1214.

STENOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT.—Christian firm; $15. Call 1,804 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner. Call between 8:30 and 10, Lawyer, 115 West 10th St.

STOCK GIRLS
IN OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT.
RUSSEK'S,
362 5TH AV.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS
WANTED.
1,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 23 years, $13 a week while learning.
The pay is increased after the student operator completes her training course of about four weeks. The pay is based on a working period of eight hours a day, six days a week.
Extra pay is allowed for Saturday afternoon, Sunday or Holiday work.
No experience necessary. Call "Spring Official" for more information, or apply in person at
58 West Houston St., Manhattan,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
433 East Tremont Av., Bronx,
9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and cashier wanted in retail stationary store; experience necessary; hours 8 to 6. Unz & Co., 24 Broadway.

TREASURER.—A married lady, preferably with knowledge of bookkeeping, to act as theatrical treasurer. B. S. Moss Co., 1181 West 42d St.

TYPISTS.
Girls who are interested in securing positions as typists with a fast growing organization; pay to start based on ability, and capable beginners will be given opportunity to qualify.
Call at once.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

TYPIST.—RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPIST WANTED TO OPERATE THE UNDERWOOD MACHINE IN LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STATE SALARY DESIRED. C. F., BOX 46, POSTAL STATION F, NEW YORK CITY.

TYPIST.
SPEEDY AND ACCURATE.
OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,
THOMPSON AV. AND HILL ST.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate Underwood operator; pleasant and congenial surroundings; fine opportunity for advancement; permanent; state age, religion, and salary expected. P 623 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.
Several typists needed; good salary and hours. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted by downtown fire insurance company; short hours; lunch room; rest rooms. Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary. P 620 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS to cut stencils in circulation department; salary and bonus average $15-$20 a week. Pictorial Review Co., 219 West 39th, 9th floor.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography wanted by Brooklyn automobile concern; liberal salary. C. E., 1,229 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 823, 280 Broadway.

TYPISTS, with previous experience, by large mercantile house; permanent position; knowledge of dictaphone an advantage, but not necessary. O 135 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, for plain copying work. National Jewelers Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST, experienced and high school preferred, for typing of mimeograph and addressograph work. M. Ingersoll & Bro., 338 4th Av.

TYPIST wanted, billing department; Elliott-Wood typewriter used; state experience and salary expected; wholesale. M 613 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, Underwood; easy and pleasant work; references; $16 to start. J 648 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, bright beginner; pleasant working conditions; hours 9-5, Saturdays 1; salary $14; advancement. Q 81 Times.

TYPIST and office assistant for motor truck office; typewriter experience and salary. S 716 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, for office of secretary of finance, advertising, and publicity, American Meter Co., 11th Av. and 47th St.

TYPIST, RAPID.
able take dictation directly on machine.
41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

TYPIST.—Good; learn to operate Billing machine; permanent position to right party. Reisman, Rothman & Stober, 1,372 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Over 18; large insurance office; agreeable surroundings. 128 William St.

WOMEN,
21-30 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 4 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $13 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases as shown until $21 per week is reached for operators.
Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.
If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL" (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
30 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
453 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN, MIDDLE-AGED,
TO ACT AS
PARCEL-WRAPPERS.
PACKERS.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY.
AT WANAMAKERS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN, middle-aged, wanted to address envelopes, to check orders, and to revise files in large publishing house; hours 9 to 5 daily; Saturday half day. See Mr. Curran, Employment Manager, Harper & Brothers, 329 Pearl St., city.

WOMAN, reliable, wanted as cashier, stenographer, and bookkeeper; position in Brooklyn. Apply by mail to Pacific Motor Car Co., 221 West 53d.

WOMAN with some experience in the making of good home made cake and breads. Mary Elizabeth, 382 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN between ages of 16 and 20 years to do clerical work in the office of a large corporation.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
(Hours 9-5. Saturday half-holiday.) Many opportunities for advancement; salary $11 per week to start. Write stating age and education, to Box B 435 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—EASY EMPLOYMENT; EASY HOURS; SUITABLE FOR ONE NOT DESIRING ACTIVE WORK. GOOD LIGHT AIR AND SURROUNDINGS. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY $12. IRON AGE PUBLISHING CO., 239 WEST 39TH ST.

YOUNG LADY, in small sales department of large manufacturing concern, to wait on trade and look after stock; no previous experience needed, but must write legible hand and be accurate at figures; salary $12 to start; chance for advancement. O 705 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, age 18-20, in office of large daily newspaper; prefer person having high school education; must write clearly and hear well over telephone; hours 10:30 to 7; write, giving particulars as to salary, age, and religion. K 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to do clerical work in large Brooklyn office; must possess initiative and ability for taking care of details; salary $15 to start; quick advancement. Write, giving details as to age, experience, &c. M. 611 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to make herself generally useful on ready-to-wear floor and assist in buying, &c.; medium-sized department store, Binghamton, N. Y.; state salary and where last employed. K. M., 214 Times.

YOUNG LADY typist, in office of large manufacturing concern; one familiar with general office duties; salary $15 to start; chance for advancement. O 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist on time records; must be very accurate and conscientious worker; hours 8 to 5:30, Saturday 12:30; salary to start, $12. Charles Francis Press, 461 8th Av.

YOUNG LADIES, three, for posting clerks; no experience necessary; must be good penmen; salary $12 per week to start, increase as earned. R 572 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, about 30-35 years old, in labeling department. Pelgram & Meyer, 326 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, high school graduates, for clerical work in large ribbon house. Write Box 43, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY to operate Elliott-Fischer billing machine; good opportunity. Mutual Skirt Co., 134 West 37th.

YOUNG WOMEN to learn cutting and edging optical lenses. S 719 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of office in optical shop. S 717 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in cataloging; temporary. Apply Room 412, 100 B'way.

YOUNG LADY as assistant to dentist, age and experience if any. H 111 Times.

Instruction.

EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL AND WELFARE DIRECTORS.
Over 1,000 firms in Greater New York and vicinity have installed employment and welfare depts. during the past year. Why not equip yourself with the requisites of this extremely profitable and interesting work? For further particulars write BOROUGH HALL INSTITUTE, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, repair and letter writing. Do your? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions; co-educational; class now forming. Write for Booklet C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
4,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 8864.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
642-644 6th Av., (42d St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and secures positions as private secretaries, stenographers, etc. Day and evening sessions. Phone Bryant 1000.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Will B. Rose, 1482 Broadway, mediate, $30.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
1 WALL ST.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20; Bookkeepers, $18-$20; Typists, $15; Accountants, $20; Secretaries, $25; Office Managers, $30; Cashiers, $15; Auto Agency, 152 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BLAIR DIESEL AGENCY,
1 PARK PLACE.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, uptown, $25
STENOGRAPHERS, steel $20
STENOGRAPHERS, manufacturing $20
STENOGRAPHERS, mercantile $18
STENOGRAPHERS, advertising $18
STENO-DICTAPHONE OP., Hebrew $18
HUNDREDS POSITIONS ..... $12-$30
BEGINNERS $10
BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS $18
BOOKKEEPERS $18
LEDGER CLERKS $18
TYPIST-BILL CLERK ..... $20-$18
TYPISTS ..... $15-$18
Numerous Positions.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, 5 to 8 C. each town $18
BOOKKEEPERS' Assistants, downtown $18
FILE CLERKS, downtown $16
OFFICE BEGINNERS $10
CASHIER-TYPIST $18
TELEPHONE OPERATORS ..... $13-$14
TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN,
Secretary-Stenographer, to president; good salary; many other stenographic positions; $15-$17.50-$18; beginners; typists, uptown $12.
BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, legal, commercial; typists, $15; cashiers, $20; bookkeepers, $15-$20. Brady Agency, 220 Broadway, entrance 1 Park Place.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20, bookkeepers. Fulton Agency, 95 Nassau St., 466 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
Several junior accountants and 2 new semi-seniors wanted at once by prominent firm of certified public accountants for permanent staff; no application considered unless they have had college preparatory and commercial training and bookkeeping and accounting experience, together with salary expectation, which must be stated; 44-hour week. M 295 Times.
ACCOUNTANT.—First-class senior accountant, with public accounting experience, needed in office of public accountants in Western New York; good salary and prospects for right man; applicant must locate there; first-class references as to character and capability imperative; all replies treated confidential. X 822 Times Annex.
ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 25, knowledge of accounting, high school education, nine years' clerical experience, would like to secure position where a bright future is assured. C 895 Times Annex.
ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced special edition man; 4 high-grade experienced men of good appearance and address, who are accustomed to handle high-class advertisers; National Weekly Magazine, circulation over 100,000, increasing over 25,000 per week; commission basis 2 of these men who qualify will be retained as permanent members of advertising staff. Apply by letter, giving experience, former connections, references, and phone number. H 123 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
of proven ability to represent a prominent New York City daily newspaper soliciting FOREIGN TRADE ADVERTISING.
This opening offers big possibilities and a permanent position to a producer.
GOOD SALARY AND LIBERAL COMMISSION.
Write for interview, giving full particulars as to present connection, past experience, &c. H 409 Times Downtown.

ANILINE COLORS.
A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ANILINE COLOR MANUFACTURERS; ONE DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL. ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL, L. S. 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Lima Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARMATURE WINDER.
Large specialty manufacturer desires the services of an electrical expert, capable supervising and conducting armature winding, to give greatest efficiency under special conditions; only experienced and those of demonstrative ability need apply; highly remunerative position, with excellent opportunity; state full particulars. H 109 Times.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR of a large Jewish settlement wanted in a city of 700,000; male or female. Jewish Social Service Bureau, 1914 Union Av.

ATTENTION! BOY AGE 17½ DESIRED IN LARGE ART DEPARTMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN COMMERCIAL ART. FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, 8 EAST 34TH ST.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, exceptional opportunity for a fine Pierce-Arrow mechanic who is anxious to advance with a growing established concern; also Autocar mechanic. Apply Wilson & Co., Garage, 316 to 462 E. 34th St.

BENCH HANDS for optical shop; steady work. S 720 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, (Elliott-Fisher) in New York city. B. W., 104 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
For Banking Institution. State full qualifications, age, salary required and references. A good opportunity for advancement.
P 568 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stock clerk, for garage; permanent position with future for man with initiative and willing to hustle; experience not necessary if thoroughly familiar with double entry books; bond required; wa soldier preferred; write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. The Marco Company, Inc., South Orange, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm, operating large retail establishment in 5th Av. section, requires the services of a man familiar with all details of an up-to-date office; must have experience with general and subsidiary ledgers and competent to assist auditor; permanent position to right party; state age, experience, religion, &c., in first letter. H 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, single man, for clothing plant 400 miles away from New York City; must be accurate and familiar with office details; good opportunity for an honest and reliable man; give in detail statement of references, &c.; strictly confidential. F 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of large corporation; must be quick and accurate at figures; also possess general knowledge of office routine; give full particulars as to experience, nationality and religion, salary expected; replies confidential. H 209 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, good at figures, for position in cost department; good opportunity for bright beginner; state age, references, salary; Brooklyn manufacturing. S 715 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19 or 20; good knowledge of principles of bookkeeping; rapid and accurate at figures and willing to make himself useful; excellent opportunity for bright young man. S 657 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Export firm requires young man accurate and rapid at figures; knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; give age, experience, references, and salary expected. H 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced man, able to take full charge of books; salary $25 to $30; state religious connection. C 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, between 20 and 22, as bookkeeper; good opportunity for right man. Apply at once, 517 Putnam Building.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by an American Steamship Co., to take complete charge of books; state age, salary, experience and references. Box 641 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must write neat hand and have some experience; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, education, salary. F 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state fully your qualifications, former employment, and salary desired. H 149 Times.

BOY for messenger work; hours 9-5:15, half day Saturday all year round; state age and education. S 710 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16, in office, large coal company; state education and salary. S 709 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, to assist himself useful in office; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, Woolworth Bldg., Room 1518.

BOY for office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barrett, 21 East 26th.

BOY wanted in export and import house, age 16 to 18; excellent opportunity. Call Room 5720, 17 Battery Place.

BOY wanted in mailing department of large commercial house. Apply Room 404, 280 Broadway, 8-9 A. M. or 4-5 P. M.

BOY wanted by large firm of exporters; good opportunity; state salary. S 712 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful in office; good chance for advancement. Hemming & Salley, 23 Beaver St.

BOY for office and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. L. O., 121 Times.

BOYS wanted for secretarial opportunity for advancement. Call 1 Lexington Av., cor. 23d St.

BOY wanted for general office work in manufacturing concern. Apply Room 2, 26 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. C.

BOY, about 18, bright, clean, for office work and errands; salary $6 to $10; Christian firm. S 662 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, bright, energetic, in large corporation; excellent opportunity for bright future. S 716 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or over, to help in stockroom of wholesale hard rubber house. S 695 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, wanted by a wholesale woolen concern; must be bright and a good runner; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. H 203 Times.

BOY wanted in office of large advertising agency; one who is anxious to learn the advertising business; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address J. W. R., Box 40, Postal Station F, New York City.

BOY wanted; two bright; reliable boys for messenger work from 7:30 to 12. Call Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, second floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOY, AGE 14 TO 16, WANTED BY A WHOLESALE WOOLEN CONCERN; MUST BE BRIGHT AND A GOOD PENMAN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THE RIGHT BOY. CALL 215 4TH AV., ROOM 1801.

BOY, about 18, good education, at least two years high school, neat, ambitious and willing to learn, can have good opportunity in modern advertising agency; $10 to start. Address, giving age, education, religion, experience, if any, C 329 Times.

BOYS, THREE BRIGHT AMBITIOUS BOYS, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD SALARY TO START; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO., FT. OF DIKEMAN ST., D'KLYN.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 286, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

BOY, ambitious public school graduate for filing and take charge of stationery supply in office of progressive mercantile house; many opportunities for promotion; $12 to start. Sway Knitting Mills, 236 5th Av., near 27th St.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to do general office work in large downtown commercial house, with good chance of advancement; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. P. O. Box 1947, City Hall Station.

BOY.—We require services of bright, ambitious boy; position not essential; permanent position, offering excellent opportunities; good salary to start. Apply Mr. Kemp, Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av.

BOY wanted, desiring permanent position and wishing to receive thorough instructions with established wholesale, import business; Christian firm. S 707 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 16; LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKERS. LUDKINS & McCORMICK, 10 WEST 20TH ST.

BOY for office and messenger service; an opportunity to learn how to be an ambitious, punctual, and desire to get ahead; must be over 16 years; salary to start $9. S 695 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary desired. F 615 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in law office; one with experience preferred. Call between 9:30 and 12. New York Life Bldg., 346 Broadway, Room 1305.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 16; OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY, bright, about 15 years of age, in office of wholesale house; good opportunity for right boy; salary $10. S 721 Times Downtown.

BOY, by large publishing house, to act as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $9. Apply Mr. Wynn, 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY, bright, for errands and office work; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. Box V 406 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, in office of a produce broker; good chance for advancement; $10 to start. Apply between 12 and 2. H. S. Dippstein, 106 Hudson St.

BOY, bright, ambitious, willing worker; general office work; good opportunity for advancement; reply giving age, salary and references. H 203 Times.

BOY wanted in law office; bright, intelligent; opportunity to study law. F 612 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in stock broker's office; chance for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary expected. S 660 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $25 per month to start. H. N. Logan, Room 1403, 440 4th Av.

BOY about 16 for office work in wholesale and importing house; please apply in own handwriting; references required. H 128 Times.

BOYS.—Neat appearing, 16 years, to work in music roll factory; $12 start; bonus, free life insurance, medical attendance. Republic Player Corp., 640 West 51st.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY, about 16, to run errands and make himself generally useful in newspaper office; salary $16. Apply 251 8th Av., 10 A. M. Friday.

BOY wanted, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended; salary to start $10 per week. J 403 Times Downtown.

BOY for newspaper office; must bring working papers. See Mr. Marino this morning. Daily News Record, 220 West 42d St.

BOY in advertising agency; excellent chance for bright boy; errands and office work. Call Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY, not afraid of work in electrotype foundry; $12 for 44 hours. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

BOY for general office work; beginner; preferred; $6-$10 week; apply by letter. P. F. W

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Per
(Minimum space two lines.) Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)..... 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted..... 40c
Automobiles Exchange (Sunday 45c)..... 60c
Boarders and Board Wanted..... 40c
Country Board..... 50c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)..... 50c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)..... 50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..... 40c
Help Wanted..... 40c
Instruction Under Help Wanted..... 50c
Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)..... 50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)..... 50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let..... 40c
Situations Wanted..... 25c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c). 20c
Buyers' Wants..... 10c

Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY, MUST BE NEAT AND BRIGHT; FOR RESPONSIBLE AUTOMOBILE FIRM; SALARY TO START $10. APPLY TO MR. FENNER, 42 WEST 62D ST., MARMON AUTOMOBILE CO., INC.

OFFICE MANAGER for manufacturing office shirt house, closed Saturdays, open Sundays; one who can take full charge, lay out and direct work of others and follow up details; thorough experienced office man; state fully experience, age, references, salary. S 718 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Permanent position in large publishing house; neat and willing; salary $6 per week to start; good chance for advancement; call 10:30 A. M. Buhre, 229 West 42d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted by cotton goods commission house; good opportunity for a bright and neat appearing boy, 16-17 years of age. S 706 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, with at least a grammar school education, wanted for Christian law office; good salary. S 678 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for bright boy. Call after 10 A. M. 1,370 Broadway, Room 617.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 14-15 years old. Christian firm, neat appearance; light work, no experience necessary; $9. S 724 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK.—Bright, neat young man about 16 must be grammar school graduate, neat penman; salary $10. P 576 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in financial office of railroad corporation; in reply state age, education, and salary expected. R 593 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted for large commission house; boy must be 16 years or over; have references; $10 to start. Write to C 308 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Permanent position for bright, alert boy; short hours and excellent opportunity. Apply 100 Broadway, American Surety Co.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, good education; good salary. Address S 670 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted for steady position. Inquire Permanit Co., 440 4th Av., N. Y. City.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17 years, neat, intelligent; large corporation; good opportunity for advancement; salary $10. G 80 Times.

OFFICE BOY by large corporation; good opportunity for advancement. Interview Auditor, Bradstreet, 346 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted. Apply Merit Cloth Examining and Shrinking Works, 50 West 14th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, accurate, good penman. Call P. S. S. Co., 30 East 20th.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opening; chance of advancement; must produce best of references; state salary. S 128 Times.

OPERATOR billing machine, wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be neat and experienced; permanent position with chance advancement; give references, salary desired. P 583 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERKS.

Young men, over 19, wanted to pick up orders, check them, &c., in stationery department; splendid opportunity to learn the business with large Christian firm; some business experience as order clerk required; salary $16 a week to start. No applications considered without full details. R 667 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.

Young men about 20, having some experience in packing notions and fancy goods; permanent position. Flory, 31 East 17th St.

PACKERS AND CRATERS

for steady work; state experience and salary. B. V., 403 Times.

PACKER wanted. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 58th St.

PAINT FACTORY FOREMAN, thoroughly familiar with the manufacturing of varnishes, enamels and paints, as foreman of new varnish and paint factory in metropolitan district; reply by letter only, stating age, salary, and fullest details as to previous experience. National Color & Varnish Corp., 280 Madison Av.

PIANO IVORY KEY MAKER, experienced, to take charge; steady; good pay. Kranich & Bach, 10 East 21st.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business, to handle detail work, make out bills and check up stock tickets, look after making; gummy, &c.; state experience and salary. H 213 Times.

PRICE REVIEWERS, steady position. Apply between 9 and 10. Bachrach, Inc., 507 6th Av.

PURCHASING AGENT in old-established factory employing about 300 help; good position for energetic, capable man; state age, experience, and references. S 648 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED AT ONCE,

with silk or piece dye experience, to represent a piece dye establishment in the trade; state experience, qualifications, and salary or commission expected in first letter, at once. Box 10, 226 9th St., Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

Young; good education; some knowledge business methods; prefer Southern born; straight salary; with daily newspaper; will train in subscription and other work, later given special Southern territory. Write D. M., 200 Cable Building.

REPORTERS.—Established weekly trade paper has openings for competent news reporters; must be experienced; in applying for interview state details of experience and salary desired. H 651 Times.

RETOUCHER,

who can also do some lettering; prefer man experienced in retouching machinery and mechanical subjects. Apply The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

SALESMEN, (2), live wire; sell imported sundries, (textiles, ladies' lingerie; salary or commission. F 156 Times.

SALESMEN.—Lee Bros. have openings for two first-class furniture salesmen. Apply manager, Lee Bros., 212 East 125th.

SALESMEN, specialty, to call on drug and confectionery trade; salary. Call Saturday morning, Liquid Carbonic Co., 624 1st Av.

SALESMAN.—Quick selling business service; no books; we demonstrate; commission. Mr. Hoit, Room 1903, 116 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen for wholesale notions and allied trimmings; commission. Schwerdner & Frankel, 2 Stone St.

SECRETARY, boys' farm school; three hours from city; salary with board and lodging provided; unmarried; high-grade man; permanent work, with fine opportunity. Box R 577 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Bearing metal on fuses, city or out of town; drawing account against commission; practical man preferred. Room 2315, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—An experienced varnish salesman wanted, (no other need apply,) state age, territory traveled, references, and salary expected. X 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress salesman, other lines handled following; state salary. commission. Commodore Garment Co., 15 West 20th.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for young men selling electric bulbs; large commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 200 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN.—Importing house desires man who has called upon the high class dress making trade; references required; salary or commission. H 179 Times.

SALESMEN with good qualifications for selling financial service will be interviewed; state salary expected. M 616 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, retail furniture house, doing cash and credit business; state salary and experience. F. O. Box, 266 Hoboken.

SALESMEN wanted; four security salesmen to sell on telephone; salary and commission. Apply Room 1101, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN in retail picture and frame store; salary-commission. Apply after 8 P. M. Braus, 358 9th Av.

SALESMAN to assist in trunk and leather goods store; salary $24; write full details. S 709 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.

ROSENTHAL BROS.,

102 8TH AV.,

NEW YORK.

REQUIRE FOR THEIR NEW WHITE GOODS DEPT. AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN TO COVER THE WESTERN JOBBING TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.

The oldest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposition ever offered to the public; with the housing conditions as they are at present real salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Fowers, Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 2d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bushwick 6000. Open evenings.

SALESMEN

by large and prominent coat manufacturing house, to make Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, Northwest, and New England States; only high grade men who have following in these territories will be considered; examination heads; all communications strictly confidential.

Coats, 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We are selling the securities of a financial institution established over 15 years, paying 8% annual dividends. Account recent promotions we need several new men of strong personality and good character to sell on commission basis. The Alexander Hamilton Institute said that an opportunity to join our sales force ought to be a good one, and they are right. Average earnings of our salesmen, $1200 per week. Call F. H. Spence & Co., 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, (a) or evening, or 11th floor, 734 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.

Representative wanted for Pacific coast; prominent handkerchief house with established business requires services of a salesman of character with proven ability and a large following; commission and guaranteed drawing account; splendid opportunity; communications confidential. Box 47, 1019 St. James Building.

SALESMAN.—REAL ESTATE; BUSINESS IS BOOMING THESE DAYS; I HAVE A BIG JOB AND I NEED HELP; IF YOU ARE A HIGH-CLASS MAN AND WANT TO MAKE A PROPER START IN REAL ESTATE SALE WILL MAKE YOU A $100 OR MORE COMMISSION; SEE ME SATURDAY A. M., BETWEEN 9 AND 1 P. M. "BRIGHT WATERS," HAWLEY BLDG., 23 WILLIAM; SALES AGENCY "2D FLOOR, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

SALESMEN, — PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE WAR; 7-12 by 16 INCHES; 300 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS; ALSO GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR IN 2 VOLUMES; 60 EVENTS BY 60 AUTHORS; THIS TIMELY DOUBLE OFFER WITH A SUBSCRIPTION TO COLLIER'S WEEKLY; BIG COMMISSIONS; MEN EARNING $40 TO $75 WEEKLY; COLLIER'S, 714 5TH AV. SEE MR. ROBIOLE.

SALESMAN.

An old established brokerage house, having underwritten the stock of a large rubber concern, can use a first-class salesman to call on customers and file leads on a strictly commission basis; no advance; this is a proposition that will appeal strongly to a real salesman; every assistance will be given the right man. Call at Suite 510, 52 Broadway, between 10 and 6. Ask for Sales Director.

SALES MANAGER in the tool and supply line; must be a man of executive ability who knows the game and is capable of taking complete charge of sales, supervising and delivering; will be expected to supervise and direct the work of city salesmen; state previous experience and by whom employed; all communications will be treated strictly confidential. Box S 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Four (4) experienced real estate lot salesman for out of town subdivision; no canvassing; prefer men with selling record, between 30 and 40 years old; I pay expense and commission. Call Friday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 490 Franklin Av., near Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LADIES' COAT AND SUIT SALESMAN FOR WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND PENNSYLVANIA; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P. HUTNER CO., 48 WEST 25TH.

SALESMEN!

experienced in selling newspapers, magazines, confectionery, &c.; opportunity for live young men to become agents and assistants; good salary; chance for advancement. The Union News Co., 103 Reade St., Employment Department, 4th floor.

SALESMAN.—A cotton waist house offers a wonderful opportunity to one with a following with office out of town and mail order trade; will pay. State full particulars; correspondence strictly confidential. G. B., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A national concern desires the services of 3 or 4 thoroughly experienced oleomargarine salesmen; only those with a proven following need apply; this offers an exceptional opportunity, good future, and salary to those meeting above qualifications. H 135 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wish to engage a few able salesmen; call, with references, at once; men who desire to build up for themselves a real place in a progressive organization with an old-established firm of first-class standing; to sell securities; commission basis. Address or call Breitung & Co., 11 Pine St.

SALESMAN, varnish, for States of New York, Pennsylvania, who is well acquainted with manufacturing trade, and varnish buyers generally; apply by mail; state experience and former or present employers, salary expected; replies confidential. Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

SALESMAN AND GENTLEMAN wanted, to call upon architects with building specialty that makes big saving in cost; appeals on sight; runs into large money; genteel and lucrative employment; commission basis. For appointment phone McLaughlin, Greeley 1420.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 29 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 359 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for well-known motor trucks; one to five-ton models; New York and Brooklyn territory; installment selling; commission basis; good proposition for right men. Call 604 East 138th St.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, to handle established high-grade sanitary products; push more essential than experience; big permanent business; drawing account to commission. L. D., 105 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, progressive, experienced in sale books stocks preferred; good closer; one of ability an interest in business; salary or commission. Call between 11 and 1, Room 18, 112 Front St.

SALESMAN wanted to canvass lunchroom and delicatessen trade; metropolitan district also Eastern States; state age, previous experience and salary expected. H 208 Times.

SALESMEN.—Three or four first-class stock salesmen; A1 references; those having clientele preferred; must be producers; no others need apply; liberal commission. Room 1101, 110 West 40th.

SALESMAN for men's clothing; salary. M. Kanner & Co., 174 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Three clean-cut men who have sold, or who can sell by personal interview high-grade securities on a commission basis; men of intelligence, who feel confident that their earnings from sales will be from $150 to $300 weekly; this offer is combined with a big opportunity for a future in merchandising and when successful; leads furnished.

REE MR. SMITH, ROOM 608,
50 East 42d St., New York.

SHIPPING CLERK experienced in men's apparel; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply by letter, state age, experience, and salary to start. H 209 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced only, for waist concern; familiar with handling contractors. Write S. B., 412, 1,777 Bway.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced on sweaters preferred, to take full charge. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 470 4th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for importing house; state salary; references. X 176 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK; experienced. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.—Several alert, ambitious young men who are looking for a chance to connect with a growing concern; good pay. Call before 11, Room 1004, 25 West 45th St.

STATEMENT CLERK.—Young man to operate statement machine in downtown bank; state experience, age, and salary expected; references required. G. V., Box 38 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—The Magazine of Wall Street requires a man of long experience in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing the financial condition, earning power and investment qualities of classes of securities; must be able to write clear, concise, interesting articles; permanent position; state salary, experience, and reference wanted. Address, by letter only, 42 Broadway.

STENOTYPIST wanted, first class, for steno dept. Box 204 New Bedford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER with initiative and ambition as assistant to purchasing agent of Brooklyn manufacturer located alongside Brooklyn Bridge; splendid opportunity for bright beginner willing to do filing; state age and salary. Advancement. S 716 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG MAN IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO WHEN AVAILABLE. ADDRESS HEM, POST OFFICE BOX 87 MAD. SQ. STATION.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish-English, is wanted by export and import house, offering opportunity for promotion into more important work in several years, if properly qualified; salary $25 up, depending upon experience; state full details in first letter. R 566 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (L)

EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; HOURS 8:30 TO 6. OPENING, 470 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, about 18, beginner, take notes quickly, transcribe them accurately; an exceptional opportunity to learn advertising business; applicant must be bright, possess initiative, conscientious worker. Apply Room 1407 Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18-20 years old, with at least 2 years' experience, to work in office of Christian manufacturing concern. Call after 9 o'clock, Precision Machine Co., 317 East 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

FRENCH-ENGLISH, experienced, familiar with export business. Call, preferably between 4 and 5 P. M., 30 Pearl St., Room 1512.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant, in credit department manufacturing concern; state salary and experience. Box 87, 1019 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter to literary man for mornings; good salary to right man. Write L. M., 209 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Book publishers; good opportunity; state salary desired. R 408 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS in centrally located New York factory making nationally advertised specialty; only serious-minded men of good family and character need apply; state fully age, experience, and salary expected, and description of yourself. S 651 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for bakers and confectioners' supply house, downtown; steady position; advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. K. B., 903 Times.

STOCK CLERK, with experience handling tool stock. Write, giving age, experience, and salary desired. S 586 Times.

STOCK CLERK for lace importers, experience in line preferable; big opportunity. Frederick Hacker, 31 West 21st.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. Co., 30 East 20th.

TEACHER.—Experienced English teacher for French young men's class three times a week; private tuition. G 986 Times Annex.

TEACHER, mathematics and science or French and Spanish; preparatory school; good salary. G 26 Times.

TIRE SALESMEN

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN. GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY

H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY & GRAHAM AV.,
BROOKLYN.

TOOL DESIGNERS
AND TOOL DESIGN CHECKERS.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
40 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn.

TOOL DESIGNERS; first-class men, experienced on jigs and fixtures. Apply or write Employment Office Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY STATES TO HANDLE A DISTINCTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL LINE OF BEVERAGES; ONLY SALESMEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WANTED; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. THE OMEGA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

TRAVELING AUDITOR, who has had public accounting experience; must be thoroughly competent; manufacturing business; state full particulars. M 614 Times Downtown.

TRIMMER on ready-made men's clothing; retail manufacturers. Apply after 10, G. N. Vincent, 534 6th Av.

TYPIST

for transfer department of financial house; give all particulars, including experience and salary desired. Address "B. W.," P. O. Box No. 372, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST, touch system preferred; billing for manufacturing corporation; opportunities for advancement; give particulars. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

WANTED,

reliable man; knowledge of accountancy, bookkeeping, and salesmanship; used motor truck business; references essential. Apply by mail. Pacific Motor Co., 221 West 53d St.

WINDOW TRIMMER and ticket writer, A1; under trade; will pay. State full particulars; correspondence strictly confidential. G. B., 803 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN between the ages of 18 and 24, for MECHANICAL WORK, ALONG ELECTRICAL LINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY, GIVING PARTICULARS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, to 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN, intelligent, for executive work in large manufacturing concern in Bronx; splendid chance for right party; applications stating age and salary expected. X 349 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 17, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE RETAIL FURNITURE HOUSE; HOURS 8:30 TO 5; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, SALARY EXPECTED. C 23 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN as clerk in engineering office; high school graduate who can operate a typewriter; colored, Jewish and Italian; $20 to start; chance for advancement; Bronx resident desired; state age, reference and religion. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 60, Westchester, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN

about 18 years, to assist in stock of woolen house; experience not necessary; good opportunity; $12 week, start. Address Stock, P. O. Box 24, Station A, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer and typewriter, who can be assistant to manager in wholesale paper business; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Room 956, 9th Av. Building.

YOUNG MAN wanted, or woman thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, to act as translator and assist in preparation of publication; must be capable of operating typewriter; give salary required and experience. S 702 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, in Brooklyn real estate office; hours 9 to 5; must be neat and able to furnish first-class reference; state salary expected. H 402 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to act as stenographer or typist at a Brooklyn shipyard; give age, reference, experience and salary expected. S 677 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18; outside work, to install office appliances in offices; salary $16; advancement; opportunity to become salesman. Scofield Company, 199 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN wanted in checking department of large advertising agency; good chance for advancement for right man. Apply by letter, Box E., 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeping department book publishing house; opportunity to learn modern accounting; $12-$14 to start, according to qualifications. H 405 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 17 or 18, as helper in sponge and chamois department to care for stock and assist in packing and shipping; good opportunity. J 405 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 years old, for accounting department of export and import office; good opportunity for advancement. X 357 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, clerical position, in office of wholesale grocery house; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to sell hand-made filet laces; good opportunity for advancement. H 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, KNOWLEDGE BILLING; GOOD ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY. 818 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN of good address in an uptown bank, to learn banking business. Address, in own handwriting, C 823 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, to assist in retail picture and frame store. Apply after 8 P. M. Braus, 358 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church Street,
N. Y. C.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM

Established 1909.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHERS, (6)—Exceptional opening with assured future for six (6) clean-cut, competent young stenographers; $20.

BKPR.—Short hours; market; can't beat; start $1,200 yr.

BKPR.—Movie supplies; able take charge; $20-$25.

ASST BKPR.—Must be fast; D. E.; $20-$22.

LEDGER CLERK.—Full charge; $18-$20.

CLERICAL duties; $18-$20.

COST CLERK.—Knowledge blue.; mfg. co.; young man; start $18.

COST CLERK.—L. L. City; salary costs start $15.

CLERKS AND TYP.—Exceptional opening; exp. Remington-Wahl preferred; start $20.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPR.—Moderate exp.; downtown; start $18-$20.

CENT. CLERKS (3) to develop into salesmen with large paper house; $15-$19.

BKPR.—D. E. knowledge essential; $75 mo.

STENO.—Beginner; $15-$18.

TYPIST.—Large B'klyn firm; $16.

JR. CLERK AND MESSENGER.—Japanese export and import house; $14-$15.

JUNIOR CLERKS (6) to learn export and import; $14-$15.

RUNNERS, (2.)—Broker's office; no exp. $14.

JR. CLERKS.—Brokers; $14.

JR. CLERKS (30) with brokers, R. S. companies, export and import, insurance, paper, dry goods, and mfrs.; $14-$17.

Call 9-1, Room 710.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 74 BROADWAY.

Cashier and office manager, $75-$100 week. Experienced trader, telephone, $30-$100. Margin, stock record, &c., $25-$30. Experienced mail clerk, $20. Bookkeeper, foreign exchange.

Advcs., st., $5,000-$2,500. Bkprs., $25-$30. Exper. Bankmen, $1,800-$1,400. Many others. Register free.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT 1917 Coupe. Behrman, 2,180 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3583.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
The Most Talked of Car
of the Day.
CADILLAC.

I have to offer for immediate delivery
Series 57 EE, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 7-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-passenger Westinghouse Springs.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring.
Series 52, 7-Passenger Touneau, Windshield.
Series 51, Victoria Coupe.
Series 51, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
Series 55, Touring Sedan.
STEVENS 1075; color 1-6. Reich, 4182 Mad.
ALSO
1917 MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger.
1918 NASH Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
1916 MERCER, 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 3562.

AUBURN chummy roadster, big mix. Telephone Rector 9865.

BURNELL'S

AUTO SHOW

of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
CADILLAC, present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC, present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series ROADSTER.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55, 4-PASSENGER.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport.
MURRAY 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
SILVER SPECIAL KISSEL 1918.
FIAT 1918 Brougham Limousine.
BIDDLE 1917 Limousine, 7-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
MANY IMPORTATIONS.
RENAULT Special, 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special (Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Cabriolet BROUGHAM.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,680 Bway. Entire Bldg. Formerly Leland.

BUICK touring 1917 4-cylinder; sound mechanical condition; newly repainted, upholstered, new top, curtains, good tires, Bosch ignition equipment; $675; no dealers. 851 Lenox.

BUICK Touring, model D-45, (four-cylinder, 1917,); practically new; run 5,000 miles; Goodyear tires and spares; safety glass; all accessories. Apply Harrison Berzell, 17 Madison Av., city.

BUICK 1919, big six seven-passenger touring, excellent condition, only used this season; $1,750. Open 9 A. M. Royal Garage, 275 West 96th. Riverside 770.

BUICK Little Six touring car; delivered September, 1918; early 1919 model; run 5,000 miles; like new; quick, $1,200. Kreisberg, 2,344 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET,
Refinished.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St. (Broadway).

BUICK roadster, 1919; has been run about 2,500 miles; bumper, mirror, new tire; $1,700. R. A. de Russy, 515 Park Av.

BUICK, 1918, E-45; good condition; extras; can be tried out any day. Phone McClelland, Bryant 2949. No dealers.

BUICK 1917, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring, perfect condition, wonderful motor, 24 miles to the gallon. Tel. Murray Hill 5070.

BUICK late 1918; just painted; motor in perfect condition; bargain. Telephone John 5575.

BUICK 1918 coupe; excellent condition; newly painted. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway.

BUICK COUPE, MODEL D-45; $900 CASH. Good condition; no dealers. C. F. Weber. Tel. Rhinelander 7084.

BUICK 1917 touring; six-cylinder; 3338 West 24th St.

BUICK 1918, E-44, Little Six Roadster. Smith, 784 West 184th. Morningside 151.

BUICK 1919-1918 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Place, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 five-passenger; about new. Phone Columbus 2127. Mr. Roach.

BUICK sedan, 1918, 4-door, and 1917, 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1919 ROUNDABOUT.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6-Pass.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2195.

CADILLAC 1918 Limousine.
CADILLAC 1916 Limousine.
CADILLAC 1918 7-passenger.
NATIONAL 1919 Speedster.
NATIONAL 1918 Touring.
SILVER SPECIAL 1918, 4 pass.
STUTZ 1918 Speedster.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster.
MERCER 1917 Speedster.
MERCER 1917 Roadster.
LIBERTY 1918 Town Car.
WHITE 1916 "36" Sedan.
BUICK 1917 Limousine.
Many Others.

LOEBL-ARORR, 230 West 55th St.

CADILLAC SCARFF EXCHANGE
N. W. Cor. 56th St., and 7th Av. Circle 5306.
CADILLAC, Type 57, Sedan, present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 7-pass., present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 4-pass., present series.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. ROADSTER-COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.

CADILLAC, 7 Victoria Coupe, present series.
CADILLAC Type 57 Sport model, 4 Pass.
CADILLAC Type 55 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC Type 55 Limousine.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC 1917 RUNABOUT; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; EQUIPPED WITH 6 CORD TIRES NOW IN DAILY USE; MILEAGE 11,000; PRICE $2,500. BEHRMAN 4700. ANDRESEN, 31 FULTON ST.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE.
Present series; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Ripperdam, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC Limousine 1917, just overhauled, newly painted, as good as new with 90-day guarantee; car has run 16,000 miles. M. Levine, 344 West 36th St.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring; mechanically perfect; fine tires; newly painted. Conrath, 2,216 Valentine Av., Bronx. Fordham 1900.

CADILLAC roadster "55"; in excellent condition; 5 very good tires; absolute bargain at $1,075. Flynn, 326 West 107th.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger touring car, 1918 model; has about 6,000 miles. A. L. Sawyer, 760 Lexington Av., Rhinelander 1151.

CADILLAC "57" SEDAN.
car; will sacrifice for
Tully, 2730 Circle.

CADILLAC 1918; model 57; limousine; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; bargain. Call 128 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1917, landau sedan; mechanically perfect; bargain. Call 128 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger touring car, condition; must sell. 1,980 B'dway.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 COUPE.
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HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
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MERCER 1917 TOURING.
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STUTZ 1917 4-passenger.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster.
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CADILLAC, 1917, landau sedan; mechanically perfect; bargain. Call 128 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger touring car, condition; must sell. 1,980 B'dway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC touring car, 1918, first-class condition. Apply 100 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6, corner 72d St.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car, in perfect condition; owner has bought a Packard; will sell at a bargain. Call 1,980 Broadway, cor. West 53d St.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, practically new. Hudson N., 2,180 Broadway. Circle 8.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger chummy roadster, Herman

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Bogert, Col. D. C., to Camp Devens, then to Washington, D. C.
Bonner, Col. J. W., detailed member of examining board for promotion, appointed No. 22 last, vice Lt. Col. E. K. Whitmore.
Bonnet, Lt. Col. C. C., hon. discharged as Lt. Col., U. S. A., only.
Bunn, Lt. Col. H. M., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan, then to Hosp. No. 6, at Mt. McPherson.
Caviarra, Maj. F. W., to Hosp. No. 38, at Ft. Sheridan.
Dinkins, Maj. C. P., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.
Gee, Maj. S. C., will report to Surg. Gen. for temp. duty.
Hains, Maj. H. du R., to Camp Funston.
Lewis, Capt. W. F., to Hosp. No. 3, at Ft. McHenry.
West, Capt. J. A., to Ft. McPherson.
Kennedy, Capt. J. J., to Hosp. No. 21, at Ft. Bliss.
Robbins, Capt. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Grant.

Infantry.

Smith, Col. A. T., assigned to 54th at Camp Grant.
Tilt, Lt. Col. F. E., to Washington in Equipment Branch, Operations Division.
Robinson, Lt. Col. W. F., to Washington in War Plans Div.
Reinhardt, Maj. E. F., to Camp Dix with 53d.
Robinson, Maj. E., attached to Gen. C. and will report to Zone Supply Off. at San Fran.
Fabricius, Maj. L. F., to Camp Upton, with recruit educational constrv.
Kean, Capt. L. H., to West. Dept. with 44th.
Allen, Capt. L. C., to Camp Benning.
Lanham, Capt. M. W., hon. discharged.
Halsey, Capt. M. E.; Peters, Capt. W. C., and Pickett, Capt. J., to Camp Dix with 30th Brig.
Tales, Capt. L. E. S., to Camp Meade.
Thompson, Capt. H. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
Chapman, Capt. W. McC., detailed in Sig. Corps, and will report to Cmdg. Gen., American Ex. Forces, Siberia.
Bullard, Capt. J. L., to Ft. Leavenworth for Gen. Sig. School, as student.
Tweed, Capt. T. F., hon. discharged as Capt. only.
Robinson, Capt. C. A., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan, sick.
Rehearn, Capt. J. J., 64th, to Camp Taylor.
Black, 1st Lt. I. W., to New York City in office of Judge Adv. Maritime Affairs, 45 Broadway.
Ashcorn, 1st Lt. C. M.; Metcalfe, 1st Lt. S. L.; Rotnebue, 1st Lt. L. T.; Cornell, 1st Lt. T. M., and Woodburn, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Dix, with 50th.

Quartermaster Corps.

Stern, Maj. H., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J., as Supply Off., relieving Capt. C. H. Loeber, for discharge.
McCaulley, Maj. R. W., will turn over to Capt. I. J. Hook all funds, etc., pertaining to work at Air Nitrate Plant No. 4, at Cincinnati.
Power, Maj. H. F., relieved from duties as Const. Qm. at Camp Taylor.
Bunker, Maj. H. J., to Chicago and report to Zone Supply Off.
Lipscomb, Capt. A., hon. discharged.
Tott, Capt. P. L., to Camp Travis as Cmdg. Off. of Wagon Co. No. 2.
Flournoy, Capt. A. H., relieved as Disbursing Off. for Camp Taylor.

Air Service.

Van Way, Col. C. W., to San Francisco as Dist. Material Disposal and Salvage Off.
Ford, Maj. H. A., will report to Director of Air Serv.
Wrenn, Maj. T. W., detailed member of board appointed Aug. 16 last to meet at San Francisco, Cal., relative to select Cavalry sites, vice Capt. R. G. Hoyt.
White, Maj. H. C., to Ft. Omaha Army Balloon School.
Brinkley, 1st Lt. W. H., to Rockwell Field.
Leeher, 1st Lt. L. R., to Ft. Houston.
O'Hara, 1st Lt. R. S., to Brooks Field.

Engineers.

Schley, Col. J. L., appointed member of War Department Claims Board.
Wilby, Col. F. B., assigned to War Plans Div.
Finch, Col. H. A., will report to Chief of Militia Bureau.
Wyman, Maj. T., Jr., to Ft. Riley, with 1st Bat. of 2d Engrs.
Holland, Maj. H. W., to Camp Sherman for discharge.
Wood, Capt. A. E., to Watertown Arsenal as asst. to Const. Off.

Field Artillery.

Brown, Col. H. S., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Meade for duty until completion of demobilization of 1st Div., then comply with previous orders.
Keesee, Maj. W. E., to Ft. Sill School of Fire.
Falck, Capt. W. A., to Disclp. Barracks, San Fran.
Stanhope, Capt. A. C., to Camp Pike, with 18th.
Wagner, 1st Lt. E. G., assigned to 9th, at Ft. Sill.

Coast Artillery.

Titus, Col. L. E., to Ft. Scott.
Baird, Maj. J. A., to Ft. Hancock.
Brown, Capt. E. H., to Berkeley, Cal., for instruction at Univ. of Cal.
Flanigan, Capt. E. L., to Honolulu.
Bradshaw, Capt. A., Jr., to Ft. Warren.

Cavalry.

Cameron, Capt. E. D., Jr., detailed in Sig. Corps, will report to Cmdg. Gen. Hawaiian Dept.
Bauskett, Capt. W. T., Jr., assigned to 10th at Ft. Huachuca.
Kuschke, 1st Lt. A. R., assigned to 7th at Ft. Bliss.
Wheeler, Col. C. S., retired after more than 38 years' service.
Wilhelm, Lt. Col. G. P., Camp Benning.
Hatcher, Lt. Col. J. S., to Springfield Armory, Mass.

Sanitary Corps.

Schelter, Capt. L. J., to Hosp. 20 at Whipple Barracks.
Morgan, Capt. J. L., to Hosp. 43 at Hampton, Va.

Dental Corps.

Boss, Maj. W. O., to Camp Meigs.
Dameron, Capt. E. P., to Jefferson Barracks.

Miscellaneous.

Craven, Maj. B., hon. discharged.
Fairman, Maj. C. E., Transp. Corps, to Camp Travis with 2d Bat. of 2d Engrs.
Schrufer, Capt. J. M., M. T. C., to Camp Vail as Motor Trans. Off.
Stires, Capt. P. V., to Hoboken under Chief of Transp. Ser.
Williams, Capt. W. H., Tank Corps, to Camp Meade and report to Cmdg. Off. 104th Brig.
Lee, Capt. R. H., Sig. Corps, to Camp Vail.
Egan, 1st Lt. E., Tank Corps, to St. Louis, relieving Capt. W. H. Williams from recruiting service, who will proceed to Camp Meade.

Leaves.

Shipton, Col. J. A., C. A. C., 1 month ext.
Tanner, Col. E. W., Inf., 10 days.
Thompson, Col. J. H., Inf., 6 month ext.
Hixson, Lt. Col. H. G., Inf., 15 days' ext.
Walker, Lt. Col. F. T., Inf., 1 month.
Maxwell, Maj. W. S., Inf., 20 days' ext.
Abbott, Capt. R. W., M. T. C., 15 days.
Jones, Capt. T. W., Inf., 1 month.
Buckner, Capt. S., Jr., Inf., 1 month ext.
McKay, Capt. J. V., Ord. Dept., 14 days.
Kitts, Capt. W. P., Inf., 1 month.
Hall, 1st Lt. J. A., Inf., 20 days' ext.
Wood, 1st Lt. J. A., Inf., 1 month.
Van Thomas, 1st Lt. R., M. T. C., 1 month.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Fla.—Thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.
Ala., Tenn., Ky. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Mich.—Fair Fri., fair and warmer Sat.
Ohio—Fair Fri., fair and warmer Sat.
Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Minn.—Fair, unsettled Sat.
Iowa—Fair Fri., unsettled Sat.
N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., unsettled and cooler Sat.
Kan.—Fair Fri., unsettled Sat.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Thirty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,519,500, were chartered today. They include:

Photo-Lith. Process Plate Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. C. Vochow, K. F. Irmscher, H. Kreusch, 50 Cooper Sq., Brooklyn.
Diesel Oil Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. L. and E. Jacobson, L. B. Allen, 99 Nassau.
Selective Gas Process Co., Manhattan, gas machinery, $500,000; J. B. Quinlin, J. J. A. Carney, G. W. Colton, 196 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.
New York Commercial Vehicle Co., Manhattan, auto business, $15,000; H. Middleburg, J. Marks, L. Blaum, 221 Rivington St.
Dualite Mfg. Co., Manhattan, metal goods, $10,000; E. Holloway, P. L. Woodward, T. H. Wight, 30 Church St.
New Heritage Hotel Corp., Carthage, Jefferson County, $50,000; G. D. Ryther, R. Chaffy, W. B. Van Allen, Carthage.
Monroe Winding and Coning Co., Brooklyn, skein yarns, $5,000; E. Oldfield, S. Reiner, M. L. Weinberger, 252 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.
Matthews Lighting Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000; A. Speer, W. N. and C. F. Fabell, 706 Riverside Drive.
Beaver Builders, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; L. Paffae, L. and B. S. Klein, 782 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.
Linotol Flooring Co., Manhattan, $250,000; H. M. Glennon, E. L. Larkin, T. B. Bresnahan, 35 West 125th St.
Texan Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; C. Loewenthal, B. Gordon, A. Dubinbaum, 901 East 172d St.
Caravan Products Co., Manhattan, bakers' and confectioners' supplies, $30,000; V. S. B. Edelberg, A. Volny, M. R. Stern, 101 West 126th St.
The Imitation Leather Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; Weiss, Rabinowitz, D. L. Polsky, 1,495 Madison Av.
Weintraub & Lieberman, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $50,000; A. Lieberman, Weintraub, A. Feigberg, 220 Broadway.
Perret Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital $3,000; J. Michael, F. Goodhue, G. E. Tierney, 120 Broadway.
32 East 70th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $150,000, C. Cafarelli, J. I. Shean, M. Bione, 20 6Broadway.
Lica Realty Co., Manhattan, $50,000; B. Lefkowitz, R. Rinkowitz, S. Rubin, 256 Broadway.
Gibraltar Textile Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; A. and H. Schwartz, J. Glickman, 317 East 16th St.
Capital Film Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; A. J. Halprin, T. T. Schwabe, R. Blumstein, 41 Park Row.
141 East 53d St. Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $7,000; W. Kaufman, G. Canales, M. Hornstein, 7 East 42d St.
L. & V. Associated Cigar Makers, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Bienenstock, J. Marian, J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.
Dan Wullie & Co., Manhattan, fruit growing, $100,000; D. Wullie, J. V. McKee, F. D. McGarey, 31 Chambers St.
$5,000 Corp., and D. Dubow, H. Joffe, 508 West 178th St.
Geltan Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. and R. Adams, I. Gelberg, 995 Union Av., Bronx.
A. C. Weiss Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, tallow and grease perfumery and scournig products, $5,000; L. S. and K. Weiss, W. A. Marden, 165 Broadway.
W. G. and R. Garage Corp., Brooklyn, &c., $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.
Urban Oil Co., $5,000,000; M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, H. Ballington of Wilmington.
Hydro-United Tire Co., $1,000,000; W. C. Walsh, W. C. Anderton, Philip I. Schaffer, all of Philadelphia.
Rocky Mountain Oil and Producing Co., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.
Morton-Ryan Pipe Line Corp., $800,000; David D. Vincent, Herbert Fels, Leo H. Heal, all of New York.
Pacific Coast Tire Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
The Keister Automatic Mfg. Co., to manufacture, merchandise all kinds, &c., $500,000; A. W. Britton, W. R. Randall, Philip L. Nelser, all of New York.
The Truck and Tractor Distributing Co., $500,000; M. M. Lacey, E. V. Darlington, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.
C. C. Navigation Corp., $300,000; David Cohen, Joseph Zeeman, John A. McManus, all of New York City.
Southern Engraving Co., $250,000; J. Bruce Davis, W. M. Harris, J. T. Farmer, all of Lexington, Ky.
Navaro Securities Co., $275,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
Comseaut-Leake Securities Co., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
A-Z Navigation Corp., to own and operate boats of all kinds, $240,000; David Cohen, John A. McManus, Joseph S. Zeman, all of New York.
Tri-State Motor Car Co., $100,000; Fred S. Swindell, W. J. Dow, Irving Frank, all of Washington, D. C.
Marie Kennedy Co., chemists, &c., $100,000; J. R. Butler, E. R. Butler, R. E. Hesson, all of Louisville, Ky.
Morlite Sidewalk Const. Co., $10,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Union Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., from $5,000 to $800,000.
Trinity Refining Co., New York, from $100,000 to $300,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—New charters:

Specialty Rutber Works, Inc., Newark, $10,000; Herman Morris, Lucille Dunsel, and R. S. Lyons, Weltz & Seward.
Motor Service Corp., West Orange, $100,000; Oscar Rolander, Selim Sariund, and C. M. Barber, all of West Orange.
K. & G. Engineering Co., Camden, plumbers' supplies, $25,000; William Kaufer, Charles Kaufer, both of Camden, and B. A. Aplberg of Collingswood.
$10,000; M. Weits, S. Rosen, C. Greenberg, 140 Bradley St., Brooklyn.
Percy Bloom & Co., Brooklyn, sheet metal working and contracting, $5,000; H. Barron, S. and P. Bloom, 1,351 46th St., Brooklyn.
Rice Mills, Inc., Gloversville, $20,000; A. Shaw, M. Gutmane, D. R. Lorentz, Gloversville.
E. E. S. Realty Corp., College Point, $5,000; E. E. and M. Suydam, A. Bauts, Jr., College Point.
S. Kriegel, Inc., Manhattan, fruits and vegetables, $10,000; S. Kriegel, J. Adler, M. Fischer, 585 West 163d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Cobb-Macey and Dohme, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.
Public Credit Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Greenberg, Winkel & Hammer, Inc., Manhattan, to Winkel & Hammer, Inc.
North American Exhibition Syndicate, Inc., Manhattan, to American National Exposition, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Newbart Color Co., Mass., $100,000; Rep. W. P. Valentine, 233 Broadway.
The Frigidair Co., Mich., make refrigerators and ice machines, $25,000; rep., A. C. Ward, 209 West 57th St.
Beacon Trading Co., Washington, $10,000; rep., A. Langhorne, 309 Broadway.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Dan Wullie & Co., Ltd., Great Britain and Ireland.

DISSOLUTIONS.

1634 Street Holding Corp., Manhattan.
C. & S. Motor Corp., Manhattan.
Shapiro-Glaser-Pizes, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 4.—Charters filed:

Pennsylvania Guaranty Corp., securities, $25,000; A. J. Halprin, T. T. Schwabe, R. Blumstein, 41 Park Row.
141 East 53d St. Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $7,000; W. Kaufman, G. Canales, M. Hornstein, 7 East 42d St.
L. & V. Associated Cigar Makers, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Bienenstock, J. Marian, J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.
Dan Wullie & Co., Manhattan, fruit growing, $100,000; D. Wullie, J. V. McKee, F. D. McGarey, 31 Chambers St.
$5,000 Corp., and D. Dubow, H. Joffe, 508 West 178th St.
Geltan Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. and R. Adams, I. Gelberg, 995 Union Av., Bronx.
A. C. Weiss Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, tallow and grease perfumery and scournig products, $5,000; L. S. and K. Weiss, W. A. Marden, 165 Broadway.
W. G. and R. Garage Corp., Brooklyn, &c., $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.
Urban Oil Co., $5,000,000; M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, H. Ballington of Wilmington.
Hydro-United Tire Co., $1,000,000; W. C. Walsh, W. C. Anderton, Philip I. Schaffer, all of Philadelphia.
Rocky Mountain Oil and Producing Co., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.
Morton-Ryan Pipe Line Corp., $800,000; David D. Vincent, Herbert Fels, Leo H. Heal, all of New York.
Pacific Coast Tire Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
The Keister Automatic Mfg. Co., to manufacture, merchandise all kinds, &c., $500,000; A. W. Britton, W. R. Randall, Philip L. Nelser, all of New York.
The Truck and Tractor Distributing Co., $500,000; M. M. Lacey, E. V. Darlington, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.
C. C. Navigation Corp., $300,000; David Cohen, Joseph Zeeman, John A. McManus, all of New York City.
Southern Engraving Co., $250,000; J. Bruce Davis, W. M. Harris, J. T. Farmer, all of Lexington, Ky.
Navaro Securities Co., $275,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
Comseaut-Leake Securities Co., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.
A-Z Navigation Corp., to own and operate boats of all kinds, $240,000; David Cohen, John A. McManus, Joseph S. Zeman, all of New York.
Tri-State Motor Car Co., $100,000; Fred S. Swindell, W. J. Dow, Irving Frank, all of Washington, D. C.
Marie Kennedy Co., chemists, &c., $100,000; J. R. Butler, E. R. Butler, R. E. Hesson, all of Louisville, Ky.
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New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—New charters:

Specialty Rutber Works, Inc., Newark, $10,000; Herman Morris, Lucille Dunsel, and R. S. Lyons, Weltz & Seward.
Motor Service Corp., West Orange, $100,000; Oscar Rolander, Selim Sariund, and C. M. Barber, all of West Orange.
K. & G. Engineering Co., Camden, plumbers' supplies, $25,000; William Kaufer, Charles Kaufer, both of Camden, and B. A. Aplberg of Collingswood.
$10,000; M. Weits, S. Rosen, C. Greenberg, 140 Bradley St., Brooklyn.
Percy Bloom & Co., Brooklyn, sheet metal working and contracting, $5,000; H. Barron, S. and P. Bloom, 1,351 46th St., Brooklyn.
Rice Mills, Inc., Gloversville, $20,000; A. Shaw, M. Gutmane, D. R. Lorentz, Gloversville.
E. E. S. Realty Corp., College Point, $5,000; E. E. and M. Suydam, A. Bauts, Jr., College Point.
S. Kriegel, Inc., Manhattan, fruits and vegetables, $10,000; S. Kriegel, J. Adler, M. Fischer, 585 West 163d St.

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Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 4.—Charters filed:

Pennsylvania Guaranty Corp., securities,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a certain mortgage, executed by CATSKILL AND NEW YORK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, to the LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, since merged in Brooklyn Trust Company, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1910, and duly recorded the 18th day of February, 1910, in the Custom House at Albany and of a certain supplemental mortgage executed by and between the same parties bearing date the 5th day of July, 1911, and duly recorded in the Customs House in the City of New York on the 18th day of July, 1911, the undersigned will offer for sale on the steps of the County Court House, Chambers Street side, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on the 18th day of September, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following goods and chattels:

1. The steamer "Onteora," together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, masts, bow sprit, sails, rigging, boats, anchors, cables, chains, tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, with other appurtenances to said vessel respectively appertaining and belonging. The certificate of enrollment of said vessel contains a further description as follows: Steam paddle steel vessel, built in the year 1906; one deck; no mast; plain head; elliptic stern; length 236.7 feet; breadth 38.2 feet; depth 10.1 feet; gross tonnage 1,313; net tonnage 771.

2. The steamer "Clermont," together with the whole of her engines, boiler, machinery, boats, anchors, cables, tackles, furniture and all appliances and equipment and other accessories thereunto appertaining and belonging. The certificate of enrollment of said vessel contains a further description as follows: Steam paddle steel vessel built 1901; one deck; two masts; plain head; elliptic stern; length 276.5 feet; breadth 39.3 feet; depth 10.1 feet; gross tonnage 1,804; net tonnage

The said steamers are now at the following places and may be inspected there:

Steamer "Onteora" at Athens, N. Y.
Steamer "Clermont" at Catskill, N. Y.

Said sale to be free and clear of all claims or liens against said vessels.

The undersigned reserves to itself the power in its discretion to adjourn said sale from time to time and to reject any and all offers.

The purchaser must deposit at the sale twenty per cent. of the purchase price in cash or certified check, the balance to be paid on delivery of bill of sale.

Dated, August 13th, 1919.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
As Trustee.
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bertie Mullhenry Shop, Inc., Manhattan,

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant shop superintendent, for men only. Two vacancies at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., at $9.76 to $10.40 a day, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower rates of pay, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

The duties of the positions are under the shop superintendent of a large, modern navy yard in connection with the manufacturing and jobbing repairs incident to the construction and repairing of men-of-war and merchant vessels and in the quantity production of navy standard equipment.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) Physical ability, 20; (2) education, training and experience, 50.

Competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence.

Applicants must show that they have the equivalent of a grammar school education and that they have served an apprenticeship or an equivalent thereof in a metal or wood working shipyard, trade. They must also show at least five years' practical navy yard or industrial shop experience in such trade as journeyman or equivalent grade. Additional credit will be given for graduation from high school or college and for experience in a supervisory capacity. The successful completion of each year of a mechanical or electrical engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted as the equivalent of one year of the required experience.

Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at any first or second class Post Office in the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, or West Virginia, or to the Secretary of the Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C.

The commission announces open competitive examinations for foreman heat treatment of armor plate, $10 to $14.40 a day; foreman, heat treatment of large guns, $8 to $12.56 a day; foreman, 14,000-ton press for armor and large-caliber guns, $13.84 to $13.28 a day; foreman of small guns, $8 a day, and foreman of heat treatment of projectiles, $8 a day, on Sept. 23, 1919, for men.

Vacancies in the United States navy ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va., at the salaries indicated, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from these examinations, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examinations.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Physical ability, 10; training and experience, 90.

The duties of these positions and minimum requirements for eligibility for appointment may be obtained by addressing the commission, Washington, D. C.

Applicants will be admitted to these examinations regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointment certification will be made of eligibles who are within reasonable age limits.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1371, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Secretary of the Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo., or Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Crow, Capt. E. J., to Norfolk Navy Yard.
Angeny, Capt. G. L., to Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Allen, Cmdr. E. G., to command the Belmont.
Turnbull, Lt.Cmdr. A. D., to command the Turner when commissioned.
Kennedy, Lt.Cmdr. W. R., to the Kaweah.
Risley, Lt.Cmdr. R. C., to the Semmes as officer in charge naval recruiting sta.
Arnold, Lt. J. C., to command the R-26 when commissioned.
Collins, Lt. R. H., to Santo Domingo.
Corcoran, Lt. W. J., to Air Station at Akron, Ohio.
Dunn, Lt. A. W., to aid and flag Lieut. on staff Cmdr. Div. Four, Atlantic fleet.
Fisher, Lt. E. N., to Transport Force.
Hatch, Lt. W. G. B., to the De Long as executive off. when commissioned.
Huff, Lt. J. M., to Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.
Lewis, Lt. L. S., to the R-16.
Montague, Lt. J. F., to recruiting sta. at Syracuse.
Mueller, Lt. R., to recruiting sta. at St. Louis.
Miller, Lt. L. F., to the Michigan.
Thebaud, Lt. A. M., to the Yorktown as executive officer when commissioned.
Wilder, Lt. E. V., to Kirkwall Scott, (the Chautauqua.)
Wood, Lt. C. F., to Newport training sta.
Currier, Lt. C. R., to New Haven recruiting sta.
Davis, Lt. D. G., to Milwaukee, Wis.
Gaither, Lt. A. L., to Ammunition Depot, Ft. Mifflin, Penn.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following Marine Corps orders were published today:

Kane, Col. T. P., detailed to command Marine Barracks at Philadelphia.
Lee, Col. H., assigned to command first regt.
Crossman, Maj. W. J., ordered to inactive duty.
McClaskey, Maj. J. W.; Muir, Maj. J. G.; Patterson, Maj. S. A. W., and Jonas, Maj. E. A., will resume status on retired list.
Yule, Maj. N. F., to R. O., San Francisco.
Berry, Maj. B. S., to Philadelphia.
Capron, Maj. P. A., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Shepherd, Capt. H. H., to Dover, N. J.
Wilson, Capt. T., to home and await action of retiring board.
Betts, Capt. C. H., to St. Paul, Minn.
Conwetts, Capt. H. H., to Milwaukee, Wis.
Davis, Capt. J. E., to 2d brig., at Dominican Republic.
Adams, Capt. F., to the North Dakota.
Milner, Capt. B. J., to Washington, D. C.
Baker, Capt. C. S., to the Texas.
McCullough, Capt. C. H., to Parris Island, S. C.
Williams, Capt. R. E., to Quantico, Va.
Crabbs, Capt. W. L., to St. Louis.
Shuler, Capt. G. K., to Philadelphia.
Hatfield, Capt. G. D., Orders 8, 27, 19, revoked.
Parsons, Capt. F. S., to Headquarters M. C.
Livingston, Capt. W. J., hon. discharged from Marine Corps reserves.
Jackson, Capt. P. W., to Boston.
Blake, Capt. R., to Mare Island, Cal.
Collier, Capt. E. F. C., to naval submarine base, New London, Conn.
Stone, Capt. L., to Boston.
Dietz, Capt. C. F., retired.
Cornell, Capt. F. D., detached from 1st Brig. Cmdr. at Haiti, and will proceed to U. S.
Kelly, 1st Lt. W. P., hon. discharged.
Poe, 1st Lt. E. A., to the South Dakota.
Randall, 1st Lt. E. M., to 1st Brigade, in Haiti.
Blake, 1st Lt. R. S., hon. discharged.
Fynmore, 1st Lt. G. S., ordered to inactive duty.
Mosher, 1st Lt. W. J., to Philadelphia.
Following honorably discharged:

CAPTAINS.

Lusk, F. C. Hatfield, G. D. Miller, D. H.
Brown, R. A. Jr. Jatter, R. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Perraud, L. A. Howard, P. F. Lamont, H. S.
Strong, H. A. VanRiper, G. S.

Wills for Probate.

BRAUN, CARL F., (Aug. 30.) Estate estimated at more than $100,000. Pauline B. Fox of 310 West 91st St., a daughter, gets all hand-painted china, and to her son is given his grandfather's gold watch. Bertha E. Braun, the widow, is legatee of all the silverware, bric-a-brac, and furniture bought since her marriage, and gets outright one-third of the residuary estate. The other silverware, pictures, &c., owned by the decedent before his marriage is given to his daughter Elsie P. Braun, while a one-third part of the residuary is given to the daughter Pauline B. Fox. The other third of the residuary is formed into a trust fund, the income of which is to go to the support of the daughter Elsie P. Braun.

STURGES, GEORGE WILLIAM, (Aug. 16.) Left an estate consisting of $304,000 in real and about $60,000 in personal property. James S. and Thomas T. Sturges, brothers, of 200 West 79th St., and two sisters, Susan M. and Elizabeth, of 236 West 73d St., got the estate.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth & Boulogne-sur-Mer
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....Sept. 17
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....Oct. 4
S. S. NOORDAM.....Oct. 18
For Rates and Further Information Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The lowest barometer during northeast gale of moderate intensity this morning was over Nova Scotia, Dominion, will probably pass west of Twin Island during Thursday night. The high-pressure area over the interior eastern half of the country is gaining very and pressure has fallen generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward with the greatest disturbance over Idaho and Western Montana. There has been no precipitation of consequence except some additional rains Wednesday night along the New England Coast and local thunder showers Wednesday night and Thursday in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in the Rocky Mountain region.

It is considerably warmer in South Dakota, Eastern Montana, and Northeast Wyoming, but elsewhere temperature changes were not of consequence. With the exception of thunder showers in the Florida peninsula and possibly showers Saturday in upper Michigan, fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday over the central, eastern and southern portions of the country without decided temperature changes.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook, moderate northwest winds, becoming variable Saturday; fair weather. Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle to moderate north and northeast winds, with fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate winds, mostly northeast, with fair weather, except showers off the Florida Coast; East Gulf Coast, gentle to moderate northeast winds, generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Friday and Saturday; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	66	68	6 P. M.	71	75
6 A. M.	66	67	8 P. M.	71	75
9 A. M.	64	70	9 P. M.	69	73
12 M.	76	77	11 P. M.	69	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 4 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
4:50—60 Elizabeth St.; Ventre Liguova. Slight
P.M.
6:40—221 W. 36 St.; George Costello. Slight
8:25—229 W. 10 St.; Village Garage. Slight
9:45—40 W. 62 St.; not given. None
P.M.
12:10—308 E. 103 St.; not given. None
3:50—44 Greene St.; Isaac Jacobson. Slight
3:50—220 Broome St.; Sophie Wise. Slight
5:05—1,014 Broadway; Fisher & Conent. None
5:45—2,422 Belmont Av.; Frank Ruschino. Slight
8:45—2,444 B'way. (auto.); S. Newoorn. Slight

Police and Fire News.

Temporary assignments: Insp. T. T. Ryan, 17th Dist., in charge of 18th Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8, during absence of Inspector on vacation; Surg. F. J. Schoenberger, 7th Dist., in charge of 8th Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 30 days, from 12 noon, Sept. 7, during absence of surgeon on vacation; Serg. Hugh Boyle, 104th, assigned as special duty officer in 16th, in addition to his other duties, for 18 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8, during absence of Lieutenant on vacation.

Leaves of Absence.—With full pay: Insp. T. J. Fahey, 18th Dist., for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8, to be deducted from vacation; Surg. C. J. Dillon, 8th Dist., for 10 days, from 12 noon

Last two days

Today, then tomorrow, and your last chance to get a good all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx suit at $33.50 is gone.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits

$33.50

There are sport suits—young men's styles—and conservative suits—most of them as suitable for later fall as now.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Special—Pajamas $2.35

Friday and Saturday Only

Fine white pajamas in fancy madras and mercerized cloths—self and fancy stripes.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

THE ONLY

Original Worcestershire Sauce is manufactured solely by Lea & Perrins. Refuse imitations. They are inferior in quality to the famous

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

to which has been given a world wide reputation.

Salto-Nuts

Up-pe-tiz-ing

Chick says, A spin on the road makes your mouth water for luscious satisfying Salto-Nuts

Be a Boy!

Hatch

MATCH - HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST

35th St & Herald Sq. Bway & 30th Bway & 45th

PORTER DREW PAY FROM DAIRY LEAGUE

State Commissioner Says $600 Was Received for Addresses to Milk Producers.

INTERESTED IN INDICTED MEN

Wrote He Was Sorry He Couldn't Help Get Change of Venue—Denies They Fixed Prices.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, was questioned for five hours yesterday by George Gordon Battle about his relations with the Dairymen's League, a farmers' co-operative association, which is alleged to have fixed milk prices periodically. Mr. Battle was appointed by Governor Smith to inquire into the Foods and Markets Department.

Testimony and documentary evidence introduced at the session showed that Dr. Porter had received pay from this league while he was Commissioner; that he had expressed himself as "sorry" he did not have time to try to obtain a change of venue for officials of the Dairymen's League who were indicted in this county, and that he had held a meeting at which members of the league launched the project to take over 250 plants of the big milk distributing companies.

Regarding money received from the league, Dr. Porter said he had made a number of addresses before the league for which he had been paid $4 each. This amount later was increased to $10 each, the total running to between $600 and $700, he said.

John B. Coleman, counsel for Mr. Battle, introduced a letter to President Cooper of the Dairymen's League, which Dr. Porter admitted he had written. The letter said Dr. Porter was sorry that, owing to a short stay in New York City, he had not had time to get affidavits for a change of venue for the indicted officers of the league.

Denies Aid to Indicted Men.

"You tried to get a change of venue for those criminals,' Mr. Coleman said.

"I did not," was the reply.

"You say here that you were sorry you did not have time to do it. Did you think it was proper for a Commissioner of a State department to aid certain criminals to get a change of venue?"

"You do not know they were criminals. They were never tried," replied Dr. Porter, adding that he thought his action was proper.

A meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel in 1918 was brought into the inquiry. The plan to take over 250 plants was discussed by league officers at this meeting. A letter signed by Dr. Porter as Commissioner was introduced. It read:

"In relation to the options we have taken on the Borden plants, it is important, it seems to me, to proceed on the most approved business basis. Two points seem to me to be of the most importance—investigation of the values of the property and the evolvement of a plan for running the plants."

Dr. Porter said he did not wish to be understood as saying he indorsed the league's plans for taking over the plants. "I came into great conflict with officers of the league with regard to their organization," he said. "The options finally were allowed to lapse.

"I had much more to do with the State Grange than I did with the Dirymen's League. I was a member of both organizations."

Another letter, in which Dr. Porter, as Commissioner, spoke of the Dairymen's League as an organization in which he had "so great an interest," was introduced. "What did you mean by that?" Mr. Coleman asked.

"Nothing in particular," was the reply. "I probably wrote a similar letter to the Grange. I was interested as Commissioner in both organizations."

"But this organization was formed to fix the price of milk," Mr. Coleman said.

Defends Purpose of League.

"I don't know of any association that was formed to fix the price of milk," Dr. Porter replied.

"Didn't the Dairymen's League?"

"It did not. The main reason for the organization of the Dairymen's League was to obtain a fair price for milk."

Dr. Porter was questioned about an alleged visit to Washington in the interests of the league, during which the investigators tried to show he attempted to have the embargo lifted on condensed milk, so that the large quantity of milk on the market would not cause a drop in prices. He will be questioned more fully on this incident.

Before the close of the session, Mr. Coleman read a telegram addressed to the New York office of the Dairymen's League, which said:

"I am leaving for Binghamton to take charge of Broome County in Porter's absence. Wire me instructions at Farm Bureau office when to release milk at plants in the county."

The telegram was signed by Earl W. Lamb, who, Dr. Porter said, was the league's representative in Broome County.

Mr. Battle announced that William M. Chantland, chief investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, which investigated the State Department of Foods and Markets with regard to the meat situation, had been appointed for the present inquiry. The inquiry will be resumed Monday.

CONTROLLER ASKS FOR BIDS

Invites Tenders for $22,000,000 Short Term Notes.

Deputy City Controller Arthur J. Phelan announced yesterday that next Tuesday the Controller's office will receive tenders of short term money in anticipation of $8,000,000 and less as follows:

Amount.	Class.	Payment Maturity To Be Made. 1919.	
$5,000,000	Revenue bills	Sept. 12	Nov. 24
1,000,000	Revenue bills	Sept. 15	Nov. 26
5,000,000	Corp. stk. notes	Sept. 10	Dec. 10
5,000,000	Corp. stk. notes	Sept. 12	Dec. 12

The Controller's statement says:

"Sealed bids will be received at Room 726, Municipal Building, up to noon Tuesday, the 9th inst., at which time all bids will be opened. Bids must be made on an interest basis, and may be made for all or any part of the issue. The Controller reserves the right to reject any or all bids."

Payments are to be made before noon on the dates designated.

Churchmen Discuss Negro Problem.

A meeting of Methodist churchmen was held in this city yesterday to consider the negro problem in the light of recent disturbances. A decision was reached to appoint a committee to investigate the subject. This committee will make inquiries to ascertain what part the Church can take in dispelling race feeling between whites and negroes and in preventing future riots. It will make a report in one week to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America.

St. George's Services at 11 Again.

The morning service at St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, which was changed from 11 to 10 o'clock at the beginning of the season, will change back to 11 o'clock next Sunday. This announcement was issued yesterday by the office of the Corporation of St. George's Church.

THE Illustrated NEWS

2¢

At any news-stand... or, better yet, have your news-dealer deliver it every morning

IT'S New York's new newspaper with two big differences from other papers:

It has as many pictures as the London Daily Mirror—the most successful paper in England.

It sums up the news in brief paragraphs—in sentences instead of columns, in paragraphs instead of pages.

And a dozen features besides.

200 HYDRAULIC PRESSMEN
IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS
GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING

Pressmen for our Record Pressing Departments on day and night shift. Excellent opportunity for ex-soldiers and sailors. Apply immediately. Employment Bureau, Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., East Plant, Barnum and Summerfield Aves., West Plant, Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Kid Klothes

TRADE MARK

"Did you hear Jack ask me where I got my Suit? I told him it was Kid Klothes and he's going to tell his Mother to get him Kid Klothes, too. He says ours look just like his Brother Bill's, who buys his suits in the same place where we get Kid Klothes."

Jack's Mother is going to be glad she got Kid Klothes for him. You don't know Jack, but he's a rough-and-tumble boy—"hard on clothes," his Mother says. Kid Klothes are made of the finest all-wool fabrics—they'll wear like leather for Jack.

And wait till Jackie's Dad sees how *low* the bill is. Kid Klothes, you know, are priced at *one-third less*, because we make them ourselves and sell them from a low-rent Walker Street store.

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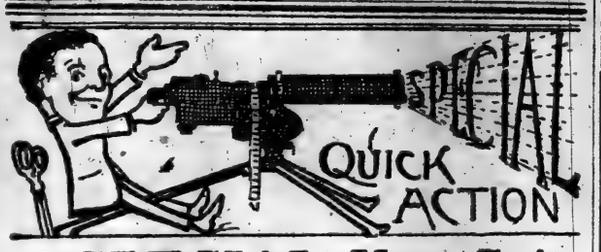
MADE OF ALL-WOOL FABRICS
PRICED AT ONE-THIRD LESS

$8.95 to $25

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only Store 119-125 Walker Street New York City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfer direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store



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This is done to keep our expert tailors busy before the Fall rush.

Quick service and prompt delivery.

The newest cloths, many patterns exclusive. Serges, plain and fancy worsteds, cheviots and velours, silk mixtures, cassimeres and Fall overcoating,—only all wool suitings.

Every advantage to you to act promptly.

Open Saturday Until 5.30 P. M.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
Broadway and Ninth Street,
30 East 42d St.

P. S.—*Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.* Arnheim Axioms.

Big News

for every boy whose long standing pet envy has been the stylish all wool Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes that his father and big brother always wear

for every mother who has wished she could buy boys' clothes with the dependable wearing quality of the Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes her husband wears

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for Boys

Sizes: 8 to 18

Because style is a paramount consideration with boys, we mention first that the styling of these new clothes is all that you would expect the famous tailoring shops of Hart Schaffner & Marx to produce.

Mothers are interested in quality, because they know it is the basis of economy. So, they will be much interested in the guaranteed all wool quality of our Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for boys.

Briefly, it is the same dependable quality that has made Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for men world famous; covered and protected by the same well known "satisfaction or money back" guarantee.

Maybe we should have awaited the arrival of our full assortments before printing this announcement. But our enthusiasm is not the sort that winks at delays. Besides, there's plenty in our present arrivals to interest both Mothers and boys.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

By order of the Secretary of War THE UNITED STATES OFFERS

Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale

BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 787 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeteria, moving-picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman, Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.

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SWISS SHOE FACTORY
Wants Able, Thoroughly Experienced Foreman

ONLY APPLICANTS WHO POSSESS SOLID KNOWLEDGE AND ARE ABLE TO TURN OUT FIRST CLASS WELTS, AS WELL AS THE FINEST FANCY ARTICLES, MAY APPLY WITH REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS, TO CHIFFRE S 3163 Z A PUBLICITAS S. A., ZURICH.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate south winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 16

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,505. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PEACE PARTNERSHIP OR ARMED ISOLATION OUR CHOICE, SAYS WILSON IN TWO AGGRESSIVE SPEECHES IN ST. LOUIS; McCUMBER PROPOSES SIX NEW RESERVATIONS TO TREATY

SETTLE ACTORS' STRIKE AFTER LONG CONFERENCE

Augustus Thomas Announces Agreement on Basis of an Open Shop.

THEATRES TO OPEN AT ONCE

Francis Wilson, for the Equity, Also Says That All Differences Have Been Overcome.

GRACE GEORGE IN FIDELITY

George M. Cohan Tells How His Year's Vacation Was Spoiled by the Strike.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning Augustus Thomas, the playwright, accompanied by several of the managers, entered the lobby of the Hotel St. Regis from the room where the managers and representatives of the striking actors were in session and announced the strike had been settled. He declared an open shop had been agreed upon and that the theatres would reopen at once.

Francis Wilson, President of the Actors' Equity Association, who was at the hotel, also asserted all differences had been settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Arthur Hopkins, spokesman for the producing managers, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning confirmed the statement that the strike of the actors had been settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Following a six-hour conference with Equity and labor officials, held at the Hotel St. Regis, a committee of managers returned at 1 o'clock this morning to the Cohan & Harris office, where many of the other managers were awaiting them. After a conference there the managers went back to the St. Regis to talk again with the Equity.

The conference followed the first nation-wide blow to be struck by the Stagehands' Organization, which earlier in the day placed 198 Shubert theatres and theatres with Shubert interests all over the country and in Canada on the unfair list, and by calling out the stagehands compelled those which were in operation to close.

The meeting of the managers with the Equity officials marked the first time since the calling of the strike that the two factions have met face to face, instead of dealing through counsel. The meeting was arranged by Augustus Thomas, who presided over it.

On the managers' committee were David Belasco, Sam H. Harris, William A. Brady, John L. Golden, A. H. Woods, Arthur Hopkins, and Henry W. Savage. They were accompanied by Bainbridge Colby, their counsel. The Equity was represented by four men, including Francis Wilson, Frank Gillmore, and Justus Sheffield, the latter their counsel. Also present were Charles C. Shay, head of the stagehands' union; Joe N. Weber, President of the musicians' union, and several representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

All Shubert Interests Attacked.

Charles C. Shay, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, and Moving Picture Operators, announced last night that his organization had sent 160 telegrams to theatres in the United States and Canada where Shubert shows are billed, instructing members of the alliance to walk out on strike immediately. Letters containing similar instructions were sent to 800 other theatres in the United States and Canada that book Shubert shows. The circular letter sent out by the alliance follows:

"After making every effort, through legal representatives and otherwise, to effect a settlement with the Producing Managers' Association in the existing controversy, it is decided that decisive action must now be taken.

"Every indication seems to show that the Shubert Theatrical Company, together with the affiliated concerns, is principally responsible for the unreasonable refusal of the managers to enter into any conference with the Actors' Equity Association. Therefore, all theatres and places owned by or in connection with the Shubert concern are classed as unfair to our alliance. All attractions booked by or in connection with the Shubert concern are declared unfair to our alliance. Every enterprise or undertaking owned or controlled, wholly or in part, by the Shubert concern is declared unfair to our alliance, and so also is any enterprise which is positively known to be an agent or to be abetting the Shubert concern in its attack on organized labor.

"No member of this alliance shall in any way give service to any of the theatres, attractions, or concerns connected with the Shubert concern as

Continued on Page Eleven.

THE PLAZA
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Advt.

British Government Refuses to Bar Goods from Germany

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, informed a deputation of toymakers today that the Government declined to adopt the policy of a three-year embargo on any imported goods.

The Government information was, he said, that Germany had only a small accumulation of manufactured goods ready for export. Moreover, the cost of manufacture in Germany was rising enormously and Germany was pitifully short of raw material and coal.

The Minister believed that there was nothing to fear from German competition. Germany was trembling on the verge of collapse and unless she could get her trade under way she must sink.

British industry, Sir Auckland declared, would be helped, rather than injured, by trade with Germany.

SENATE PASSES PROHIBITION ACT

Adopts House War and Peace Time Bill with Few Changes.

WETS MAKE LAST STAND

Wadsworth Says President Can Call Demobilization Ended Regardless of Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The bill providing means to enforce wartime prohibition and the nation-wide prohibition act under the constitutional amendment which is written to become effective next January, passed the Senate today with only scattering opposition. No record vote was taken.

Senator Shields, Tennessee, conducted a forlorn attack upon wartime prohibition by offering an amendment, the effect of which, he said, would be to knock out the wartime embargo in 44 of the 48 States. The amendment provided that the provisions of title one should apply only to States where there are demobilization camps or State prohibition laws.

Senator Shields's amendment provided for a zone ten miles square around demobilization camps and prohibited the sale of intoxicants within that zone.

"The war is over, a state of peace exists and demobilization is practically completed," said Senator Shields: "within a month at the most, our armies will have been completely disbanded. I ask the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee if this is not a fact?"

Senator Wadsworth replied that up to date 92 per cent. of the American forces had been demobilized. Within a month or six weeks, he said, demobilization should be a fact.

"Does the Senator mean that the Peace Treaty will be ratified within a month or six weeks?" asked Senator Pomerene, Ohio, who was referring to President Wilson's statement that peace could not be declared until the treaty had been ratified.

"I do not," replied Senator Wadsworth. He added that there was nothing to prevent President Wilson from declaring demobilization completed without reference to the Peace Treaty, inasmuch as everybody knew peace was here.

The Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Jones, Washington, to prohibit importation or sale of intoxicants in the Canal Zone. It rejected Senator Curtis's amendment which would have taken from the enforcing authorities the discretion as to imposition of penalties ranging from fines of $100 to $1,000 and to imprisonment from thirty days to a year. Senator Curtis contended that the law should provide that in every case in which a conviction was had a drastic penalty should be imposed.

The bill as it passed the Senate bears close resemblance to the House measure. It is divided into three sections, the first dealing with enforcement of wartime prohibition, the second with enforcement of the constitutional amendment, and the third with the production and distribution of industrial alcohol. Intoxicating liquor is defined as any beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. Control of enforcing both wartime and constitutional prohibition is given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, backed up by the Department of Justice and the Federal courts.

Any building, boat, or other place where liquor is kept for sale or is sold is declared a nuisance, and when it is denounced as such its keeper is subject to fine and imprisonment. Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with the formulas of the United States Pharmacopoeia, patent and proprietary medicines, toilet and antiseptic preparations, and flavoring extracts are exempted.

Physicians are permitted to prescribe liquor as medicine by obtaining a permit to do so. Special permission is given for the manufacture and distribution of sacramental wines. Home-made cider and root beer are permitted.

Plants producing industrial alcohol are required to register with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the premises are to be bonded. Full provision is made for the storage of industrial alcohol in bonded warehouses and for its withdrawal from them.

The bill now goes back to the House, which has passed it. It will be sent to conference by that body.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
On your Library Table—Plain Ends.—Advt.

CARRANZA WARNED OF INTERVENTION BY GEN. ALVARADO

Former Henchman Tells Him Watchful Waiting Will Not Last.

WRITES OPEN LETTER

Says Mexican Justice Is a Farce and That System Must Be Changed.

REPORT OF VILLA BATTLE

Fate of American Held for Ransom or Death Still a Mystery in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Warning Mexicans that intervention by the United States is imminent, General Salvador Alvarado, one of the leaders in the Carranza régime, has addressed an open letter to Carranza himself and to Generals Obregon and Gonzales, in which he arraigns conditions in Mexico in scathing fashion.

Alvarado, who attracted the attention of all the Pan Americans to his efficient administration in Yucatan, estimates that the present daily death list in the scattered fighting between Federal troops and rebels is one hundred a day. In Mexico City alone, he says, 8,000 children die each year for want of proper food, clothing, and shelter.

Alvarado states that after trying to make the radical theories of the new Mexican Constitution work in actual practice, he believes the system must be changed. Mexico he says, has passed from one extreme of an irresponsible, obstructionist congress, to the other—a despotic, corrupting and ultra-personal presidential régime without responsibility or legal restraint. He excoriates the administration of justice, charging that justice is sold to the highest bidder.

The full text of Alvarado's remarkable communication has just reached the State Department, where officials regard it as a sign that members of Carranza's inner circle scent danger.

Alvarado urges Carranza, Obregon, and Gonzales to drop personal politics and unite with the revolutionary element in a great party to solve national problems, which he enumerates as follows:

Pacification of the country, organization of the army, settlement of internal and foreign debts, settlement of claims for damages caused by the revolution, the petroleum disputes, organization of the national railways, and settlement of the banking question. He calls upon Carranza, as the First Chief of the revolution, to lead the movement, and upon Obregon and Gonzales to resign their candidacies for the Presidency and support it. Abuses of the civil and military authorities in some regions are so outrageous, he says, that he wonders the inhabitants do not rise.

So many are the causes impelling the United States to intervene in Mexico, Alvarado declares, the conflict will surely come sooner or later unless the Mexicans know how to prevent it with ability and patriotism. He predicts President Wilson will change his policy of "watchful waiting" if every protest from the United States is answered by news of a new assault, a new assassination, or a new blowing up of a train.

"The States are few," says the letter, "in which life and property in the country are not at the mercy of bandits."

Toward the end of the letter General Alvarado says:

"There is no time to lose in the arrangement of our affairs. The European war is ended; the three most powerful nations of the globe are our creditors and demand an early settlement of their accounts, and in like manner they ask for sufficient guarantees for the lives and interests of their nationals. If we show ourselves incapable of complying with our duties, they will take over the task of guarding and protecting these lives and interests, and we know what that means."

Kidnapped American May Be Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—That there has been a battle between Carranza and Villa forces in Durango is indicated by official advices received in Washington today. Since Wednesday there has been no communication between Durango City and Torreon, railway and telegraphic communication having been stopped. Federal forces are reported to have frustrated an attack on Durango City by Villa last Sunday.

About forty days ago Dr. A. Goenaga, an American citizen, was kidnapped by bandits near Mexico City and held for ransom in the mountains within sight of the palace of Chapultepec. The bandits set a time limit for the payment of the ransom which expired about two weeks ago and said that unless the money was forthcoming Dr. Goenaga would be killed. Nothing to indicate the fate of Goenaga has been received in Washington.

Under date of Aug. 30 the Mexican Foreign Office informed the American Embassy in Mexico City that 800 Carrancistas, soldiers had been sent in pursuit of Valentine Reyes, supposed to be the leader of the bandits who kidnapped Dr. Goenaga.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Kaiser Took 650,000 Marks with Him When He Fled

BERLIN, Sept. 5. (Associated Press.)—The total amount of cash former Emperor William had on his person when he fled to Holland was 650,000 marks, according to a statement made today by Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, Prussian Minister of Finance.

Dr. Suedekum also declared that a careful investigation had failed to indicate that the former German imperial family has capital "planted" abroad. The Minister added that he expected shortly to announce a proposed plan of settlement of the Hohenzollern family's financial affairs and that this would not be dictated "by pettiness or malice," and would not call forth justified criticism.

The report of the special commission appointed by the first revolutionary Government to make an inventory of the imperial family's private property has been completed but not published, nor has the Minister recommended to the Cabinet the mode of settlement or the amount to be paid.

REDFIELD RESIGNS; WILSON ACQUIESCES

The Secretary of Commerce Will Return to Private Life Nov. 1.

HAD DISPUTES WITH HINES

But Denies That They Caused His Resignation—Baruch Suggested as Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The resignation of William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has been handed to President Wilson and has been accepted, according to an official announcement made today. The resignation will become effective Nov. 1.

Secretary Redfield sent his resignation to the President Aug. 1 and asked that it be made effective Oct. 15. But, he said today, when he discovered that the President would be away from Washington during the month of September he altered the date of his leaving the Cabinet.

The reason which Mr. Redfield gave for his resignation was that he felt it necessary to go back to private life because his personal affairs needed attention, after his long absence from them. He has been a member of the Cabinet for six years.

It is said in Washington, however, that the friction between Mr. Redfield and Walker D. Hines, the Director General of Railroads, over steel prices last Spring may have had a bearing on the resignation. Ever since that disagreement occurred rumors that it was impending have come in one after the other at frequent intervals.

Already successors to Mr. Redfield are being talked of. Bernard H. Baruch is most frequently mentioned, but the name of Judge E. D. Parker has also been suggested.

The controversy between Mr. Redfield and Mr. Hines occurred when the Secretary organized an Industrial Board to settle upon fair prices for necessities. Price agreements were made by the Industrial Board with manufacturers of various commodities, including steel. However, when the time came for Director General Hines to purchase steel rails for the railroads he considered the board's prices too high. Considerable acrimony developed in the course of discussion of this matter. At last it was referred to the President, who was then in Paris. There was never an authoritative announcement of the outcome, but the Industrial Board did not long survive and Mr. Hines purchased steel rails on the open market through the medium of competitive bids.

The Secretary denied that his resignation was brought about by disagreements. He said:

"My resignation is not the result of any quarrel, disagreement, chagrin or any unpleasant occurrence, but is caused solely and entirely by my desire to return to business and give my attention once more to my personal affairs, which for more than eight years have been subordinated to the public interests."

Mr. Redfield said today that he expected to go back to New York City, but he had not made any plans for his immediate future in the business world. He was at one time connected with R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, and afterward manufactured iron and steel forgings. When he became a member of the Wilson Cabinet in 1913 he was Vice President of the American Blower Company and also a Director of the Equitable Life Insurance Society. He was also President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. He made industrial studies in Europe in 1900 and 1901, and in 1910-1911 made a trip around the world, later writing a book on his observations, entitled, "The New Industrial Day."

Besides Mr. Redfield five men have resigned from the Cabinet in the course of President Wilson's Administration—William J. Bryan, Secretary of State; Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General, and James C. McReynolds, Attorney General, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

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TRY MAX & B CALOX
The Correct Dentrifice.—Advt.

CHIEF INTEREST IN ARTICLE X.

McCumber's Draft Seeks to Define Our Obligations Under It.

SENATORS TO TRAIL WILSON

Anti-League Extremists Announce Dates for Speeches in Answer to President.

COMMITTEE WINS SUPPORT

Mild Reservationists Favor Its Program Except as Affecting References to Article X.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Differences between the two groups of Republicans in the Senate over reservations to the Peace Treaty had virtually narrowed down today to the wording of the reservation on Article X. of the League of Nations covenant.

Senators forming the group known as "mild reservationists," friendly to the treaty and to the League, expressed their willingness to accept the reservations adopted yesterday by the Foreign Relations Committee, except as to Article X. They intimated that they considered the wording of that reservation much too drastic and as likely to endanger the League, and would fight for its modification.

At the same time Senator McCumber presented a substitute set of reservations and in a brief speech to the Senate discussed his proposal for clearing up all doubt as to this country's obligation under Article X. He warmly criticised the committee reservation on this point.

A further development of the day was an attempt by Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, to persuade Senator Shields, Democrat, to change his attitude on the reservations, for which he voted in committee, and to sign the report of the minority of the committee, which will urge unqualified ratification. Mr. Hitchcock's efforts to move Senator Shields proved futile, however.

Late in the day those Senators whose hostility to the League and the treaty has won them the name "the Battalion of Death" announced a partial list of speaking dates on a tour of the Middle West and West to counteract the effect of President Wilson's trip.

Interest in the Senate centred, however, upon the attitude of the mild reservationists, for this group, it has long been recognised, holds the balance of power. After carefully studying the committee reservations, Senators McNary, Kellogg, Nelson, McCumber, Colt, and Lenroot expressed themselves as generally willing to accept reservations Nos. 1, 3, and 4, but as being opposed to No. 2, which refers to Article X.

Senators Capper and Cummins said the whole committee reservation program was acceptable to them. Senator Spencer expressed sympathy with the spirit of the committee reservations, but said he thought them somewhat drastic, and announced that he would study them still further. Mr. Spencer was the only one of the group who seemed at all doubtful.

Issue Narrowed to Article X.

With the issue therefore narrowed to the reservation on Article X., negotiations are already under way to frame that reservation so that it will meet the views not only of the Republicans, but of Senator Shields and other Democrats who favor reservations. Senator Shields withheld his vote on this reservation in committee yesterday, after announcing that he was for it in spirit, but believed it should be differently worded.

The mild reservationists' opposition to the committee's Article X. reservation was expressed by two Senators—Lenroot and McCumber, the latter of whom discussed it in a brief speech to the Senate.

Senator Lenroot said that the reservation in question would apply also to the provision in Article XVI. for an economic boycott, and for that reason he could not support it. Senator Colt agreed with this view.

Senator McCumber, however, took a much more radical attitude. Speaking to the Senate, he said:

"I wish to present to the Senate a substitute proposal for the reservation on Article X. It provides: That the advice and suggestion of the Council as to the means of carrying the said obligation (Article X.) into effect are only advisory and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article X. the execution of which may require the use of American military and naval forces, or economic measures, can, under the Constitution, be carried out only by the action of the Congress, and that failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestion of the Council of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"It will be noted that in both the committee proposal and the substitute proposal this country is at liberty, if

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STEEL UNIONS URGE WILSON TO ACT NOW

Gompers Asks President to State Before Tuesday if He Can Arrange a Conference.

SEES DANGER OF A STRIKE

Wants Reply Before Meeting of the 24 Presidents of Steel Unions to Decide on Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In a telegram sent to President Wilson today Samuel Gompers asked the President to use his best endeavors to bring about a conference between the unions of the steel industry and officials of the United States Steel Corporation in order that a general strike may be prevented. The Presidents of the twenty-four steel unions will meet in Washington next Tuesday, Sept. 9, and the President is asked to state before that time whether a conference can be brought about.

The Presidents of the unions will meet for the purpose of taking "such action as they may deem necessary," and the inference here is that if the conference is not arranged the general strike of steel workers will be called. Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Corporation, has refused twice to meet the steel workers, who have long sought to institute unions in the corporation's plants, and in consequence organized labor is sounding a defiant note, as Mr. Gompers's telegram indicates. It was made known last week that President Wilson would endeavor to bring about the conference, and Mr. Gompers's telegram confirms this news. At that time, following the refusals of Judge Gary, the President of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of steel workers went to the White House and talked the situation over with the President.

The Executive Committee of the steel workers' unions has been meeting in Washington for two days, ostensibly for the purpose of mapping out a "defen-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Text of Treaty Reservations Offered by McCumber in Place of Those Adopted by Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is the text of the six reservations to the League of Nations covenant and the German treaty submitted today by Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, as substitutes for the four adopted yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senate present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, of the one part, and Germany, of the other part, consummated at Versailles, in the Republic of France, on the 28th day of June, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings, to be made a part of and condition of such ratification.

1—That, whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States, as provided in Article I., the United States shall be the sole judge whether all of its international obligations and all of its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled.

2—That no obligation rests upon the United States under Article X., unless and until the Council of the League of Nations shall advise, and that the advice and suggestion of the Council as to the means of carrying the said obligations into effect are only advisory, and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article X. the execution of which may require the use of American military and naval forces or economic measures can, under the Constitution, be carried out only by the action of the Congress, and that failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestion of the Council of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

3—The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are in its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other purely domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

4—The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the Assembly or Council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

5—That, in advising and consenting to the ratification of said treaty, the United States understands that the German rights and interests, renounced by Germany in favor of Japan under the provisions of Articles CLVI., CLVII., and CLVIII. of said treaty are to be returned by Japan to China at the termination of the present war by the adoption of this treaty, as provided in the exchanged notes between the Japanese and Chinese Governments of date May 25, 1915.

6—That the United States understands and construes the words "dispute between members" and the words "disputes between parties" in Article XV. to mean that a dispute with a self-governing dominion, colony, or dependency, represented in the Assembly, is a dispute with the dominant or principal member represented therein, and that a dispute with some dominant or principal member is a dispute with all of the self-governing dominions, colonies, or dependencies, and that the exclusion of the parties to the dispute provided in the last paragraph of said article will cover not only the dominant or principal member, but also its dominions, colonies, and dependencies.

PRESIDENT FINDS ST. LOUIS AROUSED

Heartening Reception Given Him in State Where Treaty's Foes Have Been Busy.

AUDIENCES KEEN TO HEAR

And Wilson's Explanations of Treaty Are Followed with Deepest Interest.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—With the arrival at St. Louis and Mr. Wilson's address at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, the Presidential tour took on a new aspect.

In Columbus yesterday there was not much enthusiasm in the street crowd. The President's persuasive eloquence had its effect on the audience which he addressed, and he undoubtedly made friends for his cause at the Ohio capital.

In Indianapolis there was a greater outpouring of people, but the effect of the address was spoiled by the confusion among the immense crowd, not one-third of whom could hear what the President was saying.

The net impression of the first day was that the people of that part of the Middle West were not aroused on the subject of the treaty and the covenant. None of that sense of danger involved in the treaty to which the opposition had pointed was encountered, and it is probable that, as the matter stands, if there were a popular vote the President's position would be indorsed, but the people are not keenly interested one way or the other.

The soldiers are home. Europe is again a long way off, and people are more concerned about things nearer at hand. They do not want to become involved in European and Asiatic complications. But at the same time they do not want to take chances on losing any opportunity that may exist to prevent future wars. The American nature is responsive, and undoubtedly the

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When you think of Writing
Think of WRITING.—Advt.

WILSON TAKES NEW LINE

Points to Commercial and Political Dangers if Treaty Fails.

ATTACKS SENATE CRITICS

And Dares Them to Prove They Are Not "Contemptible Quitters" in the Game.

GREAT OVATION IN CITY

Street Throngs Are Enthusiastic and 10,000 Cheer His Coliseum Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—A great meeting at the Coliseum tonight, when the crowd that packed the immense hall gave President Wilson a splendid ovation, was the climax of his day's visit to St. Louis to urge ratification of the Peace Treaty. All through the day in his public appearance here Mr. Wilson had evoked lively demonstrations. The scenes of enthusiasm at the Coliseum, where in 1916 he was renominated, were comparable to those found in the heights of a Presidential campaign.

When the President appeared on the platform he was applauded for three minutes, and when Governor Gardner, who presided, predicted that the President would soon be hailed as "Wilson, the Father of World Democracy," there was another great demonstration by the 10,000 or more persons in the audience.

The President had been informed during the day that sentiment in Missouri, and especially in St. Louis, was about equally divided on the Peace Treaty and League Covenant. He expressed the conviction tonight, after a day of demonstrations, that there could no longer be any doubt as to the feeling in St. Louis.

It was expected that agitation would be started by the Sinn Fein element, but apparently the cordiality of President Wilson's reception here ended this danger.

Shows Aggressive Spirit.

An aggressive spirit was shown by the President in his evening address, as well as in one made before the Chamber of Commerce at noon. Information that opponents of the League of Nations have been covering the Middle West and Far West with anti-League propaganda has only served to stiffen his determination.

He announced today that on Article X. there could be no compromise, and he expressed the conviction that the people must make their desires known to the Senators who, he charged, were obstructing world peace.

He used vigorous language in discussing the Senate opposition. He spoke of the attitude of some of the treaty opponents as a "curious aberration of thinking," and asserted that failure of the treaty would drive the United States into isolation where it would do nothing for the interests of others.

The President declared amid applause that there could be no League of Nations in the true sense without the partnership of the United States.

"And if we are partners," he went on, "let me predict that we will be the senior partner. The supremacy will be ours. The other countries will be looking to us, are looking to us, for leadership.

"If this country wishes to stand alone, it must stand alone a part of an armed camp," he went on. At another point he said that the choice was clear for the United States between "armed isolation" and "peaceful partnership."

Again referring to Senate opponents of the treaty, he remarked:

"They are discussing how soon and how quick they can get out. Well, I am not a quitter, for one."

This statement evoked great applause.

"I wonder if some of the gentlemen who are casting aspersions on this treaty ever read it," said the President. "If any one will tell me which has not got it, I will send him one."

There was applause for this, and cries of "Read! Senator Reed is one of them!"

The President drew more applause by asserting that he was just as much the servant of the Republicans as the Democrats.

"I'm just trying to be," he added, "what some men don't seem to be able to be—a simple, plain-thinking, plain-speaking American citizen."

The President said that America had gone into the war to win and intended to stay to the end. It was this, he added, that the people must make known; and it was the will of all the people, and not any class, that would decide the issue.

Warmly Greeted Everywhere.

St. Louis throughout the day acted as if it was glad to see the President. From the time his train arrived and the parade of automobiles started through the streets at 9:30 o'clock in the morning until Mr. Wilson waved farewell at the railway station tonight there were applauding crowds to welcome him. His discussion of the League covenant and

treaty received generous applause, and this served to rouse his fighting spirit.

The ovation to the President here was the greatest he has experienced since his return from Europe, contrasting with the apathy which was seen yesterday morning in Columbus, Ohio, and to some degree among street crowds in Indianapolis last night.

The reception to the President in St. Louis was big-hearted and enthusiastic. The President reflected it in his addresses, for he did not cling to his program of education only, but aimed shaft after shaft at his opponents.

The President made a good impression in St. Louis and his addresses served the purpose of awakening public interest in the treaty and covenant as well as about the high cost of living and other problems which for the moment may seem to be nearer home. The visit of the President has received a maximum of publicity, and his addresses are being published practically in full in every part of the State.

The meetings here today were of great interest, not only because of the effect which they might have upon the nation, but also as a sign of what might be expected of the President's campaign as he swings further west. The controversy over the treaty now gives every promise of developing into a spectacular "finish fight."

One of the greatest receptions which President Wilson had on his preparedness tour in the Spring of 1916 was tendered him by St. Louis, when the charge was being made that the city was strongly pro-German. Today St. Louis repeated history and again shook off that charge, for it cheered its heartiest when the President maintained that Germany must be made to pay for the wrongs committed and that any who said "no" was not a true friend of the world.

It was in St. Louis that President Wilson on the former occasion showed himself in his best fighting trim. In that respect also the story was repeated today.

The President developed his attack upon the opponents of the League of Nations with assertions that they were engaging in petty bickerings and personal antagonism, forgetful of the great issues in which the future of the world was at stake. Charges that the Senators who have been most bitter in opposition have strayed from the path of large principles to engage in little disputes that served to befog the issues have been heard here in the last two weeks, and the President told the people today that he believed such to be the case.

In elaborating this idea at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon the President served notice that he had found it impossible to deal with the opposing Senators on the basis upon which they were now proceeding, and that he wanted the people to stand with him in his fight.

"I have come away from Washington to discuss them," he said, referring to the principles involved in the treaty, "because apparently it is difficult to discuss them in Washington. The whole subject is surrounded with a mist which it is difficult to penetrate. I brought home with me from the other side of the water a great document, a great human document, but after you hear it talked about in Washington for a while you think that it has just about three or four clauses to it.

"You fancy that it has a certain article in it, that it has something about Shantung in it, that it has something about the Monroe Doctrine in that it has something about quitting, withdrawing from the League, showing that you do not want to play the game, and I do not hear about anything else in it. Why, these are mere details and incidents of a great human enterprise, and I have sought the privilege of telling you what I conceive that human enterprise to be."

Points That Win Applause.

This insistence that the United States is being put in the position of being a "quitter" after accomplishing so great a task in the war is a winning point for the President and gets applause.

The assertion that he is standing for principles of world interest in which America should play her part bravely, while his opponents are quibbling over minor points, is also working in the President's favor. Friends of the President here are making much of it, spreading the idea broadcast that the foes of the treaty are staging a personal and vindictive fight, while the President is asking that partisanship be dropped and that the great objects for which the treaty and the League of Nations stand shall be the issue.

It is obvious that most of the persons to whom the President has talked on his tour do not have a complete understanding of the points raised by the opposition. Hence for that reason, if no other, the call of the President to consider the great principles which he explains wins applause. His perorations are received with enthusiasm.

At the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, which was one of the most satisfying features of the day, from the standpoint of the President's friends, the President took the occasion to urge that business was vitally interested in the swift ratification of the treaty. There was in his opinion, he said, no merchant, manufacturer or banker present who could say truthfully that the business of the United States was separate from the rest of the world commercially, industrially or financially. America, minding her own business and having no other, despised, suspected, distrusted, he said, was an impossible condition.

The 1,500 or more diners applauded the President's insisting that stable conditions could only come with the ratification of the treaty.

In referring to the delays by the Senate, the President stated that he had humbly asked that the United States might be represented on the Reparations Commission and had been refused.

The President held that opponents of the treaty who thus refused to join in the movement to stabilize world affairs must expect to appear in the light of "contemptible quitters." This statement met with a hearty response.

"The central object of that treaty," he said in this connection, "is to establish the independence and to protect the integrity of the weak peoples of the world."

"I hear some gentlemen, who are themselves incapable of altruistic purposes, say, 'Ah, but that is altruistic. It is not our business to take care of the weak nations of the world.' No, but it is our business to prevent wars, and if we do not take care of the weak nations of the world there will be war.

"These gentlemen assume the rôle of being very practical men, and they say, 'We do not want to get into war to protect every little nation in the world.' Very well, then, let them show me how they will keep out of war by not protecting them, and let them show me how they will prove that, having gone into an enterprise, they are not absolute, contemptible quitters if they do not see the game through.

"They joined with the rest of us in the profession of fine purposes when we went into the war. And what was the fine purpose that they professed? It was not merely to defeat Germany. It is not a handsome enterprise for any great nation to go into a war to reduce another nation into obedience. They went in and they professed to go in to see to it that nobody after Germany's defeat should repeat the experiment which Germany had tried. And how do they propose to do that? To leave the material that Germany was going to make her dominating empire out of helpless and at her mercy.

"What was the old formula of Pan Germanism? From Bremen to Bagdad, wasn't it? Well, look at the map. What lies between Bremen and Bagdad? After you get past the German territory there is Poland, there is Bohemia, which we have made into Czechoslovakia; there is Hungary, which is divided from Austria and does not share Austria's strength; there is Rumania, there is Jugoslavia, there is broken Turkey, and then Persia and Bagdad. The route is open. The route is wide open, and we have undertaken to say, 'This route is closed.' If you do not close it, you have no choice but some day or other to enter into exactly the same kind of war that we have just gone through. Those gentlemen are dreaming. They are living in an age which is gone and all but forgotten when they say that we can mind our own business."

The President discussed the Shantung question and referring to the promise of Japan to hand back the sovereign rights which Germany enjoyed used the words "very handsome" in describing the manner in which Japan had made her pledge.

His statement that he would not "scuttle and run" while China was in need of a friend, and that "that is not the kind of an American I am" brought applause.

Article X. of the covenant, he said, provided only for protection against external aggression. The words "external aggression," he said, were put in "because every man who sat at that board (the Peace Conference) held that the right of revolution was sacred and must not be interfered with." He went on:

"When you read Article X. you will see that it is nothing but the inevitable, logical centre of the whole system of the covenant of the League of Nations, and I stand for it absolutely."

Great Throngs in the Street.

The President's train reached St. Louis at 4 o'clock in the morning. Long before he left it at 9:30 to make a five-mile tour of the streets in an automobile with Mrs. Wilson, there was a large crowd gathered near who gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

The streets all along the line were crowded and the cheering for the most part hearty. Large numbers of children were assembled at various points, all with American flags, and their cheering brought smiles to Mr. Wilson's face.

As the parade of automobiles reached the business centre the crowds grew in size, as did the warmth of the reception. Thousands of workers in offices, factories and stores crowded the windows to greet the President and Mrs. Wilson. Men in khaki were out in large numbers to aid the police in keeping order, and they made an impressive sight as they stood at attention as the President's car passed.

Uses Notes for First Time.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—For the first time since his speaking trip began, President Wilson referred to notes during his Coliseum speech tonight, having a small typewritten sheet in his hand.

In the course of his address he said at one point that if the United States keeps out of the League, another war like the last "will come soon," but if it went in, "it will never come."

All the arguments of the opposition, Mr. Wilson said, were based on an assumption that every one was going to break the covenant and that bad faith was to be the universal rule.

In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon the President said that the United States could not attain the full measure of nationalism without fulfilling its part in the family of nations.

The greatest nationalist, the President held, is the man who wanted his nation to be a great nation. And a great nation, he added, "was that which penetrates to the heart of its duty among the nations of the world."

At another point he said:

"War is a process of heat, and what is proposed is that every hot thought shall be spread out in the cooling opinion of the world."

Referring to Article XI. of the covenant, in which every matter threatening the peace of the world is declared a matter of concern to the League, Mr. Wilson said that that would give any nation a right to take a friendly part in the settlement of threatening situations as regards its neighbors.

"And if you must give the secret away," he added "I wrote those words myself."

The language giving the League power to "advise" what steps should be taken in international controversy, said the President, meant just what it said. He added that he always knew what "advise" meant until he returned from Paris.

ASKS CRITICS TO PROVE THEY ARE NOT QUITTERS

President Says We Are Minding Our Business in Trying to Avert Future Wars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon today President Wilson said:

I am glad to hear the Mayor say (and I believe it is true) that politics is adjourned. Politics has no place—I mean party politics has no place—my fellow-citizens, in the subjects that we are now obliged to discuss and to decide.

I have sometimes heard gentleman discussing the questions that are now before us with a distinction drawn between nationalism and internationalism in these matters. It is very difficult for me to follow their distinction. The present nationalist is the man who wants his nation to be the greatest nation, and the greatest nation is the nation which penetrates to the heart of its duty and mission among the nations of the world.

It is in the light of ideas of this sort that I conceive it a privilege to discuss the matters that I have come away from Washington to discuss. I have come away from Washington to discuss them, because apparently it is difficult to discuss them in Washington. The whole subject is surrounded with mists which it is difficult to penetrate.

One of the most interesting things that I realized after I got to the other side of the water was that the mental attitude of the French people with regard to the settlement of this war was largely determined by the fact that for nearly fifty years they had expected it. We cannot, will not live another fifty years under the cloud of that terror.

The terror had been there all the time and the war was its flame and consummation, and it had been executed because the politics of Europe were based upon a definite conception. That conception was that the strong had all the rights and that all that the weak could enjoy was what the strong permitted them to enjoy.

One of the centres of all the bad business was in the town of Constantinople. And that was because Constantinople was the key to the weak part of Europe. That was where the pawns were; not the kings and the queens and the castles and the bishops and the rest of the chess game of politics, but the little pawns. And every international conference that preceded the conference at Paris had been intended to consummate the arrangements for that game.

The treaty of peace with Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the world, and that new system is based upon an absolute reversal of the principles of the old system. The essential object of that treaty is to establish the independence and protect the integrity of the weak peoples of the world.

As to Minding One's Business.

I hear some gentlemen who are themselves incapable of altruistic purposes say, "Oh, but that is altruistic. It is not our business to take care of the weak nations of the world." No, but it is our business to prevent wars, and if we don't take care of the weak nations of the world there will be war. Let them show me how they will keep out of war by not protecting them. Let them show me how they will prove that, having gone into an enterprise, they are not absolute, contemptible quitters if they don't see the game through.

What was the old formula of Pan Germanism? From Bremen to Bagdad, wasn't it? Well, look at the map. What lies between Bremen and Bagdad? After you get past the German territory there is Poland, there is Bohemia, which we have made into Czechoslovakia; there is Hungary, which is divided from Austria and does not share Austria's strength; there is Rumania, there is Jugoslavia, there is broken Turkey, and then Persia and Bagdad. We have undertaken to say this route is closed.

Our own business? Is there a merchant present here, or any manufacturer, or any banker that can say that our interests are separate from the interests of the rest of the world commercially, industrially, financially? And when he draws a picture to himself, if he is frank, of what some gentlemen propose, this is what he sees: America minding her own business, and having no other. Despised, suspected, distrusted. And on the other side of the water the treaty and its operation interrupted? Not at all.

We are a great nation, my fellow-citizens, but the treaty is going to be applied just the same, whether we take part in it or not.

The reparation commission, created by the treaty, was created for the purpose of seeing that Germany pays the reparation. Not any three men out of you gentlemen know we are going to have trade with Germany. All that trade is going to be in the hands and under the control of the reparations commission.

I humbly asked leave to appoint a member to look after our interests and was rebuked for it. I am just mentioning this to show you the spirit in which we have gone into the enquiry of peace.

I have sometimes I think I have sought without prejudice to understand the point of view of the men who have been opposing the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. Many of them are men whose judgment and a patriotic feeling I have been accustomed to admire and respect, and yet I must admit to you, my fellow-countryman, that it is very hard for me to believe that they have followed their fine thinking to its logical and necessary conclusion, because when you reflect upon their position it is either that we ought to reject this treaty altogether or that we ought to change it in such a way as will make it necessary to reopen negotiations with Germany and reconsider the settlements of the peace in many essential particulars.

We cannot do the latter alone, and other nations will not join us in doing it. The only alternative is to reject the peace and to do what some of our fellow countrymen have been advised us to do: Stand alone in the world.

I suppose that most of you realize that it is going to be very difficult for the other nations that were engaged in this war to get financially on their feet again. I dare say you read the other day the statement of Mr. Herbert Hoover's opinion, an opinion which I always greatly respect, that it will be necessary for the United States immediately to advance four or five billion dollars for the rehabilitation of credit and industry on the other side of the water, and I must say to you that I learned nothing in Paris which would leave me to doubt that conclusion, and I think the statement of the sum is a reasonable and conservative statement.

If the world is going bankrupt, if credit is going to be destroyed, if the industry of the races of the world is going to be interrupted, our market is confined to the United States, trade will be impossible except within our own borders. If we are to save our own markets and rehabilitate our own industries, we must save the financial situation of the world and rehabilitate the markets of the world.

Germany can't pay for this war unless her industries are revived and the treaty of peace sets up a great commission, known as the Reparations Commission, in which it was intended that there should be a member from the United States as well as from other countries, and the business of this commission will be in part to see that the industries of Germany are revived in order that Germany may pay the great debt which she owes to civilization. That Reparations Commission can determine the currents of trade, the condition of credit, of international credit; it can determine how much Germany is going to buy, where it is going to buy, and how it is going to pay for it, and if we must, to save ourselves, contribute the financial rehabilitation of the world, then without being members of this partnership we must put our money in the hands of those who want to get the markets that belong to us.

A "Pecan Out" Hand.

That is what these gentlemen call playing a lone hand. It is, indeed, playing a lone hand, it is playing a hand that is frozen out. We must contribute the money which other nations are to use in order to rehabilitate their industry and credit, and we must make them our antagonists and rivals and not our partners. To put that proposition to any business man, young or old, in the United States and ask him how he likes it, and whether he considers that a useful way for the United States to stand alone.

We have got to carry this burden of reconstruction, and the question is, shall we carry it and be ruined anyhow, for that is what these gentlemen propose, that at every point we shall be embarrassed by the whole financial affairs of the world being in the hands of other nations.

The men who propose these things do not understand the selfish interests of the United States. Because here in the rest of the picture, Hot rivals, burning suspicions, jealousies, arrangements made everywhere if possible to shut us out, because if we won't come in as equals we ought to be shut out.

As it stands now, every nation trusts us. They look to us. They long that we shall undertake anything for their assistance rather than that any other nation should undertake it. And if we say that we are in this world to live by ourselves and get what we can get out of it by any selfish process, then the reaction will change the whole heart and attitude of the world toward this great, free, justice-loving people, and after you have changed the attitude of the world, what have you produced? Peace? Why, my fellow-citizens, is there any man here or any woman, let me say, is there any child, who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry?

Only an Alliance Without Us.

Ladies and gentlemen, I don't say it because I am an American and my heart is full of the same pride that fills yours with regard to the power and the spirit of this great nation, but merely because it is a fact which I think everybody would admit outside of America as well as inside of America—the organization contemplated by the League of Nations, without the United States, would merely be an alliance and not a League of Nations. It would be an alliance in which the partnership would be between the more powerful European nations and Japan, and the other party to the world arrangement, the antagonists, the dissociative party, the party to be standing off and to be watched by the alliance, would be the United States of America.

You can't afford to be unfriendly to everybody, unless you can afford to have everybody unfriendly to you.

This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war. Very well, then, if we must stand apart and the hostile rivals of the rest of the world, then we must do something else, we must be physically ready for anything to come. We must have a great standing army. We must see to it that every man in America is trained to arms. We must see to it that there are munitions and guns enough for an army. That means a mobilized nation. That means that arms are not only laid up in store but also that they are kept up to date so that they are ready to use tomorrow.

And what does that mean? Reduction of taxes? No. Not only the continuation of the present taxes but the increase of the present taxes? It means something very much more serious than that.

We can stand that so far as the expense is concerned, if we care to keep up the high cost of living and enjoy the other luxuries that we have recently developed. But what is much more serious, we have got to have some sort of organization which is the only kind of organization that can handle armies of that sort. We may say what we please of the German Government that has been destroyed, my fellow citizens, but it was the most efficient sort of government that could handle an armed nation. You can't handle an armed nation by vote. You can't handle an armed nation if it is democratic, because democracies don't go to war that way. You have got to have a concentrated, militaristic organization of government to run a nation of that sort.

And you can't watch other nations with your unassisted eye. You have got to watch them by secret agencies planted everywhere. And let the testify to this, my fellow-citizens, I not only did not know it until we got into this war, but I did not believe it when I was told that it was true. Germany was not the only country that maintained a secret service. Every country in Europe maintained it because they had to be ready for Germany's spring upon them. The only difference between the German secret service and the other secret services was that the German secret service found out more than the others did.

Under the League plan, the financial leadership will be ours, the industrial supremacy will be ours, the commercial advantages will be ours, and the other countries of the world will look to us, and shall we say, are looking to us, for leadership and direction.

Very well, then, if I am to compete with the critics of this League and of this treaty, as a selfish American I say I want to get in and get in as quick as I can; I want to be loaded and know how the thing is worked and help to run it, so that I can have the alternative—armed isolation or peaceful partnership.

Can any [illegible] to the choice, and can any [illegible] ask the question, Is not my duty plain?

I have heard more than my fill at amazing ignorance that the covenant of the League of Nations was an arrangement for war. Very well. The other arrangement, what would it be? An arrangement for peace, for friendliness, for co-operation? Would everybody beckon us to their markets?

I cannot bring my credulity up to that point. I have reached years of discretion, and I have met some very young men who know a great deal more than some very old men. There isn't a phrase of doubtful meaning in the whole document.

And what is the meaning? It is that representatives of the League of Nations is a covenant of arbitration and discussion. Had anybody ever told you that before?

I dare say that everybody you have heard about this document discusses Article X. Now there are twenty-seven other articles in it, and all of them are about something else.

They discuss how soon and how quick we can get out of it. Well, I am not a quitter, for one. We can get out just as soon as we want to, but we don't want to get out just as soon as we get in.

And then they talk about the Monroe Doctrine, when it expressly says that nothing in that instrument shall be construed as affecting in any way the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. It says so in so many words. And all the other things they talk about draw your attention from the essentials.

The essential matter, my fellow-citizens, is this: All members of that League promise that they will never go to war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration and absolutely abiding by the decision of the arbitrators, or if they are not willing to submit it to arbitration, that they will submit it to discussion by the capital council of the League, that they will give the council of the League six months in which to consider it, and that if they do not like the opinion of the council, they will wait three months after the opinion is rendered before going to war.

This afternoon a book I had forgotten all about, one of the campaign books of the last political campaign, was put in my hands, and I found in that book the platforms of the two parties, and in both those platforms they advocated just such an arrangement as the League of Nations. When I was on the other side of the water I did not know that I was taking, obeying orders, from both parties. But I was.

Glad to Leave Washington.

Now, I want you to understand, my fellow citizens, that I didn't leave Washington and come out on this trip because I doubted what was going to happen. I didn't. For one thing, I wanted to have the pleasure of leaving Washington and for another thing I wanted to have the very much greater pleasure of feeling the inspiration that I would get from you.

Things get very lonely in Washington sometimes. The real voice of the great people of America sometimes sounds faint and distant. In that strange city you hear politics until you wish both parties were smothered in their own gas.

This nation went into this war to see it through to the end, and the end has not come yet. This is the beginning, not of the war, but of the processes which are going to render war like this impossible. There are no other processes than these that are proposed in this great treaty. It is a great treaty. It is a treaty of justice.

We are in the presence, therefore, of the most solemn choice that this people was ever called upon to make. That choice is nothing less than this: Shall America redeem her pledges to the world?

America is made up of the peoples of the world and she has said to mankind at her birth, "We have come to redeem the world by giving it liberty and justice. Now we are called upon before the tribunal of mankind to redeem that immortal pledge.

INDIANAPOLIS PRESS COMMENT

Varied Aspects of the President's Reception Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The local press comment as follows on President Wilson's visit here:

Indiana Daily Times (Democratic.)—"Analysis of public opinion on the subject of the League of Nations from the reception accorded President Wilson at the Fair Grounds last night is difficult. There were apparently as many reasons for the vast audience as articles in the Peace Treaty, and the attitude of the crowd toward those things of which the President sought to speak was as varied as the Senatorial position on peace.

"The pageantry turned out to greet Wilson, some of them as though he constituted an extraordinary State Fair attraction, others because he was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, still others because it was the proper thing to do. Thousands wished to hear Wilson's own appeal for the Peace Treaty, and it is unfortunate that these thousands were in a large measure disappointed because of the interference of those with less serious reasons for attending."

Indianapolis News (Independent.)—"In his Indianapolis speech last night President Wilson gave his attention largely to showing how much good there is in the treaty and League covenant. The country will await the delivery of other speeches promised by the President before judging finally of the full merits of his analysis of the work done at Paris."

Indianapolis Star (Rep.)—"Some opponents of the League of Nations are trying to make capital of the fact that there was no riotous demonstration in Indianapolis when the President came to appeal to the people. It would be unfortunate if tactics were adopted by the Presidential party to create a furore of enthusiasm. President Wilson is out to explain to the country what the League of Nations means. He is appealing to the judgment of thoughtful citizens and does not want indorsement of the hurrah variety.

"The immense crowd that packed the building was attentive and sympathetic. It was there to learn. The President is out to teach those who will listen what the League is designed to accomplish for this country and the world. He is not expecting a great wave of enthusiasm. The best results will be accomplished by thoughtful attention and not by senseless enthusiasm such as is sometimes aroused in campaigns."

WANTS IRELAND PROTECTED

De Valera Asks America to Make Explicit League Reservation.

Eamonn de Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, issued a statement last night with respect to President Wilson's reference, at Columbus and Indianapolis, to the rights of subject peoples under the League of Nations covenant as at present drafted.

"Ireland is vitally affected by the covenant of the League of Nations," says the statement. "It is for her to force the American people for their approval. Unless America makes an explicit reservation in the case of Ireland the ratification of the covenant by America will mean that England can hold that America has impartially decided against Ireland, has admitted England's claim to Ireland as a part of her possessions, the integrity of which America must evermore lend her assistance in maintaining.

"President Wilson holds out the hope of the friendly offices of the American representatives within the Council of the League, once the covenant is ratified. I have no doubt whatever that Ireland's just claims would have the support of the American representatives, but I have equally no doubt that they would be ineffective. If America wants to be able to act with effect she must act now. Ireland naturally prefers seeing to it that her steed is not stolen rather than relying on the hope of recapturing that steed after the robbery has been committed."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

SEES DANGER AHEAD IF TREATY IS BEATEN

President Suggests America Will Be an Armed Camp, Facing a Foreign Alliance.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—President Wilson in his address at the Coliseum tonight said:

My Fellow-Countrymen: We have met upon an occasion which is much too solemn to care how we look. [This referred to a photographer's attempt to take a flashlight before the President spoke.] We ought to care how we think. And I have come here to-night to ask permission to discuss with you some of the very serious aberrations of thinking that have taken place in the country of late.

I have sometimes I think I have sought without prejudice to understand the point of view of the men who have been opposing the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. Many of them are men whose judgment and a patriotic feeling I have been accustomed to admire and respect, and yet I must admit to you, my fellow-countryman, that it is very hard for me to believe that they have followed their fine thinking to its logical and necessary conclusion, because when you reflect upon their position it is either that we ought to reject this treaty altogether or that we ought to change it in such a way as will make it necessary to reopen negotiations with Germany and reconsider the settlements of the peace in many essential particulars.

We cannot do the latter alone, and other nations will not join us in doing it. The only alternative is to reject the peace and to do what some of our fellow countrymen have been advised us to do: Stand alone in the world.

I suppose that most of you realize that it is going to be very difficult for the other nations that were engaged in this war to get financially on their feet again. I dare say you read the other day the statement of Mr. Herbert Hoover's opinion, an opinion which I always greatly respect, that it will be necessary for the United States immediately to advance four or five billion dollars for the rehabilitation of credit and industry on the other side of the water, and I must say to you that I learned nothing in Paris which would leave me to doubt that conclusion, and I think the statement of the sum is a reasonable and conservative statement.

If the world is going bankrupt, if credit is going to be destroyed, if the industry of the races of the world is going to be interrupted, our market is confined to the United States, trade will be impossible except within our own borders. If we are to save our own markets and rehabilitate our own industries, we must save the financial situation of the world and rehabilitate the markets of the world.

Germany can't pay for this war unless her industries are revived and the treaty of peace sets up a great commission, known as the Reparations Commission, in which it was intended that there should be a member from the United States as well as from other countries, and the business of this commission will be in part to see that the industries of Germany are revived in order that Germany may pay the great debt which she owes to civilization. That Reparations Commission can determine the currents of trade, the condition of credit, of international credit; it can determine how much Germany is going to buy, where it is going to buy, and how it is going to pay for it, and if we must, to save ourselves, contribute the financial rehabilitation of the world, then without being members of this partnership we must put our money in the hands of those who want to get the markets that belong to us.

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We are in the presence, therefore, of the most solemn choice that this people was ever called upon to make. That choice is nothing less than this: Shall America redeem her pledges to the world?

America is made up of the peoples of the world and she has said to mankind at her birth, "We have come to redeem the world by giving it liberty and justice. Now we are called upon before the tribunal of mankind to redeem that immortal pledge.

REGULARS.

Rupert Hughes writes on the veteran army division that will parade with General Pershing in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

END BAN ON MARKS IN SALES BY ARMY

Germans Can Now Purchase Surplus American Property at Coblenz.

COULD NOT BUY DOLLARS

Airplanes Burned Because Sale of War Material to Foe Was Forbidden.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 5.—Now that some one in Washington has discovered that dollars cannot be collected from Germans who do not possess them, the Liquidation Commission has a fair chance of disposing of $50,000,000 worth of property left on the Rhine by the American Army of Occupation.

The policy that has been abandoned by the Treasury Department resulted in two months' delay and a monetary loss of about $1,000,000. However, the delay results in our getting more marks for the goods to be sold to the Germans, and as for the million loss, it falls upon the Germans.

For instance, the cost of feeding 11,000 horses which could not be sold to Germans because the Americans demanded dollars where there were no dollars, has been charged to the German Government. This figures about $6,000 daily. The Germans may not buy all this property, of course, although they will buy much of it. The decision to change the policy and accept marks means that purchasing by others than Germans will be hurried.

Tried to Buy Dollars.

When J. R. Adams of the liquidation commission took up the task of disposing of this property some two and a half months ago he had orders to accept only dollars for it. German bidders could not figure how to get dollars. The sudden fall in the mark in New York was partially due to their efforts to buy dollars. Every time they tried to get hold of a few of them the price shot up.

There were extended negotiations by which it was hoped that German banks co-operating with the Government would guarantee later payment in dollars, but the plan could not be worked out.

The rate of marks for dollars had reached the point where the Germans could not afford to buy because their purchases could never be sold for a profit, since for the German population the value of the mark has not fallen as it has done abroad. While the mark in New York is worth one-fifth of its pre-war value, in Germany it is worth about one-third of the pre-war value.

An arrangement has been practically decided upon by which the Germans may get goods by paying in marks at something like the present rate. Probably sixteen to one will be allowed. This gives the Germans a chance to figure and has quickly brought bids for all the horses which are likely to be accepted.

Americans studying the situation believe that the Government will not lose by taking marks at 16 to 1 and holding them until the mark advances. In army headquarters now there are 160,000,000 marks acquired in sales of food and salvaged supplies at rates all the way from 12 to 20 to the dollar.

Had marks been accepted from the first the sales would probably have been completed. Both France and Belgium are bidding for the property now here but German bidders appear to have a fair chance of getting much of it. Among the goods to be sold are 14,000 motor vehicles valued at $30,000,000 which may bring about 50 per cent. of that valuation.

Would Not Sell War Material.

In some quarters there has been the criticism that too much American property has been destroyed on the Rhine. Members of the Congressional Investigating Committee have laid emphasis on the destruction of airplanes and motors. Investigation of this criticism shows these facts: Old airplanes and some not old were burned and seventy-four Liberty motors were reduced to junk on a ruling by the American Army of Occupation Headquarters that war material should not be turned over to the enemy.

The Germans say they would have paid good prices for the canvas of the wings of the airplanes and also good prices for the motors, which they could have used for other than airplane purposes. However, the Americans in charge destroyed the old bodies of airplanes and with acetylene torches burned holes through the cylinders of the seventy-four Liberty motors. They could then be sold only for junk. It was held that it was not worth while to take them home, and it was wrong to turn over war material to the foe.

The ordinance section also destroyed some war property. In this connection German dealers one day saw ordnance soldiers burning old leather pouches for cartridge clips. They said to American officers that they would buy this old leather. When it was replied that it was war material and could not be sold to them, they answered that they would do with it after purchase just what the Americans were doing: that they wanted old leather to be used in the refinement of steel. Thereafter old ordnance leather was sold to the Germans at a good price.

I mentioned today to a Colonel that in Paris there was criticism of the conduct of the salvage business here, and he replied by showing me an official report that members of the investigating committee, with a Sergeant-at-Arms and a Recorder, reached Coblenz at 8 o'clock one evening and left at 9 o'clock the next morning. He did not think they could learn enough in that time to form a basis of much worth-while criticism.

RIDICULES THE ADMIRALTY.

Lord Fisher Affects to See Its Only Economies in Dress Reform.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Lord Fisher, writing in his characteristic vein, has sent another letter to The London Times, replying to the newspaper's criticism of his first letter. He begins by saying that he is not going to argue with The Times, as "it is only damned fools who argue." Facetiously he expresses pleasure at seeing that "the Admiralty have perfected their economies," and proceeds to quote from "a very remarkable official memorandum by the Admiralty to the fleet, showing how they have time to attend to the minutest detail of battle," as follows:

"Full dress is only to be worn by officers of the fleet at his Majesty's levee. (I suppose this will be canceled when President Smillie comes along, and we make the nineteenth new republic.) At balls a mess jacket is to be worn instead of a tail coat. So, thank God!" continues Lord Fisher, "the weight of the war and 2,000,000 a day more than our income is lifted off our minds, and we can waltz with a light heart, (or is it still jazz?) Then follow twelve specific injunctions about cocked hats and gold lace and midshipmen's jackets. 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' If this indicates the minds of those whose hearts should be filled with internal combustion engines and war 'hippopotami,' (but that's another story.)

"Sir, I tell you again with emphasis that the present navy is obsolete for a war a few years hence."

Rear Admiral Hollweg considers the transit of the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Panama Canal even a more epoch-making feat, and declares that Japanese predominance in the Pacific is now gone, doubting Japan will be able to keep a naval standard equal to the American.

He concludes: "If militarism is killed, marinism is livelier than ever."

WANT NEW FIUME CONTROL

Commission Favors American and British Police Force.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is understood that the commission of allied Generals sent to Fiume to investigate disturbances there in which French soldiers were killed has made recommendations to the Peace Conference, which include the maintenance of public order in Fiume by an American and British police force, marines forming the American contingent.

ROME,

GREEKS AGHAST AT WILSON'S PLAN

View in Paris That Denial of Claims in Thrace Would Discredit Venizelos Utterly.

HE IS CRUSHED WITH GRIEF

Premier's Friends Say Former King Constantine Would Rejoice at His Humiliation.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—It is not putting it too strongly to say that Premier Venizelos of Greece is overwhelmed with grief and chagrin at the plan for the partition of Thrace put forward by President Wilson, which was wholly unexpected by him.

According to the Greeks themselves, probably the only Greek in all Europe getting any satisfaction out of the President's plan is former King Constantine. If you ask why even Constantine would approve the project which denies the Greek claims to Thrace practically in toto the answer is, Constantine would be willing to lose Athens itself for the sake of discrediting Venizelos.

There is no question that the adoption of this plan cabled over by President Wilson last week as his own substitute for the Polk and Tardieu plans would discredit Venizelos with his own people beyond hope of recovery. His best friends say that. They also say, of course, that the plan can never be adopted.

Out of all Thrace the President would give Greece only a very small niche in the extreme southwest corner of Western Thrace, a district with forty miles of coast line and running back from the coast about thirty miles. It includes the kaza of Xanthi and about half of the kaza of Chioumouldjina, (kaza is a subdivision of land corresponding to a county in America.)

Big Slice to Bulgaria.

Furthermore, Mr. Wilson would give to Bulgaria all the northern part of Western Thrace, as well as the northwestern part of Eastern Thrace. All the rest of Eastern and Western Thrace would be given by the Wilson plan to the international State of Constantinople, under the mandate of some great power.

The Greeks are far more upset than the Chinese were by the final American policy as to Shantung, for in this case there had been no warning. The Greeks were reconciling themselves to the Polk plan. Venizelos himself had agreed to accept it, and there was no thought on their part that America would demand an even greater concession from Greece, certainly not the concession of practically every foot they had claimed.

Premier Venizelos was one of President Wilson's greatest admirers at the Peace Conference and before that. He was one of his most loyal supporters for the League of Nations project. The two men had several long talks in Paris, but the American President never said anything on those occasions to intimate to the Greek Premier that none of Eastern Thrace, and particularly none of Western Thrace, could go to Greece.

The President did in these talks with the Greek Premier express some doubts as to the wisdom of taking certain local regions out of Bulgarian territory. Hoping to satisfy those doubts Venizelos wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson on the eve of the latter's departure for America on June 29, stating that Greece would be willing to accommodate Bulgaria in a commercial way by giving her right of traffic to the Aegean coast. It was just a month later, on July 29, when Frank Polk arrived in Paris to head the American delegation. He brought no Wilson plan for Thrace with him. The fact that his own proposal for a Thracian solution was so much more favorable to Greece than the President's is sufficient evidence that he had no intimation of what Mr. Wilson was going to propose later on when he rejected both the Polk and Tardieu propositions.

So the Italian, French, and English as well as the Greek delegates now in Paris are wondering how and upon whose advice the President arrived at his latest conclusion, and who drew this new map of Thrace with no Greece in it.

Inference of Mandate by America.

One inference being drawn from Mr. Wilson's plan is that the President feels confident America will take a mandate for Constantinople, and wants all Thrace, which was left to the mandatary power under the Polk and Tardieu plans.

To sum it up geographically, the Wilson plan would give all Eastern Thrace except the small region north of Adrianople, to the mandate of the State of Constantinople. The piece left out near Adrianople he would give to Bulgaria. Of the part of Western Thrace not included by the President in the Constantinople State he would give by far the greater portion to Bulgaria, or practically all of the northern half of it west of the Maritza River.

To find what is left for Greece draw a line north from the Aegean port of Marasia to a point about thirty miles from the coast and from the point draw a line due west to the Macedonian boundary. That makes a rectangle containing all of Thrace that the Wilson plan would leave to Greece. East of that rectangle would go to the State of Constantinople.

It was on the first of August Venizelos saw Mr. Polk and presented the full Greek claims for all of Western and Eastern Thrace minus small parts to be given to Bulgaria in boundary rectifications and minus a small strip to remain the hinterland for Constantinople. Mr. Polk was utterly opposed. Soon afterward Mr. Polk worked out his own plan. When Venizelos called on him on Aug. 15 the two men came closer together. One of the chief objections of Venizelos to the Polk plan was that it broke the continuity of Greek territory by inserting the international State between Greek territories in East and West Thrace.

Venizelos called attention to the fact that if East Thrace were ever attacked from the north by Bulgaria Greece would have no way of sending troops to protect the outlying district because she would not be allowed to send them across the international State and there was no suitable landing port on the Gulf of Zaros.

Mr. Polk admitted that the objection had merit and assured the Premier that Greece would be provided with the means to protect her own territory should occasion ever arise. Venizelos preferred the Tardieu to the Polk plan regardless of the fact that it kept Greece off the Black Sea, because it did make all her Thracian possessions contiguous and gave much less to Bulgaria than Polk would have given.

But both the Polk and Tardieu plans are now in the discard and there is a personal political fight between Wilson and Venizelos with no hope of an early Thracian solution coming out of it.

This new plan of President Wilson is interesting in connection with Charles R. Crane's report in favor of America taking a mandate not merely for Armenia but for all Turkey in Asia. Add the Wilson and Crane projects together and America gets the bulk of the old Ottoman Empire both in Asia and Europe.

HORSE SHOW AT NEWPORT.
Closing day at the Newport Horse Show illustrated in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

CAVELL BETRAYER CONDEMNED TO DIE

Georges Gaston Quien Convicted by French Court Martial of Treasonable Dealings.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Georges Gaston Quien, on trial before a court martial charged with having had treasonable dealings with the Germans and with having betrayed Edith Cavell to them, was today convicted and condemned to death.

Georges Gaston Quien, who when the war began was serving a jail sentence in St. Quentin in connection with an espionage case unearthed at Versailles in 1913, was liberated by the Germans when they took the town.

He was arrested early in 1919 by the French authorities, who charged that after his release at St. Quentin he went to Prince and Princess Croy in Belgium and later denounced them to the German officials of occupation as having aided French prisoners of war to escape. The Princess, in consequence, was condemned to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Quien is said to have gone afterward to Brussels, where he went into the hospital service with Edith Cavell, the English nurse. The indictment against him charged that after having obtained funds and help from Miss Cavell Quien went to Holland, returned to Brussels as a German agent and betrayed Miss Cavell to the German commandant. Quien denied all these charges at his trial.

In the taking of evidence, other women testified that Quien had betrayed them to the Germans. Quien was brought to trial on Aug. 25.

WILSON SHIP TO BRING BELGIAN RULERS HERE

Royal Family Sails for United States on George Washington on Sept. 22.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—It is announced that King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, with Crown Prince Leopold, will sail on Sept. 22 for the United States on an American warship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The transport George Washington, on which Mr. Wilson made his voyages to Europe to attend the Peace Conference, will bring King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium to the United States this month, it was announced today at the Navy Department. The vessel now is at New York, undergoing minor alterations.

The George Washington will sail for Brest within a few days, and from that port will go to Antwerp, where the Belgian royal party will embark.

PREMIER BRATIANO REBUKES ALLIES

Calls Policy Toward Rumania Adopted by Supreme Council Dangerous and Pernicious.

NEW NOTE TO HIM CORDIAL

But Insists That Engagements Entered Into with the Powers Must Be Kept.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—J. C. Bratiano, Rumanian Premier, has advised Nikholas Misu, Rumanian representative here, of the receipt of the latter's dispatch advising him that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had prohibited shipment of arms and war material from Hungary to Rumania. The telegram declares that notes sent to Bucharest by the Supreme Council have not been received, and asks M. Misu to especially call the attention of the Supreme Council to "the dangerous and pernicious character of the policy it has adopted toward Rumania."

"The Rumanian Government is absolutely convinced," the telegram continues, "that in destroying Bolshevism in Hungary it has rendered eminent service to the allied cause. As a consequence of the conditions imposed upon Rumania, without taking account of her sacrifices of men and materials, the Rumanian Government may be obliged to consider the advantages of withdrawing her troops across the Dvina, in Southern Russia, and declining all responsibility for the chaos to which that part of Europe may be reduced by the dissensions of the Bolsheviki, Royalists, and Reactionaries."

The note of the Supreme Council which Sir George R. Clerk of the British Foreign Office is carrying to Bucharest is couched in firm but cordial language, according to the Petit Parisien today. It says the communication recalls to the Rumanian Cabinet the engagements it had entered into and sets forth the necessity of their being kept.

It is said by the Journal that Sir George is taking with him the seventy-five radiograms which the Rumanian delegation is reported to have declared were sent from Paris to the Rumanian Government within the last two weeks but none of which reached its destination, Rumania claiming a similar failure of the various allied notes to reach her. As to the new allied note, the Journal says it declares the Peace Conference considers umania as a faithful friend, expresses the wish that the Government will not detach itself from the body of the allies, requests explanations on various points, asks that Rumania evacuate Hungary speedily and meanwhile cease requisitioning supplies, while putting the material already requisitioned at the disposal of the allies for the purpose of making a just division of it or its equivalent among the various nations having claims against Hungary. The note is said to end by asking Rumania to co-operate with the Allies in re-establishing order in Hungary.

ANXIETY IN AUSTRIA.

Fear Expressed That Monarchy Will Be Re-established in Hungary.

VIENNA, Aug. 29, (Associated Press.)—Austria is watching the trend of events in Hungary with growing apprehension. The future of that former part of the Dual Monarchy, it is freely said by both the press and men who are trying to guide the country, must have a grave bearing on Austria's future, which itself is admittedly uncertain. The present ascendancy of the reactionary element is feared here to point the road to monarchical government either by the establishment of Dynasty as a kingdom or the erection of the reported Rumanian scheme for a dual Rumanian-Hungarian Empire under a Rumanian King.

The activity of the royalist elements of Europe, outside of the immediate House of Hapsburg, is indicated by reports from apparently good sources that approaches have recently been made to a certain high personage whose name and influence have not figured in recent European history, with the intimation that he would be acceptable as either King or Emperor of Hungary. This approach is said to have been made through a high personage of one of the political parties at present in the ascendancy in Hungarian politics.

According to information here, the forthcoming elections in Hungary point strongly toward a monarchical decision. Premier Friedrich's announcement declared universal suffrage was to prevail and the existing literacy qualification was to be abolished. This means the ballot for the peasantry, and it is said here that this great element of the population is tired of turmoil and revolution and, recalling the days of peace, might naturally turn to re-establishment of the landowners and the Crown, which means to them authority and protection of life and property.

DEMAND OVERTHROW OF MINISTER NOSKE

Protests in German Assembly Against Army Rigor—Socialist Editor Jailed.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Social Democratic Society of Breslau has adopted a resolution which has been iptroduced in the National Assembly by Vice President Loebe demanding that all army officers immediately take the oath to the new republican constitution, and urging that those who refuse be dismissed from the army.

Another resolution introduced in the National Assembly calls upon the Government to get rid of Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, who, it is set forth, "is evidently unable to stem the tide of military reaction." The appointment of a "comrade capable of ending the military counter-revolution" is demanded.

There is also a protest before the Assembly against the retention of the law providing for arrests during a period of martial law. This is taken as another indication that Herr Noske's regime is unpopular with the Government and the Socialists.

Among the scattering protests emanating from various Majority Socialist quarters in Berlin is one from the Federation of Labor denouncing the rigid enforcement of martial law because it prevents the distribution of pamphlets and circulars, which was tolerated under the old regime. The trade unionist commission urges that Herr Noske moderate the provisions under which martial law has been enforced.

HAMBURG, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.)—The editor of the Independent Socialist newspaper Volks-Zeitung has been sentenced to jail for a term of three weeks on a charge of having "insulted Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense," in an editorial.

Jusserands to Celebrate Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand went to New York tonight to take part in the joint celebration of General Lafayette's birthday and of the fifth anniversary of the battle of the Marne tomorrow. The Ambassador will be the principal speaker.

COUNCIL COMPLETES BULGARIAN TREATY

Thracian Settlement Reported to be Reserved for Turkish Agreement.

PERIL STILL IN HUNGARY

Conference Fears Renewed Disorders When Rumania Withdraws Her Troops.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference adjourned this afternoon for a double holiday after finishing the Bulgarian Treaty and sending the text to be printed. The document does not cover the future ownership of Thrace. The intimation now is that the Thracian settlement will be embodied in the Turkish Treaty. This is entirely in accord with the fact that the future of Thrace now seems to be tied up with the question of determining the size of the Hinterland in Europe that is to be given the nation that takes the mandate for Constantinople.

The Austrian treaty will probably be signed within the next ten days, and good progress has been made in formulating the terms to Hungary. If the present Heinrich Government in Budapest is able to maintain itself it will be satisfactory to the Peace Conference to negotiate with it in the matter of the Hungarian treaty.

But the danger in the Hungarian situation provoked by Rumania is not yet over, and the thing feared now is that Rumania, having removed vast stores, will withdraw her troops from Hungary, leaving it in grave danger of violent disorder. It is a familiar game to play. In getting out Rumania will be able to say that she is doing so because of the dissatisfaction of the Allies with her conduct. Her expectation being, of course, that conditions in Hungary will immediately become so bad that she will be asked to send troops in again to restore order. It is significant that during the Rumanian occupation the Hungarians have been prevented from organizing a gendarmerie or taking any other precautions on their own account against future disorder.

There is a remarkable coincidence in the fact that Rumania did not discover until two days ago that the ultimatum from Paris, sent both by wire and wireless, forbidding the looting of Hungary, had never reached her. This discovery was made only after a collapsed railroad bridge outside Budapest had been repaired, and it had been possible to move 3,700 more loaded freight cars out of Hungary. Now that country is practically denuded of all food as well as factory supplies for industry and transport material, and there is no agency to maintain order other than Rumanian soldiers.

With the Eastern European treaties out of the way the Peace Conference will next tackle Turkey, which has possibilities for a harder fight among the Paris delegates themselves than any in which they have engaged since the opening of the Conference last Winter. "Turkey will be the last call for dinner, and there is going to be something to carve, as one plenipotentiary cynically put it this morning.

In the Bulgarian and last German treaty the controversy in the end was between extremists, who wanted, practically to annihilate Germany and those who wished to give her a chance to live. In Austria and Bulgaria the former have been based chiefly on how much could be safely given this or that new small State, and how the boundaries could be fixed so that new wars would not be born over night.

In these cases the great powers have been able to make some sort of approach toward disinterestedness. But in the matter of Turkey they will not be concerned directly, each striving to outdo the others in altruism and getting for the latter the largest possible territory in which to establish a zone of hospitalities for backward peoples with and without oil wells. This is true of England, France, and Italy with reference to Turkey. And injected into the problem as one of the chief factors for delaying ultimate settlement is the uncertainty as to what America will do in the matter of a mandate.

ALLIES HEAR PLEAS ON TESCHEN DISPUTE

Paderewski Asks for Troops in Plebiscite Districts—Bulgars Deny Cruelty.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference gave a hearing this morning to Premier Padrewski of Poland and R. N. Dmowski, the Polish representative here, regarding the question of the Teschen mining district at issue between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who was heard by the Council yesterday, received an opportunity to reply today after the Polish representatives had been heard. No decision on the proposal of adding the Teschen district was announced after the meeting and it is understood that none was reached today.

"Germany, defeated on the west, has turned to the east, where she is waging a battle with the hope of achieving the victory she could not win on the other fronts," Premier Paderewski said today to The Associated Press in discussing Polish conditions. "In Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevist front in the vicinity of Minsk, and along the Ukrainian front, Polish armies are forced to face armed enemies. Where these enemies are not Germans, they are aided by Germans, who are urging forward the Bolsheviki in every way to embarrass Poland.

"Our new Government, with limited supplies and little clothing for its army, finds the situation desperate. Such leaders as General von Luttwitz, Military Governor of Brussels under German occupation, and other widely known Generals have been intrusted with the task of crushing Poland, but that will not be possible if Poland can get speedy relief. Until the German treaty is ratified we cannot get the foreign troops necessary to stabilize the situation and hold the plebiscites in sections of ceded territory.

"In the meantime Polish workmen are being beaten, abused and killed by German troops in Silesia. The Poles are eager to rush into Silesia to avenge the wrongs inflicted on our countrymen, and it is difficult to restrain our people, who are stirred daily by blood curdling stories of German atrocities told by refugees.

"German propagandists are twisting every clash between our troops and the Bolsheviki into Jewish pogroms. The battle against us is being carried on by indirection as well as by arms. There is a studied effort to ruin our reputation throughout the world and to prevent us from acquiring the international standing we merit. Enemies are shooting at us from every angle."

The Bulgarian delegation sent to the Peace Conference today a note protesting against representations that the Moslem population of Eastern Thrace had been cruelly treated by the Bulgarians.

HEARS AMERICA WILL PROTECT BELGIUM

London Paper Says This Country and Britain Will Guard Her from German Aggression.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Evening Standard says it learns on the highest authority that Belgium's security in the future is to be guaranteed against German aggression by Great Britain and the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The London report that Belgium's security in the future is to be guaranteed against German aggression by Great Britain and the United States could not be confirmed in Washington tonight in the absence of President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

At the Belgian Legation THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed that no intimation of such an arrangement had been brought to the attention of the legation.

There is pending before the Senate the treaty negotiated between the United States and France which pledges the United States to come to the defense of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. France has also negotiated a similar treaty with Great Britain. In view of this it is considered not unlikely that the Belgian Government is seeking to make a similar arrangement.

BIG HAMILTON SALE COMING.

Ducal Silver, Furniture, and Paintings to be Sold at Christie's.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Christie's announce an auction, beginning Nov. 4, of English and foreign silver, old English furniture, objects of art and pictures, the property of the late Duke of Hamilton. The great Hamilton Palace sale in 1882 was one of the most wonderful events in the annals of the auction room. It lasted seventeen days, the sale proper realizing £258,562, while with the addition of the Beckford and Hamilton Palace libraries and Mss. bought by the Prussian Government, the total reached more than £500,000.

The sale now announced will apparently include such things as were retained when Hamilton Palace was partly dismantled thirty-seven years ago. Nearly all the family portraits then reserved will now be offered. Most of these are well known and have been exhibited from time to time. Among them are two fine full-length portraits by George Romney of William Beckford, twice Lord Mayor of London and builder of Fonthill; a full-length, also by Romney, of his more famous son and namesake, the author of "Vathek," by Romney, and a charming picture of the two Misses Beckford when children. Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented by a full-length of the beautiful Miss Gunning, who married the Sixth Duke of Hamilton, and of the Hon. Mrs. Peter Beckford, a portrait of the Tenth Duke of Hamilton when a boy, and the well-known engraved portrait of William Beckford. There are also a fine full-length of the Tenth Duke of Hamilton, by Raeburn, with his favorite Arabian horse; a small portrait of the Eighth Duke and a full-length of the Eleventh Duke when a child.

Among the other pictures the most interesting is "Daniel in the Den of Lions," by Rubens, which once belonged to Charles I., and was bought by Beckett Denison for 4,800 guineas at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882, and for 2,000 guineas by the late Duke at the Denison sale three years later.

The silver includes some choice pieces, mostly of Georgian and later periods, and a casket which once belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, traditionally said to have conveyed letters between the ill-fated Queen and Bothwell.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 8.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM BARS TEUTON LINK

Demands Annulling in 15 Days of Clause on Austria in German Constitution.

THREATEN NEW OCCUPATION

Zone on Rhine to be Widened Unless Terms Are Met—Germany Defends Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The allied and associated powers, through the Peace Conference, have served notice on Germany that unless the provision in the new German Constitution relative to Austrian representation in the German Parliament is declared void within fifteen days an order will be issued for the extension by the Allies of their occupation of the right bank of the Rhine.

This action took the form of a note transmitted by Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, to the President of the German delegation to the Conference, pointing out that Article 61 of the Constitution contains a formal violation of Article 80 of the treaty of peace. This article of the Constitution would admit German Austria to representation in the German Reichstag and pave the way for the formation of a larger Germany than is contemplated by the arrangements made by the allied powers in the Peace Treaty.

The British and French Governments, when they learned recently of this provision in the Constitution, protested to the Supreme Council at Paris against this violation of the Peace Treaty.

Article 80, of Section VI. of the Peace Treaty contains this provision:

"Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a treaty, between the State and the principal allied and associated powers; agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations."

The German constitution, sanctioning the violation of the treaty here duly of Aug. 11, nearly two months later than the signing of the treaty.

The allied note of warning to Germany was sent Sept. 3 and its text was made public by Acting Secretary of State Phillips today as follows:

"The allied and associated powers have noted the German constitution, Aug. 11, 1919, and have noted that its provisions are of the second paragraph, Article 61, constitute a formal violation of Article 80, of the Peach Treaty, signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

"This violation, (Paragraph 1, Article 61,) by stipulating the admission of Austria to the Reichstag assimilates the Republic to the German lands, (Deutsches Landes,) which compose the German Empire, the existence of which is incompatible with the independence of Austria. (Paragraph 2.) By admitting and regulating the participation of Austria in the Imperial Council, the Article creates a political bond and political action common to Germany and Austria in absolute contradiction to the independence of the latter. (Paragraph 3.)

"Consequently the allied and associated powers, after having reminded the German Government that Article 178 of the German Constitution declares 'provisions of the treaty of Versailles cannot be affected by the Constitution,' request the German Government to take due measures to suppress this violation immediately by declaring the second paragraph of Article 61 null and void.

"Without pledging themselves not to take further steps in this regard, and by virtue of the treaty, (notably of Article 4,281,) the allied and associated powers declare to the German Government that violation of its pledges on essential points constraining them, if their just demand is not complied with within fifteen days from the present time, to order at once an extension of their occupation on the right bank of the Rhine."

German Note Defends Course.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (Via Basle.)—The German reply to the note of the Allies with regard to representation of Austria in the German Parliament says that the German peace delegation informed the Allies on May 27 that Germany had not intention to modify the Austro-German boundaries by violence, but could not undertake to oppose a German-Austrian spontaneous desire for union with Germany.

The Allies acknowledged receipt of the communication on June 16, the reply continued, and therefore Germany felt authorized to insert Article 61 in the Constitution.

General Mangin has forbidden German officials within the jurisdiction of the Tenth French Army to take the oath to support the new Constitution.

CHIEF INTEREST IN ARTICLE X.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Congress so decides at the time, either to interfere or to refrain from interfering with an assault or threatened assault by one nation to destroy or annihilate another, it is claimed, therefore, that they both mean the same thing; but they do not.

"The committee reservation, by its most positive declaration that the purpose of this Government will be noninterference with war or threatened war, invites or encourages such war. Our substitute reservation, leaving us in harmony with the other great nations in a general purpose to prevent such wrong and aggressive wars, although Congress alone can determine whether and to what extent we shall interfere, discourages such criminal wars.

"In other words, the committee reservation by the most positive declaration says to the world that, no matter how unjust or how criminal is a threatened assault, the United States will not interfere. The substitute, approving the general purpose, is a notice to the world that in all probability the United States will interfere if the threatened war is inherently wrong or criminal, or if its effects will be to bring on another great war. The one puts us in the attitude of precondoning such offenses, leaving us, of course, the right to make war, which in all probability we would not make if war was not made upon us.

"The other puts us in the attitude of pre-condemning such offenses, leaving us, of course, the right to say at the time whether the offense is of such importance as to justify us in making war.

"One is a positive declaration that we shall not prevent a threatened war of conquest unless we change our minds at the time.

"The other is a positive declaration that we shall prevent such a threatened war, unless at the time we shall feel that we are not justified to so doing.

"One says to the would-be assassin, 'Beware!' we are against criminal assassination.'

"The other says to the would-be assassin: 'Be not afraid. We do not purpose to restrain you.'

"Admitting that in either case the United States is relieved from any legal or moral duty to conform to the advice of the council, which of these two would better conserve the peace of the world?"

McCumber's Six Reservations.

At the same time Senator McCumber made public a set of six reservations which, he said, he would rather see adopted than those adopted by the committee. With the exception of his substitute on Article X., the McCumber substitutes closely followed the structural lines and language of the committee reservations as to withdrawal, domestic questions and the Monroe Doctrine.

He added one on Shantung expressing the understanding of the United States that Japan intended to return Shantung to China under the terms of the Treaty of 1915, and another, which would prevent self-governing colonies, such as those of Great Britain, from voting in case of a dispute between the mother country and some other member of the League. Senator McCumber said this reservation would accomplish exactly what was proposed by the Moses amendment to the treaty, which would prevent any of the British Dominions or India from voting in case of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The understanding set forth in this reservation, Mr. McCumber said, was that held by President Wilson and others who helped write the League covenant.

Mr. McCumber intends to ask in the Senate that his fifth and sixth reservations be added in the reservation of ratification.

Reservationists Bank on Shields.

Soon after Senator McCumber presented his substitute proposals, Senator Hitchcock conferred with Senator Shields, the Democrat who yesterday surprised his colleagues by voting for three of the four committee reservations. Senator Hitchcock used all his persuasive force in trying to get Mr. Shields to sign the minority report, but after the conference Senator Shields said that he was standing by his position, of course, could not sign the minority report, as it would urge that not only textual amendments, but reservations as well, be rejected.

Senator Shields's action is counted on by those demanding reservations as likely to be very potent in encouraging other Democrats to vote as they admittedly feel. Senators Simmons, Overman, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, and others, the reservationists say, have all along favored reservations, but have been restrained, for obvious reasons, from advocating them.

A leading Democratic Senator who declined to allow the use of his name said tonight that "when the roll is called it will be found that only twenty-seven of the forty-seven Democrats are in favor of unqualified ratification." This prediction, if borne out, would give twenty Democratic votes for reservations, which, added to the Republican votes, would insure the adoption of the reservation program.

After many conferences and a tentative decision not to stump the country in opposition to President Wilson, Senators seeking rejection of the whole treaty announced that they would go to the people. Senators Borah, Johnson of California, and McCormick are to appear next Wednesday night in Chicago at a mass meeting. Senator Johnson, who is to be the principal campaigner, will go from there to Indianapolis, one of the cities where President Wilson spoke yesterday, and will address a meeting there on Thursday, Sept. 11. He will speak on Friday in St. Louis and in Kansas City on Saturday. Senator McCormick will address a lumbermen's convention in Detroit on Sept. 11, and Senator Borah will speak in Iowa, Wisconsin and other States. Senator Johnson's tour, according to present plans, is to be lengthened to the Pacific Coast. A more detailed itinerary is to be announced Monday.

Senator Reed will speak in Akron, Ohio, on Sunday; Senator Wadsworth in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., at a homecoming of soldiers next Thursday; Senator Poindexter at Dunkirk, N. Y., on the 11th, at Pittsburgh on the 17th and in Long Island on the 27th.

The first set answer to the President in the Senate is to be delivered by Senator Harding of Ohio early next week in reply to the Columbus and Indianapolis speeches. Senator Harding plans to take up the President's challenge of "put up or shut up," and to refer also to his statement that whereas the United States has up to now had to mind its own business the League will allow it to mind other peoples'."

Sherman Criticises Wilson.

In a brief informal speech to the Senate today Senator Sherman of Illinois criticised the President for his statement yesterday that the International Labor Convention would be called whether the treaty has been ratified or not, in which, Mr. Sherman said, "the President showed a "contemptuous disregard of the laws of the United States."

"At Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1919," he said, "President Wilson used the following language in an address:

"The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you. . . . This treaty contains, among other things, a Magna Charta of labor, a thing unheard of until this interesting year of grace. There is a whole section of the treaty devoted to an arrangement by which the interests of those who labor with their hands all over the world, whether they be men, women or children, are all of them to be safeguarded; and next month there is to meet the first assembly under this section of the League—and let me tell you it will meet whether the treaty is ratified by that time or not.

"The people of the United States as recently as November, 1918, expressed their voice through the established channels of constitutional Government. The ballot box furnishes adequate voice for the people to whom the President now appeals over the head and in contempt of the Representatives and Senators lawfully elected. A Congress the President does not control is to him a useless formality of Government. He forbids that only to ignore, but to destroy any governmental agency that does not become an Executive appendage.

"Certain foreign powers have ratified or approved the treaty with Germany, so that the same is now binding upon the several Governments. Some of such Governments require no act save that of the King monarch or other executive authority. The treaty-making power of the United States Government is not entirely vested in the President. It is a joint exercise of that power by both the Senate and the Executive. No negotiated treaty is binding upon the American people or their Government until the treaty has been approved or ratified by both such joint powers.

"Next month, we are notified, the President proposes to assemble in this country the representatives of various countries under the labor articles of a treaty unratified by our country. It is his declared purpose to convene on American soil a meeting of allen Governments with our own, regardless of whether the Treaty has become the law of this republic or not.

"Limiting the laborers of this country to the narrow definition of the President, even, there is no land in which the rights of labor are so liberal and cared for as our own. This paragraph of the President's address is 100 per cent. demagogical. It is an appeal to the lawless, a covert invitation to the ever-present dissatisfied, restless element to demand what they will. The President has already played with firebrands sufficiently to have informed him of the danger. He has yoked himself up with revolutionaries so frequently as to know he cannot check their mad race to the goal of lawlessness. His open declaration that he proposes to convene on American soil radicals as well as others from foreign countries, under the labor articles of the treaty unratified either by the American people or their Government, is a proclamation of lawlessness and contemptuous disregard of the United States Government. Again we have one who declares: 'I am the State. Have the American people quit electing Presidents and begun to elect kings? Public officials have been impeached for less flagrant violation of the laws of their country than this.'

Senator Lodge today began work on his report on the treaty, which he hopes to submit to the Senate next week.

The Foreign Relations Committee completed its hearings by listening to the Italian side of the Fiume controversy.

PLEAD FOR AN ITALIAN FIUME.

Italian-Americans Accuse England of Fomenting Dissension.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee closed its hearings today on the treaty by receiving protests from Italian-American interests against loss to Italy of Fiume. Witnesses asserted that President Wilson had "blue-pencilled" the award of Fiume to Italy; that British interests for economic reasons had sought to create a breach between the United States and Italy, and that a new proposal from Paris for compromising the Italian territorial dispute was now before the President for approval.

State Senator S. A. Cotillo of New York, who appeared in behalf of Italy's claims to Fiume, said that Italian national development in the Mediterranean had been prevented by the British, and "a cordial understanding between the United States and Italy would mean a reduction of English power in Europe."

Answering a question by Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, Senator Cotillo said that, while the people of Fiume would trust the United States, they would not trust a League of Nations to procure their rights.

Mr. Cotillo said the suggestion that Italy could obtain American food and coal "only by betrayal of the people of Fiume" was cruel.

"Italy is tired of depending politically and economically upon Germany, and is unwilling to depend on England or France," he said. "English dominance proposes not only to ignore, but to destroy any governmental agency that does not become an Executive appendage.

"That is the very feature of the league which the American people fear. The intent and purpose of the Senators who are insisting on amendments or interpretations is to absolve the United States from the necessity of sending American troops anywhere, except as the Congress of the United States may determine.

"The President, therefore, if correctly quoted, has fallen into the very grave error of making a statement diametrically opposed to the facts and the truth.

"Those who are insisting on modifications of Mr. Wilson's league want to prevent the sending of our boys anywhere unless Congress determines where they shall go. Mr. Wilson insists, on the contrary, on the acceptance of a league which would compel us to send troops to the ends of the earth at the behest of an international council composed of foreigners."

PREDICTS FIGHTING ABROAD.

Mondell Says League Will Force Our Troops "to Cross the Seas Again."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Representative F. W. Mondell, Republican leader of the House, said today that he was very much surprised to read that the President was reported in his Columbus speech as saying that "when this treaty is accepted men in khaki will not have to cross the seas again."

"This statement is so extraordinary in its inaccuracy that I am loath to believe the President was accurately quoted," said Mr. Mondell. "The primary purpose of the League of Nations is to insure united action by the powers in the league in all cases requiring the use of either persuasion or force to carry out the mandates of the league. And if we become a party to the league covenant, we must, of course, make our contributions to any military forces necessary to coerce a recalcitrant member or protect a member in its possessions.

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Should you have any difficulty in buying our goods please advise us by 'phone and we will see that prompt service is supplied.

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LET LENIN ALONE, BORAH DEMANDS

Calls Blockade Against Red Russia More Cruel Than Late One Against Germany.

WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN

McCormick Presents to Senate Letter from a Soldier Charging Atrocities by Our Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, denounced in the Senate this afternoon the Russian policy of the Government and declared that the presence of American troops in Siberia constituted an unlawful usurpation of power by the President.

He demanded the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from European and Asiatic Russia, as well as the immediate lifting, so far as the United States is concerned, of the allied blockade against that part of Russia which is dominated by Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky. That blockade he described as more harsh and cruel than any enforced against Germany by the Allies.

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois presented to the Senate a letter signed "Enlisted Man," in which the writer accused the American troops now aiding Admiral Kolchak of being guilty, in some instances, of atrocities more revolting than any charged against the Germans during the war.

Senator Borah in his speech said it mattered not whether the American soldiers aiding Kolchak were regulars, volunteers or drafted men, they had no business in Russia. He read a letter which he said a woman constituent of his had received from her son in Siberia, in which the son wrote that conditions were so bad that many of the soldiers were in a state akin to insanity.

Charges Anglo-Japanese Influence.

The Senator charged that the United States went into Siberia as a result of British-Japanese influence and he predicted that if the League of Nations were ratified the League would at once interfere in Russia. He prophesized that in such event the United States would have at least 200,000 soldiers there within two years.

"We are utterly at sea as to why our armed forces are carrying on war in Russia," the Senator said, "but whatever is being done in that country in the way of armed intervention is without authority. It is a plain usurpation of power to maintain troops in Russia at this time. It breaks down and disregards every principle of constitutional government of which we can conceived. There can be no plainer usurpation of power than to conscript men to war against Germany and then to use them to take care of internal conditions in Russia.

"It has been said that we have no Russian policy. But there has been a Russian policy for many months, though it has not been made known to the American people. I venture to say that this policy will be disclosed within the next six months. It is a policy that originated with Japan and Great Britain. There is no reason for Japan having from 20,000 to 100,000 men in Russia except to effectuate her policy with regard to Siberia, and there is no reason for Great Britain being there except to aid Japan in that policy. This policy has been halted, but by popular sentiment and not by reason of purpose."

Senator Borah then read at length from a speech on Russia delivered in the House of Commons recently by Winston Churchill, British War Minister. In that speech Mr. Churchill was quoted as having said that conditions in Russia warranted military intervention by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and that what was being done was the result of a well understood policy among these nations. Mr. Churchill, added Senator Borah, referred to the policy as an "interallied policy."

"What is this policy?" Senator Borah asked. "It is a policy to intervene by military force in the internal affairs of Russia and to establish government that will be satisfactory to these three powers. We, in this country, say that it is a policy to protect Russia. In Great Britain Churchill says it is a policy to set up a Government satisfactory to these three powers.

"We are informed, before the League is ratified or adopted, that the first task of the League will be to take part in the internal affairs of a great nation. Russia has not attacked any member of the League, yet the British Minister of War justifies interference in the purely internal affairs of Russia. We are in Russia at this time by command of Great Britain and Japan, and every American soldier killed from now on is the victim of the policies of these two nations in Siberia.

Senator Borah next referred to what he said was the unprecedented military preparation now under way in this country, England, and Japan.

"Something extraordinary," he continued, "has happened. The President and the Secretary of War, after years of standing out against universal military service, and after, as the President says, the last man in khaki has crossed the ocean, are now favoring the universal service principle. We are also providing for the largest navy in the world, and Japan and Great Britain are carrying forward the same kind of a program. It is being done to hold in subjection 900,000,000 people who will be subject peoples under the League of Nations.

Senator Borah named Ireland, Korea, Egypt, and many other peoples as being of the subject peoples he had in mind.

Senator Owen, Democrat, pointed out that the Bolshevist Government had been very friendly with Germany at a time when the Allies needed all the friends they could get.

"The women and children of Russia are being starved," replied Senator Borah, "by a blockade maintained against Russia by the allied Governments. There has been nothing more cruel or infamous than this blockade. I want to say that in my opinion but for Great Britain and Japan the President would not have sent a single soldier into Russia, and he would long ago have lifted the blockade. Let us raise that blockade and bring every soldier out of Siberia and out of Europe, too."

Soldier's Charges of Atrocities.

The letter from an "Enlisted Man" that Senator McCormick presented to the Senate was written, he said, by a soldier whose home is in Chicago. He declined to make his name public.

The missive, which is dated A. E. F., Siberia, July 31, and addressed to the Senator, begins:

"Do you know the things being done in Siberia to disgrace the name of the United States, to enslave this people, to butcher noncombatant men and women, to cause the wounding and killing of American soldiers in a fight they have no heart for, and to incite this expeditionary force to a mutiny that already shows its ominous flame?

"American soldiers on foreign soil engaged in fighting all armed anti-monarchists!

"American soldiers on foreign soil obeying or disobeying, according to the character of the individual man, orders to kill every living thing!

"American soldiers on foreign soil acting as recruiting agents for autocracy, scouting the brush in search of unarmed civilians of draft age to force them into the Japanese-influenced army of Supreme Dictator Kolchak, Siberia's new Czar!"

According to the writer an American officer shot a woman who was about to become a mother, while in another instance a blind and helpless Russian was shot by the Americans. Two officers are referred to by name.

"Mutiny was real in I Company a couple of weeks ago," the letter continues. "On July 30, the ambitious company commander led his men out at early morning in a long, roundabout hunt for Bolsheviki. The hunt was futile. The company returned at 7 P. M.

"Immediately thirty soldiers were detailed for guard, remaining on guard till next noon, while their feet were as tender as a newly-bartered face. Hardly had they finished their dinner when they were called out to do fatigue. They did it for a few minutes, then some fell by the road, exhausted.

"Some one tore up a red tablecloth; the men pinned bits of it on their caps and returned to camp. 'We'll do no more fatigue today,' they said. The company commander tried to impose his authority. In vain. There was no more fatigue that day.

"That night a number of the weary and nerve-sick men, without applying for passes went to a nearby village and found solace in vodka. When they were drunk one of them accidentally shot and seriously wounded a comrade soldier.

"When the machine gun platoon returned from the Souchan district two of its three sergeants were under arrest; the third had handed in his resignation. Of the four corporals three had resigned.

"Unless action to get us out of here is taken soon ugly things will happen."

There were some who read the letter who were inclined to the opinion that the Senator from Illinois had been made the victim of Bolshevist propaganda, these persons refusing to believe that any officer or enlisted man of the United States Army could be guilty of the atrocities charged. The matter has been called to the attention of the War Department and a thorough investigation will be immediately ordered.

NO DROP IN TAXES, DECLARES FORDNEY

Michigan Representative Believes Congress Is Helpless in Face of Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—It is the opinion of Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, that when Congress begins revising the revenue laws it will find itself unable to repeal any of the present taxes without finding other means of raising money. He said today in Washington that he could see no hope of any reduction in taxation for many years.

"During the present fiscal year the estimated revenue from taxation is about $5,000,000,000, while expenditures will be more than $7,000,000,000," he stated. "That means that additional revenue totaling from $2,000,000,000 to $2,325,000,000 will have to be raised by other means. The Treasury Department plans to get this money by selling bonds and certificates of various kinds.

"There isn't much hope for material reductions in expenditures during the next fiscal year, starting July 1, 1920. That means we shall have to raise as much through taxes and keep on selling bonds. But we must settle for the bonds some time, and that means even if the expenditures for other purposes are gradually reduced the amount to be raised by taxation cannot be cut to the same extent.

"It is my belief that if we were to pass a revenue bill radically different than the present law, the President would veto it. He would also veto any Republican measure for a general revision of the tariff. That will not necessarily prevent us from passing such bills and putting them up to him.

"The interest on the public debt now is more than $1,000,000,000 a year. In estimating our needs we do not know how much tomfoolery in taking over the railroads and in trying to establish a merchant marine will increase our deficit. These two items will cost us six or seven billions, altogether."

ITALIAN WOMEN GET VOTE.

Present Cabinet Is Almost Unanimous for Electoral Reform.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 4.—At last, after the fifty-six years the question has been debated, the women of Italy have received the political and administrative vote. As in other countries this great electoral reform is accepted almost with unanimity by the members of the present chamber.

It was first presented in 1863 by Perusal and the question has been brought forward every few years since then. It was reopened in 1880. Francesco Crispi, then Prime Minister, inexorably opposed it, as the great English statesman, Gladstone, did eight years before in his country.

The representatives in more modern times who have had opposing views regarding women's suffrage have been Premier Giolitti and Baron Sonnino, the former upholding that the concession of administrative and civil rights to women should precede the gift of the political vote, saying also frankly that the admission to the voting lists of 6,000,000 women would be such "a leap in the dark" that the Government could not undertake the responsibility.

Baron Sonnino, on the other hand, took the view lately expounded by Lloyd George in England favoring the concession of the political vote to women in order to enable them to obtain other just fair social and administrative rights which the great majority of voters in the whole world are now ready to concede them.

KOLCHAK RALLIES FROM HIS REVERSES

Pressure of Bolshevist Army on Siberian Front Weakens as Communication Lines Lengthen.

OMSK BELIEVED TO BE SAFE

Negotiations Progressing in London for $50,000,000 Loan from British and American Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Russian Embassy advices from Siberia indicate that the Omsk Government, headed by Admiral Kolchak, is recovering from the setback it recently experienced at the hands of the Bolsheviki on the Ural front and is making plans for dealing with the situation that will probably save it from the collapse which for a while was believed in some official quarters to have been threatened.

While no formal statement was obtained at the Russian Embassy today, from what was gathered in embassy circles the tone of the telegrams from the Omsk Government during the last ten days have been more encouraging and comforting. These indicate that there is now no intention of abandoning Omsk as the capital of the All-Russian Government, but that Admiral Kolchak intends to remain there with his Government while making plans for strengthening the western Siberian front and carrying forward arrangements for the financial and economic development of the region controlled by the Siberian Government.

The gold reserve of the Omsk Government is being held at Omsk, and this is regarded as indicating that there is now no fear of the Bolsheviki being able to advance on that city. The speedy advance which the Bolsheviki made on the Ural front up to a few weeks ago, when the Kolchak lines were withdrawn to shorten their communications, has slowed down with the lengthening of the Bolshevist lines of communication, and the pressure on that front has weakened.

The latest official advices from Omsk state that the Bolsheviki have not crossed the Tobol River, although Admiral Kolchak's troops have withdrawn to a line further east, where they plan to arrest permanently the Bolshevist advance into Siberia.

The reverses suffered by the Omsk Government's forces on the Ural front have not affected negotiations, which are nearing completion in London, for the loan of £10,000,000 by groups of British and American banks to the All-Russian Government, it was learned on the highest authority today.

Baring Brothers & Co. represent the English group, Kidder, Peabody & Co. the American group. The Omsk Government will deposit in a Shanghai, China, bank, as security for the loan, an amount of gold from the Russian gold reserve equal to one-tenth the amount of the loan. The duration of the loan is to be either eighteen months or two years, the banking groups preferring the shorter, the Omsk Government the longer term.

The object of the loan is to enable the Omsk Government to make necessary purchases in England and the United States of military and civilian supplies. The banking groups approached their respective Governments several weeks ago in regard to the projected loan, and neither the British Foreign Office nor the State Department offered any objections.

Negotiations are also in progress between the National City Bank of New York and Russian representatives in this country for a loan of $5,000,000 to the Omsk Government, for the purchase of military supplies in the United States. This loan also will be protected by a deposit of gold from the Omsk Government's gold reserve, which amounts to more than $425,000,000.

If the larger loan with the Anglo-American banking groups goes through, however, which is considered most likely, the negotiations with the National City Bank probably will be dropped, as the larger loan would meet all of the Omsk Government's immediate necessities.

OMSK, Aug. 20, (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—The first issue of the new paper, Nascha Gazeta, published for the masses of the population and the army, says:

"The salvation of Russia is possible only through a Constituent Assembly, which alone can re-establish permanent order, safeguard individual and civil rights, give land to the peasant and re-establish the rule of law which will protect every individual and his property. The Constituent Assembly will re-establish a great, free and united Russia governed by the people."

The workingmen of the Izhevsk and the Votkinsk Works have organized recruiting stations for volunteers in many Siberian cities. In Omsk alone more than 150 workingmen are enlisting as volunteers daily.

The paper Sibirskaya Zizhn, in welcoming a detachment of French aviators which has arrived at Krasnoyarsk, says that France was, and still remains, a true friend of Russia.

REDS SHOOT U. S. AGENT.

Russian Was Investigating Report of Violation of Embassy Premises.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Acting Secretary of State Phillips today announced that the State Department had been advised that the Bolsheviki had shot an agent who had endeavored to investigate a rumored violation of the American Embassy premises at Petrograd.

The department, he said, had no further advises on the incident, the report of the execution of the agent, who was not an American, having come indirectly to the State Department.

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Tailored Suits Formerly to $135 at $75

About thirty pieces in all, consisting of very desirable models in dark shades of twill and tricotine, suitable for present wear.

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MEN'S FALL & WINTER SUITS

Of Fine English Woolens

TAILORED FOR US BY THE KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

$75

The woolens come from the celebrated looms of West England. The Suits are developed in the finest Australian fleece, including Homespuns, Herringbones, Twills and Basket Weaves in various colorings and patterns. The fabrics, with all their beauty, find a match in the superb tailoring which the Kirschbaum shops have put into them.

In new Autumn models—Single and Double-breasted.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Men's Autumn and Winter Hats

Complete assortments of Imported and American made Hats in latest shapes and colorings now on display.

Men's Soft Hats - - $5.00, 6.00, 8.00 to 16.00

Men's Derby Hats - $5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.50

Just received from Europe—Very choice selections of

Borsalino Hats—New Autumn Shades—$10.00 & 12.00

Hat Department located at the Sixth Avenue Entrance

A Special Offering

MEN'S FALL FOOTWEAR

Black or Tan Calfskin Lace Shoes displayed Saturday on Main Floor—Exceptional Values at

$7.75

These Shoes are made of selected Black or Cordovan colored Calfskin, with narrow or medium size toes; in two distinctive models; excellent workmanship.

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LONG TROUSER SUITS

"Made in Our Own Shops"

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For Youths 13 to 20 Years

IN our Men's Shops, the Preparatory school youth will find a splendid new assortment of styles that will be worn at the best schools.

Of Scotch homespuns, tweeds and cassimere effects and cheviots, they are designed and tailored in our own shops directly under our own supervision.

With his first long trouser suit, the Preparatory school youth becomes eligible to our Men's Shops.

SPECIAL

Last week for men's and young men's medium weight mixture Suits reduced to

32.50 37.50 42.50

Broken Sizes

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

The Store will be closed to-day (Saturday) at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits

(three-piece; sizes 15 to 20 years)

are priced . . . $28.50 to 38.50

in a special Department on the SIXTH FLOOR

Here, boys who have reached the right age for their first long trousers, as well as those who have passed that stage, may find a really wonderful assortment from which to make selections.

Great care has been exercised to provide clothes that are sure to appeal—in cut, workmanship and quality.

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Complete Clothing Outfits

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Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

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This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

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Sealed Bids will be received up to noon, September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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Imported English Caps
Special $2.50

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Sixth Floor.

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We Have Made Unusual Preparation to Hold Today

A Remarkable Sale of Women's Smart Fall Suits at $39.50, $45 and $59

We anticipated the remarkable rise in the cost of fine suitings by securing the materials for these suits far ahead, with the result that we offer at these prices the most distinctive Fall Suits at much below their actual value. In each group there are:

Smart Sports Models and Dressy Belted Styles
New Straight Line and Ripple Tailleurs

exquisitely developed in Velour, Silvertone, Tinseltone, Chevrona, Twill Velour, Duvet de Laine, Tricotine, Oxford Cloths and fine mixtures, in every wanted color, and sizes 34 to 44.

To select one of these suits NOW means a substantial saving and a full season's service

Fourth Floor.

FINAL SALE

Saturday

All of Our Women's Wash Dresses

Formerly $10.95 to $16.50

Now $5

Just 255 dresses, in French linen and White and colored Voiles. You'll never see values such as these again.

Fourth Floor.

Featured Especially for Saturday—

Misses' Early Autumn Suits

In the most distinctive models shown in Paris for Fall

Special at $45

Designed especially for the slender, youthful college Miss, in smartly tailored and dressy styles. The character of the needlework is exceptional, and the materials among the most wanted—Silvertone, Velour, Chevrona, and Sturdy Tweeds. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *One style pictured.*

Chic Satin Frocks for Misses

The best we have presented for a very long time

at $35

Dainty, youthful frocks in Basque style with new silhouette skirt, trimmed with upturned Indian head pleatings. Developed in Navy, Taupe or Black Satin, and may be had in sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Snug Winter Coats

As individual as they are practical

Special $35

Simple, well-made coats for dress and general wear, fashioned of All-Wool Coatings of known dependability in soft Brown, Green or Blue tones. Large convertible collars are in fur or self fabric. Full or three-quarter lined, assuring plenty of warmth. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Limited to Saturday—

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Pom-Pom Coats

Nothing like them in New York

at $29.50

Handsome new Fall Coats, produced in rich, soft-finished Pom-Pom Cloth, with large shawl collar of Sealine Fur—as pictured.

Each coat full lined and warmly interlined, and so carefully tailored as to make satisfactory service a certainty.

To be had in Reindeer, Taupe, Plum and Navy Blue, and in sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

None More Individual—

Women's and Misses'

New Fall Skirts Special at $9.75

Stunning accordeon pleated, shirred-top, and tailored models with detachable belts and novelty pockets, tailored with rare skill in

Men's Wear Serge, Wool Poplin, Plaids, Heather Mixtures, Tweeds and Smart Checks.

Every skirt in the collection is so unusual as to be entirely without competition.

$9.75

Fourth Floor.

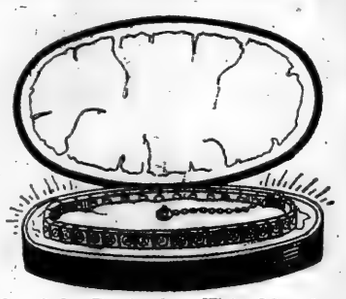
Girls' Velour Hats

In a Special Offering Today

at $5.75

Soft, rich-looking Velour Hats with ribbon streamers or tailored bows at side. Excellent range of styles, in Black, Navy Blue, Green or Brown. Ages 6 to 16 years—one pictured.

Second Floor.



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The very newest flexible style bracelet with safety chain, set with fine cut French Rhinestones, or alternated with Rhinestones and Sapphires, Rhinestones and Amethysts, Rhinestones and Emeralds, or Rhinestones and Rose-colored stones. Just one thousand—

500 small stone set
500 large stone set

Main Floor.

Saturday Only!

Women's Tricotine Frocks

of rare beauty of line

At $29.50

$29.50

One of the smartest and most distinctive frocks created for Fall—*as pictured*—beautifully developed in All-Wool Tricotine.

Note the cleverly tucked pockets and self tucks on skirt, features of the most costly Autumn frocks.

Obtainable in Navy Blue and Black, and in sizes 34 to 40.

Fourth Floor.

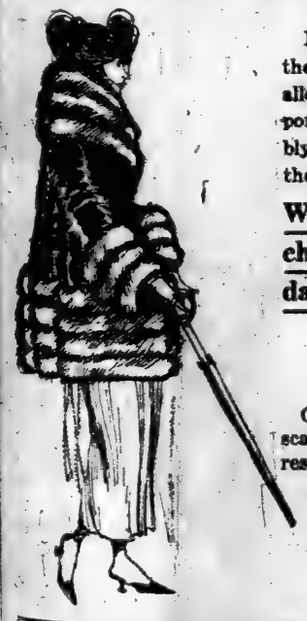
Men's Waltham Watches, Special $15

Reliable 7-jewel Waltham Watch in 20-year gold-filled case.

These watches are very difficult to obtain at present, and at $15 are an exceptional value. *Main Floor.*

This Is the Last Day of the August Fur Sale

—the most successful in our history



If you intend to follow the trend of Fashion, and allow Furs to play an important role in the assembly of your wardrobe for the coming season,

We advise you to choose your furs today and save at least

30%

Only the finest coats, scarfs and muffs are represented in this sale, in every wanted fur, and all that is necessary to secure the model of your choice is to deposit

One-third at Time of Selection

the balance to become due when you take your Furs from our modern storage vaults in November. Featured today—the last day of the sale—

Hudson Seal Coats in sports models and full length styles	$215 to $825
Natural Muskrat Coats	$135 to $495
Caracul Coats	$215 to $600
Scotch Mole Coats	$275 to $850

—and a wonderful variety of Scarfs, Muffs and Coatees at correspondingly low prices.

Sixth Floor.

Practical Fall Clothes

For real Active Boys

In selecting your boy's outfit for Fall, let quality be the deciding factor—for only clothes of the very highest standard can possibly render a service at all commensurate with the increased prices now universally in effect. Here are three values in Boys' Suits that should receive your serious consideration:

At $16.75

Boys' Suits with extra knickers. Cut along spirited boyish lines—exclusive with Saks & Company. Excellent variety of Fancy Mixtures, in all the newest Fall colorings. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

At $13.75

Boys' Suits with extra knickers, in a new Norfolk model. Produced with great care in a variety of very serviceable mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

At $6.75

Boys' Middy Suits—The kind all boys between 3 and 8 years want to wear. Made of All-Wool Navy Blue Serge, trimmed with White Braid. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Second Floor.

14.75 19.75

School Days Are Here, Making a Special Offering of

Girls' Serge Frocks Today at $19.75

of unusual importance

A decidedly youthful and very smart model, as *pictured*, richly hand-embroidered. Fashioned of fine quality French Serge, a material that will be sure to give splendid service. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Also—A New Model in Girls' Serge Frocks at $14.75

Pictured. A pretty French Serge Frock with detachable guimpe of Pongee Silk, and trimming of wool embroidery on waist and pockets. Very carefully made, and at this price a most exceptional value. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second Floor.

The New Blouse Modes

—as dictated by Paris—are assembled at Saks in great profusion

The new Blouses for Fall are too charming, too beautiful for adequate description. Blouse designers of Paris have shown even more genius this season than heretofore, putting into the many wonderful styles introduced a newness of line and variety of decorative treatment such as the world of Fashion has never before set eyes upon. Saks & Company have assembled only those styles best suited to the American woman, including

Wool Embroidered Models, Braided Styles, Tinsel and Gold Embroidered Effects and a collection of Lace-trimmed Blouses the beauty of which cannot be transferred to print.

Priced from $15 to $45

Third Floor.

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

10.

It is said that mortgages sometimes have to be foreclosed and the property bought in. This is true, but the guaranteed mortgagee never has to do this. The Company buys it, if necessary, and pays him his money.

In the past five years the Company has had to bring 1962 foreclosure suits but the mortgagees have not worried. The Company has bought in $4,593,000 of property but it has sold $3,741,000 of it at a loss of $310,000 and has $865,000 on hand now, after going through the worst period ever experienced.

It has done this without strain, has paid dividends to its stockholders regularly and has added to surplus $1,727,000, considerably more than the total amount of the foreclosed real estate now owned.

We have guaranteed $700,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
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If your skin irritates just use Resinol

No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, gives such relief from the itching and burning, and so *generally* succeeds in clearing the eruption away for good, that it is the standard skin treatment of thousands and thousands of physicians. Why not try it?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For sample of each, free, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

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Booksellers to the World
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Government Sale of (New)
POCKET KITS
for Electricians or Inspectors,
7,000.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st St. and Oregon Av., Philadelphia. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, New York. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1825 GS.

Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages
Quick Lunch at Home or Office
Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

MOBILO
the mechanical TOY BUILDER. Patent offered only to right business man who will make money with it. United States, July 8, 1919. British, Italian, and others. Already sold, French and Swiss. John A. Chapins, Eng. Phone Vanderbilt 8488. 21 East 40th Street, 20th floor.
MOBILO

PROCLAIMS HOLIDAY TO GREET PERSHING

Board of Aldermen Sets Next Wednesday Aside for Honors to Commander of A. E. F.

$100,000 FOR STANDS

Relatives of Men in First Division to Get Tickets for the Parade.

With the appropriation by the Board of Aldermen yesterday of $100,000 for the entertainment of General Pershing and the men of the 1st Division and the fixing by that body of Wednesday as an official holiday, the city's plans for the reception to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces upon his return to this country were practically completed. Much of the money which is to be raised by the sale of special revenue bonds, will be used for building stands so that relatives of men in the division and distinguished out-of-town visitors may be cared for.

While the Mayor's Committee spent a busy day maturing their plans, the military authorities devoted themselves to perfecting their arrangements. At the same time there was a marked increase in the efforts of private individuals and public and semi-public bodies to take a hand in showing General Pershing what the folks at home think of him.

Not only will the coming of Secretary of War Baker and a joint committee of Congress give the welcome officially a national character, but there are hourly announcements of delegations from other cities which will hurry here to join in the celebration. Typical of this spirit are announcements received yesterday that the Mayor of El Paso with a delegation of twenty-five prominent citizens will come from Texas to greet the man who spent several years of service there. From Cheyenne, Wyo., home of the late Mrs. Pershing, another delegation of citizens will come.

Dinner on Saturday.

Further evidence of growing interest in the approaching ceremonies lies in the demand for seats at the parade and for tickets to the dinner at the Waldorf next Saturday night, at which the city will be host to Pershing and his staff.

The War Department's headquarters at the Waldorf, in charge of the military arrangements for the homecoming celebrations both in New York and Washington, had further conferences yesterday with the Mayor's Committee and with Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Debarkation. Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew, formerly General Pershing's Chief of Staff, who is in charge of the military representatives, said that little now remained to be settled except the question whether or not the transport Leviathan, on which General Pershing is returning, should be boarded down the bay or whether all the official welcomers should await him at the Hoboken pier. Secretary Baker now has determined to go down the bay on a destroyer, but is undecided whether he will go aboard.

One proposal which appeals greatly to General McAndrew is a suggestion first made in Washington and repeated yesterday in New York by Colonel Richard H. Derby, son-in-law of the late Colonel Roosevelt, that on Tuesday night there shall be a great gathering in Madison Square Garden of war veterans under the auspices of the American Legion. It is highly probable this function will take place.

Plan Reception Tuesday.

The George Washington Memorial Association announced last night that a Victory Introduction to General Pershing would take place Tuesday night at Carnegie Hall, that John McCormack would sing there and that not only had the Mayor's Committee agreed to the function, but General Pershing had accepted through his father-in-law, Senator Warren of Wyoming. The Mayor's Committee has made no announcement of such a celebration, and the military authorities had not mentioned it as up for consideration up to late yesterday afternoon.

No Socialist members appeared at yesterday's special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and hence opposition which had been feared from them to an appropriation for the city's welcome to a national military hero did not materialize. There was some difficulty in getting a quorum of fifty-nine members, and after these had been obtained there was a good deal of wrangling over the subject of seats.

Some Republican members were sharp in their criticism of the expenditure of the previous appropriation of more than $400,000 for similar purposes, and it was decided there should be an investigation of what became of this money. There also were those who expressed the opinion that, since the 1st was not a New York division, there were not enough persons entitled to the special privilege of seats to justify the building of extensive grand stands. Criticism from another angle was heard from those who thought that seats for previous division parades should have been left standing or preserved for re-erection, or that the city should build permanent portable stands.

No definite plan for the distribution of tickets yet has been announced, nor does the committee itself know just how many can be built, but the effort is to be made to get the majority of them into the hands of relatives of men in the 1st Division and of those in "Pershing's Own," the picked composite regiment returning on the Leviathan which is to parade as escort to the Commander in Chief.

May March Whole Way.

General McAndrew has become enthusiastic over the proposal to have the Commander parade the full length of the line of march rather than fall out and review the troops from the grandstand between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets. He is confident the General himself will be quickly responsive to the wishes of the people, who want to greet their returned military leader.

There will be a color and flag display in front of the Public Library at 10 A. M. this morning. Interesting in connection of the 18th Infantry colors is the appearance of Color Sergeant Patrick Walsh, who holds the Congressional Medal of Honor, the D. S. C. Croix de Guerre, and almost all campaign ribbons of the United States since the Indian war.

"Seventy-five," the first American gun to be fired in the great war, will be on display. The guard over the "75" will be from the 6th Field Artillery. This afternoon there will be a meeting of Lieutenant Jefferson Feigl Post, American Legion in the ballroom of the Biltmore at 4 o'clock attended by the battery in which Lieutenant Jefferson Feigl was serving when killed. The meeting will be addressed by Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

The Mayor's Proclamation.

Following the action of the Board of Aldermen in making next Wednesday, the day of the Pershing-1st Division parade, an official holiday, Mayor Hylan issued this proclamation:

To the People of the City of New York:

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th of September the City of New York will be honored by the presence of the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing.

Arrangements are being made by the municipal authorities to extend a fitting welcome and reception to the victorious leader of the largest army ever raised under the Stars and Stripes.

General Pershing has distinguished himself in the world war by the rapidity, efficiency, and thoroughness with which in an inconceivably short time he supervised the training of America's vast army in the arts of modern warfare, and by the triumphant victories in which he led our gallant soldiers.

General Pershing is entitled to and will receive the sincere plaudits of his countrymen as he has already deservedly received those of the countries, the continuance of whose existence is in a large measure, due to the phenomenal results achieved by the American armies under his direction. He has carried the Stars and Stripes to battle for the first time on the soil of Europe and has brought it back, after our victorious ending of the war, hallowed by the noble sacrifices of thousands of America's manhood.

I therefore call upon all inhabitants of the City of New York to display from their homes and places of business on the days of General Pershing's sojourn with us, the Stars and Stripes, the flag which now stands pre-eminently among the peoples of the world as the symbol of justice, freedom, and protection for the weak and oppressed of all lands.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

JOHN F. HYLAN.

Elsie Janis, the actress, a member of the Mayor's Committee of Women, has begun a telegraphic campaign to induce women in all parts of the country to send her their sentiments toward General Pershing in order that she may present them to him after the parade and, later, incorporate them into a permanent record of tribute. She has asked newspapers in various cities to aid her, and is appealing directly to women's clubs and similar organizations as well as prominent individuals.

Wants Seats for Wounded.

The War Camp Community Service is appealing for 1,000 window seats along Fifth Avenue to fill requests to it from military hospitals on behalf of wounded soldiers who want to get a look at the head of the A. E. F. Some of those who fought the hardest and suffered the most severely have never seen him. Window seats are more desirable for many of the men than grandstand seats because they can be accommodated more comfortably on chairs and because they will not be exposed to the weather for six hours or more. Those who will help are asked to communicate with the War Camp at 15 East Fortieth Street.

The Cardinal Farley Soldiers and Sailors' Club will be open to men of the 1st Division on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. There will be open house, refreshments and smokes, as well as some form of entertainment.

The Y. M. C. A. is distributing among the men of the First, most of whom are about to be demobilized, leatherette folders in which they may preserve their discharge papers. It is also arranging to build a grand stand exclusively for parents and relatives of members of the division on Pennsylvania Avenue for the parade at Washington, the date of which has been changed officially to Sept. 17, at 1 P. M., instead of Sept. 16, as previously planned.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks and other former officers of the 18th Infantry were hosts to the officers and enlisted men of the organization at Camp Merritt yesterday.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to close the Exchange on the day of the parade, Sept. 10.

At the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to appropriate money for the city's reception to General Pershing the question was raised whether any of the money would go to entertain the Prince of Wales during his expected visit to this city. Robert L. Moran replied that it would not, and last night issued the following statement to explain his position in the matter:

"The question was raised at the meeting by Alderman Falconer, Republican, as to whether any portion of the money appropriated was to be used for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales.

"The President answered that the purpose of the meeting was to consider an appropriation for the entertainment of General Pershing and the distinguished guests accompanying him.

"The board has confined itself to a policy of appropriating money for the purpose of patriotic celebrations, and so that the citizens of the city might express their appreciation of the great work that has been done by Americans in the theatre of war.

"The entertainment of foreign guests on visits of a friendly nature during times of peace should be defrayed by private subscription, and not from the pockets of the taxpayers."

LAST OF 1ST DIVISION HERE.

Five Transports Arrive with 5,615 Officers and Men.

Five transports arrived yesterday from Brest, bringing 5,615 officers and men of the 1st Division, which were practically the last units of the organization left abroad, so that all will be present next Wednesday to march down Fifth Avenue behind the Commander in Chief, General Pershing.

Among those who landed in the forenoon from the transport Zeppelin at Pier 9, Hoboken, were members of the 86th Field Artillery, which at 6:05 A. M. Oct. 23, 1917, fired America's first shot in the war. The 2,072 troops on board were commanded by Brig. Gen. Augustus McIntyre. The Zeppelin also brought forty-five welfare workers, and the transport Freedom, which followed her, had a number of nurses on board.

The Aeolus arrived later with 2,067 officers and men, seventeen brides, and eight nurses, and was followed by the transport K. L. Luckenbach with details belonging to the 1st Division.

The last units came on the De Kalb, which docked at Hoboken at 6 o'clock last night with twenty-four officers and men of the 86 Machine Gun Battalion and nine officers and 120 men of the 1st Sanitary Train, in command of Lieut. Col. H. C. Woolley of Pitman, N. J.

STOCK HOLIDAY WEDNESDAY.

Exchange Votes to Close on Day of Pershing Parade.

The governors of the New York Stock Exchange decided yesterday at a special meeting to declare an Exchange holiday on Wednesday next, when General Pershing and the 1st Division will be welcomed home by New York. While no formal announcement other than that the Exchange would be closed on that day was made, a governor said after the meeting that the decision to close came as the result of a desire to honor the man who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces. On the return of the 77th Division the Exchange governors voted a holiday on the day that the troops marched up Fifth Avenue, and a holiday was also declared when the 27th Division paraded.

It is generally expected that the New York Curb Market Association and the Consolidated Stock Exchange will follow the lead of the big board.

Riding Horse for Gen. Pershing.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 5.—Admirers of General Pershing have purchased a Virginia pure bred riding horse at Staunton and sent it to New York to be presented when the General is officially welcomed home.

$17,000,000 More Credit for Italy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—An additional credit of $17,000,000 to Italy was announced today by the Treasury, making a total for that country of $1,618,975,945 and a total for all the Allies of $9,684,372,567.

ASK WORLD RADICALS TO CONVENTION HERE

Berne and Moscow Congresses Too Weak for Our National Socialists.

GERMAN MAJORITY BARRED

Chicago Gathering Calls for Adoption of Soviet Plan of Election of Industrial Candidates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Steps for calling a new international Socialist congress to unite the radical forces of the world were taken today at the closing session of the National Socialist Party convention. The plan is to hold the congress at the earliest date practicable in either New York or Chicago.

The committee on international relations reported that the Berne International Socialist congress had ceased to function and that the Moscow congress was not international. Under the terms of the resolution adopted the German majority Socialists and the factions of the party in other countries which declined to oppose the world war would be barred from representation in the Socialist congress.

The convention gave qualified indorsement to the Plumb plan for the nationalization of railroads, objection being made to the method of acquiring the railroads and the limited representation of classified employes on the Board of Managers.

Another resolution adopted called for changes in Federal and State constitutions to allow the election of Congressmen and general Assemblymen by industrial trade groups, instead of by territorial districts. This follows the Russian Soviet plan.

Other resolutions adopted included:

A protest against universal military training.

A demand for immediate repeal of the Federal espionage law.

A protest against war with Mexico.

A demand for a Pan American Socialist Congress.

A protest against deportation of Radicals.

Opposition to any limitation of immigration to the United States.

The party elected this National Executive Committee: E. T. Malone, Milwaukee; William Brandt, St. Louis; William S. Berry, Indianapolis; John Hagel, Oklahoma City; George E. Roewer, Boston; C. C. Wilson, Chicago, and James O'Neal, New York City.

Congressman-elect Berger, Milwaukee, who has been a member of the National Executive Committee since the organization of the party, declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The new Communist Labor Party of America, adjourned after electing the National Executive Committee: L. E. Katterfeld, Kansas; Alexander Bilan, Cleveland; Jack Carney, Duluth, Minn.; Max Bedacht, California, and Edward Lindgren, New York City. The headquarters of the new party will be in Cleveland.

Church Notices on Page 11.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

New Autumn Fashions Are Ready

Soft luxurious materials—in the new shades, embracing those of "Pheasant" red, dull blues and soft tones in brown or green, as well as dark conervative colorings such as navy blue and black.

Whether it be Suit or Frock—Top Coat—Hat Blouse or Fur you can be confident *of its correctness* when it bears *the Gidding label.*

Our Paris Bureau, augmented by our personal representatives, is working in conjunction with the leading couturiers in forwarding every new fashion note.

Park-Taylor

2nd Floor

Continuing our Low-Price Policy for Fall

Pay high prices for your Fall clothes if you like—that's your affair. But we'll tell you this much before you start looking around: No matter where you go you won't get so much value for so little money as at the Park-Taylor shops.

This is not altruism on your part—nor are we giving you "something for nothing." The situation is simply this:—we are able to save you money on your clothes because of our unique selling plan which eliminates all needless, wasteful expense.

We can afford to give you *high* quality for *low* prices because we produce all our clothes—sell from economical second-floor shops—to thousands of men.

Master-Tailored $25 to $50

Master-tailoring puts the finishing touch on all Park-Taylor garments—puts them in the thoroughbred class.

P.-T., you know, is New York style headquarters—our slogan is "The newest styles—first." If you want to know what New York men will wear this Fall—what *you* ought to wear—come in and see our new Fall styles. Remember, ***you need not buy, but you will.***

P.-T. Customers are our best salesmen.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock

Park-Taylor

Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

Four Convenient Shops

173 Broadway	Entrance on Cortlandt Street	2nd Floor	1551 Broadway	Corner of 48th Street
1333 Broadway	Bet. 35th and 36th Streets		149th St., Bronx	Bet. Third and Bergen Aves.

HYLAN TO SEEK WRIT IN FARE WRANGLE

Will Ask for Injunction Staying Nixon from Granting Queens Railway Plea.

WRITES TO FIVE MAYORS

Body Explains Objects of Campaign to Advisory Board of Mayors' Conference.

Corporation Counsel Burr conferred with Mayor Hylan yesterday in reference to the latter's suggestion of seeking a writ of prohibition to restrain Public Service Commissioner Nixon from granting further fare increases to traction lines in the city. The Corporation Counsel later announced that he expected to apply for an injunction forbidding Commissioner Nixon from acting favorably on the application of the Manhattan and Queens Railway for an increased fare, and also to revoke the order in the case of the New York and North Shore Traction Company. The writ, the application for which will be made in the Supreme Court, will be based on the Quinby case, according to the Corporation Counsel.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Mayor's Vigilance Committee, organized on Thursday to fight fare increases and to oppose candidates for the Legislature who favor increases, gave out copies of a letter he sent yesterday to Mayors George S. Buck of Buffalo, Abram Laird of Gloversville, Harry N. Hoffman of Elmira, F. H. Waldorf of New Rochelle, James D. Smith of Utica, and James R. Watt of Albany, members of the Advisory Board of the New York State Conference of Mayors, explaining the objects of Mayor Hylan's action. The letter follows:

New York, Sept. 5, 1919.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith a copy of Mayor Hylan's letter to Walter R. Stone of Syracuse, President of the New York State Conference of Mayors, regarding the coming legislative fight to defeat increased fare legislation at Albany next year.

Briefly, Mayor Hylan, in his letter, lays before Mayor Stone a plan for State-wide organization against the Traction Trust's announced determination to force increased fare legislation through the Legislature in 1920.

You will remember that when the Carson-Martin Increased Fare bill was pending last year, the New York State Conference of Mayors, as an organization, opposed that measure at a joint legislative hearing at Albany.

You also will remember that despite the opposition of the Mayors' Conference and despite charges of bribery and graft then being investigated by a committee of the State Senate, the Carson-Martin bill was forced through the lower house by a substantial majority.

In the investigation that followed adjournment of the Legislature a remarkable coalition organization, comprised of the leaders of the Senate and the Assembly, together with party bosses, all pledged to promote increased fare legislation, was laid bare.

That another and better organized attempt to force the Legislature to enact increased fare legislation will be made at the coming session is a foregone conclusion.

If there remains any doubt on this score, it is dispelled by the announcement in New York City, both by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, and James L. Quackenbush, General Counsel, for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that "every means would be used to pass an increased fare bill at Albany in 1920."

Mayor Hylan has appointed a non-partisan vigilance committee in New York City to combat this propaganda, prior to election, by canvassing Assembly candidates and pledging them to vote against increased fare legislation.

In the letter addressed to Mayor Stone he formally lays before New York State Conference of Mayors a comprehensive plan for State-wide organization of vigilance committees in the various municipalities, these vigilance committees to co-operate with the New York City Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee in a pre-election campaign.

Mayor Stone has advised us that this matter will be laid before the Advisory Board of the New York State Mayors' Conference at a meeting to be held in Syracuse on Tuesday, Sept. 9.

As you are a member of this Advisory Board, I take pleasure in advising you of the negotiations that have gone before, so that you will be in a position intelligently to consider the proposition from all its angles.

The New York City Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee enters this crusade against the traction trust free from political intent or purpose and solely in the interest of the citizens of New York State. It is prepared to assume the burden of State organization as outlined or is will be happy to co-operate with the Conference of Mayors along the same line.

The nub of the present situation is as follows: Organization throughout the State by New York State Mayors prior to election, as suggested, will certainly defeat the plans of the traction trust for increased fare legislation if it is taken up and actively pushed.

But failure to take such action prior to election probably will bring about a situation where the New York State Conference of Mayors as an organization will again appear before the State Legislature in opposition to increased fare legislation in 1920 only to be overruled, as in the past.

The time to organize and pledge Assembly candidates is now, prior to election.

I trust, as a member of the Advisory Board of the New York State Conference of Mayors, you will give the matters herein set forth your ablest consideration, and that you will find it possible to take favorable action on Mayor Hylan's proposition in the forthcoming meeting at Syracuse. Yours truly,

PETER J. BRADY, Secretary.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court continued yesterday its inquiry into the charges of conspiracy between the Interborough Company and the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes, growing out of last month's Interborough strike. Three witnesses were examined, all of them Superintendents in the employ of the Interborough. The nature of their testimony was not disclosed. The inquiry will be resumed on Monday.

Church Notices on Page 18.

STEEL UNIONS URGE WILSON TO ACT NOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

sive" campaign against the Steel Corporation's efforts to prevent unionization. The telegram which Mr. Gompers sent to the President was framed today at the meeting of this Executive Committee, and in addition to Mr. Gompers's name, bore the names of the following Chairmen of the unions: John Fitzpatrick, D. J. Davis, William Hannon, Edward J. Evans, and William C. Foster, Committee Secretary.

It was said that after the telegram was made public, most of the Executive Committee left the city to await developments. The telegram follows:

"The Executive Committee representing the various international unions in the iron and steel industry met today to consider the awful situation which exists in many of the iron and steel industry centres. The coercion, the brutality employed to prevent men and unions from meeting in halls engaged upon private property, in the open air, the thuggery of the corporation's emissaries, the wholesale discharge of numbers of men for no reason than the one assigned, that they have become members of the union, have brought about a situation that it is exceedingly difficult to withhold or restrain the indignation of the men and the resistance that they declare it is their purpose to prevent.

"The Executive Committee, relying upon the case as presented to you last week, and your earnest declaration to endeavor to bring about a conference for the honorable and peaceful adjustment of the matters in controversy, have thus far been enabled to prevail upon the men not to engage in a general strike. We cannot now affirm how much longer we shall be able to exert that influence, but we urge you, even in the great work in which you are engaged, to give prompt attention to this most vital of issues; for, if the men can no longer be restrained it is impossible to foretell what the future may hold in store for an industrial crisis which may ensue and frustrate the project which you have worked at for peaceful and honorable adjustment of industrial affairs in our country.

"A meeting of all Presidents of the twenty-four international unions in the steel industry has been called to take place on Tuesday, Sept. 9, in Washington, D. C., to take such action as they may deem necessary. May we not have your reply on or before that time as to whether or not a conference with the steel corporation is possible?"

President Replies to Gompers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—President Wilson today replied to a telegram sent him by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the steel workers. The President did not disclose the nature of his answer, remarking that he did not care to announce it at this time.

Judge Gary Denies Charges.

Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday denied rumors that the corporation was about to recognize the unions. This was simply a reiteration of the position of the corporation on labor affairs. Judge Gary has maintained in several statements that the company would not depart from the principle of an open shop. The statements made by Samuel Gompers in his telegram to President Wilson were characterized as being without foundation. He emphatically denied the charge that union labor was being discharged from various plants.

SUBMIT NAMES TO WILSON.

Cabinet Members Select Men to Represent Public at Labor Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretaries Glass, Lane, Redfield, and Houston, at a meeting today at the White House, prepared a list of names from which the President will select fifteen to represent the public at the Labor Industry Conference here Oct. 6.

The names will be submitted immediately to the President, it was said, after the meeting. Meantime they were withheld.

COAL MINERS ARMED TO GET UNIONIZATION

1,000 West Virginia Workers Are Encamped for March on the Kanawha Field.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Approximately 1,000 coal miners of the Kanawha County coal fields, all of them said to be armed, are encamped near Winifried Junction, Kanawha County, awaiting reinforcements for a march across the mountains to the Guyan coal fields, where, it is said, they will attempt to force operators to consent to unionization of that field.

Miners' officials said tonight that plans had been made at the Winifried Camp to march to Ramage, Boone County, to join local miners, and that there would be 20,000 miners from the union districts of Kanawha and Boone County in the Guyan field by Sunday night. They declared they were prepared for a showdown on the question of unionization.

Mines in the Guyan fields have been quiet this week, in spite of reports of troubles. Production there has been at a top mark during the week.

CIVIL SERVICE.

PHYSICIAN

For Examination of Mentally Defective Children (Psychiatrist) Grade 4. Salary $1600.

Applications close Sept. 12 at 4 P. M., at Room 1400, Municipal Building. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; technical, 3; oral, 3; citizenship, 1. Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York or become licensed before certification. They must have had experience of a character to qualify them for the position. Minimum age 31. For full particulars see The City Record, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

THE most difficult man in the world to please is a dyed-in-the-wool New Yorker. It is significant that so many well-dressed native sons are coming to Young's for their Fall felts and derbies.

Soft Hats, $4—$5 and up
Derbies, $5 and $8

Stores: 5, 180, 351, 605, 940, 966, 1197, 1361 B'way
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street, Opp. Borough Hall
Bronx Branch, Third Avenue, So. of 149th Street
Heights Branch, 616 W. 181st Street
Newark Branch 801 Broad Street

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Come Take a Ride

A Five Passenger Closed Model of the Car Men Are Praising

In the Essex Sedan

Now comes the Essex Sedan to express our conception of closed car luxury.

The advantages of comfort and simplicity of the touring model are retained.

The identical chassis with all its performance qualities is used. The body has the same bewitching square lines as the touring model.

By its performance and appeal through its quality the Sedan is winning the same real praise from motorists as distinguishes the Essex you know.

As Well Done and as Good a Performer

Close to a thousand Essex Sedans are already in service.

Their owners are advertising it, just as the touring model was made the most talked of car of the season.

The Essex has made its record on every highway. Its owners know the thrill that comes with the ability to dominate every acceleration and driving situation.

Moderate in first cost and upkeep, safety and comfort in driving, and a way all its own in retaining its performance qualities and rigidity, even after the hardest service, account for the opinions you most frequently hear for the Essex.

The Sedan offers the same advantages in moderate cost of purchase and operation. It is a small de luxe car that is easy to drive, comfortable to ride in and capable of meeting any operation requirement. And yet it neither appears, rides nor operates like a small car. It has the big, costly car feeling of power and solidarity that gives it the combined advantages of both types.

For All Seasons For City or Touring

You have heard what people say about the Essex. Now note their remarks about the Sedan.

There is nothing cheap or small in its appearance. It is as dainty as a jewel box.

Exclusive and compact in outward design though it is, owners are pleasingly surprised with the roomy space inside those wide opening doors. The luxury of it finds truth in their comparisons with car qualities in the high priced field.

Reputation of the Essex touring model brings confidence with first interest in this closed model. It gratifies every taste and wins affection by performance and endurance.

It is as well received as the 10,000 Essex touring models now in service.

We would like you to take a ride in the Essex Sedan. Then if you decide for it, you should allow some time for delivery. The demand greatly exceeds production.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1422 Bedford Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 291 Main Street
WHITE PLAINS 186-188 Martine Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. 2460 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J. 190-192 East Front Street
NEWARK, N. J. 868 Broad St.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

(1) What is Labor's Duty to the Public ?
(2) Must We "Work Another Hour a Day" to Reduce Prices ?
(3) Should the Shantung Award to Japan be Stricken from the Treaty ?
(4) Does America Want a Department of Aviation ?
(5) What is Industrial Democracy ?
(6) What Are the Principal Provisions in the New German Constitution ?
(7) Is Germany Doing Secret Propaganda Work in Spain ?
(8) Is England Drinking More Now Than Before the War ?
(9) Are Cattails Suitable for Food ?
(10) Can the Earth's Surface Be Accurately Represented on a Flat Map ?
(11) What Great New Harbors Has the War Developed ?
(12) Is There More Democracy in the German Theatre Than in Ours ?
(13) How Are France and England Honoring the Dead ?
(14) Of What Does the American Merchant Marine Consist ?
(15) On What Dates Will Foreign Securities Held in the United States Mature ?

Where Two Million Americans Find Answers to Their Questions

In this week's number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, dated September 6th, there are splendid articles that give satisfying answers to all the questions asked here, and many more. Besides, you will be interested in reading what is best in Current Poetry, in Finance and Commerce, in Personal Glimpses of Men and Events, etc. In addition to this feast of text-matter "The Digest" is graphically illustrated with half-tone pictures and reproductions of the most humorous cartoons from the American and European press. *Get "The Digest" this week!*

September 6th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

"'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest"

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

PERSHING AND HIS WORK

Description of General Pershing's part in the war and the opposition he met with—in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

PRALL DENOUNCES ETTINGER'S CHARGES

Tells State Commissioner of Education Superintendent Has Made False Statements.

CALLS CONDUCT IMPROPER

Ettinger Says He Is Willing for the Commissioner to Decide the Issue as to By-laws.

The controversy between City Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger on one hand and the Board of Education, the Mayor, and Controller on the other reached an acute stage yesterday when President Anning S. Prall of the Board of Education filed with State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley his reply to Dr. Ettinger's allegations that the recently adopted by-laws of the Board of Education were in contravention of the State education law.

The reply charges that Dr. Ettinger not only makes himself "liable to censure for such improper and reprehensible conduct by the State Commissioner of Education and to discipline by the Board of Education of the City of New York," but asserts that he made "willfully false, slanderous, irrelevant, and impertinent statements" with regard to the Board of Education. One statement so characterized was Dr. Ettinger's assertion that the adoption of the present by-laws was an "abortive attempt to embody the conceptions held by the said city officials of the limited, emasculated authority the Superintendent of Schools may exercise." The officials referred to are the Mayor and the Controller, whom the Superintendent charges with "a flagrant disregard both of the letter and spirit of the education law," and with "an attempt, more or less successfully, to exert an illegal control over the affairs of the Board of Education." To the several specific charges of Dr. Ettinger that the Board of Education had attempted to usurp the authority of the Superintendent, President Prall replies in each case that they were made "falsely, maliciously, irrelevantly, and impertinently."

Commenting upon the action of President Prall yesterday, Dr. Ettinger said: "I am perfectly willing to let the issue lie before the State Commissioner of Education, and am perfectly certain that ultimately I will be credited with an impersonal attempt to secure an interpretation of the new educational law under which the schools are supposed to operate. As my brief indicates, I am of the opinion that in the respects indicated the by-laws do not conform with the statute.

"I regret that the answer of the President, as written by Corporation Counsel Burr, fails absolutely to explain the legal basis for the by-laws to which I have raised objection. Indeed, in many respects legal argument is superseded by the use of a motley collection of abusive epithets such as are not ordinarily found in legal documents, and which certainly will not be the means of convincing the average person of the soundness of the argument or the justice of the cause in question.

According to Mr. Prall, upon the decision of the State Commissioner of Education will largely depend the question whether or not the City Superintendent of Schools "will be able to wield the autocratic power claimed by him as the executive head of the school system of this city or whether the Board of Education shall direct the work of its subordinates. Many school boards of other cities of the State," he continued, "have adopted by-laws with provisions almost precisely the same as those contained in our by-laws, and a decision favorable to Dr. Ettinger's contention will not only affect the City of New York, but many other cities throughout the State. I am quite certain that such by-laws affecting the school throughout the State will not be upset to satisfy the contention of the City Superintendent of Schools of this city."

The principal charges of Mr. Prall and the Board of Education are contained in that section of the statement to the State Commissioner which deals with the specific statements of the Superintendent. After contending that the Superintendent had not confined himself to the legal issues, the reply continues: "But when in violation of his powers he embodied vituperative abuse of and impertinent and libelous statements as to the Board of Education, its President, and the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York in his petition or appeal, and thereby overstepped the privilege accorded to him by the statute, he renders dhimself liable to censure for such improper and reprehensible conduct by the State Commissioner of Education and to discipline by the Board of Education of the City of New York.

"That, in framing his said petition and appeal herein to fit a clear spirit of insubordination, the said Superintendent of Schools boldly abused the Board of Education for taking the advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, which is embodied in the letter of the said Corporation Counsel to the Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education, dated July 8, 1919, and set out in the said petition or appeal; that he made the wilfully, false, slanderous, irrelevant and impertinent statement that the Board of Education has engaged, in adopting its new by-laws, in 'an abortive attempt to embody the conceptions held by the said city officials of the limited, emasculated authority the Superintendent of Schools may exercise,' referring thereby to the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York, and charging these officials with 'a flagrant disregard, both of the letter and spirit, of the education law,' and with an attempt, more or less successfully, to exert an illegal control over the affairs of the Board of Education'; that he refers in his said petition in disrespectful, insubordinate, irrelevant and impertinent terms to the 'conception' of the President of the Board of Education 'of the functions of the Superintendent of Schools under the by-laws that are the subject of this petition'; that he falsely, maliciously, irrelevantly and impertinently charges the members of the Board of Education with violation of their official oaths of office in the adoption of a resolution at its meeting held on Wednesday, July 30, 1919, appointing Miss Mary Anglin, stenographer and typewriter, to a position with the office designation of executive secretary, and assigning duties to her as such executive secretary; that he made wilfully untrue and impertinent statements of 'the theory underlying the by-laws'; that he made untrue and disrespectful reference to the President's supervision of educational matters 'at such odd times as he may be in attendance'; that he falsely, maliciously and impertinently charged that the new by-laws create a 'grotesque confusion of authority,' which the statute does not contemplate, and an 'unwarranted interference with the internal administration of school affairs'; and that, finally, he, in words and effect, falsely, maliciously and irrelevantly and impertinently charged the Board of Education of the City of New York with 'ulterior motives' in adopting the said new by-laws, saying 'a decent regard for the express provisions of law makes it impossible to interpret certain provisions in these adopted by-laws as other than a deliberate attempt to usurp authority rightly lodged with the Superintendent of Schools.' In bringing the aforesaid matters, constituting flagrantly reprehensible conduct and contained in the petition or appeal of the said Superintendent of Schools herein, to the attention of the State Commissioner of Education, the Board of Education believes that it discloses the fact to be that it would be impossible without the specific provisions of the said new by-laws in full force and effect, in so far as they touch upon and affect the duties of and to be performed by the said Superintendent of Schools, to carry on the general management and control of the educational affairs in the City of New York by the said Board of Education."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

HELD FOR STREET MURDER.

Man Dying from Holdup Assault Said to Have Identified Prisoner.

Vincenzo Valmoti, 25 years old, of 103 Thompson Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of homicide in connection with the killing of Genovaro Avade, 39 years old, of 174 Thompson Street, who was shot three times at Mulberry and Grand Streets early in the morning. Six other men arrested at the time were held as material witnesses. Avade died at 5:30 A. M. in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The shooting took place a block from Police Headquarters. Avade, according to the police, was on his way to work and stopped at a restaurant, where he met several friends, who knew that he carried a large sum of money. When he left the place, the police say, he was held up, and in endeavoring to escape was shot.

Detective Fiaschetti, hearing the shots, ran to the scene and arrested seven men. One of them, Valmoti, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where, according to Detective Fiaschetti, the dying man identified him as his assailant.

Store Open 9 to 5:30. Open All Day Saturdays.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

Last Day to "Get In" On Our Great Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Fine Overcoats

$30 $35 $45

This is, first, a High Class Offering—and is directed toward that proportion of New York men who have fully expected to pay considerably more for their Fall and Winter Topcoat.

This sale was planned over six months ago—the coats secured and laid away in our cold air vault for the purpose—and this sale-offer, ending today, is the result.

Fall Weight Coats for Men, $30

This particular lot is the continuation of an offer which we started a few days ago—to which have been added a great many more. Coats for men and young men—all Full Silk lined—in Chesterfield models in conservative Oxford gray. Then, single and double-breasted form-fitting coats for young men—the latter quarter silk lined.

Winter Weight Coats for Men, $35

Here is where Value really begins to show up. Winter coats for men and young men—single and double-breasted models; Chesterfields—Full "Skinner" silk lined velvet collars and similarly lined collars of self material. Endless variety as to shades—Browns, Grays, Oxfords, Blue and Green. All sizes, of course.

Fine Winter Topcoats for Men, $45

This grouping of 504 Coats offers what we believe to be the highest class of Topcoats men will see this season at $45 or anywhere near $45. They all have the "look" of finest tailoring—the "feel" of finest fabric—the "air" of proper style. In this lot, as in all the others—a complete variety of sizes—34 to 48—obtains.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's New Stetson and Crofut & Knapp Hats for Fall—$6, $7, $8

The Gimbel Hat Shop is showing the most complete assortment in the city of these two famous makes of Men's Hats. No mention need be made of their excellence of quality, style and workmanship. Nor that among the wide collection there are fashions to suit every man.

Soft Hats in All the New Fall Shades. Derbies in Black Only

Among the Smart Gimbel Hats for Men

Soft Hats, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00. Derbies, $3.50 and $5.00

GIMBELS HAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Last Chance to Get VOGUE at $5

Beginning with the September 1st issue, Vogue's yearly subscription price has been raised from $5 a year to $6.

For a limited time only, however, you may have a year of Vogue—24 issues—at the old $5 price.

This offer is good only until October 1st. If you wish to take advantage of it, you must have your order in the mail by the evening of that day. If you wait until later, you cannot subscribe at the $5 rate, but must pay $6.

$5 Invested in Vogue

a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen gown

Will Save You $500

You think nothing of spending $5 on stockings, or a bit of neckwear. Yet for that same $5 you may have what is infinitely more valuable to your appearance—the fashion guidance of Vogue for an entire year.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Even at the $6 price, Vogue will continue to be the least costly per copy of all the American magazines appealing to people of taste. Vogue is published twice a month, giving you 24 issues a year instead of 12.

Thus you spend $5 a year for twelve issues of Country Life; $4 for twelve issues of Harper's, Century, the Atlantic; but you spend at the rate of only $3 for every 12 issues of Vogue—$2.50 if you mail the coupon now.

CONSIDER, then, that for $5—surely a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you may have at hand, for an entire year (24 issues) Vogue's fashion information, Vogue's acknowledged taste—all the judgment, experience, and skill of a highly paid staff of experts in everything connected with dress, entertaining, interior decoration, and the social and intellectual life of a cultivated woman.

Orders must be in by October 1
Save $1 by mailing this coupon now

If you mail the coupon at once, we will enter your subscription for 24 issues (one year) of Vogue, beginning with the Autumn Millinery Number, ready now, at the $5 rate.

This offer will be held open only for a limited time; then the subscription price will go to $6.

Sign, tear off and mail the coupon

VOGUE, 19 West 44th Street, New York City

Send me 24 numbers (one year) of Vogue, beginning with the Autumn Millinery Number, dated September 15, at your special $5 rate. I will remit $5 on receipt of your bill. (Canadian $6.25.)

Name .....
(Please write name very plainly)

Street .....

City .....

State .....

9-5-19

The Postal Zone Law makes necessary an additional postage charge of 50c a year, west of the Mississippi.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE SELLS FAMOUS HOME

Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, Purchased by a British Firm of Builders.

PRICE PAID IS $3,750,000

Balls Given in Ancient Mansion Rivalled Masques of the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Devonshire House, the famous Piccadilly residence of the Duke of Devonshire, has been sold, the purchase money amounting to about $3,750,000.

It was at first reported that the purchasers were an American syndicate which proposed to erect a huge hotel on the site, but The Chronicle learns that the property was bought by one of the biggest building firms in London, and that the purchase money is all British.

Devonshire House was built in 1738 by the third Duke at a cost of about $1,000,000. Its value has appreciated considerably since then, many additions having been made to it at various times. Devonshire House has many fashionable and political associations, and played a leading part in the social and artistic life of London. It has been said that a Devonshire House ball was worthy to compare with the masques given at Buckingham Palace by the Queen.

Devonshire House is the principal London residence of the Duke of Devonshire, who has been Governor General of Canada since 1916. He has six other estates, all historic show places, in the country.

Devonshire House is filled with treasures, antique carvings, wonderful china, and superb pictures, which have been in the family for centuries, some of them dating back to the time of Cardinal Wolsey, one of whose ushers was the founder of the Devonshire fortunes by the confiscation of Church property.

During the war the building was denuded of its smaller objects of art and used as a hospital. Formerly the Duke and Duchess very often loaned their drawing rooms for bazaars and entertainments, and the outside public paid heavily to see the inside of the house and to catch a glimpse of the simply dressed woman who presided there. She is a daughter of Lady Lansdowne and an intimate friend of Queen Mary.

Devonshire House looks into Green Park from Piccadilly, and is flanked beyond its grounds by many notable houses, one being that occupied by the Imperial Colonial Club, formerly the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It was built by Kent for the third Duke after the burning of the Berkeley House on the same site.

It is a plain, simple building set among large gardens and great trees. Its marble staircase and high-ceiling rooms have been associated in great social events in the Georgian, Victorian, and Edwardian eras and have furnished material for countless novels of London high life.

The fifth Duchess of Devonshire, the beautiful Georgiana Spencer, was the heroine of the last picture by Gainsborough, mysteriously cut from its frame and stolen.

PLAN GREETING TO MERCIER.

Belgian Cardinal Will Be Welcomed Down the Bay on Thursday.

John F. Sinnott, Secretary of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests, announced yesterday that Cardinal Mercier was expected to reach New York on the transport Northern Pacific next Thursday afternoon. Present plans call for a welcome down the bay on the steamboat Patrol, which will carry, among others, Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Mayor Hylan, and prominent church and city officials. The Corrections will also join in the reception, and will have on board members of the Mayor's Committee and others.

The following day the venerable prelate will depart for Washington and Baltimore, where he will visit Cardinal Gibbons. He will return here Sept. 17 and attend a pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, which will be offered in commemoration of Cardinal Farley, who died Sept. 17 last year.

After the mass Cardinal Mercier is to be escorted to City Hall, where he will be received by Mayor Hylan at noon. In the evening he is to be guest of honor at a dinner given by the city.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Thursday afternoon or evening, five diamond rings in bag on 163d St. near Southern Boulevard; heirloom from deceased mother; liberal reward; no questions asked. Communicate with J. H. Cohen, 969 Hoe Av., Bronx. Phone Intervale 3796.

LOST—Suitcase containing wearing apparel lost in automobile Wednesday forenoon, outside Hotel McAlpin; liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned promptly. S 705 Times Downtown.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several papers, $2,000 note, one $95 and one $100 check, payable Stephen Peters; also about $15 cash. Finder please return papers and keep cash. Lampert Bros., 625 Greenwich St.

LOST—$25 for return of leather case containing papers, left in taxi at Hotel Martinique Thursday evening, Sept. 4. See room clerk at Hotel Martinique.

LOST—Physician's bag, containing surgical instrument; from auto at Broadway and 59th St.; reward, no questions. Dr. A. Guebhner, 207 West 116th St.

LOST—Thursday evening, cardcase containing lodge and club membership cards, also money and indorsed checks; reward. Frank E. Connor, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 4818.

LOST—A fur neckpiece in or between Hotel Plaza and Stern's, about noon Thursday; reward. Return to Tremper, 801 West 124 Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl tar pin, vicinity Nostrand-Fulton, Sept. 2; liberal reward. W. E. Phone Prospect 8139.

LOST—Fox scarf in or near Olympia Theatre, 107th St. Broadway. Weiss, 240 West 110th St. Reward.

LOST—Man's gold seal ring, keepsake. Reward for return to Goldschmidt Bros., 215 4th Av.

LOST—Black walrus bag, on Riverside Drive, Friday afternoon; $20 reward. Berne, care of Stewart, 28 West 106th St.

LOST—Franklin Savings Bank Book No. 20,898. Return to Franklin Savings Bank, 83 Av., 42d St., New York.

LOST—Broadway car, 109th, envelop with commercial papers. J. Warren Wiley, Woolworth Bldg. Return and be thanked.

LOST—Watch with Phi Beta Kappa key. Phone Prospect 4104-R.

LOST—Flexible chain gold ring, bell effect; reward. T 454 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sept. 2, sable fur; $100 reward. Telephone Riverside 2493. Apartment 6E.

$100 REWARD

for watch, thin, gold, open face, with platinum and pearl chain and two guineas; George IV. goldpiece attached; last Sept. 3d on boat Priscilla between New York and Newport; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 4th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.

Lost from automobile, vicinity Patchogue, between 8 P. M. and 7 P. M., Aug. 30, black cloth-covered week-end suitcase, containing drivers, pairs, shoes. 645 Times, 2 Rector St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Little brown Pekingese dog, named Pigs, at Long Beach last Saturday afternoon. Kindly return to Mrs. F. Gladstone, 170 West 72d St. Liberal reward. Columbus 2184.

LOST—Fox terrier, brown and white ears and body brown, answers name Beauty; strayed from the Argonne Hotel Thursday evening at 8:30. Return to Argonne and receive reward.

LOST—Yeedle, West Highland terrier, female, license No. 37716; liberal reward. Wrotnowski, 23 East 85th.

IMPORT AND EXPORT

Exceptional facilities through our agencies located throughout Continental Europe. Highest references. Information cheerfully given.

Paramount Import & Export Corp., 25 East 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

TO HEAR COMMUNITY PLANS.

Capital and Labor to Confer at Mrs. H. P. Davison's Home.

Representatives of capital and labor will meet today to discuss community industrial relations at the country home of Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Peacock Point, Locust Valley, Long Island. Approximately 300 persons, representing the several major classes of society, will attend.

Capital and labor will be represented by some of the foremost men, locally, while the public will have as its representatives delegates from the eighty-two Community Councils of National Defense. It is under the auspices of this organization that the conference has been called.

The conference today will be patterned on much the same lines as that which President Wilson announced a few days ago, it is said.

During the noon recess Mrs. Davison will entertain at a reception and luncheon. At the afternoon session, commencing at 3 o'clock, George Gordon Battle will preside.

R. J. Caldwell, who recently returned from an investigation of industrial conditions in England, will discuss "Industrial Democracy in Great Britain and its Lesson for America." Charles C. Barnes, formerly of the U. S. Employment Service, will talk on "Community Aspects of Industrial Problems." H. V. Kaltenborn will discuss "Educating the Community in Its Industrial Problems."

Own Your Home Exposition to Open.

The Own Your Own Home Exposition will open to the public today at the 71st Regiment Armory at 3 o'clock. Everything concerning the planning, furnishing and modeling of a home will be exhibited. While there will be no charge for admission, the public will not be admitted unless they present a ticket which can be obtained at the box office. The Own Your Own Home Committee and officials of the State Government will be present. Mayor Hylan has been invited to make a formal address at 4 o'clock.

Rosina Galli Back from Italy.

Rosina Galli, the prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Italy on the steamship Taormina, accompanied by her mother. She will appear in two new ballets during the coming season. One is "The Jew," in which Caruso will sing the leading part in the opera, and is "Lgieri." The premiere danseuse said that American girls will have solo parts in these two ballets and New Yorkers will have an opportunity of seeing how they can dance.

Free Classes in Advertising to Start.

The advertising classes of the New York Evening High School will hold their first sessions on Monday evening, Sept. 8. Instruction is entirely free, and is open to public school graduates of both sexes. The work is entirely practical throughout. Classes meet Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, between the hours of 7:45 and 10, and new students may register at the school building, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, at the hours indicated. David S. Moseson is the instructor in charge.

WALES GOES FISHING IN CANADIAN WILDS

Indian Guides Take Prince on Three-Day Trip on Nipigon Lake and River.

DINES ON REAL FLAPJACKS

Lives in a Tent, Travels by Canoe, and Will Enjoy All the Hardships of Camp Life.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NIPIGON LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 5.—The Prince of Wales's special train this morning slipped into this little village, which is made up of a station, two houses, a tool shed, and a lake. Even at that, it only functions half the year, for it hibernates in Winter, like any other thing in Canada which finds the snow and loneliness too much for it.

Nipigon Lake and River are the finest trout waters in Canada. Here, at 8:30 o'clock, the Prince, in knickerbockers and seeming very anxious to be off, left in a launch for three days' fishing. But he is not going to pander to modernity in this most ancient of sports for long. When he reaches the Virgin Falls, a mass of tumbled and angry water, fifteen miles from the starting place, he will meet canoes and guides, who will take over the party. There are ten canoes and thirty Indian guides, all cracks in their calling, all of them cunning in camp life and the secrets of stream and wood.

With these experts to help, the party fishes down the stream until it reaches a lovely spot, Robinson's Pool, where, on the high banks of the stream and in the thick spruce, the Prince is to make his main camp for the sport up and down the stream. He remains here until Saturday evening, when he goes to the Narrows, and the camp is moved to Cameron Falls, another beauty spot.

While he is on this short holiday the Prince will live in a tent and enjoy the rough life of a camp. His meals will be the meals of the Canadian woods, flapjacks and all, for he has with him a celebrated Indian cook, Jimmy Bouchard, an expert at open fire cooking, who usually accompanies such parties and who was Prince Arthur of Connaught's cook when he fished these streams.

Church Notices on Page 18.

HOFFMAN ESTATE TO WIDOW

Left $6,000,000, and Daughter Receives $50,000 a Year.

The will of Charles Frederick Hoffman, which disposes of an estate of more than $6,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The only public bequests were $10,000 to All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church, and $5,000 each to the building fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Columbia University. Fourteen household servants get $100 each and a like amount went to three employes of the Hoffman Estates, Inc.

Mr. Hoffman directed his executors to devote $50,000 a year to the education and maintenance of his daughter, Miss Marian Krumbhaar Hoffman, now 17 years old, out of the share received by him from the estate of his father, the Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, known as Dean Hoffman, who left many parcels of valuable Manhattan real estate, "in order that Marian may keep up the state of life which is suitable to one in her station."

The residuary estate, with the decedent's Newport home, Armsea Hall, with all personal effects, goes to the widow, Zalia Krumbhaar Hoffman, the house and its contents absolutely and the residuary estate for life. She has the privilege of asking the payment of $15,000 twice a year if she wishes it. Upon her death the residuary estate goes to her daughter.

Mr. Hoffman was President of the Hoffman Estates, the holding corporation for the Dean Hoffman realty.

FACE 50-STORY CLIMB.

Strike at Metropolitan Building Cripples Elevator Service.

Tenants of the fifty-story Metropolitan Building and those who had business there yesterday had to walk to the offices yesterday as a result of a strike of firemen and coal passers in the building. Only one elevator was running, and it was able to carry only a small part of the daily traffic. No passengers were taken for offices below the eleventh floor, and only sixteen at a trip for floors above the eleventh.

The superintendent of the building said that he expected all of the elevators to be in operation today, as new employes had taken the places of the strikers.

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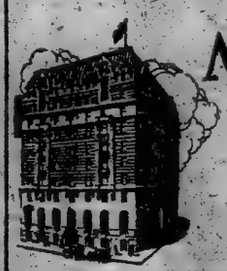

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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DOES THE SENATE MEAN TO MAKE US A MILITARY POWER?

"I would rather have everybody on my side than be armed to the teeth," said the President at Columbus. That is the difference between his position and that of the majority of the Republican Senators. Let them have their way, and we shall have to be armed to the teeth, now and forever, with all the heavy taxation and waste of industry that that implies. The army of 500,000 proposed in the Baker-March bill will have to be swollen to two, three, or four times that number; the military training of youths between 19 and 21 proposed in that bill will have to be dropped and the conscription system of Continental Europe, whereby every man must pass years in the army and be subject to call, will have to be substituted.

For what will be the result of victory for these Republican Senators over the Treaty of Peace? There are two results; one of which is certain. In the first, the United States will be isolated. The Treaty is already virtually a fact; it has been ratified by two nations and will be ratified within a few days by two more, and it takes the ratification of only three to put it into effect. It will go into effect with the United States left out, if these Senators have their way. It will draw the allied nations closer together and make their interests common. The defeat of it at Washington will force the world into two antagonistic groups, with ourselves and whatever other American nations may choose to throw their lot in with us—not all of this continent, by any means—on one side, and Europe, with Germany ultimately included, against us. It is all very well to swell out our chests and say that we are a match for the whole world, but, granting that to be true, we should have to live in a state of constant and highly expensive preparedness for war on short notice. Does the taxpayer, does the father of a family, like the idea? A man who met the President on his tour said that he had lost two sons in the war; that he had a third, and that he and men like him were depending on the President to see that they did not lose the sons that remain to them. He might have done better by saying that he was looking to the United States Senate to decide whether or not those boys' lives should go the way of the others.

Or, if not that, if the United States is not isolated, then Japan will be isolated, as these Senators are trying to isolate her. What will be the result of that? Germany has been trying for years to make an alliance with Japan. Russia would be willing. There, again, would be two groups of Powers, even if dissatisfied Italy did not join them. Such a combination would be immensely powerful; it would mean that not we only, but all the nations of Europe outside the combination, would have to begin drafting and tax-levying to meet the new menace.

And it is all so needless. Japan prefers our friendship and that of the Allies to any German or Russian friendship. If we do not force her out of our councils, her national policy and interest are enough to keep her with us. If we drive her out, she will perforce make what combinations she can, for she is no more able to stand alone than is any other Power, under present-day conditions. The talk about our helping China is rank insincerity; if China was lawfully entitled to take over the German rights in Shantung, her title has already been taken from her, and we could do nothing except go to war over it, which every member of the Senate knows we would not do.

The reservations framed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the prefatory resolution, have evidently been prepared, not to make the Treaty a better instrument, which is the only honest purpose an amendment could serve, but to kill it altogether so far as the United States is concerned. Ratification by the Senate is not to take effect or bind the United States until these reservations have been accepted by at least three of the four principal allied and associated Powers. Yet the reservation relating to Article X. has been so viciously drawn as to make it quite improbable that any of the allied nations could accept it. The words "except by the action of the Congress of the United States," which appear at the end of this reservation, might, perhaps, be held to apply to all the preceding conditions set forth, to the effect that we could not employ our military or naval forces or assume under Article X. any obligations to resist external aggression upon a member of the League, in which case the reservation would be merely interpretative since the President has explained and everybody knows that no action under that article would be taken without the authority of Congress; or these words, "except by action of the Congress of the United States," might be held to apply only to the final clause of the reservation, to the effect that no mandate would be accepted by the United States under Article XXII. The interpretation of a court upon that point might be determined by a mere mark of punctuation. If the reservation was not drawn with vicious intent to destroy the Treaty, there is evidence of a purpose to make its meaning so doubtful that none of the allied Powers could prudently accept it. As it appears in Washington dispatches, this reservation would be equivalent to a rejection of Article X., which is the very heart of the covenant. Minds honestly intent upon making the Treaty better by amendment would not work in that way. The natural, the almost inevitable consequence of adopting this resolution would be the death of the Treaty.

Arm us to the teeth if you will, Senators, if you have no consideration for the interests of the United States, if hatred of the President so possesses you that you are willing to saddle war taxation on us forever, make conscription necessary, and take the last boy from the father and mother who have already given two. But remember that for all these things an accounting will be demanded on you.

A WARNING TO BRITISH LABOR.

More than fifty years ago FREDERIC HARRISON, a firm and wise friend of trade unions, was a member of the Royal Trades Union Commission. He has seen them grow and expand until they have not only obtained for themselves advantages then undreamed of, but, under selfish and radical leadership, they have become in some respects a parasite upon and a danger to the British community. At 88 this old and steady friend of the just demands of labor, this clear, impartial thinker in so many fields, calls upon the labor leaders to make their "fellow-workers understand how close "to ruin and starvation our people "stand." Trade unionism, which for two generations, intelligently conducted, won incalculable advantages for itself and the whole British people, is now threatened with a revolution in its own ranks. It is infested with the exotic madness for sovietism, revolution, anarchism. Unless its leaders can make the hotheads obey, unless its members can be united in a policy of common sense, it "is lost, "and in the break-down of it ruin and "starvation await millions of our "people at home."

Great Britain has a debt of $40,000,000,000. It is getting deeper into debt every day. It is importing annually $4,000,000,000 more than it exports; and for most of its imports it is paying merely paper promises. The wages paid enormously exceed the real value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport are all subsidized, as very soon meat and milk will be subsidized. That is, the producers of these are getting far more than the goods are worth.

Great Britain has been paying millions to keep the price of bread fixed. It is paying millions for higher wages. It is giving doles to the employed and doles to the unemployed, many of whom prefer not to work. When the price of coal was raised six shillings a ton, Mr. SMILLIE, head of the Federation of Miners, denounced the decision of the Cabinet as "an election dodge." As a matter of fact, it brought vividly and clearly before the British public exactly what the policy means of granting subsidies derived from taxation of the public to satisfy the insatiable demands of the trade unions. Obviously, subsidies must stop some time. There will be no money left from which they can be borrowed.

When the British consumer saw that he had to pay a bigger price for coal in order that the miners might get threefold wages, while their output was steadily diminishing, the fatal results of trade unionism unlimited were impressed upon the taxpayers. Mr. HARRISON seeks to impress them upon the trade unions. He tells them that a large portion of the wages paid to workmen is simply a gift. They are paid more than their work is worth out of the taxes of their fellow-citizens. Labor keeps getting gifts of money "which its labor does not earn, "it is sucking down the savings of "thrift and piling up debts to be "heavy on our children." This cannot last long. If much of the wages of ten or fifteen million men or women is to be paid by the taxpayers, "this monstrous form of charity will soon end." There will be no fund left for the gift to come from. "Great Britain," Mr. HARRISON says, is paying its workmen and workwomen "a bonus of $1,000,000,000 more than they really earn." Besides, the transaction is really one of "paper credit." If the practice is continued, the State will be bankrupt, the workmen will starve.

The coal export has been failing. The British foreign investments have been transferred to save exchanges. High wages, the high price of coal and raw materials make the price of British manufactures so high that foreigners will not purchase. Great Britain has got to buy her food abroad or starve. What is she going to buy it with, provided she has ships enough to bring it? And now ships cost so much that they can't be built. The miners have given a dangerous and are seeking to give a fatal blow to the cardinal British industry on which all others depend. Competitor nations are driving Great Britain out of her foreign markets, even out of her home markets. "We cannot go on working "five days for six hours if foreigners "work six days for eight hours."

It is a dark and a true picture by the hand of a friend who has no motive except the good of the trade unions and his country. Unless British trade unions are blind to facts, to their own interest as well as the general interest, they will go no further on the road to ruin.

PRESCRIBED FOR FRESHMEN.

"Obligatory sport" may seem a contradiction in terms. Yet it is the current phrase for a thing that awaits the incoming freshmen at Harvard. Studies are still mainly elective; the mind, or whatever occupies the freshman's dome, is free. But no corpuscle in his body which should be red will escape the athletic director's determination to paint it crimson.

The edict must be read in the light of history. Time was when sport was confined to the four university and the three class teams. Ninety and nine out of a hundred undergraduates blew their fingers on the bleachers, if they were properly patriotic; played pool and went to Boston if they were not; or, if they were nothing at all but only "grinds," they stayed in their rooms and studied. For the ordinary undergraduate to persist in disporting himself on football field or river was an act of presumption, as of one who said, "I also am a shining light!" This was the situation at all American colleges some thirty years ago. Since then there has been a steady increase in the number of sports and in the number of crews or teams engaged in them. There has been a conscious effort to provide that every undergraduate shall have a sport for every season—to create, in short, such a golden age as exists in the English universities. Behind the effort lay two very intelligent purposes: to minimize the emphasis laid on the interuniversity contests and to extend to all undergraduates the health and joy of actual participation in athletics.

Now, as it seems, that effort has failed. Perhaps it was foredoomed to failure. Far fewer American undergraduates come from schools where sports are widely cultivated. Our climate, moreover, precludes outdoor sport during the better part of the college year. A man is scarcely well breathed in the Autumn when Winter sets in, changing his mood and habits completely. Under the new plan every undergraduate will be required to take at least three hours a week of fitting exercise, and no effort will be spared to make that exercise sport. In the open season the open sports will, of course, prevail. When Winter comes, in addition to gymnasium work there will be handball, fives, squash. These are brave games, and if properly played afford sport that will keep the most athletic in the pink of condition. It may be surmised, however, that many "grinds," and not a few others, will find their compulsory practice irksome, and will at times be lost in wonder that only the activities hidden within their crania are free.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

When between five and ten thousand people spend their afternoons for more than a week in watching a game, heedless of threatening weather and unmindful of personal discomfort, there must be something extraordinarily fascinating in the sport. The thirty-eighth annual tennis tournament for the championship of the United States, which was completed at Forest Hills this week, proved once more the tremendous popular appeal of a sport which is not only among the most ancient of pastimes, but has in recent years spread to all parts of the world, claiming more devotees than any other form of outdoor recreation. The constant action in a first-class tennis match makes it a delight to the eye of even the uninitiated spectator, and the comparatively simple rules upon which it is based give to every one the opportunity of becoming an active player, if not a highly trained expert. The majority of those who crowded the stands at the West Side Club during the national tournament were probably practical exponents as well as enthusiastic propagandists of the game, and in this respect tennis enjoys a distinct advantage over most other forms of American athletics.

The new national champion, WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON of San Francisco, is clearly entitled by his victory to a place at the very top of all the tennis players of the world, past or present, for in this competition every noted master of the racquet was entered, including the Australian stars NORMAN BROOKES and GERALD PATTERSON, the latter having been crowned "champion of the world" in England this Summer, only to have his laurels snatched from him by JOHNSTON himself. Among the great American players to be eliminated were two former champions, RICHARD NORRIS WILLIAMS, 2d, and MAURICE MCLOUGHLIN, as well as WILLIAM T. TILDEN, 2d, of Philadelphia, who stood second only to the winner, and whose brilliant game is believed by many to place him practically on a par with the champion.

The international matches now in progress, between picked teams of Australians and Americans, are a further evidence of the importance attached to tennis throughout the world. It is the first game to recover from the shock of the World War and to resume its place in the hearts of humanity without any appreciable loss of prestige, skill, or interest. Champion JOHNSTON held the American title in 1915, after which he enlisted in the navy and served his country for two years. His successful return to the courts is typical of the recuperative powers of the game which he so magnificently represents, a game which, having survived the horrors of warfare and escaped the ever-present dangers of professionalism, now seems destined to advance to heights of popularity never before attained in the history of athletic competition.

STILL NO RUSSIAN POLICY.

"The Lord only knows why they are in Siberia." The words were uttered by a member of the delegation of fathers and mothers of American soldiers who were heard the other day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. They are gospel truth and cannot be denied. No one has yet heard any reasonable explanation of why any American soldiers are in Siberia or of why more of them are not there. The soldiers are entitled to know what is the policy of the United States with regard to Siberia. They are Americans, and all that is necessary to make them ready to fight is to tell them what they are doing it for. So far the utmost they have been told has been that they are to protect the railroad and not take sides for or against the Bolsheviki. If we are not there to fight anybody, but only to protect property, the American people as well as the soldiers will be deeply interested in knowing why.

What is "the job in Siberia," as the President once called it? Every one will agree with the President that, whatever it is, it has not been done; but what is it? Many people would like to know. The soldiers would like to know. Admiral KOLCHAK, most especially, would like to know. The Russians who have retreated before the Bolsheviki because they had not been supplied with arms, ammunition, or drilling officers, while the Germans had supplied the Bolsheviki with all the aid needed, would like to know. Even the Bolsheviki would like to know. The American people would like to know.

If there is any discontent among the soldiers, this is the cause of it. They are evidently not slackers. One was entitled to an exemption, but declined to avail himself of it. The father of another smuggled him off to the train because of the mother's illness. They wanted to fight for a cause they understood. Make them understand what they are fighting for, and there will be no murmurs. But no man likes to fight in a fog without knowing who his enemy is, or even that he has an enemy at all.

But above the interests of the soldiers come those of the American nation. It has interests of a high and honorable kind in Siberia, in all of Russia, European and Asian, and it is entitled to know in what way and by what policy those interests are to be protected, if at all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Russia Submits to Leninism.

A question that must have arisen in many minds, only to remain unanswered, is: How do the Bolshevist leaders in Russia retain for so many more months than did infinitely better men than themselves a controlling power over a considerable part of the country and many millions of its inhabitants?

There are the best of reasons for believing that the Bolsheviki are far from a majority of the Russian population; that they have made worse instead of better the condition of the very class they claim to represent; that they have rendered life almost or quite intolerable for practically everybody not a manual laborer who is under their domination, and that not one of their promises, social and economic, has been kept. Yet they maintain great armies with which they conduct a warfare not always unsuccessful, though they are confronted by able Generals, and what everybody of sense, honesty and decency, in or out of Russia, regards as the inevitable demonstration that Bolshevist government is impossible continues to be postponed to a time somewhere in the future.

Light on this mystery, though hardly enough entirely to clear it away, has been cast by Colonel JOHN WARD, a British officer just recalled to London for consultation after three years of service in Siberia. All the accusations against Bolshevism and the Bolsheviki, he says, are true, except that the full horror of their rule has not been told, but their government as yet persists simply because it had possession, on gaining power after the fall of KERENSKY, of almost all the weapons there were in Russia, and these it has used with utter ruthlessness from that day to this. To oppose it is death—sudden death often and slow death by starvation in most other cases. Bolshevism, in short, is a reign of terror, and by terrorism much can be accomplished in any country, provided it is carried out with complete disregard of all natural human rights as well as of all recognized legal principles.

Mystery Still Persists.

Great as is the efficiency of terrorism in the control of men anywhere, and large as is the power everywhere of him who is armed over him who is unarmed, something more is required to explain why an anti-Bolshevist majority in Russia so long not only allows itself to be ruled by Bolshevism, but does a lot of hard fighting in the Bolshevist armies. The something more is provided in part by the peculiarities of Russian temperament and character, and in part by the ingenuity with which the Bolshevist leaders enforce their will against reluctant subjects.

In the lower classes the habit of submission to constituted authority of a despotic kind has been firmly established by centuries of its exercise, and the impulse to obey orders issued in a master's tone is emphasized when obedience is the one means of getting food and the other necessaries of life. In the case of men who might prefer death for themselves to enrollment in the Bolshevist army, pressure is exerted through threats against their wives and children—threats that have been executed quite often enough to remove all doubt of their sincerity.

And still something of mystery remains. Even in Russia one would expect that Bolshevism, which gives food and clothes to only a small fraction of Russians and wealth and power only to a minute group, would cause such desperation as to make its victims revolt, regardless of consequences.

A Conclusion Weakly Supported.

One of THE TIMES correspondents suggests that, if the method of distributing immigrants proposed by OLE HANSON had been in operation when his not very remote forebears came over here, not enough Scandinavians would have gathered in Seattle to elect him Mayor of that city. And from this premise the correspondent concludes that Mr. HANSON should not be trying to deprive present-day immigrants of a freedom which has resulted so well for himself.

This is logic of the kind called "to the man," and, as usual, it is fallacious. In the first place, the premise is an assumption which can be denied, probably with truth. There are a good many voters of Scandinavian blood in Seattle, but the city is far from being a Scandinavian "colony," and it cannot be recalled that Mr. HANSON owed his election to the Mayoralty to his descent.

In the second place, if Mr. HANSON had been elected Mayor for no better reason than the fact of his racial origin, it would have been a very poor reason—one of which he should and would be the last to boast. That there were other and better reasons for his selection has been demonstrated repeatedly in the course of his administration, and that there is in him no slightest evidence of "colony" influence is just what has made him known the country over as an exponent of sound Americanism.

Prophets Who Contradict.

As the Director General of Railroads is credited with speaking from knowledge when he talks about conditions and prospects in his own domain, his warning to the public that the coal producers and dealers are using now, and planning to use still more when cold weather comes, an excuse for raising prices not founded on fact will not be ignored or forgotten by the people who are worrying about fuel and its price.

For Mr. HINES says that there is no car shortage at the mines, and no likelihood that there will be one. Yet the mine owners and their agents have based their numerous appeals for immediate buying, and their solemn warning that coal prices will soon be even higher than now, on the actuality and probability of exactly the shortage denied by Mr. HINES. At any rate, that always has been prominent among the arguments they used in their advertisements of various kinds.

Somebody evidently is—mistaken. As to whether the harassed and anxious consumers will believe Mr. HINES or the coal men there can be no uncertainty. As usual, faith and desire will go together, and the coal men will have a third time in separating the two, even though hard snowstorms came along to help them do it.

LAFAYETTE.

The years are but as moments, and your spirit, Lafayette,
Remembers, as you come to us, the mighty men you met
In the epic days aforetime when you stood, as we today,
Where the breezes fanned our faces from the bosom of the bay.

Joy was then within the soul of you, and youth was in your eyes,
As the flag that conquered tyranny was flaunted to the skies;
And there, mayhap, a vision for a moment came to you,
And the Future told the wonder of the deeds we were to do.

Far across a sea of peril you, a knightly sword, had fared,
And emblazed in song and story are the valiant feats you dared;
You were Chivalry in action, with a splendor in your gaze,
And our fathers, victor freemen, crowned your youthful brow with bays.

Did you see today the faces of our heroes back from France,
And the light of high endeavor that was shining in their glance?
Did you see our bold crusaders who had crossed the sea you sailed
To fight for freedom far afield, and by their might prevailed?

Ah, then, you saw your very soul in eyes that gleam today
With dreams that led you, Lafayette, upon your splendid way;
What they have done for stricken France, in that heroic past,
You did to save a nation that has paid its debt at last.

EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

WHAT THEY DIED FOR.

League of Nations the Only Satisfactory Outcome of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent communication from the League for the Preservation of American Independence, soliciting a subscription to help defeat the League of Nations covenant, has depressed me beyond words, for, although it fairly reeks with dishonesty concerning the possible effect of the proposed League upon American sovereignty and national life, I find it has the support of some United States Senators.

These gentlemen say their sentiments are American. They may be, but I hope not. They sound more German than anything else in their inhumanity and selfish nationalism—undeniably they are the sentiments of self-seeking politicians the world over, who from time immemorial have fostered international enmity.

My eldest son's life was forfeit in this war. I search his letters in vain for evidence that he thought himself fighting for what these Senators represent. He believed the only issue worth the horrible struggle was international cooperation to prevent future wars. To advance this he was willing to make the supreme sacrifice if need be.

Since the war began I have felt that any peace that did not recognize the transcendent importance of international co-operation against belligerency would be meaningless. My faith, however, was always strong that peace terms dictated by the Allies would make provision for it, and now my sole consolation for the loss of my son is that a plan for a League of Nations to carry out this great principle, marking an epoch in man's history, has actually been given first place in the Paris treaty. And against the Senators of my own country who would rob me of this consolation, my feelings are akin in bitterness to those against the German Emperor.

The League of Nations covenant may not be perfect, but is probably as nearly so as conditions would permit and, in any event, is perfect enough to try.

It provides the great essentials indispensable to the prevention of war, the absence of which from international law has in the past made might right between nations. No criticism has in any way been able to discredit the fact that the League has provided for the first time in history: (1) The machinery for international interference with the belligerent plans of nations against each other; (2) For great reduction in national armaments; (3) For arbitration of disputes and delay in resorting to war; (4) For the abolition of secret treaties; (5) For the economic boycott of a belligerent nation.

Who can believe that these provisions alone, when carried out by the powers who have agreed to them, would not make international war well-nigh impossible? No honest man. And yet these Senators pretend they would do nothing but spill blood and entangle us in endless European wars, and would deny them even a trial.

Could we possibly become worse entangled with a League of Nations than we just have been without one?

The League of Nations is the Monroe Doctrine for the whole world, of which we happen to be a part. I say hail to this League and pray that it be given a trial. JULIAN R. TINKHAM.

Upper Montclair, N. J., Sept. 4, 1919.

BANAT TROUBLE.

Serbia Willing to Abide by Paris Decision, but is on Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday last you published an eminently fair and impartial editorial on the subject of the Banat of Temesvar and the rival claims of Serbia and Rumania to that territory.

You suggest that in the interest of peace both these kingdoms should allow the Peace Conference to settle the delimitation of the territory in question and that both sides should accept its decision. But the Peace Conference has already done so. It has awarded about one-third of the Banat to Serbia (or rather to the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, popularly known as Jugoslavia) and about two-thirds to Rumania. This partition has been made after due examination of the ethnographical conditions and is intended to give expression to them.

This decision has been accepted by Serbia. The difficulty which has arisen is due to the fact that Rumania refuses to accept it and shows herself disposed to assure herself of the "nine points of the law" which are proverbially acquired by possession. It is to prevent her placing the Peace Conference in presence of such a "fait accompli" that Serbia, on her side, is taking military precautions.

In so doing she is not in revolt against the decision of the Peace Conference. She is only placing herself in a position to carry out its decision.

G. GORDON-SMITH.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1919.

URGE SUEDEKUM FOR ENVOY

Germans Impressed by American Opposition to Haimhausen.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via Copenhagen.)—The prompt rejection of the suggestion of Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen as the possible German Ambassador at Washington when relations are restored voiced by American newspapers has created a deep impression here. However, it seems to be rather welcomed by those who hold that von Haimhausen was merely the candidate of the old diplomacy and bureaucracy and the Hotel Adlon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is reliably informed that among the few others mentioned Dr. Albert Suedekum's appointment as Ambassador at Washington is most seriously considered. Suedekum has been one of the foremost leaders of the Social Democrats for many years and was one of the prime movers in the revolution of Nov. 9. Since that time he has acted as Prussian Secretary of Finance, in which capacity he has earned the approval of all parties.

Dr. Suedekum has visited America twice, studying municipal institutions there and lecturing, and is well informed on American politics. He is a medical doctor and just over 50 years old.

GOV. SMITH, MOVIE ACTOR.

He's Going to Back Up a Wool-Production Screen.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Governor Smith has agreed to become a movie actor to assist in the State's campaign to increase the production of wool in New York. At the State Fair at Syracuse next week one of the attractions will be the filming of a scenario which will visualize the processes involved in the growing of wool and its transformation into clothes.

"From the Sheep's Back to the Governor's Back," has been agreed upon as a title.

Governor Smith today promised to furnish the back. Besides he offered to purchase the suit if it proves a good fit.

DENIES RATES RAISE COSTS.

Howard Elliott Shows Saving That Ten-Hour Day Would Make.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Denial that freight rates add materially to the high cost of living by increasing the selling price of articles was made today by Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in a letter to Chairman Esch of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Elliott, who recently was a witness before the committee, says:

"For example, a bushel of wheat at $2, a ton of steel rails at $47, a dozen pairs of shoes at $12, a dozen eggs at 60 cents, a barrel of flour at $10, can be exchanged for far more transportation today than was the case a few years ago.

"What do people do in a crisis that reduces the number of working members of a family, a store, on the farm, in the office, in the factory? Those who are left turn in and work harder than ever before to overcome the difficulty. The world has been and is in a crisis and is short of workers. At least 30,000,000 men have been eliminated from the world's productive force by the war and the influenza—probably more. At ten hours a day it is 100,000,000 work hours, or 25,000,000,000 work hours for a work year of only 250 days; on an eight-hour basis this is a loss of 80,000,000 hours per day or 20,000,000,000 work hours for a 250-day year. That lost work must be done all or in part by those of us who are here, or we must have less, and pay more for what we have.

"Now, the United States is the one nation in the world that ought to turn in and do more work than ever before to help out humanity, the world and our own people. Assume that there are about 30,000,000 producers in the United States. At eight hours a day this means 240,000,000 work hours per day, and if they work 250 days the total hours of work in a year is 60,000,000,000. If they work ten hours it means 300,000,000 hours per day, or 75,000,000,000 work hours per year.

"Let us apply this same idea to the railroad with its 2,250,000 employes. If the railroads could be run on a ten-hour basis and the men would respond to the world call for help, the 5,400,000,000 hours of work being done by 2,250,000 men could be done by 1,800,000; a saving of 450,000 men. At $1,000 per year this means in one case a saving of $450,000,000 per year. Make the same calculation for the 30,000,000 producers in the United States—on a ten-hour basis, 4,000,000 men would be released for other work.

"Think of the work to be done in the United States that will cheapen the cost of living and add to the comforts and even luxuries of our children! Work that these men could begin to do: Draining of the swamps, increased irrigation, development of water power, development of gas engines for using low-grade coals, greater application of electricity from water power, and development of electric energy at the mines and transmission for long distances, reforesting cut-over areas, increased crop output due to improved methods of agriculture, and a larger production of cattle and sheep for food and clothing.

"While freight rates have some effect on the cost of living, it is small compared with the savings and improvements that can be made if during the present serious world condition every man gives all that he can to increasing his output and his efficiency.

"To fail to give the railroads a living wage will not in the long run reduce the cost of living, but will increase it, because development will be checked, and it takes time to catch up. As it is, we are several years behind in having our transportation machine adequate for the needs of the country."

BASEBALL INCOME TAXABLE.

Players and Umpires Earning $1,000 in New York Must Pay.

It was ruled by State Controller Travis yesterday that professional baseball players and umpires employed during the past season, although residents of other States, are liable to the new State income Tax law. His decision was made in answer to numbers of inquiries received at the Controller's office both in this city and in Albany from those interested. Baseball officials were advised that the statute requires them, acting as withholding agents, to deduct and withhold a tax based upon the amount earned by their employes within the State.

To determine this sum, the Controller said, where the services were performed partly within and partly without the State, it will be necessary for these officials to divide the amount paid them as annual salaries by the number of games played or umpired. This figure should, the Controller said, be multiplied by the number of games played or umpired within the State, and if the amount so ascertained equals or exceeds $1,000 a tax must be deducted and withheld.

In making public this decision, the Controller pointed out that the work done, rather than the person, or place where payment is made, is to be considered the source of income. It follows from this, he explained, that payments for services performed within the State are taxable against nonresidents. Where services are performed partly within and partly without, the income therefrom should be divided pro rata as income from sources within and without.

In the concluding paragraph of his opinion, the Controller said that the officials of the several clubs as well as the clubs themselves were not subject to the payment of a State income tax excepting as individuals. They are, however, required to file a return with the State Controller concerning all gains or profits paid by them to their employes. Should any of these fail to file a certificate of residence, the club officials are obliged under the statute to deduct and withhold the tax.

INVITES US INTO SIBERIA.

Admiral Ghorassimoff Wants America to Compete with Japan for Trade

Admiral Nicholas Ghorassimoff, President of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, controlled by the Kolchak Government, who arrived in Brooklyn yesterday on his way to London, said that unless America grasped the opportunities for trade with Russia she was apt to find herself outdone by Japanese merchants, who are striving to gain control of that trade. Admiral Ghorassimoff left Omsk late in July, sailed from Vladivostok on Aug. 13, and came direct to New York, expecting to immediately leave for London, where he is going to request the British Government to return to Russia ten requisitioned vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, totaling 80,000 tons, and to ask for charter money accumulated since 1917. This is the first visit of Admiral Ghorassimoff to America, and he will leave New York for London on Sept. 12.

Admiral Ghorassimoff said the Kolchak troops found American arms among the Bolsheviki, and that there was ill-feeling toward the Americans in Siberia because the Russians thought that the Americans were pro-Bolshevist and also because the Russians thought they did not receive the support from this country that they were entitled to. He pointed out that this ill-feeling could be overcome by displaying interest in the country and sending manufactured goods to Russia in exchange for raw materials.

Admiral Ghorassimoff said Japan was making every effort to gain the confidence and trade of Russia. The Japanese were very diplomatic, he said, and were buying utilities and striving to dominate Siberia economically.

Speaking of the railroad facilities of Russia, Admiral Ghorassimoff said the Transsiberian Railroad, now under the control of John F. Stevens, an American engineer, was able to operate twenty-four trains daily between Vladivostok and Omsk, whereas, before the American engineers took control, that many trains a month was customary.

SWANN FINDS 'RAW' FRAUDS IN PRIMARY

District Attorney Starts Inquiry Into Alleged Irregularities in La Guardia-Bennett Contest.

VOTERS TO BE SUBPOENAED

Bennett Says That Count Will Show That He Was Nominated in the Primary.

District Attorney Swann last night expressed the belief that "glaring, gross and raw" frauds had been committed in the counting of the votes cast for William M. Bennett and Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, candidates for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, in the Republican primaries last Tuesday. He announced that he would ask for the issuing of Grand Jury subpoenas to compel any voter it might be regarded necessary to call upon for information, to testify, and take steps to have the ballot boxes produced before the Grand Jury.

Accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand N. Pecora, Mr. Swann called at the offices of the Board of Elections yesterday and with his assistant went over the official returns for the purpose of comparing and verifying the returns inclosed in a letter sent to him by ex-Senator Bennett, who demanded that criminal proceedings be begun for the purpose of determining whether the primaries had been honestly conducted or not.

"I am convinced, absolutely and beyond doubt," said District Attorney Swann, "that glaring, gross and raw frauds were committed in the primary of last Tuesday. It is humanly impossible that in more than 100 election districts in eight Assembly districts, the returns of which have been examined, not one person should have voted for Mr. Bennett. Such a condition is not politically possible. There would have been some persons in that many districts who would have voted for Mr. Bennett by mistake, even if they did not intend to do so.

To Subpoena Voters.

"We will subpoena those men who voted in the first suspected election district which we tackle and ask them before the Grand Jury under oath whom they voted for, as between Mr. Bennett and Representative La Guardia. We have a right to do that. As far as the actual ballots are concerned we are going to apply to the courts for permission to produce them before the Grand Jury if we find from examination of the voters that some votes were cast for Mr. Bennett and were not counted for him. Mr. Bennett complains that in one election district fifty-four votes were counted for his opponent and not one was credited to him, and that in approximately 100 election districts in the first eight Assembly districts in New York County many ballots were credited to Mr. La Guardia and not one to him.

Assistant District Attorneys Pecora and Blogg have been assigned by Mr. Swann to take charge of the work, but Mr. Swann himself will appear before the Grand Jury next week to press the inquiry. It is understood that the Twenty-third Election District of the Second Assembly District will come in for investigation first. It was in this district that fifty-four votes were recorded for Mr. La Guardia and none for Bennett. Other districts upon which the prosecutor looks with suspicion are the following:

E. D.	A. D.	La Guardia.	Bennett.
18	1	25	0
24	2	38	0
8	4	19	0
2	6	42	0
5	6	47	0
15	6	51	0
17	6	30	0
12	8	27	0
13	8	24	0

Ballots to Go Before Jury.

Mr. Pecora expressed the opinion last night that after the voters of the first election district canvassed by his office had testified before the Grand Jury there would be sufficient evidence upon which to ask the courts for permission to have the ballots in the Republican primary produced before the Grand Jury.

Ex-Senator Bennett said last night that he would make no move looking to a recount of the vote before Monday, when the Board of Elections will have finished its official report to the Secretary of State, certifying the result of the local primary elections.

"I predict," he said, "that the result will show that I am the Republican nominee, and I also predict that I shall be elected President of the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 4."

LA GUARDIA GIVES PLEDGES.

Favors Higher Pay for Police and Firemen and Opposes Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Representative F. H. La Guardia of New York, Republican nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, announced today that he would begin his campaign in New York on Monday night next with a speech at the Bayside Republican Club, Long Island.

He announced his platform here today. It is as follows:

"I shall base my platform on the idea that the citizens of New York City, stockholders in the greatest corporation in the world, shall have a real voice on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"I shall, if elected—and I will be—curtail extravagance now present in the administration of city affairs and cut out contracts given to favorites, costing the city millions annually.

"I shall do everything in my power to give the firemen and the policemen a decent living wage. By that I mean to support the figures submitted by the policemen and firemen to the city, and am willing to make that an issue so that the people may have an opportunity to express themselves on that question.

FRANCE THANKS HOOVER.

Clemenceau Hopes He Will Return to Finish Relief Work.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Premier Clemenceau received Herbert Hoover, Director General of the International Relief Organization, before the latter's departure for London today, and told him that the French Government was grateful for his services for the common cause since the beginning of the war. The Premier also discussed with Mr. Hoover the general economic situation and measures which will bring about a resumption of normal commercial activity and a restoration of the economic balance.

"We hope to see you among us again soon to continue the work we have undertaken in common for the welfare of Europe and the whole world," Clemenceau concluded.

INDORSE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Kentucky Democrats Also Ratify Suffrage Amendment in Platform.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—Ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage amendment; general revision of the State revenue laws; caustic legislation against profiteering and continuation of the primary system of making nominations, are the chief features of the platform adopted by Kentucky Democrats in convention here last night.

The

MRS. R. M. DE ACOSTA SEEKS SEPARATION

Wife of Lawyer Accuses Him of Cruelty in Striking Her in Their Apartment.

SAYS HE PAWNED HER RING

Complaint Also Avers That He Frequently Humiliated Her When Dining in Public.

Ricardo M. De Acosta, lawyer, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Marie de Zaldo De Acosta on the ground of cruelty, abandonment, and nonsupport. The complaint discloses that Mr. and Mrs. De Acosta have been living apart since last November.

The complaint, filed by Charles Stewart Davison, alleges that Mr. and Mrs. De Acosta were married in this city Jan. 19, 1910. In citing the alleged cruel treatment to which she was subjected by her husband, Mrs. De Acosta alleges that in November, 1917, while the couple were living at 101 East Seventy-fourth Street, her husband, without provocation, "angrily and roughly grasped, struck, and wounded the plaintiff on the neck."

Mrs. De Acosta says that between July 11 and Aug. 1, 1915, while their daughter, then 4 years old, was suffering from mastoiditis, which had necessitated two operations, and it was necessary for her recovery that she should not be subjected to avoidable noise or disturbance, the defendant "on three occasions returned home in a quarrelsome mood, abused the plaintiff, created noise and confusion and impeded the recovery of the daughter," making the mother unfitted to care for her child.

The complaint states that Mr. De Acosta remained away from home three nights in July, 1918, and because of his habit of not coming home to dinner and telephoning the plaintiff to dine out with him when he was not in fit condition to be in a public place, the plaintiff was subjected to "shame and disgrace" and it was impossible to retain any servants. This occurred a hundred times, the complaint says. Mrs. De Acosta says her husband pawned her jewelry, including a $1,000 ring received from her uncle, to pay club bills. He has been attentive to another woman, the plaintiff says, and has been with this woman constantly since last November. He ceased providing for the plaintiff in July, she alleges.

Mrs. De Acosta alleges that her husband said he had no interest in their child, and told her he would give up all his right to the child to the plaintiff. The defendant has an income of $6,000 a year, it is alleged.

De Acosta was an Assistant Corporation Counsel during Mayor Mitchel's administration. He is a brother of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Oren Root, and Mrs. A. Robeson Sargent. Mrs. De Acosta is the daughter of the late Frederick de Zaldo, wealthy Cuban banker, but was born here. Her mother was Marie L. von der Kieft of New York.

Zabriskie-Pagani.

The marriage is announced of Miss Luigina Vanderpoel Pagani, daughter of Henry G. Pagani of this city, and Ensign Ernest Roger Zabriskie, U. S. N., of New York, which took place on Sept. 1, in St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, the Rev. Henry Goddard officiating.

Knights Ship Supplies to Troops.

The Knights of Columbus, through William P. Larkin, Overseas Director, shipped yesterday to the American troops in Siberia 500 cases of supplies. These included motion picture machines, talking machines, athletic goods, and other articles for the comfort of the men. Four secretaries of the Knights sailed from San Francisco for Vladivostok early in the week. The Knights maintain a large theatre in Vladivostok for the men in the service.

Miss Warren Marries.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Adelaide Warren, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Marsh Warren, and Captain Herbert Allen Lorenz, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, the bride's father officiating. Only the families witnessed the ceremony.

MRS. MARJORIE CLARK WEDS WILL T. GLENNEY

Sister of Mrs. Enrico Caruso Marries Golf Champion of Plainfield Country Club.

Will T. Glenney, for four years golf champion of the Plainfield Country Club, and a son of W. L. C. Glenney of Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. Marjorie Benjamin Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Worth Goddard, 104 East Eighty-first Street. Park Benjamin, Jr., gave his sister in marriage, and the Rev. J. D. McKelvey of the Watchung Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives only. Walter L. Glenney was his brother's best man.

Mrs. Glenney, whose first husband, John Wolf Clark, died about a year ago, is a sister of Mrs. Enrico Caruso, and both Mrs. Caruso and the tenor were present.

Hamilton-Blair Wedding Sept. 11.

A special train on the Lackawanna Railroad will convey the guests to the wedding reception of Miss Marie Louise Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, and Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, which is to take place on Sept. 11, at 4:30 o'clock, at Blairsden, the Blair country place at Peapack, N. J. The ceremony will be held in the chapel of St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, with a small gathering of relatives attending. Mr. Hamilton is a grandson of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and a brother of Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of the former Police Commissioner of New York.

PROF. A. G. V. HARCOURT DIES

Distinguished Chemist Expires on Isle of Wight in His 85th Year.

Word has just been received in New York City of the death on Aug. 23 of Professor Augustus George Vernon Harcourt, M. A., F. R. S., the distinguished chemist, which occurred at his home, St. Clair, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his eighty-fifth year. He was educated at Cheam, Harrow and Balliol, Oxford. It was at the latter institution that he laid the foundation of his chemical career.

Professor Harcourt was the inventor of two standards of light, of the values of one candle and ten candles; an inhaler for administering chloroform vapor with air in any proportion up to the limit of safety. In applied chemistry he was chiefly drawn to questions dealing with the purification and testing of coal gas.

Elected to the Chemical Society in 1859 he served as one of its secretaries for eight years and became President in 1895. In 1910 he was one of the five Past Presidents whose jubilee as Fellows was celebrated by the society. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1868, and served on its council in 1878 and 1880. He was an honorary doctor of Oxford, McGill, and Durham universities.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY PENNELL ROBERTS, 73 years old, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Babylon, L. I. She was born in Philadelphia, Penn.

CHARLES EDWIN, manager of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. factory in automobile supplies and in which he was also a director, died on Wednesday at his home, 563 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, aged 43 years.

Mrs. ANNIE ELIZABETH BELLEMARE, 58 years old, wife of Rene L. Bellemare, marine machinist, died in the Memorial Hospital, Manhattan, on Wednesday. Her home was at 161 Milton Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT R. STAUDERMAN, general manager of the hat stores of Truly Warner, died of apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 437 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. He was 45 years old and a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. and A. M.

Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA SMITH PORTER, 80 years old, widow of Captain Raymond Porter, died Tuesday in West Orange, N. J.

Mrs. ANNIE QUARTLEY WHEELER, wife of Dunham Wheeler, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newmastic Company, 151 West Sixty-eighth Street, died at Ontcora, N. Y., Thursday. The home is at Hollis, L. I.

SARAH SUTHERLAND, 75 years old, the fourth of the seven Sutherland sisters, died Thursday night at Newfane, N. Y. She is survived by three sisters, Grace, Dora, and Mary.

EDWARD F. JOHNSTON, organist and composer of organ music and also five operettas, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his fortieth year. At the time of his death Mr. Johnston was organist of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

JOHN G. CAPERS, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died suddenly yesterday in Washington following a stroke of paralysis, aged 53 years. Mr. Capers was District Attorney for South Carolina from 1901 to 1906.

BLANTON HOLDS UP HOUSE THREE HOURS

Texan Blocks 46 Bills, Saying Committee Had Broken Faith with Him.

SILENCED BY LONGWORTH

Acting Presiding Officer Ends Long Clash—Dewalt Rebukes Obstructor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Representative Thomas Lindsay Blanton of Abilene, Texas, won the record for objections when he prevented action today on forty-six bills on the private calendar, throttling legislation, because, as he said, "the Committee on Claims has broken faith with me."

Two bills desired by nearly every member of the House, one making Admirals Sims and Benson permanent Admirals, and the other granting the usual franking privilege to the widow of President Roosevelt, went down in the rapid fire of objections raised by the Texas member, who rushed down the aisle like a race horse to attract the attention of the chair. Representative Nicholas Longworth was presiding and the House was in Committee of the Whole.

The situation became such a farce and so involved the dignity of the House that some of the older men on the Democratic side withdrew. Finally when Mr. Blanton had objected to a bill which would have made it possible for the mother of a dead Government employe to receive a gratuity, Representative Arthur G. Dewalt, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, administered a vitriolic rebuke to his colleague.

After this rebuke Mr. Longworth used the steam roller and refused to recognize the objector. This did not happen until three hours of the program initiated by the Texan had been completed.

After Mr. Blanton had been silenced an attempt was made to bring up the bills to which he had objected. Several were passed by the Committee of the Whole, but when reported to the House for final action Mr. Blanton raised the point of no quorum.

The absence of a quorum prevented action on the measures. At 5:30 the House adjourned, having accomplished nothing as a result of the tactics of the member from Texas.

"During these several months," said Mr. Dewalt in his rebuke, "I have noted not only with considerable displeasure but with exceeding disapprobation the conduct of the gentleman from Texas. I do not propose to question the motive of any one.

"Please name the gentleman from Texas. There are eighteen of us," interjected Representative Hudspeth of that State.

"I have reference to but one gentleman who could act in that way, and his name is Blanton," replied Mr. Dewalt.

"I am not going to sit here and permit a member, because he is powerful, to abuse me, and I am going to hold every gentleman responsible who abuses me," said Mr. Blanton.

"I wish to assure the gentleman from Texas that I am not at all angry, and not mad," Mr. Dewalt replied. "I only wanted to pursue a method entirely different from this I am now pursuing."

Mr. Dewalt said it was related when Mr. Blanton first came to Washington that he was going to make Congress meet at 9 o'clock in the morning instead of noon as now.

"In spite of that proclamation," added Mr. Dewalt, "I have sat here day after day and heard the gentleman exercise his right in calling for a quorum, thereby consuming the time of this House thirty-five and forty minutes each time and impeding the business of this great legislative body. I charge here emphatically that it was for the purpose of the gratification of his own malice in many instances."

"There are certain men who seem born with a destructive genius," concluded Mr. Dewalt. "They never have been able to construct anything, but they have the faculty or feeling of ability to destroy almost anything that somebody else is endeavoring to construct."

Miss Gifford to Wed Lieut. Havens.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gifford of Hudson, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Gifford, to Lieutenant Herbert S. Havens, U. S. A. Miss Gifford attended school at Miss Hall's, Pittsfield, Mass. Lieutenant Havens is a graduate of Williams College, and was with the Guaranty Trust Company of this city until he enlisted in the regular army service. He returned from France about a month ago.

GEORGE H. ROBINSON DIES IN HIS OFFICE

Ex-President of Garfield National Bank and Officer in Corporations Victim of Apoplexy.

George Haggard Robinson, for many years a broker at 15 Broad Street and an officer in a number of corporations, died suddenly of apoplexy in his office yesterday morning. In his seventy-third year, Mr. Robinson, who practically retired from active business six years ago, had been spending the Summer at his country place at Northport, L. I., and came to the city several times a week to attend Directors' meetings. His home in the city was at 839 West Fifty-seventh Street, where the funeral will be held on Sunday.

Mr. Robinson was born at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and came to this city as a young man. He married Miss Sarah DeLamater, a daughter of the late Cornelius H. DeLamater, head of the DeLamater Iron Works, with which concern he was associated for a number of years. Mr. Robinson was President of the Garfield National Bank at one time and later Vice President for many years of the Gorham Company, silversmiths. In recent years he had been engaged in the brokerage business.

At the time of his death he was a Director of the American-La France Fire Engine Company, President and a Director of the Beech Wall Paper Company, Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, Treasurer and a Director of Brunswick Site Company, a Director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, President and a Director of the Narragansett Pier Company, President and a Director of the S. S. Hepworth Company and a Director of William A. Miles & Co.

Engaged.

ANTHONY—WIDEKING.—Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Widenader announce the engagement of their niece, Anna Elisabeth Widekerg, to Edmund Anthony of New Bedford, Mass.

Died.

AMUNDSEN.—Axel O., beloved husband of Elisabeth H., Sept. 5. Funeral service Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 108 Academy St., Lodi, Island City. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BASWITZ.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at Stern's Sanitarium, Charles, beloved husband of Jennie Lyons Baswitz. Funeral Sunday morning, private. Please omit flowers.

BELLEMARE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919, Anna Elisabeth Bellemare, (nee Hirsler,) in her 59th year, beloved wife of Rene L. Bellemare. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 161 Milton St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anthony's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

BENEDICT.—At Brooklyn Hospital, Sept. 3, 1919, Nelson, son of Thomas Nelson and Minnie M. Benedict, in his 18th year. Services at 8 P. M. this day, at 264 Monroe St., Newark, N. J. Monday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

BUTCHER.—Martha. Services, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, Monday, 3 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—On Friday, Sept. 5, after a long illness, Jessie, beloved wife of Robert Christie. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 154 West 97th St., Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

CLAUK.—On Sept. 3, 1919, James Morton, son of James M. and Assid Martin Clark, aged 20 years. Funeral services will be held at the home, 61 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 7, at 12:45 P. M. Interment at Roosevelt, Ky.

CLARK.—At her home, 18 West 90th St., after a lingering illness, Maria C. Clark, wife of John M. Clark. Notice of funeral later.

FLEURY.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, 1919, at the Brooklyn Hospital, Caroline L., beloved wife of Gustave A. Fleury. Funeral services at the Church of the Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St., on Friday, Sept. 5, 1919, at 2 P. M. Services and interment at cemetary at Jamesport, Suffolk County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

GIEGERICH.—On Sept. 3, Frances Giegerich, beloved wife of the late Leopold Giegerich. Funeral from her late residence, 1,218 Tinton Av., on Monday at 10 o'clock; thence to St. Anthony's Church, 166th St. and Prospect Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

GUION.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1919, Ella Duryee, widow of Alfred B. Guion, age 69 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 73 Dell Av., Saturday, 3:30 P. M.

HARTMAN.—At Arverne, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 4, departed this life suddenly, in his 29th year, David, beloved son of Herman and Rose and brother of Sam, Louis, Benjamin, Mrs. Blanche Langer, and Mrs. Paulina Goldner.

HARTMAN.—It is with the deepest of sorrow that we announce the sudden death of our beloved Worshipful Brother, David Hartman, who died on Thursday evening, in the 29th year of his life, at Arverne, Sept. 4. To his family, the brethren of Paul Revere Lodge, No. 929, F. and A. M., extend their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. Worshipful Brother David Hartman leaves behind him a host of friends, who deeply mourn his loss. Memorial services will be held at the lodge rooms, Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock.

PAUL REVERE LODGE, 929, F. & A. M.
CHAS. D. WILLIAMS, Master.
WM. KREIELSHEIMER, Secretary.

Died.

JOSEPHSON.—Suddenly, at Bay Shore, L. I., on Sept. 4, Rose, beloved wife of Isaac Josephson, and daughter of Mrs. Rosa Lewis and the late Samuel Lewis. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 1,000 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.

JUDSON.—David Allen, 4th, son and Av. on Sept. 3, at Nantucket, Mass.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly, on July 31, 1919, at La Paz, Bolivia, South America, Rupert Kimball, aged 32 years, beloved husband of A. Gabriel Kimball, and of Memorial Presbyterian Church, New York City, and son of the late Rupert Kimball and Mrs. Kimball of Yonkers, N. Y. No services.

Sept. 7, at 8 P. M.

KUGELMAN.—Suddenly, Gustav Kugelman, beloved husband of Isabella Kugelman, in his 48d year. Relatives, friends and members of Ornes Lutheran Church of 129 West 11st St. are kindly invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 250 East 158th St., Sunday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

LAX.—Robert, passed into eternal rest, Sept. 3, 1919, beloved husband of Clara, devoted father of Theodore, Charles, Milton, and Charlotte, and dear brother of Sadie Blumenstock and Henry Lax. Funeral services at his late residence, 607 West 156th St., on Sunday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Portland and Salem (Oregon) papers please copy.

LEANDER.—Anders, of Englewood Cliffs, N. J., age 76. Funeral service Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M., St. Stephen's Church, Coytesville, N. J.

MERCHANT.—Entered into rest at Scarsdale, N. Y., on Sept. 5, 1919, Mary Helen Merchant. Funeral private.

NEWBURGH.—Suddenly, on Sept. 5, 1919, Albert M. Purser. Services at Salem Fields Cemetery, Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.

NOURSE.—Sept. 5 at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Katherine, beloved daughter of Helen and Everett Nourse, in the 6th year of her age. Funeral private.

OFFENBACH.—Joseph, beloved husband of Minnie, Clara, dear father of Hannah Godheb, Fannie Offenbach and Stella Lansberg of 99 Wicks Av., Yonkers. Funeral Parlors at Cypress Hills Cemetery, 11 A. M. Sunday, grounds of Lodge Sons of Peace.

O'KEEFE.—On Sept. 4, Mary, widow of Timothy O'Keefe. Funeral from her late residence, 2,456 Thebaut Av., on Monday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

PLUME.—On Sept. 2, Julia Lippmann, beloved wife of John J. Plume, at her home, 1,226 North Broad St., New Orleans, La.

PLUMMER.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 5, Alice J. Kriel Ulman, Emily Atkins; wife of the late John F. Plummer, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral service will be held in chapel of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

PIERCE.—Arnold. Lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th St.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, Sept. 5, 1919, George Haggard Robinson, husband of Sarah de Lamater. Funeral services at his late residence, 839 West 57th St., N. Y. City, Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SAMUEL.—In his 73d year, Moses, beloved father of William, Lawrence, and Sanford Samuel, Hattie Dempres, and Lelia S. Adler, and beloved brother of Bene C. Samuel. Funeral Sunday, private. Kindly omit flowers.

STERN.—Adolph, suddenly, Sept. 4, dearly beloved husband of Flora, devoted father of Sol. and Rose, (Ray). Funeral from his late residence, 1,068 Simpson St., Bronx, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

THOMAS.—At Morristown, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1919, Eben Briggs Thomas, husband of H. Gertrude Streater, in his 81st year. Funeral private; interment at Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—Suddenly, Sept. 2, Elizabeth S. Tompkins, wife of Oscar Tompkins, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services 11 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 6, at 57 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Interment Saturday, Sept. 6, Waite Plains Rural Cemetery.

VASSAR.—Entered into rest on Sept. 3, 1919, Charles Gager, son of the late Charles and Almira Gager Vassar and husband of Mary Pierson Peck, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Monday, Sept. 8, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at her residence, Syosset, L. I., in her 76th year, Emma L., widow of the late Henry S. Warner and daughter of the late Walter Morris and Ann Mott Franklin. Funeral private. Interment Flushing, N. Y.

WEBB.—Edith. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, Sunday, 3 P. M.

WEBSTER.—Agnes Cleveland, died Sept. 4. Services at Dallas, Texas.

Died.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at Ontcora, N. Y., Annie Quartley, wife of Dunham Wheeler of Hollis, L. I.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Sept. 5, 1919, Robert M. Williams, husband of Mary Hargrave. Funeral services and interment at his late residence, 211 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WOLF.—On Sept. 5, 1919, Wilfred Wolf, husband of Ethel Wolf, in his 40th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 20 East 76th St., Manhattan. Funeral from his late residence Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment Machpelah Cemetery.

Unveiling.

ATLAS.—Hannah. The unveiling of the monument in memory of Mrs. Hannah Atlas will take place on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2:30 P. M., Hungarian Society Sect, Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Washington Cemetery, Section 4, Knower Young Men's Society plot. Friends and relatives of the family invited to attend.

KAPLAN.—Ettie. The unveiling of the stone of our beloved daughter Ettie will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the North Arlington Cemetery, North Arlington, N. J. In case of rain, postponed until following Sunday.

LIPSHUTZ.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of my beloved wife and mother, Gertie Lipshutz, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newman, will take place on Sunday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M. sharp, Section Clem, Union Field Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MARGULIES.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Joseph Margulies will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Mount Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, Long Island.

MOSKOWITZ.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Mayer Moskowitz will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M., Washington Cemetery, Section E.

RUBENSTEIN.—The unveiling of a monument in memory of Betsy Rubenstein, widow of the late Joseph Rubenstein, will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Rodeph Sholom, Union Fields, Cypress Hills. In case of rain, postponed until following Sunday.

SCHWARTZ.—The unveiling of the monument to the memory of my beloved wife Lillian will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M., Beth Chaveh Cemetery, Spring Valley, N. Y. If rain, the following Sunday.

SCHONGUT.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Wolf Schongut, who departed this life on Sept. 6, 1918, the unveiling will be dedication on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, at 2 P. M. sharp, at Washington Cemetery, (Section 2, plot of Independent Krakauer Young Men's Association No. 1.) Mrs. W. Schongut and Family.

WOLF.—Unveiling of monument erected in memory of May F. Wolf, nee Richmond, will take place Sunday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M., Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills. In case of rain postponed to following Sunday.

In Memoriam

BUNEY.—In ever loving memory of Frances Louise Buney, who died Sept. 6, 1912.
FLORENCE.

FINE.—Vivian Sybil. In sweet and loving memory of our daughter, who passed away Sept. 6, 1916.

HEINDL.—In loving memory of Alexander Heindl, died Sept. 8, 1917.

KLEIN.—In sad and loving memory of my beloved husband, Dr. William T. Klein, and a loving father. Anniversary mass at St. Boniface Church, Sea Cliff, L. I., 7:15, Sept. 6, 1919.

ROSENFIELD.—In memory of our dearly beloved daughter and sister, Miriam Rosenfield, died Sept. 6, 1915.

SCHMIDT.—Amelia B. Schmidt. In sad and loving memory of our dear mother, who entered eternal life Sept. 6, 1916.

The homelike Mead Chapel is always at the disposal of our patrons who find it inconvenient to hold funeral services in their home. Phone, write or open. 1030 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 3713. Day or night.

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ACTORS' STRIKE ENDS AGREE ON OPEN SHOP

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

specified—until further notice from this office—under pain of instant expulsion.

"Send us immediately a list of the combination theatres in your jurisdiction, specifying their ownership or control, together with all other information which you believe will be of assistance in this matter. Do not fail to keep us advised of all traveling attractions book to play your jurisdiction, specifying its ownership and booking and advance booking if possible. Inform us promptly of all action taken under the orders contained herein and of all developments in connection therewith. Suspend as far as possible all local controversy not connected with this larger issue, and thus conserve all your resources for an immediate success.

"Relying on your prompt and careful response to these instructions and with best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours,

"CHARLES C. SHAY,
"International President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators."

The offer which the managers made to the actors on Thursday was the subject of most of the addresses of Equity officials at a meeting of the organization at the Lexington Theatre yesterday afternoon.

"The Producing Managers' Association," said Francis Wilson, "stands before you convicted of hypocrisy and deceit. Of course we rejected the so-called pact of peace. It was filled with jokers, with pitfalls and with snares, and if they imagine we are going to permit their hand-made Fido to wag us they are making a mistake. We serve notice on the world that managerial autocracy is dead and buried; that if we consent to meet the managers it will be with an air of independence as our birthright, and not as a managerial allowance. With the support of our allies, the stagehands and the musicians, we stand here to win or lose."

Several clauses in the managers' proposal of Thursday aroused the ire of Equity officials, who declared that they saw in it nothing but a scheme to undermine the Equity. They criticised in particular the clause which forbade "any affiliation which can prevent the fulfillment of this contract," and declared that the wording of the clauses regarding sympathetic strikes bound the Equity hand and foot.

In the evening the Fidelity League met at the Biltmore. Remembering their experience of a few days ago, when the speakers were heckled by Equity members, the Fidelity admitted only those who could show cards. Equity members gathered outside the hall and held impromptu meetings of their own.

Spoiled Cohan's Vacation.

George M. Cohan announced that the manager-Equity conference was in progress, and said that the Fidelity must have recognition when the settlement came. Mr. Cohan said also that he had decided upon a year's vacation just as the strike began, and had got as far as New Haven, beginning an automobile trip all over the country, when he was called back by the strike. He returned, he said, "to find a lot of wild managers running up and down Forty-second Street bumping into each other."

The meeting was not without its disturbing incident. Charles Hinton, a Fidelity member, created something of an uproar by putting a series of questions to the chair, and finally by offering his resignation on the ground that he could not discern the "truth" which he had been told they were fighting for.

The night's new members included Grace George, who declared that if there were to be a closed shop in the theatre she "would rather be locked on the outside with the Fidelity than taken on the inside with the Equity."

A Fidelity benefit performance, it was said, would be given some night next week.

The Equity yesterday announced the postponement of the opening of the Lenox Theatre from Monday to Tuesday. Meanwhile, the next opening on the managers' side is announced for tonight at the Selwyn Theatre, and the managers of "The Challenge" last night stuck to their guns on this point.

Lee Shubert announced last night that he had received reports from house managers of his theatres throughout the United States and Canada that the stage hands had walked out. Mr. Shubert said that about 100 of his theatres had been affected, but he was not worrying over it inasmuch as the actors' strike had closed many of them and the keeping of stage hands on the payroll was only an expense.

WANT WILSON'S MEDIATION.

Chicago Actors Suggest the President as Arbitrator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Members of the Actors' Equity Association today announced their intention to seek President Wilson's good offices as arbitrator in the theatre strike. Burton Churchill issued a statement setting forth the latest plan of the players.

"We are asking," Mr. Churchill said, "that the proposition be put up to President Wilson as arbitrator, because we believe he would be acceptable to the actors, stagehands, and all the people connected with the stage, and because we believe he should be acceptable to the managers also and to the public. We are willing to abide by any decision the President may make."

Mr. Churchill's announcement followed the managers' declaration that they were prepared to fight it out with strikebreakers. "Why, it's easier to get actors than it is to get pie," declared J. J. Rosenthal, manager of the Woods interests in Chicago. "Just let them give me the word and I'll start a show here." Mr. Rosenthal expected word from New York instructing him to reopen the theatre. Harry J. Bidings, who looks after the Cohan & Harris enterprises, was awaiting similar instructions from his headquarters.

An outstanding feature of the strike today was the declaration by union musicians and stagehands of a strict boycott against the attractions and theatres of the Shuberts. Joseph Winkler, President of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, and Richard Green of the stagehands received telegrams from New York which said that the national unions had declared all Shubert theatres, all Shubert shows, and all theatres booked by the Shuberts "unfair."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 9.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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DAY OF ATONEMENT
Friday Evening, Oct. 3, at 7:30 P. M. Saturday Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M.
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 4, at 2:30 P. M.
MEMORIAL SERVICE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 5 P. M.
The Sunday Services for the year will begin on the Sunday morning between the New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement, Sept. 28, at 10:45 A. M., when Dr. Wise will preach on:
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DODGERS PUT ON RALLY IN NINTH INNING AND SCORE VICTORY OVER THE GIANTS

ANOTHER SOUTHPAW DEFEATS THE GIANTS

McGrawites Are Puzzled by Mitchell's Slants and Lose to Brooklyn, 3 to 2.

WINNING RUN COMES IN 9TH

Kilduff Scampers Across with the Needed Tally After New York Had Tied Count in Eighth.

Only a few natives of Flatbush were in Harlem yesterday to see the Dodgers take a game from the Giants, 3 to 2, but these few yelled themselves pink in the face over the surprising outcome of the village wrangle. As the tussles between the Giants and Brooklyn now stand, New York has won twelve games and Brooklyn seven, with one more game to play today. Bringing the city series down to a cool basis of mathematics, the Giants have plastered defeat all over Brooklyn this year by a count of twelve games to seven, and last Spring the Yankees beat the Dodgers ten out of thirteen arguments. So where does Brooklyn come in to crow over a city series?

Speaking of this much talked of city series, the Yankees were at the Polo Grounds yesterday spying on the Giants, getting hep to the fine points of their game, so that they will be ready if the Yanks and Giants do clash. Captain Peckinpaugh, Truck Hannah, and Wallie Pipp composed the Yankees' secret service and they were not impressed with the work of McGraw's men. Hannah was anxious to see Heinie Zimmerman run, for he thinks that he can beat him, but Heinie did no sprinting yesterday. He didn't get on the bases at all.

The Giants showed no inside tactics during the game. All the baseball they showed was outside, and there was very little of that. When the Yankee spies learned that the Giants were in second place in the National League standing they asked: "What put them there?" There was one boy, however, on the Giants' list who opened up the eyes of the Yankee Hawkshaws, and he was young Frank Frisch, who cavorted around second base with all the abandon of a jumping jack.

Southpaws Are Death to Giants.

It was the left-handed pitching of Clarence Mitchell which puzzled the Giants yesterday. In fact, left-handed pitching at one city or another around the circuit has puzzled the Giants all season long. Left-handed pitching is the reason the Giants are in second place. McGraw's sluggers have been literally southpawed out of the pennant. Just as soon as a pitcher walks out to the box carrying the ball in his left hand the batting figure of Big Jess pears from the batting eyes of McGraw's men. That's what happened yesterday when Clarence Mitchell climbed the flinging mound.

Barnes pitched pretty fair ball but not quite pretty nor fair enough. Two long hits spilled the beans for the Giants. One was a home run smack by Lew Kreuger in the fifth. A three-bagger in the ninth by Pete Kilduff, when Winters was pitching, brought about the winning run. Pete whirled tossed Thursday's game away, so he made up for it yesterday by scoring the winning run in the first of the ninth, after the Giants had tied the tally.

Mitchell pitched such good ball that for seven innings New York got only four hits. They managed to cluster four more singles, including a two-bagger, in the eighth, but out of this flock of wallops they were able to gain only two runs.

Barnes Has an Off Day.

The big surprise of the opening inning was an error by George Burns. He seldom makes a misplay, and when he does let something get away from him folks are naturally dumfounded. Olson opened up on Barnes with a single to right. After Johnston fouled to Gonsales, Myers pasted a single to left. There was a nook to the ball and it curved away through Burns after he got in front of it. Olson scooted all the way home on the error and Myers went to second. Barnes then tossed Zach Wheat out at first, and honey ended the inning when he was exterminated. Fletcher to Kelly.

Young got a single in the first inning, but Fletcher hit into a double play. Barnes got the next hit off Mitchell, a single in the third, after two were out. In the first of the fifth Krueger uncorked his surprise. In this inning Griffith was tossed out at first by Frisch, and Krueger didn't impress Barnes as any one to be afraid of. The Brooklyn catcher surprised everybody, including himself, when he whipped the ball into the left-field bleachers. That placed two runs to Brooklyn's credit, while New York had nothing which resembled a figure. In the last of the fifth the Giants gave promise of starting something. Frisch was thrown out at first by Johnston, and Mitchell fired Kauff out at first. George Kelly, who was at first base because Hal Chase's wrist is out of order again, shot a single through Johnston at second. Gonsales poked a single to right, and Kelly traveled to third at high speed. For the first time during the afternoon the crowd woke up and started to holler. They hollored loud and long, and it didn't do a bit of good, because Barnes skied to Konetchy and the inning was over.

Giants Tie Count in Eighth.

The Giants went through the lucky seventh with no luck in sight, but there were stupendous doings in the eighth. Kelly opened this chapter with a single to left and went to second while Olson was flinging Gonsales out at first. Law McCarty was introduced at this moment as a pinch hitter in place of Barnes. It was a wise move, so wise in fact, that McCarty blistered a two-bagger to left and Kelly romped home. Lee King was inserted at this point to run for McCarty. Burns pasted a single to left and King sped to third. As Zach Wheat momentarily juggled the ball King continued right along home and romped in with the run which tied the score. Young, a left-handed batter, was an easy victim for Mitchell's southpaw pitching and he skied to Myers in centre. Fletcher rocked a single to left and sent Burns to second, but right then and there the rally ended, with the count deadlocked, because Zimmerman hoisted a foul directly over Krueger's roof and the curtain dropped on that act.

Jess Winters took up the pitching task for New York in the ninth and he looked safe enough when Frisch toned Konetchy out at first. Pete Kilduff walloped the ball to right, and as it was headed for the wall Young stuck his hand and attempted to reach the ball for a rare catch. It was a hopeless try. The ball bounced far away from Young and Kilduff burned up the base paths until he reached third safely. Tom Griffith pumped a high fly to centre, and after Kauff made the catch Kilduff raced home with the winning run. Doyle was sent in to bat in place of Kauff in the last of the ninth, but all left-handed hitters looked alike to Mitchell and Larry lofted a fly to Wheat.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson, ss	4	1	2	6		
Johnston, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	
Myers, cf	4	1	0	3		
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	3		
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	
Kilduff, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	
Griffith, rf	3	0	1	1	0	
Krueger, c	4	1	1	4	0	
Mitchell, p	3	0	2	0	2	
Total	34	3	8	27	11	

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	4	0	1	0	0	
Young, rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	2	3	
Zim'man, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	
Frisch, 2b	4	0	0	3	0	
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	5	0	
Kelly, 1b	4	1	2	14	1	
Gonsales, c	3	0	1	7	0	
Barnes, p	2	0	1	1	2	
aMcCarty	1	0	1	0	0	
bKing	0	1	0	0	0	
Wint'rs, p	0	0	0	0	0	
cDoyle	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	2	8	27	17	

a Batted for Barnes in tenth.
b Ran for McCarty in tenth.
c Batted for Kauff in ninth.
Errors—Burns, Frisch.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—McCarty. Three-base hit—Kilduff. Home run—Krueger. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Double plays—Frisch and Kelly; Olson and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Hits—Off Barnes, 7 in 8 innings; Winters, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; Barnes, 1. Losing pitcher—Winters.

CUBS CONQUER PIRATES.

Vaughn Invincible and Chicago Is Winner by Score of 2 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—Vaughn was invincible today and Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, by a score of 2 to 0. Carlson also pitched well, but was scored on in the fourth inning, when he walked Flack, who advanced on Hollocher's sacrifice and scored on singles by Herzog and Robertson. Miller pitched the ninth inning for Pittsburgh and was scored on, by passing Hollocher, who was sent around by Herzog's sacrifice and Merkle's hit.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Flack, rf	2	1	0	2	0	
Hollocher, ss	2	1	1	1	3	
Herzog, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	
Robertson, cf	4	0	1	1	0	
Merkle, 1b	4	0	2	12	0	
Barber, lf	2	0	0	1	0	
Paskert, lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Killefer, c	3	0	0	8	2	
Vaughn, p	3	0	0	2	1	
Total	29	2	5	27	9	

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Nicholson, lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Carey, cf	2	0	0	3	0	
Bou'worth, rf	3	0	0	3	0	
Whitted, 1b	3	0	1	9	2	
Hargrave, c	3	0	2	7	0	
Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	
Terry, ss	4	0	0	0	1	
Schmidt, c	3	0	1	4	1	
Carlson, p	2	0	0	0	2	
aLee	1	0	0	0	0	
Miller, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	29	0	4	30	10	

a Batted for Carlson in eighth.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Whitted, Nicholson, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Herzog, Barbara. Double play—Hollocher and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; Carlson, 1; Miller, 1. Hits—Off Carlson, 4 in 8 innings; Miller, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Carey.)

UPHOLDS NEW ORLEANS.

National Commission Makes Decision in Case of Pitcher Heyt.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The National Baseball Commission today sustained the New Orleans Club's claim to the services of Pitcher Watte C. Heyt, but recommended that the Boston American League club, with which the player has been engaged practically all season, be given an opportunity to purchase his release at a reasonable consideration.

The commission in its finding said that if the two clubs failed to come to terms within ten days, the award of Heyt to New Orleans would become effective and would be enforced.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 12; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 15; Philadelphia, 7.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	86	38	.619
New York	74	48	.607
Chicago	66	54	.550
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Brooklyn	58	61	.488
Boston	48	66	.421
St. Louis	42	72	.371
Philadelphia	41	75	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	74	43	.645
Detroit	71	50	.587
Cleveland	70	50	.583
New York	65	51	.560
St. Louis	62	60	.508
Boston	56	63	.475
Washington	46	76	.377
Philadelphia	32	88	.267

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

MAYS INJUNCTION HEARING IS DELAYED

After Attorneys for Yankees Present Their Case Johnson Gets a Postponement.

Characterizing Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the American League, as an "unmolested despot," Joseph Auerbach of counsel for the New York American League Baseball Club yesterday opened the hearing in the club's case to have made permanent the Carl Mays injunction restraining Mr. Johnson from enforcing his suspension of the pitcher. The hearing was held before Justice Robert F. Wagner in Part I. of the Supreme Court. It took Mr. Auerbach and Charles H. Tuttle, representing the Yankees, nearly two and one-half hours to present their side of the case. On the plea that the hour was late Stephen Baldwin, Mr. Johnson's counsel, requested a postponement until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This was granted.

While they were presenting the Yankees' case Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Tuttle did not mince words. They tossed verbal grenades into the Johnsonian camp without the slightest attempt to camouflage their meaning. Throughout they were plain spoken in referring to Mr. Johnson as a czar.

This hearing, following as it did on the heels of the supplemental examination of Mr. Johnson before George J. Gillespie, the referee, on Thursday, enabled Mr. Tuttle to lay great stress upon the fact that Mr. Johnson is a big stockholder in the Cleveland club, which fact was established during the examination of the league President. He indulged in quite a lengthy harangue about Americanism and the necessity of making baseball a typical American sport instead of a sort of Russian pastime with an all-powerful czar in charge. He pointed out the danger not only to the clubs themselves but to the very fabric of the game if a President of a baseball league were permitted to hold stock in a club in the same league. Mr. Tuttle declared it was time to lead to syndicate baseball of the rankest sort, and syndicate baseball would surely cause the breaking down of the foundation of the sport.

Club Alleges Prejudice.

It was apparent to all present, and there was quite a gallery, that both Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Tuttle were endeavoring to establish the fact that Mr. Johnson had not acted in the Mays case without prejudice. They endeavored to show that his action in suspending the pitcher for quitting the Boston Red Sox before he was sold to the Yankees was prompted by some motive other than the administration of discipline.

Throughout the hearing Ban Johnson sat in a corner near the rear of the court. If the pointed references made about him and the manner in which he had administered the duties of his office as President of the American League caused him any pain, there was no visible sign of it. He manifested the koenest interest in what was transpiring, but not once did he give any outward sign to indicate that he had been stung.

Immediately after his counsel had requested that the hearing be postponed Mr. Johnson and Mr. Baldwin held a hurried conference. Following this Ban was pressed for a statement, but he declined to make any comment.

During the proceedings Colonel Jacob Ruppert, half-owner of the Yankees, sat immediately behind his counsel. Toward the rear of the room sat Colonel Huston, with Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox. It was the first time that Mr. Frazee had been present at any of the proceedings in the case.

Mr. Auerbach in opening the hearing reviewed the case at length. During his address he plainly tried to prove that Mays had not been disciplined by the Boston club because the officials of that club did not deem it necessary. He explained that during practice in Chicago on the last day that Mays was with the Red Sox Mays had been hit on the head by a thrown ball and that he later had to have medical treatment. Mr. Auerbach explained that this, together with the fact that Mays had been dissatisfied with conditions on the Boston club, led the pitcher to return to Boston, where, after a conference with Mr. Frazee, Mays left for a fishing trip in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Auerbach, after trying to establish that Mays instead of being a deserter from the club, in reality was taking a vacation at his own expense, read excerpts from the constitution of the American League to show that it was up to neither Mr. Frazee or Edward Barrow, manager of the team, to discipline Mays, and that Johnson exceeded his authority when he subsequently suspended the pitcher for the remainder of the season. During his address he asserted that Johnson was also guilty of "general maladministration of the league's affairs," and called attention to what he termed "Johnson's curiously slothful" conduct of the league's business in not disciplining other players who had been guilty of more flagrant violations of rules than Mays.

Absence Would Be Costly.

The attorney explained that if the injunction were not made permanent the Yankees would sustain a tremendous loss. He said that altogether the club had paid approximately $75,000 in cash and other players for the pitcher. He dwelt upon the fact that the club is fighting for second place in the league race, which fight, if it is successful, will mean extra money to the club and the club's players, but that if the club is deprived of Mays's services its chances of finishing second will be materially lessened. He explained that Colonels Ruppert and Huston had taken the case into court for the sole purpose of putting a check on Ban Johnson.

Mr. Auerbach tried to develop the point that Johnson had suspended Mays on the weakest kind of evidence. He said that George Hildebrand had been the umpire in the game at Chicago just before which Mays had been hit accidentally on the head with a ball thrown by one of the Chicago players, and that Hildebrand had called upon Johnson at his office to tell him about Mays having quit the Boston club.

Several days later, Mr. Auerbach said, Johnson wrote to Hildebrand requesting more detailed information regarding the Mays matter. This Hildebrand complied with. The umpire's letter to Johnson was read in court and Mr. Auerbach called attention to the fact that Hildebrand had neglected to mention the fact that Mays had been struck on the head. The great stress which he laid upon this blow on the head made it apparent that Mr. Auerbach was trying to convince the court that Mays had been on a vacation rather than having quit the club for personal grievances and that, therefore, his suspension was undeserved. He said the letter was all hearsay stuff that had been told to Hildebrand by other players; that there was no direct evidence of any kind in it, and yet that Johnson had really suspended Mays on the strength of this letter alone.

Charles H. Tuttle, who had conducted the examination of Johnson before the referee on Thursday, followed Mr. Auerbach and covered much of the same ground.

Johnson Served Again.

Earlier in the day Johnson was served with a subpoena, calling upon him to produce certain papers, records and other data pertaining to the affairs of the Cleveland club next Thursday when his examination before Referee Gillespie will be continued.

When the hearing is resumed next Monday Mr. Baldwin will present the Johnson side of the case and it is expected that Johnson will immediately be asked to take the witness stand to be grilled by counsel for the Yankees.

Last night a statement was given out by Colonels Ruppert and Huston, reading in part as follows:

"Those who were fortunate enough to be present at the hearing of the injunction proceedings in the Carl Mays case today before Supreme Court Judge Robert Wagner, understand now why we agreed with the beautiful statement sent out by Ban Johnson that there would be no compromise of this case. There will be no compromise.

How Babe Ruth Equalled Freeman's Home-Run Record

Date.	Place and Pitcher.
Apr. 28—At	New York, off Mogridge.
May 30—At	St. Louis, off Davenport.
May 30—At	Philadelphia, off Perry.
June 7—At	Boston, off Dauss, Detroit.
June 17—At	Boston, off Morton, Cleveland.
June 24—At	Boston, off Robertson, Wash'n.
June 30—At	New York, off Shawkey.
July 5—At	Boston, 2 off Johnson, Phila.
July 10—At	St. Louis, off Shocker.
July 13—At	Chicago, off Danforth.
July 18—At	Cleveland, off Jasper.
July 13—At	Cleveland, off Myers.
July 21—At	Detroit, off Ehmke.
July 24—At	Boston, off Shawkey, N. Y.
July 30—At	Boston, off Leonard, Detroit.
Aug. 14—At	Chicago, off Kerr.
Aug. 16—At	Chicago, off Mayer.
Aug. 17—At	St. Louis, off Shocker.
Aug. 23—At	Detroit, off Dauss.
Aug. 24—At	Detroit, off Ayers.
Aug. 24—At	Detroit, off Love.
Aug. 25—At	Detroit, off Ayers.
Sep. 1—At	Boston, off Shaw, Wash'n.
Sep. 8—At	Philadelphia, off Noyes.

Total—25. Major league record is 25, first made by Freeman of Washington (N. L.), in 1889.

Ruth's home runs in American League prior to 1919 season: 1915, 4; 1916, 3; 1917, 2; 1918, 11. Total—30. Grand total—55.

BABE RUTH EQUALS HOME-RUN RECORD

Boston Slugger Gets 25th of Season and Misses Another by Two Feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Boston had twenty-five hits for a total of forty-two bases today, opening its series with Philadelphia with a 15 to 7 victory. After the score became 15 to 1, Jones eased up while Geary replaced Noyes and stopped the heavy firing. In the second inning Ruth drove his twenty-fifth home run of the season over the right field fence, equaling Buck Freeman's major league record. On his next time up Ruth hit the right field fence two feet from the top. He had five hits altogether and Hooper registered two triples and two doubles. In the second inning Boston executed a triple play when Jones caught Turner's low liner with Strunk on third and Thomas on first.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	5	2	3	0	0	
Witt, 3b	6	2	2	3	1	
Roth, cf	4	3	2	1	0	
Smith, lf	6	3	5	2	0	
Gilhooley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Schang, c	4	2	2	11	1	
McNeil, c	2	0	1	1	0	
McInnis, 1b	3	2	1	9	0	
Gainer, 1b	3	2	1	6	0	
Scott, ss	5	1	2	2	4	
Jones, p	5	0	2	1	2	
Total	49	18	25	27	12	

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burrus, 1b	5	1	1	8	1	
Witt, 2b	5	1	1	3	2	
Walker, lf	5	0	1	2	0	
Burns, rf	5	2	3	1	0	
Strunk, cf	5	2	3	1	0	
Thomas, 3b	5	1	1	2	2	
Turner, ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Perdue, c	1	0	0	3	0	
McAvoy, c	3	0	1	7	0	
Noyes, p	2	0	0	0	2	
aHigh	1	0	0	0	0	
Geary, p	0	0	0	0	0	
bAllen	1	1	1	0	0	
Total	37	7	12	27	14	

a Batted for Noyes in seventh.
b Batted for Geary in ninth.
Errors—McNeil, Strunk, Thomas.

Boston	0	1	2	0	1	6	4	0	0	—15
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	—7

Two-base hits—Scott, Hooper, (2.) Schang, Ruth, Gainer, Shannon, Burns, Allen. Three-base hits—Hooper, (2.) Schang, Strunk, Burns. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Witt, Witt. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Double plays—Turner, Witt, and Burrus; Witt, McInnis, and Burrus. Triple play—Jones, McInnis, and Witt. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 3; Noyes, 2. Hits—Off Noyes, 22 in 7 innings; Geary, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Noyes, (Roth.) Struck out—By Jones, 3; Noyes, 3; Geary, 1. Losing pitcher—Noyes.

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Cicotte Holds Indians in Check and Chicago Wins, 9 to 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Chicago increased its lead to seven games in the pennant race today by defeating Cleveland, 9 to 1. Detroit's victory over St. Louis and Cleveland's defeat at the hands of the locals put Cleveland in third place and Detroit in second. Cicotte had little trouble holding the visitors safe. Chicago won by bunching hits off all three of Cleveland's pitchers.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Liebold, rf	5	1	2	0	0	
E. Collins, 2b	5	1	2	0	2	
Weaver, 2b	4	2	2	1	3	
Jackson, lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	1	0	
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	9	1	
Risberg, ss	3	2	2	2	7	
Schalk, c	4	0	0	5	1	
Cicotte, p	3	2	2	1	0	
Total	38	9	13	27	13	

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney, lf	4	0	2	4	0	
Chapman, ss	4	0	0	5	2	
Speaker, cf	4	1	0	0	0	
Jamieson, cf	1	0	1	2	0	
Roth, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	
Wamby'a, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	
Smith, rf	3	0	1	2	0	
O'Neill, c	4	1	2	5	0	
Myers, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Faeth, p	2	0	0	0	0	
aJohnston	1	0	0	0	0	
Klepfer, p	0	0	0	0	0	
bWood	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	1	6	24	7	

a Batted for Faeth in seventh.
b Batted for Klepfer in ninth.
Errors—Weaver, Graney, Smith, O'Neill.

Chicago	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Weaver, Risberg, Smith, Graney, Jamieson. Stolen bases—Jackson, Graney. Sacrifice fly—Liebold. Double play—Wambsgans, Chapman and Harris; 2, Collins, Risberg and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 6; Myers, 2; Faeth, 1; Klepfer, 1. Hits—Off Myers, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; Faeth, 6 in 4 2-3; Klepfer, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Myers, 1; Faeth, 1. Losing pitcher—Myers.

BROWNS EASY FOR TIGERS.

Jennings's Men Hit Two Pitchers Hard and Win, 12 to 3.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—Detroit hit two of St. Louis' three pitchers hard today, and won, 12 to 3. Bush, Cobb and Heilmann made 10 of Detroit's 14 hits. Dauss had a bad first inning, but thereafter pitched well. By winning while the Indians were losing, the Tigers went into second place.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	4	2	3	0	3	
Young, 3b	5	2	1	4	0	
Cobb, cf	4	3	3	2	0	
Flagstead, cf	0	0	0	1	0	
Veach, lf	3	1	1	2	0	
Heilmann, 1b	5	0	4	9	0	
Shorten, rf	4	1	0	1	0	
Jones, lb	3	2	1	2	4	
Ainsmith, c	3	0	0	6	0	
Dauss, p	4	0	1	0	0	
Total	35	12	14	27	13	

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	3	1	
Gedeon, 2b	2	1	0	1	3	
Jacobson, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	
Demmitt, rf	4	1	2	2	0	
Tobin, lf	4	0	2	2	0	
Smith, cf	3	0	1	4	2	
Gerber, ss	4	0	0	1	1	
Severeid, c	4	0	0	5	1	
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	0	
Haid, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Wright, p	0	0	0	0	1	
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0	
bBronkie	1	0	0	0	0	
cBillings	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	3	7	26	11	

a Batted for Gallia in fifth.
b Batted for Haid in seventh.
c Batted for Wright in ninth.
Errors—Young, Haid.

Detroit	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	2	—12
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Veach. Three-base hit—Demmitt. Stolen bases—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Young. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Heilmann; Smith, Severeid, and Austin; Young and Heilmann. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; Dauss, 4; Haid, 5; Wright, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 9 in 4 innings; Haid, 4 in 2; Wright, none in 1. Struck out—By Gallia, 2; Haid, 1; Wright, 1. Losing pitcher—Gallia.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 9; New Orleans, 2.
(First game.)
Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 1.
(7 innings, second game.)
Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Little Rock, 8; Memphis, 7.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	106	424	74	135	.318
Jackson	121	449	68	157	.350
Sisler	119	450	84	159	.346
Veach	120	458	74	159	.345
Peckinpaugh	90	339	70	122	.340

National League.

Cravath	58	200	35	71	.340
Roush	117	447	68	144	.323
Meusel	114	448	59	138	.309
Groh	116	427	76	131	.306
Young	116	440	85	133	.302
Myers	115	437	49	132	.302
Hornsby	117	434	82	131	.302

SCHACHT VICTOR IN PITCHING DUEL

Holds Orioles to Three Scattered Hits and Skeeters Win by Score of 2 to 0.

By grabbing today's game from Jack Dunn's Orioles, Bill Donovan's Skeeters made it an even break with Baltimore in their two days' clash in West Side Park, Jersey City. The score was 2 to 0.

The veteran Al Schacht was in perfect form on the mound, and had the usually hard-hitting Orioles at his mercy, letting Dunn's aggregation down with three scattered hits. Siebold was on deck for Baltimore, and gave the Jersey City gunner a close race for the honors, Jersey City being fortunate to record five bingles against his deceptive flinging. He retired seven of the Skeeters by the strikeout route, while Schacht was credited with but two strikeouts.

The Jersey City twirler had perfect control, while his rival passed three men, his first, complimentary costing him his defeat, as it paved the way for the Skeeters' first run.

There was only one inning in which the Orioles threatened to foil Schacht's plans for a shutout. That was in the sixth stanza. Siebold made a good start with a Texas Leaguer which dropped back of third base. Maisel hit hard at Berrigan, the ball rebounding out of his hands, but the shortfielder recovered it in time to force Siebold at the midway. Maisel took too big a lead off first, and was caught by Schacht's throw, and after a lively chase was finally run down between the bases.

Lawry's hit was too hot for Berrigan to handle. He stole second, and advanced to third when Hyde overthrew the bag. Jacobs hit a long fly, which appeared good for extra bases, but Wigglesworth speared it in deep left field.

Jersey City got its start in the second frame through a base on balls to Berrigan. He stole second, Biemiller fanned. Wigelsworth lined an easy one to Elliott, who mussed it up by a bad throw to first, and Berrigan scored.

The score:

JERSEY CITY. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kane, lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Woods, c	3	0	1	0	6	
Zitman, cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Lenoville, 1b	3	0	0	11	2	
Berrigan, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	
Biemiller, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	
Wig'sw'th, rf	3	0	2	2	0	
Hyde, ss	3	0	0	2	3	
Schacht, p	3	0	1	1	2	
Total	30	2	5	24	18	

BALTIMORE. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maisel, 3b	4	0	0	0	5	
Lawry, lf	4	0	1	1	0	
Jacobs, cf	4	0	1	0	0	
Bentley, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	
Bishop, rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Quelch, ss	3	0	1	2	2	
Elliott, ss	1	0	0	1	1	
Egan, c	3	0	0	9	1	
Siebold, p	3	0	1	0	2	
Total	31	0	5	24	12	

Errors—Berrigan, Hyde, Elliott.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Kane. Stolen bases—Lawry, Berrigan. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Siebold, 7; Schacht,

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS PLAY OPENS WITH VICTORY FOR AMERICANS

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM IS WINNER

Johnston and Tilden Defeat Australians in Three Sets Out of Four.

TAKE TWO SINGLES ALSO

Williams Defeats Thomas and Johnson Conquers Lycett, Both in Straight Sets.

American tennis players made a clean sweep of the first three matches in the international series at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, taking the measure of the Australians in two singles and one doubles encounter. The most important feature of the day's play was the defeat of the national champions, Norman Brookes and Gerald Patterson, by the new combination of William M. Johnston and William T. Tilden, 2d, the Americans winning three out of four sets, 6–4, 3–6, 6–4, 6–3. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, won from Ronald V. Thomas in straight sets, 8–6, 6–3, 6–1, and Wallace F. Johnson went through Randolph Lycett even more easily at 6–4, 6–3, 6–4.

Today's program will complete the event, with the great Brookes making what will probably be his last appearance on American courts, facing William M. Johnston, the new American singles champion.

It was a fine spectacle that yesterday's big doubles match presented. The winner and the runner-up of the national tournament teamed together for the first time in history, and opposing the first Australian pair that ever won the American doubles title. The result almost justifies the belief that two top-notch players, with or without practice together, can defeat any well-balanced and highly-developed combination of less individual ability. Johnston and Tilden had beaten Patterson and Brookes respectively in the national singles, therefore their superiority was not to be questioned. But how they would fit together in partnership was open to doubt.

Team Work a Joke.

As a matter of fact the team work of Johnston and Tilden was a joke. They seemed to have no understanding as to the division of the court, seldom keeping a straight line across, and invariably interfering with each other on shots down the middle. When Tilden went back for a lob over his head, Johnston crossed him to take the majority of cases, called for and returned the ball, leaving the rest of the court wide open. But however much they became mixed as to the proper guardianship of their territory, they always seemed able to scamper back into position in time to anticipate the shots that came from the other side. And they were both so good individually, at least in streaks, that the smooth machinery of the Australians' play never had a real chance.

It was spectacular tennis in many respects, but it was not from any point of view a good exhibition of doubles.

All four players were inclined to be erratic, alternating brilliant shots with horrible errors, and the usually reliable Brookes made some particularly pardonable mistakes on easy chances. But the Americans were able to hit so much harder and to cover ground so much more rapidly that even their errors did not hurt them appreciably, and they always had the situation well in hand. Each one had played against this same team in the national doubles, lacking a partner of the same aggressive, hard-hitting type; and while they by no means pulled together, they always seemed to have mutually a comfortable confidence in their ability to better the best that the Australians could offer, either defensively or offensively.

Tilden's Shots Sensational.

Tilden perhaps made more sensational shots than any other man on the court, but he also contributed some of the wildest of the many mis-hits.

Johnston's forehand drive was a powerful weapon, though by no means as steady in its execution as when he won the individual championship. Neither was his serving so impressive as on that occasion. Patterson was good and bad by turns, playing much as he did in the national doubles, but lacking the unfailing support which Brookes gave him in that tournament. The veteran was distinctly off his game yesterday, for the first time since reaching America, and although he made many a scintillating volley, it was his errors that made all the difference between victory and defeat.

Johnston opened service with a love game and Patterson equalized on his fast delivery. Tilden also left his opponents scoreless, pounding and closing his service game with aces. Brookes completed the round successfully, and the score was 2-all. After Johnston had won again, however, Patterson's errors accounted for a break through his service, and Tilden advanced his team to 5–3, with a double fault as his only losing point.

But after Brookes had captured his service Johnston had his delivery upset through a double fault and a brilliant streak of hitting on Patterson's part. It looked like a repetition with the younger Australian serving, but errors got him into trouble, and the set point came up when he made a beautiful lob by Tilden, who finished off with a low volley by the server completing the break, and the set fell to America at 6–4.

Brookes Pulls Out Deuce Game.

The national champions came right back for revenge and broke through Tilden's service with the help of his own bad smash and Johnston's drive out. Brookes pulled out a deuce game after losing a lead of 40–15, and then got his volleys working so well that Johnston's service was beaten in turn for a 3–0 lead. Patterson also let a 40–15 advantage be cancelled before winning his delivery, and then Tilden brought America back to the score sheet with a love game on service.

Patterson put Brookes in the hole by missing a low volley and then the veteran lost his own game with a round-arm swing close up which netted an easy kill. Johnston and Patterson divided service, making the score 5–3 in Australia's favor. Then Tilden invited fresh trouble for serving a double fault after losing a centre volley through a misunderstanding with his partner. Patterson was on the alert when the set point came up, catching Johnston's volley on his racquet and dropping the ball neatly into deep court for the 6–3 decision.

This was the last time, however, that the visitors looked dangerous. Johnston's hard drives upset Brookes at the outset, although the champion immediately afterward lost his own service, with two double faults and some bad volleying. The Australians enjoyed a lead of 2-1 as the result of a smash from Johnston's racquet which hit the net-cord and bounded outside. Suddenly, however, the Americans began to lob, and their tactics at once had the effect of winning against Brookes, a very timely turned cross-court shot by Johnston taking the deciding point, after Tilden had forced the opening with a clever chop.

Johnston made it 3 all on service, Patterson's back-hand becoming temporarily unmanageable. Then, by simply hitting the ball so hard that it could not be returned, the Americans broke through for their crucial advantage. Tilden sent the score to 5–3 with splendid serving and a wonderful volley, and although Brookes won another service game, Johnston cleaned up the set, 6–4, without the loss of a point, Tilden's smash down the alley putting on the finishing touch.

Final Set Is Easier.

The final set came more easily. Patterson was [illegible] game at the start, and again the score was tied when Johnston lost his service.

Brookes won with a clean ace, putting his team ahead, 2–1, but Tilden equalized, flashing a remarkable backhand half-volley in the process. Patterson was again the victim of the crucial break, losing control of his smashes and having no answer to two great backhand drives by Tilden. Service then alternated in winning up to 5–3, when it was once more Patterson's turn to put the ball in play. The Americans, having discovered his weak spot, hammered low drives at him as he came in, and after the points had gone once to deuce it was quickly over at 6–3, the final rally ending in an error. At the finish there was little doubt of the real superiority of the new American combination.

The score by points follows:

FIRST SET.

										Games.
Johnston-Tilden	4	2	2	4	4	0	2	4		6
Brookes-Patterson	0	4	0	4	2	1	1	4	1	4

SECOND SET.

Brookes-Patterson	5	5	4	5	0	2	2	4	5	6
Johnston-Tilden	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	5

THIRD SET.

Johnston-Tilden	4	1	2	3	5	4	6	4	2	6
Brookes-Patterson	1	4	5	5	2	1	4	2	4	4

FOURTH SET.

Johnston-Tilden	4	1	2	4	7	5	2	4	5
Brookes-Patterson	0	4	4	2	5	3	4	6	3

Johnson Is Lycett's Master.

Wallace Johnson completely outplayed Randolph Lycett in the first match of the afternoon, the Australian being absolutely unable to fathom his undercut shots consistently. By driving recklessly, Lycett managed to get a lead of 2–0 at the start, but as soon as Johnson steadied down the result was a foregone conclusion.

By the end of the second set Lycett was so exhausted with running around the court that he staggered like a prehistoric drunken man and seemed about to collapse. He was barely able to keep his feet to the close, while his efforts to return the annoying little skidders that Johnson methodically kept sending over became more and more inadequate. Double faults were an appreciable factor in the Australian's undoing, three of them coming in the final game of the second set, one for the concluding point, after Lycett had netted an easy smash.

Johnson had no difficulty in winning the opening set at 6–4, after once catching up with his opponent. The second was even easier at 6–3. In the third session they divided service up to 2-all, when Lycett broke through for a love game, finishing with a remarkable volley, full length, of a dropping ball, a favorite shot of his, but an exceedingly audacious one. Johnson, however, immediately got the game back by chopping to his rival's backhand, and then went into the lead, 4–3, with accurate placement shots. A double fault and some more good placing increased Johnson's advantage to 5–3, and although Lycett smashed through for a counterbreak with another successful attempt at his individual full-arm swinging volley, two more double faults settled the match for the veteran Australian. Two outs in succession, the last on a very weak backhand shot, ended the slaughter at 6–4.

Williams Slow in Starting.

Williams was slow in starting against Thomas, as in their match in the national tournament and throughout he was inclined to be uncertain in his strokes, short stretches of great brilliancy alternating with series of disastrous errors. Yet Thomas never had a chance to win, and after the first set he was practically outclassed.

Williams lost his service at the outset by virtue of a double fault and other errors, and Thomas broke through him twice more in the same session. But each time the American was able to recover and upset his opponent's deliveries with sensational shots. After catching up at 6–all, Williams served a love game in brilliant style, and kept up his streak until the set was his at 8–6, the final point going on a double fault.

In the second set the American continued his irresistible playing until he had acquired a lead of 4–0. Then Thomas once more broke through his service, but Williams immediately returned the compliment. Bad errors lost another service for the ex-champion, and Thomas crept up to 3–5 on his own delivery. Then Williams, with a succession of remarkable volleys, taken on the jump, won the set at 6–3, a fine pass finishing the session.

Williams's Victory Decisive.

Thomas won his first service in the final set, but after that it was all Williams, six games falling to the American in a row and deciding the set and match at 6–1. The winner was consistently finding the lines at this stage and was never at a loss to win the points he needed. He advanced to 5–1 in spite of two double faults, and brought up the match-point in the next game with a fine cross-court volley. An error, however, brought it back to deuce, after which Williams anticipated the Australian in an exchange close up, shooting a fast one to his backhand for the vantage point. A good smash settled the argument in convincing style.

The summary:

Australia vs. America.

SINGLES.—Wallace F. Johnson, America, defeated Randolph Lycett, Australia, 6–4, 6–3, 6–4; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, America, defeated Ronald V. Thomas, Australia, 8–6, 6–3, 6–1.

DOUBLES.—W. M. Johnston and W. T. Tilden, 2d, America, defeated Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson, Australia, 6–4, 3–6, 6–4, 6–3.

TEAM SCORE.

	Australia.	America.
Matches	0	3
Sets	1	9
Games	9	39

SIX TITLE EVENTS TODAY.

National and Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships to be Decided.

A brace of National A. A. U. championship titles will be decided this afternoon at City Athletic Field, Newark, N. J., together with four Metropolitan A. A. U. relay championships. The national events are the pentathlon and two-mile steeplechase. The latter competition was last conducted in 1916 when Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A., local mile champion, was returned victor. Devaney has entered in defense of his title, and, while favorite, is promised keen competition from Max Bohland, Paddy Flynn, and Jack Costello of the Pastime A. C., and Bobby Crawford, former Flushing H. S. runner.

The pentathlon test has attracted entries from some of the best all-around athletes in the East. Jack Britts, Pat O'Connor, and B. Lichtman top the field of competitors. The events which comprise this test include a running broad jump, 200-meter run, discus throw, javelin throw, and 1,500-meter run.

The relay titles to be decided are at 440 yards, one mile, two miles, and four miles. The New York A. C. has entered teams in all four races, submitting the largest entry from any individual club. The smaller clubs have prepared teams for these title races and predict stiff opposition to the wearers of the Mercury Foot. The field where the titles will be decided is reached by Hudson Tube to Park Place, Newark, and from there by a Bloomfield Avenue car to the field.

Today's Final Matches.

AUSTRALIA VS. AMERICA.

AT 1 P. M.

Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, Australia, vs. R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. F. Johnson, America.

AT 2 P. M.

Norman Brookes, Australia, vs. William M. Johnston, America.

AT 4:30 P. M.

Gerald Patterson, Australia, vs. William T. Tilden, 2d, America.

Reserved seats on sale at West Side Club.

Trains leave for Forest Hills from Pennsylvania Station, (Long Island Railroad,) at 12:30, 12:53, 1:12, 1:39, 2:06, and 3:18 P. M.

SURPRISE FOR KIRK REID.

Western Tennis Expert Is Temporarily Halted on Woodmere Courts.

Good progress was made yesterday in the open tennis tournament at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I., the second round of the men's singles being almost completed, while the doubles and mixed doubles were well started. Kirk Reid, the hard-hitting Westerner, ran into a surprise when he faced Hammett Norton of Montclair, losing the opening set to his steady opponent at 6–1 and then squaring the match with a 6–2 session. Reid was leading at 3–2 in the rubber when the match was interrupted by darkness.

Another surprise came in the defeat of Ingo Hartmann at the hands of Merritt Cutler, a youth of 18 hailing from Freeport. Hartmann has been out of metropolitan tennis since early in the Summer, when he won the Quaker Ridge tournament, and his game yesterday was scarcely up to his usual standard. But the youngster won his victory fairly, coming from behind after losing the opening set at 6–4 and taking the match, 6–2, 6–4.

Paul Martin captured two deuce sets from H. R. Hathaway in impressive style, while Fred Anderson, Jr., went through A. L. Bruncau without great difficulty at 6–3, 6–1.

F. P. Adams, after winning a hard three-set match from Harold Swain, fell before the steadiness and court craft of Fred Letson. Other winners in the singles were Alex Iler, George Garbe, W. J. Toussaint, J. W. Fox, and Harry Sachs.

The successful teams in the opening round of the mixed doubles included Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Lyle E. Mahan, Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint, and Mrs. De Forest Candee and W. J. Gallon. A. D. Hammett and Harry Sachs won the only completed match in the men's doubles.

The summary:

Woodmere Club Open Tournament.

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND—G. S. Groesbeck won from E. H. Binzen by default; Sigmund Spaeth defeated R. L. Von Bernuth, 6–3, 6–0; Augustin Healy won from H. D. O'Boyle by default; George Garbe defeated D. Landau, 2–6, 6–4, 6–4; W. J. Toussaint defeated George Guttwillig, 6–0, 7–5; J. W. Fox defeated Joseph Clifford, 6–3, 5–11, 6–1; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from Leon Croley by default; G. E. Rich defeated Clarence Unterberg, 6–4, 6–2; Paul Martin defeated William Demuth, 6–4, 6–1; Hammett Norton defeated B. Silkuhl, 6–2, 6–0; Harry Sachs defeated Steve Siesinger, 6–2, 6–3; Alex. Iler defeated Arthur Little, Jr., 6–1, 6–4; W. H. Ruxton defeated Dr. K. B. Reese, 6–3, 6–4, 7–5; F. P. Adams defeated Harold Swain, 6–4, 3–6, 6–2; Fred Letson won from H. M. Bowman by default.

SECOND ROUND—Fred C. Anderson defeated A. L. Bruncau, 6–3, 6–1; Merritt Cutler defeated Ingo Hartmann, 6–2, 6–4; Paul Martin defeated H. R. Hathaway, 6–3, 6–4; Kirk Reid vs. H. Norton, 6–4, 6–2, 5–6, (unfinished); Fred Letson defeated F. P. Adams, 6–4, 6–1.

DOUBLES.—First Round—A. D. Hammett and H. Sachs defeated Ruxton and Reese, 6–3, 6–2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Katherine Gardner and A. D. Hammett won from Mrs. A. J. Pritchard and L. E. Croley by default; Mrs. S. F. Weaver and L. E. Mahan defeated Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin, 6–4, 6–4; Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint defeated Mrs. H. N. Lowenthal and J. W. Fox, 6–3, 6–3; Mrs. De Forest Candee and W. J. Gallon defeated Miss Adelberg and Clarence Unterberg, 6–3, 6–1.

CONKLIN SPRINGS SURPRISE IN GOLF

Beats C. B. Mitchell on Last Green for Junior Championship of New Jersey.

Charles Conklin of Hackensack sprung a surprise in the final round of the New Jersey junior golf championship over the Essex County Country Club links at Orange yesterday when he overturned C. B. Mitchell of Woodbury, medalist in the qualifying round, and captured the title by the narrow margin of 1 up on the home green. In the semi-final round he met and defeated George A. Bomann of Plainfield, another favorite for the trophy and championship, by the unexpected margin of 5 up and 3 to play. Conklin is more or less of a newcomer, even among the youthful golfers, but his work yesterday stamps him as a player likely to be heard from in wider fields of the near future.

Starting against Bomann in the morning, the ultimate winner was looked upon as almost sure of defeat, but he sprang away to an early lead and was never headed. In the lower half of the bracket the medalist, Mitchell, was having easy going against S. H. Browne, Jr., of Baltusrol, whom he defeated 6 and 5. After the morning play, with Bomann eliminated, the way seemed paved for a victory for Mitchell, as his 80 of the qualifying round had been the best golf shown by the field to that stage. To emphasize this point the Woodbury golfer took the lead of 1 up at the second hole, where Conklin lingered in much trouble on his way to the green. However, this was immediately remedied on the third hole, where Mitchell hit a poor drive, knocked his second into a trap, and stayed in there, resting easily, on his third. Not content with squaring the match, the Hackensack golfer showed his versatility by dubbing his second shot on the next hole and immediately afterward holing his approach shot for a birdie 3, putting him 1 up. After a speedy exchange of hokors, Mitchell came to the turn with a lead of a single hole.

Conklin squared the match again with a 4 on the twelfth. Both were well on their way to the thirteenth green, until Mitchell essayed a niblick pitch for the cup. All would have been well if the ball had traveled as far as the divot, but the divot was very large, and the distance traveled by the ball was extremely small, giving Conklin the lead once more. This was relinquished when the Hackensack youth took three fine putts on the fifteenth green.

Six-Foot Putt Wins.

The long sixteenth was not remarkable for good golf on either side. Conklin found his ball close to the pin in four shots, and went down in two putts for his 6, but Mitchell was still further in the rear with a poor drive and a second shot just past his opponent's drive. To make up for this Mitchell put his 225-yard second shot on the seventeenth within two or three feet of the pin and holed out for a win in 2, squaring the match once more, with but a single hole to play.

Both pitched well over the ravine to the home hole, but neither was actually on the green, Mitchell being just off the left edge and his opponent on the right edge. The Woodbury youngster chipped up first, and his ball stopped within five feet of the cup. Conklin chipped within six feet, and then put his opponent in a tight fix by holing his putt for a 3. A five-foot putt for a half on the home green, when the match and title depends upon it, is a ticklish proposition, and Mitchell proved it by missing the cup by the proverbial eyelash. This gave Conklin the match and the title.

Harry Compton of the Suburban Golf Club won the eighteen-hole handicap contest for non-finalists with a card of 85—4—79. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—Semi-final Round—Charles Conklin, Hackensack, defeated G. A. Bomann, Plainfield, 5 and 3; C. B. Mitchell, Woodbury, defeated S. H. Browne, Baltusrol, 6 and 5. Final Round—Conklin defeated Mitchell, 1 up.

SECOND EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—John McMurtrie, Freehold, defeated Alan C. Downer, Canoe Brook, 2 and 1; Stephen Berrien, Montclair, defeated Harry Compton, Suburban, 6 and 5.

Final Round—Berrien defeated McMurtrie, 2 and 5.

THIRD EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—C. A. Strouse, Jr., defeated N. S. Naylor, Paterson, 3 and 4; R. W. Straus, Norwood, defeated Bernard Mills, Norwood, 7 and 6.

MILKMAID PROVES CLASS AT BELMONT

Victory in Bellair Handicap Shows She Can Sprint as Well as Go a Distance.

Commander J. K. L. Ross's Milkmaid, which numbers among her numerous victims this season no less a high-class racer than S. C. Hildreth's Cirrus, showed yesterday that she could sprint as well as go a distance when she captured the Bellair Handicap at six furlongs, which was the real feature at Belmont Park. Milkmaid ran a fine race, and won on her own courage by outgaming the fleet Elfin Queen, which took the place of A. K. Macomber's Fruit Cake.

This was one of the best contests on a card which offered no real stake event, but which provided some good competition. The return of sunshine after several dark days not only dried out the race track but also brought out a much larger crowd than had attended earlier in the week. Those present also got a glimpse of a very promising candidate for the Futurity when Harry Payne Whitney's John P. Grier captured the last event on the card in a manner that stamped him as one of the best of the 2-year-olds.

To revert to Milkmaid, this daughter of Peep o' Day was obliged to carry 120 pounds and concede weight to all her rivals, which included some of the best sprinters among the fillies and mares. Perhaps the best of these was with Drawn when Enflade was scratched, she having run the race before. But there remained Passing Shower, which ran second to Purchase at Saratoga; Ballet Dancer, 3d, and Pen Rose, besides those already mentioned. The fact that Milkmaid had been accustomed to a greater distance and had won all her important victories at a mile or more created the impression that six furlongs was not sufficient for her to develop her speed. For this reason she was quoted as good as 2 to 1, though ruling a favorite at post time. Pen Rose, which had not run since early in the season at Maryland, but which was a sensation as a 2-year-old last year, came back to the races with great promise and was regarded as the one to give Milkmaid a real tussle. It turned out that Pen Rose needed a race before she could show her best, for she was never better than fifth in the running of the race.

Elfin Queen Makes Strong Bid.

Elfin Queen was away in front and, running truly down the centre of the track, showed another flight of her remarkable speed. For half the distance she was two lengths in front of all the others. Milkmaid, off rather slowly, did not find her racing legs until she had gone a furlong, when she began to close up on the back beauty. At the eighth pole Milkmaid was making her strides count, and had put considerable distance between herself and Fruit Cake, which was running third.

At that point it seemed Milkmaid would be the lead in another second, for Elfin Queen had run what was supposed to be her distance, five furlongs. At Saratoga Elfin Queen had twice quit badly at the end of five furlongs and had proved a big disappointment. But she ran with much courage yesterday, and, passing the eighth pole, she was not nearly through running. Milkmaid had to be extended to catch her, but she did this in the last hundred yards, and once up she drew away from Elfin Queen, which was then tiring rapidly. Milkmaid had an advantage of a length and a-half at the finish, and with the great speed she showed in the latter part of the race there was no question but what she was the best. Elfin Queen lasted to beat Fruit Cake by two lengths, while Passing Shower proved a disappointment to her supporters.

There was more than passing interest in the victory of John P. Grier in the last race. This youngster made his first appearance during the last week of racing at Saratoga and finished second to Peace Pennant in a five and a half furlong dash. There seemed to be little question but that he should have won, as he was very badly handled by Jockey Knapp when over a large field of horses to finish second, and was gaining on the leader at every stride.

Since then it has developed that this youngster is one of the three or four on which H. P. Whitney will depend in the Futurity, and his first appearance was a test with the Futurity in mind. Trainer James Rowe was entirely satisfied with the first test, but yesterday the colt had a chance to show his real qualities.

Has Plenty of Speed.

This race was at six furlongs on the straight course. John P. Grier was again unfortunate, in that he had a bad start, but it was his own fault. He bolted as the barrier was sprung, and the others were some distance away when Ambrose got the horse under way. Once started, John P. Grier lost no time. He ran through the field, came down the middle of the course, and came abreast of Pilgrim in the last furlong to win handily. With an even start he might easily have won by ten lengths instead of having the advantage of but a neck. The decision, however, was not so close as the marks would indicate, for the Whitney colt was moving away from Pilgrim as the two crossed the line. Montfort Jones's Rouleau took third in this event and showed a flash of speed in the last furlong.

The third race, at a mile, brought out Edward Arlington's Questionnaire, which had not run since mid-season, but which had raced with the best of the stake horses and had finished third to the Brooklyn Handicap. Questionnaire had to bow to William Martin's Brideaman, but put up a good race, and evidently needed the race to come back to his best form after the layoff. Brideaman led all the way, with Questionnaire close to his heels. At the head of the stretch McAtee tried to move up with Questionnaire, but the latter seemed unable to increase his efforts and Brideaman won despite the fact that he was pretty well raced out at the finish. Carpet Sweeper was third, while J. J. Hallenbeck's Kashmir, which was regarded as the real competitor of Questionnaire, failed to show any speed and finished last.

Martha Ann by coming down in front for the second time during the day in the fifth race, when his Happy Valley took the measure of J. Regan's Whimsy and Father Bill Daly's Rockport, which recently won at 100 to 1, Happy Valley stole a long lead at the very start of this mile journey and got so far away that it was too much for Whimsy to make up. The latter came very fast in the stretch and was gaining, but had to be content with second place.

W. T. Wilkinson's Faisen Dore scored a victory in the first race, for two-year-olds, defeating Copyright and Roseland. W. V. Casey's Bright Gold was well fancied in this event, but the filly ran all over the course coming down the straightaway and lost whatever chance she might have had.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,000. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Faisen Dore	108	Musgrave	11-2	even	1st
Copyright	108	Lang	10-1	4-1	2d
Roseland	105	Ensor	4-1	8-5	3d
Bright Gold	109	Rande	7-5	2-5	4th
Lover's Lane	108	Fraley	7-1	3-1	5th
Aerial	108	Kummler	4-1	7-5	6

Time—1:07.

Start good; won easily. Winner, W. T. Wilkinson's b. f. by L'Oiseau Lyre-Doreite; owned by W. T. Wilkinson and trained by L. Garth.

SECOND RACE.

The Bellair Handicap, for mares of all ages, with $800 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Milkmaid, 4	120	Sande	11-5	even	1st
Elfin Queen, 5	110	McAtee	3-1	5-2	2d
Fruit Cake, 5	117	Kummer	8-1	3-1	3d
Pass's Shower, 3	107	Johnson	7-2	9-5	4
Pen Rose, 3	111	Erickson	10-1	3-1	5
B. Dancer, 3	107	Ensor	3-1	1-2	6
Ground Swell	110	Fraley	6-1	2-1	7

Time—1:13 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Place same. Milkmaid, b. f., by Peep o' Day-Nell Olin; owned by J. K. L. Ross and trained by H. G. Bedwell.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Bridesman, 3	100	Callahan	8-1	3-1	1½
Questionnaire, 3	104	McAtee	13-10	2-5	2d
Carpet Sweeper, 3	114	Ensor	3-1	1-2	3d
Kashmir, 5	111	Musgrave	5-2	2-5	4

Time—1:40 1-5.

Start good; won ridden out, place easily. Brideaman, br. c., by Lonawand-Fleur d'Orange; owned and trained by William Martin.

FOURTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Dolefu, 5	109	Ensor	11-20	out	1½
T. F. McMahon, 3	106½	Kummer	17-5	7-10	2d
Orderly, 6	114	Carroll	4-1	even	3d
Lady Ward, 5	108	Erickson	30-1	8-1	4

Time—1:40 4-5.

Start good; won easily, place same. Dolefu, b. c., by Ypsilanti-Delores; owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Happy Valley, 4	110	Callahan	9-10	out	1½
Whimsy, 5	114	Haynes	even	out	2d
Rockport, 5	104	Rowan	30-1	5-2	3d
Babette, 4	108	Erickson	30-1	8-1	4

Time—1:41 2-5.

Start good; won handily, place easily. Happy Valley, b. c., by Plaudit-Top All; owned and trained by William Martin.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $800. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
John P. Grier	110	Ambrose	13-20	1-4	1st
Pilgrim	110	Sande	6-1	2-5	2d
Rouleau	110	Kelsey	8-1	2-5	3d
Service Star	110	McAtee	4-1	6-5	4
King's Champion	110	Kummer	15-1	5-1	5
Devildog	110	Rice	15-1	5-1	6
Eastern Glow	110	Wallis	100-1	20-1	7
Arrowhead Inn	110	Musgrave	30-1	10-1	8

Time—1:11 4-5.

Start good; won handily, place easily. John P. Grier, ch. c., by Whisk Broom 2d-Wander; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by James Rowe.

REALIZATION RACE TODAY.

Entries for Lawrence Stakes Assure a Spirited Contest.

List of Starters in the Big Race at Belmont Park

Horse.	Weight.	Probable Jockey.
Dunboyne	126 pounds	Ensor
Vexatious	123 pounds	Knapp
Thunderstorm	116 pounds	Callahan
Polka Dot	123 pounds	Fairbrother
Over There	116 pounds	McAtee

The Lawrence Realization, which has been won by many noted stars of the turf and which this year has an estimated value of approximately $25,000, will be renewed at Belmont Park today. As usual in this event, only a small field will go to the post, as but five horses have been named to start, but the race has the advantage of being an open contest in contrast to other years, when some one horse has had a walkover.

The Lawrence Realization, which is a test for three-year-olds at a mile and five furlongs, has always been considered a championship contest, which practically decided the owner of the crown in this division. It will lack that importance this year, owing to the absence of the real leaders in the three-year-old class. Unfortunately, S. C. Hildreth's Purchase, which is the acknowledged champion of his age, was not nominated for this stake and Commander J. K. L. Ross's Sir Barton, which is the only one left to dispute the claims of Purchase, has been withdrawn, though eligible. Those which will go to the post to-day should put up a fine contest, but the winner will make no championship claims.

Of those which have been named to start P. A. Clark's Dunboyne would undoubtedly stand out from his field if he was certain to be ready after such a long race after his long layoff. Dunboyne has not raced since early in the season at Maryland. He was a starter in the Preakness, which was won by Sir Barton, but was badly kicked while at the post and taken out of training. He has not been in competition since, though he is said to have recovered entirely from his injury. His workouts for the race to-day have indicated he will be in good condition after his long rest. He was sent over a mile-and-a-half route at Saratoga and covered the distance in 2:39 1-5.

H. P. Whitney will depend on his three-year-old filly Vexatious, which has faced the barrier but twice, but which holds a decision over such a great racer as Milkmaid. W. R. Coe's Over There, which won two races in two days at Saratoga, and has competed in some of the most important stake events of the year, has been training up to this race and covered a mile and a half in 2:37 4-5 in preparation.

MORNING RACES ON TODAY.

Early Session of Six Events at Belmont Park Terminal.

The United Hunts will stage a morning card of racing today at Belmont Park Terminal, the first race to be called at 11 o'clock. A good card of six races, both over the jumps and on the flat, has been arranged. The innovation of holding a race meet in the morning has appealed to many devotees of the sport, and arrangements have been made for luncheon parties at the Turf and Field Club following the Terminal meet.

A good list of entries has been received for the Hunts meet. These include such capable performers as Over There and Terentia, two of Mr. Coe's three-year-olds, which are expected to show to particular advantage over the grass course in the Mineola Handicap at a mile, which is to be the principal race on the flat.

The Queens Steeplechase Handicap, which is the blue ribbon event for timber horses through the field, has attracted some of the best chasers of the country, with Mrs. Payne Whitney's Syosset slated to pack top weight of 155 pounds. Other good ones nominated are Elysian by Robin Goodfellow—Hibler, Stonewood, Doublet and Decisive. This race will be over a trying course at two and a half miles.

Other events include the Hollis, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile; the Trial Steeplechase at two miles for three-year-olds, in which Delaware is to go; the Stayer's Handicap on the flat at a mile and a half, and the Lynbrook Steeplechase at two miles for which Skibbereen and Toppy Nix are among the entrants.

The entries follow:

FIRST RACE—The Hollis; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sir Plank, 122 pounds; Lochiel, 122, 117; Comique, 117; Weary, 114; Sea Serpent, 119; Armistice, 111; Service Star, 117; Sweet Music, 115; Commandoness, 122; Hackamore, 122; Super, 122; Spad, 117.

SECOND RACE—The Trial Steeplechase; for three-year-olds; two miles. Earlocker, 155 pounds; Indian Desert, 132; Perigord, 132; Delaware, 135; James Sheridan (Imp.), 132; Manager Mirth, 132; Houdini, 132; Kwonochee, 132; Sweet Kiss, 132; Jay Bird.

(Jay Bird was entered, but is not eligible.)

THIRD RACE—The Mineola Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Sunspeed (Imp.), 110 pounds; Brooks, 110; Wyndover, 112; Vague, 115; Curraghaleen, 105; Ampleton, 100; Hypostist, 105; September Morn, 105; Modest Beauty (Imp.), 105; Orumpeah (Imp.), 112; Delaware, 105; Lotle, 112; Terentia (Imp.), 115; Over There (Imp.), 120; Jim Dandy, 112.

FOURTH RACE—The Queens Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; two and one-half miles. Hyperi, 151; Knish, 160; Nibler, 146; Robin Goodfellow, 162; Decisive, 153; Strahan (Imp.), 160; Doublet, 150; Stonewood, 130.

The weight on Robin Goodfellow includes 5 pounds penalty for winning after assessment of Nov. 1.

FIFTH RACE—The Stayer's Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; two and one-half miles. Pilgrim, 134 (Imp.), 100 pounds; Napoleon, 148; Musical Monarch (Imp.), 143; Leyla, 103.

SIXTH RACE—The Lynbrook Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; two miles. North Star, 148 pounds; Nibler, 146; Prophet Gesteliere, 140; Carrabasset, 134; Irish Girl 3rd (Imp.), 147; Ardemerale, 137; White Red, 132; Flight Captain, 132; [illegible]

Special trains leave Penn. Station, N. Y., L. I. Division, at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M., for seating at Jamaica with transfer there to Belmont Avenue station at 9:38 and 10:36 A. M.

TO BUILD NEW RACE TRACK.

Senator Reynolds Behind Project—Will Be Located at Long Beach.

If plans now being made are successfully carried out New York will have a racing season extending from April 15 to Nov. 15. This will be brought about by the building of a new track at Long Beach, L. I. It is practically assured now that the new course will be constructed and will probably be ready in 1921.

This enterprise is being fostered by Senator Reynolds, who has a number of wealthy men associated with him. It was originally supposed that the new course, if built, would take the place of the present course at Jamaica. However, one more track would fill the bill nicely for racing in this State without interfering with the dates at the present courses.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs straight. Padrale, 105 pounds; Gloria France, 109; Bread Line, 97; Neddam, 112; Dr. Clark, 100; Service Star, 100; Armistice, 100; Skillelagh, 94, 105; Olga Light, 105; Hallaysue, 97; Royal Duck, 105; Ira Wilson, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Freeport Steeplechase Handicap; selling; about two miles. Reddest, 159 pounds; Sinclaire, 137; Rhamb, 132.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; the Champagne; seven furlongs straight. Gloria France, 107 pounds; Upset, 126; David Harum, 110; Captain Alcock, 110; Dunsandel, 104; Royal Duck, 110; Cleopatra, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; the Lawrence Realization; one mile and five furlongs. Dunboyne, 126 pounds; Vexatious, 123; Thunderstorm, 116; Polka Dot, 123; Over There, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Mary Belle, 107 pounds; Dr. Rae, 96; Frederick the Great

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Since the pipe lines are common carriers and recent ratings specify how oil shall be transported, stipulating the lowest amount that the lines can be asked to handle, the rates are filed in the office of the Railroad Commission at Austin, Texas. These rates range from 7½ cents to over 50 cents per barrel, according to distance conveyed. Frequently a gathering charge, for instance ten cents per barrel, is added. Oil received from a connecting carrier in course of interstate transportation is usually not subject to a gathering charge. Investments in pipe line companies are usually safe, though not as attractive as a carefully safeguarded producing company having well selected leases awaiting development.

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Gross Sales, 1918, 131,247,382

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break on New Effort by Steel Union Leaders to Force Issue.

The course of the stock market yesterday proved the contention advanced by conservative critics of late that an unfavorable occurrence would bring a sharp reaction. Having been bid upward in a headlong manner on Wednesday and then shaken about severely the next day, the industrial issues were ripe for chastisement when news came of the appeal of Samuel Gompers and the steel union leaders to President Wilson to help arrange a conference between the labor men and officers of the Steel Corporation. The indication that Mr. Gompers's telegram reopened the field of controversy between union and open-shop principles was patent to all, but the decision of stocks was more extensive than might have been expected. The reason for this was, evidently, the uncertainty about the technical structure of the market, which had arisen in the mind of many traders because of the wild swings of Crucible Steel and Baldwin Locomotive, and also because of the unstable state of numerous speculative accounts into which stocks had gone earlier in the week, when sentiment was boisterous for the rise. Prices had risen without regard for the true state of underlying conditions, and quite naturally retraced hurriedly much of their advance under the stress of liquidation and bearish pressure. The day's net declines extended from 2 to 3 points in many parts of the list. The gross recessions were considerably larger, being reduced in the last hour by a fairly substantial wave of short covering purchases. Railroad issues were less active than the industrials and were heavy rather than weak.

Consideration of the labor men's message to the Chief Executive brought varied interpretations. The Steel Corporation's management has been so positive that a strike call would bring only a moderate response that the financial district wondered whether the union heads had not taken a bold step in order to force a meeting between themselves and Chairman Gary of the corporation, thus forestalling the necessity for a strike movement which might prove futile. The verbiage of the telegram showed clearly enough that the labor men were exceedingly bitter over the situation into which they had been brought by the refusal of the Steel Corporation to treat with Mr. Gompers. It was thought, desired by his reference to an "industrial crisis" to convey the idea to the President that a general strike was possible if the steel unions did not get their conference with the Steel Corporation, but the chance of this was held rather remote by the financial community and as the message was further digested in the late afternoon more confidence over a peaceful adjustment of the matter was evident. Quite likely the buying movement in stocks during last-hour dealings was impelled in part by this feeling, whether short covering or fresh purchases for the long account.

Call money ranged between 5 and 6 per cent., displaying a firmer tone in the afternoon than during the period when the majority of loans were placed or renewed. Sterling exchange again declined, and some of the Continental rates touched new low levels on the current movement. Cotton broke down with stocks in the hour following the receipt of news of the labor leaders' action, a decline of 45 to the basis occurring in certain options. Part of the loss was recovered afterward. Corn was firm at Chicago, a condition in keeping with after-effects of so abrupt a fall as that of the preceding session.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 5.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6
Low 5	Low 5
Renewals 5½	Renewals 5½
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5½	Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....5¾	Ninety days.....6
Four months.....5¾	Four months.....6
Five months.....5¾	Five months.....6
Six months.....5¾	Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days.....5¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months.....5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.15¾	$4.14¾	$4.15¾	—.03¼
Cables	4.16	4.15¾	4.15¾	—.03¼
France—				
Demand	8.34	8.33	8.34	—.06
Cables	8.36	8.35	8.32	—.06

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Demand	Close.— or Checks.	Cables.
4.8065 London	$4.14¾		$4.15¾
5.1810 Paris	8.34		8.33
5.1813 Belgium	8.35		8.33
China—			
Hongkong	$2.50		$2.60
Shanghai	125.50		130.75
Yokohama	136.75		138.75
40.20 Holland	37.00		37.12½
19.30 Greece	18.80		18.90
5.1813 Italy	9.74¼		9.72½
52.44 India—			
Bombay	41.00		41.25
Calcutta	41.00		41.25
49.55 Japan—			
Kobe	50.50		50.75
Yokohama	50.50		50.75
19.30 Spain	19.02		19.10
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manilla	49.60		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	24.20		24.35
Christiania	22.80		22.85
Copenhagen	21.50		21.70
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.25		44.45
22.44 Rio	25.375		23.50
5.1813 Switzerland	8.66		8.67
51.46 Bahia, (Carranza)	$9.60		Asked.
100 rubles	8.00		6.15
500 rubles	5.875		5.85

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*4.375	4.375
23.83 Poland	*4.60	4.75
20.26 Austria	2.25	2.50
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.25	2.70
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.95	4.00
10.30 Finland	†6.70	6.75
19.30 Rumania	24.25	4.95

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal	$4.11¾	$4.11	$4.10	

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $823,448,426; balance, $58,594,227; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $36,634; Federal Reserve credit balance, $80,114,415.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 2%@1c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $38.125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 46d; in New York, $1.12⅝; Mexican dollars, 86¾@90¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,972,809	$43,524,817
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	3,913,475	76,572,201
Miscellaneous	1,584,005	235,440,632
Miscellaneous revenue	1,663,631	150,212,349
Total receipts	$19,134,052	$514,750,000
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$23,470,332	$1,116,003,707
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	221,611,429	88,636,146
Expenditures	42,605,284	1,630,843,706

Prices Strong on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Prices were strong on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 10 centimes for cash, exchange on London 34 francs 80 centimes, 5 per cent. loan 89 francs. The dollar was quoted at from 8 francs 25½ centimes to 8 francs 30½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,487,998	933,926	887,500
Year to date	203,603,767	90,824,026	139,500,574

Sales.				First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
45¾	44	100	Adams Express	45	45	45	45	
40¾	40	1,700	Advance Rumely	41¾	42	40	40	—1
		2,700	Ajax Rubber	91½	91½	89¾	91¾	
		200	Do rights	¾	¾	¾	¾	
3¼	3⅛	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3	3	
2⅞	2⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
44	44⅞	6,400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	45¾	45¾	44	44	—1
98	97½	1,100	Am. Agri. Chemical	98¾	97	96	97	
112	114	100	Am. Beet Sug.	112	112	111	111	—1
85	87¼	300	Am. Best Sugar	88	88	88	88	
64¾	66	21,900	Am. Can	66¾	68¾	64¾	68	+3¼
103	105	100	Am. Can pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1 04¾
134⅝	135	14,900	Am. Car & Found	136	137¾	133¾	136¾	+2¾
117	118	100	Am. Car & F. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	
56½	57	600	Am. Cotton Oil	57¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	
11	11¼	300	Am. Drug Synd	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
34½	35¾	9,300	Am. Hide & Leath	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1
127¾	128¾	5,100	Am. Hide & L. pf	130	128¾	127	128	+1
47	47	200	Am. Ice	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
65	65¾	200	Am. Ice pf	66	66	66	66	
103¾	103	53,900	Am. International	104	105	101¾	102¾	—1
96	97	600	Am. Linseed pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
94½	94⅝	38,700	Am. Locomotive	97	97¾	94	94¾	—2¾
85¾	87	900	Am. Malt & Grain	86	86	86	86	—1
77⅝	77½	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	78½	77½	77⅝	
32¾	40⅝	600	Am. Steel Found	40¼	40¾	40	40	
123	123¾	600	Am. Sugar Ref	130	130	123	123	—1
115	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	
86¾	86¾	14,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	86¾	86¾	82¾	82¾	—3
101	101¾	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	
222	223	200	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	223	
101	102¾	900	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101	101	101	
114½	114⅝	8,200	Am. Woolen	116	118	113¾	114¾	—3¼
106	107¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
58	59	400	Am. Writ. Paper pf	59	59	58	58	—1¼
22½	23⅝	1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23¼	23⅝	22¾	23	—¾
		100	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	59	59	59	59	
68¾	69⅝	8,000	Anaconda Copper	68¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	+¾
53	54	200	Assoc. Dry Goods	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	—¼
90	91	1,800	At., Top. & S. F	90¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	—¼
80¾	81½	100	At. Top. & S. F. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
11	11½	100	Atlanta, Birm. & At	11½	11½	11½	11½	
157½	160	2,600	At., Gulf & W. I	162¾	164	155	158¾	—3¼
118¾	119¼	31,900	Baldwin Locomot	123¾	123¾	116	118	—4
41¾	41¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	41½	41¼	41½	—¼
81	81¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	
128	130	1,500	Barrett Co	131	131	126	129	+2
1½	1⅝	500	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	
90¾	91	42,600	Beth. Steel Class B	92	93¾	89¾	91	—1
113	114¼	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	113¾	113	112¾	113	
17¾	18¾	600	Booth Fisheries	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	
98	100	215	Brooklyn Edi. Elec	99	99¾	98	99¾	+1
25¾	27	5,500	Brooklyn R. T	25¾	28	25¾	26¾	
		800	B. R. T. ctfs. of dep	23	23½	23	23½	
10¾	11	100	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30	31	600	Butterick Co	31	31	30	30	
132	135	700	Burns Brothers	135	136	133	133	
11¾	11½	1,200	Butte Copper & Z	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	
		100	Butte & Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
36¾	37	4,000	Caddo Cen., O. & L	34	37½	34	37	+3
70	70¾	1,600	California Packing	71	71	70	70	
53¼	53¾	43,800	Calif. Petroleum	47¾	53¾	47¾	53¾	+6
150¾	151½	3,800	Canadian Pacific	152	152¾	150¾	151¾	+1¼
91	93	800	Central Foundry	92	92	92	92	
99	99½	21,100	Central Leather Co	102¾	103¼	97	99¼	—3
199	210	200	Cen. R. R. of N. J	208¾	203¾	203	203	
55	55¾	3,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	56	56¾	54¾	55¾	+¾
285¼	286	8,000	Chandler Motor	279¾	285¾	277¾	280¾	+4¼
58¾	58¾	1,200	Chesa. & Ohio	57	58¾	56¾	58¾	+1¾
9¾	9¾	1,800	Chi. Great Western	9	9¾	9	9¾	
24	24½	300	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24	24½	
42¾	43	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43	43	43	
63½	65	800	C., M. & St. P. pf	64¾	65	64	64	
25¼	25¾	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	
74¾	75	600	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+1¾
61	62¼	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	61	61	61	61	
24	24⅞	2,400	Chile Copper	24¾	24¾	23¾	24	—⅛
44¾	44¾	1,100	Chino Copper	45¾	45¾	44½	44½	
82	86	100	Cluett Peabody	82	82	82	82	
43	45	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	45	43	43	—1
63	63½	1,700	Colum. Gas & Elec	63	63	63	63½	
66	67	100	Consol. Cigar	68	68	68	68	
95	96	500	Consolidated Gas	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
19	19⅛	800	Con. Int. Cal. Min	19½	19½	18½	19	
94½	96	1,400	Continental Can	96¼	96¼	93	95	—1
11¾	12¼	5,100	Continental Candy	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+¾
86	88½	21,300	Corn Products Ref	88	88½	84½	88¼	+3¼
106	108	200	Do pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1
169	169½	31,200	Crucible Steel	170	175½	167½	168	—11
104¾	104¾	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	105	105	104¾	104¾	—¼
32	32¾	1,800	Do pf	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	
79	79½	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	79	79½	78½	79¼	
9½	10¼	100	Den. & R. G	10	10	10	10	
16¾	17	3,400	Do pf	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	
13¾	14		Dome Mines	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	
102¾	103	700	End.-Johnson pf	104½	105	104	104	
40	47	200	Erie Horn Coal pf	40	40	40	40	
15½	16	1,400	Erie	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	
24¾	25		Do 1st pf	25¾	25½	25	25	+¼
17	18		Do 2d pf	18	18	18	18	
75	77	100	Fairbanks	77	77	77	77	
103	104	1,800	Fam. Players-L	104¾	104¾	102¾	103	—2
43¾	44	1,500	Fisk Rubber	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	
49	49¼	1,200	Freeport Texas	50	50	49	49¾	
96	96¾	700	Fisher Body	96¾	96¾	95	96	
30¾	31	300	Gaston, W. & W	31¾	31¾	31	31	
81	81	1,900	General Cigar	81¾	82¾	80	80	—2
170	170	300	General Electric	170	170	168	168	—3
234	235	9,100	General Motors	234	239	228	229¾	—6¼
90	91	200	Do pf	90¼	91	90¼	91	
85¾	86	200	Do debs	86	86	86	86	+¼
76¾	78¾	5,400	Goodrich	79	79	77	78¾	+1
102¾	103¼	400	Do pf	102¾	103	102¾	103	
87	87½	900	Gt. Northern pf	88	88½	87½	87½	
43¾	44	2,100	Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs	45¾	45¾	43¾	44	
41¾	42¾	100	Greene Can. Cop	43	42	42	42	—1
61	62	100	Gulf States Steel	62	62	62	62	
8	8	100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor	9	9	9	9	—1
63½	64	2,300	Haskell & Barker	64	64½	61	63	—1
93	94	100	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	—1½
61¼	61¾	5,200	Inspiration Copper	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
6¾	6¾	2,000	Interborough Con	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
21¾	21¾	2,200	Do pf	19	22¾	19	21¾	+¾
28½	27¾	800	Int. Agricultural	27	27	27	27	
82	83	400	Do pf	82¾	82¾	82	82	—½
133	134	2,400	Int. Harvester, new	135¾	135¾	133	133¾	—1¾
50¾	50¾	50,100	Int. Mer. Marine	60¾	62¾	58¾	59¾	+¾
119½	120	22,200	Do pf	120¾	120¾	119	120	+¾
26½	26¾	1,600	Internat. Nickel	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	
97½	98	202	Do pf	93¾	93¾	91¾	91¾	—1½
57	57	1,900	Internat. Paper	58¾	58¾	56¾	57	—1
75	77	283	Do pf, stamped	76½	76½	76½	76½	—½
24	24	600	Jewel Tea	27	26¾	25	25	
36¼	37¾	300	Jones Bros. Tea	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
19½	19½	400	Kansas City South	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	+¼
137	138	8,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	141½	142¾	135	137¾	—3
105	106	100	Kelly S. Tire 8% pf	106	106	106	106	
36¾	37¼	1,800	Kenn. Copper & d	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	
61	61½	19,500	Keystone Tire & R	61¾	61¾	57	61½	+3
		100	Kress (S. H.) Co	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
82½	82½	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	82	83	80¾	80¾	—2¾
		800	Lake Erie & W. pf	22	22	22	22	+1
		500	Lee Rubber & Tire	31¼	31¾	31	31	
49	49¼	1,700	Lehigh Valley	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	
215	245	200	Liggett & Myers	220	220	222	220	
110	112	300	Liggett & Myers pf	112	112	110	112	—2
210	216	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	219	219	213	215	—1½
112	114	200	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	112	112	112	112	
109	111	200	Louis. & Nash	110	110	108	108	—2
		200	Manhattan Shirt	31	31	31	31	
48	48¾	5,300	Maxwell Motors	49	49½	47¾	47¾	—2¾
		3,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	81¼	82¾	80	80	
		1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	
		100	May Dept. Stores	102	102	102	102	+1
198	201½	58,100	Mexican Petroleum	198	201½	192¾	194½	—3
		200	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
		12,900	Midvale Steel	53¾	53¾	51¾	52½	—1¾
17	17	100	Minn. & St. L. new	17	17	17	17	
13¾	13¾	2,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
24	24	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	24	24	24	24	
29	28¾	2,700	Missouri Pacific	29	28¾	28	28¾	
47	48¾	200	Missouri Pacific pf	47	47¾	47	47¾	
65	65	700	Montana Power	65	65	62¾	63¾	—1¾
48¾	48¾	500	Nat. A. & Ch	48¾	48¾	46	46	+1
87¾	88	200	Nat. A. & Ch. pf	87¾	88	87½	88	
37¾	37¾	400	Nat. Acme	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+¾
17	16¾	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
77¾	77	400	Nat. Enam. & St	77¾	78	76¾	76¾	—1¼
81	81	400	Nat. Lead	81	81	79¾	79¾	—1¼
		200	N. Sys. of M. 2d pf				7½	+½
		200	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19¾	19	19	
113	113	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	113	113	111	111	—2
		800	N. Y. Central	73	73½	72¾	73¼	+¼
		400	N. Y. Dock	57¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	—¾
		100	N. Y. Dock pf	64	64	64	64	—1
32	32¾	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	32	32¾	31¾	32	
		200	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	—¾
100¾	100¾		Norfolk & Western	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	—1
88	88	1,400	Northern Pacific	88	89	87	87	—1
83¾	84	4,100	Nova Scotia S. & C	83¾	84	76	79	—4¾
54¾	55¾	14,400	Ohio Cities Gas	54¾	55¾	53¾	54¾	+¾
53	53		Ohio Fuel Supply	53	53	53	53	+1
6¾	6¾	300	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10¾	10¾	8,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
94¾	96¾	200	Owens Bottle	94¾	96¾	94¾	96¾	+¾
68	68	200	Pacific Gas & E	68	68	67	67	—1
118¾	118¾	40,200	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr	120	121	116¾	118¾	—1¾
43¾	43¾	1,900	Pennsylvania R. R	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
43	44	2,200	Penn Seaboard St	43¾	43	43	44	+¼
44	44	100	People's Gas, Chi	44	44	44	44	+½
17¼	17¼	500	Peoria & Eastern	17¼	17¼	15½	15	—2
19½	19½	400	Pere Marquette	19½	19½	19	19	
35¾	35¾	1,000	Philadelphia Co	35¾	35¾	33	33	—1¾
60¾	58¾	16,900	Pierce-Arrow	60¾	60¾	58¾	58¾	—1¾
22¾	22¾	5,600	Pierce Oil	22¾	22¾	21¾	22	—¾
66¾	66¾	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	66¾	66¾	64¾	66	—1¾
33¾	33¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
18¾	19	200	Pond Creek Coal	18¾	19	18¾	19	+¼
92	91	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	92	92½	89	90¾	—1¼
67¾	67¾	300	Punta Alegra Sug	67¾	67¾	65½	65½	—2¼
120	122	200	Pullman Co	119¾	120¾	120	120	—2
97¼	98	1,100	Ry. Steel Spring	99¾	99¾	97¼	97¾	—1¼
24	24	800	Ray Consol. Cop	24¾	24¾	24	24	
70	70½	4,400	Reading	70	70	70	70	—¼
73	75	200	Remington Typew	73¾	73¾	72	73	
96	98	100	Do 2d pf	97	97	97	97	
92	92¾	6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	93¾	94	90¾	92¾	—1¾
		100	Rep. Dutch. Am. sh	94	93	93	93	+1
		2,100	Do. N. Y. shares	94¾	96½	93	94¾	—1¾
48	48	200	Republic Motor	48	48¾	48	48¾	+¾
19	19¾	1,200	St. Joseph Fran	19¾	19¾	18	19	
14¾	14¾	200	St. Joseph Lead	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	
15	15	500	St. L. Southwestern	15	15	15	15	
24½	26	700	St. L. S. W. pf	25¾	25	25	25	
70	73	100	Savage Arms	73	73	73	73	
24½	25	1,700	Saxon Motor	24½	25¼	24¼	25	
9¾	9¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17½	18½	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	18	18	18	18	
14½	15	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15	15	15	—¼
59¾	59¼	19,600	Sinclair Oil Ref	59	61¾	58¾	59¼	—2¼
65	65½	1,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	66	66¾	64¾	65	+½
101	101½	22,500	Southern Pacific	101½	102	99½	101	—¼
25	25½	1,900	Southern R'way	25¾	25¾	25	25	—¼
60	62	100	Southern Ry. pf. A	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	+¾
66	66¼	700	Strom. Carburetor	66	66	65	65	
		800	Strom. Carbur. rts	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¾	+¾
113¾	114	76,500	Studebaker Cor	117¾	117¾	111¾	112¾	—4

GOMPERS MESSAGE SENDS COTTON DOWN

Market Breaks When Statement on Labor Conditions in Steel Industry Is Issued.

RECOVERS TOWARD CLOSE

Foreign Exchange Situation Causes Uneasiness—Liverpool Has Low Trend.

The extremely nervous and highly vulnerable condition of the present cotton market was again demonstrated yesterday when it was shown that all sorts of seemingly remote factors exert a prompt and positive influence over the price movement of the staple. At the outset there had been some profit-taking, conducted on a fairly large scale, and the market, after opening virtually unchanged from the previous day's closing, had worked itself up 25 to 30 points. The buying was frankly professional and of a character not of the best, by any means. Yet it was support and it sufficed to put prices higher and give to the market an appearance of firmness.

Then, around noon, the Gompers statement on labor conditions in the steel and iron industry came out and promptly cotton values smashed down. The break ran to as much as 100 to 110 points from the early high, taking every option on the list down under 29 cents for the first time in about three months. The ring sold freely and so did the South and even many of the speculative interests which had been prominent in the covering movement earlier turned around and sold on the break.

While prices were going down it was argued that all factors were unfavorable. The state of the foreign exchange market, which again broke into low ground, and the weather map, as well as the lower trend in the Liverpool market, all were commented upon. A short time before the ring was trying to see the optimistic side, but it soon lost sight of this.

After the market had recorded its low levels, there was another change in sentiment and prices came back considerably more than half of the decline. In the final hour there was further recovery and at the close prices were only off 15 to 25 points on the day.

Of all the unfavorable influences, it is admitted that the foreign situation, as reflected by the foreign exchange market, is the most troublesome. Bankers, foreign trade merchants, and not least of all, cotton planters and export merchants, are very much worried over the situation and frankly admit that unless something is done soon, and on a big scale, there is no telling what the ill-effects will be on overseas trade.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	29.00	29.50	28.25	28.80	29.01
Dec.	29.38	29.38	28.05	28.19	29.12
Jan.	29.20	29.39	28.30	29.03	29.07
March	29.40	29.75	28.71	29.20	29.45
May	29.50	29.85	28.80	29.25	29.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 15 points to 29.40c. for middling uplands; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.75c; New Orleans, 29c; Savannah, 28.13c; Augusta, 27.75c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 29.80c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	3,303	7,876	18,147
Exports	200	33,528	20,312
Exports, season	533,670	466,384	310,317
New York stocks	96,053	98,209	96,324
Port stocks	833,909	893,969	835,898
New York arrivals	5,692	1,492	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 18.13d for middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which American 3,000. Imports, 1,000 bales, none American. Futures opened steady, 35 to 46 points down, and closed fairly steady, 26 to 52 points off on the day. Prices: September, 18.49d; October, 18.52d; December, 18.76d; January, 18.53d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were dull.

Shipping Outlook Improved.

In local shipping circles there was widespread approval yesterday of reports from Washington that legislators who have in hand the framing of new shipping laws are generally opposed to Government operation of ships in competition with private owners. In spite of the fact that more pressing and more important issues must be disposed of before the members of both houses get down to ironing out the multitudinous wrinkles in our present shipping laws, ship owners are gratified to know that at this early date the men who will rebuild those laws are opposed to continued operation of merchant vessels by the Government.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97	97½
Argentine 5s	76	78
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98½	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94½	95
Chinese Government 5s	58	63
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	93½	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	79½	80½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	...
City of Bordeaux 6s	90½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96½
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	97½
City of Paris 6s	96½	97
Japanese 4½s	84	84½
Japanese 4½s, second series	83½	83½
Japanese 4½s	...	73½
City of Tokio 5s	...	76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99½	99½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98½	98½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	85½	85½
United States of Mexico 5s	53	55
United States of Mexico 4s	47	52½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, c	99½	...
2s, c. 1930	99½	100	1938		
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, r,		
3s, c. 1946	89	92	1961	88	92
4s, r. 1925	104½	106½	Pan 3s, c,		
4s, c. 1925	106½	106½	1961	88	92
Pan 3s, r, 1936	95½	99½	P I 4s, '34	90	96
Pan 3s, c, 1936	95½	...	P I 4s, '35	90	96
Pan 3s, r, 1938	95½	...	P I 4s, '38	90	96
			Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adv R pf	71½	73	Bish Crk	30½	...
Alb & Bus	...	195	Buff & S	70	75
Allis-C Mf pf	92½	94	Do pf	48	52
Am Ag C pf	...	98	F U Gas	78	83
Am Bk	44	47	Brown Sh	93	96
Do pf	48	50	Do pf	97	98
Am B Sug pf	90	94	B. R. P.	58	60
Am Br Sh	96½	97	Do pf	83	...
Do pf	112	120	Burns Bros pf	103	115
Am Can	45	...	Bush Ter	85	100
Am Can pf	87	91	Cal P pf	117	...
Am Chicle	70	76	Cal Pet pf	83	84
Am Emp	48	52	Cal & Ariz ex div	70	76
Am Linsd	70½	73	Cam Co	43½	44
Am Lo pf	103½	107	Can Pacific	137	138
Am Shipb	120	130	C Foun pf	87	92
Am Sm pf	...	...	Cent L pf	102	112
Am Sm & Ref	95	99	C F R of N pf	200	225
Am Sm & Ref pf	103½	105½	C A & A	...	...
Am Snuff	120	123	Tel	115	120
Do pf	93	100	Chain-teed	40	41
Am St Fdy	86	90	Do 1st pf	86	91½
Am Sug	95	96	Chi & Alt	7	10½
Am Sug pf	92	93	Do pf	12½	15½
Am T & C	85	90	C & E Ill cfts	9½	10½
Am T & C pf	89	92	Do pf	10	14
Am Tob	4	6	Chi & N	85	94
Do pf	80	90	Do pf	120	125
Am Type F	20	30	Chi, R I & P	21½	22
Amer W W	3	5	M & Om	65	75
Do pf	25	30	Do pf	100	110
Anaconda	72	73	C, C, C & St L	42½	45½
Assoc Oil	93	95	Do pf	85½	89½
Atl G L	24	27	Cleve & P	80	90
A, G & W pf	72	74	Clu-P pf	108	110
Barrett Co	112	114	Col. Sourb	23	28
Beth Steel	80	90	Do 1st pf	50	55
Do 7% pf	100	...	Do 2d pf	45	51
			Comp T R	52	54

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cons Coal	...	68	Nort So	12	17
Con Cig pf	78	80	Nort & W pf	89	74
Cont C pf	100	...	North Am	58	59
Cont Ins	72	75	Owens Bot pf	102½	103
Crex Carp	57	64	Pac Coast	35	50
C-Am Sug	230	240	Do 1st pf	70	105
Do pf	104	...	Do 2d pf	45	60
D & Co pf	100	105	Pac Mail	29½	40½
Del & H	104	107	Pere M pf	60	62
D, L & W	175	180	Do pf	89	47
Det Edis	115	122	Penn-Mull	85	95
Dot & M	...	85	Do 1st pf	96	102
Det U Ry	94	97	P-Ar pf	105½	106
D, S S & A pf	4	4½	P., C. C. & St L	53	60
Do pf	5	10	Pitts C pf	92	96
E Johnson	105	107	Pitts S pf	89½	95
Em Bras	30	32	P, Ft W & C pf	129½	133
Do pf	92	95	Pitts S pf	73	82
Elec S B	95	100	P & W Va	75	82
Elk H Coal	85	85½	Pr Stl Car pf	101	105
Erie & P	...	70	Pub Ser C N J	82	90
Erie & E	72	73	R R Sec 1	...	...
F Body pf	100	102	C stk ctfs	...	75
Gen Chem pf	100	104½	Ry Stl Spr pf	104½	110
Gen Cig pf	99	103	Rem T 1st pf	99	101
Gen Clg pf	95	100	Rdg 1st pf	74	77
Do D pf	95	100	Do 2d pf	37½	39
Granby C	48	71	Rens & S	115½	118
G, M & N pf	...	35	Rep I & S pf	105½	107
Gulf S S 1st pf	94	98	Rep I & S pf	28	28
Hartman	85	90	Sears-R	203	208
Homestake	74	80	Do pf	116	118
Int H pf	114½	117½	Sin & Co	92	93
Int P pf	93	100	So P R	103	104½
Int Salt	58	60	Do pf	111	116
Iowa Cent	6½	7	Std Milling	129	135
Jewel T pf	63	70	Do pf	85	93
K C, Ft S & M pf	...	65	Sup Stl 1st pf	102	103½
Kan C So pf	50	52	T P Ter	500	600
Kelly S T pf	92½	98½	Tide W O	237	245
Kelsey Wh	63	64	Tob P pf	101	102
Do pf	97	99	Tr Sr L & C pf	6	12
K & L M pf	4	8	Tr Sr L & C ctfs	9	12
Kress & Co pf	90	95	Do pf	16	25
Kress (SH) pf	103	108	Do pf	100	102
Lac Gas	45	60	Do pf	85	93
L E & W	10	12	Un Bag & Pa pf	80	90
L-W Elec	60	70	Un Dy Corp	180	200
Do 1st pf	100	102	Do 1st pf	115	117½
Do 2d pf	115	117½	U C & T pf	80	124
Mack Cos ex. div	72½	77	Do pf	83	...
Do pf	63	67	Und Type ex d	138	170
Man R pf	96	98	Do pf	104	120
Marlin R	65½	73½	Un B & P ex. d	84	89
Man Elev	75	83	Un Cig St	180	200½
Math Alk	51	54	Un Drug	180	182½
M Dep Sts pf	103½	110	Do 2d pf	148	152
Mich Cent	...	100	U Rys Inv	10	12
M. St P & S. St. M	85	89	Do pf	25½	33
Do pf	98	110	U. S. Ind Al pf	102	103
Do 1 L	83	85	U.S. Sm pf	46	48½
Mon R pf	100	...	Utah Sec	15½	19½
Mor & Ess	70½	...	Va-C Chem L	105	117
N, C & St L	105	117	pf	114	115
N Bisc pf	110	120	Va L C&C	59	61
Nat C & S	77	80	Va S & P	80	90
Do pf	101	105	West Pac	21½	22
Nat En pf	102	103	Do pf	52	54
Nat L pf	105	110	West E pf	114	115
Nat Sta pf	16	26	Wh-L & E pf	55	78
N. O. T pf	85	90	Wh-s-O pf	94	97
Nex	34½	36	W & Co pf	86	100
N Y, C & St L	25½	29	Wis Cent	36	40
Do 1st pf	56	58	Wool'th pf	115	118
Do 2d pf	46½	48	Wor Pump pf, A	83½	97
N Y, L & W	114	...	Do pf, B	75	78

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The trade reviews of the past week report an improvement in business sentiment, although there has been a check on buying in large primary markets. Buyers are demanding expensive goods, but the supply is inadequate to meet the demand.

Dun's says:

Business sentiment, in the present uncertain period, is susceptible to quick fluctuation, and this week brought a sudden reversal of feeling. The turn has been for the better, and a less threatening labor outlook chiefly explains it. Fresh strikes of magnitude that had seemed to be impending have fortunately failed to develop, thus clearing the atmosphere, and benefits may conceivably accrue from the proposal for a conference on the industrial situation in October. The whole question of wage adjustment is obviously bound up with the high-cost problem, which is everywhere causing agitation and which has left an unmistakable imprint on conditions. While renewed impetus is given to manufacturing and distribution as the vacation season draws to a close, and though there is conspicuous activity on work previously taken, yet the fact remains that new business in some important lines is now unattractively hesitant, and that there is greater conservatism respecting the future. The change of buying policy has not come because all needs have been satisfied, or because supplies are so plentiful that requirements can be filled without difficulty, but has resulted mainly from the recent price yielding and the growing belief that the reaction will be extended.

Covering a period of only five days, this week's bank clearings cannot be properly compared with those of the full week last year, but the total, $5,744,735,883 at 26 cities in sixteen leading cities in the United States, is 11.9 per cent. larger than that for the five days of 1918 and 20.4 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Briefly stated, best trade reports come from the South, where strikingly little, by the way, is said about the fact that cotton is 6 cents below the price of mid-July, and from the surplus crop-producing regions of the West, Northwest, and Far West. Good retail buying of dry goods, clothing, shoes—apparel, generally, in fact—jewelry, autos, and housefurnishings is noted. The seeking by buyers of expensive grades and sorts is quoted as widespread, and complaint of supplies of merchandise being unequal to demand is equally widely heard, and the prevalence of high rents and scarce housing is claimed, despite the record building activity from May to August, inclusive. Reflection of good rural buying is had in the reports of leading mail-order distributors that sales are 20 per cent. ahead of 1918 for eight months. Buying of goods from large primary markets and dealers is checked, but as much possibly because nearby output is already sold ahead as because jobbers desire to weigh possible effects of price and strike agitation upon future prices.

LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE.

The following issues have been admitted to the list by the New York Stock Exchange:

Temporary interchangeable certificates for 401,615 shares of capital stock, without nominal or par value, of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation.

$396,430 common capital stock of the Keystone Tire & Rubber Company.

SECOND PACIFIC CABLE.

Deal for Line from San Francisco to Japan Seems Certain.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, who has been in London to arrange for the manufacture and laying of a second cable from San Francisco across the Pacific, informed The Associated Press today that the deal was virtually assured. The route will be from San Francisco by way of Midway Island to the mainland of Japan.

"The cable company does not intend to ask a guarantee of financial assistance from either the American or Japanese Government," said Mr. Ward. "It merely asks landing rights suitable for working and maintaining a second cable with the utmost efficiency."

Still another cable line across the Pacific is being planned, as was shown in Tokio advices of July 25, stating that prominent Japanese business men had decided to form a company capitalized at approximately $25,000,000 for the laying of a cable between the United States and Japan. It was expected, it was said, that the enterprise would be supported by business men of the United States.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.64½	$1.59	$1.26	$1.60½	...
Dec.	1.32¼	1.27½	1.31½	1.29¾	...
May	1.29½	1.25¾	1.28	1.25¾	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	69¾	67¾	69¾	67¾	...
Dec.	72¾	70¾	71⅞	70¾	...
May	75¾	73¾	75	74¼	...

In the local market cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 68c.; No. 2, 82@82½c.; No. 3, 81@81½c.; No. 4, 80@80½c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
September	1.37	1.36½	1.37	1.33
October	1.40	1.38	1.40	1.37¼
January	1.44	1.41½	1.44½	1.41¾

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	27.50	27.20	27.50	26.40	...
October	27.05	26.00	27.05	26.00	...
January	23.80	22.90	23.80	22.70	...
Ribs—					
September	22.75	21.80	22.60	21.80	...
October	22.50	21.55	22.50	21.45	...
January	20.22	19.75	20.22	...	...
Pork—					
September	42.75	37.85	42.75	42.00	...
October	42.75	37.85	39.12	37.00	...

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	18.70	18.40	18.70
March	18.75	18.65	18.75
October	21.90	21.26	21.90
November	19.75	19.15	19.60
December	18.75	18.18	18.70

CALL PRICES.

Spot	22.00
September	22.00
October	21.77
November	19.50
December	19.67
January	18.69
February	18.85
March	18.70
April	18.70

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.50	17.20	17.15	17.00
May	17.48	17.30	17.08	17.00
July	17.00	17.00	16.98	17.45
September				17.75
December	17.60	17.20	17.25	17.70

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,638 packages. Quite a good demand for fancy butter up until Friday morning, when trading weakened slightly and the tone at the close is unsettled, especially on the medium and lower grades which are not moving well. Creamery, higher than extras, 4 points, 56@56c.; extras (92 score,) 55c.; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 53@57½c.; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 50@52½c.; lower grades, 48½@49½c.; unsalted, higher than extras, 61½@62c.; extras, 60@60½c.; firsts, 55@60c.; seconds, 52@54c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 57@58c.; good to prime, 53@56c.; common to fair, 46@51c.; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c.; seconds, 46½@47c.; lower grades, 44@45c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@47c.; No. 2, 46c.; lower grades, 43@45c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 21,292 cases. There is a fair demand in progress confined chiefly for the better grades, but the market maintains steady to firm tone. Medium and lower grades are still rather urgently offered and meeting only a limited demand at unchanged prices. Storage eggs quiet and wholesale values little more than nominal at the moment. The outlook is generally considered rather favorable and there is no position to buy large quantities would be met by favorable terms. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality continue in light supply and sold under; grades are not. Arrivals of California receipts noted yesterday are chiefly cleared at sustained prices. Fresh gathered extras, a doz., 55@56c.; extra firsts, 52@53c.; firsts, 47@51c.; seconds, 42@46c.; mixed colors, graded extras, 53@54c.; dirties, No. 1, 38@40c.; No. 2, 34@36c.; checks, good to choice, 31@33c.; undergrades, 25@28c.; refrigerator firsts, charges paid to expiring dates, 46½@47c.; seconds, 44@45c.; nearby white and duck eggs, State, Penn. and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 72@74c.; fair to prime, 69@71c.; common to prime, 55@72c.; Pacific Coast whites, extra, 70@74c.; firsts, 62@66c.; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 59@64c.; State, Penn., and nearby henneys browns, fancy, 60@65c.; brown and mixed colors, graded fancy, 55@57c.; fair to prime 45@54c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Gould & Curry	.05
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.12
Andes	.25	Jacket	.12
Best & Belcher	.15	Justice	.02
Bullion	.10	Mexican	.16
Caledonia	.20	Ophir	1.30
Challenge Con.	.20	Overman	.12
Confidence	.32	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.15	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	1.80	Union Con.	.21
Exchequer	.10	Utah	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Kernick	.12
Cash Boy	.06	Keystone	.07
Halifax	.30	Knox	.17
Jim Butler	.80	Liberty	.04
MacNamara	.60	Mammoth	.11
MacNam. Cres.	.85	Midway	.16
Midway	.04	Mohawk	.06
Mizpah	.04	Myra	.16
Monarch	.04	North Divido	.04
Montana	.13	Operator	.06
North Star	.06	Rand	.04
Rescue	.17	Reno	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.50	Revert	.37
Tonopah Nevada	3.55	Rosetta	.12
West End	1.50	Royal	.03
W. Tonopah	.15	Silver King	.13
		Sutherland	.10

DIVIDE.

Allied	.07	Syndicate	.04
Alto	.14	Tonopah	.23
Annex	.05	Trilby	.03
Apex	.07	Victory	.24
Argentine	.06	West	.05
Belcher	.36	Western	.07
Belcher Ext.	.23	Wilson	.06
Ben Hur	.05	Wonder	.04
Bevis	.04	Zone	.03
Brougher	.22	GOLDFIELD.	
Butte	.21	Atlanta	.03
Calumet	.06	Booth	.07
Chariot	.05	Consolidated	.16
Consolidated	.14	Crackerjack	.06
Divide City	.10	Development	.15
Extension	1.92	Florence	.42
Div. Tonopah	5.90	Fraction	.04
Dividend	.49	Great Bend	.02
East Dividg	.10	Jumbo Ext.	.10
E. Divide Ext.	.02	Kewanna	.04
Eureka	.02	Lone Star	.06
Florence	.12	Merger	.04
Giant	.06	Red Hills	.04
Gold Reef	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Gold Wedge	.08	Spearhead	.10
Grandma	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Harmill	.05	Carrie	.14
Hasbrouck	.22	Hackberry	1.55
Hennessy	.09	Mayflower	.08
High Divide	.06	Nevada Hills	.03
H. Divide Ext.	.03	Packard	.02
Homestake	.04	Rochester	.12
Horseshoe	.15	Round Mountain	.10
Hull City	.04	Fairview Mt.	.39
Jim's	.04	Simon	4.75
Junior	.04	White Caps	.16

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¼	2⅝	Ophir	4½	4¾
Dr. J'pot	3	4	St. McKin'y	9	11
Elkton	3¼	4¼	Portland	96	98
El Paso	23	25	Un. Gold M.	17	17½
Golden C	152	158	Vindicator	35	36
Granite	10	15	Rose N	9	11

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, 11th and F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be opened at above address at 11 A. M., September 8, 1919, for furnishing fifty (50) brief cases. Proposal blanks may be had upon application at this office. Mark envelopes "PROPOSALS FOR BRIEF CASES," and address as above.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.—Office Constructing Quartermaster, Ward 62, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 3 P. M., Sept. 22, 1919, and then opened, for redistribution of present heating lines and installation of new heating lines to properly serve all buildings on this post. Further information furnished on application.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Forty-four new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,119,700, were chartered today. They include:

The Resale Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; W. Uhlfelder, T. N. Hipsan, H. Waldeck, 25 Nassau St.

Albert's Art Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; A. Scherwenik, J. Brill, B. T. Stoet, 650 West 138th St.

C. H. Nevelly Co., Manhattan, $6,000; M. Resnick, H. and M. Cohn, 75 Delancey St.

Yankee System of Baking of New York, Manhattan, $20,000; S. W. Kern, S. Marks, M. H. Harding, 1,440 Broadway.

Adrian Johnson Photo Play System, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; E. Small, E. J. Mannix, M. Hammerstein, 1,493 Broadway.

Geisler Mfg. Co., Albany; incorporators, directors, $150,000; E. H. and A. Geisler, A. J. Swarup, Albany.

International Guaranteed Roofing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Lewis, A. and H. Pomerantz, 131 East 112th St.

Embassy Fruit Distributors, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Rabb, D. Brody, E. Kern, 98 Broadway.

Fawling Transp. Corp., Manhattan, real and personal property, $10,000; M. Levy, M. Elson, M. Barrett, 27 William St.

Titan Attractions, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; N. Nathanson, P. J. Fennell, A. H. Goodman, 1,493 Broadway.

Raymond Engineering Corp., Manhattan, factory and foundry supplies, $50,000; C. Zurich, M. Sopiken, M. Cohen, 1,226 Boston Road.

West Indies Trading Co., Manhattan, $6,000; N. Coury, M. and J. Hazin, 60 Washington St.

Shapiro & Aronson Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Shapiro, L. Aronson, M. Hassner, 247 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

The John Mellwaine Co., Buffalo, insurance, $25,000; J. Mellwaine, R. A. Schmidt, C. T. Morton, Buffalo.

Atlas Sweater Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000; I. Weitzle, J. F. L. Sugar, 34 East 72d St.

646 West End Corp., Manhattan, realty, $30,000; J. J. Lese, D. Pirischbaum, B. I. Solomon, 404 4th Av.

Harris Packard Auto Service Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Pinaker, A. Michaelson, H. Merris, 171 Thatchford Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Drug and Sundry House, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; A. and R. Goldstone, E. Dizik, 1,863 3d Av.

George E. Lavieres, Inc., Manhattan, selling agents for autos, $10,000; G. E. Lavieres, F. S. Murray, 56 W. Forbes, 1,854 Broadway.

Farmers' Service, Inc., Middletown, farming implements, seeds, dairy and poultry supplies, $10,000; G. E. Birchahn, M. Spiegel, G. C. Caswell, 5 Nassau St.

D. D. Auto Service Co., Manhattan, express business, $25,000; E. H. Demuris, J. Demartini, E. Dondero, 58 Macdougal St.

Ferromax Corp. of New York, Manhattan, chemicals, dyes and paints, $250,000; E. V. W. Vanderroort, F. F. Butehorn, C. B. McBride, 1,146 East 3d St., Brooklyn.

Twin Oak Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Levy, A. B. and H. A. Charney, 104 West 116th St.

Springfield Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Kirschner, B. Weiler, J. Bochwald, 109 East 7th St.

Supreme Metal Products and Refining Works, Inc., Manhattan, welding and tool making, $50,000; R. Martin, H. Goldberg, B. Kenins, 141 Mulgon St.

Camp White Lake, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; C. G. Rubens, I. Juliver, J. Broudy, 063 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Amber Fishing Fleet, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Fischer, H. Fromm, A. Weinstein, 1,380 Croton Parkway East.

Riroller Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Bangser, E. C. Kelly, J. T. Mulligan, 55 Liberty St.

Chenango Produce and Livestock Co., Greene, Chenango County, $10,000; J. Weerb, N. and H. Smallowitz, Binghamton.

Oriskany Valley Feed Co., Dansboro, Oneida County, $10,000; G. S. Hovey, C. Miller, Jr., H. T. Small, Deansboro.

Cramer Candy Co., Syracuse, $25,000; J. P. Goetell, H. and H. J. Churchill, Syracuse.

Ezo-Nee Inc., Manhattan, shirt waists, $15,000; S. Ja and L. and D. Beck, 40 West 30th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

A. C. Gregson Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Empire Produce Co., Elmira, $100,000 to $250,000.

American Tradition Ring Co., White Plains, $10,000 to $150,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Burston & Newton Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $5,000.

Technical Journal Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $10,000.

MERGER.

Arrow Motor Realty Co., Manhattan, with Harrolds Motor Sales Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Delaware Shipbuilding Co., Del., $125,000; rep., H. Hotchner, 80 Maiden Lane.

Austin, Nichols & Co., N. Y., drugs, medicines and food products, $15,700,000; rep., T. W. Balfe, North 2d St. and Kent Av., Brooklyn.

The Leonard Howe Co., Vermont, autos and accessories; $10,000; rep., W. E. Howe, Troy.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Kemlein & Leahy, Inc., Queens.

The Maryniont Co., Manhattan.

Singer Holding Co., Manhattan.

O'Connell, Miller & Meyer, Inc., Manhattan.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Brooklyn.

The Block Joseph Co., Manhattan.

E. J. Beggs & Co., Manhattan.

C. & H. Dress, Manhattan.

NEW DESIGNATION.

Meyer Bo'h Co., Ill.; new rep., A. B. Conkwright, 250 Madison Av.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 5.—Charters filed:

The Coca Cola Co., $60,000,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Schulte Retail Store Corp., $15,000,000; incorporators same as above.

National Motor Accessories Corp., $5,000,000; incorporators same as above.

The Lake Superior Iron Mining Co., $1,500,000; James A. Patton, Ben Lowenstein, Oscar Richter, all of Cincinnati.

Dilator Syringe Foreign Rights Corp., hospital supplies, &c., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, Phillip L. Neisser, W. R. Randall, all of New York.

Railway Tie Supply Co., railway steel ties, &c., $7,000,000; T. Porter, S. L. Mackey, Miss Kelly, all of Wilmington.

Royal Oil Wells Co., $500,000; M. L. Hoyt, M. C. Kelly, C. T. Mackey of Wilmington.

Secuta America Master Films, Inc., general advertising business, $500,000; Milton Saltmarsh, Harry S. Hechheimer, Sylvanus Schammerman, all of New York.

The Guardwell Engineering Co., machinery of all kinds, $500,000; H. L. Jolly, H. L. Fennemore, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Galeston Mineral Products Corp., general mining of all kinds, $400,000; Martin E. Smith, A. E. Smith, F. J. Johnson of Wilmington.

Chemical Mfg. Co., fertilizer of all kinds; $250,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Kansas Petroleum Co., $250,000; M. M. Lacey, A. V. Darlington, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Widows Cove Oyster Cultivate Co., $100,000; William D. Buck, E. R. Buck, J. I. Irwin, all of Washington.

Estella Coal Mining Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Rosita Coal and Coke Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Commodore Motors Corp., $100,000; L. A. Irwin, M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

George E. Collins, Inc., accountants, &c., $75,000; George E. Collins, Westfield, N. J.; J. W. Reeve, Newark, N. J.; John M. Reimer, New York City.

Liberty Milling Co., $50,000; Abraham Governman of Wilmington, and Dave Rogevin and Jack Beth of New York.

Boyertown Brass Foundry

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for messenger boy, for boys only, on Sept. 20, at New York, N. Y. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certifications will be made to fill vacancies in this position as they may occur in the Federal Service in New York, unless it is found to be to the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The entrance salary for this position is usually $600 a year. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Spelling, (twenty simple words in ordinary use); 20; arithmetic, (simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers, and United States money,) 20; letter writing, (a letter of not less than 100 words on some subject of general interest); Competitors may select one of two subjects given,) 30; penmanship, (the legibility, rapidity, neatness, general appearance, and correct form of the specimen of writing in the subject of copying from plain copy,) 20; copying from plain copy, (a simple test in copying accurately, in the competitor's handwriting, a few printed lines,) 20.

Three hours will be allowed for this examination.

Applicants must have reached their sixteenth but not their eighteenth birthday on the date of examination.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for Form 1371, stating the title of the examination for which the form is desired, to the Secretary of the Second Civil Service District House, New York.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for superintendent of melting shops, (male,) $3,000 a year; superintendent of forge shops, (male,) $3,000 a year, for men only. Vacancies in the Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va., at the salaries indicated, and in positions requiring similar qualifications throughout the United States, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from these examinations, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

These examinations supersede those announced by the Secretary of the Fourth Civil Service District for these positions of Aug. 9, 1919.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) Physical ability, 10; (2) training and experience, 90.

The prerequisites for consideration for superintendent of melting shops are: Graduation from standard high school or the equivalent, at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) Physical ability, 10; (2) training and experience, 90.

The prerequisites for consideration for superintendent of melting shops are: Graduation from standard high school or the equivalent of such graduation and at least twelve years' experience in large shops manufacturing armor plate, major caliber guns and projectiles; three years of the required experience having been as superintendent or assistant superintendent of such shops; the successful completion of each year of a course in mechanical or metallurgical engineering in a college, university, or technical school of recognized standing being accepted in lieu of one year of the preliminary experience.

Applicants must also show that their experience has qualified them to select ingots for forging with a knowledge of the effect of various ingredients; to calculate the size of ingots and weights of piece cast in corrugated molds; and to estimate the cost of the finished product and to schedule work through the shops. They must also show that they have a knowledge of cost accounting; of the physical testing of metals; of proper forging heats, finishing temperatures, critical points, and geometry of the construction and maintenance of steam hydraulic and hydraulic presses, capacity 200 to 3,000 tons; practical knowledge of metallurgy and thermodynamics.

Applicants will be admitted to these examinations regardless of their age; but at the request of a department making appointment certificates will be issued to eligibles who are within reasonable age limits.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Boards of Examiners, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

Applications should be properly executed, including the medical and character of service certificates, and must be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., prior to the hour of closing business on Sept. 22, 1919.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The tropical disturbance was apparently central Friday morning near the Island of Saugeen and moving slowly northwest with moderate intensity. Pressure had fallen materially [illegible] the Upper States and it is quite [illegible] Ontario. Temperature has risen [illegible] Alberta. [illegible] Pacific coast. Rain has fallen [illegible] Oregon, Washington and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Showers occur in the Atlantic coastal region, Minnesota and the North Pacific States and [illegible] Mountains.

Local showers are probable Saturday and Sunday in the upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; fair weather will rule in the remaining districts of the east and Gulf States. Temperatures will rise in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; they will fall in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts. Temperatures will rise or remain stationary in the remaining districts of the east and Gulf States.

Moderate winds will prevail on the Atlantic coast.

Local showers are probable Saturday and Sunday in the upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; fair weather will rule in the remaining districts of the east and Gulf States. Temperatures will rise in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; they will fall in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts. Temperatures will rise or remain stationary in the remaining districts of the east and Gulf States.

Moderate winds will prevail on the Atlantic coast.

Sunday in the Atlantic States.

Winds Off Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, northeast; south of Sandy Hook, moderate winds, mostly south, with fair weather.

Nathaniel B. Parish Bowditch, master of merchant vessels, author of "American Practical Navigator," born in Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773; died in Boston, March 16, 1838.

Gulf Coast—Over the Gulf coasts of Florida moderate east to southeast winds, partly cloudy.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday continued fair; warm and probably fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy; and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, warmer Interior; Sunday fair, warmer extreme south.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday, warmer on the southeast; Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, moderately warm.

New Jersey, Delaware—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature reports for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	64	62	4 P. M.	70	78
4 A. M.	66	64	8 P. M.	68	70
8 A. M.	68	71	9 P. M.	67	70
12 M.	77	78	11 P. M.	67	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; the corresponding date last year it was 73; average in the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum, 63 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.—

Fla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sat., showers Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Mich.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Wis., Iowa, Minn., and Neb.—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.

Minn., S. and N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mon.—Fair Sat., showers Sun.

Wyo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfer to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Patrol. Charles Martin, from 19th to 1st.

Temporary assignment: Lieut. J. F. Sheridan, 54th to Headquarters Div. in Traffic Court in Municipal Building, Sept. 7.

Leave of absence without pay: Patrol. J. W. Wavle, 5th, for 2 days from 9 A. M., Sept. 7.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. D. J. Mulcahy, 48th, from 4 P. M., Aug. 16 to 12 noon, Aug. 20; Peter Heckel, 76th, from 10:30 A. M., Aug. 22 to 12 noon, Aug. 26; Wm. Cribbin, 109th, from 9 A. M., Aug. 17 during disability.

Fines: Patrol. Patrick Quinn, 28th, Feb. 12, could not be found on post 40 minutes, 1 day, March 6, failed to promptly return to station house at end of tour of patrol, seen coming from hallway adjoining liquor store, 2 days; Michael Walter, 28th, Jan. 14, absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon, 2 days; J. J. O'Connell, 28th, April 4, absent from school crossing, 1 day; John Rogers, 28th, March 31, absent without leave 1 hour, 1 day; Jas. Delaney, 28th, Feb. 7, Clancy, 29th, Jan. 16, slightly intoxicated, 3 days; John Dilworth, 20th, March 13, absent from post, coming from premises, 1 day; Jas. Burnham, 28th, March 3, absent from post, in premises, sitting, 3 days; J. A. Vespoli, 31st, Dec. 6, absent from post, 1 day; J. A. Neary, 35th, March 17th, absent from post, in premises, 1 day; J. J. Cullen, 35th, April 4, drove from reserve, reported sick, 4 days; George Evans, 39th, Feb. 25, absent from post, standing at side door of liquor saloon, drinking whisky, 3 days; T. Gough, 43d, Oct. 27, absent from post, in premises, sitting, hat and coat off, 2 days; Thomas Daly, 45th, Feb. 16, absent from post, in bar; W. B. O'Keefe, 46th, March 6, absent from post, in premises, 1 day; Morrison Sanderson, 46th, March 20, absent from post and relieving point, 1 day; T. J. D. Reilly, 54th, March 1, absent from post 1 day; R. J. T. Donoghue, 57th, Feb. 25, failed to relieve promptly, 1 day, failed to signal, 1 day.

W. F. McCormack, 78th, Oct. 7, absent from post, in premises, 1 day; W. C. Chubb, 78th, Jan. 1, failed to signal, failed to go to meal time relief book, 2 days; March 12, insolent to superior officer, 1 day; Sept. 12, insolent; failed to have alarms entered in index book, 1 day; C. W. Thon, 78th, Nov. 18, could not be found on post, 1 day; Nov. 19, failed to signal, 1 day; Nov. 21, absent from school crossing, 1 day; P. J. Connell, 78th, Oct. 17, intoxicated, 5 days; A. J. Nickols, 78th, March 3, absent from school crossing, in conversation; permitted peddler to remain in front of premises in violation of order, 1 day; J. J. Flynn, 82d, Nov. 30, in liquor saloon in uniform drinking while off duty, refused to leave said saloon and had another drink, 3 days; E. J. Koch, 82d, Feb. 2, failed to report at district office, 1 day; J. A. Cody, 82d, absent went to station house; refused to return to his post and reserve patrol; absent without leave 2 hours and 45 minutes, 1 day; Edward Mendham, 84th, Feb. 21, absent from liquor saloon, 1 day; W. C. Mathis, 84th, Nov. 10, absent from post, in liquor saloon, drinking; when ordered to leave said saloon, refused to do so and ordered another drink and drank it; insolent to superior officer, 5 days; Nov. 19, absent from post, in police lunch room, 1 day; John Sebastianiello, 88d, March 18, could not be found on post 20 minutes, 1 day; March 28, could not be found on post 30 minutes, 1 day; J. F. Dolan, 87th, Feb. 18, could not be found on post, 1 day; Peter Lang, 94th, March 1, in saloon, 1 day; Thomas Burns, 96th, March 13, quit his post and entered liquor saloon, 1 day; Edward Dermody, 91st, Feb. 24, absent without leave, 1 hour and 25 minutes; Feb. 28, could not be found on post 10 minutes; Feb. 27, absent without leave 11 hours and 15 minutes; Feb. 21, failed to signal; Feb. 26, failed to signal, 2 days on five charges; May 9, absent from post, in premises, entirely unprepared, 5 days; May 5, intoxicated, 5 days.

Fire Department.

Members of the Department Band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir at time and place specified: Sept. 8, at 7:30 P. M., Pier A (head of Correction); Wed., Sept. 10, at 8 A. M., reviewing stand, east side of 5th Av. and 59th St., (General Pershing parade.

Appointed 4th Grade Firemen, with compensation each at the rate of $1,200 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 7: G. T. Martin, Eng. 12; Edward Hayden, 7; J. F. Hosman, 5; Chr. Alaimo, 5; C. Higgins, 5; Thomas Ryan, 5; F. J. Reid, 5; J. A. Foley, 10; A. M. Gaffney, 11; Samuel Cohen, 13; J. J. Daly, 115; Wm. Casey, 14; M. J. Freeman, 15; H. H. Lynch, 16; E. J. Murphy, 16; John Moynihan, 18; R. A. Hinken, 19; John Reilly, 20; A. T. Preiffer, 21; M. M. Boles, 22; J. J. Duffy, 23; Frederick Seifert, 24; W. F. Hammond, 25; Thomas Carroll, 26; E. L. Scherburrow, 28; P. J. Carver, 30; Martin Manion, 31; Patrick Shiell, 32; Patrick Quirke, 36; Thomas Treacy, 39; A. J. O'Hara, 58; Matthew McGuinness, 59; John Mulrenan, 60; H. F. Cantwell, 44; L. A. Reiff, 65; C. A. Hasselin, 46; J. H. Waterhouse, 68; F. J. Harrington, 74; E. P. Sahner, 83; W. F. McDonald, 86; Robert Boyle, 87; Wm. J. Christman, 69; T. J. Byrne, 91; O. R. Onyan, 91; J. H. Wilson, 92; W. F. Wabnitzka, 91; G. C. Brevoort, 102; J. F. T. Flynn, 108; J. A. M. McVaugh, 97; William Rosenow, 98; A. H. Deely, 107; Owen Fitzpatrick, 108; H. O. Mosher, 109; F. P. Donohue, 110; A. H. Sayers, 91; J. J. Mahoney, 112; L. J. Wheeler, 113; Frederic Schmidt, 114; Jacob Ziegelbauer, 115; F. J. Quinn, 116; C. V. Woessner, Jr., 117; W. F. Burrimans, Jr., 118; M. J. Christ, 119; J. A. Slater, 120; J. J. Hoban, 121; T. F. Sullivan, 122; Patrick Devlin, 123; C. F. Cunningham, 124; H. F. Conrad Bronsenhaut, 125; H. F. Schaefer, 126; Conrad Storch, 241; C. C. Rose, 242; Thomas Hayes, 243; Thomas Hayes, 244; W. J. O'Neil, 245; Antonio Rando, 246; Norman Hesse, 247; J. J. McGarry, 248; August Marden, 249; James Connell, 250; Joseph Cassidy, 251; Bernhard Berg, 252; Herman Wanner, 217; Max W. Wendorff, 218; R. G. Chalgrovius, 219; W. F. Sauer, 220; A. J. Pugh, 221; Alfred E. Ryan, 222; Chas. Currie, 223; Henry C. B. Wahl, 224; E. W. Hall, 225; James Drumble, 6; Edward Wyatt, 9; T. E. Leahy, 16; J. M. Quilty, 11; H. Rose, Jr., 12; D. J. Fahrey, 15; A. A. Stadler, 17; Thomas Hayes, 18; Timothy Corridan, 20; C. W. Lawrence, 21; J. Brown, 28; O. M. Ferrari, 23; Ernest Schwer, 26; W. F. Bettinger, 109; George Wagner, 106; F. F. Franzen, 104; T. F. Dowling, 105; William Mendler, 107; Thomas Mahon, 108; Thomas Cunningham, 111; G. Carew, 119; V. N. Kling, 129; Michael Hayes, 131; Henry Preus, 132; [illegible] Special leaves of absence: Fireman, 1st Grade W. J. Deasy, Eng. 14, for 6 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 7; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 6 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 8; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 9; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 10; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 11; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 12; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 13; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 14; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 15; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 16; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 17; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 18; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 19; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 20; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 21; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 22; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 23; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 24; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 25; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 26; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 27; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 28; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 29; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Sept. 30; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 1; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 2; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 3; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 4; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 5; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 6; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 7; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maguire, Eng. 44, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M., Oct. 8; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. 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A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
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LANSING WARNS ON 'MUNDANISM'

Sees Danger of Spread of Communist Theory, He Tells Bar Association Members.

URGES A NEW WORLD COURT

Would Base Tribunal on Hague Body, but Eliminate Weakness —Elect Carson.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—Warning against the spread of the Communist doctrine of internationalism, which he termed "Mundanism," and advocacy of the establishment of an international court, based on but eliminating the weaknesses of The Hague tribunal, were the chief features of Secretary Lansing's address before the American Bar Association here today. He praised the treaty of peace covenant for making the nations the unit of responsibility and for urging the founding of a permanent court for international justice.

Without an international court and codified laws, Secretary Lansing predicted a return to diplomatic anarchy, since "nations today are influenced more by selfishness than by an altruistic sentiment of justice." He gave warning that "we should not deceive ourselves by assuming that the policies of other Governments are founded on unselfishness or on a constant purpose to be just even though the consequences be contrary to their immediate interests."

The Publicity Committee of the association issued a statement today saying that the association had taken no action upon the recommendations of the majority of the special committee appointed to study the League of Nations covenant. The report, which favored ratification of the covenant without amendment, with two of the five members of the committee dissenting, was not received in time, it was said, for consideration by the Executive Committee and the latter committee took no action.

Secretary Lansing said:

"It is manifest that this war has given an impetus to what is commonly termed internationalism, though it would be more proper to call the communistic doctrine Mundanism. This pseudo-international scheme is based upon class, or in some cases individuals, the units of world organization rather than nations. It is the enemy of nationalism, which is the basis of world order as we know it. In its extreme form it purposes to remove national barriers and to overthrow national governments, whether democratic or monarchic in form.

"However safe this country may be from the more pernicious forms of this doctrine, and however confidently we may rest upon the sound common sense of the American people, we cannot ignore the dangerous possibility that moderate forms may under certain influences develop into extreme and threaten our political institutions.

"I have referred to nationalism in this connection because the treaty of peace by its terms and method of negotiation makes the nation the unit of responsibility and of right. The treaty is an agreement between sovereign States and imposes obligations upon nations, not upon individuals. Thus it announces to mankind that the nationalistic idea is to be preserved as the basis of society and that nation will deal with nations as in the past.

"Let us, then, with as little delay as possible, establish an international tribunal or tribunals of justice with The Hague Court as a foundation; let us provide an easier, a cheaper, and a better procedure than now exists; and let us draft a simple and concise body of legal principles to be applied to the questions to be adjudicated.

"The system of mandatories under the League of Nations as provided in the covenant, which to the casual observer appears simple in principle and application, is a novelty in political authority which, the more it is studied from the legal standpoint, the greater the number of problems which it represents.

"There is one other subject of a legal character of which I desire to speak because it has excited much general discussion at home and abroad, and been the cause of some very intemperate and ill-considered expressions of opinion. I refer to the trial of the former German Emperor. I have a personal interest in that subject because it was my lot to preside over the Commission on Responsibilities constituted by resolution of the Conference on the Preliminaries of Peace and charged, among other things, with a consideration of the action which should be taken in regard to individuals responsible for the initiation and violations of the laws and customs of war.

"There were three charges which could be urged against him, namely, that he was responsible for the war, that he was responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, and that he was chargeable with the flagrant violations of the laws and customs of war perpetrated by the armed forces of Germany.

"The first two charges were the ones which appealed most strongly to public opinion and aroused the bitterest indignation both in Europe and America. It was under this pressure of popular demand and handicapped by the announced purpose of certain of its members to punish the Kaiser that the commission began the task of studying the question of his criminal responsibility.

"In the end it was unanimously decided that a report could not be made charging the Kaiser with legal criminality for beginning the war or for invading Belgium and Luxemburg. It was recognized that he had committed a great moral crime, an unpardonable offense against humanity, but the commission was forced to find that there was no positive law declaring acts such as he had committed to be criminal and imposing a penalty on the perpetrator. By this conclusion it is evident that the Kaiser might be brought to trial before a court with jurisdiction sufficient, although to establish his guilt as a violator of the laws and customs of war or laws of humanity would be no easy matter. That he should be declared innocent of the charge would be by no means an impossibility, if his judges were impartial and not merely instruments of vengeance."

The association brought its annual convention to a close with the election of officers today and a dinner tonight. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, was elected President.

Secretary George Whitlock of Baltimore and Treasurer Frederick E. Snyder of Albany, N. Y., were re-elected. Judge Thomas C. McClellan of Montgomery, Ala., was chosen a member of the Executive Committee in place of Ashley Cockrill of Little Rock, Ark., the only retiring member.

Distinguished jurists and lawyers sat at the President's table at the dinner, among them being Chief Justice Edward D. White of the United States Supreme Court, Judge George W. Page of Peoria, Ill., the retiring President, presided. The speakers included Justice William Renwick Riddell, High Chief Justice of Ontario; Viscount Finlay, former Lord Chancellor of England; Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Hugh H. Brown of Tonopah, Nev.; Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, and President Carson.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.
To David Solomon; Louis Solomon and his heirs, devisees and personal representatives; Mrs. Louis Solomon, wife of said Louis Solomon; Henry Solomon and his heirs, devisees and personal representatives; and Mrs. Henry Solomon, wife of said Henry Solomon.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Emma Claus, executrix and residuary legatee under the last will and testament of Christian Gruber, deceased, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, is complainant, and you are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer and demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the second day of October, 1919, next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to quiet the title to the following described lands and premises, situated in Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J., to wit: ALL that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bramwick Street distant forty feet northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of South Sixth Street with the easterly line of Brunswick Street and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Brunswick Street a distance of fifty-eight (58) feet and one inch to the southwesterly side of Newark Avenue or Turnpike Road; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Newark Avenue or Turnpike Road a distance of forty (40) feet; thence a southwesterly course a distance of forty-two (42) feet in a straight line to the place of beginning. Being part of block numbered 247 lying on the westerly side of said Turnpike Road or Newark Avenue, and which lots are more particularly described on a map made by Clark and Bacot in 1850 of a part of the property of I. B. Coles Estate, lying south of Brooks Street and west of Jersey Avenue as lot No. 52, in block 247. And you, David Solomon, and you, Louis Solomon, and you, Henry Solomon, are each of you made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the sons and one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of Sarah Solomon, formerly of the City, County and State of New York, who formerly owned the said premises and conveyed the same to said Christian Gruber by deed dated on or about February 22, 1862, in which deed Isaac Solomon, the husband of Sarah Solomon, did not join; and you, Mrs. Louis Solomon, are made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as the wife of said Louis Solomon; and you, Mrs. Henry Solomon, are made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as the wife of said Henry Solomon; and you, the heirs, devisees and personal representatives of Louis Solomon, are made defendants because the said Louis Solomon was a son of said Sarah Solomon, and you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of said Louis Solomon; and you, the heirs, devisees and personal representatives of Henry Solomon, are made defendants because the said Henry Solomon was the son of said Sarah Solomon, and you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title or interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of said Henry Solomon. The object of said bill is that the said complainant may be decreed to have a perfect title to the said premises, and that you, the said defendants, have no estate, interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises or any part thereof.

You are further notified that if you claim any right, title to, interest in, or encumbrance upon said lands, you are required to answer the said bill of complaint, but not otherwise.

Dated, August 2, 1919.
GEORGE I. RECORD, Solicitor,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Unsteadiness in Those of Provisions the Week's Feature.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed a more even division of advances and declines this week than at any other time since the official war on the high cost of living began. There was again an excess of downward revisions in the general list, however, and it is significant that nearly half of the declines were shown by foodstuffs. Only 50 of the 213 items in the general list showed a change from last week's levels, and of these 27 were declines. Last week there were 32 declines in a total of 47 changes. Marked unsteadiness in provisions prices was a feature of this week's trading.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
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Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	12.00
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.58½	.57½	.39½
Cheese, fl., c. to f., lb.	.45	.40	.41
Cabbage, 100	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cheese, W. fl., spts., lb.	.31	.30½	.27
Codfish, Gt. Bks., 100 lb.	13.00	13.00	11.50
Cotton, No. 7 Mid., lb.	7.75	7.30	.06½
Do., Sea Island, lb.	1.27	1.25	.12½
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.62	.62	.62
Do., west., ists., doz.	.47	.48	.44
Onions, bag, 100 lbs.	11.35	11.40	10.90
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	1.80
Potatoes, bbl.	5.25	5.00	4.00
Rice, fancy hd., lb.	.14½	.14½	.10
Sugar, fine g., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.30
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.30	.31	.36½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.75	10.00
Hams, sug. in tcs., lb.	.37	.37	.28
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	18.00	17.25	20.10
Lard, Mid West, 100 lbs.	27.00	27.80	17.10
Pork, mess, bbl.	50.00	54.00	37.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.00	10.25
Barley, malting, bu.	1.37	1.44	1.22
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.81½	2.01½	1.77½
Hay, prime, ton	29.00	29.00	1.70
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.80	.82	.81
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.47½	1.53	1.72
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.36½	*2.36½
Aluminium, pigs, lb.	.50.00	54.00	37.00
Copper, electro, lb.	.23½	.23½	.20
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton	30.20	29.00	34.40
Lead, lb.	.06.8	.06.8	.06½
Spelter, lb.	.07.8	.07.8	.06½
Steel billets, Bess., ton	38.00	38.00	42.00
Tin, lb.	.55½	.55	.83
Brown sheet'gs, st'd., yd.	.22½	.21	.20½
Cloths, ex. fine, yd.	.3.95	3.95	.1.75
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.52	.52	.15½
Hides, cow, ly., nat., lb.	.51	.51	.28
Leath., h'lk, sole, lb.	.60	.60	
Leath., sp., bks., tr., lb.	1.00	1.00	.73
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.54½	.54½	.88
Silk, Ch., st. fil., 1st, lb.	10.45	†10.30	7.55
Silk, Jap., fil., No.			
Wool, 64s, lb.	.9.15	†8.95	

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

The foodstuffs list contained seventeen revisions this week, and of these eleven were declines. Spring patent flour was off 5 cents a barrel here, which meant a total decline of 90 cents a barrel in the last two weeks. Winter straights remained unchanged, and Graham did not change either, but the effect of the selling of army supplies was seen in the drop of a cent a pound that took place in bacon in this market. Prices in the provision market at Chicago were unsettled, with declines and advances, although to establish his guilt as a violator of the laws and customs of war or laws of humanity would be no easy matter. That he should be declared innocent of the charge would be by no means an impossibility, if his judges were impartial and not merely instruments of vengeance."

The association brought its annual convention to a close with the election of officers today and a dinner tonight. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, was elected President.

Secretary George Whitlock of Baltimore and Treasurer Frederick E. Snyder of Albany, N. Y., were re-elected. Judge Thomas C. McClellan of Montgomery, Ala., was chosen a member of the Executive Committee in place of Ashley Cockrill of Little Rock, Ark., the only retiring member.

Distinguished jurists and lawyers sat at the President's table at the dinner, among them being Chief Justice Edward D. White of the United States Supreme Court, Judge George W. Page of Peoria, Ill., the retiring President, presided. The speakers included Justice William Renwick Riddell, High Chief Justice of Ontario; Viscount Finlay, former Lord Chancellor of England; Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Hugh H. Brown of Tonopah, Nev.; Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, and President Carson.

WANT MEN'S WEAR LINES FOR NEW ENGLAND.—RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN, OPENING BOSTON OFFICE, WANTS STRONG LINES OF SHIRTS, HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS; DO NOT ANSWER UNLESS REAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION. BARKER, 180 BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON.

Great Britain and France.—Advertiser, a prominent New York business man, moving about the 17th inst., is open to transact any business in these two countries. R 801 Times Downtown.

Energetic gentleman of Danish birth with high-class references expecting to sail shortly for Copenhagen wishes to represent first-class firm transacting business in Scandinavia. X 288 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

Hairdressing Parlor.—Rare opportunity; doing high-class business; established 15 years; fully equipped; up to date; fine line hair goods; located on Flatbush Av.; will sell for equipment inventory. Address H. M. C., 1,829 Caton Place, Brooklyn.

Old-established, well-known business; ammonia, salad oil, vinegar, etc.; building has 9,000 square feet; one-half rented; owner, retiring, will sell on reasonable terms. X 393 Times Annex.

Desire to sell well established ladies' sport shop, free of all encumbrance; paying proposition; very highest class clientele. Address or call Vanity Fair Shop, 716 Madison Ave., cor. 63d St.

Bakery luncheon for sale; good location in Brooklyn; modern fixtures; all new. Apply Fly J. Rieser, 26th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Old-established ladies' dress and millinery shop and workroom; Times Square section; good lease; sacrifice, good will and fixtures. Inquire 127 West 47th. Leopoldstadt.

Enameling plant for sale, completely equipped; three furnaces running night and day; located in the heart of the United States. Address X 291 Times Annex.

Well-established (Bronx) storage battery business and service station; price $6,000, half cash balance installments. Telephone Academy 2982.

For sale, hotel meal supply business; earned $15,000 in last ten months. L 178 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For lease in the heart of the business district of Baltimore, Md., large first floor and basement in-big hotel, suitable for lunch room or cafeteria; fully equipped. Chas. H. Steffey, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Invention.—Want to make an agreement on a royalty basis for the sole and exclusive selling chair combined, to be manufactured in the United States. Apply to 321 Craig St., West, Montreal, Canada.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Lady will sell half interest in 3 elegantly furnished apartments for $3,500, or 6 apartments, $6,000; leases shown; share profit, $300 or $500 month; security worth $12,000; wonderful future; high-class houses, 5th Av., 57th St., 55th St.; bank reference given. Immediate. Address F. O. Box 23, Station J, N. Y. C.

Partner, silent or active, with $25,000, for increasing a well-established manufacturing business. S., 298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wants to join going concern in the jobbing or manufacturing line as partner; will invest $5,000 and service. B 353 Times.

Wanted.—Man, with sales ability, $50 per week to right party; must be able to make investment of $2,000; fully secured. Address G 116 Times.

Experienced business man, ex-army officer, has money to invest, with services. What have you to offer? E 94 New York Times, Brooklyn.

$2,000 to invest in some business; write details. G 65 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Forwarding and freight business.—English firm having offices and extensive ramifications at all important ports and manufacturing centres; controlling considerable traffic, is prepared to entertain, immediate reciprocal arrangements with American and Canadian business house; confidential replies with banking and commercial references exchanged. Apply Box 500, Ashurst's Agency, 10, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

An expert commission man desires connection to handle goods on commission, regular lines or specialty, in Washington; 25 years in business and 11 years in Washington; can give bank references, and if necessary, will make investment; connection must be reliable. Address Luxor Distributing Co., 1,850 Fuller St., Washington, D. C.

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BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LANDAU BROS.—Samuel Landau and Miles E. Landau have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, individually, and trading as Landau Bros. at 1,562 Broadway, Brooklyn, with liabilities of $16,800; represented by secured claims, $2,800; unsecured claims, $10,697; contingent and bills, $3,150, and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Samuel Stein and Rebecca Stein, $1,900; estate of Elmer Merrit, $1,500; Herman Bucano, $1,450; Berry Klein & Co., $912, and Schleffelin & Co., $840.

B. SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moritz Schwartz and Samuel Schwartz, trading as S. Schwartz, Inc., at 261 West 28th St., by three alleged creditors: Jacob Benjamin, $850; Heller & Weinman, $415, and Louis Salsberg, $660. Judge Mack has appointed Lawrence Berenson receiver in $2,500 bond. Liabilities said to be $10,000 and assets unknown.

GEORGE L. BLOCH at 57 East 97th St. has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,000, and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Thieschwath & Mohrmann, $2,000.

GORDON F. WOLFE, a grocer of Catskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $6,794 and assets of $3,084, main items of which are stock &c., $2,500, and accounts due $536. Judge Mack has appointed Howard Wilber receiver in $5,500 bond.

CHICAGO BARGAIN HOUSE, INC., of 272 Canal St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the corporation by the following creditors: Lois & Wasserstrom, $984; Quality Shoe Lace and Braid Mills, inc., $140, and American Sponge and Chamois Co., Inc., $100. Liabilities are said to be $75,000 and assets $28,000. Judge Mack has appointed Lawrence Berenson receiver in $20,000 bond.

JAMES COLLINS, a butcher of 138 Manhattan St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,108 and no assets. The creditors are Joseph Dolfan, $1,918, and Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co., Inc., $138.

Ernest Dowsett has been appointed trustee in bankruptcy to Clarence C. Perpall, stock broker, trading as C. C. Perpall & Co. at 30 Broad St. Liabilities $249,432, and assets $164,747.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Breiman, Samuel—Meeks Bevering Co., $216.98
Buckberg, Samuel—Sr. Y. Rye Co., costs 112.65
Berner, Herman S.—M. Y. Live Poultry 1,000.00
Buckley & Buckley Co.—Same 465.20
Buckley, John J.—L. S. Altmayer 3,075.99
Bushman, Francis X., Beverly B. Bushman or Bayne—Nat'l Bank of Baltimore 4,113.82
Burnett, Agnes A. T.—M. M. Low 811.60
Same—W. H. Taylor, Inc. 872.10
Bogish, Benjamin, and New Amsterdam Amusement Co.—Same 3,500.00
Benedetto, Michele—G. Saggio 225.81
Country Service Corp.—W. R. Ostrander & Co. 927.46
Cleary, William—State Ind. Com. 100.81
City Island Motor Bus Co.—Bayer Defenderfer Co. 279.81
Crosby, Madeleine—H. S. Crosby 969.67
Crosby, William M.—Same 143.65
Campbell, George—J. H. Fitzgerald 174.91
Dellait, Charles—E. De Wolfe 166.21
De Vise, Sarah E.—Boswit, Taller & Co. 150.29
Dalamo, Mortimer—G. S. Fiegl 533.57
Dawson, Elles—A. M. Lehr 3,300.00
Fish, Ida K.—F. M. Seelig 425.45
Foster, John, and George Van Arsdale—People, &c. 300.00
Grantzman, Isaac—William & Thompson 139.64
Gibbs, Ethel—George Barnard Co. 397.10
Glick, George—Graham-Bernstein, Sales 1,000.00
Herrig, Leo S.—A. Jaeckel & Co. 103.80
Interallied Shipping Co.—L. Furber 709.25
Johnston, Frederick—Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of N. Y. 1,563.60
Kelly, Joseph W.—Metropolitan Savings Bank 965.85
Klein, Morris—I. Rheinblatt 122.15
Kurtin, Isidore—E. M. Garrison et al. 435.96
Lichtenberg, Philip—M. Pantoja 1,000.00
Labrecque, Louis G.—R. C. Schwinger 362.44
Lilly, Jr., Frank L.—M. Josephthal et al. 637.60
Mossman, William, (American Silk Co.)—Seligman-Kramer Co. 302.70
National Hall Building Assn. of the United States—Joint Committee of Brooklyn 561.52
S. Kraus & Bro. 561.52
N. Y. & Lindenhurst Estates Co., Wm. H. Burroughs and Fannie T. Burroughs—McGee, Jones & Co. of N. Y. 2,300.40
Oppenheim, Rose—A. C. Martin 171.90
Overbaugh, Frederick—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 287.27
Preston, James O.—Marketable Title Co. 339.90
Reith, Wm. F.—T. Kelly 111.91
Rosand, Fay, F.—Davis 450.00
Roth, Leopold and Phinesa—Gorham (Nu) Bank of N. Y. 339.25
Ryan, James, and Michael J. O'Brien—People, &c. 108.00
Schoolfield, Chas. B., R. W. Cooke 153.20
Spencer, Frederick S.—George Bernard Smith 140.51
Smith, Lorin, (Rosalind Mfg. Co.)—M. Wallach et al. 813.14
Seligman, Selma—Lord & Taylor 115.46
Stein, Barnard—F. Garcia & Sons 300.67
Stern, Hugo—George Bernard Co., Inc. 101.60
Verona, Leon—P. W. French Co. 106.60
Vernon, Frank—S. M. Carpenter 542.00
Wilen, Frank—S. H. Nelson 2,841.05
Selmanowitz, Joseph, or Joe—W. Silberman et al. 235.20
Wilson, Philip—Weed & Selzk, Inc. 348.45

In Bronx County.

Jewett, Albert G.—E. M. Warder et al. 2,240.00
Ives, Lewis M.—Lewis Marion D.—National Park Bank 7,858.31
Weis, Charles—S. Williamson as ex. 1,251.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Armstrong, John R.—R. I. Henderson 1919
Jacobowitz, Harry S.—F. Levy, Feb. 20, 1918 ..... 234.41
Mummy, Edward and Amelia—F. Tolgehaum, April 28, 1919 ..... 261.75
Charles M. Tandy & Sons, Inc.—O. Ryan, April 19, 1919 ..... 114.70
Feinberg, Samuel—S. Bach, Dec. 31, 1918 ..... 1,614.82
Parchment Park, Inc., Hubbell Hardwood Door Co., April 2, 1919 ..... 146.90
Superlotizers Distributing Corp.—F. Nathan, Oct. 22, 1918 ..... 1,983.32
Tranter, Sefton—S. Tranter, March 31, 1916 ..... 4,000.00
Toll, Samuel P.—D. G. Riley, March 20, 1919 ..... 201.33
Barrett, William M., Free—C. Corre, June 30, 1917, vacated 172.33

In Bronx County.

Bay Ridge Foundry and Machine Co., Inc., William McCulloch, and Charles Hoyt—H. B. Boyer, July 17, 1914 ..... 3,168.19
Merrowitz, Philip—J. J. F. Alderman, June 28, 1918 ..... 125.72
Caldwell, Frank—Central Lumber Co., Inc., Sept. 4, 1918 ..... 187.54
Newman, Max—H. Hatweg et al., Jan. 23, 1917 ..... 648.13
Same—Same, Jan. 24, 1917 ..... 338.72
Same—Same, Jan. 25, 1917 ..... 600.72

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Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb

STORES SELL BELOW FAIR PRICE LISTS

Food Administrator Williams Says Groceries Are Lower, but Meats Are Higher.

SECRET GOUGING IN SUGAR

Profiteers Wheedle Grocers Into Taking Small Lots Above the Eleven-Cent Limit.

An investigation by agents of Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams of stores in New York carrying a moderately priced line of foodstuffs shows that the dealers in general are below the price list issued by the committee in their charges, according to a statement by the Food Administrator. Mr. Williams told newspaper men that a survey of the situation in groceries here demonstrated that this line of food can be bought more cheaply than has been called fair by the Fair Price Committee. The prices for meats are a fraction of a cent higher.

Mr. Williams explained that in order to ascertain just what the conditions in the grocery and meat trade here as compared with what have been designated as just transactions between dealer and consumer, he took an average of the prices quoted in last week's fair price list. For groceries, the average was about 20.33 cents. For meats it was 36 cents.

A canvass of stores by his agents, said the Food Administrator, showed that there were three groups of the stores. The stores in the first group were selling at an average price of 18.77 cents when their prices were compared with those on the committee's. Those in Group 2 were selling at an average of 18.84, and the stores of the last group at an average of 19.54.

Meat Prices Vary Widely.

The meat situation was investigated with regard to different sections in the city and this is what was discovered: In the Bronx the average price of all meats was 34.44. In East New York it was 37.94. In the upper west side district the price was 37.78, and on the east side 36.26. The highest average was discovered in the vicinity of Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway, where the average was 44 cents.

Prices in today's weekly bulletin from the Fair Price Committee show little variation from those of last Wednesday. Butter has gone up a cent a pound and so have canned tomatoes. Potatoes are likewise up a fraction of a cent. Canned corn, lard, and beans are down from an eighth to a half a cent. Meat remains the same, with the exception that the minimum price for hind ribs is down 2 cents and lamb has gone up an equal amount.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, in charge of the distribution of army surplus foodstuffs in the public schools, said yesterday that he had received 1,000 applications from persons who wanted him to open more sales stations. This was impossible, said the Commissioner, because it would be impossible to transport enough food from the army supply bases to keep any more schools stocked up with food. The schools now open, he said, are using all the army food that can be obtained.

Dr. Day said that the city had received 1,000,000 cans of tomatoes from the Government totaling about 60,000 cans. This would be distributed as quickly as possible, he promised, at schools where the people were asking for tomatoes. The Commissioner is making an effort now to get the butchers interested in handling frozen meat from the army supply. It is his plan for the butchers to take this meat and retail it at small profit to take care of their overhead expense.

School Sales for Several Weeks.

The school sales will continue for two or three weeks, Dr. Day said, according to how long the food supply from the army stores lasted. On Monday the sales will continue as usual, but Wednesday will be a closed day next week to permit the people to attend the Pershing parade. After the schools open next Monday sales will close fifteen minutes earlier in the morning and open fifteen minutes later in the afternoon.

Agents of the Department of Justice are engaged in this city in an effort to run down a new type of sugar shark. This announcement was made yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews, in charge of prosecution of food-hoarding profiteers.

"These parasites," Mr. Matthews said, "work so secretly that we are without a tangible clue. We have found by investigation that these sugar sharks stroll into a retail store and, by arranging in combination with the proprietor, they ask Mr. ——— how he is fixed for sugar. Invariably the reply is that he could use a couple of barrels. They then hint to him that they know of a man who has a supply at that command-ily, but of course it would cost about 15¢, or 4 cents a pound. The storekeeper, having been pressed by his customers for sugar, orders a couple of barrels."

Mr. Matthews said that the sugar was delivered and a cash deal closed. A motor truck or wagon without any mark of identification on it delivers the sugar. The money is paid and the stranger disappears. The law is violated because the Government has set an 11-cent limit on the retailer's price of sugar to customers.

The Government yesterday, according to Mr. Matthews, made a concern on Ninth Avenue, which has been selling sugar above the 11-cent limit, make a refund to restaurant proprietors and retail storekeepers to whom they have sold sugar. Mr. Matthews said that the overcharges dated back to July, and owing to that fact there would be no criminal prosecution of the case.

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator:

Article—Kind and Grade.	*Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.*	*Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.*	*Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.*
Beans—Lima	11¾@13½	3	14½@16¾
Beans—Pea or medium	8½@ 9½	3	11½@12¾
Beans—Small white	8½@ 9½	3	11½@12¾
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8½	1	9½
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8	1	9
Butter—Fresh creamery, table	54 @58	6	60 @64
Butter—Fresh creamery, cooking	50 @53	6	56 @59
Cheese—American	84 @84½	7	41 @41½
Corn—Canned, No. 2*	11¾@12½	3½	15½@16
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated	4¾@ 5¾	1½	6½@ 7½
Eggs—Fresh, select candled†	60 @62	7	67 @69
Flour—Wheat	5¾@ 7¾	1	8½@ 8¾
Lard	30½@31	6	36½@37
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 6 oz.*	6¾@ 7	2	8½@ 9
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 16 oz.*	14 @15	2½	16½@17½
Oats—Rolled, in bulk	5 3-10@ 6	1½	6½@ 7½
Onions	2 @ 2¾	1½	3½@ 4¼
Peas—Canned, No. 2*	11¾@12½	3½	15 @16
Potatoes—Long Island	2 9-10@ 3½	1	3 9-10@ 4½
Rice—Blue Rose	14½@15½	2	16½@17½
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska*	18 @19 7-12	4½	22½@24 1-12
Sugar—Granulated	9½	1	10½
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2*	12 1-12@12½	3	15 1-12@15½

*Per can. †Per dozen. ‡Unsweetened.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade.	*Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.*	*Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.*	*Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.*
Beef—Chucks, good and medium	10 @12	....	....
Chuck steak	....	13	23 @25
Whole cross rib	....	20	30 @32
Cut cross rib	....	24	34 @36
Stew	....	13	23 @25
Beef—Hindsandribs (good and medium)	20 @25	....	....
Sirloin steak	....	17	37 @42
Bottom round	....	19	39 @44
Rib prime roast	....	18	38 @43
Whole top sirloin	....	15	35 @40
Cut top sirloin	....	19	39 @44
Lamb	18 @22	....	....
Leg	....	14	32 @36
Rib chops	....	14	32 @36
Stew (under cost)	....	4	14 @18
Chucks	....	3	21 @25
Pork—Smoked hams, (unwrapped,) 8-18 lbs	37 @38½	8	45 @46½
Shoulders, (picnics,) 2¼-7 lbs	26 @27	7	33 @34
Smoked bacon, (unwrapped)	38	13	51
Loins, (Western light)	37 @39	8	45 @47
Chops, (end)	....	8	45 @47
Chops, (middle)	....	12	49 @51

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar. Sentence.
US (Max) Fyron | US (Max Latzel.
Motion calendar:
Re Am Heat & Plumbing Co., bankrupt.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Erwin Realty Redemption Co.—John A. Slattery.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Brizzi Weiss—James B. Mitchell. Kohl Wiener—Charles M. O'Keeffe. Hirsch Henrette—Howard C. Kelly.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WARREN ST, 45; Nathan Finkel against Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New York, owner; D. Davis & Sons and William L. Mack, assignees, contractors.....$375
124TH ST, 438 East; Nathan Finkel against Tessie Istrieri and Manhattan and Bronx Corp., owners and contractors.....$162

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

89TH ST, 104 and 106 West; Wolf Weinraub against Abraham Rothkrug et al., April 25, 1919.....$21

HOUSTON ST, 111; Harry C. Benline Co. against John M. Dodd et al., Aug. 30, 1919.....$21

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

27TH ST, s s, 283.3 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x98.9; North River Savings Bank against L. D. Heilbrunn et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Saga.

130TH ST, 120 West; Simon Sindeband against Samuel Grossmann et al., action to impress trust, &c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Sobern.

57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, 25.9x100.4x irregular; Cambridge Soap and Chemical Co., Inc., against Max Gunsline Rieser Realty Co., specific performance; attorney, H. Waldman.

Bronx.

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.3; Georgiana E. Hoopengarner against East River Eagle Garage Co., Inc., for injunction; attorney, H. F. Miller.

151ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Georgiana E. Hoopengarner against Giuseppe Fusco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. F. Miller.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the shoe and leather district, where there has been a revival of speculative buying after a long period of inactivity, Norman S. Riesenfeld added to his holdings yesterday by the purchase of 228 West Broadway, running through to 8 North Moore Street.

The property, which consists of a six-story commercial loft building on a plot 25 by 120 feet, was sold by Robert F. Volentine, as executor of the Decrafft estate. It was held at $50,000, and negotiations are pending for a resale. A. N. Gitterman negotiated the transaction.

Bank Sells on Bond Street.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings sold to J. L. Holtzman 42 and 44 Bond Street, a seven-story loft building on a plot 50 by 100. The bank also sold to the same buyers 262 West 113th Street, a six-story apartment on a plot 50 by 100. Both properties were acquired by the seller in recent foreclosure proceedings. $350,000 Purchase by Daniel H. Jackson.

The Philip Brender estate sold to Daniel H. Jackson, operator, 34 and 36 East Tenth Street, between Broadway and University Place, two ten-story fireproof mercantile buildings on a plot 51.8 by 93. Mr. Brender erected these buildings about twelve years ago. All of the lofts are leased at an annual rental of about $28,000. The property was held at $280,000. Byrne & Bowman were the brokers in the transaction.

Merchant Buys Nineteenth Street Lofts.

J. H. Honig of the American Merchandise Company purchased from Miss Rosalie Spang of Pittsburgh, Penn., 58 West Nineteenth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, a five-story building, 25 by 98.9, formerly occupied as a wing to the Cammeyer building at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. This is the first sale of this property in over forty years.

The buyer intends to alter the entire building for his business. Albert B. Ashforth negotiated the sale.

Park Place Loft Sold.

The 25 Park Place Company, Benjamin Mordecai, President, sold to Albert J. Wacher the five-story loft at 25 Park Place, running through to 22 Murray Street.

Three Purchases Made by the Lebertan Corporation.

The Lebertan Corporation, which has been an active buyer in the market, figured in three deals yesterday. From the New York Life Insurance Company the corporation purchased 413 and 415 West Broadway, a six-story loft building, with a frontage of 51 feet, which the insurance company acquired in foreclosure some time ago and improved through the installation of an electric elevator and power equipment. The building rents for $11,600 and was sold for cash over a mortgage of $87,500 for eight years. A. A. Vornees and George E. Lapp were the brokers.

The same corporation bought from the Mutual Life Insurance Company 45 University Place, a six-story store and loft building, 18 by 85, adjoining the corner of Tenth Street, which the insurance company took in foreclosure in May, 1917. Plans have been filed for alterations to cost about $26,000. F. M. Welles and Lloyd Winthrop negotiated the sale.

In a third transaction the Lebertan Corporation purchased through the Guardian Holding Company the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 101st Street.

West Forty-sixth Street Sale.

Huberth & Huberth sold for Warren Leslie to Benjamin H. Trask the five-story loft, on a lot 19 by 100 feet, at 54 West Forty-sixth Street.

Apartment House Deal.

Clara M. Karkle sold to the Realty Securities, Inc., the Buckingham, a six-story apartment, at 3,069 to 3,007 Broadway, assessed at $230,000.

Dwelling Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for the Southampton Hospital Association a five-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100 feet, at 213 West Seventieth Street to a client for occupancy, and for the Eighth Avenue Railway Company a four-story dwelling, on a lot 19.2 by 100 feet, at 315 West Fiftieth Street to Samuel Chaitovitz, who owns 317 West Fiftieth Street; also for Frederick Ambrose Clark to Felix Isman the four-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100 feet, at 157 West Seventy-seventh Street.

An investing client of Pease & Elliman purchased from A. E. Outerbridge 252 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 16 by 102, for occupancy.

Church and Synagogue Buy.

The Macedonia Baptist Church has purchased from J. Kottek the three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.7 by 68.9, at 222 West Twenty-eighth Street, which it occupies.

The Congregation Talmud Torah Tifereth Israel, now at 232 East Thirteenth Street, has purchased from A. Lognitz the four-story building, on lot 23 by 103.5, at 225 East Thirteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

$350,000 Bronx Corner Sold.

The Benenson Realty Company sold the Arrowhead Court, a six-story apartment, 125 by 98 feet, at 2 to 10 Pinehurst Avenue, northwest corner of 177th Street, renting for $42,000, held at $350,000.

The Bronx Market.

Clement H. Smith sold the five-story apartment situated on the southeast corner of 178th Street and Bathgate Avenue, and sold for Arthur Bolton the private dwelling at 490 East 175th Street.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to Frances W. Deutsch, a four-story apartment on lot 25 by 100 feet at 1,044 Kelly Street.

Isaac Lowenfeld & William Prager have sold to Max Kan 927 Grant Avenue, southwest corner of 163d Street, a five-story new-law twenty-five family apartment, on plot 49 by 115 feet, held at $75,000. John F. Metzer and L. J. Greenberger were the brokers. The Messrs. Lowenfeld & Prager have also sold to Louis Schwartz 2,661 Decatur Avenue, near 194th Street a similar structure, on plot 50 by 152 feet, held at $70,000 and renting for about $10,000. Richard H. Jackman and George Bloomfield were the brokers. Both were cash deals.

Frederick Brown sold to John H. Beckman a dwelling on a plot 66.5 by 104 feet, on the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and 190th Street, and a dwelling on a plot 67 by 104 feet, on the southwest corner of Davidson Avenue and 190th Street.

Brooklyn.

Realty Trust sold for the Artee Realty Corporation to Rose Pomerants the two-family brick house at 1,335 Forty-third Street, Borough Park, and to Jacob Zimmerman the brick dwelling at 1,585 Forty-fourth Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a client for occupancy a house at 8 Sycamore Street.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold to Dr. H. A. Cropp a three-family dwelling on a plot 25 by 100 feet at 44 Vanderbilt Avenue, between Park and Flushing Avenues.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for John J. Flynn the two-story frame two-family house, on lot 25 by 111, at 719 Grote Street, near Prospect Avenue.

M. H. Bieber has sold to Joseph F. Wilk the three-story dwelling at 845 Whitlock Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, on plot 25 by 100. Milton Viet was the broker. It is the twentieth house he has sold of twenty-one recently built.

A. B. Gross has sold to an investor a five-story flat at 933 East 181st Street, on plot 62 by 120. It was held at $95,000. He also sold a three-story house at 445 East 185th Street. I. Kleinman was the broker.

A. Cahn has sold for Victor Gerhards 1,317 Chisholm Street, a two-family dwelling on lot 25 by 118, and to I. Cinnamon, 861 Whitlock Avenue, a three-family brick dwelling on lot 25 by 100.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold for Christine Mann to a client for occupancy a dwelling on a plot 20 by 100 at 440 East Forty-ninth Street.

Gallitzin & Liebert sold to the Kensington Home Corporation a dwelling under construction on a plot 50 by 120 feet on East Seventh Street, 130 feet north of Avenue L, Flatbush.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Elizabeth Smith to Margaret O. Hamberger the dwelling on a plot 60 by 100 at 314 State Street, corner of Claverly Place, Flushing.

The Scheer Realty Company, Inc., sold two improved parcels in the Rockaways for permanent homes, one, 40 by 87, on the east side of Beaview Avenue north of the Boulevard, to Edgemere, to F. Ruelberth, and the other, 75 by 80, on the east side of Beach Fortieth Street north of Far Rockaway Boulevard, at Far Rockaway.

The Fountain Building Corporation purchased for development, from the Beadel Realty Company, a plot 75 by 90 on the north side of Hillside Avenue east of Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

E. R. Wesley has sold to L. Wermans a plot 50 by 100, with improvements, on the north side of Delaware Street east of Farmers Avenue, Flushing.

W. I. Browne has sold to R. Bienestock a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Bergen Place east of Berger Avenue, Jamaica.

Staten Island.

W. S. B. Hall sold to Mrs. Ellen Creighton a house and garage at 482 Henderson Avenue, Livingston, and to Mrs. Annie Mathiesen a dwelling at 743 Post Avenue; also to Fred Faber a plot for improvement on Delafield Avenue, West Brighton.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold to William H. Romick a residence with a large waterfront plot in the Elm Point section of Great Neck.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Fred J. Lancaster twenty-one stucco two-family houses on Hammels and Dodge Avenues, near the ocean at Hammels, to M. Bieber and S. Horowitz. The property was held at $70,000.

Westchester.

F. William Eggert sold for J. T. Penfield of Los Angeles the dwelling at 146 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, and for A. C. Logan to Henry Kolb the dwelling at 10 Monroe Street, Mount Vernon.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Gill Realty Company to Louis G. Strasser a residence on Boundview Avenue, White Plains.

J. C. Penney bought through Prince & Ripley the White estate, a Colonial house and fifteen acres on North Street, White Plains, held at $125,000.

Today's Auction Sales.

Today on the premises at 2 P. M., the Jere Johnson Jr. Company are to sell at absolute auction the famous Curley property at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue U, consisting of 208 lots.

The Guttenberg Race Track property, consisting of 1,000 lots, in the township of North Bergen, Hudson County, on the Palisades, opposite Riverside Drive, will be sold separately in lots at public auction today by Joseph P. Day on the premises.

Recent Buyers.

Norman H. Davis is the purchaser of the five-story American basement dwelling at 39 East Seventy-ninth Street, sold by Mrs. John H. Iselin. The property was held at $200,000.

Robert G. Hutchins, Jr., banker, is the buyer of the American basement house at 44 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently by Dr. Sidney Burnap.

Judge E. J. Gavegan is the purchaser of the four-story residence at 30 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 75, sold by the De Peyster estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, 4,181, n e corner 117th St, 100.11x40, five-story hotel; Philip Cross against David E. Kennedy et al; Albert A. Raphael, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $9,460.91; taxes, &c., $467.66; subject to a mtg of $89,000; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,883, s e corner 140th St, 20x100, five-story tenement and stores; Flow Realty Co. against Maley Realty Corporation et al; Kelley & Connally, attorneys; Benjamin L. Brandner, referee; due, $5,450.84; taxes, &c., $344.60; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hobart Av, w s, 387.45 ft s of Waterbury Av, one and a half story frame dwelling, 22x23; Augusto Tozzini, 2,100 Hollywood Av, owner; W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, architect; cost $1,500.

University Av, s w corner of 183d St, five-story brick tenement, 90x89.6; Helm Real Estate Corp., owners; Louis Wolff, 1,812 Clinton Av, architect; Irving Marpon, 355 East 149th St, architect; cost $410,000.

Hunt Av, w s, 206.67 ft s of Bronxville Av, one-story stone garage, 22x36; Frank N. Rose, 4 Hunt Avenue, owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, 291 East 149th St, architects; cost $1,000.

Southern Boulevard, e, 75.22 ft s of Freeman St, one-story brick garage, 102x136; C. & P. Realty Co., owners; Catello Cavalieri, 2,167 Belmont Av, President; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, architect; cost $30,000.

Grand Concourse, s w corner of Hawkstone St, five-story brick tenement, 103.4x182.8; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., 1,997 Stebbins Av, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost $250,000.

Bartholdi St, s s, 45 ft w of Hone Av, two-story brick garage and office, 48x21.4; Laura Emilio, one premises, owner; Joseph Ziccardi, 3,380 Gruger Av, architect; cost $2,500.

Hallers Av, n s, 50 ft w of Delavall Av, two-story brick dwelling, 17x50; Francesco Grieco, 310 East 105th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 370 East 149th St, architects; cost $8,000.

Grace Av, w s, 175 ft s of Ades St, one and a half story frame dwelling, 20.6x34; David Wisman, Union Corners, owner; Robert F. Shell, 925 East 214th St, architect; cost $1,000.

133d St, n s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, four-story brick factory, 150x90; M. Welte & Sons, Inc., 667 6th Av, owners; George F. Hogan, 41 Union Square, architect; cost $70,000.

Lewis St, 161, for a one-story storage house and laundry, 47.6x100; Demand Wet Wash Laundry Co., 161 Lewis St, Brooklyn, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $8,000.

8th Av, 1,136-42, for two reviewing stands, 61x75; A. Hayman Estate, 123 Broadway, owner; W. H. Koelker, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, 60 and 62, for a reviewing stand, 104x80; MacMillan Co., 345 8th Av, owner; J. E. Keller, 43 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

238th St, s s, 126 ft w of Bronxwood Av, two-story frame store andd dwelling, 17x24; Pasquale Montague, 806 East 228th St, owner; A. J. De Pace, 373 9th Av, architect; cost $5,000.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Irving Place, n w cor 16th St, to a five-story studio and restaurant; M. Schaff and H. S. Dixon, 26 East 23d St, owners; W. Kovary, 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

64th St, 171 West, to a five-story tenement; 207 Sands St. Co., Inc., 203 West 81st St, owner; Zipkes, Wolff & Kudroff, 25 West 45th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

87th St, 515 West, to a four-story dwelling and store; Dr. H. Moeller, 341 West 87th St, owner; Jardine, Hill & Murdock, 50 East 42d St, architects; cost, $4,500.

Grand St, 138 and 140, to a six-story factory; Nameloc Co., 138 West 56th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire's Sons, 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,500.

97th St, 148 West, to a five-story tenement; Green & Forges, premises, owners; G. P. Spalman, 2,550 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 42-44, n s, 83x100.3; Seamen's Bank for Savings to Morris Solwechik, 253 Grand St, b. and s.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Solwechik to Jacob Brevvar, 1,700 Bergen St, Brooklyn, mtg $75,000 on whole, one-third part; attorney, J. L. Holtzman, 733 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Florence Kayner, 200 Gyrene St, one-third part, mtg $75,000 on whole, Sent. 3; attorney, same.$1

BROADWAY, w s, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, runs 70.7 x n e 83.1 to Broadway x s 2.6 to beginning, (gore); Morris Mindel to Morris Pelu, 1,476 Inman Place, Bronx, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$100

GOERCK ST, w s, 92 ft s of Rivington St, 18x89; Goerck St. Co., w s, 94 ft s of Rivington St, 18x89; Rose Rosenberg to Charles H. Haskell, Orange, N. J.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, n s, 25 ft w of 6th Av, 25x80, with a right to use a passageway over the rear 25 ft of the premises on the west side of 6th Av, and the right to use a passageway over the rear 25 ft of the premises on the east side of 6th Av, in alley in rear to Greene St; Julius Heyner to Samuel Kohn, 31 Crooke Av, Brooklyn, mtg $8,000, Aug. 29; attorney, I. Wechsler, 277 Park Row.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, n w cor of 28th St, 20.7x75.6; Irene C. Treman and another to Sarafield H. Lavella, 121 Lexington Av, all liens, Aug. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

HOTCHKISS, Mary Bennett; estate; Wm. A. Schwartz to Harry Bartel, 2,040 5th Av, all liens, Aug. 15; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$100

ORCHARD ST, e s, 23x88.10; Public Nubbins to Rachel Gutterman, 49 Orchard St, mtg $25,000, recorded from Aug. 16, 1918, July 11; attorney, M. M. Schleider, 220 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 73, n w corner of Cornelius Alley, 25.5x107.8x irregular; Elbridge T. Gerry to Daniel F. Farrell, 11 West 103d St, all liens, Aug. 13; attorneys, Harris & Ford, 120 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH ST, 153, s s, 24.6x75 irregular; Samuel Eitenbom to Harry Paltrowitz, 51 Convent Av, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Harvey J. Cohen, 31 Chambers St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 167th St, 465 West, 44.8x80.10x48x106.5; Agency Realty and Mortgage Co. to Concourse Estates Corp., 132 Broadway, mtg $50,000, all liens, Sept. 4; attorneys, Elkman, L. C. & L., 154 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Concourse Estates Corp. to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, 180 East 79th St, mtg $75,000, s. and a. c. s.; attorneys, same.....$1

TERRACE VIEW AV, 56, n s, 169.11 ft w of Adrian Av, runs s w 8.8 x e w 80 x n w 72 to avenue x e 108.11 to beginning; Frank A. Preston, trustee, to Joseph J. Riley, on the premises, all liens; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.....$6,000

WALKER ST, 9-15, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106, with all title to strip in rear, 60x1.6; John McCarthy to Elias Guggenheimer, 122 5th Av, all liens, Nov. 15, 1916; attorneys, G. N. & M., 37 Wall St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Elias Guggenheimer to Harry Aronson, Inc., 230 5th Av, mtg $50,000, all liens, Aug. 29; attorney, same.$100

WILLETT ST, 28, s s, 25x100; Mary A. Wilson et al. to Samuel B. Mazer, 362 Cypress Av, Bronx, mtg $12,500; attorney, James Ducrocco, 220 Broadway.....$100

FORSTER ST, 61, w s, 25x75, Lewis M. Nelken and another to Krepe & Nesold, 67 Wooster St, mtg $9,000; attorney, Harry Rosenbaum, 30 Broad St.....$1

ED AV, s w corner of 178th St, 22x106.9; Wm. Trust Co., trustee, to Nicholas Sentmiklossy, 339 East 166th St, b. & s. Aug. 28; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

187 ST, 50 East, n s, 23.1x100.1, foreclosure Sept. 3, 1919; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Lockwood Estate, 46 Cedar St; attorneys, Middlebrook & Mc., 46 Cedar St.

187 ST, 46 East, n s, 24.2x100.1, foreclosure Sept. 3, 1919; same to Rector, &c., of Grace Church, 802 Broadway, Sept. 5; attorneys, same.....$125,000

17TH ST, 39 and 54 West, c s, 66x92; Malex Realty Corp. to Norbert Holding Corp., 170 Broadway, b. and s. Sept. 4; attorney, Walter M. Weehler, 170 Broadway.....$1

216T ST, 335-7 East, n s, 80x100; Peterfield Realty Co. to Rose Fleischman, 1,561 Unicn St, Brooklyn, Aug. 22; attorney, Samuel Ehrn, 218 Montague St, Brooklyn.$100

27TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 8th Av, 120x98.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Morris W. Weinstein, 40 West 106th St, et al, all liens; attorneys, Miller & B., 56 Liberty St.....$100

46TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary L. McManus, individually and as executrix, to J. J. Tabolt, 731 9th Av, mtg $8,000, Sept. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 256 West, n s, 37x100; John R. Stoutenburgh, trustee, to John W. Wildenstein, 564 West 146th St, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Wildenstein to Home Realty Co., 331 8th Av, mtg $21,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Wildenstein to Home Realty Co., 331 8th Av, mtg $21,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

58TH ST, 339 West, n s, 21.5x100.5; George W. May et al, executors, to Albert Beyer, 911 Evergreen Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

68TH ST, 5 East, n s, 34x100.5; Joseph J. O'Leonhe, as executors, &c., to Leon Israel, 887 Madison Av, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$110,000

77TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of Park Av, 33.8x75; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, executor, &c, to Anna W. Gavegan, 303 West 82d Av, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 3; attorneys, Harris & Ford, 120 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 329 West, n s, 20x102.11; Ethel Ihrig to Ludwig A. Ihrig, 772 8th Av, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$100

121ST ST, 239 West, n s, 17x100.11; Mary L. Cassidy to Schuster Homes, Inc., 132 Nassau St, mtg $5,000, b. and s., Sept. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 137 West, n s, 16.8x100.11; Jennie Adler to Herman Edelman, 318 East 116th St, and another, mtg $9,900, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 103 East, n s, 24.2x100.11; Norah T. Van Valin to I. M. I. Realty Corp., 155 Cauldwell Av, mtg $14,000, Sept. 4; attorney, John M. Reed, 15 Nassau St.....$100

130TH ST, 118 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Mary Schoonmaker to Ubert C. and Cora P. Vincent, 116 West 130th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

131ST ST, 12 West, n s, 18x98.11; Maggie P. Payton to James W. Ferguson, 131 Claremont Av, mtg $4,250, Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

149TH ST, 509 West, s s, 17.6x99.11; L. Biel et al. to Julia Stoutenburgh, 509 West 149th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Sol. Strauss, 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Herbert Biel to same, mtg $10,000, ¼ part, all title, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, same.....$2,562.50

159TH ST, 563 West, n s, 15x99.11; Francis Habor and another, executors, &c., to Anna F. McLaughlin, 852 West 173d St, mtg $4,000, all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, 1,500 Grand Concourse.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Max Kan, 406 East 162d, and another, mtg $48,000, Sept. 3; attorney, same.....$1

HAUGHTON AV, w s, 180 ft w of Havemayer Av, 25x83; Magdalena Lohbauer to Chas W. Russell, 2,032d Ellis Av, mtg $3,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HUGHES AV, e s, s s, s e s 187th St, 70x95; Annie Scallon to Florence and Carmen L. Gerardi, 2,500 Hughes Av, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Florence and Carmen L. Gerardi, 2,500 Hughes Av.....$100

LOTS 36 and 74, map of Burnside Avenue Corporation; Burnside Avenue Realty Corporation et al. to William A. Preston, Jr., 3,045 Ryer Av, Aug. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$97,500

LOT 80, map of Chinville, 25x100; R. Halsey Jackson, Yonkers, to Joseph Tauber, 1,787 Jerome Av, Bronx, May 24, 1917; attorney, F. X. Deboggone, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

LOT 189, map Trevervelt Terrace; Samuel Winslow to David A. Woodall, Jr., 262 West Tremont Av, Aug. 29; attorney, R. B. Stungham, 463 East Tremont Av.....$100

LOT 88, map of Undercliff Terrace, with strip as way in wide; John J. Robinson to John S. Gallagher, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, mtg $6,000, May 15; attorney, W. H. Sage, 165 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 126 to 127, map of Sisters of Charity; Edward J. Gallagher to Edward Lopez, of Arizona Apartments, Long Beach, L. I., July 8; attorney, James Howe, 3,046 Albany Crescent.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Lopez to Mary J. Lopez, his wife, same consideration.....$1

$1,100, July 10; attorney same.....$100

LOT 256, map of Haight Estate; Mary L. Steinier to William Morris, 1,661 Wilk

RECORDED MORTGAGES

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV A, 214, e s, 50.5 ft n of 85th St, 25x79.8. Sept. 2; Darfell Realty Co. to Universal Savings Bank, 87 Liberty St, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. M. Gordon, 2258 Broadway.....$11,000

BOND ST, 42-44, n s, 52x100.8, P. M. Aug. 28; Morris Solowaychik to Seaman's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, due Sept. 1, 1924; attorneys, Gadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St.....$73,000

GOERCK ST, 75, w s, 83 ft s of Rivington St, 18x59.1; Goerck ST, The, w s, 61 ft s of Rivington St, 18x59.1, P. M. Sept. 4; Charles E. Haskell to New York Title and Trust Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 6½ p. c.....$2,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 28th St, 20.7x78.6, Aug. 30; Irene C. Treman and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, E. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Barsfield H. Lavelle to same, R. M., September, 5 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $50,000; attorney, Burton Lee Hotaling.....$21,200

PEARL ST, n w corner of Counties Alley, 25.3x107.11x irregular; Daniel F. Farrell to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$75,000

NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 157th St, 46.5x90.11x45x103.3, P. M., Sept. 4; Concourse Estates Corp. to Agency Realty Co., 31 Nassau St, due Aug. 25, 1924; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

WALKER ST, 9-15, e s, 60x106, with all title to strip in rear, 60x1.6, P. M., Aug. 29; H. Aronson to Selma Guggenheimer, 923 5th Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

WILLETT ST, e s, 25x100, P. M., Aug. 30; Isaac Mazer to Mary A. Wilson, 463 Union St, Brooklyn, and Jacob Wilson, 1,335 Park Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, John T. Booth, 271 Broadway.....$2,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 53d St, 25x100, Sept. 4; Elkon Realty Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$14,500

WEST, e s, 50x110.10x3.4x irregular, Sept. 4; Sidney Paltrowitz, 41 Convent Av, Co. to Harry Paltrowitz, 41 Convent Av, installments 6 p. c.; prior mtg $231,000; attorney, Harvey J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$24,000

21ST ST, 325-7 East, n s, two lots, each, 25x100, 2 P. M mtgs, $6,000 each, Aug. 25; Rose Fleischman to Petersfield Realty Corp., 52 Wall St, due Sept. 1, 1924, 5 p. c.....$12,000

37TH ST, 209 West, n s, 24.10x98.9; 38th St, 207 West, n s, 24.10x98.9; 39th St, 206-8 West, n s, 50x98.9, Sept. 3; Samuel Greenwest, s s, 50x98.9, Sept. 3; Samuel Greenstein to R. H. Macy & Co., 1,317 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$250,000

57TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x90, P. M., Aug. 21; John W. Wilkinson to John H. Stoutenburgh, 110 West 77th St, trustee, due Aug. 21, 1924; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$21,000

57TH ST, n s, 482.1 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.5, P. M., Sept. 4; Albert Beyer to L&W. Realty Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$20,000

6TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 10x100.3, Sept. 4; Margaret B. Newington to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$60,000

6TH ST, 5 East, n s, 84x100.5, P. M., Sept. 3; Leo Israel to Joseph J. O'Donohue, 52 Jr., 262 West 73d St, et al., executors, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$120,000

10TH ST, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, 20x75, P. M., Sept. 2; Anna W. Gavegan to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executors, &c., 22 William St, 4 years; attorneys, Geller, H. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$30,000

24TH ST, 429 East, n s, 15.5x102.2, P. M., Sept. 4; Jacob Green to Wm. Volk, 301 West 42d St, 4 years; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, 80 Maiden Lane.....$6,000

106TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Riverside Drive, 16.8x75.1x irregular, Sept. 4; Harry M. and Margaret B. Newington to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$20,000

114TH ST, 220 East, s s, 16.8x100.11, P. M., Sept. 3; Domenico Gervasi to Levy Loewenstein, 1,990 Morris Av, Bronx, 2 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $4,000; attorneys, Lowitz & Co., 15 Broad St.....$1,000

126TH ST, 59 East, n s, 20x99.11, Sept. 4; Jessie M. Clark to Vera O'Connor, 59 East 126th St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

130TH St, 563 West, n s, 15x99.11, P. M., Sept. 3; Anna F. McLaughlin to Francis Huber, 300 East 17th St, and another, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

135TH ST, 571 West, n s, 37.6x99.11, Sept. 24; Kentucky Holding Co. to Cath. D. Pringle, at Villa Pringle, Biarritz, France, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

139TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99, P. M. Aug. 28; Heights Leasehold Corp. to Mary Gluck, 83 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c. prior mtg $32,000; attorney, Max J. Le Boyer, 80 Maiden Lane.....$12,000

150TH ST, 570 West, s s, 50x100, P. M., Sept. 4; Conversion Holding Co. to Rockville Holding Co., 170 Broadway, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $43,800; attorney, Frederick Lees, 35 Nassau St.....$13,350

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 37.8x100; Alma M. Nelson to Railroad Co-operative B. & L. Association, 103 Park Av, Sept. 14, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 108 Park Av.....$500

BAILEY AV, 2,894, e s, 25x100.7; Sydell Lieberman to Mary F. Ryan, 2,894 Bailey Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 2, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, F. S. Marsell, 74 Broadway.....$2,750

BROOK AV, n w corner of 136th St, 40x100; Jacob Wolfson to Florence A. Gallagher, 861 Woodycrest Av, prior mtg $53,000, Sept. 4, 5½ years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Wrege, 861 Woodycrest Av.....$17,000

BRYANT AV, 1,414; Rosie Diamond to Jacob Taub, 2,176 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, James A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

BRYANT AV, w s, 625 ft n of Randall Av, 80x100; Hilda Sanders to Elizabeth G. Hardy, 151 West 76th St, Sept. 4, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

BURKE AV, 852; Gustavo Bez to Esther V. McCarry, 860-Burke Av, Sept. 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$700

CEDAR AV, w s, 442.7 ft s of 177th St, 19.9x E.; Pauline C. Miller and another to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av, Sept. 4, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,100

CLAY AV, 1,827, w s, 16.8x51.5; William Wagner to Thorvald J. Larsen, 1,776 Washington Av, prior mtg $3,250, Sept. 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

CLINTON AV, 1,833-5, w s, 50x100; Louis and Sara Solomon to Crausman Realty Co., 150 Broadway, Aug. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Goldstein & W., 230 Broadway.$6,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Aron Knoll to Charles N. Farley, 3,006 Crotona Av, prior mtg $8,000, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Kerkewitz, 74 Broadway.....$4,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 113.3 ft s w of 170th St, 20x100; Mildred D. Friedman to Adolf Freese, 77 Eppert, East Orange, N. J., Sept. 4, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, E. C. Linbuscher, 258 Broadway.....$5,200

GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE, s e c of 183d St, 98x84; Bertifsen Realty Co. to Josephine Robbins, 153 East 45th St, prior mtg $40,000, Sept. 5, 3 years; attorney, E. Davis, 2,210 3d Av.....$20,000

GRANT AV, 927, s w cor 165d St, 115x49; Arthur D. Cahn to Henry W. Kroger, 244 East 241st St, mtg $30,000, Sept. 16, installments 6 p c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

HAUGHTON AV, n s, 180 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 50x3; Chas. W. Russell to Wm. J. Reed, 1,840 Macomb's Road, prior mtg $2,000, Sept. 2, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,200

HOE AV, 1,172-4, w s, 50x100; Frank Blumenfeld to Morris Goldstein, 920 Whitlock Av, Aug. 30, installments 6 p c; attorneys, Isaacs & Isaacs, 309 Broadway.....$11,000

HUGHES AV, 1,867, e s, 167.6 ft n 184th St, 70x25; Florence Gerardi et al, to Annie Scanlon, 805 West 187th St, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, C. V. Scanlon, 57 Chambers St.....$3,000

LOTS 25 and 74, map of Burnside Avenue Realty Corporation; William L. Phelan, Inc., to Burnside Avenue Realty Corporation, 141 Broadway, et al., Aug. 25, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $50,000, Aug. 25, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

LOT 379, map Van Nest Park; Domenico Gallascio to Francis J. Turman, 1,727 Wallace Av, prior mtg $4,000, Sept. 14, due Oct. 14, 1925; 6½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,850

LOT 709, map L. Spencer et al.; Marianna De Gregory to M. Kosstrin Sons & Co., 3,633 White Plains Av, Sept. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Illich, 3,500 White Plains Road.....$800

LORIMER AV, w s, 140 ft s of 176th St, 80 ft; Concourse Estates Corp. to Peter Doersam, 521 Brook Av, Sept. 3, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

MORRIS PARK AV, 642, s s, 23.9x118.4; Max Aronson to Anton Rusicka, 586 Morris Park Av, Sept. 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William-Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$6,000

MORRIS AV, 561-3, s w corner of 180th St, 50x100; Vincenzo Massaro to Jacob L. Weiss and ano., 92 Canal, Aug. 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$18,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $18,000, Aug. 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$7,000

MORRIS AV, s s, part of Lot 224, map of Melrose South, 25x70.8; Andrea Sellic to Mary E. Dinkelmeyer, 606 Morris Av, Sept. 2, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

NELSON AV, 1,276-8, e s, 23.4x100; William C. Duggan to Ida Zeger, 475 West 156th St, prior mtg $2,000, Sept 4, installments 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,678

NEWBOLD AV, 1 s, 400 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 73.6x108; Jacob Weinheimer to Harlem Savings Bank, 134 East 125th St, Sept. 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

PARK AV, e s, 54.3 ft s of 173d St, 27.6x 100x irregular; Nelson Hooper to Sadie Klein, 782 Pelham Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $23,350, Aug. 28, due Dec. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Zelkin & Co., 31 Chambers St.....$1,750

ROGERS PLACE, 903, e s, 60x78.11; Newest Realty Co. to Gerard Holding Corp., 220 East 138th St, prior mtg $31,000, Sept. 4, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knez, 198 Broadway.....$2,000

SEDGWICK AV, 1,784, e s, 47.8x75; William A. Crouse to Marie L. Clark, 47 Linden St, Brooklyn, July 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $4,500, July 1, 1 year; attorney same..$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 533, n w s, 50x 118; Esplico Realty Corp. to Mona Realty Corp., 620 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $451-500, Sept. 4, 5 years, 6 p c; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,700

STORY AV, s s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, 2 lots, each 16.1x100, 2 mtgs, each $1,750; William Leithrusser to Frank Reitmeier, 1,825 Teller Av, Sept. 3; 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

UNION AV, e s, 111 ft s of 166th St, 25x 98.10; Alban J. Beland to Chas. Snyder, 734 Union Av, Sept. 4, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Stewart, 1,901 Morris Av.....$1,400

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of 161st St, 25.8x 100; Gesine Bullwinkel to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 105.9 ft n of 198th St, 25x26.6; Joseph Handelman to Morris Weitzman, 2044 York St, New Haven, Conn., July 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. A. Samberg, 277 Broadway.....$2,800

VILLA AV, 3,450, e s, 50x86.2; Rose Lanuto to Italia Giordano, 564 East 180th St, prior mtg $14,000, Sept. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St.....$7,400

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 250 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x100; Ruben Katz to Barclay Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, Aug. 29, due March 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Stone, 217 Broadway.....$1,700

WRIGHT ST, e s, Lots 13 and 44, on map of Hudson Park, $3,150; $3,150; Stanislo Calcagnini to Angelo Calcagnini, 3,140 Belmont Av, Aug. 29, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, D. Rothstein, 15 Broadway.....$4,000

3D AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 13.10x39.5x 3.1x26.6; Frances R. McCoy to Universal Savings Bank, 87 Liberty St, Sept. 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. M. Gordon, 2258 Broadway.....$4,000

179TH ST, 613 East, 25x124.5; Rose Bachle to Benjamin Rutchik, 695 Brown Park South, prior mtg $2,000, Aug. 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Shattuck, 7,005 East 196th St.....$2,500

215TH ST, 208 East, s s, 25x114; Hans Johnson to Lena Gutzeit, 1,826 East 21st St, Sept. 3, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,400

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

18T AV, 173, all; Sebastiana Giardina, to Agata Troyato, 173 1st Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorney, Daniel Bayton, 220 Broadway.....$734

157TH AV, 1,462, cor, str, on av.; also str, on 156th St and 1st Bmbnr, Coopman to Paul Bunker, 125 Newark Av, Jersey City, N. J., 10 years from Sept. 15, 1918; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.....$4,020

187TH ST, 326-31 East, 4th fl, and 5.; The T. Chicago to Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., 3 years from Aug. 1, 1919, 2 year renew, 1; attorney, H. Weiss, 185 East 59th St.$6,000

87TH ST, 216-28 West, all; Julia G. Kirby to Morris Fenaman, 207 West 145th St, and another, 5 1-3 years from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, Morris Liebowitz, 30 Church St.....$13,000

27TH ST, 135 West, w s, and h & lse, 123 West, & West 27th; Emigrant Indust. Sav. Bank to Gilbert Co., 126 West 24th St., 5 years from May 1, 1917.....$1,800

29TH ST, 206-208 West; 28th St., 201-9 West, all; Sanz, Greenstein & Co. to H. Macy & Co., 1,317 Broadway, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1920; attorneys, Wise & S., 75 William St.$30,000

42D ST, 200 West, 2d floor; United Cigar Stores Co. of America to Saml. S. Backer, 220 West 42d St., from Aug. 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1924; attorney, Lyman Hess, 220 West 42d St.....$2,000

CANAL ST, 91; Chas. Rubinowitz and another to Central Merchandise Co., 1 year, the premises, 7 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1919.....$6,200

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Guttenburg Race Track

In Township of North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.

Property is to be sold in separate lots

To the Highest Bidders at

Absolute Auction Sale

At 2 P. M. on Premises, Rain or Shine, in Large Tent

TO-DAY.

60% May Remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

Title has been guaranteed by the N. J. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Liberty Bonds and Savings Bank Books Taken

All Bergenline Avenue trolleys pass the property. From Weehawken Ferry (42d Street) take "West New York" trolley to property. From West New York trolley car from 14th St., Hoboken (23d St. Ferry, N. Y. C.), take direct to property in rush hours. The Palisade car line from 42d St. and Fort Lee Ferries is three blocks from property. Get off at 35th Street.

Jos. P. Day

Auctioneer.

31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C. 'PHONE 4500 RECTOR

Opens Today

at 3 P. M.

OWN YOUR HOME EXPOSITION

Sept. 6th to 13th

at

71st Regiment Armory,

34TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE.

Free tickets at Branch Newspaper, Suburban Real Estate Offices, or at Box Office.

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Lawyers

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51 Habana Street,

Habana, Cuba.

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.

6% MORTGAGE WANTED

Bonus Paid.

$15,000 for 5 years on leasehold downtown corner building containing 10,000 square feet. Rare opportunity for safe investment. M. W., 483 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Positive Auction

FLATBUSH AVE.

Brooklyn's Most Important Thoroughfare

100 Feet (With Trolley)

to be extended to Rockaway Inlet from the Curley property

Adjoining Jamaica Bay

Think of what the Jamaica Bay Improvement, an evidence of which may be already seen at Mill Basin, and this Flatbush Avenue extension mean to the

308 LOTS

KNOWN AS

HAWTHORN PARK

Flatbush Ave. & Ave. U

Ave. T, Hendrick and Coleman Sts.

LARGE FRONTAGES ON FLATBUSH AVE. AND AVE. U, MUST BE SOLD

TO-DAY

at 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine. Under Spacious Tent.

Beautiful Trees, Shrubs & Hedges

All Streets on Grade—Cement Sidewalks and Curbs.

Built according to city specifications.

66 2-3% on Mortgage

Discount of 8% for cash.

Title Insured without expense to purchaser by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., 193 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Telephone Main 1288.

HOW TO GO: Take or transfer to a Flatbush Avenue Trolley Car to Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N, and there transfer, without extra fare, to the shuttle line on Flatbush Avenue for the Bay and property. Five cent fare from property to Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY

Between 34th and 48th

7th to 10th Aves.

4 Story Old Tenement

25 ft. or wider or vacant lot.

Will deal direct to

ASHFORTH & CO.

521 Fifth Ave.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RESIDENCES

8 EAST 92

Four story, 18x100; perfect condition; $65,000. Caretaker on premises.

Madison Ave. 123 St.

Corner plot, 60x100; three houses; $90,000.

29 W.	94th, 3 story,	16 x100	$27,000
73 W.	95th, 4 story,	18 x100	27,000
75 W.	95th, 4 story,	19 x100	25,000
30 W.	120th, 4 story,	18.4x100	22,000
32 W.	120th, 4 story,	18.4x100	22,000

Toch Realty Co., 320 5th Ave.

63-4 LOTS

Northeast Corner at Jerome Ave. 174th Street, the low grade. Easy terms.

J. ROMAINE BROWN.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOW COST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES.

We offer our following homes for quick sale and immediate delivery.

3 Houses on Culver Subway.

Seven large rooms and bath; parquet; brick and white stone trim; newly decorated; $4,650; liberal terms.

House on 61st St.

and 13th Av.; tapestry brick and stucco; 7 rooms, tiled bath; parquet and electricity; carved hardwood trim; private verandas; fine decorations; all improvements; $5,750; terms.

House on 62d St.

and 20th Av.; 8 rooms; fancy brick and stucco; screen enclosed verandas; tiled bath; hardwood trim; high class decorations and equipment; $6,150; terms.

3 Houses—Sea Beach Subway.

New stucco house on 64th St. and Bay Parkway (22d Av.); 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 toilets, sun parlor, breakfast room, screens, shades, awnings; beautifully decorated and fixtured; on plot 80x100; with fireproof garage; price $12,000; terms. Henges Investment Co., 2 blocks north Sea Beach subway, 22d Av. Station, 2,166 64th St. Phone 4848 Bath Beach.

BOROUGH PARK

Two family frame, 12 rooms, $6,000; Two family frame, detached, 14 rooms, 2 porches, electric lights, parquet floors, furnace heat, $12,000.

One family brick, 7 rooms, electric lights, parquet floor, furnace heat; $8,000.

One family frame; 8 rooms; appointments and improvements; ideal; 11 rooms, 2 porches, garage; nothing wanting; worth $5,000; price $3,000. Aronson, 3,813 18th Av., Brooklyn. Take Culver train or Church Av. car.

FLATBUSH—$10,500

382 Stratford Road, near Prospect Park South, lovely home, charming grounds, 60x160.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING—$5,250

7 rooms and bath, porch, parquet, electricity, wide street, 1140 and 1150 East 35th Street, near Ave. D, and Flatbush Avenue. Also 1387 East 34th Street, nearby. Now vacant. Others. SPENCER, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. Telephone 2685 Beekman.

THE PLACE TO LIVE

At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 2 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan. NEW 7-room stucco houses and garages; open every day; evenings by appointment; West End subway to 25th Av. Station; THE VAUGHN PROPERTIES CORP. Telephone 5754 Bath Beach

NEW GARAGE—100x75

Corner De Kalb and Reid Aves., half block from Broadway. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply premises, owner and builder.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

3-Story Dwelling—555 W. 183rd St. Between Audubon and St. Nicholas.

POSSESSION OCT. 1ST.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

20 Colonial Brick Houses, 7 rms. with tiled sunny baths, 3 to 10 rooms.

Modern in every detail.

$10,500 to $13,500

EASY TERMS.

The Cord Meyer Co.

Elmhurst, L. I.

A Home Worth While

A beautiful Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 square feet of ground, ideal location, fine shade trees, all city improvements, Catskill water. The way property is selling to-day this place should bring at least $20,000. Will offer very much less with liberal terms. See this to-day. No reasonable offer refused.

Full Particulars on Request.

W. V. Champlin 19 Broadway, Asst. Sec'y, N. Y.

OWN YOUR HOME

Complete listings of homes will be had at our Booths 25 and 26 at the OWN YOUR HOME Exposition, 71st Regiment Armory, Sept. 6th to 13th, (Incl.)

PROPERTY AT FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

Bergen County, N. J.
Bogota
Ridgefield Park
Leonia
West Englewood
River Edge
Teaneck
Palisades
Monsemus
Westchester County, N. Y.
Pelham Manor

Tickets free on application.

Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc., Bogota, N. J.

John A. Baldwin, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES. SMALL AMOUNT CASH BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Balance monthly less than rent; have beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x113; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast room, bath, toilet, hot water heat, electric light; with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors throughout, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.

PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,

26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722 & 824.

EXECUTOR'S SALE Plainfield, N. J.

No. 160 Sycamore Ave. Attractive 10-room house on a very choice corner plot, in the Washington Park Section, plot 140x198, is offered at the low price of $10,000 to close an estate. Possession Oct. 1st. Has heat, light, city water, sewer and garage. Seen by appointment.

CHARLES BUEK, Executor, 10 East 43d St., N. Y., or Your Broker.

COMFORT AND CHARM HERE

Beautifully designed home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, every convenience; garage; plot 100x 360; 10 minutes' walk from improved station, 45 minutes out. Place will delight any one who loves rugged, picturesque, healthful country. Price $11,500. For details, photos, write R. C. McCREA, Scoston, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A $5,000 GIFT.

If you are interested in Long Island Real Estate we will mail you tickets for the "Own Your Home" exposition to be held from Sept. 6th to 13th, inclusive, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at 34th St. and Park Av. The admission ticket gives you privilege to vote, without charge, on the bungalow on exhibition in the Armory, including heating, plumbing, furniture and erection on a plot of land at Elmhurst, or Flushing Bay, easily worth $5,000.

DO NOT TELEPHONE.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Westchester Hills

A 5-Acre Estate Bargain

Here's a complete little estate, only about one mile from a Harlem R. R. station; 30 miles out; all kinds of fruit trees; beautiful views; artesian well; remodelled Colonial house, ten rooms, three baths; garage and stable; and believe us, it is a bargain at $22,000. Get this before some one else does.

Prince & Ripley

437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 595

BRONXVILLE

9 rooms and 2 baths, 20 minutes from Grand Central Terminal, 7 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to Country Club. Plot 100x186. Garage. Occupancy October 1st: $17,000; terms to responsible purchaser.

SPECIALISTS IN SUBURBAN RESIDENCES for Occupancy November 1st.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,

18 East 44th St., N. Y.

Bus. Mgr. Editor.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

Price $8,500. Cash $1,500.

8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch. Gas, electricity, hot air heat. Mortgage $6,600. Owner will take second mortgage for balance.

Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co., 14 DEPOT PLACE, MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

NEW HOUSES.

We have for sale several new and Bonnet, nearly completed, 9 and 10 rooms, with 3 baths. Located on Chester Hill. Fine plots of ground. Modern and up-to-date in every particular.

Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co., 14 Depot Place, Mount Vernon, New York.

Telephone 585 Murray Hill and make appointment to go home hunting in Westchester County this week-end with

Prince & Ripley

437 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 595

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I. PROPERTIES

Prince & Ripley 527 5th Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgefield Park—Modern 8-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electric lights, garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre. Owner, 1 Madison Av.

Ridgefield Park—Modern 8-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electric lights, garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre. Owner, 1 Madison Av.

Corner of Willow Ave. and Monroe Av. M. S. KELLER, 181 West 89th St. Phone 1291 Bryant.

STOP! TO-DAY!

At our Lenox Hill office on the Boulevard Side of the Park, 5 minutes from Grand Central Terminal, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all the latest improvements, including hardwood floors throughout, for rent for this month at $125.00; if you like the location, the size of house, the convenience, etc., you can have all these conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.

Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.

Telephone Gramercy 3977.

Larchmont Manor

Beautiful House, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Slate roof, hot water heat, four fireplaces, sun porch, &c.; garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre.

Corner and one lot at Corner of Willow Ave. and Monroe Av.

M. S. KELLER, 181 West 89th St. Phone 1291 Bryant.

COMFORTABLE HOME

Cheerful, well-built 8-room house, in good condition; all conveniences; plot 75x165; garage; shade and fruit trees; in unusually attractive section, New Rochelle, at $9,250; is a substantial home and a safe and profitable investment. Shown any time. Phone 1139-M New Rochelle, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

GREENWICH, CONN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully modern; steam heat and open fire for use as school or residence.

ADDRESS D 826 TIMES, or telephone Greenwich 348.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

99 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 82ND STREET

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Attractive 22 ft. private dwelling altered into apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette. Rent $1,200 to $1,500 an apartment. Also one apartment of three rooms and bath on top floor. Rent $1,800. Further particulars.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 104th St. 3790 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

347 West 55th St.

8 STORIES—FIREPROOF

APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTES

Restaurant in Building

1 Room $650 to $900

2 Rooms $900 to $1200

Under the Management of

Mark Rafalsky & Company

21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 3627.

The Osborne

N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.

Apartments at right or more large, light rooms, with two or more baths. Most complete fireproof building.

Several Duplex Apartments.

FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Apply to AGENT ON PREMISES

Telephone Circle 9460.

SKYLIGHT

Fifth Ave., 5 W. 16th

STUDIOS, 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath. Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.

References. Phone Chelsea 3106.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

WE HAVE IT

High class furnished apartments, east side; rent $60 to $100 monthly.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 60 East 42d St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

APARTMENT WANTED

WILL PAY TOP PRICE FOR UNFURNISHED MODERN GRADE MODERN 4 OR 5 ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW BUILDING OCTOBER TO MAY, LOCATED WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 96TH AND 110TH STS., OR B'WAY, BETWEEN 96TH AND 116TH STS. WRITE A. W., 280 CABLE BUILDING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

60th, West of Park, Av.—Three-story and basement (3-room duplex) and stable on quiet side street; immediate possession. Thomas, 1,662 Lexington Av. Lenox 4000.

Corner plot, 80x110, for sale, 207-209 West 138th. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

1,207 FULTON AV.

For sale, 2-story and basement frame building; lot 26.6x80; 13 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; steam heat; can be used for three families; garage space. Thomas C. Maltbie, Jr., 1,674 Montgomery Av., Bronx. Tel. 3144 Tremont.

High-class 2-story brick two-family house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; 948 Grant Av., 2 blocks east 166th St., Concourse; $18,000. House, garage, $7,250; easy terms. Sea Beach Subway to 23d Av., 2,190 23d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Lyndhurst—Attractive bargain; house, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; plot 60x200; garage, hen houses, fruit. Price $3,500. Easy terms. Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot $4,250. Terms arranged. Numerous other 5 to 10-room houses at great prices, $3,500 to $7,000. Don't buy before seeing E. H. Boyle & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Lyndhurst. Phone Rutherford 1071.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Tuckahoe—Two houses, 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hot water heat, electric lights, gas, fine lawns, garden, fruit trees, shade trees, 2-car garage; $8,000 and $8,500. Terms. Owner, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale—Large lake, about one acre, on Orange Mountain; one-half mile from Brick Church Station and near Essex County Park system; high, fine view, overlooking Newark and suburbs; pure, cool water; superior building site; cheap. O 697 Times Downtown.

Summit Hotel, modern house, nine or more; 500 feet elevation; boating, fishing, golf, tennis, concerts, churches; the most picturesque and beautiful community in this country; 30 minutes New York; 20 minutes Orange; J. F. Cheshire, 1,782 Broadway.

Attractive lots, or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 288 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 2784.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For s

2:30
This Afternoon
Want Advertisements for tomorrow's New York Times must be in the Times Building by 2:30 P. M. TODAY

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

121ST. 601 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Thiel.

123D, 2 WEST.—Furnished three-room apartment, light housekeeping; also front parlor.

176TH, 601 WEST.—Delightful five-room apartment; complete; bedding; $100.

APARTMENT.—Stop worrying; we positively have your ideal furnished apartment; all prices, all sections, unquestionably best organization, best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 230 West 42d St. Bryant 348-2365.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray Apartment Specialist, 200 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

BEAUTIFUL furnished six-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience. Scott. phone 8765 St. Nicholas. Apartment 88.

Beautifully furnished 2 rooms and bath; maid service, valet service; $200 per month; breakfast optional. F 123 Times.

BROADWAY, 1,730, corner 98th, (apt. 4-G.) —Bachelor apartment two rooms and bath; also one large room, bath.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 160.—Beautiful, artistic, 4-room apartment, large living room, antique settings; open fireplace; Schomer Grand piano; restaurant in building; $400 per month; visiting hours, 2 to 4 daily. Phone Morningside 5790. Apt. 5B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (72d St.)—Kitchenette apartment; four large rooms, bath, parlor floor; private house. Col. 1262.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1677.

ELEGANTLY furnished front apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, C. P. W.; near 86th St.; new modern 12-story building, 8th floor, overlooks lake, 5th Av. and Central Park West; new furniture; $150 month to one buying furniture, $2,000; exceptional; $300 month furnished; immediate occupancy. Address, giving your phone number, P. O. Box 23, Station J, N. Y. C.

Furnished 3 rooms, bath, suitable 2-3 gentlemen; meals. F 123 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Shawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 250—Six large rooms, quiet, tasteful, clean; bus, subway. Cushman.

WEST END AV.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2325 Academy.

WEST END AV., 856.—Furnished, high-class floor to lease.

Long Island.

FIVE select roomy rooms, bath, kitchenette, until July 1. Far Rockaway 2340.

Unfurnished—East Side.

36TH ST., 163 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill; new building, elevator, studio apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, kitchenettes, open fireplaces, roof gardens; $1,350 to $2,500; one doctor's apartment; ready Oct 1. apply on premises.

44TH ST. OFF 5TH AV.

Three superb 3-room, bath, kitchenette apartments; new, modern house; fashionable restaurant in building; maid service; exceptional values at $1,800 year; act quickly. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., fifth floor.

45TH ST., 7 EAST.

New two-room, bath apartment, four large closets, parquet floors, 3-year lease, $1,500 year. Apply Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., fifth floor.

66TH ST., AT MADISON.

Ultra-modern; large two rooms, bath, in finest apartment house on Madison; $1,500 year, including maid service, Japanese tray service. One smaller apartment, $1,000.

APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 5th Av., fifth floor.

2ND, 133 EAST.—2 rooms, steam heat; $42.

81ST, 100 EAST. (Park Av., corner.)—2 rooms, electric lights, all improvements; $1100.

87TH, 51 EAST.—5 rooms, electric lights, all improvements; $75.

96TH, 22 EAST.—2-B room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

92D ST. 125 EAST.—4 rooms, top floor, private house; $40.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DOCTOR'S SUITE.

We are reconstructing building at 162 East 72d St., and offer a very desirable doctor's ground-floor office at $1,400 a year; if leased now alterations will be made to tenant's order. Other desirable apartments of 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, in this ultra-modern house, from $750 to $1,500 year. Three-year leases.

APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 5th Av., fifth floor.

MADISON AV., 230, Corner 37th St.—Unusually fine five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. O'Kane.

MADISON AV., 230, 1361h.—A tractive, parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, suitable for men's club, physician's office, or private residence; 2 rooms and bath; single rooms.

STUDIOS just complete; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 521 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, foyer, bath, $1,800 year. Two bedrooms, alcove, sitting room, water in rooms, bath on floor, $900 year. Maid service. Restaurant. Shown daytime.

21ST, 19 WEST. — Studio apartment; three rooms, bath; housekeeping; day and night elevator; maid service. Madison Square 3680.

45TH, 109-113 WEST.—Two large rooms, private hall, bath, ample closet room, all outside; hotel service; $1,200. Hotel St. James.

46TH, 19 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, top floor; $65 per month. M. H. Gaillard & Co., Agent, 2,229 Broadway, corner 83d St.

48TH ST., near 5th Av.—Attractive apartment to rent in private house; suitable for doctor; can be seen by appointment only. Tel. Lenox 4206.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Apartments, elegant suite rooms, unfurnished; improvements.—Inquire premises.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive, modern two-room and large bathroom; every convenience, electricity, gas, parquet floors; very light; second floor front; $100 month.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; open fireplace; $125 month.

51ST ST. WEST.—High-class 5 rooms, bath; all outside; elevator; 1 or 2 year lease; $135. Circle 4966.

54TH, 23 WEST, (5th Av.)—Four apartments, each entire floor, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $1,500-$2,400; references.

44 WEST 57TH.
2 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

59TH, 200 WEST.—High-class 1-2-room apartment; $80-$150.

59TH ST., 214 WEST.—Physician, dentist; entire parlor floor; lavatory extension.

63D, 4 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette, electricity, entire floor, private house; $65; open 2 to 5.

65TH, 167 WEST.—Last minute improvements; entire floors of three rooms, kitchenette apartments; one has full kitchen; unusual value $1,300, $1,400, $1,500, including electricity.

88TH, 130 WEST.—Entire second floor, private house, attractively finished, parquet floors, tile bathroom, modern improvements; $125 per month. Schuyler 4231.

90TH, 362 WEST.—Room, kitchen, bath, in high-class private house.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, exceptionally beautifully decorated; modern improvements; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,300 yearly.

107TH, 224 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant floor; steam; bath; kitchenette; river view.

119TH, 91 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; private house; all improvements; reference; $75.

480 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Elevator Apartments.
Two large rooms and bath;
$900. Supt. on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL 5-room kitchen apartment in hotel; all improvements; $130 per month. Call at once, Apt. 90C, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St., at 7th Av. Chelsea 2700.

LOWER half private house; $75; references; adults only; private bath. E 1038 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS.—Seven minutes from Wall St., 2, 4, 7 rooms, non-housekeeping; caterer on premises. 50 Livingston St.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

LARGE 6-room, steam heated apartment, opposite station in suburb, Manhasset, L. I.; rent $60. Inquire Richie, 66 William St., or on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Well furnished apartment for three adults, two bedrooms, each with bath, sitting room and kitchenette, in modern building, between 60th and 90th Sts., East or West; will sign yearly lease, but would prefer to sublet for seven months from party leaving the city and wishing to sublet to people of responsibility. L 154 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted by young married couple; small, completely furnished apartment, with kitchen and bath; good location; no agents or profiteers; not over $100 per month. Call Hunters Point 600, Mrs. Johnson; evenings and Sundays, New Rochelle 2676.

Couple desire well furnished apartment, 3 rooms with bath and kitchenette, for three months; location between 72d and 86th Sts., central Park West or Riverside Drive; rental $90 to $95 per month. C 385 Times.

Wanted for a few days, about Oct. 1, in residential house, 3 or 4 rooms and bathroom with board for couple, baby, and maid; vicinity 110th St. and Broadway; state terms and all particulars. Andrew Collins, P 980 Times Downtown.

Wanted by refined family of 3, small apartment or housekeeping rooms, 80th and 100th Sts., west side, rent not to exceed $100 monthly; references. Answer to Box 742, City Hall Station.

Furnished large room or living room, bedroom, and bath, with kitchenette preferred, convenient, quiet location, Manhattan or Brooklyn, for man and wife, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15. J 439 Times Downtown.

Couple want to sublet furnished housekeeping apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, bath, of party leaving city for Winter, October to March, west side, 72d to 86th; reference given and required. Little, 44 West 126th St.

IF YOU WANT
to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable tenants waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Apartment with kitchen, two or three rooms and bath, furnished, Oct. 1, for six months. Write particulars to E. S. W., 25 East 40th St., New York.

Wanted, modern four-room apartment, unfurnished, above 72d St., west side, or upper Broadway; best references; state terms. Write R. G., 209 Cable Building.

Married couple desire for permanent occupancy one or two rooms and private bath in location between 84th and 86th Sts.; highest references given. E 900 Times Annex.

From Oct. 1, by refined foreign couple, 2 or 4 rooms, housekeeping apartment, not over $75; references; will pay $10 bonus. John, 4,207 Broadway.

Want furnished apartment, housekeeping, about 6 rooms; now to middle December; east side. J. Mck., P. O. Box 863, City Hall Station.

Bachelor wishes furnished apartment; one or two rooms and bath; state price. C 341 Times.

Wanted for Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 4 bedrooms, between 80th and 90th; modern elevator apartment. P 906 Times.

Furnished apartment, 7-10 rooms, season or yearly lease; first-class; references. Address E. W., 2142 Woolworth Building.

Wanted, six to eight room furnished or unfurnished apartment of moderate rent. F. A. Wright, 57 East 42d St.

Wanted, several rooms-kitchenette furnished apartment; mother and student daughter. X 390 Times Annex.

Wanted to sublet for about two months, furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, below 50th St. D 908 Times Annex.

Wanted, two rooms, furnished, modern, parquet floor, between 97-12 sts., state price, &c. Address N 142 Times.

Apartment wanted, well-furnished, 4 rooms preferable; give particulars. N 147 Times.

Bachelor wishes a furnished apartment. C 343 Times.

Refined couple want two-three nice rooms; particulars. P 952 Times Downtown.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1677.

Unfurnished.

Wanted apartment between 34th and 66th; must have large living room, large bed room, kitchen and bath; no elevator apartment; will take over lease and pay bonus. Miss Finch, 158 West 58th St. Phone 2290 Circle.

Wanted, by two business women, unfurnished two or three room suite with bath and kitchenette; between 36th and 90th Sts., west side; rent about $900 yearly; references given. Address E. B., 284 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, bath, with or without kitchenette, on west side, above 96th St. preferred; rent on or over $75 per month; references. Address B. B., 2,102 Broadway.

Wanted,—Modern 5 or 6 room apartment on West End or Broadway or Central Park West, between 75th and 100th Sts.; October 1st; must be in first-class building. G. G., 818 Times Downtown.

Wanted,—6-7 rooms unfurnished; refined locality; all improvements; maximum $1,500. Mrs. J. H. Roberson, 277 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I. Phone 1631.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $90; all improvements. Lowary, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Six-seven rooms, anywhere in New York; answer, giving location, price, &c.; short or long lease. X 390 Times Annex.

Unfurnished apartment, five or six rooms, bath; modern; east side, below 80th St.; family of two. C 324 Times.

Three adults desire 5-room apartment or part of private dwelling. Phone Flatbush 7491W.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant room, private bath; gentlemen only; 1 or 2.

25TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (a. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 168.)—Exclusively for women, $9 weekly and up; room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished, elegant single rooms, $7 and $8 weekly.

39TH, 114 EAST.—Large room, private bath; centre Murray Hill section.

51ST, 168 EAST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, telephone; also small room.

55TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large light room, bath; all conveniences; telephone, reference.

65TH ST., 223 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms; very private; subway; gentlemen; references.

80TH, 155 EAST.—Large, comfortable outside room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private house; references.

86TH, 148 East, (near Lexington Av. subway egress.)—Parlor bedroom, bath; 1 or 2; all improvements. Mumm.

West Side.

40TH, 96 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; high-class; gentleman; references.

47TH, 106 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractive furnished rooms, $8.50 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath, $10.50 up.

48TH, 50 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, for gentleman; electricity, running water.

50TH, 238 WEST.—Exceptional, running water, electricity, elevator. 5411 Circle.

7th floor.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, private bath, well furnished; gentleman; references; lease.

65TH, 45 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, beautifully furnished; lease only.

67TH ST., 260 WEST.—Apartment 6E, double room, with running water; also single room; $12 and $8; gentlemen; references; private phone. Circle 4671.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; private bath; convenient location; references

64TH, 149 WEST.—Parlor floor; attractively furnished; private bathroom; electricity; references.

66TH, 74 WEST.—Superior rooms, private bath; near Central Park West.

71ST, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity.

72D, 306 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; running water; near Riverside; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., WEST.—Attractive double room, with private bath, spacious closets, $30 per week; also large, handsomely furnished suite two rooms, private bath, 8 spacious closets, parquet floors, $50 a week; elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 636.

72D, 110 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ALSO COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; RUNNING WATER, ELECTRICITY.

73D, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; electricity. Columbus 6135.

78D, 240 WEST.—Large sunshiny room, 1st floor; parquet, electricity, running water; also parlor; gentleman; references.

78D, 267 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, comfortable rooms; 1 with private bath; all conveniences; business people preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 120 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; telephone; rooms $8-$12.

75TH, 2 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ADJOINING PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $18.

76TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; electricity in high-class house, $7 and $8.

76TH, 114 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private bath; electricity; $8-$10 wk.

76TH, 178 WEST.—Back parlor, neat, well-kept; reasonable. Vincent.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water; 3-room suite.

79TH, 178 WEST.—Three room suite, complete housekeeping; business women. Walker.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; bathroom floor.

81ST, 20 WEST, (facing parks.)—Exceptional room, 4 windows, southern exposure, porch, private bath, steam, phone; modern house.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Unusually large front room, with gentleman's family; $7 and $8.

82D, 54 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined home.

82D, 35 WEST.—Second floor, connecting rooms; private bath; newly furnished; references.

83D ST., WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, clean room; home privileges; business lady or gentleman; $6 week. Mrs. Douglas, Schuyler 10465, Extension 35.

84TH ST., (Broadway.)—Outside room; electricity, steam, elevator apartment; $9. Schuyler 8765.

85TH, 103 WEST, (Apartment 8, 2d floor.)—High-class house; gentleman preferred.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Beautiful studio; rooms; exclusive location; handsome residence; electricity, phone.

87TH, 261 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator; convenient subway; gentleman. Apt. 21.

87TH, 322 WEST.—Owner, handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive large back room, large dressing room; $15.

88TH, 105 WEST.—Three front housekeeping rooms; private entrance; phone. Stevens.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Bright, well furnished parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; telephone, bath; gentleman only; no other roomers; references exchanged; inspection 5 to 9 daily. Clark.

89TH, 55 WEST.—High-class furnished rooms; modern conveniences; exclusive private house.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, modern; furnished double rooms, baths; steam, electricity.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large room; reasonable; electricity, telephone; private house.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Front suite, little room, bath; room adjoining bath; subway, elevated, telephone. Apt. 2 west.

92D, 259 WEST.—Small room; elevator; business people. Apt. 4, east.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room private bath, electricity; quiet surroundings; references. Owner.

96TH, 28 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms, private baths.

97TH, 961.—Two room suite, handsomely furnished, kitchen privileges; modern elevator apt., couple or two gentlemen. Call before 11 A.M. Riverside 6784, White.

100TH, 259 WEST.—Large front room; private house; gentlemen. Phone 1000 Academy.

101ST ST., 310 WEST.—Delightfully furnished sunny rooms; scrupulously clean; private house; $9-$18.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large elegant rooms; steam, continuous hot water; gentlemen.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Large room; private table board; gentleman preferred. Steiger.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable front room; one gentleman. Apt. 2.

113TH, 419 WEST.—Large, light rooms, next bath; well furnished, elevator, private; very clean. Apt 2 front, west.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large room facing park; smaller room; select apartment. Dickson.

119TH, 123 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; electricity, telephone, bath; references required.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, kitchen privileges, double, $9 to $12; single, $5.50-$6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST ST., 819 WEST.—Large front room, opposite Columbia; kitchen privileges; business women preferred; $10.50. Mrs. Moore.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive single, double; southern exposure; near Riverside. Apt. 64.

122D, 416 WEST.—Single, double, park view; conveniences; clean, tasteful. Cushman.

123RD, 31 WEST.—Three-room front suite, overlooking Park; modern elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen; $15. Troy.

124TH ST., 31 WEST, (5 West.)—Rooms for nurses. Harlem 4631. Mathewe.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, with dressing alcove, telephone and bath; magnificent home; absolute quiet; subway minute; gentleman only; $10-$15; references.

126TH ST., WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; business lady preferred; references required. E 1063 Times Harlem.

130TH, 700 WEST.—Outside room; private lavatory; all conveniences; gentleman; $8.

132D, 720 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private family. Van Keecan, St. Nicholas 4340.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (125th, Apt. 2.)—Front suite, suitable position; other rooms; adjoining bath. Appointment, private phone Cathedral 7429.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (corner 159th St.)—Single connecting rooms, running water; reasonable. Shaw.

HAMILTON PL., 61.—Two large outside rooms, private bath, one or two gentlemen; private family; references. Call Saturday, Sunday 2-7. Apt 33.

Large front room, with bath, in strictly private house, near City College; twin beds, piano, telephone, electricity; suitable for two gentlemen or refined couple. Box V. C., 96 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100.—Large, desirable room for 2 business men. D-4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (86th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; private family; gentleman. Apt. 57.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Handsome front room; refined, modern house; newly furnished.

TERRACE ARMY, well kept rooms, wash room adjoining, in home of small private family; conveniently located for business people; breakfast optional. Academy 1426.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH, occupying floor in private house, near 5th Av. and 50th St.; $1,800 annual rental. Phone Circle 4553. F 94 Times.

WADSWORTH AV., 140.—Nice room; private family; gentleman; elevator. Apt. 21.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Two rooms; exclusive apartment; couple or gentleman. O 60 Times.

WEST END AV., 255.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with baths; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, modern; furnished rooms, baths, steam, electricity.

WEST END, 611, (86th.)—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; near subway.

WEST END AV., 818, (100th St.)—Rooms, 1 or 2. Phone Riverside 4900.

Long Island.

DESIRABLE room in Christian family, 22 minutes from Penn. Station, minute from Murray Hill Station; breakfast optional; gentlemen only preferred. Phone 3852 Flushing.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large top-floor room; southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette; references. Bryant 6296.

92D, 150 WEST.—Large, attractive room; parquet floor; private house; large closets.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants room with modern conveniences, with or without breakfast, with private family. G 52 Times.

Young business man, Christian, American, desires room with private family for Winter; best references furnished. G 125 Times.

Business man wants comfortable room, southern exposure; west side. L 285 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator; telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive double rooms; table excellent.

West Side.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable room with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms; private baths; table of highest excellence.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Refined Holland family gives superior accommodations; double and single rooms; excellent home cooking; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor room; electricity; bath; ideal location.

76TH, 151-153 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity, excellent table.

HD, 126 WEST. (Breezemont.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; telephones; table guests.

80TH, 127 WEST.—Single, double rooms; attractive apartment; few paying guests. Schuyler.

81ST, 24 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double front room and square; running water; electricity, excellent table and service; private house. Particulars, Riverside 10098.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 104, ——— Large, sunny room, with private bath; excellent table; suitable for gentleman or married couple; also single room; references. Masseur.

REFINED FAMILY ——— large front room, with private bath; excellent table; references exchanged; 2 gentlemen. 200 Times.

WEST END AV., 301 (72d).—Elegant double rooms, private baths, meals; one (72d); single; facing park; electricity, all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man of refinement, Spanish, desires room and board with a congenial private American family, where only English is spoken; must be between 96th and 114th Sts., near Madison Av.; write, stating terms and full particulars, B. Rabanal, 205 West 114th St.

Two pleasant rooms, pars board, under 236 west, near park, below 86th St., for clergyman and wife; private family preferred. F 42 Times.

Board and room wanted, near shower or bath, by genteel business man in refined family; please state terms and full particulars. C 838 Times.

Neat 80th St., West, by young Christian woman of refinement; moderate; references; suite 3d., Van Rensselaer Hotel.

From Oct. 1, room and board, private family, by refined foreign couple; references; state price. John, 4,207 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 30 Min. Delightful Rail Downtown. N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up; Capacity 25. Booklet.
Tom Years Under One Management.
11 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Long Island.

Floor consisting of 6 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, two balconies; suitable for family with children; garage. 12 acres of ground; wonderful view; high and healthful; small country inn; 15 miles from Columbus Circle. For details and terms write Hollinwood Hall, Hollis, Long Island.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ARTIST trained in Paris, good linguist, knowledge of art objects, paintings, prints, &c., seeks business opening. A 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experience, to take charge of office; $18. J 423 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER would manage modest, comfortable home; good cook. L 294 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, wants half-time work; reference. Du Bois, 534 West 37th.

MASSAGE.—Licensed masseuse desires patients. Grant, 128 New St., Newark, N. J., Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients, La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8376.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients, Mavis, 232 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE, graduate, desires work afternoons, evenings, half of nights. X 314 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, stenographer, refined, well educated of newspaper years first-class experience as secretary to important executive, desires position; rapid and accurate stenog. and typist; capable of composing letters or of conducting correspondence on own initiative. C 321 Times.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT. — Have you worth while position, college graduate, lots of "pep," excellent stenographer? L 272 Times.

SECRETARY, social, by woman of refinement and executive ability; capable of taking entire charge of home if desired; best references. P 242 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, desires position; has 4 years' export and chemical house experience; salary $22. H 224 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. American, competent, three years experience, requires permanent position; $25. Box 63 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes connection with manufacturing concern. G 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant, good appearance; can operate Monitor switchboard; $20. C 887 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, neat, accurate, reliable. Dorothy Jacoby, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, refined, well educated, excellent credentials; $35. K 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thorough training law; salary according to responsibility. H 443 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, multigraph operator, experienced, capable conscientious worker. P 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, academic high school graduate; $25. L 296 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, excellent reference; $25. C 340 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires extra work; legal work a specialty. H 417 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert; file clerk, bookkeeper, secretarial work, knowledge stenography; experienced Wall St. position; references. "Alma," 530 Columbus Av.

TYPEWRITING of every description efficiently done at home. P 253 Times.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, A. B., can teach; experience in teaching, desires position with business concern. C 361 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5046.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) NOW AUDITING DIVISION HEAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE BRANCH ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS; CAN SYSTEMATIZE, INSTRUCT, SUPERVISE; SALARY, $45; REFERENCES. C 853 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 24, 15 years' experience, executive ability, capable to assume free control, good correspondent, references, well trained modern methods, desires permanent position; salary moderate. Phone Fleeher, Intervale 6986.

ACCOUNTANT, university trained, 29, with legal training; thoroughly versed in audits, tax procedure, cost systems, industrial surveys; salary $100 weekly. O 728 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 25, knowledge of accounting; high school education, nine years' clerical experience; would like to secure position where good future is assured. C 895 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 133 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7820.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate, experienced, at present bookkeeper, seeks position as junior; highest references. C 362 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, junior, New York University student, permanent or temporary position with accountant desired. Silver 835 Kelly St.

ACCOUNTANT, analytical mind, assuming entire responsibilities; highest credentials. G 13 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 205 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT, B. C. S., semi-senior, 4 years' experience, desires connection with certified firm. F 436 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, B. C. S., seeks connection. P 940 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, also specialist in monumental stone work, best references, wishes steady position; all around. O 48 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, Christian, desires position with large agency; 5 years' experience; salary $35. P 949 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) NOW AUDITING DIVISION HEAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE BRANCH ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS; CAN SYSTEMATIZE, INSTRUCT, SUPERVISE; SALARY, $45; REFERENCES. C 853 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, experience, to take charge of office; $18. J 423 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER would manage modest, comfortable home; good cook. L 294 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, (22,) wants position as general housework for gentleman or butler; small family. G 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) single, wishes position as manager in general merchandise establishment out of town; can give bond. C 872 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) well educated, familiar modern accounting methods, knowledge stenography, typewriting, seeks opportunity. J 422 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) college graduate, discharged army officer, seeks opening in commercial house. X 358 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER (2) want night work; hours 6 to 12; clerical work preferred. G 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) bright, neat appearance, desires connection with a reliable firm where advancement is assured. O 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, married, 12 years' experience retail shoe store, desires steady position. P 951 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, college and business training, desires connection with exporter. L 438 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, 21, desires position with wholesale house. J. Pollock, 446 East 145th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) NOW AUDITING DIVISION HEAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE BRANCH ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS; CAN SYSTEMATIZE, INSTRUCT, SUPERVISE; SALARY, $45; REFERENCES. C 853 TIMES.

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The New York Times

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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person advertising money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS.

Girls, 18-17 years of age, who can type neatly and accurately, and who are looking for an opportunity to grow into responsible positions, can find congenial work in the credit department. Apply, bringing working papers, to 6th floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

TYPIST.

SPEEDY AND ACCURATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,
THOMPSON AV. AND HILL ST.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

TYPISTS.

Several typists needed; good salary and hours. McCall, 236 West 37th.

LADIES.—Young ladies as ushers; apply Mr. Jones, 11:30, Strand Theatre, B'way and 47th St.

WOMEN,

21-35 Years of Age,

for

Night Work,

9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,

as

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible positions, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
24 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BRONX,
488 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

1,536 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMAN wanted, to live in my house, do my shopping, supervise children's nurse; must be well educated and well-bred. Write, stating salary and age, Mrs. H. C. Michaels, 404 4th Av., N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 18 and 35, to train as nurses in a registered hospital, New York State; must have 1 year's high school education or equivalent; maintenance and salary while in training; wonderful educational and recreational opportunity. Apply or write, Supervisor of Nurses, 302 24 Av.

YOUNG LADY Wanted at Once.—Neat young lady as assistant in up-to-date beauty parlors in Charlotte, N. C., who understands hair dressing and manicuring; excellent opportunity for right party; to start, $18; hours, 9 to 6. Communicate with S. Tarsing, 204 South Tryon St.

YOUNG WOMAN to do clerical work in large Brooklyn office; must possess initiative and ability for taking care of details; salary $15 to start; quick advancement. Write, giving details as to age, experience, &c., M. 913 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS, about 16 years old, to assist in wholesale department of downtown wholesale house; nice, clean work; short hours. Call or write William Dixon, Inc., 29 John St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, who has had some experience in keeping a cost and sales ledger; novices not wanted; give concise record of experience, references, salary. Address "Expert," S 756 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, three, for posting clerks; no experience necessary; must be good penmen; age 17 to 20; salary $12 per week to start, increase as earned. R 872 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, neat penman, to handle stock book and profit work; no experience necessary. Apply own handwriting. R. C. Co., of New York, Flatiron Bldg.

YOUNG LADY, familiar keeping stock records; some experience in fabric line preferred; state full year experience and training. S 739 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, about 30-35 years old, in labeling department. Pelgram & Meyer, 209 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, high school graduates, for clerical work in large ribbon house. Write Box 43, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG WOMAN, with training in nursing, to assist in dental office; apply by letter; give phone number. Dr. R., 1 West 89d St.

YOUNG LADY as assistant to dentist, age and experience if any. H 111 Times.

Instruction.

EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL AND WELFARE DIRECTORS.

Over 1,000 firms in Greater New York and vicinity have installed employment and welfare depts. during the past year. Why not equip yourself with the requisites of this extremely profitable and interesting work? For further particulars write BOROUGH HALL INSTITUTE, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; spelling, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 54 WEST 40TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, $20.00; $30.00; Secretarial Stenographer, $35.00; Stenographers, $25.00; Clerks, $75.00, Typists, $17.00. MacNeil Agency, 21 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class senior accountant, with public accounting experience, needed in office of public accountants in Western New York; good salary and prospects for right man; applicant must locate here; first-class references as to character and capability imperative; all replies treated confidential. X 322 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man for position as accountant-auditor of large industrial concern; permanent location in New York City; state in full detail age, experience, and salary expected. X 408 Times Annex.

ANILINE COLORS.

A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ANILINE COLOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN; KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND FOR FURTHER QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL, ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL, S 961 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan room, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR of a large Jewish settlement wanted in a city of 200,000; male or female. Jewish Social Service, Box X 357 Times Annex.

ATTENTION TO OVERSEA CHINESE.—Wanted, a man (Chinese) by a Chinese paper in Shanghai; must be a school graduate and have over 5 years' practice on paper manufacturing in the foreign paper mills, with a reputation for his good workmanship; salary satisfactorily high; must also give brief personal resume, citizenship and age. Apply to Room No. 2, care The China Press, Shanghai, China.

BILL CLERK, (Elliott-Fisher) in New York City. B. W. 1764 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in double entry and controlling accounts, capable taking care of intricate set of books, taking trial balances, and preparing statements; good opportunity; give full details of experience, salary, and references; applications treated confidentially. X 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK, WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ALERT, 540 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk wanted in wholesale hosiery house; one who has had experience in knit goods or kindred line preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, H 240 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by an American Steamship Co., to take complete charge of books; state age, salary, experience and references. Box 541 Times, 3 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must write neat hand and have some experience; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, education, salary. J. V., 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; STENOGRAPHER; take charge office; state experience, age, salary. C 852 Times.

BOYS
FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.

We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school, aged 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MERCHANTICAL POSITIONS.

Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 302, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City,
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
23 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOY wanted, (about 15,) to run errands and make himself generally useful in large office; opportunity for advancement. Christian firm. Apply 301 Broadway, New York. Room 1118.

BOY, TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE AGE, SALARY, REFERENCES. L. T., BOX 425 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS

to assist in stock of wholesale glove house; excellent opportunity for bright boys; state age, salary desired, experience if any. M. E., 222 Times.

BOYS, about 16 years of age, in wholesale house to learn the business. Address House, Box 139, Madison Square.

BOY.—Assist in order department of large Christian concern; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $10 weekly. C 816 Times.

BOY.—We want a young American boy who has good school record to handle mail and errands; chance grow up in a good business; must have American or British parentage; write your own answer. G 91 Times.

BOY to run quotation board in Stock Exchange house; in replying state age, experience, and salary expected. Quotation Board, P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY wanted in newspaper office; must be neat, intelligent, and honest; opportunity for advancement. Apply 20 Vesey St., 10th floor.

BOYS, $36 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 8-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1049, 120 Broadway.

BOY to make himself generally useful in packing department of a wholesale art needlework house; steady position. Van Bleskenstyn & Heenning, 471 Broadway.

BOYS Wanted.—Two bright, intelligent boys for messenger work, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Call Mr. Fits-Gibbon, second floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOY.—About 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $36 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1403, 440 4th Av.

BOY, by large publishing house, to act as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $9. Apply Mr. Flynn, 239 West 43d St., second floor.

BOYS.—Neat appearing, 16 years, to work in music roll factory; $12 start; bonus, free life insurance, medical attendance. Republic Player Corp., 500 West 51st.

BOYS IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $9 TO START. G. SEIDENBERG & CO., 116 5TH AV.

BOY wanted for errands and office; clean work; fine opportunity for bright boy; moderate wages desired. Address D 812 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, about 15 years of age, in office of wholesale house; good opportunity for right boy; salary $10. S 721 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (4,) for night work in editorial rooms of daily paper; hours, 5 P. M.-1:30 A. M.; salary, $8 per week. Apply J. Waters, 3d floor, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av., New York city.

BOY for office work; good opening for right kind of boy. American Book Company, 100 Washington Square.

BOY wanted for errands in cotton goods export house; fine opportunity to learn the business. S 785 Times Downtown.

BOY

for advertising agency. Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d St.

BOY about 16, in office, large coal company; state education and salary. S 708 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, in office large corporation; best opportunities to learn and advance. Phone Bryant 8080.

BOY wanted in downtown office; salary, $15 at start; in answering state qualifications. Address J 456 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in mailing department of large commercial house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOY for office and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. L. O., 121 Times.

BOY for office; good chance for advancement; wages $10 to start. S 729 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, for Broadway advertising office; salary $10. Paul Block, Inc., 200 5th Av.

BOY in advertising agency; excellent chance for bright boy; errands and office work. Call Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY wanted for Christian import and export house; age 15 to 18; excellent opportunity. Call Room 2729, 17 Battery Place.

BOY wanted, builder's office; technical school education preferred. Write Room 220, 1,183 Broadway.

BOYS wanted for errands and to assist photographers. Underwood & Underwood, 417 Fifth Av.

BOY wanted in law office; bright, intelligent; opportunity to study law. P 812 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; chance of advancement; start $10 per week. P 867 Times Downtown.

BOY not afraid of work in electrotype foundry; $12 for 44 hours. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

BOY for law office; salary $10 per week. F. H. Fesss, Room 2832, 190 Broadway.

BOY, bright, 16, for general office work. Gatti McQuade Co., 800 8th Av.

BOY, neat, to start in uptown broker's office. F 648 Times Downtown.

BOY, in large marine insurance office. Address J 451 Times Downtown.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room; good opportunity. H 196 Times.

BROWN AND IRON ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 325 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT wanted; state age, experience and salary expected. H 220 Times.

CHAUFFEUR AND GARDENER.

Experienced chauffeur for Cadillac car, also take care of lawn in a Brooklyn home; good wages and board; only all-around man need inquire; references. E. Shoenfeld, 512 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR for Hudson touring car; must be thoroughly experienced, with references of long experiences in private family; bring references; no others will be considered. F. Hutner, 45 West 25th St.

CLERK.—Man familiar with printing, billing, &c.; must be accurate; steady position; splendid salary to start with increases to hard working, accommodating man; in replying state age, references, experience, salary desired, and phone number. X 386 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted to assist in purchasing department; must be quick and accurate at figures and able to understand blueprints and has had some experience following up orders. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary, &c., H 247 Times.

CLERK, accounts payable, wanted, by an American Steamship Co.; one with similar experience preferred; state age, experience, references and salary. Box 540, Times, 3 Rector St.

CLERK.—Young man, about 17, as entry clerk in filing department. Call 442 Water St., New York.

CLERICAL WORKER in fire insurance office; state experience and salary. K 408 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS and solicitors for Bronx charitable institution; must make a representative appearance and be a convincing speaker; good position for right party; liberal commission. Apply in writing or person, 1,319 Boston Road, Bronx, Room A.

COLLECTOR, who can show results and liven delinquent accounts; $100 cash security necessary; state salary and experience. P. O. Box 208, Hoboken, N. J.

COOK, man, for two; care basement; any nationality or color; $55-$70. Apply 11 A. M., private house, 40 West 72d St. Phone Col. 1911.

BOYS
FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.

We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school, aged 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MERCHANTICAL POSITIONS.

Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 302, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City,
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CORRESPONDENT.

A flexible-minded young man who can write clear, concise English has an opportunity with us. There are several channels through which he can expand according to the type of his ability—and we will give the right man the chance. A fair salary to start—and more in proportion to growth. Apply to Mr. Harriman, at Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc., 15-17 Warren St.

COST AND STOCK LEDGER CLERK, experienced in handling stock cards, closing covers, &c.; apply, giving age, experience, and salary desired. X 330 Times Annex.

DETAIL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with at least two years' experience, preferably on small work. Write, giving experience, salary wanted, &c., to International Time Recording Co., Endicott, N. Y., Employment Office.

DIE MAKERS

for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. B. S., 565, Room 405, 110 West 34th.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL,

for work on large industrial plant; draftsmen experienced in concrete detailing and designing, piping and mechanical layouts; state fully experience, salary desired, and when can report for work. Apply to HARRY M. HOPE ENGINEERING CO., 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, ALSO DETAILERS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 319 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, construction, wanted; must have had experience in factory construction and layout work. Apply to Mr. O. Senn, Hotel McAlpin, Monday, Sept. 8, after 10 A. M.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; permanent position; experience in detail; salary wanted. Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN.—A FEW DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 818 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, 2, on A. C. substation design; bring samples. Apply Design Bureau of New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co, 444 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; first-class detailer who has ambition and desires permanent position. Apply personally or write, giving full particulars in first letter. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

ERRAND BOYS for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

ESTIMATOR.—EXPERIENCED MAN ON ORNAMENTAL BRONZE AND IRON WORK. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 325 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

FILIPINO wanted, male or female, to translate from English into Spanish and Visayan, one hour weekly. Application by letter only. L. H. Thibault, Philippine National Bank, 37 Broadway.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.—Publication desires representative in London of the advertising department of one of the largest American manufacturers; great opportunity for the right man; qualifications: good address, tact, executive ability, agreeable personality, writing ability, advertising experience, resident knowledge of advertising and market conditions in England and Europe; state salary, age and experience. X 392 Times Annex.

FOREMAN

wanted for gear cutting department; one who has had experience on Fellows gear shaper and barber and Coleman gear hobbers, &c.; must have executive ability and ably to handle help and get maximum production. Apply Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

FRUIT MEN.—Experienced, capable men for high-grade stores in wealthiest sections of city, to work up to managers; character and ability references required. C 367 Times.

FUR CUTTER to go out of town, two hours from New York, one who worked in a retail house preferred. Apply Schwartz Bros., 141 West 36th St., New York, Saturday, 9 to 2 P. M., and Sunday, at 339 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTRUCTOR.—College graduate for position as instructor in mechanical engineering, leading Eastern university; excellent opportunity. X 395 Times Annex.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOME OFFICE.
Actuarial Department,
MAIL CLERK WANTED.
Apply by mail or in person,
Room 502, 256 Broadway, New York City.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST.

FOREMAN POSITION OPEN ON MORNING NEWSPAPER; MODERN PLANT IN FINE CONDITION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS X 356 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN.—Wanted a man (Chinese) by a Chinese cotton yarn manufacturing concern, Shanghai; must be qualified, (1) having worked for ten years in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories, with a record to show good workmanship; (2) a graduate of the cotton spinning and weaving school, with a 5 years' practice in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; (3) or having been a director or one of the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; good salary for the right man; also give brief personal account, citizenship and age. Apply to Box No. 2, care The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

MANAGER.—Wanted man to take charge of out-of-town cash and credit store doing a large business in men's, women's and children's clothing; applicant must be a thorough business man, understanding the line in all its branches; state age, salary expected; experience in full; married or single, and other points that may help to determine qualifications. H 305 Times.

MAN as night garage man; duties require washing of cars, answering telephone and janitor work; hours 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. every day; Bronx resident desired; state age, salary, reference. Address Garage, Box 1, Auditor, P. O. Box 50, Westchester, N. Y. C.

MAN wanted with experience for Marcel and permanent waving; excellent opportunity. Address Hegge-Fuller Beauty Shop, 34½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

MAN wanted to enter goods from call in wholesale house. Address Wholesale, Box 149 Madison Square.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, a number of first-class mechanical draftsmen in a large manufacturing establishment located in Greater New York; those familiar with steam engine practice preferred; give full particulars and salary expected. Address H. P. O. Box 1183, New York City.

MEN.—Ex-army and navy and college cheer leaders to volunteer their services to War Camp Community Service to lead cheering along line of march during Pershing Parade. Call Frank Hayek, Murray Hill 4210.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted by downtown bank, young men as messengers, between the age of 18 and 19 years. E 462 Times Downtown.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.

A good opportunity to earn additional money is open to two young men owning a motor cycle, to collect advertising copy from our established customers; 3 to $40; state age and apply

[illegible]

PACKERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 23D ST.,
require experienced Ribbon Men
and Dry Goods
PACKERS.
Apply Supt. of Delivery,
8th Av. and 23d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping; Brooklyn man preferred; Christian firm; references required, as position is excellent opportunity to acquire knowledge of factor trade; salary on basis of ability. Call personally Saturday after 1 P. M., Leo Lawine, 14 Whitehall St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and cost clerk; must be accurate at figures; good penmanship; for manufacturing concern. J 139 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted at once; must be bright and energetic; reply by letter, giving age, &c. S 698 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 14-15 years old, Christian firm, near Aqueduct; good opportunity, no experience necessary; $6. S 784 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARANCE. APPLY MR. BENTLEY, WILLYS-OVERLAND, 581 WEST 57TH ST.

OFFICE BOY.—A chance for advancement. Inquire forenoon, Room 1909, Transan Nessi Co., 710, West 40th.

OFFICE BOY for general work in printing office; $12 weekly; good chance for advancement. Krieger Press, 200 Pearl St.

OFFICE BOY wanted for Moody position. Inquire Fernseth Co., 440 4th Av., N. Y. City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, accurate, good penman. Call F. S. S. Co., 70 East 10th.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, capable, in wholesale house; $12. Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in insurance company office. Address Room 407, 150 William St.

OFFICE BOY; $15 PER WEEK. L 381 TIMES.

OPERATORS on 11-line suits and coats to go out of town; 140 miles from New York; union shop; good pay to skilled men. Apply from 10 to 1, Rochester Button Co., 25 East 26th St.

PACKER.—Man wanted to pack merchandise in wholesale dry goods house. Address Pack, Box 139 Madison Square.

PACKERS AND CRATERS for steady work; state experience and salary. B. V., 406 Times.

PAINT MIXER wanted, man experienced in making and mixing water paints; state experience. D 901 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE wants assistant in darkroom; one who knows paper and how to figure it; brains and willingness to work essential; $35 weekly to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating full details as to past experience, complete record of last four years. Printer, 523 Times.

RETAIL RUG AND CARPET SALESMEN.

THIS STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF TWO MEN CAPABLE OF ENTERING OUR EMPLOY, WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SELLING FLOOR COVERINGS IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.
ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT,
MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

RETOUCHER.

who can also do some lettering; prefer man experienced in retouching machinery and mechanical subjects. Apply The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

SALESMEN, specialty, to call on drug and confectionery trade; Call Saturday morning, Liquid Carbonic Co., 624 1st Av.

SALESMAN.—An experienced varnish salesman wanted, (he other need apply,) state age, territory traveled, references, and salary expected. X 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for young man selling electric bulbs; large earning commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 900 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN, retail furniture house, doing cash and credit business; state salary and territory covered. P. O. Box 1, Hoboken.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.

The oldest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposition ever offered to the public; with the housing conditions as they are at present, salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Powers, Wm. H. Harmon Co., Inc., 2d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bushwick 6900. Open evenings.

SALESMAN.—Experienced asbestos shingle salesman with successful record to call on architects and builders with tapered asbestos slate or shingle; exceptional opportunity; good future; state experience, age, salary desired, previous experience. Address mail 1619 St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St., New York.

SALESMAN, varnish, for States of New York, Pennsylvania, who is well acquainted with manufacturing trade and varnish buyers generally; apply by mail; state experience and former or present employers. Salary expected; replies confidential. Chase, Robbins & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 30 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for well-known motor trucks, one to five-ton models; New York and Brooklyn territory; immediate delivery; commission proposition for right men. Call 604 East 19th St.

SALESMAN wanted to canvass lunchroom and delicatessen trade; metropolitan district; also Eastern States; state age, previous experience and salary expected. E 209 Times.

SALESMEN.—Well known brewery, opening a new bottling department, wants experienced salesmen; splendid opportunity for the right men; salary and commission. S 627 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, commercial stationery, inside, understanding loose-leaf, blank books, and general line; window dressing also; give age, experience, salary wanted. H 438 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, to manage branch of International Correspondent School; first-class references and bond required; salary and commission. Apply between 2 and 6, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, Room 1104.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR WOMEN'S NECKWEAR ON COMMISSION BASIS, PREFERABLY PENNSYLVANIAN. ENGEL BAUER CO., 101 5TH AV.

SALESMAN, experienced, to procure orders for brass and copper spinning, stamping, and screw machine work; salary or commission. Solake Metal Work, 1,000 Longfellow Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling auto accessories; must be aggressive and a producer; salary. Call Room 906, Tribune Building, 11 to 2, Saturday.

SALESMAN with good following for large cotton goods house, to make Middle West; must be good dresser; commission basis. S 784 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for men's clothing; salary. M. Kanner & Co., 174 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMAN, Japanese goods; salary and commission. Call R. 1118, 33 Union Square.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER, with experience on Singer and Wheeler & Wilson fitting room machines; steady work; chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected; no objection to man past middle age. K 402 Times Downtown.

SHOE REPAIR MAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with the operations of all kinds of shoe machinery. Apply Monday, Sept. 8, 9 A. M., to Isaac Salvage Plant, U. S. Army, 560 Jackson Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.—Several alert, ambitious young men who are looking for a chance to connect with a growing concern; good pay. Call before 11, Room 1606, 52 Vesey St., 6th St.

STEAMFITTER wanted, first class, for open shop. Box 854, New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish-English; is wanted by export and import house, offering opportunity for promotion into more important work in several years, if properly qualified; salary $25 up, depending upon experience; state full details in first letter. R 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, as assistant to secretary of manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for bright young man; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 730 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Small office; knowledge of bookkeeping, at least 3 years' experience; must be bright, possess initiative; conscientious worker; salary about $36. Apply 10 to 1, Room 1002, 367 Madison Av.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; couple of high-grade security salesmen for conservative investment proposition; attractive inducement; leads furnished. Box 1, Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK, DESIRE YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN STOCKROOM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. OTTO E. SKULSON & CO., 128 MADISON AV.

STOCK CLERK for shoes and confectionery; must know downtown; steady position; permanent; state age, experience and salary expected. F. S., 365 Times.

STOCK CLERK [illegible]

SUPERINTENDENT.—A well educated public superintendent for a large Brooklyn firm; must have experience in handling help and in thoroughly acquainted with the best up-to-date systems and the ability to keep down expenses. Apply X 355 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Building; must be steadfast; [illegible] for full particulars; references required. H 178 Times.

TEACHER; boys' farm school three hours from New York; preference to high character; must have some geometry ability; teaching: algebra, geometry, &c.; salary, $120, board and lodging; school open 12 months. J 466 Times Downtown.

TIRE SALESMEN

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN. GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY
H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY & GRAHAM AV.,
BROOKLYN.

TOOL DESIGNERS; first-class man, experienced on jigs and fixtures. Apply or write Employment Office, Marquenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY STATES TO HANDLE DISTINCTIVE LINE INDIVIDUAL LINE OF REVELATION; ONLY SALESMEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WANTED; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. THE H. W. FRUIT PRODUCTS CO., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

TRAVELING AUDITOR, who has had public accounting experience; must be thoroughly competent; manufacturing business; state full particulars. M 614 Times Downtown.

TURBINE DESIGNER.—First-class steam turbine designer wanted to take charge of drafting room by company making steam turbines and reduction gears. X 396 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 24, FOR MECHANICAL WORK, ALONG ELECTRICAL LINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY, GIVING PARTICULARS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, E 660 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, for executive work in large manufacturing concern in Bronx; splendid chance for right party; applications stating age and salary expected. X 144 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 15 AND 19 YEARS, ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT. IF YOU OBJECT TO CARRYING PACKAGES, DO NOT ANSWER. S. G., 486 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN of neat appearance, about 19 or 20 years of age, wanted, wanted by a downtown bank doing a foreign business; must have good references. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, to W. D., P. O. Box 632, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN as clerk in engineering office; high school graduate who can operate a typewriter; careful, neat and alert; salary $20 to start; opportunity for advancement; Bronx resident desired; state age, reference and religion. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 50, Westchester, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN wanted, or woman thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, to act as translator and assistant editor of publication; must be capable of operating typewriter; give salary required and experience. 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, energetic, and reliable, must know French and German, as assistant in office of large export and import house; chance for advancement; state experience, reference, salary. E. 767 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN 18 or over, bright, high school training, as office assistants; experience unnecessary, good future; $12 start; advancement. Write, stating experience, &c., K. 8., 406 Times.

YOUNG MEN

To assist in stock of wholesale glove house; excellent opportunity for bright young men; state age, salary desired, experience, if any. T. E., 211 Times.

YOUNG MAN in sample department of woolen mills; experience essential. Answer, stating age, education, and other qualifications, Box 141, Room 309, 631 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, as stock clerk in large ribbon house; experience unnecessary. Write Box 44, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, clerical position, in office of wholesale grocery house; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 603 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, wanted to assist in shipping department of a wholesale notion house. Address Youth, Box 139, Madison Square.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 20 to 23, experienced in handling sample department; an opportunity with export company. S 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in manufacturing firm, to run errands and handle shipping; excellent advancement and good salary at start. L 410 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work in shipping department where we handle dry goods house; opportunity for advancement. S 740 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by silk commission house to check records and assist in office; state age, experience, references; salary $15. L 414 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY. (near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Gen'l. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Following are a few of the positions now listed. We have MORE THAN 300 others in similar lines.

BOOKKEEPER.—Commercial house; should have some auditing experience; splendid future; $30. BOOKKEEPERS, (2.)—Shipping company; splendid openings for men who are first-class; all-around bookkeepers; $30 each. BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing house in Brooklyn; $25. Also ten (10) other openings for BOOKKEEPERS of a very high grade at $30.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Splendid openings for bright men; $25. STENOGRAPHER, good correspondent, $30.

SALESMEN, (6.)—Wholesale cereal house, (3) N. Y. City, (1) Ridgewood section, Brooklyn, (1) Newark, N. J., (1) New England States; $35. SALESMEN, experienced in silk specialties; $25. SALESMAN, travel for large pencil house; about 40 years old; $25.

HULL FOREMEN.—Steel work only; experienced on marine engines will do; $3,000.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1 O'CLOCK.

Instruction.

EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL AND WELFARE DIRECTORS.

Over 1,000 firms in Greater New York and vicinity have installed employment and welfare departments during the past year; why not equip yourself with the requisites of this extremely profitable and interesting work? For further particulars write BOROUGH HALL INSTITUTE, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also

Last day to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit at $33.50

Closing time today bids good-bye to your last chance to get a good all-wool Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit at $33.50.

Most of the suits are as suitable for later Fall as now. The saving they represent at $33.50 is very, very important.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

If your MEAT or FISH is Tasteless

you can greatly improve its flavor by adding

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

A perfect seasoning for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Gravies, Chops, Cheese, Eggs and Salad Dressing. Be sure it is

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PICTURES FROM BERLIN.

Altered conditions in the Prussian capital illustrated in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

SCHLEPPERS TO GET $6,000 FOR EVICTIONS

Brooklyn Landlord Will Pay Big Fee for Wholesale Job in Turning 450 Families Out.

MOVERS ASK $12 A FAMILY

Naval Lieutenant Nearly Comes to Blows with His Landlord Before Mayor's Committee.

The 450 Brooklyn families who frustrated the attempts of their landlord on Thursday to enforce dispossesses by showing their union cards to the union "schleppers" charged with their eviction, kept possession of their homes yesterday because of the inability of Marshal Hugh McBride to recruit "schleppers" to do the work. One of the factors working in the tenants' favor seemed to be the high cost of eviction. "schleppers" charging $12 for putting a family from a three-room apartment onto the street, thus making the cost of emptying the seventeen apartment houses, along with incidentals, $6,000. This was the estimate of Jacob Fox, agent for the houses, who said, however, that he would see it through, and expected that on Monday he would begin the evictions by ejecting all the tenants of one house at a time. McBride said that although he was unable to gather a new working crew yesterday morning he would attempt to get movers on hand by Monday.

The houses affected are owned by the B. F. W. Realty Company, and are in the neighborhood of Flushing and Bedford Avenues and Wallabout Street, Brooklyn. The tenants are on strike because they say the landlord has demanded an extortionate increase and has refused to keep the houses in proper condition. Women rent strikers continued to parade the district yesterday with banners inscribed in English and Hebrew with the words, "Rent Strike."

The rooms of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering were crowded all day yesterday with tenants who had received notices of extortionate rent increases, and one hearing became so heated that it threatened to end in fisticuffs between a tenant, who is a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and a landlord. Lieutenant P. J. Commerford offered to pay H. Stern, the landlord, the increased rent, but the latter was unwilling to have the Lieutenant as a tenant whether he was willing to pay the rent or not. The officer then offered to fight it out at any convenient place and to take the landlord aboard ship and throw him overboard.

The Lieutenant, who is also a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which he received five wounds, has been a tenant for about five years in a house at 144 West 111th Street, owned by Stern. He has been paying a monthly rental of $36. Some time ago the landlord notified the Lieutenant's wife that the rent would be raised $5 a month. She refused to pay it. Later he notified her of another rise of $12 a month. Again she refused, saying that she would first have to consult her husband, who was then at sea. When the Lieutenant returned he entered a complaint against the rise with the Mayor's Committee, asking that he is protected against an increase in rent and eviction by the landlord.

Sailors' Raided Hill.

The landlord contends that as the Lieutenant is no longer in active service the provisions of the law are not applicable to him. The Lieutenant is on reserve, drawing a retainer allowance of $12 a month. Recently he enlisted with the Shipping Board and is momentarily awaiting orders to sail. He expects to leave port within a week or two on Government business.

Mr. Kennedy advised the landlord to permit the tenant to stay, but the landlord would not consent to it. He said that he intended to stand on his constitutional rights. Mr. Kennedy declared his intention to look further into the legal status of the tenant and in the meantime referred the case to the Tenement House Department for investigation of certain alleged sanitary violations.

Mrs. Dora Eakris brought charges of conspiracy in the Harlem Court yesterday against four of the tenants in her house at 64-66 East 119th Street, but on the promise of the tenants that they would remove the "Rent Strike" signs, they were discharged by Magistrate Schwab. He declared that it was his intention in the future to fine all tenants arraigned before him for putting signs on the building in which they resided, announcing a rent strike, as this meant intimidation of prospective tenants and their landlords.

NO PRICES FOR FURS

Collector Tells Importers of Retaliating Arrivals from Abroad.

The Collector of the Port said yesterday that he was in accordance with [illegible] to grant friends on incoming steamships and wanted to explain more fully that it was impossible to grant such privileges because of an order of the Treasury Department. "... No one will be permitted to go within the baggage enclosure on the steamship piers," the Collector said, "except persons on official business, representatives of the press and those who wish to meet persons who are seriously ill. Passes will be issued to persons who wish to see their friends arriving on incoming ships, but for no other purpose."

"I have no discretion in regard to incoming ships, and any modification of the order must come from Washington. Officials of the Government, including the Department of Justice, know that it is very necessary to have control of the baggage enclosure on the piers at this time. Not only must all outgoing persons be given to all persons and what they bring into the country. There are reasons more important than smuggling for this precaution. The regulation of the crowds on the piers is more important now to the Government than it was during the war, and will be still more important when the big passenger liners begin to arrive regularly, filled with aliens."

Church Notices on Page 16.

BETTER QUALITY HATS That Reduce The Cost of HIGH LIVING

As usual, you'll find better value in our hats this Fall, than anywhere else.

Come in while we have plenty of hats. Feel them for Quality. Try them on for Style. Look in the mirror. Glance at the prices, and you will understand why we need 50 stores to satisfy the demand.

$2.50 and $3.50

All hats bearing the Kaufman label are $2.50
All hats bearing the Shaw label are $3.50

Kaufman

New York Stores

82 Nassau Street, near Fulton
240 Broadway, opposite City Hall
Broadway, corner Bleecker
54 East 14th St., near Broadway
148 East 14th St., near 3d Ave.
23d St., opp. Metropolitan Bldg.
Broadway, near 38th Street
123 West 42d Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue
8th Avenue, corner 39th Street
155 East 42nd St., near 3d Ave.
982 3d Avenue, near 59th Street
86th Street, corner 3d Avenue
2292 3d Avenue, near 125th St.
258 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
2825 3d Avenue, near 149th St.
Prospect Avenue, cor. 161st Street
Tremont Avenue, corner Bathgate
Delancey, corner Eldridge
Canal, opposite the Bridge

Brooklyn

Fulton, opposite City Hall
724 Broadway, near Flushing
1371 Broadway, near Gates
Pitkin Avenue, corner Osborn

Newark

167 Market, near Broad

Wallach Hats
for now

Everybody expects Wallach Hats to be smart and stylish—and they are. More so than usual, we think.

The unusual feature of our Fall assortment is that for so little as $3.50 you can buy a good-looking soft hat such as we picture above.

Guaranteed too,—for fast color, permanent shape, and satisfactory wear.

Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6
Stetson Hats, $6 to $18

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The Story of a Lover
(ANONYMOUS)

This profoundly true and exquisite autobiographical story of the intimate and complex relations of a man and his wife is the one book that reveals, beneath the veil of love, the varying forces which all men and women experience and must contend with.

The book will not be distributed to the trade until October 1st. The first 250 copies, only, are numbered, and no further copies will be so inscribed by us. We feel that in days to come these numbered copies will possess a romantic interest. Until October 1st, or so long as these copies are unsold, they may be obtained from us at the regular publication price of $1.50, postage 10 cents extra.

305 W. 40th St.

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IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS
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Let's Help Wilson Fight the H. C. of L.

WE gave him the job,—let's give him our support. He can't do it alone, but if every American, regardless of politics in the U.S.A., or Peace in Europe, would help a little bit, we could put it over.

There are a lot of us who are more interested in Beefsteak, at the right price, than the Balkans, at any old price. There are more of us who are more worried about the high cost of living in our own home town than a scrap between a Jap and Chinaman in the Shantung Peninsula.

This country isn't going to the Bow-wows! Just because some Price Pirates are still at large, we shouldn't jump to the conclusion that every merchant whose prices look high to us this year is a Profiteer, or every man who asks for more money is a Bolshevik.

The tide has turned. The sentiment of the country has changed within a week. The Common Sense of the common people, under intelligent and responsible leadership, will pull us out of this trouble. But we've all got to work and save, and if we don't start we'll never get there.

One pleasant, practical way to start to save, is to buy something you need at a little less than you can afford to pay. If $6, $8 and $10 looks high for a hat that you used to buy for $5, --remember that I have your $5 hat for $3.45.

They're all one Price $3.45

Trulys Warner

Headquarters For Hats

[illegible] Street, East of 5th Ave., New York City
Broadway, below 44th Street, " " "
" " 30th " " "
" " 22th " " "

Broadway, below 12th Street, New York City
" " Bleecker St., " "
" " Chambers St., " "
" " Fulton Street, " "
Broad Street, below Market, Newark, N. J.

Nassau Street, below Maiden Lane, N. Y. City
Park Row, opposite City Hall, " " "
Fulton Street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
722 Broadway, at Flushing Ave., " "

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER: Fair, warmer Sunday; fair Monday; moderate southwest winds. ☞ For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,506. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919. 124 PAGES, In Eleven Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

WILSON LIKENS TREATY OBSTRUCTORS TO BOLSHEVIKI; SAYS HE FIGHTS FOR CAUSE GREATER THAN THE SENATE; REPUBLICANS CLAIM VICTORY FOR MODIFIED RESERVATIONS

PERSHING IS DUE EARLY TOMORROW ON THE LEVIATHAN

Navy Wireless Announces Head of A. E. F. Will Reach City in Morning.

TO BE MET DOWN THE BAY

Baker and Marshall Among Those Who Will Greet Commander Upon Arrival.

CEREMONY AT CITY HALL

Gov. Smith and Mayor to Welcome Him Officially at 10:30 o'Clock.

According to a wireless message received last night by the Naval Communication Service from the transport Leviathan, General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, will reach the Ambrose lightship at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, will get his first view of the Statue of Liberty about 7 and an hour later will be hearing the first efforts of city, State and nation to tell him what the people think of him.

This official program was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Reception to Distinguished Guests:

MONDAY.

6:30 A. M.—Mayor's official party will board steamer Patrol at Pier A, North River, to meet the Leviathan down the bay.

General Pershing and his party board the Patrol at Hoboken and go thence to the Battery.

10:30 A. M.—Reception at City Hall. Governor Smith is to be present. Mayor to deliver address of welcome. Following reception, General Pershing and party to go Waldorf.

6:30 P. M.—Dinner at Ritz-Carlton to General Pershing and staff by Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests.

The party later will attend the performance at the Hippodrome.

TUESDAY.

2:30 P. M.—At the Sheep Meadow, Central Park, General Pershing will greet 50,000 school children. Boy Scouts of America will act as escort for General Pershing from entrance to park at 72d Street and 5th Avenue.

5:00 P. M.—Reception at the Elks Club.

8:00 P. M.—Reception at Carnegie Hall to General Pershing by the George Washington Memorial Association.

WEDNESDAY.

10:30 A. M.—Parade and review of 1st Division, headed by General Pershing, down Fifth Avenue, 110th Street to Washington Square.

7:00 P. M.—General Pershing attends concert in Central Park. General Pershing to stay twenty to twenty-five minutes.

8:00 P. M.—Dinner to General Pershing at Waldorf, Mr. Rodman Wanamaker toastmaster. Addresses by Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Hylan, and General Pershing.

Baker Names Committee.

Secretary of War Baker has appointed this committee of New York citizens to greet the General on behalf of the President:

T. A. Chadbourne, Allen A. Ryan, Harry P. Whitney, Mortimer Schiff, Bernard M. Baruch, J. L. Replogle, Hugh Frayne, Ambrose Monell, Nicholas F. Brady, Cleveland H. Dodge, John D. Ryan, Henry P. Davison, William G. McAdoo.

These and the following named will accompany Secretary of War Baker and Mrs. Baker down the Bay on a destroyer to meet the Leviathan:

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Chief of Staff General Peyton C. March and two aids; Major Thwing and Major Howard D. McNair, Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard; Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry, Frank W. Coe, William G. Haan, Ernest Hinds, Merritt W. Ireland, Harry L. Rogers, David C. Shanks, Charles T. Menoher, Clarence G. Williams; Brig. Gens. William C. Langfitt, Frank T. Hines, Dennis P. Nolan, Samuel D. Rockenbach; Colonel Charles G. Walcutt, and Colonel Barnum.

The party will not board the transport, but will come up the bay and land at the pier in advance of the General's own debarkation. There the Vice President and the Secretary will make short addresses, to which Pershing no doubt will respond.

Meantime a war vessel designated by Rear Admiral Glennon, who is representing the Navy in the reception plans, will fire the General's salute, which will be echoed by the guns at some of the forts. Incidentally old timers in army and navy had to hunt up regulations last night to find out how many guns a General's salute requires, it has been so long since one has been fired in this country.

As soon as he learned that wireless communication had been established with the Leviathan, Major Gen. James

Continued on Page Twenty.

Mr. & Mrs. Coburn in "The Better 'Ole" will reopen at the Booth Theatre tomorrow night, the price having been adjusted.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA. The GREENBRIER—Open year round. European Plan. World-famous Medical Baths and treatments. Booklet at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.

Flies with Passenger to Height of 29,000 Feet

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 6.—What is believed to be a new two-man airplane altitude record was set at McCook Aviation Field today by Major R. W. Schroeder, when he ascended to a height of 29,000 feet.

The former record was held by Captain Lang of the British Royal Air Force, who climbed to a height of 27,000 feet. Major Schroeder was accompanied on his flight by Lieutenant George Elfrey, who acted as observer.

Major Schroeder formerly held the height record for a single-seat airplane. He was one of the contestants in the recent New York-Toronto air derby, winning a trophy for the fastest one-way trip.

SAFECRACKERS GET $30,000 IN A DAY

Robbers Enter Lloyds Ship Registry Office and Steal $15,000 in Certificates.

BREAK OPEN EXPRESS CAR

$10,000 in Cash and Securities Taken After Train Reaches Pennsylvania Yards.

Robberies aggregating $20,000 in securities, including Liberty bonds, taken from safes in two downtown buildings, and the loss of $3,000 in cash and $7,000 worth of securities by the American Railway Express Company, which is under Government supervision, kept the Detective Bureau busy yesterday in efforts to trace the property and the thieves. No arrests were made, and none of the stolen securities was recovered, it was admitted at Police Headquarters.

It was said the losses included stock certificates valued at $15,000, $3,300 in Liberty bonds, and $50 from the office safe of Lloyd's American Yacht Registry and Register of Shipping at 17 Battery Place. This robbery was reported to the police at the Old Slip Station by Robert P. Hutuchinson, Secretary of Lloyd's, who said the safe had been opened by skillful operation of the safe combination. The stolen stock certificates cannot be disposed of in the market. To realize on them the thieves must forge the names of the owners for transfer of the certificates.

Safe blowers broke a safe in the office of the Perfumers and Jewelers' Box Company, on another floor of the same building, two safes were broken in the same way, but the thieves got nothing because the proprietors had placed their valuables in a safety deposit vault several days previously and had banked their daily receipts. The police believe the robbers secreted themselves in the building until closing time and worked on the safes during the night.

Federal officers were working with the police in an effort to recover the American Railway Express Company's cash and securities. The loss is said to have occurred after the express car arrived over the Pennsylvania road and was transferred to the Long Island Railway for delivery at Port Jefferson.

Morris Schiller, 19 years old, of 164 Suffolk Street, was held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Curran in the Tombs Court yesterday pending Grand Jury action on the charge of receiving stolen property. Detectives Brown and Mayer told the court that the specific charge was based on the theft of a bond for $1,000 out of a total robbery of bonds amounting to $178,000, stolen by a messenger from Richard Whitney & Co., 14 Wall Street.

Schiller, who denied that he had received the bonds, questioned the detectives during the preliminary examination for the purpose of showing that his arrest was due to a rumor spread by some of his associates to the effect that he had such a bond in his possession. Schiller said this charge against him was founded only upon this gossip, which had originated, he said, at a boys' club, where he had "jokingly" boasted of having bonds.

HOW CZARISTS WERE SLAIN.

Report of Wholesale Executions by Bolsheviki Last Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Helsingfors tells how the Czar's Ministers and high officials were murdered in August, 1918.

Fifty-four prisoners were brought from Petrograd to Moscow, where they were shot in a field outside the city by three Bolsheviki, quietly smoking their pipes during the execution lasting two hours. Not all were dead when buried.

Another group was transported to Kronstadt, where they were shot and thrown into the harbor. The same night the mariners at Kronstadt ordered shot 2,000 persons; among whom by mistake was a brother of Premier Trepow, who escaped. Forty-seven persons still alive and floating in the water were taken up by fishers.

HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by 5th Av. Attractive Rates for Season Guests.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

THURSTON, The Famous Magician, Globe Theatre now. Broadway's new sensation.—Advt.

THEATRES REOPEN WITH ALL PLEASED OVER STRIKE'S END

Equity, Elated by Recognition, Fidelity by Its Contract, and Managers by Open Shop.

AGREEMENT TO RUN 5 YEARS

Demands as to Salaries, Overtime, and Pay for Rehearsals Mostly Granted.

ARBITRATION PROVIDED FOR

Managers Will Have Different Contracts for Equity, Fidelity, and Unattached Actors.

The actors' strike, which is said to have caused a loss of several million dollars to managers, actors, stagehands, and musicians, was officially terminated last night when the terms of agreement were ratified by representatives of the Producing Managers' Association and the Actors' Equity Association after an all-day conference at the Bar Association.

The text of the agreement was not made public but here are the terms as outlined in a joint statement made last night by Arthur Hopkins for the managers and Frank Gilmore for the actors:

An open shop agreement is made for five years, to terminate at the end of the theatrical season in June, 1924.

The Actors' Equity Association is recognized as official spokesman of the actors.

There is to be no blacklist.

The actors, stage hands, and musicians agree not to go out on sympathetic strikes during the life of the contract.

A board of arbitration of three, one representative of the actors, one of the managers, and the third to be chosen jointly, to judge all disputes.

Existing contracts will be lived up to by both parties.

All members displaced from casts through the strike will be taken back, but in cases where their places have been taken by other actors the striking actor is to be placed in another production, or a cash settlement shall be made, to be agreed on by both parties, or the matter may be referred to arbitration.

All lawsuits shall be discontinued.

Members of the chorus shall receive $30 a week as minimum in New York and $35 out of town.

Full salaries shall be paid to actors after four weeks of rehearsal in legitimate dramas and after five weeks of rehearsal in musical plays.

Eight performances shall constitute a week's work. All extra performances to be paid for at the rate of one-eighth of the actor's salary.

Theatres Reopen.

Hardly had the agreement been ratified before several theatres opened, and plans were made to open others tomorrow night. By the end of the week all theatres that were closed by the strike will be opened and new productions will be running in many of the other houses. The Actors' Equity Association closed its three shows last night, and will not give performances this week. Money received in advance sales will be refunded at the box offices tomorrow. Telegraphic instructions to all the stage hands of Shubert houses to strike were canceled and the men were ordered to go back to work immediately.

All sides claimed the victory yesterday. The managers said they won the "open shop," the Equity was pleased with recognition of the organization, and the Fidelity members were elated because the managers will also give their members a contract.

Hereafter, the managers will have three forms of contract, one for Equity actors, one for Fidelity members, and an individual contract for unattached actors.

Statements by all concerned in the strike indicated they were glad hostilities were over, but it was felt that the victories in each case were somewhat tempered by the conditions. The Equity members realized that they were not alone in the field, and would have a rival organization in the Fidelity. The latter organization, fathered by George M. Cohan, began making plans to extend its work and to gain recruits, indicating that the stage will in the immediate future be the scene of a scramble for members between the two organizations. The managers were satisfied with the guarantee of five years without a strike, but the cost was the recognition of the Equity, which some of them had sworn never to do.

Before announcing the terms of the agreement Mr. Hopkins said:

"The Producing Managers' Associa-

Continued on Page Twenty-three.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"—World's Most Beautiful Production—Positively open—Century Theatre—8 weeks only.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

TRY McK & R CALOX The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

Hoover Sails for Home; Thanked by Lloyd George

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Herbert Hoover, Director General of the Inter-allied Relief Organization, accompanied by Commander Baker, Lieutenant Robert Taft, and other members of that body, sailed today aboard the Aquitania for the United States.

Before his departure Premier Lloyd George sent a message to Mr. Hoover as follows:

"At the moment you are relinquishing your official duties and returning to the United States, I wish to express to you in behalf of the British Government warm thanks and great appreciation for the work you have done for the allied and associated powers. The fidelity and energy you have shown in directing the economic relief of the populations stricken by the war has been of inestimable value and has earned for you the lasting gratitude of the peoples of Europe."

HOWE RESIGNS TO AID PLUMB PLAN

Immigration Commissioner at New York Quits Government Post.

TAKES STAND WITH BORAH

His Resignation Asked by Senator King After He Had Presided at Soviet Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Frederic C. Howe has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York and will become Executive Director of the Conference on Democratic Railroad Control, a movement originated by advocates of the Plumb plan for the nationalization of railroads. Announcement of the resignation was made by the Plumb plan press bureau.

Mr. Howe, who has been Commissioner of Immigration at New York for the last four years, was severely criticised in the Senate some months ago by Senator King of Utah for presiding at a Soviet meeting in Madison Square Garden at which anarchistic sentiments were uttered. Senator King said he had asked Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, for the resignation of Mr. Howe, and the Senator added that if the resignation was not forthcoming he would take the matter direct to President Wilson.

The statement made by Mr. Howe, through the Plumb plan press bureau, follows:

"I expect to take up the practice of law and for the immediate present devote myself, from Washington, to the organization of the Conference on Democratic Railroad Control to be held some time this Fall. Until further conference with members of the executive committee I can, of course, speak only in an individual capacity as to the program of the conference, and the work which it will undertake. This committee consists of Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina, as Chairman; Governor Henry Allen of Kansas; ex-Governor E. F. Dunne of Illinois; ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri; Professor E. W. Bemis of New York; Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, and myself.

"Steps will be taken to organize about this committee the liberal thought of America on a program of railroad control that will be industrially democratic and that will protect the interest of the public.

"The object of the conference is to take up the railroad problem from the standpoint of the public interest and to determine how it can be solved in such a fashion as to give the country the greatest efficiency in the transportation service, with respect to every factor involved, producer, consumer, and labor. We shall build our investigation on the basic principle, laid down in our statement of Aug. 10, that it is incumbent upon the Government to provide transportation at actual cost.

"The second basic principle will be the principle of economic democracy—that is, the participation of labor in management and control.

"I agree most heartily with Senator Borah, who said in the Senate yesterday, speaking of the general labor situation, that the problem is not one of wages. The question, he went on, cannot be settled until industry has been put on a new basis and labor not only has been allowed to share in the fruits of industry but also in management, operation, and control. No American liberal, I think, will disagree with that statement. I hope that we can organize a large group of prominent Americans all over the country who are thinking along these lines and who realize, with Senator Borah, that the situation is acute and that a liberal policy is the only sane and right alternative.

"I am thoroughly convinced that we can only increase the production of wealth of all kinds when we insure its efficient and cheap distribution. I believe that can best be secured by enlisting the workers so that they will work with something of the hope and something of the freedom a man has when he works for himself, when he sees the plans and specifications and enjoys the results of his savings and efficiency. That ought to be axiomatic in America, which has become what she is by virtue of just such economic democracy, and I further believe that only through democratic control of the transportation agencies will industry, the farmer, and the worker be released from the endless cycle of higher costs and then higher wages, which will go on indefinitely under the private monopoly control of transportation by persons interested only in profits. Transportation must be an agency of service, and of service alone."

A Baby's Best Friends Are His Mother and IMPERIAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD.—Advt.

THURSTON, The Famous Magician, Globe Theatre now. Broadway's new sensation.—Advt.

LODGE SHOWS CONFIDENCE

Says Reservationists' Differences Regarding Article X. Are Not Serious.

COUNTS ON SIX DEMOCRATS

Five "Middle-Ground" Republicans Working on a New Program of Reservations.

NO REPLY TO PRESIDENT YET

Republican Chiefs Agree to Defer It Till Treaty Is Reported Out This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—With President Wilson belaboring the Senate opponents to the treaty with Germany in his swing around the circle and Administration leaders at the Capitol exerting their energies to beat down the efforts of their Republican adversaries to concentrate upon a settled program upon which to conduct the battle when the treaty is reported to the upper body, the treaty situation today admittedly had reached a particularly acute stage.

It became known during the day that more than one Democratic emissary in the Senate had been sounding out middle-ground and conservative Senators in the Republican camp in the last few days in an attempt to ascertain if agreement could be reached on reservations that, unlike those adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday, would not recommit the Versailles treaty to Paris.

In their talks with Democratic Senators, it develops, these emissaries discovered that some six of their number were inclined to support the reservations adopted by the committee with the exception of the one touching upon Article X., relating to the guarantees of territorial integrity; Article XI., dealing with the right of the League council to determine the participation of members in any controversy involving war or "threat of war," and Article XXII., respecting mandates over small nations not in the League.

These six Senators are Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma, Shields of Tennessee, Thomas of Colorado, Walsh of Massachusetts, and Smith of Georgia. Senators Reed and Gore have announced themselves as intending to vote for all the committee reservations, while the others, it is said, will support them with a change of phraseology as to the one on Articles X., XI., and XXII., so as to make that reservation less drastic.

Besides the six Democratic Senators who favor the committee reservations, there are at least three more, Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina, and Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, who are quoted as being disposed to support reservations along the line of those drafted by the mild reservationists. These three Senators have not as yet made up their minds to vote for reservations, but they are put down by Republican leaders as favoring them, with strong likelihood of their voting that way.

Say Reservations Program Will Win.

These breaks in the Democratic ranks had the effect, today, of causing the Republican leaders to predict unhesitatingly that the program of reservations would be carried through, despite the urgent insistence of the President that nothing be done that would necessitate sending the treaty back to Paris.

The Republican leaders were spurred on in their effort to build up their offensive against the treaty by the sledge-hammer blows aimed at the opposition by President Wilson. While only a few of the Republican Senators would discuss the President's excoriation of the opposition as "contemptible quitters," who would be "gibbeted," and "those who see the treaty through jaundiced eyes," they privately commented upon the attacks in no hesitant language.

These Senators spoke of the President having "lost his temper," and more than one of them remarked that, with this, would inevitably come the loss of his fight in the Senate.

"Let the President talk," said one Republican leader. "Let him scold the Senate all he wants. It is his day before the country. Ours will come when the vote on the treaty occurs."

The Republican chiefs agreed among themselves not to reply to the President's assault upon the treaty opponents until he had got a little further along. Then the floodgates of Senate oratory will open, while individual Senators among the foes of the treaty on the road will join the counterattack.

Senator Lodge, asked if he had any comment to make on the President's castigation of his opponents, replied with a smile:

"No, there is nothing to say at this

Continued on Page Five.

FROM LISTERS DIABETIC FLOUR—absolutely starchless and saccharine—delicious bread and other appetising dishes can be made easily, in any home. Lister Bros., 405 Lexington Ave., New York.—Advt.

LEARN COOKING—Stop guesswork. Show your cook how. Mrs. Andrea's Cooking School, 46 West 68th St., New York. Tel. Circle 2020.—Advt.

Austrian Cabinet Unanimous for Signing Treaty; Will Recommend Acceptance by the Assembly.

BERNE, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Cabinet, after fully discussing the treaty, has unanimously decided to recommend to the National Assembly its acceptance. This information is conveyed in a dispatch received from Prague this morning.

VIENNA, (via London,) Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Renner, the head of the Austrian peace delegation, has informed the newspaper correspondents here that he will return to St. Germain on Sunday and sign the Peace Treaty handed Austria this week.

The peace terms handed Austria by the Allies at St. Germain were printed in Wednesday morning's newspapers, accompanied by editorial expressions of protest and despair.

The Arbeiter Zeitung characterized the terms as "bitter, spiteful, and unjust." It added: "The Entente is using its power in the most shameful manner to ill-treat and outrage a defenseless people with a peace based on might."

The Tageblatt said: "In vain do we search for a sign of justice, regard for our utter incapacity to fulfill, or consideration for the principle of self-determination for peoples." It adds that the Reparation Commission must begin its work by constituting itself a revision commission.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Dispatches which reached the Peace Conference today from Vienna indicated that the Austrians would probably formally decide tomorrow to accept the Peace Treaty. Chancellor Renner is expected to return to Paris immediately.

The signing of the treaty has been fixed for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Germain.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Berlin wireless dispatch today reports that Count Sigray, the Commissary for Western Hungary, has informed the Commissary for Oedenburg, near the border of Lower Austria, that the Hungarian Government does not recognize the treaty presented to Austria by the Entente as having any validity with regard to Hungary, and that the Government will meet with armed force any attempt to occupy Western Hungary.

The strict closing of the frontier has been ordered, the dispatch adds, to prevent the Austrians entering Western Hungary.

Press dispatches from Paris in July reporting the territorial clauses of the Austrian treaty stated that the treaty provided that Austria was to receive the Oedenburg region of Hungary, presumably on ethnological grounds, its population being largely German.

GALLOWAY RESIGNS; BLAMES BURLESON

Was Ousted for Refusing to Help Debauch Civil Service, Commissioner Declares.

WILSON'S MOVE A SURPRISE

May Pave Way for Department Investigation — President Restrains Postal Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson evidently has won another victory and survived another attack. This afternoon it was announced that Charles M. Galloway of South Carolina, a Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission, had handed in his resignation and the President had accepted it.

For months there has been constant friction between Mr. Burleson and Mr. Galloway, due to what the Civil Service Commissioner has said in private were the autocratic methods of the Postmaster General and his attempts to make the Civil Service alter its rulings to suit the political ends of the Cabinet officer. In a statement this afternoon, Mr. Galloway said his resignation had been "forced," and it is understood that President Wilson lately communicated with him, giving him virtually an ultimatum.

This ultimatum must have come as a surprise, for after the President last Winter, asked for the resignation of Mr. Galloway and Herman W. Craven, a Republican member of the commission, Mr. Galloway tendered his resignation but it was not accepted. Apparently all was serene so far as the Democratic member of the commission was concerned. It is said that he received assurances that his best course would be to remain in office until the President's return from France this Summer.

Issue Grew More Strained.

However, the issue between Mr. Burleson and Mr. Galloway has been growing more strained weekly. Political prophets here said there was no question but one or the other would have to be beheaded. As it turns out, the President appears to have stood by the much-criticised Mr. Burleson and ousted Mr. Galloway, his appointee of 1913.

The statement which Mr. Galloway made this afternoon follows:

My resignation was forced because I would not co-operate with Postmaster General Burleson in debauching the Civil Service and making a sham of the merit system. Herman W. Craven, the Republican member, and I, a Democrat, were ousted from the commission because we were not willing that the commission should be a mere adjunct of the Post Office Department and subservient to it, especially with reference to examinations for presidential postmaster under the Executive order of March 31, 1917.

A very recent example of Mr. Burle-

Continued on Page Twenty-three.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"—CENTURY THEATRE—World's Most Beautiful Production. Now Playing—8 weeks only.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

THURSTON, The Famous Magician, Globe Theatre now. Broadway's new sensation.—Advt.

WILSON GAINING SUPPORT

Observers See His Case Won if He Will Accept Some Reservations.

PUBLIC MOSTLY FOR TREATY

Impressed by President's Assertions That Opposition Has Unworthy Basis.

BIG KANSAS CITY MEETING

15,000 Pack Convention Hall —Des Moines Turns Out En Masse to Greet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6.—President Wilson ended his speechmaking for the week tonight by an address at the Coliseum here before a large audience.

He arrived in the city soon after 8 o'clock, coming north from Kansas City, where before noon he spoke to a great crowd in the Convention Hall on the issues involved in the Peace Treaty and the League covenant.

A Reception Committee which included Governor Harding of Iowa and Mayor Fairweather of Des Moines escorted the President and Mrs. Wilson to the Coliseum meeting.

Residents of Des Moines and thousands from the outlying districts turned out in great numbers, giving the President the most enthusiastic welcome which has greeted him on the tour. The streets of the city were a surging mass of men and women who frequently broke through the police lines and blocked the automobiles in which the President and his party rode from the train to the auditorium. During the entire journey the President stood up, smiling and waving greetings.

In the spectacle of the night Des Moines did not forget that her sturdy sons had played a heroic part in the war. At the station a long line of soldiers stood at attention as the Presidential party left the train. After they were reviewed by the President they marched through the streets to patriotic airs as an escort of honor. At the hall the soldiers had seats of honor, while along the front rows sat the fathers and mothers of Des Moines boys who had given up their lives in the war.

As the President appeared on the platform and the crowd gave a great cheer, several of the women who were mourning bent their heads.

At the opening of the meeting there was an invocation by Bishop Longley of the Episcopal Church, who included in his prayer the hope that the United States Senate may be so guided that it would exert its power to aid in the preservation of world peace so that no more boys need go to war.

Says Need of Peace Is Desperate.

Such was the scene that President Wilson faced, and as he proceeded with his plea for support of the League of Nations there were frequent outbursts of applause.

"The world is desperately in need of peace," he said, "and it cannot wait much longer. It is waiting on us, looking to the nation to which it had turned for leadership."

There were some persons, he said, referring to his opponents, whose statesmanship consisted in doing nothing. "I have heard of standing pat before," he added, "but their stand patism is going to the length that it is none of our business and we don't care what happens to the rest of the world."

The isolation of the United States, the President declared, had come to an end, not because the nation sought to enter into world politics, but because its genius and energy had made it a determining factor in the world's affairs.

The President asserted that the attitude of his opponents in the Senate was that "we had made a great promise to mankind which it costs too much to redeem."

"I have come to make my report to you," he said, "and when you make yourselves heard there will no longer be any fight, no doubt of the result."

Amid much applause the President asserted that the only way to make sure that there would be no other war like the one just ended was for the United States to participate in a League of Nations and guarantee world peace.

The Shantung settlement was touched upon by the President.

"I don't like that settlement any better than you," he said, "but here are the circumstances."

He then explained the situation and asked what could be gained for China by remaining out of the League of Nations. He asked if the people could contemplate another war to take Shantung away and give it back to China. (Cries of "No, no; that would not do.)"

Japan had promised to return all rights in Shantung to China, the President said, and this certainly would be accomplished with Japan and China in the League of Nations, of which the United States and the other great nations were members.

The outcome of the present controversy, the President predicted, would be the "triumphant" adoption of the treaty and the covenant. There was

IRISH ENVOYS TELL OF WILSON REBUKE

President Said Speeches of Walsh and Dunne Had Thwarted His Efforts.

VERSION OF PARIS PARLEY

Document Submitted to Senate Says That Wilson Expressed Deep Sympathy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There was filed with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations late this afternoon a report of a private conversation on Irish affairs which Frank P. Walsh and ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois had with President Wilson in Paris on June 11 last.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh called on the President by appointment to discuss the Irish question, and after leaving his residence at 11 Place des Etats Unis they jotted down their recollection of what had been said in the course of the conversation. In filing the document it is referred to by the Irish National Bureau, which is the Sinn Fein agency in Washington, as "confidential memoranda."

In the report of the interview the President is quoted as having said that "there were a lot of things" that he had hoped to get in Paris, but that he had failed to secure them. He referred to the fact that his words "had raised hopes in the hearts of millions of people," all of which could not be realized, as "the great metaphysical tragedy of today."

On one occasion, when one of his visitors remarked to the President that he did not seem to know much about the Irish question, he replied by asking them if that was so why had they called on him. In another part of the report the President, according to Messrs. Dunne and Walsh, called attention to the activities of these two Americans while they were in Ireland. He asked them what they thought would have happened in this country if before or during the civil war an Englishman had gone into the Southern States and acted as they had acted in Ireland.

The report was called for by the Senate committee at the Irish hearing of Aug. 30. Mr. Walsh in his speech before the committee referred to the conference with the President, whereupon he was asked to submit a report of what transpired at the conference.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne called on the President in their capacities as members of the "American Commission on Irish Independence." Michael T. Ryan of Philadelphia, the third member of the commission, did not take part in the conference.

Report of the Conference.

The report of the conference with the President, as filed with the Foreign Relations Committee, reads:

Interview between President Wilson and Messrs. Edward F. Dunne and

Continued on Page Sixteen.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with original cast and famous beauties reopens at New Amsterdam Theatre Wednesday night. Seat sale opens tomorrow. All seats at box office 4 weeks in advance. Ziegfeld 8 o'clock revue also opens Wednesday night.—Advt.

CENTURY THEATRE—Positively Open—World's Most Beautiful Production—"CHU CHIN CHOW"—8 weeks only.—Advt.

only a "little handful" of men who were really determined to destroy it. This "little handful," he asserted, would be overthrown.

The League of Nations, the President declared, "is the most drastic covenant of peace ever conceived"—a "covenant of compulsory arbitration of discussion."

"To my dying day," the President added, "I shall deem it the crowning privilege of life to have been permitted to put my name to such a document as this."

During his address the President made a reference to the labor situation that was thought to relate to the controversy between the United States Steel Corporation and its employes.

The President, after stating that arbitration and discussion of international problems under the League of Nations would prevent war, went on to say that one of the difficulties in our labor situation was that some employers refused to meet their employes face to face and discuss points of difference. In the majority of cases where employers had been willing to treat with the employes, the President continued, a satisfactory solution of the differences had been arrived at.

The President, while in St. Louis, received a telegram signed by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders stating that they were finding it difficult to hold the steel workers in line because of the refusal of Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of United States Steel, to receive a committee of steel workers. The President has not stated what he would do in the matter.

Say President Is Gaining.

Judging from the events of yesterday and today, it is generally admitted, even by opponents of the League of Nations, that if the President will accept a program providing for some reservations he will have the support of the vast majority of the people in the sections through which he has passed. To that extent, according to the prevailing opinion, the President has won his fight already.

It does not seem likely that that part of the Middle West through which the President has passed is willing, or will be willing at any time, to back the program for rejection of the treaty as proposed by the radical elements in the Senate. Should the tide turn strongly to the President in the Far West, it is possible that the people of this region will be willing to give complete approval to the view of the President that no objection should be raised to the document.

The most definite impression gained is that the Senate faction, which seeks direct amendments to the treaty that would make it necessary to reconvene the Peace Conference, faces an almost impossible task in rallying public sentiment to their side. If the President is able to convince the people that the Senate is adopting a destructive course, not warranted by the facts, he may win their complete support. He has already done much to accomplish this.

There is evident a distinct feeling in many quarters that the treaty opposition in the Senate has over-reached itself in its efforts to embarrass the President, and Mr. Wilson is making the most of his opportunity to spread this idea.

What Was Accomplished in Missouri.

The President accomplished at least two things during his tour of Missouri, regardless of the effect that his speeches might have on the attitude of the nation:

First—He started a lively discussion of the treaty of peace on a scale that never would have been reached had the President remained in Washington;

Secondly, he left with the people the unquestioned impression that he believes many of his opponents in the Senate are fighting the treaty in a spirit of vindictiveness, and that their demands for amendments or reservations which would make a radical change in the document are not made in good faith. However much the President may have tried to avoid the later line of fighting his opponents, he has not held himself in check when facing an appreciative audience. It is at such times that the fighting spirit in the President prevails and he proceeds along the "do or die" policy.

It is unquestionable that many citizens of Missouri and the neighboring States had not looked for such a situation, and that many of them, who had been reached by propaganda, were willing to look into the question of reservations and urge acceptance, if such a course could be followed without wrecking the League of Nations idea.

It is generally admitted by men of all parties that in the territory through which the President has passed sentiment is for a league that will end the danger of war in the future and that the President's demand for such a result is a winning proposition. In effect, then, he has started the tide in his favor, but the sentiment for some reservations has not been destroyed.

Republican Canvass of Situation.

Republicans have made a survey of the situation in Missouri because of the contest raging between Senator Reed and the adherents of the President. A Republican of prominence said today that prior to the President's coming this canvass showed that the Republicans were split about even on the League, and that for every five Democrats who favored the President's leadership without question there were three who were unwilling to go that far. It would appear as President Wilson left Missouri the situation as a whole was favorable to his cause; certainly the public view would seem to be very largely in favor of a League of Nations in which the United States would play a leading part.

Efforts to prevent America's participation in a League of Nations, it would appear, will not receive broad support. That became more apparent as the President made his appeals for the establishment of a new order of things for the world. The most enthusiastic applause was given when these great ideals were expounded by Mr. Wilson.

Several persons with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked said that the Shantung settlement had attracted much attention and they thought that the spirit of opposition to this feature of the treaty would be more apparent as the President went West. The propaganda of opponents of the League, it was said, had roused real doubt in the minds of many about the Shantung question, but it is not plain that the people are willing to endanger the treaty merely on this issue.

The President's references to the Shantung agreement and the statement of his firm conviction that Japan will fulfill all her promises, have helped his cause. Anti-League propagandists had asserted that the President admitted that surrender to Japan was made in order to save the League covenant. The President's explanations, with his assurances that in his opinion the League of Nations would provide the most effective means of establishing the rights of China in the future has made a strong appeal.

Says Critics Misrepresented Treaty.

In closing the first leg of his nation-wide tour here, President Wilson said tonight that he was convinced that the facts concerning the treaty of peace and the League covenant had been grossly misrepresented to the people by his opponents. He added that he intended to tell them the truth, and that he had no doubt as to the result, once the people of the country obtained a full realization of the issues at stake.

The President, in reviewing events since he left Washington, said that he was highly gratified by the large gatherings to hear him, which he felt was indicative of the desire of his hearers to obtain the facts which would aid them in reaching their decision as to the merits of the treaty.

The President said that apparently there had been no effort on the part of opponents of the League to tell the truth. Reports had been heard by members of the party that there was apathy in some quarters in regard to the treaty. In this connection the President said that if such was the case it was due to the fact that there had been so much lying going on about the treaty and the covenant on the part of its enemies—a course that had served to becloud the real issue and minimize the importance of immediate action.

The President is impressed by the keen attention given his remarks by his audiences. He said that he felt that both men and women had been quick to grasp the point, once the facts were represented in their true light.

Another matter commented upon by the President was the relationship of the treaty to the high cost of living and other important economic problems. These matters were of such vital interest to the people, he believed, that they naturally would force the treaty into the background unless the people obtained a full realization of the relationship of the two. It was his intention, during the rest of his tour, the President said, to let the people know the situation.

He felt that great interest in the treaty had been roused by his speeches in the States through which he has passed, and that the people were awakening to a realization of the fact that opponents were attempting to becloud the situation and misrepresent the need for swift ratification.

The President was apparently in the best of spirits today as he discussed the developments of the trip with correspondents. He made it plain that it was his intention to push the campaign if the opponents of the treaty persisted in what he termed obstructive and destructive methods.

Great Outpouring at Kansas City.

The President began his day's speech-making at Kansas City where, in the packed auditorium of Convention Hall, he addressed 15,000 persons.

The scene in the hall was one to inspire any speaker to his best efforts. The crowd reached even to the rafters of the building and there was scarcely a man, woman, or child but carried an American flag. As the President appeared at the top of the runway, which leads down from the rear of the hall, the people were on their feet cheering and there was a frantic waving of flags, which for the moment hid faces from view.

The President accepted this demonstration, which was preceded by a parade through five miles of streets, crowded with applauding people, as evidence that he had not lost his grip on the confidence of his hearers and spoke with vigor.

In his address he declared that those who adopted obstructive methods when a world was crying out for relief, could expect nothing better than ignominy upon their fellow men. He mentioned conditions in Armenia as a case where relief could not be given until the treaty was ratified. On this he said:

"It is an open question if the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed, when I think of words piled up on words. Of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over are happening in this pitiable part of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing."

"To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind," the President went on, "and yet there are men who approach the question with passion, with private passion, with party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves, or to a group of their fellow countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own. When at last in the annals of mankind they are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high."

At another point he suggested that some of those who were obstructing the treaty were Bolshevistically inclined in that their obstruction had no constructive quality and only sought to destroy.

He asked that his remarks be not accepted as directly applicable to the Senate, but added that he hoped the people of the United States would not permit the growing up in this country of any such thing as "international Bolshevism," where the selfish desires of a minority bent on a destructive course would be permitted to prevail.

"I have not come to fight or antagonize anybody, or any body of individuals," the President exclaimed. "I have, let me say without the slightest affectation, the greatest respect for the Senate of the United States, but, my fellow-citizens, I have come out to fight a cause. That cause is greater than the Senate. It is greater than the Government. It is as great as the cause of mankind, and I intend, in office or out, to fight that battle as long as I live.

"My ancestors were troublesome Scotchmen, and among them were some of that famous group that were known as the Covenanters. Very well, then, here is the covenant of the League of Nations. I am a covenanter."

The President suggested one new idea in his address, and that was that the Philippine Islands might soon expect their freedom if the League of Nations became a reality. This problem, he said, was one of the most perplexing which the United States had been forced to face.

There was continued reference, by inference, throughout the President's speech, to the attitude of the Senate, and he intimated that he intended to stand or fall on the treaty. He denied intolerance of attitude, but asserted that "from the bottom of my feet to the top of my head, I have a fighting spirit about it, and if anybody dares to defeat this great experiment, then they must gather together the counsellors of the world to do something better."

The President's voice is holding out well. It troubled him a moment this morning when he was speaking at the hall in Kansas City. He stopped a moment and then passed the remark that the break in his voice was the result of "an old Paris cold."

AMERICA'S PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN TREATY

Wilson Tells Kansas City Audience the Great Problems It Seeks to Solve.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—In his address at Convention Hall today President Wilson said:

I came back from Paris, bringing one of the greatest documents of human history. One of the things that made it great was that it was penetrated throughout with the principles to which America has devoted her life. Let me hasten to say that one of the most delightful circumstances of the work on the other side of the water was that I discovered that what we called American principles had penetrated to the heart and to the understanding, not only of the great peoples of Europe, but to the hearts and understandings of the great men who were representing the peoples of Europe.

I think that I can say that one of the things that America has had most at heart throughout her existence has been that there should be substituted for the brutal processes of war the friendly processes of consultation and arbitration, and that is done in the covenant of the League of Nations. I am very anxious that my fellow-citizens should realize that that is the chief topic of the covenant of the League of Nations—the greater part of its provisions. The whole intent and purpose of the document are expressed in provisions by which all the member States agree that they will never go to war without first having done one or the other of two things—either submitted the matter in controversy to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the verdict, or submitting it to discussion in the council of the League of Nations, and for that purpose they consent to allow six months for the discussion, and, whether they like the opinion expressed or not, that they will not go to war for three months after that opinion has been expressed.

So that you have, whether you get arbitration or not, nine months' discussion, and I want to remind you that that is the central principle of some thirty treaties entered into between the United States of America and some thirty other sovereign nations, all of which are confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

We have such an agreement with France; we have such an agreement with Great Britain, we have such an agreement with practically every great nation except Germany, which refused to enter into such an arrangement because, my fellow citizens, Germany knew that she intended something that did not bear discussion and that, if she had submitted the purpose which led to this war to so much as one month's discussion, she never would have dared go into the enterprise against mankind, which she finally did go into (applause).

And, therefore, I say that this principle of discussion is the principle already adopted by America. And what is the compulsion to do this? The compulsion is this, that if any member state violates that promise to submit either to arbitration or discussion, it is thereby, ipso facto, deemed to have committed an act of war against all the rest. Then, you will ask, do we at once take up arms and fight them? No. We do something very much more terrible than that. We absolutely boycott them.

Let any merchant put up to himself that if he enters into a covenant and then breaks it and the people all around absolutely desert his establishment and will have nothing to do with him—ask him after a little if it will be necessary to send the police. The most terrible thing that can happen to any individual and the most conclusive thing that can happen to a nation is to be read out of decent society. (Applause.)

A Step Toward Disarmament.

There was another thing that we needed to accomplish, that is accomplished in this document. We wanted disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by common agreement. Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this partnership except Germany, and inasmuch as Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men, I don't think for the time being she may be regarded as a great fighting nation.

And you know, my fellow citizens, that armaments mean great standing armies, and great stores of war material. They do not mean burdensome taxation merely, they do not mean merely compulsory military service, which saps the economic strength of the nation, but they mean the building up of a military class.

Again and again, my fellow citizens, in the Conference at Paris, we were face to face with this situation: That in dealing with a particular Government we found that they would not dare to promise what their General Staff was not willing that they should promise; and that they were dominated by the military machine which they had created, nominally for their own defense, but really (whether they willed it or not,) for the provocation of war. And so, as long as you have military cliques, it does not make any difference what your form of government is. If you are determined to be armed to the teeth you must obey the orders and directions of the only men who can control the great machinery of war.

It is not merely the cost of it, (armament,) although that is overwhelming, but it is the spirit of it, and America has never had, and I hope in the providence of God, never will have that spirit. (Great Applause.)

And there is no other way to dispense with great armaments except by the common agreement of the fighting nations of the world. And here is the agreement. They promised disarmament, and promise to agree upon a plan.

But there was something else we wanted, that is accomplished by this treaty. We wanted to destroy autocratic authority everywhere in the world. We wanted to see it that there was no place in the world where a small group of men could use their fellow citizens as pawns in a game; that there was no place in the world where a small group of men could, without consulting their fellow citizens, could send their fellow citizens to the battlefield, and to deal in accomplishing something dynastic, some political plan that had been conceived in private, some object that had been prepared for by universal, world-wide intrigue. That is what we wanted to accomplish.

The most startling thing that developed itself at the opening of our participation in this war was not the military preparation of Germany, (we were familiar with that, though we had been dreaming that she would not use it,) but her political preparation, to find that every community in the civilized world was penetrated by her intrigue. The German people did not know that, but it was known in Wilhelmstrasse, where the central offices of the German Government were, and Wilhelmstrasse was the master of the German people; and this war, my fellow-citizens, has emancipated the German people as well as the rest of the world.

We don't want to see anything like that done again, because we know that democracy will only have to destroy that form of government; and if we don't destroy it now, the job is still to be done. And by a combination of all the great fighting peoples of the world to see to it that the aggressive purpose of such a Government cannot be realized, you make it no longer worth while for little groups of men to contrive the downfall of civilization in private conference.

To Prevent Rule by Minority.

My fellow-citizens, it does not make any difference what kind of a minority governs you, if it is a minority. And the thing we must see to is that no minority anywhere masters the majority.

That is at the heart, my fellow-citizens, of the tragical things that are happening in that great country which we long to help and can find no way that is effective to help—I mean the great realm of Russia. The men who now are measurably in control of the affairs of Russia represent nobody but themselves. They have again and again been challenged to call a constitutional convention. They have again and again been challenged to prove that they had some kind of a mandate, even from a single class of their fellow-citizens. And they dared not attempt it; they have no mandate from anybody.

There are only thirty-four of them, I am told, and there were more than thirty-four men who used to control the destinies of Europe from Wilhelmstrasse. There is a closer monopoly of power in Petrograd and Moscow than there ever was in Berlin, and the thing that is intolerable is not that the Russian people are having their way but that another group of men more cruel than the czar himself is controlling the destinies of that great people.

And I want to say here and now that I am against the control of any minority anywhere. Search your own economic history and what have you been uneasy about? Now and again you have said there were small groups of capitalists who were controlling the industry and therefore the development of the United States. Seriously, my fellow citizens, if that is so, (and I sometimes have feared that it was,) we must break up that monopoly.

I am not now saying that there is any group of our fellow citizens who are consciously doing anything of the kind and I am saying that these allegations can be proved. But if it is proved that any class, any group anywhere is without the suffrage of their fellow citizens in control of our affairs, then I am with you to destroy the power of that group.

We have got to be frank with ourselves, however. If we do not want the minority government in Germany we must see to it that we do not have it in the United States. If you do not want little groups of selfish men to plot the future of Europe, we must not allow little groups of selfish men to plot the future of America. Any man that speaks for a class must prove that he also speaks for all his fellow citizens and for mankind; and then we will listen to him.

Then there was another thing we wanted to do, my fellow-citizens, that is done in this document. We wanted to see that helpless people were nowhere in the world put at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and masters. There is a painful example which is in the hearts of all of us. I mean the example of Armenia. There was a Christian people, helpless, at the mercy of a Turkish Government which thought it the service of God to destroy them. At this moment, my fellow-citizens, it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed.

When I think of words piled on words, of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over are happening in these pitiful parts of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing. Great peoples are driven out upon a desert, where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die, and then men, women, and children thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven, and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion?

And so, my fellow-citizens, there are other aspects to that matter. Not all the populations that are having something that is not a square deal live in Armenia. There are others. And one of the glories of the great document which I brought back with me is this, that everywhere in the area of settlement, covered by the political questions involved in that treaty, people of that sort have been given their freedom and guaranteed their freedom.

A Forum for World's Grievances.

But the thing does not end there, because the treaty includes the covenant of the League of Nations. And what does that say? That says that it is the privilege of any member State to call attention to anything anywhere that is likely to disturb the peace of the world, or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, and every people in the world that have not got what they think they ought to have is thereby given a world forum in which to bring the thing to the bar of mankind.

There never before has been provided a world forum in which the legitimate grievances of peoples entitled to consideration can be brought to the common judgment of mankind. And if I were thinking of any suppressed or oppressed people I surely could not ask any better forum than to stand up before the world and challenge the other party to make good its excuses for not acting in that case.

To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind. And yet there are men who approach the question with passion, with private passion, and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves or to a group of their fellow-countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own. When at last, in the annals of mankind, they are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high.

Respects Conscientious Objector.

I would not have you think that I am trying to characterize those who conscientiously object to anything in this great document. I take off my hat in the presence of any man's genuine conscience, and there are men who are conscientiously opposed to it, though they will pardon me if I say ignorantly opposed. I have no quarrel with them. It has been a great pleasure to confer with some of them—and to tell them as frankly as I would have told my most intimate friend the whole inside of my mind, and every other mind that I knew anything about that had been concerned with the conduct of affairs at Paris, in order that they might understand this thing and go with the rest of us in the confirmation of what is necessary for the peace of the world.

I have no intolerant spirit in the matter; but I also assure you that from the bottom of my feet to the top of my head, I have got a fighting spirit about it.

And if anybody dares to defeat this great experiment, then they must gather together the counselors of the world and do something better.

If there is a better scheme, I for one will subscribe to it, but I want to say now, as I said the other night, if it is a case of put up or shut up, Negation will not save the world. Opposition constructs nothing. Opposition is the specialty of those who are Bolshevistically inclined.

Again I assure you I am not comparing any of my respected colleagues to Bolsheviki; but I am merely pointing out that the Bolshevistic spirit lacks every element of constructive opposition. They have destroyed everything and they have proposed nothing. (Applause and cheers.)

And while there is a common abhorrence for political Bolshevism, I hope there will not be any such thing grow up in our country as international Bolshevism, the Bolshevism that destroys the constructive work of men who have conscientiously striven to cement the good feeling of the great peoples of the world.

Is it not a great vision, my fellow citizens—this of the thoughtful world combined for peace, and this of all the great peoples of the world associated to see that justice be done; that the strong who intend wrong are restrained and that the weak who cannot defend themselves are made secure?

Would Solve Philippine Problem.

We have a problem ahead of us that ought to interest us in this connection. We have promised the people of the Philippine Islands that we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them safe after we set them free. Under the arrangement they will be safe from the outset. They will become members of the League of Nations and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve against external aggression from any quarter the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines. It simplifies one of the most perplexing problems that has faced the American public.

But it does not simplify our problems, merely, gentlemen. It illustrates the triumph of the American spirit. I do not want to attempt any flight of fancy, but I can fancy those men of the first generation, that so thoughtfully set this great Government up, the generation of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and the Adamses—I can fancy their looking on with a sort of enraptured amusement that the American spirit should have made conquest of the world.

I tell you the war was won by the American spirit. And America in this treaty has realized what those gallant boys fought for. The men who make this impossible or difficult will have a lifelong reckoning with the men who won the war.

If anything that I have said has left the impression on your mind that I have the least doubt of the result, please dismiss the impression. And if you think I have come out on this errand to fight anybody, please dismiss that from your mind.

I have not come to fight or antagonize any individual or body of individuals. I have, let me say, without the slightest affectation, the greatest respect for the United States Senate, but, my fellow-citizens, I have come out to fight for a cause which is greater than the Senate; it is greater than the Government. It is as great as the cause of mankind, and I intend, in office or out, to fight that battle as long as I live.

My ancestors were troublesome Scotchmen and among them were some of that famous group that were known as the Covenanters.

Very well, here is the covenant of the League of Nations. I am a covenanter.

SAYS THE WORLD WAITS FOR AMERICA TO ACT

Wilson Suggests That Bolshevism May Spread Here Unless Delay Is Ended.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6—In his speech at the Coliseum tonight President Wilson said:

The world is desperately in need of the settled conditions of peace, and it cannot wait much longer. It is waiting upon us. That is the thought, that is the burdensome thought upon my heart tonight, that the world is waiting for the verdict of the nation to which it looked for leadership and which it thought would be the last that would ask the world to wait.

The world is not at peace. I suppose that it is difficult for one who has not had some touch of the hot passion of the other side of the sea to realise how all the passions that have been slumbering for ages have been uncovered and released by the tragedy of this war. And now all of this is released and uncovered and men glare at one another and say, "Now we are free, and what shall we do with our freedom?"

What happened in Russia was not a sudden and accidental thing. The people of Russia were maddened with the suppression of Czarism. When at last the chance came to throw off those chains, they threw them off, at first with hearts full of confidence and hope, and then they found out that they had been again deceived. There was no Assembly chosen to frame a constitution for them, or rather there was an Assembly chosen to choose a constitution for them and it was suppressed and dispersed, and a little group of men just as selfish, just as ruthless, just as pitiless as the Czar himself assumed control and exercised their power by terror and not by right.

And in other parts of Europe the poison spread—the poison of disorder, the poison of revolt, the poison of chaos. And do you honestly think, my fellow-citizens, that none of that poison has got in the veins of this free people? Do you not know that the world is all now one single whispering gallery? These antennae of the wireless telegraph are the symbols of our age.

All the impulses of mankind are thrown out upon the air and reach to the ends of the earth. With the tongue of the wireless and the tongue of the telegraph all the suggestions of disorder are spread through the world, and money, coming from nobody knows where, is deposited by the millions in capitals like Stockholm to be used for the propaganda of disorder and discontent and dissolution throughout the world, and men look you calmly in the face in America and say they are for that sort of revolution, when "that sort of revolution" means government by terror, government by force, not government by vote.

Poison May Spread Even Here.

It is the negation of everything that is American, but it is spreading, and so long as disorder continues, so long as the world is kept waiting for the answer to the question of the kind of peace we are going to have and what kind of guarantees there are to be behind that peace, that poison will steadily spread, more and more rapidly until it may be that even this beloved land of ours will be distracted and distorted by it.

That is what is concerning me, my fellow-countrymen. I know the splendid steadiness of the American people, but, my fellow-citizens, the whole world needs that steadiness and the American people are the makeweight in the fortunes of mankind. How long are we going to debate into which scale we will throw that magnificent equipoise that belongs to us? How long shall we be kept waiting for the answer whether the world may trust us or despise us?

They have looked to us for leadership. They have looked to us for example. They have built their peace upon the basis of our suggestions. That great volume that contains the treaty of peace is drawn along the specifications laid down by the American Government, and now the world stands at amaze because an authority in America hesitates whether it will indorse an American document or not.

You know what the necessity of peace is. Why, my fellow-countrymen, political liberty can exist only when there is peace. Social reform can take place only when there is peace. The settlement of every question that concerns our daily life waits for peace.

I have been receiving delegations in Washington of men engaged in the service of the Government temporarily in the administration of the railroads, and I have had to say to them: "My friends, I cannot tell what the railways can earn until commerce is restored to its normal courses. Until I can tell what the railroads can earn, I cannot tell what the wages that the railroads can pay will be. I cannot suggest what the increase of freight and passenger rates will be to meet these increases in wages, if the rates must be increased. I cannot tell yet whether it will be necessary to increase the rates or not, and I must ask you to wait."

The Vital Labor Problem.

But they are not the only people that have come to see me. There are all sorts of adjustments necessary in this country. I have asked representatives of capital and labor to come to Washington next month and confer—confer about the fundamental thing of our life at present—that is to say, the conditions of labor.

Do you realise, my fellow-citizens, that all through the world the one central question of civilization is, what shall be the conditions of labor? The profoundest unrest in Europe is due to the doubt what shall be the conditions of labor, and I need not tell you that that unrest is spreading to America.

The treaty of peace is a Magna Charta, a great guarantee that labor shall have the councils of the world devoted to the discussion of its conditions and of its betterment; and labor all over the world is waiting to know whether America is going to take part in those conferences or not.

The confidence of the men who sat at Paris was such that they put it in the document that the first meeting of the labor conference under that part of the treaty should take place in Washington upon the invitation of the President of the United States.

I am going to issue that invitation whether we can attend the conference or not. But think of the mortification. Think of standing by in Washington itself and see the world take counsel upon the rudimental matter of civilization without us. The thing is inconceivable, but it is true.

The world is waiting—waiting to see, not whether we will take part, but whether we will serve and lead, for it has expected us to lead.

In Paris, delegations from all over the world came to me to solicit the friendship of America. They frankly told us that they were not sure of anybody else that they could trust, but that they did absolutely trust us to do them justice and to see that justice was done them.

That is the attitude of the world, and reflect upon the reaction, the reaction of despair, that would come if America said: "We do not want to lead you. You must do without our advise. You must shift without us."

How are we going to bring about a peace for which everything waits? I have been very much amazed and very much amused. If I could be amused in such critical circumstances, to see that the statesmanship of some gentlemen consists in the very interesting proposition that we do nothing at all. I heard of standing pat before, but I never had before heard of standpatism going to the length of saying it is none of our business and we do not care what happens to the rest of the world.

Some gentlemen are saying, "Yes, we made a great promise to mankind, but it will cost too much to redeem it." My fellow-citizens, that is not the spirit of America, and you cannot have peace, you cannot have even your legitimate part in the business of the world, unless you are partners with the rest.

If you are going to say to the world, "we will stand off and see what we can get out of this," the world will see to it that you do not get anything out of it. If it is your deliberate choice that instead of being friends, you will be rivals and antagonists, then you will get just exactly what rivals and antagonists always get, just as little as can be grudgingly vouchsafed you.

Is there any business man here who would be willing to see the world go bankrupt and the business of the world stop? I do not like to argue this thing on this basis, but if you want to talk business I am ready to talk business. It is a matter of how much you are going to get from your money. You will get half as much as antagonists as you will get as partners.

So think that over, if you have none of that thing that is so lightly spoken of, known as altruism, and believe me, my fellow-countrymen, the only people in the world who are going to reap the harvest of the future, are the people who can entertain ideals, who can follow ideals to the death.

So, my fellow citizens, you have got to make up your minds, because, after all, it is you who are going to make up the minds of this country. I do not owe a report or the slightest responsibility to anybody but you. I mean you and the millions besides you, thoughtful, responsible American men and women all over this country. They are my bosses, and I am mighty glad to be their servant.

Just as American soldiers restored the morale of the fighting peoples of the Allies, so the United States could now restore the peace morale of the world.

Discussing the Shantung settlement, Mr. Wilson here said that he did not like that settlement "any better than you did," but that England and France had bound themselves without any qualifications to see to it that Japan got the German rights there and that the "most that could be got out of it" was the Japanese promise that she would give up every item of sovereignty which Germany otherwise would have enjoyed in Shantung Province, and that they would retain in the province only the economic concessions, such as other nations already had elsewhere in China. He continued:

But suppose that you say that is not enough. Very well; then, stay out of the treaty, and how will that accomplish anything. England and France are bound and cannot escape their obligations. Are you going to institute a war? War against Japan and France and England to get Shantung back for China? That is an enterprise which does not commend itself to the present generation.

By disagreeing with that provision we accomplish nothing for China. On the contrary, we stay out of the only counsel of nations in which we can be of service to China.

Only a Handful Obstructing.

It is only a handful of men who are trying to defeat the treaty or to prevent the League being adopted. The great majority, in official bodies and out, are scrutinising it, as it is perfectly legitimate that they should scrutinise it, to see if it is necessary that they should qualify it in any way.

And my knowledge of their conscience, my knowledge of their public principle, makes me certain that many will sooner or later see that it is safest, since it is all expressed in the plainest English that the English dictionary affords, not to qualify it—to accept it as it is.

They have been very much worried at the phrase that nothing in the document shall be taken as impairing in any way the validity of such regional understandings as the Monroe Doctrine, and they said, "Why put in such regional understandings as? What other understandings are there? Have you got something up your sleeve? Is there going to be a Monroe Doctrine in Asia? Is there going to be a Monroe Doctrine in China?"

Why, my fellow citizens, the phrase was written in perfect innocence. The man that I was associated with said, it is not wise to put a specific thing that belongs only to one nation in a document like this. We do not know of any other regional understanding like it, we never heard of any other.

Continued on Page Three.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 124 Pages, as follows:

I. General News Section.
II. News Section, Financial, Business.
III. Editorial Section.
IV. Drama, Music, Special Articles.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Sports Section.
X. Real Estate.
XI. Classified Advertisements.

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By Keeping Your Mouth Clean with
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Best Antiseptic Mouth Wash
AVOID INFLUENZA

Lots of People Accustomed to Eating
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and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread or Cake.

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or 'phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's". Ask for it by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Raymond-Whitcomb Ready for European Travel

STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZES PASSPORTS FOR BATTLEFIELDS

Announcement of First Tours to Europe Since War Begin—Sailing September 17 and October 4

The State Department's announcement that passports will be issued to tourists going to France, Belgium and Italy is followed by the announcement of Raymond & Whitcomb Company that they will send the first tours to Europe in five years, leaving New York September 17 and October 4.

Months of Preparation
This announcement is the result of months of preparation. Officers of the company have traveled extensively in Europe since the armistice, going over the entire ground and making all necessary arrangements. Through its extensive organization and its chief European office at 2 Place de l'Opera, Paris, the company is constantly in touch with the changing conditions as no individual traveler can expect to be.

Remarkable Itinerary
This exceptional tour will be from six weeks' to two months' duration and will allow choice of several remarkable routes, including France and the Battlefields, Belgium, the French Alps, the Chateau Country, the Pyrenees, Provence, the Riviera, Venice, Florence, Naples, Rome and Paris.

The First Anniversary
This is the first opportunity for tourists to see Europe since 1914, and the time is peculiarly appropriate, for the party will visit the scenes of American battles on the first anniversary of the great Argonne offensive—the greatest of all American victories.

The Last Opportunity
This is also the last opportunity to see the great Battlefields unchanged, before time and restoration alter them. The Raymond-Whitcomb Tour includes all the most important Battlefields, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, Verdun, Rheims, Ypres, the Marne and the Hindenburg Line.

Assured Steamship Reservations
An advantage of the tour, which will appeal to all prospective travelers, is the assurance of steamship accommodations of the best class, which under present conditions are very difficult to secure.

Party Limited
The party is strictly limited by the steamship space available, and persons who contemplate taking advantage of this opportunity to visit Europe should write at once for the company's booklet, containing rates, dates and full information. Address Raymond & Whitcomb Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

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All Day Wednesday,
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CITY AND NATION HONOR LAFAYETTE

Jusserand and Myron T. Herrick Pay Tribute on His Birthday and Marne Day.

TREATY RATIFICATION URGED

Friendship Between France and United States Must Continue, Speakers Declare.

PRAISE COL. ROOSEVELT

Exercises Held at City Hall, Joan of Arc Statue, and Union Square.

With the Leviathan, ex-German steamship, bringing back General Pershing, America's soldier in France, only a little more than a day's run from New York, the observance of the 162d anniversary of the birthday of General Lafayette, France's soldier in America, yesterday had a special significance.

Coupled with the marking of Lafayette's birthday was the celebration of the passing of the fifth year since the invincible line of French defenders hurled back the rushing German hosts in the first battle of the Marne.

Under the direction of the Lafayette Day National Committee there was scarcely a State but observed the dual anniversaries, and locally representatives of ten nations joined in an exercise at Joan of Arc statue, in an assemblage at City Hall, at a meeting at Lafayette statue in Union Square, and at dinners and receptions last night.

The affection in which the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was held by Frenchmen and by friends of France was evidenced in that his name was mentioned by every speaker. Ambassador Jules Jusserand, in his address at the City Hall, permitted an added note of earnestness to creep into his speech when he alluded to the former President.

Another thread that ran in and out in the speeches was the necessity for a prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty so that America might prepare to respond again if it should become necessary to a call for aid from France.

The principal observance of the day took place in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall. At 10 o'clock the invited guests and members of the committee in charge, headed by Charles W. Eliot, assembled at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, and in motor cars proceeded down Fifth Avenue to the Holland House, where Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand and Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, were picked up.

Streets Gay with National Colors.

The machines then continued to the City Hall. Many business houses and residences along the way were decorated with the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes. The City Hall itself was a mass of bunting, and down the steps from the door to the curb stood a detachment of the Lafayette Guard.

The Aldermanic chamber also was decorated with the French and American colors, and behind the platform, where stood Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, presiding, was arranged a full-length portrait of Lafayette. The army and navy representatives of the Allies were ranged on either side of the speakers' platform.

In his introductory remarks Justice Dowling mentioned that Colonel Roosevelt and the late Edouard de Billy had spoken at last year's observances, and of the former he said:

"We mourn one who last year gave us an address so timely and encouraging that the echo is still in our ears. We have reason to thank God that He gave to this country in the time of its emergency such a man as Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. His place is safe for all time in the hearts of his countrymen."

Welcoming the representatives of the Allies, Justice Dowling said:

"Today France is the frontier of human liberty in Europe. There was no break in the allied ranks during the war, and there will be none in peace. Today the relationship between France and America is closer than ever." Closing his remarks, Justice Dowling introduced Myron T. Herrick, who was the American Ambassador to Paris when the war began.

Characterizing Lafayette as "the first Ambassador of France to the United States," Mr. Herrick paid high tribute to him, declaring that had he not come America might have lost its struggle against a German King on the English throne.

"It has been our privilege," he said, "to share as an ally with France in another victory for those high ideals which have also long since permeated Great Britain and made of her a democracy—a victory of those ideals and principles of human right which hung in the balance in those fateful days of September, 1914.

Test of Democracy in the Future.

"The victories of peace which are yet to be won are not less important than the victory of war. The democracies of the world have won, but they have yet to demonstrate that this is the form of government best fitted for society. The war has emphasized the position of the United States among the liberal nations. To maintain that position will demand a measure of ability in government such as we have never attained.

"It calls for the ablest men of the country in governmental service, and for the constant scrutinizing and participation in public affairs of the entire citizenship. Incapacity and self-seeking are no longer to be tolerated in positions of leadership, for the conduct of government is a sacred trust.

Messages were read by Maurice Leon, Chairman of the Lafayette Day Committee of New York, President Poincaré of France cabled:

"The brotherhood of America and France was born in the War of Independence. It has never been obscured since. It has found its final consecration in the great fight we have just fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberty of the world. It will keep all its strength in the future and contribute to consolidate, in the interest of humanity, the peace which has been established, at the cost of so many sacrifices, by the defenders of right.

"To the people of the United States I send the greetings of the French Republic, to the American soldiers the cordial remembrance of their brothers-in-arms, to the American mothers who have left their sons on the battlefield of Europe the homage of my profound sympathy.

Clemenceau Sends Greetings.

From Premier Clemenceau was received the following:

"The French Nation takes profound joy in the thought that the American people associates this day, in the same celebration, the birthday of Lafayette and the anniversary day of the Battle of the Marne—the remembrance of the hero who immortalized himself in the struggle for American independence and the glorification of the victory which has assured the independence of France and of the world. You have proved to us how the noble example of Lafayette was always alive in the hearts of your sons.

"As he brought you the succor of his sword at the hour when you fought to become free, so at the critical moment of our formidable struggle to escape barbarism, you came to give us the aid which assured victory. A witness of the valor of its soldiers, I send to the American people my warm and cordial greeting on this day, which commemorates two great anniversaries equally dear to the cause of liberty and of right."

The Prince of Wales wired from Canada:

"I am proud to be asked to associate myself with your celebration. The British Empire can never forget its debt to France for the immortal victory of the Marne, the first great action of the war in which the French and British armies side by side imposed their will upon the enemy."

A message from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig read:

"It is a happy coincidence that on the anniversary of Lafayette's birthday America can celebrate the first great victory won by the French and British Armies for those principles of national liberty with which the name of Lafayette is identified. With the traditions of a free people to guide her, it was inevitable that America must join the contest into which France and Britain had been compelled to enter. It is a matter for congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic that she should have done so and to such purpose, and that henceforth the two great English-speaking peoples look back on sacrifices shared and victories won in common."

DOUGLAS HAIG, Field Marshal.

Message from Pershing.

General Pershing, on board the Leviathan, sent the following wireless:

"I sincerely regret that I shall not be present in New York for the exercises in the City Hall celebrating the Lafayette-Marne anniversary. The first celebration of this joint anniversary since the signing of peace should be fraught with new significance to all Americans. Lafayette's services directly influenced our course of action in the war. The first battle of the Marne saved the world from an overwhelming disaster. The memory of Lafayette and of the Marne must be kept fresh in the minds of every generation of our people.

Secretary of State Lansing wired:

"I deeply regret that my engagements prevent my presence at the celebration of two anniversaries so worthy of commemoration as those of Lafayette and the first battle of the Marne. Both stir our minds with the thought of the struggle and triumph of liberty, of sacrifice and glorious achievement. High among the heroes of America's War for Independence is inscribed the name of Lafayette; and no name will find a higher place in the annals of the great war for democracy than that of Joffre, victor of the Marne."

Following the reading of the messages, Ambassador Jusserand was introduced. In part he said:

"When we met last year, the third battle begun at the Marne was still going. The day's communiqués informed us that the Germans were in retreat on a front of forty kilometres between Péronne and Chauny.

"A more memorable statement was due to the Chairman of our meeting then and of our meeting today. 'I trust,' he said, 'it may be the privilege of the Chairman of next year's gathering to tell you of a complete victory for the allied cause.'

"We mourn the absence of one man, and hear no more a voice which on momentous occasions reached from one end of the world to the other, teaching men how to attain better days through courage, sense of duty, good citizenship, a voice now hushed forever, the voice of Theodore Roosevelt.

Calls It a Just Peace.

"The war has ended the way it should. Peace has been signed, not a peace of vengeance, but a peace of reparation and safety, the necessary amount of reparation and safety, nothing more, rather something less.

"If any who have not seen what we have seen and suffered, the wilful devastations, the shooting or carrying away of civilians, the ruining of mines and machinery, the methodical blowing up of a city like Chauny, house by house—if any such may be tempted to consider this a harsh and cruel peace, we would simply reply: Remember, a weak peace and weak resolves would only cause scorn and tempt to new aggressions.

"During my recent stay in France, I visited those parts of my country which are French again owing to American valor, Château-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, and some reconquered by our British friends, like Lens and Vimy Ridge, then Verdun, where the Germans did not pass; Metz, Strasbourg, the valley of the Rhine, to Mainz with the French, Coblenz with the Americans, Cologne with the British—the three Yorktown nations, now friends forever.

"The situation of the winners seemed in a number of places harsh indeed and cruel, that of the vanquished, prosperous, and enviable. One French village we crossed had been deliberately burned down by the Germans early in the war. Some fifty civilians had been shot. Not a house remained. Some inhabitants had returned. They lived in dugouts, and had to walk fifteen kilometers twice a week to get salt meat from the Government.

"But in the meantime future France is being built. Do not think that those men who with you stopped the Germans stand disheartened at the sight of their ruins and their undeserved hardships. On the contrary, they are clearing the wreckage, filling the shell-holes and the trenches, removing the barbed wire and the unexploded shells, preparing future crops. The village I alluded to had recovered twenty-five inhabitants when we saw it at Easter, and over 61,000 had returned to the Department of the Oise by the beginning of June.

Praises Spirit of New France.

"I saw at Arras, in a hole under ground, a workman busy with some plumbing word. 'I am lucky,' he told me. 'I had buried in this cellar what I had most valuable, and the Germans did not find it.'

"'And what was that?' 'My tools, and so I can begin life again.'

"When Lafayette heard of American independence his heart enlisted. When you heard of the danger of France your hearts enlisted. The severest claims on you, the widening of the limits of military age for your population, the increase of war taxes, were passed by a unanimous vote in the two Houses, and your descendants to the end of time will be proud of their ancestors who acted thus and fought so well in the great crisis."

After his address, Ambassador Jusserand invested Justice Dowling with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

As part of the exercises, Ambassador Jusserand was the guest at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, of the France-America Society. The speakers, besides the Ambassador, included Chauncey M. Depew and Albert Blum, President of the Association Generale Alsace-Lorraine.

Following an invocation said by Canon Giles B. Cabanel, chaplain of the French Blue Devils, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on John Quinn, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, in recognition, said Ambassador Jusserand, of his services to France during the war. The decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honor was awarded, for a similar reason, to Lucien C. Jouvand, President of the French Benevolent and French Hospital Society of New York.

Mr. Depew in his speech mentioned that yesterday was the first time in 140 years that a national effort had been made to pay tribute to Lafayette. He paid a glowing tribute to M. Jusserand.

Mr. Blum, after referring to General Pershing's utterance, "Lafayette, we are here," said: "Will not our Senators, our Congressmen, our leaders in finance, in industry, and in commerce, say—'France, we are ready again?'"

URGES AMERICA GIVE PLEDGE TO FRANCE

Treaty to Protect Republic Cannot Be Ratified Too Soon, Says Dr. Manning.

The treaty between America and France cannot be ratified too soon, according to Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who spoke yesterday at exercises at the Lafayette Monument in Union Square, held jointly by the Lafayette Day National Committee, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Lafayette Post of the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations.

In addition to Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, those in the stand included Major Gen. F. H. Barry, Rear Admirals Harry P. Huse, and C. F. Goodrich, Major Gen. F. H. Bethell of the British army; and the Consuls Generals of Italy, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Poland, and Greece. Lawrence F. Abbott presided. The statue was almost buried beneath wreaths from patriotic societies. One great wreath of white asters came all the way from the Fraternité des Artistes of Paris.

"This anniversary," said Dr. Manning, "is one to which the world war has given a new and added meaning. We are here to pay tribute to the memory of a noble son of France and to celebrate a great victory for right and freedom in the world."

Dr. Manning said America should be proud that she had not entered the conflict too late. "Let me speak of a matter," he said, "to which I feel at liberty to refer, because, I believe there is overwhelming unity of opinion among us in regard to it. I believe that all Americans are agreed that we owe to France the fullest possible assurance and guarantee of our armed support to the full limit of our strength in case of any future act of aggression against her by Germany. No guarantee can be too clear, no treaty can express too strongly our purpose to stand beside France if she should be again attacked.

"For nearly three years France fought the battle of freedom without aid from us. In the struggle she lost 1,400,000 of her sons, and a great part of her material wealth. We owe to France our pledge that, so far as our support can assure this, she shall have opportunity to recover from her wounds and to build up her life in security and peace.

"We owe this pledge as a debt of honor. France had definite tangible measures for her own protection against Germany which she relinquished on the understanding that she would receive this pledge. The treaty between us and France cannot be ratified too quickly. This pledge is required not only for the protection of France, but for our own protection, for unless France is made secure, there can be neither peace nor safety for the world."

At the exercises was a large detachment of the Federation of French War Veterans, many of this war. Last night they "fought again the battle of the Marne" in reminiscence at a dinner in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant.

EXERCISES ON THE DRIVE.

Program Carried Out at Statue of Joan of Arc.

Lafayette-Marne exercises were held at the Joan of Arc Statue, Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street, yesterday morning, under the direction of the Lafayette Day National Committee, the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, the City History Club, and several associated organizations.

While two biplanes from Hazelhurst Field circled above, speakers told of the historical events relating to the celebration. Three large wreaths were placed at the base of the statue. Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, presided.

The exercises were opened with a musical program by the Police Department Band, after which McDougal Hawkes, President of the French Institute in the United States, spoke on the Battle of the Marne. Then the wreaths were placed by Robert James Campbell, Mme. Louise Luchenpi, and Magdaleine Screen, of the French Institute. Dr. Charles A. Downer, President of the Alliance Française, spoke on the Peace Treaty, declaring it would be ratified, since "we are not Prussians, and, therefore, will not tear it up."

Other speakers were Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission, Canon Gilles B. Cabanel, Chaplain of the Blue Devils, and Louis Annin Ames. Carrier pigeons were released conveying messages of good-will to Major Gen. Thomas F. Barry at Governors Island. The exercises were closed with the firing of a salute by a squad of soldiers from Fort Jay and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

While the program was in progress veterans of other wars assembled under the direction of the Harlem Patriotic League at Seventh Avenue and 128th Street and marched to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street. Following music, roses were laid on the monument, and a wireless message of greeting was sent to General Pershing.

CASENAVE PRAISES FRANCE.

Says Spirit of 1870 Will Make Her Greater Than Ever.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—France has "gone back to work with a spirit of virile courage, the spirit that brought recuperation so quickly after the war of 1870, and that paid an enormous debt so promptly as to gain the admiration of the world," according to Maurice Casenave, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director General of the French Public Services, in an address here today at the celebration of the anniversaries of Lafayette and the first battle of the Marne.

Mr. Casenave, who spoke at the City Club, said that the false legend of "a frivolous and corrupt France," which Marshal Joffre had destroyed by the victory of the Marne, had been succeeded by an equally false legend, advanced by her enemies, that France had been bled white beyond the hope of resuscitation. He declared the progress made in his country ever since the armistice was a proof that France would arise from her present afflictions greater and stronger than ever.

Already, said the speaker, French industries were utilizing, in water power alone, 625,000 horsepower more than before the war, and by 1921 the total will have more than doubled that amount. A rosy picture of French prosperity with increased outputs of metals, textiles, coal, potash, and farm products was drawn by the speaker.

He also said that France's colonies, often ignored, were larger than the whole of the United States, including Alaska, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other possessions; that they were rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, and possessed a population of more than 50,000,000, "nearly all hard workers who have proven their loyalty to the mother country by fighting bravely for her in the present war."

FRENCH MONUMENT TO AMERICA BEGUN

Cornerstone Laid Near Bordeaux, Where First Troops Landed.

POINCARE AND FOCH THERE

French President Declares Only Lasting Union of Two Nations Can Assure Their Peace and Freedom.

POINTE DE GRAVE, France, Sept. 6. (Associated Press.)—France paid lasting tribute today to America's active entry into the great war by laying the cornerstone of a monument here commemorating the landing on the spot of the first contingent of American troops in 1917. Appropriate speeches by President Poincaré and Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, were the chief features of the exercises, appropriately held on the birthday of Lafayette, who sailed for America from this same spot in 1777.

The weather was none too propitious for the ceremony, the addresses of President Poincaré and Ambassador Wallace being delivered during a slight drizzle. None the less the scene was a brilliant one, numerous detachments of French and American soldiers, sailors and marines assembled among the sandy dunes of the Pointe giving color to the picture. The guard of honor, for instance, was composed of United States Marines, many of whom were veterans of the fighting on the Marne in 1918.

In addition to Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and other distinguished Frenchmen, numbers of prominent Americans assisted in the ceremony, among them Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State; General Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor now commander of the American forces in France. The French representation included also the Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and a member of the Joffre Mission to the United States in 1917; André Tardieu, and Deputy Maurice Damour, Chairman of the committee in charge of the exercises. A band from the U. S. S. Carola supplied the music for the occasion.

A crowd of some 3,000 persons witnessed the ceremony.

President Poincaré in his speech called to America to continue that close relationship which caused the United States to come to the aid of France.

"In the plains of Picardy, Lorraine, and Champagne, by the side of 1,400,000 which the war has mown down," said he, "sleep your Americans whose mothers do not know their tombs. They all sacrificed to the same ideal the French died for.

"Let us bend down over these tombs and listen. It is the same voice which everywhere arises from the depths of the earth. 'We have suffered,' they say, 'in order that the world should become free. To you now falls the duty to watch, that never again may leap up this danger which we have removed. Do not allow France and America to estrange themselves one from the other. Do not draw apart those hands which are now joined. Be on your guard that there shall never be kept between you misunderstandings which sooner or later might be transformed into disagreements. Tomorrow no more than yesterday can you dispense with each other. Separated, you will quickly be exposed to the offensive of violence. Side by side the peoples who have won the war will be strong enough to make such war impossible."

Ambassador Wallace, after having dwelt upon the part Lafayette had played in the Revolutionary War, declared that among the many glories of France none was comparable with that given her by the Battle of the Marne, which saved the world. He said the United States was proud to have had the opportunity to cross the ocean in this cause and that General Pershing had had the honor of serving under Marshal Foch. The Ambassador said he also considered it a great honor to himself that the opportunity was given him to affirm what was the due of France, which he declared must come out of the war with added strength and prestige, as otherwise the victory would have been won in vain.

President Poincaré arrived on a special train, being accompanied by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, and Ambassador Wallace. With Mr. Wallace were Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Naval Attaché, and Captain John H. MacFadden, Assistant Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris. Captain Melville Wallace, son of the Ambassador, was also a member of the party. Ten Senators and twenty-five members of the Chamber of Deputies were the official representatives of the French Parliament on board the train.

DID ARMOUR FIB ON SHOES?

Shoemaker Says That Packer Paid $125.80 for 4 Pairs Recently.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Within the last two months J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., has received and paid for four pairs of shoes, according to J. Letang, shoemaker here, who said one pair cost $19.80 and three pairs $32 each. Recently members of the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange sent Mr. Armour a $3.50 pair of shoes in answer to a letter in which he stated he hadn't had a new pair of shoes this year.

"I don't want to say whether we will take our shoes back until we hear from Mr. Armour," commented John J. Sullivan, President of the Exchange.

TO BREAK FAIRBANKS WILL.

Daughter of Vice President Brings Suit at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Adelaide F. Timmons, daughter of the late Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, filed suit in Probate Court asking that the will of her father be set aside on the ground that her father was of unsound mind at the time the document was executed and that it was procured through undue influences. She includes among the defendants her brothers, Richard, Warren, and Frederick Fairbanks.

Mrs. Timmons states that at the time of her father's death he owned property in Indiana of the value of $4,000,000, and 15,000 acres of land in Illinois worth $4,000,800. The will provides that she shall receive $15,000 a year by the executors of the instrument. Mrs. Timmons says that this amount is "grossly less than one-fifth of decedent's estate," the amount to which she would be entitled as heir at law.

SAYS WORLD WAITS FOR AMERICA TO ACT

Continued from Page 2, Column 6.

we never expect to hear of any other, but there might some day be some other and so we will say "such regional understanding as the Monroe Doctrine" and their phrase was intended to give right of way to the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere.

8,000 OUT AT ST. JOSEPH

But the President Refrains from Speaking.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 6.—On the way to Des Moines several hundred persons met the President's special here, where the train stopped three minutes.

A crowd of 8,000 persons swarmed around the observation end of the President's car and called for a speech, but acting on the advice of Dr. Grayson, he refrained from making one and exchanged friendly greetings.

A group of women Red Cross workers got the President and Mrs. Wilson to sign their roster, and to Mrs. Wilson was presented a basket of roses.

Many children, white and negro, were lifted up to the rail so that the President could shake them by the hand also.

The President seemed to enjoy particularly a tiny black pickaninny and its mammy, who, fighting a way through the crowd, got within reach of the rail.

"Hello, little one," he said, taking hold of a chubby and dirty hand; "I am glad to see you."

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—The special train bearing President Wilson and his party arrived from St. Louis at 9:05 o'clock this morning, but was held at the outskirts of the city for an hour before coming into the Union Station.

Long before the President and his party were met by the Reception Committee a large crowd was gathering on the Union Station Plaza, where a parade through downtown streets was to start.

Led by the 7th Regiment band, three companies of troops and the machine gun battalion, the party left Union Station in automobiles. President and Mrs. Wilson, with Governor Frederick D. Gardner and Mayor James Cowgill of Kansas City, were in the first car.

The route of parade, four miles long, was lined with people, and as the President approached there were frequent outbursts of cheering.

The parade passed up Grand Avenue and through the central part of the business section to Convention Hall. The doors of the hall had been opened at 9 o'clock, and in half an hour every seat was filled, and the crowd was still pouring in, seeking standing room. Several thousand persons were unable to get into the building.

When the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, appeared on the platform of the auditorium the crowd arose and cheered for more than two minutes.

After his address the President's train left the city promptly at noon.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 6.—The Presidential train stopped nearly a half hour at Independence, Mo., ten miles from Kansas City, so that breakfast could be had on board before reaching the city.

Independence, noted as the birthplace of Jesse James, the outlaw, turned out a throng of early risers, mostly women in calico Mother Hubbards, to greet the President. He smilingly shook hands with as many as could reach him.

The trainmen, familiar with the lore of Jesse James, pointed out to the Presidential party spots where the bandit had held up trains of an earlier day.

CHINESE IN PARIS WATCH SENATE ACTION

Hope for a Reservation Regarding Shantung as Aiding Their Case.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Yosuke Matsuoko's statement, published in America, to the effect that the Shantung controversy may be settled in a few weeks meets with little sympathy or confidence from the Chinese delegation in Paris. Its policy, backed by instructions from Peking, is to take no further steps toward getting a settlement unless Japan makes an unqualified declaration that she will withdraw her troops from Shantung, internationalize Tsing-Tao, grant other demands and definitely place herself on record with the four other great powers—America, France, Italy and England—as entertaining this purpose. In such circumstances the Chinese delegation admits a settlement could be reached soon; otherwise China will wait till she can submit her case to the League of Nations.

There is no doubt about her signing the Austrian treaty, which act will make her a member of the League, regardless of her refusal to sign the German treaty.

Even if the immediate controversy is settled in advance by satisfactory action by Japan, China will later submit the question of the validity of the treaty of 1915 to the League, as she considers it an entirely separate question.

In the meantime China is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the fight in the United States Senate over the Shantung clause of the German treaty. The Chinese in Paris do not expect, nor do they desire, that the Senate will reject the treaty, nor do they expect any such complete change of purport in the clauses affecting Shantung as would come from the proposed substitution of the word "China" for "Japan."

But they do hope that the Senate will make a reservation concerning Shantung which will mean that the American Senate assumes for itself the very privilege that Clemenceau denied to the Chinese delegation at Versailles on June 28. China would have signed the German treaty on that day if the President of the Peace Conference had not forbidden her signing it with a reservation. Now, if America ratifies it with such a reservation China will renew her demand to be allowed to sign the German treaty with her own reservation.

HELD ATTACK FOR FILM.

British General Delayed Hohenzollern Redoubt Explosion, Says Officer

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A story of how a General is said to have delayed a great operation until the light became good enough for cinematograph purposes is alleged to be told in "How I Filmed the War," by Lieutenant Geoffrey Malins, who took pictures of the battle of the Somme.

Malins says he heard in 1915 that the Hohenzollern redoubt was to be blown up at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when there would not be light enough for a photograph. He asserts that he proceeded to headquarters, where he succeeded in getting access to a General.

"I hear you're blowing up the Hohenzollern redoubt tomorrow at 4:30, Sir," Malins said, according to his story.

"Well," said the General, looking at him sharply, "what about it?"

"I can't take a photograph at 4:30, Sir; would you mind putting it off for a couple of hours?" Malins suggested, he says.

The General, Malins continued, jerked round in his chair as if the Lieutenant had struck him.

"Who is running this war, you or the Government?" he demanded, says Malins. "Get back to your post."

Later in the day came an order that the redoubt was to be blown up at 7 o'clock.

BRITISH FINE GERMAN TOWN.

Soldier Badly Hurt in an Outbreak Near Cologne.

COLOGNE, Sept. 5.—Serious disturbances between German and British troops at Euskirchen, twenty miles southwest of this city, resulted in a soldier being badly injured.

The leader of the Germans, named Kupper, was courtmartialed and sentenced to death and the town was fined 100,000 marks.

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PARIS LONDON FLORENCE

ALLIES SEE EVASION IN GERMANY'S REPLY

Note Offers to Suspend Article in Constitution on Austrian Representation.

AWAITS LEAGUE APPROVAL

Peace Conference, It Is Believed, Will Insist on Demand for Abrogation.

PARIS, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Virtually all the members of the Supreme Council are away from Paris, and consequently it is impossible to ascertain what action is likely to be taken on the German reply to the demand for alteration of the German constitution, which has been received here. It is expected that at its Monday meeting the Council will take an immediate decision.

The general opinion among the delegates in Paris is that the German reply is highly evasive and that the conference will not be inclined to accept anything short of actual elimination from the constitution of the section contemplating union with Austria.

The newspapers give extracts from the German reply, which has not been officially published.

Germany in the face of the Allies' note," says a quotation from the reply, "feels that it is impossible to maintain her former point of view. However, no modification in the text of the German Imperial Constitution is necessary. The German Government declares that Article 61 shall rest without legal force, and, notably, that the admission of Austrian representatives shall not occur before the League of Nations agrees."

It is pointed out that the Government cannot make a decision abrogating a clause of the constitution, which the National Assembly alone is able to do.

The reply appears to question the right of the Allies under the unratified treaty of Versailles to extend the zone of occupation on the right bank of the Rhine. The Paris newspapers retort that the Allies have full rights under the armistice.

PHILIP GIBBS TO VISIT BATTLEFIELDS AGAIN

Will Write of the Changes There and Life in Entente and Enemy Countries.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Philip Gibbs is revisiting the Continent in order to describe the changes wrought by war and peace. He will go over the battlefields and districts which he saw laid in ruins and also tour the principal towns of the Allies and their late enemies. The journey will include the chief centres of Belgium, Northern France, parts of Austria and the area occupied by the British troops on the Rhine.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"To compare the Europe of today after the storm of war with the Europe as he knew it before and during the war will be Mr. Gibbs's mission, and he will set down the results of his observations in a series of descriptive articles. As in his war dispatches, Mr. Gibbs will seek chiefly the human note and interest that underlie surface impressions."

The first of Mr. Gibbs's articles will be published in THE TIMES on Monday morning.

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Modistes Represented in This Exhibition Are:

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Beaver Brown
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Moose Brown
Cordovan Brown
Anzac Brown
Cocoa Brown
Walnut Brown
Mahogany Brown

BROWN, so symbolists of color say, brings wealth to those who wear it. The soothsayers claim it brings beauty. And Paris declares this is a season of brown! *C'est bien finis.* There is nothing left but to make a virtue of necessity and wear brown. And for once, fashion is logical. Is it not the most natural thing to adopt brown suits for the Autumn, when the leaves are turning russet brown, when country gardens are full of old fashioned brown-gold zinnias, and florists windows are full of new fashioned yellow-brown chrysanthemums? There is, first, the favorite of the season, Faisan brown, colored and named after the pheasant, with a richness and warmth like nothing so much as the brown of its wings. Next, perhaps, in popularity is Maduro, the soft and harmonizing shade of the ripe tobacco leaf. Then, there is cordovan, a dusky brown inspired by the leather affected in shoes. There are satisfying mocha and reindeer browns for the conventional, sumptuous moose brown for the luxuriously inclined, bronze brown for the practical, and for those who like novelty, the Anzac shade, a moss brown overcast with green.

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Velveteen
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LODGE SHOWS CONFIDENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

fine, except that the treaty situation is better now than it has been in months. I can say there is no question that reservations will be adopted before the treaty is ratified."

"How about the committee reservations?" Senator Lodge was asked.

"Oh, there is really no very great difference about them," he replied. "Only as to the second reservation, on Articles X, XI., and XXII., is there a real divergence of opinion, and that is not a serious one."

Mr. Lodge predicted that the opposition would come to an agreement on the second reservation, and that the treaty would be ratified with the reservations as a part of the ratifying resolution.

He counted six Democrats as being aligned with the opposition on reservations. There might be more, he said, but in any event there were enough, with the Republican support, to assure a victory of the reservation forces. As to amendments, Mr. Lodge had no prophecy to venture.

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, spoke of the President having seized a "bludgeon" in his effort to "club the opponents of the treaty into line."

"The President says the opposition to the treaty comes from Senators who have not read it," said Mr. Moses. "From my own observation, the advocates of the treaty are the ones who have not read it. The more one reads that treaty the more unalterable becomes his opposition to it. I wish the whole country would read it. Then, instead of talking of reservations, the country would demand that the entire treaty be thrown out."

From the talk of Republican leaders during the day it was certain that, as soon as the treaty was reported out next week, the counterattack upon the President would be launched. In the meantime one or two Senators may express their feelings, so that, as one of them remarked, the country would know what the Senate thought of the President's attacks.

Another Compromise Proposed.

Five of the middle-ground reservationists—Senators McCumber, McNary, Lenroot, Colt, and Kellogg—conferred early in the day over a policy of mild reservations, as a compromise on those adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee. They found no fault with the committee's reservations on the Monroe Doctrine and purely domestic questions, and all but Mr. McCumber were in sympathy with that as to withdrawal, Mr. McCumber objecting merely to the phrasing of it. All of them, however, opposed the reservations on Articles X., XI., and XXII., which they regarded as being too abrupt.

These five Senators agreed to draw up a set of reservations of their own, independent of the six drafted yesterday by Mr. McCumber, as a compromise for which they would endeavor to gain support from the Democratic camp. Their plan is to offer these reservations as an offset to those drafted by the committee and to fight for them in the Senate. The mild reservationists count upon the support of some thirty Republican Senators, and this with whatever Democratic support they may get, according to their view, will provide a balance of power that will carry the day when the final vote is taken.

McCumber Renews His Protest.

In a statement issued tonight, Senator McCumber, amplifying his explanation on the Senate floor yesterday, when he offered a substitute for the Foreign Relations Committee reservation affecting Article X., emphasized his belief in the necessity of the milder reservation that he had drawn.

"The reservation adopted by the committee in reference to Article X. of the treaty," he said, "does not meet the views of the mild reservationists. Those who have opposed the adoption of the treaty altogether and those who wish violent and radical amendments to the League of Nations have all declared again and again on the Senate floor that they favor a declaration that this Government under conditions like those of the great war would throw its power against the nation that would make another such war possible.

"Now this proposed reservation relating to Article X. is in effect a declared policy on the part of the United States that it will do nothing of the sort; that, no matter how morally wrong may be a conquest or threatened conquest, the world is apprised of the fact that we shall not regard it as of any concern to us.

"That puts the United States squarely on the wrong side of the great moral issues that may arise in the case of threatened future wars. It not only does this, but it is absolutely counter to the long-established policy of this country to do all in its power to secure settlement of international disputes without war. It is far more than a statement would be striking out Article X. entirely. The latter, at least, would not put on record the United States as to the future. This committee reservation puts us on record as being opposed to interference with any atrocious conditions outside our country, no matter how atrocious they might be."

Senator Lodge and other conservative leaders, in discussing the efforts of the middle-ground reservationists, said that whatver agreement was reached later on, undoubtedly would follow the lines laid down by the Foreign Relations Committee in its draft of reservations. Mr. Lodge is understood not to be opposed to a change in the second reservation that would eliminate the reference to the mandates and would provide that the armed forces of the United States could not be enlisted in any foreign war without the consent of Congress. This is what the middle-ground Senators advocate.

Mr. Lodge's advocacy of the committee reservations, it was stated today, was prompted by his desire to put before the Senate the most drastic changes demanded by the majority Senators, not with the expectation that all of them would be accepted, but to provide a basis of deliberation. The Massachusetts Senator, while supporting the reservations, had expected, it was stated, that some Senators would not be able to vote for them in their entirety.

Talk of utter rejection of the treaty by the "Battalion of Death," headed by Senators Borah and Johnson, is still heard at the Capitol, but it is regarded as impossible for this group to command enough support to carry out their scheme. If reservations are not adopted somewhat like those drafted by the Foreign Relations Committee, Republican leaders say, a serious effort will be made to reject the treaty. But the middle-ground Senators, or the majority of them, it is believed, would not follow the rest of the opposition so far.

According to a conservative estimate tonight the "rejectionists" can count upon twenty-eight Senators if reservations are not adopted. It would require thirty-three votes to reject the treaty.

HOPE TO SWAY RUMANIA.

British and Americans in Paris Bank on Success of Clerk's Mission.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The news that Sir George R. Clerk, a representative of the British Foreign Office, is going to Rumania has had a mixed reception here, the greater part of the French press regarding the move with little sympathy. On the other hand, in British and American circles it is considered a welcome proof that the Supreme Council is awake to the seriousness of the Central European situation and is determined not to allow Rumania to carry off the first disobedience against its authority successfully.

From British sources I learn that Sir George is regarded as a strong personality, fully conversant with Near Eastern and Balkan problems. It is hoped that he will be able to handle the real issue, namely, the necessity of convincing the Rumanians that neither they nor any one else can conduct a purely selfish policy in utter disregard of the instructions of the Conference; for there is no question that two most important messages were handed to the Rumanian Government by the French representative, Henri Cambon, despite Rumanian excuses about nondelivery by wireless.

The hostile attitude of the French press is an interesting, but quite logical, remembrance of the historical situation here, which parallels closely what has been happening in America. There is a [illegible] feeling that so far as peacemaking has been concerned, the French have been represented by Clemenceau, with no one else worth counting. In the Chamber's discussion of the treaty this grievance has been freely voiced, especially on behalf of the Chamber and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees, who think that they ought at least to have been consulted by the [illegible].

But the old Tiger knows his own strength, based on his personal popularity in the country, and particularly during the recent work has been supporting a broader and bigger foreign policy, either suggested or approved by the permanent officials who are the real force at the French Foreign Office. In France there is something in the nature of a clique devoted—one might almost say by hereditary predilection—to "la carrière," as the French term diplomacy. Like all cliques, it is often narrow-minded and sympathy resentful of outside interference. By loyally collaborating with his American and British colleagues in the conference who are trying to settle world affairs in the interests of justice and future peace, Clemenceau has upset more than one carefully laid little plan conceived on Nationalist lines for the extension of French influence.

He declines to let the work of the conference be held up by the squabbles of local representatives in Syria, for instance. How serious are England to which the Syrian affair has given rise is the impression given here is a consequence of this attitude, as are similar expressions of speculation, with occasional digs at America, in the case of Rumania. The French public is not interested, as Clemenceau knows, and they have full confidence in his power to protect French interests, no matter what his disgruntled critics may say.

The unfortunate thing is that sometimes foreigners in Paris take newspaper articles of this kind as the voice of genuine public sentiment and thus exaggerate them far above their real value with the ultimate result, perhaps, of creating a public feeling which was before nonexistent. The action of The London Daily Express in playing up the Syrian business and introducing the ominous word "Fashoda" is a case in point. The Frenchman in the street doesn't care a rap about Syria, nor does any one else here, save a small body of officials, some newspaper writers whom they inspire and that section of the commercial world which is directly interested in trade with the Levant. But every one knows what Fashoda stands for, and they do care about that. If the public once gets the impression that the French flag is to be again humiliated—for that is their interpretation of the Fashoda incident—incalculable harm may result, not only to Anglo-French friendship, but to the future harmony of the world.

FEARS GERMAN COLLAPSE.

Dr. Murlin, Methodist Commissioner, Sees Need of Prompt Aid.

BERLIN, Sept. 5. (Associated Press.)—Samuel Herbert Murlin, President of Boston University and a member of the War Emergency Reconstruction Commission of the American Methodist Church, the members of which have been traveling through Central Europe, today drew a gloomy picture of conditions in Germany and the future of the country, in the event that aid was not forthcoming.

"Germany is on the verge of bankruptcy and collapse," he said. "It is as clear as the noonday sun that if relief for this terrible condition does not come before Christmas there will be an uprising of the proletariat. The present Government will be overthrown and Bolshevism will rule Germany."

President Murlin made this declaration on the eve of the departure of the mission for Switzerland.

Red Army Chief Held.

BASLE, Sept. 6.—Two former members of the Hungarian Government, Dr. Lokacs and Ernest Seidler, have been arrested in Austria, according to advices from Vienna.

Seidler formerly was commander of the Hungarian Red Army. Both men have been interned by the Austrian authorities.

KAHLER SHOES

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Our shoes are universally admired because of their conservative style, abundance of comfort, and unsurpassed quality.

For Men and Women

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Nothing more truthfully expresses the charm of an attractive woman than the personality of her furs

Winner FURS

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A Costly Accident

A Técla Pearl is an achievement.

An Oriental Pearl is an accident.

And accidents are always costly.

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578 Fifth Avenue New York

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce the Arrival of their Special Representatives from Paris.

The Collection of Paris Models

Personally selected at the Final Fall and Winter Fashion Openings of the great couturieres and modistes. These models will be displayed as soon as they pass through the customs.

This is the largest assemblage of French Model Gowns, Tailleurs, Coats, Wraps, Blouses and Millinery this shop has ever imported. Many fashions have been specially designed and executed for this shop and will be held exclusive by Bonwit Teller & Co.

The Vogue of the

TAILORMADE SUIT

In Street Tailleurs and the formal costume Elegante for Women and "Jeune Filles"

FORTY-NINE FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

For the Autumnal and Winter season this shop is again sponsor for the tailleur—a great vogue for which is already apparent. The silhouettes of these Tailormades reveal exquisite plastic lines, tempered with a subtle fluency of supple tailoring.

There are many individualized types to select from in tailored modes or the more picturesque formal costumes, luxurious with accentuations of rich furs.

A very large collection of the fashionable and distinguished Duvetyn Suits is especially featured, together with kindred fabrics of the soft-surface variety.

Introducing an Original Interpretation of the

East India Note in House Gowns and Undergarments

Inspirational productions that are re-creations of original East India documentary garments garnered from the archives of a museum. These garments have been executed in the private workrooms of Bonwit Teller & Co. from fabrics especially dyed and embroidered by our Associate Artists and Craftspeople. They express in a most aesthetic manner the subtle mystery of "India," the "Mother of the World" and have a decided note of distinction.

An Exhibit of Special Interest in

Velvet House Gowns and Robes

Most interesting designs and treatments are exploited of silk velvet in combinations with rich brocades, fur and chiffon.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

A Limited Number of

Crepe Meteor House Gowns

10.75 16.50 29.50

Reduced from Much Higher Prices

A Limited Number of Odd Pieces

Silk and Handmade Lingerie Undergarments

5.00

Greatly reduced from Higher Prices

The Art and Technique of Peltry attain the highest expression in Fur Fashions of Distinction created by the Craft Furriers of this shop

Bonwit Teller & Co.

Beginning Monday and to Continue

The Annual September Sale of Fur Coats, Wraps, Evening Mantles, Sets, Scarfs, Muffs and Novelties

AT TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE & THIRTY PER CENT BELOW THE REGULAR SEASON PRICES

Particularly featured in this collection of The Authentic Fur Fashions are sumptuous Coats and Wraps of luxurious pelts of the more rare and choicer qualities in modes that are original and exclusive with this shop.

Magnificent Chinchilla Wrap of Exquisite Beauty

Sumptuous Russian Sable Wrap of Regal Elegance

Russian Ermine Wraps and Mantles 1850.00 to 2250.00

Broadtail Wraps and Coats of the most Exquisitely Marked Flat Skins with Self, Chinchilla or Sable Collars, 1450.00 to 4500.00

Handsome Dark Mink Wraps of Perfectly Matched Pelts in Wonderfully Arranged Markings, 1450.00 to 4500.00

A Great Collection of Carefully Selected and Matched Pelts in Rare Russian Sables, Fisher, Silver and Blue Foxes.

Special orders will be executed in these pelts in individual designs selected by patrons.

MARMOT COATS executed in a chic, jaunty model with an encircling girdle to match. *95.00*

LEOPARD CAT COATS; well marked pelts in a trig style combined with a contrasting fur. *145.00*

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in a smart trotteur type of a jaunty length with belt to match. *195.00*

HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat) in a thirty-inch long, full box model. *195.00*

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in twenty-eight inch long, flare sleeve, shawl collar model. *275.00*

SCOTCH MOLE COATS designed in a fascinating thirty-inch long model of perfectly matched, selected pelts. *295.00*

NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS in a voluminous forty-eight inch long model of clear blue skins. *695.00*

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS Thirty-inch long model, combinings of beaver, squirrel, opossum. *245.00*

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS Thirty-six inch length, combined with beaver or squirrel. *350.00*

HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat) Thirty-six inch length; girdle to match. *275.00*

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in many diverse styles of the smart trotteur types. *245.00*

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in various thirty-six inch long models with girdles. *450.00*

HUDSON SEAL WRAPS in all seal or with contrasting collars; forty-five and forty-eight inch lengths. *550.00*

SCOTCH MOLE WRAPS of finest selected pelts in forty-eight inch lengths; various models. *575.00*

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

DUTCH HOPEFUL OF BELGIAN POLICY

Minister to Great Britain Confident of Settlement of Dispute.

OFFERS TRAFFIC FACILITIES

Holland, He Says, Is Ready to Meet Reasonable Demands for Commerce Improvements.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.—In spite of rumors to the contrary, Jonkheer van Swinderen, the Dutch Minister to Great Britain and chief delegate in the Dutch negotiations in Paris, who is now at The Hague conferring with the Netherlands Government, said, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, that he was most optimistic about the final settlement of the Belgian-Dutch dispute now before the commission in Paris.

"Things are going as well as they possibly could," he said, adding emphatically, "There has never been any question of a rupture in the negotiations, as Belgian and French papers have reported, and the Dutch delegates who are now in Holland are returning to Paris at once."

Van Swinderen then referred to statements he made before the Paris commission. Subject to conditions that the Belgian Government would once for all renounce its territorial claims on the Dutch, he stated that Holland was ready to meet all reasonable demands on the part of Belgium for improvement in routes of commerce and ready to examine with Belgium an extension of the system of commerce and administration of the Scheldt so that the river would provide for the increasing needs caused by the construction of the Antwerp-Rhine Canal. The exposition of the military question by the Belgian delegation, he said, had not convinced the Dutch delegates that Holland ought to alter her defense system to suit the interests of Belgium.

The Dutch press is furious at the Belgian delegates' comparison of the question of the mouth of the Scheldt with that of the mouth of the Mississippi in 1803.

ASK FOR REPORTERS' NAMES

Newsmen Want Hylan to Explain Sheepshead Bay Speech.

Newspaper reporters on duty at Police Headquarters yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Hylan requesting that he furnish the names of reporters to whom he referred in a speech on Friday night at the Sheepshead Bay Camp of the patrolmen, in which he was quoted as saying that newspaper men at Police Headquarters had "tipped off gamblers and received money from vicious elements."

The Mayor would not comment yesterday upon his speech beyond saying that he was speaking of the past.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

FUR SHOP for Children

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Best & Co. announce the opening of a distinctive Children's Fur Department. The juvenile fur coats, caps, muffs and scarfs on display represent the most approved models for children.

Developed in white coney, natural coney, genette, gray and white squirrel and other popular furs for little children and girls; in styles both youthful and modish.

Moderate Prices

Fur coats, turbans and polo caps to match, muffs and scarfs as well as fur carriage robes.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

The lure of the high cost.

It is a sad commentary that many fashionable women still judge the desirability of a garment by its cost.

Our shop has a great many converts from this class to its credit.

The high quality of apparel and the moderate prices are a revelation to them.

Dresses—Coats—Suits

One of Our New "Autumn Tailleurs" Modestly Priced

EXCLUSIVE
TAILORED SUITS

The master tailors of Paris have contributed examples of their highest fashion thoughts to this superb collection.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
NOW READY

Very Special
90 New Suits

Tricotine, Tinsellone, Oxfords and Silvertone

Splendidly tailored, and with rich heavy silk linings, $35

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Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Advance Fall Fashions in Furs

Featuring New Fall Models in Fur Coats, Wraps—Neckwear & Muffs

A superb showing of new styles in Fur Coats, Wraps, Neckwear and Muffs of rich pelts that are exclusively **Best & Co.** creations. Ranging from luxurious wraps and scarfs for evening wear to trig street models, the carefully matched furs represented include Broadtail, Natural Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Seal-dyed Otter, Caracul, Moleskin, and Squirrel.

NUTRIA COATS AND WRAPS. Varied lengths. 225.00 to 350.00

NATURAL MINK COATS AND WRAPS. An unusual choice in several models. 795.00 to 3500.00

CARACUL COATS. With collar trimming of beaver and skunk, others with plain self collars. 325.00 to 975.00

SCOTCH MOLE COATS AND WRAPS. Unusual preparations were made to provide a wide assortment. 295.00 to 975.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps. 225.00 to 750.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps, with varied collar and cuff trimmings of beaver, skunk, squirrel and others. 245.00 to 975.00

SEAL-DYED OTTER. An unusually serviceable coat of exceptional appearance—several lengths and models. 325.00 to 575.00

SQUIRREL COATS. Clear gray pelts only were utilized an interesting selection is here. 325.00 to 850.00

Your Inspection Is Invited

of the latest **Best & Co.** fur Scarfs and Muffs for Autumn and Winter Wear, *chic* individuality is the keynote. Rich furs that give a note of beauty to any costume have been skilfully developed. The finer qualities of Fox, Natural Mink, Moleskin, Skunk, Black Lynx, Raccoon, Kolinsky, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Nutria and Wolf are favorites.

TAUPE FOX SETS. Animal-shaped scarf and muff. 110.00

BEAVER SETS. Smart tie scarf and round muff. 92.50

SKUNK SETS. Novelty scarf with ball ends—muff to match. 92.50

FOX SETS. In shades of brown and gray—misses' size. 55.00

NATURAL RED FOX SETS. Very dark colored and heavy furred. 125.00

BLACK LYNX SETS. New model lined scarf and large muff. 125.00

DYED SKUNK SETS. Lined animal scarf with round muff. 55.00

SQUIRREL SETS. Double furred scarf with round muff. 63.50

Special attention is directed to a collection of separate scarfs fashioned in new designs and executed in Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Pittsburg
Brooklyn
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland
Buffalo
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34th Street—New York

Exclusive Autumn Fashions

The forecast for Autumn is definitely foretold in the diversity of handsome models on display. Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s usual anticipation of the coming season's Vogue has this year outrivalled all previous attempts in the fashioning of Outer Apparel in all the finest approved Fabrics embracing every desirable coloring and two-tone effect

For Women and Misses

Tailored Suits in semi-fitted styles with inverted pleats at back. Mannish notch inlaid Velvet collar, novel pockets.

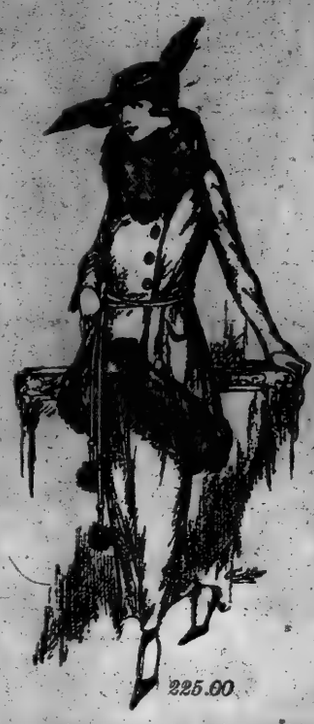
59.75

Strictly tailored Suits braid-bound and belted, smartly button trimmed. A novel feature is the three-tier pockets.

68.00

Exquisitely tailored Suits in straight-line, belted, semi-fitted and loose panel back models, with mannish notch collars and two-tier pockets.

75.00



225.00

Youthful Suits in flare coat effects. Belted, semi-belted and button trimmed. Large crushed collar of Opossum Fur.

98.00

Fascinating Suits, side button blouse model revealing the loose panel back. Choker collar and border on coat of Nutria Fur.

110.00

Handsome semi-fitted box coat Suit developed in Peach Bloom, exquisitely embroidered in Chenille and Silk in artistic design. Beaver collar.

175.00

82.50

Charming one-piece Tricotine Frocks revealing the favored slender silhouette, braided, elaborately embroidered and beaded.

59.75

Afternoon Frock of Brocaded Satin, skirt trimmed with full length silk fringe in Hawaiian style, bodice waist and Raglan Sleeve.

68.00

Youthful full flare semi-fitted Coat developed in Silvertip, large seal collar and deep cuffs. Full lined and warmly interlined.

75.00

Handsome Dolman Wrap for street and afternoon wear in belted effect with shoulder yoke; large Kolinsky Squirrel collar and cuffs. Full lined.

165.00

235.00

Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses

Expressive of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s leadership in presenting models distinctly apart from the ordinary in their exceptional beauty and charm of design and tailoring.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years—up to 36 bust measure.

Misses' Modish Tailored Suits	39.75	48.00	59.75	79.50 *and up*
Misses' Attractive Autumn Dresses	39.75	45.00	58.00	75.00 *and up*
Misses' Chic Autumn Coats	45.00	68.00	87.50	110.00 *and up*

Distinctive Millinery Modes

Charming creations in large shapes or extremely small close fitting effects, developed in Panne Velvet, Suede, Duvetyn or Beaver.

7.50 to 38.50 *and up*

Women's Autumn Blouses

Developed in Georgette Crepe, Satin, Crepe de Chine, metallic and embroidered Chiffons, in tailored, Tie-on, Over-Blouse and lace trimmed effects.

5.00 to 59.75

Women's and Misses' New Fall Footwear

Low Shoes

A comprehensive assortment of distinctive models in Pumps and Oxfords of Brown, Black or White Kidskin, Patent Leather and Black Satin. Evening Slippers in Satin, Cloth of Gold or Silver. Hand-turned soles, Louis XV. and Baby Louis Heels.

7.90 to 11.75

High Shoes

High cut shoes in Black Glace Kidskin with cloth tops, Brown Kid or Calfskin, Brown Suede tops; Black Kidskin, Gray Suede tops, and solid colors in Brown, Black or White Kidskin. Hand-turned or welted soles; military, Cuban or Louis XV. Heels.

7.90 to 20.00

Shoes also on sale in our Brooklyn and Newark Stores

AGITATION RENEWED FOR RHINE REPUBLIC

Allies Faced with Complications in the Continuance of the Move.

AMERICAN STAND IS FIRM

Policy Attributed to High Source Is Outlined to Dorten at Coblenz.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 2.—The Rhineland Republic move promises to be a lasting problem for the Allied armies occupying German territory and for the Interallied Rhineland Commission.

The agitation appears to have taken on new life and waxes bold. The French are not molesting the agitators, while the Americans and British are repressing them. As the Americans do not hold a great deal of territory outside the city of Coblenz and as the French constitute the big majority of the occupying forces the agitators have a pretty fair field.

Last June, when Dr. Hans Dorten tried to launch his "republic" with the aid of the French, the Americans took a stand against his movement. Not only that, but they kept him out of the American occupied zone. As soon as the French took over some of the territory the Americans had held Dr. Dorten appeared there, and, in the course of working up dissatisfaction, said some harsh things about the Yankees.

Define American Policy.

Therefore, the arm of American headquarters reached out and "invited" Dorten to a conference, which took place here Saturday. As a result of that interview he understands now that when the Rhineland commission takes hold it will do as it pleases, but as long as the American military authorities control Coblenz he must conform to these statements:

First, there has been no change in the policy announced by the American army of occupation last December by which it was made clear that no movement to alter the present form of Government of the Rhineland except in a legal manner would be permitted.

Second, no political agitation tending to cause unrest and disturb law and order in the American occupied territory will be permitted.

Third, there is no disposition on the part of the American military authorities to interfere in any way with the wishes of the people of the Rhineland in matters which concern their own welfare, but the question of the establishment of a new form of government in the Rhineland is one to be referred to the Peace Conference by those desiring it, in so far as any application to other than the constitutionally established German authorities is necessary.

Fourth, in order to serve best the interests of all concerned, Dr. Dorten is forbidden to enter the American occupied territory except by special permission of the American military authorities. This prohibition likewise applies to any of his emissaries. Dr. Dorten later went back to French occupied territory.

Attributed to High Sources.

Because the Americans now control only a small area, this declaration does not mean much in immediate application. It is taken as a statement of the American position in positive form and to have emanated from sources higher than the authorities at Coblenz. Its reference to legal methods recalls that Germany's new constitution forbids separationist movements for two years.

The demand in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Socialists for a clear statement of the French Government's Rhineland policy is a direct reflection on conditions in the occupied territory. The Socialists contend that it is clear that the Rhinelanders do not wish to leave Germany but want a separate state within the German Empire and contend that the French Government should declare that its policy will take cognisance of that fact.

While it is perfectly true that a great majority of Rhinelanders want a separate German State from Prussia, it is also true there is an active minority working for complete separation from Germany. This, of course, is something that a strong faction in France would like to see.

Palatinate Move Renewed.

The attempt to create a separate government for the Palatinate has cropped out again. Unlike Dorten's Rhineland movement, this scheme is openly and above board for separation from Germany. While Dorten would include the Palatinate in his new separate German state, there is no evidence that he is mixed in the Haas movement for the complete divorce of the Palatinate from Germany.

The truth of the matter is that political opportunists with or without allied support are trying to make use for personal motives of the honest desire of many Rhinelanders for independence from Prussia. Because the allied armies are in the territory concerned, the Allies will have a deep political interest and a certain responsibility, voluntary or involuntary, in the outcome of the agitation. I heard an American General say the other day that the Stars and Stripes over Ehrenbreitstein were the greatest peril to the future peace of America.

Vienna Jails German Spartacide.

VIENNA, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.)—Kurt Rabe, described as a German Spartacide, has been arrested by the police here, it being charged that he has been active in communist circles in this city and was the organizer of several recent demonstrations here. When arrested he wore a German uniform and several hand grenades were found on his person.

FESS LIKENS WILSON'S TOUR TO JOHNSON'S

Declares Both Appeals to People Were Received with Similar Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative S. D. Fess, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, today gave out a statement in which he compared President Wilson's appeal to the nation with President Andrew Johnson's swing around the country in 1867.

Mr. Fess's statement follows:

"President Wilson's swing around the circle is not the first of its kind. Andrew Johnson, in his contest with Congress, was the first instance where the Executive undertook to compel legislative subordination to executive decree.

"After a contest which was marked by some bitterness as displayed in public utterances on both sides and the exercise of the veto power quite freely, President Johnson in the city of Washington publicly declared that he would carry the fight to the country. In September of 1866, just three years ago, he started his famous swing, making speeches to great crowds on the way.

"Since President Wilson left Washington I have viewed the reported utterances of President Johnson. He referred to Congress as befitted by personal pique, sectional bitterness, and ignorant prejudice. His language was caustic and his statements dogmatic. He spoke with the air of assurance of his ground that at times approached egotism, if not arrogance. He assured the country that his position must win because he was right. At Chicago he minimized the opposition and referred to opponents, some as ignorant of the real issue and others as disloyal to the best interests of their country.

"Everywhere he traveled he was greeted by great crowds, which at places were wildly demonstrative. His utterances increased in acrimony with the progress of the tour.

"The friends of the President, convinced of the popular justification of his position, assiduously pushed him forward as the standard bearer of their views.

"Thus far the famous swingers around the circle' are not unalike, except Johnson's contest was with the House of Representatives on the question of that body's authority over the qualifications over elections of its own members which the House claimed belonged to it. On the other hand, President Wilson's contest is with the Senate, on the part to be played by that body in treaty making.

"Both were constitutional in character and admitted of wide discussion upon fundamentals, in which the Executive in each case proposed to carry the contest to the people as a method of personal approval, since under our system the contest must be final with votes of each house.

"In the Johnson case the difference reached the point of extreme bitterness before it was taken to the people. The climax was reached in the following sentence: 'It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences.'

"Quite naturally the country will read with more than the usual interest the speeches of President Wilson and note the demonstrations accorded the head of the nation. The entire setting upon which the tour is staged tends to all the glamour of the tournament.

"The Johnson issue involved the vital question of Federal relations, which was distinctively domestic. The Wilson issue involves international relations and the preservation of American sovereignty and independence."

3,000 SAIL FOR EUROPE

Examination of Steerage Passports Delays the Rochambeau.

Three Atlantic liners sailed for Europe yesterday, carrying nearly 3,000 passengers, the majority of whom had been detained in this country by the war and were going to visit relatives. There were also a number of American business men among the crowd, who were going to try and capture business in England and on the Continent.

The first to get away was the Anchor liner Columbia, with cabins crowded with Scots who had not seen the heather and bonnie Loch Lomond since 1914. There was also a party of nineteen members from the Southern Commercial Congress going to study trade relations abroad. The head of the commission was W. H. Wood, President of the American Trust Company of Charlotte, N. C.

The French liner Rochambeau, which had nearly 1,700 passengers for Havre, was delayed for three hours in sailing on account of the time it took to examine the passports of the 135 steerage passengers.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

Strikingly Original Fall Dresses At SPECIAL PRICES

Tinsel Embroidered Tricotine Dress 45.00.

A Renard special sale presents the smartest vogue in fashions at prices that create most favorable comment.

Tailored Tricotine Dresses

Exquisitely embroidered, or plain tailleur models in slim straight lines so extremely desirable, in Navy, Black, Brown, Copen.

Sizes 14 to 44 **19.75** *Values to 35.00*

Highest Class Satin, Serge and Tricotine Dresses

The new draped slim silhouettes, some beautifully embroidered in Navy, Black, Brown, Taupe and afternoon shades. The values are truly sensational,

25.00 *Values to 42.50*

DRESS MODES EXCLUSIVE

The choicest models of the new season—actual reproductions of the new imported models in the most expensive materials—Crepe Meteors, fine Satins, Men's Wear Serge, Wool Tricotines—a collection of grace and elegance that will meet favor in the eyes of the women of exclusive taste. Remarkably low priced at **$35**

Best & Co.

Boys' All-Wool Knicker Suits

"Made in Our Own Shops"

19.50 22.50 24.50

The H. C. of L. has overtaken the makers of "cheap" clothes. Everyone now realizes that, in the end, the best is the cheapest.

For more than forty years Best & Co. has pioneered this idea. It is as old a Best idea as all wool, silk sewed seams and first class tailoring.

The only clothes you can AFFORD to buy for your son this year are the BEST. BEST in fabric, in color, in making and BEST to wear.

Special

Medium weight all-wool knicker suits, suitable for immediate wear up to cold weather. *Sizes 7 to 18 years.* 15.50

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

You Never Pay More at Best's

IN HONOR OF GENERAL PERSHING AND THE RETURNING HEROES THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL CLOSE ALL DAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Paris London

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

for more than 40 years,

The Leading Establishment of America in

OUTFITTING for COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

The Best & Co. label in a garment is expressive of Good Taste, of Quality, and Low Price. In this year of difficulty in offering the most wanted garments at the time they are needed (due to lack of production of the fabric and the difficulties of making) it is with pride that we are able to give assurance to our Loyal Clientele that if it is Smart it can be found here, and at a price Lower than elsewhere.

Boys, Girls, Misses, Young Men

STUDENTS' MODEL IN LONG TROUSER SUITS

Distinctively Best & Co.

To suit the fastidious taste of the student our Men's Shop is well equipped with clothes especially designed for their needs. Made in our own shops, a typical offering is this all-wool cheviot in heather mixtures, splendidly tailored throughout. *Sizes 14-20 years.* 34.50

BOYS' SCHOOL MODEL IN SUITS

Distinctively Best & Co.

While other houses seek to create a reputation for boys' clothes, Best & Co. boys' suits have been recognized as supreme for over 40 years. In style, quality and workmanship, such suits as these maintain Best & Co. prestige. Scotch home-spun effects. Made in our own shops.

Sizes 7-18 years. 22.50

BOYS' SCHOOL MODEL IN BLOUSES

Distinctively Best & Co.

So timely for the opening of school is this boys' blouse that many mothers are buying it by the half dozen. Of striped madras in a variety of attractive patterns, long sleeves and French cuffs, with or without collars. *Sizes 7-14 years.* .98

MISSES' COLLEGE MODEL IN SHOES

Distinctively Best & Co.

The latest Autumn footwear in a large and complete assortment is now being shown in the Women's Footwear Shop, Third Floor. Typical is this distinctive boot of black gun-metal calfskin with high lace tops of brown buck. Narrow toe and Cuban heel.

Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths AA to D. Including tax 11.10

Dark brown calfskin with brown buck tops. Including tax 13.30

YOUNG MEN'S & BOYS' COLLEGE AND SCHOOL HATS & CAPS

Distinctively Best & Co.

A complete and exclusive Assortment in Young Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps for College and School wear. Included are Stitched Cloth Hats, Alpine shape, Soft Felts, Golf Caps in tweeds with flat or quarter tops; for Younger Boys, Caps and Rah Rah Sailors in tweeds and serges.

Young men's soft felt hats in the new shades. 3.50
Boys' caps in fancy all-wool tweeds. 1.75

HEADWEAR AND FURNISHINGS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Coat, 49.50

MISSES' COLLEGE MODEL IN SUITS

Distinctively Best & Co.

To outlast the school year, it is essential that school suits be ready in quality and workmanship for constant service. Extremely smart, this youthful model of wool velour is profusely trimmed in buttons, tie sash with convertible collar. Navy or brown. *Misses' sizes.* 59.00

MISSES' COLLEGE MODEL IN COATS

Distinctively Best & Co.

For economy as well as warmth it is important that the utility coat of the wardrobe be of splendid quality all-wool material. Such a coat is this of all-wool velour in a smart style. Belt, slit pockets and bone buttons. Navy, brown, green, purple or taupe. *Illustrated. Misses' sizes.* 49.50

GIRLS' SCHOOL MODEL IN DRESSES

Distinctively Best & Co.

For the age when things sartorial first appear on a girl's horizon as all-important, this smart dress of plaid serge wins instant approval. Russian blouse over full-pleated skirt, silk braid pipings and collars and cuffs of silk-bordered ruchings.

Sizes 10-16 years. 16.50

GIRLS' SCHOOL MODEL IN GUIMPES

Distinctively Best & Co.

Dainty guimpes like this greatly vary suspender dresses or skirts in appearance for every-day school wear. Of fine white lawn, its Dutch collar and tucked front are prettily trimmed with hand feather-stitching and fine Val. lace. Sheer and dainty in quality.

Sizes 4-10 years. 2.95

MISSES' & GIRLS' COLLEGE AND SCHOOL HATS & CAPS

Distinctively Best & Co.

A complete and exclusive Assortment in Misses' and Girls' Hats and Tams for College and School wear. Included are Hats in beaver, velvet and velours in the latest styles and shapes approved for the Miss; for Girls, girlish models in Hats and Tam-o'shanters in velvets and velours.

Misses' beaver sailor, smart mannish trim. All shades. 10.50
Girls' school tam, black Lyons velvet, wool pom-pom. 4.75

ACCESSORIES AND FURS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

You Never Pay More at Best's

JUNK DEALER HELD IN BIG RAIL FRAUD

Men Arrested in Boston Are Accused of Conspiracy to Cheat the Government.

CHARGE STEEL RAIL THEFTS

High-Grade Product Sold in Carload Lots as Waste, Say Federal Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—William Natt, 40 years old, 406 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and John D. Birmingham, 35, general foreman at the South Braintree Reclamation Plant of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, were arrested last night by Secret Service men and Department of Justice Agents, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of several million dollars' worth of steel rails. Today they were placed under heavy bail.

The arrests followed a year's investigation. In the absence of a Federal Judge, the men were taken before United States Commissioner Hayes. Natt furnished $10,000 bail, and Birmingham, who furnished $3,000, was released in custody of his attorney, William C. Prout of Boston, and his own personal recognizance.

Natt is a representative of Joseph, Joseph & Bros. of New York and Cincinnati, reputed to be the largest junk dealers in the country. Birmingham is an active citizen of South Braintree.

Thefts of the steel from the railroads cover a period of many years. High grade steel was shipped in carload lots from railroad reclamation stations under the guise of scrap iron and junk. Later it was sold to steel plants for the first-class quality that it was.

The shippers, Federal agents charge, finally became so bold that they did not even take the trouble to reload the cars but simply changed the bills of lading at plants of Joseph, Joseph & Bros. and sent the consignments to the steel mills.

More than forty detectives have been working on the case for a year under the direction of J. R. McMahon, chief of special agents of the New Haven, and Daniel Shea, Assistant United States District Attorney.

Railroad authorities put Mr. McMahon to work in August, 1918, when metal shipments from the South Braintree reclamation plant were brining in such small returns as to arouse suspicion. The case was reported to the Railroad Administration at Washington. A preliminary investigation showed that for the thousands of tons of high-class steel that were being sold by this road the return was small and diminishing. Further inquiries revealed similar conditions at other points.

At the Hotel Plaza, the home of Eli Joseph, President of the firm of Joseph Joseph & Brothers, it was said last night Mr. Joseph was in France on business.

FIGHT EXPORT FINANCE BILL.

Senators Object to Its Wide Powers —Adopt Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Necessity for the stabilization of foreign exchange and the extension of credits abroad as a means of furthering American commercial interests was emphasized in the Senate today when the Export Finance bill introduced by Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey, was taken up and a number of amendments adopted.

The bill, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board and approved by Secretary Glass and a number of the leading financiers of the country, provides for the formation of banking corporations and for their financing so as to enable them to do business abroad.

Opposition to the measure was expressed by Senators Smoot, Utah; Gronna, North Dakota; Lenroot, Wisconsin, and others. They objected particularly to what they said were the almost unlimited powers granted by the bill to the proposed financial corporations, and urged that limitations be provided by which they would be subjected to the banking laws as other financial institutions.

The Senate went on record as opposing foreign interests participating in the control of the corporations. By unanimous vote it adopted an amendment by Senator Smoot, requiring that all members of the Board of Directors instead of a "majority," as proposed, be American citizens. The Senate also amended the bill so as to require the corporations to engage entirely in foreign banking and other financial operations, instead of "principally" as originally provided.

Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, suggested that instead of Americans holding the "controling interest" in the corporations they should be required to hold complete control, but Senators Smoot and Edge termed this impracticable, the former adding that he was afraid if this were done "foreigners might attempt to retaliate."

Senator Smoot called attention to proposals which, he said, have been made by British officials that, as soon as the League of Nations had been approved, the English pound note should be made legal tender in the United States while the American dollar would be made legal tender in England.

"I don't believe the time will come when the English pound note will be considered legal tender in the United States," he said. "We may pass a thousand leagues of nations, but we'll never have it."

White Rock will make your stock of Liquors last longer and all the more palatable

POSITION WANTED

Am thoroughly experienced in entire charge of credits, billing and difficult collecting, financing with banks and mills, purchasing, liability and other insurance, preparation of contracts, welfare work among employes, supervision payrolls and bookkeeping, publicity and legal matters of manufacturing business; college education; honorably discharged from army; opportunity, not high salary, at start desired. C 344 Times.

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Distinctly a Specializing Shop concentrating on

Fashionable Outer Apparel

for the miss as well as the woman.

presenting styles that express

"infinite chic" "exclusive smartness"
"charming individuality" "spirited dash"

Hand tailored Tricotine Dress

Peach Bloom suit with Australian Opossum

Wonderful Tailored Suits
45.00 to 97.50

Beautiful Silk Frocks
29.75 to 87.50

Stunning Tricotine Dresses
35.00 to 75.00

Superbly Styled Coats
35.00 to 150.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

SALESMEN—ATTENTION

A large, long established textile corporation of New York City has need of the services of several successful salesmen—on commission basis—liberal drawing account.

The opportunity for the man with energy and ability—who desires to earn a large income.

K 47 TIMES.

ROBINSON'S

25-27 West 42d St. N.Y.

A Great Sale Event

Satin Frocks

Exclusive Robinson Creations

For Women and Misses

One of the Models.

This is a very special group of dresses designed by our own artists and developed by a noted manufacturer from an exquisite lot of soft satins purchased at much less than present market prices. That is why we can offer them at

45.00

on Monday and Tuesday

These high grade dresses if priced in accordance with the present cost of materials would be marked at 69.50.

OUR salon is now replete with all of the new and better style ideas for fall as expressed by the leading American and European designers.

CANDY STRIPES

A TAILORED SHIRT OF CANDY STRIPED MEN'S WEAR CREPE IS PRESENTED BY AVEDON WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT IT WILL PROVE REFRESHINGLY DURABLE, AND REALLY GIVE UNEXPECTED SERVICE. A TWO-IN-ONE COLLAR ADDS TO THE PREPOSSESSING APPEARANCE OF THE GARMENT AND PROVES CONVENIENT. ONE MAY CHOOSE STRIPES OF BLUE, ROSE, GREEN OR GOLD.

$10.

AVEDON

448 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street *34th Street at Madison Avenue*

A Pleasant Place to Know About

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

On Saturday next, September 13th, it will be closed at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

The New Costume Materials

now assembled in lavish profusion and in the newest and most exclusive varieties for Autumn and Winter, include

Silks and Velvets, choice and colorful; Laces, rare and exquisite; Woolen Fabrics, soft and beautiful; Embroideries, Trimmings and Fringes, in a multitude of artistic effects; and all those minor essentials that are indispensable to the couturiere in making up the fashionable gown, suit or coat.

These Departments are on the First Floor

A Marvelous Collection of Rich Metal Brocades

forms the center of attraction in the Silk Department, on the First Floor

Nothing more beautiful has ever been shown than the splendid fabrics comprising this collection, all of which are imported and controlled exclusively by B. Altman & Co. Among them are Silk-and-Metal Brocades, Velvet-and-Metal Brocades, Hand-printed Brocades, and Satin-and-Metal Cloths.

The New Woolens for Autumn and Winter

Many new and smart weaves have been introduced for the fashionable frocks and suits.

Among those that are sure to forge their way to popular favor are duo-tone tricosuede, fleur de laine, vel-duveyne, metal-embroidered velours and the new varieties of silvertone, cashmere velour and tricotine. Irresistible, too, are the fur cloths, including broadtail, astrakhan, silk squirrel and silk seal.

(First Floor)

Correct School Clothes for the Girl of 6 to 14

are given a place of special importance in the Girls' Outfitting Department, on the Second Floor.

The smart models assembled have been most thoughtfully chosen, with a view to meeting the now universal demand for girlish outerwear expressing simplicity, youthfulness and good taste. Some of the prices (in regular stock) are quoted:

Practical Coats . .	from $19.75
Serge Frocks . . .	from 14.75
Silk Frocks . . .	from 18.50

New Importations of Marvex Gloves

just received from France are now ready for the Autumn and Winter Demand

The superfine quality of these gloves commends them to every man and woman of cultured taste. The new assortments include all the leading shades for street and ceremonious wear, as well as white and black.

Marvex Gloves are manufactured exclusively for B. Altman & Co. by Trefousse et Cie., at Chaumont, France.

A Rare Assemblage of Furs and Fur Garments

is now on view in the Fur Department, on the Third Floor

It includes, besides the more practical furs for everyday, many superb creations composed of carefully matched pelts of the finest grades of mink, Alaska and Russian sables, Alaska seal, mole, etc.

The Upholstery Department

is displaying, in regular stock, a new and particularly interesting assortment of

Reversible Velour Portières

(8 feet long, finished)

made exclusively in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms, from fine-quality velours in the newest and most desired color combinations, and interestingly priced at

$35.00, $37.50 & $42.50

(Fourth Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

OUR SUBMARINE WINS U-BOAT TEST

United States Type Shows Superiority in Nearly Every Respect.

BOTH WERE BUILT IN 1918

S-6 Surpassed U-111 in Speed, Cruising Radius, Seaworthiness, and Habitability.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt made comparisons today between German and American submarines.

"New and interesting light is thrown on the efficiency of the German submarines by recent tests conducted by officers in the Bureau of Construction and Repair," said Mr. Roosevelt's statement.

"An opportunity recently developed in this country which permitted a direct comparison between a late design of German submarine and a late design of American submarine. While details of the comparative tests cannot be given, sufficient information is available to destroy the much-advertised superiority of the German submarine.

"As is well known, five German submarines of the latest design were brought to the United States for use in the Victory Loan campaign. Four of these boats came over under their own power, manned by officers and men of the United States Navy. The propulsive machinery of the fifth was partly destroyed or removed, so that it was necessary to tow this vessel across.

"The best of these vessels was 'tuned' for special trials. When reported ready for these trials, a special trial Board was designated to conduct the trials, following the established practice in carrying out contract trials for submarines for the United States Navy. The boats compared were ex-German submarine U-111, built at the Germania Yard, Kiel, Germany (completed in 1918, and S-3, a submarine designed by the Navy Department; S-3 was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and was commissioned in 1918.

"These boats both belong to the '800-ton class.' U-111 having a surface displacement of 830 tons and S-6 a surface displacement of 854 tons.

DIMENSIONS.	U-111.	S-3.
Length	235 feet	231 feet
Beam	21 feet	21.5 feet
Draft	12.5 feet	13.5 feet

"In the trials the maximum surface speed of the U-111 was 13.8 knots, while the S-3 made 14.7 knots. The submerged speed of U-111 was 7.8 knots, while S-3 made 12.4—a remarkable difference in favor of S-3. The radius of action of the two boats is also in favor of S-3, despite all the furore that was created by the advent of the U-boats on the American coast during the war.

"U-111 can cruise 8,500 miles at 8 knots, while S-3 can cover 10,000 miles at 11 knots. The submerged cruising radius shows an equal preponderance in favor of S-3. Both boats can carry twelve torpedoes. U-111 mounts two 4-inch guns, one forward and one aft, while S-3 mounts one 4-inch forward, this practice of one gun on a submarine being standard practice in the United States Navy.

"So much for the ordinary military characteristics of the vessels. It is necessary really to live in these vessels to appreciate the radical difference in their habitability, a vital military characteristic, for a submarine is no better than its crew.

"U-111 is congested to the last degree; she is complicated in the extreme by the installation of many 'gadgets,' some of which are of doubtful utility and more doubtful necessity. Accessibility to her equipment is very difficult; frequently it is necessary to take down three installations to overhaul one.

"On the contrary, S-3 is a habitable, livable proposition, comparatively 'roomy,' with reasonable accommodation for officers and crew. Her equipment is accessible and her general habitability is vastly superior to U-111.

"Much has been written of the seaworthiness of the German submarine. An opportunity to compare the seagoing capabilities of the two vessels occurred during these trials, and the general consensus of opinion among the officers conducting the test is that S-3 is the more seaworthy vessel. Her decks are drier, her bridge less subject to green seas, and her general behavior in a seaway superior. Referring to the comparative diving capabilities of the two vessels and general handling, there are few differences, and these few appear to favor the S-3.

"In the reports of the outcome of the comparative tests, the Bureau of Officers points out that there should be no idea that 'we have nothing to learn from the Germans.' There are a number of interesting details in design, construction, and operation that are well worth while studying. A few features are worthy of adoption, for the U-111 is the 'mittel U-boat,' which type is considered by the Germans as by far their best submarine."

Deposit $1,540,000 Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The State Treasury was increased by $1,540,000 today, the largest single deposit of the year. It represented the payment to the State Controller's office of the inheritance tax on the estate of Frederick G. Bourne, who died in Suffolk County last March.

FIND 400 VICTIMS OF BUDAPEST REDS

Rumanians Report Discovering 270 Bodies Under Parliament Building, 80 in a Monastery.

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The Rumanian Bureau at Berne states that the Rumanian troops after their entry into Budapest discovered 270 bodies of victims of the Communists under the Parliament Building. Among champagne bottles in a factory sixty more bodies were discovered, while in a Catholic monastery eighty priests, who had been imprisoned and had starved to death, were found.

The worst case of Communist brutality, the bureau adds, was that of a celebrated Magyar priest and orator named Hoch, who was found crucified before his church. All these crimes were committed on written orders of Tibor Szanuely, one of the leaders of the Communist Commissaries and a member of the former governing triumvirate in Budapest, and possibly with the consent of Bela Kun, the former Communist dictator, the bureau asserts.

A London dispatch of Sept. 4, quoting a Basle dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, said that several hundred bodies which had been hidden in Budapest had been discovered by the Rumanian troops in that city.

POLICE RAID TEAROOM.

Take Three Prisoners and 200 Bottles of Drinks in Early Morning Call.

Three persons were arrested and more than 200 bottles of wine and whisky confiscated early yesterday morning when Detectives Walsh and Brady raided the Green Tea Room, at 207 West Forty-eighth Street, just off Broadway. Miss Josie Palmer, 44 years old, said to be the proprietor of the place, and Miss Helen Olson, 25 years old, of 355 West 125th Street, and John Benson, 39 years old, of 158 West Fiftieth Street, waiters, were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station charged with violation of the State Excise and the National Prohibition laws.

Two men who attempted to enter the place while the raid was being made and who later went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station to demand the release of the prisoners were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and using abusive language. They gave their names as Raymond Conroy, 27 years old, an agent, of 2,116 Harrison Avenue, the Bronx, and Eugene McGee, 36 years old, a lawyer, of 140 Broadway.

When arraigned in the West Side Court Benson, Miss Olson, and Miss Palmer entered pleas of not guilty and were held under $500 bail each for examination on Sept. 11 by Magistrate William McAdoo. Conroy and McGee pleaded not guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct and were held in $500 bail each until Sept. 11.

RELIEF!

6 BELL-ANS
Hot Water
Quick Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

Firle Feller

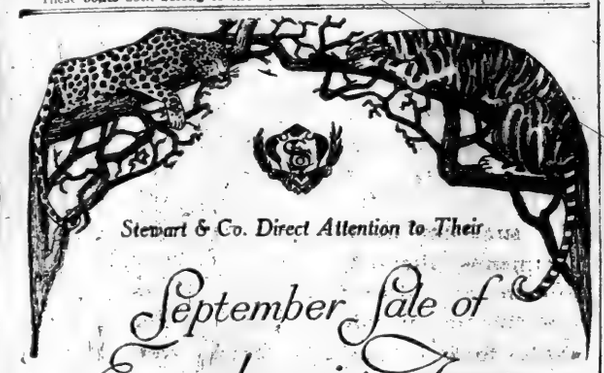
Removal Notice

Now at our New Shop,

36 WEST 57th STREET

Midway between 5th and 6th Avenues

Paris Models Just Received



Stewart & Co. Direct Attention to Their

September Sale of
Exclusive Furs

Coats—Wraps—Separate Pieces

Utmost in Fashion—Perfect in Quality

Savings from 15% to 40% on September Purchases

Broadtail Fur Coats & Wraps

1475.00 1850.50 2250.00

An extraordinary collection of rich and extremely smart Moire Broadtail Fur Coats and Wraps. Some exhibit unusually large cape collars of self fur, real Chinchilla or Sable. Finest selected skins.

Mole Fur Coats and Wraps

295.00 475.00 695.00

Unusually handsome mole fur coats and wraps in a number of unusually smart models, featuring large cape and shawl collars and extreme pockets. Some trimmed with contrasting furs. Perfectly matched skins of very finest quality.

Hudson Seal Fur Coats & Wraps

189.50 295.00 395.00

A collection of smart new models, 30 to 45 inches long. Some display large collars, cuffs and borders of self fur, Skunk, Beaver or Squirrel fur. Handsomely matched pelts. Sumptuously lined.

Natural Muskrat Fur Coat 135.00

Smart Muskrat fur coat in belted model, with large shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal. Beautifully marked skins.

Nutria Fur Coat 169.50

Taupe or natural Nutria fur coats, with shawl collars, cuffs and border of self fur. Perfectly matched skins.

Marmot Fur Coat 110.00

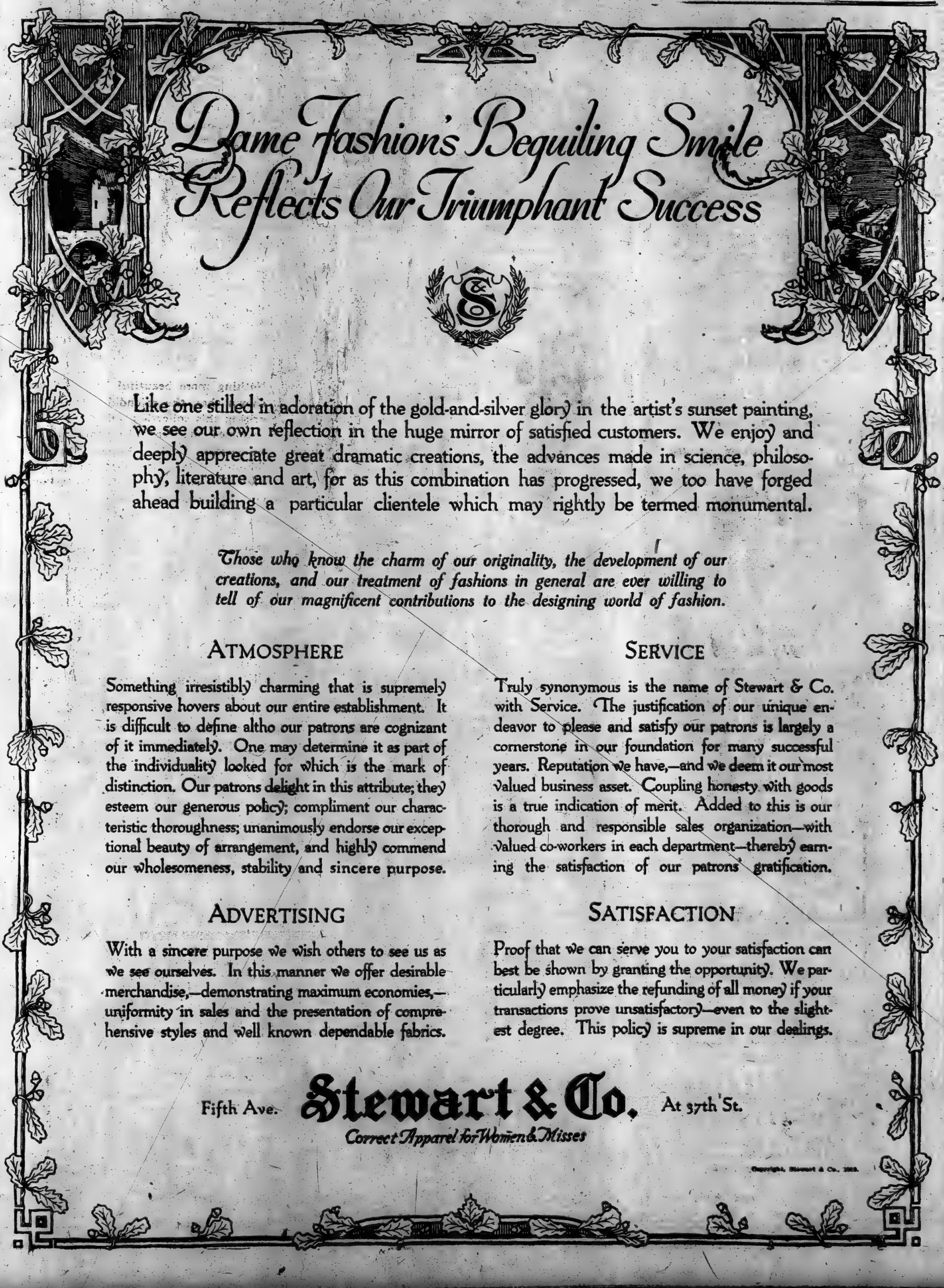
Sumptuous model made of finest selected skins; broad shawl collar and musketeer cuffs of Taupe Nutria fur.

An extraordinary collection of separate pieces at extremely low prices.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Fifth Ave., at 37th St.



Dame Fashion's Beguiling Smile Reflects Our Triumphant Success

Like one stilled in adoration of the gold-and-silver glory in the artist's sunset painting, we see our own reflection in the huge mirror of satisfied customers. We enjoy and deeply appreciate great dramatic creations, the advances made in science, philosophy, literature and art, for as this combination has progressed, we too have forged ahead building a particular clientele which may rightly be termed monumental.

Those who know the charm of our originality, the development of our creations, and our treatment of fashions in general are ever willing to tell of our magnificent contributions to the designing world of fashion.

ATMOSPHERE

Something irresistibly charming that is supremely responsive hovers about our entire establishment. It is difficult to define altho our patrons are cognizant of it immediately. One may determine it as part of the individuality looked for which is the mark of distinction. Our patrons delight in this attribute; they esteem our generous policy; compliment our characteristic thoroughness; unanimously endorse our exceptional beauty of arrangement, and highly commend our wholesomeness, stability and sincere purpose.

SERVICE

Truly synonymous is the name of Stewart & Co. with Service. The justification of our unique endeavor to please and satisfy our patrons is largely a cornerstone in our foundation for many successful years. Reputation we have,—and we deem it our most valued business asset. Coupling honesty with goods is a true indication of merit. Added to this is our thorough and responsible sales organization—with valued co-workers in each department—thereby earning the satisfaction of our patrons' gratification.

ADVERTISING

With a sincere purpose we wish others to see us as we see ourselves. In this manner we offer desirable merchandise,—demonstrating maximum economies,—uniformity in sales and the presentation of comprehensive styles and well known dependable fabrics.

SATISFACTION

Proof that we can serve you to your satisfaction can best be shown by granting the opportunity. We particularly emphasize the refunding of all money if your transactions prove unsatisfactory—even to the slightest degree. This policy is supreme in our dealings.

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Copyright, Stewart & Co., 1919.

MORE FOODSTUFFS RELEASED TO CITY

Commissioner Day Gets New Stocks of Peas, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, Jams, and Milk.

NO LETUP IN SALES NOTED

Frozen Chicken Will Be Offered This Week Through Retailers at 38 Cents a Pound.

Commissioner of Markets Dr. Jonathan C. Day obtained yesterday orders for consignments of army food now in Government warehouses sufficient to replenish the city's supply and insure even distribution in the public schools and end whatever shortage there has existed. There has been no letup in the buying, for the reported falling off in customers in some of the outlying districts has been made up by the increased buying in the more populous districts.

The sales on Friday totaled approximately $51,000, an increase of $2,000 over Thursday. Manhattan led the boroughs with $17,000. Sales in the other boroughs were: Brooklyn, $11,000; Bronx, $14,000; Queens, $8,000, and Richmond, $1,000. The only article on which a falling off of sales was reported was bacon, and this because, the officials say, most families bought enough bacon early in the sale to last for some weeks.

There were released to Commissioner Day yesterday by the army 100,000 pounds of ham, 60,000 cases of peas, 60,000 cases of corn, 120,000 cases of tomatoes, (Sizes 2 and 3.) 30,000 cases of beans, 20,000 cases of jams, and a quantity of condensed milk.

A feature of the city sales this week will be a chicken sale. Commissioner Day said he had obtained thousands of pounds of frozen chicken, but the date of delivery was still uncertain. August Silz of West Fourteenth Street has volunteered to handle these shipments for the city, and the distribution will be through the retail butchers.

Chicken at 32 Cents a Pound.

"We will get this chicken at 30 or 32 cents a pound," said the Commissioner. "The consignments could only be handled by those who have refrigeration and other facilities for handling perishable stuff, and so Mr. Silz volunteered to act for us. For the same reason it will be apparent that the chicken could not be handled through the schools. Mr. Silz will get 2 cents a pound for handling the shipments. This includes trucking and the retailers will be allowed 4 cents a pound for handling. This will make the price of chicken to the ultimate consumer 36 or 38 cents a pound."

Commissioner Day said that reports had reached him that some dealers had been buying food for resale. He said he had found nothing to prove the truth of such a report. Some large orders were investigated and it was found that the purchases were made by community or co-operative groups. Socialist organizations have been particularly active in this respect, and hospitals and charitable organizations have taken advantage of the sale. Frequently employes of some large firm band together and buy. In one instance the employes of a large grocery concern bought a wagonload of goods, carting them away in one of the company's wagons. This led to a report that the firm was buying army food and reselling it at a profit.

New Supply for Bronx.

The reopening of the schools would not interfere with the food sales, it was announced. In fact, it was expected to help because children could purchase and take food home with them after school hours. Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx inspected the schools in that borough yesterday. It is expected that 1,800 tons of foodstuffs will arrive in the Bronx tomorrow. President Bruckner said that the sales of cocoa, dried fruits and bacon, which heretofore had been sold only in large quantities, would be made in five pound packages.

A conference yesterday between C. B. Ames, Assistant to the Attorney General, and M. W. Feingold, Vice President of J. Aron & Co., Inc., resulted, the company announced, in this agreement relative to the four carloads of sugar seized at Chicago.

The libel proceedings are to be dismissed at once. The sugar will be sold by J. Aaron & Co., Inc., at the margin of profit allowed by the Food Administration regulations. Mr. Feingold explained to the satisfaction of the Department that there was no intent on the part of his company to do any act which might be regarded as hoarding or profiteering, and the matter has been adjusted without reflection upon J. Aron & Co., Inc., and to the satisfaction of the Department.

In commenting yesterday on conditions Food Administrator Arthur Williams said that, in his opinion, the peak of high prices had been reached. Prices might fluctuate 1 or 2 cents, but the situation, he said, was now under control. Mr. Williams said that he had received more than 200 complaints against retailers for charging exorbitant prices. These are being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Williams said that there was no sugar shortage imminent in the United States. Any retailer who was short of sugar could call at his office and the Wholesale Committee would arrange to have him supplied with any immediate legitimate demand.

FRANÇOIS INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE
at 48th Street New York
PRESENT
A Choice Selection of
Early Fall Hats
Coats and Dresses
Adaptable for Street, Sport
or Evening Wear
HATS FROM $25.00
One-Piece Satin
Also Serge Dresses
$90.00 up.

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Rhea Brummer
HATS
reflecting the latest Paris ideas and those of unusual charm by Rhea Brummer.
44 WEST 57TH ST.

AJC
New Fur Models
Exemplifying the latest style tendencies—
Created by our own designers, and also by famous Parisian Coutouriers.
A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley

James McCreery & Co.

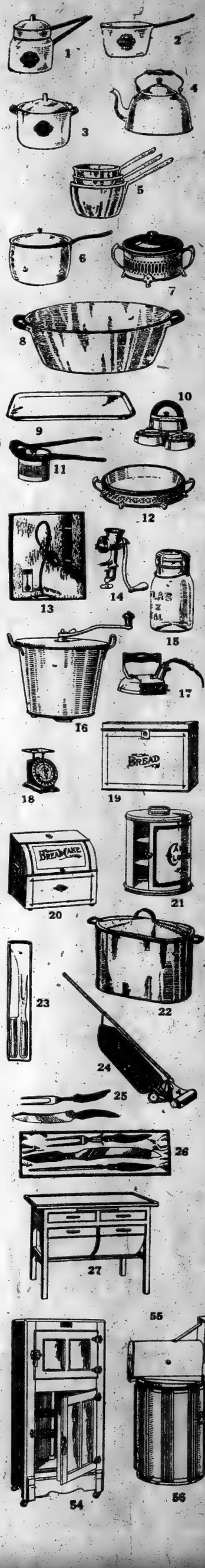
5th Avenue *34th Street*

A SEMI-ANNUAL EVENT OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8TH

High-Grade Housefurnishings

At Extraordinary Savings



1. Aladdin Triple-Coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boiler; 2-quart capacity. regularly 2.50, **1.75**

2. Aladdin Triple-Coated White Enamel Lipped Saucepan; 3-quart capacity. regularly 90c, **60c**

3. Aladdin Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepot; 6-quart capacity. regularly 1.90, **1.45**

4. Triple-Coated White Enamel Tea Kettle; 4-quart capacity. **1.35** regularly 2.00

5. Triple-Coated White Enamel Lipped Saucepan Set; 1½, 2 and 2½-quart capacity. regularly 2.00, set **1.35**

6. Triple-Coated White Enamel covered Saucepan; 4-quart capacity. regularly 1.60, **1.10**

7. Fireproof Casserole, — brown with white lining; mounted in heavily nickel-plated frame with cast handles. regularly 2.00, **1.35**

8. Triple-Coated White Enamel Oval Dishpan; 13½-quart capacity. regularly 2.00, **1.50**

9. White Enameled Serving Tray, —triple coated; size 13x19 inches. regularly 1.50, **95c**

10. Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons, — set of three; heavily nickel-plated; with stand and detachable handle. regularly 2.25, set **1.75**

11. Fruit or Potato Press, — unbreakable iron casting with heavily retinned perforated cup. **35c** regularly 65c

12. Fireproof Pie Plate, — brown with white lining; mounted in heavily nickel-plated frame. **1.35** regularly 2.00

13. Safety Electric Heating Pad, in flannel bag; size 10x12 inches; fully guaranteed. regularly 7.00, **3.95**

14. American Food Chopper, — heavily retinned; complete with five steel cutters. regularly 2.25, **1.50**

15. Atlas E-Z Seal Fruit Jar,— wide mouth and glass top. A perfectly sanitary jar; one quart size. regularly 1.35, doz. **1.00**

16. American Breadmaker, kneads dough with scientific accuracy in three minutes; four-loaf size. regularly 3.75, **2.95**

17. "McCreery" Electric Iron, — heavily nickel-plated; nichrome wire element; detachable plug; weighs six pounds; fully guaranteed. **3.95** regularly 6.00

18. Family Scale for household use; weighs 24 pounds by ounces; black enameled with white dial. regularly 2.35, **1.85**

19. Extra heavy Tin Bread Box,— white enameled; 13 inches long, 9½ inches wide and 10½ inches high. regularly 2.00, **1.50**

20. Roll top Bread Box, — extra heavy tin; white enameled; 15¾ inches wide, 11¾ inches high, 12½ inches deep. regularly 3.25, **2.65**

21. Round Cake Closet, — extra heavy tin, white enameled; two movable shelves, 14 inches high, and 12½ inches wide. regularly 3.50, **2.75**

22. Kreamer's Oval Wash Boiler, —made of XXXX charcoal tin; with extra heavy copper bottom.

No. 7.....regularly 3.95, **3.25**
No. 8.....regularly 4.25, **3.50**
No. 9.....regularly 4.75, **3.95**

23. Carving Set, — best American Steel; pure Aluminum handle; lined box. regularly 2.00, **1.15**

24. Vacuette Hand Suction Sweeper, has all the advantages of an Electric Cleaner and all conveniences of the carpet sweeper; made of aluminum with powerful fan and revolving brush. regularly 15.00, **12.50**

25. Steak or Bird Carving Set; best American steel with genuine stag handles. regularly 1.50, **95c**

26. Carving Set made of best American steel; three pieces; nickel silver ferrules; genuine stag handles; lined box. regularly 5.00, **2.95**

27. McCreery Pastry Table, white enameled; white porcelain steel top; 26x42 inches; equipped with two flour bins, two drawers and pastry board. regularly 30.00, **22.95**

28. Combination Set of three heavy gauge polished Aluminum Saucepots, consisting of one each, 2, 3 and 4-quart handled and covered Saucepots. Set **2.95** regularly 4.50

29. Double Rice or Cereal Boiler,— highly-polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity. regularly 2.25, **1.15**

30. Aluminum Windsor Kettle with cover; 5-quart capacity; delicious pot roast may be cooked without water. regularly 2.50, **1.45**

31. Mirro Tea Ball Teapot, — highly polished Aluminum; detachable wood handle; welded spout; 1¾-quart capacity. **1.50** regularly 2.25

32. Highly-polished Aluminum Tea Kettle,—with cold handle; 4-quart capacity. regularly 2.75, **1.95**

33. Mirro Aluminum Percolator; highly polished; 6-cup capacity. regularly 2.75, **1.95**

34. Mirro Aluminum Bread Pan, 9¾ inches x 5½ inches. **50c** regularly 75c

35. Two-lipped Aladdin Aluminum Saucepan; 1-quart capacity. **50c** regularly 85c

36. Mirro Aluminum Double Omelet Pan, turn-over style. **1.25** regularly 1.75

37. Set of three-lipped Aluminum Saucepans; highly polished; 1, 1½ and 2-quart capacity. Set **90c** regularly 1.75

38. Heavy gauge pure Aluminum Windsor Saucepan with ebonized wood handle and dome cover; 3-quart capacity. regularly 2.00, **1.35**

39. "Pyrex" Casserole in heavily nickel-plated brass frame. **2.95** regularly 4.00

40. "Pyrex" Pie Plate in heavily nickel-plated brass frame; 9 inches in diameter. regularly 3.75, **2.75**

41. White Enameled Bath Room Stool with rubber tipped legs. **1.75** regularly 3.00

42. "McCreery" Electric Vacuum Cleaner of polished Aluminum with switch in handle; high-powered Universal motor; fully guaranteed; with complete set of attachments. **30.00** regularly 47.50

43. Galvanized Garbage Can with cover; heavy gauge metal; 11¾x10¼ inches. regularly 1.50, **95c**

44. Square Clothes Hamper, — made of best willow; 26 inches high, 21 inches wide and 18 inches deep. regularly 8.00, **5.50**

45. White Enamel Medicine Cabinet, 19 inches high, 15 inches wide; nickel-plated hardware; 9½x13½ inch plate glass mirror in door. regularly 7.00, **4.95**

46. Oval Clothes Basket made of best willow; 27 inches long, 17 inches wide. regularly 2.50, **1.85**

47. Stepladder Chair of Varnished Hardwood; a practical combination. regularly 2.50, **1.95**

48. McCreery Electric Portable Sewing Machine—no larger than a typewriter; cost of operation ½c per hour; can be attached to any lamp socket; mounted on wood base with cover; finished in Walnut. **39.50** regularly 45.00

49. O-Cedar Polishing Mop, — battleship model. **85c** regularly 1.25

50. Bissell Carpet Sweeper, **2.95** regularly 4.00

51. Self-wringing Mop. **95c** regularly 1.25

52. Parlor Broom,—finest quality new corn. regularly 1.25 **60c**

53. No-Sag Curtain Stretcher with easel; 1½-inch frames; pins 1½ inches apart; extends from 3 to 6 feet in width and from 6 to 12 feet in length; with inch measurements. **2.25** regularly 3.00

54. McCreery Refrigerator, — apartment house style; made of solid ash, white enamel or golden oak finish, heavily nickel-plated hardware, provision chamber white enameled; removable wire shelves and drain pipe; 52 inches high, 24 inches wide and 18 inches deep; ice capacity 65 pounds. **22.50** regularly 35.00

55. Rotary Dustless Ash Sifter,— made of heavy galvanized iron, fits any ash can. regularly 4.50, **2.90**

56. Ash Can made of heavy gauged Galvanized iron with ribbed steel staves.
Size 15x26 inches.....**3.50** regularly 4.50
Size 17x26 inches.....**3.95** regularly 5.00

57. The Easy Vacuum Electric Washing Machine made of heavy copper, it operates on vacuum or suction principle; will wash clothing for family of six persons in 10 minutes; operates at cost of 1c per hour; can be attached to ordinary lamp socket. complete **150.00**

58. White Enameled Kitchen Chair. regularly 4.00, **2.95**

59. White Enameled Kitchen Table with porcelain top and compartment drawer; top 22 inches wide and 34 inches long. **9.50** regularly 15.00
Same as above, top 26 inches wide and 42 inches long. **11.95** regularly 17.50

60. McCreery Refrigerator,—side icer; made of solid ash, finished in golden oak or white enameled; 46 inches high, 34½ inches wide; 19 inches deep; ice capacity 100 pounds; provision chamber white enameled with removable wire shelves and drain pipes; heavily nickel-plated hardware. regularly 45.00, **29.95**

61. McCreery Steel Kitchen Cabinet,—white enameled; equipped with porcelain steel extension table top; flour bin with sifter; glass containers for sugar, coffee, tea and spices; also rolling pin. regularly 75.00, **59.75**

LARGE STAFFS ARRIVE FOR RHINE COMMISSION

Americans Find It Difficult to Provide Coblenz Quarters for Personnel.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 5.—American headquarters in Germany is finding it difficult to comply with the demands for room made by attachés of the Interallied Rhineland Commission, two sections of which are beginning to appear with numerous women clerks. The German Rhineland Commission, with a large force, has also come to town.

Fifty-one allied commissions are created by the Peace Treaty. It is not known here how many of them are coming to this city, but if those that come have staffs as extensive as that part of the Rhineland Commission now in Coblenz, there will be need of building a suburban annex to accommodate them.

The women employes wear red and blue armbands, bearing the letters I. A. R. C.

The commission is composed of one Englishman, one Frenchman, one Belgian, and one American. The personnel of the American group numbers nine, and that of the Belgian group numbers four. The British and French delegations have the rest, about 140 each. It is estimated that more than 100 women are now in Coblenz attached to the commission. This morning an entire hotel was taken over to house the British personnel and another for the French.

The German National Commission for the occupied territories has opened offices here. The following statement was issued setting forth its purposes:

"The National Commissioner for the occupied territories of Western Germany, von Stark, has established his office in the former General Headquarters, Casturhof, Coblenz. Owing to the fact that the Peace Treaty has not yet been ratified, his sphere of activities under the Interallied Rhineland High Commission is not yet very extensive. Only after the treaty has been ratified by the necessary number of Powers will we be able to observe if any of the present strict regulations have been relaxed, and if so to what extent.

"All parties, including the Independent Socialists, are represented on the Commissioner's Council. The Council will hold regular meetings, mostly in Coblenz, with Von Brandt, Centrist, as assistant to the Commissioner. The Social Democrats are represented on the body by Bauknecht, former Secretary of the Union in Cologne. The Council is agreed upon a policy of undertaking the duties of the Commissioner and Council in a manner which will have the confidence of all classes in the Rhineland.

"The National Council at Berlin has been desirous of establishing an economic council for this region, but had to drop the proposal for practical reasons. It is understood that the Commissioner, now arrived here, and the Council will keep in close touch with all economic bodies and boards of trade and trade organizations. Communities and districts will be heard on all questions derived from the Entente Commission which affect them, and special attention will be paid to matters of free intercourse and the communication of ideas in the Rhineland."

CAILLAUX'S HEALTH FAILING.

Counsel Asks That He Be Removed from Prison to Hospital.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Counsel for Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier, who has been in prison more than a year and a half, charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy, has requested that he be removed from prison to a private hospital.

The lawyer declared that his client's health has been so weakened as to cause malcty.

Leonard's

24 West 39th St.

Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Maternity Apparel

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

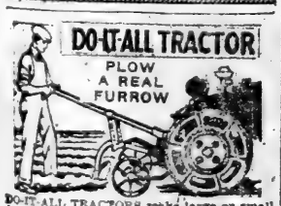
ATTRACTIVE FALL MODELS

in all the Newest Materials

MODERATELY PRICED

Serge Dresses . . . 29.50 up
Satin Dresses . . . . 39.50 up
Tricotine Dresses . 42.50 up
Georgette Dresses . 42.50 up
Tricolette Dresses . 52.50 up

A large variety of Skirts in all materials 1.75 up



DO-IT-ALL TRACTORS make large or small farms more profitable. They do all the work on small farms; they cultivate, etc., on large farms, doing work the big tractor will not do. They haul loads, mow your grass, and cut your hay. You have a 6 h. p. engine for belt work, no bother with horses, save their cost in a year. If you continue to farm you must own a DO-IT-ALL; what do you gain by delay? Ask for Catalog T.

Consolidated Gas Engine Co.,
202 Fulton St., New York City.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE

qualified by experience to fill high-grade position, seeks association with progressive organization. An organizer and systematizer of sound judgment, energy, enthusiasm and initiative. Personality to inspire confidence and loyalty. Address X 365, Times Annex.

McCreery Shopping Service

A Corps of intelligent shoppers is always prepared to give your Mail Orders prompt and careful attention.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

The Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

For convenience we suggest early shopping.

AUTUMN SHOWING

Dress Trimmings & Tunics

From the Fashion Haunts of Paris

The awakening of Fall is seen everywhere, not least in the realm of Fashion, where lavish trimming of bright colors, sparkling and scintillating, contrive to render more brilliant the gorgeous Autumn.

Paris, ever a faithful ally, has sent us trimmings of rare beauty as heralds of a brilliant season. Because Paris is happy from victory, as are we, the trimmings are gay, too. There are spangled flouncings, bands and ornaments, and yards and yards of trimmings that sparkle and gleam in fantastic shadings of color.

Metal Cloth, also, has arrived, in tones both gorgeous and subdued—as have Metal Flounces, Bands and Girdles.

Silk Fringe in widths from one to twenty-seven inches in all the new colors and the ever-fashionable Black is here in great variety.

An abundance of Rhinestone trimming, in widths from ½ to 1½ inches, is, of course, included, as nothing is more brilliant or prettier on a gown or wrap for evening wear.

A REMARKABLE SALE

750 Women's Fashionable Fall Suits

29.50

Actual value 39.50

Once a season we launch a suit sale that has no rival—one that offers the greatest values obtainable anywhere. Highly fashionable, excellently tailored Suits of splendid materials are offered at an unbelievably low price.

Six models are pictured, but the others in the assortment are equally attractive. There are beautiful, straight-line styles and smart models in the new ripple effects. Some are given the added attraction of a collar of Sealine Fur, while others have convertible collars of self-material.

They are fashioned of Yalama Cloth, Wool Velour, and Chevron Burella Cloth in Reindeer, Rose Taupe, Java Brown, Navy Blue, Oxblood and Taupe.

AN INTERESTING DISPLAY

Imported Laces for Fall

From the dawn of fashion, when she first turned her attention to dress, woman has recognized Lace as conducive to charm. Intuitively she understood that its lightsomeness, its daintiness and the art that finds expression in its patterns accord harmoniously with femininity. Hence, a revival of the vogue which sprung up earlier in the season has now developed so that it dominates every other fashion feature of the season.

We apprise our patrons of a display now in progress featuring Imported Laces of an exquisiteness never before achieved. Chantilly Laces, Black and White, are here in matched sets of flouncings and demi-flounces, beautiful in design and finish. Then there are choice patterns in Point de Venice, Carrick-ma-cross, Irish Crochet and Valenciennes.

Exquisite Maline Laces in many widths, Black and Cream Color, Embroidered Net Flouncings in Black and colors and plain Nets are prominently featured.

Now and during the coming season at McCreery's will be found the largest assortment of colors obtainable in Imported Nets.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Women's Fall & Winter Boots

10.65

regularly 14.00 to 18.00

A sale that presents an unequalled opportunity to secure high-grade Boots for the coming season at notable saving.

The woman with an eye to economy as well as fashion will anticipate her needs for months to come and make her purchases now.

Black Calfskin Lace Boots with Fawn Buckskin tops, long vamps and Cuban heels.

All Dark Tan Russian Calf Lace Boots, with fancy, perforated tips, Military heels.

Black Kidskin Lace Boots with Fawn Kidskin tops, Military or Louis XVI heels.

Brown Calfskin Lace Boots with Fawn Buckskin tops, leather Louis heels.

Black Kidskin Lace Boots with Gray Buckskin tops, Cuban heels.

Patent Leather Button Boots with Black Cloth tops.

All Black Kidskin Lace Boots with high arched last, leather Louis heels.

Included in this sale are a number of "display shoes" made of the highest priced, imported leathers. Also, dress Boots in Black Kidskin, Patent Leather and Satin, some handsomely beaded. All are marked at the same modest price— **10.65**

EXQUISITE BLOUSES

That Are Costumes in Themselves

Our Blouse Salon is a veritable maze of fascinating styles in Over-Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Velvet, Batik, Striped Silk, White Satin and Crepe de Chine—many of them in shades to match the new Fall Suits. The adroit little embroidery needle has wrought on them wondrous designs in Beads, Wool or Jet, and rich fringe and real Filet Lace bedeck many.

The fashionable straight-front panel so becoming to all types is prominently featured. Many of the smartest styles have fitted peplums, while others effect a basque that terminates in a saucy sash at the back. Both short and long sleeves are being shown as well as some collarless novelties.

Prices Range from 15.00 to 92.00, according to materials and models

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century

Whatever is genuine possesses a degree of excellence never found in imitations.

That is why "McCreery Silks" won fame half a century ago and today are invariably the choice of discerning women.

Quality is paramount with us now as it has always been. We have different grades, naturally, but all are unqualifiedly good. Our Silks have an air of elegance, of richness and rare beauty that emanates only from materials of excellence.

WE ANNOUNCE OUR AUTUMN OPENING

of New Silks and Velvets for Fall and Winter Wear.

Richly brocaded and plain designs in Silks and Satins are here in an abundance of beautiful, true colors.

Metal Damas on Satin and Voile grounds for Evening Wraps and Gowns—resplendent and scintillating—appear in rare color combinations.

New and highly attractive styles in Moires and Pompadour Silks for dinner dresses display all the new Autumn shades.

SPECIAL OFFERING

8500 Yards Black Satin Charmeuse
Of a Superior Quality—40 inches wide.
Yard, **3.50**.....regularly 4.00

NEW ARRIVALS

Women's Coats

Many new Coats, rivalling in beauty and style their predecessors of the season, have just arrived.

These, too, are fashioned in copious styles of beautiful, soft-surfaced materials embellished with choice Furs—Beaver, Ring Tail Opossum, Squirrel, Nutria, Taupe Wolf and Australian Opossum.

And such Evening Wraps! Never have Brocades and Chiffon Velvet met and mingled with such charming effect—and never, indeed, have fascinating fabrics, such as Matelasse, Chiffon Velvet and Metal Brocades plotted so deeply for the furthering of feminine charms.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Smart street Coats in beautiful, soft tones of Suede Velour fashioned in attractive styles with large collars of fine Fur, beautifully silk-lined, have been grouped for a special advance offering, priced at

42.50 59.50 and 69.50

regularly 59.50 to 110.00

Feather Neckwear

Marabout Capes with or without tails; silk lined. regularly 8.25 **6.75**

Marabout Capes; large size; silk lined **10.75**

regularly 12.75

AN ADVANTAGEOUS SALE

Women's Dresses

33.00

regularly 42.50

In this assortment you are certain to find just what you have been seeking—a smart, new Fall Frock at little expenditure.

Glowing Satin, in Navy Blue or Black, was chosen for them, as that is the season's favorite fabric, and, furthermore, because it lends itself gracefully to the newer modes.

Although their price is exceedingly modest, all those little niceties of style and cut, finish and fit that are indigenous to costly Gowns are evident in these, for they were made to sell at a much higher price.

In addtiion to those pictured are many others, including exceptionally attractive styles in Navy Blue Tricotine, all of which bear the same hall-marks of fashion and distinction.

Woolen Dress Goods

5,000 yards New Fall Wool Suiting, including Novelty Velour in checks and stripes, fancy Silvertone and Burella in a complete line of latest styles and colors. 54 inches wide. yard **4.75**

regularly 6.00

Navy Blue Dress Serge,—fine French twill; correct weight for the coming season. yard **2.85**

regularly 3.75

All Wool Plaid in a wide range of new desirable styles and colors. yard **2.25** to **5.50**

regularly 3.00 to 6.50

Cotton Dress Goods

Linen finished Chambray,—fine close weave; good wearing quality; a full line of new colors,—plain, checked or stripped. yard **35c**

Imported Madras Suiting in a choice assortment of pretty styles and colors. yard **85c**

White Nainsook,—fine sheer quality in 10 yard lengths. length **3.00**

Novelty Striped Outing Flannel,—a full line of new designs. yard **25c**

Wavy Hair Switches

5.00

Fine quality Triplicate Hair Switches in desirable lengths; all shades including Gray.

MAYOR HECKLES NIXON ON FARES

Asks if Commissioner Intends to Grant Manhattan & Queens Co.'s Plea.

WANTS DEFINITE ANSWERS

Declares It Is Time to Test the Power of Service Commission to Abrogate Franchises.

Mayor Hylan wrote yesterday to Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon asking the latter three questions in connection with the application of the Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation for an increased fare, the purpose of which he said was to enable him to decide whether to instruct the Corporation Counsel to apply for a writ of prohibition preventing favorable action. The Mayor wrote that he believed the time had come when the power of the commission to change or abrogate franchises should be tested in the courts. The letter follows:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor.
Sept. 6, 1919.

Hon. Lewis Nixon,
Public Service Commissioner,
49 Lafayette Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, reading as follows:

"There is inclosed herewith an application of the receiver of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation for an order under Section 49 of the Public Service Commission law to increase the rate of fare.

"This is sent for the information of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The usual public hearing will be ordered as a basis for action."

The application of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, transmitted with your letter, prays "that they be permitted by order of the Public Service Commission to put in force two fare zones as follows: A five cent (5c.) fare zone extending from the Manhattan Terminal to Grand Street, Elmhurst, and an eight cent (8c.) fare zone extending from Grand Street, Elmhurst, to the terminus of your petitioners' line in Jamaica."

This application is based on the ground that the petitioners "have found • • • that the five cent (5c.) rate of fare is unjust, unreasonable and confiscatory."

The five cent fare, as you know, is fixed by the franchise contract between the company and the city, under which the company operates its line.

At the same time I received your letter a statement made by you appeared in the public press, in which statement you said:

Quotes Nixon Statement.

The Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation matter was referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday through the Mayor. This system serves a section housing laboring men and an interruption of service will work great hardship to them, as there is no elevated or other line they can use.

Since the City Government has seen fit to oppose the aid given the North Shore, it will be an object lesson in efficient handling of a difficult situation to let the Mayor take up the Manhattan and Queens problem. I had intended to refer this to the city, and the minute the papers arrived did so.

It will only be a few months before the logic of facts will force the City Government to redraft the dual contracts that they have so long denounced. Such redrafting will be with the approval of the City Government and will prevent disintegration, deterioration and demoralization of our transit system.

As you are well aware, the Mayor has no authority to change the contract with the company. That contract can only be changed and the fare increased by and with the consent of the city, acting through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The statement you gave to the press would seem to indicate that you had turned the whole matter over to the Board of Estimate, while your letter to me announces that you intend to hold a public hearing on the company's petition "as a basis for action."

To clarify the situation, I therefore desire to ask you frankly:

Time to Test Power.

1. Is it your intention to entertain the application of this company for an increase of fare and consequent modification of its contract with the city?

2. If, after the public hearing referred to in your letter, you conclude that the financial condition of the company needs an increase in fare, is it your intention to order and authorize such increase, notwithstanding its contract with the city for a 5-cent rate?

3. Do you claim the legal right to modify and change existing city franchise contracts with the railways by increasing the rate of fare provided for in such contracts, without the consent of the city authorities?

I think the time has arrived when the power of the Public Service Commission to change or abrogate the city railway franchises should be raised and determined in the courts, and I have asked these plain questions to obtain definite answers, so that if necessary I may cause a writ of prohibition to be obtained by the Corporation Counsel restraining you from in any way attempting to increase the rate of fare covenanted and agreed upon in a duly executed contract between the people of the City of New York and the railway companies.

A prompt reply is requested.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor.

The Mayor also wrote a letter to Mayor G. F. Betts of Syracuse, in which he urged that the New York State Conference of Mayors which opens there tomorrow take up the question of pledging the candidates for the Assembly against any legislation giving the traction lines increased fares. Mayor Hylan wrote that he himself would be unable to attend because of the arrival of General Pershing.

BULGARIA LIMITS IMPORTS.

Puts Ban on Luxuries and Restricts Commodities for Export.

VIENNA, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.) Bulgaria has issued a decree forbidding the importation of all luxuries, including liquors and furniture, and permitting the export only of tobacco, attar of roses, lamb and goat skins, and wool, according to advices received by newspapers here.

The Government reserves the right to determine whether these exports shall be paid for in money or commodities.

MAIL MEN HOOT LA GUARDIA.

Postal Clerks Display Anger During Speech on Salary Increases.

Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia was hooted last night by more than 1,000 postal clerks at a meeting held in Masonic Hall, 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, to perfect a permanent organization of postal employes and to discuss the Moses bill, now before Congress, which if adopted will increase postal employes' salaries.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was charged by Patrick McGovern, who presided as Chairman of the Postal organization, of lack of sympathy with the postal employes.

Mr. La Guardia, the principal speaker, defended Congress against the charge of not passing appropriations which would increase the salaries of postal clerks and carriers. He said the passage of such an appropriation would cause a deficit of $36,000,000 in the Postal Department.

This assertion resulted in the entire audience rising and hooting. La Guardia continued to speak, but was constantly interrupted. One of the clerks said Congress had shown it did not sympathize with the postal employes when a law was enacted last June which granted a bonus of only $150 to all employes, who, on July 1 next, shall have been in the Government employ at least a year.

Mr. La Guardia said a reclassification committee would come to New York in September to investigate salaries and living conditions of postal employes here.

La Guardia was informed by several men that if the Moses bill failed to pass during the present session of Congress it would surely pass if introduced a second time, as more than 50 per cent. of the postal clerks and carriers employed in this city would strike to get it. This caused a demonstration.

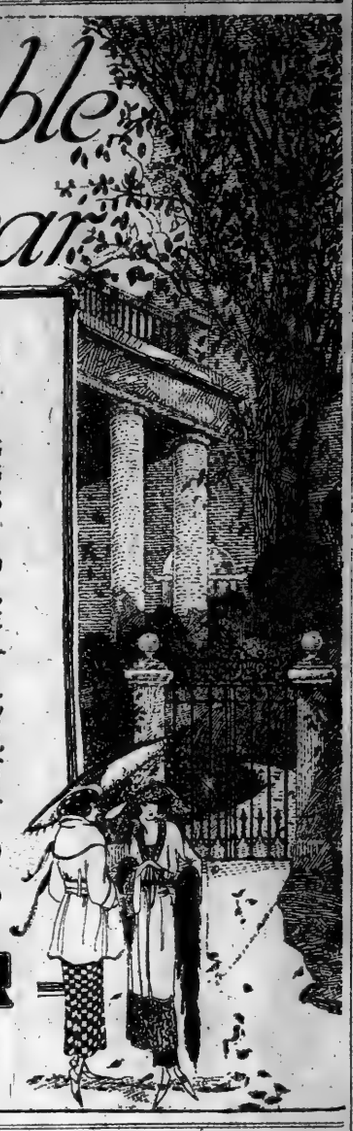
Mr. McGovern, who is acting as President of an organization to be known as the Post Office Clerks and Carriers' Union, asserted that Gompers had not been in sympathy with their movement. Gompers name was repeatedly hooted.

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who spoke, said he was in deep sympathy with the men in their fight for an increased wage and recognition. He asserted the public should support them in their fight.

Swope Asks Year's Pay for Veterans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Swope, Kentucky, today introduced a bill to give one year's pay at the rate of $30 a month to United States veterans of the world war in service more than a year, and $30 for each month of service for those in the army or navy more than two months.

Fashionable Fall Footwear



Distinction in Footwear is attained not by style alone.

THE RESULTS ARE FROM DEFT DESIGNING OF QUALITY MATERIALS, NOT FORGETTING THAT COMFORT AND DURABILITY ARE AS ESSENTIAL AS STYLE.

CAMMEYER, FOR OVER 60 YEARS, HAS HELD TO THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF SHOEMAKING, THEREBY EARNING AND HOLDING THE INTELLIGENT PUBLICS SINCERE GOODWILL.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THE CAMMEYER IDEAL OF QUALITY BEEN EXEMPLIFIED SO VERY STRONGLY AS IN THE NEW FALL MODELS, SATISFYING EVERY DEMAND OF SMART EXCLUSIVENESS AT APPEALING PRICES.

Pumps & Oxfords 8.00 to 15.00
High Shoes 8.50 to 20.00

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th & 35th Streets

On Sale To-Morrow
At Special Introductory Prices

SUITS & COATS
of exquisite materials developed in a number of highly original models.

Tailleurs
Emphasizing that rare combination of highly original styling with practical comfort,—an outstanding feature of all Russek's models.
$49.50 to $495

Coats
No Smarter models are available anywhere than those now in our Salons. Splendid examples of styling coupled with moderate pricing.
$45 to $850

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

An Impressive Showing
Women's Autumn Suits—Coats—Gowns
Defining the Mode's Dominant Tendencies

Tailor-mades
of the accepted types; the new three-piece Wrap-Suits and Ripple Suits, ultra and unusually clever in their modeling.

Blouse Suits, strictly tailored Suits with the custom finished details that critical women demand. Developed in soft, richly textured fabrics the Lord & Taylor collection comprises:

Tailored Suits to wear with one's own furs.
$45.00 to $175.00

Fur Trimmed Suits of the luxurious type.
$79.50 to $450.00

The New Frocks
in a delightful diversity of fashions and fabrics.

Tricotine and Serge Dresses, introducing Redingote, jacket, blouse and straight line motifs; tailored models, many with embroideries or beading.
$37.50 to $165.00

Georgette Crepe and soft Satin Afternoon Gowns, bead embroidered and often enriched with furs.
$39.50 to $250.00

Velvet and Duvetyn Dresses of marked elegance.
$95.00 to $210.00

Evening Gowns of silks, satins, silk tulle and metallic brocades, exquisite creations for the fashionable woman's wardrobe.
$85.00 to $275.00

A Collection of Coats and Wraps

Notable for the smartness of its many models, the assortment features:

Coats designed to wear with one's own furs. Strictly tailored styles, in Bolivia Silvertone, Evora, Chameleon. $55.00 to $135.00

Wrap Coats on graceful Dolman lines, new silhouettes of marked distinction, with furs or embroideries to enhance the richness of the materials. Evening Wraps of gorgeous brocades.....$75.00 to $495.00

Third Floor

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin
Night Gowns
$5.50
Tailored models, in these dainty pink Silks, that wear and launder so well. Excellent values at this price.

Night Gowns of Nainsook, hand made and hand embroidered. $2.95 and $3.95

Night Gowns of Nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed...$1.95

Second Floor.

Featuring Distinctive Models in
Autumn Blouses
of Georgette Crepe
$9.75 and $12.75

Costume Blouses, smartly combining navy blue or brown with bisque; the lighter shade making the tucked vestee and cuffs. A wide collar of creamy Filet Lace adds the final touch of style to this dressy but practical model.....$9.75

A Charming Blouse—copy of a Paris model is in flesh, white or black Georgette; new and effective the petal scalloped collar, falling from a wide tucked band, through which is drawn a soft black ribbon, $12.75

Third Floor.

A Special Purchase Silk Jersey
Petticoats
$5.95
In the new Autumn shades and in black; smart, serviceable Petticoats on the correct new lines of Fashion.

Petticoats with silk Jersey tops and Taffeta flounces.

Petticoats all of the silk Jersey fabric.

Second Floor.

Women's Pumps, Oxfords and Boots
In the New Styles for Fall
Assortments that present the smart lasts, the fine leathers, the exclusive models characteristic of Lord & Taylor Footwear

Pumps and Colonials	*Walking Oxfords*	*Walking and Dress Boots*
$8.00 to $13.75	$9.00 to $13.75	$9.00 to $17.00

Reduced For Clearance

Several hundred pairs of Women's Boots—all the short and distinctive lines of both novelty and plain styles, taken from regular stock and marked..... **$6.90**

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the collection.

Second Floor

Fall Silks, Dress Goods and Cottons
Excellent Assortments of the Fashionable Weaves and Colors

Rich Cloths for New Tailored Styles

FASHION'S forecast is in the new advance showing of Autumn, 1919, dress goods, on view in the new daylight section. It is a superb collection of the featured novelties Paris is using, and the finest products of American looms.

Unusual Values

Navy Costume Serge, sponged and shrunk; 54 in. wide, yard, $3.45

All-Wool Velours, sponged and shrunk, new Fall shades; 48 in. wide, yard.....$3.95

High Lustre Chiffon Broadcloth, navy and black, sponged and shrunk; 50 in. wide, yard.....$4.85

Second Floor

The New Silks Comprise

DUVETYN in deep, rich tones for the tailored styles. Velours Faconne, Damask Metal Broche in regal effects, Satin Francaise and Satin Meteor, printed Radium Silks. Pussy Willow, Kumsi Kumsa and Fan-Ta-Si are in greater demand than ever. Chiffon Velvets in a wide range of colors.

Gossamer Tissues, imported novelty Gauzes, Crepe Georgette, Chiffons, Metal Broche Voiles.

Unusual Values

Washable Satin, in evening shades, white, flesh, ciel, pink, maize, orchid, peach; yard.....$1.88

Satin Daphne, high lustre, 36 in. yard.....$2.75

Printed Georgette, in many new designs for evening wear; yard.....$3.50

Ground Floor

Dress Novelties in Cottons

WHITE, colored and novelty cottons, in the Lord & Taylor Autumn showing, allure in scores of crisp and lovely weaves. There is a complete assortment of plain and novelty white goods for lingerie, underfittings, waists and dresses for women, frocks for little folk, kimonos, nurses' uniforms, etc.

Unusual Values

Irish Printed Dimities, neat designs, fast colors, yard, 38c

White Corduroy Suiting, black hair-line stripe, 36 in. wide, yard.....75c

White Outing Flannel, 27 in. wide, yard.....28c

Fancy Figured Flannelettes, yard.....34c

Second Floor

MANY DEATHS DUE TO WOOD ALCOHOL

Increases in Fatalities and in Blindness Recently Shown by Records.

WARNS OF PERIL IN USE

Committee for Prevention of Blindness Begins Nation-Wide Campaign of Education.

The increase in the number of deaths and cases of blindness resulting from the drinking of wood alcohol as a substitute for grain alcohol has caused the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 130 East Twenty-second Street, to send warnings broadcast throughout the country. The records in the office of the committee show more than 1,000 cases of blindness in the country resulting from wood alcohol covering a period of several years, according to Gordon L. Berry, field secretary. This record is admittedly incomplete.

In recent months, Mr. Berry said, there have apparently been more deaths than cases of blindness resulting from the drinking of wood alcohol, due, he said, to the larger quantity taken by the victim. Upward of twenty-five deaths have occurred in New York City and vicinity since Jan. 1. Similar conditions are said to prevail in all parts of the country.

Edward M. Van Cleve, managing director of the National Committee, declared that the use of wood alcohol for drinking purposes had increased to an alarming extent in every State in the union no section being exempt from its use by those ignorant of its dangers. The purpose of the National Committee is to educate the people to the danger, as laws regarding the sale of wood alcohol can be evaded.

Mr. Berry said that twenty States have passed laws for the regulation and control of the sale and use of wood alcohol, either through pure food legislation or through the pharmacists. However, it has been found that the laws have not been rigidly enforced, he said, and, besides, if enforced would not entirely stop the sale and use of the dangerous spirits for beverage purposes. In nearly every State, he said, the druggist is required to label "Poison" on every bottle of wood alcohol that is sold, but this does not prevent the use of it in any manner the purchaser sees fit. In New York City, the ordinances of the Health Department provide that "it is unlawful to use this alcohol in any article of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation intended for external or internal human use."

The city authorities have several times called attention to the increase in the last few months of the use of wood alcohol as a beverage and efforts have been made through the Health Department to enforce the ordinances. Several months ago Dr. Charles E. Norris, a city medical examiner, sent a letter to Health Commissioner Copeland telling of several deaths from wood alcohol in New York, and offering his assistance in a campaign to prevent the sale of the spirits for drinking purposes. Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, as chemical pathologist, also brought to the attention of the Health Department and the public generally the increased number of deaths from wood alcohol.

The increase in the use of wood alcohol for beverage purposes is said to have started with the increase in the price of whisky during the Winter and with the wartime prohibition of July 1. The action of wood alcohol is very much like ordinary alcohol, except that it is more severe. Within a few hours after drinking, acute headache is noted, usually accompanied by violent attacks of vomiting, pains extending over the region of the kidneys, and excessive dizziness. Vision may become impaired, total blindness occur, and death itself result. Harmful action of this poison may also be induced by breathing its fumes, and by absorption through the mucous membranes of the body.

The wood alcohol used in the United States is obtained chiefly from the destructive distillation of birch, beech, maple, oak, elm and alder. The chief use to which it is put are for the denaturing of grain alcohol; for various purposes in lines of common manufacture, especially as a solvent in the preparation of shellac, varnish, dyes, &c.) as an ingredient in medical and pharmaceutical preparations; in the chemical industries and as a fuel and illuminant.

BIG SUBMARINE LAUNCHED.

The AA-2 Has a Cruising Radius of 7,000 Miles.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 6.—The fleet submarine AA-2, the latest word in undersea boat construction in this country, was launched today. Miss Madeleine Everett acted as sponsor for the craft.

The AA-2, built at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation from designs of the Electric Boat Company, is said to be the fastest Diesel-engined boat afloat. Her surface speed will exceed 18 knots an hour and she can run at 13 knots submerged, according to the designers. She was designed to operate with the battle fleets and has a cruising radius estimated at 7,000 miles. The AA-2 is approximately 300 feet long.

A Large Assortment of Fancy Colored Stones

DIAMONDS WATCHES AND JEWELRY FROM THE LOWEST TO THE BEST ON OUR CONFIDENTIAL CONVENIENT CREDIT PLAN

$25.00 $1 Weekly
$50.00 $1 Weekly
$100.00 $2 Weekly

ASK FOR OUR BOOK OF GEMS

CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT
OPEN DAILY TILL 6 P.M. SATURDAY TILL 9 P.M.
1374 Broadway
2 DOORS ABOVE 37th St.
A STORE—NOT AN OFFICE

Antique Furniture Exchange

6 East 33rd St., near 5th Av.

Largest and most attractive Antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. High-Boys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sized Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

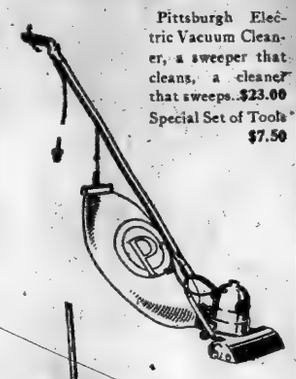
Shipping of FOOD STUFFS TO EUROPE
will be forwarded at the most reasonable rates through the
Atlantic Forwarding Co.,
18 Broadway New York

Demonstrations and Practical Talks
on Electric Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Appliances, Silver Clean Pans, Sterno Canned Heat and Vacuum Ice Cream Freezers.
Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

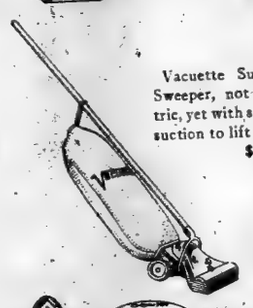
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

Miss Barber's Talks
(Formerly of the Federal Food Board)
Monday: "Our Birthday Party"
Tuesday: "The Bride's Day"
Wednesday: International Recipes 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Thursday: Servant-Saving Devices
Friday: Canning and Preserving
Saturday: "Sugar and Spice" 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Seventh Floor



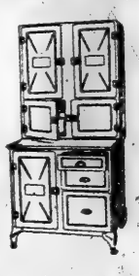
Pittsburgh Electric Vacuum Cleaner, a sweeper that cleans, a cleaner that sweeps. $23.00
Special Set of Tools $7.50

Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper, $2.95



Vacuette Suction Sweeper, not electric, yet with strong suction to lift dirt, $15.00

O-Cedar Polishing Mop, new "Battleship" model, 85c



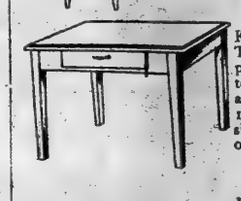
Sanitary Kitchen Cabinet, of steel, white enameled inside and out, strong construction, handsome. $45.00
White enameled porcelain top Sellers Kitchen Cabinet, $39.50

"Westinghouse" Electric Iron, "Cinderella," with all Westinghouse features of efficiency and long life. . . $2.50

Step-stool of hard wood, iron braced, 24 inches high . . $1.35

Combination Step-ladder and Chair, hard wood $1.95

Kitchen Chair, white enamelled, well built, $2.45



Sanitary Kitchen Table, porcelain top, enamel legs, 1 drawer; size 24x36 or 25x40, $10.75

Nest of Bowls, white-porcelain, blue-banded, sizes ranging from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, set of 6 . . . $1.35

Folding Ironing Table, stands rigid, folds easily, 4½ feet long, $1.65

House Furnishings

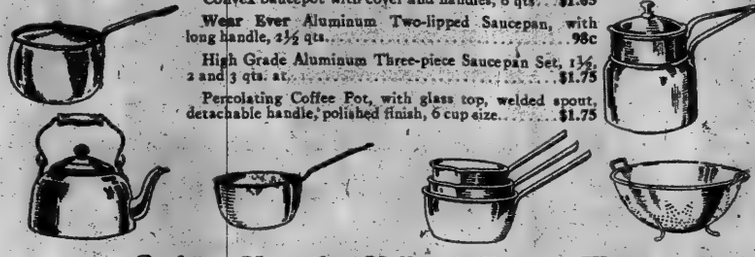
First Anniversary Sale, Beginning Tomorrow.

HOWEVER thriftful the prices for this First Anniversary Sale, the reductions are made at no sacrifice of that dependability which is characteristic of all merchandise sold by this store. Every article in this sale carries with it the *Lord & Taylor* guarantee.

Cooking Utensils—Aluminum Ware

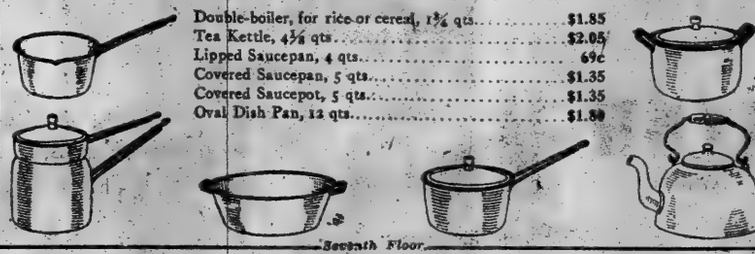
Cooking utensils of aluminum ware are the highest grade made; yet measured in years of service and all-around satisfaction, aluminum is the cheapest ware the housewife can buy.

Tea Kettle, highly polished, flat bottom, 5 qts. $2.10
Double-boiler for rice or cereal, plain, round design, 2 qts. $1.85
High Grade Aluminum Colander, 9 inches in diameter, side handles. 85c
Convex Saucepan with cover and long handle, 4 qts. $1.35
Convex Saucepot with cover and handles, 6 qts. $1.65
Wear Ever Aluminum Two-lipped Saucepan, with long handle, 2½ qts. 98c
High Grade Aluminum Three-piece Saucepan Set, 1½, 2 and 3 qts. at $1.75
Percolating Coffee Pot, with glass top, welded spout, detachable handle, polished finish, 6 cup size. $1.75



Cooking Utensils—Vollrath Enamel Ware

Triple-coated white, inside and out, and seamless, Vollrath Enamel Ware is the best made. Every piece is absolutely guaranteed and will be replaced if not thoroughly satisfactory.



Double-boiler, for rice or cereal, 1¾ qts. $1.85
Tea Kettle, 4½ qts. $2.05
Lipped Saucepan, 4 qts. 69c
Covered Saucepan, 5 qts. $1.35
Covered Saucepot, 5 qts. $1.35
Oval Dish Pan, 12 qts. $1.80

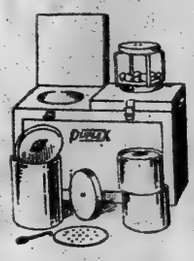
Seventh Floor

Thermax Electric Iron, made by Landers, Frary & Clark, full nickel-plated, 6-pound size, complete with stand, cord and plug attachment, $4.95

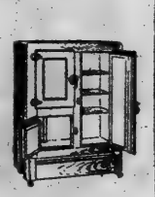
Clothes Basket, oval, best willow, family size, $1.25

Clothes Hamper, square, best willow, — wood bottom. . . . $4.75

Kreamer Wash Boiler, block tin, copper bottom, size No. 7. . . . . $3.35
Size No. 8, $3.75



Duplex Fireless Cooker With one compartment, $15.25
with two compartments, $27.00



Refigerator, made by Alaska Refrigerator Company, 31 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 44 inches high, capacity 70 pounds of ice. . . . $26.00

Square Bread or Cake Box, 13 x 19 inches. $1.95

Roll-top Bread or Cake Box, 16 x 12 inches. $3.15

Round Closet for pies, etc., removable shelves, sliding doors. $2.65

Scales, (porcelain top), so that proportions may be exact. $1.95

Galvanized Iron Garbage Can, family size. 85c

Coffee Mill, of glass, for wall $1.10

Food Chopper, four-plate size, guaranteed . . $1.25

Nickel-plated Teakettle, heavy gauge copper, 5 quarts, $1.70

Lord & Taylor Linens At September Sale Prices

THOSE who require Good Linens for present or future use should take advantage of the material savings which this offering affords.

Pure Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to Match

A sturdy, durable quality that will give splendid service.

Cloths, 2x2 yards . . . . . $7.50 | Cloths, 2x3 yards $11.25
Cloths, 2x2½ yards . . . . . $9.38 | Napkins . . . . . dozen $9.50

Odd Damask Table Cloths

of pure Irish Linen, 70x70 inches $4.95

Napkins
Extra large size satin striped Damask, dozen $12.75

Towels
All linen hemstitched huck, dozen $5.95

Turkish Bath Towels
Exceptionally good values, each 37½c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

Sheets
Pure Irish Linen, hemstitched, pair $22.50

Pillow Cases
Pure Irish Linen, hemstitched, pair $3.75

Luncheon Sets
Madeira hand-embroidered pure linen, set $4.95

Tea Cloths
Madeira hand-embroidered pure linen, each $6.75

Scarfs
Madeira hand-embroidered pure linen, each $3.95

Baby Pillow Cases
Madeira hand-embroidered, each $1.75, $2.75

Second Floor

Display and Sale of

Lace Curtains

Tomorrow and Throughout the Week

DEMONSTRATING the latest ideas in lace window hangings in the newly enlarged curtain section—presenting the largest assortment of fine draperies which we have ever shown—at less than customary prices for this week only.

Featured for Monday

Lace Panel Curtains

$9.75, $14.50, $23.75 each

Fine panels of Marquisette and Scrim with real Cluny, filet and antique laces.

Real Lace Bed Sets

$21.00, $35.00, $45.00, $55.00 each

with real filet, cluny and antique laces, mounted with embroidered motifs on Marquisette, Scrim and Voile.

Fifth Floor

The Entire Collection of Joseph Wild & Co.'s

Extra Large Room Size Persian and Turkish Rugs

At Less Than Pre-War Prices

THIS collection will appeal to lovers of fine Oriental Rugs, and the present demand for extra size Rugs makes this offering of special interest to those having rooms of unusual proportions to furnish.

A Partial List Follows:

Rug	Size	Number	Price
Kermanshah	25.0 x 17.5	7875	$7500
Sarouk	23.7 x 19.7	7892	$6500
Khorasan	34.4 x 19.6	7922	$4500
Senna	31.0 x 17.3	5854	$3500
Kermanshah	25.0 x 17.1	7879	$4500
Kermanshah	17.4 x 14.3	7880	$2000
Sarouk	25.0 x 14.3	7881	$2500
Isphan	20.2 x 17.9	5848	$1750
Serapi	25.4 x 16.0	7926	$2000
Sarouk	23.0 x 14.0	3047	$1750
Khorasan	24.0 x 17.2	7920	$1750
Kermanshah	18.2 x 13.3	7873	$1750
Arak	22.6 x 20.0	7911	$1500
Khorasan	30.0 x 18.9	7921	$3000
Serapi	23.2 x 16.9	7870	$1250

A Noteworthy Offering of Popular Room-Size Rugs In Chinese, Persian and Turkish Weaves

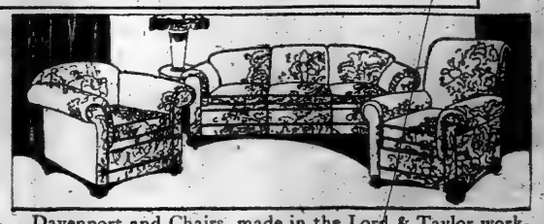
6x9 feet $95 to $175 | 8x10 feet $175 to $345 | 9x12 feet $195 to $595

Fifth Floor

"Seven Furniture Days," one of the Lord & Taylor semi-annual events, showing Suites and Separate Pieces, for every room in the home, will begin Monday, September 8.

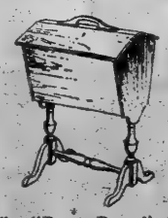
"Seven Furniture Days"

The ideal home is always in the making and discriminating home-makers have learned to watch for these twice-a-year sales to acquire choice pieces at unusually moderate prices.



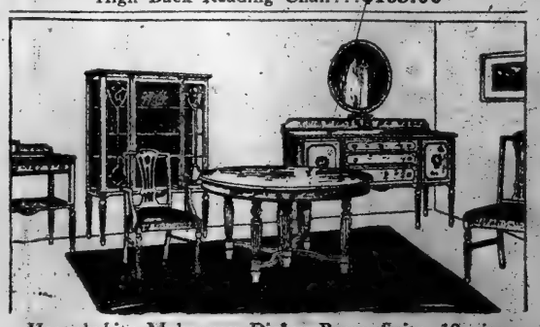
Davenport and Chairs, made in the Lord & Taylor workshop, covered in tapestry.
90-inch Davenport . . . $295.00 Arm Chair . . . $155.00
High Back Reading Chair . . . $165.00

Modern Martha Washington Work Table, exclusive with us in New York, $24.75



The "Betsy Ross," solid mahogany, exclusive with us in New York, $8.75

Davenport and Arm Chair, made in the Lord & Taylor workshop, covered in a pleasing tapestry. (Two pieces), $168.00



Heppelwhite Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; splendidly constructed of the best quality materials, $475.00

Chippendale Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; the buffet is 78 inches long and the chairs are covered in blue hair cloth, $875.00

Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; chair seats are covered in blue hair cloth $475.00

Fifth Floor

TO QUESTION VOTERS IN PRIMARY INQUIRY

Subpoenas for 115 Republicans Issued by Swann Following Bennett Charges.

TO HEAR WITNESSES TODAY

Pecora Will Ask If Ballots Were Marked for La Guardia or Bennett.

More than 100 subpoenas were issued yesterday by District Attorney Swann, summoning Republican voters from the Second, Fourth, and Eighth Assembly Districts to appear at the District Attorney's office tomorrow for examination in connection with the primary frauds alleged to have been committed to deprive ex-Senator William M. Bennett of the Republican nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mr. Bennett's rival, on the face of the returns received, a majority of 1,686 votes and was proclaimed the nominee.

Three election districts have been selected by District Attorney Swann as immediate objectives of his John Doe investigation. They are the Thirty-second Election District of the Second Assembly District, in which the enrolled voters on the Republican side are almost entirely of Italian birth or origin, which would make a practically unanimous vote for Representative La Guardia, himself of Italian extraction, not improbable; the Eighth of the Fourth Assembly District, which has a Jewish population, and the Twenty-third of the Eighth, where many nationalities enter into the local electorate.

In this election district one vote was recorded in favor of Mr. Bennett to thirty recorded for his opponent. In both the other districts the returns show a unanimous vote for Representative La Guardia.

In all, 135 subpoenas were sent out by the District Attorney's office. The witnesses have been summoned for different hours during the day, the subpoenas having been timed so as to bring them in batches of fifteen every fifteen minutes to the District Attorney's office. The first batch is due to arrive at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Assistant District Attorney Fernando A. Pecora will examine the witnesses, who will be asked for whom they cast their ballot on primary day, Major La Guardia or Mr. Bennett. Mr. Pecora will ask the witnesses also if they used more than one ballot in casting their vote.

In every primary and general election, due to the fact that many voters are ignorant or unfamiliar with the language, a number of spoiled ballots have been recorded in the election districts in this part of the city. A peculiar feature of Tuesday's primary returns was the nonappearance on the return blanks and tally sheets of any record of canceled ballots. Mr. Bennett, who was consulted by District Attorney Swann before the subpoenas were issued with regard to the districts to be selected for the opening of the investigation, urged Mr. Swann to inquire closely into this feature of the primary returns.

It was stated at the District Attorney's office yesterday that if any of the enrolled Republican voters from the districts where no vote was recorded for Mr. Bennett should testify that they had voted for him they would be taken at once before the Grand Jury to repeat their testimony.

Lawyers identified with the work of the Republican organization in Manhattan intimated yesterday that the District Attorney's right to compel a voter to divulge for whom he voted might be questioned, the ballot being secret under the provisions of the Election Law. District Attorney Swann merely smiled when his attention was called to this.

The Board of Election has not as yet made its report to the Secretary of State. Unofficially it was reported, however, that the canvass of the primary vote had been completed and that the result of the official canvass did not differ materially from the returns on primary night.

Ex-Senator Bennett said yesterday that he was gratified at the zeal shown by District Attorney Swann.

"I trust you will be able to impress upon Sam Koenig this time that every enrolled Republican voter in this county is entitled to have his vote in the primaries counted for the candidate he votes for," said Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett said that he would go into court tomorrow and ask permission for an inspection of the ballots in several Assembly districts in Manhattan.

Lane Bryant

New Fall Suits *for* Stout Women

Sizes: 38½ to 56 bust

Featuring the newest style ideas and developed in the newest materials, including both plain tailored and handsomely fur-trimmed models. All specially designed on lines that give to the stout woman the fashionable slender lines and greatly reduce the apparent size.

The Suits Pictured

Left Figure, a very charming and very practical tailored suit of fine quality Velour. Smart style is shown in the convertible Seal-trimmed collar, the long coat and the rich silk embroidery, front and back. The long lines of the coat are graceful and exceptionally becoming for the full-formed figure. Fancy silk lining. **94.50**

Right Figure, a suit which displays newness of style and beauty of line. It is developed in Duvet de Laine, one of the season's most popular new fabrics. Silk and tinsel embroidery front and back. New style narrow belt and handsome convertible stole collar of Brown Nutria Fur. Beautiful soft silk lining. **165.00**

Other Smart Suits

In Chevola Cloth, Tricotine, Tinseltone, Velour de Laine, Silvertone, Yalama, Peach Bloom, Argonne and Duvet Superior. Some fur-trimmed—others suitable for wear with your own furs. All the fashion-favored colors.

49.50 54.50 to 250.50

To Close Out

Capes Fall weight. Tricolette, Tricotine, Bolivia, Serge, Burella and Silk Moire. Assortment of styles, including Dolmans. Popular shades. Big bargains. Were 29.50 to 115. **18.50 to 74.50**

Coats High grade models of Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, light weight Velour and Poplin. Weights suitable for early Fall wear. Were 35.00 to 85.00. **18.50 to 69.75**

Coats Late summer styles in dark and light Pongee, Khaki Kool, Satin, Taffeta, Faille Silk and Mohair. Practical for motoring and general wear. Were 29.50 to 115.75. **14.75 to 69.75**

21-23 W. 38th St. — Lane Bryant — Just West of 5th Ave.

Maison Maurice

presents

a distinguished collection of exquisite Autumn

Millinery

Models of charming individuality.

Fifth Avenue

Between 52nd & 53rd Streets

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* **West Forty-third Street**

Store open all day Saturday—Daily from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

EXHIBITION OF AUTUMN SILKS AND VELVETS

Rich qualities and colorings—complete assortments for day and evening wear.

Foreign and American, Metallic Satin Broche, Metallic Voile Broche, Rich Satin Broche in high colors; Lyons' Broche Velvets in evening and street colors, also black; Rich Dress Satins in evening and street colors; Satin Francaise, the ideal satin for all wear—every desirable color represented.

Black Dress Silks
Imported and American weaves; reliable qualities.

Copyrighted Weaves
Shown in worthy qualities from the best American manufacturers.

Velveteens and Corduroys
Complete assortments of new Autumn colors.

Attractive Fall

FRENCH MILLINERY

(Millinery Salon, Third Floor.)

Original Paris Models from:

Maison Lewis — *Maria Guy*
Reboux — *Marie Louise*
Lucie Hamar — *Evelyne Varon*
Suzanne Talbot

IN ADDITION:

American adaptations in Panne Velvet, Silk Beaver, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, in the most fashionable colors.

Fall and Winter

WOOL DRESS GOODS

On the Second Floor

Wool Fabrics and Coatings in plain and novelty weaves; all the most fashionable colorings represented.

FEATURING:

Soft Velvet-finished Fabrics—All Wool or Silk and Wool Duvetyne, Velduvyne, Radio or plain Marvella, Peach Bloom, Radio or Two-tone Tricosuede, Chevorona or Dartmoor Tailor Suiting; also Two-tone Silvertone Checks, Kiltie Stripes or Plaids, Imported Zenana, Cashmere de Soie, Valderdine, Silk Seal Plush, Astrakan and the new Fur Cloths in Broadtail, Baby Lamb and Caracul effects.

Philippine

HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR

The hand work contributes to their beauty as well as the softness of the fabric.

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Philippine Hand-Made Nightgowns, of Nainsook, in elaborately hand-embroidered models; small, medium and large sizes.

$2.95 & 3.50

Philippine Envelope Chemises
Hand-made and daintily hand-emb'd

$2.95

Distinctive Models in Women's

CHIC SUITS AND GOWNS

UNUSUALLY large assortments of advance styles comprising the latest ideas—copies and adaptations from the leading Paris Couturiers have been assembled on the Third Floor.

The Models are characterized by clever designing which correctly portrays the latest and most authentic style features—by Fabrics which are rich in texture and beautiful in coloring.

Apparel for Every Occasion

Frocks for Street or Afternoon, Suits in plain or dressy models and Gowns for Dance, Dinner or Theatre wear.

Misses' and Small Women's

EARLY AUTUMN FROCKS

On the Third Floor

$47.50, 55.00 and 75.00

THE latest style conceptions developed by designers who specialize in youthful models—developed in all the approved fabrics for Autumn, including Charmeuse Satin or Tricolette combined with Georgette Crepe. These are elaborately embroidered in silk and trimmed with jet beads.

Innovations in smart draped or tunic skirts, others accordion plaited; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Exclusive Models up to $220.00

REPRODUCTIONS SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE

Excellent Values Monday—displayed on Main Floor.

Attractive Sheffield Plated Ware

Single Vegetable Dishes	$5.85	6-in. Bread & Butter Plates	$1.65	Cheese and Cracker Dishes	$3.65
Gravy Boats and Trays	$8.35	7-in. Bread & Butter Plates	$1.85	Pie Plates, pyrex glass	$3.15
Double Vegetable Dishes	12.65	Sandwich Trays	$2.75	Casseroles, pyrex glass	$4.75
Meat Platters, 15 in. 10.85 17 in.	13.45	Bread Trays	$2.95	Fruit or Cake Baskets	$5.45

Rogers' Silver-plated Ware

Teat or Coffee Spoons	dozen	$2.25
Table Spoons or Forks	"	$4.45
Dessert Spoons or Forks	"	$4.20
Oyster Forks or Orange Spoons	"	$3.45
Medium and Dessert Knives	"	$5.20

Quadruple-plated Silverware

After Dinner Coffee Sets, 4 pieces	12.65
Tea or Coffee Sets, consisting of 5 pieces	14.95
Water Pitchers	$3.75
Baking Dishes	$5.95
Candlesticks, 8-inch size	$1.65

GIVE UP GOOD JOBS TO JOIN THE ARMY

Applicants Find Opportunities in Vocational and Educational Training.

PROHIBITION AFFECTS SOME

Short-Term Enlistment in the Medical Corps Is Proving Popular.

Army recruiting officers report a big increase in the number of young men applying for the service because of the instruction offered in the "college in khaki." A telegram from the War Department to the New York Recruiting Service headquarters at 461 Eighth Avenue yesterday said 2,000 recruits were wanted at once for army service in Siberia. The officers expect the entire number will be recruited before the close of this month.

The army needs doctors, mechanics, musicians, cooks, and members of other trades and professions. The Medical Corps, with its one-year enlistment period, is proving popular. One day last week eighteen men were accepted for this corps in this city.

The need of competent band musicians also is becoming acute, and any recruit who shows musical talent will be asked to take up the study of music as a profession. The period of instruction will be six months.

One applicant yesterday was Johannes C. Lohman, a native of Holland, and until July 1 a waiter in the grillroom of a leading hotel.

"I've got to make a new start since prohibition came," he told the recruiting officers, "and I guess the army, with its new plan of educational and vocational training, is the place to get it."

Baino Suomin of 14 Beaver Street quit a twenty-five-dollar-a-week job and enlisted that he might learn a trade that would insure steady work. Stephen A. Grant of 216 North Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., who fought in France, enlisted in the infantry for service in Siberia. Grant says he is a distant relative of General U. S. Grant. He saw much service with the 308th Infantry of the 77th (New York) Division and the 319th Infantry of the 80th Division, taking part in the Oise-Aisne, Oise-Marne, and Argonne-Meuse offensives.

To provide for intensive instruction of enlisted men in the navy and Marine Corps, to prepare them for the Naval Academy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has ordered special schools to be established at Newport, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal., to begin Jan. 20 and continue until April 21.

Memorial Service for E. H. Harriman

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The annual memorial service for the late E. Henry Harriman will be held in St. John's Church, Arden, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. J. Holmes McGuinnes, who has been pastor in the Harriman church for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Harriman died ten years ago next Tuesday.

WIFE GOES TO VISIT FORMER CROWN PRINCE

Will Also Stop at Amerongen —Ex-Kaiser Takes a Motor Car Trip.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Sept. 6.—With an obvious desire to avoid an aspect of political intrigue, great secrecy has prevailed regarding the arrival of the former German Crown Princess Cecilie in Holland, especially regarding her visit to Amerongen, where she is expected to remain for some days.

The Dutch press reports that the Princess has arrived at the frontier station of Oldenzaal accompanied by her two eldest sons and a suite including an adjutant, and that she is to take the boat from Amsterdam direct to the island Wieringen today to visit her husband, who has not seen his wife and children since his flight to Holland in November, 1918.

Until yesterday it had ben supposed that the Princess would first visit Amerongen, where the ex-Kaiser's grandchildren were awaited with great anticipation, but she apparently changed her mind on her arrival at the frontier.

In the last few days the exKaiser has been more daring. He took a walk in the woods with the ex-Kaiserin on Thursday and drove to Arnheim in an automobile yesterday afternoon with Count Bentinck, returning late in the evening. When two large cars arrived at the castle in the evening a small crowd had assembled, as new of the ex-Crown Princess's visit to Holland had spread and the guards were evidently expecting some one. It was rumored here that the ex-Kaiser and ex-Kaiserin had gone to meet the Princess at the frontier, which is only a few hours' automobile ride distant.

The ex-Kaiser is not expected to move his new residence to Doorn until January, as many alterations are first to be made to the house. A high fence will be erected around the estate and there is even talk of taking off the plaster of the house and restoring the bricks as formerly. The owners will leave the house soon.

DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL NEEDS.

All Classes Are Represented at Community Councils Conference.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Sept. 6.—Representatives of labor and capital, three hundred strong, took up the present-day problems of industrial unrest and endeavored to give an answer welding the forces of employer and employe together at a conference held yesterday by the Community Councils of National Defense at the home of Mrs. Henry P. Davison. George Gordon Battle presided. Samuel Gompers, who was on the program to deliver an address giving the viewpoint of labor, was not present.

The three hundred sat on camp chairs before the house, while the porch was used as a platform from which the speakers made their addresses. Scattered in the audience were persons from all walks of life. Among them were Charles Barnes of the Federal Board of Vocational Labor, Samuel M. Lindsay, Thomas Rock, Marcus M. Marks, George W. Perkins, Ernest Burton, R. E. Caldwell, Thomas Desmond, Colonel Michael Friedsam, William Goldman, I. Edwin Goldman, Adolph Lewisohn, Garah Graham Mulhall, a member of the State Narcotic Squad; George Foster Peabody, Ordway Tead, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Bertram Mantner, Allen McCurdy, William J. Schieffelin, Joseph Coffin, A. Boulter, E. Hanna, Jonas Coughlin, Commissioner Henry D. Thayer, Hans Kalterborn, and Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That the council appoint a committee to confer with other councils and community councils in New York to prepare a program on industrial relations to be presented at the conference of labor and capital called for Oct. 5 in Washington by President Wilson."

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

First Because of the Last

All *shoes* are built upon *lasts*. The lasts give *shape* to the shoes—and shoes give *shape* to the growing feet.

The Brown Shaping Lasts are shaped upon correct physiological lines—are expressly designed to develop the feet gradually and properly—to prevent weak ankles, twisted toes and broken arches.

The Brown Shaping Lasts scientifically provide for even the slightest change at toe, ball, arch or heel, from size to size. Nothing is left to guesswork.

For Girls For Boys BUSTER BROWN SHOES at 2 to 18

Are the only shoes made upon the Brown Shaping Lasts. They are the only shoes that correctly train the growing feet upon this new scientific principle in shoemaking.

Buy These Now for School Wear

In Buster Brown Shoes you get sterling wearing qualities—plus positive protection from serious foot ailments—combined shoe service and health insurance.

Make up your mind today to try these health-making shoes—and bring in the boys and girls to be fitted.

GIMBELS—CHILDREN'S SHOE SECTION—Second Floor.

Store Open 9 to 5:30

Gimbel Brothers 32nd ST - BROADWAY-33rd ST

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24

Tomorrow We Throw Open a New Section for Men's Separate Trousers

In Which We Present, As Sole Agents in New York City, The Famous

"Kingly" Trousers

"Kingly" trousers are the sort that men—after once wearing—will be proud to point to as "bought separately." They are so far above average make in looks, tailoring, fit and variety that Gimbels consider the acquisition of the line a valuable co-partner to the quality lines upon which this successful men's clothing store has been built.

In Waist Measurements and Trouser Lengths for All Types of Men and Young Men

It is perfectly obvious that with the present and prospective cost of new clothes many men can profitably make their "practically-new" suit coat survive a few months more—if the proper separate trousers are available. This is now perfectly possible, for "Kingly" trousers are here in every waist measurement from 28 inches to 62 inches, and in lengths to suit all heights.

"Kingly" Trousers Have 15 Superior Points Entitling Them to Your Special Consideration

(1)—Highest grade materials only;
(2)—Fabrics cold-water shrunk;
(3)—Cut by shears—one pair at a time;
(4)—Journeyman tailored (by hand);
(5)—Sewn throughout with Belding's Cablecord silk;
(6)—Triple-sewn at points of strain;
(7)—Pockets hand-turned and stitched;
(8)—Buttons strongly reinforced;
(9)—Fly-tacks unbreakable.
(10)—The stripes hang straight;
(11)—The legs won't twist;
(12)—The linings won't creep up;
(13)—They're smartly stylish;
(14)—They fit perfectly;
(15)—100% satisfaction guaranteed.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

And Special Opening Prices!

$4.95 -- $5.95 -- $7.50 -- $8.50 -- $10.00

And Proportionately on Upwards to $20 a Pair.

The prices have been specially made as an introductory attraction—and the range is sufficient to fit anyone's purse.

All the season's newest models. Fabrics of the accepted kind—plain blue serge, plain blue unfinished worsteds, plain black, oxford grey and dark worsted effects—and striped patterns for business or dress wear.

—In short—superior trousers in unlimited variety in fabrics and patterns men want at a moderate price.

We believe many men have been anxious to know just where "Kingly" trousers could be purchased. They will be glad to know that they are to be at Gimbels (the most accessible store in New York) exclusively—so acquired by the three-store buying power of this organization.

Come in tomorrow—and save for a "better" suit by reinforcing the "old" suit.

Brooklyn New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The artistes represented in the collection

VASSELIN VILLETARD
MARIE LOUISE
MARGUERITE & LEONIE
MAISON LEWIS
MARIE GUY
JEANNE LANVIN
GEORGETTE
VIMONT
ODETTE

A Caroline Rebaux Model

The artistes represented in the collection

SUZANNE TALBOT
MARY & ANNIE
MARIE LOUISE
LANCRET
REBOUX
MARTHA YERLES
MADELINE
EVELYN VARON
JEANNE DUC

Gimbel Brothers

Brings the Message of The Hautes Modistes of Paris . . "Opulence—Elegance—Gayety" in this

Formal Presentation of Autumn Millinery

Tomorrow, Monday—and Throughout the Week

SEARCH for the theme of all the splendor of this millinery collection—among the extravagantly superb court costumes of the Louis.

Discover more than a hint of its luxuriousness and audacity in the old-world picturesqueness of Spain's toreadors and even of her gypsies.

And then find that impressionable Paris enraptured by the Oriental costumes of her Arabian visitors—has created millinery of fabled Moroccan gorgeousness.

The austerity of a war-time ban has vanished.

Feathers! . . . Among the oldest of allurements of femininity . . . are again to the fore. Shooting, darting, curling, swirling; fine as hair, rich as aigrettes, beguiling as grapevine tendrils. Feathers of bird and fowl; feathers in forms never seen before—that an ever-ingenious Paris has created.

Furs of the meltingly soft-toned pelts. Monkey fur—jetty glistening.

Laces and veils—new-old veils; eyelash shading—drooping—swirling veils.

Velvets, suede cloths, gleaming metal laces, wondrous flowers—all have been used in Millinery of a sumptuousness never dreamed of.

The Original Millinery Masterpieces

Together with Gimbel Studio Copies—in imported materials duplicating the originals . . . created with the same spirit of inspired artistry . . . and so identical as to be twin art masterpieces with the originals

The Most Beautiful Collection of Autumn Millinery in America Invites Your Appreciation

The French Salon **$15 to $100** *The Gimbel-Paris Salon*

Third Floor

IRISH ENVOYS TELL OF WILSON REBUKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Frank P. Walsh at the President's house, 11 Place Des Etats Unis, Paris, Wednesday, June 11, 1919.

Mr. Walsh and Governor Dunne called upon the President by appointment at 3:15 P. M.

Governor Dunne started by asking that Mr. Walsh open the case for which we called.

Mr. Walsh stated to the President that we had come to see him to ask him if he would not secure a hearing for us before the "Big Four" or what other committee might be delegated to hear the case of Ireland; that we had made a formal request of Mr. Lansing for safe conducts for Messrs. De Valera, Griffiths, and Plunkett and had received a communication from him to the effect that it would be futile to make the request.

The President interrupted Mr. Walsh, and said, "That is an official request, Mr. Walsh." Mr. Walsh stated that he had not been able to disentangle this official and unofficial business. He said, "What I am talking about is the denial of our request that the Americans should intervene to get the safe conducts for these men."

The President said, "Well, of course, since that time, gentlemen, you know the Senate has passed a resolution upon the subject."

Said Irish Were in Captivity.

Mr. Walsh said, "Well, the point of our request today is that if we are to assume that these men are not going to be allowed to come here, then we want to advise you that the people of Ireland are in actual physical captivity, that those who would speak for them are not allowed to come here, and are restrained by the force of an army of occupation which is now occupying the country."

We called the attention of the President to the fact that at the outbreak of the war there was a Home Rule bill signed by the King and which ought to have been put in operation, but in violation of their so-called English law, it was not put in operation. Later the time for its operation was extended for a year and later again it was extended until after the war.

Lloyd George then gave out a formal call for a convention. The convention was organized under the Chairmanship of Sir Horace Plunkett. It began to reach a stage where it looked as though there was going to be an agreement—as a matter of fact when the Irish got together, north and south, they almost always agreed.

When Lloyd George saw there was going to be an agreement he wrote a letter to the convention stating, among other things, that the English Government would recognize nothing which they did that might interfere with the existing system of taxation and conduct of the army. This meant that no matter what the convention did, England could still exploit Ireland and keep her under subjection by her army of occupation.

Mr. Walsh further stated that England now has a blockade against Ireland as effective as the Allies had against the Central Powers; that it amounts to an impost upon every bite of food that the people of Ireland bring in from the outside, and on everything that they ship outside the island. Mr. Walsh told the President that no ships were allowed to touch at any transatlantic port; that the country could not trade with the United States or other countries, and other countries could not trade with it; that Ireland was the most law-abiding country on the face of the earth, with a great respect for law and order and the rights of private property, but that unless some relief was given the workers there would, in self-defense, have to set up soviet governments or do something else to relieve the situation.

Told of Agreement on Hearings.

The President said: "Of course, you should understand that no small nation of any kind has yet appeared before the Committee of Four, and there is an agreement among the Committee of Four that none can come unless unanimous consent is given by the committee."

Governor Dunne addressed the President and said: "Has no small nation, complaining of injustice on the part of any of the victor nations, ever appeared as yet?"

Then the President said: "There is no nation that has had its right construed by the Peace Conference except those that were actually concerned in the war. We have not attempted to inquire into ancient wrongs."

Mr. Walsh then said: "Mr. President, it is the present injustice and the guerilla warfare that now exists that we think should receive the consideration. Suppose we present a case of this kind, a country in which a state of war actually exists. Do you mean to say, Mr. President, that you would just close the matter and let the war go on?"

The President replied: "I am only one of this conference. Why should this whole thing be left to me?"

Mr. Walsh said: "We are leaving it to you, Mr. President, because you are the commanding figure in the Peace Conference, and because it was you who raised the hopes in the hearts of these people that they could come to you. We come to you because we are asking you to use your powerful influence with the other members of the committee to get us a hearing."

Read from Wilson Declaration.

Mr. Walsh further said: "In my conversations with the representatives of the Irish Republic, President de Valera asked me to ask you a question. I will read from your statements at the time we entered the war."

Mr. Walsh then read the following:

"Peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not on the rights of Governments—the rights of peoples, great and small, weak or powerful, their equal rights to freedom and security and self-government and to participation, upon fair terms, in the economic opportunities of the world.

"It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand.

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all, and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interests of the weakest is as sacre as the interest of the strongest. * * * The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be justice that plays no favorites and knows no standards but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

Mr. Walsh continued:

Now, then, Mr. President, Mr. de Valera asked me to ask you, inasmuch as you state that these are the issues, that there must be no arrangement of compromise, and that they must be settled definitely and once for all, where is the place to settle them definitely, once for all, and how shall his people do it? Now that he is to be denied the right to come here by England, and you tell us now that we cannot appear, in effect, before the Peace Conference, he asks this question, and I ask you where will he go? Where shall his people go? If it is to be settled definitely and once for all, and you say that the issue is made—and we agree with you that it is made—now, where is it to be settled definitely and once for all?"

The President said, "Mr. Walsh, do you think that any considerable number of people, when they read my declarations, thought that these settlements were to be made at some particular place, automatically, immediately?"

Mr. Walsh replied: "Mr. President, I can speak first for myself. When I read it, I believed you meant Ireland. I believe that practically all the people in Ireland believed that, and all that I have met of our own people believed it."

Feared Wilson Didn't Understand.

Mr. Walsh continued, "Mr. President, I am afraid you do not understand the Irish situation."

The President replied, "If you think I do not understand the Irish question, what did you come to me about it for?"

Mr. Walsh said, "I do not mean, Mr. President, that you do not understand the general history of Ireland, but I do say you do not know what is going on in Ireland to-day—that is, its exploitation by England, the shooting down of its people in the streets, the sea blockade which England has in force against it—in short all of the atrocities that are being practiced upon its citizens at this very moment."

The President said, "Of course, I do not claim to know the local and specific matters referred to."

Mr. Walsh said: "I believe you received an invitation to go to Ireland. I think it would be a fine thing for yourself and for the peace of the world if you accepted that invitation. The people would be delighted if you went to Ireland and got an understanding of the situation at first hand."

The President said: "Now, Walsh, if it is your intention to go back to America and try to put me indicted I am going to say what I go back that we were well on the way of getting Mr. de Valera and his associates over here, we were well on the way when you made it so difficult by your speeches in Ireland that we could not do it; that it was you gentlemen who kicked over the apple cart."

Mr. Walsh replied: "Mr. President, have you read the statement made by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords and the statement made by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, both officially speaking for Mr. Lloyd George, in which they stated that it was not his intention, and never had been, to grant safe conducts to these men, and that it was his purpose in having an interview with us after we came back from Ireland to state the 'English case' to the American press representatives, and serve England and not serve the people whom we were representing over here? Did you read that?"

Said Speeches Gave Offense.

The President then said, "Now, Walsh, I am not going to discuss anything that was said in the British House of Commons or House of Lords, except to say this, that I was making an effort, and Colonel House was making an effort, and that we thought we were well on the way of getting De Valera and his associates over here, but the speeches of you gentlemen gave such offense that the whole thing had to be abandoned."

Mr. Walsh said: "Mr. President, I have written a letter to Mr. Lansing to which we have received no reply, asking him what were the utterances that offended these gentlemen, and who were the persons who were offended. Perhaps you may be able, Mr. President, to answer it. Was it Mr. Lloyd George?"

The President said, "I have not said anything about Mr. Lloyd George."

Mr. Walsh said, "Who was it, then, to whom we gave offense?"

The President replied, "Well, I would say that you offended the whole British Government."

Mr. Walsh said, "Well, then, you do not accept what Mr. Lloyd George said to the effect that he was not going to allow them over in any event?"

The President, "Mr. Walsh, I am not going to discuss Mr. Lloyd George."

Mr. Walsh said, "Would you be good enough to see the gentlemen who were offended, and if that was what stood in the way, if two others would come before them that had not given such offense would they answer their request?"

The President said: "There is no use discussing that. I don't know what the British Government would say, and I have said all I can say on the subject."

Expressed Sympathy for Ireland.

The President continued: "I want you gentlemen to understand that our position is this: That we are dealing officially with these Governments. You would not want us to make representations or engage in an effort that might involve the sending of troops into Europe, and I know that our people would not want that. What I am saying to you is that we cannot do, and under no circumstances could we have done at any time since we have been here, anything in this matter of an official nature, but I want to say to you that I have the deepest sympathy for Ireland and her people and her cause. I know I speak for the others when I say that all we could do unofficially we have been doing and will do."

Mr. Walsh said, "In order that there may be no misunderstanding, may I ask if any of your efforts have been directed toward anything except securing to these people the right of self-determination and the right to have a free government just like the Government of the United States?"

The President said, "What I will say to you is this: That you know the lines that we were discussing."

Mr. Walsh said: "Mr. President, the Irish people believe in these principles that you laid down, and believe that they come wholly within the description of a people who have determined their own rights with reference to their Government. And I want to call your attention to this fact: That no mediations or negotiations or intercourse with the representatives of Great Britain can possibly accomplish anything at this time. We do not desire to have any, and so far as we are concerned we do not desire any one else to have any for us.

"The attitude of the English Government is that a force of arms, by an army of occupation in Ireland, it is assuming to legislate for Ireland. It can do anything to Ireland or for Ireland that its might gives it the power to do, so that if England has anything that it thinks is good for the Irish people it has the power to impose it at once. In addition to this, the Irish people have a right to say. We will die before we will live under any such law, so that no discussion or mediation or negotiation that you or anybody else would have with the representatives of the English Government could do anything for Ireland.

"Mr. President, you mentioned having your attention called to a resolution of the Senate of the United States requesting safe conducts for Messrs. De Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett."

The President said, "Yes, you saw that."

Mr. Walsh said, "Yes, but I only saw it in a newspaper text of it. We wired for the text and did not get it."

"Well," the President said, "I saw that; we have been advised of it."

Mr. Walsh said, "Mr. President, what action do you propose to take on the request of the Senate?"

The President replied, "That is a matter that has not yet been taken up by our full conference."

Advised Conferring With Others.

Mr. Walsh said, "Now, then, we should direct our efforts, as I understand it, to the other representatives on the Committee of Four and see whether or not we are going to get this hearing, inasmuch as it is to be unanimous?"

Governor Dunne interjected at this point and said, "That would include calling upon Mr. Lloyd George?"

Mr. Walsh said, "Not necessarily."

To the President Mr. Walsh said, "If we are not allowed to meet you, how would you suggest that this or any similar matter could get before your Committee of Four?"

"Well," said the President, "I know of no way except to take it up with them individually."

Mr. Walsh said to the President: "Mr. President, when you uttered those words declaring that all nations had a right to self determination, that it was an issue that had to be settled and once for all, and settled on the side of justice —those expressions I have read to you—you voiced the aspirations of countless millions of people that had been saying them to each other, and begging governments that oppressed them to recognize them. When you, as head of the most powerful nation in the world, uttered them, and they received the assent of the representatives of all the nations, it became a fact, Mr. President. Those people are imbued with the principle They may be killed trying to vindicate it, but they can no longer be kept in subjection by the action of diplomats, Government officials, or even Governments. They are freed now."

The President said: "You have touched on the great metaphysical tragedy of today. My words have raised hope in the hearts of millions of people. It is my wish that they have that, but could you imagine that you could revolutionize the world at once, could you imagine that these peoples could come into that at once?"

Mr. Walsh replied: "I can imagine them, if any one denied it, struggling to come into it at once if it were denied in the place where they expected they were to have it come and to have it settled definitely, once and for all."

Raised by Unrealized Hopes.

The President said: "When I gave utterance to those words I said them without the knowledge that nationalities existed, which are coming to us day after day. Of course, Ireland's case, from the point of view of population, from the point of view of the struggle it has made, from the point of interest that it has excited in the world, and especially among our own people, whom I am anxious to serve, is the outstanding case of a small nationality.

"You do not know and cannot appreciate the anxieties that I have experienced as the result of these many millions of people having their hopes raised by what I have said. For instance, time after time I raise a question here in accordance with these principles, and I am met with the statement that Great Britain or France or some of the other countries have entered into a solemn treaty obligation. I tell them but it was not in accord with justice and humanity, and then they tell me that the annulment of treaties is what has brought on the greater part of the wars [illegible] these people and [illegible] things, and as [illegible] been said here go over and over in my mind I feel it most profoundly. It distresses me. But I believe as your gentlemen do, in divine providence, and I am in His hands, and I don't care what happens to me individually. I believe these things, and I know that countless millions of other people believe them."

Governor Dunne said: "Mr. President, do you know that the addresses made by us in Ireland, which you say have given offense to the British authorities, were along these lines: That we had enjoyed the blessings of a republican form of Government in America for many years, and that we had grown great and prosperous as a republic, that we were pleased to note that they had in a fairly held election determined that they desired a republican form of Government, and that we congratulated them upon their choice and hoped that their aspirations would be consummated, the very same sentiments that we had always held and thought in America, and to which the people of Ireland had responded?"

Cites Case of Civil War Here.

The President replied, "Yes, Governor Dunne. But suppose that during our war of the rebellion an Englishman had declared that the South had a right to secede or sided with the South, nobody would have criticised him for that. But suppose that he had gone into the South while the rebellion was going on or immediately before the rebellion, would not our Government have said that he was fomenting the rebellion?"

Governor Dunne said: "There is no parallel here. Here is a people who after the armistice held an election under the forms and securities of British law and declared for a republic, and I don't believe the cases are in any way similar."

Mr. Walsh interjected: "If you are drawing that comparison between the Southern States attempting the exercise of what was called 'the right of secession' and the case of Ireland, I am compelled to say I do not see the parallel. Would you please state in what way the cases are similar?"

Mr. Walsh said: "Of course, Ireland has a separate nationality. It is a nation that has always asserted its nationhood except when repressed by overwhelming force," and then asked the President where the parallel was. The President replied that he did not say it was a parallel case.

Toward the close of the interview the President said: "I wish that you would bear in mind that I came here with very high hopes of carrying out the principles as they were laid down. I did not succeed in getting all I came after. I should say—I should say that there was a great deal—no. I will put it this way—there were a lot of things that I hoped for but did not get."

Postmen Indorse Irish Freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Self-determination for Ireland was indorsed today by the National Association of Letter Carriers, in convention here. A resolution to that effect was adopted without comment. Officers of the association were instructed to call on President Wilson and ask why Postmaster General Burleson would not permit collective bargaining.

DISQUE TELLS OF LAND DEAL

Timber Tract Was Bought to Bolster 23-Mile Road.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6.—Under cross-examination of Congressman W. W. Mages of New York, Brice P. Disque, formerly in charge of airplane spruce production, testified today at the Congressional Sub-Committee's hearing on airplane spruce operations that the Blodgett tract of timber in Lincoln County, Oregon, was acquired after the armistice had been signed, in order to give value to a 23-mile railroad built by the Warren Spruce Company to the tract. He stated that the Government had threatened to commandeer the tract.

With reference to the mill built at Toledo, Ore., Disque testified that it was built to manufacture into airplane lumber spruce to be obtained from the Blodgett tract, and estimated that the whole amount of spruce available, 350,000,000 feet, would have kept the mill in operation for six hundred days. Owing to the unexpected end of the war the mill was not used.

DENIES BELGIAN ALLIANCE.

State Department Knows Nothing of Reported Guarantee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—If Belgium's security is to be guaranteed against German aggression by Great Britain and the United States, as reported in [illegible] dispatches from London, quoting The Evening Standard, which claimed the "highest authority" for the statement, knowledge of such an arrangement or projected guarantee is not in the possession of the State Department, according to Acting Secretary Phillips.

Diplomatic circles here, however, are understood generally to accept the report at its face value, recalling that some weeks ago a Ministerial utterance in the Belgian Parliament carried an intimation to the same effect, it being then indicated, however, that France also would be a party to the agreement, as the protection of Belgium was tantamount to the protection of France.

President Wilson, so far as is known, has not informed the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of any such prospective agreement. It has been intimated that its drafting was a part of the duties of Colonel E. M. House in London.

FRENCH REPORTERS STRIKE.

Courrier Des Etats Unis Staff Members Demand More Pay.

The members of the editorial staff of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, the French daily paper published in this city, went on strike last night, their plea for an increase of salary having been rejected by L. H. Sampers, owner of the paper. The writers who struck are Arthur Plottier, Marcel Ribaute, Emile Cregut, Georges Dimpault and Simon Pegulian. The strike was said to have followed harsh words used by Mr. Sampers in refusing the demands of his employes.

The Courrier, it was said last night, would appear as usual this morning, though somewhat curtailed.

Unveil Monument to Cartier.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—King George pressed a button at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, today and unveiled a monument erected here to Sir George Etienne Cartier, Canadian statesman and former Dominion Premier. As the drapery fell from the statue eighteen guns fired a salute and a military band started playing "O Canada," one of Cartier's compositions. A message from King George was read by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General.

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Our Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments are now creating designs to meet individual requirements as well as accepting orders for reproductions and adaptations of imported models.

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$150,000 Sale of Smallest Grands

Note—The immediate response and immense sale of these grands already has shown how this splendid value has taken the music loving public by storm.

WE have made preparations to give everyone possible the opportunity of getting one of these beautiful grands at the very low price of $595.

This low price in this sale is only made possible by the tremendous volume of our business in grands—a business so great that it long ago gave us the leadership in the sale of grands in the metropolitan district.

OPERA GRAND $595

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THESE OPERA GRANDS are the smallest made, needing no more room space than an upright. Tone—you must be your own judge—we predict that you will be as charmed as the thousands of present owners of these beautiful little grands.

So it's really a pity to price these little grands—for you cannot possibly realize their present and future value without seeing them.

You must act quickly to get the benefit of this low price. Our factory threatens us with immediate increased manufacturing cost—when this happens your chance is gone. We reserve right to refund all deposits on pianos not delivered in 10 days.

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Payments Arranged.

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Paper pattern showing floor space required sent on request.

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Under the inspirational guidance of Mr. I. Miller, the designers of I. Miller footwear seek to create not merely novelties, but distinctive originations which combine novelty with artistic good taste. The new Miller models will fascinate all women who are uncommonly particular about the style and exclusiveness of their footwear.

Shapely Louis Heels of Leather

Distinctive Nine-Inch Black Kid Boot

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This unique I. Miller model is a dull black kid boot with patent leather stay.

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A remarkable collection of the prominent models displayed at the Paris openings during the month of August by the most eminent

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Autumn Scarfs which are the embodiment of extreme smartness—a new touch of Paris heightened by the skill of our own designers.

Skins of unusual fineness and pliability, most difficult at present to secure.

Pending the completion of our new building on Fifth Avenue at Forty-fifth Street, delayed because of labor conditions, these extraordinary new furs are being shown in our present building, in West Thirty-second Street.

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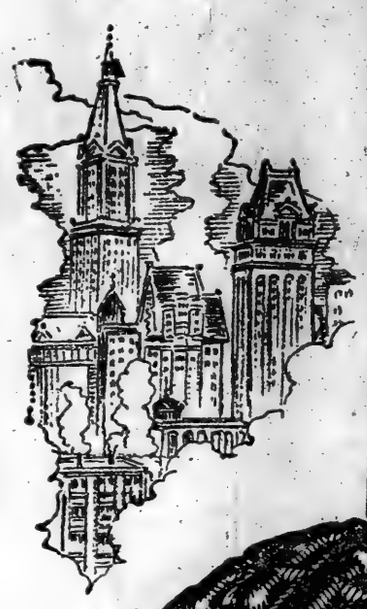

Certified by Goodrich More Mileage Adjustment

WHENEVER you buy anything, something measures it out, certifying how much of it you get. It may be by count, by a yardstick, or a pair of scales.

¶ The tire user has settled on the mile as his measuring unit of service.

¶ Goodrich, accepting his measurement, certifies both the quality and quantity of Goodrich Tires with the Goodrich More-Mileage Adjustment—6,000 miles for Fabric Tires—8,000 for Silvertown Cords.

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GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

WON'T SIGN WAIVER; BARRED BY MEXICO

Americans Turned Back When They Refuse to Accept All Responsibility for Their Safety.

OIL MEN ROBBED OF $59,000

Three New Holdups Reported from the Tampico Fields Despite Precautions.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 6.—Many citizens of the United States were refused permits to enter the Tampico section of Mexico today when they declined to waive responsibility of the Mexican Government for any bodily harm that might befall them.

The Mexican Consul here just received instructions from Mexico City regarding the waiver proviso, which is to be attached to all applications for permits to enter the Tampico section, where a number of Americans and other foreigners recently have been attacked by bandits. Several oil men were among those refused permits today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Apparently convinced that the United States is in earnest in demanding proper treatment of Americans in Mexico, the Carranza Government has adopted a novel expedient in an attempt to relieve itself of responsibility.

Americans going to the Tampico region hereafter will be compelled to sign a formal release of the Mexican Government's responsibility for what may happen to them. If they refuse, Mexican officials will refuse to visé their passports.

The condition raises a peculiar situation, for under international law a government may refuse travel permission to foreigners into a region where it may not be prepared to guarantee their safety.

Americans going to the Tampico oil region; that deponent, by reason of his such an affidavit as follows:

"The undersigned, under oath, deposes and says that he has been warned that the Tampico oil region is a dangerous district on account of the activities of bandits operating in said region; that deponent, by reason of his business as employe, is on his way to that region, and travels at his own risk; that in case some accident might happen to him, hereby he formally renounces the right that he or his heirs might have to present a claim to the Mexican Government, either directly or through another channel."

This affidavit is not only required of workmen who are American citizens, but also of American citizens in the United States holding passports from the State Department authorizing them to visit the Tampico region.

AMERICANS ROBBED OF $59,000

Three New Holdups Reported from the Oil District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Information was received in Washington today from American sources in Mexico telling of three robberies of American properties in the Tampico district within the last week. The robberies totaled $59,060 in gold, the companies robbed and the sums secured from each being as follows:

Penn-Mex Fuel Company, $25,000; Agwi Oil Company, $4,060; Transcontinental Oil Company, $30,000.

The robbery of the Penn-Mex Company took place on an island occupied by the company as a terminal, and about twenty-eight men participated directly or indirectly in the crime. H. K. Krimbill, cashier of the terminal camp, was awakened at 1 A. M. by two men who entered his room. They compelled him to dress and accompany them to the company safe. There two other armed men stood guard outside while Krimbill and the first two robbers went inside. After removing the $25,000 the four outlaws, keeping Krimbill with them, went to the wharf, where were three more Mexicans, who had commandeered a company launch.

At the wharf the robbers released Krimbill, who returned to the camp and aroused twenty-five Americans who were sleeping there. They rushed to the wharf, but the robbers had disappeared. The launch crew reported they had taken the seven bandits across the river two miles above the terminal, where they were met by twenty-one men who helped them carry off the booty. All the Mexicans were armed with rifles and revolvers.

The robbery of the Agwi company was briefly reported by the State Department. Luis Guitierrez, paymaster of the company, and Kenneth De Lacy, an American, were taking the payroll from Tampico to the Tepetate camp. When three miles east of Tepetate they were met by three armed and masked man who robbed them of the payroll, which was only $4,060. One of the robbers lost his mask and the two oil men were able to give an accurate description of him. Neither Guitierrez nor De Lacy knew they were to carry the payroll until ten minutes before they started from Tampico with it. The company officials, however, had reported to the authorities, as required by the Mexican law, the exact time the payroll would be sent and the amount of it.

The Transcontinental Company planned a special arrangement to evade the thieves, but was nevertheless robbed of $30,000. The payroll of that amount was placed in a wooden box to send to the company camp at Mata Redonda. The box was taken by two employes of the company to the Fiscal Wharf, where it was placed in the captain's cabin on the launch Hartsell. There the company men left it in the captain's care. The launch was delayed by the Mexican officials and left a day late. During this time the launch was guarded by the official Government watchman. When the launch reached the camp it was discovered that another box, exactly like the original, with seals similar to those placed on the original by the bank, had been substituted for the box with the $30,000. The substitute box contained old iron.

Captain William N. Hanson, Chief of the Texas Rangers, arrived in Washington this afternoon to serve as Sergeant at Arms of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which on Monday begins an investigation of the Mexican situation. Captain Hanson will also act as an assistant to Major D. M. Jackson, the chief counsel for the committee. Captain Hanson is one of the famous men of the border. When Major Jackson was asked if Hanson was familiar with conditions along the Rio Grande he replied:

"Bill Hanson is as well known along that river as Marshal Foch is along the Rhine."

HEAR OF BIG CARRANZA FUNDS

Washington Officials Told of $500,000 for Propaganda Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In an effort to create a public opinion in the United States favorable to the present Mexican Government, and also for the purpose of blocking any movements that may lead to intervention in Mexico, the Carranza Government is said to have sent a propaganda fund of about $500,000 to the United States. The report was given to THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon by a man in close touch with the Mexican situation and occupying an important official position in connection with Mexican affairs.

THE TIMES informant said he was not in a position to go into any of the details of the propaganda activities, but added that he had every reason to believe the report was one based on facts.

PLOT CARRANZA'S DEATH.

Mexico Papers Tell of a Society Formed to Assassinate President.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 6.—Mexico City papers received here today contained front-pages articles telling of the discovery by General Juan Barragan, Chief of Staff, of a secret society in Mexico City, the purpose of which is to assassinate President Carranza, according to the newspaper articles.

Mexican Government officials here and in Juarez said today they had received no official information of the alleged plot.

SCORNS ST. GEORGE'S BONES

Canon of Westminster Says Abbey is Already Overcrowded.

LONDON, Aug. 27, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—It has been suggested in Melbourne that the alleged bones of St. George, England's patron saint, which were unearthed by some Australian engineers beneath the floor of a church in Palestine, should be sent to London so that they might rest in some corner of Westminster Abbey. The suggestion is not being received with delight by the Abbey authorities.

"I do not care tuppence about his bones," said Canon R. H. Charles of Westminster, who spoke as a member of the chapter. "There is only room for six more famous persons in the Abbey, and even then they must be cremated before they are interred. So what is the good of bringing his bones here to be burned in some crematorium?"

UNION LEADER STOPS COAL MINERS' MARCH

Deters 1,500 Armed Workers from Invasion of Madison, W. Va., to Enforce Demands.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 6.—C. F. Keeney, President of the United Mine Workers of America, of District No. 17, in a telephone conversation with Governor Cornwell tonight stated that the 1,500 miners ensamped at Danville would call off the invasion of Logan County and would return to their homes on a special train tomorrow. Keeney, after a conference with the Governor, left Charleston at noon in an automobile in an effort to deter the miners from proceeding further.

Following this information from President Keeney, Governor Cornwell said that he would not ask that Federal troops e called out. At the conference today the Governor informed Keeney that he had been in communication with Secretary of War Baker and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department, and that he could get Federal troops to Logan before the arrival of the miners, and he warned that the marchers would proceed at their own peril.

If the miners decide to proceed further it is probable Federal troops will be called out.

It was learned tonight that another party of men has been proceeding into Logan County by way of Cabin Creek, a much smaller body of men, and are now said to e about twelve miles southeast of Madison in Boone County. Efforts are eing made by the mine workers officials to stop further progress of this crowd.

Augmented by from 500 to 1,200 men, the body of miners, all said to be armed, left Oakgrove early today on a march into Logan County to force unionization of the Guyan coal field, passed through Peytonia, Boone County, and continued on toward Madison.

Governor Cornwell had a telegram on his desk prepared for dispatch to Secretary Baker calling for Federal troops immediately upon notice that the situation has become more alarming, and indicated he would send the telegram the moment he had information that the marchers had gone through Madison.

Developments in the strike situation in the Kanawha field today followed a meeting of miners at Oakgrove last night, where Governor Cornwell personally addressed the men and urged them to return home.

It was reported by persons coming into Charleston on the Kanawha and Michigan train from Gauley Bridge that all the mines on that line above Cedar Grove were idle today.

Information was obtained here from what is believed to be a trustworthy source that the operators in the Guyan field had unloaded a carload of machine guns and ammunition in Logan yesterday for distribution in Logan County, in preparation to defend themselves, their property and loyal miners from attacks of the invaders from the Kanawha field.

The Governor without escort went to the miners' camp last night and pleaded with them to desist in their intention, and to await results from what he could do.

On top of a truck used to haul provisions, surrounded by hundreds of miners, the moonlight glinting on the rifle barrels of the men, Governor Cornwell asked the miners as American citizens to be American citizens and preserve order.

The Governor told them that he had proof that propaganda intended to incite them had been spread among Cabin Creek miners and that there was no verification of a report that miners had been shot down by guards at the Guyan mines, and that women and children were being killed.

Rumors and reports of which Governor Cornwell spoke spread through the Kanawha district yesterday and many of the mines were closed.

During the course of his appeal Governor Cornwell was interrupted frequently with cheers, and with the conclusion of the address he departed amid volleys of rifle shots fired by the men in his honor.

COLUMBUS CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Workers and Company Agree to Arbitrate Their Differences.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 6.—An agreement was reached between striking street car motormen and conductors and the Columbus Rail Light Company at noon today, and announcement was made that car service, which was stopped by the strike for four days, would be resumed immediately.

The propositions to be arbitrated are: Reinstatement of John Ryan, discharged motor reader, whose case the Federal War Labor Board refused to consider a year ago; discharge of union car men who work on trolley wires; increase in wages and allowance of seven working days or the equivalent in pay for extra men.

BURGLAR CHOKES SERVANT.

Wedding Gifts in Summer Home Believed to Have Lured Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A maid employed here in the Summer home of Colonel Harry A. Guinsburg of 115 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, awoke early today to see a strange young man without hat or coat roaming about the room. When she screamed the stranger grabbed her by the throat and was choking her when Colonel Guinsburg and other members of the household, who had heard her cries, approached.

The stranger leaped from a second story window and disappeared behind a garage. The police secured the vicinity in autos but were unable to find the man.

Colonel Guinsburg's daughter was married Aug. 30 to [illegible] Marshall, son of Louis Marshall of the law firm of Untermyer and Marshall, New York, and it is believed that the burglar was in search of some of the costly wedding gifts known to be in the house, pending the return of the couple from their honeymoon.

To Use Plane to Inspect Ranch.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 6.—Harry J. Hiles, a stock raiser, today purchased two airplanes, one for his personal use in riding over his ranches, and a larger one for the use of his family. He says his plane can be made to do the work of three ranch superintendents in looking after his stock.

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Winter Prices Will Be at Least 50% Higher

Hudson Seal Coats

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Dolmans and Coats in the approaching season's most Fashionable and Dependable Furs,

Now $165 to $850

Fur Scarfs, Capes and Stoles

Sable Scarfs	Now $100-125-160	Nat. Skunk Scarfs....	Now $38- 50- 72
Dark Mink Scarfs....	Now $30- 50- 85	Nat. Skunk Capes....	Now $115-150-225
Taupe Fox Scarfs....	Now $45- 55- 75	Nat. Skunk Stoles....	Now $80-105-200
Poiret Fox Scarfs....	Now $45- 60- 85	Hud. Seal Scarfs.....	Now $35- 42- 52
Silver Pointed Fox...	Now $65- 85-125	Hud. Seal Capes.....	Now $45- 95-150
Beaver Scarfs	Now $35- 40- 58	Mole Scarfs.....	Now $82- 90-165
Beaver Capes	Now $62- 95-125	Nat. Squirrel Scarfs..	Now $45- 55-150

Purchases will be held for later delivery free of charge upon payment of deposit.

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.

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EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

In Latest Models:

Tricotine and Satin Frocks;

Evening Gowns, Afternoon Dresses;

Tailleur Suits and Smart Coats.

All Summer Frocks and Suits $10.00
Values up to $45.00

27 WEST 46TH ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

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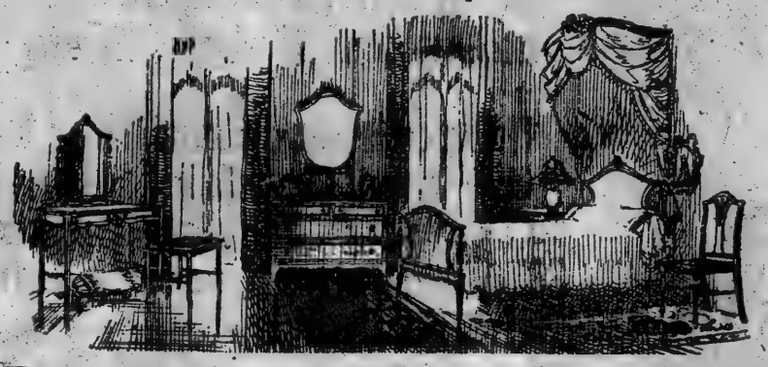
Furniture

Bigness! The whole institution of Thonet-Wanner Co. reflects Bigness. It is the largest store of its kind in New York! Sales floors are each a whole block square. Its stocks of choicest furniture are enormous and selections correspondingly varied. The business itself is the outward expression of a BIG concept backed by vast resources. The whole spirit of the house is to render great Helpful furniture Service at

Prices That Invite Acquaintance!



For example —This beautiful suite of 8 pieces, consisting of full size Bed, 44 inch Bureau, with separate mirror hung with old gold silk cords, 42 inch Chest of Drawers, 42 inch Dressing Table, Night Table, Bench and Chair, in the style of Heppelwhite, specially made for those who desire a bedroom of exquisite refinement. Built to order quality—finished in enamels in a rare appointment of colorings, viz.: Parchment, with carvings high lighted in blue and with blue lines; two toned Putty, with carvings high lighted and lines in a delicate shell pink, and also in Antique French Ivory with tan lines..... **$495**

Suite as above with twin Beds.....$590

Other Bedroom Suites

We are showing an exceptional selection of most unusual effects and style in enamel, also in all the various woods and finishes in Queen Anne, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Georgian, Quaint, Louis XVI, Early English, Chinese Chippendale, Italian, etc.

For the Dining Room, 10 and 12 Piece Suites..... $298 to $1815
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Occasional and Separate Pieces..... $8.50 to $485

We earnestly recommend immediate selection!

THONET-WANNER CO. INC *Foyer-Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms* **MADISON AVE. at 47th**

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Fall Opening

of their complete collection of exclusive and absolutely original Models in Gowns, Furs, Wraps, Tailor Suits and Millinery.

Exhibition daily from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

"Hello, Daddy"
"Don't Forget Your Kiddie"

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS
The Children's Fairyland

A MODEL (TOY) AEROPLANE THAT FLIES 300 FEET

SPECIAL $1.50

The Ideal Outdoor Toy

This Model (Toy) **AEROPLANE** was designed by a practical aeroplane specialist formerly in the government service. It is aerodynamically correct in every detail. Will sustain itself in the air just as the real aeroplane does, and all its operations show the mechanical principles involved in actual flying.

Style C—1 plane, 1 propeller, 20 in.; can fly 200 ft. Special $1.50

Birthday gift Suggestions and Illustrated Catalogue sent on request.

Mail Orders Filled.

DOLLS' HOSPITAL—All Kinds of Repairing—MODERATE PRICES.

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FIVE SHOPS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street
Branches PENNSYLVANIA STATION —2 SHOPS
HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE—2 SHOPS

We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

MAISON BERNARD

Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

Special Offering

Monday and Tuesday

A number of distinctive Models in

Afternoon Gowns at $50

Including perfect replicas of latest Paris Models in Tricotine, Satin Charmeuse and Hand Tailored Frocks of Exceptional Smartness.

Also

Showing a wonderful collection of Original French Models from the foremost Parisian Couturiers.

Young Women and Young Men:

In our determination to give customers good service, we have associated with us people of character, who find a real pleasure in industry, thoroughness and courtesy.

That we may secure a fair measure of these good-will-building qualities, we try to give intelligent, patient and sympathetic leadership, and thus help to continue the development of these qualities in people we have and those who come with us.

This we know means our own improvement and, we believe, the improvement of our country.

Those young women and young men who desire to start on a business career should find here the opportunity.

Confer with an executive on the Ninth Floor.

LORD & TAYLOR
38th St. and Fifth Ave., New York

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MELLES

489 FIFTH AVENUE

Street and Afternoon Dresses

An exceptionally smart Street dress of Serge, also of Wool Jersey. Very special price..... $22.75

A large selection of styles,—each an exclusive and distinctive mode; different from those you will find in other shops,—developed in the latest fashionable materials.

$25.00 to $95.00

Exclusive Models—Distinctive Styles

TAMMANY WORKER HEADS NEW REVOLT

P. J. McGrath, Denouncing Murphy, Resigns as Member of the General Committee.

PLANS INDEPENDENT TICKET

Designation of T. A. Leary for Municipal Court Justice Cause of Opposition.

Denouncing Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy as an "arbitrary despot," and his rule as tyrannic, Patrick J. McGrath, a young lawyer of 233 Broadway, who for many years has been an active Tammany worker, sent in his resignation yesterday as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee and raised the banner of revolt against Murphy in the Sixteenth Assembly District, where he lives.

Mr. McGrath, with others in the district who have tired of Tammany rule, as at present conducted, are preparing to place an independent local ticket in the field which will be headed by Mr. McGrath himself.

Deputy Dock Commissioner Cosgrove is the Tammany leader in the district. Mr. McGrath's letter of resignation, in which was embodied his denunciation of the Tammany chieftain, was sent to the Thannawaga Club, the Tammany organization of the district.

Sees Personal Favorites.

The letter follows:

The boldness of the boss has extended even to the local judicial election, by designating a candidate for Justiceship of the Sixth District Municipal Court, a man who, without any known deserts, does not even live in this district. This act, directly in line with what seems to be the policy of the boss to make place for favorites—to reach over the shoulders of active deserving Democratic workers and prefer for public office personal favorites, as was done by the refusal to renominate the able and deserving Judges Newburger and Smith, impels me to take a decisive and unequivocal stand, and to ask the electorate of this judicial district for their support in this canvass to overrule the boss's selections.

I intend to ask the voters of this judicial district to place me in nomination, and thus afford all those who are opposed to boss rule the opportunity to register and record their votes by selecting me for the office of Justice of the Municipal Court for the Sixth District.

To attempt to correct the abuses from the inside will be, as it has been, of no avail. There is nothing left for a self-respecting Democrat, who honestly and sincerely desires the correction of abuses, but to resign from such an organization and make his appeal directly to the people.

I do not feel that Tammany Hall, as its affairs are directed today, is representative of the plain people as it was intended by its founders. No more arbitrary despot ever existed than the now ruler and leader, "so called," of Tammany Hall. To overthrow this tyranny I invite the support of all the electors of this district, and hereby resign my membership in your organization.

Leary Gets the Place.

What brought matters to a head in the Sixteenth Assembly District was the designation of Timothy A. Leary, a Tammany lawyer, as a candidate for the nomination for Municipal Court Justice in the Sixth District, of which the Sixteenth Assembly District forms a part. Mr. Leary, who ran without opposition in the primaries as [illegible] as a "carpet-bagger," by the reform element, whose spokesmen declare that he is a resident of White Plains.

Mr. McGrath, who served half a dozen terms in the Assembly and has been very active in the district, was a candidate for the nomination for Municipal Court Judge two years ago and got 48 per cent. of the Democratic vote in the primaries. He wanted the designation this year, but was sidetracked in favor of Mr. Leary.

The followers of Mr. McGrath have formed a district organization of their own, known as the Home Rule League, which has established headquarters at 1,461 Third Avenue and began to circulate petitions for its local candidates, whose names are to appear on the general ballot with an arrow as their emblem.

There have been other resignations from the Tammany organization by active workers in the district, a number of them. These include Harry J. Murphy, who sent in his resignation before the primaries and announced that he would be an independent candidate for Assemblyman, and John F. Cronin, who will run for member of the Board of Aldermen from the Eighteenth Aldermanic District, which takes in part of the Sixteenth Assembly District. Mr. McGrath himself will be a candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Sixth District.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Home Rule League last night that the organization would give active support to Justice Joseph E. Newburger, who, though a Democrat, was turned by the arbitrary methods of Mr. Murphy to seek a renomination for the bench from the Republicans, and Judge Richard H. Smith, also a Democrat, who, turned down by the Tammany chief for renomination to the City Court, was honored by the Republicans with a nomination for a second term.

Mr. McGrath said yesterday that he and his fellow-insurgents had burned all bridges behind them and were prepared to make a finish fight with the Tammany organization in the district. Although the Home Rule League had only been formed, hundreds of recruits, according to Mr. McGrath, were flocking to its banners daily. Mr. McGrath said the designation of Mr. Leary had merely brought to a head a situation which was the outgrowth of general discontent among Democrats in the district with the present leaders of Tammany Hall.

"Leary," said Mr. McGrath, "claims to live here and I understand that he has a room or an apartment somewhere in Ninety-first Street, near Park Avenue, but his home is in White Plains, Westchester County, where he resides with his wife and children."

SEEK SOVIET RULE HERE

Communists at Chicago Plan Mass Action to Gain Control.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A program embodying direct mass action to gain control of the national political state in order to establish a government on "Soviet" principles was enacted here today by the new Communist party of America, now in convention. The party plans to enter into labor disturbances for the express purpose of inculcating Bolshevist or revolutionary principles.

The major part of the program was identical in wording with that adopted by the Lenin-Trotsky government convention in Moscow last June, copies of which were brought here yesterday by courier direct from Petrograd. Louis C. Fraina, well-known Radical, was named international secretary of the organization. An entire roster of officers were elected.

The right wing and left wing Socialists, who have been holding separate conventions here, both adjourned this morning. No Presidential candidates were selected by either party.

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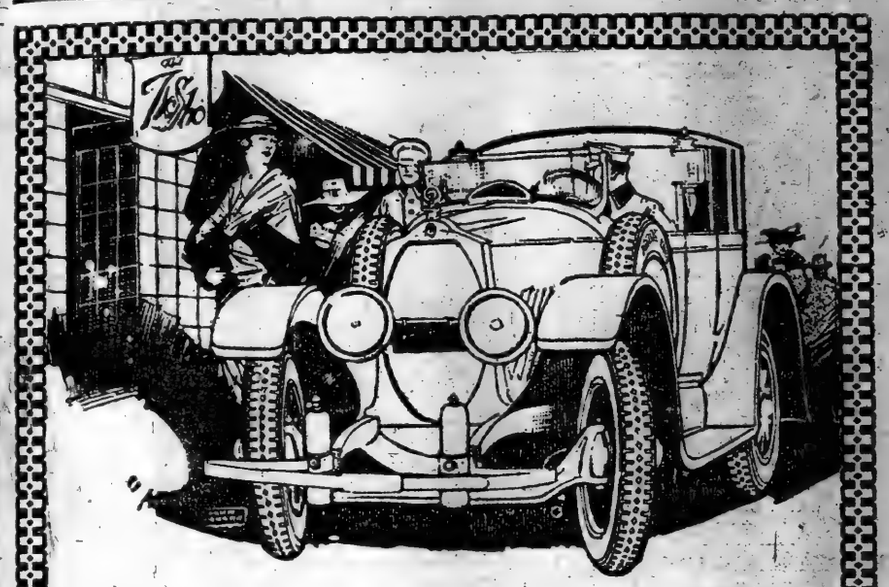
IMPORTER
GOWNS - WRAPS - MILLINERY
624 FIFTH AVE - COR. 50th STREET

Announces the opening of a new salon, presenting distinctive creations for daytime and evening wear.

Unusual charm and grace characterize each model, exhibiting American adaptations of the best French Couturiers.

The costs are not prohibitive.



AJAX CORD

The Cleated Tread—It Holds

WHEN you talk tires to your dealer, or to fellow car owners, note the enthusiastic praise mention of the Ajax Cord arouses.

Men who sell tires—and men who use them—are rapidly coming to be of one mind on the cord tire question. Their verdict goes to the Ajax Cord—with the Ajax Cleated Tread. This tire has earned its fine reputation, through the severest test of service.

Like Cleats on An Athlete's Shoes

Study the tread. See those thick cleats of beveled rubber, with the indented grip-spot in the center of each cleat. Like the cleats on the soles of an athlete's shoes, the Ajax Cleated Tread gives an instantaneous grip for the start or stop in traffic. It holds the road with safety while in motion. The indented grip-spot adds to its anti-skid effectiveness.

Ajax Cord Tires are dignified, durable, dependable tire equipment. They add to your car's good looks. They lessen your tire cost per mile. They are quality tires, sold by quality dealers.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK
Factories: Trenton, N.J.—Branches in Leading Cities

Ludwig Baumann's Great Home Outfitters Furniture Sale

The Money You Pay For Furnished Rooms Will Buy the Furniture and Pay the Rent Besides

Ludwig Baumann's Three Great Stores will give you all the credit you need to start housekeeping. Select your outfit from our wonderfully complete stocks—everything you need to furnish your home complete—pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

Comparison Will Convince You, Whether You Buy for Cash or on Credit, That

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Account Opened FROM $5 to $5000
On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.
Small Accounts Especially Invited.

Our Special 3-Room Outfit $129
Pay for It $1.75 Weekly

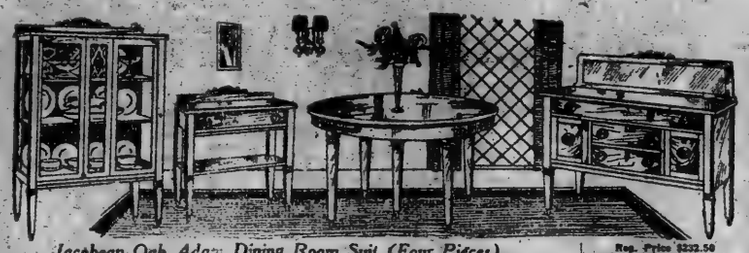
Genuine Oak Rocker
Reg. Price $18
12.37
Cash or Credit
Golden finish; imitation leather.

Genuine Oak Dresser
Reg. Price $28.75
21.49
Cash or Credit.
Golden finish; large mirror.

Fumed Oak Buffet
Reg. Price $38
29.74
Cash or Credit.
Substantially built; nicely finished; large mirror.

Open an Account
With any Range or Heater or anything we sell, or include it in your outfit at the sale prices.

Sale of High Grade Ranges
23.64
Cash or Credit.
High shelves extra, $2.98
We have an exceptionally large stock of high grade ranges, including combination gas and coal, at money saving prices. Every one guaranteed a good baker and fuel saver.



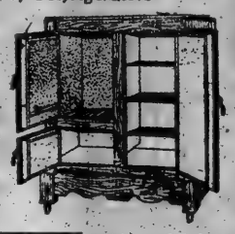
Jacobean Oak Adam Dining Room Suit (Four Pieces)
(Sold Separately if Desired.)
BUFFET—Reg. price $72.50 ..... $62.64
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. price $62.50 ..... 52.75
EXTENSION TABLE—Reg. price $55 ..... 46.93
SERVING TABLE—Reg. price $42.50 ..... 31.99
Pay for This Suit $1.75 Weekly
Reg. Price $232.50
194.49
Cash or Credit.

Open an Account
with any Talking Machine or anything we sell up to $35 and pay for it
50c a Week
Genuine Victrolas, Grafonolas and Supertones
From $25 to $300
NO INTEREST ADDED.

Genuine Victrola No. IV, $25
Pay for it $3 on delivery and the balance 50c a Week.
You Can Buy $3 Worth or Upwards Your choice of Victor, Columbia or Emerson, with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms.
No Stamps with Talking Machines.

4-Room Outfit of Period Furniture $450
Pay for It $6 Weekly

Sale of Refrigerators



Side Icer Style
32.85
Cash or Credit.
Ash wood, golden finish; white enamel food chambers; perfectly constructed.
This sale includes Lift Top and Apartment House Style Refrigerators up to $50.

American Walnut Bed Room Suit (Four Pieces)
(Sold Separately if Desired.)
DRESSER—Reg. price $80 ..... $74.85
CHIFFOROBE—Reg. Price $70 ..... $0.56
BED—Reg. Price $40 ..... $3.57
TOILET TABLE—Reg. price $75 ..... $2.94
Pay for This Suit $3.75 Weekly
Reg. Price $315.
265.98
Cash or Credit.

Sale of Strollers
17.85
Cash or Credit.
Leatherette hood, rubber tires. Others at $24.85, $29.85, $33.85 and $43.85.
Special Sale of Baby Carriages Go-Carts & Sulkies

Special Notice to Our Old Customers
The bargains offered in this sale are unusual and we want all our customers to get their full share of them. You may add whatever you want to your account at the sale prices. This applies whether your account is open or if you have closed it.

Sale of Mahogany Beds
Reg. Price $45.

37.48
Cash or Credit.
4 ft. size only.
Handsomely made. High polish finish.

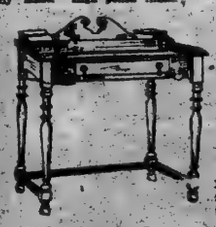
Cane Parlor Suit (Three Pieces)
Reg. Price $150
Mahogany finish frames, highly polished. Soft upholstered seats, covered in fine fancy velour.
124.49
Cash or Credit.

Sale of Brass Beds
Reg. Price $33.75.

19.89
Cash or Credit.
Heavy Posts. Best Lacquer.
4 ft. 6 in. size only.

3-Room Outfit of Period Furniture
$298
Pay for It $4 Weekly

Parlor Table
Reg. Price $15.50
9.49
Cash or Credit
Mahogany finish. Substantially built.



Writing Table
Reg. Price $23.75
18.29
Cash or Credit
Mahogany finish; large drawer with metal pulls.

LUDWIG BAUMANN'S
Liberal Credit Terms

On $35 Purchase		50c Week
On $75	"	$1.00 "
On $100	"	$1.50 "
On $200	"	$3.00 "
On $250	"	$3.50 "
On $300	"	$4.00 "
On $500	"	$7.50 "

Larger Amounts in Proportion.

Jacobean Oak Tea Wagon
Reg. Price $22
17.69
Cash or Credit
Nicely finished; has removable glass tray.

Sale of Gas Cookers

21.85
Cash or Credit.
Has nickel attachments; keeps the kitchen cool.

This Handsomely Illustrated 24-PAGE BOOK Free on Request
If you anticipate refurnishing a single room or your entire home you'll need this book. Perfectly arranged interior views are shown. Use it like them as your guide and you will marvel at the results obtained. It shows you how to arrange Furniture and Draperies to best advantage.
It tells you all about our Liberal credit.
Address copy of our [illegible] shown. Dept. 7-th.

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We give "Trading Stamps," or S. H. Green's [illegible] Sperry Field.

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Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y
OUR THREE GREAT STORES
144-146 WEST 125 St. Between Lenox and 7th Ave.
35 to 36 ST. Block 8 TH AVE.
Newark 49-51 Market St. Opposite Court House.
In recommending your friends, be sure to tell them that We Have ONLY THREE STORES

OPEN AN ACCOUNT
With Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Linens, Curtains, Draperies, Portieres, Blankets, Comfortables, etc., or include them in your outfit at the sales prices.

Special Sale of Room Size Rugs
Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Rugs, in Floral and Oriental designs, at money saving prices.

Sale of Lace and Scrim Panels
$6 to $25
with Filet, Marie Antoinette or Bordure Lace in white or ecru; large assortment to choose from.

FIRST HAD VALIANT PART IN THE WAR

Vanguard of America's Army, the Division Remained Until Pershing's Return.

ITS LOSSES 125 PER CENT.

Took Every Objective, 6,469 Prisoners, and Advanced 51 Kilometers in Ten Months.

WAS PRAISED BY PERSHING

General Noted the "High State of Morale, Never Broken by Hardship or Battle."

The 1st Division, one of the seven regular army divisions which participated in the war with Germany, was the first to go to France and the last to leave there as a unit. It went over with General Pershing and, practically speaking, came back only when the commander of the A. E. F. had finished his job and was ready to come home. The 1st began arriving on the other side in June, 1917, and was there by the end of the Summer. It participated in all America's heavy fighting as is evidenced by the fact that its casualties totalled nearly 125 per cent. of its normal strength.

The division was reorganized in France and finally consisted of the following troops:

1st Infantry Brigade, composed of the 16th Infantry and the 18th Infantry.

2d Infantry Brigade, composed of the 26th Infantry and the 28th Infantry.

1st, 2d, and 3d Machine Gun Battalions.

1st Field Artillery Brigade, composed of the 5th Field Artillery, 6th Field Artillery, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Trench Mortar Battery, 1st Ammunition Train and 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.

1st Engineers.

1st Engineer Train.

1st Supply Train.

1st Sanitary Train, consisting of the 2d, 3d, 12th, and 13th Ambulance Companies, and the 2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Field Hospitals.

1st Division Headquarters Troop.

Military Police Company No. 1.

2d Field Signal Battalion.

Machine Shop Truck Units No. 201 and No. 2.

Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2.

Sales Commissary Unit No. 308.

Bakery Unit No. 308.

Laundry Unit No. 314.

Clothing and Bathing Unit No. 319.

Pack Train No. 16.

The infantry of the 1st was drilled with French infantry and the artillery with French artillery, and the officers of both arms testified gratefully to the splendid instruction given them by their allies. Its preliminary training once over, the division entered the Sommervillier sector, in Lorraine, where it got its first taste of practical warfare while grouped with units of the 18th French Division. The infantry was raided by the enemy the first night of their entry into the sector, sustaining their first casualties.

Next the 1st was assembled in the Gondrecourt area, where it endured an unusually cold Winter until the middle of January, 1918, while it was undergoing its final training. It then relieved the 1st Moroccan Division in the Ansauville sector, north of Toul. For a time the French troops remained, in order that the Americans might have time to orient themselves before they assumed the entire responsibility of the sector. On March 1 the enemy made a raid against the Bois de Romiers. The 3d Battalion of the 18th Infantry repulsed the raid, taking four prisoners and allowing none to the enemy. General Passaga congratulated the battalion and awarded the Croix de Guerre to the officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves.

Suffers First Losses.

The division carried out two raids ten days later, one at daylight in front of the wood and the other at dark against the town Riechecourt. French batteries assisted the division's own artillery, and the barrages were so excellent that the raiders suffered no losses. It was here that the infantry first learned it was possible to cross No Man's Land and come back, and it was here that there was first laid the foundations for mutual confidence between artillery and infantry.

During its tour in the Ansauville sector the division took ten prisoners and lost five officers and fifty-one men killed, besides numerous wounded. When the Germans started their drive toward Amiens, Pershing offered the services of the 1st to the French High Command. It was sent to the Gisors area, where it received a few days' training in open warfare, and then marched toward the battle line in front of Montdidier, where it relieved the 45th African Division, holding a sector with a front of three and a half kilometers from Menil St. Georges to north of Cantigny. Here the division was under the First French Army, and its artillery was reinforced by French artillery.

In the latter part of April and in May, while it stayed here, the men had their first really bad time. Trenches, battery positions, and command posts in turn were subjected to a continuous harassing fire. Towns were gassed and roads rendered untenable. The possession of Cantigny gave the enemy advantages which he used to the unending discomfort of the Americans. Not only for this reason, but in order to develop the morale and fighting power of the division by some definite offensive operation, it was decided to take Cantigny and the 28th Infantry, under the command of Colonel H. B. Ely, was selected for the job.

At daylight on May 28, after intense artillery preparations and preceded by a rolling barrage, the 28th moved forward, accompanied by French tanks, on a front of 2,200 meters, and penetrated to an extreme depth of 1,600 meters. The attack was completely successful, the entire garrison of the town being killed or captured. Two hundred and twenty-five prisoners were taken and 275 dead were counted in Cantigny alone. Losses in the actual operation were light, but they became serious during the hours of consolidation, for the enemy shelled heavily the positions from which it has been ousted. Many counterattacks were repulsed.

Recalled to Britain.

In July the First went to Beauvais, for training in open warfare, but almost immediately the enemy launched an offensive in the Marne salient, and Pershing's pioneer division started moving eastward at night toward the front south of Soissons. On July 18 there was reconnaissance in the vicinity of Coeuvres, the 1st meanjime having been attached to the Twentieth French Army Corps of the Tenth army, and next day an attack toward daylight of July 18 was ordered. The direction of the assault was toward the south of Soissons. With great difficulty, because of congested roads and great distances, the 1st took its place in the front line trenches while the artillery made ready. At 4:35 on the morning of the 18th, with only six minutes of artillery preparation, the infantry advanced, accompanied by French tanks and preceded by a thin rolling barrage. The enemy was completely surprised, and the infantry pressed rapidly on to the plain which lay south of Soissons. By the end of the first day the 1st Infantry Brigade, on the right, had gained six kilometers and was in close liaison with the 1st Moroccan Division.

The 2d Infantry Brigade, on the left, had taken Missy-aux-Bois and the deep Missy Ravine, and was in liaison with the 153d Division. It had advanced four and a half kilometers, and it became necessary for the 1st Brigade to refuse its left in order to connect with the 2d Brigade. The fighting was bitter, but many prisoners and guns were taken along the entire front of the division. The attack was resumed at daylight on the 19th, and the fighting was severe throughout the day. By night the 2d Brigade, in liaison with the 153d Division, had taken the difficult Plessy Ravine, and had reached the edge of the Chaselle Ravine. The 1st Brigade had conformed to the movement with great skill and the line was straightened. By this time the tanks had all been disabled. They had rendered excellent assistance against the enemy's machine guns, and the superb morale of the Tank Corps was a great inspiration to the infantry.

On July 20 the enemy's resistance stiffened and the battle grew in intensity. The hostile artillery fire greatly increased and machine-gun nests were spread along the entire front. The losses were very heavy. The original objectives of the 1st Division extended from Buzancy on the south to Berzy-le-Sec. This objective was accordingly transferred by the army to the 1st Division on July 20 and an assault was ordered for the entire line at 14:30 o'clock. The position was naturally strong and it was defended not only by a large force, including artillery and machine guns, but the approach to it was entirely swept by the hostils machine guns in front of the 153d Division. The artillery of the 1st Division was greatly inadequate. For the entire front there were only 84 .75-millimeter guns and 24 155-millimeter howitzers. It was therefore impossible to establish a superiority of fire.

Batteries Set Near Front Line.

True to its traditions and its training, the artillery was handled aggressively and with the most devoted zeal. In order to give the infantry a maximum of support, batteries did not hesitate to place themselves close to the very front lines. The response was invariably quick and accurate. At times the orders could not be received in time for preliminary preparations and barrage tables were prepared as they were being fired. Neither the enemy's fire nor the difficulties of the terrain in any degree deterred the supporting batteries or diminished their fire. The assault of 14:30 was made by the 2d Brigade, supported by all the available artillery. When the troops came within 500 meters of the town the fire of the enemy from the front and flank became annihilating and they dug in for the night. The morale was excellent and the troops were in good condition, notwithstanding the lack of food and water, which it had been impossible to deliver under the heavy fire.

The fighting continued through July 21 and 22, when the 1st was relieved, after having remained in line longer than any other division of the corps. It had captured 125 officers, 5,375 men, 322 pieces of artillery, 300 machine guns, 2,500 rifles, 150 mortars, and quantities of other material. During its five days of desperate fighting it had gained eleven kilometers, taking the towns of Missy, Plolasy, and Berzy-le-Sec, and, in conjunction with the 1st Moroccan Division, having occupied the outskirts of Henancy. In addition it had effectually cut the railroad and the highway running south from Soissons. All this it did not do without cost. Its casualties amounted to 285 officers and 7,655 men killed, wounded, and missing, including 75 per cent. of the infantry field officers, 60 per cent. of the infantry officers, and 50 per cent. of the enlisted strength engaged.

Once more consolidated, the division was attached to the 4th Army Corps, which was to attack around the eastern side of the St. Mihiel salient while the 5th was to attack from the western side in an easterly direction. The 1st was placed on the left of the 4th Corps, and was required to attack on a front of three kilometers from Seichprey to Xivray, and to protect its own left flank. The 2d French Colonial Division, on its left, was to follow the movement, and thet 42d American Division, on its right, was to advance in laision with the first.

The artillery was specially strengthened with heavy guns and howitzers, and after four hours of slow fire the infantry started forward at 5 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12, preceded by a heavy rolling barrage and a smoke screen and accompanied by tanks and engineer troops with passerelles, heavy wire cutters, and bangalore tools.

The terrain was a difficult one for many reasons, but the men took all their objectives according to schedule, and in the night pushed on through the Bois de Digneulles. Early on the morning of Sept. 13 a scout platoon of the 26th Infantry reached Hatton chattel, where it gained contact with elements of the 26th Division of the 5th Corps. In the meantime elements of the 26th Division had reached Vigneulles, so that the enemy's escape was cut off completely.

The 1st had advanced fourteen kilometers in an air line in nineteen hours and they captured five officers and 1,190 men and much material, besides forcing the enemy to burn valuable stores.

A week later the division was hurrying toward Verdun by night and was soon assembled in the area of Benoit de Vaux, in reserve for the attacks between the Meuse and the Argonne on Sept. 26. It was not needed for this operation, and on Sept. 29-30, having been attached to the 1st American Army Corps, it was hurried forward to relieve the right of that corps. This it effected by Oct. 1, taking up a front of four kilometers extending from the Aire River to Belissfontaine. Two fresh divisions opposed it, and though during the next three days the men of the 1st sheltered themselves in box holes and trenches the hostile fire was so intense that the daily casualties averaged 800 men.

The First American Army attacked on Oct. 4, and the First Division, despite the heavy shelling it had sustained, moved forward without artillery preparation and preceded only by a thin barrage and supported by but few tanks. German troops had orders to hold their positions to the death, and the fighting was even more severe than the bitter days the men had known at Soissons. The enemy stuck to his machine guns until they were literally overrun. The First Brigade overcame the Fifth Guard Division in the Montfaucon Woods, following the barrage across the Extremont ravine, and holding the high ground south of Fleville, which was the left of the day's objective.

The Montrefagne was the scene of most desperate fighting, changing hands twice during the day. On the right the Second Brigade had advanced to the north side of the ravine, where it was halted by overwhelming machine gun fire. That night, in addition to hostile fire from the front, the division was exposed to a deadly breaking fire from the Argonne on its left, and suffered heavy casualties. The Sixteenth Infantry, on the left, dug in and held doggedly to the ground, besides pushing patrols into the town of Fleville.

Fighting all day on the 5th, and again on the 7th, over ground of unusual natural strength, aided at times, particularly on the 7th, by a battalion of the First Engineers, which clung invincibly to Hill No. 269 despite heavy casualties, the division, with other troops, gained slowly but surely. There was a rest on the 8th because of a general assault planned for the next day. The boundaries of the division were changed so as to extend its zone two kilometers to the east, so that in front of it lay the strongly fortified Hill No. 272, with its slope swept by machine-gun fire, the steep and wooded Hill No. 191, the Bois de Romagne, and the Cote de Maldah. Beyond lay the Kriemhilde Stellung, with trenches, wire, and machine-gun nests.

The division, with no fresh troops except one battalion of the 16th Infantry, was placed under the 1st Brigade and given the mission of relieving the 2d Brigade and assaulting Hill 272. The 2d Brigade was assigned to the front added to the division and required to attack in a direction oblique to the original front. In order to secure density of artillery fire, the 2d Brigade, the 1st Battalion of the 16th Infantry, and the 1st Brigade each advanced successively with the assistance of the entire available artillery. The attack began at daylight, assisted by a dense fog.

The 2d Brigade took Hill 263 by a direct drive, the 1st Battalion of the 16th Infantry swept Hill 272, and the advance of the 1st Brigade reached its objective and that night the division held a line extending from the enemy's trenches one kilometer north of Freville around the north of the Cote de Maldah and across Hill 263 to Hill 269, where it joined the division on the right.

Praised by Captured Foe.

A Lieutenant Colonel captured with the entire garrison of Hill 272, belonging to a shock division, wept when questioned and said that, although he had gone through the entire war, this was the first time his regiment had been on the defensive. He told how artillery fire had destroyed all communications, and how for two days he had been without food and had been unable to send or receive orders, and added:

"I received orders to hold the ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward us and the destruction and the work of your artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for us to move out of our dugouts. Following the barrage closely were the infantry of the 1st Division. I saw them forge ahead and knew that all was lost. All night I remained in my dugout, hoping vainly that something would happen that would permit me to rejoin my army. This morning your troops found me and here I am, after four years of fighting, a prisoner. Yesterday I knew that the 1st Division was opposite us, and I knew that we would have to put up the hardest fight of the war. The 1st Division is wonderful, and the German army knows it. We did not believe that within five years the Americans could develop a division such as this 1st Division. The work of its infantry and artillery is worthy of the best armies in the world."

The fighting continued with slight advances on Oct. 10 and again on the 11th, until it was seen that the troops that had come under fire of the Kriemhilde Stellung—the new Hindenberg position—and that a prepared attack was necessary to take it. Between Oct. 9 and 11, when the infantry was relieved while the artillery remained in position to support the 42d Division, the First gained seven kilometers over difficulty country held by elements of eight enemy divisions, and captured twenty-eight officers, 1,879 men, and thirteen field guns, ten trench mortars, and many machine guns, stores, and ammunition. The casualties of the division were 177 officers and 5,377 men. For this work the division was specially commended by General Pershing in general orders, the Commander in Chief remarking that he had "noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale never broken by hardships nor battle."

The division proceeded to Clairemont and from there to the Vavincourt sector to be reconstituted and re-equipped. After ten days of training it returned to the front and was attached to the 5th Corps as the corps reserve. Next it marched to the vicinity of Iborry in readiness for the attack of Nov. 1. The First was not called upon for service until the night of Nov. 5, when it went into line from Beaumont-Luneville road and advanced against light resistance, taking that portion of Mouzon on the west bank of the Meuse. It continued advancing until midnight of the 7th, when corps orders compelled it to fall back to the line Autrecourt-la Besace, leaving the line to the 42d Division.

COMMANDERS ALL LONG IN THE ARMY

Veterans with Fighting Records in Philippines and Boxer Rebellion Led Unit.

FOUR FROM THE SOUTH

Seasoned Soldiers Themselves, the Finest Leaders Inspired Men to Valorous Deeds.

Its own officers are the first to credit the rank and file with having furnished the backbone of that fighting spirit which made the 1st Division invincible in every one of its many big operations against the Germans and brought it through victorious, though its total casualties were more than 100 per cent. of its total strength. Yet the fact remains that a group of first-class, two-fisted American fighting men were, one after another, its leaders, and there can be little doubt that from them, down through the ranks, came that valiant spirit and that fundamental fighting knowledge which has made the First so distinguished an organization.

First of the division's war-time Commanders was Major Gen. William L. Sibert, born in Alabama in 1860, and graduated from West Point in 1884. General Sibert has had a distinguished career as an army engineer, and during his services in the Philippines brought glory upon himself in the long campaign against the insurrectos. He served on the Isthmian Canal Commission, and, in 1914 by joint resolution of Congress, was granted leave and sent to China on internal waterway improvements for the Chinese Government and the Red Cross.

Upon his return he was made Chief Engineer of the Ohio River district, and, after being commissioned Brigadier in 1914, was ordered to Fort Miley, California, in command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District. He relinquished this post in June, 1917, just after the first had been picked as the first of the American regular army divisions to enter the world war. He was in charge of the organization and training for overseas service and actually took the command across. A few months later, however, it was decided to place him at the head of the Chemical Warfare Service, and he was relieved and brought back to the United States.

Bullard Next Leads Unit.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who succeeded him, became the first combat commander of the organization. General Bullard, too, was born in Alabama in 1861. He graduated from West Point in 1885 and entered the infantry arm of the service. He served brilliantly with the Alabama Volunteers during the Spanish war, resuming his work with the regular service after its close.

In April, 1901, he was promoted to Major and commissary of subsistence in the regular service. June 28, 1902, he was transferred back to the infantry and was assigned to the 28th United States Infantry, and served with this regiment until October, 1906, when he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the 8th Infantry. On March 11 he was commissioned Colonel of infantry and assigned to duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Colonel Bullard was next ordered to the Army War College at Washington, D. C., and graduated there in the class of 1912. He was then ordered to the 26th Infantry, and commanded this regiment until June, 1917, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and given command of the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division. He accompanied the division to France, and served with his brigade until September, 1917, when he was promoted to Major General and was placed on detailed service in connection with the organization of military schools in the A. E. F.

He returned to the division in December, 1917, and commanded it until June, 1918, when he was placed in command of the 8d Corps. He retained command of the 3d Corps until early in October, 1917, when the Second Army was organized and he was placed in command and received the rank of Lieutenant General.

Another Philippine Veteran.

Next of the fighting commanders was Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, born in Florida in 1867, and a member of the West Point Class of 1892. He transferred to the artillery after a brief period as an infantry officer and at the outset of the Spanish War was made aid de camp to Major Gen. Graham, Commander of the 3d Army Corps. In December, 1898, he was appointed aid de camp to Brig. Gen. Pennington, and in addition to his other duties was engineer officer of the Department of the Gulf. He received his commission as First Lieutenant of Artillery March 2, 1899, and was assigned to Light Battery F of the 5th Artillery. He accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands and participated in several engagements against the insurgents. From 1900 to 1901 he served in China during the Boxer uprising, with the American Relief Expedition.

General Summerall, while in command of the division, visited the battle ground of the infantry many times, and made personal inspections. He was last with the 2d Infantry Brigade, because of the failure of the division on the left to keep pace with the swift-moving elements on the right, who went down and found out what the trouble was. He was Summerall who ordered to take Berzy-le-Sec, which was out of the sector of the 1st Division, but which enfiladed the 2d Brigade so that it could not go. What happened at Soissons was repeated in the Salmerais sector and during the St. Mihiel and first Argonne attacks of the 1st Division. His men said of him that he never sent them against a danger he himself was afraid to face.

Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford took command of the division when Summerall left it. He remained at its head only five days when he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. As commander of the 18th Infantry Parker had not only demanded, but had inspired his men into exhibiting courage, faithfulness, and aggressiveness. A man who couldn't deliver his fair share of these qualities simply wasn't wanted in the regiment.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker was in Europe when America entered the war, having been sent to France in 1914 as a member of the American Military Mission with the French armies. During 1916-17 he acted as military observer with the French armies in the field, going from there to French General Headquarters as chief of the mission, and remaining there till he was appointed to the command of the 18th Infantry in December of 1915.

General Parker is a native of South Carolina, was graduated from the Academy in 1894, having previously taken three years of college work, and after a brief period with an infantry outfit was sent to the Mexican border with the 5th Cavalry, and served with it till 1898. He served in Porto Rico during the Spanish war, returning to the States in 1900, after which he acted as instructor at West Point for three years.

Studied in France.

From 1904 to 1906 he was military attaché to Venezuela and Argentina, doing much exploratory work. Next he served three years in Cuba, acting as organizer and instructor of the Cuban cavalry. For his work there he was decorated with the Cuban Order of Merit. In 1913 he was sent to the French General Staff College (the Ecôle de Guerre), but under the "Machu law" was ordered back to this country for duty with troops when half way through his course. After a brief tour as a cavalry officer General Parker was about to return, under authorization by special act of Congress, to resume his course in France when the war intervened.

General Parker remained at the head of the organization till Nov. 17, 1918, when he was succeeded by Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., its present commander, who will march at its head in Wednesday's parade. Though General McGlachlin did not assume charge of the division till after the armistice was signed he has an enviable fighting record and played an important part in Pershing's operations against the Germans. He commanded artillery throughout the campaigns and had charge of all artillery of large calibre not especially assigned to different divisions. He is said at time to have commanded the greatest aggregations of heavy pieces ever assembled during the war—everything from 115-longs to 420's.

It has been estimated by French and British, as well as by American authorities, that the number of shells fired in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient was greater than ever fired before in the same time by any artillery. More than 1,500,000 were unloosed against the Germans in four hours, preceding the attack.

In addition to being a graduate of the Military Academy, General McGlachlin has been graduated from the following schools: Engineer School of Submarine Defense, (1899); Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., (1899); School of Fire for Field Artillery, (1912); Field Officers' Course, Army Service Schools, (1916); and the Army War College, (1917).

PERSHING ALWAYS FINISHED HIS TASK

A. E. F. Leader Earnest and Persisten from Early Days as Indian Fighter.

General John J. Pershing, fifth American in all the country's history to rise to the permanent rank of General, is too typical a regular army man, too much what all the traditions of the service would lead one to expect its most prominent living exponent to be, to permit of characterization in any startling manner. That old phrase "every inch a soldier" seems best to suit him, and probably it is just such a phrase, if one may judge by his thirty-seven years' career in the army, that he himself would regard as the most fitting tribute.

Because he attained such prominence during the war, Pershing's rise seems at first thought to be of the phenomenal sort which so many Americans with humble beginnings have achieved. But a glance back through the record of those long years shows that Pershing has been rising for a long time, and that his early military record is in a small degree just what his career in France was in a larger way.

Steady, methodical, self-disciplined devotion to the job in hand has been the keynote of Pershing's story. Long before America began to know him as one of her brilliant fighting men, longer still before the world recognized him as one of that little group destined to push through to victory even while the darkest and most depressing days of the war seemed to be upon us, Pershing was known inside the army as a man to be reckoned with.

It is no longer any secret that, while one side of the man is illuminated by his prodigal offer to General Foch at one of the most critical periods of the last desperate German drive of anything and everything the American Army had, regardless of cost, the even greater side is illustrated by the implacable insistence with which he hammered away from the day he got to France for one unending allied offensive, and the masterful manner in which he made ready all his vast machine that it might be invincibly effective when once that drive started. High officers in America knew long before the first news of American victory came, that Pershing was there to fight, fight, fight, and that the one ideal he had held before himself, the one goal toward which he had striven was that for America there should be no turning back.

A Silent Man.

Pershing never has been a talking General. In the abundant literature that has grown up about him since he was chosen as the American commander in France, there is no wealth of anecdote, no great collection of fine phrases, no large amount of veracious "human interest." Yet on those few occasions when he has been called upon to speak for the army, or the nation abroad, he has expressed himself adequately and with a fine and simple forcefulness that has surpassed all ambitious oratory. And there can be no more striking illumination of his character than that all those millions of young Americans who were in his armies abroad, though they knew him but as a distant and awesome figure, still realize that their welfare and salvation in the last analysis depended upon him—and came back devoted to him.

When one reflects that only real character and not mere winning personality could project itself into the ranks of so vast an array of men, this fact that he did his job and unhesitatingly sacrificed numbers of his countrymen in the doing of it yet came through with the respect and the esteem and the trust of the rank and file seems a tribute of significant magnitude.

He was born in Linn County, Missouri, Sept. 13, 1860, so that he still has five years to serve as head of the American Army before he reaches the retirement age of 64. Whether he will end his active career thus or whether he will yield to the allure of a possible brilliant political finale to his career or to the money-making opportunities of some one of the many big business opportunities which are sure to be offered him will remain a matter of conjecture until he himself chooses to make known his intentions.

How little Pershing dreamed his own destiny is shown by the start in life he selected for himself. Choosing one of the least militant of careers, he entered the Kirksville (Mo.) Normal School to prepare himself as a teacher. An announcement of an examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy attracted his attention and he decided to take it. Though he was successful, he clung to his scholastic studies until he had graduated with an A. B. degree, and only then did he enter West Point. His career there was not so striking as to have left any unusual record behind him.

Fought the Apaches.

He graduated in 1886 at the age of 25, and, as a "shavetail" was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then engaged in a campaign against the Apaches. So this man, who was to attain the climax of his military career as head of the most complex military machine man has known, began his fighting days in the simplest terms of hand to hand fighting. General Nelson A. Miles commanded this expedition and so well did Pershing acquit himself and so thoroughly did he master the technique of Indian warfare that he was sent to the Dakotas to command the Sioux Scouts in the campaign to quell the Sioux Indians. Again—and this one finds all down through the long list of Pershing's assignments—he did his job.

Next he was sent to the University of Nebraska as military instructor and there, as so often in later life, he showed his persistence. His duties were not light, yet he found time to study law. For this, and it must be recalled he still was a young man, he sacrificed his play hours. He took the degree of LL.B. there in 1893. He got his first advance in rank a year earlier when he was made a First Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry.

During the years 1897-98 he served as instructor in tactics at West Point, where he still was on duty when the war with Spain was declared. He was sent with the Headquarters of the Army during the campaign against Santiago, and, on his return to the United States was made a Major of ordnance in the volunteers. The promotion was given him for gallantry in action at El Caney.

After a short tour of duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs he was sent to the Philippines as Adjutant General of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. He spent eight years in the Philippines and there won recognition from the best men in the army of those days. Those who served with him then still remember his earnest soldierliness, his unending devotion to duty, and his unremitting struggles till he had mastered every difficulty that beset him.

Commended by Wood.

Just as General Miles found occasion to commend him for his Indian fighting, so did General Leonard Wood select him because of his earnest work in the Philippines to organize and lead a campaign against the Moros, who almost from time immemorial had baffled the Spanish armies which had tried to subdue them, and a characteristic of the man that he began the task not by hasty action, but by making a painstaking and exhaustive study of every detail of the problem which confronted him. When, at last, he moved with only a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a section of artillery—and it was against an enemy sheltered behind supposedly impregnable intrenchments of mountain, marsh, and artificially woven jungles that he advanced in two days he had cleaned out the territory. The Moros came under at least partial subjection. Not long after he was made Military Governor of the Island of Mindanao.

Meantime in February, 1901, he had been made Captain. He returned to the United States in 1903 and for a brief time served on the General Staff. After that he became military attaché to the United States Embassy in Japan, and while there served as military observer with the Japanese Army in Manchuria. This afforded him his first opportunity to see at close range the operations of large armies, and though the bodies of men he then was able to study were trifling in comparison with those he later was to command, they gave him valuable insight into the larger movements of modern warfare. Just as his Indian fighting furnished him with the most invaluable technique for the simpler operations of trench raids and like matters of elementary fighting principle.

For a short time he came back to the General Staff when his duties abroad were ended, and then, in 1906, Theodore Roosevelt as President did one of those startling things which aroused so much comment at the time and proved so amply justified later. Just as one before he had elevated Leonard Wood to the rank of general officer over the heads of many men who ranked him, so, in 1906, he jumped Pershing to the grade of Brigadier General over the heads of 862 men who ranked him. There was a great claque in the army at the time, but never, so far as has come to light, has any officer, even though he opposed such promotions, accused Pershing of having been unfit for the honor.

Just a year before he had married Frances H. Warren, daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming. A little more than ten years later he suffered that great tragedy for which all the nation has sympathized with him—his wife and three daughters were burned to death in the Pershing home at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Again Fights Moros.

Pershing went back to the Philippines in December, 1906, and stayed there as Commander of the Department of Mindanao and Governor of the Moro Province until after his final successful campaign against the Moros in 1913. That over, he was brought back to the United States and placed in command of the 8th Brigade at the Presidio, San Francisco. There he remained during one of the comparatively few inactive periods of his career, until the Mexican border mobilization of 1916. In September of that year he was chosen to

Continued on Page 21.

PERSHING IS DUE EARLY TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

W. McAndrew, in charge of the military arrangements for the War Department, wireleased to Pershing, telling him of the arrangements thus far made and informing him that except for the parade and dinner of Wednesday the option of accepting or declining all invitations had been left to the General himself. The military staff with headquarters at the Waldorf has no official knowledge of the events other than those just mentioned which the Mayor's Committee has announced. There is little doubt, however, that while the Commander in Chief is the city's guest he will be glad to follow the arrangements made.

Several new functions appear in the committee's list, such as the greeting to be tendered the General by school children on the Sheep Meadow at Central Park Tuesday afternoon. To this meeting with the little ones he is to be escorted by a regiment of 2,000 Boy Scouts. The reception at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Association was announced officially by the Mayor's Committee for the first time. Of this the military authorities still have no knowledge. Here John McCormack is to sing, and distinguished and representative men and women are to meet the General.

The concert in Central Park early in the evening, when the New York Symphony Orchestra will play, now is definitely settled upon as one of the official functions.

Pershing's military friends still are keen for a meeting between him and veterans of the war who fought under him in France, and though this has found no place in the Mayor's Committee's program, it is probable a gathering of that sort will be arranged for Thursday night in Madison Square Garden.

The Elks' reception likewise has hitherto not been mentioned. It has been arranged in view of the fact that Pershing has been an Elk for many years. Frank L. Rain, Grand Exalted Ruler of the order, has arrived here from his home, Fairbury, Neb., and other men prominent in the order are coming from various parts of the country.

Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, who has been recovering in Philadelphia from an operation, reached here yesterday and took personal charge of the committee's work.

"We are all co-operating in our endeavors," he said, "to show the world that our splendid and glorious city knows how to give its great returning General and the gallant 1st Division, which acquitted itself so nobly at Soissons, the Argonne, and other fronts, the reception to which they are entitled.

Major Gen. McAndrews and his staff and Major Gen. McGlachlin and his men are doing all they possibly can to aid our committee in making the reception and the parade a brilliant success."

Governor Alfred E. Smith is coming to New York in time to represent the State in the reception and will be present at the pier when Pershing lands. He will occupy a box at the Carnegie Hall reception.

Arrangements for the parade now are complete. Seven thousand policemen have been detailed to handle what may prove to be the largest crowd ever gathered in the city. Seats for all the wounded practically are assured. Some will be accommodated in windows along the route arranged for by the War Camp Community Service, and others will sit on park benches placed along the curb by direction of the Mayor's Committee.

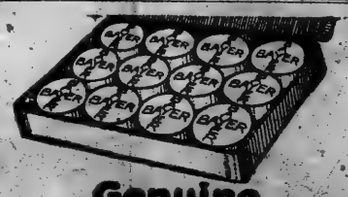
Every welfare organization in the city, including the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, has made elaborate preparations to entertain the men of the 1st Division and of "Pershing's Own," composite regiment, which will march as his guard of honor, and there promises to be no lack of either amusements or comforts for the men.

THE NEW DIVISION'S CASUALTY RECORD.

Casualties of the First Division during its two months at the front totaled more than 190 per cent. of the entire strength of the division. The accompanying table in the latest revised War Department casualty table, showing how the dead and wounded were distributed among the regiments in which the division fought:

	Killed in Action or Died of Wounds.		Wounded in Action.		Prisoners.		"Missing in Action."		Total.	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
Sommerville		12	1	18	11	..	..	1	12	
Ansauville	6	199	31	299	..	3	3	30	304	
Cantigny	26	393	170	4,578	2	30	19	202	5,193	
Soissons	75	1,849	214	4,120	6	..	275	115	2,661	6,073
Saizerais	..	4	..	19	..	..	4	..	..	27
St. Mihiel	2	89	11	278	1	..	19	14	19	594
Meuse-Argonne	60	1,488	175	3,957	19	1	261	202	236	5,969
Mouzay	1	17	6	294	..	..	5	17	5	382
Sedan	2	36	17	462	..	..	21	46	19	614
Miscellaneous	13	122	9	396	..	..	1	..	23	779
Total	209	4,209	661	10,060	39	4	609	451	854	26,478
Grand Total										26,332

*Cause undetermined. Now carried as present for duty with other organizations or returned to the United States.



Genuine
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

TABLETS
Unbroken packages of 12
Bottles of 24
Bottles of 100

CAPSULES
Sealed packages of 12
Sealed packages of 24
Sealed bottles of 100

Demand Original Packages

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Our Mission!
To Sell More
By Serving Better

The John David Shop Deems Itself Charged With A Higher Mission Than Just Selling---That Mission Is Serving. Serving You With Clothes, Haberdashery, Headwear Of Stalwart Quality From Material To Manufacture. Serving You With A Heartiness That Goes Deeper Than Lip Or Finger-Tip. Serving You With Fashions Tempered To Cynical, Finical New York Ideas. Serving You With Economy; Our Institutional Principle Is Exclusive, But Not Expensive.

PERSHING ALWAYS FINISHED HIS TASK

Continued from Page 10.

had the punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandit Villa. Orders were to end the marauding across the border and either to kill or capture Villa, who then was terrorizing all Mexico and threatening the stability of such Government as existed.

Pershing penetrated far into the interior of Mexico and at times was believed to be hot on the trail of his quarry. But while all the country was electrified with the almost daily prospect of Villa's capture the Administration suddenly decided that further pursuit was sure to involve the country in full-fledged warfare with Mexico, a development which it did not desire at the time. Whether or not Pershing ever would have succeeded in that desperate task, beset as he was by all the difficulties of guerrilla warfare in unknown country, and baffled as were his men by the breaking up of the Villa forces time and again in fleeing bands of desperadoes hiding in mountain fastnesses, no man ever will know. Certainly army officers most competent to judge, are quite convinced to this day that had Pershing been left alone he would have captured Villa, dead or alive.

In September, 1916, Pershing became a Major General. On May 26, 1917, shortly after the United States was definitely committed to participation in the war with Germany, announcement was made that General Pershing would be commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. He left this country quietly, arriving in England June 9 of that year and going four days later to France to undertake the gigantic task of organizing the American forces abroad.

No one then suspected the magnitude of his task; there even were millions in this country who believed his going was but a gesture on the part of the Administration and that no great number of troops would follow him. He was made a General in October, 1916, and all the world now knows that he was General over a real army and that he did his work as hobby as did the millions under him discharge their humbler tasks.

VARIED CAREERS MARK OFFICERS' WHO'S WHO

Regulars Show Experience in Many Lands—Some Came to Fore from Civilian Life.

There are hundreds of officers among the unit commanders of the 1st Division who will lead their men down Fifth Avenue in Wednesday's parade, with General Pershing at their head, whose records make them outstanding military figures. It would take many columns to sketch even briefly the careers of some of the regular army men alone and there are many others who did not have the advantage of military academy training who distinguished themselves in France. The following is the War Department's latest official list of staff, brigade, and regimental commanders:

Commanding General, Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.
Chief of Staff, Colonel Stephen O. Fuqua.
Assistant Chief of Staff, (Administration,) Lieut. Col. Paul E. Peabody.
Assistant Chief of Staff, (Intelligence,) Lieut. Col. W. B. Scott.
Assistant Chief of Staff, (Operations,) Lieut. Col. W. E. Hoey.
Adjutant, Lieut. Col. B. R. Legge.
Division Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomax.
Division Ordnance Officer, Major J. A. Long.
Division Surgeon, Lieut. Col. F. O. Maynard.
Division Trains, Colonel W. F. Stewart.
Division Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. H. R. Bletzing.
Division Inspector, Lieut. Col. F. F. Black.
Division Machine Gun Officer, Lieut. Col. C. E. Lamotte.
Division Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. W. L. Roberts.
1st Machine Gun Battalion, Major R. M. Youell.
1st Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
16th Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. R. Huebner.
18th Infantry, Colonel C. A. Hunt.
1st Machine Gun Battalion, Major S. Warren.
1st Infantry Brigade, Colonel R. A. Brown.
26th Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. W. Ryder.
2d Infantry, Colonel A. H. Huguet.
2d Machine Gun Battalion, Captain C. H. Pickett.
1st Field Artillery Bridage, Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre.
5th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. N. W. Polk.
6th Field Artillery, Colonel N. E. Margetts.
7th Field Artillery, Colonel F. A. Ruggles.
1st Engineers, Colonel E. J. Atkinson.
1st Field Signal Battalion, Major H. F. Hill.

Here are thumbnail sketches of a few of the division's outstanding figures:

Served Twenty-six Years.

Brig. Gen. August McIntyre, commander of the 1st Artillery Brigade, is a West Pointer with twenty-six years' service to his credit. He served briefly as a cavalry officer, but was transferred to the artillery, and went to the Philippines in 1901 with the 6th Field Artillery. Later he served at the Presidio, and later at Fort Flagle, Washington, with the Coast Artillery. He was a distinguished graduate in 1907 of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and for four years thereafter served again with field artillery. He went to Fort Sill as student and instructor in the School of Fire for a short time, then attended target practice and maneuvres with the French Army, and later acted as military observer with the Austrian armies on the eastern front.

On his return he was with the 3d Field at Fort Myer, Va., from October, 1915, to March, 1916. He served at Schofield Barracks, H. I., March, 1916, to August, 1917, with the 1st Field. In May of this period he was commissioned Major of field artillery. After August, he was on duty at the Fort Sill School of Fire as Supervisor of Instruction for about three weeks until promoted to a Colonelcy in the National Army.

General McIntyre had commanded the 158th Field, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., from September, 1917, to May, 1918, when he was promoted to his present grade and assumed command of the 63d Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Shelby, Miss. He brought this brigade to France in October and on its return home in December took command of the 154th. Since that time, he has served with the 155th, 4th and 1st Field Artillery Brigades. General McIntyre took command of the 1st Brigade in June.

Colonel R. A. Brown, commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade, West Point, 1885, until recently commanded the 26th Infantry. He acted as inspector of volunteers during the Spanish War, being stationed at Rinan Del Rio. Later he rejoined the 4th Cavalry, commanding a company which participated in the patrol of Laguna Bay and in the capture of Calamba. He was assistant secretary to the Governor General of the Philippines in 1900, afterward acted as Inspector General of the Department of Southern Luzon, relinquishing that to become aide to General Arthur MacArthur.

He was promoted to Colonel July 1, 1916, and assigned to the command of the 84th Brigade, Camp Mills, L. I., September to November, 1917, as provisional Brigadier General, in which capacity he came to France and acted until August, 1918. Colonel Brown was Chief of Staff, Base Section No. 3, London, England, September to October, 1918, and was in command of all rest camps in the Winchester area, October to February, 1919, and of Biarritz leave area in France from February to March, 1919, when summoned to take command of the 26th Infantry. Colonel Brown has been given the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

Began with Volunteers.

Colonel Stephen O. Fuqua, Division Chief of Staff, has seen twenty years of army service, having started as a Captain of volunteers in Cuba, where for a time he commanded a battalion of mounted infantry doing bandit duty in the Province of Holquin. He participated in many actions during his Cuban service and later devoted himself so thoroughly to the acquirement of the technique of the profession he elected to stay with in peace times that in 1917 he was a distinguished graduate of the school of the line.

After the declaration of war with Germany, Colonel Fuqua was placed in command of the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio, May 15 to Aug. 7, 1917, after which he was promoted to Major in the national army and assigned as assistant chief of staff of the 37th Division, Camp Sheridan, Ala., until Nov. 12, 1917. From Nov. 13, 1917, to June 17, 1918, he served as assistant chief of staff, 28th Division and was in charge of the division schools and training. After coming to France Colonel Fuqua entered the Army Staff College at Langres. He was placed upon the staff of the 1st Army G-3 section, in charge of the Troop Movement Bureau, July 25, 1918, where he remained until ordered to duty with the 1st Division, Nov. 8, 1918. Colonel Fuqua is entitled to the medals given for Spanish war service, Cuban occupation, Philippine insurrection, and the Mexican border service and has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Entered As Civilian.

Colonel Francis Ruggles, commander of the 7th Field Artillery, graduated from Yale after being rejected at West Point because of defective vision and entered the army as Second Lieutenant from civilian life. He arrived in France Aug. 13, 1917, commanding Company B, Horse Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, 1st Division. He was appointed Major, Field Artillery, Aug. 5, 1917. Colonel Ruggles, on detached service, was stationed at Saumur Artillery School, April, 1918. He was later placed on detached service as Division Animal Inspector. Colonel Ruggles commanded the 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery, July 1-Aug. 2, 1918, and commanded the whole band from Aug. 2 to July 21, 1919. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, Aug. 7, 1918, and Colonel Sept. 11, 1918.

Colonel E. J. Atkisson, 1st U. S. Engineers, is a West Pointer of the class of 1903 and later took the degree of mechanical engineer at Cornell. He served as assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Gatun locks. After instructing and fitting engineer units for overseas duty, Colonel Atkisson arrived in France in March, 1918, and was appointed Chief of the Offensive Division, Chemical Warfare Service, and, later, Chief of the Gas Service Experimental Field and A. E. F. Gas Service School. For a time he did special duty in connection with surveying war damages in allied countries.

Colonel Atkisson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, presented by General Pershing in Coblenz, on April 25; British Distinguished Service Order, presented by Major General McGlachlin, Wirges, May 29, 1919, and highly commended in a citation from the Commander in Chief April 17, 1919.

BASE FOR AMERICA'S EARLY AIR FIGHTING

1st Division Sent Planes Over German Lines on Initial Flight and Perfected Aviation Branch.

The stories of the pioneer 1st Division and the early American air squadrons in France are intimately interwoven. It was from 1st Division bases that the first American airmen flew over the German lines. During the first three month of 1918 when the Toul sector, due to its "stabilized" condition, was used as a centre for preliminary battle training for the first American troops to reach France, the 94th and 95th Pursuit Squadrons collected their planes and carried out elaborate programs of a training nature. About the middle of March the first patrol over the German lines was made and on April 14 the men of the 1st cheered the news that their comrades in training had brought down the first enemy plane chalked up to the credit of American army aviators.

The American 1st Corps Observation Group, composed of the 1st, 12th, and 88th Aero Squadrons, likewise operated with the 1st in these early months of training in the Toul sector. This group was organized in April of that year and soon after commenced operations over the front. These squadrons had just been assigned to the front and as units were new to European battle conditions, but they contained men of long flying experience who soon made records for themselves. They carried out long and short reconnoissances, artillery adjustment, and photographic missions and in co-operation with the artillery officers did the first panel work for the guns and the doughboys and took their first lessons in liaison flights.

At Cantigny a Spad squadron of the French Army gave a great deal of assistance to the 1st in its early operations. The fliers took low altitude pictures that were invaluable to the intelligence officers, carried on continual ground strafing, and did priceless work in locating the shifting enemy lines. The same squadron operated with the 1st at Soissons, carrying on similar operations and suffering heavy losses in its effort to protect the pioneer American division. On July 18, when the 1st took a principal part in the Soise sons counteroffensive, this same squadron aided it to the limit of its ability.

All of the American air service units assigned to the First Army had moved into position before Sept. 12 of that year, the date of the beginning of the famous operation of wiping out the St. Mihiel salient. This operation required only four days for its actual completion, and during three of these the weather was extremely bad, though not bad enough to prevent the American squadrons from flying. Yet the program of their operations was interfered with seriously. But despite adverse conditions they managed throughout the daylight hours to maintain artillery surveillance, infantry contact patrols, and even to undertake some long range army patrols.

Officers of the 1st Division feel that particular credit is due the corps and the army air service pilots and observers for their gallantry in flying through heavy gales and rainstorms all during this operation. The army observation penetrated as far as sixty kilometers beyond the enemy's front line, even at times when clouds prevented flying at an altitude above 1,000 meters.

During this time pilots demonstrated the value of fast, high powered single seater airplanes for missions of visual reconnoissance under unfavorable weather conditions. These same pursuit pilots engaged in ground strafing and did particularly valuable work throughout the movement by destroying enemy ballons. It is believed that this particular phase of the work was so successful that the enemy failed to get any information whatsoever from his balloons on the western side of the salient.

Our planes also contributed materially to the complete success of the operation by causing damage and confusion in the rear areas. One of the undertakings was a thorough reconnoissance and surveillance of the enemy directly opposite the American lines, and this work was so successful American commanders were kept fully advised of the forces opposing them.

1,022 Officers and Men Decorated for Valor

One thousand and twenty-two officers and men of the 1st Division were honored with military decorations of their own or foreign Governments. Their honors were distributed as follows:

Medal of Honor	3
D. S. C.	436
D. S. M.	6
Commander Legion of Honor	3
Officer Legion of Honor	3
Chevalier Legion of Honor	24
Medaille Militaire	26
Croix de Guerre	471
Commander of Order of Crown of Belgium	1
Knight of Order of Crown of Belgium	2
Knight of Order of Leopold of Belgium	2
Belgian Croix de Guerre	6
British Decorations	2
Italian Decorations	19

PERSHING ASSAILED IN HOUSE BY SCHALL

Blind Congressman Asserts General Made Himself Appear Great by Control of News.

SEES POLITICAL AMBITIONS

American Commander Refused to Allow the Representative to Visit the Front Last Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Thomas D. Schall, the blind Congressman from Minnesota, one of the four members who voted against conferring the permanent rank of General upon General Pershing, today attacked General Pershing's record in a speech in the House. Mr. Schall and his wife were sent to Europe by Secretary of War Baker last Fall and General Pershing would not allow them to go to the front, as was the case with a number of other visiting Congressmen.

"There have been so many inquiries and comments since my vote a week ago against granting the permanent rank of General in the United States Army to a certain peer of the British Empire, listed in the English 'Who's Who as Sir John J. Pershing, that I feel it incumbent to set forth some of my reasons for that vote," explained Mr. Schall.

"As a member of the Rules Committee, I voted for the rule to bring the matter before the House that members might have opportunity to express themselves. But as a member of the House on behalf of the brave officers and men, dead and living, who fought in this war, I felt it an obligation to enter their protest.

"I have talked with men who had an intimate chance to observe Pershing in the Philippines; I have talked with officers and men who accompanied him on the ill-conducted fiasco, the trial of a one bandit in Mexico; I talked with hundreds of soldiers in the recent war and their opinion, officers and men, was unanimous that he has not the elements that make him stand before them a man and a soldier in whose elevation they feel honored.

"A soldier who cannot stand the acid test of brave comrades must lack judgment, justice, and courage. The only men I have heard applaud him are his puppets, who owe their present positions to him, not to efficiency or bravery in action, but to service in his behalf, and who would personally profit by his elevation.

"Any soldier who ranked him or showed ability, or a dangerous tendency to think for himself, was eliminated by his imperial order, that no one might divert a beam of light from the great man. I realize that in voting as I have I am not chiming in with the Pershingally conducted cable chorus. But I have had an opportunity to follow this man, his methods and mode of action when he was far away from the observing and critical eye of the folks back home, under no restraint, and guarded from comment because of his domination of all news service to America, with absolute power in his hand; a far different personage from the press idol which his own exploitation has projected across the imagination of America.

"With the aid of the Creel Bureau and the Visiting Bureau Pershing built up a colossal advertising and propaganda machine, the like of which the world has never seen. Censored by his men and his subservient and adulatory agents, we have been dished out just such information as his policy dictated. Soldiers dared not talk or write. Cables were controlled. A mawkish, un-American sycophancy, fostered by mediocre men, has lick-spittled and moved, until it is no wonder that members of Congress have been deceived.

"Misinformation, hypocrisy, and pretense are his guns. He used the country's blood and agony to promote his own political ends. The press of the United States had only hand-picked information and were hog-tied by this outfit. Nothing got by that did not glorify the great man. He had a newspaper of his own paid for by the public money, The Stars and Stripes, run by one of the General Staff, Captain Vishniski, a Pershing bootlicker, whose policy and purpose was to properly mold and instruct the mind of the doughboy in the greatness and humanity of his General."

In conclusion, Mr. Schall, commenting upon General Pershing's reported refusal to be examined by a House subcommittee, investigating war conditions in France, said:

"The General thinks himself too great a man to be humiliated by having the use he has made of the talent entrusted to him brought in question by a dinky little Congressional committee because he could not censor their report, although this committee is armed with power he is bound to obey. A soldier disobeying as flagrantly Pershing would shoot. It is such men as he, when they are given the power under civil authority, that ruin governments. It is such temperaments that defy the power that made him and demonstrates clearly in this one act, if nothing else, that he is unfit to be trusted with the liberties of a free people. He is too wily a politician to allow his self-made picture in the minds of the American people to be destroyed before he has secured the indorsement of his work by the United States Congress to use in his candidacy for President, with which indorsement his promoters hope to overcome the truth which later must find him out."

FRENCH MAY PRESENT PERSHING'S TRAIN TO US

Government Considers a Plan to Send It Here as a War Memorial.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The French Government is seriously considering the suggestion that the special train which was put at the disposal of General Pershing early in 1918 and which he has used since as his mobile headquarters be presented to the American people as a souvenir of their participation in the war. The idea is to have the train shipped to the United States for the General to present to the War Department as an exhibit to be shown throughout the country.

It is composed of eight cars—an office car for the Commander in Chief's aides, stenographers, and Chief of Staff, a private car for the General, two cars for the officers of General Headquarters, a dining car, two cars for the enlisted men and clerks guarding army records, and one for the records and baggage.

At various times during the war and after the armistice allied Generals—among them Marshal Foch and General Haig—have been received by General Pershing on this train. Not infrequently it was well within the area of shellfire and airplane attacks.

GIANTS vs. BOSTON, Two Games Today, 1st at 2:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

SENATORS TREATED TO PEACE ALLEGORY

Norris of Nebraska Tells a Story of Bill Kaiser, Mr. Jap, Miss Columbia, and Others.

A PLOT ABOUT SHANTUNO

President Figures as a Woman with "a Beautiful Voice and a Wonderful Command of Language."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The traditions of the Senate have established that it is a dangerous thing to attempt to be humorous in debate there. It was customary at one time to refer to the Senate as a club—a rich man's club—and there was an unwritten law that it was not clubby to make speeches that were serioustness. Senator Norris of Nebraska attempted today to strike a happy medium between unwritten law and personal inclination when he delivered an allegorical dissertation on the Shantung settlement that consisted of a covert slam upon President Wilson.

The allegory had to do with characters whose identity is plain from the descriptive names applied to them by Mr. Norris: Bill Kaiser, John Chinaman, Mr. Jap, Miss Korea, John Bull, Mr. French, Mr. Italiano, and Miss Columbia. These people lived in a place called the "Troubled Community," and an exciting time they had of it when Bill Kaiser broke loose and began preying on his neighbors. The story touches only incidentally on the great war. It is devoted to the seizure of Shantung by Bill Kaiser and the subsequent course of Mr. Jap in driving out Bill Kaiser and taking possession of Shantung for himself. Mr. Jap is represented as a desperado, one sentence of Mr. Norris's concerning his doings being rendered as follows:

"This Mr. Jap did not bear a very good reputation in the community. In addition to the robbery he had committed against John Chinaman it was known that just a few years previous he had been guilty of an unprovoked and outrageous assault upon an old maiden lady who lived in the community, known as Miss Korea."

Senator Norris had not proceeded very far before it became apparent that Miss Columbia was a pseudonym for President Wilson. He told how the other members of the "Troubled Community" had finally arrested Bill Kaiser and put him in jail. Then the question arose as to how he should be tried and finally a tribunal was set up that embraced in its personnel the principal members of the community.

"The fourth and last judge was a woman," said Mr. Norris, and he proceeded to describe Miss Columbia in terms that applied irony and ridicule to President Wilson in his overseas experience as a member of the Paris Peace Conference. Here is the description Mr. Norris gave of Miss Columbia:

"She was of a rather uncertain age, but of rare beauty, and had long been a favorite in the community. She owned a very valuable farm, and had always held very high and lofty ideas in the settlement of all questions in which the community was interested. Among other qualifications she possessed a beautiful voice and had a wonderful command of language. She surpassed by far the greatest of her sex in her ability to talk. By means of the most beautiful and glittering generalities she had laid down various propositions for the government of the community that had received the approbation and approval of all the people.

"While the struggle against Bill Kaiser was on she had issued a famous proclamation setting forth the principles upon which the contest should be settled and the community governed after the contest. This proclamation became known all over the community as Miss Columbia's Fourteen Points. She was by far the most popular member of this court. In this proclamation of fourteen points there stood out very prominently the principle that in the settlement of the various controversies to be decided by force of arms property gained by force should not be recognized. Another proposition which all fair-minded people of the community approved and which was contained in this proclamation was that members of the community should not make secret agreements with each other that they should not negotiate in making agreements behind closed doors, but that all the business of the community and all the covenants arrived at should be arrived at openly.

"Still another proposition that gave great satisfaction to the community contained in this famous proclamation was that the tenants on any farm in the community should not be traded off to any other landlord without their consent. This was designated as the principle of self-determination, and although some of the landlords did not like it the tenants all agreed that it was a fine thing."

Senator Norris then proceeded to poke fun at President Wilson's journey to Europe. Dressing the President in Miss Columbia's clothes he continued, saying in part:

"Just before the convening of this great court, Miss Columbia made a visit to the farms of the other judges constituting the tribunal. She departed from her own farm in a splendor and a grandeur never before equalled within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the neighborhood. She took with her a large number of servants, musicians, chefs, and other supernumeraries almost too numerous to mention. She fitted up a conveyance that was covered with glass in order that she might see and be seen in storm as well as in sunshine. She had a band to play while she paraded in review before her retinue and an orchestra to discourse sweet music while she was enjoying the product of the chefs that had been employed at a great expense for this particular purpose. She was given a great reception upon her arrival at the farms of the other judges.

"Mr. French and Mr. Italiano had all their people out with banners and flags to welcome her, and gave her the greatest ovation ever known to have been given to any personage, however high, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. John Bull surpassed the others in his entertainment of Miss Columbia. He gave her a dinner that was the most gorgeous and extravagant ever given to any once since the community existed. She was welcomed into the splendor of a magnificent palace, where he assembled guests from all the farms of the community were there to greet her, and conducted to her place at the banquet table by numerous courtiers, loaded down with gold lace, walking backward, and bowing low. The dinner was served on plates of pure gold, amounting in value to many millions of dollars. It was the greatest tribute ever paid to any one by wealth and splendor. Never before in the history of the community had feminine vanity for display been given such an opportunity as this.

"Some of the relatives of Miss Columbia were surprised and even shocked at her lavish display of wealth in making her triumphant pilgrimage from her home to the place where the court was to sit. . . .

"Notwithstanding all this, Miss Columbia's people were so anxious that the great court should assemble should do justice to all members of the community and should promulgate in judicial decision the principles which she had so ably advocated that they were inclined to withhold criticism and to uphold her in what they hoped and prayed would be her earnest endeavor to see these principles were put into actual application and practice."

In the rest of his speech Senator Norris continued his covert criticism of President Wilson, accusing him, in agreeing to the Shantung settlement, of having abandoned his principles.

When Miss Columbia returned to her farm, he went on, "the murmurs of her people were very great." They criticised the peace adjustments and wondered if more trouble would not grow out of them.

Other Amusement Advertisements, Section Four, Page Three.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT

B'WAY & 50TH Phone Circle 8300
WINTER GARDEN
RESUMES TOMORROW NIGHT
Give a Thought to Broadway's Astonishing Assemblage of Artists.
"A Diamond Mine of Entertainment."—HAMMOND, Eve. Sun.
MONTE CRISTO JR.
"The Greatest Show in the World."—DARNTON, Eve. World.
Staged by J. C. Huffman. Book and Lyrics by Harold Atteridge.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT
With a Great Star Bill

CENTURY THEATRE
SOLE MANAGEMENT.....MORRIS GEST
Evenings at 8 Sharp. Mats. (Pop. Prices) Sat. at 2 Sharp.
POSITIVELY OPEN FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY
The World's Most Beautiful Production
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present the
SECOND (Costume) EDITION
Chu Chin Chow
Written and Created by OSCAR ASCHE. Music by Frederick Norton.
Never before in the history of theatricals has there been any production so brilliantly artistic, so superbly gorgeous, so wonderfully staged as this.
NEW DANCES—NEW SONGS—NEW COSTUMES
NOW IN ITS FOURTH YEAR AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON, AND STILL PLAYING TO CAPACITY THERE.
14 BIG SCENES—COMPANY OF 300 PEOPLE.

PRINCESS WEST 39TH STREET
Opening Tuesday Night, 8:45.
Adolph Klauber Presents
NIGHTIE NIGHT
First Mat. Wed., 2:30.

CASINO
39th and B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Positively Resumes TOMORROW NIGHT
and with Entire Original Cast
Lew Fields
"THE GAY OLD BOY"
in the Greatest HIT of His Career.
A LONELY ROMEO
"Rough Laughs for a Dame Musical Comedies."—Globe.
Most Beautiful Chorus in New York.
POP. MAT. WED. Best Seats $1.50

SHUBERT-RIVIERA Broadway and 97th St.
Highest Price Orchestra Seats $1.00.
Matinees Tues. & Thurs. (25c & 50c). Sat. $1.
Season Opens Sat. Eve., Sept. 13
Rachel Crothers' Comedy Success
"39 EAST"
Box Office Opens Tomorrow.

GLOBE B'WAY AND 46TH ST.
NIGHTS 8:30. 50c to $2.50. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 50c to $1.50.
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN TOMORROW NIGHT
THE STRANGEST MAN ON EARTH
THURSTON
THE FAMOUS MAGICIAN
A NEW SENSATION FOR BROADWAY
THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE
During the past 19 years twenty million people have acknowledged him the master of occult sciences.
New Thrills of intense interest. Filled with amazement, laughter and bewilderment.
NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE WORLD.
Bewildering Exhibition of Fascinating Feats.
Do Spirits Return? THURSTON SAYS YES

CORT THEATRE 48th St., West of B'way.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 9
ALL SETTLED! EVERYBODY HAPPY!
AND EAGER TO MEET
A REGULAR FELLER
Charles Emerson Cook's New Production.
Played by the Entire Original Cast, Including
JAMES GLEASON
Written by MARK SWAN
Jessie Bradbury, Miriam Sears, Bryant Butterfield, Margaret Greene, Edwin Holt, Charlotte Granville, Ray Gordon, Little O'Connor, Charles Abbott, Albert Bonbo, Dudley Clements, George Colvor.
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW
EVERY MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. West of B'way. Phone Bryant 8440.
Two Weeks Only, Beginning TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:15.
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Prices 50c to $2.00.
GALLO ENGLISH OPERA CO.
FIRST WEEK—Gilbert and Sullivan's
"THE MIKADO"
With JEFFERSON de ANGELIS and HANA SHIMOZUMI (Japanese Soprano)
Rosamond Whitside, Warren Proctor, Greta Risley, William Danforth, Gertrude Shannon, Louis Casavant, Max Bendix, James Dixon
Staged by George Herbert
PARAMOUNT COMIC OPERA CHORUS OF 50 ORCHESTRA OF 35 SOLOISTS

POSITIVELY TOMORROW
Announcing the Second Season of the Ultra-Successful
EAST IS WEST
With Fay Bainter
ASTOR THEATRE
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NOW PLAYING
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
"A Voice in the Dark"
With the Entire Original Cast.
"Begins where all the other mystery plays end."—Globe.
REPUBLIC THEATRE

Tomorrow Night 8:30
Mr. & Mrs. Coburn
in The Better 'Ole
45th WEEK
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

39th ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone Bryant 412
BEGINNING—NEXT THURS. NIGHT AT 8:30
WALTER HAST Presents TOMMO HAMILTON'S Delicious Comedy
SCANDAL
CO-STARRING
CHARLES CHERRY AND FRANCINE LARRIMORE
First Matinee Saturday. SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW

MOROSCO West 45th St. Phone Bryant 330.
BEGINNING
Wednesday Night
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THOMPSON BUCHANAN'S NEW COMEDY
CIVILIAN CLOTHES
—WITH—
OLIVE TELL, THURSTON HALL and A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST
SEATS ON SALE TUES.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St., West of B'way. SOLE MANAGEMENT...MORRIS GEST
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVE. AT 8:15 Seats Now
A. H. WOODS Presents
LOUIS MANN
in the World-Famous Comedy
FRIENDLY ENEMIES
By Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman.
Prices 25c. to $1.50. Always 500 Orchestra Seats $1. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1
NOTE:—SPECIAL Engagement of 4 WEEKS ONLY

TOMORROW EVE., 8:15 Sharp
J. D. Williams Presents
BOOTH TARKINGTON and HARRY LEON WILSON'S
Up From Nowhere
A new American Play with NORMAN TREVOR
Comedy Theatre, 41st St., near Broadway. Phone Bryant 5184
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

GRACE GEORGE
announces the opening of her season at the
VANDERBILT THEATRE
THURSDAY EVE., 8:30
Opening Play
"She Would and She Did"
A New American Comedy by Mark Reed
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Resumes Tom'w, 8:20
with Entire Original Cast
SECOND MONTH
THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN N. Y. AT, NEW YORK
F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST Present
The Five Million
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandell. Staged by Robert Milton.
"BRIGHT COMEDY OF THE 'TURN TO THE RIGHT' SCHOOL. ONLY WITH A NEW IDEA."—Times.
Maxine Elliott's Thea.
39th St., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

William A. Brady's 48th ST. Theatre, just E. of B'way. Bryant 1178.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
Messrs. Lee & J. J. Shubert Present
THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS
A New Play by Owen Davis from the novel by Perley Poore Sheehan
With a Brilliant Cast, including
Donald Gallaher
Laura Walker, Amy Ricard, Howard Kyle, Arthur Shaw, Consuelo Bailey, George W. Wilson, Helen Tracy, Godfrey Matthews, Kathryn Sheldon, J. G. O'Connor, Millie Freeman, Others

THE ROYAL VAGABOND
Will REOPEN at the COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, West 42nd St.
TOMORROW NIGHT with the ORIGINAL CAST.
The Best Musical Play since "The Merry Widow."

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Prices Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.
The Best Revue in Town
5th BIG MONTH
George White's Scandals of 1919
With ANN PENNINGTON
Original Cast of 26 and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS
LIGHTNIN
AT THE GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

PERSHING PARADE
289 5TH AVENUE.
Private Windows. Desirable Seats. Home Conveniences. Phone 5037 Med. Sq.

Pershing Parade
A few Comfortable Chairs in large full length windows one flight up.
381 5TH AVENUE, Near 35th St.
Murray Hill 2033.

WANTED—For the coming opera season, two seats together for Monday and Friday evenings, in Row A of the Orchestra Circle, not farther back than Numbers 101 and 102, at the current rates. Reply Box 958, Newport, R. I.

WINDOWS FOR PERSHING PARADE on Fifth Ave., at 42d Street, in Studio. All accommodations for party of 6 or 8. Price $200. Suite 402, 507 5th Ave.

THREE WINDOWS TO RENT FOR PERSHING PARADE.
Each window faces parade. Can seat 6 to 7 people.
Robert, 800 5th Av. Tel. 6110 Vanderbilt.
Seats for sale. Pershing Parade, 5th Ave. 45th and 46th Sts. Call Murray Hill 2033.

MOVING TO THE
CRITERION THEATRE
TOMORROW (MON.) NIGHT
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
NEW YORK'S BRIGHTEST MUSICAL FARCE
LA LA LUCILLE
AFTER THREE MONTHS OF LAUGHTER AT HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
WITH IDENTICALLY THE SAME CAST AS ON ITS OPENING NIGHT, INCLUDING:
JOHN E. HAZZARD, JANET VELIE, LOBIN BAKER, HELEN CLARKE, O. W. CALLAHAN, ELEANOR DANIELS, STANLEY FORDE, MARJORIE BENTLEY, J. CLARENCE HARVEY, HAGER MIDDLEY, MAURICE CASE, M. W. HALE, CORNELIE MACDONALD, ALFRED HALL, ESTHER BANKS, J. YOWE
AND THE BEST LOOKING CHORUS IN TOWN.

BIG RAILROADS FACE $300,000,000 DEFICIT

Class 1 Lines Report Greater Earnings for July, but Cannot Overcome Early Handicap.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC GROWS

Amount of Freight Handled Also Shows Improvement—Increase in Payrolls.

Reports of Class 1 railroads of the country to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July and the first seven months of this year show the Railroad Administration must face an operating deficit at the end of 1919. Although the aggregate returns of all roads and terminals operated by the Government showed a slight improvement in July, over July, 1918, there is little evidence that the deficit will be decreased.

At present, the line of 1919 earnings is running far below the standard return guaranteed by the Government to the roads during its control, and while July records show a net gain to the Railroad Administration of approximately $2,000,000 for the month, this improvement is not sufficient to offset the deficit piled up in the first six months to approximately $290,525,000.

Had the railway shopmen accepted the pay increase awarded to them by the President, net earnings for July would not have shown a balance for the Railroad Administration above the standard return, as the payment of that increase would have taken more than $3,500,000 from the roads. The total addition to railroad payrolls because of the award is estimated at approximately $40,000,000 annually. Net for July this year totaled approximately $77,000,000, as compared with $137,800,000 in the same month, last year, and $92,600,000 in July, 1917.

The following tables give gross and net earnings and their increases or decreases for July and seven months of this year, of a number of the representative carriers:

	July 1919			
	Gross Rev.	Decrease.	Net.	Decrease.
Atchison	$14,833,620	$63,585	$3,686,330	$2,429,893
Atlantic Coast Line	4,612,692	332,445	186,571	986,747
Baltimore & Ohio	16,320,563	1,553,892	2,197,338	2,382,325
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,643,251	107,139	1,419,215	814,534
Chicago & Northwestern	13,321,598	*438,138	3,073,821	409,075
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	13,068,386	257,332	2,658,059	1,568,953
St. Paul	12,617,440	154,017	†682,674	2,962,238
Denver & Rio Grande	2,940,670	*394,442	1,716,454	1,267,561
Erie	7,868,833	81,681	396,641	147,398
Great Northern	10,226,746	*945,155	2,972,876	*433,749
Illinois Central	9,028,106	1,625,005	799,781	2,169,874
Lehigh Valley	5,731,596	1,028,093	754,474	928,867
Louisville & Nashville	8,894,919	615,803	1,361,214	1,425,924
Missouri Pacific	7,774,548	*14,047	938,284	896,854
New York Central	28,185,031	*1,902,067	7,054,523	149,922
New Haven	9,612,541	*433,357	1,716,454	1,676,704
Northern Pacific	8,879,736	*264,896	1,806,229	905,130
Pennsylvania Company	10,344,104	*249,283	2,176,916	815,844
Pennsylvania Railroad	33,753,654	4,116,546	5,066,735	7,077,454
Southern Railway	11,320,442	1,041,791	2,188,528	2,165,032
Southern Pacific	14,784,602	*670,339	3,249,879	1,156,041
Union Pacific	9,064,459	*332,401	2,843,211	1,222,488
Wabash	4,214,718	566,227	468,059	1,044,874

*Increase. †Deficit.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31.				
	Gross Revenue.	Increase.	Net.	Decrease.
Atchison	$93,250,467	$5,930,901	$10,464,407	$7,713,334
Atlantic Coast Line	37,471,601	6,300,222	4,728,999	1,895,753
Baltimore & Ohio	96,080,417	9,414,343	†1,221,346	2,564,667
Chesapeake & Ohio	41,440,581	4,439,670	*902,728	2,657,740
Chicago & Northwestern	75,871,922	11,123,936	7,316,026	*495,005
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	81,553,471	6,130,156	12,592,800	*495,005
St. Paul	81,710,902	13,022,680	†86,324	473,142
Denver & Rio Grande	19,930,357	977,211	2,291,311	598,818
Erie	49,700,458	5,661,980	11,974,591	2,971,986
Great Northern	57,498,930	9,158,913	5,788,072	*4,814,533
Illinois Central	59,379,932	1,204,701	2,759,485	8,821,717
Lehigh Valley	35,056,870	1,190,984	1,504,385	358,818
Louisville & Nashville	59,354,090	6,850,574	5,087,527	4,067,384
Missouri Pacific	49,781,249	1,954,794	2,426,940	4,742,845
New York Central	180,098,641	20,986,312	22,719,958	*8,996,274
New Haven	57,147,716	2,566,817	3,332,981	1,922,483
Northern Pacific	54,249,960	3,751,796	2,281,160	1,979,037
Pennsylvania Company	67,964,459	10,126,329	4,489,895	*2,308,639
Pennsylvania Railroad	208,379,929	18,387,382	8,522,670	*632,551
Southern Railway	70,372,353	5,875,713	4,964,967	11,460,534
Southern Pacific	90,736,529	9,772,111	12,673,700	1,384,374
Union Pacific	58,516,716	9,756,057	16,777,380	*1,200,298
Wabash	26,945,568	2,304,484	1,780,890	952,660

*Increase. †Deficit.

One indication of improvement is found in the volume of freight business handled in July. While this was considerably lower than in July, 1918 and 1917, the decrease is less than was reported for June, 1919. The actual decrease in July freight traffic, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, was approximately 11 per cent.

Compared with freight traffic handled by the carriers in the three-year test period, upon which the standard return was based, an increase of about 25 per cent. is evident. Passenger traffic showed a gain over July, 1918. This was attributable to the fact that with the end of the war Americans who had foregone their vacations in 1918 took them in 1919. More vacation travel also was evident this year because of increased wages and salaries.

Earnings should continue to improve through the Fall, but unless the improvement assumes unexpected proportions, present indications point to an operating deficit for the Railroad Administration of from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 at the close of the year.

GOLD HOLDINGS UP IN RESERVE BANKS

Decline Which Has Continued Since Removal of Export Ban Is Finally Halted.

MORE WAR PAPER ON HAND

Increase of $25,900,000 for the Week Is Reported—Gain in Federal Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Following a practically steady decline in gold reserves since the removal on June 9 of the gold embargo, the Federal Reserve Bank statement issued as at the close of business on Sept. 5 for the first time shows a slight gain in gold and total reserves, the amount of gold deposited during the week by the Treasury exceeding the amount withdrawn for export.

The total gold reserves shown are exclusive of $107,100,000 of gold "in transit or in custody in foreign countries," the amount of gold received in payment for food supplied to the German Government. This gold, when received, is held "earmarked" for Federal Reserve banks by the Bank of England will increase the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks and thus bring about a rise in their reserve percentages.

War paper holdings went up $25,900,000, those of other discounts $6,400,000, while acceptances on hand show a decline of $8,500,000. Net investments in Treasury certificates aggregated $6,500,000, increasing the total holdings to $250,200,000, as against $223,900,000 of Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation. War paper holdings of the Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis banks include $56,600,000 of bills discounted for other banks, as against $33,700,000 the week before, while acceptance holdings of the Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of $51,200,000 purchased from other Federal Reserve banks.

Government deposits are shown $4,600,000 and Reserve deposits $27,700,000 larger than the week before. On the other hand the "float" carried by the Reserve banks was $38,900,000 more. The result is seen in a reduction of net deposits by $5,700,000. As against this slight reduction Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation show an increase of $31,100,000. The Reserve ratio of the banks accordingly declined from 50.7 to 50.4 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Net Deposits.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$149,489,000	$165,845,000	$416,540,000	$110,119,000	$266,996,000	
2—New York	582,836,000	700,456,000	1,797,182,000	714,736,000	758,794,000	
3—Philadelphia	129,823,000	193,647,000	427,825,000	107,550,000	212,963,000	
4—Cleveland	200,787,000	162,351,000	465,190,000	130,163,000	291,449,000	
5—Richmond	84,648,000	97,238,000	211,222,000	55,584,000	114,907,000	
6—Atlanta	64,165,000	97,524,000	210,833,000	42,237,000	114,907,000	
7—Chicago	445,948,000	257,222,000	854,706,000	256,613,000	554,106,000	
8—St. Louis	85,894,000	85,894,000	240,018,000	62,714,000	128,125,000	
9—Minneapolis	74,715,000	55,906,000	160,538,000	39,191,000	83,724,000	
10—Kansas City	83,964,000	85,747,000	209,435,000	61,867,000	63,724,000	
11—Dallas	36,197,000	55,085,000	139,149,000	46,062,000	48,417,000	
12—San Francisco	156,664,000	145,888,000	362,380,000	97,233,000	207,367,000	

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Prov. Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$343,238,000	$344,231,000	$245,228,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	542,310,000	568,540,000	496,531,000
Gold with foreign agencies	.....	.....	3,830,000
Total gold held by banks	$885,548,000	$887,871,000	$685,589,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,178,188,000	1,143,639,000	1,087,740,000
Gold redemption fund	106,336,000	116,328,000	83,634,000
Total gold reserves	$2,067,052,000	$2,036,788,000	$2,016,963,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	69,818,000	69,188,000	53,511,000
Total reserves	$2,136,870,000	$2,135,976,000	$2,070,494,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,435,235,000	1,396,594,000	1,007,366,000
All other	219,185,000	226,688,000	154,506,000
Bills bought in open market	354,667,000	362,123,000	223,703,000
Total bills on hand	$2,202,085,000	$2,178,272,000	$1,175,740,000
United States Government bonds	27,000,000	27,000,000	29,763,000
U. S. Victory notes	197,000	198,000	
United States certificates of indebtedness	250,225,000	243,411,000	38,030,000
All other earning assets	.....	.....	75,000
Total earning assets	$2,479,601,000	$2,448,977,000	$1,833,613,000
Bank premises	12,815,000	12,796,000	.....
Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries	107,119,000	107,119,000	.....
Uncollected items and other deduct. from gross dep.	827,845,000	709,394,000	642,377,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	11,160,000	11,580,000	1,313,000
All other resources	9,511,000	9,995,000	12,076,000
Total resources	$5,584,921,000	$5,435,837,000	$4,559,873,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$84,998,000	$84,926,000	78,856,000
Surplus	81,087,000	81,087,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	59,110,000	54,494,000	197,325,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,757,641,000	1,729,950,000	1,463,102,000
Deferred availability items	643,194,000	587,857,000	461,600,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	99,180,000	98,479,000	129,960,000
Total gross deposits	$2,559,081,000	$2,446,310,000	$2,244,027,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,611,697,000	2,580,629,000	2,180,679,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	223,565,000	219,815,000	23,964,000
All other liabilities	24,496,000	23,070,000	31,710,000
Total liabilities	$5,584,921,000	$5,435,837,000	$4,559,873,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	50.4%	50.7%	54.7%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	60.1%	60.7%	69.2%

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Banking Conditions in the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of debits to individual account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by over 150 of the country's more important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, Aug. 27, and Sept. 3, of the present year, and in case of some of the reporting centres also the weekly period ending a year earlier, i. e., Sept. 4. The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative figures by reserve districts for 153 centres reporting complete data for the two most recent weeks, also like figures for 119 centres for which data are available both for the past week and the week ending Sept. 4 of last year.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT.

	Sept. 3, 1919.	Aug. 27, 1919.	Sept. 4, 1918.
New York	$3,434,335,000	$4,233,411,000	$2,907,625,000
Albany	14,033,000	18,984,000	14,485,000
Binghamton	2,904,000	3,125,000	2,147,000
Buffalo	50,767,000	56,433,000	41,253,000
Passaic	3,205,000	3,828,000	2,788,000
Rochester	24,966,000	22,820,000	19,885,000
Syracuse	13,404,000	12,707,000	10,676,000

RECAPITULATION.

Comparative figures for centres reporting for weeks ending Sept. 3 and Aug. 27, 1919:	Sept. 3, 1919.	Aug. 27, 1919.	Comparative figures for centres reporting for weeks ending Sept. 3, 1919, and Sept. 4, 1918:	Sept. 3, 1919.	Sept. 4, 1918.
New York	$3,545,614,000	$4,371,108,000	New York	$3,545,614,000	$3,054,719,000
Boston	313,762,000	351,167,000	Boston	297,709,000	245,432,000
Philadelphia	338,787,000	345,690,000	Philadelphia	316,512,000	264,312,000
Cleveland	412,241,000	464,740,000	Cleveland	391,579,000	302,218,000
Richmond	144,731,000	154,722,000	Richmond	113,448,000	89,542,000
Atlanta	174,654,000	184,509,000	Atlanta	159,549,000	139,519,000
Chicago	852,115,000	936,414,000	Chicago	682,117,000	563,558,000
St. Louis	178,855,000	195,565,000	St. Louis	163,558,000	134,401,000
Minneapolis	130,789,000	125,141,000	Minneapolis	94,101,000	84,101,000
Kansas City	264,158,000	246,672,000	Kansas City	202,218,000	180,000,000
Dallas	121,213,000	104,665,000	Dallas	99,854,000	80,000,000
San Francisco	384,882,000	432,089,000	San Francisco	304,546,000	252,000,000
Total	$6,883,758,000	$7,952,755,000	Total	$6,414,906,000	$5,526,728,000

MORTGAGES ASSIGNED.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 20; Bankers Trust Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $23,000

2D ST, 128 East, mtg $3,500; Guana Realties, Inc., to Morton Stein, 68 Wall St. $100

OLIVER ST, 17; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway $3,000

PEARL ST, 217; Safe Deposit and Land Co. of Baltimore, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 157th St; Milton Hopkins, trustee, to Caroline A. Adams, four-fifths part, and Edw. J. West, one-fifth part; attorneys, Chanlon & Chanlon.

Nassau St; two assignments, interest of $5,000

7TH AV, 834, mtg $45,000; Girard Trust Co. and another, executors, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. 135 B'way. $35,000

32D ST, 320 East, mtg $12,500; Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the P. E. Church in State of New York to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

46TH ST., 34 WEST; Empire Trust Co. and Union Dime Savings Bank, 6th Av and 40th St; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. $35,000

52D ST, 401 East, mtg $5,000; Aetna Quality and Suret Co. to Lena Marcus, 974 Prospect Av, Bronx; attorney, Samuel L. Marcus, 141 Broadway $1

58TH ST, s p, 125 E. w of Avenue A, mtg $2,400, Dec. Sept. 5; Chas. Kurzman and ano to Fannie Rosenbaum, 442 E. 58th St; attorneys, Chesley & Rosenblum, 320 Broadway $1

120TH ST, 17 East, mtg $8,000; Ella D. Endicott, guardian to George Endicott and George Endicott to E. D. Endicott, 19 Conover Pl., Jersey City, N. J.; attorney, Thomas Berry, 149 B'way; two assignments, each $1

129TH ST, 60 East, mtg $1,000; Betty Bormann to Wm. H. Bormann, 27 Mount Morris Av, White Plains, N. Y.; attorney, John Rush, 99 Nassau St. $1

159TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of Broadway, mtg $34,500, discharged Sept. 8; Frederic de P. Foster and another, executors, to F. de P. Foster and another, as trustees of $55,000 fund for John W. Minturn; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St. $1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,862; Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, to A. Oldrin Salter, 2,235 Sedgwick Av, trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

CARPENTER AV, 4,234; Sophie H. Cash to William H. Schubert, 4,234 Carpenter Av; attorney, Hirigman & V., 391 East 149th St. $3,500

HOE AV, 956, Anterior Realties, Inc., to Michael Salit, 100 Pineapple St, Brooklyn; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St. $1

QUIMBY, AV, 2,453; Dominick J. Napoli to Louise Soebelmann, 2,453 Ave. and Ann's Av; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St. $1

ROGERS PL, 982; Jacob Schmitt to Otto J. Stephens, Inc.; attorney, A. Knox, 3d Av, Bronx. $5,000

SOUTHERN BLVD, 559—Mona Realty Corp. to David L. Breher, 56 Suffolk St; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

VALENTINE AV, 2,973; George G. E. Lange to George Dunnigan, 429 East 152d St; attorney, J. F. Liebler, 1,393 3d Av. $7,000

167TH ST, 534 East; Charles Meyer to Christian D. Meyer, 1,084 Topping Av; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, 88-90, all; S. B. Sofield to Hugo and Fly. K. Jorburg, (Jorburg Bros.,) 10 Leonard St, 2 5-12 years from Sept. 1, 1919; option of renewal. $5,250

DELANCEY ST, 296, corner street and part block; Lucius H. Beers et al, trustees, to Wahlig Glassman, 288 South 1st St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1919; attorney, Louis Lempel, 135 B'way. $900

39TH ST, 50 West, all; Frebos Realty Co. to Randy Construction Co., 405 Lexington Av, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, Jonas & N. 115 Broadway. $4,000

WILLIAM ST., 150, store; Old Glory Realty Co. to Gerry St. McMunn, 150 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1920; address, 150 William St. $1,500 to $1,700

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 245 s w corner 191st, all; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Minnie Ruthsteiner, 214 East 11th St., and ano, from Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 3, 1922; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St. $34,000

8TH AV, 2,676, store; Leo Bachmann to Lazarus Rosenblum, 953 Faile St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1919. $2,250

97TH AV, 204, all; Edw. A. Bell to Meyer Lebien, 362 West 56th St., 2 years from May 1, 1919; address, 904 8th Av. $2,736.75

40TH ST, 21 East.—22d and mezz. fl; 21 East 40th Inc., to Barnsdell Corporation, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 4 years from May 1, 1919; 5 years renewal; address on the premises. $9,000

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,620; also 156th St, 466; 2 buildings; Klein & Klein to Aaron Grossman, 129 East 102d St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, Benjamin Spitz, 192 Broadway. $15,000

TELLER AV, 1,242, parlor floor, rear; Pauline Berten to Arthur J. Roberts, 1,379 Teller Av, 2 years from June 1, 1919; attorney, A. J. Roberts, 1,342 Teller Av. $540

LIS PENDENS.

CHERRY ST, 14 and 16; Henry De F. Weekes against Union Construction and Realty Co. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Weekes Bros.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x 150; and Broadway, s w corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; Manpop Realty Corp. against West 150th St Realty Co., Inc., et al. (specific performance); attorneys, Engel Bros.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

73D ST, 429 East; Morris Glick against Frederic E. Klein, owner and contractor. $140

WEST ST, 544; Di Geustino Marble Works against Samuel Schare, owner; E. Wolf & Staub, contractor $165

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

146TH ST, 153 to 161 West; Nathan Weinstein against Luzymore Realty Corp. et al; May 28, 1919. ..... $77.14

Police Department News.

Transfers and Assignments.—Bicycle patrol, with bicycle and equipment, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 8: P. F. Rosenberg, from 120th to 118th, assignment as Corporal discontinued. To take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 7:—Patrol, F. O. Drescher, from 6th to 45th. Temporary Assignment.—Lieut. J. F. Shevlin, 58th, to Headquarters Div., in office of Special Deputy Commissioner du Pont, for 15 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 7:

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Turck, Col. R. C., and Turnbull, Lt. Col S. J., will report to Surg. Gen. for temporary duty.

McAfee, Col. L. B., and Darnall, 1st Lt. J. R., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Harmon, Col. D. W., to Ft. Houston.

Boyer, Maj. G. S., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Shelby.

Copeland, Capt. G. H., to Chanute Barracks.

Keenan, Capt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

White, Capt. J. A., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter.

Long, 1st Lt. H. C., and De Leach, 1st Lt. J. C., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Morrissey, 1st Lt. J. C., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fort Hill, N. C.

Clark, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Taylor.

Kennedy, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Jackson.

Boutes, 1st Lt. L. V. A., to Hosp. No. 19 at Plattsburg Barracks.

Espey, 1st Lt. C. W., to Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.

Bluestone, 1st Lt. S. H., to Ft. Harrison.

Hagerty, 1st Lt. T. W., transferred to Hosp. No. 19, at Otsen, N. C., sick.

Ohmart, 1st Lt. W. A., transferred to Hosp. No. 31, at Denver, sick.

Infantry.

Morton, Col. C. E., to Jefferson Barracks, as executive officer.

Olson, Lt. Col. H. O., to Camp Lee, with 63d.

Walker, Lt. Col. F. L., assigned to 25th, at Nogales, Ariz.

Swarts, Lt. Col. C. E., to Camp Merritt, with 13th.

Tood, Maj. O. C., assigned to 54th, at Camp Grant.

Johnson, Maj. C. F., assigned to 20th.

Turrell, Maj. Edw. E., detailed as Prof. of mil. science at West Texas Military Acad.

Crawford, Maj. M., Jr., assigned to 58th at Camp Dodge.

Mitchell, Maj. R. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept. for discharge.

Herman, Capt. A. J., to Camp Devens, with 302d.

Ball, Capt. H. G., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science and tactics in Cleveland Public high schools.

Odjard, Capt. O. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Custer for discharge.

Goodcell, Capt. R. A., to Chicago for discharge.

Purnell, Capt. J. H., to Camp Sherman for discharge.

De Vaughn, Capt. H. B., Ash, 1st Lt. R. F., and Sitwell, 1st Lt. H. C. F. hon. discharged.

Lane, 1st Lt. H. O., to Camp Funston.

Giles, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Travis for discharge.

Gupren, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Benning for discharge.

Great, 1st Lt. L., to Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson, sick.

Field Artillery.

Williams, Lt. Col. H. C., assigned to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

McGlgin, Lt. Col. H. J. B., to Ft. Morgan.

Green, Maj. M., to Headquarters of 6th F A. Brigade at Camp Grant.

Following to Hoboken for transp. to France:

MAJORS.

Jones, H. C.	McBride, R. B. Jr.	Minton, H. C.

CAPTAINS.

Connor, D. A.	Delehanty, R. D	Skinner, R. B.
O'Keefe, D.	Sanderson, J. M	Frankenberger, B.
White, W. J.		

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clark, F. P.	Hutchinson, C. G.	Ford, A. G.
Holman, J. L.		
Elliff, J. C.		

Kelley, Capt. J. P., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science in Univ. of Missouri.

Watson, Lt. Col. E. D., will report to Director of Mil. Intelligence Div.

Wood, Capt. R. H., assigned to 1st, at Ft. Sill.

Signal Corps.

Sanger, Lt. Col. D. B., to Washington for conference.

McEntee, Lt. Col. G. L., to Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to 44th.

Gansler, Maj. L., to Camp Dodge with 8th Field Sig. Bat.

Farmer, Capt. A. A., to the Philippines.

Engineers.

Thompson, Maj. G. L., will report to Director, Storage and Traffic.

Dignowity, Capt. H., will assume duty as Const. Qms. for miscellaneous camps, for 1st Div. review, with station at Washington, D. C.

Sanitary Corps.

Rapp, Capt. H. A., to Hosp. No. 8, at Colonia, N. J.

Givler, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Slocum.

Coast Artillery.

Blackmore, Maj. P. U., to Ft. Worden.

Burgoon, 1st Lt. D. W., to Ft. Dade.

Quartermaster Corps.

McKeany, Lt.Col. J. D., to El Paso, Texas.

Johnson, Capt. P. B., and Williams, Capt. S., to Wash. as assist. to Chief of Const. Div.

Hubbard, Capt. J. R., to New York City.

Peters, Capt. L. P., to Chicago, in charge of const. storage depot.

Amory, Capt. E. E., to Philadelphia.

Stancliff, Capt. H. T., to Wash., D. C.

Smith, Capt. F. A., to Wash. as Const. Qm. for Camp Stuart.

Stowell, 1st Lt. F. C., to Jeffersonville as asst. to Deputy Zone Finance Off.

Ordnance.

Reiter, Maj. E., to Ft. Houston.

Cooper, Maj. M. F., assigned as asst. to cmdg. off. of the Pig Point General Ordnance Depot.

Hill, Maj. H., and Palmer, Capt. C. H., to Ft. Houston.

Landers, Capt. J. A., to Ft. Bliss.

Cook, Capt. A. E., assigned as cmdg. off of 8th Provision. Ord. Dept., Pig Point, Va.

Hunt, Capt. E. M., to Raritan Arsenal with 8th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.

Williams, Capt. E., to Pig Point, Va., with 9th Light Mob. Ord. Repair Shop.

Sturtevant, Capt. G. D., and Libby, Capt. A. G., to Ft. Bliss as cmdg. off. of 3d Provisional Ord. Detachment.

Hippe, Capt. E., to Rochester in charge of Rochester Gun Plant.

Seller, Capt. H. B., to San Antonio as Cmdg. Off. of 4th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.

O'Neal, 1st Lt. A. C., to Ft. Sam Houston with 7th Provisional Ord. Detachment.

Baker, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Niles, with 3d Provisional Ord. Detachment.

Colesain, 1st Lt. L. C., to Ft. Sam Houston with 4th Provisional Ord. Detachment.

Shearer, 1st Lt. W. A., to Ft. Sam Houston as Cmdg. Off. of 4th Heavy Mobile Repair Shop.

Davisworth, 1st Lt. O. A., to Ft. Sam Houston as Cmdg. Off. of 5th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.

Stone, 1st Lt. L. F., to Pig Point, Va., with 9th Provisional Ord. Detachment.

Rocke, 1st Lt. L. F., assigned to 1st Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.

Cavalry.

Leary, Lt. Col. M. M., to Ft. Ringgold with 4th Cav.

Wadsworth, Maj. S., Jr., to Camp Dodge with 17th F. A.

Stevens, Maj. J. F., to Ft. Oglethorpe with 6th Cav.

Newton, Capt. R. L., to Ft. Russell with 19th Cav.

Sherrill, Capt. S. H., to Ft. Leavenworth with 10th Field Sig. Bat.

Bell, Capt. W. R., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at Michigan Agricultural College.

Air Service.

Richard, 1st Lt. C. W., to Rolling Field, D. C.

Mason, 1st Lt. C. W., to aviation repair depot at Dallas, Texas.

Cowles, 1st Lt. E. R., to Kelly Field.

Bailey, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Sam Houston, in office of Dept. Air Serv.

Miscellaneous.

Helmick, Maj. G. E. A., hon. discharged as Maj. Gen., U. S. A. only.

Kobes, Lt. Col. F. S., Edmunds, Lt. Col. K. E., and Snyder, Lt. Col. F. S., hon. discharged as Lt. Cols only.

Marchetti, Maj. R., to New York, in office of Judge Adv. Maritime Affairs.

Kraus, Maj. F. W., to Ft. Mason.

Harmeling, Capt. H., to Camp Funston, in office of Camp Judge Adv.

Spoon, Capt. T. L., to Washington, in attending Surgs. office.

McGhee, 1st Lt. R. D., Chem. War Serv., will report to Dir. of Chem. War Serv.

Kintner, 1st Lt. J. H., Vet. Corps, to Camp Sherman.

Resignations.

Reams, Capt. G. H., M. C.

Following as temp. Captains and provisional First Lieutenants:

Nagel, F. A.	F. A.	Davis, W. E.
Coleman, A. B.	Sig.	Kessler, E. L.
Condit, F. H.	Inf.	Sard, T. L.
Marble, J. C.	C.A.C.	Warner, A. H.
Dean, W. W.	Inf.	

C.A.C.
Cav.
C.A.C.

Wynne, L. Jr., C. A. C., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. M. Lt.

Following as Provisional First Lieutenants:

Cummins, W. G.	F.A.	Smolev, S. D.
Willis, A. L.	Inf.	Richmond, P. D.
Hahn, R. W.	F. A.	Morrison, T. B.
Lovejoy, C. E.	Inf.	Inf.
Williams, F. M.	F.A.	

F.A.
Inf.
Jr.
Inf.

Following as Temp. First Lieutenants and Provisional Second Lieutenants:

Bounds, H. C.	Inf.	Perley, E. G.
Swain, F. W.	C.A.C.	Mussil, J. J.
Batzer, A. C.	Cav.	Shea, J. T.

Inf.
C.A.C.
F. A.

Leaves.

Sanger, Lt. Col. D. B., Sig., 1 month.
Wyman, Lt. Col. C. L., Sig., 1 month.
McMurray, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 month.
Carter, Capt. W. M., F. A., 15 days ext.
Curtis, Maj. R. S., Inf., 10 days.
Mitchell, Maj. R. J., Inf., 15 days.
Stackpole, Capt. E. J., Jr., Inf., 8 months.
Odjard, Capt. O. A., Inf., 15 days.
Clapp, Capt. D. W., F. A., 15 days ext.
Ames, Capt. S. L., U. S. A., 1 month ext.
Kent, 1st Lt. G. B., M. C., 20 days.
Armstrong, 1st Lt. R. E., Air Ser., 1 month.
Myers, 1st Lt. M. J., M. C., 15 days ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Casto, Lt. Cmdr. D. H., to the Buffalo.
Comstock, Lt. Cmdr. L. W., to the Fulton.
Cole, Lt. Cmdr. H. W., to the Utah.
Ledbetter, Lt. Cmdr. P. B., to Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Smith, Lt. Cmdr. H. L., to the New Jersey.
Shaw, Lt. Cmdr. H., to Boston Navy Yard.
Emerson, Lt. Cmdr. A., to Turkey.
Tate, Lt. Cmdr. G. V., to the Spruces.
Clemmer, Lt. Cmdr. L., to Naval Hosp. at Portsmouth, N. H.
Dempsey, Lt. J. A., to Navy Ammunition Depot, New London, Conn.
Davies, Lt. W., to the Leonidas.
Drisco, Lt. L. W., to Squad 2 of Atlantic Fleet.
Fraser, Lt. J. L., to Naval Hosp. at Charleston, S. C.
Holcomb, Lt. R. R., to the Florida.
Hepler, Lt. A. B., to Naval Hosp at Mare Island.
Herrmann, Lt. L. T., to Charleston, S. C. yard.
Holcombe, Lt. A. R., to duty as aid to cmdr. of Asiatic Fleet.
Hawthorne, Lt. H., to the Rochester.
King, Lt. W. I., to Naval Air Station at Pensacola.
Nichols, Lt. C. L., to Naval Academy.
Parker, Lt. W. W., to Navy Hosp. at Great Lakes Nav. Sta.
Satterlee, Lt. R. C., to the Solace.
Thomson, Lt. Q. R., to Mare Island Navy Yard.
Thyse, Lt. L. C., to Navy Hosp. at League Island.
Bowman, Lt. C. H., to the Mobile.
Brayton, Lt. H. W., to the Black Hawk.
Hammond, Lt. E. T., to Eagle Boat No. 2 as cmdg. off.
Platt, Lt. C. B., to the Olympia.
Cumming, Lt. D. W., to Naval Hosp. at Newport, R. I.
Kellogg, Lt. C. J., to the K

COTTON GOES DOWN TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Market Experiences Brief Rally at the Start, but Gains Soon Are Wiped Out.

SOUTH BEGINS SELLING

Parther Fall in Foreign Exchange Has Depressing Influence on Traders.

Cotton continued its fall yesterday, going to new low records for the movement. At the start there was a very brief rally and prices moved up 5 to 15 points over Friday's closing. The higher levels were not held, however, bull support was withdrawn and the South started selling. A further fall in the foreign exchange market had a bad influence on cotton traders and appeared to be the predominating influence. The map, which had been highly favorable all week, continued so, and added to the selling pressure.

An unfavorable feature of the short session was the continuation of sales which had all the appearances of real liquidation of long contracts. This selling was not confined to any one interest, but seemed to be general. Hurrying such as it was, was almost exclusively of the short covering variety, for many traders who had put out lines earlier in the week were satisfied to take their profits and close their accounts over the week-end.

The maximum declines were not scored until directly at the close of the day, and at that time the net losses extended to about 80 points on the average. After the brief rally following immediately after the call, there were no rallies to speak of.

The Census Bureau will publish the first monthly report on mill consumption for the new season tomorrow, just before the opening of the market, and sentiment around the ring yesterday was that it would give the bulls no ammunition, for it is expected that takings for the month of August will be shown to have been rather light.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to this morning by the Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	33,572	29,517	89,652
Since Aug. 1	268,619	235,047	294,888
Port stocks	833,173	898,811	823,315
Interior receipts	70,617	73,221	115,321
Since Aug. 1	143,652	121,251	230,488
Interior shipments	40,938	45,616	118,783
Interior stocks	628,050	633,334	628,183
Last. brought into sight	93,353	88,485	181,603
Since Aug. 1	462,779	369,408	704,183
Northern spinners' takings	35,473	30,123	22,843
Since Aug. 1	176,083	140,610	112,748
Southern consumption	65,000	64,000	85,000
Since Aug. 1	319,000	254,000	443,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,377	54,280	37,161
Since Aug. 1	225,761	216,810	109,978
Exports to France	20,362		
Since Aug. 1	43,213	13,852	71,085
Exps. to Continent	35,384	80,382	4,800
Since Aug. 1	273,615	238,524	148,189
Total wk.'s expts.	65,123	134,642	41,961
Since Aug. 1 since Aug. 1	533,588	470,186	330,152
World's visible supply	4,209,062	4,425,287	2,842,808
Of which, American	2,772,062	2,905,287	1,845,808
Liverpool stocks	510,000	511,000	204,000
Continental stocks	284,000	312,000	138,000
New York stocks	85,053	86,229	86,524

	New Orleans stks.	263,068	275,191	220,393
	On shipboard, not cleared	57,680	111,196	113,587

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	28.95	28.98	28.80	28.30@28.85	28.80
Dec.	29.23	29.25	28.55	28.55@28.60	29.11
Jan.	29.15	29.15	28.32	28.42@28.50	29.09
March	29.20	29.26	28.60	28.60@28.62	29.20
May	29.25	29.25	29.03	28.62@28.70	29.28

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 53 points lower at 28.85c middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.75c; New Orleans, 29.00c; Savannah, 28.13c; Augusta, 27.75c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 29.80c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

MARSH FOR REDFIELD'S JOB?

National Committee Treasurer Said to be President's Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Wilbur W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, has the acceptance or refusal of the place in President Wilson's Cabinet soon to be vacated by Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

This information reached Democratic organization leaders in Illinois today by way of a feeler as to how the appointment of Mr. Marsh would be accepted by Middle Western Democrats. Political gossip has had it that Mr. Marsh would have entered the Cabinet at the time that Mr. McAdoo retired from the Treasury had it not been that the party's financial affairs required Mr. Marsh's personal attention for a few more months.

One of the suggestions today was that Mr. Marsh may prefer to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa rather than to enter the Cabinet at this particular juncture. The belief expressed in well-informed circles, however, was that the Iowa man figures as the most likely choice of the President for Redfield's successor.

BUY HAMMERSTEIN SCENERY

Star Opera Company Purchases 21 of Late Impresario's Productions.

George Blumenthal, formerly an assistant manager for the late Oscar Hammerstein and now business manager for the Star Opera Company, which plans to open a season of German opera at the Lexington Theatre on Oct. 20, concluded arrangements yesterday with Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein whereby the Star Opera Company purchased all scenery, stage properties, and electrical effects of Mr. Hammerstein, also taking over his storehouse at 441 East Nineteenth Street.

The list of operas includes "Tales of Hoffmann," "Romeo and Juliette," "Martha," "Quo Vadis," "Don Quixote," "Tannhäuser," "Juggler of Notre Dame," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Traviata," "Carmen," "Faust," "Trovatore," "Pagliacci," "Aphrodite," "Lakme," "Magic Flute," "Samson and Delilah," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Tosca," "La Bohème," "Louise," "Thais," and "Salome."

These scenes, properties, and electrical effects were partly made here and partly in London, and were used at the London Opera House during Mr. Hammerstein's season there and then shipped to the United States to be used at the Lexington Theatre at the time when Hammerstein expected again to present opera in New York, but was prevented from doing so through an agreement with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

N. G. Shidle Marries Miss Bower.

The marriage of Norman Glass Shidle, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Benton Shidle of Swarthmore, Penn., and Miss Ethelwyn Bower, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Bower of this city, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the Short Avenue Methodist Church. Dr. de Mattos of St. Luke's Episcopal Church officiating. The bride, in satin and lace, had Miss Edith Mendenhall of Toughkenamon, Penn., as maid of honor, and W. Ralph Gawthrop of Lancaster, Penn., acted as best man. The bride is a sister of W. C. Bower, the purchasing agent of the New York Central Railroad Lines, and of Charles T. Bower, Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific System. Mr. Shidle is a Swarthmore graduate, class of '17.

Miss Dickson Weds Dr. V. B. Seidler

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Dickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dickson of Montclair, N. J., and Dr. Victor Bayard Seidler, also of Montclair, took place last evening at the Summer home of the bride's parents, Highland Croft, Littleton, N. H. The Rev. S. J. Fisher of Pittsburgh, who officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents, officiated. The bride was a member of the class of '17 at Wellesley College. Dr. Seidler is a graduate of Brown and Columbia Universities. The couple will reside at Montclair upon their return from a wedding trip.

BARON DEWITZ WEDS FOR FOURTH TIME

Marries Thaisne de Malmey, Who Says She Is Cousin of Late Empress of Austria.

BRIDE IS MOVIE ACTRESS

Ceremony by Peace Justice in Greenwich—Baron's Former Wives, All on Stage, Divorced Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—A man calling himself the Baron Hroif J. O. E. Dewitz of New York, a moving picture director, and a girl who said she was A. M. Thaisn de Malmey, a moving picture actress, and daughter of Joseph W. de Malmey and Catherine Thomas de Malmey, were married here today by Justice Albert S. Mead in his office. They came up by train from New York, and the bride changed from a traveling dress into a gorgeous pink creation for the ceremony and back again afterward in her traveling costume. Dewitz gave his age as 40, and said he was born in Denmark, and Miss de Malmey gave hers as 21, and said she was born in Spain and was a cousin of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria. They said that they had never been married before. They left for New York, saying they would leave New York Sunday morning for the Pacific Coast.

The so-called "Baron" Dewitz, in spite of his statements to the Greenwich Justice, has been married before, not only once, but several times, and his erstwhile wives are on record as divorcing him. Records show that on May 17, 1908, he was married to Nina Pastorelli, a toe dancer with "The Dancing Daisies." On April 4, 1911, he married Mrs. Katheryn de Montford, an actress, who obtained a divorce from him on Jan. 18, 1912. His third venture was with Miss Freed, whose stage name was Mlle. Valkyrien, another actress who as Mrs. Adele Freed von Dewitz also got a divorce, the interlocutory decree having been signed on Feb. 13, 1919, by Justice Albert F. Seeger at White Plains. She was then in the movies, and the decree gave her the two-year-old son of the pair.

At the time he married Miss Freed, otherwise Mlle. Valkyrien, the "Baron" sent cards announcing that their residence would be at the Plaza after Sept. 1, 1914, but at the time the cards were issued he and his bride were living at 560 West End Avenue with a Miss Bessie M. Clay.

GUIDES SHIPS IN FOG BY CABLE IN THE WATER

New Invention to Prevent Harbor Collisions Successfully Tried Out by the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Earl C. Hanson, an inventor of Los Angeles, it was announced here today, had invented an auditory system for guiding ships in a fog, which, according to those who have examined the apparatus, promises to make ocean travel free from all dangers of collision due to fogs, if further tests prove as satisfactory as previous experiments.

Experts in the navy are impressed with the invention. A contract was signed today by which the Navy Department is to conduct an elaborate test at the naval base in New London, and later in Ambrose Channel in New York Harbor.

The new device is described as simplicity itself. A cable is laid in the centre of the ship channel. Through the listening devices on board the ship gives off a sound of certain pitch that cannot be mistaken for any other sound. The ship hugs the cable from harbor line to harbor line. Sounds are heard in the Captain's cabin listening devices like telephone receivers are placed and attached by wires to the hull of the ship. The ship follows the course of the cable. Any variation away from the cable is indicated by visible indicators which show for the distances away from the cable and the ship is then put back over the cable by the steering rudder in the usual manner.

By the ear receivers the indicators may be confirmed at all times. Vessels going in port will use one cable; those coming out another. The sound on each is different and there can be no confusion and therefore no collision.

Along the cable at mile intervals a section is insulated with lead. Through this no sound can come and therefore the man on listening duty can tell instantly how far the ship has progressed, and by a cable chart in front of him can tell where the cable turns and where the ship must be steered to follow the curve of the cable and the centre of the channel. The new device, according to those who have tested it and recommended its use, is as reliable as the telephone. It will work in all conditions of water and weather, it is said, and no amount of electricity in the air or powerful wireless currents about the ship can affect it in any way.

F. R. Marriott, expert radio aid of the Navy Department, has conducted tests, using this system for guiding ships in tests on the Pacific coast with good results. Material and apparatus are now on the ground at the naval base at New London, Conn., for more elaborate tests in the next few days.

GALLOWAY RESIGNS, BLAMES BURLESON

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

son's conduct is furnished by his proposed amendment to this order, which now awaits the signature of the President. The existing order provides that the eligible candidate with the highest standing shall be nominated. A large number of nominations have been held up, many of them for a long time, evidently in anticipation of this amendment, which will permit Burleson, in many cases, to deprive those standing highest in these examinations of the nominations to which they already are entitled. Among the post offices affected by the amendment are those in Boston, Mass., and Newark, N. J.

Furthermore, a short time ago, the commission unanimously recommended that the President appoint as Chief Examiner an employe of the commission who is far better qualified for this position than any other person of whom the commission has knowledge. But the Postmaster General desires that the position be filled by another person of his own selection.

A short time ago Mr. Galloway's friends promised that if he were forced from his position, the most "plausible publicity" would be thrown upon the whole affair from its beginning. Numerous Republican Senators, such as Watson of Indiana, Townsend of Michigan, Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Representatives, including Zihlman of Maryland, Madden of Illinois and Steenerson of Minnesota, have time and again insisted that the Post Office Department should be investigated.

It now appears that Mr. Galloway's "forced" resignation may be the pivot upon which an investigation will be hinged. This afternoon, before he was aware of the resignation, Senator Townsend, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, asked Mr. Galloway to appear upon a routine matter which the committee will consider on Friday. It is expected that at that time many searching questions will be asked of the Civil Service Commissioner, and probably the entire circumstances, including Mr. Galloway's former conversations with the President upon the subject of Civil Service and the Post Office Department, will be inquired into.

The Presidential request last Winter for the resignations of Messrs. Galloway and Craven came without warning. At the same time, John A. Merrill Ihlenry, Republican, who headed the commission, and with whom Messrs. Galloway and Craven had been on strained terms for a long time, as a result of differences over the latter's policy, was given a $10,000 job by the State Department as a financial agent in Haiti.

It is understood that the amendment suggested by Mr. Burleson, and to which Mr. Galloway objected in his statement, would allow the Postmaster General to retain in post offices the second in command, despite the fact that some outside applicant might have won the post with the highest rating. Critics of Mr. Burleson say this would give him unlimited power to build up and repair his political machine. The chief criticism of the Postmaster General by those who have taken the side of the Civil Service is that he has exercised favoritism and discrimination in appointments and has held up other appointments. Senators Pomerene of Ohio and Walsh of Massachusetts are said to be indignant that appointments in their States have been long delayed.

Stories have been afloat in Washington every since the President's return that the Postmaster General would not be removed from the Cabinet, but the President has put the soft pedal on this, and asked him to refrain from a course which has made him one of the chief targets among the Cabinet members.

Mr. Galloway formerly was private secretary to Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina. He was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner June 20, 1913. It was said this afternoon that he will remain in Washington and engage in the practice of law.

THEATRES REOPEN; ACTORS' STRIKE ENDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

tion has settled upon conditions which insure as reasonably remote the possibilities of a closed shop and a general strike in the theatres. We are satisfied. The actors are satisfied. Now let's forget it and see if we can find some plays that will not cause the public to regret the re-opening of the theatres."

Among those present at the Bar Association last night when the agreement was ratified were the following: For the Producing Managers' Association, Arthur Hopkins, Sam H. Harris, Bainbridge Colby, Lee Levy Mayer, William Klein, Joseph N. Auerbach, and Henry Savage; for the Actors' Equity Association, Paul Turner, W. B. Hubin,, Frank Gillmore, Justus Sheffield, and ex-Vice Chancellor Lane of New Jersey.

Cohan Proud of the League.

The friends of George M. Cohan were interested in his future position. Mr. Cohan resigned from the managers' organization and the actors' societies and advanced $100,000 as a guarantee of his interest in the Fidelity organization which was begun by Louis Mann. It was said yesterday that Mr. Cohan would continue his interest in the Fidelity. His plan to take a year's holiday was interrupted when the strike began and he will take a vacation of two weeks, after which he will return, spend some time in aiding in the building up of the Fidelity and will then continue his long vacation. Mr. Cohan issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Actors' Fidelity League has been made a permanent and secure organization and has already established exactly the thing it set out to do, namely, to save the theatre from the 'closed shop.' As President of the league I am glad to announce that we are proud and happy to be in the position we hold today—free to act as our own agents—free to put our signatures to contracts and feel and know that no affiliations, no outside forces can ever have control over our future in the theatre. We will stand firmly upon the platform we have built for ourselves and our slogan shall ever be, 'For the actor first, last, and always.' We bear no malice. We condemn no man. But we shall always demand our rights."

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity was held yesterday, after which it was announced that a mass meeting of the organization would be held at 3:30 Tuesday afternoon in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor and not at the Hotel Knickerbocker in the evening as previously announced.

"I am fairly conversant with a victory when I see one," said William A. Brady, who resumed his rôle as the butler in "3:45" last night for the last time, "but I would call this a draw."

"The strike was a blessing in disguise," a manager was quoted as saying. "If all other industries would pursue the same course of amicable adjustment of their differences the industrial problems of the country would be settled quickly."

George White, interrupting his rehearsal of his "Scandals of 1919," said yesterday afternoon at the Liberty Theatre: "We are all one happy family. Strike talk is barred. There is no discrimination between Equity and Fidelity."

"Let's All Be Pals."

Actors in "A Voice in the Dark" at the Republic found boxes of cigars and actresses bunches of flowers in their dressing rooms when they appeared last night. The gifts bore the message: "Welcome home. Let's all be pals," and were signed by Al Woods, the producer.

The following productions opened last night:

"Chu Chin Chow".....Century
"Lightnin'".....Gaiety
"The Challenge".....Selwyn
"A Voice in the Dark".....Republic
"The Scandals of 1919".....Liberty

The houses were practically sold out. The majority of the leading players, it was said, were members of the Equity, with the exception of Holbrook Blinn of "The Challenge," a member of the Fidelity.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who presided at the meeting, which lasted until Saturday morning at the St. Regis, where the strike was settled, made the following statement yesterday:

The amiable settlement was due in no small degree to the spirit in which the managers met the other side and the reciprocating responses.

The joint committee, containing friends of many years, met with the very evident intent of doing what was best in every way for the theatre as an institution, and it was not a difficult task to agree upon points that the previous consultation of attorneys had left as in any way debatable.

The immediate meeting was probably the outgrowth of the suggestion made by the playwrights and the committee composed of Eugene Buck, Eugene Walter, Rupert Hughes, Owen Davis, and Augustus Thomas.

The theatres are to be opened immediately with the understanding arrived at, and which will be placed in legal and unambiguous clarity by the lawyers of both sides, meeting today for the sole purpose of registering in permanent fashion the arrangement arrived at.

Earle Boothe, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Equity, in announcing that all plans for future performances by his organization had been canceled, said:

The Profit-Sharing Theatre.

"Our booking and production plans will be suspended until the smoke of battle has cleared away," said Colonel Boothe. "Naturally the Equity will wish to go more fully into the details of this proposition—now that the fight has been won—before finally embarking upon profit-sharing enterprises. We will take the matter up as soon as the situation has quieted down.

"Certainly our enterprises have met with astonishing success—our financial offices have been handling considerably more than $6,000 daily. This has been due to the spirit with which members of the committee, the production forces, and the ladies who acted as ushers and ticket sellers have pulled together. Personally I believe the profit-sharing theatre will become a permanent part of the theatrical industry, whether operated by an organization or by private interests."

"It is finished and I think that hereafter everybody will play fair," said C. C. Shay of the Stage Hands Union. "It has been a temporary evil leading to a permanent good. The stage hands acted only to help their fellow members of the theatrical profession. We asked no benefit for ourselves and received none.

"Last night's meeting was absolutely the first time that representative committees from both sides got together. This first fair and open meeting resulted in a complete settlement."

Among the productions that will open soon are the following:

Monday.

"Up From Nowhere".....Comedy
"East Is West".....Astor
"She Would and She Did".....Vanderbilt
"A Lonely Romeo".....Casino
"Monte Cristo, Jr.".....Winter Garden
Gallo Opera Company.....Shubert
"The Five Million".....Maxine Elliott
"Those Who Walk in Darkness".....Forty-eighth Street
"The Royal Vagabond".....Cohan & Harris
"The Better 'Ole".....Booth
Thurston the Magician.....Globe

Tuesday.

"A Regular Fellar".....Cort
"Nightie Night".....Princess

Wednesday.

The Follies.....New Amsterdam
"Friendly Enemies".....Manhattan Opera House

Thursday.

"Scandal".....Thirty-ninth Street

"It was a great thing for the artistic future of the stage," said Ethel Barrymore, one of the active figures of the Equity, speaking last night of the strike and the settlement.

Announcement was made last night by the Shuberts that with few exceptions all the theatres under their direction in New York and throughout the country, to the number of 120, would be open for business tomorrow night.

CHICAGO HOUSES REOPEN.

Actors Go Back to Work on News of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Although members of the Actors' Equity Association in Chicago have not yet received details of the New York strike settlement, they have been told that they have won and have gone back to work.

Theatre managers spent a busy day rounding up actors, actresses, ushers, stage hands, electricians, and musicians. Some playhouses were able to give performances tonight, but others must wait until tomorrow, and still others will not open until later in the week, as members of their companies had returned to the East or new companies have not yet arrived.

LOCKOUT IN PARIS.

Theatres Expected to Follow Vaudeville Houses, Following Strike.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A delegation from the Federation of Actors and Theatrical Employes met with representatives of the Managers' Association today but found an agreement was impossible, according to an announcement, as a result of which a renewal of the theatre lockout on the part of certain managers. The announcement says the Federation is awaiting events and is "taking all steps in conformity with the decisions reached on Sept. 3," when a committee was chosen to decide upon some means for enforcing the granting of claims presented to the managers.

Following the strike of orchestra players, three vaudeville managers, with the directors of several cafe concerts and moving picture houses, declared a lockout tonight. It is said that the theatres of the city will probably follow their example on Monday or Tuesday.

When the situation seemed to present some hope of settlement the action of the musicians of three vaudeville houses precipitated a crisis.

DOUBTS DAUGHTER'S TROTH

Mrs. A. Montgomery Ward Is Not Aware of Engagement to Gen. Smith

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marjorie Ward, daughter of the late Chicago merchant, A. Montgomery Ward, to Commander Norman M. Smith, U. S. N., but Mrs. Ward said today that she was aware of her daughter's engagement.

Mrs. Ward said she was sure her daughter would have notified her if she were intending to be married. Mrs. Ward also said that she would make the formal announcement whenever her daughter was engaged. Commander Smith is an old friend of the family and Mrs. Ward thinks that because he and her daughter, who is at Coronado Beach, Cal., have been seen together frequently for the last seven weeks their engagement is suspected.

Commander Smith is in command of the San Diego Public Works Office of the Twelfth Naval District.

H. T. Lockwood Dies on Golf Links.

Harry Thompson Lockwood, 46 years old, President of Thomas L. Fowler Co., Inc., metals, 42 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday morning while on the links of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I. He was born in Stamford, Conn., and his home was at 505 West 110th Street, this city. Mr. Lockwood was a member of the 7th Regiment Veterans' Association, formerly captain in the 1st Regiment of Illinois, and was Treasurer of the New York Chapter Empire State Sons of the American Revolution. Besides his widow, Mrs. Nora B. Lockwood, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. J. L. Lockwood, of this city.

Major Crosthwaite Killed by Auto.

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Major J. L. Crosthwaite, Jr., 39 years old, who was killed in an automobile accident Friday in Cleveland, Ohio, where he went several months ago. He was assistant director of operations of the United States Shipping Board on the Great Lakes. He was formerly connected with the insurance firm of B. M. Crosthwaite Co., 45 John Street. His father, J. L. Crosthwaite, Sr., is President of the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, of this city. The body will be brought here for interment.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROSINA B. WIRTH, widow of Christopher Wirth and one of the oldest members of the Willoughby Avenue German Presbyterian Church, died on Friday at her home, 1,963 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 88 years.

Mrs. EMMA THERESA FOSTER MURPHY, 65 years old, widow of Thomas J. Murphy, who was for many years with the Brooklyn Park Department, died at her home, 556 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday.

MORRIS KRONHEIM, President of the Morris Kronheim Dyeing Corporation in Brooklyn, established by his father more than forty years ago, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at his home, 744 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, in his 54th year.

Mrs. FANNIE WEYMARK SHEDD, a former resident of Brooklyn for five years, and widow of Thomas Shedd, an artist, died on Thursday at the age of 83 years. She was born in England.

Mrs. MARGARET McBRIDE BERRY, widow of Joseph Lee Berry, died in her 62d year on Wednesday in the Swedish Hospital. She was formerly active in the work of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, of which her husband was at one time the sexton.

HARRY D. COLLEN, 58 years old, a broker, and for twenty-five years a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange, died on Friday at the home of his son in Bayside, L. I. He was also a member of Knickerbocker Lodge, F. and A. M.

MICHAEL J. COLGAN, one of the oldest men in active service with the Long Island Railroad, with which he had been connected for fifty-eight years, died on Thursday at his home in Astoria.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, a carpenter and builder, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 687 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, in his 38th year.

Mrs. AGNES S. KORN, a resident of Southold, N. Y., and wife of former Elections Commissioner Lewis S. Korn, died on Wednesday, at the age of 55 years.

Mrs. LOUISE MOTTDELL MANICE, wife of Arthur R. Manice, died suddenly yesterday in her apartment at the Chatham Hotel.

JOHN MOORE, 68 years old, editor of The Elmira Sunday Telegram, died Friday night in St. Joseph's Hospital, Elmira, N. Y. In 1913 Governor Glynn appointed him a Regent in the University of the State of New York.

Mrs. MARY AUGUSTUS CLARK, widow of John Green Clark, died Thursday night in Mount Kisco, at the age of 85.

JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT, 82 years old, a widely known jewelry manufacturer, is dead at his home in Providence, R. I.

DAVID M. BURNS of Burns & Read of this city died Thursday in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.

ALEXANDER F. WALSH, 86 years old, Superintendent of St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester, died Friday night at his home, 997 Kelly Street, Bronx.

Mrs. EDITH WEBB, theatrical costumer, died Friday at Rockaway Beach.

THEODORE F. ROSE, 70 years old, banker and President of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home in Muncie, Ind.

Born.

ALPREN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alpren announce the birth of a son on Aug. 28, 1919, 700 West 172d St.

BERLIER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Berlier (nee Sadie Riesfeld) announce the birth of a daughter, Lucille Marsha, Sept. 3, 47 Fort Washington Av.

DAVIDGE.—Mr. and Mrs. Willis D'Orsay Davidge announce the birth of a daughter, D'Orsay Frances, on Sept. 5, 120 Sharman Av.

HOLT.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Holt, (nee Charlotte Roth,) announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 4, 1919.

HORVITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horvitz of 250 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 2, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

KONERDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Konerding (nee Roslyn Rotheim) announce the birth of a daughter, Janice, Sept. 6, Brunor's Sanitarium.

MILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Abe Miller, (nee Lillian Schwartz,) 615 West 150th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Monday, Sept. 1, 1919.

VOLK.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Volk of 2,275 85th St., announce the birth of a son, Friday, Sept. 5, at Lying-In Hospital.

Engaged.

ABELSON—GRABSCHEID.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Grabscheid of 463 West 159th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mollie, to Mr. Jess Abelson of Ottawa, Canada.

ABRAMS—WINTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Winter announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Raymond Teal Abrams. No cards.

BACHMAN—LOWENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Lowenstein of the Hebrew Orphan's Home, Jersey City, announce the engagement reception of their daughter, Gertrude Victoria, to Mr. Sydney B. Bachman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bachman, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 4 P. M., at Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., after 8 o'clock. No cards.

BARISH—SELLERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Selferman announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Philip Barish, Sept. 1, 1919.

BARUCH—BARSHA.—Miss Anne Barsha, betrothed to Mr. Reginald A. Baruch. Reception Sept. 14 at 3, Hotel Astor. No cards.

BROOKES—PERPALL.—Mrs. Lillian W. Perpall announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillian Viola Perpall, to Clifford De Witt Brookes.

BROWN—MATTHEWS.—Mr. Samuel L. Matthews of Riverdale announce announces the engagement of his daughter, Rosalie D. Matthews, to Mr. Jerome H. Brown of Albany, Ga.

COHEN—KANTOR.—Mr. and Mrs. David Kantor announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Kantor, to David S. Cohen, New York City.

DEUTSCH—ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenthal of 248 Audubon Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter Edna to Mr. Samuel Deutsch.

DOLINSKY—SILBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Silberman of 960 Hendrix St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida Silberman, to Mr. Bernhard Dolinsky of 9 East 97th St., New York City.

DRYER—BLUMENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blumenthal of Montreal, Canada, beg to announce the betrothal of their daughter, Sevilla, to Robert Dryer of New York.

ELGART—FRANKLIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Franklin of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carolyn Franklin, to Mr. Lewis M. Elgart of Brooklyn.

Engaged.

ELSON—WAXMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Waxman of Brooklyn wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha H. Waxman to Nat Elson.

FEDDEN—MECHANIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mechanic announce the engagement of their daughter Rebel to Mr. Maurice Fiegner.

FITZ—PLAUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Plaut of 351 Lexington Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Edna to Mr. Nathan Fitz, Philadelphia and Oklahoma papers please copy.

GITTLER—LIPPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lipman of 780 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Mr. A. J. Gittler of New York City.

GRANT—WETZEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wetzel announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Mignon Wetzel, to Mr. Harry Baker Grant of New York.

GREEN—PARSONS.—Mrs. James F. Dechert of 55 East 76th St. and Oyster Bay, L. I., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Katherine Parsons, daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons, to Mr. Cleveland Langerour Green, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Green of 51 West 86th St. No definite day set for wedding.

HANOWER—WEBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Weber of 1,022 Park Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah V., to Leopard R. Hanower.

HIRSCHFIELD—GREENBERG.—Mrs. Gussie Greenberg of 900 Fox St., announces the betrothal of her daughter, Clara, to Mr. Emanuel M. Hirschfield.

JACKSON—MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Morris of 1,051 Boston Road announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Julius Jackson of 246 West 99th St., New York.

KAMBER—BLUMENTHAL.—Mrs. Gussie Kamber of Boston, Mass., begs to announce the betrothal of her daughter, Frances, to George Blumenthal of Montreal, Canada.

KLEIN—HIMMELREICH.—Miss Lillian Himmelreich of 447 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, to Mr. Benjamin Klein of Brooklyn.

KRAUS—ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenthal of 963 West 166th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna, to Mr. Henry Kraus of Far Rockaway.

LETO—D'ALEO.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D'Aleo announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Stella, to Leo Leto of Brooklyn.

LIPPMAN—MEDVID.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Lippman announce the engagement of Irving to Mildred Medvid of Roxbury, Mass.

MANDLE—LOWETT.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lowett of 803 West 180th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Mortimer B. Mandle.

MARTINSON—EICHLER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Eichler, 2,224 Amsterdam Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Sylvia to Dr. Herman Martinson.

MASON—KENT. — Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kent, 575 West 150th St., New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Mr. Georg E. Mason, 1,107 Forest Av., New Rochelle.

NEPEL—GOLDSTEIN.—Mrs. Kate Goldstein of 875 West 172d St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Gladys, to Josef P. Nepel of this city.

ROMAINE—JACOBSOHN.—Esther R. Jacobsohn, Abe Romaine, betrothed Sept. 8, 1919.

ROSENBERG—SOLOMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Solomon of 914 Southern Boulevard, N. Y. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel J., to Mr. Emanuel W. Rosenberg, Sept. 3, 1919.

SCHWARTZ—SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Silverman, 1,960 St. Ann's Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, (Essie,) to Mr. Samuel H. Schwartz of Brooklyn.

SICHEL—GREEN.—Mrs. Hannah Green, 419 West 156th St., announced the engagement of her daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Jack Sichel.

STERN—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Stern announce the engagement of their daughter, Fredia, to Mr. Reuben Marks of New York City.

STERNE—GOLDSMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Goldsmith announces the engagement of their daughter, Viola, to Cecil M. Sterne, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sterne.

STERNLICHT—MENDELSOHN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Mendelsohn of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their sister, Ida, to Mr. Abe Sternlicht, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sternlicht of 800 Caudwell Av., N. Y. C. Reception after 6 P. M.

MICHAEL J. COLGAN, one of the oldest men in active service with the Long Island Railroad, with which he had been connected for fifty-eight years, died on Thursday at his home in Astoria.

TEBRICH—DELSON.—Mrs. and Mr. M. Delson of 278 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Rose to Mr. Charles H. Tebrich of Boston.

TROSK—SIGMUND.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Sigmund of 2000 West 112th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. George Trosk of 175 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

WALLACH—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Meyer announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alva Ely Meyer, to Mr. Harry K. Wallach, son of Mrs. Karl M. Wallach.

Married.

BLOCH—SUGARMAN.—The marriage of Zetora R. Sugarman and Eugene Bloch was solemnized Sept. 1 at the home of the brother of the bride, I. J. Sugarman. The Rev. Sidney S. Goldstein, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated.

HIRSCH—WITKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Witkin announce the marriage of their daughter Mary to Dr. Arthur G. W. Hirsch, Jersey City, N. J.

JELLINEK—LEWENGOOD.—On Sept. 4, at noon, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lewengood, 160 West 87th, Ruth Hannah to Arthur Jellinek of 907 Kelly Street, Bronx.

LIPSHIRES—NOVECK.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Noveck announce the marriage of their daughter Mildred to Mr. Ry. Lipshires of Boston, Aug. 31, 1919.

TUNIK—PRICE.—By the Rev. Dr. Kirchner, at Bristol, Bridgeton, Edgemere, L. I., Sept. 7, Miss Neta Price to Dr. Joseph Tunik.

TYROLER—LEVY.—Aug. 31, 1919 Sarah B. Levy to Wilfred E. Tyroler, both of New York.

Anniversaries.

HEYMAN.—The Rev. and Mrs. Hugo Heyman of 1,090 St. Nicholas

Clearance of Embroidered Models

Incoming stocks must have a place—so the Art Embroidery Section is dismissing many lovely bits of needlework at most attractive prices. Included — Children's Dresses — Centre-Pieces— Scarfs—Pillows and a little lot of Stamped Pieces. A Splendid Chance for All Who Love Dainty Things.

GIMBELS—ART NEEDLEWORK SHOP—Second Floor

For Other Gimbel News See Page 15.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Piano Store Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.
During Player-Piano Sale
Use Broadway and 33d St. Entrance.
GIMBELS MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor

Dressmakers, Ladies' Tailors, Manufacturers, and Tourists, Attention!

"Luxuriance" Is the Theme of The New Coats

—luxuriance of soft, thick, warmth-without-weight materials

—luxuriance of furs—that envelop one in soft coziness

—luxuriance of lines that flow and drape and extend and ripple without restraint

Even Luxuriance of Color; Rich Tints That Reflect the Woods in Autumnal Attire and the Colors of Woodland Creatures.

Moose—a new tan
Dragonfly—a new blue
Flying fox—a new brown
Bluebird—another wonderful blue

Mulberry—Autumn Leaf Brown—Heather—Reindeer; not to mention models galore in navy blue and black that some, however, will prefer.

Evidence of a gay, joyous Paris is apparent in every wonderful new coat model in this Autumn collection. Shawl collars with the sumptuousness of capes; or collars without fur—using cloth draped on cloth. Sleeves with luxurious width of cuff; extended hip lines; great double pockets; big buttons in tones blending with the coats' colorings.

Prices That Have "Held Down" Rising Costs in Order to Achieve the Extraordinary Values at $69.50—$89.50—$92.50 to $125

Wonderful Coat Assortments Beginning With $39.50

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor

And those who make their own Charming Frocks, Coats and other Outer Apparel

First Showing
of the Newest Weaves Colors and Novelties

In Addition

A great abundance of Silk Duvetyn, Peach Bloom, Tricotine, Velours, Broadcloths, and all other dependable fabrics that have come to be the "stand-by" of well dressed women.

To Open the Season, Tomorrow—

—54-in. All-Wool Tricotine, $5.50 yd.
Choice of half a dozen shades, including navy blue and black.

—54-in. All-Wool Velours, $4.95 yd.
Choice of more than a dozen shades.

—54-in. All-Wool Tailor Serge, $3.95 yd.
Dark navy blue only.

—50-in. All-Wool Serge, $2.85 yd.
Fine twill. Black, navy.

—54-in. All-Wool Plaids, $5.50 yd.
More than 30 designs and colors from which to choose.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The New Overblouse That Paris Is Wearing

"La Casaque Plisse"

On the Bois—along the Champs Elysees—at the race meetings—everywhere the smart Parisienne may be seen wearing a "Casaque"; this slip-on garment as simple or as elegant as individual taste dictates. Among the newest—is "La Casaque Plisse."

The Accordion Pleated Overblouse of Finest Georgette Crepe

Just unpacked from their ocean voyage is a handful of these.

Short of Sleeve—With a Debutante Simplicity of Neckline; the Girdle—an Ingenious Bit of Self-Braiding—and so as to Be Unmistakably French

A Triple Cocarde of Triumph in the New Drapeau Bleu

At Gimbels may be chosen the new "Casaque Plisse" in colorings of ashes of roses, shell pink, midnight blue, black—all with the drapeau bleu cocarde. **$59.50**

The GIMBEL GALLERY OF BLOUSES—Third Floor

Glove Silk Jersey Fashions Pretty

Petticoats, $8.95

For the charming foundation of slim Autumn frocks and suits, what can be nicer than a dainty Petticoat of soft, lustrous, durable Jersey Silk? These—for instance. Imagine, Madame, a luscious emerald green which wreathes its accordion pleated flounce with very, very narrow bands of Navy Blue Baby Ribbon!

Nothing could be lovelier—you're sure—until you see an Alice blue "Petty" which adorns its deep frill with quaint Dresden flowered ribbon—and a bit of gold—Like Paris—that—and quite irresistible!

But, yes, Madame—choice is difficult when there are so many delightful Petticoats—*in Taffeta—in Peau de Cygne—in Jersey—in Satin—in Black—in Navy*—in all the favored shades for Autumn—all beautifully cut and finished, and at such a wide range of prices, $3.95 to $26.00.

So you're sure to find the very Petticoat you are seeking in

GIMBELS—ENLARGED PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor

15,000 Best Quality Optic Glass Tumblers, $1.00 doz.
5,000 Floral Cut Glass Tumblers, 29c ea.

Heavy Blanks With Rich Cutting

Because of the sensationally low price and because so many want tumblers of these delightful styles, none will be sent C. O. D.

These Glass Offerings Together With
500 English Teapots at 95c. ea., and
3000 White-and-Gold Cups and Saucers at 35c Pr.
Show the generous trend of the Gimbel September Sale of Glass, China and Lamps.

American Porcelain Set—106 Pc.—attractive border, coin gold handles, $27.50
Illustrated above.

English Porcelain—106 pc.—open stock — attractive floral border $42.50
Illustrated above.

Theodore Haviland & Co. 100 pc. Dinner Service, $125.00
Illustrated above.

Dinner Sets at $27.50, $42.50, up to $475.00

GIMBELS CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTIONS—Fifth Floor

Pink and Blue Batiste Combine in Such Delightful

Nightgowns, $2.00

Pink and blue—or blue and pink—how everything feminine loves the Parisian charm of it—Or the thrill of white with the popular French orchid so seductively shown in these pleasant little Nighties that have just arrived in the Gimbel Lingerie Shop.

A White Nightie trims itself with orchid bias bands and hand-embroiders itself with sprays of orchid flowers, while coy little bows perch like butterflies on one's pretty shoulders.

A Blue Nightie with pink bands and a Pink Nightie with blue bands and a clever new darning stitch embroidery are charmingly and femininely fashioned in similar way. But, if you prefer a little round-necked style, here is

A Soft, Pink Batiste Nightie. $1.50

which takes unto itself rows of dainty shirring, hemstitching and embroidery in pink and blue.

GIMBELS—LINGERIE SHOP—Second Floor

$500,000.00 Worth---Upholstery Fabrics and Lace Curtains,

Portieres, Couch Covers, Table Covers, Drapery Fabrics, (light and dark colors; light and heavyweight materials), Cretonnes, Nets, Scrims, Voile, Marquisette, Window Shades, and Upholstery Hardware

This sale includes a large and varied selection of the accepted styles, designs, and colors in new upholstery fabrics for the Autumn. This immense stock is truly representative of the famous Gimbel standard and initiative.

The Upholstery Section, on the Sixth Floor, has spent more than a year in collecting its great stocks; and has collected them so intelligently that your savings will be 10% to 50% below present market quotations. Every day some special item will be featured, so watch the papers daily and plan your buying carefully to take advantage of Gimbel Initiative.

200 Real Lace Window Panels
$10.50 each.

Size 42 in. and 44 in. wide by 2½ yds. long. Color, Ivory. Hand-made Lace and Embroidery, Antique, Filet and Combinations, mounted Marquisette and Voile. Five designs from which to select.

200 Beautiful Lace Window Panels
$5.75 each.

Lace and Embroidery Combinations reproducing Filet, Venise, Cluny, &c., in White, Ecru and Ivory Color, mounted on very fine Voile. 22 designs in the selection.

300 Imported Real Lace Panels

45 in. wide by 2½ yds. long. Colors, White and Ecru. Laces are Combinations, Lacet, Marie Antoinette and Antique, mounted on English Cable Net; very elaborate and durable.

PRICES: $6.50, $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $8.25, $9.25, $10.50 to $13.50 each.

500 Lace Window Panels
$1.75 to $3.65 each.

33 in., 45 in., 50 in. wide by 2½ yds. long. COLOR: White.

Machine-made reproductions of Cluny, Filet and other Laces. Very effective and durable.

"Irish Point" Curtains
$8.75 to $9.85 pair. (Illustrated.)

SIZE: 2½ yards long.
COLOR: White.

Imported Brussels Point Curtains
$17.50 and $18.50 pair.

WHITE ONLY. SIZE: 2½ yards long.

Dutch Curtain Sets
$2.35 and $4.35 set. (Illustrated)

(One Pair Curtains and Valance)
(Ready to Hang. No Labor Required)

Materials: Scrim, Voile, Marquisette. Some hemmed, hemstitched, edged with lace and lace insertion.

PRICES: $1.80, 2.00, 2.35, 4.35, 4.85 per set.

COLORS: White and ecru, ivory.

SIZE: 2¼ yards long.

300 Pairs Scrim and Marquisette Hemstitched Curtains, $1.75 pair.

Also voile tucked curtains; with single, double and triple tuck.

200 Marie Antoinette Panels
$3.75 to $12.50 each.

Mounted on Net. COLORS: White, a few numbers in Ecru. Width 36 in. to 45 in. x 2½ yds. long.

American Filet Net Curtains, $2.25, $2.65, $3.95 (Illustrated) and upwards to $12.50 pair.

Allover effects, others with insertion and edge, and still others with edge only in plain filet net, also copies of Point Esprit with edge.

COLORS: White, ivory and beige.

Sectional Lace Curtains

This is a very practical method of buying Lace Panels, by sections, to fit any width window, narrow or wide. Panels are machine made.

Prices range from 75c to $1.60 per section.

Note: An average window of 3 ft. wide would require 4 to 5 sections, so that the complete window panel will cost from $3.00 to $6.40 each.

10 designs. Ivory only.

Scrim, Voile and Marquisette Curtains
$1.65 to $14.95 pair.

Sold by the pair only.

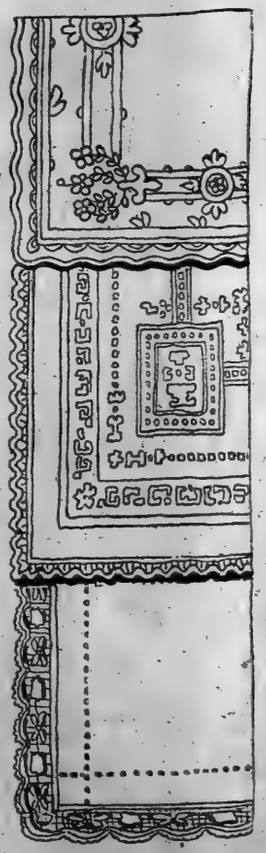
Styles are plain hemmed, hemstitched, edged and insertion and edge; others are ornamented with various kinds of laces, motifs, drawn work and embroidery.

Marie Antoinette Curtains
$4.25, $5.50, $7.85 to $34.50 pair.
(Illustrated.)

Work mounted on a durable cable net. Finished with a reinforced double hem. Most of the styles shown are finished with Renaissance lace edge. The styles illustrated are typical.

COLORS: White and ecru.

Lengths range from 2½ to 3½ yards.



Washable Curtain Fabrics

Plain, Dotted and Figured.

COLORS: White, Ecru, or Ivory. Thousands of yards, hundreds of designs in standard width:

—Figured Filet Curtain Nets
35c, 38c, 45c Yd.
—Figured & Dotted Marquisette Grenadine
55c Yd.
—Cross Bar Drawn Work Voile & Marquisette, 55c Yd.
—Dotted & Figured Curtain Muslin
29c Yd.
—Imported Curtain Madras
80c to $1.60 Yd.
—Domestic Curtain Madras, 45c to 65c Yd.
—Curtain Voile, Figure woven in, 65c Yd.
—Plain Scrim, Voile & Marquisette
35c to 95c Yd.
—Cross Bar Design Curtain Voile with drawn work border, 35c Yd.
—Colored Woven Figured Madras, Colored design on Cream ground, 60c and 65c Yd.
—½ Sash Panels & ½ Sash Curtains, for the lower ½ of the Window Panels, 45c, 90c and $2.25 each.
—Curtains, $1.00 and $1.75 pair.

250 American Made Lace Panels
$3.25 to $5.95

Filet and Combination, in Combinations of Reproductions of Cluny, Filet, Venise, Antique and Embroidery.

Colors: White only. Size: 41 in. x 2½ yds.

Also a miscellaneous lot of similar styles at $2.50 to $5.15 each.

Printed Marquisette Dutch Curtains
$3.95 Set

Light and dark effects. Hemstitched finish. Curtains are 2¼ yards long, and have separate valance ready to hang.

500 Pairs Voile Curtains, $2.75 pair with insertion and edge.

GIMBELS—UPHOLSTERY SECTION—Sixth Floor

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The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION | FINANCIAL—BUSINESS | Section 2

E — SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919. — E

STAND BY REPORT ON STRIKE TRUCE

Committee, Discharged by the State Federation Head, Uphold Recommendations.

HEED ADVICE OF WILSON

Pierce and Epstein Answer Holland, Who Repudiated Proposal to Increase Production.

WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS

Plan Campaign Among Rank and File of Labor to Establish Industrial Peace.

The following letter to James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, from John F. Pierce and Isadore Epstein, whom he removed from a committee to devise plans for reducing the cost of living, was made public yesterday:

New York, Sept. 5, 1919.

Mr. James P. Holland, President New York State Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter notifying the undersigned of their removal from the committee appointed by you to devise plans for reducing the cost of living was received by Mr. Epstein at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 4. On the same day we notified the Merchants' Association committee of your action, and that we no longer had authority to act for the New York State Federation of Labor or its President.

We yield to your authority, Mr. President, with no feeling of personal resentment. We still retain our respect and affection for you, and our admiration for your qualities as a loyal leader of organized labor, the ablest champion of the rights of toilers among the trade unionists of New York State, and a patriotic American citizen.

We reiterate the congratulations that we extended on your recent re-election as President of the State Federation, and we congratulate the convention on its wisdom in selecting you once again to lead the hosts of labor. Your able work during the many years that you have devoted to the cause of labor and the achievements that are written on your record are proof that you have done what you thought was best for the interests of organized labor in repudiating our report of Sept. 1, and in the man who disagrees with us because his conscience dictates that course we have nothing but respect.

To Continue Work.

But, Sir, though you have silenced us as members of your committee we cannot and will not be silenced as trade unionists affiliated with the State Federation and with the American Federation of Labor. Our conscience pleads with us to go on with the work we have begun, and we will do so as members of the rank and file of organized labor, making appeal to our brothers of the rank and file.

Our report of Sept. 1 was based on a study of existing economic conditions. We could see no other way out of the difficulties that beset the country than by the declaration of a truce to all industrial warfare, and uniting with the President of the United States to lower the cost of living and restore the country to a sound business basis. In his message of Aug. 25 President Wilson wrote:

> In the cost of living—will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down.

We regard this as a summons from the Commander in Chief of all of the people of the United States to labor and capital to cease their comparatively petty bickering and unite to intensively increase production. To this summons from the nation's chief we responded as quickly and willingly as we responded to his wishes during the war. In our turn we called upon organized labor to march under the standard which the President had raised. We retract no sentence, word, syllable, or punctuation mark of our Sept. 1 report. We stand upon it without excuse or apology to any man. We insist with all the force we possess that there should, may must, be a complete cessation of unnecessary strikes and increased production, or the efforts of President Wilson to effect a reduction of the cost of living and replace the country on a sound business basis will certainly fail. It is up to labor.

Quote Own Report.

To those critics of our report who state that we favored stopping all strikes we call attention to this quotation:

> "Your committee earnestly recommends that the Executive Council take steps to cancel and suspend all strikes now in progress in New York State, and to use their influence to prevent the calling of future strikes, except in such circumstances as, in the opinion of the Executive Council, render it imperatively necessary to use the strike weapon."

In all fairness we ask, Mr. President, is there anything in that paragraph which denies the right to strike? We simply recommended that the Executive Council exercise the power to decide which strikes are necessary and which are not. The chief of the Executive Council is James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor. In the wisdom of the council presided over by our wise and honored State leader we sought to have the final decisions lie. Surely no well-meaning trade unionist could find fault with that proposal. Least of all could the Executive Council or the President of the State Federation raise a sound objection to the recommendation.

The highest organized labor authority in the land is pursuing that very policy at this moment. The steel industry labor leaders and the railway brotherhoods are shaping their course according to the judgment of Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The beneficial result of following that policy has already been seen in averting the disaster of a railway shopmen's strike. Surely the Executive Council and President of the New York State Federation ought not hesitate to adopt the precedent set by the Executive Council and President of the American Federation of Labor.

Oppose Many Strikes.

The sole object of our report which you have repudiated was to relieve the country of the complications caused by the manyunnecessary, unjust, and under trade union laws, illegal strikes that are in progress, or which might hereafter be precipitated by reckless or self-seeking leaders. We hope to see the day very soon when no trade or industry will be allowed to order a strike without permission of the executive council. It is a power too great to be left in the hands of men who sometimes exercise it for reasons not altogether for the benefit of th erank and file whose will they are supposed to, but often do not represent. There should be a check placed upon such men. There should be a higher power within th eranks of organized labor clothed with authority to make a final decision before a strike may be ordered. There could e bno better authority for that purpose than the executive council.

The undersigned do not intend to lower the colors they have raised. They intend to have much more to say on this general subject in the future. You have debarred them from addressing you with authority as your representatives and have thus left them with only one recourse, an appeal to th erank and file. We will address our future appeals to the 900,000 men and women who compose the organized army of New York State.

We will use our utmost efforts to rally the many thousands of honest, loyal, constructive trade union members to a movement for changes in the fundamental laws of the federation which will deprive false leaders of power to cause untold misery. There should be a new concept of the relations of trade unions with their fellowmen. Archaic customs, traditions, and laws which clash with the spirit of the times should be swept aside. We realize that it is no puny battle which we have undertaken, but we are ready for whatever may come.

Our hope is, Mr. President, that you yourself will lead us. But with you or without you we will go on.

Believe us, dear sir and brother, as ever, Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. PIERCE,
ISADORE EPSTEIN.

Mr. Holland's repudiation was indorsed by the opinions of Thomas Curtis, Deputy Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and a Labor Party candidate, and Ernest Boehm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union here.

TO CONTINUE SERVICE CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors' Canteen to be Operated Permanently.

The League of Catholic Women announced yesterday that the Soldiers and Sailors' Club canteen will be operated permanently. New headquarters have bene opened at 371 Lexington Avenue, where men in uniform are assured of a welcome and home comforts while on furlough, or when passing through the city.

An invitation to all service men to visit the club has been sent out by Miss Teresa O'Donohue, President of the League. The clubhouse was taken for their convenience, she said, and was designed as a comfortable meeting place for their use.

"We want the men to know that the same delicious home cooking, formerly served at cost price at our old headquarters, will be found here," said Miss O'Donohue. "During the Summer months, when demobilization was at its height, more than 1,000 uniformed men had free Sunday dinners every week. We are preparing to accommodate a like number every Sunday.

"Our new home embraces all the advantages of an up-to-date club, with rooms for reading, writing, music, and amusements. All available space has been utilized for these purposes, as provision of sleeping accommodations was thought to be unnecessary.

"Of secondary interest but equal importance are our workrooms where surgical dressings are made. More than 1,000,000 dressings have been forwarded to hospitals as a war relief measure. There is still a demand for such articles here and abroad. Refugee garments to the number of 23,000 have been made and shipped to the needy. Similar clothing will be supplied to war-devastated regions for at least another year.

"An additional feature of our Fall and Winter work will be Americanization lectures at headquarters and in parochial schools. Prominent persons will speak on all phases of American life, and should make for a better citizenship among our own people and among immigrants."

AMERICA AS WORLD LEADER.

G. B. Perry Says We Can Capture Intellectual Supremacy.

Gardner B. Perry, of Albany, Vice-President of the National Commercial Bank and the American Institute of Banking, said yesterday that America, for the first time in her history, has the opportunity to capture the intellectual supremacy of the world. Mr. Perry, who is Chairman of the Harverd Endowment Fund Commitee of Eastern New York, believes many students of higher education are going to be attracted to this country, and that to make this attraction lasting the pay of teachers must be made adequate.

"The economic condition of the men who serve in institutions of learning is of primary importance," he said. "Germany, according to reports received in Washington, is about to begin a campaign to attract to her universities and technical schools young men of the Near East and the countries that were allied with her in the war. In England and on the Continent the universities will suffer for years to come from exhaustion which their sacrifices of teachers and students have entailed.

"In America, the whole apparatus of educational facilities fostered by noble traditions in the older colleges, is virtually intact. The opportunity before this country to exceed the universities of the Old World, in the quality and fame of its teaching force, never before has been offered.

"What use America makes of this opportunity depends on the speed with which the difficult conditions of its teachers (whose salaries have not increased with changed conditions of life) are relieved and bettered. The future of intellectual America's position before the world is at stake. A 'living wage' for college professors and instructors in excess of the wages of an unskilled laborer is of even greater importance in the America of the future than the fixing of food prices, or the capture of a foreign market."

MILLIONS SMUGGLED OVER MEXICAN LINE

Heavy Trade in Arms and Ammunition Carried On with Villa and Carranza.

OPIUM COMES THIS WAY

Chinese and Japanese Send Goods to West Coast to be Brought Across the Border.

Dr. P. B. Altendorf, who was in the United States Military Intelligence Department, yesterday estimated the amount of smuggling carried on across the Mexican border at between $17,000,000 and $20,000,00 a year. Of the estimated $14,000,000 worth of goods that are smuggled from the United States, he said that from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 represented arms and ammunition going to Carranza, Villa, and others. Dr. Altendorf gave these figures in telling the story of a Villa agent in San Antonio who is still waiting for a thirty-million-dollar consignment which he hoped to obtain from a Dr. P. Amagany. The latter was none other than Dr. Altendorf, who opened negotiations with the San Antonio agent in order to obtain information regarding smuggling. He told the story yesterday in the offices of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, 347 Fifth Avenue.

Of the smuggled arms, he said Villa and other so-called revolutionists get about 60 per cent.; the other 40 per cent. he purchases from Carranistas. If the smuggled part of his supplies were cut off, he added, Villa would have to go out of business, as he could not keep going on the other 40 per cent.

"Some interesting details about smuggling came to my attention," he said. "For instance, there is a renegade American who was an agent of Mexican Consul Garza at Brownsville, Texas, and also the confidential agent of Carranza, who was also at one time the confidential agent of von Eckhardt, the German Ambassador to Mexico. In the latter capacity he bought $36,000 worth of nickel on Aug. 22, 1917, to prevent it from getting into the hands of Americans. On Dec. 14, 1918, this man was in Brownsville, bidding against Colonel Chape, a revolutionist, for a lot of ammunition and rifles worth about $4,000.

"The same individual was responsible for the Carrizal massacre on June 21, 1916, in which two American officers and thirteen troops were killed and twenty-three wounded. The Carranistas were short of ammunition at that time, and could not have made the attack if this American had not purchased and shipped into Mexico $160,000 worth of ammunition. He is a particularly dangerous man, because, being in the Mexican Consular Service, he is allowed to come and go at will.

"The Yaqui Indians purchase in the United States and smuggle across the border ammunition to the value of $80,000 to $100,000 a year. They are allowed to buy only one hundred rounds at a time; but there is no limit to the number of times an individual may buy a hundred rounds. All the large general stores along the border carry heavy stocks of arms and ammunition, so it is a very simple matter to pick up a supply, if one has a little patience. The Yaquis are well armed with the latest type rifles and always have plenty of ammunition. In 1918 eleven Yaquis were caught smuggling ammunition. They were given brief jail terms; but usually nothing happens.

"Carranza has one agent in Brownsville, Texas, who sent 390,000 rounds of ammunition to his employer at one time. Villa must be rather hard pressed just now; for in March of the present year his wife pawned her jewelry in San Antonio for $4,800 and used the proceeds to pick up a bargain in ammunition. I am afraid I may have caused Mr. Villa some embarrassment in obtaining supplies of ammunition, for I reported a good many schemes of his to the proper authorities. One particular report, made in November, 1918, concerned Villa's plan to smuggle $500,000 in silver bullion across the border near Candelaria, Texas, about Dec. 11, and deliver it to an American agent to pay for a consignment of ammunition. The watch was set, and Villa did not succeed in getting the bullion across until late in January, 1919.

"Munitions of war are not the only articles smuggled south. For one thing a good many stolen automobiles reach Mexico without paying customs dues. One can pick up a car worth $2,000 on the Mexican side of the border for about $600. Maria Haas, a notorious German female spy, and her accomplice, Maria Wilkinson, in May, 1918, took between $5,000 and $9,000 worth of dutiable goods across the Mexican border without paying a cent of dues and delivered them to blacklisted German firms in Mexico City. The white-haired men and women cried, appealing for bread. Soup is distributed daily to 1,200 persons in Chihuahua, but there are 3,000 applicants for bread. The condition of the poor and of the refugees here is miserable beyond description. Jewish relief agencies are maintaining the following: An orphan home with over 100 children; a home for people in their third childhood; inmates; a school attended by 106 children who are fed there, two public kitchens, each giving out daily 100 portions of food; one general public kitchen, furnishing soup to 1,000 persons daily, and a large armory, where several hundred refugees are cared for.

"In Ostrolenko, the condition of the poor is beyond imagination, a large number of them depending solely upon the soup received from the public kitchen. I found there a whole family, including a sick child 10 years old, who had been absolutely without food for days. Of the 9,000 Jews who lived there before the war, only 4,800 are left.

"In Lodz, four hours from Warsaw, and previous to the war the centre of Poland's textile industry, the pre-war population of 500,000 has diminished to 300,000, of whom 130,000 are Jews. The death rate is climbing upward continually. With the invasion of the Germans industry was brought to a standstill, and at the present time 95 per cent. of the shops are closed.

"In all of these cities immediate relief must be rendered to save as many as possible. Nevertheless, the general opinion in Poland is for a constructive program of rehabilitation, to make the sufferers again self-supporting."

American Jewish relief agencies, it was announced, are sending supplies worth more than $2,000,000 monthly to Poland and the rest of eastern and central Europe, and, besides, are distributing hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash relief. In spite of this they are not yet able to meet all the needs in those countries.

Scout Masters in Conference.

Hundreds of Boy Scout executives, representing New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Washington, D. C., are participating in the big educational and campine conference which opens at the Boy Scout Reservation, Interstate Park, today. Under the direction of Lorne W. Barclay, Educational Director of the National Council, the men will go through a week of training in scoutcraft and will exchange experience in their every day problems as scout masters. A series of lectures, to be given by some of the most noted experts in the country, will be supplemented by practical demonstrations in the country.

Champion of Thrift Stamp Buyers, A Push Cart Man, Gets $1,000 Certificate

If there were such a thing as a War Savings Stamps buying championship it would be awarded undoubtedly to Moses Siegel, a pushcart peddler, of 187 Orchard street. Ever since the Treasury Department began the issue of savings stamps in December, 1917, Siegel has made at least one purchase a month.

He appeared yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank, and after parking his cart at the curb in Nassau street, applied for one of the new $1,000 Treasury Savings Certificates. In payment he produced a collection of savings stamps to the value of $888, the current price. These he exchanged for a certificate which matures January 1, 1924, at $1,000. Altogether this east side merchant had bought two hundred stamps, the limit allowed by law, in a period of slightly less than two years.

Siegel is "seventy-eight years old, vigorous, an energetic salesman, and a firm exponent of the doctrine of thrift. Yesterday, he said, was the first time he had ever visited the financial district, but he insisted on making the trip himself, and he had his certificate registered so that the loss or theft will not wreck his hard-earned fortune.

A member of the Savings Stamp Committee used the visit of Siegel to the bank as a text on thrift. He said that saving enough to make a $1,000 investment out of a pushcart business was no slight achievement, and emphasized the grip which war-taught habit of thrift had taken on the public.

REPORTS POLISH JEWS IN DIRE NEED

Relief Commissioner Says 25 Per Cent. Depend Wholly on Supplies Sent from Here.

NEW DISEASES SPREADING

Bernard Horwich Tells of High Prices for Food and Clothing in Cities.

Bernard Horwich of Chicago, who has returned from several months of investigation in Poland as a Commissioner for American Jewish Relief agencies, in a statement made yesterday through the American Jewish Relief Committee, summarized the results of his trip and described the condition of the Jewish population in Poland.

Approximately 25 per cent. of the people in Poland today owe their lives to relief shipments from the United States, said Mr. Horwich. In spite of these shipments the Jewish population is 25 per cent. less than the pre-war population. Infant mortality in the last two or three years has been heavy, he said, and few children under six have survived. The number of orphans in Warsaw and the four or five cities in the immediate vicinity is estimated at 40,000, and typhus and other diseases are still taking thousands of victims. As a result, according to Mr. Horwich, new diseases, previously unknown to medical science, have developed to an alarming extent.

"Insanity is reported on the increase," he went on. "Supplies are available in Poland only to those who possess means. Prices are from two to three times higher than in the United States. Wearing apparel is just as urgently needed as food, a large number being prevented from seeking employment by the lack of clothing and shoes.

"There is almost a total lack of drugs of any kind in hospitals and dispensaries. Most of the linen and other materials were used up for shrouds to bury the dead, and now pieces of rags, washed and cleaned, are patched together and used by the surgeons in performing operations. The conditions in the existing hospitals are so deplorable that we can hardly term them hospitals at all. There is a great scarcity of houses and other kinds of habitation. I found from eight to fourteen people living in one or two rooms, men, women, and children packed together. A great many are dwelling in dugouts, barns, freight cars, and so on. There is no immediate necessity for new synagogues and schools, but there is a crying need for orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and similar institutions.

"In Warsaw the population is 835,000, the Jewish population 335,000. About one-half of the Jewish population is dependent on relief. As a result of economic and business depression, suffering is most severe among the former small merchants, their clerks, and other employes. The hospitals are in a horrible condition, and the tortures of the sick are therefore indescribable. About 60,000 portions of soup are distributed daily by the public kitchens.

"While visiting the Old People's Home in Siedlets, I found that all the twenty-one inmates had received within the preceding forty-eight hours just one meal, consisting of a small quantity of potatoes. The white-haired men and women cried, appealing for bread. Soup is distributed daily to 1,200 persons in Chihuahua, but there are 3,000 applicants for bread. The condition of the poor and of the refugees here is miserable beyond description. Jewish relief agencies are maintaining the following: An orphan home with over 100 children; a home for people in their third childhood; inmates; a school attended by 106 children who are fed there, two public kitchens, each giving out daily 100 portions of food; one general public kitchen, furnishing soup to 1,000 persons daily, and a large armory, where several hundred refugees are cared for.

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SEE LOW ARMY PAY BRINGING A CRISIS

Many Officers Fear Aristocracy of Wealth Because Others Cannot Afford Service.

19,000 QUIT AT ONE CAMP

Six Demobilization Records Show Few Stay Because Salaries Are Too Small.

That the low scale of salaries paid American army officers is rapidly forcing a crisis that will demand speedy action to permit the War Department to maintain a sufficient commissioned personnel for even the smallest peace-time armies is indicated by demobilization records at Camp Dix, where about 19,000 officers have been discharged from the service since the signing of the armistice. Out of the 19,000 officers sent to Camp Dix for discharge only about 900 applied for retention, and a considerable percentage of these have since reconsidered their applications for financial reasons.

Facts revealed by the records show that the low pay is depriving the Government of the services of thousands of young officers who enlisted for the emergency and made good "over there," and also robbing the army of trained West Pointers because these men find that they are unable to meet the demands of their official position and meet family expenses at present salaries. Many of the men who have been decorated for valor point out that it takes more than personal courage for them to put their families up against the financial struggle that a slow climb up the military ladder would entail.

The number of regular officers who have resigned at Camp Dix represents a fair percentage of the total, and 1,500 are said to have gone back to civilian life during the recent months because they could not meet modern expenses. The fact that during the war many of these regular army officers were advanced to emergency commissions of higher rank and salary and are now being demoted is another cause of resignation.

Colonels find themselves reduced to Captains and drawing pay of $300 a month, out of which they must buy their own food, pay for uniforms, and meet other expenses of the service before they can contribute to the support of their families. Pay of enlisted men was doubled during the war but the salary scale of commissioned officers of the army has not been revised since 1908, although living expenses in many lines have advanced 100 per cent. "It is the officers below the rank of General who are chiefly feeling the pinch now. A Colonel draws pay of $4,000 a year, a Lieutenant Colonel $3,500, a Major $3,000, a Captain $2,400, a First Lieutenant $2,000, and a Second Lieutenant $1,700. There is a small additional commutation for light and quarters if the officer has a family.

New officers enter the service by way of a Second Lieutenantcy, and during times of peace it means a long wait in the "shavetail" class. By the time he has bought his uniforms, paid his mess bills, and met other expenses he has little left in his purse. A man in civilian life can year old clothes when he feels like it, but army officers, by the nature of their position, veterans have pointed out, must keep their appearance always "snappy and neat."

The question of marriage has also had a bearing on many of the recent resignations throughout the camp. When a bachelor Lieutenant has a hard time making both ends meet, he is often confronted with the question whether he shall give up his plan of marriage or the army.

Army officers cannot be quoted directly on matters affecting the policy of the service, but veterans of rank and prominence, passing through the camp on their way back from foreign service, informally have expressed the opinion that the situation threatens the morale of the entire service. That the ultimate result of continued low salaries for officers will be to build up a military aristocracy in the American army is the prophecy of other officers.

SEES TRADE WITH GERMANY.

W. I. Carr Tells Merchants That Spain's Consuls Will Certify

The Merchants' Association of New York makes public a letter from Wilbur I. Carr, drector of consular service, State Department, stating that it does not seem practical to appoint American consular offices in Germany until the United States has ratified the Peace Treaty, but pointing out that the consular representatives of Spain are meanwhile handling American interests in Germany.

The communication was in reply to a letter of inquiry sent by the Merchants' Association in view of the statements that the United States is being placed at a disadvantage in regard to trade with Germany through the absence of American consular officers there.

"So far as this department has been informed," Mr. Carr replied, "the British and French consular officers have not yet been returned to Germany.

"There should not, however, be any particular difficulty with regard to the documentation of merchandise shipped from Germany to the United States, as under the law, Section 7446, Revised Statutes, merchandise shipped to the United States may, in the absence of an American consular officer, be certified by the consular officer of a friendly nation or by two resident merchants.

"Inasmuch as the consular representatives of Spain are handling American interests in Germany, there would seem to be no difficulty in procuring their certification of invoices. The Department hopes to send its consular officers into Germany promptly upon the ratification of the Peace Treaty."

INCOME TAX IS AGAIN DUE.

Collector Edwards Sends Out Bills for Third Quarter.

Bills for the third installment of income taxes have been sent from the offices of William H. Edwards to the taxpayers of the Second District. The third instalment falls due a week from tomorrow, Sept. 15. It was stated at the office of Mr. Edwards that while many of the smaller taxpayers had paid in full on March 15, the first due date, the largest taxpayers in the Wall Street district took advantage of the quarterly payment and it is expected that Uncle Sam will receive a big sum of money when the returns are made.

It was stated that it will greatly facilitate the work at the office of Collector Edwards and also make it easier for the public if taxpayers will pay their third quarterly instalment by check or money order mailed to the office of the Collector at the Custom House. The next and last quarterly payment is due Dec. 15.

ENGLAND TO BUILD HOMES FOR 250,000

Civic Federation Report Tells of Government Aid to Meet Housing Situation.

PRAISES TRADE UNIONS

A. P. Nevin Describes Opinion in Great Britain as Alert to Labor Conditions.

Plans providing for 250,000 houses with Government financial assistance have been made in Great Britain in an attempt to meet the housing needs of the nation, according to a report by Albert Farwell Bemis, a member of the commission sent by the National Civic Federation to England, France, and Italy to study industrial conditions.

Mr. Bemis, who is President of Bemis Brothers' Bag Company of Boston, represented the interests of the American employers on the commission. His report was made public yesterday by the federation simultaneously with a report by Andrew Parker Nevin, a New York lawyer, who represented the American public. Mr. Nevin's report covered "Public Opinion and Labor in Great Britain."

"In France," said Mr. Bemis in his report, the houses destroyed and damaged beyond ordinary repairs within the devastated area may be taken as the measure of the present shortage. This would approximate 410,000 homes. In Great Britain 450,000 would probably represent the actual need.

"Strange as it may seem, the conditions of the war have inspired among all classes of people a greater interest in humanity, and a greater regard for the physical and social conditions under which the masses of the population live. During the war the people of Great Britain and France became accustomed to the handling of large national problems by direct governmental action.

Name Propaganda Expert.

"The Government has appointed a new official in connection with housing known as the Director of Propaganda. It will be his duty to arouse and maintain general interest in housing matters, and it is proposed that he work through a subordinate attached to each of the thirteen regional commissioners.

"The financial assistance to local authorities is to be calculated on a basis estimated to relieve these of the burden of any annual deficit in expenses of operation to the extent of the excess in the local tax rate of a penny on the pound assessable against the area in question. There is to be no donation by Government toward the cost where the annual excess of expenditure over income would not exceed that amount. It is estimated that the capital expenditure by Government during the three years of its proposed assistance would amount to £300,000,000 for England and Wales, based upon an average capital cost per house of £800, and that the deficit to be met out of public funds on account of subsidies to Public Utility Societies and contributions toward the cost of operation in the case of developments by local authorities would amount to £6,500,000. Similar figures for Scotland would be £30,000,000 capital expenditure and £845,000 net deficit.

"With a view to meeting the demands of demobilized soldiers who want to acquire small agricultural properties, the Government has introduced into Parliament two measures known as the 'Acquisition Land bill' for improving and clarifying laws governing the condemnation and acquisition of land for public purposes, and the 'Land Settlement bill,' the latter measure not only contemplates the sale of land, but the operation of colonies under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for the training of agriculturists and the forming of co-operative organizations for the distribution and sale of farm products."

More Interest in Labor.

Mr. Nevin, in his report on labor conditions, said that opinion in England in its attitude toward the labor problem was more active, responsive and alert than in the United States, but that the methods adopted by the public were less complicated and effective than similar agencies in the United States.

"The old idea of limitation of production by British workmen is being abandoned, and there is being substituted a better and quickened understanding of the necessity of enlarged productivity. Trade unions clearly recognise and openly advocate the economic effect of increased production, and there is no evidence of insistence upon the reinstatement of pre-war restrictions of output.

"Most impressive during the travels of our commission through Great Britain was the attitude of broad minded representatives of trade unionism in seeking to establish cordial plans of co-operative action between employers and employes.

"Labor as a whole is more trustful of British employers than is Government or the politicians. In considering Great Britain's industrial situation the American reader should remember that the Government officially recognizes the legality of trade unionism, and there is practically no issue between employer and employed with respect to the enforcement of the principle of the closed shop."

TO FLY ACROSS STATE.

Route Will Follow the Hudson, the Barge Canal, and the Lakes.

W. M. Blair, recently a Lieutenant in the United States Navy; C. C. Robinson, late Captain in the Royal Air Forces, and Raymond Carley will leave Port Washington this morning at 6 A. M. in a Curtiss Sea Gull for a flight up the Hudson and across New York State via the new Barge Canal to Detroit, the first extended flight across New York State in a flying boat. The Sea Gull which is to make the flight is equipped with a Curtiss K-6 motor and has a speed of seventy-six miles an hour.

The route to be followed will take the fliers from Port Washington northward up the Hudson River to Albany, from Albany westward along the canal to Oneida, from Oneida to Dawego, thence to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, following from Oswego along Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The fliers expect to make the journey in two and one-half days. The Sea Gull, in addition to carrying three passengers, will also carry their luggage.

The flight is expected to demonstrate the facility with which flying boats may be used in the Northeastern United States for flights between almost any of the important cities.

More Storm King Bids Coming In.

HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 6.—Bids will be received until Tuesday by the State Highway Department for the third section of the motor car highway being built around the outside of Storm King Mountain on the Hudson River south of Cornwall. The new stretch, 1.17 miles long, will connect the highway at Crow's Nest with the Central Valley road, and is to be of bituminous macadam construction.

HIGH PRICES ARE BIG BURDEN ON CHARITY

Organization Society Shows Outfit for Schoolboy or Girl Costs $9.20 at Minimum for Needs.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is making extra allowances for clothing in families under its care, so that all children may be equipped and ready for starting their Fall work in school. Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the association, said yesterday that there were 2,021 school children in the families under the organization's care, and that it had been found necessary to assist the majority of them in procuring school outfits.

In order to show what outfitting a child in the simplest manner possible is costing, he cited the following items of expenditure, comparing their approximate cost with that at the beginning of the school term last year: Pair of shoes, $3.50 to $4, whereas $2.25 to $3 was about the 1918 cost; two pairs of stockings, 70 cents, which were 50 cents formerly; material for two blouses, to be made by the mother, $1, which cost about 75 cents in 1918; underwear, at least $2, about the same price as last year; wool skirt for girl or pair of knickerbockers for boy at least $1.50 for material, provided the mother could make the garments, and where it has been necessary to buy them ready made the outlay has been greater. Such material cost about $1 to $1.25 last year.

"The above clothing budget is considered a minimum," Mr. Burritt said. "The total per child amounts to $9.20."

Y. M. C. A. AIDS CAMPAIGN.

To Conduct Constitution Day Celebrations Throughout Country.

Co-operation of the national organization of the Y. M. C. A. in the great nation-wide constitutional campaign and celebration being promoted by the National Security League and the other leading patriotic societies of the country was announced yesterday by the Security League. C. K. Calhoun, Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has requested all of the 2,100 branch secretaries in the United States to assist the local committees of the National Constitutional Celebration Organization Committee, as a result of which hundreds of meetings will be held on "Constitution Day," Sept. 17, in Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the country.

The aim of the constitutional education campaign is to give all the people, native and foreign born, a better knowledge and understanding of the American ideal of representative government, thereby providing an antidote for the doctrines of radicals.

TO REPORT ON SYRIA.

Presbyterian Missionary Returning with Data on Conditions.

After six months spent investigating civil and mission conditions in Syria, Dr. Stanley White, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, is expected to reach New York tomorrow on the steamship Rotterdam. In the early Spring, as soon as passports were available, Dr. White sailed for Syria, going over with the members of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Part of Dr. White's purpose was to find out at first hand just what changes the last few years had brought in order that the Board of Foreign Missions might act intelligently in planning its future work there. During the war Syria was cut off from all communication with the outside world for four years and only recently has news began to filter through to this country.

According to an announcement made yesterday by the board, Presbyterian missionaries are doing much to aid the Red Cross and in relief work. Presbyterian missions in Syria have continued to thrive notwithstanding the war and the increase in difficulties placed in their way. A feature of their work was advancing funds to needy Syrians against their personal drafts upon relatives in other countries. Further, when the banks ceased to function, the mission treasurer stepped into the breach and carried on a large philanthropic banking business for the Syrians.

RELIES ON NAVY FOR PEACE.

Daniels Says Pacific Fleet is a "Notice to All the World."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The bringing of the Pacific Fleet to the west coast was characterized by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, speaking at a luncheon given by the Commercial Club yesterday, as "notice to all the world that the American people intend to maintain world peace at all hazards and for all time." He also said:

"Until sanity returns to the hearts of all peoples, the United States will keep a navy powerful enough to maintain peace.

He paid high tribute to Admiral Hugh Rodman and to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Commander of the Western Department, both of whom were guests at the luncheon.

The Secretary praised the Pacific Coast for building 53 per cent. of the ships constructed in the country during the war. "But," he added, "I regret the stupid statesmanship that could not provide before the war enough ships to transport our men overseas."

TO URGE NARROWS TUNNEL.

Committee Pushing Brooklyn-Staten Island Tube to Meet.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting of the committee of fifteen recently appointed from the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond to plan the campaign to build passenger and freight tunnels under the Narrows, connecting Brooklyn with Staten Island. Representatives from the boroughs in June decided to appoint the joint committee to lead the movement.

The object of the committee is to induce the Board of Estimate to appropriate funds to build a rapid transit connection from the Fourth Avenue subway in Bay Ridge, near Sixty-fifth Street, to Staten Island. The tunnels would enable Staten Island residents to reach the financial district of Manhattan within thirty minutes, without changing cars. The freight tunnels would enable Brooklyn and Queens manufacturers to receive and ship goods direct by carload lots without the delays and expenses incident to transportation by lighters and barges. Mayor Hylan by letter and public statement has approved the project.

Offers Help for Italy's Trade.

M. J. Chiesa, United States Trade Commissioner, who has just returned from Italy, where he has made a study of the commercial and economic situation, has offered American manufacturers and exporters interested in trade with Italy the opportunity of discussing the present Italian trade conditions with him. Mr. Chiesa will make his headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 734, Custom House, from Sept. 8 to 10, inclusive.

785,000 READY FOR SCHOOL TOMORROW

Pupils Will Return to Normal Number, and Teachers, Freed from War, Will Be Back.

INCREASE IN HALF TIME

No New Buildings Started Since Coming of Peace Have Been Completed.

SHORTAGE IN SUBSTITUTES

Night Schools Offer Wide Variety of Courses for Men and Women.

The public schools of the city will open tomorrow, relieved, for the first time in two years, of the major part of the disabilities coincident with the war. The pupil population, especially in the high schools, will show a return to normal, and the many teaching vacancies created by the absence of men and women who went to the front or into the nursing and canteen service will cease to exist.

The physical equipment it has been much more difficult to replace. Although the Board of Education began to plan new buildings as soon as the ban on construction was lifted by the Government, none of the construction started since then will be available for use tomorrow. Not a new building will be opened to meet the expected increase of 15,000 in registration, and less than one-tenth of that number will be accommodated in the additions to buildings which will be ready.

While the evening schools have been none too generously remembered in the city budgets, they will be ready to instruct any man or woman in the city in any course below the college grade. Vocationally, they will prepare the students for virtually all trades, including even some which are not on the regular curriculum, if a sufficient number of applicants should request that a class be formed. With courses ranging from "Novelty Boxmaking and French Edges" to "Wireless Telegraphy," the choice apparently is wide enough.

The prospect for success in recruiting new teachers was brightened by the passage last Winter of the State legislation increasing the salaries of teachers. This has served to check the exodus from teaching into other more remunerative professions. The first tangible effect of the legislation is the increased registration in the three training schools of the city. This has been waning until the total for the city last year was 319. This year it has jumped to 378, with returns not yet complete.

Available Substitutes Scarce.

Last year a great number of positions made vacant by war demands were filled by regular teachers because of the scarcity of available substitutes. This, in turn, was due to the meagre pay. A school official said yesterday that married women who had been teachers and were willing to work in the emergency had to pay other women as much to care for their households as they could earn in school. He urged that $3 a day was too low a wage, and that salaries should be raised to at least $4. The teacher supply is expected to show a marked improvement.

When the schools closed in June there were on register 770,000 pupils. It is expected this number will be augmented by 15,000 entrants this year, but that by December the total figure will drop to 780,000. In the high schools the increase will be from 67,290 to 71,028, an increase of 3,738, as against an increase of 325 last year and a decrease of 5,295 in 1917. It was in the high schools that the war took its greatest toll of pupils.

To accommodate the new pupils in elementary schools there will be only a few additions and alterations, started as part of the Gary plan a few years ago. As 40,000 pupils were on part time when the schools closed in June, and only 1,500 new seats are provided for, it is expected the part-time figures will be increased.

Pupils on part time do not include those attending Gary schools, the abolition of which was made one issue upon which Mayor Hylan was elected. Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, said at the budget hearing Friday that it was the board's duty to present to the Board of Estimate a building program which would provide a seat for every child to make election promises good, and that it was up to the Board of Estimate whether it would supply the money to see the program through.

New Additions Ready to Open.

New additions which will open tomorrow are:

Public School 4, the Bronx, Third Avenue and 173d Street, eleven classrooms, an open-air classroom, a commercial room, a drawing room, two gymnasiums, a music room, a printing shop, and two woodworking shops.

Public School 82, the Bronx, Cambreling Avenue and 185d Street, six classrooms, cooking room, drawing room, science room, music room, sewing room, auditorium and swimming pool.

Public School 40, the Bronx, Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street, woodworking shop, library, printing shop, gymnasium, music room and auditorium.

Public School 159, Brooklyn, Ashford and Warwick Streets, two classrooms for cripples and two regular classrooms.

Other additions which will be ready before Oct. 1 will be Public School 92, Queens, Jamaica; Public School 35, Queens,

time by attending one of the seventy-one elementary schools to be found, but those who wish to advance beyond that will find a high school within not more than a half hour's ride. Added to these are eight trade schools, in which every course that could be desired is given.

One distinguishing feature of these trade couyrses is the short intensive training. For instance, proficiency in the operation of the Kelly Press may be attained in twelve two-hour evenings. These short unit courses were developed before they came to notice in the army training schools.

List of Trade Schools.

Following are the trade schools in Manhattan: Harlem, 158th Street, west of Fifth Avenue; Industrial Art, 202 East Forty-second Street; Manhattan, 209 East Twenty-third Street; Murray Hill, 227 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Stuyvesant, Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue. In Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Trade School, Seventh Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets; Bushwick, 460 Irving Place. In Queens, the Long Island City Trade School, Wilbur Avenue and Academy Street.

The courses include: Applied electricity, architectural drawing, automobile repair, automobile electrical equipment, baking, blacksmithing, blue print reading, book illustration, bookbinding, cabinet making, carpentry and joinery, chemistry, commercial art, commercial photography, cooking, costume design, dental trade drawing, drafting of pattern making, electrical engineering, electrical installation, embroidery operating, forge work, freehand drawing, garment design, garment operating, gas engine mechanics, industrial design, interior decoration, jewelry design, Kelly press, lampshade making, linotype operating and repair, machine design, machine shop practice, mathematics, mechanical drawing, mechanics of advertising, mold loft, monotype operating and repair, motion picture machine operation, musical electrical theory, mural decoration, novelty box making and French edges, nursing, offset press work, pattern making, physical training, physics, plan reading, plastic designing, player piano mechanics, plumbing, poster designing, power machine operating, principles of dyeing, printing, proof-reading, sewing and dressmaking, sheet metal, ship drafting, sign painting, skirt draping, stain glass design, steam boiler care, steam engineering, straw operating, structural drawing, structural engineering, superintendency of apartment house and office building, surveying, tailoring, terra cotta drawing, terra cotta modeling, textile design, theory and practice of automobile, theory of machine practice, tire repair, tool and die making, tool making, trade dressmaking, trade mathematics, trade millinery, waist draping, and wireless telegraphy.

"Fighting 69th" Seeks Men.

The 69th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has issued a circular, through the Recruiting Committee, saying that men are wanted to join the "Fighting 69th." The circular points out that there is no need for any young man in the city to be "lonesome," as he can get acquainted with "manly men" in the armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which has "all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class club."

Soldier's Gold Watch Goes Astray.

GOSHEN, Sept. 6.—J. W. Robinson, recently returned from overseas duty with the army, reported to-day that he had just received by mail a fine gold watch, which, he believed, was intended for a namesake in the army. It was sent to Private John Robinson, Camp Merritt, from there forwarded to Paris, back to Camp Merritt and finally to Goshen. Robinson does not know the sender of the gift, and has so notified the postal authorities.

To Push Anglo-American Trade.

Supreme Court Justice Guy approved yesterday the incorporation of the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America. The purpose of the organization is to encourage trade between the United States and the British Empire, to collect information to be devoted to that purpose, to support or oppose by all lawful means measures affecting such interests, to arbitrate differences, and to investigate the standing of individuals, firms, and corporations. Among the incorporators are Charles W. Bowring, A. Walpole Craigie, Richard Airey, W. M. Macfarlane, William J. Fuller, and Frederick B. Francis.

INTRODUCING NO. 5, A HE-MAN'S HOTEL

Where Half a Million Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Have Found Hospitality.

SLEPT ON FLOOR AT FIRST

And Had an Ice Cream Supper on a Bitter Night in 1917—Now Has All Comforts Without Frills.

"The women won the war, you say? Well, maybe, but they didn't win it here," says Henry Luts, who is in sole charge of Unit No. 5 of the New York War Camp Community Service.

Unit No. 5 is really the old Hotel Barlington, at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, metamorphosed. What it stands for in the minds of the enlisted man is another matter. But when the thousands of young Westerners and Southerners now or recently of the American Army and Navy come to New York again, at some future date, they will probably insist on pointing out a building not included in the itinerary of the sight-seeing busses and it will be the "Old Unit No. 5," as they will then call it.

"Here," they will say, "is where I and more than 2,000,000 other uniformed men slept while on leave in New York City."

"And if the one-time doughboy or gob," is on his honeymoon trip, a somewhat dazed bride looking at the none too attractive front of No. 55 may seek to visualize it as it was when thousands of men poured into its doorway, were fed and found places to sleep, and received many other forms of service in the exciting days.

Going through that doorway now there is still a sense of busy activity; one is met by advance waves of carbolic acid disinfectant well and judiciously distributed. Gay striped lampshades are on the electric light fixtures, and garden and field flowers in fat tall jars, and in the office immediately to the left of the entrance two charming nymphs support an elaborate if somewhat old-fashioned mantelpiece. These nymphs, plump, young and comely, and painted a becoming ivory white, are the only women who have any part in the functions and workings of this big hotel.

Mr. Luts as a Misogynist.

In searching for the reason of Unit No. 5's enormous popularity, one inevitably comes to the boss director, Mr. Luts. Mr. Luts is not an altruist, but a business man, and possibly the secret of his success may lie somewhat in that fact. Hundreds of enlisted men have rushed to this hotel and the bosom of Henry, because that bosom was masculine. Petting and pampering, a feminine atmosphere and motherly hospitality are out of place in No. 5. That is Mr. Luts's idea, and he has, even been known to say, when he was not politely expressing himself for publication:

"This is a he-man's establishment and 'skirts' are forbidden. No woman has or ever will have a position in this hotel."

It may be gathered from this that Mr. Luts has a keen desire to do his best for the men of the service. He has. He has figured out a lot of things. For instance, while some units of the War Camp Community Service and other war work bodies may pay out good money for "regular towels," which have an expensive habit of following their soldier user back to camp or back aboard his ship, this hotel manager lets them use paper towels and estimates that he has saved several thousands of dollars on this one item alone.

"I am allowed just so much money for running this place. If I spend a certain amount of it on towels that disappear I am short just that much somewhere else, where I could spend it on the men. If they want to take a bath, by depositing enough money to cover its cost, they obtain a big towel and they get their money back when we get the towel—on the no ticket, no washee plan. The men understand it and there is no trouble.

It is essentially a soldiers' hotel, and there are no frills—"nothing fancy," as the manager puts it. Everything is perfectly plain, but comfortable, and everything is very clean, as Mr. Luts will point out, with the justifiable pride of a good housekeeper.

There was a time when the men poured in so fast that the army cots in the bedrooms had to be put quite close together, and then the hotel hummed like some gigantic beehive. Mr. Luts, and some of his able staff of helpers did not know what it was to sleep for days on end. Mr. Luts grows enthusiastic, however, when he talks of those times, and his keen face lights up as he tells of the flaming spirit that filled the boys who were going over.

With the influx of discharged men in New York, Unit 5's problem is a little different. There is the question of reemployment and getting the enlisted men back into civilian life, with the many problems it involves.

If this Unit No. 5 has a fault it is its popularity. After the men are discharged from the service they drift to it to look the associations of the hotel, and form a habit of loafing about the lobby, even when the uniform has been replaced by "civies." Mr. Luts is quick to express his disapproval of too much of this sort of thing. He insists that his is operating the place for the men only, and while his heart may be big enough to take care of the entire world his hotel, with its facilities, isn't.

The manager of Unit No. 5 has sole charge of all sleeping accommodations for the entire New York War Camp Community Service, which places him in a highly advantageous position to spot any discharged man who may be making use of the various war camp or war workers' facilities in succession. For example, a man might stay at No. 5 for a while, and then move on through the list, finally coming back some time later, when, owing to the thousands of men who are handled, he might not be recognized. But a sort of follow-up system is used to prevent this.

The military police have their worries with the panhandling soldier. While in active service these men had certain privileges and freedom, outside of military posts, and every where were eager for the chance to entertain and fête them. When the men suddenly found themselves back in civilian life, it was sometimes hard for them to realize that this was over, that their period for enjoying the open-hearted efforts of the war work agencies should be ended. And some of them, as Mr. Luts points out, began sponging on every organization in New York.

The M. P. officers issued warnings to the different branches of war relief work, telling of the development of the panhandler, and asking for full cooperation with the military authorities in the suppression of this evil. They did not need to warn the manager of Unit No. 5. Instead, as an expression of their appreciation of his work to suppress misdemeanors and crime among uniformed men, they wanted to give him a commission in the provost guard, which he promptly refused. He wanted to operate his hotel, and believed he could help look out for potential criminals at the same time. And he has succeeded. The M. P. say Unit No. 5 is the only soldiers' gathering place in the city that needs no official supervision.

A Hotel Almost Without Doors.

Unit No. 5 is a hotel practically without doors. Every suite of rooms has its bathroom, which, of course, has a door, but the bedrooms proper, each containing several cots, and the very large and spacious rooms with more than several, have no doors. The air circulates freely, and on a very hot night the enlisted man there has a better change of sleeping than in many a more pretentious city bedroom. In the bedrooms are rows of army cots, metal and painted, with uniform army blankets and exquisitely clean sheets and pillow cases, the latter covering the not-too-fat pillows; wooden stools, and steel, painted lockers. All sheets and pillow cases are changed daily. One sees not so much as a burnt match or a speck of dust, and yet the place does not give an offensive, hospital-like impression, only a general soldierly air of order and cleanliness.

The manager has an elaborate plan, which he considers a simple little thing, by which whole sections of the house, floors, or half floors, as shown on a little diagram in the office, which he may be prevailed upon to show, if he is once prevailed upon to show anything in this most unusual hostelry, may be turned inside out. When that occurs everything goes to the roof, where pillows and blankets are hung in the air and supplied and thoroughly beaten by a sturdy masculine arm—none of the feeble taps of the housemaid, chiefly interested in whether the sun is bringing out her freckles or not, as every good parlormaid knows that after all her freckles are one thing he doesn't have to worry about. Periodically the whole place is gone over, section by section, in this way.

There are occasional doors marked private. These indicate where a couple of men have "chummed up" and are allowed to have a room together, and had a door put up for them on which the "Private" sign is hung. This they consider an ideal arrangement.

"The man want everything," says Mr. Luts in answer to an inquiry as to what they seem to want and need, "a place to come to and meet other service men, quiet, comfortable quarters to lounge in and read, get shaved, and read books and papers, to eat, to sleep, a safe place to check their valuables, papers, or whatever they may be; hand luggage, and extra clothing. They want information on every sort of question, how to get to Rye, and when the trains go, to what kind of a show to take a girl to. They want help and advice regarding jobs, information regarding insurance, and they want to know about where to dance."

Mr. Luts says that the one big thing that sticks out in his mind regarding the soldier's wants is that vert, to dance. He considers the big armory dances as neither more nor less than a perfect godsend to the boys. Beginning with the first of these his hotel has simply emptied out and that the roll might be called on the dance floor. The soldier, the sailor, or the marine—it doesn't matter, they're all alike when it comes to dancing—can't get enough of it, somehow. And it's time for them," adds Mr. Luts.

The checking room is full of suspended packages, bags, and bundles, and weightier pieces of luggage stowed away. The checking of valuables, with duplicate slips that have to be signed, and a still further method of keeping tabs to prevent any but the rightful owner getting away with anything, is carefully attended to by Mr. Luts or an assistant. There have been no complaints about this very important branch of the service.

How It Started.

On a bitter cold night, to be exact, on Dec. 16, 1917, all sleeping quarters available in New York for uniformed men were found to be crowded, and orders were given at 10 P. M. to throw open the doors of the old Hotel Marlington, which it had not been planned to use for War Camp Community activities until the next mid-January.

The place was unheated and almost unfurnished. Cots to the number of 186 were hastily procured, mostly from Red Cross sources, and that night every cot was filled and some of the boys slept on the floor, glad to use newspapers when blankets gave out.

"I shall never forget," says Mr. Luts, "that first night. A citizen donated several gallons of brick ice cream. A hundred and more boys sat on the floor, with coat collars turned up, trying to look happy and pretending not to be cold, one hand in a coat pocket and the other holding a nice cold brick of cream. That patriotic citizen apparently was unaware of the fact that we had no heat. The boys said 'never mind,' that they'd rather be on the inside, looking out, than on the outside, looking in. This attitude of appreciation for anything done for them is something that is good to remember.

The South Dakota Band boys arrived on Dec. 31, and we put them up for the night. That was our second reception, and no coal had yet been obtained. But the boys didn't care, and paraded, serenading, through the entire hotel, beginning with the large billiard room. Their high spirits seamed to keep them warm."

Unit No. 5 has supplied beds to nearly a half million men since the beginning of 1918. It has co-operated with the following: The Bliss Unit, at 25 West Twenty-fifth Street, until that unit closed; the Edison Unit, 44 West Twenty-seventh Street; Trinity School, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Trinity Rectory, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, until that building was turned over to the Hall of States. These units have served as annexes to No. 5.

Special open-air sleeping accommodations for a limited number of men have been arranged on the roof of the Wellington Hotel, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, where 102 men have been accommodated.

The heaviest registration at the unit was during the week of Aug. 24 to Sept. 1, 1918, when 13,213 men were supplied with sleeping accommodations.

Saturday, Jan. 4, that year, the registering reached its peak with 3,440 for a single day.

The canteen was opened for continuous day and night service. About 2,000 and more meals were served a half hour. The latter two upstairs on a popular-priced, no-tip meals and services have been restored to almost 16,000 men during five and one-half months.

In the matter of outside entertainment, besides the thousands of men sent from Unit No. 5 to the Khaki and Blue dances at various armories, almost 50,000 tickets to other forms of entertainment, theatres, cabarets, etc., from Unit No. 5's office, including invitations to home or church breakfasts, dinners, suppers, and private dances, popular Broadway theatrical productions, vaudeville shows, bowling bouts, and sight-seeing tours on buses. For Christmas Day, 1918, 1,400 invitations to home dinners were placed in the hands of that number of soldiers, sailors, and marines to them far from their own homes and in a position to be highly appreciative of the invitations.

The Saturday vaudeville show of No. 5 unit plays to a small, but crowded house, numbering about 300, and the audience is always enthusiastic. Just off the lounge is a stage with curtains and proper accessories. Unit No. 5 recently branched out into the theatrical business, and the S. R. O. sign is hung outside every Saturday night when the vaudeville show is on. It has proved a most successful evening's entertainment.

In the main reading room, with its many individual lights suspended from the ceiling, and studded with its small striped vallum shade, matching the huge ones in lobby and office, is noticed an expansive spread of "solid mahogany" table which a service man tells with pride came from old Castle Gently, the Erie Road's private dwellings in days gone by. Mrs. Guggenheimer bought it in and donated it to the War Camp unit. "Some table, eh?" says the soldier.

Some of the discharged men "chipped in" the other day and presented Mr. Luts with a handsome watch, the best they could find in the city. Of this he is justly proud. The men respect him thoroughly. Tales are told of the rough manner he can assume when necessary; that is when he spies some man whom he thinks is a deserter, bootlegger or just common yegguan. Then he gets busy.

But Mr. Luts were to go in for matters pugilistic, he would just about qualify for the paperweight class. He is just about that big. But when he thinks he has just cause for believing that some one is trying to shove something over on the regulations of the establishment, he presents a front as militant as Jack Dempsey and the entire outfit of Devil-Dogs rolled into one. And there's no bluff about it, either. He will fight, if it comes to that, and, upon occasion the entire force of office reserves has been known to come and take Henry away from some huge sailor—and always it was remarked that it was a good thing for the sailor that they did.

JEWISH CHARITY CAMPAIGN GROWS

Nearly a Third of $10,000,000 Building Fund Has Been Raised So Far.

27 INSTITUTIONS NEED AID

All Will Benefit from the Contributions Pouring in for Various Philanthropies.

There is a little tailor on the east side who has recently returned to his work with a heart full of thankfulness for the treatment he received in Mount Sinai Hospital. He had been suffering for years, and he is glad now that it is over with. He is telling all and sundry that they hurt him "something awful," but that they were very good to him—"and those nurses, they could not do enough for me." This man had been almost at the point of death. When he somewhat recovered after his operation the hospital let him go home to his wife and family for a few days, but he had to return daily for treatments and to promise to go to the place in the country that they would designate as soon as arrangements could be completed.

At first his wife did not think she could let him go. It was so hard for her to do all the work alone; she was turning away old customers and they were making very little money. This was her tale to the hospital authorities, who promptly answered: "You can get all the money you need from us, but your husband must go to the country."

The wife managed all right without borrowing any money from the hospital, and the husband had his few weeks in the country before coming back to the crowded shop to work.

The case of this east side tailor is only one of thousands of benefits received from Mount Sinai Hospital, and the big hospital itself is only one of many institutions contributed to by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City.

At the moment Mount Sinai, it is announced, needs an auditorium, a private pavilion, a new children's building, extension to nurses' home, and besides there are changes necessary in present buildings.

Institutions to Be Aided.

The United Building Fund campaign has been inaugurated in the effort to raise $10,000,000 for the following charitable, religious, educational, and social service institutions:

Mount Sinai Hospital—An auditorium, a private pavilion, new children's building, extension of nurses' home, and changes in present building.

Beth Israel Hospital—Construction of a new hospital in the plot between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, facing the east side of Stuyvesant Park.

Montefiore Home and Hospital—Construction of a new sanatorium at Bedford Hills.

Lenox Hospital—Construction of a new hospital for the Bronx, involving possibly the amalgamation of existing hospitals in Harlem and the Bronx.

Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases—Construction of a new hospital on present site.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum—Construction of a new institution at Boston Road and Bainbridge Avenue.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Construction of a mess hall, gymnasium, and synagogue; improvements at present plant.

Harlem School—Construction of additional cottages and increased facilities for other activities.

Children's Haven at Far Rockaway—Construction of new building.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children—Construction of central service building and new wing; improvements at present site.

Blythedale Home—Construction of new building on present site.

Brightside Day Nursery—Construction of addition to present building.

Federation Central No. 1—Construction of a kindergarten and day and night nursery in the building now occupied by the Amalia Relief Society.

Children's Clearing House and Temporary Shelter—To receive children upon commitment and prior to their assignment to respective child-caring institutions.

House of Relief—Infants—Construction of a building to house employes and contain a research laboratory.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes—Improvements to present building.

Talmud Torahs—Request for construction of a number of Talmud Torah buildings.

Federation Settlement—Construction of a new building in Harlem west of present site.

Y. M. H. A.—Construction of a neighborhood centre in Harlem.

Y. M. H. A. of the Bronx—Construction of addition to gymnasium and swimming pool in present building.

Y. M. H. A.—Request for two buildings similar to that now in operation on West 110th Street.

Educational Alliance—Intensive improvements.

Emanu-El Sisterhood—Improvements to present building.

Hebrew Technical Institute—Addition to present building.

Lakeview Home—Addition of a wing to present building.

Committee, Care of Jewish Tuberculars—Construction of a factory building for physically handicapped patients.

The recent announcement by Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, that the fund had already passed the $3,000,000 mark drew attention to the loyalty and activity which have always been a marked characteristic of the Jewish people of New York in relation to their charities. For many years it has been said of them: "The Jewish people take care of their own. How seldom one sees a Jew begging!"

It is pointed out by the federation that from 1904 to 1914 the federated Jewish institutions spent $10,100,000 for new buildings and grounds. From 1914 to 1918 all building operations were suspended. The need is therefore great, and, in the opinion of those who are organizing and carrying on the campaign for the institutions, the selection of Colonel Guinzburg to head the campaign was particularly happy.

Jacob H. Schiff says that the education of the various institutions has awakened in the Jewish community a better understanding of the problems of its institutions and a deep sense of its obligations toward its philanthropic societies." He also states that it is his belief that "the scrutiny exercised by federation management over the budgets of the institutions compels economical management within the institutions.

It is the belief of the sponsors of the movement to raise this $10,000,000 building fund, for immediate operations, that a considerable reduction in building costs will immediately result through the stimulation of production in building materials, by providing labor for the building trades and by raising the morale of the public in general, now so afraid to build on account of the abnormal cost of building operations. The belief is also held by the leaders of the campaign that building operations both as to labor and materials are less costly now than they will be within the next five years.

The Poor Affected.

In relation to the housing question, which has been so largely discussed throughout the country, perhaps on account of the fact that practically all classes are affected, the important people behind the Jewish federated institutions feel that the needs of one class have been overlooked—the very poor, who depend upon public clinics for medicinal attention, upon special service buildings for recreation and education, upon community buildings for rooms and dormitories—many of the campaign leaders, have been as severely affected by the cessation of normal building operations as the middle-class family whose rent has been raised far beyond last year's standard.

The United Building Fund hopes to provide quick immediate remedy for that section of New York which it thus deals, and at the same time stimulate building operations, which will have the additional benefit of providing employment for workers in the building trades. Special effort will be made to co-operate with that agencies concerned in the re-employment of ex-service men, so that the greatest possible amount of good may be done with the money to be raised.

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Sincerely yours,

Guiomar Novaes

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First consider the Duo-Art as a Pianola.

The Pianola makes a musician—an entertainer—of *you*. Even though you do not know a note of music, even though your fingers have never played a scale—you can sit down before the Duo-Art Pianola and play any music you wish; grave or gay, classic or modern. After a few hours' practice you can play with feeling, expression and taste. You have practically all the piano music ever written at your command.

This privilege of self-expression—extended to you, to your family, to every guest in your home, doubles at least, the value of your piano.

* * * * *

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The men and women who are the past masters of the piano today come to Aeolian Hall and play their finest interpretations upon a Recording Piano. These Interpretations, marvelous in technique, resplendent in tone color, are authentically reproduced upon record-rolls and are available for replaying upon *your* Duo-Art Piano. Piano-playing that would otherwise never come from your instrument—musical inspiration that could never otherwise enter your home are constantly available to you with the aid of the Duo-Art Artists' Record-rolls and the Duo-Art Piano.

The value of the Duo-Art as a musical invention is incomputable. It brings the art of *Interpreted Music* into your home.

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SEEKS MORE DATA TO AID SERVICE MEN

Red Cross Will Compile List of Veterans to Learn if Their Needs Have Been Met.

TO CHECK UP EACH MAN

Information Will Be Sought in Draft Records and from Various Community Agencies.

In order to determine whether the needs of all the returned service men have been met, the Home Service Section of the New York County Chapter, American Red Cross, under the direction of Mrs. John M. Glenn, has undertaken to compile a complete list of these men. In accordance with a policy adopted by the Red Cross the movement will be country wide.

Up to the present the Red Cross headquarters has been unable to get the names of returned service men either from the Adjutant General's office or from the Bureau of Navigation, which respectively have the names of those men who served in the army and the navy. These names are filed alphabetically, regardless of the home addresses of the men or the dates of enlistment. While all draft records were closed in November, 1918, and sent to Washington, the Home Service Section is hopeful of obtaining from the headquarters of the various draft boards much of the information that it requires. With reference to this work the Red Cross issues this statement:

"By co-operation with churches, lodges and various community organizations, through visitation and canvassing, through comparison of records and checking case files, an effort is to be made to discover the situation of each man.

"Early in the war Congress authorized the acceptance of Federalized National Guardsmen into Soldiers' Homes, and more recently, the Chief Medical Adviser has utilized this means for placing other soldiers than the Federalized National Guardsmen.

"The results of this practice have not proved on the whole desirable. Reports received at National Headquarters indicate that it has been a very unhappy plan to place the young men returned from this war, with old men, often decrepit. Accordingly, the question was taken up through the United States Public Health Service, with the Chief Medical Adviser, who has ruled that no more soldiers will be placed in the National Soldiers Homes.

May Transfer Men.

"Where a man has already been placed in such an institution, the district supervisor of the Public Health Service has the authority to transfer him to another institution, where he may be cared for among men of his own age. This will insure him a more normal environment."

The following donations of $200 or over were acknowledged last week by the following relief organizations:

FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE.

Mrs. L. B. Preston	$1,650.00
Miscellaneous gifts	887.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson	500.00
Twelve renewals	438.00
Miss Luisita Leland	876.00
Schools, Sunday schools, and clubs	233.00
Fairfield County Committee	219.00
Orange Committee and others	200.00

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

"A Friend"	$300.00
Miscellaneous	524.85

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR TRAINING IN SUITABLE TRADES THE MAIMED SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	$500.00

AMERICAN FREE MILK AND RELIEF FOR ITALY.

John Moffat	$5,736.00

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James	$500.00

FRENCH TUBERCULAR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Mrs. George F. Johnson	$1,749.72
Mrs. Elisn H. Dudley	1,649.72
Walter Pierson	1,000.00
Mrs. F. S. Bloomm	500.00
M. P. Raymond	500.00
War Council of Ashtabula	250.00
Mrs. E. C. Russ	200.00
Charles C. Wickwire	200.00
H. D. Woods	200.00
Miscellaneous	5,435.84

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Mrs. H. D. Whiton	$250.00
New England Division	2,500.00
Junior Red Cross, Montclair, N. J.	1,200.00
Mrs. Walter Witherbee	500.00
Miss May T. Moulton	500.00
Mrs. A. J. Moulton	1,000.00

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

New York Campaign	$18,513.64
The Christian Herald	5,000.00
National Allied Relief Committee	879.00
Minnesota Committee	35,000.00
Liberty Center, Ohio Committee	3,826.12
Virginia Committee	3,198.33
Oregon Committee	5,000.00
Connecticut Committee	4,860.00
Philadelphia, Penn., Committee	13,000.00
War Chest, Cortland Co., N. Y.	500.00
Mrs. W. H. Bradford	250.00
Granville War Chest Association	[illegible]
Mr. A. N. Almos	207.00
Main Street, M. A. E. B. So	[illegible]
Miss Mary E. Sherman	200.00
Buffalo Committee	1,000.00
McKean County, Penn.	1,877.85
Seventh Day Adventists	1,122.63
American Alliance for Labor and Democracy	500.00
Presbyterian Church	585.10
Florida contributors	220.78
Kalamazoo contributors	345.63
Frey and Rensheiser Co. War Chest, Inc.	250.00
H. J. T. Vining	1,000.00
H. A. Snelling	250.00
Connecticut Committee	1,325.14
Yonkers Committee	1,100.00

Relief shipments from the United States saved approximately 25 per cent. of the lives of the people of Poland who survived the European war, according to Bernard Horich of Chicago, who has just arrived in New York from Poland, where he spent several months as Commissioner for American Jewish Relief agencies. But notwithstanding the assistance sent them, the population of Poland, he says, is one-fourth less than the pre-war population.

Poland in Dire Need.

There are estimated to be 40,000 orphans in Warsaw and four or five additional cities near the Polish capital. Thousands are still succumbing to typhus and other diseases. While suicides are not frequent, there are numerous cases of insanity and strange diseases brought on probably by malnutrition. Mr. Horich reports that clothes are almost as badly needed in Poland as is food, and there is almost a total lack of drugs, most of the linen and other material having been used for shrouds, while all kinds of rags are washed and sterilized for surgical purposes.

"In Warsaw the population is 825,000, and the Jewish population is 325,000," says Mr. Horwich. "About one-half of the Jewish population is dependent on relief. As a result of economic and business depression, suffering is most severe among the former small merchants, their clerks, and other employes. The hospitals are in a horrible condition, and the tortures of the sick are therefore indescribable. About 60,000 portions of soup are distributed daily by the pulic kitchens.

"American Jewish relief agencies are sending supplies worth more than $2,000,000 monthly to Poland and the rest of Eastern and Central Europe, and, besides, are distributing hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash relief. In spite of this, they are not yet able to meet all the need in these countries."

The Food for France Fund has been organized to aid in the relief of the people in northeast France, who are on the verge of starving, and Miss Carita Spencer is President of the New York branch, while Mrs. Armstrong Whitney is in charge of the Paris Committee. The headquarters of the fund is 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, and its Treasurer is Alexander J. Hemphill. Describing the needs of these French people, Mrs. Whitney says:

Tells of Misery in France.

"The departments of the Nord, the Somme, the Aisne, the Meuse, and the Ardennes are full of distress. I take food and money to the people—rice, lentils, chocolate, milk, coffee, sugar, meat, vegetables, and fish. On each journey I distribute live fowls and rabbits, seed-corn and plant-seeds. There is a priest at Bray-sur-Somme who carries the supplies on a bicycle to his needy people. What a boon it would be to give him a light automobile.

"The hospitals for consumptive children have no covers, no sheets, no pillows. An immeasurable sadness pervades everybody and everything. The people are without hope. We are forgotten, they cry. What the Food for France Fund can do is small. Let Americans understand that the French Government cannot alone and immediately relieve these populations. I will remain among them as a connecting agent between the heart of my country and the misery of France."

M. Mourier, Under Secretary of State of the French Republic, in addressing the committee says: "I wish to add that the French Government urgently requests you to continue your co-operation so efficient, as long as public generosity so bountifully expressed by your contributors in America, will permit. The repairing of the disasters caused by the war in the departments invaded by the enemy will perforce be a long drawn out task, and we permit ourselves to believe that you will stand by us to the end."

The name of the Committee on Christian Relief in France and Belgium has been changed to Commission on Relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and united in the commission are Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies, engaged in French and Belgian reconstruction work. The Rev. Arthur J. Brown is Chairman of the commission and the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland is General Secretary.

Aid to French Children.

A draft for 685,000 francs was sent by it last week to the corresponding committee of the French Protestant Federation in Paris. Among other things, the commission is completing a sanitarium for children in Southern France which it has offered to turn over to the French authorities when completed.

In order to see how the work of the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, Inc., may best be extended, Mrs. John A. Drake, President of that organization, has decided to go to Italy to study conditions and requirements. She will sail the middle of this month on the same ship with John Moffat, Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, who will visit England, France, and Italy for the same purpose.

Mrs. Drake says her organization is sending over more than 60,000 quarts of dry milk a month to Italy, and before Christmas it hopes to treble that amount. Up to the present it has been supplying the needs of twenty-five children's institutions with milk regularly.

The American Committee for Devastated France sends out an appeal to all newspaper readers to preserve the illustrated sections of their papers, or any illustrated magazine or paper, and send them to the School Department, Comite Americain, rue du Cloitre, Laon, Aisne, France, and by doing so help educate 6,000 children now under the supervision of this organization.

It has ascertained that there is not a single school house in twenty villages in the Canton of Anizy in the department of the Aisne, where the war raged hottest. Up to last April 1,500 people had returned, but among them there was not one instructor, nor had any provision been made for the instruction of the children.

Raid School in Dugouts.

At present ten villages have improvised shelters, and have procured teachers, while the children of twelve towns congregate in wooden barracks or German dugouts, with no school equipment of any kind. Provided with the necessary, pictures, papers, and magazines, it is hoped that the American volunteers who regularly visit the isolated villages can teach the children to make scrap books. The Serbian Relief Committee of America reports that among the buildings which have been placed at its disposal by the Serbian Church, with 10,000 acres of land, in the valley of Cascak, is the monastery of Lyubostinja.

The land on which it stands was a gift to the Church by the famous Serbian Queen, Lyubitza, in commemoration of her first meeting with the Prince whom she afterward married. The monastery was built in 1190, upon the beautiful wooded hill where the Princess was encamped when the Prince rode up with his hunting train. It is there that began a romance of the wilds and woods made famous in Serbian song and story. The monastery later founded by the Queen was dedicated to the care of the poor and of orphaned children. The lands will be used by the committee as a source of revenue for the benefit of the war orphans and for model farms and schools for practical teaching and training of the boys in modern agricultural methods.

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions. Last Week.	Total to Date.
American Free Milk and Relief for Italy	Vanderbilt Hotel	Walter Meacham	$5,735	$53,192
Am. Com. for Train'g Maimed Sold'rs of France	Biltmore Hotel	Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies	670	466,876
American Women's Hospitals	637 Madison Av.	Dr. Sue Radcliffe	2,005	410,134
Commission on Relations with France and Bel.	105 East 22d St.	Rev. C. S. Macfarland	25,238	825,733
Devastated France Committee	16 East 39th St.	A. C. Humphreys	6,433	1,226,433
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	4,103	975,100
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	760	129,113
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Corgeshall	1,263	891,220
Stage Women's War Relief	366 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	220	278,257

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall Back Under Realizing Sales—Large Expansion of Bank Loans.

Stocks moved downward in yesterday's short session in a fashion which indicated sales of shares acquired during the early decline of Friday. That is, the trend of business showed that professional traders were active realizing profits, and after this process was completed, around 11 o'clock, trading became rather dull, with price changes of the unimportant order. There were many fractional declines, and quite a number among the industrial list which reached 1 and 2 points. Generally speaking, the more prominent industrial issues dropped about all their gain of Friday afternoon.

The last week displayed a curious contrast of speculative forces in the first half, as compared with the second. To and including Wednesday, the fore part was marked by enthusiastic buying of speculative stocks, which carried the average price forward 5 points or more, with some extraordinary gains among a few shares. On Thursday the market structure became quickly undermined by influences which have not yet become clear in entirety, although the Street believes there was basis for the rumors of private settlements of a number of short contracts in high-priced stocks, to a least in one issue. The duties cut by Crucible Steel and Baldwin Locomotive prior to the reaction fairly disgusted conservative followers of the market, who believed that the truce between railway shopmen and the railroads supplied an influence which might well have aided an orderly construcive progress of stocks to a considerably higher level. The speed with which these issues fell from Thursday morning on, in the opinion of these observers, heightened the distrust which, the public has acquired from the stocks' previous unrestrained rise and, worked to "spoil" satisfactory market conditions. This view must, of course be tempered with knowledge that the fresh effort by steel union leaders to force a meeting with Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation had a part in unsettling sentiment, but, at that, the extrordinary swings of the closely held stocks left the Street with a bad taste in its mouth.

The week ended with promises, supplied in late news, of further grapplings between conservative and radical union men within a short time, while the President's position in respect to the steel workers and the Steel Corporation was left in a status to become a factor in the coming week. The Federated Railway Shopmen of the Chicago district denoted in their call for a convention late this month that a movement was under way to alter the counsels, if not the personnel, of their leaders. In this was supplied material for thought that the undersurface of labor matters was stirring in a way to make more difficult than was expected a few days ago the program of the President to have capital and labor adjust their diferences on a economic and a scientific basis.

The weekly statement of the Clearing House banks reflected, presumably, the several million-share days in the stock market, and also early preparations by taxpayers to meet the third installment of income taxes on Sept. 15. Loans increased $105,600,000 and demand deposits expanded $50,000,000. These were figures of the actual statement. The surplus reserve declined to $3,010,270. The Federal Reserve Bank showed an increase of $15,700,000 in rediscounts based on Government obligations and of $8,800,000 in other rediscounts, while purchases of bills declined $23,000,000.

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Saturday, Sept. 6.

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Renewals 5½	Renewals 6
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Ninety days 5½	Ninety days 6
Four months 5½	Four months 6
Five months 5½	Five months 6
Six months 5½	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼@5½
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.13¾	$4.13¾	$4.13¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.14¼	4.14⅛	4.14⅛	—.00⅝
Francs—				
Demand	5.34½	5.34½	5.34½	—.00¼
Cables	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.13¾	$4.14⅛
5.1813 Paris	5.34½	5.32½
5.1813 Belgium	5.35	5.33
China—		
Hongkong	52.50	52.60
Shanghai	129.50	129.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	37.00	37.125
19.30 Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813 Italy	9.74	9.72
32.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
40.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	19.02	19.10
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.10	24.30
Christiania	22.65	22.80
Copenhagen	21.50	21.65
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	44.45
32.44 Rio	25.375	25.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.69	5.67
61.46 Russia, (currency)	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	6.00	6.15
500 rubles	5.375	5.85

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market: Cents Per Kronen.

	Checks	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*4.45	4.48
23.83 Poland	*4.60	4.75
20.26 Austria	2.25	2.50
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.85	2.70
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.95	4.00
19.30 Finland	†6.70	6.75
19.30 Rumania	†4.45	4.95

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.10	$4.08¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $800,590,427; balances, $61,075,113; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $423,772; Federal Reserve credit balance, $54,292,361.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $38,125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 61d; in New York, $1.12⅝; Mexican dollars, 86⅛@90⅝c.

New Telephone Rates Approved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Second District Public Service Commission today approved the action in New York yesterday of the sitting Commissioners in accepting the New York Telephone Company's offer of an 8 per cent. reduction in the price of subscribers' calls and a five-cent rate for interborough calls. The new rates are to become effective Oct. 1. The reductions apply only to Greater New York.

To Make Employment Bureau Pay.

To make it self-supporting the men who are maintaining the 77th Employment Bureau, 435 Lafayette Street, have opened a department to do mimeographing, addressing, mailing, &c., at commercial rates. During the month just ended more than 300 men of the division were placed in jobs through the bureau. Money is needed to carry on the work, and so it was decided to turn to business.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	376,150	173,520	250,121
Year to date	309,979,917	90,822,846	125,655,704

	Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	30½	40	200	Advance Rumely	41	41	40	40	—1
	...	...	300	Ajax Rubber	90	90	90	90	—½
	...	...	2,400	Ajax Rub. rights	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3¼	900	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3	3	—⅛
	2¼	2¾	300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
	44	44½	3,400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	43	45¾	44½	44½	+1
	96	96½	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	96	96	96	96	...
	54⅝	54½	2,300	Am. Can	54	54¾	54	54½	+⅛
	135¼	135½	3,100	Am. Car & Found	135¾	135¾	133¾	135¾	+1¾
	117	119	100	Am. Car & F. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
	114	114½	100	Am. Drug. Synd	114	114	114	114	...
	35¾	36¾	1,600	Am. Hide & Leath	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	...
	128½	129	1,300	Am. Hide & L. pf	128	128¾	127	128¾	+1
	45¾	48	200	Am. Ice	45	45	45	45	—⅝
	102¾	102¾	4,800	Am. International	102¾	103½	101¼	102¾	+1
	72	74	100	Am. Linseed	72	72	72	72	—2
	94	94¼	5,000	Am. Locomotive	94¼	94½	93¾	94	...
	40¾	40¾	18,400	Am. Ship. & Com	38¾	41	38¾	40¾	...
	76	76¾	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¾	79	76¾	78¾	—1¼
	103	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
	40	40½	800	Am. Steel Found	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	+⅜
	85¼	85¾	1,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	85¾	85¾	85	85¼	+⅛
	100¾	101½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	101¾	101¾	101	101	—⅛
	114	115	1,600	Am. Woolen	115	115	113	114¼	...
	106	107¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	106	106	106	106	—¼
	57	59	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	58	58	58	58	...
	22¾	23½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23	23	23	23	...
	67¾	68	2,000	Anaconda Copper	67¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	...
	90¼	94	300	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	90½	90½	—3½
	117¾	117¾	12,900	Baldwin Locomot	119¼	119¼	116¾	117¾	—1¼
	40¾	41	700	Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	—⅝
	51	51¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	...
	1¼	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
	85	89	600	Bethlehem Steel	86¾	90	86¾	89	—1
	80	80¼	12,000	Beth. Steel, Class B	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	—¼
	113	114¼	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	—½
	17¾	18¾	100	Booth Fisheries	18	18	18	18	...
	26	27	500	B'klyn Rapid Tran	27	27	26¾	26¾	...
	68	70	100	Buffalo & Susq	70	70	70	70	—8
	11¾	11¾	700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
	26½	27	600	Butte & Superior	26¾	27	26	27	+⅝
	29	30	600	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	...
	37¾	38	3,000	Caddo Cent.	37	38¾	37	38	+¾
	69¼	69½	500	Cal. Packing	70	70	69¼	69¼	—¾
	52¼	52½	20,800	Cal. Petroleum	52	54⅝	51¾	52¾	—1½
	84	85	700	Cal.-Petrol. pf	84	85	84	85	+1½
	151	151½	100	Canadian Pacific	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	—½
	98¾	98¾	3,100	Cent. Leather Co	99	99¾	97¾	98¾	...
	54	54½	600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	—1¼
	289	290	1,100	Chandler Motor	286	290	286	289	+3
	56⅝	57½	300	Ches. & Ohio	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	+¼
	10	14	100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. cfs	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¾
	9	9⅝	200	Chi. Gt. Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
	42¾	43	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
	63	64	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	63¾	63¾	63	63	—⅜
	95	96	200	Chi. & N. W	95½	95	95	95	—1
	...	...	200	Chi. Pneu. Tool	79	79	79	79	...
	25	25⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	...
	74½	75	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+¾
	24	24¼	900	Chile Copper	24¼	24¾	23¾	24¼	+⅝
	44½	45	200	Chino Copper	44¾	45	44¾	45	...
	63	63¾	500	Columbia Gas & E	63	63¾	63	63	—⅛
	53	56	200	Comp. Tab. Record	54	54	54	54	+2
	18¾	19	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
	94	95	100	Continental Can	95	96	95	95	...
	11¾	11¾	200	Continental Candy	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
	85¾	85½	5,900	Corn Products Ref	85¼	85¼	84	85⅞	+⅛
	56	64	100	Crex Carpet	56½	56½	56½	56½	+2
	168	169	5,100	Crucible Steel	169½	172	167½	168¾	...
	102½	105	500	Crucible Steel pf	105	106	105	105	+¼
	31¾	32½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	32	31¾	32	...
	78¾	79½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	79	79	79	79	...
	16¾	16¾	600	Den. & Rio G. pf	17	17	16½	16½	—⅜
	36	36	100	Ell. Horn Coal	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
	15¾	16	100	Erie	16	16	15¾	15¾	...
	24½	25	100	Erie 1st pf	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	...
	102½	103½	400	Famous Players-L	101	103	102	102¾	—¼
	95¼	96	3,500	Fisher Body	96¼	98¼	95¾	96¾	+¾
	30½	32	400	Gaston, Wms. & Wig	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
	44	44½	1,900	Fisk Rubber	44¾	44¾	44	44	+¼
	48	49	1,100	Freeport Texas	49¾	49¾	48¾	49	+¼
	79	80	900	General Cigar	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
	166	168	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	—1
	224	236	1,400	General Motors	235¾	235¾	234	235¾	+1¾
	85½	86	100	General Motors deb	86	86	86	86	...
	78½	79	2,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	78¾	79	78½	79	+¾
	103¾	103¾	100	Goodrich pf	103¾	103½	103¾	103½	...
	86¾	87	900	Great Northern pf	86¾	86	86	86¾	—1¼
	44	44½	300	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	44	44	44	44	...
	61	62	100	Gulf States Steel	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	—⅜
	61	61¾	1,100	Hide & Leather pf	60¾	61	60¾	61	...
	60¾	61	1,800	Inspiration Copper	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	—⅝
	6¾	6¾	700	Int. Consolidated	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	...
	21	21½	700	Int. Consol. pf	21	22	21	21½	...
	82	82	100	Int. Agricul. pf	82	82	82	82	...
	134¼	134¾	600	Int. Harvester, new	134¼	134¾	133¾	134¾	+1
	59	59¼	9,000	Int. Mer. Marine	59¼	59¾	58¾	59	+½
	119¾	120	4,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	120¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	...
	26¾	26¾	600	Int. Nickel	26¾	27¼	26	26	—½
	57	58	100	Int. Paper	57	57	56	58	...
	37	37	100	Jones Bros. T	37	37	37	37	+½
	18¾	19	100	Kan. City Southern	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
	137½	138	1,400	Kelly Spring Tire	137½	138¾	135	137	—1
	64	64	100	Kelsey Wheel	64	64	64	64	—1
	36¾	37	200	Kennecott Copper	36¾	38¾	36½	36¾	—⅜
	63¾	65	12,100	Keystone T. & R	63¾	65	62½	65	+1½
	82	82	900	Lackawanna Steel	82	82	81½	81½	+⅛
	30¾	31¼	300	Lee Rub. & Tire	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—⅞
	210	215	100	Lehigh Valley	214	214	214	214	—4
	47¾	48	1,800	Maxwell Motors	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+⅛
	80	80¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	80	80¾	80	80	...
	39¼	40¼	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	—1
	105	106	12,400	Mex. Petroleum	105	106¾	103½	104	—1
	27¼	27¾	200	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	...
	51½	52	2,800	Midvale Steel	52¾	52¾	51½	51½	—⅛
	85¾	86	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
	12¾	13	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	...
	18	19	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	18	18	18	18	...
	28	28	500	Mo. Pacific	28	28	27½	27½	...
	47¼	47¾	100	Mo. Pacific pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—1
	37	37	300	National Acme	37	37	36¾	36¾	...
	47¼	47½	300	Nat. Am. Chems	47½	47	47	47	...
	16½	16¾	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16¾	16½	16½	...
	77	78	400	Nat. Enam. & S	77	77¾	77	77	+⅝
	102	103	50	Nat. E. & S. pf	102	102	102	102	...
	70½	70½	100	National Lead	70½	70½	70½	70½	—½
	105	105	500	Nat. Lead pf	105	105	103	103	—3
	18¾	18¾	500	New. Con. Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
	32¾	32¾	200	N. Y. N. H. & H	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
	86¾	86¾	100	Northern Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86½	—⅛
	77¾	78	800	Nova Scotia S. & C	77¾	78	76½	77½	—⅛
	54½	54½	1,800	Ohio Cities Gas	54½	54½	54	54	...
	10¾	10¾	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas. Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+½
	55	56	200	Owens Bottle	55	55	55	55	—1
	103	103	200	Owens Bottle pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
	68	68	200	Pacific Gas & Elec	68	68	67½	67¾	...
	118¾	119	10,400	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr	118¾	119	116¾	117¾	—⅝
	43¾	43¾	100	Pennsylvania R. R	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
	44	44	100	People's Gas Chi	44	44	44	44	...
	44	44	300	Penn Seab. Steel	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	—⅛
	35¾	35¾	100	Philadelphia Co	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+⅛
	57¾	58¾	4,800	Pierce-Arrow	57¾	58¾	57	58¾	+⅝
	21¾	21¾	600	Pierce Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	—⅛
	64¾	64¾	300	Pittsburgh Coal	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½	...
	33¾	33¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛
	19¾	19¾	200	Pond Creek Coal	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
	90	90	400	Pressed Steel Car	90	90	89	89½	—1
	119	119	100	Pullman Company	119	119	119	119	—1
	68	68	100	Punta Alegra Sug	68	67	68	67	+1½
	97	97½	1,200	Ry. Steel Spring	97	97½	96	97½	—⅛
	23¾	23¾	200	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
	79¾	79¾	3,900	Reading	79¾	79¾	77¾	77¾	—1½
	38	38	100	Reading 1st pf	38	38	38	38	...
	48¾	48¾	100	Rep. Motor Truck	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
	93¾	93¾	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	93¾	93	93¾	93¾	—⅛
	94	94¾	6,800	Royal Dutch, N. Y	94	94¾	93	93¾	—⅝
	19	19	200	St. Louis-San Fran	19	19	19	19	...
	24¾	24¾	600	Saxon Motor	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	—⅛
	59¾	60¾	24,300	Sinclair Oil Ref	59¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	—½
	100	100¾	3,300	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	—⅛
	117	117	100	South P. R. Sug. pf	117	117	117	117	+1¾
	25¾	25¾	300	Southern Ry	25¾	25¾	25	25	...
	66	66	600	Strom. Carburetor	66	66	66¼	66¼	+½
	10	10	100	Strom. Carbur. rts	10	10	10	10	+⅛
	113	113½	13,400	Studebaker Co	113	113¾	113	113¾	—1½
	112	113¼	100	Stuts Motor	113	112	112	112	+½
	4	4¼	300	Stuts Motor rts	4	4	4	4	...
	13¾	13¾	200	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
	24¼	26¾	200	Texas Co	24¼	24¾	263	263	—1¾
	49	49	2,300	Texas & Pacific	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	—½
	21	21	200	Third Avenue	21	21	20¾	20¾	+⅜
	102	104½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	+2
	58	58	16,800	Transcon. Oil	58¼	58¼	57¾	58	...
	56½	56¾	400	Transue & Wms	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	—⅜
	123¼	123½	1,000	Union Pacific	123¼	123	123	123¼	+½
	52	52¾	200	United Alloy Steel	52	52	52	52	...
	184¼	184½	100	United Fruit	184¼	184¼	184¼	184¾	—¼
	95¾	96	9,200	United Retail St	95¾	95¾	92¾	94	—¾
	10¼	10¾	4,500	Un. Retail St. pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	—⅛
	23	25	200	United Ry. Inv. pf	23	25	23	23	—1½
	125¼	126¾	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	125¼	126¾	125¼	126¾	+1¾
	80¾	80¾	500	U. S. Food Prod	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	+⅛
	45¾	45¾	700	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	45¾	45¾	45	45	—⅞
	126¾	127	4,200	U. S. Rubber	126¾	128¾	126¾	126¾	+⅛
	103¾	103¾	40,700	U. S. Steel	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	—1¼
	115	115½	300	U. S. Steel pf	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	—⅛
	83	85½	1,000	Utah Copper	86	86	86	86	...
	60	63	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	60	60	60	60	...
	10¾	11	300	Wabash	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¾
	30½	31½	200	Wabash pf. A	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—⅛
	12¼	12¾	200	Western Maryland	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
	22	23¾	200	Western Pacific	23	23¾	23	23¾	+1½
	87	87	200	Western Union Tel	86	86	86	86	...
	54¾	54¾	1,200	Westing. El. & M	55	55	54¾	54¾	...
	15¾	15¾	2,900	Wheeling & L. E	16	16	15¾	15¾	—⅛
	24¼	25	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
	61¾	62	300	White Motors	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	—⅜
	84¾	85	100	Wilson & Co	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
	1¾	2	1,400	Wilson & Co. rts	1¾	2	1¾	2	+⅛
	33¾	33¼	3,100	Willys-Overland	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	—⅛
	75	75¾	200	Worthington Pump	75¼	75¾	75	75	...

BRITISH INCORPORATE HERE.

Chamber of Commerce Applies for New York State Charter.

In an endeavor to bring about a closer relationship in the promotion of trade between British business men and those of this country the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America has been incorporated under the laws of New York State, the application having been filed by Captain C. B. McNevin. Arthur E. Vickers, who is one of the incorporators and who conceived the idea of establishing the Chamber, has been working on the matter since the preliminary meeting of British interests last June. Assisting him has been a committee of well-known British traders. The project was so favorably received by British interests in various sections of the country that organization was decided upon earlier than had been anticipated at the outset.

The new organization will be conducted to a certain degree after the manner of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which has rendered valuable aid in promoting trade. The British Chamber in this country will be affiliated with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which has its principal office in London.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Mason Coal and Chemical Company of Hartford, W. Va., has paid an initial quarterly dividend on the outstanding preferred stock at the rate of 8 per cent. a year.

Lloyd E. Work, formerly a member of the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co. of Chicago, is head of the bond and investments department of the Bankers Mortgage Company.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas has announced that a branch has been opened in New Orleans, and that the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has become associated with it as a shareholder.

George B. G

Uptown Branches of N. Y. Stock Exchange Houses

PEARL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York
BRANCH OFFICE
72D ST. & BROADWAY
Hotel St. Andrew
Columbus 565.
is maintained at all times to render an efficient personal service.

Wassermann Bros.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
42 Broadway, New York.
BRANCH OFFICES
547 5th Av., Cor. 45th St.
240 4th Av., bet. 18-19th Sts.

Carleton & Mott
Members New York Stock Exchange
100 Broadway New York
BRANCH OFFICES
144 West 57th Street
125th St. & 5th Ave.
Prompt Service
Experienced Attention

LYMAN D. SMITH & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
34 Pine St., New York
BRANCH OFFICE
527 5th Ave.,
Corner 44th St.
Albert J. Simmons, *Manager*
Phone Murray Hill 3700
Prompt and courteous attention given to all orders, large or small.
Correspondence and inquiries invited.

Our branch office is conveniently located at the
VANDERBILT HOTEL
Edward Simons, Manager
(Phone Murray Hill 2190)
Inquiries Invited
H. B. Slayback & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, New York
Phone Bowling Green 6980

McDONNELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway 335 Montgomery St.
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE
42nd Street Building
Madison Ave. & 42nd Street
Telephone Murray Hill 9032
Gustave H. Tierce
MANAGER
Direct private wire to San Francisco through our downtown office.

PLAZA HOTEL
59th St. and 5th Ave.
SARATOGA SPRINGS
United States Hotel.
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STEEL PRODUCTION GAINING STEADILY

Output Has Been on Increase Since Last May and Now Totals 34,400,000 Tons.

NO FEAR OF LABOR TROUBLE

If Strikes Do Occur, It Is Believed, They Will Be Sporadic—Italy Is Buying Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—Pig iron production has been increasing without intermission since about the middle of May. In July the average rate was about 28,050,000 tons a year, and in August about 32,630,000 tons, while at the beginning of this month the rate was about 34,400,000 tons.

The present rate is about 75 per cent. of the capacity, estimated on the basis of actual production in 1916 plus allowances for new furnaces built, but it is doubtful whether an unlimited demand, with raw material and wage costs and selling prices remaining as they are, would bring out production at more than 85 or 90 per cent. of the estimated capacity, for the reason that there are many furnaces requiring much more labor than do the modern stocks with their labor-saving equipment, and with wage rates as high as at present such furnaces are at an unusual disadvantage.

The rate of steel ingot production is estimated at between 80 and 85 per cent. of capacity, against 75 per cent. in July, and 54 per cent. in May. Almost the entire productive capacity of the country is in operation, but many plants are not producing their normal tonnages, either because they are purposely "gaited" or because labor performance is not up to standard. Even men who are paid by the ton are in many cases observed to be getting out smaller tonnages than normal.

The steel market is distinctly quiet as to new buying, and thus exhibits no material change from conditions that obtained in August. Jobbers and manufacturing consumers are well covered by contracts, against which they are specifying freely, though not as heavily as in July, while strictly new business, particularly for construction jobs, is not coming out freely. The mills represent, however, that except in a few lines they are not in a position to book much more tonnage for delivery this year. The exceptional lines are rails, structural shapes and plates, the capacity in these lines being but poorly engaged.

It is now well established that there is a general truce in labor demands, and that if strikes occur in the iron and steel industry they will be sporadic, as formerly. There have been not a few such strikes in the last three months, and some of them are not settled. In no case has a strike been particularly successful, and the majority of settlements made have involved no change in wage rates or working conditions.

Wilson's Move Pleased Industry.

To the iron and steel industry the most gratifying feature of the President's decision to call a conference on labor matters, to be held early next month, is that an opportunity is afforded for the excitement among workmen produced by the recent efforts at organizing them to die out. Iron and steel manufacturers do not by any means feel assured that the conference will be productive of tangible and practical results. They merely hope that it will. An embarrassing fact is that, so far as can now be foreseen, the rank and file of the workers will not be represented.

The manufacturers believe that their workmen are well treated, but it is awkward that the machinery does not exist whereby the men could testify to the facts at the conference. It is not certain even that such company unions as that of the Midvale will be represented, though there is little doubt that if such unions were general they would be accorded a place in the conference. As one of the demands of the American Federation of Labor is the abolition of company unions, there would be opportunity for an interesting debate.

Export demand for pig iron and steel products is of about the same proportions as formerly, and is regarded as very good considering all circumstances. Some inquiries from abroad are almost going begging, being for products on which the mills are more fully sold up. It is remarkable that Italy is buying, considering that the exchange situation is such as to write a premium of between 85 and 90 per cent. upon such purchases. In the case of Great Britain, while the exchange situation is not nearly so unfavorable, it is reported upon good authority that a great deal of business is being held back and that orders will be placed in the United States when exchange becomes less unfavorable.

The pig iron market has continued rather quiet, though there is a moderate volume of business going in foundry and malleable grades right along. Bessemer and basic grades are quiet, except for occasional purchases by steel foundries. The large steel works, normally self-contained, but which buy Bessemer or basic iron when they are hard pressed, show no interest in the market.

An export inquiry for 300,000 boxes of tin plate has been going the rounds, but the business is not likely to be placed in this country. The prospective buyers intimate that they have a price below the equivalent of $7, Pittsburgh, from the Welsh makers. This would indicate that they have an advantage in ocean freights, and the American producers feel that if such is the case the business is precisely the kind that should go to Wales.

Although August is necessarily a poor month for tin plate bookings, as the specifications against food containers are placed much earlier, the bookings last month were very good. The leading interest's tin mill operations are now running at about 92 per cent., and the tonnage is fairly good against the number of mills in poretaion. There is no disposition by the mills to consider business for next year, and it isn't likely that anything along that line will be done until the middle of October at the soonest. Buyers haven't begun to show interest yet.

Sheet Mills Active.

Not less than 90 per cent. of the sheet mills of the country are in operation, and most of the 10 per cent. idle are necessarily so for repairs and certain changes in machinery. Two or three plants are closed by strikes. The Republic Iron and Steel Company is putting in operation its ten-mill plant at Niles, formerly operated by the Da Forest Sheet and Tin Plate Company, having had the plant idle for about two months for a change to electric drive. The current is obtained from a public service company, but may be transmitted later from the company's blast furnace and steel plants at Youngstown.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had 96 per cent. of its sheet mills scheduled for operation all week. Tonnage outputs at sheet mills have improved a trifle, but are still below the satisfactory stage at some mills. Demand for sheets is moderately good, and many of the mills are practically out of the market for this year's delivery, while they are not selling for next year. Specifications against contracts are heavy.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company booked a sheet tonnage in August made up chiefly of specifications, but with a fair run of new orders, representing about double its average monthly capacity, and specifications show no signs of diminishing this month. While the mills generally are comfortably sold up for the rest of the year, there is some vacant capacity in certain lines, including blue annealed sheets. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company will not open its books for next year's business before the middle of October, and maybe a little later. Among independents there have been negotiations with customers in a few instances. A few mills are disposed to try out the experiment of asking advanced prices, but such a notion is frowned upon by the general run of producers.

NO FEAR OF BRITISH STRIKE.

Glasgow Trades Congress to Reject "Direct-Action" Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Among the scores of resolutions which will be submitted before the Glasgow Congress of Trades Unions, which will open next Monday, there will be two outstanding subjects which have been topics of liveliest debate at all labor gatherings in recent months. They are the nationalization of industries like coal mines and railways, and the policy of "direct action," or the employment of a national strike as a weapon to enforce political demands.

It is now virtually certain that the policy of "direct action" will be rejected. It was originally advocated to compel the Government to abolish conscription, withdraw from the Russian military enterprise, liberate conscientious objectors, and abstain from employing troops in industrial disputes. The Government already has promised these reforms. The miners will advocate it and will contend in justification of their stand that the mere threat of its employment sufficed to influence the Government's policy in the desired direction.

At today's meeting of the Triple Alliance of railway employes, transport workers, and miners a majority of the railwaymen supported the proposal to postpone a vote on the question of "direct action." The foremost labor leaders of the country including Robert Smillie, leader of the miners; James Henry Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; John Robert Clines, John Hodges, former Minister of Pensions; William James Thorn, and Ben Tillet were present at the meeting.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, speaking in London tonight, characterized it as a "wise and commendable decision." He admitted the workers must retain the right to strike for industrial purposes until society is better organized, but declared they must not "set a bad example by substituting 'direct action' for the constitutional measures which are provided." Mr. Henderson said they had to "envisage the possibility of organized labor being called to form a Government and ask themselves whether in that case they would allow a minority in opposition to Labor's program for social and economic betterment to defeat that policy by unconstitutional means."

TO DEBATE NATIONS' LEAGUE

Leslie M. Shaw and Hamilton Holt to Take Opposite Sides.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, and Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent magazine and representing the League to Enforce Peace, will debate on the League of Nations in the grand ball room of the Hotel Plaza, Sept. 24, under the auspices of the Marquette Club, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Holt will speak for the league and Mr. Shaw against it. The question will be: "Resolved, That the Covenant of the League of Nations, as embodied in the Peace Treaty, should be ratified by the United States Senate without amendment or reservation." The debate will be conducted under the rules governing the formal meeting in Boston, last Spring, between Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and President Lowell, of Harvard.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearing of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	1919. In New York.	Total U. S.
Sept. 6	$3,826,895,120	$6,748,167,084
Aug. 30	3,906,421,503	7,184,793,788
Aug. 23	4,332,525,182	7,802,987,501
Aug. 16	4,568,024,891	8,181,823,020
Aug. 9	4,737,400,020	8,065,809,417
Aug. 2	4,150,847,625	7,814,671,021
July 26	4,879,236,300	8,273,742,516
	1918.	
Sept. 7	$3,210,960,481	$5,880,043,322
Aug. 31	3,618,744,897	6,392,220,690
Aug. 24	2,195,234,777	2,924,074,842
Aug. 17	3,200,903,846	5,251,565,350
Aug. 10	3,050,914,456	5,357,906,106
Aug. 3	3,366,375,118	6,211,078,068
July 27	3,288,306,449	6,148,947,741

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Rul-			Rul-	
	High.	Low.	Ing.	High.	Low. Ing.
1919	6½	4½	5½	1913	4½ 2 2½
1918	6	6	6	1912	4½ 2½ 2½
1917	6	2½	4½	1911	2½ 2¼ 2¼
1916	3	2½	2½	1910	2 1¾ 1¾
1915	2	1½	1½	1909	2½ 2½ 2½
1914	8	6	6	1908	1½ 1 1

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	...	1½	La Rose	30	40
Boat Mon.	78	80	Majestic	25	28
Bohemia	...	1½	Met. Motor	4	7
Butte Low	16	18	Mojave T.	10	12
Champion	2	3	New Balt.	3	3½
Calaveras	1½	...	N. L. & Z.	8	10
Chief Con.	3½	4	Nixon	24	26
Cons Cop.	6½	6¾	New Dougl.	10	15
Crystal, n.	57	71	Onondaga	20	50
Crown Res.	20	30	Ranger P.	1½	2½
Denbigh	30	36	Rainier	1½	1¾
Eagle S B.	2½	2¾	S W M, ip	5¾	7
Fortuna	2	4	Seven Met.	30	31
Houghton	90	1	Texana	65	67
Homa	21	22	U V Exten	45½	46½
Iron Blos.	25	40	Victoria	1	1½
Iron Cap.	12½	13			

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Died—On Sept. 3, 1919, Jacob S. Schlussel.

Membership Transferred—Norman P. Ream to Henry Morgan, Markoe, Morgan & Co., 120 Broadway.

Revocation of Substitute for Member—Substitute Edwin Posner, member Alfred P. Parker, firm Posner & Co.

Changes in Firms—Gwathmey & Co.: Robert C. Cairns retired; Harrison & Co., Harry W. Harrison admitted; H. L. Horton & Co., Robert W. Wright and Thomas F. Welch admitted; Lovell & Co., Howard C. Rand admitted; Markoe, Morgan & Co., special Alexander D. B. Pratt admitted.

New Address—Arthur S. Wheeler, at Morris Joseph, 25 Broad Street.

Branch Offices—Clark, Dodge & Co., new, Newark, N. J., Carl Egner manager; William J. Hoey & Co., new, 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, William Nephew King manager; King, Farnum & Co., new, St. Joseph, Mo., Milton T. Logan manager; F. S. Moseley & Co., new, Philadelphia, Penn., Magruder Dent manager; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Bretton Woods, N. H., and Jefferson, N. H., discontinued; Harriman & Co., New London, Conn., discontinued; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., discontinued; H. L. Horton & Co., Saratoga Spring, N. Y., discontinued; Kean, Taylor & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., discontinued; Lamborn & Co., 300 Fifth Avenue, New York, discontinued; McCornick & Fagan, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., discontinued; Sartorius & Einstein, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., discontinued; Swartwout & Appenzellar, Dixville Notch, N. H., discontinued.

Governing Committee—Sept. 5, 1919.—At a meeting of the Governing Committee held this day it was determined that the Exchange be not opened on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919.

Securities Listed—American Ship and Commerce Corporation—Temporary interchangeable certificates for capital stock, without nominal or par value; (abbreviation ACS—Post 10.). To be Admitted on Notice of Issuance—Keystone Tire and Rubber Company, (on and after Sept. 15, 1919.) Additional capital stock.

MOVE TO STABILIZE SHIP SECURITIES

Bankers Want Paper Holdings to Have Prior Right Over Other Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Under authorization from the United States Shipping Board, New York bankers will investigate the stabilization of ship securities. Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co. has been appointed to organize a committee which will go to work as soon as possible.

The Shipping Board considers it necessary that mortgages and other papers constituting holdings in ships should be valid and have prior right above other claims. The committee will pay particular attention to making the ship paper safe for investing bankers, and bring the paper up to the merit of railroad equipment securities. At present there is a bill in Congress which seeks to make notes given as part payment for the purchase of ships first liens secured by mortgages on the ship itself.

Another committee has been appointed to study possible changes and improvements in navigation laws, including marine insurance laws. This committee, composed of P. A. S. Franklin, J. Parker Kirlin, Homer L. Ferguson, R. P. Alexander, David T. Warden, Alfred Gilbert Smith and Eugene O'Donnell, will make a report within a few weeks.

It was announced today that the headquarters on the training service for the Shipping Board had been moved to Newport News, Va. The sea training bureau which fits hundreds of young seamen for the service, will be situated at Newport News, while the sea service bureau, which places men after they have been trained, will remain at New York. The general administrative department of the training service will continue at Boston.

Rigby Howard, the prominent yachtsman, who has headed the service, has handed in his resignation. It is said that his resignation has not been accepted.

Chairman Payne corrected a mistaken impression that the supercargo service of the Shipping Board had been absolutely abandoned. He said that further appointments had been held up until it was ascertained whether the supercargo service was a necessary element of the crew, but that the men now in the service were not affected, and that future policy would depend upon the result of the investigation.

It is understood that as soon as the War Department has no further use for them as transports the ships taken from German ports under the treaty agreement will be returned to the Inter-Allied Council, which will determine whether they are to be returned to Germany or be apportioned to the allied nations. These ships include the Imperator, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Cap Finisterre, Graf Waldersee, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Patricia, Pretoria, Mobile, Zeppelin, and Santa Elena.

The German ships which were interned in this country, and subsequently turned over are not involved in this transaction.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
4½s June 1967	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s June 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s Mar. 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s Nov. 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s Mar. 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s Mar. 1968	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Mar. 1964	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4½s Mar. 1962	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4½s Sept. 1960	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4½s Mar. 1960-30	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s May. 1959	92½	93	92⅜	93
4s Nov. 1958	92½	93	92⅜	93
4s Mar. 1957	92½	93	92⅜	93
4s Nov. 1956	92	92⅜	92	92⅜
4s Nov. 1955	92	92⅜	92	92⅜
4s Nov. 1936	94	96	94	95

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
3½s Nov. 1965	83½	83½	82½	82½
3½s Nov. 1964	83½	83½	83½	83½
3½s May. 1954	83½	83½	83½	83½

The following are quoted on a percentages basis:

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
4½s 1924-1927	4.55	4.35	4.50	
4½s 1918-1963	4.55	4.35	4.55	
4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.37	4.55	
4½s 1920-1929	4.55	4.37	4.55	
4½s 1948-1963	4.60	4.40	4.60	
4s 1920-1939	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1910-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70	
3½s 1940-1955	4.55	4.40	4.55	
3s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60	
3s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
840 Cities Service	475	465	474	484
1,650 Cities Service pf.	77⅞	76¾	76⅝	77⅝
$14,000 Cities Service deb. B 7s	170	168	169	...
18,000 Cities Service deb. C 7s	108	108	106	...

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16¼
Adiron Elec Power pf	77	79
Am Gas & Electric	124	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	40¾	41¾
Am Light & Traction	224	226
Am Light & Trac pf	94½	96
Am Power & Light	63	64
Am Power & Light pf	71	73
Am Public Utilities	5	10
Am Public Util pf	25	30
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6¼
Am W W & El 1st pf	58	62
Am W W & Elec partic	10	13
Carolina Power & Light	36	39
Colorado Power	20	24
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbus Elec pf	73	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt	28	30
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	54	56½
Conn Power pf	78	...
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	55	59½
Eastern Texas Elec pf	79	83
El Paso Electric	90	94
El Paso Electric pf	90	95
Electric P & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51
Galveston-Houston Elec	12⅝	14⅝
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	61

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	63	66	Nor Ost Lt & Pow 6s	82 85½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	72	74	Nor States Pow 6s '26	92½ 94
Arizona Power 6s '53	82	86	Nor States Pow 6s '41	84 86
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	90	96	Pac Gas & Elec 6s '31	98 99
Col G & E deb 5s '27	80	84	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	98½ 99½
Col Power 5s '53	84	87	So Cal Edison 6s '39	88 91
Conn Power 5s '63	85	90	S W Power 5s '42	81 85
Dallas Elec 5s '25	100	...	Stand Gas & El 7s '31	97 99
East Tex Elec 5s '32	84	88	Twin C G & E 5s '53	71 78
East Tex Elec 7s '21	98½	100	Un L & R 1st 5s '32	86½ 87
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s '26	86½ 90
G W Sec & Pow 5s '37	85½	...	U S Pow Sec 5s	86 88
Met Edison ref 5s '23	91	94½	Utah Securities	87½ 90
Midwest Util 6s '25	87	90	Un Utili conv 6s '43	80 87
Mise River Pow 1st 5s	76	79½		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
18 Con Power	106½	106¾	106¾
206 Cosden	11¼	11	11
100 Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000 Palestine	4.10	4.00	4.10
50 Davison	33½	33	33

Bonds.

$1,000 Con Coal 6s	100	100	100
10,000 Con Pow 5s	98½	98¾	98¾
1,000 Cos 6s, A	101	101	101

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Aris Con	15¾	15¾	15¾
100 Bingham	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Cal & H	425	425	425
100 Carson	24¾	24¾	24¾
50 Cop Range	53	53	53
260 Davis Daly	10¾	10¾	10¾
150 East Butte	18	17¾	17¾
100 Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Helvetia	44	44	44
25 Island Creek	48¾	48¾	48¾
85 Lake Copper	6¼	6	6
550 Mayflower	9¼	9	9¼

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Michigan	9	9	9
25 Mohawk	71	71	71
250 N Cornelia	25¾	25¾	25¾
15 New River	16	16	16
100 N Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
60 Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2¾
190 Shannon	8	8	8
40 South Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
95 US Smelt pf	48¾	48	48
55 Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Utah Metal	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 Winona	2	2	2

Railroads.

10 Bos Elev pf	91	91	91
1 Bos & Me	32	32	32
50 Bos & Sub	50	50	50

40 N Y N H	31¾	31¾	31¾
112 West End	41½	41½	41½

Miscellaneous.

90 Am T & T	101½	101	101¼
900 Century St	8¼	8¼	8¼
825 Eastern S S	16	15¾	15¾
100 Fairbanks	77	76¾	77
185 Gen Elec	42	41½	41¾
185 Int Portland	5	5	5
885 Int Products	48	47½	47⅝
505 Do pf	89¾	88	89¼
1625 Mer Inv	57¼	56¾	57
85 Mullins	32¾	32½	32⅝
115 N Leath w i	20	19½	20

180 Parish & B	39	38¾	38¾
360 Root Van	41¾	41¼	41¾
838 Swift	146	145¾	145
5 Do pf	89	87	89
26 Un Drug	14¾	14¾	14¾
24 Un Fruit	185	184	184
98 Un Shoe	53	51¾	52
10 Do pf	27	26½	27
150 Ventura	16¼	16¼	16¼
80 Walworth	21	21	21

Bonds.

$1,000 A G W I 5s	82	82	82
1,000 KCM & B 5s	78½	78½	78½

$1,000 Swift 5s	98	98	98
3,000 U S Sm 6s	101½	101½	101½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
850 Armour pf	103¾	103¼	103¾
20 Bunte Bros	10½	10½	10½
110 Chi City & Con Rys pf	15½	15½	15½
25 Chi Pneu T	79	78	79
150 Cudahy	108½	108	108
10 Con Co pf	86¼	85½	86¼
510 Cont Motors	12	11¾	12
75 Lib McNeill	27¼	26¾	25¾
130 Lindsay Lt	12½	12¾	12¾
100 Do pf	108¼	108¼	108½
10 Mitchell	47	47	47

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
765 Nat Leather	20	19⅝	20
10 Sears Roeb	207	207	207
10 Do pfw	120	120	120
206 Stew Warn	108	108	108
295 Swift Int	58	57¾	57¾
1,757 Swift & Co	144¾	143¾	145
312 Do Rights	1¾	1¾	1¾
225 ThompsonCo	38	37½	37½
2,850 Un Carbide	81½	80¾	81
314 Wrigley	78	77¾	77¾
50 West Stpnge	1¼	1¼	1¼
60 Wilson Rgts	2¼	2	2

Bonds.

$9,000 Armour 6s, 1922	102	102	102
5,000 Chicago City Ry, 1st 5s	78	78	78
1,000 Commonwealth Edison 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
710 Elec Stor	97½	97	97½
290 L Sup Corp	21¾	21¼	21¾
87 Lehigh Nav	68	68	68
75 Ins Co N A	30½	30¼	30½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
190 Phila Co 6% cum pf	34½	34	34
175 Ph R T ctfs	25¾	25¾	25¾
80 Phila Elec	25½	25	25¼
51 Un Gas Imp	65¾	65½	65¾

Bonds.

$2,000 City Phila 4s, reg	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000 Penna gen 6s	92	92	92
1,000 Phila Elec 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am Sewer Pipe	20¼	20¼	20¼
41 Arkan Gas	74½	74½	74½
100 Barnsdall	38¾	38¾	38¾
45 Ind Brew pf	10	10	10
10 Mfrs Lt & H	54	54	54
415 Marland	7	7	7
50 Nat Firepfg	9¾	9¾	9¾
230 Ohio Fu Sup	53¾	53	53
120 Ohio Gas	34	34	34
110 Pitts Brew	7	7	7

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Do pf	16	16	16
10 Pitts Coal	66	66	66
6,000 Pitts Jerome	35	35	35
4,000 PittsShasta	53	52	52
50 Pitts O & G	14½	14½	14½
2,965 Riv East Oil	3¾	3	3¼
20 Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
40 Riv West Oil	33¼	32½	32½
10 Western Elec	84½	84½	84½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Am Brass	225	230	221	
Atlas Powder	140	145	140	
Do pf	89	92	89	
Babcock & Wilcox	130	132	132	
Bliss	330	370	330	
Do pf	65	75	65	
Du Pont	310	330	310	
Do pf	90	92	90	
Draper Corp	135	140	138	
Federal Rub 1st pf	99	101	99	
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99	101	99	
Hercules	210	220	210	

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Do pf	107	110	107½	
Ingersoll-Rand Co	176	180	178	
Do pf	100	103	100	
Merrimac Chem	93	95	93	
Nlles-Bem't-Pond	120	124	120	
Do pf	95	100	95	
Scovill Mfg	395	410	395	
Std Screw Co	340	350	340	
Tex & Pac C & O	1700	1800	1700	
Valvoline Oil pf	104	107	104	
Yale & Towne	295	305	295	

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Cigar	117	124	117
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Cen W Helme Co	163	175	163
Do pf	104	109	104
J S Young	125	130	125
Do pf	96	105	96
MacA & Forbes	130	135	130

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
MacA & Forbes pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tob	120	140	120
R J Reynolds	475	485	475
Do B	425	475	425
Do pf	112	115	112
Weyman-Bruton	173	176	172
Do pf	100	110	105

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A degree of uncertainty as to the existing labor status in the steel industry brought considerable liquidation in the shares of that group yesterday, with recessions of from 1 to 3 points. The selling pressure later extended to the general list, causing setbacks of from ½ to 3 points in numerous instances. The oil, marine, and rubber properties, however, were but slightly affected, and in some cases substantial net gains for the day were scored.

Crucible Steel fell back 3 from its early high, Bethlehem Steel B moved down 2 points, and United States Steel 1½. Baldwin Locomotive was offered down 3½, Studebaker fell back 2¼. Marine common at the outset gained 1 point and the preferred 1⅝.

The rail and copper issues, on light trading, were fractionally lower.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Alaska G M	3	3	3
290 Allis Chalm	44⅞	44	44
740 Am Can	54½	54	54½
590 Am C & F	135⅝	135⅞	134
560

EXCHANGE GOES TO NEW LOW RECORDS

Sterling at $4 to the Pound Now Predicted for Oct. 1 or Earlier.

NO PRIVATE AID EXPECTED

Financial Interests See Hope for Improvement Only In Government Action.

A further drop in the foreign exchange market occurred yesterday and took all of the Continental allied exchanges down to new low records, while sterling fell to within 1½ cents of the low record of $4.12¼, made on Aug. 20. Before the close of the day's business the market for the Continental rates improved very slightly, with francs quoted at 8.34 and lira at 9.74, against early low records of 8.37 and 9.78, respectively. On the week sterling lost an even 5 cents in the pound, francs declined about 20 centimes, and lira fell from about 9.65 on Tuesday to 9.78 yesterday.

The persistent weakness in sterling, after its brisk rally two weeks ago from the low record, when it got back to as high as $4.24, has accentuated the uneasiness which bankers and trade interests have been entertaining for some time. After the sharp drop to $4.12¼ in the third week of August the market rallied well, and it was thought that most of the accumulation of bills which had been piling up for more than a month before that time had been taken care of. Now, even if the previous accumulation is no longer to be considered as an adverse factor, there appears to be a new accumulation which is being fed out steadily, without particular regard to price or the action of the market.

From the way offerings of bills have been coming into the market, it now appears that Americans who come into possession of bills drawn on London are simply selling them for whatever they will bring, as against a previous policy of holding the bills for the "strong spots," and waiting for rallies, sales are now made whenever it is possible. With this sort of selling, it may be expected that there will be few rallies in future and a steady downward trend to quotations, unless the long-awaited action for the stabilization of the market is taken.

More than two months ago, when sterling broke to around $4.22, there were many who predicted that the low had been reached. "Four and a quarter for sterling" was something to conjure with and plenty of keen judges became convinced that the powers that be would never allow the London rate to go lower. But it did; it went very much lower and some four weeks after the "four and a quarter" rate was realized it broke to $4.12¼. After that it got back to $4.24 within about five days and the optimists thought the turn had come. It was rumored that action had been taken and that at last the decline had been checked. These rumors, which undoubtedly inspired a certain amount of confidence among bankers and exporters who were not thoroughly informed of the actual situation, also brought out a number of bills which the holders had refused to "sacrifice" at the previous low rates, and promptly the market turned downward again.

Yesterday it was close to the previous low, and virtually every dealer in Wall street was willing to prophesy that the low record will be broken tomorrow or Tuesday, always provided that no official supporting action is taken. As a mater of fact, they are talking about "$4 sterling" by the end of the month, if not before, and are willing to gamble on the event, which, in actual practice, is one of the factors which may prevent the realization of their predictions, because when dealers sell exchange short they lay themselves open to fluctuations and may be compelled to buy in to cover sales, thereby rallying the market from time to time and lessening the rapidity of the fall.

At the present time none of the leading financial authorities, neither the practical bankers nor the theoretical economists, hope to see any improvement brought about through private initiative. It is admitted on all sides that the situation has now progressed so far, and has become so acute, that only Government intervention can correct it. And, it is added, the longer the Government delays taking steps to correct the situation the worse it will become and the harder the ultimate task will be.

Just what the Government can do is not clear. Of the €10,000,000,000 credit authorized by Congress to be extended to co-belligerent nations in the war against Germany $515,727,432 remains. Obviously, say the bankers, this relatively small sum will not suffice to do any material good, even if it were to be thrown into the market in a "pegging" operation or were to be used to take up selected bills now being offered. And unless Congress authorized additional funds, nothing more can be paid out of the Treasury. Incidentally, it is generally felt that the Administration will not ask Congress to authorize any additional funds, and that Congress would not comply if the request were to be made before the Peace Treaty is ratified. This puts the whole business up to the ratification of the treaty, and bankers, almost to a man, believe that that action should be taken at the very earliest moment.

With regard to whatever the Government will do toward reconstruction, a great deal of interest in the financial district attaches to the change in the President's Cabinet made necessary by the resignation of Mr. Redfield from the Department of Commerce. For some time there has been complaint over what bankers and merchants have called the quiescence of this very important department. It has been pointed out that the British Board of Trade and the French Chamber of Commerce have been extremely active, while in Italy a special department of reconstruction has been established and, to judge from reports, has been doing some excellent work. The American Department of Commerce, while it, too, may have done some excellent work, has at least been extremely inconspicuous, and no small amount of adverse criticism has been directed at it for this reason.

Now that Mr. Redfield is to step down, bankers and foreign trade merchants are hoping that a big and aggressive man will be named to succeed him and that this man, whoever he may be, will be able to equal the achievement of some of the European Commerce Ministers. Wall Street, naturally, has several selections to offer. The name of Bernard M. Baruch, of course, was the first to occur to most people when the Redfield resignation was announced and, as on previous occasions when Cabinet vacancies occurred, or other important Government posts were vacated, Mr. Baruch's friends promptly denied that he would take the place. Some other names which have been heard in the last day or so are those of Edward R. Stettinius and Edward M. Hurley.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Chi. & N. W.	**1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 6
Do pf.	**2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 6
Ft. Northern.	**1¾	Q	Nov. 1	*Sep. 6
Lack. R.R. N.J.	1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 6
Lehigh Val.	87½c	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 12
M., St.P. & S.S. M. com. & pf.	3½	—	Oct. 15	Sep. 18
New. & Bmfd.	3	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 22
N. Y., L. & W.	1¾	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 13
St.J., S.B. & S.	1	—	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Do pf.	2½	—	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Warren R. R.	1¾	—	Oct. 15	*Oct. 4
Wisc. Cen. pf.	**2	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cities Service.				
Bkrs. Sh.	.51	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Galv.-H. E. pf.	3	—	Sep. 15	Sep. 3
Phila. Traction.	2	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Springfd. (Mo.) Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
West End S. R.	1¾	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

BANKS.

N. Bk. of Com.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guaranty	.5	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Adv. Rum. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Allis-Chal. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 30
Do pf. (acct. ac. div.)	¾	—	Oct. 15	*Sep. 30
Am. Car & Fy.	3	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Am. Cigar pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., "A"	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Do pf., "B"	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Am. Snuff	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 13
Am. Steel Fdy.	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Am. Tob. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Am. Woolen	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 14
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 14
Armour & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Associated Oil	1¼	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Avery Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Bingham Mines	25c	Q		Sep. 20
Borne, Scry.	$20	A	Oct. 15	Sep. 18
Bucyrus Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Buff. Gen. El.	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Cambria Iron	1	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 14
Cen. St. El. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Cluett-Pea. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19
Cres. Con. G.M.	10c	M	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Cuba C. S. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Dom. P. & T.	1	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Draper Corp.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Elec. Stor. Bat.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Fairb'ks Co. pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Firestone Tire & Rub.	1½	Q	Sep. 20	*Sep. 10
Gen. Baking pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Glob. Off.	4½c	Q		Sep. 15
Grasselli Chem.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	.....
Grasselli Chem. pf.	1½	Ex.	Sep. 30	.....
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	.....
Helme (G. W.) Co.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Hercules Pwdr.	2	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Hercules Pwdr.	2	Ex.	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Hupp M. C. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Kolb Bak. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Kress (S.H.) Co.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Laurentide Co.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Lorillard (P.) Co.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Manati Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Man. Elec. Sup.	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Mex. Petroleum.	5¾	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 15
Do pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Mill Fac. C. "A"	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Mont. Ward.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Nat. Brew.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Nat. Oil pf.	20c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Niag. Falls Pr.	1	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Ohio C. Gas pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Pabst Brew. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 6
P.-Am. E. & T.	1½	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Price Bros.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Quincy Min.	1	Q	Sep. 19	Sep. 6
Reynolds (R.J.) Tob.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do "B"	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Todd Shipyards.	1¾	Q	Sep. 20	*Sep. 5
Un. Dyewood.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 12
W. Can. F. M.	2	—	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Do. bonus.	2	—	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Western Elec.	2½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
West.-C.-Kerr.	1¾	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Weym.-Bruton.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Willys-Ovd. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Wolverine Min.	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13

*Holders of record; books do not close.

INCREASE IN AMERICAN DYES

Manufacture Has Shown a Steady Growth in Last Two Years.

The manufacture of American dyes in the last two years has steadily increased. This is shown in a special bulletin sent out to shareholders in the Chemical Foundation. The report, discussing production in 1917, 1918, and the first half of 1919, says:

"In 1917 the total output in America was 45,977,245 pounds, valued at $37,796,226. While we imported about an equal amount in 1918, seventy-seven manufacturers produced over 97,000,000 pounds, valued at $61,000,000. Thirty-five manufacturers produced over $22,000,000 worth of crudes and twelve manufacturers of intermediates produced 354,808,315 pounds, valued at $123,817,966.

"There were over 75,000,000 pounds of finished products manufactured during the year, valued at $85,065,404. In 1918 our export trade grew rapidly, the total exports of dyes, including natural dyes for the fiscal years, amounting to $16,921,388. In June, 1919, aniline dyes valued at $743,476 were cleared for export from New York.

"Nearly 300 different dyes were made in 1918, many of which were missing in 1917. American manufacturers have specialized in azo, induline, and sulphur dyes. The latter dyes, which possess a high degree of fastness and are relatively cheap, are used extensively on cotton. Great progress is being made by American concerns in the production of the fast dyes made by the Germans before the war. At least three plants are manufacturing indigo in quantity, and we are promised other vat dyes in quantity in the near future."

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Term of Meeting.
Am. Ag. Chem.	Aug. 30	Sep. 13	Sep. 11
Am. Locomotive	Sep. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 21
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	Aug. 20	.....	Sep. 19
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Sep. 24	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Conn. Ry. & Light.	Sep. 6	Sep. 25	Sep. 24
Cruz Carpet	Sep. 15	.....	Oct. 7
Cripple Crk. Con. Ry.	Sep. 5	.....	Sep. 26
Cuba R. R. pf.	Aug. 16	Sep. 15	Sep. 17
Granby Con. M. S. & P.	Sep. 22	Oct. 7	Oct. 7
Ort. North'n Ry. of	Sep. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 7
Iowa Central Ry.	Aug. 16	Sep. 6	Sep. 4
Laredo Gas L., S. L.	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
Lake Erie & W. R. R.	Sep. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 1
Manila R. R. & L.	Aug. 26	.....	Sep. 19
Maxwell Motor	Sep. 26	.....	Oct. 14
Midvale Steel & Or.	Sep. 12	.....	Oct. 7
Minn. & St. L. R. R.	Sep. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Nat. Rys. of Mexico.	Sep. 1	.....	Oct. 1
Pitts., C., Ch. & St. L.	Sep. 5	.....	Sep. 3
Punta Alegre Sugar	Aug. 23	.....	Sep. 16
Saxon Motor Car	Sep. 6	.....	Sep. 16
St. Louis S. W. Ry.	Sep. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Sinclair Oil & Ref.	Sep. 13	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Southern Ry.	Sep. 18	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	Sep. 27	.....	Oct. 7
U. S. Rubber	Aug. 28	Sep. 10	Sep. 9
West'n Pac. R. R.	Sep. 10	Aft. mtg.	Oct. 7
Wheel. & L. Erie Ry.	Aug. 30	Aft. mtg.	Oct. 3

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Sec'm't'l Privilege Dep.	Expires.
Ajax Rubber	Aug. 30	.....	Sep. 15
Stromb'g Car. of Am.	Aug. 29	Sep. 10	Oct. 2
Stutz M. Car of Am.	Sep. 17	Oct. 7	Oct. 17
Un. Retail Stores	Aug. 19	Sep. 3	Sep. 16
Wm. & Co. V. Tr. Cfts.	Sep. 3	Sep. 11	Sep. 17

AMERICAN-LITHUANIAN BANK

New Trade Tie Will Suppress German and Russian Money.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Lithuanian delegation to the peace conference announces the creation of an American-Lithuanian Bank as the first step in an effort to bring about closer commercial relations between the two countries. Lithuanians in America and American business interests are behind the enterprise.

The first financial operation to be undertaken in Lithuania, the delegation says, will be the suppression of Russian and German currency, and the substitution of National money in order to improve Lithuanian exchange. This new money, probably will be Esthonian as well as Lithuanian, with the Swedish monetary system as a basis.

RIGOR IN GERMAN TAX HUNT.

Agents Empowered to Search Houses and Force Strong Boxes.

BERLIN, Sept. 4. (Associated Press.) The Ministry of Finance has empowered tax sleuths to enter private premises, search them from cellar to garret, and force strong boxes in the general roundup of eligible taxpayers.

Protests, it is understood, will be unavailing, as the Ministry has wide powers.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$7,000,000	$5,387,000	$54,334,000	$448,000	$4,864,000	$33,879,000	$3,104,000	$742,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	1,640,400	74,137,000	1,462,000	18,206,000	77,140,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	3,000,000	3,041,100	34,344,000	546,000	3,243,000	21,774,000	1,681,000	1,772,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	12,302,500	159,635,000	9,492,000	21,234,000	132,357,000	3,522,000	2,000,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,937,400	30,488,000	980,000	3,096,000	24,199,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	54,313,700	551,127,000	14,938,000	77,329,000	(a)598,521,000	29,097,000	1,426,000
Chemical National	2,000,000	9,850,200	89,678,000	1,615,000	9,856,000	63,735,000	6,678,000	434,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	971,500	20,176,000	460,000	2,276,000	16,682,000	529,000	136,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	125,900	1,975,000	166,000	356,000	1,927,000	.....	229,000
Am. Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	6,417,000	119,606,000	1,437,000	13,695,000	90,951,000	5,347,000	4,229,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,840,400	387,331,000	2,911,000	34,874,000	272,531,000	4,004,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,164,200	22,593,000	1,267,000	2,706,000	19,666,000	50,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	7,000,000	8,500,000	131,475,000	5,639,000	12,622,000	94,698,000	10,011,000	2,858,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	18,118,400	134,203,000	4,044,000	20,105,000	129,711,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,275,500	43,317,000	968,000	4,977,000	37,092,000	307,000	978,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,531,000	47,660,000	2,180,000	4,046,000	29,591,000	4,000	.....
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,319,800	136,330,000	5,794,000	19,935,000	137,764,000	4,280,000	.....
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,164,300	44,437,000	634,000	3,164,000	24,266,000	550,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,820,400	211,438,000	1,417,000	20,838,000	159,465,000	3,058,000	4,852,000
East River National	1,000,000	2,953,000	9,953,000	430,000	1,102,000	9,150,000	401,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,139,700	32,040,000	783,000	2,372,000	16,468,000	.....	836,000
First National	10,000,000	33,348,500	316,473,000	1,269,000	19,445,000	150,863,000	3,974,000	8,068,000
Irving National	4,000,000	7,553,800	123,645,000	3,749,000	15,034,000	119,909,000	966,000	1,421,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	414,100	13,497,000	645,000	1,071,000	12,947,000	579,000	198,000
Continental	1,000,000	719,000	9,037,000	171,000	1,060,000	8,657,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	18,478,600	321,167,000	7,597,000	42,103,000	288,024,000	21,211,000	1,100,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,227,100	22,287,000	1,107,000	2,419,000	18,329,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	586,800	8,454,000	336,000	1,016,000	7,114,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	748,600	8,854,000	415,000	964,000	8,509,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,118,200	26,000,000	1,526,000	2,657,000	19,772,000	15,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,377,800	13,332,000	391,000	1,564,000	11,854,000	39,000	226,000
Fifth National	250,000	1,039,700	10,646,000	285,000	1,044,000	9,219,000	340,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,971,600	51,882,000	1,063,000	5,662,000	52,494,000	.....	736,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,737,300	98,765,000	551,000	9,997,000	73,833,000	13,227,000	1,972,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,388,300	25,077,000	928,000	2,094,000	15,255,000	420,000	415,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,288,300	17,003,000	587,000	2,010,000	17,328,000	451,000	396,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,473,800	45,464,000	868,000	3,833,000	29,867,000	5,942,000	.....
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	12,736,600	205,005,000	938,000	33,165,000	240,340,000	12,757,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,500,600	67,403,000	845,000	7,281,000	50,819,000	9,132,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	29,479,900	535,109,000	5,512,000	55,415,000	(b)479,998,000	29,587,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,300,000	14,382,000	344,000	1,438,000	10,755,000	465,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	7,037,000	83,124,000	1,131,000	9,511,000	74,576,000	6,989,000	.....
People's Trust	1,200,000	1,800,700	30,911,000	1,035,000	2,969,000	23,348,000	1,939,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,009,000	90,858,000	506,000	7,081,000	58,885,000	2,178,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,589,000	27,388,000	500,000	2,467,000	18,252,000	1,882,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	729,300	22,503,000	539,000	2,603,000	19,851,000	1,322,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,440,400	45,239,000	624,000	4,003,000	31,701,000	1,289,000	.....
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,242,900	16,518,000	358,000	1,188,000	11,124,000	750,000	50,000
Irving Trust	3,000,000	1,428,300	39,531,000	2,117,000	8,858,000	61,662,000	1,887,000	.....
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,246,200	125,712,000	4,240,000	15,685,000	(c)147,100,000	9,784,000	.....
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	732,000	15,080,000	690,000	2,065,000	16,511,000	433,000	.....
Total	$207,600,000	$384,151,600	$4,877,994,000	$96,741,000	$549,679,000	[3]$3,944,448,000	$108,091,000	$35,856,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,592,400	$16,910,000	$2,175,000	$995,000	$17,078,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	829,000	5,388,000	535,000	313,000	$5,220,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,346,700	24,921,000	2,561,000	2,180,000	26,104,000	$42,000	.....
State	2,000,000	1,031,400	57,570,000	3,630,000	2,521,000	32,916,000	18,345,000	.....
Total	$3,750,000	$4,799,500	$104,789,000	$9,001,000	$5,909,000	$81,320,000	$18,387,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,464,400	$48,472,000	$956,000	$3,082,000	$26,861,000	$766,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,417,500	24,222,000	788,000	1,884,000	15,318,000	580,000	.....
Total	$9,000,000	$17,881,900	$67,694,000	$1,744,000	$4,966,000	$42,179,000	$1,346,000	.....
Grand total	$220,350,000	$406,833,000	$5,050,477,000	$107,486,000	$560,554,000	[4]$4,067,947,000	$217,824,000	$35,856,000
Change	.....	.....	+$74,592,000	—$1,261,000	+$20,151,000	+$57,075,000	+$10,586,000	—$52,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $95,739,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $27,308,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $45,819,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $16,497,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $35,178,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $3,922,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	.....	.....	$4,922,223,000	$98,431,000	$552,339,000	[5]$3,962,300,000	$198,351,000	$35,832,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	.....	.....	105,769,000	8,657,000	6,455,000	82,324,000	18,609,000	.....
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	.....	.....	67,878,000	1,774,000	5,058,000	42,593,000	1,384,000	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	$5,095,870,000	$108,862,000	$563,852,000	[6]$4,087,217,000	$218,344,000	$35,832,000
Change	.....	.....	+$105,600,000	+$5,132,000	+$5,778,000	+$50,057,000	+$1,060,000	—$15,000

*As officially reported for 23 national banks June 30, 1919; 14 State banks and 15 trust companies June 30, 1919.

[1]Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $835,157,000 in avg. statement; $844,523,000 in actual statem't.

[2]United States deposits deducted, $247,865,000 in average statement and $258,840,000 in actual statement.

[3]Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R'v'e in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'v'e in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$549,679,000	*$518,720,970	$30,958,030	+$11,975,080		$552,339,000	†$521,049,530	$31,289,470	—$1,417,630	
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$9,001,000	5,909,000	14,637,600	272,400	+ 76,900	$8,657,000	6,455,000	14,818,320	293,680	+ 80,580
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,744,000	4,966,000	6,326,850	383,150	+ 191,300	1,774,000	5,058,000	6,388,950	443,050	+ 326,200
Total	$10,745,000	$560,554,000	$539,685,420	$31,613,550	+$12,243,280	$10,431,000	$563,852,000	$542,256,800	$32,028,200	—$1,010,270

*$512,776,240 on net demand deposits and $5,942,730 on net time deposits.

†$513,099,000 on net demand deposits and $8,950,530 on net time deposits.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business Sept. 5, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	$149,829,779.46
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board	96,346,876.69
Total gold held by bank	$246,176,656.15
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent	291,959,485.00
Gold redemption fund	25,000,000.00
Total gold reserve	$562,836,120.15
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	51,577,197.93
Total reserves	$614,413,318.10
Bills discounted:	
Secured by Government war obligations	$672,070,751.40
All others	52,790,618.89
Bills bought in open market	71,177,402.06
Total bills on hand	$796,038,761.85
U. S. Government bonds	1,256,800.00
U. S. Victory notes	50,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	97,832,500.00
Total earning assets	$64,678,061.85
Bank premises	3,994,081.12
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	202,306,945.29
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	2,870,900.00
Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries	107,119,161.27
All other resources	2,240,080.61
Total resources	$1,797,182,568.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$22,058,350.00
Surplus	$3,922,051.13
Government deposits	$15,890,139.24
Due to members—reserve account	714,735,628.90
Deferred availability items	165,063,470.02
All other deposits	44,743,862.24
Total gross deposits	930,432,600.40
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	788,794,205.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability	44,393,204.40
All other liabilities	8,592,362.31
Total liabilities	$1,797,182,568.84
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$825,768,385.00
Against which there are deposited with F. R. Agent:	
Gold	291,659,465.00
Commercial paper	786,672,604.50

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$660,620,800	+$18,241,900
Gold	7,268,200	+ 155,800
Currency and bank notes	26,587,400	— 675,700
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	98,782,000	+ 13,535,400
Deposits	761,063,300	+ 48,216,000
Reserve on deposits	123,452,700	+ 15,107,200
Percentage of reserve, 22 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,119,806,900	+$23,450,600
Gold	19,353,100	— 44,300
Currency and bank notes	30,886,400	+ 46,200
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	218,725,900	+ 8,717,700
Deposits	2,175,881,400	+ 50,118,400
Reserve on deposits	304,654,700	+ 7,547,800
Percentage of reserve, 17.5 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$813,691,300	+$34,778,000
Gold	7,459,100	+ 70,900
Currency and bank notes	16,343,200	— 116,900
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	86,580,200	+ 1,189,800
Total deposits	856,984,400	+ 14,852,700
*Net deposits	780,178,300	+ 7,156,300
Reserve on deposits	141,438,300	+ 8,457,900
Percentage of reserve, 20.4 per cent.		

RESERVE.

	State B'ks.	P.C.	Trust Cos.	P.C.
Cash	$22,000,000	14.18	$13,072,700	13.61
Deposits in banks and trust companies	14,548,400	09.34	31,311,200	03.96
Total	$36,554,400	23.47	$104,883,900	19.63

*Deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City, exchanges and deposits by United States Government proceeds of sale of bonds.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1919.

(Figures Compiled

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

OPPORTUNITY.—FOR A MAN THAT CAN FURNISH $25,000 TO UNDERWRITE A MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION THAT IS ACTIVE AND CAN BE MADE MORE SO; DO NOT WISH BROKERS BUT A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO INVESTIGATE; IF YOU ARE A MAN WHO CAN INVEST AND UNDERSTAND HOW A NECESSITY CAN BE MADE TO EARN MONEY ON HIS INVESTMENT, ADDRESS J 475 TIMES ANNEX.

Successful manufacturing corporation recently established in Baltimore, Md., and now capable make to establish branch and manufacture for export, requires $500 to $1,500 (if necessary) you have your own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 40 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Broadway, Brooklyn, business section; distance, one block; four-story brick, 60x100, suitable for garage or factory, to lease. Apply forenoon, Frank, 1026 Madison St., near Reid wick Av., Brooklyn.

For lease in the heart of the business district of Baltimore, Md., large first floor and basement in big hotel, suitable for lunch room or cafeteria; fully equipped. Chas. H. Steffer, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

BUILDERS.—Owners of suburban development offer to builders opportunity to obtain lots on easy terms, with mortgage loans, where small suburban homes are in demand. W. H., 405 Times Downtown.

Have you a legitimate business you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associates with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 8851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Men's Wear Store.—New York or Newark; $70,000; stock at value, receipts, length of lease, rental, reasons for selling; no agents considered. G 72 Times.

RESTAURANT to rent; fully equipped; apartment hotel. 18 East 60th St.

Capital, furnished through sale of stock; bank references. H 353 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Partner Wanted.—Experienced manufacturer of druggists' sundries, knowing every detail of the business, can invest $15,000 and good credit, is seeking partner who is experienced dress salesman and thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade, to go into the jobbing and manufacturing; must have capital to invest. O 156 Times.

Would buy legitimate manufacturing or jobbing business or would go in partner; have excellent qualifications; state particulars briefly or will not make appointment. O 129 Times.

Will back up an ambitious young man knowing a legitimate business; thoroughly capable of starting for himself; in reply give a clear description of your proposition and experience. P. S. 422 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION purposes furnished through my modern proven system of financing, from $2,000,000 up; business must be established, managed by men of highest character, and must stand most rigid investigation; kindly furnish complete details in reply. H 19 Times.

Expert office man has $8,000 to invest in established manufacturing or jobbing business, or will form partnership with experienced young broker having same amount; give full particulars. X 441 Times Annex.

I am a young, reputable business man of mercantile rating; have $20,000 cash established credit, sales organization; seek the exclusive agency of a mill making any article pertaining to the wearing apparel and jobbing trades. X 384 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, 15 YEARS MECHANIC, DESIRES BUSINESS CONNECTION; WILL TRAVEL, BUY, OR TAKE PARTNERSHIP; MUST STAND INVESTIGATION. G 112 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE-ATTORNEY, BROAD BUSINESS AND SALES EXPERIENCE; KNOWLEDGE SPANISH, WISHES CONNECTION WITH GOING BUSINESS; INVEST $10,000. O 140 TIMES.

Have about $8,000 to invest in established business; manufacturing, along mechanical lines preferred; no attention will be given answers unless full details are sent. G 70 Times.

Will invest in new or going concern where ability and brains will make money; must be high-grade proposition and be attractive to college man of breeding; have had large experience; highest credentials given and expected. L 301 Times.

Young, energetic business man, established credit, will invest $18,000 with active services in going, permanent business, manufacturing, jobbing; full particulars in first letter. M 345 Times Annex.

Energetic, aggressive salesman, (34,) seven years' selling experience, would invest $2,000 and services in going manufacturing concern; references exchanged. J 432 Times Downtown.

To Let—Attractive 100 by 25 foot shop; splendid business opportunity on business already established for any one in ready-to-wear; remarkably light, large show windows. Apply Lady Treasle Shop, 13 West 46th.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wishes to join going concern in the capacity of manufacturing line as partner; will invest $2,000 and service. B 353 Times.

Partnership in some manufacturing proposition; will invest $5,000 with services; only letters giving details will be considered. F 66 Times.

Business man has $30,000 to invest in a legitimate established enterprise; will deal with principals only; not interested in get-rich-quick schemes. X 435 Times Annex.

Young man, 25, desires connection with well-established concern in the capacity of assistant manager to $7,500; state particulars in full; held confidential. L 276 Times.

Wanted.—Man, with sales ability, $50 per week to right party; must be able to make investment of $2,000, fully secured. Address O 116 Times.

Two men with $10,000 to invest, with services, wish to connect with an established business, silks, woolens, or textiles preferred. B 314 Times.

Capital available for investing in established advertising business on good paying basis; state full particulars, which will be treated confidentially. Publisher, O 154 Times.

Capable executive, fully versed office details, manufacturing men, will invest $1,000 in $2,500 established, paying business, partnership basis. H 423 Times Downtown.

Experienced business man, ex-army officer, has money to invest, with services. What have you to offer? E 94 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Experienced business man with capital and excellent financial connection seeks legitimate business proposition of ample proportions. G 64 Times.

Young business man desires to make connection; must be legitimate and stand close investigation; if satisfactory could invest up to $100,000. F 171 Times.

Active business man, with executive ability, wishes to join going concern in jobbing or manufacturing line; can invest $10,000 and services; give details. O 97 Times.

$5,000 to invest, with services, in going manufacturing, jobbing business; letters giving details considered. X 414 Times Annex.

Young man, (28,) best references, 10 years' business experience, has $1,000 and services for any legitimate business. E 1020 Times Harlem.

Wanted.—First-class, well-established cleaning and dyeing business. L. Stern, 138 Stafford Av., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 1827.

WANTED: MANUFACTURING PLANT, BLACKWEAR OR MEN'S KINDRED LINE, FULLY EQUIPPED. F 181 TIMES.

Short loans wanted by merchant on his notes secured by outstanding accounts. S 784 Times Downtown.

$1,000 and services to invest in good proposition; broad experience. R 605 Times Downtown.

Advertiser wants going business showing results which does not require large capital to swing. O 91 Times.

Machine, casting, and pattern work; send blueprints, I will finish the job; estimates given by return mail. O 144 Times.

Young man has $1,000-$2,000 to invest, strictly legitimate business. P 635 Times Downtown.

$1,000 with services offered by active man, with executive and sales experience. C 398 Times.

Have $1,500-$3,000 to invest, with services, in legitimate business. J 422 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. X 412 Times Annex.

Willing to invest $3,000 or more and services in good paying business. F. S., 37 Times.

Have $1,000 to invest in patents; outright or interest; send full details. Jones, R 670 Times Downtown.

Man looking for a legitimate proposition; good business experience; will invest $5,000; best references. G 60 Times.

Chemist, nitrocellulose, gums, and other experience, interested in paying proposition; will invest nominal sum. C 142 Times.

Experienced business man will invest $1,500 and services; legitimate proposition. J 521 Times Downtown.

Responsible executive will buy business capable expanding; may consider partnership. G 104 Times.

Man desires to become active partner in wholesale bakable business; will invest $3,000. E 1040 Times Harlem.

Would invest additional capital in small jam and jelly kitchen desiring greater expansion. X 474 Times Annex.

Garage.—Will invest cash; no broker; full particulars. J 487 Times Downtown.

$2,000 to invest in some business; write details. G 65 Times.

Technical and business man will invest capital and services. W 518 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—PROMOTER SEEKS ENGAGEMENTS. X 419 TIMES ANNEX.

Sales advertising manager, will invest $1,000 with services in business. O 160 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

A manager wanted for the distributing sales agency for the territory for our low priced toaster for home use. We are unable to keep up with our orders at the present time. We want a man who is used to making a good income, who has push and manability, and who will devote his time exclusively to our interests. He must match our dollar with his. This means an investment of a few thousand dollars by him and by us. This may be your opportunity. Unquestionable references required. Tell us about yourself in your reply. PRIMAX ICELESS ICEBOX CORPORATION, 401 EAST 86TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Would invest $6,000 or more with man in Bloomer business. F. S., 139 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Newark, New Jersey, manufacturer, with nationally advertised goods, needs additional capital for expansion to meet growth of business, which has no competition. Let us show you through the plant and then decide for yourself whether or not this isn't the best investment ever offered you; 20 per cent. for large dividend yearly. For further particulars and appointment address H 243 Times.

$25,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article real merit required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field. Investor acquires liberal interest, may control expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured. Rare excellent opportunity for able executive, active, energetic, successful record, preferably sales-manager experience. O 135 Times.

Experienced builder desires partner with $50,000 for the construction of small houses in East Orange, N. J., where the demand exceeds the supply, and quick sales made at good profits. Advertiser understands how to plan, purchase materials, arrange contracts, mortgages, &c. The investment secured. L 455 Times Downtown.

$25,000 to take care of increasing steel business; will stand strictest investigation; liberal terms to interested party; business actively and conservatively managed; would consider services of energetic business man along with investment. K 445 Times Downtown.

Valuable interest in well-established, prosperous, growing, legitimate business offered dependable party controlling $10,000; competent to participate in business management; capital entirely for expansion purposes; rigid investigation welcomed; particulars. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Banking. Private banker authorized New York State Banking Department, with well-equipped transportation and foreign exchange business showing excellent earnings, desires associate with $25,000; must work and willing to pay a substantial amount for good will; those interested will please state particulars concerning their financial standing and qualifications. Address F. B. H., 1,359 Broadway.

Are you seeking legitimate business? State rights for a product backed by well-known manufacturer, whose rating is $100,000, are now being exercised; these goods can be sold to cafes, lunchrooms, hotels, bowling alleys, drug, grocery stores, ice cream parlors and all places that sell soft drinks. This is a wonderful opportunity for a common sense business man who has between $2,000 and $5,000. L 317 Times.

Lady will sell half interest in 3 elegantly furnished apartments for $5,500, or 4 apartments, $6,000; lease goes with; share profits, $300 or $500 month; security worth $12,000; wonderful future; high-class houses, 5th Av., 57th St., 58th St.; bank reference; immediate action necessary. Address P. O. Box 23, Station F, N. Y. C.

Active partner wanted with capital for the marketing of a most sensational advertising display; unusual opportunity for advertising specialist to establish in a branch of advertising most unique, unopposed location and therefore full of unlimited possibilities. Communicate Specialist, 600 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

LONG-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ABOUT TO TREBLE ITS OUTPUT, WILL MAKE ATTRACTIVE OFFERING TO CAPITAL TO FINANCE MORE ADVANTAGEOUSLY PFD ADDITIONAL BUSINESS; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. L 261 TIMES.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE, with 20 years' practical experience as salesman for large German export houses in Europe and Far East, with splendid connections for buying same, wants partner to finance an export and import business; clean business record and highest credentials. H 311 Times.

Executive with $10,000; $5,000 to buy half interest and $5,000 to develop manufacturing of a new patented electric device which can be manufactured at a low price; factory is equipped and ready for production, located a few minutes from N. Y. City. C 897 Times Annex.

Am altering and redecorating old houses to latest ideas; rentals and time extra; capital in new undertakings; a good opportunity to secure a low rental for yourself or good profits already demonstrated. E 1072 Times Harlem.

WANTED, BUSINESS MAN WITH APPROXIMATELY $15,000 TO TAKE OVER CONTROLLING INTEREST OF SUCCESSFUL PLANT IN COMPANY WITH ITS MANAGER; ILL HEALTH OF ASSOCIATE REASON FOR CHANGE; PRESENT CAPITAL SUFFICIENT. O 102 TIMES.

The Open Field.—Next year building boom necessary $25,000-to build and sell country residences Long Island, 20 minutes out; may take active part or not; foundations must be in this Fall; materials must be ordered; start February; lets talk it over. O 90 Times.

Automobile Agency.—The lowest real automobile built, $250; 4-cylinder, 3-speed, 50 miles per hour on gallon gas; call at factory, let us prove it; $300 upwards secures agency. Consolidated Motors Co., Main Office and Factory, Branford, Conn.

Business man who can qualify to be active with acte of mechanical ability to established manufacturing metal goods concern; complete plant; profitable line; orders aplenty; salary $35 to start; profits shared; must invest $3,000, controlled. P 718 Times Downtown.

Lady will sell her interest in 3 elegantly furnished apartments for $5,500, or 4 apartments, $6,000; lease goes with; share profits, $300 or $500 month; security worth $12,000; wonderful future; high-class houses, 5th Av., 57th St., 58th St.; bank reference; immediate action necessary. Address P. O. Box 23, Station F, N. Y. C.

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EXPORT EXECUTIVE, with 20 years' practical experience as salesman for large German export houses in Europe and Far East, with splendid connections for buying same, wants partner to finance an export and import business; clean business record and highest credentials. H 311 Times.

Executive with $10,000; $5,000 to buy half interest and $5,000 to develop manufacturing of a new patented electric device which can be manufactured at a low price; factory is equipped and ready for production, located a few minutes from N. Y. City. C 897 Times Annex.

Am altering and redecorating old houses to latest ideas; rentals and time extra; capital in new undertakings; a good opportunity to secure a low rental for yourself or good profits already demonstrated. E 1072 Times Harlem.

WANTED, BUSINESS MAN WITH APPROXIMATELY $15,000 TO TAKE OVER CONTROLLING INTEREST OF SUCCESSFUL PLANT IN COMPANY WITH ITS MANAGER; ILL HEALTH OF ASSOCIATE REASON FOR CHANGE; PRESENT CAPITAL SUFFICIENT. O 102 TIMES.

The Open Field.—Next year building boom necessary $25,000-to build and sell country residences Long Island, 20 minutes out; may take active part or not; foundations must be in this Fall; materials must be ordered; start February; lets talk it over. O 90 Times.

Automobile Agency.—The lowest real automobile built, $250; 4-cylinder, 3-speed, 50 miles per hour on gallon gas; call at factory, let us prove it; $300 upwards secures agency. Consolidated Motors Co., Main Office and Factory, Branford, Conn.

Business man who can qualify to be active with acte of mechanical ability to established manufacturing metal goods concern; complete plant; profitable line; orders aplenty; salary $35 to start; profits shared; must invest $3,000, controlled. P 718 Times Downtown.

New Jersey building corporation, through expansion of home building, desires additional capital, $5,000; has $30,000 in contracts; may take active part or not; excellent remuneration. O 89 Times.

Attractive investment opportunity for industrial engineer; established growing engineering manufacturing corporation. F 168 Times.

Partner wanted with some capital for developing newly established steamship ticket and tourist business; please give references. L 287 Times.

FOOD IMPORT-EXPORT.—ESTABLISHED FIRM DESIRES ADDITIONAL CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION; PRINCIPALS ONLY. O 110 TIMES.

Sales organization needs financial backing; if you have large profits; investigation invited; principals only. Syndicate, M 508 Times Downtown.

Young man (very energetic outside man) desires active partner with capital to expand jobbing into supply business; very good future. H 289 Times.

$25,000 wanted in manufacturing business; salesman, chemist, or soap maker financially strong; sound business. X 438 Times Annex.

Partner Wanted.—Young man, manufacturing experience, who wishes to invest $6,000 in established growing business. Common Sense Suspender Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

Party to invest $750 and services; handle own money; genuine, straightforward proposition; standing strictest investigation. T 421 Times Downtown.

Additional capital; ten, fifteen thousand needed to finance accepted contracts; excellent investment. H 253 Times.

Partner, $25,000, cotton goods, profitable field; would consider taking into established house. O 147 Times.

Wanted, loan $500 for six months; good security and bonus. T 420 Times Downtown.

Have new staple, good-selling article and order; need $2,000; liberal interest on loan. E 981 Times Harlem.

Energetic man with $4,000 and service procures interest in good wood-working business. L 449 East 149th St.

Partner, silent or active, with $25,000, for increasing a well-established manufacturing business. S., 396 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Tobacco product; good demand; associate wanted with about $5,000 capital. G 114 Times.

Established profitable business offers gentleman with $2,000 extraordinary opportunity; references. L 364 Times.

A half interest in busy printing plant on 42d St. for sale; $400. Phone Vanderbilt 1838, for appointment.

Printers want party with $5,500 for half-interest; one of the best opportunities in this city. J 527 Times Downtown.

First mortgage and notes for sale, $5,800, a bargain; best security; investigate. K 10 Times.

Export company, orders on hand, seeks partner, small capital. Confidential, 499 Broome.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY, POLAND, BALTIC.—Young (25) growing and well-organized export corporation with connections in above countries wishes to engage two or three men knowing conditions and languages and able to form and take active charge of those departments. Capable man who could invest is an opportunity given to become members of the company; eventually go abroad to establish branches; State experience, ability, and financial standing; letters must be in sufficient detail to create an interest before our meeting. Address, in confidence, T 440 Times Downtown.

Mechanical and efficiency engineering house wants manager who can speak sufficient money, with cooperation of firm for purpose of financing a concern, with excellent opportunities to make large profits; have an established business of 18 years in manufacturing of engines of our own design and are now developing a new type which will have no competition; this is your opportunity and will pay you to investigate at once. O 135 Times.

Unusual opportunity to establish importing business to trade with European experienced importer, exporter, and selling specialties in chemicals, dyes, machinery, foreign techniques, processes, having branch house experience and well known in trade, seeks associate with $25,000 or more; is American, Christian, technical training, commanding German and French, with excellent connections here and abroad. T 443 Times Downtown.

$50,000 (SMALLER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION). BUYS MY PARTNER'S HALF INTEREST; BUSINESS ESTABLISHED; DESCRIPT. STRICTLY LEGITIMATE, HIGHLY PROFITABLE AND CERTAIN AS BUSINESS CAN BE; AN INVESTMENT PROPOSITION ON THE MERITS; OFFERING LARGE RETURNS; PRINCIPALS ONLY; NO POSITIONS AS INDUCEMENTS. O 106 TIMES.

Opportunity which will bear strictest investigation, open to reliable salesman capable of full charge, selling fabric-testing machinery, farm and builders; must invest $10,000; bank references given and required; standing must equal that of associates. For particulars write Penn's Manufacturer, N. 454 Times Annex.

Want partner with unquestionable credentials; if salient or active, with $5,000 to $10,000, for expansion purposes in long established 5th Av. mercantile business; staple line; exceptional chance. H 325 Times.

An exceptional opportunity for party with $15,000 to finance unique manufacturing patented sewing machine attachment; great demand for the article and large profit; will stand most rigid investigation. O 128 Times.

A growing wall paper company, wholesale and retail, can use the services of an office manager and executive; will invest $5,000 to $10,000; write for interview. Address Wall Paper, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Hotel Partner Wanted.—Owner of hotel near large city, containing about 150 rooms, will accept party to purchase or handle party furnishing security; $25,000 upward required. W. M., 201 Times.

A new corporation has been formed to assemble a high-class pleasure car; has an opening for a modern business man for Secretary and Treasurer, who can invest $10,000. X 466 Times Annex.

Want $3,500, partner, manufacturing meritorious invention that 3,000 manufacturers will use constantly; out of town considered; have manufacturing machines; write fully; will answer principals only. H 313 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Capital wanted to exploit automobile accessory of unusual merit and commercial possibilities; stands strictest investigation; principals only. D 827 Times Annex.

Unusual opportunity for dependable party making limited investment with services to obtain half interest in established profitable sawmill business nearby. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

COAL BROKERS READ.

1,000 tons Anthracite sizes wanted; desire to make permanent connection with reliable party. M. J. Burke, Prince George Hotel.

General manager of a newly formed concern with lease shortly for shops in college town desires business connections; will accept further representations from reliable firms while overseas. J. D., 572 83d St., Brooklyn. Phone Bay Ridge 4308.

ENAMELING, LARGE PLANT; CAPACITY 150,000 PIECES DAILY; COMMISSION PAID ON CONTRACTS SECURED. ENAMELING AND STAMPING CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, ASTORIA, 1475, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Machine shop, well equipped for light and medium work; machinery designed, built, and manufactured; patterns and foundry work. Machine Building Corporation, 74 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

EDUCATED MAN OF ABILITY AND INITIATIVE TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH A HIGH-GRADE HOUSE; WE REQUIRE NO CAPITAL BUT MUST BE CONNECTED. ADDRESS BOX P 433 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

An old-established show card business wishes to install a job printing department and desires to get in touch with a young man who is thoroughly practical in every branch of the business, to be in charge of department. E 964 Times Harlem.

MANUFACTURER AND INVENTORS.—Experimental work, models, instruments, tools, dies, light machinery, general manufacturing; men specialized experience; customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers and Inventors' Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

Ship broker well acquainted with Puget Sound business and shipping firm wants to make business connections with New York brokers or forwarding agents interested in this business. O 94 Times.

Wanted to sublet good-sized highway grading contract by responsible party having complete equipment and organization immediately available. Adams, Evans & Co., 30 Church St.

Great Britain and France.—Advertiser, a prominent New York business man, leaving about the 15th inst., is open to transact any business in these two countries. R 691 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman or underwriting company to handle $100,000 industrial proposition in a live-going business, of proven merit; state fully your connections disposing of this issue. K 450 Times Downtown.

Attractive modern eight-room house, with sleeping porch, in Rutherford, N. J.; eight minutes from station; grapes and four bearing fruit trees on premises; no agents. Address C. B. L., 95 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J.

For Sale—Cottage, with garage, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, and open fireplace; lot 55x100; price $9,000; might trade part for small bungalow in Westchester County and cash. L 269 Times.

I would like to connect with some responsible house, selling bonds to banks; I am not an experienced bond salesman, but am a well-educated, well informed man that believes in the gentility of hard work. G 87 Times.

Shoes, Export.—Danish-American, just back from Scandinavia, wishes on his return trip to Copenhagen to represent a first-class shoe factory; great sale if quick action; Scandinavian, English, and German spoken. Tel. Riverside 2322, or write L. 287 Times.

Financial assistance wanted in developing wholesale and retail automobile accessories, garage, electrical parts and hardware, either as separate stores or all combined; a growing business already established by experienced men. M 813 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate mechanical engineer, American, 4 years shop, machine design, office, purchasing and selling experience, desires connections with export or manufacturing concern requiring German representative. Box H. M., 104 East 14th.

Manufacturer, or individual, I am a mechanical expert with practical ideas on various labor-saving devices and difficult mechanical problems; I solved them for others, why not give me an opportunity to solve yours? X 394 Times Annex.

Wanted selling proposition, Vt., N. H., along agricultural lines, grain, poultry feeds, supplies, capital necessary, large acquaintance, thoroughly reliable; good references. Box 81, Burlington, Vt.

Salesman with own headquarters, in one of the best office buildings in New York, and connections abroad, wish to represent manufacturer for domestic or export business. L 452 Times Downtown.

An American executive, 42 years of age, with broad selling and managerial experience, sound judgment, keen foresight, and good credentials, would like to meet substantial manufacturer looking for live representation in South America. F 100 Times.

If you are making and want to market any meritorious household article communicate with us immediately; must have export and selling possibilities. Monarch, Box 29, Station L, N. Y. City.

Organizer.—Own fee and lease on land many Texas fields, want live-wire organizer. G 61 Times.

Business woman would consider proposition enlarging growing business. H., 506 Amsterdam Av.

Security salesman, extensive clientele, aggressive producer; wants proposition to finance. O 160 Times.

Have facilities for organizing and financing Texas oil properties; references furnished and required. J. Myron Murphy, 56 Pine St.

Exporter, established office downtown, wishes represent manufacturer, merchant; $50 weekly. F 713 Times Downtown.

Is your firm in the market for convincing and forceful advertising or mail-order literature? 20% commission. W 10 Times.

Sales organizations to handle elastic rubber bands, 25 pound, 25% commission basis. Peerless, 9 Van Wagoner St., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

BUSINESS CHANCES WANTED.

GROCERS

IMPORTANT FOR EXPORTERS AND AGENTS.

VIENNA AGENTS, WITH OWN OFFICE AND LARGE STOCK ROOMS, RECEIVE GOODS FOR CONSIGNMENT, AS WELL AS REPRESENTATION AND SAMPLES OF MERELY A FIRST-CLASS SHOP MANUFACTORY OR; SOLE DISPOSITION; BOTH STOCK TO BE GUARANTEED. REFER TO FIRST-CLASS VIENNA BANK; BEST REFERENCES. APPLY UNDER "GREAT TRANSACTIONS NO. 29628 TO M. DUKES' SUCC. ETC. ADVERTISING AGENCY, IX, 16, WOLLZEILE, VIENNA."

DO YOU NEED SALES REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH? IF SO, WRITE OR WIRE P. O. BOX 800, ATLANTA, GA.

Communicate with F. S. DUNCOMBE & STAFF, MANUFACTURERS' EXPORT AGENTS, 128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. If you have any export business (domestic) same will be paid for before leaving country.

Man with business ability and financial backing with exclusive agency for St. Louis and territory, can secure reliable proposition. 1,436 S. Grand Av., St. Louis, Mo.

DESIRE TO CALIFORNIA IN OCTOBER, WOULD REPRESENT LIGHT MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION. ONLY RELIABLE PARTIES NEED ANSWER. R 699 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Trustworthy party, leaving shortly for Holland, Germany, Austria, &c., will undertake any mission while there. Confidential. G 166 Times.

Expert sales agent with established trade in good line and ability to produce can handle another good line, hardware trade or auto goods preferred. Wilson, 84 Park Place.

FOR SALE.

Per sale, trucking and warehouse business; five horses, four single trucks, one covered wagon, harness, &c., and sublease twelve-stall stable and small warehouse; also apartment of nine rooms adjoining stable; excellent opportunity for expanding an established business; owners desire leave city. Inquire on premises at 320 West 10th St., city.

FOR SALE.

INSTALLMENT MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, IN PROSPEROUS EASTERN CITY; BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS; QUARTER OF A CENTURY WITH SELF. AT INVENTORY VALUE, MINUS FAIR DEPRECIATION, PLUS FAIR GOOD WILL; INVENTORIES ABOUT $200,000; WILL BEAR STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. R 318 TIMES ANNEX.

You can furnish three to ten automobiles? That is the job a widely nationally advertised tire manufacturer has for some live wire business man with capital and brains enough to handle the exclusive agency rights for New York City; the man or company must have adequate showroom facilities or be prepared to furnish same. Write in confidence to Horseshoe Tire Co., Inc., 564 West 55th St.

Importers and exporters wish to connect with responsible parties ready to sell to the following countries: Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Balkans; must be competent and experienced in export and import business and have good connections in said countries. Address full particulars to T 459 Times Downtown.

"MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE," WITH MANAGERIAL ABILITY, TO SELL WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN THIS HARDWARE, AUTO ACCESSORY, METAL, &c., LINES; COMMISSION BASIS; WILL ALLOT ATTRACTIVE TERRITORY. CALL TEN TO FOUR, MONDAY OR TUESDAY, 20 WALL ST., ROOM 1101.

The American 3 and 4-ton trucks, practically a duplicate of the United States Army trucks; one of the greatest sellers in the industry; stays sold and sells more; standard specifications; attractive open territory; closed contract now for prices and full details. American Motor Truck and Tractor Company, 110 West 40th St.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Grey Iron Foundry wanted, capable manufacturing and financing an automobile accessory weight 15-20 lbs.; thoroughly protected in U. S. Patent Office; possesses unusual merit and commercial possibilities; will stand thorough investigation. D 808 Times Annex.

WANT MEN'S WEAR LINES FOR NEW ENGLAND.—RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN, OPENING BOSTON OFFICE, WANTS STRONG LINES MEN'S SHIRTS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR GOODS; NOW ANSWER UNLESS REAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION. BARKER, 199 BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON.

A corporation has been recently formed to assemble and market a high-class sport model motor car and would like to get in touch with responsible parties to take the selling agencies for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Nassau County; an exceptional car and an exceptional proposition for the right men. X 465 Times Annex.

City firm, with warehouse and delivery doing business in special line of produce, would like to connect with reliable canning concern to handle their New York agents; only those putting up first-class article treated with. O 148 Times.

ENGINEER WILL ORIGINATE OR DEVELOPE MECHANICAL INVENTIONS OR AUTOMATIC MACHINERY FOR REASONABLE COMPENSATION, AND GUARANTEED RESULTS. T 439 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Artistic and practical seven-room Dutch Colonial home; living room 36x20, French doors, fireplace, sun parlor, beamed dining room, tiled bath, screens, storm windows, double flooring; corner, 75x157; garage, steam heat, hot-water plant; price $8,000. J. Fischer, Bellmore, L. I.

ENGINEER OWNER OF VALUABLE MERITORIOUS MECHANICAL ARTICLES, EASILY MADE AND SOLD; GOOD PROFITS; BIG FIELD; WORLD COMPETITION DESIRES MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS WITH PROGRESSIVE PARTY. T 428 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Industrial engineer with best connections among Italian technical and industrial firms, leaving for Italy next month, desires to become connected with reliable American firms for any industrial enterprise to be developed in Italy. General P. O. 136, New York.

Europe.—Merchant, reliable and long experienced in selling shortly, wishes to represent manufacturers for selling their products personally and through agents to be appointed by him throughout Europe. O 107 Times.

Advertising or Selling.—Just out of service; age 30; years' experience; can invest small sum; formerly assistant advertising manager large munitions company. O 104 Times.

French-born American citizen, 30 years in business in New York, experienced in purchasing, particularly mercantile, capable executive, leaving French High Commission, seeks connection. K 44 Times.

Young lady going back to France early October will consider propositions to act as companion to lady for passage with party going abroad. G 130 Times.

Manufacturers, Inventors.—We make tools, dies, special machinery, metal stampings, and light manufacturing of all descriptions. Link Manufacturing Co., 66 Walker St.

STOCK SALESMAN, WITH LARGE OUT OF TOWN CLIENTELE WILL HANDLE ISSUE THAT WILL STAND INVESTIGATION. O 167 TIMES.

Brokerage house, large organization, for quick financing, open handle issue securities meritorious enterprise; rigid investigation. J 498 Times Downtown.

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Best proposition for exporters, jobbers, dealers; independent wholesale food and toilet products; no correspondence; interview. N 202 Times.

Paris merchant-banker, old established, just arrived, return September, desires meeting strong concerns willing to establish French branch. C 888 Times.

Wanted.—Good selling proposition for Vermont; capital if necessary; full particulars first letter; references unquestionable. Address Box 81, Burlington.

Foundry corporation, about to enter manufacture of automobile parts, desires services of a broker to dispose of some of its stock. D 818 Times Annex.

I LEAVE SHORTLY FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE; ADJUSTERS AND SPECIAL COMMISSION ACCEPTED. D 819 TIMES ANNEX.

ANNUAL BUSINESS ENGAGE.

Business woman desires additional agency for responsible firm; salary and commission. Box 57, 3,013 2d Av.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—New Colonial house, 8 rooms, all improvements; price $11,500. Inquire 37 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Am interested in purchase of a public stenographic office, alone or in partnership. F 230 Times.

Mechanical engineer, who can put ideas into metal, has spare time for designing and development work. D 876 Times Downtown.

Trade paper has good proposition for energetic man wintering in Florida. S 733 Times Downtown.

Representatives for agencies wanted, all States, handle high-grade shoelaces; 10% commission. R 490 Times Downtown.

Attorney wants private room in exchange for services with real estate or law firm; references. P 670 Times Downtown.

Bookbinding, long established, with profitable trade, would consolidate with similar concern, or would sell plant. F 173 Times.

Business man offers services, commission basis, to promote legitimate enterprise. G 154 Times.

Stock Salesman is open for proposition of real merit; have clients; principals only. O 157 Times.

Experimental work, models, instruments, tools, dies, light manufacturing. Metal Products Manufacturing Co., 241 West 25th.

Stock salesman wants good industrial to sell out of town. W 518 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

BIG PROFITS SELLING AUTOMOBILES. CAPITAL SUPPLIED BY FINANCING COMPANIES ORGANIZED FOR JUST THAT PURPOSE. FOR IN A MODERN

The Merchant's Point of View

CERTAIN aspects of foreign trade came in for a share of attention in business circles during the past week, the outlook for exports to European countries being especially studied. On Monday last the ban on imports to the United Kingdom was lifted, and trade with Germany was also freed from most of the wartime restraints. But there has been no great rush to make use of the new privileges. Selling goods implies some guarantee of payment for the same, and it is difficult to get assurances under the present conditions. Again, the lowering of the sterling exchange rate, like the depreciation of the franc, the mark, and the lira, is not conducive toward helping to sell goods in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, although it may aid in inducing those having dollars to buy in those countries on the bases of their depreciated currencies. But the belief prevails that the hindrance to the buying of American products abroad will be overcome by a system of loans or credits based on the security of foreign private or public solvent assets, and this accounts for the projects and negotiations of one kind or another which look to a resumption of trade with European nations. As things stand at the present, even adequate supplies of needed food to the Continental countries cannot be assured. These are the first of the requisites, and after them will come the raw materials necessary to set the industries going of the countries recently at war.

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As to the Cost of Living.

For most people, however, the main topic is still that of reducing the high cost of living. This would be comparatively easy if every one all along the line from the producers of the raw materials to the retail dealers would voluntarily cut down their respective prices and consent to take the pro rata share of the loss needed to get down to a more nearly normal basis. But this is hardly to be expected, and the only question is whether the same result can be accomplished by anything short of a coercion applied by the authorities or by the ultimate consumers. Not much is to be expected of the "fair price" committees, if the preliminary report given out on Wednesday by the local body is to be taken as an example. This asserted an inability to discover any profiteering by anybody. Specifically, the price of shoes was taken up with the remark that in this industry "the preliminary surveys have to date gone further than in other lines." Some curious statements are made by the committee in connection with this. It is stated, for example, that before the war France, England, and Germany made the shoes for the entire world with the exception of this country. Although this has no bearing on the question, it is a singular statement to make in view of the facts that the exports of shoes from the United States prior to the war were about 10,000,000 pairs annually and that those of leather used in making the shoes of the foreign countries named amounted to about 100,000,000 square feet of glazed kid, 9,000,000 square feet of calfskin, and nearly 40,000,000 pounds of sole leather. A good deal of the shoes made abroad were only possible because of the supplies of leather from here.

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Data on Skins and Leather.

It is stated that the recent exports of leather have been so large as to cause a shortage here, but no figures are given in support of the assertion. The Government figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 show a decrease of over 5,000,000 pounds in the exports of hides, compared with the year ended June 30, 1914. Sole leather exports increased by over 53,000,000 pounds. Upper leather exports are hard to compare, being now given in square feet, whereas in 1914 they were given in pounds. In the last mentioned year they footed up 102,349,604 pounds, while in the fiscal year 1919 they were about 118,000,000 square feet. Exports of boots and shoes were 16,687,454 pairs in 1919, against 9,902,334 in 1914. In view of the increased number of hides of domestic origin during the past year, this does not indicate a shortage of leather. In the matter of goatskins, the imports for the fiscal year ended June 30 were about 5,000,000 pounds in excess of those in 1914, and the imports of kangaroo skins increased nearly fivefold.

Another statement is that leather costing 30 cents a square foot in 1914 is $1.50 today. The Government figures in the Monthly Bulletins show no such discrepancy. Export prices of various leathers indicate an increase in no case of as much as 40 cents a square foot. It is also said that since the armistice it has been hard to get raw skins imported. As a matter of fact, such imports have been increasing each month. But the crowning absurdity is in the statements that calfskin imports, which should normally be 175,000,000 pounds, have been only 21,000 pounds in the last ten months of the past fiscal year, and that Russian exports have dropped from 60,000,000 pounds to 600,000 pounds. In the whole of the fiscal year 1914—not merely ten months—the imports of calfskins were only 82,403,599 pounds, of which Russia supplied only 19,747,462 pounds. Instead, furthermore, of the imports being only 21,000 pounds, they were over 8,000,000 pounds. It would be interesting to learn where the committee obtained its data.

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Causes of Inflated Prices.

How much private greed and how much official action helped to bring about the present inflated prices is an interesting study. When the armistice was suddenly declared in November last it left producers in confusion. Materials for war work, which were being turned out in such quantities as to tax the facilities of mills and factories to the utmost, immediately became a drug in the market. Production was ordered stopped, and arrangements were made for a more or less equitable cancellation of contracts. Schedules of maximum prices for certain commodities were also abandoned, the impression prevailing that the natural law of supply and demand would lower them. Under this impression, buyers for the civilian trade felt the holding off before making their purchases. Then producers, who had been spoiled by being enabled to make larger profits than they ever dreamed of and most of whom had accommodated themselves to the non-competitive practice of exacting maximum prices, began to slow down almost to a complete stoppage. They did not want to run chances in case values receded, although they had been confessedly piling up surpluses out of extra profits in order to meet just this condition. Slackening of production brought about comparative scarcity in some lines, and this was taken advantage of by a number of speculators who gambled on future needs. Prices kept rising, and the inevitable labor troubles arose because the workers found themselves unable to live as they had been doing with necessities costing so much.

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Effect of Official Action.

So far as official action was concerned, the fundamental error, as now is apparent, was in a super-sensitiveness against injuring private interests or doing anything that would tend to "break the market." So a long period was allowed to elapse before any of the vast stocks of food, raw material and finished products were put out for distribution in trade channels. Canners, tool and machinery makers and others in textile and other lines were also given the opportunity to take back their products on favorable terms so that prices could be upheld. This course helped the speculators and encouraged profiteers. Even now, ten months after the armistice, vast stocks of one kind or another which might have been released and have stopped the outrageous lifting of prices are still owned by the Government. Much of the mischief was done before the rumblings of discontent forced the authorities to place certain stores of foodstuffs on sale in such a way as to benefit the general public. But even this tardy action, affecting only a few commodities, showed its effect very quickly in forcing down prices not only of the articles thus dealt in, but of other necessities as well. If it had been done some months ago a great deal of the profiteering would not have been attempted, and the industries in general would have been in better shape than they now are. Those industries have been enabled simply to postpone the period of deflation. They will have to meet it before long, whether they wish to or not.

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Cotton Production and Cotton Goods.

Although the report by the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the cotton crop, issued early in the week, had been virtually discounted by the speculators on the exchanges, the mere fact that it was no worse than expected was enough to help in pulling down quotations. There is some food for reflection in the figures as presented. The 11,200,000 bales of cotton estimated as this year's yield represents about one-third of a bale to the acre. At 30 cents a pound this means a gross return of $90 per acre, which is very good in comparison with what was obtained before the war and for some time thereafter, but is by no means what it should be, everything considered. The question has been bruited as to whether or not the planters cannot get better results by more scientific cultivation and by more adequate precautions against insect ravages and flooding of their lands, as well as by providing for temporary irrigation where the rainfall fails. To bring up the average yield to half a bale per acre would mean a great deal.

The principal incident of the last week in the goods' market was the auction sale of army cottons. The prices realized were lower than at the preceding sale, but not enough to indicate that bottom had been reached. Meanwhile, in the regular trade second hands are still letting go of their holdings gradually and mills are not anxious to sell. Quiet prevails in knit goods lines, with occasional purchases for filling in purposes for Fall as well as Spring.

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Wool, Woolens, and Garments.

It will probably be a couple of months or so before the Government will resume its auction sales of wool. Meanwhile, negotiations are in progress for securing a fairly large allotment of fine merino wool from Australia direct. The idea is to sell this wool here at auction before it is shipped across the Pacific. This will imply an allocation of shipping to transport the material and it is possible that the British will require it to be brought to this country in their own vessels. Other shipments of wool are coming here in fair volume and the domestic clip is being absorbed at good prices. In the manufacturing end, each month shows an increase in the amount of machinery active in turning out fabrics, so much so in fact that the talk of a scarcity of cloths seems unwarranted. Prices of fabrics are kept up remarkably well, a reflex of which appears in the enlarged dividends being paid to stockholders in woolen mills. Those who deal in made-up garments are in something of a quandary, because they are having frequent occasion to try to explain increased prices in the face of the movement against them. Even though their mark-up is the same as before in percentage, it means many more actual dollars to be paid by the consumer. There have been some intimations of cancellations, but not enough of them have as yet materialized to disturb the garment manufacturers.

SCARCITY OF HELP FOR LARGE STORES

Reasons That Are Given Why Sufficient Woman and Girls Are Not to be Had.

Of the many labor shortages that are proving so difficult for manufacturers and merchants to solve at the present time, not the least important concerns the scarcity of the kind of sales persons required by the big department stores. Not only is this true of local stores, but of retail establishments in the other large cities of the country as well. In fact, retailers in the smaller places are also feeling the shortage.

With the many advantages to be derived from being employed as a sales person in a big department store, as compared with office work or other kinds of labor that women and girls can perform, it is surprising to executives of these stores that more feminine workers do not apply for the positions they offer. For this, according to a close student of retail dry goods affairs, there are three especial reasons.

"In my opinion," he said yesterday, "the principal reason why more women and girls are not taking department store positions is that it is no longer necessary for a great many of them to work. When all is said and done, the conclusion arrived at is that the average woman or girl does not really like to do any kind of work, and that she takes employment of any kind only when she actually has to. Being forced by some factor—usually too little money in the home—to seek work, she very often gives it up just as soon as that factor is removed. The high wages now being earned by the men of many families, whose women folk were in other days required to work in order to fill the family coffers, has in a great many cases removed the need of these women doing further work outside of their own homes. Where this is not wholly the case, girls and women who used to work full time are in many instances now working only half time. Many others, including a large percentage of married women, who formerly worked half time, have apparently retired as a result of their husbands getting more pay. This element of not having to work at all any longer, or of having to work less, is to my mind a much more important factor in the shortage of female store workers than the possibility of earning larger wages in other lines.

"The second reason is that, several years ago, the so-called 'vice investigators' and the 'red sisters' of the 'yellow press' gave the department store a black eye. From an employment point of view, while a few women had the courage or graciousness fully to correct it I have no intention of dwelling on this phase of the situation, but the fact remains that the newspapers are doing retail stores all over the country an injustice in not getting matters forth in their proper light.

"Somewhat akin to this, is the mistaken belief that workers in department stores are subjected to stermer discipline than in the case in other lines of business. This is absolutely not so. Admittedly, it is necessary to have rules and regulations for governing all businesses in which a large number of workers, especially women, are employed, but these rules are no more rigorous in a department store than they are in an insurance company or a manufacturing concern. That reputed terror to saleswomen, the 'floor walker,' no longer exists in the big stores. There is no question in my mind as to whether he ever did.

"The third important factor I spoke of is the attitude which the average woman patron adopts as soon as she crosses the threshold of a department store. Of course, the store heads are in no way responsible for this attitude, and can in no way change it without the aid of the shopping public. The public's in its matter, I am sure, is most cordially asked. Here is what is wrong: When the average shopper referred to enters a store, she seems to forget that she ever had any manners. A woman who, in her own home, would be most courteous and reckoned as a stranger, very often becomes a virago when she crosses the threshold of a store. A woman of this type is not only quick to resent any real or fancied inattention on the part of the sales person, but lets the latter know of it in a manner that she would not dare to use in complaining of similar inattention on the part of a domestic servant. Naturally, no girl or woman behind a counter wants to put up with that kind of thing, particularly the type that makes the best sales persons and the future department heads. What a difference there would be all around if the average shopper would only keep in mind the homely but effective old proverb about the flies, molasses, and vinegar!

"Against this, consider the many advantages that accrue to department store positions. From them it is not impossible for a girl to rise in time to supervising that pay very well indeed in most cases. Among the advantages which a girl has while she is working her way up to these positions are included a short working day under good conditions, liberal annual vacations that depend generally on the length of service, Saturdays off during July and August (in this city,) salaries that compare very favorably in all cases with those offered in other businesses for the same amount of preparation or length of service, and that are better than those paid in many other lines of work, bonuses, liberal discounts on purchases, and opportunities to buy special goods at special prices, free medical and dental advice, and, in some stores, cooperative benefits in case of illness or other distress. Regular periods of rest also are provided in comfortable rest rooms.

"Many of the stores have continuation schools in which the younger help can complete, at least in good part, educations that otherwise would remain wholly unfinished. In at least one of the stores a profit-sharing system for employes has been established. Another store has just revised its bonus system along extremely liberal lines. Then there is the social side. Some of the stores have dramatic associations which put on annual shows that display considerable real talent and give enjoyment to all concerned. Dances and other entertainments under the auspices of store associations are not unknown.

"The men workers share in these benefits, and they also have their clubs, their baseball teams, and other forms of athletics. In fact, one of the best-known amateur athletic associations in the country is a part of the social organization of one of the big local stores. And for men, as well as girls and women, the modern department store offers prospects for advancement to material success that cannot be duplicated in any other line of endeavor and that are exceeded in few. If both sexes would only take time to learn the facts, and to weigh the very many advantages of working in stores against the very few disadvantages, the labor problem of the retail establishments would be settled once and for all."

Stoves in North China.

Practically all the heating and cooking stoves in use by the natives of North China are manufactured by Chinese foundries in Tientsin. Foreigners, and the better class Chinese, however, are gradually becoming aware of the advantages of the foreign article, and therefore the demand from this source is increasing. Furnaces and stoves are usually installed by local branches of foreign firms, the materials coming chiefly from the United States.

Mexico as a Knit Goods Market.

The Chihuahua district as well as other parts of Mexico, according to information obtained by Consul J. E. Stewart, offers a good market for light and medium weight cotton, worsted, silk, and artificial silk sweaters of standard colors. Better grade hosiery also is in great demand, domestic manufacturers supplying the cheap and medium grades. Light and heavy woolen underwear has been depleted, and as a result good prices obtain for such lines.

NEW MILLINERY EFFECTS.

Materials and Shapes Which Are Now Being Shown in Paris.

One of the most interesting reports that has yet come from Paris as to what the leading milliners are doing over there has been supplied by a department in the Retail Dry Goods Association of America, and is contained in a bulletin issued by that organization. In part, it says:

"Silk embroidered tulle is at present just as successful as lace, not only for evening wear but also for afternoon hats. Besides, a material which we had not seen for a long time is coming to the front again and matches it most prettily. It is what we call velours epingle, but although called velvet it is rather more similar in silk finish to velvet. In fact, it is between both—lighter than velvet, and yet having its soft and imposing appearance. This material is also most attractive combined with monkey fur. For instance, a beret made of it in a golden castor shade, with a monkey fur fringe at the edge, is extremely pretty. This same velvet material, in taupe tints and gold ones, makes a stove pipe or toque, and the last look over, except also in white and black, shows a stove pipe or toque coming a little over the eyes, the crown made of nothing but a simple tulle draped at the base of the crown and tied at the back in a sort of bow falling a little over the brim.

"Metal embroidered lace, more particularly golden, is very much appreciated. It makes very rich looking hats when the gold is too bright it is sometimes veiled over with the same colored tulle as the embroidered one. Burnt golden or silvery light quills trim these hats, or a narrow band of fur, especially kolinsky, trims around the crown, finishing with two kolinsky tails which seem to fasten this sort of belt.

"Other plain velvet hats are embroidered all over with metal, giving the appearance of wood flecked. Very often just a plain velvet rim with a crown entirely embroidered with tinsel in bright colors and gilded threads mixed up with it. Gold lace, indeed, a great part in the hat world.

"Broad ribbed hats are still fashionable, and there is one which is trying to push itself to the front. The small toques seem to give a bolder effect at the front. The same in case of larger hats, which in that case leave the sides narrower and show more of the head behind. Ends may bring back the fashion of trimmings starting from underneath the brim at the back and projecting out on the side."

FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Reasons for This Given by Some Knit Goods Manufacturers.

Not all of the manufacturers of merchandise who advocate a five-day working week, as against a five-and-one-half-day week, are confined to the ready-to-wear trades. That sentiment in favor of the shorter week exists in the knit goods industry is shown by the most recent bulletin of the National Association of Sweater and Knitted Textile Manufacturers. The bulletin quotes Samuel Rottenberg of the Ess-Arr Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, to this effect:

"I am a staunch believer in a five-day working week. If it is a question of either dividing the number of hours into five and one-half days or five days, there is no doubt but that the five-day week is preferable from the standpoint of factory and human economy.

"Every worker is better fitted to work, and is stronger mentally and physically after a two-days' uninterrupted rest. I know no argument that would offset the advantages derived from working five days rather than five and one-half on the same amount of hours.

"Since the tendency of the present day is toward a forty-four-hour week, the five working days per week will become a matter of course with manufacturers."

Sidney Worms of the Franklin Knitting Mills, this city, is quoted as saying:

"The five-day week, because of the present labor conditions, would seem to me to be advantageous because it gives labor what we want, i. e., more opportunity for recreation, rest and development. If universally practiced it would cause the worker to realize that he was getting some of the rest and comfort he is seeking.

"From the manufacturers' standpoint, the elimination of Saturday, which at best had only been a half day, would be economical. Workers in the few hours' work on a half day do not produce as much as they would if the same time were distributed to the other days of the week.

"Furthermore, a five-day week leaves the sixth day for overtime and eliminates night work, which has never been satisfactory to the manufacturer."

POPULAR NOTION WRONG.

It Takes More Skill to Make Men's Clothes Than Women's.

To the layman who is not familiar with details of garment manufacturing the designing and cutting of women's garments would seem to offer many more difficulties than similar work on the plain sack coat suits worn by men. But, according to a cutter with years of experience in the men's clothing industry, such is not the case. His contention is that in women's garments the figure really is the garment, rather than the garment fitting the figure, and for this reason not so much care has to be taken in the case of cutting clothes for women.

He explained that a capable cutter employed by a manufacturer of men's clothing of the better part will sometimes "split a chalk line," whereas a good wide chalk may be used in laying out the pattern for women's garments.

The present styles in men's clothing, he remarked, do not require the care that had to be exercised when plain coat coats only were made. However, the clothing manufacturers obtain little advantage from the fact, owing to the addition of numerous style features, all of which take time to incorporate into the present designs.

To Push Sale of Blouses.

Resident buyers are invited to a conference to be held on Wednesday at the headquarters of the United Waist League of America, at which Executive Director M. Mosessohn will enlist their support for National Blouse Week, and a committee will be appointed to represent that branch of the trade in making the movement a success. In sending out literature concerning the coming week," which will be held from Nov. 10 to 15 next, Mr. Mosessohn points out that the co-operation of all manufacturers in the movement is essential to its success, and the chance that the project was the most important undertaking ever attempted by the waist industry of the country.

Fur Sales Twice a Week.

The Metropolitan Fur Exchange, Inc., which has been holding monthly auctions, is making preparations to introduce Tietor sales which will occur twice weekly. The company, it was announced, will handle raw furs of every description at these sales, shipped from domestic and foreign sources. It was also stated that a representative of the exchange will leave shortly on a trip through the fur trapping districts of the country in order to obtain first-hand information on conditions among the trappers, collectors, and shippers.

To Tell of Russian Conditions.

An opportunity will be afforded business men and others to learn of conditions in Russia in a lecture to be given, by David Aronson under the auspices of the Russian Economic League on Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the auditorium of the Bush Terminal Sales Building. Mr. Aronson has just returned from a visit to Russia on a mission for the Red Cross [illegible] he was obliged to serve eight months in one of the commissariats under the Bolshevist régime.

CHINA'S ADOPTION OF AMERICAN WAYS

Their Big Retail Establishments Are Now Run Like Those In This Country.

American manufacturers who may picture the sale of goods in China being made from a small one-story shack of wood, or even a "hole in the wall" trading post, would be rather surprised at what the photograph of a modern Chinese retail establishment would show them. Figure on the capitalization, the annual volume of business, the up-to-date conveniences and other features of the department stores in China might also prove astounding to those who possess rather vague ideas regarding the progress of the republic in the department store direction.

F. T. Young, managing director of Wing On & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, arrived in the New York market last week to place orders for his stores, which is the largest of its kind in Asia. He was elected a member of the International Buyers' Club, with headquarters in the Bush Terminal Sales Building, and his visits to the sales representatives of manufacturers with showrooms in the building were, what Charles T. Hessing, Secretary of the club, called an "eye-opener" to many.

Mr. Young, in the course of describing the store at Shanghai, told of equipment and operation methods on a par with the first-class retail establishment in a big American city. Furthermore, the chain store idea will be carried out in China on a more impressive scale than has been customary in this country, since large instead of small stores will be consolidated. The Shanghai establishment was the second to be opened by Wing On & Co., the first venture being made in Hongkong. The latter does a business of over $5,000,000 a year. Half this amount was obtained in the first five months of operation by the Shanghai store. The firm will open another store in Canton next year and proposes to start another in Hankow a little later.

Mr. Young, of course, was chiefly interested in telling of the success of the Shanghai establishment. He produced a picture showing a building six stories in height occupying an entire block. Back of the store and ran in conjunction with it is a hotel. The two structures are the largest in Shanghai and each is two stories higher. They are of concrete construction with the most modern equipment throughout, including up-to-date nurseries and elevators, with a roof garden where tea is served and concerts given.

The force and other employes number 600, mostly men and boys, as very few girls work in the stores in China. The firm has trained its own employes and conducts a night school for them, about one-quarter of the salespeople speak English.

Practically all lines of merchandise are carried, as the store caters not only to the native Chinese trade, but also to the transients consisting of Europeans and Americans. The larger part of its business, however, is done with the Chinese. The stocks shown in the store represent chiefly purchases from America, with one exception in the piece goods department, which is replenished with goods from Manchester, England.

Among the lines which Mr. Young stated were meeting with a very active demand are dry goods, shoes, hardware, jewelry, glassware, perfumery, smoking utensils, and talking machines. He mentioned that since the conclusion of the war business has been exceptionally brisk. One of the features is the call for hardware supplies, such as locks, hinges, keys, and tools of all descriptions. Sporting goods, particularly if they are of American make, are very popular.

Instead of the overhead carrier system the Chinese store uses the cash boy system. This may be considered an old-time method, but the wages paid the boys makes it more economical. The Chinese merchant, however, possesses in the parcel post system an improvement which would be welcomed in this country with open arms by the stores that have difficulty in collecting remittances. The Shanghai store of Wing On & Co., for instance, can send a parcel weighing up to eleven pounds by parcel post, and the local postoffice will collect what is due and remit the money to the store. This enables the store to obtain a very wide distribution for its merchandise. Points as far away as Hunan have been reached through this service. For local deliveries the stores uses motor cars, four of which are operated for the purpose.

At present there are eight department stores in China, according to Mr. Young, each with capital ranging from one and a half to two and a half million dollars. Mr. Young himself started business in Australia not so many years ago.

IMPORTED FRENCH GLOVES.

Why the Lowered Value of the Franc Has Reduced Prices.

An interesting method of meeting advancing costs of manufacture was described by the representatives of a prominent French glove importer. It is a method, however, that applies only to importers and is further restricted to those with sufficiently good credit facilities. The opportunity which the importers have taken advantage of has had its origin in the low rate of French exchange enabling the importers to get approximately 4 francs instead of 5 for a dollar.

The following figures explain the operations of those houses that have arranged for depositing sums of money in France. The cost of production for a dozen gloves may be set down as 130 francs. On the basis of $.23 exchange the cost translated into American currency would be about $29.90. At an exchange rate of approximately 8 francs the cost is about $16.23. Following the pricing of the gloves through other items, $2.25 is added for duty and 37 cents for a landing charge, making a fixed charge of $2.62 under both rates of exchange. In one case with the profit added, the gloves under normal exchange of 5 francs change would be priced at $33.62 a dozen. Under the present rate of exchange the cost is only $23.05. This leaves a wide margin to make up for increasing cost of manufacture and at the same time permits the importer to maintain his normal prices and naturally undersell the domestic manufacturer who is not so fortunately placed.

India's Jute Acreage Larger.

Acreage in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, India, which was planted to June 4th year, is considerably larger than that of 1918, according to Consul General James A. Smith, who is at Calcutta. The actual increase is 345,700 acres, which is a gain of about 10 per cent. over last year. The increase, Mr. Smith asserts, may be attributed largely to the high prices which ruled in 1918 and in anticipation on the part of the growers that good prices would continue to be paid during the present season. Mr. Smith further says that little jute remains in stock from last year, excepting in one subdivision. There a considerable quantity is still in traders' hands because of the low prices offered.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ferdinand Sichel, who for eleven years was connected with N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., of this city, has associated himself with Paul Lauenstein, who recently opened a branch office in this city, and will be associated with Lauenstein & Berman, 261 Fourth Avenue. The firm name will be known as Lauenstein & Sichel.

A conference of industrial nations to be held under the auspices of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Robert Treat, Newark, on Wednesday, Sept. 17. An afternoon session will be held, beginning at 2 o'clock, and a dinner and speaking session will take place at 6:30 P. M.

The National Food Producers Company has opened offices at 130 Liberty Street under the management of Frederick Sass Hiser of the [illegible] Chemical Products Company.

SALE OF ARMY COTTONS.

Some Criticism as an Aftermath to the Recent Auction.

In trade circles criticism of the Government's method of disposing of surplus merchandise at auction has grown out of the withdrawal at last Thursday's sale lots of 1,000,000 yards of 36-inch 64-56 sheeting, 2,000,000 yards of 36-inch 64-56 sheeting, without previous notice to prospective buyers, that inquiry was made yesterday at the Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, as to why the goods were taken out. There the assertion was made that the goods were withdrawn at the order of a representative of the Governing Sales Board of the War Department at Washington, and that the local supply office, being technically a field organization, had to obey orders.

The reason advanced for the withdrawal order was that, while the goods were shown on the stock books of the War Department, it was impossible to locate them in time to include them in the sale. The report was that they had been disposed of at private sale at high prices to the Siberian Trade Committee that bought at the first auction was spiked by the assertion of a zone supply office official that the goods would be put up at the next auction held. When this would take place could not be said yesterday.

Apropos of the high prices got for some of the goods offered at the sale, it was brought out that, in some official circles at least, the opinion prevailed that the War Department in accepting them was operating contrary to the Administration's policy in regard to reducing the high cost of living. Apparently backing up this opinion is the fact that the highest bids received for twenty-three lots offered at the sale, twenty-two of which contained cotton duck, have been rejected by the War Department on the ground that they were too low. When asked to reconcile this fact with repeated statements that the Government had no intention of profiteering in relation to disposing of its surplus, the Zone Supply Office official communicated with asserted that, while the War Department most emphatically was not trying to profiteer, at the same time it was not holding the auctions in order to "give goods away."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

American Buying the Cause of Price Advance in Japan.

The Japanese raw silk market, under the influence of large buying that was done principally by American interests, recovered considerable lost ground during the week just closed. Prices advanced almost daily, and Shushiu No. 1 at last reports was quoted at 2,280 yen per picul. The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at 14,000 bales.

At Canton the market is quiet, with prices inclined to be weak. Owing to the advance in silver exchange there is very little difference in the quotations. However, a favorable statement of exchange makes prices in this market rather attractive. Shanghai reports the market very quiet, with no buying of steam filatures and tsatlee. Tussahs have jumped to $4 a pound due to the small line of available stocks and also to the damage that has been done to the new crop by the excessive heat and lack of rain.

The Italian market continues active on the basis of the last quotations of further drop in lire exchange is bringing out a lot of buyers in that market. The offerings are small, as reelers are mostly sold up to the end of the year. In the local market business was rather quiet at the opening of the week, but later there were many inquiries that developed into orders. Manufacturers are re-entering the market for deliveries in October and November. It is expected that buying will become quite general within a week or ten days, in view of the continued increase in demand for manufactured silks and ribbons.

WILL MAKE FLAX CHEAPER.

New and Quick Way of Retting the Fibre in Use in France.

A process of flax retting that overcomes many objectionable features of the common river retting method is used at the Bonnetable Works in the Sarthe Department of France. The process is explained in a recent issue of the bulletin of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The new process was devised by Professor Rossel and is microbiological in its nature, accomplishing the elimination of the gum resinous matter from the fibre through the use of microbes which consume the pectic matter and leave the cellulose untouched.

One of the principal benefits of the new system of flax treatment is that the retting can be accomplished in from 36 to 40 hours without the pollution of the air or water. The method makes the immersion of the flax in water warmed to a temperature of from 82 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit in suitable vats, the addition of a suitable quantity of culture bouillon prepared by means of ferments discovered by Professor Rossel and the passage of the current pressed into the tanks from the bottom.

There is scarcely any odor from the tanks and the water used during the operation becomes only slightly discolored to a yellowish tinge. Besides the advantage in a number of economies are held forth for the process, among them a low labor cost. The method is also applicable to hemp and ramie.

Are to Close on Wednesday.

Several of the leading houses in the downtown dry goods section will close on Wednesday in honor of the "Pershing Day" parade. Among the concerns in that part of the city who have so far made known their intention of closing are M. & D. Berden & Sons, Smith, Hogg & Co., and Converse & Co. To the other names on the list yesterday it was expected that additional ones would be added tomorrow and on Tuesday. With the exchanges closed and the Board of Aldermen proclaiming the day a city holiday, it is considered probable that leading houses in other industries will also close.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving. If you may register in this column. The telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Golden Rule; E. B. Stratton, office boy; Van Cleve Shoe; Hyman & Co., dry goods; Rich, carpets, upholstering; Grant, shoes.

BALTIMORE.—T. Hightower & Co.; Hess & McClellan, carpets, upholstering; Grant, dry goods.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Lion Dry Goods Co.; S. L. T. Cooperage Co.; Gilmore Lumber Co.; Cohen & Co., dry goods; Grant, carpets, upholstering; Gerstle, clothing, shoes; Miller, dry goods.

BUFFALO.—T. Eisenhuth & Co.; Hess & Cleveland, carpets, upholstering; Grant, dry goods.

CHICAGO.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. S. Grant, upholstery, draperies, carpets, furniture; 244 4th Av.; Brostell.

CHICAGO.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Hess & Cleveland, carpets, upholstering; McAlpin.

CHICAGO.—Spiegel, May, Stern Co.; W. H. Wilson, mail order; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO.—Weinstock, Lowy & Co.; H. J. Weinstock, mfrs. cloaks, suits; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI.—Shillito, Cleveland Clothing Co.; J. W. Lawrie, mfrs. clothing; Imperial.

CLEVELAND.—Bailey Co.; Hess & Cleveland, carpets, upholstering; Grant, dry goods; McAlpin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Union Clothing Co.; J. Bauer, men's, young men's clothing; Imperial.

DALLAS, Texas.—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; C. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; L. M. Schwartz, flowers, feathers; 519 Fifth Av.

DAYTON, Ohio.—Finke Co.; R. M. Blake, jewelry, furn. goods; McAlpin.

DETROIT.—Hughes & Hatcher; L. C. Hatcher, men's clothing, furn. goods; Hamid Square.

HARRISONBURG, Va.—B. Ney & Sons; E. M. Ney, gen'l mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Martin Sample Shop; G. M. Marks, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear, fancies; Union Square.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Rubin-Pinkerton Co.; H. Weyandt, manle clothing, furn. goods; 161 Madison Av.; Wallick.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer, Co.; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., mdse. mgr.; 1,500 B'way.

MIAMI, Fla.—M. Goldman & Co.; N. Goldman, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,161 B'way; Hewlin.

ODDENBURG, N. J.—J. McGill's Furniture Co.; H. A. Stacey, furniture; Prostell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Specialty Shop; A. J. Owick, waists, blouses, lingerie, afternoon, evening dresses; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—J. Bracker & Sons; E. Bracker, J. Bracker, men's, boys' furn. goods, mtns, overalls; McAlpin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sayles Bros.; H. Sayles, hosiery, underwear, notions; McAlpin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Morgan & Sons; M. Morgan, carpets, furniture; Commodore.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—J. McDonald Mfg. Co.; E. L. McDonald, mfrs. pants, shirts, overalls; Dorchester.

ST. LOUIS.—Doerr Millinery Co.; Miss Doerr, millinery; Gotham.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; H. Davis, wash goods; 220 5th Av.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Trading continued slow in the local gray goods market yesterday. "Little, if any, change in prices took place, but the market appeared firmer to the extent that the deliveries sold by second hands were shorter than was the case two or three days ago. At that time these sellers let goods out for shipment as far ahead as through November, but yesterday they were apparently unwilling to sell past the end of this month. For September delivery only, however, they disposed of 39%-inch 64-60s at 34½ cents, 39-inch 64-64s at 34½ cents, and 39-inch 56-44s at 13½ cents. Second hands also sold 36-inch five-yard cottings at 13 cents for September shipment, but aside from this there was little of interest in that end of the market. The same is true of the finer goods end of the specialties.

Tientsin Trade in Woolens.

The Tientsin consular district offers a fair size market for woolen goods, the imports of which for 1918 amounted to $225,081. Before the war this market was controlled by European goods. The substitute which was offered during the war was of such inferior quality that no demand exists for it at present. This seems the opportune time for the entry of American woolen goods into this field.

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Buyers' Wants

[illegible] Wants [illegible]

CLOTHING SOLD.—Want to dispose of small lots and stocks of men's clothing, furnishings, hats, caps, etc. Call or write Wm. Co., 881 Broadway. Phone 5161 Spring.

COTTON FLANNEL.—Wanted, 5,000 yards of 27-inch brown cotton flannel. Address [illegible]

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of cloth for ship coatings, for tents 8x8-6-40 pound cotton, twills, drills, sheetings, &c. Call or send samples and quotations Chester Manufacturing Co., Inc., 202 Read St.

SCRAP RAGS.—Wanted-600 lbs. cuttings for the grade goods. Aladdion Square 3654.

SUITS.—We need.—A Western jobber is in for shipping suits in medium and [illegible] for quick delivery. X 420 Times Sq.

VALVETEEN.—Brown and navy will exchange black for same. J. Mell, 24 Bleecker Av. Mad. Sq. 2656.

Contracts Wanted.

MANUFACTURER having 30 sewing machines and large cutting room would like contracts from house that can keep part or all the plant busy. K 450 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS—MATTRESS.—Under usual prices, all grades; spot delivery for large or small orders. Cotton Goods Co., 1133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Lot of [illegible] to close out. Phone Simon, 234 8th Av.

FURS.—Immediate shipment, all sorts of pelts; also [illegible] for muffs, scarfs, etc.; wool hosiery; colors natural, ashed, blue and black; this is a wonderful opportunity to obtain spot delivery. Manufacturers, 347 Fifth Av. Phone Murray Hill 3000.

SERGES.—54-inch, 54-in., W. F. X. Lorraine, 50 inches, navy and colors, to close out at a low price. Chelsea 10284.

TRICOLETTE AND PAULETTE.—Direct from the mill; immediate delivery. Apply 247 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Stagg 2015.

TRICOLETTES AND FAILLETTES.—In colors; 36 inches wide. Dupleix, 37 West 32d St.

WAISTS.—Fifty dozen ladies' Georgette and crepe de chine waists in assorted shades and sizes, for cash only; prices ranging from $2.50 to $10 a waist. Box 648 Times, Rector St.

Help Wanted.

BUYER and Manager, (Female.)—High-class Southern specialty store wants buyer and manager for muslin underwear and negligee department, one accustomed to sales in specialty-store trade; good future. Apply by letter, giving full details as to past and present situations and salary expected. Confidential. Wm. M. Van Buren, 1,140 B'way.

CLOTHING ALTERATIONS as manager for one of our branch stores; a thorough knowledge of fine wire-with executive ability. Apply Adelberg-Fuller Stores, Inc., 115 West 30th

TINY CLIMBING PERCH AN ACROBATIC FISH

Remarkable Habits of Miniature Tropical Water Life Shown at Museum Exhibit.

GUPPYIS SMALLEST OF ALL

Only African Butterfly Fish in This Country Demonstrates Piscatorial Camouflage.

If there are persons who think of fish as something to eat, embodying the idea of at least a few mouthful of solid substance and sustenance, they have apparently missed the recent showing of tropical fish by the Aquarium Society at the American Museum of Natural History.

As objects of beauty these tiny fish of the tropics offer color combinations well worth the artist's attention, or even the more practical study of the designer of silks or the creator of costumes, but, in the matter of size, they would hardly serve as bait for a minnow.

It is notable that practically all the exhibits were very small, the largest being about three inches long, and only one or two of the fish shown attaining that size. A good example of their diminutiveness are the zebra fish from India, the largest of which was a darting mite, about three-quarters of an inch long. The smallest of the species were hardly visible, had it not been for the bright stripes of silver running along the body. They were virtually small, translucent moving streaks. They glowed like fire opals, and, as they turned and darted, looked like the blazing "black opals" of Australia. They were so faint that they would have been difficult to see, except for the black background against which the case was placed.

Another fish about three-fourths of an inch long, of soft, grayish color, had a round fin, like a butterfly's wing, which was orange with black stripes. Though the fish was short, it was handicapped with a long name, Poecilia vivipara.

Another translucent, wraithlike fish was among the few comparatively large fish shown. This was the gurami of India, and was about two inches long. It won the first prize for its exhibitor, C. B. Rush, who also had several other entries. This prize was won under the technical classification of "young fish bred in 1919."

Among the paradise fish, the question of women's rights was settled long ago—in the woman's favor, of course. Mrs. Paradise fish gets her way. She may go to the moving-picture show all the time as far as her housekeeping duties are concerned, for the male paradise fish seems to do most of the work. He makes the "bubble nest" on top of the water and guards the eggs there until they are hatched.

A few days later, when the fry slowly get out of the nest, the female fish eats them unless she is put off in a separate tank. Accordingly, the attendants remove her and the male is left alone to act as nursemaid. This fish is dark gray, with a cinnabar stripe running vertically around the body and a flaunting Indian red tail, tipped with blue, giving the effect of a sweeping fringe.

The Siamese fighting fish also makes a bubble nest, and, as with the paradise fish, the male guards it and takes care of the young. The Siamese fighting fish is a dark indigo blue, so dark that it looks like a velvety black, and it has a little red on the tail. It is a much smaller fish than the paradise.

The climbing perch of India, scientifically known as Aanabas scandens, demonstrated ingenuity at the exhibit. When the pool he happened to occupy got too shallow he spread his gill covers and scrambled along the ground to the next pool. Spectators who were inclined to take account of this performance with a grain of salt were shown. The attendant took one of the largest ones out and put him on the floor, where his jerky progress demonstrated his ability. This faculty of climbing gave the fish its name. It can travel some distance in this manner. The fish is a slaty color, with lighter and darker spots.

A larger, prettier fish reioices in the name Hemichromis bimaculatus. It is a socty gray in color, with a turquoise-like hue. It comes from Africa, and is two to three inches long.

From Brazil there were the conchitos, with black and yellow stripes and with elaborate black fins.

There was also an African butterfly fish, heralded as the only specimen in this country. It is a mottled silver with a stripe or two across its face, all calculated to make it invisible when in its native habitat and an effective camouflage in shallow water. With its resemblance in color to pebbles, the very light spots seemed like sun flecks and the streaks across its nose appeared to be shadows cast by reeds and water plants. This fish takes its name from its graceful fins, with which it can skip along over the surface of the water in search of its food, which consists largely of insects.

The prize for the best tank was won by W. Jasper, the best tank meaning the one wherein the right plant life and fish life maintained the best balance, the plants giving out the correct amount of oxygen for the fish.

From South America came the smallest fish shown, the guppyis, which are silver, with all the peacock colors, no two together showing the same effect. These were exhibited by a Mr. Holbein of this city.

A cup was won by Max Niemand for the best collection of tropical fish; another by a Mr. Silver for the best pair of hybrid fish.

The fish exhibited were designated as being variously natives of Mexico, Siam, Brazil, Burmah, Guatemala, China, the West Indies, South America, India, Africa, Japan, Jamaica, Venezuela, and Ceylon.

The museum announces that there will be a showing of goldfish somewhere about Thanksgiving week.

SCHOOLS HAVE THRIFT ARMY

Vacation Savings to be Invested in Stamps This Week.

Throughout the Second Federal Reserve District cardboard vacation savings banks were given to practically every pupil of public and parochial schools the day the schools closed for the Summer vacation. A juvenile thrift army, a million and a half strong, will be mobilized with the opening of these schools this week, and the pupils' Summer savings will be invested in Government thrift stamps under the guidance of the teachers.

For each 25 cents saved in the bank a thrift stamp will be given to the pupil, the odd amount being credited to the young saver in the penny school savings books, which, again, will be exchanged for stamps when the amount reaches 25 cents.

In the City of New York alone, the Government Loan Organization of the War Savings Committee announces that there are almost three-quarters of a million of these little cardboard vacation savings banks in the hands of school children. In the entire Second Federal Reserve District, which includes the State of New York and twelve northern counties of New Jersey, there is a total of 1,413,278.

The War Savings Committee is watching with much interest to see if the thriftiness of Buffalo school children will be surpassed. Last year in Buffalo the vacation savings bank idea was tried and each pupil's savings for the Summer period averaged $1. Should the Second Federal Reserve District show an equally high average, that is, a dollar for each pupil, it would mean that the sum of $1,413,278 will be placed at the disposal of the Government.

BLOOMINGDALES ADVERTISEMENT

Store Opens 9 A. M. LEXINGTON AT 59TH—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE Store closes 6 P. M.

In the Great Semi-Annual Sale of China: Glassware: Lamps

This 100-Piece Genuine Limoges China Dinner Set Priced Only $59.00

The scarcity of real French China and its correspondingly high prices is well known to any who have attempted to purchase this beautiful tableware since the war cut off all shipments. Nevertheless we have secured a sizeable quantity for this sale.

France has not yet regained her usual high standards, and these sets have imperfections consisting of a slight roughness in the glaze. Even with the imperfections, these prices would have been considered low before the war.

96-Pieces Limoges China
$35.00
Complete service with dainty colored border, gold line on edge and gold shoulder line. Handles decorated in matt gold effect.

100-Pieces Limoges China
$59.00
Illustrated. Each piece with wide gold band in matt effect, extra gold hairline on shoulder of plates and dishes, all handles finished in matt gold.

112-Pieces Limoges China
$99.00
Each piece decorated with a tasteful acid gold encrusted border, and handles in matt gold effect.

Open Stock Pieces at Reduced Prices
A few separate pieces of the $59 and $99 Limoges Sets on sale at reduced prices; all subject to the same imperfections as the sets.

31-51- and 100-Piece Sets Decorated American Dinnerware

From the Potteries of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles

Offering choice of plain and fancy shapes, variously decorated in floral spray with gold line edge; fancy gold-traced border, and broad gold band borders. Each piece guaranteed perfect. Each set packed in neat carton or small crate.

31-PIECE SET: $3.50 | 51-PIECE SETS: $7.50 | 100-PIECE SET: $13.95 | 100-PIECE SET: $20.00

* * *

OPEN STOCK PATTERN NO. 581

A Knowles, Taylor & Knowles product, handsomely decorated in a gold lace border with gold line edge.

31-PIECE SET $4.50 | 51-PIECE SET $8.95

100-PIECE SET: $17.50

* * *

850 DOZEN PIECES AMERICAN DINNERWARE

—cups and saucers | —tea plates
—meat dishes | —dinner plates
—vegetable dishes | —soup plates

EACH 15c

* * *

OPEN STOCK PATTERN NO. 5803

Homer Laughlin China with a stunning border done in black and gold.

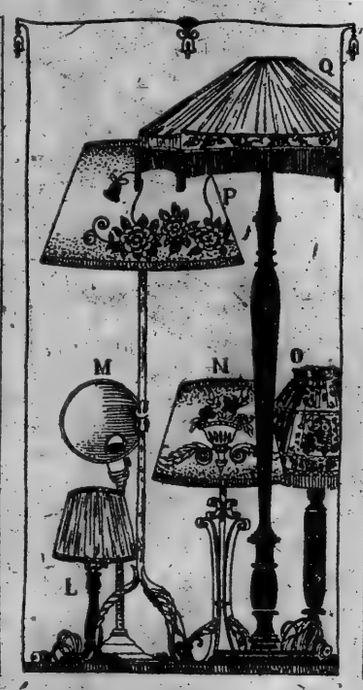
51-PIECE SET $13.95 | 100-PIECE SET $28.50

* * *

BLUE BIRD PATTERN

This deservedly popular design in an excellent quality of American dinnerware, further ornamented by a gold line edge.

31-PIECE SET $4.50 | 51-PIECE SET $7.95



60-Piece Sets of Thin-Blown Table Glass

At the Prices of a Year Ago

In Deference to Prohibition we have reassorted our sets of Table Glass to include

—12 sherbet glasses —12 stemmed water goblets
—12 fruit cocktail glasses —12 mineral water tumblers
—12 tumblers suitable for soft drinks.

60-piece set, each piece decorated with a burnished gold matt band.....$25.00
60-piece set, each piece decorated with gold encrusted etched border.....50.00
60-piece set, each piece decorated with gold encrusted wide etched border.....67.50

100 DOZEN
thin blown, stemmed goblets, and high and low sherbets.
EACH 15c

* * *

DISPOSAL OF WINE GLASSES
Wine, cocktail, claret, liqueur and sherry glasses, in plain and etched styles, taken from our own stock and sacrificed at
15c EACH

1000 DOZEN
Table size water tumblers in plain, thin glassware.
DOZEN 59c

* * *

ODD PIECES
Odds and ends of decorated glassware, containing some of the choicest pieces from our own stock displayed on tables,
AT CLEARAWAY PRICES

FLOOR : TABLE : BOUDOIR : READING LAMPS ON SALE

METAL TABLE LAMPS: $7.50
Electric or Gas.
21-inch metal base. 16-inch hexagon metal shade with six art glass panels. Electric lamp has cord, two pull chain sockets and two bulbs.
Gas lamp has goose neck, tubing, and incandescent gas lamp outfit.

METAL BOUDOIR LAMPS: $5.00
15-inch metal base, hexagon shade, four bent art glass panels. Complete with cord, socket, fixture and bulb.

BRASS READING LAMPS: $2.95
Illustration M. Flexible arm allows adjustment to any position. Complete with metal shade, cord, socket and bulb.

MAHOGANY FINISH FLOOR LAMPS
$9.50
69-inch base with 22-inch fringed Empire silk shade. Complete with cord, plug and two light fixtures and bulbs.
$12.95
69-inch fluted base with 22-inch gold galloon trimmed Empire shade. Complete with cord, socket, two light fixtures and bulbs.
Also in gilt and black and gold finishes.
$18.00
Illustration Q. 69-inch massive base, 24-inch shade has decorated Jap silk panels. Complete with cord, socket, two light fixtures and bulbs.
$25.00
69-inch lamp with hand-carved top and base, 24-inch silk shade in unique Oriental shape. Complete with cord, socket, two light fixtures and bulbs.

HAND WROUGHT IRON FLOOR LAMP: $19.50
Illustration P. 63-inch iron base artistically hand wrought, with a 22-inch hand-painted parchment paper shade, two light fixtures and bulbs.

HAND WROUGHT IRON TABLE LAMP: $12.95
Illustration N. 27-inch hand wrought iron base of artistic workmanship, fitted with hand-painted parchment paper shade, two light fixtures and bulbs.

BRASS FLOOR LAMP
$4.25
48-inch high, flexible neck. Complete with metal shade and bulb.

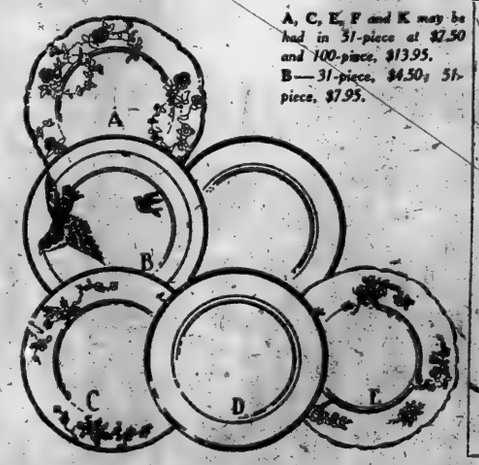
Bloomingdales—Lex. Ave. Level

MAHOGANY FINISH TABLE LAMPS
$5.00
22-inch Mahogany finish wood lamp with 16-inch Empire silk shade, complete with cord, socket, one light fixture and bulb.
$6.95
20-inch lamp with 16-inch Empire silk shade, complete with cord, socket, one light fixture and bulb.
$8.95
22-inch lamp with 16-inch decorated Jap silk paneled shade. Complete with cord, socket, one light fixture and bulb.
$10.95
Illustration O. 26-inch lamp with 16-inch Oriental shade. Complete with cord, socket, two light fixtures and bulbs.

MAHOGANY FINISH BOUDOIR LAMP
$2.25
Illustration L. 15-in. Mahogany finish lamp with 8-inch round silk shade, gold braid trimmed. Complete with cord, one light fixture and bulb.

IVORY FINISH BOUDOIR LAMP
$5.00
19-inch ivory finish wood base with 12-inch hand-painted parchment paper shade. Complete with cord, socket, one light fixture and bulb.

MAHOGANY FINISH CHAIR LAMP
$13.95
58-inch base with 24-inch flat Empire silk shade, fringe trimmed. Complete with cord, sockets, two light fixtures and bulbs.



A, C, E, F and K may be had in 51-piece at $7.50 and 100-piece, $13.95.
B—31-piece, $4.50; 51-piece, $7.95.

1847 ROGERS BROTHERS FLATWARE

Silver Plate That Wears

$4000 Worth to go at $2000

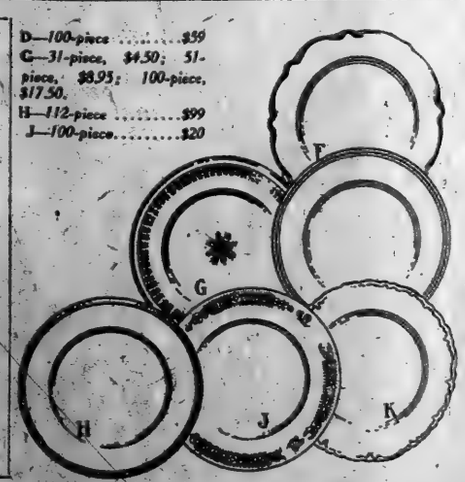
Every piece of silver bearing the trade mark of 1847 Rogers Bros. is guaranteed by the makers to give absolute satisfaction. We will replace without charge any of the goods which, with fair treatment, do not give satisfactory service.

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Tea Spoons	dozen	$7.50	$3.75
Dessert Spoons	dozen	13.50	6.75
Table Spoons	dozen	15.00	7.50
Soup Spoons	dozen	15.00	7.50
Dessert Forks	dozen	13.50	6.75
Medium Forks	dozen	15.00	7.50
Medium Knives (hollow handles)	dozen	22.50	11.25
Medium Knives (flat handles)	dozen	$9.00	$4.50
Bouillon Spoons	dozen	13.00	6.50
Coffee Spoons	dozen	7.50	3.75
Orange Spoons	dozen	10.00	5.00
Oyster Forks	dozen	10.00	5.00
Individual Salad Forks	dozen	14.50	7.25
Butter Spreaders	dozen	12.00	6.00

Also a small selection of fancy pieces to match at the same reductions, not listed because of the limited quantities.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

D—*100-piece* $59
G—*31-piece, $4.50; 51-piece, $8.95; 100-piece, $17.50.*
H—*112-piece* $99
J—*100-piece*.....$20



The New York Times.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 7, 1919.

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PERSHING.

It is singular that not one of the Commanders in Chief in France, FOCH, HAIG, PERSHING, has been an object of hero worship. They are plain men to whom eulogy is disconcerting. Vanity they have none. They dislike show. Their tastes are simple. It is impossible for them to pose. Distinction sought them, they did not aspire to it. Before the war there was nothing dramatic in their careers, no experience or achievement that seemed to single them out for greatness. They were men of few words, intent on doing the day's work well, and built no castles in the air.

FOCH'S reputation was that of a teacher of strategy. He had figured in no campaigns that kindled the imagination. He had been a corps commander, but was not a soldier's general. No legend transfigured him. Characteristic stories were not told about him. Romance had passed him by. HAIG had fought gallantly in England's little wars, and had risen by merit to the rank of Lieutenant General by 1910. His last campaign before the European conflagration was in South Africa, where he commanded a cavalry column in KITCHENER'S blockhouse circumvention of the Boers. HAIG was best known as a staff officer when ordered to France with the British Expeditionary Force, the "Old Contemptibles," in August, 1914, to command a corps. He was an officer of promise, but had not caught the eye of Destiny. Like FOCH, he had written about military operations, but HAIG'S contribution was meagre, a little book entitled "Cavalry Studies." Of the three soldiers who were to become famous in the greatest of wars, PERSHING, who had seen more active service than the Frenchman and less than the Scotchman, was the slowest to get a start on the road to distinction, through no fault of his own, however, and his translation to high command and great responsibility was the most abrupt and a severer test of his capacity. It would be a mistake of General PERSHING'S critics in the army—what Man of Destiny is without them?—to deny that he proved himself one of the foremost of American soldiers on the fields of France. The passage of time will enhance his achievement. He will take his place among the salient figures of history. It is a dull American who detracts from PERSHING'S fame because the man himself is inarticulate about it and is satisfied to have done his duty.

JOHN J. PERSHING did not prepare himself for the part he was to play in the world's affairs as a victorious soldier, but he was not found wanting in any emergency or crisis. Success came to him because he was full of undeveloped talents and his character was proof against weakness. He believed in America, he believed in himself. "America," he said after his arrival in France, "has resources in men and material, once they are prepared, to add weight to the Allies which must force a military decision against Germany." He understood the dimensions and the gravity of the task that had been set him by the President. "It is impossible to create a vast fighting force by a wave of the hand," said General PERSHING. He had no illusions and knew what was ahead of him:

> We came into the war without an army. We had always been a peace-loving people, and undoubtedly the great majority of us hoped that we should be spared war. So now we must build an entire new organization, and build it so big and strong that we can take our place along with our allies, who have already had three years' time and experience.

General PERSHING has written an illuminating report of his work in welding a great American army from the raw material and sending it to victory. It is entitled "A Brief Summary of the Organization and Operations of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, Until the Signing of the Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918." An American who can read it without emotion must be a poor patriot. The plan and scope were so gigantic, the difficulties to be surmounted so prodigious, and the execution so masterly that one can say without exaggeration, "This is one of the biggest things ever done in the world." It was a man of heroic soul who commanded success. He carried the burden easily, but with faith. In a moment of relaxation he once said:

> I don't let anything worry me. I try to do a good day's work, and when it is finished I go to bed. And what is more, I go to sleep.

As simple as JOFFRE, as composed as FOCH, as sure of himself as either. Men have complained that the American commander was too severe a disciplinarian, but the army in the hands of a man not stern to see that the right thing was always done and that everybody worked twenty-four hours a day, less any sleep he could snatch, would have been little better than a mob. Says one who knew the man: "He is a just disciplinarian, and knows no favorites among either the officers or the enlisted men." The proud day came when the St. Mihiel salient was broken and the German army driven back in defeat at every point, one of the most decisive strokes of the war. On Sept. 15 FOCH to PERSHING:

> The First American Army, under your command, has won a magnificent victory by a manoeuvre as skillfully prepared as it was gallantly executed.

And the Argonne-Meuse offensive, a veritable masterpiece, finished what had been begun so auspiciously. The war was over. No army that did not believe in the manhood and genius of its commander would have made history so gloriously. "PERSHING," said one of the private soldiers, "has the heart. He is human, he knows men, he understands the American doughboy." The mind goes back to the youthful PERSHING, just graduated from West Point, lying in the grass on his father's farm in old Linn County with a friend and looking into the future dubiously. A career in the army seemed barren to the young soldier. "There won't be a gun fired in the next hundred years," he said. "I'd get to be a First Lieutenant only when the First Lieutenant died." He thought seriously of farming in Oregon, but could not raise the money to get out there. Of JOHN J. PERSHING, who was destined to become an illustrious American soldier, one of the first captains in the greatest of wars, the words of the Book can be quoted: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men."

FAMILY DIVORCE COURTS.

A champion of social purity was lately demanding that these United States unite still further to establish a uniform divorce law. "It would be quite as feasible, and more to the purpose," said a critical bystander, "if they would establish a uniform for those already divorced." There was something besides a quip in the remark. It is not abroad among our many States that social standards are diversified; within each community there is a chaos inconceivable a few decades ago. Standards are so various that in effect there are no standards. Only the facts are definite, and even in matters of fact the dead past buries its dead with a celerity that is uncanny. A uniform would at least keep the record alive, give the social conscience material upon which to work. For women, Summer white or Winter dark might have always an edging of violet. Men might wear amethyst studs and waistcoats braided to match.

Somewhat less colored with fancy is the plan urged by Chief Justice CHARLES W. HOFFMAN of the Court of Domestic Relations in Cincinnati. As it was delivered before the American Bar Association and approved by ELIHU ROOT, we may be permitted to take it seriously. Justice HOFFMAN proposes to establish family courts, in which "social evidence, as distinguished from legal," will have weight. "The family court should be an extension of the principle upon which the juvenile court is founded." Justice HOFFMAN declares roundly that "no scientific law has ever been made on the subject of divorce." What he means by "scientific" is explained in another sentence: "Divorces are granted for certain causes, but no effort is made to classify those causes." Senator ROOT, having declared on the previous day for "a government of law, not of men," illustrated the flexibility of the language and of the legal mind by declaring that he would put an end to "the business of attempting to bring about justice by statute," and "would leave it to the Judges to do justice." All the law that is necessary is "a few meagre rules embodying the fundamental principles."

Such interference of personal authority in the affairs of the individual runs counter to all our traditions of independence, counter to all our racial instincts; yet there can be no doubt that it is gaining ground among us, and rapidly. To the example of the juvenile courts Justice HOFFMAN might have added that of the probation officers for mature offenders. In New York State, in cases in which persons legally convicted have been subjected to personal influence instead of being sent to jail, seven out of ten have "made good." At present there are 428 more persons on probation than in confinement. The difference to the offender is often the difference between a life wrecked and a life saved. In the case of the criminal, the failure of our ancient legal processes has long been notorious. But is the best of all our divorce laws any better? Is it not possible that the personal influence of a Judge may be more beneficent than the most drastic statute? There was a time, perhaps, when the moral spirit of the community could be relied on to correct its own evils. If so, that time has long been dead. Even the picturesque device of a uniform might not revive it. What resource is left except official and personal influence?

Senator ROOT'S "few meagre rules" would cover the more flagrant offenses. Beyond these there need be no statutory law. The origin of the modern evil of divorce is too deep to be touched by any body of legislation, however uniform, however scientific. It is largely economic. Throughout the middle class, where divorce is most rampant, the purchasing power of salaries has sunk so low that few can afford children. The childless, homeless wife falls prey to a thousand extravagances, both in conduct and in opinion. Neither is the plight of the homeless, hard-working husband altogether enviable. A relation which is fundamentally the deepest and most enduring breaks up in a thousand surface bickerings. In a crisis, the old affection sometimes revives, the old loyalty flowers again. But the divorce court, with its manifest insincerities, its blatant publicity, its undignified wranglings, is least of all likely to bring a resurgence of the primal impulse. In the privacy of a domestic court, under the calm counsel of an experienced Judge who was obviously disinterested, there would be at least a chance that bickering would cease and elemental nature regain its sway.

THE MAKERS OF CLASSES.

"There is no class distinction that stamps them at their birth as of lower quality," says The Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of the boys and girls born into American life. Who would have thought that in this twentieth century it would be necessary to tell such a threadbare truth, as we Americans used to think it? What is the use of trying to teach the theories of democracy to men who dispute its axioms? How long ago was it that we thought such sayings mere truisms, granted before we began to talk, and from them proceeded to applications and expositions? Now, it seems, we must begin again at the beginning, as the men of the eighteenth century did, and teach the primary grades of democracy over again.

When the men of the eighteenth century, through the pen of THOMAS JEFFERSON, told the world that "all men were created free and equal," and went through that splendid list, they were telling something new; at least, something that had never been told before with a nation back of the telling. Now there is hardly a sentence of the Declaration of Independence that is not disputed; there is not an axiom of democracy that does not have to be argued about, as if it were something entirely new and never brought to the test before.

We have believed, we Americans, that this was a country without classes; yet now such a commonplace of thirty years ago as that which we have selected from the Wheeling paper will strike many ears as new. Borrowing the language of European disputants, born and brought up under totally different conditions, agitators here have imbued a large part of the public with the idea that all men are not born free and equal, that class distinctions do stamp the children of the poor at the moment of their birth, and are irremovable except at the price of social revolution.

It is a foreign propaganda, even when conducted by Americans. They speak the language of men in Russia, in Italy, in Switzerland, the refuge of the discontented of all lands, men who have gotten their experience from systems that never have obtained here. If you point that out, most of them will say that once there were open opportunities for all free-born Americans, but that now there are not; though there are even some who will maintain that from the very beginning, even in JEFFERSON'S time, the rule of the exploiter over the exploited was the unwritten law of the land. Nevertheless, the thing was true then and is true now. The American still has all avenues open to him, as he did when JEFFERSON and JACKSON were in the Presidential chair. All Americans know the life histories of the millionaires who began with nothing, of statesmen who worked up from the ground. It is true that they tell nothing of the idle and incompetent man who began as a bricklayer and ended as President, but that is because there never was such a man and never will be, in any system of society, even a Socialist one.

"The war of classes" is a frequent phrase on their lips, but in order to have a war of classes you must have classes. Commonplace as it may seem to say it, there are no classes in America. There is no upper class and no lower class. Men of the "upper" descend into the "lower," men of the "lower" rise into the "upper"; and the "upper," after all, as the agitators use the word, means merely men of money, and money is obtainable by any man who has the ability and the industry to get it. The unions themselves have recognized the differences in brains; the I. W. W. and other Bolsheviki propose to abolish the difference—and the unions, too—and make real classes where none now exist. That is, they aim to divide Americans into the classes that exist in Continental Europe, the upper and lower classes, and, after having divided artificially and at whim, to put what they call the upper class under the feet of what they call the lower class. All this without any admission of the only class difference which GOD or Nature ever recognized—the class of those who can and the class of those who can't.

CLEMENCEAU ACADEMICIAN.

One can hardly imagine Mr. CLEMENCEAU, of the easy clothes and battered soft hat, happy in the green uniform of the Immortals. He has jeered the Academy, as everybody in and out of it does. "We all make fun of it," said a member, "and we all want to get into it. Instead of the green palms we should wear the green sour grapes of the fable." Mr. CLEMENCEAU is said to be less docile than Marshal JOFFRE, who was admitted to the Academy three months ago, according to all forms, and made an excellent address, full of compliment to his predecessor, JULES CLARETIE; to the United States, to the Allies, and to the French Army and people. Mr. CLEMENCEAU hates to be bored. The rabid opponents of the League of Nations in the Chamber of Deputies have wearied his soul unutterably. He refuses to participate in an official reception, to be welcomed, to eulogize his predecessor.

It is to be hoped that he will change his mind. The presentation of a new member by his sponsor at a meeting, always eagerly looked forward to by the public of intellectuals, great swells, and ladies of fashion, the most distinguished part of "all Paris," often gives an opportunity for subtle ironic jabs, for fatal compliment and flattering blame. The sponsor often touches, and sometimes with the naked point and not the foil, his intellectual godson. The latter may mix a considerable dose of criticism with his panegyric of his predecessor. It is possible to have practically a duel of wits, an exercise in which Mr. CLEMENCEAU has excelled for many years in many fields.

Mr. CLEMENCEAU, though a journalist and orator of distinction, a writer and speaker always logical and lucid, a descendant intellectually of the eighteenth century, possessed of a wide culture not only in the humanities but in the positive sciences, a Voltairian who is yet full of idealism, poetry, and passion, is admitted to the Academy as a statesman, a great public character, an illustrious servant of France. There was a time when, as author of "Le Grand Pan" and "Les Plus Forts," he may have aspired to be elected to the Academy. It can hardly be said that his literary productions entitle him to the honor, though works much more meagre have won it sometimes; and an excluded author can always console himself by remembering that DESCARTES, MOLIERE, PASCAL, LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, LE SAGE, DIDEROT, BALZAC, BERANGER, the elder DUMAS, were not members of the Academy. It is a little band of distinctions of many sorts, by no means exclusively literary. Often orthodoxy, correctness of opinions, and fashionable and powerful connections intrigue a candidate in. Mr. CLEMENCEAU says that "he will waive all attendance fees"—that is, he doesn't intend to bore himself often with his immortality. He can't be more of an absentee than Mr. ANATOLE FRANCE, a fellow-worshipper with him of the great goddesses of Irony and Pity. Brought up "in the tradition" as Mr. FRANCE was, nobody has gibed the Academy more. Of late he sees Bishops and Marshals and Generals crowding in. Is this a barracks or is it a monastery? he asks himself in humorous indignation.

It was at a dinner, some twenty-five years ago, to EDMUND DE GONCOURT, whose name suggests the rival Academy, that Mr. CLEMENCEAU spoke of the French language, to whose purification the Forty are supposed to be dedicated, in words which no Academician has surpassed:

> Language of simplicity, clearness, truth, which seems the perfect mold of thought, in which are formulated the most subtle sensations, the loftiest conceptions, the most generous affirmations. Language of liberty, that awoke the world with appeals of the emancipated mind. Language of pity, of serene equity and profound kindness, whence gushed the living spring of human solidarity. Language of friendship, language of love, whose natural harmony, without the rhythm of verse, can transport the soul to the peaks of sublime emotion. Language adored by all those who feel it move in them, who live it. Language of our ancestors, language of the soil, language which is also our native land. Yes, it is France herself, the genius of our race, the glory of the past, and, despite evil hours, the invincible hope, the stanch anchor of the future.

President POINCARE, General LYAUTEY, LOUIS BARTHOU, PAUL DESCHANEL, President of the Chamber of Deputies; GABRIEL HANOTAUX, HENRI LAVEDAN, Count ALBERT DE MUN, MAURICE BARRES, HENRI BERGSON, are a few of the Immortals who, as Mr. MARCEL KNECHT told us in New York last year, helped France in various ways in the war for freedom, and Mr. MARCEL PREVOST was a Lieutenant Colonel in the artillery. JOFFRE, FOCH, and CLEMENCEAU are three Academicians to immortalize Immortals.

SCOTCH MINERS.

In a by-election at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, a mining district, the other day, Mr. ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Scottish Miners' Union, beat the Coalition Liberal candidate, a mine owner, by a majority of more than 7,000, though in the December election Mr. ROBERTSON was beaten by a Coalition Unionist. This apparent reversal of public opinion in the district is interpreted by Mr. ROBERTSON as meaning that the Lanarkshire miners want the mines nationalized, and want that improved housing of which so much was said before the Coal Commission. The fact that the Scotch miners are a thrifty folk, preferring one, two, and three room houses, for economy's sake and the greater convenience and ease of housekeeping to their wives, is seldom mentioned. The Scotch miners, with greatly increased wages, pay very small rents. They do not care for the more costly style of living which the sentimental and the intellectual leaders of the Radicals and Socialists like Mr. SIDNEY WEBB and Mr. R. H. TAWNEY—the latter, curiously enough, a lecturer on economics at Balliol College, Oxford—ignorantly desire for them; and they are not likely to be made more eager for artistic surroundings by the raw and primitive Poles who have immigrated into Lanarkshire.

Mr. ROBERT SMILLIE, for twenty-five years President of the Scottish Miners' Federation, and the head and front of the British Miners' Federation, was described by the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, when the former was a fellow-member with Mr. WEBB and Mr. TAWNEY of the Sankey Coal Commission, as "a dangerous revolutionary who has been and is now fomenting revolution and sedition." The Duke had first given a candid opinion about Mr. SMILLIE in the House of Lords, where, of course, the privileges of Parliament protected him. Mr. SMILLIE, with a great show of indignation, defied the Duke to make his charges outside of Parliament. The Duke accepted the challenge. He made a number of quotations from Mr. SMILLIE'S speeches for the purpose of demonstrating that he was laboring for a revolution, social and industrial, and using the Miners' Federation—a mighty weapon, since coal, and cheap coal, is the basis of Great Britain's prosperity—to bring about such a revolution.

The London Spectator tries to account "for the strangely un-English temper" exhibited by Mr. SMILLIE by the fact that "the serfdom imposed upon the Scottish miners until the days of PITT left bitter memories." Before the Coal Commission he was making "constant references to past history." Mr. SMILLIE'S notion of past history is somewhat confused, and it needs no brooding over the past to make a radical leader bitter in his language. Still, the remarkable change in the position of Scotch miners since the end of the eighteenth century is interesting, and not too well known. Mr. LOUIS BARBE, in a book called "Side-lights on the History, Industries, and Social Life of Scotland," says that before the Reformation the condition of the miners was not different from that of other workmen. The grabbers of the monastery lands extended the industry, very ancient in Scotland. The labor supply was short. Coal owners, masters of the Scottish Parliament, put through it in 1606 an act making it a felony for a miner to leave his master's work without his permission or that of the Magistrate of the district. If he changed his employment without that permission, he was regarded as a thief. Anybody employing him was subject to a fine of £100.

Coal owners had the right "to apprehend all vagabonds and sturdy beggars" and to set them to work. In 1641 the Covenanting Parliament, so devoted to liberty in England, made miners labor six days in the week all the year. They were not allowed to loaf in the Christmas and Easter holidays. Every day they loafed they were subject to a fine of 20 shillings and to be whipped. Thirty years later Parliament again recognized the right of the coal owners to impress vagabonds and to use "all manner of severity and corrections," including whipping but excluding torture, to maintain discipline. They were exempted from the Scottish Habeas Corpus act. Finally the Union Parliament said that they were slaves, and in 1775 it enacted that miners beginning work in the Scottish mines should not lose their freedom, and that those already at work should be made free in seven or ten years upon application to the Sheriff; if, however, they had struck for bigger wages, they were not to be released for two years additional. Most of the miners didn't know the law, or didn't have the money to take advantage of it. In 1799 the British Parliament, a Parliament with a Tory majority and led by the younger PITT, abolished serfdom, or slavery, or whatever it was, in the Scottish collieries.

What a change in a hundred and twenty years! Mr. SMILLIE bullies Dukes. He bullies Lord DURHAM, a great mine owner, then consents to dine with him. He holds conferences as an equal potentate with Cabinet Ministers and Prime Ministers. Of Mr. BONAR LAW and his alleged promise of nationalization he says haughtily:

> We have the pledge of Mr. BONAR LAW. I do not know whether it means much or not; that depends upon us. In the interest of Mr. BONAR LAW'S immortal soul we must help him to speak the truth.

A hundred and twenty years ago the Scotch miners were serfs. Now, with their English and Welsh brethren, well paid, short houred, men of many holidays, they aspire to be masters. Indeed, all other classes would be their serfs if their program were carried out. Reflections upon this singular transformation ought to moderate the radical zeal of Mr. SMILLIE.

OUR COLLEGE AT PARIS.

Somewhat over a hundred years ago a few Americans completed their studies in Germany, then the Germany of GOETHE and the HUMBOLDTS. At first Göttingen was the preferred university. GEORGE TICKNOR, JOSEPH GREENE COGSWELL, BANCROFT, MOTLEY, many were the famous names of the American scholars who went to Germany and began and diffused here the study of German literature. In the new Imperial Germany the number of American students at the German universities came to be very large. Mighty was the harvest of Ph. D.'s. In philology, chemistry, medicine, in many branches of science and knowledge, Germany was looked up to with an amusing and a superstitious reverence. Exchange professorships were established. It was inevitable that a certain amount of German prepossession or unconscious propaganda should be lodged in the minds of some of this multitude of students and professors.

We know Germany now. We are not likely soon to forget the blind allegiance of most of her professors and intellectuals to the German gospel of lies. There is a general opinion, irrespective of the war, that German achievements in and facilities for teaching the arts and sciences were much overrated. In medicine, and doubtless in other branches, it is desired to afford in the United States greater advantages than have been obtainable in Berlin or Vienna. For obvious reasons, American students who wish to enlarge or diversify their cultivation abroad will be long unlikely to enter Germany. Closer relations with the English universities are congenial and natural; and plans for that purpose have been made and are making.

With France, with the processes and results of Latin culture, Americans have now a new and more vivid sympathy. It is good to learn from the Paris Temps that Professor TUFFIER has announced at the Academy of Medicine the organization of the College of the United States of America, a name that recalls the division of students into nations at the mediaeval University of Paris. Certain Americans and Frenchmen have had this happy idea, which is supported by such Frenchmen as Mr. RAYMOND POINCARE, Mr. LEON BOURGEOIS, Mr. STEPHEN PICHON, Mr. JULES CAMBON, Captain ANDRE TARDIEU, and such Americans as our Ambassador, Mr. WALLACE, Colonel WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, Presidents BUTLER, FINLEY, MACLAURIN.

"The first means," says Le Temps, "of attracting American university men to France is to make known to them in the United States the resources of our teaching and our laboratories," of which, it seems, even Frenchmen are very ill and insufficiently informed. Professor ROGER, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has collected in a pamphlet all the necessary information about medical studies, hospitals, laboratories. This pamphlet has been translated into English and will be distributed in the American universities. Presumably a similar exact synopsis of French higher instruction in other subjects will be provided. It is interesting to note that Mme. CURIE is among the directors of laboratories who have already informed the College of the United States of their readiness to receive American collaborators and pupils.

By October the college will have information bureaus in America and in Paris, which will furnish lists of all lectures in Paris and the provinces and exact information about the nature of each system of instruction, hours, methods of work, what laboratories are open in each branch of research, and how many places are at the disposition of new students. For the more distant future "the College of the United States" has vaster plans—the establishment at Paris of an American library so that the French intellectuals can be better informed about the enormous amount of labor done in the United States, with which they have only an occasional and incomplete acquaintance; lectures to popularise knowledge of the recent progress of our American friends; translation into French of the best American scientific works. But that is work for the future, "and the College of the United States has done wisely to limit itself, at first, to the most urgent task, that of showing American intellectuals the way to France to keep them from going to Germany." Our Paris contemporary is mistaken in supposing that they want to go to Germany. It is in, not to, France that they need direction. This the new college will give them.

PATRIOTIC EXAMPLES.

They Might Help Certain Senators, and Especially Hamilton's Biographer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent essay on "The League of Nations and the Constitution," Professor T. W. Hunt of Princeton notes "under what apparently insurmountable difficulties the Constitution of the country was formulated, adopted and ratified, and how, in the end, those who had more or less strenuously opposed it at the outset surrendered their personal opinions in the interest of peace, and, on the ground of patriotism, voted for its adoption as presented. Nor did this mean that they came to regard the document at length as free from imperfections and grave objections, but that, viewing it as sound in its fundamental elements and capable of modification and improvement as the years went on, they acceded to its provisions as in the main desirable and feasible, and were willing to give its questionable features the benefit of the doubt and test its excellence by putting it at once into acual operation."

This, the essayist snows by historical quotation, was true of Madison and Jefferson. Hamilton, he says, "went so far as to prepare and propose a plan of his own in place of the Constitution offered to the convention. For this plan he zealously contended until he saw that it was in vain and then, as his biographer * * * tells us, 'gave his loyal adherence to the new Constitution,' to which the biographer significantly writes: 'Had he been an agitator, a visionary and an idealist, he would have stood up against this Constitution which was not what he wanted. As he was none of these things, but a patriotic man of clear and practical mind, he knew that the first rule of successful and beneficial statesmanship was not to sulk because one cannot have just what one wants, but to take the best thing obtainable and sustain it to the uttermost. In the Constitution, however imperfect he might think it, he saw a vast improvement, and for the successful working of it he prepared to labor with all his strength.'"

As Professor Hunt well remarks, Hamilton's position "is full of interest and timely suggestion" as to the right course to be followed with respect to the League covenant by those members of the Senate who are neither "agitators" nor "visionary idealists," but "patriotic men," and especially by Hamilton's biographer, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

S. R. TABER.
North Hatley, Canada, Sept. 2, 1919.

AGAINST SOLDIER GRANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done good service in apprising your readers of the fact that schemes are being advanced in Congress to swell our public debt still further in order that additional bonuses may be granted to men who served in the armed forces during the late war. There is no need to discuss these proposals on their merits, since no reasoned defense of them has been or can be attempted. The observations of Senator Thomas should be sufficient to dispose of any honest doubt.

But I do not see how the matter can receive just treatment at the hands of politicians unless those of us who would benefit from increased grants make known, as Mr. O'Toole has bravely done, the fact that American citizens look upon military service in a time of national danger as their first and most honorable duty, and that they regard with shame the efforts of their representatives to burden the public Treasury and to aggravate our national ills, not for the purpose of making real compensation for services rendered, but with the aim of securing the votes of unthinking veterans.

As an ex-service man, who would derive personal benefit from the passage of any of the bills proposed, I do not hesitate to declare that these bids for the soldier vote are in the nature of insults to the intelligence, the independence, and the patriotism of the men who wore the uniform. It is to be hoped that our representatives in Congress will be made to realize that a majority of the men who have been serving their country have some traces of political intelligence and public spirit.

P. M. TUTTLE.
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 31, 1919.

LONGITUDE AND THE FARM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since 1883 the country has been divided into time sones along certain meridian lines. A farmer living one mile east of any of these meridians has daylight saving as compared with a farmer living one mile west of the same meridian. I wonder if he suffers seriously thereby. A few years ago the writer spent several months in a farming community just a mile or so east of one of the time meridians. If the farmers there had any trcubles due to the presence or absence of dew or daylight the writer never heard of them. On the contrary, the farmers seemed to enjoy the long evenings as well as the present writer. Possibly all of the farmers have since moved to the west side of the time meridians.

ALEX L. BRODHEAD.
Catasauqua, Penn., Aug. 31, 1919.

SENATOR CALDER'S ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Comedy of Errors" in THE TIMES of today offers Senator Owen another opportunity to get something good into the Congressional Record. May he not miss it? In the same edition Senator Calder is quoted as attempting to differentiate between the capital of the German nation and the capital of the German people invested in this country. Really, do you suppose he thinks he can get away with that in his constituency? Anyhow, one who chokes on it is

NORMALLY A REPUBLICAN.
New York, Sept. 1, 1919.

"THE KINDLY FRUITS OF THE EARTH."

For this, the welcome birds returned,
And mist of fruit-bloom veiled the trees,
And, while the noonday Summer burned,
All pollen-laden hummed the bees.

For this, the clouds and thunders rolled
Through blazing days and sultry nights;
For this, we watched each bud unfold,
Nor mourned the close of Spring's delights.

Toward this, the farmer deftly toiled,
And spent his seed with lavish hand;
Though scornful crows his fields despoiled,
In laughing bounty now they stand.

They dance, these "fields of waving corn,"
To mock the miser's mental throes,
Whose soul by bitter want is torn—
The lust for gold: a lust that grows

By what it feeds on. Lo, the earth
Is lapped in plenty—need not yearn
Unsatisfied. There is no dearth;
Save that by man created. Learn,
While not too late, from Nature's page,
Or learn too late her Maker's rage!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

AID FOR KOLCHAK, THE TREATY, AND OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR PLEDGE TO RUSSIA

Support Promised to Kolchak Should Be Given Without Delay

By JEROME LANDFIELD.

New York, Sept. 3, 1919.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very definite and carefully worked-out plot to prevent the restoration of the Russian National State. Of this no one who has followed attentively the recent propaganda can have any doubt. The evidence crops up on every hand. The efforts are of different sorts and take the form of diverse movements, but they lead back to a common source, and are plentifully supplied with funds.

In recent months these movements have been especially vigorous and well co-ordinated. The most active agents have been the reptile weekly journals, popularly termed "parlor-Bolsheviki," to reach the intellectuals, and the Socialistic and Communistic revolutionary newspapers, of which there are hundreds, that distort the facts for working men, and inflame them against any honest efforts to restore Russia.

One of these movements is directed toward whitewashing the Soviet Government. The first step is to create the impression that we are not getting the facts about Russia; that the tales of the Red terror are exaggerated; that the Bolsheviki would have succeeded in their fantastic experiment if they had not been hampered by the blockade; that if they were somewhat impractical at first, they have now become constructive. These are only a few of the misrepresentations they employ. They also lay stress on what they call the "White terror," to offset the effect of the Bolshevist atrocities. Men like Raymond Robins tell fantastic stories of how the Soviets are a natural democratic institution of self-government in Russia, temporarily controlled by the Bolsheviki, a political party. Then they make a plea that we leave the Russian people to settle their own affairs, knowing well that a small band of criminals and cutthroats have the Russian people at their mercy, and that if we wait until these helpless folk emerge there will ensue such anarchy and utter demoralisation that the whole world will be imperiled. We must not interfere to save our neighbor's house from burning, even if it threatens to set our own house on fire.

When the great national movement for the restoration of Russia crystallized at Omsk and all loyal Russians pledged their allegiance to their patriotic leader, Admiral Kolchak, there was discomfiture in the ranks of the plotters. They redoubled their efforts, however, and directed them to discrediting and undermining the new Government and its head. The sewers of propaganda were opened. They suborned perjurers to weave tales that made out Kolchak to be a tyrant and usurper, a reactionary bent on the restoration of the old régime. They permeated the American Y. M. C. A. organization in Siberia with Bolshevist agitators to carry on propaganda among the soldiers at the front, until it was found necessary to withdraw the Y. M. C. A. Their henchmen in America started a movement to demand the recall of American troops from Russia. Their active agents sought to demoralise these troops themselves.

The restoration of the National Russian State is a matter of vital importance to America. With a great, independent Russian restored to the family of nations, 130,000,000 white people, homogeneous in race, language, and culture, will take their place beside us in the world, their national aspirations satisfied. If the Russian State is not restored, the greatest and richest area of natural resources in the world will become the prey of predatory powers, booty to be striven for, a certain cause of future war. Indeed it may be said with assurance that a restored Russia, prosperous and happy in the evolution of its own culture, and grateful to America for assistance rendered in its time of greatest need, will be our best guarantee of future peace. To say that we should not interfere in the affairs of Russia, and to base this policy on theoretical grounds, is to ignore the facts of the case and jeopardize America's future welfare.

Russia cannot be restored by leaving it to the Bolsheviki. As a matter of fact, there are no real Bolsheviki now. The ruling power in Russia is an arrogant gang of the worst grafters and criminals the world has ever known, holding sway by ruthless terror. If we were entirely cynical we might overlook their crimes and the utter viciousness of their tyranny in the hope that they might evolve a workable régime. But this is out of the question. They have shown themselves utterly incompetent to undertake anything constructive or perform the simplest functions of orderly government and administration. A policy of noninterference and laissez-faire can only lead to chaos, with untold suffering to millions of people, followed by reorganization and exploitation by Germany. Just consider for a moment what this portends and then decide whether it is to the interest of America to leave Russia "to stew in her own juice."

The Peace Conference at Paris was not blind to the danger. They began to realize that something must be done to save Russia. Some of the members were still obsessed with the phantom of reaction. It was perfectly clear that Kolchak and the Omsk Government represented the unified aspirations of all loyal and patriotic Russians, but they wished to reassure themselves as to their democratic orthodoxy. So on May 26 they sent a dispatch to Admiral Kolchak, asking certain definite questions, and laying down the conditions of recognition. On June 4 Admiral Kolchak replied in a frank, straightforward statement, that constituted an international agreement. It was eminently satisfactory and cleared up every lingering doubt. Accordingly, on June 12, the allied and associated powers answered, expressing their satisfaction and approval, and declaring that they were "willing to extend to Admiral Kolchak and his associates the support set forth in their original letter." This promise was "to assist the Government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates with munitions, supplies, and food to establish themselves as the Government of All-Russia." This was a solemn pledge, and President Wilson signed it on behalf of America.

Nearly three months have elapsed since that pledge was given. Apparently, instead of proceeding at once to fulfill our part of the pledge, we temporized and sent Ambassador Morris to Omsk to investigate and report as to whether we should keep it or not. Now Ambassador Morris has reported that Kolchak is all right and should be recognized, but three precious months have been thrown away. Affairs at Omsk, thanks to this delay, are in a desperate condition. The difficulties are not alone military or administrative—those can be surmounted. The greatest difficulty that confronts Kolchak is the fact that the reactionaries are now able to say that the pledge of the Allies and America, for which they demanded assurances of democratic institutions, was faithless; that nothing except words is to be expected from them; and that the practical way to recover Russia is to throw Kolchak and his democratic principles to the wind and ask Japanese and German aid.

There seems to be a feeling in some quarters that if Ambassador Morris should report that the Kolchak Government were in a desperate plight and liable to fall it would be a good excuse to withhold assistance. As a matter of fact the situation is far less desperate than some pessimistic observers have tried to make out, but even if it were it would not absolve us from our pledge. We should not only be bound to carry it out regardless of the critical position, but our obligation to do so would be all the more imperative because of the delay for which we were responsible and which contributed to bring about the bad situation. If our Government should today decide that it was too late to save the Omsk Government and should leave Western Siberia to the Bolsheviki and Eastern Siberia to the Japanese, it would place a stigma upon the name of America that generations could not live down. We must fulfill our solemn pledge regardless of pessimistic predictions, and trust that we may not be too late. Russia will be again a great nation in the years to come, and Russia will not forget if we prove faithless. If you are a man of honor and promise a friend money to tide him over a time of financial stress, you do not wait three months to see if he will pull himself out unaided, and then withhold it if things look dark.

Help should be extended to Denikin to continue his splendid campaign in South Russia. Help should be given to Judenich to take Petrograd and rescue its perishing population. But, first of all, our pledge to Kolchak must be kept and the Omsk Government saved, for that is the very centre of the movement to restore Russia. Only the thoughtless will suggest that help elsewhere is just as well, and if the Omsk Government falls another can be set up in South Russia or Northwest Russia. The legal continuity is all important; it is what Russia in her troubled state needs more than anything else. The Bolsheviki recognized this when they concentrated all their forces against Kolchak. The German Bolshevist agents recognized this also when they directed all their efforts in this country to discrediting and undermining him here. Our good name and our vital interests alike demand that we should not desert Admiral Kolchak at this critical time, but that we should give immediate assistance and support without stint or measure.

JEROME LANDFIELD.

FAITH IN LIBERAL JAPAN

Strong Body of Opinion Gives Assurance That Shantung Clause Will Be Carried Out

By TAKACHIKA IGUCHI,
Formerly of The Osaka Asahi.

New York City, Sept. 1, 1919.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am but a private Japanese student studying political science at Columbia University. Of course, the opinion here expressed is entirely individual and unofficial. It is, indeed, my intention to represent neither the official opinion of the Japanese Government nor that of the reactionary militarism, imperialism, jingoism and chauvinism in my country.

Here I intend to speak, or rather to appeal, directly to the true American people as a voluntary spokesman of hundreds of thousands of the Japanese Liberals, at least of many thousands of young Japanese who will come to power in the New Japan in the near future.

In the first place, it is my great regret that not a few Americans see Japan from the quite old point of view. When I find these people among leading politicians in this country my regret cannot but transform itself into a great anxiety about future American-Japanese relations. Some of them not only have ill-feelings toward Japan from the first, but they have no proper and first-hand knowledge about modern Japan and the Japanese.

Mutual understanding is the only key to peace between two nations as well as between individuals, families, classes, and societies. And such a mutual understanding can only be brought through the impartial, unprejudiced and accurate knowledge of each other.

Some foreigners believe that the Japanese are a warlike, militaristic, proud, and uncompromising people. This is the reason why Japan is sometimes called "the Prussia of the East" by some foreign critics. This view is, in some sense, correct, but it cannot be but superficial. It is true that Japan has now a Constitution, laws, education, social system, army and navy after the Prussian model. In other words, Japan retains some forms of "German kultur" in her civilisation to some extent. But is is only the form of modern Japanese civilisation which resembles that of Prussia. The spirit of it, in my view, has become quite different from that, though I admit the fact that Old Japan followed Germany, or more accurately, Prussia, in her national life in the past.

We hear some foreign critics denounce the Japanese as an aggressive and militaristic people. Of course, it is true that the influence of the militarists in Japan has been very great up to recent times, and, in some sense, it is still great. But, I think, this is rather to be explained by the fact that her great restoration of the Meiji, which took place about fifty years ago, was chiefly accomplished by the veteran statesmen of Satsuma and Chosho, whose posterity has monopolised the military powers as well as the political powers, then by regarding the Japanese at large as an aggressive and militaristic people.

If one seeks to know and understand modern Japan and the Japanese properly this fact must be kept in mind: that the opposition of all the people to such a political and military oligarchy has been becoming greater and greater yearly. In some cases the demonstration of the people of all classes against it was so severe that it might have broken out in an internal disturbance. Ardent and continuous efforts of this kind by the people brought for the first time in the political field of Japan a party ministry, in October last, presided over by a plain commoner, Mr. Hara, though it is beyond question that his Cabinet is still far from our political ideals.

During the four or five years, from the outbreak of the Great War onward, "democracy" has become a word in vogue in papers, periodicals, political and literary magazines, as well as in the world of real politics. Dr. S. Yoshino, Professor of Political History at the Imperial University of Tokio, has been the foremost champion of this democratic movement in Japan. With him the name of I. Oyama, ex-Professor of Political Science at Waseda University and ex-editor of The Osaka Asahi, must not escape from our memory.

Besides these two champions of democratic thought we must not forget to take into consideration the great efforts in this field rendered by the sister newspapers The Tokio and Osaka Asahi. The Asahi had been, and in some sense is still, the greatest and most powerful paper, not only in Japan but also in the Orient. But to our great regret The Asahi has lost several of its prominent editors, owing to the so-called "Asahi case" which roused the sentiment of all ranks of society to a great extent. The Asahi was formerly the ardent disciple of English and American democracy. It was persistently opposed to Prussian politics and political philosophy. It was an earnest believer in popular government and modern constitutionalism. When the Terauchi Ministry was organized in October, 1916, by the secret influence of the Elder Statesmen without any assent and assistance, (political, moral, not legal,) in the House of Commons, The Asahi stood fearlessly against it as its great political opponent.

The attack of The Asahi upon the despotic and militaristic policies of the Terauchi Ministry was so severe that the former was at last accused by the judicial authorities as a political offender, and this, through a long and deliberate process of intrigues, unfairness and secret means on the part of its opponents, resulted in the general resignation of such prominent writers on the editorial staff of both Asahis as Messrs. Toril, Hasegawa, Maruyama, Oyama, Hanada, Oba and many other young editors, of whom I was one.

Some days ago Senator Borah, replying to Senator McCumber upon the Shantung amendment, asserted that if Mr. McCumber cared to familiarise himself with the public press of Japan he would find a very large majority of that press, as it came to this country, said it had nothing to return to China. But as far as I know, contrary to Mr. Borah's statement, the great and responsible papers and magazines of Japan join in the view that she must act as fairly and openly as possible with regard to the Shantung problem, and, of course, must return the Shantung Province to China within a reasonable time, according to her agreement with China in 1915, and her sincere pledge before the Peace Conference at Paris.

I can say with great confidence that Japan will certainly be loyal and truthful to her honest pledge, and so I earnestly hope that Mr. Borah and his Republican friends will rely upon the true Japan and Japanese, at least upon us, the young Japanese. We young Japanese are opposed to any home and foreign policies of our Government that are based on reactionary and narrow-minded despotism, militarism and imperialism.

True, wise, and sane Americans! I appeal, from the depths of my mind, to you not to forget this real fact: that we young Japanese have been and are doing our best to bring Oriental peace as well as world peace, though we have had and will have very many obstacles to overcome.

TAKACHIKA IGUCHI.

RATIFY THE TREATY

Opinions Condemning the Course of the Republican Senators

New York, Sept. 2, 1919.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Peace Treaty and League of Nations Covenant have been denounced by one of the leaders of one of your great parties upon international grounds, it may be counted permissible for a visitor to your country to present one or two aspects of the relationship of the great Republic to the rest of the world, as they appear to the citizens of the allied nations at this juncture. So long as the fight in the Committee of Foreign Relations and in the Senate was wholly confined to the issue of how far the treaty and covenant entailed responsibilities upon the United States of America which she did not choose to accept, it would have been unbecoming of any outsider to offer public comment, no matter how far he felt he knew the views of the outer world upon the attitude of those Americans opposing ratification or supporting modification.

To the nations of the earth, and to the English-speaking peoples particularly, the entry of the United States into the war meant that at last this great country was prepared to fulfill her destiny in the world. No longer could the American nation refuse to play her full part in the earth. This is the great issue from a world standpoint. The world believes, in spite of the opposition of some of America's leaders, that the teaching of the great Master, "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself," has really penetrated American consciousness. If this judgment is true, then your great country will in very truth serve its day and generation, and fulfill a nobler and mightier mission in the earth than it can ever undertake if a purely conservative interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is maintained. More than that, the world believes that the mission has risen above the rank of merely a glorious opportunity, and that it now has become the clear and unmistakable duty of the United States to pledge not only her sentiment, but her might and her power to the peaceful progress and development of the race.

Just as in the enactments of your own Legislature it has not always been possible to secure the ideal at once, because of various conflicting interests, so in the imperfect state of this world it was impossible to evolve at the present juncture a perfect treaty and covenant. But it was the Council of Nations which had the practical difficulties, not the Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States Senate. For that committee or the Senate itself to kill the covenant, as it surely must should it amend it, and so refer it back to the world, means that the world must be plunged into a nightmare of horror and despair from which it can never emerge. There have been times when we outsiders have questioned the soundness of America's heart; but after her service to mankind in this great struggle we refuse to believe that the United States will sit secure in the strength, largely inherited from the war, and smile upon the woes of the rest. No speciousness of language can alter the fact that this in reality is what must be the position should your Senate jeopardize the covenant. If the great democracy of the United States fails us now, the world is lost.

Your readers will pardon the strength of the writer's appeal. He is a Britisher, resident in the smallest of Britain's domains, New Zealand. Because of their utter dependence upon the outer world, such people are accustomed to take a wider world view than the average American citizen, who has such a vast horizon within his own Republic that he rarely appears to have the length of vision or time to develop it, to enable him to see this world in its true relationship to his great country. After all, the world is a bigger thing than this mighty Republic, or than our own British Empire, and the man or nation serving the world is doing a greater and grander service than if his services were dedicated solely to the State.

In addition to being a New Zealander, the writer, because of business connections, knows the East intimately and knows Shantung and Japan particularly, as well as Europe and your own country of the United States. Perhaps this knowledge, born of more than one visit to these portions of the globe, will be accepted as further excuse, if necessary, for presuming to address this country through yourself.

HENRY S. HART.

Was It Only a Pose?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 25 there appeared in your columns an article on the part that Mr. Hoover played in the disposition of the Archduke Joseph.

The sentiment that America alone of all the Allies is supporting the idea of a League of Nations underlies this article in its entirety. In view of what is contained in the greater part of your paper and discussions that are taking place throughout the country, it is difficult to discover on what such an assumption can be based.

In the early part of 1917 European papers were full of speeches proclaiming the entry of the United States into the war in order to "make the world safe for democracy," in order by undergoing the sacrifices of war for purely ideal and not material motives to set an example to the rich possessions of the Senator from Pittsburgh, must continue to hope for a League of Nations with cohesion and strength enough left in it to see to it that not only Germany, but all the Central Powers, observe the terms of the peace they sign; that the newly made geographical lines are held for a reasonable time; that the newformed nations made of former subject peoples freed by the valor and heroic sacrifice of our sons who fell beside the sons of our allies be sustained long enough fairly to begin a promising existence and be restrained from eating each other up by new wars before that existence has had that fair beginning.

We realize that a Philadelphia or even a Pittsburgh lawyer may pick flaws enough in any possible League of Nations (that must be at best a compromise) as must make it seem to any confused jury of his countrymen a creation of the very devil, and we are painfully conscious that the covenant has serious defects. But until he designs to enlighten us with a plan for something not merely in rhetoric and beautiful theory, but possible of actual and immediate realization in this imperfect world of ours, something that will restore and for a reasonable time at least preserve the peace and stabilize the world, now with alarming rapidity going to pieces, we must hold on to the only instrument in sight by which any of these things may be even attempted.

SAMUEL COLCORD.

Hanover, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1919.

A Knox Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written about a "Wilson peace." Has any one taken the pains to consider the advantages (to Germany) of a Knox peace? The extreme of opposition to the League of Nations covenant is reached in the proposal by the Senator from Pennsylvania that we reject both treaty and covenant and make our separate peace with Germany. Let us pause to think for a moment what that would mean in its actual working out, for not theory but stubborn facts confront us.

What kind of a peace does any reflecting mind think that Germany would make with us when our army is withdrawn from Europe and demobilized and we separated from alliance or "association" with Great Britain and France in making and enforcing the peace, and, to make it worse, that separation made in a way that they could regard only as treacherous desertion at the extreme moment of their crisis?

What if Germany, taking a very natural advantage of our self-imposed isolation and self-imposed condition of helplessness, would agree only to terms to her own great advantage and correspondingly to our disadvantage and deep humiliation? Would we redraft an army of four million men, resubscribe another twenty billion dollars in loans, and without Britain's fleet or transports to aid us seek to land our army on the soil of France, a nation at peace with Germany?

But let us assume that a miracle occurs by which the German statesmen, suddenly transformed to angels, with unexampled generosity refuse the manifest advantage in opportunity that Mr. Knox in the goodness of his heart would force upon them and hasten to sign such a peace as we would seek. What power on earth would keep those selfsame angelic beings, in case a recrudescence of German philosophy should overcome their new found virtue and cause them to backslide, from making that treaty another scrap of paper?

Perhaps these questions have not occurred to Senator Knox, but surely, now they are propounded to him, he will accommodate us with an answer, which will be awaited with breathless interest.

Meantime, until he enlightens us, we ordinary mortals, who are not blessed with the keen legal acumen and the broad, statesmanlike prevision that are known to be the rich possessions of the Senator from Pittsburgh, must continue to hope for a League of Nations with cohesion and strength enough left in it to see to it that not only Germany, but all the Central Powers, observe the terms of the peace they sign; that the newly made geographical lines are held for a reasonable time; that the newformed nations made of former subject peoples freed by the valor and heroic sacrifice of our sons who fell beside the sons of our allies be sustained long enough fairly to begin a promising existence and be restrained from eating each other up by new wars before that existence has had that fair beginning.

We realize that a Philadelphia or even a Pittsburgh lawyer may pick flaws enough in any possible League of Nations (that must be at best a compromise) as must make it seem to any confused jury of his countrymen a creation of the very devil, and we are painfully conscious that the covenant has serious defects. But until he designs to enlighten us with a plan for something not merely in rhetoric and beautiful theory, but possible of actual and immediate realization in this imperfect world of ours, something that will restore and for a reasonable time at least preserve the peace and stabilize the world, now with alarming rapidity going to pieces, we must hold on to the only instrument in sight by which any of these things may be even attempted.

SAMUEL COLCORD.

Hanover, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1919.

FATHER BROWNE ON THE LUSITANIA

Newark, Aug. 30, 1919.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to ascertain the truth of the Lusitania incident at Queenstown I wrote direct to Father Browne, who has been cited in letters by those opposed to self-determination for Ireland as having condemned the actions of Sinn Fein adherents when the bodies of those who went down with the Lusitania were brought to Queenstown. I am inclosing copy of Father Browne's statement.

E. F. KINKEAD.

[Inclosure.]
Bishop's House,
Queenstown, Ireland, July 16, 1919.

Major E. Kinkead, New York.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of June 30 and I thank you for forwarding me a cutting from THE NEW YORK TIMES containing a letter signed R. W. St. Hill and dated June 28, 1919, which I would not otherwise have seen. In this letter I am mentioned by name as having been an eyewitness of the harrowing scenes that followed the torpedoing of the steamship Lusitania in May, 1915. I did witness those scenes; but plainly for political purposes, and to attack a particular party, I am represented in this letter as a witness to an incident which would have been very discreditable if it had occurred, but which, in reality, is an absolute fabrication, without any foundation in fact.

When I read this letter portions of it seemed to me strangely familiar, and I could not at first tell why. Then I remembered that in January, 1917, an American journalist came to Queenstown looking for "copy" regarding the Lusitania disaster. He called to see me. I was very busy at the time, and in response to his repeated requests I showed him a typed account which I had put together shortly after the disaster in May, 1915, with no idea of publicity but merely for the information of my own relatives, who at the time were widely scattered in different continents. I heard no more about the matter until May, 1918, when an American sailor brought me a cutting from some paper containing a narrative with which I was rather amused at the time, for, doubtless with a view to dramatic effect, the writer represented himself as standing by the Lusitania graves and "looking out over the waters of Queenstown Harbor, where floated warships bearing the white ensign of England and others with the Stars and Stripes," whereas we here know that the cemetery is in a deep valley, and that it would require a liberal allowance of the "faith that moves mountains" to shift the high hill that intervenes between it and the harbor. In this account some of the incidents given in my typed sheet were rather badly mixed up, but others, such as the incident of the sailor who gave his socks to the little shivering boy, were correct. Now I find this account served up again, but for a very different purpose. During the war many and many of the American sailors called on me here, and I always had a welcome for them. I have a register in which I entered the names and addresses of some hundreds of American boys, and there is not a week that I do not get letters from some of the fine lads whose friendship I am glad to possess. Several Hills figure in that list, but I cannot find "R. W. St. Hill," nor can I recall any one of that name, though his reference to photos here in my room would seem to indicate that he knows it.

I notice that my account of the disaster is now twisted to afford matter for an attack on Mr. De Valera. I am not a Sinn Feiner. I believe, and always have believed, that the self-government we all desire for Ireland could be better attained by other methods, but I must strongly protest against the statement, unfairly and untruly worked into my narrative, that at the time of the disaster, Sinn Feiners, though begged and implored to assist in the digging of the graves for the poor victims, not only refused to dig the graves themselves, but did all they could to impede soldiers who did dig the graves. That statement is a deliberate falsehood. In the first place, the disaster occurred on May 7, 1915, and it was only after, and as a direct consequence of, the savage repression of the Easter Wood rebellion when it occurred in 1916 that the Sinn Fein policy spread throughout the country, for before that it was hardly known at all, and the rebellion, when it occurred, was very largely condemned. The truth of the matter is this:

The Lusitania disaster was the first, and by far the biggest, of the inhuman outrages by German submarines in this locality with which, alas, we were afterward so familiar. It came as an absolute surprise, and the arrangements for the reception and relief of survivors were not so complete as on subsequent occasions. The military authorities naturally took control. Such a thing as the digging of graves for close on two hundred victims at very short notice was an impossibility for the few gravediggers employed at the local cemetery. Queenstown is not a large town and there are no supplies of surplus labor available, and so soldiers were sent to dig the graves, not through any callousness or opposition on the part of the (then nonexistent) Sinn Feiners—for without exception every one in the town did all they could to help—but simply as part of the official arrangements for the funeral and because no one else was available. How often, in cases of epidemic and disasters, has not the same thing been done elsewhere? Why, then, should the fact that the military dug the graves here on the occasion of the Lusitania disaster be made the foundation for an absolutely false charge?

I repeat that the people of Queenstown did everything in their power at that trying and awful time to assist the survivors and to show their respect for the dead. I may perhaps also mention that in the morgues the police searched each body and placed anything found in the pockets on the chest of each corpse. Money, jewels, and valuables of all kinds were there for several days; inside the morgues there was no supervision; one policeman at the door of each was in entire charge; hundreds of people passed through, but nothing whatever was touched.

By a coincidence the mail that brought your letter, inclosing the letter from "R. W. St. Hill," whom I cannot recall, brought me a letter from another fine young lad named Hill whom I deservedly esteem. One sentence in his letter is singularly apposite: "I suppose every one in Ireland at present is waiting anxiously to see how his future will finally be settled, and not worrying very much about the Peace Treaty"! I must apologise for the length of this letter, but I want to make my position clear. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Rev.) W. F. BROWNE, CC.,
Secretary to the Bishop of Cloyne.

PROFITS ON SMALL SALES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the title, "The odd cent and high prices" a correspondent in THE NEW YORK TIMES pleads for a coinage of the one-half-cent piece as a means of reducing said prices.

The statement is made: "I defy any one to go into a store and find anything marked at even cents." The writer took a random note of one hundred price tickets in his store today, and at least one-half of them are priced at the even cent. Any business man who knows his business marks his goods on a percentage basis regardless of the odd or even cent.

But grant that the complaint is so; any good business man will charge more for weighing and doing up fractions of a unit than for the whole unit. Of course, it is supposed the retailer's time is counted as being worth nothing, but somehow he must live, so must reckon with time. It takes longer to weigh a quarter of a pound of butter than a pound, the cost of the tray, the waxed paper, the wrapping paper, and the string is exactly as much as if it were a pound, so when a pound is sold in this way four times as much of this material is used.

If a tub of butter weighing sixty-four pounds were weighed out in one-quarter pound lots, it would be a lucky man who would get pay for sixty pounds, because of the shrinkage in weighing. If from a can of crackers holding ten pounds, ten half-pound packages, or five pounds, were sold, it would be a surprise to find four and one-half pounds left in the can.

It takes just as much time, and just as many steps, to go down cellar and to the cash drawer to sell a half peck of potatoes as it does a peck, and two bags and twice the amount of string are used, with paper and string costing four times as much as they did.

So the "profiteering" charge by this correspondent is really not that at all, but just getting even with costs. In fact, during the war the Food Administrator invariably allowed the grocer to take the full cent when a fraction was involved. The half-cent coinage would in no sense help the matter at all, but would add to the time consumed in many transactions.

ROBERT I. EVANS.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1919.

BESSARABIA AND RUMANIA.

Composition of the Body Which Voted for the Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Rumania's Acts in Bessarabia" of Aug. 29 is based on error and misinformation. Therefore I beg permission to state my remarks regarding the principal allegations contained therein:

"Bessarabia has never formed part of Rumanian territory" is untrue, as the whole world knows that Bessarabia was an integral part of Moldavia since the twelfth century, which, with Wallachia, constitutes the Kingdom of Rumania, and that Bessarabia was torn away from Moldavia by Russia in 1812, after the Russo-Turkish war. Not only does history prove that Bessarabia is Rumanian land, but her very population of today, after 106 years of drastic Russian rule and excessive Russification policy, is more than two-thirds Rumanian (Moldaveni), or a little over 2,000,000 inhabitants out of nearly 3,000,000 total population. The Moldavians are not only "akin" to the Rumanians, but are actually Rumanians in every respect, language, race, customs, history, religion, &c.

"That this Russian province was annexed by Rumania against the protests of her population" is also untrue, for the reason that Bessarabia's union with Rumania, before being voted upon by the "Sfatul Tserl," was desired and asked for by the Assembly of all Zemstvos of Bessarabia and by the council of the great landowners, the greater part of whom were not Rumanians. Here is the composition of the "Sfatul Tserl," which proclaimed the union with Rumania on March 27, 1918, viz.: Forty-four Deputies, representing the various military organizations, in other words more than 800,000 peasants, under the colors, inhabitants of Bessarabia; 36 Deputies elected by the third peasant congress, representing every Bessarabian village; 6 Deputies representing the Zemstvos elected by universal vote; 5 Deputies representing the Jewish organizations of Bessarabia; 5 Deputies representing the towns, elected by universal vote; 5 Deputies representing the Co-operative Associations.

Other Deputies represented the Moldavian National Party, Socialist Workers, Cultural Societies, Clerical Party, (Holy Synod,) Juridical Society, Bessarabian Bar Association, (Lawyers,) railroads, State officials, professors, Bessarabian Press, Professional Workers' Union, Ukrainian national organizations, Bulgarian national organizations, Polish national organizations, German national organizations, Armenian national organizations, Russian Cultural League, and Bessarabian Students. The total membership was 138 Deputies.

In these 138 Deputies there were 11 landowners, 44 college graduates, (university,) 48 high school graduates, 19 jurists, 3 physicians. As to the various races represented in the membership of the "Sfatul Tserl," there were: 103 Rumanians, 13 Ukrainians, 7 Russians, 6 Jews, 5 Bulgarians, 2 Germans, 1 Pole, and 1 Armenian.

Eighty-six Deputies voted for the union, 3 voted against the union, 36 abstained from voting.

The small minority which did not vote or, the three Deputies who voted against the union are still enjoying good health, and all benefits derived from the Rumanian administration.

As to the Rumanian régime in Bessarabia, the Paris Temps of July 29, 1918, gives an account of the investigation made by Captain John Kaba, United States Army, member of the Hoover Commission for Rumania, during the two months preceding June 30, 1919, saying in part: "More than two-thirds of the total population is satisfied with the change from the autocratic Russian régime to the constitutional Rumanian Government, and since last month, (May, 1919,) when the Rumanian King proclaimed the equality and citizenship of the Jews, the opposition of another 270,000 inhabitants is about to disappear."

B. PANTAZZI,
Commissioner Rumanian Government.

New York, Aug. 31, 1919.

POOLING THE BRITISH EMPIRE DEBT

An Australian Suggestion to Look After Obligations of Forty Billion Dollars

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN,
Ex-Premier of South Australia.

London, Aug. 19, 1919.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British Empire has contracted a war debt of £8,470,000,000. Of this colossal total the United Kingdom owes £7,800,000,000. The balance of the debt is split up as follows: Canada, £300,000,000; Australia, £300,000,000; New Zealand, £70,000,000; South Africa, £30,000,000; India and other dependencies, £150,000,000.

The dominions and dependencies owe Britain £171,000,000 of the sums set against them, and of the whole total Britain herself owed £645,000,000 prior to the great war.

On the other side of the ledger is an amount due to Great Britain by the Allies of £1,828,000,000. The value of this debt is problematical.

Australia has now submitted to the British and the Dominion Governments a scheme for pooling the war debt of the whole empire contracted during the great war. This totals £7,564,000,000.

W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, in outlining the proposal of the Commonwealth, urges it as the duty of the several parts of the empire to carry together the financial load of the war, as they had shouldered the burden of fighting the war. The proposed combination would, he contends, be powerful beyond anything that had previously existed in the financial world and would save millions to the empire.

The details of the proposal include the establishment of an "Empire War Debts Commission." On this body the contracting parties would have representation on an assigned basis, probably in accordance with the war debt per capita.

The whole of the imperial war debts would be invested in, managed, and ultimately discharged by the commission. As existing loans matured they would be converted into war loan stock of the empire. Each Government would be called upon to pay to the commission a fixed annuity equal to the amount payable yearly by that Government on Dec. 31, 1919, for (a) interest on war debts, (b) expenses of paying that interest, and (c) sinking fund or contribution toward the redemption of the war debt.

The sinking fund would not be less than one-quarter per cent., or 5s. per £100, which would extinguish the debt in seventy-two years. By the savings which Mr. Watt anticipates would result from the pooling arrangements and the probable fall in the rate of interest as conditions become stabilized, the whole of the indebtedness, he suggests, may be discharged in fifty years.

The commission would be empowered to raise loans in foreign countries as well as throughout the British Empire—the security for all loans being the joint liability of Great Britain, her dominions and dependencies. Such a security would, it is believed, appeal to outside investors, as it would be based not merely on a stationary population of an old settled country, but on an expanding empire, the resources of which are by no means fully developed.

The scheme is now being considered by the Lloyd George Government. Should the proposal be accepted by the British Government steps will at once be taken to appoint the commission, the headquarters of which will be in London.

It is not proposed to interfere in any way with the debts of the British dominions and dependencies which have been contracted for other than war purposes, or with any further loans that may be required for developmental works. These will be floated and managed in the ordinary way.

The amount of these debts now exceeds £1,000,000,000. Australia's total national debt alone now exceeds the whole British pre-war debt of £645,000,000. Against this must be set, however, valuable assets in the shape of governmental railways, telegraphs, telephones, waterworks, &c.

CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.

WAR INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today there is a letter from E. D., who claims to speak with knowledge and authority, as he has recently come from the correspondence department of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Such statements as he makes in his letter are what we insurance men are combating continually to make service men understand what is offered to them by the Government. As one of many insurance men who have volunteered their services to "render to returned service men all possible assistance in retaining, reinstating, or converting their Government insurance," I desire to call attention to the fact that E. D. made three statements in his letter, all three of which are misstatements and should not be allowed to pass without correction. He says:

1. That the Government has arranged that service men may reduce their insurance to $1,000 if necessary, which would cost in the neighborhood of 60 cents a month, and this may be held for five years from the official close of the war, but at any time within that period they may increase their insurance to the original amount.

This statement is only true as it relates to the reduction. The reinstatement is limited to only a few months—two without medical examination, and up to nine months, varying with conditions of lapse, upon certificate of good health. Applicants for reinstatement must pay up all premiums missed during lapsation period.

2. That if they want the insurance paid in a lump sum, all they have to do is to choose the twenty or thirty year endowment policy.

It is true that endowment policies are payable in a lump sum, but only at maturity of the endowment period. Should the insured die within the endowment period, it will be paid in installments of $5.75 per month just the same as the life policies.

3. That the disability clause provides that if at any time while carrying this permanant insurance the insured should become permanently and totally disabled, his policy would mature at once and the insurance would be payable to him. He should have said that the benefits of the policy would be paid to him. The premium payments would cease in such case and he would immediately begin to receive the installments. The lump sum is payable only at endowment maturity dates. Should he become disabled before the endowment maturity date, the Government would pay the installment of $5.75 per month per $1,000 insurance up to endowment maturity date, and then pay the difference as an endowment at the maturity date.

As an insurance man of considerable experience, I cannot understand the hesitancy on the part of the soldiers and sailors to convert their insurance with the Government. It is an excellent contract and cheaper than can be issued by private companies, as the Government pays all administrative expenses connected with it. No private company could issue such a contract at the price offered by the Government. The policy is also participating and dividends are promised, if earned, further reducing the cost to the insured.

T. E. HODGKINSON.

New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

HINTS OF PARIS FALL FASHIONS

Pannier Returns, and Even Hoops About the Hips May Be Seen —Sleeves at Vanishing Point

FROM all signs this will be a decisive season in Paris in so far as fashion creation is concerned. The designers seem to have taken on their old accustomed stride. They have turned their efforts unreservedly to leadership in the world of style.

To aid them in this crucial moment there are arriving from the United States, from South America, and from England hosts of buyers and fashion experts to watch the latest developments. This is almost a new experience.

Been on the First Fall Day —Gray Silk Duvetyn and Sealskin.

At least it is a revived experience, for through the last five years only the most favored of buyers have been allowed to cross the water and only a few of the dressmakers have kept up their work with anything like pre-war vigor.

American women during the war have developed a style all their own. They are dressing now as suits the climate and their life and their pursuits, which are quite different from the French woman's. And one sympathizes with the buyers, who wonder whether their clients at home will refuse to accept the wonderful things brought over from France. If their eyes are trained only for beauty they will be dazzled into letting all their accumulated notions of dress go by the board and the conservatives at home will not be suited.

At this time of the year all of France, as all of the rest of the world, seeks a cool spot; and so it is at Deauville and the other resorts by the seaside that one looks upon the fashionably arrayed crowd of women and is able to gain some idea of the trend of the times as regards dress. They are wearing the very latest things from a French point of view, and, of course, the majority of the Fall fashions will figure in smart functions the like forecast just now.

Well, the tendency is all in the direction of the skirts that are shorter than anything America has ever worn or even dreamed about. You hear it said that the Parisians are wearing their skirts very long, but when you see them with their skirts actually extending just below their knees, so that when their arms are raised the skirt pulls above the knee, you know what a short skirt really is. It is easy on material and is extremely good looking when the figure of the wearer can stand the strain. The skirts are tight, too, but what matters that when their length is what it is? No trouble about taking a good, long step in a dress of this character. Then the coats, when it is a suit, reach almost to the bottom of the skirts, leaving, in fact, only about two or three inches of the skirt to be seen. The coats are either strictly tailored or they show a little fullness about the hips. That tells a story of forthcoming fullnesses of even greater volume.

It is so with the dresses. Always there is a slight gathering of extra material where the hips join the waist. It is the pannier that is greeting us on the broad highway of fashion. As yet it is not large enough nor full enough to be alarming, though there are rumors of hoops about the hips and even about the bottoms of the skirts.

The evening dresses show this pannier effect more prominently than any others because they are things of drapery only (or they have been so lately) and it is merely a question where the bulk of the fabric shall be concentrated. We had it once in the shape of a bustle and now, as in the illustration on this page, they are giving it to us in the form of basketlike effects on the sides. This gown, instead of being made of brocaded material, as are so many of them, is built originally from black satin, rich and lustrous and plain. Then, as one can see by examining the sketch, the embroidery is applied intricately and by hand on the spots where it will add most effectively to the decoration of the gown as a whole. In this way the pannier is duly accentuated and the bodice is made to hold its own most effectively. The embroidery is done in silver and royal blue, and the strings of beads over the shoulders carry out these colors.

The sleeves now in vogue can hardly be called sleeves. They actually are just a little strip of material over the top of the shoulder. In most instances that is all, and the Parisians wear them fearlessly for morning and afternoon. In the evening there is no sign to be seen of sleeves.

Even the blouses for wear with tailored suits are scantily equipped as to sleeves. They will be quite high at the neck, buttoning up under the chin most uncomfortably on a hot day, and then they will have these little, inadequate sleeves—that is, they are inadequate for anything except setting off a good-looking arm.

Indeed, a Frenchwoman's dress of the present mode is little more than two strips of material sewed together and cut kimono fashion, though the lines of her frock are not flowing; they follow the outline of her figure.

Evening gowns, far from being an exception to this rule, carry things to an exaggerated degree. The pannier of material there outside is the line, which not only opens at front of the waist, but somewhere there shall point. These gowns are low in front also. All that is used for the bodice appears to be a painted strips of material or ribbon across the front. In order to keep them in place there are strings of jewels or beads attached to the bands circling around the neck, and from the back of the waist strung to the waist line again. It is this fabric of the evening gown that counts for everything—and for dressing.

Black and white is to be all over the favorite color combination on the French resorts at this time of the year. Black and white stripes, since early spring, have been very good for separate skirts, dresses and for suits, as well as for top coats. Now the new woolly fabrics are appearing, and they show these stripes in wide and narrow arrangement.

Then there is the black gown with the white hat; that is the most effective. This season they are wearing over the white hat, when it is not trimming, a black, lacy veil. This makes the one

Embroidered Motif of Blue and Gold on and Evening Gown of Black Satin.

NOTES ON CURRENT ART

THE exhibition at the Gallery on the Moors, Gloucester, Mass., closing this week, has in addition to a pleasantly diversified collection of painting and sculpture a little group of etchings of more than usual merit.

The larger number are by William Meyrowitz and include character studies, street scenes and landscapes. The most interesting plate has for its subject a few trees clustered in an intimate companionship of branches and twigs so that they look almost like a single growth. The structure of the trunk and limbs is well studied and the workmanship has authority.

The overseas plates done by Lester G. Hornby are particularly good. There are two Chateau-Thierry subjects, one showing the bridge and the houses against a somewhat flamboyant sunset in which the light is not very successfully suggested. The later "Chateau-Thierry" is seen as it was in 1918, with broken bridge and small boats filled with soldiers. This is a remarkably clean little plate, crisp in the notation of detail and beautifully balanced, an unsensational convincing note of the war. "Cheppy—Camouflaged Auto Shelter and Fox Holes" is treated in the same spirit, and communicates something of the animation of the battlefield, together with the picturesque and unique setting provided by the camouflage devices. In the "Veille Femme aux Champs, Marne, 1912" and "A la Gaieté, Paris, 1907," the artist offers glimpses of France before the war, with the special zest of the foreigner within her gates.

Arthur W. Heintzleman, whose work is certain to hold its own in the estimation of fastidious collectors, shows two strongly characterized studies of local types, "A Strolling Musician of Gloucester" and "A Country Blacksmith," but nothing that competes with the beautiful "Violinist" of last year.

At the Art Alliance Gallery.

At the galleries of the Art Alliance of America is an exhibition of pencil sketches by Eric Christian, which were made during the artist's service in the United States Army. There are also etchings by Martin Lewis, Woodcuts by John Reid and Tod Lindenmuth, water colors by Byron Dreifoos and A. Lee, drawings by Harold Sterner and Richard Marwede, and decorations by Wilfred Jones and Hanley Henoch. The collection has been brought together with the idea of showing householders that it is no more costly to own original drawings and prints than to buy reproductions, and is much more amusing. The exhibition lasts until Sept. 27.

A "Comparative Exhibition."

In the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, a new gallery has been opened for exhibition purposes and is called the Comparative Exhibition Room. The name indicates the clever idea upon which the plan of the gallery is based. Old masters and modern masters are represented by examples chosen to bring out most clearly the agreements and differences existing among the different schools and periods. In the collection now on view, for example, such violent transitions are found as that from Troyon to Hassam, or from Constable to Cézanne. A portrait by Lenbach is hung by one of Henri's, a self-portrait by J. M. W. Turner rubs shoulders with the exceedingly "advanced" portrait of the Hungarian composer, Bela Bartok, by Robert Bereny. Arthur B. Davies, Diaz and Franz von Stuck are together and another group is formed by Pilotty, Ribera, and Murillo. To illustrate the difference between the old attitude toward still life painting and the new, the director, J. Nilson Laurvik, has hung a picture by Fritz Mikesch with one by Samuel Halpert.

The gallery is one of four situated on the inner rotunda of the museum, all of which are to be devoted to exposition of particular phases of art developments. The present exhibition consists of twenty-four paintings by twenty-two artists representing nine nations and ranging from the traditions of the seventeenth century to the individualism of the twentieth.

Every one interested in practical work on war memorials or in a consideration of the subject will be glad to see "A List of References in the New York Public Library," compiled by the Chief of the Art and Prints Division, F. Weitenkampf, which appears in the August Bulletin of the library, just appearing. In the last year and a half there has been a noteworthy increase in the writings on the subject, Mr. Weitenkampf says, and even since the Bulletin went to press other articles have appeared. The subject is of such importance that this list is of real value. It has been conveniently arranged under five different heads: "General Works," "Monuments—Sculpture," "Community Houses," "Trees," and "Miscellaneous." The annotations are helpful, giving the gist of the article, as, for instance, this by S. D. Adshead of London: "Monumental memorials may be described as the jewels of a monumental town plan. * * * The finest type of (war) memorial is that which, while arousing the best sort of patriotism, * * * holds no sting. * * * The monument that is fundamentally architectural can alone evoke the deepest sentiment of a great people. But the most intimate emotions can only be aroused by sculpture." Or this from Architect, London: "The greatest of war monuments in London is Waterloo Bridge. * * * A new bridge at Charing Cross would most fittingly form London's commemoration of the end of this war. * * * The bridge is needed. * * *"

Greenwich Village, which feels that it has inherited a talent for photography, the first portrait daguerreotype having, it says, been taken in Washington Square, is staging for its September Art Show an exhibit of its best-known art photographers in the Paint Box Gallery, 48 Washington Square South. The exhibitors are to be Jessie Tarbox Beals, Robert Edwards, John Wallace Gillies, Benjamin Grey, Nicholas Muray, and T. O'Conor Sloane, Jr. An exhibition of water colors by Sandor Bernath is preparing for October at the Paint Box.

A feature of the tearoom of the Mystic Art exhibit, which has been well patronized this year by, among others, visitors from Narragansett Pier, New London, and Watch Hill, have been a series of Noank shipyard paintings by Frederick K. Detwiller. The work was done under the auspices of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and shows the construction of the modern wooden ship. There are six of the paintings, "The Derrick," "Framing Up," "The Bows," "The Sterns," "The Launching of the Berea," "Fitting Out and Camouflage." They are not included in the catalogue of the show.

K. OF C. CAMP SCHOOLS.

GENERAL E. J. NICHOLSON, Commandant at Camp Dix, has ordered every man in the camp to attend the camp schools of the K. of C. or give some good reason for not doing so. A class of fully qualified chauffeurs graduated from the technical school for service men at that camp early last week. In Camps Devens, Dix and Upton the K. of C. are now operating schools which none but service men attend, though in the schools operated in extra camp buildings, such as the large K. of C. home on Berkely Street, Boston, numerous discharged men are pupils.

At Selly Field, Texas, the organization has for months been operating what is said to be the only camp law school to give diplomas. Two hundred and fifty men have been graduated from this school, seventy-five of them officers.

The chauffeurs' course, which includes a thorough knowledge of general motor mechanics, takes a man in camp about three months. Mathematical courses take longer. Many privates, especially at Fort Hamilton, have gone up for examination and won commissions after receiving mathematics in an intensive course.

With its schools in operation at Camp Lee and those operating or being established in mid-Western and far-Western camps, the organization will soon have on its rosters approximately ten thousand service men at a time.

Professor G. M. Hayes of New York is in general charge of the system, and under him is a force of sixty-eight educational specialists.

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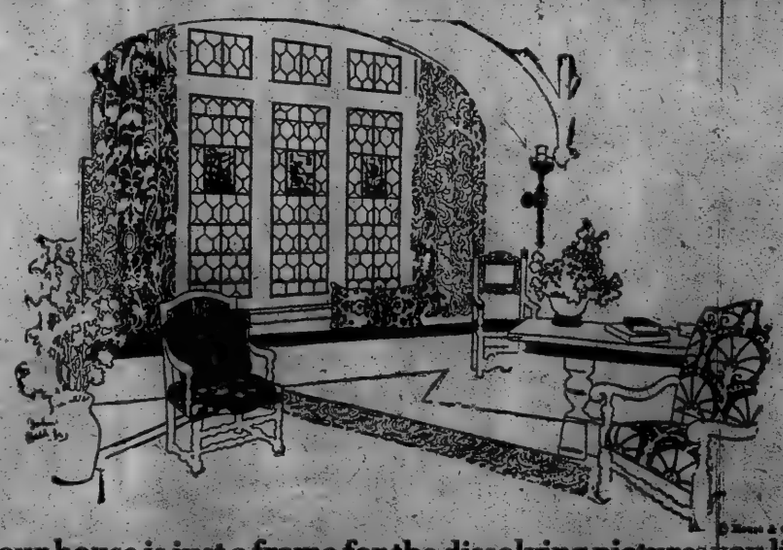

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FRANCE'S PERIL OF DEPOPULATION

Problem of More Coffins Than Cradles Made Doubly Acute by the Havoc of the War

By DR. THERESA BANNAN.

FOR many years the diminishing birthrate of France has caused her the gravest anxiety. The most brilliant minds of this brilliant nation—statesmen, physicians, clergymen, scientists—have sought the cause and endeavored to stay the decadent process. Now the toll of war, which stripped the nation of its young men, families of their hope, men past their prime of the sons on whom they leaned, war has further drained the life blood of the republic.

France astonished the world by her reserve power when the enemy was upon her soil. To her aid came the whole world, drawn to her as to no other nation on earth, drawn by the charm of her difference, by her glory and her weakness, her history and her literature, her force and her gentleness, her art and her life, drawn by that genius of her race which the world needs and will not allow to perish.

We millions of Americans did not find her in peace and plenty with her house in order. We found her homeless on the highways, war-ridden, disheveled, wounded, and hungry, her sons dying in the trenches, her daughters in unaccustomed labors and new dangers, her future in jeopardy. Now she is safe and with Gallic thrift has begun her reconstruction.

Paris, the mecca of the world from its earliest days, has all the conditions of all large cities plus her own. The mingling of blood is no novelty to her cosmopolitan population; but probably never in her history has she entertained so various, so lusty, so numerous a company as during this war. The resulting influence on her language, her customs, her laws will engage the attention of her savants; the influence on her birthrate and the vigor of her offspring will concern the world.

Not only Paris but all France will be sensible to the new blood in the veins of her children from the intermarriage with her soldier guests. They will be French, intensely French, whatever their paternity. With this new blood they may stop the process of decay and successfully combat the train of social diseases that follow in the wake of war. For the present the war has cut the birthrate in two, except in the departments occupied by the enemy, where it is believed to be high.

Crisis of Depopulation.

Here are extracts from the recent publications of the leading specialist in child welfare in France, Dr. G. Variot of Paris:

"For the year 1907 the movement of depopulation in France was accelerated to the point where it constituted a national calamity. In 1911 we were depopulating. There were more coffins than cradles. These facts are the more disheartening for the future and greatness of our country because there is not seen a parallel movement of depopulation in any nation of Europe nor of the entire world. The situation of France in this regard is monstrous. What shall be said now (1918) since, in the course of this terrible war, the birthrate has diminished more than one-half in our country? Today the depopulation of France is so menancing that, to remedy it, there must be sought measures energetic, radical, even heroic. Our neighbors have long prophesied that the numerous sons of their prolific race would come to despoil the one-child families of the French, who would not be able to defend the national wealth.

"In the crisis of depopulation which the French race has borne these last thirty years the cultivated and leisure classes have a heavy responsibility. This terrible war, which has desolated so many families and produced so much mourning, makes us see more clearly than ever the danger of depopulation and the falsity of ideas which had been accepted for a time, and which had as a result the voluntary reduction of births. Let us finish, then, with the odious Malthusian propaganda.

"It is a veritable social ulcer which will be healed, we hope, by the cruel ordeal we are enduring. We are about to take again the first place among the nations of Europe, which we have lost since our defeat of 1870. It is necessary from now on to look to the repeopling of France, which issues from her ordeal with a very great reduction in the number of her inhabitants. It will need a very long time to fill up our losses if our morals do not change. We hope that in the future the rich families will no longer consider children as burdens too heavy because they prevent them from leading the fashionable life.

"If we wish that victorious France shall again become great and prosperous it is necessary that she be repeopled. It must not be forgotten that if she was the most powerful nation of Europe in past epochs she was also the most populous. It is a patriotic duty to bend all our forces to the repeopling of our land. We have no means more sure to arm ourselves against future invasion."

Infant Mortality.

The population of a country depends obviously on its birth rate and on its death rate. The mortality during the first year after birth is greater than at any other age. Moreover, the mortality of the first three months after birth is greater than during the other nine months. The mortality during the first month after birth is the greatest of all.

While one cannot in conscience admit that if few children are born they should receive greater care than if they were more numerous, one must deal with conditions as they are. Also, no one can possibly estimate nor has any one the right to judge the relative value of the life of the unborn as compared with the new-born. To have birth prenatal existence must be safeguarded. Society makes its marriage laws and attempts to protect the life of its members in its every stage. Its scope, however, is limited by nature itself as well as by its own varying opinion and power. France facing depopulation can at most only appeal to the sentiments of her people for an increased birthrate. It is chiefly an appeal to patriotism, the nearest approach perhaps to that of parenthood. When, however, she turns her attention to the care of children already born, her success is phenomenal, she becomes the pacemaker of the world. If she cannot have many children she will do her utmost to save those who are born to her.

The hospital of Les Enfants Assistes in Paris is the centre of activities which have to do with sick children generally, and especially with the care and rearing of children. It is the symbolic if not the lineal descendant of the work founded by St. Vincent de Paul about 1640. Even during the war lectures on child welfare were resumed, "so our enemies cannot think they have disturbed our social life to the point that teaching of essentials such as child-rearing was suspended."

The chief of the Institute of Child Welfare in this hospital is Dr. G. Variot, the leading pediatrist in France. In wartime he was a member of the commission for the examination of officers at the great military hospital Val-de-Grace. He was permitted by military authority to supplement his duties by resuming his lectures at the hospital for children. He is the soldier type, broad shouldered, with gray hair and mustache, and a strong, handsome face above his blue uniform and the medals across his breast. There is crêpe on his left arm, for both of his sons died in the war. Now, bravely and a little grimly, perhaps, he takes his place to teach others how they may save their sons. His speech is perfection, for France does not permit her language to be mumbled by teachers or actors. The vocal organs must be well formed, the air passages free to produce the quality of tone she demands of her public speakers.

Dr. Variot is an author in his profession, a pioneer in many ways of infant hygiene, a teacher of his colleagues, an apostle of puericulture or child rearing among the people. But he says: "Neither medicine nor hygiene can do anything to raise the birth rate. Our rôle is more modest, yet still efficacious. We must strive with all our forces to combat mortality, using the scientific conquests to prevent disease and to cure it. This is the whole art of medicine. The fight against the great morbid factors such as tuberculosis, alcoholism, the insalubrity of dwellings, begins to be organized in all the large centres, but at no age of life can we succeed in saving so large a number of beings as in the first year that follows birth."

Special French Conditions.

Family life in France differs from ours in America. Of the children born in the City of Paris about one-third are sent away from home soon after birth to be reared in the country, one-sixth, the children of the rich, have wet nurses brought into the homes, the others take their chance of life like children of all large cities.

The chief cause of death among young children the world over is found in the organs of nutrition, in those organs which receive food to transform it into the tissues of the body. The gastro-intestinal tract of a baby is formed to receive and to digest its natural food. When it is thus supplied its life and growth are reasonably certain, its mortality less than 4 per cent. When for any reason the supply fails and the infant must depend on artificial feeding, the mortality rate mounted to an incredible degree in the days before scientific feeding. The best that science can do leaves a mortality nearly three times that of natural feeding, while artificial feeding without science gives an infant mortality rate much greater.

Incidentally it may be said that the problems of child nutrition and rearing do not end with the nursing period, but extend through the whole period of growth. The majority of all physical ills is generated in the gastro-intestinal tract.

In Paris and other large cities of France, the separation of babies from their mothers has in itself the very elements for a high mortality. The wet nurses brought into the homes of the rich must as a rule leave their own children to artificial nourishment, with its high mortality rate even under the best circumstances. These are not likely to exist in a home where the mother is obliged to leave for service in this capacity.

Wet nursing is, of course, the best substitute for maternal nursing. As an institution it does not exist in America, where it introduces more difficulties than it solves. Paris gives its foundlings, its abandoned children, to women in the country to nurse after they have successfully nursed their own children until old enough for other food. There is then no temptation to cheat the foster child whom the Government supports.

Artificially Raised Children.

Of the children sent to the country the vast majority are reared artificially: that is, on the bottle. The mortality under one year of age is between 30 and 40 per cent. In well-administered cities the rate may be as low as 10 per cent., as in some parts of Paris, while in other parts among the poor it is 24 per cent. under one year of age. In the institutions which we know as "baby farms" the mortality is very high at times.

The cause of infant mortality second to gastro-intestinal disease is a condition at birth due to the weakness, poverty, overwork, or other influence on the health of the mother. Here are the indications for prenatal hygiene, the care of the expectant mother to favor vigorous offspring.

Whatever the causes, whatever the forces working for the depopulation of France, it goes without saying that they have increased and multiplied in the years of war. The campaign for repopulation attacks all these forces simultaneously. The program is practically that of all other progressive nations. It includes the care of the expectant mother by the establishment of milk stations where she may go for consultation. They are numerous, almost neighborhood institutions. During the war they were deserted because the consultants were mobilized. A few became dispensaries of the American Red Cross.

There are also established milk stations—Gouttes de Lait, Drops of Milk. These furnish sterilized milk free or at reduced price to needy mothers who are at the same time instructed in all that relates to the care of her child. The baby is weighed and measured to note its progress and treated if ill. The mother is interested in this routine and compares notes with her neighbor.

The Institute of Puericulture established at Les Enfants Assistes by Dr. Variot combines all efforts for infant welfare. It aims to spread knowledge among the people. It is also an institution for special study for doctors and students. There is a nursery where very sick babies are received until their particular food problem shall be solved. There is a weekly clinic for the examination of babies. There are practical demonstrations in the care of the new-born and the sick babies. There are laboratories for the examination of the milk supply.

Doctor Variot advocates most earnestly the dissemination of the knowledge of child welfare. He would have it taught in college as economics or domestic science or pedagogy is taught. He gives courses of lectures to women of high social position who are interested in public affairs. He seeks to train others for inspectors of nurseries. Women and young girls who could not nurse the soldiers gave their services to the civilians, especially to the babies here in the hospital, in those days when it was impossible to find means to transport them to the country or even to bring them milk from the farms.

In her fight against infant mortality France is handicapped as in the war by the lack of trained nurses. She had to depend on volunteers, on women untrained. That they were untrained was a condition, not a reproach. Young French women are prevented by their customs from entering training schools. With native intelligence and devotion they met the emergencies of the hospital and learned by experience to care for their wounded. From the multitude of war nurses France will organize the profession of the trained nurse, not the least of whose labors will be in the field of infant welfare for the repopulation of France.

TEACHING ARMY ILLITERATES

TO illiterates and the non-English speaking who enlist for three years, a thorough course in English is being offered by the War Department.

Because of the great success obtained during the war, when, in three months or less, men were taught enough English to enable them to receive, execute and transmit verbal orders and messages intelligently, and also to read and understand the ordinary written or printed matter contained in the various drill regulations, the military authorities have decided to continue this educational scheme. Camp Upton has the first recruit educational centre, and for the present the army is confining the recruiting of men who can not read, write, or speak English to most of those States in the New England and Middle Atlantic groups where there are large numbers of foreign born illiterates. The Camp Upton centre will serve as a model for the establishment of other recruiting centres throughout the country.

Each day with the exception of Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, the coming soldier receives as much instruction in English as in military maneuvres—three hours of each. The men are assigned to organizations according to their classification as to their knowledge of the English language. Special charts and text books embodying the latest teaching methods are being used for instruction in English. Up-to-date methods are used in the military instruction; for example, in teaching close-order drill it has been found that men are taught to give their own commands, which they execute; their minds and bodies are thereby co-ordinated, and the sense of hearing is brought into play in learning the drill. The non-English speaking quickly learn to pronounce and to understand all the commands in close order.

Fifty barracks and other buildings have been set aside at Camp Upton for the recruit centre. The Sixth Development Unit was organized in August, 1918, and all rookies who were illiterate or did not speak English, except a few who had physical defects, were transferred to it.

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Ask Your Music Dealer For The September Q·R·S Bulletin

September Numbers in Q·R·S Player Rolls

884—Alexander's Band is Back in Dixieland. One-Step. Words by Jack Yellen. Music by Albert Gumble. Played by Max Kortlander. $1.00

878—American Crusaders, March One-Step. Words and Music by Frances Belchlevet. .90

883—At the High Brown Baby's Ball. Fox Trot. Words and Music by Benny Davis, Abe Erdman and Ernie Erdman. Played by Zez Confrey. 1.00

880—Daddy Long Legs. Waltz. Played by Bester & Kortlander. Words by Sam M. Lewis and Joe Young. Music by Harry Ruby. 1.00

881—Dreamy Alabama. Waltz. Words by Ballard MacDonald. Music by Mary Earl. Played by Bester and Kortlander. 1.25

891—Gimme This—Gimme This—Gimme That. From "O, What a Girl." Fox Trot. Words by Wolfe Gilbert. Music by Nat Vincent. Played by Victor Arden. 1.25

885—Hawaiian Lullaby. Waltz. Words by Dorothy Fernie. Music by Ethel Bridges. Played by Scott and Wattere. 1.00

886—Monday. From the Follies of 1919. Fox Trot. Words and Music by Irving Berlin. Played by Arden and Ohman. $1.25

887—My Baby's Arms. From the Follies of 1919. Fox Trot. Words by Joe McCarthy. Music by Harry Tierney. Played by Victor Arden, assisted by P. G. 1.25

888—Oh, What a Pal Was Mary. Ballad. Words by Leslie and Kalmer. Music by Pete Wendling. Played by Phil Ohman. 1.25

889—Roses at Twilight. Waltz. Words by Sam Black. Music by Herbert Murphy. Played by Osborn and Howe. 1.00

894—Seven Beautiful Morning (I'll Find You in My Arms). Words and Music by Al Jolson and Cliff Friend. Played by Lee S. Roberts and Max Kortlander. 1.25

892—Sometime. From "Sometime." Ballad. Words by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Rudolf Friml. Played by Ted Barzee. 1.25

893—When the Preacher Makes You Mine. Fox Trot. Words by Lewis and Young. Music by Walter Donaldson. Played by Pete Wendling. 1.00

890—Where the Lanterns Glow. One-Step. Words by J. Stanley Rogers. Music by Chas. L. Johnson. Played by Bester and Kortlander. 1.25

895—While They Still Make Those Beautiful Girls. One-Step. Words by Howard Rogers. Music by Harry Akst. Played by Pete Wendling. 1.00

882—Women Then Gerout Me, Tho. Ballad. Words and Music by Al. Piantadosi. Played by Ted Barzee. 1.00

AUTOGRAPH

100884—Dixie Kisses. Phil Ohman. Played by Composer. $ .75

100882—Gaities of 1919, Medley. Jean Schwartz. 1.25

90867—March Amerisienne. C. Chaminade. Played by Harold Triggs. .90

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100883—She's a Good Fellow, Medley. Jerome Kern. Played by Phil Ohman. 1.25

90906—Whispering of Love (Valse Sentimentale). Chas. Kinkel. Played by Silvio Martini. .90

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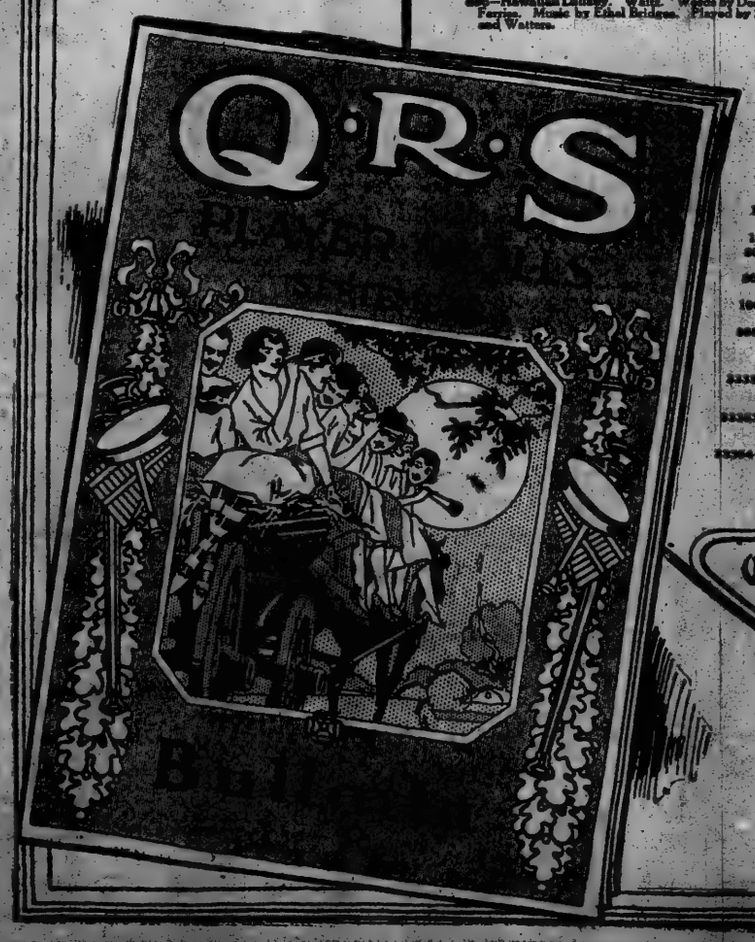

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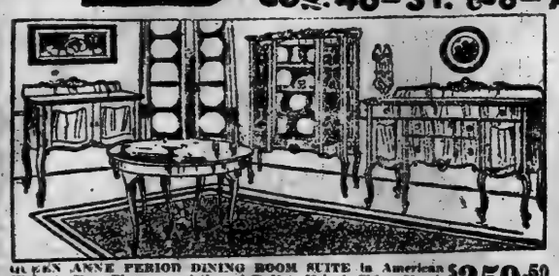

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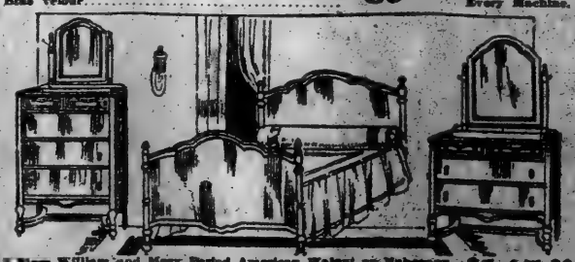

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SORRY FOR THE PROFESSOR!

But Why? Asks One of Them—He Finds Many Advantages in His Position

By GEORGE R. WELLS,
Professor of Psychology, Ohio Wesleyan University.

THE war brought me some interesting experiences. I did not get to France. I can't wear gold chevrons, only the despised silver ones. I was not sent outside the territorial boundaries of these United States, though I did serve in Texas, and the all but unanimous opinion of men sent to the flying fields in Texas is that service there should count as overseas service.

But while I missed foreign service in any geographical sense, I achieved it in another equally true. For if several thousand miles separate Ohio and the Argonne, how many miles lie between my quiet laboratory and the adjacent college hall on one hand, and a United States Air Service flying field on the other? It may take longer to go from America to France than it does to go from the college hall to the flying field, but I think it takes longer to come back from the flying field to the college hall than it does to return from France to America. I sometimes wonder whether I will ever come back. Part of me, doubtless, will always remain somewhere or other in the fields where I have lately been stationed.

Not that my material body was ever scattered over the greensward of some landing field in an unlucky "crash"—parts of it remaining unrecovered. But the change from doctor's hood to Captain's bars was more than a change of insignia. The olive drab blouse may be doffed and laid away in moth balls, or kept to sift ashes in, but I doubt whether the hood will ever fit as snugly as of yore.

My examining unit was busily, and more or less usefully, engaged in passing upon the ability of embryo pilots to withstand the effects of high altitude, to remain efficient when oxygen became scarce. We examined from the standpoint of physiologist, opthalmologist, "heart man," and psychologist. Day after day we met eager young men, quite superb in their physical and mental virility, questioned and examined them seriously, not to say solemnly, and conducted them through the mazes of the "re-breathing" tests. According to the degree in which attention and voluntary co-ordination survived these tests they were graded. They then left the room, their belief in the validity and value of the test depending entirely on the grade they had received.

The four officers of the unit, the other three of them medical officers, were thrown much together. This resulted partly from our community of interest, but still more from the fact that we were Ishmaels together. For our work required that now and then we recommend that for physical reasons a certain pilot be "grounded," most terrible of fates. Fortune often ordained that the men so treated be extremely popular, or even that they be very good fliers. And because of such happenings our presence and our work were simply borne with because mysterious powers at Washington had ordained that it must be.

The Doctor's Omniscience.

So I came to see much of something ordinarily hidden from the eye of the layman, namely, the mind of the doctor at work. Away from his work the doctor is, no doubt, human, with human frailities and human limitations of knowledge. At work he is little less than omniscient. I have in the past often suspected that the medical profession was really a cult; now I am sure of it. And sometimes I have thought that at heart doctors were less sure of the value of their remedies than their bedside demeanor was calculated to make one believe. Now I know so. But it was a revelation to hear one doctor say that 90 per cent. of sick people were not helped by their physicians and the other 10 per cent. would die anyway. In extenuation it should be said that he was quite a young doctor, and, perhaps, was not fully initiated into the cult.

But the most interesting bit of information that came to me during my year's service was not conveyed in any one remark, but in many phrases and sentences scattered through much of our daily desultory conversation. But though the knowledge did not come suddenly, it did come as a shock, for one day, all in a moment, I realized that these men looked upon my profession—college teaching—with real pity, not untinged with contempt. They were sorry for me, sorry that I had no alluring prospects of money making, such as theirs, sorry that I must at the close of the war return to a dull, uninteresting occupation which contained nothing of the entrancing interest inherent in medical practice, and, to a small degree, in a few other callings. The knowledge of this attitude came slowly, but I realized it only suddenly.

What About Salary?

Tactfully one of them, the "heart man," once questioned me as to the emoluments of professors. I think I stretched the truth a little in reply, but even as it was he derisively and decisively refused to believe me. The "eye man" once asked me just what I taught, anyway, and why. Coming as it did, the question was not the easiest one in the world to answer. They all showed a kindly interest in the details of my work, such as one normally feels toward the labors of a child with his blocks. Again, the "heart man" burst out one day, after a somewhat intimate discussion as to the ways and means of providing for growing families. "Well, I suppose some day we will each of us be getting ten thousand a year. But," and he turned energetically to me, "I will have to work like the dickens for mine."

"Well, so would I," I defended, lamely and subjunctively, because of the extremely hypothetical nature of the problem in my case.

"No, you wouldn't," he replied, with great positiveness. "You would be paid for what you know, (not ten thousand, then, I am afraid," I murmured,) while I would be paid for what I do." I did not reply, and no doubt his assertion is regarded by him as proved.

I suppose I missed a signal opportunity of striking a shrewd blow for my profession. My colleagues must forgive my failure. I simply could not think of anything to say. Furthermore, I haven't thought of the proper retort yet.

Sorry for Me?

I wonder whether Dr. A's attitude is widespread. Are there really many people who are *sorry* for me, because, after a good deal of labor and longing, I have become a college professor? It is about the most disagreeable idea which I have ever entertained. Just fancy, as I pass in the street people may turn around and remark feelingly, "Poor cuss," and add in explanatory manner, "a college teacher, you know."

I dislike being pitied, and won't be if I can help it, and therefore wish to assert that the life of a college teacher is pleasant and his work remarkably interesting. I am quite sure that I feel this way, but I have not before tried to analyze just why I feel so.

As I think it over it seems to me that there are three groups of facts which must be satisfactory if life is to be counted worth while. These groups of facts may be epitomized by the words work, friends, and family. I may not have these in the right order, and there may be others which I have omitted, but I am sure that if any one of these three is very wrong one's lifework must be only depressing or irritating.

Let me speak of these three in the order I have mentioned:

In the first place my work is interesting. I am a college teacher because I am interested in a particular subject above other subjects. I have been reading in this subject for several years. The more one reads along particular lines the more one wishes to read. And the amount to be read in my subject, of theoretic and experimental matter, is great. It seems to grow by leaps and bounds. And it calls with sweet enticement for me to follow, not only along the highway, but, as it were, into all the bypaths of application and deduction. I do not hope to read a tithe of it; I can barely read what seems to be the cream of it. But if my life were not given to teaching in that subject could I read a twentieth part of what I do? In this respect I am in a position probably more favorable than that of the average member of the medical or any other profession.

No Social Rivalry.

The salaries of the several members of such a group average about the same. So there is little inducement to live beyond one's means, thereby attempting to disguise the amount of one's income. Our social affairs, our informal little parties, are all inexpensive, but, I assure you, that does not decrease their jollity.

I doubt whether analagous situations exist elsewhere among men of other professions. I feel sure that the professional feeling among the group of doctors I know is hardly of the same cordiality. They like each other, enjoy each others society, but they are professional rivals for all that. In a sense the success of each must be won at the expense of the others. It was humorously significant that each of the group I have mentioned confided to me, as to an outsider, his secret slight doubts as to the entire efficiency of each of the others.

I have used the word "family" to describe the third group of facts which I consider essential to happiness. I suppose I have in mind chiefly the financial and material aspects of life. I choose the word "family" because it loosely groups those interests which have for their purpose the care and education of one's children and the general enrichment of the family life. It may seem that I will have a hard time making my point here. But even here my children will attend the public schools here. The superintendent is a graduate of the college. The Board of Education usually has representatives from the college faculty upon it, and the schools, both grammar and high, are really first rate. And there is no tuition fee charged by the college to children of members of the Faculty.

Some day when I am a good deal older, and what cunning in teaching I possess has departed, a younger man will take my place. But the pension arrangements of the college will probably enable him to do so without reproaching himself that his predecessor is starving to death.

And after all what more can one ask? What more does any one receive? And in how many businesses or in what other profession does one receive so much? I doubt whether my medical friends do.

Having thought it over it may be that, after all, the hood will fit very comfortably

EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS

BY A FORMER TEACHER.

A COLLEGE President once said to me: "It requires a great deal of self-sacrifice to be a teacher." I replied, "My twenty-seven years of experience, a much longer term than yours, has enlightened me fully on that score."

Let our nation rid itself of this idea! It belongs to a time when our chief institutions for learnings were denominational. Many of these have outgrown their narrow mindedness, and have become exemplars of the broadest education. This has been brought about largely through the intensive work of scientists in the Faculties, and in many instances to the very remarkable fact that their Presidents have been chosen because of their reputations made as professors of chemistry.

The quick mobilization of our army and navy, and particularly the rapid building up of the supplies, and munitions needed, was not due to the kind of tuition given by Harvard, and Yale, Columbia, Princeton, or Virginia, as their course of study provided for before 1870, but to the influence of the newer institutions such as Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, and the State colleges and universities of the Middle and Western States. Also to the technical schools, such as the Massachusetts Institute, Stevens, Troy Polytechnic, Carnegie Institute, and many others.

Changes Perforce.

This new incentive reacted necessarily on the older institutions. They were forced to follow, and have in many instances done nobly. The medical departments often led the way. They broke away from a two-year curriculum—required preliminary education, and a four years' course, each year advancing the student in higher branches of medicine. The equipment of these medical schools also changed, and to dissecting, a sine qua non in anatomy there were added laboratory courses in chemistry, physiology, and bacteriology, with numberless courses in clinical studies.

We have not been goaded to this new condition so much by England and France as by Germany. Few of our students who went abroad chose to go to either of the former, even up to the outbreak of the war. Specialists went to where their specialities were recognized, and encouraged. But quite unobtrusively the condition of things changed, and we have been adapting ourselves to more than meet the previous competition. Thus at Columbia and at the College of the City of New York there exist chemical laboratories unsurpassed by any in Germany of their kind. From an anonymous donor Cornell has been given funds to build the most complete chemical laboratory in the world.

The initiative of the chemist has been followed by the work of the physicist, especially in the department of electricity. The biological group of sciences has also forged ahead, a veritable evolution having taken place in some instances where the greatest repression of such studies was of bed-rock principle in the creed of the institution.

Attractions for Teachers.

This amplification of studies, and the erection of suitable laboratories for study and teaching, has been the means of attracting men to the profession of teaching who not only had special qualifications and love of it, but who from a broader conception of the influence they might have in communities have led the trustees of such institutions to limit their actual teaching work in order to give them time for research, or for accepting remuneration from industrial investigations and so adding to their meagre salaries. They were thus enabled to maintain themselves and their families in a mode of life where they had a wider influence than would have come to them solely in classroom teaching. They have, too, been more highly thought of by their pupils. In my experience this has also been the case with men having literary, or classical language professorships. Other pursuits than routine work, when successful, paved the way for greater influence in lecture or recitation room.

A noted physicist once told me of a group of professors at Jena, of which he was one, who had associated themselves with men of means for the purpose of inaugurating laboratories for new developments. Application to the Minister of Public Instruction of Prussia for an appropriation on a 50-50 basis for the erection of suitable buildings, and for funds for the maintenance of a staff, would be met by hemming and hawing, until they said, "Oh! Well, if it does not interest you we will apply to the Minister of Public Instruction of Bavaria, and if he is agreeable migrate there." There was then at once an affirmative reaction. Prussia.

In reconstructing our educational edifice we must not forget two influential European countries. One, the housing of the teacher, not miserably, nor on the other hand ostentatiously.

The other, public recognition, often with additional emolument.

Condition Abroad.

Teachers are miserably paid abroad as here. But there are prizes. Their influence in a community and over their students is enhanced by this public recognition. When Berthelot, the noted French chemist, died, he was Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. Besides, he had been Minister of Public Instruction and a Senator. Housed in one of the Government buildings near the Chamber of Deputies, when he died, shortly after his wife, they were given a national funeral and buried beside each other in the Pantheon!

Chevreaul, the noted French chemist, who lived beyond his 100th year, occupied apartments in the Jardin des Plantes. Faraday lived in the Royal Institution.

As generally organized, our higher institutions are governed by trustees. In many cases the groups of men are broad-minded and far-sighted, but it would be easy for me to give specific instances where, from being self-opinionated, changes would be made in the staff, or in the course of study, astounding to the professional man whose long experience they overrode. That they were absolutely wrong was shown by a subsequent reversal of their orders.

"As the elephant who accidentally trod on a mother partridge, having a motherly nature, sat down on the nest to keep the young birds warm. Moral: It is not every one who is fitted to run an orphan asylum."

"Cram Schools" and Comedy.

State direction of educational methods and requirements from students is another cause of dissatisfaction to true teachers. It nullifies their personality, a quality so lauded heretofore. As soon as "Regents' examinations" were instituted in this State, "cram schools" sprang up like mushrooms.

A French comedy played here some years ago, was called "Twenty Days in the Shade." One of the characters, a schoolboy friend of the leading man, who had been caught trying to pass a high school examination for a client, (for he was a "passer of examinations" by profession,) was caught because his beard betrayed him as not being a boy of 14. But his impersonative powers led him to agreeing to go to jail for twenty days through a cash inducement from the hero of the play.

Numerous cases of fraud at examinations were brought to public attention as a result of the edicts of the Regents. Students, crammed, lose originality, lose initiative. Teachers are brought to a common level in their work, and if their pupils do not show "high" in comparison with other departments, the teaching, though it is far more lasting in results, is called inefficient. This is a "narrow gauge" method of measurement.

An increase of pay to all teachers, now so widely insisted on, is but one of many items needing correction in our present crisis. Though we proved by forced production in our industries what we could do under stress, we also discovered how inefficient we had been, though we bragged of what our workmen could do.

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Now is our opportunity to reconstruct, to reorganize our educational system, from primary school to university.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF TAX-DODGING

Some Reasons Why the Average Citizen's Conscience Allows Him to Play Tricks With His Returns.

The author of this article has been service as Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes; member of the New York State Senate Committee on Taxation; President of the State Tax Department; Chairman of Committee on Taxation, Constitutional Convention of 1915; Chairman of the New York Commission to the Council of States on the Relation of Federal and State Taxation, and counsel to the Attorney General in special franchise tax proceedings. He therefore speaks out of a considerable experience.

By MARTIN SAXE.

CONCEIVE for a moment the familiar picture of the feline with high-arched back, stiffened tail, and with eyes glaring fiercely at the objective cause, and you have the simile of a taxpayer with an intricate, inquisitorial tax return in hand for execution. Occasional newspaper items of Government prosecution for tax frauds and evasions remind us that "honesty is the best policy," but, notwithstanding, the taxpaying public will, to some degree, practice ingenuity and mental reservation in complying with the law and regulations of infinitesimal taxation systems.

Now, that we have Federal income taxes, excess profits and war profits taxes, capital stock taxes, transportation taxes, estate taxes, stamp taxes, vocational taxes, &c., &c., and the various States are beginning to emulate the national Government in the adoption of tax systems, it may be of interest to observe the causes of irritation which rankle the heart of the true American citizen in his relation to the Government as a contributor to the public revenues.

The criticism of most tax systems, generally, is that they are not primarily conceived with reference to economic principles or to fundamental principles of equity and justice; indeed, temporary circumstances and immediate exigencies are the controlling motives of Legislatures. In the average legislative body there is exceedingly little study on the part of members in the construction of revenue measures. For instance, the income tax law passed by the 1919 Legislature at Albany was not before either the Senate or the Assembly in final printed form when adopted, an emergency message from the Governor having been obtained to enable passage before adjournment. And a recent court decision indicates that the measure is not free from constitutional objection.

But, worst of all, the temper of a legislative body happens to be such that it will pay small heed to the views of experienced tax administrators. It really seems that the oft-repeated observation of Colbert, Finance Minister of Louis XIV., guides our legislative solons, and they, too, are apparently satisfied with that kind of a measure which provides for "the plucking of the goose to procure the most feathers with the least squawking." Hence, it may be that while the plucked goose does little squawking he is very quietly exercising his ingenuity, or employing some one else's, to save a few of his feathers. At any rate, we have not reached the stage of good citizenship when the conscience of the citizen in his rôle as taxpayer is as fine and sensitive as that of the virtuous individual on matters of deep moral conviction.

In his four great canons of taxation, Adam Smith lays it down, first, that the duty of the citizen is to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to revenues which he enjoys under the protection of the Government. The fairness of that principle cannot be disputed. Smith in his second canon points out that it is the duty of the Government to make taxes certain and not arbitrary; the manner, time and amount of payment of taxes should be plain and clear to all. Right here is the seed of trouble in intricate systems designed to produce equality by minute regulations. *Certainty is so important that a considerable degree of inequality is a far lesser evil than a small degree of uncertainty.* On account of tax statutes the lack of certainty is frequently with the Government administration itself. Recently a large, well-known corporation planning a reorganization requested the Internal Revenue Bureau for a ruling defining its position on the question of taxable income resulting from the exchange of stock under the proposed plan. In a circular letter to its stockholders the company had to state the situation as follows:

Prior to the adoption of this plan the law was carefully examined and the conclusions reached that there could be no taxable income resulting from the exchange of stock under the plan. The matter was then taken up with the Internal Revenue Department and their informal assurance secured to the effect that our conclusions were sound. We were further led to believe that this informal assurance would be confirmed by the commissioners in writing, and with this understanding stockholders holding a majority of the common stock of the company, including all of the directors, agreed to exchange their stock.

Since then it has proven impossible to get a satisfactory formal assurance in writing from the Internal Revenue Department, and continuous efforts in this direction have resulted in grave uncertainty as to the attitude which may be assumed by the taxing authorities.

The matter hangs upon what the Internal Revenue Department holds to be a difficult interpretation of certain sections of the law, which interpretation is deemed beyond the sphere of the department officials and must be determined by court decisions.

Under the circumstances the directors of your company have declared the whole plan inoperative for the time being, at least, and until such time in the future as sufficiently definite decisions as to the meaning of the Federal tax laws and their interpretation in so far as they affect this transaction are available.

The foregoing illustrates no unusual circumstance, for it too frequently happens that tax administrators are in no little darkness in the interpretation of tax statutes.

The Government, in its desire to follow the theory of equality in the distribution of the tax burden, necessarily produces involved statutes and complicated regulations which not infrequently work what seems to some a harsnship in particular cases. Then it is that the taxpayer becomes possessed of an inclination to find a way out.

Let us take a hypothetical case: Mr. A., who has been a successful wholesale cloak and suit salesman with a substantial personal following, having reached an earning capacity of $25,000 a year, conceives the idea of going into business for himself. He incorporates a stock company and starts with a capital of $100,000, half of which is borrowed. Outside of a couple of employes who are made qualifying stockholders Mr. A., being the sole owner of the stock, votes himself a salary of $25,000—what he had been earning as employee of others—and the business earns about sufficient to pay that amount.

Hence, there is no taxable income and no excess profits or war profits taxes. But the Government takes the position that the salary is out of proportion to the volume of business transacted and requires an amended return, based upon a smaller salary, thus reducing deductions from gross income and leaving a taxable net income producing a corporation income tax and excess profits limitation tax. The taxpayer has figured out that the corporation income and excess profits taxes, together with the capital stock tax, substantially exceeds the individual income tax upon his corporate salary, which is his whole income. He resents the interference of the Government in the fixation of his salary, and feels that his corporate enterprise has been unduly burdened. He cannot see any reason why, because he is conducting his business in corporate form, he should be called upon to pay more than if he operated his business as an individual, especially as he is paying State franchise taxes for the corporate privilege.

Now, finding it inconvenient to unscramble his corporate eggs, he seeks a way out. He finds the landlord of his premises, who had refused to lease to the corporation but leased to the individual owner, has provided the opportunity he is after. He had made the rental a corporate charge, but now he sublets the premises to the corporation at a substantial advance over the landlord's rent, and thus by increasing the corporation's expenses reduces its net income to the vanishing point. Now the Government will sure like a comment upon discovery remains to be seen. The point is that the taxpayer feels that the Government has really forced him to this course "to save some of his Liberty."

In capitalizing his business this taxpayer had included as an asset the value of the "good will" of his personal following in the trade, and while the full value thereof was included in fixing the value of the company's capital stock for the capital stock tax, this "good will" item was limited to 25 per cent. of the issued share capital in figuring the invested capital of the corporation for profits taxes. The taxpayer had been advised by his bankers to provide adequate reserves by charges to depreciation, and to be conservative in stating his inventories, but the Government disregarded these sound business methods in criticising the company's tax returns. He talked with his friends in the trade, and they, too, had tax grievances. He learned of the Government's frowning on improvements and similar small strictly capital items when charged to expense, although the practice made for business strength. He heard of remedial rulings or reversals of former rulings which had not been promulgated until after the returns had been mostly made. They told him how some of them had discovered, after making their returns, that they had erred against themselves, but the Government had not come forward either additional cash returns and offered to refund all or part of the payments. He learns of this and that decision practised to base taxes because of the supposed inadequacy of the plan they made the Government," but "within the law."

So Mr. A. feels inconscious of any moral wrong in trying to keep as his deductions from gross income in order to keep down the net income of his company. Then, too, he has had a little trouble in getting some blanks for his returns, having destroyed several in his attempt to make them out; and he had to call in an accountant to work his figures out, after all, and he found the charge expensive. He thought of his little home and the simplicity of his local tax bill for that property. He knew the assessed value of it and about agreed with the tax rate printed on his bill he could figure it out readily. He knew his neighbors, who lived in the row of similar homes, and their troubles and left ourselves as his world, and he paid his bill cheerfully.

The gist of it all is that, given a man's yardstick, in other words, a readily ascertainable and apparent measure which can be applied by the taxpayer and the Government alike and the friction in tax administration is reduced to a minimum.

When David A. Wells made his study of tax administration in New York he took occasion to comment on the human nature of taxpayers when burdened with the duty of making tax reports. He observed:

Nor does the right to reduce or regulate the assessment by the oath of the taxpayer relieve the law in any degree of its unequal and despotic character; for every individual holding public office knows that oaths, as a basis of truth in respect to official statements, have ceased to be of any value. The assessments made according to the oaths of parties, furthermore, are not made according to legal evidence, upon examination and proofs, but according to the will and almost caprice of each taxpayer, instigated by his selfishness and the natural depravity of human nature.

As a further result of his study of tax systems, Mr. Wells had grave doubts of the effective administration of income taxes. It was his view that "practically an equitable assessment, based on the known income of each man in the State, that never has been and never can be realized. When we come to enacting laws for the collection of revenue we must take human nature as we find it, and have within the framework of human nature to the two most powerful influences that can control human action—love of gain and a desire to avoid publicity in regard to one's private affairs—can never be efficiently administered.

That the Internal Revenue Bureau of the United States Treasury Department is handling a herculean task in an admirable manner on the whole is the judgment of observing students of tax administration. But notwithstanding, there is bound to be no end of trouble and annoyance for the Government administrators and taxpayers in coping with the intricacies of tax involved tax system. American genius can and will evolve simple revenue measures which will produce the necessary public funds, and when the people insist on having such laws our legislators will listen to the voices of experience in framing revenue statutes.

PRICES HERE IN 1836

Philip Hone, Auctioneer and Mayor, Was Astounded at Profiteering and Extravagance

By CARL HOLLIDAY,
Dean and Professor of English, University of Toledo.

THE present wave of high food prices, the upward sweep of rents, and the extraordinary sums now being paid for New York real estate, call to mind the same phenomena that occurred in Gotham approximately fourscore years ago.

"March 12, 1836—Everything in New York is at an exorbitant rate. Rents have risen 50 per cent. for the next year. Lots two miles from City Hall are worth $8,000 or $10,000. Even in the Eleventh Ward, toward the East River, where they sold two or three years ago for $2,000 or $3,000, they are now held at $4,000 or $5,000. Everything is in the same proportion; the market was higher this morning than I have ever known it—beef 25 cents per pound, mutton and veal, 15 to 18 cents per pound, small turkeys $1.50.

"This does very well for persons in business and speculators, who make, as the saying is, 'one hand wash another,' but it comes hard upon those retired from business, who live upon fixed incomes, particularly public officers, clerks in banks and country houses, whose salaries are never raised in proportion to the increased cost of living."

An Early Actors' Riot.

It sounds familiar, does it not? Thus wrote the once famous New York auctioneer and Mayor, Philip Hone, in his diary. Those were stirring days in the metropolis between 1825 and 1850. Even trouble in the theatre was not lacking. The riot in Astor Place on May 10, 1849, when more than a dozen citizens were shot down by militia because of the outbreak against the famous British actor, William Charles Macready and his playing of "Macbeth" at the Astor, must have been far more exciting than today's strife between actors and managers. Macready had had a quarrel with the American, Edwin Forrest (Forrest had hissed him in an Edinburgh theatre) and the grudge, carried to New York, brought catastrophe to the Britisher.

In spite of the high cost of living, Macready records that while he was acting on May 7, "copper cents were thrown, some struck me, four or five eggs, a great many apples, nearly—if not quite—a peck of potatoes, lemons, pieces of wood, a bottle of asafetida, which splashed my own dress, smelling, of course, horribly."

And on May 10 Macready barely escaped with his life, while the mob fought with pistols and cobblestones in the open square about the old Astor Place Opera House.

All this serves to show the temper of the times. Rebellion was in the air. It is no wonder that Hone expressed fears for the future of his country. The lot of the hand-worker was bad—very bad. Large masses worked from 6 in the morning until 8 in the evening, and the great majority of shoemakers, carpenters and masons began work at 4 A. M. Unskilled labor was often glad to accept 75 cents for a twelve-hour day, and thousands toiled for 37½ cents in the Winter and 62½ cents for a Summer day of fourteen hours. Strikes and lockouts were punishable as conspiracy, and no lien law existed to aid the laborer in obtaining his pay.

Tenants Evicted, Too.

In New York conditions were indeed dangerous. The city grew so fast between 1825 and 1850 that people moved into new houses before the windows and doors were placed. The great moving day of the year—May 1—was the occasion for innumerable street brawls, when the police and doctors had a merry time of it. For tenants were evicted with less mercy and more haste than even the modern profiteering landlord uses; and thousands of citizens gathered with their goods in the parks or even were lodged in the jail until they could find homes. It was the busiest day of all the year for the chief of police.

And that gentleman was at all times harassed with cares enough. His salary exactly eighty years ago was $1,500, and for this amount he was to have charge of the entire police force in a city of 350,000, was supervisor of all prisons, and superintendent of gas, lamps, streets, hacks, carts, roads, piers and wharves! A night watch made the rounds of the streets from 8 in the evening "till thirty minutes before sunrise." And assuredly the watch was needed, for there was a floating population of more than 50,000 strangers and a discontented laboring class frequently on the verge of starvation.

Yet in spite of the seeming shortage of money New York real estate prices bounded upward with a speed that caused the shrewd auctioneer, Philip Hone, to stand aghast. Year after year he noted with astonished comment the prices paid for Gotham dirt. "Wednesday, January 11, 1832—The three-story house, lot 22 Vesey Street, formerly occupied by the late Bishop Hobard, 25 feet front by 102 feet in depth, bought by Mr. Ward for $18,500. The lot of ground next to my residence, corner of Broadway and Park Place, with three tenements, one on Broadway and two on Park Place, the lot 25 feet on Broadway and 24 8-100 in the rear, in length on Park Place 121 10-100, and along my line 120 feet 6 inches, bought by L. Bronson for $37,000. I bid for this lot $36,700, and regret since the sale that I had not gone further."

And again: "The house at No. 18 Park Place, occupied by Charles McEvers, was sold on Saturday to James J. Roosevelt, Jr., for $14,200; lot 25 feet by 75 feet."

"Shocking" Real Estate Prices.

He was astounded that on Friday, Jan. 27, 1832, "the lot corner of Wall and Broad Streets, 16 and 8-100 on Broad Street and 30 feet on Wall Street, was sold this day at auction for $27,750." What would be the surprise of his ghost if it could wander back and discover that this lot, long the site of J. P. Morgan's offices, selling for $37 per square foot in 1832, is now assessed at approximately $300 per square foot!

The old fellow was sometimes outraged at the prices obtained for land in that remote rural spot, Bloomingdale, now, including the area from Ninety-ninth Street to 125th Street. This was the place where the farmers came to trade with the city grocers and to have their wagons repaired and their horses shod, and Hone could not imagine a prosperous future for such a district. Hence, on Aug. 3, 1835, he wrote:

"The prices of property in and about this city and Brooklyn keep up astonishingly; even unimproved lots are higher than ever. Several great sales have been made during my absence, but I think the greatest is the property of the late Mrs. Ann Rogers, which goes principally, I believe, to her grandchildren, the children of her daughter, Mrs. Howard. It consists of her proportion of the Rose Hill estate left by her first husband, Nicholas Cruger, and the country seat at Bloomingdale, about six miles from the city, on the banks of the Hudson River. The amount of the sales of these two pieces of property was $638,310. Fifteen years ago they would not have brought $40,000."

And when one discovers that less than fifty years earlier—in 1786—John Jones bought 100 acres beginning at what is now 101st Street, for approximately $11,150, one can see reason for Hone's consternation over the value of Gotham's soil.

The First Street Cars.

In November, 1832, the New York and Harlem Railroad opened a street-car line—the first in the world—up Fourth Avenue from Prince Street to Harlem; but the horses had the bad habit of balking at the hills and allowing the cars with their screaming passengers to roll back down the inclines. Hence, in 1837, the horse-car service was changed to steam-drawn service; but the peace-loving inhabitants of Fourth Avenue, and even the dignified aristocrats of Broadway, cried out bitterly against the snorting and the smoking of the engines.

Apparently Philip Hone began to have his doubts about lower Broadway as a quiet residential section. In the wildest dream he might have had he could not have foreseen that on the site of his very home the loftiest office building in the world—the Woolworth Building—would some day stand. March 8, 1836, he wrote:

"I have this day sold my house, in which I live, No. 235 Broadway, to Elijah Boardman for $60,000, to be converted into shops below, and the upper part to form part of the American Hotel, kept by Edward Milford, in which I imagine Mr. Boardman to be interested. I bought this property on the 8th of March, 1821, after my return from Europe. I gave Jonathan Smith $25,000 for it. I made a large profit; but the rage for speculation is at present so high that it will prove an excellent purchase. The house belonging to the Phoenix Insurance Company, two or three doors above Warren Street, was sold this day at auction for $60,000. The building is worth little or nothing, and the lot only 25 feet by 106 feet; mine is 27 feet by 120 feet."

Men who know clothes know the name ADLER-ROCHESTER. *It is the master mark of fine tailoring. Our new Fall* ADLER-ROCHESTER *models are splendid examples of the style leadership that has made this name famous.*

Ready to wear $35 *to* $75.

ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

MILTON WEBER
INCORPORATED
306 *Broadway at Fulton*

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:
SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS

Are you in need of intensive sales representation in the Central West?

We are proven producers, responsible, and have practical engineering experience. We solicit a product of merit identified with the machinery, automobile or building industries. Address

PRODUCER, 400-402 Kesner Bldg., CHICAGO

100 HYDRAULIC PRESSMEN
IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS
GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING

Pressmen for our Record Pressing Departments on day and night shift. Excellent opportunity for ex-soldiers and sailors. Apply immediately. Employment Bureau, Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., East Plant, Barnum and Summerfield Aves., West Plant, Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

We Offer 12½c

We offer 12½ cents each this week, in aluminum mold values, for the end labels on Jiffy-Jell packages which mention any of the following flavors:

Loganberry—Pineapple—Lime—Mint

Four such end labels this week bring you free any 50-cent Pint Mold—or the Set of Six Individuals. SEE OFFERS BELOW

New Fruit Desserts
And Timely Salads at a Trifling Cost

Real-Fruit Desserts

Loganberry

This week we ask you to try Jiffy-Jell in two of our favorite flavors, Try Loganberry, our finest berry flavor—and Pineapple. We use half a pineapple to make the flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert.

We crush these fruits, then condense the juice and seal it in a vial. Each package of Jiffy-Jell contains a bottle of this fruit-juice essence.

You add to Jiffy-Jell a pint of water. Then add the flavor from the bottle and cool the jell in molds. Then you have a rich dessert with a wealth of real-fruit flavor, and at trifling cost.

Jiffy-Jell is winning millions from the old-type gelatine desserts. It costs no higher price. Yet the flavors are real fruit and abundant, in liquid form in glass. If you afford the jell with fresh ripe fruit it could not be more luscious.

Pineapple

This week we offer you 50-cent molds—aluminum molds—to induce a trial of our choicest flavors. Accept our offer. Learn these new delights.

Jiffy-Jell
With Fruit Essences in Glass

10 Flavors in Glass Vials
A Bottle in Each Package
Loganberry, Pineapple, Mint, Lime
Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry
Orange, Lemon, Ale, Coffee Flavor

Tart, Zestful Salads

Lime-Fruit

Then we suggest the Lime-fruit flavor, tart and green. And the Mint flavor, rich in fresh-mint essence.

These are for salad jells and garnish jells. Mix in fruits or vegetables—whatever you wish for the salad—and make a salad loaf. Serve with dressing or without.

Or mix in meat scraps and make a meat loaf—meat in aspic. Use up left-overs in this way.

Use Mint Jiffy-Jell instead of mint sauce when you serve roast lamb. It is vastly better and is always ready.

The end flap on each Jiffy-Jell package states the flavor. Send us four this week which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Then we will mail you any 50-cent mold or set of molds which we describe below. We want you to know what countless uses Jiffy-Jell can serve.

Mint

50c Mold Offers

Send us the end flaps from four Jiffy-Jell packages—the flaps which name the flavor. Send those which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Send the coupon with them and we will send you any aluminum mold you choose from this list. Check the coupon to show which mold you want.

STYLE—B—Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
STYLE—C—Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
STYLE—D—Pint Salad Mold.
STYLE—E—Pint Fruit Salad Mold.
STYLE—H—Pint Dessert Mold, star-shaped.
SET OF SIX—Individual Dessert Molds in assorted styles.

MAIL THIS

Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

I enclose four end labels as per your offer. Send me the mold I check.

___STYLE—B ___STYLE—E
___STYLE—C ___STYLE—H
___STYLE—D ___SET OF SIX

First

In eight months of 1919, The New York Times published the greatest volume of advertising ever printed by any New York newspaper in any eight months of any year.

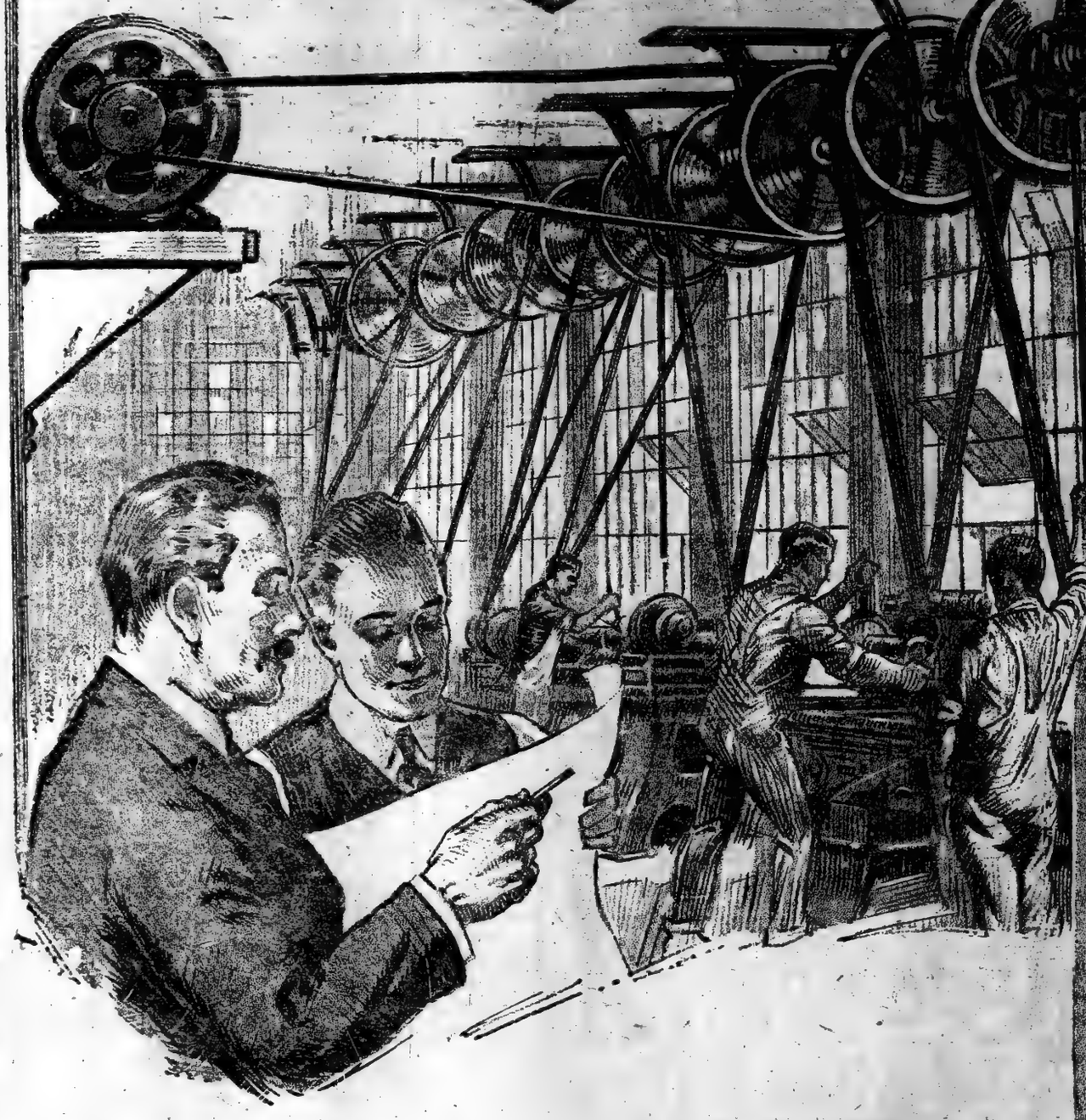
The total was 11,723,314 agate lines, (39,606 columns,) more than 27 per cent. of all the advertising published in New York morning newspapers, and a gain of 3,264,568 lines (11,029 columns) over the corresponding period of last year.

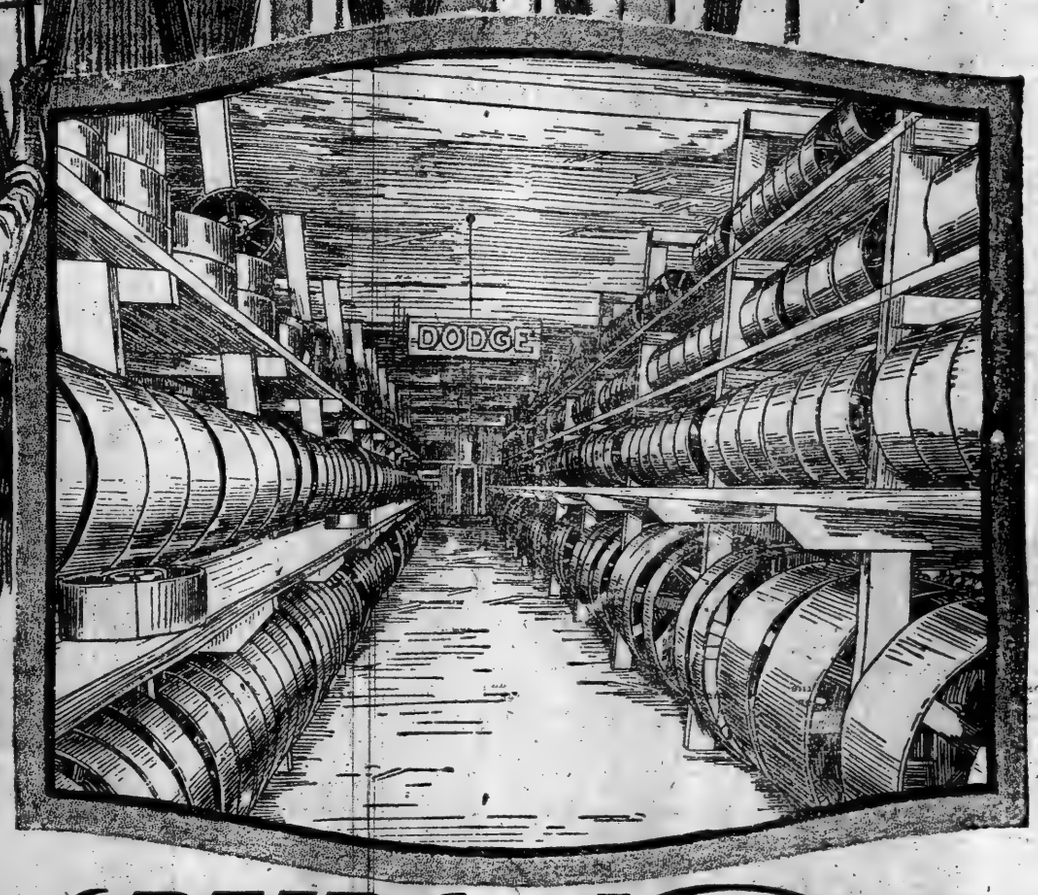
In August The New York Times published 1,460,544 agate lines of advertisements—a greater volume and a greater gain over August, 1918, than any other New York newspaper.

The sale of The New York Times daily edition exceeds that of any other New York morning newspaper. On Sunday The Times is purchased by more than half a million persons.

The New York Times

DODGE





Is "Dodge equipment" your shop-standard for power transmitting machinery?

In at least 90% of the finest equipped manufacturing plants in America, the line and countershaft method of power distribution still holds first choice of production managers as the really safe, simple and reliable means of operating machines at the lowest net cost per unit of production.

These men have recognized the prudence of adhering to standards of practice that years of experience have proved trustworthy.

Particularly is this true in plants where Dodge is the shop-standard.

Low first cost, adaptability to present installations, minimum operating cost and absolute interchangeability from one use to another has made Dodge equipment the logical choice of the man upon whom continuous production depends.

In fact, it is generally known throughout industry that when quality alone is the consideration, Dodge Products are chosen without further investigation than to make sure of the presence of the Dodge, Oneida or Keystone trade mark on the goods themselves.

More often a second qualification is required; and when IMMEDIATE DELIVERY is vital, the buyer must of necessity turn to Dodge Dealers and Dodge Branches for service.

Immediate delivery at a guaranteed price

No other manufacturer of power transmission appliances distributes so complete a line over so great an area—none may offer the combined facilities of 500 mill supply dealers located all over America.

This ability to deliver stock products the same day the order was placed has time and time again saved thousands of dollars for a manufacturer.

A New Jersey manufacturer needed:

258—2 3-16 x 16" Capillary Oiling Hangers,
78—2 3-16" Keyless Couplings,
333—2 3-16" Collars.

The local dealer called the branch warehouse on the wire and the order was delivered from stock the next day.

A Pennsylvania dealer placed an order with a District Branch for 400—2 7-16" Keyless Couplings and 200—2 15-16 x 30" Ring Oiling Hangers; they were shipped from stock.

Your dealer has a stock of Dodge products—order from him

The illustrations on this page are reproductions from the actual photos in the Saturday Evening Post this week, of standard Dodge, Oneida and Keystone dealers' stocks.

Thousands of tons of Pulleys, Hangers, Bearings, Couplings, Collars, Clutches, etc., in all sizes, are located in the industrial centers of America.

ONEIDA KEYSTONE

Products are Dodge-built in Dodge shops

It is only necessary to phone your order to the nearest Dodge, Oneida or Keystone dealer; he will make immediate delivery at a guaranteed price.

Back of those dealers stands the finest system of district warehouses stocking transmission machinery in the country.

And behind these warehouses are the three great Dodge plants at Mishawaka, Ind., and Oneida, N. Y., with a daily capacity greater than the combined facilities of competition.

Your profits are concerned—are you?

Surely you want products of a recognized quality. Buy from Dodge.

Surely you want what you want, when you want it. Rely on Dodge.

If you are building a new plant or extending your present one, specify Dodge equipment throughout; you will be insuring both production and profits.

If you are changing over the manufacture of one product to another let Dodge engineers advise with you; they may save you time and money.

If you need one or a hundred Pulleys or Hangers or Couplings in a hurry call your dealer on the phone; he will see to it that your order is filled promptly with guaranteed products.

In all cases, excepting where rope drives, conveyors or jack shaft equipment is wanted or when Engineering advice is necessary place your order for Dodge, Oneida or Keystone products with your dealer—we very much prefer to receive all orders for stock products through him—he is a vital link in our chain of distribution and the stock he carries justly deserves your consideration.

For engineering service, for special equipment and for rush orders of odd sized products call the nearest Dodge Branch on the 'phone collect.

If you have not received your copy of the new Dodge D-19 complete line catalog, let us know at once; this volume is necessary to every factory because it fully illustrates the application of Dodge, Oneida and Keystone products to each industry according to its requirements.

Dodge Sales & Engineering Company

Branch Warehouse and District Sales Office:

21 Murray Street New York City

S. A. EMERY, District Manager

Main Office and Plants at Mishawaka, Ind., and Oneida, N. Y.

PLAN TO NATIONALIZE BRITISH COAL

Difficulties and Dangers of Project as Seen by an Expert—Lloyd George Offers Compromise

By A. P. McMAHON, PH. D.

COAL has always been Great Britain's most valuable natural resource. The proposal to nationalize her fundamental resource really involves the future of her political and industrial progress. Coal has formed the basis of her home industries; as an export it has won her the commercial supremacy of the world. Any change, therefore, in the production and exportation of coal must have a direct influence upon British industries and the centre of gravity in international trade.

The first intimation of future State ownership came in 1912 when, as the result of a wage dispute between miners and employers, the miners' federation presented to Parliament a scheme for nationalizing the coal fields. Parliament achieved a compromise by fixing a minimum wage scale but did not accept the ownership suggestion.

In 1915, however, a coal shortage promised to interfere gravely with England's part in the world war. Decreased supply and increased demand had raised the price of coal from seven to eleven shillings per ton. This encouraged the miners to demand another wage increase and to threaten a strike as the inevitable alternative. The Government intervened and appointed an investigating committee who recommended reduction in transportation rates, restriction of exportation and, if necessary, Government control. The Government thereupon limited exportation to allied countries and again repudiated the suggestion of public ownership.

South Wales Mines Seized.

Still the coal shortage persisted and the price climbed anew. A second investigation of the industry attributed low production to enlistment and to absenteeism, which in several districts amounted to 30 per cent. of the working time. The annual output was estimated to be 15,000,000 tons below the amount required for munitions, home trade and export. Just at this time the South Wales miners complicated the situation by demanding a 15 per cent. increase in wages and the Government assumed control of the South Wales mines. On March 5, 1917, it was officially announced that under the Defense of the Realm act the Government took possession of all the coal fields in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war. Since then practically all of the miners' demands have been granted by the State. Early in March of the present year the miners asked for a six-hour day and 30 per cent. increase in wages; they emphasized their demands with a proposed strike of the "triple alliance," which is made up of miners, transport and railway workers of Great Britian.

To avoid the threatened disaster the Government appointed the famous Coal Industry Commission to investigate "the wages, hours of the various grades of colliery workers, the cost of production and distribution, the general organization of the industry and selling prices and profits," also any scheme which might be submitted for the future organization of the coal industry. Mr. Justice Sankey was made Chairman and other members represented land owners, miners and mine owners. Robert Smillie, leader of the miners' representatives, was perhaps the most radical of these members.

Findings of Commission.

Disraeli's observation that "a Royal Commission is a roundabout way of finding out what everybody knows already," would seem to apply to much of the information which was procured by the Commission during protracted sittings. Witnesses to the number of 118 were examined and more than 28,000 questions asked, with the result that many facts were published which, however interesting to sociologists, were but remotely connected with the immediate question. It was demonstrated that housing conditions were bad; that infant mortality was high; that mining was not the healthiest occupation in the world; that coal production was low; and that the miners desired nationalization, not because they were anxious to increase prduction but because they resented the vesting of wealth in the hands of a minority.

At the time when the increase of 6 shillings a ton was announced, William Brace, member for a Welsh constituency and President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, asserted that the miners would not welcome labor-saving machinery merely to produce profits for private individuals, but would be ready to adopt any means for increasing output if the mines were nationalized.

On March 20, an interim report was issued which consisted of three parts, one signed by the Chairman, another by the mine owners, and a third by the labor representatives.

The findings of Mr. Justice Sankey appear to have been inspired not by the evidence submitted as to nationalization and its effects, but by fear of "industrial unrest," particularly strikes, and the conviction that State ownership prevents strikes. The Government adopted the Chairman's report, which recommended an increase of two shillings per shift in the wages of miners over 16 and a seven-hour day after July 16, 1919, to be limited to six hours after July 13, 1921. The general conclusion of this report was that "Even upon the evidence already given, the present system of ownership and working in the coal industry stands condemned, and some other system must be substituted for it, either nationalization or a method of unification by national purchase and or by joint control." A national ballot of miners showed 693,084 in favor of and 76,992 opposed to the acceptance of this report.

The full report, proposing a scheme for nationalization of the coal industry, was presented to Parliament, June 20, 1919.

Bonar Law, when asked the probable date on which the Government would be prepared to give its decision on the question, replied: "I really cannot name any date. * * * It cannot be expected that a matter of this importance should be rushed without adequate consideration."

Ends to be Achieved.

Government ownership of British coal mines, to be successful, must achieve three ends. It must lower the price of coal to the consumer and so relieve the high cost of living; it must produce a profit for national purposes, in other words help to pay the deficits acquired in other adventures in nationalization; it must rebuild England's export trade and preserve her commercial supremacy. The program is not one to appeal to the timid mind.

Immediate events would seem to indicate just how far Government ownership will be able to accomplish these results. It seems improbable that the price of coal will be lowered by the proposed scheme. The recent increase in wages which resulted from the adoption of the interim report was followed by the Government's announcement of an increase in price of six shillings per ton. This increase was, however, postponed three months from July 15, and in return the miners promised that no strikes would take place during the period, a promise which they have not observed; for 200,000 coal miners in the Yorkshire district went out on strike July 21, although some thousands voted to return to work on Aug. 14.

The threat of such an increase has aroused vigorous protests from manufacturers who declared that the augmented cost of production must be met by the consumer. Statements made by the Federation of British Industries claimed that engineering products must be increased in price from 3 to 10 per cent.; textiles from 3 to 4 per cent.; chemicals, gas and electricity, 10 per cent.; steel, $6 a ton. Steel manufacturers estimated their increased costs at $10 per ton. The increased cost of living must in turn cause additional demands for increased wages and so much to the chagrin of the long-enduring consumer, England must find herself retracing the same old vicious circle.

Government Properties.

Judging from previous experimentation, a profit for national purposes will not be the inevitable result of state operation. It is unnecessary to refer to Great Britain's telephone, telegraph and postal services, which have become classics as examples of financial loss and chaotic mismanagement. Railways and other utilities have also been operated elsewhere by states with huge deficits which must be paid by the taxpayer. Failure in the operation of the British mines must only add further to the intolerable burden of her public taxation.

The output and export of coal, which have been on the decline, must be increased appreciably if Great Britain is to reclaim her ancient boast of commercial supremacy. The seriousness of the menace to British shipping and British commercial domination involved in declining production are displayed in these tables. Incidentially, Government control of the mines and fixing prices at a rate to permit the weakest mines to make a profit has, according to Sir Eric Geddes, resulted in a deficit of £46,600,000.

Great Britain's coal production, as given in the Coal Age of May 15, last, follows:

Year.	Prod. Tons.	Export Tons.	Bunker Tons.
1913	287,430,000	73,400,000	21,032,000
1914	265,864,000	59,040,000	15,536,000
1915	253,206,000	43,535,000	13,631,000
1916	236,375,000	38,352,000	12,988,000
1917	248,499,000	34,906,000	10,228,000
1918	227,987,000	31,753,000	8,756,000

Percentage of Production.

Year.	Prod.	Export.	Bunkerage.
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	92.4	80.4	88.1
1915	88.1	59.3	84.8
1916	80.2	52.2	61.8
1917	86.5	47.7	48.6
1918	79.3	43.3	41.6

Before the war Great Britain held and supplied far more coaling stations than any other nation. The amount received for coal exported in 1913 paid for nearly two-thirds of the whole of the grain and flour, including freight, imported into the United Kingdom. Now her export and bunker tonnage has been reduced to less than half of their former value. It has been estimated that exportation for the coming year must be limited to 7,000,000 tons, and a recent order was issued and enforced for a short time that exportation must be completely discontinued until the demand for domestic consumption had been satisfied.

In the United States the pre-war situation was exactly the opposite; the average production per man was on the increase and coal exportation was beginning to compete favorably with that of Great Britain. From 1886 to 1912 the output per person employed increased from 400 to 600 tons in America. Recently Sir Auckland Geddes stated in the House of Commons that in 1916 each British miner raised 165 tons of coal, and each American bituminous worker 800. The United States could even before the war mine, ship, and sell at coaling stations along the Panama Canal at a lower price than Great Britain along the Suez. The diverting of Eastern shipping from the Suez to the Panama Canal promised to form an economic complication of the future. This situation still exists and forms another significant fact which the British Government must face.

Probable failure, due to nationalization, must result in increased commercial prestige for the United States and a transference of wealth from England. Sir Eric Geddes has publicly announced that already American coal at Atlantic ports is almost exactly 20 shillings per ton, as against Great Britain's export price of 35 shillings and probable increase to 39. The Vice President of the Chamber of Shipping, London, has stated that America might even supply London cheaper than Northumberland and Durham; and he pointed out that this would be due not to nationalization but to private enterprise.

Today, because of the destruction of French mines during the war and the universal uncertainty of labor, there is a world shortage of coal. Italy requires 1,000,000 tons per month, Switzerland 60,000 tons, France must secure 5,000,000 tons within the next twelve months, and Algeria 2,000,000. These demands do not include those of the British dominions, whose requirements are much greater. Great Britain cannot supply the world demand, and as nationalization offers no solution, the world must turn elsewhere for its fuel.

Our Coal Reserve.

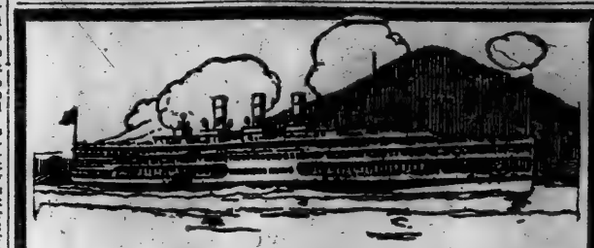
The estimated coal reserve of the United States is, however, about twenty times that of Great Britain and practically half of that of the entire world. Germany's production will probably fall off 50,000,000 tons per annum as a result of the Peace Treaty, and since her surplus for export before the war was 35,000,000 tons, that country will have nothing left for export after sending what she must supply to France. About half of American coal is mined by machinery, while only one-fifth of British coal is so obtained. Even with the falling off in American production during the current year, our output will probably be three times as much as that of any other country, and the United States will be enabled to take a place as the head of coal-exporting nations, in view of the further fact that there is an American fleet to carry the coal. Nationalization of the British mines would thus play directly into America's hands.

It is probable that Great Britain will attempt to retain her prestige on the seas by procuring a monopoly of oil stations to replace her former numerous and well-distributed coaling stations. The British Government has admitted that it is considering the advisability of organizing and co-ordinating all the sources of oil supply within the empire. Although there are some oil wells in England, she will be dependent largely upon her oil fields in Mexico, a fact which is partly responsible for the recent increase in attention to the Mexican problem. Yet England's problem would not be solved through oil, because American competition will have to be met there also.

Loss of commercial supremacy by England, made permanent by the nationalization of her coal mines, would be followed by a national loss of wealth and a decrease in manufacturing. This, in turn, would not improve the unemployment situation and vast armies of demobilized men, confronted with starvation, would be forced to search elsewhere for the privilege of earning an existence. A migration has been predicted of huge numbers of England's surplus population to undeveloped parts of the world where new settlements may be established and new resources amplified. This, alone, promises Great Britain a desirable effect of state acquisition of her coal royalties.

In his great speech on internal questions delivered in the House of Commons on Aug. 18, Mr. Lloyd George gave the Government's final decision on the coal question. The Sankey report was finally rejected. In its place, however, the Government has a substitute plan which is a compromise between the extremes of the present conditions and thorough nationalisation. The miners are to have a share in the control of the mines, which are organized into districts, and a fund is established to improve living conditions. The miners' and the Government's control is to be secured through the Government's buying out the rights to royalties, and allowing the private companies to continue in operation. This form of labor and Government control with limited profits and rights for the private operating companies will with difficulty avoid either ultimate nationalisation or gradual extinction of the whole industry.

STEAMBOATS



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On Saturday afternoon Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:50 P. M., for †Bear Mountain, †West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

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Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice
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LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER:
10:20, 11:13 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:20.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND:
†11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:10, †2:10, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, †5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
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Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A.M., 2:15 P.M. Rockaway, 12:15, 5:30 P.M.
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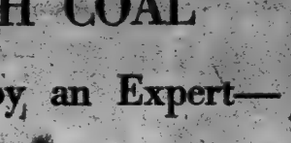

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On Saturday afternoon steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:50 P. M., for †Bear Mountain, †West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
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The Mauretania Party will be limited to fifteen persons. Lieutenant Geo. Whiting Seaton, of the Visitors Bureau of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and who personally conducted official Congressional parties to the Battlefields during the war, is a member of our staff and will be in charge of the parties while visiting the battlefields.

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SLAVES OF OUR MACHINERY

Emancipation and the Finding of Hidden Talents a Task of Community Service

By JOSEPH LEE,
President of the Community Service.

THE great evil of our industrial civilization is defeated instinct. The restoring of expressive life is the one great problem of the day. It is balked expression, not physical need, that is at the root of all the social disturbance of the present time, and such disturbance is the most hopeful symptom on the situation. It is the pain that nature sends as discipline to all disorders of the social body.

The uneasiness is not peculiar to the so-called working classes, although they are by far the greatest sufferers. We none of us can find within the boundaries of a civilized calling a full expression of our higher powers. Even in entering a profession we must bid goodbye to the goddess at the door.

In every one of us there are divine voices unanswered, authoritative mandates unfulfilled. We have refused adventure, renounced the path we might have followed, heard one door after another shutting behind us and fading of some accent that had the power to reach our soul.

The loss is not of pleasure. The ways of true expression are austere. Our life has probably been the softer for the stifling of the artistic instincts. It is the spirit that has suffered—and the soul. It is as men and women that we fail. We are not as real or as interesting as we promised; there is not as much of us as there should have been. Our loss of utterance has dwarfed our growth and made us less acceptable to God and man.

When Theseus came as a youth to Athens, one of the dangers he encountered on the road was from Procrustes, whose personal peculiarity it was to put travelers into a bed he had in his castle and, if the traveler was too long for the bed, to cut him off to fit it—if he was too short, to stretch him out. It was the first suggestion the future King of Athens had of what the city meant to human life. The story says that Theseus killed Procrustes, but I am afraid he has not stayed dead and that no city is yet free of him.

The great fight of the time is not that between labor and capital, but a deeper conflict which will have to be fought out under any industrial system whatever, whether of capitalism, socialism, or anarchy—the fight, namely, between producer and consumer, or between man and the machine.

Thus far we have to say that the machine has won. Man lives not as he chooses, not as nature intended him to live, but as machinery decrees. The machine today stands for the victory of material results, of securing the outward means of living, over life itself. We have won the whole world—or at least more than primitive man suspected there was of it to be won—and in the process we have lost ourselves.

Man is by nature an outdoor animal, a hunter, a fighter, and a fisherman. The machine has locked him up in factories and tenement houses, where he sickens and dies not from physical disease alone but also from homesickness.

In ancient times a remedy for the evil of industrialism—though not then aggravated by machinery—was, for the upper classes, found in slavery. The rulers reserved to themselves the ancient and instinctive pursuits of war, of hunting, and of government. Industrial work was relegated to the slaves. Out of this form of civilization, with all its evils, came wonderful discoveries in art, in music, and in science; and life, for the ruling class, reached a higher level than would have been possible without the advance of the industrial arts.

Our problem ever since has been to conserve these benefits and at the same time to abolish the institution that first made them possible. The problem has not yet been solved. Slavery has not been abolished. It has rather been dispersed, shared among the greater proportion of the population, mitigated but not subdued.

It is here that the function of the community comes in. It is its business to find the way of the lost talents, the path we might have followed but refused, the expression that the tyranny of the machine has thus far denied to us. Full expression it cannot provide. There is no complete solution of the tragedy, but some alleviation may be reached.

We are always saying community expression must come up from the people, not be imposed from above. If so, why don't we leave the people alone and let it come? Well, there was once a boy trying to sell peanuts on a train, and nobody would buy. Then he went through and gave every man a peanut. After that he sold all the bags he had. Of course, the peanut must be a good one.

It is the business of the community, through the school, to educate children not merely to become the complement of the fool-proof machine, but to be capable of leading in some respects a human life, to teach them the humanities—the methods of expression and appreciation, in song and art and literature, in drama and in games, of the sporting and creative instincts.

It is the business of the community to find a way for these talents in grown-up life, to open up and guard the avenues of expression, to clear a space for the expanding powers. It must provide the theatres, schools, libraries, playgrounds, art museums, social centres and other appliances that the spirit needs.

The community must also find the training and the occasions for the worthy expression of its own personality and life. For of all the lost talents, that of belonging, of being a true member of the community, is the greatest and for many in our large cities the least expressed. To be a true neighbor, citizen, patriot—to take on the State so that what it does you do, to have the State within you so that all that wounds the public life hurts you—is to recover the lay root of existence, to lay hold of the most vital of all the strands of life.

But the people must be in it from the first. Service to a community must begin with a representative committee of the town, composed of people representing not organizations, (for then it would be merely a diplomatic meeting,) but the city as a whole. And the committee must grow with its function and throw out sub-committees as the work develops. The outside leader must start training classes and develop not only committees, but volunteers, helping each local organization to do its own work effectively. Public opinion must be organized through meetings and a newspaper campaign. Appropriations must be secured and money raised until the community itself is possessed of its own purpose and of the means of realizing it. Community work of an outside organization is a failure unless it makes itself necessary.

We must reveal the lost talents not only of the talented but of all the rest. We must have community singing, pageantry, dramatics—mass expression for those too shy to star. We must have beginners' classes where each singer, actor, ball or tennis player will find others as helpless as himself. Nothing succeeds like success. To be always a duffer is depressing; occasional victory is a necessary tonic for us all. There is no knowing what the most helpless has in him once he has tasted blood. Many of the slow to kindle will be stars differing indeed from other stars in glory—but not without a special radiance.

It is those who do not want to stay that need to most. If you can once get them up on the table to do their little song, they will be the better for it ever after, and the more scared they are, the more benefit will they derive. It is doing what you can't do that emancipates. Moreover, it may be that you can. The glib are not always the most eloquent. Genius is often choke-bored and in danger of exploding on first discharge. We all need great occasions, times when we are carried beyond ourselves. The need of orgies is fundamental in human nature. "Farmer Giles in a moment of conviction empties his rum barrel into the brook. Next morning when he awakes, cold and uninspired, what substitute have you to offer him?"

The substitute for the saloon must be not merely a place but an experience, the experience of getting beyond yourself, of doing what you could not do, expending the power that was never there, achieving a new dimension of the soul. We must call into action the adenoid gland, exploit the whole power of the organism, straighten out the last kink of personality and be for once ourselves.

Orgies are dangerous, of course. So is life. But it is well to live wholly, if it is only once, than never to have touched your maximum. The danger, where the lines are laid out beforehand, is not really great. Boys that outdo themselves in football are seldom the ones that get hurt, and full expression according to the laws of art is not demoralisation, but the attaining of a higher round. The thing is to give yourself wholly to the spirit, but to look out at the start what spirit it is to which you give yourself. It is life that we are seeking: what shall be the spirit of our search?

It must be carried on in humble submission to the laws of art. Amateur—the lover—is a good name to deserve. A little service, if sincere, may achieve communion. The birds are amateurs, and they are still our teachers. Man plays on many strings and cannot be an expert on them all.

The way to seek life is not to seek it; it can be won only by subordination to something bigger than one's self. The individual must serve the community and must be in art the humble servant of the beautiful. He must do this not for what he can get out of it, not for self-expression, but for the expression of something greater than he is which asserts dominion over him.

And the community. That also can attain life only through submission to something greater—through service of the larger comunity—the State and the nation and the world. America itself will not be America unless it learns the service of mankind.

OLD SOLDIERS AS STRIKE-BREAKERS.

IN France, in the face of the strikes and the threats of strikes which have been prevalent there, as elsewhere in the war-wracked world, have appeared certain signs of the turning of the proverbial worm in the case—the general suffering public. Steps have actually been taken by the conservative elements to organize resistance and prevention. During the not unrecent walkout of the traffic employes one might have seen a perfectly good Countess acting as ticket seller in one of the stations of the metropolitan subway in Paris, while a Baron of the house of Rothschild drove an autobus. Also the students of the engineering department of the Central School volunteered as motormen on the trams or street cars. Altogether this did not amount to much, perhaps, and the strikers were not seriously intimidated.

However, there may be more in an undertaking to enroll the old soldiers as strikebreakers.

The League of Section Chiefs, or Association of Platoon Leaders as we might say, an organization of ex-officers and noncommissioned officers with distinctly conservative leanings, has asked its members to sign a pledge which was about as follows:

"I ——— residing at ——— promise upon my honor, in case of a general strike having an object clearly revolutionary, to co-operate in the maintenance of order and of the activities which are indispensable to the life of the country.

"I will accept service as a worker:

"(1) Either for the purpose of keeping order (1) on the street, (2) in the yards or shops.

"Or to replace striking employes: (1) in work not requiring special knowledge; (2) in special work.

"This pledge will become effective upon notice from the League of Section Chiefs, or upon that of an organization directed by the league to serve such a notice."

SAVE THE REDWOODS.

REPORTS from California indicate that the famous redwood trees are rapidly becoming extinct. Efforts are being made to preserve the few tracts in which the trees still remain. The redwood, which is botanically known as Sequoia sempervirens, is of the same family as the more celebrated big tree, the Sequoia gigantea. The Save the Redwoods League of California has started a campaign to preserve a large redwood tract in the northern part of the State. It embraces several hundred acres and is regarded as worthy of being added to the National Park system.

Representative Lea of California has introduced a resolution in the House requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report upon the location, suitability and cost of procuring a national redwood park.

The only groves of redwood permanently assured of preservation are the Muir Woods National Park near San Francisco, presented to the nation a few years ago by former Congressman William Kent of California; a small California State forest in Santa Cruz County and a grove of 800 acres purchased a short time ago by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco for its annual outdoor recreation picnics.

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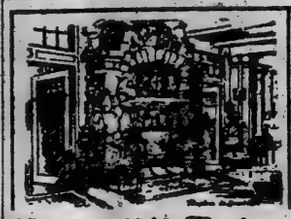
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FAILURE OF PROHIBITION

Institutions for Alcoholics Have About as Many Patients as Before Law Became Effective

AT Bellevue Hospital, whither victims of drink are taken in emergency for the City of New York, the records of the alcoholic and psychopathic wards show that during August 251 women and 329 men were admitted as patients. This after two months of wartime prohibition.

During the same month in 1918 there were admitted as patients to these same wards 234 women and 315 men. The figures show that seventeen more women and fourteen fewer men were taken to Bellevue's alcoholic and psychopathic wards during the second month of so-called prohibition than during the same month a year before.

Explaining that this does not mean anything, "because we haven't had any prohibition yet," Dr. M. L. Fleming, Assistant Superintendent of Bellevue, disclosed what he considers a much more important indication of the records of Bellevue Hospital concerning inebriety as considered with prohibition. It was this:

"For several years," he said, "there has been a gradual decrease in admissions of alcoholics at Bellevue, beginning long before national prohibition was being thought of by our statesmen at Washington or in the State Legislatures. Three or four years ago we were taking in from 700 to 800 alcoholics a month. The numbers were so decreased prior to July 1 that our monthly admittances were running from 200 to 300. The drop began long before there was any restriction of sale of intoxicating beverages.

"Three years ago it was considered nothing out of the ordinary for us to take in from twenty to twenty-five acute chronic alcoholic cases over night. Now we rarely have more than two or three such cases over night, not as a result of prohibition, for the reduction was gradual and manifest prior to July 1 when the so-called wartime prohibition was scheduled to take effect."

Dr. Fleming did not venture any explanation of this tendency toward temperance on the part of New York people. He only shrugged his shoulders and said: "Getting drunk seemed to be getting unpopular."

Tendency Toward Temperance.

This popular desire to be temperate was not confined to New York City. Throughout the country there has been a wave of temperance, beginning more than five years ago and increasing each year. Many leading medical authorities and keepers of sanitariums for intemperate persons bear testimony to the fact that this turn toward sobriety on the part of the American nation had nothing whatever to do with the present nation-wide prohibition laws.

"I have long been aware of the fact that there was a gradual decline in alcoholic cases at the institutions of New York State," said Dr. William L. Russell, who had served several years on the medical corps of New York State before becoming Medical Director of Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, which position he now holds. Dr. Russell is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and is a recognized authority on subjects pertaining to delinquency.

"When I was in the State's service," he said, "I noticed during the last few years of my activities at the public institutions that there was a gratifying diminution of alcoholic cases as the cause of mental efficiency, and I have been surprised, too, to hear recently that there is such an increase in drug addiction, as revealed by the health authorities of New York City. My recollection is that the drug habit was likewise on the decline, not only in New York City, but throughout the State."

Dr. Russell said that prohibition since July 1 had played no part whatever so far as the attendance at Bloomingdale Hospital, near White Plains, was able to show. The patients at this institution, he said, did not, as a rule, represent the class of mental defects produced by alcoholic or drug indulgences. The admissions into the hospital are about the same now as they were before prohibition was supposed to take effect. Dr. Russell does not, therefore, think that there will be any reduction in the admission list, even should national prohibition be enforced to the letter next January.

Drinking from the Bottle.

At the Muldoon Hygienic Institute, which is also near White Plains, it was stated by the Superintendent that the only observation the heads had been able to make about prohibition was that "the help around the place is much given to intoxication." He said that since July 1 the servants, helpers, guards, and farmers employed at the institution had indulged so much in intemperance that they were seriously disqualified. "The trouble seems to be that these persons are no longer satisfied with taking a drink or two over a bar, but they now get a bottle of stuff sold as whisky and they bring that away from the saloons with them.

"So far as our records of patients go, there is nothing to indicate here that prohibition is in effect anywhere in the country. Of course, we never have handled many straight-out alcoholic patients. Most of our patients are men who have run down in health and come here to build up. We get an influx of patients just after the holiday season or vacation season in New York City, and often after an exciting election. We have also had to build up patients who had supposedly 'taken the cure' at other institutions. In these cases 'the cure' had proved about as debilitating as the disease."

At the New York Home for Intemperate Men, known as Chestercrest, on a farm near Mount Vernon, N. Y., there has been little change in the number of admissions since prohibition supposedly took effect. This institution is partly supported by the churches of New York City and partly endowed by gifts from men of wealth. Men who have "lost out" from drink in New York City have been going to Chestercrest for many years to build up. No medical treatment is given, and the Rev. Mr. Avery, who conducts the institution, has little faith in the so-called "cures" for habitual intoxication. He does believe in the power of religious influence, and he requires all the men who go there to attend services in the little chapel every night and twice on Sundays. He does the preaching himself, and the men do the singing, and sometimes assist in the services of prayer.

Five Weeks' Treatment.

There are some men of wealthy families at Chestercrest, and there are some unfortunates from the Bowery. They often work together in the fields, but the rich men who pay their way are quartered in that part of the building known as "Number 2," while those who are only able to pay a trifle of their expense lodge in "Number 3." All are required to stay five weeks, as Dr. Avery believes "it takes at least five weeks to get the booze out of your bones and the funny life out of your mind."

The Keeley Institute at White Plains is, apparently, the only one of the "cure" places that have run aground of hard times. When the writer of this article called there the place was practically abandoned. Just one person could be found on the premises, and he was tinkering with an automobile in the back yard. This person, who said he was not the Superintendent, but "the man in charge," admitted that "prohibition or something else has put business on the blink." He said the institute was practically without a patient, and intimated that the entire chain of Keeley Institutes, comprising thirty-four places throughout the country, would probably go out of business. He said, however, that the number treated at the White Plains Institute had been gradually reduced for several years, with which prohibition had nothing to do. He thought, maybe, the war had brought about a wave of temperance over the country.

Dr. V. V. Anderson, psychiatrist in charge of special work in mental deficiency for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, is making a tour of the public institutions of the State of New York, including hospitals, reformatories, and prisons, to make a study of conditions since prohibition was declared in effect July 1. According to the reports hitherto made by the committee, the drinking of alcoholic beverages has not figured conspicuously as the cause of mental deterioration.

Figures on Insanity.

The general figures given in the introductory paragraphs of the latest report on insanity throughout the country are of interest now that prohibition may be tried out. This report, compiled by Dr. Anderson, says in part:

"On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 239,820 insane patients under treatment in institutions in the United States. Of these, 231,048 were in public institutions and 8,772 in private hospitals. Compared with the census of Jan. 1, 1917, there was an increase during the year of 6,406 patients in the public institutions and of 541 in the private, a total increase of 6,947. Of the 231,048 patients in public institutions 207,705 were cared for in State hospitals, 22,443 in county or city institutions, and 900 in institutions for temporary care. The increases during the year in these hospitals were 5,651,686 and 139, respectively.

"Of the 239,820 insane patients under treatment on Jan. 1, 1918, 125,919 were men and 113,901 women. The percentages were 52.5 and 47.5, respectively. In the total population of the United States in 1910 there were 106 males to 100 females. In the institutions for the insane in that year the ratio was 110.8 males to 100 females. The relative proportion of the sexes in the hospitals for the insane has shifted but little during the interval of eight years, as the ratio shown by the present census is 110.55 males to 100 females.

"The sex distribution of the insane under treatment in the several States varies widely. The women outnumber the men in some of the Eastern and Southern States, while the men are greatly in excess in most of the Western States."

But while the inmates of insane asylums in the United States number 239,820, as shown in the report of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, from a population of something like 110,000,000, it is of interest to know from the same authority that the number of inebriates in asylums throughout the country was no greater than 3,565. More than this, it was decreasing. Upon this subject the committee's report sustains the contention of Dr. Russell of Bloomingdale and Dr. Fleming of Bellevue that the United States was rapidly becoming a very temperate nation without the enforcement of prohibition.

This is what the Committee for Mental Hygiene has to say about inebriates in this country:

"The inebriates under institutional care in the several States on Jan. 1, 1918, numbered 3,565. Of these, 2,840 were in public and 725 in private institutions. Compared with the census of Jan. 1, 1917, there was a decrease of 1,251 in public institutions and 175 in private institutions, a total decrease of 1,426, or 37.3 per cent. The figures give conclusive proof that inebriety is a decreasing rather than a growing evil in this country.

Sex of Inebriates.

"Of the 3,565 inebriates under treatment 2,658 were males and 907 females. The excess of males indicates, to an extent at least, the greater prevalence of inebriety in the male sex. It is probable, however, that the disparity of the sexes in inebriety is even greater than the figures indicate.

"The wide variation in the number of inebriates cared for in the several States is partly due to the lack of institutions for inebriates in some States and partly to the lack of inebriates in others. It is noteworthy that only in California and in Massachusetts does the total number of inebriates cared for in State institutions reach 100, while other public institutions for inebriates care for 700 in Maryland, 157 in New Jersey, 136 in New York, and 350 in Pennsylvania. A few inebriates are under private institutional care in nearly every State of the Union, but in no instance does the number so cared for reach 100."

It is of even greater interest to note that the inebriates in institutions of the United States are not distributed according to the prohibition régime. There are thirty-eight inebriates in institutions in the State of Georgia, which has long been a "bone dry" State. Even Kansas, which is pointed to as a model "dry" State by the prohibitionists, has two inebriates, and Maine, which first adopted prohibition in 1851 and has been more or less "dry" ever since, has twenty inebriates.

"How do they get that way on 2.75?" is the question of the streets today, but to answer the question would mean going into the old, old question, "Does prohibition prohibit?" and that is another story.

The Most Beautiful Sentence.

A Chicago paper, afflicted with midsummer madness, is running a symposium on "The Most Beautiful Sentence in Literature." Ask any author and peradventure he will tell you that the most beautiful sentence in the language is the one beginning, "Inclosed please find check," &c.—Rochester Post Express.

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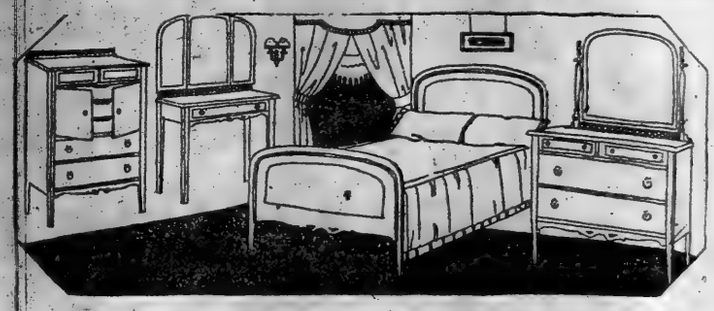

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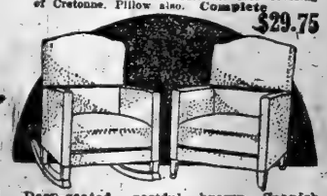

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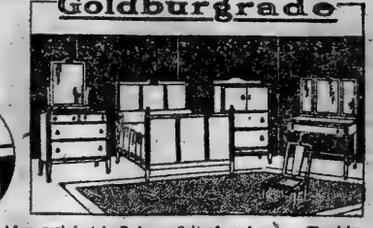

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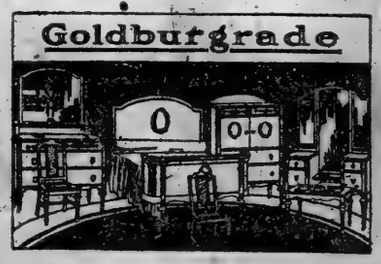

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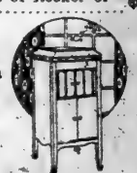

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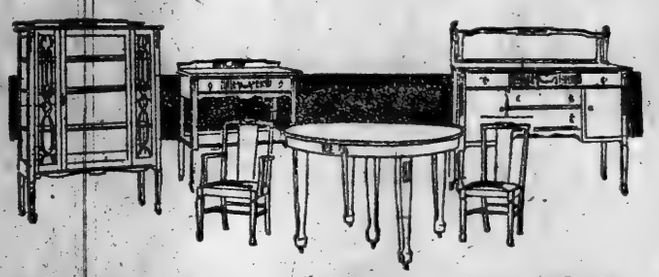

This fine suite is of the Adam Period. Beautiful buffet with mirror back; note lattice work on china closet. The table is 6 inches and extends to 6 feet. Four side chairs and one arm chair, upholstered in brown Spanish leather.

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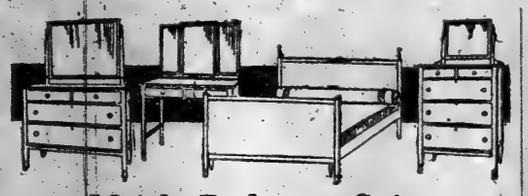

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XX SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919. XX

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

How Man's Intellectual Progress During the Age of Machinery Has Led Away from Individualism Toward Collectivism

By STEPHEN LEACOCK,

Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal.

II. *Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.*

"ALL men," wrote Thomas Jefferson in framing the Declaration of Independence, have a natural right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The words are more than a felicitous phrase. They express even more than the creed of a nation. They embody in themselves the uppermost thought of the era that was dawning when they were written. They stand for the very view of society which, in that very year of 1776, Adam Smith put before the world in his immortal "Wealth of Nations" as the "System of Natural Liberty." In this system mankind placed its hopes for over half a century and under it the industrial civilization of the age of machinery rose to the plenitude of its power.

In the preceding chapter of these papers an examination has been made of the purely mechanical side of the era of machine production. It has been shown that the age of machinery has been in a certain sense one of triumph, of the triumphant conquest of nature, but in another sense one of perplexing failure. The new forces controlled by mankind have been powerless as yet to remove want and destitution, hard work and social discontent. In the midst of accumulated wealth social justice seems as far away as ever.

It remains now to discuss the intellectual development of the modern age of machinery and the way in which it has moulded the thoughts and the outlook of mankind.

Obsolescent Individualism.

Few men think for themselves. The thoughts of most of us are little more than limitations and adoptions of the ideas of stronger minds. The influence of environment conditions, if it does not control, the mind of man. So it comes about that every age or generation has its dominant and uppermost thoughts, its peculiar way of looking at things and its peculiar basis of opinion on which its collective action and its social regulations rest. All this is largely unconscious. The average citizen of three generations ago was probably not aware that he was an extreme individualist. The average citizen of today is not conscious of the fact that he has ceased to be one. The man of three generations ago had certain ideas which he held to be axiomatic, such as that his home was his castle, and that property was property and that what was his was his. But these were to him things so obvious that he could not conceive any reasonable person doubting them. So, too, with the man of today. He has come to believe in such things as old age pensions and national insurance. He submits to bachelor taxes and he pays for the education of other people's children, he speculates much on the limits of inheritance, and he even meditates profound alterations in the right of property in land. His house is no longer his castle. He has taken down its fences, and "boulevarded" its grounds till it merges into those of his neighbors. Indeed he probably does not live in a house at all, but in a mere "apartment" or subdivision of a house which he shares with a multiplicity of people. Nor does he any longer draw water from his own well or go to bed by the light of his own candle; for such services as these his life is so mixed up with "franchises" and "public utilities" and other things unheard of by his own great-grandfather that it is hopelessly intertangled with that of his fellow citizens. In fine, there is little left but his own conscience into which he can withdraw.

Coming of Collectivism.

Such a man is well aware that times have changed since his great-grandfather's day. But he is not aware of the profound extent to which his own opinions have not been affected by the changing times. He is no longer an individualist. He has become by brute force of circumstances a sort of collectivist, puzzled only as to how much of a collectivist to be.

Individualism of the extreme type is, therefore, long since out of date. To attack it is merely to kick a dead dog. But the essential problem of today is whether private industries are to be permitted to continue. There are some who tell us—and they number many millions—that we must abandon them entirely. Industrial society, they say, must be reorganized from top to bottom; private industry must cease. All must work for the State; only in a socialist commonwealth can social justice be found. There are others, of whom the present writer is one, who see in such a program nothing but disaster, yet who consider that the individualist principle of "every man for himself," while it makes for national wealth and accumulated power, favors overmuch the few at the expense of the many, puts an over-great premium upon capacity, assigns too harsh a punishment for easy idolence, and, what is worse, exposes the individual human being too cruelly to the mere accidents of birth and fortune.

Under such a system, in short, to those who have is given and from those who have not is taken away even that which they have. There are others again who still view individualism just as the vast majority of our great-grandfathers viewed it, as a system hard but just; as awarding to every man the fruit of his own labor and the punishment of his own folly, as visiting, in accordance with the stern but necessary ordination of our existence, the sins of the father upon the children.

The proper starting point, then, for all discussion of the social problem is the consideration of the individualist theory of industrial society. This grew up, as all the world knows, along with the era of machinery itself. It had its counterpart on the political side in the rise of representative democratic government. Machinery, industrial liberty, political democracy—these three things represent the basis of the progress of the nineteenth century.

A New Social Order.

The chief exposition of the system is found in the work of the classical economists—Adam Smith and his followers of half a century—who created the modern science of political economy. Beginning as controversialists anxious to oversee a particular system of trade regulation, they ended by becoming the exponents of a new social order. Modified and amended as their system is in its practical application, it still largely conditions our outlook today. It is to this system that we must turn.

The general outline of the classical theory of political economy is so clear and so simple that it can be presented within the briefest compass. It began with certain postulates, or assumptions; to a great extent unconscious, of the conditions to which it applied. It assumed the existence of the State and of contract. It took for granted the existence of individual property, in consumption goods, in capital goods, and, with a certain hesitation, in land. The last assumption was not perhaps without misgivings: Adam Smith is disposed to look askance at landlords as men who gathered where they have not strawed. John Stuart Mill, as is well known, was more and more inclined, with advancing reflection, to question the sanctity of landed property as the basis of social institutions. But for the most part property, contract and the coercive State were fundamental assumptions with classicists.

With this there went, on the psychological side, the further assumption of a general selfishness of self seeking as the principal motive of the individual in the economic sphere. Oddly enough this assumption—the most warrantable of the lot—was the earliest to fall into disrepute. The plain assertion that every man looks out for himself (or at best for himself and his immediate family) touches the tender conscience of humanity. It is an unpalatable truth. None the less it is the most nearly true of all the broad generalizations that can be attempted in regard to mankind.

Views of Economists.

The essential problem, then, of the classicists was to ask what would happen if an industrial community, possessed of the modern control over machinery and power, were allowed to follow the promptings of "enlightened selfishness" in an environment based upon free contract and the right of property in land and goods. The answer was of the most cheering description. The result would be a progressive amelioration of society, increasing in proportion to the completeness with which the fundamental principles involved were allowed to act, and tending ultimately toward something like a social millennium or perfection of human society. One easily recalls the almost reverent attitude of Adam Smith toward this system of natural liberty, which he exalted into a kind of natural theology, and the way in which Mill, a deist but not a Christian, was able to fit the whole apparatus of individual liberty into its place in an ordered universe. The world "runs of itself" said the economist. We have only to leave it alone. And the maxim of laisez faire became the last word of social wisdom.

The argument of the classicists ran thus. If there is everywhere complete economic freedom, then there will ensue in consequence a régime of social justice. If every man is allowed to buy and sell goods, labor and property just as suits his own interest, then the prices and wages that result are either in the exact measure of social justice or, at least, are perpetually moving toward it. The price of any commodity at any moment is, it is true, a "market price," the resultant of the demand and the supply; but behind this operates continually the inexorable law of the cost of production. Sooner or later every price must represent the actual cost of producing the commodity concerned, or, at least, must oscillate now above and now below that point which it is always endeavoring to meet. For if temporary circumstances force the price well above the cost of producing the article in question, then the large profits to be made induce a greater and greater production.

Price as a Pendulum.

The increased volume of the supply thus produced inevitably forces down the price till it sinks to the point of cost. If circumstances (such, for example, as miscalculation and an overgreat supply) depress the price below the point of cost, then the discouragement of further production presently shortens the supply and brings the price up again. Price is thus like an oscillating pendulum, seeking its point of rest, or like the waves of the sea, rising and falling about its level. By this same mechanism the quantity and direction of production, argued the economists, respond automatically to the needs of humanity, or, at least, to the "effective demand," which the classicist mistook for the same thing. Just as much wheat or bricks or diamonds would be produced as the world called for; to produce too much of any one thing was to violate a natural law: the falling price and the resulting temporary loss sternly rebuked the producer.

In the same way the technical form and mechanism of production were presumed to respond to an automatic stimulus. Inventions and improved processes met their own reward. Labor, so it was argued, was perpetually being saved by the constant introduction of new uses of machinery. By a parity of reasoning, the shares received by all the participants and claimants in the general process of production were seen to be regulated in accordance with natural law.

Interest on capital was treated merely as a particular case under the general theory of price. It was the purchase price needed to call forth the "saving" (a form, so to speak, of production) which brought the capital in the market. The "profits" of the employer represented the necessary price paid by society for his services, just enough and not more than enough to keep him and his fellows in operative activity, and always tending under the happy operation of competition to fall to the minimum consistent with social progress.

Rent as a Factor.

Rent, the share of the landowner, offered to the classicist a rather peculiar case. There was here a physical basis of surplus over cost. But, granted the operation of the factors and forces concerned, rent emerged as a differential payment to the fortunate owner of the soil. It did not in any way affect prices or wages, which were rendered neither greater nor less thereby. The full implication of the rent doctrine and its relation to social justice remained obscured to the eye of the classical economist; the fixed conviction that what a man owns by his own created a mist through which the light could not pass.

Wages, finally, were but a further case of value. There was a demand for labor, represented by the capital waiting to remunerate it, and a supply of labor, represented by the existing and increasing working class. Hence wages, like all other shares and factors, corresponded, so it was argued, to social justice. Whether wages were high or low, whether hours were long or short, at least the laborer, like everybody else, "got what was coming to him." All possibility of a general increase of wages depended on the relation of available capital to the numbers of the workingmen.

Thus the system as applied to society at large could be summed up in the consoling doctrine that every man got what he was worth, and was worth what he got; that industry and energy brought their own reward; that national wealth and individual welfare were one and the same; that all that was needed for social progress was hard work, more machinery, more saving of labor and a prudent limitation of the numbers of the population.

Road to Social Freedom.

The application of such a system to legislation and public policy was obvious. It carried with it the principle of laissez faire. The doctrine of international free trade, albeit the most conspicuous of its applications, was but one case under the general law. It taught that the mere organization of labor was powerless to raise wages; that strikes were of no avail, or could at best put a shilling into the pocket of one artisan by taking it out of that of another; that wages and prices could not be regulated by law; that poverty was to a large extent a biological phenomenon representing the fierce struggle of germinating life against the environment that throttles part of it. The poor were like the fringe of grass that fades or dies where it meets the sand of the desert. There could be no social remedy for poverty except the almost impossible remedy of the limitation of life itself. Failing this the economist could wash his hands of the poor.

These are the days of relative judgments and the classical economy, like all else, must be viewed in the light of time and circumstance. With all its fallacies, or rather its shortcomings, it served a magnificent purpose. It opened a road never before trodden from social slavery toward social freedom, from the mediaeval autocratic régime of fixed caste and hereditary status toward a régime of equal social justice. In this sense the classical economy was but the fruition, or rather represented the final consciousness of a process that had been going on for centuries, since the breakdown of feudalism and the emancipation of the serf. True, the goal has not been reached. The vision of the universal happiness seen by the economists has proved a mirage. The end of the road is not in sight. But it cannot be doubted that in the long pilgrimage of mankind toward social betterment the economists guided us in the right turning. If we turn again in a new direction, it will at any rate not be in the direction of a return to autocratic mediaevalism.

But when all is said in favor of its historic usefulness, the failures and the fallacies of natural liberty have now become so manifest that the system is destined in the coming era to be revised from top to bottom. It is to these failures and fallacies that attention will be drawn in the next chapter of this series.

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SOLDIER CANDIDATES

La Guardia Tells Why He Refuses to Exploit His Military Record and Where Fighters Stand

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY.

HOW will the demobilized soldier vote? Will the soldier candidate have the advantage over every other candidate during the next generation? Shall we make Presidents of our Generals as we have after other wars? Will participation in the great war prove to be a bond stronger than any other political ties?

These are questions which leaders in every country which participated seriously in the war against the Central Empires are asking. Months ago no less an observer than Viscount Northcliffe was quoted as saying that the returned soldiers would play a rôle similar to that of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States after the civil war. Others have been of the same opinion. Congress already is eager to know what the former soldier wants in politics. Leaders have their ears to the ground listening acutely for the sound of marching feet.

One answer is offered by Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Congressman La Guardia was Major La Guardia until Nov. 20 last, when, nine days after the armistice was signed, he resigned, his commission and returned to his seat in Congress. He is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House. His record as an aviator is well known. He took his chances as a soldier and earned advancement and fame. Few men in politics have had a better chance to capitalize an honorable military record. Few have had a better opportunity to estimate the probabilities of the future in this line.

What Will Soldiers Do?

Congressman La Guardia is moreover, the most conspicuous candidate in the coming municipal campaign. What he does will influence powerfully the character of the contest down the line. What New York does will, furthermore, have abundant consequences about the country. For everywhere there is the keenest interest to know what the soldiers will do.

"I am not a soldier candidate," said the aviator-Congressman when questioned at the Hotel Brevoort.

"I am absolutely opposed to making capital of a military record. I can think of no more unjust, no more dangerous movement in American politics.

"This was a great war of peoples. It was not a soldiers' war. What soldiers did was only a part of the effort required. The entire nation had to devote its energies to the conflict.

"Hundreds of thousands of brave men who would have been glad to go and to fight had to stay at home. The production of essential war materials called for their work. Fighting by others would have been impossible without them. If all had followed their own preferences and gone into fighting units there could have been no fighting.

"These were truisms during the war. They apply absolutely to the question of the soldier in politics. If a man had to stay at home and work in a factory in order to serve his country, surely he should lose nothing thereby.

"I have given absolute orders to my campaign managers to make no use of my military record in the municipal campaign. I have refused to permit any picture in uniform to be used. If I were a candidate for a military office I would, of course, use my military record. But I am not.

Militarism and Politics.

"The fact that I was an aviator has nothing to do with my qualifications for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. Aerial problems and military conduct are not before the voters of New York. The question is whether I am better qualified personally and by affiliation for the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the largest corporation in the world. That is what the office I am seeking consists of. If the men and women of this city think that Tammany should control completely the finances of this city, they should vote for my opponent. If they think that the careful scrutiny which I should give to taxation, to the awarding of contracts, to the exacting of honest, efficient service and to the payment of salaries adequate to attract good service, are desirable, they should vote for me.

"But the question of military record should not be considered.

"What I did was what any young man in my position would do.

"As a member of Congress I voted for the draft law. I was of fighting age. Therefore I felt it my duty, especially as I approved the law which summoned all the young manhood of the nation, to enlist. Who would not? But what has the fact that I flew an airplane and dropped bombs to do with my competence for the office for which I am now a candidate? Obviously nothing.

"I feel as I think all soldiers who saw action feel about this matter. There is something in the actual participation in fighting which makes a man very humble. The fellow who has taken part in the real struggle, who has shared the dangers, who has been under fire, has a contempt for the man who would make political capital of his experience.

Position of the Soldier.

"If I know the temper of the men who really fought, that is the state of mind of all. They know that the people's army won this war. The soldiers know that no force of professional soldiers could have won it. They know that entire nations were at arms. Having won the war, the thing to do is to forget military organization and to return to normal peaceful life.

"We go back to the ordinary pursuits of a free people. We do not perpetuate a military caste for political purposes. No soldier who saw action wants to do such a thing.

"Because I believe this so strongly I refused to accept an office in the American Legion. When the matter of the legion came up in Congress I insisted on such a form of organization as would keep it out of politics. It is needed for civic work, and especially for Americanization. Consequently I supported the principle that aliens who had actually fought in our army should be eligible for membership in it.

"There is work enough for veterans in keeping our national life clean. The soldiers who fought have sufficient to do in working for the realization of those ideals for which the war was waged. They can not and they will not, if I know them, permit themselves to be used for the political preferment of any man.

"For me there is absolutely no question. I am utterly opposed to anything which would tend to establish military tests for political candidates. I would fight to the last any attempt to perpetuate military distinctions as the basis for election to political office. That would be contrary to the democratic purposes for which the war was carried on. It would be a betrayal of those who stayed at home because they were not qualified to enter the army. It would be resented justly by all who did their duty whether they were in trenches or in factories.

Political Precedents.

"I know that in other years a different view prevailed. I know that after other wars military service was a great asset in seeking political office. But it is not true now. This war was different from all other wars, and the spirit which has come out of it is different. This was a war against war. It was fought to end militarism. We could not have Junker office holders.

"Never before have entire nations been mobilized for conflict. Never before have armies in the field been so wholly dependent upon the performance of the men and women in industry. Never before was it so imperative that some men stay at home rather than go to the front if the purposes of the nation were to be achieved.

"In such a situation the entire people make up the military organization, rightly considered. Everybody participated in the attainment of victory. Is the man who made shells to be penalized because his duty was not in the trenches? Is the man who made ships to be handicapped because he did not sail them? Did the man who made guns contribute in the large any less to the final victory than the man who fired them? Hardly. Why, then, should any make capital of the uniform? That is not the standard in peace.

"It should be remembered further that in other wars, certainly in the civil war, the nation was divided. Loyalty to the Union was the test. For that hundreds of thousands gave up their lives. It was but natural accordingly that the test of loyalty to the Union should persist long after the war was fought and the question settled. It was natural and inevitable.

"But the present situation is far from that.

"There was no division of the American people about this war. No party had a monopoly of patriotism. All were united when the time of decision arrived. The entire nation, men and women, were fused in a common purpose. We all felt that. We all knew it. Why, then, differentiate now between those whose duty called them to one place and those whose duty was elsewhere? They were loyal to the same country. They were servants of the same national purposes.

Stands by Civic Test.

"The soldiers I know want to exact genuine tests of the candidates for office. I believe that the voters have the right to ask, and that they will ask, not what did you do in the war, but what can you do in civil life. It is assumed, of course, that every American did his duty. He would be open to censure if he had not.

"I am making my fight on that faith. Nothing except my fitness to serve the City of New York is relevant to my candidacy. If I, personally, and the organization I represent, are better able to transact the gigantic business of this city, I should be elected. I am a candidate for an important office of a people at peace. I am not in search of a position in the army."

The young Congressman has sensed the attitude of American soldiers because, perhaps, he is so natural a product of the new America. For Congressman La Guardia was born in this city not quite thirty-seven years ago, and his success has been attained in the hard school of individual effort. Preferment was not given him. He had to earn it. He has not always occupied positions of prominence. Less than ten years ago he was a law student. While he studied law he worked as an interpreter in the immigration service at Ellis Island. But he had the chance, so useful to the leader in politics, of understanding what average, simple men and women feel and believe. He seems to have remembered what he learned during these humbler days.

The American soldier will doubtless, as he indicates, not be regimented into political cohorts in the days to come. The psychology of the present day seems to be moving against that. Soldiers as such will not be candidates. Aspirants for office, if unworthy, will not be able to conceal their deficiencies in a uniform. That much is probably certain. Yet it is equally sure that the prominence gained by leaders in combat will be enormously useful to them in political activity. For no other variety of publicity can be so easily transmuted into political capital. The fame of a great surgeon, of an opera singer, or even a business man would hardly be an asset in politics. The greatest scientist in America could perhaps not be elected an Alderman in his home city. Literary fame is only of slightly more value in an electoral contest. But it is not so of military renown.

Record as an Asset.

Even though the American Expeditionary Force never becomes the political successor of the Grand Army of the Republic, even though the Generals who won acclaim in France do not contribute a single soldier-President to the long line of martial Executives, it will none the less be true that the men who are distinguished by the character of their service in the army will have an enormous advantage in seeking political office. No other publicity is such an asset. Regardless of the will of the candidate, however correct his own refusal to make capital of his war service, the advantage will remain.

It is accordingly of very great importance that one of those who might appeal to the soldier vote as such has deliberately refrained from so doing.

MORE ABOUT "OUR BAD BOYS IN FRANCE"

Volunteer Testimony on the Conduct of the Men of the A. E. F. Called Forth by the Criticisms of "A Woman War Worker"

An article about the conduct of some American soldiers in France, published in THE TIMES MAGAZINE *of Aug. 24 elicited many letters, some in sympathy and some in disagreement with the views of "A Woman War Worker." As many of these letters as space permits, and such parts of them as seem to bear on the controversy, are presented herewith:*

Another Woman Worker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

DRINK? Yes. Whether vin rouge, cognac, or water depends entirely on the conditions of the country, and whether the ones who drink are good or bad depends entirely on circumstances.

American girl hurt or her face red with shame at our soldiers' behavior in public places? Then it was her own fault. Any American girl who was not treated as our ideal American expects to be treated or who heard language which she was not used to hearing must have been out of uniform and in a place where she ought not to have been.

Our boys' attitude toward French women a jolt to American girls? No, not if one understands the conditions. There are two kinds in France and Belgium as well as in every other country. The majority of our boys saw only the one kind. Let me tell you about the other kind, who have done so much for France and Belgium and for our boys, too.

Our boys overseas bad? No. The woman of France and Belgium acknowledges that there are none finer in the world.

In proof of the above statements, just read what another woman war worker has to say of her experiences "over there."

The first place to which I was assigned was a Summer resort in the mountains, where from 1,200 to 1,500 boys came each week on leave. They all expected to go to Nice or Paris. Imagine the disappointment of arriving in a Summer resort in the Fall or Winter. They traveled in box cars sometimes so crowded there was no way of stretching out to sleep, sometimes it took three or four days with rations which had lasted only two or three, the weather was cold, no heat in the cars, (coal at one time was $80 a ton,) war was over and they wanted to go home.

Can you wonder that many of them arrived a little the worse for having had too much cognac? They had passed through small towns, where, as we all know, the water was not good. The French never drink it anyway. It's "par bon," as they say, and in many places it is so full of typhoid germs that to be on the safe side one dare not drink it. In fact, in all the places we were in we were not supposed to drink the water until the army had said it was safe. Can you wonder that vin rouge and cognac were everywhere?

Do you know that water is a great luxury in France? In most every community it is so scarce that even for laundry work a whole village wash their clothes in the same tank some fifteen or twenty feet square, or in the canal or river that may flow near.

We on this side criticise others for doing things which we dislike, and in a self-righteous way say, "We wouldn't do such a thing," but are we so sure? Have you ever been in a place where water and heat were so scarce that to find enough to take a bath was like finding gold, and in most places just about as hard to find? You don't know what you would do, but if you did keep yourself as clean in all ways as our American boys, and came back with the ideals they have, you might well thank God for the nation that gave you birth and the mother, father, and schools which helped to form these ideals.

There are other reasons besides the traveling conditions and lack of water which made some of our boys drink. I can't begin to tell you how many have told me that the girl they were engaged to back home had married what they called a slacker, or some of their family had written a letter in which they questioned the boys' cleanliness or faithfulness, and if one ever needed some one to have faith in them it was those boys in France. The fight was hard enough without the added burden of even thinking that possibly some one did not believe in them.

Then, too, even the last month or two, letters did not come often enough, or if they did come there was that eternal question, "Why don't you come home?". The boys were not responsible, and it was hard for them to stay. They were supersensitive, even though by this time practically every one had books, magazines, movies or entertainments to go to. Still, the monotony of no work to do was almost enough to drive many of them to some means through which they could forget, if only for a while.

It is good that we have prohibition as the boys return to this country. It gives them a chance to break off. But have you ever stopped to consider that just the fact of the prohibition bill being passed when they could have nothing to say about it made the boys let loose even more, for they felt they were not getting a square deal.

Our American men, however, are the finest God has ever made. If they have "seemed" bad, if you will only try to understand and will get under the surface, you will find the truth. They are the most deeply religious, with the most wonderful ideals of the fundamental things of life, the deepest respect for womanhood, and the desire to live and to make America live according to these ideals. They cover it up with the jolliest smile and the liveliest dancing, they love the jazz music and, yes, all of them, when the restraint of fighting was over, were anxious to see France, France as it had been pictured to them, with any France as the ideal, but then they wanted to go home. If they seemed to be "bad boys in France," while they were anxiously waiting for the chance to come home, just stop and consider.

If there is any doubt in your mind, just look at General Pershing and the 1st Division, as it parades up Fifth Avenue in a few days, then see if it is possible for you to call them "bad boys."

It was the problem in France, as it is here, if one does not like a thing, then find something to take the place. That was what we tried to do in all the prisons in Europe where we were. We sent the boys as soon as we could, in the parade or on the streets, directed them to the places where they could get American food and drink, have the right sort of a good time, and then we did all we could to help them have a good time.

Never by any stretch did we in any picture in uniform to be used. If I were a candidate for a military office I would, of course, use my military record. But I am not.

Militarism and Politics.

"The fact that I was an aviator has nothing to do with my qualifications for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. Aerial problems and military conduct are not before the voters of New York. The question is whether I am better qualified personally and by affiliation for the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the largest corporation in the world. That is what the office I am seeking consists of. If the men and women of this city think that Tammany should control completely the finances of this city, they should vote for my opponent. If they think that the careful scrutiny which I should give to taxation, to the awarding of contracts, to the exacting of honest, efficient service and to the payment of salaries adequate to attract good service, are desirable, they should vote for me.

"But the question of military record should not be considered.

"What I did was what any young man in my position would do.

"As a member of Congress I voted for the draft law. I was of fighting age. Therefore I felt it my duty, especially as I approved the law which summoned all the young manhood of the nation, to enlist. Who would not? But what has the fact that I flew an airplane and dropped bombs to do with my competence for the office for which I am now a candidate? Obviously nothing.

"I feel as I think all soldiers who saw action feel about this matter. There is something in the actual participation in fighting which makes a man very humble. The fellow who has taken part in the real struggle, who has shared the dangers, who has been under fire, has a contempt for the man who would make political capital of his experience.

Position of the Soldier.

"If I know the temper of the men who really fought, that is the state of mind of all. They know that the people's army won this war. The soldiers know that no force of professional soldiers could have won it. They know that entire nations were at arms. Having won the war, the thing to do is to forget military organization and to return to normal peaceful life.

"We go back to the ordinary pursuits of a free people. We do not perpetuate a military caste for political purposes. No soldier who saw action wants to do such a thing.

"Because I believe this so strongly I refused to accept an office in the American Legion. When the matter of the legion came up in Congress I insisted on such a form of organization as would keep it out of politics. It is needed for civic work, and especially for Americanization. Consequently I supported the principle that aliens who had actually fought in our army should be eligible for membership in it.

"There is work enough for veterans in keeping our national life clean. The soldiers who fought have sufficient to do in working for the realization of those ideals for which the war was waged. They can not and they will not, if I know them, permit themselves to be

weeks after the armistice was signed there were many blanks in the conversation, but they always stopped just in time; they never forgot themselves.

I have heard them say, and oftentimes it was the more boys who felt the most keenly about it, that they were afraid to go home, for fear they would say something they ought not and their mothers would not understand. I soon found out that these were oftentimes the ones who had done the most for their country, fought the greatest fights, moral as well as physical, and when one really got under the surface one found that their belief in God and their love for one another was the most Christ-like thing that could possibly be imagined. Not that it was expressed as the average churchman usually expresses himself, but they did not camouflage. They truly lived.

Do you know that one company adopted a boy, as was the custom in many companies? When one of them found that their mascot was picking up some profane language, he called the boys together and they talked it over. Our boys had many talks that are going to influence our nation in the future. They decided to keep from saying anything in the presence of their mascot that he shouldn't hear, and the last I knew that mascot's English was the kind that could be spoken anywhere and was a great credit to his sponsors.

If all the boys had had leaves and it had been possible for all of them to have been reached by the right sort of women, and had they had the promise of going home soon, then even the few who appeared bad would not have let go quite so much. Even though one organization had over 1,000 buildings, ranging from the small huts to the largest hotels and theatres, and over 12,000 workers, and the other organizations had workers and buildings, too, still it was physically impossible for every one to be reached. However, when all is known, the whole story will be one our nation may well be proud of, and, as for our boys, they are acknowledged now as the cleanest and finest type of manhood in the world.

Let me tell you what the French and Belgium women of the upper class have done for our boys and what they have learned to think of them.

I had the privilege of knowing three French and Belgian women in the hotels where our boys were on leave, in the hospitals where the French women took care of them, and in the homes where they were entertained. I have gone from one hotel to another to get acquainted with our boys and to tell them as soon as possible just what there was for them to do on leave. I have gotten up oftentimes in the middle of the night, so great the boys who may have arrived from a long journey and are none the better for it. What have I found?

In cases where the boys were well, of course, the French, from a business standpoint, put as many as they could in each room, skimped the food at meal time; anything, in fact, to make money. But why should they? We as a nation have bragged how wealthy we are. The boys came apparently with hundreds of francs which they seemed anxious to get rid of, and if things weren't as they wanted them, they seemed willing to pay and not say a word. Can you really blame the French for making money while they had a chance? Their Summer resorts had been closed for three or four years, taxes were high. Here was a chance to make money, and the Americans were either foolish or kind-hearted enough to pay and not say a word. Who's fault was it, ours or theirs?

But look on the other side. When one of our boys was sick, and the "flu" raged, as you well know, what did the hotel women do then? Ah, if you could have seen them as I have, taking care of that sick boy as though he were their own, taking meals to his room, watching over him, calling us Americans at any time of night if we had let them know we wished to be called, going through snow and rain to get the doctor, sitting up all night, as I have seen them do, because they could not bear to leave when the boys were so sick, helping to put them in the ambulances, and then keeping track of them for days. When the boys did get out of the hospital, insisting that they stay at the hotel a little longer to get more strength. Then, afterward, they have shown me letters from the boys who appreciated all of this. Sometimes it was only a card, but even that meant much to those loving

(Continued on Page 10.)

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE TROUBLED THEATRE

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Notes of an Idle Week

AT the Lexington Theatre last week, as one number in the third program presented there by the Actors' Equity Association, Lionel Barrymore repeated the last act of "The Copperhead," by Augustus Thomas.

A huge playhouse of the kind more often built in the old, bosom-beating days, a playhouse packed to the doors with a jostling, friendly audience, the people in the great orchestra conscious of chins propped on remote gallery rails and aware of late-comers craning their necks in the topmost boxes. There had been all through the earlier part of the evening the familiar laughter and applause, the hubbub of a contented multitude, regaled with ditties and dancing, with chocolates and chaff. Even while the earlier scenes of "The Copperhead" unfolded there had been the familiar symptoms of the croup, as it usually manifests itself in our audiences when the play slackens, the stage is far away, and the players inaudible. Then the big scene—one of the most extraordinarily potent scenes ever written by an American playwright. Then the one actor standing there, able to still the big, restless audience to a breathless, moist-eyed, wondering hush, the one actor commanding easily every mind, easily touching every heart within reach of his voice.

And when it was over and amid that booming celebration which no claque can imitate, the player came before the curtain to bow his thanks, you said to yourself:

"Here is the essential thing in the theatre. Here is a—yes, let's say it, even if he is still alive—here is a great actor. Here is a *born* actor. He has something which no dramatic schools can teach, no weary povitiates can insure, no long truancies from the stage can kill. Not in his short lifetime was that art matured with which he wrought his spell a moment since. It was part of his birthright. One, two, three generations of the theatre spoke from behind those footlights tonight. And who shall say that spirits from old, long dismantled Green Rooms did not stand in the wings to listen?

"Surely this is the essential thing. If all the managers of our time were to retire tomorrow, the theatre would go on. If all the playwrights of our time were to throw away their pens to write no more, the theatre would go on. If the scenery were to be forgotten, the music to be stilled, the lights to be turned out, the theatre would go on. If every playhouse in America were to burn to the ground this night, the *theatre* would still go on, so long as each generation sees reborn the essential things—the art of such an actor as Lionel Barrymore."

A Benefit?

THE benefit performance given at the Manhattan Opera House last Sunday evening in honor of Barney Fagan, the old-time minstrel man, was a peculiarly flagrant example of the kind of abuse not often practiced on the public in recent seasons. The difference between the performance as announced and as given recalled faintly the managerial policy practiced by the King and the Duke down on the Mississippi when Huckleberry Finn and Aunt Polly were young. The majority of the players pledged in the advertisements did not appear. Eddie Leonard, Raymond Hitchcock, Bert Levy, Irving Berlin, Nora Bayes, Clifton Crawford, Marie Dressler, Chic Sales, Andrew Mack, Marilynn Miller, and Bert Williams—they were all in the wonderful program. There was not a vestige of them in the performance.

It was feared at first that the war in the theatre would involve the benefit, but there had been repeated assurances that both factions would bury the hatchet on this one evening for remembrance, to say nothing of auld lang syne. It was clearly intimated that the program would contain not only Miss Linda Haggard, who, having been "at liberty" for several seasons, went on strike with a whoop when the war was declared, but also Miss Phony Fitzhugh, late star of "The Hectic Honeymoon" and "Under Mabel's Bed," who joined the Fidelity as one little woman's protest against methods which were so frightfully lowering to the dignity of the stage. Not only these, however, but most of the promised players were missing.

If the defection was theirs, if, by a strange coincidence, the entire, widely scattered group all deserted with one accord at the eleventh hour, no statement to that effect was made to the indignant audience. Nothing whatever was said about refunding the money paid. From the master of ceremonies, the voluble Burr McIntosh, there was no explanation, no hint of an apology. On the contrary, Mr. McIntosh — recently returned from overseas, where, among other enterprises, he is remembered as having lectured the doughboys in Luxemburg on their profanity—rose to the painful emergency with an ingenious device. He blandly announced all the unheralded talent not as substitutes, rushing into the breach, but rather as delightful surprises, thrown for good measure into an already overflowing program.

For this particular episode the irritated public can scarcely be expected to fix the responsibility, and so, until the mystery is cleared, the whole stage remains just a trifle suspect. The next time there are some discouraging and conspicuous rows of empty seats at a benefit—any benefit—the management might do well to think of them as seats that would have been occupied by people who, unfortunately, attended the "Grand Testimonial" to Barney Fagan that Sunday night in the late Summer back in 1919.

Etruscus.

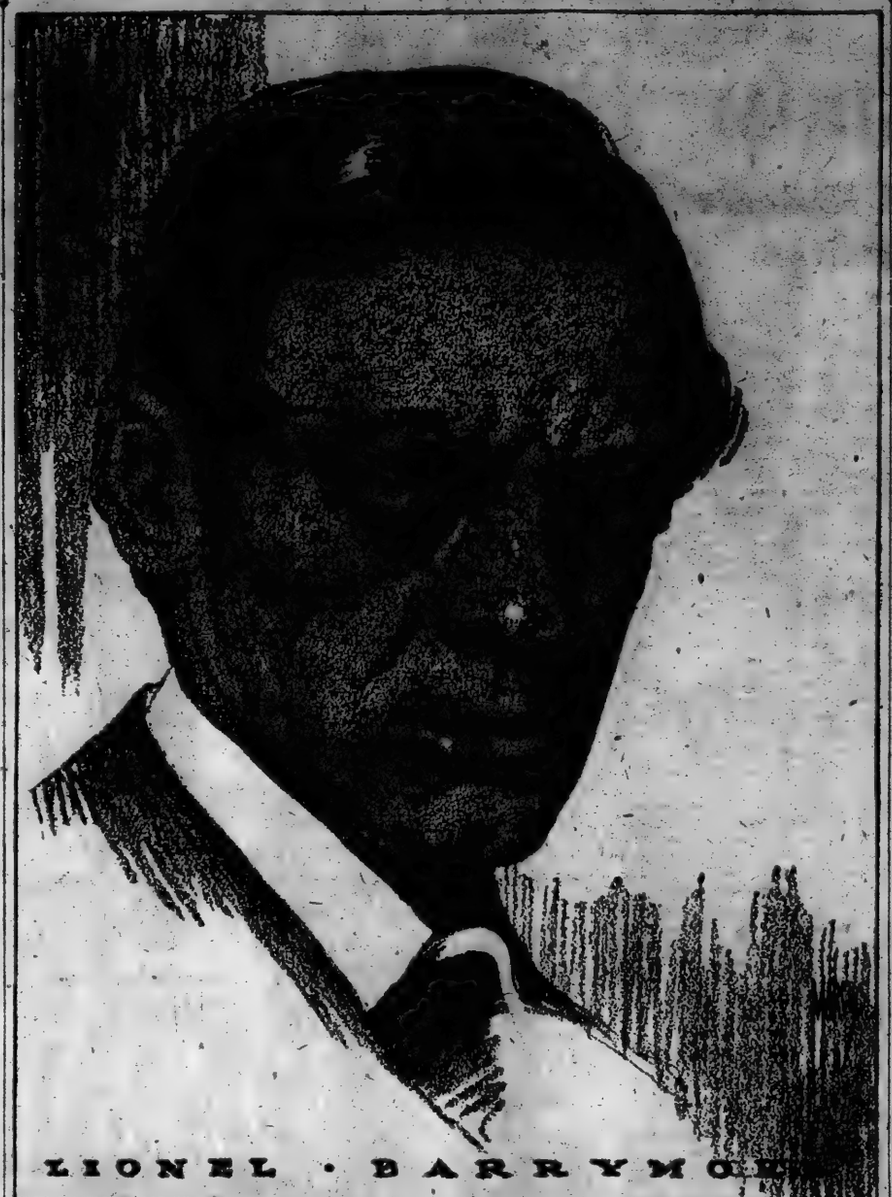
A WEEK'S hopeful cogitation has failed to suggest any plausible excuse for the extraordinary lapse in this column last week, when Lady Gregory was lauded as the sole outstanding woman playwright produced by the British Empire in this generation. The point was well enough taken, but unfortunately it was supported by ascribing to that delightful lady from the Abbey Theatre in Dublin the authorship of that beautiful tragedy, "Riders to the Sea," which, every one knows—or, as judging from the derisive mail, every one seems to know—was written by Synge.

The Castle Square.

WHEN the newly named Arlington Theatre reopened last week in Boston with the gold-chevroned Craigs and a notable company, including Rose Coghlan and Charles Dalton, appearing in a new play called "The Prisoner of the World," this report of the proceedings appeared in the amiable Transcript:

"In and about that pleasant and now almost venerable theatre which many of us—despite the new-fangled nomenclature—will always think of first as the Castle Square, there hung last evening the flavor of that almost demolished era, the time before the war. John Craig and Mary Young were opening a new season, just as in those remote days before they and most of the world besides tasted the bitterness, and met the adventures and misadventures, of anxious years of war. Everything—with an exception or two to be noted below—was quite as it should be, quite as when 'Castle Square' inevitably suggested a Craig régime. Evidently this Return from Elba was something for which the town had eagerly waited. The theatre door was besieged by throngs—you had to fight your way within: once inside you sensed the characteristic opening-night electricity crackling about the familiar auditorium, you saw the faces of veteran Castle Square 'fans,' you recognised former members of Craig companies scattered among the boxes, you heard a keyed-up audience applauding even the preliminary lighting of the footlights, and a little later, after the second act, you heard Mr. Craig and Miss Young make their grateful speeches just as of yore, you saw the huge baskets of flowers, you felt the surges of that family feeling that not even a play about the Kaiser would keep out of the reuniting of the Craigs and their audience, you saw the various members, familiar and unfamiliar, advance to receive each one his share of the friendly greeting—in short, it was a regular Castle Square first night."

Every theatre ought to be like that. Not one in New York is. Worse luck!



LIONEL BARRYMORE

The Eldest Son of the First Family of the American Stage, Who Has Been Playing at the Lexington Theatre in the Program of the Striking Actors and Whose Plans for This Season Call for His Appearance in "The Letter of the Law," an American Version of "La Robe Rouge" by Brieux.

TO BE CONTINUED?

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
John Ferguson	Fulton	May 12
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 28
Greenwich Village Follies	Greenwich Village	July 15
Actors' Equity Vaudeville	Lexington	Aug. 18
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
The Challenge (reopening)	Selwyn	Sept. 6

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THERE is not much hope, at the time these lines are written, that the Rialto will soon be offering the good old news that it was wont to disseminate in the past—the news that Gabriel Hokum had been engaged for a rôle in "Keep It Dark," that "Two Men and a Girl" will shortly terminate its engagement at the Alabaster Theatre owing to the fact that contracts entered into prior to its production here now call for its presentation on the road, and that the curtain on "Woof! Woof!" will rise promptly at 8:19, owing to the length of the performance.

In the meantime, except for the announced reopening of "The Challenge" last night, the stage of Broadway proper is at a standstill. There were times when it appeared that the small independent manager was about to profit by conditions—John D. Williams, Walter Hast, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, the Max D. Winer-Sigmund Romberg combination, and the Dodge-Pogany duo were among those who had hoped to bring plays to town while the famine was on—but the decision of the union to close all theatres of the P. M. A., whether or not they were housing P. M. A. attractions, has resulted in a leveling of the ranks so far as the managers were concerned.

John Cort is sufficiently confident of a rift in the clouds to announce "Roly Boly Eyes" for the Cort Theatre on Sept. 16—although it may be, of course, that Mr. Cort is planning a nonunion production in the event that the present negotiations between player and manager fall short of a happy ending. Mr. Cort, who put the Knickerbocker Theatre back on the map last season with "Listen, Lester," will also put a musical show in that house during the month—a revue entitled "Just a Minute," along the lines of and by the authors of "Listen, Lester."

As for "Roly Boly Eyes," this is the musical comedy which Edgar Allan Wolff has built around Eddie Leonard's favorite lyric, and the vaudevillian himself will be the star of the entertainment.

Not Andreyev's "Savva," but Masefield's "The Faithful" will be the opening production of the Theatre Guild's second season at the Garrick Theatre. In the meantime, "John Ferguson" continues to display signs of vitality at the Fulton Theatre, and stands an excellent chance of running far into the new season, even when faced with the multiple competition which the end of the strike will bring on. "John Ferguson," which was expected to run a week, has instead set the Theatre Guild solidly upon its feet financially, and at the very worst the organization will be able to operate for several seasons.

Frances White and William Rock, back from England, have severed their partnership for the first time this season. Miss White will become a Ziegfeld satellite once more, and will have a play in the next "Midnight Frolic." As for Mr. Rock, he has latterly become adept at the art of instructing chorus damsels in the way that they should dance, and he will probably divide his time between the staging of revues and occasional dips—or filers—into vaudeville.

Irvin S. Cobb's "Boys Will Be Boys"—a play having been made by Charles O'Brien Kennedy from the story of that name by Mr. Cobb—was revealed recently in Baltimore, which showed a strong inclination to like it. The piece is a rural comedy, and Mr. Cobb's Judge Priest is one of the characters, but not the principal one. Lester Lonergan, between sessions of the Fidelity council, directed the rehearsals.

Irene Bordoni is back from France and once more about to enter vaudeville. Her husband, Max Goetz, has acquired a play entitled "Collette Comes Across," in which Miss Bordoni may or may not be seen in the near future.

Tony Sarg's nimble marionettes will begin an engagement on Tuesday night in the theatre of the Provincetown Players at 133 Macdougal Street. The first week's program will be "Jack and the Beanstalk," and then will follow "A Victorian Romance," "Polly and Her Pals," "The Green Suit," and others. The engagement will be of four weeks' duration.

LONDON NOTES

THE same Robert Hichens that wrote "The Garden of Allah" and "Bella Donna" is evidently at work in his new play, "The Voice from the Minaret," which has just been produced at the Globe Theatre in London, with Norman McKinnel and Marie Lohr in the leading rôles. The first act is laid in Damascus, the others in England.

American plays, or plays of some American origin, still outnumber the natives of the London stage. Some of them current there now are "Business Before Pleasure," "The Cinderella Man," "Monsieur Beaucaire," (a musical version,) "Three Wise Fools," "His Little Widows," "Uncle Sam," ("Friendly Enemies" disguised for a brief run,) and "Daddies." "East Is West," "Too Many Cooks," and "Little Women" are announced for early productions there and London hears it is to have Ethel Barrymore in the Spring.

The success of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is still the talk of London. Since February it has been drawing the crowds to Hammersmith. It will run, they say, till well after the New Year. It celebrates its 250th performance this month. It will be followed by "John Ferguson," the St. John Ervine play which has been so conspicuously successful in New York.

For the first time in nine years a West End theatre is to enjoy the Gilbert and Sullivan repertory. All the operas are promised, and the advance sale of seats is large enough to warm the cockles of the Gilbertian heart.

Robert Lorraine, who has scored so big a success with the revival of "Cyrano," is to follow it with "Richard III." and "Henry V." But not for some time.

Henry Ainley, the brilliant English actor, who once toured this country with Maude Adams in "The Pretty Sister of José," but who has not been seen here since he advanced to the front rank of English players, is to embark this season as an actor-manager, or, at least, in a managerial partnership with Gilbert Miller. His first play will be "Reputation," as they are calling the London version of the Tolstoy tragedy played here by John Barrymore as "Redemption."

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:

As a performer who appeared at the Barney Fagan benefit last night at the Manhattan Opera House, before an audience that was disappointed at the non-appearance of the majority of the stars announced, may I thank you for the manner in which THE TIMES wrote up the affair?

There should be a law that would forever put a stop to the custom of artists permitting themselves to be advertised when they have no idea whatsoever of appearing, and this law ought to be applicable to managers who bill stars without their permission. There is too much of this sort of thing, and the sooner it is stopped the better for all concerned.

In the hundreds of benefits where I have appeared during the war I have noted that in the majority of cases it has been those stars most widely announced who have been conspicuous by their absence.

Sept. 1, 1919. HOUDINI.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, Charles King in "Dream Stars"; Ted Lewis and Jazz Band, Creole Fashion Plate, Arnaut Brothers, Walter Brower, and others.

COLONIAL—"Chicken Chow Mein," (musical comedy,) with Jay Gould and Flo Lewis, written by Herman Timberg; Barr Twins, Hermine Shone and Jack Denny, Fallon and Brown, Stanley and Birnes, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Frisco and Loretta McDermott, Carlos Sebastian, Olga Myra and Arthur Anderson in "Bubbles"; Dooley and Sales, Mlle. Diane and Jan Rubini, Olsen and Johnson, and others.

ALHAMBRA—Nonette, Joe Rolley, "On the Ragged Edge," Kranz and La Salle, "A Sculptor's Garden," the Shirley Sisters, Dancing Dorans, and others.

New Equity Shows

AT the Lexington Theatre tomorrow night the Actors' Equity Association will enter upon its fourth week with another change of program. The feature of the program will be a one-act play by Philip Moeller entitled "Up at Montefiaso." In the cast will appear Helen Ware, Ralph Morgan, and Frederick Burt. Also on the program will be Walter Hampden in a scene from "Hamlet"; Evelyn Nesbit, Robert Emmet Keane, and Eugene Strong in "Filum Flam"; Lillian Russell and Dan Healy, Reginald Barlow, Jack Squires, Sam Ash, Rusko Bogislav, assisted by Wahaley Talaroff and the Balalaika Orchestra; Farber Sisters, Adelaide and Hughes, Charles Judels, and John Charles Thomas.

The association will take over the Lenox Theatre, at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, tomorrow night, offering four one-act plays. These will be "The Shadow of the Glen," by Synge; "The Flying Prince," by Peggy Wood; "A Protestation Rehearsal," and Susan Glaspell's play, "Suppressed Desires." In the cast will be Peggy Wood, Ernest Truex, Hilda Spong, Constance Binney, Faire Binney, Paula Marinoff, Ann Mason, Marion Buckler, Beth Martin, Margot Farley, Marion Coakley, Henrietta Lee, Daisy Belmore, Ernest Glendinning, Henry Stephenson, J. M. Kerrigan, A. G. Andrews, Sidney Blackmer, Alphons Ethier, and P. S. Kelly. Dorothy Dickson and Carl Hyson will dance.

"It's Up to You," a musical comedy, will be offered at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, tomorrow, with a cast including Sam Bernard, Bernard Granville, the Four Dooleys, James J. Corbett, Van and Schenck, Marie Dressler, Ted Lewis, and William J. Kelly.

The Roger Gray Revue, seen here last week, will be in Newark early in the week, and probably will return to New York late in the week.

ECHOES OF A STUBBORN STRIKE

WHEN, at last, this era of unrest is over, a majority of those who have followed this strike closely are going to look back upon it as the most interesting period through which the theatre has passed in many years. Chiefly, it is likely to be remembered as a period of explanations, a time when George M. Cohan became deadly serious and many of those usually of serious mind became—although not always with intention—comic.

The strike has altered no one quite so much as George Cohan. To use his own words at a Fidelity meeting, he has been "hurt terribly hurt." Not even the most radical Equitarian can question the fact that Cohan, throughout his acting and managing career, has been a better friend of the actors than he has of the managers. There is even a story—and it comes with authority—that Cohan was prepared to toss a bombshell into the managers' camp as long ago as the Claridge luncheon, the luncheon at which the Equity officials were first asked to meet the managers to talk over the terms of a new contract.

The managers knew in a general way what the contract demands of the Equity would be, and, knowing, too, that the actors were prepared to ask more than they would be content with, they were prepared also to refuse. What no one knew at the time was that Cohan was prepared to astonish his fellow-managers by a flat declaration, in front of the actors, that the latter were entitled to practically everything that they were asking for.

This was the situation when Francis Wilson, making the first speech for the actors, was unlucky enough to begin on a note which, although far from hostile, was sufficiently belligerent to give the managers cause for offense.

"Five years ago," he is reported to have said, "the actor came before you with his hat in his hand. It is different today."

There is, to be sure, no certain way of figuring these things, but it is at least an odds-on bet that Francis Wilson's "hat-in-the-hand" speech was the indirect cause of the actors, stagehands, and musicians' strike. It led, almost immediately, to a wordy battle between Mr. Wilson and David Belasco, in the course of which the latter, raising his hand dramatically on high, called upon the heavens to witness that he "would be carried feet first from his theatre" before he permitted an actor to dictate to him.

Cohan, although he indulged in no such melodramatic outburst, was something more than annoyed by the tone of the proceedings, and later joined with the rest of the managers in opposing the principal concession which the actors asked—payment for all extra matinees. That the demand was just Cohan subsequently admitted—as did the other managers when they granted it ten days ago in the new contract—but the fact remains that he opposed it along with the others.

Mr. Cohan's attitude when the strike came is in part explained by this story. He was indeed "terribly hurt." Knowing his own feelings toward the performer, he saw only the injustices of the strike, and none of its justices. From the beginning he has fought it bitterly—more bitterly, perhaps, than any other theatrical manager. He worked like a demon the day following the calling of the strike to get "The Royal Vagabond" into condition to reopen. He went into the cast and each evening he pretended to make light of the situation by bringing a few allusions to it into play, but he derived no joy from the laughter which followed. Even then the thing was deadly serious to him.

At the Fidelity meetings, although the spirit of levity has been fairly general among the speakers, Cohan has continued the serious man most of the time. When he has not been speaking he has generally sat in the background with his head in his hands; when he has spoken it has been for the most part not only seriously but fervidly. It has been only at long intervals that he has shaken the burden from his shoulders long enough to indulge in a jest. One of these was when he took office as President of the organization and had stood for five minutes while the Fidelity members cheered him. The crowd literally went crazy.

Leaning far over toward the table at which the newspaper men sat, Cohan spoke his first words as President of the Actors' Fidelity League.

"I hope the gentlemen of the press will kindly make note of the fact," he said, "that Mr. Cohan received his usual reception when he entered the room."

For the rest his remarks have been serious enough. "Whatever happens," was one of them, "I do not think I shall ever produce again. I do not think I shall ever act again"—an expression which encouraged all present by the fact that it was not too definite.

In presenting his $100,000 check to the organization he coined a line which is likely to live much longer than the strike. It was: "That's the kind of a little guy I am," and the Equity has already used it plentifully and effectively in the burlesques in its various shows.

In times like these one has but to stand upon a street corner to hear almost anything. Quite the wildest of the week's rumors has had it that the actors, prior to the turmoil, had the foresight to install a dictaphone in the offices of the managers' association, and that all that passed at its meetings is the property of the Equity. Were that true, it is safe to say, a settlement of the difficulty would be at least eleven DAYS AWAY.

Chicago, not quite so close to the centre of action, is not taking the strike so seriously as is New York. Writes Percy Hammond in The Chicago Tribune, apropos of the opening of "On the Hiring Line," at the Blackstone in the face of the strike and the strikers:

"It was the mildest-mannered strike that ever tried to scuttle a show shop. For instance, when Miss Evelyn Gosnell of 'Up in Mabel's Room' alighted with agitation from her car at her post of duty she was greeted by Harry J. Powers, the manager of the theatre, and welcomed to the party. The debonair William Courtenay, in what is known as faultless evening attire, languished in the foyer and talked amiably of other things to Mr. Tyler and the journalists. As Miss Hazel Dawn and Miss Gilda Leary kept vigil they were entertained by conversation with their nefarious foemen, the managers. Miss Francine Larrimore, with a company of friends, including Miss Grace La Rue and Hale Hamilton, remained aloof from the hostilities and stood with dignity and composure upon the threshold of the Blackstone Hotel."

"The Mystery of Forty-eighth Street," or "Why Do the Stagehands Not Strike at the Playhouse?" seems to be explained by the announced determination of William A. Brady to carry on no matter what happens. Desirous of keeping their record perfect, so runs the story, the union heads make no attempt to close "At 9:45" because it can be presented, after a fashion, without stage help, and would be if the emergency arises. Most of the play is presented in one scene, and a note on the program informs the audience that the other two scenes will be indicated by a "black screen." If it so happens that the stagehands fail to drop around some night.

The amusing imperishability of Lillian Russell was never more apparent than when she appeared, radiant and stately, on the stage of a Second Avenue theatre last Wednesday evening to speak her mind about managers. She said that the time had come not only when the managers could not rehearse choruses for endless weeks without pay, but when they couldn't relieve rehearsals by cursing the girls.

"Mr. Belasco says we are all children," said Miss Russell, who didn't appear to mind the epithet greatly. "Well, the managers formed a union to take the candy away from the children. So now we have decided to grow up. I am twenty-one this evening."

This was not meant to be taken literally, it seemed, for in the next breath Miss Russell lightly mentioned having been on the stage for "more than twenty-five years." She didn't say how much more, but, as she looked a shade under thirty, no one pressed the question.

More plays are in rehearsal hereabout than is generally realized, and when finally the atmosphere clears a number of managers will be in position to open their plays immediately. Walter Hast, for example, has no fewer than three plays in rehearsal—all with Equity casts, incidentally—and when the ban is lifted it may be that all three will be promptly produced here. Only one of them is definite.

On the other hand, many of the big musical shows, such as the "Gaieties," will require several weeks to reconstruct. The principal prop of this entertainment in the old days was Ed Wynn, who transferred his activities to the sidewalk when the strike came. It has been freely reported that Wynn "never will be seen on Broadway again," but the memories of managers are no longer than those of the rest of us, and it is likely that the Wynn services will be in hot demand by the producers for numerous years to come.

William Collier continues to be the life of the party so far as the Fidelity organization is concerned. About a week ago George White, desiring to pay tribute to Louis Mann's loquacity, said in a speech before a Fidelity meeting: "I'm afraid I haven't the command of the English language which Mr. Mann enjoys."

Later Collier sought him out. "You were wrong about Louis's having command of the English language," he told White. "He hasn't got command of it; he's lost control of it."

THE STRIKE AND OPPORTUNITY

PROMINENT among the items to be entered on the credit side of this strike is the "discovery"—and the quotation marks are used advisedly—of Jim Barton. Barton is the eccentric dancer who came on the Lexington Theatre stage as a substitute for Ed Wynn on the second night of the Equity's operation of that house, and who scored a success of the sort that would probably have his name in electric lights by this time had it happened on Broadway and under managerial auspices. From a performer's standpoint Barton has been the most important person of the strike.

After he had made his hit it was reported that he had come out of burlesque, but none of the strictly Broadway crowd knew what he had been doing there. They imagined, after the fashion of Broadway, that Barton was their own discovery; that burlesque had been permitting his light to twinkle unseen in some obscure corner. But the facts are otherwise. The patrons of the Columbia and Hurtig and Seamon's are surely entitled to a gentlemanly chuckle apiece at Broadway's "discovery" of Barton.

It so happens that he is rapturously known to burlesque audiences. One of the funniest things of the contemporary corporeal school of humor is his boxing match in the "Twentieth Century Maids," with which he was featured for the last five years. Regularly is he knocked flat on his back—and regularly does he rise with the anger of battle in his eyes and an "I'll kill him" on his lips, only just as regularly to be knocked flat on his back again. And, surely, when a man is addressed as part of a "Hello bunch!" and answers indignantly, "Whaddye think we are, bananas?" he is no mean figure in our comic life.

Twenty-three of his twenty-eight years have been spent in the theatre. His nimble feet must have helped him in the novelty skating act he did in vaudeville—one imagines that his ample poise helped him during his dark years in the ten-twent-thirt. He was scheduled for a Broadway appearance in the Winter Garden "Passing Show" in rehearsal when the Equity strike was called—after three days of rehearsal he joined the Equity and walked out.

Like many, Barton took to hanging about the stage of the Lexington Theatre during rehearsals, and it was here that some one saw him indulging in his peculiar style of dancing. He was asked to appear in the entertainment as a dancer, but insisted that he must be permitted to sing also. Accordingly, he sang—thereby arousing no more than the average enthusiasm—and then danced—whereupon, with both feet, he landed.

THERE are numerous players in the cast of "At 9:45" who would not be there were it not for the strike, and at least two who are being given practically their first stage opportunities because of it. Prior to their appearances in this play, one of them had played a single week on the professional stage, and the other, not at all.

Leo Mielziner, Jr., jumped into the hero's rôle—that of the returned army man upon whom unjust suspicion falls—at a few days' notice. Mielziner had a single week's stage appearance before taking over this part—and he played a small rôle in the tryout of an English play, entitled "The Purple Mask," in Washington in the Spring. He had been a Sergeant in the Tank Corps during the war, and his week's stage experience had been more in the nature of toying with the footlights than anything else. Prior to the war he had been connected with a Wall Street house, and at no time classed among stagestruck youth.

He happened, however, to be a friend of Grace George's, (Mrs. William A. Brady,) and when the strike depleted the Brady company the producer was only too glad to send for him and give him a trial. His performance of Captain Jim Everett was good from the beginning, and has been steadily improving as the young actor acquired poise. He is now considered so good by Mr. Brady that that astute producer has given him a contract for a number of years, and his future is practically assured.

The case of Lamist Esler—it is not misspelled—is similar. He was an acquaintance of John Cromwell's. Mr. Brady's stage director, and himself as actor in "At 9:45," and his entry into the cast was in large part the result of a joke. When the strike came Esler jokingly told Cromwell that he was as good an actor as anybody, but a new cast was recruited without him.

Then one of the new actors, Harry Green by name, failed to report at the theatre one night—it turned out that he had joined the Equity in the afternoon. Esler, telephoned for by Cromwell, came to the theatre in his evening clothes, which the part demanded, and walked on the stage practically with the part in his hand. For the first night he "winged" it—which is an actors' expression meaning that he picked it up as he stood in the wings awaiting his entrance, but on the second night he knew it. It is a small rôle, to be sure, but Esler does something more than "get by."

Before this adventure Esler was successively Harvard student, explorer, writer, editor, Wall Street broker, and soldier. Newport and the Sahara desert both know him well, which, at least, indicates versatility. When this country declared war Esler enlisted in the old Seventh, and was later transferred to the Sixty-ninth, with which he served in France. He saw eight months' service in the trenches, and was with Jerry Kilmer when he met his death.

Portia Hamilton, the Naughtiest Equestrian in "Happy Days" at the Hippodrome.

OPERA STAR CLIMBS HIGH

CLIMBING the Bolivian Andes by unfrequented ways, lunching in open air at 40 below zero, entertaining Northern Argentina, the young Metropolitan soprano, Claudia Muzio, spent her Summer holidays in Buenos Aires, where Winter lasts from June to September. She had arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, on June 3, and found the great tunnel route over the mountains closed to every one, snow so deep and wind so strong that even airplanes could not pass. A chance remained in the nearer tropical North. The party of singers, with a secretary from the West Indies, picked up en route, sailed three days on the Pacific back to Antofagasta, and on June 10 took train there, crossing the continental divide at 13,000 feet above the sea.

In a letter to Edward Siedle, the Metropolitan technical director, Miss Muzio told of the trip. It was a day and a night before the travelers arrived at Uyuni, Bolivia, and another railroad company made up a special train for them to proceed. "We left for a little place called Atocha, reaching there early in the morning—40 below outside, and no steam on our Pullmans, as they use wood to run their trains. We were all very sick unto death, nearly frozen, although every one of us was bound from head to foot with wool and furs, but we could not get warm. Well, they told us to get off and have breakfast at the hotel, before the automobile came to take us on the next stage of the journey," the letter adds.

"Words can never express how the hotel looked, a little stone hut, with the bare ground for its floor, and stifling heat within. We told them to set the table out on the lawn, and there we breakfasted in the icy air. Then came the motor, and we had to leave all our seventeen trunks behind us, to be brought on mule-back. From Tupiza, Bolivia, where we lunched at noon, it was harder going. What with blow-outs and all of us getting out to help push up some of the steep grades on the mountains, we arrived at La Quiaca, Argentina, at 9 P. M., all of us hardly able to get out after the rough riding and many hard bumps our driver gave us.

"We put up at the Grand Royal Hotel, with one candle in each room for light and an old-time pump out in the courtyard, where every fellow had to go to wash—it was only 20 below zero there. The night passed after a fashion, and after having breakfast in the bar we went for our train on the morning of the 13th, wondering what would be our luck. Imagine—the Minister of Argentine Railroads, the Directors of the line, and Señor B——, of the Colon Opera management, had a most wonderful special train, with every service de luxe, waiting for us. Arriving at Jujuy, we stayed overnight in our train, and the following night reached Tucumar."

Their troubles were over, for "in another hour the train was speeding over the main line to Buenos Aires, where the six days' journey ended next evening, directors and impresario meeting the singers at the station. Miss Muzio had arrived just a fortnight behind schedule, and had only a night's rest before the opera company called its delayed rehearsal of "Loreley." In Catalani's work—sung in New York last February by the Chicago stars—the "baby of the Metropolitan" made her Buenos Aires début. She sang later in "Tosca," when the temperamental Argentinos "rained flowers on the stage." Some of the blossoms were inclosed in her letter to Mr. Siedle.

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23d St. Near 6th Av. — MARSHALL MONTGOMERY & CO. Brooks & George, Chinese Jazz Trio, Skipper & Kastrup, Dorothy Glah, in "Nurse Nell." Cont. 1 to 11.
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. — RITA GOULD, Moran & Mack, Frank Sheffard & Co., Rudinoff, Frank Mullane, Barry Girls, Walters & Walters, Roland Travers & Co., others.
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Lambert, Jones & Sylvester, 7 others.
B. Theatre, Mrs. Charlie Chaplin. Reserved
Loew's New York Theatre & Roof
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MABEL NORMAND in

RIALTO
TIMES SQUARE
HUGO RIESENFELD, Director.
Beginning TODAY, 1 P. M.
PERSHING WEEK
Robert Warwick
in a Paramount-Artcraft Picture
"TOLD IN THE HILLS"
PERSHING'S LIFE Told on the Screen
AMERICAN FESTIVAL OVERTURE With Chorus

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HUGO RIESENFELD Director
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
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BEGINNING today at 1 P. M. GEORGE LOANE TUCKER'S production of "THE MIRACLE MAN," which has been hailed by critics as the greatest motion picture ever produced, will be shown continuously at the RIVOLI.
¶ This marvelous PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT picture, which has just completed a two weeks' engagement at the George M. Cohan Theatre at a $2.00 scale of prices, will be shown at the RIVOLI at the regular prices of admission.
¶ Mr. Riesenfeld, in his enthusiasm for this wonderful story of human lives, has cancelled all his previous bookings to enable him to present "THE MIRACLE MAN" at the RIVOLI for two consecutive weeks.

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COMMENCING TO-DAY
THOS. H. INCE Presents
DOROTHY DALTON
In a Paramount-Artcraft Picture
"The Market of Souls"
A Powerful, Touching Picture of Human Hearts Struggling Through the Darkness, Finding at Last the Light.
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DeKalb, Brooklyn (Mon., Tues., Wed.)
Fulton, Brooklyn (Mon., Tues., Wed.)
Paisee, Brooklyn (Mon., Tues., Wed.)
Lincoln Square (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
Greeley Square (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
Victoria (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
Boulevard (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
National (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
Orpheum (Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.)
American (Thurs., Fri., Sat.)
42nd St. (Sat., Sun.)
Broadway, Brooklyn (Tues., Wed.)
116th St. (Sat., Sun.)
96th St. (Fri.)
7th Ave. (Thurs., Fri.)
Bijou, Brooklyn (Thurs.)
Burland. (Thurs., Fri.)
Warwick, Brooklyn (Sept. 15, 16, 17.)
Circle (Thurs., Fri.)

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Direction ..... JACK EATON
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"The World and Its Woman"
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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

GEORGE M. COHAN—"The Lost Battalion," a picture based on the lost battalion of New York's 77th Division. Several of the original characters will be seen in the film, including Major Gen. Robert Alexander, Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, Major McMurty, Captain Cullen, Lieutenant Arthur McKeogh, and Lieutenant Kaiser.

STRAND—Geraldine Farrar in "The World and Its Woman," a Goldwyn film written by Thompson Buchanan and directed by Frank Lloyd, with Lou Tellegen at the head of the supporting cast, and others of the company including May Giraci, Frances Marion, Alexander B. Francis, Edward J. Connelly, and Naomi Childers. Also a Chester-Outing scenic, "Where They Go Rubbering"; Topics of the Day and Strand Topical Review. Strand Symphony Orchestra of fifty will play the overture from "Tannhaeuser," and Carlo Ferretti will sing the prologue from "Pagliacci."

RIVOLI—George Loane Tucker's "The Miracle Man," transferred from the George M. Cohan Theatre, is beginning a two weeks' engagement at the Rivoli, where it will be shown continuously. Hugo Reisenfeld has composed several new numbers for the musical score.

RIALTO—"Told in the Hills," a Paramount-Artcraft picture with Robert Warwick as its star; adapted by Will M. Ritchey from the novel of Marah Ellis Ryan; cast includes Ann Little, Wanda Hawley, Eileen Percy, and others. "Pershing Week" will be celebrated with the "American Festival March," by Hugo Reisenfeld, and "When the Boys Come Marching Home," sung by James Irving. Minor films will be "The Rajah," a comedy, and the Rialto Magazine.

CENTRAL—"Checkers," a screen version of Henry M. Blossom's play of the same name, directed by Richard Stanton, with a cast including Thomas J. Carrigan, Jean Acker, Ellen Cassity, Robert Elliot, Bertram Marburgh, Freeman Barnes, Ed Sedgwick, and Tammany Young, presented by William Fox, opened Aug. 24.

BROADWAY—"The Grim Game," with Houdini, written by Arthur B. Reeve, directed by Irvin Willat, a Paramount-Artcraft picture, opened Aug. 25.

LYRIC—Helen Keller's "Deliverance," with Etna Ross, Ann Mason, Roy Stewart, Elmo Lincoln, Betty Schade, Tula Belle, Charlotte Mesreau, and Jenny Lind, opened Aug. 18.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET—"Evangeline," with Mariam Cooper, and "Kathleen Mavourneen," with Theda Bara, presented by William Fox, opened Aug. 19.

PARK—"The Right to Happiness," a Universal picture, starring Dorothy Phillips, presented by S. L. Rothapfel, directed by Allen Holubar. Accompaniment of choral numbers by Russian Cathedral Quartet and Balalaika Orchestra; opened Aug. 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—First half, beginning today: "Evangeline," "Love Insurance" (omitted today,) "In Switzerland," "He Did and He Didn't;" second half: Ethel Clayton in "The Sporting Chance," Harry Morey in "The Gamblers," and other films.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Enid Bennett in "The Virtuous Thief;" vaudeville.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Monday, Charlie Chaplin in "Shanghaied" and Mrs. Chaplin in "Home"; Tuesday and Wednesday, Eugene O'Brien in "A Perfect Lover," and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "A Sisterly Scheme"; Thursday, William Desmond in "Dangerous Waters"; Friday, Bessie Love in "Over the Garden Wall"; Saturday, Mitchell Lewis in "A Fool's Gold"; Sunday, H. B. Warner in "For a Woman's Honor."

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, Elsie Ferguson in "A Society Exile"; Wednesday and Thursday, Constance Talmage in "Happiness a la Mode"; Friday and Saturday, Harry Morey in "The Gamblers."

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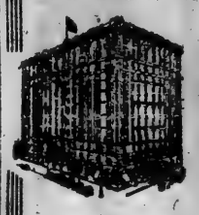
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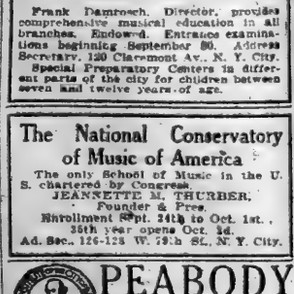
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"AL" WOODS ON THE STRIKE

Manager Thinks the Actors Will Regret It, But Is Still More Interested in Plays

"THE strike had to come," said A. H. Woods, theatrical manager. "I think the actors are wrong, but they had to try it themselves. They would never be satisfied till they did. If that's the way they want to work, let 'em go ahead. When they find they are worse off that way they'll go back to the old way.

"Maybe I'm wrong, but that's how it looks to me. I never have any trouble with actors myself. In fact, I never knew how many friends I had in the crowd till this thing came along.

"People said it could never happen, but it did. Everything turns to the unions nowadays. But the unions will put the actor at the mercy of everybody else. No matter how well he is doing, if the buttonhole makers go out he must quit too."

Ethel Barrymore has made the statement that the actors were developing through the strike a consciousness of their craft. When it was suggested to Mr. Woods that in the end such a feeling might work to public advantage he shook his head.

"If the actor develops more pride in his profession isn't he likely to become a better actor?" was the next question.

"Just the opposite," answered the manager. "He'll think it makes no difference what he does. He's a member of the union and we've all got to take him anyhow. It cost many a better actor than another, but doesn't stand as well in the union, he'll never get his chance till the other fellow dies. That's the way unions always work. Maybe the actors want things that way. Maybe they think they will feel better walking around the streets at their ease, knowing that it doesn't make any difference what they do or how they do it."

"But suppose the union should simply take care of the business interests of the members, seeing that everybody got justice so far as his merit went—would you be opposed to that?" Here the producer of plays expressed himself in one of his most characteristic statements:

"I don't know anything about that kind of unionism and what I don't know about I can't talk about. I think the actors are wrong now, but I think they'll find it out before long."

"Where do you place the service of the actor in your business?"

"He builds my play. I must have him, but if the play, the plan, isn't right, he isn't much use. A good actor's got to have the part that will give him his chance. Sometimes with an all-star cast you can drag a piece into a kind of success for a little while, but it isn't the real thing."

"What makes a piece actor?"

"Nobody can tell. There's been writing about it."

"Will study and practice make a natural gift better?"

"No, they won't change the power to draw. An actor or actress can learn to do some tricks better by study. But whatever makes an audience want to see a certain man or woman on the stage—either it's there or it isn't. Sometimes when the play fails people will go away saying, 'That was rotten, but there's one good part in it.' Then you know that only actor has what I'm talking about."

In spite of his friendliness toward the men and women of the stage as individuals, it was easy to see that many statements of their status left Mr. Woods cold. Only when the talk turned to the play was he keenly interested.

"I read the plays that come in here myself," he said, as earnestly as a fiction magazine editor might speak of his hunt for the rare manuscript. Perhaps no two figures in New York's human hedge-podge are more unlike than A. H. Woods and Jenny Hills Alden, the gray-haired editor of Harper's Magazine. Yet at this point they meet.

His Own Twin Sister.

"If I like a play myself," he went on, "I know other people will like it. Anyhow I want to see how it looks on the stage. That's really the whole game. I want to see new plays and if I like one enough to pay $15,000 or $16,000 for my seat, I put it on. Then the next man can see it for $2. And if they keep coming, I make money.

"Sometimes I go in deep. There's a piece that's made me do something I never did before," and he pointed to a "script" on his desk. "Without any tryout, I'm going to put on two companies to open in New York and Chicago at the same time. It's a sure thing."

"What makes a play a sure thing?"

"It's got to amuse the public. It doesn't have to be new or different. People want to go on seeing themselves over and over—seeing what they are used to, what they understand. And they want everything straightened out. I saw a play that was a grand piece of construction—made just right. I admired him, way it was put together. But it will never go, on my word, because it leaves you cold.

"Look at 'The Lion and the Mouse.' That was one of the biggest successes in the world. The lesson: Show up the poor girl come out ahead of the rich man."

"Then you think sympathy for the under dog is an emotion to be counted on in the American audience?"

The Sure-Fire Factor.

"Sure fire every time, if you handle it right. They say I depend on risky plays for hits. That's all wrong. People may go to a play the first time because they think it's going to be risky. But no play ever made a real hit that didn't have something else. Whatever anybody says, my plays are not that kind. When they make hits they do it because they amuse or thrill people.

"A good title is half. Very few pieces go on under the original titles. One of mine had a name that sounded smooth but didn't say anything. One day I happened to hear a line from the play itself, and it struck me all of a sudden. It was clear from the moment I saw the title. It went too. I find that when I feel sure about things people other people feel the same way to make me go."

In other words, here is one manager who doesn't idle his own taste under a "give the people what they want" pretense. He frankly gives the people what he wants. He doesn't want Shakespeare. Yet if William wearied of his interpreters and came back to explain himself, it isn't at all unlikely that he might pass by the learned professors and stop on the sidewalk where sits "Al" Woods to watch the world go by. They might even rewrite "Taming of the Shrew" together, so as to make a real farce of it. At any rate, the two managers would like each other, no matter what each thought of his friend's productions. For each put all he had into the stage pot. And Shakespeare himself might have spoken these words about one of his first nights—though as it happens it was Woods who spoke them:

"You've lived with your play all these months and yet you don't know what it really is like. You want to know if it's a boy or a girl, and if it is going to live and grow—the way a woman feels about her baby."

ACTORS AND TRADE UNIONS

Shackles of Managers Exchanged for Chains of Closed Shop, Says Miss Starr

By FRANCES STARR.

AS an actress I think I can ask for a hearing without arousing the suspicion that I am "for the managers." There is no one who has deplored more sincerely this upheaval in the theatre, this bitter fight of brother against brother. It is sad to see men and women of the highest intelligence shouting stupid slogans and hurling low abuse against their best friends—all in one breath. Unfortunately, the public is enjoying the show.

The majority have an idea that the actors have at last joined together to do away with the wrongs of the theatre. These wrongs centre in the popular imagination, chiefly about the chorus girl who has had to buy her own shoes and rehearse many weeks—without salary in some instances. Now the chorus girl can be considered a part of the acting profession just so long as she uses the chorus as an entrance to the theatre, and through ambition and a desire to work becomes an aspirant for creative work. Otherwise she represents a unit in a form of work that is mechanical and not creative.

The public does not realize that the present situation is no longer a dispute between the manager and the actor. The vital issue now is that an interpretative art has been taken out of the hands of its interpreters and turned over to the Federation of Labor. As far as the Actors' Equity Association is concerned, it now has just as much individuality as any other unit of the labor union. As for the actors, they have plunged themselves into an abyss that spells mediocrity and personal annihilation. We are now in the hands of union labor, an excellent thing for labor, but a death-blow to the artist. You can just as well try to unionize the art of painting and compel the public to buy all canvases produced and line their walls with hideous travesties of a great art in order to give absolute justice and equality to all the misguided men who think they can paint. You cannot unionize a quality.

Nobody can define the mysterious force that makes one person able to touch the heart and draw a tear where another leaves one cold and unmoved. If men who are trained in the organization of labor can foster and develop and guide a quality so subtle that in its expression hours and years of work, sacrifice, and personal suffering are necessary for its perfection, it will be a miracle beyond wildest imaginings.

My early beginnings would make the downtrodden chorus girl's lot look roseate. I started in a stock company and played four parts a week at a salary of $10 and furnished my own wardrobe. I was in a formative stage and expected to make sacrifices. It was nothing to me to get up at 7 o'clock in order to go shopping before rehearsals to buy material for the clothes I was to make myself, to wear on the stage, then play two performances a day and study late at night. I state this merely to show that I have not always been fed from the golden spoon of theatrical success.

I feel that as far as the managers are concerned it is of far less importance for them to win this fight than for the theatre to be returned to the actor, but not to the Federation of Labor. In the heat of their enthusiasm the Actors' Equity Association made good the growing tendency toward the "closed shop" by allying their organization with the Federation of Labor, thereby not only undertaking to force the managers to come to their terms, but actually forcing the actor who did not agree with their ideas and ideals into a position that abolished his personal freedom.

I congratulate the men and women who struggled to make the actors' condition in the theatre better, but I deplore the lack of vision which permitted them, in order to gain power, to sell their artist's birthright—freedom—to an outside force that, by its very nature, cannot understand creative work or guide it.

Who but an artist could possibly comprehend and sympathize with the director who might wait a week to catch an actor or actress in the right mood to attack a difficult emotional scene? Yet I have seen that happen many times. But the average person does not realize that actors are not performers until after the creative moment, and while we go on improving and polishing our scenes continually the real spark occurs at the inspired moment of creation. After that we can go on endlessly repeating it. Whoever may guide the destiny of the theatre in the future, let them be free from any outside interference and with at least some artistic perception, some understanding of the actors' quality.

Many of the actresses who are making impassioned pleas for justice and liberty in the name of the Actors' Equity Association know that they are selling their liberty. Yet through a sense of "loyalty" they feel that they must remain true to the "actors' cause." The actor has vanished from the fighting horizon now and the trade unions are directing this strange and tragic spectacle. The only hope that I can see is in the Actors' Fidelity League—as long as it maintains the ideals that dominate it now and does not become an ally of any outside or inside faction. The men and women who have joined it in good faith represent the independent spirits of the theatre who want to work and create and try to reach a higher level of artistic expression and know that that will be impossible if governed by a machine so completely at variance with artistic endeavor.

The moral or legal question of a great organization countenancing and encouraging the breaking of contracts—or the mistakes in the management of the theatre that led to this unhappy situation—it is impossible for me to discuss. My interest lies entirely with the actor and the art of acting, and the only thing that we can do is to pray and fight to save ourselves from exchanging chains for shackles. Let us understand at once that we cannot turn our profession into a trade without disaster to the very foundation upon which it rests—the actor's individuality and freedom of expression.

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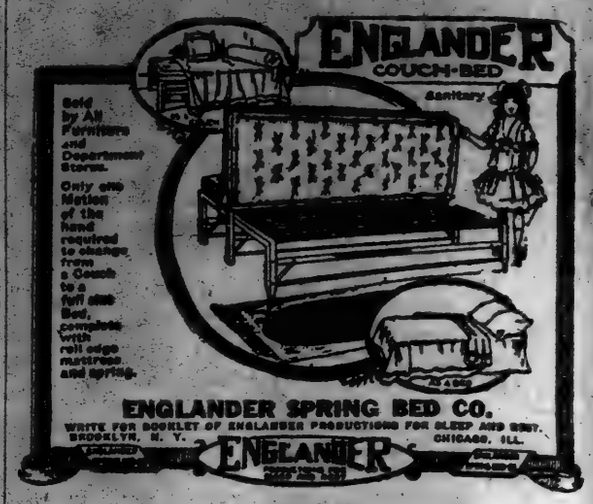

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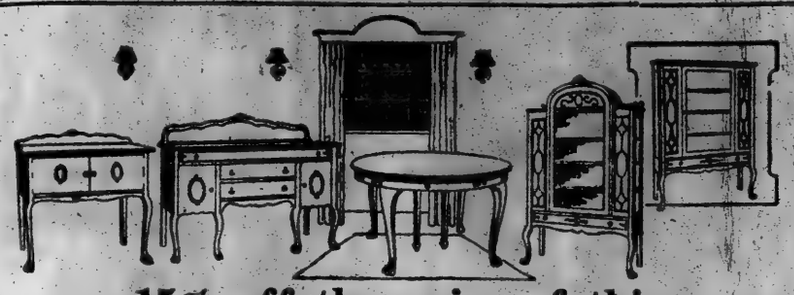

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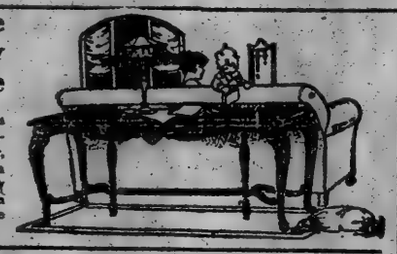

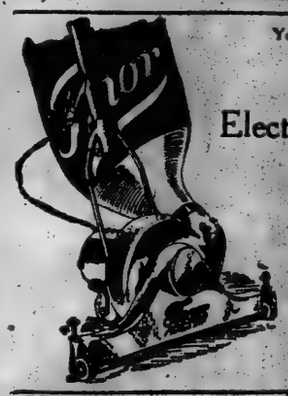

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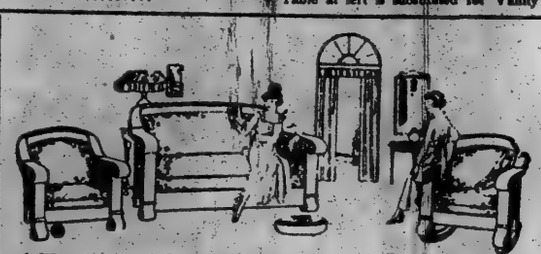

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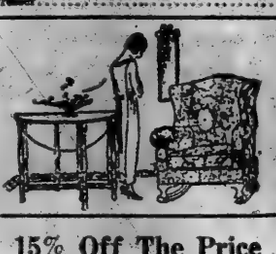

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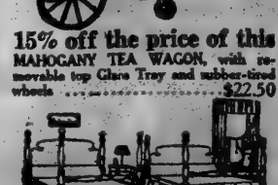

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ETERNITY AND THE TOWN PUMP

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

AFTER a strenuous Summer it would not be a disagreeable idea to rest a bit and gossip about Eternity and the Town Pump. Let us begin with the good old pump, ever the symbol of prohibition, cleanliness and local scandal. I am the happy recipient of the life story of John McCormack, transcribed by my colleague, Pierre V. R. Key. It must have been a difficult job to achieve such smoothness in narration and maintain harmony. Mind you, the Only John (the Irish Jean!) tells his own story, interprets the various happenings in his comparatively brief and crowded brilliant career. You hear his voice throughout, yet you feel the shaping hand—a tactful hand—of Pierre Key. I should say, after one swift reading, a happy collaboration. A subtitle might have been "or The Youth of a Boy from Athlone." John McCormack is foremost among the musical "best sellers" of his generation. In my youth they were Ole Bull, Adelina Patti, Nilsson, Joseffy. Then followed Max Alvary, the De Reszke brothers, Lilli Lehman and Paderewski, Caruso, Fritz Kreisler, Elman, Heifetz, Josef Hofmann, Galli-Curci, and McCormack. If he had dropped the "Mc" he wouldn't sing Irish ballads the way he does. Now, I am never concerned with the box office receipts. Full many a charlatan sails to glory and the land of the multi-millionaire, and you puzzle over the reason. But McCormack is not only a "best seller"; he is, mirabile dictu, a serious artist who can sing an old Celtic melody and melt the heart in your bosom and then sing Mozart and Handel with captivating art. No wonder Pierre Key found a congenial task in the preparation of this big volume. A human book. Nevertheless, I looked in vain for a mention of John the lifesaver. He dived one day several years ago and brought to shore a drowning man up the Sound somewhere. A tenor, also a man. That bangs Banagher—and you remember the rest of the old Irish saying!

Jules Bois needs no introduction to our reading public. A poet, mystic, dramatist, and novelist, he is known the country over as a charming conferencier. During the war he became a notable factor here in the propaganda of French culture. He is now in California recuperating. Judge of his astonishment when he read in the cabled news from London of the success at Covent Garden of his opera book "Nall," set to music by the industrious Isadore de Lara. But no mention of the librettist, although he is a distinguished man. Only last week I commented upon the unhappy lot of the librettist. Apparently Mr. de Lara forgot that he had a splendid book in "Nall," one, I am tempted to add, that demanded more original music than his. We took de Lara's measure here years ago in his "Messalina" at the Metropolitan Opera House. "Nall" was produced at the Théâtre de la Gaieté, Paris. I assure you the book is not only of literary value, but rich in dramatic possibilities; not to mention the exotic coloring and atmosphere. Jules Bois has been represented at the Odéon by his "Hippolyte couronné," and at the Comédie Française by this "La Furie." As a novelist his "Le Vaisseau des Caresses" might very well be translated. It is realistic or nothing. He has also written, and in English, a novel, "The Splendor of Sacrifice," which deals with certain phases of the war spirit, chiefly in America, a book charged with the loftiest idealism. I remember in 1896 Joris-Karl Huysmans saying to me: "Read Jules Bois. Read his 'Satan and Satanism.'" I still have this quaint study of diabolism with the signature of Huysmans—who wrote for it an introduction. The devil is not dead, was his contention, and hardly two decades had passed when 1914 and its apotheosis of the diabolical confirmed the prophecy of the great French writer.

A letter from her nephew, Alfredo Barili, pianist and vocal maestro in Atlanta, tells me that his aunt, Adelina Patti, is recovered from her indisposition of last Winter. She was reported dying; as Cosima Wagner was pronounced dead. Both live. The Baroness Cederstrom goes to Cannes for the Winter; her heart is not strong and when last seen at Weimar by Cesar Searchinger—what a name for a musical detective!—Cosima was playing with her grandchild, the offspring of Siegfried Wagner.

Out of the hodge-podge which I call my life I have had to distil some sort of philosophy. Not a philosophy of iron certitudes. I have never been an agnostic. I have always believed in something, somewhere, somewhen—as Emerson would say; in fact, I believe in everything. I am a Yea-Sayer to life. Any extravagance but the denial of reality. The "vicar of hell" is he who teaches the negation of things. Man is a vertical animal. But he is also mobile, an animal that adapts; because of his more numerous aptitudes he is differentiated from his fellow-animals. His "fall" occurred when he went on all-fours and worshipped ignoble sticks and stones as true gods. The gesture was well meant, but the attitude undignified. It was a throwback to the anthropoids; it savored of a return to our primal animalism. Nevertheless, it is better to be a polytheist than an atheist. The gods are ever moving through the heavens to remoter constellations. Nothing endures but mobility, changeless change. Yet we dare speak of stability, personal immortality, the absolute, when nature abhors an absolute. Relativity rules. Monism and Pluralism are different names for the same thing. The optical apparatus of the humble housefly mirrors more worlds than does the human eye. The Eternal Return is Now; it is the Eternal Recommencement. Hope of future life is the aura of young, healthy cellular tissue. The sap mounts. The call of the cells. Love is cell-hunger. Youth alone is immortal. Youth is always right. As Cabanis, the materialistic philosopher, puts it: man is a digestive tube pierced at both ends. With advancing decay, the fires of the future pale, then burn out. But we must believe; the very act of affirmation puts courage into our marrow.

Plato called Time "a moving image of eternity," believing that the gods were unable to make the earth eternal. To each man his mysticism. Everything that is to be has already happened; the tiny segment of the curve of events that we call the Present is not the best vantage point from which to grasp the mighty wheel of life. Even the norm of our existence may not have been the norm in ages past. As Ibsen suggested, perhaps two and two make five on the planet Jupiter. Our reason is the crystallization of ancient experiences. The constancy of the human intellect proclaimed by Remy de Gourmont may be one more metaphysical illusion. Historical perspective is too limited to permit any but generalizations on the theme. As for fatalism, what else are those who write of free-will or immanence but fatalists? If the exterior world is a mirage of our inner self, then the sense of continuity, the fragmentary attempts at disjoined thinking without sequence or import, are not all these natural for the reason that they exist? The sugar bowl that peeks at us over the back wall of our consciousness, our phantom twin, our true self, the wanderer and his shadow, the old man of the sea, Sindbad's burden, Frankenstein's monster, our subliminal consciousness—what is this mocking devil doing there, sneering at our worldly pretenses, and laughing when we fall and skin our mean little souls? Is he Brother Death? We only know that we carry this unwelcome companion from the cradle to the coffin. We appease him with our heart's blood, with flimsy lies, and for a time succeed in stifling his importunate, accusing voice. What if our neighbors should overhear him scolding us in the recesses of the night—that night of the soul so thrillingly described by St. John of the Cross? What a scandal that would be! Every human has his Horla.

Most men and women are disappointed with life, which they believe has played them a scurvy trick. And it has. Its chief function is first to illude, then disappoint our false hopes. The majority die of spiritual arteriosclerosis, resulting from too high blood pressure caused by vain imaginings. Your doctor detects the danger with his sphygmograph, your spiritual director used another sphygmograph; examination of conscience. It is efficacious. The chief thing it shows you is that life, at first a feast planned by the mighty Barmecide host, later proves to be a succession of appearances; his guests never taste essences, only yearn for them from afar. Our five senses abet life and play the immortal game to perfection. The efferent nerves carry from our centres a filament message to the exterior world; our afferent nerves convey back to us the world's message. We are, literally, imprisoned for life, with the privilege of telephoning our cerebral "central," asking it to phone us the news of outer existence. It is the greatest fairy tale imaginable, our life. But it is not free—oh, no! In a physical sense we are the grandchildren of vegetables, which live by solar heat; and of the so-called lower animals—query: why lower? Like them we, too, are automatons, ruled by the same rigid laws of determinism; we borrow our vitality from the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and thus we are nourished by a triple-distilled solar energy. Nature does not always seem coherent, and Professor de Vries, the great Dutch author of the transmutation theory, showed me, when I visited in 1912 his garden at Amsterdam, that nature creates by leaps as well as in orderly succession. This philosopher-physicist actually produced new flower species over night. (I described in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine these floral "miracles.")

Our nervous system is the whole animal. And these nerves may be so finely spun, so subtly responsive, as to receive messages from the Fourth Dimension of Space—wherever that lovely land is located. Henri Bergson asserts that life is a division, a dissociation, not association, not an addition of elements. And so the end the peasant knows as much as the philosopher. But the philosopher doesn't believe this.

Personal liberty is a chimera. To be sure, man is born with a skin, not with a carapace like the tortoise; nor is he unwieldy as is the elephant. He is the lord of the soil, but only for a certain period. Napoleon, the superman of the moderns, declared that "Liberty is the necessity of a small and privileged class endowed by nature with faculties higher than those of the mass of mankind." It may, therefore, be abridged with impunity. Equality, on the contrary, presses the multitude. "Of fraternity be said nothing presumable because there was nothing to say, even though we call it by such a high-sounding name as altruism. Practically in life its ornamental banner that bears outside in fine weather; when it rains it is quickly folded and brought indoors. It usually raises in the land of fraternity. I began my "dark saying on the harp," and I fear it is ending in obscurity, in a Celtic twilight. What am I trying to prove? Nothing. In life nothing can be proved except failingbee, and that formidable monster, ennui, may be escaped by study. And by the same token, anything may be proved, even the victory of Ajax's Tortoise over the swift-paced Achilles. The sun lives without the approval of man, collaborating only with the wind. But we live by a parallel of our sensations, so we wonder when time and tide are not propitious.

Maeterlinck asks: "Are you of those who think of only repeat themselves?" I fear that I am one of the repeaters. No man is a hero to his valet, and I think that no writer should be studied in his windows. It is an impudent, piece-meal of reminiscence, or of hasty generalization, but a witted scribbler is kept pocket of its whitewash. If a critic can't be human, then let him become a pedicure or a chiropodist. Perhaps praise not blame should be the goal of the critic; to split his own soul should be his aim; notwithstanding the talk about objective criticism, no such abstraction can be put into concrete practice. A critic reveals his prejudices. It is well to possess prejudices. Eclectic is my taste in creeds and cultures. And in cultured eclecticism may be found the depths and shallows, defects and virtues of your friend. I am the child of my century, and can echo Malherbe's exclamation: Hélas! J'ai le tems les livres!" But I have set my feet on the head of Behemoth, the Behemoth "monster," that turns all mud. I've only to be as prolific as an egotist, as sober as a Judge (naturally, a Judge who doesn't drink.) But you shall not escape a study of Isaac Foss, Mr. moonshiner comes from the Seven Arts; they are indigenous to Bohemia. Where is Bohemia? Is it only a state of the mind? Disheartening experience! but whilst there is only one way to become a perfect Bohemian, and that the life of a chaste sedentary bourgeois, who considers wear on your chair, grease on your elbow, sweat on your brow, and the mental quality that metaphysicians would call, Old Will or its ilk. Then you may write a book, paint a picture, master music, or abstractedly play upon your intellectual instrument. Having raised from literality to the Town Pump, let me conclude by saying that without hope it is impossible to achieve the hopeless. And the hopeless is the only thing worth achieving in our too obvious existence. I believe that every one who has sung a song of hope has met his wish answered, indeed, as William James has said, no prayer is ever unanswered. But this is the secret of Polichinelle.

Mme. Simcox
ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF
Her New Establishment
YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT
The New Models
FOR FALL AND WINTER
The Frances Building
Room 402-405-406
FIFTH AVENUE AT 53RD STREET

Tea Pots

Lovers of the "cup that cheers" will appreciate the quaint loveliness of the charming little pot which we have just imported from Japan, and which we have illustrated above.

Prettily decorated, and just large enough to accommodate a little group who delight in their afternoon tea, with "fortunes" afterward from the tea leaves.

Other pots there are aplenty in various shapes.

At $2.50 we think they are priced very low.

Bamberger's—Basement.

A New Vestee

—that will fit beautifully into a dark autumn frock

—is of fine white net with a "bib collar," daintily trimmed with hand embroidery and Valenciennes lace.

—It is feature-priced at 2.75.

—And is exactly what certain women have been seeking. Neckwear Division.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

The Pretty New Orchid Lingerie

—seems specially designed to add further daintiness to the bride's trousseau

—A very dainty step-in chemise in orchid georgette is trimmed with Valenciennes frills and embroidered medallions, and finished with Lady Fair ribbons.

—Shown also in sky blue, flesh and white, at 8.50.

—Gowns, knickers, envelopes, camisoles and other articles are now shown in pastel-tinted georgette, at interesting prices.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.—NEWARK, N.J.

STORE HOURS Daily from 9 A. M. till 5:30 P. M. Saturday Open till 6 P. M. | Market, Halsey & Washington Sts. | SALES CHECKS Most Acceptable All Merchandise Offered for Credit, Refund or Exchange.

Youth is the keynote of

Autumn Millinery

It takes an artist to take a straight piece of velvet, crush it a little, twist it a little, add a buckle or a feather, or perhaps a bit of fur, and achieve a creation.

These hats have been made by artists.

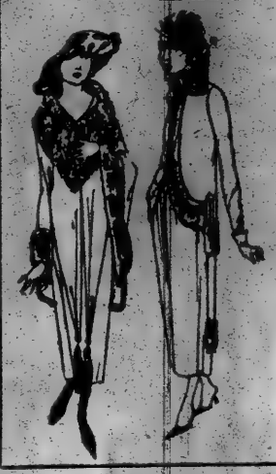
Panne—Lyons—domestic velvets—with soft crush crowns and shirred or draped brims that assume a dozen becoming angles—also many variations of the Tam idea—with clever trimmings that include bands of monkey fur—coque, heckle and natural or glycerin ostrich—rows of ribbon petals—beaded embroideries—grosgrain cockades—metallic ribbons—and flowers.

In black and all of autumn's costume colors, 7.50 to 35.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Ask nearly any woman today, what interests her most in Women's Apparel; we think she will say

"The New Fall Suits"



She wants to know all about them—where they fit and where they flare—their length—their collars—the width of their skirts—their pockets—to say nothing of their details.

The quickest—and surest—way to know is to view the great wonderful collection of autumn and winter suits Bamberger's has assembled.

THE MATERIALS—Cypress bolivia—Peachbloom—Tinseltone—Duvet Superior—Cheverona—Duvet de Laine—Bayonee—Silvertone checks—Silvertone mannish stripes. THE SHADES—Port—Faison—Mordone—Bresilien—Copper—Mocha—Bronze—Navy—Oxford—Beach—Reindeer.

Priced at 49.50, 59.50, 69.50, 79.50, 89.50 and up to 395.00, with a particularly interesting choice at 69.50.

The more expensive ones are richly trimmed with beautiful furs.

Sketched—A copy of a Martial de Armand original, of dragonfly blue silk duvetyn, with brock opossum collar and border, at 395.00, and a new Maduro brown duvetyn suit, combined with moleskin, at 295.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The question of gloves is best answered

In the Bamberger Glove Shop

Thousands of pairs of the choicest contributions of Europe and America, shaped to fit your hands exquisitely—in a choice that gives you exactly the weights and shades you want for dress—for afternoon wear—tailored wear—evenings—sports—motoring.

Capes—mocha—doeskin—chamoisette—duplex—in two-clasp and the very smart gauntlet styles—truly an assortment to delight you, at most interesting prices.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A Misses' Blouse Division

has been opened in the

Bamberger Blouse Shop

A much needed department in Newark—wherein the miss will find a wide choice of blouses specialized to meet her own demands, of style and of fit.

A very small space, indeed—much too small for the display of a most comprehensive collection of youthful models for the youthful miss—but admirable, nevertheless, because it separates her blouses from those designed for her older sister or mother.

Ready just in time for her to select her blouses for school or college.

Prices 2.50 to 25.00. Sizes 16, 18 and 20.

Bamberger Blouse Shop—Third Floor.

Decorative Laces

The making of decorative laces is one of civilization's oldest arts. Through all the centuries have clever fingers worked for its upbuilding.

The Bamberger Decorative Lace Division is now showing an assemblage of laces representing the handiwork of generations of lace makers, whose art is as old as Europe.

Real filet—cluny—Venise—embroidery—in designs adapted to your own home's needs, be it compact apartment, moderate size dwelling or stately mansion.

If you prefer, special designs will be assembled and put together by expert lace workers, to meet your requirement.

We have a large assortment of real laces in stock.

Also, our facilities abroad enable us to execute lace work of the highest type, in period or special designs, to the individual order.

Suggestions for decorating given on request.

Autumn Display of Fine Lace Draperies Now in Progress on the Fourth Floor.

"All Phonographs in One"
—That's the "Brunswick"

A great number of people will be interested in knowing that we have just received a portion of our fall shipment of "Brunswick" talking machines.

These famous instruments have been hard to get, not only because there is a general scarcity, but because they have been in big demand.

Models priced at 100.00—125.00—150.00—175.00—200.00—225.00—260.00—and 275.00.

All purchasable on our easy payment plan.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Newer Necklaces

—Japan has sent us some very clever necklaces in a composition that closely resembles real ivory. They are finished with large carved medallions in ivory tones, some slightly tinted, and are exceptionally attractive, at 14.25.

—Imitation jade necklaces on the same order are 7.50 to 12.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Women's Autumn Oxfords

That suggest long walks in the open, either on country highways or city streets.

Made of dark brown Russia calf with perforated wing tips, welted soles and smartly built, sensible walking heels.

We feature-price these good-looking oxfords at 10.00. Second floor.

Many women will wear them with

Warm Woolen Stockings

These come in all the warm autumn colorings, as well as dark green and brown heather mixtures, and oxford, in plain and heavy-ribbed weaves, priced at 1.95 to 3.00 the pair.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

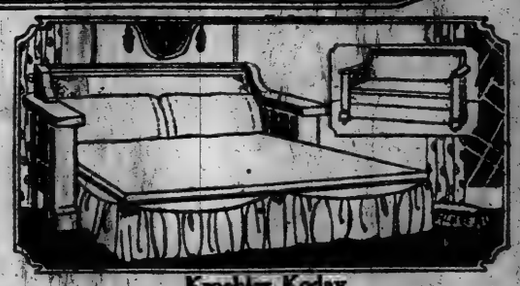
Mail & Phone Orders Promptly Filled at Bamberger's

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
Newark, New Jersey

J. BAUMANN & BRO.
3D AVE. & 84TH ST.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK $1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

Our Liberal Credit Terms apply to Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut.



Kroehler Kodav

Mahogany frames, upholstered in Imitation Leather; makes a full size bed when open. This does not include mattress; at $54.98

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

Four-Piece William and Mary Period Quartered Oak Dining Room Suite

Consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Dining Table, 48 inches wide, 6 feet extension; as illustrated, $172.50

84th St. "L" Station at our door. 3d Ave. street cars pass our door.

MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERIES

86th Street Crosstown cars two blocks away.

Open Saturday Evgs

Open Saturday Evgs.

CARE OF AUTO CHAINS AIDS SAFETY ON ROAD

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.
President Stewart Automobile School.

There is a right way and a wrong way to apply chains as well as a right and a wrong way to use them. They may be made to ruin the tire or to do it a minimum of harm. All these the motorist should know, for chains are just as necessary in Summer time as in the Winter, although used less frequently. A heavy rain makes the roads just as dangerous as icy weather, so that one or more chains should always be carried.

A chain for each wheel and one spare should be carried by the tourist, for chains do drop off occasionally. If five chains are prohibitive on account of the cost use as many as you like, but supply the rear wheels first and the front ones afterward. If only one is used put it one the left rear, so as to avoid damage at the curb. If two are used install both on the rear wheels.

Before putting the chains into service go over them carefully to see if any of the cross links need replacing. Careful drivers replace those that are almost worn through. Others wait until the break and carry extra links so that they may be installed on the road. Where one breaks a space is left on which the tire can slip, causing a great strain on the next link. If this is weak it will break, throwing a still greater strain on the next, and so on. In this manner several links may break and the chain drop off. To prevent this the chain should be gone over and every other worn link replaced with a new one.

It is unnecessary to jack up the wheel or to lay the chain out on the ground when installing. It takes a skilled driver to hit it right, and if it is laid out in the mud it is far from pleasant to handle. Turn the points of the cross links out so that they will not dig into the tire. Then drape the chain over the wheel with the clamps toward the rear, hanging down so that they just touch the ground. Bunch the rest of the chain under the front of the wheel. Then run the car forward just enough to bring the ends but at the rear. By having the clamps at the back they are drawn around with a wiping motion that tends to keep them closed. If applied the other way they have a tendency to open.

Never use a tool to tighten the chains or they will cut into the tread and ruin it. If a chain cannot creep, it will wear continually in one place. As soon as the roads dry the chains should be removed. When they dig into the soft earth they do not do so much damage to the tread. But a dry road causes the tire to yield more, increasing the wear.

Broken links may be removed on the road by the use of the repair tool, which should always be carried, as well as a supply of extra links. The chain itself need not be removed. A little practice with the tool will soon make you proficient. When not in use chains should be hung up and painted with a mixture half cylinder oil and kerosene to prevent rusting. They should last several years with occasional replacement of the cross links.

New Long Island Map.

A new map of Long Island has been prepared by the American Automobile Association of 501 Fifth Avenue, which indicates the location of all flying fields, including landing places to be used in case of emergency. It also shows all railroads and main highways.

NEW CLOSED CAR MODEL.

The latest Dort car, known as the Fourseason Sedan with gas tank in the rear and other refinements in design.

GRACEFUL LINES IN BODY DESIGN.

One of the latest eight-cylinder Oldsmobiles, the five-passenger "Pacemaker" touring car, 123-inch wheelbase.

Electric Car Show in Palace.

Practically every make of electric passenger car and electric motor truck, including the small industrial trucks, will be exhibited at the Electrical Exposition opening in Grand Central Palace on Sept. 24. It will continue for ten days. In addition, there will be numerous displays of various accessories applicable to the electrical vehicle.

The exposition will be the first to be held in the building since it was taken by the Government for use as an army hospital. Workmen are now engaged in restoring the exhibition floors to their pre-war condition.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

With the Army trucks participating in the transcontinental tour are three of the new light Overland cars, which will be put on the market this season by the Willys-Overland Company. The cars, according to report, are making a record for comfortable riding qualities, reliability, and all-around utility.

The Sidney S. Bowman Automobile Company, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, is now distributer for the Kissel Motor Car Company for New York City, Eastern New York, including Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, Western Connecticut, and Northern New Jersey. The Bowman Automobile Company has been distributing cars on Broadway continuously since 1902.

Because of the rapidly growing demand from abroad for Maccar trucks, an export office has been opened by the Maccar Truck Company at 21 Park Row. It is in charge of M. S. May. Among recent orders for Maccar trucks for abroad was one for 500 placed by the H. I. Isoobson Russian Trading Corporation.

The Owen Magnetic car will be built hereafter by the International Fabricating Company of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., which recently purchased and refitted a former automobile factory for the exclusive purpose of turning out Owen Magnetic cars. W. M. Donaldson is President of the factory concern.

The new Cleveland car, which has just been received by the Baker Motor Car Company, is new to the public, but three years old to the men who developed and built it. For three years it was put through the hardest of tests and was only placed on sale after it had proved capable of performing up to the high standard set for it.

The Garford Motor Truck Company of Lima, Ohio, announces the addition of a ton-and-a-quarter truck to its former models. Provision has been made for the installation of electric lights and an electric starter.

Riess & Carpenter, metropolitan distributers of the Columbia "Six" car, have moved to their new salesrooms at 9 Central Park West.

An addition to the literature is "The Story of the Tire," a booklet now being distributed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Those desiring copies may obtain them by writing to the main office, Akron, Ohio.

Weehawken Motor Traffic.

Motorists going to Newark are advised by the Bureau of Roads of the Automobile Club of America that Third Street in Weehawken is now a one-way street for eastbound traffic only. Automobiles going west from the ferry reach Third Street and continue on for eight blocks then go west on Willow Street to the Hudson County Boulevard.

NEW JERSEY ROADS.

Motorists who desire to avoid congestion, which makes travel disagreeable, in Newark

Many roads in the northern part of New Jersey are said to be going to make comfortable touring, reports C. M. Wells, chief roadman of the Automobile Club of America. One of the worst places is at South Amboy. The club has received information that the contract has been let for a new hard-surfaced road from the bridge which crosses the Raritan River through South Amboy, connecting with the brick road which runs into Keyport.

The road is under construction between Keyport and Redbank. To reach Redbright and the Ocean Boulevard from Keyport it is advisable to visit the south to Holmdel, then west to Redbank, thence over the new Harding Road, which was recently built and opened to the public for pleasure vehicles only, and is no doubt, one of the finest pieces of road construction, as to grade, drainage, and surface, in this country. The Harding Road connects with the Rumson Road, which is in excellent condition, as far as it

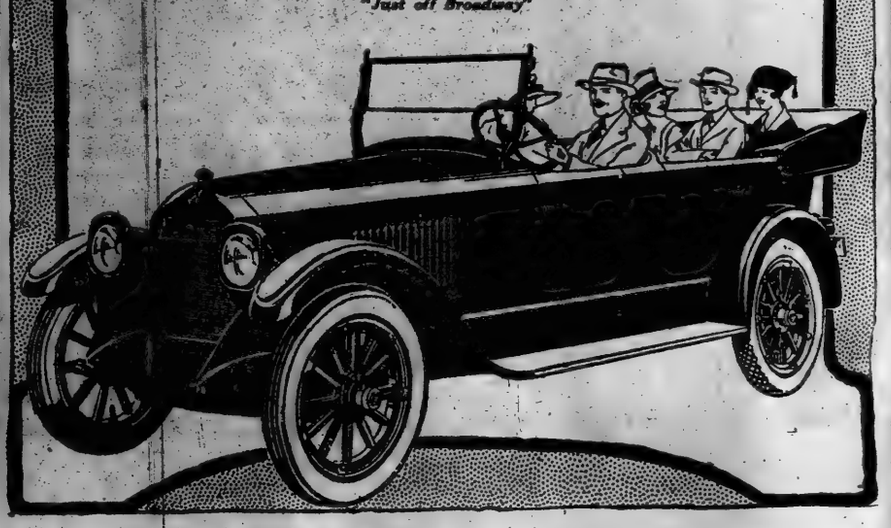
Studebaker BIG-SIX

THIS new seven-passenger car has a wheelbase of 126 inches. It is a car of exceptional roominess and easy riding qualities. But it is not heavy. Its 3125 pounds are so evenly distributed over the entire chassis and so perfectly balanced, that it holds to the road at any speed without sidesway or discomfort of any sort.

Its 60-horsepower motor, equipped with two-range carburetor and hot-spot intake manifold, is alive with power, quick in acceleration, and very economical in its consumption of gasoline.

Studebaker has equipped the new Service and Repair Station, 219-23 West 77th Street, with every modern device for the rendering of prompt, efficient service to all Studebaker owners in the Metropolitan District. And it is so easy to find—right in the heart of Manhattan.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street
Service and Repair Station 219-23 W. 77th Street
"Just off Broadway"



SCHOONMAKER JACOD

"When The Frost Is On The Punkin"

"THERE'S always a chill and snap to Fall days. That's why the Coupe appealed to Friend Wife and me; besides, there's a lot of solid comfort, coziness and contentment in our Coupe as we spin down the country roads. True, we looked over a lot of cars, but when Schoonmaker & Jacod showed this little beauty and after they gave us all the facts—that's where they shine—it didn't take them very long to sell us this car. Facts first, that's the way they put it and that's the way they sell their cars, no matter whether it's a Coupe, a Limousine or just a neat, but powerful, Sedan. Once their Service Engineers overhaul a car, it's good for miles and miles of service and lots of solid comfort."

These Cars Are For Frosty Days and Chilly Nights.

Cadillac Type 57 Victoria	Cadillac Type 57 Touring.
Cadillac Type 57 Sedan	Cadillac Type 57 4-Passenger
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Hudson 1918 4-Pass. Sport.
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Marmon 1918 Chummy Roadster
Cadillac Type 55 Sedan	Mercer 1918-10 Sporting 4-Pass.
Cadillac Type 55 Coupe	Mercer 1917 Touring
Hudson 1918 Touring Limousine	Stutz 1919 Speedster
Hudson 1918 Limousine	Stutz 1918 Roadster
Murray 1917 Roadster	Stutz 1918 Bulldog 4 and 6-Pass.

"Good for Miles and Miles of Service."

1700 Broadway at 54th Street
Telephone Circle 2185-4276
"Facts First—Sales Second"

Swinehart Tires

This Woman Knows Why They Wear —and Wear —and Wear

Some Satisfaction

To the woman who drives her own car and glories in it, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the Swinehart Tires on which she depends for security and safety are in fact dependable—

—some satisfaction in knowing that this dependability is due entirely to the time, care, knowledge and experience that goes into their making, and *not* to any so-called "special processes," "tricks," or "fancy frills"—

—some satisfaction in knowing that the Swinehart Company, makers of high grade tires for years, is back of every tire bearing its name—

—and there is still more satisfaction in knowing that Swinehart is *the tire without a Single Government Rejection.*

Swinehart Tires are made in both Fabric and Cord—both give more guaranteed mileage for your money than you ever would expect or have a right to expect.

Ideal Cellular Truck Tires

This patented construction makes this tire semi-pneumatic and eliminates the dangers due to blowouts and punctures, so common in pneumatic truck tires. No spare tire is necessary, because the tire will outwear the truck. This cellular feature also makes the tire anti-skid and non-heating. The many advantages are obvious. Let your next tires be Swinehart—and see that the truck or car you buy are equipped with them.

FACTORY BRANCH:
Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co.,
41-43 W. 63rd St., New York, N. Y. Factory: Akron, Ohio.

Dealers: There may be an opening for a dealer in your territory—or better location open.

THREAD-W-RUBBER

Do You Want to Save Some Money?

Re-insulating a battery is about the most expensive repair there is.

And there's only one kind of battery in general use that *isn't practically certain to be re-insulated—or junked—within the next year or two.*

That one exception is the Willard Battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Come in and we'll tell you why.

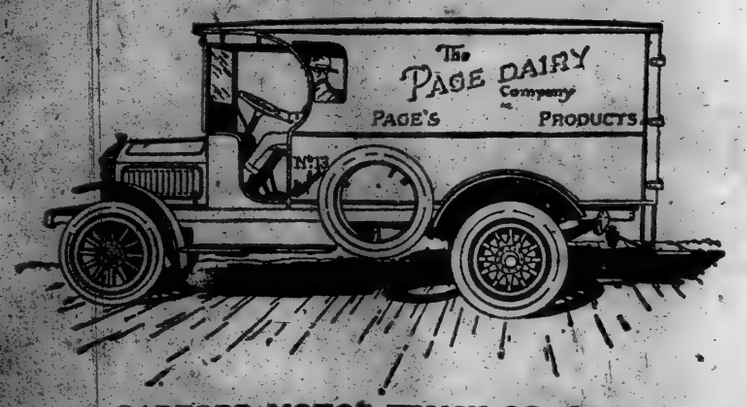
Willard Storage Battery Company
416-426 West 13th St.
F. S. GARRAWAY, Inc.
MAIN STATION [illegible] TEST STATION
[illegible]
DELCO Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN [illegible] FLATBUSH
FLUSHING, 160 Broadway Flushing 3301.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Star MOTOR TRUCKS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

THOSE who know Garfords *expect* more from Garfords, because they *respect* the organization which is behind them.

"Users Know"



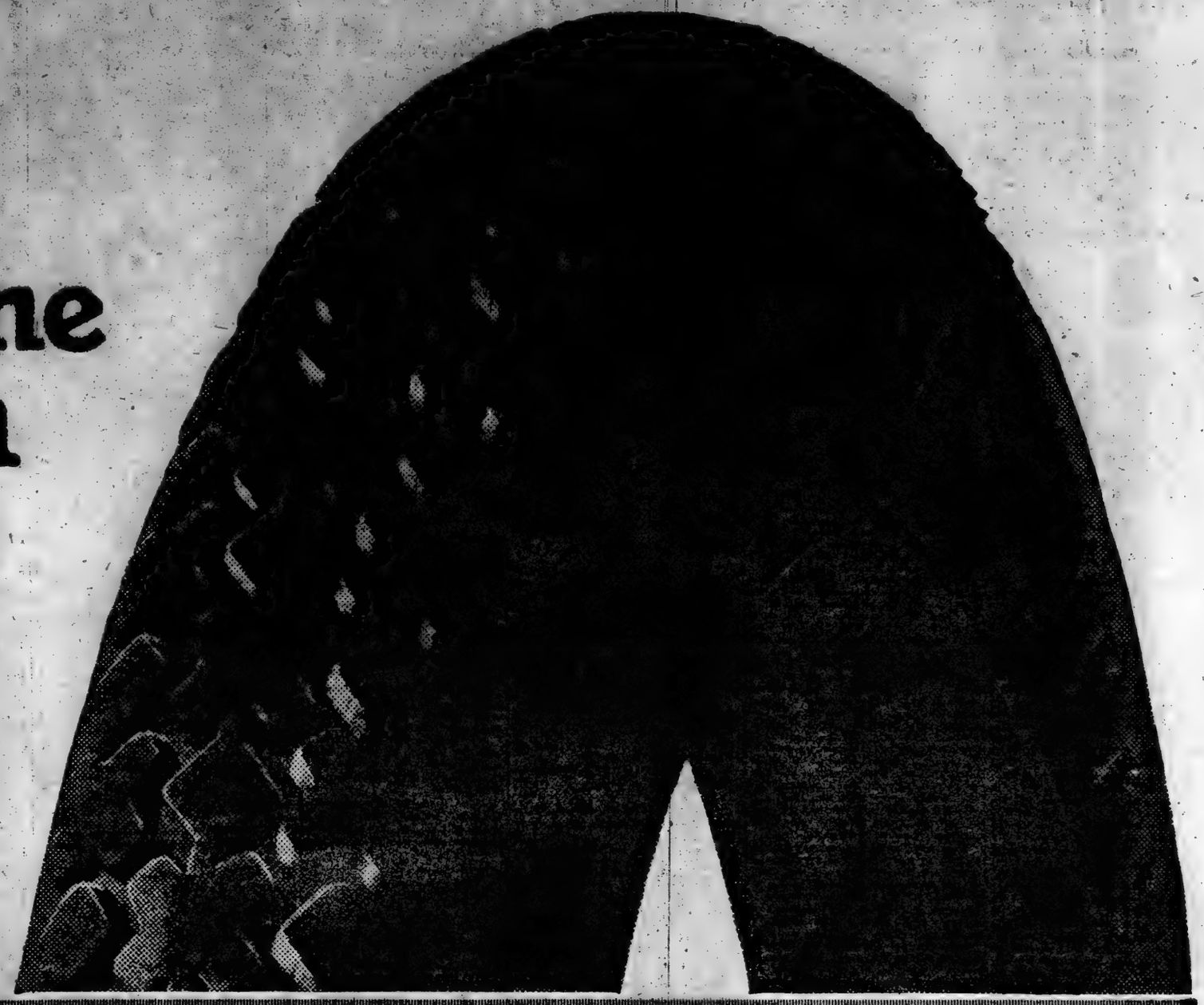
GARFORD MOTOR TRUCK CO., Inc.
427 West 42d St. NEW YORK CITY
PHONE BRYANT 8530
NEWARK, N. J. Show Rooms and Service Station. 230 Central Ave. Phone Market 1280.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Sales and Service Station. 407 Third Ave. Phone South 8000.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED
BUICKS
Gilliam Motor and Supply Co.

Greatest Growth

In eight months of this year The New York Times gained 3,264,568 agate lines of advertisements over the corresponding period of last year—the greatest gain of any New York newspaper.

Why Firestone gives much more in this Cord Tire



THE dealers say there is no argument—the Firestone Cord, compared side by side with any other, sells itself.

No wonder. It is so much bigger. It is built to the largest standard oversize of the industry. For example—

It has much greater air capacity than the average.

It contains much more material than the average.

And it delivers extra mileage in proportion.

The thicker, heavier tread that looks and feels the part of its extra mileage is another reason why it sells itself.

So if you are not "in the know" about the mileage Firestone Cords are giving, don't buy another tire until you find out.

They are built like the Firestone Giant Cord Tire for trucks, only more supple, more resilient, tensioned exactly to the character of the car that their size is intended for.

This Cord is not only the largest standard oversize, but it has a thicker, heavier non-skid tread, good for thousands of extra miles of travel.

And that tread is as good as it looks from the standpoint of preventing skid, slide or spinning of wheels. It has a tractive power never before equalled in a rubber tread, yet it has no inclosed hollows or suction features to be a drag on speed or a drain on power.

The cords are treated and the tire is built by the same methods used in the Firestone Giant Cord. And this Giant Cord is one of the reasons why over half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestones.

That indicates what Firestone has done for Cord Tires.

The buying of tires for trucks is a cold-blooded business proposition. Mileage must be the answer. And Firestone gets the business.

Business men who operate trucks have Firestones on their passenger cars. Profit by the experience of those who make a business of buying tires.

Firestone has built an organization that is known as the dynamo of the industry.

Firestone has done the things that attract the men who think, and a Firestone man is so situated that he thinks clearly and intensively on the job. He is getting more out of life than the average man, his future is more assured.

Over 90% of the Firestone workers own stock in the Company. Firestone men have homes of their own in Firestone Park. There is a Firestone insurance fund, a Firestone bank, a Firestone clubhouse.

These are reasons why Firestone gives more.

Firestone men have established themselves in Singapore to buy rubber at a saving for you. They established a fabric mill to save more for you. They built a separate factory and designed special machinery for it to make a big saving for users of 3½-inch tires—enabling the main plant to concentrate on this new standard oversize Cord Tire.

Get the benefit of this Firestone man power and Firestone resources. Ask your dealer for Firestones—he has the size and type you want.

This is the

Firestone Year

MORE ABOUT OUR "BAD BOYS"

(Continued from Page 1.)

French women. As one of the hotel women in her broken English said: "Your boys are so good; we love them so."

In the French hospitals, it was just the same. In one place where I was, at first we had no American nurses, the boys went to two different French hospitals, and although the boys did not get all the water they wanted to drink or all the baths they would have liked, still the care that was given to them was a beautiful thing to see. The Frenchwomen of the upper class came regularly through this hospital, of which the Sisters had charge, and they brought flowers to the American boys as well as their own. In the other hospital the nurses were all volunteer Frenchwomen of the upper class who had taken Red Cross courses and had done their full share of nursing ever since the war began. When I questioned them about our boys, the answer invariably was, "Ah, your boys are too good. They ask us for nothing. They are too considerate." When the boys began to get well, these women invariably took them to their homes and treated them as one of the family. One of the boys, in telling about the home he went to, said, "They seem to have a servant in every corner." Weeks after, this madame showed me a letter she had received from this boy, and repeated again and again how wonderful our American boys are. He had not been used to such service, he may have made some mistakes in etiquette, but, being a true American, he appreciated what was being done for him, and that was what counted.

It was not the manners or the clothes that the Frenchwoman learned to judge our American boys by, but it was their sincerity, kindheartedness, and appreciativeness.

In the parks, or on the seats along the boulevards, our American boys could be seen surrounded by children, learning French from the little tots, playing games with them, or just loving them; and how the children loved our boys. This in itself was enough to make every Frenchwoman love the American, and I cannot tell you how many times I have heard them speak with great feeling of the fact that the American boys seemed to love children so much.

The greatest compliment paid to the trustworthiness and fineness of the American soldier in general was paid to him by the inhabitants of one of the large cities of Southern France.

Our Americans were to come in large numbers. There were trips to the Mediterranean and many old Roman ruins, and the entertainments played a part in occupying the boys' leisure time, but the lonesomeness and homesickness in France were things that every one had to fight. They were to be at leisure for seven days, the city had attractions both good and bad, but there were only five American girls to help fight off this homesick feeling, while the French women on the streets were numerous.

Our entertainment man believed in our boys and knew they were worth doing things for. He saw an opportunity to give them a chance to meet the finest girls in town if only their mothers would allow their daughters to come to our entertainment hall, which had been a beautiful art gallery. If they would only let the American girls teach them American dances.

At first this seemed absolutely impossible, as the French of the upper class are most particular about whom their daughters meet, and as for meeting soldiers, and any or all soldiers that might come, it was not to be thought of. After much persuasion they decided to try. A few girls were selected, carefully chaperoned at all times, and we American girls taught dancing every morning from eleven to twelve, and then had evening dances twice a week. The beauty of the American dancing and the unfailing chivalry of our American boys won the hearts of the French mothers. Where at first there were only thirty daughters allowed to come, at the close there were over two hundred on the list, and from just a few invitations for tea the number grew until practically every home in the city was open to our boys for tea, tennis and other parties. The French people, instead of selecting just a few to enjoy the privileges of their homes, began soon to see how many different Americans they could entertain, as it soon became apparent to them that our boys were all to be trusted, and that they appreciated the opportunity of even a glimpse of real home life, and the French home life is well worth seeing.

At first the chaperoning had been most strict, as it always is in France. Soon, however, the parties were not as strictly chaperoned, there were more and more of them, all in the spirit of the parties we have here in our own country, a thing impossible under the French customs. This lessening of the chaperoning was in itself a great compliment to the Americans, as it showed the faith they had learned to have in our boys.

When the time came for the Americans to leave, and never again would they be coming in large numbers, the French were truly sorry. They showed it by the expressions of regret heard from all quarters, by the wonderful farewell party given to those who were in the city at the time, by the gifts that were showered upon us, and by the privilege they gave us of sending other Americans to them at any time.

The letters I have received since and the word brought back by the boys who have been there, prove that this was not mere talk. We truly have much to thank these Frenchwomen for, and they seemed to have felt it a privilege to have known our boys.

In Belgium, where I was, the Belgian mothers responded in the same way. At first, of course, our boys had to prove they could be trusted, but at the end every one acknowledged the fineness of American manhood.

MARION E. HEBBARD.
Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 30.

Sees No Exaggeration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course many men carried conscientiously their religion to France and back again and were faithful to it at all times; many certainly found it over there in serious, great moments. But more, I should say, lost it or its practical influence upon their lives. I wish Chaplains and "Y" workers who make inspiring statements as to the results of their work over there could have slept in barrack rooms with us one night, any night, and they would have got a different idea of the soldier. Certain medical records is all they need to investigate to get some idea of conditions.

I have not heard many soldiers "complain that they did not want to go home because they could not get anything to drink in America." But there were certainly some. And the average resented very much the prohibition law passed in his absence. It was carped at on all sides in regular military language—justly, I think, but that is a personal opinion, and where Miss "Woman War Worker" and I disagree. But she admits that the French know how to drink and says that the boys who came from prohibition States were the most intemperate when they had the opportunity to drink. Restricting one's behavior does not contribute to the force of one's character.

But in the material of the "Woman War Worker's" article there is certainly not the slightest exaggeration in any part; and that one newspaper should be so outrageously shocked shows really how little is known on this side about the A. E. F. or army life in general.

A RETURNED SOLDIER.
Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 26.

Frank Discussion Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A frank and candid discussion of facts at a time when the country at large is dodging them or sugar-coating them, is far more effective if the person making the statements does so from first-hand knowledge.

The tendency to claim all the virtues for our men abroad is a form of hysteria which is prevalent in America just now, along with other forms of hysteria equally ridiculous to many of those who have been in Europe, and it is quite pleasing to me to come across a candid person now and then. "The Woman Worker" is apparently loyal and what is just as essential, perfectly frank about something which most Americans on the spot were cognizant of. It is in marked contrast to an article in The Outlook by a prominent public person who stated that in his entire time abroad, he did not see a single drunken American soldier, a statement which was greeted with howls of derision when I once read it to a body of Americans in the service in France.

It is quite true that our American Army was, as a whole, cleaner and healthier than any other, but I cannot concede that it was soberer nor any better behaved than the English or French with whom I came in contact. Nor can I concede that the manners of the American boys were above reproach. In fact, I think that some of the much-discussed and often exaggerated tales of friction between the Americans and the French arose from our own lack of consideration and courtesy as well as the indiscreet drinking of many American soldiers in France.

I happened to be a volunteer with the French in the Ambulance Service, and later with the French artillery, and after the armistice with the Tuberculosis Commission, and I had plenty of opportunity to observe the very conditions of which "The Woman War Worker" speaks, and which, THE TIMES carefully points out, are not to be regarded as constituting an indictment of the men of the American expeditionary forces. As a general rule American doughboys were a fine, upstanding, wholesome-looking lot of men, in spite of the shoddy uniforms which most of them wore, and which no doubt netted a handsome war profit to the clothing interests that made them.

As a French soldier I had the opportunity to witness the cases of drunkenness and bad manners of American soldiers traveling about France, and I can say emphatically that when Americans drank they did so exactly as they did everything else, with considerable of what the Pennsylvania Dutchman called "wim, wigor, and witality." And profanity was commonly used in public; genuine, unadulterated profanity, in its crudest form—never before an American girl in uniform, it is true—but without restraint before a Frenchwoman. I can recall several demure French maidens who swear fluently in English without the remotest idea of what the words convey; and every street woman in the cities of France greets an American with a flow of language that is anything but French, and hardly to be called refined, when she wishes to acquaint the stranger with the extent of her English.

American soldiers in France all too frequently rode upon trains with no tickets and no idea of paying fares, and they were hardly polite to the conductor when he attempted to collect from them. Taking seats that had been reserved and paid for by passengers was another form of amusement which was not amusing to an American spectator who saw it all in the uniform of a Frenchman. I have never witnessed a case where the French people asserted their rights to these seats, notwithstanding the intruders had not in most instances even paid their passage money to ride on the train. And on a train out to Rheims I saw the mortifying spectacle of three American officers who refused absolutely to give up seats which they were occupying to the exclusion of three French officers who had ordered and paid for them in advance. They also commented openly and with profanity on the French in general.

An American officer (a Captain) was also obnoxiously and offensively drunk in my hearing one night in a prominent music hall of the better class, and his remarks took the form of an indictment of the French nation, its politics, its customs, &c. It was not infrequent to hear in the Paris subways comments in English upon the French, not infrequently coupled with profanity, unvarnished and unveiled.

Yes, what "The Woman War Worker" said was true, and we were not the plaster saints and the paragons of virtue which some would have the people at home believe. We were just Americans with the usual proportion of good qualities and bad ones, and it isn't disloyal, and it isn't heresy, and it isn't a violation of the laws of espionage to talk about our failings and shortcomings. And, above all, it isn't slander, and THE TIMES doesn't owe any one an apology; rather we owe THE TIMES a vote of thanks for something that will prove of great benefit to us in the long run. Let's begin now and tell some of the real facts about war, and show the human side of it, and help explode a lot of the poppycock and bunk about the ennobling spiritual-ising values in war. We are fed up on the nice things and the other things may do us good.

America did well in the world war (after we were kicked into it) and we undoubtedly turned the scales of victory; but that doesn't give us the right to sit up and crow so loudly about our perfection. I am quite proud of my country and the fact that I am a citizen of America; but I believe we ought to be more frank and candid about some of the faults of Americans abroad. Cut out the flag waving and the mutual admiration and the laudations, and get back to business. Everybody has had his or her share of credit. A little talk like "The Woman War Worker" has given us will not hurt anybody and it will not detract from the glory of the doughboy. Ask any of them about it.

ROBERT RIESNER.
New York, Aug. 28.

Waste Many Details.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your supplement of Aug. 24 by a war worker concerning the behavior of Americans in France interests me greatly. While my own observations bear out much of what she writes, I believe there was a vast difference in localities, in periods of time, and in organizations, and that her conclusions may be for that reason too sweeping.

I should be particularly glad to know when and where she observed the worst of the picture she paints, whether in leave areas, Paris, the Rhine, after or before armistice, and the like.

CAPTAIN, U. S. Infantry.
Niantic, Conn., Aug. 25.

Another Girl's Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an unfortunate thing that any American girl who had the opportunity of serving overseas with the A. E. F. should come back and have nothing to say to the public but the article which appeared in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Aug. 24. There are many of us who have met thousands of men over there, of all kinds and conditions, but I think there are not many who would dwell, as this girl does, on what she is pleased to discuss as the faults of the doughboy. As it happens, I, myself, was in London, France, and Germany, so I am speaking out of experience. And I know that I, and the others who served in the same division, are one in their opinion of the enlisted man. Perhaps he did drink occasionally, perhaps he did swear. Indeed, he chewed Star cut-plug tobacco in prodigious quantities—and gum, too. Horrors!

But I wonder whether the "Woman War Worker," like all the girls in the division I was in, was ever alone for six months in a French village of eighty inhabitants (when they were all home) with two companies of soldiers twenty miles from a railroad, with no transportation but mule-drawn ration wagons, with billets in barns, in lofts reached by ladders from the street, with no lights but a candle a week when they could be got, with rain every day, and with no place to spend their money but two wineshops! Is it strange that after the armistice, after they had hiked fifteen days from the Argonne with full field packs and finally reached this delightful village—is it strange that some of them did get drunk?

I don't say intoxicated. It is too delicate a word for those days. We got down to calling a spade a spade out there.

Well, as I say, I was there six months last Winter and loved it. I slept in a room that had never been heated, where the snow came in under the door, where I performed my ablutions in a white basin with lukewarm water left from my hot-water bottle of the night before.

I had a tent with a mud floor (till we got sawdust from a town seven kilometers away to cover the mud,) with windows covered with white cloth to keep out the worst of the wind and rain and to let in the light; and I ate in the Mayor's kitchen with the Mayor's whole family sitting around and watching—cats and dogs included in the family.

And the soldiers! (I can't imagine what sort of girl that "Woman War Worker" was!) They went to the woods and brought back whole evergreen trees to cover up the bareness of the hut; they built a fireplace of stones from an old tumble-down house and plastered it with mud; they built a stage and managed a minstrel show which later went on tour in the division; they made ukeleles of cigar boxes, they danced on the little stage; we had a real dance on the sawdust with three other girls collected from the neighboring village; four girls for five hundred men; they built a lattice over the door of the hut and helped me get ivy from the woods to trail over it and then hung a little tin lantern outside at night to make it look cheerful; and they helped me make fifteen gallons of cocoa every evening and then drank it, after we had first sent a tin pitcher full for the guard and filled the guards' canteens, so they would have something to keep them warm.

I am surprised at nothing they may have done, that very pious people, living over here in comfort far from "cursed willy," might blame them for. I am only surprised at the awful things they could have done and didn't—in those dark, rainy, lonesome, horrid, homesick months after the armistice, when there was no thought of war to keep them going.

Then the division moved up to Germany, and I went, too, and we walked kilometers on kilometers in the Moselle River Valley to wonder through old German castles. And two of us had a dance with the regimental band for music, (we were near a railroad then,) and danced with as many as possible of a thousand men. And at another town near by seven of us danced with two thousand—or most of them. And the longer I know them the more I thanked God I was an American!

And then the division demobilized, and we came with it, and it is no exaggeration to say that we all felt as if we were saying good-bye to our best friends.

I do feel sorry for that "Woman War Worker." But I am ashamed of her, too, and (dare I say?) of you for publishing her little plaint. Please publish mine, too.

JULIET WHITON,
of the 6th Division, A. E. F.
New York, Aug. 26.

Well-Behaved Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a word for our "well-behaved" boys in France"? Though I saw, the men only in Paris, and not as "A Woman War Worker" just back of the lines. The soldiers' club that I built and ran was for allied men, and was situated in the Champs Elysees for about eight months before the armistice. And often I helped and went to the "Soldiers and Sailors' Club" in Rue Royale.

Seeing the men daily, often until 11 P. M., I saw but one enlisted man noisily drunk. In cafés, restaurants, and music halls they behaved, and often I ordered the food that a doughboy could not procure for lack of the French language, and often told them of hotels, and directed their way through war dark streets.

I saw young officers intoxicated at the Hotel Crillon, (afterward closed because of this, so one heard,) and at Henry's bar, but in the cheaper places, never.

On my arrival in Paris a friend, married to a French gentleman, said: "Why is it that our men treat the cocotte like a lady? The French cannot understand it at all." Daily I saw our enlisted men with these women, and rarely less than two girls for each man (our doughboys were not ungenerous) treating them to a square meal. I never noticed that their manner was different to these females than to the decent women they were taught to respect in America.

A MAN WAR WORKER.
New York, Aug. 24.

Wartime Recollections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of course impossible to visualize what this un-American war worker might have sought for scenic sidelights on the rare occasions when she "doffed her uniform for civies." Whatever it was, it apparently pleases her now to keep her memory steeped in it. Fortunately, every vicious picture she recalls the majority of us can match with a worthier one.

"Thousands did not want to go home," she says, "because they couldn't get anything to drink." Truly this war worker must have gone to strange places if she found there the new brand of doughboy who, far from home, placed love of booze before love of mother.

Week in and week out transports of boys are still anchoring at downtown docks. There may no longer be victory parades and flagged streets and smoke-stack greetings and triumphal arches to bid them welcome—New York having long since grown bored of sentiment—but these late comers for all this are the same brand of heroes, only more war worn, that New York hailed with jubilation in the Spring. On street corners and in canteen centres, in pictures and on bus tops I have watched them in groups together, quiet, subdued, a bit dazed perhaps, talking of "home" and "mother" and the "new job" as they have dreamed it.

Like "cowmen," are they "bent on shooting up the town"?

MARION FRANCIS BROWN.
(Until recently with the Home Service of the Red Cross, N. Y. C.)
New York, Aug. 25.

A Mother's Indignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Five boys from my family saw service in France—nephews and one son—young men of Christian character, who won the unstinted praise of their superior officers. Three have been honorably discharged, their records without a stain. Two have become officers in the regular army, like their father before them. All are young men of good education and excellent intelligence. Your author has slandered these men, and the vast majority of their comrades.

LEILA H. CHENEY.
Narberth, Penn., Aug. 26.

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Father may be partial to golf—Mother may prefer tennis or croquet—the youngsters probably go in strong for base ball and "prisoner's base." But the entire family is a unit when those glorious week-ends roll around and motor picnics are planned.

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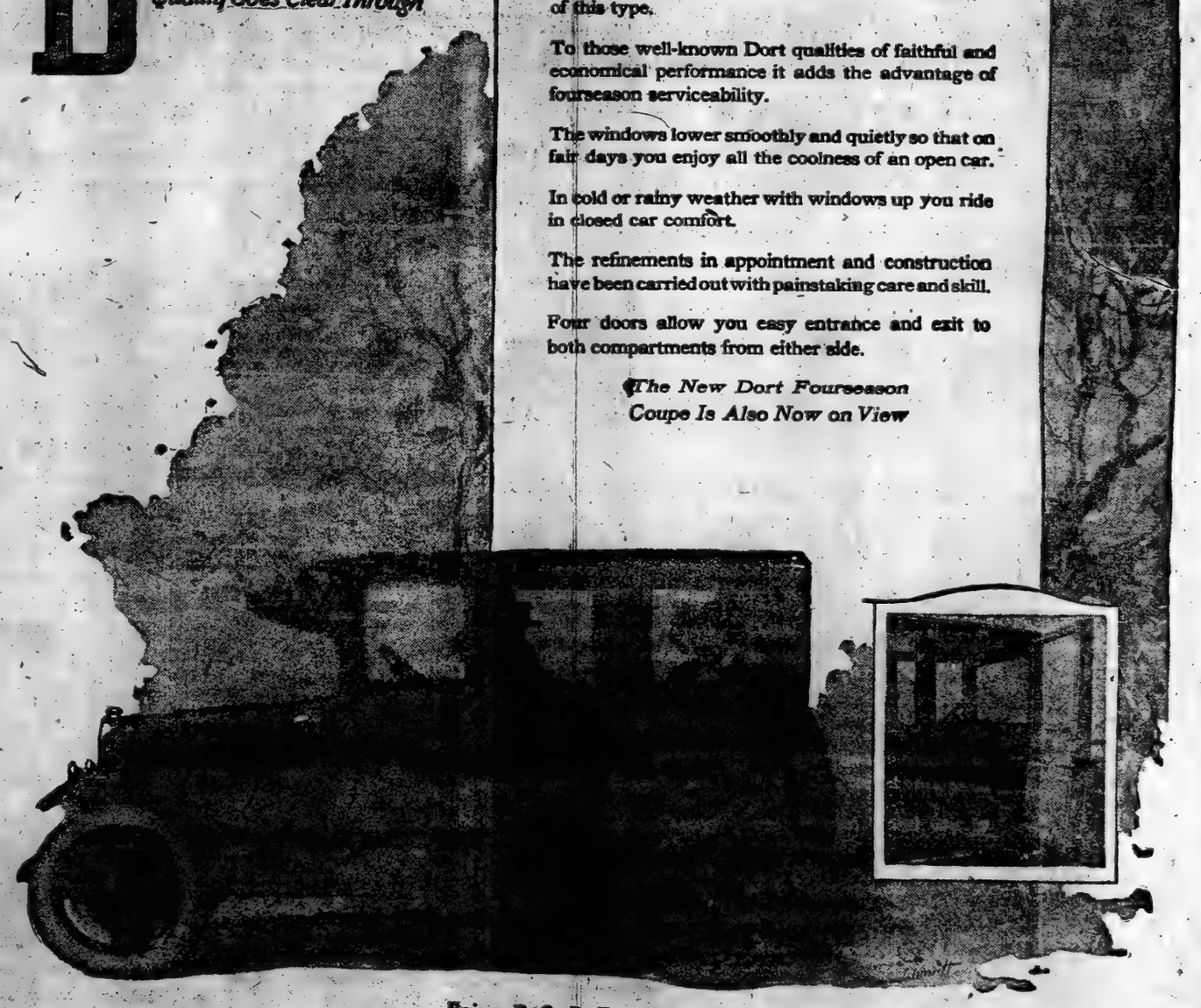

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To those well-known Dort qualities of faithful and economical performance it adds the advantage of fourseason serviceability.

The windows lower smoothly and quietly so that on fair days you enjoy all the coolness of an open car.

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Announcing the CLEVELAND SIX $1385

THE new Cleveland Six is here, the car that automobile dealers have been waiting for and talking about for two years past. It is the 1919 achievement of motordom, bringing new qualities, new ideals, new excellence into the light-car field, and at a price which will please countless thousands who care for the better things of life.

You will admire and wonder at this new car, for the industry has offered no other like it. You will be delighted with its grace and style. You will marvel at its power and speed and quietness and comfort. Truly, here is the car that will dominate the whole light-car field.

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The Cleveland Six is the product of men splendidly experienced in the design and making of fine cars, men who have contributed their genius and skill and sincerity to the building up of one of America's finest high-quality cars. So the Cleveland is an expression of the best ideals for service to the world, dependable service of transportation and recreation. It is a really unusual car. It brings genuine motoring satisfaction within reach of thousands who have wanted such a car. It brings new motor-car quality at a low price.

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The Cleveland is a finished product. There is no suggestion of the experimental about it. It is new to the public, but to the men who conceived it and developed it the Cleveland is a perfected car.

Cleveland Sixes have been on the road for three years, undergoing every conceivable test for performance and endurance. Two years ago the car was ready for production. But the war was coming, and the Cleveland waited.

Today, in a splendid new plant, the very last word in modern equipment and method, this car is built for you. Managing this great plant, directing all its various departments and guarding every operation, is a group of men whose sincerity of purpose is a guarantee of excellence in their car.

Powerful, Sturdy and Simple

Mechanically, the Cleveland Six is of extraordinary sturdiness and simplicity throughout. It is distinctive. It has refinement of construction not commonly found in low-priced cars.

The wheel-base is more than ample to permit of the most pleasing body designs and to provide seating capacity for five adult persons in the very extreme of comfort, with proper pitch of cushions and lots of leg-room.

Power? There is power to spare in the Cleveland Six. Power that takes the loaded car flying over the hills, and at any speed that anyone would wish over the country road and open highway. Power so flexible, so responsive to the slightest touch of the throttle, that those of us who have driven many cars know there are few motors indeed that compare with it at all.

And this motor is in no other car. It is the exclusive Cleveland Six motor, designed by engineers of the Cleveland Company and built under their supervision in the Cleveland factory.

Your Own Choice of Four Beautiful Bodies

The Cleveland Six will please you. The body designs and furnishings of the handsome touring car, the snappy single-seat roadster, and the two splendid closed car models, are worthy of the mechanical excellence of the car. In some one of these four models you will find *your* car.

CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—Six cylinder valve in head type; bore 3 inches, stroke 4½ inches; six cylinders cast en bloc separate from crank case; detachable cylinder head; valve mechanism completely enclosed; three-bearing crankshaft of large diameter. Cam shaft and accessories driven by adjustable silent chain. Lubrication by gear pump positively driven by spiral gear from cam shaft.
CARBURETOR—Stromberg—vacuum system—16 gal. tank at rear.
IGNITION—Distributor and high tension coil, or Bosch magneto, $65 extra.
STARTING AND LIGHTING—Gray and Davis two unit system.
COOLING—By centrifugal pump, cellular radiator and adjustable self oiling fan.
TRANSMISSION—Unit Power Plant construction with center control. Three speeds and reverse. Nickel steel gears and shafts. Main shaft mounted on annular ball bearings.
CLUTCH—Disc Type. PROPELLER SHAFT—Fitted with double universal joints.
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WHEELS—Wood. Artillery type. Wire wheels (set of 5) $105 extra.
RIMS—Firestone, straight side demountable. TIRES—32 x 4. Non-skid Rear.
WHEEL BASE—112 inches.
TOP—One man type, fitted with door opening curtains and beveled glass rear window.
FINISH—Body—Cleveland Blue, upholstered in hand buffed, bright finished, long grain leather. Hood fenders and running board shields, black enamel. Wheels and chassis black.
MODELS AND PRICES—Touring Car (Five Passengers) $1385, Roadster (Three Passengers) $1385, Sedan (Five Passengers), Coupe (Four Passenger).

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CLEVELAND

CREDITS FOR FRANCE AND BRITAIN

They Cannot Pay in Gold Nor Goods, and a Reservoir of Accommodation Here Is Required

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

FOR five years France and England were compelled to throw their entire energies into "constructing means of destruction." Now they must build up. They are seeking the means largely from us. The figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show with dramatic vividness just what France and England need and what we are sending them. During June our exports reached a value of $918,000,000: half of this went to England, France and Italy. These countries sent us in return commodities for only $30,000,000, or one-fifteenth of what we sent to them.

In July our exports fell to $570,000,000, a drop of nearly $350,000,000. The July details of what we sent to France, England and Italy are not yet published. Let us, therefore, consider the details for June, beginning with France.

The largest item sent to France in June includes steel and iron in many forms, from locomotives to wire nails; the total is $22,000,000, railroad cars accounting for $11,000,000. Next comes wheat and flour, about $21,000,000, and raw cotton, $14,000,000. France bought from us sugar for $7,200,000, meat for $5,500,000, condensed milk for $4,000,000, and tobacco for $3,000,000. France is evidently rebuilding her railroads and factories and feeding and clothing her people with materials bought from us, and is philosophically smoking meanwhile.

Exports to England.

In June we sent exports to England valued at about $300,000,000, a full third of our total exports and by far the largest amount we have ever exported to any country in time of peace. The largest single item, meat, comes to $78,000,000; next, raw cotton for the Lancashire mills, $54,000,000; wheat and flour, $33,000,000; tobacco, $12,000,000; condensed milk, $9,000,000; sugar, about the same; leather, $5,400,000. England is also taking a great deal of copper for electrical construction; some $44,000,000 worth in the last year.

The figures for Italy show needs of exactly the same kind: Wheat and flour, $10,000,000; cotton, $4,250,000; meat, $3,250,000; steel and iron, $3,000,000; tobacco, about $1,000,000.

How are France and England and Italy to pay these enormous bills, amounting in May, June, and July to about a billion dollars? Clearly, they cannot pay in gold. Equally clearly, they are not paying in goods, since they sent us goods just one-fifteenth in value. If they are to take our goods at all, France, England, and Italy must have some form of credit, and plenty of it.

But since the totals are so enormous individual banks cannot cover them. An immense reservoir of credit is required from which the merchants of France and England may draw according to their needs. During the war this reservoir of credit was established by our Government, acting with the Governments of France, England, and Italy. With peace this arrangement ends. Other means must be found.

While no single bank can handle so large a volume of business, a group of banks can. But banks of deposit are forbidden by law to handle trade acceptances in excess of their assets. Therefore, our group of banks must form a separate corporation not thus restricted to do what the banks cannot do directly, to handle trade acceptances in bulk. These trade acceptances are approved promises to pay; they are regarded as the best basis of credit, because their payment depends in the last analysis on the ability of the public to consume the goods against which they are drawn.

But the moment we come to payment we meet the formidable difficulty of foreign exchange. Let us try to illustrate it by a concrete case:

During June this country exported to France, Italy, and England boots and shoes for men and women valued at about $130,000. The men's shoes cost, on the average, $4 a pair; women's shoes about $3. (This, by the way, is an advance of less than 40 cents for men's shoes and about 80 cents for women's shoes over the export price a year ago.)

Let us suppose a London merchant buys 1,200 pairs of men's shoes in Lynn, Mass., costing there $4,836. In 1914 he could have paid for them with English bills of exchange for 1,000 pounds sterling. Today these will bring only $4,200. To pay his shoe bill he must give English bills of exchange (approved promises to pay) for 1,153 pounds; the difference, 153 pounds, or $636, must come out of his pocket. Bills of exchange in pounds sterling have depreciated in value; they will buy fewer dollars. What is the reason?

Factors in Exchange.

To begin with, let us clearly understand that it has nothing to do with the lessened value of the English sovereign. One thousand sovereigns will sell in New York for $4,866 today. Their price in gold dollars cannot change so long as the coinage of the two countries remains unchanged.

It is not a question of gold coins at all; it is a question of commercial paper, in this case bills of exchange, and of the operation of the law of supply and demand on this commercial paper. If there is a large demand in New York for English bills of exchange (as would be the case if New York firms were importing large quantities of English goods to be paid for in England) the price in dollars of English bills of exchange would be forced up by this demand. If there is only a small demand in New York for English bills of exchange (as at present, when New York is importing comparatively little from England) the price in dollars of English bills of exchange will go down. This is what is taking place.

The Parisian merchant who buys American shoes is still worse off. He buys in Lynn, Mass., 1,200 pairs, at about $4 a pair, a total purchase of $5,000. In 1914 he would have paid for them with French bills of exchange for about 25,000 francs. Today he must pay bills of exchange for about 80,000 francs, and stand the loss of 55,000 francs. The cause, as before, is that we are importing little from France, so that there is only a small demand for French bills of exchange to pay for it.

The position of the Italian purchaser is even harder. To pay a $5,000 order in Lynn he must give Italian bills of exchange for nearly 47,000 lire, though a lira is normally about equal to the franc.

We have so far taken for granted the first step in the process of supplying London, Paris, and Rome with American shoes. Let us go back to it. The Lynn manufacturer receives in his morning's mail three orders for shoes, each about 1,200 pairs, from London, Paris, and Rome. It may happen that he has never heard of the three firms in England, France, and Italy who send the orders. He faces a dilemma: Should he at once pack up the shoes and send them off, thus risking the loss of 3,000 pairs of shoes, or should he refuse and risk the loss of orders worth about $15,000?

Gold Supply and Prices.

The Lynn manufacturer will, of course, try to find out whether the three distant firms are good for the amount of their orders; whether their credit is sound. He may try to discover how much capital they have, and who are their directors. Or he may try tactfully to extract the information from the firms themselves. Or he may go to some of the parties with whom these firms are dealing and ascertain, from the general mercantile public, what they think of them.

These are the older methods. They amount to this: to judge the ordering firms by their possessions or their repute. All this takes time and involves delay and uncertainty. There is a more modern, swifter, and more modern method—to judge them by their performance.

This last method will work out practically in some such way as this: The Lynn manufacturer of shoes will seek the advice of credit centre as the Foreign Department of the Credit Clearing House, whose decisions to grant or withhold credit are based not on possessions or repute but on the record of payments and the meeting of obligations. And this record is compiled from the ledger experience of all manufacturers, wholesale merchants, and bankers with whom the firms under consideration have dealt and are dealing. If the firm has paid its bills promptly in the past the Lynn manufacturer will be advised to ship his order at once; if payment has been slow but sure, the counsel will be to ship the order, but to look carefully after payment. If the firm has let its bills run too long, if it has been necessary to send collectors after them, the Lynn manufacturer will be advised to decline with thanks. The tree, in each case, is judged strictly by its fruits.

A Smart Auto Takes you to THE STORE ACCOMMODATING'S Own Entrance at Hoyt St. Subway Station by East or West Side Lines.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Telephone Main 8100

THE HARVEST SALE

Bringing Stirring Savings on New Fall Merchandise

Women's Sample Hats at $3.98

Ready-to-wear and Untrimmed Styles

$5.98 to $7.98 Grades

There are not many duplicates, for they come from the original sample room of one of the foremost makers in the city. They are all smart new shapes and are made of good materials—the kind and colors that are most fashionable for this season.

Black and colored Velvet; Hatter's Plush; black panne velvets; combinations of velvet and duvetyn velvet and felt; Hatter's plush and satin.

The shapes are even more varied than the materials—turbans, mushrooms, sailors, close-fitting shapes, etc.

Balcony, Central Building.

30-Inch Hudson Seal Coats, $189.00

(Dyed Muskrat) Regularly $235.00

This is one of the Harvest Sale Specials that will not again be offered this season. This identical Coat will be marked $235.00 later in the month.

Plain tailored lines, and lined throughout with fine quality of soft silk that stands much wearing.

The belt may be worn, or the Coat is equally smart worn loose.

Second floor, Central Building.

Navy Serge Dresses for Women, $19.75

Specially Priced for this Sale

They are quite the best styles and materials we have seen at this phenomenally low price.

One has a quaint little U-shaped vestee of lace ruffles, and a row of buttons down the side front of the skirt from the narrow sash-belt to the skirt hem.

One is braid-trimmed to give a slight pannier effect over the hips.

A third has the extended hip effect by means of wide pockets.

And a fourth is a delightfully severe style with a fringe effect in panels on the skirt, obtained by narrow strips of the serge finished with novel ornaments.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Broadcloth Suits, $29.75

A Value that Invites a Challenge

Most desirable for early Fall wear is this narrowly-belted Suit of Chiffon Broadcloth—the jacket is one of the smart lengths and may be fastened close up under the Sealine collar, or worn open—lined throughout with self-colored Peau de Cygne.

Forest green, Seal brown, Navy blue or black. Sizes 36 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Heavy Winter Cloth Coats, $24.95

The Kind Women Want for Practical Wear

Made of Dark mixtures—with great collars, deep pockets, and plain tailored lines. There are three models and each has a lining (to the waistline) of the quality of satin THAT WEARS.

They are distinctly practical Coats—exceedingly good-looking in their mannish style, and values that are distinctly excellent.

Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Two-tone Mixture Suits, $29.98

In A Smart Sports Model

The sort of Suit a young woman looks so youthful and boyish in—a mannish cut Coat with close-fitting shoulder and sleeve. The jacket is a comfortable, graceful model, snugly belted at the waist and with side pockets. Plain tailored skirt.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Central Building.

Net Blouses Lace Trimmed, $2.98

Cream Color and White Nets

One model has the round neck and three-quarter length sleeves sponsored by fashion, with graceful pleated frills; the front is trimmed with cluster tucks and lace.

A second Blouse has a charming little bib of net and lace insertion—the lace also edges the tucks at the front of this model.

Both models button at back with fine pearl buttons.

Second floor, West Building.

Women's Kid and Cape Gloves, $1.69 Pair

2,000 Pairs at a Great Saving

For leather Gloves, as smart, and as good quality as these, this is a very low price.

The Cape Gloves are in soft tans, sand and pretty shades; of flexible leather.

The Kid Gloves are pique and overseam sewed; in various colors and broken assortments; otherwise $2.00 to $2.75.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Stockings, $1.39

In Black and White

A supply of them would be a real economy, as they would sell for a decidedly higher price except for slight imperfections — most of them being hard to find—in the weave.

Full-fashioned thread Silk Stockings with mercerized tops and soles.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Black Kid Shoes, $8.75

Our regular price for these Shoes, based on a purchase months ago, is $9.95. But at today's cost, we should have to sell them for $14.00 a pair, at least! That indicates the excellence of the bargain.

Cut on a high dress model, laced, with hand-turned soles, and French heels—a fashionable style.

Second floor, West Building.

The September China Sale

Brings Stirring Harvest Sale Offerings

Old selling records have been falling by the wayside all the past week, as the China Sale gathered headway. New offerings, first brought forward for Monday, have the added interest of being bright and shining lights in the Harvest Sale.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets

32 Pieces, $4.89	50 Pieces, $9.50	100 Pieces, $19.50
Regularly $7.98	*Regularly $13.98*	*Regularly $25.00*

All these Sets are in the same design—which is a pretty bluebird and medallion pattern, with gold line, on Colonial shape—an extraordinarily low series of prices.

Imported China Dinner Sets

$25.00, from $35.75—52 pieces; several border designs; an open-stock pattern; coin gold handles.	$28.50, from $41.00—52 pieces; coin gold band and handles; an open-stock pattern.	$44.00, from $57.50—100 pieces; floral border on tan background; coin gold handles.

Remarkable Offerings of Cut Glass

Flower Vases, $5.98, from $7.49—12-in.
Jelly Dishes, $2.19, from $2.75—7-inch.
Oval Fruit Bowls, $4.29, from $4.98.
Water Pitchers, $4.75, from $5.98—4-pt.
3-inch Fruit Bowls, $2.98, from $3.98.
16-inch Flower Vases, $9.49, from $10.98.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3.98, from $4.98.
Ice Cream Trays, $4.75, from $5.98.
Ice Tubs, $2.98, from $3.98.
Rose Bowls, 3-footed, $4.39, from $5.25.

Black Satin $2.24 Yard

Our Regular Price Is $2.98

This is a quality of satin that we recommend highly for service as well as for handsome appearance. All silk; made especially for us; 35 inches wide.

Black Dress Taffeta, $1.49 Yard from $2.25

Another specially reduced offering; pure silk; 35 inches wide.

Street floor, West Building.

All-Wool Costume Serge, $1.88 Yd.

An important purchase of this favorite material, to sell at a remarkably low price. The Serge is ALL WOOL, 44 inches wide; in a fine navy blue and black.

Street floor, West Building.

Hand-made Filet Laces, 1/3 Under-price

Charming designs in this favorite lace for trimming underwear, fancy pieces, etc., at a fine saving of one-third. Matching edgings and insertions, also odd designs. Priced thus:

1 to 1½-in.	$1.20 yd.	2¼ to 3-in.	$2.89 yd.
1⅝ to 2⅛-in.	$1.65 yd.	3⅝-in.	$3.75 yd.
2 to 2¼-in.	$1.98 yd.	4½ to 5-in.	$4.19 yd.
5½ to 6-in.	$4.89 yd.		
8 and 6½-in.	$5.98 yd.		

Street floor, Central Building.

"Lace Curtain Week" Offerings

As the Harvest Sale coincides with Lace Curtain Week, the Upholstery Store has a double incentive to come forward with specially good news of Fall draperies at low prices. And here it is:

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $3.59 Pair, from $4.95
Handsome designs; in white and Arabe.

Filet Net Curtains, $1.59 Pair from $2.25 and $2.45
Plain and figured centers; with fancy borders; in white and Arabe.

Figured Filet Curtain Net, 19c. Yd. from 40c.
Pretty patterns; in white and Arabe.

Filet Window Panels, $1.39 from $2.45
Designs mounted on scrim of good quality, with filet motifs.

Third floor, Central Building.

Axminster and Velvet Rugs Low-Priced

Two of the great favorites, in floor-coverings, for their appearance and service, at the lowest prices at which we have offered these qualities:

9x12 Ft., $39.50, from $45.00. 8¼x10½, $35.00, from $39.50

Velvet Carpets Reduced
Colonial Velvet, $2.75 yard, from $2.95.
Wilton Velvet, $3.25 yard, from $3.95.

Inlaid Linoleum, $1.15 Sq. Yd., from $1.75
Of excellent quality in a choice of attractive designs.

Third floor, East Building.

Attractive Bedroom Suites, $151.75

Here is a special Harvest Sale price on charming Bedroom Suites that were already extremely moderately marked.

They are of a convenient size for cottage bedroom or city guest-room; of solid birch, finished in ivory enamel, and decorated.

Four pieces, sold separately, as follows:

Chifforobe, $36.00. Dressing Table, $38.25. Bureau, $43.75.
Bedstead, $33.75. The same Suite, with twin bedsteads, $33.75 extra.

Fourth floor, East Building.

"Durable" All-Fibre Trunks, $9.98

Regularly $16.25 and $17

We have three hundred of these sturdy Trunks, that will make the best travelers you ever saw. In steamer or dress Trunk style; 32-inch size.

Aluminum Combination Kettles, $1.96, from $3.25

2,000 of these wonderfully popular sets; four pieces, that will make eight separate utensils:

Steam Cooker, Pudding Pan, Covered Kettle, Preserving Kettle, Baking Pan, Double Boiler, Colander, Double Roaster

Subway floor, East Building.

Deliveries during the week.

Oil Paintings, 25% Less

Every Oil Painting in our interesting collection is subject to this reduction from the marked price of the Painting, for the Harvest Sale.

That means a $100 Picture for $75, and so on.

Paintings by Thos. B. Craig, Thomas B. Griffin, Edward Gay, E. Zampighi, and many others, are included. One week only.

Fifth floor, Central Building.

Pearl Bead Necklaces, $1.45

Imported wax-filled Beads of a soft, creamy tint, with a splendid luster. Graduated and uniform sizes, from 15 to 18 inches in length, with solid 10-karat gold barrel catches. Regularly $2.18.

Street floor, Central Building.

S. BAUMANN & BRO

NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH STR.

Open Saturday Evenings

And Now a New Season---

With the coming of September the season for "fixing up" the home for the indoor period begins. We are ready for you with new goods, new styles and new ideas; but our old rules of "Lowest Prices Possible" and our "Service of Satisfaction" are with us, as always.

Need we mention that

"We Make Terms to Fit"

Plain Figure Tags on Everything

Library Table

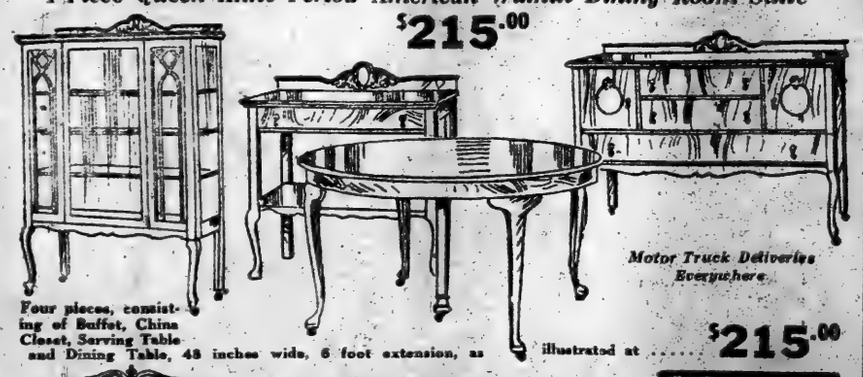
Mahogany finish, 42 in. wide, with drawer and shelves for books at each end; as illustrated..... $27.50

Porceloid Refrigerator

Apartment style; galvanized interior.... $17.98

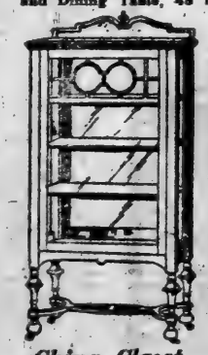
4-Piece Queen Anne Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite

$215.00



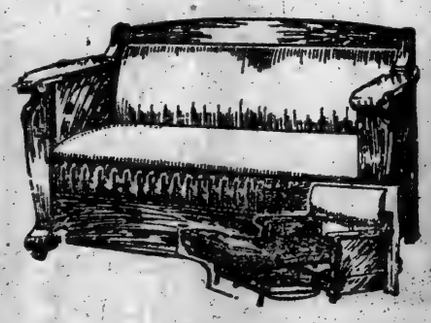
Four pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Dining Table, 48 inches wide, 6 foot extension, as illustrated at $215.00

Motor Truck Deliveries Everywhere



China Closet

William and Mary Period in Quartered Oak, highly polished; as illustrated, at $32.50



Kroehler Kodav

Mahogany frames, upholstered in Imitation Leather; makes a full size bed when open; this does not include mattress; at..... $59.98

Secretary

in Golden or Fumed Oak, as Illustrated, at $27.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.

Open Saturday Evenings

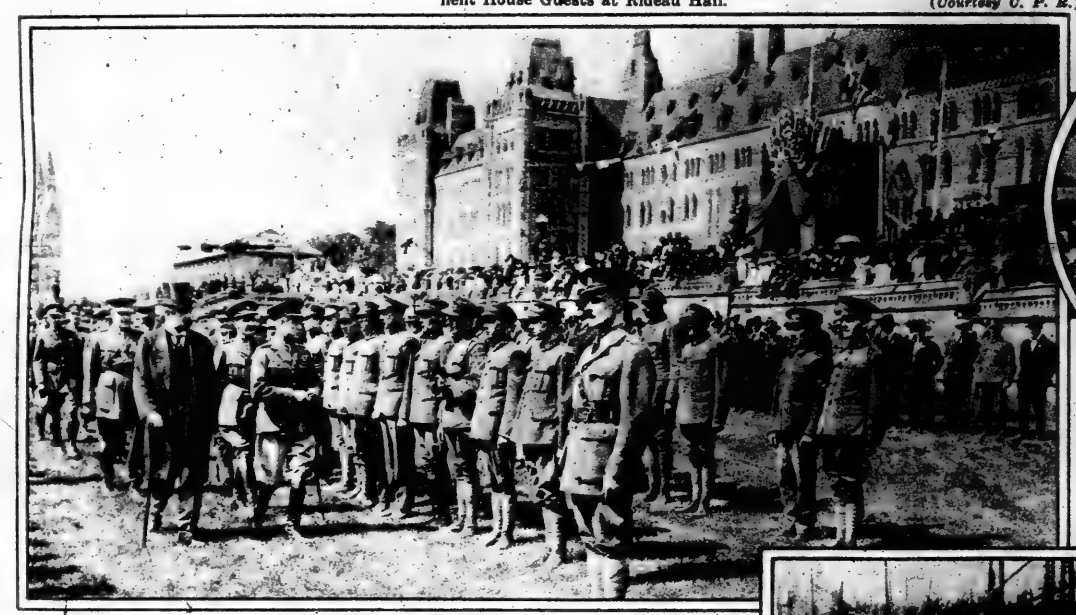
Sunday, September 7, 1919

The New York Times

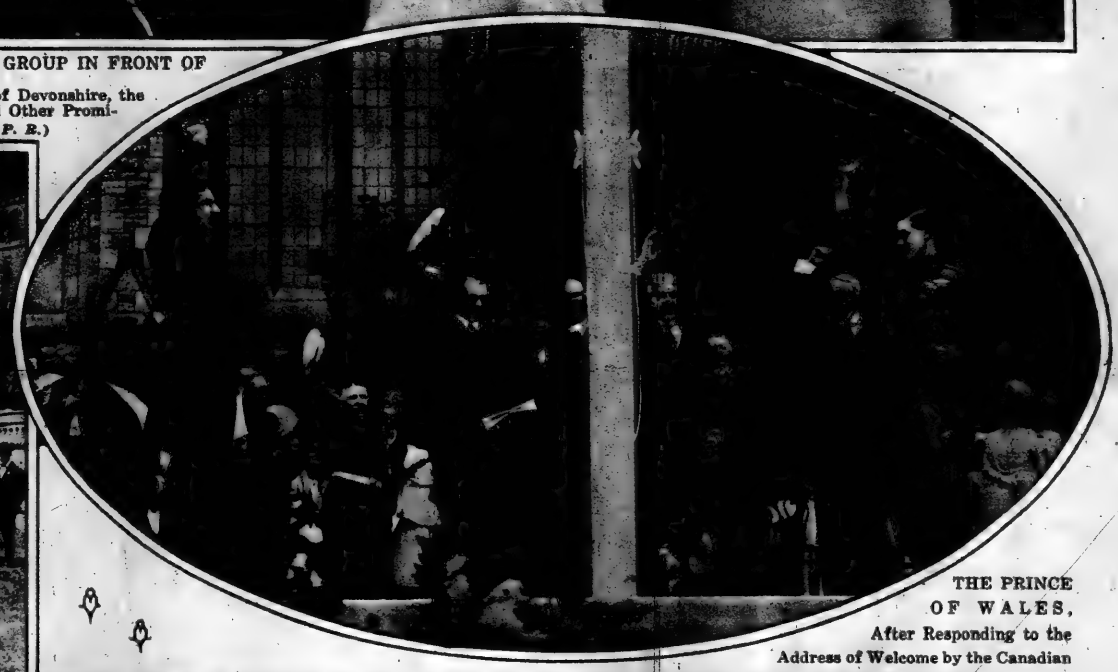
Rotogravure Picture Section, In Two Parts 5

THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, AND A NOTABLE GROUP IN FRONT OF RIDEAU HALL, RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT OTTAWA.

In the Front Row, Left to Right, Are: Lady Dorothy Cavendish, Daughter of the Governor General; the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Prince of Wales and Lady Rachael Cavendish. Those on the Steps Include Members of the Prince of Wales's Entourage and Other Prominent House Guests at Rideau Hall. *(Courtesy C. P. R.)*



THE PRINCE OF WALES,
at Ottawa on Labor Day, Accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Reviewing the Remnant of the Veterans of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, Known Throughout the War as the "Princess Pats."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES,
After Responding to the Address of Welcome by the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, at Ottawa on Labor Day, Leading in Three Cheers for His Father, the British King.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
Wife of the British Prime Minister.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

DOUGHNUT CHAMPION OF THE A. E. F.: WILLIAM J. LONG,
of Providence, R. I., Awarded the "Croix de Cruller," a Bronze Medal Not Unlike the German Iron Cross, for Having Eaten 249 Doughnuts in 24 Hours, 60 Better Than the Next Highest Among 75 Contestants.
Private Long Is 23 Years Old, 6 Feet Tall, Weighs 211 Pounds, and Is Enlisted with the 8d Supply Train, 8d Division.
(Jenkins, from Times Wide World Photos.)

AMERICANS HOLDING A SOUTHERN OUTPOST IN SIBERIA,
One of the Men Being Armed with a U. S. Lewis Machine Gun, and Ready for Any Emergency. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*

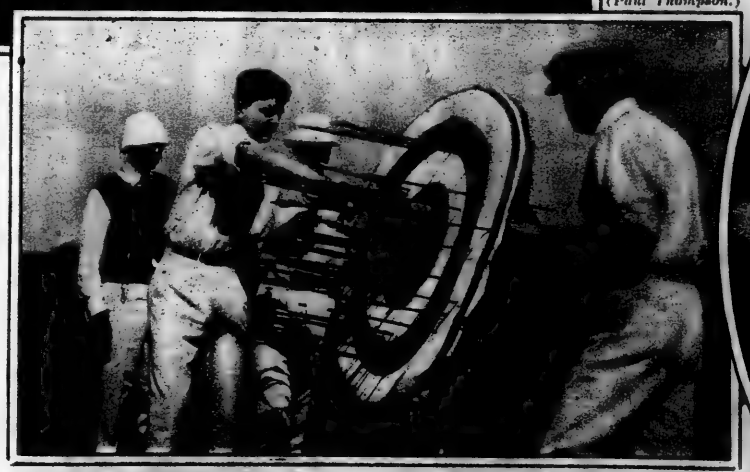
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, OPPOSED TO THE BOLSHEVIKI IN SIBERIA, DRINKING FROM A SWAMP Rather Than Trust the Neighboring Wells, Nearly All of Which Have Been Poisoned by the Bolshevist Forces.

ENRICO CARUSO, OPERATIC TENOR, MRS. CARUSO, AND ENRICO CARUSO, JR.,
Who Accompanied His Father and Stepmother from Italy for His First Visit to America, Where He Is to Enter College, Arriving on the Giuseppi Verdi.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

SCENE DURING THE JUDGING OF HARNESS HORSES ON THE CLOSING DAY OF THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW, HELD THIS YEAR, AS USUAL, IN FRONT OF THE CASINO.

WOMEN AND GIRLS AMONG THE KEENEST CONTESTANTS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHERY TOURNAMENT HELD THIS YEAR ON SOLDIERS FIELD, BOSTON.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



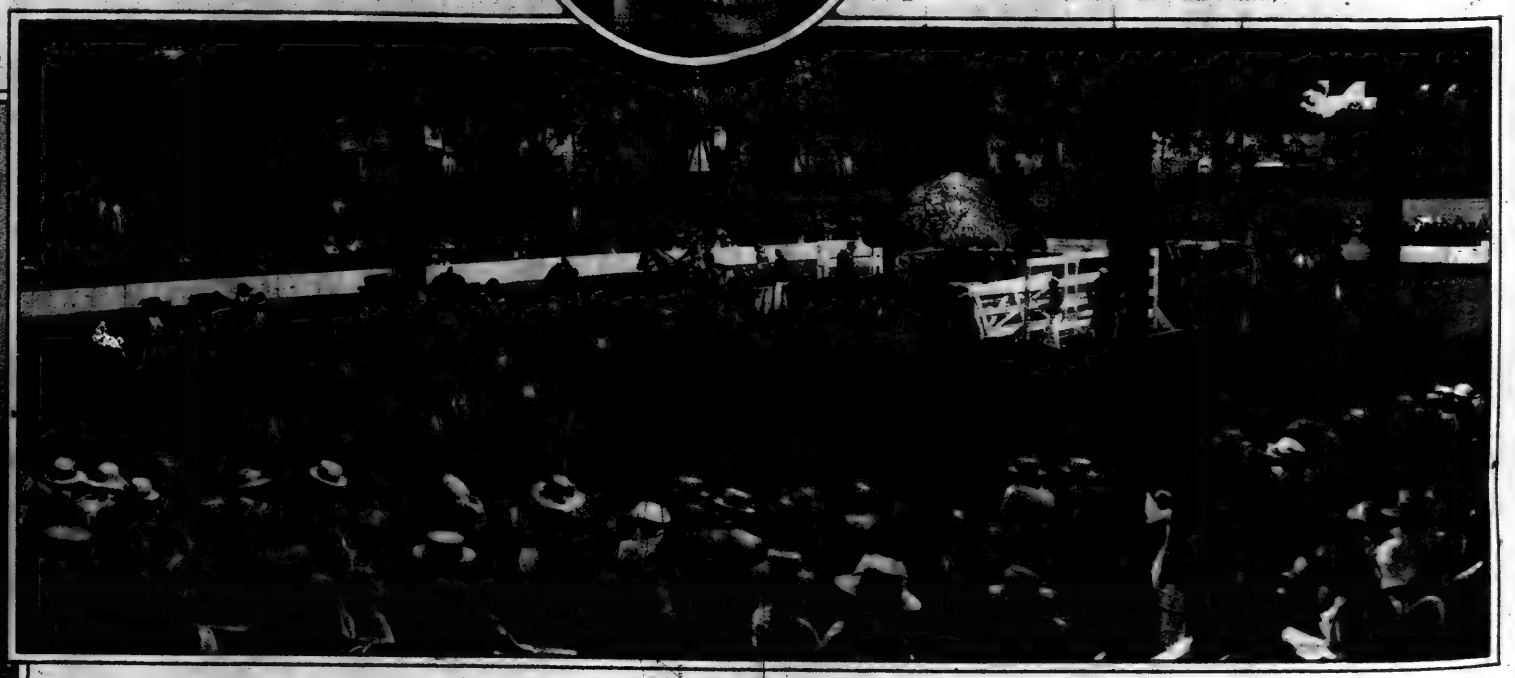
MARKSMANSHIP WITH THE BOW AND ARROW NOT YET A LOST ART: DRAWING ARROWS from the Target Immediately After a Match in the National Archery Tournament, Soldiers Field, Boston.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

COLONEL THE HONORABLE WILFRED THESIGER, D. S. O., New British Consul General to New York, and the Honorable Mrs. Wilfred Thesiger, Who Accompanies Her Husband to This City.
(International Film Service.)

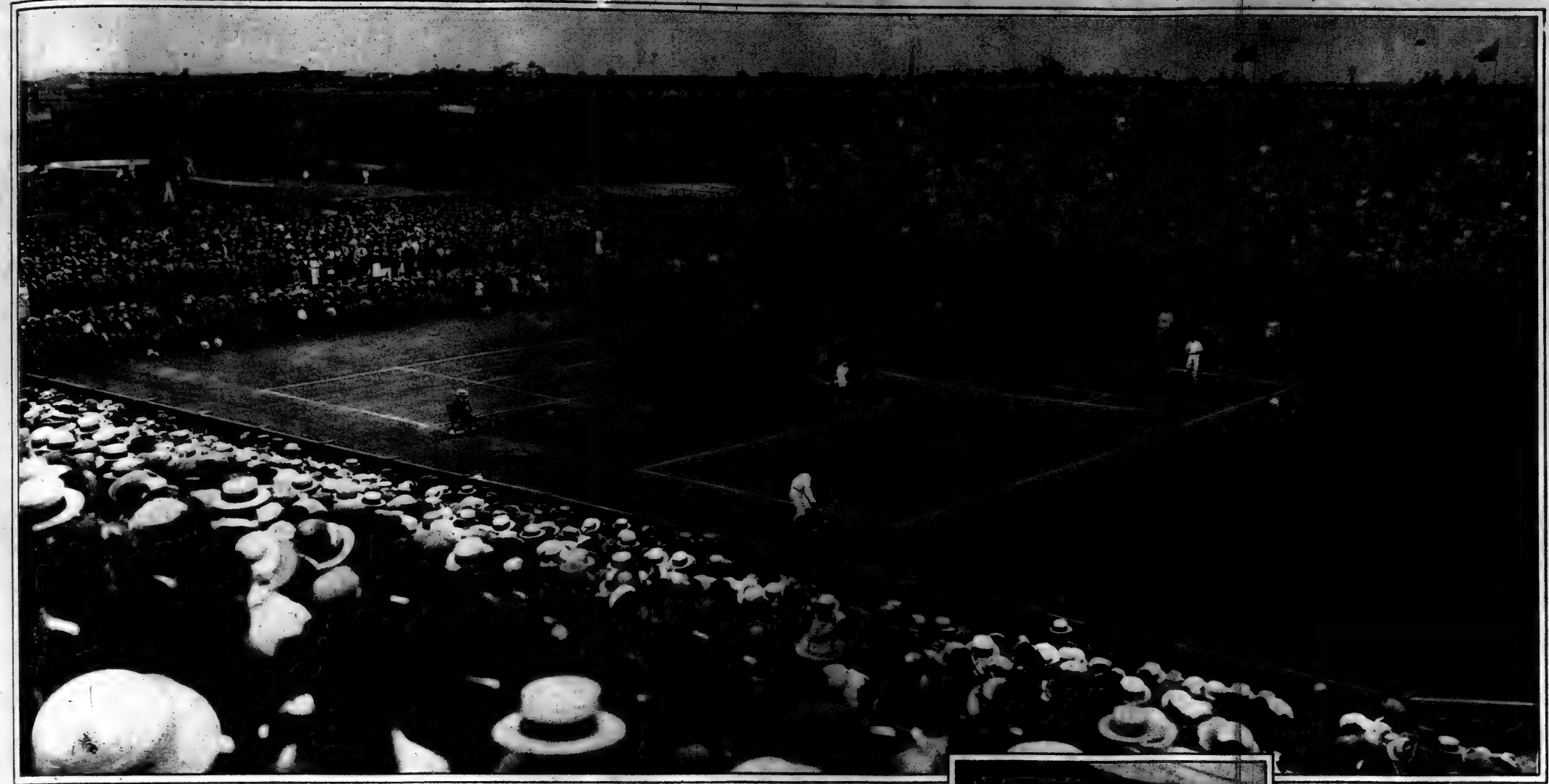
MRS. PAYNE WHITNEY at the Opening of the United Hunts Races on the Belmont Terminal Course.
(Paul Thompson.)

DRIFTWOOD BLAZE,
Owned by Walter H. Hanley, with Mrs. Hanley Up, Blue Ribbon Winner Among Small Saddle Horses.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

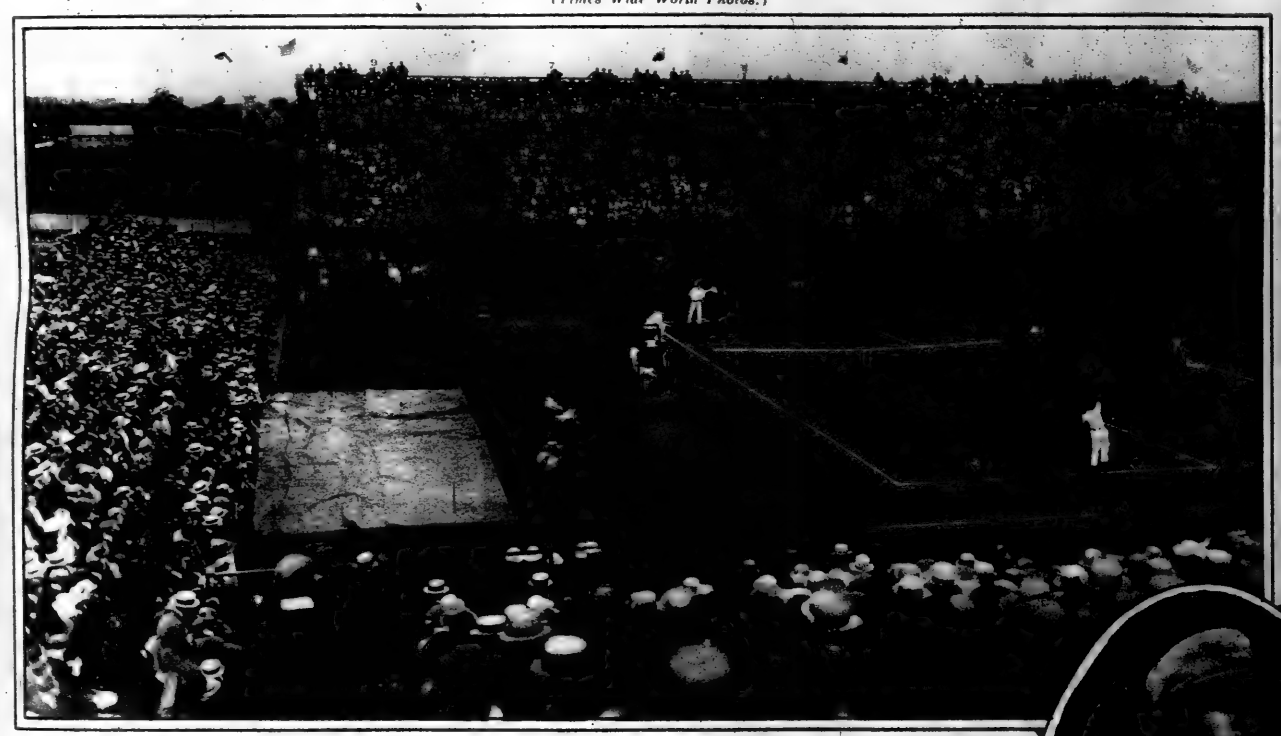
MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY
of New York, a Regular Ringside Attendant at the Newport Horse Show.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CHAMPIONSHIP HUNTERS IN THE RING AT NEWPORT, ARBITE AND ENNISTROPE, BOTH OWNED BY MISS CONSTANCE VAUCLAIN, WINNING FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES RESPECTIVELY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEFEATING AND ELIMINATING HIS NEAR NAMESAKE, WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, in the Semi-Finals for the National Tennis Championship of America on the Courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLIAM T. TILDEN, 2D, OF PHILADELPHIA AND RICHARD NORRIS WILLIAMS, 2D, in Their Brilliant Match in the Semi-Finals of the Tennis Championship Tournament on the Forest Hills Courts, Williams, in the Foreground, Serving to the Philadelphian Whose Brilliant Play Crushed the Aspirations of the 1916 Champion.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, Playing the Academic Backhand Stroke.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

TILDEN, WITH BOTH FEET CLEAR OF THE GROUND, DRIVING A SAVAGE BACKHAND TO WILLIAMS.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. EDWARD VAN VLECK at the Races on the Opening Day of the Belmont Terminal Season.
(© International Film Service.)

"THE LADY OF SHALOTT"—BY HOLMAN HUNT, Illustrating Tennyson's Famous Poem of That Name, Recently Sold at Public Auction in London for $16,000.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

EARLY AUTUMN FASHIONS AT THE RACES: MISS CLAIRE ADAMS IN THE PADDOCK AT THE OPENING OF THE BELMONT TERMINAL SEASON.
(© International Film Service.)

WAR CLOUD WINNING THE BELMONT PARK AUTUMN HANDICAP OVER THE BELMONT TERMINAL COURSE. WITH CUDGEL SECOND, AND VALOR THIRD.
(© International Film Service.)

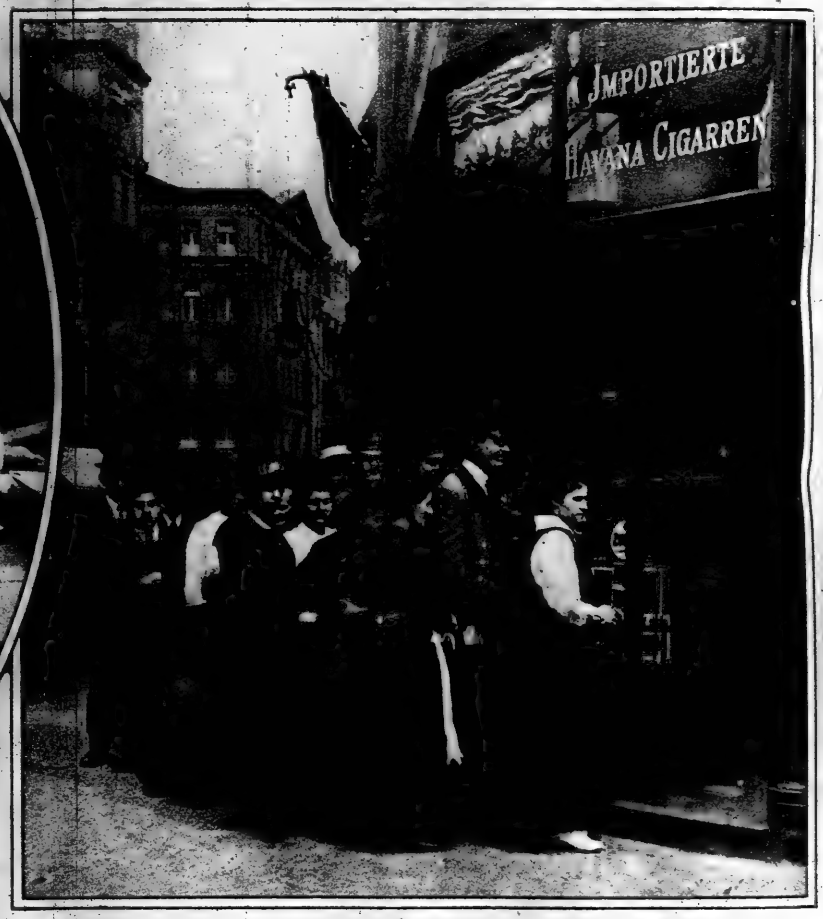
THE WAY OF A MAN WITH A MAID, EVEN AN ENEMY MAID: AMERICAN DOUGHBOY, EQUAL TO ANY EMERGENCY, EVEN BESIDE THE SPREE IN THE SUBURBS OF BERLIN.

(Photos © International Film Service.)

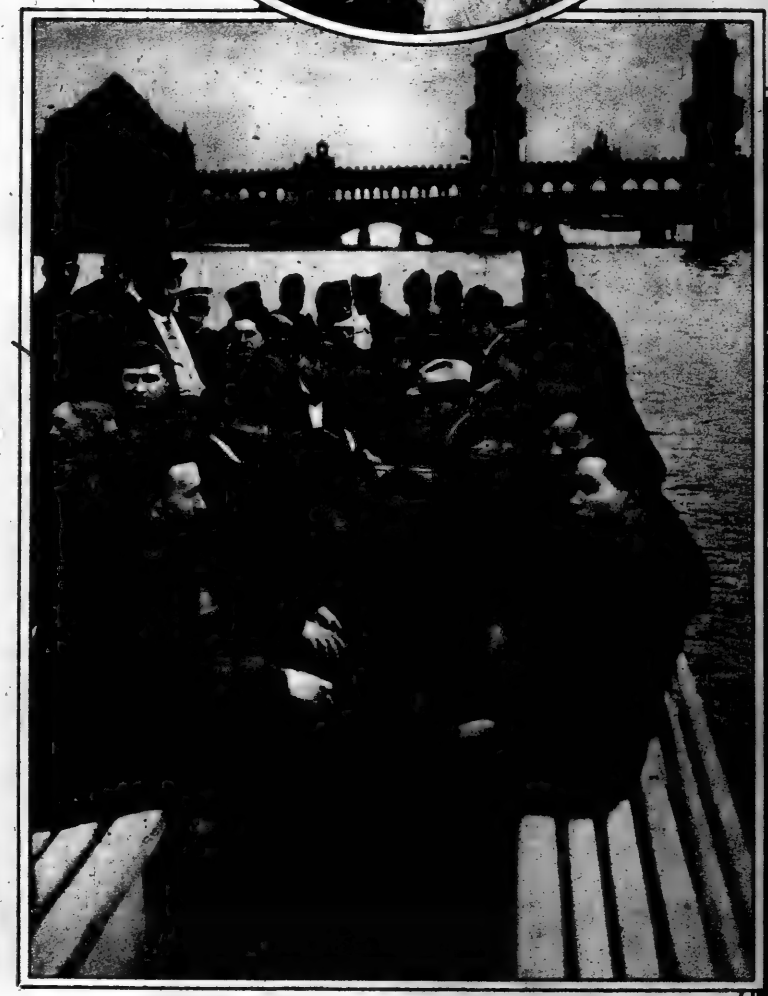
DR. HUGO PREUSS, Author of the New Constitution of the German Republic Recently Adopted at Weimar, Seated in the Garden of His Berlin Home. ⇒

FRIEDRICH EBERT,
Former Saddlemaker and Now President of the German Republic, and Frau Ebert in the Garden of Their Summer Home at Schwartzburg Where President Ebert Does Much of His Work for the New German State.

GUARDS UNDER COMMAND OF GUSTAV NOSKE, GERMAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE, STILL PATROL THE STREETS OF BERLIN,
and No One Is Permitted to Enter Certain Sections of the City Without a Permit.
This Photograph Shows a Berlin Hausfrau Showing Her Pass at a Patrol Post.

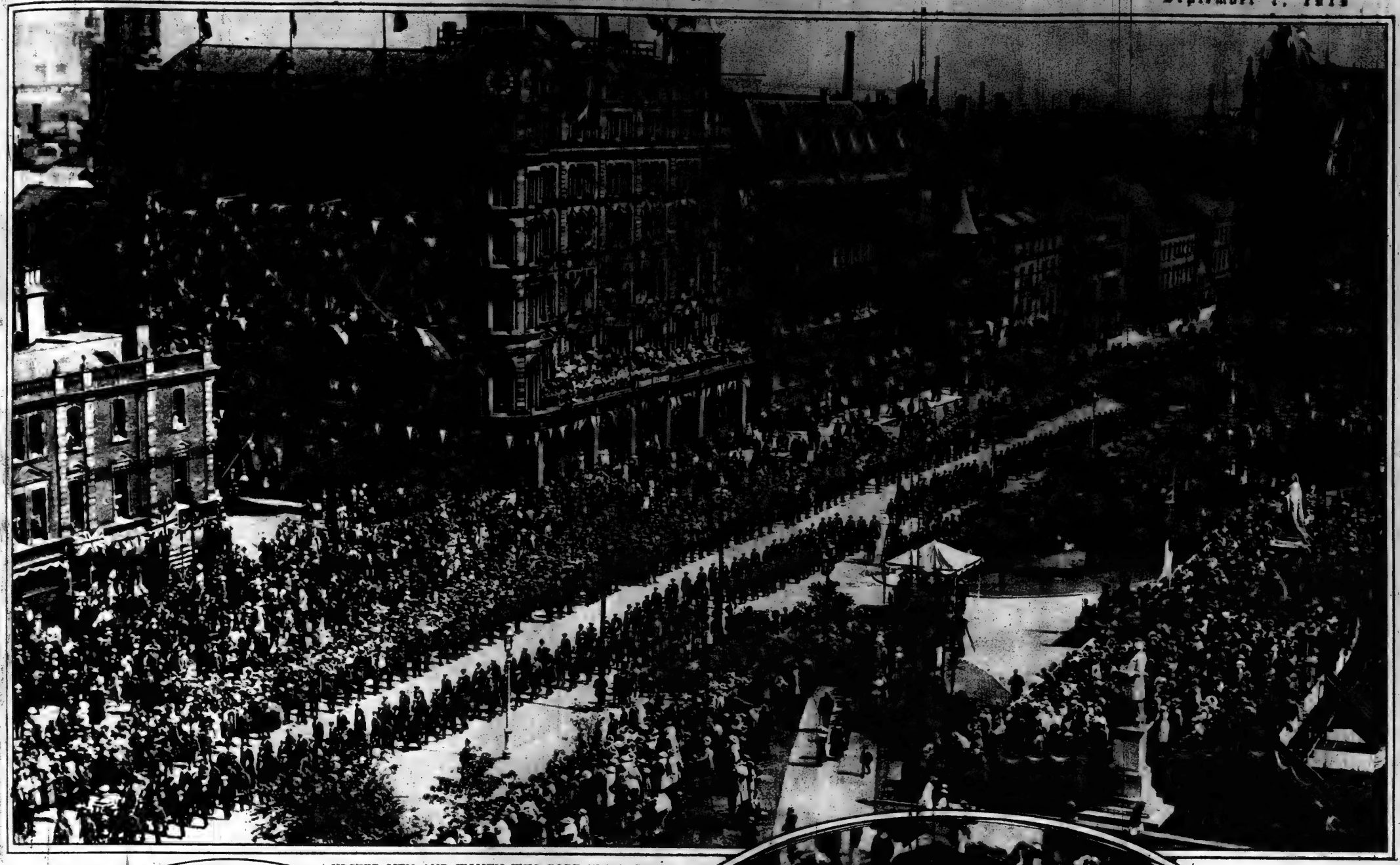


TOBACCO STILL AT A PREMIUM IN BERLIN: IN FRONT OF EVERY SHOP WHERE TOBACCO
Is Rationed There Is Always a Long Queue of Purchasers Awaiting Their Turn.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN
on a Sightseeing Trip Along the River Spree, One of Berlin's Quaint and Ancient Bridges Appearing in the Background.

GERMAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR, NOW ORGANIZED INTO NOSKE'S GUARDS, BUT STILL WEARING THEIR TRENCH HELMETS,
Passing Through Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, on Their Way to Take Up Patrol Duty in the German Capital.



ULSTER MEN AND WOMEN WHO BORE THEIR SHARE OF THE BATTLE FOR FREEDOM ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE

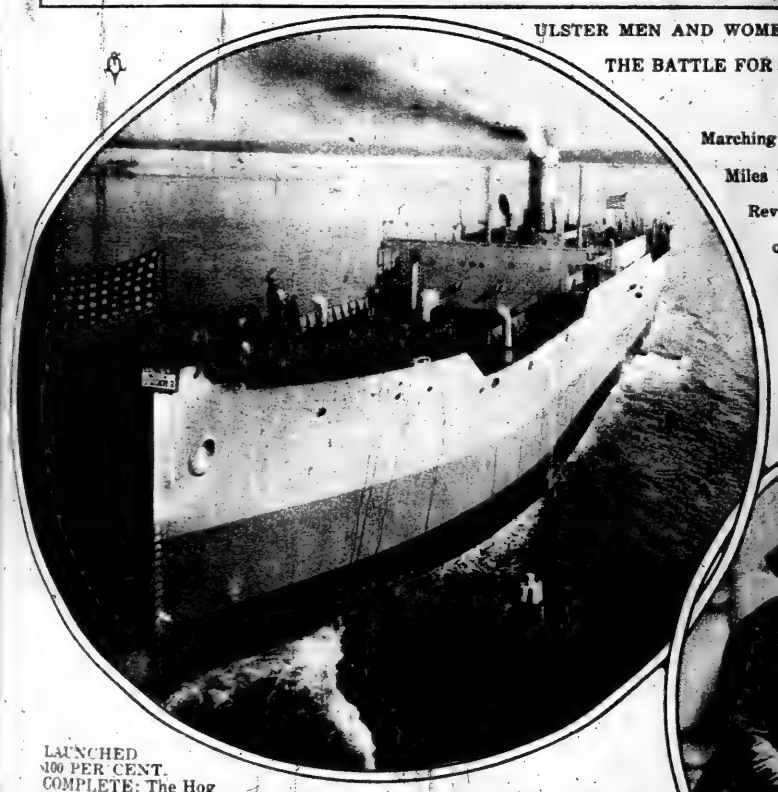
Marching in a Procession Ten Miles Long Past the Official Reviewing Stand in Front of the Belfast City Hall.

(© *Keystone View Company.*)

CZECHOSLOVAK VOLUNTEERS, HOME AGAIN ON THE ROCHAMBEAU,

Waving from the Ship's Deck to Friends Ashore.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

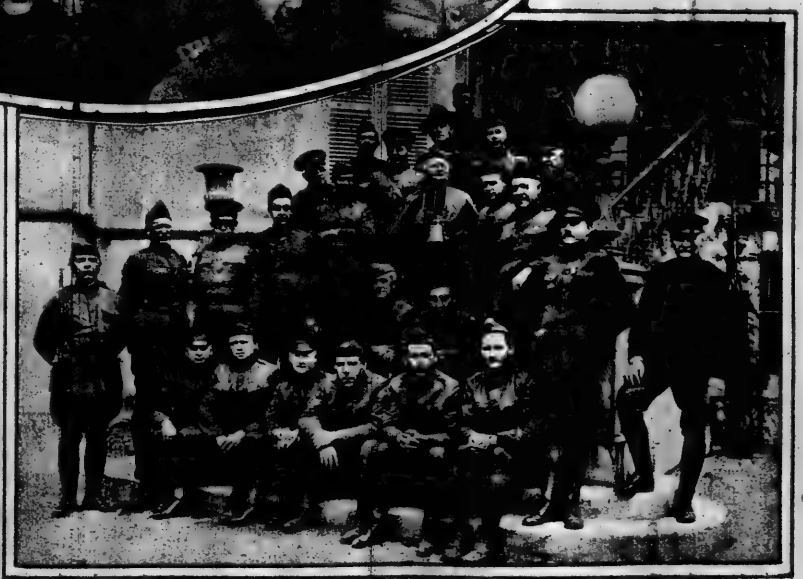


LAUNCHED 100 PER CENT. COMPLETE: The Hog Island, Honor Ship of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Gliding Into the Delaware River from the Hog Island Shipyard to the Music of Her Own Whistle and With Smoke from Her Own Furnaces Pouring from Her Funnel, One of the Few Steamers in the History of Ship Construction To Be Ready for Service at the Instant of Launching.

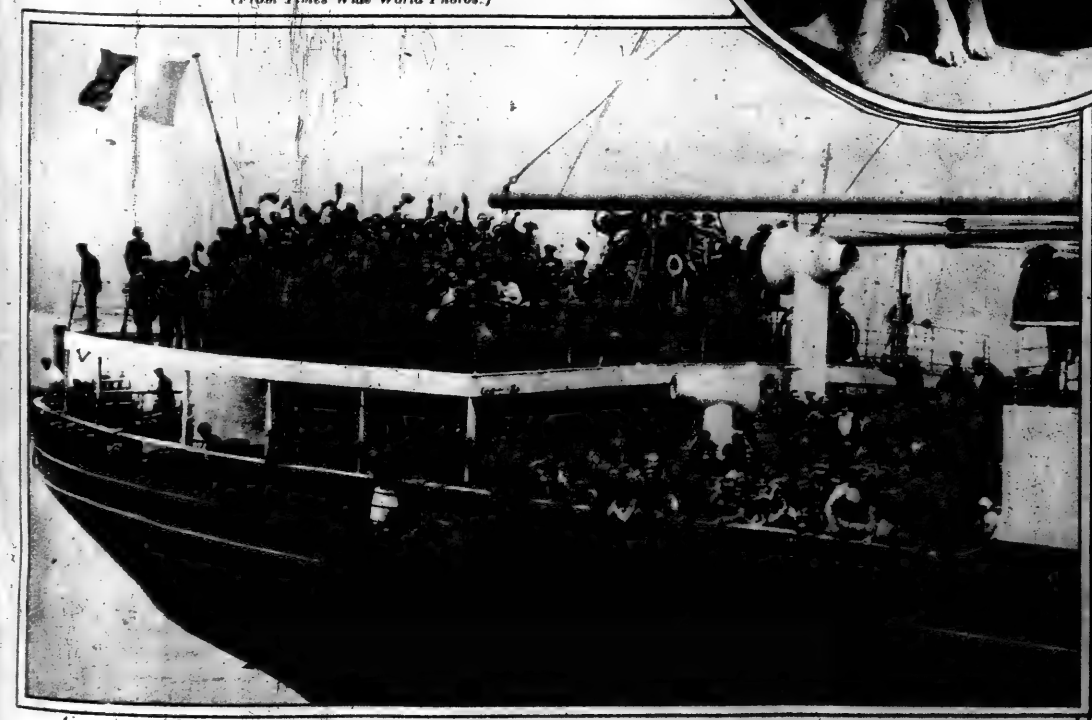
(*From Times Wide World Photos.*)

MISS CAROLINE MONTAIN AND L. MACFARLAND, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE DOG, KAYMAKTCHALEN, Arriving on the Rochambeau, All Three Having Served Faithfully for Two Years with the Red Cross in the Serbian Army.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



THE K. OF C. PILGRIMAGE TO THE CHURCH OF LOURDES, THE MIRACLE SHRINE OF FRANCE. In the Group Are Bishop Schoefer of Lourdes, the Rev. Father Shevalier, K. of C. Chaplain, and These K. of C. Secretaries: T. J. Gibbins, J. J. McKenne, J. F. Cavanaugh, R. E. O'Leary, J. G. Murphy, J. P. Kilbridge, E. J. Hebert, M. J. Devine, A. L. Cavanaugh, T. H. O'Reilly, J. B. Fortier, A. P. Hicks, J. Moriarity, J. A. Owens, E. J. Menton, J. C. Dawson, W. X. Donovan, J. L. Small, P. A. Marron, D. Moriarity, J. J. Cleary, and P. A. Ward. (*From Times Wide World Photos.*)



THREE ROUSING CHEERS FOR NEW YORK.

Czechoslovak Volunteers from America, Who Fought for the Freedom of Their Motherland, Returning Home on the Rochambeau. (*Times Wide World Photos.*)

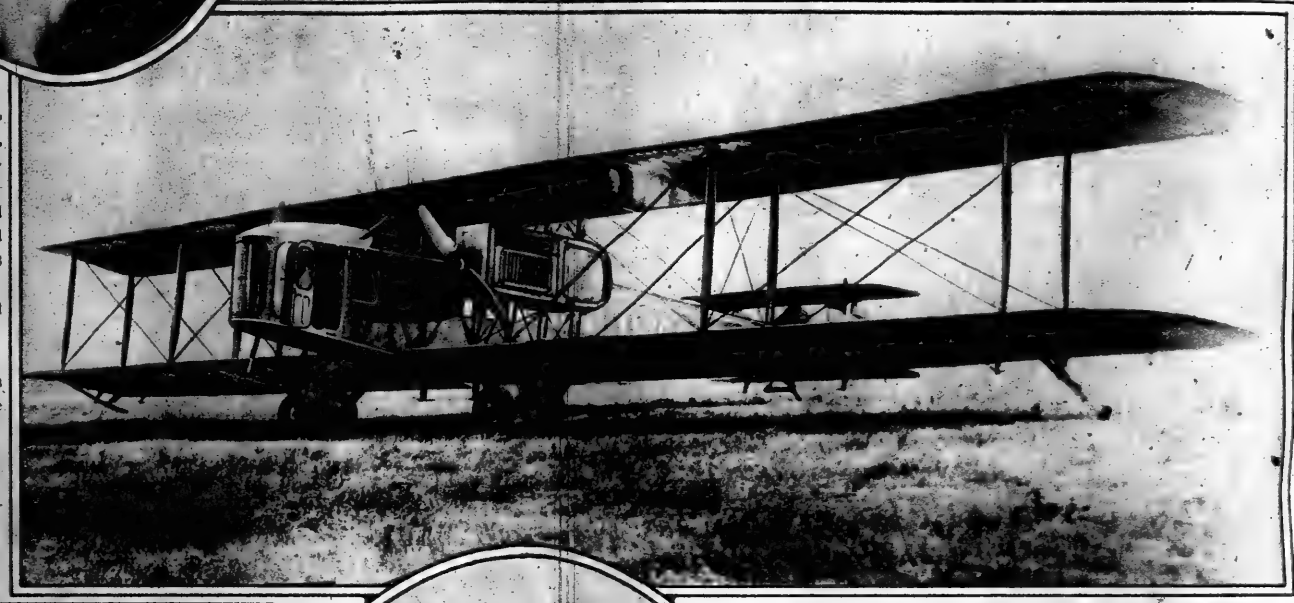
MEDAL WINNERS ALL.

American Volunteers Who Fought for Czechoslovakia, and Who Have Returned to the Land of Their Adoption, Wearing Decorations for Gallantry Under Fire. (*Times Wide World Photos.*)

"'TWAS A FAMOUS VICTORY": TEAM OF THE UNION BOAT CLUB OF NEW YORK WINNING
the Intermediate Eight-Oared Shell Race of the Middle States Regatta, Rowed on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia on Labor Day, Defeating the Speedy Team of the Undine Barge Club of the Quaker City.
(*Paul Thompson.*)

KATHLEEN MARTYN,
17 Years Old, Official Mascot of the British Royal Air Force, and Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful Actresses on the London Stage, Who Is Soon to Make Her First Stage Appearance on Broadway.
(*Ledger Photo Service.*)

RIFLE TEAM OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS, FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE TIME WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL TROPHY
Against All-Comers, in and Out of the Service, the Contest Just Closed Having Been Held on the Navy Range at Caldwell, N. J. Winning Score: 3,329. (*Mack Photo Company.*)



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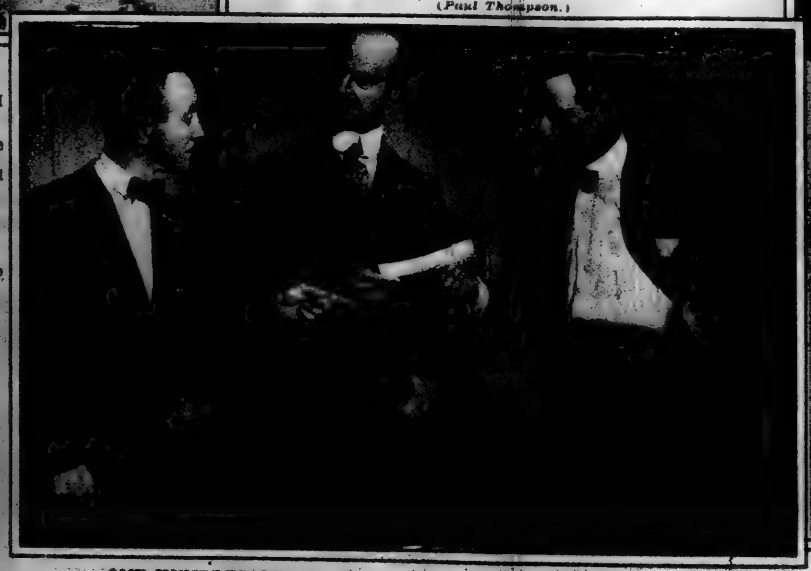
The Lawson Is Soon to Leave Chicago for New York, and Is Here Expected to Take on Passengers for a Transcontinental Flight to San Francisco. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

THE PRIZE-WINNING "BRIDE"
in the "Bigger, Brighter, and Better Labor Day Carnival" at the Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, for the American Wounded.
(*Paul Thompson.*)

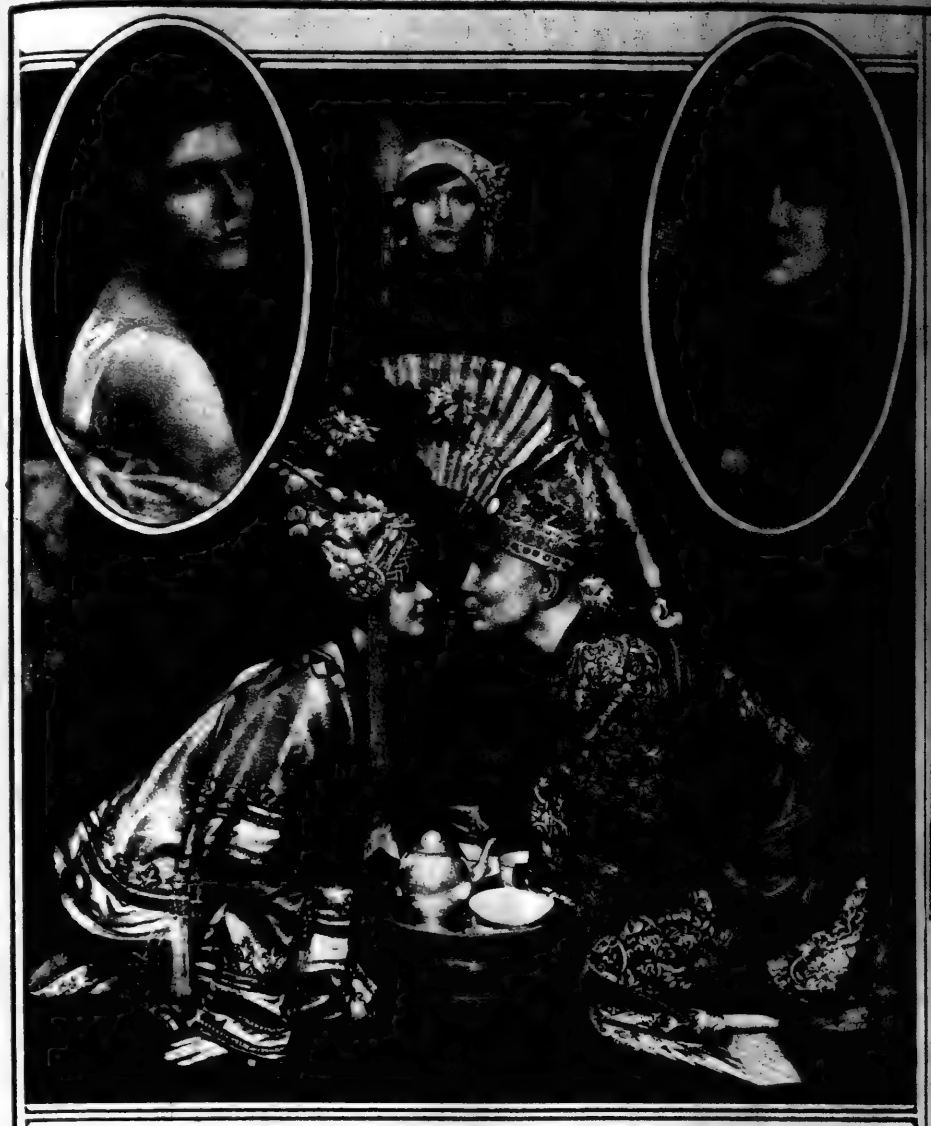
LADY NEWBOROUGH,
Formerly Miss Grace Carr of Louisville, Ky., Who Is Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful Women in English Society, Now at Newport for the Closing Days of the Season. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

JACK TARS OF THE U. S. S. SOUTH DAKOTA
Running Up the Four-Starred Flag of Admiral Gleaves, Now, by Direction of the President, Elevated to the Full Rank of Admiral and Commander of the Asiatic Fleet.
(*Graphic News Bureau.*)

ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES,
on the After Deck of His Flagship, the U. S. S. South Dakota, Lying in the Hudson Off Ninety-sixth Street, Assumes Command of the Asiatic Fleet Stationed in Philippine Waters.
(© *International Film Service.*)



ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE ACTORS' FUND:
George M. Cohan Authorizing William Collier to Transfer to Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, the Check for That Amount Which Mr. Cohan Offered to the Actors' Fidelity League and by That Organization Declined. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



BELLE STOREY, LALLA SELBINI, AND ARTHUR GEARY
in a Scene from "Happy Days," at the Hippodrome.

OVAL INSERTS, Left: Marie Goff in "At 9:45," at the Playhouse; Right: Maudie Mallia in "Happy Days," Hippodrome.
Photos White, Ira L. Hill Studio, Apeda.)

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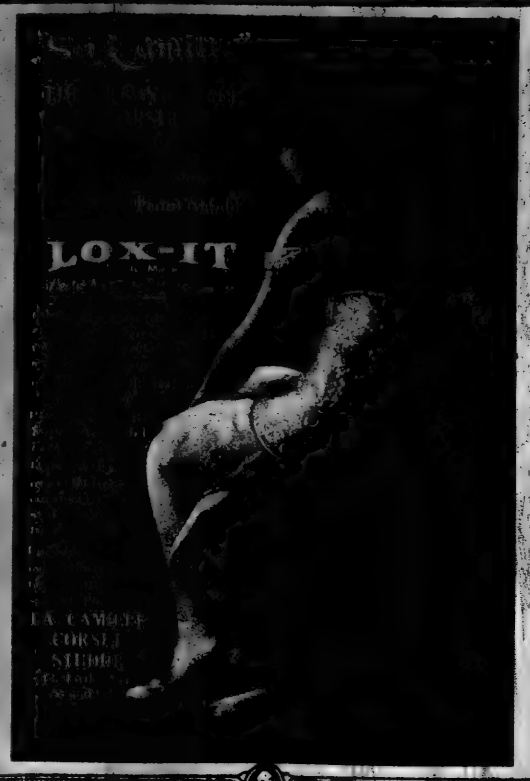

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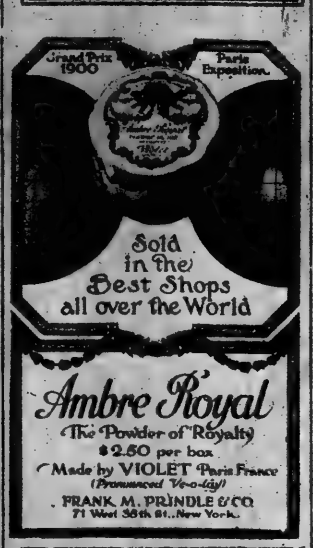

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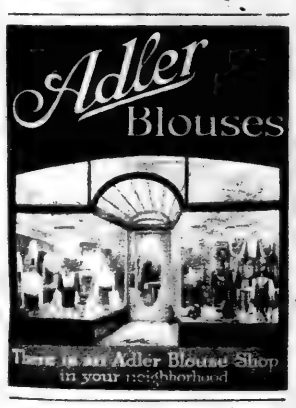

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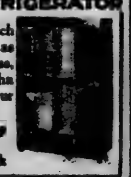

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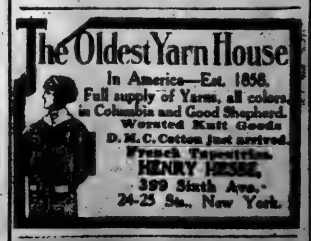

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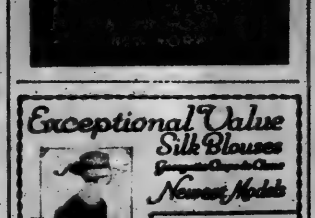

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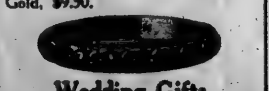

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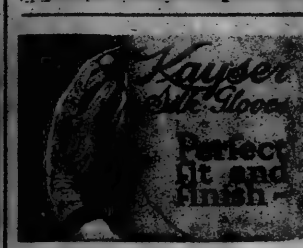

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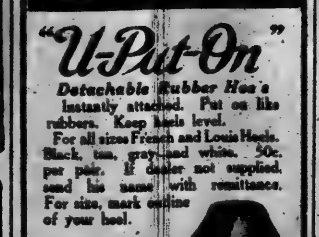

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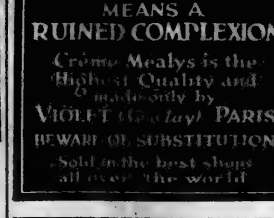

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Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

Ultra Smart Dresses

For Fall and Winter
Very Reasonably Priced

604 605

604—Handsome Tricotine Dress, in mandarin coat effect; cuffed bottom on skirt. Smartly trimmed with Silk braid and buttons. The charming collar of Silk Tricolette is beautifully Wool embroidered in contrasting colors. Obtainable in Navy only. **39.50**

605—Tricolette fashions this smart new dress with its clever loose-tying sash and trimmings of self buttons. The dainty string tie and wee pearl buttons on vestee lend additional smartness. Colors: Gray, Brown, Navy or Black. **39.50**

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Nature bestows beauty—
VAN RAALTE VEILS *enhance it*

Look for this little white ticket

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"The Perfect Player-Piano"

Complete co-ordination between piano and player-action, both built in one factory. Wonderful expression devices. Charming quality of tone. Liberal allowance for your old piano. Write for catalogue. Convenient terms.

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Represented in all Cities

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FOUNDED 1842
433 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
BROOKLYN, 47-51 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Sunday,
September 7, 1919

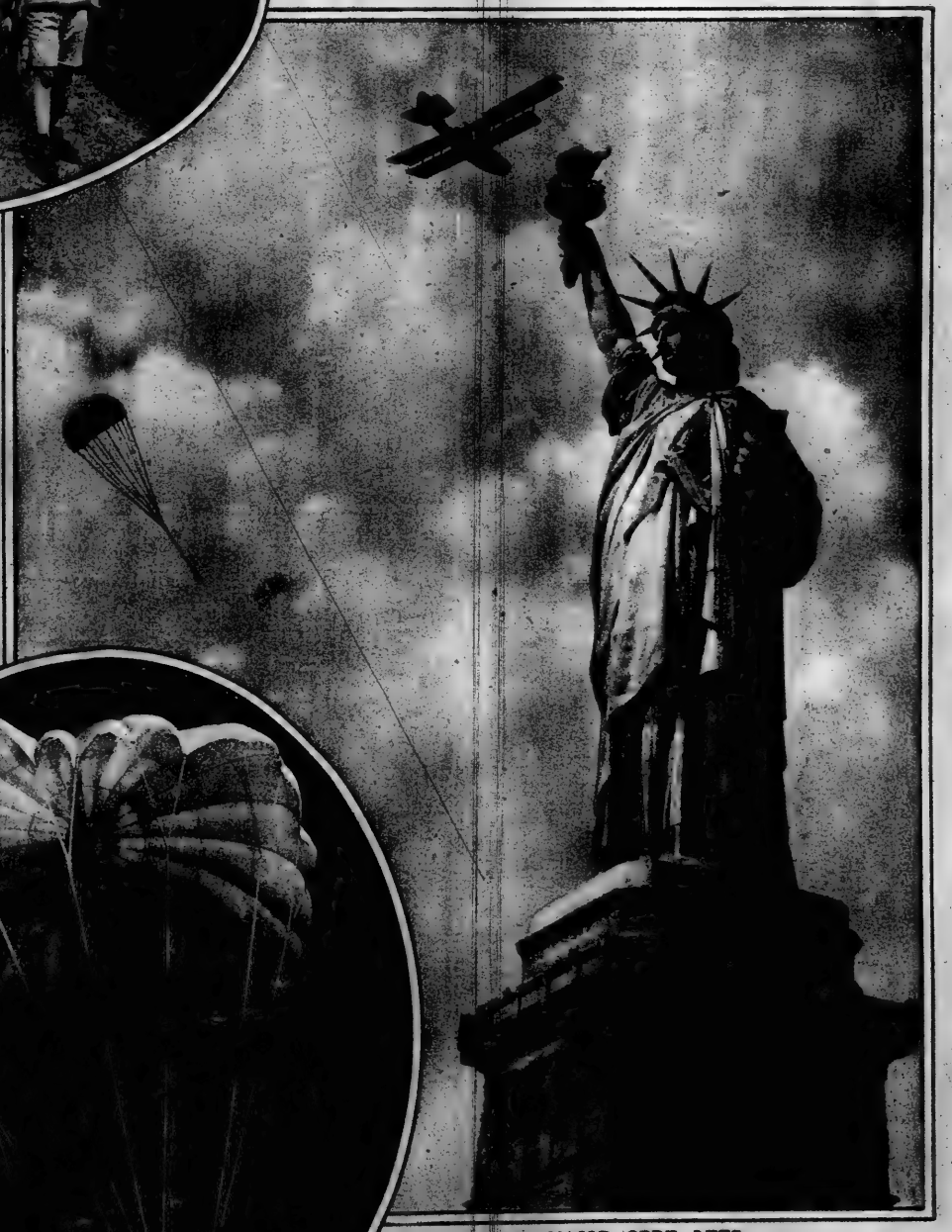
The New York Times

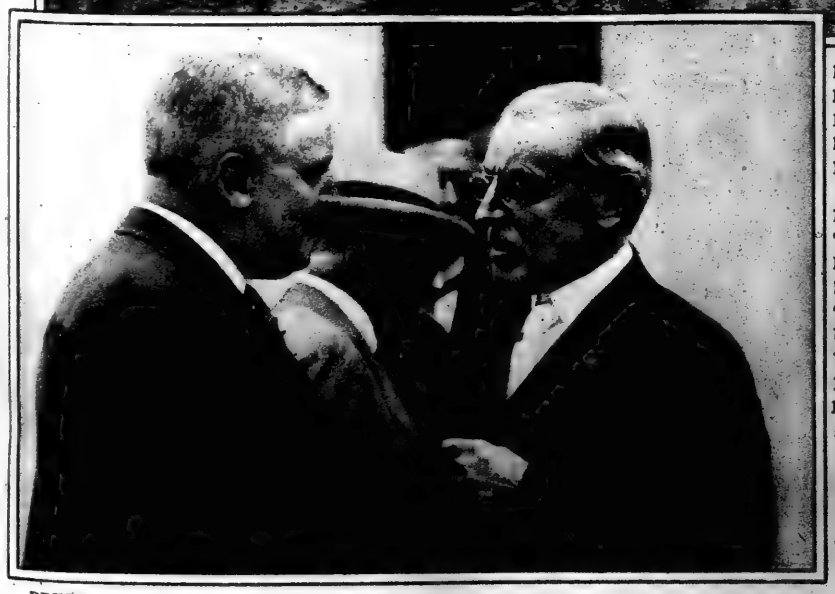
Rotogravure
Picture Section 6
In Two Parts

THIRTY-ONE VILLAGES WERE WIPED OUT AND 7,000 OF THEIR INHABITANTS PERISHED ON MAY 20 LAST IN THE ERUPTION OF MT. KALUT, ONE OF THE FOURTEEN LARGE ACTIVE VOLCANOES OF JAVA. This Remarkable Photograph, Taken Two Days After the Eruption, and, So Far as Known, the First to be Received in This Country, Shows the Great Flaming, Molten River of Lava Flowing from the Crater of Kalut Downward Toward the Javanese Villages Which It Overwhelmed.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

LADY BEATTY,
Wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Their Two Sons, David and Peter. Lady Beatty, a Daughter of the Late Marshal Field, Chicago Merchant, Is Often Referred to in England as a "Link in the Anglo-Saxon Chain."
(*Ledger Photo Service.*)

MARSHAL FOCH,
Soon to be Welcomed in America, in "Civies" and on His First Vacation in Five Years. He Is Here Shown with His Grandchildren in Front of His Chateau on His Estate at Ploujean in Brittany.
(© *International Film Service.*)





BEARDING THE MEXICAN BANDIT IN HIS DEN: TROOP H, 8TH U. S. CAVALRY, Bringing Into Their Camp Near Candeleria, Mexico, a "Bouquet" of Freebooters Who Failed to Escape the Meshes Thrown Around Them.
(© *International Film Service.*)

MAJOR ORDE LEES
Immediately After Having Leaped from a Seaplane Passing Near the Statue of Liberty and Only 250 Feet Above the Water, Making the Descent by His "Guardian Angel" Parachute in Safety. (*Curtis Photo News.*)

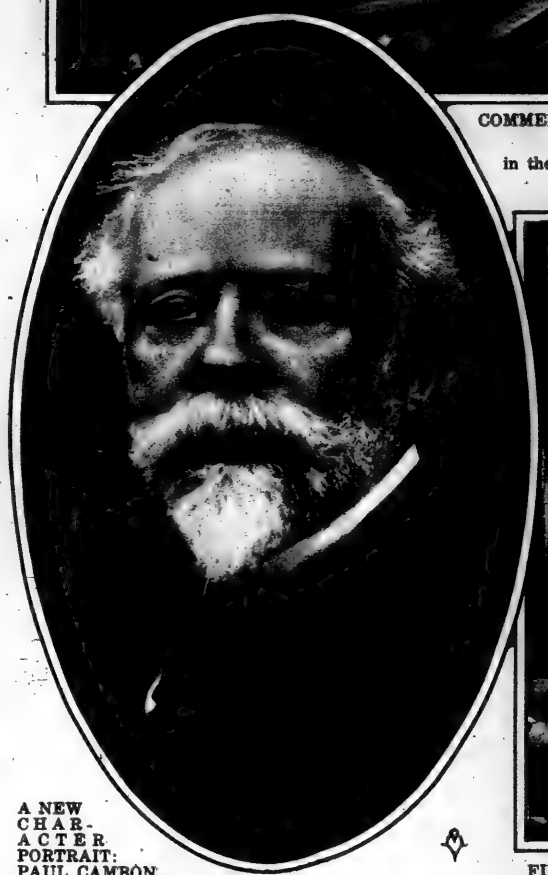
PRESIDENT WILSON IN SERIOUS MOOD: HE IS HERE SHOWN AT CLOSE RANGE, Discussing the High Cost of Living with Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

MAJOR LEES, WITH HIS PARACHUTE STILL ATTACHED, FLOATING EASILY WHILE WAITING TO BE PICKED UP.
(© *International Film Service.*)

COMMERCIAL LIFE, PHOENIX-LIKE, RENEWS ITSELF AMID THE ASHES OF DEVASTATED FRANCE: MARKET DAY

in the Principal Street of the Once Prosperous City of Lens, to Whose Ruins Its Inhabitants Are Now Returning to Live in Huts Until the New City Can Be Built.

(© Times Wide World Photos.)



A NEW CHARACTER PORTRAIT: PAUL CAMBON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, Recently Honored by King George V. at a Special Audience at Windsor Castle with the Knighthood of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

(© E. O. Hoppe, from Ledger Photo Service.)

FIRST MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN GERMANY: DEPUTY GECK-OFFENBURG

Delivering the Principal Address at the Unveiling of a Shaft Raised at Rastatt, Baden, in Honor of Those Who Fell in the Unsuccessful Revolution of 1848-49.

(© Keystone Photo News.)

RUSSIAN BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THE BRIDEGROOMS GROUPED ON THE DOCK AT MURMANSK, ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR THE "LAND OF THE FREE."

BOLSHEVIST SYMPATHIZERS, Arrested Near Archangel and Deported from the North Russian Republic, Passing an American Outpost on Their Way Southward to the Land of Lenine and Trotzky. The Woman Carrying the White Flag Is the Wife of the Man at Her Left, and Always Accompanies Him in Battle.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH WAREHOUSES, FILLED WITH PROVISIONS AND OTHER WAR SUPPLIES to the Value of More Than a Million Dollars, Going Up in Fire and Smoke at the Town of Kem on the White Sea, Allied Soldiers Standing About Helpless to Check the Flames.

LAST AMERICANS TO LEAVE NORTHERN RUSSIA: THEY WERE CALLED MEMBERS OF "THE PAWNBROKERS' CLUB."

Their Train Was Decorated with Three Gilded Balls, and Much of the Population of Soroka on the White Sea Came Down to the Station to See Them Off.

PEACE WITH VICTORY, KEYNOTE OF THIS YEAR'S TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BABY PARADE
Down Ocean Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., Under Bright Skies, with 75,000 Spectators on the Side Lines.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

QUEEN OF ASBURY PARK'S BABY PARADE: ANNE IRENE PSAKI,
Five Years Old, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Psaki, Forest Hills, L. I.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"Day is done;
Gone the sun,
From the lake,
From the hills,
From the sky;
Safely rest,
All is well;
God is love,—"
Airplane View of the Summer Camp of the West Point Cadets at Monroe, N. Y., Taken at Dusk Just Before the Sounding of "Taps."
(International Film Service.)

LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD C. NUTT,
Army Aviation Instructor, Piloting the First Airplane to Cross the Continental Divide, Finishing This Record Trip from Glenwood Springs, Col., to Denver by Circling the Tower of Denver's Tallest Building.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)

MLLE. MARIE LOUISE GOMBIER,
Belgian Girl, Who Was Sentenced to Death by the Germans for Destroying Their Wireless Plant Installed in Her Home, and Who Escaped, Making Her Way Into the Canadian Lines Near Ypres. For Her Bravery She Was Awarded the Croix de Guerre with Two Palms. She Has Arrived in New York to Become an American.
(International Film Service.)

A "JERSEY PEACH:"
LITTLE CORNELIA BERINGER,
Prize Winner, Greeted by Governor William N. Runyon of New Jersey, Asbury Park's Guest of Honor on Baby Parade Day.
(Internat'l Film Service.)

GEORGE ANDREW MILLER
of Brewton, Ala., 10 Years Old, Winner of the Junior Championship at the Grand American Handicap Trapshooting Tournament at Chicago. Score: 49 in 50.
(Gilliam Service.)

GERMAN GIRLS STILL CLINGING TO THEIR WARTIME JOBS OF CLEANING RAILWAY COACHES.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)

"VICTORY," THE GRAND PRIZE WINNER AT ASBURY PARK: JANE MANNIGAN,
Daughter of Frank Mannigan of Harrison, N. J., and the Grand Prize Loving Cup, Almost as Big as She Is, Won by Her.
(Paul Thompson.)

Party clothes to romp in-

How to launder dainty frocks

EVEN to romp in, children can now wear frocks that make them sprite-like. That is because you can wash little frocks repeatedly with Lux without harming them.

You simply stir up a bowlful of bubbling Lux suds and toss them in! It is *so quick* to work them about in the rich foamy suds, *so easy* to squeeze the suds through the soiled parts! You take them out as beautiful as the day you bought them. ***If water alone won't hurt a fabric, Lux won't.***

Your grocer, druggist or department store has Lux.—Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

MADE ESPECIALLY FOR ALL FINE FABRICS

To wash fine white fabrics

Use a tablespoonful of Lux to every gallon of water. Dissolve in very hot water and whisk into a thick lather. Let white dresses and petticoats soak for a few minutes. Then dip them up and down—*do not rub*. Press the suds again and again through very soiled spots. Rinse in three waters the same temperature as the water in which you washed them. Dry in the sun.

Fine colored fabrics—wash as above, but in lukewarm suds, and do not soak. Dry in the shade.

No suds so wonderful as Lux for dainty things!

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All-Wool Broadcloth Suit, specially priced, **$49.95** All-Wool Bedford Cloth Dress, specially priced, **$23.95**

NEW FALL DRESSES AND SUITS

All the new effects in dresses and suits—moderately priced. New materials—new styles in a wide variety—await your inspection.

Be Curious!

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.

307 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 31st Street

The School Girl's Charm

is one of dainty delicacy and sweetness—and not the least of charms is that wonderful school girl complexion. Enhance your charm with

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

"The Kind That Keeps"

Particular people who always want the best there is for personal daintiness and perfect poise in performing social or professional duties use D & R Perfect Cold Cream. There's nothing quite like it to soothe and cleanse the skin. Its many uses in the home have given the comforts of refinement to three generations. In tubes and jars, 10c. to $1.50.

Poudre Amourette: The face powder of delightful fragrance that beautifies and clings. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c., of your dealer or by mail of us. **TRY BOTH FREE.**

Send for free samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL, Dept. 488. D & R Bldg., New York.

PIERRE TRANSFORMATIONS

No woman need have her appearance marred by an unattractive coiffure. A beautiful, wavy Pierre Transformation conceals hair that is scanty, broken, or lustreless and can be charmingly dressed in any style. Impossible to detect. In quality, lightness and comfort, Pierre Transformations are beyond comparison. Pierre is America's only exclusive specialist in Transformations, Chignons and *accessoires de coiffure*. Send for booklet.

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OUR GREAT OFFER

We will deliver right into your hands your choice of any one of the ELECTRIC CLEANERS listed below and let you try the cleaner thoroughly in your own home before you pay a cent.

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WE WILL ACCEPT

$2.50, After Trial

Balance on Our Painless Paying Plan

If you decide to buy after the trial you can pay down as your first payment only $2.50 and pay the balance in small monthly payments on our Painless Paying Plan.

Our liberal payment plan gives you the privilege of owning and using and paying for a vacuum cleaner at your convenience—and no extra charge for this service.

Write or phone Bryant 6280 at once for details of this great offer.

WE SELL EVERY KIND OF VACUUM CLEANER

All brand new, spic and span, latest models. We pay express charges anywhere.

Apex	Eclipse	Liberty	Royal
Bee Model "D"	Eureka	Little Ben	Sweeper-Vac
Big Ben	Frantz-Premier	Ohio 4	Thor
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Agents Samples, Shopworn, Used Cleaners.

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Eureka, was $40.....now $21
Magic, was $38.....now $19
Ohio, was $35.....now $21
Hoover, was $100.....now $50

And many others at big bargains.

USED CLEANER DEPARTMENT.

$1.00 PER DAY RENTS

Any High-Class Electric

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For Two Days
Ask For Rental Dept.

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131 W. 42d St., N. Y. City, Dept. 13.

Without obligation send me complete price list and information of your Painless Paying Plan.

Name.....

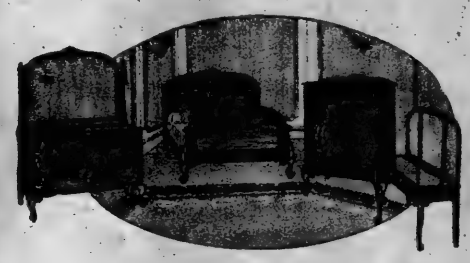
Address.....

Down Town Branch Booth 20, Concourse, HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING 30 Church Street.

KELLNER BROS.

Twenty-nine years selling Good Furniture

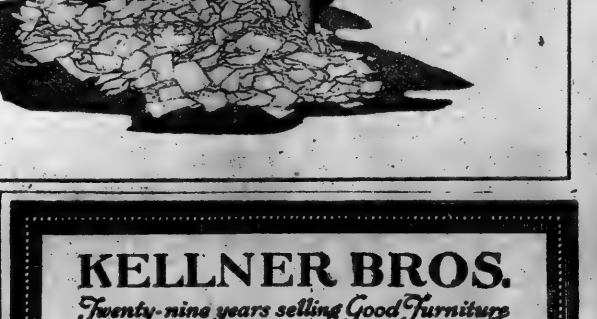
Southeast Corner 15th Street and 6th Avenue



Queen Anne Bedroom Suite in American Walnut Veneer—4 pieces (Bowfront Bed) $325

WE speak often of Kellner service because to those who furnish homes it is important to know that we have pleased patrons over a period of twenty-nine years; with quality as well as price.

The "Twenty-five Rooms" are arranged in suites for your leisurely inspection.



VENIDA HAIR NET

SECOND PRIZE LETTER

This letter won $75.00 in the Venida Letter-Writing Contest.

VENIDA is truly Democratic. It is as helpful to the woman of means as to the business woman. Venida is modest, for it always knows its place and stays there. It is true, for its colors never change. It is strong, for it outlasts any hair net of another name. Venida is discreet, for it never reveals the fact that it is a hair net—it blends so perfectly with the hair. It is impartial, as it may be had to match any color hair. Venida not only "rules the waves," it rules the woman.

Miss Frieda Rosenthal, 624 W. 139th St., N. Y.

All colors, 2 for 25c. White and Gray, 25c. each. Acquaint yourself with VENIDA. Send 25c. for two.

THE RIESER COMPANY
112B East 19th Street New York

La-May Face Powder Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Skin

A specialist has at last perfected a pure face powder that positively will not cause enlarged pores, blackheads and irritations. In fact, while it is considered the best face powder, it is also a remedy for complexion troubles. It is guaranteed pure and harmless to the most delicate baby skin. It beautifies wonderfully because it helps to clear and lighten the skin and protect the complexion from blemishes. This new kind of face powder is made largely of an ingredient that skin specialists use in the treatment of the complexion. And it really stays on better than any other face powder. Of course, saying this, every one knows we mean the famous La-may Powder (French, Poudre L'Amé). This is the powder that does not contain starchy rice powder or dangerous white lead to make it adhere. White lead is a deadly poison and rice powder turns into a gluey paste that makes enlarged pores, blackheads and rice powder irritations. Because La-may is so pure and because it stays on so well it is now used by over a million American women. All dealers carry the large box, and many dealers also carry the small trial size. Be sure to try La-may. Then you will really know a perfect face powder. You will be sorry if you take a substitute. When you use this harmless powder and see how beautifully it improves your complexion, you will understand why La-may so quickly became the most popular beauty powder sold in America. Save this notice.

Perfume Your Home With

Vantines

The Oriental Store.

Fragrant Incense.

Simply place a small quantity in the burner and apply a match. It will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall its perfume will pervade the upper room, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors and when burned near clothes closet or press will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing therein.

On sale at your dealer's, or send $1, (incense only, medium size, 50c.; large size, 90c.) and we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated with complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.

Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York.

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Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Our latest improvement, the Gem Sound Perfector, insures clear, positive hearing in any assemblage, at any distance.

Try our Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Call at our office for a *free*, private *demonstration*. Expert advice without charge. *Ask or write for booklet.*

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.

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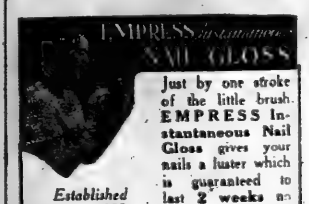

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Generous Sample sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 10c. to cover packing and postage.

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For All Cooking Purposes

KRYSTALAK

Pure, Clean, Nourishing Skimmed Milk in Crystal Form—50c at your grocer's.

Dry Milk Company, 15 Park Row, N. Y. City

Open for the season September fifteenth

PIERRE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Men.

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

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FROM the land of fairest complexions comes the finest of face creams. Out of the experience of English women comes the most grateful praise of *Radior Peau de Velour.*

Shall one attribute this to the exquisite purity of its ingredients? Or to the delicate suggestion of its perfume? Or to the content of real radium—which acts upon the skin so that it blooms forth in fullest youthful loveliness?

But reasons are unfeminine. It is enough that here at last is a face cream that serves beauty gently and completely and worthily. Choose *Radior Vanishing Cream* and *Radior Face Powder!* They also combine ingredients of highest purity with the health building, beautifying power of radium.

Write for the most interesting and instructive beauty booklet of the year "Radium and Beauty."

Radior
Aids to Beauty

The Radior Preparations are sold at all shops and stores which serve women of taste.

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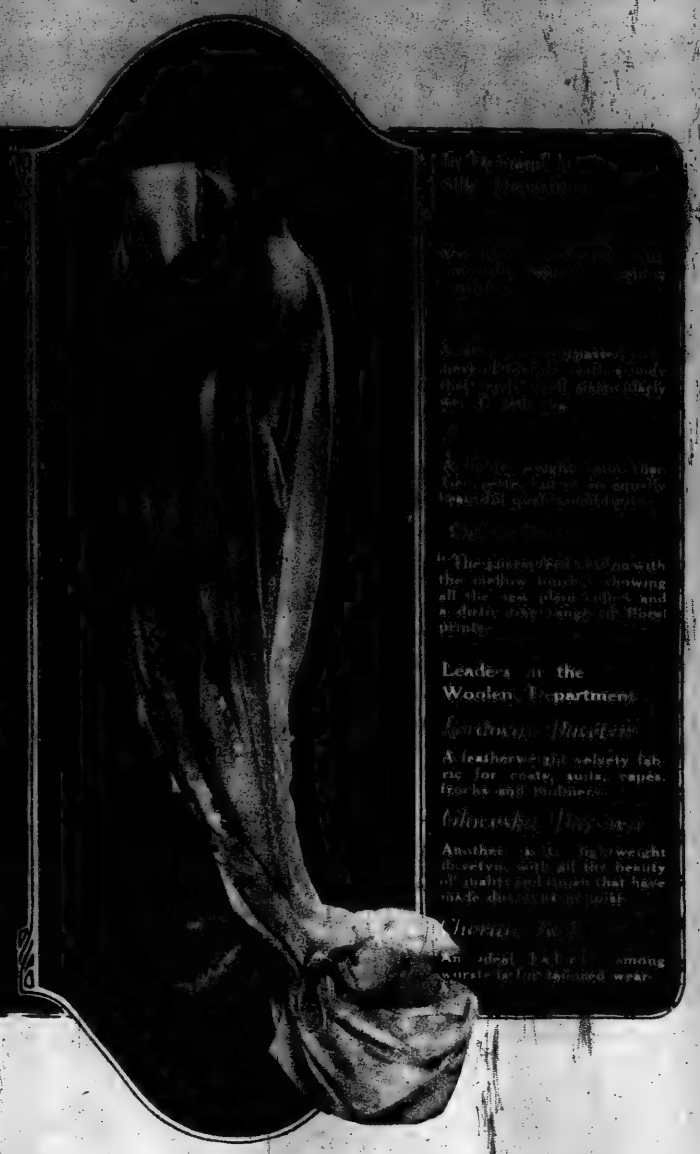
Haas Brothers
Distinctive Dress Fabrics

Feature

Kitten Fur Brocade

a supple, lustrous crepe with a self-color crepe brocade, for the smart evening gown and the individual afternoon frock.

Produced by
Haas Brothers Fabrics Corporation
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



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Kitten Fur Brocade

A feathery-pile velvety fabric for coats, suits, capes, frocks and millinery.

Glenoske Diagonal

Another of the lightweight diagonals, with all the beauty of quality and finish that have made diagonals so popular.

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An ideal fabric among smartest tailor-trimmed wear.

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PAY *LESS* for Quality that cannot be improved upon.

Come downtown to our big showing of Modern Furniture.

Select your furniture with positive assurance that you will GET exactly what you chose—delivered immediately,

And pay a lower price for quality that cannot be bettered at any price.

Here are "style" examples selected from over 50 different Twin Bed samples in our very complete stocks.

Have your chauffeur drive you to 53 Elizabeth Street (4½ blocks from Lafayette Street) or take 3rd Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42nd Street.

PHILIP STROBEL & SONS,
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Autumn 1919

THE Blyn Shoe
First Fall Showing of Women's Boots

Trim, high-cut models, designed on gracefully slender lines—all that the well-dressed woman could desire in correct footwear, yet free from the extravagant prices now prevailing.

Style 2143 9.00 *Dark Brown Kid Lace Boot.*

Style 1106 7.50 *Patent Colt Button, Dull Kid Top.*

Style 2437 9.00 *Brown Kid Lace, Fawn Nu-Buck Top.*

Eleven Big Blyn Stores
Shoe Outfitters for All the Family

WEST SIDE STORES: 222-224 W. 125th St. Near Seventh Av. 6th Av. & 27th St. 6th Av. 39th & 40th

J. Polleys & Sons
FACTORY
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The Blue Bird is here! The beautiful, all-white, cabinet Electric Clothes Washer that offers a most satisfactory solution to the washday problem.

Clothes last five times as long when washed in this wonderful machine, the price of which is $150; deferred payments if desired.

See it demonstrated tomorrow at our shops.

The United Electric Shops
OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO
130 EAST 15th ST.—89th ST. & B'WAY—146th ST. & B'WAY

Visit our exhibit at the New York Electrical Exposition, Sept. 24th to Oct. 4th

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ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE

WASH AND DRY CLOTHES in the Same Tub WITHOUT A WRINGER

An entire day's wash done in an hour. 1½c. per hour to run.

All Copper. No Rust.

Demonstrations.

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Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

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Food *for the* BABY

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Makes Milk a Complete and Nourishing Food for Babies

It adds nourishment to cows' milk, forming a well-balanced food that contains fresh, vital food-elements found in mother's milk, most necessary for baby's health, vigor and development.

Imperial Granum, by its simple yet scientific preparation, overcomes the indigestibility of milk, making it wholesome and safe for every baby.

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FRUITTI-PUNCH

SOMETHING YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR
A New Temperance Beverage and a New Flavor

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A Flavor Adaptable for all Flavoring Purposes

A base for fruit punch, blends with any fruit or can be combined with Sauer's Pure Strawberry, Raspberry or Pineapple Flavors for sherbets, water ices, milk shakes, etc.

A 35c 2 oz. Bottle makes 40 Glasses of Punch

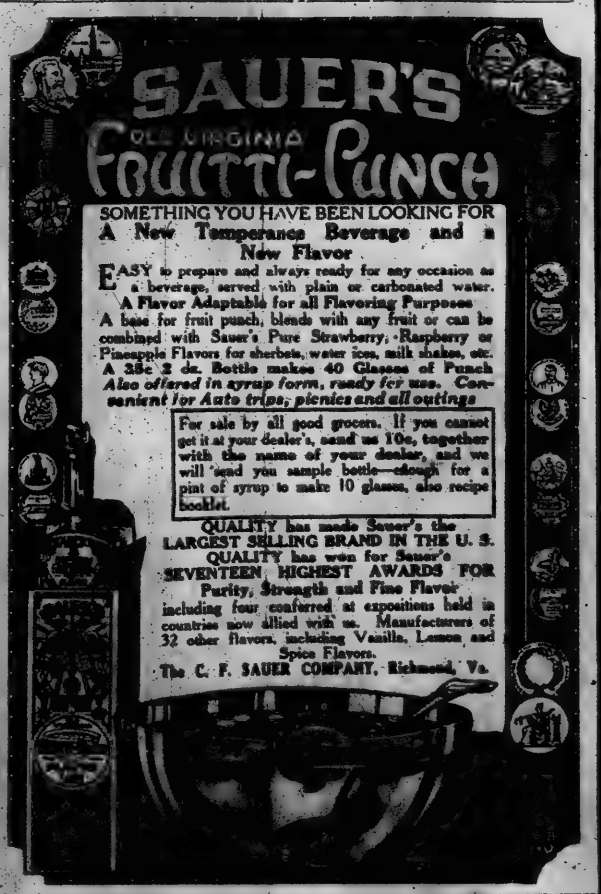
Also offered in syrup form, ready for use. Convenient for Auto trips, picnics and all outings

For sale by all good grocers. If you cannot get it at your dealer's, send us 10c, together with the name of your dealer, and we will send you sample bottle—enough for a pint of syrup to make 10 glasses, also recipe booklet.

QUALITY has made Sauer's the LARGEST SELLING BRAND IN THE U. S.

QUALITY has won for Sauer's SEVENTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS FOR Purity, Strength and Fine Flavor including four conferred at expositions held in countries now allied with us. Manufacturers of 32 other flavors, including Vanilla, Lemon and Spice Flavors.

The C. F. SAUER COMPANY, Richmond, Va.



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Made of softest leather Protect the swelling—Whatever the size for MEN and WOMEN $6.50 to $12

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Makes Any Hat Fit Any Head—Comfortably

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ADJUSTABLE HAT LINING

In all Good Hats—In all Good Stores
Or put one in your Hat Yourself

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Order your favorite kind Black or Green

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Buy Direct from factory and SAVE MONEY

We don't sell from Catalogs or Pamphlets.

More satisfactory results can be obtained by a visit to our showrooms to see the samples connected.

We mount Vases and Ornaments for Electric Lights.

Beautiful Assortment of Silk and Parchment Shades.

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ONE DOOR WEST OF 5th AVE.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue New York

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VELVET CORDUROY BOUDOIR GOWNS

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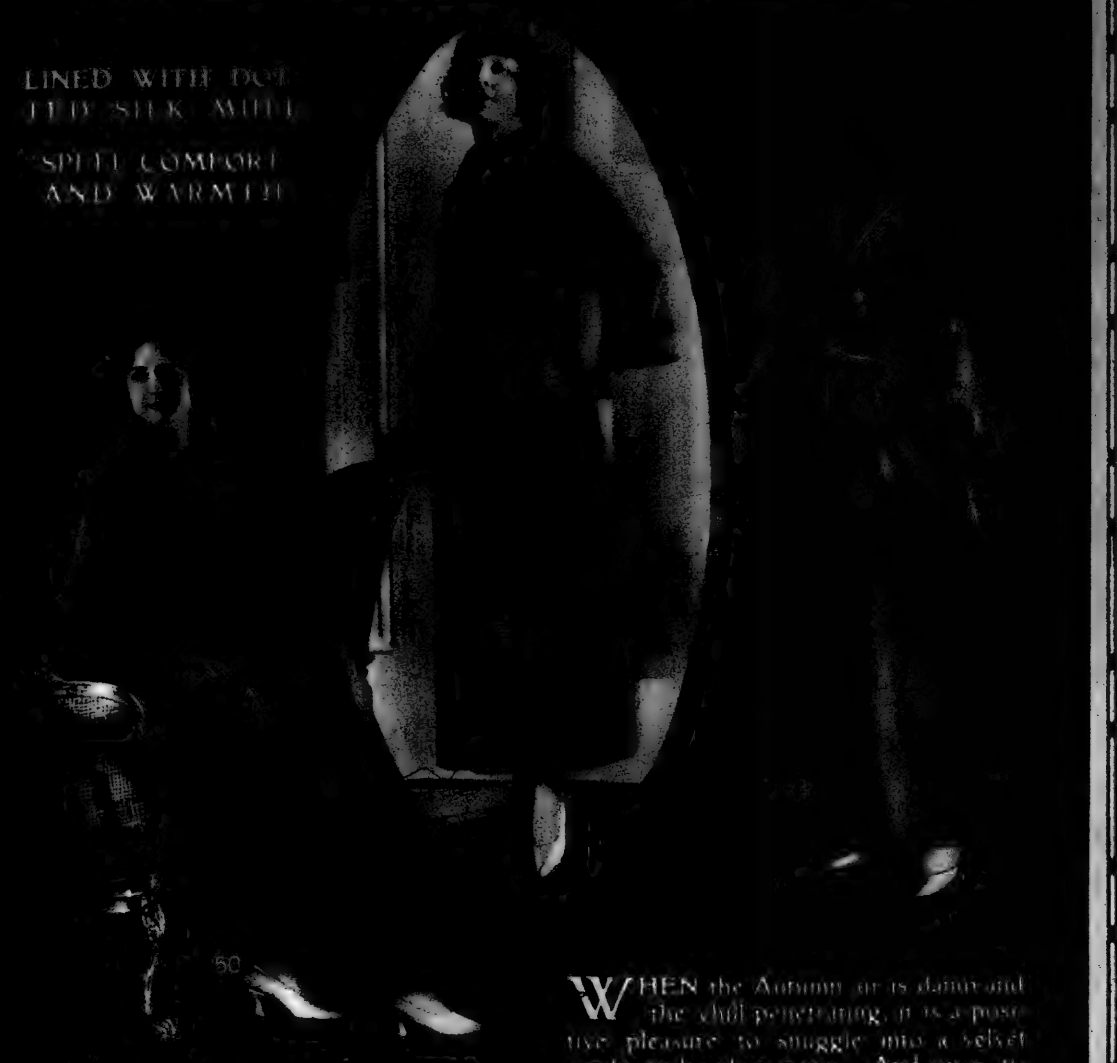

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Revelations of a Charming Woman

A Modern Lesson in the Secrets of Social Popularity and the Art of Acquiring Delightful Men and Women Friends

By Mrs. BRUCE REID

"OF course we'll go," said Vera, as she finished reading the note the postman had just handed her. "I simply adore those little almond cakes that Mrs. Chase serves at tea time."

It was my second day as Vera's guest. We had been bosom friends at school, but this was the first time I had visited Vera in her home, and I had only come after having her promise to spend several weeks with me in the autumn.

This was all before I was married,—eight months or more ago,—in fact I was heart-free when that wonderful visit began. But that part of the story comes later.

"And you'll love Mrs. Chase herself," Vera continued. "It's really quite an honor to be asked to one of her 'afternoons.' You'll meet the nicest people in town there. She's a charming hostess. I do hope you'll get to know her well while you're here."

It was not the little almond cakes that made the next afternoon an event I can never forget. Of course everything was delicious and beautifully served, but getting to know Mrs. Chase herself was quite the most important thing that day or for many a day afterwards.

Perhaps because I was an out-of-towner, although I like to think it was because she liked me personally, Mrs. Chase devoted herself that day to Vera and me. But it was not until the others had gone and the three of us sat together in the sun-room that I fully discovered her marvelous qualities. She had been asking me about people she knew in my home town, and although she hadn't seen any of them for at least ten years she recalled every name perfectly—even those of the children—and she remembered them all so clearly and interestingly that I began to see why people who had once met her thought so much of her.

"How do you do it," said Vera, leaning forward. "I mean how do you keep in mind the hundreds of people you know in town here as well as those whom you haven't seen for years? And how is it that you always have something interesting to say to your guests and acquaintances that makes them friends of yours from the very first? Why, I believe you have more real friends in this town than any other person here—even the 'oldest inhabitant.'"

I had been wishing that Vera would ask her that very thing. I should have done it myself if I had known her longer. Her charm of manner—the way she welcomed me to her home and introduced me to her other guests—her delightful conversation, had all helped to make me intensely curious. Now I was going to learn her secret.

"I wonder if you will believe me when I tell you how simple the making and holding of friends really is," said Mrs. Chase, speaking to both of us. "I would have given anything if someone had told me before I was married what I am able to tell you now. I suffered a great deal during those years because I was so much 'out of it' and it used to seem to me that I had been born without the slightest ability to make people like me. Now I know better. It is something anyone can do.

"But first, do you realize how much the world's idea of an attractive woman has changed? Years ago to be popular was a mere matter of the dressing table. A beauty without a thought in her head was always the 'belle of the ball,' and if a girl ever so plain got herself up in the right way she was sure of admiration whether she had anything to say to people or not.

"Those days are passed—gone for good. Looking pretty isn't enough. The old-time beauty has gone out of fashion and a far more delightful sort of person has taken her place—one who is able to have the friends she wants on a basis more secure than merely good looks.

"Men—and women too—demand something better and more worth while from their friends. Modern women are fast learning that they must offer mental companionship—must have something to talk about—and must be able to draw upon a fund of information that they themselves possess in order to be accepted by those who are really worth knowing. The woman who lags behind in social conversation these days might better stay home, because no good looks can save her from being set down as an uninteresting person. Men especially admire nothing so much in women today as the ability to converse on an equal plane about things of general interest.

I had never realized how easy it is to please and interest men.

"And when you stop to think of it, what a sensible change it is. In the old days the girl who depended upon good looks or primking had no real advantage—her admirers lasted just as long as her prettiness, and that she could keep only a few years. But today young women equip themselves early for popularity in such a way that both the men and the women they meet form a circle of sincere friends which grows and becomes more valuable as time goes on. But there are still so many young girls—yes, and young brides, young mothers and matrons—who do not seem to realize that youth goes quickly and takes with it all their early attractiveness. They suddenly find themselves without the beauty they depended upon so heavily and with nothing else to take its place.

"Now, please don't misunderstand me. I don't mean for a moment that the modern girl should give up any of those delightful qualities of femininity that are so natural and so attractive. Nor must she neglect her looks or fail to make the most of them always. But the world today—women as well as men—asks and expects something more lasting and substantial. Amiability? Friendliness? Courtesy? Sincerity? Yes! But, most important of all, you must have something worth while to say—you must think clearly and talk interestingly. And to do these things you must have a good memory.

"If what Vera says is true and I have more friends than anyone in town, I gladly give my memory full credit for winning them. Yet Mr. Chase and I came here total strangers only a few years ago, without so much as an introduction to a single family in town.

"I had simply learned to remember things—the things that please people to have you remember. I rarely forget the name or face of a person I have once met. Everyone likes to be called by name. As soon as I learn what special interests a new acquaintance has, I put the information away in my memory, and so can talk on a subject that is welcome to those I am with. And I add to that the remembrance of what I have been told and what I read, so that I have a fund of information about many things. It's really no special trick to keep such things in mind the way I do it.

"Nothing pleases a man so much as to have a woman remember his hobbies,—his particular fancies,—and to be able to discuss them with him. A man is delighted when he finds a girl who remembers what he likes—whether in conversation or in food—and gives it to him. That is something I wish all girls could know and practice.

"A good memory, too, has all sorts of handy daily uses. For instance, I do not often have to look up a telephone or street number. I keep all of them I need in my mind. I never make a shopping list, nor have I any use for a an appointment book. In such ways a trained memory is a convenience a hundred times during the day. And the whole matter of remembering is simple. I cannot understand why women—or men either—go without this most valuable and useful of all things."

"But how on earth do you do it," Vera and I both exclaimed in almost the same breath. "Isn't it dreadfully hard?" I asked, thinking with horror of the way I used to grind trying to memorize my school work for the next day's recitations.

"That's the most wonderful part of it all," said Mrs. Chase. "Improving my memory the way I improved mine I found to be fun. It was as fascinating as playing a game, and you can actually have a better memory after one evening's reading. I know I did. By the Roth Method—you have probably heard of it—memory training may become such a pleasure that you won't want to put the course down from the first to the last of the seven easy lessons."

You may be sure that Vera and I took with us when we left Mrs. Chase that day the name and address of the Independent Corporation, Mr. Roth's publishers. Mrs. Chase jotted it down for us from memory. And that evening we each wrote a note asking that copies of the Roth Memory Course be sent us to look over and to either accept or refuse after five days' examination.

* * * * *

Vera was maid of honor at my wedding a month ago. I am to be matron of honor at her wedding next week. I first met my husband while visiting her last Spring.

Mrs. Chase was one of the first ones to know of our engagement. We came to her one day and told her, at the same time trying to express our thanks to her for telling us of the Roth Memory Course. For we have both gained so many new friends, through the ability to interest and entertain people, and have made real admirers among both men and women.

I told Vera not long ago that she might think of thanking Mr. Roth also for his part in bringing about the happy future ahead of her. And she suggested that I write this story of our experience and send it to him. So I have. Whenever I think of my present happiness—and that's pretty often—I think of what a wonderful thing a good memory is.

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Sterling, Illinois.

I am delighted with the course, and have already derived wonderful benefit from it.
ADA E. SANDEL,
Dallas, Texas.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
Section 7
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SIXTEEN PAGES
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PERSHING AND THE JOB HE DID

Newly Disclosed Facts Show Full Force of Allied Pressure Against His Plan of Separate American Army and Open Warfare

General Pershing in the Midst of the Men of the A. E. F. After His Address to Them in the Pershing Stadium. International Film Service.

IF General Pershing had returned to the United States two months ago, instead of this week, his reception would have been different, in the one element that the returning soldier of whatever rank most looks for. There would no doubt have been as much parade and display about the welcome, but real appreciation of what he accomplished as the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force would have been lacking. Of that accomplishment there is today a clearer recognition, as, out of the cloud of after-the-war complaints, the facts have come to light.

Every week of the last six weeks General Pershing has emerged a stronger and stronger figure among that small group of personalities who dominated the allied side of the mighty struggle which preceded the defeat of Germany. Particularly this growth of esteem has taken place among members of Congress whose attention was centred on General Pershing by the legislation to make his high rank permanent, but the country at large has not missed it.

Yet in spite of this increase in appreciation there has been absent from the public mind any true grasp of Pershing's chief achievements. There was nothing spectacular for the national imagination to build around—no figure like Grant under the apple tree at Appomattox or Sheridan leaning forward on his flying horse, on the dash to check the rout at Winchester. In the immensity of the movements on the other side, with a battlefront strung across Europe, the deeds of a Commander in Chief, even though a decision made by him might be the chief factor in preventing the war from extending into another year, was shielded from view. All the American people could see of their Commander in Chief in Europe, as pictured by the sparse details supplied by cablegrams, was a man in an office working much in the manner of some great business executive, or engaged in the routine of an inspection tour of the troops.

The veil has not been fully lifted yet, and may not be until the great war has receded into the cool perspective of history. Only then can the final appraisal of the part General Pershing played in encompassing the defeat of Germany be made. For, with the same ultimate purpose before all the allied commanders, there were at times diametrical differences of opinion as to the course to be pursued. On two main issues General Pershing held to his views with rock-like determination, and it is on the outcome of his stand on the final result that the American commander will be judged by history.

On both the issues raised, it now appears, General Pershing stood for a time practically alone among the allied commanders. The first of these questions is intertwined with our participation in the war from the beginning. Before Marshal Joffre arrived in this country with the French Mission the military leaders in France made it known to our Government that, according to their judgment, the most effective way to use our troops in bringing about the defeat of Germany would be to incorporate them with the French and British forces. When, later, the British Mission, headed by Arthur Balfour, arrived, a written plan, setting forth the same recommendation in detail, was submitted to our Government. This position need not be ascribed to any national self-seeking on the part of either France or England or a desire to relegate to a lesser place our military part in the war. Rather, it was a reasoned judgment based on their experience up to that time with their own armies and what they had learned from contact with the German forces.

The general staffs of the allied armies and their whole organizations had been built up on lessons drawn from this experience, the soldiers had been seasoned to meet the onrush of the Germans, knew their many ruses, it was argued, and there was direct question of the wisdom of creating a large separate organization of soldiers who, whatever their courage, were without experience in the kind of fighting developed on the western front. Whether it was stated in so many words or not, there was the implication that to turn over a part of the front to a force unskilled in the tactics employed by the Germans, then at the height of their prestige, would be a danger that could be averted by incorporating the American forces in the veteran armies of France and Great Britain.

From the first General Pershing opposed these recommendations. It was his contention that there was material in

Signal Corps.
General Pershing in a Grim Mood—Inspecting Heavy Artillery.

the American Army to create a general staff equal to any demands, and that the American soldier could not be but at a disadvantage, and therefore would not contribute his full strength to the allied cause if his national identity were lost through merging our military units with the forces of France and Great Britain. At the bottom—and this is pointed out by Pershing's admirers as one of the things that contributed to his success as the leader of our armies—was his deep belief in the inherent fighting qualities of the American soldier. He regarded them as picked men, picked because their ancestors had the initiative to emigrate to a new land and because, in his opinion, both heredity and environment had joined to fill these men with an exceptional aggressiveness. most of all, he desired to see men sprung out of these strengthening conditions assembled as a distinct force, on a part of the front their own and under the flag that reminded them every hour of the day what they were fighting for.

In this confidence he was not only willing but insistent that his men be placed face to face on their own sector with the veteran Germans. Both the President and the Secretary of War took the same position, and it would seem that the issue would have been settled then and there, but in the crises of the war that were to follow, the Allies, standing by their sincere convictions as persistently as the American commander, brought the question up again and again. In fact, for months the pressure persisted and the question hung fire. At the time of the German offensive in March, 1918, when the epemy broke the allied line for such immense gains, and when in the consequent deep depression all plans of the Allies were subject to revision with the one aim of staving off victory by the Germans, the argument was pressed on General Pershing with greater insistence than ever.

It was said that the supreme service the American troops could render would be as replacement troops in the French and British forces. At that time of peril to the allied cause, men's convictions and opinions were shaken to the foundation, but General Pershing was adamant in his position that for his own country and for the countries of the Allies the only course was to proceed with the plans

Underwood & Underwood.
Unbending for Royalty—General Pershing Talking With King George of England—Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, and Young Warren Pershing, Among Those Present, Looking On at the Victory Parade in London.

to organize a distinct American force with a front of its own. In maintaining this attitude in these trying times General Pershing not only had to confront the allied military chiefs, but Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and sometimes Sonnino. Replacement troops were furnished by the Americans as a temporary expedient only, to make up for the losses in the French and British armies in those days of severe fighting.

General Pershing's firm attitude maintained in a circle of opposition, friendly but weighted with the great issues admitted by all to be at stake, is pointed out as a proof of character and stamina in an extraordinary degree, especially as there was none of the stimulation of an open stage to evoke it—the issue was fought out behind the scenes where, instead of soldiers, one set of ideas was marshaled against another set. It was not, primarily, because he wanted the United States to have its own distinct place in the battlefront and its own opportunity of distinct achievement that he stuck to his position in the darker as well as in the brighter days, the General's admirers assert, but because in considering the problem as a whole he was convinced he was standing for the plan that meant the quickest defeat of the Germans. He felt sure, they say, that the American soldier, fighting with his native aggressiveness under his own flag, would turn the tide against the Germans, that this example would revive in the war-worn French and British soldiers the splendid fighting spirit they displayed when they were fresh, and that thus the whole allied front would be strengthened to above the Germans back to defeat.

The second issue dates also practically from the time of General Pershing's arrival in France. At that time the fighting on the western front had, in the main, settled down to trench warfare. A few miles' advance was considered a notable gain, and then the lines settled down again into what was apparently a deadlock. Some allied military authorities held that a system of trenches, defended by machine guns and artillery, could be so built as to be virtually impregnable to attack, and from this viewpoint the prospect of driving the Germans out of France was remote indeed. At that time, consequently, the first essential in training troops for the western front was deemed to be a course in trench warfare. Experts in this kind of fighting were sent to this country by the Allies in the early days of our preparation. Trenches were dug and every semblance of reality given to the instructions. Our men were taught how to "dig in" in the shortest possible time.

But after a brief study of the situation in Europe General Pershing came to the conclusion that the only way to bring the war to a speedy end was to substitute open warfare for trench warfare, to let loose a drive on the enemy that would rout them out of their trenches, and then to follow this up with one blow after another, so that they would not have a chance to dig in again. Pershing took the position, among the allied commanders, in favor of open warfare, placing the greater stress on development of this kind of fighting as against trench warfare. There lay the only way to avoid a drawn war, he contended. Most of the allied commanders, looking back at their own bitter experiences, could not see Pershing's way. They pointed to the heavy losses which had attended previous attempts at open warfare—to the experience of the British at Ypres, to that of the French at Chemin des Dames, and to that of the Germans at Verdun.

Nevertheless, Pershing stuck to his conviction and acted on it. In October, 1917, he sent a cable to this country urging that our men be trained for open warfare instead of for trench warfare. He urged rifle-fire training and the use of the bayonet, for he had seen that the Germans were afraid of bayonet charges. The course recommended by Pershing was followed. Unwaveringly he maintained that the western front held by the Germans could be broken by American troops and that this could be done in open warfare. At the very time the American General was pressing his advocacy of open warfare against the prevailing contrary opinion of the allied side, the Germans, back of the Hindenburg line, were training their troops in open warfare, and in their great drive in March, 1918, they did what General Pershing said months before could be done.

In the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, the first operation of an American army in Europe, General Pershing's contention was demonstrated in a remarkable manner. In twenty-seven hours the American Army, in dashing open warfare that gave the Germans no rest, drove the enemy out of territory they had occupied for practically four years in the face of repeated attacks of allied troops. Two hundred square miles of territory were released, 13,251 prisoners captured, 466 guns and 752 machine guns taken. Our casualties numbered 7,000, mostly light. These are General Pershing's words on what was accomplished:

"The signal success of the American Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with."

Considering the effect this battle had in inspiriting the Allies and in depressing the Germans, these are modest words indeed. General Pershing's confidence in the fighting qualities of the American soldier had been fully justified. On good authority it is reported that, on the night following St. Mihiel, he saw the possibility of bringing the war to an end in 1918. Fourteen days after St. Mihiel, on Sept. 26, the great Meuse-Argonne offensive was launched, to continue in one sweep of victory until Nov. 11, and the result of it, giving full credit for what the French and British forces were at the same time accomplishing, was certainly a chief, if not the decisive, factor in preventing the war from going into another year.

The cutting by artillery fire of the four-track railroad at Sedan, the main supply line of the German front, broke the back of the enemy. The battle lasted forty-seven days; it used up one-fourth of the divisional strength of the Germans, forty-six divisions. It really ruined the German Army; either an armistice or disaster faced the enemy. That this is true, and the assertion of the Germans that they were not defeated in arms is false, is shown by these facts, not heretofore published: Three months earlier the Germans had 207 divisions on the western front. On Nov. 11 they had been reduced to 184. These were so cut down in strength that all except 17 were in the lines, actually fighting. Of the 17 in reserve only 2 were fresh, 5 had been rested two weeks, and 10 had just come out of battle, while the Allies had the equivalent of 80 divisions in reserve, ready for a new attack. At that time the American force in France, which it had once been proposed be incorporated with the French and British, numbered 200,000 more than the total British force in France and was topped by the French themselves by only 600,000, which included those in their line of communi-

(Continued on Page 11)

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General Pershing, the Scientific Soldier—Inspecting French Munitions Factory.

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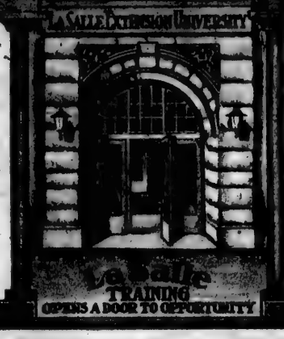

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Seven hundred and fifteen members (about 100 of whom are located in Greater New York) have reported within the last ninety days, important promotions and salary increases aggregating $422,660 per annum. Our records show that 171 of these 715 members have completed, or nearly completed, their training, while 372 are not yet half way through. Our records further show that the average salary increase of these 715 members of LaSalle Extension University has been 46%.

Personal Questions

Are you getting the most out of your time—out of life? Is the time you are devoting to business bringing the results and advancement due yourself and family? IF NOT—WHY NOT?

What will point and pave the way to better station and income?

Let us see. In the new business world the only certain key to big success is ability to do some special task supremely well.

The demand for people who have this sort of ability is greater than ever because the present call for increased production is a question of better management from the directing minds of the big railroads down to the executives and employees of small businesses. Those acquainted with the demands of large corporations know that there is a constant insatiable hunt for capable men. But under the acid test of the capitalist the man must deliver the goods not in phrases but in unemotional cost sheets. You don't want to wait years to accumulate the experience upon which such ability is based—not if you can find a quicker and no less certain way. You want the power and the prestige and the money NOW while you are fully able to enjoy them. And there is such a way. It is the logical way—thru *intensive training*. That's the way Uncle Sam got his thousands of new officers for the army and navy when he needed them in a hurry—six months in an officers' training school was worth more than six years in the ranks!

Where LaSalle Men Are Found

The practical value of LaSalle training has been tested by men holding responsible positions in practically every large corporation in this country. There are 364 LaSalle trained men who are doing their own thinking in the ARMOUR plants today. THE STANDARD OIL CO. employs 390 men who are increasing their earning power thru LaSalle help. There are 2102 LaSalle trained men in the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD employ—309 in the UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. Other corporations employing LaSalle trained men include 68 railroads, more than 200 national banks and many thousand industrial, public utility, mercantile and business service corporations.

1,000 Members Analyzed

An analysis of 1000 LaSalle members, picked at random, shows:

133 Presidents, Proprietors and Executive Heads
205 Auditors, Accountants, Bookkeepers, Creditmen
171 Salesmanagers, Advertising Men, Counter and Road Salesmen.
106 Superintendents, Foremen and Inspectors
103 Correspondents, Secretaries and Office Managers
282 Lawyers, Bankers, Traffic Mgrs. & R. R. Employees.

Educational and Business Resources

LaSalle Extension University is the leading exponent of advanced business training, and, being the pioneer in this field, has developed practical methods of home study and tied these plans up with actual business in a way that is singularly interesting and successful. Its faculty and instructors are an unrivalled combination of experienced business men and teachers. Its home study material and methods are broadly adapted alike to the needs of business and to the individual needs of those men and women who have the ambition and industry to rise above the monotony of small positions and relatively small remuneration.

Some of the Service Builders

Here are a few of the large number of the men who have contributed from their rich experience to LaSalle service:

Theodore N. Vail, Chairman Board of Directors, American Tel. & Tel. Co.
Percy Johnston, Senior Vice-President Chemical National Bank.
F. C. Henderschott, New York Edison Co.
Geo. E. Roberts, Vice-President National City Bank.
Stanley H. Rose, Foreign Sales Manager, Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
R. S. White, Collection Manager, American Steel & Wire Co.
H. Parker Willis, Prof. of Banking, Columbia Univ., and Former Sec. Federal Reserve Board.
E. M. Skinner, Gen. Mgr. Wilson Bros.
H. J. Carpenter, National Bank of Commerce.
DeWitt C. Eggleston, Department of Finance, City of New York.
Harrington Emerson, Industrial Expert.
H. A. Hopf, Systematizer, E. I. DuPont de Nemours.
Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Former Senator and Banker.
B. Olney Hough, Editor, "American Exporter."
J. C. Lincoln, Traffic Manager, Merchants Association of New York.
Roscoe Pound, Dean of Law School, Harvard University.
Frederick B. Robinson, Professor of Public Speaking, College of the City of N. Y.
Katherine M. H. Blackford, M. D., Science of Character Analysis.

Placement Bureau

The University maintains a Personal and Placement Bureau for the purpose of keeping in touch with the business conditions and needs of the country, and to bring the right men into contact with the right job. The work of the Bureau might be classified as follows:

(1) **Helping members to improve their situations with their present firms**
(2) **Helping members to place their services to better advantage**
(3) **Helping business firms to secure suitable men and women for high-grade positions.**

This service has grown to a point where it is utilized by the larger employers in filling important positions, and we are able to meet only in part the demand for the higher grade openings. In this connection extensive research has been conducted and vast funds of valuable data gathered, analyzed and tabulated.

How to Get Started

If you are really ambitious to place yourself in a position of higher executive responsibility, without sacrificing the best part of your life in waiting for bigger opportunities, call upon us or write fully and freely as to the kind of position it is your ambition to fill. We will advise you promptly how our training and service may be of advantage in solving *your* personal problem of advancement.

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☐ **BUSINESS LETTER-WRITING:** (New Course) Training for positions as House Correspondents, Supervisors of Correspondence, Mail Sales Directors, Correspondence Critics, Letter Executives; and in the handling of all special correspondence (credits, collections, sales, adjustments, etc.) in which expert letter-writing ability is required.
☐ **HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY:** Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.
☐ **BANKING AND FINANCE:** Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions, Tellers, Cashiers, Trust Officers, Financial Managers, etc.
☐ **LAW:** Training for admission to Bar and Executive Business positions requiring legally trained men. Degree of LL.B. conferred.
☐ **INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC:** Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, Traffic Experts, etc.
☐ **BUSINESS ENGLISH:** Training for positions as Business Correspondents, Business Literature and Copy Writers.
☐ **EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING:** Training in the art of forceful, effective speech—Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, Clubmen, etc.
☐ **COMMERCIAL SPANISH:** Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-speaking count ies.
☐ **EXPERT BOOKKEEPING:** Training for position of Head Bookkeeper.

Name ..... Address ..... Present Position .....

Lafayette, Citizen of America

(Continued from Page 10)

whenever he was ready to embark. At this period of our history it is gratifying to read, in a work now altogether forgotten but one which should be translated and placed in the hands of American youth, of his journey of triumph throughout the United States and its proof that democracies do not always forget their benefactors.

Levasseur, the Secretary of Lafayette, who, with Lafayette's only son, named after George Washington, accompanied him throughout that triumphal voyage, recounts in his two-volume work published in 1829 in Paris, with what peculiar pleasure the invitation of the United States came to his master in those days.

Lafayette arrived in New York on Aug. 16. From there he proceeded to Boston, and then went as far north as Portsmouth, N. H., then back to New York, and south to Yorktown, Washington, Charleston, and New Orleans. At the last named place he must have seen for the first time the extent of the "township of land" which the Seventh and Eighth Congresses, of 1803 and 1804, respectively, had granted to him. He passed up the Mississippi River, then through Kentucky, Ohio, and New York States, to Boston again, where he desired to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument on June 17, 1825. He now turned south to take leave of his friends in Virginia, and, having passed through the Potomac River, he sailed for home on Sept. 8, 1825.

On Lafayette's first arrival at New York the Governor, the Mayor, and other important citizens went out into the harbor to meet him and to escort him into the city. From Boston, where he received great homage, he was escorted to Harvard College to hear the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In a church crowded as never in its history an audience listened breathlessly to the orator, Edward Everett, who, concluding his address, paid tribute to Lafayette.

On his return to New York a grand public ball was given to him at Castle Garden, in a large hall built on the water's edge, at the foot of the Battery. The hall was magnificently ornamented, and as the General took his seat, what appeared to be a painting in front of the gallery was raised and there was suddenly exhibited a huge transparency with a view of Lagrange, and underneath the words: "His Home."

Lafayette passed on from there to Philadelphia, to Baltimore, and then to the tomb of Washington, where incidents of a solemn nature transpired. He arrived at Yorktown on Oct. 19, the anniversary of Lord Cornwallis's surrender, and saw the fields again white with tents, but this time the occupants were friends of peace collected to do him homage. After a restful visit at Monticello with Jefferson, whose health had now become too precarious to permit his taking part in the public festivities, he went to Washington, and was received with profound and fitting ceremonies by the Senate and the House.

Toward the close of the Summer there came the painful farewells to be made to his American friends. In Virginia he took leave of ex-Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Then, on Sept. 6, in commemoration of his birthday, the new President, John Quincy Adams, gave a great dinner in his honor at the White House, to which many of the distinguished men of the country were invited. The next day Lafayette received and answered a farewell address from the President, and then, followed by a procession of cheering thousands, he embarked, and for the last time, for his native land.

The touching significance of all this journey lies in what Lafayette now had collected and brought aboard his ship, to assure himself that in death as in life he would have the comfort of being happy most in American soil. Touched by the genuine affection and esteem with which he was held throughout this land, his thoughts must have turned often and sadly to his own now declining years. So he had gathered from some one of the battlefields upon which he had fought for American independence a dozen barrels full of earth, which he had brought aboard his ship and which he carried back with him to France. Today, in the Picpus Cemetery where lie the remains of Duke Lewis, of the Genoud family, and of the Lafayettes, in a silent and noble place consecrated to a few members of the French aristocracy, General Lafayette, the citizen of two countries, lies buried in American soil!

There are few indeed to whom this fact is generally known. It is nowhere mentioned in his biography, nor in the countless lives written upon him by both Frenchmen and our own countrymen. The fact, however, is made authentic by one of Lafayette's intimate contemporaries, Baron Thiébault, in his five-volume Memoirs published in Paris for the first time in 1895 by Fernand Calmettes. This is a work apparently unknown to Americans. Baron Thiébault, or, more accurately, General Thiébault, was the son of Dieudonne Thiébault, a distinguished Frenchman of letters of the eighteenth century. The son became a volunteer in Napoleon's forces in 1792, became a General in the Napoleonic army, a Baron in the Empire, a Governor of Hamburg and of Lubeck under Napoleon, and with him made the campaigns of Italy, of Prussia, and of Austria, observing from the most intimate angle the astonishing rise and the decline of Napoleon's fortunes. Despite his great valor and genius, it is believed that his pride and his malicious and indiscreet discussions of such men as Soult, Suchet, Macdonald, and others withheld from him the baton of a Marshal of France which his companions received and to which he believed himself entitled.

Baron Thiébault died some years after Lafayette, and his Memoirs, carefully collected by his daughter, and finally published at the close of the century, are now of exceedingly great value for the intimate details they contain of many of the personages in the Empire, as well as of the days following, details not usually known to the student, but of persons with whom Thiébault was intimately connected.

In referring to Lafayette's death it is interesting to note that this lifelong adherent of Napoleon appeared to have little sympathy with Lafayette's careful preparations to be buried in American earth, since he concludes his account of the matter with the words: "What a bizarre idea this was for a man to remain in France and yet choose to be interred in the soil of America!"

Bizarre indeed this may have appeared to this soldier of the Empire. To us in this year 1919 what an exquisite tribute was this paid to our land by the knight of two continents who fought only for human liberty.

Houses Scarce in Japan

THE housing situation has also reached serious proportions in Japan, according to the Japanese Advertiser, which states that in the City of Kobe 1,000 houses are being erected with municipal funds to bring relief from the existing scarcity of homes. Landlords, in many cases, are asking from six to eight month's rent in advance, but the municipal homes may be obtained by depositing two months' rent as security, to be returned to the tenant when he moves away with all rent paid. At the same time, the city plans to open several markets for the sale of beef, fish, vegetables, and other commodities at fair prices. Mayor Kashima, an American college graduate, was the originator of both projects.

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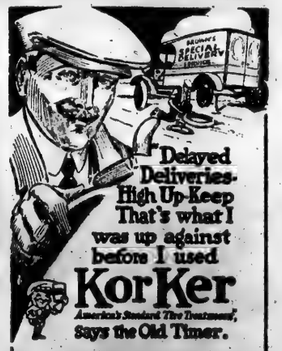

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The Old First, and Last—Regulars

Veteran Army Division That Parades With Pershing, What the U in U. S. Really Stands For, and What the Word Regular Means in Our Military Establishment

By RUPERT HUGHES

THE calendar says that the day is less than a year past—yet it seems an age ago—when a man who did not take off his hat to the colors had it knocked off—and his head with it, if he protested.

For old sake's sake let us, every one of us, uncover smartly and stand at attention when the 1st Division of the Regulars swings up Fifth Avenue with the battle flag it was the first to unfurl and the last to furl.

Talk about not seeing the forest for the trees! People have just about forgotten that all this treaty trouble was started by a war. It was considered quite a war, too, at the time—back in the far-off years of 1917 and 1918. Folks were "considerable het up" over it in them days. They "allowed that the war had caught us napping kind of, but never again!" After this war we'd naturally write universal service into the laws.

The streets looked nice with nearly all the males—and females, too—in uniform. And we allowed we'd keep a good share of them there. We'd suffered too much bad conscience for not being ready for anything.

And now a uniform is almost a rarity. Universal service is unmentioned and unmentionable. And the 1st Division will march into a country of even less military appearance than the one it left. Millions of citizens have a memory of their experience as soldiers, and they will greet the old 1st with professional admiration. But it is to be feared that the troops will be generally looked upon as a quaint relic of a bygone period.

When they went across the seas they were sent as a first installment on a promissory note. They were to act like a stage army and convince the European audience that they were ten times as numerous as they were. That has always been one of the jobs of our Regular Army—to seem ten times themselves. And somehow they have managed to give that impression.

The 1st sailed in a period of gloom, when the ocean was a gauntlet of submarines, when Europe was worn and disheartened by the inexhaustible resources of the All-highest, the Kaiser, and his ally, the Austrian Empire.

Now the All-highest is sawing wood and saying nothing in the backyard of Holland, and you will search the maps in vain for the Austrian Empire.

The 1st Division had some help, of course, in accomplishing this miracle, but it stuck on the job till it was done before calling it a day and going home to wash up. It did not leave its pick in the air the minute the whistle blew. It took pains to finish what it started.

In the words of a retired Major General, A. W. Greely, the 1st Division was "the first to reach France, to serve in the trenches, to fire a hostile shell, to lose a man, to capture a man, to repel a German raid, to man an independent sector, and to recapture and hold a town." It had also the highest total of casualties, and the longest foreign service.

It comes back with heavy replacements, of drafted men, and with many of its officers National Army men, but it is the same old division, proudly claim the Regulars, despite the gaps left by the shells. In that respect, perhaps, it is to be likened to the Irishman's knife. It was the same old knife, though it had had three new blades and four new handles.

The 1st Division does not come back to demobilize and return to civilian activities. It will resume business at the old stand, as a part of the dwindling force with which Uncle Sam confronts the disordered world.

It deserves a special cordiality of homage on the part of the nation as a whole, therefore, for it is a body of men with heavy future responsibilities as well as a glorious past. It is not only a source of pride, but also of hope.

Young men of mettle should consider it seriously, for it marches also as a star advertisement of the Regular Army as a career. It is a noble career, and it is not overcrowded. The Government needs good soldiers badly, for, while it is cutting down its immense army, it still requires a far larger force than ever before in peace; and it offers special inducements. It offers heavy responsibilities, too, and, to the right sort of man, responsibilities are inducements.

The U in U. S. stands for Unpreparedness, a long and clumsy word for a long and clumsy condition.

In the Regular Establishment, the Regular refers to the regular condition of being not quite established.

We have always taken pride in our Regular Army because it was "small, but oh, my!" We have taken great pains to keep it small, and, to make doubly sure we have kept it always just a little too small. The result has been a terrific strain on the Regulars. In the piping times of peace they have been kept too few to prepare for war, and when war comes it always finds the Regulars as ready as the law has allowed, and a little bit readier.

The deep and fervent patriotism of the Regulars is not generally understood or appreciated. Their career is a career, a profession, and a paid profession; but it has not been chosen for its financial opportunities. Patriotism has been the chief initial motive.

Heroism is a matter of everyday workaway principle, as it is among the firemen and policemen. The motto is to be ready to go anywhere and do anything the nation asks and to go and do instanter without pausing to question "why" or "what price."

When the trouble with Mexico flared up in 1916, as usual the Regular Army was supposed to protect the long, wild border with a force of about two men to the mile and practically no equipment. The Mexicans were reckless, desperate, and ruthless.

I met one Captain of the Regulars down there who had been standing guard over a vast territory with a company of thirty-five men, one round of ammunition apiece, and no more to be had within hundreds of miles. He had not a single machine gun.

He was expecting one of two things—either to be raided some night by the Mexicans or ordered some morning to go over the border and annihilate the Mexican forces if it took every last one of his thirty-five cartridges.

His men slept with their rifles at their sides, ready for a raid or a foray. He expected to be completely destroyed, but he never dreamed of protest. That is the Regular spirit.

Regulars are expected to put down earthquakes and put out holocausts, as in San Francisco; to run the railroad trains, as in the Chicago strikes; to act as quarantine guards against microbe raids, and to play whatever cards are handed to them by the Government or its enemies. If Congress adjourns without pausing to make the military appropriation, the officers find themselves sunk in a bankruptcy so magnificent that it is really flattering.

Out in California I met, recently, a Colonel who had come back from France owing the Government either $3,000,000 or $30,000,000, I forget which. After the ciphers start to parade in such numbers a few extra don't matter.

This Colonel told how regulations forbade the purchase of a typewriter at more than $92, or some such sum. His shipment reached England without a single machine. He bought all he could find there at $285 apiece and picked up some more in Paris at $360.

He hired laborers irregularly by the thousands to unload troops at Brest and thus prevented the most appalling jam ever known—and got the Americans through to the trenches in time for Château-Thierry and other points east and north.

By such acts he laid himself personally liable for several million dollars. He told the Government to pay the bill out of his next month's salary and send him the balance, but at the latest writing he was still tottering on the brink of the military prison.

A Regular Army man has to take such risks of life, limb, and limbs at the most unexpected moments.

The high cost of living is rapidly destroying what little the war left of the Regular Army. Uniforms have tripled in price. Board and lodging and all other necessities have shot to the clouds, and everybody is striking for higher wages, except the army officers. They may not strike, and they are undergoing a really terrible struggle for existence.

One of the principal hospitals has been caring for a number of patients who are officers' wives, and are suffering genuine and complete prostration from their efforts to meet the daily problems imposed by abnormal living costs. While it is not so stated, the inference is that many are actually suffering from malnutrition.

Many of these women are the wives of Colonels—the next grade below Generals. Yet they have been doing their own washing of their much-mended clothes and they have been cooking their own food.

The army officer is like the army mule—an animal that is supposed to do a little more than the possible amount of work on a little less than the possible ration. He is supposed to thrive on thistles and meditation in lonely places.

We are today right back where we have always been. During the times of peace a few people cry in the wilderness that we are not equipped against the possibility of war. Nobody pays them the slightest attention. They hardly so much as annoy the public. Then war explodes in our sky, and there is a mighty clamor. Our tiny army is suddenly requested to be everywhere at once, to die brilliantly in all directions, and at the same time to organize, instruct, and equip a frantic horde of volunteers.

During the hurly-burly people say that this will be a lesson never to be forgotten. They agree that the country will never be caught in a similar plight again, and sign a solemn pledge for eternal universal military service.

This pledge lasts as long as Rip van Winkle's. When the cruel war is over the hour who has the bad taste to remind our Uncle Sam of his solemn promises is told to go away and lie down and forget it. And he does so.

This was the case after the Revolutionary War. The unreadiness of the Colonies had some excuse at first, but the prolongation of the war robbed the excuse of its validity. In spite of Washington's frantic prayers, the regular troops were treated so shabbily that they were in more danger from starvation than from the enemy.

After the Revolution had [illegible] through a series of accidents, Congress cut the army of the new Republic down to eighty soldiers. In later emergencies it was increased a little, only to be diminished again. In 1802 West Point was founded, and, by some miracle, has thus far escaped dissolution. It has always remained a temple of splendid traditions and of devoted efforts to make the utmost of limited resources.

Thomas Jefferson was a wise man and a great man along certain lines, but his hostility to a regular establishment so crippled our military dignity that the War of 1812 was an almost unbroken series of disgraces on land. There were a series of brilliant but ineffectual duels on sea that left all our fleet sunk, captured, or blockaded.

Though it had been evident for years that war was practically inevitable, its outbreak found us in a state of humiliating chaos, just as, a hundred and fifty

A Genial General Pershing—Greeting a Y. M. C. A. Girl. Signal Corps.

years later, our entry into the world war found us unready.

Then as now, there was an appalling waste of life, time, and treasure as a penalty for the delay. The War of 1812 ended without our securing the purposes for which we fought.

Even in the Florida war, with the Seminoles, our nation, then numbering 17,000,000 people, fought 1,200 Indians for seven years without accomplishing the object of the war.

In the Mexican War, this great power so managed the conflict with a much smaller nation that our troops were almost always outnumbered by the enemy, and succeeded only by virtue of the superb courage of the leaders and their troops. General Scott, when three days from Mexico City, had to pause and wait for three months in a position of critical danger before he could move forward again. As soon as this war had ended, the Regular Army was reduced promptly to impotence.

When the civil war impended the population was 31,000,000 people in a 3,000,000 square mile territory. Our Regular Army was 16,000 men. It took us four years to conquer the blockaded lesser half of the nation.

The Spanish war found us with a military establishment equivalent to "less than four one-hundredths of our estimated population." Fortunately, we had a decrepit foeman against us. Everybody announced that the experience would be a lesson to us and we should never be caught unprepared again. Having registered the vow, we proceeded hastily to forget it.

The world war gave us a three years' warning, but we spent the time in diminishing the Regular Army until it could not even protect the turbulent Mexican border from raids.

After having declared war on Germany we set about preparing an army behind the rampart of bleeding Europe and the water-hazard of the submarine-infested ocean. Our men when they were ready were mainly transported in British ships, and fought mainly with French ammunition and equipment. We were just getting good and ready when the Germans threw up the sponge. Give us a long enough war and it will find us prepared before it ends.

Everybody was convinced that universal service would never be questioned as a national policy after the world war. But already today where is he that is so quaint as to mention it or expect it?

Yet we are more in danger of great European clashes than ever before. The tendency of the times is to cut the army down to a good deal less than the minimum. Secretary Baker is finding it hard sledding to put through a bill to provide sufficient troops.

The next war will find us just where all our wars have found us, criminally unready. As before, there will be a hideous waste of life and treasure for the miserly economy.

The Regular Army will bear the brunt of the next war, as of all the others.

The prospect is not inviting to the lovers of ease, but to men imbued with the proper spirit of patriotism and courage the very hardships will seem as attractions.

The soldiers in the old regular force had to endure long stretches of stupid idleness. The new army will devote itself to vocational training, so that when the term of enlistment is ended the soldier will graduate into civil life with a solid equipment for making his way efficiently.

There will be no lack of excitement, either, judging from the trouble brewing in all quarters of the sky. The fact that the army will not be overburdened with numbers will add to the excitement and the glory will not be too minutely subdivided among a multitude.

The 1st Division will serve as a type of our soldiery. It gave the German his first exampe of American vigor and skill. It comes home, traveled, triumphant, and superb. The more vigorous our applause, the more worthy we prove ourselves of such magnificent specimens of the militant American.

Suffrage Index of Good and Bad Governors

How the Card System Which Forced Congress Into Line Is Being Used to Expedite Ratification by States

IN many parts of the country members of State Legislatures are wondering what suddenly happened to them.

The farmer legislator—to take an illustration from the most disturbed class—found, before the storm which, arising apparently from nowhere, had descended upon him with a galelike sweep, that all was quiet as a Summer's day in his district. He was perhaps cutting hay, politics free, having by that time completely forgotten that only a short time before he had answered a letter declining to call upon the Governor of his State to assemble the Legislature in special session to vote on the ratification of the Federal women's suffrage amendment. He couldn't (he wrote) discover any sentiment among his people in favor of incurring the expense of an extra session for the purpose named. Then came the first signs of the political storm. Letters, telephone messages, telegrams began to arrive in large numbers, begging, demanding that he ask the Governor to call the extra session of the Legislature. Delegations next descended upon him. Thereafter, night or day, he scarcely has had any rest. It is a deep-going mystery to him where all the clamor and pressure come from.

The trouble with the legislator is that he has been card-indexed.

From the national headquarters of the National Woman's Party at Washington the card-index machinery which, to get enough votes to pass the suffrage amendment, pushed so many members of Congress over the line and made them come out in favor of it, this card-index machine has been quietly extended to exert the same kind of many-sided pressure on the members of State Legislatures. All State legislators and all Governors of States are now being indexed by the Lobby Committee of the National Woman's Party. In each case there is the same searching inquiry as to what kind of pressure a particular legislator or Governor is most susceptible to that was employed in rounding up Senators and Representatives at Washington. Later other State officials and the Mayors of cities are also to be card-indexed. Irony is added to the extraordinary situation by the fact that card-indexed Senators and Representatives are being used to swing the coils of card-indexing around Governors and members of the State Legislatures.

When the system is completed it will go beyond what men politicians have ever dreamed of. As conceived it will be a double machine. There will be two sets of levers. One set will connect with members of Congress who can be put into action for pressure in the States. The other set of levers will connect with Governors and members of State Legislatures who can be put into action for pressure on Congress. By means of this machine the leaders of the National Woman's Party are confident that the suffrage amendment will be ratified by the States before the end of this year and certainly in time for the next Presidential election. Fourteen States have ratified. Thirty-six are necessary. Twenty-four other States have been polled, the suffrage leaders assert, and will ratify as soon as their Legislatures can be assembled. In all but three of these special sessions are necessary. Here is where they expect card-index pressure to do the work, and in support of this assertion they point to the fact that out of the fourteen ratifications up to this time half were by special session.

More remarkable than the general statement of card-index pressure is the detail of how it has been and is being used to achieve ratification. Miss Maud Younger, Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the National Woman's Party, who is an enthusiast on card-indexing for political purposes, went into the details freely in Washington the other day, illustrating her revelations by actual telegrams, letters, and memoranda on the cards of the index system which had played a part in the operations of the scheme. Names were sometimes withheld. Miss Younger said:

"Miss Paul, our Chairman, went to Governor J. A. A. Burnquist of Minnesota soon after the amendment was passed and got him to send this telegram:

June 9, 1919.

To all Governors:

I believe Minnesota Legislature will ratify suffrage amendment at this time if sufficient number of States will do so. Will you call special session of your Legislature this year to consider ratification of suffrage amendment if Legislatures of thirty-five other States will be in session or called into session this year? I desire to call such session in Minnesota if sufficient number of Governors of other States will call sessions within their States. J. A. A. BURNQUIST.

"Of those Governors who answered 'No' at the time, two have already been changed to 'Yes.' These are the Governors of Wyoming and North Dakota. Here is a copy of the original answer of Governor Carey of Wyoming:

For the reason that Wyoming women enjoy the rights of suffrage and that special session of the Legislature to ratify the national amendment would be of no advantage to the people of the State, I do not expect to call an extra session.
ROBERT D. CAREY.

"You see, 'no' does not discourage us. We first card-index the Governors, then we start to bring pressure to bear. We called on the Senators and Congressmen to write to the Governors. We got Will Hays, the Republican Chairman, and members of the National Democratic Committee to write. We use all political organizations. Our method is not to play one off against the other, but, through the pressure system, to induce help from each one. Out in North Dakota we used the Non-Partisan League, very strong in that section of the country. William Lemke, the Secretary of the league in that State, was of much help in causing Governor Lind J. Frazier to see the wisdom of changing his mind from his first position—opposition to calling a special session of the Legislature. Governor Frazier has now promised us that he will call a special session as soon as he can without interfering with the work of the farmers.

"You would be surprised at how we have been held up by the farmers busy with their crops. We got nine States to ratify in June, but only four in July and only one in August. In the West so many of the members of the Legislatures are farmers. It used to be lawyers. In one Western State, I am told, all the members of the Legislature are farmers or have important farm connections. And, strange to say, some of the smallest States have the largest

A Cover Page of The Suffragist Which Speaks for Itself.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

AT WHAT AGE DOES A MAN GROW OLD?

I ASKED a friend of mine that question the other day. His answer is worth repeating: "It all depends on the man."

Take your own circle of friends as an example. You know some men who are old at forty. You know some who are *young* at sixty. It all depends on the man.

General Foch is 67. Premier Clemenceau is 77. Wilson is 63. General Pershing is 59. Edison is 72.

There is no fixed law of mortality. The death rate at forty among males is more than twice that at twenty. But it need not be. It is entirely within the range of scientific possibility to increase the vitality of forty to that of twenty. It all depends on the man.

Good health means youth—no matter what your years. Good health means happiness. Good health means wealth—for the richest man is poor indeed without it.

Almost all of us start out in life with the birthright of good health. When we were young we were made to take care of our health. Our parents compelled obedience to Nature's laws—overseeing our daily routine.

Only when we reached maturity were we permitted to neglect our health as we plunged into the work-a-day whirl and worry of modern business life.

The one thing to which the American business man gives little attention is his health. And yet that is the one thing that makes everything else possible.

It is not wise to worry unnecessarily about health. You know that many people think themselves sick who are really not sick at all.

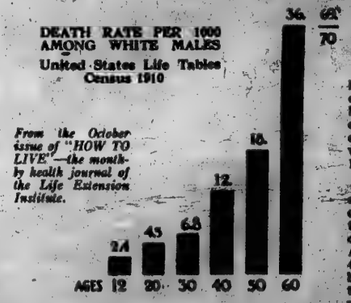
On the other hand, there are thousands upon thousands of people in New York today who need medical attention—but who do not have the least idea that there is anything the matter with them.

Ignorance in regard to health, when knowledge is so easily obtainable, is a sure way to invite ill-health and suffering. Even an automobile engine will not run satisfactorily without a periodic overhauling. Four out of every ten deaths in the United States could be postponed for years with proper care.

Too many people think only of today. It is a fine thing to be able to sit back in your easy chair this Sunday morning—perhaps with your wife and kiddies by your side—and plan the tomorrows, so full of opportunity.

The terrible thing about disease is the insidiousness of it. It does not develop over night. Like everything else, it has its beginnings—little signs that you hardly notice at the time—a headache—a momentary pain about the heart—a certain indefinable soreness in the abdomen—loss of weight, appetite and sleep—unnatural nervousness, lassitude, irritability, etc. When the pain does come it is all too frequently a sign that irreparable damage has already been done.

You may be "suddenly taken sick" tomorrow, as the saying goes, but in reality it is not sudden at all. For days and weeks, or months perhaps, some vital organ has been giving way and finally it can stand the strain no longer. Early attention might have avoided the trouble.



Long before the heart breaks down, or the kidneys refuse to function, or the arteries become affected, there is a period of slow change that reduces your efficiency and your resistance to disease. Those signs of trouble, which may mean nothing to you, are readily observed and charted by the expert medical examiners at the Life Extension Institute—trained medical men who do nothing else but search the human body to detect any spot of trouble or danger which may be causing a present lowered condition, or may later bring about premature breakdown if not checked in time.

People are beginning to realize this. Scores of men and women come to us every day and the request is worded almost the same in every case:

"I feel well enough, but I'm not sure. I want you to examine me thoroughly and tell me exactly where I stand in regard to sickness and health."

That is the sensible way to do it. It is the only way. If there is anything wrong that you do not suspect, a periodic health examination will reveal it before it is too late. And if everything is all right—fine and dandy! You will sleep better just for knowing the folly of your fears.

Now, just a few words about the Life Extension Institute—one of the greatest influences for good in America today—the cornerstone of the great national movement to prolong human life.

The Life Extension Institute was founded a little over five years ago by ex-President Taft, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale; Alexander Graham Bell, Robert W. de Forest and one hundred other eminent authorities in this country and abroad to provide just such necessary health examinations as we have spoken of above, and to teach further the simple every-day principles of personal hygiene that every man and woman should know to avoid disease and needless suffering.

These men serve without compensation of any kind. The Life Extension Institute was planned to be self-supporting. A provision has been made for the utilization of a substantial portion of the dividends in public health work, under the trusteeship of ex-President William Howard Taft and Professor Irving Fisher—two-thirds of the common stock being held in trust by Mr. Taft and Professor Fisher for this purpose.

The Life Extension Institute works hand-in-hand with the highest ideals of modern scientific medicine. It is irrevocably opposed to fads and quacks and charlatans.

The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of one hundred leading scientific men, including the Surgeons General of the Army (retired) and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service, several ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association, Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in public welfare. A complete list will be furnished on application.

The Institute's Health Service consists of a thorough physical examination of the whole body, together with quarterly chemic and microscopic examinations of the urine, review of the member's personal and family history, daily living habits, and health problems, extensive, detailed reports, hygienic guidance and instruction, monthly health journals, etc.

It makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute comes to you wherever you are. In addition to its staff of twenty examining physicians in the main office here in New York, the Institute has more than 6,000 examining physicians located in principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Its work is national. The Institute has its own Laboratory and X-Ray Department.

Examinations of subscribers who live in New York City and vicinity are made at the head office of the Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them. Visitors are always welcome at the main office of the Institute.

Any one interested in public health, personal hygiene or preventive medicine is cordially invited to personally investigate the work the Institute is doing. This work is wholly in the interests of scientific medicine, and likewise wholly in the interests of public health and well being.

The Institute gives to all its members appropriate hygienic guidance and instruction, but does not include in its service medical or surgical treatment. If the impairments found are serious, the member is told of the need of medical, surgical or dental attention, and is informed of the type of treatment that would be most advantageous.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those desiring further information about the Life Extension Institute, and the tremendous good it is doing in the great national movement to prolong human life.

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send me a copy of ***"The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life"*** and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute. It is understood that this request involves no charge or obligation.

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The Etched Work of Frank Duveneck

Art at Home and Abroad

"The Grand Canal," From an Etching by Frank Duveneck. (Courtesy of the Kennedy Galleries.)

FRANK DUVENECK was not quite the kind of genius to whom etching seemed a natural form of artistic expression. His hand was big for the etcher's needle; and his rich, careless habit called for broad lines and a swift process. It is not at all surprising that after his interest was awakened in this art of the point it should yield rather easily to other preoccupations. But the very fact that his etchings are limited to a few plates—perhaps thirty—into which he put the ardor of a young enthusiasm united to the skill of a highly trained hand, gives extraordinary value to the impressions that still remain after his characteristically reckless disposition of the plates. Since his death, less than a year ago, collectors have been quietly at work gathering in these sparse treasures, and the little group soon will be accounted for in American solander boxes.

It was not until 1880, on his second visit to Italy, that Duveneck became concerned with etching, and his first essays got themselves into history by a picturesque and indirect road. The new Society of Painter Etchers recently formed in London was about to hold its first exhibition at the Hanover Gallery, and thither went Duveneck's breezy views of the Riva degli Schiavoni, sent, without his knowledge, by Lady Colin Campbell.

All was very well so far as bringing an unknown etcher to the fore was concerned. The consignment was received with enthusiasm, and the etchings attracted the attention they deserved. But one day Sir Seymour Haden, Legros, and Dr. Hamilton visited the gallery and held a discussion about them in the presence of an interested attendant. Precisely what they said probably never will be known, but the report got around to Whistler that they thought the name "Frank Duveneck" a nom de plume, and that Whistler had made the etchings and was exhibiting them under an assumed name because of a contract which he had made to show none of his Venice series publicly except at the Fine Art Society's Gallery. Whistler's mental attitude toward the situation is revealed with dazzling clarity in a chapter of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" on the behavior of "two medical men and a Slade professor," and the Duveneck "Riva" is now a desired companion for the Whistler "Riva" in collections of American prints. The Duveneck plate is the forerunner of the other, according to Otto Bacher, who says that while he was helping Duveneck with the process, still unfamiliar to him, of biting his Italian plates, Whistler came and looked on and said with whimsical candor: "Whistler must do the Riva also."

He did a quite different Riva from that on Duveneck's copper—a daintier, more fastidious little scene that says to the imagination: "This Venice, Bride of the Sea, is, after all, a small place in comparison with the great world that stretches in all directions beyond it. Why, then, exaggerate it? Why make much of it? Why not accept it as a perfect small thing, exquisite in its detail and noble in its proportions and worthy of the most loving and patient interpretation with the finest needle and the most exigently selective vision?"

Duveneck's "Riva," several times repeated with variations, conveys a more robust message and fills the mind with hints of the maritime splendor of the past, of the sturdy, adventurous race of sailors by whom the city was founded, of the swarming life with which it still is quick after many historic Italian cities have sunk into apathy. It is not in the least like Whistler's work, and Mr. Pennell, in the "Life of Whistler," finds it "incredible that two etchers like Haden and Legros could have mistaken the work of Duveneck for that of Whistler."

In 1883 and 1884 Duveneck produced about twenty plates of varying quality. These also are marked by force and emphasis, and the movement of dark and light in them is striking. "The Rialto," a large plate with strong darks, is especially characteristic. There is some confusion of planes, and the handsome bridge at places is sadly mixed up with the buildings of the background, but the constant passing to and fro of the people, their animated gestures, and their interest in each other are wonderfully suggested.

"The Canal Grande from the Rialto" is a more orderly plate. Houses stretch in a long curve from right to left and on the bank of the canal is the Venetian throng, women in shawls with baskets on their arms or on their heads and babies draped carelessly over their shoulders, boys and children, an old man with a pipe in his mouth lounging against a parapet, all the figures sketchily indicated and so illogically related in the pattern of dark and light as to betray the fact that the artist was more or less at the mercy of a technique not yet fully mastered. Nevertheless, the textures of the various objects are quite successfully suggested by the direction of the needle strokes and the varying depth of the lines, and the architectural detail, more boldly treated than it is in any of Whistler's plates, falls into place with a happy vivacity. The general effect is remarkably vital. Certainly it would not be less so if a number of the foreground figures were not ghostly in their dim flatness, and if the awnings and shutters and roof tiles were not thrust so jauntily and irresponsibly into the composition, advancing and retreating at the will, apparently, of the acid, but the truth remains that these obvious and numerous defects are not important enough to kill the plate, informed as it is with the spirit of life.

In the plate called "Shipping Opposite the Piazzetta," Duveneck's ability to suggest the animation of nature without letting it degenerate to restlessness is especially noteworthy. The composition of the black boats and lines of mast and rigging is not altogether fortunate. It has been flung on the copper with the power of a lion's paw and has a harsh logic of its own, but Whistler never could have let it rest without introducing a subtler harmony among the parts. What holds the imagination, however, is the stir of the foreground water, a stir that goes deeper than the ripples and dimples of the surface and reveals that movement of the whole mass which may be felt even in these quiet channels. Echoing the curiously stimulating movement of the water is a more agitated movement of the clouds above the little buildings in the distance, emphasizing their stability and ponderable substance and adding to the whole composition a degree of dramatic intensity.

Like Brangwyn in his willingness to attack a large plate and use a vigorous stroke, Duveneck is like the Englishman also in his brusqueness of expression. His work has a ruggedness, a trenchant decision of statement, that makes it seem sometimes more athletic than it is. There are weak spots in most of the plates, figures that have no power to hold themselves upright, queer variations of tone, and occasional lapses of energy, where the etcher apparently has decided not to carry a plate through but to let it go and try again. But this weakness is so undisguised and the strength to which it plays a very subordinate part is so buoyant and aggressive that a collector who loves his Duveneck very well may be pardoned for loving the naïve faults as well as the wholesome virtues. At least, you know exactly what he is about. His vigor never is mere bluster and his weakness never is vague, but lets its origin be seen at once. The honesty of his work is refreshing after an impartial survey of the etchings of the nineteenth century, with their frequent excursions into a region of rather cheap mystery where blurs of tone and impenetrable shadows leave the friendly imagination to impute a meaning of some sort. Reading in contemporary accounts of the gusto with which the work went on, of the old printing press which used to pull with reluctance up to a certain point and then race ahead so fast that it had to be stopped altogether to avoid disaster, of the pleasant evenings spent in the homes of English and American residents in Venice where Duveneck and his pupils made monotypes or "Bachertypes" for amusement, of the boyish antics at outdoor restaurants, and the generally free and busy life of the artists, it is easy to trace the mood of the etchings to its source, a mood that must have been evoked in the whole group of painters and pupils by their associations and surroundings. It is not so easy to account for the style which is pure Duveneck without reminiscence of any one in the past. Although technically incomplete, the finer plates of this Venetian series have a character of intimate relationship to the subject that will make them precious increasingly to discerning amateurs.

There are no portrait or figure subjects among Duveneck's plates, as far as the present writer knows them. The artist's power to bring out character appears, however, in another form in his portraits of buildings. He may take liberties with his boats and with the slouching, graceful figures of his boatmen, but he takes no liberties with the spirit of the fair-faced palaces beautifully devoid of superfluous features, serene, of classic proportions, yet piquant with the sprightliness of the race that built them. Each of these architectural personalities is respected for its individuality and charm. Each says something to the observer that is unlike anything said by its neighbor.

The irregularities of the roof lines, the grouping of the windows, the lines of the balconies, are eloquent of the variety in the original Italian Renaissance building that has been pressed out or miserably tamed in the pseudo Renaissance of later times, and Duveneck more than any other of the hundreds who have "done" Venice shows this informality of structure.

One of the finest of the plates, a Grand Canal subject, is a severe composition, the row of palaces stretching straight across the plate and the diagonals and perpendiculars of the linear design reinforcing the strong horizontal definitely and boldly. The foreground of boats and water is full of brisk darks and lights and the interest of movement, but nothing competes with the interest of the façades, sturdily planted upon their ancient foundations and as animated and various as a group of Venetian ladies looking on at a scene of festivity.

If Duveneck were to be judged by his etchings alone, the judgment would be necessarily unjust. He was a master of technical resource in the field in which he had been trained, which was the field of painting. But the vivacity of the etchings, the feeling they give that the artist has dealt with a living world, their courage and their lack of self-consciousness, are significant qualities in the sum of his now finished performance.

Harris & Ewing.

Card Index of Congress and State Legislatures—Miss Maud Younger, (Standing,) and Miss Julia Emory, Secretary, (Seated.)

Legislatures. But we get after them all. Card-indexing a farmer is a simpler affair than card-indexing the city man. The farmer has fewer relations to trace out.

"There is no doubt that the special sessions that have been called are the result of pressure, and by what we have accomplished we know we can win a sufficient number of the others. As soon as we win a Governor we start him to work to get another Governor to call a special session. At the recent conference of Governors at Salt Lake City, Utah, we had Governors working on other Governors. Governors who were specially active in our behalf were Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Shoup of Colorado, and Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania. And do you know that Senator Penrose helped to get the amendment through for us in Pennsylvania, after voting against it in the Senate? We had Mrs. Robert Baker, our political Chairman, at the Salt Lake conference and many delegations of women from nearby States were sent in. We fairly bombarded them with telephones and telegrams. Our monthly telephone and telegraph bill in this office amounts to $500. One Governor told us privately that he was sorry he had taken a position in the beginning against calling a special session, and wouldn't have done so if he had known how much agitation was going to follow. I do not wonder!

"Our plan of attack is this: By means of the card-index system we go after the members of the Legislatures. When we win a particular legislator we get him to write to the Governor asking that a special session of the Legislature be called. In California, my native State, I induced a labor representative to write to the Governor, and that's the way it started there. One of the arguments we have to overcome is that of expense, that an extra session will be a burden on the taxpayers. Another is of the time the members will lose. This letter from one of our Chairmen in a Western State illustrates how we meet those objections:

> We have already proceeded along the "Kansas plan," in this State regarding the special session and found that most of our Assemblymen were willing to donate car fare, and we suggested that in any district where the legislator felt he could not afford it the women of his constituency would be glad to take up a collection or give a strawberry festival or something in order to raise the funds.
>
> None of these things will need to be done, as the Governor announced his intention to call a special session about two days after our delegation of thirty prominent women waited upon him.
>
> We are now putting on the "screws" to force him to call it on or before the first of September. It has been a most interesting siege. I went up to —— first about three weeks ago in the interest of ratification. And then last week I went up again and went on to —— where we got all the labor unions to pass resolutions calling upon the Governor to convene the special session at once!
>
> First, the Executive and his backers said it would be so very expensive, it would not be fair to the taxpayers. We did the obvious thing; we went to the Chairman of the Budget Committee at the Capitol and had him figure it out; and we presented the gentleman with the facts. They told us it would cost $35,000. We found that a three-day session would cost at the outside $1,500!
>
> Then they said there were so many farmers whose crops would be ruined if they had to leave to attend the Legislature. We pulled them; we found that out of the 100 Assemblymen the great majority were not farmers, and we pointed out that we thought Kansas, Iowa and Missouri were farming States, and they seemed to be able to call sessions. We have met every objection so far, and now I understand the Governor has written ——, who is said to run things in the Republican Party in this State, that he will call the session in September.
>
> We are now insisting that the Governor shall call the session, naming the definite date, so that it will be useful to us as a lever to lift other backward States into line. There is, of course, no question that the amendment will be ratified here, probably unanimously, when it is voted on.

"In many of the States," continued Miss Younger, "we have persuaded members of the Legislatures to waive mileage and their per diem."

"We have just had an organizer going all over Delaware," Miss Younger drew a card out of the new State Legislatures index, and read the answer of the member in question as follows: "My district is opposed. I am opposed. I will not promise to vote at this time."

"See that qualification at the last," exclaimed the lobby Chairman. "That means that pressure will bring him to our side. Of course, we can win men who have any doubt in their minds. We can even swing over members who have begun with an absolute 'No.' A mere State legislator's 'No' does not mean anything to us when we have changed United States Senators. Photographs help us in converting antis, though one unacquainted with the effect of a 'photo' in work of this kind would not think so. We send a delegation to a Governor or to a member of the Legislature and have a photograph taken. The official is usually the only man present, and looks most miserable surrounded by women. The effect is that of one who has women pleading with him in vain, and that is a picture a man does not like to have reproduced widely, though he will hardly think of that aspect of the case at the time it is taken.

"We are now indexing in twenty-four States. We shall do the others as soon as the amendment is ratified. There are reasons for also wanting other State officials and Mayors. You see, a Mayor comes in handy, because he is the official who issues permits to speakers. In this room we expect to have indexed all the important officers of government, Federal and State, from the President and the members of the Cabinet down through Congress and the States. It is very useful to have the member of the State Legislature mentioned; he often advances to higher political offices. You can find out early in his career whether he is to be depended on.

"From this card [Miss Younger took one out] I find that this man started with a temperance hotel and wound up with a bar; he began as a reformer but didn't stick. The report on another member says his recreation is pool and that he is known as a poor loser. Here is an entry on another card; the member's name is not in the telephone book. Does not that at once give an idea of the limited activity of an official—a public man without a telephone? This is from a Kentucky member, who was asked to write to the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature: 'As my wife is a strong suffragette and weighs 200 pounds and being very clever with the rolling pin, I am forced as a matter of self-defense to answer in the affirmative.'"

"What will you do with the card system after the amendment is ratified, as you say it will be?" Miss Younger was asked.

"We are not looking that far ahead," was the answer. "Ratification first. But of course it will not be destroyed. In the future," continued Miss Younger, surveying the shiny cases containing the secret information, "women will know what they have to deal with. We have to be careful to keep the door of this room locked when we are not here, some have tried to get in; and would you believe it, sociologists have tried hard to get a peep at the cards. One, in making his plea, said it would be a wonderful help in work he was undertaking, that women got the sidelights, while men, in making a card index, depend on categorical answers. It is the 'sidelights' that are often most helpful."

National Woman's Party Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Home of the Card Index.

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Amendment Passed United States Congress June 4, 1919. States Necessary to Ratify, 36.)

STATES WHICH HAVE ALREADY RATIFIED—14

		Vote	
		Senate	House
Wisconsin	June 10	24-1	84-2
Michigan	" 16	Unan.	Unan.
Kansas	" 16	"	"
Ohio	" 16	27-3	73-6
New York	" 16	Unan.	Unan.
Illinois	" 17	"	"
Pennsylvania	" 24	32-6	136-44
Massachusetts	June 25	34-5	185-47
Texas	" 26	Unan.	94-21
Iowa	July 2	"	96-5
Missouri	" 3	28-3	125-4
Arkansas	" 29	29-2	76-17
Montana	" 30	38-1	Unan.
Nebraska	Aug. 2	Unan.	"

STATES EXPECTED TO RATIFY ON BASIS OF LEGISLATIVE POLL—34

Arizona
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Idaho
Indiana
Maine
Maryland
Minnesota
(Special session Sept. 8)
Nevada
New Hampshire
(Special session Sept. 9)
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Oregon
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Utah
(Special session Sept. 29)
Vermont
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

SPECIAL SESSIONS NECESSARY

Of the twenty-four States expected to ratify only three will hold regular sessions before 1921—Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey. It is therefore necessary to secure special sessions in nineteen other States if women are to vote in 1920. Of the fourteen States which have already ratified, ten ratified at special sessions, seven of which were especially called for this purpose.

Beginning Life All Over in Ruined France

Amid Desolation and Putrid Decay, Owners Are Returning to Homes Despoiled—An Apache's Gratitude to an American Woman Who Had Helped the Orphans

MRS. WILLIAM H. HILL of Boston, who has for a long time been active on the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier, has just returned from a month's trip through the devastated areas of France and Belgium. The object of the trip was to study the conditions of the people there, so as to learn the future scope of the committee's work.

In the course of her trip Mrs. Hill had a talk with Cardinal Mercier, who is expected to visit the United States early in the Fall. The thing that impressed her most was the fact that while the eyes of the world were fixed on the Peace Conference at Versailles, France was slowly being drained of her foreign elements while the old repatriated war sufferers were struggling back to their ruined homes.

Two French Children Hoeing Weeds in a Field at Montreuil, France. Labor Is So Scare That Children Are in Demand.

"In order to cover the ground in the most efficient manner I made the trip in a motor car," she said. "I left Paris on June 8. There was a dearth of information at the offices there as to how far I could go, what provisions I need take, what roads were passable, at what places I could stop. The great Chinese wall between the war zone and the rest of France has not yet been penetrated. You asked an official in Paris about the conditions of travel in the Lille area and the only reply you got was a shrug of the shoulders.

"The first thing that impresses you on the roads in France is the fact that traveling by motor is an exception; traveling by any mechanical means of transportation, for that matter. There are a good many sights of people walking along the roads, burdened with household goods and farm materials, but things on wheels are at a premium. A motor car excites no small amount of interest and you are constantly hailed for a ride by soldiers, peasants, and farmers' wives laden with farm implements or products.

"One of the most pitiful sights I saw was a sick woman near Amiens, sitting in a two-wheled vegetable cart which was being pushed by her husband. There was no straw or mattress in the cart; there was no covering over it. He was going to the next town, a distance of some thirty miles. To any one who knew France before the war that statement alone should indicate the degree of devastation. The towns and villages of France used to be within a few miles of each other. You travel on for hours today and the only indication you see of a town you knew had existed at one time is the remainder of a curbstone or a bit of a doorway.

"The devastated regions of France and Belgium are today in much the same condition as they were the day the armistice was signed, with this exception: the people are gone. The French soldiers are gone to their homes, the British to England, the Americans to the United States. Occasionally one meets with squads of workers of different nationalities engaged in cleaning up work of various sorts. The British labor squads are especially active in cleaning up the débris and salvaging the metals which can be used. Time and again you pass great mounds of salvage dumps. Another activity of the British in these regions is the bringing in of bodies from isolated graves and depositing them in a central burying place. That grim task seems to be going on all the time.

"A familiar sight along the roadways are the German prison camps and the Chinese labor camps. These are constantly at work sweeping up the roads and clearing away the débris from the wayside. But the task is gargantuan, and the work done is almost negligible in proportion to what needs to be done.

"The road through Bapaume, Albert, and the Arras section was a horrible example of what the war had done. Yet the same is true to just as great an extent of the entire north of France and Belgium. That road, however, stands out in my memory most clearly. The motor run along the muddy, slimy way. There was the constant thought in our minds that at any moment an unexploded shell, hidden under the layer of the top mud, would go off and blow us into bits. That happens very often now. On both sides of the road the land was pock-marked with shell holes. These were filled up with filthy, stagnant water. There was no sign of living humanity in sight; there were many signs of rotting life.

"We rode on in this depressing and fearful silence for miles. The country was checkered with these dark spots of water, little lakes or lagoons, grown out of a hundred horrible causes. A Frenchman will tell you the drainage is bad; that the destruction of the trees makes it impossible for the ground to hold the water. It is very true; the drainage is bad. The earth has been torn up from its bed; waters and the rains and the remains of mangled humanity have been allowed to gather there. And they stay there.

"Things seem to have gone back hundreds of years to a period of wildness and wantonness of growth. Where the top soil has not been destroyed the weeds are beginning to choke up the stagnant waters. Here and there you see a clump of wild wheat planted there by the birds. They and the rats are the only signs of breathing life. Every now and then you hear the whir of the wings of a wild water fowl; it comes to rest for a moment, and then it flies away.

"As the land rises from the swamps of the wayside land, you see undulating, into the distance the rows and rows of trenches. Here the top soil has been blown away, but the look of the land is different from that of the slimy swamps. It is that of the deep white silence of the desert. The nether earth is white or light gray. Whole wastes of it stretch off into the distance, interrupted only by the charred stumps of trees, the lines of the trenches, and masses of red poppies. The poppies were at their height of bloom when I saw them, brilliantly crimson, growing in a drab silence of waste.

"I stopped the car one evening to get the full impress of the meaning of that land before me. The sun was just going down. There was the silence of a peaceful land all around. Compared to the nights of 1917 I had spent in that area, this was indeed peace. Suddenly out of the silence there came the chirp of a cricket. It seemed to accentuate the thought that this was at one time a land of homes. Hardly had the sound passed away than we heard the swoop of a bird of prey. Our eyes followed it and saw it pounce upon the scurrying body of a rat. There are hundreds of these rats running over the ground fearlessly and noiselessly; continually searching, gnawing, and tearing. It is a horrible sight; none the less horrible when accompanied by the constant cawing of the crows. And through it all, like a sign of hope, the poppies.

"In the Ypres territory, alone, over 20,000 Englishmen lie dead. This Ypres sector is one of the most battered of all the battlefields. Experts say that the land is fit only for forestation and should not be lived in for twenty years, so full is the earth of the poisoned remains of battles, rotting bodies of dead in pools of stagnant water, and gas, powder and chemical poisons.

"Yet the people are coming back. Here and there as you pass along the road you see an old train or an old soup kitchen turned into some form of habitation. Very often you see people emerging from what seems to be solid ground. It later proves to be the cellar of the old home to which the refugees have returned.

"There is very little rebuilding going on at present. First of all, the people haven't the money to buy materials; secondly, there are no materials to be had, and thirdly, means of transportation, as I have stated before, are greatly at a premium. Most of the necessaries of life are simply lugged from village to village. That man or woman who can acquire a vegetable cart is considered indeed fortunate. That, by the way, is as true of the cities as of the country. It is no unusual thing in Lille to see a boy carting a bag of flour in a wheelbarrow.

"Numberless signs are posted on the roadsides. They are in German, English and French and seem to tell the story of the war. First there are the different German signs with their "Nach Lille," "Nach Paris," "Verboten," &c. Then there are the occasional French signs, some of them remnants of the pre-war days. And lastly there are the numerous English and French signs warning workers and returned refugees of the dangers of working the ground. 'It is dangerous to dig in the ruins,' runs a sign in Ypres where unexploded ammunition still causes many deaths. Another sign says, 'Do not push this wall over.' The fear of hidden German shells prompted the warning. 'Unexploded ammunition dump,' reads another, and still another 'Salvage dump.' With these are numerous war signs that have not yet been removed. One of these bears the legend 'Gas-Alert Zone—Forward of this point box respirators must be worn in the alert position,' meaning that the boxes must be worn on the chest, ready for use.

"The suffering of the people in this region is acute. It is true that the Government does something to relieve the situation by issuing the 'chomage' to the peasants. This is Government relief of a franc and a quarter given daily to every member of a family whose men have taken part in the war. Without this there is very little reason to believe that the people could go on living. They are doing their best to come back to a normal state of things, but with the ground in no condition to be tilled and the industries at a standstill it is difficult. Yet they do not despair. Here and there you find signs of new endeavor. One of the most popular forms

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General Pershing and the Job He Did Over There

(Continued from Page 2)

cations. There is little doubt that all the Allies now see the wisdom of a separate American Army. Indeed, from the viewpoint of today it seems strange that the issue ever should have arisen, but one has only to look back to the doubt and suspense of 1917 and the Spring of 1918 to appreciate how sharp a clash of opinion there could have been over a question in which the fate of civilization itself was considered to be involved.

Both contentions of General Pershing had received complete military justification. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the American casualties amounted to 119,000. Assertions have been made that General Pershing was wasteful of his men in this engagement. The answer made is that, according to estimates obtained from German prisoners and checked over as carefully as possible, the German casualties, in the enemy forces opposing the advance of the Americans, were about 100,000; 26,000 German prisoners were captured, as against a loss of 1,000 in prisoners by our forces. This leaves an advantage of 6,000 men with the American Army, it is pointed out, disproving that our loss was disproportionately heavy to the Germans. But to make the comparison complete, it is added, two facts should be taken into consideration—one that we were the attacking party against an enemy in intrenched positions; the other, that this battle was a decisive one in forcing the Germans to sue for an armistice, and thus was a leading factor in preventing the war from extending into another year, with the far heavier losses that would have been entailed.

An officer who was closely associated with General Pershing on the other side was asked how, from a soldier's standpoint, the commander of our forces in France measured up to our other Generals—Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

"In two ways," he answered. "There are two tests of a great soldier. One concerns strategy, knowing when and where a battle should take place, and conceiving it not only from the standpoint of the campaign, but from that of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. The other concerns tactics, that is, putting the battle plan into effect, actual and successful command of the forces engaged against the enemy. The possession of either one of these qualities advances an officer to high rank; the combination of them is rare. Pershing has showed that he has the combination, as have Foch, Pétain, and Haig.

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One of the Latest Pictures of General Pershing.

"Some have sought to give the credit of the strategy of St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse to the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Force. Much credit is due the staff, but the final judgment always was General Pershing's; he exercised it, and when the plans were sent up to the allied high command, as was necessary, few changes were made, and these only to achieve a closer co-operation of all allied forces. When the time came to strike at St. Mihiel, General Pershing could have turned the actual direction of our forces over to another, but he himself took command, and the plan conceived beforehand—strategy—was carried out to the letter—tactics—that stands out as one of the most brilliant performances on its scale in the whole war.

"In no way was General Pershing's strength more clearly shown than in his willingness to assume responsibility. He was ever ready himself to bear the full consequences of any position he maintained. We all came to admire the American soldier more and more; we may perhaps be pardoned for thinking he is the greatest fighting man there is; he himself does not half realize what he, individually, did over there, but General Pershing's confidence in the American soldier, his admiration for him, was deeper, I think I may say, than that of any of the rest of us. The great responsibilities he assumed—great risks he ran from some European viewpoints—in shouldering the carrying out of what he had previously maintained in council, went back to his appraisal of what our men could do when called upon."

Representative Julius Kahn, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, who made an extended trip to Europe after the armistice to study conditions there, said in Washington the other day, regarding the tense situation that arose over the question whether the American troops should fight as a distinct force or as a part of the French and British forces:

"Both the French and the British high command insisted that the Americans would not be able to get ready to fight as an army, that they were not prepared to do so, that they didn't see how it would be possible. General Pershing just as emphatically maintained the opposite position, and he finally delivered a flat pronouncement to the French and British high commands to the effect that we would fight as an American Army or not at all. Happily he had the support of the President and the Secretary of War. Reluctantly the British and French yielded.

"I heard a story while over there which showed how well General Pershing sized up the whole situation, which was that the American soldier could only be at his best while fighting under his own flag in a distinct organization. A French officer was asked what he thought of the American soldier.

"'They are splendid,' was the answer, 'but so droll. They are ordered to take one trench and they never stop till they have taken three.'"

"Do you think there is any likelihood of General Pershing's entering political life?" Mr. Kahn was asked.

"I do not think so," said Mr. Kahn, "but I would want to qualify that by saying not unless his country should call him. I do not think, however, that he has any political aspirations. He is a soldier first; he realizes that his country trained him for that purpose, and that there is where his duty lies. But it is a mistake to think that the General is interested merely in military matters. He is a well-posted man on political and social questions, and in his conversation he shows he has given much thought to them."

In Washington it is thought that General Pershing, after a short rest, will take an active interest in our military policy and that he will seek to bring to bear his experience and that of the American Expeditionary Force in shaping that policy along lines that will provide what he deems to be needed protection for the United States. After each of our wars there has been a slump, owing to a heedless attitude on the part of Congress, so that what had been built up at great cost was allowed to disintegrate. That sort of thing has been going on in Washington since the armistice, notably in ordnance and aircraft. However, Congressional committees have held up plans, saying that they desired to hear from General Pershing before a decision was made. Thus it is expected that he, far more than any other person, will have it in his power to influence the course of Congress in shaping our permanent military policy.

Beginning Life All Over in Ruined France

(Continued from Page 6)

of livelihood at the present time is the opening of roadside inns or 'estaminets,' as they are called. It is no unusual sight to find hidden among the most horrible ruins a sign bearing the legend 'First Class Restaurant and Hotel.' This first-class restaurant and hotel usually turns out to be an old cellar, or camion, or traveling soup kitchen. Nevertheless it is a welcome sight to the traveler.

"The search for one of these hotels gave me a hair-raising experience one night. I tell it not because I think it is indicative of conditions in France at night, but because I think it is indicative of the spirit of gratitude of France toward America.

"I had gone to see an English friend of mine married at Lille. My next destination was Arras. I wanted to be there by the next morning, so I instructed my chauffeur to wait for me at the Arras station. The first train from Lille left at 10. I couldn't make that. The second left several hours later and brought me into Arras around 3 o'clock in the morning. My chauffeur was not at the station. I searched around for him for a time, but couldn't find him. I had been told that the hotel at Arras was several squares from the station. There was no one about to give me more explicit directions, so I set out to find it myself. I walked for a long time in the utter blackness. Nothing but crumbled walls and dusty ruins met my eye. I tried every door that looked like a door, but the response was always hollow and empty.

"So I decided to go back to the station and wait there until some one would appear. I was just beginning to retrace my footsteps when a figure stepped from out of one of the walls. He walked up to me and gripped me by the cloak. I was wearing a Red Cross cape over the gown and jewels I had worn to the wedding. 'Madame,' he said, 'what are you doing walking about the ruins of Arras at this hour? Why aren't you asleep?' There was no mistaking the character of the man. I knew my only salvation lay in playing for time and keeping up a bold front. I answered that I had just come to Arras, that I was a Red Cross nurse, and that I was looking for the hotel, ending up with, 'And what are you doing here now; why aren't you asleep?' He laughed shortly. 'I, Madame, never sleep. I have no place to sleep. My life is here among these ruins. I am one of the army of the 30,000. I am an abandoned man. Madame, are you not afraid?'

"I told him I was not, that no American is afraid of a poilu of France, that we had done too much for the children of France not to know that our presence there was sacred. He pricked up his ears at that and wanted to know what this was that America had done for the children of the poilus. There among the ruined walls of Arras; I told about the sick and crippled children of France that we had cared for and are still caring for. He asked questions, many of them. Finally he halted. 'This way, Madame.' We walked for a while, then he stopped at what seemed to me a blank wall. He pulled a rope. The door was opened. 'Here, Madame, is your hotel.' It was the hotel.

"They were going to detain him. I told them, however, that he had helped me with my grip from the station and gave him some money. He turned about in the darkness of the night and with a mumbled word of thanks disappeared. I never saw him again. But let it be said in the honor of France that her Apaches as well as her respectable folk know what it is to be grateful for kindnesses done to her children.

"That same gratitude was shown to me by the very highest of the high in Belgium. It was Cardinal Mercier who expressed it there. The impression he made was that of a very quiet and very simple man. Most great men are simple. He is without mannerisms, without attention to authority or position of any sort. There is a fine youthful spontaneity about him that remains with you even after you leave him.

"It was while in Malines, his city, that I heard the story of the publishing of his letters. During the German occupation Cardinal Mercier used to send out letters of help and encouragement to the people in Belgium. Try as they would the German officers could not discover how these letters reached the printer. The Cardinal had given his word of honor that he would not leave the archbishopric; he had never left the buildings, and yet the letters went on regularly. It was not until the chink in the wall was discovered that the truth came to light. Every day the Cardinal would place his letter in the hands of a child through the chink in the wall. This letter would pass on through a chain of children until it reached the printer.

"The printer was later arrested, but it mattered little to him. The fact that the Germans had been foiled by a chink in the wall and a chain of children will live in the memory of Belgium forever."

Lafayette, Citizen of America

Maryland Legislature Conferred Franchise Upon Him and His Male Heirs Forever—He Rests in American Soil

By MORRIS EDMUND SPEARE,
The Department of History and English, United States Naval Academy.

IN honoring the memory of Lafayette upon the anniversary of his birth, Sept. 6, it will be general reason for gratification to bear in mind two extraordinary and interesting facts about our relations to him which have but recently come to light.

The first is the fact that to this day the heirs of Lafayette remain citizens of the United States, purely through an act of the Maryland Legislature, passed several years before the Constitution of the United States was ratified.

The second lies in the exquisite tribute of affection which Lafayette paid our country (but now revealed through the publication of the memoirs of one of his intimate friends) in that at his death he provided that his body be interred in the little Picpus Cemetery at Vincennes, but that it be interred in *American soil.*

The first of these episodes draws our attention to the State of Maryland, and in particular to its capital at Annapolis, which during Colonial days was the seat of beauty and fashion, the home of the first theatre in America, and centre of that charm and hospitality which Winston Churchill has pictured in "Richard Carvel." During the Revolution and immediately thereafter it remained no less significant, since, lying as it did on the direct line of travel to the north by way of Rock Hall on the eastern shore, it received all the prominent Generals of the war as they passed from north to south, and vice versa.

Here Lafayette, De Kalb, Rochambeau, and Washington were well-known figures, but the Frenchmen especially, a fact noted in 1910 when President Taft and the French Ambassador took part in the unveiling of a memorial in the field where French soldiers and sailors now lie buried. Here, long before the Annapolis Convention of 1786 met to discuss proposed changes in the Articles of Confederation, the city had seen the Provisional Congress of the scattered States meet within her halls. The townsmen, conscious of the national importance which came to them through the meetings of the Provisional Congress in their Senate Hall, were eager to pay to the benefactors of the country a higher tribute than was paid in other States. This brings us to the important incident which occurred during Lafayette's second visit to America.

On Nov. 29, 1784, Lafayette, accompanied by General Washington, arrived in Annapolis, and on the following day, at the direction of the Legislature, a ball was given in honor of the visitors. A report of the ball was made by The Maryland Gazette on the day after. That the presence of Lafayette in the Colonial city was the all-important event to its inhabitants is seen in the fact that the official addresses made were devoted to him, while Washington appeared content with the tribute to his Aide de Camp. The first address was from the executive branch of the Government, and was signed by William Paca, Maryland's famous war Governor. These included speeches by Governor Paca, the President of the Maryland Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Annapolis had been the seat of what was then the United States Congress until within a month of the time this incident took place there. Here, in the Senate Chamber, on Dec. 23, 1783, George Washington resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States. Here, too, on Jan. 14, 1784, delegates from nine States being present, Congress officially ratified and proclaimed the treaty of peace with Great Britain made on Sept. 3 of the previous year in Paris.

Throughout this year and until Nov. 1, 1784, when Congress met in Trenton, the Government of the United States had its seat in Annapolis. It is not surprising, therefore, that the inspiration of this fact, coupled with the visits of Lafayette to Annapolis, gave birth to an act on the part of the Legislature of Maryland which has remained unique in the history of the relations of our country with France. There is no record anywhere that the Congress of the United States ever voted to extend citizenship to Lafayette, though the record of its interest and veneration for him extends, in a series of acts, over something like half a century. Neither is there any evidence that Congress ever gave approval to an act, passed by Maryland, which would today be considered unconstitutional without the sanction of Congress. Maryland took it upon herself, in a burst of enthusiasm, to make Lafayette a citizen of the United States. And, not content with that, she included as well, in this act of naturalization, the male heirs of Lafayette for all time.

The first article of the United States Constitution, enumerating the powers of Congress, gives to it exclusively the right to establish rules of naturalization, which are to remain uniform for all the States. When the various States ratified the Constitution (and it is a fact which has been frequently so interpreted by the United States Supreme Court) it was understood that all persons who were citizens of the respective States at the time of that ratification became citizens of the United States.

The Supreme Court has never made any inquiry as to the means which these respective States employed to make their own citizens in that early period, nor as to the limit of power which a State then had to extend that citizenship to a man's heirs. It follows therefore that this act of the State of Maryland, passed in 1784, is altogether constitutional and binding. It means that the male heirs of Lafayette will be forever citizens of the United States.

The third and last visit of Lafayette (his triumphal tour of 1824-1825) brought about a second episode of peculiar significance. Lafayette's visit to this country was inspired by the letter which President Monroe sent to him on Feb. 7, 1824, under a resolution of Congress "to communicate to him assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and people of the United States of America"; and offering to send him a "national ship with suitable accommodations" to bring him to these shores

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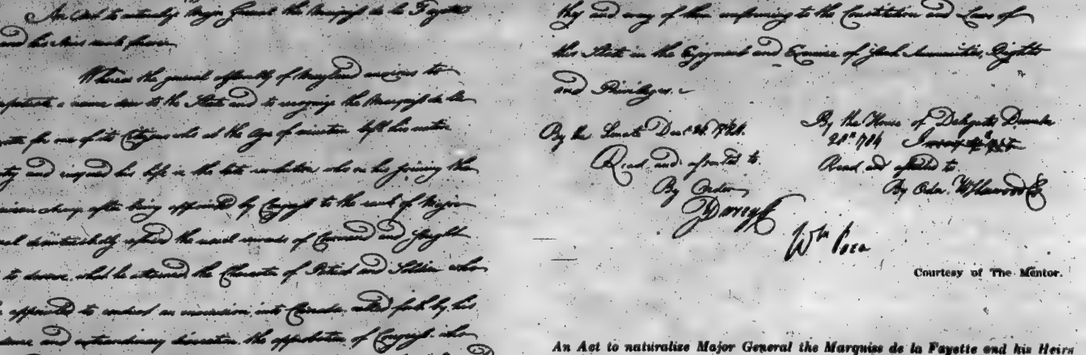
Tomb of Lafayette in the Cemetery at Picpus.



Courtesy of The Mentor.

An Act to naturalize Major General the Marquis de la Fayette and his Heirs Male Forever.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland anxious to perpetuate a name dear to the State and to recognize the Marquiss de la Fayette for one of its Citizens who at the Age of nineteen left his native Country and risqued his life in the late revolution—who on his joining the American Army, after being appointed by Congress to the rank of Major General, disinterestedly refused the usual rewards of Command, and fought only to deserve, what he attained, the Character of Patriot and Soldier—who when appointed to conduct an incursion into Canada called forth by his prudence and extraordinary discretion the approbation of Congress—who at the head of an Army in Virginia baffled the Maneuvers of a distinguished General, and excited the admiration of the oldest Commanders—who early attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of the illustrious (General) Washington, and who laboured and succeeded in raising the honour and the name of the United States of America, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland—that the Marquiss de la Fayette and his Heirs male forever shall be and they and each of them are hereby deemed adjudged and taken to be natural born Citizens of this State and shall henceforth be intitled to all the Immunities, Rights and Privileges of natural born Citizens thereof, they and every one of them conforming to the Constitution and Laws of this State in the Enjoyment and Exercise of such Immunities, Rights and Privileges.

By the Senate Dec. 28, 1784.
Read and assented to.
By Order.
J. Dwight.

By the House of Delegates, December 28th, 1784.
Read and assented to.
By Order. W. Harwood.

WM. PACA

Facsimile of Act of the Maryland House of Delegates, Passed Dec. 28, 1784, Naturalizing Marquis de Lafayette and His Male Heirs Forever. The Original Is in the Archives of the Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Md.

Shall We Compromise With the Waiter?

Discussion of the Indoor Tendencies of a Peculiar Tribe—The Minion That Serves and Remains a Man for All That

By S. B. COLBY.

MUCH has been said about the "waiting race," volumes have been written on the subject, yet never, I think, has sufficient injustice been done it.

People are altogether too inclined to treat the matter in a frivolous and jocular manner, with no adequate conception of its importance. The waiter has held too amiable a place in literature; centuries of him have been allowed to pass, his virtues heralded, his vices unrevealed. I say virtues—impersonally speaking, and that is the only way in which he can be spoken of; the waiter has no virtues. He exists not in himself, but only as a member of a composite whole. Take a waiter from the precincts of the waiting race, strip him of his professional capacity, introduce him into society, and you no longer have a waiter, but a human being. I say this in a spirit of pure generosity, merely to prove that it is not so much the waiter that we are to blame as the whole atmosphere of waiterdom.

I have spent years, nay, the greater part of my life, in the study of this impersonal waiter. I have devoted the bloom of my early youth to the solution of a proper psychological analysis of waiterdom, and I am prepared to say that this word "waiterdom," in my mind, corresponds in every sense to "kaiserdom." Without the slightest intention of being pessimistically prophetic, I have become firmly convinced that the next great upheaval which the world will have to face will be the struggle for supremacy between the waiting classes and those waited on.

I have not confined myself wholly to the study of the impersonal waiter. I have known all kinds and all conditions; I have been familiar with officious, confidential waiters, waiters who blink, waiters who have a powerful, domineering personality, sad waiters who never had a childhood, miraculous waiters who were born in full-dress suits—yet in all this congregation of egregious personages I will take the consequence of stating that the great mercenary characteristic reigns unchecked. As I gaze into their gloomy countenances a voice within me cries, "The German Empire may have gone to pieces, may even have become nationally extinct, but this race—never!" A feeling of helplessness steals unconsciously over me, and a hypnotic influence prompts me to throw myself into their ample shirtfronts.

Yet in all my intercourse with waiters I have never yielded to it, and it is that which makes me feel entitled to speak upon this subject. My life has been one great bazaar of waiters.

In my more morbid moments I have been led to speculate upon the quality of service I should receive from them in heaven, if ever I should tread that narrow path; yet even so I could not find it in my heart to spend eternity with a napkin around my neck and one of those obsequious gentlemen jingling a silver platter under my nose. But these are personal grievances and I had firmly resolved to speak the cold, impassionate truth—perhaps a waiter has no soul, or, if he has, it may be that its destination is not heaven.

Only a month or so ago, in passing up Broadway, I saw some few cadaverous bipeds strolling back and forth placarded with the sign, "Churchill's is on a strike." I stopped to watch them, my curiosity aroused, for I had never seen a waiter thus detached from his captivity. But, if I had expected to perceive a change in their deportment, I must confess that I was cruelly deceived; their personalities were not affected in the slightest by contact with the open air; they all evinced the same indoor tendencies characteristic of their trade. I could not restrain a sensation of growing horror at the dreadful ambiguity of the creatures, and at the same time I thought I could distinguish distinct traces of a great racial hatred chiseled in their faces. The expression of their countenances haunts me still. I have dreamt about it; I have passed dreadful hours wrestling with it, as one would wrestle with some disagreeable truth.

Waiters have come to me in visions, diabolic, uncanny, confidential. I have stood trial in my dreams to waiters, been glared at and penetrated by their watery eyes. They have come and leaned across my bedside with a sort of tottering ecstasy, and whispered nonsense to me. I have heard them laugh—Oh, God, what laughter! I have been betrothed to waitresses in desperate, ghastly nightmares, such as I would not even wish upon William Hohenzollern himself. Not only in my somnolent hours am I confronted by them, but in my daily rounds. Many have taken a decided fancy to me; I have met them on the street and they have bowed, stopped to converse, and often followed me. I have had intimate dealings with some, and haggled with them over a few trivial coppers; but never have I succeeded in outwitting a single one. I am a martyr to their most exquisite impertinences; they like to drape themselves over my chair, towering above me or leaning with their hot breath beating against my skull.

All this have I endured at their hands, yet all this I am willing to endure again if only I can succeed in forcing upon you a full realisation of the lurking imminence of waiterdom; if only I can instill into the public mind a distrust profound and comprehensive enough, perchance a great catastrophe may be averted. If I have said ought here which may offend a democratic spirit, I can only remark that now a time has come when other things must be contended with than pure imperialism, a time has come when Bolshevism and rampant waiterdom may stalk unbridled through the eating houses of the world, when the aristocracy of tips may be exalted over that of fur and week-ends shall be spent within the shadow of domesticity.

"I have had intimate dealings with some."

"I have known all kinds."

If I have served only to call your attention to, not to convince you of, the awful possibility, I shall feel, though not altogether satisfied, at least exonerated from a sacred duty. I might relate innumerable significant stories of illegal and personally witnessed brutalities on the part of waiters, of famous hostelries where waiters have been known to start men on the downward paths of drink and exasperation; I might quote statistics showing indisputably the percentage of mortality suffered at their hands, but time and space restrain me.

I will only cite a few of the most brilliant examples that history has to offer—Antoninus Pius met his death by a silver punch bowl falling from the hands of his chief butler. I could add indefinitely to the list of illustrious dining casualties, as, for example, in more recent times, the wound sustained by a negro notable whose thumb was stabbed through by the fork of a malicious butler who claimed he took it for a chocolate éclair. These are but a few examples of the destructive arrogance of those who stand and wait. But I am not attempting here to organize a propaganda drive against them—I have no relations among them, nor do I wish them ill, I merely want to undeceive the public. Often have I thought of writing the "Private Lives and Scandals of Well-Known Waiters" in order to disillusion people as to that false respectability that is attributed to them.

One has but to read the "Waiters' Weekly Wrongs" to become thoroughly convinced of the terrible power and organisation which lurks behind that body politic and of the far-reaching consequences which would be entailed in a widespread waiters' strike. I do not expect you unanimously and unreservedly to agree with me nor to preserve a constant distrust of waiterdom and all its appendages, but to accept my explanation in the light of admonition. Allow me to conclude in the famous waffle of the great man:

Pitiless, faithless, and ruthless,
Snatching a tip where he can,
Make ye no truce with the swallowtail beast,
The waiter that looks like a man!

Germany's Opportunity

Abdicated Kaiser and Sightseeing Tourists

Former German Monarch Pilloried in a Sense at Amerongen—Since a Camera Click Upset His Nerves Herr Hohenzollern Has Shunned Photographers

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

IN only two countries do the people appear to take a real interest in the fate of the exiled German ruler, William the Second, who has been living in Count Bentinck's castle at Amerongen, in the Province of Utrecht, Holland, since Nov. 11, 1918. These are the United States and England.

In America the suggestion has occasionally been made that to put the former Kaiser in a cage for public exhibition would be the best punishment for him. That penalty has been visited more than once on offending members of society; and although the fallen German monarch is in no cage, there are certain aspects in which Amerongen resembles a pillory for the public gaze.

France does not seem to care what becomes of William. The subject is taboo in the Belgian newspapers, and Italy has too much to do, fighting her own internal problems, to care what becomes of any foreigner, even if he has been an Emperor.

There is a sentiment among a certain section of German people in favor of the return of William Hohenzollern as King of Prussia, and this hope is faintly entertained by the exiled monarch, so I was told during my stay at Amerongen.

The opinions of various officials attached to the embassies and legations at The Hague, as well as the Dutch officials, is that he will end his days in a moated house in the Province of Utrecht. The Dutch assert that Holland has always been a sanctuary for refugees from all parts of the world and that no one, whether an Emperor or a plain citizen, would be given up unless it were clearly proved that he had committed some extraditable crime. They say that when Germany was triumphant the sympathies of Holland were with the Allies, but now that Germany is crushed, her army disbanded, and her former ruler a fugitive, the sympathies of the country are with the ex-Kaiser and his beaten country.

If Great Britain presses her demand for Emperor William II., as he is styled in Holland, an official investigation will be made at Utrecht and a committee appointed to go to Amerongen and hear his side of the case. This would drag on for months and months, and probably would terminate in the decision, which the Dutch have already reached, not to give him up. The Government and the people are in accord in this.

Amerongen is a Summer resort of 2,400 inhabitants, where wealthy Dutchmen who have made their fortunes in the East Indies have built luxurious country homes surrounded by trees and miniature moats. The village, which extends five miles in one direction, gives a stranger a good idea of what feudal life was in the Middle Ages. Count Bentinck, the lord of the castle which shelters the ex-Kaiser, owns all the land in sight and has royal sway over the inhabitants. The landlord of the hotel is not permitted to put electric lights or gas in the bedrooms or to do anything that would attract visitors to the place and destroy its mediaeval customs.

Thousands of young Dutch people ride through the village on Sundays and holidays on bicycles like swarms of mosquitos and go down the private road past the castle which leads to the River Rhine in the hope of getting a glimpse of the Kaiser. This is due simply to curiosity. There is little in the way of novelties in Holland, and the people have not had a foreign monarch of any importance there since Louis the Fourteenth, who burned down the castle owned by Count Bentinck's ancestors.

The only diversions permitted in Amerongen are bowling at the rear of the Hotel Lievendael, and the piano organ, which it is permitted to play once a week at a private performance before the Town Clerk, to demonstrate that all the tunes in the répertoire are proper and entirely neutral. No victory marches or battle tunes of any nationality are permitted in Amerongen.

The ruddy-cheeked, plump Dutch schoolboys and girls with their quaint caps and big wooden shoes earn pennies by standing in the main road leading from Utrecht and pointing out "de Kaiser's huis" to visitors who arrive on bicycles and in automobiles. Occasionally American officers go through in military cars from Coblenz and ask the children the way to Kaiser Bill's dugout.

The former Emperor, dressed in a dark gray or dark blue suit and cloth cap, can be seen crossing the drawbridge on his way to the vegetable garden, where he spends hours daily sawing up Christmas trees, or walking with a quick step along the path beside the moat, and on Sundays in the Summer-house in the garden of the castle, where he sits while the Empress reads to him from newspapers and magazines.

The fir trees he saws up are usually about six inches in diameter and are placed in position for him by the Count's woodman. There are altogether 10,000 of these trees to be cut up, and he has now passed the eighth thousand, and intends to finish them all before he leaves the castle for a new residence, which may be selected for him in the Province of Utrecht.

Each time the royal woodcutter reaches a thousandth tree he cuts it up into small logs two inches thick, and writes in blue pencil, (with his own hand, mark you!) Amerongen, the date, and the sixth or seventh thousand, as the case may be, and signs it W. II. The proprietor of the hotel offered to let me have the one Count Carlos Bentinck brought him from the castle for 5,000 gulden, about $420, out of that pure kindness of heart for which the Hollanders are famous throughout Europe. It was a great temptation, but I resisted it. The log was about eight inches in diameter, two inches thick, and had been cut from the six thousandth Christmas tree.

Apart from being confined to the house four days in July, through getting a cold from overworking himself, the exiled monarch, according to those who see him daily, enjoys good health and is putting on a little weight. His hair is as thick and obstinate as it ever was and retains its iron-gray color, but the once warlike imperial mustache, which was the model and the envy of the Junkers, has been trimmed down. A short-clipped Van Dyke beard has been grown since his arrival at Amerongen.

The only two who live in the castle in attendance on the Kaiser are General von Gomard and Captain von Eilsemann. The Countess Keller is lady in waiting to the Empress. There are two Sergeant Majors from the German Army who act as valets, and two maids. The chef lives in the village.

The language spoken at the castle by all its inmates, including Count Bentinck's family, is English. I asked Count Carlos Bentinck, son of the old Count, if it were true that the ex-Emperor frequently spoke of England and of the friends he had there before the war, and he replied:

"It is natural that the Emperor should speak of England, because his boyhood and the greater part of his early days were spent at Osborne, when his grandmother, Queen Victoria, was alive. He had many friends there, who were known also to relatives of our family. It is not strange that he should ask occasionally for news of them."

"Do you think that the ex-Emperor contemplates returning to Germany?" I asked.

"I have not heard him manifest any intention of returning to his country, and I think that he will remain in Holland for some years to come. When the Emperor came to us last November my father never imagined for one moment that his stay, which was scheduled by the Dutch Government for a week at the most, would develop into months as it has done. The reason the Emperor stayed here so long is the difficulty the Government has had in discovering a suitable house in the Province of Utrecht that would afford comfortable quarters and adequate protection.

"This castle," Count Carlos Bentinck continued, "is situated in the centre of one moat and is surrounded by another moat, which is divided from the first by the garden. It is the only castle so situated in Holland. The Emperor is free to leave the castle so long as he does not go clandestinely. He is not a prisoner. He can take an automobile ride or walk anywhere in the village within the radius of the Parish of Amerongen, but he does not wish to do so. He prefers to remain within the precincts of the castle. We expect that he will remain here until the beginning of October."

The former Kaiser takes great interest in the arrival of fresh correspondents in Amerongen and keeps a record of their names, the papers they represent, the time of their arrival and departure, and the comments made upon them by Count Carlos Bentinck, the official interviewer.

The ex-Kaiser rises about 8 A. M., has breakfast served in his rooms and attends prayers, which are read by Count Bentinck, before going into the grounds at 9:30 to saw wood. At 12:30 he walks back across the drawbridge from the vegetable garden, takes a bath and has a glass of light wine before lunch, which is usually served in his rooms.

After the meal the ex-Kaiser has a siesta until 4 o'clock, when he dictates letters to his secretary until 5 and then has tea in English fashion with the members of the Bentinck family and any friends of theirs who may be visiting them.

After tea he walks in the garden and grounds, but is careful not to get too near the side of the moat, lest some photographer should snap him. This is not because of the former war lord's reluctance to having his picture taken for publication, but because he cannot distinguish between the click of the camera spring and that of a bomb. The click caused him to have an attack of nervous prostration last December when the photographer of a London illustrated paper snapped him from the wall looking into the vegetable garden, and he has been very careful ever since. There is a wooden boarding two feet high on that wall now.

At 7 o'clock William has another glass of light wine before the village barber massages him. After dinner, which is served at 8 P. M., and at which court etiquette is observed, the coffee is served in the drawing room, and sometimes a concert is given by the residents in the castle.

The trees in the castle grounds and the woods round Amerongen are full of thrushes and blackbirds which sing all day—I don't know why—and the skylark carols gayly above the meadows, whose brilliant verdure cannot be surpassed even in Erin's Isle. The cuckoo can be heard in the woods calling to its mate. The roses of Amerongen are famous all over Holland. It is really a charming Old World place in Summer, inhabited by quiet Dutch folk who salute each other as they pass in the shaded streets.

Newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world have visited Amerongen in the hope of getting an interview with the ex-Kaiser at the castle. To all applications sent by letter to the castle the military secretary has replied in the following formula:

> By the All-Highest Command of his Majesty the Kaiser I have the honor, in response to the written request sent to his Majesty by your high-wellbornship asking for an interview, to inform you that his Majesty has adopted the principle of not granting interviews and cannot make any exception to this principle.

The secretary does not know, apparently, that his imperial master has abdicated the throne.

The former German ruler did not bring any civilian clothes with him when he left his home and country so hurriedly, and has had some made in Holland. He caused a little excitement in Amerongen just before I left at the beginning of August by ordering two pairs of trousers from the village tailor.

Dr. Forester, the military surgeon, who lives at the hotel, and the other staff officers are bored to death with the dull life they lead in the old-fashioned Dutch village, where the inhabitants drone their lives away in peaceful ignorance of what is passing in the outside world. The only excitement occurs when the steam tram from Dreibergen arrives and lands some more strangers who have come to inhale the country air among the hills or to get a peep at Wilhelm. Amerongen is 300 feet above the sea level and one of the highest places in Holland. It rains sometimes for days at a stretch. Dr. Forester says that he will never be able to look at a Christmas tree in the future without shuddering. He has to take his turn with the other staff officers at the double-handled saw which their imperial master works with tremendous energy.

It does not cost the Dutch Government much to guard the ex-Kaiser, as the eighteen policemen who now perform that duty have been taken from various towns or villages in the Province of Utrecht, where they never would be missed. Two of them are mounted on bicycles, patrolling the road leading past the castle whenever he is out on the grounds, to shoo visitors away if they venture to stop for a moment to look at him. The others take watches day and night in the grounds and in the castle itself, and are armed with loaded carbines and revolvers.

The first guard of eighteen men was composed of gendarmes in handsome blue and silver uniforms, with fierce mustaches, big boots and gloves, and wearing enormous sabres, which clanked at their heels, besides the carbines and revolvers. They were very much admired by the belles of Amerongen and the schoolboys, who used to stand around and gaze at them with awe.

Count Bentinck is receiving about $1,000 a month for sheltering the ex-Kaiser, and would have had much more if he had been content to let his guest have the castle for his exclusive use. At first the Count was delighted to have such a distinguished personage in his home, but as the months have rolled on it has become irksome.

Tobacco grows luxuriantly around Amerongen, where, it is said, the worst cigars in the world are made; but the Dutchmen I have talked with assert that they are patriotic and sell them all to the Germans. These cigars were the only brands the soldiers could get during the war, and that is perhaps the reason they were so brutal to the prisoners who fell into their hands with good tobacco in their pockets.

The ex-Empress appears to take the position of the Hohenzollern family more to heart than her husband or the ex-Crown Prince, who remains at Wieringen on the Zuyder Zee. She has been out three times since her arrival at the castle, once to meet her son at Amersfort in May, and the two other occasions to take tea at the castle in Leersum occupied by Count Charles Bentinck, brother of her host. He is very much like the ex-Kaiser in build and general appearance, only not quite so warlike in his manner. At a distance of 100 yards it would be difficult for any person not intimate with the former German ruler and Count Charles to tell them apart.

The happiest people around Amerongen are the ruddy-faced old farmers whose limbs have been put out of commission by rheumatism. They must be carried about on the backs of their stalwart sons. To watch half a dozen of these jolly old farmers going down the main street on Saturday to see a match at the bowling alley is most edifying. They smoke cigars and joke with each other as if they were on horseback going to a meet of the hounds.

Inn at Amerongen Where the Officers of the Kaiser's Suite Are Quartered.

Count Bentinck's Castle at Amerongen, Where the ex-Kaiser Lives.

Main Street of the Village of Amerongen.

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The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 8

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919 12 PAGES

MAY SINCLAIR'S BIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL

"Mary Olivier" a Fascinating Series of Sketches of the First Forty-five Years in a Woman's Life —Latest Fiction by P. G. Wodehouse, Nalbro Bartley, Marian Bower, and Others

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON

MARY OLIVIER: A LIFE. By May Sinclair. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SAINT BEUVE, in a fit of humility, to which the great are liable, wrote once that if a man gave his entire life to the art of criticism and nothing else, he might at the end of fifty years become a master in his profession, a candidate for the deference of the intellectual public.

This may or may not be an exaggeration. Certainly in all civilized countries, there is a respectable body of critics whose opinions carry weight, and who, for the most part, are comparatively young men or women. With us, at least, too many years in the book reviewing business tends to a conservatism which resents anything new or strange in style or in attitude to the central problems of life. The older critics, secure in their sacrosanct columns, stand firmly by the good old standards of their youth, and are slow to realize that standards change, are liable to heavy shocks and dislocations by the succeeding generations. The younger critics, while lacking their experience, are far more likely, unless consentially timid—or snobbish—to recognize a keen, fresh attitude toward life, a revolutionary style, and a seeker, however stumbling, after new truths. Nevertheless, it must never be forgotten that all criticism is a matter of individual opinion. There are certain authors in every country, for instance, who are variously hailed with each succeeding book as the greatest living novelist; and practically no two of the critics agree, unless they happen to like an immediate output consummedly, and quite forget that even a year ago they bestowed the same extravagant phrases upon a totally different style of author.

All this as a disclaimer to any pretense at equipment for criticism on my own part. The imaginative and the critical minds are as far asunder as the equator and the poles. Certainly no writer of fiction has had the time or the inclination, to say nothing of the mental makeup, to cultivate the cold, detached judgment proper to the criticism of other authors. His likes and dislikes are more violent than that of any critic, for his own talents narrow his vision and incline him to prejudice.

Personally, I think it rather an impertinence for any reviewer to "criticise" the work of an author already established in the public esteem. Take Miss Sinclair, for instance, the subject of this article, which, with a good deal of reluctance, I have consented to write at the insistance of the editor. She has had a long and thorny road and has won her high position on her merits only. The critics took little notice of her at first, she never had a boom; but she had a God-given talent, she stuck to her guns, and there came a time when no critic could afford to overlook her, for she had won to a position in the front rank of living novelists. Now the critics are so afraid of being out of the fashion that they fairly shriek her praises. If she has the sense of humor that most authors have she must be considerably amused. However, if they suddenly determined to boycott or abuse her it would not make the slightest difference. She has her public, and she will continue to hold it as long as she continues to interest it.

She is not likely to lose it by her new book, "Mary Olivier," although she may not win any readers in that immense audience devoted to sentimental fiction with which this country is cursed. The devotees of Harold Bell Wright and the Porters never have read and never will read Miss Sinclair. Perish the thought.

"Mary Olivier" is not a novel or a romance but a biography, and in covering the life of a woman from the age of two until forty-seven Miss Sinclair has adopted the happiest possible method. The suave and flowing style would consume far too much space. The book consists of a long series of vignettes, brief and sharply cut. The style is telegraphic, short sentences often without subject or predicate. Some critics of English object bitterly to this departure from the good old rules, but for my part I cannot see that anything but results matter, and Miss Sinclair certainly gets results. Her carefully considered brief sentences are winged, and fly into your brain like so many sharp little arrows. There must be thirty or forty characters in the book, and each is as distinct and as memorable as if as much time had been given to their delineation as to the cool and deliberate calculation involved in their conception. They are likable or detestable, according to the reader's point of view—once more the futility of criticism—but I cherish a private belief that Miss Sinclair has been at pains to specialize in the detestable. It certainly gives enormous scope to her talent.

Mary Olivier's life as sketched in a rapid series of episodes, progressive and cumulative, leaves you with the impression of having watched her for forty-five years through the wrong end of an opera glass; in which you have seen her remotely but with a good measure of distinctness. She never comes anywhere near as close as the minor characters, but you know her nevertheless. Whether you like her or not again depends upon your personal bias. Certainly you are forced to sympathize with her, whether she is writhing in the sharp pangs of adolescence, or in the claws of a spiteful fate; and you close the book with a feeling of satisfaction that the climacteric is evidently deferred, and that, as she is still young, like many other intelligent and active women of today at the age of 47, she may yet meet a man who will really compel her to fall in love with him. Indubitably she was not in love with the last man, despite her surrender. No woman under heaven would be.

I have often wondered why certain English women draw such wholly detestable men. Is it owing to a stern determination to be realistic, or merely "different"? Surely not the former, for nowhere on earth are there as many charming and good-looking men as in England. I lived in England for a number of years and met so many handsome and fascinating men that I was bewildered and smiled by not falling in love with any of them. One becomes surfeited. [illegible]

(Continued on Following Page)

DE MORGAN'S POSTHUMOUS NOVEL, "THE OLD MADHOUSE," AND ITS CONCLUSION BY HIS WIFE

THE OLD MADHOUSE. By William De Morgan. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THOSE who like the novels of William De Morgan like them very much indeed, like them so much that through and beyond the stories they think they see the benign soul and heart of their creator and presently come to love what they believe to be his personality, as reflected in his pages, as much as they admire and love the work of his pen. It is a peculiar homage, not often roused by any author, and perhaps no English-writing novelist since the days of Dickens and Thackeray has won it in such measure as William De Morgan. There are readers who do not enjoy his novels, finding them much too long and too leisurely for a nervous age that is always on the jump, and there are others who are scared away by the very look of the thick, substantial volumes that house his romances and cannot be induced to experiment with any of them. But upon all these the De Morgan enthusiasts look with condescending compassion and tell them, whenever opportunity offers, that they don't know what they are missing. Both parties are likely to be confirmed in their previous feeling by this posthumous story, for those who turn the cold shoulder to his work will look still more askance at this volume of 560 pages, with its 280,000 words or more, while his admirers will find it so De Morganish, so full of all the things they love a De Morgan novel for, that their enthusiasm will be increased many times over. And they will mourn, with a sense of personal loss, not only the death of the author but the fact that he died before he had quite completed the story. It is true that Mrs. De Morgan, knowing exactly what the rest of it was to be, has supplied a chapter that reveals, in outline, just what fate the author had intended to deal out to the tangled destinies of the tale. But they will grieve that they cannot have the deliberate unwinding of those tangled threads of life in all the fascination of his method and manner.

Mrs De Morgan adds "A Few Last Words to the Reader" which are so interesting in their account of her husband's methods of work that it is worth while to quote them here in part. Any intending reader of the novel will find its interest enhanced by turning to the end of the book and reading her statement before beginning the story:

> When my husband started on one of his novels, he did so without making any definite plot. He created his characters and then waited for them to act and evolve their own plot. In this way the puppets in the show became real living personalities to him and he waited, as he expressed it, "to see what they would do next."
>
> It was his usual practice to read aloud to me every Sunday evening all he had written during the week. When the novel was completed we read it aloud again straight through from the beginning to the end, so that as might judge of how the story came as a whole, omitting or adding parts as he considered necessary. . . .
>
> As the story was always read to me while in progress I, too, got to believe in the reality of the characters, and found myself thinking of them as real live people, and I have frequently asked him, when he came down to lunch, or had finished writing for the day, such a question, as, for instance, "Well, have they quarreled yet?" and he would reply, as the case might be, "No, I don't know if they will come to a quarrel; after all I must wait and see what they will do." However, toward the end of the book, when an intelligible winding-up of the story became imperative, the plot was taken up and carefully considered, all the struggling threads gathered together, and finally decided upon, though latitude was always allowed for details to shape themselves after their own fashion.

Thus it happened that on that last Friday night in December, when my husband laid down his pen in the middle of a sentence never to be completed, he had told me as much as he knew himself of what the ending of the book was to be. I am able therefore to give a short synopsis of his ideas, and furthermore to assure the reader that not one word has been altered in the manuscript.

Mrs. De Morgan adds that her husband, whose instinct for mechanical invention had been so revived by the war that he was spending much thought on various schemes that were submitted from time to time to the board of inventions, had told her that, notwithstanding all this other work, he expected to complete the novel in two months. The plot of the story had reached what evidently would have been its most poignant climax, and the following of all its threads to the end along the lines indicated by Mrs. De Morgan would have required probably two hundred more pages of narrative.

But for Mrs. De Morgan's explanatory chapter, "The Old Madhouse" would have taken its place among the unsolved mysteries of literature and men's minds would have endlessly puzzled over it, as they have over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." And even as it is, there is a mystery in those last pages which the author evidently did not intend to dispel but to leave to the individual reader to solve according to his way of thinking and decide for himself whether it was indeed the ghost of Dr. Carteret with whom Charley Smith believed that he talked in the last scene of the completed manuscript or merely a figment of his own harassed mind. But there are many little indications, all through the book, that the author meant the reader to believe that the wraith of Dr. Carteret did hover in the halls and rooms of the old house in which he was last seen alive and did try to hold converse with living beings.

The mystery of Dr. Carteret's disappearance enthralls the reader almost at the very beginning of the tale, and while it is not kept to the fore all the time it emerges every now and then from the complicated interests of the rapid succession and the manifold lines of action. Its subjects, Fred Carteret, and the young man, Charles, have set their hearts upon taking an old dilapidated house, which has been used as a private lunatic asylum, and transforming it up for their choice. The Carteret grew to the house to look it over, before telling his nephew that he is one of the questions, and is never seen again. And this mystery is at once complicated by the problem of those still alive. For Fred Carteret and his bosom friend and confidant, Charley Smith, are both engaged and each wishes his sweetheart to wait. But when they do meet the seeds of evil and sorrow are sown and the complicated that result are interwoven with the mystery of Dr. Carteret's disappearance so effectively that, slowly moving the story long though the story is, it lacks none of the interest that go to make up what is known among American fiction readers as "a good story."

It has countless other interests and fascinations and delights here and there. There is the interest one takes in the characters, of whom there are seven or eight of principal importance. They are ordinary every-day people, but in De Morgan's hands they become a consequence, an interest, they would hardly have if we met them in real life. They become for the reader as they did for Mrs. De Morgan, "real live people," so much so that the reader misses it more and more they may be doing when they are not present on the stage. There is the author's whimsicality, which is a constant delight. It manifests itself in many ways, sometimes in an unexpected point of view, or a passing comment, or a manufactured word. The relations between two people are "estimate," in distinction from "intimate," a motor car "petrolicks down the road," "belching out its hideous stench." One of his whimsicalities is to refer every now and then to "the story" as if it were an intelligent being and to give its views about the characters and the progress of the narrative, as "the story is convinced that" "the story is sorry for Fred," "the story wonders if" "the story's belief is that," and so on. De Morgan's humor is one of the most enticing charms of his work—a humor that never advertises itself as humor, that is for the most part an underlying illumination hardly visible in itself but serving to impart a mellow glow to the narrative. And finally, there is the personality of the author himself, or perhaps it would be better to say his viewpoint toward life and human nature. And for the De Morgan lover this is perhaps the crowning attraction of his work, with its kindly, large-hearted tolerance, of the shortcomings and the foibles of humanity, its recognition of man's limitations, its peculiar combination of youthful zest and interest and confidence in human nature, with the mellow wisdom of long experience. No one who reads De Morgan very much can be a cynic or a pessimist.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

who have given us a gallery of this class of men have not exaggerated in the least.

Therefore it must be the desire to be "different." Certainly in Miss Sinclair's case the choice is wise and striking. She has given us a new gallery of portraits which we may not like but always remember. Her bounders, in which she has specialised, for instance, are inimitable. You never for a moment question the truth of her portraits. While you sense remorselessness you do not accuse her of personal prejudice against the sex in general. She has merely chosen a different line, and if she has "put it over," as we say, so much the more honor to her talents.

She had one moment of weakness in "Mary Olivier." Jimmy Ponsonby promised to be the very flower and perfection of England's manhood. The reader fell as pleasurably in love with him as the little girl did. But Miss Sinclair promptly extinguished her sinful hope and our hopes. She accused him of some unmentionable crime and packed him off to Australia. He survived only in the memory of the heroine, and who, we suspect, the secret but irremovable rival of the men to whom she was unwilling to give herself.

The publishers have expressed some apprehension that the public will find "Mary Olivier" a book of "gloom, gloom, gloom." This seems to us a misapprehension both of the book and of the public taste. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between our earlier New England stories of stranded old maids, whose martyrdom consisted in banishing lovers and all their other rights in life for the sake of an invalid and selfish mother, and the excessively modern treatment of the same theme in "Mary Olivier." True, Mary did not take to suffrage, or even to authorship, until late in life, but she had an incurable optimism and a buoyant philosophy founded on the somewhat vague pantheism of her early girlhood, and cemented by her conversion to the late Dr. Carpenter. She lived for the most part in the intellectual ether and finally achieved a high measure of self-hypnotism, during which she banished importunate desires and regrets.

I fancy this last phase of her development will appeal to many women. Some achieve these same results by the self-hypnotism of prayer. Others by placing themselves through intense concentration in relation with what Spencer calls the Great Body of Force, and dragging some measure of it into their own distracted sense. Miss Sinclair's method I shall not give it away—is more picturesque, and while beyond the reach of the average woman, Mary Olivier was a poet—is likely to be recommended to the imaginative.

But whether we care for Mary personally or for the vast army of sharply accentuated people that come into her life from first to last, no one will deny, I fancy, that the book is fascinating—and a valuable study of what it is the fashion to call a cross-section of life. One may wish that she had planted her selfish, subtle, blighting mother—the most valuable character in the book—with any one of her unoffensible relatives, where the punishment would have been mutual and in the nature of poetic justice, and fared forth to live her own life in the real world. But then the great point in the book would have been sacrificed. So we gladly accept her as we have her finally: still young, pretty, and charming at the age of forty-seven, her mother buried, (and most of her relatives,) launched and swimming with long, firm strokes in the precarious sea of Literary London. Secretly I cherish the hope and belief that Jimmy, also young and strong—for has he not lived the out-door life of a bushman in Australia?—and cleared of his unspeakable crime, will return to London and marry her. That is too much to expect from Miss Sinclair's particular brand of realism, but those things do happen in life, if not in books, and we are each privileged to finish a story in our own way after the author has done with it.

I dislike being trite, but "Mary Olivier" is a book that you cannot put down. I sat up all night with it. I fancy a good many thousands will sit up with it in the next few months.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

THEIR MUTUAL CHILD

THEIR MUTUAL CHILD. By Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. New York: Boni & Liveright.

A NOVEL that is not serious about anything, that does not even take itself seriously, and has plenty of time to be amusing is a blessed kind of a book to come upon in these disturbed days. And so Mr. Wodehouse's new story ought to find many pleased readers, glad to forget about the high cost of other kinds of leisure, the even higher cost of all kinds of living, the clamors of labor, determined to mount to the highest cost of all, and other disturbances of the moment while they smile over its pages. It is a bit of burlesque delicately done in some of its parts, and rather broadly in others, but amusingly in them all. Several modern fads come under the author's mocking pen in the course of the story. Eugenics is one of them, although he treats that science of "passing on the torch" rather gently, perhaps because its share in the satire is closely interwound with a really tender and fine little love story. But he expends unlimited mockery upon the anti-germ faddists and carries their theories to absurdity in practice. A good many other manifestations of life are presented with a touch of the derisive in their portrayal, although smiling good nature is always the manner of the touch.

The central character, or, rather, the character who sets the machinery of the story in motion and does more or less to inspire its action all through the story is a masterful woman named Mrs. Lora Delane Porter, and upon her portrayal Mr. Wodehouse has expended most of his satire. She is a rather broad caricature, but an amusing one, and Mr. Wodehouse shows admirable skill in endowing her with certain qualities that enable her to hold in some measure the sympathies of the reader. Her scorn of physical inefficiency and her honest and outspoken admiration for a well developed, worth-while body wherever she finds it, are so well managed that they arouse a fellow feeling in the reader's mind. This portentous lady has trained her handsome niece, daughter of a multi-millionaire, in her ideas as to the duty of "passing on the torch." But there is no need of any theory of eugenics to spur the elder lady's purpose when she brings the young woman and the dilettante artist she has discovered together. For they are both young, handsome, and splendid specimens of the human farm, and love at first sight proves more potent than theory and purpose could possibly have been. The fortunes of the young pair have many ups and downs, and the story many complications. Mrs. Lora Delane Porter and her fads having more or less connection with most of them. The account of how she contrives to get control of bringing up the infant and determines to shield him from all germs, to inspire him with a fear of germs, and, in general, to make his entire physical training toe the scientific mark is all amusing satire. But there is still better humor, and of a more rollicking sort, in the story of how the infant's surreptitious prizefighting friend succeeds in running away with him to a place in the country where the youngster at once reverts to unregenerate childhood and "mixes" a fight with the first small boy that he sees.

The story is written with zest and spirit, as if the author had greatly enjoyed the writing of it, and the characters have plausibility and life-liveliness, notwithstanding the touch of caricature which makes each of them the more amusing. Perhaps the most entertaining of them all is the prizefighter and physical trainer, Steve Dingle, through whose conversation the patter of the ringside trips merrily all the time. But Steve is a shrewd person, as well as a brave one, and he proves finally that he can both outwit and face down the portentous Mrs. Porter. The story limps a little in places, its course outraging probability, but the reader overlooks its minor faults for the sake of its engaging humor.

A WOMAN'S WOMAN

A WOMAN'S WOMAN. By Nalbro Bartley. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

MISS BARTLEY'S new novel is something of a parable, a sort of solemn warning to women to watch their step. The propaganda novel is always something to be wary about—the possible reader likes to know beforehand just how much of it is propaganda and how much story, whether or not the story is interesting and skillful enough to make him forget the propaganda, and whether or not the propaganda is of a sort that will agree with his mental system. Therefore it is necessary to say at the beginning that the author has made a very smooth and complete mixture of her purpose and her story, so complete that it is not possible to separate the one from the other. The reader is never allowed to forget the purpose, after it becomes evident, as it does early in the book, and at the end it is brought down upon him with such a heavy and determined hand that the purpose, the propaganda, is the thing he will remember rather than the story—unless he skips the last chapters.

The story, as a part of its purpose, makes a sort of social history romance of

(Continued on Following Page)

By William De Morgan
author of "Joseph Vance," "Somehow Good," etc.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

M. S. HOLLISTER.—I find my question answered in your Book Review of Aug. 10 in regard to "The Ahkond of Swat." Since writing you I find Edward Lear wrote the little piece, and it is in his complete book of nonsense, Page 304. You say G. T. Lanigan wrote it. Maybe it is another piece.

Edward Lear, an Englishman, and George T. Lanigan, Canadian born, were humorists who wrote about the same subject. Lear's poem is called "The Ahkond of Swat," Lanigan's "The Ahkond of Swat," although in most collections of verse it is entitled "A Threnody." Lear was born in London in 1812, died at San Remo, Italy, in 1888. Lanigan was born on the St. Charles River, Canada, in 1845, died in Philadelphia in 1886. The poems differ. Lear's begins as follows:

Who, or why, or which, or what
Is the Ahkond of Swat?
Is he tall, or short, or dark, or fair,
Does he sit on a stool, or a sofa or chair?
Or squat
The Ahkond of Swat?
Is he wise or foolish, young or old?
Does he drink his soup, or his coffee,
cold
Or hot,
The Ahkond of Swat?

Lanigan's "Threnody" begins thus:

The Ahkond of Swat is dead—London papers
What, what, what,
What is the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Bad news,
Comes by the cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea, and the Med-
Iterranean—he's dead;
The Ahkond is dead!

Lanigan's poem appears in Stedman's "American Anthology," Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," and other publications.

Falsity

DORA INGRAM.—Do you know in which of Thomas Carlyle's books the following line occurs:

The beginning of all is to have done with falsity.

I will appreciate very much any help you can give me in tracing it.

It is in his Journal, June 22, 1879:

The beginning of all is to have done with falsity; to eschew falsity as death eternal.

Beyond the Alps

E. C. S.—Will you tell me where I can find "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy"? Not only who originated the remark, but in what work it first appeared.

It is in "Graduation Time," by J. W. Foley, and appears in "Werner's Readings and Recitations," No. 55, Edgar S. Werner & Co., 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York. We do not know when it first appeared.

"Poetry of Jesus"

EARLE S. HOLMAN.—Several years ago The Forum Magazine published a series of contributions by Edwin Markham entitled "The Poetry of Jesus." Were they ever published in book form?

"Poetry of Jesus," by Edwin Markham, was published in 1909 by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, L. I., at $1.20.

When Other Lips

ROBERT BARDICK.—Will you kindly print in your columns the ballad from Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," beginning "When other lips and other hearts"?

This is well known. It is printed in "Heart Throbs," Volume I., the Chappel Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

"We'll Bury Bartholomew"

ELIZABETH A. F. RANDOLPH.—Will you be so good as to assist me to find the correct words of the quaint little rhyme we ofttimes quote, beginning

We'll bury Bartholomew out in the wood
In a beautiful hole in the ground.

Is it by Eugene Field? If not, who is the author? Do you know if it was first published in one of the old Harper's years ago?

It is by C. Heber Clark, pen name "Max Adeler," and appears in the chapter on "Morning Argus' Obituary Department" in "Out of the Hurly Burly." He died in 1915.

"Ballad of Reading Gaol"

E. A. T.—Can you tell me who is the author of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol"?

Oscar Wilde.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

M. B. G.—The poem, "The Last Greeting," inquired for by C. A. Garthwaite, is a free translation of the French poem, "L'Adieu," by Beranger, and is as follows:

Adieu! 'tis love's last greeting,
The parting hour is come!
And fast thy soul is fleeting
To seek its starry home.

Yet dare I mourn when Heaven
Has bid thy soul be free,
A life of bliss has given
For evermore to thee!

Adieu! go thou before me,
To join the seraph throng!
A secret sense comes o'er me
I tarry here not long!

Adieu! There comes a morrow,
To every day of pain!
On earth we part in sorrow,
To meet in bliss again!

Music for this song has been written by Franz Schubert. Answers to the query were received also from W. G. Tucker, Albany, N. Y.; N. Clifford Page, New York; Mrs. Whyte, New York; Evelyn Cable, New Haven, Conn.; "A. W. S.," Summit, N. J.; J. R. Lowell, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. C. Spender, Rockville Centre, N. Y.; C. H. Hessey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary N. Reed, New York; "Interested Reader," New York; Elizabeth A. G. Weir, Edgewater, N. J.; "A. V. C.," Port Washington, L. I.; Mrs. James H. Watson, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Winnie Davis Nisly Hilleboro, Ala.; M. M. O'Loughlin, West Nyack, N. Y.; Mrs. Warren S. Kellogg, Troy, N. Y.

"God, Eldest of Poets"

IAN CAMERON.—The poem "God, Eldest of Poets," quoted by Ebor Heaton on July 26, is by William Watson. It has long been a favorite of mine.

This query was answered also by James Ferris, Montreal, Canada, who says that it is in Watson's "Collected Poems," and begins "England, my mother"; Lewis F. Mott, New York.

From Lowell's "Agassiz"

ADA L. JOSLIN.—In your issue of July 5 Elma H. Gilbert asks for the authorship of the line, "He was so human?" She will find it in Lowell's poem on Agassiz, Part II., Stanza 3.

This query was answered also by Charles S. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Cheer, Boys, Cheer"

A. R. E.—"G. W.'s" answer to "M. C.," Aug. 16, is a badly garbled version of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," which Henry Russell, (note the two l's,) used to sing. He also sang "To the West." But he wrote neither. He may have composed the music. They were written by a fine poet, (minor,) Charles Mackay, war correspondent in the civil war, adoptive father of Marie Corelli, editor of Illustrated London News and Penny Illustrated, &c. Henry Russell was father of Clark Russell, the novelist. As for calling Henry Russell an "American vocalist," that is unwarranted.

"When He Died"

W. M. MUIR.—In answer to "J. H. F.," Aug. 3, the lines are by Thomas Love Peacock, 1785-1866. They are as follows:

TO SIR PETER.

"In his last binn Sir Peter lies."
* * * * * * *
He kept at true humour's mark
The social flow of pleasure's tide:
He never made a brow look dark,
Nor caused a tear, but when he died.

This query was answered also by Caroline Benzel, New York.

Ian Cameron, Newcastle, N. J., says that the lines may be a loose translation of the last two verses of the fifth stanza, of Beranger's "Le Roi D'Yvetot."

Ce n'est que lorsqu 'il expira
Que le peuple, qui l'enterra, Pleura.

This poem has been paraphrased by William M. Thackeray in "The King of Brentford."

And in the years he reigned, through all
the country wide,
There was no cause for weeping, save
when the good man died.

"Castles in Spain"

READER.—The lines quoted by Marguerite du Pont Lee are the last stanza of "Castles in Spain," by Henry W. Longfellow.

The poem is in the Household Edition of his poetical works, published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

"The Chosen Tree"

CAROLINE CORSUM.—I am inclosing the lines called "The Chosen Tree," asked for by Gordon Blanding in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 6. They were in a child's book owned by my mother at least seventy-five years ago.

The poem is too long for these columns. W. A. O. Paul, 32 Broadway, New York, will send Gordon Blanding a copy of the poem if he will send him his address.

"Theatre Is Irresistible"

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I note the inquiry of F. E. Pegullan, Aug. 17, as to where in Matthew Arnold's works the quotation may be found, "The theatre is irresistible," &c., and would say the same appears in the essay "The French Play in London" in his "Irish Essays and Others," London, 1882. I quote the following at the end of the essay with it in:

When I pass along the Strand and come opposite to the Gaiety Theatre I see a fugitive vision of delicate features under a shadow of hair and a cloud of lace, and hear the voice of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt saying in its most caressing tones to the Londoners: "The theatre is irresistible; organize the theatre."

This query was answered also by George Walker, Great Neck, L. I.

APPEALS TO READERS

QUAERITUS.—It is my impression that the subjoined verses appeared in a magazine, either The Delineator or another of that type, some few years ago. I have been seeking the complete poem, and I should appreciate your assistance, slight as is the material which I can furnish to commence with:

So be she now, and so forever,
Bride to the man she loves the best;
Time, nor trouble, nor death dissever,
Discord threaten, nor doubt molest.

Spectatress of the Fight

C. E. WEMPLE.—Who is the author and what is the title of the poem containing these lines:

Now stood Bliss, on the wood-crowned heights o'er Menden's plane, spectatress of the fight.

In what book of poems may it be found?

Lucky Chris.

JOSEPH A. McCULLOUGH.—Some five or six years ago there appeared in one of the magazines, I think McClure's or the American, a series of articles entitled "Those Who Came Back," or a similar title. They gave the life history of men who were down and out and afterward made good. Among the subjects was Lucky Chris, or Chris Bair or Baldwin, I have forgotten which. He was a convert of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission. At the time of the article he had charge of a mission in Chicago, "The Door of Hope." I am exceedingly anxious to get hold of the article containing the life history of Chris, and would be much obliged if some of your readers could refer me to the magazine and date containing this story.

Old Questions

F. M. WHEELER.—Will you inform me who the author of the following lines is:

But beyond the bright searchlights of science,
Out of sight of the windows of sense,
Old questions still bid us defiance.
Old questions of why and of whence.

Going to be a Horse

LOUIS L. G. BENEDICT.—Where can I find the verses which begin:

Said the little schlippes
I am going to be a horse.

If I recollect, it was published four or five years ago in some magazine.

Paradise of God.

ISABEL A. DRAKE.—When I could get a poem of which I remember only a few words:

Nor count compartments on the stairs
but mount,
and
Glad surprise to Paradise of God.

Why Gold-Dust Didn't Win.

R. H.—Where can I get a copy of a poem, the title of which is "Why Gold-Dust Didn't Win"? I do not know the name of the author, but the poem was published some twenty or thirty years ago in a Chicago paper, The Spirit of the Turf.

"Duty"

EVELYN CABLE.—Can any one give me the words of an allegory on "Duty," beginning:

Grim and gaunt and stern stood duty,
No compassion in her eye.

Slowly Hald Its Way

A. M. H.—Will you please assist me through the "Queries and Answers" page to find the name of the poem and author in which this line occurs:

It was a bark that slowly held its way.

The Gunless Game

WILLIAM F. CATON, M. D.—Can you tell me where these lines are found:

To the gunners that hunt for the gameless game
The woods and the fields belong.

"Motto You Live"

M. L. D.—We should like to know the author of the poem:

You may bring to your office and put in a frame
A motto as fine as its paint,
But if you're a crook when you're playing the game
That motto won't make you a saint;
You can stick up the placards all over the walls,
But here is the word I announce,
It isn't the mottо that hangs on the wall,
But the motto you LIVE that counts.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

FORMER SENATOR BEVERIDGE has completed his "Life of John Marshall," of which two volumes have been already published, and the Houghton Mifflin Company will have ready the four volumes of the complete work the latter part of next month. In these new volumes the author describes how Marshall became the arbiter between the two great contending factions of Hamilton and Jefferson, the famous Chase impeachment, the facts in Aaron Burr's conspiracy and trial, and many other of the famous events of the early years of the nation in which the great Chief Justice was an important figure.

Dr. van Dyke has written a little story called "The Broken Soldier and the Maid of France," about a pollu who saw the Maid of Orleans in a dream and by her spiritual help, so miraculously given, was able to go on with the fight he was about to give up. It is ready for immediate publication by the Harpers.

Henry Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe," and other books, and his wife, Helen Davenport Gibbons, author of "A Little Gray Home in France," last week arrived with their children from France, where they have been living during the war, and will make their home in or near New York. Mr. Gibbons brought the remainder of the manuscript for his new book, "The New Map of Asia," which the Century Company will publish some time this month, and Mrs. Gibbons a manuscript, which she is now completing, to be called "Paris Pistas." It will be illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings by Lester G. Hornby and will be published this Fall by the Century Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons both look upon all the various costs of living in New York as real bargains after Paris.

The Macmillan Company announces for publication this week the seventh volume in the translations of Chekhov's tales by Mrs. Constance Garnett. It is called "The Bishop, and Other Stories," and contains six tales in addition to the title story.

Granville Barker has written a book, "The Only Possible Theatre," which Little, Brown & Co. announce for early publication. Mr. Barker believes that the repertory theatre is the only possible one, and is coming to the United States next Winter to deliver a course of lectures in which he will set forth the convictions he has worked out by practical experience. He will be here during January and February and will lecture from coast to coast on "The Only Possible Theatre," "The Artist as a Vital Member of the Community," and "Producing a Play."

Several Latin-American authors have been visiting the United States this Summer and spending much time in New York City. Among them have been Señor Tulio M. Cestero, author of two volumes on Santo Domingo, "Ciudad Romantica," and "La Sangre," well known throughout Spain and the Latin-American republics, and Santo Dominican Minister for many years at the capitals of Spain, Italy, France, and England. From Cuba came Don Carlos Mendieta, until recently editor in chief of the Heraldo de Cuba, and Señor Carlos de Velasco, editor of Cuba Contemporánea and author of several books dealing with philosophical and Cuban historical subjects.

Longmans, Green & Co. will have ready shortly the report of a discussion on influenza recently held by the Royal Society of Medicine in which the medical profession of Great Britain presented and discussed their opinions and practice in that devastating disease. The discussion was opened by Sir Arthur Newsholme, M. D.

John Kendrick Bangs, according to recent news from Maine, is preparing to make another venture into politics and will enter the field as a candidate for Representative in Congress to succeed Lewis B. Goodall. Mr. Bangs has recently returned from France, where he spent most of the time during the war in war work of various kinds, and is now correcting the proofs of a new book of poems to be called "The Cheery Way," which the Harpers will shortly publish.

Mme. Laura de Gozdawa Turczowicz, whose "When the Prussians Came to Poland" was one of the most poignant books of the war, has written an account of her recent experiences in Lithuania and Poland, which the Putnams will presently bring out in book form. An American by birth, she married and spent many years in Poland, coming to this country after her escape from Prussian domination in Poland. She has recently returned to the United States again, after six months spent abroad, to aid the National Lithuanian Council in its efforts to secure recognition in Washington. She is now a member of the Lithuanian Cabinet, having recently been appointed Commissioner of Charities by the new Lithuanian Government.

"The Career of Leonard Wood," by Joseph Hamblen Sears, is being published by D. Appleton & Co. The author treats all phases of the life of his subject, as soldier, civil administrator and patriot.

Margaret Widdemer, whose "Rose Garden Husband" and "Wishing-Ring Man" attained popularity, was lately married to Robert Haven Schauffler, musician, famous tennis player and author of several books on music and travel. They will spend the Winter in London and Paris. Mrs. Schauffler will continue to write under her maiden name and a new novel by her, "The Boardwalk," is announced for early publication by Harcourt, Brace & Howe. The same publishers also have in press "The Haunted Hour," an anthology of ghost poems, said to be the first of that kind, compiled by Miss Widdemer.

For publication this week George H. Doran Company announces the following novels: "Marriage While You Wait," an after-the-war love story by J. E. Buckrose; "Singing Mountains," the story of a backwoods preacher's family in West Virginia, by A. B. Cunningham; "Captain Zillner," by Rudolph Jeremias Kreutz, which is said to be "a human document presenting the other side of the story of the war"; "Mist of Morning," a love story by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; "Mufti," a novel based on social conditions in England, by Cyril McNeile, who writes this book, as he has written others on war themes, under the pen-name of "Sapper"; "The Four Roads," a story of rustic character and environment as affected by the war, by Sheila Kaye-Smith.

Edgar Lee Masters's "Domesday Book," which the Macmillan Company recently announced for October publication, has been withheld for the present, and in its stead will appear a volume of poems entitled "Starved Rock."

H. G. Wells is said to be engaged upon a mammoth task, which when completed will make a history of the world of some 350,000 words in length. The interval between the announcement and the publication may be interestingly filled by lovers of games of chance by laying wagers as to the respective percentages of facts and Wellsian theories which the volume will contain.

Scribners are publishing a new, popular-priced, one-volume edition of Henry Cabot Lodge's "The Story of the Revolution."

LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 447)

the terms of a private loan which Marketel makes to China to enable that country to enlarge her navy.

It is imperative that the terms of this loan be kept secret to forestall international complications. But in some strange manner every detail of the arrangement leaks out to the press. Who stole the terms of the loan, what deep international significance the theft had, how the thief copied accurately the Chinese characters in which the terms were written form the perplexing and intricate parts of "The Chinese Puzzle." The authors lead us through a fascinating maze of conjectures and possibilities before solving the mystery in an ingenious and satisfying manner.

Woven into the intricate maze of the mystery is a love story of more than usual merit in its telling.

We know from the start that the heroine is handicapped by having a mother whose lack of all moral scruples and unprincipled dealings are a great barrier which she must surmount. How she escapes the sword of Damocles which a none too honest past has hung over her love and happiness is told with great dramatic force.

The authors have an exceptionally well developed sense of character. The masterful Marketel, the financier; Armand de Rochecorbon, the gallant Frenchman, and Chi Lung, the Chinese diplomat, "solid, stolid, smooth as paint and dark as wood," wise as the serpent is wise, cruel, but loyal, the soul of honesty and in the final revelation self-sacrificing, are all drawn with clean, clear strokes. Their talk is as sparkling and their charm as intriguing as the reader has a right to expect from characters vouched for by their creators as diplomats. And their actions are consistent throughout the book with the varying philosophies which they express. Characters drawn in too sharp relief often detract from the merit of a mystery story, but in the case of "The Chinese Puzzle" the characters of the chief actors lend naturalness to their motives and actions.

If the authors have one fault, it is the comparatively harmless one of a weakness for making pseudo-psychological observations which seem keen at first glance but will not withstand analysis. The nomenclature of the characters is noticeably excellent.

SHADOW MOUNTAIN

SHADOW MOUNTAIN. By Dane Coolidge. With frontispiece. W. J. Watt & Co.

Dane Coolidge's new novel is one more story of a Western mine. The scenes are laid in the once flourishing and now abandoned town of Keno, at the mine called the "Paymaster," and in a camp on the other side of Death Valley. The "Paymaster" had been a profitable gold mine, until the vein ended, when the three men who controlled it had trouble among themselves. One of them, John Holman, left the place; another, Colonel Huff, disappeared and was supposed to be dead, while a third, Samuel Blount, was a bank president in the neighboring city of Vegas. The principal characters in the tale are Wiley Holman, son of John, and Virginia, the daughter of Colonel Huff. Virginia believes it to have been Holman who ruined her father by transactions with the "Paymaster" stock, and when Wiley appears at Keno and shows some interest in the shutdown mine, she treats him in a manner none too civil. For Virginia has "patrician" looks and that entire lack of good breeding which writers of a certain type seem so greatly to admire, while her mother ambles around with a shotgun, threatening all and sundry.

The stock of the "Paymaster" is the most prominent thing in the narrative, and is juggled about and sold and mortgaged and held on option in a highly complicated and somewhat bewildering fashion. No one of the characters is especially interesting, though the reader heartily agrees with Virginia on one occasion—when she declares, "I'm so sick and tired of it that I certainly don't want any more."

DOMUS DOLORIS

DOMUS DOLORIS. By W. Compton Leith. John Lane Company.

Writing in a cultured style of much beauty and more than a little of subtlety, the author tells of what happened to him as a patient in a hospital—a "House of Pain." He describes the spiritual experiences of one who for a time hovered in the borderland between life and death, presently returning to life. "Thoughts came back like petals floating down"; the first faint consciousness of that returning, the sensations of one still desperately ill, the slowly increasing mental and physical strength of the convalescent, are here set down with a fine deftness in the choice and manipulation of words and phrases. There are, too, several cleverly drawn pen sketches of the hospital personnel. The Night Sister, a brave human soul, who "broke upon a gray hour like a belated sun"; the Matron, "an erect, small figure, full of life," and the Ward Maid, "hurled upon her task by some fanatic faith in haste," these and others pass before our eyes. There are, too, many glimpses of the hospital routine, and of those helpers who have come to it to serve as best they may during the years of war.

But there is more to the book than this, for in the hospital, House of Pain though it is, Mr. Leith sees an image of society as it should be, disciplined and organized for the service of what he calls "the Whole." He declares that "the future will demand of each good citizen such use of personality as this discipline already asks of those in its control * * * it will exact that spirit of sacrifice which builds up and does not destroy selfhood." All this he thinks is now foreshadowed in the hospital. The book is a thoughtful one, with a strain of philosophical meditation running through it.

Religion and Ethics

Volume X. has been published of the "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," a work that has been under way for over fifteen years under the editorial direction of the Rev. Dr. James Hastings, editor of "Dictionary of the Bible" and of "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels." When the first volume of the encyclopaedia was issued the announcement was made that the work would consist of about ten volumes, but from the fact that the tenth volume closes with an article on sacraments it is evident that at least one more volume must be published. The editor promises that when he shall have finished his work the encyclopaedia will contain comprehensive articles on all the religions of the world and on all the world's great systems of ethics. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

this country for the last thirty or more years. Its opening scene is the high school graduation, in 1901, of Harriet, 17-year-old daughter of John and Densie Plummer, in some city not far from New York. At 35 Densie feels elderly, shabby, dowdy, and behind the times. Her successful, young-looking husband, her clever graduating daughter, and her pretty, attractive, coquettish younger daughter all feel the same way about her. She determines that she will try to catch up with her daughters and her husband. In retrospect she goes over her own youth, young womanhood, and married life and this gives in review the social history of a representative family from the early '80s to the beginning of the present century. Then the story takes up again the development of the Plummer family, with the two girls on the edge of womanhood and a son who is still a small boy. The two young women are the exceedingly modern daughters that have been much in evidence during the last twenty years in a great many American homes. Except that they are painted in colors a little high, made a little too willful, heartless and defiant to be plausible in their home and derivation, they and their determined attempt to live their own lives are the best work in the book.

As for Densie Plummer, the central character in the story, and, evidently, the one for whose sake it was written, for it is she who carries the book's purpose on her shoulders, she is so evidently a puppet, dancing in every step to the whistle of the author's set intention, that she is nowhere convincing. But some of her steps are amusing and lifelike. Little by little she ventures out of her home-keeping shell and timidly tries to overtake her husband and her very modern daughter. She joins one woman's club after another, is sent as a delegate to conventions, starts a woman's exchange because she begins to feel that she must not be economically dependent any longer, and finally reaches a climax of renown, the most prominent woman in the United States, submerged in the work of committees of many kinds, having conferences with the President of the nation, a Senator in love with her and hoping for the time to come when she will divorce her husband and reign in his old Virginia mansion. But her family, in the meantime, drifted through stages of homelessness, from a house that was a real, old-fashioned home to existence in a hotel where her only domestic duty was "to look away her perfumes from beauty-loving chambermaids." It takes a smashing blow at her heart to make her realise that she has all the time been neglecting her chief duty, the mothering of a home nest for her family.

As a story the tale has not a little human interest, some good satire, a well contrived plot and some interesting creation of character, marred, however, by many crudities chiefly due to the author's weakness for high colors in character portrayal. As for its propaganda, or purpose, it seems to be somewhat of a misfit with facts. For, however much one may agree about the necessity of the home and woman's first duty in maintaining it, the fact still remains that the thing which has begun to undermine it and is its greatest menace is neither women's clubs nor woman's desire to achieve individuality, but the form in which modern civilization is developing. The seed of Densie Plummer's troubles had been planted and was growing rapidly before she joined her first club. And when the smashing blow finally fell upon her she had at least won the respect of her husband and her children. Apparently, Miss Bartley's story proves something quite triumphantly, but whether that something is what it set out to prove is another question.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

THE CHINESE PUZZLE. By Marian Bower and Leon M. Lion. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MARIAN BOWER and Leon M. Lion, co-authors of "The Chinese Puzzle," have succeeded in turning out that all too rare literary product, an absorbing mystery tale the action of which is carried on by characters who act and talk like real people. After reading the book, it is not hard to understand why the same story, in play form, was able to fill a London theatre for a year; nor does it require great acumen to predict success for its forthcoming production on Broadway.

The entire action of the story takes place at Zouche, the well-pictured country estate of Roger de la Haye, who, like his father before him, is in the English diplomatic service. A group of brilliant worldlings are gathered together in this house, ostensibly for a week-end party, but really to enable Roger, his friend Marketel, a financier, and Chi Lung, a Chinese diplomat, to arrange

(Continued on Page 454)

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¶ When Maurice Weyl brought me the manuscript of "The Choice" he told me it had been declined by two of the big manufacturing publishers. The manuscript appeared over-bulky and it was with scant enthusiasm that I asked him to leave it with me.

¶ Before I start reading a manuscript (authors please note) I have my boy divide it into sections of fifty pages and put paper-fasteners through each section. After "The Choice" had been treated in this manner I took the first three sections home in my overcoat pocket. One night in bed after reading everything else near by, I took up the first section and read it, and then the second section, and then the third—and then I wanted to get up and dress and go to the office for the rest of the story.

¶ "Here at least," I said to myself, "is a born story-teller."

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LITERARY SECTION

OF

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919.

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A CHIEL AMANG US

FORMAL speeches and occasional addresses rarely furnish additions that are worth while to our literature.

The effectiveness of the spoken word as subject, necessarily, to laws other than those governing words that may be read and analyzed at leisure. For the same reason great writers are seldom great public speakers. But there are exceptions to the rule, as, for instance, THACKERAY, with his absorbingly interesting lectures on the "Four Georges," or MATTHEW ARNOLD, with those unforgettable addresses delivered during his visit to this country. And now that the Scribners have brought together in book form his "Addresses in America, 1919," Mr. GALSWORTHY'S achievement in this difficult field of literature places him quite in the same enviable category with the man who years ago preached to us so eloquently on "sweetness and light." There is, indeed, a decided kinship in viewpoint and aesthetic theory between these two English visitors, and there are also notable differences due, probably, quite as much to the changed times in which we live as to the inevitable divergences in personality. Both men are idealists, and the eloquent preaching of their idealism should prove profoundly beneficial to their American audiences. In Mr. GALSWORTHY'S case the substance of what he had to say is strongly marked by an appreciative knowledge of this country and its people, the kind of knowledge, in fact, the student of men and manners that a novelist is supposed pre-eminently to have. Evidently he was the traditional chiel amang us takin' notes, and now that he has "prented it" his notes form a fine commentary on American life.

THIS knowledge of American life on the part of Mr. GALSWORTHY is more implied than openly expressed in this collection of addresses—or essays one would rather call them. He pretends to no proper knowledge of the American people, he tells us, and adds that it "takes more than two visits of two months each to know the American people; there is just one thing I can tell you: You seem easy but are difficult to know." As for the Briton, of "a lonely race," "different from any other people in the world," he is said to feel deep in his heart "that only the American people could understand him." And this mysterious, deep kinship between Britons and Americans we are told "causes us [the Britons] to doubt, and makes us irritable, as if we were continually being tickled by that question: Now am I really a better man than he?" But this sense of kinship between the two races Mr. GALSWORTHY believes to be due more to a community of language and literature, than to actual blood relationship:

> A common means of expression cannot but mould thought and feeling into some kind of unity, certainly one can hardly overrate the intimacy which a common literature brings. The lives of great Americans, Washington as well as FRANKLIN, LINCOLN and LEE and GRANT, are unsealed for us just as to Americans are the lives of MARLBOROUGH and NELSON, PITT and GLADSTONE and GORDON. LONGFELLOW and WHITMAN and WHITTIER can be read by the British child as simply as BURNS and SHELLEY and KEATS. EMERSON and WILLIAM JAMES are no more difficult to us than DARWIN and HUXLEY to Americans. Without an effort we rejoice in HAWTHORNE and MARK TWAIN, HENRY JAMES and HOWELLS, as Americans can in DICKENS and THACKERAY, MEREDITH and THOMAS HARDY. And more than all, Americans own with ourselves all literature in the English tongue before the "Mayflower" sailed; CHAUCER and SPENCER and SHAKESPEARE, RALEIGH, BEN JONSON, and the authors of the English Bible version are their spiritual ancestors as much as ever they are ours.

FOR the visible America, the America of wonderful inventions, of unparalleled material progress, Mr. GALSWORTHY has not the tribute of admiration to which we are accustomed from visiting foreigners. It is to our inventions and in our material progress that he sees the danger that threatens us. "Both our peoples," he finds, "are so severely practical that I feel we run the risk of getting machine-made, and coming actually to look down on those who give themselves to anything so unpractical as the love of Beauty." Beauty and simplicity, he believes, are "the natural antidotes to the feverish industrialism of our age"—and he believes, further, that he will live to see "America taking the long cut to Beauty." If, on the other hand, America does not do this, but instead "turns Beauty down as a dangerous 'bit of fluff,' and simplicity as an impecunious alien, we over there, one behind the other, will sink into a soup of utilitarianism so thick that we may never get out."

WITH this for his viewpoint, it is not surprising that the mechanically marvelous interests Mr. GALSWORTHY chiefly "as a prime instance of the way human beings prefer the shadow of existence to its substance." He questions how all these wonderful labor-saving devices "help human beings to inner contentment of spirit and health of body." This is the major theme of this book of American Addresses, as "Sweetness and Light" was with MATTHEW ARNOLD, and to this theme as it comes to him in many guises Mr. GALSWORTHY constantly and eloquently reverts. Thus he thinks that America is "at the commencement of a period of fine and vigorous art," but today Science is in the ascendant and is endangering the very existence of art:

> Science drags no lame foot, it dances along like the Pied Piper of Hamelin. But the Arts, with faces muffled to the eyes, stand against the walls of life, and gaze a little enviously, a little mournfully at the passing rout. This is not their time for carnival; their lovers sleep, heavy with war and toil. It is to those poor wallflowers, the Arts, that I would speak: Drop your veils, have the courage of your charms; you shall break many a heart yet, make many a lover happy.
>
> You have all noticed as I have the difference between a town by daylight and a town by night; well, the daylight town belongs to the sciences, the night-lit town to the arts. I don't mean that artists are night-birds, though I have heard of such a case; I mean that the arts live on mystery and imagination. Have you ever thought how we should get through if we had to live in a town which never put on the filmy, dark robe of night, so that hour-in, hour-out we had to stare at things garbed in the efficient overalls of science, with their prices properly pinned on? How long would it be before we found ourselves in Coney Hatch? Well, we are in a fair way to abolish Night—mystery and imagination are "off," as they say, and that way, sooner or later, madness lies.
>
> It is time the arts left off leaning against the wall, and took their share of the dance again. We want them to be as creative, nay, as seductive as the sciences. We have seen Science work miracles of late; now let Art work her miracles in town.

Other distinguished foreigners, with international reputations in literature, plan to visit us this season, we are told. As one of the beneficial results of the war, indeed, we have this greater community of interests in intellectual things that attracts the leaders of thought from nations that hitherto have been comparatively isolated to a mutual study and understanding of what their neighbors are doing and thinking. Such visitors, it goes without saying, are sure of the hospitable welcome that this country is traditionally ready to give. And, as in the case of Mr. GALSWORTHY, apparently, it is to be hoped that the good results of these visits will be reciprocal.

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

CHINA OF THE CHINESE. By E. Y. C. Werner. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Contains a brief historical sketch and a description of China and the Chinese as they are today.

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A biography starting with an account of the rise of the Hohensollerns.

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OLD-FASHIONED VERSES. By William T. Hornaday. 12mo. New York: Clark & Fritts.
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Story of the fighting 69th.

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A record of Dr. Vance's experiences overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces.

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Portrays American country life as it is lived in the villages of New England.

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A story of Ireland, the heroine of which returns from America to her native home.

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A wartime story emphasizing the trials and triumphs of the French Nation in its heroic resistance to the invasion of 1914.

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Takes up animal psychology, individual and applied psychology, social and racial psychology, and the various branches of normal human adult psychology.

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Sketches an hypothesis of the animal's conscious life.

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OBSERVATIONS IN THE ORIENT. By A. Marykneller. 8vo. Oashing: New York Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America.
Describes a journey to Catholic mission fields in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Indo-China, and the Philippines.

Juvenile

WHEN I WAS A GIRL IN ICELAND. By Hólmfridur Arnadóttir. 12mo. Philadelphia: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
The tenth volume in the series of "Children of Other Lands Books." The author was born in Iceland, where she lived until she came to America a year and a half ago. She is now a teacher of Icelandic and Danish languages in Columbia University, and her book describes how the people live and what the people do in Iceland.

FORTUNES OF WAR. By Ralph Henry Barbour and H. P. Holt. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
A story of the sea in which is given the adventures of an enterprising boy from Maine.

BILLY VANILLA. By Sol M. Sheridan. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
Story in which a group of small children go on a hunt for buried treasure and then organize a crusade that results in a search for the north pole.

THE LIBERTY GIRL. By Rena I. Halsey. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
Story of a girl of seventeen, an ardent young patriot, who forms a club called "The Liberty Girls."

BLUE MAGIC. By Edith Ballinger Price. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
The adventures of two American boys in Egypt and again in Italy just before the war.

NORA'S TWIN SISTER. By Nina Rhoades. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
Story for small girls, the heroine of which is a twelve-year-old girl living with her widowed mother in a New York apartment.

New Editions

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY. By W. Harbutt Dawson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
A new and revised edition.

Miscellaneous

UNDER FIRE WITH FARRAGUT: THE SIGNAL BOY'S STORY. By Charles H. Bodder. 12mo. New York: Signal Boy Publications.
Describes the life of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Richmond, sister ship of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the U. S. S. Hartford.

THE ORIENTAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Henry Chung. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.
The author is a Korean and has compiled various Korean treaties. He was Korean Envoy to the Paris Conference, and in the present book devotes particular attention to China and the Chinese in their relation to the United States.

SUMMER IN THE GIRLS' CAMP. By Anna Worthington Coale. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
Gives information on various questions that have to do with girls' camps. The volume is illustrated with over fifty reproductions from photographs.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT. By Frederick Noble Evans. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
Tells how the physical improvement of a town may be accomplished and what effect it has on the life of the community.

BASS, PIKE, PERCH, AND OTHER GAME FISHES OF AMERICA. By James A. Henshall. 12mo. Cincinnati: O. Stewart & Kidd Company.
Describes, in detail, ninety species and varieties of game fishes in fresh-water lakes and streams east of the Rocky Mountains and in the marine and brackish waters of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

RAMMERSHIRS' CARTOON HISTORY OF THE WAR. Compiled by J. Murray Allison. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.
The third volume in a series of drawings given in their chronological order. The present volume contains the cartoons published during the third twelve months of the war.

AFTER-WAR ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. Edited by Francis J. Reynolds. Folio. New York: Reynolds Publishing Company.
Contains maps of the world that have been remade in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace. Besides these maps there are new maps of each State of the United States, including all counties and all boundaries up to 1919. There are forty maps of automobile routes throughout the United States.

THE YOUNG VISITERS

The New York Times Review of Books:

IN your issue of Aug. 24, you state that "a number of correspondents have expressed skepticism, even an "indignant" skepticism, as to the child-authorship of "The Young Visiters." In the Bookman for August, its London correspondent gives a very circumstantial account of having met Miss Ashford in the flesh, of lunching with her, and listening to her sprightly and enthusiastic comments upon the reception of her book. "When I instanced various sayings of famous authors about her book she did not regard me with assumed indifference. She said, 'Oh, he must be a lamb!' I have never met so refreshing an author."

Of course, if this is a new imaginary conversation, it means that the Bookman's correspondent is in league with Sir James Barrie, perhaps is Sir James Barrie under a nom de plume. But if one finds it possible to assume that, it can hardly be denied that his later detailed account of the adventures of the manuscript, which "with others less good, has been in circulation among Miss Ashford's friends for years," until it finally came to the attention of one who showed it to a publisher, distinctly passes the point permissible to a hoax, and comes dangerously near plain lying. In a well-conducted hoax—as, for instance, the recent publication of "Spectrist" verse—no small part of the trick is turned by the reader himself. He is cleverly induced to deceive himself, he is not deliberately deceived by plain misstatements of fact. I think that no admirer of Sir James Barrie—and every one is that—can possibly believe him to be a partaker in this latter flagrant sort of misleading.

HELEN BULLIS KIZER.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 29.

POETS AND OTHERS AS SEEN BY KATHARINE TYNAN

THE YEARS OF THE SHADOW. By Katharine Tynan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

WITH the same engaging frankness and friendliness with which she told the story of her youth and young womanhood in "Twenty-five Years," and unfolded the following time in "The Middle Years," Mrs. Hinkson in this third volume of her recollections tells us of her doings and her friendships, her experiences and her surroundings during the half dozen years from 1912 to the end of the war. But it is mostly about the four years of the war, and hence its title. Like the previous volumes, it is naïve, entertaining, eager in its spirit, and entirely without self-consciousness. All its seeming is as if a charming hostess were telling you across the tea table about her home, her garden, her friends, her outlook upon world affairs. But especially about her friends. One senses in her pages the qualities in Mrs. Hinkson which have brought and kept around her circles upon circles of friends, the men and women in England and Ireland best worth knowing for themselves, for a generation and more. Their comings and goings, their personalities and their talk, little inconsequent but revealing incidents about them, furnish most of the rippling stream of narrative that flows easily through the pages, sometimes sombre under the shadow of the time, and again irrepressibly merry and sparkling.

They are of the greatest variety, these friends. Lord and Lady Dunsany, "A. E.," Lady Aberdeen, James Stephens, Francis Ledwidge, H. G. Wells, and dozens of others, people of high and low degree, men, women, and children, come and go through her pages, and each of them always contributes some story, or incident, or remark that adds to the entertainment of the narrative or is made by Mrs. Hinkson to yield a bit of portraiture or characterization for which the reader is grateful. Charming and interesting also are the descriptions of the author's homes and neighbors and of the little neighborly interchanges that imbue her pages with the very flavor of her daily life.

The book would be worth reading if only for its stories, scores upon scores of them, which the author tells or quotes from her friends. And she tells a story well, having all the appreciation of humor and of point which she ought to have by virtue of her Irish race. At the beginning of a chapter devoted to piquant anecdotes she makes this passing comment upon the Irish gift:

> In the Dublin of our youth it was the most familiar spectacle to see men buttonholing each other in the street and laughing in a way that would amaze the sober-minded Englishman, if it did not scandalize him. In those days a deal of business in Dublin was apparently conducted by story-telling. The Library of the Four Courts was reported to be the best story-telling centre in Dublin, and that is to say in the world. When we came back the abandon of the old days was not so obvious in public, but in private the story-telling went on just the same.

Here is a story, with its own grimly lurid light upon the Irish peasant's feeling toward his landlord, which she paraphrases from the words of "A. E." when he was at their Irish home, "and talked wisdom and beauty as he always does":

> Michael Davitt described for him once the lurid sermons he had heard about hell in the Catholic churches of the west of Ireland—as the priest piled on the horrors, the people groaning and beating their breasts and tossing like trees in a storm. The climax was reached in the case of one sermon when the preacher paused before saying, with terrible impressiveness, "The devil is the landlord of hell!"

There is a chapter about Lord Dunsany and several visits that Mrs. Hinkson and her husband and daughter made to the Dunsany home, and there are bits about him in various parts of the book. He is a big-game hunter and told stories, which she retells, of lion hunting. She tells also how enthusiastic he grew over rabbit stalking when no bigger game was at hand. "Oh, by Jove!" she quotes him, "it is grand sport. They have such fine ears and they are off like the wind. If the sun is behind you it throws your shadow; then it is difficult and exciting and you have to hide behind every grass-blade as you get nearer and nearer." To this she adds the comment that "Lord Dunsany is six-foot-four of height." "The atmosphere of the house," she says, "was very literary. All the talk was about literary people and things. To be literary was to have the entrée to Dunsany; I don't think other people counted." It was in those years that Lord Dunsany had discovered and was sponsoring Francis Ledwidge, the young Irish poet who afterward died in the war. Mrs. Hinkson tells in another chapter of meeting the two of them at one of "A. E.'s" picture shows, and she records of the newly fledged poet that "he was so eager, so humble, so reverent to an older writer that I have always thought of him since as something very winsome." Upon this picture show and other paintings by "A. E." there is this comment:

> "A. E.'s" pictures take the color out of other people's. One came in from the muddied Dublin streets to the wonderful skies and sands and mountains and rivers of Western and Northwestern Ireland. If any one else but "A. E." painted those colors people who did not know would say they were impossible. The deep indigo blue of Winter skies in the west of Ireland, the pink of sands under evening skies, might be incredible if you did not know them; Light streams from his pictures so that they kill any picture hung near them. In a room where they are your eyes turn first to them. You are always conscious of them. "A. E." sells his pictures for a song—an old song; he would like the phrase. He is quite capable of selling a picture literally for an old or a new song. He told me he priced his pictures so that they might not be beyond the reach of a poor man, a clerk, or the like, who was minded for an extravagance.

And of "A. E.'s" office she gives this brief picture: "All sorts of interesting people come into that room all day and every day. They are bidden enter by 'A. E.' with a big, benevolent roar. He gives audience all day long; American editors and readers, young literary men and poets, agricultural experts, men of action of one kind or another, politicians, Lords, ladies, priests, and parsons come up those stairs."

Of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, while the former was Viceroy for Ireland, Mrs. Hinkson saw much, and she writes in the warmest admiration of their good works, kind hearts, fine courtesy, and democratic ways. And she makes this sharp little thrust after saying that Lady Aberdeen was devoted to good works: "The Irish Celt usually dislikes and distrusts good works—he has suffered so much from them at the hands of the Anglo-Irish."

It is not possible to give more than an inkling of the many-sided personal interests of the book, the scores of people who are touched off in a few sentences or painted in full length with a whole chapter filled with description and anecdote concerning them. In the same way the narrative takes up, darts away from, dwells upon at length, important happenings that have taken their place in history—the Irish unrest, the threatened Irish war in the Summer of 1914 whose flame was dashed out by the sudden impact of the great war, the Irish labor troubles, the condition of the working people in Dublin, the rebellion of Easter week, 1916. And after the first few chapters the world war and its events and its influence upon Mrs. Hinkson's family and friends are never absent long from the narrative. Her two sons both served, almost from the beginning, in the British Army.

It is all done with that light touch that is the finishing grace of memoir writing. And it is discursive, personal, a bit garrulous and even trivial. But it is endlessly entertaining, and behind it all is that sense of the pageant of life which is always enough to make interesting and readable the story of even the most inconsequent life.

CURRENT HISTORY

THE experience of living in a world that is being remade before one's eyes is not without its discomforts, but it is an experience which none can avoid in this after-the-war era, and it is full of interest and inspiration if one can keep the whole agitated panorama clearly in view and know just what is going on. The September issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE furnishes assistance to that end by telling the story of the world's chief happenings under forty or more titles. The Chinese-Japanese controversy is treated in several articles, including an eyewitness account of how Chinese students and merchants prevented the signing of the Peace Treaty, as told by Professor W. Reginald Wheeler, an American member of the faculty of Hangchow College. The Russian chaos is made understandable in its latest phases by means of four special articles, including one by Ludovic Naudeau, a French correspondent who was imprisoned five months by the Bolsheviki at Moscow, and another by John A. Embry, former American Consul at Omsk. This issue also contains a remarkable report by the Omsk Government, furnishing new and circumstantial proofs of the murder of the Czar and his family. Affairs in the Balkan Peninsula are clarified by brief articles on the various countries of that region, and a remarkable revelation from official records is made by Captain Gordon-Smith, of the Serbian Legation, showing that the Balkan disasters of 1916 were due to blundering in allied Chancelleries. Germany's new Constitution is summarized, and the text of the Rhineland occupation terms, not previously printed in this country, is given. The dramatic events in Hungary, the fall of Bela Kun and the brief rise of Archduke Joseph, are described, and Poland is seen at last as a free nation. American subjects include the Senate debate on treaty ratification, the demobilization of our armies, the railway union demands, the "Plumb Plan," the fight against profiteering, the race riots, and a detailed analysis of a notable report of the Canadian Commission on Industrial Relations, analyzing the causes and cure of labor unrest.

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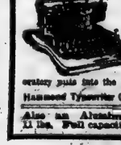

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

And the sunset fading behind us like the Sabbath,
At twilight—just before the evening service—
Every Saturday afternoon, in Summertime.

The New York poems are not so beautiful as those of Russia, partly because it is less easy to write beautiful poems of a great city than of the country, partly because they are necessarily less full of that "remembered emotion" which is the essence of poetry. But what they lack in charm they make up in drama. "On the Bridge," "A Brooklyn By-Street," "In the Circulating Library: Seward Park," are poems in which locality is so keenly realized as to become itself an actor with the human actors who color it and are colored by it.

"Ma" and "Lamentations" are poignant flashes of insight into the universal tragedy of the gulf between age and youth, the old and the new. When the author goes outside what he can see with his eyes and feel interpreted in his blood, however, he is less successful—in fact, not successful at all. He is a poet of instinct, and, so far, his instinct has guided him well. His great merit, as Louis Untermeyer has pointed out in a preface that is by no means the least interesting part of the book, is that he mounts no pulpit, he obtrudes no high moral purposes into his verse. He is intolerant of what he does not like, but he does not make intolerance as a virtue. He follows no fashion of admiration for the Greek, saying quite simply that he is a Jew, and that therefore

I prefer Christ to Plato any time;
Mary Magdalene rather than Helen—
Even Salome.

Mr. Brody's enthusiasms, it is easy to see, are for Bialoszewsky, Chaikov, and Gorky. As long as he sticks to his colleby's lost of Russian models and his own inward sense of reality, he will be a poet; when he wanders from them—if he ever does—it will be the old story of the Golden Fleece tailor, "It fell on trade. We hope that does may never pass.

IN A GERMAN PRISON

THE PRISONERS OF MAINZ. By Alec Waugh. New York: George H. Doran Company.

ALEC WAUGH is a twenty-year-old British Lieutenant who was captured by the Germans during the war and kept in prison by them at Mainz for eight long months. The book is a record of how the tedious hours in prison were whiled away; it tells, with a delightful, youthful humor of the private theatricals, the hilarious and disastrous cooking experiences, the mock-heroic attempts to escape, the canny schemes of the more studious and literary among the prisoners to secure the "Alcove" for themselves. Not that prison life was a joy; food was very scarce, hunger was chronic. Here is an amusing passage which tells how the rest of Zola's "La Débâcle" was spelled for the writer by his hunger:

And during those days, if one enthusiastically objectified one's sentiments, there would be always found the traditional germ working its way into the most unlikely places. Even its books there was no escape from it; it deliberately perverted the author's meaning. And one occasion comes back to memory when I was reading "La Débâcle" and had reached the scene where Louis Napoleon is sitting alone in his room, and his servants lay before him dish after dish which he leaves untouched. And because of the perpetual hungriness the whole effect of the moment was spoiled. I could not get into the mood necessary to appreciate the effect Zola aimed at. All I could think was, "Here is this appalling ass Louis Napoleon surrounded with meats and fish, entrees and omelettes, and the fool does not eat them. If only they had given me a chance."

The author says this much for the Germans, however, that, although they underfed the prisoners, it was also true that they themselves were underfed. Of all the numerous records that have come to us from allied prisoners this is the only one which has no barbarous cruelties to record.

Of course one can only write about what one knows. Baden-Hessen is one of the more moderate provinces; and the treatment of officers is infinitely better than that of the men. But speaking from my own experience, I can say with perfect sincerity that from the moment when I was captured to the moment of release I was not subjected to a single insult or a single act of brutality. I was treated with as much courtesy as I should have expected from a battalion orderly room and the discomforts and inconveniences of the journey were due in the main to faulty organization. It sounds sad when one hears that a batch of prisoners were sent on a four days' journey with rations for one day, but the corollary, that the accompanying German sentries were provided with exactly the same amount of food casts a very different aspect on the case.

One of the most amusing chapters in the book is called "How We Did Not Escape," and tells of the efforts to escape which the men made not so much because they really believed they would succeed, but because it seemed the proper thing to do, once you found yourself in prison, to make the attempt. No one had ever escaped from the camp and no one ever did, but there were a good many attempts while young Waugh was at Mainz, the most nearly successful being foiled by the presence at the spot from which the dash for freedom was to be made of a pair of lovers who refused to move away and gave the alarm.

FOR YOUNG READERS

ONE of the very nicest among the children's books that have appeared for some time is "Betsy Lane, Patriot," by George Merrick Mullett. (The Century Company.) It is not a high flown kind of patriotism, but a kind that is as real and human as the heroine, little Betsy Lane herself. Betsy is a small girl, just going on 10, the daughter of a Washington official, and the story is about the closing war days and what Betsy did for her country. There were many things, for Betsy was an energetic little person, with a mop of bright curling red hair, which her favorite doll child, Josephine-Annabelle, inherited from her little mamma. It is exactly the same hair with reason, for Betsy's Aunt Josephine had a wig made for the doll from Betsy's own that had been cut. Josephine-Annabelle is an important person in the story. Following the example of her own mother—"Muddy dear"—who has sent Betsy's older brother and sister over to the war, Betsy decides that it is her duty to part with her loved Jo-An. It makes an interesting history how Jo-An is sold on chances through a big shop and brings in big returns for the Junior Red Cross; how she is given back to her little mother again, but how her work goes on in a play which is written around Betsy and Jo-An and brings in much more money, Jo-An and Betsy taking some part in it themselves. In her deep sorrow for herself for the loss of her loved child Betsy wrote a poem, and here it is:

Jo-An of Ark went bravely forth
When she heard her country call;
And her mother wept, for she knew full well
That she'd never come back at all.

Betsy thought weepingly at that time that her grief for Jo-An would not permit her to live long, but, as we have seen, Jo-An came back, and Betsy did many other things, and the story about them and what Jack, who is a teasing brother, and "Muddy dear" have to say is all very amusing. The story winds up in quite a wonderful way, for who would believe that Jo-An would be decorated by a real soldier with a cross made from a real German cannon!

"Huldy's Whistle," by Anne Archbold Miller, (Reilly & Lee Company,) is a small boy, a red-headed, unattractive small boy. He doesn't seem to have much joy in life until "Huldy," who is the "Williste" hired girl" and a combination of pretty young woman, saint, and philosopher, whose object in life is the "puttin' glory into good," a peculiar expression of her own, succeeds in her regenerating process which makes over the community in which she lives. Whistle, who whistles to keep down bad temper spells, is a nice little chap who seems to have an unnaturally hard time until the regenerating process is completed. Then a very unpleasant Aunt Eloise becomes a likable, human person. Incidentally, she gives Whistle a beautiful bicycle; an Uncle George, whom Whistle resembles, comes home; father and mother see that Whistle is a pretty good sort of a boy after all. The strange part of the story is that they ever should have thought otherwise. Huldy is married, and everybody lives happily ever after.

A splendidly practical book is "Summer in the Girls' Camp," by Anna Worthington Coale, (the Century Company,) a compact, meaty volume, with very many illustrations from photographs. The book gives information about everything any one might wish to know about a girls' camp or how to organize and conduct one. It is interesting as well, and in these days when girls spend so much of their time in the open it is worth-while reading for any of them. Another readable book by the same publishers is "Elephant Stories," retold from St. Nicholas. Elephants are among the most intelligent of animals, and everything about them is interesting. One of the stories is by Allen Loring, who was a member of the Roosevelt African Expedition, and tells of one experience of Colonel Roosevelt in destroying a rogue elephant which had wrought much havoc among the natives, and also the exciting story of a man who had had to do a call in being mauled by an elephant that he had lost his nerve with them all.

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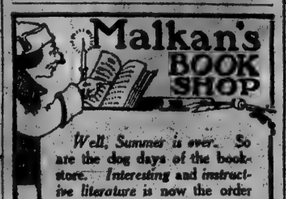

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

ROUSSEAU AND ROMANTICISM. By Irving Babbitt. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co.

THOSE ideas which Professor Babbitt has made familiar in his earlier books and which he expounds to students in his course of Comparative Literature at Harvard find their completest expression in this volume. In "Rousseau and Romanticism" he subjects to searching analysis that view of life which has come to be known as "romanticism," and from which, he avers, we still suffer. The vagaries of all the Greenwich Villagers who have ever worn red waistcoats, dyed their hair and sought in similar ways to express their longing for the infinite come in for Professor Babbitt's ridicule. With Rousseau most prominently began the final perversion of a corrupted classicism or humanism; restlessness, vain longings, impotent nostalgias supplanted the tranquillity of the classicists. One wonders why the ancient equilibrium was upset and whether the indictment of modernism does not ignore the corruptions of the ancient world. The heavy barrage fire of attack against the moderns, from Rousseau to Bergson and John Dewey, is unremitting, breathless. The book has a vertiginous quality.

Not that Professor Babbitt's analysis of Romanticism is lacking in shrewdness. It is stimulating, witty, supported by a vast erudition. Romantic pretensions fall before the author's criticism; romantic "genius" was a sophomoric revolt against the pseudo-classicism of an age that had not understood the true use of the imagination, the romantic rebels understood it even less. The romantic "return to nature" is "simply the projection into a mythical past of a need that the man of the eighteenth century feels in the present—the need to let himself go." The romanticist lived in an impossible Arcadia; Rousseau yearned for the primitive man because he felt the primitive man to be free of the despised conventions. But the truth is that the primitive man is, more than the civilized man, a prey to convention. Romantic irony is simply romantic sentimentalism disillusioned. Romantic imagination is deranged reverie. The distinction between the romantic reverie and true meditation is among the many fine things of the sort with which the book is full. Romantic morality diverges either into egoistic altruism or ruthless megalomania. Romantic love is self-consciousness and the itch to be adored. Romantic melancholy is spiritual inertia. Romantic nostalgia is not homesickness but the desire to get away from home.

Romanticism is, in short, a pernicious humbug, a pose that might be merely laughable were it not taken seriously by so many people. The reason it is taken seriously by so many people, the author tells you, is because it is easy by doing so to give your platitudes an air of revelation, to identify your profligacies with religion—in short, to give your conscience a rest. Not only your conscience but your energies. Walt Whitman is a "cosmic loafer," Bergsonism is "transcendental idling." As a result of Romanticistic teachings we are floating aimlessly and haplessly on the surface of a murky fluxion. Philosophy becomes sterile with pragmatism. Science has become swollen with arrogance until it has almost destroyed the world. Professor Babbitt forgets that it is not the scientist who has caused the war but the Prussian landhuggered and robber. The "lust for knowledge" at which he so frequently shudders has given us the finest things in our civilization.

In his attitude toward science is found perhaps the best touchstone for Professor Babbitt's wholesale condemnation. His plea throughout is for a "humanistic" control, the control of impulse by means of a humanistic check:

What leads the man of today to work with such energy according to the natural law and to be idle according to the human law is his intoxication with material success. A consideration that should therefore touch him is that in the long run not merely spiritual success or happiness but material prosperity depend on an entirely different working. Let me revert here for a moment to my previous analysis: To work according to the human law is simply to rein in one's impulses. Now the strongest of all the impulses is the will to power. The man who does not rein in his will to power and is at the same time very active according to the natural law is in a fair way to become an efficient megalomaniac.

But a little later, several pages further along in the same chapter, the author says:

It is not enough to put the brakes on the natural man—and that is what work according to the human law means—we must do it intelligently. Right knowing here as elsewhere must precede right doing.

The best passage might come from Lord Morley, the implied criterion is as scientific. Old inhibitions are no longer fashionable because they are no longer scientific. Everywhere Professor Babbitt speaks of the "insight" that gives the true classicist his grip on reality in a changing world, the centre of calm in flux. How this "insight" is to be anchored is hard to grasp unless it be through science. Professor Babbitt's view of science has ignored the "humanistic" sciences, the work of the psychologist and the sociologist, whose insight may be as humanistic as the artist's.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

MUTUAL INTERESTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL. By George Wilder Cartwright, author of the Cartwright Anti-trust Law of California. Los Angeles: The Neuner Company.

MR. CARTWRIGHT is a trustbuster who has changed his mind. He now thinks that nothing would more hasten the solution of the eternal conflict between labor and capital than the reform of the reformers whose policy is based on antagonism between the two factors of production who should be partners, but who mutually regard each other as exploiters and profiteers. Mr. Cartwright was reformed by his experience in the working of his reforms, and his book is more an exposition of facts than a discussion of principles in the manner of the economists. Just why he was so tardy in learning his lesson is not among his confessions, nor does it make any difference. He preferred to learn by experience, with destructive results to those whom he wished to serve. His reform is creditable, but it would have been more creditable if he had been saved from his excess of zeal by learning from the experience of his predecessors, who, like him, had learned surgery from vivisection rather than by the adoption of results of previous vivisections without number. It was only after he had become a self-taught economist that he became aware of historical facts which he now recalls, and discusses in a manner convincing to the common intellect, if only it is open-minded. He writes as a witness and actor rather than as a scholar, and for that reason his style is easy and more attractive to "economic literature" than writers of more distinction. Specification may be made of his chapter on the closed shop, at a moment when there are many strikes for that boon to unionism in the opinion of the labor leaders who draw pay from the unions for antagonizing unionists with the source of their wages and seeking selfish advantages for unionists by inhumanely monopolizing jobs. That is sinful, contrary to the inalienable right of all men to equality of working opportunity, and the interest of the community in the production of most goods by most workers. It epitomizes doctrines of hate and covetousness, instead of the square deal. The book will do good in proportion that it is read.

SUBMARINES

SUBMARINE AND ANTI-SUBMARINE. By Sir Henry Meriwit. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SIR HENRY NEWBOLT'S book on submarine warfare is of commanding interest for two reasons: First, because of the author's exceptional opportunity for disclosing facts "now to the public" owing to his familiarity with official sources of information; second, because of the fine vigor and clarity of his style. He tells you, for instance, that of the "six principal methods of defense used by our navy at the end of the fourth year of war, three are old and three new:"

It is a striking proof of the scientific ability of the navies that the three old methods have been carefully reconsidered, and that, instead of abandoning them because, in their original use, they were apparently obsolete, our efforts have turned them to even better account than the new inventions.

Of these six devices for the protection of warships against torpedoes—whether fired by torpedo-boats or submarines—the oldest is the net. The older battleships were fitted with "a complete set of steel nets on both sides, and with long booms for hanging them out." Long before 1914, however, every one realized that these nets were as much out of date as sails.

They were so heavy and hung so low in the water that no ship could manoeuvre in them, and even for a fleet at anchor they had ceased to be a trustworthy defense, for the Whitehead torpedo was now fitted with cutters which could shear a way through the steel meshes.

But because this type of net was obsolete the British saw no reason for discarding the net altogether as impracticable. They conceived a net on light and large enough that it would diminish by no more than one knot the speed of the ship carrying it and

(Continued on Following Page)

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

would yet catch and deflect a torpedo passing through it.

The second familiar means of defense was the gun, made useless because "no living gunner had ever fired at the periscope of a submarine, a mark only two feet at most out of the water, and only four inches in diameter." To hit such a mark at the range at which a modern submarine might fire a torpedo was simply impossible.

Nevertheless, the use of the gun was not discarded; and two important discoveries were made in consequence. The first of these was that gunfire may be distant, wild, or even unaimed, and yet have an excellent effect.

The other discovery, says Sir Henry, is much more recent one:

> As soon as it was once recognized that a torpedo is just as innocuous when deflected as when stopped or evaded the idea was sure to strike the handiest gunners in the world that they might use their weapons to disturb the aim and accuracy of the fish's onset. Even thirty knots is nothing to the velocity of a modern shell, and, without hoping for a direct hit on an object from six to twenty-two feet under water, it must be possible to give a ship, by a serpent's near sufficient to cause a torpedo to turn a mile or a glancing shot. The fact was actually portrayed by the gunners of the Juvettia, who, with splendid coolness, shot at torpedoes in as sportsman used to shoot at advancing tigers.

The third method, the ram, was used by the British Navy the most effectively of all. Sir Henry tells you how the sinking of the first submarine in the war by the British Navy was accomplished by this method, on Aug. 9, 1914. Of the three new methods, the first at this time of "decoy-painting," (camouflage;) second, the "phantom-ship, or dummy";

In May, 1915, during the Gallipoli campaign, the Germans spent a certain amount of time and trouble in torpedoing a ship which they supposed to be H. M. S. Agamemnon, and in their illustrated propaganda they gave a picture of their view of it U-boat within.

As a matter of fact the supposed Agamemnon was a dummy. The newest method is still a secret, and Sir Henry does not disclose it, but he does tell that it enabled the Marlborough, torpedoed at Jutland, to return to the line of battle within nine minutes, fight for three hours, and eventually come home under her own steam, defeating a submarine attack on the way.

Of this sort of revelation the book is full. There is also a historical sketch of submarine development, and chapters on fleets, and on basic doctrines and extend receive stirring treatment. Altogether, a book not to be missed by those who wish to understand why the all-powerful U-boat proved helpless before the navy of Great Britain.

HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. By E. Washburn Hopkins, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Yale University. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE new history of religions by Professor Hopkins is one of a series of nine volumes, by as many authors, to be issued under the general editorship of Professor S. Hershey Spaeth, dealing with these aspects of religion that, in the editor's opinion, should be more adequately presented to advanced students in colleges and universities than they are at present. The series is a response to a need, he says, made manifest in the widespread movement in behalf of systematic religious education, in which biology, genetic psychology, and experimental pedagogy are rendering valuable aid in the organization and application of curricula. The present volume is the second of the series, which will include works on the psychology of religion, the philosophy of religion, history and literature of the Old Testament and of the New Testament, history of the religion of Israel, the life and teachings of Jesus, the English Bible, the history of the Christian religion. All of these topics are in the hands of specialists, all professors in leading universities or theological schools.

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(Continued on Following Page)

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

for him to understand what the main problems of the science of religion are, while at the same time he is not led too far away from the historical attitude which it is the main purpose of the book to maintain. No one of these fundamental topics seems to be entirely missing at least. Animism, totemism, taboo, shamanism, mysticism, phallicism, the doctrine of mana, and the like—subjects which in recent scientific study of religion have excited so much interest—are all touched upon. Of historical and anthropological data a vast amount is compressed into this comparatively small book. Indeed, there is almost an embarrassment of riches, although an excellent index of twenty-eight close pages makes the material as usable as it can well be. The treatment is in a general way genetic. The primitive religions, such as the African, Polynesian, North American, and the religions of the Ainus and Shamans, are presented first, followed by the religions of Celts, Slavic peoples, and Teutons. Next come the Eastern religions, ancient and modern, occupying nearly half the book, finally the religion of Israel, the religion of Mohammed, the Greek religion, the Roman, the religion of Christ and Christianity.

As the book stands it is an exceedingly compact manual that scholars in half a dozen fields will be glad to turn to, as well as the student of religion and the literary reader. Its value as a stone in the rising arch of the higher religious education will depend to a considerable extent upon how it is articulated with the other volumes of the series and upon the breadth given to the psychology and philosophy of religion, for which this anthropological and historical study is a good background.

One might make the suggestion that in a series of books dealing with the whole of religion, as it is pertinent to the education of the student in college and university, and limited to nine volumes, relatively too much attention has been given to phases of religion that have already been well-treated, and too little to the newer scientific aspects of the study of religion as a whole. Much of course depends upon one's interest and point of view in estimating the place in education of such culture material, but the philologist and the historian will seem to some readers to be over-represented in this library of religious literature. To keep the balance true one would expect an unusual book from Professor Weigle, who has undertaken the task of writing the volume dealing with the psychology of religion. A book treating comprehensively the subject of religious education itself might well have a place in the series.

A FAMILY ALBUM

A FAMILY ALBUM. By Alter Brody. B. W. Huebsch.

NO more interesting or significant book of poems has come from the press in a long time than "A Family Album." It is interesting both as poetry and as a human document; it is significant because it indicates that the Jew is at last turning to English as a medium for that intimate, realistic self-expression which has long flowed so copiously in Yiddish poetry and drama.

"A Family Album" is exactly what its name implies. Narrowly, as in the title poem, which describes with spontaneous artistry a group of relatives; broadly, in the sense that the author has caught and transferred to his pages the deep solidarity and kinship of the great racial group we know as Russian Jews. Mr. Brody has done this with a realism constantly sympathetic, and a lack of sentimentality that by no means excludes romance. He does not prettify his people. He does not drop into the common pitfall of enhaloing a race because it has suffered; suffering doubtless brings out noble qualities, but it brings out ignoble ones as well, and especially, it is likely to develop neuroses which bear the countenance of ignobleness, a fact which Mr. Brody takes into account.

But whatever of the unstable or the neurotic may be reflected in "A Family Album," it does not enter into the poems reminiscent of Russia. These are, considered purely as poetry, by far the best in the volume; "sweet-sounding, time-accented" as the author's native Karlishkiya-Beróza, "smelling of wide-extending marshes of hay. * * * Smelling of all the pleasant recollections of my childhood." Not infrequently they hold passages of great beauty, as the description of the family walk on a Sabbath afternoon:

> Up the lane and across the Gentile quarter and around the Bishop's orchard;
> Through the Polish Road past the Tombs of the Rebels to the haunted red chapel at the crossroads—
> And back again by cross cuts through the cornfields,
> With the level yellow plain mellowing mystically around us in the soft sunshine,

(Continued on Following Page)

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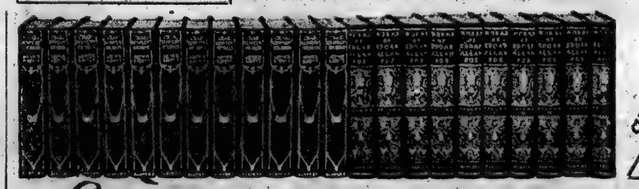

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919.

VEXATIOUS IS VICTOR IN LAWRENCE REALIZATION AFTER OVER THERE IS DISQUALIFIED

VEXATIOUS TAKES LAWRENCE STAKES

Over There Is First Under Wire, but Foul Causes His Disqualification.

CLEOPATRA RUNS FINE RACE

Coe's Filly Defeats Upset in Champagne Handicap — 20,000 Attend Belmont Park Events.

Before a crowd of more than 20,000 persons, who were more or less packed into the spacious stands at Belmont Park yesterday, W. R. Coe's Over There got under the wire first in the running of the historic Lawrence Realization stakes, but he did not win the purse. A few minutes after he had rushed past the stands, he was disqualified for a foul committed at the five-eighths pole, and the winner's share went to Harry Payne Whitney's Vexatious, while P. A. Clark's Dunboyne and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Tunderstorm were placed second and third respectively.

The foul and the subsequent disqualification marred what had otherwise been a very good contest, but the decision of the judges met with the approval of the majority of those who witnessed the race. Vexatious had been a well played favorite and, after the judges had consulted and had called upon three of the riders in the race and finally ordered the change in the placing of the horses, there was an outburst of cheering.

Vexatious won a popular, though scarcely deserved victory. However, the foul was so deliberate that it could not escape the judges and their action was well founded. Fairbrother on Over There was running on the outside and almost abreast of Dunboyne, which had the rail, and Thunderstorm, which was next to him. Fairbrother evidently thought he saw a chance to get to the rail and take the lead and he cut across the track. As he did so Over There bumped into Thunderstorm and the latter in turn was slammed against Dunboyne, but with less force.

Thrown Off His Stride.

Thunderstorm was knocked right off his stride, and Ambrose had to pull up with him and come back, and there is no doubt that the incident spoiled whatever chance the Wilson colt might have had to win the race. Dunboyne also was knocked off his stride. Over There created an advantage which permitted him to go into the lead and take the rail, and once there he held on gamely, and through the stretch had little difficulty in maintaining his lead. Vexatious, which profited by this foul, was running some little distance back of the others at the time the bumping took place, and was not affected in the least. She did take advantage of it, however, by going into second place a short distance from that point, in which position she finished. Dunboyne seemed never to get into his stride sufficiently to recover the lost ground, and was defeated quite handily for second, though having a length and a half advantage for third.

It was an enthusiastic crowd that turned out, attracted by the card, which promised some fine sport, and by the ideal day for racing. It was far from a record crowd, but it was evident that the Lawrence Realization this year was not a race of the same importance as in many years past. Whereas it has usually decided the championship in the three-year-old division, and has been won by some of the greatest stars of the turf, it promised yesterday only to be a good contest among several horses which had done nothing in particular this season and none of which could make any claim to the championship. In this respect it was a disappointment, but it was impossible to make championship claims with Purchase and Sir Barton absent, the one not eligible and the other not ready for the mile-and-five-furlong test.

Dunboyne Not Quite Ready.

There was much interest in the return of P. A. Clark's Dunboyne to the races after a layoff since the running of the Preakness at Pimlico, in which race he was badly kicked. Dunboyne seemed to be the class of the race, but there was much uncertainty as to his fitness for such a long race, and he proved in the running that he was not quite ready. However, Mr. Clark had high hopes for him and engaged Johnny Loftus to ride the colt.

Vexatious, which had run but two races before her start yesterday, was made favorite at 6 to 5. On her last start at Saratoga Vexatious had taken the measure of J. K. L. Ross's Milkmaid, and had showed remarkable ability. Over There was not highly regarded for the long journey and ruled at 3 to 1, though there were only five starters, and two of them from the Clark stable, Polka Dot being coupled with Dunboyne. Over There had been defeated earlier in the week by S. C. Hildreth's Thunderclap, and on that basis of calculation Thunderclap could have walked in yesterday. As it turned out, Over There was much the best in the race and might have won without the aid which came to him through the foul. It was unfortunate for him that he was not given a more intelligent ride.

The start for the Realization was very bad. Dunboyne, which had a position near the inside rail, was off in the lead, and, though under a strong pull by Loftus, went into the lead and held that position all through the back stretch and up to the time that the foul was committed. Thunderstorm was in close attendance all the time, with Over There running third and on the outside, while Vexatious, showing little real early speed, was content to trail at some distance. Polka Dot had been lost from the bunch at the first turn below the stands and never was a contender. Loftus seemed anxious for some one to come along and set the pace, but Ambrose, on Thunderstorm, was content with a very good position, while Over There was running up but not in a position to take the lead much before the turn into the stretch.

Over There's Lead Six Lengths.

Evidently Fairbrother did not wish to delay his move to that turn when he cut in front of the others in his efforts to gain the rail. Dunboyne was still running under a pull and seemed to have plenty left. But after the bumping he and Thunderstorm were unable to recover.

Over There turned into the stretch in front and set in for a drive to the wire. Vexatious, which had been waiting all this time, now came through and easily overtook Thunderstorm and Dunboyne, but Knapp had waited too long for his run at Over There and the latter finished with an advantage of six lengths.

The judges at once called for Ambrose and Loftus and also for Fairbrother. After the jockeys had told their stories the original numbers were taken down and the victory awarded to Vexatious, with the purse, which amounted to only $11,040, or considerably less than half of the estimated value.

The blow of the disqualification was softened for W. R. Coe by the impressive victory of his fleet filly, Cleopatra, in the Champagne Handicap, in which she soundly defeated H. P. Whitney's Upset, conqueror of Man o' War in the fluke race at Saratoga. This was run at seven furlongs on the straight course, and it was the first time this season that the youngsters had been asked to go that distance. The seven furlongs proved to be just to the liking of Cleopatra, which had finished second with a rush a number of times, and against such colts as Man o' War and Dominique. Her trainer, W. H. Karrick, had excused some of her failures to win on the ground that she was a slow starter and needed a greater distance to develop her speed.

She proved that this theory was right, for she was among the last to get away from the wire, while Upset, which had been made an equal favorite with the Coe filly, dashed away to the lead at once. He came straight down the course, closely pursued by his stablemate, Dr. Clark, and Captain Alcock. Cleopatra was running fourth when the field had got under way.

Easy Victory for Cleopatra.

Upset set a fast pace and held his lead until the last eighth pole, when Cleopatra, having found her speed, came along with a rush and caught the Whitney colt in the last furlong. She raced nicely, holding to the middle of the track, and, once up with Upset, drew away from him to win by a length and a half. It was an easy victory. Upset had no trouble taking second from his running mate, but Dr. Clark was only a neck in front of David Harum, which also ran under the Coe colors.

The Freeport Steeplechase Handicap brought out only three starters and was won by Wood Stockton's aged Rhomb. Skibbereen was second and Reddest third. The finish was one of the closest seen this year in a jumping race. Rhomb won by only a head, while Skibbereen had but half a length advantage over Reddest.

However, there was something about the running of the race which did not please the judges and Jockeys Rowan and Byers were called into the stand. Afterward they were suspended for the rest of the meeting and their cases referred to the Jockey Club and the United Hunts Association. Rhomb led nearly all the way, but at the last turn Skibbereen bore over to the outside and made Reddest take the outside of the track and cover considerable more distance than was necessary. Reddest could not get into the running without cutting over into the horse beside him, and the alternative was to take up and come in behind, which meant a loss of more ground. Finally Skibbereen came around the last turn clear and took the inside at the last jump. Rhomb was leading by a small margin and outgamed Skibbereen in the drive through the stretch.

Neddam Captures First Race.

W. Booth's Neddam captured the first race, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds, being an easy winner over James MacManus's Padriac and G. W. Widener's Royal Duck. Neddam got away to a flying start and was never headed. He was six lengths in front of Padriac at the wire, and the latter had an advantage of a length over Royal Duck.

The fifth race, at a mile, was captured by C. P. Winfrey's Mary Belle, which was nicely rated through the back stretch and came strong around the turn into the stretch. However, Mary Belle went wide at this turn and permitted Pictor and Graphic to gain on her and the three came down the stretch neck and neck. Near the finish Mary Belle drew away to win by half a length, while Pictor took the place from Graphic by the same distance.

The last race, for three-year-old maidens, was captured by A. K. Macomber's War Bond, with James Butler's Siesta second and the Casco Stable's Sammy Kelly third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Neddam	112	Kelsay	4-5	1-3 1*
Padriac	105	Ambrose	5-1	8-5 2*
Royal Duck	107	Nolan	12-1	4-1 3*
Armistice	103½	Myers	15-1	6-1 4
Ira Wilson	108	Waracher	20-1	8-1 5
Gloria France	109	Butwell	8-2	8-5 6
Bread Line	100	Erickson	100-1	30-1 7
Glen Light	105	Callahan	50-1	15-1 8

Time—1:05 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Neddam, b. c., by Ormondale-Miss Kearney; owned and trained by W. Booth.

SECOND RACE.

The Freeport Steeplechase Handicap, with $900 added, for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Rhomb, a	134	Borgan	9-10	1-6 1½
Skibbereen, 5	137	Byers	8-5	2-5 2½
Reddest, a	139	Rowan	4-1	4-5 3

Time—4:27 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Rhomb, ch. g., by Fatherless-Diamonting; owned by Woods Stockton and trained by L. Garth.

THIRD RACE.

The Champaigne, for two-year-olds, with $2,500 added. Seven furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Cleopatra	107	McAtee	11-10	1-4 1½
†Upset	125	Knapp	11-10	1-4 2*
†Dr. Clark	104	Ambrose	11-10	1-4 2nk
*David Harum	110	Fairbr'r	11-10	1-4 4
Captain Alcock	110	Kelsay	7-1	2-1 5
Dunsandel	108	Ensor	50-1	10-1 6

*Coe entry. †Whitney entry.

Time—1:24 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Cleopatra, ch. f., by Corcyra-Gallice; owned by W. R. Coe and trained by W. H. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.

The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; $5,000 added; value to winner, $11,040. One mile and five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Over There	115	Fairbr'r	3-1	4-5 1*
Vexatious	123	Knapp	6-5	1-3 2*
Dunboyne	126	Loftus	3-1	4-5 3nk
Thunderstorm	116	Ambrose	3-1	6-5 4
Polka Dot	112	Kummer	3-1	4-5 5

*Disqualified for foul.

Time—2:57 3-5.

Start poor; won easily; place same. Vexatious, b. f., by Peter Pan-Contrary; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $900. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Mary Belle, 5	107	Rowan	16-5	6-5 1½
Pictor, 3	106	Ensor	7-2	6-5 2¼
Graphic, 5	111	Rice	8-1	3-1 3½
Dr. Ras, 3	96	Swart	6-1	2-1 4
Frank Waters, 4	122	Butwell	8-1	3-1 5
Hickorymatt, 5	106	Fator	40-1	15-1 6
Clara Martin, 4	110	Warecher	2-1	4-5 7

Time—1:41.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Mary Belle, blk. m., by Ballot-Wing Ting; owned and trained by C. P. Winfrey.

SIXTH RACE.

For maidens, three years old and upward; purse $800. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Bond, 3	115	Ensor	12-1	5-1 1½
Siesta, 3	110	Ambrose	20-1	6-1 2*
Sammy Kelly, 3	115	Nolan	3-1	6-5 3*
Stepson, 3	115	Myers	20-1	8-1 4
War Nots, 3	115	Frach	20-1	8-1 5
Ammunndale, 3	115	Rowan	8-1	2-1 6
Cock o' the Main, 3	115	Callahan	9-5	4-5 7
Nenette Flack, 3	112	Rowan	50-1	20-1 8
Grandee, 3	115	Rice	50-1	20-1 9
Lucy Lee Wallis	106	Wallis	100-1	30-1 10
Normandie, 3	115	Kummer	20-1	8-1 11
Herolume, 3	115	Buxton	7-1	5-2 12

Time—1:12 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. War Bond, ch. c., by Sundar-Dreamy; owned by A. K. Macomber and trained by W. B. Jennings.

ENTRIES FOR MONDAY.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; seven furlongs; main course. Oez, 105 pounds; *Dottie Vandiver, 104; Thos. F. McMahon, 100; Lady Dorothy, 102; Daddy's Choice, 113; Nightstick, 117; Miss Kruter, 103; Babette, 102; Whimsey, 105; *Moonconstant, 105; Yeah Go On, 117; Alabadane, 113; Marmite, 97.

SECOND RACE—The Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Stonewood, 148 pounds; Declare, 135; Barkite, 146; Elysian, 149; Hibier, 140.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Happy Valley, 116 pounds; Doleful, 108; *John I. Day, 111; Snapdragon, 92, 118; Frederick the Great, 114; Sasin, 106.

FOURTH RACE—The Amityville Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Valor, 123 pounds; Elmendorf, 100; Panaman, 98; Audacious, 104; Jack Stuart, 96; Lord Brighton, 112; Hollister, 119; Chaseur, 90; Blue Laddie, 104; *War Rocket, 100; Camoufleur, 100.

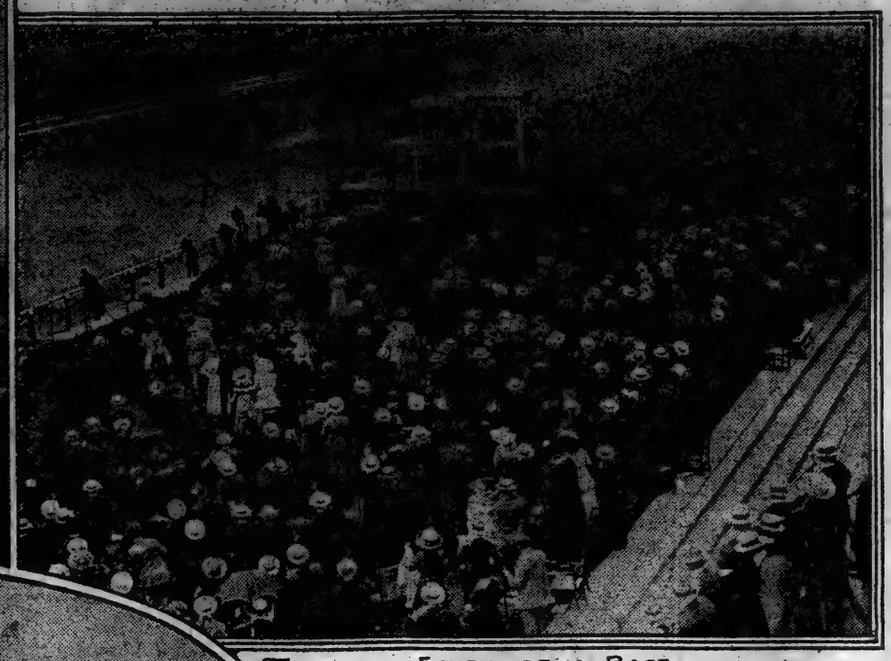
FIFTH RACE—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *Dottie Vandiver, 103 pounds; Lady Dorothy, 113; *Mary Belle, 98; Miss Bryn, 105; Unwise Child, 99; Miss Kruter, 103.

SIXTH RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs; straight. Damask, 113 pounds; Gang, Chick, 113; Georgie, 115; Clarabella, 112; Burley, 115; Armonus, 115; Service Star, 115; Sea Mist, 115; Devildog, 115; Sagamore, 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Views at the Belmont Park Race Track, Where the Historic Lawrence Realization Was Run Yesterday.

CLUB HOUSE.



FINISH OF A RACE

GRAND STAND.

WEIGHING IN

PHOTOS BY CHAS. COOK.

ROBINS TAKE FINAL CLASH WITH GIANTS

Interborough Series of 1919 Closes with Victory for Kings by Score of 6 to 5.

GAME A DING-DONG AFFAIR

Mamaux Bats in Winning Run After McGraw's Men Have Driven Sherry Smith from the Box.

Brooklyn nosed out the Giants by the margin of a run up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the last time the neighbors will clash this season. The Robins took the valedictory by a score of 6 to 5. In the stretch of the season's wrangles the Giants have won twelve games and the Dodgers eight. A crowd of 20,000 sat in.

The Giants banished the left-handed pitching hoodoo which has hovered over the team for some weeks and they pounded Sherry Smith's southpaw benders hard in the sixth, when they got four hits and three runs, and took the lead.

Al Mamaux then came into the mixup and Al won the game. With Konetchy on second by virtue of a double in the eighth and with the score gummed at 5 to 5, Mamaux carved a redhot single through second base and sent Konetchy home with the winning run. But what's the use of the Giants conquering their fear of left-handed pitching when they turned right around and are beaten by a right-hander like Mamaux?

Although the game was a see-saw affair and the Giants looked like winners on several occasions during the afternoon, many folks had a feeling that the Giants were in for a trimming when Frank Frisch was presented with a traveling bag before the game began. Any time a home player receives a present from admiring friends his team usually gets beaten and the recipient of the present usually spends the afternoon striking out. Frisch didn't strike out, but the Giants got beaten just the same.

Cassys Make Gift to Frisch.

Frisch's traveling bag was the gift of his Knights of Columbus friends. It is a nice bag and Frank told the presentation committee when it mobilized in front of the plate that he was much obliged and that he would cherish the gift forever and ever and went on to remark that it wasn't the intrinsic value of a gift which counted, but it was the spirit with which it was given. And he also said—well, you know all those things which are spilled when a gift is being transferred from the party of the first part to the party of the second part.

The gift was a fine-looking traveling bag. But if Frisch is wise he will be careful of it, because there are any number of bags just like the one Frank received yesterday, which look quite different just as soon as a bad baggage smasher gets hold of them. An expert baggage-wrecker can take a brand-new bag like Frisch's and in five minutes reduce it to the general appearance of an old russet shoe.

The first inning was all festooned with fancy fielding. With two gone in the Brooklyn half, Myers copped a smash over near the right field foul line, and Frank Frisch went over and made a dazzling grab. In the New York portion of the session, there were two down when Fletcher pumped a long drive between left and centre which bore all the ear-marks of a three-bagger. Zach Wheat, who hasn't been in the limelight much this series, galloped desperately after the rampant pellet, although it looked like a hopeless task. Wheat nabbed the ball with one hand just as it was making its final retreat. Zach got the glad hand when he came back to the bench.

The Robins chalked a run on the bulletin board in the second. After Frisch had tossed Zach Wheat out at first, Konetchy, the slugging Greek, pasted a triple to the fence between right and centre. Pete Kilduff pinged a single to left and coaxed Koney home. There was no more damage then as Hickman lofted to Kauff and Krueger fanned.

Kauff Registers a Homer.

Benny Kauff, who has been suffering for several weeks from an attack of left-handed pitching phobia, shook off the hoodoo in the Giants' half of the second inning when he landed on Sherry Smith like a two-ton safe and walloped a home run into the right field grand stand. This is the second home run the Giants have unveiled since the middle of July. Up to yesterday southpaw tosses had Benny handcuffed, but he broke the shackles and displayed his freedom of motion in this tremendous slash which tied the score. Benny's raucous rap was duly celebrated by the crowd with spontaneous outbreaks of noise.

Nehf was the recipient of some rough treatment in the third. With two laid away safely in the mothballs, Jimmy Johnston bounced a hit off Zimmerman's outstretched hand. Myers cudgeled a life-sized three bagger high over Benny Kauff's cupola, the ball rolling to the fence. Johnston scored on the crack. Zack Wheat smacked a double to left, scoring Myers. The inning ended when Konetchy flied to Kauff.

The Dodgers bruised Nehf again in the fifth. With one down, Olson cracked a double to center. After Johnston flied to Kelly, Myers banged a single to right which shoved Olson home.

New York started off their activities in the same inning with rare promise. Frisch shot a single to right and went to third on Kauff's Texas Leaguer which landed out of everybody's reach. Kelly hit into a double play, Olson to Konetchy, and Frisch counted. It was all over when Snyder was tossed out by Kilduff.

Konetchy got a single in the sixth with one out, and reached second when Young let the ball trickle through him. Konetchy was caught fast asleep when Nehf whirled around quickly and whipped the ball to Frisch.

Giants Open Up Artillery.

The Giants came to life with a bang in their portion of the sixth, and straightened out every twist in Smith's collection. McCarty, batting in place of Nehf, opened the bombardment with a single to centre, and Chase ran for McCarty. Burns forced Hal at second, and Young peeled a single to centre, sending Burns to second. After Fletcher had sicked to Hickman, Zimmerman jammed a single to centre, scoring Burns, while Young went to third and Heinie to second. Frisch rolled an easy grounder to Olson, but the Robins' shortstop made a high toss to Konetchy, which pulled the first baseman off the bag just long enough to insure Frisch's safety at that cushion. In the precious moments intervening Young and Zimmerman romped home and put the Giants in the lead by a score of 5 to 4.

The whole Brooklyn team went into rebellion and kicked on Hank O'Day's decision in calling Frisch safe at first. Olson and Wheat led the Dodger talking brigade, and the discussion didn't end until Umpire Quigley pulled his Ingersoll and told the boys if they didn't get back to work he would give them all a severe jolt in the pocketbook.

Kauff then got his third hit of the day, a single to right, and Frisch went to third. Benny and Frisch tried to negotiate a double steal, but Frisch was slapped out at the platter.

The brazen Dodgers, undismayed at this turn of events, came right back in the seventh and tied the score. With one out Krueger chopped a double to right. Doug Baird ran for Krueger. Tom Griffith took Smith's place at the bat and he cracked a single to left which sent Baird home with the tying run.

Brooklyn wasn't through yet. When two were out in the eighth, Konetchy walloped a double to left and Kilduff drew a pass. Mamaux drove a red-hot bounder through the pitcher's box to centre field, Konetchy romping home with the unit which put the Dodgers in front.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Olson, ss	5	1	1	2	7
Johnston, 3b	4	1	2	2	0
Myers, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Z. Wheat, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	2	3	11	1
Kilduff, 2b	3	1	0	4	4
Hickman, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Mamaux, p	1	0	1	0	1
Krueger, c	3	0	1	2	1
aD. Baird	1	0	0	1	0
Miller, c	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	0
Griffith, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	6	12	27	15

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Burns, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Young, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'man, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Frisch, 2b	3	1	1	3	4
Kauff, cf	3	1	3	4	0
Kelly, 1b	2	0	1	10	0
bDoyle	1	0	0	0	0
Nehf, p	0	0	0	1	1
cMcCarty	1	0	1	0	0
dChase	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	7	27	8

a Ran for Krueger in seventh.
b Batted for Kelly in ninth.
c Batted for Nehf in sixth.
d Ran for McCarty in sixth.

Errors—Olson, Young, Snyder.

Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Olson, Z. Wheat, Krueger, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Myers, Konetchy. Home run—Kauff. Double play—Olson and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 1; Mamaux, 2. Hits—Off Nehf, 6 in 6 innings; Dubuc, 4 in 3; Smith, 7 in 6; Mamaux 0 in 3. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; Dubuc, 3; Smith, 2. Winning pitcher—Mamaux. Losing pitcher—Dubuc.

SYOSSET WINNER AT UNITED HUNTS

Greentree Stable's Entry Takes Queens Steeplechase Handicap from Hibler.

MORNING RACING A NOVELTY

Despite Early Start, More Than 2,000 Persons Attend Meeting at Belmont Terminal.

Early morning racing at Belmont Terminal, forced by a conflict with the Westchester Racing Association meeting across the way at Belmont Park, attracted over 2,000 onlookers to the sport provided by the United Hunts Racing Association yesterday as the windup of its Fall events. Prior to 1885 it was customary to race daily at Saratoga from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., but to start a meeting at 11 A. M. is a decided novelty about New York, and, according to some hairsplitters, a violation of the State racing law, which provides for only six races on any one day anywhere in the State.

Many prominent in amateur racing were about the lawn and stand, some in an official capacity, as William L. Powers and George W. Gail, the judges, and I. J. R. Muurling, President of the United Hunts. Others in the racing set on hand were H. O. Talimage, John McE. Bowman, F. Ambrose Clark, Harry A. Buck, Morton and A. C. Schwartz, Frank J. Bryan, W. R. Coe, Joseph E. Davis, C. L. Appleton, and, among the women supporters of the sport, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. W. A. Prime.

As an unusual happening at the meeting sacred to cross country sport, the three races on the flat had more entries and brought out better finishes than those over the jumps. Yet the sport between the flags was above the ordinary and may be mentioned first without marring the report. In the stake event, the Queens Steplechase Handicap, with $2,500 added, only the Greentree Stable's Syosset and F. Ambrose Clark's Hibler faced the starter, the latter with 144 pounds up, having eleven pounds the better of the weights. The distance was about two miles and a half and Hibler set out to make the pace. Early at twenty and later at thirty lengths Hibler loped along so easily in front that after two miles it seemed that Powers had waited too long with Syosset.

Syosset's Strong Finish.

Favored at one to two, Syosset had been backed down a couple of points, while Hibler had also been supported at seven to five by a select coterie. There were groans among the backers of Mrs. Payne Whitney's good jumper, who had forgotten that when Syosset won on the Saturday before the aged son of Migraine had beaten Flight Captain and Whist 2d in a hand gallop and proved he was ready for a hard race if wanted. Two jumps from the finish, Powers set loose with Syosset and the two went over the nearest fence head and head. Syosset then drew away and was two lengths in front of Hibler at the final jump, which both took nicely. Syosset then had the race up his sleeve and won by five lengths.

In the selling steeplechase that closed the card F. Ambrose Clark's imported Robin Goodfellow won under the whip by a half length from J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, Whist 2d, which led the only other starter, Flight Captain, by eight lengths. Whist 2d led until the stretch, but Robin Goodfellow was at his head over the last jump. Diamond, who had the mount on the imported gelding, was taking no chances and went to the bat. While Robin Goodfellow might have won without this urging, Diamond's precaution did no harm, for Whist 2d made a very game finish, but the four-year-old has more courage than speed.

The other steeplechase was somewhat of a novelty, being limited to three-year-olds, an age too young to expect many capable performers over brush or timber to be ready. Only two appeared, the fixture having the appropriate name of "In the Trial." The two were the Huntingdon Valley Farm's Indian Desert and M. L. Schwartz's Delaware, respectively Delhi and Ormondale colts.

Delaware led throughout and won very easily by some ten lengths. After being a vigorous contender for over a mile Indian Desert seemed to tire badly and finished decidedly groggy. Both jumped well, revealing clever schooling, but Delaware had always the most speed. He is a big bay colt, of heavy quarters and massive shoulders, short-coupled and with a racy conformation who may develop into a topnotcher over the jumps if kept at the game.

Wins Despite Wide Run.

There were four two-year-olds in the opening dash for horses of that age, with Shenandoah a hot favorite at 3 to 5. The Boston-owned Walk the Plank, at 7 to 5, had always a warm support, but the other two engaged, Weary and Sea Serpent, were little fancied at long odds. Sea Serpent broke off, stayed in the ruck throughout and never for a moment flattered his backers. It was different with Walk the Plank for getting off in front he led into the home turn of the track from the stretch. Here Walk the Plank ran wide and Weary and Sea Serpent took the rail position and the lead. There were sighs from Walk the Plank's followers, but the leading trio, a title suggestive of the Spanish Main and Captain Kidd, made a piratical raid on the outside and won the race in a drive by a half length, with Weary a length better than Sea Serpent.

To follow this thrilling finish, the next flat race brought six to the post and another good race resulted. It was a handicap at about a mile, with Crumpsell a 6 to 5 favorite, and Jim Dinney next in favor at 9 to 5, after being backed down 9 to 2. The Huntingdon Valley Farms' five-year-old Celt mare, Vague, as on the opening day of the United Hunts meeting, when she was second to Lad's Love, was full of running and led all the way. First, Crumpsell and next Jim Dinney tried for the front and were found wanting, the stirring finish bringing in Vague a winner by a length, while Dinney beat Crumpsell by a length for the place.

Gentlemen riders had the Stayers, at a mile and a half, to themselves, and but three appeared. J. F. Flanagan, Jr., riding his entry Lytle, was the favorite, and the mount outclassed the company. Amphion, entered by Miss Ruth Neyhart, with W. Lyons in the saddle, set the early pace, but Princes Hal, 2nd, with Fred Alpers, was the only dangerous one. The latter was on even terms with Lytle in the stretch, but could do no more. Lytle had the race by half a length from Prince Hal, 2nd, with Amphion beaten off.

REDS DEFEAT CARDS AND INCREASE LEAD

Moran's Men Now 8½ Games Ahead of Giants—Neale's Batting Features Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Neale's hitting featured Cincinnati's 5 to 2 victory over St. Louis today. Neale's single in the first scored a run, and his double in the fifth drove in two more. Schupp, who started for the locals, was put out of the game in the second inning for protesting Umpire Harrison's decisions on balls and Clemons was chased in the fourth.

The victory increased Cincinnati's lead to eight and a half games.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Rath, 2b	5	1	3	6	1
Daubert, 1b	3	1	0	9	0
Groh, 3b	3	2	2	1	1
Roush, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Neale, rf	3	0	2	4	0
Kopf, ss	4	1	2	4	2
Duncan, lf	3	0	1	4	0
Rariden, c	3	0	2	2	0
Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	5	10	27	12

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Schults, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Heathcote, cf	4	0	0	3	1
Stock, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Hornsby, 2b	4	1	1	0	5
McHenry, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Clemons, c	1	0	0	3	0
Dilhoefer, c	3	0	0	2	1
Mollwitz, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Schupp, p	0	0	0	1	0
Woodward, p	0	0	0	0	0
aMiller	1	0	0	0	0
May, p	0	0	0	0	1
bJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0
Tuero, p	0	0	0	0	1
cShotten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	5	27	17

a Batted for Woodward in fifth.
b Batted for May in seventh.
c Batted for Tuero in ninth.

Errors—Rath, (2,) Heathcote, Stock.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Neale. Home run—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Rariden. Double play—Rath, Kopf and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Schupp, 1; Woodward, 1; May, 1. Hits—Off Schupp, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; May, 1 in 2; Woodward, 4 in 3 1-3. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; Woodward, 1; Tuero, 1. Losing pitcher—Schupp.

McGraw Wants McHenry.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—It is reported here that John McGraw, pilot of the New York Nationals, has offered to trade Benny Kauff for Austin Bush McHenry, former star left fielder for Milwaukee. McGraw, it is said, stands ready to give the former marvel of the Federal League a handsome sum and also pay a bonus to the St. Louis Cardinals, which club holds McHenry's contract. During the Cards' last visit to the Polo Grounds McGraw lauded the baseball ability of McHenry, and immediately opened negotiations to obtain him from the Mound City. The Cincinnati Reds, which club once permitted McHenry to slip away, has offered the Cards $25,000 for the former Milwaukee star.

United Hunts Results.

FIRST RACE.

The Hollis, for two-year-olds; purse $600. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Walk the Plank	122	Johnson	7 to 5	1½
Weary	114	Rice	8 to 1	2*
Sea Serpent	119	Ball	5 to 1	3*
Shenandoah	122	Nolan	3 to 5	4

Start good; won driving. Walk the Plank, ch. g., by Cook o' the Walk-Privateer; owned by Br. Bayard and trained by W. H. Henry.

SECOND RACE.

The Trial Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; purse $700. About two miles.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Delaware	135	Haynes	1 to 4	1*
Indian Desert	135	O'Connor	6 to 5	2*

Start good; won easily. Delaware, b. c., by Ormondale-Livenia; owned by M. L. Schwartz and trained by John Hastings.

THIRD RACE.

Minnola Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700. About one mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Vague, 5	115	Frach	4 to 1	1*
Jim Dinney, 4	112	Nolan	9 to 5	2*
Crumpsell, 6	118	Rice	6 to 5	3
Sunnyland, 4	116	Rowan	5 to 1	4
Sept. Morn, 5	105	Ball	5 to 1	5
Musical Honors, 6	106	Rancher	6 to 1	6

Start good; won driving. Vague, ch. m., by Celt-Dreaming; owned by Huntington Valley Farms and trained by S. P. Harian.

FOURTH RACE.

Queens Steeplechase Handicap; purse $1,800. About two miles and a half.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Syosset, 5	144	Powers	1 to 2	1*
Hibler, 5	144	Franklin	7 to 5	2

Start good; won easily. Syosset, br. g., by Migraine-Sister Stella; owned by Greentree Stable and trained by J. Edwards.

FIFTH RACE.

Stayers' Handicap; purse $700. About one mile and a half.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lytle, 5	143	Flanagan	2 to 1	1½
Prince Hal, 2	100	Alpers	3 to 1	2*
Amphion, 4	145	Lyon	4 to 1

YANKEES OUTBAT SENATORS BUT ARE DEFEATED, 4 TO 1, AFTER EIGHT STRAIGHT VICTORIES

WINNING STREAK OF YANKEES IS BROKEN

After Taking Eight Straight Games Huggins's Men Are Downed by Senators, 4 to 1.

MAYS PITCHES GOOD BALL

Invincible After First Inning, When Errors Help Griffmen to All Their Runs—Rice's Catch a Feature.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The winning streak of the Yankees, which had mounted to eight straight games since the White Sox defeated them almost two weeks ago, was snapped here this afternoon when the Hugmen met the Senators in the opener of a two-game series. Jim Shaw turned the trick and he was fortunate in his victory. Perfect play in the opening inning would have shut off three of four runs made by the home team. The score was 4 to 1.

Carl Mays, who had turned in five victories since joining the Yankees, pitched well enough today to add another victory to his string. A scratch hit and a two-base error by Fewster in the opening inning put the underhand flinger in difficulty, and the Senators pushed four runs over before the side had been retired. From the first inning to the end of the game the New York pitcher allowed only three singles, all of the scratch variety. The seventh, in which two of the scratch hits were bunched, was the only frame to develop any difficulty for Mays after the first inning. He closed this session by registering his third strike-out against Ellerbe.

Jim Shaw handled the pitching for the home team, and he was in difficulty several times. Jim did some skillful flinging in the pinches, and he also was favored with some fancy support. The masterpiece came in the ninth inning, and it robbed the Yankees of at least one run, possibly more, as it was immediately followed by a pair of clean hits.

Great Catch by Rice.

Baker, first Yankee to face Shaw in the ninth inning, connected solidly, as he had done in two previous innings. This time, however, the drive failed to land safely. It was a terrific thump to deep right field, and Rice, chasing back for the ball, made a marvelous catch. Sam fell down, turned a complete somersault and clung to the ball. Vick and Pratt followed with hits, but they did nothing in a scoring way. In the previous inning Menosky robbed Peckinpaugh of a hit with a great running catch in short left field. The bases were empty at the time and two were out, so the catch did not hurt as much as the play by Rice in the next inning.

The Yankees were continually threatening. In both the second and third innings they landed on Shaw for a brace of clean singles, but each time two were out before the bingles arrived and a runner raced to third only to be left there. Two hits were bunched again in the sixth, when the only New York run was scored, and in the ninth another brace of safe slams put in their appearance after Rice had made his glittering grab. Huggins's men got half as many hits again as did the Senators, but they failed to cluster them or get any help by the misplays of the home team. The Senators played without the semblance of an error, while both mistakes of the Yankees helped in the run getting.

Shaw had set the Yankees down in order in the opening inning when the Griffmen made their only real outbreak against Mays. Before they were subdued the game was gone, as far as the Yankees were concerned. Judge opened the inning with a slow roller to Pratt, and it went into the records as a scratch hit. Leonard followed with a drive to right field and it bounded out of Fewster's hands far enough to allow Leonard two bases. Judge hurried around to third on the two-base error and the stage was all set for some scoring by the Senators.

Runs Come Over Fast.

Milan slapped a single to centre, scoring both Judge and Leonard. Clyde hurried on to second when Bodie made his throw to the plate, and Mays cut in to make a play at second base. Carl intercepted the throw and shot the ball in the direction of second base, but it sailed into centre field, and Milan raced along to third. Sam Rice made his stay at third very brief. He lashed a single to centre and Milan registered.

Then came a slight breathing spell for Mays, when Ellerbe fouled to Ruel for the first out, but the underhand flinger lost control temporarily and filled the bases by walking Menosky and hitting Harris. Gharrity grounded to Peckinpaugh, and while he was being retired at first base Rice scored. Shaw ended the inning by striking out.

After this one bad inning Mays settled down to the same kind of pitching that has featured his other starts with the New York club. During the remainder of the game the home team got only one runner past second base. After the scoring ended in the first inning the Senators went hitless until the sixth, when Harris beat out a slow roller to Pipp. In the seventh Leonard hit through Baker and Murphy smashed a tabasco grounder through Pratt.

Yanks Hit Frequently.

Singles by Lewis and Bodie with two out in the second inning sent Duffy around to third base, but he was left there when Ruel grounded to Harris for the final out. In the third, with one out, Fewster walked and was caught napping off first base on Gharrity's snap throw to Judge. The nap proved costly as Peck followed with a single to left and Baker hit to right, Peck taking third. Pipp ended the inning with a fly to Murphy.

Dewis got his second hit with one out in the fourth, but was snuffed out in a fast double play, Judge to Ellerbe to Judge, on Bodie's drive to the Washington first sacker. The fifth was uneventful, and New York's only run developed in the sixth. Peck singled to left and went to third on Baker's single to centre. Baker being retired at second when he tried to advance on the throw-in. Pipp followed with a long fly to Rice and Peck scored.

In the eighth Mays drew a pass as an opener and Fewster hit into another double play. After Rice's catch on Baker in the ninth, Vick batted for Pipp and singled to left. Pratt's single to left sent Sam to second, and he reached third while Lewis was forcing Pratt at second. Bodie's grounder to Harris ended the game.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Judge,1b	3	1	1	12	1	0
Fester,2b	4	1	1	0	4	0
Milan,cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy,cf	2	0	1	2	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Ellerbe,ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Harris,2b	3	0	1	3	4	0
Gharrity,c	4	0	0	3	1	0
Shaw,p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	4	6	27	16	0

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	10	0	0
Vick,rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Bodie,cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Ruel,c	3	0	0	7	1	0
Mays,p	3	0	0	0	7	0
Total	31	1	5	24	11	0

a Batted for Pipp in ninth.

Errors—Fewster, Mays.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Rice. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double plays—Judge, Ellerbe, and Judge; Leonard, Harris, and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 4; Shaw, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Harris.) Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Mays, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 11; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 9.
St. Louis, 13; Detroit, 10.
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. (11 innings, second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	85	38	.691
New York	74	44	.627
Chicago	64	55	.538
Pittsburgh	60	60	.494
Brooklyn	59	61	.492
Boston	48	67	.418
St. Louis	42	74	.362
Philadelphia	42	76	.356

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	78	44	.639
Cleveland	71	50	.587
Detroit	71	51	.582
New York	65	53	.566
St. Louis	63	59	.516
Boston	58	63	.481
Washington	47	76	.382
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(2 games; first at 2:05 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(2 games; first at 1:05 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
(2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

HOOPER STARS FOR BOSTON.

Right Fielder's Bludgeon Main Factor in Double Victory Over Athletics

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Hooper was Boston's star in its double victory over Philadelphia today, 11 to 3 and 5 to 2. He hit a home run, double, and single in the first game, and his triple in the eleventh inning, with Shannon on first base, won the second contest. Kinney wild-pitched Boston's tying run across the plate in the eighth inning of the second game, after High's muff and two singles had produced two runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	5	3	3	1	0	0
Vitt,3b	6	1	3	3	0	0
Roth,cf	6	1	2	4	0	0
Ruth,lf	2	0	0	2	1	0
Schang,c	5	1	2	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	5	0	1	11	0	0
Mcinnis,1b	0	1	2	11	0	0
Shannon,2b	5	1	2	1	2	0
Scott,ss	5	2	2	3	8	1
Pennock,p	4	1	2	0	1	0
Total	47	11	19	27	13	1

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burrus,1b	5	0	0	8	1	0
Witt,2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Walker,lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Burns,rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dugan,ss	4	1	1	2	2	0
Perkins,c	2	0	1	4	0	0
Johnson,p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Adams,p	2	0	0	1	0	0
aAllen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	5	27	11	0

a Batted for Adams in ninth.

Errors—Vitt, McNeil.

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	1	0—11
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Hooper, McInnis, Dugan. Home runs—Hooper, Burns. Stolen bases—Schang, Walker, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Pennock. Double plays—Shannon, Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 14; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 2; Johnson, 2; Adams, 4. Hits—Off Johnson, 10 in 4 innings; off Adams, 9 in 4 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Ruth.) Struck out—By Pennock, 3; Johnson, 1. Wild pitch—Johnson. Passed ball—Perkins. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	5	2	2	4	0	0
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	5	0
Roth,cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Ruth,lf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Schang,c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Mcinnis,1b	5	0	0	11	0	0
Shannon,2b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Russell,p	4	0	2	0	1	0
Total	43	5	12	33	14	0

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burrus,1b	4	0	1	9	3	0
Witt,2b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Walker,lf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Burns,rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
High,cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	3	2	0
McAvoy,c	3	0	0	7	1	0
Kinney,p	3	0	2	0	1	1
Total	35	1	4	24	8	2

Errors—Elliott.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two base hits—Wigglesworth, Hyde, Jacobson, Elliott. Stolen bases—Lawry, Jacobson. Double plays—Boley, Doolan and Bentley; Kingston, Berryman and Denzville. Bases on balls—Off Frank, (1;) Zellers, (1.) Struck out—By Frank, (5;) Zellers, (1;) Kingston, (3.) Left on bases—Baltimore, (11;) Jersey City, (5.) Losing pitcher—Zellers.

NEWARK LOSES TWO MORE.

Reading Batsmen Play Havoc with Bears and Win, 9 to 5 and 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 6.—Reading continued its climb up the cellar steps this afternoon by defeating Newark in both games of a double header, 9 to 5 and 3 to 2. The contests marked the close of the International League season at home and gave the locals five out of six games from the Bears.

The Marines hit the pill hard in the opening game, Lyons, who succeeded Rommell in the fourth inning, meeting with no better success than his predecessor. In the nightcap, Brown pitched Reading to his second victory over the Bears in two days.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

READING. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Cook,ss	5	1	3	1	2	0
Altenburg,rf	5	1	4	1	0	0
Weiser,lf	5	1	2	4	0	0
Brower,p	5	0	1	0	1	0
Hummel,2b	3	1	1	3	2	0
Sheridan,3b	3	2	2	2	5	0
Konnick,c	4	1	2	4	1	0
Swarts,1b	3	1	1	11	0	0
Total	42	9	16	27	11	0

NEWARK. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller,1b	4	1	1	7	0	0
Dowd,2b	3	1	1	3	3	0
Letter,rf,lf	4	2	3	3	0	0
Madden,c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Brugger,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Sargent,ss	4	0	0	2	2	1
McAlpine,3b	3	1	1	4	1	0
Powers,lf,rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rommell,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lyons,p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Denke,rf	3	0	0	2	0	1
aBruggy	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	24	11	1

a Batted for Lyons in ninth.

Error—Hummel.

Reading	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	—9
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Altenburg, Sheridan, Konnick, Brower, Letter. Three-base hit—Letter. Home run—Sheridan. Stolen bases—Weiser, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Weiser. Sacrifice flies—Dowd, Madden, Brower, Sheridan. Double plays—Sargent, Dowd and Miller; Sheridan and Swarts. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Reading, 6. Bases on balls—Off Brower, 2; Rommell, 1; Lyons, 2. Hits—Off Rommell, 8 in 3 innings; Lyons, 8 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Brower, (Jacobs.) Struck out—By Brower, 4; Rommell, 1; Lyons, 1. Wild pitch—Rommell. Passed ball—Konnick. Winning pitcher—Brower. Losing pitcher—Rommell.

SECOND GAME.

READING. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Cook,ss	3	0	1	1	4	0
Altenburg,rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Weiser,lf	3	0	3	2	0	0
Brower,p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hummel,2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Sheridan,3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Konnick,c	3	1	1	3	1	0
Brown,p	3	1	0	1	4	0
Total	34	3	7	13	15	0

NEWARK. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller,1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Dowd,2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Letter,lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Bruggy,c	3	0	2	11	1	0
Jacobs,cf	2	0	1	2	0	0
Sargent,ss	2	1	0	2	4	0
McAlpine,3b	2	0	1	2	0	0
Denke,rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gaw,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
aMadden	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	7	18	11	0

a Batted for Gaw in seventh.

Reading	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Konnick, Weiser. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Jacobs, McAlpine. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Reading, 4. Bases on balls—Off Gaw, 1; Brown, 3. Struck out—By Brown, 1.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Little Rock, 2.
(First game.)
Memphis, 7; Little Rock, 6.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 9; Birmingham, 5.
(First game.)
Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 0.
(Second game.)
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.

WHITE SOX BOXMAN POUNDED BY INDIANS

Williams Driven from Box and Lowdermilk Is Easy, Cleveland Winning, 11 to 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Cleveland won an easy victory from Chicago today, 11 to 2, and as a result the lead of the White Sox in the pennant race was cut to six and one-half games. The victory of the visitors coupled with the defeat of Detroit at the hands of St. Louis placed Cleveland in second place and Detroit in third position.

Cleveland hammered Williams so hard that he was withdrawn at the end of four innings. Before the finish Manager Gleason used three more slabmen. The locals hit Bagby hard, but only twice were they able to produce runs. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	5	0
Speaker,cf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Jamieson,cf	0	2	0	2	0	0
Harris,1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	0	0	2	0
Wambs'ss,2b	4	1	2	2	2	0
Wood,rf	2	2	1	1	0	0
Smith,rf	2	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Bagby,p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Total	43	11	11	27	12	0

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
aLeibold	1	0	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	2	3	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	8	0	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	0	3	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	4	2	0
Lynn,c	2	0	0	4	2	0
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lowder'k,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
cMurphy	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mayer,cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
bJ.Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	14	27	9	0

a Batted for Lowdermilk in fifth.

b Batted for Mayer in eighth.

Errors—Wambsganss, Weaver, Sullivan.

Cleveland	1	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	1—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Three-base hits—Graney, Wood, Speaker. Home runs—Bagby, Wood. Stolen bases—Weaver, 2. Sacrifice hits—Harris, Chapman, Weaver, Wambsganss. Sacrifice fly—O'Neill. Double play—Gardner, Wambsganss, and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 12. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; Bagby, 1; Lowdermilk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Williams, 6 in 4 innings; Lowdermilk, 8 in 1; Mayer, 2 in 3; Sullivan, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Williams, 2; Bagby, 2; Lowdermilk, 1; Mayer, 3; Sullivan, 1. Losing pitcher—Williams.

ORIOLES SWAMP SKEETERS.

Baltimore Makes Twenty-two Hits and Beats Jersey City, 10 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Hammering the offerings of Zellers and Kingston hard and running the bases in a daring manner, Baltimore experienced little trouble in registering a 10 to 1 victory over Jersey City today. The Orioles collected a total of twenty-two hits off the pair of Skeeter moundsmen, while Frank held the opposition to eight hits, which were too scattered to do much damage.

Zellers was picked for seven hits and five runs before he was replaced by Kingston in the fourth. Kingston fared but little better, seven consecutive bingles being made in the fourth before he settled down and retired the side. After this he was scored upon only once, good fielding pulling him out of numerous tight places.

Mike Doolan had a perfect day, getting five hits in as many trips to the plate and having three putouts and three assists.

The score:

BALTIMORE. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maisel,3b	5	1	2	1	4	0
Lawry,lf	4	2	2	0	0	0
Jacobson,cf	5	2	3	5	0	0
Bentley,1b	5	2	3	10	1	0
Boley,ss	5	2	3	1	5	0
Elliott,ss	2	1	1	1	2	0
Doolan,2b	5	1	5	3	3	0
Bishop,rf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Egan,c	5	0	2	5	0	0
Frank,p	5	0	0	1	1	0
Total	46	10	22	27	16	0

JERSEY CITY. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kane,rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Moorers,3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Zitzman,cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Denoville,1b	4	0	1	6	0	0
Wigglesw'th,ss	4	0	1	4	4	0
Hyde,c	3	0	1	8	0	1
Zellers,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Kingston,p	2	0	0	1	3	0
Total	32	1	5	24	11	2

Baltimore	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	2—10
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two base hits—Wigglesworth, Hyde, Jacobson, Elliott. Stolen bases—Lawry, Jacobson. Double plays—Boley, Doolan and Bentley; Kingston, Berryman and Denzville. Bases on balls—Off Frank, (1;) Zellers, (1.) Struck out—By Frank, (5;) Zellers, (1;) Kingston, (3.) Left on bases—Baltimore, (11;) Jersey City, (5.) Losing pitcher—Zellers.

NEWARK LOSES TWO MORE.

Reading Batsmen Play Havoc with Bears and Win, 9 to 5 and 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 6.—Reading continued its climb up the cellar steps this afternoon by defeating Newark in both games of a double header, 9 to 5 and 3 to 2. The contests marked the close of the International League season at home and gave the locals five out of six games from the Bears.

The Marines hit the pill hard in the opening game, Lyons, who succeeded Rommell in the fourth inning, meeting with no better success than his predecessor. In the nightcap, Brown pitched Reading to his second victory over the Bears in two days.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

READING. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Cook,ss	5	1	3	1	2	0
Altenburg,rf	5	1	4	1	0	0
Weiser,lf	5	1	2	4	0	0
Brower,p	5	0	1	0	1	0
Hummel,2b	3	1	1	3	2	0
Sheridan,3b	3	2	2	2	5	0
Konnick,c	4	1	2	4	1	0
Swarts,1b	3	1	1	11	0	0
Total	42	9	16	27	11	0

NEWARK. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller,1b	4	1	1	7	0	0
Dowd,2b	3	1	1	3	3	0
Letter,rf,lf	4	2	3	3	0	0
Madden,c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Brugger,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Sargent,ss	4	0	0	2	2	1
McAlpine,3b	3	1	1	4	1	0
Powers,lf,rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rommell,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lyons,p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Denke,rf	3	0	0	2	0	1
aBruggy	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	24	11	1

a Batted for Lyons in ninth.

Error—Hummel.

Reading	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	—9
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Altenburg, Sheridan, Konnick, Brower, Letter. Three-base hit—Letter. Home run—Sheridan. Stolen bases—Weiser, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Weiser. Sacrifice flies—Dowd, Madden, Brower, Sheridan. Double plays—Sargent, Dowd and Miller; Sheridan and Swarts. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Reading, 6. Bases on balls—Off Brower, 2; Rommell, 1; Lyons, 2. Hits—Off Rommell, 8 in 3 innings; Lyons, 8 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Brower, (Jacobs.) Struck out—By Brower, 4; Rommell, 1; Lyons, 1. Wild pitch—Rommell. Passed ball—Konnick. Winning pitcher—Brower. Losing pitcher—Rommell.

SECOND GAME.

READING. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Cook,ss	3	0	1	1	4	0
Altenburg,rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Weiser,lf	3	0	3	2	0	0
Brower,p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hummel,2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Sheridan,3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Konnick,c	3	1	1	3	1	0
Brown,p	3	1	0	1	4	0
Total	34	3	7	13	15	0

NEWARK. (1.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller,1b	4	0	0	0	9	0
Dowd,2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Letter,lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Bruggy,c	3	0	2	11	1	0
Jacobs,cf	2	0	1	2	0	0
Sargent,ss	2	1	0	2	4	0
McAlpine,3b	2	0	1	2	0	0
Denke,rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gaw,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
aMadden	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	7	18	11	0

a Batted for Gaw in seventh.

Reading	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Konnick, Weiser. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Jacobs, McAlpine. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Reading, 4. Bases on balls—Off Gaw, 1; Brown, 3. Struck out—By Brown, 1.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Little Rock, 2.
(First game.)
Memphis, 7; Little Rock, 6.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 9; Birmingham, 5.
(First game.)
Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 0.
(Second game.)
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	107	400	78	163	.373
Jackson	122	454	69	159	.350
Veach	121	462	73	160	.346
Sisler	119	459	84	159	.346
Peckinpaugh	100	368	50	126	.343

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath	76	209	33	71	.340
Roush	118	452	98	144	.319
Meusel	115	400	59	129	.309
Groh	117	432	78	133	.308
Myers	116	441	50	134	.304

PIRATES SLAUGHTER CUBS.

Seven Double Plays Feature Game Pittsburgh Wins by 11 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—Pittsburgh defeated Chicago, 11 to 0, today in what was the visitors' last appearance here this season. The Pirates drove Hendrix from the box in the third inning after scoring four runs on five hits. Carter took his place, and he in turn was hit hard. Whitted made three hits that drove in six runs, while he scored once himself. Cooper was invincible, only one visiting batter reaching third base. A feature of the game was seven double plays, a season's record.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee,lf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Nicholson,lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Southworth,rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Whitted,3b	4	1	3	1	4	0
Barbare,2b	4	0	3	0	2

HOMER BAKER PICKS N. Y. A. C. TEAM TO WIN TITLE MEET AND NAMES INDIVIDUAL SELECTIONS

PROBABLE WINNERS PICKED BY BAKER

Glencoe Athlete Names His Selections for A. A. U. Titles in Senior Games.

FAVORS NEW YORK A. C.

Says Hayes Will Win Sprints, While Ray Should Take Mile—Likes Eby and Simpson.

By HOMER BAKER.

The senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union which are to be held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon will bring together one of the best fields of high-class athletes in the history of the organization.

The New York Athletic Club athletes will probably score the greatest number of points unless the "breaks" are against them. The Mercury Footers will gather 35 points or more, scoring heavily in the field events with Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Emil Muller, George Bronder, Eric Armlof and Jim Lincoln. Eddie Rens, Joseph B. Pearman and Win J. Rolker are sure point winners in the walk.

The Chicago A. A., Illinois A. C., and Boston A. A. teams are strong and will bear watching.

A new championship record is most likely to be established in the one-mile run. Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., is the fastest man entered. Ray should win easily, and in doing so should better the championship record of 4 minutes 18 2-5 seconds, made by himself in 1917. Ray believes he can shatter Norman Taber's world's record of 4 minutes 12 3-5 seconds, but I think not. He seems to be peculiarly adapted for indoor board floor running, having four world's indoor records to his credit. Ray has never shown such phenomenal speed on outdoor cinder tracks.

Hayes Favored in Sprints.

The sprint races at 100 and 220 yards should be the best races of the day. Seven of America's greatest sprinters are entered. Billy Hayes, Boston A. A., is my choice for either sprint races or both. The Notre Dame student has been running in wonderful form since early Spring, having won the Middle West Conference Championships and New England Championships at 100 and 220 yards in fast time. The rangy Hub youngster is a consistent performer. He does the "century" in 9 4-5 seconds, and the "220" in 21 4-5 seconds.

The most dangerous of the sprinters to oppose him are: Charles W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C., inter-allied 100 and 200 meters champion and Southern Pacific Association champion at 100 and 220 yards; Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., winner of the Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Coast championships, at 100 and 220 yards this year; (Williams defeated Howard Drew in 1915, at 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds and at 220 yards in 21 1-5 seconds); Joe Loomis, Chicago A. A., Central A. A. U. champion, at 100 and 220 yards; Loren Murchison, New York A. C., National champion, at 60, 220 and 300 yards; Pete White, Salem Crescent A. C., Metropolitan 100 yards champion, and J. J. Patterson, New York A. C., Metropolitan 220 yards champion. Paddock and Williams have run the "century" in 9 4-5 seconds and the "220" under 22 seconds. Loomis, Murchison, White and Patterson run the "century" in even time, and have run the "220" in 22 1-5 seconds or better.

Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., winner of the 400-meter race at the interallied championships, is my favorite in the quarter-mile race. However, he will have to be at his best to defeat J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A., New England quarter-mile champion; Jack Sellers, New York A. C., national 600-yard champion; Frank Shea, Pittsburgh A. A., quarter-mile intercollegiate champion, and Wallace Cadderly, Multnomah Club. Each of these has done 50 seconds or better for the "440."

Hard Task for Bob Simpson.

Robert Simpson, world's record holder for 120 yards high hurdles and joint record holder for 220 yards low hurdles, is training for these races in Chicago. He will have to be in his best form to beat Earl Thompson, Boston A. A., New England champion, and Fred Kelley, New York A. C., metropolitan champion in the high hurdles event. Frank Loomis, Chicago A. A., present national champion, may give Simpson plenty of trouble in the low hurdles race.

Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A., former national champion for the quarter-mile hurdles, is expected to win easily his favorite event. D. Hause, present champion; Jack Sellers, New York A. C., metropolitan champion, and Billy Meanix, Boston A. A., former title holder, may oppose Smart. No athlete has shown ability this year to push him.

Hannes Kolehmainen, Todd Shipyards A. A., world's greatest long-distance runner, feels confident that he can "come back" in the five-mile event after more than a year of retirement. Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., present national champion; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., and Floyd Paine, Multnomah Club, who has never been beaten, will be a hard combination for Kolehmainen to beat. Charles Pores seems to be the most reliable performer just now.

Willie Plant, Morningside A. C., should win the three-mile walk, providing his collapse in the metropolitan championships has not been detrimental to his physical condition. Eddie Rens, New York A. C., and Dick Remer are the only athletes likely to trouble Plant.

One of the most interesting events on the program will be the half-mile run. Tom Campbell, University of Chicago, present title holder; Verne Wingnagle, Multnomah Club; Joie Ray, Chicago A. A.; Jack Sellers, New York A. C.; Brown, University of Pennsylvania, and yours truly are entered.

The writer has shown better form this season in half-mile races than any of the above named, and should win, judging from recent races. The competition will be very keen, however.

Picks Larsen in High Jump.

In the running high jump Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., New England champion; Carl Rice, University of Kansas, national champion; Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University, former national champion; Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., former national champion; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., and Ric Templeton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, are entered, and they can do 6 feet 2 inches or better. Clinton Larsen did 6 feet 5 inches and a fraction at the Pennsylvania relays, and if he has not lost his good form, he will win.

Sol Butler, Dubuque College, winner interallied broad jump championship, has been a sensational performer and should he decide to compete will have little trouble winning the broad-jumping event.

Frank Foss, Chicago A. A., has shown several fine performances in pole vaulting this season. At the Sears Roebuck meet he cleared 13 feet 3 9-16 inches, displacing the former figures, 13 feet 3¼ inches, made by Marc Wright back in 1912. Wright is now competing for Boston A. A. Ralph Spearow, Multnomah Club, who has done over 13 feet, may surprise Foss.

Dean Ahearn, Illinois A. C., for six consecutive years has won the running, hop, step and jump championship, and recently at the Central Association championships he was beaten by Sherman Sanders, Chicago A. A., by two inches. The tussle between this pair will be a spirited one. I slightly favor Dan Ahearn.

Easy Task for McDonald.

Pat McDonald, the New York traffic cop, representing the New York A. C., should have little trouble capturing the 16-pound shot-put and the 56-pound weight event.

Pat Ryan, 290-pound giant, of Loughlin Lyceum, is in a class by himself throwing the 16-pound hammer.

Emil Muller, New York A. C. National and metropolitan discus throwing champion, will have to be in his best form to defeat Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A. At the Central Association championships Brundage hurled the missile 128 feet 4½ inches. Muller did but 125 feet 6 inches at the metropolitan championships.

George Bronder should not have much trouble retaining his title in the javelin throw event. Arthur Tuck, Multnomah, who captured the Pacific Northwest Association championship, has a record of 181 feet and he appears to be the only one to class against Bronder.

Golfers Tied at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 6.—J. Curley of the Inwood Club and T. Grace of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club were all square at the conclusion of an 18-hole match on the links of the latter club this afternoon. Both players were in their best form. They had a nip-and-tuck match throughout, being even up at the turn. They have decided to play off the tie at 18 holes. Both players were followed by a number of enthusiastic supporters.

Some of the Stars Who Will Compete in the Senior A. A. U. National Championships at Philadelphia This Week.

Homer Baker's Selections for A. A. U. Championships

100-Yard Run—William Hayes, Boston A. A.

220-Yard Run—William Hayes, Boston A. A.

440-Yard Run—Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.

880-Yard Run—Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C.

One-Mile Run—Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.

120-Yard Hurdles—Robert Simpson, Illinois A. C.

220-Yard Hurdles—Robert Simpson, Illinois A. C.

Five-Mile Run—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.

Three-Mile Walk—William Plant, Morningside A. C.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump—Daniel Ahearn, Illinois A. C.

440-Yard Hurdles—Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Patrick McDonald, New York A. C.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Patrick McDonald, New York A. C.

Throwing Discus—Emil Miller, New York A. C.

Throwing Javelin—George Bronder, New York A. C.

Pole Vault—Frank Foss, Chicago A. A.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum.

Running High Jump—Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University.

Running Broad Jump—Sol Butler, Dubuque College.

ZUNA WINS SERVICE MEN'S MARATHON

Newarker Leads by Full Mile in Grueling Race from Trenton to Camp Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Sept. 6.—Frank Zuna, the young Newark soldier who won the A. E. F. cross-country championship in France last Christmas, stumbled across the finish line on the Camp Dix athletic field into the arms of his trainers this afternoon as 5,000 spectator greeted his pluck with wild cheers, the winner by a good mile of the twenty-mile marathon race that opened the two-day program of the American service men's Olympic games, conducted under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.

Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, camp commander and honorary referee of the big meet, was the first person to grip the hand of the runner and extend his congratulations.

The grueling race began at the State House in Trenton and covered exactly twenty miles, the last half mile being completed by two laps around the track here. Zuna made it in 2:40:40. Zuna won the Boston-Brockton Marathon in 1915 and broke all records up to 23½ miles in the Boston Marathon, the following year, just before he went overseas.

Brooklyn Athlete Is Second.

The second man in the big run was John Wiberg, of the Brooklyn A. A., and the third was Captain Grasg Richards, of the Engineers, ex-Harvard long-distance star, who was a quarter-mile behind Wiberg. The Captain, who is thirty-nine years old and wears a vandyke beard, got a tremendous ovation when he finished, running strong, after repulsing officials who tried to check him from completing the final laps.

According to Inspector George W. Hooley, the Newark runner led the entire group of racers by two miles up to within four miles of the camp, where the route hit a paved road and his feet becase blistered so badly that he had to slow down. A hero of the run was the veteran policeman-soldier-athlete, Charles M. Gallena, of Philadelphia, the oldest contestant in the Olympic. He is 51 years old, and won fifth place.

The Marines, to the sorrow of the army, were again "first over the top" today, when they took both places in the finals of the 100-yard dash. Private George Ruf of Louisville, Ky., now at Washington, running with a five-yard handicap, took first place, and N. S. Trout of Philadelphia, the Meadowbrook runner, with a six-yard handicap, was second.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—First Heat—Won by Private George F. Ruf, Marines, (5 yards;) Wells, army, (2 1-3 yards), second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by N. A. Dowling, army, (7 2-3 yards;) E. Anderson, army, S. O. T. S., (scratch,) second; A. B. Reed, army, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by N. S. Trout, Marines, (6 yards;) I. T. Howe, army, (4½ yards,) second; Harold Leaver, army, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by W. F. Downey, navy, (2 1-3 yards;) R. McSweeny, army, (3½ yards,) second; Karl Ketch, army, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10. Fifth Heat—Won by W. T. Williams, S. O. T. S., (6 yards;) D. Taylor, S. O. T. S., (4 yards,) second; Bechtal, army, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10. First Semi-final—Won by Ruf; Howe, second; Wells, third. Time—0:09 4-5. Second Semi-final—Won by Trout; Williams, second; Taylor, third. Time—0:09 4-5. Final—Won by Ruf; Trout, second; Williams, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

120-YARD HURDLE, HANDICAP.—Won by Robert Simpson, army, (scratch;) H. M. Barron, army, (4½ yards,) second; A. Thomas McDonough, army, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:15.

ONE-MILE RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by G. T. Nightingale, Army, (30 yards;) E. F. Hannon, Army, (40 yards,) second; Joseph Stout, Aviation, (scratch,) third. Time—4:39.

440-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by Earl S. Dudley, Jr., Army, (10 yards;) F. H. Johnson, Army, (10 yards,) second; Harry Braverman, Army, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

THREE-MILE WALK, HANDICAP.—Won by Joseph B. Pearman, New York Army, (10 seconds) William Plant, Army, (scratch,) William J. Rolker, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—24:42. Joseph Aronson, the New York Marine, three times wounded in the Belleau Woods fight, finished fourth.

220-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—First heat won by Jack Lichman, Navy, (16 yards;) D. Taylor, S. A. T. S., (5 yards,) second; G. B. Heckman, Army, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5. Second heat won by J. E. Green, Navy, (12 yards;) W. T. Williams, S. A. T. S., (9 yards,) second; W. F. Downey, Navy, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:23. Third heat won by A. Read, Army, (6 yards;) Perkins, Camp Dix, (11 yards,) second; F. S. Trout, Marines, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5. Final won by Read; Perkins, second; Williams, third. Time—0:21.

220-YARD HURDLES, HANDICAP.—Won by Wells, Army, (scratch,) H. E. Barron, Army, (scratch,) second; Thomas McDonough, Army, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27.

FIVE-MILE RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by Leagh, Boston Navy Yard; F. Worthington, Army, (300 yards,) second; H. Payne, Army, (scratch,) third. Time—28:27¾.

880-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by T. Patterson, Army, (60 yards;) R. Clayton, Army, (85 yards,) second; F. A. McGrady, S. A. T. S., (18 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

POLE VAULT, HANDICAP.—Won by Eddie Knouren, Navy, (scratch,) 12 feet 1 inch; H. McGrath, Marines, (16 inches,) second, 11 feet 10 inches; Graham, Army, (scratch,) third, 11 feet 8 inches.

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT, HANDICAP.—Won by Wilson C. Byers, Boston Navy Yard, (2 feet,) 36 feet 5⅝ inches; C. Vittos, Navy, (5 feet,) second, 36 feet 9½ inches; J. A. Selbourne, Army, (8 feet,) third, 45 feet 8¼ inches; Jack Lichtman, Navy, (4 feet,) fourth, 44 feet 8¼ inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by E. Windhovel, Aviation, (3½ inches,) 6 feet 2½ inches; Ralph Runyan, S. A. T. C., (5 inches,) second, 6 feet 1¾ inches; J. Harrison Thompson, Army, (5 inches,) third, 6 feet 1 3-8 inches.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by N. A. Dowling, army, (6 inches,) 22 feet 5¼ inches; E. Anderson, army, (scratch,) second, 21 feet 6 4-5 inches; W. E. Trotter, army, (4 inches,) third, 21 feet 6¾ inches.

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER, HANDICAP.—Won by P. F. O'Conner, army, (30 feet,) 136 feet 6 inches; Wallace C. Maxfield, army, (17 feet,) 136 feet ⅛ inch, second; Weld, army, 128 feet 11½ inches, third.

THROWING THE DISCUS, HANDICAP.—Won by C. G. Higgins, army, (9 feet,) 139 feet ¼ inch; E. Gilfillan, army, (8 feet,) second, 135 feet 10½ inches; Tom Dutton, aviation, (9 feet,) third, 130 feet 1¼ inches.

RUNNING HOP, STEP, AND JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by Herbert Prein, army, (scratch,) 45 feet 2 inches; Joseph Jay Rothschild, navy, (scratch,) second, 44 feet 10½ inches; W. W. Windhovel, aviation, (scratch,) third, 41 feet 3 inches.

THROWING THE JAVELIN, HANDICAP.—Won by M. A. Augier, army, (scratch,) 185 feet 5 inches; George Bronder, army, (scratch,) second, 179 feet 5 inches; J. Butler, army, (8 feet,) third, 166 feet 9 inches.

MARATHON RUN, (20 miles; from State House, Trenton, to Camp Dix and twice around track.)—Won by Frank Zuna, army, 2:40:40; John Wiberg, army, second; Grasg Richards, army, third; Giacomo Glarise, army, fourth; Charles M. Gallena, fifth; Frank Caso, sixth.

Ninety-mile aviation rabe and 56-pound weight throw postponed until tomorrow.

MANHATTAN AVERTS DEFEAT AT CRICKET

Leaders in Metropolitan League Lucky to Get Draw in Game with Brooklyn.

Playing against time, the Manhattan Cricket Club, leaders for the pennant in this year's competition in the Metropolitan District Cricket League, were able to turn what looked like sure defeat into a drawn game in their match at Prospect Park yesterday, when they played the Brooklyn Club, the latter scoring 121 while the Manhattans had run up 56 for the loss of 9 wickets when time was called.

J. L. Poyer and A. Gray started off well for Brooklyn, Poyer playing a patient not out innings of 46, while Gray scored 19. H. Clarke and R. F. G. Boddington were the only other double-figure scorers. For Manhattan F. Freeman with 16 and H. Meyer with 15 were the only men to score doubles. Myer also bowled well for the Manhattans, capturing 6 wickets for 21 runs, while J. Langley took 3 for 41. For Brooklyn, C. Rushton took 6 for 34 and H. Poyer 4 for 19.

The score:

BROOKLYN.

J. L. Poyer, not out	46
A. Gray, c. Shanhoit, b. Langley	19
E. F. G. Boddington, c. Smith, b. Langley	10
H. Poyer, b. Freeman	2
O. Meyer, b. Meyer	7
V. H. Cockeram, b. Meyer	0
H. Clarke, b. Meyer	15
W. S. Tunley, b. Meyer	0
R. C. H. Browne, b. Meyer	1
W. B. King, b. Langley	0
Extras	14
Total	121

MANHATTAN.

D. Lucas, b. Rushton	6
H. Smith, c. Meyer, b. Rushton	0
R. Boddington, c. Cockeram, b. Poyer	6
H. Meyer, c. Cockeram, b. Rushton	15
J. Freeman, b. Rushton	16
H. Shanhoit, b. H. Poyer	0
J. M. Lauder, b. H. Poyer	4
A. J. White, c. and b. Rushton	4
J. E. Langley, c. Clarke, b. H. Poyer	0
L. Hartley, not out	3
G. H. Taylor, not out	0
Extras	3
Total (9 wickets)	56

Bowling—Rushton, 9 for 34; H. Poyer, 4 for 19; H. Meyer, 6 for 21; Langley, 3 for 41.

With totals of 49 to 46, the Camerons won their league championship match against the Kings County team at Prospect Park yesterday, A. Schoiding, with 17, made top score of the match for the winners, while H. Newbury scored 10. For Kings County William Williams scored 12 and H. J. Williams 11.

BREAKS FOX HILLS RECORD.

Boyd, Club's Professional, Gets Links Mark at 67.

Playing with A. C. Perry and W. Roy Barnhill of the home club over the Fox Hills links yesterday, Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills professional, set a new low record for the long course with a fine card of 67. He took two 2's on the short holes and sank a putt for a 3, two strokes under par, on the second hole. Other than this he gained his score by steady and accurate golf rather than by spectacular performances.

His card was as follows:

Out .....5 3 3 5 3 4 5 5 3—36
In .....4 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—37

The club members indulged in a freak competition yesterday. They played eighteen holes of golf and then selected the best twelve holes for their gross scores, subtracting half their handicaps from this for the net score of the day. In this competition the Class A winners were H. W. Bearman, 49—6—43, and A. E. Dawson, 49—4½—44½. Class B, H. W. Pearson, 58—15—43; and Ralph Trier, 53—9—44. The prizes for these events were donated by David Roberts, Paul E. Beadre, and E. T. Villareal.

TOPPING IS GOLF WINNER.

Leads in Sweepstakes Match at Greenwich Country Club with 72.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—At the Greenwich Country Club today ball sweepstakes eighteen-hole medal handicap play resulted as follows:

H. J. Topping, 74—2—72; R. Goepel, 91—18—75; R. O. McGusty, 89—15—74; H. Gille, 83—9—74; O. L. Rafferty, 92—15—77; O. Truesdale, 85—8—77.

Topping won first prize, Goepel won second prize. The prize presented by J. A. Flynn for players making the best two rounds of eighteen holes during the month of September, open for members 50 years of age and over, was won by Dr. O. E. Martin with 86—8—78. L. Grant, with 96—16—79, was second.

DUMSER IS GOLF LEADER.

First in Qualifying Round for Cup at North Hempstead.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 6.—W. F. Dumser, with a card of 86, 8—78, led in the qualifying round for the President's Cup on the links of the North Hempstead Country Club this afternoon. Eight members qualified and will meet in the first round at match play next Saturday.

The following qualified:

W. F. Dumser, 86, 8—78; H. F. Evans, 90, 16—81; W. H. Crystal, 94, 13—82; James R. Hoyte, 98, 16—82; F. W. Belden, 100, 16—84; E. J. Cleary, Jr., 98, 8—85; Allen Walker, 94, 8—86.

BAY STATE GOLFERS WIN.

Beat Connecticut Team — Oulmet Forced Out by Illness.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Massachusetts State golf team defeated the Connecticut team, ten matches to five, at the Brae Burn Country Club today. The Massachusetts golfers won three of the five foursomes and seven of the ten singles matches. Francis Ouimet, the Massachusetts Captain, withdrew from the singles competition because of illness.

MOORE WINS RIFLE TITLE AT SEA GIRT

Private in Marine Corps Captures Shooting Championship with Score of 194.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6.—The final matches in the rifle shooting events for the year were decided today. Private Roy Moore of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the most sensational shooting ever seen here, won the Sea Girt championship with a total of 194 out of a possible 200, in four stages of the match, 200, 600, 1,000, and 1,200 yards. He beat Corporal Brandon, also a marine, by ten points.

Moore shot through a strong cross wind on the first range, but he had a perfect score. On the 600-yard range he made 48; 1,000-yard range, 49; 1,200-yard range, 47.

Captain Cotton of the A. E. F. was third with 184, and Captain H. L. Smith, U. S. M. C., fourth with 184.

The Governor's Medal match, open to members of the New Jersey military units, was won by Major Curt O. H. Kayser of Lakewood with a total of 283, Lieutenant H. D. Atkins was second with 272, and Lieutenant H. J. Henry of Atlantic City third with 269.

Major Kayser also won the Members' match of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. He and Lieutenant H. K. Zust of the Old Guard, New York, tied with 49. After ten shots on another string Kayser won by a point, 47 to 46. The third man was Dr. W. G. Hudson with 46.

Mrs. E. C. Crossman, wife of Captain Crossman, U. S. A., won the Doyle match, ten shots at 200 yards, with a score of 49. A. M. Morgan of Washington was second with with 49, and Lieut. Col. J. R. Boles of Iowa State College was third with 49.

The New Jersey and New York State Rifle Association revolver team matches were won by the A. E. F. Pistol Club.

Brooklyn Soccer Begins Today.

The soccer football season in Brooklyn will be ushered in this afternoon at Morse Oval, foot of Fifty-second Street, with a game between the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company team and the Babcock & Wilcox team of New Jersey. The game is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock.

WOMEN IN TOURNEY AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Play Starts Tomorrow with 34 Metropolitan Golfers in the Field.

With a field of thirty-four representative entries, and prospects of some added starters at the first tee, the women's five-day tournament at Sleepy Hollow will start promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when Mrs. J. A. Moore of the home club will drive off with Mrs. W. S. Bird, also of Sleepy Hollow. The list of entries was given out last night by Mrs. R. Percy Thompson, Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, under whose auspices the tournament is being held. Dunwoodie leads in club representation, having no less than eight players among the thirty-four who have already made known their intentions of playing. The Sleepy Hollow golfers are not numerous, considering that the event will be held over their home course, but it is expected that a large number of them will be among the post series for whom Mrs. Thompson is making preparations.

This is the most imposing women's tournament held in the metropolitan district since the local championship. Miss Beatrice Lounsberry of Bedford seems to be the favorite for the trophy in the first sixteen, unless some of the other low handicap stars appear unexpectedly on the horison tomorrow morning. In pursuance of her office of Secretary, Mrs. Thompson wishes it known that post entries will be as welcome as the early birds, and that trains leave the Grand Central Station for the course at 8:57, 9:45, 10:45, and 12:15.

Under present arrangements there will be two sixteens, with more than that if the field proves large enough. As usual, there will be but one round played each day, bringing the final matches in all divisions on Friday. The regular tournament matches will be held in the morning, and in the afternoon there will be special competitions such as putting and team matches. The Sleepy Hollow course is in fine shape at present, and this tournament should bring out what chances the local women will have at Shawnee in the national championship in the first week of October.

The pairings and starting times are as follows:

10:00—Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow.
Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow.
10:05—Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie.
Mrs. Edwin S. Bayer, Deal.
10:10—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview.
Mrs. A. Weil, Fairview.
10:15—Mrs. M. S. De Costa, Dunwoodie.
Mrs. C. W. Brock, Siwanoy.
10:20—Mrs. Irma Hopper, Sleepy Hollow.
Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Siwanoy.
10:25—Mrs. R. C. Whitman, Dunwoodie.
Miss Julia Brett, Essex County.
10:30—Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford.
Mrs. F. E. DuBois, Raritan Valley.
10:35—Mrs. A. G. Irving, Englewood.
Mrs. A. C. Shoaf, Englewood.
10:40—Mrs. Oscar Seaman, Arcola.
Mrs. C. L. Adams, Siwanoy.
10:45—Mrs. C. Hart, Siwanoy.
Mrs. Albert Taylor, Hackensack.
10:50—Mrs. C. H. Dickenson, Apawamis.
Mrs. R. P. Thomson, Siwanoy.
10:55—Miss Kate Thomson, Plainfield.
Miss Mollie Coarey, Fox Hills.
11:00—Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack.
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair.
11:05—Miss Mabel Gulliford, Dunwoodie.
Mrs. J. A. Som, Dunwoodie.
11:10—Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie.
Mrs. Lester Ketchum, Dunwoodie.
11:15—Mrs. J. H. Williamson, Dunwoodie.
Mrs. J. J. Stanott, Siwanoy.
11:20—Mrs. R. Percy Thompson, Hackensack.
Mrs. Claude Smith, Hackensack.

CONKLIN VICTOR ON LINKS.

Heads Field in Qualifying Round of Hackensack Tourney.

C. H. Conklin, New Jersey State junior champion, was the star performer on the Hackensack links yesterday, leading the field in the qualifying round for the September tournament with a card of 83—10—73, and winning his first round of match play for the club championship against R. C. Kennedy by the margin of 3 and 4.

Other winners in the club championship contest were as follows:

G. A. Paul defeated R. E. Clarendon, 6 and 4; J. H. Adeel defeated A. P. Washburn, 3 up; R. M. Pearson defeated L. W. Pomaree, 1 up, 19 holes; G. M. Allen defeated C. S. Bradfield, Jr., 1 up; U. T. Hayes won from W. B. Hartshorn by default; G. C. Smith defeated J. C. Barclay, 6 and 4; A. Morell defeated A. B. Ramee, 2 and 1.

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33x4	NON-SKID..	37.67	5.25
35x4	NON-SKID..	39.18	5.50
34x4	NON-SKID..	40.23	5.60
35x4½	NON-SKID..	54.02	5.90
36x4½	NON-SKID..	54.18	5.60
37x5	NON-SKID..	65.14	3.60

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NEW YORK A. C. RELAY TEAMS WIN THREE TITLES

RELAY HONORS WON BY N. Y. A. C. RUNNERS

Winged Foot Athletes Take Three of Four Championship Races at City Field, Newark.

MIKE DEVANNEY TRIUMPHS

Millrose A. A. Star Retains Steeplechase Title—Fritts and Lichtman Tie in Unfinished Pentathlon

Relay teams of the New York A. C. captured three Metropolitan A. A. U. titles yesterday and missed gaining a fourth by a margin of inches, in the athletic meet held under the auspices of the Newark Victory Celebration Committee at the City Field, Newark, N. J. The Mercury Foot was carried to victory in the one-mile, two-mile, and four-mile relay races after a trio of interesting cinder path battles in which the New York A. C. representatives vanquished the best of the local rival organizations.

In the quarter-mile relay it appeared for a time as if the wearers of the Winged Foot were to live up to the predictions made for them. Just when victory seemed within the grasp of the West Fifty-ninth Street club's standard bearers, however, it was snapped away with a suddenness which shocked.

A slow start on the final leg of this race, coupled with a brilliant piece of sprinting ability by Edward Maccannon of the St. Christopher Club, upset the calculations for a perfect New York A. C. day. This event developed the most bitter struggle of the afternoon and drew the continued applause of a crowd of about 2,000 which turned out for the carnival. Running as lead-off man for the Mercury Foot Club, Bernie Wefers, son of the famous sprinter, gave his team a slight advantage for the opening 110 yards. This margin was increased by Fred Kelly, who ran second and picked up an advantage of about ten yards on H. Foster, a colored sprinter of the St. Christopher Club. Andy Kelly ran the third leg for the New York A. C. and managed to retain the margin up to the touchoff for the final 110 yards. Here J. R. Patterson was slow in getting away with the baton and the St. Christopher Club benefited.

Maccannon's Strong Finish.

Little Maccannon, racing as if on the wings of the wind, picked up the ten yards his team was in the rear almost in the twinkle of an eye, and rounding the turn into the home stretch was sprinting along on even terms with Patterson. The latter tried mightily to shake off his diminutive colored rival, but Maccannon stepped stride for stride with the Mercury Footer until within about ten yards of the finish line. Here Maccannon put all his strength into one final effort and snatched victory by a whisker from Patterson at the worsted. The time for the race was 0:45, within a second of the national championship record for the distance.

This race provided three relays in one, for, with six clubs nominating teams, the officials decided to conduct the event in heats. Each of the two qualifying heats provided keen competition so that the crowd had plenty to enthuse over. The New York A. C. team captured the first heat in convincing style, covering the distance in 0:45 2-5 seconds.

In the second heat the Glencoe A. C., through an almost superhuman effort by little Eddie Hosmer, was victorious, but the triumph was costly. Hosmer, making his final effort about fifteen yards away from the finish line, pulled a tendon in his left leg and broke the worsted limping. The little Glencoe runner hobbled off the track to the clubhouse for first-aid treatment, but he was unable to respond to the call for the final. The Glencoe team, running with but three men in the final, was placed fourth, although it completed but 330 yards of the distance.

In the one-mile relay the Mercury Foot was carried to an impressive victory over the Knights of St. Antony, Loughlin Lyceum, and Glencoe A. C. Young Bernie Wefers was again lead-off man in this tussle, and he duplicated his earlier performance, giving his team a slight margin for the first quarter-mile. Patterson, running second, passed the lead along to Jack Sellers, third man to run for the New York A. C. Lincoln Adams was the anchor runner, and maintained his position in front, despite a determined rally by Cornelius Shaughnessy, national quarter-mile champion, who raced anchor for the Knights of St. Antony. The New York A. C. victory was registered in 3:28 1-5.

Two-mile Victory Easy.

The New York A. C. victory in the two-mile relay was measured by about ten yards, after a race in which the Mercury Footers had things their own way from the start. Sellers was anchor in this race and ran a brilliant half. He crossed the finish line in 8:24 2-5, about ten yards ahead of Walter Powe, who carried the colors of the Alpha P. C. C. Sellers was clocked at 2:04 for his half mile.

In the four-mile relay an interesting battle developed in the final leg of the journey, when John Losero, running one of the best races of his career, essayed to displace J. Simmons of the Mercury Foot club as leader. For a time it appeared that Losero would gain the lead, but Simmons had a little in reserve, and entering the straight drive to the worsted, let out to his limit and won handily. The time for this race was 19:05 1-5.

A display of thoughtlessness by Harry Wigger dimmed the Paulist A. C.'s chances of taking this race early in the grind. Wigger was lead-off man for his club, and, evidently figuring that he had but two laps to go, cut loose with a sprint in the second lap which startled the onlookers. The Paulist runner was approaching what he thought was the touching off place before he discovered his blunder, and then it was too late. When the call for a sprint did come on the fourth lap Wigger was unequal to the task and took up the rear in a field of three—George Williams of the St. Christopher Club sending F. Jenkins, his teammate, away with a lead of about one yard on F. Brennan, the second runner on the New York A. C. team.

Brennan quickly drew on even terms with his colored rival, while Bob Spear picked up the Paulist disadvantage. On the sixth lap of the race Brennan was out in front, closely followed by Spear. Jenkins wilted and fell far to the rear, ending his team's chances then and there. Brennan and Spear remained in close formation until the final lap, when the Mercury Footer pulled away to an advantage of about twenty yards. This was held on the third lap by Al Hulsenbeck, Columbia runner, who easily outraced Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., in the drive to the final touch-off.

Then came the battle between Losero and Simmons. The Paulist runner caught his rival two laps before the finish, but the effort sapped his strength, for in the drive to the tape Losero, letting out to his limit, took the wake of Simmons by more than five yards.

Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A. successfully defended his title of national steeplechase champion, without encountering serious opposition from a field of four rivals. Devaney won the test by a margin of about twenty yards over Pat Flynn of the Paulist A. C. Max Bohland, national hill and dale king, finished third, about thirty yards back of Flynn, while Bob Crawford, Millrose A. A., was fourth, about one yard back of Bohland. Devaney covered the distance in 10:17 2-5. J. Costello, Paulist A. C., the fifth starter, retired at the mile mark.

Devaney Eased at Finish.

In this race the competitors were compelled to clear five hedges, including a water jump. Devaney was at the head of the field for the first two laps, but on the third gave way to Crawford. Pat Flynn took the lead on the fourth circle of the grass infield over which the race was run and showed the way for the next two laps. Making the final turn of the seventh lap, Devaney drew even with Flynn and the pair raced strike for stride to the final water jump. Here Flynn stumbled, losing about four yards. Devaney went away in a spurt and Flynn never again threatened. The titleholder was looking over his shoulder taking the final two jumps, and won easing up in his pace.

In the home stretch Bohland and Crawford engaged in a battle for third laurels, the former winning the show place by about one yard in the drive to the worsted.

An official bungle marred the competition for the national pentathlon title and necessitated a delay in deciding the winner of the title. But four men answered the call for competitors and the test resolved itself into a struggle between Jack R. Fritts of the New York A. C. and Barney Lichtman, Pastime A. C. On the unfinished returns these two candidates for the title were deadlocked with seven points each. Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., was third with eleven points, and John Booth, Paulist A. C., was last with fifteen points. The title winner will be decided tomorrow evening at City Field.

The blunder came in the second heat of the 200-meter run in which Fritts and Booth were the rivals. The timers failed to get their watches on this race, only one official taking the time as the runners sped over the track, and he admitted that he was tardy in snapping his timepiece. The run was won by Fritts, whose time was announced as 23 3-5 seconds while Booth's time was announced as 23 4-5 second. The remainder of the program was resumed while officials argued over the legality of this race. Finally it was decided to re-run the questionable heat tomorrow evening, but a subsequent decision was reached that both heats be re-run. The time for the re-running was fixed at between 6 and 7 o'clock tomorrow. This delay will affect only Fritts and Lichtman. Shea had already been given his third prize.

The summaries:

National Pentathlon Championship.

COMPETITORS—Jack Fritts, New York A. C.; B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C.; Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., and John Booth, Paulist A. C.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Shea, with 20 feet 3 inches; Lichtman, 19 feet 4 inches, second; Fritts, 19 feet, third; Booth, 18 feet 3 inches, fourth.

THROWING THE JAVELIN—Won by Fritts, with 143 feet 10 inches; Lichtman, 133 feet 1½ inches, second; Booth, 131 feet 3 inches, third; Shea, 126 feet 11½ inches, fourth.

THROWING THE DISCUS—Won by Lichtman, with 104 feet 10 inches; Fritts, 97 feet 7 inches, second; Shea, 96 feet 8 inches, third; Booth, 92 feet 7 inches, fourth.

1,500 METERS RUN—Won by Fritts; Lichtman, second; Shea, third; Booth, fourth. Time, 4:25.

National Steeplechase.

TWO-MILE NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE CHAMPIONSHIP—Won by M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. C.; Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C., second; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., third; Robert Crawford, Millrose A. C., fourth. Time, 10:17 2-5.

Metropolitan Relay Championships.

440-YARD RELAY.—Won by St. Christopher Club, (J. Carter, H. Foster, B. Wefers, and B. MacCannon;) New York A. C., (G. D. Wefers, Fred Kelly, Andy Kelly, and J. R. Patterson,) second; Loughlin Lyceum, (R. W. McDonald, Gordon Milne, F. Hosmer, and J. O'Brien,) third; Glencoe A. C., (F. C. Teschler, E. Perelman, and H. Karp,) fourth. Time—0:45.

TWO-MILE RELAY.—Won by New York A. C., (G. Nolan, C. Petersen, A. Hulsenbeck, and J. R. Sellers,) Alpha P. C. C., (W. N. Cummings, C. C. Jackson, W. Goode, and W. Powe,) second; Paulist A. C., (R. Rank, F. O'Connor, H. Cunningham, and E. Haupt,) third; Knights of St. Antony, (J. W. Flack, J. Robertson, J. J. McAuley, and W. Banfield,) fourth. Time—8:24 2-5.

ONE-MILE RELAY.—Won by New York A. C., (E. D. Wefers, J. R. Patterson, J. K. Sellers, and L. Adams;) Knights of St. Antony, (R. W. Markes, W. O. Harper, A. C. Reilly, and Cornelius Shaughnessy,) second; Loughlin Lyceum, (R. W. McDonald, J. Waldron, G. Milne, and J. O'Brien,) third; Glencoe A. C., (M. Pels, H. Karp, W. Rosenblum, and E. Perelman,) fourth. Time—3:28 1-5.

FOUR-MILE RELAY.—Won by New York A. C., (A. Turner, F. Brennan, A. Hulsenbeck, and J. Simmons;) Paulist A. C., (C. H. Wigger, R. Spear, A. Hulsebosch, and J. Losero,) second; St. Christopher Club, (G. Williams, F. Jenkins, W. Stokely, and S. Jackson,) third. Time—19:05 1-5.

Special Event.

100-YARD DASH.—Open A. A. U.—Won by Mike Doyle, unattached; William Finn, Newark Y. M. C. A., second; F. Hois, Paulist A. C., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

GIEBEL WINNER IN SWIM.

N. Y. A. C. Star Extended to Overcome Handicaps at South Beach.

Leo Giebel of the New York A. C., holder of several national swimming titles, was forced to extend himself to the limit yesterday to redeem handicaps he conceded in a 100 yards handicap swim, held under the auspices of the New York A. C. at South Beach, S. I., for the benefit of the wounded soldiers at the Fox Hills Base Hospital. The national star started off the four-second mark, with Paul Chace, a clubmate. At this handicap Giebel and Chace were the scratch starters in a field of ten.

Giebel and Chace, swimming almost abreast over the course, overhauled their rivals about fifteen yards from finish. In his final effort Giebel managed to draw away from Chace and ... by the narrowest of margins.

The summaries:

100-yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C., (4 seconds); Paul Chace, New York A. C., (4 seconds,) second; T. Reilly, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) third. Time—0:57 4-5.

200-yard Swim, Handicap—Won by J. Hall, unattached, (30 seconds); Henry Giebel, New York A. C., (19 seconds,) second; John Zimmock, New York A. C., (17 seconds,) third. Time—2:25.

50-yard Swim, Handicap—Won by J. Rogers, New York A. C., (2 seconds); J. Canter, unattached, (4 seconds,) second; Stephen Ruddy, New York A. C., (3 seconds,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

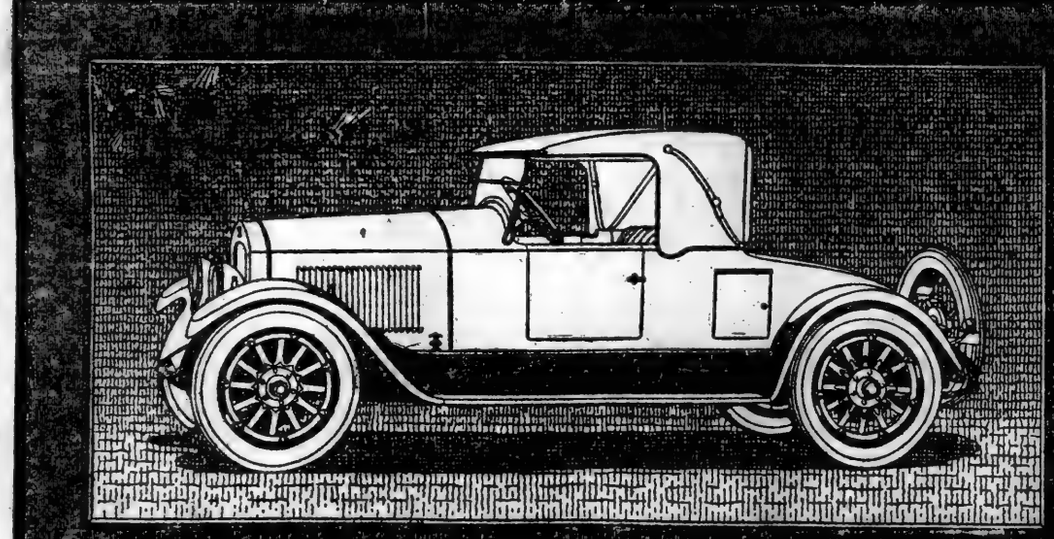
125-Yard Swim—Won by J. Curren, New York A. C.; Stephen Ruddy, New York A. C., second; T. Reilly, New York A. C., third. Time—1:20.

Fancy Diving Contest, Handicap.—Won by J. Galbraith, New York A. C., (1 points,) with 126 points; F. Danchy, West Side Y. M. C. A., (20 points,) with 126 points, second; Thomas McKee, New York A. C., (12 points,) with 123 points, third.

50-Yard Swim for Women, (closed to residents of Staten Island.)—Won by Miss Lora Ollard; Miss Adelaide Joy, second. Time—0:40.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by H. J. Deutschman, unattached; J. Lennon, New York A. C., second; S. Betts, unattached, third. Time—0:38.

50-Yard Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Stephen Ruddy, New York A. C.; J. Curren, New York A. C., second; J. Dailey, unattached, third. Time—0:35.



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Was the Balkan disaster the result of any inexcusable blundering? Could the Gallipoli catastrophe have been avoided? Were the Allies the dupes of Bulgaria's treachery?

CURRENT HISTORY Magazine for September contains an article of Captain Gordon Gordon-Smith, Serbian Military Attache, which throws sensational light on the Balkan failure and tends to show that diplomatic blundering in London and Paris prolonged the war unnecessarily for two years. The facts presented were gathered by personal observation and from the highest sources.

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AMERICAN TENNIS STARS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP AGAINST AUSTRALIANS, WINNING SIX MATCHES

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM IS VICTOR

Johnston Defeats Brookes and Tilden Conquers Patterson in Final Matches.

EACH GOES TO FOUR SETS

Spectacular Play Keeps Forest Hills Gallery on Edge—Williams and Johnson Take Doubles Event.

The superiority of America's tennis players was again impressively demonstrated at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, for the much discussed international encounter with Australia's best resulted in an overwhelming victory for the home representatives, who did not loose a match in the series of six. Gerald Patterson, who has been hailed abroad as the world's greatest, again met defeat, this time at the hands of the national runner-up, William T. Tilden, 2d, who took three out of four sets at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7. The mighty Brookes was also humbled once more, his conqueror being the new American titleholder, William M. Johnston, who likewise won in four sets, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2.

The closest competition of the day came in the doubles, in which R. N. Williams, 2d, and Wallace F. Johnson eventually won from Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas at 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—0. The entire contest, which came to a close yesterday, thus resulted in a victory for America by six matches to none, eighteen sets to five, and 131 games to 93, a score which leaves no possible room for argument as to the international standing.

Although the meeting of Brookes and Johnston had aroused perhaps the greatest interest, marking, as it did, the veteran's farewell appearance on American courts, it was overshadowed by the spectacular battle staged later between Patterson and Tilden. This match could be described in a few words as "whang, bingo, zowie." It was probably the most consistent exhibition of hard and reckless hitting that has ever been seen on a tennis court. Patterson and Tilden are the world's greatest exponents of the circus school of tennis, and, with little to win or lose, since the international affair was already on ice, they went at it with all the energy at their command, and proceeded to execute an amazing succession of dazzling shots, which soon had the gallery in an uproar.

Tilden Slow in Starting.

Tilden was slow in starting and showed all through the match that he is badly overplayed and on the verge of actual staleness. But, though he obviously had little confidence in his shots, he never stopped trying, and trusted everything to speed and accuracy of placement. Toward the close he improved noticeably, and, as he always managed to make his most sensational plays when they were most needed, he had little difficulty in asserting his superiority after the first set was over. Patterson fought hard, as he always does, and in general his tennis was perhaps better than at any time except in his brilliant defeat of Washburn. While not quite so steady as on that occasion, he made more extraordinary shots by far. In fact, the two players together probably piled up what will stand forever as a unique total of the accomplishment of the seemingly impossible.

One backhand recovery by Patterson will remain in the memory of every spectator as an astonishing gymnastic feat, for the ball had gone completely past him before he started to swing his racquet, and it was only by a desperate contortion that he twisted his body into the position necessary for the feat. Tilden later made a similar shot from behind the base line, while some of his gets of smashes were nothing short of astounding. It was by no means sound or orthodox tennis, from the traditional point of view, but it was a most thrilling display of the possibilities of unbridled stroking and undaunted court covering.

Tilden was very wobbly at the start, fibbing his ground strokes much as he did against Johnston in the national final. Nevertheless, he landed enough drives inside the court to come within a point of beating Patterson's opening service, only to lose the game and the next as well, his own delivery being upset by two double faults and Patterson's great recovery of a smash. The Australian led at 3—0 when he crossed a volley to Tilden's left, as the latter rushed to protect the opposite territory. But the American broke into the score with a fine drive down the side line, and then upset Patterson's service as his rival netted a smash off a high-bounding lob and hit the next one out.

Brilliant Rally by Tilden.

Tilden made it 3-all after a brilliant rally, in which he camped at the net, anticipating every shot correctly, until he was able to angle one off that Patterson could not reach. The Anzac led at 40—15 on his service, but misjudged a good lob and deuced the points with a double fault. Errors by Tilden, however, saved the game for him, and he then broke through again, the American missing several volleys and finishing with a double fault. Leading at 5—3, Patterson quickly cleaned up the set, 6—3, two good serves accounting for the deciding points.

Tilden still seemed to lack confidence as he started the second set. Although enjoying a lead of 40—15 on his first service, he blew it on errors, and eventually dropped the game with two successive double faults. Patterson's good smashing and volleying made it 2—0 before Tilden succeeded in scoring with fast serves. He managed to break through for the next, however, by opt-placing his rival, and then forged ahead to 3—2 on service. Patterson was in the hole 15—40 on his next delivery, but Tilden presented him with enough errors to win the game and square the set once more. After tallying once more, however, the American had his opponent once more at the short end of a 15—40 score, and although Patterson again fought his way back to deuce, a netted volley this time brought the break and a 5—3 lead for Tilden. The latter had the set in his grasp with an easy volley, but netted, only to capture it in the next two rallies, 7—5, by chopping to Patterson's backhand.

The third set began with an exchange of service, after which Tilden broke through with terrific drives which the Australian could not handle, the final point going on his smash out of a good lob. Tilden led at 40—15 on his next service, but grew careless and threw the game away with a double fault, after a succession of bad shots. Patterson served a love game and Tilden equalized in similar fashion. Then four astonishing shots in a row won a love game for the American against Patterson's delivery, and this time he maintained his advantage to 5—3. Patterson's next service game ran to deuce eight times before the Australian succeeded in winning it, and more spectacular playing was crowded into this one game than many an entire match will afford. It was here that the visitor achieved the impossible in the recovery described above, and Tilden's desperate efforts to break through resulted almost as sensationally. Disappointed in this hope, the American proceeded resolutely to take the set at 6—4 with the loss of only one point, a service ace and a wonderful drive to the corner putting on the finishing touches.

Patterson Has Brilliant Streak.

They were both tired in the final session, but continued their remarkable hitting with no noticeable abatement of speed. Tilden led at 2—1 through a double fault and a bad volley on the part of his rival. Then Patterson suddenly rushed into an amazing streak of brilliance which netted him three love games in a row and left Tilden temporarily powerless and completely outclassed. A soft cut, a double fault, an error, and a great volley accounted for the whitewash of the American's service, and the Australian took his eighth successive point with a perfect lob, which Tilden merely looked at as it sailed over his head to the corner. Luck now joined forces with the galloping Anzac, and a net-cord trickler, leading to a double fault, brought him his second break against the scoreless server, an astonishing record in first-class tennis. Tilden, however, recovered his poise by resorting to back-hand chops, and eventually succeeded in breaking through Patterson's service, making the games 4—3.

This was the turning point in the set, for thereafter service alternated in winning up to 7-all, when the final break came. The American caught up with his rival chiefly through errors, Patterson lifting one ball off service so high that it resembled a long fly to the outfield. At 8-all Tilden had several chances to break through, but netted the ball each time. Then came the crucial game, with the American again finding his opportunity after a wonderfully accurate backhand drive straight down the line. He lobbed deep over Patterson's head and came in fast as the Australian turned and drove the ball hard down the middle of the court. Too far back to volley, Tilden took the shot on the pickup, and his return dropped dead on the service line, Patterson lunging forward in an unsuccessful effort to reach it.

With the break in his favor, the American made sure of the match on his own service. He had the winning point on his racket at 40—30, after a great rally, but smashed an easy bounder just beyond the base-line for deuce. Patterson skied another, however, with his reckless forehand wallop, and this time Tilden served one so hard that a good return was impossible. Patterson's racket deflected the ball to the highchair of Umpire Conlin, and the set and match were over at 9—7.

The score by points:

FIRST SET.

										T.P.	G.
Patterson	5	4	4	1	2	1	5	4	4	4—30	6
Tilden	3	0	2	4	4	4	3	2	2	3—24	4

SECOND SET.

Tilden	3	0	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5—34	6
Patterson	5	4	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	3—28	3

THIRD SET.

Tilden	2	4	5	3	0	4	4	4	10	4—40	6
Patterson	4	1	3	5	4	1	0	2	12	1—33	4

FOURTH SET.

Tilden—	2	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	2	10	4	4	0	4	4	5—51	9
Patterson—	4	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	4	8	6	2	4	1	2	3—52	7

Johnston Also in Hitting Mood.

Brookes found Johnston also in a hitting mood, and with the exception of the second set, which he won at 9—7, the veteran was unable to withstand the hard drives of the champion. Johnston took the first set, 6—3, coming from behind after the Australian had run into a lead of 4—2. This session, with the addition of the sixteen games needed to square the match, robbed the old master of much of his speed, and, in the last two sets, Johnston battered his way ahead with little opposition. A fine lob, which completely fooled Brookes, was responsible for the Californian's first break, and he got another when the veteran served an unexpected double fault. By merely continuing to hit the ball so hard that it could not be volleyed, Johnston had no trouble in finishing the set at 6—2. In the final session he broke through right at the start, and although Brookes later equalized with some splendid volleying, Johnston easily ran into the lead again with his infallible combination of driving and lobbing.

At tossing the ball to deep court, Brookes was absolutely no match for his young opponent, and whenever he stayed in the region of the service line Johnston passed him without difficulty, or at least drew an error through the speed and accuracy of his shots. The set and match ended at 6—2, when Brookes drove out twice in succession, his final error coming on the attempted return of service.

The score by points:

FIRST SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Johnston	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—39	6
Brookes	5	6	1	7	1	5	1	1	2	0—29	4

SECOND SET.

Brookes	4	5	4	1	5	0	3	1	2	4	4	2	4	1	8	4—60	9
Johnston	1	3	2	4	3	4	5	4	4	0	1	4	2	4	4	0—45	7

THIRD SET.

Johnston	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4—27	6
Brookes	4	1	2	0	2	0	4	2	0	2—15	2

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	6	4	1	3	7	4	4	4	4	4—33	6
Brookes	4	1	4	5	5	1	2	2	0	2—24	2

Doubles Match a Curious Affair.

The doubles match was a curious affair in that Williams and Johnson completely outplayed Lycett and Thomas for two sets, only to slump for the next two with exactly the opposite effect, eventually winning the match with surprising ease at 6—0. The Americans were not impressive as a team, but did so much good individual playing that smoothness of combination was quite unnecessary. They broke through Lycett in the third game of the opening set and took the same player's measure again for a love game and a load of 5—2, Williams cleaning up without the loss of another point.

In the second session the break came at the very start against Thomas, Lycett also failing in turn, and giving the Americans a lead of 3—0. They lost this in three successive games, but succeeded in upsetting Lycett once more and eventually took the set at 6—4 with service winning alternately.

The Australians began to get their revenge by breaking through Johnson for a lead of 3—1, which was increased to 4—1 through successful serving by Thomas. Williams won a love game, but after Lycett had scored, the set went to the visitors at 6—2, with Johnson going pointless on his delivery. The fourth session fell almost as easily to the Australians at 6—3, squaring the match. But when defeat seemed an actual possibility, the home team suddenly rallied, and after taking two deuce games against the opposing service swept through to a quick decision at 6—0.

The score by points:

FIRST SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Williams-Johnson	2	1	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4—36	6
Lycett-Thomas	4	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0—25	2

SECOND SET.

Williams-Johnson	4	4	4	1	0	2	4	4	4	5—32	6
Lycett-Thomas	1	0	2	4	4	1	2	6	3	2—27	4

THIRD SET.

Lycett-Thomas	4	2	4	4	5	0	5	4		4—28	6
Williams-Johnson	1	4	0	1	2	4	3	0		0—16	2

FOURTH SET.

Lycett-Thomas	4	2	4	4	7	2	2	5	4	4—34	6
Williams-Johnson	1	4	1	2	5	4	4	3	1	1—25	3

FIFTH SET.

Williams-Johnson	5	4	6	4	4	4				4—27	6
Lycett-Thomas	3	1	4	1	0	1				1—10	0

The summaries:

Australia vs. America.

SINGLES.—William M. Johnston, America, defeated Norman Brookes, Australia, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2; William T. Tilden, 2d, America, defeated Gerald Patterson, Australia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

DOUBLES.—R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. F. Johnson, America, defeated Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, Australia, 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—0.

FINAL TEAM SCORE.

	AUSTRALIA.	AMERICA.
Matches	0	6
Sets	5	18
Games	93	131

BIG SURPRISES IN WOODMERE TENNIS

Several Upsets Feature Play in Club's Open Tournament—Norton Defeats Reid.

Surprises came thick and fast at Woodmere yesterday afternoon in the open tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club. Hammett Norton provided the first upset by pulling out a victory in his unfinished match against Kirk M. Reid, the Cornell University Captain. The score stood at one set all and 3—2 in Reid's favor when they resumed play, and Norton at once broke through the Westerner's service, keeping the games balanced thereafter up to 5-all, when he broke through again and took the match at 7—5. Reid was inclined to be wild and evidently mistrusted his ability at the net, Norton's steadiness eventually defeating him in a duel of deep court driving.

The winner of this sensational encounter was later eliminated in impressive fashion by Paul Martin, of the University Heights Club, who, after losing the opening set, 6—7, began a great stream of fast driving, which eventually swept his opponent off the court at 6—1, 6—3.

Walter J. Toussaint asserted his superiority over Joseph B. W. Fox, the Queens, Nassau and Belmar champion, by taking two out of three sets, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, but later fell before the hard hitting of Dr. William Rosenbaum, 2—6, 9—7, 6—2. Alex Iler also required three sets to dispose of Fred Letson, the scores being 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Merritt Cutler, the Freeport boy who defeated Ingo Hartmann on the opening day, almost repeated the trick against Fred Anderson, Jr., taking the first set, 6—4, before succumbing at 6—3, 6—4. Alfred Hammett put two victories to his credit, and Augustin Healy advanced over the veteran George Groesbeck.

In the doubles L. E. Mahan and W. J. Gallon of the West Side Club defeated Cutler and Clifford, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, while Reid and Anderson won in straight sets from Iler and F. L. Kynaston, 6—3, 6—4.

The four teams to reach the semi-finals of the mixed doubles were Mrs. S. F. Weaver and L. E. Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, Mrs. De Forest Candee and W. J. Gallon, and Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf.

The summaries:

Woodmere Open Tournament.

SINGLES.—Second Round—G. S. Groesbeck defeated S. Spath, 6—4, 6—1; Augustin Healy defeated G. Garbe, 7—9, 7—5; W. J. Toussaint defeated J. W. Fox, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4; Dr. Rosenbaum defeated E. B. Rich, 6—2, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated Harry Sachs, 7—5, 6—3; F. C. Anderson defeated M. Cutler, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. Norton defeated K. M. Reid, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

Third Round—Alex Iler defeated Fred Letson, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4; A. Healy defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 7—6, 6—4; Dr. Rosenbaum defeated W. J. Toussaint, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated J. McLoughlin, 6—1, 6—2; Paul Martin defeated H. Norton, 7—9, 6—1, 6—3.

RUMPUS SAILS HOME FIRST.

Leads Knockabouts in Race on the South Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—In a brisk breeze on the South Shrewsbury today Bertram H. Borden sailed his Rumpus to victory over three other one design knockabouts. The Japp leads for the season cup by one point over Frances.

The summary:

Start—4 P. M.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Rumpus	5:11:50	1:11:50
Frances	5:12:00	1:12:00
Japp	5:12:48	1:12:48
Rosamond	5:17:45	1:17:45

North Shore of L. I. Dog Show.

The North Shore of L. I. Kennel Association show to be held at Douglaston, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 20, will be a record breaker from present indications. Entries are being received from leading kennels and record entries are being made by exhibitors in the various breeds. The show grounds are within a short distance from New York and can be reached by Long Island Railroad, trolley, or short ride by motor.

ADIOS SHOWS WAY TO THE 30-FOOTERS

Hall's Yacht Has Good Margin Over Minx in Indian Harbor's Autumn Races.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—For the second time this season the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has been favored with an excellent breeze for its big open regatta. As in its annual race earlier in the season, the yachtsmen who gathered here today for the annual Autumn cups of the Greenwich Club sailed in a breeze that gave them plenty of sport and early finishes in all divisions. The wind was southwest and fresh throughout, giving the larger divisions a run, a beat, and a reach.

When the Regatta Committee, made up of Richard A. Monks, Chairman; George Gilmore, Frank Bowne Jones, and John M. Downing, on board Commodore Graham Smyth's Ohlooka, established the starting line off Great Captain's Island, the largest fleet seen off here in years was dancing around the red spar buoy waiting to start. The fleet was enlarged by the appearance of the Fish Class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club and the one-design yachts of the Stamford Yacht Club. These craft seldom sail away from home waters. They came here today to return the visit that the Indian Harbor Yacht Club made to their respective clubs at different times this year.

Although the largest sloops at the starting line were in a mixed division composed of the New York Yacht Club's forty-footer Mistrel and the Class P sloop Joyant, the thirty-footers were the first to be sent away. Four of the popular division had a good fight over a course fifteen miles in length. Again the winner was Adois, recently purchased by A. W. Hall. Adois beat T. S. Clarke's Minx by 1 minute and 8 seconds. Mistrel beat Joyant on actual time over the twenty-mile course, but the committee stated it could not decide the winner until the racing measurements of the craft were known. The figures are expected tomorrow. The same statement applies to the handicap classes, the committee being without the allowances.

Alicia scored a sailover in the Long Island Sound Schooner Class. Among the Indian Harbor Arrows the winner was Addison G. Hanan's Comrade. H. Parker's Whiff was the winner in the Larchmont Inter-Club Class. Three of the U boats had a pretty race, the winner being Mingo, the property of H. T. Hornidge. Harry S. Morgan, the youngest son of J. P. Morgan, a boy still in his teens, scored his first victory of the season in the Seawanhaka Fish Class, when he placed his Shark across the finish line first.

As usual the Star Class had a good run, the winner finally proving to be Snapper, the property of Adrian Iselin, II. The same won in the Orienta One-design Class, and in the Stamford one-design division, the winner was Priscilla, the property of W. F. Gillespie. The Glen Cove Jewels were led home by Kat. Hulhulhee won in the Indian Harbor One-design Class.

The summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 15 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Adios, A. W. Hall	4:25:35	2:21:35
Minx, T. S. Clarke	4:27:48	2:22:43
Rowdy, C. Belsky	4:30:08	2:25:08
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	4:30:18	2:25:18

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY FOOTERS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20 Miles.

Mistrel, P. Mallory	5:04:49	2:54:49
Joyant, T. S. McGovern, Jr.	5:16:22	3:06:22

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15 Miles.

Pellegrina, G. P. Granbery	4:25:40	2:25:40
Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:26:07	2:26:07
Sachem II., M. B. Metcalf	4:26:32	2:26:32

LONG ISLAND SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15 Miles.

Alicia, W. Baldwin	4:37:45	2:22:45

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:24:59	2:14:59

INDIAN HARBOR ARROWS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 11 Miles.

Comrade, A. G. Hanan	4:24:13	2:09:13
Snapper, F. S. Page	4:27:30	2:11:30
Bubble, R. Leech	4:32:37	2:13:37
Windward II., R. A. Monks	Disabled.	
Reni, C. B. Mallory	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Sirene, R. W. Fraser	Did not finish.
Whiff, H. Parker	4:36:36 2:16:36

SLOOPS—CLASS U.

Start, 2:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:21:00	2:01:00
Tern, W. T. Hornidge	4:21:14	2:04:14
Junior, H. Muhlfeld	4:27:00	2:07:00

SEAWANHAKA FISH CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 8 Miles.

Shark, H. S. Morgan	4:17:53	1:53:53
Nahma, R. Ellis	4:18:07	1:53:07
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	4:20:16	1:56:16
Esl, Trustee Davison	4:22:05	1:57:05
Sculpin, F. Remington	4:24:38	2:00:38
Blue Fish, H. C. Smith	4:25:46	2:00:46
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	4:26:50	2:00:50
Cockle, Osterbridge & Harvey	4:26:10	2:01:10
Cod, C. M. Fair	4:30:55	2:06:36

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 8 Miles.

Hulhulhee, J. W. Lewis	4:17:27	1:47:27
Salome, H. N. Whittelsey	4:19:18	1:48:18
Osceo, J. D. Reynders	4:42:00	2:10:00

JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 8 Miles.

Kat, C. H. Appleby	4:18:28	1:48:28
Aquamarine, C. E. Weyand	4:14:07	1:44:37
Jade, E. S. Willard	4:19:55	1:49:55

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 2:30. Course, 8 miles.

Frances, S. Wickes	Did not finish

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 8 miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin, II	4:21:53	1:46:53
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:21:53	1:46:53
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:22:52	1:47:53
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:26:18	1:50:18
Shooting Star, J. R. Mosher	4:21:39	1:50:39
Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:37:44	1:52:44
Vega, R. G. d'Oench	Did not finish	

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 2:35. Course, 5 miles.

Thane, Helen Snow	4:08:30	1:37:30
Alice, A. E. Griffin	4:09:07	1:39:07
Salty, J. H. Haggerty	4:04:25	1:39:25
No. 8, ——	4:04:42	1:39:42

STAMFORD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 8 miles.

Priscilla, W. F. Gillespie	4:25:47	1:40:47
Billy Boy, E. C. Draper	4:26:06	1:41:06
Fawn, E. G. Lockwood	4:27:04	1:42:04
Peanut, F. G. Nogle	4:27:30	1:42:30
Virginia, Morton Brothers	4:29:41	1:44:41

COMRADE FIRST TO FINISH.

Hanan's Yacht Takes Arrow Class Honors from Bubble.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, CONN., Sept. 6.—The Comrade, owned by A. G. Hanan, was the winner among the arrow class yachts today, over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club course. Robinson Leach's Bubble was second. The Windward II., belonging to Richard H. Monks, broke a jib, and Clifford D. Mallory's yacht, Reni, did not finish. A strong southwest wind was blowing when the yachts started.

In the Indian Harbor one-design class, J. W. Lewis's Hiluehee finished first, with H. N. Whittlesey's Salome a close second.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	4:24:13	
Bubble, Robinson Leach	4:32:37	
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	4:36:31	
Snapper, F. S. Page	4:37:30	
Reni, Clifford D. Mallory	Did not finish	
Windward II., R. H. Monks, sailed by Commodore D. Graham Smyth, was disabled.		

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 2:30. Course, 8 miles.

Hiuheehee, J. W. Lewis	4:47:27
Salome, H. N. Whittlesey	4:18:13
Wahneta, J. V. Reynders	4:42:00

Richard H. Monks, George F. Gilmore, Frank Bowne, and J. H. Downing, the Regatta Committee, witnessed the races aboard Commodore D. Graham Smythe's yacht Olooka.

YACHTSMEN ENJOY BAYSIDE REGATTA

Aria Leads Taurus in Close Race Among Star Craft—Maybe and Woof Winners.

In a moderate southwest breeze twelve yachts of the Bayside Yacht Club, representing three classes, competed yesterday in the weekly regatta over the course in Little Neck Bay. Six of the Star yachts crossed the starting line and furnished an interesting race, the Aria, owned and sailed by George Abbott, finishing 44 seconds ahead of W. L. Insles in the Taurus. Twenty-three seconds behind the latter came the Neptune, the property of F. W. Teves, who was at the helm. The remaining three yachts of this class were closely bunched.

George Hopewell's Maybe again won in the Bayside Bee class, crossing the line 20 seconds ahead of H. F. Clarke's Bustbee, while Howard Gaines, at the tiller of the Vespa, was just 20 seconds behind the Clarke yacht. It was one of the most exciting finishes in this class for several weeks.

Commodore William E. Teller's Woof won another race in the Bayside Bird class, defeating John Johns's Teaser by 3 minutes and 40 seconds.

The summary:

STAR CLASS.

Start—3:45. Course—6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Aria, George Abbott	5:19:30	1:44:30
Taurus, W. L. Insles	5:20:54	1:45:54
Neptune, F. W. Teves	5:20:57	1:45:57
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:20:20	1:51:20
Mala, E. L. Lankfield	5:20:20	1:51:20
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	5:20:40	1:51:40

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start—3:30. Course—4 Miles.

Maybe, George Hopewell	5:00:30	1:30:30
Bustbee, H. F. Clarke	5:01:10	1:31:10
Vespa, H. Gaines	5:01:20	1:31:20
Beatrice, F. W. Mack	5:00:10	1:30:10

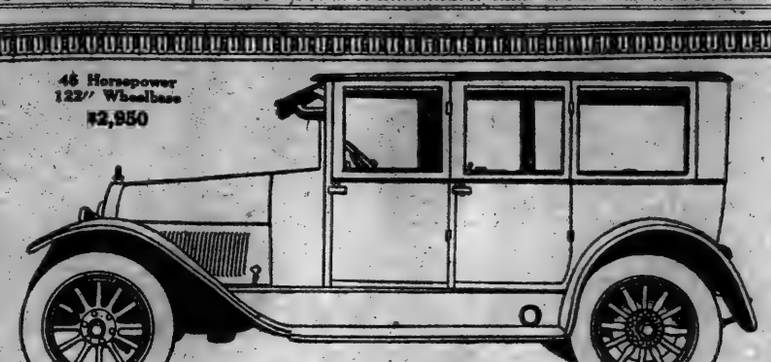
BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start—2:55. Course—4 Miles.

Woof, W. R. Teller	5:20:55	1:21:25
Teaser, J. Johns	5:20:35	1:20:05

State League for Louisiana.

LAFAYETTE, La., Sept. 6.—The Louisiana State League, composed of Lafayette, Ravne, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Oakdale, and Opelousas, has just been formed. Class D baseball will be played and an application will be made for admission to organized circles. A system of employing thirteen players, including the manager, with a salary limit of $1,350 per month, has been adopted. Three first-class umpires will be selected. The circuit has short jumps, and all of the cities are live ball towns.



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SCORES OF FOOTBALL SQUADS GATHER THIS WEEK TO START ON TRAINING GRIND

FOOTBALL COACHES BEGIN BUSY SEASON

Changes in Gridiron Staff Made at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

DALY BACK AT WEST POINT

Former Army Coach Will Again Prepare Soldiers for Big Game with Navy.

The football season reaches the active stage in a great number of Eastern colleges this week. At Harvard, West Point, and Annapolis, as well as a few less notable institutions, the gridiron work has been under way for several days, but most of the coaches have decided upon either Sept. 8 or Sept. 15 as the starting day for their players. By the end of the coming week, the opening gun will have been fired in the gridiron campaigns of a majority of Eastern colleges.

For the most part, the football mentors of 1919 are hold-overs, but some very important changes have been made in the coaching staffs of leading Eastern universities since the world war cast its shadow upon the gridiron game. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and the Army are all to have coaches other than those who directed the teams that last represented these institutions. In other instances are found shifts of noted gridiron teachers of prewar days, such as the signing of Frank Cavanaugh by Boston College and the acquisition of Sol Metzger at Union.

Yale football for the coming season will be under the supervision of Dr. Al Sharpe, perhaps the greatest all-around athlete in Yale history, who returns to his alma mater after several years as coach at Cornell. Sharpe, who was graduated from Yale in the class of 1902, enjoyed the distinction of making six athletic teams while a student at the New Haven university. He attained particular prominence in baseball, football, and basket ball, but found time to show skill as member of rowing, gymnastic, and wrestling teams at Yale. He returns to Yale to take the place which was held by Tad Jones when Yale was last prominent in the field of intercollegiate football.

Dr. Sharpe has surrounded himself with a galaxy of assistants that should spell success for his régime with the Eli football squad. Dr. W. T. Bull, who has assisted in Yale coaching for several years, will be back to look after the backfield candidates and to give instruction in punting, a feature of the game in which he was especially proficient. Dr. Arthur Brides will be back to look after the line from tackle to tackle, as he has done for several seasons past. Johnny Cates, a Yale end of fifteen years ago, will look after the ends. He will have the assistance for a part of the season of Moseley, a star end of a few seasons ago. Yale's Alumni Advisory Committee will consist of Vance McCormick, Walter Camp, Brink Thorne, and John Kilpatrick. Surrounded by all this talent, Sharpe can feel that Yale football is in safe hands.

Sweeping Change at Harvard.

Unusual interest will centre around the football happenings at Harvard this season as Percy Haughton, a name that long has been linked with Crimson success on the gridiron, will not direct affairs there. Bob Fisher, a captain of one of the great elevens which Haughton coached, will be in charge of football at Cambridge, and he is hoping that Haughton will find time to give some assistance in the gridiron work. Fisher's squad of assistant coaches is not complete at this time, but he will have plenty of expert talent on his board of strategy. Derrick Parmenter, a centre of the first rank, is to coach the aspirants to this position; Sam Felton will look after the punting; Dick Wigglesworth and Mal Logan will direct the quarter backs, Wallie Trumbull will assist in coaching the linemen, while Leo Leary and Charley Coolidge will look after the ends. Fisher hopes to have Lieut. Eddie Mahan, now in Rumania with the marines, for part of the season.

Speedy Rush passes out of Princeton football after several seasons as leader in Jungletown, and his place will be taken by Bill Roper, one-time star at the New Jersey university. Roper can-not be classed as a newcomer at Princeton as he held the coaching reins a few years ago and he did considerable work with the Tiger elevens in years when he was not the head coach.

Roper directed the famous Princeton team of 1911 which scored victories over both Yale and Harvard. His list of assistants has not been announced, but there will be no shortage of old-time stars once the season gets under way. Princeton graduates always flock back to Old Nassau to help the resident coach put on the finishing touches for the big games of the year.

Rush Goes to Cornell.

Rush's departure from Princeton does not take him from the upper set of Eastern football. The departure of Dr. Sharpe from Cornell left a vacancy which the athletic council at Ithaca filled by the acquisition of the former Princeton mentor. Rush gave evidence during his stay at Tigertown that he was a real team builder, and he won the respect of the football world by his sound system and methods. He failed to develop a team that took the measure of Yale or Harvard during his stay at Princeton, but it must not be forgotten that a Princeton coach is greatly handicapped in this particular work by the smaller squads from which he must pick his team.

Up at West Point one of the most difficult tasks the football sphere has developed in years has been put in the hands of one of the game's greatest players and coaches, Colonel Charles Daly, who starred at both Harvard and West Point some twenty years ago. The call of the world war left little in the way of experienced football talent at the Government school up the Hudson. Classes were graduated prematurely in order that needed officers might be had and all the stars of the West Point teams of other years are gone. There is no Oliphant around whom to mold a great eleven. The condition is emphasized by the fact that the Navy promises to have one of the greatest teams in her history, and the Army-Navy game is to be resumed this year after a lapse since 1916.

Coach Daly will have as assistants at West Point Hayes, '00; Prichard, '15; Meacham, '17; Bathurst, '17, and other stars of other years. A large squad of cadets reported for work several days ago, and despite the apparent lack of real football material the Army-Navy game is not likely to lose any of its attractiveness. Weak Navy teams have risen to their greatest ability against the Army, and there is no doubt about the Army team of 1919 being a real fighting aggregation when it faces the midshipmen at the Polo Grounds in late November.

Bankart Back at Colgate.

Colgate, as a result of the return of Larry Bankart, promises to be an important member of the Eastern football group in the coming season. Bankart was in charge a few seasons ago, and the up-State college had teams which specialized in taking the measure of the accredited top-notchers of the game. His departure to take up other business was a sad blow to Colgate, but he has found it possible to return and football interest has reached a new mark, as a result. Like Frank Cavanaugh at Boston College and Sol Metzger at Union, his will be a case of a recognized coaching genius starting again with entirely new material.

Among the prominent coaches who will again be in charge of the teams which they directed last season, or when football was last played at the particular college, are the following:

Columbia—Fred T. Dawson.
Pennsylvania—Robert T. Folwell.
Dartmouth—C. W. ("Fat") Spears.
Rutgers—George Foster Sanford.
Pittsburgh—Glenn S. Warner.
Syracuse—Frank F. O'Neill.
Brown—E. N. Robinson.
Annapolis—Gilmour Dobie.
Georgetown—Albert Exendine.
Lehigh—Thomas Keady.
Penn State—Hugo Bezdek.
Swarthmore—Roy Mercer.
Michigan—Fielding H. Yost.
Minnesota—Dr. Harry Williams.
West Virginia—H. M. McIntyre.
W. and J.—David C. Morrow.

Eastern colleges outside the top flight in football, which are making coaching changes, are Wesleyan, Holy Cross, Trinity and Lafayette. Edward S. Liston, a former Michigan player, takes up the work at Wesleyan. Holy Cross will have Cleo O'Donnell, one of the greatest players in the gridiron history of the Worcester college. The Trinity team will be coached by George Buck, formerly of Kent School. John Sutherland, recent star at Pittsburgh, takes up the coaching duties at Lafayette. Joe Brooks, who formerly coached at Williams, will again have charge of football at the college in the Berkshires.

LEHIGH TO REPORT SEPT. 17

Coach Keady Expects Many Football Candidates Next Week.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 6.—Coach Thomas Keady of Lehigh's football team arrived this week, following a Summer's outing at his home at Wakefield, Mass., and announced a call for candidates, who are to report on Sept. 17. The university will open on Sept. 24. Keady will have a fair number of last year's men to work with in the preliminary practices, but it is hardly expected that any of the new men will report before college actually opens and they are fully matriculated. As far as is known, Joe Spagna, Bucky McDonald, Mike Goldman, Gus Savaria, Vincent Wysocki, Hank Gulick, Nick Pons, Eddie Booth, Dave Pfeifer, Harry Saxman, A. B. Maginnes, and R. T. McCarty will be back.

Bosey Reiter is expected home from Beechwood, Mo., shortly before college opens, and he, too, will take part in conditioning the men. Walter Okeson, football official, and a former star end at Lehigh, who is now Secretary of the Alumni Association, will aid in the coaching.

The schedule is one of the best ever arranged and is as follows:

Sept. 27—Villanova, at home.
Oct. 4—Ursinus at home.
Oct. 11—Rutgers at home.
Oct. 18—Albright at home.
Oct. 25—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.
Nov. 1—University of Pittsburgh at home.
Nov. 8—Penn State at State.
Nov. 15—Muhlenberg at home.
Nov. 22—Lafayette at home.

HARVARD TO HAVE STRONG BACK FIELD

Many Promising and Experienced Candidates Are Available at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6.—Regular football practice at Harvard will start Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock when all the candidates for the eleven have been ordered to report to Robert T. Fisher, the new head coach, successor to Percy Haughton, whose pupil he was, captaining the 1911 team. Thirty men have just finished a week of training on Soldiers' Field. Three-fourths or more of these players were candidates for the backfield, the remainder seeking end or centre berths.

Coach Fisher in calling these players together earlier figured that the play of the backfield would prove all the better for it, and some of the experienced players would be better equipped to help out in the coaching when the entire squad gets down to business.

It goes without saying that Coach Fisher has tackled a big job this Fall, although the material for the team is generally considered first-class. Fisher appears to be handicapped right from the start by the youth of his coaching staff, although a number of those who are to assist him served under Haughton. Behind the line, Harvard's prospects appear stronger than ever. The problem is to find two good ends, and a dependable centre. There should be little trouble filling up the holes at tackle and guard.

Coach Fisher played guard on the 1909 eleven, which Ted Coy's Elis defeated in the Stadium, and also in the scoreless ties which followed for two successive seasons. Fisher is the dean of his coaching staff, and several of his assistants played the game with him as undergraduates.

Competent Coaches in Charge.

To develop the back field, Huntington R. Hardwicke, '15, and Richard Wigglesworth, '12, quarter back on Fisher's team, have been secured. Much of the attack of the team will be planned out by these two resourceful coaches. Harry Gardner, '13, and Don Watson, '16, former 'Varsity quarter backs, are also to serve, and have been with the squad at Cambridge all week.

Derric Parmenter, '13, has been designated to turn out one or two formidable centres from the rather meagre squad, and William Snow, '18, and Charles Coolidge, '18, both members of Harrie Dadmun's 1918 team, are to have charge respectively of the guards and ends. Walter Trumbull, '15, who played tackle on Charlie Brickley's 1916 eleven, and assumed the acting captaincy during his leader's illness, will coach the tackles. Sam Felton, '13, will have charge of the punting department.

Percy Haughton, Leo Leary, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, also Reggie Brown, are out of Harvard football for good. It is the present intention of all three to visit Soldiers' Field but very little this Fall. Jimmie Knox, '98, who has scouted the Princeton games for Harvard during the last five or six years, was on Soldiers' Field several times this week, helping out. If scouting is permissible this year, Knox may succeed Brown, the famous strategist, as chief of the Crimson scouting staff.

Behind the line is where the Crimson appears the most formidable, and there are at least three men who appear head and shoulders over the remaining backs. Billie Murray, the second-string quarter back in 1916, is in fine shape, and is very likely to make a runaway race for this position. No one apparently can budge Eddie Casey from the back field unless he falls down miserably, and Ralph Horween's two years' experience and his kicking should hold him on the job. The remaining position is open to a good defensive back who can kick, relieving Horween and helping in the three plays of the team. Among those available are Arnold Horween, Captain of the 1917 Informal eleven; Fred Church, the freshman Captain three years ago; Jim MacDonnell, Ben Hunneman, who promises to become a dropkicking star; Dick Humphrey, Arthur Hamilton, and Vic Nelson.

Experienced Material Available.

Winslow Felton, the 'Varsity pitcher, hopes to beat Murray for the quarter back assignment, and both Arthur Conlon, who played the position at Exeter, and Tommy Wales of the 1921 freshman team, have similar ambitions. Felton has bene on a horse ranch in Colorado all Summer and is as hard as nails.

So far Joe Ryan and Jack Desmond have been the only ends to report, although George Batchelder, a letter man in 1918, dressed for practice once or twice this week, but was not allowed to work by Trainer Donovan. Batchelder was Captain of the second 'Varsity crew which beat Yale last Spring, and he has just had an operation on a knee which he injured a few days before that race. Morris Phinney, also an "H" man, will report during the present week. Charlie Coolidge and Dick Harte, the regular ends in 1916, are both through with college.

The absence of Arthur Clark will weaken the Harvard defense. He injured his back playing golf, and his physician has ordered him not to play football this Fall. Bill Snow and Harrie Dadmun, the regular guards three years ago, are out of college. Among those who seek to fill their shoes are Fiske Brown, Gus Thorndike, Bob Sedgwick, Carl Stillman, and Marlin Olmsted, the marksman.

To plug up the breaches at tackle, Mose Hadley, 225 pounds; Tom Woods, Henry Faxon, Captain of the '21 freshman team; Jabish Holmes, and Bainbridge Frothingham can be used. Woods is a rangy player, and strong on the defense. None of these performers weighs less than 190 pounds.

Phil Philbin, who has been a candidate for tackle on former teams, has switched to centre. Redington Fiske and Charlie Havemeyer, who played on his freshman team two years ago, are also after the job. More candidates will join this squad on Monday.

YALE'S GREAT NEED IS FOR TACKLES

New Haven Eleven Strong in Centre and Back Field Material —Practice Starts Sept. 15.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—Yale football men feel that Harvard has stolen a march on them. Instead of waiting till the middle of September, the time-honored date for summoning gridiron candidates together for preliminary practice, the Crimson coaches have called their squad out, while Yale has taken it for granted that the understanding of years past was to hold good this season, and that the football men would not begin work till the usual date. There was no definite agreement regarding the time for beginning work this Fall, but the historic date of Sept. 15 was accepted at Yale as the time.

In consequence Harvard will have a start of nearly two weeks before Yale's candidates begin work. The Yale call asked the players to report at Yale Field Monday, Sept. 15, and it will not be changed.

With the exception of the arrival of the veteran track coach and football trainer, John Mack, no sign of the impending gridiron season has been noted here. Mack returned Sept. 1 and has directed a myriad of details regarding putting the field in shape and planning for the reception of coaches and men. Plans for starting the new "Y" club have been perfected. Eddie Moriarity, known to Yale men of the last thirty years the world over, has been appointed director, and Jim Braden, President of the undergraduate Athletic Association, track team Captain last season, and plunging back of the eleven the coming Fall, has been here most of the Summer.

Three of the permanent squad of coaches, Chief Al Sharpe, and his lieutenants Billy Bull and Arthur Brides, the physician coaches, have sent word that they will arrive next week to remain till the season closes. Both will probably make this city their permanent home and take up their practice here. Jack Cates and Herman Olcott, the other resident coaches, will be on hand when the first practice begins Sept. 15.

About seventy-five candidates are expected, but great uncertainty is felt regarding the membership of the squad. The coaches are complaining that tackles are not visible among the candidates who have sent word that they will return. Three husky men for the centre of the line are assured in the persons of Captain "Tim" Callahan, who will again snap back the ball; Acosta, formerly centre and guard, and Carter Galt, probably the best guard in Yale three years ago. If two tackles can be found to fringe this centre, Yale's defense should be established as impregnable as that of the 1916 team, which was not penetrated by either Harvard or Princeton, although the Crimson succeeded in registering a field goal score.

A set of backs, both powerful and fast, is promised in Joe Neville, who scored the only touchdowns made against both Harvard and Princeton; Jim Braden, the most powerful line breaker Yale has had in recent years; Herbert Kempton, the former Exeter end-circling quarter, who will be removed to half back and Chester La Roche, quarter three seasons ago. Thorne Murphy, son of the late Mike Murphy, will be kept as drop-kicking and distance-punting specialist, although he will get into every game. It is thought Jay and Friedell, the half backs of the freshman team two years ago, should prove a pair of fast reserve backs. Hamill of the 1917 team is another promising backfield candidate.

The end and tackle material is uncertain. Jack Cates, the former Annapolis coach, one of Yale's cleverest end-rush developers, has a task cut out to develop a set of men for the frontier of the line.

Few of the college athletes have had a more extended or diversified military career than Tim Callahan, captain-elect of this year's Yale football team.

Callahan enlisted at Newport, R. I. Immediately after the football season of 1917 he left Newport and was sent on a naval expedition to the West Indies, the Guianas, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. He was chosen a member of a party to survey the developments and conditions off the Falkland Island, where the largest naval combat in the history of the Southern Hemisphere took place and the British defeated Admiral von Spee's German squadron in a battle which lasted almost one day. The voyage was continued around Cape Horn to the Pacific, where a similar study was made off Coronel, Chile, where the English and the Germans first met in a decisive battle, and which resulted in a Hun victory. Coming up the Pacific and passing through the Panama Canal, Callahan returned to New York after a hazardous tilt with a German U-boat off Cape Hatteras, where the famous Diamond Shoals Lightship was sunk. He remained in New York until last June when he was placed on inactive duty after twenty-six months of service.

Driscoll Named Coach.

Paddy Driscoll, selected as quarter back on the all-American eleven last year, has been named assistant football coach at Northwestern University. Driscoll is regarded as one of the greatest gridiron players in Northwestern football history. Working with Head Coach Charley Bachman, his team-mate last year on the Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven, it is expected that a formidable Purple eleven will be molded for the coming season. Driscoll will be remembered locally through his wonderful work at Ebbets Field last year, when, almost single-handed, he routed the Rutgers eleven.

WILLIAMS IS SURE OF STRONG ELEVEN

Coach Brooks Will Have Best Material Purple Has Seen in Many Years.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Football practice at Williams College is slated to get under way Monday afternoon, and the gridiron sport will be ushered in with the brightest prospects that the Purple has seen for many years. Predictions are freely made that Williams will be represented by an eleven this Fall even stronger than the undefeated aggregation which was turned out by Fred Walker two years ago.

Chief of the grounds for the optimism which prevails here is the outlook for a great backfield, which will again have Ben Boynton as its mainstay. Contrary to the situation which existed two years ago, however, when Boynton's individual work counted for so much, he will have plenty of help from his teammates behind the line. Franzheim, Lawrenceville's quarter back and Captain of three years ago, will return to college, after an absence of more than two years. He may be used at his regular place, with Boynton shifting to half back. McLean, star backfield man of the freshman team of two years ago, will also be available, as will Jack Krieger, 'Varsity full back of two years ago.

Williams is also well stocked with veteran material for the line positions, although the choice of tackles may cause some trouble. Mills, centre; Fleser, guard, and Carick and Bonner, ends, all members of the undefeated eleven of 1917, will be back. Gilliam, a lineman on the Purple 'Varsity of three years ago, will also return. Various members of the freshman teams of recent years who have been discharged from the service are also expected to resume their course, swelling the ranks of promising material available for Coach Brooks.

Business Men Back Football.

Evidence of an unusual stimulation of football interest in Lawrence, Kan., is furnished in the request of business men of the Kansas City that a special section of the grandstand be reserved for them at all home games of Kansas University during the coming season. The business men have united in support of the Kansas University eleven, and say they are going to teach the students just how to support the team in a game. The opening game for Kansas University is scheduled for Sept. 15.

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BURST OF SPEED SHOWN BY DOMINIQUE THREATENS SUCCESS OF MAN O'WAR IN RICH FUTURITY

MAN O' WAR TO HAVE RIVAL IN FUTURITY

Hildreth's Dominique Looms Up as Contender in Two-Year-Old Classic on Saturday.

SPEED DUEL IS EXPECTED

Peter Quince Colt Returns to Races After Layoff, Apparently Faster Than Before Illness.

The rich Futurity, with an estimated value of $35,000, which will be run on the closing day of the meeting at Belmont Park next Saturday, may not, after all, be so completely at the mercy of the Glen Riddle Farm's great Man o' War, as had been generally expected. Ten days ago it seemed that this event would hardly be a contest for the fine son of Fair Play, as he had so decisively defeated all the potential starters as to definitely establish his superiority. But since then there has come to the front a very promising candidate in Sam C. Hildreth's Dominique, which threatens to be a really dangerous rival to the champion of the two-year-olds.

Dominique has just come back to the races after a layoff of several weeks, during which time he was slightly ill and was taken out of training, and in two starts has shown such remarkable speed that horsemen are already considering the possibility that he may defeat the king of the juveniles. Whether he can do that is something that only the race next Saturday can decide, but it is certain that he is the best of all the other youngsters that have been brought out in a season remarkable for its fine crop of two-year-olds.

Dominique is by no means an entirely new sensation with only a race or two to recommend him. Those who will recall the racing of the early part of the season will remember that he was regarded as one of the best of his division and that at a time when Man o' War had already shown his speed. Had Dominique suffered no illness to take him out of training and consequently out of the limelight, it is quite possible that he would have been as much talked of as the Glen Riddle Farm colt. He would have figured in some of the big stake events of the season, and by this time no doubt would have measured strides with Man o' War.

The Two Have Never Met.

As it is, Dominique has never raced against Man o' War, and the only comparison that can be drawn between these two is based on their races against some of the top-notchers of the division. Man o' War, of course, has defeated everything in his class, having soundly beaten H. P. Whitney's Upset, which holds the one decision over the son of Fair Play. Of the others which Man o' War has defeated W. R. Coe's Cleopatra is probably the best, and this one has been forced to bow to the speed of Dominique, which beat her with even greater ease than did Man o' War.

Like Man o' War, Dominique has met with but one defeat this year. Early in June he was defeated by Paul Jones in a five-furlong dash at Belmont Park. He was just then beginning to experience the trouble which forced him out of training, and it was said that he was not in shape that day to do himself justice. This seems to be supported by the fact that he has beaten much better horses than Paul Jones. That was the last race for Dominique until the last week of the meeting at Saratoga, when Hildreth thought he had rounded into form sufficiently to be put to a test. Dominique started in a five and a half furlong dash against Cleopatra, Wildair, and two or three others of that stamp and won quite handily, being in the lead all the way after the first few strides. He won by only a length, but appeared to be running easily at the finish.

His next effort was made last week at Belmont Park, when he again met Cleopatra and several others. This time he ran away from his field and won by ten lengths from the fleet filly from the Coe Stable. It was this race that stamped him as a really dangerous rival for Man o' War.

Points Made Against Dominique.

There are only two things that seem to militate against Dominique, one that he has been out of training so long that he may not be prepared for a six furlong dash against a real speed marvel such as he will have to meet, and the other that he is a son of Peter Quince, which always carries with it the suspicion of a quitter. The Peter Quinces are gifted with rare speed but are generally notorious cowards. Dominique has never shown a tendency to quit, but he has always been a front runner except on the occasion when he was not really fit. It remains to be seen if he can extend himself when a real racer comes up and looks him in the eye. And it is quite certain that some time in the running of the Futurity Dominique will find Man o' War battling with him right at his side, if indeed Dominique has as much as a chance to get into the lead at any stage. Moreover, it will be no faint hearted horse he will have to contend with, for Man o' War has a heart as big as his exceptionally large frame, and no horse will beat him into submission until the last ounce of his speed is spent. If it ever comes down to a mere question of gameness Dominique will indeed need some courage to beat Man o' War.

Dominique, however, will have an advantage in the weights and will probably be asked to carry something like eight to ten pounds less than Man o' War. The Glen Riddle Farm's racer has been giving away weight all season and has not seemed to mind his imposts in the least. But against a colt with such a gift of speed as Dominique possesses Man o' War, with the greater impost, may not be able to afford any mishaps in the race, and should he get off in a tangle, as he did on the occasion of his defeat at Saratoga in the Sanford Memorial, he might find it difficult to overtake the fleet son of Peter Quince. Therein lies one of the chances for Dominique to win the Futurity.

Despite a rather long campaign, Man o' War will go to the post in the Futurity practically as fresh as when he began his racing career. So carefully and skillfully has he been handled by his trainer, Louis Feustel, that he has been kept right at the top of his form without being put to a strain. As the season advances Man o' War seems to improve in his work, gain in flesh, and improve in temper.

Colt's Disposition Is Good.

There are some who believe Man o' War is an ill-tempered colt because he has been rather fractious at the post on occasions. On the contrary, he is a most playful animal, but being possessed of a true racing heart he seems to be as eager as his rider to get away to a good start, and his actions at the post are due to his eagerness rather than to ill-temper. Moreover, it has been the fault of his riders more often than himself that he has broken through the barrier for false starts. It was the fault of Loftus and not Man o' War that caused the colt to be left at the post in the Sanford Memorial, and even then he would have won but for a bungling ride in which Loftus found every pocket on the track.

Man o' War has now been quite favorably compared with the great Colin, and it is regretted by many horsemen that the son of Fair Play was permitted to be beaten when he so clearly outclassed his field. No one will ever hold that defeat against him, yet in the records it will lie as a mark against him when otherwise he would have gone through to now, at least with a record as clear as that of Colin.

With Man o' War now so very much in the limelight, it is interesting to know how his marvelous speed came to be discovered and why it was known before he ever went to the post that he was one of the great colts of the year. It will be recalled that Man o' War was an odds-on favorite the first time he started and that he has never been quoted at as good as even money in his racing career.

Man o' War, with Kinnoul and Golden Broom, owned by Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, niece of Mrs. Samuel D. Riddle, were kept on the farm of Mr. Riddle last Fall after being purchased as yearlings. Golden Broom had brought the highest price of any of the yearlings at Saratoga and was regarded as the prize of the lot. Late in the Autumn a race was arranged on the track at the farm in which these three, with jockeys of the stable, ran a four furlong race, Golden Broom, with his remarkable burst of speed, won the contest, but it was noticed that Man o'War ran a remarkable race. Another test was made and this time Man o' War won quite handily. He showed such great courage and speed that he stamped himself as a fine colt, and gave at that time the promise of accomplishing the great things that have gone to his credit this season. Golden Broom and Man o' War met but once in actual competition. That was at Saratoga, and Man o' War quite decisively demonstrated his superiority. Golden Broom led to the head of the stretch, where Man o' War came on and caught him and won as he pleased.

BIG STAKES AT YONKERS.

Columbus and Victory Handicaps to be Features at Empire City.

The ten stakes of the Empire City Racing Association which will be decided during the Autumn meeting, which will open Oct. 13, have closed most satisfactory with the best thoroughbreds in training named for the various events. The Columbus Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, which will be the feature of the opening day, for three-year-olds and upward; the Victory Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, for the same ages, and the Westchester Handicap, for all ages, at a mile, all give promise of sensational contests, as the nominations for these prizes include such phenomenal performers as Purchase, Naturalist, Lucullite, Hollister, War Cloud, Star Master, Over There, Thunderclap, Fairy Wand, Spur, Bally, Corn Tassel, Hannibal, Westy Hogan, Enfilade, Lord Brighton, Valor, Old Rosebud, Hendrie, Ticklish, War Zone, and Sennings Park, together with numerous others of lesser note.

There has been considerable discussion this season as to which thoroughbred is entitled to the championship honors over the mile route. Opinion a month ago favored Naturalist, but within the last week Lucullite has made many friends, and it should be a very even thing between this fleet pair over such a course as Empire. War Cloud, Star Master, and Hollister are all horses with extreme speed. Bally is another Westchester candidate that is fond of the distance and the track. Westy Hogan, Hannibal, Sennings Park, Valor, and Enfilade are likewise favorable to a mile, while, of course, Purchase, the $300,000 beauty, is at home over any route.

Two two-year-olds are among the nominations for the Westchester. Homely, recently purchased by Lawrence Waterbury, and Bersagliere, a handsome youngster that was bred by Gifford A. Cochran, are named in this race, and will probably start. Homely has always been running over her opponents in the six-furlong races in which she has taken part, and she should show a first-class effort at a mile. Minute Man and Plaudit, when two-year-olds, defeated such fast horses as McChesney and Ben Brush, so that there is precedent for giving a juvenile a chance in the best of company at this distance.

The Columbus Handicap, which has $2,500 added, should be one of the best races of the Autumn season. The weather in mid-October is usually of the best, the various insect pests which are prevalent during the Summer having disappeared, horses train more kindly, and as a consequence run more truly to form than in the Summer months. The distance of the Columbus will favor such performers as Purchase, Star Master, War Cloud, Spur, Corn Tassel, Valor, and Thunderclap. Naturalist and Lucullite, however, may supprise the talent by staying the extra furlong. The fact that Thomas Welsh and Samuel C. Hildreth, their respective trainers, have nominated them for the Victory Handicap, which is at a mile and a quarter, would indicate that they do not share the popular belief that these horses are sprinters essentially. Horses of great speed which may be placed in the early part of their races sometimes put up astonishing performances over a route.

NOTRE DAME LINE IS WEAK.

Coach Rockne Faces Problem, Except in the Back Field.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Sept. 6.—What in other years has always been one of the strongest features of Notre Dame elevens gives promise this season of being the greatest problem of development Coach Knute K. Rockne has ever faced—that is, the line from end to end. Despite the fact that a score of monogram men seems assured at the outset of practice on Sept. 15, scarcely a quartet of that number are linemen of note on former Gold and Blue teams.

Right now it looks as though Rockne will have to draw heavily upon the remnants of his S. A. T. C. team of a year ago, which, though puerile in comparison with the teams which preceded it, nevertheless was equal to holding the much touted Great Lakes eleven to a tie a fortnight before the sailors invaded the East and humbled Rutgers and Annapolis. A plentitude of backfield men will greet Rockne when practice opens, and great hopes are held out far a dashing attack that will offset present indications of a mediocre line.

Dundee to Box Brock.

Johnny Dundee, local Italian lightweight, will compete in a ten-round bout in Cleveland Thursday night against Matt Brock, veteran Cleveland lightweight. These two boxers have been opponents before in Cleveland and have impressed boxing fans of that city with their ability.

CORNELL WELCOMES SHIVERICK'S RETURN

Famous Punter Will Captain This Year's Eleven—Rush Will Be Popular Coach.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Plans are under way at Schoellkopf Clubhouse, headquarters of Cornell athletic teams, for the opening of the Fall season, particularly the beginning of football practice, on Sept. 15. Important changes in the personnel of the athletic control and football coaching systems made during the Summer go into effect with the opening of the Fall season. Alumni and undergraduates look forward confidently to a great revival in all lines of sport.

J. H. (Speedy) Rush, former Princeton football coach, who was selected by Cornell to succeed Dr. Al Sharpe as head coach of the Cornell football team, is expected to arrive here some time next week to map out the preliminary campaign of the football squad. Rush's selection as head coach has proved popular and he will have the cordial support of all classes of Cornellians. With him will be associated Ray Van Orman, for years Cornell's successful end coach, and one of Sharpe's associates during his six-year service here, and W. C. Cool, familiarly known as "Gib" Cool, all-American centre in 1915 and one of the most capable of modern Cornell football players. Cool will develop the candidates for the line.

Graduate Manager Romeyn Berry has already taken up the duties of his position, and Football Manager H. E. McCabe is confident that the squad this Fall will include a half dozen 'Varsity players of the 1916 team, the last high-class team developed at Ithaca, some of them men of high reputation on the gridiron.

Among the 1916 letter men who did not finish their university courses, but went to war, and who will return here, are Frederick T. Shiverick, one of the best quarter backs and half backs in recent Cornell history, and one of the best punters and goal kickers in the country. Shiverick was chosen Captain of the team at the end of the 1916 season, and when he returns it is quite certain that he will be chosen Captain of the 1919 team. Other letter men who are expected back from the 1916 group are H. E. Benedict and Earl Bretz, half backs; Fred Gillies, tackle; Paul Miller, guard; W. C. Carry, centre; F. E. Ensworth, end, and Taylor, Sutton, and Dixon, capable sub-tackles and guards.

Besides this nucleus the coaches can count on half a dozen men from the 1917 team, which, though far below the usual Cornell standard, proved a good school of experience. This group includes Colvin and Harris, ends; Reuther, centre; Nethercott, quarter back, and Carry, half back.

The freshman team of 1916 will contribute a star in John Shober, full back, one of the fastest and most effective backs seen at Ithaca in years.

From the 1917 freshman football team the coaches will draw two capable tackles in Reavis and Busch; two fair tackles in Dodge and Hoag; Finn, an end; Baugher, full back; Livingston and Mackenzie, half backs, and Wahl, quarter back.

Of the players mentioned in this list, Shiverick, Carry, Miller, Bretz, Taylor, Shuler, and Dixon served in the A. E. F., while Gillies, Benedict, and Nethercott were instructors in naval aviation.

The football schedule consists of eight games, as follows: Oct. 4, Cherlin at Ithaca; Oct. 11, Williams at Ithaca; Oct. 18, Colgate at Ithaca; Oct. 25, Dartmouth, Polo Grounds, New York; Nov. 1, Lafayette at Ithaca; Nov. 8, Carnegie Tech at Ithaca; Nov. 15, Penn State at Ithaca; Nov. 27, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

GRIDIRON RICHES AT W. VA.

Fifty-two Men, Including Many Stars, Start Work Tomorrow.

An abundance of material for every position and as many as five or six candidates for some single places is to be the rule in the West Virginia University football training camp which opens at Mont Chateau on Cheat River tomorrow and continues till Wednesday, Sept. 23. Fifty-two candidates have sent word definitely that they would be on hand for the work.

In the big squad of fifty-two men who will be taken to Mont Chateau Inn for the sixteen days of work there are five centres, including Russ Bailey of All-American fame; nine guards, including McCue, Kay, and others with former 'Varsity experience; eleven tackles, including Joe Harrick, Frank Ice, Spig Webster, and others equally well known; ten ends, including a galaxy of stars such as Munk Hager, Fred Mills, Allen Brooks, Rip King, Homer Martin, and Bis Dawson; seven quarterbacks, the most conspicuous of whom are Leonard Lewis, George Hill, and Widdy Neale; six halfbacks, including Beany Lents and Mud Hite, and four fullbacks, the pick of which is easily Rat Rodgers, the 'Varsity's sterling fullback.

All told there are thirty men going to the camp who have had experience either on the 'Varsity or the reserve teams at West Virginia. Several, too, got their experience on the embryo 'Varsity which was supported for almost a month before the flu checked activities last Fall. There are, then, twenty-two men going to the camp, according to the official "dope" given out, who have never worn a West Virginia University uniform. These, of course, are high school and prep school stars from West Virginia and neighboring States, but sufficient is known of their ability to cause Coach McIntire to feel confident that he need fear no stalling on the part of his 'Varsity men. Enough new material is in sight to push the 'Varsity men to their best efforts at all times and this, as much as the power of the 'Varsity men themselves, is counted upon to assure a most formidable eleven for the university.

The first workout will take place tomorrow afternoon about 3 o'clock. The field of play is one mile from the Mont Chateau Inn.

WARNER FACES HARD JOB AT PITTSBURGH

Few Gridiron Veterans to Return and Coach Has to Build a New Eleven.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 6.—The football candidates of the University of Pittsburgh will be assembled tomorrow by Coach Glenn S. Warner at the university engineering camp at Windber, Penn., and on Tuesday will start practice. Engineering students of the university have been working in camp there all Summer and everything is in shape for the reception of the gridiron men.

The coming season is going to be an unusual one in many ways and the Panther rooters are not too optimistic as to the outcome. The material is the poorest in years, with few tried performers available, and the schedule is the hardest Pitt ever arranged. While the return of Hastings, Dehart, and Morrow from the service bolstered up the back field considerably, the line material is very green and Warner will have to do a lot of figuring in order to prepare a defense which will take care of the opposition.

Six Letter Men Back.

Last year nineteen men received their 'Varsity letter in football at Pitt, and of this number thirteen were lost by graduation. Included in the six who remain are only three regulars—Davies, the sensational half back, who was picked by Walter Camp for his first All-American team; Stein, centre, and Mervis, tackle. Horner, sub-quarter back; McCracken, sub-full back, and Harman, sub-tackle, are the other three. These, with Dehart, Hastings, and Morrow, all backfield men, give Warner a nucleus of only nine veterans.

A total of forty-three will go to camp, twenty-two of these having been members of the 'Varsity squad at some time, although not winning their letter. Almost all of them were in the service. The coaches figure that in this squad there are ten or twelve men who have the stuff in them to be developed into 'Varsity class.

Four men who have played on the 1917 freshman team are back, the best known being Merle Hileman, Captain of the team, who has been with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Eight men who have not been out for any of the university teams, but who are eligible under the one-year residence rule, have signified their intention of trying for the team, although there is not an experienced man in that list.

Big Task for Warner.

It is generally felt that Glenn Warner has one of the biggest jobs on his hands that he ever tackled to shape a team to meet Penn, Georgia Tech, W. & J., Syracuse, Penn State, and West Virginia, and if he can come through with even a fairly successful team he will have accomplished a real feat. The Panthers haven't lost a college game since the Cornellian took charge here four years ago.

Jimmy Dehart, who was a Lieutenant and instructor at Mather Aviation Field, California, is the new Captain. His election came as a result of a letter vote last week. Dehart is the only man who ever won his letter in four branches of major sport.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 4, Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Penn.; Oct. 11, West Virginia, at Pittsburgh; Oct. 18, Syracuse, at Syracuse; Oct. 25, Georgia Tech, at Pittsburgh; Nov. 1, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; Nov. 8, W. and J., at Pittsburgh; Nov. 15, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Nov. 22, Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh; Nov. 27, Pennsylvania State, at Pittsburgh.

PENN STATE IS AT WORK.

Football Prospects Are Bright—Many Veterans to Return.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Sept. 6.—Forty candidates for this year's Penn State football team answered the first call for practice last week. Workouts were held on New Beaver Field under the direction of Dick Harlow and Dutch Herman, the freshman coach.

Penn State expects to have a good year on the gridiron. Thirty former 'Varsity men who have been in military or naval service are expected back at college. Of this number over half reported last week.

Heading the list of old men who are returning are three ex-Captains—Bob Higgins, Harry Robb, and Larry Conover. Higgins was elected to captain the 1917 eleven but he entered the service instead. He has been mentioned for all-American teams and has played a sensational game at end ever since he entered Penn State. He was a Lieutenant in infantry and saw service in France with the 79th Division. He also played end on the championship 79th Division eleven and was unanimously selected for the all-A. E. F. team.

Conover succeeded to the captaincy of the team in 1917 when Higgins failed to return, also playing at end. Last Fall, he captained the Ordnance team at Camp Hancock, which took the measure of J. Howard Berry's service team. Harry Robb was Captain-elect for 1918 but after winning his commission as a Lieutenant in infantry, he was detailed to Columbia University. While there he captained the S. A. T. eleven and put up a fine game. He plays in the backfield.

Other former letter men who have returned are Charlie Way, the good quarter back of 1917; Clarence Beck and Ben Cubbage of the Ussacs, who saw service in Italy; Casey Jones, who was flying in France; Ege, Rauch, and Smozinski, ends; Hillis, Osborne, Griffiths, Black, and Baer, linemen, and Ullery, Hess, Snell, Ritner, and McCullum, backs. In addition, ten members of last year's eleven have returned and are expected to put up a hard fight for positions. These are: G. W. Brown, Grimes, and Korb, ends; Henry and Farley, tackles; I. W. Brown, guard; McKenzie, centre, and Williams, Killinger, Lundberg, and Knabb, backs.

Head Coach Bezdek will not arrive until Sept. 26 because of his duties as manager of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club, so that the preliminary work will be under the direction of Coaches Harlow and Herman, both of whom were in service last year. Yerger, '20, who assisted Bezdek last year, has also returned and will probably help with the coaching.

FOOTBALL PLANS AT W. & J.

Gridiron Practice Will Begin at Washington Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—With the vanguard of veteran players already here, the stage is all set for the inauguration of the preliminary football campaign at Washington and Jefferson next Wednesday.

The first man to get here for the gridiron inauguration is Miles M. Smith of Indiana, Penn., full back and half back on the 1917 team. Smith, who has been working most of the Summer in a lumber camp near his home, reached Washington the first of the week.

Clyde Tibbens, the assistant coach, is to be here tomorrow, and will be ready to take up his work with Morrow at the first session. The announcement that the former Red and Black backfield star was to assist Morrow in the preliminary campaign was received with general satisfaction by Washington and Jefferson adherents. Tibbens was Captain of the 1911 team when Morrow was head coach, and he proved one of the greatest backs of all time at the institution. Tibbens will resume his work as a surgeon in a Philadelphia hospital about Oct. 1, but he will have three full weeks with the Red and Black candidates prior to that time.

John Aiken, the old W. and J. Captain and quarter back, later a Lieutenant Colonel with the 28th Division, will also be able by that time to give a lot of attention to the Presidents. Just now Aiken has a political fight on his hands, being a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register of Wills of Washington County.

A training table for the men will be maintained until after college opens and the various boarding houses and fraternity houses will be open. W. and J. has not operated a regular training table for several seasons and the plan has proved successful, so there is no intention of resuming the old training table method except during the preliminary period.

U.S. Marines Adopt Nash Quad

Nash Quad Now Standard Equipment For Marine Expeditionary Service

JOIN the Marines! If you desire to see the world, sign up with this famous branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, which in France and elsewhere has won for itself such a high place in the admiration and affection of the American people. Even in so-called peace times, the Marines are constantly on the move from one quarter of the globe to another, keeping order and protecting the interests of America.

THE Nash Quad, with its record for dependable performance in the service of the Allies during the world war, has been selected by the Standardization Board of the U. S. Marine Corps as standard equipment for expeditionary service.

The selection of the Quad as standard equipment for this use was made after the Marine Corps had conducted exhaustive tests of various trucks, had carefully compared data as to performance and reliability, and after it had had an extended experience with more than 400 Nash Quads in actual service.

This means that from now on Nash trucks go wherever the Marines are sent, to bring up munitions and supplies, and to do all the various hauling tasks for these famous fighters of Uncle Sam.

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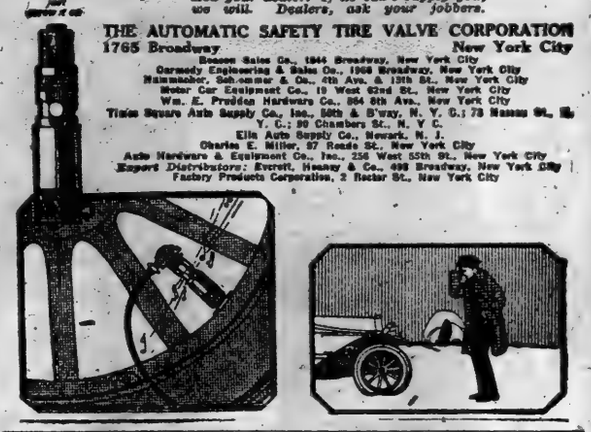

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The Auburn power plant is the consummate achievement of twenty years successful automobile engineering. The secret of Beauty-SIX comfort lies deeper than ample riding-room, quality upholstery, and adequate springs—it is found in perfect chassis balance, eminent roadability.

Five models—Five Passenger Sedan, $2375; Four Passenger Coupe, $2375; Five Passenger Touring Car, $1695; Four Passenger Tourster, $1695; Two Passenger Roadster, $1695. Smart color combinations. Demonstration on request. De Luxe Catalog now ready.

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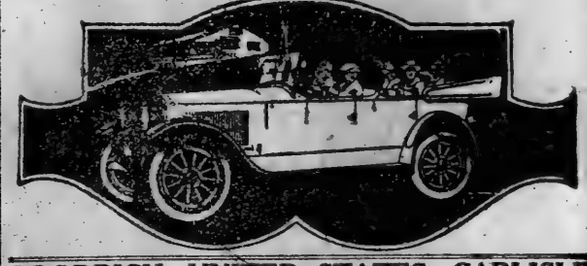

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GUARANTEED 6000 MILES		SECOND CORDS Tubes		GUARANTEED 6000 MILES		Tubes
32x2½ Non-skid	$24.75	$2.85	33x4½ Ribbed	$33.95		$3.80
32x4 Non-skid	33.80	3.75	35x4½ Non-skid	39.95		3.70
33x4 Non-skid	33.80	3.80	30x4½ Ribbed	33.95		3.70
34x4 Ribbed	35.55	2.90	30x4½ Non-skid	40.95		3.75
34x4 Non-skid	34.65	2.90	33x5 Ribbed	43.95		3.90
32x4½ Non-skid	36.00	3.25	35x5 Non-skid	45.95		3.90
33x4½ Non-skid	37.05	3.60	35x5 Ribbed	45.95		3.90
34x4½ Non-skid	38.05	3.50	35x5 Non-skid	47.95		3.90
			37x5 Non-skid	49.95		4.25

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GUARANTEED 5000 MILES		SECOND FABRIC Tubes		GUARANTEED 5000 MILES		Tubes
30x3 Plain	$ 8.75	$1.75	32x4 Ribbed	$19.75		$2.65
30x3 Skid	9.95	1.75	32x4½ Ribbed	24.75		3.25
30x3½ Ribbed	13.25	2.25	32x4½ Skid	27.95		3.25
30x3½ Skid	13.25	2.25	32x4½ Ribbed	24.50		3.40
32x3½ Ribbed	15.25	2.25	34x4½ Ribbed	26.45		3.40
32x3½ Skid	15.25	2.25	34x4½ Skid	29.95		3.50
34x3½ Ribbed	15.75	2.50	33x4½ Ribbed	27.75		3.60
34x3½ Skid	16.75	2.50	33x4½ Ribbed	27.95		3.70
31x4 Skid	19.95	2.60	30x4½ Skid	31.75		3.90
32x4 Skid	20.90	2.70	35x5 Skid	38.75		3.90
33x4 Skid	21.75	2.80	37x5 Ribbed	33.40		3.95
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JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia, operates a large number of two-ton trucks in his delivery system. These trucks are required to travel long distances at high speed and cover a large area each day.

This fleet of cars covers an average of 4,000 miles daily. It carries a total daily average of 45 tons of goods. It is kept constantly keyed up to a big job—and does it well!

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'Nobby Cords' cut costs of operation. They minimize repairs and replacements. They are known to reduce truck depreciation 50 per cent. and to save 30 per cent. in gas and oil consumption.

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'Nobby Cord' for trucks

United States Rubber Company

The New York Times.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Leasing Company Buys Two Washington Heights Apartments Held at $150,000.

DEAL ON PRINCE STREET

Hotel Sevilla Figures in a $750,000 Lease—Active Homebuying in the Suburbs.

James B. Gillie sold to the Kimmelman Leasing Company, Charles Kimmelman President, 283 and 285 Audubon Avenue and 509 West 170th Street, two five-story flats, each on a plot 50 by 100. They were held at $150,000. This is the first transfer of the property since 1910.

Deal on Prince Street.

The six-story loft structure at 177 Prince Street, on a lot 25 by 95, between Thompson and Sullivan Streets, has been purchased by Raffaele Onorato and Pasquale Milla from James H. Cruikshank. It was held at $30,000. Charles P. Pinto was the broker.

Hotel Sevillia in $750,000 Lease.

The Algona Realty Corporation, a newly formed company, has leased for a period of twenty-five years from Lily E. G. and Anna H. Hubert and Marie H. Frohman, the Hotel Sevillia, at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street for an aggregate rental of about $750,000. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., negotiated the lease.

Church Buys on East 49th Street.

As a residence for the Sisters of St. Dominic the four-story flat at 220 East Forty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, has been purchased by the Roman Catholic Church of St. Boniface. It was sold by the Guntzer estate. Schindler & Liebler were the brokers.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The four-story residence at 355 West Fifty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 90 feet, has been sold for the Samuel Browning estate to John W. Wilkinson. It was held at $30,000. The Houghton Company, in conjunction with H. J. Moors, acted as broker.

The Eighty-second Street Realty Corporation purchased from the Lamontayne estate, 9 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. The Wood-Dolson Company negotiated the sale.

Ernest N. Adler sold for Frederick C. Combes to Anton Kohn 165 East 116th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.11.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for the estate of James A. Tyler the three-story dwelling at 165 East Ninety-third Street to Johanna Niessing, and to Martin Dieter the three-story dwelling at 168 East Ninety-fifth Street for Mrs. Margaret Rosenbaum.

Buys $50,000 Fieldston Home.

Dr. Clyde Kennedy Miller has purchased the residence of Arthur I. Keller, the illustrator, at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson. The house is of the Elizabethan type, containing sixteen rooms. The property was held at $50,000. George Howe was the broker.

Tenement Sale.

Charles Goldberg sold for the Peerless Holding Company, to a client of Freidus & Co. 37-39-41 West Ninety-eighth Street, a six-story new-law apartment, on a plot 50 by 100.11.

Bronx Market.

The five-story flat at 945 East 167th Street, plot 40 by 100, has been sold by Samuel Cowen to W. Bennet. It is near the Simpson Street subway station and was held at $40,000.

Nisca & Palladino have sold to Nicholas Vecchiotti the three-story dwelling at 411 Morris Park Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

A. Cahn has sold for Patrick Gavin 826 East 169th Street, a two-family dwelling, on lot 20 by 107; also for M. L. & C. Ernst 883 Whitlock Avenue, a three-family flat, 25 by 100, and for F. McKee 1,239 Stebbins Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 20 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Joseph P. Wilk the three-story dwelling at 845 Whitlock Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. Milton Viet was the broker. It is the twentieth house he has sold of twenty-one recently built.

A. B. Gross has sold to an investor a five-story flat at 933 East 181st Street, on plot 62 by 120. It was held at $95,000. He also sold a three-story house at 448 East 135th Street. I. Kleinman was the broker.

William Peters & Co. sold for Charles A. Benkiser to Philip Hoffmann the two-family dwelling 3,289 Decatur Avenue.

Big Sale at Kings Highway.

A block of twelve houses at 1,703 to 1,719 East Fourteenth Street, in the Kings Highway section, has been sold by William Liss, Inc., for Mrs. Schaefer to a client for investment. The houses are modern and the sale is the largest that has been made in the Kings Highway section this year. This property was held at $125,000. The same firm has also sold eight two-family brick houses at 1,270-1,288 Sutter Avenue for Louis Milchman to Edward Brill. They were held at $44,000.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger have sold for Axel J. Larsen the two-family brick house at 311 Seventy-eighth Street, in the Bay Ridge section, to a client for occupancy.

The Realty Trust has sold for the Artee Realty Corporation the brick dwelling at 1,475 Sixty-fifth Street, Mapleton Park, to Harry Roskind, for occupancy.

Samuel Galitzka & J. Lacov have sold a two-story house in the course of construction at 1,214 East Tenth Street, Flatbush.

O. E. Allard and J. J. Levey Company have sold the two-family dwelling at 1,586 East Eighteenth Street, near King's Highway, on plot 40 by 150, for Frederick Ruby.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold two-family houses at 427 Fifty-ninth Street, for David Rodgers; 672 Fifty-ninth Street, for the Fifty-ninth Street Building Corporation, and at 616 Fifty-ninth Street, for Mary A. Rosetti.

Charles Partridge sold the four-story tapestry brick apartment house at 495 Park Place to Mary A. Flynn for investment.

The Bulkley & Horton Company sold 180 Clinton Avenue, between Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, a three-story and basement one-family dwelling, on a lot 30 by 200, for Mrs. Kate Simons to a client for occupancy.

Burling & Swan, Inc., sold 728 Marcy Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, for E. De B. Patterson to an investor.

Westchester.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Irving T. Smith, have sold for Mrs. Katheryn Solari her property, known as Montleith, on Taylor's Lane, Rye, to Mrs. Marion S. I. Martin. The property comprises five acres, with large frontage on the Van Amringe mill pond, residence, and outbuildings. It was held at $50,000.

George Gleichart has sold his residence at Bronxville to E. B. Slack. Burke Stone, Inc., acted as brokers.

Colonel Theodore Marceau has purchased from Isabella Runk a tract of land at Premium Point, New Rochelle, having a frontage of about 200 feet on Long Island Sound and covering approximately an acre of ground. The property will be improved with a high-class residence. It was held at $25,000. George S. Runk negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers have sold for Mrs. W. H. Clements her residence on the west side of Harrison Avenue, near Porter Park, Montclair, to A. G. Peterkin, Jr. The house stands on a plot of land having a frontage of 90 feet, extending to a depth of 240 feet. It was held at $22,000.

In Ridgewood S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Samuel A. Dunn the dwelling at 36 South Maple Avenue to Mrs. Florence M. Sims; sold for William E. Remington the dwelling at 256 Prospect Street to William F. Battin.

Commercial Leases.

The building formerly occupied by the Cowperthwait firm at 136 to 140 West Twenty-third Street has been leased by Homer L. Pence for the trustees of the D. H. McAlpin estate for a term of years to A. M. Druckman, wholesale furniture.

Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., have leased to the National Graphic Sales Corporation a large suite of offices at 50 East Forty-second Street.

George M. Landsman has leased the store and basement at 126 Madison Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000. S. Bierman was the broker.

Building Managers Meeting.

The last Summer meeting of the New York Building Managers' Association will be held Sept. 9 in the reference room of the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway.

CLAFLIN ESTATE SALE WILL TEST BRONX REALTY VALUES

Price Predictions Vary Greatly—Property to be Sold by Joseph P. Day on Sept. 23 Located in Most Picturesque Section of Bronx, on High, Rocky Ledge, Overlooking the Harlem Valley

There is much speculation among operators, investors and real estate men as to what the Claflin estate property in the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx will bring when it is offered at public auction by Joseph P. Day on Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The estate is situated at one of the highest points in the Bronx. It covers the northern extremity of the rocky ridge, beginning just above the Harlem River and furnishing sites for the Hebrew Infants' Home, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and other institutions, and terminating below Van Cortlandt Park. From sixty to 100 feet below and to the west is the valley in which are Broadway and the line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central, and still further beyond is the high land bordering the Hudson.

The transit facilities surrounding the property are excellent, as part of the estate fronts on the south in Kingsbridge Road, which is the route of the cross-town electric surface line that connects the Jerome Avenue subway with the Broadway subway at the 225th and 231st Street Stations. University Avenue, which extends through the property to Reservoir Avenue is the route of the University Avenue electric surface line which operates across the Washington Bridge to the 181st Street and Broadway (Manhattan) subway station on the Broadway line. The 207th Street station on the Broadway line is accessible by way of the electric surface line in Fordham Road, which also connects with the Fordham station on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railway and the Third Avenue elevated. Also within a few blocks west of the property are the Hudson River and Putnam Divisions of the New York Central Railroad.

This concentration of transit facilities is not equaled in any other section of the Bronx.

The Claflin estate consists of 471 lots with frontage in Kingsbridge Road, Sedgwick, Webb, Clarlin, University, and Reservoir Avenues.

There is no question that the bidding for the lots fronting on Sedgwick Avenue and the south end of the property will be spirited.

The only factor likely to mitigate against values in the lots at the northern end is the hard rock beneath them, which, as in the case of the section of the Bennett property along Riverside Drive in Manhattan, may prove a handicap to big prices. Because of lack of time, no attempt is being made before the sale to blast the new avenues which run through the estate, down to the grade at which at this point they will join the street bordering the reservoir. Thus the beautiful carpet of turf and shrubbery laid on the place long ago still remains.

But the occasional outcropping of big boulders above the surface around the old house at this northern edge, where the foundation was cut out of the solid rock, reveal so plainly the character of the strata underneath that the prices here are unlikely to reach the Sedgwick Avenue level, and may somewhat reduce the average obtained for the estate as a whole.

At the auction sale of the James Gordon Bennett estate, consisting of 472 lots on Washington Heights, by Joseph P. Day on June 10 last, the best lots, the corners at 187th Street and Broadway, sold for $6,000 and $5,600. Some of the inside lots sold as low as $800. The Riverside Drive lots, some of which were over 150 feet deep, sold from $1,000 to $3,000. The average price of the 472 lots disposed of at this sale was $3,770.

STATE BOARD MEETING

To Gather Data on Harlem River as Commercial Waterway.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the State Board of Conference on the Harlem River Improvement, (Harlem River Commission,) of which body State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams is Chairman, will hold a public hearing at the Bronx Borough Hall, 177th Street and Third Avenue. State Commissioner of Public Works Frank S. Walsh, Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, and Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Public Improvements, Board of Estimate, are the other members of the board. The commission will at this public hearing gather additional data on the various aspects of the improvement of the Harlem River, including the elimination of the curve in the waterway at Spuyten Duyvil, the removal or alteration of High Bridge, and the improvement of the Bronx Kills.

The Bronx Board of Trade will be represented at the hearing in the Bronx Borough Hall by a delegation, headed by President James Brackenridge, the Traffic and Waterways Bureau of the Board, consisting of Olin J. Stephens, Chairman; L. D. Perry, Alexander Harling, Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., Borden B. Harris, S. W. Huff, H. M. Norris, William H. Bolton, William S. Germain, and Joseph A. Pierce, and Charles E. Reid, Secretary. This delegation from the Bronx Board of Trade will supplement the testimony given at a previous hearing held by the commission, (June 10, at the City Hall,) as to the immediate importance of the Harlem River being improved to the greatest extent possible. Special emphasis will be laid by the Board of Trade delegation on the matter of removing High Bridge, rather than altering it. The delegation will also enter a strong plea for the improvement of the Bronx Kills, on account of the importance of that project to the industrial interests located along the East River waterfront of the Bronx.

As the results of this hearing will be of very great importance to the borough, the Bronx Board of Trade, at whose invitation the commission elected to hold this meeting in the Bronx, urges every business man and resident of the Bronx who can possibly be present to be on hand at Borough Hall tomorrow afternoon.

OWN-YOUR-HOME EXPOSITION

The "Own-Your-Home Exposition" opened yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and will continue for one week.

The attendance was unusually large for a first day. The exhibits included everything pertaining to the house and home from a patent dishwasher to a full-sized model of a country home, which is to be given away.

Twenty-five co-operative and loan associations of the metropolitan district were represented at the exposition. W. D. Carter, President of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations, and a corps of assistants were in charge of the booth. This is the first time these associations as a group have come out in the open, so to write, and it is believed that this educational movement will result in thousands of new members. Charles O'Connor Hennessy has written a pamphlet which clearly sets forth the purposes of these organizations, namely, home-owning and thrift. Twenty thousand copies of this pamphlet, with the names of the associations represented printed thereon, are to be distributed, besides special advertising of each association.

It is realized that thousands of persons are unfamiliar with the objects of these organizations and the fact that notwithstanding their conservative methods there are more than 3,000,000 members in the United States, (75 per cent. being savers and 25 per cent. buying their homes,) whose assets amount to $2,000,000,000; that in New Jersey one person in every six of the population belongs to an association. There are two classes of members—savers and borrowers for homes.

The associations lend only on first mortgage and are given the special privilege of lending up to 80 per cent. of an appraised valuation, provided the mortgage is paid off at the rate of 6 per cent. each year. For example, in most associations—with here and there a slight variation of the plan—a borrower pays $1 a month on each $100 borrowed—50 cents interest and 50 cents to the credit of his mortgage.

These credits earn dividends at the rate of 4½ and 5 per cent. each year, and if kept up persistently will pay off the mortgage in twelve years. In the meantime the borrower has none of the renewal charges to pay that come with term mortgages, and if he "plays fair," he will always receive lenient treatment when he cannot meet his payments. There are no automatic foreclosures, each mortgageor is treated as an individual, and a humanitarian strain runs through these organizations; foreclosure is only resorted to when every other plan to save the home has proved futile.

As the money to lend on homes comes from the savers, and the associations, as a rule, have long lists of applications which cannot be taken up just now, a special effort will be made at the exposition for saving members, even to the point of accepting money and turning it over to the association which the visitor designates as most convenient to him.

It will be pointed out that these associations are organized to encourage the systematic saving of small amounts of money, even $2 a month being accepted; that they are purely mutual, as every member has a vote and voice in the management of his association; that the associations are under the protection of the State Banking Department, with the same law as State banks and trust companies; that operating expenses are lower than other financial institutions because many men on boards of management feel that any work for their organizations is of a public-spirited nature and tends to promote good citizenship; that interest of 4½ and 5 per cent. is paid to savers year after year with perfect safety.

Robert H. Sexton, manager of the exposition, has obtained from the Government a full set of the standard house plans which have been developed during the war by the United States Housing Corporation, and the New York public will have the first opportunity to inspect the plans which experts from all parts of the country have worked out to furnish better houses at the most moderate cost.

BROOKLYN REALTY ACTIVE.

Kings County Register's Office Shows $100,000 Profit.

Real estate activity in Brooklyn continues under high pressure, judging by a statement of the Kings County Register's office for the month of August which has just been issued by Register Webster. August always has fewer papers recorded than July, and this August was no exception, but the decrease was slight and the figures for the month were by far the largest ever experienced by the office in August of any year. There were 5,323 deeds recorded, 5,751 mortgages, 1,707 satisfactions, and 82 miscellaneous papers, a total of 12,913. This is more than double the figure for August of last year. The total number of papers up to the end of August this year is 88,251, which is more than 20,000 in excess of the total for the twelve months of last year.

Perhaps the most interesting item for the average taxpayer in Register Webster's statement is the announcement that so far this year the office has paid a profit of more than $100,000. The Register has turned over to the City Chamberlain the sum of $257,887.98 as the fees of the office for the first eight months. The expenses in the meantime have been $155,322.20, leaving a net profit of $102,565.78. Register Webster estimates that the total profit for the year will exceed $175,000. This is the first time that the office has ever been a money-making affair for the taxpayers.

The mortgage tax receipts, which are not included in the figures given above, were $69,535.51 for the month of August, making a total thus far this year of $370,866.64, the largest eight months' total for the office since the mortgage tax law has been in effect.

Auction in Queens Building Lots

Joseph P. Day yesterday announced the sale by public auction of 372 moderately priced lots at St. Albans, Borough of Queens, near the St. Albans station of the Long Island Railroad and the St. Albans Golf Club. The lots to be sold are located in Farmers, Kenmore, Mayville, and Fletcher Avenues, and adjacent streets. Farmers Avenue is the principal thoroughfare in the St. Albans-Jamaica district, and is well built up with a large number of attractive but moderate-cost homes. The sale will be held at the premises Saturday, Sept 20, at 2 P. M.

Sales in Briarcliff.

The Briarcliff Realty Company sold to Fritz J. Frank of Pleasantville thirty-five acres on the Hardscrabble Road, and to James F. Douglas a residence on Pine Road, held at $25,000; also two vacant lots on Oak Street to George F. Scharfenberg, together with the adjoining residence.

The Briarcliff Congregational Church sold three of its houses on the State Road. The buyers are R. L. Rayburn, A. M. Allen, Columbus, Ohio, and Sherman W. Dean of New York City.

BILTMORE COUNTRY CLUB PLAN

Work on two eighteen-hole golf courses on the Hobart Park estate in Rye, recently purchased by John McE. Bowman, President of the Pershing Square group of hotels, has already been started, and it is expected that both will be ready for play in July, 1920.

Mr. Bowman will also build in Rye the Biltmore Country Club. It will have everything that one would possibly desire in the way of tennis courts, polo grounds, a track for horse shows, one for steeplechases, a lake for skating, a place for skiing, a playground for children, a toboggan slide, a bridle path, a swimming pool, a squash court, a place for trapshooting, and a magnificent billiard room and bowling alley. The building of the two golf courses is under the supervision of W. J. Travis, who is considered the greatest authority in America and Great Britain on golf course construction.

The building of the Biltmore Country Club in the town of Rye gives this historic little township the honor of having more country clubs than any other town of its size in the world. The growth of the town in this respect has been marvelous, several million dollars' worth of valuable country land now being used for this purpose. A few years ago the Apawamis Club in Rye was alone in the field, whereas there are now four clubs. The others are the Green Meadow Country Club, which is under practically the same management as the Apawamis; the recently organized and highly exclusive Blind Brook Country Club on Harrison Avenue, and the Port Chester Country Club on Ridge Street.

The property in Rye comprises 600 acres. The officers of the Biltmore Country Club are John McE. Bowman, President; Gage E. Tarbell, Vice President; Charles R. MacDonald, Second Vice President; Eugene D. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Travis accompanied a reporter over the 600 acres in Rye and pointed out many of the picturesque beauty spots of the place. Commenting on the property as suitable for golf, he had this to say:

"When Vardon and Ray were over here a few years ago they said of each course they visited that it was 'the finest in the country,' according to the local papers. So I have noticed with nearly every new course built—according to the designer.

"Now, I have been asked, as the architect of the two Biltmore Country Club courses, to say something concerning them.

"The Biltmore layout is unique. There are two eighteen-hole courses, one measuring 5,962 yards (3,004 yards out and 2,958 yards in) from the back tees and 5,735 yards from the forward tees. This is built on orthodox lines.

"The other measures, from the back tees, 6,662 yards, (3,340 yards out and 3,322 yards in,) and 6,216 yards from the forward tees for the regular course, and 6,689 yards (3,266 yards out and 3,423 yards in) from the back tees and 6,247 yards from the forward tees. The latter course is reversible. The shorter course is laid out more especially for the average player. No two holes on either course are alike, nor yet the putting greens. Many of the holes are provided with two, three, and, in one case, four tees, to be used according to wind and weather conditions. A lake is being constructed, designed especially for golf. These water-hazard holes—there are three of them—are most inspiring. One of them has two alternative lines of play and another no less than four.

"There is not a weak hole in the whole bunch—and there are some really magnificent ones, more especially on the reversible course, which latter I might honestly say will by claim to be regarded as one of the finest, if not the finest, in the country."

$6,000,000 HOUSING OPERATION FOR THE BRONX

One of the largest and most important transactions of last week was the sale of a plot of 658 lots in the Borough of the Bronx to the Mace Estate Building Corporation, of which Benjamin Sault is President.

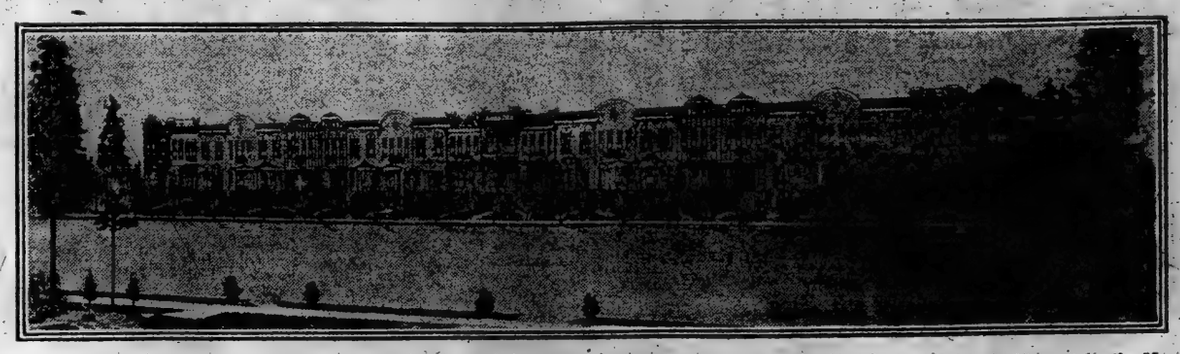
The property was sold by the receivers of the American Real Estate Company, and the entire transaction will involve about $6,000,000.

The property, which is known as the Mace tract, is located in the vicinity of East 200th Street, and fronts on White Plains Road, Boston Road, Allerton Avenue, Mace Avenue, Barnes Avenue, and all the adjacent streets. It is considered one of the choicest and largest undeveloped tracts in the Bronx. There is a subway station and trolley lines right on the property, and it is within two blocks of Bronx Park.

The builders contemplate the erection of 658 private dwellings, each to be built on lot 25 by 100, some of the houses containing six rooms and bath, and others seven rooms and bath. The houses will be constructed of brick, finished with stucco, with ornamental fronts, and have every modern improvement.

There will be private streets in the rear of the houses, and they will be so built that each tenant can have his private garage and garden. The building operation has already been started, and the first batch of forty-six houses are expected to be finished by Oct. 15.

Leitner, Brener & Starr, who negotiated the sale and arranged the financing, report that a large banking institution has agreed to take all of the loans. The property was held at $1,250,000, and the entire operation when completed will amount to more than $6,000,000.



Plans of Forty-six One-Family Houses to be Erected on East and West Sides of Holland Avenue, Between Allerton and Arnow Avenues, by the Mace Estate Building Corporation, Charles Kreymborg, Architect.

INCREASED TAXES PREDICTED

Taxpayers Will Be Obliged to Shoulder Heavy Burden.

At a conference at Albany recently at which a representative of the Real Estate Board was present it was unofficially estimated by the State Controller's office that the next State budget would be in the neighborhood of $110,000,000.

This would provide for $2,000,000 for a State office building in New York should an appropriation be made for such a building, and for the payment of $8,000,000 of canal claims on which judgment has been taken.

In the event of its being decided to issue bonds for the canal claims, for which a referendum would be necessary, the budget would, of course, not include that sum. It is also not certain that an appropriation will be made for an office building, but very strong pressure will be exerted to erect such a building.

It was estimated at the conference that the income to the State from the new income tax would be $22,500,000. It was also estimated that the normal increase in various items of State income would be at least $2,000,000 and the increased revenue to the State from the tax on mercantile and manufacturing corporations would be $2,500,000. The loss from excise was estimated at $11,000,000.

In other words there might be an increase in State expenses of $35,000,000 and a net increase in State revenues of $16,000,000. The amount that must be collected each year under the Constitution to provide for the interest and principal of the State debt is from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000. A direct State tax considerably larger than last year is almost certain.

The last session of the Legislature increased 10 per cent. all salaries of State employes and the maintenance charges of all State institutions is very much larger than before. In addition there are new State activities.

The collection of the income tax will require from three hundred to four hundred employes.

The Real Estate Board's Budget Committee has kept in constant touch with budget making both at Albany and in the city, and endeavors by constructive work to help keep down State and city expenses. Natural causes, however, are operating to make larger budgets, and property owners must expect increased taxes until there is a return to former economic conditions. Departmental estimates in Greater New York are being sent in and will soon be published. Every effort will be made by the Real Estate Board to point out to the authorities where economies may be effected.

A member of the Budget Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York calls attention to a serious condition applying to New York City taxpayers. He says:

"The statement made by the Controller recently as to the budget appropriations for school purposes is startling in its significance.

"He said that the recent decision and orders of the State Department of Education tended to show conclusively that education is a State and not a local function. If this view is sustained by the courts it would mean that the amount spent annually for educational uses could not be estimated in the sum allowed by the Constitution for local purposes.

"In other words the city in its budget must place the appropriation for education with other State charges like the direct State tax for instance. The 2 per cent. limit of taxation placed by the Constitution for local purposes would then have added to it the debt service and the State charges and a tax rate of 3 per cent. or more could be legally imposed and collected.

"For a number of years the Real Estate Board of New York has been calling attention to the drift toward the Constitutional limit of taxation and for two sessions of the Legislature has been urging a fixed tax rate on real estate. Such a bill was defeated in the 1918 Legislature and was passed at the 1919 session, but was vetoed by the Mayor.

"If the State Board of Education's attitude on the placing of the cost of education is correct taxpayers will have brought before them with startling clearness the truth of the Real Estate Board's contention and the necessity of uniting with it in an effort to limit local expenditures, unless real estate even under improved conditions, is to be taxed to the breaking point."

AUGUST BUILDING REPORTS.

An Increase of 2½ Per Cent. Over Previous Month.

The building contracts awarded during the month of August, 1919, in the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri Rivers, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, amounted to $267,261,000. This figure, although 13 per cent. under the total for July, 1919, indicates an increase in building activity of 63 per cent. over the average for August of the five years previous to 1919.

The August figures bring the total amount of contracts awarded during the first eight months of 1919 up to $1,565,489,000, which is a greater amount than has been recorded for the same period of any previous year. This figure is 40 per cent. in excess of the average figure for the first eight months of the five years previous to 1919, if figures for those years be estimated in terms of 1919 building costs.

The figures for contract awards up to Sept. 1 indicate a banner year in building operations. The crest of the curve was passed in July, but delays in operations due to labor troubles, shortage of materials in certain localities, and other causes have occurred. Consequently, it appears likely that actual construction has yet to reach its maximum volume and that the building season will be necessarily prolonged as far toward the close of the year as weather conditions will permit.

The total for August of contracts awarded in New York State and Northern New Jersey amounted to $89,861,000, an increase of 2½ per cent. over the total for July. The August total is 112 per cent. greater than the average figure for August of the preceding five years, if the figures for previous years are expressed in terms of 1919 values.

The total of contract awards in this district for the first eight months of 1919 amounted to $332,574,000, representing an increase of 74 per cent. over the volume of activity for similar periods of the preceding five years.

A Memorial of the Past.

The cornerstone of the old New York Post Office Building in City Hall Park was laid in 1860.

WANT MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION LAW

Realty Men Would Exempt Interest on Mortgages Not Exceeding $40,000.

AS AN AID TO BUILDING

Chamber of Commerce of Borough of Queens Adopts Resolution Favoring Legislation.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has adopted a resolution approving the enactment of legislation which would exempt interest on mortgages not exceeding $40,000 from Federal income taxation.

It is believed that if this becomes a law more money will be made available for the construction of homes, and it is imperative that homes be provided at once for the residents of every borough of New York City.

It is obvious, however, that before homes can be provided, buildings must be erected, and that before buildings can be erected financial aid in the form of mortgage loans is necessary.

The business men of Queens Borough believe that no other section of New York City possesses the same advantages that Queens offers for the construction of homes. Its thousands of undeveloped acres are closer to the business centres of Manhattan and Brooklyn and have lower land values in comparison than any other section of the city. Queens now has rapid transit facilities of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at a 5-cent fare to all parts of the city. In addition, the electric trains of the Long Island Railroad provide rapid, modern, and comfortable service to every section of Queens from both Manhattan and Brooklyn.

H. Pushae Williams, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce and President of the First Mortgage Guaranty Company, recently requested expressions from members of the chamber who are interested in realty developments on the subject of the exemption of the interest on mortgages less than $40,000.

R. P. Woodin, manager of the Jamaica Branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said:

"I approve of the principle of this proposed legislation most heartily and believe that it would have a very helpful effect on the general building situation. A large portion of the difficulty in supplying money for building purposes today is due to the fact that returns on mortgages for an investor who has to pay surtaxes is so reduced by the tax as to prevent such investors from putting their money into new mortgages."

John H. Penchoen, manager of the Long Island City Branch of that company, not only approves of the legislation, but suggests that individuals and corporations engaged in manufacturing should become investors in mortgages for the purpose of building tenements and small homes for their employes.

Franklin Pettit, President of the Realty Company of America, wrote: "It is my opinion that this legislation would unquestionably benefit building construction."

Stuard Hirschman, one of the largest owners of real estate in the Borough of Queens, states:

"I would urge that every step possible be taken to accomplish this result. The need for home buildings is especially pressing, and there can be no relief from the present embarrassing situation until some material inducement is offered to those who are ordinarily in the market for mortgages."

John M. Demarest, President of the Sage Foundation Homes Company at Forest Hills, writes:

"The housing situation in its present acute stage is one that must necessarily concern our Federal Government as much as any sociological problem, and since it is of national importance we do not believe an objection on the basis of discrimination would be raised by the people if taxes were made exempt in amounts up to a nominal sum of $40,000."

M. J. Degnon, President of the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company, writes: "I believe that if such legislation is enacted, it will create new interest on the part of the average investor in the mortgage field and tend to bring a large amount of capital to the support of the construction of houses for workers, which is one of the most important problems which we have to face at this time."

Joseph P. Day writes:

"Unquestionably this would benefit building construction. I think that I am in as good a position as anybody to know what ails the building market. I do not believe that the prime cause for the dearth in building operation is due to the high cost of building, but it is primarily due to the difficulty of financing. The great need today is for tenement houses. These houses are built in the main by people who purchase the land, procure building loans, and then permanent loans, and the loans are generally in the vicinity of $30,000 and $40,000.

"These people are builders who are acquainted with the methods of building economically and know what is wanted, and it is their special business to conduct such operations. They are unable to conduct these operations without mortgage loans. On the other hand, the people who have capital to loan do not know how to conduct the building operations.

"In my judgment that is why tenement building is at a standstill, and it will be at a standstill until private individuals and estates who supplied the great bulk of the loans of this character are induced to come back into the market. Unquestionably if the income from such mortgages were exempt from such taxation it would provide a great inducement."

10,000 Tenements for Japan.

The Japanese Home Office, appreciating the seriousness of the dwelling-house shortage, has arranged to furnish the Cities of Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya with capital, at a low rate of interest, for the purpose of constructing such houses. The authorities of Osaka are planning to build 10,000 tenement houses, which are to be under municipal management, at a cost of $10,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 62, w s, let, ft n of Beaver, 66.9x23.1x irreg; Eliza L. W. Stevens, extrx., and ano., trustees of E. K. Stevens to Arrow Holding Corp., 27 Broadway, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200,000

EAST BROADWAY, 265, s e cor Montgomery St, 75x15; Montgomery St, 1, e s, 14.9 ft s of East Broadway, 24x125; Joseph H. Vlock to Louis Steinberg, 158 South 9th St, Brooklyn, mtg $45,000, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, L. Steinberg, 62 Jefferson St.$100

MADISON AV, n w cor 107th St, 44.2x110; College Holding Co. to Shenk H. & C. Co., 115 West 120th St, mtg 90,000; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, n w corner 107th St, 44.2x110; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of N. Y. to College Holding Co., 320 Broadway, all liens, Sept. 1; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100,000

OLIVER ST, 41, w s, 25.5x99.9x25.1x88.11; Vito Cantazano to Pietro Caporale, 183 Water St, ½ part, b and s, all liens, Aug. 23; attorney, M. A. Rofrano, 6 James St.$100

SHERMAN AV, 164, n s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 50x150; K. and R. Construction Co. to Hesu Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, mtgs $55,500, all liens, Sept. 5; attorneys, Price Bros, 261 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 186th St, 94.1x100; Joseph Zelenko to Wordsworth Realty Corp., 165 Broadway, mtgs $55,000, Aug. 28; attorney, Mayer Levy, 165 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, n s corner 96th St, 100.11x125; Eagle Construction Co. to Winter Realties, Inc., 2,290 Broadway, mtg $870,000, Sept. 4; attorney, M. E. Gossett, 261 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, s w cor of 126th St, 24.11x105; P. C. Anderson, extr, to Thos. A. Scilloni, 462 East 115th St, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, F. Rinaldi, 167 East 121st St.....$7,500

SAME PROPERTY; Thos J. Scilloni to Joseph Rinaldi, 206 East 110th; address same.....$100

2D AV, 2,453, e s, 73.3 ft s of 126th St, 26.8x100, (corcion Aug 25, 1919); Jas A. Farrell, ref, to Hy. G. Ward, 1,018 Madison Av, admr and extr; attorneys, Everett, C. & P. 37 Wall St.....$1,100

2D ST, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Griana Realties, Inc., to Charles Wicentowski, 145 Norfolk St., mtg $29,250; attorney, H. L. Kunstler, 149 Livingston St.....$100

3D AV, s w corner of 120th St, 25x108.3; N. Sentnulkiosy to Harlem Holding Co., 116 Nassau St, mtg $30,000, all liens; attorney, Louis Rosenbaum, 116 Nassau St.....$100

6TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 127.6x54.4x irregular; M. E. Kern to Terra Realty Corp., 220 5th Av, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 5; attorneys, Hy L. Moses, 55 Liberty St.....$100

6TH AV, s w cor of 43d St, 21.8x90.9; Herman Reher to Schulte Realty Co., 384 Broadway, all liens; attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch, 80 Malden Lane.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Schulte Realty Co. to Alice C. Davis, 701 Madison Av, mtg $125,000; all liens, Sept. 4; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, s w cor of 55th St, 10.15x16x irreg; M. L. Aldrich to Chapmaid Realty Corp., 32 Liberty St, all liens, b. & s. April 30; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh, 32 Liberty St.....$1

7TH ST, 50-4 West, s s, 66x92; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. to Mortex Realty Corp., 1705 Broadway, b. s. c. & f., all liens, Sept. 4; attorney, Walter M. Weeholer, 178 Broadway.....$100

8TH ST, 507 East, n s, 25.6x98.9, foreclosure Sept. 8, 1919; David L. Well, ref, to Adele O. Friedman, 509 West 122d St, all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, E. B. Heymann, 35 Nassau St.....$1,000

8TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Warren Lenile to Benj. H. Trask, 50 Vanderbilt Av, mtg $46,000, all liens; attorneys, Butcher, F. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$100

81ST ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.3; Edmund Assenheimer to Helena F. Healy, 519 West 135th St, mtg $6,500, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, n s, 67 ft s of Lexington Av, 16.9x75.5; Karoline D. Foley and another, exrs to Karoline Ihle, at the Beechwood, Summit, N. J., ¼ part, mtg $5,000 on whole, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

87TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 100.8x 104.8x irreg; Elizabeth W. Chapman to Chapmaid Realty Corp., 32 Liberty St, all liens, Sept. 3; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh, 32 Liberty St.....$1

2D ST, 212 West, s s, 25x100.5; Jos. Weirenfeld to Claire Goldberg, 600 West 115th St, all liens, Sept. 4; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 58 Park Row.....$100

94TH ST, 134 West, s s, 20x102.2; W. J. Goldsmith to Perry S. Boynton, 220 West 78th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 119 East, n s, 20x102.2; Abby R. Howland to Una F. Comefeit, 119 East 81st St, Sept. 2; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x102.2; M. E. Kern to Terra Realty Corpn, 220 5th Av, b and s, all liens, Sept. 2; attorney, Hy L. Moses, 55 Liberty St.....$100

82D ST, s s, 163.2 ft e of Madison Av, 17.9x 100.8; H. A. Coleman to Henrietta K. Richards, Greenwich, Conn., b. and s., all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, 414 East, s s, 15.7x100.11; State Investing Co. of New Jersey to Silvano Del Prato, 414 East 118th St, b and s, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, s s, 330 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Ted Goldstein to Paupack Power and Timber Corp., 309 West 82d St, mtg $5,000, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, R. B. Ittelson, 160 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Rae Neuer to George H. Jackson, 405 East 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $66,500; attorney, Harry Zirn, 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

170TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; Heights Leasehold Corp. to Leah Silverman, 1,867 7th Av, mtg $45,000, Sept. 4; attorney, F. E. Silverman, 238 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 60.7 ft s of 184th St, 20.4x53.1x20.1x99.10; Emma Caven to Anna M. Lanigan, 2,352 East 141st St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Anna M. Lanigan, 424 East 141st St.....$100

AVENUE B, s e corner of East 4th St, 98.8x 122x67x124.5; Mary A. McCarroll to Francis Ryan, 2,412 Grand Av, mtg $2,800, Sept. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BAILEY AV, 2,894, e s, 23x100.7; Mary F. Ryan to Sydell Liberman, 2,890 Bailey Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BECK ST, 560, s e corner, 99x103.6x139.5x20; Benenson Realty Co. to Neho Realty Co., 842 Hewitt Place, mtg $35,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Morrison & S., 320 B'way.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Neho Realty Co. to Jos. Riegerman; 100 West 131st St., and ano, mtg $36,000, Sept. 5; attorney, same.$100

BURK AV, 652, s e corner, 25x94.10x25x 98.6; Esther V. McCarry to Gustavo Bez, 2,212 Wallace Av, mtg $3,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CANNON PL, 3,454, e s, 18.9x100; McGill Real Estate Co. to Hester L. McCarey, 787 East 162d St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CARPENTER AV, 4,041, w s, 33x105; Michael O'Hara et al, to William H. Widder, 4,041 Carpenter Av, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Widder to Ladislaus G. Minten, 117 West 116th St, Aug. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,339, w s, 25x80.6x25x80.9; Edward Fisher to Lora Merchant, 134 Tompkins Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, n s, 98.5 ft n of 174th St, 22x100; Myron W. Cuddeback to Emma B. Baron, 1,749 Topping Av., mtg. $8,000, Aug. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, 2,326, e s, 50x100; Ollie Schauer to Morris Pressin, 234 E. 100th St, and another, mtg $36,850, Aug. 11; attorney, Simon Berg, 744 B'way, Brooklyn...$1

CROTONA AV, n s, 176.9 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x100.1x25.1x100; Helen Kivalfy to Giovanni Paria, 2,803 Cambrelling Av, mtg $3,500, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

DALY AV, s s, 91.10 ft n of 176th St, 16.12x 49.11; Mardin Mahoney to Fred Wadman, 150 West 94th St, mtg $1,800, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, 2,661, w s, 50.1x151.3x50.1x 152.3; Wm. Prager et al. to 2,661 Decatur Av. Realty Corp., 111 Rivington St, mtg $46,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELLIS AV, s s, 100 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 38.10x103; Frank Gase to William H. Brandt, 2,164 Ellis Av, mtg $4,800, Sept. 5; attorney, William H. Brandt, 2,164 Ellis Av.....$100

ELLISON AV, 1,325, w s, 16.8x100; also Ellison Av, 1,327, w s, 16.8x100; Harry White to Hudwill Corp., 7 E. 45th St, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

GOODRIDGE AV, e s, 185 ft n of 250th St, runs n s 142.1x n e 76.4x s w 130.6 to avenue x x 100 to beginning; Arthur S. Keller to Clyde K. Miller, 461 Fort Washington Av, mtg $13,000; Sept. 2; attorney, R. F. Wood, 527 5th Av.....$100

GRAND AV, 2,281 East, n w corner, 30x100; Gerome Raggio to Samuel Brenner, 1,388 Stebbins Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trdust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

GRANT AV, 963, w s, 29x95; J. Carey to Gaetano La Loggia, 965 Grant Av., mtg $7,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, 1,032, e s, 25x102x25x101.11; Dembar Realty Corporation to Benjamin Silverstein and Meyer Damby, 1,652 Washington Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HULL AV, e s, 170.9 ft n of 207th St, 18.9x 100; Mary E. Rochfort to Elizabeth A. Heaney, 3,238 Hull Av, mtg $3,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, e s, 227.5 ft n of 160th St, 23.6x87.6; Rebecca M. Clausen to Bronx National Realty Corp., 862 Prospect Av., mtg $7,000; attorney, E. P. Karkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

KELLY ST, e s, 101.3 ft n of 163th St, 20x 100; Jacob J. Hoffman to Lazarus Luzzato, 1,047 Tinton Av, mtg $7,000, Aug. 28; attorney, Brussell & B., 41 Wall St.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 191 ft s of Quarry Road, 22x110.3x23.1x96.3; John F. Fetzer to Robert Hague, 1,118 Findlay Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 370, map Van Nest Park; Frances J. Tiernan to Domisico Galluccio, 561 Van Nest Av, mtg $4,000, Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way..$1

LOTS 11 to 27, 29, 42 to 57, 62 to 67, 71 to 74, block 3238; also lots 4 to 6, 9 to 12, 13 to 24 and 26, block 3240; also lots 5A, 28, 37, 47, 48 to 52, and 53, block 3239; Kingsbridge Real Estate Co. to Harold Depew, Linden, N. J., Aug. 29; attorney, R. M. Montgomery, 37 Pine St.....$100

LOT 309, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John K. Reynolds to Gedolia Weinfeld, 1,477 Longfellow Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LORINO PLACE, w s, 59.1 ft s of 183d St, 21x102.6x20.11x103.11; Elizabeth A. Campbell to Charles A. Krumscheid, 2,235 Loring Place, mtg $6,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Charles A. Krumscheid, 2,235 Loring Place.....$100

MANIDA ST, 838, n e s, 25x100; Ernst Ahrend to Moses Pieber, 831 Cauldwell Av, mtg $7,250, Sept. 4; attorney, I. H. Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$100

MARMION AV, 1,831, w s, 50x147 Peter Doersam to Concourse Estates Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $50,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 255 ft w of Purdley Av, 25x108; Frits Doll to Martin and Mary Mahoney, 1,882 Daly Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 280 ft e of Purdley Av, 25x108; Frits Doll to Charles Ast, 707 East 181st St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 163d St, 33.7x 100; E. R. A. Realty Co. to Edgar Shoemaker, 883 Tinton Av, mtg $40,750, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SEDGWICK AV, 2,367, w s, 37.6x118.8x37.8x 121.9; Kingsbridge Real Estate Co. to Harold Lepow, Linden, N. J., mtg. $6,000, Aug. 29; attorney, R. M. Montgomery, 37 Pine St.....$100

STORY AV, n s, 116.8 ft e of Olmstead Av, 16.8x103; Frank Reitmeier to William Leithaussar, 480 East 180th St, Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STORY AV, n s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, 16.8x103; same to same, Sept. 3; attorney, same.....$100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 198.1 ft n of 182d St, 25x75.6x25.1x73.7; Mary A., wife of Thomas J. Donnelly, to Bernard Ferris, 2,232 Valentine Av, mtg $6,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Bernard Ferris, 2,232 Valentine Av.....$100

134TH ST, 547 East, n s, 16.8x100; Sarah L. K. Haines and ano to Susie Schmidt, 547 East 134th St., Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, as exrs; same to same, mtg $2,700, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$1,100

134TH ST, 541 East, n s, 16.8x100; Sarah L. K. Haines and ano to Gottlieb Sigloch, 543 East 134th St., Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, as exrs; same to same, mtg $2,730, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$4,100

134TH ST, 543 East, n s, 16.8x100; Sarah L. K. Haines and ano to Gottlieb Sigloch, 543 East 134th St., Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, as exrs; same to same, mtg $2,730, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$4,100

134TH ST, 545 East, n s, 16.8x100; Sarah L. K. Haines and ano to Gottlieb Sigloch, 543 East 134th St., Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, as exrs; same to same, mtg $2,730, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$4,100

135TH ST, 450 East, s s, 16x150; Wallace W. Thorn to Mary V. Higgins, 458 East 135th St, mtg $4,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, 414-6 East, s s, 50x100; Richard D. Whiting to Rudolph J. Miller, Monticello, N. Y., mtg $19,000, July 30; attorney, Wm. Forster, 59 Wall St.....$24,000

138TH ST, 256 East, s s, 17.9x100; Nicola D. Agastino to Guiseppe Porcescpe and Antonio Santucci, 231 East 150th St., mtg. $2,100, Aug. 20; attorney, L. Casario, 241 East 149th St.....$1,000

161ST ST, 723 East, n s, 21x75; Axel A. Mayper, referee, to Christine A. Haywood, 2,640 Broadway, Sept. 3; attorney, A. M. Pariser, 51 Chambers St.....$4,500

163TH ST, 548 East, n s, 36.9x99.10x38.0 George Orlove to Moone Realty Co., 256 East 135th St, mtg $18,500, Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

175TH ST, 907 East; John J. Lancer et al, to Boston Road Construction Co., 1,560 Wilkins Av, mtg $38,500, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

235TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Carmela Jamotti to Anders Lauritsen, 476 48th St., Bklyn, mtg $4,500, Sept. 5; attorney, C. L. Lockwood, 511 5th Av..$1

239TH ST, 328 East, s s, 25x100; Adolf Fallowitz to August Boecheler, 580 Academy St., mtg. $2,700, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 62, w s, 98.7 ft n of Beaver St, 66.9x23.1 irregular, P. M. Aug. 30; Arrow Holding Corporation to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, trustee, due Aug. 4, 1924; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.$150,000

EAST BROADWAY, 265, s e corner Montgomery St, 75x15; Montgomery St, 1, e s 14.9 ft s of East Broadway, 24x75. P. M. Sept. 5; Louis Steinberg to Jos. Vidoostsky, 35 Canal St., 5 years, 6 p. c., pr. mtg $45,000; attorney, V. V. Zipris, 300 Broadway.....$20,000

GREENE ST, 225, w s, 112.8 ft n of 3d St, 20.8x87.5, P. M. Sept. 5; Burden Realty Corporation to Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York, 76 William St, 5 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON AV, n w corner 107th St, 44.2x 110, P. M. Sept. 1; College Holding Co. to National Butchers and Drovers Bank, 685 Broadway, 10 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, John S. Jenkins, 165 Broadway.....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 4; Shenk R. & C. Co. to Liberal Finance Corporation, 40 West 27th St., due Sept. 25, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, notes.....$5,000

MADISON AV, 1,643, w s, 31.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, Sept. 5; Jacob Wiener to Aronson Mercantile Co., 220 Grand St, 5 installments, 5 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, Rosenberg & R., 302 Broadway.....$2,750

OLIVER ST, 41, e s, 25.1x74.4, one-half part, P. M., Sept. 1; Pietro and Maria Caporale to Vita G. Cantasano, 185 South St, due and mtg as per bond, prior mtg $9,000; attorney, M. A. Rofrano, 6 James St.....$4,000

PARK AV, n w corner 56th St, 67.1x35.6, Sept. 2; Frances C. Tuke, Montclair, N. J., et al, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av., 3 years, 5 p. c., pr. mtg $60,000, held by party of 2d part; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T. 40 Wall St.....$15,000

SHERMAN AV, 164, n s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 50x150, P. M. Sept. 5; Hesu Realty Co. to K. & R. Construction Co., 85 Nassau St, due Sept. 1, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg $42,000; attorney, Frederick Lesc, 35 Nassau St.....$16,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 186th St, 94.10x100, P. M. Aug. 26; Wordsworth Realty Corporation to Joseph Zelenko, 771 West End Av, due Feb. 26, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Meyer Levy, 165 Broadway.$28,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, 55, s s, 108.11 ft w of Adrian Av, runs s e 96 x s w 80 x n w 72 to Av x e 101.11 to beginning; P. M., Sept. 4; Jos. J. Riley to Frank A. Preston, trustee, at Salmon, Idaho, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.$4,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11 x125, P. M. Sept. 5; Winter Realties to Eagle Construction Co., 215 West 91st St, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 63 Park Row.....$6,750

2D AV, s w cor 126th St, 24.11x105, P. M. Sept. 4; Thomas A. Sellioni to Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, 511 West 148th St, 5 years, 5½ p c; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

2D ST, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11 P. M. Sept. 5; Charles Wincertowski to Griana Realties, Inc., 66 Wall St, 4 years, 6 p c; attorney, Morton Stein, 63 Wall St.....$3,500

6TH AV, s w cor 43d St, 21.6x90.9, P. M. Sept. 4; Schulte Realty Co. to Herman Reher, 276 West 11th St, and another, 5 years, 6 p c; prior mtg $35,000; attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch, 80 Maiden Lane.$40,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, (201 West,) 50.11x99.10, P. M., Aug. 5; Chas. E. Haskell to Frederick Lewisohn, 635 6th Av, et al, executors, due Sept. 1, 1922; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$95,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., Sept. 5; Ida Govern to Chas. E. Haskell, Orange, N. J., 4 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $95,000; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway..$10,000

17TH ST, 50-4 West, s s, 66x92, P. M., Sept. 4; Mark Realty Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1932; attorneys, Butcher, T. & T., 1 Madison Av.....$280,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., Sept. 4; same to Abel King, 31 Union Square, and ano, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $280,000; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$20,000

27TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 6th Av, 120x 98.9, P. M. Sept. 4; Morris Pressin and another to Ollie Shener, 801 West End Av, prior mtg $37,552, Aug. 29, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & Pressin, 25 Broad St.....$4,000

DALY AV, s s, 91.10 ft n of 176th St, 16.8x49.11; Fred Wadman to Martin Mahoney, 1,882 Daly Av, Sept. 5, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,700

GOODRIDGE AV, e s, 135 ft n of 250th St, 100x130.9x76.4x142.1; Clyde K. Miller to Arthur I. Keller, on Goodridge Av, near 250th St, Sept. 2, due Oct. 1, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorney H. G. Friedmann, 32 Liberty St.....$25,000

GRAND AV, n w corner of Buchanan Place, 50x100; Samuel Brenner to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Ella V. Kelley, 2,532 Creston Av, prior mtg $8,000, Sept 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..$1,400

HULL AV, e s, 170.9 ft n of 207th St, 18.9x 100; Eliz. A. and John Heaney to Mary E. Rochfort, 2d, City Hall Place, Sept. 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,800

JACKSON AV, 1,118, e s, 23.6x87.6, Bronx National Realty Corp. to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, Sept. 5, 5 years; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$6,500

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Julia L. McIntee to John P. Archer, 15 East 87th St, trustee, June 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

KELLY ST, e s, 131.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x 100; Lazarus Luzzalto to Jacob Hoffmann, 1,034 Kelly St, prior mtg $7,000, Sept. 2, 5 years, 7 p. c., as per bond; attorney, Brussel & B., 41 Wall St.....$1,000

LORING PLACE, w s, 59.1 ft n of 183d St, 21x102.8x20.11x103.11; Chas. D. Krumscheid to Eliz. A. Campbell, 2,193 Andrews Av, Sept. 2, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Campbell, 3,195 Andrews Av.....$4,000

LOT 309, Map Section B, Vyse Estate; Gedalia Weinfeld to John "C. Reynolds, 1,423 Longfellow Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 5; due Dec 5, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 255 ft e of Purdley Av, 25x108; Martin Mahoney to Fritz Doll, 2,022 Newbold Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 198.1 ft n of 182d St, 25x75.6x25x73.7; Bernard Ferris to Mary A. Donnelly, 2,481 Creston Av, prior mtg $6,000, Sept. 5, due Oct. 1, 1922.....$2,000

VINCENT AV, e s, s part of Lot 210, map of Lohbauer Park, 31x100.11x17.7x100; John Sellitto to Frieda Frohlich, 418 East 87th St, Sept. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Wm. Perry & Co., 104 Fremont Av.....$2,500

134TH ST, 541 East, n s, 16.8x100; Gottlieb Sigloch to Matthias L. Haines, 1,488 North Pennsylvania Av, Indianapolis, Ind., et al, executors, Aug 21, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,730

134TH ST, 543 East, n s, 16.8x100; same to same, Aug 21, 3 years; attorney, same.....$2,730

134TH ST, 547 East, n s, 16.8x100; Susie Schmidt to same, Aug 21; attorney, same.....$2,700

235TH ST, 240 East, n s, 25x100; Anders Lawritsen to Patricia M. Lockwood, 954 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 5 years; attorney, C. L. Lockwood, 511 5th Av..$1,500

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At 12 o'Clock Noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

ESTATE OF MARSHALL S. DRIGGS.

279 Washington Ave.,

bet. De Kalb and Willoughby Aves. Large plot, 66x306, running through to Hall St., with three-story detached frame mansion. Immediate possession. Open daily for inspection, 2 to 5 P. M.

ESTATE OF HARRISON B. MOORE.

50 Sands St.,

cor. Adams St. Three and four story brick building, with store. Close to bridge entrance.

Luqueer St.,

bet. Hicks and Columbia Sts. Vacant lot, 25x100, irregular.

ESTATE OF GEO. A. DOMMINEY.

64 and 66 Maujer St.,

near Lorimer St. One two-story frame house and a 1½-story frame house. Lots 25x100 each.

374 & 376 South 2d St.,

near Hooper St. Plot 50x120, irregular, with a three-story and basement frame tenement and a two-story and basement frame dwelling.

ESTATE OF ELLA M. ROME.

149½ Lexington Ave.,

near Franklin Ave. Two and a half story and basement brownstone dwelling; monthly tenant.

ESTATE OF WARREN A. JAMES.

125 North 1st St.,

bet. Berry St. and Bedford Ave. Two-story and brick basement frame dwelling.

ESTATE OF CORNELIUS J. RYAN.

Flushing, L. I.

Whitestone Ave., cor. Covert Place. Large detached frame dwelling, with all improvements, on plot 64x133, and two large plots adjoining. To be sold separately. Immediate possession. Choice location.

ESTATE OF CHAS. STOCKER.

Dunton, L. I.

Two vacant lots, 25x100 each on east side Atfield St., bet. Broadway and Liberty Av.

ESTATE OF CHAS. MEINKIN.

Bellport, L. I.

Two vacant plots, 100x100 each, corner South Haven Ave. and Fire Place Ave.

Diagrams, booklets, terms, and particulars from T. E. Pilsworth, Esq., Trust Officer, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or Jare Johnson Jr. Co., Auctioneers, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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IN BAY RIDGE SECTION
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Mortgage $100,000
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7 rooms, bath, open brick fireplace, every modern improvement. $12,000; cash $3,500

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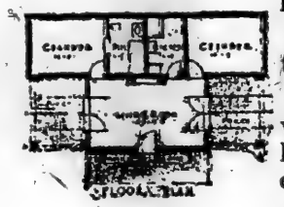

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Between Scarsdale and Larchmont; two acres, with rare trees and shrubbery; a picture house of real Colonial lines; 10 rooms, three baths; hot water heat; two-car garage.
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8 rooms, bath; sleeping porch. Gas, electricity, hot air heat. Mortgage $3,000. Owner will take second mortgage for balance.
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Rustic setting among large trees, on ½-acre plot; stucco house, 11 rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat, electricity; built for and occupied by Owner; $30,000; terms arranged.

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Finest situation and view of any place in this section.
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33 minutes from Grand Central Station. Overlooking Hudson River.
2 NEW STUCCO HOUSES, ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
1 with 8 rooms and bath.
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Beautiful old trees, shrubs, fruit, tennis court. House contains 14 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, electric light. Price $50,000.

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A beautiful 8-room stucco house with 2 tiled bathrooms, every modern improvement and garage; short walk to station, Sound and school; strictly residential section; bargain, $15,500; terms can be arranged; occupancy Oct. 1.

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New, attractive dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 car garage, chauffeur's quarters and bath; 4 acres, beautifully landscaped, large lawn, trees and garden; extensive Sound views; offered at low price.

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Immediate occupancy. Waist or hosiery preferred. Fully equipped. Five-year lease. Prompt action essential. Brokers protected.

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For sale, Elmhurst, 9 room, 2 family; all known improvements, with 2 car garage of the latest type. 40x100. Price $8,500. Cash $3,000.

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"Ansonia Homes"
In the Heart of Flatbush, Brooklyn
BEAUTIFUL STUCCO ONE FAMILY HOUSES WITH GARAGES
7 & 9 Rooms. Every Conceivable Improvement Including Inclosed Porches
Price $11,000 to $14,000
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Take Culver line to 18th Ave. Station. Houses 2 short blocks; 3 short blocks from Ocean Parkway. Owner on premises daily & Sunday, or phone Bedford 9518-W and Sunset 6038.

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Buildings Strong. Fronts Three Streets.
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23 minutes from Grand Central. (Sound Side of R. R.)

Restricted residential section, high ground, winding roads, with sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c., and build a home in accordance with your requirements, amongst the knolls and old oak trees, which make an ideal setting for an all-year residence. Five minutes' walk to station, only a short walk to school, churches, and Sound. $1,000 cash, balance on monthly payments like rent, will enable you to own your own home in this beautiful section.

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15 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot-water heat, parquet floors; music room, billiard room, solarium, 6 master bedrooms; 3-car garage; beautiful shade trees and shrubbery; everything in good condition. Quick possession.

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A new Colonial 7-room house, high ground, trees, and in a fine neighborhood. Sewer, water, gas, are 5 minutes' walk to station and only a short walk to schools, churches and Sound. Bargain, $16,000. Reasonable terms. Occupancy Oct. 1.

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12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, large plot, $16,000; 14 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, 1 acre, $20,000; 11 rooms, 1 bath, hot air, large plot, $14,000; 10 rooms and large house, main line train station, $25,000. All bargains; possession Oct. 1; reasonable terms.

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$18,000; plot 60 feet front by 180, with two frontages; 8 rooms, bath; stucco house; every modern improvement; large garage; savings bank mortgage $4,000.

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This beautiful property contains 96 acres of land charmingly situated, fine orchards, excellent surroundings, remodeled farmhouse containing 11 rooms and 2 baths, hot water heat, fine artesian well water supply; a remarkable bargain, $11,500.

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6 Acres, Fine Farm Land
This charming new residence is situated on the main road near station. Contains 10 rooms and 3 baths. A wonderful bargain. Price $10,000.

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2 Acre Estate
Beautiful residence containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors. Every modern convenience. View of Sound. Price $30,000.

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Beautiful New Colonial Home
Contains 7 rooms and bath. Large sun parlor. Fine plot of ground beautifully laid out; fine shrubs. Garage. An unusual opportunity.

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We offer for sale 12 attractive homes on large plots at very reasonable prices. Photos at our Pelham Office, corner of Boston Post Road and Pelhamdale Avenues, Pelham. This office is open every day.

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Attractive Stucco Home
Containing 7 rooms and 3 baths. Sun parlor, maid's room, parquet floors. Large plot, garage. Price $15,500.

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With Water Front Rights
Containing 10 rooms and 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2 car garage. Owner will sacrifice for immediate sale, $21,500.

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Modern home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, 2 car garage, chauffeur's quarters. Near two express stations. Owner needs larger home. A rare bargain for quick buyer, $15,500.

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Situated on half acre with garden and fruit trees. Houses contains 8 rooms and tiled bath. 2 car garage. Hot water heat. Price $12,500.

Beautiful Residence
Contains 10 rooms and 3 baths on over half acre of ground. In the best section of White Plains. 2 car garage. Price $22,000.

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In splendid location containing 6 rooms, hot water heat, garage. Price $9,500.

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Charming home containing 9 rooms and 3 baths on plot 80x150. An unusual bargain, $18,000.

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For Sale—Immediate Possession

$23,000. Gentleman's new Colonial home; unexcelled view and location.

FIRST FLOOR:—Hall, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen.

SECOND FLOOR:—Four large bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porches, linen room.

THIRD FLOOR:—Two rooms, bath, storage room.

Hot water heat, gas and electricity, hardwood floors, white and mahogany trim. ¾-acre plot. Two-car garage. Garden, etc. OPEN TO OFFER.

$27,000. Beautiful English stucco home, near station, schools, markets.

FIRST FLOOR:—Hall, open fireplace; large living room, open fireplace; sun parlor, dining room, billiard room, butler's pantry and kitchen.

SECOND FLOOR:—Master suite, large bedroom, connecting tiled bath, sleeping porch, three other bedrooms, tiled bath. Servants' quarters and bath on third.

Hot water heat, gas and electricity, white and mahogany trim. Plot 100 ft. front. Two-car garage. Owner will sacrifice.

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NEW ROCHELLE.

October 1st Bargain.

8 rooms, 3 baths; vapor heat; deep lot; shaded, high ground, 3 minutes to station.

Price, $14,000.

FREDERICK JENKINS,
27 LAWTON ST.
Tel. 3871. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BARGAINS.
FOR SALE WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

WHITE PLAINS, 5¼ acres of ground; nicely laid out in vegetable and flower gardens; nice shade and shrubbery; assortment of fruit; 14 rooms and 3 baths; all modern improvements. Stables and other outbuildings.

COUNTRY ESTATE 120 acres with stone residence; all improvements; 14 rooms, 3 baths; numerous outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME 12 acres, with stone residence overlooking lake, of 12 rooms and 3 baths; numerous outbuildings.

STOCK FARM AND COUNTRY ESTATE of 900 acres with stone residence; all improvements; numerous outbuildings.

REED-CLARK CO., Inc., Phone—1814 White Plains, N. Y.

QUAKER RIDGE

A charming Colonial house of recent construction, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat; 2 acres lawns and garden; garage; $35,000. Unusual offering.

Est. 1882.
ASHPORTH & COMPANY
881 5th Av.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Stucco house, 10 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, hot-water heat; oak floors throughout. All improvements. 2-car garage. Plot 105x185 ft. In restricted park. Perfect condition. Built in 1917. Worth $20,000 at present prices. Quick sale for $16,500. See this today.

H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Mur. Hill 2238.

LARGE SHORE FRONT ESTATE WANTED

With modern up to date house, 12 up to 14 rooms; will pay up to $250,000; location anywhere from New Rochelle to Stamford. Address "Purchaser," Box 197 Times.

900 BEAUTIFUL HOMES
Hudson Hills, Sound
7-room house, modern, ½ acre; 10 rooms, 2 acres. Send full description, location wanted for speedy answer.

E. L. HUNTINGTON,
761 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
Tel. 3271 Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT
AT WHITE PLAINS

A 7-room house, with garage, on a fine street; $80 a month.

A large house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre ground, garden and garage; rent $1,500 year.

A fine home, 14 rooms, and 3 baths; plot 75x150; convenient location; $3,500 a year.

Possession October 1st

WM. E. MORRELL, Inc.,
DEPOT SQUARE WHITE PLAINS
Phone 1286-3014

Larchmont Manor

Beautiful Home, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Slate roof, hot water heat, four fireplaces, sun porch, &c.; garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre.

Come and see it at
Corner of Willow Av. and Monroe Av.
M. S. KELLER,
181 West 86th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

SCARSDALE OPPORTUNITY

Attractive Colonial house of brick and shingle, 3 master's bedrooms and 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath, steam heat; near station; beautiful situation; owner leaving city; $17,000; quick possession.

Est. 1882
ASHPORTH & COMPANY
Est. 1882

Park Hill on the Hudson

Price $15,000, five city lots, about 125-foot front by 100 deep; stucco, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light; richly decorated; house and grounds in fine condition; savings bank mortgage $8,000, 5½ per cent.

H. W. SULLIVAN,
200 SOUTH BROADWAY, YONKERS.
PHONE 3680 YONKERS.

MT. VERNON RESIDENCE

Modern 14-room house, garage, on ¼-acre plot; choicest location, fronting on two avenues; can be purchased for small amount of cash, on very favorable terms; brokers protected.

JAMES E. BARRY,
4340 BROADWAY.

HOME—HILLTOP LOCATION

30 miles from Grand Central, 8 room house, choicest type; plot 100x180; land finely cultivated, fruits and berries; price $9,000, to close estate; bargain; act quickly.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.
Phone 2707. White Plains, Opp. Station.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHOICE HOMES IN WESTCHESTER

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, PURCHASE, ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON RIVER.

For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on terms to suit purchaser.

$13,000 Exceptional opportunity. Western type gentleman's home, located in a finished and restricted section, convenient to station; 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; unusually attractive interior; 20 minutes from Grand Central Station. Bargain.

$21,000 Opportunity for quick buyer, splendid new house, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, sleeping porch; every convenience; exceptional location, near station; trees and view.

$44,000 Gentleman's home; rare opportunity. Granite mansion on high knoll, fine trees, exceptional shrub; near golf course; convenient to station; beautiful interior; large rooms with every convenience, modern appointments; 10 rooms, 2 baths, with many features.

Have many

OTHER CHOICE PLACES

in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $12,000 to $75,000 and upwards.

Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.

DAVID STEWART
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1150

HOMES FOR SALE AT BEAUTIFUL GEDNEY FARM
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ONLY 38 MINUTES FROM 42D ST.

$50,000—10-room stucco residence, tile roof—3 baths—large porch and sleeping porch—2-car garage—plot 202x185, beautifully landscaped, and surrounded by magnificent estates.

$30,000—12 rooms, stucco, Spanish design—3 baths—spacious porch—hot water heat—plot 85x183—2-car garage.

$17,500—9-room frame Colonial home—3 baths—open fireplace—side porch—garage—plot 81x170.

$18,000—9-room frame Colonial home—3 baths—2 porches and sleeping porch—2-car garage, with room above—plot 80x150, attractively laid out.

These homes were built by the owners for their own occupancy just before the war and represent exceptionally good value at the prices quoted. They are all within a few steps of the popular Gedney Farm Hotel, where dancing, billiards, bowling, swimming pool, polo and all other sports are available; Gedney Farms Golf and Country Club is also right on the property.

We have many other desirable properties in White Plains, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Pelham and other parts of Westchester county.

Wood Dolson Co., Inc.

N. Y. Office: Broadway & 80th St. Tel. 1100 Schuyler
Gedney Farm Office: White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1543 White Plains

Gentleman's Country Estate "Knollwood"

RIVERDALE ROAD, 253d St. North Side

Just east of Fieldstone Road.

An exceptionally attractive residence; property located in the picturesque, wooded, rolling hills, just north of New York City, at Riverdale; unequalled for accessibility, healthful surroundings, country charm and educational facilities.

Beautiful Residence of Timber,

Hewn stone foundations; spacious porches; library with massive open fireplace; foyer hall, winding staircase; drawing room, open fireplace; dining room, open fire; kitchen, closets; 9 bedrooms, open fires; private tiled baths; billiard room; hot water heat; all conveniences; hardwood floors; garage, stable, with living quarters above, paddock; greenhouses, outbuildings; tennis court; grounds 400 ft. front, about 2 acres; rolling, wooded; shrubs, flowers, lawns; extensive outlook across the valley. Country comforts, city conveniences. Caretaker on premises.

Terms to suit.

Photos and full particulars.

F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St., N. Y. C. Rector—8575.

FOR SALE

In Westchester County, Within 50 minutes of centre of New York City; direct connection by trolley and subway,

38 ACRES

Well adapted for School, Hospital, Asylum Nursery Garden, etc.

Easy terms, little cash required.

Address M. & H., Room 1601 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

200 ACRES
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER.

A Perfect Country Home

Comfortable house, commanding extensive views of Lakes and Sound; well kept grounds; woodlands, fertile fields; complete farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.

Unexpectedly Offered for Sale

Most Interesting Price

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,

Telephones Vanderbilt 5610-5611-5612-5613, 15 and 17 West 44th St., New York.

GREENACRES

Owner going abroad will sacrifice his beautiful home completely and tastefully furnished, or purchaser may select furnishings as desired. Plot 75x150. 10 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electric light; garage for one car.

$22,000 Unfurnished, $25,000 Furnished

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

NEW ROCHELLE

Colonial Home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, every modern improvement; fine piece of corner property, situated in one of the finest residential districts of New Rochelle. This is one of the season's offerings at $16,500. Terms can be arranged.

DRUMMOND,

226 Huguenot St., Cor. North Av. Tel. 3242.

We carry the best line of properties in Pelham, New Rochelle, and Larchmont.

AT NEW ROCHELLE
New White Clapboard Home

8 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplace, breakfast and sleeping porches, hot water heat, electricity, garage; fine elevation.

PRICE $15,000.

H. B. DOWNEY Tel. 1607, 211 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BRIARCLIFF PROPERTIES

A charming old house in the heart of the Briarcliff Hills at Briarcliff Manor. Available at once.

Situated at the intersection of the State and Pleasantville Roads, amidst a wonderful setting of fine old maples. Contains 14 rooms and two baths, with all modern improvements, including a newly installed steam heating system. Piazzas on three sides. Convenient to Briarcliff Station, the Village Church and the public and private schools. One acre of fine lawn with shrubbery and fruit trees. Possession can be given at once. The neighborhood is ideal in every respect. Selling price $20,000, on terms to suit. Photograph mailed upon request.

An attractive 12-room house, near a golf course and a famous hotel—available October 15th.

Located at Briarcliff Manor, New York, on Central Drive, just off the Briarcliff golf links and within a few minutes' walk of Briarcliff Lodge. This frame dwelling consists of 5 rooms and a kitchen on first floor, seven bedrooms and two baths on second floor, and several open fireplaces. One acre of ground with many fine old maples. Elevation 490 feet, with extensive views. Convenient to Scarborough Station on the Hudson, with a fifty minute express service to Grand Central. A charming location for an all-year residence. Selling price $15,000, on reasonable terms. A photograph sent upon request.

A 12-acre farm with gas, village water and electricity available.

Situated on the macadam road midway between Briarcliff and Pleasantville, about a mile from either station and within one hour of Grand Central. High ground with fine views. Most of land tillable and watered by brook. House capable of remodeling for an all-year residence, with two good barns on property. Motor bus passes this farm, connecting with commuting trains at Briarcliff, Pleasantville and Ossining. Offered at $10,000, on reasonable terms.

818 acres of fine farmland in Westchester County with a river running through it. Only 40 miles from New York.

Located on the State Road, four miles from Katonah. One of the best large tracts of land in Westchester, watered by Cross River and several brooks. High ground with extensive views of the surrounding country for miles. An ideal property for a stock farm or big institution; also several dwellings and barns on the estate. Practically all tillable ground; very little woodland. Can be bought for $153 per acre.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY
10 E. 43d Street Vanderbilt 7213
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS

Modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, large living room with fireplace. Plot 50x100. High, healthy, restricted neighborhood. Price $6,500, $3,000 cash required. Possession October 1st.

On South Broadway, attractive, modern house, in perfect condition, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, white enamel trim throughout. Choice plot 50x125. Price $11,500. $3,500 cash required. Possession October 1st.

Gedney Farm section. Colonial stucco house, two years old, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, living room 22x35, steam heat and every convenience. Half acre of ground and garage. Convenient to hotel, trolley, station and country club. Price $16,500. One-third cash required.

William E. Morrell, Inc.,
Depot Square White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 1286.

For Immediate Occupancy South Yonkers.

$13,000—Plot 60x180, two frontages. Stucco house, perfect condition, newly decorated, eight rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat, hardwood trim. Large porch, fully screened; screens and shades throughout house; storm windows. Large garage. Savings bank mortgage.

$15,000—Plot 135 feet front by 100 deep. Stucco house, richly decorated, eight rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat. Large porch. Plot suitable for tennis court; shrubs, fine hedge, grand trees.

$14,500—Plot 60x90, two frontages. New Colonial residence; four bed chambers. Two tiled baths, oak floors, electricity, steam heat. Porch, southern exposure, tile fireproof entrance under porch.

$17,500—Plot 125 feet front, 125 rear x178 x 226. Stone and shingle house, eight rooms, bath, electric light, hot-water heat, vacuum cleaner. Living room, 15x25; dining room, 14x20. Four bedrooms; oak floors throughout.

HIGH ELEVATION; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; VERY NEAR SCHOOL, STATION, AND VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

ALBERT LOCKWOOD,
45 Warburton Av., Yonkers.
Phone 290. Open Evenings.

Hudson River
Long Island Sound
Highlands of Westchester

Kenneth Ives & Co.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

NEW HOUSES.

We have for sale several new stucco houses, nearly completed, 8 and 10 rooms, with 3 baths. Located on Cheever Hill. Fine plots of ground. Modern and up-to-date in every particular.

Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,
14 Depot Place,
Mount Vernon, New York.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC

California bungalow, situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights; only one hour and fifty minutes from New York; if you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.

Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.
Telephone Gramercy 2371.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM

A suburban community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills, at the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Here will be found the glorious all year outdoor life. Golf and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound 38 minutes from 42d Street by excellent express service.

BUILDING PLOTS

Are now offered on very reasonable terms. Every assistance given to Home Builders.

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.,
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway & 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

COUNTRY HOME

Eight minutes to railway station, easy commuting distance; hollow tile dwelling, green tile roof; 8 rooms; parquet floors, huge fireplaces; living room 17x27; 3 tiled bathrooms, 2 toilets, sun parlor, laundry, concrete cellar, hot-water heating system; 2-car garage, fully equipped; coops; concrete garden furniture and ornaments; all built in 1914; purest water, 15-ft. fountain; ornamental aquarium; spacious grounds; 180 century-old trees; young orchard, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, lawns, etc.; 3 golf clubs nearby.

Owner, Box 63, or phone 1835 Elmsford, N. Y.

Immediate Delivery. Almost an Acre.

Brick Colonial house; high-class neighborhood; near station, on Harlem Division. 1st floor: centre hall 10 ft. wide, living room 16x29, mahogany woodwork; large dining room in white, with mahogany floors; lavatory and hall closet, butler's pantry and kitchen. 2d floor; 4 large master's bedrooms, 2 [illegible] and toilet in cellar. Plumbing fixtures and fittings of the very best. A rare find these days. Price $36,000. Will make good terms to quick buyer. A. H. Barry, 12 E. 44th St., N. Y.

A WATER FRONT
With a Little "Pep"

Near Greenwich, Conn. One acre, deep water beach, stone and stucco house, modern; eight rooms, two baths. Unique arrangement. Offered at very reasonable price.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

A NEW

house to be completed October 1st; large living room, conservatory, dining room, and kitchen; 3 master bedrooms, sleeping porch; servant's room and 2 baths; steam heat, gas, and electric light; large garage; easy walk to station. Price, complete, $9,500.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 3236.

White Plains

We have a good 12-room house, 2 baths; hot water heat, gas and electricity; corner plot, 85x150; garden and chicken house; $12,000.

Est. 1835. ASHFORTH & COMPANY 501 5th Av.

5-ROOM BUNGALOW

with garage; 75x100; $6,500; terms; no brokers. L. E., 33 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSES

In All Sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Some under construction; some ready for Oct. 1st occupancy, and others ready now.

We have an excellent assortment at all values, but it is not best to delay, as the demand is tremendous.

Kindly call in person or make mail inquiry. Our telephone service is unable to meet the demand upon it and more trunk lines are not available.

Send for our booklets outlining various housing plans.

Robert E. Farley Organization,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Hartdale, White Plains, Phillipse Manor, Yonkers.

WOODED POINT:

Thirty minutes from New York City; a bold shore front, deep water anchorage; about eight acres; remodeled house, perfect condition; five master's bedrooms and four baths; eight servants' rooms and bath; garage, living quarters for man. Possession Oct. 1.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d Street,
Murray Hill 6441.

Tip Top Westchester

HIGHEST POINT SOUTH OF WHITE PLAINS.

Overlooking Sound and Palisades

Classy house, all cement and hollow tiles, soundproof and fireproof; even stairs are cement under the oak; wonderful porches; acre of ground; vapor heat; near station; price $33,500. Errol E. Hart, 2,143 234 St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 173.

For Sale.

Small Farm & Country Home

Within easy commuting distance. Excellent views of water and mountains.

Brick house, contains 4 main bedrooms and 3 baths; steam heat; village water; electricity. Old oaks, gardens, and fruit trees. Garage, heated; schools and trolley near at hand. Apply

J. F. McKEAN, 542 5th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 5675

WHITE PLAINS.

Within easy walk of the station; excellent home of 8 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; completely renovated; ready to move in without any expense; plot 83x180 feet; excellent neighborhood. Price reduced to $10,500.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 3236.

COMFORTABLE HOME

Cheerful, well-built 8-room house, in good condition; all conveniences; plot 75x162; garage; shade and peach trees; in unusually attractive section, New Rochelle, at $9,000; is a substantial home and a safe and profitable investment. Shown any time. Phone 1119-M New Rochelle, N. Y.

Westchester County
SOUND HUDSON HILLS

For Sale at

PARK HILL ON HUDSON

At Yonkers, four minutes' walk from station, substantial modern brick house, 12 rooms, three baths; all improvements; garage for two cars; plot 60x100. For further particulars apply R-30.

AT MOUNT VERNON

New 9 room stucco house, Colonial design, 3 baths, hardwood floors, fireplace, breakfast porch, sun parlor; half acre; exceptionally fine location. Price $20,000. For further particulars apply V-7094.

We can also offer a new stucco 7 room house, bath, on a plot 50x100, in fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station. Price $12,000. For further particulars apply V-7054.

Two unfurnished 8 room apartments with bath, extra lavatory and porch. For rent at $1,750 and $1,800 per year.

Exceptional Bargain at

NEW ROCHELLE

White clapboard Colonial house; large living room with fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; spacious porches on first floor; four bedrooms, bath on second; hot water heat, all improvements; garage; plot 75x110. Price $11,750. For further particulars apply S-3027.

For Sale, Partially Furnished

UNUSUAL WATERFRONT ESTATE

Forty minutes out; 8½ acres; extensive lawns, stately shade trees, garden, shrubbery, &c.; frame residence, 20 rooms, 8 baths; garage; gardener's cottage and greenhouse.

SANDY BATHING BEACH AND PIER.

Can be bought at an attractive figure. For further particulars apply S-489.

For Sale or Rent, Furnished, at

BRONXVILLE

Ten minutes' walk from station and Hotel Gramatan; brick residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, extra showers; all improvements; garage; corner plot, 150x150; attractively landscaped; possession October 1. For further particulars apply H-359.

527 5th AVE. NEW YORK. Fish & Marvin

Branch Offices: Scarsdale, N. Y. Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y. Larchmont, N. Y. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Fieldston

Riverdale-on-the-Hudson
West 244th St., New York City.
West of Van Cortlandt Park

An ideal all-year-round home appealing to the most discriminating and exacting taste.

ATTRACTIVE STUCCO AND NATURAL FIELD STONE RESIDENCE

Situated on a high point of land in one of the most attractive locations in Fieldston within eight minutes walk of Van Cortlandt Park Subway. This substantially built house has every modern convenience and will make an ideal permanent home. It contains 4 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and 1 servant's bath, large living room with fireplace, large porch and other rooms. Price $23,800. Splendid value. Occupancy Oct. 1, 1919.

BUILD NOW WITH OTHERS IN FIELDSTON

If you have special requirements for a house and desire to embody your own ideas in the construction of a permanent home, it is possible to do it advantageously in Fieldston. Many beautiful homes are now being constructed on charming sites selected by owners. We shall be glad to give you complete information regarding the financing and other matters relating to building.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet.

Telephone Vanderbilt 5228. *GEORGE HOWE, 527 Fifth Ave., New York*
Branch Office at Fieldston open every day.

36 Acre Water Front Estate

WITH ABOUT 850 FEET OF CHOICE SHORE FRONTAGE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND; COMBINING IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE SOUND AND REAL COUNTRY.

Within Commuting Distance of New York

Modern Frame House suitable for large family, several baths, electric light, steam heat, town water supply and all modern improvements. Large stable with living quarters for outside help; garage for two cars. Fine old shade trees, specimen evergreens, shrubbery, etc. Every facility for boating and water sports and within easy access of several well-known golf courses. For further particulars apply S-1081.

527 5th AVE. NEW YORK. Fish & Marvin

Branch Offices: Larchmont, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Westchester Hills

A 5-Acre Estate Bargain.

Here's a complete little estate, only about one mile from a Harlem R. R. station; 30 miles out; all kinds of fruit trees; beautiful views; artesian well; remodeled Colonial house, ten rooms, three baths; garage and stable; and believe us, it is a bargain at $23,000. Get this before some one else does.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

NEW ROCHELLE

House, 15 rooms, 5 baths; 1¼ acres; all modern improvements. Price....$35,000
House, stucco, hollow tile construction, large plot, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Price...$30,000
Colonial style, 8 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces; modern. Price.....$24,000
Colonial type, 10 rooms, 2 baths; modern; new. Price.....$17,000

HOME REALTY CO.,
New Rochelle Trust Co. Building, Room 32. Tel. 387 New Rochelle, N. Y.

STOP.

Our Larchmont office has just located a new home of 8 rooms and 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; large plot; convenient to station. You can have the house decorated to suit your taste. Garage. We know of no better bargain at $15,000.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 3236.

SCARSDALE

In the finest section. A 4¼-acre country estate, with Colonial brick house of 10 rooms and 3 baths, modern and perfect in every detail. Two-car garage. Flower and vegetable gardens. All kinds of fruit trees. Three acres of beautiful woodland. Price $60,000. Inspection by appointment.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.
OWNER'S AGENTS,
DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM

A Colonial House, with nine baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat, garage, in best section. $16,500

Brick and stucco Cottage, in Heights, near station, nine rooms, three baths, hot water heat, large plot with trees. $22,000

An artistic brick home, perfect construction, ten rooms, three baths, hot water heat; garage; large corner plot. $30,000

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

THIS CHARMING

stucco house of 7 large rooms, bath, hot water heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; garage; 2 acres; gardens, lawns and fruit trees; convenient to station. Price ONLY $15,000. You may look, but you cannot duplicate this place.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 3236.

Before Buying See This.

New Dutch Colonial house, 8 large rooms, 2 baths, garage; attractive corner plot, 100x100, at highly restricted Colonial Heights; fully improved, sewers, gas, electricity, paved streets; 30 minutes from Grand Central, over 60 trains daily; little cash; easy terms; few choice plots; will build and finance; write for booklet.

Tasker Halstead Realty Co.
154 Nassau St. Beekman 4500.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Very attractive home, central residential section; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; PERFECT CONDITION. Occupancy Oct. 1. Owner leaving town, will sacrifice.

DOERING & KISTINGER,
46 North Av. Phone 468 New Rochelle, N. Y.
Office open Sundays.

For Sale
SELECTED

LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES

GREAT NECK.
30 acres, large white frame Colonial house, stables, garage, etc.

Near ROSLYN.
Waterfront, about 10 acres, 600 ft. frontage large comfortable house suitable for remodelling. Combination stable and garage. Price $50,000.

GLEN COVE.
7 acres. Highly developed property. Frame house, beautiful gardens, garage with living quarters.

LOCUST VALLEY.
11 acres, with new brick dwelling, containing four master's, 5 servants' bedrooms. There is a garage for 4 or 5 cars and chauffeur's cottage.

OYSTER BAY.
40 acres, with new red brick dwelling, containing 4 master's and 4 servants' bedrooms. Garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's apartment.

Near SYOSSET.
60 acres modern house, recently completed, southern exposure, 6 master bedrooms, 4 master baths; garage for 3 cars.

SMITHTOWN.

Farm of 100 acres with river frontage. 14-room Farmhouse. Must be sold. Great bargain for immediate purchaser.

For Further Particulars Apply to

WHEATLEY HILLS REAL ESTATE CORP.
34 Pine Street, New York City.
Tel. John 4168.

PAUL L. HAMMOND, HARRY I. NICHOLAS, HENRY A. ROGERS, SIDNEY W. HUGHES.

FOR SALE OR RENT

On North Shore of Long Island

30 Minutes from Penn. Station.

IN PLANDOME

Old Colonial Homestead

Three master's bedrooms, three baths; in fine condition; beautiful surroundings; trees, shrubbery, &c.; sleeping porches; solarium; servants' quarters; large living room; garage; near golf and yacht clubs; one minute from Station.

PRICE $26,000. Liberal terms; will rent at $2,800 per annum.

A. JANSSEN, 34 W. 30TH ST., N. Y.
Telephone Madison Square 3207—Sunday, Great Neck 429-J.

BRONXVILLE
Westchester County, New York

Long established and conservatively managed, the properties of the Lawrence Park Realty Co. offer the best in out of town living. Highly restricted and protected in every way. Situated in the hills of Westchester County, one-half hour from Grand Central Station. Houses and plots near Hotel Gramatan and Country Club.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE

Residence Park Colonial type house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, 2 fireplaces; large porch, upper balcony; exquisite location; near college, schools, library & station; large plot, shrubs, etc..... Price $16,000

Rochelle Park Attractive modern country home, 8 rooms, tiled bath; all appointments. Plot 50x150; fine location. Price $10,500

Rochelle Park A beautiful and substantial home, 11 rooms, electricity, gas, 2 master baths, sleeping porch; exceptionally fine location; garage. Plot 100x200. Magnificent trees and lawns..... Price $19,000

Rochelle Heights Stucco home and modern in every way, 11 rooms, 2 master baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; handsome grounds; 200 ft. front; 2 car garage..... Price $27,000

Special lists of properties, $9,000 to $500,000.

All the better class homes for sale and rent, New Rochelle, Larchmont, The Pelhams and Vicinity.

JAMES D. McCANN.
McCann Building, 11 and 13 North Av.
Telephones 780 & 781.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Colonial Manse on an Acre

In a strictly high class environment, 28 minutes by electric express from Grand Central Station on New Haven Railroad. A wide clapboard house, with tall columns, in a picturesque setting of old trees. House about 10 years old and of finest construction. It features are the spacious porches, fine big rooms, open fireplaces, three bathrooms, &c.; 2-car fireproof garage. This place could not be duplicated for $55,000. For sale at $45,000. Additional acreage may be secured sufficient to make of this one of the finest small estates in Southern Westchester.

TO INSPECT THIS AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS HOMES CALL ON

ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Ready October 1. A Colonial home in the Greenacres section, seven rooms, two baths, hot water heat, large plot. $13,500

Owner going to Europe offers his beautiful home on the crest of the hill at Greenacres; extensive views; convenient to station and golf club; ten rooms, three baths, gas and electric lights; one-car garage; large plot. $27,500

Please Us for Further Particulars.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

REAL COUNTRY

Buy this small but complete country home of 5 acres within commuting distance of New York; one mile from station; house of 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, hardwood floors; artesian well; large barns, garage, and chicken houses; fruit trees and gardens. This is the best bargain in a property of this type now being offered. We suggest an early inspection.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 3236.

Splendid House Built for Owner's Home.

Finest neighborhood in Mamaroneck; 4 master bedrooms and bath, 3 maids' rooms and bath; hot-water heat; fine shaded plot, near station and school; $9,500, terms. Other new homes, $10,000 to $15,000.

MRS. C. M. MURDOCH,
POST ROAD, LARCHMONT.
Telephone 426.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

5 Acres

The prettiest grounds conceivable; lawns, gardens, tennis court, fruit trees; house with library, living room, dining room, kitchen, servants' dining room, enclosed living porch, large open porches, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants', 3 baths; 3-car garage with living apartment; extensive poultry houses; a complete estate; one that is hard to duplicate.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY CLUB AND GOLF LINKS

19 miles from Penn. Station; 19 minutes from depot; 163 acres with natural brook running through course 18 holes. Clubhouse and outbuildings in perfect condition; also tennis courts on property. For terms apply

E. DE FLOREZ & CO., 402 Madison Ave. Telephone 7034 Vand.

THIS MIGHT SUIT YOU.

A private residence with waterfront on the North Shore of Long Island, twenty miles from New York. Fourteen rooms with all improvements. Garage for two cars. Northeast corner of Shore Road and Prospect Avenue, Port Washington. Open for inspection. Telephone 490 Port Washington. Business telephone 2490 Greenpoint. Terms to suit. Box 22, Sta. G, Brooklyn.

FOREST HILLS, IN N. Y. CITY

15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST.

Attractive modern home, garage and garden, 75x100; built by owner, leaving city; 7 rooms and sun parlor, tiled bath, parquet floors throughout; laundry in basement; fine new school by. Call after 2:30 P. M., 158 Livingston St. Telephone 6330W.

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7 acres, 9-room cottage, big barns, garages, beautiful location; electric light, running water, &c.; everything but basement. Bargain quick buyer. Might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone Beekman 2684.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON

Frame dwelling, 6 rooms and bath, hot air heat, all improvements; corner plot, 50x125; possession at any time.....$6,750

Dutch Colonial dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; garage; corner plot, 100x115; well-planted grounds; $8,500

Dutch Colonial dwelling, 8 rooms and bath, extra toilet; well built; open fireplace; desirable corner plot, 105x130; $9,000

Frame dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot air heat, sleeping porch; garage; 80x100; $9,000

Frame dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot air heat; corner plot, 75x102.....$10,000

Frame dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, corner plot, 100x120..$15,000

Frame dwelling, 9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, storm windows, awnings; garage; fruit, vegetables, flowers; 200x 128 .....$22,500

Shorefront, frame dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; garage; shade trees; 103x213; private beach and bathhouse $25,000

Frame dwelling, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat, large open fireplaces; corner plot, 203x142; beautiful grounds, garden, flowers, and fruit; garage built.....$28,000

Newly built Colonial brick dwelling on the waterfront, having 100 feet of beach; high elevation; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 toilets, all improvements; garage, 100x 200 .....$45,000

Port Washington is located on high ground, with all modern improvements, good schools, stores, etc. Golf, Country, and Yacht Clubs. Ideal residential suburb. No mosquitoes.

BRINTON C. BELL
Phone 36, Port Washington, L. I.
Phone 5673 Greeley. 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Great Neck, L. I.

Actual Water Front Estates

Finest located estate on L. I. Sound. House 6 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, Garage 3 cars. A Great Bargain, $55,000.

7 Acres — 500 Feet Sand Beach
Fine old house, outbuildings, wonderful grounds, trees, etc.; must be sold to close an estate.

3 Acres—Land Only
$30,000; fine sand beach and view up Sound.

2 Small Estates
To lease, $2,400—$3,800 per year.

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AT KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK, a genuine bargain built at pre-war prices but never occupied. Colonial design; good repair; 150 feet finest waterfront in Great Neck; 2½ acres.

REMODELLED FARMHOUSE STYLE. Overlooking cove; running water; every improvement; beautiful old trees and planting; four bedrooms, two baths.

These are three very choice properties offered at prices below their value, and immediate inspection is recommended.

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Telephone Greeley 4200
Station Plaza, Great Neck.
Telephone Great Neck 496.

One of the finest places in Far Rockaway

Gentleman's Summer and Winter home.

THE CEDAR LAWN
Summer and Winter residence of the late Michael Reid, Reid Lane

The property is about one mile from the station; approximately 5¾ acres, 2 acres being used for vegetable gardens. The main house, 14 rooms, gardener's cottage, chicken house, and inclosure. The house is of frame and stucco, with basement, containing 15 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electric lights, open fireplaces in living room, dining room, and reception hall. The stable contains 2 box stalls, with large garage space and commodious living quarters on the upper floor. The garage accommodates 3 cars. Apply to the Estate of Michael Reid, 116 West 30th St., or through your own broker.

Country Home Sites
"Bay View Terrace"
Port Washington, Long Island
The Ideal Location of North Shore
(On Manhasset Bay)
BATHING BOATING FISHING GOLF
3 Yacht Clubs. Shore Front. Broad Views.
Plots 100x175. All Improvements
22 Miles to New York. 30 Electric Trains Direct Daily.
Prices Low. Send for Map and Pictures
HYDE & BAXTER, Port Washington, L. I.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
For Sale. Immediate Possession.
ALL-YEAR DWELLING, 9 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat; plot 75x 300; on Maple Av., running back to navigable creek, within a short distance of station. $16,000.
Also UNIMPROVED PLOT, about 100x200, on Pentataquit Av., running to shore, surrounded by fine residences. $7,500.
Apply to Wm. R. Hill, 141 Broadway, or A. L. Pincoffs, 27 Cedar St., Attorneys for owners.

Forest Hill Gardens

45 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St. or Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR SALE
ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

and grounds; every improvement; Winter's coal in; lot 100x300; garage, fruit, &c.; fine location; 7 minutes from station; $12,500. Also lot adjoining, 50x300, $2,500. Whole plot for $16,000. 85 Terrace Av., Hempstead, L. I.

A BARGAIN.
Bayport, L. I.

Eight room house, furnished; electric light, steam heat, beautiful grounds; garage; easy terms.
EDWARD N. CROSBY & CO.,
160 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE $7500 to $9,000
Modern 6-7-8 Room Houses
QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.
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New York Tel. Home Tel.
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Water Front North Shore

On Centreport Harbor, L. I.
237 acres, 2-3 mile beach, from which wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended plateau; safe harbor all weathers. J. ALLEN, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT BRIGHTWATERS

8 rooms and bath, garage, near the bay, all year home; plot 100x150; beautifully landscaped; $9,500. Owner, Box 61, Brightwaters.

AT BAY SHORE

8 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, exclusive garage neighborhood; large plot; $7,500. Owner, Box B, Bay Shore, L. I.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR RENTAL AT
MONTCLAIR

FOR RENTAL—Furnished and Unfurnished

$2500 Hillside residence, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; large plot; extensive view; near schools; possession Sept. 15th.

$3600 Mountainside residence, 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms; billiard room; steam heat; gardens; tennis court; garage 3 cars; chauffeur's quarters; possession before Oct. 1st.

$3000 (Fully Furnished) Mountainside residence; 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; fine view; possession October or before.

$4000 Handsome Colonial residence (furnished); 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; furnished throughout with mahogany; large grounds; gardens; garage; will lease to desirable family from Oct. 1st for one year.

$4800 Residence fully and completely furnished; study; elevation 600 feet above sea level; garage; steam heated; gardens; to desirable family; references required.

$3000 (Unfurnished) Residence 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms; billiard room; steam heated garage; convenient to Lackawanna Terminal. Possession Oct. 1st.

FOR SALE

$25,000 Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; hot water heat.

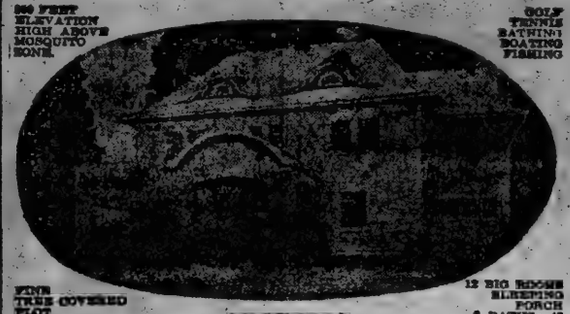
$27,500 Private residence on hillside; 11 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; sleeping porch; decorated in silk and tapestry; parquet floors; lot 100 ft. front; 3 car garage.

$35,000 Mountain stucco residence; Colonial type; 11 rooms, 2 baths; fine exterior; excellent view; lot 200x400.

$42,000 Handsome stucco residence in exclusive section; large verandas; 14 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; electricity; large grounds with gardens and fruit trees; garage.

FOR THE BETTER CLASS OF MONTCLAIR PROPERTIES, CONSULT:
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS. Real Estate Brokers (Not Operators), Offices opp. Lackawanna Terminal, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WATER RIGHTS ON TWO LAKES



$7,500—EASY TERMS

and Permanent Mortgage of $6,000 Buys It.

Superb country advantages and the same conveniences that prevail in New York City.

FRED'K G. ELLIS. Telephone Cortlandt 1523. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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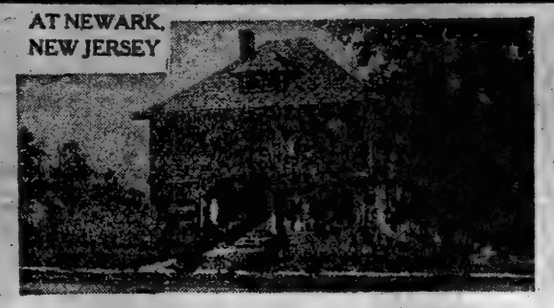

OWNER LEAVING CITY
COMPELLED TO SELL AT A SACRIFICE

—this desirable property located in Forest Hill residential section. Frontage on two streets. Plot 144x222x144. Lackawanna (30 min. to Broadway) only 10 min. away. Trolley, schools, churches, &c., all adjacent. Large 2½-story brick-and-frame house, as illustrated, overlooks New York City; splendidly built and spacious; 7 large rooms and large porch on 1st floor; on 2nd floor, 4 bedrooms, den and porch; on 3rd floor, bedroom and storerooms. Open fireplaces, parquet floors, and all improvements.

Immediate possession.

GEISER & PLUM, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Realty Trust
HAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
16 NEW HOUSES
Distinctive, attractive, desirable. Water front and Sound view. All year homes for particular people. Complete for $14,000 up. Suitable terms. At New York's Choicest Residential Park.

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

22 min. from Penn. Sta. 20 by motor.
RESTRICTED—EXCLUSIVE—SELECT.
Country Club—Golf Course—Bathing Beach—Tennis.
Private 700 ft. pier for yachts.
Immediate attention suggested.
PLANS & SKETCHES NOW AVAILABLE AT
MALBA REALTY CORP.,
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ON THE SOUND at SANDS POINT, L. I.

9½ acres, beautifully landscaped with a 400-ft. frontage on Manhasset Bay; large modern, 16-room house; garage, stable, spring, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. The price asked makes it a real bargain. For particulars apply

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER Inc.
The Hills and Shores of Westchester
50 East 42nd Street
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Phones Murray Hill 2465-2466
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Waterfront Estate

1,000 Feet Frontage
Peconic Bay
22 Acres
Fifteen-room house, all improvements
Stable, garage; fine shrubbery
Price $22,500
Less than one-half original cost.
Harvey B. Newins, Inc.,
347 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone Vanderbilt 7276-7277

Flushing — Bayside — Douglaston—Little Neck—Great Neck—Manhasset — Plandome — Port Washington—Roslyn and Out Along the North Shore

Homes, Building Plots, Acreage & Estates.

J. Rosen
320 B'way, New York City. Cort. 3200
Little Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Road, Little Neck, L. I. Bayside 586.

Manufacturer or Builder

100 ACRES ON MERRICK ROAD EXTENDING TO THE BAY.
Two miles water front; deep creek and yacht basin directly on road; half a mile to depot and large manufacturing community, with good schools, churches, fire department, theatres, boating, fishing; one hour out; offers wonderful opportunity for housing proposition for factory employes.
The property will be sold at less than any similar property on south shore.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS
Babylon, L. I. Tel. Babylon 32.

Contractor Wanted

to build a large number of frame suburban dwellings under contract work on North Shore of Long Island, to start immediately; must furnish surety bond.
JOHN M. RIEHLE,
68 William St. Phone John 4343.

A $5,000 GIFT.

If you are interested in Long Island Real Estate we will mail you tickets for the "Own Your Home" exposition to be held from Sept. 9th to 13th, inclusive, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at 34th St. and Park Av. The admission ticket gives you privilege to vote, without expense, on the bungalow on exhibition in the Armory, including heating, plumbing, furniture and erection on a plot of land at Elmhurst, on Flushing Bay, easily worth $5,000.
DO NOT TELEPHONE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

HOLLIS TERRACE

19,802 Chichester Av. one block from Long Island R. R. Station, nine rooms, all improvements; price $9,500 for quick sale; immediate possession guaranteed; open for inspection Sept. 7, between 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Don't miss this opportunity.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ten Room Home —Long Island Price Reasonable

Attractive modern house, acre of ground, 60 beautiful trees, garage for 3 cars; very desirable location. Short walk to station, 45 minutes to Penn Terminal, N. Y. City. Living room, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, 1st floor; 6 master's bedrooms and bath, 2d floor; 3 servants' bedrooms, 3d floor. Redecoration and painting just completed. For particulars apply to Lester E. Holmes, Atty., 165 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel. Cortlandt 6903.

GREAT NECK, L. I.

Beautiful Ten-Room Stucco House and Grounds near station; twenty-three minutes from New York, $15,000. No brokers. Can be seen Sunday and Monday from 2 to 5 P. M.
175 Hill Park Ave., Great Neck.

At Great Neck
FOR SALE
Small estate; house has 10 rooms, 3 baths, ample servants' quarters, all improvements; 2-machine garage. Peace Sound. Immediate possession. Attractive price. Owner, W 282 Times Downtown.

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EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY AT GLEN RIDGE
PRICE $70,000

Splendidly constructed English design residence with tile roof; located amid beautiful surroundings and convenient to Lackawanna Terminal; the appointments, arrangement and conveniences are to be envied; 14 rooms, 3 large tiled baths; brick terrace 60 feet; two acres of land, highly cultivated and planted with shrubbery, ornamental and front trees, rose gardens, tennis court, &c.; 3-car garage, heated, with housekeeping apartment above.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

It's Out!
Stroud's Fall Farm Catalog!

You will never have seen the best until you read the 100 pages of our big illustrated Catalog, just out, of unequaled money-making farm bargains in the most prosperous States from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska. For example, 100 acres, on page 12, 8-room house, big barn, pair horses, cows, machinery, crops, all for $1,200 cash; also 170 acres, horses, 9 head registered stock, tools, crops, splendid big buildings, silo, &c., for $3,500. See picture, page 10, attractive 80 acres, 20 tillable acres, horses, cows, hogs, implements, furniture, $3,000; easy terms. Full details page 32 of 348 acres, 75-cow dairy farm, milk checks running $600 per month; fine 16-room house, big basement barns, 4 horses, 33 head stock, machinery, crops, all for $7,000, part cash; wood lot estimated to pay for it. Write today for your free copy, showing you the farm you want, where you want it, at the price you want to pay. Stroud Farm Agency, 150 G. Nassau St., New York.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL AT MONTCLAIR

One of the choicest and best constructed residences in Montclair, built six years ago for owner's occupancy in MOST SELECT Hillside section, overlooking New York. Has every convenience, including house telephone service, and is in perfect condition. Ready to move into. 14 rooms, 4 tile baths, music room, billiard room, palm room, 4 open fireplaces. One acre of ground. Shade trees, flowers, etc. Garage. Price $47,000.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

VERONA, N. J.
Adjoining
MONTCLAIR

Four small new Colonial Houses each containing 6 rooms and bath; large living room; steam, gas, electricity. Lots 50x150. Prices $7,000 and $7,500

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.
Opp. D., L. & W. Station, Montclair, N. J.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on the posting elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

HISTORIC
WATER WITCH

Choice building sites on the banks of the picturesque Hempstead River, on the famous Water Witch Hill for sale on easy terms; carefully restricted; large boat basin, free bathing beach; good fishing; furnished Cottages for sale.
WATER WITCH IMPROVEMENT CO.,
A. E. DENNETT, Sales Agent.
WATER WITCH, L. I.
Flushing, N. Y. Tel. 1307 J.
DO NOT TELEPHONE.

CRANFORD, N. J.

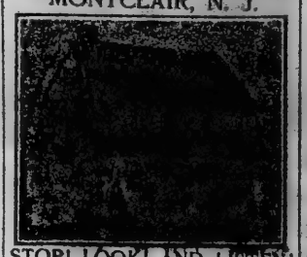
Attractive home, nearly completed, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; best section; price $12,000; suitable terms. H. R. Drewcher, owner, 903 Lincoln Ave., Cranford, or 70 Warren St., New York.

Factory

50,000 Sq. Ft. 100% light; steam heat; electric power; good labor centre. For Sale or Lease. Corner Spalding Av. and Grove St., NEWARK. Gross & Gross 565 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.



STOP! LOOK! AND LISTEN!
THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE
Montclair, Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, Newark, the Oranges, Caldwell, and everywhere; 1, 2, 3 family houses and lots and farms galore.
I have homes, yet unbuilt, and no matter how scanty your funds, I have the shanty to suit you, my friend, to a T.
If single or plural, tastes urban or rural, just see me. I can do.
Last year the saying was: "BUY BONDS," this year "BONDS BUY HOMES." Bring them with you for deposit.
SOME REAL BARGAINS.
$3,800—One family, 6 rooms, no imp'ts; large lot, chance for builder to build another house.
$5,500—Two family, 11 rooms, and 2 baths; all imp'ts, except heat; one block from trolley and stores.
$4,800—One family, 6 rooms and bath; all imp'ts; one block to trolley.
$8,000—Contractors, attention! 3 rooms, bath, all imp'ts; large lot, 50x207, with barns and garage, 20x48; beautiful shade and fruit trees of all kinds, at Glen Ridge.
$9,000—Good 2 family, 12 rooms and 2 baths; all imp'ts; lot 30x130; near D., L. & W. R. R. and Bloomfield Av. car line.
$9,500—Real semi-bungalow, on plot 64x175; beautiful shade; living room, 16x24, with fireplace; beamed ceiling; dining room paneled in oak, kitchen and pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath, sleeping porch; your enthusiasm will be doubled if you come and see this place; select location, 2 blocks from R. R. station.
$11,000—Up to the minute 2 family house, on large corner lot, good location, 8 minutes to D., L. & W. R. R. and trolley.
$13,500—Beautiful southside home, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all imp'ts; plot 75x166; beautiful grounds, in excellent location.
$17,500—Just the house you have been looking for; new white colonial, on a 93x198 plot; 8 rooms and 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; all imp'ts; select location; simply elegant.
$25,000—Bloomfield's finest show place; cost $30,000 to build, without plot, which is 162x220; on corner of fine avenue; all improvements; garage for 3 cars.
$29,000—Ideal Colonial residence; one you can't find fault with; 8 rooms and solarium first floor; 8 rooms and bath on third floor; stable and garage for 4 cars; one of the finest in Mountain Town.
$50,000—Investors attention! Beautiful new 4 story tapestry brick and lime stone apartment house; good location, on Broad St.; will rent for $8,300 per annum; all the latest imp'ts; will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. GOOD INVESTMENT at Newark.
$150,000—Cost $200,000; when you want a real gentleman's show place, come and let me introduce you to this one, of 5 acres, with everything your heart can desire. For full particulars consult
FRANK Y. WILHOFT,
43 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J. Phone 4131.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES. SMALL AMOUNT CASH BALANCE RAISE AS RENT.

Balloon monthly loan finds part, very beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 66x115; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with expensive hard wood floors, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large panels; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
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CHATHAM, N. J.
COME OUT AND LOOK AT THE Suburban Homes—Farms and Acreage for Development "ALONG THE LACKAWANNA."
Lots—Exclusive Ones. Lots—Level Sort. Lots—Small Ones. Lots—Choice Ones.
Lots and Lots of Lots.
SEE OR WRITE
EDNA DICKINSON
Opp. station, Chatham, N. J. Phone 694.

$16,000 BUYS

In highest section Summit, N. J., modern tile and stucco dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; steam heat, gas, electricity, butler's pantry, basement laundry, large lower-upper porches; splendid garden. Shown weeks days only by
Eugene Jobs-H. F. Beck Co.
Office in South Wing of Lackawanna Station, Summit, N. J.

HILLSDALE, NEW JERSEY

Erie Railroad; Houses and Bungalows; heat, gas, and electricity.
5 rooms, bath, $4,000; $500 down, $30 month
6 rooms, bath, 4,800; 500 down, 40 month
8 rooms, bath, 6,000; 1,000 down, 45 month
9 rooms, bath, 6,700; 2,000 down, 55 month
6-9 rooms, garages, $3,500 to $9,500.

MRS. A. J. HIGGINS,
Westwood 92. Hillsdale, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

Many handsome places from $6,500 to $50,000. For sale on reasonable terms.
Let us show you some splendid offerings.

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.
Opp. D., L. & W. Station, Montclair, N. J.

NOTICE

To developers and speculators, 634 lots, 50x125 ft.; sidewalk, macadam streets, adjoining and fronting $6,000 to $10,000 houses; 30 minutes out, 3 minutes' walk from station and boating, bathing and fishing; choicest all round residence property; foreclosed by trust company during war; price $75 per lot; easy terms; retail price $250 to $400. Attorney, Box 44 Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence of brick stucco construction; centrally located in best section; 12 rooms; all improvements; large piazza and garage; shaded lawns, and shrubbery; lot 75 by 230. Terms reasonable.
HARVEY P. LINBARGER, 197 North Avenue, opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Private residence, beautifully located; modern 12-room house; 2-story brick; perfect condition; immediate possession; will sell at sacrifice, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, William A. Hamilton, 11 Pine St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We offer at less than cost a very attractive, pretty Colonial Country suburban home in a beautiful, strictly residential section, near New York. The desires of the former owner as to personality of buyer will be respected. The house itself is in perfect condition, of Dutch Colonial design, and contains ten comfortable rooms and two baths. There is also a completely equipped garage, corresponding to the house in architecture. The plot consists of almost ¾ of an acre, with 200 ft. street frontage. Unusual care and taste have been used in landscaping the grounds, which are beautifully shaded and contain many shrubs and flowers. The elevation is about 700 ft. The railroad station is within 4 minutes' easy walk. Commuting facilities to the city are of the best. The price is $12,500 complete. Easy terms of payment can be arranged. Complete details can be obtained from Attorney, P. O. Box 688, City Hall Station, New York City.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A PLACE YOU WILL LIKE.

RESIDENCE 9 rooms, 2 baths; lower and upper porches. Excellent floors and plumbing. $15,000.

ATTRACTIVE country home, 5-acre plot; residence 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage; wonderful trees. $20,000.

COUNTRY estate of 4 acres; very desirable and livable house; 4-car garage, garden and lawn. Price $30,000.

EXCLUSIVE location. Colonial brick residence; 5-acre plot; rose garden, woodland; garage. $40,000.

165-ACRE Dairy and Stock Farm; very accessibly located; well watered; brick cowbarn; farmer's house. Price $35,000.

93-ACRE general Farm, vicinity of Far Hills; excellent soil; Colonial residence; fine barn, poultry houses. Price $30,000.

EUGENE V. WELSH
Opp. Lackawanna Station. Morristown, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"VIDA BLICK"
The Handsomest Estate in SUMMIT, N. J.

Artistic 18-room Colonial Brick Master Dwelling. Modern, spacious and complete. Suitable outbuildings; man's apartment, with improvements.
12 acres. Beautiful lawns, fine gardens, orchard and woodland. Wonderful view. Write today for illustrated circular, prices and terms.
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HOME FIT FOR A KING.

Absolutely given away for $13,500.
At Palisade, N. J., opposite Grant's Tomb; wealthy man, moving California, will sacrifice elegant, commodious, convenient residence, on plot 75x110 feet, 12 rooms, hardwood floors and trim, hot water heat, electricity, gas and all modern conveniences; no expense was spared by owner to make this property, both inside and out, the most comfortable and beautiful home in suburbs New York; exquisitely parked grounds, flowers, foliage, lawn; cost $18,000 to erect; absolutely free and clear; price $13,500; terms $5,500 cash, balance $8,000 mortgage three years; no property to compare with this has been offered in the vicinity of New York at price; this property is so cheap it has to sell it in three days. For particulars call FRANKLIN H. BROWN, 41 Union Square. Stuyvesant 2662.

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EIGHTEEN MODERN HOMES
for year round living; ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 7-room house with bath and 1-3 acre. $12,500 a 13-room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy communication to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc., 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 7321 Cortlandt.

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$8,750 Attractive House, Corteiyou Main Sess. Library (fireplace) dining room, pantries, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity, garage. Might rent for $1,000 per annum.
$14,000 FORMERLY $20,000, Corteiyou Living Room, Dining Room, pantries, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, quartered oak trim and floors, steam heat, gas, electricity; 85x 90x200, with many shade trees, and garage.
H. S. Connolly & Co., Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

An attractive and splendidly located house for $9,000; on lot 50x160; has 9 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; is located near trolley, station, and stores.

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FOR SALE

AT NETHERWOOD (PLAINFIELD), N. J., 45 minutes from New York. House has 14 rooms, 3 baths, electric lights, steam heat, and 6 open fireplaces. 2¼ acres of lawn, with fine old shade trees. High elevation, overlooking Plainfield. Convenient to railroad and trolley. Garage. Particulars of owner, J. E. Hill, 8 and 10 Bridge St., New York, or 740 Belvedere Av., Plainfield, N. J.

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Beautiful suburban home, 9 acres of rolling land; high elevation, splendid view, good road. House has 13 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electricity, gas, two large piazzas; garage, workshop, cow barn, poultry house, 2 acres splendid park; numerous fruit trees; lawns, shrubbery; convenient to commuting depot.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$23,500—10 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; choice location.
$16,000—11 rooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch; 2-car garage; plot 125x250; might rent for $1,800.
Possession of both houses Oct. 1.
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20 houses, 6 rooms, and bath, steam heat, piazza, 16x100; five minutes of station, Jersey City; price $9,000 cash; terms to suit. FRISCH, 194 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sterling 249.

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property on the "beautiful Shrewsbury" at half value. Little cash; easy terms. Address Box 66, Rumson, N. J.

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$9,000
Easy Terms
COLONIAL HOME
10 ROOMS
2 Tiled Baths.
Plot 100x217 ft.
EASY COMMUTATION TO N. Y. City.

Permanent home; everything modern; electric light, steam heat, panelled walls, parquet floors; select neighborhood; water sports, golf, country club, schools, &c. Send for photo; fine living room, with huge open fireplace. You can buy this charming place with a little cash down and the money you now pay as rent. Investigate. CURTIS SMITH, 142 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9687 Prospect.

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Beautiful corner plot, arranged to insure minimum upkeep cost, artistic new tiled dwelling, with tapestry brick, stucco and half timber exterior. EVERY labor-saving device now installed insures against servants' troubles.
Complete and handsomely furnished. Wonderful Estey Pipe Organ, with motor echo and automatic playing attachment.
Three car garage, completely equipped, man's apartment, with imp'ts; offered complete, 25% below pre-war cost.
Shown weekdays only by
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FOR SALE
Immediate Possession.
Gentleman's Suburban Home

Located at Moresmere, N. J., 30 minutes from New York; 5 minutes to railroad or trolley; eleven large rooms; quartered oak woodwork; hardwood floors; all conveniences; sewers, water, gas, and electricity; hot-water heating; corner plot, 150x200; beautiful shade trees, fruit trees, and shrubbery; stable, garage.
$16,000, Liberal Terms.
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WARREN & LOCKWOOD,
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Owner's home, 9 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch; attractively planted lot 220 feet deep; splendid value. Price, $21,000.

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At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

Beautiful New Craftsman Home

7 rooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath, bedrooms in white enamel, parquet floors, open fireplace, beamed ceiling; steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 5c. commutation; $1,000 cash, balance on installment mortgage.

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Ridgefield Park, N. J., opp. Station.
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Our Westchester County property is in exclusive Pelham Manor.

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STUCCO HOUSE, 9 ROOMS AND BATH; MAGNIFICENTLY LOCATED; ONLY 20 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; RESTRICTED PROPERTY; GARDEN; SHADE. PHONE CLIFFSIDE 250.

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Attractive Stone and Shingle House. 13 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Over one acre ground; flower and vegetable gardens, shrubbery, trees, &c.; fine elevation; convenient station. Price $20,000.
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Land fenced, cleared land under cultivation; forest trees; spring brook; farmer's cottage; barn, chicken houses; suitable site for country home; price $12,500.
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This complete little estate comprises nearly three acres of magnificently landscaped grounds, extensive gardens with all varieties of vegetables, about 100 full bearing fruit trees, flowers, &c. Well located in exclusive and private neighborhood; perfect Colonial 2-story home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; large palm room with open fireplace; separate servants' wing; 2-car garage. Price, $40,000.

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Beautiful Country Property

7½ acres, with buildings consisting of dwelling, garage, stable, dairy, greenhouse; Kewanee water system, brook and pond, and two artesian wells. Additional adjoining restricted land can be had if wanted. Public service electricity and telephone connection and every city convenience. Two miles from high school and other public schools. In immediate vicinity of one of the finest residential towns in New Jersey and one of the healthiest sections in the country. Country club near by. 12 miles to nearest New York ferry, over good roads. For further particulars and terms apply to
Wm. F. Glasser & Co.,
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Most Productive Farm
Lincoln Highway, Hour Out
182 Acres, 160 Machine Worked Fields

Residence, 16 rooms, modern improvements; 8 large outbuildings, slate roofs; sanitary cow barn; windmill, artesian well, brook; orchards; including 4 horses, 12 cows, 2 heifers, bull, 8 hogs, 125 chickens; double sets complete modern machinery, wagons, tools; full crops, 1,700 bushels wheat, oats, corn, 50 tons hay, 40 acres corn in field, potatoes, straw, &c.; excellent location; fine view; main line Penn. R. R. Price for complete farm, $35,000. Arrange terms.
R. A. SCHUR, 24 Cortlandt St. Est. 1880.

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"In high and healthful" Chatham, Northern New Jersey, and vicinity between Summit and Madison, with large grounds or acreage; well shaded. Actual price values from $7,500, $9,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $20,000, $27,500, $37,000, $37,500, and $75,000; hour from N. Y. Lackawanna, Main Line, on time, 62 trains daily service.
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(Other desirable country homes lower prices.)

MONTCLAIR

Handsome hollow tile stucco house, with Spanish tile roof; lot 58x160; house has 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hot water heat, etc. Valued at $30,000. Can be had for $22,500 in cash deal.

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SHORT HILLS, N. J. 5½ to 8 Acres.

One of the finest places in this vicinity can be bought at very low figure; 6 minutes' walk station; house has every improvement, with hot water heat; all ready for occupancy; needs no repairs or decorations; heavy tile roof, all copper gutters and leaders; wonderful trees, garden, shrubbery; 2-car garage, with quarters above, hot water heat, electricity.
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New 6 room house, tile bath, large attic, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electricity; 25 minutes from New York, via Erie, D., L. & W., or Hudson tubes; $7,250, cash.

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Eight room house, bath, hot air heat, gas, electricity, screens; plot 50x100; near station; price $8,500.
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No. 102 Sycamore Ave. Attractive 10-room house on a very choice corner plot, in the Washington Park Section, plot 149x198, is offered at the low price of $10,000 to close an estate. Possession Oct. 1st. Has heat, light, city water, sewer and garage. Seen by appointment.
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For A Retired Man!

This proposition offers a rarely beautiful home and environment, an exceptional speculative investment and an occupational interest. The death of a

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

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RARE BARGAIN.

Twenty acres fine land and timber, abundantly fruited, choice varieties; well located; very healthful; excellent water; large 12-room residence; improvements; 4-room tenant house, garage, two large barns; wonderful poultry house, capacity 500 hens; all buildings like new; a real sacrifice, account illness.

$8,000; terms if desired.
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Very large 17-room house, improvements, stable and outhouses, at New City, Rockland County, N. Y., near Nyack; park, lawns, fruit and shade trees; 21 acres; fine for residence, institution, boarding house, &c.; house alone to build cost $15,000; property complete now for $12,000; no exchanging. Move right in. Must sell. Bargain. Call or address Owners, Estate of J. E. Stohlman, 129 Park Row, New York City.

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FARMS & ESTATES
Best Section of Orange County
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Everything brand new; magnificent estate directly on Hudson; absolutely perfect; nothing like it; details, photos, price, terms. Write
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BUILD IN GREENWICH

50 Min. from 5th Ave.

UPON

WIDE VIEWS of Long Island Sound, of bosky lakes, of the lush New England countryside from 500 ft. elevations—near the coast or 10 miles back over cement roads.

ACREAGE, torn into ravine and murmurous brooks; mysterious in hemlock, fern-scented and mossy; tempting to stock with wild things.

INVITING SITES in country lanes.

SMALL PLOTS shaded by stately trees along pleasant, folksy highways.

ISLANDS—close to mainland—fascinating, intimate, dramatic!

ARISTOCRATIC ESTATES awaiting the new manor house to lord it over their domain of lawn and meadow, woodland and verdured slope.

QUAINT OLD New England farms, irresistible in their appeal to be patched and painted.

COOL SHORE SITES, of reviving light breezes and tonic salt airs.

Ladd & Nichols
Tel. 1717. Greenwich, Conn.
Houses to rent in Palm Beach and Miami.

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Colonial period. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; gardener's cottage; 6 rooms and bath; quaint, old-fashioned flower garden; imposing trees; rare shrubs; 2 acres; $45,000. No. 2,493.

Well constructed; broad porches; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; glorious trees; large garage; 1½ acres. $35,000. No. 1,811.

Attractive Summer place; wide views of Sound; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; living room 44x22; well shaded; garage with living apartment; 2 acres. $23,000. No. 1,307.

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AT RIVERSIDE, CONN.,

Beautiful, exquisite seashore home, 14 large rooms, four baths; wonderfully good taste in all appointments—in grounds, garage and conservatory; everything in fine condition; sea retaining wall; worth $25,000.
ASKING PRICE, $20,000.
This is a remarkable place and one of the few water desirable fronts that can be purchased.
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Colonial house near the water, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, furnished; garage; $200 a month. Several furnished houses for rent at $1,500 for Winter season.
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Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for use as school or sanatorium.
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Every house, farm, shore front property and estates for sale hereabouts.

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Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.
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Very desirable village home, eight large rooms, all modern conveniences; large lot; fine shade; desirable neighborhood; convenient to station; price $6,500.
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Just Completed

Apartment Hotel—2-3-5 Rooms

Maid service, light, and telephone calls included in rental

Restaurant—Roof Garden

2 Rooms $1800 to $2400

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Apartments With Kitchenettes

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Magnificently Furnished Apartment

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Consisting of
Five Master's Chambers
Library
Living Room
Reception Room
Dining Room
Gallery
Kitchen
Four Master's Baths
Six Servants' Chambers
Two Servants' Baths
Servants' Hall

3 master's chambers face Central Park; 2 master's chambers face north.
3 servants' chambers face south, balance of servants' rooms and gallery on court.
Located on sixth floor.

Rental $25,000.00 per annum.
THOMAS ROBINSON, 120 Broadway, New York.

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ATTRACTIVE SHORE FRONT COUNTRY HOME
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
AT SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CT.
Fifty minutes from New York City.
Superior modern construction. Complete in every respect. Handsomely furnished; immediate occupancy. 6 master's bedrooms with 6 baths. Ten acres of beautifully landscaped grounds, gardens, fruit trees; gardener's cottage; outbuildings; fireproof garage. Unusually high-class. Exceptional opportunity.
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Residence contains 10 large rooms, servants' quarters, ice house, garage, gas lighting plant, and boat houses; splendid salmon and trout fishing. For detail, apply H. W. D., P. O. Box 580, Montreal, Quebec.

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For $500 Down

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The most interesting details of this project will be furnished on request. A handsome booklet for those interested.

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187x960.
300 Feet Solid Filled.
Lighterage Limits. Railroad Facilities.

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CHEMICAL PLANT.
Location near New York City

Floor space, 25,000 sq. ft. Land about 55,000 sq. ft. R. R. siding. Equipped with boilers, engines, generator, stills, tanks, condensers, cooling apparatus, &c. Splendid laboratory. Price $125,000. Value $185,000.
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15,000 to 45,000 Square Feet
Sprinklers and steam heat;
Light on all sides;
Close to Bridge Plaza.
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Will make long lease and pay reasonable bonus if necessary.

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Business Building for Rent

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Old established concern, retiring from business, will sublet its premises for balance of lease, having long term to run and renewal privileges. Building occupies entire block. Store frontage over 130 feet. Inquire of
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16 E. 18th St. and
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Must be sold at once.
Ten Per Cent. Income
Guaranteed.
All improvements—Fully occupied.
GRIFFON HOLDING CORP'N,
520 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
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SEVERAL ENTIRE BUILDINGS, 25,000 TO 80,000 SQUARE FEET.
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IN BUILDING
FOR RENT OR SALE
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Suitable for extra heavy business. Close to N. Y. City. Good labor facilities.
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TWO
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Areas 11,000 and 13,000 sq. ft. Location, Brooklyn; steam heat, electric light and power, automatic fire sprinkling equipment; flooring, wood and concrete; 5-year leases if desired. For details and inspection apply A 9 Times.

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2 stores, 50x100, long term; either separately or together; high-class business.
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Suitable for Automobile Accessories.
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127 EAST 61ST STREET.
Modern Apartments.
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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $3,500 and $4,000.
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Near 84th St.
New law apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, all improvements; rents $75 to $90 per month. Inquire on premises.

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Ground Floor.
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One, Two & Three Rooms & Bath
Four Rooms, Two Baths
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
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$1,400 to $3,600
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The Wendolyn
Riverside Drive and 100th St.
OFFERS
A CORNER APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Immediate Possession.
Under Owner's Management.
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APARTMENTS FOR RENT IN YONKERS.

New Co-operative Apartments, residential section of North Yonkers, overlooking Hudson. Three minutes from Glenwood Station, thirty-four minutes to Grand Central.
Four, five, and six large, light rooms, with sleeping porches and one and two baths.
Rentals of sixty dollars ($60) to ninety dollars ($90) reduced to and guaranteed at forty dollars ($40) to seventy dollars ($70) per month to holders of four thousand dollars ($4,000) of 6% mortgage bonds, which may be secured on partial payment plan. Reduction in rent proportional to amount of bonds held.
Reservations being made now. Occupancy about February 1st, 1920.
Phone or write
ARTHUR J. VAN SUETENDAEL,
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42 West 88th Street,
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, Elevator.
All modern improvements.
Physician's apartment altered to suit.
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STUDIOS, 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.
Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.
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2-Room Apartments;
Modern, Complete, Perfect.
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NEW HIGH CLASS SUITES
2 ROOMS & BATH.
Modern improvements; beautifully decorated, side lights, panelled walls; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,300. Agent on premises.
3 WEST 87TH STREET
These large rooms and bath.
Living room, bedroom, regular kitchen. Exceptional value, $1,250—$1,450.
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FIVE STORY and BASEMENT BUILDING
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CONTAINING

180,000 SQUARE FEET

ESPECIALLY ADAPTABLE FOR

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LIGHT ON ALL FOUR SIDES.
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EXCEPTIONAL TRANSIT FACILITIES.

POSSESSION APRIL 1ST, 1920, OR SOONER

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Most Desirable Location in New York

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At Entrance to Park.
An exceptionally attractive apartment, consisting of 14 rooms and 4 bathrooms, with every modern improvement.
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37 WALL ST. 43TH ST. & MADISON AVE.
Telephone 5000 Hanover.
OR MANAGER ON PREMISES.

BEATRICE
1878 SEVENTH AVENUE
9 Large Light Rooms
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS ELEVATOR SERVICE
$125.00
Convenient to Subway, "L," Street Cars, Bus.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

Wilbraham
5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St.
Entrance, 1 West 30th St.
Choice Apartments of 8, 9 or more large, well ventilated rooms, with baths; annual rentals $900 to $1,600, including maid's services. Meals, laundry and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises.
FRED'K FOX & CO., Inc.,
14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 840.

99 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 82ND STREET
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Attractive 22 ft. private dwelling altered into apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette. Rent $1,200 to $1,500 an apartment. Also one apartment three rooms and bath on top floor. Rent $1,500. Further particulars.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 106th St. 8700 Schuyler.

268 West 73rd St.
New Building
Between B'way and West End Ave.
2 Rooms Alcove Bath $780—$1500
LOUIS CARREAU 790 56th Avenue Bryant 3667

306 WEST 109TH STREET
Overlooking Hudson River.
2 and 3 Large Rooms, Foyers.
Elevator, electric lights free.
RENTS $1,200-$1,700.

45 WEST 39TH ST.
PARLOR FLOOR STORE.
Excellent Light.
Open for inspection. Owner, 30 West 39th. Riverside 9000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.

Rent Problem Solved

If you cannot secure living accommodations for Autumn and Winter, we can accommodate a limited number of desirable families.
Call—Don't Write.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.
1 West 34th St., New York

Avoid Servant Troubles
Spencer Arms
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
7 ROOMS & BATH
Maid Service Free. RESTAURANT SERVICE. Manager on Premises. Phone 1300 Columbus.

1730 BROADWAY
Corner 58th Street, N. Y.
For rent, from Oct. 1st, one 2, one 5, one 7, and one 8 room apartment; very large and attractive rooms.
Rents Reasonable.
Two apartments suitable for doctor.
Apply Clark T. Chambers, Inc.,
353 5th Ave. 7520 Murray Hill
Or Supt., on premises.

830-840 7th Ave.
Southwest Corner 54th St.
3 & 4 Rooms
$1,250 to $2,300.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

WALCRA APARTMENTS
48-52 West 90th St.
NEW HIGH-CLASS
HOUSEKEEPING SUITES
2 & 3 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
BRIGHT BATHROOMS & KITCHENETTES
1 Apartment to a floor
WOODWORK FINISHED IN WHITE ENAMEL
ALL PARQUET FLOORS
$900 to $1800, Including
LIGHT AND MAID SERVICE

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 53D STREET.
7-room apartment; all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.
Or Supt. on Premises.

Sheridan Chambers
In the Heart of Greenwich Village.
Apartments, 2-4-5 rooms, all improvements; reconstructed; ready for occupancy.
FIFTH, Washington Square.

18 and 26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.

DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S APARTMENT.
30 West 58th St., off 5th Av. First floor, consisting of 2 large rooms and bath, with special extension room; rent $2,500 per annum; steam heat; hot water, electric light. Apply on premises, or Fred'k Fox Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.

39 West 58th Street,
(Off Fifth Av.)
1st Floor.....3 rooms and bath
2d Floor.....2 rooms and bath
3d Floor.....1 room and bath
Rents $1,200 to $2,500 per annum; steam heat; hot water, electric light; possession Oct. 1. Apply on premises, or Fred'k Fox Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

No. 60 West 50th St.
Bachelor Apartments
to Lease
Large single rooms and bath; unique arrangement; on top floor; for four bachelors.
ALSO
Special suite for a doctor, dentist or oculist.
REPRESENTATIVE on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs
162 W. 72d St.
TEL. COL. 7340.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
FOR RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE.

Apartments are hard to get. Why waste energy, time, and trouble?
We offer the most desirable and exclusive apartments in the better locations in the city.
Modern Buildings. CONSULT US.
R. DE FLOREZ & CO.,
402 MADISON AVE.
RENTING SPECIALISTS.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

SOUTH SHORE HOTEL
FREEPORT, L. I. Phone 279 Freeport.

Furnished rooms, with or without bath, $20 a month and up. Meals served at reasonable rates. Only 45 minutes from Broadway. A real homey place, near good school. Try this for a month and see if you will want to live in city again.

The SEVILLIA
An Apartment Hotel
To sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 4 rooms and bath attractively furnished.....$2,400.00
117 WEST 58TH STREET

HOTEL GREGORIAN
42 West 35th St.
Most convenient location, desirable clientele, rates moderate; a few 2, 3, and 4 room suites for yearly rental.

WE HAVE IT

High class furnished apartments, east side; rent $500 to $1,500 per month.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

RESPONSIBLE
CLIENTS WANTING
HIGH CLASS
FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Must have large living rooms, from 2 to 3 master bedrooms, and ample servants' quarters, for year or season's lease. Rent from $6,000 to $15,000. Preferably located on Park Ave. or East Side below 86th Street.
Buildings must be modern.
R. DE FLOREZ & CO.
402 MADISON AVE.
RENTING SPECIALISTS
Tel. Vanderbilt 7034—2890 Murray Hill

Dyckman St. (Industrial Section)
Large and Small Plots
For business purposes; will sell at sacrifice prices or lease ground or help finance builder.
C. H. Weisker, 9 East Fordham Road

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

APARTMENT WANTED

WILL PAY TOP PRICE FOR UNFURNISHED HIGH-GRADE MODERN 6 OR 7 ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW BUILDING, OCTOBER TO MAY, LOCATED WEST END, RIVERSIDE, CENTRAL PARK WEST, OR B'WAY, BETWEEN 72TH AND 110TH STS. WRITE A. W., 309 CABLE BUILDING.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORIES
Any Size Anywhere
For Sale or to Lease

WATER FRONT FACTORY
NEW YORK HARBOR
30 acres, 8 private basins; 1,600-ft. bulkhead. Will build factory to suit responsible tenant on long lease.
LOEB REALTY CORPORATION
Tel. Plaza 4563. 521 Park Avenue

FARMS.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Finest Farm Estate in New Jersey.

Thirty miles N. Y.; mile from P. R. R. Sta.; 150 acres; 25 acres timber land, including 2 houses, several orchards; best producing fields in State; lake, 2 running brooks; numerous new barns and outbuildings; beautiful location; $50,000. Further information, address ESTATE, 39 Conklin Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Waverly 8891.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
Farms, Estates and Country Homes.
All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.
G. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N.J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE

Farm of 232 acres, 9 miles from Newburgh, on Hudson River, 60 miles from New York City, well situated on State Road; title in same family by direct descent since first settled; 125 acres under high state of cultivation; fruits of all kinds; unfailing driven well; good water system, supplying house and outbuildings; frame House of 10 rooms and bath; bungalow 4 rooms; cow barn with 28 stanchions, stabling for 10 horses, 6 box stalls for cows or horses; tenant house, granary, silo 110 tons, pig pen, hen houses, garage, ice house, etc.; 2 good-sized villages within 3½ miles; schoolhouse and railroad station ¼ mile; some stock crops and full equipment of tools might be sold to purchaser if desired. Seller owns farm across road, and desirability of purchaser as neighbor will be considered. Price $25,000, on reasonable terms.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS
Attorneys for owner,
120 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
96 B'way, & at Orange, N. J.

For over 50 years identified with offering the best class of suburban Residential Property, Orange to Morristown, on Lackawanna R. R.

Offer a special opportunity in order to close a Merchant's Estate, at about half cost to replace, a modern frame residence of 14 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all in best of repair and ready for occupancy; ample sized garage and large grounds, inclusive of garden, shrubs, shade and lawns. In one of the pleasantest residential communities; only 30 minutes from Hoboken ON LACKAWANNA.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Private House, 15 Rooms
Furnished
West 86th St., Near Drive
3 BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
OCTOBER TO MAY, $600 MONTHLY.
LOUIS CARREAU, 790 5TH AV.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

TO RENT FURNISHED
OCTOBER TO APRIL.

At Cranford, N. J.—Large house, acre of ground; garage; reasonable rent to responsible tenants. S. W. Sharp, 200 Union Av., Cranford, N. J., or 52 Broadway, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Private House for Rent.

Four-story modern, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 11 rooms and 2 baths; immediate possession. Principals only.
Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,
12 East 44th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 1166.

16 EAST 95TH STREET
ALSO
20 EAST 95TH STREET

Five-story American basement dwellings, 15 rooms, 3 baths each, butler's pantry, etc. Will be put in first-class order. Rent $3,500 each. Immediate possession. Shown by appointment only.
OGDEN & CLARKSON Corp.
Tel. Vanderbilt 1126. 605 Fifth Ave.

The New York Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulation exceeding 300,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.
Section 11

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:
WOMEN'S CLOAKS AND SUITS,
WOMEN'S SHOES,
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LINEN,
CORSETS,
BOOKS,
NOTIONS,
MILLINERY,
FURS,
GLOVES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
KNIT UNDERWEAR.

ALSO

have desirable openings for several girls over sixteen years of age in the comparing section of our auditing department; also check assorters, clerical workers and typists.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS

requires bookkeepers who have had department store experience; indexers, stenographers, comptometer operators and complaint investigators.

ALSO

MILLINERY WORKROOM

needs milliners, improvers and apprentices; long season; liberal salary.

ALSO

SODA DEPARTMENT

requires several soda dispensers.

ALSO

FUR WORKROOM.

Several fur finishers and liners required for our workroom.

ALSO

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.

We require several young girls as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building; or by mail.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, capable; refined young woman wanted by high-class corporation in its financial office; excellent opportunity, and only those of highest type need apply. J 406 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.

Steady position; ideal working conditions; half day Saturday; 44½ hours a week.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR TO MAKE PLATES ON GRAPHOTYPE MACHINE; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS; PREFER TO PAY GOOD SALARY, BUT WILL PAY ON PIECE WORK BASIS IF YOU PREFER. CALL PERSONALLY ROOM 438, SINGER BUILDING.

ADDRESSERS.—SEVERAL REFINED WOMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS ANNOUNCEMENT WORK; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; BEST PRICES PAID. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING. H 218 TIMES.

ADDRESSERS, experienced. Apply 9th floor, Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th.

ADJUSTERS.

GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ADVERTISING AGENCY has an opening for experienced checking clerk; newspaper and magazine copy; good future; in reply state age, nationality, and salary expected. P 671 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAKEUP.—Young woman to assist in advertising makeup on technical engineering magazine; one thoroughly familiar with advertising copy, proofs, engravings, &c.; high school girl preferred; she must be keen, alert and accustomed to detail work; state age, experience, education. H 286 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; experienced, refined, of good appearance and address; accustomed to handle high-class advertising, program work; commission basis. 1,482 Broadway, Room 712.

ALTERATION HANDS

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

REQUIRE

ON LADIES' FINE GARMENTS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 40TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE.

AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT

YOUNG WOMEN

TO RECEIVE TRAINING

AS CORRESPONDENTS.

An unusual opportunity is offered in a progressive organization where you will receive thorough TRAINING in writing good business letters.

The work is varied and interesting and will develop your creative ability.

Not only will your environment be congenial, but we will give you hearty co-operation and make it possible for you to advance as your abilities develop.

THE REQUIREMENTS ARE:

1—That you have knowledge of touch typing.

2—That you be capable of expressing your thoughts clearly in good English.

3—That you be at least 19 years of age.

Starting salary $15; in addition to salary a liberal bonus will be paid for length of service.

Applicants will please call or phone (Chelsea 5600) as soon as possible and ask for Mr. Hetfield. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
307 WEST 36TH ST.

ARTIST. — EXPERIENCED DEPARTMENT STORE ARTIST WANTED; MUST BE EXPERT AT FASHION WORK. ADDRESS T 33, P. O. BOX 3443, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT. OF
HENRY HESSE,
239 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES SALESLADIES TO SELL YARNS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, STAMPED LINENS, &C. CALL 9 TO 11 O'CLOCK.

AN ARTIST,

One who can make simple mechanical drawings; reply by letter only to

Miss Rodman,
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

ARTISTS wanted by advertising service supplying drawings of fashions and dress accessories to department stores; permanent positions for able pen-and-ink artists; state salary. H 234 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER,

WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ON PURCHASE OR SALES LEDGER; MUST BE NEAT PENMAN AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING A LARGE NUMBER OF ENTRIES ACCURATELY; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING COMPLETE DETAIL OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, POSITIONS HELD AND WAGES EXPECTED; CHRISTIAN HOUSE. P 704 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT BUYER WANTED BY ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE STORES IN PHILADELPHIA; THREE ASSISTANT BUYERS FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, GLOVES, MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTIES. ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 40 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in wholesale jewelry business; rapid, accurate worker; experienced at typing desirable but not essential; good position with advancement to right party; state age, experience and salary to start. T. P. O. Box 531, N. Y.

ASSISTANT to executive with wide business experience, good bookkeeper with knowledge of stenography; state fully qualifications, references, and salary expected; applications treated confidentially. A. G., 356 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER willing to make herself generally useful in office; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $18; city references required. O 59 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist for reliable house; good chance for advancement. Pan American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist; must be experienced, most accurate at figures, quick and neat worker, be able to take off monthly trial balance; state salary. G. B., 86 Times.

ASSISTANT in downtown office, clerical work and proofreading; $12 to start. S 758 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in lunch club dining room; hours from 10-4. Apply Bay Club, 76 5th Av.

ASSISTANT in physician's office; high school graduate. Dr. Colvin, 130 Wadsworth Av.

BANK CLERKS WANTED. APPLY AT ONCE. BOX 16, STATION P, BROOKLYN.

BEST & CO.
require
an assistant to the
Buyer of Women's Dresses.

Preferably one who has had experience in first-class stores and who is competent to meet the usual duties with the sales force, the stock and the detail of a very busy, quick turning department.

The right woman can command a good salary. Apply (strictly confidential) by mail only to Philip Le Boutillier, giving full particulars in first letter, on which a prompt interview will be based.

BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON ELIOTT-FISHER MACHINES, WITH REGISTERS. QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. SKOLNY & CO., 906 BROADWAY.

BILLING CLERK AND TYPIST.—ONE EXPERIENCED IN AUTO ACCESSORIES PREFERRED; REFERENCES. LOWE MOTOR SUPPLIES CO., 245 WEST 55TH ST.

BILL CLERK.

Young lady to operate Underwood typewriter; state salary; good opportunity. M. S., 564 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, one who can operate Underwood typewriter; experienced, accurate, speedy; steady position. H. Rosenthal Co., 75 Worth St.

BILL CLERK, experienced on Elliott-Fisher machine; neat and agressive; Christian firm; uptown; state salary. G 150 Times.

BILL CLERK, Remington machine; capable, reliable young lady desired; state experience, age, salary. N. J., 104 East 14th.

BILLING clerk and stenographer, motor truck factory; must have good references; experience. S 697 Times Downtown.

BINDERY.—experienced girl on Hoole numbering machine; $20 to start; 48 hours. Sheppard Co., 311 Hudson St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 38TH ST.,
Require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for their departments of
SUITS, COATS & DRESSES,
MILLINERY,
FURS,
LINGERIE,
NECKWEAR & NOVELTIES,
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
NEGLIGEES.

Excellent salaries, permanent positions, with good prospects for advancement.

Write or apply to
Employment Department,
6 East 38th Street.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT OR LEDGER CLERK, IN WELL-KNOWN INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE; MUST BE FAIR PENMAN, CORRECT AT FIGURES, AND GENERALLY RELIABLE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE IN STRICT CONFIDENCE EXPERIENCE, NAME OF PRESENT AND FORMER EMPLOYER, SALARY DESIRED. K 427 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WITH LARGE CORPORATION; ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD PENMAN AND CAPABLE OF TAKING TRIAL BALANCE, &C.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. X 327 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and efficient double entry bookkeeper; must be good auditor, neat and rapid handwriting; call today, Sunday, and Monday with own handwritten letter of application; state age, education, with whom living, experience, and references, salary desired. Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER,
accurate at figures, good penman, familiar with double-entry system; bond required; acquainted with butcher or similar business preferred; excellent opportunity. Apply by mail, stating references, former experience, and salary, Delmonico Market, 642 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, capable of taking charge of office, large muslin underwear concern; experience in this line preferred; splendid salary and opportunity. K. W., 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted in advertising agency; must be accurate at figures and good typist; please state in detail past experience and salary desired; permanent position for competent worker. Address R 671 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; MUST BE NEAT AND ACCURATE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. ASSISTANT, 483 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography, desired by firm offering an excellent position. William Durr Knitting Mills, 20 Bogart St., near Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. Stenographer, with considerable experience in manufacturer's office; salary commensurate with ability; recent graduates ineligible. W. R. Elfers, 190 Sullivan St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted; speaking French and of French parentage; write, stating experience, qualifications, and giving references. Address 66 Liberty St., 12th floor.

BOOKKEEPER on customers' ledger; must be accurate and neat; permanent position, with splendid chance for advancement. Address, stating full qualifications, F. M., 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, as assistant and stenographer; experienced, quick and accurate at figures, good penman; good opportunity; give reference, salary. Van Prpg & Co., 387 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman accustomed to handling detail and who has had complete charge of set of books; give full data as to past experience, and state expectations. O 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, with insurance brokerage business; one living in lower east side preferred. Write full particulars of experience, salary expected. Advertiser, 14 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, double entry, trial balance; one with dress house experience preferred; permanent position. Schlesinger & Wolper, 208 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, experienced; salary to start $15; good chance for advancement. A 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman to take full charge small set of books; publishing house; must be able to make trial balance, &c.; $20 weekly to start; give age, experience, telephone. L 490 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, married, living in Brooklyn; old established Christian firm; state experience and salary wanted; excellent opportunity for lady with executive ability. Z 406 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXCELLENT OPENING IN EXPORT CONCERN, FOR EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK; STATE FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 630 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman; single country, accurate at figures; knowledge of market business preferred; accustomed taking phone orders. Write Venice Market, 813 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.
Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures.
W. J. ROSENBERG CO.,
49 EAST 30TH.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER thoroughly experienced in both; references required. Apply F. F. Duryea & Co., 718 5th Av., entrance 56th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, excellent position for the right party. Apply by mail only. The Diamond Silk Co., 145 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER or office manager in silver-plating company; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary desired. 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with clothing experience, understanding controlling system; in answering give references and salary desired. A. K., 816 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; also outdoor work; good penmanship absolutely necessary; long hours; salary $36; references. L 428 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one with telephone switchboard experience preferred; state salary wanted. W. G., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; SALARY $30. GUMPORT, 702 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by Chinese importer; state salary and experience; answer in own handwriting. Kwong Youen Co., 287 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take full charge of office; steady position; state salary and reference. G. B., 643 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; experience and good penmanship essential; also outdoor work; salary $15; references. L 420 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, assistant, by a Christian firm; must be experienced; good chance for advancement; state salary and experience. H 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, for billing and posting; knowledge of stenography preferred; state age and salary. Write Notions, 412, 1,777 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, unusual opportunity for careful, conscientious worker; state experience, references, and salary. T 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, double entry; must have some experience; stage age, salary and full particulars. T 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, for Bronx garage; state experience and salary expected. Write Box 198, 3012 3d Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in large office; exceptional chance for advancement; state salary and experience. N 726 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must be thoroughly capable of taking full charge in dress house; good salary. Sipkin & Gerschen, 15 East 30th.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, and general work; knowledge of typewriting helpful. Apply by letter or in person, Rothschild Bros. & Co., 1,115 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, real estate experience preferred. Apply by letter. Leitner, Bremer & Starr, Prospect and Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND TYPIST; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC GIRL. WRITE T 403 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.
Experienced on double entry, controlling accounts; excellent opportunity for right party. Little Goelets Dress Co., 6 West 18th.

BOOKKEEPER, UNDERSTANDING STENOGRAPHY; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED. LOUIS WEINSTEIN, 40 WEST 27TH.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; must have at least 2-3 years' experience, also knowledge of stenography. D G 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer, experienced. Address W. A., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER for sales office; must be competent and accurate; state salary and experience. K 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ready-to-wear line, familiar with checking credits. Write full particulars, X. X., 493 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced, with knowledge of typewriting. Call Variety, 1,536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, for shirt house; state experience and salary desired. G. G., 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER for manufacturer's office; state experience and salary. L 503 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale establishment; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. H 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, retail experience; double entry, controlling accounts; pleasant work; start $25; state experience. L 849 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted; closed Saturdays and Sundays. Goldstein Bros. & Co., 118 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, careful, accurate; state experience, age, and salary; apply by letter. Z. B., 6 West 33d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, take charge of office; $16 to $18. Call Room 607, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, willing, competent, and able to manage office. Ice Skating Palace, 560 West 181st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—In silk office; experienced only need apply. Call Monday 9 A. M., Winsome Costume, 38 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity. Cohen Paulson & Tannenbaum, 189 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Apply Crystal Chemical Co., 124th St. and Willis Av.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting; 5 days a week, all-year round; advancement. S 754 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT GIRL for parlor and stock room; also waist and skirt finishers; errand girl. Connell, 13 West 30th.

BUYER AND MANAGER.
HIGH-CLASS SOUTHERN SPECIALTY STORE WANTS BUYER AND MANAGER FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND NEGLIGEE DEPARTMENT; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY STORE TRADE; GOOD FUTURE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WM. M. VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

BUYER.

DEPARTMENT STORE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., HAS OPENING FOR BUYER OF LACES AND VEILINGS; ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE CITY EXPERIENCE. G 139 TIMES.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady; must be bright and willing, quick at figures; to assist cashier, do filing and learn bookkeeping; salary $15-$16. Address, giving references, experience, and salary Reynolds, 79 Wall St.

CASHIER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, GOLDBERG FURNITURE AND CARPET CO., 163D AND 3D AV.

CASHIER, able to answer phone and take orders; references required; one speaking French preferred. Henri, 39 West 46th.

CASHIER.—Refined young woman cashier; typist; large growing business. 52 W. 39th.

CATALOG COMPILER and proofreader for permanent position on established publication. Write fully; mention salary. H 400 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to K. S. Guiterman, Box 452, Lawrence, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, middle-aged woman wanted as chambermaid in small family. Apply Monday from 10 to 1 at the Dakota, 1 West 72d St., Apt. 67.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, private house, 2 adults, no washing; call Monday, 115 West 75th Street. Schuyler 7655.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress small apartment three adults. Apply today, Klau, 690 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAIDS, experienced. Apply Hotel George Washington, 110 West 23d St.

CLEANERS, 2 colored girls, half time, good workers. Miller, 243 West 42d St.

CLERICAL WORK
FOR
GIRLS,
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

The work is of a general nature, requires no previous experience, and affords an excellent and thorough business training in up-to-date office routine.

Working hours are attractive; half day Saturday practically the entire year.

We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest room, library and lunch-room, with food sold practically at cost; starting salary is very liberal, with splendid chance for advancement to more responsible and better paying positions, and in addition a liberal bonus is paid over and above the salary for length of service.

Apply after 8:30 A. M.,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
301 WEST 34TH ST.

CASHIERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent
CASHIERS.
Good salaries. Apply at 9 A. M.
Supt.'s Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

CLERKS
NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.

APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

CALL OR WRITE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.
$13 WEEK TO START.
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY.
DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN.
STATE AGE AND EDUCATION.
J 447 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.
YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 25 YEARS FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH LARGE CORPORATION; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. S 686 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—WANTED BY THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY THREE ADDRESSOGRAPH CLERKS.

HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

APPLY NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P. M.,
25 CHURCH ST., ROOM 602.

CLERICAL.

Girls for clerical work. We have some very good openings for those who are qualified to fill them. Apply in person to

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

CLERK,
CAPABLE, ENERGETIC GIRL, WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION AND SOME KNOWLEDGE OF FILING, FOR WORK IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF DOWNTOWN BANK. WRITE FULLY, GIVING REFERENCES. P 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS, several young women, with at least two years high school education, for statistical work; hours 9 to 5, half holiday Saturday all year; pleasant surroundings and associates; luncheons served on premises at nominal price; salary commensurate with ability; opportunity for advancement; avoidance of rush hour traction crowds for those who live in neighborhood; call or write Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York, N. Y.

CLERK.

We have an opportunity for young woman, about 20 years of age, who has had practical experience in general office work; essential that applicant be good at figuring, neat in writing and regular in attendance; Christian house; position permanent. Send application list previous employment, with wages received; also state age and religious preference. P 705 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS.

Subscription department of a large uptown magazine house has vacancies for bright girls; some high school training and magazine experience desired, but not essential; opportunity for beginners as well as experienced girls; excellent salary, good hours, and congenial surroundings; letters confidential; give age, education, business experience, if any, and salary desired. H 121 Times.

CLERK.

Bright, energetic young lady, about 19, for clerical work in large office; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturdays, 12 M.; salary at start $12; excellent chance for advancement; state full particulars. E 466 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER for general clerical work and posting records on cards; experience not necessary; $30 desirable; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday; salary $12-$14. Call Monday morning, Miss Russell, Perry, Dame & Co., 143 East 23d.

CLERK, between ages of 16 and 20, in 5th Av. publishing house above 42d St.; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5, half holiday Saturday; $12 a week to start; good chance for advancement for intelligent, ambitious beginner; state age, education, nationality, and experience if any. F 187 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS AND FILERS.—Several young ladies, high school graduates preferred, for introducing work in advertising office; salary $12 weekly to start; experience not necessary; we wish only those who are anxious for a permanent connection where intelligent work will be rewarded by advancement. H 118 Times.

CLERICAL.—Permanent positions with advancement according to ability; attractive work under pleasant working conditions; downtown Manhattan; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; state age, education, experience if any, and salary expected. H 651 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS, for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 16-20; splendid opportunity; apply in own handwriting. T 425 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Two young women speaking Italian, for position on clerical work; salary while being instructed, which will take about four weeks, $14; good chance for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, J 464 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted by a large commission house to help in office; previous experience not necessary; must be good at figures; apply in own handwriting; salary to start $12. W 528 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, for advertising work; must be at least beginners on Underwood machine; good opportunity for energetic girl; state age, experience, education and salary expected. H 289 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Rapid and reliable worker to keep sales records; exceptional opportunity for right person; experience not necessary. Call Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thames St., New York City.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT for detail work; good chance for advancement; state experience, reference, and salary desired. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

CLERK for filing, high school graduate, age 18, wanted by large corporation; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. G. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

CLERKS—GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT GIRLS JUST STARTING TO WORK. APPLY BY LETTER. McCLURE BOOK CO., 78 5TH AV., 9TH FLOOR.

CLERKS.—Responsible position for reliable ledger clerk, experienced at posting on Burroughs. Robert H. Ingersol & Bros., 315 4th Av.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young girl wanted, about 16, for general office assistant; state salary to begin; good chance for advancement. J 465 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Girl experienced in general office work and operating telephone exchange. K 54 Times.

CLERKS for publishing office; salary $10 to start; no experience necessary. N. G., Box 45, Station D, N. Y. Post Office.

CLERK.—Well-educated, refined girl; no experience; for ladies' office; large growing business; advancement certain. 52 W. 34th.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. H 359 Times.

CODE expert for coding and decoding cable messages; only young ladies with thorough experience and good knowledge of stenography need apply. L 497 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS and solicitors for Bronx charitable institution; must make a respectable appearance and be a convincing speaker; good position for right party; liberal commission. Apply in writing or person, Room A, 1,310 Boston Road, Bronx.

COMPANION. — Well-educated woman, between 30 and 40, as useful companion in invalid's family; must read aloud well and be absolutely willing to assist in light duties; a cultured woman of refinement with domestic tastes, satisfied with home life and not dependent upon outside gayety, would probably find this position congenial; salary $50 a month; no expenses; references required; replies not stating age not considered. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., or address 18 South Indiana Av., Atlantic City.

COMPANION-NURSE for elderly lady; must be tactful, good reader, understand simple home nursing. Answer fully, stating age, experience, reference, salary. O 71 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — Attractive work with increase in salary proportional to ability shown; need not be an expert; hours 9-5, Saturday half-holiday; downtown Manhattan; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 417 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER.—First-class operator, intelligent, conscientious, capable of taking charge after becoming familiar with business; excellent opportunity for the right party; state full particulars. T 431 Times Downtown.

CONVERTING CLERK.—Cotton goods house desires experienced converting clerk, one familiar with keeping stock records and automobile fabrics preferred; excellent prospects. Write full details, stating salary, S 146 Times Downtown.

COOK,

to do downstairs work and waiting; small house, small family; New Jersey suburb, hour from New York; good wages, good home. Address "W. W." P. O. Box 832, City Hall Station, New York City.

COOK, white, fraternity house; plain cooking; no Sunday or dining room work; also white maid for general housework; both room out; references required. The Manager, 565 West 113th St.

COOK OR NURSE, or both, Bronxville, two adults and three children; reference required. Reply to R. C. Hollis, Bronxville, N. Y., or phone Murray Hill 2735.

COOK wanted for Rye, N. Y., for permanent position. Call 5 to 9 P. M. Sunday and Monday up to 6, Miss Alston, Hotel Commodore.

COOK, plain; general housework; small family, 2 adults; good wages; apply Monday morning until 9 o'clock. Mrs. May, Apartment 2D, 77 West 85th.

COOK for family of three in apartment; good wages. Apply, Sunday, Monday, before 11, Apt. 1-D, 325 West End Av.

COOK wanted, German or Hungarian, for plain cooking. Call Sunday and Monday, car fare paid, 10 West 85th.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Family of three adults; country. Telephone M. H. Gratz, Great Neck Station, L. I.

COPY HOLDER, bright girl, 16-17 years, to copy; experience unnecessary. J. J. Little & Ives, 425 East 24th.

COPYISTS wanted; good pay. Artcraft Hats, 68 West 39th St.

CORRESPONDENT wanted in large publishing house; one familiar with installment book accounts; state experience, religion, and salary desired. J 311 Times Downtown.

CORSETS.—Do you know of a good corsetiere who would prefer to start up a little business of her own, taking orders for a nationally known made-to-measure corset? We can place two or three here in New York, Long Island, or Westchester County; few samples necessary. Liberal commission, big demand now, can make $8 or $10 a day; will instruct; novices beginners free; now is the time to start in for yourself. O 124 Times.

COST CLERK.—Should be experienced in figuring printing costs; salary $18. C. B. Sheppard Company, 311 Hudson St.

COST CLERK in bookbinding. Grady, 318 West 18th.

DECORATIVE SALESWOMEN.
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, New York, require a decorative saleswoman, one familiar with high-grade home furnishing and who has had special training in handling fine draperies and curtains; permanent position with good salary, also bonus features. Apply by mail only, addressing Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York.

DEMONSTRATORS

for high-class toilet goods line in and out city; salary and commission; exceptional opportunity; live wire.

AUERY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH.

DEMONSTRATORS in department and grocery stores; sell new Lindsay Light; polish used on all glass, porcelain, tile, and metal surfaces; salary. Lindsay Light Co., 21 Chambers St.

DESIGNER WANTED

who can produce original shapes, laces and fadior dresses of the better kind; a permanent position and liberal salary to one with successful record is offered by an old established dress house. H. Q., 208 Cable Bldg.

DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING WOMAN.

Foremost advertising service company has opening for woman thoroughly experienced in department store advertising; must be able to write sparkling copy; prepare artistic layouts, and direct artists in the preparation of an advertising service used by best stores in the country; the person we have in mind is high type, ideals; is a self-starter and welcomes responsibility, which would be self-imposed; she is probably now directing the advertising of a representative store, but desires to increase the scope and possibilities of her work; salary $3,000 to start, with every opportunity for rapid advancement; indicate samples of work with letter. H 124 Times.

DESIGNER.

High-class interior dresses; excellent opportunities. E., Room 413, 1,777 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class position; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 220 Broadway, Room 611.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good working conditions; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; $16 to start; advancement. H 290 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in manufacturing engineer's office; experienced preferred; bright beginner considered; stenography desirable, but absolutely necessary; $15-$18; advancement. J 441 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Exceptional opportunity in advertising department of educational corporation; chance for competent young lady to do interesting, responsible work, and develop rapidly. Call Business Training Corporation, 195 Madison Av.

DICTAPHONE.

An experienced operator wanted in a large downtown office where new dictaphone is being installed; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary desired and experience. K 440 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced and capable, with high school education; permanent; hours 9-5, Saturdays, 12:30; state age, experience, salary. H 285 Times.

DICTATING machine, transcriber and office assistant, small office; $25 start. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 114 Liberty St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for medical typing; evening only, 6 to 9 o'clock. Apply Monday, 12 to 1, Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

DRESSMAKERS.

BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
616 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE
WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS,
SLEEVE DRAPERS,
WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS,
RECTIFIERS.
HIGHEST WAGES,
44-HOUR WEEK.

DRESSMAKERS.

WORK UNTIL 5:15 DAILY.
SATURDAY HALF DAY.
HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 57TH ST.
SKIRT FINISHERS.
WAIST FINISHERS.
SLEEVE FINISHERS.
LINING HANDS.
PLAIN SEWERS.

DRESSMAKERS.

WAIST FINISHERS,
WAIST DRAPERS.
SKIRT FINISHERS,
SKIRT DRAPERS.

Steady positions, highest wages; Saturday afternoon off all year. Bright corner workroom; employes' luncheon and rest room.

HICKSON, INC.,
861 5th Av., 8th floor.

DRESSMAKER.

An all year round position with splendid opportunity for advancement is open in the Butterick Publishing Company for a young woman under 30 years of age who has had dressmaking experience. Apply in person or by letter, giving experience to

MISS A. CARMODY,
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS.
44-hour week.
MARTYN & CO.,
2 West 45th St.

DRAPERS
on skirts, waists, and sleeves; hand embroiderers.
FINISHERS
on waists, skirts, and sleeves.
LINING HANDS.
Apply all week.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLIE O'HARA,
21 EAST 49TH ST.

WAIST DRAPERS,
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT DRAPERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS,
FINE HAND SEWERS.

Hours 8:30 to 5:30; half day Saturday. Apply all week.

DRESSMAKERS.

FINISHERS ON SKIRTS AND WAISTS; ALSO YOUNG GIRLS AS MESSENGERS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HALF DAY SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK. TAFFE, INC., 9 WEST 37TH ST.

DRESSMAKER on skirts and tailor dresses; one who can sell and fit or is willing to learn; steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. Beck, 636 5th Av.

EDITOR wanted to open large downtown bank; luncheon; profit sharing; state age, religion, education, and salary desired in first letter; opportunity to stand or fall on your own initiative. S 782 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, with knowledge of proofreading and makeup. S 698 Times

The New York Times
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

GIRLS
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
STRONG, ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN TO

PICK ORDERS.
EXAMINE MERCHANDISE.
WRAP LIGHT PARCELS.

This is not a factory, working conditions are the best, and the work is light, clean, and pleasant; experience is not necessary, and we will give you every help in learning the work.

Working hours are attractive; half day Saturday practically the entire year.

We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest rooms, library and lunch room with food sold practically at cost. Starting salary is very liberal, with splendid chance for advancement to more responsible and better-paying positions, and in addition a liberal bonus is paid over and above the salary for length of service.

Apply after 8:30 A. M.,

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRLS
and
WOMEN.

CLERICAL WORKERS,
LEDGER CLERKS,
TYPISTS,
OFFICE GIRLS,
JUNIORS WITH WORKING PAPERS,
LIGHT STOCK WORKERS.

STEADY WORK.

Good hours and working conditions, time bonuses, and liberal vacations with pay.

THE McCALL CO.,
236 WEST 37TH ST.

GIRLS.

WHAT SORT OF A JOB

DO YOU WANT?

Do you want a position in a pleasant office, located uptown, with short hours, good pay, and half day Saturday all year round? Large publishing house wants 5 office workers, preferably those who have had experience in filing cards, but intelligent girls of the right type will be employed even if they are inexperienced. Apply Miss Merriwell, 9th floor, 443 4th Av., cor. 30th St.

GIRLS!

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, West.

50 STOCK GIRLS.

Salary $12, with rapid advancement and promotion to sales clerks where merit is shown. Apply to Supt.'s Office.

GIRLS, CLERICAL WORK.

Young girls, beginners, for simple clerical work in manufacturing office of Muslin underwear factory; state salary expected. H. C., 200 Cable Bldg.

GIRL OVER 16

to run errands; one who is interested in learning to draw preferred. Apply to

Mr. Van Wickle,
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

GIRLS

for clerical work in a dress factory; good position with excellent chance of advancement; must have working papers. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison St., corner 36th St., 10th floor.

GIRLS,

over 17, for light, clean work counting paper patterns; short hours, pleasant surroundings; employes' lunchroom; steady employment; $10 start; advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 6th floor.

GIRLS

for light office work; congenial surroundings; good chances for advancement. Call Monday,
H. E. VERRAN CO.,
19 Union Square West, New York.

GIRLS.

We have excellent openings in our filing department for bright, ambitious girls; good salaries and rapid advancement.
L. D. BLOCH & CO.,
158 5th Av.

GIRLS, accurate at figures, for clerical work; office convenient for west side New York, between 14th and 42d Sts.; reply, giving experience, if any, reference, &c. Box 1619 St. James Building.

GIRL, bright, to assist in order department of large mercantile concern; must have experience; good opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, nationality and salary expected. J 507 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.

Not over 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 438 Times Downtown.

GIRL SMALL, TO HELP HOOK UP MODELS AND LEARN DRESSING; GENERALLY USEFUL; STEADY WORK; GOOD SALARY. AARONS & HOMES, 36 EAST 31ST.

GIRL or woman for general housework; no washing; to sleep in or at home. Call Sunday, after 9:30, Mrs. J. B. Fox, 310 West 94th St.

GIRL wanted, about 16, to make herself generally useful in law office; experience not necessary, but reference required. Apply Room 800, 115 Broadway, New York.

GIRLS, (2,) one for chambermaid and one for waitress, Rye, N. Y.; permanent positions. Call 5 to 7 P. M. Sunday, Monday to 6. Miss Alston, Hotel Commodore.

GIRLS, (2,) white, cook, chambermaid and waitress, country; 40 minutes from New 2,220 Wavecrest Av., Far Rockaway, L. I. Wavecrest Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

GIRLS, 15 to 17, for office work; also file clerk, with some experience on switchboard; large corporation; good opportunity for advancement. D 317 Times Annex.

GIRL, young and attractive, to learn to give face treatments and sell toilet preparations; small salary and commission while learning. Suite 402, 507 5th Av.

GIRL, high school graduate, for clerical work and plug switchboard; Christian firm; rest room connected with office, where lunch is served free. Give telephone number. L 347 Times.

GIRLS for general office work in charity organization; must be good typists; hours 9 to 5; 1 o'clock Saturdays. Dr. H. F. Swarts, 297 4th Av., Room 532.

GIRL, 16 to 18, wanted to tend small switchboard in mercantile business; state age, salary, references. H 456 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for subscription department of publishing house; $12 week. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, religion, and experience, if any. F 144 Times.

GIRL, wanted by silk commission house to make up sample cards; must be able to match colors; state age, experience, also salary desired. L 415 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted in wholesale fancy goods house to make sample cards. Address Cards, Box 139 Madison Square.

GIRL wanted for general housework in family of two. Mayor Stone, 1,219 Beverly Road, Flatbush.

GIRL in New York law office to answer telephone, file papers; experience not necessary. X 824 Times Annex.

GIRL
for filing department; good opportunity. Niagara Silk Mills, 79 5th Av.

GIRLS in office of jewelry factory; exceptional preference required. Apply Goldsmith, Stein & Co., 52 Gold St., N. Y.

GIRLS who can do plain sewing. Apply 9th floor, Rochester Special, 35 5th Av.

GIRLS, several, for temporary office work. Irving-Pitt Manufacturing Co., 426 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

GIRLS! GIRLS!

GOOD POSITIONS

ARE NOW OPEN IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS FOR BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS GIRLS, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

BEST & CO.,

PAYING HIGHEST SALARIES, WITH LIBERAL BONUS, (MINIMUM WAGE $10 PER WEEK.)

MESSENGERS,

STOCK GIRLS,

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OFFERING CLASSES IN STORE SYSTEM, SALESMANSHIP, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, BUSINESS MATHEMATICS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; OTHER ADVANTAGES EXPLAINED ON APPLICATION.

Apply by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 33th St.

GIRL, bright, to work in statistical department of large mercantile house; must write good hand; state experience, age, nationality, and salary. J 509 Times Downtown.

GIRLS between 16-18 assist forewoman in men's neckwear workroom; no manufacturing; nice work; clean, sanitary place. Mayer-Rosbarash-Friedheim, 31 West 23d.

GIRL, neat, intelligent, understand typewriting, for real estate and advertisement office; references; state age, experience, salary expected. Address J. R. A., 3,121 3d Av.

GIRL for clerical work in bookkeeping department; must be refined and accurate; Christian firm; $15; advancement. Wise & Co., 56 West 45th St.

GIRLS WANTED FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER CO., 1,301 BOSTON ROAD.

GIRL.—Clerical work; experience unnecessary; $10 to start; advancement. Answer in own handwriting. P 804 Times Downtown.

GIRL to answer phone; some clerical work; $10 start; advancement; bright beginner considered. J 440 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Experienced on decorating and stencil work; good pay start. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 110 Freeman St., Broo lyn.

GIRLS, 16, for office work. Sperry Gyroscope Co., Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn.

GIRLS wanted, 2 to work in a day nursery. Apply at 7 Charles St.

General housekeeper, white or colored, good cook; must be clean, neat; personal reference, constant. Call Monday, Funk, 67 Central Park West. Phone 4978 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; family of two; Mount Kisco, N. Y.; $30 wages; good plain cook. Phone Murray Hill 4316 Monday between 1 and 2 P. M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White girl; no washing; plain cook. Crawford, 611 West 113th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; call Monday. Apt. 3B, 136 West 86th.

GENTLEWOMAN to care for 2 young children near Philadelphia; references; wages $60; immediate. Home Bureau, 53 W. 39th.

GOVERNESS.—REFINED MIDDLE AGED LADY, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO SUPERVISE JEWISH HOUSEHOLD AND CARE OF CHILDREN TO GO OUT OF TOWN, APPLY IN PERSON, BETWEEN 3 AND 7 P. M. 24 WEST 73D ST.

GOVERNESS, experienced, take charge two girls, 6 and 8 years; personal reference required. Phone 16 Larchmont, between 6 and 8, or write Y. Godwin, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS OR MOTHER'S HELPER for little girl, 5 years. Apply Mrs. John Walter, 255 West 98th St.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
REQUIRES HANDWORKERS
of all classes for
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
AND PARLOR GIRLS.
Long season. Good salary.
838 5TH AV., NEAR 57TH.

GOOD POSITIONS

ARE NOW OPEN IN OUR "NON-SELLING" DEPARTMENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

BEST & CO.

THE FASTEST-GROWING STORE ON 5TH AV., PAYING HIGHEST SALARIES, WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

Require

TYPISTS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS,
SECRETARIES.

EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON ALL PURCHASES; LUNCHROOM, WITH FOOD AT COST; FREE SERVICE OF OUR OWN DOCTOR, DENTIST, AND CHIROPODIST.

Apply daily by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 33th St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, (white,) for country, New Rochelle; two children, 4½ and 6 years. Call 215 West 98th St., Ollendorff, 9:30 to 1 P. M.

HAIRDRESSER, MARCEL WAVER, EXPERT; $25 UP; SHORT HOURS; PERMANENT POSITION. MAISON VENUS, 8,587 BROADWAY.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS.

AVOID BLIND ALLEY JOBS.

Telegraphy offers permanent employment which leads to executive work at fifteen hundred a year. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, take complete charge small, attractive west side apartment; widower and child aged 8 years; Christian family; comfortable position for refined applicant; references exchanged if desired; competency to take care of child absolutely essential; reply, giving reference, age, and salary desired. M 399 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, refined, willing to do general housework for small family; delightful and conveniently located suburban home; someone who values a good home more than anything else and willing to stay; must be good cook. Telephone Smith, 6500 Murray Hill, between 10 and 12 Monday morning.

HOUSEKEEPER in Springfield, Mass.; intelligent, reliable woman; as working housekeeper to take entire charge of household for widower with 3 boys, age 10, 8, and 18 months; good, plain cooking and mending required; no laundry or heavy cleaning; state age, nationality, circumstances, and salary. S 737 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Professional woman wishes refined and intelligent young woman as housekeeper; no laundry; eight-hour day; labor-saving devices, electric dish-washer; good salary, including singing lessons. X 449 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper; no laundry work; good home; very reasonable wages; 3 adults, 2 children. Apply 345 Amsterdam Av. Monday, between 1 and 2.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted.—Responsible woman as working housekeeper for household of business people; two maids; light work, regular hours; references required. Telephone Chelsea 1318.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, with daughter about 15; white; Scotch or English preferred; references required. Phone Pelham 1118 Party M, after Sunday, or write S 780 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Want middle-aged woman to prepare meals in family of two; one who can also be companion to semi-invalid lady; good home and salary. W 532 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER
(white,) for apartment of business woman; good position for efficient person. Call Monday, 10 to 2, Brundage, 866 Madison Av., corner 56th St.

HOUSEKEEPER having some knowledge of cooking; two in family; good wages; references required. Call Monday between 9 and 12 at 66 East 56th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper for business couple; cozy home, Far Rockaway; good salary. Louis Rubenstein, 39 West 19th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wanted by family in suburbs; $50 a month for woman with good references. S 773 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, good cook; small family; near city. Write H. H., Room 2802, 110 West 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER with institutional experience. Home for the Blind, 193d St. and Grand Concourse.

HOUSEWORKER, cooking; no laundry; small house; $50 per month. Telephone 0387-W, Forest Hills. D 813 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

HOUSEMAID, (small family); sleep out; downstairs work only; good cook. L. M., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—3 family; no laundry; $60. Apt. 4A, 156 East 79th St.

HOUSEWORK.—GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST BE NEAT, EFFICIENT, AND BRING GOOD REFERENCES; SMALL FAMILY; SALARY NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PERSON; WILL PAY CARFARE. CALL 2,813 AVENUE M, (IN OCEAN AV.), BROOKLYN.

HOUSEWORKER.
Competent maid for general housework for family of four; new home; near Hartsdale Station and on bus line to White Plains; $60 a month. Write Mrs. F. L. Brantly, 36 Walworth Av., White Plains, or Phone White Plains 3062.

HOUSEWORKER.—$60; light, general housework; experienced; small house, small family; plenty time off; cares paid; one other maid, colored. Write inquiring references Mrs. T., care Postmaster, Forest Hills, Long Island. 12 minutes from Penn. Station.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent colored woman in family of two adults and two young children, where colored nurse is kept; to sleep out; references. Call between 10 and 12 Monday, 344 West 40th St., Apt. 5W.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework; two in family; good pay; steady home; references required. Mrs. Pasma, 239 West 118th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, for Sept. 8, a maid (white) for housework, who can cook; city references; three in family; good wages; no washing. Q 848 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, (small) young woman, white; must be good plain cook; $15; references. Mrs. E. Rinaldo, 302 West 97th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle aged woman, general housework; good home and pay for right person. F 714 Times Downtown.

HOUSE WORKER, half time or full time, small apartment. Call 507 Riverside Drive, Apt. 12F, or telephone Morningside 2901.

HOUSEWORKER for small adult family; $45 to $50 a month. Call Fordham 1925.

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE-MINDED YOUNG WOMEN

of mature judgment to enter progressive organization and receive training as CLAIM ADJUSTERS.

Previous experience along these lines or knowledge of typing not necessary.

Environment is congenial; work is important, varied, and interesting. The liberal co-operation which we will give you will enable you to advance as rapidly as your abilities develop.

Applicants should be at least 22 years of age, and be capable of concentrating on serious work.

Salary $15 to start. In addition to salary, liberal bonus will be paid for length of service.

Applicants will please call or phone (Chelsea 5600) as soon as possible and ask for Mr. Maddock. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
7TH AV AND 24TH ST.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—An exceptional opportunity for a well trained woman of wide experience with one of the largest furniture companies in New York; give complete details of training and experience, which will be held in confidence. Interior, Post Office Box 5, Station F, New York City.

INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE, prominent in line, desires bookkeeper, assistant, or ledger clerk; must be fair penman, correct at figures, and generally reliable; permanent position for right party; state in strict confidence experience, name of present and former employer, salary desired. K 431 Times, Downtown.

IF YOU ARE
16 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE,
WHY NOT
BECOME
A TELEPHONE OPERATOR?
GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY,
PERMANENT POSITION.

Eight-hour day; six-day week.

$12 a week while learning.

Increased pay at regular intervals thereafter.

Every protection and provision for comfort and contentment.

No experience necessary.

Call "SPRING OFFICIAL" for more information, or apply in person at

58 W. Houston St., Manhattan,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
453 E. Tremont Av., Bronx,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,836 Broadway, Brooklyn,
11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

INVENTORY CHIEF CLERK.

Man about 30 years of age, to supervise the handling of inventories, auditing of the extensions, checking of the orders and invoice records and verifying prices; in application state age, married or single, where previously employed, with wages. J 513 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTEN, physical education, and art teachers for morning or afternoon hours. Call Monday morning, Sept. 8, before 12 o'clock, Apt. 1C, 131 Riverside Drive.

KITCHEN MAID, Swedish preferred, for Sept. 15, at Oyster Bay; Winter in New York; wages $45. Apply 165 East 74th.

H. O. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
12TH STREET, WEST,
require
CASHIERS AND
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

The positions are permanent and offer good salaries, with opportunities for early advancement.

Store Hours 9 to 6.
Apply 4th Floor Office or by letter.

LADIES.—Five bright, capable ladies wanted to travel, demonstrate and sell toilet specialties to dealers; $25 to $50 per week commission; railroad fare paid. Write at once, Goodrich Drug Company, Department 978, Omaha, Neb.

LANTZENIEUX & SOPP,
534 47TH AV.,
have opening for young lady in their labeling department; Christian firm. Apply Monday morning at 9 o'clock, to Mr. Flemming.

LEDGER CLERK for account receivable and general accounting wanted for automobile service station in Long Island City; five minutes' ride from 42d St.; must be accurate and good penman; knowledge of typewriting desirable; good prospects for advancement; salary commensurate with ability. E. S. Partridge & Co., 1 West 142d St.

LEDGER CLERK in West Side office; double entry clerk wanted; one who can handle 1,000 accounts; lunch room on premises; life insurance policies furnished; give age, experience and salary expected. A 1023 Times Harlem.

LEDGER CLERK; assistant bookkeeper; experienced preferred; Christian firm; uptown; state salary. G 149 Times.

LEDGER CLERKS, EXPERIENCED,
McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

LEONARD & O'NEILL,
19 WEST 20TH ST.
WAIST DRAPERS.
WAIST FINISHERS AND HELPERS.
SKIRT DRAPERS.
SKIRT FINISHERS AND HELPERS.
SLEEVE DRAPERS.
ERRAND GIRLS.

MAID, neat, for part time; breakfast only; two bachelors. Apply 830 Central Park West, Apt. 1 W, 6 P. M.

MAID.—Housework and cooking; two in family; city; good wages and living conditions. Write D 839 Times Annex.

MAID for general housework; small family; call Monday. Apt. 3B, 136 West 86th St.

MAID and cook and do general housework in family of three. N 128 Times.

MANICURIST, EXPERT; SHORT HOURS; $18 UP; PERMANENT POSITION. MAISON VENUS, 8,587 BROADWAY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
CHINA, LAMPS, AND
BRIC-A-BRAC DEPT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th St. employes' entrance.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
require
SALESWOMEN
for
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY DEPT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 36th St. employes' entrance.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Require
SALESWOMEN
for
CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 36th St. employes' entrance.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

have excellent opportunities in their AUDITING DEPARTMENT for a number of young women; good salaries and steady position are assured to those who prove competent.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 36th Street employes' entrance.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
BROADWAY, 9TH AND 9TH STS., N. Y.,
REQUIRE SALES CLERKS IN THE FOLLOWING:
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS AND RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND FEATHERS,
JEWELRY AND FANS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
TOILETS AND PERFUMERY,
LACE NECKWEAR AND VEILINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
STATIONERY AND KODAKS,
CHINA AND SILVERWARE,
DRESS GOODS AND VELVETS.
ALSO
CASHIERS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS, MAIL ORDER CLERKS, AUDITORS, AND MEN FOR GENERAL PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER.

MESSENGER.

Girl, neat, capable, over 16, for large office; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; salary at start $10; hours 9 to 4, Saturdays, 1 o'clock; call Monday morning, 76 William St., see Mr. Watson, Room 406.

MESSENGER GIRLS, to collect and distribute inter office mail in publishing house office; permanent positions; hours 9-5; Saturdays, 12:30. Apply McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St. Ask for Mrs. French.

MILLINERS.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
offer the most liberal salaries and profit-sharing policy
to
IMPROVERS,
PREPARERS,
MILLINERS
and
COPYISTS
for their
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Bright, airy workrooms and excellent working conditions.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

MILLINERS.

IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES WANTED FOR HIGH CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HALF DAY SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK. TAPPE, INC., 9 WEST 57TH.

MILLINERY.

EXPERIENCED COPYISTS.

F. E. CURTIS CO.,
38 WEST 37TH STREET.

MILLINERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS MILLINERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT MILLINERY WORKROOMS, SIXTH FLOOR.

MILLINERY.

PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE NOW OPEN

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HATS.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.

BEST & CO.

HIGHEST SALARIES, WITH LIBERAL BONUS; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS.

Apply by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 33th St.

MILLINERS.

WORK UNTIL 8:15 DAILY.

SATURDAY HALF DAY.

HARRY COLLINS,
8 EAST 57TH ST.

YOUNG LADIES EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES OF MILLINERY, AS WELL AS APPRENTICES.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.

Steady work; highest wages; splendidly lighted corner workroom; unusual opportunities for advancement; half day Saturday all year round.

HICKSON,
9th floor, 661 5th Av.

MILLINERY.
TRIMMER FOR RETAIL ORDER WORK; YEARLY POSITION; FINEST WORK.
GERHARDT, 12 EAST 46TH.

MILLINERS.
Wonderful opportunity; half day Saturdays yearly; highest salary; call all week.
WATERS, 8 EAST 56TH.

MILLINERY SALESLADY; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; SALARY NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PARTY. MME. MAZIE, 693 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY ORDER TRIMMER AND COPYIST. ANNETTE, 14 EAST 46TH.

MILLINERY DESIGNER wanted for high-class house with 5th Av. experience. Ury, 104 West 57th St.

MILLINERY GIRLS to assist cutter in stock room. F. E. Curtis Co., 38 West 37th St.

MODEL.
REFINED YOUNG LADY; NICE SURROUNDINGS; YEARLY POSITION.
GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,
838 5TH AV.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

MOON-HOPKINS OPERATOR.
We have several desirable openings for young women who can qualify as operator on Moon-Hopkins billing machine; must be rapid and careful workers; position permanent. P 798 Times Downtown.

MODELS.
BERNDORF & GOODMAN,
616 5TH AV.
TALL, SLENDER YOUNG WOMEN AS SHOWROOM MODELS; ALSO A STOCK MODEL; HIGHEST WAGES, LONG SEASON.

MODEL.
YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APPEARANCE WANTED FOR OUR DRESS SHOWROOM; MUST BE SLIM.
LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO.,
534-536 5TH AV.

MODELS.
Wool jersey ladies to act as models. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
FARQUHARSON AND WHEELHOUSE,
726 Fifth Ave., near 56th St.

MODELS.
Refined young women, tall and slender, to model in promenade.
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5th Av., 8th floor.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
FOR DRESSES AND COSTUMES.
GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION.
HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,
21 WEST 37TH ST.

MODELS.—SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM. APPLY ALL WEEK. CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

MODEL, SIZE 14.
MILBERT, 31 EAST 32D.

MODEL.—An experienced model for fur department; attractive personality required; liberal salary and bonus. Best & Co. Apply by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 33th St.

MODEL, misses', for sample room, also wait on trade in showroom; steady position; only those possessing these qualifications need apply. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 36th St.

MODEL, TALL, STYLISH, FULL 36 OR SMALL 38; COME PREPARED TO REMAIN. MME. SIMCOX, 689 5TH AV., ROOM 404.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to pose for fashion and advertising photographs; liberal fees. The Binger Co., 45 West 18th St.

MODEL, Size 36. Call Gomsburg & Co., 43 West 20th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.

Good home and wages are offered to refined young girl capable to assist with housework and care of two-year-old baby girl; no laundry; two adults in family; reference required. G., 33 Stephenson Boulevard, New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 4690.

MOTHER'S helper in high-class boys' school; strong, willing woman to help bathe, dress and care for very young boys; must have recent references. Call for interview, between 5 and 7, Monday, at 507 5th Av., Room 702.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, three children, ages 3, 5, and 8 years; willing to assist with housework; nice home; state age, wage, and nationality. P. O. Box 6, Verdale, N. Y. Phone White Plains 2400.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, power machine; short hours. Apply Vogue Co., 19 West 44th, 14th floor. Ask for Mr. Newman.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.—Two. Room 512, Flatiron Bldg.

NECKWEAR FOREWOMAN

TO TAKE CHARGE OF EXAMINING DEPARTMENT LARGE MEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE WORKING IN THIS CAPACITY AND WANT ADVANCEMENT NEED APPLY.

L. ISAAC & CO.,
380 BROADWAY, COR. 19TH ST.

NURSE
REGISTERED.

A large manufacturer located in Harrison, N. J., requires the services of a registered nurse with experience in dispensary work, rest room, first aid work.

Industry not hazardous; employes mostly girls; applicant must be bright and cheerful, a good mixer, and have a lot of pep; a natural friendliness for working girls essential.

State your experience, salary expected; a photograph will help as testing applicants for interview.

Address N. R., Box 845 Times Downtown.

NURSE or MOTHER'S HELPER

assist with two children and light chamber work; good home, good wages; New Jersey suburb, hour from New York. Address "W. B. F." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

NURSE.—LADY DESIRING TO RETURN TO FRANCE CAN HAVE TRANSPORTATION PAID IN RETURN FOR SERVICES AS NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN DURING THE TRIP. FRENCH LADY PREFERRED. REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS H 365 TIMES.

NURSEMAID.

Reliable person to care for two children; hours 10-12 A. M. daily; reference. 44 West 96th St., 6th floor.

NURSE wanted for girl three years old; family at present on Jersey shore, and returns to city Oct. 1. Apply Room 705, 141 Broadway, or telephone Cortlandt 6797.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for child of 5, preferably one speaking French; must have good references. Apply Monday, 10 to 12 A. M. or 3 to 4 P. M. Apartment 13D, 334 West 108d St.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS for 3 children; girls, 4 and 8; must be competent, conscientious and of pleasant personality. Call today after 4 P. M. Apartment 1114, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St.

NURSE.—Experienced or trained infant nurse wanted for baby girl 9 months old; only child; salary $30; state references. Sachs, 27 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

NURSE for girl 4½, to assist with older child; young, pleasing personality; references. Apart. 8-N, 601 West 110th St., Monday, 10 to 1.

NURSE, HEAD, for Jewish tuberculosis institution at Denver, Col. Write or call Room 1054, Great Northern Hotel, 10-11 A. M.

NURSE.—Cheap passage (first class) to England to a nurse in return for services in caring for the children en route; references required. Address O 782 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, for two girls, ages 3 and 4; best references required. Call or telephone, Bergenfels, 1,115 Broadway, Monday, between 1 and 3 P. M.

NURSE.—Experienced; 2 boys, 3½ and 1 years; reference; call or write Monday or Tuesday before 1 P. M. or 7 to 9 P. M. Vastenius, 16 East 90th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for 3-year-old boy; highest wages paid; must have best references. For appointment telephone Vanderbilt 4200, Apt. 903.

NURSE or governess, experienced, to take full charge of 1-year-old girl; steady position and good home. Phone Cathedral 2902. G. L., 643 Times Downtown.

NURSE for boy of two years; call Monday after 2, or telephone for appointment; references required. Mayo, 136 West 86th St.

NURSE
to take care of two children 3 and 6 years of age; good salary to right party. Call FLORIN, 565 BROOME St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, boy 6 years, knowledge of French, references required; city in Winter, Box 82, Magnetrock, N. Y.

NURSE, graduate general, day duty; surgical, medical; hospital on Hudson, near city. Home Bureau, 53 West 39th.

NURSE, graduate, for general private hospital Maine; excellent salary; immediate. Home Bureau, 53 West 39th.

NURSE, experienced infants', Long Island; wages $60; references required; immediate. Mona Bureau, 53 West 39th.

NURSE attendant of education; elderly semi-invalid; country. Full particulars and references to Box 56 Greenwich, Conn.

NURSE, white, Canadian, Swedish, infant and older child; Massachusetts; references. Home Bureau, 53 West 39th.

NURSE for boy of 9 months, girl 4 years. Apply Monday between 11 and 2:30, bringing references, Mrs. Jack Goldston, 372 W. 90th.

NURSE to assist mother with child 3½ and light housework; good wages. Apt. 1-A, 341 West 59th St.

NURSE.—Young girl; care of child 8 years of age. Bibb, 1,100 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5 and 7; good salary. Gluck, 426 West 111th.

GOLDMEN EDELMAN,
134 EAST 27TH ST.,
requires experienced waist and skirt drapers, finishers and helpers on first-class order work; short hours; light workrooms.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—We have a position open for an office assistant; we prefer a woman who has had some general office experience, who can operate a typewriter and write shorthand, although this last is not essential; the person we have in mind should have a good English education, be able to write a fairly good business letter, and have an ability or inclination to write advertisements; ours is an advertising business, and to a young person, particularly, who wants to get ahead and has some natural aptitude for this kind of work, this is a most exceptional opportunity, as the character of this position will bring the person filling it in very close touch with some big business affairs. In your application give full particulars as to your past business experience and training. K 39 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

We require thoroughly experienced bookkeepers, typists, auditors for our general office; permanent positions; good salary; congenial surroundings.
Apply Superintendent,
BARNETT BROS.,
Columbus Av. and 74th St.

OFFICE GIRLS.—Large, progressive firm near City Hall requires the services of a few refined, educated and neat appearing young ladies for general clerical work, such as billing, typing, &c.; experience not necessary; pleasant surroundings; hours, 9 to 5 and 1 o'clock Saturdays. In reply state age, religion, and salary desired. R 644 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Several young ladies, writing neat, legible hand, to assist in compilation of freight rate data, in traffic department of large organizations; previous experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary; state age, previous experience, wages, church preference. P 702 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
with pleasant surroundings and good salary. We have opening for an ambitious young lady. Henri Bros., 58 West 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced with knowledge of stenography. Call Extract Department, Jones Bros. & Co., 66 Jay St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE HELP.—Have an opening for high school graduates to learn a high-grade office specialty that is in universal use; an excellent opportunity for advancement. previous business experience not necessary; salary $10 to $11 to start; state age and education in first letter. G 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL wanted by prominent casualty insurance company; good opportunity for keen, energetic hustler; reply, stating age, schooling, business experience. P 645 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORKER.—Girl, bright, for general office work wanted by Christian firm; good penmanship and ability at figures required; salary $12. Call 1,765 Broadway, Room 203.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist preferred, 2 years or more; experienced in publishers' offices preferred; $15 to $20 beginning; state age, experience, salary last earned. S 766 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady in mailing department of large wholesale house; opportunity for advancement, with good salary assured to neat, conscientious worker. T 488 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school or college graduate; good opportunity for advancement; now located in Brooklyn; Bloomfield, N. J., after Dec. 1. Apply Lehn & Fink, 33 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young girl to assist bookkeeper, with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good at figures; good advancement. Rita Costume Co., 1,239 Broadway.

OFFICE CLERK.

Young girl for general office work; no experience necessary; state age, education, and salary. Write Mr. Grady, 114 5th Av., 11th floor.

OFFICE HELPER.—Intelligent girl to assist in office; experience not essential; salary $10 with opportunity for advancement. Call or write Room 509, 105 West 40th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Good opportunity for bright beginner, high school graduate preferable. Apply Jules Well, 695 Broadway.

OFFICE HELPER.—Young girl to assist at filing and operate switchboard; good position, with advancement according to ability. Address L. H., 134 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, neat young lady for general office work; opportunity for advancement if capable; state experience and salary desired. T 433 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND CASHIER for hospital; $30 per month with maintenance. Apply with references Tuesday, 10-12, 301 East 19th.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted. Apply Merit Cloth Examining and Shrinking Works, 142 West 14th.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale hosiery and underwear house. Apply Monday after 9 A. M., J. H. Semel & Co., 514 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; permanent position; advancement according to ability; $19 to start. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, neat beginner, with good handwriting. H. Mothes, 30 West 34th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, good penmanship essential; outdoor work; $12. L 437 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young lady for general office work; state age, salary, experience. O. H., 104 East 14th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, opportunity is advance for bright girl. L 362 Times.

OFFICE GIRL in law office; salary $8-$10. Apply Room 205, 99 Fine St.

OPERATORS
on children

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.

A WOMAN WHO CAN KEEP ACCURATELY A LARGE SET OF FILES AND ATTEND TO THE DETAILS IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF A LARGE ORGANIZATION; WE ARE WILLING TO PAY WELL FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS H. D. A., ROOM 61, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER,

EXPERIENCED IN COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

SALARY DEPENDING ON ABILITY.

APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 2 AT

U. S. PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.,

91 NORTH 3RD STREET,

BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER,

experienced, for large west side factory office within easy walking distance of 42d St. Ferry or 9th Av. elevated; large, light office, congenial surroundings; steady position; hours 9 to 5:15, with half day Saturday; salary $19 to start. F 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for young girl in publishers' office; pleasant association and atmosphere; must have had some experience; a high school education desirable, intelligence and neatness in work and appearance essential; state age and experience; salary $16 to $18. D 805 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—YOUNG WOMAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE FOR OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STEADY WORK AND ADVANCEMENT FOR RIGHT PARTY. WASHINGTON MFG. CO., 100 GRAND ST. AND MORGAN AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Experienced young woman, with initiative and ability, for large Brooklyn office; steady work and advancement for right party. Write, giving all particulars as to age, experience, salary expected, &c. M 610 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Must have business experience; place very convenient to reach; living on the west side between 23d St. and 34th St. or New Jersey, using 34th St. ferry; state references and salary desired. Thomas, Box 50, 1619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had experience, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing accurately; excellent position for one possessing necessary qualifications; state age, experience, salary desired. P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Firm of accountants have a number of good openings for bright, energetic stenographers of good education and experience; reply stating age, education, experience and salary desired. L 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is experienced and able to turn out neat letters; reply by letter, stating qualifications and salary desired. Arnold, Constable & Co., Japanese Importers, 105 East 16th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, first-class, experienced, wanted immediately for reliable secretarial work; American or of English, French or Belgian; salary $125 per month to start; state experience. L 268 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is experienced, accurate, and able to put out neat finished letter. Reply by letter, stating qualifications, and salary desired. S 643 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in publishing office; pleasant work and excellent chance for advancement for competent worker; salary $18 to begin with; references required. B 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker willing to do filing; splendid opportunity for beginner; Brooklyn manufacturers; address, Brooklyn Bridge; state age, salary. J 453 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also typist, wanted by firm of high standing; opportunity for successful candidate; beginners considered; in reply give details, position desired, and salary expected. H 297 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, German, English, and correspondent wanted by prominent export and import concern; state qualifications, experience, and salary expected to start. S 798 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually bright young woman; good education; anxious make big career secretarial capacity to busy professional man; begin $25; demonstrate ability. Address Bright, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by manufacturing concern located in Brooklyn; permanent position; hours 9 to 5; state experience and references S 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist of ability, Brooklyn resident preferred; salary to start $22. Ernest Zobel Co., 24 Av. and 10th St. Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, REMINGTON; $10 TO START; MORE IF EXPERIENCED; ADVANCEMENT TO CAPABLE OPERATOR. 1 Pine St.

STENOGRAPHER with clerical ability, experienced, or a bright beginner; Christian firm. L. A. Schwagerl & Co., 369 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in manufacturing; must be rapid, good grammarian, and speller; salary to start $25; references. T 541 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, long experience; good salary; only first class stenographer need apply. Call Mr. Rosen, H. Kamber & Co., 706 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.

Office assistant; must be good at figures; state experience and salary; mail only. D. M., 133 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, to be generally useful in a fine artware salesroom. Address with particulars, P. Mori & Son, Inc., 3 West 47th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wall St. bank has opening for a competent young lady; state full particulars, salary, &c. Box 38, Wall St. Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced stenographer; individual office; $18 to begin; more, if satisfactory; hours 9 to 5; reference H 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to translate Spanish letters; good opportunity; state salary and experience. S 743 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be quick and accurate; a beginner will not fill the requirements of the position. Apply Interstate Corp., 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for experienced young woman; good salary to start; advancement depending upon ability. C 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional opportunity for A1 all-around correspondent; one familiar with office details. Apply M. Reisch-Jr., Box 1356 Willow Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; export experience preferred. Apply J. C. Brown, Inc., 13-21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER, (American,) unusual opportunity; careful, intelligent; state references. R 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in fire insurance office; state experience and salary. T 442 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; must be efficient and thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. A 1025 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate or its equivalent; short hours; salary $18. S 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably with patent law or technical experience. G. & G., Room 1711, 165 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner wanted by Christian firm; salary to start $12. M 654 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fiction writer, wants stenographer interested in literary work; $15 to start. Box 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, machinery sales office. Apply Monday, Mr. Rudinger, 407 World Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.

Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply American Fashion Co., 222 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant for export office; state age, experience, salary. K 452 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and accurate; salary $18. C. E. Sheppard Company, 311 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing company; experience not necessary; state qualifications fully. R 807 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to assist sales executive in corporation; experienced, accurate; $18; advancement. Room 1501, 230 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Competent and experienced. Call 8. P. A., Room 1303, 30 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED UNDERWEAR; SALARY TO START $18. D. B., 818 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.

Thoroughly experienced,

FOR LARGE CLOAK HOUSE.

State experience and salary expected.

D. O., 209 CABLE BLDG.

STENOGRAPHERS,

experienced, competent for large manufacturing concern; permanent positions; good future.

AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS

of the

National Carbon Co.,

Thomsen Av. and Orton St., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, thoroughly competent and accurate, high school education or better, good English scholar, pleasant address, neat in person and work; an important requisite is the ability to work with and for others while at the same time serving the dollar securities of an advertising agency. Write stating fully your age, education, religion, salary desired, references, and why you believe you can meet these requirements. G 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, one who has retired, office hours 10 to 12 A. M., 5 days a week; remuneration $10 a week; in answering please state age, whether married or not, nationality. H 433 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in lower Broadway office; young woman of education and refinement; must be good grammarian; unusually desirable opportunity; experience and salary expected to commence. J 449 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS with and without knowledge bookkeeping; salaries, $15-$30; typists, $12-$20; also many positions for beginners; Oliver typewriter. Call Monday, 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Competent stenographer, able to grow into responsibilities of permanent private secretaryship, needed by college professor and magazine editor; state qualifications and salary desired. G 138 Times

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, about 25, for office position in Brooklyn concern; Saturday half holiday all year round; good opportunity for neat, careful, capable worker; state experience, age, reference, and salary desired. Steno, 208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for publishing office, 36th St.; must be high school graduate, have several years' experience, good speller and grammarian, and able to compose good letter; state age, education, religion, experience; salary $20. C 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for sales office of machinery company; must be accurate speller and careful, and have knowledge of simple bookkeeping; state age, experience and salary required. Address Machinery, N 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sales office of Christian manufacturing concern requires office assistant, capable of handling correspondence from dictation, and general office work; salary $12-$14; state age and experience, if any. BH 273 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in office of large manufacturing concern; must be neat and accurate; excellent opportunity for advancement; position permanent; state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. P 617 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator, for office of mercantile agency; must be neat and have experience; a moderate salary will be paid at start; state age, experience, relation, and lowest salary expected. H 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, wanted; position of confidential character; must be good stenographer and possess initiative; state full particulars as to ability and salary expected; replies confidential. H 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Chamlin, 299 B'way, Room 925.

STENOGRAPHER.

Excellent opportunity for beginner; must understand bookkeeping; salary $12. See Mr. Snyder, Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 80 East 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive work, with increases in salary proportional to ability shown; hours 9-5, Saturday half holiday; downtown Manhattan; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Some experience necessary. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary. Eppinger & Russell, East Av. and Newtown Creek, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by downtown Christian construction firm. Write, stating age, experience and salary desired; steady position with advancement. R 624 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good salary to competent person. Call L. J. Wing Manufacturing Co., 352 West 13th.

STENOGRAPHER, bright; accurate, clean-cut young lady for manufacturing office; light work; Christian firm; permanent position; $20; state full details in application. H 214 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH - ENGLISH, WHO HAS GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF EXPORT LINE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR RIGHT PARTY. CALL PAUL WENGER & CO., 56 LIBERTY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, accurate and capable of taking rapid dictation; pleasant surroundings; uptown office, between 23d and 34th Sts.; give experience, salary desired. X 432 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for high class position; experienced in engineering and financial lines; good education; state fully experience, references, and salary required. R 630 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD SALARY TO START. SELIGMAN & LATZ, 121 EAST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, beginner; congenial work with good prospects for bright girl; salary $15 per week to start. H 336 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent opportunity; export and import office, vicinity Grand Central Station; state salary, &c. P 253 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education and two years' experience essential; pleasant offices, steady employment; $20. Write fully. H 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in active law office; permanent position; state age, education, experience and salary desired. R 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, for good permanent position, with advancement. Address, stating full qualifications, G. H., 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sales office of Christian manufacturing concern requires office assistant, capable of handling correspondence from dictation, and general office work; salary $12-$14; state age and experience, if any. BH 273 Times.

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STENOGRAPHER; must be efficient and thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. A 1025 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate or its equivalent; short hours; salary $18. S 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably with patent law or technical experience. G. & G., Room 1711, 165 Broadway.

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Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply American Fashion Co., 222 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant for export office; state age, experience, salary. K 452 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and accurate; salary $18. C. E. Sheppard Company, 311 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing company; experience not necessary; state qualifications fully. R 807 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED UNDERWEAR; SALARY TO START $18. D. B., 818 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Permanent positions offered by

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Write, stating age and experience,

P 650 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably beginner; not averse to learning and using dictaphone; exceptional opportunity for bright, keen, versatile girl who knows she has ability and tact to advance to secretary; capable of learning to meet and talk with customers personally and by telephone relative details and closing orders; state age and religion. Box 257, 1,265 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—NATIONALLY KNOWN CORPORATION EXPANDING ITS EXPORT CONNECTIONS, HAS OPENING FOR A SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; AMBITION AND EDUCATION, COUPLED WITH EARNEST EFFORT WILL COUNT MORE THAN MERE EXPERIENCE; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. H 291 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, of neat appearance; must be quick, accurate, and capable and able to furnish excellent references. Address, stating age, salary expected, &c., Capable, S 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling both dictation and tabulating work; excellent opportunity for conscientious worker possessing attractive personality combined with ability to handle diversified line of work; pleasant surroundings; Christian firm; give details, experience, salary expected and telephone number. L 454 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

A downtown company has a very desirable vacancy with an excellent opportunity for advancement; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 4:30, Saturday 12:30; experience unnecessary; high school graduate preferred; state age, experience, and education. L 488 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large office; experienced or bright beginner; will have excellent future; state age, salary expected, &c. W. W., 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by old-established stock brokerage firm; must be thoroughly experienced, neat, with initiative; position permanent; beginning salary $18; holiday all year round; good opportunity for neat, careful, capable worker; state experience, age, reference, and salary desired. Steno, 208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for publishing office, 36th St.; must be high school graduate, have several years' experience, good speller and grammarian, and able to compose good letter; state age, education, religion, experience; salary $20. C 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for sales office of machinery company; must be accurate speller and careful, and have knowledge of simple bookkeeping; state age, experience and salary required. Address Machinery, N 184 Times.

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Excellent opportunity for beginner; must understand bookkeeping; salary $12. See Mr. Snyder, Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 80 East 10th St.

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STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH - ENGLISH, WHO HAS GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF EXPORT LINE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR RIGHT PARTY. CALL PAUL WENGER & CO., 56 LIBERTY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, accurate and capable of taking rapid dictation; pleasant surroundings; uptown office, between 23d and 34th Sts.; give experience, salary desired. X 432 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for high class position; experienced in engineering and financial lines; good education; state fully experience, references, and salary required. R 630 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD SALARY TO START. SELIGMAN & LATZ, 121 EAST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience, for steady position; good chance for advancement; salary $16. Apply Van Dyk & Co., 4 Park St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent and experienced; steady position; congenial surroundings. Apply after 10 A. M., Chester Clothes, Inc., 79 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; long established chemical firm; write, stating references and salary expected. F. O. Box 40, Station V.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, for permanent position; opportunity for advancement; Christian firm; salary $18 a week to start. Call Room 2437, Whitehall Building.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, capable, good education, in life insurance office; will pay $15 a week to start. Apply Room 1205 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in motor truck line preferred, but not essential. Write, stating experience and salary. H 198 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; opportunity for advancement; state particulars. F. O. Box 445, City Hall Station.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Intelligent, educated young women, with training and some experience.

Speed and accuracy are essential, and advancement is assured if you can fill our requirements.

Working hours are attractive, half day Saturday practically the entire year.

We provide every advantage; clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest rooms, library and lunch room with food sold practically at cost; starting salary is very liberal, with splendid chance for advancement to more responsible and better paying positions and in addition a liberal bonus is paid over and above the salary for length of service.

Apply in person after 8:30 A. M. or by letter.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

261 WEST 36TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.

20 to 25 years of age, in executive office; to one who qualifies will pay $25; 44½ hours a week. H 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY EXPECTED; P. O. BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, energetic young woman to take charge of small stenographic and dictaphone department, ability to teach, willing to do dictaphone work and take some dictation. Write, stating age, education, experience and salary desired. M. J., 249 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted by Christian Brooklyn concern; permanent position and good prospects for advancement; salary about $65 per month; give full particulars, including age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Stenographer, Box 224, Temple Court, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.

Good position for right girl; one with experience preferred, but beginner with real ability considered; state age, experience, and salary. Write Mr. Grady, 114 5th Av., 11th floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in legal department of large casualty company; good opportunity to become law stenographer; must be experienced, quick and accurate; reply, stating age, education, experience. P 640 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in leading export and import establishment; permanent position with every chance for advancement for capable young lady. Address, stating salary and full particulars, T 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—If you are a capable beginner looking for position where you will have varied dictation with gradually increasing speed, congenial surroundings, with A1 Goodeer, call on Mrs. Gardner, Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, preferably with some experience; must transcribe notes correctly; permanent position; moderate salary to start, with advancement; insurance. S 779 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large mercantile house; good opportunity for advancement; hours eight to five, half day Saturday; state age, experience, nationality, and salary wanted. J 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl as dictaphone operator, knowledge of shorthand required, in cotton goods export house. Apply in own handwriting, giving salary expected and references, S 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for billing, filing, and assisting with letters; must have some experience; references required; state age, salary expected and experience. T. L., 479 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of insurance company; good opportunity for experienced, quick, accurate woman; reply, stating age, education, and experience. P 642 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and capable, wanted by Christian firm; desirable, permanent position; Underwood machine; please state age and salary desired. H 350 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; must be of neat appearance, competent, and willing worker; proper remuneration to right girl. Call Monday, 10 A. M., Room 404, 1,465 Broadway, corner 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, who can operate small switchboard and who has had general office experience. Apply by letter, stating experience, also salary desired. H 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; excellent surroundings, good opportunity, ideal conditions; apply in person only. Wright Martin Aircraft Corp., Simplex Automobile Division, 12th St. and Vernon Av., L. I. C.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced in billing and general office assistant; accuracy and neatness essential. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, religion. Rufus Darrow's Son, Inc., 415 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for motor truck business; good chance for advancement to bright girl; state experience and salary desired. Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corp., 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in law office. Call Room 976, 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, for Oliver machine; good wages and short hours. Wall Street Financial Bureau, 15 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and competent, for music publishers; chance for advancement. H 232 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate; state age and salary. G 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; good typist with at least 2 years' experience; state salary and experience. H 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary desired. M. J., 414 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STRAW OPERATORS, CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS; EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.

HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

STUDENTS wanted, singing and dancing, for professional work. 73 Washington Square South.

SUPERVISOR or caretaker in institution for deaf mutes; salary $480, with living, for 10-month term. Apply in person to matron, 904 Lexington Av.

SUPERINTENDENT; large mental State institution Michigan; executive ability; experience required; can select assistant. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and clerical worker; young lady with experience; must be intelligent and capable; write fully, stating age, experience, &c. Box 600 Times, 2 Rector St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR to substitute in office for two weeks, beginning Sept. 12; one able to use typewriter preferred. Apply at once John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF SMALL BOARD; REFERENCES. LOWE MOTOR SUPPLIES CO., 245 WEST 55TH.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced; one who can do clerical. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 36th.

TEACHER.—Commercial branches and vocational director, year of 36 weeks; large downtown bank; luncheon, profit sharing; state age, religion, education, and salary desired in first letter; personal contact with individual rather than with classes. S 796 Times Downtown.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand, typewriting, enthusiastic, conscientious, for high-class school; give experience, education, salary desired. X 456 Times Annex.

TEACHER, experienced, touch typewriting, Gregg shorthand; salary. Drake School, telephone 3723 Beekman.

TEACHER, art in grades, Arizona normal graduate. Room 1098, 437 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; must have good references, healthy appearance; pleasant surroundings; gymnasium privileges; hours 9-5. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 119 West 40th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Do relief work on large switchboard and assist in filing department; only those who are ambitious need apply; particulars, including salary. H. R., 473 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, also typist, experienced only; Christian firm; steady position; good chance for advancement. Call 347 5th Av., Room 1806.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

for Brooklyn manufacturing concern; state salary desired, &c. R. R., 267 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY wanted; crackerjack salesmanship for ladies' ready-to-wear shop. Apply Husch, 48 East 34th St.

TRANSLATORS.—Permanent; state experience in full, detail, and salary expected. S 767 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with initiative and executive ability, capable of taking charge of department; salary will depend on qualifications; full details must be given by applicant to warrant interview; state age, experience, education, married or single, whether now employed, salary has been earning and amount willing to start with to prove ability; application treated confidentially. H 342 Times.

TYPIST.

Permanent position, with opportunity for advancement, in large mercantile office, for young lady not over 25 years of age who has had at least one year's previous experience; must be sensible, accurate, and a good worker; state age, past experience, religious preference. Address P 706 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

SPEEDY AND ACCURATE.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,

THOMPSON AV. AND HILL ST.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate Underwood operator needed at once in busy office; pleasant and congenial surroundings; fine opportunity for advancement; state age, religion and salary expected. P 666 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate Underwood operator; pleasant and congenial surroundings; fine opportunity for advancement; permanent; state age, religion, and salary expected. P 623 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS and addressers, (several;) capacity workers and best-grade letters; pay according to ability; steady work; pleasant working conditions and hours; Oliver machine. Phone North 1760, or call 310 Broadway and ask for Mr. Houston, before 10:30 A. M. Saturday or Monday.

TYPIST and office assistant; young lady; one who can operate small switchboard (two-trunk key) preferred, but not essential. A good future with a progressive Christian concern is offered a girl who can qualify. Write or phone Mr. Evans, 1,891 Broadway, New York City. Columbus 2197.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography and simple clerical work in advertising department in large publishing house; pleasant surroundings and hours. Address Mr. Dame, Box 103, Madison Square Post Office, New York.

TYPIST, experienced, telephone switchboard operator and general office assistant, (lady,) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and state salary expected. Opportunity. Box 654, City Hall Station Post Office, New York.

TYPIST and general office assistant wanted; girl with some knowledge of stenography; steady position with advancement for ambitious and accurate worker; state education, age, experience, salary expected, &c. K 416 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted, by large and prominent casualty insurance company; must have experience and speed; for such a person there is a good opening; in reply state age, schooling and business experience. P 641 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,

must be experienced;

PERMANENT POSITION.

Call Monday,

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.,

32D-33D ST.,

Bush Terminal Bldg No. 8, Brooklyn.

Take elevator to 5th floor.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Experienced operators on switchboard; steady position, good wages; hours 9-6.

BERGDORF & GOODMAN,

616 6TH AV.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced in office work and able to operate typewriter. Apply in own handwriting, give references, state experience, E 1078 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert; must be good stenographer; good opportunity. Call Mr. Rosen, H. Kamber & Co., 706 B'way.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant. Write, stating experience and salary, to W. F., 413, 1,777 Broadway.

TYPIST.

Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Leading export and import house has a vacancy for a billing clerk with experience; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, T. R., 445 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted in leading export and import concern; splendid opportunity for competent party. Address, stating salary and full particulars, "Typist," 626 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in office of publishing house; rapid operator on Underwood or Remington machine; five-day week; salary to start, $14; state age, religion, and extent of education. H 228 Times.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, girl to make herself really useful in looking for advancement and a permanent position; write, stating age, salary; good beginner considered. R. S. 218 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted by downtown fire insurance company; short hours; lunch room; rest room. Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary. F 620 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Must have speed on machine and be neat in work; give idea of amount of work handled in former positions; also age, schools attended; past salaries, &c. T 441 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

TYPIST.

RAPID, ACCURATE, AMBITIOUS.

Substantial salary; opportunity for steadily increased salary. 61 Park Row, Suite 104.

TYPIST wanted, billing department; Underwood typewriter used; state experience and salary expected. J 502 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, young French lady, with good knowledge of English, competent French-English translator, wanted by downtown financial office. Apply Box 638, Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPIST.—In office of large corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Corporation, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography and experience in tabular work; write, stating experience, references and salary. J 480 Times Downtown.

TYPIST

for order department of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; state experience, salary desired. &c. B. K., 267 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, ordinary machine, billing, tabulating, general office work, accurate at figures. Chas. J. Stevenot Co., 383 Pearl St., N. Y.

TYPIST.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO TYPING ONLY; SALARY $15 PER WEEK; MUST BE ACCURATE AND SWIFT; STENOGRAPHY NOT NECESSARY. H 211 TIMES.

TYPIST wanted, experienced; must be accurate and conscientious; long-established chemical firm. Write, stating references and salary expected, P. C., Box 40, Station V.

TYPIST, between 18-22, experienced in office work; advancement; state salary to start. C. H., Box 1178, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST, willing to learn, or experienced in use of addressograph and mimeograph machine; splendid opportunity. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

TYPIST.—Experienced, neat, rapid; $15, with advancement opportunity; position permanent and pleasant. La Salle Extension University, 119 West 42d St.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER wanted by importing house, experienced; state full particulars, salary desired, and references. Address P. O. Box 50, Times Square Station.

TYPIST and assistant in office of large concern; excellent opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary desired. P 616 Times Downtown.

TYPIST at once for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 522, 220 Broadway.

TYPISTS to cut stencils in circulation department; salary and bonus average $15-$25 a week. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 9th floor.

TYPIST for general office work, publishing house; $12 to start; give age, experience, telephone. L 491 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, to assist in billing department; must be

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

WOMEN AND MEN NEEDED AS TRAINED CORRESPONDENTS
LETTER EXECUTIVES
MAIL SALES DIRECTORS
AT $1,800 TO $5,500 YEARLY
And to handle all special correspondence, (credits, collections, sales, adjustments, &c.,) at salaries ranging from
$35 to $100 WEEKLY.
Ambitious women and men can train, by the famous CASE METHOD in a few of their leisure hours at home, to fill these important positions.
Write, phone, or call for personal interview.
E. A. MANCHESTER, REGISTRAR,
112 West 42d St., New York.
Telephone Bryant 8920.

ANNOUNCING AN OPPORTUNITY
for conscientious young women to learn the famous
MARINELLO METHODS OF BEAUTY CULTURE.
Over 1,500 graduates now in business for themselves, making big money. More positions now open than can be filled. The new Marinello school starts Sept. 1. Enroll now; the class is limited.
Apply
MARINELLO,
Room 402, 366 5th Av., New York.
Phone Greeley 214.

EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL AND WELFARE DIRECTORS.
Over 1,000 firms in Greater New York and vicinity have installed employment and welfare depts. during the past year. Why not equip yourself with the requisites of this extremely profitable and interesting work? For further particulars write BOROUGHS HALL INSTITUTE, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU
if you will learn to operate the Burroughs Bookkeeping or Calculating Machines. Beginners earn from $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks.
A. LAMSON, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Tel. Worth 1081.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, reports and letter writing. Do your? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive booklet. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in Employee Selection and Vocational Guidance? Full course in this subject will begin Thursday, Sept. 18. Write, call, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "B" and details.
MERTON INSTITUTE,
96 5th Av. (at 15th St.) New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.—Big demand; we train you by mail for well-salaried hotel position; get twenty years' hotel experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, fascinating work; exceptional opportunities; send for free book. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, 343 East 116th St., New York City; vacancies exist for women desiring two years two months training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE in stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogues. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

NURSES.
Harlem School of Nursing, Inc., (1907,) teaches a small graduates all branches nursing; short course; no age limit; employment; welcome; lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 P. M. Special separate massage course reopens Sept. 9. 217 West 126th. Booklet.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' courses; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
25 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

WOMEN.—Get Government census positions; $1,000 first year; list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 676-S, Rochester, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
8 PARK ROW.
STENOGRAPHER — Publicity department bank; attractive; $22-$25.
CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER—Large oil company; $85; rapid advancement.
STENOGRAPHERS—Beginners, ($:) $12-$15.
STENOGRAPHER—Export, competent; some filing; $25.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Knowledge stenography; Hollis, L. I.; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS—Attractive selection of positions open for young women of personality with 6 to 18 months' experience; better salaries for more experienced.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—New automobile concern; $25.
TYPIST—Sixth St.; $16.
BILLING CLERKS—(2); $18-$20.
OPERATOR to train for supervisory position; knowledge of typing necessary; $16 start and excellent future.
FILE CLERK AND TYPIST—$15.
TYPIST—Accurate at figures; $20.
FILE CLERKS—Uptown, downtown; $45-$50 month.
BANK CLERKS—$45-$60 per month and bonus.
STOCK CLERKS—Good references required; experience not necessary; $12.
CLERK AND TYPIST—$15.
CLERKS, Messenger, $8; mail, $10; good writers considered, without reference to age, $12; Brooklyn, $15-$18; young women, $22-$25, $14; one accurate at figures, $14.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Hoboken; $14.
OPERATORS — Elliott-Fisher, multigraph, hologram, Hoover automatic typewriter, Ellis adding machine.
Interviews 8:30 A. M.-5:30 P. M.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
206 Broadway, Room 226. Tel. Cort. 1968.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $18-$20
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS ..... $18-$20
TYPISTS, BILLING, &c. ..... $12-$20
CLERKS, FILING, &c. ..... $12-$16
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS ..... $18-$20
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS $18
SWITCHBOARD ..... $18-$25
ROSE E. CLARK, Employment Expert,
5 Beekman St.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, and switchboard operators, male and female, educated Americans, experienced and beginners, promptly placed. Call all week.
Cortland 4279.
BRODY AGENCY,
220 Broadway—1 Park Place.

HIGH-GRADE POSITIONS.
STENOGRAPHERS, (Legal-Commercial,)
BOOKKEEPERS and assistants,
TYPISTS, clerical, switchboard &c.,
$18-$25
Free Registration

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
32 Nassau St., 3d fl. 5th Av. Bldg.
Stenographers, secretary; also many other excellent openings for educated, refined Americans, $15-$35; typists, switchboard, bookkeepers; free registration. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 63 Nassau St., 5th Av. Call All Week.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Positions open for expert stenographers at $25, $28 and $30 weekly; few positions for typists at $18 to $20 weekly; call between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Pace Agency for Placements, Inc., 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS ..... $15-$30
TYPISTS ..... $12-$20
BOOKKEEPERS ..... $25-$35
CLERKS ..... $12-$16
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, clerks, $12-$15; typists, $15-$18; stenographers, $15-$25; ledger clerks, $14-$20. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1906.
30 Church St., New York City.
DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Double entry, posting; $22.
STENOGRAPHER—Advertising; high school education; good opportunity; $22.
STENOGRAPHER & ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Assistant to auditor; uptown position; $25.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Thoroughly experienced; private board; high school graduate; $30.
FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Dictation in both languages; export house; $30.
STENOGRAPHER—Real estate firm wants experienced in real estate or law; $28.
EXECUTIVE—Prefer college woman, willing to go out of town; business experience; capable of organizing and managing corps of workers; force and personality necessary; $100-$150 month and expenses.
STENOGRAPHER—Banking house, downtown; well educated, experienced, good appearing girl, not over 22; $27-$30.
LAW STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in New York law; rapid, accurate; $30.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown trust company; nice personality; advancement; $20.
STENOGRAPHER & TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Good typist; uptown drug firm; $20.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Uptown women's club; good education; ability to meet people; refined type; $30.
STENOGRAPHER—Electrical supply house, uptown; operate switchboard; bright beginner; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown commercial house; travel department; large office; fine working conditions; $20.
STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST—Quick and accurate, for Vice President of downtown mercantile firm; good advancement; $20.
STENOGRAPHER & GENERAL CLERK—Filing, downtown importing firm; $18.
STENOGRAPHER—Eventually to take charge of own correspondence; uptown commercial firm; $18.
TYPIST—Quick and accurate; uptown civil commission; $18-$20.
TYPIST—Downtown exporting concern; copy cables, letters, &c.; good, bright type; $16.
TYPIST—Uptown railroad office; good at figures; $18.
TYPIST—Touch system; downtown commercial firm; advancement; $16.
TYPIST—Downtown steamship office; experienced; $18-$20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Uptown engineering firm; experienced on double entry; neat type; $18-$20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Typing, if possible; uptown publishing house; $20.
CLERK—To sort mail; intelligent type to handle follow-up work in large commercial house; $20.
FILE CLERK—Experienced, uptown auto firm; $20.
FILE CLERK—Downtown importing firm; $16.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Downtown mercantile firm; advancement; $20.
STENOGRAPHER—Small downtown broker's office; good opportunity for bright beginner; $14-$15.
STENOGRAPHER & CLERK—Small insurance office near Wall St.; intelligent beginner; $14-$15.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown woolen firm; good opening; experience; $15-$16.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown rubber firm; few months' experience; $15-$18.
STENOGRAPHER—Uptown medical firm; some high education necessary; $18.
ASST. STENOGRAPHER—Uptown music house; good opportunity; $15.
TYPISTS—Downtown chemical firm; beginners and experienced girls; $60-$70 mo.
TYPIST—Uptown automobile firm; copy work; $65 mo.
GENERAL CLERK—Downtown accountant's office; good penman; fair at figures; $15.
FILE CLERK—Uptown real estate office; nice type; some experience preferred; $15.
ASST. FILE CLERK—Downtown banker's office; refined, bright beginner; $12-$15.
JUNIOR FILE CLERK—Small office near 23d St.; bright young beginner; $12.
JUNIOR FILE CLERK—Downtown publishing house; beginner, 15 to 18 years old; $10-$12.

Call 9 to 1—Room 725.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY, (near Wall St.)

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Any woman worker, whether a $10 a week clerk or $100 a week executive, will find that "The American" offers her a real Employment SERVICE in the full sense of the word. The Employers who give us their vacancies to fill are numbered among the VERY BEST in the country, and the placing women in our Female Departments know their business and will not waste your time nor their own.

Following are a few urgent calls to be filled early this week. Besides these we have more than 100 others along similar lines. Whatever your experience—whether one year or two or none at all—we believe we have the BEST market for it.

MANAGER, experienced as instructor in men's clothing plant; teach operators and inspect materials used in manufacturing of work clothing; plant located in Boston; $50 per week.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, uptown concern; average of 10 records per day; $25-$28.
STENOGRAPHER, secretarial, lower 5th Av.; must be very competent; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, uptown publishing house; $23.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown importing house; experience in this line preferred; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, export house; bright, capable girl; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced in financial line; high-grade girl required; $26.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown; must be thoroughly experienced in real estate; $22.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown export house; knowledge in this line preferred; $22.
STENOGRAPHER, wholesale food products; splendid opportunity for advancement; $22.
BOOKKEEPER; knowledge of D. E.; downtown; $100 month.
BOOKKEEPER; capable of assuming responsibility; $32.

NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, uptown $30
STENOGRAPHER, cloak, suit line, uptown $25
STENOGRAPHER-Bookkeeper, real estate, uptown $25
STENOGRAPHER, advertising, downtown $25
STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, automobile concern, uptown $20
Hundreds positions open.
$23-$20—small offices.
BEGINNERS, $15.
BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers $25
ASSISTANT Bookkeeper ..... $18-$20
FILE Clerks, uptown $15
Downtown positions—numerous positions.
TYPIST, Bill Clerk, Long Island City $22
Hundreds positions $10-$15-$12.
OFFICE Assistants, good penmen, Clerks, wanted ..... $12-$15-$18
MAIL Clerk, uptown $15
STENOGRAPHER, Hand Biller $20
DICTAPHONE Operator; Stenographer position, Hoboken $20
TELEPHONE Operators ..... $12-$13

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Opp. Grand Central Terminal.
51 East 42d St. Tel. 2685 Vanderbilt.

Opportunities and salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.
Beginners and experienced stenographers, typewriters, clerks, file clerks, switchboard operators, and miscellaneous workers.

Room 516.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY—ROOM 1214.
For high school and college graduates or the equivalent.

SECRETARIES ..... $25 to $30
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $15 to $25
CLERKS ..... $12 to $18
COMPTOMETER ..... $12 to $18
TYPISTS ..... $12 to $15
FILE CLERKS ..... $12 to $18

JUPP AGENCY,
67 Nassau St., 130 Fulton St.
Est. 1899. Free registration.
Stenographer, real estate $30
Stenographer, financial ..... $26-$30
Stenographers, bundreds, $12-$25; bookkeepers and stenographers; typist-clerk, steel company, $65; typists, clerks; innumerable vacancies; splendid salaries.

OWEN'S AGENCY,
165 FULTON ST. & BROADWAY.
Stenographers, $15-$20-$25; bookkeepers, $20-$23; typists, $15; switchboard operators, $15; office assistants, $15; hundreds of vacancies.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, Legal, commercial; unusual number desirable vacancies; $12-$30; free registration; courteous treatment.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, file clerk, clerical; free registration. Loughlin Agency, 32 Maiden Lane.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 Broadway.
Highest-salaried positions for all classes of office employes. Register free.

EVELYN AGENCY, 309 Broadway.—High-class office help placed immediately; registration free.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Legal, commercial, and Brokerage Stenog.; Typists, File Clerks, Switchboard Opr., Comptometer Opr., Cashiers, Receptionists, Bookkeepers, Clerks; Registry Free.

BUREAU OF BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS,
170 Broadway.—Secretaries, stenographers, superior education, personality, appearance; $25-$30; stenographers, $20-$25-$30; typists, $16-$20, and many other high-priced openings.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
134 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Secretary-stenographer, Vice President, good salary; Stenographers, $25, $20, $18; typists, $19-$15-$18; File Clerk; Dictaphone, several.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
133 Nassau St. Telephone Beekman 4119.
Stenographers, $25, $20, $18; Typists, $18, $15; Clerks, figures, filing, $15, $12; Dictaphone, $22, $20; Hand Addressers, $12.

RECRETARIAL, $35; stenographers, $30; bookkeepers, stenographers, $30; clerks, $25; typists, $17; switchboard, $18. MacNeil Agency, 31 Park Row.

Quick Service Agency—Times Bldg. Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clericals, switchboards; all salaries; call all week; registration free.

STENOGRAPHERS, French, Italian, steel, brokers; clerks, typists, insurance, experts, $18-$40. Horrigan Agency, 35 Park Row, Cortlandt 8905.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN
Have vacancies in the following departments for Salesmen:
Linen
Dress Goods
Optical Goods.
ALSO
FUR WORKROOM
Several fur cutters required for our Fur Workroom.
ALSO
BUSHELMEN
Require several bushelmen for our Men's Clothing Alteration Workroom.
ALSO
PICTURE WORKROOM
Requires a first-class picture frame fitter.
ALSO
JANITORS
We require several janitors for sweeping and dusting, day or night work.
ALSO
HANDY MEN.
Delivery Department requires several men handy with tools to crate furniture.
ALSO
STOCK BOYS
Need several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stockrooms; this presents an excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR TO ACT AS TRAVELING AUDITOR FOR LARGE PROGRESSIVE CORPORATION; SINGLE MAN, WILLING TO TRAVEL; MUST HAVE PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIGHER ACCOUNTING, METHODS AND SYSTEMS; PREFER MAN WITH GOOD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; ANSWER BY LETTER, IN CONFIDENCE AND IN FULLEST DETAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY REQUIRED. ALL EXPERIENCED PAST HONORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEN SHOULD APPLY. COMPTROLLER, 2806 EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A PROMINENT FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS HAS TWO VACANCIES ON ITS PERMANENT STAFF OPEN ONLY TO SENIORS WHO HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE WITH REPUTABLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MEN; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS IT CONTAINS FULL DESCRIPTION OF EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND INITIAL SALARY EXPECTATIONS. ADDRESS PROFESSIONAL, L 325 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—A progressive corporation has an opening for a young man of 25 years of age, who thoroughly understands controlling accounts, classification of sales and costs, perpetual inventories, and CAPABLE OF WORKING ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE. Do not apply unless you have had practical experience covering the above requirements; state salary, religion, references, and qualifications fully. T 456 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chief accountant, New Jersey machinery manufacturers; must be experienced, qualified to take full charge of corporation accounting, including cost accounting department; do not apply unless you have successfully filled similar position; give full particulars, age, experience, salary &c., in first letter; applications confidential. Q 30 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, with public experience, required by certified public accounting firm located in Hartford, Conn.; familiarity with Federal tax laws desired but not essential; full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required must be stated; if qualifications warrant, interview will be granted. X 367 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER for large steamship company; must have thorough knowledge of steamship accounts; state age, experience, and salary desired; good opportunity for right man. P 605 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, permanent staff C. P. A. firm; American or Canadian nationality; manufacturing experience preferred; unusually desirable opportunity; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. J 448 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A well-known firm of public accountants require several qualified seniors; only men with professional experience need apply; excellent position available and good opportunity for advancement; state full particulars. L 506 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man for position as accountant-auditor of large industrial concern; permanent location in New York City; state in full detail age, experience, and salary expected. X 408 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, junior assistant; permanent position with firm of certified public accountants; chance for advancement; letter must contain details of experience, references, age, and salary. A 22 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-CORRESPONDENT.—Able to take full charge of office; small growing concern; exceptional opportunities; state qualifications, experience and salary. H 360 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—We can employ senior for permanent staff who has had public accounting experience; good salary and prospects to one who proves loyal, conscientious, and able. Phone Greeley 2016.

ACCOUNTANTS several, wanted, with broad training and experience on income tax reporting; permanent staff; splendid opportunities for advancement; give qualifications in detail. S 760 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper; permanent position, with good salary and excellent prospects for thoroughly experienced and ambitious man. O 72 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, present position over two years with large corporation, competent and reliable, desires change; $50 to start. K 424 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-senior, in office of accountant; state age, education, training, salary. H 415 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Firm desires to place efficient, reliable bookkeeper, experienced four years; salary $2,000 start. F 189 Times.

"AD" MAN WANTED.
$10,000 A YEAR.
By large corporation expending over two and one-half million dollars per year in advertising. Exceptional opportunity for advancement if competent. Must be able to write strong, original, forceful copy with a new slant to interest, and possess a keen, thoughtful, analytical mind. No ordinary ad writers need apply. This is an exceptional opportunity for an exceptional man. State age, experience, salary you have previously received, and, if convenient, inclose one or two of your ads. (which will be returned.) C 331 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted; retail cloak and suit concern operating several branch stores has good opening for experienced ad. writer; position requires one with original ideas, knowledge of sales planning, and ability to produce attractive and sales-winning copy; excellent opportunity for capable party. X 473 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING and display manager for large Florida department store; excellent, permanent position for young, single man of ideas and initiative. Write fully your experience and references to Alex M. Meyer, 6 West 22d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MAN.—ADVERTISING COMPANY, WITH A SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH IN BUSINESS THIS YEAR AND THE CERTAINTY OF EVEN LARGER EXPANSION NEXT YEAR, HAS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WHO THINKS CLEARLY AND WRITES FORCEFUL ENGLISH. THE POSITION IS ONE OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH A REAL FUTURE FOR A MAN WHO WRITES SOUND, PROFITABLE ANTI-INVESTING ADVERTISING COMBINED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SALESMANSHIP IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF SALESMEN AND WRITING SALES LETTERS. IF YOU ARE CERTAIN YOUR TRAINING, YOUR CREATIVE ABILITY, AND YOUR CAPACITY FOR LEARNING FITS YOU FOR THIS POSITION, TELL US WHY YOU KNOW YOU ARE SUITED FOR THIS KIND OF WORK. GIVE YOUR ENTIRE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SEND US SAMPLES OF YOUR WORK. STATE AGE, EDUCATION, PRESENT POSITION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ONLY A MAN OF UNUSUAL QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED. DO NOT ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT UNLESS YOU HAVE THEM. Q 67 TIMES.

ADVERTISING
SALESMEN.
To one or two men—real live, red-blooded salesmen who are willing to join a local selling staff while learning our special medium and how best to sell it, we offer a really unusual opportunity to quickly qualify for branch office managerships. That our work is profitable is perhaps best told by the fact that from small quarters of a few hundred feet we have been forced by quick growth to our own nine-story building of 60,000 feet—the most complete plant of its kind in the world. Men with experience selling lithography and printing or advertising service are especially qualified—but any man with backbone will succeed. Commission. Apply in person after 6 P. M. or call by letter or phone. The Singer Company, No. 43 West 18th St. Mr. Stelzfeld, Sales Manager.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
of proven ability to represent a prominent New York City daily newspaper, soliciting FOREIGN TRADE ADVERTISING. This opening offers big possibilities and a permanent position to a producer.
GOOD SALARY AND LIBERAL COMMISSION.
Write for interview, giving full particulars as to present connection, past experience, &c. H 400 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
requires
BOYS, CLERICAL WORKERS,
ADVT. CHECKER, STENOGRAPHER,
PHONE OPERATOR, OFFICE GIRLS,
ARTISTS, ADVT. WRITERS.
Big Earnings for "Star" Employes.
44 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted—Leading export publication requires a first-class solicitor in New York City; the man wanted must have had experience in selling space for magazines, trade journals, or newspapers; must be of good appearance; salary and commission; splendid opportunity for right man. J. G. Sanchez, 24 Murray St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for a N. Y. daily newspaper; desire bright, capable, energetic young man from 22-28 years; experience unnecessary; sell advertisements; an excellent opportunity for the right man; must write, stating salary desired. H. A. Somen, care La Prensa.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants writer who can prepare copy for national accounts, booklets, and trade papers; only a man with agency experience can meet the requirements; good opening for a man who knows his business; please give full particulars of experience; state salary and say when available. H 231 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for special publication making strong appeal to shipping and affiliated interest; quick return; commissions paid promptly. Call 218 West 58th St.

ADVERTISING MAN, Polish, executive ability, initiative, to take full charge of Polish department of mail order house; must know Polish thoroughly; experience in copy writing. Apply to Diekamp, 320 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, on high-class successful monthly magazine; commission only, but opportunity for an exceptional one; leads furnished. Write, don't call, to C. F. Peck, Room 910, 118 East 28th St.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER wanted for large Southern specialty store. Advise, giving experience and salary expected. William M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR trade paper has good proposition for hustler wintering in Florida; salary and commission. S 731 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.
Experienced men for special edition brand new proposition; big profits quick; commissions for wires. Room 513, 280 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; excellent opportunity for worker. Kausler, 1,122 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, travel publications, monthlies; $100 a week, commission basis. T 448 Times.

AGENCY SOLICITOR WANTED.
If there is a crackerjack business getter eager to sell real creative service, or one controlling some business but dissatisfied with present service, we would have a word with him. Live New York City Agency with select clientele. No drawing account, but magnificent opportunity for that one man. B 811 Times Annex.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST wanted, familiar with the analysis of mixed acid for factory near Boston; reply in detail to X 472 Times Annex.

ANILINE COLORS.
A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ONE DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES. STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL. ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL. S 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply O. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARMATURE WINDER.
Large specialty manufacturer desires the services of an electrical expert capable suggesting and constructing armature windings to give greatest efficiency under special conditions; only experienced and those of demonstrated ability need apply; highly remunerative position with excellent opportunity; state full particulars. H 305 Times.

ARTISTS.—WE WILL PAY FROM $40 TO $100 PER WEEK, PLUS A BONUS, TO ARTISTS CAPABLE OF DOING THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF ART WORK FOR GENERAL ADVERTISING USE. WE HAVE OPENINGS FOR FIGURE ARTISTS, MECHANICAL DETAIL MEN, LETTERERS, AND DESIGNERS. APPLY WITH SAMPLES MONDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK, GOTHAM STUDIOS, INC., 1,133 BROADWAY.

ART SERVICE SALESMAN
of experience to manage sales of advertising art studio; one who has been accustomed to handling work with large accounts and with some established clientele of his own preferred; unusual and almost unlimited opportunity; salary and commission. H 226 Times.

ARTISTS.
McCALL CO.,
236 WEST 37TH ST.,
requires several fashion artists to sketch garments; also one or two talented beginners. Apply 6th floor.

ARTIST.
Man with at least 3 years commercial art experience, who is a rapid, accurate worker on lettering and designs; also one retoucher. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

ARTIST, lettering, designing, opportunity for young artist experienced in artistic show card work; permanent. F 214 Times.

ARTIST having use of airbrush; also letterman. Address Martyn, A 87 Times, giving phone.

ARTIST to decorate fancy boxes. Room 814, 21 East 22d.

ASSISTANT
IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.
LARGE AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTER OF CARS AND TRUCKS OF HIGH STANDING HAS AN OPENING IN THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT FOR A YOUNG MAN TO FOLLOW UP PRINTING AND OTHER PRODUCTION DETAILS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; SALARY AT START NOT OVER $150 A MONTH, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING AND ADVERTISING WILL BE CONSIDERED; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL DETAILS, C. G., 348 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, of notions, toilet goods, jewelry; good position offered by high-class resident buyer's office; state experience and salary expected; confidential. H 248 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, good at figures, for position in cost department; good opportunity for bright beginner; state age, references and salary. Brooklyn manufacturers. T 464 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by N. Y. Stock Exchange house; state experience and salary desired. D. G., Box 378, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 18-25 years of age; must be hard and willing worker; good chance for advancement; write, stating experience, salary. G 49 Times.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR for group of export papers; describe experience and qualifications in detail and state age and salary desired. Address Export, J 440 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, with excessive business, has good opportunity for young attorney to assist in adjustments. N 243 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY
BUILDERS AND HELPERS.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plant, Long Island City, require Builders and Helpers on high-grade WOOD automobile bodies. Shop conditions good. Wages good. Employment permanent.

AUTOMOBILE MEN.—As I am about to organize a chain of automobile tire and accessory stores, I can use the services of several men familiar with this business. Z 343 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE BODY DESIGNER
AND DRAFTSMAN.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plant, Long Island City, have openings for designers and draftsmen experienced on high-class body design covering all types of modern automobile bodies.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE
stock salesmen wanted; only one sale daily pays nearly $150 weekly commission; many men earning twice as much by our unique plan, which saves tire users over 40%. Call 734 5th Av. and learn particulars.

AUTOMOBILE accessory men, investigate our proposition handling spark plugs, side line; commission. Call Mr. Hertzfeld, any day after 12, Room 831, 1,777 Broadway.

BANK.
LARGE DOWNTOWN NATIONAL BANK HAS BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, 16 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE, EXPERIENCED OR INEXPERIENCED, ADDRESS P. O. BOX 9, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BANK MESSENGERS, by large New York bank; excellent opportunity for wide-awake, intelligent, clean-cut, and thoroughly responsible young men to connect with a financial institution of standing, and learn the banking business from the ground up; high school graduate preferred. M 644 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS AND MESSENGERS WANTED, EXPERIENCED; APPLY AT ONCE. BOX 16, STATION P, BROOKLYN.

BILL AND LEDGER CLERK in large corporation; must be neat writer and quick at figures; good chance for advancement in salary and position; hours 9 to 5, Saturday 1 P. M. Address, stating age, religion, salary wanted, E 1076 Times Harlem.

BILL CLERK ON UNDERWOOD; RAPID AND ACCURATE; $18; ONE WHO HAS HAD LEDGER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND EXPERIENCE. H. L., 209 CABLE BLDG.

BILL CLERK—Experienced Elliott-Fisher operator; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, salary expected. Wholesale, H 288 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—One who can operate Underwood typewriter; experienced, accurate; speed; steady position. H. Rosenthal Co., 75 Worth St.

BILLING CLERK wanted; accurate typewriting essential. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, K 13 Times.

BLANKET SALESMEN.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have vacancies for experienced salesmen in their
BLANKET DEPARTMENT.
Apply after 9 A. M. at Superintendent's office, 6th floor, or by letter.

BOARD BOY wanted for broker's office. Apply Miller & Co., 1,476 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER or ACCOUNTANT wanted by international banking house; must be thoroughly familiar with foreign exchange and arbitrage transactions in foreign securities and exchange; position affords unusual opening for the right man; salary commensurate with the work; replies must give detailed information as to experience and will be held confidential. Address W. E. O., Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOOKKEEPERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require bookkeepers with department store experience on charge ledgers. Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER.
We have an opening for a man about 30 or 35 years of age to take charge of our bookkeeping department; he must have had experience in striking monthly trial balances, account sales, brokerage accounts, and the details in connection with the handling of business done by means of letters of credit; this is a fine opportunity for a man who has the necessary executive ability; must have the best of references, so that he may be bonded; write fully, stating names of firms you have worked for and the number of years with each; state salary desired. J 443 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in double entry and controlling accounts, taking trial balances, preparing statements, &c., required for position open in West Indies; knowledge of French desirable, though not essential; excellent prospects for man desiring to locate in the tropics; give full details of experience, training, references and salary; applications received in confidence. H 485 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man or young lady about 20, competent to take complete charge of set of books in wholesale dress silk house; only those having had actual experience need apply. Call with reference Monday morning after 10 o'clock. Strauss & Co., 231 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in double entry and controlling accounts, capable taking care of intricate set of books, taking trial balances, and preparing statements; good opportunity; give full details of experience, salary, and references; applications treated confidentially. X 386 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER
experienced, with double entry system, controlling accounts, furnishing monthly trial balance, bond required, acquainted with butcher or similar business preferred; apply by mail; state age, references and former experience; excellent opportunity. Delmonico Mr'ket, 643 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm, operating large retail establishment in 5th Av. section, requires the services of a man familiar with all details of an up-to-date office; must have experience with general and subsidiary

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOYS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.,
WANT BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS
BOYS FOR VARIOUS
POSITIONS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST.,
EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE.
PERSONNEL BUREAU.

BOY,
about 18 years of age; excellent opportunity for a bright, ambitious, well-educated lad to connect with a leading mercantile house; splendid chance for advancement; merit will be rewarded. B. Y., 289 Times Downtown.

BOYS, BOYS.

WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR NEAT AND BRIGHT YOUNG MEN AS STOCK CLERKS; TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS ASSURED.

SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS.,
1,200 BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.

BOY.—Good sized, to deliver packages and to assist generally in shipping department of wholesale waist and fur house; good salary paid and excellent opportunity for right boy. Apply after 9 o'clock, M. Cohen & Bros., 11 West 27th St.

BOY, bright, of neat appearance; age 16, wanted by large corporation; good hours and advancement. R. M., Box 70, Station D, New York.

BOY, as messenger, business office downtown newspaper; day work; $9 to start. Apply Monday, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., C. D. Loseo, Globe, 73 Dey St.

BOYS, (4,) for night work in editorial rooms of daily paper; hours, 5 P. M.-1:30 A. M.; salary, $8 per week. Apply J. Waters, 3d floor, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av, New York City.

BOYS, about 16-18 years of age, in office of jewelry factory; exceptional references required. Apply Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 33 Gold St., N. Y.

BOY to run errands, make himself generally useful in office. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, salary wanted. L 453 Times Downtown.

BOY
to work in advertising department of well established foreign newspaper. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

BOY,
over 16, public school graduate, for office work; splendid opportunity for advancement. American Can Co., 3d Av. and 3d St., B'klyn.

BOY.—Bright, wanted in a New York insurance broker's office; good chance for a beginner to learn the business. R 612 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of manufacturing company, downtown district, aged 16 or 17; give references and salary expected. R 634 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large wholesale house; good chance to learn business; state age, experience, and salary to begin. T 459 Times Downtown.

BOY, by importing house, familiar with office details; state age, reference, experience, salary; advancement. H 452 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, neat, ambitious, with some clerical experience; state references and salary expected. H 327 Times.

BOY wanted for general work in office with Christian firm. Address A L 189 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work in manufacturing concern. Apply Room 306, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

BOY, 16 or over, to help in stockroom of wholesale handkerchief house. S 698 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; good opening for right kind of boy. American Book Company, 100 Washington Square.

BOY, 16 years, for office; state salary expected and references. B. T., 104 East 16th.

BOYS in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for capable and active boys. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY wanted, office work and knowledge of typewriter; reference; salary $12. H 461 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young office and errand boy; reference required. W. H. Hull & Co., Advertising Agents, Tribune Building.

BOY for office; good chance for advancement; wages $10 to start. S 729 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; good wages; steady employment; advancement. Address M 632 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for Christian import and export house; age 14 to 16; excellent opportunity. Call Room 2739, 17 Battery Place.

BOY in advertising agency; excellent chance for bright boy; errands and office work. Call Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY wanted in mailing department of large commercial house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOY wanted to make himself useful in stockroom; bring references. Freeman & Freeman, 1 Union Square, Room 507.

BOY for general office work. Address, stating experience and wages desired, R 660 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to make himself generally useful in office and factory; opportunity. Call 104 3th Av.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, Box 7, Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, offices of commission house. Call Monday all day Mill Factors Corp., 134 4th Av.

BOY for law office; Spaniard or Mexican speaking English preferred. Apply Room 2020, 120 Broadway.

BOY.—NEAT, BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 16; GOOD ALL ROUND. SPALDING, 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

BOY wanted, builders' office; technical school education preferred. Write, Room 220, 1,133 Broadway.

BOY wanted for office; must be bright and experienced. Apply Monday 9:30 A. M. G. Washington Sales Co., Inc., 834 5th Av.

BOY wanted to make himself useful in shipping room. Palm Bros. Co., 71 Murray St.

BOY, bright and capable, wanted for insurance brokerage office. Call Monday after 9. Bagot & Co., 46 John St., City.

BOY, 17, for office corporation, ambitious, willing; good people to work for. H 858 Times Downtown.

BOYS with fair education by large insurance company; excellent chance for advancement; short hours. P 825 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large insurance company; advancement. P. O. 325, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY, about 15, in large downtown office; good opportunity for right boy; salary $10. W 328 Times Downtown.

BOYS,
to run errands and make themselves generally useful, 23 Greene St.

BOY, about 16 in office coal company downtown; state education and salary. M 626 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; great future; must be bright and ambitious. Call 208 East 85, corner Fulton St.

BOYS wanted for errands and to assist stenographers. Underwood & Underwood, 43 8th Av.

BOY for law office; salary $10 per week. F. H. Pease, Room 2822, 120 Broadway.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room. H 312 Times.

BOY wanted with experience in newspaper office. Apply 26 Beaver St., 17th floor.

BOY for office; state age, references, salary. J 458 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years old; good, steady place. Levy & Co., 26 West 38th St.

BOY, 16 office; good chance for advancement. H. L. Bernstein, 425 West 52d St.

BOY wanted for filing work. Apply 80 Maiden Lane, 3d floor.

BOY, 16 to 18, for packing. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., B'klyn.

BOY, office of manufacturing plant. Plaut, 434 East 23d St.

BOY for shipping room and messenger. Apply Room 1719, 354 4th Av.

BOY wanted; bright young office boy. Apply Room 2504, 120 Broadway.

BOY wanted to deliver and put in supplements. Room 527, 156 5th Ave.

BOY, for high-class insurance office. Call 13? William, 12th floor.

BOY for sales department of old-established firm. Room 101, 2 Duane St.

BOY WANTED.—
J 526 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, in office of export publication. Call Room 1134, 4? West 34th St.

BOYS for light office work. Apply Room 1804, 25 West 45th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOYS.

WE HAVE VACANCIES IN OUR OFFICE FORCE FOR BOYS 15-16 YEARS OF AGE.

We are constantly taking boys to fill bigger positions. There are splendid opportunities coming up for boys who wish to get ahead.

KINDLY CALL AT ONCE FOR AN INTERVIEW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
13 ASTOR PLACE.

BOY WANTED

by large wholesale shoe house; excellent opportunity for advancement for bright and willing boys. Apply in person.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

BOYS.

Large insurance Christian corporation has permanent positions with unusual chances of advancement for bright, well-mannered office boys who have graduated from grammar school or attended high school. Address in own handwriting, stating references and nationality; salary $11. J 510 Times Downtown.

BRONZE AND IRON ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED MAN. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

BUTCHER wanted; neat appearing, good salesman; rapid worker for large retail market; no ice box work; pleasant surroundings; steady, yearly position; references required. S 717 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER for shoe department; opportunity for aggressive and successful man. Apply by letter, giving experience and references. H. Batterman Co., Broadway and Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BUYER.—An old-established dry goods jobbing house is going to open a job department; we want a buyer for this department who has had successful experience; state age, &c. S 703 Times Downtown.

BUYER for men's furnishing, boy's clothing, and kindred line, for medium size department store, town of 35,000, State of Pennsylvania; state where last employed and salary wanted. K. R., 218 Times.

BUYER for domestic silk, &c., for medium size department store; town 35,000; state where last employed and salary wanted. D. K., 183 Times.

BUYER of piece goods and kindred lines for medium sized department store at Binghamton, N. Y.; state salary and where last employed. R. S., 267 Times.

CABLE CLERKS are wanted by export and import house, offering opportunities for advancement to the right type of man. Applicant should be prepared for night work, should be a typist, and must have had experience in cable work; salary $100 per month up; state full details in first letter. M 609 Times Downtown.

CABLE CLERK and typist; permanent position in downtown export house, for experienced men to receive consideration; give age, experience and detail, nationality and salary desired. T 401 Times Downtown.

CALL CLERK
WANTED BY WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE TO CALL GOODS AND TAKE CHARGE OF CHARGING DEPARTMENT IN SHIPPING ROOM; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, STEADY AND RELIABLE; STEADY POSITION FOR GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. OPPORTUNITY, T 491 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CALL CLERKS, EXPERIENCED IN CHARGING MILLINERY MERCHANDISE; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. M 653 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CATALOG MAN.

We require the services of an experienced man to buy paper, printing, engravings, illustrating, &c., for our catalog.

He must be forceful and able to get deliveries; preferably a man with mail order experience.

The position offers an unusual opportunity. Write, giving experience and salary expected.

KNICKERBOCKER MAIL ORDER CO.,
3 West 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced; Packard twin six limousine; state references and pay expected. Rogers, R 618 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, reliable man, good mechanic on Buick and Cadillac; good, steady position. Apply with references, to J. Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, single, who has had Cadillac experience; good, steady position; state experience, salary wanted. A 8 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Exceptional position for experienced man; must be good mechanic; highest references; $30. S 748 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private touring car; easy hours; state age, salary expected, former employers, full particulars. F 207 Times.

CHAUFFEUR who understands gardening, for small country home on Long Island; state age, experience, salary. N 201 Times.

CHECKING CLERK. — Advertising agency has an opening for experienced check clerk on newspaper and magazine copy; good future; in reply, state age, nationality, and salary expected. Address Box F 672 Times Downtown.

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers; new enterprise seeks applications from first class men; state experience, whether employed or not; applications held in strict confidence. W 17 Times.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
AUTOMOBILE BODIES.

Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, are looking for a chief body draftsman with executive ability to supervise all designing work in its body drafting room, consisting of about 20 men; must have experience in designing all types of open and closed bodies and be familiar with modern production methods.

CHIEF ENGINEER WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN CHEMICAL PLANT. AJAX ANILINE WORKS, 73 GARDENER AV., BROOKLYN.

CIGAR CLERKS with hotel experience; first-class hotel; best references. Write W. C., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

CIRCULATION MANAGER for rapidly growing trade paper with national field; for both news stand and subscription sales; experience absolutely essential; describe past work in full, and state age and salary desired. Address Circulation, J 461 Times Downtown.

CLEANERS,

YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 35; WHITE; LIGHT WORK UNDER PLEASANT CONDITIONS; NO SCRUBBING; HOURS 8:30 A. M. TO 4:30 P. M.; GOOD PAY. R 623 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL
YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE KEEPING OF STOCK BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS AND OTHER MANUFACTURING RECORDS. MUST BE SYSTEMATIC WORKER, ACCURATE IN FIGURES, ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE AND DIRECT A FEW GIRLS; HOURS, 8:30 TO 5 O'CLOCK; $20 WEEKLY TA START, WITH ADVANCEMENT; SATURDAY HALF DAY. ALL YEAR; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, AND STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, RELIGION AND AGE TO H. N., 209 CABLE BLDG.

CLERK and assistant, purchasing department; only applicants familiar with iron, steel and supplies considered; state age, salary expected, and past experience. X 456 Times Annex.

CLERK for office in Brooklyn, who can play saxophone or piccolo or violin; write, stating age, salary, experience. Box 79, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young man for statistical work in factory office. Apply Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CLERKS.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require several competent
CLERKS.
Also young man for various positions in the Delivery Dept. Apply Supt. of Delivery, 6th Av. and 43d St.

CLERK.

Experienced in loan department work in a banking institution. Write, stating experience, age, and salary expected, to "I. W., " P. O. Box 332, City Hall Station, New York.

CLERKS, WORK AT NIGHT. APPLY 9 A. M. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 46TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

CLERK, experienced in office routine, stock record or bookkeeping experience desirable; good opportunity. Call Smith-Nessle Co., 30 Hudson St., Monday morning.

CLERK.—Man familiar with pricing, billing, &c.; must be accurate; steady position; moderate salary at start with advancement to hard working, conscientious man; in replying state age, references, experience, salary desired, and phone number. X 396 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted to assist in purchasing department; must be quick and accurate at figuras and able to understand blueprints and has had some experience following up orders. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary, &c., H 347 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMAN
as manager for one of our branch stores; longer opportunity for live wire with executive ability. Apply Adelberg-Fuder Stores, Inc., 115 West 30th St.

COLLECTORS.—Several experienced installation collectors wanted by a large corporation for Manhattan and Bronx; liberal salary and commission. E 1062 Times Harlem.

COPY MAN wanted, house organ specialist, whole or part time; one who has actually edited several successful house organs; unusual opportunity. Telephone Mr. Groesbeck, Monday.
THE HARRY PORTER CO.,
18 East 41st St.,
New York City.

COPY WRITER

WHO HAS HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN DESCRIBING WEARING APPAREL FOR A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE; GIVE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. R. B. 400 TIMES.

COPY AND PLAN MAN, capable of handling national accounts, wanted by well-known advertising agency. In replying state age, experience and salary expected, with instances for which you have written national copy. All communications will be considered strictly confidential. H 225 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, SALES, EXPERIENCED EITHER IN HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE OR IN PERSONAL SALESMANSHIP, OR BETTER STILL, SOME OF BOTH. WE DO NOT WANT A MAN WHO THINKS HE CANNOT LEARN OR WHO IS TOO OLD TO START AT A REASONABLE SALARY AND GROW WITH A YOUNG BUT WELL ESTABLISHED CONCERN, DOING OVER A MILLION DOLLAR A YEAR BUSINESS. PRODUCT SOLD TO FARMERS. NO INTERVIEW UNLESS FULL PARTICULARS GIVEN IN LETTER; AGE, EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, WHETHER NOW EMPLOYED, DIFFERENT ITEMS YOU HAVE WORKED FOR, NATIONALITY, RELIGIOUS BELIEF, SALARY TO START, &C., (ALL IN STRICT CONFIDENCE) AND REFERENCES NOT TO BE INVESTIGATED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW). H 241 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT.

A flexible-minded young man who can write clear, concise English has an opportunity with us. There are several channels through which he can expand according to the type of his ability, and we will give the right man the chance. A fair salary to start—and more in proportion to growth. Apply to Mr. Harriman, at Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc., 15-17 Warren St.

CORRESPONDENT.

One who is capable to handle complicated business problems and has sufficient diplomacy in corresponding with managers of syndicate stores so as to get results and obtain their loyal co-operation; future assured for right man. Write, giving full particulars, age, experience, reference, &c. H 260 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, high class, English, sought, (Spanish also desirable,) to conduct independently correspondence with foreign agencies, chiefly produce. Address H. C., 439 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT for lighting fixture factory to take care of books, credits, and collections; good opening for man who can get results; mention experience and salary. H. G., 103 Times.

COST CLERK WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE; FAMILIAR WITH LINE OF SMALL NOVELTIES; $25; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE. H. E., 209 CABLE BLDG.

COST AND STOCK LEDGER CLERK, experienced in handling stock cards, closing orders, &c.; apply, giving age, experience, and salary desired. X 220 Times Annex.

COUPLE wanted; wife cook and laundress, man butler and housework; position open Oct. 1; three in family; city apartment; reference required. E. W. Howland, 74 West 36th St., New York City.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, handy man; wife, cook; wages $125; Rye, N. Y. Call or address Mrs. Beard, 26 East 42d St., New York. Phone Murray Hill 7077.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur and wife as cook and general houseworker. Levin, 1,555 49th St., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN to handle reports, correspondence, in office of credit organization; former experience in handling credits preferable; excellent opportunity to form permanent connection; state in detail previous experience, salary expected. K 449 Times Downtown.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, capable handling credit reports, collection and investigations in office of specialized credit organization; state in detail previous experience, lowest salary expected, at start. K 448 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—One with executive ability and capable of taking charge of office; one with wholesale men's wear experience preferred; state particulars. H 330 Times.

CREDIT MAN and office manager-correspondent; wholesale cloaks and suits; state experience, reference, general expectations; a big, capable man wanted. G 14 Times.

CREW MANAGERS for house-to-house distribution of circulars on road; $24 weekly and railroad fare; permanent work; single; state age and experience. L 374 Times.

CUTTER AND FITTER
in large Philadelphia establishment, capable of managing workroom and tailors; one accustomed to fitting and drafting and cutting patterns from French models; state reference and salary expected. Write D. P., 209 Cable Bldg.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN, to take permanent position in Chicago; color, fine booklet, book and catalogue work; non-union, but no strike; $42.50 per week to start for 50-hour week. Apply R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

DECORATIVE SALESMAN.
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, New York, require a decorative salesman; one familiar with high-grade furnishings, and who has had special training in handling fine draperies and curtains; permanent position with good salary, also bonus features. Apply by mail only, addressing Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York.

DECORATOR wanted with experience on stripings. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

DIE MAKERS
for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. E. S., 308, Room 405, 110 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

DESIGNING DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in the designing, construction, and operation of steam power plant equipment, particularly steam boilers; please give full information as to education and experience. L 502 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL,
for work on large industrial plant; draftsmen experienced in concrete detailing and designing, piping and mechanical layouts; state fully experience, salary desired, and when can report for work. Apply to HARRY M. HOPE ENGINEERING CO., 1 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, checker, thoroughly experienced on mechanical and structural drawings and reinforced concrete work; age about 30; at least four years' experience; state education, experience, and salary desired. United Gas Improvement Co., 24 North 22d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN, 21 TO 30, WITH 3 TO 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON MACHINE DESIGNING; PERMANENT FOR DESIRABLE APPLICANTS. APPLY J. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 198 HAMILTON AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man wanted who can turn out neat tracings to be reproduced in engineering journals; no beginners; position is permanent, with good opportunity for advancement; inclose small sample; state age, salary, &c. H 287 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER WANTED, OF MARINE TURBINES AND AUXILIARIES; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS ENGINEERING DEPT. DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., TRENTON, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer experienced on light automatic machinery or instruments, good mathematical training; state age, experience, and salary expected; steady employment and good opportunity for man who can make good. H 449 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, construction, wanted; must have had experience in factory construction and layout work. Apply to Mr. G. Sonn, Hotel McAlpin, Monday, Sept. 8, after 10 A. M.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with experience in designing heavy simple machinery, for New York office; state age, experience and salary required. Address Machinery, N 183 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, 17 to 19 years of age, for detailing and layout work; good opportunity. Elevator Supply Co., Inc., 19th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, 2, on A. C. substation design; bring samples of work. Apply Design Bureau of New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., 444 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; first-class detailer who has ambition and desires permanent position. Apply personally or write, giving full particulars in first letter. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN Wanted.—Experienced man on direct acting steam and electric pumps by large manufacturing concern in New Jersey; state age, experience and salary required. X 884 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN for cut stone plant; must be capable making working drawings, layout work; only those having experience in this line need apply. Henry Hanlein & Son, 414 East 103d St.

DRAFTSMEN in engineer's office; knowledge of heating and ventilation preferable but not essential; state experience, salary, &c. L. 290 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on machine and tool work; permanent salaried positions; state experience and rates. F. O. Box 73, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; permanent position; experience in detail; salary wanted. Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN for tracing and finishing drawings in office architectural publication; state experience and salary. A 49 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in designing rotary printing presses; only competent men need apply. Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class man on map work, one with lithographing experience and familiar with checking preferred. X 446 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted with experience in structural steel designing; position permanent. Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Electrical draftsmen on power station, sub-station, and switchboard work. Brooklyn Edison Co., 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN, juniors, in engineer's office; state age, education, salary, &c. L 289 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on architectural iron work. Central Iron Works, 420 East 43th.

DRAFTSMAN and quantity man on interior marble and stone. Apply 318 Butler St., Brooklyn, 8-10 A. M.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, in general design and engineering; state age, experience, salary. P 724 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKERS.
First-class waist trimmers; also finishers or, fine gowns. Ella Harding, 14 East 48th St.

DRUGGISTS.—To man registered in New York State, who is willing to get ahead, who are willing to adapt themselves to our system, and who can produce results, positions are offered in our stores that afford opportunities for rapid advancement; salary and commission; apply any day, between 9 and 1. Employment Department, Liggett's, Riker, Hegeman Drug Stores, 151 6th Av.

DRUG CLERK; licensed, experienced; references necessary; position permanent; old-established store. H 848 Times.

EDITOR for trade weekly, well established in big mercantile field, who can produce a strong merchandising and news publication; trained newspaper man with practical business experience; live merchandising ideas, and strong writer on business subjects; full particulars required. H 459 Times Downtown.

EDITORS house organ large downtown bank; luncheon; profit sharing; state ages, religion, education, and salary desired in first letter; opportunity to stand or fall on your own initiative. S 791 Times Downtown.

EDITOR.—Bright, aggressive young man on established trade journal; genuine opportunity for ability above average. W 548 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, with proofreading and makeup experience. R 668 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY MEN
as
CARRIERS FOR
HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 9th floor, 35th Street employes' entrance.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY SALESMAN.
To the man who has called on the leading jobbers and central stations in the principal centres of the U. S. we offer a wonderful saving and permanent proposition; we are not looking for a beginner, but for a man who has accomplished big things in the electrical field; good salary and traveling expenses paid. S 750 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR and salesman for garment industry and loft wiring; salary and commission; in time will receive percentage of profits. G 173 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.
ACCURATE AND AMBITIOUS.
41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

ENTRY CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN ENTERING FROM CALL; STEADY. JAS. G. JOHNSON & CO., 15 WEST 32D.

ERRAND BOYS.

We want four errand boys who are ambitious to make the right start in a business career. The right kind will have a chance to develop into our stock layout department, and from there they can grow into bigger jobs. Young men of brains and grit will get somewhere in our organization. Apply to Mr. Dyer, at Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc., 10 Warren St.

ERRAND BOYS.
Errand boys wanted for light work in large publishing house; rapid advancement if bright. Apply 11th floor International Magazine Co., 119 West 40th.

ERRAND BOYS.—Can use three bright, energetic boys, age 14-16; $9 per week a good chance for advancement. Corliss, Macy & Co., 20 John St.

ERRAND BOYS for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

ERRAND BOY wanted, by Chinese importer; answer in own handwriting, stating salary wanted. Kwong Youen; 287 5th Av.

ERRAND BOY for printing establishment; salary $10. C. E. Sheppard Company, 311 Hudson St. Mr. Kloper.

ESTIMATING CLERK, familiar with plumbing and steam material; must be able to read specifications, take charge of orders; state experience and salary expected. P 732 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ESTIMATOR, one who is familiar with taking quantities from plans and specifications; prefer man with experience in tile work. G 150 Times.

ESTIMATOR—EXPERIENCED MAN ON ORNAMENTAL BRONZE AND IRON WORK. APPLY WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., 335 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR
REAL ESTATE MAN

WHO IS CAPABLE OF MAKING $10,000 OR OVER PER YEAR. ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN REAL ESTATE FIRMS IN THE CITY HAS AN OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED HIGH CLASS REAL ESTATE MAN. THOSE HAVING SUCCESSFUL RECORDS WILL FIND THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. GIVE FULL DETAILS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND COMPENSATION DESIRED. LETTERS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. H. E. LEVEY, 1,328 BROADWAY.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.
I need an assistant with the following qualifications: Man twenty-three to thirty; knowledge of dyestuffs and chemicals, with good personality and tact, with at least some experience in meeting and handling sellers and buyers; also knowledge of office routine and correspondence; adequate compensation and good opportunity. Address with details. X 359 Times

EXECUTIVE.—Leading import and export establishment has a few openings for young men with executive ability; knowledge of the business desirable, but not absolutely essential; must possess initiative and tact. Address, stating salary and full particulars, E. L., 487 Times Downtown.

EXPERT OFFICE MANAGER AND SALES CORRESPONDENT WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS MODERN OFFICE METHODS AND IS COMPETENT TO CONDUCT AND SUPERVISE ALL DETAILS OF LARGE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO HIGH-GRADE BUILDING SPECIALTIES; KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING, PRINTING, CATALOGUE, AND SALES LITERATURE AN IMPORTANT ESSENTIAL; WRITE FULLY, STATING DEFINITELY QUALIFICATIONS, ACTUAL EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY; THIS POSITION CAN ONLY BE FILLED BY AN EXPERT; OTHERS WILL PLEASE NOT WRITE. L 343 TIMES.

EXPORT HOUSE, old established, has few openings for competent men, who can handle cotton piece goods; expert; working knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not absolutely essential; splendid opportunity make first class connection; address, stating salary; full particulars, O. E., 406 Times Downtown.

FARMER, working, married, preferably without children; efficient and well recommended; private place, one hour from New York City. R 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

FEED SALESMAN.—Young man; salary and commission. Apply G. E. Rarig, 1,974 Broadway.

FILIPINO wanted, male or female, to translate from English into Spanish and Tagalog, one hour weekly. Application by letter only. L. H. Thibault, Philippine National Bank, 37 Broadway.

FINISHER AND UPHOLSTERER.—One each, experienced. Berdan Furniture Co., Passaic, N. J.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
WANT FLOOR MANAGERS; DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE IN THIS WORK AND REAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY ARE ESSENTIAL.
APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, BETWEEN 9:30 A. M. AND 12 M.

FLOOR WALKERS WANTED IN SOUTH-ERN SPECIALTY STORES; ONE FOR READY-TO-WEAR SECTION AND ONE FOR FIRST FLOOR; GOOD FUTURE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WM. M. VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.—To be the resident representative in London of the advertising department of one of the largest American manufacturers; great opportunity for the right man; qualifications—energy, ideas, executive ability, agreeable personality, writing ability, advertising experience, resident knowledge of writing and market conditions in England and Europe; reply stating salary, age and experience. X 392 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Large manufacturing plant located in Brooklyn desires the services of an up-to-date drill shop foreman; a man capable of handling all classes of drilling on radial and upright drills; answer stating fully your experience, age, whether married or single, nationality, and salary desired. G. H. B., Post Office Box 1183, New York City.

FOREMAN
wanted for gear cutting department; one who had experience as Fellow's gear shaper and barber and Coleman gear hobbers, &c.; must have executive ability and know how to handle help and get maximum production. Apply Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

FOREMAN wanted for small cereal manufacturing plant in New York City; must have experience with automatic weighing and packing machinery and be competent to handle help; give references and state salary expected. S 772 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, Assistant, experienced, for factory, chemical; wages, $25; full particulars in first letter. S 786 Times Downtown.

FOOD CHECKER and compounder; references required. Henri Canfieur, 60 West 44th.

FRUIT MEN.—Experienced, capable men for high-grade stores in wealthiest sections of city, to work up to managers; character and ability references required. C 207 Times.

FUR CUTTER to go out of town, two hours from New York, one who worked in a retail house preferred. Apply Schwartz Bros., 141 West 36th St., New York, Saturday, after 6 P. M.; and Sunday, at 356 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE
SALESMAN.
FISER & CO.,
3,887 3d Av., (150th,)
REQUIRE A
REAL SALESMAN—
ONE WHO CAN
FILL THE BILL.
Apply Monday, 9-12 A. M.

GARDNER, experienced in care of vegetable garden and fruit trees; single man, familiar with gasoline engines, preferred; permanent position, gentleman's country place in New Jersey; one hour from New York; references required; please write orally; interview by appointment. Address Gardner, Room 1600, 37 Wall St.

GENERAL MANAGER wanted; real estate; essential to have had the experience so that repairs on elevator buildings may be properly ordered; good salary. M 589 Times Downtown.

GENUINE
DRESS
SALESMEN.

WE WANT MEN WHO CAN SELL THE DOMINATING LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

WE WANT PROVEN SALESMEN TO WORK ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. IF YOU ARE A WORKER, WHO HAS DONE THINGS, IS ESTABLISHED IN HIS TERRITORY AND WANTS THE SUPPORT OF THE BIGGEST MERCHANDISING ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY, ADDRESS,
L 575 TIMES.

GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT
AND
COMPETENT
EXECUTIVE
WANTED

to take complete charge of taller shops of one of the largest and most favorably known wholesale men's and young men's clothing institutions in the U. S.

You can't be TOO BIG for this position. You must be able to do big things.

Don't apply unless you are now receiving a salary which proves you ARE of large calibre Now.

We want a man of PROVEN EXPERIENCE, of executive and organizing ability, to assume entire responsibility for a big tailoring proposition.

We don't want a man who hopes to be successful. We want a man who IS successful.

The PRESENT REWARD for such a man is great. The FUTURE is in his own hands.

Applicants should be between 35 and 50 years of age. Letters must state age, religion, nationality, married or single, habits, training and business experience year by year since entering this class of work.

State past and present connections—present salary and expected salary.

The completeness and clearness of your answers will be one test of your fitness for this big proposition.

Applications will be kept in strict confidence, and no inquiries made without permission.

Are you a Big enough MAN? If so write Box X 381 Times Annex.

GRAINERS wanted, experienced on metal furniture. Apply Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

HANDY MAN TO REFINISH AND REPAIR WOODWORK; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; GOOD PAY. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. R 623 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HARDWARE MAN wanted for stock; none but man of experience need apply; call after 10 o'clock Monday morning. Sickels-Loder Co., 56 Murray St.

INSPECTOR.
Experienced man in small raw and machined parts; must read blue prints and understand reading of micrometer; millimeters system preferred, but not essential; rate 60 to 65 cents per hour. F. L., 206 Broadway, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTOR.—College graduate for position as instructor in mechanical engineering, leading Eastern university; excellent opportunity. S 838 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR.—Foreign trade; qualified instructor in sale practice or document technique for evening classes. K 23 Times.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—One of the best known houses in America has an unusual opening for a decorator of wide experience with high-class work. This is a responsible position to do constructive work, and only a man with excellent training and experience will be considered. Give complete details of experience, which will be held in confidence. Address Decorator, Post Office Box 5, Station F, New York City.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export commission house has opening in Broad invoice dept. for young man experienced in making out consular and commercial invoices; must have knowledge of Portuguese and English, be accurate in figuring, and able to operate typewriter; in reply state age, nationality, and salary desired. S 700 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE servant to take full charge of small house on Long Island for three bachelors; must be good cook and capable of doing general housework; state experience, reference, and salary expected. G 164 Times.

JUNIOR CLERK for general office work; good opportunity for ambitious young man; state age and salary desired. T 418 Times Downtown.

LABOR EXPERT, having successfully handled difficult group situations, by firm of industrial engineers. S 742 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRYMAN.—Man capable of equipping ste

The New York Times
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICE BOY wanted for general office work in publishing concern; good chance for rapid advancement; salary $8 to start. Apply 18th floor, 153 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 14-15 years old, Christian firm, neat appearance; light work. No experience necessary; $8. S 724 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright young man, 14-16 years of age; neat, energetic, and willing; excellent chance for advancement. Write or call. Vicks-David Co., 299 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for general office work; previous experience unnecessary; $35 monthly to start; Christian firm. Call Monday, 9 A. M., Room 910, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, of neat appearance, for general office work and errands, hours 9 to 5. Bonynge & Gerber, law stenographers, 120 Broadway, Room 2748.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large wholesale house; good chance for advancement; salary to start $10 per week; state age and religion. J 428 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by downtown import and export house; experience not necessary; good chance for advancement. L 402 Times Downtown.

ORDER AND STOCK CLERK, experienced, muslin underwear; $15 start; chance advancement; state references. Box 60, 1,619 St. James Building.

OFFICE BOY, general office; fine opportunity to learn bookkeeping and banking; salary $10 to start; rapid advancement; high school graduate preferred. A 66 Times.

OFFICE BOY, high school graduate, efficient in arithmetic, for export concern; answer in own handwriting stating past experience and salary expected. S 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Large Christian commercial house has opening for reliable office boy. Answer in own handwriting. L 400 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young man; good opportunity for right boy. Call Tock Screw Machine Products Co., 190 8th St., Long Island City.

OFFICE BOY, 15 years or over, good chance for advancement, with large brokerage firm; good penmanship essential; state salary expected. T 439 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be alert and over 16 years of age. Apply in own handwriting. S 749 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in downtown office; only careful, willing workers, capable of advancement. L 475 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, obliging and ambitious; salary to start $10. Apply Room 1007, 61 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16 years of age, for downtown office; Apply Room 2605, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for executive office of large corporation; splendid opportunity. Call 63 Vesey St., 2d floor.

OFFICE BOY, BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARANCE. APPLY MR. BENTLEY, WILLYS-OVERLAND, 521 WEST 57TH ST.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years or older, by large steel company; good chance for advancement. 472 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export house. Telephone Broad 2050. Ask for export department.

OFFICE BOY, by corporation lawyer; must be bright and energetic. Room 55, 20 Nassau St.

OFFICE BOY for general work in printing office; $12 weekly; good chance for advancement. Bridge Press, 409 Pearl St.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large Christian importing firm; opportunity for advancement. Birdsond Bros., 391 Washington St.

OFFICE BOY, well recommended; export and import house; salary $10. Call Nordheim & Co., 40 Cedar St.

OFFICE BOY, neat and intelligent; opportunity for advancement. Call Madison Square 9425 before 10 A. M. Monday.

OFFICE BOY, bright, about 17; manufacturing concern; advancement; Christian firm. 485 Washington St., near Canal.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, good chance for advancement. Inquire Room 1903, Trucson Steel Co., 710 West 40th.

OFFICE BOY.—16-17 years, sales office; advice salary expected. J 470 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS by large corporation; good chances for advancement. Interview Auditor, Bradstreet's, 346 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted at once; must be bright and energetic; reply by letter, giving age, &c. S 696 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16 years old; chance for advancement. Apply Room 1 425, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY in office of manufacturing concern; good opportunity for right boy. Call Fastress Co., 2,038 Park Av.

OFFICE BOY, for publishing house; opportunity for bright, refined young man; $10 to start. Room 1642, Woolworth Bldg.

OFFICE BOYS.—For outside messenger work; good opportunity for advancement; $8. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, good education, good salary. Address S 670 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17 years, neat, intelligent; large corporation; good opportunity for advancement; salary $10. G 40 Times.

OFFICE BOY; book publishing house; advancement; salary $9 to start. P 728 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in contractor's office; state age and salary wanted. T 407 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, capable, in wholesale house. J 725 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in insurance company. Address Room 405, 160 William St.

OFFICE BOY for clothing plant. Rochester Special, 55 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16, Christian firm. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th, St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large corporation; state religion. T 408 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; good chance for advancement. Apply R 620 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in law office; salary $8-$10. Apply Room 508, 50 Pine St.

ORDER CLERK.

Large printing house requires a man to take complete charge of order department; must be practical and familiar with publication work, as well as general printing; must also have thorough knowledge of paper and be able to do estimating on large work; liberal salary; answer by letter, giving full details of past history and present employment, religion, and salary expected; all correspondence strictly confidential. H OPPORTUNITY. H 409 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require experienced Bric-a-Brac
and Dry Goods
PACKERS.
Apply Supt. of Delivery.
6th Av. and 42d St.

PACKERS.

MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT SALARIES, WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

Apply daily by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, BEST & CO., 7 West 35th St.

PACKERS

experienced on glassware and floor lamps. Write or call, references required. Noe & Sons, 58 West 21st St.

PACKER.—Young man experienced in packing glass; attractive working conditions; $15 to start, with chance for advancement. Apply 681 5th Av., 6th floor.

PACKER.—Man wanted to pack merchandise in wholesale dry goods house. Address Pack. Box 139 Madison Square.

PACKERS AND CRATERS

for steady work; state experience and salary. H. V., 403 Times.

PACKER.—A good, strong boy; one experienced in leather goods preferred. Lacher, 310 5th Av.

PAINT FOREMAN or chemist wanted must understand thoroughly manufacture white lead, putty, paints; wonderful opportunity; state experience, also when at home. O 130 Times.

PAINT MIXER wanted, man experienced in making and mixing ready mixed paints; state experience. D 801 Times Annex.

PERFUMER'S assistant, to go West; young man with experience in making face creams; state age, experience and salary wanted. X 440 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER, negative, retoucher, for commercial work; steady position. Call Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR wanted, past 40, preferably with knowledge of osteopathy or chiropractic. Call after 11, all week, Suite 107, 50 Broadway.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR, steady position, high-class surroundings. Auer Health Studio, Hotel Biltmore. Office, Room 140.

PORTER in office of corporation, 125th St.; hours 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; salary $20 per week; state age and experience. E 1074 Times Harlem.

PORTER and assistant in packing and shipping room of cotton goods export house; bring references. C. B. Hayward & Co., 329 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

PIANO SALESMEN.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, HAVE OPENINGS FOR A NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE OUTSIDE PIANO SALESMEN; PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD REMUNERATION, OFFERED TO CAPABLE MEN. OUTSIDE SELLING EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. THOSE WITH PIANO SELLING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY AT PIANO DEPARTMENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

PRINTING OFFICE wants assistant to manager; one who knows paper and how to figure it; brains and willingness to work essential; $25 weekly to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating full details as to past experience, complete record of last four years. Printer, 822 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN controlling good business can make excellent connection with old-known firm operating complete plant; replies strictly confidential; salary and commission. D 754 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted. G. Cramer Dry Plate Co., 83 East 10th St.

PUG CHEERS AND RIVETERS for structural steel shop. Apply at Harris Structural Steel Co., New Market, N. J., or 1,480 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PURCHASING AGENT

WANTED BY LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE SKILLFUL BUYER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF PAPER, PRINTING, BOXES, BUILDING AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF YOUR BUSINESS HISTORY; ALL REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. R 551 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced in bindery supplies and paper; some knowledge of printing costs desirable; state experience and salary. R 854 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN WANTED—AN UNUSUAL OPENING IN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE COMPANY AS SALESMAN FOR MODERATE PRICED HOUSES NOW BEING BUILT CLOSE TO RAPID TRANSIT LINES; NO COMMISSION, BUT PERMANENT POSITION, AND GOOD SALARY IN PROPORTION TO SERVICES RENDERED. CALL 9 A. M., 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, N. Y., ROOM 1708.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.—Leads furnished; commission basis; must be live wire. Room 106, 178 West 72d.

RENTING BROKER,

TO HANDLE MANAGEMENT PROPERTIES OF LARGE REAL ESTATE CONCERN; MAN OF EXPERIENCE, TACT AND INITIATIVE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; SALARY. W. W., P. O. BOX 872, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

REFINED COUPLE wanted to occupy modern apartment, free of rent, in a remodeled private house, who will give their services as superintendent of the premises in consideration of this apartment. Apply to Howard C. Forbes, Inc., 66 Broadway.

REPORTER.—One who can get and write news; give experience, lowest salary, and other facts. N 176 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

Young; good education; some knowledge business methods; prefer Southern born; straight salary; with chance to prosper; will train in subscription and other work, later giving good Southern territory. Write D. M., 200 Cable Building.

RETOUCHER,

who can also do some lettering; prefer man experienced in retouching machinery and mechanical subjects. Apply The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

SALESMEN.—We are selling the securities of a financial institution established over 18 years, paying 8% annual dividends. Account recent promotions we need several new men of strong personality and good character to sell on commission basis. Alexander Hamilton Institute said that af opportunity to join our sales force ought to be a good one, and they are right. Average earnings of our salesmen $150 per week. Call E. H. Spence & Co., 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, day or evening, or 11th floor, 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—A new investment firm requires several security salesmen; all the opportunities that exist in a new organization are yours if you can qualify for our sales force in Eastern and Central States; character, energy, and determination will assure exceptionally good earnings; experience in selling securities not essential; permanent connection; salary plus commission basis. Telephone Mr. Brink, Vanderbilt 2117, for appointment, from 9 to 12 Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only.

SALESMEN.—One of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country has opening for energetic, determined salesmen; our men make $100 pr more weekly; we are looking for men capable of filling positions as sales managers, after thorough acquaintance with our work. Call 1034 Singer Building, between 5-9 evenings; securities; commission.

SALESMAN FOR A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY.

Preferably one who has been calling on electrical dealers and supply houses in Greater N. Y.; salary and commission basis; good opportunity for right man. S 749 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man as salesman; must be experienced in jewelry line; excellent opportunity; salary. J. Bulova Co., Importers, 2 John St.

SALESMEN.—Fast-growing wholesale dress house desires the services of two progressive salesmen who can show results with popular and better priced merchandise; all territory open; salary or commission basis; wonderful opportunity for right parties. Box 57, 1,619 St. James Building.

SALESMEN—MEATS.

Well-known meat concern requires hustling salesmen; calling on hotel, restaurant, club and butcher trade; experienced men in the line preferred; splendid opportunity for hustlers; salary and commission. G 171 Times.

SALESMAN, varnish, for States of New York, Pennsylvania, who is well acquainted with manufacturing trade and varnish buyers generally; apply by mail; state experience and former or present employers, salary expected; replies confidential; Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 30 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Alert, energetic young man of good address by manufacturer of children's headwear, for New York City and vicinity; state full details as to experience and salary expected. Apply by letter only, L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

SALESMAN with knowledge of small tools and steel stamping; fine chance for the right man; salary and commission. Call 9-10 or 3-4. Trojan Tool Corporation, 511 West 42d.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants by Jan. 1 competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 277 Times.

SALESMAN, commercial stationery, inside, understanding loose-leaf, blank books, and general line; window dressing also; give age, experience, salary wanted. H 435 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, to procure orders for brass and copper spinning, stamping, and screw machine work; salary or commission. Reliable Metal Work, 516 Dover St.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for young men selling electric bulbs; large commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 800 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN, following drug and confectionery trade, Brooklyn and Long Island; side line; commission. X 421 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN FOR THE "COMPTOMETER" ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proven ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory, and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.,
Makers of the "Comptometer."
221 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.

GREATER OPPORTUNITIES

are offered successful salesmen in the security field than in any other branch of the selling profession. The many advantages of a newly formed selling organization are offered men of the

HIGHEST CALIBER.

The unusual features of the security now being offered make it an exceptional selling proposition, and open the way to

LARGER EARNINGS.

This is a sincere appeal to salesmen who appreciate the benefits to be derived from a permanent connection with a substantial financial concern handling high-grade issues.

SALARY OR COMMISSION.

The men who qualify will be supplied with unusual leads and will receive constructive assistance in securing business.

P 858 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, ASSISTANT.

A large, established New York manufacturer of food products, selling to wholesale grocers and confectioners, is looking for the highest type of assistant sales manager; applicant must possess initiative; must be a correspondent of the first order and thoroughly familiar with up-to-the-minute sales methods; to such a man we offer a most exceptional opportunity with excellent remuneration; state full particulars. N 213 Times.

SALESMAN.

Are you the man? To qualify you must be over 25, full of energy, and have a clean record. We are marketing the security of an established financial institution. Commission.

Call Room 211, 115 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—An experienced stock salesman to follow high-class leads and sell the preferred stock, carrying a large bonus of common, of a well-founded industrial which has already received the stamp of approval from the better class of investors; commission and drawing account if desired to man with good record; only high-grade men need apply; give details of experience in first letter if interview is desired; through this connection within about four months the right man may succeed to position of great value. L 498 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

SERVICES OF HIGH-CLASS MAN WHO CALLED ON DEPARTMENT STORES IN MIDDLE WEST WITH LINE OF NOTIONS OR FANCY GOODS DESIRED BY PROMINENT NEW YORK HOUSE; STATE PARTICULARS IN FULL; ALL ANSWERS CONFIDENTIAL. C 879 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.

SPECIALTY MEN TO SELL DRUG, HARDWARE AND DEPARTMENT STORES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ARTICLE; SALARY AND COMMISSION; REPLY BY LETTER ONLY STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S. STERNAU & CO., 35 GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The largest organization of its kind has some first-class territory available for the Book of Knowledge; liberal commission basis; if you have executive ability you can qualify as crew manager; special method of work; only men accustomed to earning more than $50 a week need apply. Ask for Mr. E. P. Jackson, Room 603, 2 West 45th St.

SALESMEN.—DISTRIBUTER OF WELL-KNOWN, WELL-ADVERTISED MOTOR TRUCK, ONE TO FIVE TONS, HAS VACANCIES FOR THREE AGGRESSIVE SALESMEN ON STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS; PLENTY OF LEADS; FULLEST CO-OPERATION GIVEN. F 215 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced asbestos shingle salesman with successful record to call on architects and builders with tapered asbestos, slate or shingle; exceptional opportunity; good future; state experience, age, salary desired, previous experience. Address mail only. C. H. Stringer, 193 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMEN Wanted.—A corporation operating an extensive hog raising enterprise on Long Island can use the services of a few high-class salesmen to sell their Pork Producing Contracts; this is an innovation in the way of an investment; leads furnished; commission basis. Apply 1,270 Broadway, Room 617.

SALESMAN, real estate, one who has had experience in sale of lots and suburban properties, wanted by New Jersey leading real estate operators; leads furnished; use of automobile; salary and commission. Call mornings, between 9 and 10, Room 200, 7,854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.

The Street, the illustrated financial weekly, requires the services of several first-class men for its subscription department; highest commission paid, which may be draw upon immediately. See Mr. Sidell, "The Street, Inc.," 40 Wall St.

SALESMAN, traveling, selling larger stores, to sell snappy line popular priced LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR as side line on commission basis for progressive manufacturer; state in confidence experience, territory covered, and lines at present carried. F 238 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wish to engage a few able salesmen who have successful records and who desire to build up for themselves a real place in a progressive organization with an old-established firm of first-class standing; to sell securities; commission basis. Address or call Breitung & Co., 11 Pine St.

SALESMAN.

Liberal commission offered to party who can secure sanitary contracts for us; largest plant; capacity 150,000 pieces daily. ENAMELING & STAMPING CORP. of N. Y., ASTORIA 1475. LONG ISLAND CITY.

SALESMAN wanted to handle asbestos products and packings of superior quality on liberal commission basis exclusively, or side line; best opening for some one acquainted with power plants and engineers. Address R 646 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Must have a good following among the big department store and office trade; one who has sold ladies' undergarments preferred; a wonderful opportunity for the right man; commisson basis. X 875 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to travel selling gum and candy to retail trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; salesmen with auto preferred; commission basis; drawing account. Apply 9-5, A. R. Sherick, 486 Broadway.

SALESMAN, live wire, to manage branch of International Correspondent School; first-class references and bond required; salary and commission. Apply between 2 and 5, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, Room 1104.

SALESMAN.—Statistical service of prime necessity for banks and business houses; liberal commission; state experience in application for interview. K 3 Times.

SALESMEN.—Electrical supply jobber needs several city salesmen; we have a good proposition for experienced men; salary and commission. G 94 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wearing metal on fuses, city or out of town; drawing account against commission; practical man preferred. Room 212, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN wanted; four security salesmen to sell on telephone; salary and commission. Apply Room 1101, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN, (2,) live wire; sell imported sundries, textiles, ladies' lingerie; salary or commission. F 156 Times.

SALESMAN experienced only in selling rhinestone jewelry—novelties to retail trade; commission basis. H 826 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—Dress side salesmen wanted; we now have prospectus ready and can offer a real opportunity to men with proven ability and initiative; there is no limit to what a real hustler can make; we are now ready to offer to the general public stock in an established oil company of proven merits, backed by men of integrity, who are devoting their time and energy in increasing the earning power of this company, which should result in the stock advancing several times over the price it can be bought for today; the shares of this company are traded in on the New York Curb with an active and broad market; our salesmen are backed by an organization which will facilitate your sales to the limit; this position is open to salesmen in any line, and energetic salesmen now employed can use their spare time in doubling their present income through commissions; professional week-to-week job hunters and advanced artists need not apply. Apply Haymon Krupp, 71 Wall St.

SALESMAN.

If you can prove you are a real producer, can meet and mingle with

men of affairs, have brains, resourcefulness and ability to close

contracts for an advertising service, and have no objection to

traveling, my concern can use your services permanently, with opportunity to earn $15,000 per year in commissions. If you measure up,

write me for an appointment, giving age and details of what you

have done in the past in strict confidence. State telephone number.

Address X 355 Times Annex.

SALESMEN FOR SPECIAL WORK.

The Export Manufacturers of U. S., Inc., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y., require several energetic men, capable of placing before manufacturers, wholesalers, and other concerns interested in foreign trade, the Export Register, a directory of export commission houses of the United States; to the proper men we offer exclusive sales arrangements with commissions sufficiently large to permit a wide margin of profit; men who are conversant with the selling of directories and books should write to us at once for our proposition.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN READ ON.

The oldest and largest real estate development company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposition ever offered to the public; with the housing conditions as they are at present real salesmen can and will make big money; liberal commissions and advances; permanent connection. Apply in person to Mr. Bowers, Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bushwick 6900. Open evenings.

SALESMAN.

Traveling for auto accessories; position can carry over $5,000 a year for right party; only a man with successful record in handling jobber's trade will be considered; knowledge of line desirable but not imperative; state age, experience, salary expected. Z. Q., 181 Times.

SALESMAN.

A large business training university desires field men for extension work in prepared territory; must have first-rate sales ability and be a man of strong, clean personality; position will pay upwards of $100 a week on commission basis. Address, stating education and business experience, F 186 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade wanted for one of the most unusual stock offerings that has been presented to the public in many years; this stock is on a dividend-paying basis; several national banks, Dun's and Bradstreet as references; this is a strictly commission basis; if you are interested we ask that you make personal investigation. Sales Manager, 410 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—HOUSE SALESMAN, KNOWLEDGE OF GLOVES ESSENTIAL; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE CONCERN. WITH LETTER ONLY STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S. STERNAU & CO., 35 GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN wanted; young men with sales experience for positions as salesmen in the various branch territories of a large manufacturing concern; attractive opportunity for young men looking for permanent connection where merit exists after period of training; in making application state age, former experience, salary expected, and references to receive consideration. X 417 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted; a large manufacturer of three distinct types of fabric belting for power transmission and conveying, desires to add a number of men to their sales force, both in the East and Western territories; experienced in belting or men familiar with the smoke stack and mill supply trade desired; salary and bonus. S 762 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Few high-powered men of experience to sell securities of large discount company, which will stand up under severest investigation of banks and investigating agencies; permanent business connections; commission basis. Ask for Mr. Hughes, Suite 706, 258 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 3144.

SALESMAN.—Man of ability, convincing personality, to handle real estate proposition; property handled exclusively by owners; no competition; inquiries; established firm; experience in selling real estate not necessary; high-grade selling ability, education, honesty essential requirements; liberal commission; an opportunity. G 85 Times.

SALESMEN, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—Travelling salesmen, experienced, to handle side line of automobile accessories, ignition parts, pumps, and other fast selling items on commission basis; to travel in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England States; state particulars. H 439 Times.

SALESMEN.

GOOD APPEARANCE. CONVINCING TALKERS AND WELL RECOMMENDED; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN SELLING TO THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY. L 180 TIMES.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED ONLY, FOR COMPLETE LINE OF AUTO ACCESSORIES FOR LOCAL TERRITORY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ELFRA AUTO SUPPLY CO., 316 EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

SALESMAN, indoor, in clothing dept. of large jobbing house; must have experience in the wholesale clothing line; write, giving full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary expected. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

SALESMEN, PHARMACEUTICAL.

Manufacturer has good opening for man experienced in position trade old well known house; unusually attractive line; commission and guarantee drawing account. Tablets, 768 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, canvassers and ex-soldiers; 50 per cent. commission; sell pictures during the Pershing demonstration here; call immediately. 1,460 Broadway, Room A. Open Sunday.

SALESMAN EXPERIENCED IN SELLING OLIVE OIL TO HOTEL AND GROCERY TRADE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 309 TIMES.

SALESMEN for large knitting mill manufacturing bathing suits and sweaters for men, women, boys and children; salary or commission; all replies treated confidential. F 172 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell olive oil to hotel and grocery trade; exceptional opportunity; state experience, salary. H 296 Times.

SALESMAN.—Snap fasteners salesman acquainted with petticoats, leather goods, and cap manufacturers; salary and commission. H 356 Times.

SALESMAN owning automobile and willing to work small towns, to carry line of house dresses, kimonos, night gowns, and petticoats; drawing account against commission. H 475 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, live leads on high grade securities; commission only; energetic, intelligent producer can make good income weekly. Apply Room 1106, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN. — Drug sundry house wants young man to call on drug trade; commission with drawing account; state age, references, &c. O 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Gentlemen or ladies for perfumery; commission, salary. 4 West 20th St., between 5 and 7.

SALESMAN experienced in paper and twine; commission. F 673 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.

If you are more to invest one hundred thousand dollars together with your services in a business which netted you from twelve thousand to twenty thousand dollars annually, you would consider that you were doing well. You may accomplish the same result without the hundred thousand dollars, investing your time in our business, which requires extensive traveling. We are leaders in a most profitable field, that of specialized publicity. Hundreds of important concerns throughout the United States have been employing our system for years. We pay a liberal commission for contracts secured and the renewal feature assures a permanent income. With ample capital, the highest commercial rating, and a national reputation. We invite applications from salesmen of the most expert class. We will arrange interviews with those whose letters state age, experience, and when possible, phone number. Address X 354 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

THE NEW ERA MFG. CO.,
630 6TH AV.,

OWNED BY ROBT. H. INGERSOLL OF WATCH FAME HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN. OUR BUSINESS IS SELLING THE NEW ERA CHECKWRITER. WE PAY A LIBERAL COMMISSION AT START. AND HAVE AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

SEE MR. DUNKELL, AFTER 10 A. M., 8TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—WE ARE LOOKING FOR A FEW HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN; EXPERIENCED SELLING FLOOR COVERINGS TO SMALL TOWN TRADE PREFERRED, BUT MAY CONSIDER MEN WHO HAVE SOLD OTHER COMMODITIES IN SMALL TOWNS; OUR LINE IS COMPLETE AND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; ANY MAN WHO WILL CONCENTRATE HIS EFFORTS ALONG OUR METHODS WILL MORE THAN MAKE A SPLENDID LIVELIHOOD ON COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE OR CALL IN PERSON. AMERICAN CARPET SYNDICATE, 16 WEST 32D ST.

SALESMEN; MOTOR TRUCKS.

We have openings for several experienced salesmen who have been successful in the motor truck business. Liberal commission and drawing account to those with clean records. The line consists of American highest grade light trucks, in the four popular sizes, from ¾ to 2 ton capacity, all of the worm driven type. Apply personally to Retail Sales Manager, RAINIER MOTOR CORPORATION, 225-227 West 58th St.

SALESMAN.

Wanted.—We still need two strong traveling salesmen to sell our automobile specialties to the retail trade in our side territory; it is a heavily advertised line which has been on the market for some time, is backed by ample capital; large earnings can be made on liberal commission proposition by men who are real producers; knowledge of the line desirable but not essential; applicants must have had road experience selling specialties to garages and the small trade. Apply in person, Benford Auto Products, Inc., 9 Pearl St., near South St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN of proven ability, with unbroken record of success, which record must stand closest investigation; must be of good appearance and clean habits; man to whom can command not less than $4,500 salary per annum; state full particulars in first letter, so as to save time. Address "F. C.," 119 Times.

SALESMEN—MANAGERS.—We wish to employ several high-grade, experienced book salesmen for special organization work; to salesmen who are qualified to interview prominent business and professional people, who are enthusiastic and forceful speakers, we offer a splendid opportunity to engage in a dignified, interesting and profitable business; commission basis; apply at once, stating your qualifications briefly. F 222 Times.

SALESMAN, high class, any line, accustomed to making over $5,000 annually, investigate the earning power and modern scientific methods of the bookselling business; we teach you actual demonstration and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 to $300 weekly; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

SALESMEN.—Three or four good salesmen, with established clientele, to handle attractive preferred stock and dividend-paying oil securities; drawing account and commission; salesmen must have successful record; first-class references. Room 1001, New York Stock Exchange house. Address W. F., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN wanted, who can sell incandescent lamps; Independent and Edison Mazda; liberal commission. Biglin & Moffatt, Inc., 8 West 19th St., New York City.

SALESMEN to qualify selling electrical and X-ray equipment to dentists; city and vicinity; experience in line desirable but not essential; character, energy and determination assures good earnings; drawing account against liberal commissions; earnings in detail. H 369 Times.

SALESMEN.

A large manufacturer of dresses offers splendid opportunity to several young men; salary and commission. Call Monday, between 9 and 12.
COSTANZA-GLASSER,
22-24 West 26th.

SALESMAN to sell well-established line of incandescent gas-lighting material; ability, aggressiveness, and acquaintance with hardware and housefurnishing dealers in Greater New York essential; salary; opportunity. Lindsay Light Co., 91 Chambers St.

SALESMEN

for men's clothing; experience necessary; exceptional opportunity for the man who qualifies.

ROGERS,
143D ST. AND 3D AV.

SALESMEN.—TWO HUSTLERS TO HANDLE IN AND NEAR NEW YORK CALENDAR AND GREETING CARD LINE FOR ADVERTISING AND RESALE; COMMISSION BASIS. F 198 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Two men to renew contracts and secure new business on an established business service to executives; experienced high-class salesmen are now earning $6,000 to $7,000 yearly; commission. E. M. Milburn, Room 617, 280 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Show a bank or any retailer how to increase business and he is your customer; sell our advertising service and material; $125 weekly and up in commissions easily made; unusual road proposition. S 784 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by a newly organized, fast growing boys' blouse manufacturing concern; commission and drawing account; one who can prove past success in this line. S 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN accustomed to interviewing executives for established freight rate guide; no competition; liberal commission; must be New Yorker. Apply Monday, 9 to 1, Room 200, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN, real estate, to sell houses and lots in Flushing; splendid opportunity for the right man; commission basis. John W. Paris & Son, Inc., 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMAN wanted; if interested in a side line, we have for immediate delivery boys' clothing and knee pants; good opportunity for city or out-of-town salesman to make good money; commission. F 187 Times.

SALESMAN calling on wholesale and retail cutlery dealers, to sell safety razor strop as part of exceptional line; a side line; commission only. Novelty Stropper Co., Inc., 57 West Houston St.

SALESMAN, flour, good appearance, for hotel, bakery and restaurant trades; commission basis, drawing account after showing results. M 649 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; good appearance; solicit orders for home portrait photographer; salary or commission; state salary expected. F 150 Times.

SALESMAN, security; bankers, New York corporation, financing time sales automobiles; 20% commission; leads furnished daily. L 264 Times.

SALESMEN, WITH FOLLOWING AMONG RETAIL MILLINERS; SALARY NO OBJECT. F 177 TIMES.

SALESMEN TO SELL, SPECIALTY IN PAPER BAG LINE; CITY OR TRAVEL; SALARY. A. M. SIMON, 234 EAST 23D ST.

SALESMEN calling on infants' wear departments to carry side line; good seller; commission. T 440 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN, AMBITIOUS.

Absorb this! A year ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. Mine was a responsible and lucrative position, but I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I hit on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried the business did I realize the following: A delightful business, calling on the highest type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day doing some good for my fellow-men, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your compensation, based on commission, will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You, ambitious salesmen, come in and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 30's or 40's, have demonstrated your ability in your present position, if you are making $3,500 or upward, and you are eager to double, yes, treble, your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? We will also explain our special free training course that makes men exceptional salesmen. Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, Room 905, 516 5th Av., Monday or Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. to 12 and 2 to 5 P. M.

SALESMAN

COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNDERSIGNED RELATIVE TO STOCK FOR SALE IN GOING, PROSPEROUS, ALTHOUGH NEW, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WHOSE PRODUCT IS IN LEADING STORES IN EVERY CITY, WHOSE CUSTOMERS ARE LARGELY COMPOSED OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS IN THE UNITED STATES; FIRMS WHOSE NAMES ARE HOUSEHOLD WORDS; FACTORY IN NEW YORK; SAMPLE OF PRODUCT CAN BE CARRIED IN VEST POCKET, AND IS SENSATIONALLY SURPRISING AND PLEASING; DIRECTORS ARE MEN OF HIGHEST STANDING. SOME OF THEM KNOWN NATIONALLY; LEADS FURNISHED FROM GOOD INVESTORS; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS; PRESENT STOCK SALESMEN MAKING HANDSOME INCOMES; EXPERIENCE IN SELLING SECURITIES IS DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; IN REPLYING, PLEASE GIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR EXPERIENCE AND TERRITORY PREFERRED. P. O. BOX 74, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th St.,
offer the most liberal salaries and
profit-sharing policy to capable
SALESMEN
for
MEN'S SHOES.
Permanent positions, exceptional future possibilities, and

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

STOCK SALESMEN

required by an established oil company with an average production of about 20,000 barrels per month, paying 20 per cent. dividends. Live leads furnished in and around New York; strictly commission basis. Call between 3 and 5. O. L. Cohen & Co., 236 West 42d St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—To producer with a conscience who wants to handle issue offering opportunity for exceptional profits to his clients, with minimum risk to them and liberal commission for himself, we offer an established industrial proposition, with factory in Brooklyn and more orders than they can fill for a product which is the leader in its field; conclusive proof of merit furnished; no advances. Sixth floor, 3 East 44th St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—A real salesman who can prove he knows how to sell high-grade securities; all leads developed ahead of salesmen by circulation of good literature; only a man big enough not to require a drawing account need apply; straight commission. Address Seguro, G 54, Times.

STOCK ROOM MANAGER wanted by a large automobile factory branch in their parts service department; must be thoroughly experienced in handling auto parts, have executive ability, and be capable of taking full charge of the stock department; state experience fully when answering, also salary expected. F 196 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in sales office of Christian manufacturing concern to assist in stock keeping, shipping, and receiving; books packed in light containers and easily handled; good opportunity for the right kind of young man to learn business and be in line for advancement; salary $13-$14; state age and experience; if any. H 274 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—The Texas Production Co. pays extra large commission and bonus; operating in Burkburnett and Ranger proven field; third public offering at $1.50, paying large dividend now; stock and dividends should be advanced before Oct. 1; dividends paid monthly. The Texas Production Co., 1,416 Broadway, Suite 408.

STOCK SALESMEN, with established clientele, one each in States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, to distribute attractive preferred issues of a group of corporations now in process of organization, on commission basis. Address G 58 Times.

STOCK CLERK,

experienced, in prominent cutlery house, to pick out orders; excellent opportunity to learn the business; must be good penman and quick at figures. Griffon Cutlery Works, 74 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a stenographer and typist for their engineering office. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; couple of high-grade stocks; basis for meritorious agricultural proposition; attractive inducement; liberal commission; leads furnished. Bond & Co., 171 Broadway.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMAN with good clientele who is capable of earning $10,000 next sixty days, commission basis something new, on quarterly dividend paying basis. Phone Cliffside, 789, Creation Films, Inc., Cliffside, N. J.

STOCK SALESMEN; import and export house; advancement to right party; knowledge of buttons and notions helpful, but not absolutely necessary; state references and salary. L 476 Times Downtown.

STOCK TELEPHONE SALESMEN.

Salesmen of Andrews experience wanted to market meritorious Burkburnett Oil Co.; salary and commission. Whitney & Co., 32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. & Co., 29 East 20th St.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted every where to sell stock of paper bottle company; liberal commission; attractive prospectus. Hall Company, investment securities, 878 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

STOCK SALESMEN, (10,) telephone experience, salary and commission; good opportunity for live men. 132 Nassau St., Room 1222.

STOCK SALESMEN; live men; liberal commission; wonderful opportunity; experience desirable, but not essential. 32 Union Square, Room 810.

STOCK CLERK.—If you desire position with opportunity rather than position of salary only, apply 73 Barclay St., at 8 o'clock; starting salary $16. Samuel Lewis.

STOCK CLERK, with experience handling stock, cutters, etc.; state age, experience and salary desired. H 362 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, (10,) wanted with telephone experience; salary and commission 132 Nassau St., Room 1222.

WAREHOUSE MAN.

SPEAR & COMPANY, FURNITURE DEALERS,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF THEIR WAREHOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING SHIPPING CLERKS, CHAUFFEURS, FINISHERS, CABINET MAKERS AND ALL OTHER HELP REQUIRED IN A WAREHOUSE OF THIS KIND. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY AND STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY, TO 22 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WATCHMAKER for downtown retail jewelry store; permanent position; good light, ventilation, &c.; liberal wages for the right man. S 783 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN, to work six nights a week, 12 hours; state age, references, and wages expected; only men of good character need apply. H 345 Times.

WINDOW ARTIST.

A REAL LIVE WINDOW ARTIST FOR FINE MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS STORE; ALSO FEATURING WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES FOR KANSAS CITY; THIS FELLOW MUST BE CAPABLE OF GIVING METROPOLITAN WINDOWS THAT WILL PRODUCE RESULTS; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; NEED APPLY BY LETTER. NATIONAL SHIRT SHOP, INC., 58 5TH AV.

STOREKEEPER

WANTED BY LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN TO ACT AS ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT; APPLICANT MUST HAVE HAD REAL EXPERIENCE IN MANAGING STOCK ROOMS, SUPERVISING EMPLOYES, AND IN PURCHASING SUPPLIES; PUBLISHING HOUSE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. R 550 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STORE MANAGERS WANTED.
FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED STORE MANAGERS.
MUST BE BONDED.
APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING REFERENCES,
CAPITOL LUNCH SYSTEM,
320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN wanted. Apply to chief draftsman; ask for no bridgework. Review Av., L. I. City.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Machine shop manufacturing small devices, consisting of stampings, castings and screw machine parts, requires an aggressive man to take complete charge; applications will be considered from only those showing a successful career in a similar line; write, giving full details as to personal qualifications, salary, also positions held during the last 10 years. A position will pay good salary and offer opportunities for advancement to the man who can produce. E. G., 102 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—HIGHLY EXPERIENCED IN WOODWORKING; AN EXPERT WHO UNDERSTANDS DESIGNING AND MANUFACTURING OF HIGH-GRADE DOORS, CABINET AND INTERIOR WORK. L 348 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Building; also a carpenter foreman; give full particulars, references, salary. G 121 Times.

STOCK CLERK, hard worker; young man; ambitious; permanent position. W 11 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Good chance for advancement. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 50th St.

TAILOR

who is experienced on samples; steady work; two weeks' vacation and all holidays with pay; 44½ hours a week; half day Saturday. Apply to Miss Seaman, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York. Take 8th Av. subway to Houston St.

TEACHER, boys' farm school three hours from New York; preference to high character; must have some musical ability; teaching desired, algebra, geometry, &c.; salary, $125, board and lodging; school open 12 months. L 468 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced English teacher for French young men's class three times a week; particulars. C 838 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

TEACHER, single, young man, for primary and grammar subjects; apply by letter only; state salary; board and home will be furnished. Kyle School, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman shorthand, typewriting, competent, enthusiastic, conscientious, for high-class school; give experience, education, salary desired. X 455 Times Annex.

TEACHER residing in Bath Beach or Borough Park to teach foreigners English; give age, experience, references. H 316 Times.

TEACHER, resident, for work with young boys in boarding school near New York; state qualifications, age, and salary. H 320 Times.

TAILORS.—Ladies' tailors wanted for Detroit. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., Steinberg & Prince, 55 West 35th St., New York.

TIMEKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN KEEPING RECORDS OF TIME AND MATERIAL FOR SHIPYARD WORK; APPLY 8:30-A. M. MONDAY AT 784 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.

TOOL DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, TOOLMAKERS, LATHE SHAPER, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER HANDS EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. THE COLUMBUS DIE TOOL AND MACHINE COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL DESIGNERS; first-class men, experienced on cars and fixtures. Apply or write Employment Office Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Experienced designer on tools, jigs and fixtures, vicinity Newark, N. J.; state experience, salary, &c. X 868 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC CLERK.

Young man who is neat penman, wanted in traffic department of Christian house; to be responsible for compiling freight rate data; tariff experience useful, but not necessary; state age, previous experience, positions held with wages received. J 515 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATORS, $40 per week; permanent; only those with long translation experience need apply; older man preferred. S 759 Times Downtown.

TEACHER wanted, suburban private boys' high school; state subjects, salary, references, experience. Address X., 203 West 125th.

TOOL DESIGNERS AND TOOL DESIGN CHECKERS. SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO., MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, B'KLYN.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND INDEPENDENT BATHS TO HANDLE A DISTINCTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL LINE OF BEVERAGES; ONLY SALESMEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WANTED; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. THE H. W. FRUIT PRODUCTS CO., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

TRAVELING AUDITOR, who has had public accounting experience; must be thoroughly competent; manufacturing business; state full particulars. M 614 Times Downtown.

TURBINE DESIGNER.—First-class steam turbine designer wanted to take charge of drafting room by company making steam turbines and reduction gears. X 236 Times Annex.

TUTOR and general supervisor play and sports for two boys, 9 and 12; to reside with private Christian family prominent suburban town; references, qualifications and salary. P 644 Times Downtown.

TUTOR wanted, American, to look after 11-year old boys; lessons from 8-6; also violin knowledge; state age; best references required. Write Box 7, 1,508 2d Av.

TYPIST.

Young man who has had experience, can secure a good position, with large merchandising organization; where every opportunity will be given to advance; must be rapid in the use of typewriter, accurate and neat; state your experience, also wages desired. J 514 Times Downtown.

TYPIST

for transfer department of financial house; give all particulars, including experience and salary desired. Address "S. W.," P. O. Box No. 372, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST, touch system preferred; billing for manufacturing corporation; opportunities for advancement; give particulars. P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station.

VALET OR CHAUFFEUR.—One or two gentlemen; age 30. G. Cyl. 116 East 85th.

WAREHOUSE MAN.

SPEAR & COMPANY, FURNITURE DEALERS,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF THEIR WAREHOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING SHIPPING CLERKS, CHAUFFEURS, FINISHERS, CABINET MAKERS AND ALL OTHER HELP REQUIRED IN A WAREHOUSE OF THIS KIND. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY AND STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY, TO 22 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WATCHMAKER for downtown retail jewelry store; permanent position; good light, ventilation, &c.; liberal wages for the right man. S 783 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN, to work six nights a week, 12 hours; state age, references, and wages expected; only men of good character need apply. H 345 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER

for a large specialty store; must be thoroughly familiar with modern methods of display, and also must be a good show-card writer; in replying state positions held and salary expected. The Woman's Shop, Springfield, Mass.

WRITER, part time, qualified write clever speeches, toasts, &c. F 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, by large used car sales company; learn the business and qualify as traveling buyer; excellent opportunity; important new commercial field; state past business experience (if any) and salary wanted to start. Wilson 230 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—A real opportunity in long established Christian advertising agency for young man, 18 to 20, with knowledge of engraving; accuracy and ability to assume detail responsibility will be recognized. "D. T." 146 Times.

YOUNG MEN, 16 or over, bright, high school training, as office assistants; experience unnecessary; good future; $12 start; advancement if worthy; write, stating experience, &c., K. S., 403 Times.

YOUNG MAN in import department large concern; must be familiar with Custom House work, acquainted with piers and warehouses. Address, stating salary, full particulars, D. D., 485 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN

To assist in stock of wholesale glove house; excellent opportunity for bright young men; state age, salary desired, experience, if any. T. E. 211 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary expected, and age. H 221 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge and experience of stenography; also general office experience; good opportunity for advancement with concern locating here. Q 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN for position as typist and clerk; must be good at figures and detail; knowledge of stenography not essential but preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. H 302 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experience in shipping office essential; also typewriting, for export house; reply, giving full particulars as to experience and salary expected. Box 604 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MEN.—Electrical supply company requires the services of young men who are interested in the electrical business; store salesmen, selecters, and stock clerks; salary $15 per week. G 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO RUN ERRANDS AND HELP IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED; SALARY $15 PER WEEK. APPLY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 32 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18 years, as messenger. G 199 Times.

YOUNG MEN.

18 TO 20 YEARS, FOR CLERICAL WORK; 2 YEARS HIGH SCHOOL OR ITS EQUIVALENT; $16 WEEK; ADVANCEMENT.

KNOX HAT CO., INC.,

601 GRAND AV.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 24, FOR MECHANICAL WORK, ALONG ELECTRICAL LINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY, GIVING PARTICULARS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, R 699 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN with broad social or business acquaintance wanted in sales department of investment banking house; past sales experience and knowledge of securities are valuable, but not essential; an unusual opportunity offered to the man who qualifies; fully state qualifications, past experience, &c., in first letter; moderate salary and commission. R 607 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, AS office assistant in manufacturing concern. MUST FIGURE ACCURATELY. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, W. C., Box 27 Times.

YOUNG MEN, intelligent, for executive work in large manufacturing concern in Bronx; splendid chance for right party; applications stating age and salary expected. X 549 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.—WE NEED A FEW MEN IN OUR ORGANIZATION WHO WANT TO LEARN WHOLESALE STATIONERY BUSINESS; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED. REPLY IN DETAIL, STATING AGE, EDUCATION AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, BOX R 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF GEORGETTE CREPE, SILK, AND KNOWING THE MILLS THAT MANUFACTURE SAME WANTED BY LARGE N. Y. HOUSE; OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ONE THAT CAN SHOW RESULTS. ANSWER, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. ALL REPLIES HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. P 8 168 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, not over 25 years old, as assistant in accounting department; must have thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, having at least three years' business experience; advancement as soon as ability is shown; do not reply unless you state age, experience, references, and minimum salary desired. X 421 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted; the export department of one of the largest manufacturers in its line is in need of a young man to learn the export business and to advance according to his ability; in your application state your age, education, salary desired, and qualifications you believe you have for the position. S 741 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Leading import and export concern offers splendid opening for young man, take charge of their service department; must be able to converse fluently in Spanish, and be familiar with Government passport regulations; address, stating salary and full particulars, G. P., 466 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 19 YEARS, ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD OFFICE ADVANCEMENT; IF YOU OBJECT TO CARRYING PACKAGES, DO NOT ANSWER. B. G., 496 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 25 years, to assist office manager and act as city salesman; must be accurate and be able to operate a typewriter and have ability to work up in the organization; state experience, qualifications and salary expected; excellent opportunity for right person. N 187 Times.

YOUNG MEN.

BY LARGE WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE, TO ENTER ORDERS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. J., 208 CABLE BLDG.

YOUNG MEN,

over 20, to solicit advertisements for well established foreign language newspaper; experienced preferred, but not essential; salary and commission to start; opportunity to make big money immediately. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN in leading firm of importers, with a general knowledge of import (products); working knowledge of Spanish absolutely essential; splendid opportunity for competent young men; address, stating salary and full particulars, F. W., 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with general bookkeeping knowledge wanted in office of large corporation; one who is quick and accurate at figures and has initiative; give your age, experience, references, nationality, and religion, also salary expected; confidential. H 329 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant buyer of general merchandise, leading export house; splendid opportunity for hard working and earnest young man to make future for himself; working knowledge of Spanish absolutely essential. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M. B., 443 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 20, good stenographer; unusual opportunity for bright, ambitious young man to learn the hotel silverware business; must have good education and appearance and be able to furnish first-class references as to character. H 342 Times.

YOUNG MAN with good references to assist in 5th Av. office Christian firm, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman, quick and accurate at figures; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired, and religion. H 307 Times.

YOUNG MEN, 17-20 YEARS, HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE STUDENTS; SALARY $60-$75 PER MONTH. CALL ALL WEEK, 10 A. M.-6 P. M. MR. MCCOMBS, MANHATTAN READING ROOM, N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST.

YOUNG MAN, age 17 to 20, as assistant in shipping department; excellent opportunity for advancement for an ambitious, willing, and capable young man; state age, salary desired, and experience if any. T 424 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, wanted in steamship office; high school graduate preferred; must be accurate at figures and knowledge of typewriting desirable; splendid opportunity; state experience and salary desired. T 416 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, by large used car sales company; learn the business and qualify as traveling buyer; excellent opportunity, important new commercial field; state past business experience (if any) and salary wanted to start. Worthing, 220 Times.

YOUNG MAN.

Stock room and timekeeper; must understand bookkeeping, willing to work at a moderate salary; excellent chance for advancement. See Mr. Austin, Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 30 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted in accounting department, to assist in general clerical work; must be energetic, conscientious and be well recommended; only answers stating age, experience, salary expected will receive attention. H 222 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 22 to 30 years of age; experienced in import and export business; must write good hand and also have knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for right party. S 770 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Good opportunity for bright, energetic young man to learn export business; apply in person, write or telephone. Export Dept., The New Home Sewing Machine Co., 45 East 17th St. Phone Stuyvesant 3230.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, 17-20, start with old-established iron and steel house; unlimited opportunity with large progressive firm for live young men; state age, education, salary expected and experience if any. S 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, energetic, and reliable, must know French and German, as assistant in office of large export and import house; chance for advancement; state experience, reference, salary, &c. S 727 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—The sales department of an old established chemical manufacturer requires bright young man, 19-23 years, with knowledge of stenography; opportunity for rapid promotion to sales force; salary $16 to start. K 51 Times.

YOUNG MEN, to work on sales ledger in wholesale house; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures; salary to start $15; state previous experience and references. "Accurate," 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Outside; real estate firm; salary or commission. X 1 E, 148 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, about 30 years of age, in Brooklyn real estate office; must be neat and able to furnish first-class reference; hours 9 to 5; state salary expected. J 455 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of large corporation; for intelligent young man there is a rare opportunity to develop; write us about yourself, giving age, experience, and salary desired. H 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeping department book publishing house; opportunity to learn modern accounting; $12 to $14 to start, according to qualifications. P 780 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WILLING TO START AS RUNNER IN OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT HOUSE; ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. R 665 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17, for office of large furniture house; experienced preferred; hours 8:30 to 6; steady position; chance for advancement; salary to start $12. H 382 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with some experience in stock, by manufacturer of children's headwear; state particulars and salary. Apply by letter only, L. Steinthal & Bro., 500 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant to bookkeeper in office of importing house; state age, nationality, experience, and salary; good opportunity for advancement. R. Times.

YOUNG MEN, with some actual shop experience, for work on instruments; permanent and opportunities for advancement; give experience and wages expected. C 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, leading export establishment; knowledge Spanish desirable, but not absolutely essential. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M. K., 461 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, to keep stock cards and do other clerical work, in export office; must write good hand and see typewriter. Apply Room 804, 11 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN in sample department of woolen house; experience essential. Answer, stating age, education, and other qualifications, Box 141, Room 306, 621 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, as stock clerk in large ribbon house; experience unnecessary. Write Box 64, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, for light work in cutting department; hours 8:30 to 5:30; half day Saturday; $13 start. Pictorial Review Co., 239 9th St., 4th floor.

YOUNG MEN, 16 to 18 years of age, wanted for office work; rapid advancement to those who qualify; salary to start $40 per month. X 382 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN $20 TO FILL CLERICAL POSITION; MUST HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE. APPLY 9-12 MONDAY, MAX LITTWITZ, 7 EAST 47TH.

YOUNG MAN, strong, wanted to assist in shipping department of a wholesale notion house. Address Youth, Box 130, Madison Square.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 20 to 22, experienced in handling sample department; an opportunity with export company. S 723 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in manufacturing house to solicit orders and handle shipping; excellent advancement and good salary at start. L 410 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work in shipping department wholesale dry goods house; good opportunity for advancement. S 740 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by silk commission house to check records and assist in office; state age, experience, references; salary $12. L 414 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as reporter and advertising solicitor on old-established trade paper; good future for conscientious worker; state salary expected. M 625 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, as price or order clerk, good future for the one who shows ability; apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Y. M., 200 East 23d.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 35 years of age, ambitious to study law; free instructions in turn for spare time services. X 129 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with high school education, in head office; salary $20 per month; unusual chance for advancement; state age and religion. H 388 Times.

YOUNG MAN for stock work; printing experience desirable, but not essential. Call C. F. Shepard Company, 311 Hudson St. Mr. Kloper.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant, age 17-19; salary $12 to $14 to start; chance advancement; steady position; write, giving details. H 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping and Polish language as junior clerk; state age and experience, if any. Write Box 102, 2,121 84 Av.

YOUNG MAN about 17 or 18, as helper in sponge and chamois department to care for stock and assist in packing and shipping; good opportunity. J 405 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in export office; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary desired. M 608 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 17, with brains, to learn the wholesale knit goods business; good opportunity. L 502 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good address in an uptown bank, to learn banking business. Address, in own handwriting, C 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN for position as bookkeeper, cashier, in club; state age, experience, references and salary. G 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 15 to 18, for general office work in sales office; opportunity for advancement. H 298 Times.

YOUNG MAN advertising department large publishing house; good knowledge of English; salary $13 to $15 to start. H 315 Times.

YOUNG MAN, clerical work, light knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting essential; qualified to pass bond. J 416 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn good trade; good pay while learning. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, to learn metal brokerage business; good opportunity and rapid advancement to right party. A 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, experienced, for clerical work; large organization; good opportunity. K 457 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, general office work; state age, reference, and salary expected. Furture, 456 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply 647 Brook Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with experience in filing correspondence, or work of similar character. Apply 26 Beaver St., 17th floor.

YOUNG MAN wanted as stock clerk in music house; good salary; bright prospects. C 347 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 16, for clerical work in engineer's office; state age, experience, references, and salary. T 321 times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class decorating house to learn the business so as to become a salesman. H 228 Times.

YOUNG MAN, just from school, with talent for drawing, in architect's office. Room 507, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

YOUNG MAN for real estate; negotiate sales, manage office. G 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in clerical work; salary, $12. S 774 Times Downtown.

A TOILET PREPARATION MAN,

long experience, highest references, originate new preparations or take charge established department for progressive concern. S 797 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

Experienced and widely known railroad men and traffic experts will train you during your spare hours at home to become a Traffic Manager. These men will give you a practical working knowledge of everything of importance in the shipping field, including rates, classifications, tariffs, bills of lading, routing, demurrage, export regulations, interstate commerce laws, &c. You will be under the personal direction of big practical traffic men at every step.

You may obtain this training while holding your present position and thus prepare for a REAL position.

CALL, WRITE OR TELEPHONE
LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.,
NEW YORK.
Telephone Bryant 8020.
OPEN EVENINGS.

ARE YOU INTERESTED

in Employe Selection and Vocational Guidance? Full course in this subject will begin Thursday, Sept. 11. Write, call, or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet "E" and details.

MORTON INSTITUTE,
96 5TH AV., (at 15th St.,) N. Y.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.

Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors have experience in teaching their own language to English speaking students; write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Individual instruction. Students on probation. Graduates registered.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Unusual course in drafting by mail, including complete drafting outfit and personal instruction; $30 cash or $39 on easy weekly installments. The Milton School of Drafting, Room 1201 Equitable Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

MAKE YOURSELF A
JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT
IN FIVE MONTHS.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $25-$30 A WEEK.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $30-$200 A WEEK.

If you are ambitious to become a successful accountant our training should enable you to make yourself a Junior Accountant, earning from $25 to $30 a week, within five months, and WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS should qualify you for a position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert at a salary of at least $75 a week, with possibilities of double that, or more.

It is only a question of industry—a fixed purpose to devote a few spare hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent certified public accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their success to point to with pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION, or

TELEPHONE FOR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.
(General Eastern Office.)
Telephone Bryant 8020.
Open Evenings.

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COST—C. P. A.—EXECUTIVE.

Why put in two, three, or four years learning accounting when you can accomplish the same results, or better in less than one year, by intensive practical training methods?

LEARN THE BEST PAYING PROFESSION

under the guidance of over fifteen prominent, practicing Certified Public Accountants. We have a great number of students enrolled who have spent from one to three years in learning accounting from accredited colleges and schools.

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING STUDENTS from other schools or executive accountants, desiring additional intensive technical training, can take entrance examination and start in as advanced students.

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ACCEPTED APPLICANTS GUARANTEED SATISFACTION. Come in and satisfy yourself as to the foregoing statements; low tuition; easy terms; home study. For catalog, write, giving age, experience, and business address.

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806 TRIBUNE BLDG., N. Y. C.
PHONE BEEKMAN 7541.

GUARANTEED POSITIONS

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$120 per month

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All expenses

for Radio Operators.

We can qualify you in four months.
Apply at once,

Y. M. C. A. Radio School,
151 East 86th St., New York; Tel. Lenox 6051.

Best Radio School in America.

MEN WANTED with knowledge of building construction for responsible positions; great building boom coming; 75,000 houses needed in New York alone; course of instruction is thoroughly practical and under the direction of successful expert engineers, who give each student personal attention; call, write, or phone for free pass; only complete building construction school in New York.

EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 6051.

DRAFTING
AND
MACHINE DESIGN.

16-week course—Study 8 to 12; work 1 to 5 under out co-operative plan.
Shortest and most efficient course in New York.
Call, write, or 'phone for descriptive folder.
Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF DRAFTING,
151 East 86th Street.
Tel. Lenox 6051.

MEN WANTED

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; home study; 3 months' course; our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet G.
BODBE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL AND WELFARE DIRECTORS.

Over 1,000 firms in Greater New York and vicinity have installed employment and welfare departments during the past year; why not equip yourself with the requisites of this extremely profitable and interesting work? For further particulars write BOROUGH HALL INSTITUTE, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary, enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortland 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A., BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN ANOTHER RECOGNIZED STATE; INFORMATION UPON FREE PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. L 474 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 10, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPEED DEMONSTRATION IN SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING,
at 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at 8:15. Also interesting and helpful lecture, "Why Business-Trained Men Succeed;" by John Robert Gregg, founder of Gregg System of Shorthand. The public is invited.

WANTED.—Students in advertising, 23d St. Y. M. C. A. conducts best 6 months' course in the United States; 26 lectures on foundation principles by experts; graduates now filling high-paying positions; class limited to 90 students; register at once. Apply to Francis P. Lamphear, Educational Director, 215 West 23d St., New York.

MECHANICAL.

Complete practical, theoretical toolmaking course begins Sept. 29; registration until 15th; course four months; fee $30; machinist trade (lathe) taught for beginners; 8 p.m. Call N. Y. Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th.

EXPORT CLASSES NOW FORMING for 6 and 7 P. M., 2 nights weekly; learn while working; only practical school in city; last season's graduates successfully placed; write now for booklet or call
EXPORT AND IMPORT INSTITUTE,
61 PARK ROW.

EARN $25 TO $100 A WEEK!

Big demand for Motion-Picture, Commercial, and Portrait Photographers; 3 months' course covers all. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Phone or write for Catalog "P," or call and investigate. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES

now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 23. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Spanish and French Shorthand, (stenography in all languages.) Speed lessons in all languages. Private lessons exclusively. Interboro Institute, World Building. Beekman 4634.

GO on the stage; Heffman School, 61 Carnegie Hall; salaries $30 to $300 weekly; vaudeville, dramatic, elocution, public speaking taught.

CARLSON'S INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGERS' CLASS (Limited) in export; evening classes; personal mail instruction; prospectus free. 3,008 Tribune Building.

MEN.—30 men to join a public speaking and debating club now organizing; professional coach. Hoffman, 61 Carnegie Hall.

ARGENTINE STUDENT.—Young man wishes to exchange Spanish conversation for English with cultured person. F 225 Times.

MODERN AND STAGE DANCING; refinement only; taught studio or residence. Mason, 257 West 72d.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited. They do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what occupation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet K. Morton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

Opportunity, advancement, prestige await the accountancy-trained man; investigate the advantages of this training for yourself; for 32-page bulletin giving details of evening classes in accountancy and business administration (Pace courses) and for admission cards to opening lectures address Y. I. Hardy, 85 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

L

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Per Agate Line.
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Agents Wanted (Sunday 53c)..... 50c
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Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE MFG. BUSINESS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; TRIAL BALANCE, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, PAY-ROLL STATEMENTS. L 303 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; ENTIRE CHARGE; FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; RAPID, EFFICIENT WORKER; $30. N 156 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - SECRETARY. — COMPLETE CHARGE; THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ALL OFFICE DETAIL. N 137 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; double entry; also knowledge of typewriting; can take full charge; references; $35. X 1061 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, six years' manufacturing experience, trial balance, financial statement rendered; exceptionally neat, quick, accurate figurer; $25; good references. W 520 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. A1 penman, double entry, controlling accounts, accounts receivable and payable, trial balance, excellent references, six years' experience, desires position. L 445 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, reliable, 8 years' practical and thorough experience, desires responsible position; best references; knowledge of stenography. L 494 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, expert, double entry, 8 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts, executive ability, wishes take charge office; salary $30. A 1245 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, knowledge typewriting and stenography; cannot work Saturdays; $25. Tel. Stagg 4843.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts, payroll, estimates; capable of taking entire charge of office. H 446 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will call weekly or daily and keep books up to date for firms without bookkeeper; monthly trial balance; reasonable. H 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, thoroughly experienced, reliable, competent, controlling accounts, trial balance; manage office; $35-$40. A 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography, typewriting, and general office work; salary $22; best references furnished. P 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; competent, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; commercial lawyer, expert experience; $25; references. P 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, to take entire charge office, trial balance; salary $30. N 243 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, expert double entry, trial balance, controlling; high school graduate, neat appearance; salary $28. A 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, desire FOR charge of office; experienced; competent; $30. Lovitt, 896 Kelly St. Intervale 3612.

BOOKKEEPER desires work Saturday afternoon; thorough knowledge double entry, office routine; 8 years' experience; excellent references. W 539 Times Downtown.

BOOKS.—Former high-school teacher, perfect knowledge of English, French, German, wants position in book department. X 399 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, nine years' experience, handling accounts, trial balance; executive ability; credentials; $30. O 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; five years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, double entry; $30 per week. J 360 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; entire charge; $28. J 446 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 3 years' experience, high school graduate; opportunity to learn typewriter. W 540 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; 2 years' experience; $18. R 589 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; high school graduate; knowledge typewriting; salary $25. N 218 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced Wall St.; competent, accurate; reference; $30. G., 2,565 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant ledger clerk, 3 years' experience; $18. J 494 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; stenography; 6 years' experience; conscientious worker; $28. J 520 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; double entry, cost system, office manager. M. W. 157 East 47th St.

BOOKKEEPER wishes extra work evenings and Saturday afternoons. X 462 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, charge books, correspondence; evenings. C 390 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 5 years' experience, capable charge; $35. J 491 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; capable assuming responsibility; $30. P 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; competent; six years' experience; knowledge stenography; $25. E 1070 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced and accurate; control system; assume full charge; $30. L 288 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 bookkeeper; best references; financial statements, &c. F 225 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance; highest credentials; $20. H 470 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; double entry; knowledge typewriting; salary $25. Fay Lewis, 909 Jackson Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 9 years' experience, desires position downtown or near Penn. Station; $42 start. F 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced trial balances, controlling accounts; $25. K 403 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; efficient double entry control; $50. R 856 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, desires position; five years' experience; $25. L 488 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires position with large concerns; salary $25. L 312 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, expert; initiative, executive ability; $30. S 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, four years experience, wishes position, short hours or part time. P 700 Times Downtown.

CARD EXAMINER needs position; twelve years' experience. R. V., 359 West 42d St.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY.—Young woman, college graduate, traveled, social and club experience, desires position as chauffeur-secretary to busy woman; excellent stenographic work; experienced, careful driver. K 410 Times Downtown.

CLERK, energetic worker; knowledge of typewriting; state salary. P 709 Times Downtown.

CLERK, filing and indexing, office details; thoroughly experienced; $18. A 64 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wishes clerical position; experience. C. L., 105 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—GENTLEWOMAN WISHES POSITION AS COMPANION TO LADY, ATTENDANT TO SEMI-INVALID. HOUSEKEEPER FOR BUSINESS WOMAN, OR ENTIRE CHARGE OF ONE CHILD OVER 2 YEARS OF AGE. M. B., 127 WEST 136TH ST., NEW YORK.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wishes position as companion to lady, secretary, stenography, typewriting, good reader; familiar with social usages; riding, swimming, tennis, golf, motorist, capable traveler; excellent references. M. F. S., 619 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman in early middle life, very active, accustomed to travel, speaks French, desires position as companion to lady or elderly couple. G 186 Times.

COMPANION. — Cultivated, educated young girl desires position as companion to lady; will travel; references exchanged. X 361 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Widow, years abroad, speaks French; companion to lady or light employment, hour or otherwise; references. G 73 Times.

COMPANION TO LADY OR GOVERNESS.—An Englishwoman, 38, refined, educated, seeks position; experienced; best references. F 313 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION or light housekeeping for one or two adults; no washing. Write Mrs. E. Borst, 1669 Mrs. J. Reimers, 236 East 169th St., Bronx.

COMPANION to lady; educated American; good dressmaker, competent housekeeper. N 152 Times.

COMPANION.—Woman of refinement, as traveling companion; lady or family. H 314 Times.

COMPANION.—Young lady, 22, desires position to lady; musical. N 224 Times.

COOK.—Swedish; thoroughly competent, and son chauffeur, fine driver, good mechanic; all-year gentleman's country place; about Oct. 1; wages $125. P. O. Box 31, Plainfield, N. J.

COOK, excellent, young Dane, wishes position with bachelor where other help is kept. L 277 Times.

DAY'S WORK.—Finnish woman; washing, ironing, 129 East 120th. Lampl, Apt. 2F.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Alert, successful; books, insurance, real estate; introd. K 5 Times.

DESIGNER, experienced on hand-made waists and neckwear, an expert copyist and thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of workroom, would like position. D 830 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, French artist; hats, gowns, suits. 581 5th Av. Murray Hill 2048.

DRESSMAKER AND TAILORESS, formerly with "Lucille"; later "La Louise"; home or by day; will go out of town. Phone 0444 Yonkers.

DRESSMAKER wants few customers by the day; $5 and luncheon. Phone Columbus 61-62. 178 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER-SEAMSTRESS. — Capable American, 40, in refined adult family; willing assist household. N 163 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, coats, alterations, Spring's reputation, $3.50 daily. Hensley, 510 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Designer, makes, reconstructs ladies' wardrobes; $7 day. B H 84 Times.

DRESSMAKER; children's, adults' clothes, remodeling; $3.50 day. Box 228, 863 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER, first class, would like work in homes by the day. Mrs. Dinkins, 54 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER, DESIGNER, experienced fitter; reasonable; cut $3.50. Write Dressmaker, 708 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, solicits your patronage or appointments. Larkin, phone Columbus 5921.

DRESSMAKER, associated with leading modistes of Paris; sewing, all kinds. Lenox 6603.

DRESSMAKER, wants work, home; up-to-date style. Plaza 9621. Lammers, 438 Madison Av., 49th-50th St.

DRESSMAKER, first class, quick worker, by day or week. F 217 Times.

DRESSMAKER, out by day. Care of Nelson, 206 East 26th St.

DRESSMAKER, $6 by day; city, suburbs; reliable. Murphy, Lenox 0092.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

College woman of broad experience desires position with concern that wishes to improve its personnel through careful selection and wise handling of employes; previously experienced as employment supervisor of large industrial plant employing both men and women. C 381 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Graduate nurse; also industrial cafeteria manager; experienced, capable; best references; New York or vicinity preferred. P 595 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT, young woman, intelligent, tactful, energetic; capable of handling detail; business and executive experience. S 734 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE open for position; exceptionally successful record as all-round assistant to President of manufacturing concern; thorough understanding of and experience in office and factory administration, merchandising, national advertising, and incidental follow-up to consumers, retailers, and jobbers; can build up national distribution; college education; years old; unqualified credentials from every employer for character, energy, ability, loyalty, &c.; can locate anywhere; will accept $3,750 if opportunity warrants. G 230 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Capable woman of long business experience seeks position as assistant to chief, as assistant sales manager, or as department head with executive ability; good personality and education. B 263 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Young woman of ability, diversified experience, seeks connection with growing organization; handle correspondence and assist busy executive. S 732 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE POSITION desired by woman of brains and education, who can show her ability and desire to work with view to future advancement. Address Earnest, O 110 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, American, university graduate, master's degree, studied abroad, former teacher French, familiar with German. X 410 Times Annex.

FILING, charge mail room, by experienced, well-educated woman. K 6 Times.

FITTER AND DESIGNER wishes position with high-class establishment. L 315 Times.

GOVERNESS, (English,) experienced, or as companion to invalid lady; hospital experience; thorough English, French, some Spanish; first-class nurse; traveled considerably; highest references, testimonials. Governess, 55 West 12th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends her visiting governess; has been in my employ 11 years; thoroughly familiar with school curriculum, all elementary branches in English, French, and music; exceptional. Mrs. J. Hardy, Deal, N. J. Box 12.

GOVERNESS, visiting, will take charge of children afternoons; recreational, nature study, &c.; references. A. G. D., Box 887, Lawrence.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER. European college graduate, desires position, resident, visiting; all school branches, French, English, music. K 55 Times.

GOVERNESS, many years' experience, wishes position; entire charge of children. Please address Write Governess, care of Miss Manassé, 747 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS, German, experienced nursery governess, wishes position; thoroughly capable; physical care; excellent references; letters only. Governess, 59 West 74th St.

GOVERNESS.—One, two children; Spanish, French, music; 12 years' experience; willing to travel; salary $35. Governess, P. O. Box 571, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, wishes position; French, German; three years' references. O 43 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting, young Parisienne university graduate; French, English, kindergarten, Pianist, 2,568 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, visiting, excellent French, music, English; has vacancies. Francalise, 526 West 152d.

GRADUATE registered nurse; good executive, desires position as industrial nurse; best reference. N 76 Times, Brooklyn.

GIRL, 19, Christian, high and business school graduate, wishes position as bookkeeper, typist, stenographer; four months' experience; lawyer's office preferred. Miss Koelp, 166 East 72d Av., N. Y. C.

GIRL, colored, wishes position; sleep out. E. Ashby, 101 West 135th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.

Refined, intelligent American with 15-year-old daughter desires position with small family of adults; good cook; capable of taking entire charge; highest references. Address P. O. Box 446, care Mrs. A. E. Peabody, Port Washington, L. I. Telephone 220.

HOUSEKEEPER. — American gentlewoman, well educated, desires position as managing housekeeper; experienced, efficient, thoroughly reliable, highest references. X 174 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman of education, refinement, desires position as managing or working housekeeper; excellent cook thoroughly understands care of house, either city or country. Address L 422 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Two adults or one; gentlewoman of initiative and integrity desires management large or small household for refined, cultured people; thoroughly familiar details; references; moderate remuneration. M 650 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined, well educated American, proficient in every respect, capable of taking charge of nice home; excellent credentials. Conscientious. X 463 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent, middle aged widow wishes position with business couple; speaks German and Hungarian only. Address B., Palace Hotel, Rockaway Beach, Long Island.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to lady or children, where servants are kept; best references. L. W., 132 East 76th St.; parlor floor. Phone Rhinelander 8642.

HOUSEKEEPER, unusual capabilities, educated, refined, economical manager; permanent position with small family; Oct. 1; $75 monthly. X 400 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined and capable middle-aged English lady would undertake the running and management of household for respectable family. H 275 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent young woman of refinement, above servant type, Hebrew, to take entire charge of home; excellent cook. E 1057 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman desires position housekeeper for widower or business couple; reference; answer letter. I. B., 146 West 80th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent woman, 40; position widower's home; no small children; out of city preferred; references. G 169 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing; very conscientious; several years' experience institutions; employed at present; wishes to make change. G 156 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, educated Englishwoman, seeks position; capable entire charge; affection motherless children; excellent references. F 211 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged Frenchwoman, with boy 12, desires position small family; no laundry; good cook; best references. Mrs. Burckhardt, 235 East 51st St.

HOUSEKEEPER carries offered by young Danish couple in exchange for furnished room with kitchen privileges. Box W. L., 97, Room 206, Cable Bldg.

HOUSEWORKER.—Refined young woman, good plain cook, no laundry work, desires position with business or professional couple in small apartment; references. N 327 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER would manage modest, comfortable home; good cook. L 264 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced, directing; charge bachelor apartment; excellent cook considered. K 4 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined American widow; best references. 759 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young woman desires care of apartment or suburban home; economical estimate. L 251 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, wishes position in city; $80 monthly; no laundry; best of city references. N 225 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable woman, middle aged, wishes position in small adult family; plain cook. 1084 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—One or two; thoroughly reliable; good cook; highest references. O 44 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, settled woman; business men; references. Phone morning, Thorn, River 3677.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent woman; small family; apartment; $60; reference. R B., 168 East 113th.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, wants half-time work; reference. Du Bois, 324 West 57th.

HOUSEKEEPER, woman would like position as housekeeper. L 280 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, daily cars, 2 to 4 apartments, same locality. Z 365 Times.

LADY, FRENCH, EDUCATED, WISHES ENGAGEMENT OCT. 1 IN SCHOOL, (TOWN OR COUNTRY,) FRENCH PRIMARY OR UPPER GRADES. ADDRESS MLLE. DE MAULDE, CAMP HILL FARE, RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y.

LADY, good social position, special faculty with children, as social secretary; capable typist and stenographer; good at all sports; superior references. Miss F. S., 619 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.

LADY, Swiss, going on a visit to Europe, wishes to reduce her expenses by acting as companion to lady, or governess; will return before New Year; references exchanged. Address X 39 Times Annex.

LADY as companion, governess, or managing housekeeper; music, French conversation, hygiene and dietetics as equipment; seeks position in family of refinement and means; city or near vicinity. A 43 Times Annex.

LADY.—Educated French lady desires position as French teacher or governess. Write Box 8, 1,606 24 Av.

LAUNDRESS. — French lady, experienced, wants to wash and iron fancy clothes; special attention; will call for and deliver. Pebole, 207 West 10th St.

LADY of refinement, with two years' experience soliciting business by telephone, wishes to form connection with high-class house. Write E. D., 3,825 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS wishes small washes at home; gents' preferred; well experienced; references. A. Bowles, 56 East 101st St. Phone Lenox 3413.

LAUNDRY or cleaning by the day. J. Goodwin, 161 West 142d St.

MAID, NURSE. — First-class French-Italian young lady go abroad as maid, nurse; splendid reference; will work for European money. Miss Giacobbe, Long Beach, L. I.

MANAGER.

Young woman, ten years' experience as manager of first-class apartment house; would like to secure position; best of references. E 1083 Times Harlem.

MASSAGE.—Licensed masseuse desires patients. Grant, 129 New St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.; Market 8276.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients, Mavis, 225 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

MASSEUSE, first-class, licensed, wishes lady patients. Plaza 4472.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 232 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—Refined, quiet colored nurse, well educated; very competent; very fond of children; can take full charge; prefer short hills, N. J., or country; good references; $80. Address W. B., care Mrs. H. McKeney, Vauxhall, N. J.

NURSE, female, with no encumbrances; experienced in mental cases, seeks care of lady patient; in or out of town; can be interviewed. Highest personal references. Phone, Address Clark, 558 Amsterdam Av. Phone 8757 Riverside.

NURSE, REGISTERED, wishes position with business or manufacturing house; thoroughly experienced in all branches of profession. D 310 Times Annex.

NURSE, children's, refined American, wishes position; to keep home; best city references. Phone early Monday, Lynch, Audubon 7100.

NURSE, graduate, 7 years' experience; best testimonials; resident nurse select school. L 172 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Intelligent, high school graduate, expert file clerk; three years' experience; capable of handling small switchboard; some knowledge of typewriting. L 489 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Energetic, conscientious, college trained; experience statistical reports, charts; compilation; computing machine; highest reference. A 1021 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2 years' experience; knowledge of typewriting; $15. C 389 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT or general; young lady, wishes position; 4 years' experience. H. M. S., 69 Dwight St., Brooklyn.

ORGANIST, ARRIVED FROM WEST, PUPIL ALEXANDRE GUILMANT, LATE CHURCH AND CONCERT EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION IN CHURCH WITH GOOD ORGAN. ORGANIST, 86 S. MAPLE AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ORAL HYGIENIST, with 4 years' experience, desires position with high-class dentist; one who appreciates personality and ability. 846 Fulton St., Brooklyn. R. Kluger.

ORDERLY.—Woman, cooks, serves adults; A1 references. 1,332 Lexington Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO BUSY EXECUTIVE BY NEW ENGLAND YOUNG LADY; THOROUGH TRAINING IN EVERY REQUIREMENT; TACTFUL, RESOURCEFUL, DILIGENT AND ACCURATE; QUALIFICATIONS AND REFERENCES EXCELLENT; MINIMUM SALARY, $2,000 PER YEAR. PRIVATE SECRETARY, F 175 TIMES.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Young woman, good education, experienced buyer chemicals, oils, factory, office supplies, open for engagement Oct. 1; salary $2,250-$2,600. N 208 Times.

READER to blind gentleman or gentle woman, by a woman of education; current topics discussed. Schuyler 8500, Apt. 9S, Address R. L., 1 West 89th St.

REFINED WOMAN to take care baby, evenings only. Vaughan, 480 West 124th.

SALESWOMAN.

Woman of ability, who knows the dress and waist business thoroughly, wants to represent a high-class house, city and near-by towns, or take entire charge showroom sales. Address S., 2,568 Broadway.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, good record, experienced interviewing, selling, managing; Christian. G 161 Times.

SALESLADY, refined, educated, traveled, would like position to travel for good firm; ladies' wear. G 177 Times.

SCHOOL TEACHER, young lady, seeks position after 3, clerical capacity or coaching children. Box 180, 1,921 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS. — Young woman, married, wishes position with private people; 9-4. Box N. M., 104 East 14th St.

SECRETARY.

The efficiency of an employer can be greatly increased by a super-efficient secretary. I have been working and training myself for seven years to become that kind of a secretary. I feel that my efforts have produced the desired results.

I have reached the limit in my present position, where I am earning $175 per month. I want to make a new connection with an initial salary of not less than $200 per month, where the scope of the enterprise is large enough to enable me to procure further advancement if I deserve it.

If you can use the unusual service I am prepared to render, grant me an interview. G 165 Times.

SECRETARY.

CAPABLE, ENERGETIC WOMAN, AMERICAN, AGE 40, NOW EMPLOYED, SEEKS POSITION WITH ESTABLISHED NEW YORK CONCERN; AVAILABLE OCT. 1; SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE COTTON TEXTILE; FAMILIAR COST CALCULATIONS; CAN HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE; CAPABLE ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE; SALARY $50. G 167 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—If you have a permanent position to offer and will pay $40 per week for the services of one of the most expert stenographers and typists in New York; a refined young lady of good appearance, education, and address, possessing great common sense and a thorough knowledge of secretarial duties and general office routine. E 868 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECRETARY.

Equipped by education and training of eight years' of exceptional experience to meet the most exacting requirements of a high-grade secretarial or executive position; skilled stenographer; flexible executive correspondent; salary $45. L 491 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, well educated stenographer and secretary of several years' first-class experience as secretary to important executive, desires position; rapid and accurate stenographer and typist, and capable of composing letters or of conducting correspondence on own initiative. C 321 Times.

SECRETARY, at present employed, desires to establish connection with reputable firm; six years' commercial experience; ability combined with common sense and retentive memory; refined Christian, unexceptionable personality, good judgment, tact; minimum salary $32. C 316 Times.

SECRETARY, (23,) university graduate; speaks French fluently; can take rush dictation for English transcription; up to recently in confidential capacity with French High Commissioner; educational and tactful; highest credentials; minimum salary $40; initiative. L 391 Times.

SECRETARY; efficient stenographer and typist; well educated, refined; capable of handling; correspondence, rush or otherwise, dictation; competent of assuming responsibility; able assistant, possessing initiative, executive ability, personality, tact, force; references; salary $35. S 574 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience export, import line, familiar with markets, desires position with reliable house; splendid references. H 306 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

(23,) REFINED, CONSTRUCTIVE, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVES. F 176 TIMES.

SECRETARY, bright, brainy, ambitious; high school graduate; experienced; at present employed handling correspondence without dictation; $35. B-960 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

SECRETARY.—Corporation moving office from city desires secure high-class position for thoroughly dependable young woman secretary; educational work preferred. J 485 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, REFINED.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; INITIATIVE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; SALARY $22. H 488 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, COMPANION.

Young gentlewoman desires position as secretary to gentlewoman, part or whole day. L 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; accountant; college woman; classical and business courses; 18 years' experiences legal, financial, medical MORNINGS ONLY; $15. Ballot, 535 East 24th St.

SECRETARY.—Competent executive, brains, business ability, fine stenographer, high-school references, desires fourth while position. Dependable. A 29 Times.

SECRETARY, well-bred woman, English-French stenographer, speaking French fluently, experienced secretary, teacher, desires engagement. A 48 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' varied experience, desires position where conscientious work is appreciated. G 71 Times.

SECRETARY.—English lady seeks post as secretary or companion to lady; young and capable; highest social references. A 35 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, WIDE EXPERIENCE, EDUCATED, CONSCIENTOUS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; $35. K 58 TIMES.

SECRETARY, stenographer, expert, 8 years' legal experience, Christian, executive ability, desires responsible position brokerage, law or advertising; $30-$35. L 534 Times.

SECRETARY.—English lady with excellent credentials seeks position; thoroughly conversant with four languages; good stenographer. F 193 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, six years' practical business experience, executive ability; $37. W 537 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, liberal education, six years' experience, desires position where ability, initiative, merit, advancement; $25. L 225 Times.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted by young lady, five years' office managing, stenographer and bookkeeper. Call Audubon 1749, Extension 24.

SECRETARY, Christian, (24,) 5 years' practical secretarial experience, seeks desirable connection; responsibility, fine education; $25. N 197 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, nine years' experience, thoroughly competent in both branches; salary $30. N 140 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

High school graduate; five years' experience; knowledge of disbursements in chemical line; $20. L 510 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, 3 years' experience, references; $25-$30. E. B., 28 West 123d. Tel. Harlem 460.

SECRETARY, social, by woman of refinement and executive ability; capable of taking entire charge of home if desired; highest references. J 243 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; well educated; exceptionally efficient; $30-$35 per week. R 611 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY for minister, professional man, or school; correspondence with or without dictation; methodical, executive; initiative, ability; business experience; $22. Main 8571.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, HIGH GRADE; RESPONSIBLE POSITION; SALARY $25. BOX L 359 TIMES.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, 4 years' experience; high school graduate; can handle detail; $28. O 795 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, well trained, thoroughly experienced; salary $30. M. L. P., Box 126, 125 East 84th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, college graduate; references; $30. 2,568 Broadway.

SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE; brilliant young widow; highest standing; exceptional. C 352 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer.—High grade, well educated and experienced, desires position as secretary; $25-$30. R 33 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, competent; 5 years' experience; salary $35. A 54 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; executive ability. G 784 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, typist; experienced; refined American; $16-$18. Apt. 51, 229 West 109th St. Tel. Academy 1529.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Five years' experience; efficient; attractive personality; $28. L 509 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, intelligent, seeks responsible position; salary to start $30. Box 660 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY, private party preferable, short hours, not included. O 106 Times.

STATISTICAL SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; expert stenographer and typist; accurate mathematician; preparing for accountancy requirements; Christian; $30; daylight office. Box 662 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Secretarial position desired by young lady, 22, (Christian,) in organization where competency, initiative, and dependability will be appreciated; experienced in law and automobile lines, but would consider offers from other businesses; highest credentials; $25-$30. H 257 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, attractive personality, age 23; eight years' engineering contracting experience; rapid, accurate, above average; live wire; high school graduate; touch operator; excellent credentials; $25. J 438 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young lady, 18, exceptionally bright beginner, highest qualifications, high school education, desires growing position; thoroughly competent; salary $14. Address Reliable, 149 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, Christian, refined; three years' experience steel business; knowledge filing, office routine; A1 references; salary $20 start. L 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24 years old, 7 years' experience, excellent education, including one year of college training, desires position with downtown office. Address Steno, Box 512 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, wishes important position, dictation both languages; American, 25; four years' experience; best New York references. Box 669 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced and capable, excellent references, desires position of responsibility. Box 646 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer desires secretarial-stenographic position about Oct. 1; salary $35. P 656 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, college graduate, wishes position. Call preferred in Bronx. Hausman, 749 Jennings St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, refined, educated; prefers position requiring initiative with future; Christian; $30. M 817 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 6 years' experience; capable assuming responsibility; best references; salary, $35. D 813 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, multigraph operator, experienced, capable conscientious worker. P 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; 9 months experience; willing worker; $17; chance for advancement. Silver, 485 E. 60th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, skilled, able secretary, excellent executive, eleven years' experience, available record of engaging personality and high order of intelligence, seeks position where extraordinary ability will be appreciated, handled, and compensated; salary $60. R 1000 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert; eight years' experience export, import, and other lines; thoroughly familiar all office details and capable conducting correspondence; well educated; highly recommended; $60. O 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, ASSISTANT Bookkeeper.—High school graduate, one year's experience, wants commercial position where honest efforts are appreciated. H. Nesenberg, 1115 West 178th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Well educated, refined young lady; Christian; seven years' commercial experience; efficient, accurate, reliable; familiar office duties; highest credentials. H 431 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' commercial experience; A1 references; high school education; need also accurate worker. L 450 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Bright, young; first-class experience; $28. Miss B., Phelps Engineering Exchange, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5083.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, possessing initiative; six years' technical and secretarial experience, desires position of responsibility. F 56 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 24, years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; $25; references; prefer Underwood machine. M 623 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly efficient and painstaking; excellent references; $35. K 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, competent and energetic, educated; six years' experience; salary, $35. R 621 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, operate Monitor switchboard; 3 years' experience; downtown preferred; speaks French; $20. Box 633 Times, 3 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, with hospital experience, wishes position in physician's office or hospital; conscientious worker. H 1060 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, willing worker, business school graduate, desires position. Dorothy Dwyer, 37 East 38th St., Tilden 8918.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; thoroughly familiar with secretarial work; operate switchboard; $25. O 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 5 years' experience, intelligent, competent, desires permanent position; salary $30. O 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, desiring secretarial position; eleven years' commercial experience; thoroughly efficient; executive ability; salary $35. P 786 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with initiative desires responsible position; traffic experience in chemical house; $37. R 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, good correspondent, knowledge French, cable codes, educated woman, seeks responsible position; $30. M 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4 years' experience; capable handling routine correspondence; want permanent position; salary $25. Bertha Salburg, 1,522 Brook Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, Christian, (25,) familiar technical lines; handle any work; excellent references; $30. L 512 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; capable, thoroughly experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; salary $25. R 687 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of refinement; excellent qualifications and references; 6 years' experience; $35. Write W. D., 413, 1,777 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with eight years' experience; excellent references; salary $35-$38 per week. R 660 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—High school graduate; 3 years' experience; knowledge Spanish and bookkeeping; salary $25. E 1064 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young college woman, energetic, Spanish, German; bookkeeping. E 1006 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, knowledge of bookkeeping; some experience; $18. Ruth Beaver, 590 West 147th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, skilled expert, desires substituting, part-time work; $5 day, $1 hour. N 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes connection with manufacturing concern. G 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping if necessary. P 783 Times Downtown.

STENOG

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, credit and collections, 27 years, American, broad experience with national organization, successful record, open for suitable connection; this should be of especial interest to a concern who want on their staff a dependable, quick and clear thinking progressive assistant. R 830 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, 26, high school graduate, university trained in commercial subjects, experienced in bookkeeping, correspondence, credits, collection, investigations, seeks position. E 1067 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or clerical position, 21, 3 years' experience; high school graduate; moderate salary. C 1247 Times Bronx.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of building construction, experienced; references; American; 30 years. W. Van Dusin, 685 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

ATTORNEY, 30, over ten years' varied legal experience; able trial lawyer and correspondent; aggressive, resourceful worker; seeks business connection of responsibility. L 830 Times.

AUCTIONEER of good appearance and long experience is desirous to connect with a house in that line. Elliott, 146 West 88th.

AUDITOR and accountant, fifteen years' experience in manufacturing industries, desires position in New York or as traveling auditor; highest recommendations furnished. G 184 Times.

AUTO SUPPLY SALESMAN, 8 years' experience; New York City and Westchester County trade; references. G 1251 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; clean-cut American; 10 years' experience steamship, freight accounting, import, export, forwarding and trial balances; financial statements rendered; assign accounts and drafts; books opened, closed; experienced corporation controlling accounts; $25. F 449 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—PART TIME.

Expert accountant will devote two or more hours daily, writing up books of business not requiring the full time of a bookkeeper; monthly trial balance; also temporary work. T 440 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 10 years' experience can take complete charge; correspondence, credits and collections, imports and exports; high-grade services rendered; opportunity main consideration; best references. F 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, American, collegian, thorough commercial-legal training; correspondent, general, collection; assume entire office administration; executive ability; exceptional credentials. F 258 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, manufacturing and accounting experience, trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, studying higher accountancy, capable to take charge. K 416 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Business school graduate, studying accountancy, desires permanent position with reliable concern. $22. Abraham Rothstein, 276 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, (19,) 2 years' experience, knowledge of typewriting, stenography; Spanish; Columbia University accountancy student; salary $22. P 708 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, college student, ambitious, able, trustworthy, seeks position with future; three years' experience; knowledge of stenography; at present employed. H 1252 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, statements; accountancy student; future is prime consideration. A Saperstein, 1,002 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, busy mornings, wishes position afternoons; all day Saturday; good correspondent; ability to supervise. A 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, beginner, desires position with chance for advancement; neat, willing, accurate. Henry Dunsk, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (24,) 7 years' varied experience; N. Y. U. graduate; future offered is prime consideration. Box 451 Times, 2 Rector st.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) several years' experience, desires position with progressive firm; connections liquidatings highest references. H 454 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, capable taking charge; entire set of books; reference furnished. Address L 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 32, Christian, expert on controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, &c., desires position with good future. G 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (40,) thoroughly competent and experienced trial balances, financial statements; highest references; $30. Fowler, 31 State St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) advanced Pace & Pace accountancy student; with ten years' general business and bookkeeping experience, wishes position; salary $35. G 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting and manufacturing experience desires position with progressive concern. Inker, 934 East 181st St. Telephone Fordham 5450.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (18,) high school graduate, experienced; also stenographer; references; no Saturday work. E 1041 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) 8 years' experience; competent to take full charge; trial balance, financial statements. P 695 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, married, Christian; 10 years' practical experience; capable of taking charge; highest credentials. J 475 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (30;) thorough accountant; assume charge of an office; highest results produced. P 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 5 years' thorough experience; complete control; manufacturing line preferred; best references; $25. N 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, desires connection after Sept. 15; responsible, competent; salary $28 to $30. Sternberg, 797 East 166th.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (20,) experience; commercial high school graduate; third year New York University student. P 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, long experience, thorough knowledge of double entry; good penman; excellent reference; $30. J 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge typewriting, accountancy, stenography; well educated. Rosenbaum, 254 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—College graduate; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; Saturdays off. H 428 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, 16 years' experience, all around office man; best references; salary $35. F 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (20,) 2 years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm. J 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, or brokerage accounts, wants work for evenings and Saturday afternoon. G 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) correspondent, experienced office man; genuine service. P 255 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, desires position with reliable concern. H 235 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 28, experienced, educated; moderate salary; references. P 1245 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires permanent connection; references. A 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (42,) charge books and office; $30. J 520 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, general office man, (45,) competent, wants confidential position. L 455 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Executive experience, trial balance, control accounts. N 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, references Perman, 1,419 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, Christian, experienced bookkeeper, accurate, desires position. O 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced; controlling accounts, office manager, desires position. A 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Wall Street expert, margin, stock record, &c.; can help in any department evenings. L 417 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN.—(19;) two years' experience; $20. G 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, thorough business man, age 35; salary $40. O 145 Times.

BUILDER, practical, executive, wishes position supt. of buildings, take full charge of repairs and maintenance of buildings, also collections; claim adjuster and investigator. J 487 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS opportunity desired; teacher; full or part time. E 1062 Times Harlem.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A man, aged 30, married, good education, naturalized American citizen, has been employed past eight years as butler and valet, desires a position; excellent references; would prefer a year or two in country house or travel with gentleman. P 806 Times Annex.

BUTLER, qualified; neat young man, desires permanent position with family that will appreciate high-class services. Appointment, Z, 123 East 47th St.

BUTLER or valet, Japanese, wishes position in private family or bachelor's apartment, to take entire charge. G. L., 23 West 60th St.

BUYER, 25 years' experience in the hosiery, underwear and knit goods line, who has connections with largest mills and commission houses in the country, seeks connection with reputable export house; highest reference. X 401 Times Annex.

BUYER OR MANAGER, 30, 13 years' experience in gents' furnishings, desires position; best references; thorough knowledge of merchandising. B. M., Box 503 Times Downtown.

BUYERS' ASSISTANT, silks, dress goods; young man, 25, wishes to connect with reliable concern; will consider position with resident buyer. G 147 Times.

BUYER, infants' and children's wear; ten years' experience. L 320 Times.

CARPENTER, experienced all branches apartments, hotels, clubs alterations; reliable. Jackson, 202 East 18th St.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, former internal revenue agent, qualified to handle income tax returns exclusively, seeks suitable connection with public accountants. E 1085 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Intelligent, middle-aged Japanese desires position; private family; ten years' practical experience on domestic and foreign cars, special Pierce-Arrow and Crane Simplex; take general charge of mechanical depairing; careful driver; strictly temperate; neat, sober, willing; city references. Kiku, 148 West 63th.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position, city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, Hollanders, no children, desire private position, country; man competent and careful driver, do own repairs; wife, good cook, or willing to do household duties except laundry; best of references furnished. A 32 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, neat appearance, courteous, honest, reliable, careful driver, eight years' experience, private, wishes to secure position with private family; A1 references; city or country. McMurray, 300 West 54th. Phone 2093 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, wishes position; 12 years' experience in and around New York; careful, intelligent driver; experienced and capable mechanic; very best references. McKinley, 124 East 94th. Phone Lenox 10449.

CHAUFFEUR, able mechanic, very careful driver, thoroughly experienced, highest references from former employers, neat, courteous, obliging, desires position either city or country; moderate salary; interview appreciated. C. A., 192 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 23 years of age, experienced high-powered cars, good mechanic, wishes position with private family; can furnish best references. Roy A. Elfast, 2,145 83th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, first class, French, single, wishes position, private family; city or country; eight years' experience; careful driver; best references; own repairs. O 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 35, thoroughly competent mechanic, 15 years' experience on high grade cars; competent and reliable; best references. F. Osterman, 1,215 1st Av. Telephone Plaza 2703.

CHAUFFEUR, 6 years' experience, thorough knowledge of automobiles; reliable; employer leaving for Europe; $35 weekly. J. K., 1,247 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, private; years' experience; city, country; references. Rikman, 521 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Scandinavian, age 33; six years' experience; expert mechanic; all cars; city, country. 28 W. 123rd St., Nilsson.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 6 years' experience, own repairs; good reference. King, 115 West 143d St., care Gates.

CHAUFFEUR, married, eight years' experience; reliable, sober; best reference. Trapani, Telephone Tremont 3264.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, mechanic; any car; 10 years' experience; reference. Audubon 5318.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, city, country; best city references. W 2 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position with private family; 10 years' experience; best references. H 990 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single; good driver, mechanic; city or country; references. A 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends trustworthy, economical chauffeur; 16 years' recommendation. G 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience; Loco, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac preferred, Circle 3083 or A 30 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, with first-class reference. Kama, 23 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; first class references. K. Tsuji, Concord st., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 43, single, wishes private position; 9 years' experience, all makes of cars; Cadillac preferred; A1 references; city or country. L 370 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, single, age 28 years, six years' experience private family; A1 references; army discharge. S. W., 384 Amsterdam Av., (store.)

CHAUFFEUR, young, white, 7 years' experience, good references, wants position with private family. A. Gans, 318 West 57th St. Tel. Columbus 1284.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, ex-soldier, 4 years as last position; best references; salary $30. M. Herman, 345 East 72d St., Rhinelander 5076.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 29, married, wishes position, private; 6 years' experience, references. Chas. O'Rourke, 311 East 188th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, married, vast experience, unquestionable references, desires good position. H. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av. phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, butler, cook, colored, desires position private family; with best references; city, country. Address 247 West 63d St., Box 31.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position; Packard, Pierce, Cadillac, Lancia; head chauffeur last position; best references. L 335 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 15 years' experience; best references. Andrew Winkle, care Mrs. Nicholas, 210 West 85th St. Schuyler 9441.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, long experience, careful driver, and keep car in good condition; own repairs; best references; city, country. Kenji, 141 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires private position; 8 years' experience; best of references. Sweeney, 182 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single, best record, desires position, city only; Pierce-Arrow, Packard; references. Carlsson, 1,039 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, seven years' experience Cadillac, Packard; best references. Telephone Audubon 7756.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat colored, careful driver; references, 140 West 142d St. Phone Audubon 9840, Apt. 38, Douglass Court, (yard.)

CHAUFFEUR wishes position country year around; married; wife good seamstress. R. Olson, 216 East 68th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes steady position. P. Ittig, 229 East 80th.

CHEMIST, university graduate, manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations, specialties, lotions, tooth paste powder and liquids, extracts, ointments, toilet articles, and sundries, capable of organizing and conducting these departments; highest credentials. B 630 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, college and technical training, with experience as steel; wishes responsible capacity or assistant; prefer small concern where neatness, industry, and conscientious service would be appreciated. M 639 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, (29,) university graduate, seven years' experience in metallurgical and analytical chemistry as chief chemist and research chemist, desires change; at present employed; salary requirement $175 month. D 268 Times.

CHEMIST, now employed in manufacturing plant; returned army officer; good executive and experienced on production; salary $4,000; New York or vicinity preferred; references; replies confidential. L 310 Times.

CHEMIST.—College graduate, 2½ years' practical experience, best references, married; industrial opening desired. L 157 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate, with practical experience, desires situation in fine-grade line; metals preferred; careful and conscientious. N 212 Times.

CHEMIST.—Sugar refining, research; show immediate saving manufacturer. K 497 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, (university graduate,) age 25, wants business opportunity. G 112 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, experienced surveyor and draftsman, desires employment in or near New York City. Address T. L. Frech, 17 Smith St., West Haven, Conn.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—28; 9 years' experience as construction and estimator; possess initiative, ability, and aggressiveness; desire a position where the above qualifications can be used to a mutual advantage. J. 940 Times.

CLERK, thoroughly experienced, wishes to connect with growing house; has thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $30. Address Braverman, 352 West 17th, or call Chelsea 3586, between 10-11 A. M.

CLERICAL position by experienced, educated man. Murray Hill 90.

COLLECTOR, real estate office, married, 40 years old; familiar with office duties, department orders, &c. George W. Brown, 3,001 Briggs Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 20, seeks position reputable house, where conscientious work brings advancement. P 209 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, knowledge of accounting, French, German, desires executive position. R 609 Times Downtown.

COOK-VALET, Japanese, desires position in bachelor's apartment; can take entire charge; best references. Caka, 167 West 89th St.

COOK.—Intelligent Japanese wants position as cook or valet. Juichi, 148 West 60th St., city.

CORRESPONDENT, A1, experienced in sales promotion work and general office routine, is open for immediate engagement; writer of forceful, business-getting letters; good executive ability; thorough, dependable. G 117 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, 23, college graduate, now correspondent in Quartermaster Corps and reporter on New York American, desires position where ability, practical ideas, thorough experience and hard work will count toward advancement. D 982 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, (22;) Cornell University graduate; some experience; position desired where diligence will earn advancement. M 636 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Command Spanish, French; knowledge export; banking; references. M 965 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, SALES AND COLLECTION MANAGER, HIGHEST REFERENCES. N 206 TIMES.

COST ENGINEER AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGER, REPUTATION FOR SECURING RESULTS, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FUTURE. N 236 TIMES.

COUPLE.—Man, (Japanese,) first class butler; wife excellent housekeeper, trained nurse and domestic science school graduate; assume entire care of high class house; open for engagement Oct. 1; best references. L 297 Times.

COUPLE (Japanese) wishes position; take entire charge bachelor's apartment; man 14 years' experience, high-class cook; wife speaks good English. Pull, 67 Prospect Place. Tel. Murray Hill 3966.

COUPLE, Japanese, desire situations to take entire charge bachelors' club, small family; both experienced; best references. Otsuka, 148 West 65th St. Telephone Columbus 6028.

COUPLE, Finnish, man chauffeur, wife laundress; references; salary $140; city or country. Care Janitor, 212 West Fordham Road.

COUPLE, good cook and housekeeper, husband chauffeur and mechanic, etc.; do own repairs, go anywhere; colored, 26. H. M. Smith, 2,441 7th Av., Suite 32.

COUPLE; man houseman, chauffeur, butler; wife cook or houseworker; in city. Couple, 2,178 Lexington Av., care Peltonen.

COUPLE; man chauffeur, mechanic; wife good cook; city, country; references. 426 East 156th St., Bronx. Seppala, care Hanpas.

COTTON GOODS.—Young man, (24,) experienced; perfect knowledge of converting and converting books; capable and highest references. M 628 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER.

Credit manager with a leading wholesale concern is open for a position; thoroughly familiar with all details of bakers' and confectioners' supply line; experience 7 years as credit and office manager; prefer outside position. For interview address Credit Manager 598 Times Downtown.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, thoroughly experienced and capable of assuming complete charge of department; interview suggested if you require a young man who can successfully harmonize credit and collections. M 1070 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Capable of taking full charge of office; 10 years' experience; highest credentials; age 31; salary to start, 1f chance for advancement, $3,500. L 435 Times Downtown.

CREDIT REPORTER, for several years with leading mercantile agency, wishes to make a change with opportunity for advancement, W 510 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN-OFFICE MANAGER, 40, thoroughly qualified by long experience, wholesale dry goods; salary $3,000. O 150 Times.

CREDIT MAN; 26, high school graduate; university man. E 1065 Times Harlem.

DAIRYMAN wishes position on private estate; single and sober; A1 references. Address S. W., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

DESIGNER, interiors, classic and modern, decorative scheme; high-grade work; middle-aged man, single. O 39 Times.

DENTIST.—Experienced Christian operator, to assist in ethical practice. F 170 Times.

DIRECTOR of employment and welfare departments, with 8 years' experience of organizing and directing; can furnish recommendations. G. B. 364 West 57th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Seven years' experience industrial plant, apartment, residences, theatres, structures, working drawings, details; neat, accurate, reliable; two years efficient supervising buildings and grounds large manufacturing plant; executive; best references; $40. X., 385 Lewis Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, 23, five years' mechanical and electrical experience, technical education, seeks opportunity where accuracy and initiative are considered an asset. G 131 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural and ornamental; estimator, designer; preparing work for shop, and following job to completion. L 254 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 24, three years' experience general mechanical detailing and layout; $30 if permanent and opportunity. R 653 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, designer gasoline engines and motor trucks; nine years' experience; excellent references furnished; available at once. G 153 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced; cost, order clerk; technical college education. H 445 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and electrical; 6 years' experience; salary $35. R 665 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, expert letterer, civil engineer, six years' construction experience; moderate salary if prospects are good. C 363 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; first-class; ten years' general experience; evenings. F 218 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, long experience, designing, detailing automatic machinery, apparatus. R 423 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, tracer, wishes position. O 51 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Expert on builders' finish and cabinet work; A 18 Times.

EDITOR.—I want to connect with a live publication as editor or associate editor; have had plenty of experience, am well informed, and can put a punch into what I write. G 88 Times.

EDITOR, Magazine editor and writer has spare time for special work, producing, revising, editing, advising. Address Editor, 115 East 30th St.

EDITOR, 12 years' experience, newspaper and trade magazine, desires new connection; advertising experience also. K 9 Times.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR, compelled to give up business, offers services where capability and initiative count. H 436 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, with 12 years' experience, familiar with construction and maintenance work; willing to travel; can furnish best of reference. E 1058 Times Harlem.

ELECTROMECHANICAL ENGINEER, 7 years' experience, seeks position. L 295 Times.

EMPLOYMENT.—Practical training in employment work and vocational psychology; college graduate; 3 years' business and salesmanship experience; desires opening with progressive firm where promising future is offered. M 1 Times.

EMPLOYMENT manager and welfare man; I have had 25 years' experience, both public and factory, as foreman and manager and have studied my fellow-man. L 446 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Ex-soldier, college graduate, seeks position, employment manager, tutor, private secretary, or similar work. F 1027 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, executive, mechanical and structural; fifteen years' experience in steam power plant design and construction; conversant with steel and concrete practice. X 452 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, 36; technical graduate; 7 years with present firm in combined business and electrical, mechanical, and steam engineering; salary $4,000 to start. X 208 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, 28, mechanical, hydraulic, sales experience 8 years, desires permanent executive connection with future; Christian. G 102 Times.

ENGINEER, civil, experienced office and field, desires position of responsibility for contractor or architect. K 423 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, superintendent or master mechanic, any plant; 20 years' experience; best reference. Apt. 3, 206 West 84th St.

ESTIMATOR, electrical; 18 years' experience, seeks connection with reputable firm. L 323 Times.

EVENING WORK, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; no $1! charge very reasonable. P 732 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, credit man, collection correspondent, foreign exchange, assumes charge office, initiative, desires connection with concern looking for experienced manager. P 695 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Recently discharged Major U. S. Army; extensive commercial experience, United States and Europe; managed factory 2,000 employes; graduate mechanical and electrical engineer; speaks French, German, and Italian; age 36; capable, energetic, ambitious. L 291 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

A HIGH-GRADE MAN, POSSESSING TACT, RESOURCEFULNESS, AND PROVED PRODUCTION AND SALES ABILITY, SEEKS REAL OPPORTUNITY WITH SUBSTANTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE HOUSE; ANY LINE; THREE YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES; LEGAL TRAINING AT COLUMBIA; JEWNAVAL OFFICER, WHO HELD EXCEPTIONALLY RESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE POSITION BECAUSE OF ATTENTION TO DETAIL; 28 YEARS OF AGE. N 304 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE—Major infantry, about to be discharged, desires situation as organiser, general manager; served 2 years with regular army, 14 months in A. E. F.; 2 promotions in A. E. F., highest efficiency record; 33 years age; married, 2 children; American birth and parentage; university graduate and 2½ years law school; 2 years' general financial experience abroad and 2 years in U. S.; traveled extensively in U. S., Canada, and abroad; not fluent linguist; well read and well posted on general economic conditions; good public speaker; strong executive; no physical defects; health excellent; height, 5 feet 10; weight, 165 pounds; willing to go any part world; salary $5,000. X 437 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, aged 37, Christian, seeks change from position where future prospects now prove to be remote. His experience, here and abroad, has been in advertising and export. He has sufficient brains and industry to adapt himself quickly to any work of executive character. A real advertising, sales or general manager would find him a loyal, knowing and capable assistant. He works in a plain, sane way and gets on well with the neighbors. His interest is not in immediate dollars, but in an Opportunity for congenial work with likable associates and a Regular Boss. He wants to stay with his present employer for the rest of his life. J 445 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 32.

I am seeking connection in an executive capacity with progressive organization. am at present Assistant Treasurer of well known manufacturing company, but am contemplating change for good and sufficient reasons. My ability along administrative and executive lines has been proven. I have a thorough familiarity with corporation accounting, finance, and law. During the war as army officer handled vast salvage operation for Quartermaster Corps, administering large personnel. Credentials show that I effected large savings through efficient management. Minimum salary expected $5,000 per annum. Interview invited. Diplomacy, N 194 Times.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY.

with intensive executive training and experience, alert, conservative, now holding responsible position, seeks opportunity of broader scope and development. Exceptional references from men of affairs. L 439 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Connection wanted by executive, under 30, married; college education; 7 years' practical business experience; 4 years spent with one of world's most successful manufacturers of motor cars and trucks, in both manufacturing, sales departments; later managed branch house doing million dollar business; last 2 years in charge of properties owned by large estate in process of distribution; best references furnished; nothing under $6,000 a year can be considered. X 326 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER.

Ex-army officer, American; college education; mechanical engineering; possessing tact and "get" to an unusual degree; executive manager; familiar with office systems; good correspondent; general experience in purchasing and selling; can handle men; thorough knowledge export business; working knowledge German; three years as manager of foreign office in Germany; cost and general accountant; understands production work and understands management; can assume responsibility; highest references. O 88 Times.

EXECUTIVE or SALES MANAGER.

Broad financial and technical experience; as organizer, salesman, and engineer; speaking English, French, German, and Spanish returned from A. E. F., seeks connection with well-backed firm that wants to fight to the top. O 114 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Graduate technical college, C. E.; member New York bar; 33; ex-Captain engineers; highest references. K 426 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

Young man, (27,) possessing ideal qualifications and valuable experience in selling, purchasing, and correspondence, covering various lines in foreign and domestic trade; college education, earnest, alert, clean cut, willing, qualified to assist manager, assume charge of department, or other position where youth and executive ability could make themselves felt. C 384 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

A Major of Engineers from overseas, recently mustered out of the service, seeks a position with a general construction or development company; over 15 years' experience as Superintendent of construction and manager of developments in the United States and foreign countries; the latter position combining commercial executive experience. G 64 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college man, 31 years old, Christian; honorable army discharge; 8 years executive experience, 2 years salesman; has best of references and recommendations. Can call any time. Character, G 7 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—U. S. Army officer, holding important Government office, New York, expects early release, 15 years' manufacturing experience, steel and products, forgings, castings, &c., desires connection as manager, assistant manager or similar position. A 58 Times.

EXECUTIVE - SALESMAN, (Christian,) practicing attorney five years, good appearance and address, recently discharged from service, desires to connect with reputable house in one of above capacities. P 597 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, manufacturing, 11 years' machine shop and supervision record, desires position as superintendent or production manager to supervise large number of help and increase production; age 32. Write Advertiser, 403 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.—SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER; TWELVE YEARS SUCCESSFUL SELLING EXPERIENCE; GOOD CORRESPONDENT. X 459 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.—(2,) SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE CORRESPONDENT, OFFICE MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, SELLING, TRAVELING; SUCCESSFUL IN RESPONSIBLE CAPACITIES. C 293 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, experienced employing, buying, traffic, selling; acquainted coal, steel, railroad; contracting lines; open immediate connection; age 33; married, Christian. W 533 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE'S SECRETARY, (29,) clean-cut, capable, confidential, efficient, correspondent, stenographer, possessing accounting knowledge. P 647 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE with knowledge sound business principles, bookkeeping, and sales experience, seeks connection; conscientious worker. F 194 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced, for construction and engineering firms; familiar in payroll and cost accounting in both field and headquarters office. O 169 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate, (23,) experienced in executive work, desires position offering opportunities. J 536 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Excellent business training; experiences office manager, bookkeeper; well educated. F 238 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 30, possessing experience office management and personnel systems, seeks desirable connection; highest credentials. E 1078 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXECUTIVE.

An executive of highest grade in industrial operative engineering and capable of organizing any big project, seeks position as general manager; abandoned my own engineering and contracting business to accept Captaincy in engineers during the war, which time I organized one of the first large American projects in France; highest credentials furnished; give this ex-soldier an interview. D 814 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, MANAGER, REPRESENTATIVE.

Ex-army officer, with splendid record as organizer and administrator of largest Governmental departments, is open to attractive proposition; executive and office manager of proven ability; thorough legal, financial, and commercial training and experience, supplemental by extensive acquaintance in Eastern financial and Governmental circles, should also enable him to render invaluable service as sales manager, representative, or broker in connection with contracts, &c. Box 453 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, 32, general and legal training, desires business connection offering future. G 41 Times.

EXECUTIVE, age 24, 5 years' mail order experience in men's furnishing and clothing, desires change. O 120 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man of ability, thoroughly familiar with export and domestic shipments, booking freight, preparation of documents, claims, &c.; possesses executive ability, initiative; good correspondent; excellent references. Box 562 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXPORT MANAGER, EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH A RESPONSIBLE, WELL-ESTABLISHED HOUSE NEEDING THE SERVICES OF SUCH A MAN. O 67 TIMES.

EXPORT MAN and accountant, 24, American, educated and experienced, speaks and corresponds in Spanish, acquainted with Latin-American trade, willing to travel, seeks reliable connection. J 563 Times Downtown.

EXPORT and IMPORT.—Swedish gentleman wishes to connect with American export and import firm; married; has full knowledge of all Swedish manufacturers and importers; best references. Reply to Import and Export, O 139 Times.

EXPORT.—Released navy officer, married, 28 years old, desirous of making a connection with an export firm or steamship company where there is a good future assured. G 105 Times.

EXPORT.—College graduate, 28 years of age, knowledge of French, German, Spanish, executive ability, wishes position in export and import house. O 96 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Corporation with adequate facilities may acquire the services of a manager controlling a thoroughly developed textile department. D 628 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER, experienced iron, steel trade, general merchandise, successful organizer, export house, seeks good connections. C 332 Times.

EXPORT OR SALES.

College graduate, (22,) desires connection; graduate chemist; excellent reference; knowledge of French. Kay, 1091 St. Nicholas.

EXPORT.—Latin-American, familiar export, banking, correspondence; perfect English, French, Spanish; wishes managerial position; $2,500. L 513 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, 15 years' experience; Spanish, English, French, Portuguese, shipping, banking, traveling; whole, part time. Continental, 480 Broome.

EXPORT BUYER, experienced in foodstuffs, dry goods, auto accessories, chemicals, &c.; competent correspondent. A 24 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT desires position where thorough knowledge of farming, machinery, crops, cattle, &c., intelligence, reliability, and progressiveness will command good salary; excellent references. X 186 Times Annex.

FOREIGN TRADE MAN.

Can you use 9 years' overseas experience in advertising management, sales promotion, import and export business? Successful correspondent and trained in making trade surveys, market analysis, and pioneering new lines on markets of Australasia, South Africa, British and Dutch E. I.; now employed as personal assistant to general sales manager and as foreign trade adviser regarding Australasia and Orient; willing consider overseas representation for single line, agency for two allied non-competing lines, management export department, &c.; what have you to offer? Am American, 34, married. K 57 Times.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Having had ten years' wide experience in the export trade, I am anxious to connect with a well established firm who desire to develop foreign business on a large scale; am at all known in Europe and command four languages; highest of references furnished. Address R. Goodchild, Room 1722, Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOREMAN, thorough mechanic, with executive abilities, marine engineering, gas, and electric automobile experience, handled men for past 12 years, wishes position Supt. of garage; unquestionable references. K 87 Times.

GARAGE.—I have had experience as manager, also foreman, in private garage; would like to locate in either public or private garage; can shown a clean record and give Al references. T 426 Times Downtown.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. X 404 Times Annex.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly competent to raise and care for all flowers, vegetables, &c.; excellent references. J. K., P. O. Box 446, Far Rockaway, L. I.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, take charge private estate; 18 years' experience; married, no children. F. B., care Schling, 14 West 59th St.

GENERAL MANAGER.

I am open for a position of trust and responsibility; if you are in need of a man who can systematize, handle the financing, approach your customers, or take full charge of your help write L 538 Times.

GENERAL CLERICAL WORK and typewriting, but no stenography, by well-qualified young man with excellent references. 201 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn; telephone 5779-J Bath Beach.

HEAD GARDENER.—(36,) married, 1 child, 10 years; life experience growing first-class flowers, fruit, vegetables, farming, and live stock; only first-class position considered. X 333 Times Annex.

HEAD WAITER, middle-aged, with long experience, wishes position in city club or hotel. A 21 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FOREIGN TRADE EXECUTIVE.

If you are considering opening an Oriental department for silks, silk goods, matting, rugs, braids, cotton goods, buttons, paper, camphor, oils, waxes, rice, produce, starch, &c., and desire services of high-grade man (at present employed) with excellent connections, buying organizations and correspondents fully established, and owner of comprehensive line of samples, thorough knowledge banking, financing, and exchange, arrange interview through Beacon Business Bureau, Specialists in Foreign Trade Placements, 2 Stone St.

HOW SMALL COMPANIES CAN AFFORD AN ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A trained advertising man, experienced in sales promotion work, at present employed by a well-known New York organization, can prepare advertising copy, booklets, form letters, &c., for a few concerns in his spare time.

Personal attention given to every client's problem. Address N 209 Times.

INSURANCE.—Executive with broad experience desires position with large and progressive industrial concern whose various insurance matters need expert attention. L 404 Times Downtown.

INTERPRETER, young man, 7 languages, desires position; references. J. B., 1,306 Broadway.

JAPANESE VALET-BUTLER, understands massage, experienced traveler, wishes position with gentleman; small family; good reference. 276 Times.

JAPANESE student, Columbia, wants position as school boy, good American family; small family preferred. B 1059 Times Harlem.

JAPANESE, young man, wants position as general housework for gentleman or bottle small family. 463 East 57th. Plaza 4626.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secretary; 13 years' business experience; references; salary $3,500. X 459 Times Annex.

LAWYER, with commercial experience, desires position in mercantile establishment offering opportunity for permanent connection. J 533 Times Downtown.

LIVE WIRE EMPLOYERS, ATTENTION! Just see if I have pep, ambition and oodles of energy and an excellent education; position with big organization desired; age 22. A 68 Times.

LUMBERMAN, 27 years old, seven years' experience in retail lumber trade, wishes to connect with live lumber concern. L 532 Times.

MACHINIST and Toolmaker.—Superintendent 15 years, manufacturing high-grade

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, traveling, good staple line; best of references; married; 34 years old; prefer New England or New York; wish to move in territory covered. P 680 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man, (24,) determination, punch, intelligence, experienced in hardware and house furnishing lines, invites reliable proposition. Box 3, 311 East 79th St.

SALESMAN, 26, experienced, good education, desires opportunity with live manufacturing concern, preferably ladies' apparel. Z., 458 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 12 years' city, road, stationery, phonographs, wishes connection in any line where capable hustler can earn $5,000 a year. C 375 Times.

SALESMAN, road, city fifteen years, conscientious, hard worker, wants permanent line; good character, ability, references. C 380 Times.

SALESMAN and manager, 9 years' experience, desires to connect with reliable concern in any line; moderate salary, with chance for advancement. F 162 Times.

SALESMAN of ability seeks position where results must be shown; thoroughly familiar Brooklyn, L. I., and Jersey territory. J. Maloghan, 243 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 26, desires position with reliable concern; 7 years' road experience; excellent references; honorably discharged. F 148 Times.

SALESMAN, selling and stenographic experience, college graduate, wishes wholesale line of merit; drawing account, $2,000 year. P 442 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having well-equipped office wishes selling proposition requiring personal service or use of solicitors. N 180 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) married, thoroughly experienced leather goods and sweater lines, high class following, desires connection with manufacturers. P 737 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, experienced hosiery, dry goods, wishes city position; best of references. Advertising Office, 908 Freeman St., Box 312.

SALESMAN, the kind you are looking for if you are selling wholesale grocers; an interview will convince you. Apt. X, 600 West 178th St.

SALESMAN (24) desires to connect with reliable firm; large following among retail dry goods stores. H. Teitelbaum, 254 East 71st. Phone Rhinelander 5302.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years' successful specialty selling; reference; auto truck, iron and steel, and export. P 862 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, selling cotton goods to retail dress and dry goods stores, wishes new connection; 10 years' experience in silks and woolens. J 420 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENT, and expert stenographer desires connection with reliable organization as city salesman; good personality, convincing talker. A 858 Times.

SALESMAN, covering automobile, married, 4 years' auto supply experience, will consider any profitable proposition. Write Box 104, 1,464 3d Av., New York City.

SALES MANAGER, (40.)
A1 record; staple, specialty lines; forceful correspondent; at present employed. K 396 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, ex-service man, wishes to connect with manufacturing concern to learn line. O 62 Times.

SALESMAN just returned from Middle West; line sold up; wish good connections for that territory. K 15 Times.

SALESMAN, six years' successful city and road experience, will connect with live selling proposition. H 988 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN acquainted with hotels, restaurants, and clubs desires position. G 140 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, neat appearance, desires position with reliable concern to travel anywhere. A 8 Times.

SALESMAN experienced wholesale furniture, desires position; returned from overseas. G 53 Times.

SALESMAN, 34, naval officer, experienced, high calibre, seeks permanent connection with reliable house; live wire. O 61 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, desires position, ladies' or men's wearing apparel. S 738 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced Southern, Western territories; drawing account; merchandise preferred. C 383 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (35,) married; 15 years' sales experience; must be big proposition; earnings $5,000 yearly. C 376 Times.

SALESMAN, young man desires position as salesman; hustler; references. L. W., 211 West 106th.

SALES MANAGER or Assistant, seven years' mail order experience, wishes to connect with progressive concern. G 97 Times.

SALESMAN. — Italian, highly educated, speaking English, French, Spanish. G 170 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, wishes position with reliable concern. O 713 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Securities; see heading under Executive or Sales Manager.

SALESMAN desires auto accessory line; commission or salary. N 131 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) men's furnishings; neat appearance; willing. Box 40, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMAN, (25,) 3 years' experience; good education; tactful, convincing. A 7 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, 3 years' Penna., desires position; salary. Jerusalem, 61 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, (24,) 8 years' experience, stenographic speed 222, typing 100, correspondent, desires position with busy executive, in which thorough knowledge of the business and advancement can be secured; $40. M 656 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, 24, Christian, experienced, thoroughly competent and wide-awake; good correspondent; desires position where ability, application and industry will lead to good future; excellent references; honorably discharged soldier; $30. W. 825 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, expert typist, capable of handling correspondence, desires position with mercantile house; salary $35. J. L., 253 East 62d St.

SECRETARY, executive ability, stenographer; American; high grade; excellent credentials, desires responsible position; A1 compensation. L 448 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.—I am fitted by training and experience to associate with a principal who will recognize merit accordingly. 31; single. G 144 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) 7 yrs. experience; good opportunity, reliable firm; capable, ambitious; excellent references. E 727 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, expert, American, 23, speaking French, Italian, translator, desires position France or Italy. N 221 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, aged 36, six years with gentleman of considerable prominence, desires permanent connection; salary $40 per week. W 827 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 24, expert stenographer, correspondent, wishes opportunity; consider traveling. W 831 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, careful; salary $40. Johnson, 505 Park Place, Brooklyn.

SETTLEMENT WORKER and club director, lawyer, has evenings open. J 476 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING MANAGER desires to make a change; thoroughly familiar with export commission business; best references. Box 649 Times, 2 Rector St.

SHIPPING CLERK, young man, experience in shipping and packing parcel post, express, and freight. C 893 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, (25;) experienced; heavy commodities, carloads specialty. R 616 Times Downtown.

SILK-MAN,

with thorough knowledge of Japanese, French and domestic silks, desires change; executive ability; wide experience; best references. L 300 Times.

STATISTICIAN, experienced, desires permanent connection with reliable house. H 989 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office manager, 27, fluent correspondent; 7 years' experience banking, chemical manufacturing; assume responsibilities; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; can be depended upon; highest credentials; $30. K 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American gentleman, rapid note-taker, thorough knowledge accounts, credits, organization, and familiar with the Italian, French, and German languages, wishes position as private secretary or officer manager; indefatigable worker; salary $3,600. H 903 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Expert; rapid, accurate, efficient; excellent correspondent and executive; $35. L 274 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — College education; experienced; highly recommended; knowledge accounting and all office duties, wishes position with first class house or as private secretary; $25. L. H. Singer, 992 Simpson St.

STENOGRAPHER, with secretarial ability, ten years' banking experience, wants position bank or mercantile house where good hard sense, ability and initiative bring advancement. H 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $25 to start; thoroughly capable; business and high school graduate; willing, reliable. William Alexander, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 3993.

STENOGRAPHER. — Responsible position with future sought by well educated, proficient, shorthand typist; secretarial experience; Christian; recently demobilized. A 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires evening work, between 6 P. M. and 10 P. M. G 30 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, 5 years' experience secretarial capacity; knowledge accounting, Spanish; executive ability. J., Room 1002, 100 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (22,) high school graduate, 6 years' experience, desires employment with reliable concern; $30. Box 620 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent and accurate, man of ability and education, desires position; reference. L 411 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Joseph Vojir, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2902.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, long experience banking, &c., seeks offer; well educated; A1 credentials. J 501 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 15 years' selling experience, desires position selling outside part time; thoroughly competent. O 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, high school graduate; excellent references; ambitious. Secretary, Plaza 2963, 37 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (25;) high school graduate; 7 years' experience; speed 175 words; $40. H 56 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, assistant to executive; broad experience. J 466 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, references; $22; experienced. E. Friedman, 511 West 147th.

STEWARD, with entire kitchen crew of first-class hotel, is ready for immediate engagement in N. Y. City or nearby; write at once. X 434 Times Annex.

STEWARD.—Experienced steward desires position, city or country. O 141 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN of experience wishes to connect with legitimate proposition, mining or industrial; have large list of investors; commission only. P 604 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, like to connect permanently on commission with drawing account. Apt. 3, 206 West 84th St.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Office Building, Warehouses or Estate.

Permanency more desired than large salary, by recently discharged army officer with knowledge of construction work, repairs and maintenance; can handle large forces of skilled and unskilled labor and get results; highest references for character, ability, and initiative; bonded if required; interview at your convenience. Captain, W 813 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building and construction, 20 years' experience, estimating and assuming complete charge of construction from foundation to roof; A1 references, seeks connection with builder or owner. Competent, Box 348 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT and Chief Engineer, American, first class marine and city licenses, wishes position in high-class apartment or office building; have unquestionable references. L 421 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wants large high-class apartment; understands all repairs; 20 years' experience; excellent references. R 1046 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT desires change; high-class elevator apartment house; all-around mechanic; own tools; best references. Superintendent, 182 Sherman Av., butcher shop.

TEACHER.—French gentleman with 20 years' experience in South America would like to secure position with college, hotel or family where his knowledge of French and Spanish will be of service, in or out New York City. Merignat, Jean A., 341 West 58th St. Tel. Columbus 5584.

TEACHER of sciences and mathematics, fully qualified, experienced, highest references, wishes day or evening position full or part time; also can teach high school accountancy school subjects. E 1077 Times Harlem.

TECHNICAL MAN, thoroughly trained, desires position with future; applicant has several years' chemical and business experience; capable of learning anything; graduate chemical engineer, but ready to tackle any field offering opportunity for advancement. G 44 Times.

TIME STUDY AND EFFICIENCY man, 35, employed, seeks change; mechanical knowledge, executive ability; salary optional. L 307 Times.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—8 years' railroad and 4 years' Government experience, tracing and investigating of shipments; salary $28; prefers outdoor work. P 590 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC.—Position desired by traffic student as assistant in traffic department; good knowledge of same. Box 660 Times, 3 Rector St.

TRAFFIC.—Young man, technical graduate, 4 years' railroad and industrial experience, desires responsible position; references. O 162 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—French and Spanish translation done at home; reasonable. C 245 Times.

TRAFFIC, import, domestic, 11 years' experience, desires connection. F 630 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC, claims, investigations; young man, college university education. E 1060 Times Harlem.

TUTOR.—Discharged aviator, attending university in New York, desires position as tutor or companion to young boy in city; experienced; highest references. Address Box 82, Livingston Av., N. J.

TYPIST, expert, French-English, desires morning position. Wood, 188 West 87th.

VALET, experienced, wishes position; lunches, dinners; first-class references. Burns, 12 West 107th.

VALET, colored, discharged sailor, neat, capable. 236 West 84th. Apt. 20.

WELFARE OR EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, American, age 35, recently returned from France, seeks position welfare, athletic employment manager of large concern; handled thousands of men; organizing and promoting in a big way; 14 years' experience; excellent references. X 467 Times Annex.

WHAT UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS CONCERN NEEDS A YOUNG MAN, (21,) COLLEGE GRADUATE, WITH UNUSUAL EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE AND DURING WAR? BEST REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY, LOYALTY, EXPERIENCE, AND HONESTY. J 459 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) six years' commercial experience as secretary, traveling auditor, &c., good appearance, pleasant personality, and who is not over zealous but extremely ambitious and a hard worker, desires work in an executive capacity in any line; no dependents; traveling welcomed; can begin at once. J 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, bright and very ambitious, desires a position with the opportunity of making good; can typewrite, sell, and also talk several languages; has pleasing appearance; goes to night school; excellent references; salary $10. Alfred Holzel, 615 West 143d. Telephone Audubon 7290.

YOUNG MAN, 22, COLLEGE GRADUATE, AMBITIOUS, CAPABLE AND PROGRESSIVE, DESIRES POSITION WITH EXPORT, IMPORT, OR OTHER MERCANTILE HOUSE WHERE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNLIMITED. N 160 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 24, six years' practical printing experience, seeks steady employment with reliable advertising concern, where energetic, conscientious worker has chance for advancement; good penman, excellent references; (ex A. E. F.) George Smith, 161 West 102d.

YOUNG MAN, Norwegian, 32, married, desires position with ship's company as Port Captain, Superintendent, or with export firm; 11 years' experience in Norway, 6 years' experience in New York; willing to travel in Scandinavia; first-class recommendations. J 462 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, (26,) well educated, good personality, recently honorably discharged from U. S. Navy, desires to connect with a wholesale or manufacturing concern; experienced; excellent references. G 84 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes position with brokerage or real estate insurance office; accurate, neat, must have good penman, accurate at figures; do not waste my time unless you can offer position required. C 800 Times.

YOUNG MAN, TECHNICALLY TRAINED, age 22, 1918 civil engineering graduate, now employed by railroad, desires position with manufacturing firm, where a technical education may be used to advantage. L 435 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) long experience as stenographer and general assistant, now assistant cashier large banking house, desires new connection requiring such experience; hard worker, tactful. O 488 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with partial college training, five years' general office and field experience with international corporation, wishes position with export or import house; some knowledge Spanish and German. L 262 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, married; thoroughly experienced secretary-stenographer; 7 years with mercantile and engineering corporation; minimum salary to start, $1,800. O 354 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as assistant to executive, with chances of growing; expert stenographer; 3 years' thorough experience; capable correspondent and office man; salary $35. L 275 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) ex-army officer, knowledge of French and German, wants position with exporting or importing house or anything where ability and initiative will be rewarded. C 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) ex-army officer, competent supervising large number men, thoroughly experienced warehousing, office management, personnel executive, would consider position any part of U. S. or any foreign country. J 458 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN(23,) TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SECRETARIAL, ACCOUNTING, EXECUTIVE, KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH AND GERMAN, EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT, EXCELLENT EDUCATION, HIGHEST CREDENTIALS, ABLE TO DIRECT EFFORTS OF OTHERS, WISHES POSITION REQUIRING MAN OF TACT, ABILITY AND INITIATIVE AND NOT MERELY A ROUTINE WORKER. R 642 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position with established mercantile concern; 3 years' experience order and stock clerk; willing to make himself thoroughly useful; moderate salary; excellent references. P 712 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, ambitious, desires to connect with house where ability and endeavor are essential, to eventually become salesman; 2 years high school education, 2 years' clerical, selling experience. O 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) experienced in buying and handling contractors and selling in retail and shop lines, recently discharged from army, desires to connect with reliable firm where future is insured. Jerome Levison, 843 West 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, pleasing personality, possessing selling ability, seeks opportunity with growing concern, to develop into salesman; office, shipping experience. A. Perlmuttler, care Isserson, 205 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, for many years active in dry goods and clothing lines, wishes to connect with high class manufacturers or exporter in responsible position; excellent references. G 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, single, well educated, some experience collecting-adjusting, correspondending, bookkeeping, warehousing, capable handling abundance detail; desires connection; salary $30. L 460 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27;) high school graduate; experienced as stenographer-bookkeeper and salesman several mercantile lines; competent; reliable; willing to start in any capacity; best references. J 419 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college graduate, Europe; good knowledge Spanish, Italian; wishes position with export or bank house; best references; salary not the object. E 1047 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) eight years' experience general office routine; excellent correspondent and typist; desires responsible position; capable controlling department. Ward, 77 Christopher St.

YOUNG MAN, 30, experienced in mercantile line as manager, &c.; thoroughly conversant with all details required to manage all departments; references. G 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, high school graduate 4 years, Christian, working knowledge of Spanish, good mathematician, seeks position where ability will determine advancement and $20 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, energetic, wishes position with firm where he can learn the business and advance accordingly; has done clerical work in hotels. Tullis, 400 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, age 27, college graduate, experienced in real estate and also in private secretary, desires position with executive with opportunity to make money. P 627 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes to connect with reliable jewelry concern; desire to learn either diamond, setting or engraving; can furnish best of references as to honesty, character, and ability. Jewelry, 194 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH SEVERAL YEARS OF HAT EXPERIENCE DESIRES POSITION AS BUYER OR TRAVELING SALESMAN; CAN GIVE REFERENCE. X 418 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) well educated, with general export experience, buying, shipping, correspondence, desires responsible position; knowledge French; excellent references. H. S., 117 West 119th St.

YOUNG MAN, graduate engineer, with nine years' experience in South America, desires connection with engineering or commercial house for South American service. H 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, knowledge of bookkeeping, banking experience, and accountancy student, wishes to connect with reliable firm; excellent references. P 668 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, four years' business and clerical experience, willing worker, desires position with future; best reference; $17. E 1083 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, ex-soldier, high-class clerk, legal experience, good education, seeks opening offering opportunity learning some good business. M 642 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21; anything offering genuine future; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent; industrious and capable. R 614 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, as assistant bookkeeper; 2 years' references; wishes to keep small set books or assist bookkeeper in large concern; salary $18. M 654 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced, desires clerical position; $15. R 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires clerical or salesman position, 2 years' experience; references. R. L. N., 1,217 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position with reliable concern in traffic department; chance for advancement. R 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) familiar with advertising detail; experienced; references. L 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, married, desires clerical position; conscientious worker; best references. P 686 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 6 years' clerical experience, desires position as checker or collector; reference. R 615 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires work evenings, Sunday; knowledge stenography, salesmanship. O 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, A1 detail man, typist, figurer, 3 years' office experience, seeks good connection. W 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, legal training, 2 years' accounting experience with large publishers; army discharge. L 483 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where initiative merits advancement. K 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires connection with progressive house to develop into salesman or buyer. O 564 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) Christian; general office work; recently released from navy. Write S., 5 Greenwich Av.

YOUNG MAN, 27 years old, has $10,000 and services to invest in business showing results. O 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, clerical, business experience, college education; $30. P 721 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position millinery or dress concern. P 608 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires work of any kind. H. H., 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) Christian, desires clerical position; $16. M 647 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college graduate, 23, 3 years' business experience, bookkeeper, correspondent, executive ability; moderate salary. R 1246 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, experienced hotel, theatre, restaurant, desires position with reliable house; knowledge of stenography; ex-service man. Howard R. Waters, 562 West 167th St.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position in stock or sail house, with opportunity to learn cutting; has experienced in the line; best recommendations. Roy P., 156 E. 124th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, naturalized citizen, fluent English, French, German, Spanish, seeks position; willing to learn, go anywhere. K 220 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with general knowledge of export, import business, desires position as assistant to manager; knowledge French; now employed. Tenthorey, 255 West 26th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3½ years' college education, desires permanent position reliable house, offering advancement. L L., 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced foreign exchange, familiar with exporting; initiative, energetic, and hard-working; can handle correspondence. F 670 Times Downtown.

Young man, (22,) 5 years' advertising agency experience, willing to connect with reliable concern or agency; best reference. Murray Waldorf, 400 Berry St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN with many years of thorough experience in the wash suits line wishes connection with a reliable concern as foreman. B 1000 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wishes position as billing clerk on Elliott-Fisher machine; salary desired $30. George Smith, 39 85th St., Woodhaven, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) knowledge general office details; understands typewriting; possesses executive ability; can furnish recommendations. C 358 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; traveling duties considered; can furnish best of references. Charles Lane, P. O. Box 151, Hillsdale, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years of age, desires clerical position with progressive concern offering chance for advancement; 10½ years' experience; now employed. G 128 Times.

YOUNG WEST POINTER seeks position as assistant to executive of export corporation; ready for immediate acceptance of position. J. C., 220 Times Building.

YOUNG MAN, married, 12 years' experience retail shoe store, desires steady position. F 551 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) seven years' experience buying, selling, desires change. E 408 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, cotton yarn experience, desires connection; reliable and ambitious. Apt. 87, 197 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, willing learn trade, would prefer upholstery or automobile tops. Isaac Iscovitz, 7 Rivington St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires connection with reliable mercantile or export house. B 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position salesman woolen house; expert in that line; honorable discharge. H 440 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college graduate, desires position offering opportunities. P 806 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes work evenings, moving picture theatre or other line. Box 12, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced as correspondent, bookkeeper, and salesman. G 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, discharged aviation officer, business salesman experience, desires position. A 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, operate typewriter, seeks position for house or steamship company. F 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, seeks connection with house where ability will determine advancement. P 230 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Good figurer; reference; banking experience, German, 201 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN (2) want night work; hours 7 to 12; clerical work preferred. G 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experience inside salesman, dry goods. K 404 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
The Most Talked of Car of the Day.
CADILLAC.
I have to offer for immediate delivery
Series 57 EE, 5-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-passenger, Westinghouse Springs.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring, Windshield.
Series 57, Victoria Coupe.
Series 57, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
Series 55, Touring Sedan.
Series 55, 7-Passenger.
Series 55, 4-Passenger.
1917 MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger.
1918 NASH Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
1918 MERCER, 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 1562.

APPERSON JACK RABBIT, 4-passenger; perfect; many extras; $350. Fernsberg car, 411 West 39th St.

AUTO TRUCKS FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, TWO FORD SMITH - FORM - A - TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH EXPRESS DELIVERY BODIES. TRUCKS ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; CAN BE SEEN AT GARAGE, 418 EAST 62D ST. SUBMIT OFFER TO MR. H. H. GOSS, BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59TH ST. AND 3D AV.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER 1917 4 pass. Sport.
CADILLAC 1920 4 pass. "brand new.
CADILLAC 1918 4 pass.; extras.
HUDSON 1916 touring, guaranteed 90 days.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70 H. P. 2 pass.
LOCOMOBILE 90 H. P. runabout; bargain.
PACKARD twin 1918 touring; almost new.
PACKARD twin coupe; new cord tires.
STRAKER-SQUIRE, absolutely last series, 24 2d. suburban sedan; wire wheels; England's smartest small car; fully guaranteed for 4 months; new tires.
GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 West 56th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
Pierce-Arrow Series 6 suburban limousine.
1919 Stutz speedster.
1918 Stutz 6-passenger touring.
1918 Stutz speedster.
1918 Kissel sedan.
1918 Chalmers town car.
1918 Marmon touring.
1918 Chandler limousine.
1918 National chummy roadster.
1918 National 4-pass. sport.
1918 Winter sedan.
1918 Cadillac 4-passenger sport.
1918 Reo 6-cylinder touring.
1917 Cadillac 7-passenger touring.
1917 Mercer 4-passenger sport.
1917 Franklin touring.
1917 Hudson sedan.
1917 Humpmobile touring.
1917 Chevrolet roadster.
1914 Mercer speedster, Model J; youth.
Buick touring.

NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 West 56th St.

TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW

of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
CADILLAC, present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series ROADSTER.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55, 7-PASSENGER.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport.
MURRAY 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 touring, 4-Passenger.
SILVER SPECIAL KISSEL 1918.
FIAT 1918 Brougham Limousine.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
RENAULT Special 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,080 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

BUICK touring 1917 4 cylinder; sound mechanical condition; newly repainted, reupholstered, new top, curtains, 4 good tires, complete equipment; $675; no dealers. 5311 Lenox.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Conditioned and Refinished.
COLE 1917 USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway).

BUICK.—Late 1917 light 6 touring; excellent condition; used three all extras. International Motor Co. Garage, 634 St. and West End Av.

BUICK 1919, big six seven-passenger touring, excellent condition, only used this season, $1,750. Can be seen Royal Garage, 318 West 55th. Riverside 718.

BUICK LIGHT SIX, roadster, 1918 model; good condition; run 9,000 miles; price, $650. Write Rills, 9 South William St.

BUICK 1918 6-45 touring; perfect throughout; owner leaving city; $1,250. Moody, 254 West 54th. Circle 6449.

BUICK 1919-1918 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flask, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 five-passenger; about new. Phone Columbus 2127.

BUICK roadster, 1920, Model 6-44; brand new, 493 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1918 E-44 Little Six Roadster. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

BUICK roadster, 1917, fine condition; absolutely reliable; $650. C 53 Times.

BUICK coupe 1917; almost new. 1,775 Broadway, (57th St.)

BUICK, 1918 coupe; gunmetal condition; newly painted. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 B'way.

BUICK sedan 1918, 6 pass., and 1917, 1,176 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1919 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 6-45 SPORT.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1160.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL 1918 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 SEDAN.
SILVER SPECIAL 1918, 4 PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
LIBERTY 1918 TOWN CAR.
WHITE 1916 "38" SEDAN.
BUICK 1917 LIMOUSINE.
1,677 Broadway. Circle 1244.

CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE.
N. W. Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5300.
CADILLAC, Type 57, Sedan, present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 7-pass., present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 4-pass., present series.
HUDSON 1918 7 M LANDAU-COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, PRESENT SERIES.
CADILLAC TYPE 57, SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57, SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC TYPE 55, Suburban Sedan.
PEERLESS 1919 SEDAN.
Packard Auto Exchange, 710 West 60th St.

CADILLAC 1916, 5-passenger touring, thoroughly overhauled recently and equipped with five new cord tires; $1,800. S. Stern, 107 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle. Phone 4978-W. or 1,080 B'way and Tuesday Chelsea 7965. Owner called abroad.

CADILLAC 1917 RUNABOUT; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; EQUIPPED WITH 6 CORD TIRES; NOW IN DAILY USE; MILEAGE 24,000; PRICE $2,500. TELE. BEEKMAN 4700, ANDREESEN, 61 FULTON ST.

CADILLAC 1918 Phaeton, five wire wheels with Goodyear cords, many extras; mileage 11,000; mechanically perfect; any demonstration; $3,000. Greenwood, 86 West 77th. Schuyler 2214.

CADILLAC Victoria coupe, 1919; 4-passenger; Westinghouse shock absorbers; cord tires; perfect throughout; used 2,000 miles only. Percy W. Jordan, 1,246 West 2d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 546.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring; mechanically perfect; fine tires; newly painted. Conrath, 2,310 Valentine Av., Bronx. Fordham 1800.

CADILLAC Limousine 1917, just overhauled, newly painted, as good as new with 90-day guarantee; car has run 16,000 miles. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th St.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE.
Present series; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC seven passenger touring car, type 53, in good mechanical condition. J. J. Barrett, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

CADILLAC, Amesbury sedan, special equipment; must be seen to appreciate; cannot be described. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3072.

CADILLAC Victoria coupe, Series 55; mechanically perfect; mileage less than 11,000; will sell for $2,000. F. W. Snyder, Columbus 6750, Yonkers 3009.

CADILLAC 1918 7-passenger touring; absolutely almost new; slip covers, bumper; will sacrifice. Owner, Phone 546 Mt. Vernon.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-passenger touring; is in beautiful shape and cannot be told from a new car. C. A. Ackerman, 225 West 58th St.

CADILLAC 1918, latest model limousine; bargain. To inspect at 1,700 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

CADILLAC limousine 1917; in perfect condition; almost new; run 5,000 miles; $3,300. Phone Riverside 2879.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger touring car, 1918, in A1 condition; may be seen by appointment. H 221 Times.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3072.

CADILLAC, 1917 runabout, good condition; bargain. Seen at 1,700 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

CADILLAC roadster "55"; 16 excellent condition. J. J. Barrett, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

CADILLAC, 1919 victoria, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger chummy roadster. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1916, seven-passenger touring; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 57th.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN.
Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,850 cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC, 1918 limousine; overhauled, repainted; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway at 53d St.

CADILLAC 1919 limousine; practically new; bargain; call examine. 123 West 65th. Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1917 landaulet; mechanically perfect; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger Touring; perfect condition; owner will sacrifice $1,900. Moody, 254 West 54th St. Circle 6449.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, with extra glass enclosure; also side curtains. Circle 5092.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car, entirely equal to new. Owner, Plaza 6435.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, with winter top; perfect condition. Hunter, 103 West 107th.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan; perfect beauty; bargain. Inspect at 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADIL

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE car wanted; must be A1 condition; state make, year and price. H. H., 299 Cable Bldg.

WANTED, used Winter top for Velie six. 137 West 87th St.

SEDAN body for Franklin; perfect condition; state lowest cash price. L 34 Times.

FORD sedan with self-starter wanted to rent; state terms. L 316 Times.

Automobile Bodies.

HIGH-GRADE new limousine bodies, seating 5 inside, coming $1,600; will fit practically all chassis; will sacrifice. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 224 West 54th St. Phone Circle 113.

BODIES. ALMO GARAGE, 257 EAST 58TH ST.

Automobile Storage.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO., 411 West 39th St., Bryant 3061. Money loaned on all cars; unredeemed battens in used cars; cars taken and sold on commission. Storage, $5 up.

STORAGE of automobiles as reliable as your safe deposit vault. Chas. C. Tough, 216 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3584.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 8270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION, repairing, driving; license guaranteed; ladies' classes. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016. Garage, repair shop, 442 East 149th.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 325 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

58TH, corner Lexington Av., (162.)—Rooms with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

58TH, 20 EAST.—One small room near bath; meals served.

61ST, 11 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; high-class Jewish house. Weinberg.

Wanted—Children to board in a refined American Hebrew family; one block from school; references exchanged. L 1331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, or business couple. Phone Sunday, Melrose 9413, for particulars.

West Side.

58TH, 22 WEST.—Large room, steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Large rooms, with private bath; references

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable room with board; table guests; references.

54TH, 44 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms, private baths; table of highest excellence.

52D, 2-9 WEST.—Choice room, with bath; single room; excellent table.

54TH, 5 WEST.—Refined Holland family gives superior accommodations; double and single rooms; excellent home cooking; references.

54TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor room; electricity; bath; ideal location.

59TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unfurnished and furnished; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

57TH, 122 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity, excellent table.

52D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

52D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful large rooms; possession Sept. 20.

60TH, 327 WEST.—Single, double rooms; attractive apartment; few paying guests. Richter.

58TH, 51 WEST.—Few select table guests accommodated; home environment; wholesome food, dainty service; parlor dining room.

57TH, 352 WEST.—Owner handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

57TH, 57 WEST.—Table guest wanted for first-class board.

57TH, 125 WEST.—Large furnished front room and board; private family.

59TH, 321 WEST.—5 large, attractively furnished rooms, running water, all improvements; private residence, overlooking Drive; real home cooking; suitable one or two.

57TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family; room, gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

61ST, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double front room and alcove; running water; electricity; excellent meals; also single; gentlemen.

61ST, 17 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for 3; Riverside 4454.

52D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suites; running water; also single and double rooms, with, without running water; exceptional board.

52D, 48 WEST.—Rooms, superior home table; reference.

57TH, 229 WEST, (Broadway.) Apt. 7E.—Jewish-American couple offer double room, board, running water; bath adjoining.

52D, 249 WEST.—Have choice one and two rooms, private bath, with first class table board; we have big reputation and are closing our house at Long Beach; will be ready to book few select people who are willing to pay for exceptional home. Riverside 8343, Harburger.

52D, 306 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Large front room, private bath; 4 southern windows; private Christian American family.

52D, 316 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, also, suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10068.

11TH, 549 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Two rooms; excellent board.

58TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, first floor; conveniences; Jewish house; excellent board.

57TH, 332 WEST.—Best accommodations, apartment, for gentleman; Jewish family. M. Stern.

130TH, 116 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2122.

129TH ST., 510 WEST.—Airy room; elevator apt.; breakfast; private family. Weill.

127TH, 122 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; good table; reasonable.

146TH ST., (134 Convent Av., near 148th St.) Desirable rooms; American family.

142D, 502 WEST.—Large, desirable room, adjoining bath; suitable two; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,880.—An American family offer house of exceptional quality, handsomely furnished suite; couple or one or two gentlemen. Apt. 20. Phone 7980 Cathedral.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFINED AND DISCRIMINATING; PRIVATE HOME; REFERENCES. COLUMBUS 1670.

REFINED FAMILY.—Accommodate gentlemen in luxurious home; home cooking. L 196 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 222. (94th St.)—Suite, couple gentleman. Apt. 34. Jandorf. 9681 Riverside.

179 WEST END AV., (COR. 63D ST.) THE WILLIAM HENRY.
Exclusive private hotel overlooking river and Schwab mansion; rooms or suites with private baths; excellent table.

312 WEST 90TH ST.
Large double room, private bath, southern exposure; in refined small boarding house; also smaller room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 801 (74th.)—Large, double room, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

A refined Christian family residing in the West 70s will take into their home a high-class gentleman as a paying guest; parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; $30 per week, with breakfast; unquestionable references given and required. K 56 Times.

Christian family, beautifully furnished southern exposure bedroom, share luxurious home. Cathedral 5825.

YOUNG business lady would like neat, attractive business girl share her furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; convenient subway and "L;" centrally located; state age, religion; references exchanged. B 81 Times.

Queens.

Scrupulous, exceptional home for elite set; suburban; G 76 Times.

Long Island.

Will give home accommodations to a business woman or a business couple. Phone Jamaica 3432.

BOARD WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Jewish gentleman desires comfortable board, refined, sociable surroundings. J 472 Times Downtown.

Lady desires room with board, (or without,) 424 to 624 St., east side; references. H 231 Times.

Couple with little boy wish two rooms and private bath, with full board; west side. A 441 Times Downtown.

Lady desires room, board; private family, west side; references. G 849 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Refined family, consisting of congenial couple, baby, and mother, desire board from Oct. 1 to June, in well appointed home with quiet family surroundings; require not less than two large and one small room, with private bath; rate not to exceed $75 per month. Address Mrs. F., 37 Weehawken Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone Glen Ridge 0897W.

Young couple with 4-year-old child desire boarding or hotel accommodations for the Fall and possibly the Winter months; must be either in New Rochelle or Pelham, of a fairly high-class order to consist of two rooms and bath. Write or telephone T. G. Young, 465 5th Av. Murray Hill 6800.

Business woman with piano and 7 desires board, with furnished or unfurnished room, with refined family, who will give boy need care while mother is away during day; city or suburb; state terms. D 868 East 96th St., Brooklyn.

Two women, who will give best references, wish to make their home with private family; will require two unfurnished rooms and private bath; with board. Address, giving full particulars in first letter, Permanent, 465 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted in exchange for instructions and attention (not menial,) to small child or children, by lady, (student) room and board in vicinity of Columbia University. S. H., 93 Apartment, 1 West 89th St. Schuyler 8500.

Lady of culture, Christian, musical, desires congenial home with household or lady living alone, where moderate use of own piano would not be objectionable; state terms; West 70th-90th preferred. M. L. F., 223 West 82d St.

For refined woman and 8-year-old son, preferably private family upper west side, Manhattan, or within easy commuting distance, where boy will receive attention during business hours; give particulars and terms. H 479 Times Downtown.

Young couple desire comfortable room and first-class board, with or near bath, private family or refined boarding house, west side, 72d-110th Sts. State full particulars, price; permanent. Address X 425 Times Annex.

Wanted, beginning Oct 1, board and room in private family for American-Hebrew couple and 9-year boy; location convenient to school in the Heights; price moderate; references exchanged. W. A., 801 Times Downtown.

Refined Christian couple are seeking accommodations with private family; no other guests; west side, below 96th St.; please state fully what you have to offer, also terms. J. B. E., 11 High St., Orange, N. J.

Gentleman desires good sized light room, front preferred, and breakfast; small private family, ground floor, one flight up; about $8 week; good home; 50th to 116th, west side; references; modern. D., care of Morton, 255 West 115th.

Ex-army officer, just returned from overseas, wishes board for himself, wife, and 18-month-old son, with private family with-in commuting distance of New York. F 450 Times Downtown.

Mother and daughter, (12,) desire permanent room and board from early September in refined, pleasant, homelike surroundings; middle west side preferred; give references, etc. Address Mrs. Smith, 240 West 84th St.

Wanted board for 3 Jewish adults; would require 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath; with refined private family west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; only high-class place. S 146 Times.

One or two rooms, private bath, and board; man and wife, Catholic; from October to June; select private family and west side, below 86th St., preferred. W 811 Times Downtown.

Man and wife, Christians, require one or two rooms, bath, and board, indefinitely from October; private family preferred; east or west of Central Park. W 812 Times Downtown.

Refined private Christian family will accommodate gentleman in modern apartment in Flatbush; excellent home cooking; $15 weekly. P 258 Times.

American couple want comfortably furnished room and bath, with board, below 96th St., west side, from Oct. 1; preferably private family. Phone Riverside 4961.

South American student, young man, wishes board and room in private house, no other roomers preferred, with opportunities to learn English. F 224 Times.

A French couple wish board in a private American family, west side, between 72d and 129th or Washington Heights. Address E. Jacquet, care B. Joffe, 127 Lafayette.

Swiss gentleman wants board and room in French or German family, west side, above 59th St.; no objection to children. John Olsen, 318 West 57th.

American elderly lady wants large sunny room, bath, with good board, near West End Av.-86th St.; about $23-$30; references exchanged. American, 442 Columbus Av.

Lady wishes room, board, with cultured family, preferably elevator apt.; west side, below 110th; references exchanged. L. H., 9 West 90th.

Refined Jewish couple desire attractive room, breakfast, or board; private family preferred; 72d and 110th, Broadway; state particulars. O 58 Times.

Young business woman (Christian) desires room and board, private family, or select boarding house below 100th St., or Westchester section; references. O 84 Times.

French Catholic, wants board, no lunch; Spanish private family, near Riverside Drive; exchange lessons or pay $8-$10. Write Rene, Y. M. C. A., 109 West 54th.

Young refined business girl desires to make her home with private family; moderate; please state full particulars. R 604 Times Downtown.

Young business man, Hebrew, refined, educated, clean cut, desires room or room and board in nice congenial family or boarding house. K 2 Times.

Family of four, (2 children, 6-3 years,) desire two rooms, bath; private family; preferable near Riverside park. Young, 153 Franklin St. Telephone 1298 Franklin.

Refined woman seeks a home with good family; willing to pay for same; state particulars. F 235 Times.

From Oct. 1, room and board, private family; by refined Southern couple; references; state price. John, 4,207 Broadway.

American lady, with baby, wants room and board in private family. Write O. O., 125 East 94th St.

Refined, quiet couple desires board with private family; state moderate terms. S. B., 227 Lexington Av.

Lady wishes board and room with running water; permanent; apartment considered; state terms and particulars. H 560 Times.

Professional woman, large room, board; refined family or boarding house; east side, 70th-96th Sts. 448 Times Annex.

Board, two rooms, mother and son, (Hebrews;) west side, 96th to 116th St.; reasonable. L 227 Times.

Board wanted with private family, uptown west side. Address Business Woman, B 1053 Times Harlem.

A lady desires good board and pleasant room; best references; state particulars and price. L 348 Times.

With refined family in house or apartment by young Hebrew business man; full details. O 56 Times.

Refined Jewish bachelor wishes room and board with refined family; no other boarders; west side. O 100 Times.

Young business man desires room; strictly private home; exclusive; few months only, until departure for Orient. F 178 Times.

Wanted board for 2 adults, double and single room. N 177 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Bronx.

Hillcrest.—Beautiful private home for convalescent, nervous, incurable, and aged. 2230 St., east of White Plains Av.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
30 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished Rooms. Chef de Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View;
Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Two Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Barrett Manor, Arrochar, Staten Island, via South Ferry and South Beach Train.—Barrett Manor offers unsual advantages; spacious manor house and grounds overlooking the water; excellent table and modern equipment; reasonable prices; 45 minutes from Wall St. Tel. Tompkinsville 2286.

Westchester County.

Modern home is offered those seeking comfort; excellent cuisine and home atmosphere; house has steam heat, log fires, large garden; near station; 45 minutes from Grand Central. X 448 Times Annex.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

NURSE, professional, Episcopalian, will take aged person, semi-invalid, $12-$15 weekly; convenient suburbs; investigation solicited. X 380 Times Annex.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y., open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4679 Yonkers.

Board and small room in well-appointed house, near water, by gentleman; state terms, particulars. A 53 Times.

New York State.

Huber's Hotel and Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y., 50 minutes from 42d St. ferry; all city comforts; beautiful country; excellent cooking; free auto service to station. Phone Nyack 936.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care; for rates apply 1013 Times Building. Phone Bryant 9460.

Pine Hill Farms, Carmel, N. Y.—Open fires; improvements; lakes; healthy, comfortable all year home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Floor consisting of 6 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, two balconies; suitable for family with children; garage, 13 acres of ground; wonderful view; high and healthful; small country inn; 16 miles from Columbus Circle. For details and terms write Mollenwood Hall, Hollis, Long Island.

THE PINES,
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
beautifully situated near Garden City, within commuting distance New York; excellent table and service; rooms with or without private bath; booklet. Tel. Hempstead 426.

Nurse, graduate, has modern cottage, refined and homelike; will accommodate convalescent invalid or elderly person, woman or child. Harriet W., Hempstead, L. I. Tel. 1253 Hempstead.

Locate outside the crowded city; large rooms; those desiring quiet restful hours; home cooking; beautiful surroundings; full rates. Box 478 Times Annex.

Elegantly furnished large front room or suite; all conveniences; ideal home for couple or family; reasonable. 1,585 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I.
American and European plan, rooms with and without private baths; Fall rates now in effect; light housekeeping privileges.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.,
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, private bath, with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $70.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for
AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, with weakened mentality, requiring more attention than can be given at home; we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large, modern house; spacious grounds, automobiles, wheelchairs, attentive nurses, experienced physician.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Private family, owning beautiful home, offers unusual accommodations to couple or three permanent guests; all modern appointments; electric lights; private bath; rooms; excellent table; quite 870 a week for two; room, private bath, $60; 30 miles from New York; express service. X 451 Times Annex.

Montclair, 205 Union St.—Exceptional accommodations for the Winter; excellent cuisine; fine location; three minutes to Lackawanna Station.

The Carlton, 181 Scotland Road, South Orange; 8 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice rooms and orchards; fine home cooking. Phone 203 South Orange.

The Ellsworth.—Fall and Winter guests; commuting distance, near station; all improvements; $12. Box 57, Dunellen, N. J.

Maryland.

Physician's wife, experienced and competent, will take entire charge of several babies in modern home; bath, food, laundry, medical attention, clothing, &c.; $30 monthly. Mrs. H. M. Hodgson, Lonaconing, Md.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined Christian couple are seeking accommodations with private family; no other guests, in Westchester County, convenient to station; state fully what you have to offer, also terms. J. B. E., 11 High St., Orange, N. J.

Forest Hills or Kew Gardens.—Young gentleman, highest references, wants room and board private family; near station. O 746 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

35TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. corner, Hotel Belmont.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

27TH ST., 142 EAST.—Delightful southern exposure, steam-heated room, modern elevator building; business women or couple; after 7:30 P. M. only. Apt. 22.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 141.)—Exceptionally fine for couple; $8 weekly up; room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; room with private bath, $18 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, large front room, electricity, telephone, bath.

35TH, 229 EAST.—Gentleman to share two rooms with young American officer.

36TH, (340 Madison.)—Second floor front room; private bath; $15; electricity, gas.

37TH, 33 EAST.—Newly furnished, elegant single rooms, $7 and $8 weekly.

38TH ST., 14 EAST.
Double and single rooms.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast optional; select house; references.

56TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, light room, private bath, all conveniences, telephone; references.

55TH ST., 116 EAST, (Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished large room, bath; telephone; maid service; $50 monthly. Plaza 7313.

64TH, 104 EAST.—Front room, private house; gentleman; reference.

58TH ST., 223 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms; very private; subway; gentlemen; references.

72D, 227 EAST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; one, two gentlemen; quiet; no other roomers; elevator; references. Apt. 9 W.

70TH, 180 EAST.—Large, light room, bath, electric light, telephone; private house.

80TH, 155 EAST.—Large, comfortable outside room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private house; references.

82D, 124 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor, dentist or business people; all improvements; private rent.

90TH, 121 EAST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, with adjoining separate bedroom, for refined gentleman; bath; telephone, steam; private family; subway express station; $10. Richter.

90TH, 153 EAST.—Big pleasant room, private house.

126TH, 53 EAST.—Select family has two large, fine rooms for one or two gentlemen; hot water, electricity, private bath; near Harlem station; convenient communication to 42d St.; also near subways; $10 and $8. Tel. Harlem 1263.

MADISON AV., 259.—Furnished, unfurnished small, large room, private bath, electricity; references.

PARK AV., (Near 48th St.)—Beautifully furnished front parlor, with small connecting room; private phone, elevator apartment; no other roomers; business man preferred; reference. Tel. Murray Hill 1877.

West Side.

8TH AV., 61.—Handsomely furnished large outside room; private apartment. 2d bell.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—Outside single room; dainty apartment; all conveniences. Henry.

18TH, (23 7th Av.)—Homey, large sunny rooms, one, two gentlemen; hot water; reasonable; quiet house; references.

23D ST., 354 WEST.—Front and back parlor, private bath, electric light, continuous hot water; reference.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; convenient location; references.

47TH, 106 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractive furnished rooms, $3.25 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath; $10.50.

47TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; references. Bryant 6296.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Exceptional, running water, electricity, elevator. Hall Circle. 7th floor.

57TH, 318 WEST.—Nicely furnished, desirable rooms; every convenience.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, private bath, well furnished; gentleman; references; lease.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, beautifully furnished; lease only.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, for gentleman; electricity, running water.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large handsome room with modern improvements; references.

57TH ST., 220 WEST.—Apartment 6E, double room, with running water; also single room; $3 and $4; gentlemen; references; private phone. Circle 6871.

57TH ST., 240 WEST.—Single front room; high class apartment; $10.

56TH, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny, comfortable, furnished room; private family.

49TH, 17 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for 2; bath, electric light; (private house.) $45 per month.

70TH, 40 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LARGE DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE TILE BATH; LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; REASONABLE.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, newly furnished, bath adjoining; modern elevator apartment; block 72d St. subway; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 317 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; kitchen privileges; other front room; electricity.

70TH, 116 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience; settled couple.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Attractive, good-sized hall room; (electricity) gentleman; reference; $7.

71ST, 232 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 68 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE; HOT-WATER PRIVILEGE; PRIVATE BATH; SHOWER; ELECTRICITY.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Large, clean, comfortable room; electric light; running water; gentlemen only. Columbus 6484.

72ND ST., WEST.—PARLOR, HALL ROOM; CONVENIENCES; RE-MODELED; SUNNY; SUNSHINE.

72D, WEST, near Central Park.—Young gentleman desires to share large attractive double room with another gentleman; beautifully furnished, private bath; references. Address, Square 2295 Monday, or (A Times.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room with private bath, spacious closets, one per week; also attractive double room with private bath, spacious closets, $25 per week; elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 658.

73D, 236 WEST.—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; electricity. Columbus 4188.

73D, 340 WEST.—Large sunshiny room, 1st floor; parquet, electricity, running water; also parlor; gentlemen; references.

73D, 351 WEST.—Large front and medium rooms, bath, $15-$6, or floor, furnished, unfurnished.

73D, 351 WEST.—Desirable basement, modern living or business.

73D, 361 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; gentleman only.

74TH, 145 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable room; all conveniences; select house.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Remodeled, elegantly furnished rooms, suites; private baths; service. Wheeler.

74TH, 348 WEST.—Sunny back parlor, private bath; other rooms; refined absolutely; reasonable. Phone 7313.

74TH, 104 EAST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, in high-class house; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private bath; electricity; $9-$10-$16.

74TH, 176 WEST.—Small parlor, neat, well-kept; reasonable. Vincan.

74TH, 245 WEST.—Handsome, large room, with private bath.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, lavatory; electricity; available Sept. 12.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny rooms, running water; convenient to bath.

79TH, 228 WEST.—Leading city, will exhibit parlor and alcove to business man or woman, phone, electricity.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4098.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water; 2-room suite.

78TH, 319 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; reference.

79TH ST., WEST.—Palatial studio rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all service; high-cost references required. C 368 Times.

79TH, 174 WEST.—Front room, parquet, in modern apartment, for business person; $30 month. Apt. 4 north.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One-two room suites, private baths, $30, $35.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, overlooking Broadway; suitable two; modern home; $12 up; references. 8th floor, north.

80TH ST., 169 WEST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms with use of bath to right party; private family; references required.

80TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive southern suite, $12; gentlemen, refined private family. Ronsa.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 160 WEST.—Three delightful connecting front rooms; piano, electricity, telephone. Westcott.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman or business couple; $18 up; private Spanish family. 9th floor north.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Apt. 1NE.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms in high-class elevator apartment, single or en suite. Tel. 1866 Schuyler.

81ST, 126 WEST.—Front parlor, nicely furnished; use of piano; electricity.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Woman share large room with gentlewoman. Schuyler 10083.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house.

82D, 32 WEST.—Second floor, connecting rooms; private bath; newly furnished; references.

82D, 141 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; baths, steam; moderate. Schuyler 8833. More.

82D, 250 WEST.—High-class rooms, 2, 3 gentlemen; no other roomers; permanent; single or en suite. Shaw.

83D, 64 WEST.—Rooms suitable for business woman or man; references.

83D, 236 WEST, (Apt. 8E.)—Exceptional outside, connecting parlor and bedroom in quiet elevator apartment near Riverside; gentlemen; reference.

84TH, 223 WEST, Riverside, 8th apartment West.—Fifth floor, 2 rooms, southern exposure. Telephone 4770 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 301 WEST.—Single or double rooms; exclusive neighborhood; references.

84TH, 363 WEST.—Sunny outside room; laundry; elevator; women only. Apt. 6.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large front rooms; private bath; running water, private telephone; every possible convenience; most centrally located, and kept immaculately clean; small private family and home-like surroundings; gentleman only. Apartment 2.

85TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one kitchenette privileges; electricity; telephone; references.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apartment 5, 2d floor.)—Plain-class house; gentleman preferred.

85TH ST., 309 WEST.—Business girl will share unusually attractive, sunny apartment with lady; service; restaurant; river view. Apt. 12D. Schuyler 6380.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; semi-private home; select environment; convenient to transportation; near Park.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; newly decorated; electricity.

87TH, 321 WEST.—Well-furnished room, $12; high-class apartment. Mrs. Loukey.

87TH, 332 WEST.—Well-furnished room, adjoining; near Riverside.

87TH, 49 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; BATH; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Bright room, running water, adjoining bath; electricity; also parlor.

87TH ST., 66 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, with or without bath, in luxurious home; board optional; references.

87TH ST., 117 WEST.—Back parlor; private house; suitable for doctor.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; all conveniences; private house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive large back room, large dressing room; $25.

88TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; comfortably furnished; gentlemen, couple.

88TH ST., 70 WEST.—Bed, sitting room, light, airy; also smaller ones; electricity, phone; gentlemen; one flight up.

88TH, 334 WEST.—Well appointed single and double rooms in house with private family; electricity; reasonable.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Three front housekeeping rooms; private entrance; phone. Stevens.

89TH, 55 WEST.—High-class furnished rooms; modern conveniences; exclusive private house.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, modern; furnished double rooms, baths, steam, electricity.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Double front room, second floor; southern exposure. Riverside 9616.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; electricity.

92D, 314 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, light room; select elevator apartment; private; moderate; gentleman. Phone Riverside 2709, Parker.

92D, 30 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to let.

92D, 255 WEST.—Front parlor suite, elevator apartment; $12. Riverside 812. Ford.

93D, 238 WEST.—High-class rooms with private baths; every convenience; steam.

93D, 250 WEST.—Single, suite, very desirable; rooms; elevator; corner. Apt. 10.

94TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 46 WEST.—Large, desirable room to one or two gentlemen.

96TH, 48 WEST.—Back parlor, southern exposure; other desirable rooms; newly furnished.

96TH ST., 134 WEST, Apt. 3L.—Two connecting bedrooms, adjoining bath; all improvements; private apartment, near Drive.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms, private baths.

97TH, WEST.—Two-room suite, handsomely furnished; kitchen privileges; elevator apartment; couple or two gentlemen. River 6780. White.

97TH, 208 WEST, (Broadway.) — Outside room; running water; elevator; phone; gentleman. Elliot.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; gentlemen; private family; near subway. Walker.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, private bath, newly furnished; suitable three adults; also large room, dressing room.

98TH, 246 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, newly decorated room, facing Broadway; elevator; references; gentleman preferred. Apt. 3, rear.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

100TH, 240 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 2 room suite; private bath; all conveniences.

100TH, 264 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; $5-$16; modern. Armstrong Bonnell.

100TH ST., WEST, (near Riverside.)—Outside room; improvements; (gilbsmel); reference. Prince Riverside 7191.

101ST ST., (near Riverside.)—Light room; lavatory; $9. Telephone Riverside 8166.

101ST, 11 WEST.—Clean room in refined private home; electricity, telephone. Mackintosh.

101ST, 251 WEST.—Large, pretty, sunny room; private bath; reasonable; 1 flight. Bennett.

101ST, 252 WEST.—Comfortable room connecting bath; private family; gentleman. Meacher.

101ST ST., 257 WEST.—Large room, private entrance and toilet, bathroom adjoining, large closet, 2 windows, beautiful view; gentleman. Call forenoon. Academy 414.

102ND, 201 WEST.—Attractive single front room; modern elevator apartment; convenient location; reference; $4.50. Rose.

102ND, 212 WEST.—Clean room, bath, private family; two young men preferred; reference required. Apt. 4.

102ND, 250 WEST.—Large room, private bath; newly furnished; reference required; business people. Apt. 4.

102ND ST., 319 WEST.—Large front room, opposite Columbia; kitchen privileges; business women preferred; $10.50. Mrs. Moore.

103RD ST., 223 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room, ninth floor; elevator apartment; service; business women or students; $9-$10; reference. King.

103RD ST., 325 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double, single front rooms; modern, homelike; use of Harvey.

103RD ST., 340 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, $9-$12; single, $5.50-$7. Geiler.

103RD ST., 523 WEST.—Attractive single, double; southern exposure; near Riverside. Apt. 6d.

103RD, 512 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished rooms; elevator, shower; gentlemen preferred. Nichols.

103RD, 416 WEST.—Single, double, park view; conveniences; clean; tasteful. Cushman.

103RD, 130 WEST.—Private family; gentleman roomer; high-class apartment. Apt. 49.

103D ST., 354 WEST.—Elegant large room, private house; telephone; references.

104TH, 505 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; gentleman; references. Apartment 23.

104TH, 51 WEST.—Three-room front suite, overlooking Park, modern elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen; $15. Troy.

104TH ST., 51 WEST, (5 West.)—Rooms for nurses. Harlem 4881. Mathews.

129TH, 50 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite with private bath, telephone and bath adjacent; beautiful home; absolute quiet; subway minute; gentleman only; $10-$15; references.

128TH, 137 WEST.—Two large rooms, singly or together, second floor; strictly private house, with owner; references.

110TH, 408 WEST, (Apt. 11.)—Room, private bath; adult American family; elevator; $8.

130TH ST., WEST. — Elevator apartment, outside room. Telephone Harlem 1235-W.

130TH ST., between Broadway and Riverside.—Two sunny, freshly decorated; and furnished rooms adjoining bath; permanent gentlemen only; $8 weekly, inclusive terms; reference exchanged. X 444 Times Annex.

130TH, 518 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, sunny room; Riverside, subway, bus; gentlemen. Alesker.

129TH, 530 WEST.—Sunny double room, two outside windows, adjoining bath; every convenience; private American family. Apt. 56.

129TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny, cool, all improvements; private family; $4.50. Apt. 20.

127TH, 510 WEST.—Apt. 4E.—Sunny outside room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

143D, 501 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath, with refined couple; gentleman. Hart.

143D, 500 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apt.; gentleman; $5. Apt. 72.

144TH, 530 WEST.—Light, well-furnished room; gentleman; references; subway. Apartment 55.

144TH, 501 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; private house; one adult.

147TH, (3,575 Broadway.)—Young man or matured business woman can secure desirable room, facing Broadway, 8T; private Christian family; man and wife; references. Schermerhorn.

147TH, 557 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; private house; rate $8.

148TH, 527 WEST.—Light single room; elevator; private; reasonable. Apt. 4E.

148TH ST., 545 WEST.—Well-furnished outside room; telephone, electricity. O'Connor.

453 WEST 148TH ST.

Business women will rent room or share apartment with lady. Call evenings and Sunday; references. Apt. 4E.

150TH, 400 WEST.—Outside room; private lavatory; all conveniences; gentleman; $8.

151ST, 511 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Apt. 43.

152D, 511 WEST.—Parlor floor in private house for doctor or dentist seeking refined surroundings.

[illegible] WEST.—Two colorful rooms; private family. Audubon 2240. Apt. 30.

164TH ST., 545 WEST, (Apt. 9 E.)—Large furnished room, elevator apartment; private family; no other roomer.

171ST, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private family. Van Keenan, St. Nicholas 4040.

172D, 545 WEST, Apt. 2E.—Beautiful room, suitable couple or 2 ladies; home privileges; moderate; elevator house; permanent.

177TH.—Large, delightful room; connecting lavatory; overlooking Hudson. Tel. St. Nicholas 9612.

180TH, 522 WEST.—Attractive room, adj

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

MADISON, (80s.)—2 rooms, bath, attractively furnished; maid service; 3 months. Sept. 15, mem only. G 159 Times.

MADISON AV., 516.—Entire floor, three rooms, kitchenette, bath.

NINE large outside rooms; southern exposure; good location; all improvements; $75. Inquire 574 East 166th, corner Fulton Av.

PARK AV., (70S.)—FINEST APPOINTED 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, NEW BUILDING; $700 MONTH, 1-3 YEARS, OR SELL FURNISHINGS COMPLETE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 48TH ST.

PARK AV., NEAR 90TH.—11 ROOMS, 4 BATHS, 11TH FLOOR; HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; $9,000 SEASON. PARTICULARS CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AVENUE, (near subway.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; exclusive; September to March; $165 monthly. Rhinelander 3840.

PARK AV., 1,100.—Elegantly furnished six-room apartment, rent three months or season; electric light, bath, linen, silver. Phone Lenox 133.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—Two large rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; $200 to $400 month. Tel: Murray Hill 9694.

PARK AV., 815.—7-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $800 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

PARK AV., 815.—8-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $550 monthly. Apply Supt.

PARK AV., (50s.)—Nine rooms, 3 baths, exclusive apartment. Plaza 4252, Monday.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Autumn Selections. 1-2-3-4 rooms, bath; $1,100 to $5,000 year.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

SEVERAL beautiful small apartments with private baths, kitchenettes, &c.; handsomely furnished. Phone mornings before 11. Plaza 7716.

TWO ROOMS, LARGE, LIGHT, WELL FURNISHED; SERVICE; $250 MONTH. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 E. 48TH.

Three attractively furnished apartments, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, at $1,500, $2,500, and $3,700. Phone Circle, 2173 before 10 or between 6 and 7.

MISS VAN VLECK
Offers a few choice apartments, ranging from $1,800 to $7,000; shown on appointment. 148 East 49th St. Phone, 875 Murray Hill, mornings before 11 o'clock.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 289.—Large 4 room apartment with 2 baths, two kitchenettes.

5TH AV., (28th.)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $150 month. Madison Square 1058.

10TH ST., btween 5th and 6th Avs.—To sublet from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, three rooms, kitchen and bath, furnished apartment; references required; to be seen by appointment only. Telephone Chelsea 5770, Patterson.

11TH, 107 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath; $123. Apply office, basement.

12TH ST., 15 WEST.—Second door from 5th Av.; 2 rooms and bath; $200 a month.

13TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive apartment, with garden; main floor; 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and living room; laundry privilege; $135 a month; may be seen Tuesday, 4 to 6.

13D ST., 435 WEST.—Large living and double bedroom, kitchen with window, bath; private house; references.

19TH ST., 49 WEST.—Batchelor apartments; yearly; references required.

22D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $25 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH ST., 66 WEST.—Duplex apartment of 4 rooms and bath, taking entire second and third floors; yearly lease only; partly furnished; may be had unfurnished or may complete furnishings for desirable tenant; can be seen by appointment only. Felix Leman, Inc., 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 2230.

45TH, 34 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no objectionable apartments; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6253.

45TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 from Oct. 1.

48TH, 131 WEST.—Beautifully appointed; high class, new throughout; one, two rooms suites, bath; immaculate; lease; $85-$90.

48TH. — Beautiful apartment, newly furnished; 3 rooms and bath, entire floor; just off 5th Av.; 8 months' lease, $300 per month. Phone Murray Hill 7450.

52TH, 300 WEST.—Attractively furnished; linen, silver, piano; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 207.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very finely furnished two-room and bath; every modern convenience; immediate possession; second floor street front; $125 month.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitably furnished; heat, gas, electricity; yearly lease or longer.

50'S.—Handsomely furnished apartment, all outside, refrigeration. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

52D ST., 32 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished, large sitting room, bedroom, bath; open fireplace; newly decorated; new Hardman grand piano; $200 month.

52D, 47 WEST.—2, 3, or 4 room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private baths, kitchenettes; newly decorated; references.

52D, 43 WEST.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; lease from Oct. 1.

54TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—3 bedrooms, parlor and bath; also large suite, main floor; suitable for doctor or dentist. Albemarle Hotel.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av. (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

55TH, WEST.—High class two room, bath studio apt.; $150. Circle 5127.

52 WEST 56TH STREET.
Furnished apartment.—An exceptionally beautiful apartment of very large living room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette, piano; rent $200 per month on lease.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Carnegie.)—Lovely duplex living studio, luxuriously furnished; log fire; kitchenette, with cold storage; bedroom, sleeping quarters in parlor; maid service by the hour; silver, linen; year's lease; nothing more elegant in New York. 3560 Circle. Manager.

57TH ST. (and 5th Av., 110th and B'way.)—Two new furnished apartments never occupied; one 2-room, one 2-room kitchenette; both tiled and furnished to owner's private home; $600 month each on yearly lease; immediate. Address P. O. Box 23, Station J, N. Y. City. Give phone in your reply.

57TH, 42 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—2 rooms and bath; bachelor apartment, attractively furnished; electricity included; occupancy Oct. 1; references essential. M 641 Times Downtown.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class building; restaurant; maid service; $175; year's lease. Apply Supt., or phone Lenox 3394.

57TH, 328 WEST. (near Columbus Circle.)—Apartment, 2 rooms and kitchen, fully furnished; elevator service; telephone; 5th floor.

57TH, 52 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, exceptionally large, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $175 per month. Hansen.

57TH, 313 WEST.—Beautiful large two-room apartment; bath and dressing room; furnished or unfurnished.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette apartment. Call Monday. Barbour.

58TH, (between 5th and 6th.)—Four airy rooms, charmingly furnished; southern exposure; kitchenette; maid service; $300. Plaza 4252.

59TH, 100 WEST, (near Plaza.)—Beautiful view of Central Park; excellent restaurant in building; maid service by the hour, going to California, will rent to careful tenant handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large sunny bedrooms, spacious living room, grand piano; fireplace, kitchenette; $400 monthly until June, $350 on year's lease; seen daily 2-4, or telephone for appointment. Whalen, Circle 1456, 6D.

59TH ST., 28 WEST.
Autumn selections; overlooking Park, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, furnished; 11th floor front, overlooking Central Park; $300. Apply Superintendent.

59TH, 144 WEST.—Tastefully furnished large sitting room, with sofa bed; fine kitchen, private bath; $80 month. Housekeeper.

59TH ST. 1 WEST. (Hotel Des Artistes.)—Handsomely furnished duplex studio apartment; cooking service and maid service. Apt. 51B. Agents recognized.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Nine-room apartment, furnished with tapestries, old paintings, antique rugs and furniture. Inquire direct to Mr. Reid, second floor, above address.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

66TH, 54 WEST.—To lease furnished, exceptionally large three-room apartment; references exchanged; $300 monthly; references exchanged. Railaday.

68TH, 1 WEST.—Six light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished, facing park, $3,000; nine months $2,700. Columbus 488.

69TH, 22 WEST.—High-class two, three room apartment; kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; refined surroundings; references; $175-$200

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

69TH ST., 3 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in select house; maid service; meals; $100-$300.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; kitchenette; private bath; electricity.

70TH, 127 WEST.—New and artistic furnishings; two room kitchenette apartment; convenient location; complete for light housekeeping. Sharot.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, or four rooms and two baths, for bachelors only. Telephone 1243 Columbus, any morning.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $310 month; lease 2 years.

70S, WEST SIDE.—Five rooms, two baths; new building; unusual apartment; one or two years; Details Columbus 2974.

70S.—Charming apartment, new building, every convenience, sublet. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th.

70'S, WEST END.—Ten rooms, three baths, magnificently furnished; season or year. Columbus 2974.

71ST, 55 WEST.—Up-to-date suite, home comforts, hotel service; handsomely furnished large appointed bathroom; mirrored dressing rooms; rates $230 and $300 monthly; yearly leases only. Columbus 8065.

71ST ST., 136 WEST.—Most attractively furnished, two rooms, kitchenette; convenient all cars. Rent $125 monthly. Apply superintendent. 140 West 71st St.

71ST, 332 WEST.—Very fine suite, parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, kitchenette, electricity, private phone; $85 month. Columbus 6747.

72D, 110 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH; PARQUET FLOOR; OAK CEILING; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE; TELEPHONE; $125; REFERENCES.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $150-$200; large light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to janitor or manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; lease for eight months; $150 per month; twelve months, terms; cook, maid service. Call any time Saturday, at 409 Times Downtown.

72D, 305 WEST.—Lease for one year, from Oct. 1, or immediate possession; five rooms, two baths; exquisitely furnished. Telephone Columbus 8750 for appointment.

72D, Subway; 6 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 month; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, RIVERSIDE.—Six room artistically furnished; $175 yearly; $225 season. Columbus 5638.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate rates weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

73D, 239 WEST.—Floor, private house, furnished, $123, or unfurnished.

74TH, 131 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Exquisitely furnished two rooms, bath, in new, exclusive, elevator apartment house; piano, parquet floor, open fireplaces. Smith, (lease.)

74TH, 25 WEST.—Superbly furnished 1-2 room apartments, private baths; service.

75TH ST., WEST.—Attractively furnished 7 room apartment. Phone for appointment, 3420 Audubon. Apartment 3S.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Three vary large rooms, piano; elevator; $200 month. Owner, W 8 Times.

77TH, 140 WEST.—One, large room, extension bath, kitchenette; $75; monthly possession.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Apartment nine rooms and three baths, Monday 10 to 2, Apt. 7 west. Phone Schuyler 8294.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; references.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Third floor, private house, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; references; $125.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished, three large room apartment, private bath, kitchenette.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One-two room suites; private bath; $20-$35.

80S.—10 rooms, $500 monthly.
90S.—Apartments, $600 monthly.
60S.—Studio duplex, $4,500 year.
Overlooking Park, 3 rooms, $3,600 year.
R. DE FLORES & CO.,
402 MADISON AV.

80S and 90S.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 424. Bryant 343-2361.

80TH, 225 WEST. (Corner.)—Six rooms, two bedrooms, silver, linen, china; lease one year; $275 month. Quin.

80S.—Furnished, unfurnished; sell furnishings; transfer lease, sacrifice. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th.

80S, — Eight rooms, 3 baths, front, $325. Phone Riverside 6166.

80TH, WEST.—Eight rooms, luxuriously furnished, $350; year lease. Schuyler 4460. Archibald.

82D, 68 WEST.—Bachelor or student apartments, 1 room, 18 feet square, bathroom, dressing room, handsomely furnished; small room, and board obtainable; also 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment, complete.

82D, WEST, (near park.)—Most comfortably furnished 10 rooms and 4 baths, for year or Winter season; $500 month. Schuyler 3710.

82D ST., 109 WEST.—8-room apartment, comfortably furnished; lease for one year. Seen Monday. Apartment 2E.

82D, 5 WEST.—8 room apartment to sublet, 7 months. Superintendent.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Two-three rooms, bath, kitchenette; remodeled house; furnished, unfurnished.

85TH, 40 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; $80.

85TH ST., 332 WEST.—Four rooms, owner's apartment; three windows in parlor.

86TH, 113 WEST. — Three-room furnished apartment; entire parlor floor; private house, elevator, light maid service; every convenience.

86TH, (Broadway.)—High class eight rooms, bath; all sunny; completely furnished; grand piano; $400 month. Schuyler 5300, D6W.

86TH, 21 WEST.—Overlooking park, attractively furnished floor, consisting 8 rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; $200 monthly.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—Studio-living room, bedroom, good kitchenette, bath; year's lease; responsible.

86TH ST., near Riverside; five rooms; two family bedrooms; well furnished; sublease for year, $200; terms; 3874 Columbus.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished living and dining room, combined bedroom, twin beds, bath, kitchen; high-class elevator apartment; $150 monthly. Schuyler 9349.

88TH ST., 300 WEST.—Business woman, having two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, will share same with desirable business woman. Apply Supt. Tel. 4838 River.

88TH, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, beautiful floors; 2-3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100-$125; lease; immediate.

90S.—Six rooms, 2 baths, $225 per month. Phone Riverside 6166.

90TH ST., 250 WEST.—Room and bath, well furnished; $30 month; gentlemen.

90TH, 239 WEST.—Large room and bath, partly furnished, or unfurnished; desirable.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $30-$90.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Six bright rooms, attractively furnished; elevator; year lease. Telephone Riverside 7844.

92D, (near Broadway.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; year's lease. Phone 1158 Riverside.

93D.—8 room corner apartment; elevator; overlooking Central Park; $250 monthly partly furnished; $350 fully. Riverside 6098.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette; top floor; $60; service; telephone.

94TH, (700 West End Av.)—Bachelor suite, two rooms, Weber piano, five windows, shower; $100 monthly. Riverside 9845.

94TH, 314 WEST, (near Riverside.)—7 rooms; beautifully furnished; year lease.

95TH ST., 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Seven large rooms, well furnished; $250 per month; 1 year's lease. Apt. 3 North.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath; best light, air, and house service; well and completely furnished; exceptionally large closet space; from Sept. 15, for one year or less. Call all day Sunday or through week after 6, Thompson, Riverside 4098.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished sitting room, bedroom, bath, running water, electric light; private family; English cooking; couple or gentlemen. Phone Riverside 9690.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive eight rooms, front, corner; southern exposure; adults; year lease; $200 monthly. Apartment 5-B.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; year. Superintendent.

98TH, 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished six room apartment, all conveniences; two flights; silver, linen, &c.; $35 weekly or $100 month; references. Pilotas, fourth flight.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

100TH, 253, WEST.—Attractive floor in private house; complete for housekeeping; October.

100TH ST., 125 WEST.—STUDIO APARTMENT, 5 rooms, artistic furnishings, open fireplaces, steam; year; Oct. 1 or sooner. Little.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Five large, light rooms, nicely furnished; ready for occupancy; convenient to subway and elevated; $150. Apartment 4S.

104TH ST., (near Park.)—One year's lease of 8-room apartment, with furniture for sale, $1,200; rental $60. Phone Academy 4167.

104TH, 250 WEST, (Hotel Alexandria.)—Apartment suites, room and bath. Apply Office or phone Riverside 9000, apartment 8C.

104TH ST., 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished seven rooms, $300 month. Academy 1227.

104TH, 242 WEST.—Three-room suite, handsomely furnished; gentlemen; exceptional. Academy 1227.

105TH ST., WEST.—7 rooms, 1 bath; attractively furnished; $200 a month. Phone 2674.

106TH, 206 WEST.—Six-room apartment; also 4 large, sunny rooms, two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen, elevator house, near Broadway subway. McCoy.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Until October, 1920, six large, sunny rooms; attractively and well furnished; elevator building. Apartment 6L.

107TH, 223 WEST.—Desirable 7 rooms, furnished; elevator; $160; or part. Mahler.

108TH, 4 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Business lady, having comfortably furnished six-room apartment, desires to meet one or two ladies to share same; terms moderate; call evenings. Academy 960.

109TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611. 216 Manhattan Av., Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $30 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 7647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

110TH, 215 WEST.—COMPLETELY FURNISHED EIGHT ROOM AND TWO BATH APARTMENT; LARGE LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS; SPLENDID HOME FOR EXCLUSIVE FAMILY. CALL SUNDAY, 10 TO 5, APARTMENT 5A. J 530 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

110TH, 204 WEST.—Furnished apartment for one year; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $2,800 per year. M 680 Times Downtown.

111TH, 605 EAST.—High-class, 8-room elevator apartment to October, 1920.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Merchant's high-class apartment, 8 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, most desirable; immediate possession if wanted; $300 monthly. Apartment 3D.

112TH, 550 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished; all conveniences. Avemono.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Studio apartment of three rooms; Japanese living room, 14x22 feet; very highest type of completely furnished housekeeping apartment; $2,000 per annum. Cathedral 7980.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 4-room apartment, 2 or 3 months; $125; year lease; references. Cathedral 7980.

113TH, 616 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; responsible. Schaad or Supt.

113TH, 535 WEST.—Wanted, young lady to share apartment to Oct. 1; $6.50 per week. Apartment 3S.

114TH, 554 WEST.—Two large front rooms, bath, kitchenette; fully furnished; high-class; one year lease. Telephone Dellevie, Cathedral 8004, or call.

114TH, 425 WEST.—Five rooms; delightful outlook; Oriental rugs; non-elevator; year's lease; $110 monthly; responsibility essential. Lyman.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Cheerful 6-room elevator apartment for year; appointment. Alder.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Four rooms, modern elevator apartment; buff painted walls, new Colonial furniture; new spacious kitchen, tile bath, electric lights; $180. Call between 1 and 6, Apt. 3C.

115TH, (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—8 rooms; mahogany furniture, piano; elevator; $200 month. Owner, W 8 Times.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Five rooms, all light; elevator, electricity, gas, steam heat; near College; year's lease.

116TH, 609 WEST.—Attractive, comfortably furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable for year. Call 2-5, Morningside 3800.

115TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—4 and 5 rooms, furnished apartment; $110, $175. Cathedral 5825.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Attractive six-room house, $150. Wanaus, Cathedral 7127.

116TH, 120 WEST.—Refined lady will share high-class elevator apartment with business woman; references exchanged; convenient to subway, bus, and 8th Av. elevated. Call between 1 and 6 P. M. Apartment 3F.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Six nicely furnished light rooms and bath; long lease. Tel 3399 Morningside.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—5 rooms, modern; linen, silver, glass; $180; 12 months' lease. Apt. 5L. Murphy.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; half block from Columbia. Telephone before calling, Morningside 9729. References desired.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; front, south; opposite Columbia. "9-F," Hildreth.

119TH, 425 WEST.—Three-room kitchenette; new, mahogany. Apartment 10-M.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Six rooms, furnished apartment; attractive location, opposite Columbia University, between Broadway and Amsterdam; 24 feet eastern exposure; do all outside; silver or table linen; $225 per month. Telephone Morningside 4886. Apt. 2S.

123D, 503 WEST.—Apt. 6, front, southern, homelike, attractive; Sunday mornings; references.

123D, (3,099 Broadway.)—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; all outside; every convenience; responsible parties only. Apartment 121.

123D, 2 WEST.—Furnished three-room apartment, light housekeeping; also front parlor.

124TH, 546 WEST.—New, furnished apartment for rent, $200 per month. Telephone Morningside 6900; Apt. 5S.

127TH ST., 600 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment, 3 single, 1 master bedroom, twin beds, double living room, kitchen, bath; all outside; near Riverside, subway.

145TH, 471 WEST.— Three room outside housekeeping apartment, completely furnished; linen, silver, phone. Hilzfeld.

150TH ST., (3,647 Broadway.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; southern exposure; year's lease; high-class apartment. Apt. 6D.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Five large, light rooms, furnished, $150; no small children; year's lease. Telephone Audubon 5623.

161ST, 607 WEST. — Completely furnished, suite six rooms, two baths; player piano; seen Sunday. Rent $185. Audubon 9385.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Attractively furnished modern five-room apartment, all outside rooms, $125. Apt. 6T.

176TH, 601 WEST.—Delightful five-room apartment; complete; bedding; $100.

187TH, 661 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, completely furnished. Mrs. Hill, Apartment 2G. Telephone St. Nicholas 9393.

181ST, (160 Wadsworth Av.)—Splendidly furnished 4-room apartment; Steinway baby grand, Orientals, &c.; modern elevator building; from Oct. 1 for six months at least; only to responsible parties, adults. Apt. 501. Phone St. Nicholas 9683.

182D, 509 WEST.—Four-room apartment, furnished, in private house. St. Nicholas 9756.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Unusually artistic and comfortably furnished apartments, complete in every detail, housekeeping; high-class elevator building. 517 West 113th St. Cathedral 7380.

2-4-5 ROOMS.
A number of most unusually artistic and comfortably furnished apartments, complete in every detail, housekeeping; high-class elevator building. 517 West 113th St. Cathedral 7380.

A HANDSOMELY furnished 6-room corner apartment, facing Morningside Park; parquet floors, large rooms, open fireplaces, electric light; rent reasonable. Supt. at 873 West 120th. Tel. 288 Morningside.

AN ATTRACTIVE studio apartment, duplex, 3 master bedrooms, handsomely furnished; rent reason or year. Pinckney. 4520 Murray Hill.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. THREE ROOMS, ONE AND TWO BATHS AND KITCHENETTE, $80 A MONTH AND UP; COMFORTABLY FURNISHED; TELEPHONE, ELEVATOR SERVICE; MAID SERVICE OPTIONAL. NO OBJECTIONABLE OR QUESTIONABLE TENANTS; REFERENCES. RENTAL.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT, WESTERN SECTION, TEN ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE; NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; OWNERS SELL FURNITURE AND ONE YEAR'S LEASE, $20,000. R 593 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionably best organization; best selection in town of Pierre & Golden, 220 West 424. Bryant 343-2361.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Permanently inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 8361.

APARTMENTS of from 3 to 10 rooms, located in the best sections of the city. Apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

APARTMENTS.—CHOICE LOCALITIES. Handsomely furnished; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 347 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wicklife Gray, Apartment Specialist, 1269 West 72d. Columbus 8274.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room, with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 8th and 9th Avs. "L," 8th Av. bus lines stop at door. Reference essential.

ATTRACTIVE two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone Circle 277.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, two large, light rooms; private bath; electricity; parquet floors; running water; kitchenette; maid service; exclusive private house; immediate possession; references exchanged; West 90th St. Telephone Riverside 9038.

BEAUTIFUL furnished six-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience. Scott, phone 8765 St. Nicholas. Apartment 3S.

BENNETT AV., 81, (West 181st.)—Completely furnished elevator apartment, four outside rooms, unusually attractive. Oct. 1 to April 1. O'Hare.

BROADWAY and 77th St., The Wellsmore, (Southeast Corner.)—Seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; $3,000. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Rector 450.

BROADWAY.—High-class, attractively furnished 5 room apartment; 3 months' lease, $1,800. Phone 4060 Morningside, Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 3,485.—Nicely furnished five-room front apartment, one block from Riverside. Call Sunday Apartment 5A.

BROADWAY, 1,730, corner 58th, (Apt. 4-C.)—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; also one large room, bath.

Beautifully furnished apartment, seven rooms and two baths, for six months or longer, $350 month. Cathedral 8479.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—A well-appointed six-room apartment, on 7th floor of elegant apartment house, 24 feet eastern exposure, Park, corner 65th St.; responsible adults only; year's lease, $2,600; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Chelsea 2176.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Nineties.)—Six outside rooms, tile bath; overlooking Park; attractively furnished, reasonable; October-January. R 627 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; $400 monthly. Phone Morningside 5790. Apt. 5-B.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—High-class executive apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths. Phone Circle 5836.

CLAREMONT AV., 190, (125th St.)—Beautifully furnished 5 room elevator apartment; piano; everything supplied; outside rooms, southern and eastern exposure; Oct. 1 to 25, seen Sunday, Mr. Baker, Phone Morningside 4773.

CLAREMONT AV., 21.—Four rooms for year. L. D. Friestedt, Worth 7450.

COLUMBIA NEIGHBORHOOD.—5 attractively furnished, light rooms; $1,620 yearly. Black, Schuyler 9311.

CLAREMONT AV., 181.—Four-room housekeeping; limited time; evenings or appointment; $75.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

DESIRABLE three-room apartment, furnished, near 203d St. and Broadway; dining room, bedroom, kitchen; $75 per month. Phone Schuyler 1100 Monday for appointment.

EDUCATED COUPLE (Christian) would share their home with another couple. Write N. B., 3,825 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY furnished front apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, C. P. W.; near 89th St.; new modern 12-story building, 8th floor, overlooks Hudson, 5th Av. and Central Park West; new furniture; $150 month to one buying furniture, $3,000 complete or $300 month furnished; immediate occupancy. Address, giving your phone number, P. O. Box 23, Station J, N. Y. City.

EIGHT rooms and two baths; unusually large and light; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway and elevated; beautifully furnished; ready for occupancy; $500. Mitchell, 141 West 110th.

EXQUISITE FOUR ROOM APARTMENT with kitchenette and bath, elegantly furnished; near Riverside Drive; must sacrifice at once because of recent misfortune. K 19 Times.

For Sale.—Five furnished apartments; two rooms, private bath; off 5th Av., below 59th St.; reasonable for cash; Oct. 1. Call 20 Long Beach.

FOR SALE or rent, two-roomed, kitchenette, bath very attractive studio apartment, elevator building, 55th St. Circle 3812.

FOR exclusive apartments, rent or sublet, apply B 378 Times.

FOUR-ROOM FRONT, river view, non-elevator; sell furniture, $250; lease, $55 monthly. Phone St. Nicholas 4020, Apartment 53.

FOUR rooms, piano, near 183d and Jerome; $60. J 223 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED APT. TO LET.—Fully furnished 5-room bath apartment, month September; privilege year's lease. Appointments 11-4 P. M. immediate. Audubon 490, Apartment 4E.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 3 rooms; outside apartment; kitchenette; $90. Cathedral 5825.

GOING TO EUROPE, will sublet high-class six-room furnished apartment, West Seventies, to couple willing to pay one year in advance; social and business reference. L 284 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

IN HENDRIK HUDSON, 110TH ST.—Five double rooms, facing Riverside Drive; two baths; superb furnishings, including silver and linen; on yearly lease $300 a month. Phone 7070 Cathedral. Apartment 1-L.

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Half of private house, six rooms, bath, foyer hall; heat; gas, and electricity; furnished; references. Phone Chelsea 573 for appointment.

Large living room, dining room, library, overlooking beautiful view park, fourth floor, 3 large master bedrooms; maids, elevator; completely furnished, refined taste; $500 month; inspected 11-3. Apt. 4N, 336 Central Park West.

LUXURIOUS APARTMENT, West End Av., in the 80's; high-class, complete home; 5 large, outside rooms, one year; $450 per month. If interested, see Mr. Black, Room 3101, 120 Broadway.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

NEWLY furnished four-room apartment, Washington Heights section, from Oct. 1 or 15, $150 monthly; no children; seen by appointment only; references exchanged. Write B. K., Box 21, 129 East 84th St.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 646 Madison Square P. O. P 267 Times.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, suite of four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchen; high-class hotel service included; $125 to $200 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 61st. Phone 4700 Columbus.

OLD GREENWICH VILLAGE
Three-room studio, kitchenette, bath apt. in newly remodeled Colonial house, furnished, $80; references. W 7 Times.

ONE, two rooms, kitchen, $60 monthly; seen by appointment. 4186 Audubon, Smith.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, 8 well-furnished rooms to let, $1,800; sole agent for leasing; high-class elevator building. 517 West 113th St. Cathedral 7380.

EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.,
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
4520 Murray Hill. 907 5th Av., (42d.)

Owner of 3-story private house; furnished; 10 rooms; 3 baths and kitchenettes; location 75th-76th; will accept responsible party to rent all; would also consider each floor seperately; first class references required. N 163 Times.

PART APARTMENT, 4 rooms; kitchen, front, southern exposure; fine outlook; modern; Columbia section. L 342 Times.

Physician will share reception, consultation, and treatment rooms; sleeping accommodations; Central Park West; $110 per month. W 28 Times.

REFINED COUPLE can secure two rooms with use of kitchen and porches, hot and cold water, steam heat, and electricity, at most reasonable rates in a new private residence within easy commuting distance of Manhattan; bowling, fishing tennis, billiards, bowling, golf, and other amusements 1 50 Times Downtown.

REFINED American lady will lease yearly, moderate rental, artistic, beautiful, eight room home, bathes; two bedrooms, elevator; housekeeper's services optional. K 432 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Going abroad, will sublet my newly and charmingly furnished 6 room apartment, every room large, light, and airy; situated in highclass apartment house; rental $200; seen by appointment only. Phone Audubon 4100. Apt. 6G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at 118th St.—Going abroad will sublet high-class, elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, or will sell furniture and turn over one-two lease from Oct. 1. Telephone 3163 Greeley for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th.)—Attractive apartment on open court; bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath; year lease required; $1,800; immediate possession. Apartment 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—Six outside rooms; large living room; suitable for two or three persons; Oct. to April, $375 month. 3468 River. Apt. 6L.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Sublet for one year from October first; furnished four room apartment; outside rooms; twelfth floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (97s.)—Eight rooms; immediate possession; $275; particulars. Telephone Riverside 3706.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Six large rooms, quiet, tasteful, clean; bus, subway, Chapman.

RIVERSIDE, (80s.)—Wide view, charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Details Gray, Columbus 8974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 85, (near 153d.)—Six rooms, elevator apartment, handsomely furnished, piano; reasonable; Apt. 5A; to inquire superintendent.

ST. NICHOLA

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished, unfurnished apartments. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 68th. Murray Hill 9600.

One or two room apartment, bath, by young business woman, not exceeding $60; west side. F 259 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 100th St.

Responsible young couple want Oct. 1 4-room furnished apartment; reasonable rent; Ft. Washington Av. preferred. N 199 Times.

Will buy furniture and lease of strictly modern six, eight room apartment; 70s to 90s. Murray Hill 8345.

Furnished apartment, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, below 96th St. R. S., 816 Times Downtown.

Want 7-9 rooms, $200-$500, one year, below 96th St., write Cassock, 170 Bay 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Couple want 5-7 rooms, below 116th St.; $350-$350, from October indefinitely. Write W. Weston, 106 West 76th.

From Oct. 1, young couple desire five-room attractively furnished apartment; Fordham, University Heights preferred. K 49 Times.

Wanted Oct. 1, well furnished five-room apartment; reasonable. K 49 Times.

Register exclusive apartments to rent and sublet with B 372 Times.

Apartment wanted, well-furnished; 2 rooms preferably give particulars. N 147 Times.

Bachelor wishes a furnished apartment. C 948 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. W. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

606, EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $375. Details Columbus 3974.

Refined couple want two, three nice rooms; particulars. L 449 Times Downtown.

Small, immaculate apt. with pleasant outlook until May; adults. L 295 Times.

Immediately, unfil Oct. 1, small furnished apartment, west side. N 206 Times.

Modern three or four room apartment; give particulars, price. N 200 Times.

WEST END AV., 412.—Three, four, five rooms; kitchenette, bath. Apt. E.

Unfurnished.

Light housekeeping apartment, five rooms, in Manhattan; good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000. R. A. M., 520 5th Av.

Unfurnished apartment wanted on lease, from business woman, not exceeding $60; west side. F 259 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 100th St.

Responsible young couple want Oct. 1 4-room furnished apartment; reasonable rent; Ft. Washington Av. preferred. N 199 Times.

Will buy furniture and lease of strictly modern six, eight room apartment; 70s to 90s. Murray Hill 8345.

Furnished apartment, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, below 96th St. R. S., 816 Times Downtown.

Want 7-9 rooms, $200-$500, one year, below 96th St., write Cassock, 170 Bay 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Couple want 5-7 rooms, below 116th St.; $350-$350, from October indefinitely. Write W. Weston, 106 West 76th.

From Oct. 1, young couple desire five-room attractively furnished apartment; Fordham, University Heights preferred. K 49 Times.

Wanted Oct. 1, well furnished five-room apartment; reasonable. K 49 Times.

Register exclusive apartments to rent and sublet with B 372 Times.

Apartment wanted, well-furnished; 2 rooms preferably give particulars. N 147 Times.

Bachelor wishes a furnished apartment. C 948 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. W. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

606, EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $375. Details Columbus 3974.

Refined couple want two, three nice rooms; particulars. L 449 Times Downtown.

Small, immaculate apt. with pleasant outlook until May; adults. L 295 Times.

Immediately, unfil Oct. 1, small furnished apartment, west side. N 206 Times.

Modern three or four room apartment; give particulars, price. N 200 Times.

WEST END AV., 412.—Three, four, five rooms; kitchenette, bath. Apt. E.

Light housekeeping apartment, five rooms, in Manhattan; good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000. R. A. M., 520 5th Av.

Unfurnished apartment wanted on lease, from business woman, not exceeding $60; west side. F 259 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 100th St.

Responsible young couple want Oct. 1 4-room furnished apartment; reasonable rent; Ft. Washington Av. preferred. N 199 Times.

Will buy furniture and lease of strictly modern six, eight room apartment; 70s to 90s. Murray Hill 8345.

Furnished apartment, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, below 96th St. R. S., 816 Times Downtown.

Want 7-9 rooms, $200-$500, one year, below 96th St., write Cassock, 170 Bay 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Couple want 5-7 rooms, below 116th St.; $350-$350, from October indefinitely. Write W. Weston, 106 West 76th.

From Oct. 1, young couple desire five-room attractively furnished apartment; Fordham, University Heights preferred. K 49 Times.

Wanted Oct. 1, well furnished five-room apartment; reasonable. K 49 Times.

Register exclusive apartments to rent and sublet with B 372 Times.

Apartment wanted, well-furnished; 2 rooms preferably give particulars. N 147 Times.

Bachelor wishes a furnished apartment. C 948 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. W. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

606, EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $375. Details Columbus 3974.

Refined couple want two, three nice rooms; particulars. L 449 Times Downtown.

Small, immaculate apt. with pleasant outlook until May; adults. L 295 Times.

Immediately, unfil Oct. 1, small furnished apartment, west side. N 206 Times.

Modern three or four room apartment; give particulars, price. N 200 Times.

WEST END AV., 412.—Three, four, five rooms; kitchenette, bath. Apt. E.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Three adults desire 5-6room apartment or part of; private dwelling. Phone Flatbush 7491W.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities. Clark Realty, 341 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1455.

Christian couple, no children, desire two or three rooms and bath, unfurnished, with or without board. L 467 Times Downtown.

Wanted—4 or 5-room apartment within 10 blocks of Mt. Morris Park; by Christians. K 411 Times Downtown.

Wanted by young couple 3, 4 rooms, $15-$20, above 125d St., west side. F 266 Times Downtown.

Physician, seven, eight room apartment, 72d to 116th, East, West. Telephone Morningside 7335.

Two business women want four, five room apartment, real kitchen; rent not exceeding $50. K 50 Times.

6-7 rooms wanted, modern improvements, near New York, preferably Westchester County. Desirable. M 77 Times Downtown.

Refined young couple desires small apartment, west side. H 477 Times Downtown.

Two, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; refined locality, west side. K 37 Times.

Parlor floor wanted, music studio; Murray Hill district. Studio, 640 Columbus Av.

7 or 8 rooms, electricity, below 72d; adults. Write Colonial, 55 Jefferson. N 147 Times.

Dentist desires apartment with or without living rooms. E 1087 Times Harlem.

Oct. 1, two rooms, bath, housekeeping; $40. Box 446 Madison Square.

One or two rooms and bath, below 66th St. N 252 Times.

3 or 4 rooms; good locality; not over $35. O 252 Times.

Doctor's office wanted; will rent from another physician. 2,539 Broadway, Apt. 8-A.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage $35,000 wanted; rentals $9,800; 87th St. neighborhood. Plaza 6230 or K 43 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN WANTS BEFORE OCTOBER PURCHASER FOR HIS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; FULLY OR PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; 4 STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT BURGLAR ALARMS; LOCATION, WITH FINE VIEW OF HUDSON, ADJOINING RIVERSIDE DRIVE; CLOSE 103D SUBWAY; ALSO EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPOSITION IF DESIRED FOR RENTING ROOMS; PLOT 20x100, 15 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; SOME CASH REQUIRED, BALANCE ON LONG MORTGAGE IN INSTALLMENTS. CALL RIVERSIDE 926 OR WRITE PRINCIPAL, P. S., 220 TIMES.

3 WELL LOCATED

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,

on Fort Washington Av., near 187th St.; reasonable terms. For full particulars address H 476 Times Downtown.

PEAK CARNEGIE HILL, MADISON AV., 90TH ST.

SIX-STORY CORNER APARTMENT BUILDING, 106 FT. 8 IN. ON AVENUE BY 61 FT.; GOOD PURCHASE NOW; GREAT PROSPECTIVE INCREASE; PRICE FAR BELOW REPRODUCTION LABOR, 681 BROADWAY, (HOUSTON ST.)

PRIVATE HOUSE FOR SALE.

Rare opportunity; three-story and basement, in fine condition; parquet floors throughout, electric light, all improvements, etc., with or without elegant furnishings at a sacrifice; easy terms; immediate possession; 45 West 81st. St., near Central Park. Caretaker on premises.

Six-story elevator and walk-up, Washington Heights and Bronx; 1, 2 and 3 family houses; Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Far Rockaway; list your property; have cash waiting. Harris Exchange, 277 Broadway. Worth 2317.

Sacrifice for less than land value; plot in the West 80s, improved with 5-story tenement and 2-story storage building, for $15,000; unrestricted block; no brokers. Wolfson, 406 Lexington Av., (43d St.)

GREENWICH VILLAGE BARGAIN.

3½-story brick, with garage site, 25-foot lot; quiet block; rear entrance 7th Av. extension; $12,500; possession.

PETER C. WARLINGTON SQUARE.

Five-story new law avenue corner apartment, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with store on ground floor; unusually well built; near subway station; will net 20 per cent. on $25,000 cash; investment decided bargain.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 59 East 41st Street.

A $12,500 BARGAIN

Beautiful 4-story American basement dwelling; electric light; all parquet floors; two baths; butler's pantry and bath extension; 9 rooms. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

90th West of Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 11-room dwelling; sell cheap on quick sale to close estate; immediate possession. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av. Lenox 1561.

Property paying $5,000 per net can be bought with investment of $20,000; 25% on your money and solid reliable investment; principals only. Write only, P. M., 138 East 17th St.

Garage for sale or lease; active business; completely equipped garage; building contains 50,000 sq. feet; will sell, or lease for term of years; excellent location. H 458 Times.

Two great bargains; must sacrifice immediately; cold water tenement, 24 St., near 2d Av.; hot water, Madison Av. Harmon corner, A. K., 69 Times.

4-story building, 25x100; strong construction, suitable for any business; 3d Av. corner, near 94th St., in the heart of Yorkville. Write Charles Speyer, 1,464 3d Av.

For Sale.—Twelve-room house, suitable for own occupancy, or for business purposes; one block from busiest section of 125th St.; very reasonable. 47 West 126th St.

Stuyvesant Park, large double house, side 25x100; mortgage $50,000, at 5 per cent.; savings bank asking $150,000; immediate possession. Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

For sale at a bargain, 3-story and basement house, with extension and two baths; middle house; title highest and finest record; title remodel; write for particulars. H 326 Times.

Price $36,500; rent $4,400; five-story, 27x100, 2-2, 1-3, 1-4; block from Broadway subway; equity $11,500; net income over $3,300. Widow, F 413 Times Downtown.

For sale—Modern 5-story double flat, 90 West 87th St. Inquire Janitor.

$15,000 will purchase five-story tenement near Hudson St.; sacrifice. G 56 Times.

10 West 8th.—Price $35,000; leased 5 years. Owner, Box 482 Cedarhurst.

Manhattan, Bronx properties to sell and lease. Kobre & Cahere, 633 East 119th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

1,307 FULTON AV.

For sale, 3-story and basement frame building; lot 26.6x98; 12 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, steam heat; can be used for three families; garage space. Thomas C. Mulligan, Jr., 3,474 Shakespeare Av., Bronx. Tel. 3144 Tremont.

RENT, $1,800;
PRICE, $16,000;
CASH, $6,500.

3-family brick, rear "L"; station and garage; Ridgewood section. NEUTNER & NEUMANN, 704 Seneca Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

Brick two-family dwelling, adjacent to Concourses, $24,250; fifteen rooms, three baths, hot water heat, electric light, hardwood floors and tiled baths; garage for five cars; price and terms right. Chas. Shiv. Jones, 351 East 149th.

Bedford Park section, Bronx, two-family detached; fine condition; all improvements; electric light; private grounds. 3,150 Decatur Av., near 204th and Webster Av. Link.

Two high-class 30-foot apartment houses, West Bronx; 20 families each; price $85,000 each, rent $10,000 each; cash $15,000 each; no brokers. C 1203 Times Bronx.

Mid-block 2-story brick two-family house, 12 rooms, 2 toilets; 2061 Grant Av., 5 blocks Concourse. Exact 144th St.; $15,000.

4 5-STORY WALKUPS,

near junction Westchester and Prospect Aves.; bargain to quick buyer. Apply J. V. Graham, 66 Liberty St., New York.

For sale, bargain, two-family brick House; one apartment ready for occupancy; all improvements. 1,067 Rae Av. Phone Intervale 272.

Bargain.—Brick factory, 48,000 square feet space, and good light all sides; yearly rent, $8,500; will sell, terms. Beaver, 15 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

High-class apartment house and neighborhood; net income $10,000; cash required $15,000; no agents. A 55 Times.

Two 2-family houses; 2 blocks subway, 2 blocks schools. Owner, 176th St. and Vyse Av., Bronx.

Home and investment.—3-family frame, just west Anderson-Jerome Station, 4th Av. "L"; coal supply. See owner, 2365 Ogden Av.

House, garage, $7,000; easy terms. Sea Beach Subway to 23d Av., 3,180 72d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$11,000 CASH—INCOME $8,480.

Five Stories, 18 by 100, twenty families, 4-5 rooms; modern improvements; excellent condition; rents $7,100; mortgage $30,000—1923; benefits sacrifice; $41,000; 186th St., near Prospect Av. Opportunity, P 307 Times.

Three brick factories connecting, or will sell separately; one four stories and cellar, 50x100; one three stories and cellar, 25x100; one one story, 50x100; elevators, steam engine and boiler. Chas. H. May, 359 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Finest large plot, ripe for development, in Greater New York; takes capital, but there is money in it. Walter Kent, 5,621 3d Av., Brooklyn.

1,298 Bedford Av., near Albemarle Road.—Beautiful 3-family; all improvements; $19,-800.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Victorias, Brooklyn; $22,000 and $25,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

Modern home, eight rooms, two baths, large plot, sewer, water, gas, and electricity; privilege of private bathing beach; 37 minutes from Penn. Station; terms to suit; daily's bargain for cash or reasonable terms. Stephenson, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 3253.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 20 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rex Lee Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 1000.

Factory site in Greater New York, Long Island side; 300 feet dock; 5 acres. Factory site Ridgewood, 200x200; railroad siding. O 122 Times.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. R. L. Ilerin, 161 West 86th St., New York.

Lot for sale, north Vill St., Richmond Hill. 1,152 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Picturesque stone cottage of 9 rooms; grandest ocean view; highest hill; $35,000; $3,000 cash, balance like rent. W 481 Times Downtown.

3 to 4 lots, ideal trees, magnificent, highest hill, ocean view, city water, electricity; $525 each. W 483 Times Downtown.

Two lots, fronting asphalt trolley avenue; improvements; 15 minutes from ferry; $425 each; select neighborhood; terms. W 483 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We have a few choice plots for sale in one of Westchester's exclusive and restricted residential parks; close to trolley, railroad stations; adjoining golf course and only one-half hour out; we will build to suit purchaser. A. F. L., 405 Times Downtown.

Bargain, 2 family house, 7 rooms, bath, each side; 40 minutes from Grand Central; Hudson River town; $8,000. Address D 324 Times Annex.

Building plot 62x100; high ground; excellent location; near station. Sewer, macadam road, &c. Price $1,250. Owner, box 844, Scarsdale.

Build a home, beautiful Pelhamwood lot, near railroad station and Mt. Vernon trolley. C. Reade, Ampere, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, lots 28, 29 and 30 in the town of South Hampton, village of West Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., said lots are in the Vanderbilt Estates Company block, and will be sold to the party making the highest bid for one or more lots, between now and the 15th day of September; call or address Vanderbilt Estates Co. for further information. Address Charles S. Averill, care Vanderbilt Estates Co., 1 West 34th St., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

6 rooms and bath..... $9,500
7 rooms, two baths, sleeping porches, large plot, garage..... 17,500
11 rooms, 2 baths, large porches..... 19,000
10 rooms, 3 baths, large porches..... $7,500
on large plot, overlooking bay.

ALSO for choice plots—bargains.
For information.
HUGHES, Douglaston. Phone Bayside 779.

1½ miles of ocean and water front, 40 miles from N. Y. City, suitable for development; will sell all, part, or half interest.
THOS. H. TODD,
403 Madison Av.
Vanderbilt 8895. Murray Hill 2980.

FOR SANATORIUM SCHOOL INSTITUTION.

Best located property North Shore, Long Island on main auto road, one hour from New York, with 50 furnished rooms, 3 acres high and dry land; tennis court; many outbuildings; for sale on account of death in family. Inquire of owner, C. Pick, Bayville, L. I.

Flushing, L. I.—Big sacrifice; ideal for residence, business, or builder's proposition; 12-room house; all improvements; garage 28x24 feet; cement floors; plot 100x240, on Janales Av.; five minutes to railroad and three blocks to trolley; price $15,000; terms. E. C., 19 Times.

A plain country home, 9 rooms and bath, running water, gas, large porch, garages, barn, chicken house, cow house, pig pen, young orchard, 10 acres fertile land, overlooking Sound; free and clear; easy terms. Address Owner, Box 31, Southold, L. I.

PORT WASHINGTON,
On Manhasset Bay.

Beautiful country home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; commanding view of bay and Sound; large plot; rare bargain.
Frank B. Smith & Son.

Plandome, L. I., plot, full size, choice location for business man's residence; only ten minutes from depot; full particulars on application. S. Haag, 463 West 180th St., New York City.

For sale, 55 acres beautiful high land, partially wooded, near Plandome Station, L. I.; suitable sub-division or gentleman's estate. Charles S. Loeb, 52 Broadway.

Bayside.—House near station for sale; all conveniences; steam heat, electricity and gas. Write for particulars. Owner, H 429 Times Downtown.

Huntington homestead, with acreage, also hilltop acreage suitable building sites, overlooking Sound. V., 100 Broadway, Room 18, 20th floor.

Attractive corner, Great Neck Station, L. I., with stucco house, 10 rooms, hot water heat; electricity; garden; price $16,000. W 30 Times.

Three grand lots, Broadway, Flushing; exceptional bargain. Burke, 612 West 200th St., Manhattan.

Cedarhurst.—A choice, restricted residential plot, 100x185; $2,850. L 502 Times.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Hawthorne, N. Y.—Harlem Div.; for sale house; six rooms; also lots; beautiful grounds; fruit, flowers, school and station only 2 minutes. Samuel H. Speare.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

COMMUTING FARM OF RARE MERIT.

Seldom does farm ever offered; 65 miles Manhattan, one mile express station, near Princeton; 145 rich acres; fully equipped; fine house, modern, swing, sheep, chickens; immense equipment, machinery, tools; fruit; attractive, modern 17-room residence, 3 baths, electric lights, hardwood floors; plenty of shade; large barns, modern barns, silo; tenant house; large lake, two streams; very rare opportunity at very reasonable price. Nelson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av., N. York.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful situation overlooking the Hudson Valley, near Ellenville, N. Y., 12 acres, with house which accommodates about 40 guests and 4-room cottage. Apply A. Fine, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

For Sale—Ideal place in the Adirondacks for permanent home or Summer camp; 165 acres cleared; large 1½ story timber and log house, 8 rooms; ice house, barn; spring; hunting, fishing; natural lake on premises; $7,000. E. 212 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME.

Modern dwelling, Park Ridge; 24 miles, 28m; commutation $612; spacious southerly living room with open grate, reception hall, large dining room, kitchen, pantry, built-in refrigerator; 1st floor; 5 bedrooms, tile bath, 2d floor; attic finished rooms; concrete cellar; electricity, steam heat; 2-story garage; well shrubbed; 2 minutes' walk to station; 2 minutes to Chestnut Ridge Country Club; 1,500 population; immediate occupancy. Will sell or exchange for equity in property. Owner, Room 1726, Woolworth Building, New York.

A LOT FOR THE MONEY.

$4,000; well built 13-year-old house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, hot water heat, piperless furnace, bathroom just fitted up; near station, grammar and high school; 24 miles, Erie; commutation $9.13; high ground; acre plot; room and land for vegetables; ideal place for children; easily worth $6,000; will not rent or exchange; immediate possession. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Lyndhurst.—Attractive bargain; house, 8 rooms, bath, improvements; plot 50x300; garage, hen house; price $7,500. Easy terms. Cottage, 4 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, $4,250. Terms arranged. Numerous other 5 to 9-room houses at pre-war prices, $3,500 to $7,000. Don't walk. Consult H. R. Bogle & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Lyndhurst. Phone Rutherford 1077.

TOWN OF HUNTS, NEW JERSEY—LOVELY.

Choice building plots; high location; convenient to everything; all improvements; restricted; pre-war prices, easy terms; boom prices coming in this section; buying now. Nutley Realty Co., Woolworth Building, New York. Phone Barclay 6984. Nutley, New Jersey, phone 814.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—For sale, modern house, 9 rooms, 3 bath, all improvements; all-year-around house; 50x150; large barn; restricted; 7 minutes from station 35 minutes from Penn. Station; house leased for two years; good investment; price $18,000. Apply to owner on premises, 9 TO 5 Times Downtown.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Several fine factory properties, from 6,000 to 75,000 square feet, in Newark or vicinity, for sale or lease; our service plan is free and between now and the 15th day of September; prompt attention. Charles F. Dillon & Co., 820 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CORNER LOT, 40x100, HIGHLY RESTRICTED SECTION, TWO BLOCKS FROM OCEAN AND ONE BLOCK FROM BAY, IN BELL HARBOR, L. I.; VALUE OF LOT $2,000; WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, $1,000. 45 MINUTES DOWNTOWN.

Chemical Plant, 25 miles from New York; brick building, 60x240; five acres of ground; 1,000 feet of railroad siding; fully equipped; tanks, crusher, motor stacks and other chemical equipment; immediate possession. Keith J. Sta., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark, N. J.

For sale, at Metuchen, N. J., forty minutes from New York, main line Penn. R. R., new six-room stucco house, all improvements, near station; price $11,500, $4,000 cash, balance easy terms. X 279 Times Annex.

Several ideal, modern homes, sale or rent; 300 feet elevation; boating, fishing, golf, tennis, schools, churches; the most picturesque, select residential community in this country; 50 minutes New York; splendid terms. J. F. Cherpino, 1,733 Broadway.

Brick building, 5-story, 50,000 square feet; concrete floors, large elevator, sprinkler system; corner property; excellent labor market. John J. Kerry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark, N. J.

Factory, 2-story brick, 5,000 square feet, Griffith St., Jersey City, for sale or rent; easy terms. Treasury & Industrial Co., 521 Central Av., Jersey City, between 2 and 4 o'clock, Saturday and Sunday. Phone 4-3 Webster.

Gentleman has several small farms on which he will build model farm houses for families who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St., Madison 2980.

For Sale.—One and two family houses, $5,500 to $25,000; $2,000,000 worth from which to select. Telephone or write Ellsworth Shafto, 23 Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell, from $7,500, see Mrs. M. C. Mintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4679 or Boonton 434W.

Half acre plot with running stream, $350; village water, electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison Sq. 2980.

At Lenox Heights, one block from trolley, fine building plots at genuine bargain prices; easy terms; rare opportunity. Cozzens, Morgan, Demarest, Jr., Agents.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Commuter's home, seven rooms, improvements; double garage; hennery; fruit; two acres or more; near trolley; healthy location. A. Dart, Stevens Av.

House, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; plot, 75x97; 2 acres of land; 5 minutes' walk to station. E. B. Westervelt, Cresskill, N. J.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 782 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 3783.

15 East Orange.—Two excellent residences for sale; $14,000 each; 5 minutes from Lackawanna. R 507 Times Downtown.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere. ROBERT F. STUYVESANT.
20-30 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

New offering bargains in select seashore plots, near beach and station; Atlantic Highlands. Box 95, Leonardo, N. J.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Upper Montclair.—4 room modern house; garage; $8,000; bargain. A to Z Realty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

LITCHFIELD FARM,
IN BERKSHIRE HILLS.

134 ACRES; PART WOODLAND; LARGE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOORS, BATH, &C.; GOOD BARNS; PRICE, $11,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES,
30 VANDERBILT AV., N. Y.

Finest Milton in Connecticut; 150 acres; 45 miles from 42d St.; most wonderful view; unequaled for gentleman's country home, combined with economy; sanatorium, country club; nine-hole golf course could be laid out; price $50,000. Edward Eastmen, Owner, 17 Battery Place.

At Newton.—Fine old Colonial homestead, 4 acres; aristocratic section, 9 rooms, open fireplaces, price $14,500; easy terms. The Gill Agency, (Darien exclusively), Nemon Bldg., Darien, Conn. Telephone 484.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

New Sale—80 acres of rich, level land, well fenced; large basement, barns; cosy, antique, stone-trimmed house, 10 rooms, bath; electric lights, gas, hot water heat; fine dairy proposition; tent is large milk station; 2 miles to 500, bathing and golf. Owner, W. H. Bulles, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attractive 25 room house, finest residential part of Pittsfield, Mass. For particulars inquire L. F. Russell, Richmond, Mass.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Unique Investment Opportunity.—Small, central brick office building, recently leased, rented to Post Office and public utility corporations; long-term leases; income of over $2,000 a year and rapidly increasing; will consider exchange for unimproved property, if desired; will satisfactory terms. X 441 Times Annex.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

MADDY SEASHORE, LAKE, AND INLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE; NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE AN IDEAL SITE FOR A BOYS' OR GIRLS' CAMP; I ALSO HAVE TO OFFER A FEW CHOICE SUMMER HOMES. P 387 TIMES.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA.

ST. PETERSBURG,

the Sunshine City and most popular resort; forty thousand visitors last season; I own and offer for sale the only close-in water front property for developing high-class residence section; I also own and would sell or join individual or company in building large, first-class hotel; the Bellview Hotel, owned by Bowman-Biltmore Syndicate, turned away thousands during past season; I have ideal water front site and am now building an eighteen-hole golf course on the property.

C. PERRY SNELL,

REALTOR AND PIONEER DEVELOPER,

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.
St. James Hotel till Sept. 15.

Florida.—We will build your home on productive farm land near Jacksonville at $10 per month. Write Jax Heights Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Will sacrifice 10-acre 2-year-old grapefruit grove, Lakeland, Fla. Owner, Box 280, Ridgewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

MEXICAN REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MINING, FARMING, AND RANCH PROPERTY IN MEXICO, EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO EL PASO, AND WISH THE CO-OPERATION OF LIBERAL BASIS, OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE OPERATOR IN HANDLING SAME. ADDRESS H. T. HENRY, 1,620 N. BOULEVARD, EL PASO, TEXAS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Wanted to lease for a term of years store and basement or loft, 5,000 to 10,000 square feet, between 23d and 25th St. What have you to offer? Wholesale, M 384 Times.

Will you please call or write about selling your Bronx real estate? Have overwhelming demand for houses in West Bronx, Fordham, University Heights, Bedford Park. For your own sake reply immediately; impartial; can make quick cash sales. A. L. Aronde Co., 870 East Tremont Av., Tremont 1882.

Wanted to lease, with privilege of purchase, camp for girls on water; New York or New England; must have proper sanitary conditions and low running within past two years. Address, with full particulars, X 367 Times Annex.

Will buy house, about eight rooms, with grounds, within fifty miles of New York; will pay liberal price. J. G. F., M 606 Times Downtown.

Young professional man wants small farm within rail- and half commuting station; will lease old place, short term, and buy if suitable development possible. L 285 Times.

Will buy or lease 5-room house, garage or barn, near school; within 35 miles; New Chester or Long Island preferred. Murray, 1,440 East 12th St., Brooklyn. Phone Midwood 2014W.

Factory or factory site, 1-story preferred, 10,000 or 15,000 square feet or party to take back building or permanent loan; reasonable party will buy or lease. Westchester county preferred. F 461 Times Downtown.

Wanted, large building, suitable for storage; preferably downtown or west side, below 23d St.; state full particulars; will take immediate possession. J 385 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Particulars of commercial water fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, &c., from owners desiring to sell or lease. Lloyd S. Carskin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted.—Old church building or old theatre or building with large hall, 15 feet by 100 feet or a little larger. Address Room 906, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

City, country real estate; painting, paper hanging, decorating; high-grade work; low estimates; home decorating, 439 Lexington Av.

Have immediate buyers, private and two-family houses; Manhattan and Bronx. Soobel-Glauber Co., 1,681 Broadway. Bryant 9736.

Client has $19,000 to invest in modern apartment house; another has $20,000; what have you to offer? S. Aronde Co., 870 East Tremont Av.

Furnished or unfurnished place of one to ten acres, within hour New York; small house, barn, garage; private privilege of purchase. Hitchcock, Milledale, N. Y.

Light loft, 25x100, suitable for ladies' dress manufacturer; 14th to 34th St.; pleasanton new or before Feb. 1. Box 43, 1,315 3d Av.

Want farm or country place in exchange for my cold-water flat; income about $900. P 245 Times.

House wanted in the Bronx; select neighborhood. 3557 Tremont. Harvey, 139 East 175th St.

Have buyer for 1, 2, or 3 family house; also tenements. Send particulars to Epstein, 73 East 99th.

Brooklyn, flats or income properties; must be prosperous and cheap; cash waiting; quick action. Call Main 4740 Brooklyn.

Private house.—West side, 70s or 80s; give us full particulars. Address M 1039 Times Harlem.

Anywhere, sell, two and three-family houses; cash bargain values wanted. Address Riesa & Pelladino, 348 East 176th.

Douglas Manor lots, have buyers for lots if prices are right. Parliament Realty, 9 Hughes Terrace, Pelham. Pelham 779 Bayside.

Houses in Jamaica lots small values or apartments. M 1018 Times Harlem.

Anywhere, houses, flats, &c.; for cash. Principal, Room 602, 11 West 40th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Beautiful plans at Cedarhurst, L. I.; free and clear; to exchange for a well-located dwelling on the east side at about $8,000. Ryan L. Kennedy, 120 Broadway.

FARMS.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Why not remodel an old farmhouse and have a fascinating and inexpensive Summer home within fifty minutes of New York in the beautiful Westchester hills? If interested, address M. Nicoll, Granite Springs, Westchester County, N. Y. Real Estate.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A business farm; beautifully located in Orange Co., N. Y., combining a gentleman's home, dairy, and poultry farm; 160 acres; 10 acres valuable woodland; main house 12 rooms; exceptional improvements; all buildings in excellent repair; also small tenant house. This farm will be sold fully equipped and stocked; a bargain. Reason for selling death in family. Address 843 East 139th St., N. Y. City.

RURAL LIFE COMPANY,
KINDERHOOK, N. Y.
HUDSON VALLEY FARMS.

Fruit, Dairy and Poultry Farms.

65-acre Fruit and Poultry Farm..... $3,800
130-acre Berkshire Farm..... 4,500
114-acre Lake Farm..... 4,000
150-acre Fruit Farm, equipped..... 5,000
230-acre Practical Farm, equipped..... 17,000
350-acre General Farm, equipped..... 35,000

Before you buy a farm anywhere in New York State, write the Central Office of the Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., for complete list of farms for sale throughout New York State. The oldest and most reliable organization of its kind, maintaining fifty or more offices throughout the State.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Magnificent farm, 80 acres. State road; very beautiful modern dwelling, brand new; outbuildings same; charming lake and waterfall, brook; 2 acres orchard; 2 acres shaded lawns; marvel of flowers and shrubbery; recently cost over $47,000; sacrificed for $25,000. H. J. McGINLEY, NYACK, N. Y.

SACRIFICE $50,000 DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE; OWNER GOING SOUTH; NEAR STATION; WONDERFUL VIEW; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; EXCLUSIVE COLONY; GREAT HUNTING COUNTRY. P 338 TIMES.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To be sold by order of court at Basemeach Court House, N. J., Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., Stevens farm, owned by Isaac Van Tassel Cleaveland, N. J., first house Cedar Lane, going west from West Shore R. R., north side of road, 15 minutes from Hackensack, 8 from West Shore, stations within 10 miles of New York; 24 per cent. cash, mortgage. Attorneys, Wells & Moore, 66 Wall St.

TRUCK, FRUIT, POULTRY.

Includes farms, wagons, tools, incubators, 800 chickens, pigs, crops, 6-room bright house, 66 ft. poultry house, 80 ft. brooder house, nearly 4 acres, lots of fruit, peaches, plums, apples, cherries, pears, grapes, strawberries; 3½ miles to city, school; price for everything, $3,000; $1,000 cash; write today; also send for our illustrated farm catalogue.

BRAY & MAC GEORGE,
1,677 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

Rare Bargain.—Fruit farm; ample orchard. 2,000 apple trees; large estate and farm; cooking and summer boarding; delightful, charming location; beautiful scenery, ground; 8

The New York Times
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1919

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

Will sell homes in Flatbush, Brooklyn, on account of moving out of town; frame detached house with 2-car brick garage, 11 rooms, 2 tiled baths and laundry, steam heat, hardwood floors throughout, electric lighting, large porches, fine lawn and shrubbery; house in excellent condition; price $18,000. Apply to owner after Tuesday noon at 2,404 Foster Av., Flatbush. Telephone Kenmore 407.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Will sacrifice for $6,000 cash modern 2-story and basement brownstone house at 113½ Second Place, Brooklyn; house in fine condition and rented at $60 month; 30 days' occupancy if desired. Apartment Steadquarters, 807 5th Av. Murray Hill 5022.

ATTRACTIVE FLATBUSH HOME.

2,215 AV. J, MODERN 3-STORY, 12-ROOM HOUSE, 3 BATHS, HARDWOOD TRIM, 2-CAR GARAGE; EXTRA HIGH GRADE HOUSE; MUST SELL AT ONCE; BARGAIN PRICE. CALL OR PHONE FOR PARTICULARS. MIDWOOD 5284W.

Flatbush.—1,735 East 19th St., (Kings Highway station, Brighton Line,) stucco frame semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 2 open fireplaces, instantaneous water heater; screened porch, windows, storm windows; plot 40x100. Price $13,500. Phone Coney Island 30881.

Bay Ridge, house 10 rooms, electric light, parquet floors; splendid condition inside and out; plot 40x100; two blocks 4th Av. subway station; first time offered; act quickly. Apply J. M. Bennett, 416 70th St., Brooklyn.

A house on large plot delightfully situated on knoll, four 5th St., Brooklyn, 17 rooms, bath; garage; ideal club or boarders; can be divided into two houses; $18,000. J. A. Hoffman, 62 West St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 5090.

For sale or to let, Bay Ridge, spacious 8-room house, restricted section; paneled great hall, 26x50; large garage, plot 80x110; 6 minutes to subway; price $20,000. 223 82d St., Brooklyn. Furnished $250, unfurnished $150.

Lovely home, best location, Brooklyn; close to beautiful Shore Road; 30 minutes to N. Y.; plot 75x100, (more if desired); 12 rooms, 3 baths, laundry, garage; 12 tons coal; $20,000. Tel. 5263 Bay Ridge.

For sale.—Handsome, one family, 3 story, semi-detached, white sandstone residence, 670 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn; plot 22x121; 11 rooms, 3 baths, latest improvements. Oliver, 417 Canal St. Telephone Canal 889.

High-grade, complete, 2-family brownstone; finest hardwood trim, 12-inch walls; 20.8x100; 13 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat; good block; price $12,500; inquire Sunday and Monday, 820 Jefferson Av.

A desirable two-story and basement frame house, 8 rooms and bath, Herkimer St., Brooklyn, between Rochester & Buffalo Avs.; price and terms right. For particulars address Wegman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

Bath Beach: Owner leaving city will sacrifice beautiful 10-room house, 2-car garage on plot, 50x200; excellent residential section, near beach; price $8,500, terms to suit. Telephone Canal 8822.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Modern, fireproof, all-year residence; all improvements; plot 60x100; 30 minutes Park Row; very moderate terms. Paul F. Gallagher. Telephone Coney Island 10.

Beautiful home in Prospect Park section; $10,000; terms. Comfort, 489 5th Av.

Queens.

BUILDER with five houses (construction delayed) needs immediate sale of one, guaranteed for Oct. 1; will sacrifice shingled Colonial of 6 rooms and sun parlor, tiled bath and kitchen: parquet floors throughout; steam heat, instantaneous water heater, decorations, fixtures, shades, &c., included, for $8,850; plot 50x125; space for garage to be erected at cost; located in restricted residence park, 5th ave. and 91st st., HILLCREST OFFICE, Hillside Av., JAMAICA. (near monument.) Phone 1039 Jamaica.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

For Sale—Large nine-room, 2-bath, semi-detached house, extra large living room, dining room, kitchen, and sun parlor on first floor; four bedrooms and bath, second floor; two bedrooms and bath third floor; $17,000. Apply Thomas F. Swain, Continental Av., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone Forest Hills 6524.

MODERN NEW HOMES, RICHMOND HILL.

Six rooms, bath; glass enclosed porch, parquet, electric light, auto driveway, decorated; convenient to Jamaica; Liberty Av. elevated, 1 block from Clarenceville Station; L. I. R. R.; owner on premises, 100th St. and Beaufort Av.

Tel. 1715 Richmond Hill.

Brick and frame Colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements, (tiling, hardwood, decorations, fixtures, &c.,) on superb plot; restricted section; car garage, lawns, shrubs, &c.; near coast of water; account removal of business from city; cost $14,500, mortgage $9,500. Phone 1039 Jamaica.

For Sale.—Within 30 minutes of Pennsylvania R. R. Station, New York City; in Queens borough, on Long Island; one-family house and garage, 2 cars; tile roofs, large porch; 10 rooms, 2 baths and toilets; house and garage steam heated; plot 100x100. M 624 Times Downtown.

Cottage homes, best residential section; six, seven, eight rooms; near New Gardens; high, elevated, schools; several styles and prices; 113th and 114th St., one block north of Myrtle Av., Richmond Hill. Classic Construction Co., Inc.

Frame, stucco, and brick houses for Oct. 1 occupancy, one and two family, $7,500 to $15,000, on terms. HILLCREST OFFICE, JAMAICA, Hillside Av., (near Monument.) Phone 1039 Jamaica. (Open Sunday and evenings.)

ONE FAMILY HOUSES.

Modern, up to date, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, hollow tile and stucco, front porch, highly finished, steam heat, electric lights, Columbus Av., near Fulton St., Jamaica. Apply Muller-Guthy, Inc., on premises.

For Sale.—Corner house, plot 60x112, on the hill at Jamaica; 11 rooms, steam heat, tiled bath, three toilets, gas and electric; garages on side street; bargain at $12,000. 140 Park Av. Tel. Jamaica 2460.

Bargain, 9-room house, two lots, good neighborhood; 2 blocks from trolleys, elevated and L. I. R. R. Inquire 9,915 116th St., Richmond Hill. Phone 874 Richmond Hill; price $6,750; good terms.

One-family house, 7 rooms and bath, attic; laundry in basement; steam heat; lot 25x200. Call, or write, Horn, 28 Hallett St., Astoria, L. I.

Far Rockaway.—12-room house, 2 baths, garage; all improvements; large grounds; near station; easy terms.

WOLFE & CO., 31 Liberty St.—

New Gardens.—Handsome Colonial home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; corner plot; $10,000. Bargain. L 241 Times.

For Sale.—Modern 10 room stucco house, in best restricted section of Jamaica; plot 50x100. Phone Jamaica 2380J.

Broadway, Flushing.—2 houses, 8 and 6 rooms; all improvements; 2 blocks depot; possession 30 days. O 121 Times.

Flushing.—6-room house, all improvements; lot 20x100; near station and trolley. Address F. L., 200 East 23d.

Richmond.

Sell 5-room house, all improvements; newly decorated; corner lot; fruit trees. Charles Johnson, Richmond, S. I. Newdorp 704.

Picturesque stone cottage; grandest ocean, highest hill view; $8,200; $2,000 cash, balance like rent. R 673 Times Downtown.

City Houses Wanted.

Refined Dutch couple, two children, want small furnished house or apartment; not above 100th St., New York; in Mount Vernon or neighborhood; rent about $75. M 632 Times Downtown.

Wanted, lease private house, good neighborhood, several years; make own improvements; locality, Chatham Square, 14th St., Eighth Ave., Bowery or 23-5th Ave. X 768 Times Annex.

To buy, a two or three story house, in Greenwich Village or Chelsea section, price not to exceed $12,000; full particulars. G 132 Times.

Wanted.—Modern 8 rooms, detached house for lease, family 3; moderate rental; best care. T. A. Delaney, 1,378 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

Wanted, high-class Flatbush home with garage, eight to eleven rooms. E. Z., 73 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

Rent or purchase dwelling south 90th; give particulars. A 69 Times.

Large private house for high-class rooming; west side. 11 West 69th.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Larchmont.—Attractive, modern, 8-room cottage to rent, furnished, to adult family; 6 months, $500; owner's home. Phone 37 Larchmont.

For Sale.—House, 10 rooms; fine condition; plot 50x105. Apply 314 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon.

Owner will rent furnished for year beautiful house and garage on water, Mamaroneck, $30 mo. B 402 Times Downtown.

Physician offers residence, desirable location, easy commuting. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 261 5th Av.

New Rochelle.—All-shingle dwelling; 9 large rooms; all improvements; restricted; $8,500, cash $4,500. Ensenig, 27 Jackson St.

Houses.—Bargains; $5,000 to $25,000; acreage; personal attention. David L. Birch, White Plains. Tel. 1040J.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

AN IDEAL HOME.

Twenty-eight minutes from Grand Central Station; property faces three avenues and only seven minutes' walk to Bronxville Station or street cars; house 12 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; 2-car garage; extensive, well-kept grounds; all ready for occupancy; $8,000 cash, balance easy terms; price, $18,000; corner Cassilius Av. and Howe Place, Armour Villa Park. Phone Bronxville 812, or see your broker.

PELHAM MANOR.

Most charming part of Westchester County; new, artistic homes, Colonial and Old English designs; 6 to 10 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; every modern convenience; large verandas, sleeping porch, sun parlor; magnificent trees; near three stations, trolley, clubs, schools; exclusive neighborhood; $16,500 up; terms; write or telephone immediately for full particulars and photos. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Tel. John 5047.

Pelham Heights—10-room house; first floor, library, dining room, living room, kitchen and pantry; second floor, sleeping porch, 4 bedrooms and bath; third floor, 2 bedrooms and bath, screened; gas, electricity; garage; rear station; fine trees; price $12,000; plot 75x119; others from $9,000 up to $50,000. Open Sundays. J. N. Amundsen, 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153, Pelham, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.

Beautiful section of Cedar Knolls overlooking country club and surrounding country; last word in modern construction; 9 rooms, 3 baths, and garage, ready Dec. 1, $15,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths, ready Dec. 1, $20,000; 8 rooms, 2 baths, ready Oct. 15, $14,000. H. Van Buskirk, 110 West 40th. Bryant 3636.

Frame house, 14 rooms, 2 baths; residential section, Yonkers; near Morsemere School; gas, hot water heat; plot 100x150; fair condition; suitable large family or remodeling; 40 minutes Grand Central; bargain price to close estate, $6,500; reasonable terms. See occupant, James W. Armstrong, 40 Greystone Park. Telephone 3276 Yonkers.

OVERLOOKS THE HUDSON.

Commodious 11-room house, electricity, best modern plumbing fixtures, paved, stand trees, grounds half acre; 2-car garage; gardens; views of Palisades and Hudson; to sell quickly price reduced to $20,000; convenient Ludlow Station, New York Central; 28 minutes from 42d St. Bellows & Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

$6,500.—For sale, Nepperhan Heights, sacrifice; owner leaving city, must sell; 8-room brick house, all modern improvements; $6,000; liberal terms; 20 minutes from New York. Phone Kingsbridge 630.

Bargain.—In Yonkers; 12 family brick house, besides janitor apartment; all improvements except heat; first-class condition; desirable neighborhood; first mortgage, $15,000; rent, $2,700; has not been raised; make offer. R 806 Times Downtown.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN home, restricted residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, gas, water, &c.; near the station, village school, and Sound; $750 cash and balance on terms like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

For Sale.—Mt. Vernon, Lincoln Manor; office, business reasons, real bargain; new Haven, Westchester and trolley lines; seven rooms, newly decorated, all improvements; big fireplace, garden and fruit; immediate possession. Owner, 214 Lorraine Av.

For Sale.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., Chester Hill; most desirable location; ten-room house with garage; convenient to New Haven station; plot 60x110; sacrifice; by appointment only. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SCARSDALE.

8-room house; all improvements, remodeled; very attractive; completely furnished; $9,500; reasonable terms; rental, $650 furnished. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For sale, finely built and designed residence; nine rooms, two baths, two toilets; 2 baths; best interior finish; good neighborhood; near Pelham Manor Station; garage optional. L. Leeds, Owner, Post Office Building, Pelham Manor. Phone 1696 Pelham.

For sale, at Larchmont, stucco on hollow tile residence, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; garage; steam heat; corner plot; 6 minutes station and school. Phone Larchmont 375.

South Yonkers, 8-room dwelling, all improvements; large plot; immediate possession; handy to station, subway, schools, &c.; price $9,000. Wm. A. Thomson, Radford Building, Yonkers. Telephone 1819.

New Rochelle, high, elegant location, 11 rooms, hot water heat, 2 baths, lot 100x150; ready for occupancy; $17,000; lots alone worth about $8,000. Owner, Fernschild, 222 North Av., New Rochelle.

For quick sale will sell my 8-room house, all improvements, at Rockaway, L. I., less than cost; garage or studio, 20x30; also will decorate to suit; 1 hour from City Hall. M., 41 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON.

Lovely home, all improvements; ideal location; $10,500; lot 50x115. Owner, 228 Rich Av., (telephone 166J,) Mount Vernon.

Magnificent corner, nine rooms, two baths, three fireplaces, hot water heat, gas, electricity, luxurious porch; painted; $15,000; $6,000 cash required. L. B., 59 Park Place.

North White Plains, ("Castle Heights.")—Modern seven-room stucco residence; half acre; near station; sacrifice $7,500. McIntosh, premises, or Loscarn, 30 East 42d St.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent; three under construction. Apply KELLER, 31 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Attractive, six-room dwelling, hardwood floors, hot water heat, sewer, &c.; plot 50x100; excellent garden; $6,000. Owner, Box 844, Scarsdale.

Modern house in park to sublet, furnished, 6 months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; 30 minutes from city. A from station. D 829 Times Downtown.

House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, first-class condition; on plot 62x100, with garage; 10 minutes from station; price $10,000; $4,000 cash. 180 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Attractive home, 7 rooms, hot water heat, &c.; macadam road; sewer; plot 100x100; excellent garden; immediate possession. Owner, Box 844, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Park Hill, (Yonkers,) 3 minutes to station, handsomely furnished home to lease for one year or less; 8 rooms; 2 baths, garage. F. W. Snyder, Columbus 6750, Yonkers 3001.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath; modern; 20 miles Grand Central; $45.00. Address D 822 Times Annex.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—$7,500 for an elegant 8-room dwelling; can give possession. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (42d St.)

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Bargain for home, suburban New York; excellent commuting; one-half hour out; electric service; attractive, restricted, residential section Westchester; charming environments, adjoining high-class golf course near Beach. Have houses in course of construction. A. F. L., 506 Times Downtown.

High-class, all year residence; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; large corner plot; situated Greystone-on-Hudson, 25 minutes Grand Central Depot; unobstructed river view; finest surroundings; convenient pier, boat clubs. Phone Harrington, Morningside 3483, or address 23 Old Broadway, City.

EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

Chance to buy at less than cost to build now—Scarsdale home of 8 rooms, 2 baths, 3 open fireplaces, hollow tile; ground floor, glassed in living porch; close to station; $14,500. Address N 168 Times.

An attractive furnished house to rent in Rye, N. Y., Oct. 1 to June 1, for $125 per month; has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Write, call, or phone Charles S. Faulkner, Real Estate Office, facing Rye Railroad Station. Telephone 123 Rye.

At sacrifice, stucco house, exceptionally well built; five master bedrooms; hot water heat; fine woodwork; excellent condition; plot 75x100; price $12,500. G 956 Times Harlem.

Lot for sale, 100x150, on trolley line; fine location for apartment or two-family houses; 10 minutes from station; half cash. 120 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 4485.

Gifford Park, Tuckahoe.—8-room shingled house, 2 baths, garage, electricity, hot water heat; restricted neighborhood, $10,000. E. T. Bower, 271 West 125th. Morningside 228.

White Plains.—Stockiege Av. home, 10 rooms; improvements; roomy lot, garden, shade; fine section; convenient trains; sale price low. Owner, 113 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Bargain.—For sale, two-family house, nicely located, Mount Vernon; 15 rooms; all improvements; rent of second floor will nearly carry the whole expense. Address P. O. Box 228, or telephone 896.

Park Hill Section, Yonkers.—New 7-room house, 2 baths, parquet floors, gas, electricity, hot water heat, fireplace, garage; exceptional bargain for quick sale. E. T. Bower, 271 West 125th St.

One-family house, price $6,500; 2-family house, $6,500; plot 30x125; all improvement. Inquire Mrs. Benson, Westchester Park, Crestwood Station, Tuckahoe, 711J.

BRONXVILLE.

Small house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, near station and school. Frank M. Witherell, 15 Whitehall St.

A bargain, Tarrytown, a fine brick dwelling, 16 rooms, suitable for several families, water, gas, about 2½ city lots. Inquire 874 East 168th, Bronx.

For Sale.—Modern, 7-room house at New Rochelle, plot 40 x 150; price reasonable; convenient to station and school. Owner, 27 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle.

Three-family frame house, 18 rooms; steam heat; tile baths; fine locality; sacrifice; $8,800. Schuler, 2,244 Hughes Av.

Seven-room, steam-heated house, modernly furnished, near Pelham Beach. Enquire 1,230 to 5, 845 Aeolian Bldg.

To let furnished, attractive, modern nine room house; best section Mount Vernon. X 447 Times Annex.

Long Island.

COMPULSORY SACRIFICE.

Immediate action necessary; removal of business to Washington compels built-in six-room bungalow in complete finish of delightful home in Hollis, the gem of Long Island suburbs, only 29 minutes from Herald Square, consisting of four spacious bedrooms, bath, storage, large living room with open fire place, dining room, kitchen and glass-inclosed sun parlor; woodwork in white enamel; steam heat, electricity, parquet floors, elaborate lighting fixtures, attractively decorated; everything in very finest condition; plot 35x100; beautiful lawn, rare trees, shrubs and flowers; sacrifice for $12,500; terms $4,500; small cash payment only required; Winter's supply of coal in cellar; act at once. Wm. Robinson, Fulton St. and Palatine Av., Hollis, L. I. (Closed Sundays.)

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

For Sale.

Beautiful house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, and two-car garage, with improved 1-3-acre lot; 8-inch hollow tile and buff stucco, red Spanish tile roofs; large porch; fine shade.

Chance for a splendid home.

J. MORRISON GILMOUR,

151 Lafayette St., New York City.

Phones: Canal 9347, or Hastings 749.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, sewer, in select residential section; no assessments; minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance to suit; terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone, J. S. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 9640 Murray Hill.

Handsome California bungalow, fine corner, 60x100, high-class development; golf links, tennis courts; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; living, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, bath on first floor, two spacious chambers, large attic, second floor; steam heat, electricity, easiest housekeeping; like an apartment; fine grounds, trees, shrubs; owner must sell. Edward J. Newell, 31 Liberty St.

Hollow tile stucco, tile roof, 9 rooms, finished in mahogany and white enamel; beam ceiling, 2 fireplaces; all modern improvements; $9,000; liberal terms; 20 minutes from New York. Phone Kingsbridge 630.

Bargain.—In Yonkers; 12 family brick house, besides janitor apartment; all improvements except heat; first-class condition; desirable neighborhood; first mortgage, $15,000; rent, $2,700; has not been raised; make offer. R 806 Times Downtown.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN home, restricted residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, gas, water, &c.; near the station, village school, and Sound; $750 cash and balance on terms like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

For Sale.—Mt. Vernon, Lincoln Manor; sacrifice, business reasons, real bargain; new Haven, Westchester and trolley lines; seven rooms, newly decorated, all improvements; big fireplace, garden and fruit; immediate possession. Owner, 214 Lorraine Av.

For Sale.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., Chester Hill; most desirable location; ten-room house with garage; convenient to New Haven station; plot 60x110; sacrifice; by appointment only. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SCARSDALE.

8-room house; all improvements, remodeled; very attractive; completely furnished; $9,500; reasonable terms; rental, $650 furnished. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For sale, finely built and designed residence; nine rooms, two baths, two toilets; 2 baths; best interior finish; good neighborhood; near Pelham Manor Station; garage optional. L. Leeds, Owner, Post Office Building, Pelham Manor. Phone 1696 Pelham.

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For quick sale will sell my 8-room house, all improvements, at Rockaway, L. I., less than cost; garage or studio, 20x30; also will decorate to suit; 1 hour from City Hall. M., 41 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON.

Lovely home, all improvements; ideal location; $10,500; lot 50x115. Owner, 228 Rich Av., (telephone 166J,) Mount Vernon.

Magnificent corner, nine rooms, two baths, three fireplaces, hot water heat, gas, electricity, luxurious porch; painted; $15,000; $6,000 cash required. L. B., 59 Park Place.

Wanted, high-class Flatbush home with garage, eight to eleven rooms. E. Z., 73 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

Rent or purchase dwelling south 90th; give particulars. A 69 Times.

Large private house for high-class rooming; west side. 11 West 69th.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Long Island.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, PRIVATE PARK, CRYDERS POINT, WHITESTONE, L. I.; 20 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; RENT NOMINAL FOR SIX MONTHS; WOULD MAKE PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS OR WILL SELL; READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOW; FURNITURE FOR SALE IF DESIRED. SAY HAD BY ADDRESSING M. WHITE 18 SCHERMERHAY AV., BROOKLYN. PHONE BEDFORD 8800.

OWNER MUST SACRIFICE

Owner must sacrifice all-year home, Freeport, L. I.; new 10-room house, improvements, electric light, steam heat, gas range, sleeping porch; lot 50x120; vegetables, fruits; near bay, trolley, station, boating, bathing, fishing; worth $8,500 cash, and we mean it; make an offer. 36 Atlantic Av., Freeport, L. I.

FOR SALE in highly restricted locality Park Gardens, Fairmont Av., near Hillside Av., yellow brick and stucco houses, 12 rooms, bath; hardwood trim, parquet floors, all improvements; plot 75x100; 4 minutes to electric trains for Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. On premises, or DAVID ZOGLIN, 25 Broad St., New York. Tel. 4590 Broad or Schuyler 663.

OPPORTUNITY.

Owner whose business interests call him out of town will dispose of his attractive home in finest location; consists of 14 rooms, 3 baths; hardwood finish; up to date throughout; large grounds and fine trees; a real bargain. Apply Watkin W. Jones, Inc., 120 Woodland Av., New Rochelle. Telephone 17.

To let furnished, semi-bungalow, Oct. 1 to June 1, seven rooms, electric lights, hot water heat, open fireplace, lot 100x250; trees, flowers; eight minutes to depot, 45 minutes to 59th Station, Long Beach Branch Long Island Railroad; rent $50 monthly. N 207 Times.

BEAUTIFUL HOME—HEMPSTEAD.

Fine large house, excellent order; electricity, hardwood floors, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, 2 acres land and garden; 4 minutes to station; $1,800 years. Key with R. J. Rogers, 75 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y. Owner, Miss E. F. Harper, 148 East 63d St., N. Y.

To a desirable tenant only, owner now occupying, will rent attractively furnished cottage; nine rooms, two baths, sun parlor, steam heat, open fires, electric lights, garage; exceptional opportunity. Address A 478 Times Downtown.

Rockville Centre—Unusually attractive 10-room house, 1-3 acre of ground; fruit and vegetables; wide verandas, awnings, screens; garage; all modern improvements; 8 minutes' walk to station; bargain; price $11,500. $3,000 cash. Telephone Lynch, 76 Main Av., 181 Beckville Centre, or 847 5th Av. 8350 Murray Hill.

Furnished house, 10 rooms and 4 baths, in the most beautiful section of Long Island, within 40 minutes of commuting distance of New York in Wave Crest, Far Rockaway; 2 baths, modern plumbing. For further information, call or write H. L. A., 842 Broadway, Stuyvesant 5240.

A WIDOW'S SACRIFICE.

$4,000, on reasonable terms, will buy my house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, newly painted and decorated, on Merrick Road; 4 blocks to station; plot 45x145. Box 114, Freeport, L. I.

Elmhurst.—For sale, one-family house, 80x100, residential section, all latest improvement; parquet floors, electricity, beautifully decorated; ready for immediate possession. Call all day Saturday and Sunday, Sitwin, 1 Case St., corner Van Dyne St.

BAYSIDE.—10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 100x200; $15,000.

GARDEN CITY.—2-story stucco, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; plot 70x140; $16,000.

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY,

90th St. & Boulevard. Phone Schuyler 1100.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Furnished houses for rent, for Winter months; also 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for rent by the year.

Frank B. Smith & Son.

Freeport, L. I. Twelve rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, 116x200 corner plot, on the trolley, 2 blocks from water; price $15,000. Bank of Rockville Centre, Rockville Centre, L. I.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I., through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write O. L. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—Eight-room house with all improvements and about one acre of ground; best location in Huntington; price $9,000. Address Lang Jorgensen, owner, Huntington, L. I.

For sale, country residence, shore front, north shore, 15 rooms, 3 baths, double garage; spacious grounds; a bargain at $20,000. E. J. R., Room 2104, 110 West 40th St. Bryant 1631.

A HALF HOUR OUT, ONLY $9,900.

Attractive little country place; easy commuting; 8 rooms; garage; improvements; garden; telephone. Write Armstrong, 83 Great Neck Station.

For Sale.—Cozy country home, six rooms and bath, unfinished attic; just completed. Hempstead service; 30x100; ideal living conditions; 50 minutes out; $8,200. Phone owner, Hollis 6777.

Very modern, well furnished house and garage, choicest section Far Rockaway; moderate price for the Winter; 3 baths, steam heat. Address P 228 Times or telephone Far Rockaway 1790.

Rapoport's beautiful home, furnished, for rent, Baywater section, Sunnyside Av., Far Rockaway, L. I. Inquire for further particulars at 153 Madison Av., Rapoport & Gottlieb.

Edgemere, L. I., Boulevard and 42d St.—12-room house, 3 baths, gas, electricity; all improvements; plot 75 by 100; price $12,000; mortgage $6,000 can remain. Abbott, 41 Park Row, Room 204.

Westbury.—Two-story modern residence; 70x100; 5 minutes to station; sacrifice $7,500. Inquire R. W. McCord, premises, or Loscarn, 30 East 42d St., owner.

For Sale.—House in Bellerose, L. I., seven rooms, two baths, 5 minutes from 84th St., $9,000. For particulars, inquire Mrs. O'Meara, Schuyler 9381.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Mayerson, attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

For sale, Freeport, L. I., modern eight-room house, hot water heat; all improvements; excellent neighborhood. 149 North Long Beach Av.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Thoroughly modern 11 room house, completely furnished; open station; 15 minutes from New York; $800 a month. Phone 6398 Forest Hills.

Garden City.—Modern stucco, 4 master's rooms, 3 baths, complete; adjoining golf club; $16,000. A. L., 507 5th Av. Tel. 5022 Murray Hill.

Dutch Colonial residence; electricity, gas; beautiful surroundings; 38 minutes out; $7,500; convenient terms. Orson J. Weimert, Mineola.

Lynbrook.—Seven rooms, bath, hot water heat, electricity, chestnut trim throughout; garage; $6,500. Martens & Peace, opposite station.

BARGAIN.—Absolutely choicest waterfront; half acre, 100x200; at Brightwaters, L. I.; will sacrifice for quick sale. Address Room 628, Park Row Building, New York.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

Plot 50 feet on North Greenway, between Goodwood Road and Puritan Av.; easy terms. Address Box X 422 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVE ALL-YEAR HOME, WITH GARAGE, AT LONG BEACH, FOR SALE FURNISHED; NEAR NASSAU HOTEL. WRITE X 426 TIMES ANNEX.

Bargain, quick buyer, frame, eight rooms, bath, steam heat, window and porch screens; Winter's coal included; 80x100. Fillebrown, 226 Grant Av., Mineola.

Modern six-room house, built 1915; steam heat, garden, accessible; owner leaving city; $6,250. Phone 1532-R, Flushing.

Far Rockaway.—Two small cottages, ocean, 1 block; office; $1,600. Frankfort, phone 236 Far Rockaway.

Forest Hills Gardens. For sale—6-room semi-detached house, corner lot. For particulars telephone Forest Hills 6234.

Cedarhurst.—10 rooms, stucco; improvements, garage. Goldschmidt, Cedarhurst. Tel. 2263 Far Rockaway.

Cedarhurst.—10 rooms, 3 baths; best condition; furnished; coal; Oct. to May. Address A, 67 Broadway, Room 2212.

Far Rockaway, eleven-room stucco house, all improvements, with garage, best location in city. Colt-Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th.

All-year-round residence, excellently located; immediate sale. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 261 5th.

8-Room house, 3 years old, finest location Flushing, 22 minutes' commutation; $7,000. Spiro, 29 Beach St.

New House.—Every convenience, garage, attractive grounds; commuting. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 261 5th.

Lynbrook.—See Martens & Peace, opposite station (trolley passes door,) for new houses, $6,000 up.

For sale, Plandome, L. I., on Manhasset Bay building plot 75x118; rights to 800-foot sand beach. Osgood, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New York State.

Newburgh, New York.—Winding up estate, owner desires to sell one family 9 room house, also small brick house in rear with square for garage, situated in most prominent section of Newburgh, N. Y. Apply owner, A. J. Horsow, 220 Lakeview Av., Clifton, N. J.

Pearl River, N. Y.—Beautiful home, 10 rooms; electricity, heat, bath, 3 toilets; corner lot, 118x140; garden; fruit and shade trees; fine location; elevation; good communication; price $9,000, sold now. Owner, Dolan, 15 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Beekman 4.

FOR A RETIRED MAN.—Note my advertisement under this head in display section. Howard Goldsmith, 61 Park Row.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

New York State.

For Sale.—Almost new, beautiful 7-room house and reception hall; ¾ acre of land, chicken-run, &c.; fine location; Spring Valley, N. Y.; train, 52 min. Mrs. Haveling, 1,584 Millwood Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

Fieldston, Riverdale, New York City; Hyatt subway service; modern, artistic two-room and basement; stone house; garage; hot water heating; price $27,500. Owner, H 169 Times.

AT $5,500.

House, 8 rooms, improvement, large plot, all conveniences; suitable for widow, school teacher or business man. Apply Eastern Realty Co., 1,123 Washington St., Hoboken.

ONE-FAMILY DWELLING.

Corner lot, 80x110 feet; ten rooms and two baths; lavatory in cellar; steam heat and all modern improvements; base plugs in every room; house practically new; only two-family house occupied by original owners; blue silk damask dining room; tiled vestibule and nickel gas range attractive rear parlor, open fireplace in living room, and beamed ceiling; beautiful lawn and shrubberies, garden and driveway; nine minutes from Penn. Station; sleeping porch and awnings in rear; house is for sale by owner; full length mirrors in every room; hot-water heater; concrete cellar floor; tiled vestibule; reception hall; real bargain, in exclusive and restricted neighborhood; dwellings only; convenient to school and Lackawanna station, within 25 minutes' commuting distance to New York; located at 10 Horse Av., Southwood Terrace; interview owner on premises at any time. Phone for appointment, Orange 1778J. House and porch fully screened.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME.

Modern residence; high elevation; Tenafly, N. J.; 17 miles out; train and trolley service; 2½ acres; near golf club; select neighborhood, school, churches; 10 large rooms; 2 tiled baths; water, gas, electricity, hot water heat, installed vacuum cleaner, open fireplace; model laundry; large porches, copper screening; 2-car garage; maid's quarters; cow barn; electricity throughout; poultry house; 80 fruit trees, berries, shrubbery; exceptional bargain, $23,500. O. Brassler, P. O. Box 18, Tenafly, N. J. Tel. 0322 Tenafly.

THREE-QUARTER ACRE OF LAND, MODERN NINE-ROOM RESIDENCE, HOT WATER HEAT, OPEN FIRE-PLACES, MINUTES FROM FANWOOD STATION, C. R. R. OF N. J., ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; FIFTY FRUIT TREES, GARAGE, HEN HOUSE, &c.; PRICE $11,000. F. S. 401 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Opportunity, Mr. Commuter, at Fanwood, N. J., 6 minutes from railroad station; beautiful suburban home, 9 rooms, sun parlor, porte cochere; every conceivable improvement known to science in the building; also garage; almost an acre of land; grounds in high state of cultivation; asking $15,000; easy terms. Charles P. Gillen & Co., 628 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Sacrifice.—Owner going to Middle West; an up-to-date dwelling in every respect, hardwood floors and finish throughout, consisting of 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, every modern convenience, electricity, partially heater; plot 55x120; fruit and flowers; well-equipped garage for 2 cars; best location in East Orange, near Lackawanna Station and Hudson Tubes; price $15,000. Apply Owner, Address G. Gert, 141 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

Country home and farm consisting of owner's new modern residence, garage, and 65 acres with buildings; suitable for general farming, chicken raising, or dairying; also tenants' cottage; located within easy commuting distance of New York and suitable for all year residence; in excellent condition; will sell residence and 4 acres alone or entire property on easy terms. Address K. F. C., Room 904, 1,123 Broadway.

Charming home, 10 rooms; half

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued warm today and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
[illegible] weather report see Page 27.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,507. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS [illegible]

KEENNESS FOR PEACE SHOWN BY PEOPLE ON WILSON'S ROUTE

Sentiment of Majority Is Strongly Against Delay by Amendment.

WILLING TO ENTER LEAGUE

Hating War, They Accept President's Argument That That Is the Way to Peace.

FINDS REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Two Strongest Iowa Papers Urge Ratification — Irish Democratic Leader Objects to Article X.

President Gets The Times By Air Mail at Record Speed

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—President Wilson received today a copy of Friday's NEW YORK TIMES, the first Eastern newspaper which he has obtained since he started on his tour from Washington on Wednesday night.

This copy of THE TIMES traveled from New York to Chicago by airplane mail and was relayed from Chicago to Des Moines by the fastest train to the President.

No other New York newspaper of that date had reached this city at that time and, in fact, until he got the copy of THE TIMES the President had obtained all his news from newspapers of the Middle West.

It is said that this is the quickest trip a New York newspaper had made to Des Moines.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—There have been three outstanding developments in connection with President Wilson's tour to the Western coast, so far as it has progressed. They are:

1. The people in the States through which Mr. Wilson has passed (Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa) want the Peace Treaty ratified, and are absolutely opposed to any efforts to make the treaty a "football of politics" which may result in a moment's unnecessary delay.

2. The people in these States are pretty well satisfied that the treaty of peace, with its League of Nations, is not an instrument of war, and are about ready to accept Mr. Wilson's assurances that it will go far, instead, to assure world peace.

3. Business and financial interests, or at least a comfortable majority of them, are convinced that the treaty of peace should be ratified without delay and the fact established, once and for all, whether the United States is to play a prominent part in the League of Nations or remain out of it. It is probable that the sentiment in financial circles at present is in favor of American participation, feeling that such a development would assure the safety of moneys which they are called upon to use in the rehabilitation of European countries.

These developments may be looked upon as favorable to Mr. Wilson's cause. Added to this situation he has unquestionably stirred up much interest in the Peace Treaty and in the league and has set the people talking. He has made a hit with his declarations that the participation of the United States in the League of Nations will obviate in the future the danger of another world war which would take boys from thousands of American homes to be slaughtered on the battlefield.

American Leadership Promised.

There has been another feature of Mr. Wilson's attitude which should not be overlooked. Mr. Wilson has made much of the fact that the United States would play the leading rôle in a League of Nations, that it would be the dominating influence to which most of the other nations would look for leadership. It is only natural that the people of the nation wish to think along this line about their country, and Mr. Wilson is making great headway in his endeavor to convince them that such is the fact beyond any reasonable doubt. The opponents of the league may just as well realize that now, for they have a very difficult and delicate task ahead of them to convince the people that Mr. Wilson is wrong and that the United States could, under any circumstances, be forced to play a minor rôle in a world movement.

While it scarcely can be stated that Mr. Wilson has given to all of his addresses since leaving Washington the time and thought which are necessary to make them perfect documents, the attitude of the audiences and the talk which is heard show that he has made a distinct impression in his happily selected references to the greatness of America, the need of her participation in any effort to restore the world to normal conditions, and the idealistic desire, which he tells his audiences actuates him in his hope that war really may be brought to an end and that the United States, when history is written, will have the chief credit, instead of being reviled as the nation which selfishly remained aloof and refused to do her part.

So far as it has been possible to analyze the situation in regard to league sentiment in the four States through which President Wilson has passed, the facts are as follows:

In Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri the people, regardless of party politics, are

Continued on Page Three.

Erzberger Brings Action to Prove His Loyalty

BERLIN, Sept. 7. (Associated Press.)—The Vossische Zeitung announces that as a result of the investigation of the charges brought by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Vice Chancellor, against Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, the Chancellor is authorized to bring suit in behalf of the Minister of Finance.

Thus Dr. Helfferich will have an opportunity to prove his charges in court.

Dr. Helfferich, who has been waging public warfare against Erzberger, designates him as "a menace to the purity of our public life," and declares him to be a dangerous incumbent of the Financial Ministry. He recently announced that having failed to induce Erzberger to sue him, he would enter suit against Erzberger to prove him a traitor.

The Ministry of Justice has been examining evidence obtained against Dr. Helfferich, with a view to prosecuting him.

VIENNA ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR TREATY

But Protests Against "Violation of Austria's Right of Free Disposal of Herself."

SEEKS UNION WITH GERMANY

Resolution of Acceptance, Adopted 97 to 23, Voices Hope of Reparation by League.

VIENNA, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—The National Assembly, by a vote of 97 to 23, today decided to sign the Peace Treaty. The Assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself."

The German Nationalists voted against signing the treaty, while some members of the South Tyrolese Party Abstained from voting. The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the Government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist Hauser, declaring that the territorial clauses of the treaty violated grossly the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded.

"We raise once more our voices," says the resolution, "against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only possible basis on which the modern State may be founded."

The resolution also declares that ultimate union with Germany is an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It ends by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the Entente and looks to the League of Nations to repair the wrong done.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Austrian delegation at St. Germain has informed the French peace mission that it has received notice that Austria has accepted the Peace Treaty, and that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, has been charged with signing the document.

Dr. Renner is now on his way to Paris. His signature will be affixed to the treaty at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The notification was sent the Peace Conference Saturday evening in a letter signed by Peter Eichoff, one of the members of the Austrian delegation. It announced that the National Assembly had authorized Dr. Renner to sign the treaty.

Two documents were attached to the letter. The first, dated Sept. 6, said the National Assembly had declared that Austria must bow before necessity. The second constituted a protest to the National Assembly by representatives of countries detached from Austria—Bohemians, Germans, Tyroleans, Carinthians, and others.

Hurried arrangements are being made for the signature of the treaty. The ceremony at St. Germain will be much less formal than that at Versailles, as it is believed necessary to rush the signature of the document because of the unstable condition of the Vienna Government.

The signing will take place in the Stone Age Hall of St. Germain Château, and much the same procedure will be followed as in the presentation of the original treaty to Dr. Karl Repner, head of the Austrian delegation, last June in the same room.

There is much speculation as to whether the Balkan States will sign the treaty. Rumania and Jugoslavia are uncertain, the Jugoslavs still negotiating and being apparently anxious to get a reservation exempting Serbia and Montenegro from the minorities clause, at least. It is unlikely, however, that Jugoslavia will be permitted to sign with a reservation, as the same privileges in connection with the German treaty was denied to China. China can gain membership in the League of Nations by signing the Austrian treaty, as efforts to get a clause into that treaty preventing any power from signing it which did not sign the German agreement failed.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Where Particular People Congregate—Fifth Ave. —Adv.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION TO LAUNCH ATTACK ON WILSON TUESDAY

Decides to Answer His Criticisms in the Senate and on the Stump.

TREATY REPORT THURSDAY

Minority View to be Presented by Hitchcock, Who Will Ignore Interpretative Reservations.

DEBATE MAY RUN TILL NOV. 1

Shields Plans a Reservation to Let Congress Determine the Use of Troops Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The batteries of the forces opposed to the League of Nations in the Senate will be turned loose this week in a counter-attack upon President Wilson in reply to his assaults upon them in his trip through the West. Both in the Senate and on the stump, Republican foes of the League will fight back at the Executive.

Before the week is over the treaty with Germany will be reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee, and the last stage of deliberation upon it will be reached. Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee, has nearly finished the majority report, which will cover the four direct amendments and the four reservations adopted last week.

The minority report, dissenting from the amendments and reservations and urging ratification of the treaty without change, as demanded by the President, will be written by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee, in co-operation with Senators Swanson of Virginia and Williams of Mississippi.

The two reports will be ready, according to the belief expressed today, by Thursday at the latest, the treaty being reported on that day. Then will ensue debate upon the amendments and reservations, and this is expected to run on for some six weeks, if not considerably longer. Leaders in both parties in the upper body agree that the final vote on ratification can hardly be reached before Nov. 1.

In their minority report the Democratic Senators will insist that the peace of the world demands immediate ratification of the treaty without any changes that would entail recommitting it to Paris. The entire reconstruction work of this country and of the whole world, the Administration Senators will argue, must await disposition of the treaty. They will point out that, without America in the League of Nations, the whole fabric of world peace will be endangered.

While the majority of Administration Senators are disposed to believe that interpretative reservations, at least, will have to be adopted, to satisfy the critics of the treaty, there will be no mention of them, it is said, in the minority report. The fight of the Administration forces will be made on the clear-cut issue of accepting the treaty without change. If any compromise is found, later on, to be necessary, they will consider what concessions must be made.

To Appeal to Middle-Grounders.

In the meantime sentiment among the middle-ground Republican Senators is to be worked upon by the Democratic leaders. The Republican conservative leaders insist that they will come to no compromise on interpretative reservations, and the indications now are that they will have a majority of votes to put through reservations as a part of the ratifying resolution. Interpretative reservations, the Republican leaders say, will never satisfy the majority of the Senate.

The defection of six Democrats, and possibly nine, from the Administration camp, who will align themselves for reservations along the lines of those adopted by the committee, gives renewed confidence to the Republican leaders that their fight will be won. They do not fear, they say, that the mild reservationists will desert the camp of opposition. The mild reservationists themselves appear, by their expression of opinion, to bear out this prophecy.

The battle on the treaty in the Senate, according to an impartial survey, will start this week, therefore, with the advantage in favor of the League opponents. What effect President Wilson's swing around the circle may have on the situation remains to be seen. Republican leaders assert that the Presidential trip will not change any votes in the Senate. Administration leaders make no prophecy.

The Republican Senators expect to begin their counterattack upon the President on Tuesday, according to statements made today, instead of waiting for the treaty to be reported out. Senator Harding of Ohio, who voted for the majority report as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will launch it. On that night Senators Johnson, Borah, and McCormick, three of the most radical opponents of the League of Nations, will appear together at a mass meeting at Chicago.

Other Senators, including Mr. Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, and Messrs. Wadsworth and Poindexter, Republicans will speak in the course of the

Continued on Page Three.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with original cast and famous beauties re-opens at New Amsterdam Theatre Wednesday night. Seat sale opens TODAY. All seats at box office 6 weeks in advance. Ziegfeld 9 o'clock revue also opens Wednesday night.—Adv.

2,500,000 Rubles Are Stolen From Moscow State Bank

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7.—A gang of robbers recently attacked the State Bank at Moscow, according to a Helsingfors dispatch. They abstracted valuables to the amount of 2,500,000 rubles.

Several policemen and one of the robbers were mortally wounded. This was the third attack on the bank.

EQUITY ACTORS JEER SETTLEMENT

Mass Meeting Groans for the Open Shop and Hisses the Fidelity League.

MEMBERS HECKLE LEADERS

Want to Know What Has Been Gained—All Broadway Theatres Soon to be Open.

Groans for the open shop and hisses for the Actors' Fidelity League marked a mass meeting of the Actors' Equity Association at the Lexington Theatre yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called with the idea of indulging in a victory celebration, but before it was concluded a number of the actors had placed themselves on record as anything but satisfied with the manner in which the strike had been settled.

The fact that the heads of the Equity were not prepared to read the peace treaty to the members of the association brought forth the first outburst, Paul N. Turner, counsel for the Equity, undertook to explain the various clauses, but when he declared that there was to be no discrimination against Equity members by the managers he was interrupted by a dozen actors.

"How are you going to stop it?" and "You can't prevent it!" were some of the remarks from the floor, while others declared that members of the Actors' Fidelity League, the Equity's rival, were certain to be favored when it came to casting a play.

When the meeting ended a group of the malcontents, headed by Frank Merlin, surrounded Frank Gillmore on the stage and put more specific questions.

"What have I gained by this strike?" asked Merlin, a member of the cast of "The Challenge." "I'm in my old place, at my old salary, and under my old contract. All I've got is the enmity of my manager. The Fidos who stayed in the cast got raises in salary, while I've been working twelve and fourteen hours a day for the Equity for nothing."

Gillmore endeavored to put the questioners off without success.

"We want to know exactly what is in that agreement," declared another. "This is a collective organization and supposed to be democratic. These are steam-roller tactics."

It was necessary finally to turn out the lights in the theatre in order to drive the discontented ones into the street.

The meeting, presided over by Francis Wilson, was addressed by Lillian Russell, Charles C. Shay, Joe N. Weber, W. B. Rubin, Hugh Frayne, Frank Gillmore, Grant Stewart, and others. Rubin, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, asked the actors: "If this contract is satisfactory to Samuel Gompers, can you say that it is not satisfactory to you?" The question, however, did not bring forth a unanimous reply from the actors.

The note struck by most of the speakers was a plea to drop all feelings of animosity toward their late opponents and to plunge into their work with the strike behind them and out of their mind.

"The managers have learned a lesson," said Hugh Frayne, "but so have you."

The task of reopening Broadway will be continued tonight and all week. The Winter Garden resumed its Sunday night vaudeville last night, and nine more houses will get under way tonight, making a total of fifteen to open in the few days since the strike ended. By Thursday night this number will have been increased to twenty-five, and about two-thirds of the New York theatres will then be in operation.

There will be three premières tonight—"Up From Nowhere," at the Comedy; "The Mikado," at the Shubert, and Howard Thurston at the Globe. In addition, these attractions will resume their runs: "Monte Cristo, Jr.," at the Winter Garden; "La La Lucille," at the Criterion (for one week only); Lew Fields, in "A Lonely Romeo," at the Casino; "The Royal Vagabond," at the Cohan and Harris; "The Better 'Ole," at the Booth; "East Is West," at the Astor, and "The Five Million," at the Maxine Elliott. The last-named play was running at the Lyric when the strike closed it, but that house is now occupied by a film. "39 East," which was closed at the Maxine Elliott, had about reached the end of its New York run.

Tomorrow night there will be three more premières. "Mightie Night" will be seen at the Princess; "A Regular Fellow" at the Cort, and "Lassoing" at Henry Miller's. In addition, "The Greenwich Village Follies" will be transferred tomorrow night from the Greenwich Village Theatre to the Nora Bayes, a move which it was feared to make while the strike was in progress.

Wednesday night will see the opening of the Morosco Theatre with "Civilian Clothes," and the reopening of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The Nine O'Clock

Continued on Page Three.

ELECTRICITY, FIGURE IT OUT, Members N. Y. Book Binders, 12 Boundary.—Adv.

TRACTION LINES MUST HAVE MORE MONEY, SAYS COURT

Judge Mayer Puts Loss of Concerns in Receivers' Hands at $200,000 a Month.

OFFERS BOOKS AS PROOF

Writes Citizens and Officials to Examine Figures and Confirm His Statement.

SITUATION CANNOT LAST

Presents Results of an Investigation Made at His Direction by Stone & Webster.

In a memorandum made public yesterday in connection with equity actions pending before him in the United States District Court against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the New York Railways Company, and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company for the subway and elevated lines, Judge Julius M. Mayer disclosed a serious financial condition which, he said, an impartial investigation made for him shows the system to be facing.

Judge Mayer, in the statement, which is predicated on a report made to him by Stone & Webster of 120 Broadway, traction experts, said the receivers of the three companies who were appointed by him are failing by $200,000 a month to meet their operating expenses. He said the lines could not continue operations much longer at such a loss.

An invitation was offered by the Judge to public officials and to civic and taxpayers' organizations to examine the books of the lines in receivership. He instructed the receivers to send copies of his memorandum to State and municipal officials and to associations interested in the traction problem.

Stone & Webster's Report.

The report from Stone & Webster to the court follows:

STONE & WEBSTER,
120 Broadway, New York,
Sept. 4, 1919.

Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, New York City.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request for information regarding the effect which the recent increase in wages will have upon the financial position of the properties in charge of your receivers, we give you below our estimate of the operating results of the various properties for the twelve months beginning Sept. 1, 1919.

We may add that the various operating officials are in substantial accord with our conclusions.

Surface lines in Manhattan (New York Railways Company) in charge of Receiver Hedges:

For the twelve months the aggregate operating deficit of these lines will be about $1,113,000.

Surface lines of Brooklyn, in charge of Receiver Garrison:

For the twelve months the aggregate operating deficit of these lines will be about $1,248,000.

Total operating deficit of these surface lines in the two boroughs for the twelve months, $2,361,000.

This means that the income of these surface lines will fall by about $200,000 a month to provide actual operating expenses and taxes, without any provision for bond interest, rentals, and other fixed charges, and will fail by about $833,000 a month to earn these fixed charges.

Upon the basis of the present cost of materials and supplies, rates of wages, and fares there is no prospect that these surface lines will earn their operating expenses and taxes for years to come, if ever.

Subway and elevated lines in Manhattan operated by Interborough Rapid Transit Company, whose stock is in the hands of James K. Sheffield, trustee in bankruptcy of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation:

These lines, which in the fiscal year 1917 earned a surplus of $3,888,358.52 above all fixed charges, will for the next twelve months fail to earn fixed charges, including the interest on the company's $200,002,000 of outstanding bonds and notes, (most of which were issued to provide for the company's share of the cost of the subways,) by about $9,850,000.

Elevated and subway lines in Brooklyn (Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) in charge of receiver Garrison:

These lines, which in the fiscal year 1917 earned a surplus of $1,524,407 above all fixed charges, will for the next twelve months (after the payment of interest upon the recently issued receiver's certificates and upon the underlying mortgages) fail to earn the interest on the company's $26,000,000 of outstanding bonds and notes issued to provide in part for the company's investment in the new subways by about $2,798,000.

Upon the present basis of prices for materials and supplies, rates of wages, and fares there is no hope that the elevated and subway lines of either borough will earn interest upon the companies' investment in the subways for many years to come, if ever.

Yours very truly,
STONE & WEBSTER.

Judge Presents Situation.

Judge Mayer's memorandum read:

"Messrs. Stone & Webster, acknowledged experts of high standing, were employed some months ago by direction of the court to undertake, among other things, an investigation of the financial condition of the properties affected by the receiverships pending in this court. This independent expert inquiry is now nearing completion, and the court is awaiting the final report of Messrs. Stone & Webster, in respect of essential features of the transportation problems, including questions relating not only to financial conditions, but also to operation, property valuations, and other important subjects.

"Since this inquiry was begun the financial difficulties of the roads have grown greater instead of less. The recent increase in wage cost made necessary the request by the court for immediate information, to which Messrs. Stone & Webster have answered, as be-

Continued on Page Four.

SEE 10 REELS AND IT NOT WATCH
Quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

PERSHING HERE TODAY TO RECEIVE WELCOME OF A GRATEFUL NATION; BAKER AND MARSHALL TO BE AT PIER

"The Heart of New York Goes Out to You," Writes Mayor in Air Letter to Pershing

At daylight a police reserve hydroaeroplane will leave Fort Washington today to fly over the Leviathan and drop this letter on board:

Sept. 7, 1919.

General John J. Pershing, Aboard U. S. S. Leviathan.

Dear General Pershing: The people of the City of New York anxiously await your arrival in order to pay you the homage which your inestimable services as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces justly deserve.

During your sojourn here every building in our great cosmopolitan city will gayly display the Stars and Stripes—the flag which, by reason of America's altruistic participation in the World War, today stands pre-eminently among the people of the earth as the symbol of the harbor of refuge for the weak and oppressed of all lands.

Our citizens long to greet you with shouts and songs of joy and to express in true American fashion the great love and admiration which they feel for you.

The heart of New York goes out to the fifth permanent General in United States history—a history some of the fairest pages of which have been written by the intrepid forces under your command. Our brave heroes have at once been the pride of their countrymen and the envy of the world, for their accomplishments in an inconceivably short time in the new methods of modern warfare against a most powerful and efficiently trained hostile military force have given them a unique and commanding place in the world's history.

And now six millions of loyal citizens in the great metropolis of the world—the city which has gladly sent its sons by the tens of thousands to join our gallant allies and has been the mainstay of our Government in the huge financial operations incident to the war—eagerly and impatiently await the opportunity to give their plaudits to the man through whose instrumentality the magnificent achievements of our armies were made possible.

We salute you, General Pershing, as the Commander in Chief of the hardest-hitting army ever raised in the history of civilized warfare—the American Expeditionary Forces. Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

JAMES W. OSBORNE FOUND DEAD IN BED

Body Discovered by His Son, Who Had Called to Keep Tennis Engagement.

DEATH DUE TO INDIGESTION

Long Famous as a Criminal Prosecutor—Tried the Molineux and Patrick Cases.

James Walker Osborne of the law firm of Osborne, Lamb & Willcox, 115 Broadway, for a number of years Assistant District Attorney of New York, being the leading figure in at least two murder trials that gained world-wide attention, and for more than twenty-five years one of the city's most prominent criminal lawyers, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartment at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, of acute indigestion.

His wife, who was Miss Lelia Gray Van Wyck, daughter of ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, was visiting her father at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, where Justice Van Wyck has lived since the recent death of his wife, and the death of Mr. Osborne was not discovered until about noon, when his son, James W. Osborne, Jr., of 425 West 114th Street, called for his father to play tennis. When he received no response to a telephone call young Mr. Osborne went to the apartment and found the body in bed.

Mr. Osborne, who was 61 years old, was a remarkably active man for one of his age and since taking up tennis eight years ago had become an expert at the game. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Osborne went to Forest Hills, L. I., with his son and played tennis during the afternoon. Returning to the Sherman Square Hotel about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Mr. Osborne, who complained of a pain in his side, went immediately to the Manhattan Chess Club, in the hotel, where he played until about 11 o'clock. About midnight he had a hearty meal, the first since Saturday morning, and it is thought by the family that acute indigestion developed and caused his death some hours later. He had suffered from indigestion for the last five years. Mr. Osborne had an engagement to play tennis with his son yesterday and also an appointment to meet a professional at the West Side Tennis Club at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Funeral on Wednesday.

Besides his widow Mr. Osborne is survived by one son, James W. Osborne, Jr., a student at Columbia University and formerly a reporter on THE NEW YORK TIMES; one brother, Francis J. Osborne, a lawyer of Charlotte, N. C., and several nephews, one of whom is Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d. The brother left Charlotte last night and will arrive here today. The funeral services, which will be private, will be held at the Sherman Square Hotel on Wednesday and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Osborne was born in Charlotte, N. C., on Jan. 5, 1858, and attended Davidson College, a Presbyterian institution at Davidson, N. C., near Charlotte, where he was graduated in 1879. Soon afterward he came to New York City and worked his way through the Columbia Law School by tutoring, graduating in 1885. A few years later he was admitted to the District Attorney's office as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney in the administrations of

Continued on Page Thirteen.

TRY MAX S. N. CAROL
The Oxygen Deodorizer.—Adv.

TROOPS AMBUSHED BY SINN FEINERS

Soldiers Parading to Church Are Held Up in Fermoy and Shot At.

ONE DEAD, THREE WOUNDED

Fugitives Block Pursuers by Felling Trees—Airplanes Unable to Trace Them.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At a quiet country town in Cork County this morning there was enacted a scene which might have been posed for a sensational cinema picture.

In the military town of Fermoy, a party of about thirty soldiers in charge of a sergeant left their barracks for church parade. The custom in Ireland during the last few years has been that all parties of soldiers when going into the streets on parade must take their equipment.

As the party swung down the principal street, four motor cars, containing twenty Sinn Feiners, dashed around a corner. The soldiers suspected nothing and before they were aware of the intentions of the raiders they were surrounded and the leader of the Sinn Feiners ordered the party to surrender their arms in the name of the Irish republic.

The Sergeant in charge ordered his men to resist and use their rifles and bayonets, but the order had scarcely been given when the Sinn Feiners fired their revolvers. One soldier dropped dead and another was seriously wounded. A regular street battle followed in which both parties fired repeatedly. The Sinn Feiners, who had planned the affair with the utmost cunning and had their opponents at a serious disadvantage, badly wounded two other soldiers. They disarmed the rest and in the confusion boarded their motor cars and got away. As the motors dashed off the Sinn Feiners kept up their fire from the backs of the cars and the attempts of the police to give chase were abortive.

Immediately the officer in command of the troops learned of the outrage he turned out three regiments of soldiers, had the town surrounded and a search of the county began. Motor cars and armored cars set out in pursuit of the fugitives, but just outside the town in the direction they had taken the soldiers found trees felled across the road and were delayed. It was also found that the telegraph wires had been cut. Eighteen airplanes from the flying station went up but failed to find any trace of the Sinn Feiners, and up to the time of cabling tonight no arrests had been made.

TOBOLSK CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Kolchak Gives Up Capital of West Siberia—Town in Southeast Also Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Bolshevist wireless message received here reports the capture by the Bolsheviki of the town of Tobolsk, capital of West Siberia, and of the Government of Tobolsk.

The capture of the town of Aktiubinsk, Province of Turgai, (Southeast Russia,) is also reported.

Four thousand prisoners and many guns, the message says, were taken.

SEE 10 REELS AND IT NOT WATCH
Quickly relieves indigestion.—Adv.

HARBOR TO SALUTE GENERAL

Ships to Blow Whistles as Great Leviathan Moves Up the Bay.

TO LAND FIRST IN HOBOKEN

From There Notables in Autos Will Escort the Commander to Manhattan.

RECEPTION AT CITY HALL

Hylan Will Extend Hospitality of the City to the Chief of America's Army.

Son First to Tell Pershing He Is a Permanent General

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

ON BOARD THE LEVIATHAN, at Sea, Sept. 6, (By Wireless, via Boston, Mass.)—The unofficial news that General Pershing had been made a full General was first told to him by Warren, his ten-year-old son. General Pershing was awakened in his quarters in the former Kaiser's suite by the lad, who jumped on top of his dad, kissing and congratulating him.

On the deck, after lunch, General Pershing received the congratulations of the Army officers and officers of the Leviathan, while the army band played "Over There." General Pershing said he was proud of the honor, which he considered a compliment to the work of the officers and men of the A. E. F.

As the Leviathan last night steamed rapidly toward American waters, bringing General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces back home, representatives of city, State, and Nation had worked out every detail of the formal welcome to him, while everywhere in the city was evidenced the greatest eagerness to greet the man who led our army to victory.

When the Leviathan comes up the bay, sirens and whistles of all the navy and merchant vessels in the harbor will blow long blasts of welcome. The war vessels and guns from the forts will join in the salute given to the rank of full General, the first salute of its kind to be heard for an American commander since before the death of General Philip H. Sheridan. This great chorus of sound will be the first intimation to the victorious General of the royal welcome which New York City—and back of it the entire nation—is waiting to give to him.

The great trainport will be at the Ambrose Lightship even earlier than was expected, and the first boat to greet her, an army tug, bearing an aid of the military authorities and representatives of the newspapers left Pier A at the Battery at 4:20 o'clock this morning. No one save those on this boat will board the Leviathan until she docks at her Hoboken pier, where Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker, and others who are going down the Bay on the destroyer Blakely to greet the returning General, will land to welcome him as he steps from his boat.

The somewhat earlier arrival at the Lightship will cause no alteration in the time of the events of the official program, including the automobile parade to City Hall, the reception there by the Mayor and the journey to the Waldorf, where the General will dwell as a guest of the city.

While every official agency has perfected its arrangements for the various events of the homecoming of General Pershing and the parade of his own picked escort regiment and the men of the 1st Division, whom he took to France and who were the last to leave there, the military authorities are somewhat disappointed at the lack of decorations.

They feel the city officially has done all that could have been expected, but they say the decorations along Fifth Avenue and the route to be followed by the procession today from Pier A to City Hall and from City Hall to the Waldorf, compare unfavorably with those seen in London and in Paris when Pershing and his men paraded in those cities. They believe citizens of New York will be quick to realize how little can be done with just bunting and flags, and they hope that by the time Pershing actually sets foot in the city there will be more general decorating in his honor.

This order was issued last night at the Port of Embarkation, covering the arrangements for Secretary Baker and other official welcomers:

Give Orders for Disembarking.

Headquarters Port of Embarkation—Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 6, 1919.

Subject, Secretary of War and Chief of Staff to meet General Pershing.

1. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Chief of Staff and two aids will arrive at Pennsylvania Station at 8:20 A. M., Monday, Sept. 8. The Commanding General has indi-

cated that he will meet the Secretary of War. Colonel Joseph A. Marmon has been designated as aid to the Secretary of War. Commander Poteet, U. S. Navy, Third Naval District, has been designated as naval aid to the Secretary of War, representing Admiral Glennon.

2. The U. S. S. Blakely, destroyer, Captain Wilson Brown, has been assigned by the commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force for the use of the Secretary of War and party. The Blakely will lie on the north side of Pier 63, Twenty-third Street, North River. A buffet breakfast will be prepared for the visitors aboard the destroyer.

3. After the Secretary of War has boarded the Blakely, she will proceed down the bay to meet the Leviathan and accompany the transport to her pier. The Blakely will then land her passengers at Pier L, where motor cars will be waiting to transfer the Secretary of War and party to Pier 4. In addition to the Secretary of War and his immediate party, the following parties will be aboard the destroyer as his guests:

Congressional Reception Committee, consisting of two Senators and three Representatives, a party consisting of fourteen General officers and two Colonels, a party of thirteen distinguished civilians.

Members in Welcome Committee.

An amended list of those in the parties mentioned follows: Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Milliken, Aid de Camp; Major Joseph M. Swing, Senator Wadsworth, Senator Warren, Speaker Clark, Representative Kahn, Representative Mondell, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Major Gen. Charles R. Menoher, Major Gen. William C. Langfitt, Major Gen. William G. Haan, Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Major Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Brig. Gen. Dennis P. Nolan, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Colonel M. H. Barnum, Colonel Charles C. Walcutt, Morris L. Chadbourne, Ambrose Monell, Allan A. Ryan, Nicholas S. Brady, Harry Payne Whitney, Cleveland H. Dodge, Mortimer Schiff, John D. Ryan, Bernard M. Baruch, Henry P. Davison, J. S. Replogle, William G. McAdoo and Hugh Frayne.

The luncheon at which the Mayor's Committee will be host to the General and his staff at the Waldorf today will be purely informal, it was announced, with no speeches. At dinner at the Ritz-Carlton tonight, Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, will be host in his private capacity as a citizen. This function, also, will be purely informal. Pershing and his staff are expected to occupy boxes at the Hippodrome tonight, and it may be the audience will succeed in evoking at least a few words from him. The Y. M. C. A. has arranged to feed the men of the 1st Division at 110th Street on the day of the parade. Each man will receive a bag luncheon, chocolate, chewing gum, cigarettes, and hot coffee without charge.

Route General Will Take.

When General Pershing and the welcoming committees arrive at the Battery they will be driven in motor cars from Pier A up Battery Place to Broadway and north to the City Hall. After the Mayor's reception the route will be Park Row to Centre Street, into Lafayette Street at Worth Street, and north to Ninth Street, then west to Fifth Avenue, and north to the Thirty-third Street entrance of the Waldorf. City officials last night renewed the request that buildings all along this route be decorated, and urged that private individuals, as well as business firms, take special pains this morning to hang out flags and bunting.

When the 1st Division marches here on Wednesday and in Washington next week, with the soldiers will march the Y. M. C. A. workers who served in France and Germany with the men of the 1st, according to information received last night from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The "Y" men and women will march by special invitation of Major General McGlachlin. They will appear in their respective units.

The record of service that the "Y" made with the 1st Division has been pointed to with pride by every member of the organization. There were 1,200 men and 35 women in the service of the 1st Division "Y" from 1917 to 1919. Two workers were killed, eleven others were gassed or wounded, four were decorated, and six were cited for bravery in the front lines.

The first welfare building to be erected for the 1st Division was the Red Triangle hut in the Gondrecourt region in France in November, 1917. From there the "Y" moved to Toul, when the division went into the front lines. From this time until the division came home from Germany the men and women of the organization shared the pleasures and hardships of the troops.

Pershing to Visit "Y" Hut.

The workers killed with the division were J. Adam Linn of this city, and Harry V. Gibson of Avalon, Penn. Two "Y" girls who received the Croix de Guerre were Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Miss Mary Noel Arrowsmith of Cressskill, N. J., both of whom returned with the division last week. The Rev. Murray Bartlett received the Croix de Guerre when he was wounded after carrying in another wounded man under heavy shell fire during the second battle of the Marne.

The Y. M. C. A. Transportation Bureau headquarters at Hoboken sent General Pershing a wireless message yesterday, inviting him to inspect its Hudson Hut, the largest welfare hut in the world. The invitation told the General that 2,000,000 American soldiers and sailors had been served there. In reply the General replied by wireless from the Leviathan, last night with the following message, addressed to C. E. Stone, Secretary of the hut:

"Will be pleased to inspect Hudson Hut, should plans arranged afford opportunity."

Herbert Wall, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Club, 45 West Forty-fourth Street, announced last night that the club had sent the following radio of welcome to General Pershing:

"On behalf of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York it is my proud privilege, as its President, to send you enthusiastic greetings and cordial welcome home to the country you have served with such distinguished ability."

The message is signed by John Hays Hammond. A large delegation from the club will be on Pier 4, at Hoboken, to welcome the General as he steps from the Leviathan.

Another message that will be delivered to the Leviathan will be a wireless telephone address of welcome to the General from Miss Joan Sawyer, the dancer, who will fly over the vessel in an airplane.

Newark Bells to Ring for Pershing.

Mayor Gillen of Newark has issued a proclamation calling on the people of that city to join in the welcome to General Pershing on his arrival today. The landing of the General will be announced in Newark by the blowing of the whistle at the City Hall. Flags will be displayed on public buildings, and all citizens are asked to display the flag at their homes. The church bells of the city will be rung and factory whistles will be blown.

FRENCH HONOR MARNE DAY.

Poincare and High Officials Attend Service in Meaux Cathedral.

MEAUX, France, Sept. 7.—Immense throngs of people attended religious ceremonies at the Cathedral today in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, officiated. President Poincaré and representatives of all the allied Governments were present at the ceremonies.

Later a procession marched to Chambray, where Joseph J. B. E. Noulens, the Minister of Provisions, recalled the details of the battle of the Marne, "where the future of the world was decided through the gallantry, patriotism, and tenacity of our leaders and soldiers and the ability of Marshal Joffre to surmount all difficulties."

The Minister paid war tribute to the tenacity of the British, which he asserted had arrested the advance of German reinforcements.

PERSHING PLAYED BIG PART IN WAR

Insisted Our Army Should Be Handled Independently as American Unit.

URGED JULY 18 OFFENSIVE

Helped to Get Great Results, Working Under the Strategy of Foch.

HIS PERSONALITY STRONG

A Rigid Disciplinarian, He Is Optimistic, Fearless, and a Tireless Worker.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

General Pershing's place as a Commander in Chief in the great war is yet to be determined. Owing to the character of the war and particularly to the censorship there was a lack of contemporaneous information. The war correspondents were restricted in a way that prevented them from giving the data on which public opinion was formed in our civil war and other conflicts in the past. Besides, the European war was so big that even if the correspondents had had a free hand they would have been unable to give the full and detailed information necessary for forming a judgment on the respective parts played by the commanding Generals. Among the observers who had the best facilities there has been much difference of opinion.

Without attempting to put General Pershing in his right position, militarily, I have a very definite idea of the part played by him in the conduct of the war and the general value of his service to the cause of America and the Allies. On the strictly technical side it may perhaps be conceded—although this matter can only be cleared up when all the information has been collected and reduced to order—that the mastery in strategy and tactics lay with the French, and yet so great was the influence of personality and character that it is very doubtful if any other man had as much to do with the accomplishment of the great results as our own Commander in Chief.

No other General had the opportunity that he had because no other General had the complete trust and support of his own Government. There was no weakness, no infirmity and no haunting doubts. Through good and evil report General Pershing had Washington behind him. In every important decision Pershing felt the strong hand of President Wilson. He was thus put in a position confidently to make the great decisions that he did in the Spring and Summer of 1918, through which, to put it conservatively, the end of the war was hastened by many months. These decisions were not precisely in the field of strategy; they were even bigger than that. They had to do with the larger policy of how best to use that element which was recognized as indispensable to victory—the American reinforcements. It was President Wilson who took the responsibility—and it was perhaps the greatest responsibility ever assumed by any man in all the history of the world—to rush to Europe without either adequate training or arms the hundreds of thousands of men who were sent from America between February and September, 1918. For the most part they were not soldiers, they were mothers' boys; but they soon became the best soldiers in Europe.

Found New Soldiers Backward.

In May, 1918, General Pershing gave me a military automobile and asked me to drive through Northern France to "interpret the spirit" of these fresh divisions that were landed in Northwestern and Northern France. I visited five or six of these divisions, and while I was greatly impressed with the character of the material I felt discouraged to find men so backward in the kind of training that men were getting in the "bullrings" of Northern France. I started on that trip in the morning the Germans made their attack on Chemin des Dames and began the advance that made the fall of Paris seem probable. It was almost pitiful as I went northward to met on the roads the ramshackle French camions filled with war-worn French veterans racing to the Marne to meet and attempt to delay the German advance toward Paris. May 27 was the darkest day of the whole war.

The sound, instructed strategy of Marshal Foch is not to be depreciated, but at the core of this strategy there was this main thought—that while the European armies could slow down the Germans it was for the Americans to finish the job. Foch himself said to me and to others over and over again that the Americans must come in tremendous numbers in order to make the defeat of the Germans possible, and his whole management from the day that he became Generalissimo was with that thought uppermost in his mind. While Foch's steadiness and his sublime faith as well as his seasoned military skill will undoubtedly be given first place, it was Pershing and Pershing alone to whose initiative and firm judgment the Allies owe the maximum of efficiency in the use of the American re-enforcements. At the bottom of the policy which he fought for single-handed and secured the adoption of in the face of the most formidable opposition, in the historic meeting at Abbeville in May, 1918, lay his implicit faith in the American soldier. When it was decided to send "disorganized units" in the teenage which Great Britain had heroically provided for their transportation, the understanding was that these troops should be under the Generalissimo for such disposition as he deemed wise, and they were to be "brigaded" with the English and French. As a matter of fact, "brigaded" was a euphemism for platooned. They were to be used precisely as in the judgment of the Generalissimo they could best be used. This arrangement was generally accepted in practically all European quarters as the one best suited to the emergency. At the American General Headquarters, however, the opinion had prevailed for months that the American Army should be under the American commander and that it should be trained and educated with the idea of developing along peculiar and characteristic American lines. Pershing and his military advisers had accepted the scheme of "brigading" Americans with Europeans most reluctantly.

Pershing's judgment in this matter was unchanged by the arrangements arrived at, and on further consideration his convictions became so strong that early in May he went to London and urged that a new plan be adopted under which the practice of "brigading" could be discontinued in a short time and the American units brought together under his command. When General Pershing starts to accomplish something he is not easily discouraged. The British were not convinced, but they gave their consent and the Abbeville conference was called. The details of that conference were interesting, but it would not perhaps be profitable to publish them. General Foch was aghast at Pershing's proposal. The French all thought that such an arrangement would paralyse Marshal Foch. It was even suggested in that conference that President Wilson be appealed to over General Pershing's head, and perhaps in no other particular instance did Pershing's confidence in the support of Washington count for so much. He was absolutely adamant in his demand, and with the support of the British, somewhat negatively extended, he had his way. The French were panic-stricken by the fear that Foch would be so weakened by the change of plan that the whole situation would be endangered. Outside of American circles there was no difference of opinion at this time as to the unwisdom of Pershing's move, and yet it was this decision which enabled Foch and Pershing to assemble on the Marne, not many days afterward, an American army that stopped the German advance on Paris. I think that now it is pretty generally conceded how vital Pershing's policy was to bringing the war to so quick an end. As I have before remarked, this may not be strategy in the strict sense, but no mere military strategy could have had a more far-reaching effect.

Took Steps for Marne Offensive.

Next in importance to the great decision at Abbeville was the definite action of General Pershing which led to the offensive of July 18, the success of which marked the turning point of the war. The fighting qualities shown by the Americans in the early days of June strengthened Pershing's confidence in his troops. The American spirit of emulation spread among the men when the 6th Marines and 5th Infantry stopped the advance divisions of the Germans headed for Meaux. Other American troops, seeing what could be done, set their own mark higher. It is not alone to these regiments who won for themselves such brilliant fame that the credit for initiating this splendid spirit is due. When the history of that operation is written there will be a number of regiments who about the same time fell upon the victorious boche and fixed the standard of the American fighting man.

All these developments General Pershing was watching with the fire and ice characteristic of him. He wanted his troops to go further and do more. While not criticising the military methods of the French high command in any offensive way, he felt that they had not fully grasped what his divisions could contribute to an offensive. On June 23 he put in train with all the force of which he was capable an effort to hasten an offensive against the Germans on the Marne. The French were not yet convinced that comparatively green troops like the Americans could be trusted in an offensive. They feared the disastrous results of possible failure.

It was Pershing's force and faith that caused the resolving of doubts and led to the launching of the offensive of July 18. With all admiration of Marshal Foch, General Pétain, and their fine army commanders, it is only fair to say—and history will so say—that in the compound of influences which led to this great stroke, Pershing's aggressiveness and judgment, based on the matchless courage and character of the American troops, figured much more largely than the American people have yet been permitted to know. St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse were Pershing's own offensives, and the skill and success with which they were conducted are generally known. In Europe there was a good deal of detraction of the Argonne-Mouse operation, growing out of resentment at Pershing's dismissal of European trainers in August, but it was the force of decision all the same. One million Americans and 137,000 French were engaged in it. It was a stroke directed at the German jugular and it landed.

Pershing as War Historian.

The facts about the Abbeville meeting and the Marne offensive ought to be authoritatively given with the necessary documents to establish their authenticity. Up to this time there has always been the danger of giving offense in military circles with which it was necessary for General Pershing and his colleagues to have personal dealings. Now that General Pershing has left Europe it would be thought that he will find time and see his way clear to giving the world, and particularly America, an authentic history of America's part in the war. He has been asked of the President, but has not himself taken that talk seriously. If he followed his own inclination he would probably select some serene place of retirement. In such an environment and with access to all War Department reports, he could write a history of the war that the public would prefer to a similar book with any kind of literary embroidery. He has a really remarkable power of clear presentation. His papers have been models. His preliminary report which THE TIMES published in full was distinguished by brevity, clarity, and modesty. There was almost a complete absence of the first personal pronoun which usually figures so extensively in military reports.

As to his possible nomination for the Presidency, there are many grave objections, and the mood of the country seems definitely against putting up a military man. General Pershing would make a fine President, and I believe that an administration conducted by him would be entirely free from either the form or the substance of militarism. I doubt whether any man is more deeply for peace than he is. He is a soldier when soldiering is the business in hand. But from my close observation of him, I am convinced that if he went into civil life, he would be found capable of detaching himself from the military point of view. He has a most extraordinary grasp of public questions and very high ideals as to the public service.

Not Unpopular With Troops.

This leads up to a discussion that must be gone into unless I confine myself entirely to an expression of my admiration for the Commander in Chief. I have heard since I've returned to America that the soldiers of our army are not friendly to him. If this is true, I think that probably the main reason is a very natural and simple one. The typical American soldier was a good fighter, largely because he was a freeman. He had never acknowledged social or political inferiority, and it is the acceptance and acknowledgment that stunts manhood. He was a man. His performance in Europe was the greatest vindication that the democratic system as a producer of men ever had. These qualities of the freeman all the world knew; what was surprising was the way this hitherto rebellious citizen accepted discipline. But when our fellows went into the war there was no halfway business about it, and our army had perhaps the best discipline on the allied side. So long as the actual war lasted our men were as obedient as they were courageous and enterprising. But after wearing the yoke for a year or two the first thing they did after taking it off and again becoming free citizens was to feel and say a few things about the military strait-jacket that had been galling them.

The West Point standards are indeed pretty stiff. A few months ago I expressed that idea to General Pershing and his reply was:

"Don't you think it was a pretty good time for West Point discipline?"

It was undoubtedly; but it hurt while it lasted. As soon as our men resumed the citizenship, which in our country is paramount to West Point, Washington, and all the rest, they began to stretch their legs and use their boot toes vigorously on the thing that had been cramping their free American style all these months.

And there may have been another contributing cause. Pershing took a lot of pains to review the whole 2,000,000 before they came home. First he wanted to make them conscious as units of the American Army. He wanted to arouse in them the sense of what they had accomplished. He wanted to impress them with the necessity of maintaining the habits of moral and physical cleanliness formed in the service. And he wanted personally to meet the men who had done so much for their country—men whom he had backed on, trusted, and admired and loved to his heart's core. His review was a tremendous job, but Pershing is a glutton for work. I was of his party on several occasions and it struck me that sometimes the General was not quite himself—that he had to command himself to do what he had to accomplish his task. He would ask them about their decorations, wound and service stripes, whether they got pollus for their shoes, and the rest of the usual questions, and pass quickly on. What he was mostly military and wants that was purely military and proper, but I would detect an unpleasant aftereffect. I was aware that somehow Pershing's great love for these fellows wasn't getting home to them and I was sorry, for I know how deep and genuine it was.

There was one review that was different. It was that of the Negro Division, the 92d. The General was visibly stirred as he moved among the long lines of black men on the sandy aviation field at Le Mans. When following his usual plan, he gathered as many as possible around him and made his little speech, he was affected and I saw moisture in his eyes. These people seem to touch you. I remarked this to Pershing and he replied: "There's something about these black men being here to fight for America that goes to my heart." I was raised among and by colored people and they appeal to me in a different way, but Pershing's reaction was right for a man with his background and I admired him all the more for it. He rings true on the emotional side all the time.

The Military Manner.

Before I dismiss this rather delicate matter of the militaristic manner, I would skimp my subject if I failed to make clear that those who don't admire Pershing accuse him of a certain military vanity. While I myself know that, if it exist at all, it is the merest veneer, it must be admitted that his manner and appearance always mark him out as the most military figure in any group. When I saw him with Foch I rather regretted that my General didn't have the bow legs and cavalry limp. General Pershing is rather too smart a soldier and if one didn't know him one might retain the impression made by the physical rather than the intellectual Pershing. But he is the farmer boy at heart, all the same, and the other thing is only skin-deep. To the eyes of a civilian somewhat prejudiced against military form General Pershing looked his best in mufti. On the Baltic going over in May, 1917, General Pershing and his staff laid aside their uniforms and donned mufti, out of respect to any German submarines that might have been knocking about. I was very much struck how becoming civilian clothes were to Pershing.

The question of the attitude of the doughboy was under discussion in Washington the other day and a war correspondent said: "Pershing's great mistake was not riding around among his troops on horseback. A General in an auto is not an inspiring figure; in fact he escapes the notice of the men."

Personally, I cannot believe that the men can permanently have any feeling but one of respect and admiration for their Commander in Chief. If they did it would be a cruel and intolerable injustice. No other man in the war, not even Petain, who to his men was like a shepherd to his flock, had such deep and genuine affection and sympathy, and Pershing's faith in his troops was boundless. He would have died with them or for them. I believe that the whole thing is superficial even if it exists at all. It is a mere mood, and any men who may be temporarily exercising their right to kick will be shortly telling the home folk what "Mac and Pershing" did over there. Among the officers closely associated with the Commander in Chief there was absolute devotion. In fact, these men may have injured him with others by making too much of a god of him.

Every civilian who comes in contact with the high command feels a certain repulsion at the mental servitude that goes with rank. It seems to me more German than American, though officers incapable of an ungentle thought maintain that the militaristic manner is based on sound human nature and is necessary to discipline. When I cite the navy, throughout which the relations between superior and inferior are easy-going and democratic, as a marvel of discipline in the hotel protested so vigorously that the guards were removed. I have gone into these details because I think they have a bearing on the attitude of hundreds of thousands of young American citizens who were temporary soldiers. I should not like, however, to spread any kind of prejudice against our army. The big fact is that we had the best discipline and that the whole management was splendidly successful. It is entirely probable that the methods employed in the emergency which made it necessary quickly to create a military organization out of civilian material were absolutely the best. What I have said is by way of criticism but for the purpose of making this sketch of General Pershing less incomplete.

His Judgment and Poise.

The other day one of the A. E. F. staff officers, who was perhaps in more constant association with the Commander in Chief than any other, said: "Pershing has the best natural judgment of any man I ever met. When I went to him about anything he would give me an immediate clear decision. His judgment invariably was confirmed by subsequent developments. Two or three times I persuaded him to change. He would say: 'You know the subject more intimately, go ahead and do your way.' But his judgment would turn out sound. On two or three occasions after matters had worked out, I went back to him and presented the subject again. The details would have passed from his mind, but he would put the matter through his intellectual paces again and the conclusion would be precisely the same. His mental machine always works right."

What is equally important in Pershing is that his emotions always work right. He is a man through and through. He is incapable of a mean or petty act, though he has a wholesome selfishness and knows how to take care of himself. He didn't have anything against General Leonard Wood, but he was too shrewd to harbor in France an opponent who might imperil his success. He loved General J. Franklin Bell, but, believing that his health was too uncertain for active service, he disappointed Bell's deepest ambition. Pershing disdained "politics" of all kinds. One of the things that some of his critics harped upon was putting General Clarence Edwards in command of the 26th Division. But when the Chaumont machine was ready to run over Edwards Pershing didn't raise a finger to save him. It was poor politics, for the war was manifestly nearing an end, and to send home the head of this fine division gave offense in nearly every New England home. The thing can never be explained to the dear ones. But Pershing refused to run the war on the theory that it was going to be over in two weeks. The Edwards case will probably be threshed out and perhaps ought to be in justice to both men.

Personal Characteristics.

Pershing has an absolutely immaculate point of view on the service. I was deeply interested in a young English officer, who after four years of the hardest kind of service was so shell-shocked that he was utterly unfitted for active service. I was seeing General Pershing often, and I asked him to put my friend's name on the list of British officers to train our men, which Pershing in August, 1917—was being made up. He almost blew me out of the room. "If I began doing personal favors of that kind," he said, "I would become so enmeshed that I could not run the war." Three months later my poor friend was killed near Cambrai.

Pershing has the rare combination of emotion and caution. He has any amount of temper and fears nothing. In the darky saying, "He will fight a rattlesnake, and give the snake the first bite." Anybody that ever tries to bulldose or coerce him will "bite granite." A number of times in the course of the past two years his temper has been aroused and he has momentarily forgotten that he was a good Episcopalian. With all this temperament curled up inside of him the General, unless betrayed into an explosion unexpectedly, has perfect self-control. No man before the public has been more free from all indiscretions of speech. He knows how to keep his own counsel, and you cannot draw him.

When the time comes to talk he does it straight from the shoulder, but not in any "He is very careful to say one of the nice things. I have several copies of copy edited by him that are marvels of discriminating exclusion.

It is a very curious thing that while Pershing has never taken an active part in civic affairs (because of his preoccupation with his military duties,) and really doesn't know whether he is a Democrat or Republican, he is a wonderfully ardent patriot. Nothing that concerns his country ever fails to touch a responsive chord in his statesmanlike. He has the power of expression when he takes time to prepare, and would make a hit on the stump. He has true dramatic instinct.

Any sketch of Pershing that didn't put to the forefront his optimism, energy and power of endurance would be incomplete. His activities were ceaseless. He is made of whip-cord. One night in September, 1918, he was in bed with influenza, and had a high fever. He had to come to Paris to attend an important meeting of the Supreme War Council, but his condition did not permit. When I called at his house the next morning to see how he was I found that in the night he had ordered a special train, and gone to the Argonne. The news didn't suit him, and he had gone to field headquarters to see about it.

When Pershing first went to France I had exceptional opportunities for studying him and tried to do so, but very doubtful at that time whether he would be able to hold his command through the war. It was in many ways the biggest job that any man ever had in the history of the planet. It seemed to me that he was having the broad qualifications as a man of affairs. His tendency in the early days was to put too much dependence in his military machine instead of immediately commandeering the picked civilians of the country for the front behind the lines. But there were doubtless considerations here not clear to the eye of the civilian. Besides, General Pershing, while preserving and protecting the military character of his organization, kept an open mind and in due time did utilize outside resources. The railroad work, and the medical department as well, did limp for awhile, but eventually they went strong under the efficient supervision of civilians. From the time that General Harbord was put in charge of S. O. S., that service measured up to a very high standard. I have heard men like Julius Rosenwald and other masters in the field of American commerce and industry, who made thorough personal inspections, comment on General Pershing's management in this department in terms of unqualified approval. The results at the front show for themselves.

His Views on the Armistice.

I don't want to raise any questions here that might be embarrassing to the Government or to General Pershing in their relations in France. It is natural that differences should have arisen, but General Pershing himself could never be persuaded to say one word about them. He was never a seeker of credit at the expense of his colleagues of the European armies. There has been considerable discussion in France, however, on the subject of the armistice and the point has been frequently made that by our insistence we more or less spoiled the French military victory over Germany. My information at the time of the armistice, and afterward, was that the matter was just the other way round. It was Foch and Haig who wanted the armistice on the terms proposed, whereas Pershing was reluctant. On inherent probability it might have been so, for Pershing had fought the great battle of the Argonne and the Meuse and was in the very act of bagging many hundreds of thousands of Germans. In this connection the criticism of Pershing for sending Americans over the top on Nov. 8, 9, 10, and 11, when the end was in sight, had no basis whatever. There was so much comment on this matter in Paris at the time that I went to Chaumont to make inquiries and learned there authoritatively that the orders came from Marshal Foch. While every American boy that fell those last three days was a peculiarly tragic loss, it was necessary to keep the gun right at Germany's head to make them sign.

I finish by giving the first impression of my home-coming. I was at the war most of the whole five years and all of the navy's two years of American participation. It was a proud thing to be an American in Europe from January, 1918, on. The performance of our people in France and at home gave us a place in the world that can never be compromised. There were necessarily mistakes, but they were not vital. It was a world-saving work alike creditable to our people, the Government at Washington, and the men and their leaders in the field. We have made this record without being ourselves involved in the general ruin. Is it not a time for thankfulness? Vain boasting would be contemptible. It is an occasion rather for pride with humility. To a home-comer there seems something mean spirited in the criticism which he hears all about him. The arrival of Pershing affords opportunity for a shout of affection and appreciation that will not only be a general tribute to the whole effort in France but a special tribute to the man who led our red-blooded, rough-hewn North American-ism to the rescue of exhausted Europe.

COURT PONDERS ON CRAPS.

McAdoo Finds "the Bones" Displace Baby Rattles and Teething Rings.

"Babies now, instead of being given rattles and teething rings, are given dice to play with. One can't walk through Mulberry Street now without stumbling over boys and young men who are playing 'African golf'; and it isn't just to call it 'African Golf,' either—not any longer. It is about time to pay attention to all this waste of energy."

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo gave utterance to the above yesterday when he found himself confronted in the West Side Court by fifty-nine boys and men, many of them mere striplings, who were charged by members of Inspector Dominick Henry's Squad with "rolling the bones" on sidewalks and elsewhere. Then he found five of the prisoners, who had been gathered in by Detectives James McCarthy and Edwin Donahue, guilty, and fined them $3 each.

"I will put the money into Father Knickerbocker's kitty," he said. "It will do more good there than in the pockets of folk who use it as the basis for acts of disorderly conduct. It is because of the way babies are trained that you are before me now."

The other fifty-four prisoners escaped punishment after Patrolman James Swan had testified that their arrest, on the third floor of a house in West Fifty-fifth Street, had been made after he had been attracted to the scene by an altercation over the ownership of "them bones."

"I can't, in view of the limitations of the testimony, find you guilty of disorderly conduct," said the Chief Magistrate, "but I don't want you to go away with the idea that the court is powerless. The police were justified in making the arrest, and I have no sympathy for your predicament whatever. If I had my way I'd send you all to the Workhouse."

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REED SEES WILSON IN 'VAPORS OF ANGER'

President's Idealism Is Only the Visions of Ambition, Says the Senator.

BITTER SPEECH AT AKRON

He Declares That the President Voted for Japan on Subject of Racial Equality.

AKRON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson in his defense before the country of the League of Nations covenant "is mistaking the visions of ambition for the inspiration of idealism," declared Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, at a mass meeting here today. The Missouri Senator asserted that in Mr. Wilson's utterances "the calm onlooker will recognize only the vapors of anger and the intemperance autocracy manifests at opposition."

If a citizen refuses to repudiate the policies under which this country "has become great," declared Senator Reed, he is "denounced as pigmy-minded."

"The President marshals his syllogisms as a general marshals the battalions of his army," said the Missouri Senator. "They move forward in logical phalanx, but his soldiers are epithets, his battalions aggregations of evil names, and his army an assemblage of denunciatory epigrams."

While the President "talks much of the duty of sacrifice," he rides "at Government expense on special trains," "lives in the palaces of princes," and accept presents from foreign diplomats "worth hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Senator Reed. The "sacrifices," he added, are to be made by "American boys to perish in the snows of Siberia or to die beneath the suns of the equator."

"Declaring that the league will bring universal peace," Mr. Reed continued, "the President yet demands a standing army of half a million men. Insisting that we will be no more, he prophesies the doctrine of universal military training. Asserting that the day has come when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, he demands millions for a navy."

Criticising the President for permitting conduct of the Paris negotiations within what he termed as "secret conclaves," the speaker declared Mr. Wilson "refuses to answer concerning his vote on racial equality, when the facts are be voted for Japan on racial equality."

Turning to specific arguments in opposition to the League covenant, Mr. Reed reiterated his contention that the League would set up a "super-State." He dwelt at length on what he contended was the power of the Assembly to "pack the council" under the provision requiring the Assembly's approval of temporary or additional permanent members of the council. The Assembly, he declared, also could direct the "entire destiny" of the League through its power of approval of new members. This power, he said, would enable Great Britain to dominate the League, for he argued, with the great number of colonies and dependencies which, with "slight governmental transformations," she could make eligible for full membership in the League and representation in the Assembly, Great Britain could finally command "enormous power" in that body.

Senator Reed construed the provision for withdrawal from the league as placing that right also within the control of the Assembly, declaring that as this provision falls within Article I. of the covenant, where the Assembly is given jurisdiction as to all other provisions, it necessarily would have jurisdiction on the question for withdrawal, no other provision being made.

OPPOSE NEW CAMP POLICY.

Knights of Columbus Protest Against Ceasing Their Activities.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Committee on War Activities of the Knights of Columbus, in resolutions passed at a meeting here today, protested against the proposed new policy of the War Department to take over, as a part of the work of the army, the camp activities of the welfare societies.

This action was taken, it was said, in answer to a suggestion from Colonel Jason S. Joy, executive officer of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, that welfare societies cease all activities in camps.

"From our experience we can safely say that the men in service welcome the relief from war supervision and military methods," said the resolutions.

MAINE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Voters to Pass on Five Constitutional Amendments Today.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—At a special election tomorrow Maine voters will pass upon five constitutional amendments, chiefly of a financial character, proposed by the last Legislature.

The amendment which has aroused the most public interest would increase the amount of bonds to be issued by the State for highway improvement and would authorize participation in the building of interstate and international bridges. If this amendment is adopted the State will be able to obtain a large amount from the Federal Government for highway work, and the construction of a bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth, N. H., will be made possible.

Another amendment would provide for the appointment of National Guard officers by the Governor instead of election by the guardsmen, as at present.

D'ANNUNZIO FLIGHT COSTLY.

Journey from Rome to Tokio to Cost 5,000,000 Francs.

VENICE, Sept. 6.—It is estimated that the cost of the proposed flight of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet aviator, from Rome to Tokio will be 5,000,000 francs. D'Annunzio is working hard daily to complete to the smallest detail his plans for the long journey. He is studying the direction of winds, even delving into ancient manuscripts in St. Mark's Library for data.

Italian officers and soldiers belonging to the air force already have started for the posts where D'Annunzio expects to replenish his supplies during the trip.

Lots of People Accustomed to Eating WARD'S BREAD and CAKES

and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread or Cake.

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or 'phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's". Ask for it by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS
TIP-TOP
MOTHER
HUBBARD
PEACE-TIME
DAINTY-MAID
ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

Eat plenty of WARD'S BREAD at every meal and reduce the high cost of living.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES
SILVER QUEEN
SUNKIST GOLD
FAIRY SPONGE
DEVIL'S DREAM
KUKUNO
GOLDEN NUGGET
CREAMY SPICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

WARD BAKING COMPANY
BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100 — BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

Sucking Lemons

The mischievous children who suck lemons under the eyes of a street band, thereby still further "souring," if not entirely stopping, the music, illustrate the power of suggestion.

The power of suggestion in advertising is most effective; generally for good; sometimes for harm.

Most advertising is, in effect, good and constructive, or if not, it is at least impotent. But the man who thinks to advance his own ends by a mischievous suggestion of invisible defects in the products of all his competitors, plants evil.

An evil suggestion, that "our shoe-blacking, unlike others, does not rot or crack your shoes," must react to the disadvantage of an entire industry, including the man who threw the brick.

A sound imagination is needed in advertising to visualize cause and effect.

Advertising works so slowly and so thoroughly that it must be set a constructive program.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

Palais Royal
BROADWAY AT 48TH ST. NEW YORK
America's Foremost Restaurant
OPENS FOR SEASON 1919-1920
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9
PRESENTING
"The Revue of Varieties"
with an unprecedented aggregation of Vaudeville Artists
Cuisine and Service Par Excellence

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you know
that census statistics place Kansas City as the most American of all large cities?
25

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO WESTERN PRIDE

Quick to Understand the Spirit There of Striving to Do Great Things.

CITIES IN KEEN RIVALRY

Traveler Returning from Weary Europe Impressed by Scenes of Tremendous Activity.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—What we all remark on this trip is the new high level of life and enterprise in the West. Nowhere else in the world does one find such human energy. It is a combination of imagination, good horse sense and physical health and strength, to which may be added an environment in which there is less resistance than in any other to the accomplishment of things. In many other parts the population work as individual units, but in the West they work as communities. The people are bound together by the spirit of co-operation.

To a sojourner in Europe and a resident of the East the contrast is most striking. And the West, always the optimists' country, has been still further vivified by the war. Whoever was asleep before has been waked up and the energetic ones have been made more so.

To my eyes the manifestations of energy seem almost hysterical. The President spoke the other day of how Europeans were impressed by the light in the eyes of the Americans. An Easterner notices the same thing here. The people are busy as bees in all kinds of constructive activities. They are keen as mustard on doing things, and their pride in showing you their achievements is childlike. And it isn't altogether money making that they are interested in. They have the constructive instinct, and this instinct has been aroused and increased by the excitement of the war. Whereas in many other places the war has brought unproductive unrest, in the West the people seem to be producing at a more lively rate than ever. If there is any of that social and industrial unrest which one has heard so much about, and that in Europe takes on a very ugly aspect, it has not been visible to us of the Presidential party.

A few weeks ago I sailed away from the noble harbor of Brest, in which can ride the fleets of the world. I have been thinking what the people of St. Louis, Kansas City, or Des Moines would do with that sleepy old Brittany town if they could be picked up and set down there. They would make things hum. The port of Brest, unmatched in all Europe, would begin to serve the purpose for which nature intended it. Railroads would be built that, avoiding the detour to Paris, would point direct to the great populations of the southeast, to which the products of America would be delivered by the cheapest and shortest route. It wouldn't be long before the same people who are building these Western cities would have a great city where Brest now stands, and at the same time confer no mean benefit on all Europe.

Spirit of the Cities.

When I last knew St. Louis, some years ago, it was counted a slow old town. Nobody there seemed to care much whether it went ahead or just jolted along. The situation is very different today. It is vibrant with the will to progress. And nowhere is there a better pride of city. I really believe that if some one in the car in which we newspapermen were being shown around had remarked that the town was slow, or that Kansas City was outstripping it, the proud and loyal St. Louisan who was acting as our guide would have burst out crying.

Everywhere they have their talking points at their tongues' end. How much trade that big house is doing, how a great factory has been built up, the amount of the bank clearings, and so forth, are dilated upon most eloquently. One finds here precisely the same American spirit of competition that exists among our soldiers in the Marne and elsewhere, the spirit which made them vie with each other to excel and thus become the best soldiers in Europe. St. Louis and Kansas City are having a glorious race for leadership in a valley richer and vastly more extensive than the valley of the Nile.

In Kansas City there is no sense of humor where the greatness of the town is under discussion. Any skepticism on that subject is a fighting matter. Men talk of Kansas City's being fifth or sixth among American cities—or, heaven protect me, is it fourth?—in bank clearings with precisely the same conscious pride that a mother discusses her baby.

In Des Moines people are wistfully pumping all the newspaper men on how the Des Moines reception and meeting compare with the others, and if you can give a favorable report even an elder in the church will gleefully violate the prohibition law in your behalf.

What a glorious thing to be young and to react to all the human emotions! This is the country of the spirit of youth. Everything is worth while. Nobody is jaded or disillusioned, there is no philosophy of weariness, there is no cynicism. Faith is the universal doctrine. People are on the positive side of every proposition. They are at heart adventurers in the same good sense of the word in which it was used by that London merchants' adventurers' association which some hundreds of years ago wrested away from the Hanseatic league the commercial supremacy of Europe and brought it to England.

What has all this got to do with the treaty? A great deal, and the President has been quick to catch the spirit and make the most of it. Among these virile people the sentiment has been generally favorable right along largely because it seemed reasonable that a League of Nations would make future wars less likely, but the war was losing its vividness and Europe and Asia seemed a long way off. The people were busy with other things and their thought on the treaty was indifferent and superficial.

Grasp the Peace Problem.

Now that the whole problem of peace and America's relationship to the rest of the world are being brought home to these people they are showing interest and grasp that, after all, it is something that concerns them. The President is making the subject practical and concrete. There is achievement in it and the biggest sort of achievement. And there is business in it too. The President not only gives to but receives from his audiences. As he goes along he discovers what they are interested in and when he makes practical points or shows fighting spirit he brings the crowds upstanding.

It was stated in Washington that in the West there had been a reaction against the treaty and league. This may have been true, but if it was a reaction has set in in the parts through which the President has been traveling. Senator Capper made a mistake if he stiffened his opposition in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of Kansas.

Senator Reed is politically dead in Missouri. Cummins and Kenyon are digging their own graves in Iowa. Nobody with previous knowledge of the people in these States can see them in the process of receiving the President's reaching without feeling sure that they are on the way to a kind of support of the treaty and League that will bring into being in these localities new political leaders to take the place of those who have so wrongly sensed the spirit of the West. The coming of Hiram Johnson and other opposition speakers will not hurt the cause. On the contrary, it will probably help it, just as Roosevelt's campaigning helped it in Missouri.

The real danger to the treaty arose from popular inattention, and the great need is for discussion. The Western people have believed that the matter was complex and difficult to understand and they flinched from tackling it, especially when they were so busy with other things. The President is arousing them to the fact that the subject is not only simple, but that it is filled with the good human interest that they like. Once they are waked up they will not be carried by anybody's persuasion, either President Wilson's or Borah's and Johnson's. They will listen to everybody, and then decide for themselves. And without the favoring condition of apathy to aid them, the anti-ratificationists in the Senate will have a hard row to hoe.

The effect of what he has seen in the last few days has been to give the President absolute confidence in ratification without compromise. I really don't believe he would thank anybody to underwrite the result from his viewpoint. Probably there is just enough fight to make the business interesting. He is enjoying every minute of his trip. In addressing his appeal direct to the people he is on his own familiar ground. Instead of the strenuosity of the tour wearying him, he appears to be refreshed as he goes along. He is the best judge there is of what his enemies call "mob psychology," and he is master of persuasive exposition. Every time he addresses a big crowd he comes away stronger in his own faith and confidence. His serenity of mind and gameness for the particular job he has undertaken in the face of many prophecies of failure are quite enough to irritate and provoke any set of political and personal enemies.

JUSSERAND HOPES FOR RATIFICATION

Refers to the Treaty in Welcoming Returning Soldiers at Pawtucket Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 7.—Expressing the hope that the Peace Treaty would be ratified soon, and that the Yorktown spirit would prevail in the relations between France and the United States, Ambassador Jules Jusserand today delivered the principal address at Pawtucket's welcome home celebration which was held at Slater Memorial Park.

"What we did together has left an everlasting influence. Was it worth while for Americans to die? Was it worth while for 1,500,000 Frenchmen to die, hundreds of thousands of British subjects, and as many more soldiers of other allied nations? It was, for liberty, justice and right are worth everything.

"We must be careful that the Peace Treaty is ratified. I hope that that will be before long.

"Not only in that must we be careful, for we must keep a watchful eye over the enemy. If the foe changes, we may change in our dealings with him, but we shall hold him to his word and the words of the treaty. The terms are not severe; in fact, I think they are too lenient.

"As one of the first divisions of American troops to arrive in France, the Rainbow Division brought its name, the rainbow, an emblem of hope, and it brought the spirit of hope. The rainbow will be a token of friendship between the United States and France from now to the end of time.

"During my recent stay in France I visited those parts of my country which are now French again because of American valor—Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel, and some party reconquered by our British friends, like Lens and Vimy Ridge; then Verdun, where the Germans did not pass; Metz, Sarrebourg, the valley of the Rhine to Mainz, with the French; Coblenz, with the Americans; Cologne, with the British—the three Yorktown nations, now friends forever.

"The war has ended the way it should. Peace has been signed; not a peace of vengeance, but a peace of reparation and safety—the necessary amount of reparation and safety, nothing more, rather something less."

GERMANS SEE HOPE OF SEPARATE PEACE

Count on Senate's Attitude Toward Treaty to Insure New Negotiations With Berlin.

LAUD LODGE'S LEADERSHIP

Look for Dawning of a Better Understanding with America, and a "Real League."

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BERLIN, Sept. 6, (via Copenhagen, Sept. 7.)—Conservative German statesmen who have made international politics a study see in the attitude of the United States Senate toward the Versailles treaty more than a possibility of the signing of a separate peace between America and the Central Powers.

In discussion today of the situation in Washington, Robert von Scheller-Steinwarts expressed his belief that the final outcome may be the birth of a League of Nations such as that proposed by President Wilson before "the evil spirit of Clemenceau" mastered the situation. As one of Germany's former representatives in Washington, London, and other capitals von Schellen-Steinwarts is regarded as worth while. He also is one of the spokesmen of those forces in Germany which before the war advocated a League of Nations founded on soundprinciples.

In the leadership of Lodge, the German sees the promise of success for the battle against the treaty.

Senator Lodge is an extraordinary influential statesman," said the diplomat, "who, under five Presidents has played a more important rôle in foreign affairs than the Secretaries of State who came and went.

"Lodge is no enemy of Germany. He hates all non-Americans equally. His basic principle is Washington's declaration against mixing in entangling European politics. He and a large number of other distinguished Senators, on more or less similar grounds, are fighting the treaty and League, which are linked.

"It can be regarded as certain the treaty displeases them because they see in the extreme oppression of Germany, for which America is partly responsible, a danger of future complications which might draw America into the whirlpool. Therefore, it is like the hint of a dawning of a better understanding when the proposition is made that America sign a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"We Germans can only hope events in the Senate may be the expression or the cause of a strong change of independent public opinion. They may possibly lead to a separate peace, and if not that, may prevent elimination of all thought of a revision of the ignominious treaty. Above all they may revive the original conception of a League of Nations with its clearness and strength, through which alone it can bring about a new and happier epoch in the history of mankind."

BURGLARS GET $1,161.

Blow Open Safe in Brooklyn Home and Take Bonds with Cash.

During the absence of Samuel Block and his family yesterday burglars entered his home at 2,705 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and got $1,161 and several Liberty Bonds. Block kept the money and bonds in a small safe, which the thieves opened with explosives.

Block discovered the loss when he returned from the wedding of his sister, Rose Block, of 226 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, and Benjamin Reiss.

SAYS PRESIDENT CAN EXPEDITE TREATY VOTE

Hays Declares Quick Decision Certain if Wilson Will Accept Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, says that it rests with President Wilson to decide when the treaty of peace shall be ratified by the United States Senate, with the "irreducible minimum" of reservations that have been reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Hays, in an interview given here today, declared that the question of ratification with the reservations as reported was already settled and only awaited the word from President Wilson that would stop any Democratic filibustering.

"It is for the President to determine when the test shall be made," Mr. Hays said.

Mr. Hays also affirms that the President in his Western speeches is "pounding against a stone wall of patriotism, already impregnable." He says that the Republican Senators are backing up the Foreign Affairs Committee in its program for reservations, not as Republicans, but as Americans, and he predicts that a "considerable number" of Democratic Senators will vote with the Republicans.

The text of Mr. Hays's statement follows:

"I agree with President Wilson that the treaty will be ratified, but the ratification will be accompanied by reservations absolutely safeguarding the full independence and freedom of action of this republic. That is the simple fact which the President may as well recognize first as last. At present he is only pounding against a stone wall of patriotism which has already become impregnable and is daily increasing in width, strength, and height.

"The committee reservations constitute the irreducible minimum of the requirements of a substantial majority of Senators who cannot be coerced or cajoled into violating their oaths of office to hold America first. Their is no party manship in their position. True, every Republican Senator without exception stands with the committee, but because he is an American—not because he is a Republican. I sincerely believe further that an actual majority of the Democratic Senators feel the same way, and evidences multiply daily that when the time comes a considerable number will vote the same way.

"It is for the President to determine when the test shall be made. The treaty will be reported out this week, and a vote can be had as soon as it can be reached under the rules unless it is delayed by Senators acting under the direction of the President himself. It is simply now up to the Administration to decide whether it will or will not accept at once these essential guarantees of American independence which will unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations. It is imperative that this matter be settled right. It ought, by all means, to be settled promptly. The full responsibility for any delay will rest upon the President, and him alone."

TO DISCUSS MINOR TREATIES

Council Also Plans to Consider the German Reply on the Constitution.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Supreme Council, according to Le Temps, tomorrow morning will probably consider the answer of the German Government with regard to Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for representation of Austria in the German Parliament.

The Council will then examine the treaties with new States, the newspaper adds, and measures which must be settled in order to protect the ethnical minorities in Rumania and Jugoslavia.

The Bulgarian treaty has been finished, and will be sent to the powers having limited interests in it tomorrow. The document will be communicated to the Bulgarian delegation in the course of the week.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION TO ATTACK WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

week in the East and Middle West. If the Democratic leaders come to power, other Senators from their ranks will go out later on. The will depend upon what Republican President Wilson seems to make on the people in his trip West.

Senator Borah will remain away from the Capital for a week, speaking in the Middle West, while Senator Johnson will travel out to the Fourth Court on the trail of the President.

Opponents of the League of Nations think of President Wilson today, as "threatening" the Senate, and trying to "club" it into ratifying the treaty without amendment. They intend that in the speeches in the Senate and on the stump, this week, they would make vigorous reply to the epithets Mr. Wilson had applied to them. As one of them put it:

"We will use the same sort of ammunition that the President is firing. He seems to mean fight; we will give it to him."

Borah Replies to Wilson.

Senator Borah referred to the President's comparison of the opponents of the treaty with Bolsheviki:

"The President now fears Bolshevism in this country," said Mr. Borah. "There is just one antidote to Bolshevism, and that is Americanism. Take it straight, and we will soon put red blood into the gaunt and sinister figure of Bolshevism. A man who believes in American institutions, ideals, and principles is wholly immune from Bolshevism.

"The thing to do, therefore, is preach Americanism and nothing but Americanism. What we need above all things now is an old-time revival of Americanism, a re-baptism of constitutional belief, a consecration to American principles.

"I admit that our system of orderly and regulated liberty of a Government of law, instead of men, is imperiled, because it has been abandoned by those whose first duty it was to uphold it. American leaders have said to the whole world that our scheme has failed, that nationalism is dead, and that we must have a super-government in order to preserve our own institutions.

"We seem no longer willing to trust ourselves or to have faith in our own institutions, or confidence in the fidelity and loyalty of our own citizens, but must run off and form a partnership with all the conglomerate peoples of Europe, to erect a super-government.

"The remedy for Bolshevism is here at home in the hearts of and minds of our people and in the strength of justice of our own institutions. The quicker we learn to rely on these agencies the better it will be for the peace of the world."

Senator McCormick, blaming President Wilson for the delay in ratifying the treaty, said:

"Mr. Wilson is threatening again. Senators will not quake, ashen, and weak, before his spent bolts. Although Mr. Wilson can no longer by any construction assume to speak for the majority of the people, he is uttering threats and promises with furious and voluble impartiality.

"Mr. Wilson, more than any other man in the world, is responsible for the delay in ratifying peace. He has inaugurated a treaty in defiance of the established practice under our Constitution, in cynical disregard of his own expressed opinions, and in absolute contempt of the majority of the American people as expressed at the polls. The people, as explicitly as they could, denied Mr. Wilson the right to speak for them in foreign affairs.

McCormick Quotes Roosevelt.

"During the war Theodore Roosevelt had no part in the counsels of the Government, but he was never more powerful in the counsels of his countryman than during the last months before he died. It was his voice, and not Mr. Wilson's, to which the people gave heed in the November elections. Of their decision at the polls, Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

"'On Mr. Wilson's say so, (the people) repudiated his leadership. Under these circumstances, our allies and our enemies and Mr. Wilson himself should all understand that Mr. Wilson has no [illegible] to speak for the American people on the issues [illegible] just been emphatically repudiated by them. The newly elected Congress comes far nearer than Mr. [illegible] to having a right to speak for the majority of the American people at this moment. He is President of the United States. He is part of the treaty-making power, but he is only part. If he acts in good faith to the American people he will not claim on the other side of the water any representative capacity in himself to speak for the country. Neither has Mr. Lloyd George. His personal leadership has been repudiated, and that he now has merely the division of his leadership with he shares with the Senate.'

"Despite this, Mr. Wilson sought no association with the spokesman for the majority of the people, but took as his colleagues in Paris four servants of his will, to whose humiliating inconsequence Mr. Lansing eloquently bore witness before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"The league covenant has been irrelevantly and improperly intertwined with the treaty of peace in order that Mr. Wilson might be the better able to impose his arbitrary will upon the Senate and upon the American people. Thus the delay is occasioned by the usurpations of the Executive.

"Patriotic members of the Foreign Relations Committee have been engaged in an effort to purge the treaty of provisions which promise the spilling of American blood in causes which are not our own. The great international financiers are not fighting on our side. The power of the Presidential office is arrayed against us. So far, the Senate has resisted coercion. We have come to the testing time; and we shall see whether it may be possible, after all, to stampede the American people, and to coerce the Senate of the United States."

Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, who voted with the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee on all but one of the reservations adopted last week, is preparing a speech for delivery in the Senate within the next ten days, in which he will outline his attitude. Mr. Shields, it is stated, will advocate a substitute reservation on Article X., fashioned after that of the mild reservationists, under which the use of American forces in any future war would be determined entirely by Congress.

DEPLORES SENATE DEBATE.

J. L. Garvin Says Treaty Discussions Are Galling to European Pride.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Discussing the American attitude toward the Peace Treaty in The Observer, J. L. Garvin emphasizes the point that, while the sufferers elsewhere in Europe by the American people on this issue [illegible] just been emphatically reversed by them. The newly elected Congress comes far nearer than Mr. [illegible] to having a right to speak for the majority of the American people at this moment. He is President of the United States. He is part of the treaty-making power, but he is only part. If he acts in good faith to the American people he will not claim on the other side of the water any representative capacity in himself to speak for the country. Neither has Mr. Lloyd George. His personal leadership has been repudiated, and that he now has merely the division of his leadership which he shares with the Senate.'

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Referring to the proceedings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Garvin says that they "have been painful reading to Britons. The leaders in the campaign against the treaty have not sought to spare our feelings; on the contrary, their aim has been to play upon the prejudice that has survived from the dead and gone antagonisms of a century and a half ago."

Mr. Garvin then insists on the urgent need of a settlement of the Irish question, in order to improve Anglo-American relations, and continues:

"The discussion of the treaty has been tinged by a tone galling to European pride. Intense but misguided patriotism has induced some Americans to place the great powers of Europe on the level of petty Central American republics. Such an attitude can only breed misunderstanding and bad blood. Not only have we peoples of the Old World done and suffered great things in the war, but we have made great concessions to American sentiment. The important clause in the covenant which safeguards the regional understandings, of which the Monroe Doctrine is cited as a specific instance, is scarcely congenial to European thought. Applied to European conditions, it offers a dangerous scope to secretive and cantankerous diplomacy, but represents the price which Europe will be willing to pay for American co-operation for the common welfare. When it was framed we all thought by her declaration of war America had definitely broken with her old traditions of aloofness from our affairs; but we must say frankly that a policy of spasmodic intervention followed by retirement is incompatible with the ideas of world order now current among us.

"In this hour so big with fate we would appeal to Americans to make allowances, in their turn, for the quality of the European spirit. Of this much we are certain: History can never know a greater tragedy than that the American nation, whose unity is based on the fusion of peoples, should be the power whose reluctance impeded the fusion and unity of nations."

Negro Mass Meetings on Sept. 21.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Mass meetings on race defense will be held in Negro churches all over the country on Sunday, Sept. 21, according to an announcement made by the National Equal Rights League tonight, when delegates will be elected to the twelfth annual meeting of the league, in Washington from Sept. 23 to 28. A national program for the protection of the rights of negroes will be outlined at this conven-

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READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street NEW YORK

KEENNESS FOR PEACE ON WILSON'S ROUTE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

satisfied that it is all right for the United States to enter a League of Nations. They are entirely willing, however, to listen to arguments for reservations which might be shown to safeguard American interests and would not condemn Senators who stood out for such reservations if they were of a kind which would not destroy the treaty of peace. In other words, a great many of the people are—or at any rate were before Mr. Wilson addressed them—willing to be classed as what might be termed "mild reservationists."

The Republican Senators who are fighting for direct amendments, which would force the treaty back to the Peace Conference, must do some very able missionary work if they are to win the majority support to their demands. The people want the war brought to an end and the decks cleared for other business. They are tired of all that has been going on.

Iowa Republicans with Wilson.

In Iowa, a strong Republican State, the sentiment at this moment is strongly with the President. The people have no great objection to reservations, but would be perfectly satisfied to have the treaty go through as recommended by Mr. Wilson. The majority of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats in Iowa, are with the President in this regard. It is possible that the Senators who are demanding direct amendments may be able to change the situation by coming here and arguing with the people. At present it would appear that the sentiment for immediate passage of the treaty is firm enough to withstand attack.

About the only opposition found in anything like considerable volume was among a certain element of the Irish. The strongest Republican newspapers of Des Moines and Sioux City are for the treaty and the league, as are the mass of the Republican voters. There are some who say that President Wilson has not done everything just as he should have done it, but they are satisfied to accept what he has done. They give him credit for winning the war, and they are immeasurably proud of their soldiers and the part which these soldiers took in the fighting in France. But they don't want to have to send their soldiers again. Iowa may be counted as a League of Nations State at this moment.

To illustrate this situation, it might be interesting to refer to conversation which was heard when news dispatches were read here in a local paper this morning to the effect that Senators Cummins and Kenyon, who represent Iowa, had joined the ranks of those in the Senate who are in favor of direct amendments to the treaty.

Republicans were not slow in their condemnation of such a stand on the part of the two Senators, and one prominent Republican said that such an attitude would go far to strengthen the Democratic Party in this State. It is this tide which must be turned in Iowa if the men who favor amendments to the text of the treaty are to win support of a material kind.

The one serious note of opposition which was heard came from John F. O'Malley, a Democratic leader, who attacked Article X. because of the Irish question. How strong this feeling is it is difficult to determine. Wilbur Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who is from Iowa, says that O'Malley does not speak for anything like a majority of the Democrats of the State.

As opposed to this feeling of O'Malley and his followers, is found the unslanted support which has been thrown to the treaty and its League of Nations by Harvey Ingham, Republican, editor of The Des Moines Register, and John Kelly, Republican, editor of The Sioux City Tribune. Both have demanded the ratification of the treaty intact. President Wilson, in recognition of what these men have done for his cause, invited Mr. Ingham to his suite today and thanked him personally for his work in the aid "of humanity." The President has telegraphed to Mr. Kelly asking him to meet him when the Presidential party reached Sioux City tomorrow.

Popular Enthusiasm for the President.

The demonstrations which President Wilson received in Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Des Moines, big as they were, cannot, of course, be accepted as evidence that the people are unreservedly behind the President to the point where they would willingly accept his treaty and League of Nations without further ado. It was accepted pretty much as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Wilson, a war President, would be acclaimed by great crowds, and he has been so much before the public eye during the last two years that there undeniably was a desire on the part of many to see how he looked and how he had stood up under the strain.

But it can be said with truth that the enthusiasm with which the President was received was indicative of the fact that he had not entirely lost his hold upon the people of the Middle West and that there was a pretty general feeling that he had done a good job in winning the war and should be given credit for it, despite whatever criticism might be brought against him. And no one can deny the fact that the President has received a very hearty welcome from the people or that they have given him an attentive hearing. To this extent, at least, he has advanced his cause.

In most of the districts which have been passed through it has been heard that the President was at his weakest with the people after he issued his appeal to the nation last Fall to give him a Democratic Congress. There is no denying the fact that this appeal stuck in the craw of thousands of Republicans who had been anxious to follow him in conducting the war and the peace negotiations which were to follow, on a strictly non-political basis. That appeal did his personal cause more harm, it is said, than almost any other act during his career as a war President.

But this feeling has largely been ironed out by more recent developments, and many of those who were temporarily turned away are again beginning to rally to the President's support, at least to the point where they would like to see a thoroughly non-political determination of the issues involving the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

The fight which has been carried on between the President and the Senate apparently has convinced many of the people that there were being drawn sharp party lines. There has been also in the situation, the element that may have felt that the Republican leaders who were demanding textual amendments, were doing this partly to destroy the President as a political factor.

Look to President to Clear Doubts.

It has been a very difficult thing for the people as a whole to glean from the mass of argument and answer which they have heard, the actual truth of the situation as regards the necessity for amendments. The minority may have formed very definite ideas as to the necessity or uselessness of the amendments, but the great mass of the people have not. It is only natural that in such a situation they are inclined to turn for leadership to Mr. Wilson as the President who won the war and negotiated the treaty.

It is probable that many of the people to whom the President has spoken up to this time would welcome reservations which would not destroy the work already done but would dissipate doubts which may have been raised in their minds by the firm stand taken by some of the Senators. These men would welcome such a solution as a very excellent one but they do want a treaty ratified and ratified quickly.

The President has remained for twenty-seven hours in Des Moines and this has afforded an opportunity for a pretty thorough canvas of the situation from many angles which was not possible in some of the other cities where the Presidential party remained but a few hours.

The conclusion is inevitable that the farming interests as well as the business interests of Iowa—and Iowaisms say that this is general in the Middle West—want a Peace Treaty ratified without delay. They want to get back to their work knowing that the European war is a thing of the past, and they want to be sure that a condition has been created where it will no longer be necessary to keep their boys under arms or to call again to the colors those who have been demobilized.

The mothers and fathers of Iowa went through a stern experience during the war as the Iowa regiments were in the thick of the hardest fighting and many an Iowa boy was left dead or mangled on the battlefields. Those who came home received a more rousing welcome because of the heroic part which they had played in beating Germany. But the people in Iowa don't want them sent away again.

There were in the audience at last night's meeting here not a few of the mothers and fathers, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts who were mourning, and they came to greet Mr. Wilson as the man who had said that he would prevent future wars if he received the support of the people and his plans for the future of the world were indorsed. These mothers and fathers are ready to accept Mr. Wilson at his word, and their sorrow has been one of the best arguments in winning over other supporters to the views which Mr. Wilson has expressed.

Perhaps the best illustration that the mass of the people in places where Mr. Wilson already has spoken are sick of war and all that it means and want a settlement brought about which will insure peace in the future is found in the fact that there has been no effort to make a warlike spectacle of the reception tendered the President. There have been present at most of the stops regiments of the soldiers who represented the districts on the battlefields of France, but the effort has been not to accentuate this point as the dominant note of the reception. The soldiers have been put forward as men of whom the communities rightfully feel proud, but patriotism rather than war has been the keynote of the demonstrations.

Business Wants Ratification.

Where business interests have been consulted the prevailing sentiment seems to be in support of Mr. Wilson's contention that the Peace Treaty is very closely allied to the financial and industrial interests of the nation, and that stabilization on anything approaching a normal basis cannot be reached without treaty ratification. They hold that vast sums of money cannot be extended to nations abroad until it is known whether the United States will participate in the League of Nations and until the boundaries of various nationalities are established. The most pronounced expression is that the United States in the League of Nations will see to it that the interests of its financial institutions abroad are guarded. It is held also that this situation is essential to the renewal of production on a scale to bring new life to the industries of the country.

All this is working in Mr. Wilson's favor when he calls for ratification of the treaty without amendments which will cause delay by sending it back to the Peace Conference.

As to the President, he is in good trim, although a trifle wearied by the strain of making so many addresses.

Up to this time he has clung largely to a treatment of what he considers the bigger features of the program, and he has made his big play on his assurance that the League of Nations will prevent war, whereas to reject it will mean a world in arms, heavy taxes, and always the danger of another great war.

His treatment of the Shantung question—that the solution was the best for the interests of China and Japan, as Japan in a League of Nations must return that which she has promised to return—has dissipated much of the opposition. The general impression heretofore undoubtedly was that Japan had been permitted to retain special privileges for all time which other nations did not enjoy. There has been some comment on the fact that the President has not yet replied to the charge that England has six votes in the League Assembly, as opposed to one for the United States. This subject was mentioned frequently during discussions in Des Moines today by those who support Mr. Wilson.

Senator Johnson is expected to speak here in a few days, and there has been fear expressed by some of the Wilson supporters that the Senator will make a strong attack on that point.

The Irish question has not yet proved troublesome. John F. O'Malley, the Democratic leader here who spoke about it, said that Mr. Wilson would wreck the Democratic Party if he forced the adoption of Article X by the Senate without distinct reservation as to Ireland. It is anticipated that Mr. Wilson may face some more opposition on the Irish question in Omaha tomorrow, where, it is said, half of the voters of the Democratic Party are Irish. Senator Borah is scheduled to reach Omaha in a few days to take up that subject in the course of his replies to Mr. Wilson.

At present the situation in the sections covered is favorable rather than antagonistic to the ratification of the treaty without textual changes, and the result of the prospective visits of opposition Senators is awaited with great interest.

PRESIDENT IN OMAHA TODAY.

Refreshed by Day's Rest in Des Moines, He Renews His Campaign.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—President Wilson left here at midnight for Omaha, where he speaks tomorrow morning. In the afternoon he speaks at Sioux Falls, S. D., and on Tuesday in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The President and Mrs. Wilson rested most of the day in their suite at a hotel, having spent their first night off their special train since leaving Washington Wednesday. In the morning they attended services at Central Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon went for an automobile ride.

The President seemed to enjoy the ride immensely. On the way a smaller car turned over into a ditch within sight of the Presidential party, and Mr. Wilson ordered his driver to stop and inquired whether any one was hurt. He was assured that all those in the car had escaped injury.

Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, said that Mr. Wilson had been much refreshed by his Sunday stop here and was in good trim for the strenuous week before him. He said that he would urge, however, that the President make few more addresses along the way.

In the number of addresses delivered, Mr. Wilson today had completed one-fifth of his speaking tour, but in distance traveled he had covered more than one-fourth of his 10,000 mile schedule.

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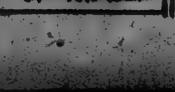

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GLASGOW CONGRESS TO FIX LABOR POLICY

Representatives of 5,280,000 Workers Meet Today to Decide on Social Program.

TO PASS ON 'DIRECT ACTION'

Ex-Food Controller Clyne Calls on Unions to Formulate a Platform for All Classes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress meets tomorrow at Glasgow, and on its deliberations will depend the solution of Great Britain's industrial problems.

Two matters of supreme importance will come before the delegates for decision. They must make some pronouncement on the urgent need for increasing the output of manufactures and coal, and they must also pass upon the agitation for "direct action" proposed as a substitute for parliamentary government.

The composition of the Congress makes their attitude on these questions more important than the resolutions of the Miners' Federation and of the triple alliance of miners, railroad men and transport workers. The Congress numbers 900 delegates, representing about 5,280,000 workers of all types of unions, and though the system of voting in blocks gives the extremists certain advantages it is likely to be a greater aid to the conservatives.

The miners are full of their own grievances and their Federation naturally regards the decline in the coal output with much toleration. The Congress, on the other hand, includes representatives of many powerful unions which see the livelihood of their members threatened by the lack of cheap coal to keep the factories open. They will have something strenuous to say in answer to the miners' complaints.

The decision of the Triple Alliance to put off consideration of "direct action" until after the Trades Union Congress had met shows plainly that Robert Smillie and his friends are not too confident as to the view the unions in general would take of their policy, and it has been taken by observers as one of the most hopeful signs that moderation will prevail.

It is expected that the Congress will pass a resolution in favor of nationalization of the mines, but for years the Congress had passed such a resolution long before nationalization was within the scope of practical politics. But the real question now is the method for obtaining nationalization the Congress will favor, and it seems likely that it will come out strongly for strictly constitutional and parliamentary tactics. The most distinguished labor leaders have taken a firm stand on that and although they have had great difficulty in restraining the rank and file.

Calls for National Platform.

J. R. Clyne, former Food Controller, calls on the Congress to formulate a platform on which not only the workers, but also the majority of the people can stand. He calls for practical and temperate proposals that will win trust and confidence for a labor Government. He says:

"The unions must be more than a sect, they must be a national party. In asserting their class rights they must remember that there are other classes, and not all of them undeserving. They need show no mercy to the class whose privilege is wasteful idleness, and who derive their powers from ancient or remote favors in relation to land and property, and not from any ability or service now displayed in the national interest.

"Outside of this favored section there are millions of people with votes and rights who take a real interest in the nation's affairs and who can go far to determining decisions at the polls. In a large number of the constituencies of Britain this class can be attracted by a reasonable appeal, and it is within the power of labor to cast that appeal in a manner to show that the great middle class, like the working class, must continue to suffer more and more from the want of a policy in questions of economy and expenditure, and in making the fullest use of the manual labor by seeing that the proper provision is made for its regular and efficient employment."

There is nothing contrary to the laborer's economic or industrial principles, Clyne argues, in the three great needs of today, reduced expenditure, stricter economy and greater output, and he believes that the Congress can enunciate a program that will gain national approval to such matters as nationalization, housing, education, utilization of workers' skill and minimum wages.

19,000 MINERS TO QUIT

And 20,000 More Anthracite Workers Are Discussing a Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 7.—With 19,000 mine workers employed by the Delaware & Huson Company under orders to go out on strike tomorrow morning, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western employes to the number of 20,000 also discussing a general strike, labor conditions in the northern anthracite field are very much unsettled. Neither the Delaware & Hudson strike nor the one proposed for the Lackawanna miners are authorized by the union, the men having taken matters into their own hands, declaring that they are tired of waiting for adjustment of their grievances.

The proposed suspension of work by the Delaware & Hudson men is over a petty grievance, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western strike threat arises from an equally small complaint. At the Archbald colliery of the latter company, where the men are now on strike, it is asserted that men are being laid off without good reason. Men at this colliery have appealed to the General Grievance Committee to back them up, and a meeting of this committee has been called for tomorrow night.

Inasmuch as this committee is controlled by the insurgent faction of the United Mine Workers, similar action to that taken by the Delaware & Hudson committee is expected, a general strike being the easiest means of proving that the district officers of the union are not really in control of the men.

KANAWHA COAL MINERS ABANDON THEIR MARCH

Governor of West Virginia Asserts Radicals Influenced Workers and Orders an Inquiry.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—The several thousand miners who took up a march across country yesterday with the avowed purpose of forcing nonunion miners in Logan County to organize were prevailed upon today to desist in their efforts.

After almost hourly telephone conferences throughout the greater part of the day between Governor Cornwell in this city and Frank Keeney, President of District 17, United Mine Workers, the men were started back to their homes late this afternoon, from Danville and Clothier, at which points they had camped over night. They were brought back in special trains sent to the rendezvous by the Governor, and the union officials said that all will return to work tomorrow morning.

The men had taken up the march without instructions or counsel with President Keeney. Rumors and reports that are said to be false and misleading inflamed the miners, and one section of the little army was determined to rectify the reported conditions in Logan County. Some of the reports that reached the miners in the Kanawha field were that women and children were being murdered by mine guards.

Saturday morning President Keeney was called upon by the Governor to go to the men who were at Danville, Boone County, and urge them to disperse and return to their homes. President Keeney notified the Governor that the men had voted to return, and upon that notification three special trains were sent to bring the men back.

It was expected that the men would come back at once, as trains were on the scene at 12:30. It was 3:55 before the first train started away. In the meantime on the Governor's desk was a telegram to General Wood at Chicago, who has had two regiments of troops under orders to move at a moment's notice. Just when the Governor was about to give up hope of a peaceful dispersing of the men, President Keeney telephoned that the men were boarding the trains and would move out at once.

Three hundred men who are at Clothier, near by, refused to board the trains and declared they would return as they came.

The strike is peculiar in that it was not one of labor against employers. There appears to be no grievance in the Kanawha field, the operators paying the union scale and abiding by the wage agreement. In Logan County the miners themselves refused to be organized.

It is said by natives of that county that the miners there make more money than the union men in the Kanawha field, and that most of them own their own homes. Many are owners of coal lands and draw royalties. They resent outsiders coming into their field.

For some time the union men have endeavored to organize Logan County, but agitators were always driven out, sometimes, it is said, at the muzzle of a gun.

Governor Cornwell said tonight that there has been some mysterious radical influence working about this part of the State. The false reports were spread to radical newspapers, and these were mailed to miners. The Governor said he will call upon the mine officials of the district and also the officers of the national organization of mine workers to investigate who is responsible for the false reports, and that they must be dealt with rigorously.

WOULD CALL STEEL STRIKE.

Head of Chicago Federation Says Men Will Act Regardless of Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—"If President Wilson got a kick in the face as we did, he probably would want to start something. That's just the thing we are going to do—call a strike against the Steel Trust if they refuse to meet us and discuss our grievances." So said John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Chairman for organizing the iron and steel workers, at a meeting of the federation today, at which he was unanimously renominated for the Presidency of the organization.

"We have organized 15,000 of the iron and steel workers," he added. "They have voted to strike and we are going to set a date for it, if the Steel Trust persists in refusing to recognize us.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, along with the committee for organizing the workers and the officers of the twenty-four international unions to which the workers belong, is going to be held in Washington on Tuesday, where our plans will be decided. The strike has to come if we are turned down, despite the plan of President Wilson to call a conference of capital and labor next month."

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who predicts a general strike of 400,000 workers in the iron and steel industries of the country, will go to Washington on Tuesday with representatives of twenty-four international unions of steel workers to make a complete canvass of the strike situation.

Unless a conference with the corporations can be arranged the committee will have no alternative but to call the strike, he said.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE COLLAPSES

But Temporary Wage Advance Has Been Granted to Railroad Men.

VIENNA, Sept. 5. (Associated Press.)—The Austrian railway strike has collapsed and the southern and eastern trains have resumed service.

A temporary advance in wages of 50 per cent. to meet the increased cost of living has been granted through September and October.

TWO STRIKES IN ECUADOR.

All Quito Newspapers Suspended—Railway Workers Out.

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—The strike of the compositors of Quito, called on Sept. 3, continues. All the newspapers have suspended publication.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—All the workers on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway struck last night. The men allege that the company has not lived up to arrangements previously made.

EQUITY ACTORS JEER SETTLEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Revue" on the New Amsterdam roof, "Friendly Enemies" at the Manhattan Opera House, and "Those Who Walk in Darkness" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

On Thursday "Scandal" will have its first performance at the 39th Street Theatre, and "She Would and She Did" at the Vanderbilt.

As its first post-bellum act the Actors' Fidelity League will stage a benefit performance at the Century Theatre on Sunday night, Sept. 21. The program is in charge of George M. Cohan, William Collier, and Holbrook Blinn, and those who will appear include Mrs. Fiske, Julia Arthur, David Warfield, Margaret Anglin, Louis Mann, Fay Bainter, Frances Starr, Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Bessie McCoy Davis, George MacFarlane, Ina Claire, Otis Skinner, Blanche Bates, Nora Bayes, Lenore Ulric, Grace George, Gladys Hanson, Ruth Chatterton, and several dozen others. George M. Cohan and William Collier will appear in a travesty written for the occasion.

The Fidelity will hold a general meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor.

TO END PARIS LOCKOUT.

Managers Will Increase Salaries But Fix Their Own Scale.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The music hall, concert, and moving picture managers decided today to end their lockout against employes next Tuesday to furnish work for a great many of them, actors and musicians, who made the request that amusement places be reopened.

Salaries will be paid according to a scale fixed by the Managers' Association, and will be somewhat higher than those paid before the lockout. The managers have agreed not to deal individually with the combined union committee.

TRACTION LINES MUST HAVE MORE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

pears by their letter, a copy of which is annexed.

"This report, especially the statement that the surface lines in the charge of the court's receivers are failing by about $200,000 a month to earn their actual operating expenses, indicates a grave and immediate crisis. It is impossible to forecast the serious results which lack of financial aid may bring about, affecting most vitally the welfare of the people of the City of New York.

"Manifestly lines cannot long be operated at an actual loss. The problems involved press for calm and serious consideration and an earnest and united effort toward prompt solution. That serious results must be obviated for at least temporary relief seems plain and urgent.

Calls for Solution of Problem.

"That plans should be worked out for determining the permanent status of the transportation companies and their legal and financial relations to the State and municipal Governments seems an obvious duty the performance of which should be promptly undertaken.

"The legal, financial, and governmental questions involved are numerous and intricate, and naturally there are differing views as to the wise and proper policies to be adopted.

"Because the problems presented are so grave and the emergency is so pressing and disaster so imminent every good citizen must feel that the effort to solve these problems should be undertaken promptly and as nearly free from controversy, political or otherwise, as possible.

"In order that the gravity of the situation may be generally made known, and that some appropriate action may be taken as speedily as is consistent with full information, the receivers are instructed to send a copy of the summary of Messrs. Stone & Webster and of this memorandum to the State and municipal authorities and to civic and taxpayers' associations of the greater city.

"At the same time the receivers will make it clear that every facility will be offered, both to public officials and citizens' associations, to satisfy themselves in respect of the actual financial and other conditions existing in relation to the corporations now in their official charge.

"Meanwhile it is earnestly hoped that all who have official duties to perform, whether by State, municipal, or legislative action, will reserve their judgment and conclusions on the fundamental questions involved, until they shall have had adequate opportunity to satisfy themselves of the facts and of the real conditions existing. Such a course will enable all concerned to arrive at a just determination, based (as all just determinations must be) on an accurate knowledge of the facts."

HYLAN'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Citizens Union Attacks Course on Transit and Suggests His Removal.

Condemning Mayor Hylan's transit policy as one of "destruction and spoliation," the Citizens Union issued yesterday through its Secretary, Walter Tallmadge Arndt, an excerpt from a forthcoming article, together with a suggestion that if the Mayor continues his policy Governor Smith would be justified in seeking his removal from office.

It was pointed out that the Governor moved to replace the old Public Service Commissioner personnel by a single Commissioner, namely, Lewis Nixon, and that Governor Smith had done so only in an effort to find a way of co-operation between the municipal authorities and the commission and the traction interests. The article asserted that the appointment of Mr. Nixon had been "signally unsuccessful" in this respect, as "the Mayor has played the destroyer in his dealings with Mr. Nixon, even as he has in his dealings with the previous commissions."

"Meanwhile, the service continues increasingly worse. Service cannot long be more wretched. Strikes have temporarily thrown the city into chaos. When they have occurred the Mayor has been tolerant of violence, as in the case of the B. R. T. strike, or he has impeded an adjustment, as in the case of the Interborough strike, when he bullyragged conspirators instead of restoring service first and leaving to the District Attorney the investigation of charges of conspiracy. Considerable increases of wages to traction employes have created or increased company deficits. More receiverships threatened.

"The Mayor's purely negative policy appears to be founded upon his absurd belief that, if he can wreck the companies, the city can acquire their property at the price of scrap. That, of course, would never be permitted by the courts. Or the Mayor may still believe that municipal buses are the panacea for our traction ills. But the city cannot afford municipal buses both because of financial limitations and because existing surface traffic congestion is about as great as our population can bear.

"In this situation Commissioner Nixon, with all other methods of solutions foreclosed to him and with a suspension of vital service threatened, may indeed have exceeded his jurisdiction in allowing an increase of fare to the New York & North Shore Traction Company, which operates in Queens Borough. That, however, is a question of law which should be submitted to the courts promptly and unaccompanied by any personal attacks of one public official upon the other."

The Citizens Union then recounts the various test cases recently decided in the courts in matters of issue like the Commissioner's action in raising the fares, and concludes:

"Even if, however, Commissioner Nixon has stretched his jurisdiction in the case of the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the remedy is by orderly process of law and not by bustle. If the court should hold him to be without power such a decision would but emphasize the duty of the Mayor to co-operate with him in working out a constructive plan. If the Mayor continues thus to disregard that duty it may well become the task of the Governor to consider whether, by reason of that and other evidences of unfitness for office, the Mayor should not be removed from office."

Commissioner Nixon could not be reached yesterday to comment upon the letter of the Mayor asking him whether he intended to grant further increases in disregard of the existing 5-cent fare contract between some of the traction companies and the city.

WHEAT PRICE FIXED FOR 1920 CROP

Minimum Guaranteed Is $2.26 a Bushel at Seaboard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The minimum price of $2.26 a bushel at seaboard for the 1920 wheat crop was announced today by the Food Administration. The price is based on the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit to the farmer, and is the same as the price guaranteed for the 1919 crop.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
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A lesson from the newspaper

Almost daily this paper reports FIRES. Read the accounts. Note the number of properties "saved by sprinklers." Note also the losses due to inadequate protection.

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A leading, though not large, but growing agency, which pays a great deal of attention to rendering service to its clients needs a young man to head its department of detail relations with clients.

To the right man this position can be a door to great opportunity.

Essential qualifications are a high school education, good character, good health and good habits; advertising experience, some selling sense, the ability to handle efficiently many details, to write a good clear factful letter, and to be able to direct and to co-operate with others. Letters of application will be held confidential. F 280 Times.

5 ton Brockway owned by Kirvin Bros., 191 Front St., New York City

THE TRUCKMAN KNOWS!

Because it is his business to know whether his trucks stand up under the constant hard work and hard knocks that they get every day.

The excellent performance of the first 5 ton Brockway that the KIRVIN BROTHERS owned brought the order for the second. No matter how hard your truck work may be the Brockway will accomplish it to your satisfaction and will come back for more.

Call, write or phone.

BROCKWAY
THE RIGHT WAY
544-546 WEST 38TH STREET
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

YOUR CHECK

is your best advertisement. Whoever receives it knows that you have credit. Open a deposit account with $500 balance and begin building your financial reputation.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court St., Bklyn., N. Y.

CONCRETE
WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC
NEW YORK

ACTUAL BUYERS.
The real estate columns of The New York Times are consulted by actual buyers. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

FRUITS

It's human nature to desire the scarce and ignore the plentiful.

In the Spring, when scarce, fruits are in great demand; in the Autumn, when plentiful, they are forgotten.

Yet at no time during the Summer were fruits so juicy and high flavored as right now.

The display in the CHILDS windows will convince you—temptingly sound, ripe and delicious.

Peaches, Honey Dew Melons and Berries—all to be at CHILDS high standard.

Childs

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Junior Boys' Outfitting

(located on the Sixth Floor) specializes in correct clothes for boys of 3 to 10 years

The Autumn assortments, now ready for selection and immediate wear, include a great number of attractive little suits for the youngster of kindergarten age, as well as for the boy—a year or two older—who has attained the dignity of attendance at public school.

The moderate prices quoted are in regular stock

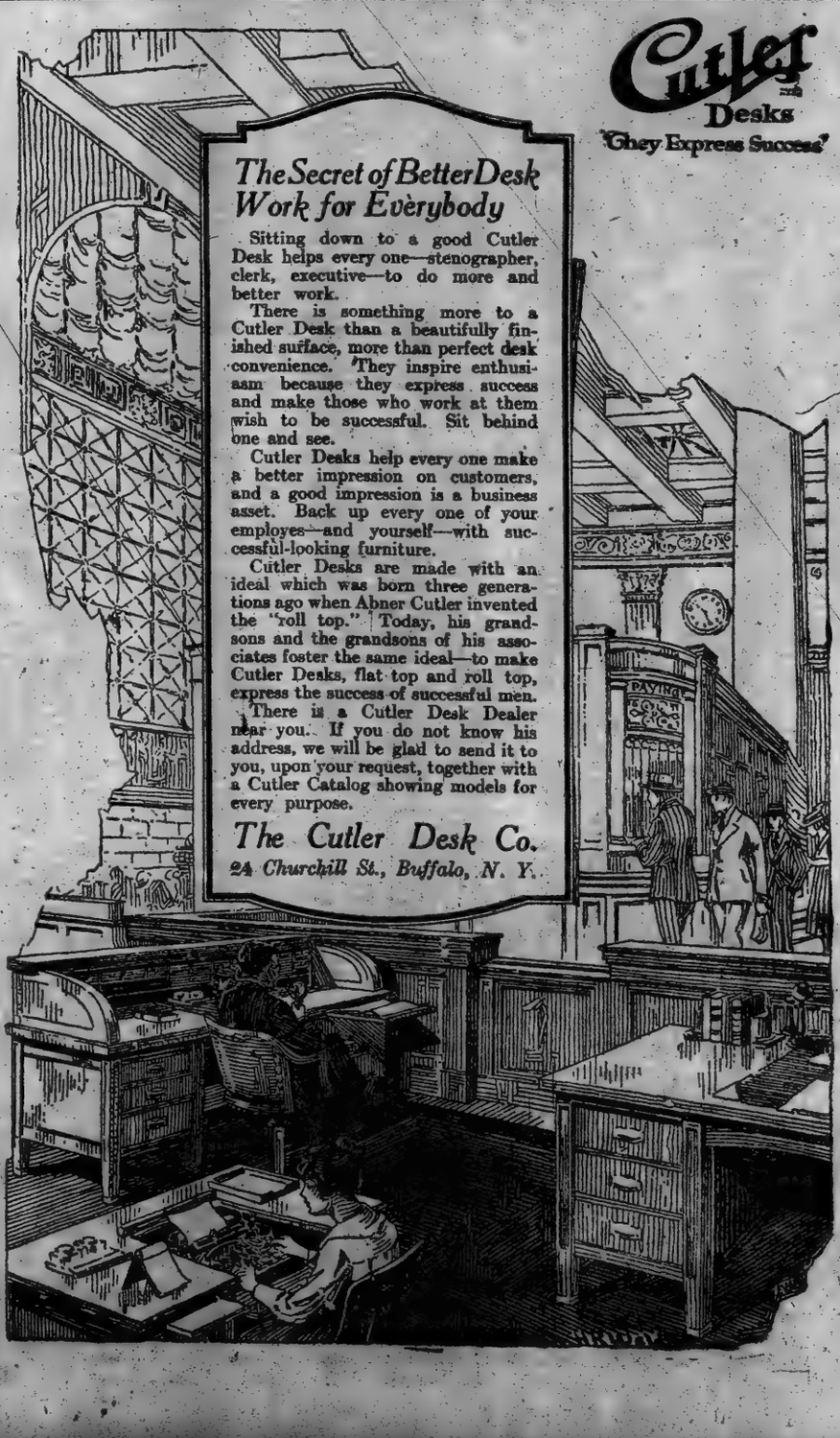
Middy Suits of blue serge . . from $8.50

Washable Suits of cotton materials from $2.95

Novelty Suits, featuring new fabrics from $7.50

Hats and Caps, in the wanted styles and materials . . . . . from $2.25

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



Cutler Desks
They Express Success

The Secret of Better Desk Work for Everybody

Sitting down to a good Cutler Desk helps every one—stenographer, clerk, executive—to do more and better work.

There is something more to a Cutler Desk than a beautifully finished surface, more than perfect desk convenience. They inspire enthusiasm because they express success and make those who work at them wish to be successful. Sit behind one and see.

Cutler Desks help every one make a better impression on customers, and a good impression is a business asset. Back up every one of your employes—and yourself—with successful-looking furniture.

Cutler Desks are made with an ideal which was born three generations ago when Abner Cutler invented the "roll top." Today, his grandsons and the grandsons of his associates foster the same ideal—to make Cutler Desks, flat top and roll top, express the success of successful men.

There is a Cutler Desk Dealer near you. If you do not know his address, we will be glad to send it to you, upon your request, together with a Cutler Catalog showing models for every purpose.

The Cutler Desk Co.
24 Churchill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

It is true that the *custom-care* tailoring and the *custom-wear* fabrics of a Saks suit can be equalled—but only in another Saks suit!

$38.00 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

A AND C
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen from your dealer for use at home
E. & J. Burke, Sole Agents
630 W. 46 St. New York.

HUNYADI JANOS PILLS
for Constipation
A World Famous Laxative in New and Handy Form
25¢

Railroad Tangle Touches the Pocket of 20,000,000 People.

A discussion of the advisability of returning the railroads to private ownership, by the President of the New York Savings Bank Institution is presented in The Annalist, out today. Also other articles on questions of financial and economic importance. 10 cents a copy on news stands. $4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

BENNETT TO DEMAND RECOUNT THIS WEEK

Candidate Defeated by La Guardia Will Base Appeal on Fraud in Primaries.

SWANN INQUIRY CONTINUES

Voters in Suspected Districts Will Be Asked as to How They Cast Their Ballots.

An appeal to the court for an order authorizing a recount of the ballots cast at the Republican primaries on Tuesday will be made by ex-Senator William M. Bennett within a few days on the allegation that he was counted out as a candidate for the nomination of President of the Aldermen, and Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia was declared the nominee by a majority vote of 1,688. The court proceedings, Mr. Bennett said last night, would be independent of any action by the District Attorney to show fraud at the primaries in certain districts, which is to be determined by a preliminary examination of enrolled Republican primary voters to ascertain for whom they voted in districts where Bennett got one or more votes or none at all.

"I shall continue examination of the primary returns and records today at the Board of Elections, and shall complete this work before taking the matter into court," Mr. Bennett said. "I found in some of the election districts of the eight Assembly Districts, where I got few or no votes, that no 'spoiled' ballots were recorded on the returns, although these primary places are supposed to include a number of illiterate voters. In other districts in which those who cast their ballots were familiar with the ballot and voting a number of voters are recorded as having 'spoiled' their ballots and had received others in place of them.

"This is the third year that the Republican County organization has given cause for suspicion in the returns of the vote at the primary contests. I feel confident that I was counted out this year, as I was when a candidate for Mayor in the primary of 1917, when Mayor Mitchel was declared the nominee, and I had to prove by court proceedings that I had a majority of the votes, and I was finally designated as the regular nominee of the primaries, followed by fines and jail sentences for a number of election officers. Again I shall take every means to establish the right for every voter to have his ballot recorded for the candidate for whom he voted. And again I shall present this situation to the Republican voters for their consideration."

Mr. Bennett said he had no intention of making his charges a basis for a move to reorganize the New York County Republican organization. It would be useless at this time, he said, because it would be impossible to get together sufficient delegates to combat party machinery. It was up to the leaders and Chairman Samuel Koenig of the Republican County Committee, and the voters, to remedy conditions, he added.

"On Sept. 11 Mr. Koenig will be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee, and I suppose he will be continued in the job by the party delegates," asserted Mr. Bennett.

Enrolled voters at the primaries are to be questioned at the District Attorney's office today concerning who they voted for. Subpoenas for 115 voters in three districts is recorded for Bennett. terday. Only one vote in all of the three districts is recorded for Bennett. It was said that attorneys identified with the work of the Republican County organization had questioned the legal right to expose the secrecy of the ballot in this way. Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley replied to this last night as follows:

"This is not a practical question to be raised in a legal proceeding where fraud is charged. Where a man voted for Bennett he is entitled to have his vote so recorded. If it was not given to his candidate we expect he will aid, as a good citizen, our efforts to show whether or not there was fraud. This inquiry cannot be held in any sense to be an infringement on the secrecy of the ballot."

La Guardia Denies Fraud Charges.

Congressman F. H. La Guardia, who was recently elected Republican nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, received newspaper men at the Hotel Brevoort yesterday and discussed with them several topics in which the Congressman was interested. He took up the allegation of fraud in the primary at which he was named candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen made by his opponent, former State Senator William M. Bennett, and declared that in his opinion the primary was "the cleanest election ever held in New York." Congressman La Guardia also went over the situation as regards a proposed increase in the pay of postal clerks, a meeting of whom he addressed Saturday night.

Postal employes must receive an immediate substantial increase of wages, or the postal service will become entirely demoralized. He said: "The figures quoted in the morning newspapers as having been made by me are incorrect," continued the Congressman. "I explained to the boys that the temporary increase of $150 for the present year would cost the Government $40,000,000, and that the increase suggested by one of the clerks would cost the people an additional $140,000,000. I explained the fiscal and financial situation of the country and told them some of the problems of Congress."

Talking of his nomination in the primaries, the Congressman said:

"If Mr. Bennett can show that there was any general scheme to defraud him in the primary election last Tuesday he will not have to go all the way through with a recount—I'll step aside in his favor. If, for instance, it is shown that there was deliberate fraud in several of the election districts I'll get off the ticket. He will not have to overcome the 1,688 votes by which I beat him. Furthermore, I will take off my coat, roll up my sleeves and go to work enthusiastically in support of his candidacy and his election."

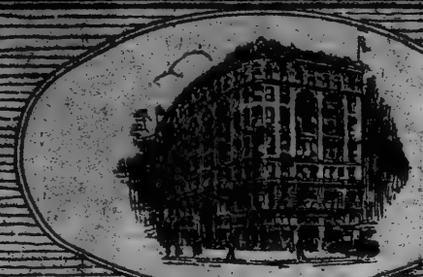
WOULD PAY TEACHERS MORE

John Mitchell Indorses Harvard Move to Increase Salaries.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, yesterday indorsed the plan to raise salaries paid to teachers, according to the Harvard Endowment Fund, 165 Broadway, which is seeking $11,000,000 to provide higher salaries to Cambridge professors. "Organized labor," he said, "recognizes the need of greater, broader, and more widespread education. In every labor conference resolutions are presented indorsing education to the fullest degree and limiting the age of child labor in many occupations. In New York State the age limit is 16 years, although there are many children under that age who are working because they have natural ability and pass the required examinations before reaching that age.

"In regard to Harvard's campaign, any move to increase the teachers' salaries receives the whole-souled indorsement of labor. Beyond a doubt the teacher is the poorest paid of any of the professions. Most laborers, skilled in their trade, would refuse to work for such small pay."

Handsome Dress Hat
Of finest Lyon's Velvet, Monkey hair Fancy cleverly placed for trimming. $10.85



Beautiful Beaded Bag
Hand beaded in a manner truly indicative of the Parisian beadworker. To be had in a host of new colorings. $25.00

Hudson Seal Coat
A very choice coat of Hudson Seal, with collar and bell cuffs of Natural squirrel. $315.00

Fashions' Newest Whims
as shown at Saks

DEFINITELY HERALDING THE NEW AND THE PASSING OF THE OLD!

WITH the coming of Fall appears the new silhouette—the eyes of womanhood are set ready to behold its original lines. But only authoritative lines impress—carrying with them the true, unaltered beauty as originally conceived by the couturier. At Saks only correct fashions are assembled for Fall—correct in grace and beauty of contour, and so executed in the materials of the hour as to be rightly termed—perfect examples of the fine art of tailoring truly distinctive modes for a critical American public.

The Modes Here Reflected Through The Artist's Expressive Pen

are among those fashions assembled at Saks for Fall. Note their wonderful lines, their youthful, inimitable styling, and the *very modest prices* at which they are to be obtained.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Women's Fall Suit
Handsome Louis XV model, in Velour de Laine with collar of Near Seal. Also other beautiful models in Silvertone, Velour, Duvet de Laine, Tinseltone, Broadcloth, Velour Checks and Oxford Cloth. $59.00

Misses' Serge Frocks
A very simple and youthful model, skilfully made of navy blue serge. Bottom of dress is embroidered with gold thread in spider design. A very charming frock for dress or street wear. Sizes 14 to 18 yrs. $35.00

Wool Jersey Frock
Women's Smart "Suit" Frock of all-wool Jersey in Flemish blue, navy and nut brown. Hand-embroidered vestee and pocket. Sizes 34 to 44. $29.50

Women's Fall Coat
Developed in all-wool Silvertone trimmed with novelty buttons. Also another model in Bolivia. Silk lined, and may be had in all wanted shades. $47.00

Girls' Regulation Coat
Clever, man-tailored model of durable navy wool coating. Double breasted in effect, sailor collar buttoning high at neck. Embroidered emblem on sleeve in color. Sizes 10 to 16 years. $22.75

Georgette Crepe Blouse
Dainty Georgette Crêpe Blouse beautifully embroidered. New three-quarter length kimono sleeves and girdle of self material. Obtainable in flesh, bisque, flame and dark shades. $15.00

Girls' Serge Frock
An attractive two-piece dress of French navy serge with pleated skirt on bodice. Hand-embroidered coatee splendidly finished with wide silk girdle and sash. Sizes 12 to 16 years. $18.75

Wool Riding Habit
In new Fall Model, beautifully made of all-wool fabrics in Oxford Grey, taupe and brown. Lined with fancy silk. Breeches reinforced with leather at the knees. $35.00

UKRAINIAN JEWS AIM TO STOP POGROMS

Commission to Visit Europe and Prepare a Memorandum for President Wilson.

LANSING GIVES PERMISSION

Mass Meeting Hears That 127,000 Jews Have Been Killed and 6,000,000 Are in Peril.

The Federation of Ukrainian Jews in America, an organization said to represent three-quarters of a million Ukrainians in this country, decided at a convention yesterday that the massacre of their brethren in Eastern Europe must finally be stopped, and, to bring about this peace, the aid of the United States Government will be utilized. Secretary of State Lansing, it was asserted, has already given the consent of the State Department for the federation to send a commission to Ukrainia to investigate the conditions of the Jews there, and to establish direct connection between them and their relatives in America.

The convention was held at the Broadway Central Hotel, at Broadway and Third Street, and was attended by more than 800 persons, representing 300 branches of the organization in this country and Canada. Joseph Seff, the President, was Chairman. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. M. Kanewsky, Rabbi Z. Masliansky, Jacob Adler, Herman Bernstein, Dr. Samuel Bucher, Rabbi Meier Berlin, Mordecai Danzis, the Executive Secretary of the society, and others.

Tales of massacres in which 127,000 Jews had either been killed or wounded during the last six months were told by the speakers, and all of them, speaking in English, Yiddish, Polish, or Russian, pointed out the disgrace of these pogroms upon twentieth century civilization.

The matter of relief was taken up, and it was decided that the Federation of Ukrainian Jews request this Government to lift the blockade so that food and funds may be sent to their destitute relatives in Eastern Europe. The President reported that there were 3,000,000 Jews in Ukrainia and a like number in Poland, all of whom were in need of assistance from America.

Before Ukrainia should be recognized by America or any of the other allies, it was said that she should first desist from her persecutions of innocent Jews. Until the commission which is to be appointed shall have reported that the Jews are actually receiving equal rights, friendly relations should not be made, it was urged.

The commission, which will probably consist of ten of the leading Ukrainians in America, is to work out a memorandum of the conditions in Eastern Europe, which will be sent to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and to all Senators and Congressmen.

An information bureau will also be established by the organization to take care of the reports of the commissioners on the other side, and to send the facts to the press of this country. The Federation also aims to act as the link joining the Ukrainians in this country with their relatives and friends in their native land.

Demonstration mass-meetings similar to the one which took place at Madison Square Garden some time ago will be held in every important city in the United States, as the beginning of a protest movement to put an end to the pogroms across the seas.

When the question of appointing a commission was proposed Reuben Fink, the representative of the society at Washington, said that he had seen Secretary Lansing during the week and that he received Mr. Lansing's consent that the delegation be sent over.

"We come out now before the world with the determined slogan, 'Those pogroms must stop,'" said the President in his annual message. "It is only a question of holding these facts continually before the civilized world; we must not permit the world to slumber. This fact that the population of 6,000,000 souls in Ukrainia and in Poland have received notice through action and by word that they are going to be completely exterminated—this fact stands before the whole world as the paramount issue of the present day."

MOB LYNCHES TWO IN JACKSONVILLE

Takes Alleged Negro Murderer from Jail—Then Drag Bodies Through the City.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, Sept. 8.—Two negroes charged with murder were taken from the City Jail here soon after midnight and lynched.

A mob of fifty men stormed the jail in search of a negro who was being held for assaulting a white girl, but had been sent to St. Augustine by court officers, early last night following threats of violence. Finding their intended victim gone, the crowd seized the two negroes, who were charged with the murder recently of George Dubose, a white man, took them to the outskirts of the city in automobiles and shot them to death.

Then they put ropes about the necks of the bodies and dragged them through the city streets. One body was dropped in front of a leading hotel. The other has not been found.

At an early hour the Sheriff and a posse were searching for members of the mob, but no arrests had been made.

NEWPORT GREETS ADMIRAL.

Italian Citizens and Ambassador Join in Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Hundreds of persons visited the Italian superdreadnought Conte di Cavour today, coming from every section of the State and city, after a military mass on board, attended by the Italian Ambassador, before whom the ship's company passed in review.

Rear Admiral Hugo Cons came ashore in the afternoon with a number of his officers, joined by Ambassador and Countess di Cellere, and motored to the home of Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, where Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained a luncheon party in honor of the visiting Admiral.

Y.M.C.A. MAN ASSAILS JAPAN

Says Drugs and Vice Are Used to Corrupt Province of Shantung.

Japan is slowly corrupting the Province of Shantung, and the Chinese believe sentiment is being aroused in this country by Japanese propaganda designed to give the impression that student demonstrations in Shantung and adjacent provinces are the result of Bolshevism, according to F. C. Foster of Seattle, Wash., who has just returned from China, where for the last three years he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese. He also spent several months in Siberia with the "Y" in the allied armies.

"The Chinese students of Shantung and neighboring provinces have unanimously declared themselves unalterably opposed to any measure which concedes Japan an interest in Shantung," said Mr. Foster yesterday. "Posters have been displayed in almost every city of China calling attention to 'China's sorrow' and urging the people to boycott Japanese merchandise. Japanese trade has fallen off from 30 to 50 per cent. since last March.

Mr. Foster explained that much animosity has been aroused against the Peking merchants, who, it is asserted, are bartering the province to Japan through enormous loans and obligations which they can never repay. The Chinese press was infuriated when it was seen how Japan was misleading the American people with the idea that the student uprisings were incited by Bolshevism, Mr. Foster said, adding:

"There is no rioting or disorder. The whole movement is aimed to establish better trade relations with Japan, who, they point out, is slowly corrupting the Shantung with traffic in drugs and vice, just as she did Korea, with a view to showing the world that the province is incapable of self-government."

SEEKING FACTS ON RUMELY.

Federal Officials Examine Witnesses in Berne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sept. 5.—Assistant Attorney General Brown and Harold Harper, Assistant Attorney for the Southern District of New York, have concluded their inquiry into charges against Rumely, Kaufmann, and Lindheim before Consul Stewart in Berne. The last witness examined was Professor Gerhard Gaevernitz, a member of the German Parliament and formerly of the German General Staff. Gaevernitz admitted that Rumely wrote him about financial aid for The New York Evening Mail. Gaevernitz wrote to Hermann Sielcken, a wealthy American citizen, originally German, for financial aid, but Sielcken gave no definite answer, merely saying that he would think it over.

Cross-examination by Mr. Harper elicited the fact that before applying to Sielcken Gaevernitz conferred with a German Foreign Office official about the possibility of the German Government buying The Evening Mail. Gaevernitz admitted that he recommended Rumely to Dr. Dernburg as a man qualified to assist him in his propaganda work in the United States. Then he entered into explanations of his alleged opposition to unrestricted submarine warfare and his having contended in and out of the Reichstag that America's entrance into the war would be fatal to Germany.

Rumely's life in Germany was described as that of an eccentric man who wore sandals, braved the weather in scanty attire and lived on nuts, herbs and uncooked foods. Examination of the witness revealed the fact that many German agents, employed in America received large amounts of German Government money, but instead of using this for propaganda they engaged in stock exchange speculation and thus the German Government was defrauded of millions.

Mr. Brown and Harper later left for Germany to investigate cases connected with the Alien Enemy Property Custodian's Department.

Another
Training Department
FOR
Telephone Operators

TO take care of the increasing number of young women now entering the worth-while occupation of telephone operating in New York City, we have established another Training Department for Operators at 104 Broad Street, Manhattan.

The new Department is a branch of the main Training Department located at 58 West Houston Street, Manhattan, and comfortably accommodates 300 students.

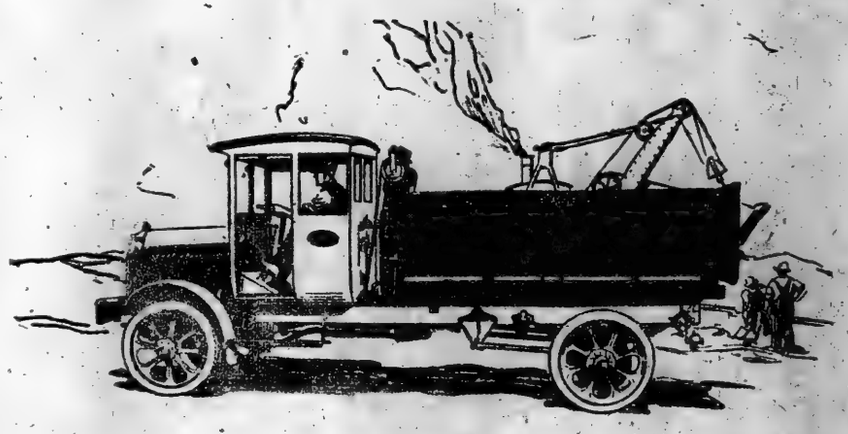
$12.00 a week is paid to student operators from the time they enter the Training Department. This salary is increased at the conclusion of the training period (usually about three weeks) and further advances are made thereafter.

Young women, 16 to 23 years of age desiring to become telephone operators should apply at

58 West Houston Street, Manhattan - 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
453 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx - 12.00 M. to 9.00 P.M.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn - - 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
1336 Broadway, Brooklyn - - 11.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Introducing to you a new collar
BARRACKS
designed for comfort and style.
Now on sale.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.



PAIGE
The Most Serviceable Truck in America
MOTOR TRUCKS

It is the sum of little things as well as big things, all superlatively well designed and well made, that make Paige Trucks what they are—Trucks of Durability.

Strength—strength in frame, motor and axle—strength in every bracket and bolt—strength in every detail of design and bit of workmanship—is the foundation of the Paige Trucks' character. And that is why Paige Trucks are built and bought as Preferred Investments.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.

WATERFRONT STORAGE
WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.
BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.
MOTOR TRUCKING
WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.
SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE
CALLAN BROS.
MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

ORDER
Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

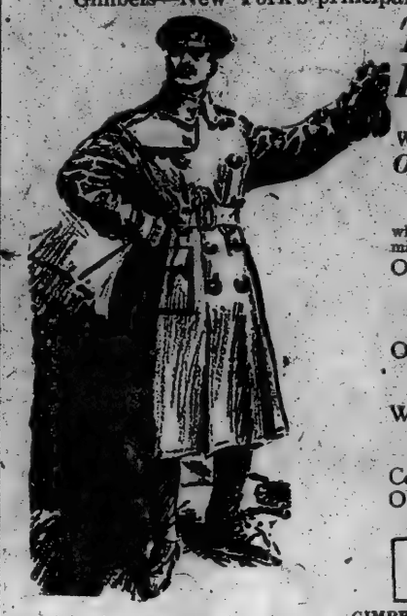
Store Open 9 to 5:30.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Open All Day Saturdays

Military Clothes and Equipment For Men of the "1st" Division

Many men in the "1st" Division will want a new uniform, a raincoat, leggings, a cap, or a shirt to "go home in."
Gimbels—New York's principal military outfitters—offer such stocks at great reductions.



Two Hundred Officer's Uniforms Ready To Put On—Reduced to $25

Smart looking uniforms (coat and breeches) of good officers' serge. Well tailored and originally priced higher.

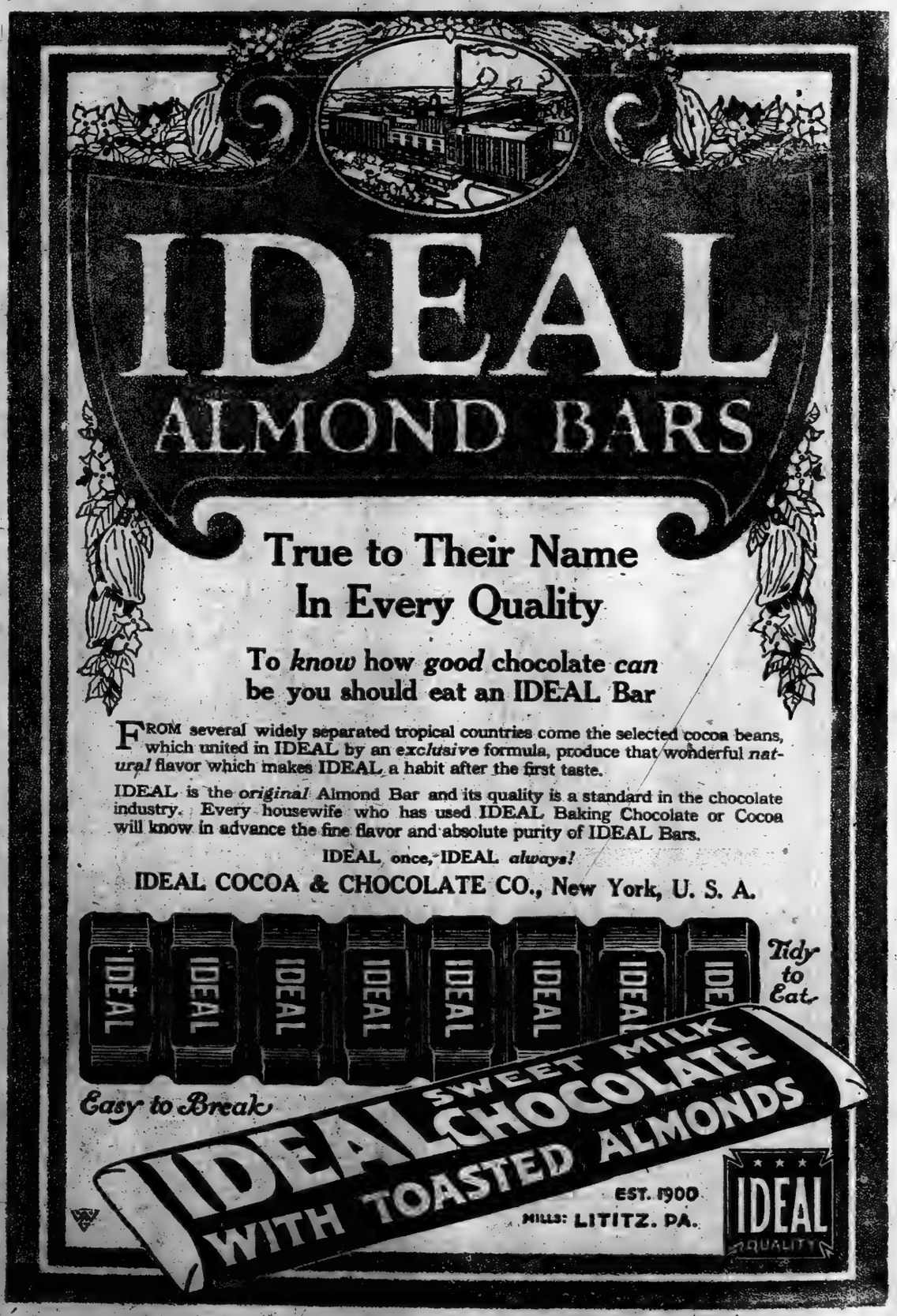
Officers' Trench Raincoats $27.50
A splendid coat for rainy weather—whether in uniform or "civies." Splendidly made—specially priced.
Officers' Trench Coats, $27.50
Wool detachable linings. Belt all around. Makes a Swell Street or Auto Coat.
Officers' Moleskin Raincoats, $25.00
Tan, Green, and Brown. Belt all around. Good Street Coat.
Wool Army Shirts, $4.50
Good for Camping, Boating or Fishing.
Cotton Khaki Shirts, $1.50
Officers' Serge Suits, $21.50
Coat and Breeches.

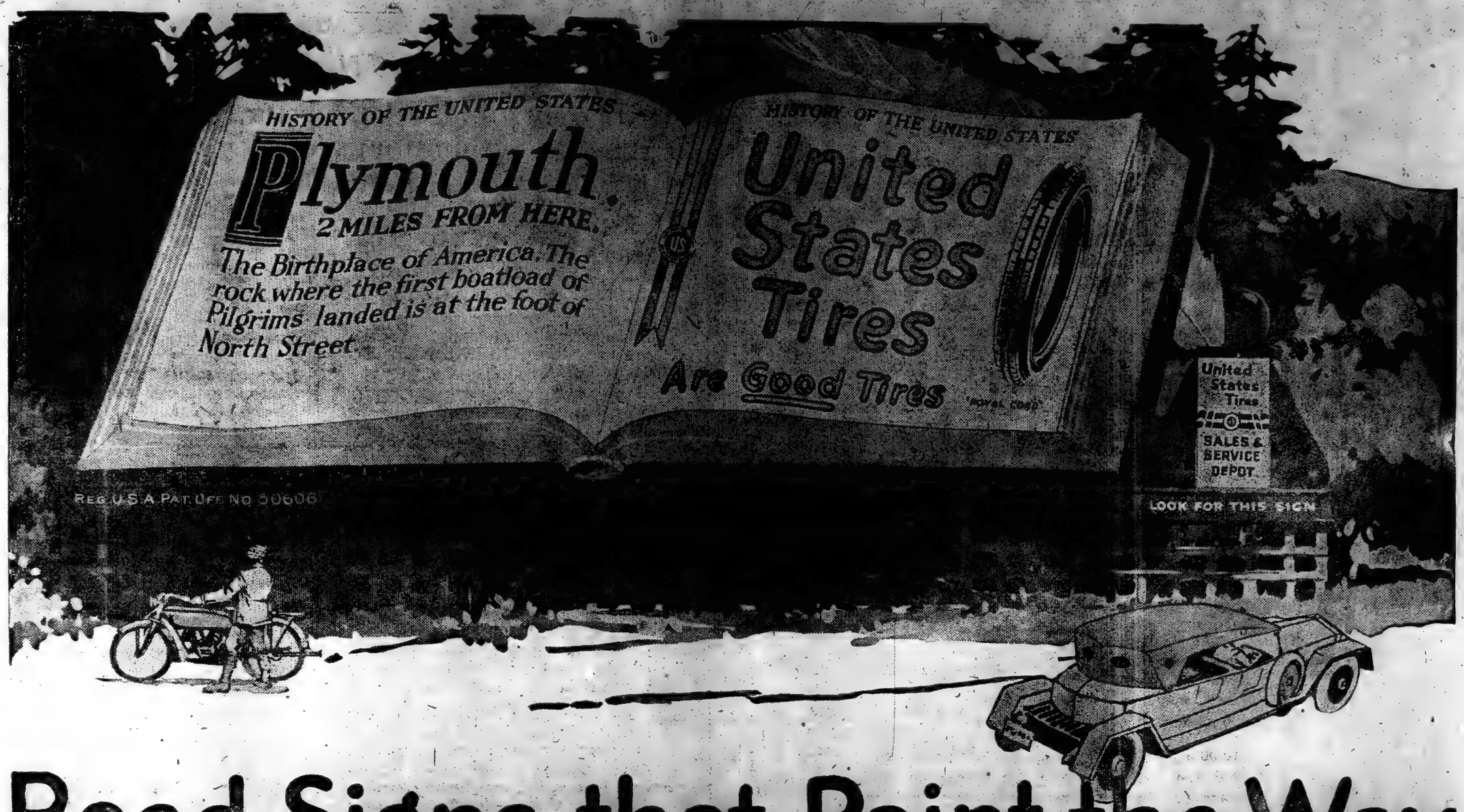
Officers' Reversible Leather Coats, $27.50

Officers' Trench Raincoats $11.25
Good full coats, big collar. Belt all around. Trench model. All sizes.
Officers' Cotton Gabardine Suits, $17.50
Coat and Breeches.
Officers' Cotton Gabardine Suits, $25
Coats and Breeches. Splendid value. Sizes 34 to 42.
Sleeveless Army Sweaters, $2.50
Army color. A Big Bargain.
Officers' Overseas Trench Coats, $47.50
Look at the picture in the ad and you can tell just what the coat looks like. And waterproof.

Officers' Moleskin Trench Coats, $25.00

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor
Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways





Road Signs that Point the Way

Hundreds of United States Tire Historical Bulletins have been erected at memorable spots on America's highways —many of them at requests of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other municipal bodies.

These signs mark the way to places of unusual interest. They also point out clearly the short, straight road to tire satisfaction.

By sheer merit, United States Tires typify the uttermost in present day tire achievement.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

United States Rubber Company

DARK HORSES

A dark horse may be all right on a race track, but when it comes to selecting a building contractor, we strongly advocate playing a sure thing.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Know The Joy Of A Beautiful Complexion Hair And Hands

They may be yours if you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment softens, soothes and is helpful in healing redness, roughness, dandruff, etc., the Talcum powders and perfumes.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass."
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

FIRST

In August The New York Times published 1,460,544 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 594,841 agate lines over August last year and the greatest volume and gain ever recorded by any New York newspaper for any August.

MEXICAN INQUIRY WILL START TODAY

Senate Committee Under Fall Will First Take Up the Question of Propaganda.

CARRANZA MEN TO APPEAR

Following Washington Sittings, the Committee Comes to New York and Then Goes to the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The investigation of the Mexican situation, past and present, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations begins at 11 tomorrow morning. It will be the most thorough investigation of Mexican questions ever undertaken by any branch of the Government, and before it ends will take the committee to the Mexican border, where many witnesses will be examined as to the present situation on the other side of the Rio Grande.

The sub-committee which will conduct the hearings, all of which will be public, is composed of Senator Fall of New Mexico, Senator Smith of Arizona, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. Major D. C. Jackson is the chief counsel for the committee, while Captain William B. Hanson of the Texas Rangers is the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The investigation as planned and approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations may be divided into ten phases, as follows:

The number of American citizens who have been murdered or have suffered personal outrages in Mexico.

The amount of proper indemnity for these murders and outrages.

The amount of damages suffered by Americans as a result of the destruction, confiscation, or theft of personal property.

Damages suffered by Americans as a result of the confiscation or deprivation of the use of lands owned by them in Mexico.

Mexican propaganda in the United States.

German activities in Mexico, before, during, and since the war.

The number of Americans who were in Mexico during the Porfirio Diaz régime and where they are now.

The nature and the amount of the holdings of these citizens.

In general, any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens.

What measures, if any, should be taken to solve the Mexican problem.

The fifth of these questions, namely, that having to do with propaganda in Mexico, as well as in the United States, will be the phase of the situation taken up tomorrow. The Mexican Government is reported to have recently placed a propaganda fund of $100,000 at the disposal of its agents in this country, and this report will be the subject of investigation before the end of this week's hearings. The investigation of raids across the border, of the murder of Americans both on this as well as the other side of the border, will be the subject of investigation both in Washington and on the border.

The hearings in Washington will last two or three weeks. From Washington the committee will go to New York and from New York to the border.

Senator Fall, the Chairman of the sub-committee, said today that the committee would hear all sides of the question, and will welcome even the representatives of Carranza and the various Mexican rebel factions, in the event those elements decide to place their cases before the committee. It is understood that Carranza will send three of his officials to the border to appear before the committee, and that one of these representatives will be Juan Sanchez Ancona, one of the most prominent of Carranza's supporters and a former member of the Cabinet of Francisco Madero. They will probably go before the committee during the San Antonio hearings.

Under the Senate resolution, which was introduced by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, the committee has the power to subpoena persons, books, and papers, and to travel to any point in America where a sitting of the committee may be necessary. The expenses of the investigation will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SLAIN BY MEXICAN TROOPS.

Murder of an Austrian Subject Reported from State of Tabasco.

A letter received by THE TIMES from a resident of the Mexican State of Tabasco, who asks that his name be withheld for fear "that if it was published it would do me considerable damage," tells of the killing of Louis Hibner, an Austrian subject, by Mexican Government troops near Paraiso, Tabasco, on July 27. The letter says in part:

"I wish to call your attention to another murder committed by Government troops, and hope that you will give it publicity. Coming as it does on the heels of the murder of Mr. Correll and the outraging of his wife at Tampico, it might 'do its bit' toward opening the eyes of the American public to the true state of affairs in this republic.

"This cowardly crime was committed on July 27 last when Mr. Louis Hibner was shot and killed by Government troops at his ranch near the town of Paraiso in this State (Tabasco).

"Under the pretext of pursuing rebels this band of Government troops arrived at the ranch at about 6 A. M. and without a word of warning opened fire on the house, three shots penetrating the front door. The family was in bed and Mr. Hibner (who had not the slightest reason to fear for his person) went out to see what it meant he was met with the words 'Cabron Gringo,' (the word 'Cabron' is the most obnoxious word in the Spanish language and here the word 'Gringo' is used when one wants to insult an American,) followed immediately by two shots, one of which penetrated the brain, killing him instantly.

"This same murderer then tried to shoot one of the employes who had witnessed the shooting of Mr. Hibner, saying as he pulled out his revolver, (for he had emptied his rifle,) 'You will work for the Gringo!' Fortunately the gun missed fire and the boy, falling on his knees, begged for his life and so escaped.

"In the meantime some others of the band broke open the warehouses and took what suited them, while others threatened the poor, terrified widow with immediate death or worse if she did not supply them with horses, which she could not do, for the last one had been stolen weeks before by the same gang.

"Mr. Hibner bought his ranch eight years ago and was a man whom everyone liked and respected in that district and, in fact, wherever he went he had friends. He leaves a wife and three small children, the youngest being only 8 months old.

"This gang of troops belongs to the command of General Hirberto Hara, whose troops are recruited almost exclusively from criminals who left the jails to enter the army and have never been known to meet an enemy if they saw him first.

"Mr. Hibner was an Austrian subject."

TO SIGNAL BEFORE FIRING.

Mexican Order on American Airplanes Crossing the Border.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6.—Mexican frontier troops will flash red, white, and green signals to American aviators who have crossed the frontier into Mexican territory before opening fire on them as an additional warning.

A circular issued by the War Department containing this order to the troops was made public today.

Prevention

A recent census in one community disclosed the fact that the use of Antiseptic sprays and mouth washes most effectively prevented the contraction of Influenza during the last epidemic.

The daily use of a good Antiseptic as a mouth wash, gargle and nasal spray should be made a daily habit.

Rexall Stores — Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Notice the Welcome

A Closed Car Just as Popular
As the Touring Model You Know

Given the Essex Sedan

A car-loving public "found" the Essex touring car and quickly made it known in almost every town and hamlet.

The same thing is happening now to the Essex Sedan.

Of course, there are good reasons for those expressions of real affection one hears of every day for the Essex. Time has revealed the fact that qualities which appeal are retained even after the hardest service.

Come and take a ride in this luxurious closed model people are talking about.

What They Say Is a Safe Guide

The touring model is the introductory "brand" of Essex enjoying a distinctive career.

Now comes this closed model as a representative of our ideas in liveliness and luxury.

People talk about both with equal pride. Be guided by what they say.

Notice how those beautiful square lines distinguish the Essex Sedan. Its exclusive finish gives it a select and popular ownership.

Plenty of room inside those wide opening doors for such a small and handy car. Deft execution of ideas in upholstery art makes it cosy, too. The liberal allotment of spacious comfort would surprise you were you to take a ride.

Rich appearance stamps the Sedan as worthy of the road. It glides along smoothly as a model unit of compactness. Note yourself how it attracts attention on the highways. Hear what people are saying about its performance.

Merits of the Sedan Should Please You

Essex wide range of qualities brings out interesting discussions and comparisons. Owners boast of their good judgment in choosing the Essex because of the appreciable economic maintenance features in its favor.

Moderate in first cost, there is in the Essex that exclusive degree of elegance which has given it prestige.

Noticeable freedom from jolts over rough roads is due to the rigid Essex chassis and substantial assembly.

Perfect acceleration gives the driver a winning confidence when desirous of heading heavy city motor traffic. Just you notice how the Essex takes the lead. It "gets away."

Essex "grit" finds right-of-way anywhere.

Another general comment about it is that it matches up with those expensive and powerful cars—the best on the road.

It is making history in speed, hill-climbing and useful performances. It keeps on "speaking for itself" under all sorts of road conditions.

Close to one thousand Sedans have been sold. There is a big demand. Orders are keeping far ahead of production, the factory tell us. It is advisable, therefore, to place your order without delay.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1422 Bedford Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 291 Main Street
WHITE PLAINS 186-188 Martine Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. 2460 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J. 190-192 East Front Street
NEWARK, N. J. 866 Broad St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Gen. Pershing's Safe and Triumphant Return Makes All of Us Proud and Happy

Not only for his sake, but for our own—because it is a great thing for us to enjoy citizenship in the greatest country in the world—AMERICA.

The name America spells, besides our country, PATRIOTISM, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, OPPORTUNITY, GENEROSITY, TOLERANCE, JUSTICE, EQUALITY.

Commercially speaking, America means also ALLEGIANCE TO HOME PRODUCTS.

WE HAVE DISCOVERED THIS ALLEGIANCE SO FAR AS OUR OWN PRODUCTS ARE CONCERNED—ALL OF WHICH ARE AMERICAN, ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, AND ALWAYS WILL BE.

It is a matter of great pride to the HOUSE OF MALLINSON that it has contributed very largely to AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Do you know that to-day the silks of finest quality, of greatest novelty, of most unique design, widest range of colorings and rarest beauty are being woven right here in America?

Do you realize that instead of our receiving importations of foreign silks, as was the vogue a few years ago, America is now exporting silks to England, France, Belgium, South America, Australia, Cuba — in fact all over the globe?

Do you realize that this exportation is limited only by the amount that can be spared from home consumption?

AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO ITS HOME PRODUCTION IS JUST AS STEADFAST AS WAS AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO OUR ALLIES DURING THEIR PERIOD OF STRESS.

During the past five years Americans HAVE FOUND THEMSELVES to a greater degree than they ever did. AMERICANISM MEANS MORE TO THEM. Americanism means more, too, to American manufacturers.

As regards the House of Mallinson AMERICANISM HAS ALWAYS MEANT AMERICANISM, and there has never been the slightest temptation to mix with its American products of DE LUXE SILKS anything bearing a foreign label. It has never catered and never will to the sentiment of some foolish women who believe that nothing good in silk comes out of America—that it always has to come from abroad.

By sticking to American priniciples and having absolute confidence in the ability of American manufacturers to meet and surpass all foreign competition in the silk industry, the HOUSE OF MALLINSON is now in position to say and to prove that its production of American silks of the finest quality (which has earned for them the name De Luxe Silks) is far greater than that of any other American house.

The House of Mallinson is very appreciative of the loyal support given to its silk productions by the thinking, patriotic women of America, who, it is admitted everywhere, are the best dressed women in the world.

American silks not only stand at the top in all the elements of beauty, but they stand supreme in the matter of endurance and service.

The House of Mallinson is also proud of the fact that they insisted from the beginning on dealers selling its silks as Mallinson's silks. In other words, the silks produced by this house bear the name Mallinson on the selvage, and when women want to buy Mallinson silks (and they do want to buy them, as the great volume of business attests) they do not need to have any concern about whether they are buying Mallinson silks or a substitute therefor, because the name is on the selvage now and always will be there.

Even across the seas, in the country famed for centuries in the making of silks, the leading silk buyers acknowledge the supremacy of American silks in declaring that "never has there been offered to them so large a collection of silks of such varied weaves and designs and of such a universally high standard as the MALLINSON SILKS DE LUXE."

These silk experts were referring to:

Pussy Willow Satin

Pussy Willow Taffeta

Pussy Willow Crepe Meteor

(in a wide range of pure dye, plain colors and prints guaranteed for two seasons. Endorsed by the World as "The National Silks of International Fame").

INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE (sheer as a cobweb, strong as broadcloth); CHINCHILLA SATIN (for all tailored purposes); KUMSI-KUMSA and DEW-KIST (radiant, iridescent silk sensations for street and evening wear); ROSHANARA CREPE (a heavy, crinkly crepe for every outdooring occasion); DOVE-DOWN (the chiffon silk duvetyn); KHAKI-KOOL (ideal for outdooring wear); DREAM MIST (a crepy tissue in chameleon colorings).

These are all trade-mark names, and the House of Mallinson is proud of them and stands back of them—for they all represent American productions and as such have a right to be classified as to what they are—THE ACME OF SILK ACHIEVEMENT.

On this occasion, while we are all celebrating the return of General Pershing and welcoming him with open arms because of his splendid leadership of our forces overseas in helping to straighten out the dwarfed vision of the world, it is fitting that we should revert to the industrial phase of American life, because industry is essential to the growth and prosperity of America and to the maintenance of strong and friendly relations between this country and the other countries of the world, quite as much so as a Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

It is also fitting on this occasion to emphasize the Americanism of our business and the Americanism of our hearts, both of which are one hundred per cent.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
H. R. MALLINSON, President.

H. R. MALLINSON & CO., Inc.

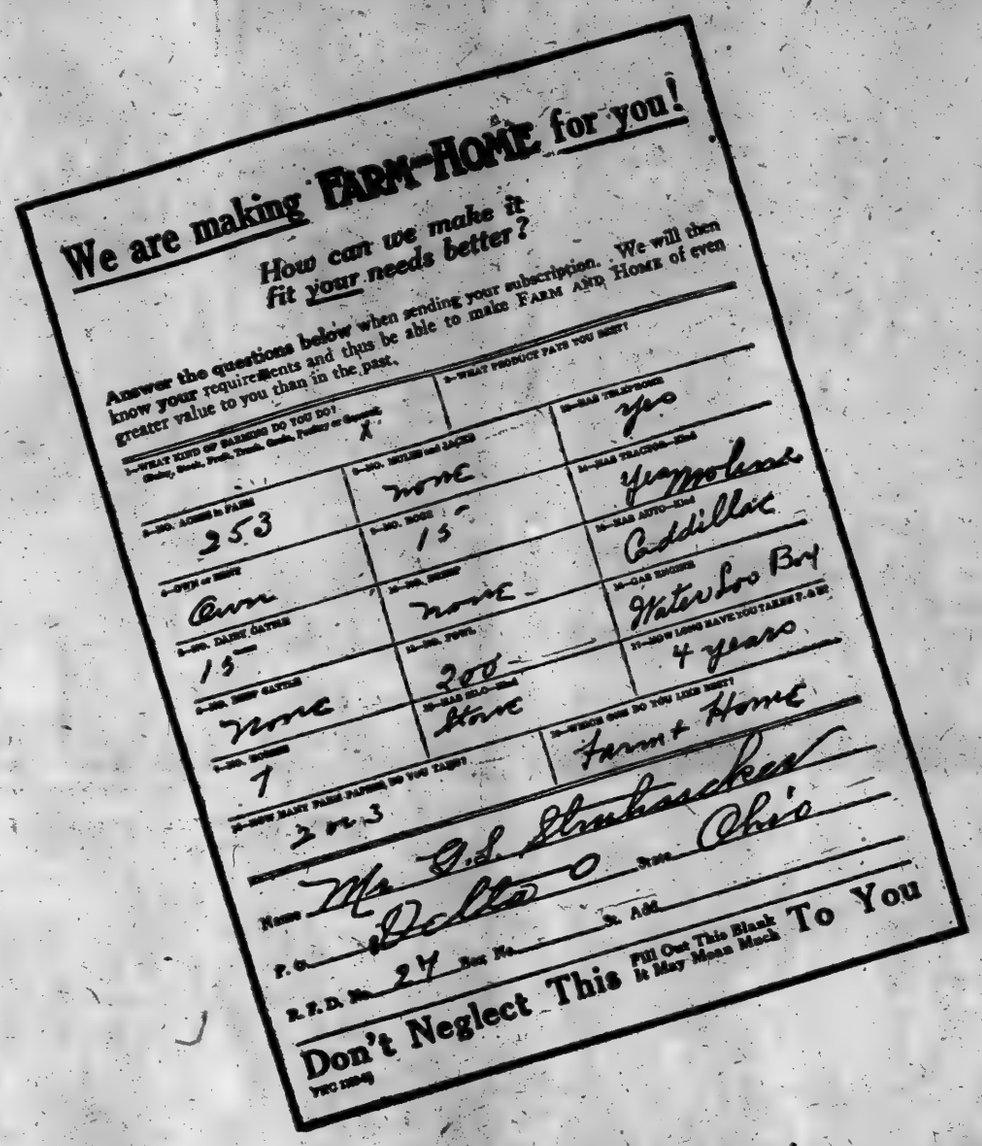
"The New Silks First"

Madison Avenue, Thirty-first Street, New York

U.S. Census Proves Quality

The superiority of the subscribers of FARM AND HOME over the average farmer, is shown by comparing the figures of the United States census with those reported by *our* subscribers on blanks like the facsimile below.

This comparison proves conclusively the quality of the circulation of FARM AND HOME



Percentage of Farmers Reporting Ownership

	United States Census	Farm and Home Subscribers
Farms	62%	78%
Dairy Cattle	80.8	92
Horses	73.8	96
Mules and Jacks	29.4	28
Hogs	68.4	91
Sheep	9.6	18
Fowl	87.8	96

Average Number Owned

	United States Census	Farm and Home Subscribers
Acres per Farm	138.1	200
Dairy Cattle	4	11
Horses	4.2	6
Mules and Jacks	2.3	4
Hogs	13.4	23
Sheep	85.9	37
Fowl	53	123

FARM AND HOME subscribers have the larger *percentage* of ownership in every case but one (mules and jacks), and they own *more* of everything except sheep. Hence the superiority in purchasing power of our subscribers.

Besides, these reports show that 72% of FARM AND HOME'S subscribers have telephones. 52% own automobiles. 37% own gas engines. 24% own silos. 5% own tractors. And *five years* is the average number of years FARM AND HOME has been taken per family.

The net paid average circulation of FARM AND HOME for each six months shows a steady gain in quality circulation, as follows:

Last 6 months of 1917	519,925 net paid
First 6 months of 1918	532,262 net paid
Last 6 months of 1918	558,036 net paid
First 6 months of 1919	572,559 net paid

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

FARM AND HOME

PHELPS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers

Springfield, Mass.

Chicago New York

GIANTS TAKE FIRST GAME OF DOUBLE HEADER BUT YIELD TO BRAVES IN SECOND

GIANTS BREAK EVEN IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Kelly Wins First with Mighty Blow in Tenth, but Braves Take Second Handily.

GOOD AND BAD BALL MIXED

Crowd of 28,000 Sees Much Mediocre Play, Illumined by Occasional Fielding Gems.

Long George Kelly, with one mighty swish of his bat, started the Giants on the right road yesterday at the Polo Grounds in the double-header against the Boston Braves, but the McGrawlesian was satisfied with one victory and let the second game slip away. As a result they passed up the chance for distinction which would have attended a double victory in the first major league double-header ever held in this city on a Sunday.

A prodigious home run drive into the left field bleachers by the aforementioned Mr. Kelly gave the Giants the first game after a ten-inning struggle. The score was 2 to 1. In the second conflict the heat got the better of the Giants while the Braves seemed to revel in it, and romped away with the tussle by a count of 4 to 2.

A crowd of 28,000 fans turned out for the Sunday double-header and witnessed a mixture of good and bad baseball. The Giants were in a submissive mood in the second encounter and couldn't do anything with the pitching of Jack Scott, who replaced Joe Oeschger in the seventh inning when the Giants seemed on the warpath.

The defeat of the local team wasn't the only thing to mar the afternoon's entertainment. One rabid fan, to whom sportsmanship and decency were alike unknown, heaved a pop bottle onto the field for no particular reason in the seventh inning of the second game, just after Kelly had scored the Giants' second run. The bottle landed between Larry Doyle, who was at bat, and Hank Gowdy, the Braves' catcher, missing both of them by the smallest of margins. A search of the crowd where officers suspected the bottle-thrower was sitting failed to bring forth the culprit, but the stands resounded with a deafening hiss as sent up by the fans to resent this rowdyism at baseball games.

Kelly's resounding rap to the sunkissed left field bleachers retrieved a lot of odorous baseball by the Giants in the first game. Dana Fillingim held the home contingent in check for seven innings, but in the eighth the Giants broke loose. A slip on a double steal by young Frank Frisch, the former Fordham star, who played Larry Doyle's position, enabled the Braves to knot the count in the ninth. In the tenth, however, Kelly set at rest the apprehensions of the Giant supporters by busting the horsehide on a journey to the far north.

Ryan Harshly Treated in Debut.

Bill Ryan, a former Holy Cross College right-hander, just returned to the Polo Grounds from the farming-out process with Buffalo, got his major league baptism in the second encounter, and it was a disastrous christening for the Giants. In the five innings he was on the hill Ryan was reached for eight safe blows. This batting spree together with a criminal heave by Mike Gonsales, proved enough to give the Braves their four runs. In the fifth Ryan was lifted to make room for a pinch hitter, Jess Barnes waving the willow.

A spectacular catch by Ross Young, among the most brilliant fielding bits seen on the Polo Grounds this season, prevented a Boston score on Toney in the second. Holke started the round with a sharp single to right. Mann skied to Young and then Maranville sent the pellet on a journey which threatened extra bases. The ball sped over to the right field stockade as if shot from a cannon. Young racing like a dear ladie after it. The Giant outfielder managed to get his back to the wall just in time to make a mighty leap and spear the recalcitrant pellet before it bounded off the concrete fence, Holke tore around the base paths, thinking the blow out of Young's reach. He was between second and third when the Giant outfielder speared the ball, and Young quickly doubled him up at first by whipping the ball to Kelly. The crowd rose to its feet unitedly and cheered Young to the echo.

Winters Replaces Toney.

After one Brave had expired in the fourth, Toney was relieved by Winters. Jess yielded a brace of hits in what remained of the fourth, and in the fifth was touched for another and hit Boeckel. With two down Rube Benton was called to the rescue and allowed the Braves but three hits to the end of the game.

The Giants were unable to do anything with the offerings of Fillingim for seven innings, but in the eighth the Brave hurler was nicked for two hits which produced a run. Kelly started with a single to centre and advanced on Snyder's sacrifice. The tall first baseman reached third while Benton was being retired at first and scored on Burns's single to centre. Burns died stealing, ending the inning.

Frank Frisch became confused in the ninth and permitted the Braves to tie the score. Mann singled to centre and Maranville popped to Frisch. Gowdy lifted a pop to Kelly, who trapped the ball, forcing Mann at second. Thorpe ran for Gowdy and Smith was summoned to bat for Fillingim. Smith singled to right, sending Thorpe to third, and almost immediately both runners started the double steal. Snyder threw to Frisch and Thorpe raced for home. The Fordham star ignored Thorpe, turning his attention to Smith, who was running for second. There was a run up and down the base path between first and second, during which Thorpe crossed the plate with the tying run. Then Smith was touched out, retiring the side.

In the tenth Benton retired the Braves in order. Al Demaree was called to face the Giants and was getting along famously us to the time he encountered Kelly. Two were down when the tall first baseman stepped to the plate and met the first ball served him full on the nose. The sphere traveled through the air to the left field bleachers, giving the Giants the game.

Braves Get Busy at Once.

The Braves didn't waste any time with Ryan in the second conflict. Holke started the second inning with a scratch single and, after Mann had skied out, stole second. Maranville fanned and then Gowdy punched a single to right, scoring Holke.

In the third Gonzales's wild heave to Zimmerman let in another Boston run. With one down Pick beat out an infield hit, and stole second. Powell fanned and as Ryan issued a pass to Smith Pick pilfered third. Gonzales threw to left field; trying to head off Smith, and the latter continued to the plate.

A quartet of resounding blows in the fifth inning gave the Braves two more runs and spelled the end of Ryan. Oeschger started with a single to short and registered on Boeckel's triple to right. Pick popped to Frisch, who played the short field in place of Fletcher. Powell singled to centre, scoring Boeckel. Smith crashed a single to right immediately after, but there was no more scoring. In the sixth Jean Dubuc took the hill and pitched until the eighth, when Winters was again called on. Jess was nicked for four hits in the last two innings, but no runs resulted.

The Giants tickled Joe Oeschger for a run in the fourth, when Zimmerman doubled off Boeckel's shins to left, took third while Frisch was being thrown out, and scored while Pick was throwing out Kauff. Jess Barnes was used as a pinch-hitter in the fifth, in a futile effort to start a rally.

In the seventh the Giants chased Oeschger under a shower of hits and Jack Scott was called to the mound in time to save the game for the Braves. Kelly started with a single to centre and took second when Maranville fumbled Gonzales's grounder. E. Smith batted for Dubuc and lifted a fly to J. Smith in centre. Kelly reached third after the catch, Kelly reached third killed off trying for second. Burns scored Kelly with a single to left, and Young sent Burns to third with a double to the same garden. Then Scott replaced Oeschger and choked off the Giant rally.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Young,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	4	4
Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	2	3
Frisch,2b	4	0	1	7	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Kelly,1b	4	2	2	8	4
Snyder,c	2	0	1	2	3
Toney,p	0	0	0	1	0
Winters,p	0	0	0	0	0
Benton,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	29	2	8	30	19

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boeckel,3b	5	1	2	0	3
Pick,2b	5	1	2	4	5
Powell,rf	4	0	0	3	0
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Mann,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Ma'nville,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Gowdy,c	4	1	1	2	0
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	0	1
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	12	27	12

a Batted for Ryan in fifth.
b Batted for Dubuc in seventh.
c Batted for Winters in ninth.
Errors—Boeckel, Maranville, Kauff, Gonzales.

Boston	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Gonzales, Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Boeckel. Stolen bases—Pick, Holke. Double Plays—J. Smith, Maranville, and Pick. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ryan, 1; Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Ryan, 8 in 5 innings; Dubuc, 1 in 2; Winters, 4 in 2; Oeschger, 9 in 6; Scott, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Ryan, 3; Dubuc, 1; Winters, 1; Oeschger, 4. Winning pitcher—Oeschger. Losing pitcher—Ryan.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
(First game; 10 innings.)
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 5.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	86	39	.688
New York	75	43	.625
Chicago	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	60	60	.500
Brooklyn	60	62	.492
Boston	49	68	.419
St. Louis	44	75	.370
Philadelphia	43	76	.362

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	79	44	.642
Cleveland	71	51	.582
Detroit	71	52	.577
New York	66	52	.559
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	56	62	.483
Washington	47	77	.379
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
No other games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
No other games scheduled.

ROBINS GET HALF OF A DOUBLE BILL

Phils Take First, 3 to 2, in 11 Innings, but Brooklyn Comes Back to Win, 2 to 1.

Brooklyn brought its 1919 season of home games to a conclusion yesterday afternoon with a double-header at Ebbets Field before a fine holiday crowd numbering more than 21,000 persons, which had its fill of thrills and its taste of both victory and defeat. Philadelphia offered the opposition and won the opening game, 3 to 2, in eleven innings, but the Dodgers captured the final, 2 to 1, in the regulation distance.

Meusel's triple in the eleventh scored Williams, who had singled, with the winning run of the opening argument. The final went to the Robins when they bunched three hits off Eppa Rixey in the sixth inning and registered two tallies, enough to turn the trick.

Both Meadows, for Philadelphia, and Cadore, for Brooklyn, delivered a commendable article of slabwork in the eleven-inning event, and both traveled the entire distance. The spectacled expert had the better of the encounter, however. He allowed only four hits, and two of these, which produced the Dodgers' only runs, came in the opening inning. Cadoré, on the other hand, was nicked for ten safeties.

Zach Wheat was Brooklyn's hitting hero of the opener. Apparently his brief vacation had not dimmed his batting eye a bit. His home run over the distant right field wall in the first inning counted for two runs, Griffith having preceded him with a single. The stands, even at that early hour, were practically filled to capacity, and the joy of Flatbush over Wheat's product knew no limitations. It was a splendid introduction to the season's farewell matinee in Brooklyn, but, unfortunately, the Dodgers could not prevent the Quakers from tying up the pastime a few frames later and then finishing the conquest in the seventh. Konetchy notched came across with a single in the second and Zach Wheat singled in the fourth, but that ended the Brooklyn biffing for that particular game.

The Phillies went runless and also hitless until the fourth. Fleckburne opened with a triple to left field in that frame and Cadore made Williams a present of first. Meusel then hit to short and, while he and Williams were being retired on a double play, Blackburne counted.

Bancroft Strong with the Bat.

In the succeeding session Bancroft, whom the crowd undertook to "ride" steadily throughout the afternoon, largely because of his peppery behavior in the field, delivered the first of four safe hits, which he divided equally between the two contests. Incidentally, Bancroft played a brilliant game, at short as well as shining with the mace. He doubled to left in the fifth, and Paulette's single brought him to the home station. Paulette went to third on a wild heave of Myers, who sought to catch Bancroft at the plate, but was later run down between third and home in trying to score on Meadows's dinky bounder.

This evened the count, 2 and 2, and so it remained until the eleventh. The intervening innings were not without their sensational plays, however. Myers furnished one of these in the ninth, when he made a flying dive for Meusel's hit, scooped it up, rolled over and over, and came up with the ball in his hand. Myers fooled a good many in the crowd into the belief that he had caught the ball, but the hand was not quicker than the eye when it came to a case of the judgment of Bill Klem. Klem justly allowed the hit to stand, and the indignation which he thus aroused in the stands was not justified.

Saves Game for Quakers.

But the most remarkable fielding play of the game came in the seventh. This was a wonderful one-handed catch by Callahan, who was officiating in left for the visitors. Kreuger's wallop, with a man on base, was flying far and fast in the direction of the fence and seemed surely labeled for three bags at least. Callahan, running at full speed with his back to the ball, stuck his gloved hand into the empyrean and pulled the pellet down. That little play saved the game for the Phillies then and there.

The deciding run in the eleventh was contributed by Meusel because by Messrs. Williams and Meusel with a single and a three-bagger. Brooklyn had been helpless before Meadows's offerings, failing to land a single safe hit after the fourth inning.

Pfeffer and Rixey were twirling in the second game and again the crowd was treated to an excellent exhibition of mound work. The Quakers scored seven hits off Pfeffer, but the latter was a bit more successful in keeping them scattered than Rixey was in the case of Brooklyn's six safeties.

Konetchy's Double Tells the Tale.

The Robins scored both their runs in the sixth inning. Johnston opened with a single to centre and went to third on a wild pitch. Myers popped to Bancroft and Zach Wheat hit to the infield. Johnston made a dash for home, but was run down and tagged out by Tragesser, while Wheat kept on to second. Konetchy then sent a rattling double to left centre, scoring Wheat. Kilduff sent Koney across with a single to left.

The Quakers produced one hit in each of their first four innings, but took no profit therefrom in the matter of runs. Neither did two hits in a cluster in the sixth net them any substantial nourishment. Their only run came in the eighth, with one down. Konetchy dropped Johnston's throw on Williams's grounder and the Phillie gardener was safe. Meusel popped a foul to the catcher, for the second out, but Luderus connected for a biff that journeyed to the right field wall before it could be gathered in. Luderus took two bases on his effort, and Williams scored.

Clarke batted for Tragesser and Gabby Cravath essayed his pinch-hit speciality in Rixey's place in the Phillies' final attempt at a rally in the ninth, but both men, as well as Paulette, who had preceded them, went out on flies to the outfield.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Callahan,lf	5	0	1	4	0	0
Blackb'ne,3b	5	1	1	0	2	0
Williams,cf	3	1	1	4	0	0
Meusel,rf	5	0	3	1	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	13	0	0
Bancroft,ss	5	1	2	3	2	0
Paulette,2b	4	0	2	5	5	0
Adams,c	4	0	1	3	2	0
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	4	0
Total	38	3	9	33	16	0

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	6	0
Johnston,2b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	5	1	1	3	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	11	0	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Kilduff,3b	2	0	0	0	0	0
Krueger,c	2	0	0	4	4	1
Cadore,p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	35	2	6	33	14	1

Errors—Johnston, Myers.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Bancroft. Three-base hits—Blackburne, Meusel. Home run—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Meadows, Myers. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; Adams and Paulette; Olson, Johnston and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 5; Cadore, 2. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; Cadore, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore, 1.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson,ss	3	0	1	1	4	0
Johnston,2b	4	0	1	0	5	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	6	0	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	0	3	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	2	9	0	0
Kilduff,3b	3	0	1	0	3	0
Hickman,rf	4	0	0	2	1	0
H.Wheat,c	3	0	1	6	0	0
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Total	30	2	6	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Callahan,lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Blackb'ne,3b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	8	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	3	5	0
Paulette,2b	4	0	1	2	5	0
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	8	2	0
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0	0
bCravath	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	24	17	0

a Batted for Tragresser in ninth.
b Batted for Rixey in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Luderus.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Luderus, Paulette, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Callahan, Bancroft. Sacrifice hit—Kilduff. Double play—Blackburne, Tragresser and Paulette. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 2; Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Rixey, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, 2. Struck out—By Rixey, 2; Pfeffer, 3.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	108	354	70	164	.372
Jackson	123	458	80	162	.354
Sisler	119	420	84	139	.346
Veach	122	466	77	160	.344
Peckinpaugh	101	367	53	126	.343

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Rousch	120	460	66	146	.317
Meusel	117	459	59	141	.307
Groh	119	440	75	135	.307
Hornsby	130	445	65	136	.306
Myers	118	446	50	135	.303

SKEETERS CAPTURE TWO FROM READING

Jersey City Recedes Further from Cellar Championship by 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 Victories.

To dispose of the cellar championship of President Dave Fultz's organization, Bill Donovan's Skeeters and the Reading Miners inaugurated the final series of the season with a double-header yesterday afternoon in Jersey City, which ended in a two-time victory for the Skeeters. This gives Donovan's men a firmer grip on seventh place. The score favoring the home team, were 7 to 3 and 2 to 1. Encouraged by their success at home against the Bears, the Miners showed lots of aggressiveness in the getaway, outhitting the home team and keeping the Donovan clan on their toes from start to finish.

Lefty Weiner was sent in against Wally Devitalis, of the home team, in the opening scrimmage, and, while Weiner got away with two hits less than his rival, Jersey City succeeded in making its few hits count by bunching four in the third frame, following a pair of passes. This netted five counts and the ball game for the Skeeters.

In the final half of the bill Tecarr, for Jersey City, and Keefe, for Reading, fought it out on the mound, with hits even at six each. Each side hung up a mark in the curtain raiser And ran deadlocked until the sixth, when Jersey City pulled through on Bauman's base on an error by Keefe and singles by Berrigan and Wiggleswortb, the latter's drive winning the decision by scoring Bauman.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kane,rf	3	1	0	3	1	0
Moore,3b	3	1	1	0	3	0
Zeitman,ss	3	2	1	1	2	0
Bauman,2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Demoville,1b	4	1	1	13	0	0
Kingston,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wi'sworth,lf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Cobb,c	3	0	1	4	1	0
De Vitalis,p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Total	30	7	7	27	12	0

READING, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Cook,ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Altenburg,rf	4	0	2	3	1	0
Weiser,lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Brower,1b	4	0	1	8	0	0
Hummel,2b	3	2	1	8	2	0
Sheridan,3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Kominck,c	4	0	2	5	2	1
Keefe,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
aBassler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	34	7	1

a Batted for Weiner in ninth.
Errors—Wigelsworth, Brower, Kominck, Weiner. (E.)

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Reading	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hits—Wigelsworth, Hummel. Sacrifice hit—Moore. Double plays—Altenburg and Kominck; Zeitman and Demoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Reading, 6. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weiner, 4; De Vitalis, 2. Struck out—By Weiner, 1; De Vitalis, 3.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kane,rf	2	0	0	3	0	0
Moore,3b	2	0	2	0	0	0
Zeitman,cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Bauman,2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Demoville,1b	3	0	0	9	1	0
Berrigan,ss	3	0	1	0	3	0
Wi'sworth,lf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Hudgins,c	2	0	1	8	0	0
Tecarr,p	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	24	2	6	21	4	0

READING, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Cook,ss	3	0	0	0	4	0
Altenburg,rf	3	1	2	2	1	0
Weiser,lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Brower,1b	3	0	0	9	0	0
Hummel,2b	3	0	0	2	7	0
Sheridan,3b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Kominck,c	3	0	2	5	1	0
Keefe,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
aBassler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	6	12	12	0

Game called by agreement in seventh, a Batted for Keefe in seventh.
Errors—Altenburg, Keefe.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Two-base hit—Kominck. Three-base hit—Weiser. Stolen base—Sheridan. Sacrifice hits—Brower, Double play—Tecarr and Demoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Reading, 5. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 3; Tecarr, 1. Struck out—By Keefe, 2; Tecarr, 2.

NEWARK BEATEN IN NINTH.

Maisel Scores Winning Run for Baltimore on a Double Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—After tying the score at 5-all in the eighth inning of the game with Baltimore today, Newark lost in the final session on a double steal.

With two out in the ninth, Maisel tripled and Lawrey walked. With Jacobson at bat the Newark battery, McCabe and Bruggy, held a confab on what should be done, and while they were diagnosing the case Lawrey beat it for second, drawing a throw, while Maisel came home, evading the return peg and scoring what proved the winning run in a 6 to 5 victory.

Both pitchers were erratic at the start of the game, Hill hitting one and walking six, but after the third inning it was a case of the pitchers turning back the batters in a steady stream until the eighth. Here Jacob walked and Bruggy got the second of his three hits. Sargeant sacrificed and Madden, hitting for Danke, drove a bounder in front of plate for a single, scoring Jacob. McAlpin hit to Doolan and Bruggy beat the throw home.

The score:

BALTIMORE, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maisel,2b	5	2	3	1	0	0
Lawrey,lf	4	1	1	5	1	0
Jacobson,cf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Honig,rf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Bentley,1b	4	1	2	8	0	0
Boley,ss	3	0	1	2	2	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Lafler,c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Hill,p	4	0	1	1	0	0
Total	36	6	10	27	6	0

NEWARK, (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dowd,2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Letter,lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jacob,cf	3	2	0	4	0	0
Bruggy,c	4	1	3	2	2	0
Sargeant,ss	4	0	0	3	2	0
Danke,1b	1	1	0	11	0	1
Miller,1b	0	0	0	2	0	0
McAlpin,3b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Powers,rf	2	0	1	0	0	0
McCabe,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
aMadden	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	30	5	6	27	11	1

a Batted for Danke in eighth.
Error—Dowd.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—4
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Honig, Bruggy. Three-base hits—Boley, Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Boley, Sargeant. Sacrifice flies—Dowd, Doolan. Stolen bases—Maisel, Lowrey. Struck out—By McCabe, 1; Hill, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hill, 6; McCabe, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hill, (Danke). Left on bases—Newark, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Other International Scores.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Toronto	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	1

Hock, Hasbrook and Sandberg; Haddock; Dewitney and Bengough.

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0

Peterson and Haddock; Harsober and Casey.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Binghamton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Beckvermit, Donahue and Smith; Acosta and O'Neill.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	96	45	.681
Toronto	90	54	.625
Buffalo	78	64	.549
Binghamton	71	68	.511
Newark	69	73	.486
Rochester	63	81	.438
Jersey City	58	87	.375
Reading	46	90	.338

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Reading at Jersey City.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Newark at Baltimore.

VENGEFUL YANKEES TURN ON SENATORS

Blot Out Defeat in First Game of Series by Winning a Close Encounter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Miller Huggins's Yankees polished off the rough spots in preparation for their long succession of home games by taking the Senators into camp today to the tune of 3 to 2. It was the finale of a two-game series with Washington, and avenged the Yanks' defeat of Saturday, which had terminated their run of eight victories in a row. The Yankees left here tonight to return to Gotham, where they will play nineteen games in succession at the Polo Grounds.

The Huston crew wasted no time with preliminaries today. Starting in the opening stanza, the Yanks began to club out hits to all corners of the field and resumed the hatfest in the third inning until Griffith had to send out the S. O. S. (Step Out, Son) signal to Ericksen. Zachary took possession of the box in the third after two runs had been pushed across and the score stood 3 to nothing in the Yanks' favor. He subdued the New York batters and finished the game without letting in another tally. But three runs were just enough, and although the Senators staged an uprising in the ninth, when they came through with two tallies, the game had been won.

Shawkey Does Neat Job.

Bob Shawkey was Huggins's choice, and the selection proved a wise one. Bob ran along for eight innings in great style, dishing out only three scattered singles during this time, and keeping the lawmakers from so much as a squint at second base. In the final inning, however, Shawkey let up just enough to cause some anxiety on the New York bench. He gave three more hits in a bunch with a base on balls sandwiched in, and the result was, as mentioned above, a brace of Washington runs. And when the final putout had been registered the tying run was wrapped up in a Griffman, who was on third, and the winning tally rested with the base runner who was hugging the first sack. After the putout Shawkey and divers other Manhattanites breathed for the first time during the stormy inning.

The Yanks collected a total of eleven safe and sound hits, including a pair of two baggers fresh from the willow stick of one Mr. Peckinpaugh.

Chick Fewstar, the first New Yorker to face Erickson in the opening session, was safe on the pitcher's error, but Chick thought me whole affair too easy and he died trying to pilfer second, on Gharrity's throw to Harris. Peckinpaugh then stepped up, tried out one or two, and smashed a double far out into the garden. Frank Baker launched forth an opportune single, scoring Peck. It looked like more runs when Baker added another steal to his long string, and when Ward, who replaced Pipp today on the initial sack, drew a pass. But Pratt forced Ward, Elmer Smith to Harris, and Lewis was an easy out, Erickson to Judge, retiring the side.

Ward Starts Them Off.

In the third Ward started more fireworks by his single to centre. Then came some mystic motions as signals for the hit and run, and Pratt singled to the right field, Ward trotting to third. Lewis now took his turn at singling and this drive scored both Ward and Pratt and gave the Yankees enough counts to clinch the victory.

Griffith sent Zachary in to relieve the badly battered Erickson. Ping Bodie sacrificed, but Ruel bunted safely and again more runs loomed on the New Yorkers' horizon. However, on an attempted double steal, Lewis was run down between third and the plate and caught after a few exchanges of tosses. Shawkey fanned, retiring the side. Peckinpaugh got his second two bagger in the fourth and Fewster both walloped out safeties

EATON CLINCHES NATIONAL BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP BY VICTORY OVER KRAMER AT NEWARK

EATON TAKES TITLE AWAY FROM KRAMER

Newark Cyclist Dethrones Veteran by Shutting Him Out in Two-Mile Race.

MADDEN WINS FINAL HEAT

Leads New Champion to Wire by Flash of Speed in Last Lap—Osterritter Is Twice Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—Raymond Eaton of Newark won the bicycle championship of America here this afternoon before 16,000 rabid cycling fans when he finished second to Eddie Madden in the two-mile championship race and shut out Frank Kramer, last year's champion, in a semi-final of the title event. His defeat of Kramer brought the championship home for Eaton. Had Kramer, the present titleholder, defeated Eaton today, the five-mile championship, still to come, would have been the deciding race. Whether or not Eaton gets placed in the five-mile event makes no difference now, for Kramer cannot overtake him in the point standing.

Eaton is a youngster who has been riding five years, but up to this season has always been looked upon as a Second-rater. His speed in the championship competition has been one of the greatest sensations the game has ever witnessed.

Kramer protested Eaton's victory in the semi-final of the championship when the veteran was shut out, but the referee allowed the result to stand. Kramer was in front a half a lap from home when Eaton suddenly forged ahead. Kramer lifted his right hand and quit, saying Eaton had cut him down on to the flat. Eaton continued and won the semi-final.

The onlookers thought Eaton would have a clinch on it with Madden in the final, but Eddie pulled the unexpected by jumping around Eaton going into the last lap and flashing to the tape a winner. The fans gave Madden a great ovation, while Eaton was booed.

Reggie McNamara, riding from the 20-yard mark, beat Alfred Goullet, who rode from scratch, in the two-mile handicap. Goullet won the five-mile open from a classy field, leading Fred Hill, Ray Eaton, and John Bedell, over the finish line.

Charley Osterritter, the amateur champion, won two races. He dashed in first in the half-mile handicap in which he rode from scratch and also took the miss and out Class A invitation race.

The summaries:

Two-Mile National Championship (professional.)—Won by Eddie Madden, Newark; Raymond Eaton, Newark, second; Alfred Goullet, Newark, third; Harry Kaiser, Bronx, fourth. Time of heat to decide first and second place—4:41 2-5; last eighth mile—0:12 2-5. Time of heat to decide third and fourth places—4:41 2-5; last eighth mile—0:12 3-5.

One Mile, Class B (professional.)—Won by George Luoadema, Bay View Wheelmen; William Grumm, Irvington, second; Jake Hambacher, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Roy P. Smith, New York, fourth. Time—2:03 2-5.

Five-Mile Open (professional.)—Won by Alfred Goullet, Newark; Fred Hill, Boston, second; Raymond Eaton, Newark, third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fifth; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, sixth. Time—10:05.

Half-Mile Handicap (amateur.)—Won by Charley Osterritter, Bay View Wheelmen (scratch); Chris Rotherwich, Newark (65 yards), second; William Grimm, Irvington (65 yards), third; Joseph Palmer, New York (45 yards), fourth. Time—0:55 4-5.

One Mile Novice (amateur.)—Won by Arthur Nicolini, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Joe Sahulka, Newark, second. Time—2:17.

Two-Mile Handicap (professional.)—Won by Reginald McNamara, Australia (20 yards); Alfred Goullet, Newark (scratch), second; William Keller, Newark (145 yards), third; Jacob Magin, Irvington (40 yards), fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (90 yards), fifth. Time—4:03 3-5.

Championship Consolation, One Mile (professional.)—Won by Jacob Magin, Irvington; Francisco Verri, Italy, second; Reginald McNamara, Australia, third; Frank Kramer, East Orange, fourth. Time—2:43 1-5.

Miss and Out (Class A amateur.)—Won by Charley Osterritter, Irvington; Anthony Young, Bayview Wheelmen, second; William Beck, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Jerry Nunziato, Unione Sportiva Italiana, fourth. Time—4:01 1-5.

Miss and Out Consolation (professional.)—Won by William Hanley, San Francisco; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, second; Carley Piercy, Australia, third; Tom Bello, Brooklyn, fourth; Fred Weber, Irvington, fifth. Time—2:17 1-5, distance 1 mile, 1 lap.

HAGEN BEATS MIKE BRADY.

Open Champion Finishes 36-Hole Match for $500 Purse 8 Up.

Walter Hagen, national open golf champion, again demonstrated his superiority over Mike Brady, the Massachusetts professional, yesterday over the Hollywood Golf Club links by defeating Brady 8 up and 1 to play in a special 36-hole match. In addition to the glory, a purse of $500, donated by the entertaining club, went with the victory.

Hagen lost no shots even from the first drive. By the end of six holes of play he was 4 up on his opponent, and the first circuit ended with eight holes taken by Hagen, eight halved and two captured by Brady. The national champion's card registered a total of 73 strokes against Brady's 80. In the afternoon Hagen continued at top form and clinched the match on the twelfth hole. They finished the remainder of the play, however, but the champion, instead of letting down after he had won the match, took the thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth. He made his second round in a 74, and Brady took an 81. An additional purse of $100 put up by the club to the player doing the course in a 73 par went unclaimed, although Hagen came within one stroke of this mark on his first round. On the greens Hagen was at his best, and throughout the match took only 60 strokes after he had landed his approach shots.

The cards follow:

Hagen, out	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	—37
Brady, out	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	—39
Hagen, in	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	—38—73
Brady, in	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	—41—80
Hagen, out	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	—39
Brady, out	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	—40
Hagen, in	4	4	5	3	5	2	4	4	4	—35—74—147
Brady, in	6	4	4	5	6	3	5	4	4	—41—81—161

BARNES AND DIEGEL WIN.

Defeat Jones and Edgar 1 Up on Atlanta Links.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—Jim Barnes of Sunset Hill, Western open golf champion, and Leo Diegel, Detroit Country Club, runner-up in the Western open tournament, defeated Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, runner-up in the National amateur championship, and J. Douglas Edgar, Canadian open champion, 1 up at the nineteenth hole here today in a match played as practice for the Southern open golf championship tournament beginning here tomorrow.

The Southern open championship will be played on the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic Club with some of the leading amateurs and professionals entered. Jones meets Fred McLeod, Columbia Country Club, Washington, professional, tomorrow in the 18-hole elimination round. Barnes is paired with Willie Ogg, Atlanta Athletic Club professional; Edgar with R. F. Sprougel, Roebuck Country Club, and Diegel with Perry Adair, Atlanta amateur.

MALLON IS DOUBLE VICTOR.

Handicap Proves Too Much for Lockhart in Yorkville C. C. Event.

Thomas Lockhart, veteran middle-distance runner of the Yorkville Catholic Club, failed yesterday to redeem handicap allowances in the club's games for members at Queensboro Park. Lockhart started from the honor mark in a 660-yard run, but, despite a brilliant finish, had to be content with second laurels. Simon Mallon, who was allowed a start of twenty-five yards, was the winner, covering the distance in 1:18 3-5. Mallon also registered a victory in the seventy-yard dash, in which he was allowed four yards. He led Edward Whalen in this race by less than a foot. The time was 0:07 4-5.

The summaries:

70-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mallon, (4 yards;) E. Whalen, (5 yards,) second; G. Erlenbach, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

220-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—Won by T. Herman, (15 yards;) T. Garey, (10 yards,) second; J. Jacobs, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

660-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mallon, (25 yards;) T. Lockhart, (scratch,) second; C. Erlenbach, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:18 3-5.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by E. Whalen, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 2 inches; P. Mallon, (3 inches,) 5 feet 1 inch, second; J. Scola, (4 inches,) 5 feet, third.

PUTTING 12-POUND SHOT, HANDICAP.—Won by George Heard, (7 feet,) with 38 feet 5 inches; M. McEnany, (scratch,) 36 feet 11 inches, second; J. Kearney, (scratch,) 32 feet 8 inches, third.

NOVICE RUNNER WINS TWICE.

Phillipson Captures Quarter and Mile Events in Pastime A. C. Games.

Oscar Phillipson, a novice, gained the individual laurels in the Pastime A. C. members' handicap games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. Phillipson, in receipt of liberal handicap allowances, captured the quarter and one-mile run in impressive fashion. He ran the quarter-mile race in 52 2-5 seconds, leading home Kyron F. Kearns by a comfortable margin. In the one-mile chase, Phillipson started off the 55-yard mark and broke the worsted in 4:45.

Charles Haggman also scored a brace of victories, winning the one-mile walk and the 35-pound weight throw.

The summaries:

ONE-MILE WALK, HANDICAP.—Won by C. Haggman, (1 minute 10 seconds;) M. Greenberg, (15 seconds,) second; H. J. Brady, (1 minute,) third. Time—8:01.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Deherer, (scratch,) with 20 feet 11 inches; W. Steers, (20 inches,) 20 feet 10 inches, second; F. Haggman, (30 inches,) 19 feet 8 inches, third.

THROWING THE 35-POUND WEIGHT, HANDICAP.—Won by C. Haggman, (12 feet,) with 42 feet 6 inches; N. Yiannis, (3 feet,) with 42 feet 3 inches, second; G. Pavalos, (3 feet,) with 39 feet 6 inches, third.

440-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by O. Phillipson, (30 yards;) K. F. Hearns, (25 yards,) second; J. Goldenberg, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:53 2-5.

ONE-MILE RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by O. Phillipson, (55 yards;) W. Steers, (75 yards,) second; F. Egan, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:45.

FINISH IS CLOSE IN RELAY.

St. Christopher's Team Beats Alpha C. C. in Handicap Event.

The St. Christopher Club relay quartet, J. Carter, E. Maccannon, C. Sherman, and H. Foster, captured the Intersectional Athletic League 1,200 yard handicap relay yesterday, held in conjunction with the Glencoe A. C. members' games at Macombs Dam Park. The victory was due to the running of Sherman, who, on the third leg, made up a disadvantage of five yards on the Alpha P. C. C. quartet, and gave his team the lead. Foster, running anchor, remained in front, and finished with an advantage of about five yards on E. Perelman, who ran anchor for the Glencoe A. C. Both these teams had handicaps of 44 yards, at which mark they were virtually scratch. The Alpha quartet, starting with an allowance of 48 yards, finished third. The time for the race was 2:07.

In the events for Glencoe members William Frick carried off individual laurels, winning both the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH; HANDICAP.—Won by W. Frick, (3½ yards;) H. Karp, (4 yards,) second; E. Perelman, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-YARD RUN; HANDICAP.—Won by J. Mooney, (20 yards;) P. Hecht, (scratch,) second; T. Harns, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:08.

TWO-MILE RUN; HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mullery, (scratch;) S. Silverstein, (scratch,) second; J. Barrett, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:49 3-5.

1,200-YARD RELAY RACE; HANDICAP (For clubs of the Intersectional Athletic League.)—Won by St. Christopher Club, (J. Carter, E. Maccannon, C. Sherman, and H. Foster),—44 yards; Glencoe A. C., (Karp, Frick, Knocsel and Perelman,) 44 yards, second; Alpha P. C. C., (Watson, Padmore, Manning, and Pendleton), 48 yards, third. Time—2:07.

PUTTING 12-POUND SHOT; HANDICAP.—Won by J. Sorrocco, (6 feet), with 46 feet, 8 inches; J. Taggart, (scratch,) 44 feet, 2 inches, second; E. Greenberg, (scratch,) 36 feet, 9 inches, third.

220-YARD DASH; SCRATCH.—Won by W. Frick; M. Pals, second; E. Perelman, third. Time—0:24.

MISS LORD'S DIVING WINS.

Metropolitan Title for Women Is Decided in a Close Contest.

Miss Alice Lord of the Women's Swimming Association yesterday carried off the metropolitan A. A. U. women's fancy diving championship title in the annual test, conducted at Throgg's Neck, off City Island. Miss Lord registered a total of 117.03 points. Miss Helen Meaney of the Rye Beach Club, with 114.61 points, was placed second, and Mrs. Bertha Tomkins, with 115.27 points, was placed third.

The position of Miss Meaney ahead of Mrs. Tomkins, despite the latter's greater point score is explained in the place positions. On two of the judges' cards, Miss Meaney earned second place, and on another she was judged in fourth position. Mrs. Tomkins, on the other hand, was judged third by one official; second, by another, and fifth, by a third judge. Miss Lord was accorded first place on all the scoring sheets. Miss Josephine Bartlett, last year's champion, did not defend.

Miss Lord added to her laurels when she captured a 100-yard handicap swim. The diving champion was allotted a start of fourteen seconds in this event, and won handily, leading Miss Meaney and Miss Helen Wainwright. Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, holder of several national titles and records, was the scratch starter, but failed to place. On the final leg of her journey a canoe went over the course in front of Miss Bleibtrey, upsetting her stroke. At the time the national title holder was battling to overtake her handicapped rivals. Miss Lord swam the distance in 1:19.

The Brown family accounted for three victories in as many junior events conducted for girls and boys. Miss Katherine won the girls' 50-yard swim, while Alfred Brown won the boys' 200-yard and 50-yard events.

The summaries:

FANCY DIVING CONTEST; METROPOLITAN A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association, with 117.03 points; Miss Helen Meaney, Rye Beach Club, 115.61 points, second; Mrs. Bertha Tomkins, Women's Swimming Association, 115.27 points, third.

100-YARD SWIM; HANDICAP.—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association, (14 seconds;) Miss Helen Meaney, Rye Beach Club, (7 seconds,) second; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, (18 seconds,) third. Time—1:19.

50-YARD SWIM FOR JUNIOR GIRLS; HANDICAP.—Won by Miss Josephine Meaney, Rye Beach Club, (18 seconds;) Miss Mildred Whiteley, Women's Swimming Association, (25 seconds,) second; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, (scratch,) third. Time—0:34.

50-YARD BACKSTROKE SWIM FOR JUNIOR GIRLS.—Won by Miss Katherine Brown, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Josephine Meaney, Rye Beach Club, second; Miss Mildred Whiteley, Women's Swimming Association, third. Time—0:56.

200-YARD SWIM FOR BOYS.—Won by Alfred Brown; J. Lord, second; J. Tomkins, third. Time—2:52.

50-YARD SWIM FOR BOYS.—Won by Alfred Brown; J. Tomkins, second; Theodore Lord, third. Time—Not timed.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Last Week's Tennis.

America's clean sweep in the international tennis matches played against Australia's representatives last week may well arouse feelings of pride and satisfaction on this side of the water. By their overwhelming demonstration of superiority at Wimbledon earlier in the Summer, where they monopolized the finals of both singles and doubles, the Anzacs had established themselves as an unbeatable aggregation, so far as the European experts were concerned. Their complete subjugation by America's quartet of national semi-finalists, therefore, puts the home players beyond question at the top of the world's tennis.

The decision not to challenge for the Davis Cup this year was made at a time when athletics abroad seemed even worse off than they actually were, and was acuated by a sportsmanlike consideration of the lack of real competition, as compared with the tennis resources of America, which had been practically unaffected by the war. For a time it seemed that this overgenerosity might have been a mistake as Australia produced a sensational array of young and brilliant players to take the place of the late Anthony Wilding, while France, England and Belgium all succeeded in putting fairly representative teams in the field. But the results of the recent matches at Forest Hills confirmed the attitude of the U. S. N. L. T. A. that any attempt to regain the famous international trophy under the present conditions would be taking an unfair advantage.

It can scarcely be claimed that Messrs. Brookes, Patterson, Thomas and Lycett do not fairly represent the tennis strength of Australia. The only players of note who are absent from the list are O'Hara Wood and Heath, both of whom were eliminated at Wimbledon, although the former, with Thomas as a partner, won the doubles event, defeating Brookes and Patterson in the finals. On the other hand, it might easily be argued that, by a series of elimination contests, an even stronger American side might have been picked, and that, since both Brookes and Patterson were defeated no less than three times by different American players, it would be unnatural to suppose that their confessed inferiors would have been beaten also.

There is reason for gratification in the return of William M. Johnston to the championship form which he displayed in 1915, as well as in the remarkable consistency of the record of William T. Tilden, 2d, even against the players who had established their reputations long before his meteoric rise began. Brookes said of this superman of the courts: "He plays more shots well than any man I have ever met."

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, was somewhat slower than his companions in recovering from his wartime recess, but during the week of the championship his game gave every indication of a resumption of its former scintillating brilliancy, and he should be a real contender for the title next season. Ex-Champion R. Lindley Murray is fully as good as he was last year, and should improve with experience, while such less known players as C. S. Garland, Willis Davis, R. Howard Voshell and Wallace Johnson have come forward with rapid strides. There is no reason why America, in another year, should not challenge successfully for the trophy lost to Australia in 1914, and bring back the Davis Cup to the country which first put it in competition.

Why Not Sullivan Field?

Local amateur athletic officials and civic officials of Jersey City are in a quandary as to a name for the new athletic field constructed on the site of Jersey City's old reservoir. Previous to the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships last month it was planned to name the field in honor of General Pershing. Subsequently it was suggested that the field be named after A. Harry Moore, Jersey City's Park Commissioner, who was one of the leading figures in the campaign for the field.

Between these two names the selection now lies. But in their eagerness to name the new field appropriately and satisfactorily to everybody, the officials who are planning to christen the athletic field overlooked one whose name is synonymous with track athletics all over the nation, the man who was largely instrumental in giving to amateur sport the position it holds in the country's life today—James E. Sullivan, late leader of the Amateur Union, whose executive genius and attractive personality accomplished so much for track athletics.

The fifth anniversary of the death of Mr. Sullivan will be celebrated within the space of a few days. The late Amateur Athletic Union leader passed from this life Sept. 16, 1914. Over the spot which marks his final resting place in Calvary Cemetery there is a tombstone, erected by friends and those who worked with him in his official life. Annually the Metropolitan A. A. U. officials go in a body to the grave of their late chief to honor the memory of the man who devoted his life to the development of athletics. The custom has been religiously followed since the death of Mr. Sullivan and will be continued for years to come, so it is planned.

Something more than this, however, should be done if the name of Mr. Sullivan is to be perpetuated, as it should be. What once was the reservoir has been the scene of a memorial set of games for Mr. Sullivan. When initial plans were drawn for the present field it was suggested that it be named after the man whose life was devoted to amateur sport. Could there be any objection to a reversion to the original plan of naming the field in memory of James E. Sullivan?

Golfers Old and Young.

The seniors tournament at Apawamis, which begins tomorrow at Rye, is a hardy annual illustration of the great advantage that golf has over all other sports when the ages of the respective and respectable competitors are taken into account. Not only does the game of the links produce youthful prodigies like Bobbie Jones, but veteran champions of the Walter J. Travis type are also the products of this versatile sport. Last week the New Jersey junior championship included in its field Proctor B. Baker, boasting all of eleven and a half years, and this week at Apawamis the youngest competitor will be five times the age of the little blond boy from Essex County.

Even though all contestants at the annual seniors' tournament will be over 55 years of age, this is by no means the feature of this event. What has always distinguished the meeting of the "Oldsters" at Apawamis is the unqualified good-fellowship that ascends the throne at the outset and reigns supreme until the last putt is sunk and the players are parting with faithful promises of attendance the following year. The men that weigh heavy on the mighty men of affairs are cast aside for a few days, judicial dignity is ruled out of court, legal motions are suppressed by a fair ruling and a hearty welcome awaits all comers. Pat takes a holier and stronger attitude for those who rule "The Street."

So that no one entered in the tournament can have the least shadow of excuse for not knowing every other player on the links, each club member's badge is annually decorated with a badge with his own name written in letters large enough so that he who runs may read. The clubhouse is turned over, lock, stock and barrel, for the entertainment of the visitors, and Billy Potts, the club professional, serves his artistic masterpieces through the years that he may engrave them in their chaste glory on the decorated score sheets that point out the myriad winners in the innumerable classes.

Here, then, is a game that can be played with profit and pleasure at any time between the cradle and the cemetery. It necessitates three things that should be of great advantage in all courses and at all stages of life: fifteen walks, occasional silence, and downright honesty. Given these things, with the disposition of the average senior golfer, the quiet afternoon and long evening of life hold no terrors for those who can give so much pleasure to others, while taking it also for themselves, as the golfers who make the yearly pilgrimage to Apawamis for the seniors' tournament.

The Jockey Club Stakes.

Horsemen are evincing considerable interest in the new Jockey Club Stakes, which will have its initial running at Belmont Park next Saturday. This is a weight-for-age race for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a half, and is the sort of a contest the leaders in racing, as well as in the breeding industry, are endeavoring to foster and encourage.

The weight-for-age race over a distance of ground is the real test of a horse, and as such is of direct benefit to the breeders of thoroughbreds. It determines with some degree of exactness the merits of certain strains, for the horses are taken out of the handicapper's hands and obliged to carry weight for their years, thus enjoying no advantages over others of their age.

There are too few of these races, but the encouragement the sponsors received from the Government during the war for the development of thoroughbreds, to keep the horses in this country up to the standards maintained in Europe, has created new interest. The Saratoga Cup is one of the few weight-for-age races that has been continued, but there is a promise of others.

The Jockey Club Stakes has been made attractive to horsemen as well as to the patrons of the track. It will have a value of $5,000, as an inducement for owners to enter their horses, and the list of nominations includes the names of some of the best performers in training. There were sixty-eight nominations, and there is a prospect of half a dozen starters, which should result in a fine contest.

The weights will be 118 pounds for three-year-olds and 126 pounds for four-year-olds and upward. Among the probable starters are H. C. Hildreth's Purchase, king of the three-year-olds; J. E. Widener's fine campaigner, Naturalist; A. K. McComber's War Cloud, which recently showed a return to form; W. R. Coe's Sweep On, and F. A. Clark's Dunboyne.

This would be an excellent contest if there were no others than Purchase and Naturalist. There has been much interest among racegoers to see these two hook up in a race. Naturalist has performed so satisfactorily under all conditions that he has come to be considered the best of the handicap horses. But to add to this, there is Dunboyne, which Trainer Hogan believes will take the measure of any three-year-old. Dunboyne made his return to the races Saturday in the Lawrence Realization, and was put to a test of a mile and five furlongs for his first start. He undoubtedly needed that race to come up to his best form, and at a slightly shorter distance should give Purchase a fine battle.

The Jockey Club Stakes has been left open to geldings, despite the fact that it aims directly to aid the breeders, but there is always the hope among horsemen that an entire horse will win. There was some regret expressed over the victory of Exterminator in the Saratoga Cup because a gelding beat an entire horse.

TWO YACHTS DISQUALIFIED.

Hiuheehee and June Bug Ruled Out in Greenwich Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—A feature of the races among the Arrow Class yachts today was the winning of the Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory. It was the first time Mr. Mallory has been at the helm of his yacht in a race for some time.

The Hiuheehee, belonging to John W. Lewis, and the June Bug, owned by H. A. Sturgis, which crossed the finish line in first and second positions in the Indian Harbor one-design class, were ruled out when it was learned that both yachts were sailed by non-members of the club. H. N. Whittlesey's Salem was declared the winner.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.
Start 11:30 A. M.

	Finish. H.M.S.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	1:19:11
Bubble, Robinson Leach	1:23:15
Snapper, F. S. Page	1:25:11
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	1:24:04
Jack 'o Lantern, L. H. Dyer	1:14.24
Hawk, Ralph E. Slayes	1:25:40

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start 11:35 A. M.

Hiuheehee, J. W. Lewis	1:50:10
June Bug, H. A. Sturgis	Ruled out.
	2:01:00
Salem, H. N. Whittlesey	Ruled out.
	1:02:04
Lossso, J. A. W. Reynedders	1:05:50

Joie Ray Sets New Canadian Mark.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—Joie Ray of Chicago set a new Canadian one-mile record in winning a handicap race at the Canadian national exhibition games yesterday. Ray's time was 4 minutes, 14 2-5 seconds, 5 1-5 seconds faster than the time of Abel Kiviat of New York in a race at Montreal seven years ago.

All-American Man Rejoins Purple.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 7.—Benny Boynton has arrived here ready to resume his course at Williams, and, incidentally, to hold down his old place with the Purple eleven. He was All-America quarterback two years ago. Boynton is fit as a fiddle. Practice starts tomorrow. Accompanying Boynton is his younger brother Charlie, who enters the freshman class and who ought to be a big help to future Williams elevens.

BELMONT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; seven furlongs; main course. Gex, 106 pounds; *Dottie Vandiver, 102; Daddy's Choice, 113; Nightstick, 117; Miss Kruter, 103; Babette, 103; Whimsey, 106; *Monomoy, 105; Arab Go On, 117; Adsane, 112; Marmite, 97.

SECOND RACE—The Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Stonewood, 149 pounds; Decisive, 133; Barbie, 146; Etrusco, 149; Fibber, 146.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Happy Valley, 110 pounds; Doleful, 109; *John I. Day, 111; Snapdragon 2d, 116; Frederick the Great, 114; Sasin, 106.

FOURTH RACE—The Amityville Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Valor, 123 pounds; Simondert, 100; Panaman, 98; Audacious, 104; Jack Stuart, 90; Lord Brighton, 118; Hadleter, 119; Chasseur, 90; Blue Laddie, 104; *War Rocket, 100; Camoufleur, 109.

FIFTH RACE—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *Dottie Vandiver, 103 pounds; Lady Dorothy, 118; *Mary Belle, 93; Miss Bryn, 103; Unwise Child, 96; Miss Kruter, 103.

SIXTH RACE—For maiden two-year-olds. Eye Jurtenge, Straight, Damask, 115 pounds; Candy Chick, 112; Georgie, 115; Clarabella, 112; Barley, 115; Arrowood, 115; Service Star, 118; Sea Mist, 118; Dreamer, 115; Sagamore, 118.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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ARMY WINS K. OF C. OLYMPICS AT DIX

Doughboys Defeat Navy and Marines Decisively — Ryan Breaks Hammer Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Sept. 7.—A clean-cut victory for the wearers of the khaki was the result of today's championship events in the service men's Olympic games held on the Camp Dix athletic field under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. In the nineteen events the Doughboys pulled down a total of 120 points, with 89 for the navy and 1 for the marines.

A throng of 10,000 soldiers and civilian visitors witnessed the struggle for track and field titles, and incidentally saw a thrilling air circus by Lieutenants Donaldson and Stewart of the camp, who showered confetti upon the crowds, dipped so low in nose dives that they almost touched the pole vaulters as the latter topped the bar, and then gave a hazardous exhibition of acrobatics on the wings or their plane a thousand feet above ground.

Because mechanics could not repair damaged planes in time the Camp Dix-Philadelphia air race, postponed from yesterday, was called off.

Pat Ryan Breaks Own Record.

A sixteen-pound hammer throw by the world's champion, Pat Ryan, breaking his own record, was a surprise in the field events. The big New York traffic cop hurled the weight 174 feet, 2 inches. He also captured the thirty-five-pound weight throw.

Another record was tied in the 120 hurdles when Bob Simpson won from H. E. Barron in fifteen flat. Simpson's mark broke the former Middle Atlantic district A. A. U. mark by a full second.

Mike Devanney, the national two-mile steeplechase champion, captured the one mile, after a mixup on the track in the second lap, between C. A. Breeland and Joe Stout, the Chicago aviator. Breeland set a terrific pace at the start, but soon tired and the Westerner was trying to pass him when the men came together, Stout going into the ditch, and each claiming a foul. The shock weakened Stout, who took second place, but was disqualified.

Willie Plant, defeated in the handicaps yesterday in the three-mile walk by J. N. Pearman, easily pulled away from Pearman in the last three laps of the championship today. The hero of the race was Joseph Aaronson, the New York marine who was shot through the knee and arm and gassed in Belleau Woods. He managed to pull out third place, after passing three of the men who outwalked him yesterday.

Relay Races Are Hard Fought.

Two inter-city relays, substituted for the army, navy, and marine events, gave the crowd its greatest excitement of the day. Boston captured the one-mile event, when Dudley, the 440-champion, passed Taylor, the Penn colored sprinter, five yards from the tape. Chicago's team took the two-mile relay, and the Quaker City quartette won second place from New York.

In the hard grind of the five-mile run, Charles Pores, world's champion, and C. T. Leath were the only finishers, the champion leading by 150 yards. A protest was entered by Pores, but was thrown out. Leath was for C. L. O'Leary from George Bonner.

George Bronder of New York, national javelin title holder and winner of the A. E. F. championship, suffered a reverse in the javelin throw, losing to William Anders of the Illinois A. C. Anders won with a throw of 161 feet.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH.—First Heat—Won by W. F. Downey, navy; George F. Ruf, marines, second; J. E. Green, navy, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Reyes, S. A. T. C.; Charles Byron, S. A. T. C., second; W. A. Dowaling, army, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by R. T. McSweeney, army; Marshal Haddock, army, second; Leaver, army, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Downey; Reyes, second; McSweeney, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-YARD HURDLES.—Won by Robert Simpson, army; H. E. Barron, army, second. Time—0:25.

ONE-MILE RUN.—Won by Michael Devanney, navy; E. F. Hannon, army, second; Victor Veteretza, army, third. Time—4:33 2-5.

440-YARDS DASH.—Won by Earl S. Dudley, Jr., navy; H. Curtiss, army, second; F. H. Johnson, army, third. Time—0:53 2-5.

THREE-MILE WALK.—Won by William Plant, army; Joseph A. Pearman, army, second; Joseph Aaronson, marines, third. Time—21:2 4.

440-YARD HURDLE.—Won by F. H. Johnson, army; Dan B. Hause, navy, second; P. Edmeston, navy, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

POLE VAULT.—Won by Ed. Knowles, navy, with 12 feet; R. M. Webster, army, 10 feet, second; A. R. Rodriques, army, 9 feet, third.

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT.—Won by W. O. Beers, with 44 feet, 7¼ inches; 2. Higgins, army, 43 feet, ¾ inch, second; J. A. Shelbourne, army, 43 feet, 3¾ inches, third.

220-YARDS DASH.—Won by A. R. Read, army; R. T. McSweeney, army, second; W. F. Downey, army, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—Won on toss of coin by Murphy, navy; Robert Webster, second, with 6 feet 1¼ inches; Walter L. Wales, navy, 6 feet 1¼ inches, third.

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER.—Won by Pat Ryan, army, with 174 feet 2 inches; P. O'Connor, 127 feet 5 inches, second; Thos Dumon, aviation, 134 feet 11 inches, third.

220-YARD HURDLES.—Won by R. E. Byron, army; W. S. Wells, army, second. Time—0:29 1-5.

880-YARD RUN.—Won by C. J. O'Leary, army; George Bstner, army, second; A. Earing, army, third. Time—2:06.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—Won by Dowell Brown, navy, with 22 feet ¼ inch; 2. Dowling, army, 21 feet, ¾ inch, second; A. E. Anderson, army, 21 feet 4¾ inches, third.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—Won by C. G. Higgins, army, with 124 feet 5½ inches; Tom Duttes, aviation, 120 feet 10 inches, second; C. V. Beetes, army, 119 feet 8 inch, third.

HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.—Won by Herbert Prem, army, with 45 feet 8¾ inches; Dowell Brown, navy, 45 feet 2 inches, second; J. J. Rothchilde, navy, 44 feet, third.

FIVE-MILE RUN.—Won by Charles Pores, navy; C. T. Leath, army, second. Time—28:55 4-5.

INTERCITY ONE-MILE RELAY.—Won by Boston, (Downey, Hall, O'Leary, Dudley;) Philadelphia, (Green, Jack, Trout, Taylor,) second; Chicago, (House, Linthausen, Teyes, Johnson,) third. Time—3:43.

INTERCITY TWO-MILE RELAY.—Won by Chicago, (Barlow, House, Johnson, Stout;) Philadelphia, (Palmer, Edmonson, Clayton, McGrady,) second; New York, (Braverman, Bloom, Butner, Brown,) third. Time—8:58 4-5.

THROWING 35-POUND WEIGHT.—Won by Pat Ryan, army, with 38 feet ¾ inch; F. P. O'Connor, army, 46 feet 9¾ inches, second; Tom Dutton, army, 46 feet 9¾ inches, third.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.—Won by William S. Anglers, army, with 181 feet; George Bronster, army, 177 feet, 7-10 inch, second; J. Butler, army, 351 feet 7-10 inch, third.

TOTAL POINTS.—Army, 120; navy, 89; marines, 1.

STAR CLASS TITLE IS WON BY ALTAIR

Willis's Fast Little Craft Takes Final Race and Again Gains Season's Honors.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—Edwin V. Willis again demonstrated that he sails the fastest yacht of the Star class in this section when he brought home the Altair a winner in the last of a series of interclub races among yachts of the Bayside, Manhasset Bay and Port Washington clubs over the course of the last named organization this afternoon. Mr. Willis repeated his achievement of last year when he won the series, and his victory was made the more notable by the fact that he failed to start in several of the series of twelve races.

A fleet of ten yachts of Class A and nine of Class B started today under conditions that were not altogether encouraging. A faint southwest breeze appeared at starting time, but it did not last long enough to permit the skippers to time up, and during the sailing of the race twice around the three-mile triangular course the nineteen yachts were almost becalmed.

In the sailing of the race among the Class A yachts the Altair showed that she could adapt herself to any kind of a breeze. When the wind has been blowing white caps across the bows of the yachts the Altair habitually assumes a leading position and the same applied to the race today when there was hardly any semblance of a breeze. Mr. Willis kept under the front throughout and as the finish drew near moved to the fore

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SETTING THE CLOCK BACK.

The pig is out of the poke. The real fight in Washington is not to be against the Shantung clause of the Treaty, but over Article X., the one which guarantees the peace of the world. In other words, the BORAH-JOHNSON group is out to kill the Treaty. It is like passing a bill making a certain act criminal, but amending it so as to strike out the penalty. It is true that the penalty for this crime—the crime of initiating a war of conquest like the one just ended—may still be inflicted, but the opponents of Article X. mean that we shall not be a part of the jury that inflicts it; at least, that we shall not commit ourselves to such a participation.

It is a policy of non-interference. The Republican group, which comprises a majority of the Republican Senators, bids us keep our hands off when we see a Power threatening again to turn the world into a shambles. That is, it serves notice on all militaristic Powers that they can do just as Germany did in 1914, so far as we are concerned. Later on, of course, we may come in, as we did in 1917. The whole proposal, therefore, is to put the world back in the condition in which it was in 1914; to disregard the lessons of the war, the cry of mankind for the end of bloodshed, and let the world take its chance as it used to do. "Quit and scuttle" was the President's word for the Senatorial attitude on Shantung; it applies equally well to the Senatorial attitude on Article X.

Senator MCCUMBER truly says that such a declaration on our part, a declaration of non-interference with any projected assassination of nations, "invites or encourages such war." It is a blank check, written to the order of any nation entertaining militaristic designs, permitting it to go as far as it likes; with, of course, the understanding that, after France and Great Britain have borne the burden of defense for several years, we may at last decide in our majestic isolation to come to their rescue at the last moment. It is the coward's part.

Mr. MCCUMBER puts it forcibly when he says that such a declaration as his Republican colleagues propose to make would put us in the attitude of "preconduning" any inherently wrong and criminal war, "leaving us, of course, "the right to make war, which in all "probability we would not make if "war was not made upon us." It makes of the United States a national Pontius Pilate, washing its hands of the blood of nations. It is short-sighted even from the wholly selfish standpoint from which these Senators view it; for if we have learned anything from the war, it is that a bloody war of conquest in Europe does directly concern us and interfere with our prosperity; that we have indeed something to do with "abroad."

This declaration, or reservation, as Mr. MCCUMBER says, does definitely declare "to the would-be assassin: "'Be not afraid. We do not purpose "to restrain you.'" Was it for this that our boys fought and died? The President was gibed at when he said that to reject the Treaty would be "to break the heart of the world"; and yet is it not true that the thinking men who went to war from our country and from Britain and France did definitely believe and hope that they were warring to end war? If the accusing ghosts of those who died in that belief were to confront those politicians in Washington who are bent on reopening the whole prospect of world wars merely to gratify their spite at a President who does not happen to belong to their political party, how would those small-calibred statesmen endure their gaze?

Of course, those Senators have not drawn their reservation with any belief that it will help either the League of Nations or the United States. They have drawn it for the purpose of killing the Peace Treaty by pulling out its teeth. The teeth are located in Article X. It is by that article that the League is to become something more than the ineffective Hague Conference, the slight outcome of the late Czar's effort to bring about the disarmament of the nations. Destroy Article X. and you have nothing left but an amiable and sweet-sounding agreement to be good, a candied contract like that which The Hague Conference built up, only to have it torn and scattered to the winds the moment it suited Germany to disregard it—for disregard it she did on every essential point, even to its well-meaning efforts to observe the laws of war.

The world is striving for peace, for the end of war. The men who fought for it want it. The men and women who sent them forth, often to the grave, want it. The proposal of the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is that, if anybody is to bring this about, it must be Great Britain. We are to lie lazily across the sea and let her spend her money and men; and if at last it seems to us fit to help her out, we may in our good pleasure come in when her men and money are utterly exhausted and play the part of rescuer—or we may not. And all this without any regard to whether our own interests are involved or not. Let the other man do the fighting until we no longer have an excuse for not aiding him—that is the position of the Senators who would like to indorse the committee's reservation on Article X. If the American people indorse that attitude, they have strangely changed. They may have become as selfish and ignoble as the Committee on Foreign Relations evidently thinks they have, but at least they must have some regard left for their own welfare and interest. For ourselves, we do not believe they have become selfish or ignoble; we believe that they are still the men and women who sent their sons to war for the purpose of ending war, and not for the purpose of laying the world open to new wars.

"We cannot, will not, live for fifty years under the cloud of that terror," the terror of the next war of conquest, said President WILSON to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. Nevertheless, the Committee on Foreign Relations is determined that we shall. "The Treaty of Peace with "Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the "world, and that new system is based "upon an absolute reversal of the "principles of the old system," he said. But the Committee on Foreign Relations would have us go back to the old system at its worst.

GENERAL PERSHING'S RETURN.

After an absence of two years and about one hundred days General PERSHING comes home this morning victorious and renowned, one of the foremost men of his time and a great American for all time. Quietly he went away to England with his staff on the liner Baltic; so quietly that he seemed to have vanished overnight, and upon landing at Liverpool he expressed the pride of his comrades and himself "to be the standard-bearers "of our country in this great war "for civilization" and their hope "in "time to be playing our part on the "western front." He returns in state through unmined and peaceful seas on the once German-owned Leviathan, symbol in size and power of the great achievement of the American Army in France, under the captaincy of the soldier she brings back to receive the plaudits of the American people for services that only their heartfelt gratitude can reward. Compared with it the brilliant decorations PERSHING wears and his investment with time-honored distinctions are of minor account to him.

The General's reception by the people of Paris when he arrived as a deliverer (so they fondly hoped) at the Gare du Nord was such an outburst of passionate emotion, so genuine, so tumultuously glad, that he was "visibly affected by the welcome." There was no American Army in France then. A year was to pass before General PERSHING could play any part at all, a year of waiting and working, of ordeal and trial, and more than a year elapsed before American troops organized as an army could strike the resounding blow at St. Mihiel, to which the assault at Cantigny had been a bugle blast to high endeavor. The Germans had held the American soldiers in scorn, as a mob that could not be disciplined and trained to fight, that would not stand, that could not advance against German troops. In one crowded day the General from Missouri showed the disdainful enemy how mistaken he was, and the war entered the last stage.

The supreme credit of the American victories in France belongs to JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING. He not only fashioned an invincible fighting machine in the face of difficulties that only a man great of soul could have triumphed over, but he planned the strategy of offensives on the American front and chose the commanders to execute them, his being always the directing brain. The French in their extremity looked upon the American General as a deliverer, and gave him such a greeting as had not been witnessed in Paris since the outbreak of the war. The day has dawned for the people of New York to show what they think of General PERSHING as the commander of the American legions in France, and we think that he will be visibly affected again.

THE GAY STRIKE.

The art of buoyant explanation did not die with Jack Falstaff. Said Mr. GEORGE M. COHAN, "I told you the "actors couldn't close me up, not in "a thousand years—and the actors "didn't close me up. It was the "stage hands!" The members of the Actors' Fidelity League, to whom this explanation was tendered, may or may not have found it consolatory. As an opposition and strike-breaking organization, they were not permitted to be present at the decisive meeting—and that also was the work of the stage hands. To be sure, Mr. CHARLES C. SHAY, President of the Stage Hands' Union, did not exactly call the Fidelity actors "scabs." He was very polite, and characterized them as "a private club"—being himself more than a dab at Falstaffian geniality. Only from the bitter-enders among the managers have we no explanation, buoyant or otherwise. Perhaps the facts spoke so loud as to drown them out. The direct occasion of their capitulation was the circumstance that in 680 of their theatres throughout the country the stage hands walked out. It was a very bitter end. The statement from Mr. AUGUSTUS THOMAS, who presided at the final getting together, is, however, as jubilant as that of Mr. COHAN or the Fat Knight. He proclaimed that neither the managers nor the Equity Association claimed a victory. That was wisely and truthfully said. The victors are the stage hands.

The striking Equity actors have this consolation: Let who will be victor, they have all the spoils—at least for the present. Hereafter actors, and even chorus girls, will be properly paid for rehearsals. It will no longer be possible for a manager to convince himself that a play is bad by rehearsing it with a full company for six weeks, at no expense whatever, and then discard it after paying only one week's salaries. Hereafter if there are extra holiday matinées and Sunday performances the actors will be paid pro rata. The new contract is, in fact, far more favorable in all its terms than the contract for which the Equity Association struck. It provides for arbitration in case of a dispute, and it recognises the Equity Association in the appointment of arbitrators. The actors on their part pledge themselves again to the open shop, granting the manager full freedom in choosing his cast. It is to their great credit that they have conceded this point from the start, offering a heavy bond for its fulfillment. Even in the heat of the contest—and it was very hot—they never sought to counter tyranny with tyranny. Whether they are legally liable for breaking their contracts when they walked out may never be known, thanks to the happy ending of the strike; but with that possible exception their conduct has been as right-minded as it has been resolute and gay. No greater service was ever rendered to their high profession than the strike has rendered, and there never has been an occasion which contributed one-thousandth part of what this one has contributed to the gayety of the nation.

But off on the horizon is there not a cloud—a cloud as big as a hand, namely, a stage hand? Was it merely out of loyalty to a fellow-union that scene shifters and musicians have made such sacrifices of time and pay? It is true that the old unions cannot themselves call out the actors. But is the possibility altogether barred that the Federation of Labor may do so? If our foremost artists of the theatre become a mere pawn in the future struggles of labor and capital, the present victory will be paid for dearly. Meantime the gay strike is ended and, with theatres opening on all sides, Broadway is rapidly paling as a centre of amusement.

STRANGE CASE OF MR. BORAH.

Senator BORAH has such an obsession against the Treaty of Peace that he is resolved to lead or follow a third party if the Treaty is ratified. In his fury against the League of Nations he has put up with some strange bedfellows, but how shall we account for his passionate sympathy with LENIN and TROTZKY? That he thinks he sees Japan and Great Britain, the painted devils that stare at him from every corner of the world, stirring up what he calls Mr. WILSON'S "plain usur-"pation of power to maintain troops "in Russia" is natural enough in his excited condition of mind, but, even with the utmost tolerance and allowance for that, he surprises and shocks by his zeal to help the Bolshevist tyrants and murderers, the suppression by terror of the rule of the majority, of democracy, of freedom of the press, and all the rights guaranteed to democracy.

Mr. BORAH cries that "the women "and children of Russia are being "starved by a blockade maintained "against Russia by the allied Govern-"ments. There has been nothing "more cruel or infamous than this "butchery." The starved and children of one of the greatest food countries in the world are being starved by Mr. BORAH'S new friends, Lenin and Trotzky. Be a Bolshevik or starve "if we don't kill you in some other "way" is, in effect, the precept and the practice of this Bolshevist philosophy.

These men are the enemies of the United States, of every democratic nation. Their armies are largely officered by Germany. In Poland, Hungary, the Balkans, in every country, including the United States, they and their disciples by armed violence, economic disturbance, or propaganda are playing the German game. At home their deliberate ferocity, intolerance, and oppression have stirred the horror of mankind. They have ruined their own country. They seek to ruin all countries. The Senator from Idaho weeps upon their bosoms. He finds no cruelty or infamy in them. It is the blockade that is cruel and infamous.

There isn't much for Senator BORAH in the Korean, Egyptian, Hindu vote, but what singular recruits he enlists, or seems to be trying to enlist, for his third party! He ranges himself not only with the Sinn Feiners, but with the I. W. W., with the Socialists and the Communists, with the sentimental amateurs of the Russian gospel of destruction. Is it a proletarian party that he is to lead, after the fatal day of ratification?

THE RUN HIGHER UP.

The betrayer of EDITH CAVELL richly deserves the death that awaits him. When the Germans swept through St. Quentin in 1914, GEORGES GASTON QUIEN was imprisoned there as a spy. Released by the invaders, he wormed himself into the confidence of the Princess CROY and turned over to the Germans information upon which she was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. From Miss CAVELL he accepted help, including money, and then conveyed to the enejny the evidence on which she was put to death. If the finding of the French court-martial is justified, the annals of warfare tell of few spies as base. Yet he was, first and last, a mere tool. The cause of justice will be ill served if it does not grip also the powers that employed him.

It is not a question of revenge. For the brave lives lost, the beautiful cities crumbled to dust, the utmost retaliation would be futile. The issue is purely moral. In this war the Germans used instruments of terror, demoralization, and death that were unknown even in the most savage warfare. And time and again they stood on the verge of success. The world is not yet assured that it is forever free from the submarine peril. Our own army feels obliged to regard poison gas as a possible means of defense. Do we need better reminders that the spirit of the Hun still lives and threatens to stalk abroad once more? The dignity of mankind will not be vindicated, the legitimacy of future warfare will not be assured, until justice is meted out to the men who are ultimately responsible for the late atrocities. It is not this man or another that the world must put out, but the spirit that degraded them. Unless we bring punishment home to the very citadel of the philosophy of the Hun, EDITH CAVELL and Captain FRYATT will have died in vain.

EARLY RELIEF IMPERATIVE.

With characteristic good sense and restraint Judge MAYER comments in a statement published today upon the report of STONE & WEBSTER, experts of high standing appointed by him, dealing with the financial condition of the local transportation companies affected by the receiverships pending in the United States District Court. For the twelve months beginning Sept. 1, 1919, it is estimated that the recent increase of wages upon the surface lines in Manhattan operated by the New York Railways Company will cause a deficit of $1,118,000; in the case of the surface lines in Brooklyn, in charge of Receiver GARRISON, the deficit will be $1,268,000. Therefore "the income of these surface lines "will fall by about $200,000 per "month to provide actual operating "expenses and taxes without any "provision for bond interest, rentals, "and other fixed charges, and will "fall by about $863,000 per month "to earn these fixed charges."

The stock of the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is in the hands of JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. In 1917 these lines earned a surplus of $8,865,858 above all fixed charges. On account of the great rise in the cost of material, coal, rails, &c., and of increases in wages, the experts of the court find that these lines in the coming year will fail to earn fixed charges, including interest on the company's $200,092,000 of outstanding bonds and notes, by about $9,880,000. In the fiscal year 1917 the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, elevated and subway lines, earned a surplus of $1,528,457, but in the next twelve months there will be a failure to earn the interest on the company's $50,000,000 outstanding bonds and notes (after interest on the receiver's certificates is paid) by about $2,798,000.

These figures mean that the companies concerned have no prospect, unless legislative relief is provided, of paying their fixed charges for an indefinite period of years. They are facing confiscation and bankruptcy. "Manifestly," says Judge MAYER, "lines cannot be operated at an actual loss." Some plan, he urges, "must be devised for at least temporary relief," and their relations with the State and Municipal Governments must be put on a different status. Judge MAYER invites all those interested, public officials and citizens' associations, to satisfy themselves by investigation that the findings of the court's experts are true in every particular. He solemnly adjures all concerned, including the people of New York, not to let the very critical situation be made the subject of political controversy; that is to say in plain language, be distorted by demagogues, of which there is grave danger. The vigilance committee needed in New York is one to see that this does not occur. It is to the Legislature that good citizens must turn to save the local transportation lines from collapse, and no time is to be lost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Decrease Prices is Enough.

What will strike first and most pleasantly a large majority of those who read Attorney General PALMER'S letter of instructions "to all Fair Price Committees" is his emphatic statement that their one and only task is to do what they can to decrease the cost of living. Some of these committees, he has learned, having discovered, as their members think, that certain articles are selling for less than they are worth, are advising that the prices of those articles be raised. That, the Attorney General writes, must stop.

He does not deny the possibility that some prices are too low, or that sound finance would justify or demand their increase, but the possibility does not interest him just now, and should not interest the Fair Price Committees. The excellent and adequate reason is that he and they have another job on their hands—that of bringing down prices that are too high, and while he cannot himself give all his time to that particular activity, the committeemen, as such, can and should. They will find need in its achievement of all the energy, industry, and ingenuity at their command. As for the other problem—the one created by prices that are too low—it need not keep them awake o' nights. The general public is not at all interested in its solution, and the few whom it does affect can be trusted to abolish the evil if to do so is within human powers.

Replacement Costs and Others.

Another passage in the Attorney General's letter probably explains why some members of the Fair Price Committees have been moved to worry about prices they think too low. They have been confronted with the question whether a "fair" price should be based on original cost or on replacement cost. The Attorney General says that both are to be considered, but it is not for the committeemen to make replacement cost, when higher than original cost, a reason for telling a dealer that he may or should put up his prices.

One glimpses here that protests must have been made by dealers who had adjusted prices to replacement costs against the failure or refusal of their competitors to do the same thing. Whether or not that constitutes unfair competition is a question not easy to answer. Every economist of any authority asserts that when production costs go up it is right, and even in the consumer's interest, that the price of articles manufactured before the advance should be put up proportionally. The advantage to the seller in doing it is so much more obvious, however, than the advantage to the buyer that the latter is very apt to think it wrong—always does, unless he has given the matter more thought than is his custom.

Both producers and retailers not infrequently utilise this feeling and gain favor by announcing that they will or do forego the profits they could make by basing prices on replacement instead of on original cost. They have their reward, but what they do is poor preparation for the time, sure to come sooner or later, when their business competitor will be in the position of having bought later and more cheaply than they, and makes a cut in prices which they will have to follow, though it means a heavy loss.

A Reader's Criticism of Recent Books.

A belated reader of "Mare Nostrum," the latest addition to translations from the Spanish of VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, confesses that, like several of its predecessors, it is a large book, but denies that it is a great one. Indeed, he expresses an irreverent wonder at the warmth of the eulogies it has received from all the professional literary critics.

If cut down, he says, to about half its present size—as could be done, he insists, by eliminating its guide-book descriptions and its text-book history and science—it would be a fairly good tale of adventure, ranking above many of its kind, but certainly below those of at least a dozen dead authors and more than two or three live ones.

There is a certain plausibility about these remarks of the belated reader, but he is one whose small claim to a respectful hearing when he talks about books is shown by the fact that he sniffs at HUDSON'S "Green Mansions," laughing derisively at its heroine as "a chittering female," and violently refuses to forgive CONRAD for permitting the hero in "The Arrow of Gold" to be scared stiff by a crazy Spaniard armed with an axe. Crazy Spaniards armed with axes reasonably might be terrifying to anybody, in real life, he says, but when a man undertakes to write a picaresque novel he ought to obey the rules, the very first of which is that the hero must be afraid of nothing.

As for IBANEZ, of course he hasn't won his fame and vogue by writing poor books. If he wanted to fill a page by enumerating the fishes of the Mediterranean by their more or less popular names, he had a right to do it, and if he did make a mistake or two when he looked up geology and oceanography in high school text books, no real harm was done.

Aldermanic Courtesy Exemplified.

Several members of New York's Board of Aldermen have justified anew the "consolation" that still hangs on or about the name of their entity as a group. For they have vehemently, and even violently, protested against the very formula of appropriating any city money to be used to welcoming here the Prince of Wales, and promised that if any one of their number even proposed such an expenditure he shall be thrown out of the window (Mayor) orders by vocals.

That would be a highly interesting "transaction" to go on the Aldermanic record, but hardly more interesting than is the fact that men holding what ought to be an office of dignity and respect are capable of discourtesy so gross as is what amounts to refusal to welcome here a guest who certainly deserves a welcome anywhere.

Manhattan Island's relation to sea level will not be appreciably changed when this young man steps on it. That is true. Also true, however, is it that he is a good deal more than merely an incidental visitor—that he personifies a most valuable international friendship. He is not asking New York City to spend any money at all in receiving him, and perhaps there is no need for it to spend any at all, but in a loud voice to refuse to spend any for the likes of him—that surely was boorishness raised to a high power.

THE LUBIN METHOD.

A Trial is Urged to Solve the Problem of Cheap Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read recent reports that "thousands of bushels of apples in Michigan are being allowed to rot on the ground because market prices are not right." I have seen the same conditions on farms in the Berkshires, when only four hours away, by rail, apples were selling from 5 to 10 cents a piece in New York City.

Why is it that millions of the people's money, designated as taxes, are used in investigating these things while nothing is really done to change conditions? Money is spent to seek out the food hoarder and the profiteer, but after these are found they are not adequately punished.

Fruit is plentiful, as is every other kind of food product, and should be cheap. The trouble lies in our method of putting these food products on the market.

The late David Lubin devoted years of his life, as well as his fortune, to these problems, with never a thought of profit to himself; his one thought was ever how best to serve his, the American, people. He was truly a wise man and a great benefactor. He repeatedly put the whole matter before Congress, and told how best food could be cheaply supplied to the public and with profit to the producer. Why do not the people of this country rise up and insist that his method be tried? It has never been given a trial here, while in another country where it has been used for more than one hundred years successfully, the people were kept from starving during the war, although that country was completely isolated from the rest of the world for over four years.

Give David Lubin's method of cheap food to the people a trial and quit playing politics for a while.

KATIEN.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1919.

English and American Examinations

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Dr. George R. Parkin in the current Atlantic and the conclusions drawn from it are interesting, but not necessarily so depressing as the comment in THE TIMES of today indicates. If 2,000 young English students were given the examinations set by Harvard and Yale would the proportion of those passing be any higher than is the proportion of American students taking the English examinations? No one knows, but presumably not. We have repeatedly been told that Americans do not pass English examinations and we therefore conclude that the English standard of education is higher than our own and that all education in America is more or less of a failure. The only reasonable conclusion is that the two standards are different—not that one is necessarily higher than the other. An apple and an orange are assuredly different, but neither is absolutely better than the other; whether either is relatively better than the other depends altogether on the use to be made of it. American education leaves much to be desired, but its defects and shortcomings cannot justly be determined by measuring them according to the English standards; they can only be known by noting how far short they come of realising American ideals of education.

L. M. S.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1919.

A Roosevelt an Term for Lodge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In describing Colonel Roosevelt's remarkable gift of pungent speech, a well known North Carolinian once used this apt simile: "He makes the English language crack like a new saddle." Many of his crisp descriptive phrases are so often called to remembrance. Besides many others, he has riveted in the mind of this generation, at least, the age-old terms "muck-raker," "mollycoddle," "Adullamite."

With what force is this last brought to mind, as we read the daily proceedings before our Foreign Relations Committee! The ancient cave of Adullam, (First Samuel xxii, 1-2,) seems to have found a duplicate in that modern committee room where hangs the inviting sign: "All classes discontented with the peace settlements are welcomed here; our worthy Chairman will extend a glad hand to all such."

It must be a source of keen regret to many of his friends' to see the scholarly Mr. Lodge, in this, the Autumn of a brilliant and useful career, tarnish its lustre, as he essays to play the role of Prince of Adullam.

E. FOARD.

Morganton, N. C., Sept. 4, 1919.

GOING BACK.

I went back to the war again—back on the roads of song,
Where the stern minstrels of battle went singing all along;
I saw once more the ruined towns, the bare and haunted plain,
Where every tree was a shrine of death, and all the land one stain.

I went back to the war again, and found, as home I came,
That all the world was different, in heart and soul and name:
It thrilled again to the bugle call—to the crash of the shattering gun,
And the low cry of wandering ghosts, where the dark deeds were done.

And once again I wondered that children and birds could sing,
And men and women laugh again, and play with love in Spring;
But most of all I wondered that they so soon could stray
From the great paths of sacrifice, along God's stormy way.

I came back from the war again—came as one who had fled
Over a vast, dim gathering place, in the wake of the holy dead;
And all earth's clamorous voices came to my ears from far,
As if my soul had wandered back from some eternal star.

Out of the dusk of forgetfulness, sometimes in years to come,
Let us go back to the fateful days, when life lips were dumb,
When lives were laid on the altars of deep and deathless things,
And all the air was alive with God, and shaken with dreadful wings.

MARION COUTHOUT SMITH.

LAMONT SEES PERIL IN TREATY REJECTION

Fears Bolshevism Might Reach America, and Says Millions Would Starve in Europe.

SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT

Republican, He Deplores Senate's "Calamitous Fumbling" with the World's Most Critical Situation.

Thomas W. Lamont, who was financial adviser to the American Mission at the Peace Conference, in a statement issued yesterday urging the necessity for the early ratification of the Peace Treaty, declared that any action of the Senate tearing apart the treaty and the League of Nations would spell renewed Bolshevist activity throughout Europe, which would spread to America, bringing starvation this Winter to millions of people.

Mr. Lamont defended the work of President Wilson at Paris. Although a Republican himself, he felt that the attitude of many of the Senate majority was one of "calamitous fumbling with the most critical situation that the world has ever seen." There was no objection to clarifying interpretations, he said, but calamity would surely follow changes and reservations designed to send the treaty back to Germany.

Here is Mr. Lamont's statement:

"Since my return from Paris, where I spent five months in work with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, I have, until now, in response to frequent urgings, declined to comment upon the existing situation with respect to the treaty and to the industrial problems that are hanging upon the ratification of it. I am a member of the Republican Party, and have confidence that the Republican Senate majority, whose patriotism cannot be questioned, would, after the careful investigation and consideration which it was its duty to give, vote an early ratification of the treaty. But I, in common, I believe, with the country at large, have become greatly disturbed at the continued uncertainty and delay—a delay which, in my judgment, is already responsible for having rendered social and industrial conditions in both Europe and America distinctly worse.

"The whole world is crying for peace, for a chance to renew its normal life and work; and America, by constant inaction, refuses to grant her consent to the settlements necessary. Since it became evident to the world of commerce that the action of the United States Senate might nullify the treaty, there has been an alarming fall in the rates of foreign exchange. For this no remedy can be had as long as the delay continues at Washington; no plan for the extension of foreign credits, so necessary to maintain America's export trade, can be evolved. It is hard to conceive the attitude of mind that insists upon such calamitous fumbling with the most critical situation that the world has ever seen. The only explanation is that there is still almost incredible misunderstanding, both of the treaty provisions themselves and of the manner in which the affairs of the world await America's assent to peace.

President's Methods Defended.

"One point should be cleared up now, and that is the misapprehension existing in many quarters as to President Wilson's attitude at Paris. I hear it repeated that he was unwilling to take counsel with this delegation. That is untrue. He constantly and earnestly sought the advice of his associates. I hear it said that in fighting for the League of Nations he yielded up vital points in the main treaty. In the Shantung settlement perhaps Japan's attitude as the League was a consideration. Aside from that, I know of no clause in the treaty that was tempered or modified at all by Mr. Wilson's solicitation for the League. President Wilson, being a human being, undoubtedly has certain defects; but as a member of the opposite political faith from his, and as taking a continuous albeit unimportant part in the work at Paris, I am in all fairness bound to say that throughout the complexities and anxieties over there President Wilson acted with moderation, common sense, and great patience; he played no politics and, what is more, he showed constantly extraordinary courage in fighting for the idealism that we call American. His course there was such that it should command the admiration of his fellow-citizens regardless of party.

"As to the treaty itself, the situation, then, is this: America played an enormously important part in the war. Without her co-operation it could not have been won. In the same way, in making peace her allies and associates in the war looked to her for leadership. It was the effort of the American Mission at Paris to give to the settlement of peace the same unselfish, just, and generous effort that America had shown in the war. Working steadily upon these principles for months at Paris, the American Commission was active in negotiating a treaty which commanded the approval of our own and of the delegations of twenty-two other powers.

"Admittedly, this treaty is not a perfect document. By no theory is it ever possible, among a score of divergent interests, and in a chaos of States confused politically and half paralyzed economically, with the whole social structure tottering, with a half-score of nationalities torn, bleeding, saddened, and dazed by the sufferings and horrors of war—in no way, I say, can perfection in the drafting of a human document be attained under such conditions. Compromises ought to and must be made. They were made by all parties to the treaty—less, as a matter of fact, by the American delegation than by the others, although the material interests of our country were far less involved than those of the other powers; and though on the theory of maintaining an unselfish attitude, we could have been excused for conceding at least as much as any of our allies. As Senator Knox well put it years ago in a speech favoring international co-operation:

"Every material and moral advance in the solidarity of nations for universal, as distinguished from local or domestic, purposes, is achieved by concessions restraining to a greater or less degree the liberty of action of individual States for the benefit of the community of nations and in obedience to the demands of an international public opinion.

"The American delegation in the main, then, carried through its ideas, and was enabled to do so because there was openly accorded to it a position of arbiter of justice. Repeated instances arose where the other commissions requested the American delegation to prepare a solution, which in effect the others would indorse in advance. I point out these facts to emphasize that, even with the compromises that were evidently essential to make, to America was granted, in large measure, a position of guidance and leadership. It is not true that the United States was 'hooked' by the other powers, in either the main clauses of the treaty, or in the League of Nations covenant.

Attitude of the Senate.

"This peace settlement, then, upon which all Europe has been hanging for months, for which all industry (employer and employe alike), all restoration and return to a life of order, have been waiting, is brought to Washington for ratification or rejection. It is plain that, despite the attitude of certain Senators, the majority of the Senate is disciplined openly to reject the treaty. It is equally plain that some Senators are contemplating its rejection by the much more objectionable method of making certain alterations in it, none of them of great importance, but with a net result of compelling us to go back to Germany and ask her to have the grace to execute a new treaty with us. This we cannot do without also begging our own allies to reopen negotiations with Germany and to assemble their own Parliaments (which in the case of England, of Belgium, and of some other States have already approved the treaty) to argue for perhaps further long months over the proposed American alterations.

"Close examination of the points which are styled as dangerous by these Senators who desire to amend the treaty fails to disclose any perils whatsoever. President Wilson in his meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee on Aug. 19 went with great care into these points.

"Why reopen the whole peace negotiations; why let Europe go from bad to worse while we are discussing a condition that does not exist and that was never even contemplated at Paris? Minor though these points at issue are, there is no reason why any one of them should not be brought up, and, if need be, clarified at the initial meeting of the League of Nations in Washington next October. We should appreciate that the covenant of the League is not a rigid, but a mobile, instrument. Hardly more than the rough machinery for the workings of a Society of Free Nations was set up. At Paris it was expected that the perfection of the instrument would take years to bring about; that meantime there would be almost constant changes proposed and made.

U. S. Helpless as to Shantung.

"As to the main treaty, the clause about Shantung is the only one exciting controversy. Well, nobody likes that clause—President Wilson, as he has intimated, as little as any one. But it is one thing to dislike that clause and another thing to bring about an immediate change in it. Japan drove the Germans out of Shantung; and back in the earlier days of the war, before America had come in, at a time when things were going badly, and when Japan's support was sorely needed, Great Britain and France promised Japan, in response to her demand that, so far as they were concerned, Japan should inherit Germany's position in China. Now, when three years later the question comes up at Paris, perhaps it might have been possible for President Wilson to say in effect to Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau, 'You made a poor bargain with Japan, and you must tell her I won't let you carry it out.' But how could Mr. Wilson have actually taken such a position? Fortunately, his decision was rendered somewhat less difficult by reason of the fact that the Japanese delegation solemnly and repeatedly stated its intention to make early modification of the Shantung settlement.

"I, myself, believe that in this we must rely upon two things: First, upon Japan's good faith, and, second, it that should fail, which I can hardly conceive, then upon the effective workings of the League of Nations. But as to Shantung, just how our Senate today can by amendment to the treaty force England and France to go back on their agreement with Japan, and just how we can force Germany, who has accepted the loss of her position in China, that we want her to withdraw that acceptance and consider some new plan, it is impossible to conceive. Meanwhile, certain of our Senators continue seriously to question the good faith of Japan, to insult her, and to render infinitely more difficult the settlement of other momentous questions that have to do with the whole future of the Far East.

"Finally, the treaty that was evolved imposes justly severe terms upon Germany. Those terms should be put into effect at once. If they are not, Germany will be able to evade her obligations, and the American people will in every way suffer. Senator Knox declares that those terms are so hard on Germany that the whole treaty should be rejected. Does he favor treating Germany in a way to encourage her to start another war? Do he and those of his colleagues who are seeking to defeat this treaty forget that it was Germany who plunged the whole world into darkness and woe, in a struggle that brought death to at least 10,000,000 beings, incapacity to 20,000,000 more; the breakdown of law and order; the wasting of over $200,000,000,000 of treasure, and calamities from which the world can hardly recover within a hundred years? The aim of the nations assembled at Paris was to draft a treaty that was just, but so framed as to prevent Germany or any other nation from repeating such crimes as these.

"To this end the treaty sets up the initial machinery for a league of free nations. The United States Senate cannot pull apart that machinery without making the whole treaty void. Any such action as that will spell renewed Bolshevist effort throughout Europe, spreading, as there is already evidence, to America; will mean continued chaos among those peoples' activities that America has helped establish; worst than all else, will bring starvation this coming Winter over there, not to thousands, but to millions of human beings.

"No one will object to clarifying interpretations, even though they are unnecessary. But, if the United States insists today upon sending the treaty back with changes and reservations, we shall certainly witness the calamities that I describe; and, furthermore, by continued delay, we shall probably postpone action until finally we shall have the United States entering the League of Nations hand in hand with Germany, novitiates together in this wonderful enterprise that is to set the world free from the slavery of war!

That may be what the American people want, but I don't believe it."

SHIPS RETURNED TO OWNERS

Only Thirty-four of Those Requisitioned for War Still in Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—All except thirty-four of the steamships requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board for war purposes had been turned back to their owners up to Sept. 2. The 478 ships released by the board embraced a total tonnage of 2,727,421 dead weight. The Dutch ships, aggregating 579,975 tons, which were released some time ago, are not included in the 478.

The thirty-four ships still in the service are being rapidly released. They will be delivered to the owners as soon as resurveys have been made and points of delivery determined. The tonnage yet to be delivered totals 311,159 dead weight.

The ships undelivered include the Arizonan, Kentuckian, Ohioan, Iowan, and Panaman of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; Troy, Manchuria and Mongolia of the Atlantic Transport Company; Santa Rosa of W. R. Grace & Co.; Finland, Kroonland, Plattsburg (formerly New York,) Harrisburg, (formerly Philadelphia,) and Louisville, (formerly St. Louis,) of the International Mercantile Marine Company; Edgar F. Luckenbach, Julia Luckenbach, K. I. Luckenbach, and Katrina of the Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Steamship Company; Henry R. Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Company; Matsonia and Maui of the Matson Navig

FRANCE IS PLEDGED TO JEWISH FREEDOM

Marcel Knecht Pays Official Tribute to Their Patriotic Services in the War.

CITES HEROIC INSTANCES

Quotes His Government's Promise to Aim for Social and Religious Equality.

Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information in this country, in an article entitled "France's Message to Jews on Lafayette Day," appearing in the current issue of The American Hebrew, takes occasion to pay official tribute to the patriotic services of the Jews in America and elsewhere during the war. The world will never forget, he declares, the services of such men as Ambassadors Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, and Oscar Straus, Justice Louis Brandeis, Bernard Baruch, Julius Rosenwald, Mortimer Schiff, and Colonel Harry Cutler, whose names are greatly cherished in his country.

M. Knecht, in his article, cites several individual cases of heroism of Jews at the front in the war, particularly the rabbis, which have won the admiration of France as well as the rest of the world. The name of Sergeant Mannheim, who was killed in Berlin in July while on peaceful duty there, will always be sacred to the French people, M. Knecht asserts. The three rabbis who died for France, one of them while presenting a crucifix to a dying Catholic soldier, are martyrs to the Jewish race as well as the French race, he declares.

The Jews of the United States, whom these sacrifices will deeply move, M. Knecht continues, will easily understand the spontaneity with which the Foreign Minister, answering an important group of French Deputies, promised to support the cause of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

"The reading of these two documents on Lafayette Day," he said, "will be a splendid answer to the hopes of the American Jews, for it is well known how influential France has become in molding the policies of the countries in Eastern Europe, where Jews in large numbers make their home."

The article contains a translation of the text of the request made by the Deputies for information regarding the attitude assumed by France at the Peace Conference on the Jewish question. It was the duty of the great nations, the Deputies said, not to remain indifferent to the sufferings of the Polish and Rumanian Jews. Because of the lack of publicity of the discussions at the Peace Conference, the Jews of the world, especially those of America, supposed that France had forgotten her traditional part as defender of the oppressed, the Deputies said, and they believed the Jews' should be reassured that France was still remaining faithful.

The reply of M. Pichon, which M. Knecht quotes in full in his article, declares that the French Government, since the inception of the Peace Conference, has been zealously investigating the persecution of the Jews in Europe. It was the most precious honor of France to have always seen turned toward her the face of the victims of oppression, M. Pichon replied, and France would not permit any one to say she had receded from her rôle of defender. He declared that it was her ardent hope that the religious and social inequalities, from which the Jews had suffered so cruelly, should disappear entirely from the world.

Arrivals at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham are at the Homestead from New York for the early part of the week. Miss Ethel Zabriskie and Miss Dorothy Pearson reached the Homestead yesterday by automobile from New York to remain until Sept. 20. George Whitman is here from Great Neck, L. I. K. K. Cooke also arrived today, while Clement March and Captain James E. Leath left tonight for New York.

Miss Clinton to Wed Sept. 17.

Mrs. Charles William Clinton of 39 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Tuxedo has sent out invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Margery Hamilton Clinton, to Lamar R. Leahy, Commander, U. S. N., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 3.30 o'clock at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I. The wedding will be a small one, owing to the date being brought forward, and as Mrs. Clinton's town house and Tuxedo cottage are leased and unavailable the reception is to be held at the home of friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Howes Burton, Albro House, at Cedarhurst, L. I., at which place Mrs. Clinton and her daughter have spent the Summer. Miss Clinton will have no attendants. Special cars attached to the Long Island train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 2.06 P. M. will convey the guests from New York. After Oct. 1 Commander Leahy and his bride will be at 449 Park Avenue, New York.

Zingher-Cherey.

Miss Anna L. Cherey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cherey of 315 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, and Dr. Abraham Zingher, Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York Board of Health, and visiting surgeon at Willard Parker Hospital, were married yesterday by Dr. Rudolph Grossman, at the latter's home, 1,347 Lexington Avenue. Following the ceremony there was a bridal luncheon at the Hotel Majestic. Dr. Zingher served as a Captain in the Medical Corps, A. E. F. He was graduated from the Medical School of Cornell University, and later was graduated with the M. D. degree from New York University.

Wedding Announcements.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret C. Borden, a daughter of the late Dr. Allen C. Borden, to John C. Moench of Chicago. It took place on Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kingsland, uncle and aunt of the bride, 502 West 161st Street.

Miss Marie J. Curtis, a daughter of the late Horace Curtis, was married to Raymond E. Davis on Saturday in the Chapel of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, by the Rev. J. M. Murray. There were no attendants.

HOLD LIEUT. GOTTENKEINE.

Germans Turn Over Payroll Thief to Americans at Coblenz.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant John Gottenkeine of the 5th Field Artillery, who disappeared last June with 480,000 marks of the pay-roll money of his regiment, is now in the military prison of Coblenz. He was brought yesterday from Frieburg, down near the Swiss border.

Gottenkeine reached Frieburg last week. Talking in a café one night about a murder in Hoenningen, his birthplace, he was arrested by a German detective as a probable witness. He told the German authorities he had served four years in the German Army, but in the last month of the war he had deserted to the Americans and had run away with 30,000 marks of American money.

He was placed in prison, and his case referred to a court in Leipzig, with authority to try deserters. The court sent an investigator to whom Gottenkeine changed his story, saying he was an American officer who had run off with 30,000 marks post exchange cash from Montabour. He exhibited papers supporting this story.

The Leipzig authorities ruled that they were done with the case, but the prosecuting attorney in Frieburg held that the man had committed a theft at Montabour, and was in Germany and that therefore the Germans should try Gottenkeine.

He referred the case to a German prosecutor having authority at Montabour, who was located at Neuweld. This official informed the Americans of the case, and two officers went to Frieburg and brought Gottenkeine from the jail where he had been for two months.

Gottenkeine, who is a native of Alsace, enlisted from Hoboken and won a Second Lieutenant's commission. He will be tried here by a general court-martial.

Miss Ford's Wedding Plans.

Miss Hazel Ford, the daughter of Sewell Ford, the author, and Mrs. Ford, will be married tomorrow to John Charles Faulkner, Jr., of Keene, N. H., in the little village church at Spofford, N. H., where the Rev. James A. Fairley of Jamaica Plain, Mass., will officiate. Miss Margaret Faulkner will be maid of honor and Miss Josephine Burgess of New Haven and Miss Margaret Sylvester of Bradford, Mass., are to be bridesmaids. Miss Helen Faulkner will be the flower girl. Franklin Taylor Clark of Philadelphia will be the best man and the ushers will be Torrey Ford of this city, Ellery Rogers of Brookline, Bulkley Smith of Worcester, Richardson Morris of Omaha, Robert McGregor of Williamsport, Penn., and George Sturgis of Boston, Mrs. Frank Huntress, an organist, and James Ripley Osgood Perkins, violinist, both of New York, and friends of the bridegroom, are to give the musical program. A reception will be held at Pine Grove Springs Hotel. The honeymoon will be spent in motoring and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner will live in Keene.

Engagements.

Mrs. Albert Rowland Sears of 1,270 Madison Avenue announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Phyllis Orr Sears, to Shepard Bailey of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Sears is a member of the well-known Sears family of Boston. No date has been named for the marriage.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Katherine Parsons, a daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons and a niece of Mrs. James F. Dechert of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Oyster Bay, L. I., to Kneeland Lamereau Green, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Green of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Green was a lieutenant of the 40th Engineers in the 27th Division, serving in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Calimander of 1,227 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Anna Elizabeth Wideberg, to Edmund Anthony of New Bedford, Mass., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Anthony. He is secretary and publishing assistant of The New Bedford Standard, and during the war he was in the Naval Reserves at Newport and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Richard Tone Pettit.

Richard Tone Pettit, 60 years old, for many years connected with the city Government, and for the last fifteen years Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, died yesterday morning at his home, 501 West 146th Street, following a stroke of apoplexy on Tuesday. He was a member of Tammany Hall. The funeral will be held at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st Street and Convent Avenue, and interment will be in Kingston, N. Y.

C. F. Weisker Dies at 91.

Charles F. Weisker, for more than fifty years in the millinery business in this city, died at his home in South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Weisker came to New York in 1856 and engaged in the manufacturer of fancy feathers for the millinery trade, at that time located as far downtown as John Street.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED LOHMANN, President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, and founder, organizer, and President of the German Ocean Shipping Company, is dead.

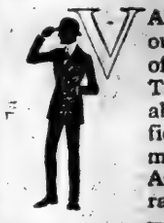
Mrs. HELEN CLINTON SPEAKMAN ROGERS, wife of the Rev. Warren Lincoln Rogers, Jersey City, died Saturday night at York Beach, Me.

JOHN W. HEFFERMAN, 48 years old, a cotton merchant of Savannah, Ga., was found dead in his room yesterday at the Hotel Commodore, where he had been living since last April.

The Rev. Dr. ERVIN L. THORPE, 64 years old, pastor of the Borough Park M. E. Church, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 960 Marcy Avenue, that borough.

Mrs. LEONA JOHNSON SHANNON, who served in Italy as a war nurse, died on Saturday at 125 Riverside Drive.

FOUNDED 1856



VARIETY is the keynote of our Fall and Winter display of clothes for men and boys. Trustworthy fabrics, dependable colors, and designs sufficiently varied to satisfy the most exacting preference. Ample provision, a fitting range of sizes and just prices—augmented by all the fixings—from head to foot—to complete the outfitting of men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

BARON BERESFORD, NAVY CRITIC, DIES

British Fleet's Former Popular Hero Succumbs to Apoplexy in Scotland.

OF FIGHTING IRISH STOCK

Lord Charles Had Won Fame Early in Egypt—Attacked Plans of Admiralty in War.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Admiral Baron Charles Beresford died last night while on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Caithness, Scotland. Death was due to apoplexy.

Charles William de la Poer Beresford, during all the years since his conduct in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 made him famous, combined in his person two characters. For the world at large he was the popular hero, the type of bluff, hale, and hearty British sailor; to those in charge of the British Navy he was a constant source of irritation. For he spent a great part of his career, which alternated between commands at sea and a seat in Parliament, as a critic of men and methods that seemed to him slow, inadequate, and inefficient.

His bitter quarrel with Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher at a time when Fisher was First Sea Load of the Admiralty and Beresford Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, then the principal command afloat, was only the most notable incident of a long series of quarrels between the heads of the Admiralty and Beresford.

To some extent he was for the fleet what Lord Roberts was for the army—a voice crying in the wilderness, condemned by current opinion as an alarmist and as one who would never be satisfied with the men in power, but a man who was largely justified by the events, which showed the results of insistence on concentration and preparedness in the British Fleet.

His career as a critic began in 1888, when he resigned the post of Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty because he could not persuade his superiors of the need for enlargement of the navy and replacement of antiquated vessels by more modern types. An immediate subsequent naval expansion justified his attitude.

Quarrels with Fisher and Scott.

From the Mediterranean Fleet he succeeded in 1907 to the Channel command. But here he got into trouble not only with Fisher, his superior, but with Admiral Sir Percy Scott, commander of a cruiser squadron, and so bitter became the partisanship among naval officers, politicians and members of the aristocracy, that there were not lacking those who declared that all three Admirals ought to be retired at once.

Beresford's withdrawal from the Channel command after two years of service was attributed to Fisher's enmity, but he was not assigned to other duty in the two years that passed before his retirement upon reaching the age limit in 1911.

He kept up attacks on the Admiralty, which culminated in a book published after his retirement. This was directed principally at the administration of the navy by Reginald McKenna, and it first edition was withdrawn, just before publication, upon Winston Churchill's appointment to McKenna's place. A few months later, however, the book was issued in modified form: Beresford was dissatisfied already with Churchill.

Was Active Critic in War.

When war came at last Beresford somewhat moderated his criticism, though he spoke out vigorously several times on the question of the defense of the merchant marine against submarines. In January, 1915, shortly after the loss of the Formidable, he denounced the policy of sending battleships unprotected by destroyers into submarine zones; in December of 1916 he advocated arming merchantmen for offensive action, deprecating the diplomatic difficulties this might bring about.

In the preceding October he had criticised the action of American destroyers in waiting to rescue survivors of merchant ships sunk by the U-53 off Block Island, and in the following March, when America was practically in the war, he again showed lack of respect for diplomatic difficulties by demanding that the navy take entire charge of the blockade, to the exclusion of the Foreign Office. In the Spring and Summer of 1917 he urged full publicity for submarine losses, which he characterised as "appalling."

In October, 1916, he wrote to his old friend Colonel Robert M. Thompson, head of the Navy League of the United States, declaring that if the Germans had put off the beginning of the war until they had 140 cruisers and armed merchantmen out on the trade routes, and had then begun without warning or declaration, the British merchant marine would have been wiped out and "we should have been brought to our knees in a couple of months."

Earned Seymour's "Well Done, Condor."

The other side of Beresford's personality was grounded on a career of brilliant feats in the Egyptian wars of the early eighties. Lord Charles entered the navy as a cadet at the age of 13 years in 1859; he became a sub-Lieutenant in 1866, a Lieutenant in 1868, and a Commander in 1875. He commanded the gunboat Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and ran his little craft under the guns of Fort Marabout, which he eventually silenced at close range. This brought the signal, "Well done, Condor," from Admiral Seymour—a motto which was ever after bound up with Beresford's name.

Since the engagement was the only one of any moment in which the British navy participated between Navarino and 1914, Beresford became the popular hero. He won a medal and a Captaincy, and established his fame on secure ground as commander of the naval brigade with Sir Garnet Wolseley's army that tried to relieve Gordon at Khartum in 1884 and 1885. He was repeatedly mentioned in dispatches for gallantry at Abu Klea, Abu Kru, and Metemmeh, and for the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party in the steamer Safia.

The next few years were spent mostly in shore duty and political life. In 1895 and 1899, shortly after being made a Rear Admiral, he toured in China for the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, and subsequently wrote a book on "The Breakup of China." In 1900 he was put at the head of a division of the Mediterranean Fleet; he commanded the Channel Squadron from 1903 to 1906, and then served as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet from 1905 to 1907, and of the Channel Fleet from 1907 to 1909. The Channel Fleet passed out of existence after that in the reorganization and concentration to meet the German menace; Beresford was its last commander and was rated the ideal leader under whom the British people would have liked to see it fight in the hypothetical naval Armageddon against any Continental power.

Paid Several Visits to America.

Lord Beresford was a member of a famous Anglo-Irish family, being the second son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1846, and in 1916 was created First Baron Beresford of Metemmeh and Curraghmore, his title commemorating one of his brilliant land battles and the seat of the Waterford Lords. He held the decorations of G. C. B., K. C. B., and K. C. V. O., but more than any other prized the three medals won by saving lives at sea.

On one occasion he came to America to take back to England the body of his brother who had been killed in a train wreck in North Dakota. During this and other journeys he became well acquainted with our resources and our people.

"If America ever does go to war," he declared during one of his visits, "no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people."

He visited the United States and Canada several times, and had many friends in this country. But warm friends were counterbalanced by many bitter enemies. Both Lord and Lady Beresford had a talent for arousing antagonisms, and equally had a number of feuds on in society.

Beresford served as naval aide-de-camp both to Queen Victoria and to Edward VII. when the latter was Prince of Wales. On one occasion Queen Victoria sent a personal message from her yacht to his wife, who was on board the flagship during a naval review, and Beresford sailed a yard of bunting, which Edward had had for him by his controversy with Lord Fisher.

He served in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1880, 1885 to 1889, 1897 to 1900, and 1902 to 1916. He was a Conservative, as a Unionist, but was not active except in interpellations on naval affairs.

The Rev. Lewis Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, who for thirty years was a missionary in Bulgaria, died today at Northport, L. I., where he had been staying with his daughter, Mrs. Grove P. Hinman. He was born in Plainfield, eighty years ago, the son of Rev. Lewis Bond, Sr., and was a graduate of Union College.

Julia Darrow Cowles.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Francis Cowles, known as Mrs. Julia Darrow Cowles, author of the "Little Cousin" stories for children, died at her home here on Saturday. Mrs. Cowles, who was 57 years old, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, and had lived in Buffalo and Minneapolis.

JAMES W. OSBORNE FOUND DEAD IN BED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

De Lancey Nicoll. He was reappointed by Colonel Fellows and later promoted to be a full assistant. Continued in office by District Attorneys Olcott, Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome, he served altogether about fifteen years and came to be one of the best known and most prosecutors in New York City. In 1901, after he had left the office, he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney against Mr. Jerome, but was defeated. During his service in the District Attorney's office he was associated with George Gordon Battle and was also with Judge James A. O'Gorman during his law career.

Tried Famous Cases.

While he was connected with many of the leading criminal cases in New York City in the last twenty-five years, Mr. Osborne probably will be remembered best for his prosecution of the Molineux and Patrick cases and the proceedings in which he was named by Rae Tanzer, but exonerated. Roland B. Molineux was twice tried for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, being acquitted in 1902 after spending twenty months in the death house at Sing Sing. The Patrick case, also famous as the case of Albert T. Patrick, himself a brilliant lawyer, was tried and convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, on Sept. 23, 1900, and after a legal battle of several years Governor Higgins commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Mr. Osborne also appeared as prosecutor in a large number of other criminal cases which attracted wide attention at the time.

Rae Tanzer, employed in a milliner's shop, brought a $50,000 breach-of-promise suit against Mr. Osborne in 1916, alleging that under the name of "Oliver Osborne" he had wooed her. He was finally exonerated of even knowing the woman, who was later twice tried on a charge of perjury, the first trial resulting in a disagreement, and the second in acquittal. Franklin D. Safford, clerk in a New Jersey hotel, was convicted of perjury at a second trial and sentenced to nine months in prison. Charles H. Wax, who had been known under many aliases, and as particularly fascinating to women, confessed that he was the mysterious "Oliver Osborne" in the case. The prominence of Mr. Osborne caused the case to attract wide attention at the time.

Latest Public Service.

Mr. Osborne's last service to the State in a public capacity was during 1917 when he was appointed by Edward Swann, the present District Attorney, as a special assistant to aid in the investigation of the alleged Rockaway land frauds, the investigation of the Ruth Cruger murder case, and the alleged motorcycle police graft, unearthed as a result of the Cruger murder investigation. In all cases Mr. Osborne's work resulted in indictments being found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury. He prosecuted before Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff the men indicted in connection with alleged police laxity in trailing the murderer of Miss Cruger.

It was at the trial of Detective Frank McGee, of what was then the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, that Mr. Osborne lost his temper and struck Attorney Frank Aranow, counsel for the defendant. McGee was acquitted. After the trial the lawyers shook hands and apologized to Justice Goff, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Osborne.

Engaged.

GREEN—PARSONS.—Mrs. James F. Dechert of 55 East 76th St. and Oyster Bay, L. I., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Katherine Parsons, daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons, to Mr. Kneeland Lamereux Green, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Green of 61 West 86th St. No definite day set for wedding.

Married.

GUTTERMAN—IRSAR.—Mrs. Leah Irsar announces marriage of her daughter, Lillian, to Morris Gutterman, Sept. 1, New York.

KERR—MINOTT.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, at St. James, Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. William R. Holden, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Minott, to John Kerr, son of John B. Kerr.

PURCELL—WARD.—Sept. 6, at Holy Innocents Church, 37th St. and Broadway, by Rev. Arthur J. Avard, James J. Purcell to Katherine I. Ward.

Died.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, at Dorion Point, South Norwalk, Conn., Charles B. Barnes, only son of Charles Warren Barnes and beloved husband of Enis K. Barnes. Funeral service will be held at the home of his father, 181 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock.

BIRDSALL.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Betty Louise, infant daughter of Leslie W. and Florence Ficardi Birdsall. Funeral private.

BOARDMAN.—At his residence, West Manchester, Mass., Sept. 6, T. Dennie Boardman, in his 76th year. Funeral service at Church of Advent, Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, George Ellsworth Brown, age 25 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 159 Sterling St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M.

BULKLEY.—On Sept. 7, Julia Rapelje, wife of Charles Hubbell Bulkley, daughter of the late Daw Dilmas Rapelje and Caroline Johnson Suydam, late of Newtown, L. I. Funeral Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 346 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTCHER.—Martha Kerr, Sept. 6. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, at 66th St., Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.

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STEPHEN MERRITT REALTY CORPORATION
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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
234d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley Cars. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

BLOOMINGDALES CUT FLOWER SHOP,
59th St., bet. Lexington and 3d Aves.
Plaza 5000.
Artistic floral designs, $1 up.

Died.

CONERY.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Helen Gertrude Simpson, wife of Arthur P. Conery and stepmother of the late Lieut. Walter Simpson, U. S. A., killed in action in France, Oct. 5, 1918. Funeral from her late residence, 1,000 Park Av., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CUNNINGHAME.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, after a long illness, Isabella Cunninghame, nee Ker, in her 84th year, widow of Robert Cunninghame and sister of Mrs. Henry L. Washburn. Funeral private.

DE [illegible].—Tuesday, September 2, at Asbury Park, N. J., Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. [illegible]. Funeral services at her late residence, 77 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

DREYFUSS.—Sept. 6, in his 46th year, Samuel, beloved husband of Emma, (nee Gallanter,) and devoted father of Irving W. and son of Isaac and Jennie Dreyfuss. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from Chapel of Max A. Rothschild, 2,038 7th Av., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 2:30 P. M.

FARRELL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Sadie Farrell, (nee O'Neill,) beloved wife of John J. Farrell, sister of Mrs. H. Kisley, Mrs. L. Stutzman, Mrs. C. Bartels, Mrs. J. Hart, John, George and Harry O'Neill. Funeral from her late residence, 612 West 178th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at 9:30 A. M. thence to Pauliist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HOGUE.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, after long illness, Sarah Anderson, wife of the late Augustus F. Hogue. Funeral services at her late residence, 31 Willet St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HUNT.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, at Summit, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Peyre Whitlock, Celia M. Hunt, widow of Daniel Talcott Hunt, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. Besides Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Hunt is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Henry Kirtland Wick of Youngstown, Ohio; a son, Edward T. Hunt, and three grandchildren, John Robert Whitlock, Mrs. Clinton S. Van Cise of Summit, N. J., and Archibald Clarke of Youngstown, Ohio. Interment at Rochester, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

KRAMER.—Sept. 7, Rachael, beloved wife of the late Leopold Kramer and mother of Louis, Jesse, Ned, Mrs. Bertie Moses, Manny and Mrs. Dan Mandelbaum. Funeral from her late residence, 350 East 51st St. Announcement later.

LIPPMAN.—Charles, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Ray, (nee Baruth.) Funeral from his late residence, 831 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

LISSNER.—Mary, (nee Levenson,) beloved wife of Herman Lissner, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, at Great Neck, L. I., Harry Thompson Lockwood. Funeral services from his late residence, 500 West 110th St., Monday at 8 P. M. Interment Stamford, (Conn.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.—At Great Neck, L. I., Harry Thompson Lockwood, (2d Company.) Members are requested to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 500 West 110th St., Monday, at 8 P. M.

WILLARD C. FISK, President.

MANICE.—Suddenly on Sept. 6, 1919, Louise Mott Bell, beloved wife of Arthur H. Manice, at her home, 973 Park Avenue. Funeral services Monday morning; private.

MacKENZIE.—On Sept. 7, 1919, Helen H. Simpson, widow of the late Donald MacKenzie. Services at her late residence, 349 Linden Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, at 8:30 P. M.

Died.

MILLER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1919, Harris Hazeltine, son of the late Donald and Isabella MacGregor Miller of Albany, N. Y., in his 68th year. Funeral at the Church of the Ascension, Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

MUELLER.—Sunday morning, at Thorewood, N. Y., Louise Trace Muller, only daughter of Isaac and Carrie Trace Mueller. Funeral Service Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Mary, wife of Leslie Orme Osborne, Jr., on Sunday morning, in his home at the Sherman Square Studio Building. Funeral private, from the late residence, on Wednesday morning. Charlotte (N. C.) papers please copy.

PETTIT.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, Richard Tone Pettit, beloved husband of Eva J. Pettit. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 146th St., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, thence to Church of the Annunciation, W. 131st St. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Interment in Kingston, New York.

PETTIT.—On Sept. 7, 1919, Richard Tone Pettit, at his residence, 501 West 146th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st St. and Convent Av., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Members of the Tammany Hall County Committee, 23d Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES MARTIN, Secretary.

PURCELL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, at her home, 771 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Mary, beloved wife of the late Thomas Purcell. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Innocents, East 17th St. and Beverly Road, 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege.

QUITMAN.—Rebecca, beloved wife of Louis and mother of Miss Ethel Ettlinger and Mrs. Gertrude Wolfson, on Sunday, Sept. 7. Funeral private.

RAMEE.—At St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Louis Charles Ramee, beloved husband of Rosalie Beauregard Page, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Funeral notice later.

REGAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Richard, beloved husband of Ellen L. Regan, (nee Kidd.) Funeral from his late residence, 527 West 158th St., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to St. Catherine of Genoa's Church, West 163d St. Automobile cortege.

RIKLEY.—Edgar C., son of John and Louise and husband of Emma, Sept. 6. Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. 9, 8 P. M., at parents' residence, Milton, N. Y. Interment private at Marlboro Cemetery.

ROTHSCHILD.—At 3 West 104th St., on Sept. 7, in his 77th year, Louis, beloved brother of David, Theodore, and Adelaide Erstling. Funeral private.

SHEAR.—Mary Louise, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at her Summer home, on Lake Sunapee, New London, N. H., wife of the late Theodore R. Shear and daughter of the late George Payn Quackenbos, LL. D. Funeral services at Lake Sunapee.

SIMON.—Alan Harry, at Harrison, N. Y., in his 17th year, dearly beloved son of Lola and Harry G. Simon. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. San Francisco papers please copy.

SMIETON.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Alexander, son of James and the late Jessie MacDiarmid Smieton. Funeral services at her late home, 194 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 8:15 o'clock.

SWANSON.—Catherine, beloved wife of David, Sunday morning. Funeral from 750 Hegney Place, block east 3d Av.

TEALL.—On Sept. 6, 1919. Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., in the 67th year of his age, Arthur Teall. Funeral Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

THORPE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 5, 1919, Rev. E. L. Thorpe, at his home, 960 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services will be held at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen and Dean Sts., at 8:15 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 9. Interment at West Haven, Conn.

TOWNSEND.—William E., suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919. Funeral Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock from William T. Scofield's funeral parlor, 702 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

Died.

PATTERSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Mary J., widow of William H. Vanderbeck and father of Mrs. Percy Smith, mother of her son-in-law, C. F. Smith, 634 Fort Washington Av. Services Monday, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

WEBSTER.—Charles F., beloved husband of Mrs. Webster, in his 63d year. Funeral services at 4 o'clock at his late residence, 288 Tilleu Road, South Orange, N. J. Train leaves Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, at 2:38 P. M. Interment private.

WOLTMAN.—Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, Anna, wife of the late Henry A., and mother of Hermann, Augustus, and the late Henry A. Woltman, Jr., at her residence, 139 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

In Memoriam

ISKOWITZ.—In constant devotion to the memory of my dear husband, Dr. Henri Iskowitz, Sept. 8, 1918.

HELEN ISKOWITZ.

SPITZ.—In loving memory of Melvin J. Spitz, Company I, 166th Infantry. Died Sept. 8, 1918, from wounds received in action at Chateau-Thierry, France.

DREICER & Co
Oriental Pearls
BEAUTIFULLY MATCHED AS NECKLACES; LOOSE PEARLS OF GREAT RARITY FOR ADDITION TO CENTRES OR EARRINGS, PENDANTS, RINGS

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This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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Flowers for all occasions. Artistic Funeral Designs our Specialty

ADVERTISEMENT.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants
Loyal to the American Federation of Labor
HERE ARE THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF THE
Publishers Printing Company

The Publishers Printing Company employs only Union labor. The men have been well treated, have made good money and have proven loyal both to their Union and their employers.

Within the past year Local Unions Nos. 23 and 51 seceded from the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, which is chartered by the great American Federation of Labor, and now recognize no authority other than their own whim and fancy.

At such a time as this the conservative element among the pressmen—and this substantial element by far and large represents the great majority—this conservative element viewed with no little concern and apprehension the tendency towards disorganization and chaos in Unionism. Accordingly many of those who have always held in high regard law and order have retained their cards in the International, that is in the recognized Union.

Yesterday delegates from Locals Nos. 23 and 51 called on the Publishers Printing Company and demanded that a number of the employees be discharged for retaining their standing in the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union, the Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The Publishers Printing Company has never interfered in any way with the Union activities among its employees, nor does it believe that it would be wise, or even right to do so. Accordingly it absolutely refused to discharge any man guilty of no other offence than remaining a member

CONTESTS $8,000,000 FAIRBANKS WILL

Daughter of Late Vice President Brings Action Attacking Her Brothers.

TELLS OF FATHER'S ILLNESS

Mind Weakened by Disease, She Alleges—Accuses Brother of Breaking His Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—Charges were made today in a public statement by Mrs. Adelaide F. Timmons against her brothers, Frederick C. and Warren C. Fairbanks, relative to the $8,000,000 will of her father, the late Charles Warren Fairbanks, which she is contesting on the charge of fraud.

"I have brought this action to contest and set aside the will, which has been probated as the will of my father because it is not his will," said the statement issued by Mrs. Timmons. "The probated will was drafted by my brothers, Frederick and Warren, after father was so weakened and enfeebled by disease that he was unable to know and comprehend the effect of his acts.

"My father, as shown from his death certificate, died from cerebral hemorrhage caused by chronic interstitial nephritis. The disease in 1913, at the time of the death of my mother, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, was well advanced. Shortly after her death he discussed and planned a memorial for her in the nature of a $500,000 bequest to the city of Indianapolis. Such a gift in a measure would have been commensurate with the high esteem in which he held her. He, at that time, elaborated the plan for maintaining intact this contemplated bequest, which appears in the probated will in connection with the meagre $50,000 bequest, and which has caused father to appear ridiculous and the target for sarcastic editorials and comment throughout the country.

"In March, 1918, my brother Warren came from California on account of the gravity of my father's condition. At that time father was totally blind in his right eye, while his left eye was so badly affected that he was under orders from his oculist not to use it at all; his blood pressure was very high, he was suffering from aphasia and loss of memory, and he was so emaciated and otherwise affected that his death was not unexpected.

"It was at this time that my father told my two brothers, Warren and Frederick, to draw up a will to suit themselves. The probated will is the result. At the time it was being drafted they submitted to me a provision under which I was to receive $50,000 for a home and $20,000 annuity. This was acceptable to me on the assumption that the memorial to my mother and other gifts to charity which father had indicated at various times he desired to make would be made. I did not know that the bequest had been changed until the will was read in open court, nor that the memorial to my mother had been reduced to $50,000.

"My brother Richard, who had just returned from France, was in court at the time and was astonished at the change and promised orally to share his legacy with me, which he has since failed to do. As soon as I discovered the deception which had been practiced upon me, I notified my brothers that unless they granted me a child's full share in my father's estate, I would ask that the probated will be set aside, and the only response I have received to my communications has been veiled threats as to what they would do to me if I should institute such a proceeding."

GERMAN SOLDIERS KILL AMERICAN PRIVATE

Man Shot While Deer Hunting in the Neutral Zone Near Coblenz.

COBLENZ, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Private Ryan Madsen of Sacramento, Cal., was shot and instantly killed today by German soldiers in the neutral zone, about a mile from the boundary of the Coblenz bridgehead.

Madsen and Private Bert Balsinger of the 8th Infantry, who had been on outpost duty, were deer hunting when they encountered a patrol of thirteen German soldiers. According to Balsinger, the Germans began firing, without asking an explanation as to why the two Americans were in the neutral zone. Balsinger told the American authorities that when he and Madsen encountered the Germans he was several yards ahead of Madsen.

Balsinger said he dropped his rifle as soon as he saw the Germans, who a second afterwards began to shoot at Madsen. The Germans contend that Madsen fired at them. Balsinger asserts that the Germans fired first and that if Madsen had fired he did not see him shoot or hear the shot.

Balsinger was taken prisoner by the Germans and later turned over to the American Provost Marshal, Major George Cockrell, and brought to Coblenz. Madsen will be buried in the American cemetery at Coblenz.

GUIDE HONORS ROOSEVELT.

W. W. Sewall of Maine Puts Wreath on Colonel's Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 7.—With a wreath of simple flowers, William W. Sewall, of Island Falls, Me., went to the grave of his old friend, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, today and as he placed it on the mound, remarked: "Never was there a man like him."

Mr. Sewall is a member of the Executive Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. While here he visited the site of the proposed memorial park to the former President. Mr. Sewall is 74 years old, and met Col. Roosevelt in 1876, when he guided him through the Maine woods. The Colonel, in his writings, often referred to the guide.

Possibly 4,000 persons visited the grave today, and many flowers were left, one a large wreath from the Homage Troop 106, Boy Scouts of America, the Bronx.

The eight foot iron fence around the plot is virtually completed, and the stone will be set in place next week. The guard which has been maintained day and night at Mrs. Roosevelt's expense will be dispensed with when the fence is completed.

SERBIA FORMS NEW ARMY.

Large Force Composed Equally of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

VIENNA, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—Belgrade advices state that a new Serbian army is being organized, composed equally of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

The army will consist of 93 infantry regiments of four battalions each, with eight cavalry and seven artillery regiments.

TAILORED DRESSES AND COATS FOR GIRLS.

English serge, the only appropriate fabric for the regulation type of dress required at select schools for girls, has been difficult to obtain, but through our long established connections abroad we are in frequent receipt of shipments of these serges for our present fall and winter productions.

Imported overcoatings that will give long service and lend themselves to fine tailoring are used in making our top coats for girls up to 14 years.

Serge dresses for girls from 4 to 14 years.

Middy blouses, separately or in combination with plaited skirts and bloomers, in materials of our own importation.

Autumn and winter top coats for girls from 4 to 14 years in distinctive models and executed in imported Scotch, Irish and English woolens.

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Men's Autumn Boots

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Other especially interesting features in this Department include

Men's Winter-weight Oxfords

in brogue effects, with heavy soles and broad heels; made of the finest grades of bearded Norwegian calf and genuine Cordovan (in black and dark brown) priced at

$12.00 to 18.00 per pair

Also Men's London-made Spats

in gray and light brown box cloth

at $4.00 per pair

The above are regular stock prices, and are exclusive of War Revenue tax

(SIXTH FLOOR)

To every High School pupil in New York

—and to all teachers of Civics

THE Department of Education of the City of New York has established a new course in Community Civics which from now on will be a requirement for every High School student during either the first or the second year.

The course itself, bearing the title of "The Government of New York City with State and Federal Relationships," approaches the teaching of Civics from an entirely new angle. The purpose of the course is not merely the imparting of information, but the building of citizenship. Its primary aim is to make the pupil understand that he or she actually is a citizen, no matter what his or her age may be, and to inculcate through the means of practical illustrations the idea that the government belongs to the people and that good government depends fundamentally upon the individual's comprehension of this fact. As there was no text-book available for such a course, the Board of Education prepared a syllabus covering twenty or more subjects—and called for a monograph upon each of these subjects, to be prepared by one or more teachers interested in it. These twenty or more monographs, with the syllabus, form the basis for this new course.

Beginning early in the curriculum year, and paralleling the new course as closely as possible,

The Outlook

will print these twenty or more articles, written by the teachers appointed for the purpose by the Board of Education—thus covering the course, and enabling the teachers and High School pupils of New York City to provide themselves at a minimum of expense with an authoritative, useful, and practical text-book upon this great subject which now, more than ever before, is of such importance in our National education.

The articles in The Outlook will be so arranged that every instructor and pupil may follow this new Civics course through the use of The Outlook alone. The articles will parallel the syllabus prepared by the Department of Education of the City of New York.

The series will be begun with an introductory article by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of New York City High Schools, outlining and explaining the aim, scope, and practical operation of the new course. Mr. Frank A. Rexford, Assisting in the Supervision of Civics for the New York Department of Education, will write a companion article to indicate how the various subjects may be taught and studied.

We must make our citizens intelligent citizens—and it is the sincere belief of The Outlook that this new High School course developed in New York City marks the most notable advance toward this end that has been made in the American Public School System in many years. That is why The Outlook has undertaken this co-operation with such enthusiasm.

Every boy and girl in New York City who takes this new High School course needs The Outlook. And aside from its serviceability as a text-book in Civics you will find The Outlook informative and readable for itself alone—an illustrated weekly journal of current events that has been bringing the truth into American homes for fifty years.

We have compiled a pamphlet giving a complete outline or suggestions for the use of The Outlook in class-room work, which will be mailed free of charge to any instructor or teacher in the United States. There is no charge and there is no obligation. Simply fill in this coupon, tear it off and mail it.

Educational Department, THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Please mail to me, free of charge and obligation, your Special Pamphlet of Suggestions for the use of The Outlook in class-room work.

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By order of the Secretary of War THE UNITED STATES OFFERS

Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale

BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 787 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeteria, moving-picture house, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.

FRANCE REVISITED BY PHILIP GIBBS

He Sees Smiling Harvests Where He Watched Desperate Fighting on the Somme.

FINDS PARIS GAY AGAIN

Youthful Veterans, Their Uniforms Doffed, Making Love in Luxembourg Gardens.

PICTURE HAS ITS GRIM SIDE

Parisians Grumble at High Prices and Fear a Cold and Hungry Winter.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—I expect there are many men not long out of khaki who are having the sensations which came to me yesterday, when I traveled to France for the first time since peace was made with Germany, on my way to see what was happening in the spirit and life of the peoples now that the fires of Armageddon had burned to a white ash and a new world of some kind was being built out of the ruin of the war.

I had at the beginning of my journey a feeling of something having lifted—of a grisly thing that had passed into the dark caves of memory. It is the 9.45 train for Folkestone and Boulogne, but not the same train of human freight that used to leave about that hour when the war was on. The crowds of soldiers going back from leave or going out as drafts to "fill up the gaps" in the ranks—and they wanted a lot of filling—had disappeared. Those fellows who used to stand among their packs and their tin hats with a grim look in their eyes and hard mouths, while their wives or sweethearts held on to them, no longer blocked the way to the platform. There was no stampede of staff officers and brass hats. There were none of those partings from which one used to turn one's eyes when good-looking boys used to say, "Well, so long, old girl! Take care of yourself," and then "Courage!" before getting into a Pullman carriage on the way to filthy ditches somewhere in Flanders and a "field of honor." All that had gone into the ghost world, thank heaven! yesterday.

Like Crowds Before the War.

It was a trainload of people such as one used to see before the war. These passengers for the Continent seemed to put the clock back again—five years back. There were pretty girls in Summer frocks with no fear in their souls of a devouring monster on the other side. There were old ladies worried about their baggage and not about the downfall of dynasties. There was a famous politician, not going this time to ask the British Generals, "Do you think we can win?" but to think out a new policy of peace among the pine woods.

Something had lifted from the sea the lurking peril that was there, however sparkling the waters. No order was given this time for the wearing of life-belts, and I thought back to cross-Channel trips when men in khaki, packed like sardines, started at the black smudge which bobbed suddenly above the waves and wondered how long they would float after the ship was struck.

From the window of the train to Paris I saw a few officers and a few men in khaki on the quayside and stared at them curiously as relics of the thing that had passed. They were like people who had been forgotten—stranded in some backwater of life. They belonged to the history of a chapter that the world has turned down. Poor beggars! How lonely for them!

In the railway carriage there was conversation on the expensive luxury of life after the war. It was the topic which seemed of most interest to my fellow-travelers, and they warmed to each other in the discussion of prices.

I was more interested in the country through which we passed. One phrase kept coming into my mind: "A sense of peace; a sense of peace." Yes; whatever the cost of the victory in blood and in treasure, whatever troubles were still rife in Europe, here in France, to one who had tramped its fields in war, the spirit of peace had come back again, and the horror had gone, leaving behind only the black shadow of remembrance.

Peaceful Harvest Scenes in France.

How beautiful were the harvest fields, with peasants gathering up the tawny sheaves! There were young men in the fields again, where for five years there had been only women and old men whose sons were at the front. Some of the sons had come back again with strange tales to tell of another harvesting on the slopes of Dousumont or in the valley of the Marne, as they sat, with their backs against the sheaves of wheat, between swigs of "pinard," as the poilu called his wine, in the heat of the day.

Amiens—a thousand memories of the days when it was thronged with British soldiers plastered with the mud of the Somme battlefields, and of one day when all its people fled and shells came pouring into its streets from the German guns not many miles away. They have filled up the shellholes between the railway tracks and mended the roofs of the sheds and put up the telegraph wires which were coiled in fantastic tangles about their poles.

The men in the railway carriage were still discussing food prices. They did not look out to the line of country where a year and a month ago the French and British armies made their forward movement which led to peace. I saw some of the old gun emplacements. A girl was wheeling a perambulator past an embankment where the German 5.9s had been very busy after March of last year. Away on the hillsides were white chalky lines—the old British trenches. There was no life in them; nothing stirred there. The spell has lifted, and the country is clean again.

It was a memory five years old that came back to me when I passed through Creil, for just five years back, almost to the day, I was mixed up here with crowds of French and British soldiers in the retreat before the living tide which was sweeping down on Paris before the first battle of the Marne. Why recall those scenes which froze one's blood?

Paris Outwardly Her Old Self.

Paris in this September of 1919 seems to have forgotten the war after its fevers, its agonies, its pageants of victory that came at last. It is outwardly to the eye which does not pierce below the surface of psychology the same old Paris of pre-war days. I have been making a pilgrimage to my old haunts, getting back the old spirit which Paris herself is trying to recapture, and it is good to find the sense of peace here also in this city, whose people know what war means in tragedy and torture. It is quiet in the gardens of the Luxembourg, where brown leaves are falling already on the paths.

Women were knitting there today with their children, as in the old days of peace. It is a pity so many of them wore widows' weeds. Young students back from the war have let their hair grow long again, and changed their azure blue for the old baggy trousers, tight at the ankle, and short, shabby jackets and La Vallière ties. Some of them have an empty sleeve on their right side or their left, but they have not lost their youth, as I knew when I listened to their lovemaking with the girls who sat under the trees with them, where Rudolph sat with Mimi in student days. The bookstalls have reopened on the quays of the Left Bank, and I watched scholars searching for the old favorites they abandoned for a time when they were making history not yet written.

Outside the little restaurants in the Boul' Miche, where the taxis go streaming by, men who sat in deep dugouts listening to the crash of high explosives now linger at little white tables under Summer awnings, watching the pageant of Paris go by and greeting some old comrade who passes, still in the uniform of the Chasseurs Alpins, the Zouaves, the Chasseurs-à-Pied or infantry of the line. One of them now and then puts down a pair of crutches by the side of his chair before he takes his meal, but there are not many cripples to be seen in Paris.

Here, as in London, the scars of war are not visible, and here, indeed, the pageantry of the streets is so gay, so full of color, so vivacious that one is not reminded of all that France has suffered and of all she has lost. There are officers of every allied nation along the Boulevard des Italiens, in a wonderful variety of uniforms, among painted little ladies in short skirts and silk stockings, who play with life as if it were no more than a musical comedy, but just as good as that.

American Officers Everywhere.

American officers are everywhere and have made Paris theirs.

It is they who charter most of the taxis; it is the American uniform which prevails at the Café de la Paix. "Some guy," said one of them, "came up to me last night and said: 'Want a guide, sir?' 'Say, young fellow,' I said, 'I could guide you around Paris and lose you in places where you've never been.'"

Some of them think they have seen enough of Paris. One of them turned to me last night as we leaned over the balustrade watching a crowd surging round a jazz band and said: "Uncle Sam ought to take his boys away. This is not a good life for men when it goes on for long."

The Parisians, who do not go much to the boulevards, but are getting back to peace in the quiet streets, are like my traveling companions. Their interest is absorbed by the fabulous cost of living, and they seem to look forward with alarm to a Winter of discontent, when coal will be so scarce that they will have no warmth at all; when bread will be rationed again, and food even dearer than now. Their complaints told that underneath the superficial gayety of Paris there was deep anxiety, and that France herself was still bleeding from wounds of war which were not healing quickly, and that there was bitterness and sadness at the heart of the people because victory had brought them no gift except that of safety for the time.

Whether that is so or not, I cannot tell just yet. It is those things and the spirit with which France is facing the future which I want to find out. For the moment I see only the lifting of the darkness which lay across France in time of war.

AMERICAN SHELLS IN GREAT EXPLOSION

Ten Million Marks' Worth of Property Destroyed at Dumps Near Nieuweid, Germany.

COBLENZ, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Property valued at approximately 10,000,000 marks, sold recently by the Americans to the Germans, was destroyed today by explosions in ammunition dumps near Nieuweid. Among the material destroyed was ammunition worth 3,000,000 marks, which was sold on Friday to a German company for commercial purposes. The cause of the explosions is unknown.

Fire followed the first explosion and destroyed about fifty buildings scattered over a forty-acre tract used for years by the Germans and recently by the Americans for storing shells. Thousands of large shells and millions of rounds of small-arm ammunition which were abandoned by the German Army were exploded, but there were no American casualties. Six German girls employed in a dump, made unconscious by the first explosion, were rescued by American soldiers. The work of breaking up the shells was being done by Germans under American supervision.

USED AWNINGS AS SAILS.

Destroyer Maddox Made the Azores After Running Short of Fuel.

PONTA DELGADA, Sept. 7.—On account of water in its fuel oil supply the United States destroyer Maddox ran short of fuel 1,060 miles from the Azores and was forced to resort to the expedient of using its awnings for sails. The Maddox has just arrived safely at Ponta Delgada.

The Maddox while acting as a guard ship during the seaplanes' transatlantic flight sighted the disabled oil tanker Maumee in distress in a gale. The Maddox towed the tanker, which is ten times her size, until she was relieved by other destroyers.

King Albert Brings Wilson Set of Brussels Porcelain

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—King Albert, on his coming visit to the United States, will offer to President Wilson, among other presents, a complete table set of Brussels porcelain, with reproductions of the principal Belgian monuments on the various pieces.

GERMANY HOLDS UP POLES ON COAL PLEA

Failure to Furnish Promised Transport May Be to Impress the Entente.

TALK OF CLOSING FACTORIES

If the Allies Would Cut Down the Amount Germans Are to Deliver, Some Could Run, They Say.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 7.—Fourteen hundred Polish troops who came to Coblenz to take home 6,000 horses and various other property purchased by the Polish Government from the American Army are all wrought up today because just as they were getting ready to start back the German authorities have notified them that due to the coal shortage Germany cannot supply the necessary transportation. The Germans appear to have picked a peculiar time to reach that decision, for they have known for weeks what the Polish plans were. The American military authorities here have notified the Peace Conference of the situation.

All in all the move looks like a bit of German propaganda to force home on the Allies the facts of their unquestionably serious fuel shortage.

One condition of the armistice was that the German Government was required to furnish locomotives to haul the Polish troops and their supplies across unoccupied German territory. The Allies have supplied the necessary railroad cars for the waiting Polish transport, in expectation that Germany would furnish the locomotives needed. Now Germany says she cannot. Perhaps she means she will not.

There are skeptics on the question whether Germany wishes to hamper the Polish Army. Passing over that, and presuming that what Germany wants to do is to bring her fuel shortage to the notice of the world, it is interesting to notice an official statement which says:

"What will be the result when our factories are forced to cease operating this Winter on account of an insufficient coal supply? All factories are stocked up with work, and could operate at full capacity provided coal were furnished them."

The statement says that the consumption of hard coal in 1913 was 156,000,000 tons and the total output 190,000,000 tons, 11,000,000 tons being imported and 45,000,000 tons being exported. It calls attention to the loss of 17,000,000 tons with the loss of the Sarre basin and to the doubt as to what Germany will get from Upper Silesia, which produced 44,000,000 tons. The statement concludes:

"Should the Entente be satisfied with the delivery of 21,000,000 tons instead of the 43,000,000 tons demanded, the factories would then be able to operate on a 45 per cent. basis."

The German Government has reduced railroad transportation in Prussia 50 per cent. because of the coal shortage.

Yet another step may be taken as a violation of the armistice agreement, in that mine-sweeping in the North Sea has been curtailed on the plea of no fuel for the ships. The statement says the fourth mine-sweeping flotilla is now held at Cuxhaven because of the coal shortage.

HUNGARIAN PRISONERS LOST IN MOUNTAINS

Only Two of Five Who Escaped from Italy Reach Safety in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Five Hungarian soldiers, prisoners of war, who escaped from Italy, recently entered Switzerland across the mountain pass Aiguilles Vertes, more than 10,000 feet high. They descended the Wonadan Glacier, where they suffered terrible experiences. The men were hungry and frozen and were compelled to slip and slide down precipices, as they were wearing boots without nails. They became lost among the pinnacles and peaks.

One of the Hungarians fell into a crevice and was killed. Another, who was injured, managed to crawl into the village of Bourg, from which place twelve Alpinists and guides set out to search for the other three men. One was discovered half frozen, but no trace could be found of the other two. These men are believed to have lost their lives, but the search for them is continuing.

The Hungarians said that they had never climbed mountains before. They declared their only idea was to walk northward toward liberty.

TWO KILLED IN PRISON FIGHT

Three More Wounded When Inmates Try to Flee Illinois Reformatory.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 7.—One officer and one inmate were killed and two officers and one inmate were wounded today in a revolver battle in the State Reformatory here after two prisoners had attempted to escape by sawing the bars of their cell.

When two officers tried to enter the cell the prisoners, who had secretly armed themselves with revolvers, fired upon them, killing one and wounding the other.

The armed inmates then scaled a porch and water spout and reached the roof of the hospital building, from which they evidently hoped to drop outside the reformatory grounds, but they were discovered by another officer and then descended to the grounds again, and in the shooting which followed one was killed and another wounded.

Before leaving the cell after killing Officer Kruger, the pair had taken one of the guard's keys and released a prisoner of the name of Burns, who attempted to escape with them. Burns, however, was pursued and surrendered.

How the inmates obtained their saws and revolvers has not been learned.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR BORMS

Belgian Activist Aided Germans in Flemish Separatist Movement.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Flemish Activist leader, Dr. August Borms, who during the German occupation helped the Flemish separatist movement with the aid of Germany and accepted functions as an Activist Minister, today was condemned to death following a trial which lasted a week.

The trial gave rise to Activist demonstrations, one of which occurred after sentence had been passed upon Dr. Borms. The police arrested three of the demonstrators.

In February, 1918, the Belgian Government ordered the Belgian Judges in the occupied territory to prosecute Activists proclaiming autonomy in Flanders, and Dr. Borms and Pierre Took were arrested. The Germans released them and arrested three Belgian Magistrates. Dr. Borms was rearrested by Belgian authorities at the end of the war.

Kaiser Goes Ten Miles from Amerongen; Crown Princess Goes to Visit Husband.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William of Germany, accompanied by his wife and Count and Countess Bentinck, motored yesterday to Belmont Castle, ten miles from Amerongen, and took tea with the Countess Constant, whose château once was considered by the Dutch Government for the residence of the former German ruler, instead of Amerongen.

The once imperial couple returned late in the evening to Amerongen in a closed automobile.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—After having slept overnight in the ex-royal car at the Oldenzaal frontier station, the ex-Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany arrived at Amsterdam with her two sons, Hubertus and Frederich, and a considerable suite. A large crowd had collected at the Amsterdam landing stage, as it was reported she would leave by boat for Wierengen. These plans, however, had been changed, and the ex-Princess traveled by the special ex-royal train on which the royal German crest still remains.

The ex-Princess was dressed simply in a white silk shirtwaist and tailored skirt, with a small hat and veil. Her three little Princes, aged 11 and 8, wore sailor suits somewhat worn and sailor caps, with bands marked H. M. R. Kronprins Wilhelm, had chatted with the crowd at the station. Ex-Princess Cecilie, who is reported to have been very unhappy lately, shows signs of the strain and grief of the last few years. She was very pale, but smiled gayly with the few Germans who met her at the station. Her smiles did not however, efface the lines of grief on the face of the most pregnant and best dressed Princess in Europe.

A special boat met the party at Ymuiden and made the journey to the Amsterdam Pier. The Queen's yacht was in readiness for the ex-Crown Princess and her two sons. The former Crown Prince was with the automobiles on the quay, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the small boat bringing his family, he had not been for nearly a year.

After affectionate greetings the parties drove off. The two little Princes are staying with the Burgomaster. The ex-Princess expected to remain five days on the island, when she probably will rejoin Amerongen.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Sightseers who crowded the station today to witness the arrival of the former Crown Princess of Germany were disappointed by the failure of the ex-Empress's presentation, and the many-cornered corridor of Castle, who once was known as the best-dressed woman in the courts of Europe.

SHUTTLE TRAIN BUMP INJURES SEVENTEEN

Accident in Times Square Station Frightens Passengers, but None Is Hurt Seriously.

BRAKES FAIL TO OPERATE

Cars Batter Bumper, and Passengers Suffer a Severe Jarring—Two Policemen Injured.

Seventeen persons were injured, none of them severely, yesterday morning when a shuttle train between the Grand Central Station and Times Square collided with the bumper at the Times Square end of the line. Policemen Charles Smith and Thomas Mulligan of the Glendale Station, passengers, who did emergency duty in calming the crowd, were the most seriously hurt, and after being treated at Bellevue Hospital reported sick and went home.

There were about 200 passengers in the three cars as the train pulled out of the Grand Central Station on its way crosstown. As the train came into the Times Square Station, Motorman John J. Kenny of 253 Woolsey Avenue, Astoria, put on his brakes, but for some reason they did not work quickly enough and the train slid sharply into the heavy timbers of the bumper. The impact was strong enough to rend the stout timbers, jar loose many of the panes in the first two cars, and frighten many of the passengers.

Smith and Mulligan were on the rear platform of the last car and both were knocked down. They picked themselves up without delay, however, and hurried through the cars reassuring the passengers. Mulligan then put in a call for an ambulance, Bellevue and New York Hospitals responding. Those injured were treated and sent home. The car was not damaged, aside from broken panes, and a gang went to work repairing the bumper, and there was only a short delay to traffic.

PAN GERMANS SEEK TO ENLIST LARGE FORCES

Make Cunning Appeal to Foresters and Clerical Staffs of Large Estates.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The cunning with which the Pan German elements are preparing to fight against the German republics is only surpassed by the unscrupulousness with which they try, and often with success, to ensnare large circles whose interests are diametrically opposed to Pan Germanism or Junkerism.

Under pretense of improving the economic situation of clerical and technical officials on large estates, forests, private or State property, and all industries connected, they are now luring these classes to organize themselves, for which purpose a congress has been called to meet in Magdeburg on Sept. 13. The following is a significant quotation from a confidential circular:

"The views of the day are divided into two great parties, one consisting of labor organizations as peacemakers for the Social Democracy, the other being formed of nationalist and employes' associations which, united, form an army of millions, and will compel the Government to hand over all authoritative places. We certainly shall take care of the interests of employes, but in reasonable collaboration with our employers."

These employers almost without exception belong to the Pan German and upper circles, while the elements to be organized are those which in the Wilhelminian era were regarded as the best material for military purposes. Hence that allusion to "an army of millions," all the foresters being expert sharpshooters and nearly all the other men having been concerned in the war, mostly as leader officers. The Pan Germans also have formed a strong organization to capture the support of returning war prisoners.

HELD BY ROBBERS A WEEK.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Beaten, drugged, and kidnapped by two strangers, robbed of $2,400, and kept in a dark, rat-infested cellar with another wounded victim more than a week was the experience of W. L. Marcellus, 55, of Ashtabula, Ohio, according to the report he made yesterday to the police. When he was freed he was led blindfolded half a mile, he said. The police say Mr. Marcellus says he has identified [illegible] by the bequest of an uncle who died in Paris at the outbreak of the war. He came here on Aug. 28 to make arrangements for a trip to France. According to his story, two men placed a sack over his head, after striking him, and made him [illegible] was then placed in an automobile and driven to the secret dungeon, where he was kept nine days. The police here been unable to locate the cellar.

Copper Situation Improving; Big Producers Increase Output.

The policy of advancing prices to quickening domestic and foreign demand. There is a growing feeling that the labor situation will be satisfactorily settled. An interesting article on the copper situation is presented in The Annalist, out today. It costs a copy at news stands. $5.00 a year by mail. Adve.

M'CORMICK TO MOVE RECALL OF TROOPS

Resolution in the Senate Will Declare for Withdrawal from Siberia and Europe.

TO STOP REPLACEMENTS

And Make Any Movement of Troops Overseas Dependent on Action of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois will offer in the Senate tomorrow a resolution the purpose of which is to have the Senate declare it to be its sense that all troops serving in Siberia and Europe should be brought home with the utmost dispatch and that no additional troops should be sent overseas except by the express authority of Congress.

It is not the desire of the Administration at this time to bring back its troops in Siberia or in Europe. Newly enlisted men are being sent to both Europe and Siberia to replace men whose terms of enlistment are expiring, and a number of the men recently enlisted have indicated a desire for foreign service. The McCormick resolution, if adopted, would not have the effect of a Joint Congressional resolution, but would merely be expressive of the sense of one branch of Congress.

Senator McCormick tonight made public the text of his resolution as follows:

"Whereas American troops have been engaged in military operations in Russia and in Siberia, although under the Constitution and the laws the United States is not at war with the Russian people or with any Government of the Russian people;

"Whereas other American troops now have been ordered to Siberia and to [illegible]

"Whereas the treaty with Germany provides that American military forces shall be maintained in Europe for fifteen years; and

"Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no additional troops should be sent overseas except by the express authority of Congress; and

"Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that all troops serving in Europe and in Siberia should be brought home with the utmost dispatch."

GERMANY TENDING TO PEACE WITH SOVIET

Indications That a New Baltic Policy Is Under Consideration by Government.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Is the German Government preparing to come to terms with the Russian Soviet Government?

Ever since the latest trouble in connection with the withdrawal of Von der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces there have been official, semi-official and private messages appearing in the press from which everything—and nothing—could be deducted. Now, however, certain indications the cumulative effect of which seems to suggest that the German Government is considering a new Baltic policy and through that a new Russian policy.

The Vorwärts publishes a long memorial from Herr Winnig, German Commissioner in the Baltic provinces, giving a detailed account of the formation of the "Iron Division" and other units there during his administration, and admitting frankly that the recruiting officials had promised the new troops rights of colonization. He adds, however, that this promise was in contradiction of official instructions.

The Government has also replied to the Lettish Minister here in a conciliatory note just issued, while a statement has been published to the effect that the Government regrets the attitude adopted by the troops, and is to insist on their withdrawal. In this connection a message from Königsberg appears in several journals to the effect that evacuation has commenced.

There has also been published a semi-official message from Mitau explaining the military situation on the Bolshevist front. According to this communiqué, the situation there is serious, but not so serious as announced when the renewed trouble arose regarding evacuation. The message then points out how hopeless the situation is for Esthonia, which is receiving from England no help commensurate with that promise. The message foreshadows that Esthonia will soon be ready to enter on peace negotiations with the Bolsheviki. The Poles, it adds, are not fighting from any idealistic motives against the Red army but for their own ulterior motives.

The general impression from these various messages is that Germany must and shall withdraw her troops from the Baltic Provinces—although it is still claimed that their withdrawal may aid the Bolsheviki—and that Germany can expect nothing from a continuance of the state of war between herself and Russia. This impression is driven home by the Vorwärts, which, commenting on the message from Mitau, referred to it in the following terms:

"The fact that England is giving only platonic support to Esthonia is no reason why Germany should help the Balts to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her, nor can it be considered to be so very terrible if Esthonia makes peace with Moscow. We have much less cause than even the Poles to advance upon Moscow. Much more is it time for us to enter into negotiations in order to ascertain how far Germany is threatened by the intentions of the Soviet Government, and to what extent [illegible] is proved right in assuming that the stoppage of fighting would be to the interest of both Germany and Russia."

This from the Vorwärts, which is now a Government organ, is highly significant.

To Execute Authors of Pogroms.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It was announced today at Helsingfors [illegible] that the Ukrainian Council of Ukraine has decided to apply the death penalty to the authors of anti-Jewish pogroms.

COURLAND OVERRUN BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Withdrawal of Official German Garrison Speedily Followed by Incursion of Russian Reds.

"COLONISTS" DEFY BERLIN

German Government Says It Is Powerless to Compel Mutineers Subject to Soviet Move.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 6.—A special correspondent who has just returned from the Baltic provinces writes regarding Courland and the southern part of the new State of Lettland that now that the German troops have left the region Bolshevism is raising its head and that the defeat of the Whites in Esthonia has made the situation most acute. He says:

"It may sound somewhat peculiar, but I am sure that notwithstanding the victory of the Bolsheviki the army of Trotsky has no military value. It is simply a troop of irregulars, and if the Entente arrives with a stronger force the Reds will of course be beaten. The Poles and Lithuanians appear to be able in their respective districts to inflict severe defeats on their local enemies, but the people are surprised that Petrograd is not captured.

"Now that the German troops have left, the situation in Courland grows steadily worse. English representatives at Libau said a couple of months ago that Bolshevism there was made in Germany, but now they are finding that in the absence of the German troops the country is being overrun by Bolshevist bandits, plundering and murdering, and the home troops are powerless.

"The question of the conduct of General von der Goltz is quite misunderstood, especially in Germany, where the press is ignorant of what is going on in Courland. The Lettish Government had promised the Germans soldiers citizenship and thus the right to a measure of land, but this promise is not being fulfilled. Moreover, the German commander is in a difficult case. He knows that if he leaves the German Barons and also the small bourgeois and educated classes will all be murdered.

"I repeat what I said months ago, that if the Germans leave without being replaced by sufficient European forces the district will fall under the extremes of anarchy and not only will Petrograd never be taken, but Riga, Libau and Revno will be lost.

"On passing through from Russia I learned how all except the Bolsheviki longed for the return of the Germans, not because they were Germans, but because they were people who preserved order. Ten thousand men, European troops, well trained and disciplined and provided with proper equipment and supplies, could do what they like with Russia."

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The Government has addressed a note to the Entente powers regretting that the evacuation by the Germans of the Baltic provinces, which has been ordered by the Peace Conference, is impossible, owing to the insubordination of the German troops still in Courland.

"In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the allied Governments Germany is not in a position to compel the obedience of its troops by military means," the note says. "There is nothing the German Government can do but to try by persuasion to bring the troops to reason. As a result of the extremely excited feeling among the troops it is impossible now to prepare a plan of evacuation and return the troops to the sea."

POLAND EXPECTS WAR.

Says German Junkers and Communists Are Plotting Hostilities.

WARSAW, Sept. 6.—The Government issued the following note today with regard to Poland's stand in the matter of Upper Silesia:

"Poland has given evidence of superhuman patience and irreproachable loyalty toward her international engagements. Our Premier had the courage to declare to the delegates sent by patriots of Upper Silesia that he would send to the Silesian insurgents no military assistance and would not violate a signed treaty.

"We fear that the Premier's and Poland's sacrifices are in vain. The German Junkers, in concert with the Communists, are plotting a war with Poland. They rely on the exhaustion of the allied powers and the internal troubles of the various States to keep them from drawing the sword."

EXPLOSION AT KOLCHAK HOME

Six Soldiers Killed and a Dozen Wounded by Grenades.

OMSK, Aug. 26, (Associated Press.)—An explosion of grenades in the rear of the home of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, coincident with his return from the front, has created rumors of a plot to assassinate the Admiral.

It is authoritatively stated, however, that the accident was due to careless handling of the grenades by soldiers, six of whom were killed and a dozen wounded.

Admiral Kolchak's house was not damaged.

TO MAKE PEACE WITH REDS.

Esthonians Will Meet Bolshevist Envoys at Pskov, Soviet Says.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Peace negotiations between the Esthonian and Bolshevist Governments will begin at Pskow on Wednesday next, according to a Moscow wireless message.

The Bolshevist envoys at Reval, says the Helsingfors correspondent of The Daily Mail, have offered to recognize Esthonian independence and the inviolability of racial boundaries and restore Esthonian property. But it is stipulated that Esthonia shall not become a base for the enemies of the Bolsheviki.

The British authorities have insisted that negotiations shall not be held in Esthonia, this with a view to preventing the Bolshevist delegates from conducting propaganda. The decision to enter into negotiations, it is understood, was prompted partly by distrust of the army, and also, according to the wireless message, to the protests of the Esthonian workers against the continuance of the war.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Hits Russian Mine, and Eight Officers and Sixteen Men May Be Lost.

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 7.—The British destroyer Sir struck a Russian mine Wednesday. The captain, another officer, and ninety men were saved. It is feared that eight officers and sixteen men were lost.

The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Aug. 30, eight of her complement being lost.

German Political War Now Splitting Trade Unions

[illegible] Sept. 7.—The struggle between the Independent and majority Socialists has been carried into the ranks of the German trade unionists, and Germany's once insurmountable organization of labor federations, for discipline and unity often likened to the German Army, has been made the battleground of politics, which heretofore has been excluded from the trade unions.

The latest development is the action taken by the Wood Workers' Union, which recently adopted a resolution to oust Karl Legien, head of the Commission of Labor Federations and member of the Assembly. The Independents' plan is to replace all union members belonging to Scheidemann's party and permeate the unions with the Soviet system. This campaign is viewed with the gravest apprehension because, although the leaders of the Scheidemann party are ready to take up the cudgels, they are aware that they are pitted against a group of crafty political strategists in Haase's faction.

WETS TO TAKE FIGHT INTO FALL ELECTION

Association Opposed to Prohibitions Queries All Assembly Candidates Here.

TO MAKE ANSWERS PUBLIC

Announces Its Intention to Oppose Those Favoring Eighteenth Amendment.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, announced last night that it would carry its campaign against the prohibition amendment into the Fall political campaign and would oppose in their districts candidates who favor the amendment.

Questionaires containing the following questions were mailed last night to all the New York City Republican and Democratic candidates for the State Assembly:

1. Were you a member of the Legislature of your State which voted to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

2. Did you vote for or against ratification, or were you recorded as absent when the vote was taken?

3. If elected to the next Legislature of your State, would you be in favor of your Legislature enacting a measure to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment?

4. Are you in sympathy with the principle and purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, quite irrespective of the views of your constituents on the question?

5. Are you for State and national legislation which will prevent the sale and use of tobacco in this country to persons of lawful age?

Branches of the organization have been perfected in twenty-one different States, it was said. Answers to the questionaires will be tabulated and made public. Where all the candidates in any district oppose prohibition the association will take no part in the campaign. Refusal to answer will be regarded as placing the candidate so refusing in the constitutional prohibition column.

The statement of the association, in part, follows:

"Reports from all parts of the country indicate that whatever the citizens of this Republic think about the question of prohibition per se, how much the majority of them believe absolutely and unreservedly in temperance, how strenuously many of them are opposed to the saloon, a majority of the voters, women as well as men, are absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to the abridgment of the natural and inherent rights of the citizens of a republic by constitutional amendment. From all over the United States the association has received letters commending its decision to test the validity of the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution before the United States Supreme Court.

"Many of the letters express the hope that the association would go into politics this Fall, in order to give the people an opportunity at the polls to express their opposition and contempt to the Anti-Saloon League and all its works.

"The association decided, therefore, to keep out of the primaries, making exception only to the candidacy of Congressman Reuben L. Haskell for nomination as independent Republican candidate to a county judgeship in Kings County. It also decided to take little or no part in the November elections, except as to candidates for Governor and members of State Legislatures. The association came to this decision because its sole aim and purpose is stern and unalterable opposition to the abridgment of constitutional liberty and personal rights by constitutional amendment. Members of State Legislatures to be elected in November may be called upon to vote for or against a measure providing for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Governors elected at the November elections may be called upon to sign or veto this measure."

ARRANGES BAIL FOR NATT.

Head of Cincinnati Firm Denies All Knowledge of Rail Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Members of the firm of Joseph Joseph & Brothers Company of this city, disclaim any knowledge of the case involving the arrest of William Natt of New York, now held in $10,000 bail in Boston in connection with alleged frauds in the delivery of steel from the New Haven Railroad's reclamation yards.

Maurice Joseph, Vice President of the Joseph Joseph & Brothers Company, returned home today after several weeks' vacation. He advises that he has absolutely no knowledge of the affair except what he read in the Boston papers. He immediately arranged that proper bond be furnished for Natt. He says further that investigation of the matter will show absolutely that the company is in no way involved. Natt is an employe of one of the Eastern branches of the company. Inquiry of the Federal officials here fails to disclose any investigation on the part of the Government Secret Service men in connection with the case.

First Sailing Ship from Germany.

HAMBURG, Sept. 8.—The first sailing vessel to leave Germany for the United States, the three-master Rotherstein, sailed from Hamburg in ballast for Philadelphia today. The vessel will return with 2,000 tons of mineral oil.

Nineteen Perish in Burning Mine.

OVIEDO, Spain, Sept. 8.—Nineteen workmen were suffocated today in a burning mine near here. Two were rescued.

Son Born to ex-Empress of Austria.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Former Empress Zita of Austria gave birth to a son at Prangins yesterday. Both mother and child are said to be doing well.

HOME-MADE WINES TO BE PERMITTED

Senate Prohibition Bill Makes Concessions for Potentially Alcoholic Beverages

BUT FOR HOME USE ONLY

Cannot Be Transported for Trade Purposes When the "Kick" Has Developed.

DRYS LIKELY TO ACQUIESCE

Representative Volstead Says Anti-Liquor Movement Is More Economic Than Moral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Home-made drinks, such as sweet cider and elderberry and grape wines, all of which under proper conditions may develop heavy alcoholic content, will be permitted under wartime and national prohibition by the terms of the Senate prohibition bill. This became known today when representatives of the dry forces asserted that no effort would be made in conference by them to eliminate the concession made by the Senate to home production.

But when the cider develops the proper kick, as every farmer knows it will in a week or two; when the wine ferments and has that happy warm feeling in it, the owner cannot transport it in interstate commerce. All that he can do with it legally is to use it in his own home after the alcoholic content rises beyond the one-half of 1 per cent. mark, and approaches the serious form.

When the bill was passed by the House an unsuccessful effort was made to permit the manufacture of cider and wines in the homes, but the House bill brought such activity under the general definition of what was prohibited by the bill dealing with wartime and national prohibition. It went so far by strict interpretation as to say that nothing could be manufactured or sold which contained more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. In other words, the manufacture for sale and the making of cider in the old apple press on the farm and wines by the housewife came under the definition of an alcoholic stimulant.

At the time it was asserted in the House that such an act would lead to the greatest troubles and make it possible for an overzealous Federal Agent or a dishonest one to cause the arrest of thousands of innocent people. But at that time the prohibition wave was exceedingly strong and men standing for that sentiment declined to be liberal.

Some other changes made by the Senate include those to provide for prohibition on the Canal Zone and to compel the prosecution to present proof of violation of the law, rather than forcing the burden of the proof on the defendant. Another allows the State to issue permits for the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes, for prescriptions and transportation. This, Representative Volstead, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today, he would attempt to have amended in the conference to provide for the issuance of the permits by the Federal Government.

"I think that the Federal Government should have sole control over permits," said Mr. Volstead today. "Some States now provide that permits shall be issued by the State officials, while other States have no such laws. The best plan in my judgment would be to turn this all over to the Federal Government, which would be more satisfactory and would make enforcement of the law easier."

Mr. Volstead said that he did not believe that any movement to elect a liberal Congress in 1920 which would increase the alcoholic content beyond one-half of 1 per cent. would make any headway.

"The prohibition movement is not entirely a moral one, as many people believe," he said. "It is more an economic one, and I found while in New York recently that the business men are rapidly favoring prohibition, as they find that it is better for business and for the entire community. The business men are also for it, because they find it is in the interests of the laboring man and of the capitalist. You will find the sentiment for it strong throughout the States and growing constantly."

Asked whether under the Prohibition bill as it now stands a man having a supply of liquor for his own use can take it with him if he moves his home from one locality to another, Mr. Volstead said:

"The courts will have to pass on that question, but I have no doubt they will take a liberal view of it. It is now legal to have liquor in your home, and if a man should change his home I doubt if the courts would deny him the right to take his liquor along with him."

RUMANIANS TO QUIT BUDAPEST AT ONCE

Mardaresco Said to Have Received Orders to Evacuate City Within 48 Hours.

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THE SCREEN

A war-time photoplay, with the 77th Division for the cast of characters, and the adventure of the Lost Battalion for the climax, was presented last evening at the George M. Cohan Theatre. The first part, which picks up the threads in Fifth Avenue homes, East Side tenements, downtown offices, and Chinatown alley-ways, and follows them all to Yaphank, is an uncommonly interesting and well-made movie. The battle scenes in the evil forest of Argonne are less convincing and far less interesting.

The attempt to reproduce the ancient forests and to picture the ordeal through which the men of Major Whittlesey's command passed a year ago next month is an elaborate and painstaking fabrication, but it is unconvincing and, considering the materials at hand, surprisingly undramatic. Of course in every siege the essentially dramatic thing is the effort to list the siege, and in the case of the "Lost Battalion" that effort was desperate, ceaseless, exhausting, and—in the nick of time—successful.

All this material is ignored by the director of the screen history, who, for the most part, keeps his camera fixed over the battalion itself, and who also appears to have labored under the impression that the beleaguered battalion fired continuously for six days and was limited in ammunition to rifles and an occasional "sho sho" gun.

Several members of the battalion itself appear, however fleetingly, in the screen story of its ordeal. Even Colonel Whittlesey and Major McMurtry, the Congressional Medal men of the adventure, may be glimpsed, the latter darting through the shell-swept pocket in extraordinarily flossy and shiny boots.

"The World and Its Woman," which brings the shade of the radiant Geraldine Farrar to the Strand Theatre this week, differs from other pictures in two respects: First, it is longer; second, it permits the hero, instead of the heroine, to be photographed in the act of fondling a dog.

But if "The World and Its Woman" is conventional film stuff, it gives to the screen Miss Farrar and the statuesque Lou Tellegen at one and the same time, and accordingly it is an aristocrat among pictures. Both Miss Farrar and Mr. Tellegen are permitted to run the sartorial gamut, and thus give to movie lovers of both sexes things to catch their breath over.

The bald story of "The World and Its Woman"—a pretentious title, incidentally, for this particular film—is nothing in itself to stir the pulse. It takes Miss Farrar from peasant girl to prima donna, and then carries her through the Russian revolution and safely into Archangel—only the director knows how she made the latter trip without passports!—and to the safety of the American flag. There had been a Russian Prince of her heart's choosing, and, although the Bolsheviki had set a price on his head, he went with her from Petrograd to Archangel in an astonishingly few feet of film.

Briefly, "The World and Its Woman" will intrigue film fans just so far as Miss Farrar and Mr. Tellegen intrigue them.

Robert Warwick, late Major, tops the new program at the Rialto in honor of the return of General Pershing, and the bill as a whole has a military ring to it. "The Warwick picture is Told in the Hills."

At the Rivoli George Loane Tucker's "The Miracle Man," following its two weeks at the George M. Cohan Theatre, yesterday began an engagement of another two weeks. It fills the program, to the exclusion of the customary lesser film.

NITTI LAUDS ITALIAN WOMEN

Premier, Speaking for Suffrage Bill, Tells of Their Part in the War.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Premier Nitti, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the bill granting women the right of suffrage, said that he himself was a warm advocate of granting the franchise to the women, who must become in Italy, as in other countries, an important element in the political life of the nation. He added that the women of Italy had assumed an eminent position, especially during the war, when they nobly contributed their share toward the hardships and sacrifices which Italy underwent before attaining victory.

Premier Nitti paid a tribute to the Calabrese women who, while their husbands emigrate to America, conduct the family work in the fields or factories and transact business. The Premier said the Calabrese women were the real backbone of that region and thus more than anybody else entitled to participate in the government of the country.

He explained that it was a physical impossibility to have women vote in the next general election owing to lack of time to compile a voting list, for which it would be necessary to examine into the status of about 11,000,000 women.

Following the speech of Premier Nitti, the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill giving the Italian women the right of suffrage by a vote of 174 to 55.

New Hampshire's Suffrage Session.

CONCORD, Sept. 7.—The Legislature will meet in special session Tuesday, upon the call of Governor Bartlett, for the purpose of voting on the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Governor is expected to deliver his message in person. Under the statutes a special session cannot extend beyond fifteen days. Some legislators predict action upon the amendment within a few days.

TO NAME NEW CARDINALS.

Unwillingness to Decide Between Two Americans May Exclude Both.

ROME, Sept. 7 (Associated Press.)—The Pope has decided to hold a consistory in November or December, at which new Cardinals will be created. In Vatican circles it is stated that the Pontiff has not yet made up his mind whether Americans will be included in the honor list, but that if they are the prelates most likely to receive the red hat will be the archbishops of Chicago and Philadelphia.

The difficulty seemingly is that if Pope Benedict appoints both these archbishops the United States would have four cardinals, which is considered to be too many proportionately to the number of Catholics there. On the other hand, persons high in Papal councils declare, the Pontiff appears to be unwilling to elevate only one of the archbishops, and therefore the possibility is that neither of them will at present receive the honor.

HONOR FOR W. H. APPLETON

Head of British Sailors' Fund to be Guest of English City.

Announcement was made yesterday that William H. Appleton, Chairman of America's Tribute to British Merchant Seamen, who is now in England, will be one of the committee of Americans to accompany ex-Judge Alton B. Parker to Manchester, England, to participate in the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. The visitors will be the guests of the municipality Sept. 10 and 11.

Judge Parker will deliver an address on Lincoln. He sailed for England Aug. 30, and a number of men were invited to accompany him by John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution, at the request of the Lord Mayor of Manchester. Judge Parker will attend meetings of the Sulgrave Institution and the Anglo-American Committee in London.

Mr. Appleton, who will sail for home Sept. 20, has sent word that he will be accompanied by Captain Edward Tupper of the Merchant Seamen's League of Great Britain, who will speak in the United States on the work of the civilian seamen in the war.

JEWISH MUSICIANS ARRIVE.

Party from Russia Here on a Long Journey to Palestine.

The Zimro Ensemble, a group of musical artists from Petrograd, has arrived in this country by way of Siberia, China, and Japan, and will journey later to Palestine, where it is purposed to establish a Jewish national temple of the arts. The personnel of the ensemble includes S. Bellison, clarinetist, a graduate of Moscow; G. Mistechkin, violinist, graduate of Vienna and pupil of Auer at Petrograd; G. Beyodny, K. Moldavan, violinist, and I. Charniavsky, 'cellist, all graduates of Petrograd, and L. Berdichevski, pianist, who studied in Berlin. All profits on their concerts in the United States are to be devoted to the Zionist Organization of America. The ensemble will give a program of Jewish folk music at the opening of the Zionist Convention in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14.

WIFE SUES MOROSCO.

Suit for Separate Maintenance Is Filed in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Oliver Morosco, wife of the theatrical producer, filed suit yesterday for separate maintenance and for an injunction to prevent Morosco from disposing of or encumbering any of their common property, valued by her in excess of $200,000. Mrs. Morosco charges her husband with misconduct with Selma Paley, a former star at the Burbank Theatre. Five hundred dollars a week for the separate maintenance of herself and their twenty-year-old son is sought by the plaintiff.

Baker to Aid Alma Mater.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 6.—Secretary Baker, a member of the Class of 1894 of Washington and Lee University, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Citizens' National Committee of the University's Endowment Fund Campaign. The object of the campaign is to provide for needed increases in salaries and for additional chairs of instruction.

SEIZE SECURITY SWINDLERS.

Dozen of Gang Arrested in Chicago —One Bank Lost $30,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A dozen men were arrested today by agents of the State's Attorney in connection with a conspiracy that it alleged to have had for its purpose the flooding of the country with worthless securities. The State's Attorney's information was that a well-organized band had plotted to dispose of valueless securities to the amount of $1,000,000, and that the selling campaign was started last February.

Frank H. Elmore, President of the Commerce and Savings Bank, admitted that his bank had been victimized to the extent of $30,000 in exchange for worthless paper.

According to the State's Attorney, the bank used the names of Transit Securities Company, American Transit Company, and Federal Guarantee Trust Company.

Henry Smith, insurance man, and Oscar Halberg, diamond broker, are held under heavy bonds in connection with the purchase and disposal of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen Liberty bonds and other securities.

20 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Seven Require Medical Aid as Result of Collision at 216th Street.

About twenty persons were hurt, seven of them so seriously as to require medical attention, when two trolley cars were in collision last night at 216th Street and White Plains Avenue. All of the injured were able to go to their homes after treatment by ambulance surgeons.

The accident was a rear-end collision, caused by the failure of brakes to hold, it was said by the police. Motorman Harry Parons of 342 First Avenue, Mt. Vernon, was operating a Mt. Vernon and Motorman Anthony Marah, a Williams Bridge car. The latter car was standing at corner of 216th Street discharging passengers when the Mt. Vernon car ran into it. The injuries came chiefly from the bits of glass that showered over the passengers in both cars.

Fill White Sulphur Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Visitors are pouring into White Sulphur from all points to remain through September. The New York colony is unusually large, and among those arriving over the week end were Charles Wells Hubbard, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Buckley Salisbury, Mrs. David Duggin, Donald Mackenzie, and Mrs. John S. Hasbanch. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Black of New York are at the Greenbrier on their honeymoon. Henry W. Taft returned from Boston, where he attended the Convention of the American Bar Association. William D. Hines started for New York to greet his brother, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who is on General John J. Pershing's staff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Dr. Wernet's Powder

Keeps them firm. Prevents sore gums. Whits. Flavored. Antiseptic.

If your dental plate is loose or drops, to get instant relief use Dr. Wernet's Powder regularly. You can eat, laugh, talk with ease. Guaranteed by Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 116 Beekman St., N. Y. 25c, 50c, & $1.00. At Drug and Department Stores. Refuse imitations. *This is the original powder.*

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Hanan Shoes are made in accordance with the high standards of quality that have distinguished their makers for eighty years.

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES ARE NOW UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

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Resumes TONIGHT
MONTE CRISTO JR.
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
"A Diamond Mine of Entertainment"

PRINCESS
Opening Tomorrow Night 8:45
Nightie Night
A WIDE-AWAKE FARCE

48TH ST. THEATRE
Resumes TONIGHT
THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS
With the original cast, including Donald Gallaher, Laura Walker, Amy Ricard, Howard Kyle, others.

POSITIVELY TONIGHT
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
Announcing the Second Season of the Ultra-Successful
EAST IS WEST
With Fay Bainter
ASTOR THEATRE
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"New Thrill in Melodrama"—Herald.
A VOICE IN THE DARK
Now Playing With the Entire Original Cast
REPUBLIC
THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.

THE HIT!
Owen Davis' New Melodrama
At 9:45
PLAYHOUSE TONIGHT AT 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HELEN KELLER
IN DELIVERANCE
Produced and Directed by George Foster Platt.
LYRIC W. 42d. Daily Mats. 2:30, 25c & 50c. Eve. 8:30, 25c to $1. Incl. Sunday.

5TH MONTH—POSITIVELY OPEN
The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON
NOW At the FULTON W. 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Greatest Melodrama in the World.
CHECKERS NOW a Wm. Fox Creation Daily & Sunday 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 P.M.
CENTRAL THEATRE B'way at 47th St. Prices 50c-$1.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Sept. 13.
NINA TARASOVA
AN EVENING OF RUSSIAN FOLKSONGS and BALLADS
Seats $3.00 to 50c. Now at Box Office.

Seats $10, $7, $5
Pershing Parade
BENNETT'S, 506 5th Ave.

PERSHING PARADE
Grandstand Seats $5.00
Jonas Ticket Office, Woolworth Bldg.
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The Greatest Military Pageant in U. S. History will take 6 hours to Review. These stands have COMFORTABLE LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ROOMS
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No finer reserved seats or boxes to be had.
Lower and Upper Balconies of
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Comfortable accommodations during parade for ladies and other patrons in hotel connected with stand.
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COATS, Dresses Wanted.—3,000; spot cash; jobs, any quantity, or entire stock. Farragut 3154.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines, Serges, Satins, Jerseys; must be newest styles. Call 26 Fifth Av., Room 514.

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TINSELTONES Wanted.—Leonard 718, shade 4142, chameleon cord, shade 4142, 2894. Vanderbilt 1389.

TUSSAH SILKS Wanted.—Changeable silk and cotton mull, or tussah, many changeable, and Wisteria changeable. Apply Chas. William Stores, Brooklyn L. Rubin 424.

TUSSAH Wanted.—All changeable colors. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Kelley's 276 or similar. Abrams & Hammer. Mad. Square 1421.

VARIMOLE, Antimole Wanted. — Blumenthal's, for cash. I. Weinstein & Bro., 159 Madison Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—41, 36, 27 and 24 inches, all makes. Gramercy 5941.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, light weight; all wool, 25 to 50 pieces. Leo Wertheim, 21 West 21st St. Gramercy 4490.

VELOURS Wanted. — American medium weight or similar quality, brown, navy reindeer, for cash. Madison Square 2180.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and reindeer, or will exchange for brown. Rivera Coat Co., 15 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield's 5116, or similar; brown, navy, reindeer, taupe; cash. Greeley 5653.

VELOUR Wanted.—In all colors, for dress weights. American Costume Co., 118 West 29th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Light weight, all shades; palama, F. H. or Garfield. Call Chelsea 6341.

VELOUR Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces for cash. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wool mixed, 3000 or similar. Greeley 4082.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight navy and brown; cash. Farragut 7245.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight navy and brown, for cash. B. Gelbwaks, 510 6th Av.

VELVETS Wanted.—Open for 27 and 20 inch velvets. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 West 22d.

VELVETEENS Wanted—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Heit & Son, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VELVETS Wanted.—Chiffon; open for quantity; all colors. Superior Waist & Dress Co., 141 West 29th.

VOILE Wanted.—All wool black, 36 and 44 inch; 50 pieces each. Blodgett, Ordway & Webber. Canal 1644.

Well-equipped plant in corner building with 30 single-stitch and zigzag sewing machines, plenty table space and storeroom, is ready to take up new line or contracts; partnership with desirable party possible; only first-class propositions considered. P 757 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS Wanted.—A. D. Julliard 110, 2003, black only; any quantity. William Fishman 15 East 26th St.

WOOLENS, Suitings, Coatings and Flannels Wanted.—Bernstein Bros., 46 University.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay cash for beaver and burgundy. Spring 9680. Ext. 42.

YALAMA, BOTANY Wanted.—Navy and brown. Chelsea 2840.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALBERTA GOWNS, $14.95 dozen; New Eras, $12.50; Nainsooks, $2.50; Skirts, $6; Overalls, $9.75; Reidery, $1.25; Gloves, $1.50; Neckwear, 75c. Madison Square 6340.

ARCTIC FOX and Baby Persian Lamb, (Blumenthal's,) black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3316.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades, all colors; cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—American 121, shade 307, Stevens's 7023. Milton Woolen, 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens and Botany; all colors. 1120 Greeley.

BELTINGS.—Cotton, all grades; immediate delivery. Hahlbard, 111 5th Av. Gramercy 1060.

BULVIAS.—Imperial Silks, all colors. Lippmann, Madison Square 4000.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens 314, Juilliard 110, brown 15033, all shades; lightweight velours; navy, brown and reindeer. Greeley 1185.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertone, mixtures, duvet-superior; Stevens, serges, Juilliard 110, brown, black. Garsecog, 220 5th Av. Mad Sq. 2004.

BROADTAIL, Panvelon, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Royal, 11 West 20th. Farragut 9058.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertones, suitings, tricotines, velours, panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 202.

BROADCLOTH.—Six pieces white, all wool, $2.25 net to close. Royal, 11 West 20th.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliard's 110, Shade 33. Kramer, Madison Square 9056.

BULVIAS, Martin, Dobson 617, Goodman & Herman style 380; all colors. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9056.

BOYS' SUITS, (400,) small sizes only, $2.75 each. Louis Friedman, 711 Broadway.

CHARMEUSE.—Good quality black and navy, for immediate and future delivery, $3.50 per yard; 8 per cent. ten days. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

CHARMEUSE and Schrieber's Jersey, to sell cheap. Superior Waist & Dress Co., 141 West 29th.

CHEVIOTS.—Goodman, Herman, navy and oxford; Newcomes 9, brown; cheap. Greeley 4077.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out, 500 cloth coats in desirable materials, well made and good styles, reasonably priced and for immediate delivery. Joseph Hoffman, 39 East 10th St.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Nivel, 134 West 26th St.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Jobs in high grade coats; very cheap. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45-47 West 27th St.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Cheney's scarce high shades, $8.50 net. Madison Square 3750, Extension 23.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—All shades, immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

COATINGS and Silvertones.—American 15007, Stevens, 9821, 6106, 1075, 3082, Joel's 17, 327; also Oxfords; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 38 West 23d.

COATS, SUITS.—500 beautiful models; silk lined throughout; must be disposed of at slaughtering prices; less than cost of manufacturing; also satin, tricotine, and serge dresses, closing prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND COATEES on the rack for immediate delivery; attractive styles in plushes, silvertones, velours, broadcloths. Call and inspect. Singer & Son, 46 West 27th.

COATS, DRESSES.—Closing out; sacrifice prices. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed; to close out attractive styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND COATEES.—Plushes and velours, on racks for immediate delivery. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Children's 8 to 14, wide wale corduroy, trimmed silk, plush, jobs. Buddinger & Oppenheimer, 34 East 15th St.

COATS.—Suits, latest styles, materials, popular prices; immediate delivery. Talbot, 39 West 32d St.

COATS.—Job in velour, broadcloth, and silvertone to close out; 31 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS.—600 stout velour coats, all lined, interlined, with fur collars, to close out. 36 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Ladies' misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 39 W. 23d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all late style and materials. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—For jobbers; 200 to sell cheap. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

CORD DE LAINE.—Deuret & Co.; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9056.

COTTON GOODS SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman, 1,124 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles at a sacrifice price. Underselling Waist Co., 116 West 22d St.

COTTON GOODS.—We have on hand 75 cash of white voile, nice, fancies, at right price. Farragut 2825.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON TRICO.—All shades, cotton fleeced lined; jersey cloth; 1,000 dozen cotton socks; 22g needles. Ury, Audubon 8110.

COTTON PLUSHES, brown, green, henna, Pekin; reasonable. 137 West 127th, 1st floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Arkwright stripes, spot delivery. Telephone Gramercy 7837.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTING.—40-inch inlaid pencil stripes, $2.50 yard; also variety silk and cotton mixture shirting. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes.—Gray or finished colors; fine quality; right price; regular terms; any quantity. X 483 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes Wanted.—Gray or finished colors at right cash price; any quantity, X 484 Times Annex.

DENIMS.—Chambrays and cotton goods always on hand under market prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 320 Broadway.

DRESSES.—If you are fond of traveling or making dress tours "keep going," but if you want to concentrate your attention and time on a dress house that gives values look no further. You will admit upon the eye test comparison, that our dresses are out of the ordinary in style, value, workmanship. See our business getters for you in tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $27.50. Jobbers will see upon inspection that these values will make the most money for them; immediate delivery assured. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—We do not travel with our dresses, because our popular line at popular prices needs no traveling men to talk for them. Our line talks a language of its own which every buyer understands. The best tricotine dresses on market, $18.75; woolen velours, $12.75; serge, $4.75. For immediate delivery. Call and convince yourself. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Some manufacturers complain of heavy cancelations this month; we don't. We're getting re-orders. It seems they can't get enough of our dresses. Twenty wonderful models of all-wool serges at $12.75 on the racks, ready to ship; any quantity, all sizes. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—$208,081.96 shipments in August mean something. Wise buyers know there are big profits for them in our merchandise. They buy right off the racks and wire for more as soon as they get home. Serges, satins, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesman, extravagant overhead, or live models, but our models are live sellers; all-wool, man-tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand-embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 36 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—When we say that our dresses are styled right, made right, and priced right, we know what we are talking about, for we make them right here; velveteens, tricotines, chamois, and velours for immediate delivery. Crown Costume Co., 49-57 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, extravagant overhead or live models, but our models are live sellers; all wool, man-tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand-embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 36 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-class dresses in fine quality charmeuse, tricotine and georgette; styles and prices that will enthuse you; come in and pick them off the rack. Michaels & Cohen, 36 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—"Remarkable values" doesn't begin to describe our wonderful offerings in serge, tricotine, satin, jersey, tricolette, and georgette; inspect them yourself. Ansonia Dress Co., 56 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low prices. Balsam & Schirmer, 27 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, $2 and $3 cheaper than elsewhere; from $13.75 up. If you need dresses you should see these. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, Tricotines, Serges, Satins.—Very reasonable; also beaded georgettes, discarded samples at a price. Franco-Amer. Dress Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on satins, serges, and tricotines; bring new models only; call all week. 147 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 219 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Latest creations, attractively low, to clear racks. Deutsch, 32 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—De 295 believe in quick sales! Then rush your orders for these dresses. Tricotine, velvet dresses, satin dresses, serges. De 295 Fifth Av., Room 514.

DRESSES.—Silk and Silk Combination Dresses, Blouses & Co., 237 West 37th.

DRESSES.—On the racks, 2,000 tricotine, satin, serge, jersey, paulette dresses; write your prices. Mr. Jobber, 27-29-31 West 20th Street.

DRESSES.—Navy twills, 7301, 7614, and other numbers. Hill Greeley.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, 7301, 7614, and other numbers. Hill Greeley.

DRESSES.—Tricotine, 7301, 7614, and other numbers. Hill Greeley.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values! Satin, serges, jerseys, $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Lois Museum, 1120 West 23d.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin and crepe dresses to close out at a price. R. H. Dress, 1 East 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and charmeuse dresses, No. 177, at $4.98 and up. Zellner Skirt Co., 400 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Tricotine dresses, embroidered; will sell cheap. Belmont Dress Co., 61 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of 125 satin dresses, latest models, at low price. New Idea Dress, 139 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Stern, 224 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, and Suits.—To close out. Phillips Bros., 833 4th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, trimmetts, tricotine effects. Dieckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade, to close out. 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of satin and serge dresses; to close out. Elmo Dress, 249 5th Av.

DUVETYNES.—Silk duvetyne, all colors; also Duvet de Laine. Mad. Square 1990.

FLAGS.—American, 5 by 8 and 6 by 9 feet, sewed on stars, to close out cheap. Phone Chelsea 5447.

FLAGS.—American, allied, to close out. Emdel Novelty Mfg. Co., 621 Broadway.

FLANNELETTE.—Ladies' night gowns, $12.50 up. S. Fassens & Son, 104 5th Av.

FUR COLLARS.—300 shawl raccoon collars. Call 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

GINGHAMS, 3 cases; Universal; chain and colored check, 32 cents; 2 cases domino, 16 cents net; 700 yards Everett chambray, 12½ cents net; 3 cases indigo, blue percale, 31 cents net. Call Melrose 579.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays.—All kinds; lowest prices; immediate delivered. Subin, Chelsea 7906.

GLOVES.—Army, wool, at $4.50 dozen. Soand, Greeley 4981.

GEORGETTES.—In the raw or finished, for early delivery; Sunset quality 9363 finished, $4.50 regular, and raw, $1.40 net. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

HOSIERY.—Immediate shipment, all or any part, 10,000 dozen, 108 needle, 2-3-4 ply, all wool hosiery; colors natural, oxford, blue, and black; this is a wonderful opportunity to obtain spot delivery. Manufacturer, 3 444 Times Downtown.

JAP SILKS.—(Natural colors;) low prices. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7000.

JAP SILK.—Good quality, 76c yard. Millinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

LACES and embroideries, to close out; suitable for retailers. L. Wolf & Sons, Inc., 121 West 26th St.

LADIES' SUITS.—All wool, poplin, for immediate delivery at $16.75. Joseph Bros., 22 West 19th St.

MACKINAWS.—We have seven very desirable patterns of McKenney's ¾ width mackinaws for immediate delivery; good sized quantities and good assortment; price reasonable and under the market. L. Pinkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311, 6312.

NECKWEAR.—Men's. We offer for immediate or future delivery highest class, finest silk scarves for at least 25 per cent. below the market. D. M. Balsam Co., 130 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 5903.

OVERALLS.—Men's blue denim, double stitched; $18.50 dozen. National clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

OXFORDS.—Juilliard's 2096, 5 pieces, to close out. Irene Dress-Skirt Co., 135 West 26th.

OXFORD SUITING.—All wool; good quality. Chelsea 1096.

PANTS.—Large lot of serge, cassimere, worsted; cheap to quick buyers. Combined Pants Mfr., 151 Ludlow St.

PEACHBLOOM, all shades; also charmeuse and radio twills. Madison Square 3725.

PETTICOAT CLOTH.—Knit cotton jersey; high colors; good quality; 20,000 yards weekly; moderate price. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PIECE GOODS, manufacturer, overstocked, will sell cheap, velours, silvertones, tricotines, broadcloth, polo and serges. Call Farragut 4282, 5th floor, 38 West 26th St.

PLAID BACK KEELEY & WATSON, all shades; also Joel's Launettes. Madison Square 1948.

PLUSH.—Amende, Pearson's, 8055, stripe; all colors. Telephone Chelsea 2536.

PLUSHES.—Pearsons 8050, all colors; also Blumenthal's arctic fox. 1120 Greeley.

POLO CLOTH.—15033; Chase's 122, all colors; Militex Woolen, 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

POLO CLOTH.—Lawrence, style 880, all shades; also Botany broadcloth, shades 300 and 750. Madison Square 8477.

POLO CLOTH.—Chase's all wool, quantity; American 10007, plumette, Pekin. Chelsea 2491.

POLO CLOTH.—De Land's H25-28, Holmes's 222, Stewart's 1090. Greeley 4571.

POMPOM.—American, also Delandi's 963, Buckley & Cohen's 439. Mad. Sq. 1048.

POPLINS.—5-ply black, navy, taupe. Gramercy 2700.

POPLINS.—Scotia navy, also all wool Hasbon's; terms. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 5158 navy. Garsson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2004.

SATEENS.—(Fancy patterns,) below market price. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7000.

SATIN DUCHESS.—50 pieces 40-inch black, navy, plum, brown, taupe, $2.10 net cash; also good quality charmeuse, black and navy, $2.25 yard less 5%. Sunset Mills, 49 East 21st.

SATINS.—Beltings, 36-inch pieces peau de cygnes, plain and striped; crepe de chine 5 thread, cheap. Globe Mdse. Co., 32 West 18th St.

SATIN.—Cotton back, white and navy, good quality, $1.45; 8 per cent. cash. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

SATINS.—Piece-dyed, cotton back, close out; in all colors. A 17 Times.

SATINS.—Duplan 2322, black and navy. Millinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

SATINS.—Cheney's 1962, Duplan's 2322, navy, black, taupes and brown. Mad. Sq. 4878.

SAXONIA.—For Verona, all colors; price reasonable. Telephone Farragut 2520.

SEGO.—500 pieces to close out. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SERGES.—54299, 4061, 7120, 7008, 9056, 838, 7815, 7614, 7301, also Stotts velour checks, Wyandottes, heavyweight velours, 600; tasteolite 140, Boltons 524, brown, navy, burgundy green, new blue, silk poplins, high lustre, all shades; quantities; immediate deliveries. Mirkus Bros., 44 East 21st; Gramercy 2744. 1700

SERGES.—We have in stock, for immediate delivery, 7614, 7301, 7120, 7512, navy; also 1200 navy cool warp, French serge, 56-inch; U. S. Navy 911 tricotine. L. Pinkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, French and storm serges, also tricotines and velour checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—MFL, navy and black, 7008 black, tricotines, Dunmore's navy, silvertones, cotton warp, Jamestown plaided cotton warp. Farragut 7315, 9 West 20th, 6th floor.

SERGES.—Pacific, 50 and 52 inch, in black, green, and burgundy; 12 pieces to close out, $1.75. 7th floor, 36 West 31st. Madison Square 3614.

SERGES.—Julliard's 54299, 4061, and 59120; Amoskeag 7120, Pacific M F; also tricotine and poiret twill. Glasburg & Bro., 19 West 21st. Farragut 6353.

SERGE, 11433, navy; prompt delivery;

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Confused Stock Market Outlook Marks Start of Autumn Season.

The turn of the season into the Autumn months has been marked by aspects more beneficial for bonds than for stocks. A gradual rise of corporation bonds on the Stock Exchange, as evidenced by average prices, has been noted since Aug. 28, while the Liberty and Victory bond group has become firmer than before. The movement is not yet attaining size enough to permit of deductions as to investment conditions, but there is ground for supposing that the decline of commodity prices and the quotations for various other materials and products entering into the cost of living is having some effect upon the market for funded securities with a fixed interest return. Should the purchasing power of the dollar be permanently increased, it would be natural to expect the yield of bonds to reflect the change through a decline, the product of higher bond prices. That the dollar will now buy more meat, corn, cotton, &c., than a month ago is made clear enough by the severe recessions in market quotations during the period. In case of stocks, the outlook is so confused as to prevent a vision of either the immediate present or the future. Certainly last week's demonstration of both strength and weakness in the stock market supplied no conclusive evidence as to economic developments. There appeared to be too much of artificial support and pressure, alternating, to disclose the true factors working in the price list. It might be argued that if prices of goods should be deflated, the prices of stocks would tend downward. But offsetting this to a degree is the fact, frequently shown forth in the markets of the year, that the public wants to speculate on the slightest provocation, and that deflation of prices and money would have to progress far before the zest and means for stock market operations would be reduced. The labor situation promises to be the most potent speculative influence for some time to come. Last week brought new indications that the struggle between conservative and radical elements in labor organizations is yet to be fought out, as it is being fought in England. The signs point toward much chafing before President Wilson's plan for a joint conference of capital and labor can be carried out next month. Leaders of the steel trade unions, apparently apprehensive of the result of a strike call, have carried the issue to the President through Samuel Gompers, and thereby a new and possibly troublesome angle in the whole situation is brought to the forefront. Events in the stock market seem likely to be molded in large part by the dominance or defeat of wise labor counsels in the next few months.

The foreign exchanges have fallen far in the last few days after a period of relative stability, and bankers consider it a grave question whether the reconstruction of Europe's industry will be forwarded largely with American raw material, or will be delayed until the allied nations are able to rebuild themselves. In the latter case the process will be slow, the trade of both the European countries and America will taper down before getting better, and the United States will be lacking a market for much of her surplus goods. There were rumors last week of cancellation of orders in our markets because of the position of the exchanges, and it was reported, further, that contracts entered into during the period of hostilities, which contained cancellation clauses, were being abandoned by the European buyer. These matters speak afresh of the urgent need of credits here for the people and Governments abroad who want our goods. Bankers who have studied the situation in Europe first hand say that France, Belgium, and the other nations might, in time, be able to get upon their feet industrially without outside help, or at least without assistance except what could be obtained in goods bought of neutral countries of the Continent. But the time element is all important for the general prosperity and advancement of world trade. The United States has a vast amount of foodstuffs, cotton, raw material, and finished goods for sale abroad, and will have much more if encouragement is found to increase the use of production facilities which were greatly increased during the war. If the way is not paved for a continuation of our exports on a large scale, it is easy to conceive of a slowing down of output in many lines because of a ready market, with its consequent result in unemployment. The question has already been raised whether or not the severe declines recorded in meat, corn, and cotton of late have had a connection with the inability of foreign purchasers to finance their projects for the immediate future. Sterling at the end of last week was within 2 cents per pound of its minimum level, francs established a new low record, as did lire also. The depreciation of sterling at New York was close to 15 per cent., that of francs nearly 33 per cent., and of lire close to 47 per cent. German marks at 4.4 each recorded a discount of more than 81 per cent. from the normal quotation. The bankers look to Washington for encouragement, if not leadership, in a program for extending credit to Europe. Thus far it seems they have received neither, the situation stands unchanged from week to week, little is being done that appears on the surface. Dispatches from the other side show that it is not this way in England. Although crippled by the war and suffering from extraordinary labor troubles, British financial leaders and merchants are selling on credit to Continental buyers and are resuming their quondam relations with Far Eastern and South American buyers as rapidly as possible.

The consensus of business opinion of the week was that the campaign to reduce prices of necessities was working to promote caution among buyers. In major lines, including steel and textiles, the trade reports showed activity on a large scale on old orders, with the outlook not altogether clear in regard to operations during the Winter. The blast furnace output on Sept. 1 was at the rate of 34,500,000 tons per year, according to The Iron Age, while the daily average production during August was 10,000 tons greater than in July. The early September output in excess of 93,000 tons daily was still much below the 112,000-ton record at the peak of last year's manufacturing, but showed consecutively progress over operations during the spring and summer. The strong position of the steel trade seems to be exemplified, in contrast with some other fields, in the fact that price readjustments have seldom been reported nor talked about. On the contrary, the tendency has been toward firmness, with a few increases by companies which were well sold up in particular products.

Thomas W. Lamont speaks for many bankers when he urges that the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations be adopted without delay. Mr. Lamont was on the ground when the program for bringing peace and reducing the chances of another war was drawn up, and he is entitled to speak from this point of view and also from the position of a banker who sees the extreme need for a definite declaration of national principles which business men may have to support them as they seek to reunite the broken threads of commerce and trade. It is the hope of manufacturers and exporters, as well as bankers, that with the signing of the treaty, if not before, will come definite steps toward Government agencies and citizens here to promote trade with other nations.

SWISS SELL TO BELGIANS.

Offer Better Terms Than Americans —No Sign of German Penetration.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7. (Associated Press.)—The Swiss are beginning a business penetration of Belgium, in opposition to American business interests. The Belgians say the Americans are to blame for this, as they are asking a 75 per cent. payment down and the balance on the delivery of goods, while the Swiss are offering better terms on many products.

There have been numerous reports that Germans are also beginning a peaceful penetration, but the correspondent has been unable to run down any specific instances, unless the Swiss competition is really through German backing.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 6, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,103,413	209,979,917
Same period a year ago...	2,441,332	90,822,846

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks..	89.67	86.00	93.56	69.78
Same period a year ago.	74.24	72.85	74.24	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
420	ADAMS EXPRESS	43	43	43	— 3
2,400	Advance Rumely	42	40	40	—
300	Advance Rumely pf	72	72	72	+ 1½
6,200	Ajax Rubber	93½	90	90	— 2½
9,500	Alax Rubber rights	4½	4	4¼	— ¼
7,800	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5,800	Alaska Juneau	26	24½	25½	+ ½
49,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	49½	40	44½	+ 5
200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	83½	83½	83½	+ 1½
3,600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	97	87	96	+ 1
400	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99	97½	97½	— 1½
300	Am. Bank Note	45	45	45	— 1
700	Am. Bosch Magneto	114½	113	113	+ ½
1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	85½	83	83	
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	+ ½
100	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf.	178	178	178	+ 2
52,400	Am. Can	59½	53½	54½	+ 2½
200	Am. Can pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ 1½
71,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	132½	123½	126½	+ 2½
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	56	57½	+ ½
2,100	Am. Drug Syndicate	11½	11	11½	
32,300	Am. Hide & Leather	35½	33½	35½	+ 2½
15,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	130½	122½	126½	+ 3½
1,200	Am. Ice	49	45	46	— 2
300	Am. Ice pf.	68	68½	68	— 1
98,900	Am. International	105	99½	102½	+ 3½
8,900	Am. Linseed	79½	67	73	+ 2
135,900	Am. Locomotive	99	83½	94	+ 3½
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	106	106	+ 1
700	Am. Malt & Grain	57	56	56	— 1
18,400	Am. Ship & Commerce	41	33½	40½	
18,500	Am. Smelt & Ref.	93½	84½	89½	+ ½
800	Am. Smelt & Ref. pf.	109½	102½	106½	+ ½
100	Am. Smelt Sec. pf. A.	86	86	86	— 6
500	Am. Snuff	122	120	120	— 1½
10,700	Am. Steel Foundries	41½	40	40½	+ ½
400	Am. Steel Fdys. pf.	98	95½	96	— ½
6,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	131	125	*128	— 3
900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117½	117½	*117½	— 1½
58,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	96	82½	86½	+ 2
800	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	97	94	94	— 1½
13,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102½	99½	101	— ½
500	Am. Tobacco	235	223	223	
1,900	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100½	101	+ ½
40,400	Am. Woolen	122½	110½	114½	+ 3½
300	Am. Woolen pf.	106½	106	106	
4,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	61½	56	58	— 1½
3,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	24½	23	23	— ½
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	61	59	59	— ½
32,100	Anaconda Copper	70½	67½	67½	— ½
200	Assets Realisation	3	3	3	
1,400	Associated Dry Goods	54½	53½	53½	
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	— 1½
100	Associated Oil	93	93	93	+ 1
5,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	90½	90½	— 1½
1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93½	92½	92½	— ½
600	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	11½	11½	11½	— ½
400	Atlantic Coast Line	95½	90½	90½	— 3½
10,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	164½	155	158½	+ 4½
411,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	132	111¾	117¾	+ 5½
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	— 1½
4,392	Baltimore & Ohio	42¾	41½	40½	— 1½
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52	51¼	51¼	— ½
8,900	Barrett Co.	136½	122	129	+ 8½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	— ½
800	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1,900	Beth. Steel	92	86½	89½	+ 3½
238,300	Beth. Steel Class B.	97	86½	89½	+ 2½
400	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	118½	112½	113½	+ 3½
4,600	Booth Fisheries	18½	17½	18	— ½
215	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	96½	94	96½	+ 1½
7,300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	23	20½	20½	— 1½
1,200	Do. cfs. of dep.	23½	20½	23½	+ 3
100	Brown Shoe	94	94	94	+ 3
100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	11½	11¼	11¼	
100	Buffalo & Susquehanna	70	70	70	— 8
1,000	Burns Brothers	130½	133	133	— 6
6,500	Butte Copper & Zinc	11½	11½	11½	— ½
4,700	Butte & Superior	27½	25	27	— ½
2,100	Butterick Co.	32	30	30	— 2
10,100	CADDO CEN. O. & R.	38½	33½	38	+ 4½
8,700	California Packing	71½	62	69½	+ 2
75,200	California Petroleum	54½	46½	52½	+ 6½
1,500	California Petroleum pf.	86	82½	85	+ 2½
1,300	Calumet & Arizona	78	76½	78	+ 2
12,200	Canadian Pacific	153½	150½	*150½	— 2½
900	Central Foundry	37½	30	33	+ 1
1,500	Central Foundry pf.	62½	55	62½	+ 7½
95,500	Central Leather Co.	104½	96	98½	+ 2½
200	Central R. R. of N. J.	203½	203	203	— 10
200	Certain-Teed Products	41½	41	41¾	+ ¼
15,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	57	54	54½	+ ½
9,200	Chandler Motor	290	253	289	+ 41
4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	56½	56½	— ½
200	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. eq. tr. cfs.	10½	10	10½	— ½
2,800	Chi. Great Western	10	9	9½	+ ½
1,000	Chi. Great Western pf.	24½	23½	24½	+ ½
1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	44	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
5,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	67	63	63	— 1½
900	Chi. & Northwestern	96½	95	95	
800	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	125	124½	125	+ 1½
400	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	79	78	79	+ 1
5,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26½	25	25¾	
1,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	74½	73½	74½	+ 1½
700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	62¾	61	61	
10,800	Chile Copper	24½	23½	24¼	+ ½
4,400	Chino Copper	45¾	44¼	45	+ ¾
300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	42½	41	42¼	+ 1½
400	Cluett, Peabody	83	81	82	+ 3
6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	44¼	45	+ ¾
800	Colorado Southern	24	23	24	— ¾
21,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	64½	62½	63	+ 1½
300	Comput. Tab Recording	54	53	54	+ 2
800	Consol. Cigar	63½	59	63	+ 5
300	Consol. Cigar pf.	78	78	78	— 3
1,500	Consol. Gas	98	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
6,550	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	20	18	18½	— ¾
8,900	Continental Can	96½	93	95	+ 1
19,696	Continental Candy	12½	11½	11½	— ½
94,100	Corn Products Refining	90½	82½	85½	+ 3½
200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	106½	106½	106½	— ½
100	Cuba Cane Sugar	56½	56½	56½	+ 2
168,900	Crucible Steel	104¾	166½	168¾	+ 4½
1,100	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	103	+ 4
7,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	33¾	31½	32	— 1½
2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79½	78½	79	— ½
400	Cuban-American Sugar	249½	245	249	— ½
800	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	106	104½	105	
800	DEL. & HUDSON	108¾	107	108	+ 2
1,200	Denver & Rio Grande	11½	10	10	— ½
52,200	Denver & Rio Grande pf	19½	16	16½	+ 1
10	Detroit United Ry.	115	115	115	
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	4	4	4	— ½
2,800	Dome Mines	14½	13½	13½	+ ¾
3,800	END.-JOHNSON	109½	104	108	+ 4½
1,300	End.-Johnson pf.	105	103	103	+ 3
100	Emer.-Brant. pf.	94½	94½	94½	— 3½
1,800	Elk Horn Coal	37½	35½	*35½	— ¾
400	Elk Horn Coal pf.	41	40	40	— 3
5,200	Erie	16½	15½	15½	+ ½
1,800	Erie 1st pf.	26½	24½	24¾	+ ¾
300	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	+ ¼
700	FAIRBANKS	78½	76	77	— 3
8,300	Famous Players-L.	107½	100	102¾	+ 3
600	Federal Mining & S. pf.	33½	33	33½	+ 1½
9,800	Fisher Body	95½	82½	90½	+ 8½
100	Fisher Body pf.	100	100	100	— ½
14,500	Fisk Rubber	45¾	43½	44	— 1½
12,600	Freeport, Texas	52	48¼	48¾	— 1½
3,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	31½	30½	30½	— ½
15,100	General Cigar	83½	75½	76½	— 2½
6,300	General Electric	173	167	167	
59,200	General Motors	240	233	235½	— ½
400	General Motors pf.	91	90½	91	+ 1
3,000	General Motors deb.	86½	85½	86	
21,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79	75½	76	+ 1½
600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	103½	102½	103½	+ 1½
4,400	Great Northern pf.	89½	86	89½	— ½
13,700	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	45¾	42	44	+ 1½
600	Greene-Cananea Copper	43	43½	43	
1,900	Gulf States Steel	52	48	51½	+ 1½
300	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	10	9	9	
100	HARTMAN CORP.	33	33	33	+ 1
14,500	Haskell & Barker	64	59½	61	+ 1
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94½	88	88	+ ½
20,800	Inspiration Copper	63	60½	60½	— 2½
4,000	Interboro Consolidated	9½	8	8½	
8,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	22½	19½	19½	
1,800	Inter. Agricultural	27½	25	27	+ 1½
1,400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	33½	32	33	+ ½
6,900	Inter. Harvester, new	128	123	124½	+ 1½
1,700	Inter. Harv. pf., new	118½	116½	118½	+ 2
143,500	Inter. Mer. Marine	62¾	57½	58	+ ¾
61,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	122	117¾	119¾	+ 2
13,600	Inter. Nickel	27½	25	25	— ¾
200	Inter. Nickel pf.	38½	34½	34½	— 1½
13,400	Inter. Paper	39	36	36	— ½
383	Inter. Paper pf. stamped	77	76½	76½	+ ½
1,100	JEWEL TEA	36½	35	35	+ 1½
200	Jewel Tea pf.	48	48	48	+ 1½
1,200	Jones Bros. T.	38	36½	37	+ ½
420	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	19½	18½	18½	+ ½
100	Kansas City Southern pf.	50	50	50	— ½
86,900	Kelly Springfield Tire	148¾	121¾	137	+ 5
1,700	Kelly Springf. T. 8% pf.	106½	103	105	+ 1
400	Kelsey Wheel	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
3,200	Kennecott Copper	34½	32½	*32¾	
26,500	Keystone T. & R.	73	56	*63	— 5½
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	59½	59½	60¼	+ 2¼
7,700	LACKAWANNA STEEL	84½	80	81½	+ 2½
200	Laclede Gas	50	50	50	+ 1
300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	22	22	22	+ 1
1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	31½	30½	30½	— ½
3,000	Lehigh Valley	49¾	48½	49¼	+ ½
400	Liggett & Myers	230	210½	230	— 30
400	Liggett & Myers pf.	113	110	110	— ½
700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	72¾	67¼	72¼	+ 7¼
1,900	Lorillard (P.) Co.	22½	21¼	21¼	— ¾
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	118	118	118	
800	Louisville & Nashville	110	108	108	— ¾
300	MACKAY COS.	76	74½	75	
900	Manhattan Shirt	31½	30	31	
88,300	Maxwell Motors	54	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
11,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	82¾	78	80	+ 1
9,100	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	43	39	39¾	+ ¾
1,000	May Dept. Stores	103	102	102	+ 5
176,500	Mexican Petroleum	203½	188½	194	+ 6½
1,500	Miami Copper	29¾	27½	27½	— ¾
58,200	Midvale Steel	55¾	51½	51½	+ ¾
900	Minn. & St. Louis, New	18¾	17	17	— ¾
200	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	69¾	65¾	65¾	— 2½
94,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	14½	12¾	12¾	— ½
3,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	20½	18	18	— ½
16,900	Missouri Pacific	28¾	27½	27½	— 1½
1,900	Missouri Pacific pf.	42¾	41	41¾	— 1½
2,100	Montana Power	69½	62¾	63¾	+ ¾
1,300	NAT. ANILINE & CH.	48¾	47	47	
300	Nat. Aniline & Ch. pf.	88	87½	88	
1,800	National Acme	37¾	36½	37½	+ ¾
2,000	National Lead & Chile	19¾	18¾	19	
4,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	79	76	77½	+ 2½
50	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	102	102	102	
2,400	National Lead	81	79	79½	+ 4¾
500	National Lead pf.	105	103	103	— 3
1,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	5¾	5½	5½	— 1
1,300	Nevada Consol. Copper	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
200	New Orleans, T. & M.	34½	34½	34½	
2,400	New York Air Brake	115½	111	*111	— 3
2,900	New York Central	74½	72½	73½	+ ¾
1,900	N. Y. Dock	59	58	58½	— 1½
300	N. Y. Dock pf.	6	6	6½	— ½
7,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35¾	31¾	33¾	— ¾
200	N. Y., Unt. & West	20	20	20	
300	Norfolk Southern	14½	14½	14½	+ ¾
2,900	Norfolk & Western	101	99¾	99¾	
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	70	70	70	+ 1
300	North American	59¾	57½	57¾	— ¼
4,400	Northern Pacific	80½	76½	76½	— 1½
14,600	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	84	74½	76½	+ 2½
69,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	55¾	53¼	54½	+ 1½
400	Ohio Fuel Supply	53	50¾	53	+ 2½
100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	— ¾
43,500	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	11½	10¼	10¾	+ 1½
400	Owens Bottle	56½	55	55	— 1½
200	Owens Bottle pf.	103	103	103	+ 1½
2,000	PACIFIC GAS & ELEC.	69½	66¾	67¾	+ ¾
400	Ohio Fuel Supply	53	50½	53	+ 2½
29,700	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	121½	113½	117¾	+ 3½
7,332	Pennsylvania R. R.	44¼	43½	43¾	+ ¼
800	People's Gas, Chicago	44	42½	44	+ 2
20,000	Penn. Seaboard	45	43¾	43¾	+ 2½
4,700	Pere Marquette	19¾	19	19	
900	Peoria & Eastern	17¼	15¾	16	+ 1
2,800	Philadelphia Co.	36	35	35½	+ ¾
62,300	Pierce-Arrow	61	54½	58½	+ 3½
16,000	Pierce Oil	22½	21½	21½	+ ½
9,500	Pittsburgh Coal	67¾	64½	65½	
18	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. pf.	136	130	130	
2,800	Pitts. & West Va.	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
100	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	80	80	80	+ 1½
1,400	Pond Creek Coal	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ¼
25,060	Pressed Steel Car	95	85	89½	+ 6½
1,600	Pullman Co.	124	119	119	— 2
5,000	Punta Alegre Sugar	68½	65½	67	— ½
23,400	RAILWAY STEEL SPG.	101	93¾	96	+ 2¾
400	Republic M. pf.	48½	48	48½	+ 2½
2,700	Ray Con. Copper	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¼
20,900	Reading	81½	77¾	77¾	— 2½
200	Reading 1st pf.	36	36	36	+ 1½
1,700	Remington Typewriter	73	72¼	73	+ 3
200	Remington Type. 2d pf.	98	97	97	+ 1½
58,600	Republic Iron & Steel	97¾	93¾	94¾	+ 2½
200	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	106¼	104¾	106¼	+ ¾
100	Royal Dutch, Am.	96	96	96	+ 9
118,750	Royal Dutch, N. Y.	96½	92¼	93½	+ 2
100	Royal Dutch, tr. rcts.	94	94	94	
1,000	ST. JOSEPH LEAD.	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
7,600	St. Louis-San Fran.	20¾	19	19	— ¾
100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	29	28	28	
1,900	St. Louis Southwestern.	15½	15	15	
3,500	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	25¾	25	25	— 1¾
200	Savage Arms	75	75	75	+ 1
8,200	Saxon Motor	26	24½	24½	— ¾
800	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18½	18	18	+ 1
100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	204	204	204	
1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16¾	15	15	
201,200	Sinclair Oil Refining	61¾	57¾	59¼	+ ¾
1,520	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I.	66¾	64½	65	+ 2
71,400	Southern Pacific	104¾	99½	100¾	— 2½
200	South Porto R. Sug. pf.	117	115¾	117	+ 1½
6,100	Southern Railway	26¼	25	25	— ¾
1,100	Southern Railway pf.	63¾	60¼	60¾	— 1½
9,850	Stromberg Carburetor	71	69	69½	— ¾
6,900	Stromberg Carb. rts.	11¾	9	10	+ 1½
304,700	Studebaker Co.	120¾	100¾	118¾	+ 17½
200	Studebaker Co. pf.	102	101¾	102	+ 1½
10,300	Stutz Motor	118¾	111	113	
1,200	Stutz Motor rts.	4¾	3½	4	
700	Superior Steel	43½	43	43½	+ 3
5,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
16,100	Texas Co.	263½	261	263	+ 6
109,900	Texas & Pacific	53¾	47	48¾	— ¾
900	Third Avenue	22½	20¾	20½	+ 2½
82	Tide Water Oil	238½	238½	238½	
18,800	Tobacco Products	102¾	95½	98½	+ 2½
300	Tobacco Products pf.	102	100	102	+ 1
200,200	Transcont. O.	59¾	49¾	58	+ 5½
900	Transue & Williams S.F.	58	56½	56½	— 1½
800	UNION BAG & PAPER.	91½	88	89	
9,800	Union Pacific	126	121¼	*122	+ 2
500	Union Pacific pf.	70¼	68½	*68½	+ 1½
6,200	United Alloy Steel	54½	52	52	
300	United Cigar Stores	200	190½	200	+ 3
200	United Cigar Stores pf.	119	119	119	— 3
200	United Drug	183	180	183	+ 2
700	United Drug 1st pf.	53½	52	53¼	+ ¼
300	United Drug 2d pf.	153	153	153	+ 3
1,460	United Fruit	186	183	184¾	— 3½
700	U. S. Express	27½	27	27	— ½
140,900	United Ret. S.	96½	89½	94	+ 5½
88,900	United Ret. S. Fds.	122½	102½	104½	+ 1½
100	United Ry. Investment	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
1,100	United Ry. Investm't pf.	24½	22	22	+ 1
10,700	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	34½	31¾	32	
500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	68½	67½	68	+ ½
34,900	U. S. Food Products	83½	78½	80¾	+ 2½
14,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	130½	123¼	*124¾	+ 1½
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	104½	104½	104½	
3,200	U.

An Analysis of

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged $7.61 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum, or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.

20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Offices—25 West 32d St. New York City. Liberty Building, Phila.

Deeper Drilling of Wells

Many good oil pools have been delayed in development, if not abandoned, because wells drilled to comparatively shallow levels failed to produce oil in paying quantity. By deeper drilling more persistent prospectors, in many important instances, have saved the situation and found prosperity.

In a prolific district in Texas fifteen holes were drilled before obtaining the desired results. Now the field shows large and profitable production.

In shallow sand districts shallow wells are sometimes drilled, and if "pay" is not found at the depth expected, prospectors throw up the lease and go elsewhere. Possibly "across the lot" a paying pool is located and remains in "condemned territory" until a more determined prospector punctures the deeper structure where the oil is located.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6½%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

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TIDE IS TURNED FOR TREASURY

Glass Announces Abandonment for Present of Semi-Monthly Certificates of Indebtedness.

CASH POURS INTO TREASURY

Tax Certificates to be Issued—Boost in Market Price of Liberty Bonds Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—After the most trying time in the financial history of the Government, due to war expenditures, Uncle Sam again is finding his financial legs.

So great has been the flow of money into the Treasury Department in the last few weeks that the department was able to announce tonight the following important developments:

During August ordinary and special disbursements exceeded ordinary receipts by less than $500,000,000.

During September, because of income and profits tax installment payments, ordinary receipts should exceed ordinary and special disbursements by approximately $500,000,000.

There remain no maturities of certificates of indebtedness to provide for prior to 1920, certificates maturing on Dec. 15 being more than covered by the income and profits tax installments due on that date.

There is enough cash in bank and income and profits taxes due Sept. 15 to meet the certificates maturing or called for redemption on Sept. 9 and Sept. 15. On Aug. 30 this amount was $1,799,041,500. It has been reduced somewhat since that time by exchanges and cash redemption.

As a result of this situation Secretary Glass announced tonight that for the present the semi-monthly issuance of certificates of indebtedness would be abandoned and that it would not be resumed before Oct. 15.

To Issue Tax Certificates.

As substitutes for these certificates the Treasury Department is offering two series of tax certificates, maturing March 15, 1920, and Sept. 15, 1920, with interest payable semi-annually at the rates of 4¼ and 4½ per cent., respectively. Announcement is made, however, that if hereafter certificates maturing on or before March 15, 1920, should be issued bearing interest at a higher rate than 4¼ per cent. certificates of Series TD will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for certificates of such series which may be subscribed for and allotted.

Wants Investors to Reinvest.

"I hope that each and every banking institution in the United States will not only subscribe liberally for one or both issues of the certificates now offered, but also will use its best endeavors to procure the widest possible redistribution of such certificates among investors. The certificates, although acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity, are, as you know, payable in cash when they mature, and should make a wide appeal to investors generally because of their valuable exemptions from taxation and attractive maturities.

"The success of these issues will be an important advance in the process of financing the war debt in such a way as to avoid the necessity for great refunding operations, by spreading maturities and meeting them, so far as may be, out of tax receipts. Incorporated banks and trust companies which are not qualified depositories are urged to become such in order that they, like others, may participate in the temporary deposits growing out of these issues.

"The patriotic, loyal, and enlightened support which the banking institutions of the country gave to the Treasury during the darkest days of the war and continued through the perhaps more difficult period after the cessation of hostilities, when war expenditures were at their peak, justifies the Treasury in addressing to them this confident appeal now that the turn of the tide has come.

"Cordially yours,
"CARTER GLASS."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	4.18¾	4.18	4.18¾	4.19¼	4.18¾	4.19¼
Sept. 3	4.18½	4.18	4.18¼	4.19¼	4.18¾	4.19
Sept. 4	4.17¾	4.15¾	4.16¾	4.18½	4.17¼	4.17¾
Sept. 5	4.15¾	4.14¾	4.14¾	4.16	4.15¾	4.15¾
Sept. 6	4.15¾	4.13¾	4.13¾	4.14¾	4.13¾	4.14¼
Week's range—						
High			4.18¾			4.19¼
Low			4.13¾			4.14¼
Same week last year—						
High			4.76¾			4.78¼
Low			4.75¼			4.76¾
Year to date—						
High			4.7585			4.7666¾
Low			4.12¼			4.18¾
Corresponding period last year—						
High			4.76¾			4.77½
Low			4.75¼			4.76¼

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.15½	8.15½	8.15½
Sept. 3	8.18½	8.18¾	8.18¾	8.16¾	8.16¾	8.16¾
Sept. 4	8.30	8.28	8.28	8.18	8.26	8.26
Sept. 5	8.34	8.33	8.34	8.32	8.36	8.32
Sept. 6	8.34½	8.34¼	8.34¼	8.32½	8.33½	8.33½
Week's range—						
High			8.17			8.15½
Low			8.38			8.36
Same week last year—						
High			5.47			5.46
Low			5.49½			5.45½
Year to date—						
High			5.45¾			5.44¾
Low			8.38			8.36
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.46½			5.45½
Low			5.70¾			5.71¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	5.70	5.68	37.8125	37.8125	9.65	9.65½
Sept. 3	5.69	5.67	37.8125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Sept. 4	5.67¼	5.65½	37.125	37.25	9.60	9.67
Sept. 5	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72½
Sept. 6	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74	9.72
Week's range—						
High	5.67¼	5.65½	37.8125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Low	5.70	5.68	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72
Same week last year—						
High	4.33	4.32	48.00	48.00	6.36	6.35
Low	4.49	4.47	46.75	47.50	6.36	6.35
Year to date—						
High	4.61	4.79	42.56¾	42.81¾	6.36	6.35
Low	5.75	5.74	36.1875	36.375	9.74½	9.72
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.94	3.91	52.00	52.375	6.36	6.35
Low	4.56	4.53¾	42.75	43.25	9.15½	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab's.	Christiania Dem. Cables.	Christiania Dem. Cables.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	21.40	21.60	24.15	24.35	23.00	23.20
Sept. 3	21.85	21.75	24.20	24.45	22.80	23.00
Sept. 4	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.80	23.00
Sept. 5	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.60	22.85
Sept. 6	21.50	21.65	24.10	24.30	22.65	22.80
Week's range—						
High	21.60	21.75	24.30	24.45	23.00	23.20
Low	21.40	21.60	24.10	24.30	22.60	22.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.125	30.625	33.75	34.125	30.625	31.09
Low	29.375	29.875	33.10	33.50	29.75	30.125
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	21.40	21.60	24.00	24.20	22.60	22.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	36.00	36.40	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125

	GREECE. Week's range—	GREECE. Dem. Cables.	GREECE. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
High		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Low		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Same week last year—							
High		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Year to date—							
High		19.35	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Corresponding period last year—							
High		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low		19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

	SOUTH AMERICA. Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.35	43.45	25.375	25.50
Low	42.25	42.45	25.375	25.50
Same week last year—				
High	44.65	44.75	24.75	25.00
Low	44.40	44.50	23.85	24.00
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low	43.30	43.35	25.10	25.25
Same period last year—				
High	46.31	46.41	27.06	27.14
Low	43.72	43.83	22.90	23.05

	Spain. Dem. Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Rubles 100. Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
Sept. 1	Holiday				
Sept. 2	19.20	19.25	6.50	6.70	6.35	6.50
Sept. 3	19.18	19.26	6.15	6.35	6.05	6.21
Sept. 4	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Sept. 5	19.05	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Sept. 6	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Week's range—						
High		19.20	19.26	6.70	6.50	
Low		19.02	19.10	6.00	5.875	
Same week last year—						
High		23.35	23.50	13.00	12.55	
Low		23.125	23.375	12.40	12.55	
Year to date—						
High		20.90	21.05	17.65	17.90	
Low		18.95	19.05	6.00	5.875	
Corresponding period last year—						
High		29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75	
Low		23.125	23.375	12.50	13.00	

	CHINA. Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	82.50	82.00	136.50	136.75	129.50	130.75
Low	82.50	82.00	136.50	136.75	129.50	129.75
Same week last year—			
High	89.00	88.38	123.50	124.00	123.00	123.50
Low	88.00	88.38	121.50	123.00	124.00	124.50
Year to date—			
High	84.00	84.19	136.50	136.75	128.00	128.38
Low	78.50	79.00	131.00	131.125	122.00	122.125

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	41.50	49.75
Low	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	49.50	49.75
Same week last year—			
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Year to date—			
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	50.00	50.125
Low	39.25	39.50	39.25	39.50	49.25	49.50

	GERMANY. Demand.	GERMANY. Cable.
Sept. 1	Holiday	
Sept. 2	*4.62	4.63
Sept. 3	4.70	4.71
Sept. 4	4.40	4.42
Sept. 5	4.375	4.375
Sept. 6	4.45	4.45
Week's range—		
High	5.00	5.10
Low	4.375	4.375

*Cents per mark.

STRIKING SCENES IN SIBERIA.

The current Mid-Week Pictorial shows interesting photographs which depict the picturesque types of the Siberian inhabitants. The Allied soldiers supporting Kolchak's forces are also shown. Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, N. Y. 10c. a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

"It is not possible to say definitely when semi-monthly issues of loan certificates will be resumed, nor upon what terms they will be issued, but such issues will certainly not be resumed before Oct. 15, and the minimum amount offered should not exceed $300,000,000.

"In view of the important fact that now for the first time in over a year certificates (of Series TD, maturing March 15) are offered at a lower rate than 4½ per cent., I deem it proper to say that if hereafter certificates maturing on or before March 15, 1920, should be issued bearing interest at a higher rate than 4¼ per cent. certificates of Series TD will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for certificates of such series which may be subscribed for and allotted.

Wants Investors to Reinvest.

"I hope that each and every banking institution in the United States will not only subscribe liberally for one or both issues of the certificates now offered, but also will use its best endeavors to procure the widest possible redistribution of such certificates among investors. The certificates, although acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity, are, as you know, payable in cash when they mature, and should make a wide appeal to investors generally because of their valuable exemptions from taxation and attractive maturities.

"The success of these issues will be an important advance in the process of financing the war debt in such a way as to avoid the necessity for great refunding operations, by spreading maturities and meeting them, so far as may be, out of tax receipts. Incorporated banks and trust companies which are not qualified depositories are urged to become such in order that they, like others, may participate in the temporary deposits growing out of these issues.

"The patriotic, loyal, and enlightened support which the banking institutions of the country gave to the Treasury during the darkest days of the war and continued through the perhaps more difficult period after the cessation of hostilities, when war expenditures were at their peak, justifies the Treasury in addressing to them this confident appeal now that the turn of the tide has come.

"Cordially yours,
"CARTER GLASS."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	4.18¾	4.18	4.18¾	4.19¼	4.18¾	4.19¼
Sept. 3	4.18½	4.18	4.18¼	4.19¼	4.18¾	4.19
Sept. 4	4.17¾	4.15¾	4.16¾	4.18½	4.17¼	4.17¾
Sept. 5	4.15¾	4.14¾	4.14¾	4.16	4.15¾	4.15¾
Sept. 6	4.15¾	4.13¾	4.13¾	4.14¾	4.13¾	4.14¼
Week's range—						
High			4.18¾			4.19¼
Low			4.13¾			4.14¼
Same week last year—						
High			4.76¾			4.78¼
Low			4.75¼			4.76¾
Year to date—						
High			4.7585			4.7666¾
Low			4.12¼			4.18¾
Corresponding period last year—						
High			4.76¾			4.77½
Low			4.75¼			4.76¼

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.15½	8.15½	8.15½
Sept. 3	8.18½	8.18¾	8.18¾	8.16¾	8.16¾	8.16¾
Sept. 4	8.30	8.28	8.28	8.18	8.26	8.26
Sept. 5	8.34	8.33	8.34	8.32	8.36	8.32
Sept. 6	8.34½	8.34¼	8.34¼	8.32½	8.33½	8.33½
Week's range—						
High			8.17			8.15½
Low			8.38			8.36
Same week last year—						
High			5.47			5.46
Low			5.49½			5.45½
Year to date—						
High			5.45¾			5.44¾
Low			8.38			8.36
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.46½			5.45½
Low			5.70¾			5.71¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	5.70	5.68	37.8125	37.8125	9.65	9.65½
Sept. 3	5.69	5.67	37.8125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Sept. 4	5.67¼	5.65½	37.125	37.25	9.60	9.67
Sept. 5	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72½
Sept. 6	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74	9.72
Week's range—						
High	5.67¼	5.65½	37.8125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Low	5.70	5.68	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72
Same week last year—						
High	4.33	4.32	48.00	48.00	6.36	6.35
Low	4.49	4.47	46.75	47.50	6.36	6.35
Year to date—						
High	4.61	4.79	42.56¾	42.81¾	6.36	6.35
Low	5.75	5.74	36.1875	36.375	9.74½	9.72
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.94	3.91	52.00	52.375	6.36	6.35
Low	4.56	4.53¾	42.75	43.25	9.15½	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab's.	Christiania Dem. Cables.	Christiania Dem. Cables.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	21.40	21.60	24.15	24.35	23.00	23.20
Sept. 3	21.85	21.75	24.20	24.45	22.80	23.00
Sept. 4	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.80	23.00
Sept. 5	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.60	22.85
Sept. 6	21.50	21.65	24.10	24.30	22.65	22.80
Week's range—						
High	21.60	21.75	24.30	24.45	23.00	23.20
Low	21.40	21.60	24.10	24.30	22.60	22.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.125	30.625	33.75	34.125	30.625	31.09
Low	29.375	29.875	33.10	33.50	29.75	30.125
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	21.40	21.60	24.00	24.20	22.60	22.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	36.00	36.40	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125

	GREECE. Week's range—	GREECE. Dem. Cables.	GREECE. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
High		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Low		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Same week last year—							
High		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Year to date—							
High		19.35	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low		18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Corresponding period last year—							
High		19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low		19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

	SOUTH AMERICA. Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.35	43.45	25.375	25.50
Low	42.25	42.45	25.375	25.50
Same week last year—				
High	44.65	44.75	24.75	25.00
Low	44.40	44.50	23.85	24.00
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low	43.30	43.35	25.10	25.25
Same period last year—				
High	46.31	46.41	27.06	27.14
Low	43.72	43.83	22.90	23.05

	Spain. Dem. Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Rubles 100. Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
Sept. 1	Holiday				
Sept. 2	19.20	19.25	6.50	6.70	6.35	6.50
Sept. 3	19.18	19.26	6.15	6.35	6.05	6.21
Sept. 4	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Sept. 5	19.05	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Sept. 6	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.95
Week's range—						
High		19.20	19.26	6.70	6.50	
Low		19.02	19.10	6.00	5.875	
Same week last year—						
High		23.35	23.50	13.00	12.55	
Low		23.125	23.375	12.40	12.55	
Year to date—						
High		20.90	21.05	17.65	17.90	
Low		18.95	19.05	6.00	5.875	
Corresponding period last year—						
High		29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75	
Low		23.125	23.375	12.50	13.00	

	CHINA. Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	82.50	82.00	136.50	136.75	129.50	130.75
Low	82.50	82.00	136.50	136.75	129.50	129.75
Same week last year—			
High	89.00	88.38	123.50	124.00	123.00	123.50
Low	88.00	88.38	121.50	123.00	124.00	124.50
Year to date—			
High	84.00	84.19	136.50	136.75	128.00	128.38
Low	78.50	79.00	131.00	131.125	122.00	122.125

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	41.50	49.75
Low	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	49.50	49.75
Same week last year—			
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Year to date—			
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	50.00	50.125
Low	39.25	39.50	39.25	39.50	49.25	49.50

	GERMANY. Demand.	GERMANY. Cable.
Sept. 1	Holiday	
Sept. 2	*4.62	4.63
Sept. 3	4.70	4.71
Sept. 4	4.40	4.42
Sept. 5	4.375	4.375
Sept. 6	4.45	4.45
Week's range—		
High	5.00	5.10
Low	4.375	4.375

*Cents per mark.

STRIKING SCENES IN SIBERIA.

The current Mid-Week Pictorial shows interesting photographs which depict the picturesque types of the Siberian inhabitants. The Allied soldiers supporting Kolchak's forces are also shown. Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, N. Y. 10c. a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

CITY OF COPENHAGEN

25-Year 5½% Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

We offer bonds of the present issue of $15,000,000 when, as and if issued at

93½ & Accrued Interest

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40 Exchange Place
Telephone Broad 3392

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STATE RATE BODIES TO HOLD CONVENTION

Future of Nation's Railways to be Taken Up at Meeting of Utilities Commissions.

WILL DISCUSS PLUMB PLAN

Sessions Will Open in Indianapolis Oct. 14 and Last Several Days.

Public ownership and operation of railroads, various plans for the return of the railroads to private ownership and the Plumb plan to nationalize all roads will be discussed at the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, in Indianapolis, beginning Oct. 14. A call for the meeting has just been issued by Charles E. Elmquist, President; C. M. Candler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and James B. Walker, Secretary of the association.

The association comprises the railroads and public service commissions in the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Fifty-three commissions belong to the organization, representing every State in the Union except Delaware. The convention will be held at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, and the delegates will be welcomed by E. I. Lewis, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Indiana.

The opening address will be delivered by Clyde B. Aitchison, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Several other members of that commission are expected to attend. Walker D. Hines, Director General of the Railroad Administration, has been invited to speak.

The convention will last four or five days, and, aside from the special addresses, will be devoted chiefly to reports of standing and special committees. There are twenty-one committees, and their reports will cover all phases of railroad and utility regulation.

Among the subjects to be reported upon are safety of operation, service of railroads and utility companies, railroad and utility rates, demurrage, express companies, grade crossings, statistics and accounts, capitalization and State and Federal legislation. Regarding the problem of what to do with the railroads, the official call says:

"This announcement need not discuss the history of events since the last meeting, nor estimate the probable course of legislation by Congress, to convince you of the vital necessity for complete co-operation by members of this association in meeting the problems which we face in the transportation and public utilities fields.

"The recently enacted wire return resolution is a vote of confidence in State regulation of the telegraph and telephone as a result of statements submitted to Congressional committees by members of the association and your President.

"The more recent report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, recommending amendments to the Cummins bill, suggested by your President, which will give State authorities power to review increases in State rates while carriers are under Federal control, is also a recognition of the necessity for State control of intrastate rates.

"We cannot infer that the propaganda against State regulation is dead. Congress must be thoroughly informed concerning our dual system of regulation and the necessity for its continuance incidental to its consideration of the other very complex transportation questions which every member of this association is no doubt studying."

TRADE CONFERENCE PLANS.

President Ferguson Describes Purposes of International Meeting.

The International Trade Conference will be held at Atlantic City Sept. 30, it has been announced by Homer L. Ferguson, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The problems of international trade and finance will be discussed at the meeting and remedies suggested. Mr. Ferguson outlined the purpose of the conference as follows:

"Delegates from the five great nations (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium) will sit down together to thresh out problems the solution of which is essential to the removal of present international trade ills. They will tell us their troubles and we shall tell them ours. The meeting at Atlantic City arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States affords the first opportunity to discuss this whole problem in such way as to bring out a common consensus of views and facts and provide a firm foundation for future action."

The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the conference, which has in turn appointed a general committee of more than 200 leading business men, is composed of the following: A. C. Bedford, Chairman; Delos W. Cooke, Joseph H. Defrees, John H. Fahey, James A. Farrell, Edward A. Filene, Thomas W. Lamont, Ivy L. Lee, Alfred E. Marling, Edward G. Miner, William Fellowes Morgan, Lewis E. Pierson, R. Goodwyn Rhett, George Ed. Smith, Ernest T. Trigg, Harry A. Wheeler, Theodore Whitmarsh, Owen D. Young.

BRITISH TRADE GROWING.

Imports Up £38,852,000 and Exports £31,251,000 in August.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Board of Trade figures for August show that imports increased £38,852,000, and exports increased £31,251,000. The principal increases in imports were £19,000,000 in food, £8,000,000 in wool, and £9,000,000 in cotton.

Exports increased in all manufactured articles, of which cotton increased £7,000,000 and wool £6,000,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 6, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$48,326,100	$2,173,548,100
Same period last year	35,268,000	1,071,994,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.32	75.15	79.95	74.90
Same period a year ago.	76.54	76.40	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34	23½	2	ALASKA G. M. cv. deb. 6s. "B"	23½	23½	23½	— 5½
58	25	1	Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s. A	25	25	25	..
112½	98½	1	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	98½	98½	98½	— 1½
103⅜	97	2	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	97½	97	97	+ ⅜
80	72½	1	American Tob. 4s	73	73	73	— 2
93	84	76	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	85½	84½	84½	+ ⅜
90¾	88	1	Am. W. P. 7s	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅜
91	85¾	4	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	87	87	— ½
104⅜	100½	150	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	101¾	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅝
86	80½	34	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82½	81½	82⅛	— 1
94	85¼	246	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	88	86	87⅛	+ 1⅜
88	84¾	2	Ann Arb. 1st 4s	86	85	85	— ⅞
89⅜	88½	29	Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	83½	84	+ ¼
85⅛	78	87	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	79½	77⅝	79	+ 1⅝
78½	72	42½	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	78	72	73	+ 1
82	76¼	2	A., T. & S.F. g. 4s, r.	76¼	76¼	76¼	— 1⅜
81	75¾	7	A., T. & S.F. tr. B. L. 4s	75¾	75¼	75¼	— 1¼
102¾	90	25	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '90	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅜
85⅜	76	23	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	78⅝	76⅝	78½	+ 2
78½	68½	20	A.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s	72	71½	72	+ 1
88	81¾	1	A. C. L. unif. 4½s	81½	81¾	81¾	..
101½	100	5	BALD. LOCO. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
82½	69¼	31	Balt. & O. g. 4s	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
82½	72	41	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	72¾	72	72⅜	+ ⅜
89½	83⅞	37	B. & O. pr. lien 4½s	85½	84⅜	85¼	+ ⅜
96⅜	96	97	B. & O. temp. 6s	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
80	70⅜	102	B. & O. conv. 4½s	73¼	71⅝	72⅜	+ 1⅛
68	60⅞	2	B. & O., T.C. Div. 4s	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— 1½
86¼	80	7	B. & O. S.W. div. 3½s	83	81¾	83	+ 1⅜
92	87	2	Beth. Steel ref. 8s	88½	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
89½	80	83	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	86⅝	86	86¼	+ 1⅜
97	92	1	Braden Copper 6s	94½	94½	94⅜	+ ⅛
86	74⅜	9	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	75⅜	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
70	53	22	B. R. T. gold 5s	54	54	54	..
73½	60	1	Bush Term. 6s	63	63	63	+ 1⅛
96⅛	90	10	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	91¼	90¾	90⅝	— ⅝
98½	93½	13	Central Leather 5s	97⅛	96¾	96¾	..
89⅝	87⅜	2	Cent. Ohio 4½s	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	— 2⅜
83	72¾	28	Central Pacific 4s	76	74½	75	+ 2
85¾	82	11	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
86	73¾	84½	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	75⅝	73¾	75	+ 1
106	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101	100¾	100⅝	+ ⅛
98¾	95⅞	2	Cent. of Ga. 6s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ½
96⅞	86½	10	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	86⅞	86½	86⅞	— 2½
90½	85¾	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
91½	84	63	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86¾	85½	85½	+ ⅛
85¾	77⅜	16	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79	78½	78½	— ½
83⅛	72⅝	21	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	75	72⅝	74	+ ⅝
53	49	5	Chicago & Alton 3s	50	49½	50	..
40	33¾	30	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
98½	94	232	C., B. & Q. 1t. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
85	76	17	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80	79½	80	+ 2⅜
93⅜	91⅜	5	C., B. & Q., N. ex. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅞	— ⅛
76	71½	8	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	72½	72½	72½	+ 1
65⅜	57	12	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	58	57¼	58	+ ⅜
72	68½	2	C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	68	68	68	..
84⅝	75	6	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ 1⅛
74⅛	66	13	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
74⅛	66	18	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67⅜	66	66⅜	+ ⅛
95	69	7	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	70	69	70	+ 1
99⅛	97	7	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 1st 5s	98½	98¼	98⅜	— 3½
81⅞	73	95	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, '29	77⅝	77	77	+ 1
82	71⅛	76	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73½	73½	74⅛	+ 1
83	78½	5	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	80	80	80	+ 1⅜
98½	90	1	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	90	90	90	— 3½
98	96½	1	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	96½	96¼	96¼	— 1⅞
100⅝	96½	16	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	97	97	97	+ 1
91	72½	15	Chicago Rys. 5s	73¾	72⅞	73⅛	..
65	61	8	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	63	63½	63	+ 1
104½	103½	7	C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	103¾	103¾	103⅛	..
89	83	7	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, A	83	83	83	— ⅞
107	104	1	C., R. I. & P. M. & O. 6s	104	104	104	— ⅛
75¼	70	4	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	72¾	72	72⅜	+ 1
76¾	68	161	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
125	100	6	Chile Copper 7s	119½	117¾	118½	+ 1½
94⅜	81½	96	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	90⅞	90	90⅝	+ ⅝
95	85¾	86	Chile Copper cv. 6s	91	90	90⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	60⅝	18	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	64⅝	64	64	+ 3¼
89	81½	8	C., C., C. & St. L. cv. 6s	86	85½	85½	— 1⅛
80⅝	77¾	15	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	78	77½	78	— ⅝
89	82¾	1	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	88	88	88	..
105⅝	100	43	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100¾	100½	100¾	..
90	82¼	5	Cons'n Coal, Md. 5s	83½	83½	83½	+ 1
98½	96¼	2	Con. G.E.L.Bal.cv.5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
93	90¾	2	D. & H. cv. 5s	91½	91½	91½	— 1
97	96	7	Del. & H. Can. eq. 4½s	97	97	97	..
76¼	65	12	D. & R. G. can. 4s	66⅝	65½	66⅛	— ⅛
60¾	48	11	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
76	69	61	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
84⅝	77	1	Detroit Riv. T. 4½s	77	77	77	..
94	93	29	Det. Ed. ref. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
81¼	71	11	Det. United con. 6½s	74½	73½	73½	— 1⅝
92	91	1	Del. & Ir. R. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
97	93½	1	E. T., V. & G. 5s	95	95	95	— ⅛
84	79¾	1	Ed. El. Ill., Bkn., cl'd	80	80	80	..
57½	50⅜	3	Erie gen. 4s	51⅞	51⅜	51¾	+ 1
52	44⅜	4	Erie con. 4s, A	45½	44⅞	44⅝	— ⅝
53	43	16	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	+ ½
52	46½	42	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	49	47⅞	47½	— ½
101¼	98½	20	GENL. El., deb. 5s	99¼	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅜	8	G., B. & N. d. cfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
94½	93¼	10	H. & T. C. gen. 4s	93	93	93	— 1¼
68¾	54	87	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	56¾	57⅜	58	..
19¾	14	5	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
67⅜	60	2	ILL. C. Lo. Div. 3½s	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅜
84½	76⅝	5	Ill. Cen. ref. 4s	76¾	76¾	76⅝	— ⅜
85½	76¾	3	Ill. Cen. 4s, '53	75	75	75	— 3⅝
97½	91⅝	9	Ill. Cen. temp. 5½s	94½	93½	93½	+ 1
77⅜	66	4	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	74½	72⅝	73⅛	+ 1⅜
79	74½	3	Ill. C. 4s, 1953	74½	74½	74½	— 3
86⅝	82¾	8	Illinois Steel 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅜
96¾	95	19	Indiana Steel 5s	95⅝	95	95	— ⅛
45¾	27⅞	129	Interboro-Met. 4½s	33⅝	31½	33	..
40⅝	32⅜	26	Int.-Met. 4s, of d.	33⅜	32	33⅜	— ⅛
75⅞	64	182	Int. Rap. Tr. 5s	66¼	65¾	65¾	— ⅜
85¾	76⅛	1	Int. Agriculture 8s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
100⅝	94	180	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
46	42	8	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	45½	45	+ 2
80	73	8	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	76½	76	76	— ⅝
103⅝	99¼	1	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	100	100	100	..
73½	63⅜	17	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	65¼	65	65	..
64⅜	51	7	Kan. City So. 3s	54⅜	53⅞	54	+ ⅜
88	77½	17	Kan. City So. 5s	77⅞	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
90	88¼	3	K. C. & Mem. R. 5s	90	90	90	+ ⅜
81	73½	22	Kan. City Term 4s	74⅝	73½	74½	+ ⅝
89	82⅝	7	LAKE SHORE 4s, '31	84¾	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
90	84¾	11	Lake Shore 4s, '28	87	86¾	87	+ 2⅜
99	86	22	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92½	92	92	..
102⅜	101¼	18	Leh. V. col. tr. 6s	102	101½	101⅝	+ ⅜
100¼	96	1	Leh. Val. Term. 5s	98	98	98	— 1⅜
95	90	11	Liggett & Myers 5s	91	90	91	+ 1
120⅜	110	11	Liggett & Myers 7s	112⅜	110	111	+ 1
106	103	3	Long Dock 6s	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
88½	82	15	L. & N. unif. 4s	83	82	83	— 1
88½	82	2	La. & Ark. 5s	87	84½	87	— 1½
73	62	13	L. & N., S. M. W. 4s	62¾	62	62⅜	— 5
74	62½	1	L. A. & P. F. 1st 5s	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
..	..	1	Long Island unif. 4s	70	70	70	..
72¾	65½	10	MAN. consol. 4s	68	68	68	+ 2
91	86	8	Midvale Steel 5s	87½	87	87¾	+ ⅜
49	40	1	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	45¾	45¾	45⅝	+ 1⅜
44	44	3	M. & St. L. ref. & ex. 5s	44	44	44	..
97	97	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	97	97	97	..
69	62	111	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	64	63¾	64	..
48	40½	17	M., K. & T. 1st ref. 4s	42¾	40¾	40¾	— 3
34	29	2	M., K. & T., S.F. 4½s	30	30	30	— 3
100	98	6	Mo. Pac. 1st con. 5s	99	98⅝	99	+ ⅛
94⅝	91½	10	M. P. 1st cv. 5s, '23	91½	91½	91½	..
42½	37	116	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	40	38	38¾	+ 1⅛
95⅞	89	21	Montana Power 5s	91	89	89	— 3¼
84½	83	4	Mor. & Co. s. f. 4½s	85½	85¼	85¾	— ⅛
73	70	5	Mor. & E. 1st ref. 3½s	70¾	70	70⅝	..
103	99⅝	2	N. Y. AIR B. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅞	..
99½	95⅞	8	Nat. Tube 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅛	+ 1⅛
62½	50	9	N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	56¼	55¼	55½	— ⅛
98¾	96¼	2	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
73	69½	130	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70¾	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
98	79	402	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	79¾	78¾	79	— 1
68	60	3	N.Y.C., L.S.col. 3½s	62	62	62	— 3
70	62½	5	N.Y.C., M.C.col. 3½s	61	60⅝	61	— 1
84	80	2	N.Y.C. & H.R.1st 4s	80	80	80	..

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72	68	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	69	69	69	— ⅜
94	86	1	N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅞
70	60¾	2	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	60½	59½	60⅛	— 4½
88	78	9	N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	81	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
52	50	2	N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	50	50	50	— 1½
16½	10½	30	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
46½	38½	28	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	40	38½	39⅛	— 1½
45	37½	15	N.Y. Rys. 4s, cfs. dep.	38	37½	37½	— 6⅝
62	52	3	N.Y.S. Rys. con. 4½s	55	55	55	..
101½	98⅝	69	N. Y. Tel. & T. 6s	99½	98⅝	99	+ ⅛
91½	84¾	18	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	86½	85⅝	86	..
54	42¾	12	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
80⅝	78	12	Nort. & W. con. 4s	79¾	79	079¾	— ⅛
110	106	58½	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. p.	106¼	105⅝	106⅛	— 1½
101½	100½	1	Niag. F. Pr. 5s	100½	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
107⅜	106½	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	107½	107½	107½	+ 1
86	76¼	38½	Nor. Pacific 4s	78½	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
61⅞	56	51	Nor. Pacific 3s	57⅜	56	57⅛	+ 1⅛
91	85¼	2	No. St. P. 1st ref. 5s	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
91½	80	1	ONT. POW. 4st a. 5s	90½	90¾	90¾	..
93¾	92¾	4	Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
101½	99⅞	3	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	100	100	100	..
88	80⅝	16	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	+ 1⅝
70½	69¾	3	Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	70½	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
98½	95¾	2	Ore. Sh. L. 1st con. 5s	93	93	93	— 2½
86	76½	1	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	76½	76½	76½	..
88	84	12	PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	85⅜	84⅝	85⅜	+ ⅛
86	84½	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
89½	83⅜	15	Penn. 4s, '48	85	84½	84½	+ ⅜
85⅝	81¾	36	Penn. gen. 4½s	83¾	82⅞	83¾	+ ⅝
97⅛	89¾	170	Penn. gen. 5s	92⅜	90⅝	91¾	+ ⅝
96¼	93½	9	Penn. con. 4½s	94	93⅞	93⅞	— 2⅜
77¼	67¾	1	Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
115⅜	86⅝	184	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	105⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
104	100	3	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20	110	108¼	110	+ 2⅝
104⅞	104⅞	15	Pierce O., c. of d.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞	..
90	88	3	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	89⅝	89	89	..
31	12	10	Peoria & E. inc. 4s	27	26½	27	+ ½
94½	91⅜	1	P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, A	91⅜	91⅜	091⅝	— ⅜
80	75	6	P. R. C. & St. L. 4½s	78⅝	76½	78⅛	— ⅛
86¾	80	9	READING gen. 4s	82	81⅞	82	+ 1⅜
72⅜	61½	26	R. I., A. & L. 4½s	63¼	61½	61⅝	— 1½
68	64½	1	SAN AN. & A. P. 4s	64½	64½	064½	..
82½	78	2	St. L., L. M. & S. unif. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅝
97½	90½	2	St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
64	50	95	St. L. & S.F. pr. lien 4s	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
71	62¾	90	St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	64	63	63¾	— ⅛
56	46½	171	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	— ⅝
79⅜	70	49	St. L. & S.F. pr. lien 5s	72	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
63	57¼	4	St. L. S.W. 2d inc. 4s	63	63	63	— 1
74	64	18	St. L. S. W. 4s	65	64	64	— 3½
64½	58	4	St. L. S.W. 1st Ter. 5s	59½	59	59	— ½
64	60½	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	59½	59½	59½	— 4½
74	65¼	14	St. P. & K. C. S. L. 1st 4½s	69	67½	67	+ 1
88½	80	2	St. P., M. & M. Mont. Ext. 4s	84	80	84	..
81	76	1	S. V. & N. E. 4s	76	76	76	— 4
60	51	5	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	52	52	52	..
53	44	15	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	45	44	44½	+ ½
95½	85	16	So. Bell. Teleph. 5s	87	85½	87	+ 1⅝
115	90¾	442	So. Pacific cv. 5s	103¾	103	103	— ⅜
80⅝	73¾	4	So. Pac. - S.F. Term. 4s	74	73¾	73⅝	— 2½
87⅜	82	90	So. Pac. cv. 4s	83½	82	82	— 1¾
82½	76½	60	So. Pac. ref. 4s	78½	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
77	68	22	So. Pac. col. 4s	71	70⅞	71	+ 3
96⅞	88⅞	53	Southern Rwy. 5s	90	89¾	90	+ ⅜
82	63½	37	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
104	100⅜	25	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	103	102¾	103	— ⅛
95¼	93	1	T. As. of St. L. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	— 3⅝
58⅜	50	10	Third Av. ref. 4s	53	51	51	..
42½	25	50	Third Av. adj. 5s	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ ⅝
56	45	10	T., St. L. & W. 4s	53	53	53	+ 1
75¾	75¾	1	T., St. L. & W. p. l. 5½s	75½	75½	75¾	+ ⅝
78	69	1	UND. El., RY. LON. Inc. 6s	78	78	78	+ 9
86¾	83½	21	Union Pacific 1st 4s	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
87⅜	82	37	Union Pac. cv. 4s	85	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
80½	75¼	43	Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	77¼	76½	77¼	+ ⅝
103	102	19	Union Pacific 6s	103¾	103	103

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LAYS HIGH PRICES TO EXPORT BUYING

Federal Reserve Bulletin Asserts Credit Expansion Calls for Correction.

URGES GREATER PRODUCTION

Asserts Large Balance Is a Disadvantage to America—Sees Large Private Advances Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The cost of living, foreign exchange, foreign trade, and foreign financing problems are discussed, in a statement issued tonight by the Federal Reserve Board, in which the board again rejects the idea that the excessive volume of our currency is the cause of prevalent high prices.

While thus disposing of the currency as the cause of rising prices, the board does not overlook the important influence exerted by credit expansion, pointing out that the expansion of credit has been a considerable factor in our financial and price situation, and one which still calls for correction by the process of increasing production and saving, and by the investment of savings in Government bonds.

"The most recent data available," said the board's statement, "show that for the year ending June 30, 1919, total deposit liabilities in national banks increased by the amount of $1,902,356,000, or from $14,021,009,000 to $13,924,865,000, and that loans and discounts increased by the amount of $954,436,000, or from $9,620,402,000 to $10,574,838,000. The increase in deposits, therefore, exceeded the increase in loans and discounts by the amount of $948,920,000, or close to 100 per cent. The rate of increase in deposits for the year was 13.6 per cent., as against 9.92 per cent. for loans and discounts.

"A substantial portion of the increase in deposits, must, therefore be accounted for otherwise than by an increase in the commercial loan account of the banks. The significant change in their resources is found in their investments in Government bonds and Treasury certificates. These increased $1,055,127,000, or from $2,116,783,000 to $3,171,912,000, an increase of 49.8 per cent. It thus appears that the increase of deposits is to a considerable extent to be regarded as a pure credit expansion not called for by increased industrial activity, but occasioned by the use of the banks' credit for Government financing. It shows once more how much care and discrimination must be used in interpreting increases in banks' deposits and banks' resources, in times like the present and the recent past, when conditions in the financial world have been so highly abnormal."

England Indebted to America.

The gravity of the economic and financial situation in which Europe was left by the war is emphasized by the board.

"Mr. Lloyd George," says the board's statement, "in an address to the House of Commons on Aug. 19, speaking about the financial situation, laid particular stress on the serious magnitude of England's adverse trade balance. According to his statement, that balance already amounts to $4,000,000,000 and threatens to reach $5,000,000,000 if Great Britain continues in its present course. Before the war the adverse balance amounted for a series of years to an average of $750,000,000. This then presented no difficulty because of England's large overseas investments, the full magnitude of which have only recently become public.

"The amount at present accruing from foreign sources is estimated at about $500,000,000, just about sufficient to pay the interest upon her foreign obligations.

"'We must bridge the chasm or at the bottom of it is ruin,' said Lloyd George. 'We are building a temporary bridge by borrowing; not only State borrowing, but traders' borrowing, for raw material, food, &c., that will only add to the catastrophe. In every direction we are spending more, and we are earning less; we are consuming more, and we are producing less. These are facts; it cannot last.'

"In every line except agriculture, according to the Premier's statement, British output is less.

The Federal Reserve Board then points out that the "adverse" trade balance complained of in England is most manifest in her relations with the United States.

"On our side," says the board, "it has given rise to a situation which is conventionally described as a 'favorable' balance of trade because of the large excess of goods exported above those imported, leaving a resulting balance of indebtedness to be met. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the ordinary American consumer, however, the effect of such a 'favorable' balance of trade is far from favorable for him. Whatever economic and financial justification there may be for the vast quantities of merchandise the United States has been sending to Europe, payment for which, looking at the transaction from the point of view of the nation as a whole, is to be made some time in the future, when the economic and financial circumstances of the importing nations of Europe are more satisfactory, the immediate present effect of it in many lines of industries, is to curtail the supplies available for the American consumer and thereby to become a factor of considerable importance in our price level.

Blames Exports for High Prices.

"To the extent that the American consumer, or a sufficient percentage of American consumers, do not voluntarily reduce consumption by amounts sufficient to release for the use of the European consumer the great quantities of goods which are being sent overseas, there results in the American market competition between the European demand and the American demand, the inevitable effect of which is to drive up prices and to induce the speculation which rising prices usually occasion. Buying in competition with export demand undoubtedly has been a major cause of rising prices in the post-war period in the United States. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the exports from the United States amounted to $7,225,100,000 and imports amounted to $3,095,900,000, leaving therefore an excess of exports amounting to $4,129,200,000, as against $2,974,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918, and $3,630,700,000 for the fiscal year 1917. It is noteworthy not only that the figures of our exports and our net exports for the year 1919 are the highest ever attained, but also that the volume of our exports should with little interruption show an increase through the fiscal year, attaining its highest point in June, the last month of the fiscal year, when our total exports amounted to $918,306,000.

"The greatest increase in our exports for the fiscal year 1919, as compared with the preceding year, was in the groups 'foodstuffs' prepared and unprepared. Exports in these groups showed an increase in vale of over 83 per cent. Bacon, hams, and lard showed an increase in value of over 82 per cent. Bacon, hams, and lard ceding year, and an increase of more than 60 per cent. in quantity. The largest single group for both years, 1918 and 1919, shows an increase for the latter year of 9.1 per cent., notwithstanding that the item 'explosives' showed a decrease of over $250,000,000 in 1919, as compared with 1918.

"Whether our export trade will keep up anything like the 1919 volume during the current fiscal year, (July, the first month of the year, shows a falling off of exports by $348,169,000,) seems doubtful, but it seems highly probable that it will maintain a volume so far in excess of the normal ratio of our exports to total production in pre-war days that it will be a factor of moment in the domestic price situation and in living costs.

Urges Greater Economy.

"As long as circumstances make it necessary or advisable for the United States to sell a large volume of merchandise to Europe on credit, there must be shortages of supply in the domestic market unless industry is kept in a state of high activity and all hands are at work to increase output. Unless this is done, resulting shortages will mean reduced consumption, to be met either by voluntary saving on the part of the consumers or compulsory saving through the process of high or even perhaps rising prices.

"The whole situation is one that can be met, as pointed out by the board a month ago, only if the doctrine 'work and save' is taken to heart by every class in the nation and made its guiding principle until the trying conditions left by the war are finally surmounted.

"Closely associated with the movement of our export trade have been the further and considerable declines in the value of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar. These declines are primarily due to the fact that foreign countries have large payments to make in dollars to the United States at a time when they are not sending us commodity exports of corresponding value to their imports from us to provide the exchange requisite to pay for their American purchases. Otherwise stated, the decline in the value of foreign currencies, when exchanged for dollars, makes more expensive payments in dollars by countries having available for such purpose only their own currencies.

"Current discussion of these conditions too frequently treats the problem of the foreign exchanges and our export trade separately from the problem of domestic trade. It is too frequently assumed by those complaining of the fall of foreign exchanges that trade on the scale of our recent exports is a thing desirable in itself and to be kept up by keeping up the value of foreign currencies in the American market. But when the export trade is considered in connection with the domestic trade, it becomes clear that the source of much of the difficulty presented by the existing situation is the continued competition of the export demand and the home demand.

"The state of the foreign exchanges merely reflects the state of international trade. The correction of the exchange situation so much complained of by those who look at the matter from the exclusive standpoint of the export interest will, therefore, only find its natural and permanent solution through a reduction of our exports and an increase of our imports until they reach a point of approximate equilibrium.

Relief in Falling Exchange.

"A decline in exchanges operates as a corrective to the situation which has brought about the decline, by checking exports and stimulating imports. Viewed, therefore, purely from our own domestic standpoint, the falling exchange rates are beginning already to relieve the present abnormal and difficult situation. The large volume of exports during the last few months has been rendered possible by advances from the United States Treasury to the Governments associated with us in the war. These advances have amounted, from the date of the armistice to Aug. 31, to $2,177,686,212.

"There is some danger also that the present abnormal situation may undergo a more violent change in the future when European countries shall have stocked up on commodities and our domestic consumers have gratified the mood of reaction from war economy, and we may then experience an abrupt falling off in exports so great as to embarrass some of our industries which anticipated their natural growth under the intensified stimulus of war conditions. Such a condition can be averted through timely action by the industries involved, which should be considering the steps necessary to correct such a situation in case it should arise.

"The fact remains, however, that the present relationship of exports to imports—the volume of one being very large and the other comparatively small—is unhealthy and seriously disadvantageous to this country, looking at the situation purely from our domestic point of view.

No Effort to Keep Exchange.

"Looking at the matter from another angle, it is evident that European countries find it difficult in the present circumstances to make purchases in this country, but the outstanding fact is that these countries have not seen fit so far to adopt any effective measures for the correction of existing rates of exchange. Ministers of several of these countries have looked with complacency upon the decline in exchange which tends to limit purchases here. This decline makes it possible for the countries affected to leave their commerce unrestricted, without danger of having their nationals overbuy in our markets.

"The tendency of a declining rate of exchange for the currency of any country is to stimulate exports from that country and to curtail imports; a declining rate offers residents of the country involved a heavy premium on the sale of their foreign securities in countries in whose favor the exchange rate is running. This premium is in many countries a more powerful argument with the private holder of foreign securities than any Government requisition can be; it tends to make foreign creditors to whom money is due in currency of the debtor country leave the funds on deposit pending a more favorable time for their transfer to the creditor country; it stimulates the nationals of the debtor country to borrow abroad and remit the proceeds home for domestic use, as any improvement in exchange will afford a profit at the time of repayment. These are a few of the corrective factors.

"From the best information available it appears that the probable demands of foreign nations upon this country for reconstruction purposes have been greatly overestimated in the public prints. It is perhaps not unnatural in a situation where distressed peoples feel they must draw for their needs on a limited fund of capital that they should estimate their requirements very liberally or else they may not be sufficiently supplied. For many reasons it appears that the needs of Europe should be supplied through the private initiative of foreign manufacturers, merchants and bankers dealing with similar American groups, and not through the concerted efforts of the Governments concerned.

"From the standpoint of the borrowing country already burdened with an enormous public debt, money borrowed by private individuals for use in their own business will be expended more carefully and judiciously and better provision will be made for its repayment than would be the case if the money should be borrowed by Governments, where other than purely economic conditions may influence the expenditure. From the viewpoint of the lending, i. e., the United States, after completing its own war financing, the ability of our Government to assist foreign Governments without vast inflation and consequent danger to our own credit is problematic. The American people have subscribed liberally to war loans, but there is nothing to indicate that when they shall have closed the account by doing their part in such financing as remains to be done to liquidate the war bills they will be inclined to buy any considerable amounts of bonds of this Government for the purpose of further financing Europe.

Large Advances Are Needed.

"The complete stabilization of foreign exchange could be effected only through unlimited advances to foreign countries, advances against which these countries will draw as their needs require. As drafts are drawn and sold abroad, the proceeds in foreign currency would go to the Governments concerned and become available for the purposes of those Governments. This process would give those Governments power to draw on this country indefinite amounts for unspecified or undisclosed purposes, and to meet these drafts our Government would have to sell additional obligations to its own citizens. Thus, to the extent of the credits extended, the burden of foreign war debts would be transferred to the shoulders of the American people, offset, of course, by such repayments on account of interest or principal as the foreign Governments might make from time to time; but, even if ultimately fully offset, our own Government obligations must still in the first instance be marketed.

"There is no reason to doubt that private initiative, supplemented by such facilities as governmental agencies are authorized to make under existing law, can deal effectively with the present situation. Facilities are provided by the Webb-Pomerene act and by the War Finance Corporation act as amended. Manufacturers can combine to form export companies, putting in as capital such sums as they are severally willing to devote to the export business, and these corporations can borrow from the War Finance Corporation sums based upon their financial standing.

"Such are the fundamentals of the situation and the purposes to be achieved. As for providing the machinery for achieving those aims, certain things remain to be done, are legislative, covering those points of new policy in Congress, notably the 10-days bill, which provides for small discounts on operations principally engaged in foreign transactions and financing, and another bill, amendatory of Section 25 of the Federal Reserve act, which permits national banks to invest 5 per cent. of their capital and surplus in the stock of such corporations.

"Credits extended abroad and foreign securities purchased must in nearly all cases run for periods beyond the limitations of ordinary banking credits, and banking resources can be safely utilized to a limited extent only in giving the accommodations now needed abroad. Appeal must be made to those who are in a position to purchase securities for investment and pay for them with funds accumulated to their credit in bank.

"It must not be forgotten that any issue of United States Government securities beyond the ability or willingness of the investing public to absorb will mean that the obligations will go, not into the hands of investors, but must be carried by the banks either as investments or as loans, thus expanding still further an already expanded volume of credit, which it should be the aim of the banking community to reduce gradually to more normal limits."

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL TO OPEN

Experiment in Brooklyn of Educational Benefit to Working Boys.

For the first time in the history of New York, the Board of Education will open tonight an evening high school which in all respects will be the legal and educational equivalent of a day high school. This interesting experiment will be carried out by a staff of sixty teachers in the Boys' High School, Putnam and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn.

Working boys in Brooklyn will hereafter be able to earn a real high school diploma in four and one-half years. This diploma will automatically entitle the holder to any of the State qualifying certificates required for admission to professional schools, and carries with it the same rights to college entrance and to the State scholarships as the diploma of a day high school.

Principal Harold E. Buttrick announces that the recently established classes in foreign trade have been in great demand. They will be in charge of a representative of a prominent New York exporting firm. It is planned to organize a new class in the elements of banking.

If the results of the new vigorous campaign warrant it it is probable that next year most of the other high schools will be placed upon the same basis. The number of applications to the Brooklyn evening high schools have doubled this year, a great majority of boys applying for the full program of four periods.

STREET CLEANERS MEET.

Committee Reports Mayor's Efforts to Avert a Strike.

Two meetings were held yesterday by employes of the Street Cleaning Department. At Washington Hall, 781 Eighth Avenue, more than 50 employes met to hear a report of their committee on a conference with Mayor Hylan last Tuesday. At that conference the committee representing the drivers, sweepers, chauffeurs, hostlers, and helpers presented a demand for the following scale: Sweepers, $36.00 per week instead of $18.50; drivers, $38.00 per week instead of $20.87, and chauffeurs, $44.00 per week instead of $20.37.

James J. Ryan, President of Local No. 618 of the Teamsters, Stablemen, Hostlers, and Helpers' Union, said the conference with the Mayor was encouraging and that the Mayor had promised to present their demands to the Board of Estimate.

At Hennington Hall, 314 Second Street, more than 500 street-cleaning men demanded an immediate strike. Julius Kusch, who presided, was continually interrupted by the shouts of the men for a strike. Kusch explained to the men the progress the committee had made with the Mayor last week and prevailed upon them to await Board of Estimate action.

1,000 MORE SOLDIERS HERE.

Two Transports, In from France, Go Back to Merchant Service.

Two transports arrived yesterday from France, bringing nearly 1,000 officers and men. The Princess Matoicka, formerly the German passenger liner Prinzess Alice, brought Captain B. R. Osborne of Lexington, Ky., who commanded a squadron consisting of 2 officers and 121 men. Captain Osborne was the first army officer to test the Liberty motor in France.

Another officer on board was Colonel T. R. Harrison of 169 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, who acted as corps surgeon to the 9th Army Corps, and was afterward appointed Medical Inspector at Lyons.

This is the last trip of the Princess Matoicka, and she will be added to the list of passenger ships which the United States Shipping Board will operate or lease.

The Santa Cecilia had on board twenty-two casuals, including nine officers, from St. Nazaire, and will be turned over to the Pacific Steamship Company, to return to the service from New York to Chile and Peru via the Panama Canal.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Oct. 15, 1919, to stockholders of record Sept. 15, 1919.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business Sept. 24, 1919. WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1919.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS CO.

Notice is hereby given that all dividends accumulated upon the Preferred Stock of THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS COMPANY up to June 30, 1919, have been declared payable to the holders of said Preferred Stock according to the Company's books and records of transfer and registration at the close of business on Tuesday, September 9, 1919. Transfer books will remain open.

Dated September 3, 1919.
GEORGE H. OLNEY, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 28, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

August 28, 1919.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this company, held Sept. 4th, 1919, a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1919.

FLOYD G. BUTCHER, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED THEATRE EQUIPMENT CORP.

New York, Sept. 4, 1919.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of United Theatre Equipment Corporation, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1919.

H. T. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1919.

E. O. PEARSON, Secretary.

Vacation Days Are Over Bond Days Are Back

AS YOUNG AMERICA goes back to school, the investors of America likewise resume their study of thrift and of the best securities for their funds.

Vacation days give way to bond days; and thoughtful investors are again combing the markets for the most desirable offerings.

The National City Company's September list contains over 80 conservative securities, selected from the world's most desirable financing.

At current prices high grade securities return an attractive income. Many issues are exempt from all Federal Income Tax.

ISSUE	Yielding about %
14 United States Government, Land Bank, War Finance Corp. and Philippine Bonds	2.00 to 4.95
34 State and Municipal Bonds	4.20 to 5.40
5 Foreign Government Bonds	5.50 to 7.60
15 Short Term Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds	5.55 to 7.30
12 Railroad and Industrial Bonds	5.55 to 7.45
10 Public Utility and Realty Bonds	5.67 to 6.75

Our Separate Offering Sheet will be gladly sent to you upon request for AG-845

The National City Company

Main Office—National City Bank Bldg.
Uptown Office—Fifth Ave. & 42nd St.
Correspondent Offices in More than 50 Cities

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal Income Tax, Including Surtaxes

$700,000

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

5% School District Bonds

Dated August 22, 1919. Due Serially October 1, 1921-1953 inc.
Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$47,795,960
Total bonded debt (including this issue)	1,991,000
Population estimated 14,000	

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland.

Price any maturity to yield 4.75%

Descriptive circular on request.

Stacy & Braun 5 Nassau Street, New York City
Sidney Spitzer & Co. 115 Broadway, New York City

NEW DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
17TH EDITION REVISED TO DATE
ON
STANDARD OIL ISSUES
MAILED FREE UPON REQUEST

This booklet, which will be ready for distribution in a few days, will contain all of the 1918 financial statements of the Standard Oil companies issued to date, together with other important information relative to each of these companies, and a comprehensive review of the general oil situation.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
DEALERS IN STANDARD OIL SECURITIES
25 Broad Street Tel. Broad 4360-1-2-3-4 New York

OVERLAND TIRE

Largest Tire Rebuilding Concern in America

Actively and successfully engaged in REBUILDING TIRES since April, 1917; present factory at 15-25 River Street, Newark, N. J.

A consistent dividend payer for the past year and a half.

On conservative estimate, earnings for 1920 should show 40% on entire capitalization of $1,000,000, par $10.

New modern factory, providing floor space of 36,000 square feet now under construction at Belleville, N. J., to permit greatly increased output this fall.

Stock Listed on the New York Curb Market.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO., Established 1899, 30 Broad St., New York. Phone Rector 2671
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS, Established 1880, 10 Wall Street, New York. Phone Rector 77

NEW ISSUE

$275,000
5¼%

Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
SERIAL MATURITIES TO APRIL 1, 1924
Any amount from $100 upward.
Legal investment for Trustees, Executors, Administrators and Guardians
Free from Personal Property Tax in New York State.

Secured by prior interest in first mortgage of $300,000 on the land and new nine story and basement high class fireproof apartment house

120 WEST 70TH STREET
(Near Broadway)
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY
Appraised valuation, $460,000 Annual rental, $62,000

Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the New York Title and Mortgage Company

Write for Circular 7-A

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, Manhattan Telephone Cortlandt 6200
203 Montague St., Brooklyn Telephone Main 7100

American Trust Company, Depositary
135 Broadway, New York City.

READJUSTMENT
OF
Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.
AND
Chalmers Motor Corporation

To Stockholders of
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., and of
CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION,
and
To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Gold Notes of CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has prepared a Plan and Agreement dated August 30, 1919, for the readjustment of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation, which contemplates their merger into one new corporation to be organized for that purpose. The Plan has been submitted to, and approved by, the boards of directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

In order that the Plan may be carried out with the least possible delay and the benefits of the readjustment quickly realized, the Committee urges the prompt deposit of the existing securities, as provided in the Plan, with the Depositary, Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, which will issue its transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All stock certificates deposited must be either endorsed in blank for transfer or accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed, and must bear proper stamps for transfer as required by the laws of the United States and of the State of New York. All Notes of the Chalmers Motor Company deposited must be in negotiable form and must be accompanied by the coupon due April 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons. The coupon appurtenant to said Notes due October 1, 1919, should be detached prior to the deposit of said Notes and collected in the usual manner.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, September 5, 1919.

HARRY BRONNER, Chairman,
JAMES C. BRADY,
JOHN R. MORRON,
ELTON PARKS,
Stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

JULES S. BACHE,
HUGH CHALMERS,
J. HORACE HARDING,
Committee.
Stockholders of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

C. B. HUGHES, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold DEBENTURES of 1924 of
PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

Pursuant and subject to the provisions of an agreement dated June 25, 1919, between Pierce Oil Corporation, of the one part, and Lehman Bros. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., of the other part (which agreement has been approved and ratified by the stockholders of Pierce Oil Corporation), the undersigned proposes:

(1) To issue one share of $100 par value of the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Pierce Oil Corporation (dividend cumulative from July 1, 1919) in exchange for each $100 principal amount of its Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Debentures of 1924, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, deposited in accordance with the terms of this notice; and

(2) To call for redemption on January 1, 1920, all said Debentures which shall not have been exchanged for Preferred Stock.

The Preferred Stock is to be convertible at any time on or before January 1, 1923, into an equal par amount of Class B Common Stock of the Corporation. The Class B Common Stock is to be in all respects of the same character and is to have the same rights and to be subject to the same terms and conditions as the present Common Stock of the Corporation, except that the Class B Common Stock is to have no voting power.

Holders of Debentures who desire to avail themselves of the privilege above mentioned of exchanging, without charge, their Debentures for Preferred Stock must deposit their Debentures, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, on or before 3 p. m. September 8, 1919, under an Agreement dated July 14, 1919, between the undersigned, of the first part, and the parties therein termed the Depositors, of the second part. A duplicate original of said Agreement, executed by the undersigned, has been filed with the Depositary and is hereby referred to for a statement of the rights, liabilities and obligations thereunder of the undersigned and of the Depositors and of the terms, conditions, priorities and preferences of the Preferred Stock, the Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock and the rights of the holders thereof.

The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit in respect of Debentures deposited; and by accepting or holding or owning any certificate of deposit every recipient or holder or owner thereof will become thereby a party to, and will be bound by all the terms and provisions of, said Agreement of July 14, 1919, with the same force and effect as though he had actually executed the same.

Certificates of deposit have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The time for deposit will expire September 8, 1919.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

Dated New York, September 5, 1919.

Imperial Oil of Canada
SALISBURY, LESLIE & CO.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1640

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American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

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Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3230 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL
PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
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NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
HUMBLE OIL & REF. CO.
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GULF OIL CORP.

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Are Your
Liberty Holdings Tax Exempt?
Do you know how many you can hold of each issue?
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Make sure. Consult the Liberty Calculator.
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1416 B'way, N. Y. City.

The
RUSKAY REVIEW
Current issue discusses the following securities:
OVERLAND TIRE
U. S. Steel
U. S. Smelting & Ref.
Chesapeake & Ohio
American Sumatra
Calumet & Arizona
Republic Iron & Steel
California Packing
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
New York Shipbuilding
and many others.
Copy sent on request.
S-S RUSKAY & CO.
—ESTABLISHED 1877—
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.
20 BROAD ST. — NEW YORK
Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash
Based on the closing we pay to-day
$49.89 for a $50—3½% Bond, $6 Coupons
$48.49 for a $50—3d 4% Bond, 1 Coupon
$48.02 for a $50—3d 4¼% Bond, 2 Coupons
$46.90 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.98 for a $50—5th 4½% Victory Loan
PURDY & CO.,
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7, 24 Pine St., N. Y.

PROMISES EXPOSURE OF FOOD PROFITEERS

Administrator Williams Says He Will Publish Names and Sales of Gougers.

CALLS MOST DEALERS FAIR

Some Retailers Even Selling Below Prices Set by Committee, He Asserts.

More stringent measures in dealing with profiteering in New York were promised yesterday by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams. Mr. Williams said he was convinced that the vast majority of dealers were sincerely co-operating with the Fair Price Commission established at the request of United States Attorney General Palmer, and that he would not permit the insignificant minority to continue the practice of gouging unscathed.

The Food Administrator has been hampered in efforts against gougers so far, because since the war restrictions on food were removed, the law has been hazy in defining profiteering. Except for the sugar and flour dealers, who come under Government license, there has been no easy way to reach the profiteer.

Mr. Williams said that he would take each case of profiteering or hoarding, and after investigation, would make the facts public officially, giving the names of recalcitrant dealers and the date and details of each transaction where unfairness is proved.

"I am greatly pleased with the way the dealers and the public in general are helping out in our fight against high prices," he said. "New Yorkers are quick to respond to any suggestion by the authorities that will help the Government. I feel confident the first stage of our struggle is over. We are holding prices fairly level, and this is what the Attorney General asked us first to do.

"My agents have been investigating for two weeks and their reports indicate that in most stores prices are below those in the Fair Price list. Since this list is compiled after agreement between the Fair Price Committee and the dealers, its fairness cannot be questioned. We must next try to bring prices down, but to do that without injustice to the dealers will take time.

"I have been considering ways to deal with the individual profiteer. A case came into the office yesterday that shows how a few dealers are holding back.

"A woman was sick and the doctor prescribed fresh eggs for a diet. He specified that the eggs must be not more than twenty-four hours old. Her son went to a small dealer in dairy products in upper Broadway and bought a dozen eggs. He paid, I think, 80 cents for the dozen. In our fair price list we deal only with storage eggs which the average man has to buy.

"The buyer took the eggs home and found two of them unfit for use. He returned the whole purchase to the dealer, who refused to refund his money. He brought the case to my office. I sent an investigator to the store, who could not even get the name of the man from whom the dealer bought his eggs, nor a bill showing their quality. I believe we can deal with such cases as this."

Schools where army surplus food is on sale will be open today as usual. Wednesday, the schools will be closed to buyers because of the Pershing parade. The hours during which distribution of food will continue despite the opening of the schools will be the same as before, except that they will close fifteen minutes earlier in the morning and open fifteen minutes later in the afternoon. According to Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, there is enough food to insure the sales continuing at least two weeks longer.

SEEK OIL IN NORTH PERU.

American Engineers Expected to Reach Lima in December.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 6.—A large party of engineers, representing American oil interests, is exploring Northern Peru for oil.

The party will proceed through Paita and Moyobamba and down the Huallago River to Iquito, returning up the Coayall River to Cuerro de Pasco and Lima. It is expected that the party will arrive here in December next.

Mark at 5 Cents in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 7.—The value of the German mark fell yesterday to 25 centimes in Switzerland.

HOPE IN GERMAN COAL.

Miners' Leader Urges Experts and Sane Co-operation.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—Otto Hue, leader of the Coal Miners' Federation, member of the Versailles Commission and one of the foremost experts among the labor leaders, in an appeal published in the Coal Miners' Gazette, declares that Germany's value in the Council of Nations would be considerably enhanced and the economic situation improved if she were able to export four or five million tons of coal monthly.

He tells the miners that the situation in Germany is not utterly hopeless, considering that the same disordered conditions and obstacles prevail among all the nations, whether victors or vanquished. All that is required is to abandon personal quarrels in favor of sane co-operation.

MAY SEIZE GERMAN FARMS.

Prussian Minister Gives Orders to Enforce Labor Laws.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has empowered the local communities to seize farms whose owners refuse to enter into labor contracts with their employes or who fail to live up to the wage schedules and other terms fixed by contracts. The lands to be seized are to be administered by the respective communities for the common good.

The order also empowers the Demobilization Commissioner to designate working conditions in special cases where the prevailing schedules are impracticable. The measure is a result of the recurring strikes which have threatened the gathering of the crops.

BILL FOR GUAYAQUIL LOAN.

$4,000,000 Proposed for Waterworks—Plan to Employ Gorgas.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—Senator Carrera presented for the consideration of Congress today a bill providing for a four-million-dollar municipal loan, fully guaranteed, for the water supply of Guayaquil.

It was contemplated to have the work under the technical direction of Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, formerly Surgeon General of the United States Army. It is probable that the loan will be negotiated in the United States if the bill passes Congress.

V. Vivaudou
Incorporated

The market for this company's stock soon will be made on New York Curb.

Information as to the company's capitalization, business, earnings, etc., can be had by addressing this firm.

We are accepting orders for the opening which are being entered in order of their receipt.

Circular on Request

M. S. WILLE & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1905
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Phone—Broad 25

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DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Columbia Graph. C. & Pf.
Sinclair Cent. Amer. Oil
Merck Preferred
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Port Lobos Petroleum

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6789 Rector

EXECUTIVE WANTED

One of the largest export and import houses in the country has an opening for a high grade executive to take entire charge of its buying department. The position calls for a broad-minded, experienced executive able to build up his department to the highest degree of efficiency. Only those at present employed in a position of responsibility and able to show a record of constructive business accomplishments need apply. All applications will be treated as confidential. Give details of education, business training, experience and salary required in first letter. Address

"Executive"
c/o ALBERT FRANK & COMPANY
26 Beaver Street - New York City

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture dated April 1, 1912, made by The Continental Sugar Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that all the outstanding First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds secured thereby have been called for redemption on October 1, 1919, at 103% of the par value thereof and accrued interest to said date, and will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and surrender thereof at the Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. After October 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due October 1, 1919, should be collected in the usual manner.
THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY,
By G. G. EDGAR, President.
Dated, Toledo, Ohio, August 28, 1919.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—Dated New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	Holiday—			
Tuesday	109,185	259,685	230,470	$85,000
Wednesday	120,943	234,946	245,315	107,000
Thursday	176,135	378,555	213,850	164,000
Friday	215,350	376,650	256,900	103,000
Saturday	90,460	259,533	150,700	107,000
Total	711,993	1,529,369	1,086,435	$569,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
3¼	1⅞	6,100	*Acme Coal	2¼	1⅞	2	..
12⅝	6¼	2,600	*Aetna Explosives	10¼	9⅞	10¼	..
65	51	700	*Air Reduction	59	59	59	+ ½
67½	51	16,800	*Allied Pack., Inc.	56⅞	55	55½	..
44	32	13,000	*Am. Ship & Com.	38¼	37	38	+ ⅛
25	18	100	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	19	19	19	..
38	30½	1,000	*Austin, Nich. Co.	33	30	30	— 3
4½	3½	1,100	*Benford Auto P.	4½	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	17,800	*Bethlehem Motor	30	27	28	+ ⅛
11¾	7¾	4,200	*Br.-Am. Chem. C.	8¼	7¾	8	..
30	20	5,900	Br.-Am. Tob. C.	23	22½	23	..
27½	20¾	500	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	23	23	23	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅛	7,200	*Car Light & Pow.	4⅝	3	4	..
15⅝	4	12,400	*Chalmers Motors	10⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
37½	30	1,300	*Clinton-Wright	35	30¾	34⅞	+ 4⅛
45	38½	51,000	*Coca-Cola	40⅝	38½	..	— ⅞
46	13⅞	5,200	*Colonial Tire	32	15	19	— 14
51	42	9,000	*Col. Graphophone	51	46	49	+ 2½
⅞	⅞	12,000	*Cont'al C'dy ris.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
13½	9½	2,500	*Continental Mo.	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	1,300	*Canopus Iron Cp.	8	7⅞	8	..
1⅞	⅞	6,500	*Cu-Noor Chem.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
14¼	11⅝	8,700	*Dafoe Eustice	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
24	18⅜	4,800	*Delaiour Bev.	18	16½	17	..
43½	38	2,300	*Durham Hosiery	43¾	40½	43¾	+ 2
99½	96⅝	50	*Durham Hos. pf.	99½	99½	99½	..
14	7⅜	2,500	*Excello Tire & R.	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅜
62	52⅜	4,100	*Farrell Coal	56⅛	55	55⅜	— ⅜
94	89	500	*Farrell Coal pf.	92	91½	92	+ ⅛
184	168	183	Fisk Rub. 2d pf.	184	180	182	+12
97	70	9,100	*Gen. Asphalt	82⅛	78	80	+ 2
142	87	1,200	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	124	120½	124	+ 8
132	118	50	*Gen. Am. Tank C.	132	132	132	+ 2
9½	3½	30,000	*Gen. Tractor	7⅛	5¼	5	— 1⅝
1⅞	⅝	700	Grape-Ola	1⅛	⅝	⅞	..
1⅞	1⅛	500	Grape-Ola pf.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	..
10¼	4	400	*Hall Signal	7	7	7	— 1
10⅜	6	15,800	*Hayden Chem.	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	4⅜	33,000	Hupp Motor Car.	13⅝	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
50½	26¾	18,700	*Indian Packing	34⅛	28	30	— 3¾
35	10¾	1,100	Inter. Rubber	21⅜	20	20½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Iron Products pf.	100	100	100	..
10½	6	2,400	*Kicker. Mot.	7⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
54½	19½	200	*Lib., McN. & Lib.	28	28	28	+ 3
98	27½	4,253	*Lima Loco	98	84	93	+ 3
51	45	28,600	*Madison T. & R.	51	45	51	+ 1
8½	4	96,000	Marconi of Am.	6½	5⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
34½	25	1,700	*Martin Parry	29½	27	27	+ 2
67	57	1,000	Maxwell Mot. new	67	57	57	..
54	24	600	*Nat. A. & C. new	39	38	39	— 9
81½	47	700	*Nat. Coal & Ice	68	65	65	..
25	20	2,000	*Nat. Leather	21	20	20	— 1
78	16	800	N. Y. Shipbldg.	58	58	58	..
3	2⅜	13,900	Nor. Am. P. & P.	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ 1
46	32	1,800	Otis Steel	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	..
20½	14⅛	11,250	Overland Tire	20¼	19⅛	20	..
41⅜	33	1,500	*Parrish Bing.	40⅛	40	40½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	35,000	Perfection T. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16	7	1,900	Phil. Morris, w.i.	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— 4⅛
65	55	85	*Phi-Jones Corp.	56	55	56	— 2
97	94	400	*Phi-Jones pf.	95	94	94½	..
27	6	1,925	Pressman T. & R.	8¾	6	7	— 2
20	12	100	Pyrene Mfg.	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
11	5⅝	16,100	*Republic Rubber	7	6¼	7	+ ⅛
45	37	7,250	*Root Vandervoort Rock'w'y Roll Mill	42¼	41	41	— ⅛
77¾	77	5,900	Savold Tire	35	17	19½	—19½
56	17	200	Savold N. Y.	20	17	20	—10
78	57½	900	*Spicer Mfg.	76	76	76	+ 9
20¾	10	4,800	Submarine Boat	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	6⅜	5,100	*Sweets Co. of A.	13	12⅜	12⅝	..
65½	40½	1,000	*Swift Inter. w. i.	58⅛	58	58	+ 2¼
40¾	25	24,300	*Teb. Prod. Exp.	38	33½	38	+ 5¼
158	102	50	*Todd Shipyards	140¾	140¾	140½	— 1½
1½	⅛	1,000	Triangle Film	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
86	80⅝	700	*Union Carbide	84	83½	83½	+ ⅛
8	6	6,400	United Eyeglass	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
31	23	1,500	*U.S.Ind. Alc. rts.	31	28	28	+ 1
3¾	1¼	2,800	*U. S. L. & H.	2½	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	1,000	U. S. L. & H. pf.	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
28	17	9,000	Un Profit Shar.	27	24	27	..
14	8⅞	5,300	*U. S. Rub. rcts.	14	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
6¾	2	7,100	U. S. Steamship	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	..
41⅜	37¾	33,500	*Vanadium Steel	41⅝	40¾	41	— ⅛
56	42¾	900	*Warren Bros.	78	73	73	— 4
8⅝	1	20,400	Wayne Coal	4	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
2⅜	15⅜	250	*Weber & Helig.	21	20¾	21	..
61	48½	1,800	Welch G. J. w. i.	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

103	91	10	Buckeye Pipe Line	101	101	101	..
197	167	124	Illinois Pipe Line	180	180	186	+ 5
404	316	20	Ohio Oil	371	370	371	+11
800	630	10	Prairie Oil & Gas	686	685	685	+10
318	257	106	S. O. of Cal.	297	294	297	+ 9
118	110¾	5,680	S.O. of N.J. pf., w.i.	111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅜
430	372	236	S. O. of N. Y.	402	390	395	+14
490	348	40	Vacuum Oil	440	435	440	+20

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

10¾	10	5,100	*Ajax Oil, w. i.	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅜	1,800	*Allen Oil	3⅜	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	237,000	*Allied Oil	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	21,000	*Amal. Royalty	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
24	23⅜	4,000	*Anglo-Am. Oil	24	23¾	24	..
4½	1	200	*Atlantic Pet.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	14,000	*Barnett Oil	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	3	31,100	*Boone Oil	10	8½	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	4	4,500	*Boston-Mex. Pet.	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
83	18	186,000	*Boston Wyo. Oil	83	68	78	+ 9
27½	23½	2,400	*Brazos Oil Corp.	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	1,200	Burkett V. C. Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
5⅜	4½	6,900	*Circle Oil	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	25¾	78,000	Cities S. B. T. Sh.	43¼	41	42¾	+ 2¾
68	37	9,300	*Commonw'lth Oil	55¾	55	56	— 1½
8	5	9,100	*Commonw. O. rts.	5	5	5¼	..
1⅜	⅞	18,000	*Con. Am. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8½	6¾	700	Continental Ref.	7	7	8¾	..
12½	6⅝	14,500	*Condon Oil	11¾	10¾	11	+ 1
11½	6	1,900	*Elk Basin Pet.	9¾	9	9	+ ¼
11	6¼	11,000	*Ertel Oil	9¾	8	9⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	11,950	*Esmeralda O. & G.	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
4	2	18,000	*Federal Oil	3	2¾	3¼	..
8¾	3½	18,000	*Glenrock Oil	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23¾	18	13,100	*Guffey G. Oil	22¾	20	22	+ 2½
50	20	15,950	*Gulfport Oil	28	20	27	..
1¾	⅛	2,400	*Harvey Crude	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
23	9¾	1,700	*Herc. Pet. Cl. A.	18	16¾	18½	..
40	15	3,800	*High Gravity	20	15	20	+ 3
40⅝	19	3,100	*Homs O. & R.	21¾	19½	20⅝	+ 1⅝
37	30	22,100	Home Pet. of Del.	37	30	37	+ 5
8¼	55	7,200	*Hudson Oil	1¼	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	5⅝	1,400	*Indiahoma	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30½	16¾	2,300	*Inter. Pet.	32	28⅜	30	— 1⅝
39	30¼	10,900	*Invincible Oil	35⅝	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅜	15,500	*Island O. & T.	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	8,400	*Lance Creek Roy.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1	⅞	1,700	Little Sioux Oil	1	1	1	..
4⅞	1⅜	7,200	Livingston Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15	8	3,000	Livingston Ref.	15	8	8¾	— 6⅛
..	..	3,800	Living. Ref. pf.	10	8	8	..
7⅜	3⅜	1,500	*Mariand Pet.	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
35	20	3,100	Merritt Oil Corp.	20¾	24	24	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	6,000	Mex. Pet.	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18½	10¾	2,250	Mex. Panuco Oil	18¾	16½	18⅝	+ 2
3½	1⅝	16,000	*Middle States O.	3⅜	3	3¼	..
186	125	10,150	*Midwest Ref.	182	170	175⅝	+ 5½
37	33	1,050	*Mid. States (new)	35	33	33	— 3
1⅜	⅝	5,100	*Midw. Texas Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	3,300	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3¼	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8	8	16,000	*North Am. Oil	9	8	8¼	— ⅜
75	66	5,500	*Northwest Oil	55	51	53	— 3
2¼	⅞	10,500	*Ohio Ranger	1	⅞	1	..
80	16	9,000	Omar O. & G.	67	66	67	+ 7
3¼	1½	3,100	Okmulgee P. & R.	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	..
2½	1	7,000	*Osage N. O. Syn.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅛	1,900	*Pennok Oil	14⅞	14½	14⅛	..
62	38	3,600	Phillips Pet.	61	52¾	61	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅜	36,900	*Pitts.-Texas	15⅝	13⅝	15⅝	+ 2½
9⅜	7	12,100	*Producers & R.	9	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
19	8	16,000	*Queen Oil	10	9	9	— 1
2½	½	5,700	*Ranger Oil	⅝	½	⅝	..
2	25	9,800	*Rock Oil	45	35	36	—31
3⅜	2¼	16,850	*Ryan Oil	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
65½	38	18,500	*Salt Ck. Prod.	58½	54½	54½	— 2¾
9½	7	3,300	Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	7,900	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	4,600	*Seaboard Oil & G.	7¾	6¾	7¾	+ ⅛
78½	66	41,700	*Shell Trans. & T.	73⅝	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
34⅛	28½	8,900	*Simms Pet.	33	29¾	32	+ 1½
64½	50	23,500	*Sinclair Con. Oil	59¼	57⅛	58½	..
65	28	21,800	*Sinclair Gulf Cp.	59⅜	57⅝	58⅛	+ 1
26	22	47,000	Southwest Oil	26	22	23	— 2
17⅛	14	30,300	Spencer Pet. Corp.	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ ⅜
2	½	593,500	*Stanton	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	13⅜	3,650	Star Texas Pet.	14⅜	13⅜	14½	..
6¼	4½	4,100	*Tex.-Kan. Oil	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6	1⅜	11,600	Texas-R. P. & P.	3	1⅜	2⅛	— 1⅛
1⅛	11	7,100	*Texans Oil & Req.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5	5,700	*Texas Prod. & R.	5½	5	5	..
1½	½	1,400	Texas Steer Oil	⅜	½	½	..
1	⅜	68,000	*Texon Oil & Land	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	35,000	Trinity Oil Corp.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
⅞	⅛	38,600	United Texas Pet.	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
9½	8	1,400	*Valverde Oil	8½	8	8½	..
3	⅛	22,500	Vacuum Oil & Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6	1⅜	6,700	*Victoria Oil, new	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
38	34	5,000	*W. St. O. & L.n.	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
26	20½	5,000	*White E. O. & R.	23½	23	23	— ⅜
10½	10	9,100	Woodburn Oil	10	10	10	— ⅛
1½	⅜	1,500	*"Y" Oil & Gas	½	⅜	⅜	..

MINING STOCKS

2	33	31,400	Alaska-B. C. Mn.	1	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	300	Alaska Mines	⅛	⅜	⅜	..
1⅜	1	1,750	*Am. Hond. Min.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
1⅛	⅛	2,300	*America Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
⅜	⅛	2,500	Am. Tin. Tungsten	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅛	⅛	4,400	*Arizona Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6	3	14,000	*Atlanta	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
40	35	14,700	*Belcher Divide	40	38	38	— 3
44	22	10,100	*Belcher Ext.	28	24	25	..
⅜	⅜	5,000	Big Ledge Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
36	6	9,000	*Booth	10	6	7	— 3
93	42	14,800	Bonton-Montana	76	72	75	+ 3
⅜	⅛	800	Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
48	27	20,000	*Caledonia Min.	45	41	43	+ 1
½	⅛	4,000	*Calumet & Jer.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2¼	1¼	1,000	Canada Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅞	62	25,800	*Candelaria Silver	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	7⅞	3,500	Canopus I. Corp.	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
15	11	12,500	*Carrie Silver	15	13	15	+ 1
15½	5	10,800	Cashboy	17	6	7	+ 1
1⅛	⅛	4,500	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8¾	4¾	400	Con. Cop. Mines	8¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5½	2¾	7,100	Cresson Gold	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	32,250	*Divide Ext.	2½	1⅜	2	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	5,500	El Salvador Silver	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
2¾	1	15,500	*Eureka Cr. M.	1½	1	1⅛	..
2¾	1⅜	1,300	First Natl. Copper	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1	3,900	Forty-nine Mines	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3	4,300	*Gadsden	4	4	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	33	17,800	*Gold Zone Divide	47	42	44	+ 1
26	11	7,700	Goldfield Cons.	17	16	17	..
20	11	10,400	Goldfield Dev.	18

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3123-3130, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 25d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of

(a) Considering an agreement, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(b) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(c) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at such time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Room 3122-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the 25th, 1919, and any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Illinois, September 6, 1919.

The Stockholders of THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1135, La Salle Street Station, on Tuesday, October 7th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

(a) To elect four directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 1st, 1919;

(b) To elect three directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 7th, 1919;

(c) To authorize, approve or ratify a contract or contracts with the United States, the President of the United States, or the Director General of Railroads of the United States, governing the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation properties of this Company and its subsidiary companies taken over and assumed by and under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated December 26, 1917, and of any other properties of said companies of which possession has been or shall be taken by or under the authority of the Federal Government; to authorize the Board of Directors in its discretion to agree upon the compensation and other terms to be accepted for and in relation to such possession, use, control and operation under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, and any Act or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its subsidiaries; and

(d) to transact such other business as may be properly presented to said meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on Sept-mber 26th, 1919, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 8th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Dated, August 29th, 1919.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE THE common capital stock and to reduce the preferred capital stock.

To the stockholders of the Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc.:

A special meeting of the stockholders of Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc., will be held on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of said company at No. 450 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its common capital stock from Seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) consisting of Seven hundred and fifty (750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000,) to consist of One thousand seven hundred and fifty, (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each; and to reduce its preferred capital stock from One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000), consisting of One thousand seven hundred fifty (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) to consist of One thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) shares of the par value of $100 each.

New York City, Sept. 8, 1919.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON, President.

JOHN W. EAGLESON, Secretary.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of KERR LAKE MINES, LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the Officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 2d, 1919.

PROPERTY REGAINED?

Experience demonstrates that the best medium for restoring missing articles of value is The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Bells dollars per share.
†And Interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Bells flat. ‖Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '32	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	..
A. W. & W. Elec. Co., '29	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Appalach Pwr. 1st, 'Cl.	5	June & Dec.	78	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	92	95
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '39	7	Jan. & July	99½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	87
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Do 1st pf.			5	6¼
Do 2d pf.			1	2
Do participating pf.			11	12
Bat. Rouge El. com. pf.	5	S	Jun 5, 19	73	78
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 30, 19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	93	97
Capital Traction	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	88	90
C. Miss. & El. com.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	38	..
Charles.Coh.R.,G.& E.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	..	45
Cities Service				64	65
Do pf.				87	88
Do Bankers Shares.	40.1c	M	Sep 1, 19	42¾	43¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 19	23	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	98	101
Columbus Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	97	101
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1		Nov 1, 18	38	39
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	85	87
Conn. Power pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 19	..	..
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 19	..	61
Eastern Texas Elec.	3½	S	Jul 1, 19	33	36½
Do pf.	3½	S	Jul 1, 19	73	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	92	96
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15, 19	90	..
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	110	115
Federal Light & Trac.				10	12
Do pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	47	50
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15, 19	57	61
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	76	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				10	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 19	88	90
Do 2d pf.				80	85
Kan. City Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 19	78	83
Kan. Pr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	95	100
Republic Ry. & Light.			Jul 15, 19	15	16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	50	58
Southern Cal. Edison.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 19	88	90
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	101	103
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				24	25
Do pf.				44	45
Second Mort.	5	S	Jun 1, 19	60	65
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 19	113	115
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				6¾	7
Do pf.				15	18
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jul 1, 19	48	49
1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	76	78
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Apr 25, 19	15	16
United Utilities				5	15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	85	92
Washington Gas.	90c	Q	Aug 1, 19	49	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	94	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 2, 19	30	..
Western Power				24	26
Do pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 19	76	77
West. States Gas & El.		M	Jun 30, 19	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison.	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	92	94

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 5% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	445	455
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	505	..
Cent. Union.	12,500,000	*5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	460
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 19	360	370
Commercial	500,000				140	150
Empire	2,500,000	8	Q	Jun 28, 19	295	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 19	235	245
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	440	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 19	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	250	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 19	400	405
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 19	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 19	135	..
Irving Trust.	3,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 19	650	700
Law.T.& T.C.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 19	125	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	170	..
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000				235	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 30, 19	360	380
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 19	620	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 19	770	800
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 19	295	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000				65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 19	400	410
United States	2,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	440	450

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	..
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 19	73	76
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 19	240	260
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Jun 30, 19	118	125
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	May 1, 19	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 10, 19	73	75
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 19	500	515
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	Q	Jul 30, 19	1000	..
Great Am.	5,000,000	*5	Q	Jul 15, 19	403	410
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	80	90
Home Fire.	3,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	555	565
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	125	132
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 19	94	99
Nat Llb. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	155	165
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	10	Q	Jul 1, 19	238	245
N.Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	123	128
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*10	S	J. & J.	191	210
N. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	38	42
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jul 22, 19	45	50
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	106	114
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	50c	Q	Aug 1, 19	36	38

*And 5% extra. †And 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	5	..	J. & J.	2½	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 19	40	80
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 19	10½	12
Ch. & 10th St	850,000	2	..	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. stock	1,000,000	4	..	Jan 15, 19	120	130
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	..	Feb 1, 19	180	190
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	..	Jan 15, 19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	..	Mar 20, 19	..	95

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American	$5,000,000	12	S	Jul 1, 19	280	..
Am. Exc.	15,000,000	8	S	May 1, 19	230	..
Atlantic	1,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	145	150
Bank of Cuba	150,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	177	185
Bk. of Pk. N.	1,000,000	12	Q	Jul 1, 19	215	225
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 19	345	..
B'way Cent'l	150,000				145	..
Bronx Nat.	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 19	150	165
Bronx Boro.	150,000				130	150
Bryant Park	200,000	8	S	Jul 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($50)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 19	27	33
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	515	530
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	7,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	305	315
Chelsea Exc.	400,000	3	..	Apr 2, 17	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 19	132	135
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	b2½	S	Jul 1, 19	200	210
City Nat'l.	25,000,000	6	S	May 1, 19	435	445
Coal & I. Nt.	1,500,000	b3	Q	Jul 1, 19	240	250
Colonial	500,000	3	S	Jul 1, 19	165	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 19	190	210
Comm. Exch.	200,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	220	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 19	215	230
Con. Nat.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	230	240
Contin'l (Bk)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 19	115	..
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	415	..
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jan 1, 18	150	..
Fifth Av.	500,000	120	Q	Jan 19, 19	1100	..
Fifth Nat.	500,000	2	S	Jul 1, 19	200	..
First Nat.	10,000,000	25	Q	Jul 1, 19	1010	1040
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 19	195	210
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	190	200
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	220	..
Hanover Nat.	8,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	790	810
Harriman	1,000,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	260	270
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 19	575	600
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	‖245	260
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	230	240
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	5½	Q	Aug 1, 19	270	280
Manh'n (Bk)	2,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	215	235
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jul 15, 19	405	415
Mer. Nat.	2,000,000	2	S	Jul 1, 19	235	245
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	195	..
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	225	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Aug 1, 19	215	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	440	..
N.Y. Co. Nat	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	135	145
N.Y. Pro.	1,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 19	15	..
Pacific (Bk).	1,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	150	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	740	755
People's (Bk)	200,000	3	Q	Jul 10, 19	137	147
Public	1,500,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 19	200	210
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 19	120	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	500
State	2,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	150	..
23d Ward	200,000	8	S	Aug 1, 19	115	130
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul. 1918	170	..
Yo. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jun 30, 19	135	195
Yorkville	100,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	200	..
Weehsler Av.	100,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 19	170	..
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 19	300	325

*And 7% extra. †And 55% special. ‡And 8% extra. ††Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock. ‖And 5% of First Security Co. a—And $1 extra. b—And 1% extra. d—And $1 extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	1½	Q	Aug 15, 19	225	226
American Chicle	1	Q	Aug 1, 19	88	89
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	81	85
American Mfg	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	145	150
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	87½	90
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 15, 19	45	48
Atlas Powder	2	S	Jun 30, 19	140	148
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	89	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	120	125
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 19	100	106
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 14, 19	96	99
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	May 20, 19	117	125
Carbon Steel	12	Q	Jul 15, 19	110	113
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	½	Q	Jul 1, 19	..	40
Celluloid	2½	Q	Jun 30, 19	135	145
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	217	220
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	82	90
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	105	108
Childs	1	Q	Jun 10, 19	68	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 10, 19	95	98
Columbia Graphophone	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	495	500
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	94	94½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jul 15, 19	90	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	96	100
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	5½	Q	Jul 15, 19	172	176
Draper Corp.	4	Q	Jul 15, 19	130	140
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jul 15, 19	85	90
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 16, 19	81	86
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	590	615
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 19	97	99
Federal Rubber 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	99	101
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	103	107
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	103	107
Fisk Rubber Tire pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 19	96¾	99¾
Gillette Safety Razor	2½	Q	Aug 30, 19	172	174
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Jun 25, 19	210	220
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 19	103½	105½
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 19	100	105
Int. Silver				23	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	92	95
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 21, 19	68¾	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 2, 19	108	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	96	100
Matanzas-Am.				5	12
Do pf.					80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30, 19	140	143
Merrimac Chem. ($50)	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	98	105
Nat. Candy	2½	Q	Mar 19, 19	95	100
Do 1st pf.	3½	Q	Mar 12, 19	104	107
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 12, 19	100	103
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jul 2, 19	135	137
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 9, 19	241	245
New Niquero Sugar pf.	3½	S	Jun 2, 19	182	190
Nilson-Bement-Pond	2	S	Jun 20, 19	118	122
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 20, 19	95	100
O'Neill & Co. pf.				98	99½
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	110	115
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	87	93
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Aug 15, 19	684	687
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30, 19	143	150
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 19	96½	98
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Jul 3, 19	67	68½
Santa Cecilia Sugar				38	41
Do pf.	3½	S	Aug 1, 19	73	74½
Semet Solvay	2	Q	Aug 15, 19	173	178
Shredded Wheat	3	Q	Jul 19	128	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19		90
Singer Mfg.	2½	Q	Jun 30, 19	200	205
Stollwerck Choc. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	102	103½
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Q	Jun 30, 19	1725	1775
Valvoline Oil	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	104	107
Wstt & Bond pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	100	103
Warren (S. D.) pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	102	103½

*And 1½% extra. †And 50c extra. ‡And 3% extra. a—And 7½% extra. b—And 2½% extra. h—And $1 extra.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 6, 1919.	1919. Holiday	1918. Holiday	1917. Holiday
Monday	1,140,000	490,864	1,092,472
Tuesday	2,144,515	1,145,954	1,040,971
Wednesday	1,566,560	889,548	960,496
Thursday	1,487,998	835,026	657,630
Friday	776,150	1,178,820	250,521
Saturday			
Total wk.	8,109,612	2,441,832	8,710,060
Yr. to date	200,979,917	90,822,846	129,658,701

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Monday			
Tuesday	$10,308,500	$8,624,500	$8,589,000
Wednesday	10,881,500	7,835,500	4,577,500
Thursday	10,925,500	7,798,500	3,222,500
Friday	10,303,100	7,983,000	3,808,500
Saturday	5,600,000	3,976,500	1,343,000
Total wk.	$48,221,100	$35,268,000	$16,940,000
Yr. to date	1,071,984,000	656,191,950	

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Sept. 6, '19.	Sept. 5, '18.	Increase.
R.R. & Mis.	$6,786,000	$6,027,500	$758,500
Liberty	39,473,100	20,999,500	18,472,600
Foreign Govt.	2,078,000	7,269,000	*5,861,000
State	2,000	1,272,000	*1,270,000
City	82,000	90,000	*58,000
Total all.	$48,221,100	$35,268,000	$12,683,100

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Clarke, Dodge & Co., W. B. Hutton & Co., and the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati are offering whatever part of an issue of $5,700,000 7 per cent. debentures cumulative preferred stock of the American Rolling Mill Company that is not taken by the common share holders. The offering price is 100 and accrued dividends.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $2,500,000 first mortgage three year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Newport Company, one of the leading manufacturers of explosives in this country. The bonds are being put out at 98½ and interest, to net about 9½ per cent. They are secured by a first mortgage on the company's properties in Wisconsin, Florida and Alabama and, by pledge with the Trustee, of its stock control of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co. are offering a new issue of $3,000,000 Standard Tank Car Company 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The company is a consolidation of the Standard Car Construction Company, the Standard Car Equipment Company, and the Standard Tank Car Company. The combined net earnings of the consolidated companies for the first four months of this year were $876,801, before allowing for Federal taxes. The net earnings for 1918 were $1,814,026.

Harris, Forbes & Co. have issued their September general bond circular, which describes briefly over 100 issues which they own and offer to investors. Included in the list are a number of municipal issues, exempt from Federal income taxes and local taxes, in various States.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	—Sept.	—Dec.	—May
CORN.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Sept. 1.	Holiday.		
Sept. 2.	1.77½ 1.72	1.35¾ 1.33¾	1.34¼ 1.30¾
Sept. 3.	1.72 1.64	1.34 1.29¾	1.31¾ 1.27¾
Sept. 4.	1.64 1.60	1.30¾ 1.27¼	1.29 1.25¼
Sept. 5.	1.64½ 1.59	1.33¾ 1.27½	1.29¼ 1.25¼
Sept. 6.	1.64½ 1.63	1.33 1.30½	1.30 1.27¾
Wks rge.	1.77½ 1.59	1.35¾ 1.27¼	1.34¼ 1.25¼

	—Sept.	—Dec.	—May
OATS.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Sept. 1.	Holiday.		
Sept. 2.	70¾ 69¼	72¾ 71¾	77¼ 75¼
Sept. 3.	69¾ 67¾	71¾ 70¾	76¼ 74¾
Sept. 4.	68¾ 66¾	72 69¾	75¾ 72¾
Sept. 5.	69¾ 67¾	73¼ 70¾	76¾ 73¾
Sept. 6.	70¾ 69	73¾ 71¾	77¾ 74¾
Wks rge.	70¾ 66¾	73¾ 69¾	77¾ 72¾

Provisions.

	—Sept.	—Oct.	—Jan.
LARD.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Sept. 1.	Holiday.		
Sept. 2.	28.00 27.75	27.75 27.40	24.60 24.25
Sept. 3.	28.00 27.10	27.40 26.70	24.00 23.45
Sept. 4.	26.85 26.00	26.65 26.55	23.45 22.25
Sept. 5.	27.50 27.20	27.05 26.00	23.80 22.90
Sept. 6.		27.50 26.90	24.05 23.70
Wks rge.	28.00 26.95	27.75 25.55	24.60 22.25

	—Sept.	—Oct.	—Jan.
RIBS.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Sept. 1.	Holiday.		
Sept. 2.	22.85 21.85	22.65 22.40	20.35 20.00
Sept. 3.	22.00 21.55	22.00 21.37	.. ..
Sept. 4.	21.90 21.05	21.50 20.97	.. ..
Sept. 5.	22.75 21.80	22.50 21.55	20.32 19.75
Sept. 6.	22.85 22.10	22.50 22.10	.. ..
Wks rge.	22.85 21.05	22.65 20.10	20.35 19.75

	—Sept.	—Oct.	—Jan.
PORK.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Sept. 1.	Holiday.		
Sept. 2.	43.25 42.00	43.50 43.00	38.50 38.25
Sept. 3.	42.00 41.35	41.75 41.00	37.50 36.75
Sept. 4.	.. ..	.. ..	37.00 35.50
Sept. 5.	42.75 42.75	42.75 42.75	37.85 37.85
Sept. 6.	43.50 43.50	43.50 43.50	39.00 38.75

LABOR WILLING TO STABILIZE WAGES

Business Agents Assure Financiers That They Will Agree Not to Strike.

TO OFFSET THE LOCKOUT

Supply Dealers Ready to Apply Drastic Program of 1903 and Fight to a Finish.

Something like conciliation appeared upon the building horizon Saturday noon when a complete lockout of building construction work of all kinds in all parts of New York seemed to be only a few days away.

It came about in a conference of financial interests involved in many building projects in the Bronx and Queens Boroughs and members of the Board of Business Agents of the New York Building Trades Council.

According to members of the conference, overtures were made to the Board of Business Agents to man all building jobs closed by the master builders at a uniform rate of $8 a day for all craftsmen except bricklayers, who demanded $1.25 an hour, or $10 a day, on the allegation that their work is affected by weather conditions, and with an agreement not to go out on strike for a certain specified time covering the completion of all building work now actually under way. The supervision of the job was arranged to be provided by men selected by the Board of Business Agents with the approval and co-operation of architects, a number of whom were present at the conference.

It was said on Saturday morning that this plan was all ready for final settlement, and that it was ready to go immediately into effect as soon as the expected lockout of all building trades was promulgated by the employers.

The Dow Service Daily Building Reports was asked to advise the building interests of New York and vicinity that arrangements had been completed between the building craftsmen and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union, that if the mason material dealers yards closed down, here, thus shutting off supplies to independent building operations, materials would be trucked into this city from outlying sections to keep building operations going.

The unions contend that the power of the teamsters and the chauffeurs would make it impossible to carry into effect the program of 1903, when all supply yards were closed and the employers won their fight with resultant peace in the building trades for almost ten years. In 1903 the automobile truck was not the factor it now is in long distance haulage.

The manufacturers, employers and building material supply men when asked for their opinion regarding the foregoing merely stated that they were ready to go to the mat on the issues. They said that they had presented a letter Friday evening to the Bricklayers' Executive Committee in session at 101 West 116th Street, asking whether it was true that the bricklayers had refused to arbitrate their differences and requested an immediate answer. J. W. Bailey, Secretary, said Saturday noon that no action was taken regarding the letter beyond placing it in the hands of the Chairman and himself for action today.

This letter was sent by the committee of four local building material dealers, two Brooklyn dealers and two manufacturers who are members of the Material Dealers' Association. The reply to this letter, it is said, will have a vital bearing upon whether the Mason Material Dealers will decide on Tuesday to shut down their yards and thus effectually block the movement of all building material of all kinds to all jobs in New York City.

William K. Hammond, Chairman of the Brick Manufacturers' Committee on the strike situation, summed up the situation on the building material supply situation in this way:

"The limit has been reached on construction costs. The constant 'snowballing' of wages has got to stop and the way to stop it is to stop it. Sooner or later it has got to come to a fight, and the best time to fight it out is now. The building trades employe has got to be made to remember that he is an American and is part of America, and that he has got to share in the co-operation necessary to maintain, if not increase, standards of living which has as its culmination the ideal that every American owns his own home. If labor makes it impossible for prospering Americans to own their own homes then is he certainly standing apart as one who is unAmerican.

"It is certainly not for labor to stand apart and fail to give its share in the necessary co-operation for building up national prosperity."

As the week opens the situation with regard to building construction here looms about as follows:

Final action necessary to compulsory shut-down of all building construction work everywhere in New York depends upon formally giving the final word on Tuesday. There was no evidence of a conference seeking to harmonize the contending factions. In the words of a member close to the subject, "we understand that the bricklayers have refused to arbitrate their issue. We have written them to find out if that is true. If they reply in the affirmative we have no other alternative than to close our places. If such action occurs Hudson River brick plants will anticipate the end of the 1919 brick manufacturing season and shut down for the year with what brick stocks they have on hand, which is about 40 per cent of normal. One plant at Dutchess Junction closed down last week, although the season does not usually end until Oct. 15."

There is a firmness of mind among employing contractors that is almost unanimous in favor of going to a finished fight with labor on wage stabilization, a guarantee against strikes for a definite period and a more general observance of the sacredness of agreements and contracts.

It is stated that of thirty-two agreements in the building trades twenty-six have been broken by trade unions. Employers declare that under such circumstances they will not estimate on building construction, some even refusing to estimate on cost plus plans. The owners are inclined to side with them, asserting that it is not a question of building material prices rising or falling, but whether labor costs will stand still long enough for a building operation to be started and finished.

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SMALL AMOUNT CASH
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x150; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 721 & 996.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Plainfield, N. J.

No. 108 Sycamore Ave. Attractive 10-room house on a very choice corner plot, in the Washington Park Section, plot 148x198, is offered at the low price of $10,000 to close an estate. Possession Oct. 1st. Has heat, light, city water, sewer and garage. Seen by appointment.

CHARLES BUEK, Executor,
10 East 43d St., N. Y.,
or Your Broker.

MOUNTAIN LAKES NEW JERSEY
EIGHTEEN MODERN HOMES
for year round living; ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 7-room house with bath and heat; 1-3 acre. $12,500 a 12-room house with 3 baths, garage and 3-8 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.
170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cortland

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.
Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.
ADDRESS C 296 TIMES,
or telephone Greenwich 348

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Established
Warehouse For Rent
N. E. corner West and Watts Sts.; substantial 5-story building, containing 70,000 square feet, at district rental; established as bonded warehouse for over 25 years, insuring clientele and doing business for prospective tenant in a section where warehouse space is at a premium. Investigation invited. Result proven. Brokers protected.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

41 EAST 41st ST.
One of the few available stores between 34th and 42nd Sts. Rent moderate.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SKYLIGHT
STUDIOS, 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.
Fifth Ave., 5 W. 16th.
Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.
References. Phone Chelsea 3106.

REAL ESTATE.

Munoz & Jiminez
Lawyers
Specializing in Real Estate Titles.
51 Habana Street,
Habana, Cuba.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

63-4 LOTS
Northern Corner at Jerome Ave. 174th Street, the low grade. Easy terms.
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
295 Madison Avenue.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

200 ACRES
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER.
A Perfect Country Home
Comfortable house, commanding extensive views of Lakes and Sound; well kept grounds; woodlands, fertile fields; complete farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.
Unexpectedly Offered for Sale
Most Interesting Price
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Telephones Vanderbilt 5810-5811-5812-5813.
15 and 17 West 44th St., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A true investment opportunity; taken for debt; plot 25x103 in West 80s, 60 feet from and parallel with Broadway; income now 6 per cent.; offered 9½ per cent. net for new lease; will double in value if annexed to Broadway frontage; price $42,500. Address New Owner, Room 838, Singer Building, New York City.

West 80th, (100-ft. street.)—Two adjoining 20-ft., 4-story dwellings; cheap. D. F. Freedman, 200 Broadway.

Garage plot, 50x215, for sale, 407-409 East 12th. Immediate Worth, 4 Beekman Place.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn; $32,000 and $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rex Lee Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; heat section. R. L. Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ROCHELLE PARK BARGAINS.

Beautiful homes of all descriptions; 5-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; some ready for occupancy; others under construction and nearly ready; 3 blocks to trains; three minutes to trolleys for 130th St. ferry; terms if desired. Call or write Paul M. Thiem, office at trolley station, Box 128, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 196 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5783.

In East Orange.—Two excellent residences for sale; $14,000, each; 5 minutes from Lackawanna. R 507 Times Downtown.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 113 acres; 24 acres fine apple orchards; sell in fine condition; raises big crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent house, bath, running water, steam heat, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; excellent location. H. G. Wickham, Matawan, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—By couple, small furnished, in Catskills or Adirondacks, for last two weeks in October; preferably near water; must have fireplace and modern conveniences. C. S. Goldsmith, 501 East 21st St.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

For Sale, 400 West 23ist St.—Most attractive 17-room two-family house in the beautiful Riverside section; on plot 44x100; large shade trees.

Private dwelling, 474 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Brooklyn.

A 14-room house, high grade, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn on lot 20x100 feet. For inspection apply by letter to F., 87 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Queens.

Handsome 7-room cottage, Greek architecture, bath, steam heat, electricity, verandas, trees, garden; desirably situated in beautiful town of Flushing, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 5c trolley fare; real bargain at $8,000, $3,000 cash; immediate possession. Fooks, 1,646 E. 4th Av. Tel. Lenox 9403.

Thoroughly modern stucco eight-room dwelling; four minutes' walk Broadway-Flushing depot. Miles Gordon, 55 Liberty St.

City Houses Wanted.

Queens.

Physician wants to hire small furnished house within one hour's ride from New York; permanent. Letters to Chagas, 360 West 123d St., New York, stating price and particulars.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE.

Small house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, near station and school. Frank M. Witherell, 1 Nassau St.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

Long Island.

A large family can have immediate possession of a 10-room house on the hill at Jamaica, near all kinds of transportation; large rooms, electric lights, gas, furnace heat; large porch on both first and second floor; price $7,500; terms $1,000 down. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St., New York.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write L. B. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. 107 Main.

Cedarhurst.—10 rooms, 3 baths; best condition; furnished; coal; Oct. to May. Address A., 61 Broadway, Room 2312.

For Rockaway, eleven-room stucco house, all improvements, with garage, best location in city. Colt-Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

6 rooms, 50x200		$5,800
7 rooms, 50x180;	garage	$7,000
8 rooms, 57x180;	garage	$8,500
9 rooms, 75x150;	garage	$9,500
10 rooms, 1 acre;	garage	$12,500
10 rooms, 10 acres;	garage	$15,000
11 rooms, 125x200;	garage	$18,500
10 rooms, 100x180;	garage	$20,000
12 rooms, 195x200;	garage	$25,000

Others up to $60,000. Full particulars, with photos, maps, &c., at our city office. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

99 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 82ND STREET
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Attractive 22 ft. private dwelling altered into 4 apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette. Rent $1,200 to $1,500 an apartment. Also one apartment three rooms and bath on top floor. Rent $1,500. Further particulars
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St. 9700 Schuyler.

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 52D STREET.
7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47,
or Supt. on Premises.

78 and 26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

41 EAST 41st ST.
Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; 3 rooms and bath.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

If you sell hardware or household furnishing specialties and desire desk room with telephone and stenographic service, at $20 per month in these offices, you may find the very thing, giving telephone facilities, so-To-Revere, 160 Lexington Av., New York.

Loft for manufacturing, 25 by 85, corner building, windows on all sides, elevator service, and heat; 1 to 7 M. E., corner Stuyvesant Av. and Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Newark, N. J.—Low as 7c. foot; best power and light building, unobstructed; convenient New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 196 Broad St., Newark.

Space to rent for large or small requirement in old established department store, near New York City. X 481 Times Annex.

Mail privileges, $5; excellent service; telephone; stenographic desks, $20 furnished, Suite 807.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 905 5th Av.; Plaza 9056.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Wilser, 134 East 107th. Harlem 894.

Lofts to let, 834 East 30th St., 1c floor, elevator; $2-194. Apply Estate John G. Bresnahan, 105 B'way.

To let, entire basement fireproof building; all light lofts. A. Myer, 67-9 Mangin St. Phone Orchard 1983.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 125th St.

To sublease, spacious and well-lighted office in Columbus Circle. Inquire Room 810, 32 Union Square.

Ground floor, 30x70, suitable for repair shop. Economy Co., 422 West 16th St.

55th St., 245 West, (Broadway).—Light, modern, 3,500 ft. loft; elevator steam.

Office, mahogany furnished, partitioned, $50. Mondell, 280 Madison Av., (40th.) Room 607.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, 40x80 ft., 18 windows; midst of good labor market; rent $80 each. 36 Stockton St., Brooklyn, near Nostrand and Myrtle Avs.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for immediate occupancy until Jan. 1, about 1,000 sq. ft. in good office building; location, 20th-42d Sts. Address P. Forwarder, Hotel Pennsylvania.

Parlor floor, unfurnished, for office use, between 35th and 55th Sts. and Park and 2d Avs.; year's lease from October 1. Reply Room 309, 105 East 22d St.

Loft wanted, waist manufacturer, about 5,000 square feet; immediate possession. Wants, 370 Times Downtown.

Wanted, store, small, for watchmaker; good location; moderate rent; brokers protected. Send full details. Rowantree, 200 5th Av.

Want to rent or sublease 150-250 feet office space, downtown district; state location and price. Report, F 677 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; weekly rates. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH AND MADISON AV.—Attractively furnished apartment living room, bedroom, ice if desired; price $100. Phone 1906 Murray Hill. Herzberg, 425 Madison Av.

56TH ST., 106 EAST.—Unusually large, sunny living room, bedroom and bath, complete kitchenette equipment; charmingly furnished; 5th floor; elevator; telephone; maid service; ample closet room; immediate possession; $150. Telephone Plaza 5177, or call.

57TH-58TH STS., (310 Lexington Av.).—Unusual two rooms, bath, accommodekeeping apartment; immediate possession; year lease; bachelor or couple; $135. Plaza 6328.

83D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

COMPLETELY furnished, two exceptionally large, outside, sunny rooms, bath, with kitchenette; maid and elevator service. Telephone 439 Plaza.

MADISON Av., 220, Corner 27th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room, duplex, 2-and 3 room suites; elevator excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill. Ella M. Griffin.

MADISON AV., (60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $150. Hughes, Circle 3063. Call mornings.

MADISON AV., 713.—Artistically furnished three rooms, bath; breakfast; valet, maid service.

PARK AV., 815.—7-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $900 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

PARK AV., 815.—8-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $500 monthly. Apply Supt.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; all-stainless; furnishings unequaled; 2-3 rooms, kitchenette; references required; up-to-date; desirable applicants; highest references; $75-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6200.

57TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 for season.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

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Wanted, store, small, for watchmaker; good location; moderate rent; brokers protected. Send full details. Rowantree, 200 5th Av.

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57TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 for season.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable two-room apartment; bath, hot water, conveniences, $75.

52D, 43 WEST.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; lease from Oct. 1.

54TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—3 bedrooms, parlor and bath; also large suite, main floor; suitable for doctor or dentist. Albemarle Hotel.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath; $75 to $165; references required.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 340 WEST, (the Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $82 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 184.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

69TH ST., 3 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in select house; maid service; meals; $100-$200.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; kitchenette; private bath; electricity.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $210 month; lease 2 years.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $160-$200; large light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigerators; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 3-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

77TH, 106 WEST.—3 large rooms, bath; electricity, piano; entire parlor floor; newly furnished; $150 month; lease; references.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; references.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished, three large room apartment, private bath, kitchenette.

206 and 208.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone. Pierre & Golden, 230 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

82D, WEST, (near park.)—Most comfortably furnished 10 rooms and 4 baths, for year or Winter season; $500 month. Schuyler 8710.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; ten rooms, two baths; plans of condition for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 31, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalows and Houses at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—$2,900, $3,500, $5,000 up to $20,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Arlington.—6-room house, $6,000; all improvements; electricity, steam, good condition; good location. W. Harris, 112 Stewart Av.

Seven rooms, all modern conveniences; 30 minutes New York; $6,000; terms. 103 5th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Country Houses Wanted.

A gentleman and wife, early middle age, two only in family, thoroughly responsible and of highest respectability, desire a moderate-sized furnished house for Winter or optionally longer; rental about $125 a month; Westchester County, within 45 minutes of Grand Central Station, preferred; must be well appointed in every particular, convenient and easily accessible to station, and in high-class residential neighborhood; advertisers are property owners and of the class which regards the goods and effects of others as a trusteeship for their conservation; as such are desirable tenants. Address, with full particulars and to arrange appointment, F 7261 Times Downtown.

Wanted, to rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished house, three or four bedrooms; commuting downtown; bank references. J. A. Ferrell, 61 Broadway, New York.

Seven-room house, strictly up to date, with garage, large plot; must be bargain; West Chester only. Fred. Kushne, 6 Spencer Av., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Wanted for immediate rental, house about seven rooms, in Mount Vernon or New Rochelle; state full particulars. F 265 Times.

Wanted to rent from Sept. 15 by 2 adults, small unfurnished detached house; easy commuting. K 26 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERBRIDGE—Section—Six rooms, bath, telephone; rent reasonable; apartment; gentlemen; responsible family. Apply Superintendent, 260 Ninth Av.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, sublet or exchange. Apply Hawthorne Court, 344 West 72d.

LARGE sitting room, dining room, library, overlooking beautiful view park, fourth floor; 3 large master bedrooms; maids, elevator; completely furnished, refined apartment; $600 month; inspected 11-5. Apt. 42, 336 Central Park West.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 bedroom-sitting rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 446, Madison Square. H 267 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 57, (near 155th.)—Six rooms, elevator apartment, handsomely furnished, piano; reasonable; Apt. 53; inquire superintendent.

WEST END AV., 576.—Handsomely furnished, 7 outside rooms, 3 baths; $450 month; one year. G. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., 824, (75th.)—Elegant, comfortable parlor floor; electricity, bath, kitchenette.

Furnished—East Side.

61ST, 47 EAST.—Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; suitable for doctor's office or housekeeping apartment. See Lawson or Pease & Elliman, 540 Madison Av.

65TH, 23 EAST.—3-6 room elevator apartments, $1,200-$1,800; excellent service; property guaranteed; state location, price, and full particulars. F 263 Times.

Japanese gentlemen, apartment or private house, six or seven rooms, New York or suburbs; refined community; lease if desired; state particulars. L. S. Toda, care Suzuki & Co., 220 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT
to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once. Desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Small family of adults would rent furnished house in good locality, between 50th and 80th Sts., near 5th Av.; state if preferred, for season or year, at rental of about $5,000 a year. T 465 Times Downtown.

Apartment with kitchen, two or three rooms and bath, furnished, Oct. 1, for six months. Write particulars to E. S. W., 33 East 18th St., New York.

Want furnished apartment, housekeeping, about 8 rooms, now to middle December; near side. I. Mok., P. O. Box 865, City Hall Station.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, between 42d St. and 96th St., west side, Oct. 1; not exceed $150 month. Whiteside, care of Hotel Grenoble.

Small, modern apartment, on the west side wanted, by two refined American bachelors. Phone office, 10-12 A. M. Beekman 3900. G. Austin.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, above 90th St., west side; family two. W. C. P., 1,054 Grand Central Terminal.

Young Jewish couple desire room high class apartment; 72d-110th St., West Side; board optional; permanent; state terms. William Greenberg, 8,704 Broadway.

Wanted to sub-let, a furnished apartment, five or more rooms; Gramercy section. 124 East 19th St., Apartment 3.

Wanted, several rooms-kitchenette furnished apartment; mother and student daughter. X 390 Times Annex.

Musician, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; Washington Square district preferred. F 269, Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy from Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Apartment.—3 rooms and bath, near Subway or "L," neatly furnished. P 953 Times Downtown.

Young couple wants two rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished, above West 70th. F 271 Times.

Five to 8 rooms vicinity West 130th to 180th St. Write particulars G. A., 1,810 Boston Road.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Wanted unfurnished suburban apartment; four to six rooms, bath; modern; Yonkers, Bronxville, Mount Vernon preferred; family of two. Full particulars, W. C. Perkins, 1054 Grand Central Terminal. Phone Vanderbilt 4000.

Wanted, by two business women, unfurnished two or three room suite with bath and kitchenette; between 50th and 90th Sts., west side; rent about $800 yearly; references given. Address "E. B.," 234 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, bath, with or without kitchenette, on west side, below 90th St. preferred; rent not over $70 per month; references. Address E. B., 2,102 Broadway.

Wanted.—Modern 5 or 6 room apartment on West End or Broadway or Central Park West, between 75th and 100th Sts.; October to May; must be in first-class building. G. G., 813 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Unfurnished three or four-room modern housekeeping apartment by responsible young couple, no children; west side preferred; possession Oct. 15th-31st; write fully. F 276 Times.

Wanted in West Bronx or upper west side, 6-room unfurnished apartment, part of 2-family house, or small house; long or short lease. J. P. Ettinger, 70 5th Av. Phone Farragut 6100.

Wanted, modern four-room apartment, unfurnished, above 72d St., west side, or upper Broadway; best references; state terms. Write K. C., 200 Cable Building.

Retired young couple want three or four rooms upper West side, not over $35; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wanted.—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms; 48th to 90th, east side preferred; state location price, particulars. F 282 Times.

Wanted unfurnished apartment four to six rooms, bath; modern; above 90th St., west side; full particulars. Address W. C. P., 1,054 Grand Central Terminal.

Bachelor requires 2 rooms and bath, west side. Write Apt. 5, 46 Fort Washington Av., New York.

Unfurnished elevator apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, east 5th Av. south 96th St.; 3 adults; about $100. 146 East 63d St., Apt. 6.

6-room high-class apartment wanted; adults; between 72d and 145th, west side. Write A. F., 1,525 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now, save time. Pierre & Golden, 230 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

Wanted.—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms, 48th to 90th; east side preferred; exceptional references guaranteed; state location, price, and full particulars. F 263 Times.

Japanese gentlemen, apartment or private house, six or seven rooms, New York or suburbs; refined community; lease if desired; state particulars. L. S. Toda, care Suzuki & Co., 220 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT
to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once. Desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Small family of adults would rent furnished house in good locality, between 50th and 80th Sts., near 5th Av.; state if preferred, for season or year, at rental of about $5,000 a year. T 465 Times Downtown.

Apartment with kitchen, two or three rooms and bath, furnished, Oct. 1, for six months. Write particulars to E. S. W., 33 East 18th St., New York.

Want furnished apartment, housekeeping, about 8 rooms, now to middle December; near side. I. Mok., P. O. Box 865, City Hall Station.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, between 42d St. and 96th St., west side, Oct. 1; not exceed $150 month. Whiteside, care of Hotel Grenoble.

Small, modern apartment, on the west side wanted, by two refined American bachelors. Phone office, 10-12 A. M. Beekman 3900. G. Austin.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, above 90th St., west side; family two. W. C. P., 1,054 Grand Central Terminal.

Young Jewish couple desire room high class apartment; 72d-110th St., West Side; board optional; permanent; state terms. William Greenberg, 8,704 Broadway.

Wanted to sub-let, a furnished apartment, five or more rooms; Gramercy section. 124 East 19th St., Apartment 3.

Wanted, several rooms-kitchenette furnished apartment; mother and student daughter. X 390 Times Annex.

Musician, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; Washington Square district preferred. F 269, Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy from Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Apartment.—3 rooms and bath, near Subway or "L," neatly furnished. P 953 Times Downtown.

Young couple wants two rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished, above West 70th. F 271 Times.

Five to 8 rooms vicinity West 130th to 180th St. Write particulars G. A., 1,810 Boston Road.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Wanted unfurnished suburban apartment; four to six rooms, bath; modern; Yonkers, Bronxville, Mount Vernon preferred; family of two. Full particulars, W. C. Perkins, 1054 Grand Central Terminal. Phone Vanderbilt 4000.

Wanted, by two business women, unfurnished two or three room suite with bath and kitchenette; between 50th and 90th Sts., west side; rent about $800 yearly; references given. Address "E. B.," 234 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, bath, with or without kitchenette, on west side, below 90th St. preferred; rent not over $70 per month; references. Address E. B., 2,102 Broadway.

Wanted.—Modern 5 or 6 room apartment on West End or Broadway or Central Park West, between 75th and 100th Sts.; October to May; must be in first-class building. G. G., 813 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Unfurnished three or four-room modern housekeeping apartment by responsible young couple, no children; west side preferred; possession Oct. 15th-31st; write fully. F 276 Times.

Wanted in West Bronx or upper west side, 6-room

2:30 P. M. Saturday for Sunday insertion.

Advertisers are advised that classified advertisements to obtain insertion in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building on Saturday 2:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, (31,) constructive experience covering manufacturing cost, general accounting, office management, statistical work, civil and efficiency engineering; college training. H 478 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (29,) qualified executive experienced corporation and cost accounting; capable supervisor, field, factory, or office routine; engagements considered with certified public accountants, whole or part time. G 51 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two young men, extension university students, who have thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping, would like to connect in accountant's office as assistants wanting practical experience. H 447 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—DO YOU DESIRE A $5,000 COST MAN FOR $1,000 PER ANNUM, OR A $2,000 BOOKKEEPER FOR $500 PER ANNUM? COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED ACCOUNTING CO., 341 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY MAN, four years with his present concern, desires change; has written business-producing copy for advertising agencies and big manufacturers and specialty houses for ten years; finest commendations from former employers; adequate reasons for desiring change; expert knowledge of paper, engraving and printing; an American, clean, sober, hard worker; college graduate. D 900 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced in copy writing, layout planning, and typography car card, trade journals, newspapers, and house organ, now employed, wishes to connect with an organization promising a better future. F 351 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced; high school graduate. E 1039 Times Harlem.

ATTORNEY, 30, over ten years' varied legal experience; able trial lawyer and correspondent; aggressive, resourceful worker; seeks business connection of responsibility. L 330 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, manufacturing and accounting experience; trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, student higher accountancy, capable to take charge. K 416 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, statements; accountancy student; future in prime consideration. A. Saperstein, 1,602 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) three years' experience, thorough double entry, controlling accounts, desires position with progressive firm; likes work. E 964 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-accountant; thoroughly experienced; cost, general ledger, controlling accounts; prepares all financial statements. G. 1039 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; controlling accounts, trial balance; salary, $25. Max Feinman, 656 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, ($30;) thorough accountant; assume charge of an office; highest results produced. P 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, long experience, thorough knowledge of double entry; good penman; excellent reference; $30. J 488 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; high school graduate; typist; salary $25. P 669 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 28, experienced, educated; moderate salary; references. 1245 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced correspondent; no Saturdays; $25. E 1086 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, references. Perman, L 418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (21;) experienced; reliable; will start $25. P. 751 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced; controlling accounts, office manager, desires position. A 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, to take charge set of books. F 296 Times.

BUYER, 25 years' experience in the hosiery, underwear and knit goods line, who has connections with largest mills and commission houses in the country, seeks connection with reputable export house; highest references. X 401 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Refined, elderly couple would be willing to take care of a furnished apartment during the Winter months; highest references. Address F 244 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, former internal revenue agent, qualified to handle income tax returns exclusively, seeks suitable connection with public accountants. E 1035 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, (28,) ten years' experience shop and driving, experienced on high-grade cars; will take full charge, do own repairs, keep the cars in first-class condition; honest and neat; does not smoke, chew, or touch liquor; wishes permanent position with good, quiet, private family, who desire a very careful driver; city or country; not afraid of long hours; speaks both English and Italian; very best city references; salary $35, or $25 with single room and board. Please write J. M., care Stefanelly, 1,304 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality, reasonable salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4566.

CHAUFFEUR.—Returned soldier wishes position as private chauffeur; 5 years' experience; age 27; single; drove at General Headquarters, France; all over Europe for 13 months; references required. Nicholas J. Rogalli, 60 West 8th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR; married; first-class references; 12 years chauffeur and mechanic; knows this city, Long Island, Jersey coast, vicinity of Daytona, Fla. Phone Schuyler 9765.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 29, married, wishes position, private; 8 years' experience; references. Chas. O'Rourke, 311 East 108th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 15 years' experience; best references. Andrew Winkle, care Mr. Nicolas, 210 West 85th St. Schuyler 9441.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; married; 27; wishes steady position; 7 years' experience on all cars; careful driver; reference. Rhinelander 817.

CHAUFFEUR wishes a change in two or three months' time; thoroughly experienced and first-class mechanic; last position six years. F 270 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; married; age 29; wishes position, private and commercial; 12 years' experience in last two places; best references. Jack Herzog, 143 W 109th St.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic desires position; careful driver; can drive any make car; references. Vesely, 343 East 71st St. Rhinelander 3743.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; A1 mechanic; wishes position with good reliable family; private. Oldstone, 104 West 113th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, colored, careful driver; references. 140 West 142d St. Phone Audubon 1940. Apt. 3B. Douglass Court, (park.)

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 34, experience; references; country preferred. Box 70, 1,525 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR; 34; married; wishes position, private or commercial; 9 years' experience; good Cadillac man. Barrett, 958 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position with private family; 10 years' experience; best references. H 897 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, neat, wishes home work in tracing; reliable. Jas. Canfalque, 20 Dominick St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, with first-class reference. Kama, 23 West 60th St.

CHEMIST, (31,) single, just demobilized, H. degree, one term Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, 9 years' experience fertilizers and materials, phosphates, soils, water; coals, sulphurs, 6 years in charge of laboratory, desires position in laboratory or plant; any locality if there is opportunity. F 241 Times.

CHEMIST.—College graduate, broad chemical training, 4 years' experience in heavy chemicals, explosives and pharmaceuticals, capable of taking charge of analytical laboratory and handling industrial problems, desires position with progressive chemical concern. K 65 Times.

CHEMIST, (university graduate,) age 28, wants business opportunity. G 112 Times.

CHIEF TIMEKEEPING EMPLOYMENT Bureau, Atlantic-Pacific terminals Panama Canal, controlling 5,000 men, (on vacation.) desire connection with corporation employing large numbers; give benefit 14 years' experience this line; expert judge men, welfare; American. (40.) Moran, 69 West 23d St.

CLERK, stock, receiving and shipping, desires position with textile house; 5 years' experience; college education. F 200 Times.

CLERK; highest credentials; 9 years cashier in large corporation. Peterson, 73 West 85d St.

CONSTRUCTION.—Young civil engineer with experience in engineering and architectural construction desires position on construction work. L. G. Sparks, 65 West 11th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Expert author of collection, claims, adjustment and sales soliciting communications, at present employed, seeks broader field, wherein opportunity is afforded to utilize ability. M 672 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, young man, with a thorough factory experience and bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. P 719 Times Downtown.

COUPLE (Japanese) higher position; take entire charge bachelor's apartment; man 14 years' experience, high-class cook; wife speaks good English. Phil, 47 Prospect Place, Tel. Murray Hill 2938.

COUPLE, Japanese, desire situations to take entire charge bachelors' club, small family; both experienced; best references. Otsuka, 148 West 65th St. Telephone Columbus 8378.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, cook, experienced, country preferred; references. Box 60, 1,515 2d Av.

COUPLE, with a child, wish general housework. 2,010 5th Av., City.

CREDIT MANAGER.

AMERICAN COLLEGE MAN, PROTESTANT, SINGLE, AGED 28, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES, COMPETENT TO HANDLE CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS WITH INITIATIVE, TACT AND RESULTS. ROOM 724, SINGER BLDG., NEW YORK.

DIRECTOR of employment and welfare departments, with 8 years' experience of organizing and directing; can give highest recommendations. G. E., 554 West 57th St.

DRAFTSMAN, 26, three years' experience general mechanical detailing and layout; $30 if permanent and opportunity. K 655 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, long experience, designing, detailing, automatic machinery, apparatus. H 423 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, cost, order clerk; technical college education. W 546 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical detailer, tracer; 5 years' experience; $140 month. A 50 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designs in the best modern French and Italian as well as current styles. W 23 Times.

ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 9 years' experience, seeks position. X 486 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Ex-soldier, college graduate, seeks position, employment manager, tutor, private secretary, or similar work. E 1027 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER.—Young civil engineer with experience in engineering and architectural construction desires position on construction work. L. G. Sparks, 65 West 11th St.

EXECUTIVE.

A Major of Engineers from overseas, recently mustered out of the service, seeks a position with a general construction or development company; over 15 years' experience as Superintendent of construction and manager of developments in the United States and foreign countries; the latter position combined commercial executive experience. G 64 Times.

EXECUTIVE, whose education and versatile experience equip him specially for responsible position, invites investigation of qualifications: Accounting (various phases), correspondence, purchasing, supervising help (office-factory), efficiency features; knowledge along technical lines; ability to deal with men of affairs; education based on thorough college training. P 281 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate, (23,) experienced in executive work, desires position offering opportunities. J 538 Times Downtown.

EXPERT on steel with several years experience in ballbearing manufactories in Sweden, seeks position. X 486 Times Annex.

EXPORTER.—Army officer, just demobilized, (31,) single, good personality, graduate chemist with 9 years' experience, post-graduate Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, desires position with opportunity in foreign trade department of good industrial chemical concern or concern dealing in chemicals; willing to go anywhere. F 240 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER, now employed, seeks better connection; thoroughly competent. A 72 Times.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.—Experienced salesman, executive ability, desires position with nationally advertised concern; willing to go to South America or abroad. B 15 Times.

JAPANESE VALET-BUTLER, understands massage, experienced traveler, wishes position with gentleman; small family; good reference. L 378 Times.

JAPANESE couple seek position as entire charge bachelor apartment; both first-class every way. Couple, 47 Prospect Pl.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 23, who has had several years' experience in office and sales work now seeks a connection with an enterprising concern in a position to utilize his services; the situation desired should offer the prospect position in the form of advancement to one who is capable and willing. J. J., 116 Times.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secretary; 5 years' business experience; references; salary $3,500. X 453 Times Annex.

MACHINIST, expert, hemstitch, button, buttonhole, union, special. Wald, 502 East 77th St.

MANAGER.—Man of executive ability, with financial responsibility and exceptional references, seeks position as manager of real estate; 25 years' experience with one company; would entertain proposition as representative of American concern in Germany. J. M. W., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER.

MANAGER OF RIBBON DEPARTMENT, 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, LARGE FOLLOWING; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED.

F. ROBB,
34 HUDSON PLACE,
WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

MANAGER, commissary, first class man; capable taking charge hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, mess halls, stores combined; would take first-class restaurant or cafeteria with view to partnership. X 486 Times Annex.

MAN, married, 29, experienced shipping, checking, manage help, &c.; 15 years in one house; honest; best references. Box 2, 1563 3d Av.

MECHANIC.—All around electrician, plumber, carpenter, painter, desires position; 5 years last place; tools. Habelman, 200 West 148th.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Can you use a man of 28 years, possessing initiative and who uses common sense; who has had broad experience in detailed office work with a large manufacturing corporation; capable of handling all classes of help and show results; have acted as credit man, bookkeeper and correspondent for present employers; am not afraid of hard work where future advancement will result. D 832 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, 30; capable, efficient, executive ability, good correspondent; 8 years present position. P. S., 441 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, able to systematize routine work and costs; proven executive ability; familiar with credits; age 29. A 35 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge bookkeeping; good stenographer, age 23, desires position; $30 weekly. G 682 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, (21;) 3 years' printing experience; references. P 752 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, acquainted with office routine; $15. Harlem 9790, Louis.

YOUTH SALESMAN.—Young man wishes position; best references. Beards, 3573 Melrose.

SALESMAN, 13 years' city, road, stationery, phonographs, wishes connection in any line where capable hustler can earn $5,000 a year. C 875 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, desires position with reliable concern; 7 years' road experience; excellent references; honorably discharged. F 148 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, Christian, wide experience, employed, desires to connect with reliable concern; highest references. F 465 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (24) desires to connect with reliable firm; large following among retail dry goods stores. H. Teitelbaum, 214 East 71st. Phone Rhinelander 3702.

SALESMAN, traveling South America and West Indies countries, would like to represent reliable export or jobbing house; commission basis. H. S., 3532 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (23,) with selling ability and college education and four years business experience, desires connection with textile or mercantile house. C 389 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, desires position with reliable firm; travel; city experience; excellent references; salary or commission. M 211 Times.

SALESMAN just returned from Middle West; line sold up; wish good connections for that territory. K 15 Times.

SALESMAN looking for line of goods, city or vicinity; experienced; commission; discharged soldier. G 154 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, excellent record, open for proposition with future; salary and commission. Auffurth, 894 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, six years' successful city and road experience, will connect with live selling proposition. H 988 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position as salesman; hustler; references. L. W., 211 West 108th.

SALESMAN, (28,) 7 years' wholesale grocery experience; reliable; will start $25. P 751 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, 5 years' experience plant layout, machine design, desires position. G 65 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, four years' selling jobbers and retailers. P 758 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Army officer, just demobilized, (31,) single, good appearance, fully graduate chemist, 9 years' chemical experience, and term Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, desires position in sales department of industrial chemical concern; will go anywhere there is opportunity. F 243 Times.

SALESMAN, 38 years old, ten years traveling experience selling whiting, establishes trade New York state, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, seeks leaving position; highest references. Address R 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opening permanent office in Atlanta within few days, covering Georgia, Alabama, Carolinas, Florida, &c.; open for dresses, waists, underwear, hosiery, sofa, knit goods. H 1029 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Shirts, young man, (24,) experienced, best references; $2,000 salary expected; Troy, Utica, or city; if not accepted by large shirt house; will furnish references. H 1090 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Ex-officer, (26,) over 3 years' practice, previous experience as stenographer and correspondent, wants secretarial post; a secretary should relieve you of detail work; this man will do it. G 157 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, 31; qualified by years of experience and study for responsible position; expert stenographer, personnel work, accounting; now employed; $6,000. F 250 Times.

SETTLEMENT WORKER and club director, lawyer, has evenings open. J 491 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, (26,) 8½ years' experience in charge of stock and shipping with cotton goods firms, desires position with advancement; salary $25. G 155 Times.

STABLE MANAGER.

Young man, (33,) to take charge of public or private stable; considerable experience in veterinary work. Address W., 1,323 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (21,) well educated, 6 years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires permanent position with reliable concern offering advancement commensurate with ability; unquestionable reference; salary $25. L 870 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly efficient stenographer, (26,) an excellent correspondent, possessing business experience, initiative and imagination, has just been released from service and is ready to make good. K 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young man, national speed contest reputation, desires to connect with Wall Street operator in position where rapid speed, accuracy, loyalty, and tact are prerequisites. K 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, desires position where he can advance to responsible position; conscientious worker, age 28; salary secondary. M 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-correspondent; 30; four years' experience; competent, energetic, reliable; formerly in District Attorney's office. Mancini, 242 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position in broker's office; 5 years' experience; references excellent; Christian; $25. K 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper. —Young man, 18, high school graduate, desires position; experienced. K 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, desires additional work between 5 and 10 evenings. B 945 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, experienced correspondent, claims, collections, desires evening work. C 384 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, 4 years' experience, desires position; $30 weekly. P 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) 3 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $22; references. L 348 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; 3 years' experience; 418. George Jenrich, 166 East 88th St.

STOCK CLERK, with stability, desires, wants position as industrial, raising, in; drawing account and commission. F 236 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT desires change; high-class elevator apartment house; all-around mechanic; own tools; best references. Superintendent, 125 Sherman Av., butcher shop.

TRAFFIC.—Young man, technical graduate, 4 years' railroad and industrial experience, desires responsible position; references. C 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) French, just returned after four years' war service from abroad, speaking and writing fluently French, Spanish and Italian, and understanding English fairly well, desires situation with large concern where, through diligence, he can expect rapid advancement; best New York references. F 248 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) ex-army officer, competent supervising large number men, thoroughly experienced warehousing, office management, personnel executive, would consider position any part of U. S. or any foreign country. 436 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, desires to connect with house where ability and endeavor are essential to eventually become salesman; 2 years high school education, 6 years' clerical, selling experience. C 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, pleasing personality, possessing selling ability, seeks opportunity with growing concern to develop into salesman; office, shipping experience. A. Perimutter, care Isaacson, 395 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, married, thoroughly experienced shirt line, executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, formerly with contractor, desires position in any capacity. K 486 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, knowledge of general office routine, as assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk; ex-service man, (pay clerk;) reliable, accurate; initial salary $22, with advancement. C., 604 East 163d St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, formerly in business, wishes connection with growing concern to learn ins and outs of business; willing to start at very moderate salary. J 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, willing worker, fair knowledge French, German, typewriting, desires position where initiative counts. L. Ascher, 348 East Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, (20) efficient stenographer and typewriter, 2 years' experience, desires connection where advancement is assured. Edward Gottsman, 127 Cannon St. Tel. Orchard 4481.

YOUNG MAN.—Mr. Employer, what have you to offer a conscientious, wide-awake young man, (25) who seeks connection with mercantile concern where advancement is based on ability; F 165 Times.

YOUNG SPANIARD with commercial experience desires position as Spanish correspondent or invoice clerk. Fernandes, 374 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, returned from service; two-year University student civil engineering; position opportunity existing. A 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as assistant buyer or salesman; experienced in notions, fancy goods, and hair ornaments; best references. M 668 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) single, wishes position as manager in general mercantile establishment, out of town; can give bond. O 873 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with opportunity for advancement; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. M 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, bright, neat and willing, seeks an opportunity for future; penmanship and typist; excellent references; ex-service man. M 672 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, overseas service man, speaks and writes, Italian, French, and (little) Spanish, knowledge of bookkeeping, good salesman, wishes position. O 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with ambition, wishes to start at bottom with concern that will positively give one a chance; any line. O 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22;) college graduate; chemical education and experience; any progressive proposition; prefer import-export. F 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing worker, desires connection with reliable firm, where advancement and future are assured. A 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' college training, two years' business experience, wishes reliable position with advancement. J 894 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, thoroughly experienced export shipping, typist, knowledge of French, Spanish, desires position. G 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3½ years' college education, desires permanent position reliable house offering advancement. L 1., 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN with many years of thorough experience in the wash suits line wishes connection with a reliable concern as foreman. E 1033 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 26; college education; experienced office routine, statistics; possesses initiative and executive ability. E 615 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes work evenings, moving picture theatre or other line. Box 12, 1,133 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) neat, aggressive, desires position where hard work and ability knit goods. H 1092 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, translator, 3 years' experience, wishes position with export house. F 742 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, legal training, 3 years' accounting experience with large publishers; army discharge. L 985 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, three years of business, high school, accurate typist, desires clerical position. E 1094 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires connection with progressive house to develop into salesman or buyer. O 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, good education, correspondent; references; $25. Norris, 995 East 165th.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, desires position with future. J 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires quick openings, office or other capacity. F 249 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, with clerical experience, desires position with chance for advancement; willing to start at small salary; references. Address F 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with chance for advancement; willing to start at small salary; references. Address F 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with chance for advancement; willing to start at small salary; references. Address F 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, with clerical experience, desires position with chance for advancement; willing to start at small salary; references. Address F 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED IN COMMERCIAL OFFICE.
SALARY DEPENDING ON ABILITY.
APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 3 AT
H. S. PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.,
91 NORTH 3RD STREET,
BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER in office of old-established wholesale concern; young lady, 18-22 years of age, who has had a high school education; excellent opportunity for beginner who is competent; hours 8-5:30 P. M., Saturday 12:30; permanent position, with advancement assured to ability to demonstrated; state age, education, and salary desired. P 754 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for young girl in publishers' office; pleasant association and atmosphere; must have had some experience; a high school education desirable; intelligence and neatness in work and appearance essential; state age and experience; salary $16 to $18. D 805 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—The New York executive offices of large milk concern require the services of a competent stenographer in a position offering exceptional opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, "K," P. O. Box 194, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Must have business experience; place very convenient to party living on the west side between 23d St. and 34th St. or New Jersey, using 34th St. ferry; state reference and salary desired. Cosmos, Box 50, 1619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.
Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 429 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Some experience necessary. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary. Eppinger & Russell, East Av. and Newtown Creek, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for motor truck business; good future for advancement to right girl; state experience and salary desired. Write J. S., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN.

Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:

DRESSES, FURS,
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.

Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.

All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.

Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STRAW OPERATORS,
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS;
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced and intelligent operator, in export firm; must be more than good mechanical operator; tact and pleasant manners essential. Write fully, W 36 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, touch typewriting, Gregg shorthand; salary. Drake School, telephone 2723 Beekman.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in club; knowledge of typewriting preferred; $50 a month and meals. 617 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN, BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN THE REVENUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
SICKNESS BENEFITS AND PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES.
APPLY, BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P. M.,
22 CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN CORTLANDT AND DEY STS., ROOM 502.

TYPIST, experienced, telephone switchboard operator and general office assistant, (lady,) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and state salary expected. Opportunity. Box 634, City Hall Station Post Office, New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND CASHIER WANTED IN RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNZ & CO., 24 B'WAY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert; must be good stenographer; good opportunity. Call Mr. Rosen, H. Kamber & Co., 768 B'way.

TYPIST.
Capable young lady wantrd in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, competent, accurate and rapid; high school education desirable; excellent opportunity for advancement and for dictaphone training; hours 9-5, Saturday, 1 P. M. Apply after 11 A. M., the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 239 West 39th.

TYPIST, stenographer, and office assistant, experienced, for handkerchief department of importing house downtown; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday. Reply, stating qualifications and salary, to P 256 Times.

TYPIST.—Thoroughly proficient in general office management; good future opportunity; some knowledge of stenography essential, or willingness to learn the dictaphone. 7 Cortlandt St., Room 24.

TYPIST, young French lady, with good knowledge of English, competent French-English translator, wanted by downtown financial office. Apply Box 638, Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPIST at once for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST, bright beginner, in billing department; Moon-Hopkins billing machine used; permanent position to right party. Reisman, Rothman & Bieler, 1,372 Broadway.

TYPIST, good, to learn to operate billing machine; permanent position to right party. Reisman, Rothman & Bieler, 1,372 Broadway.

TYPIST.
COMPETENT, RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD PAY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT.
MR. MORGAN, 475 10TH AV.

TYPIST; permanent position; steady advancement; salary $10 start. Washington Mills, 66 Lispenard.

TYPIST, rapid, to transcribe from dictating machine; experience unnecessary; start $18. Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST, beginner, bright; easy and pleasant work. T 411 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS; experienced addressing and filing; also beginners. Brown Co., 229 W. 28th.

WEAVERS.—Experienced weavers wanted to work on men's clothing; women who can weave damages on all kinds of woolen fabrics; very liberal wages and steady work. Apply Hart Schaffner & Marx, Room 822, 200 Fifth Avenue.

WOMEN.
PART TIME WORK.
We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.
The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.
Pay 35 cents an hour.
Call at once.
THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

WOMEN, 20 to 35 years, offered permanent positions with good salary; no experience necessary. Apply Western Union Telegraph Company, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN,
16-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.30 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $13 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $20 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
29 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
BRONX,
653 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
61 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,290 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN, MIDDLE-AGED,
TO ACT AS
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
PACKERS.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY.
AT WANAMAKERS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN
to take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious young women.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

YOUNG LADIES
FOR RETAIL SALES DEPARTMENT
5TH AV. CANDY ESTABLISHMENT.
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED;
PAID WHILE LEARNING; APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M.
MAILLARD,
35TH ST., 5TH AV.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 18 and 35, to train as nurses in a registered hospital, New York State; must have 1 year's high school education or equivalent; maintenance and salary while in training; wonderful educational and training opportunity. Apply or write Supervisor of Nurses, 203 2d Av.

YOUNG LADY Wanted at Once.—Neat young lady as assistant in up-to-date beauty parlors in Charlotte, N. C., who understands hair dressing and manicuring; excellent opportunity to right party to start, $18; hours, 9 to 6. Communicate with A. Tagalog, 208 South Tryon St.

YOUNG WOMEN,
of good appearance, good letters, to solicit accounts for advertising firm; pleasant, easy work; good salary, advancement. Apply 9:30 A. M.,
GLECK ADVERTISING, 1,133 BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMEN,
over 18, to solicit advertisements for well-established foreign language newspaper; experienced preferred, but not essential; salary or commission to start; easy work; good hours. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, age 18-20, in office of large daily newspaper; prefer person having high school education; must write clearly and have well lower telephone; hours 10:30 to 7; write, giving particulars as to salary, age, and religion. X 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of publishing company to assist in addressing and mailing department; salary to start, $8. Address Rapid Box 654, City Hall Station Post Office, New York.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly efficient on Remington typewriter; stenography not necessary; to be general office work; fine, permanent position, with good salary. Room 1808, 110 West 40th St.

YOUNG LADY FOR CLERICAL WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING; APPLY OWN HANDWRITING. M 640 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY in trimming department to measure off ribbons, laces, &c., by manufacturer of children's headwear; state experience and salary. P. F., 225 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG LADY to assist in general office work; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $18. P 746 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for filing and to be generally useful; unusual advancement; state age and salary. M. S., 480 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, good penmen, quick conception; manufacturing jewelers' office. Abel Bros., 29 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG WOMAN, assist housekeeping small family; comfortable home, good salary. Call evenings, Hurst, 230 Riverside Drive.

YOUNG GIRL for filing; experience not necessary. G. & G. Waist and Dress Co., 5 East 32d St.

YOUNG GIRL for office. Alvin Silver Co., 20 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.

LEARN TYPEWRITING AT HOME.
Complete course; machine rental, books and all material, $25. Ask for bulletin. T. H. Emerson Extension Inst., 334 5th Av.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU
if you will learn to operate the Burroughs Bookkeeping or Calculating Machines. Beginners earn from $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks.
A. LAMSON, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Worth 4300.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 6. "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 6, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN; big demand; we train you by mail for high salaried hotel positions; get twenty years' experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, interesting work, exceptional opportunities; send for free book today. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
25 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin. Room 707 Singer Building, Cortlandt 4563.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ESTABLISHED 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
Stenographers practically every time, $18-$35; several beginners, $12-$18; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard operators, &c. Opportunities were never better nor salaries higher than at the present time.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
32 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Stenographers, secretary; also many other excellent openings for educated native Americans, $15-$25; typists, switchboard, bookkeepers; free registration. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 32 Nassau St., 489 5th Av. Call All Week.

STENOGRAPHER. — English-French, first-class, good opportunity, $30 week; other positions; city and out of town. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., New York, or Havana, Cuba.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typists, dictaphone-comptometer, telephone operators, clerical, $12-$22; uptown-downtown. Sarah Clark employment Agency, 70th 5th Av., Cor. 13th St.
positions; free registration. Van Zyl Agency, 1 West 34th.
Harrigan Agency, 30 Park Row, Cort. 4612
Stenographers, typists, clerks, $15-$40.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR TO ACT AS TREASURER'S ASSISTANT FOR LARGE PROGRESSIVE CORPORATION; SINGLE MAN WILLING TO TRAVEL; MUST HAVE PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIGHER ACCOUNTING METHODS AND SYSTEMS; FARMER MAY QUALIFY; GOOD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; ANSWER BY LETTER, IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY REQUIRED; (ALL EXPENSES PAID;) NONE BUT HIGH-CLASS MEN SHOULD APPLY. COMPTROLLER, 1265 EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A PROMINENT FIRM OF CHARTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS HAS TWO VACANCIES ON ITS PERMANENT STAFF OPEN ONLY TO SENIORS WHO HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE WITH REPUTABLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MEN; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS IT CONTAINS FULL DESCRIPTION OF EDUCATIONAL TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND INITIAL SALARY EXPECTATIONS. ADDRESS PROFESSIONAL, L 326 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—A public accounting firm has several openings for high-grade senior accountants, permanent staff; write fully your qualifications, age, experience, salary, and whether available for out of town work. S 701 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, several, wanted, with broad training, experience on income tax reporting; permanent staff; splendid opportunities for advancement; give qualifications in detail. S 700 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for a N. Y. daily newspaper; desire bright, capable, energetic young man from 25-28 years; experience unnecessary; sell advertisements; an excellent opportunity for the right man; write, stating salary desired. H. A. Slomon, care La Prensa.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for special publication making strong appeal to shipping and affiliated interest; quick return; commissions paid promptly. Call 218 West 58th St.

ANILINE COLORS.
A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ANILINE COLOR MANUFACTURERS; ONE DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES. STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL. ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL, S 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARTIST, good on faces and figures; one who is also good letterer, for theatrical newspaper advertising. Capehart's Agency, Times Building.

ASSISTANT to salesmanager wanted; a young man to quote prices, write follow-up sales letters, to assist generally along sales line; nominal salary to start and excellent opportunity for a bright young man. Twisted Wire & Steel Co., 437 11th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 18-25 years of age; must be hard worker; excellent chance for advancement; write, stating experience, salary. G 40 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY BUILDERS AND HELPERS.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, require Builders and Helpers on high-grade WOOD automobile bodies. Shop conditions good. Wages Good. Employment permanent.

AUTOMOBILE BODY DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, have openings for designers and draftsmen experienced on high-class body design covering all types of modern automobile bodies.

BILLING CLERK.—One who can operate Underwood typewriter; experienced, accurate; speed; steady position. H. Rosenthal Co., 75 Worth St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged, first-class man as bookkeeper for large concern; must be familiar with foreign exchange and exports; only applications giving full particulars as to past experience and salary expected will be considered; Spanish and German speaking preferred. R 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in office of manufacturing welded steel goods company; must be willing to do some detail work; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary wanted. T 422 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large fire insurance company, downtown, has vacancy for bookkeeper to check accounts. Write, stating age, experience, and salary. H 482 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, assistant, by a Christian firm; must be experienced; good chance for advancement; state salary and experience. "Mercantile." H 263 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By manufacturing concern located in Brooklyn, permanent position with future for man with character; state full particulars. S 751 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in ready-to-wear line; one familiar with checking credits; write full particulars. X X 493 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to take charge of office; good chance for advancement. W 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced young man for rug concern. W 43 Times.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOYS, 16 to 19 years, interested in mechanical or electrical work, are offered exceptional opportunities by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY.—Some boy about 16 who has had two years' high school, is planning to attend night high, is industrious and willing to work to advance himself, will find that opportunity will open in a not large but growing modern advertising agency, where daily contact with the leaders in the business will be an inspiration and a liberal education. Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS!!
ADVERTISING offers a splendid career.
I want several bright, ambitious boys.
REMARKABLE RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
PEARSALL, 41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

BOYS.—Large corporation wants office boys; excellent chance for advancement for bright, well-educated boys. S 736 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av. New York City.

BOY
to work in advertising department of well established foreign newspaper. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, 458 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, office of commission house. Call Monday all day Mill Factors Corp., 354 4th Av.

BOY wanted, builders' office; technical school education preferred. Write, Room 220, 1,123 Broadway.

BOY in office of large insurance company; advancement. P. O. 326, City Hall Station, New York.

BOYS
to run errands and make themselves generally useful. 33 Greene St.

BOYS.—Two reliable boys to do messenger work; hours 7:30 A. M. to 12. Call Mr. Fitzgibbons, 26 floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOYS.—Two reliable boys to do messenger work; hours 9 to 4. Call Mr. Fitzgibbons, 24 floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOY wanted by real estate office, to be generally useful; write, giving experience. H 300 Times.

BOY.—Office; bright, willing, quick; advancement. Apply Room 922, 17 Battery Place.

BOYS wanted for stock; unusual opportunity for advancement. Call L. Lindenbaum & Co., 46 Walker St.

BOY wanted as messenger; salary, $8. Apply in person, R. D. White & Co., Inc., 74 Broadway.

BOY in ribbon department to make himself generally useful; good future. Montrose Silk Mills, 42 East 20th St.

BOY, strong, for stock, make himself generally useful; lace importing house; chance advancement. Gans, 22 East 17th St.

BOYS, 14 to 17 years, bright, energetic and ambitious, for permanent employment by our office. Apply Suite 124, 40 Wall St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
FOR OFFICE WORK;
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD PAY.
We pay $9 a week to start and $1 a week raise; a month of said raise is given to boys who prove themselves worthy; office hours 9 to 11; half a day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 302, 34 Walker St., N. Y. City.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOY, about 17, to work in the stock and shipping department of a manufacturing concern; one who is willing to make himself generally useful; must have good reference; state salary expected. Address L 481 Times Downtown.

BOY, high school graduate, having experience as assistant bookkeeper wholesale house; splendid chance advancement; $16 to start. William P. Goldman & Bros., 16 East 14th St.

BOYS
in stock room and shipping department of dress manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply Baum & Wolff, 10 Madison Av., corner 26th St.

BOYS for messenger service in art studios, 15 or 16 years; excellent opportunity for one interested in commercial art. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Osgood Studio, 741 West 35th St.

BOYS.—Large downtown fire insurance company has a few openings for bright high school boys wishing to learn the business. Write, stating age and qualifications. H 481 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 16; LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKERS. JUDKINS & McCORMICK, 10 WEST 20TH ST.

BOY, about 16-17 years, to make himself generally useful in engraving plant; excellent opportunity to learn the business; wages $10 to start. Mark & Schey, Inc., 468 West Broadway.

BOYS
Between 15 and 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 441 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Excellent opportunity for bright alert boy; short hours and splendid chance for advancement. Call at 100 Broadway, American Surety Co.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in freight broker's office; good advancement. Mercantile Forwarding Co., 51 Liberty St.

BOY wanted, for night work, in composing room; hours 7 P. M. to 5 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., 4th floor, 225 West 42d St.

BOYS, about 16 years of age, in wholesale house to learn the business. Address House, Box 178, Madison Square.

BOY, about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunities for advancement; $10 per week to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1403, 440 4th Av.

BOY, (16,) wanted in office of large Christian commercial house downtown; in answering state qualifications. R 635 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in newspaper office; must be neat, intelligent, and honest; opportunity for advancement. Apply 20 Vesey St., 10th floor.

BOY, STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOY, about 16 to 18, wanted in office of large concern; address own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, reference. H 481 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, active boy, about 17 years of age, in office of large fruit importers; experienced in office detail work; salary $12. N 484 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself useful; good advancement. South & Central American Commercial Co., Inc., 15 William St.

BOYS.—$36 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-5, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY in office of Brooklyn manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary desired. T 417 Times Downtown.

BOY, neat, to start in insurance broker's office. P 648 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Majestic Neckwear Co., 716 Broadway.

BOY, bright, in office of export publication. Call Room 1104, 47 West 34th St.

BUYER for men's furnishing, boy's clothing, and kindred line, for medium size department store, town of 25,000, State of Pennsylvania; state where last employed and salary wanted. B. S., 191 Times.

BUYER for domestic silk, &c., for medium size department store; town 35,000; state where last employed and salary wanted. D. E., 1365 Times.

CANVASSERS to solicit trade for the tire business; salary. J. H. Bode, 154 East 58d.

CHEF, male, able cook for 200 people in hospital at Denver, Colo.; references required. Call Great Northern Hotel, Room 1034, 10 to 12 A. M.

CHEMICAL EXPORT MANAGER.
An export firm has an opening for an assistant manager in chemical department; must be thoroughly conversant with the chemical market and have had actual export experience; opportunity; write full particulars. W 34 Times.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
AUTOMOBILE BODIES.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, are looking for a chief body draftsman, with executive ability to supervise all designing work in its body drafting room, consisting of about 20 men; must have experience in designing all types of open and closed bodies and be familiar with modern production methods.

CLERK, JUNIOR, WANTED IN A RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNZ & CO., 24 BROADWAY.

CLERK.—Young man for statistical work in factory office. Apply Masonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 126th St., Brooklyn.

COST CLERK wanted by refrigerator manufacturer located in Bronx; state age, experience, references, and salary. C 256 Times.

DESIGNER OF DRESSES.
Reputable Boston house open for a man who can produce snappy models in silk and cloth dresses; he must be one who can create up-to-the-minute styles we can offer a permanent position. Will be at the Hotel Commodore Sept. 11 and 12 to interview applicants from 2 to 6 P. M. Write or telephone for special appointment. SAMUEL ROBINSON.

DESIGNER AND CUTTER for premium Ladies' waists, Tuesday, Sept. 9, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at Max Bennett, 104 5th Av.

DESIGNER on cotton muslins; experience only need apply. 26 West 25th St., 7th floor.

DIE MAKER
for steady work; by a large concern; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 308, Room 408, 115 West 30th.

DRAFTSMEN
MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL.
Six work on large industrial plant; draftsmen experienced in detailing, checking and designing, piping and mechanical layouts; state fully experience, salary desired, and when can report for work. Apply to
HARRY M. JONES ENGINEERING CO.,
Mr. Dressmaker St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER WANTED, OF MARINE TURBINES AND AUXILIARIES; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS ENGINEERING DEPT., DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., TRENTON, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, 17 to 18 years of age, for detailing and layout work; good opportunity. Elevator Supply Co., Inc., 152 St. and Willow Av., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on presses and 1401 work; permanent position; position; high wages and raises. 30 Bay 7th, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, to prepare designs and other machinery; state age, experience, salary. T 734 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK; first-class registered clerk for old-established store. Call 1 to 3 P. M. Dexter St.

DRUG CLERK; first-class registered clerk for old-established store. T 746 Times.

ENGRAVERS on Monel metal. Apply 6 Selby Ave., 4th Ward, New Rochelle.

ENGLISH BOYS—Just arrived, for office; age 14-16; $6 per week; a good chance for advancement. Cuelles, Macy & Co., 30 John St.

ENGLISH BOY.—Apply Mimeograph Corp., 200 Lexington Av.

EXPORT.—Rapidly expanding export firm has opening in its sales department for several young college men who are desirous of making this connection their life work; intelligence, quickness of thought, and the other potential executive qualities essential; wonderful opportunity; write qualifications fully. W 35 Times.

FOOD EXPORT EXECUTIVE.
An export firm is looking for an established food executive, preferably a first-class executive; must be thoroughly familiar with all phases of export and import of foodstuffs and have previous export experience in this line; excellent opportunity to right party; write fully. W 36 Times.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export firm requires young man, accurate and rapid at figures; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 39 Times.

JAPANESE MALE SERVANT, general housework private family; room, boarding provided; good references essential. Apply 424 West 23d.

JUNIOR CLERK for general office work; good opportunity for ambitious young man; state age and salary desired. T 418 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOME OFFICE,
Actuarial Department,
MAIN CLERK WANTED.
Apply by mail or in person.
Room 502, 238 Broadway, New York City.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
SEVERAL GOOD ENGRAVERS, STIPPLE, CRAYON, AND RETOUCHERS WANTED IN LARGE ESTABLISHLITHOGRAPH IN NEW YORK CITY; 48-HOUR WEEK, HALF-DAY SATURDAY; HIGHEST SCALE PAID. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, P. O. BOX 19, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity is offered to young man with magazine experience to sell advertising space in a publication fast coming into prominence; circulation now in excess of 70,000; when answering this announcement state clearly your qualifications, what you have sold, age, and salary expected. Confidential, X 482 Times Annex.

MANAGER FOR WAIST AND UNDERWEAR STORE.
Manager for large waist and underwear store located 100 miles from New York City; one who is a live wire and thoroughly experienced in this line; good salary and bonus and real opportunity for right man; applications by letter only, giving full particulars, which will be considered confidential. Address J. E. Phelan, 836 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MANAGER for men's and ladies' credit clothing house; must understand buying; good opportunity for live wire. W 32 Times.

MAN wanted by large industrial concern, familiar with loading and forwarding food products by truck, rail, and water; also warehousing of such products; ability to organize and handle labor forces essential; apply by letter, giving brief account of business experience and qualifications for above position, also personal information, minimum weekly salary, and when you could start. M 633 Times Downtown.

MAN, handy, wanted, electric elevator repair and light firing, &c.; permanent position with large firm. Apply 104 Pearl St. (Engineer) 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., or telephone Broad 5570.

MAN wanted to enter goods from call in wholesale house. Address Wholesale, Box 129 Madison Square.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF RECEIVING DEPARTMENT; WAGES $20. J. KRIDEL SONS & CO., 290 4TH AV.

MEN.—Ex-army and navy and college cheer leaders to volunteer their services to War Camp Community Service to lead cheering along line of march during Pershing Parade. Call Frank Hayek, Murray Hill 3210.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.
A good opportunity to earn additional money is open to two young men owning a motor cycle, to collect advertising copy from our agents afternoons from 4 to 6:30; state age and salary expected.
THE TIMES ANNEX.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export and import company; only those who want to learn the export business from the bottom up and are willing workers should apply; write in own handwriting, stating references and salary desired. T 456 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMP, BELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be alert and over 16 years of age. Apply in own handwriting, S 769 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years or older, by large steel company; good chance for advancement. H 478 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export house. Telephone Broad 2000. Ask for export department.

OFFICE BOY for general work in printing office; $12 weekly; good chance for advancement. Brieger Press, 490 Pearl St.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16, wanted for general duties in buyer's office; state salary. M 366 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for large athletic goods house; state age and full particulars in own handwriting. P 744 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy to assist in manifold work; good opportunity for advancement; $8. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted, expert firm; chance for improvement. Address W 544 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. Call 565 WEST 36TH ST.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, capable, in wholesale house. S 726 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; good penmanship. Call P. S. S. & Co., 30 East 20th.

OIL EXPORT EXECUTIVE.
Large export firm is seeking an export executive capable of organizing and operating an oil department; must be thoroughly familiar with petroleum products, vegetable, animal, and fish oils; this is an excellent opportunity for first-class man; write full particulars. W 37 Times.

PACKER.—Man wanted to pack merchandise in wholesale dry goods house. Address Pack, Box 139 Madison Square.

PACKERS.
Young man about 20, having some experience in packing notions and fancy goods; permanent position. Flory, 31 East 17th St.

PACKER, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' COATS; MUST BE FAST. NORTH FLOOR, 4 WEST 20TH ST.

PACKERS.—Experienced export paper packer; must know business thoroughly. Hudson Paper Mills, 216 Hudson St.

PRESSMEN on cutting-up and fast bed presses; must be members of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union or such members favoring affiliation with International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and practical workmen; office strictly union recognizing International Brotherhood of Allied Printing Trades Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call Continental Hotel, 41st Street and Broadway, Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, offset and platen; also feeders, for cutting-up and folding machines; permanent position with progressive organization; state experience and wages expected. Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of the Metropolitan District and American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call or write Goldmark Hotel, 51st and Broadway, West 49th St. Subway. Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Will furnish employment to experienced printing pressmen and assistants' Union.

PRINTING OFFICE wants assistant to manager; one who knows paper and how to figure it; brains and willingness to work essentials; no trouble to start. Apply in own handwriting, giving full details as to past experience, monthly record of last four years, Printer, 321 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Here is an opportunity that will be your making if you are a producer; salary and commission. Box Mr. Gibbons, Room 28, 116 Worth St.

PUNCHERS AND RIVETERS for structural steel shop. Apply at Hanna Structural Steel Co., New Market, N. J., or 1,480 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.
Men of ability, who can sell the underwritten securities of an established, successful industrial.
We want three men who can earn $100 or more weekly in commission.
Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4,
L. D. NOLL & COMPANY,
119 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN—LAW BOOKS
To sell law books for West Publishing Co.; good salary and permanent position to right man; must have a legal education; apply, by letter only, giving age, education, business experience, and references. Address 21 Chambers St.

SALESMEN.
Large food color manufacturers have openings for real live representatives having satisfied clientele in their territories; experienced in baking or men familiar with the smoke stack and mill supply trade desired; salary and bonus. S 702 Times Downtown.

SALES

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Minimum space two lines.) Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)..... 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted..... 40c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 40c)..... 40c
Boarders and Board Wanted..... 40c
Country Board..... 40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)..... 35c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)..... 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..... 40c
Help Wanted..... 40c
Instruction Under Help Wanted..... 40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 35c)..... 35c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)..... 40c
Real Estate and Houses to Let..... 40c
Situations Wanted..... 15c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c). 10c
Buyers' Wants..... 10c

Record of $100 will be paid to The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
ESSEX 1919 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL 1919 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 TOURING.
SILVER SPECIAL 1918, 4 PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
LIBERTY 1918 TOWN CAR.
WHITE 1916 "36" SEDAN.
BUICK 1917 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ANDORN, 226 WEST 58TH ST.

CADILLAC EXCHANGE.
N. W. Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5300.
CADILLAC, Type 57, Sedan, present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 7-pass., present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 5-pass., present series.
HUDSON 1918 "M" LANDAU-COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC VICTORIA, PRESENT SERIES.
CADILLAC TYPE 57, SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57, SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC TYPE 55, Suburban Sedan.
PEERLESS 1918 SEDAN.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE. Present series; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC, 1918, latest model limousine; bargain. Inspect at 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC roadster "55"; in excellent condition. J. F. Barrett, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

CADILLAC, 1919 victoria, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC Limousine 1917, in perfect condition; almost new; run 5,000 miles; $4,450. Phone Riverside 2879.

CADILLAC, taxi, first-class condition, just passed inspection, paid up clock, ready for work. 119 West 54th St.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger chummy roadster. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN.
Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $ 850-cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC, 1918 limousine; overhauled, repainted; practically new; bargain. Rosagn-Scott Co., Broadway at 63d St.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; mechanically perfect; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CHALMERS sportster, completely overhauled; new starter and top; painted yellow, nickel hood and parts. Mathewson, 141 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS.—Right from factory; most beautiful sedans; coupelets; touring; roadsters; all cash, or make your own terms; free instructions given; authorized Chevrolet dealers. Phone Melrose 10052. 251 East 138th, Bronx.

COLE Aero eight 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

CUNNINGHAM 1918 sedan; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT.
Has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented. Bishop, McMorrick and Bishop, Inc., 1,234 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Bearur 4100.

DODGE 1917 Touring, mechanically perfect; worth investigating; will sacrifice. 147 West 83d.

DODGE sedan 1918; beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

FIAT.—Returning abroad, sacrifice, almost new, $7,500, Fiat fully equipped, cash $1,500. Alexander, 620 Riverside Drive. Audubon 3130.

FORDS.—Touring, roadsters, suburban, coupelette, commercial. 20th Century Auto., 229 West 54th.

FRANKLIN SEDAN.
Practically New.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway).

FRANKLIN 1917, "9A" sedan, also limousine; bargains. Seen 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

FRANKLIN sedan 1917, also 1917 touring; absolutely perfect. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON and PAIGE Sedan, both late models in beautiful condition, having been used by private owner; will sell either one for cash; trade considered. Phone Plaza 96 for further particulars.

HUDSON town car; handsomely fitted; stock shaggers, &c.; guaranteed; in A1 condition; any demonstration. P. S. 131 Times.

HUDSON "SUPER 6" CABRIOLET.
Practically new; painted blue with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Tully, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON sedan 1918 and 1917 2 exceptional appearance, 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

HUDSON cabriolet 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car 1918 and 1917. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

HUDSON touring 1918 and 1917; A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

LIBERTY chummy 1918, slightly used. 1,778 Broadway, 57th; one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

LOCOMOBILE 1918, limousine; best possible condition. Seen at 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

LOCO, 1917 touring; perfect condition; new cord tires; sacrifice; $2,900; will take small car in trade. Circle 1067.

MARMON 1919, club roadster; car almost new; must sacrifice; no dealers. C. L. Crevat, Columbus 2127.

MARMON 1918 chummy roadster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

MOON, 1919, 5-passenger; perfect condition; run 4,700 miles; $1,100. Hirsch, 152 Bleecker St.; Spring 9364, or 2,114 83d St., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 5854.

NASH owners; immediate delivery. 124 East 58d, Madison Square 2064.

NATIONAL 1916, sport model, four Pullman seats, extra seat in tonneau; excellent condition. Wiesbaden Garage, 327 West 48th St.

OAKLAND Sedans, tourings, and roadsters; slightly used; excellent condition. Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 52d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1919, Model 37, 5-passenger sedan, purchased new in January, run less than 6,000 miles; perfect condition; extras and full insurance covering everything; cash; no dealers; privately owned. Telephone Hanover 6464.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS
Reconditioned; all models. Open evenings. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OWEN magnetic 1917 landaulette, in class by itself, mechanically perfect. Columbus 208.

PACKARD twin six limousine and touring; stock chassis, stock sheet metal; ship covers, spring covers, wire wheels; brand new Silvertown cord tires; mechanically perfect; must sell to settle estate; private party; $3,850; don't write if can't pay the price. D 863 Times Annex.

PACKARD.—1918 model 3-35 twin six Touring; in wonderful condition; car has been used very little; perfect in every way; cord tires. Telephone Riverside 2072.

PACKARD 1918, special Judkins suburban sedan; bargain. Seen 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

PACKARD.—3-35; latest series, special suburban sedan; excellent condition; see Moran, Astor Garage, 225 West 57th St.

PACKARD 1919, Fleetwood Suburban Sedan, 2-35. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, 1917, limousine car 3-35; absolutely almost new car; can be seen any day until 2 P. M.; no dealers. 121 West 52d St.

PEERLESS 1917 Chummy Roadster; handsome, powerful; good condition; seen any time at Beaver's garage, 512 West 158th. If interested, phone 3097 St. Nicholas, Apt. 24.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THOMAS F. G. HALL ANNOUNCES THAT the Economical Grocery Store, 2,071 Madison Av., is not responsible for any debt due to Economical Grocery Store, 2,196 7th Av., or 185 West 125d St., or bills due to William Green.

TO LET FOR PARADE 2 WINDOWS overlooking Madison Square Arch. Apply Dulcer Machine Tool Co., 225 5th Av.

PRIVATE WINDOW FOR PERSHING parade; one flight up; accommodate 2-4; $100. Phone Columbus 1469 Monday morning.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS limousine, present series, practically new; Silverstown cord tires. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

PEERLESS, late 1919 model, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger Touring car; perfect condition; no dealers. Spring 6341.

PEERLESS (5th limousine); practically new; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-cylinder 48 Limousine and Touring bodies; sacrifice; private owners; telephone between 2 and 4, Schuyler 10400, Apt. 1012.

PIERCE-ARROW touring six; splendid condition; bargain; $2,000. Stamp R. Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 52d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 3-35 "48" touring; Westinghouse absorbers; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW dual valve touring, 7-passenger, gone 7,000 miles, 8 months old. $6,300. G 24 Times.

PULLMAN 1917, 5-passenger, first-class condition; no reasonable offer refused. Knoth, 267 West 112th St. Cathedral 9447.

ROLLS-ROYCE, five-passenger touring, 612-650. If you are not interested at this figure, kindly do not phone. Mr. Best, 2580 Vanderbilt.

SIMPLEX limousine 1914, 39 h. p., shaft drive; two extra tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; very good condition. Mr. Mankar, 121 West 53d St.

STANDARD "6" TOURING.
Almost new; wire wheels, tan seat covers, extra new tire; will sacrifice for $1,675 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STEARNS-KNIGHT for sale; 1917 model; eight-cylinder, 123-inch wheel base; landaulet; gray upholstery; Ajax Road King tires; good running condition. Address Arnold Sanches, 229 West 45d St.

STUTZ Speedster 1918, excellent condition throughout; run less than 1,000 miles. Mr. Jones, Columbus 2127.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger Sport model, tonneau, windshield; sacrifice. Garage, Ryan, 1,926 Broadway.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 W. 49th.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; immediate cash bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 Bearcat speedster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

WHITE seven passenger; model G 36; 16 inch wheels; perfect shoes; mechanical condition guaranteed; Rubay body; like new; any demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Bedford 9438.

WINTON six touring car; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1 DODGE BROTHERS Chassis.
1 Dodge Brothers Screen Delivery.
1 Dodge Brothers Coupe.
1 Dodge Brothers Taxi Limousine.
1 Chalmers limousine, 1917..... $1,150
1 Studebaker panel delivery..... 275
1 Overland panel delivery..... 250
1 Overland panel delivery..... 300
1 White delivery, with half van body.. 600
1 Ford panel delivery..... 250
1 Chevrolet panel delivery..... 250
2 Ford First Call wagon..... 500
2 Stewart panel deliveries.
1 Lippart-Stewart panel delivery..... 300
1 General Vehicle Electric ½-ton truck. 1,500
1 Allen touring car.....
1 Chevrolet touring.....
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
109 West 64th Street.
Telephone Columbus 7100.

Motor Trucks.

TWO-TON UNITED, platform body; 1917 model; 1 drive; $700. Gordan, 1330 and 12th Av. 3947 Morningside.

Automobiles for Sale.

PACKARD limousine, beautiful 7-passenger, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; reasonable rate; owner drives. Phone 3110 Bushwick.

HUDSON town car, by the week, month or year; handsomely fitted, shock absorbers, &c.; owner drives. Hyman, 730 Prospect Av. Univerity 1468.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4319-3536 Bryant.

HUDSON touring car or limousine; owner drives; $3 hour. Gram. 2138. Rhinelander 4114.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet, very easy riding; owner drives; monthly preferred. Lenox 10449.

HUDSON touring car or limousine; beautiful; owner drive; $3 hour. Gramercy 2138.

PACKARDS.—Private appearance, first-class service. Call Circle 1868 for special rates.

CADILLAC, beautiful limousine; hour, day, week or month. Columbus 7834.

CADILLAC cars for Hire by hour, day, week, month. Columbus 7834.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Shenegood, 539-541 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright or advances 80 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon the prompt sale of cars; investigate our facilities. Telephone Spring 4274-4275. Paul Erew, Manager.

USED automobile wanted, any condition. 360 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 4917.

Automobile Bodies.

HIGH-GRADE new limousine bodies, seating 6 inside; early delivery. Will fit practically all chassis; will sacrifice. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 224 West 54th St. Phone Circle 113.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE of automobiles as reliable as your safe deposit; moderate. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3588.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, only with Driving, $45. Write for Catalogue L for phone 5270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION, repairing, driving; license guaranteed; ladies' classes. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016. Garage, repair shop, 442 East 148th St.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; largest equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $40.25. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 1,131 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, DEPT. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For lease in the heart of the business district of Baltimore, Md., large first floor, and basement in big hotel, suitable for lunch room or cafeteria; fully equipped. Chas. H. Steffey, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wants to join going concern in the jobbing or manufacturing line as partner; will invest $5,000 and serve. B 843 Times.

Experienced business man with capital and excellent financial connection seeks legitimate business proposition of ample proportions. O 64 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Young man (very energetic outside man) desires active partner with capital to expand jobbing auto supply business; very good future. H 259 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

American Products.—Well-known British house desires representation of American and Canadian manufacturers and factors for United Kingdom, Europe, and the Near Eastern markets; own offices in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, with staff of travelers, and represented in all principal ports abroad. Will buy own account. New York references. State particulars. Write Box K 478, Lee & Nightingale, Advertisement Offices, Liverpool, England.

A domestic corporation sending its representative—an up-to-date salesman, one who can approach big business to the European markets, wants staple line; no trifles. What have you? I sail Oct. 1. Electric, No. 10 Union Square.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications kept strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 511 Woolworth Building, New York.

Exclusive selling rights for our factory rebuilt tires are open in several states; write for proposition. The Aiex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Agency wanted.—Two young men; university trained; life residents Harrisburg; well acquainted; wish to represent reputable concern. X 327 Times Annex.

A corporation has been organized to handle heavy machinery in Latin America; we are open for two more lines from A1 manufacturers; fullest references required and given. X 216 Times.

An expert sales and mail order manager, having over $10,000 invested in manufacturing sales, and mail order business, wants associate with $2,000 or more; experience unnecessary. F 272 Times.

Machine shop.—Expert mechanic will manufacture by contract articles requiring machine work; exceptional shop facilities. P 745 Times Downtown.

Old-established, well-known business; ammonia, salad oil, vinegar, etc.; building has 9,000 square feet; complete; rented; owner retiring, will sell on reasonable terms. X 383 Times Annex.

Old established silversmith business downtown for sale; guaranteed $15,000 income; will give two years' lease; good reason to satisfy purchaser. P. S., 83 Times.

Bakery lunchroom for sale; good location in Brooklyn; modern fixtures; all new. Apply 51y J. Risser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Beauty parlor for sale; excellent location; very reasonable. Room 306, 1,433 Broadway, New York City.

Drugs.—Sale store at Atlantic City; good year-round stand; fine fixtures; soda fountain; will yield $5,000 this year; price $10,000, part cash, easy terms. For full information write J. J. Stinsman, 3,437 York Road, Philadelphia.

Desire to sell well established ladies' sport shop, free of all encumbrance; paying proposition; very highest class clientele. Address or call Vanity Fair Shop, 718 Madison Av.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VIRGIN TERRITORY.
The great foreign language newspapers of America reach millions of thrifty people with money to invest. These people speak and understand English, but cannot read it. Let me show you how to reach them. It is inexpensive; it pays big. Call, write or phone L. M. Dick, 110 West 34th. Greeley 3860.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—At once, at amazing low price, an addressograph machine; also a Bronson knap addressing machine, with over 4,000 stencils composed of department and woman's ready-to-wear specialty stores. L. C., Room 840 47 West 34th St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, safe or mahogany desks, safes, filed, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 483 Broadway.

For Sale.—Several sprays black, white paradise, $25; Scotch mole coatee with ermine, $160; long broadcloth coat with skunk, size 44, $25. Wilson, 226 West 32d.

Stencil machine for marking shipments; splendid condition. Alexander, 42 Warren Street.

For Sale.—5,000 cotton blankets; 10,000 pounds absorbent cotton; 5 grey rubber stoves; bargain. M. 2,568 Broadway.

For sale, a splendid collection of canes, new, novel and wonderful; no agents. Address Box H 255 Times.

Oil paintings, art collections; cheap; account leaving city. Rollins, 120 West 109th St.

Furniture.

Complete furnishings of eight-room apartment, including antique Colonial dining-room set, two antique sofas, pianola, five-piece solid mahogany bedroom suite, rare Oriental rugs, and four mahogany bookcases. Can be seen on Monday, Sept. 8, and following days, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; no dealers. Apartment No. 6, West, at 140 West 79th St., New York City.

Five-piece set most excellent condition genuine mahogany genuine leather upholstered masterbuilt living room set; can be seen evenings 8 to 9. 501 West 142d, Apt. 540.

For Sale.—Office fixtures, including desk, swivel chair, files, office chairs, typewriting table, and hat tree, all in good condition. Inquire Room 810, 32 Union Square.

Going to Cuba, selling entire contents of beautiful apartment; player-piano, rugs, draperies, practically new; no dealers. 750 West 80th, Apt. 4C.

Reed and willow furniture; large stock; must be sold. Long Beach Reed and Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Purchase and Exchange.

PAWNTICKETS—DIAMONDS—BOUGHT.
We also buy expired pawntickets.
SPOT CASH. NO WAITING.
JOS. ROSE & SON, DIAMOND CUTTERS,
40 Maiden Lane, 6th Floor. Phone 212 John.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 180 University Place. Stuyvesant 8783.

Piano wanted for a music school; will buy good upright or a grand piano. P 1063 Times Harlem.

14-inch Brinton Circular Knitting Machines; state price and condition. Karonson & Kaplan, 14 East 33d St.

Spot cash for household furniture. Bonaparth, 135 East 125th. Tel. Harlem 1298.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., October 9th, 1919, for furnishing all or any part of 4,700,000 C. D. Cotton Handkerchiefs, specifications No. 1262. Proposals must bear guaranty of ten per cent thereon. Information sent on application.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Southern District—Special Term.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 12, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Pierce<N. Y. Cons RR. Co.
Anderson<
Brady<same.
Civelli<et al.
Schneider<same.
Schaffstein<
Smith<same.
Bahrman<same.
Kaplan<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Foster, J.—Room 18, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal business.

J. Heineman et al.
M. Rachmuil et al. (2.)
Strong Match Co.
Am. Apotheke Co.
W. O'Brien et al.
J. Pratt et al.
Louis Falk et al.
D. M. Brown et al.
A. M. Smallwood et al.
L. Boulter et al.
E. B. Pitt et al.
George Schwedt.
John R. Martin.
Michael Shilleny.
Harry Smith.
Peter McIntyre.

Robert Hagen.
Edward Miller.
Max Herz et al.
August Chiesa.
Fanchonia <same.
Otto Mayer.
John Peyton.
Daniel Seward.
John Schoenbrodt.
Burns-Sugar Refg Co.
Johnson<McGovern.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Sibraine<Sternberg.
Berlin<Nat Drama Corp.
Re Wegner, (Luellin.)
Hallgarn<Hallgan.
Re Catapani.
Maitland<Am Tobacco Co. (2.)
Re same. (R. 149th, St. John.)
Moore<Moore.
Silverman<Cherry.
Burnham<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Dieckmann<Harlem Savings Bank.
Fisher<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Burrough<McWilliams
Ravits<Bedleston.
Woers & M.
Boss<Hoffman.
CNY<Tin Prod Co.
Adams<Levy.
Goldberg<Griffenhagen Bros, Inc.
Davis<Giants.
Feidman<Block.
Textile Finishers<Storage Whouse, (3)
2d Av RR<Shea.
Townsend<Whitmore.
Dieckman<Harlem Savings Bank.
Mosman<Barlow.
Leibowitz<Weinstein.
Tepper<Apper Steel Corp.
Singer<Singer.
Culbertson<Kilduff.
Re Katagiri.
Eackes<Hackes.
Estes<Jacobs. (2.)
Harris<Harris.
Europe Int'l Bet Assoc<Connolly.
Camp<Duer.
McDonald<McDonald.
Levine<Levine.
Kayet<Kayer.
Rappaport<Rappaport.
Denzer<Allied Nat Corp.
People<Cameo Realty Co.
Perwar-Tucker.
Julian<Coleman.
Rumery<Brooks.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.
A. J. Pitchers.
William A. Redin.
Carol E. Sayre.
Bruno Wolfrum.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
Goldsmith & Cochran Union Line, Inc.
O'Reilly<Hall.
Dayton<Supreme Talking Machine Co.
Barner<McCarthy.
Weber<Twenties, Inc.
Fleischer<Weber.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Six parts business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Schoenaker<Beggie—John Glynn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 9.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—3d day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.

Estates of:
Lizzie Barnett.
Charlotte M. Bieber.
Wills for probate:
Hannah Marx.

Thomas Kyle.
Adolphe Lawson.
Giovanni Acerno.
Paul S. Krauss.
Nicola De Lucia.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kaplan<Reva Realty Co., (2.)
People<Villani.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Flagg, &c. (Ransom.)
Karelsen<House.
Eagle S & L Co<Cleffolino.
Fairbury<The.
Hollrailer<Hannels.
Carr<Carr.
Haimes<Haimes.
Patterman<Pasternack.
Crews<Crews.
Covell<Lewis.
Hutchinson<Hutchinson.
Hatch<Hatch.
Vacuum Muffler Corp<Hudson Foundry.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Ruth<Ruth.
PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary Lynch.
Abraham Levy.
James Schleicher.
Thomas King.
John Berghind.
William Case.
Anna Farrell.
Lydia Schneider.

Accountings of:
Byron Brooks.
George Molbray.
Frank Nostrand.
James Burtnes.
Estates of:
Allen Carmichael.
David Rochl.

County Court.

CIVIL—Six day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Neef Infant(B. Q Co<Leifer-Bloom & Ry.
Hoppan<same.
Tanner-Shea Amusement Co<Labrecca et al.
Frey<Abraham Sorkin et al.

Eisenbach<Eisenbach.
Wing & Lee.
Lee<Lee.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Rosenberg<same.
Rosenberg<same.
PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Six parts business.
PART III.—Adjourned for the term.
PARTS IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term.
PARTS VI. and VII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.
PARTS IV.—V.—VI.—VII.—VIII.—and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Lauretta Marsden.
Antonio Pisa.
Antonio Pisa.
Astrede Pisa.
Marion Pisa.
Mary G. Shay.

Estate of:
Justin Goldstein.
Beck<Weinberg.
Estates of:
Emanuel Strupp<Strupp.
Estates of:
Ash.
Eisenhandler<same.
Empire United Masters Service, Inc.
Re Hamilton<Sperry Realty Co.
Re Marguerite<same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary Lynch.
Abraham Levy.
James Schleicher.
Thomas King.
John Berghind.
William Case.
Anna Farrell.
Lydia Schneider.

Accountings of:
Byron Brooks.
George Molbray.
Frank Nostrand.
James Burtnes.
Estates of:
Allen Carmichael.
David Rochl.

County Court.

CIVIL—Six day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Neef Infant(B. Q Co<Leifer-Bloom & Ry.
Hoppan<same.
Tanner-Shea Amusement Co<Labrecca et al.
Frey<Abraham Sorkin et al.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—High temperatures prevailed during Sunday over the central and northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in the extreme Northwest. This weather was generally fair and cool. Thunderstorms occurred in the Ohio Valley and Upper Lake region, and in the northern upper lake region, where showers are probable by Monday night or Tuesday, with falling temperatures; otherwise warm weather will continue generally.

WINDS OFF ATLANTIC COAST.

Fresh to locally strong northeast winds and squalls off Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport; rough to high seas.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours, as taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
3 A. M. 68	72	3 P. M. 72	80
6 A. M. 68	72	6 P. M. 70	78
9 A. M. 70	76	9 P. M. 68	76
12 M. 64	84	12 P. M. 68	76

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The highest temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 93; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 80. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 80 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.
12:50—249 W. 109th St.; Ida Fowne... Slight
1:15—218 E. 4th St; not given..... Slight
2:35—119 Lenox Av.; not given..... Slight
9:35—149 Pleasant Av.; J. Gregg..... None
11:20—1,209 Byrd Av.; not given. Slight
11:30—750 3d. Av.; Harrington..... Slight
P. M.
1:00 Valentine Av. and Fordham Rd.; Briggs..... Slight
3:10—164 W. 28th St.; not given..... Slight
5:10—40th St. and 1st Av. auto; Roman Bros..... $200
4:35—782 E. 136d St.; Rebecca Shapiro..... Slight
5:45—225 W. 126 St., awning; Catalini Sewer..... Not given
9:30—40 W. 64th St., awning; E. Michaels..... Slight
9:35—110 Madison Av.; Western Bitulithic Co..... Slight
9:40—16-18 Bowne St.; sidewalk; not given..... Slight

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant fuel engineer, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., or in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,620 to $2,100 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at those or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those who attain the highest average percentage in the examination.

The duties will be to assist in tests of boiler and other furnaces, of auxiliary equipment affecting efficiency in the use of fuels, investigation of fuel-burning methods and machinery, inspecting and sampling fuel, and the compilation of data and making reports.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) physical ability, 10; (2) essay on testing of fuels, with sketches, to be filed with the application, 30; (3) education, training, and experience, 60.

Under the third subject competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence.

Applicants must have graduated in mechanical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and have had at least one year's experience in work dealing largely with fuel-engineering and the management of boilers and furnaces.

Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointments certification will be made of eligibles who have not reached their thirty-sixth birthday.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 2,118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening trade schools providing instruction in nearly all the trades will be opened for registration tonight throughout the city. Adults who are not in attendance at any day school may obtain instruction free of charge. Where a reasonable number of persons make application for a trade not listed in any of the schools, a class in that subject will be established upon request made to Morris E. Siegel, Acting Director of Evening Schools, 500 Park Avenue, New York. The term will begin a week from tonight.

Following is a complete list of all the evening trade schools in the city:

MANHATTAN.

Harlem, 138th Street and 139th Street, west of Fifth Avenue.—Men.
Industrial Art, P. S. 27, 202-214 East Forty-second Street.—Mixed.
Manhattan, 209 East Twenty-third Street.—Women.
Murray Hill, 227 East Thirty-seventh Street.—Men.
Stuyvesant, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, near First Avenue.—Men.
In addition to the above, trade classes in subjects of high school grade are located in following schools:
Seward Park.—Machine shop, electrical installation, printing, wood work, tailoring, mechanical drawing.—Men.
P. S. 67.—Auto mechanics, steam boilers, electrical installation, tailoring, trade dressmaking.—Mixed.
P. S. 95.—Machine, electrical installation, printing, plumbing, wood working, sheet metal.—Men.
P. S. 100.—Printing, carpentry and joinery, sheet metal, sign painting.—Men.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Seventh Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.—Mixed.
Bushwick, 400 Irving Avenue.—Mixed.
In addition to the above, trade classes of high school grade in indicated subjects are offered in the following schools:
P. S. 5.—Bookbinding, electrical installation, machine shop, power machine, printing.—Mixed.
P. S. 54.—Machine shop, electrical installation, printing.—Men.

BRONX.

P. S. 42.—Machine shop, printing.—Men.

QUEENS.

Long Island City.—Bryant High School, Wilbur Avenue and Academy Street.—Mixed.

RICHMOND.

Tottenville.—Academy Place, Tott

SCHROEDER IS FIRST IN TORONTO AIR TEST

Contest Committee Places Major in the Lead in Reliability Competition.

R. H. DEPEW GETS PRIZE

Winner is Barred from Accepting a Reward by War Department Regulations.

The final results of the New York-Toronto international handicap airplane contest and reliability test, held in the week of Aug. 25, were made public yesterday by the contest committee of the American Flying Club. Major R. Schroeder, pilot of a Vought VE-7 training machine, has been named the winner.

On account of a War Department regulation forbidding military fliers to accept prizes in air contests, the actual cash prize for first place was won by R. H. Depew in a JN-4D plane, though his rating as finally determined puts him in second place.

To determine the winners it was necessary for the contest committee to obtain from Government records the theoretical performance of each airplane in the contest, flying with maximum useful load. This was used as a basis for finding in percentages the relative performance of the individual machines with the actual load carried. A machine with a record of 105, for example, exceeded its theoretical performance by 5 per cent. The complete percentages for the various entries are as follows:

Pilot.	Type of Plane.	P. C.
Major R. Schroeder	VE-7	107.8
R. H. Depew	JN-4D	106.0
Lieut. W. R. Taylor	JN-4H	96.8
Capt. H. R. Chandler	JN-4H	96.3
Lieut. L. H. Gish	DH-4	85.2
Lieut. C. S. Jones	JN-4D	82.3
Lieut. Roland Rholfs	Curtiss	82.0
Lieut. R. W. Maynard	DH-4	80.0
Capt. H. S. Moore	Canadian Train'g	78.6
Lieut. M. J. Plumb	DH-4	77.6
Lieut. Ben Adams	DH-4	76.9
Lieut. L. W. Bertrand	Canadian Train'g	76.9
Lieut. R. F. Midkiff	DH-4	73.3
Cpl. G. C. Brandt	DH-4	73.0
Lieut. W. C. F. Brown	DH-4	72.3
Lieut. H. H. George	DH-4	70.6
Lieut. Charles Colt	SE-5A	65.7
Lieut. R. Kirkpatrick	DH-4	58.9
Lieut. F. T. Hahsinger	DH-4	58.5
Lieut. H. P. Logan	Le Pere	57.8
Cpl. H. Hartney	SE-5A	56.0
Capt. C. W. Cook	Fokker	48.8
Lieut. C. A. Schiller	Canadian Train'g	47.5
Lieut. J. P. Rouillot	DH-4	46.6
Lieut. Wallace Young	JN-4	45.8
Major J. W. Simmons	DH-4	37.8
O. S. Palmer	Curtiss	29.7
Col. W. C. Barker	Fokker	27.6

It will be noted that the winner in the actual speed contest, Lieutenant R. W. Maynard, has a much lower rating in the handicap percentages, while the English SE-5 machines, which made a very good performance in the speed tests, also have a lower place in the handicap figures.

The Flying Club's Contest Committee also announced yesterday that plans are now on foot for an airplane race of an extremely spectacular character over a short course. The tentative rules have been submitted to manufacturers of airplanes in order that they may prepare new designs in ample time.

The civilian winners of the New York-Toronto race, among whom will be divided the $10,000 given by the Hotel Commodore, are as follows in the order of percentages given above: R. H. Depew, C. S. Jones, Roland Rholfs, S. S. Moore, L. W. Bertaud, C. A. Schiller, O. S. Palmer, and W. C. Barker. The prizes will be presented at a dinner at the Commodore on Sept. 15.

SCOUTS TO AID VETERANS.

Eighteen Thousand Boys Will Canvass for Jobs for Soldiers.

Four hundred thousand Boy Scouts of America, under the leadership of James E. West of New York, Chief Scout Executive, start in this week on a whirlwind nation-wide campaign in behalf of the War and Navy Departments. The boys are asked through the machinery of their 18,000 troops to canvass every city and town in all the States of the Union and to enroll definitely all employers, great and small, who will declare their willingness to re-employ their homecoming soldiers and sailors. Colonel Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of securing employment for returned fighting men, will direct the Washington end of the drive.

Each troop has been furnished with a sample of the citation which Colonel Woods issues on behalf of the War and Navy Departments to every patriotic employer who has taken back or will take back those who left him for army or navy service. Letters from Mr. West and Colonel Woods explain the plan to employers, and enough blank application forms have been distributed to provide one for every Boy Scout. The troops are pledged to secure at least one application for the citation from some employer for each scout in their membership.

"We find," says Colonel Woods to the boys, "that 95 per cent. of the employers in the United States—corporations, firms, and individuals—have taken back every man. The War and Navy Departments have prepared a handsome citation to be engrossed with the recipient's name, which is awarded to all who certify that they will re-employ their ex-service men. We want to reward these patriotic firms."

Each employer will be asked the question, "He is back from the job over there—is he back in his job over here?"

PETER GILSEY A SUICIDE.

Son of the Famous Hotel Man Shoots Himself in His Room.

Peter Gilsey, son of the founder of the Gilsey House, which was a landmark for many years at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, committed suicide by shooting yesterday in his room at the Hotel Benta, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. A maid entered his room at noon and found the body on a bed. Dr. Siena of the Knickerbocker Hospital found that Gilsey had fired one bullet and had died several hours before the discovery of his body.

Gilsey had left a note requesting that Dr. Edward S. Gumbes, of 244 West Eighty-sixth Street, be notified. The physician said Gilsey had had muscular rheumatism, which, at times, deranged him. Mr. Gilsey, who was a bachelor, 48 years old, had been in the realty business, with an office at 25 East Twenty-sixth Street. Previously he had been associated with his father in the hotel business. Mr. Gilsey had a country home at Highland Falls. His brother, Frederick C. Gilsey, of 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, was at Atlantic City last night.

ELECTRIC CABLE INJURES 3.

Causes Panic by Breaking at B. R. T. Elevated Station.

Three persons were burned last night when an electric cable between cars on an elevated train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, parked at the Crescent Street station and the ends fell on a platform filled with passengers.

There was a short circuit when the cable strands touched the gates, a burst of flame sending a shower of sparks in all directions, and as the lights went out the passengers made a rush for the exits.

Mrs. Amelia Todt, 30 years old, of 14 Hill Street, was severely burned. The flames enveloped her clothing. She is in the Kings County Hospital in a serious condition. Louis Goldberg, 21, a sailor, of Philadelphia, and his brother Jacob, 25, of 33½ Leonard Street, were burned about the body.

The car was in charge of Motorman John Bonanno of 41 Georgia Avenue. He was pulling out of the station when the cable, known as the "lights jumper," carrying the power between the third and fourth cars, parted. There was a flash and a loud report as the short circuit occurred. Several women fainted in the excitement. Traffic was delayed half an hour.

MAULED IN THEATRE FOR RED APPLAUSE

Patrons of the Strand Attack Man Who Gives Approval to Film of Bolshevist Carnage.

SAVED BY A STATE TROOPER

Found Scene for Joy in Pictures of Murder, Robbery, and Nationalization of Women.

A man seemingly of radical tendencies, who insisted on applauding acts of violence portrayed in a film the theme of which dealt with conditions in Russia under the Bolshevist regime, precipitated an uproar yesterday afternoon in the Strand Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, which resulted in the disturber being severely beaten by the spectators and subsequently being arrested. According to those who saw the occurrence, it was only through the quick action of Trooper E. C. Roberts of the State Constabulary that the man, who was sitting in the orchestra, was saved from more serious injury.

The first time that the man, who gave his name as Manuel Lopez of 141 West Ninetieth Street, aroused the ire of the audience was when the Reds were shown taking possession of the homes of the wealthy and murdering the owners. Lopez clapped his hands loudly and was liberally hissed by those around him. He was warned to keep quiet by ushers, but he disregarded a second time when the Bolshevists were pictured as enforcing the registration of women in connection with a nationalization law. Cries of "Put him out!" were heard, and he subsided for the time being.

About five minutes later, the remarks of one of the leaders of the Reds, declaring that there would be no more priests or clergy, as they were the tools of the bourgeoisie, was flashed on the screen. Lopez clapped his hands the loudest, the audience arose, and cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" were heard on all sides. There was a general rush in the direction where he was sitting. In a few seconds Lopez was surrounded by an angry throng, including a number of women, who attacked him from all sides. His face was soon a mass of abrasions. Then Trooper Roberts came to his rescue. Aided by employes of the theatre, he begged the people to stand back and allow the man to be taken to the police station. Lopez, thoroughly frightened, crouched behind the stalwart trooper, and was literally dragged out of one of the side entrances of the theatre.

More than a score of persons followed the disturber out, and Roberts had his hands full saving Lopez from further injury until the police arrived. Lopez was then whisked into a taxicab and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where a charge of inciting a breach of the peace was made against him. Lopez, at the station, asserted that he had a right to applaud.

Candidate Falsely Reported Dead.

"I'm the liveliest dead one you ever spoke to, and I would like to know the source of these rumors," James J. Browne, Superintendent of Sewers, leader of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn and Democratic nominee for Sheriff, said yesterday in denying the reports that he had died in the morning of heart disease. The rumor had spread all through the district, and when no answer was received to telephone inquiries at his home, 97 Johnson Street, the report received much credence. It developed, however, that Browne was attending mass at St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street.

His fighting face!

2

Ask your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you.

NOW On-Sale at Br. Mikhel. An enlarged snap-shot close-up of

GENERAL PERSHING

taken on the day of his glorious victory in France has been printed as a supplement and will be given free with every copy of Wednesday's

THE Illustrated NEWS

Splendidly organized and equipped specialty house for typewriters with the finest trade facilities throughout the whole of Germany and the European continent seeks general representation of a high-grade standard American typewriter. Agency enjoys supremacy in this line. Interested parties are requested to communicate with Box O 737 Times Downtown.

100 HYDRAULIC PRESSMEN IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING

Pressmen for our Record Pressing Departments on day and night shift. Excellent opportunity for ex-soldiers and sailors. Apply immediately. Employment Bureau, Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., East Plant, Barnum and Summerfield Aves., West Plant, Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

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The High Cost of Living brings temptations to even your most trusted employes. You may insure against loss due to such causes by a Fidelity Bond of F & C Quality.

We are as convenient to you as your telephone.

CRANE FRIEND FIDELITY & CASUALTY CAZIARC

92 William St. "call John 403"

Salto-Nuts Ap-pe-tiz-ing

Chick says:

Mr. Busy lunches on luscious, satisfying, Salto-Nuts. Saves time and health

It's it! Bi a Bar!

Hafen

MATCH - HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST

35th St. & Herald Sq. Bwayc & 30th Bwayc & 45th

SATISFACTORY HELP.

Employers write to The New York Times giving thanks for having obtained satisfactory help through its columns. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

We Offer 12½c

We offer 12½ cents each this week, in aluminum mold values, for the end labels on Jiffy-Jell packages which mention any of the following flavors:

Loganberry—Pineapple—Lime—Mint

Four such end labels this week bring you free any 50-cent Pint Mold—or the Set of Six Individuals. SEE OFFERS BELOW

New Fruit Desserts

And Timely Salads at a Trifling Cost

Real-Fruit Desserts

Loganberry

This week we ask you to try Jiffy-Jell in two of our favorite flavors. Try Loganberry, our finest berry flavor—and Pineapple. We use half a pineapple to make the flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert.

We crush these fruits, then condense the juice and seal it in a vial. Each package of Jiffy-Jell contains a bottle of this fruit-juice essence.

You add to Jiffy-Jell a pint of water. Then add the flavor from the bottle and cool the jell in molds. Then you have a rich dessert with a wealth of real-fruit flavor, and at trifling cost.

Tart, Zestful Salads

Lime-Fruit

Then we suggest the Lime-fruit flavor, tart and green. And the Mint flavor, rich in fresh-mint essence.

These are for salad jells and garnish jells. Mix in fruits or vegetables—whatever you wish for the salad—and make a salad loaf. Serve with dressing or without.

Or mix in meat scraps and make a meat loaf—meat in aspic. Use up left-overs in this way.

Use Mint Jiffy-Jell instead of mint sauce when you serve roast lamb. It is vastly better and is always ready.

Jiffy-Jell is winning millions from the old-type gelatine desserts. It costs no higher price. Yet the flavors are real fruit and abundant, in liquid form in glass. If you filled the jell with fresh ripe fruit it could not be more luscious.

Pineapple

This week we offer you 50-cent molds—aluminum molds—to induce a trial of our choicest flavors. Accept our offer. Learn these new delights.

Jiffy-Jell

With Fruit Essences in Glass

10 Flavors in Glass Vials
A Bottle in Each Package

Loganberry, Pineapple, Mint, Lime, Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry, Orange, Lemon, Also Coffee Flavor

The end flap on each Jiffy-Jell package states the flavor. Send us four this week which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Then we will mail you any 50-cent mold or set of molds which we describe below. We want you to know what countless uses Jiffy-Jell can serve.

Mint

50c Mold Offers

Send us the end flaps from four Jiffy-Jell packages—the flaps which name the flavor. Send those which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Send the coupon with them and we will send you any aluminum mold you choose from the list. Check the coupon to show which mold you want.

STYLE—B—Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
STYLE—C—Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
STYLE—D—Pint Salad Mold.
STYLE—E—Pint Fruit Salad Mold.
STYLE—H—Pint Dessert Mold, star-shaped.
SET OF SIX—Individual Dessert Molds in assorted styles.

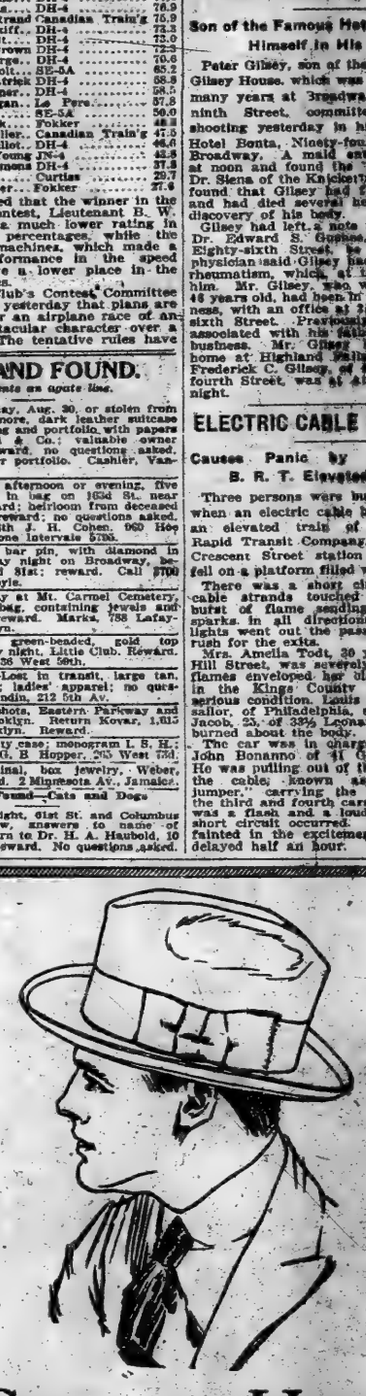
498

MAIL THIS

Jiffy-Jell, Wenham, Wis.

I enclose four end labels as per your offer. Send me the mold I check.

__STYLE—B __STYLE—H
__STYLE—C __STYLE—E
__STYLE—D __SET OF SIX



Stetson Hats

for fall

It will pay you to pay enough for your new Fall hat to get a Stetson.

There is manifest economy in a hat that will look just as good and be just as shapely after lots of wear as the day you bought it.

"Headease," a patented Wallach idea, lends further comfort to Stetson distinction.

Stetson Hats, $6 to $18
Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

358

"Fairy-Land" Finance!

Easy money for others may mean hard times for your heirs

HAVING no securities of our own to sell, we can with good grace emphasize this:—

"On the whole, there are perhaps no more worthy men in business than the members of financial houses selling fundamentally sound stocks and bonds."

On the other hand, we cannot condemn too strongly the activities of those financial pirates who are now preying on the credulity of unschooled investors.

To give you an idea of the extent of their swindling activities, we print below a few headlines clipped at random from recent issues of New York newspapers:

"Law powerless to stop orgy of oil swindlers."

* * *

"Movement for Federal and State Laws protecting the public against swindlers."

* * *

"District Attorney to put swindle evidence before Grand Jury."

* * *

"Fake stock deal victim."

* * *

"Two firms 'cleaned up' $855,000 in one stock selling campaign."

* * *

"Concerns are being floated by unscrupulous on assets of questionable value."

* * *

"Seek stock indictment."

These cases are but typical—typical of the financial pitfalls which may await your heirs if they receive willed money in *bulk*. But you can provide now against such temptations. Assuming your interest in family safety measures, we take the liberty of suggesting a personal discussion of—

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND
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The plan is as follows: It can, if you wish, be made operative during your life.

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The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Ave. office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Saturday, Aug. 30, or stolen from auto near Biltmore, dark leather suitcase containing clothing and portfolio with papers referring Lyman & Co.; valuable owner only; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return suitcase or portfolio. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Thursday afternoon or evening, five diamond rings in bag on 165d St., near Southern Boulevard; heirloom from deceased mother; liberal reward; no questions asked. Communicate with J. H. Cohen, 960 Hoe Ave., Bronx. Phone Intervale 5700.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, with diamond in center, Saturday night on Broadway, between 190th and 81st; reward. Call 8700 Circle. S. M. Coyle.

LOST—On Sunday at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, lady's beaded bag, containing jewels and money; liberal reward. Marks, 758 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gorham, green-beaded, gold top purse, Saturday night, Little Club. Reward. Mrs. G. Parker, 36 West 56th.

$50 REWARD.—Lost in transit, large tan, Gladstone bag; ladies' apparel; no questions asked. Lundin, 212 5th Av.

LOST—Set snapshots, Eastern Parkway and Troy Av., Brooklyn. Return Kovar, 1,015 Union St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Gold vanity case; monogram L. S. H.; reward. Mrs. O. B. Hopper, 255 West 15d.

LOST—In Terminal, box jewelry. Weber, Jeweler; reward. 2 Minnesota Av., Jamaica.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Sunday night, 61st St. and Columbus Av., red chow, answers to name of "Tartar." Return to Dr. H. A. Haubold, 10 West 61st St. Reward. No questions asked.

WHO STARTED THIS?

84

¶ Who is to blame for strikes? Who? Who??

¶ The cyclone has hit us, too—and the production of *84—that wonderful 7c cigar*—has been temporarily curtailed. The cigar makers didn't realize how much smoking pleasure they were going to deprive thousands of 84 smokers by striking.

¶ In your behalf, arbitration is sought so that the tremendous demand for 84 can be satisfied.

¶ If you find it difficult to get your *full share* of 84, buy as many of them as you can get, 'cause *there's oodles of goodness wrapt in with the fine Ripe Sumatra leaf and long filler.*

¶ 84 is sure *some good*—and when you think of the price—7c (3 for 20c)—you forget all about the H. C. of L.

¶ Should you be one of those who can't get 84, just send us $3.25 and we'll send a box of 50 by return mail.

Dealers—If our salesman hasn't reached you yet, write us at once for good proposition.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,508. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1919. THIRTY-SIX PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Miles Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CITY AND NATION PAY TRIBUTE TO PERSHING; WARRIOR OVERWHELMED BY HIS WELCOME; PRO-GERMANISM REVIVING HERE, SAYS WILSON

PRO-GERMANS HERE WOULD KILL LEAGUE SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Aim to Continue World Chaos to Gain Their Purposes, He Tells South Dakotans.

SAYS AMERICA MUST CHOOSE

Clear Issue Is Between League and Militarism, with Big Army and High Taxes.

HE REJECTS RESERVATIONS

Undesirable and Unnecessary and Cannot Be Accepted, He Says in Omaha Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—After having at Omaha today declared that the reservations and amendments to the Peace Treaty, proposed by the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, were not acceptable because they would scuttle the agreement, so far as America's participation was concerned, President Wilson in an address at the Coliseum here tonight declared that pro-Germanism was again becoming active in this country.

"I want to tell you," said the President, "that within the last two weeks the pro-German element in the United States has again lifted its head."

He attributed this activity to a plan to keep their own nation out of the League and by helping to keep the United States out to insure better terms to Berlin and gain some of the purposes which Germany failed to obtain in war.

The President also declared that all the forces of discontent and revolt were aiding the opposition to the League of Nations.

He was cheered when he said that he brought back with him a treaty that disarmed Germany, and that the evil forces that had once controlled the German nation must not again be permitted to gain the ascendency.

During the President's visit to Omaha today a situation was revealed that could not be overlooked. That was the large percentage of persons of German descent in Nebraska and the comment heard that many in this element were living in hopes that something would occur that will lighten the burden placed upon Germany by the terms of the Treaty of Peace.

The recent address by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in which he expressed the belief that the terms were more severe than Germany might be able to meet, has received wide reading in many parts of Nebraska. This fact was commented on by more than one Nebraskan today. The element, which would like to see this burden lightened, is not supporting the Peace Treaty as it stands.

The persons of German descent in Nebraska represent possibly 25 per cent. of the voting strength of the State. They feel now that the war is, to all intents and purposes, at an end and that they can be no less good Americans if their sympathy is extended to the German people at home. If Mr. Knox can get the treaty terms modified a bit for the German people, they will be pleased.

Considerable talk about this feeling was heard today among the people and it was said that those who hoped for a lightening of the burden on Germany were insisting upon the resumption of the teaching of German in many of the public schools again.

The President was warmly received on his arrival here tonight. The streets were crowded, despite the rainy weather, and his audience taxed the capacity of the Coliseum, which holds about 7,000 persons. At the opening of the meeting two little girls presented to Mrs. Wilson a huge basket of roses and Mrs. Wilson kissed the children, as the crowd cheered.

"Some people call me an idealist," the President said at one point in his speech, and there was a shout of "Good!" The President stopped and smiled. He went on to say that America was the only real idealist among the nations and that idealism inspired her dealings with other peoples.

The President made a remark on capital and labor which some thought referred to the controversy between the U. S. Steel Corporation and its workers. The refusal of employe and employer to meet for discussion of differences was the cause of most trouble, the President said. He could not, he added, understand the psychology of those who refused to enter such discussions, unless they knew they were wrong.

In his statements on reservations during his Omaha speech, the President left the line of cleavage sharply drawn. He said words of praise for Hitchcock, who is leading the President's fight in

Continued on Page Four.

LEARN COOKING—Stop guesswork. Show your cook how. Mrs. Andrea's Cooking School, 45 West 58th St., New York. Tel. Circle 2029.—Advt.

Charge Chinese Official With $25,000,000 Fraud

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Government has instituted an inquiry into the charges that the Military Governor of Honan has cleared $25,000,000 by selling rice to the Japanese on the pretext that he was forwarding it for the consumption of the inhabitants of Peking.

The Tientsin Government has contracted with Americans for the construction of the Chang Cheng-tu section of the Szechua Railway, the funds being also supplied by Americans.

UPHOLD CARRANZA AT SENATE HEARING

First Witnesses Say Conditions Are Better and Intervention Would Only Do Harm.

INMAN CHARGES TAKEN UP

Newspaper Correspondent His Authority on Oil Fund and American-Staged Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The investigation of Mexican affairs by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations began at 11 o'clock this morning. Senator Fall of New Mexico, the Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the hearings, announced that the investigation would be continued until the committee had called every witness who could be found who was in possession of evidence regarding conditions south of the Rio Grande.

Today's hearing was given over entirely to witnesses opposed to intervention, who believe that Carranza should receive the support of the United States and in this way have full sway in carrying out his program for the pacification of the country and the restoration of law and order.

The witnesses called by the Senate Investigating Committee today were the Rev. Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, who is a field representative of the Boards of Foreign Missions of thirty American Protestant Church organizations, and the Right Rev. James Cannon, Jr., Methodist Episcopal Bishop, in charge of missions in Mexico and the border States. Both are strongly opposed to intervention and testified that the only way to solve the problem was to let the Mexicans settle it themselves.

Dr. Inman, who was on the stand five of the six hours the committee was in session, underwent a long and severe cross-examination by Senators Fall and Brandegee. He admitted that he was now engaged in carrying on anti-intervention propaganda and was the author of a letter to the missionaries and to church organizations in this country in which he charged that huge sums of money were being spent to bring about intervention and that those who favored this action by the Government might even go so far as to instigate raids across the border into the United States for the purpose of inflaming the American public. Later, under cross-examination, Dr. Inman admitted that much of the information he had been sending out was hearsay.

"I am convinced," Dr. Inman began, "that if we have intervention in Mexico it will prejudice all Latin America against the United States and thus hold back the progress of Latin-American friendship in a very large way.

Influence of American Missions.

"We have at the present time from 200 to 500 American missionaries in Mexico, and the last year has been one of the best in the history of our work in that country. Our schools and churches are crowded and these mission institutions are in all parts of Mexico. The missions are recognized by all factions and probably 50 per cent. of the public officials of the country have been educated in American schools in Mexico or schools in the United States.

"I am convinced that Mexico can solve her own problems with the friendly aid of the United States, and today our churches are against intervention because they believe the problem can be solved without war. I can assure you that the Christian leaders of America are entirely opposed to intervention."

The witness then stated that in his opinion Mexico had passed, in the last eight years, through a real revolution. He said the faults of administration, such as the land question, the low wages paid to laborers, were being gradually changed by Carranza.

"After a period of revolution there must be a period of reconstruction," added Dr. Inman, "and Mexico is today struggling with the same problem that we struggled with here in the United States after the civil war, and I might

Continued on Page Three.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

URGE COMPROMISE AS LODGE HASTENS REPORT ON TREATY

Senate to Get Majority and Minority Committee Recommendations Tomorrow.

SIMMONS CALLS FOR ACTION

Willing to Accept Interpretative Reservations, but Favors Treaty as It Stands.

AMENDMENTS FACE DEFEAT

Republican Group Moves to Get a Vote Before Wilson Ends Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—After putting the finishing touches on the majority report of the Foreign Relations Committee dealing with the amendments and the four reservations to the Peace Treaty, Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee, announced late today that the treaty would be reported to the Senate on Wednesday.

The minority report will be completed by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee, tomorrow, and will go in with the treaty.

The majority report will comprise 5,000 words, including the text of the amendments and reservations, which will embrace about half of it along with reasons for urging their adoption by the Senate. Senator McCumber will dissent from the amendments and the two reservations as to withdrawal and Articles X., XV., and XXII., the reservations being phrased, he insists, too bluntly.

The minority report will dissent from all the amendments and reservations as involving the recommitting of the treaty to the Paris conference and reopening the treaty negotiations.

With Senator Lodge's announcement came word that a coterie of Republican leaders is anxious to rush consideration of the treaty in the Senate, so as to have it out of the way within two weeks. The motive back of this, it was said, was a desire to put through the contemplated changes while the President is still on his trip through the West, leaving the President, as one of the Senators expressed it, "high and dry."

That the Senate will be able to come to a vote within anything like a month, much less two weeks, is regarded by conservative leaders as unlikely. The general impression is that it will require six weeks for the Senate to exhaust itself of the debate that will ensue, once the treaty is before it.

Hitchcock Forecasts Stubborn Fight.

Senator Hitchcock made it plain that a stubborn fight would be waged over the amendments and reservations, involving prolonged debates. The treaty advocates among the Administration forces, Mr. Hitchcock said, would battle to the end against any action that would send the treaty back to Paris.

"There will be no compromise on amendments or reservations that would necessitate reopening the treaty," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I do not say that there will be no reservations, but if there are any, they will be of an interpretative nature. The drastic reservations written by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee will not prevail."

Mr. Hitchcock spoke of the defections of Democrats from the Administration forces as not serious. When the final vote came, he said, he was confident that there would be a majority of the Senate which would not participate in any action that would undo the work of the Paris conference.

As against Mr. Hitchcock's prediction, Senator Lodge unhesitatingly declared that the opposition to the League of Nations on the final vote would embrace every one of the forty-nine Republicans, besides about six Democrats. Senator Lodge prophesied that the forty-nine Republicans would vote for the four reservations adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee majority, with "a slight change as to that relating to Article X."

Mr. Lodge conceded that the reservation on Article X., touching the guarantee of territorial integrity of members of the League, did not meet the approval of a number of the so-called mild reservationists, and that a change of phraseology was being considered, to be made after the treaty reached the Senate.

"Some Senators think that the reservation is too strongly worded," said Mr. Lodge. "They argue that it appears to reject the entire principle of

Continued on Page Five.

"A Healthy Baby Is a Joy Forever," Babies raised on MEMMAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD, are healthy.—Advt.

SEE (4) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

400,000 Germans Volunteer for French Restoration Work

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—Four hundred thousand German workers have volunteered for the work of restoration in Northern France, according to Vorwärts.

IDENTIFIES SLAIN MAN AS BOND THIEF

Mother of Messenger Who Stole $178,000 in Wall Street Recognizes Photograph.

GOVERNMENT NOTES GONE

Police Learn Body Found at Milford, Conn., Is That of Benjamin Binkowitz.

The photograph of a man who had been murdered and his body thrown behind bushes at the roadside at Milford, Conn., was identified yesterday as Benjamin M. Binkowitz, a messenger, who had stolen Liberty bonds valued at $178,000 from Richard Whitney & Co. of 14 Wall Street on Aug. 12. None of the stolen bonds was found on the body. The police believe the murderers were several men who had known Binkowitz here, who had knowledge of the robbery, and followed him when he left this city with the bonds, and murdered and robbed him of them at some point near the dividing State line of New York and Connecticut.

Numerous knife wounds had slashed the face of the messenger and nine other wounds were in the body, one of which penetrated the heart. The body was found on Aug. 20 by a member of the automobile party of John T. Clark, a Brooklyn business man, who lives at 149 Lincoln Road. The automobilists chanced to stop at a shady section of the road for luncheon under the trees. One of the autoists had advanced a few steps from the road when he saw the body lying on the limbs of a small tree, with the head raised from the ground and supported by a barb-wire fence.

Since then Detective Frank Virelli of the Connecticut State police sought unsuccessfully to get identification of the murdered man. Virelli learned from one person that two automobiles had been seen to stop at this section of the road shortly after midnight on Aug. 18, and the lights on both cars had been turned off for some minutes. He is convinced that the murder had occurred elsewhere and that the body was carried there in one of the cars at that time. Virelli had conducted his investigation of the crime on the theory that the victim was a Connecticut man, and it was not until yesterday that he decided to ask the New York police for aid.

Brings Photograph Here.

The photograph brought by Virelli showed the face cut to ribbons and difficult to recognize. Inspector Faurot of the Bureau of Criminal Identification then examined all the records and photographs of missing and suspected criminals, and when they reached the pictured circular sent out for the arrest of Binkowitz a marked similarity in features indicated he was the murdered man. Virelli had brought a coat and trousers taken from the body, each of which had been marked in ink by a tailor with the name "Jensen."

Binkowitz, the messenger, 21 years old, had not lived recently at the home of his parents, Edward and Ida Binkowitz, and their seven children, at 109 Eldridge Street, but he had left some things there when he fled with the bonds. Detective William T. Raynolds of Faurot's staff said Mrs. Binkowitz had produced a waistcoat that had belonged to her son, which was found to be the missing part of the suit of clothing taken from the body. The waistcoat was also marked with indelible ink "Jensen."

It was said that Binkowitz had used several aliases, among them the name of Johnson, and it is supposed the tailor had simply misspelled this name. The identification seemed to be complete when Mrs. Binkowitz went to Police Headquarters and identified the Connecticut photograph as a likeness of her son.

Mother Collapses.

"Yes, that's my son—my Bennie," declared the woman. Mrs. Binkowitz collapsed when told that her son was dead, and it was necessary to get a physician to attend her. Mrs. Binkowitz told the police that on Aug. 12, the day of the robbery, her son had called and kissed her good-bye. She said he had not been home for some time prior to this. Her husband, proprietor of an express business, had tried to induce their son to work for him at good wages, but he had refused the offer many times.

Virelli said the wounds on the body

Continued on Page Six.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by Penn. Ave. Restaurant pleases the most exacting.—Advt.

ENTERS CITY IN TRIUMPH

Ovation Begins as Ship Steams Up Harbor and Continues All Day.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

Baker Meets Pershing at Pier and Presents His Commission as General.

THOUSANDS CHEER VICTOR

Passage Through the Streets Marked by Big Demonstrations from Enthusiastic Crowds.

General John Joseph Pershing came home yesterday, to learn what a warm place he had earned in the hearts of his countrymen during his two years and more as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Praised and thanked in a letter from President Wilson, presented with his commission as permanent General in the regular army by Secretary of War Baker, welcomed officially for the country by a Congressional committee, received for the State by its Governor and on behalf of the city by its Mayor, the supreme military leader of America's millions, who fought in France, had ample evidence during his first few hours on his native soil that the job he did was appreciated.

Above and beyond that there came to him such a welcome from the people as few men have earned and fewer still have received. It was a welcome noisy at all times, crowded at most, varied as the imaginations of the million who must have helped to make it.

But only here and there and now and then was it a welcome in the pure carnival spirit of holiday making. Rather was it a welcome, through the noise and the glamor and the pageantry of which there ran ever that deeper, more solemn, and sober tone which has characterized every great gesture of the great war.

General Pershing learned of the affection felt for him in his own country from the aircraft which hovered all about the great transport Leviathan and dropped messages upon her decks as she steamed homeward with him. The dull-mounted guns of Fort Wadsworth hurled it at him across the mist-shrouded water as they volleyed the General's salute of seventeen guns, which has not resounded in all America for one of our own in a generation. As he stood on the bridge of the transport as she drew nearer, the whistles of a squirming, scurrying welter of tugs and freighters, ferryboats and liners, official launches and private yachts, shrilled and screamed at him a people's approval.

Plaudits of Great Throngs.

Once upon land, there was the testimony of his formal honors, the plaudits of great throngs, the unearthly noises of those who battered with iron upon iron, the thick blankets of paper snow that flooded down upon faces upturned.

And here and there in the long lines of waving women and men with bared heads who laned his way from the Battery to the City Hall and from the City Hall to his hotel the commanding General found his most eloquent tributes of all—the presence of some man or woman wearing that gold-starred black brassard which told that its wearer, though mourning one of Pershing's men who had not returned, yet was there to welcome the leader who had.

So great a flood of honor and affection as came welling up and out of him from all sides plainly surprised him; embarrassed him at moments, at others left him almost awkwardly at a loss just how to face this new sort of fire. But he accepted it modestly, keeping silent and just looking happy when he might, and, when speech was imperative, making plain that it was in the name of the gallant men who fought under him that he consented to be honored at all.

Just as in the crowds that surged about him the air of gayety now and then was shot through with something more solemn, so the General himself found occasion, in the midst of his manifest joy at his homecoming, to turn his mind and those of his hearers toward the sadder side of the aftermath of war, when he pleaded, in replying to the Government's official welcomers, that the graves of those soldiers who stayed in France forever should be tended lovingly as a sacred inspiration to American patriotism.

Pershing came back looking hard and fit as any actively serving doughboy. He looked his age—56—and no more. Surrounded, as he was at times, by that bevy of Generals who assembled to greet him and that distinguished little group of general officers, including two corps commanders, who came with him, there was little to distinguish

Continued on Page Two.

SEE (4) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Report Pershing Plans to Quit the Army and Become Head of New Bank in Chicago

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—An invitation to General Pershing to be Chicago's official guest is to be authorized at tomorrow's meeting of the City Council. The Chicago Association of Commerce has already telegraphed the General a cordial invitation to visit Chicago at his convenience and be its guest.

General Pershing, it was learned during the day, may become a citizen of Chicago and a factor in a banking institution, international in character, in association with Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

"Such an institution, for instance," suggested the Vice President of one of Chicago's largest banks, "as the Morgan house in New York—a Chicago bank that can swing transactions in Europe for Western capital that now has to go to New York for its necessities."

General Pershing will arrive in Chicago during the week of Sept. 21, and will be the personal guest of General Dawes, according to tentative arrangements that await the final approval of General Pershing. The presumption in well-informed La Salle Street circles is that the visit will be more than personal and that real business will be discussed, having a direct bearing upon the suggestion indicated.

"It is entirely within reason that a plan for a great financial organization in Chicago may be in process of development, and it is more than reasonable that a combination headed by General Pershing and General Dawes would be most powerful, particularly at this juncture in international affairs," was the comment of a particularly well-informed man in Chicago financial circles.

"Presumably, General Pershing would be ready to quit the army for civil life, having attained the highest rank possible. Except in an emergency, the size of the army for many years will be small, compared with that which General Pershing commanded, in fact as well as in name.

"Under the existent army organization, even though he is a General, he would be subordinate to the Chief of Staff and, of course, to the Secretary of War. In five years he will have reached the retiring age in the army. It is quite reasonable to believe a Pershing-Dawes arrangement is cooking."

CANCEL RECEPTION TO GEN. PERSHING

Mayor's Committee Announces Commander Will Not Be at Carnegie Hall Tonight.

PRESS AGENT ARRESTED

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Head of Memorial Association, Says She Called Off Event.

After Grover Whalen, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests, directing the official welcome to General Pershing, had announced that neither the General nor Mayor Hylan would attend a reception which had been planned for tonight in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the George Washington National Memorial Association, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock President of the association, stated that she had cancelled the reception.

The action of Commissioner Whalen occurred a few hours after Detective Sergeant McCoy had visited the headquarters of the memorial association at 516 Fifth Avenue and arrested David Harvey, publicity agent, on a charge of violation of parole.

The statement of Whalen was issued at the close of a dinner tendered by the Committee to the General last night in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and, because of the character and standing of those who had been indicated as patrons and patronesses of the reception, the city's formal withdrawal of its "sanction" caused quite a stir. Mr. Whalen announced:

"Owing to information which has reached the Mayor's Committee, regarding some of the principals connected with the Washington Memorial Association, the reception, which was to have been held at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, Tuesday, night, the Committee has withdrawn its approval of it, and neither General Pershing nor Mayor Hylan, who were scheduled to attend, will be present."

Detective McCoy, in speaking of the arrest of Harvey, said that he knew nothing concerning the circumstances of the case. He declared that the arrest had been made on a bench warrant issued April 15, 1919. Neither the name of the complainants nor the name of the judge who issued the warrant were available at Police Headquarters. The publicity agent was locked up in the Tombs for the night.

"David Harvey was retained by me, the President of the George Washington Memorial Association," said Mrs. Dimock last night, "after he had subscribed to the memorial. My relations with Mr. Harvey have been pleasant and I regret that anything of this kind has happened.

"However, this will not interfere with the work of erecting the national victory memorial building, which I consider my life's work. This structure is very much needed as a suitable memorial to soldiers, sailors and marines who took part in the world war."

The memorial association, according to announcements of its aims, plans to locate its memorial building in the Mall at Washington. On June 23, a campaign was undertaken to raise $10,000,000 for the purpose and at the time it was stated that about $1,000,000 had then been subscribed, including a $100,000 gift from an unnamed New York financier.

The reception which had been set for tonight had received considerable advance publicity through statements issued from the association's headquarters, 516 Fifth Avenue. According to the publicity agent, General Pershing, the Mayor and a number of other notables would occupy the right-hand box at the hall, and John McCormack, Ethel Barrymore, and George M. Cohan were among those named on the program.

Governor and Mrs. Smith had accepted invitations, it was said, and the list of patrons and patronesses included many persons prominent in society and public life.

THAT MAN'S H CALOX
The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

PERSHING CALLS HIS TROOPS BEST

Gives Short, Businesslike Answers to Questions Asked in Interview.

SAYS SEDAN WAS CLIMAX

General Describes Foch as a Great Strategist and Avoids Non-Military Topics.

Hands behind his back, feet planted widely apart, and with a stern expression on his face, General Pershing met the reporters in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and remarked that he wasn't going to talk. But he did talk, although with almost curt brevity, and with an unmistakable air of not liking the job at all; that is, except when he declared that the doughboy was the finest soldier in the world, and termed the breaking of the line "at Sedan" as the climax of the war. When it came to discussing politics and matters which were not strictly military; he was adamant.

After the triumph of his welcome, alone in his three-roomed suite on the third floor of the hotel, the General consented to be interviewed. The first thing he did when he came in the room where the newspaper men waited, was to shake hands with each of them. Then he faced them, found a corner with his back to the wall, and said:

"Did you come expecting me to talk? If so, you are going to be very much disappointed., I had understood you had asked to see me, and I am very glad indeed to see you; and if there is something particular you wish to ask about, strictly within my scope of military position, I will be glad to answer."

The General was then asked if there had been any change in the Stathe of Liberty since he had seen it last.

Moved by Reception.

"No," said the General. "But it was very foggy when we sailed out of the harbor two years ago. There were no bands playing, no whistles blowing, and no ships dressed. The contrast between my departure and my return is like the darkest midnight and a beautiful noonday. Nothing could equal the impression made on me of my homecoming. While we were anticipating coming home for months, they told us that we were to be given some kind of reception. I expected nothing like this; but I suppose it's the way New York always does things.

"It is too warm an afternoon to discuss the Mexican situation," was the General's smiling answer when he was asked about the recent troubles across the border. "In fact," he continued, "I don't know anything about the Mexican situation. You see I have just returned from a situation 'over there.'"

After being asked what particular situation he meant, General Pershing said that he had not the time to go into a general discussion of European affairs, and that his work "was purely on the military side."

When he was asked what he thought of the American doughboy, General Pershing's eyes flashed and he hit the table with his fist:

"He is the finest soldier in the world. It didn't take Europe long to find it out. We used to boast about the peculiar qualities of the American soldier, but, judging by what he did, his eagerness, aggressiveness, devotion to duty, and the efficiency he displayed

Continued on Page Three.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS TO USE THEIR MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

WELCOMED AT CITY HALL

Mayor Reads Formal Address to the City's Guest.

GOV. SMITH GIVES GREETING

Pershing Hears High Praise of His Work in the War and of His Armies.

KIND WORDS FOR NEW YORK

General Lauds City's Patriotism and the Efforts of Her Citizens for Victory.

Generals, lesser military men, relatives of the newly arrived officers, official committeemen, and others boarded the police boat Patrol when the Pershing ceremonies at Hoboken were over yesterday and voyaged to the Dock Department headquarters at Pier A. There automobiles took the party to City Hall, where Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan waited on the steps. City and State officials shook General Pershing's hand, the crowd set up a great cheer, and the military men and their escorts disappeared within. Two by two they ascended to the Aldermanic chamber, where Mayor Hylan, on behalf of the city, formally became host to General Pershing and his staff during their stay in New York.

As soon as the assemblage had gathered Mayor Hylan read this address to the General:

"General Pershing and Officers of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"As Mayor I deem it a privilege and a great honor to extend to you on behalf of the City of New York a most cordial and sincere welcome. The people of our State and nation and all the free peoples of the civilized world salute you and the invincible soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force, who have acquitted themselves so nobly in the world war by not only halting the Prussian hordes on their march toward Paris, but in successfully driving them back to the Rhine.

"We congratulate you, General Pershing, on the remarkable achievements which you accomplished as the commander of the largest military force ever put under arms by this nation. The time allowed for the perfecting of our military organization was short and the need of its being ready to engage in major operations, even though only partially trained, was inperative. The job was a tremendously big one and the eyes of our people were turned to you for its accomplishment. The signal events of the war prove how skillfully, rapidly, and efficiently you performed this colossal task, and the hearts of our people are filled with never ceasing gratitude.

A Word of History.

"We are also honored to welcome to our city the gallant 1st Division of the American Army.

"It is an oft told tale, but one which will never grow old, of the brilliant record of this division. Arriving at St. Nazaire shortly after our entrance into the war, the 1st Division eagerly answered the roll call for instruction and rapidly perfected itself in the new methods of warfare. The division is particularly distinguished as being the first in Europe, the first to fight, the first to lose officers and men, the first to cross the Rhine, and the last to leave. It is fitting that we should mention the names of the first three soldiers of the American Army to fall in action. They were Private James H. Gresham of Indiana, Private Merle D. Hay of Iowa, and Private Thomas Enright of Pennsylvania. These immortals now lie buried in the soil of France, which they helped to save from the invader.

"The 1st Division is truly an American division, composed of the regulars trained under the definite rules and regulations of the General Staff. It is an all-American Army of every race, religion and creed, magnificently demonstrating the great amalgamating influence of our incomparable democratic institutions. These men were welded into an invincible fighting organization as were the old Continental Army, which was fused by their own intrepidity and the alchemy of nature in the nation's first crucible at Valley Forge.

"It was at Cantigny that the division won its first memorable victory and gave a new lease of life to our wearied allies. Then followed the sanguinary encounters at Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, where the offensive was wrested from the enemy. In quick succession followed the glorious victories at Champagne and St. Mihiel, and the final overthrow of the enemy in the historically decisive battle of the Argonne. The dramatic climax came on Christmas Eve of that memorable year, 1918. It was then that the triumphant 1st Division entered Coblenz to occupy German territory, with the glittering em-

Enthusiastic Greetings Showered On Gen. Pershing From Land, Sea, and Sky

blems of our country's glory proudly swapping in the wind. And, so the 1st Division set up another mile post in our nation's history, to take its place with Yorktown, Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, Gettysburg, and San Juan Hill.

Hearts Swell With Pride.

"Our hearts are at once filled with pride and admiration as we contemplate the American Expeditionary Forces as a whole—an army of almost three million men of all classes, for the most part unaccustomed to army life and standards, who with only a few months of intensive training were welded into a legion of trained warriors, and who, when finally summoned to the field of battle, astounded the world with their unparalleled courage and military efficiency, and transmitted to posterity a message of unexampled devotion and sublime valor. These heroes have returned to us laurel-crowned, with soldierly bearing, better physically, morally, and spiritually, and with a keener appreciation of our American institutions and the need for their perpetuation at any cost of blood and treasure.

"We cannot thus eulogize our brave American soldiers without experiencing a feeling of deep pride in the man whose tutelage made such an enviable record possible, the gallant Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, the modest, bold and determined military leader, General John J. Pershing.

"The glorious ending of the world war has made the name of General Pershing historical for all time. It has given him imperishable renown and made his fame secure. He returns to us with the dear old flag, which has never known defeat, more sanctified by the heroism and self-sacrifice of America's militant manhood.

As Posterity Will Learn the Story.

"Our schools will teach Young America of our unselfish participation in the world war and our armies' magnificent achievements. They will be told how the horizon of the world was darkened when the long night set in of awful carnage which drenched Europe in an ocean of blood and threatened civilization with extinction. They will be told how war-ridden and despairing Europe turned appealing eyes to our shores for aid and how American loyalty sprang into instant life and from Alaska to the West Indies came shouts of devotion and pledges of help. Our schools will tell our children how America repaid to France the sacred debt for the aid of Lafayette in our early struggles for independence, and how the flags of the Allies were entwined in a common cause for the relief of the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands and for the preservation of liberty and civilization. They will tell of the peerless American soldier—the soldier whose heart beat joyously with the spirit of freedom, who tugged impatiently at the leash to engage in fierce encounter, and who fought with unsurpassed courage in the trenches, in the forests, and on the open plains, knowing no fear and appalled by no danger, only counting the hardships of the war as blessed opportunities for the manifestation of America's benevolence and humanity.

"They will tell how one American General, with wonderful power over men, by personal and moral courage, clearness of judgment, vigor of action, and genius as great as the exigencies of war ever summoned, led the armies of America to triumphant victory.

"When these deeds are recounted the hearts of our children will beat with quicker pulse, and in the innermost recesses of their souls they will pledge holy allegiance and devotion to our noble country, which today, in addition to its unparalleled prosperity and dominant position in the old and new worlds, possesses that peerless embodiment of military genius, preserved through all the vicissitudes of the greatest of war in history, General John J. Pershing."

Gen. Pershing's Response.

In answer to the Mayor's greeting, Gen. Pershing said:

"Your Honor, Gov. Smith, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be very difficult indeed for me to describe the feelings of emotion and pride which fill my heart on this occasion—emotion, after returning home, emphasized by the cordiality of your reception, mingled with pride in the achievements of the American Army, which has represented you in this war.

"The personal compliments that you have paid to me, sir, are far greater than my humble services deserve. To receive at your hand the freedom of this great metropolis, which we all claim as ours and which we love so well, is in itself a peculiar distinction. The circumstances that prompt this action have their foundation on foreign battlefields, where American manhood gloriously fought for the principles of right and justice.

"Today our minds are filled with the thrilling incidents of these fields. Eager to serve the cause, filled with confidence in their own superiority, our young American army passed out through your gates on their way to their mission across the seas. Your enthusiasm for them and the warm hospitality you gave them and your godspeed as they sail away added new courage for their task.

"When they returned home the victorious welcome of your people has spoken louder than words the gratitude of the nation for duty well done.

"New York City's part in the war has been a great one. Your patriotic people have sent forth their gallant sons. All of your citizens have generously contributed funds for the comfort of their boys, and the country has always relied on your patriotism to carry through the country's loans triumphantly.

"New York City's attitude has been accepted everywhere, at home and abroad, as that of the whole people, and your acts have always encouraged the Allies and have always disheartened Germany. Out of your patriotism, your support, and your confidence in our success there has grown up between the people of this city and our citizen army a mutual affection that makes for better citizenship, an affection that will grow with time and become a lasting souvenir in the hearts of all those that learn to know and to love you.

"Your Honor, I dare not trust myself to express in this presence my personal feelings, and can only say to you, and through you to the people of the City of New York, that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for myself and for those whom I represent."

Governor Smith made no address, and General Pershing's words ended the ceremony.

GENERAL DEEPLY MOVED BY HEARTY WELCOME

Lips Tremble as Baker Reads President's Message and Presents His Commission.

General Pershing's debarkation, and the simple ceremonies on the upper deck of the army pier at Hoboken, was the most impressive part of his home-coming. He himself was so stirred at moments that tears were swimming in his eyes. Officers who had seen long service with him said that never before had they seen him thus affected.

The pier was fastooned gaily with the national colors. The Port of Embarkation Band, led by Lieut. William J. Stannard and reinforced by band detachments from several organizations of the First Division, were massed in a boat moored alongside the pier. Several hundred welfare workers, men and women, most of them Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army servers, were drawn up for the General to pass through, and guards of picked soldiers, with fixed bayonets, stood at "Attention."

Relatives of many officers who returned with the General were assembled here, and altogether the pier house was crowded to its capacity. All the escorting craft had heaved to as near the pier as possible, and from them, the band, the whistles of New Jersey factory craft, and the cheering throats of thousands outside, came another great din.

There was a flourish of trumpets, a ruffle of drums, sharp commands of "Present Arms," and General Pershing came striding off the ship on to American soil.

Among those in the party which followed him was the Count de Chambrun, a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette and a former member of the French Embassy at Washington, who accompanied General Pershing from France. He was sent by his Government as an attache of the General's staff out of respect to the General and as a mark of honor to America.

The General had gone only a few steps when his sisters, Miss May Pershing and Mrs. D. N. Butler of Lincoln, Neb., greeted him, and then his son Warren. After that there was general handshaking. General March and General Pershing greeting each other with especial cordiality.

For a few minutes everything was informal. Then the semblance of a parade was formed again, and the returning warrior was led to a space on the upper deck of the pier, which had been elaborately decorated. Here were chairs and a dais, upon which Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing took seats. There was much applause, and then Secretary Baker began to speak. He said:

Secretary Baker's Welcome.

"General Pershing:

"About two-and-a-half years ago, by the President's direction, I had the honor of designating you to lead the armies of the United States in France. Today you return, your mission accomplished, with victory written on the banners of the greatest army the nation has ever had, and with the priceless foundations of liberty and freedom saved for us and for the world as the result of our participation in the world war.

"The task entrusted to you required all the imagination, all the energy and all the genius of a great commander. From the first, you had the complete confidence of the President and the Secretary of War. This confidence remained unshaken to the end.

"From the beginning, you had all support the people of the United States could give. You and your great army embodied for them their country and their country's cause. They worked with devotion and self-sacrifice to sustain and supply you with troops and equipment. Their hearts were overseas with you and their prayers for your welfare and that of your men were constant. Doubtless the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens were an inspiration to you in the hours of preparation and in the hours of battle, as the superb exploits of the army under your command were in turn an inspiration to our national effort.

"The great victories are now won. Your magnificent army has returned. The soldiers who once marched through the thickets of the Argonne are citizens again, filled with high memories of great deeds, and carrying into life the inspiration which membership in that great company and sacrifice for that great cause engendered. Your return closes the history of the American Expeditionary Forces. The President had hoped to be here personally to speak on behalf of the nation a word of welcome. In his enforced absence, he has directed me to speak it.

"I bid you welcome, gratefully, on behalf of the country you have served and on behalf of the people whose sons you have led. The confidence with which we sent you away you have sacredly kept. Wherever there is a soldier or a friend of a soldier, wherever there is a lover of liberty, wherever there is a heart which rejoices at the deliverance of mankind from its hour of peril, you and your great army are remembered and loved. You return not only to American soil, but to the heart of the country."

General Shows Emotion.

As Secretary Baker went on, it was plain to be seen that General Pershing was first embarrassed, then touched, and finally almost overwhelmed. He set his lips firmly, but his mouth trembled just perceptibly. Then he fidgeted and tried to look as if it were the heat that bothered him. For a moment it appeared to those nearest him that he might break down, but there was a brief respite for him as the Secretary finished.

Vice President Marshall had been expected to represent President Wilson, but he was unable to be present. So, after pausing at the conclusion of his own address, the Secretary read the message from President Wilson, printed elsewhere.

As he heard the President's words: "You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency," the General's eyes were suffused. He seemed much more affected by these tributes than he did a moment later when Mr. Baker handed to him the commission, signed by President Wilson upon Congressional authorization, making him a General in the Regular Army. He held this a moment, then with a smile handed it down to his son, Warren, who sat just below him. It was Warren, by the way, who had the privilege aboard the Leviathan of telling his father the commission had been awarded, when wireless word of it was received.

The committee representing the city was headed by William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who next stepped to the platform.

"In the greatest crisis, Sir, whichever faced your country," said Mr. McAdoo, "you were sent to Europe to do a big job. You did that job in true American style you accomplished it, not only on time, but ahead of time. And, like a true American, you come home unostentatiously. I am glad to see the hat band in your hat today is the same size hat band in the hat you wore over."

Mrs. F. M. Swacker was then called by Secretary Baker. She said she came from the General's home State, and presented to him a message from the Governor of Missouri, tied with a bow-knot of ribbon.

She also bore a message from the Mayor of St. Louis, and told the General that Missouri was feverish in its anxiety to welcome him home.

Secretary Baker introduced the special representatives delegated to greet the General. The first was United States Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, who said:

"The Congress of the United States has sent a committee of Senators and Representatives to arrange for the celebration of your homecoming in Washington. The Senate voted unanimously in open session that you be made General of the Regular Army. That was the Senate's token of respect to you. You were given a duty, and, having performed this duty, we delight to honor you."

The next speaker was Representative F. W. Mondell of Montana, who voiced the greetings on behalf of the people through their Representatives in Congress.

"These are the people who provided the personnel and provided for the splendid army you so gloriously led," he said. "We wish you long life and happiness."

Secretary Baker then informed the General that from the moment the welcoming ceremonies were ended, he was to be the guest of the City of New York.

Pleads for Graves "Over There."

General Pershing then made his speech. Rising, and addressing Mr. Baker, the Senators, the Representatives, Mr. McAdoo, and Mrs. Swacker in turn, he said:

"Fellow soldiers and friends: If this is to be continued, I believe that before many days are passed I shall wish perhaps that the war had continued. To say I am happy to be back on American soil would merely be to waste words. I am overwhelmed with emotion when I think what this greeting means.

"Mr. Secretary, you have been extremely complimentary in your references to my part in the war. The part of which you speak is only one, because of the united effort of the nation. The Army depended on the morals of the people, and the morale of the American people was never shaken. The American people faced its task with a courage and enthusiasm it would be difficult to describe.

"I trust that those we left behind will receive the attention of a grateful people and that those graves we left over there will be decorated and kept clean and eternal in the minds of the people at home so that those places where they are buried will be a place to go and learn patriotism anew.

"I wish to thank the President for his confidence in me since he elected me Chief of the Army, and I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your confidence in me. This has made my task easier."

That ended the Hoboken ceremony, save for a few more rounds of cheers.

President, In Message, Tells Pershing He Served Nation With Fine Devotion

Secretary of War Baker read this message of greeting from President Wilson to General Pershing when the General landed at Hoboken yesterday:

My dear General Pershing, I am distressed that I cannot greet you in person. It would give me the greatest pleasure to grasp your hand and say to you what is in my heart and in the hearts of all true Americans as we hail your return to the home land you have served so gallantly. Notwithstanding my physical absence, may I not, as your Commander in Chief and as spokesman of our fellow-countrymen, bid you an affectionate and enthusiastic welcome—a welcome warmed with the ardor of genuine affection and deep admiration? You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency, in a war forever memorable as the world's triumphant protest against injustice and as its vindication of liberty, the liberty of peoples and of nations.

We are proud of you and of the men you commanded. No finer armies ever set their indomitable strength and unconquerable spirit against the forces of wrong. Their glory is the glory of the nation, and it is with a thrill of profound pride that we greet you as their leader and commander. You have just come from the sea and from the care of the men of the navy, who made the achievements of our arms on land possible, and who so gallantly assisted to clear the seas of their lurking peril. Our hearts go out to them, too. It is delightful to see you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before we are done with our welcome. I will not speak now of our associates on the other side of the sea. It will be delightful on many occasions to speak their praise. I speak now only of our personal joy that you are home again and that we have the opportunity to make you feel the warmth of our affectionate welcome.

ENTERS CITY IN TRIUMPH

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

gulah him from the rest. Only by the four silver stars gleaming on his shoulder straps could not who did not know his face have picked him out.

Pleased with His Welcome.

Immensely pleased he was with the city's welcome, for it was the city which became host during his stay in New York, the moment he had arrived at the Battery—and he said so. Fear of army officers who arranged the military part of his reception that the town would lack in flags and bunting proved needless. Both the downtown district through which he passed on his way to the City Hall and the route of his journey from there to the Waldorf, which ran along Fifth Avenue northward from Ninth Street, was gay with fluttering colors of America and the Allies.

To Pershing more than to almost any one else the contrast of his homecoming with his departure for the battlefields of Europe served to emphasize the glory of the day a nation, through its representatives, made for him.

General Pershing left the United States on the morning of May 28, 1917. He had stolen into New York in civilian attire. Just as quietly he boarded the little ferryboat that took him from the Battery to Governors Island. From there a cutter carried him unostentatiously to the Baltic, which he boarded in the channel. None knew that he went. None bade him good-bye. That great inspiration of well wishing by his countrymen was denied to him, for those were the days of submarines, and the Baltic's freight was too precious to be jeopardized.

Yesterday all the world knew he was coming home. There were even places, such as the City Hall Plaza, where it seemed that all the world had come to bid him welcome and thanks. As he stood on the bridge of the Leviathan, or later, as from the upper deck of the Patrol, which took the official party from the Hoboken pier to the Battery, and tried to answer just a few of the salutes with which the crowding craft surrounded him, there was about him none of that keen anxiety, that sternness of purpose, that must have characterized him the day of his furtive departure.

Hailed by Theatre Crowd.

The day began formally for him, but once the set receptions were over and he was in his suite at the Waldorf, whither an eager press of committeemen and welcomers of one sort or another followed him, he became a man at play. He locked his doors and received only a few relatives and intimates, with whom he had had no chance to chat in twenty-seven months. He lunched in his own dining room with his 11-year-old son, Warren, who came back with him, and to whom was intrusted the proud task of caring for the parchment Secretary of War Baker had handed to him at Hoboken, making his father the fifth American to hold the permanent rank of General.

His afternoon, too, he kept for himself, his mail, his relatives, and his friends, sparing only a few moments to talk with newspaper men somewhat more freely than he had found time for on the transport. Even then he refused to be drawn into leading topics, declining particularly to throw any light upon his future plans or to say whether business or politics would tempt him from the army. The Peace Treaty, also, he refused to discuss.

In the evening he was guest of Rodman Wanamaker, Deputy Police Commissioner and Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Reception to Distinguished Guests, at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. The function was a private affair, with no speechmaking. Members of Pershing's staff who came back with him were the other guests. From there he went to the Hippodrome, where his command will attend a performance of "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety Theatre.

His entire time tomorrow will be taken up with the parade, at which he is to lead the 1st Division, the veteran regular outfit which he took to France with him, and which did not leave there until his work was done. He is to be escorted by "Pershing's Own," the composite regiment of picked men from all the seven regular divisions which were in France, and which paraded with him in London and Paris.

It will be great tidings for countless thousands who want a look at the Commander in Chief that he will head the parade along the entire route, instead of falling out at the official reviewing stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as had been suggested. Thus several more miles of crowds will see him.

Indications thus far are that the parade—the first in the history of the country, as old-time officers say, in which an entire division has paraded in full combat equipment—will be the greatest spectacle of its kind New York ever has seen. The police are preparing to deal with such crowds as they never handled before.

Carpenters are working from daylight till dark putting up seats, but even so there are demands for hundreds of thousands more than will be available. There is a similar eager demand for tickets to the dinner at the Waldorf tomorrow night, but the 2,000 and more places already have been many times oversubscribed, and the Mayor's Committee announces that allotments are being made in the order of receipt.

MULTITUDE OF CRAFT MEET GENERAL IN BAY

Din of Whistles and Artillery Salute Are First Greetings to Home-Coming Soldier.

The first group of welcomers who went down the bay to greet General Pershing assembled at Pier A at the Battery at 4 o'clock in the morning and boarded the army tug Hulver.

In the party were several officers representing Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation; Captain James L. Collins, who for six years was Pershing's chief of staff, and some seventy-five newspaper men, photographers, and movie men.

Maj. Gen. James M. McAndrew, formerly Pershing's chief of staff, and now Commandant of the War College, who has been in charge of military headquarters for the homecoming celebrations, had arranged with the naval authorities and General Shanks for the entire party on the Hulver to board the Leviathan, which was to lie off Am-

Continued on Page Three.

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Guns Boom Great Welcome in General Pershing's Salute

MULTITUDE OF CRAFT GREET GENERAL

Continued from Page Two, Col. Eight.

brose lightship until 7 o'clock. Captain Collins bore a bag of dispatches intended for General Pershing's immediate reception.

Just as the tug passed the pilot boat and neared the lightship the big transport was discerned in the breaking dawn coming full clip into the bay. For a time a few running lights barely picked out the deep gray shadow of her hulk in the surrounding murk. Then things lightened a bit in the east and the mountainous vessel was clearly outlined.

At the same moment there came the whir of the first of eight naval hydroplanes sent from Fort Washington to act as aerial escort to the transport. As the airmen circled over the vessel a tiny fog that seemed to have no business at all tossing about out there piped up a tiny little treble, and the welcome was on. The Hulver added its hoarse note, and two or three other oddly assorted craft, now discernible in the growing light, added their bit.

Baker Early on the Scene.

Just then the destroyer Blakely came cleaving through the water toward the Leviathan at full speed. Aboard her were Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army; Lieut. Col. Milliken, aide de camp, and Major Joseph M. Swing. They had arrived on an early train from Washington and had been hurried direct from the Pennsylvania Station to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry, where they boarded the swift war craft.

Aboard the destroyer also were the members of the Joint Congressional Committee, appointed by the Senate and House to welcome General Pershing and to confer with him as to his reception in Washington and as to honors which are to be conferred upon him by the Congress. The destroyer carried, in addition, the members of the committee of New Yorkers appointed by President Wilson to welcome the returning commander for him, since his speaking tour in the interest of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations made it impossible for him to attend. Included in the groups named were:

Senator Wadsworth of New York, Senator Warren of Wyoming, General Pershing's father-in-law; Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, Representative Kahn of California, Representative Mondell of Montana, Republican leader in the House; Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. Shanks, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Major Gen. Charles P. Menoher, Major Gen. William C. Langfitt, Major Gen. William G. Haan, Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Major Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Brig. Gen. Dennis P. Nolan, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Colonel M. H. Barnum, Colonel Charles C. Walcutt, Morris L. Chadbourne, Ambrose Monell, Allan A. Ryan, Nicholas S. Brady, Harry Payne Whitney, Cleveland H. Dodge, Mortimer L. Schiff, John D. Ryan, Bernard M. Baruch, Henry P. Davison, J. S. Replogle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and Hugh Frayne.

To the surprise of the Hulver's company, the Leviathan steamed past the tug, seemingly at full speed. By that time it was fully light, though the sun was having a hard fight of it, and the brown splotches on the towering decks of the great craft had resolved themselves into grinning doughboys, clustered everywhere that whiteclad sailor men had not been set to it. The Leviathan opened a boarding port, and for an instant it looked as if all were going well, but the port was swung shut again.

Hastening to Catch the Tide.

As the transport was going by Captain Collins megaphoned to the men clustered on the after deck that the Leviathan could stop to let him board her with dispatches for General Pershing. The lads seemed to think it a joke and jeered as the big ship traveled on.

The Hulver's wireless was not working, but an officer megaphoned a message to a destroyer, of which several now were manoeuvring about, and the destroyer with her Aldis lamp blinkered to the Leviathan that those on the tug wished to board her. An answer came back that probably the transport would stop in Gravesend Bay, but she didn't. She did slow up enough though to allow the welcoming craft to keep up with her.

Later it developed that her commander had consulted with General Pershing, explaining that if he brought her to she would swing broadside, and probably by the time she could be brought back into the channel it would mean waiting for the evening's high tide, since the ship can be docked only at the flood. General Pershing decided to do without his dispatches and the correspondents whom he had expected to receive.

It was a few minutes after 7 o'clock when the transport and her escort passed Sandy Hook, and there was so little noise that it began to look as if there were not going to be such a great welcome after all. Just then a police reserve airplane carrying letters of greeting from Mayor Hylan and Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests, came flying over the horizon and dropped its mail on board.

Pershing Watches from the Bridge.

General Pershing arose shortly before 7 o'clock and appeared at breakfast in a spick and span khaki field uniform with Sam Browne belt. Although he is entitled to wear four gold service chevrons for his service abroad, quite a collection of campaign ribbons running all the way back to his Indian fighting days, and more than a few decorations bestowed by foreign Governments, he elected to wear only the red, white and blue bar of the Distinguished Service Medal.

At the invitation of the transport commander General Pershing ascended to the bridge, carrying a pair of field glasses. His aids said afterward that from that moment pleasure and surprise began to manifest themselves on his face. He had not been expecting either airplanes or destroyers, and when, just as the Narrows was reached, the guns at Fort Wadsworth boomed the seventeen guns of the General's salute, he was plainly delighted. Fort Hamilton, on the other side of the Narrows, did not salute.

In the Narrows things began to happen. The municipal boats Correction and Richmond, provided by the Mayor's Committee for relatives of soldiers returning on the Leviathan and others who wanted to participate in the homecoming, joined the escort fleet.

Meantime the Patrol, with the members of the Mayor's committee and General Pershing's two sisters, Mrs. May Pershing and Mrs. D. N. Butler, who had come from Lincoln, Neb., to meet him, and a few other relatives, was keeping up a noisy din with its whistle and the street cleaning Department band. The Knights of Columbus tug H. S. Lockwood steamed up, and those on board tossed candy and cigarettes to the soldiers and sailors. Most of the soldiers visible were members of "Pershing's own" picked composite regiment, and since they average more than 6 feet in height, they suggested an American army of giant stature.

The War Camp Community Service had chartered an "all States" boat, and delegations from many Southern and Western States were aboard, with signs indicating their hailing places.

Multitude of Craft, All Tooting.

As the Leviathan drew well into the harbor the uneasiness of those who had begun to think the nation and the city weren't going to do right by General Pershing slipped away. By the time the Statue of Liberty had been passed—it loomed so dimly in the mist that every now and then it threatened to close down into a real fog, and General Pershing said afterward he barely could discern it—there was a merry din afoot. Only whatever Providence watches over home-coming Generals and their welcomers can tell how, with all the hordes of miscellaneous craft steaming in every direction and all trying to get preferred positions near the Leviathan, so one ran down any one else.

How some of those tiny little boats managed to toot so loudly without stopping their engines entirely, as Mark Twain once said, is another mystery. Also, for those who like riddles, there is the question of where in the world they keep all that heterogeneous assortment of craft that came out to wave and to toot and to say just as plainly as boat-language and wildly gesticulating human beings possibly could say it: "Welcome home, General, and well done."

So soon as one could pick out the spires of the Woolworth Building and other features of the skyline the noise of whistles along the shore was added to the din, and what had seemed long ago to have reached its limit grew twice as loud.

It must be remembered that all this time General Pershing, standing far up on the bridge, was not visible to those who swarmed about him in what seemed, in comparison to his own craft, the merest pygmies of boats, even though some were real liners bound in or out.

As the transport swung into the North River one could see for the first time the great crowds blacking the water front, though it was to be nearly two hours before they could expect General Pershing to land there.

Calls Welcome "Overwhelming"

When at last the Leviathan was docked at army transport Pier 4, in Hoboken, formerly one of the Hamburg-American piers, only the newspaper men and photographers and Captain Collins, with his dispatches, were allowed to board her. These raced on as soon as the gangplank was laid, and General Pershing met them there on the lower deck.

Thereupon ensued the most amazing incident of the morning. The photographers asked for a picture (it was to be many hundreds of pictures in the end,) the Commander-in-Chief consented, and at once a protest went up from the men behind half a hundred cameras that there was not enough light.

"Come with me," Pershing cried, and started with his long stride through the ship. He knew the big craft well, and at his best pace he hurried through corridors, up stairways, across decks, doubling and twisting, the crowd in close pursuit, while army and navy officers looked on, at first astounded and then reassured when they saw that both pursuers and pursued were laughing gaily.

At last in a clear, light space, Pershing stopped and told the camera men to "shoot." Some one begged him to salute, and he bantered:

"Oh, no; I can't perform."

There was more chaff and then Pershing posed with some of those who had come over with him. These included Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Chief of Staff; Colonel George C. Marshall, Chief Aid; Lieut. Col. Queckemeyer, Major John G. Hughes, and Major Andrus Brewster, Inspector General of the A. E. F; Major Gen. John L. Hines of the Third Army Corps; Major Gen. Charles Summerall, and Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the A. E. F.

At last Pershing's patience for pictures was exhausted, and he turned to the reporters. One of them, a woman, said:

"General, aren't you going to give us an interview? We stayed up all night to meet you."

Pershing fixed his keen gaze on her a moment, then gallantly replied: "I can't possibly believe it of any one who looks so perfectly fresh as you do." Turning to the correspondents, he said:

"This is not the time to say much. To say I am glad to be home would be superfluous. As for this welcome, it is stupendous, overwhelming. I accept it only in the name of those brave boys of ours who went over there and fought and made our glorious victory possible."

By then the clamor for the General was so great, he had to call at halt and prepare to disembark.

General Pershing has agreed to address the American Legion Thursday evening at Madison Square Garden. He will accept all the invitations extended to him through Mayor Hylan's committee, and will leave Friday morning for Washington. More than 1,000 telegrams have been received at the Pershing headquarters from all parts of the country. Some request him to visit cities and others congratulate him and express "a welcome."

The Merchants Association agreed to observe tomorrow as a holiday in honor of General Pershing and the 1st Division at a meeting yesterday, attended by representatives of more than 800 mercantile houses. Many other branches of business also will close their doors for the day, and the schools will not be in session.

The colors of the 28th Infantry of the 1st Division will be decorated with the French fourragere, or shoulder knot, in front of the Public Library at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the same time General McGlachlin will present to the 20th and the 28th, on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth French of New Rochelle, stands of colors, consisting of regimental flags and the national standard. Mrs. French is the widow of Colonel John W. French, who in 1901 organized the 28th and the 28th.

The commanders of the regiments, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ryder of the 26th and Colonel Adolph Huguet of the 28th, will be present, as will be Mrs. French and members of her family.

TO SELL PARADE SOUVENIRS.

Girls to Handle Programs Dedicated to First Division.

An official program of the Victory Parade of the 1st Division has been issued by the "Come Back," the weekly newspaper of the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, and will be sold along the line of march tomorrow by more than 2,500 girl volunteers from ten welfare organizations.

The program will be an artistic souvenir of the history of 1st Division. It will include personal signed greetings to the men and their officers from Secretary of War Baker and General Peyton C. March, and will show features of the entry of the division into Luxemburg, fighting Fokkers, and other pictures.

The organizations which will sell the programs include the Young Women's Catholic Patriotic Club, Girls' Friendly Society, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Catholic Big Sisters, New York League of Women Workers, Young Women's Christian Association, League of Catholic Women, Yorkville Neighborhood Association, Christ Church Memorial House, and the New York War Camp Community Service. Mrs. A. H. Aime, head of the Girls' Division of the Community Service, is Chairman of the Executive Committee on Arrangements.

OCCUPIES BOX AT THEATRE.

General Gets Hearty Greeting When He Appears in Hippodrome.

General Pershing and members of his staff occupied boxes at the Hippodrome last night and were an much a feature of the entertainment as the performers on the stage. The audience recognized them instantly and applauded loudly. The General and his companions acknowledged the greeting smilingly, but then, and again in the finale of the second act, Pershing refused to yield to reiterated pleas for a speech, though he arose and bowed.

There was a special tableau at the end of the first act which wound up with three cheers, at the chairman and maintained by the audience for several minutes. In the course of the last act, during the aerial flower scene, the girls as they swung out over the audience first bestowed a laurel wreath upon the General, then showered him with flowers.

Mayor Hylan and Rodman Wanamaker were among the occupants of boxes.

Pershing's eleven-year-old son, Warren, had the most exciting evening of all the visitors, being allowed to feed the elephants and to explore the mysteries of backstage.

When General Pershing, accompanied by Mr. Wanamaker and Mayor Hylan, left the Hippodrome he was greeted by a crowd of more than a thousand persons, many of them being part of the audience who saw him in the theatre and left before the close of the show to obtain a "close up" of the General.

In their eagerness to greet him the crowd broke through the police lines and surrounded the General's automobile, which was unable to get under way until he stood up and acknowledged the greetings. He was driven directly to the Waldorf-Astoria.

PERSHING CALLS HIS TROOPS BEST

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

as a member of the A. E. F., we had every right to be proud of him. That is all there is to it."

When asked what made the doughboy the "best" General Pershing said he thought it was because of the way the American boys are brought up; because they "are encouraged to take the initiative" and to be "the master of their own destiny."

The General laughed heartily when he was asked if he were on "leave," and answered, "No, I'm on duty, and I am frank to say that while it is very pleasant it is very strenuous."

"Is there any one incident which stands out as the climax of the work of the A. E. F., or your own experiences?" General Pershing was asked.

Emphatic Solon.

"The breaking through of the lines at Sedan," was the answer. "That was on Nov. 6. The crumbling of the Hindenburg line was but a step toward the climax at Sedan."

The Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. stated that the question whether or not the German lines could have held had it not been for the revolution in Germany should be left to the historians to determine. However, he added very emphatically, "The German armies were beaten."

General Pershing was then asked about the meeting at Abbeville, when it was decided to combine the British and American armies with the French, and what part he had played in the decision. The General did not answer the question directly, but said that it was he who had said the word which gave Marshal Foch command of the American armies. He said that the word "was not given by letter, but in a verbal offer, which was inspired by military agencies."

Only once in the course of the interview did General Pershing hesitate a moment before answering a question, and that was when he was asked for his opinion of Marshal Foch. The General thought for a moment and said: "Marshal Foch is a very great strategist. I think that covers it."

General Pershing, who only wore a D. S. M., while his staff wore many variegated ribbons, at times had the interview in his own hands. His quiet but forceful manner showed clearly that he possesses to a marked degree the "caution" which has been remarked so often in the French papers.

CHEER PERSHING AT DINNER.

Rodman Wanamaker Entertains in General's Honor.

The dinner in honor of General Pershing, given by Rodman Wanamaker at the Ritz-Carlton last night, was an unusually imposing event. The tables were set to form a square, the inside of which was banked with flowers. Rare potted plants were placed all about the grand ballroom, in which the dinner was served. No speeches were made, but two rounds of cheers, led by the host, were given to General Pershing.

Flanking the General at the head of the table were Mr. Wanamaker, Major General David Shanks, Mayor Hylan, Major General McGlachlin, Senator Warren, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, John Sinnott, Thomas Hayes, Secretary to Commissioner Whalen; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Lieutenant-Commander Thomas B. Hasler, Allan A. Ryan, Louis Mann, John Barrett and others, numbering in all fifty-four.

SIDEWALK CROWDS GIVE NOISY GREETINGS

From Battery to Hotel Throngs in Buildings and on Streets Cheer General.

The little processions from Pier A to City Hall and from City Hall to the Waldorf gave New Yorkers in general their first opportunity to see and to welcome General Pershing.

There can be no doubt that hundreds of thousands of them are waiting for the more interesting parade of Wednesday, yet there was a tremendous outpouring along parts of the route. And even in those blocks where the cavalcade failed to draw very large throngs in the middle of a workaday morning there was every evidence of enthusiastic cordiality on the part of those who did see Pershing pass.

The procession from Pier A was led by thirty-five motorcycle policemen, followed by twenty-four mounted men. Next came the Firemen's Band, afoot, followed by an automobile decorated with the General's four-starred flag in which rode General Pershing, and Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, with General Pershing's aides. The rest of the party followed in long strings of cars, many of them near-khaki colored army automobiles.

Battery Park was jammed when the party debarked from the Patrol and the cheering there was the sort of cheering a New York crowd does when it wants to cheer. Buildings there and all the way through the downtown district were crowded with watchers in the windows, on the roofs, and even along cornice ledges.

Almost as soon as the General appeared paper showers such as now, (to the Street Cleaning Department's intense regret,) have become a routine part of such celebrations, started descending from the windows. For a time the air really was beclouded with the bits and streamers and once, along Lafayette Street, the shower became genuinely uncomfortable when some inventive genius started raining excelsior instead of paper.

The square at Bowling Green was one of the most crowded spots the General passed and here, as everywhere along the line, while women waved and cheered, men cheered and doffed their hats while cries of "Pershing" came from every side. The commander was quick to respond, attempting at first to satisfy the crowds with a nod, a smile, and a salute. But he soon found they wanted more than that, so after a block or two he stood up and rode so practically all the way. From the steps of the Custom House he got a very real ovation.

As the procession turned into Broadway, it was evident at once that his coming was expected and eagerly awaited. Not only were the streets packed, but windows here were utilized even more fully and the decorating was fairly generous. From almost every office building and skyscraper along the way hung at least one flag while many blocks were decorated with real carnival gaiety.

About the whole attitude of the crowds there was an appearance of spontaneity and unaffected welcoming that impressed many who have seen New York at other celebrations.

Overhead two airplanes played about, at times almost seeming to scrape the roofs of the houses, served to stimulate the spirit of the watchers. How absolutely the reception was for Pershing was evidenced by the way block after block would become galvanized as his car passed and then, as he disappeared, the crowds would stare listlessly for a moment before melting away.

In stirring contrast to other parades of recent times, there was an almost total absence of uniforms, showing how far the city's soldiers and sailors of a short time ago are demobilized. Such evidences of previous military service as army shirts or army shoes, however, often were to be detected, showing that many of Pershing's old command were in the throngs that cheered him.

City Hall Park turned out the biggest crowd of the day, so that the hundred or more policemen on duty there, mounted and afoot, had their hands full holding in check the eager rushes that started when Pershing arrived.

The procession from City Hall to the Waldorf, through Lafayette Street to Ninth, thence to Fifth Avenue and north to the Thirty-third Street entrance to the hotel was watched by great crowds in the downtown district. But there was no music to lead it, oftimes it had passed before those in stores and offices were aware of it and some blocks were not crowded.

CROIX DE GUERRE GIVEN TO 1ST DIVISION WOMEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Announcement was made at the War Department today that the French Government had decorated with the Croix de Guerre and a bronze star three American women who were attached to the 1st Division—Miss E. C. Ora Van Norden of the Salvation Army and Misses Gertrude Ely and Mary N. Arrowsmith, both Y. M. C. A. workers. The Misses Ely and Van Norden were attached to the 18th Infantry and won warm places in the hearts of the men of that unit. Miss Arrowsmith was attached to the 3d Machine Gun Battalion.

Miss Van Norden is the daughter of Charles Van Norden, banker, residing at 228 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City. She gave up a social career and entered the Salvation Army twelve years ago. Upon the declaration of war she was one of the first American women to go overseas. She established the first canteen in the A. E. F. with the 18th Infantry. She is said to be one of the most decorated women of the war, having not only been decorated by France, but also by Serbia and Greece. She also wears the Saloniki Ribbon and the Victory Ribbon with several stars. Miss Van Norden recently returned to New York from France.

Miss Ely is from Bryn Mawr, Penn., and was the first American woman to cross the Rhine with the American Army of Occupation. She marched at the head of the column, just behind Brig. Gen. Frank Parker and his officers, with the 18th Infantry, when the 1st Division crossed the pontoon bridge at Coblenz to begin its long watch on the Rhine. Miss Ely accompanied the 1st Division at the special request of the unit to which she was attached. The nature of her work with the 18th Infantry is indicated by the citation of General Petain, Marshal of France, who declared her to be a "splendid example of the devotion of the American women."

Attached to one of the best regiments at the front," declared General Petain's citation, "since the beginning of the campaign, she followed it in every sector, giving her moral and material help to the soldiers during the hours of difficulty."

Six months after the 18th Infantry crossed the Rhine the regiment was drawn up in June on Parade at Montabaur and General Andrieu of the French Army pinned the Croix de Guerre on Miss Ely's uniform, as the doughboys stood breathless waiting the expected explosive kiss that had marked the decoration of the men heroes of the division. General Andrieu hesitated. The situation was a rather delicate one, when it appeared that the heroine was about to go unkissed because of timidity on the part of the French General. Suddenly a young American officer stepped forward, saluted, and planted the required kisses in true French fashion on either cheek of the confused "Y" worker. The day was saved and Miss Ely now wears her Croix de Guerre in perfect assurance that all the formalities of its presentation have been complied with.

UPHOLD CARRANZA AT SENATE HEARING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

add that Villa is just such a problem as that we had to contend with in the days of the James boys.

"As for Carranza, I believe him to be an honest and capable man. I recognize his faults. He is very sensitive and is also ultra-nationalistic. He has been called by certain of our papers a thief, a liar, and a robber, and that has not failed to displease him. I do not believe that Carranza is anti-American, because he had done too much for our American schools and employed too many American-educated young men to help him. I, at the same time, believe that Carranza is very much pro-Mexican and that he wants Mexico for the Mexicans, and I wish to add that I think he has gone too far in that."

Dr. Inman said that he had been informed by reliable persons that Carranza was really opposed to the much-discussed Constitution of 1917. He said he received the information in a private letter, the author of which he did not care to disclose, and from Dr. Andreo Osuna, whom he described as one of Carranza's closest advisers.

Next Dr. Inman referred to industrial and economic conditions in Mexico. He said that under Diaz the greatest national income recorded in any one year was $105,000,000. In 1914, the first year of the great war, he said this income had increased to $149,000,000, and it was now even greater. He declared that Carranza had no desire to confiscate foreign owned properties.

Considers Carranza Friendly.

"It is very difficult to understand Carranza's attitude," added Dr. Inman, "because a great many people in this country try to distrust everything he does."

"Who are these people that distrust everything he does?" asked Senator Fall.

"Well, I think his recent message to the Mexican Congress is an instance of it. The newspapers, that is some of them, played up that part which did not read so well, and did not refer to the fact that he was earnestly seeking to set up a conciliatory attitude toward the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES headlined the report of the message in one way and the next day discovered through its editorial columns that the message was conciliatory."

"Very well. Now you have made a general statement that Carranza is friendly to the United States. Such statements should be supported by facts," said Senator Fall.

"I can get some clippings from other papers," replied Dr. Inman.

Dr. Inman, continuing, said that many Mexicans who were in the United States during the war had returned to Mexico and informed the country that the United States was, after all, a very idealistic country. This, he said, had done much to improve the feeling toward America. He also said that American tourists in Mexico had, in a great many instances, failed to improve the situation. He then read a letter from Luis Cabrera, the Finance Minister of Mexico, inviting American business men to come to Mexico and talk over the situation. The letter was written in 1917. The invitation was accepted by the business men generally, but nothing came of the proposition. The letter was written to a Mr. Trowbridge, who was then the manager of the Mexico City Light and Traction Company.

"Where is Trowbridge now?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"In Mexico."

"What is he doing?"

"He is promoting some business enterprises."

"Why did not American business men accept that invitation?"

"They said they did not consider it possible to deal with Carranza."

"Is Mr. Trowbridge a friend of the Carranza Government?"

"I think so. He wrote a book and it gives that impression."

Senator Brandegee asked the witness concerning the bandit situation and Dr. Inman said it was true that there were more bandits now than was the case during the Diaz regime.

"But you say business conditions have improved. Do you mean that the more bandits there are in Mexico the better business is?"

"No, no, not that," Dr. Inman replied.

"But you say business conditions are better."

"Well, about $50,000,000 better than at any time under Diaz."

"Is this due to more prosperity or more taxation?"

"There is a better division of prosperity."

"Are the railroads in better condition?"

"They are paying more money than ever before, but the equipment is somewhat run down. The books show they are taking in more money than at any time in their history."

"Have rates been raised?"

"I suppose so. They have everywhere else."

"Has the interest been paid, or is it being paid, on the railroad bonds?" Senator Fall asked.

"I understand not."

"Where did the revenue for internal affairs come from under Diaz?"

"I understand mostly from import taxes."

"Is it not a fact that 66 per cent. of those taxes were pledged under Diaz for the external debt and the rest of it pledged under Madero and Huerta?"

Dr. Inman was not informed as to this.

Dr. Inman at this point produced a document which he said had been prepared for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in which that bank said that the time was opportune to start a trade campaign in Mexico. After printing the document the trust company, he added, decided not to circulate it. He said that his copy came to him through the League of Free Nations Association, of which he is a member.

Statistics Showing Improvement

After the noon recess Dr. Inman reverted to conditions in Mexico at the present time.

"I consider them," he said, "much improved and I believe that the present Administration is fully able to control the situation."

"You have submitted statistics showing a great improvement in economic conditions. What was the occasion of those statistics?" Senator Fall asked.

"I do not know; I simply saw them in The Christian Science Monitor."

"Are you sending out articles for publication in which your views, as stated before this committee, are advocated?"

"Yes, we are."

Dr. Inman then read some more statistics showing that the oil, silver, and copper importations from Mexico into this country have increased millions of dollars in recent years, with the result, he said, that last year there was a trade balance of $90,000,000 in favor of Mexico.

"This, to me, seems something that is not generally known in the United States," remarked Dr. Inman.

Reverting to the greatly increased income of the Mexican Government, Dr. Inman said that Carranza hoped soon to make a payment on the foreign debt. There had been no payments in more than eight years, Dr. Inman said, but payments would begin as soon as Carranza could find a way to reduce his army, which, it seems, is now using up most of the revenue.

"I want to say that in fact I do not know of any city or town in Mexico that is not under Carranzista control," said Dr. Inman. "Carranza controls all the State capitals and all the railroads, and the trains are running on all the roads."

"Where did you get all that information?"

"From my own visit there in January and February last, and from our missionaries. I believe the country is returning to normal, economically, politically and industrially. I consider that in Mexico we have not a revolution to be squelched, but an evolution to be guided."

Strikes and Alvarado's Letter.

Dr. Inman said he had not heard that machine guns had been used in quelling disorders growing out of the strikes in Mexico.

Senator Fall handed him another paper telling of the raiding a short time ago on the Pacific Coast city of Guaymas. Dr. Inman did not know anything about that.

The Senator then read to him the full text of the letter written a few weeks ago to Carranza by General Salvador Alvarado, former Governor of Yucatan, and at one time Carranza's most powerful supporter in all Mexico. In that letter General Alvarado refers to unbearable taxation measures, and said that the administration of justice could not be worse; that assassins were abroad in the land; that children, due to lack of proper care and protection, were dying by the thousands, and that graft is rampant in the army.

"What do you think of that statement of General Alvarado?" Senator Fall asked.

"I admit conditions are very bad in some ways. There is, as he says, graft in the army, and it should be eliminated. I think the general condition of the army is weak and full of graft, and Carranza cannot trust it."

"Do you know who ordered the American Red Cross out of Mexico?"

"No, I do not."

"Don't you know that this Government received a notice from Carranza to order them out of the country?"

"No, I did not."

"Well, then," added Senator Fall, "I think that a man holding the high and responsible position that you do should, when writing books about Mexico and other articles, inform yourself on such things. I am inclined, Dr. Inman, to think that you do not know all the facts about Mexico.

"Now, Dr. Inman," Senator Fall continued, "I have in my hands a letter written by you in which you use the words, 'I hope this letter will act as a riot call.' What did you mean by that?"

"I meant that I hoped it would be a riot call to the recipients to get busy and work against intervention."

"Has this letter reached Mexico or has it reached Carranza?"

"I know that it has reached Mexico. I do not know about Carranza."

Heard of an Intervention Fund.

"Now there are many charges, serious ones, in this letter. Where did you get the information upon which you base these statements?"

"At a meeting of the Committee on Mexico of the League of Free Nations Associations held some weeks ago in the Bush Terminal Building in New York City."

"You refer to a Mr. De Bekker in this letter. Who is De Bekker?"

"He is a newspaper man. He went to Mexico for The New York Tribune. He reported against intervention and then The Tribune came out for intervention, whereupon he resigned."

"You say in this letter that the amount of money spent by the oil companies in favor of intervention is appalling," Senator Fall said. "Will you give us the source of that information?

"Mr. De Bekker said so. He said they had offices in New York and Washington and also, I am informed, in El Paso and San Francisco. They have agents employed to circularize the country and they maintain very fine offices."

"Do you think that the oil interests are paying money trying to get Congress to intervene?"

"No. I never said the oil men were trying to buy Congress."

"Did you send that letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES or any other paper?"

"No."

"Did it get to the papers then?"

"Yes."

"In another part of the letter you wrote that they would pull off raids by Villa and others to inflame the public. Who said that?"

"Mr. De Bekker. He wrote that in The Nation."

"And so you, a man prominent in the religious and educational movement, took the word of this man for all these things and then sent it broadcast in this letter to missionaries and others?"

"There certainly are people in this country who are supporting the movement against Carranza."

"What has that got to do with the raids you refer to?"

"There is help on this side for the anti-Carranzistas. I have a letter from missionaries to that effect. I know that many people claim the Villa raid was financed on this side."

"Who were they that claimed such a thing as that?"

"I saw it in the press. I cannot recall now how all this came into my mind."

"Do you think any American financed that Villa raid on Columbus?"

"Maybe not that particular raid. I think Villa has been helped by Americans on this side of the border. He gets his ammunition from somewhere."

"I want to say that any man who charges that an American or Americans instigate raids across the border into the United States should certainly know whereof he speaks before uttering or writing such things," said Senator Fall.

Dr. Inman in answer to questions said he was certain that neither the Phelps-Dodge Company, the Ryan Company, nor any other big American concern doing business in Mexico had anything to do with financing the raids.

"You also wrote in your book on Mexico about raids being arranged?"

"I stand by what's in my book."

"Do you know that there are a great number of young Mexican girls in the hospitals of Mexico?"

"No."

"I hope you will be present at a future hearing, at which this phase of the question will be taken up," replied Senator Fall.

Bishop Cannon said he was not prepared to qualify as an expert on Mexico. He said that the missions were doing splendid work. He said intervention would be a great mistake in his opinion. In general he corroborated Dr. Inman as to conditions in Mexico.

Bishop Cannon said that shortly after this country entered the war all of the American missionaries in Mexico were recalled. They were allowed to return last year.

In answer to questions by Senator Fall, Bishop Cannon said that several of the women missionaries were required to sign State Department waivers in which they agreed not to hold the United States responsible for damages to their persons or property. Women, the Bishop pointed out, were at the time prohibited from entering Mexico from this country, and so, when the women missionaries insisted on returning to their posts, they were asked to sign the waivers. Three or four of the women signed. He named the Misses Massey, Wynn, Booth and Gould as probably among those who signed.

The State Department will be asked, Senator Brandegee said, to furnish the committee with copies of the waivers.

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MEXICAN SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Those in Federal District Outside Capital Have No Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Information reaching Washington today through official channels gives further details of the collapse of the educational system in the Federal District of Mexico.

All municipal schools outside of the City of Mexico have now been closed because of lack of funds to pay the teachers. The announcement of the closing of these schools stated that they would remain closed until the Federal Government paid the teachers the back pay due them and guaranteed salaries in the future, or until the Government made it possible for the various municipalities to pay them.

The closing of the schools was decided upon by vote of the town councils of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Tlalpan, Ixtapalapa, Tacubaya, Mixcoac, Xochimilco, Coyoacan, Atzcapotzalco, and Tacuba. While the City of Mexico schools have not been closed the facilities there have been curtailed so greatly in the last year that it is estimated 50,000 children of school age are without instruction. At present, it is said, schools have been eliminated in practically all the rural districts of Mexico.

HOPES TO GET VILLA.

Carranza Leader Reports Victory Over His Force in Durango.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 8.—Hope of capturing or killing Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit leader, is expressed in an official report received today from General Manuel Diegues, the Mexican Federal commander, who stated in his communication that in three days' fighting in the State of Durango his troops had killed 300 Villa followers and captured 800 horses.

EL CENTRO, CAL., Sept. 8.—A company of soldiers in the army of Governor Esteban Cantu of the Northern district of Lower California mutinied last night near Andrade, according to advices received here today. Four officers were killed. A posse was sent in pursuit of the soldiers, according to the advices.

MEXICAN WOMEN APPEAL.

Wives of Generals Say They Will Act if Men Fail the Country.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8—A patriotic manifesto was issued today by the National Council of Mexican Women. It declares the organization "considers the country as sacred as the home, and prefers Mexico dead to Mexico unworthy."

Mexican women, the manifesto declares, "will assume the men's duty toward the fatherland if the men fail to do so."

The officers of the organization are wives of prominent Mexican Generals.

MEXICAN BANDITS SLAY AMERICAN BY AMBUSH

Chicago Man Wounded, Beaten to Death, and His Body Thrown Into a River.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Word was received today by the State Department of the murder by bandits of another American citizen in Mexico. The murdered American was Hubert S. McGill, a son of James K. McGill of 821 Lockwood Avenue, Chicago. He was killed on Aug. 30 at Coapa, a town in the State of Chiapas. The State Department advices state that the man who killed him were not identified.

Mr. McGill was ambushed. He was on horseback when fired on, and, after being wounded, was beaten to death by his assailants. The body was then thrown into the Coapa River, from which it was recovered and buried near the scene of the crime.

The Mexican Government has been officially informed of the murder by the American authorities in Mexico and asked to undertake an immediate pursuit of the bandits who committed the murder. Whether the pursuit has been started is not disclosed in the State Department announcement.

The Government received its information from the American Consulate at Coapa.

CHINESE IN MEXICO PROTEST

Cable Their Government That They Are Deprived of "Every Right."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Government has received a cable dispatch from Chinese merchants in Mexico complaining that the anti-Chinese movement there is increasing.

"We have been compelled," says the dispatch, "to stop industrial and commercial undertakings throughout the country. Our women and children are in a pitiable plight. The Mexicans are depriving us of every right and subjecting us to injustice and inhumanity. We beseech the Government to give heed to our appeals."

The Government is considering what action shall be taken.

Men's London Aquascutum Topcoats you've simply got to get into them to get on to them!

Sold exclusively by us!

$40 to $65

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

In Honor of General Pershing and the First Division Store will be Closed All Day Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Shhh!

Typewriters are alphabetical children of business. They should be seen—not heard.

Noisy typewriters are like Peck's Bad Boy. They shout their A-B-C's at you every time you try to think.

The Noiseless Typewriter is well-behaved. It speaks very softly. It is growing very popular. Why not adopt it as part of your business family?

Ask for Booklet and Impressive List of Users

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER
The Noiseless Typewriter Company, 253 Broadway, New York
'Phone *Barclay 8205

NOVO RELIABLE POWER

Where Novo Service Begins

The question we ask you in this advertisement is not "Can we sell you a Novo Engine?"

We prefer to let that question answer itself, later on. Our question today is "What are your power problems?"

When we know that, we will tell you just what Novo Power will do for you. That is where Novo Service begins.

Novo Engines, 1¼ to 15 H. P. Furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, distillate, natural or artificial gas. Outfits for Pumping, Hoisting, Air Compressing, Sawing. Apply for full information.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Factory and Main Office: Lansing, Mich
New York Office, 1617 Woolworth Bldg.; Telephone Barclay 8456. Standard Scale & Supply Co., 146 Chambers St., Telephone Worth 1884, New York Distributors.

There's something about them you'll like

Twenty to the package

Tareyton London Cigarettes

GENERAL PERSHING'S WELCOME.

Three pages of illustrations showing arrival of General Pershing and his reception at City Hall and the parade of the famous 1st Division, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

L. E. Waterman Company, Seymour, Conn.
Walter Kendall, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

In 17 years Turner has built 260 buildings for 92 different firms on a cost-plus-percentage basis—168 of which were repeat orders.

In addition, $45,000,000 of government work was on this basis.

TURNER Construction Co.

DON'T *wonder* whether you are smartly and tastefully dressed—*know* you are by wearing Croydon Ready Tailored clothes.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

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Safe Banking First

While the First National is eager to get new business, it cannot offer any service or accommodation not consistent with the soundest banking practice.

We have found that the best business men do not want their bank to take their account on terms unprofitable to it. They believe that mutual profit is the best foundation for a satisfactory banking relation.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK —IN BROOKLYN
Established 1852
Broadway and Havemeyer Sts.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FASCINATING!

Assorted flavors and peppermint, chocolate, wintergreen and cinnamon.

ONE OF 300 NECCO SWEETS

NECCO
New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.

BIXBY'S DOUBLE A BROWN SHOE POLISH FOR DARK TAN & BROWN SHOES.

Pay 25 cents and use the class of all brown polishes. Made for Army Officers' shoes. Now *you* can buy it. A dauber with each bottle.

A Liquid—25c

FRAUDULENT SCHEMES REJECTED. Business opportunities placed in The New York Times are submitted to investigation.—Advt.

PERSHING'S SHIP ENDS TROOP SERVICE

Leviathan, Bringing General and His Staff, Makes Last Trip as a Transport.

STORM KEPT PERSHING IN

Lieut. Gen. Bullard and Major Gen. Summerall Among Returning Senior Officers.

The officers of the U. S. transport Leviathan were proud yesterday that their ship should have brought over the commander-in-chief of the American Army abroad, General John J. Pershing, on what has proved to be her last trip as a troopship.

The news that the giant steamship was going out of the transport service on her arrival in New York was received by wireless from the Navy Department by the commander, Captain E. H. Durrell, U. S. N., two days before she reached this port.

Since the beginning of 1918 the Leviathan has made three voyages from New York to Liverpool and seventeen voyages to Brest, and has carried 94,800 troops to England and France and 89,393 from France to this port. Including civilians, nurses, telephone operators, Y. M. C. A. and other non-combatant workers with the army, the transport has carried a total of 190,735 east and west.

In addition to the troops and extra passengers the Leviathan had about 1,200 of a crew every voyage. The German submarine commanders laid in wait for the Leviathan several times, but never got near enough to fire a torpedo at her. She was too fast and too well protected by destroyers. When the Germans sunk the British transport Justicia in September, 1918, the commander of the submarine thought he had sent the Leviathan to the bottom of the sea and flashed the news to Berlin, as eight of the largest submarines had been specially detailed by the German Admiralty to lie in wait for the giant American troopship and to get her.

The officers of the ship said yesterday that the trip was very rough for the first five days after leaving Brest. On the second night out the ship, being light and high out of the water began to roll violently and pitch at intervals which caused the majority of the 900 officers and 3,100 enlisted men on board to be confined to their bunks with seasickness. The seas broke over the "C" deck, which is eighty feet above the water line, and some of the waves, which were more than forty feet high, struck the bridge where the officers were keeping their watch in oilskins and seaboots.

When the storm had abated somewhat Captain Durell sent word to General Pershing, inviting him to come up on the bridge and watch the heaving waves. His kind invitation was declined by the the Commander in Chief, who said that he could get all the effect he desired from his stateroom.

Among the senior military officers on board the transport with General Pershing were Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall and Lieut. General Robert L. Bullard. The latter was born at Youngsborough, Lee County, Alabama, Jan. 10, 1861. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1885, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, June 14, 1885. He served with the regiment until April 2, 1892, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the 6th Infantry. In September, 1892, he was transferred back to the 10th Infantry, and was serving with that regiment at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he received a commission as Major of the 1st Battalion Alabama Infantry. In August, 1898, he was commissioned Colonel of the 3d Alabama Infantry and commanded that regiment until March, 1899. In the meantime he had been commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the regular service. On Aug. 17, 1899, he was commissioned Colonel of the 39th Volunteer Infantry and commanded that regiment during its service in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard was the first combat commander of the 1st Division, and held the reins through the days of the Setichepry and Montdidier sectors, including the first American attack on the village of Cantigny. General Bullard always made his own front line reconnoisances, there, as he did later in the Montdidier sector, which no seasoned veteran would say was quiet or safe. Time and again General Bullard, who had won an enviable reputation for bravery in the Phillipine Islands, caused dismay in the hearts of his staff by personally inspecting all positions in the sector under heavy fire. When he was promoted to the command of an army corps, he left the 1st Division alike, who worshipped above everything else a fighting man.

Maj. Gen. Summerall, another Phillipine veteran, sustained the reputation he won in the Far East among his vision with the best wishes of officers soldiers as "a man who was unafraid in time of danger. He was born at Lake City, Fla., March 4, 1867, and graduated from the Poeter Military Academy in 1885. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1892 and received his commission as Second Lieutenant and was appointed to the 1st Infantry in June of that year.

He was transferred to the artillery in March, 1893, and was assigned to the 5th Regiment at Presidio, where he remained until the Fall of 1898, and was at Fort Hamilton when the Spanish-American war broke out. He accompanied his regiment to the Phillippines and took part in several engagements, and served in China during the Boxer rising with the American Relief Expedition.

During the fighting at the Argonne and St. Mihiel his men said that he never sent them to face a danger where he would not go himself.

The officers and crew of the Leviathan were sorry yesterday that it was the last time they would enter New York Harbor in her flying the United States naval flag, unless another war starts again in the near future. She is a big coal consumer and an expensive ship to operate, which is the reason the Government has decided to lay her off from the troopship service.

It was rumored yesterday along the waterfront that the Leviathan would be turned over to the American Line to operate on the passenger and mail service between New York and Southampton and that Captain Arthur R. Mills, the Commodore of the fleet, would be her commander.

SHOT AFTER FIRING AT WIFE.

Husband Wounded Twice as He Tried to Kill Policeman.

Policemen on duty in the Simpson Street Station, the Bronx, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon heard the sound of several shots fired somewhere nearby. They saw no one when they ran out into the street, so they entered several of the houses adjoining the station house. In a bedroom at 1,039 Simpson Street they found a young woman in hysterics.

"My husband tried to shoot me," she cried. "He went out by the fire escape."

A search of 1,018 Fox Street, in the rear of the house, disclosed a young man hiding in a cellar. On the way to the station house he told Patrolman Thompson that he was Cornelius Kreisch, 21, and admitted shooting at his wife, with whom, he said, he had had a quarrel. He said that he had thrown the revolver down in his rooms.

As they were about to enter the police station, the prisoner pulled out a revolver and fired at the policeman. Patrolman Brorman of the same precinct, who happened to be behind him, saw the movement and fired at Kreisch twice, both of the bullets taking effect. Kreisch was taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that he had two wounds in his right side. He will recover.

Kreisch said that he had been a soldier in the Coast Artillery Corps and had recently returned from overseas.

PRO-GERMANS HERE WOULD KILL LEAGUE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the Senate, and spoke not unkindly of Senator Norris, a mild reservationist. But in his comments on the obstructors of the treaty, especially Senator Borah and his followers, who openly advocate rejection of the treaty, there was no mincing of words.

The latter group, the President intimated, stood for the substitution of a Pan-Americanism for Pan-Germanism, an attitude which was characterized by the words "hideous" and "inconceivable."

The President carried on his campaign today under somewhat difficult circumstances, as the country through which he passed in traversing parts of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota has dirtied the war gained riches beyond the most optimistic pre-war hopes and its inhabitants have taken little thought for anything except reaping the great harvest.

War seems far away now that most of the soldiers have returned and are at work again.

A prominent member of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce summed up the situation in the section today, by saying: "We are so busy making money that we haven't had time to worry about the Peace Treaty."

Takes Up Reservations.

In his address at Omaha President Wilson took up one by one the reservations of the Republican majority of the Senate Committee and attempted to show that the proposals were undesirable or unnecessary. He insisted that they were impossible of acceptance if the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were to be preserved.

With reference to the proposed reservation in regard to the right of the United States to withdraw from the League, he pictured those suggesting this as men who "sit close to the door with their hand on the knob," all ready to scuttle and run ignominiously the moment anything happened that did not meet with their approval.

He challenged the opposition Senators to go before the people and tell them that they believed America would even withdraw without having fulfilled her obligations or that this country could be guilty under any circumstances of an act that would call down upon it the condemnation of mankind. The President expressed the belief that a reservation withholding the "unconditional right" of withdrawal suggested in effect that America might some time be unwilling to fulfil an honorable obligation. He said that such an implication called for resentment by every citizen of the nation.

"Are these gentlemen such poor patriots," he asked, "that they are afraid the United States will cut a poor figure in the opinion of mankind? And do they think that they can bring this great people to withdraw from that League if at that time their withdrawal would be condemned by the opinion of mankind?" I for one am too proud an American to say that any doubt will ever hang around our right to withdraw upon the condition of the fulfillment of our international obligations."

Article X., which some Senators are attempting to destroy, the President said, was the very heart of the League of Nations and was the surest guarantee to prevent the recurrence of war and to preserve world peace. To withdraw America's sanction to this article, as some proposed, he said, would be a deathblow to the great work for a peace which he felt had been accomplished.

"They do not pretend that we can keep out," the President said, in discussing the attitude of the opposition to Article X.; "they merely pretend that we ought to keep out until we are ashamed not to go in. I would consider myself recreant to every mother and father, every wife and sweetheart in this community, if I consented to the ending of this war without a guarantee that there would be no other."

Predicts New War Without Article X.

The President predicted that without Article X. there certainly would be a realignment of armed nations, with the inevitable result of strife to come.

"I can predict with absolute certainty," he said, "that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concert the method by which to prevent it."

While it was inconceivable to him that such could be the case, the President said that he had heard that there were even men who are willing to substitute Pan-Americanism for Pan-Germanism, to reject entirely the almost complete assurance of world peace contained in the league covenant and substitute for it a world in arms, with America planning to maintain dominance by the greatness of her military and naval forces.

There were cries of protest when the President drew this picture and asked his hearers if they did not feel that it was an intolerable position for any one in the United States to take.

With reference to a reservation concerning domestic questions the President held that so far as he could see, the League of Nations, as drawn, protected all of America's rights. The attitude of the Senate in this connection he characterised as "meticulous." To attempt to make changes to suit the fancy of the Senate, he said, would make necessary a reopening of the Peace Conference negotiations and negotiations with Germany.

Applause greeted some ironical remarks about Senate delay.

"The conference at Paris will still be sitting when the Senate of the United States has acted upon this treaty," he said. "Well, perhaps I ought not to say that so confidently. No man, even in the secret of Providence, can tell how long it will take the United States Senate to do anything, but I imagine that in the normal course of human fatigue the Senate will have acted upon this treaty before the conference at Paris gets through with the Austrian treaty and the Bulgarian treaty, and the Turkish treaty."

Demands for further reservations regarding the Monroe Doctrine, said the President, were uncalled for. He expressed the view that in the treaty as it now stood the Monroe Doctrine had been swallowed "hook, line and sinker" and had for the first time in history obtained formal international recognition.

There was hearty applause when the President told of the course toward Germany followed at the Peace Conference and compared that scene to the one which he pictured as necessary if America must seek Germany's consent to treaty alterations.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that we did not ask Germany's consent with regard to the meaning of any one of those terms while we were in Paris. We told her what they meant and said 'sign here.' Are there any patriotic Americans who want the method changed? And do they want me to ask the Assembly at Weimar if I may read the treaty the way it means, but in words which the United States Senate thinks it ought to have been written?"

Shouts of "no, no," arose from all parts of the hall in reply to the President's question.

Ready to Die for the Cause.

The President said that honest men, actuated by high ideals, had made a solemn pledge to the world and that he told those who came to him in Paris, seeking the support of America to right the wrongs under which they had suffered, that "we will do everything we can."

"And we are going to redeem that promise," he concluded with fervor, "not because I made it, but because when I made it I spoke the purpose and heart of the United States. If I felt that I personally, in any way, stood in the way of this settlement I would be glad to die that it might be consummated, because I have a vision that if this thing should by some mishap not be accomplished there would forever rest upon the fair name of this people a stain which could never be effaced, which would be intolerable to every lover of America, inconceivable to any man who knew the duty of America and was ready with stout heart to do it."

The President discussed the Shantung settlement, repeating his assertion that the greatest service had been done China by the course pursued and that, had Japan refused to enter the League of Nations because of a refusal to accept her position, the only way to have got-

ten her out of China in the future would have been to go to war with Japan, which might also have necessitated war with France and England, who were bound to Japan's position by treaties made during the war.

Today was the first time that the President had referred to the proposed reservations of the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee and expressed the view that if adopted they would force the treaty back to the Peace Conference and eliminate the United States as a factor in the League of Nations. He asked the people to make their voice heard when the Foreign Relations Committee majority put its program before the Senate.

No reservations that would force the Peace Treaty back to the Peace Conference and make it necessary to seek the sanction of the German Assembly at Weimar could be acceptable to himself or the American people, the President said. When he asked if the country wanted to put him in such a position there were repeated cries of "No" and "We do not."

"We cannot rewrite this treaty," the President exclaimed. "We must take it or leave it. The world cannot deal with nations who say 'We won't play.' The world cannot deal with an arrangement in which every nation says 'we will take care of ourselves.'"

The President emphasized the point that the fight he was making was in no sense political and that he would be glad to work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with any Senator or other American citizen, regardless of party, who was with him in what he believed to be the great fight for the cause of humanity. He referred to the work which had been done for the treaty by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, ranking member on the Foreign Relations Committee, and added that he would be glad to talk in praise of Senator Norris, Republican of Nebraska, as well, "if he would let me." It heartened him, the President said, to find that there were so many Republicans participating in the meetings which he had addressed in behalf of the treaty. In some instances, he said, he had found that there were more Republicans than Democrats joining with him in the struggle as he went on his way into the West.

Omaha, like Des Moines, is a Republican stronghold. The President arrived there at 9 o'clock this morning. While he received a generous welcome, there were no large crowds on the streets through which the parade of automobiles passed. The Auditorium, however, was filled to overflowing and a great crowd was packed about the building.

Prior to the meeting the President and Mrs. Wilson made a call upon Mrs. L. A. Dietz, the aged mother of Gould Dietz, President of the Nebraska branch of the League to Enforce Peace. He then took a ride through the residential sections of the city.

A humorous incident occurred as the President was approaching the Auditorium. As the President's car was passing a schoolhouse, the American flag was unfurled, upside down, the signal of distress. Members of the fire brigade were summoned to get the flag adjusted properly. They were still at work when the Presidential party passed out of sight.

Leaders of both parties in Nebraska say that there is much missionary work to be done to arouse the interest in the Peace Treaty that is evident in some other States. Every one is busy making money, and this is given as one explanation for the absence of great enthusiasm over the treaty. The high cost of living has had some of its serious aspects removed by the fact that money is plentiful here.

The Irish element did not play any part in today's demonstrations at Omaha, although it is said that more than half the members of the Democratic Party of the city are of Irish descent. One man said that the name of Omaha itself was Irish and that it really was O'Maha, but the apostrophe had been omitted. This is not generally admitted outside of the Irish element of the Democracy.

WILSON BEGINS HARD WEEK.

Is Conserving His Strength, Avoiding Platform Speeches.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 8.—Carrying his appeal for acceptance of the Peace Treaty into the heart of the Northwest, President Wilson began today a week of travel that will take him to the Pacific Coast.

On the advice of his physician, Dr. Grayson, the President is conserving his strength for the three weeks of travel and speech making ahead of him. After his breathing spell in Des Moines yesterday Mr. Wilson was said to be in excellent trim, but Dr. Grayson will insist that he take things easy wherever possible. It was principally on account of a slight cold, impairing the President's voice, that Dr. Grayson advised against rear platform speeches. Although his voice is holding up well, it has broken once or twice during his addresses.

On the private car Mayflower, the President and Mrs. Wilson are well taken care of. Mrs. Wilson's maid came along and there is one of the White House cooks aboard to prepare their meals.

The rest of the train also is fitted up with a view to reducing the fatigues and inconveniences of the 10,000-mile trip. The dining car is to be coupled all the way and there is a club car which the newspaper correspondents, secret service men, and secretaries use as a lounging place.

The President and Mrs. Wilson dine privately, but Mr. Wilson strolls back into the club car occasionally for a chat with other members of the party.

One of the hardest working members of the Presidential party is Charles L. Swem, Mr. Wilson's personal stenographer, who handles, single handed, the official transcript of the President's addresses. As soon as an address is completed he transcribes it directly on the stencil of a mimeograph machine on board the train, so that official copies of the text may be available without delay.

An incident of the recent trouble with the railroad shopmen who asked increases of 15 to 27 cents an hour, and were granted but 4 cents an hour, pending the Administration's efforts to reduce living costs, was noted at Sioux City.

As the President's train left, several hundred workers in the railroad shops held their hands in air so that four fingers of each hand were discernible.

At several stops the Presidential train made during the day President Wilson came out on the platform of his car and shook hands with people.

The train slowed up going through Council Bluffs, and there was a rush to get a view of the President. Several persons tried to climb aboard the train and some managed to get a hasty handshake.

Again at Onowa, a small Iowa town, several hundred persons surged toward the platform, and the President smilingly shook hands with as many as he could reach.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 8.—President Wilson's train arrived in Sioux City at 2:55 o'clock this afternoon and left at 3:05 for Sioux Falls. The President shook hands with several hundred persons and joked with the crowd, but did not make a speech. Mrs. Wilson was introduced by the President.

HOLDS RESERVATIONS MEAN LONG DELAY

President Raps the Senators, Seeking to Emphasize Right of Withdrawal.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—In his speech at the auditorium here today President Wilson said:

I didn't come here this morning so much to expound the treaty as to talk about reservations. A reservation is an assent with a "but" to it. We agree, but."

Now I want to call your attention to some of these "buts." I will take them as far as I can in the order in which they deal with the clauses of the League itself.

In the first article of the covenant it is provided that a nation can withdraw from the League on two years' notice, provided that at the time of this withdrawal, that is to say, at the expiration of the two years, it has fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.

But some of our friends are very uneasy about that. They want to sit close to the door and with their hand on the knob, and they want to say, "We are in this thing, but we are in it with infinite timidity, and we are in it only because you overpersuaded us and wanted us to come in, but we are going to sit here and try this door every once in a while and see if it isn't locked, and just as soon as we see anything we don't like we are going to scuttle." (Laughter and applause.)

Now, what is the trouble? I want you to put this to every man you know who makes this objection. What is he afraid of? Is he afraid that when the United States wishes to withdraw it will not have fulfilled its international obligations? Is he willing to bring that indictment against this beloved country?

My fellow citizens, we never did fail to fulfil any obligations we have made. And, with God to guide and help us, we never will. And I, for one, am not going to admit in any connection the slightest doubt that if we ever choose to withdraw we will not have fulfilled our obligations.

Because if we make reservations, as they are called, about this, what do we do? This covenant does not set up any tribunal to judge whether we have fulfilled our obligations at that time or not. There is only one thing to restrain us, and that is the opinion of mankind. Are these gentlemen such poor patriots that they are afraid the United States will cut a poor figure in the opinion of mankind? And do they think that they can bring this great people to withdraw from that League if at that time their withdrawal would be condemned by the opinion of mankind?

We always have been at pains to earn the respect of mankind, and we shall always be at pains to retain it. I, for one, am too proud an American to say that any doubt will ever hang upon our right to withdraw upon the conditions of the fulfilment of our international obligations.

What "Advise" Means.

Quoting Article X. of the League covenant, Mr. Wilson said that any one who understood the English language must admit that when it said the League could "advise" it meant "advise," and not compel. He characterized the League as "the only possible guarantee against war," and said he would feel recreant to those who fought the war if he did not urge its adoption.

It was not an "absolute guarantee," he added, because there was no absolute guarantee against human passion.

Those who wanted a reservation to Article X., Mr. Wilson continued, simply didn't want to come in now, but wanted to be "late joiners."

Any reservation regarding the Monroe Doctrine, he declared, was unnecessary, because the doctrine has been "swallowed, hook, line and sinker," by the Peace Conference and had been authenticated by the big Powers of the world for the first time.

So far as reservations about domestic questions were concerned, he said, it would be a work of supererogation.

If reservations were put in, the President went on, all that the Senate had written in would have to go back for the consent of Germany.

The President went on:

Do they want me to ask the Germans if I may read the treaty to them expressed in the words the United States Senate thinks it ought to have been written in?

So, you see, the reservations come down to this, that they want to change the language of the treaty without changing its meaning. And let me say there are indications (I am not judging from official dispatches, but from the newspaper) that people are now in as good a humor over in France now as they were when I was there, and it is going to be more difficult to get a new agreement from now on than it was before, and after dealing with some of those gentlemen I found that they were as ingenious as any American in attaching unexpected meanings to plain words. I do not want, therefore, having gone through the mill on the existing language, to go through it again on changed language.

But I must not turn away from this great subject without attention to the Shantung clause, the provision with regard to the transfer of certain German rights in that Province of Shantung, China, to Japan. I frankly said to my Japanese colleagues at the conference—therefore I can without impropriety say it here—that I was very deeply dissatisfied with that part of the treaty.

But my fellow-citizens, Japan agreed at that very time, and as part of the understanding upon which these clauses were put into the treaty, that she would relinquish every item of sovereignty that Germany had enjoyed in China, and that she would retain what other nations have elsewhere in China—certain economic concessions with regard to the railways and the mines, which she was to operate under a corporation and subject to the laws of China. As I say, I wish she would have done more, but suppose, as some have suggested, that we dissent from that clause in the treaty?

You can't sign all of a treaty but one part, my fellow citizens. It is like the President's veto; he can't veto provisions of a bill; he has got either to sign the bill or veto it. We can't sign the treaty with the Shantung provision out of it, and if we could, what sort of service would that be doing China?

If I felt that I personally in any way stood in the way of this settlement I would be glad to die that it might be consummated, because I have a vision, my fellow citizens, that if this thing should by some mishap not be accomplished there would arise from that upon the fair name of this people a stain which never could be effaced, which would be intolerable to every lover of America, intolerable to every man who knew America and was ready with stout heart to uphold it.

Ready to Forget Party in This.

I said just now, before opening, that I was happy to forget on a campaign like this what party I belong to, and I hope you will not think I am recalling what party I belong to if I say how proud I have been to stand alongside of Senator Hitchcock in this fight. I would be just as glad to stand by Senator Norris if he would let me.

The heart of America beats in these great prairies and on these hillsides; sometimes in Washington you seem very far away. The voices that are most audible in Washington are not voices that anybody cares to listen to for very long, and it is refreshing to me to get out among the great body of my fellow citizens and feel the touch of the hand and contact of the shoulder and the impulse of mass movement which is going to make conquest, spiritual conquest, of the world.

PRESIDENT WARNS OF GERMAN ACTIVITY

Every Element of Disorder Hoping There Will Be No League, He Asserts.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—President Wilson spoke as follows here tonight:

Governor Norbeck and My Fellow-Citizens: I must admit that every time I face a great audience of my fellow-countrymen on this trip I am filled with a feeling of peculiar solemnity, because I believe my fellow-countrymen, that we have come to one of the turning points in the history of the world. And what I, as an American, covet for this great country is that on every great occasion when mankind's fortunes are hung in the balance, America may have the distinction of leading the way.

I want to remind you, my fellow-countrymen that that war was not an accident; that war didn't just happen. There was not some sudden cause which brought on the conflagration. On the contrary, Germany had been preparing for that war for generations. Germany had been preparing every resource and perfecting every skill, developing every invention which would enable her to master the European world and to dominate the rest of the world.

Everybody had been looking on. Everybody had known—for example, it was known in every war office in Europe and in the department at Washington—that the Germans not only had a vast supply of field guns, but that they had ammunition enough for every one of these guns to wear out the guns. And yet we were living in a fool's paradise. We thought Germany meant what she said, that she was armed for defense, and that she never would use that great store of guns against her fellow-men. Why, my friends, it was foreordained the minute Germany conceived these purposes that she should do the thing which she did in 1914.

Now I have brought back from Europe with me, my fellow-citizens, a treaty in which Germany is disarmed and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war. (Applause.) That is all.

If Germany had dreamed that anything like the present league of the world would combine against her she never would have begun the war, and she didn't dare to let the opinions of mankind crystallise against her, by the discussion of the purposes which she had in mind.

So what I want to point out to you is that we are making a fundamental choice. You cannot have a new system unless you supply a substitute, an adequate substitute for the old, and I want to say that when certain of our fellow-citizens take the position that we do not want to go into it alone, but want to take care of ourselves, I say that is the German position.

Germany, through the mouth of her Emperor, through her writers, and through every action, said: "Here we stand ready to take care of ourselves. We will not enter into any combination. We are armed for self-defense and we know that no nation can compete with us." That appears to be the American program in the eyes of some gentlemen, and I want to tell you that in the last two weeks the pro-Germanism element has lifted its head again. It says: "I see a chance for Germany and America to stay out and take care of themselves."

There were passions let loose on the field of the world at war which have not grown quiet, and which will not for a long time. Every element of disorder is hoping that there will be no staying hand from the Council of Nations to hold the order of the world steady until we can make the final arrangements of justice and peace.

I sometimes think when I wake up in the night of the wakeful nights that anxious fathers, mothers and friends spent during the weary years of the awful war, and I hear the cry of mothers of the children, millions on the other side and thousands on this side, in God's name give us security, peace and right.

America can stay out, but I want you to witness that the peace of the world cannot be established with the peace of the individual nations. America is necessary to the peace of the world.

The peace and good-will of the world are necessary to America, lest you disappoint the world, centre its suspicion on you, make it feel that you are filled with jealousy and selfishness.

We are not thinking of money, we are thinking of redeeming the reputation of America, rather than to have all of the money in the world. I am not ready to die for money, and neither are you, but you and I are ready to die for America.

Declaring the Peace Treaty provision for an international labor conference would give labor a new bill of rights, the President declared the treaty was a "laboring man's treaty" in the sense that it was a treaty drawn up for the benefit of the common people.

The political settlements themselves, said the President, were made for the peoples concerned. He asserted that the document laid down forever the principle that no territory ever should be governed except as the people who lived there wanted it governed.

"That is an absolute reversal of history," said the President, "and it's all in the League of Nations."

High taxes, a large standing army, and a "military government spirit" would be required, he said, if the United States were to follow the advice of some men and "stand by herself."

Asking his hearers to suppose for a moment that the land titles of South Dakota were to be upset and every farm line moved ten feet, Mr. Wilson said that was somewhat like what happened in Europe, and a central authority was necessary to stabilize conditions and prevent strife.

"Our choice," said Mr. Wilson, "is between the League of Nations and Germanism. I have told you what I mean by Germanism—having a chip on your shoulder."

When the President added that sometimes he had been "called an idealist" someone shouted "good" and the crowd cheered.

The "certain way" to have trouble between capital and labor, said the President, was for them to refuse to discuss their differences. He said he could not understand how a man could refuse to discuss his case unless he was wrong. The same rule, he declared, applied to differences between nations.

WALLICK, ALIENATION SUIT.

Wife Starts Action Against Mrs. Mae Hirsh for $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Through Max Steuer, her attorney, Mrs. London I. Wallick of New York has brought suit against Mrs. Mae Hirsh, also of New York, a wealthy widow who has been spending the Summer at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, seeking to recover $500,000 on a complaint of alienation of her husband's affections. The papers in the case were served on Mrs. Hirsh at Alexandria Bay on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Wallick reached here on Saturday morning, bringing the papers with her.

Upon arriving here Mrs. Wallick first motored to Cape Vincent and inspected the hotel register, then continued to the Bay, and with Attorney Henry Kimball of this city served the papers upon Mrs. Hirsh, who answered the door bell.

The matrimonial troubles of the Wallicks have been in court since Mrs. Wallick sued her husband, a New York hotel owner, for divorce. The case was called before Justice Callighan in Brooklyn. In July last Mrs. Wallick won an interlocutory decree.

According to Mrs. Wallick, both she and her husband have known Mrs. Hirsh for a number of years, meeting her at seabright. About two years ago Mr. Hirsh died and left the widow a large fortune, accumulated in the clothing business, the husband having been a member of Hirsh & Wickwire of Chicago and New York.

Mr. Wallick came to Cape Vincent when Mrs. Hirsh was also in the little resort town.

Mrs. Hirsh has twenty days to file her answer.

PLAYS SPY ON HER HUSBAND

Wife Hides in Motor Car When He Takes Young Woman to Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Policeman Glennon was watching a big touring car roll along the main street of the village last night when a woman rose in the back seat and called "Police!" Glennon blew his whistle, and the car stopped. A young man was driving, and with him on the front seat was a young woman.

"Arrest that man," called the woman in the back seat. "I'll make the charge against him."

"What's the charge?" Glennon asked.

"Never mind," was the reply. "Take him to the police station."

At the police station the woman said she was Mrs. Max Samuels of 138 Main Street, New Rochelle, and that the driver was her husband, a druggist. She said she had heard that Samuels and a young woman were going to Rye Beach last night, so she went there. She found the car empty and she hid in the rear. What she saw from there caused her to appeal to Glennon.

Samuels put up $100 cash bail, and this afternoon he and his wife appeared for the hearing.

"I withdraw the charge, your Honor," she told Justice William W. Edwards. He dismissed the case.

Shubert Galeties of 1919 to Resume

"The Shubert Galeties of 1919," which was closed by the strike, will resume performances tomorrow night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Nora Bayes will head a slightly revised cast, and Henry Lewis and Irving Fisher will be other newcomers.

Belgium Buys 400 Locomotives Here

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Belgian Government is ordering 400 American locomotives for use on the State railroads, in addition to 300 Belgian engines.

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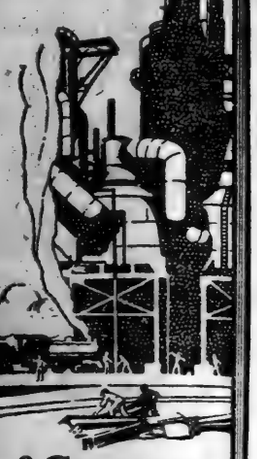

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POINDEXTER OPENS ATTACK ON WILSON

Leads Off for Republican Senators in Replying to President's Speeches.

RESENTS TALK OF QUITTING

Charges "Campaign of Vituperation" by Executive—League Foes Map Out Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In an aggressive speech in the Senate today, Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, unexpectedly opened the counter-attack of the opponets of the League of Nations covenant in answer to the criticisms of them by President Wilson on his transcontinental tour.

The Washington Senator, an implacable foe of the League, characterized the President's demand that the treaty be adopted as written as "imperious and autocratic." He challenged the President to tell the country how the League would operate to prevent wars, and asked if the President thought the League would be any more effective than was the Hague Convention, to which Germany was a signatory.

Answering the President's characterization of opponents of the treaty as "contemptible quitters," Mr. Poindexter demanded to know what it was that the United States would be "quitting," if it remained out of the League of Nations. He argued that the "game" of which the President talked had "already been finished," and that there was nothing more for the United States to do concerning its allies in the war.

Senators to Keep Up Fight.

Mr. Poindexter will leave the Capital later in the week to make a brief tour of the East in opposition to the League. The counter-attack upon the President will be carried on tomorrow in a speech by Senator Harding, one of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other foes of the League will follow with speeches that will keep up from day to day until the treaty is voted upon.

Senators Johnson, Borah and McCormick left the Capital tonight for Chicago, to begin the stumping tour of the country, which will be participated in by various League opponents, while the President is engaged in his swing around the circle. The three Senators will speak in the Auditorium on Wednesday night. Senator Johnson will also talk before the Hamilton Club in that city in the afternoon.

While Senators Borah and McCormick will remain away from the Capital only about a week, Senator Johnson expects to keep at it until the President's trip is over. Mr. Johnson's itinerary, as laid out, carries him to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. If time permits, the Senator will go into other cities on the way to the Coast and back. He will closely follow the itinerary of the President.

Poindexter Charges Vituperation.

In making his counter-attack on the President Senator Poindexter said he was justified in doing so, because the President had begun a "campaign of vituperation." Mr. Wilson was "on the hustings," he said, in defense of the treaty and the League of Nations, with "all the machinery of the Government at his disposal and the Government paying his expense."

"The President says that if we reject the League we will be 'contemptible quitters,'" said Senator Poindexter. "What would we be quitting? He says we must 'stay with the game.' What is the game? And when will the game be finished, if it is not finished now?

"He says we won the war for France and England, and, having done so, it would be dishonorable for us now to abandon them. How did winning the war for Europe and England put us under obligation to them or to the rest of Europe? Is it not the truth that the services we rendered Europe in the war put Europe under obligation to us instead of putting us under obligations to Europe?

"If the President thinks the League of Nations would be a benefit to the United States, why did he say at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 5 that it would be 'a supreme sacrifice?' If it is a 'supreme sacrifice,' as he said, is he not violating his oath of office in attempting to impose it on the American people?

"Will the President deny that the League of Nations gives the supervision of our trade in arms to the League, while the Constitution gives its to Congress?

"Is it not true that the covenant of the League provides that when the size of the army and navy has been fixed as provided under it they cannot be increased without the consent of the League, while the Constitution gives Congress the absolute power to raise armies and navies?

"Is it not true that every question likely to lead to rupture is to be decided by the League, and we are bound to obey its decisions?

Tells of Britain's Six Votes.

"In this decision does not Great Britain with her colonies have six votes in the body of delegates, while the United States has only one? Why should Great Britain have six times as many votes as the United States? And why should Hedjas or Haiti or Liberia have each as many votes as the United States?

"How can the President tell the people that there will be limitation of armament under the League, when he knows that Great Britain has decreed that, League or no League, the predominence of her sea power will be maintained?

"How can the President honestly tell the people that a world League founded on the principle that Europe shall participate in the control of American affairs and that America shall participate in the control of European affairs does not abrogate the Monroe Doctrine?

"The President says that Germany would not have invaded Belgium if she had known the United States would intervene. What prevented the United States from intervening? Is it not true that President Wilson himself prevented us from intervening in order that he might make a campaign for the Presidency on the cry 'He kept us out of war.'

Likened to Dose of Poison.

"The President says in his stately style: 'Put up or shut up, accept the League of Nations or offer a substitute for it.' The opponents of the League offer as a substitute for it the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln's government 'by the people.' The President offers us a government by a council in Geneva and says 'You must take it if you have nothing better to offer.' The question is whether there is anything worse that could be offered.

"It is as though one were offered a dose of deadly poison and told he must drink it to the dregs unless he could propose some alternative. The natural alternative would be not to drink it.

"Why does the President say we must adopt the League of Nations or live in isolation from the rest of the world? It is not possible that he thinks so. When did we ever live in isolation from the rest of the world?

"The President says a League of Nations would prevent war. We can only judge the future by the past. Would it have prevented our civil war? If so, will the President point out how?

"There was a League of Nations in effect in 1914. It did not prevent the German war. Would a League of Nations have prevented our war with Great Britain in 1775 and 1812?"

Gives No Help to Irish.

Senator Poindexter quoted a supporter of the League of Nations as saying with respect to the Irish situation that the President had made an open bid for the support of the Irish by hinting that America could not intrude upon England's affairs now, but that under a League of Nations Ireland could get a hearing and the moral support of the United States.

"The idea," commented Senator Poindexter, "that any right claimed by Great Britain can be invaded by appealing to the League of Nations, which she and her allies will dominate, will be as futile as China's plea for her people to this same League of Nations.

"The President asks 'Will we go to war with France and Great Britain for Shantung?' Does the President think we will have to go to war with France and Great Britain if we keep our fingers out of this dirty business?"

Taking up the President's statement at Des Moines that the labor situation and the high cost of living problem could not be settled until the Peace Treaty with the League covenant was ratified, Senator Poindexter said:

"If the President has succeeded in so binding us to Europe by his half year's negotiations that we cannot hold a labor conference or suppress Bolshevism or deal with the high cost of living without the League of Nations, we should not lose a moment's delay in freeing ourselves from its entanglements.

"This covenant of the League of Nations is not a treaty, it is a constitution of government. It does not establish a condition to be dealt with by the independent action of the parties to the arrangement as in the case of a treaty. It sets up an elaborately organized Government outside of, separate and apart from the Government of the United States. It invests this organization with vast governmental powers. It contains no bills of rights. It makes no reservation of powers not specifically granted. It undertakes to transfer to a permanent Government in Europe powers which our people have vested in the President and Congress and under their control.

"No such new Constitution of government, even if its powers were vested in our own nation, could be established without a submission to the people or to the States. The imperious and autocratic demand of the President that it must be adopted in the exact form in which he has proposed it is so great a departure from our conception of freedom that we cannot consider it."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DELEGATES HELD UP

First Meeting in Washington Possible in November, but Not in October, as Planned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It now is practically certain that the first meeting of the League of Nations will not be held in Washington in October, as originally planned. The exact date depends upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to ratification of the Peace Treaty containing the covenant which creates the League. Should the Senate ratify the treaty in time to permit delegates to arrive for a meeting in November, it probably will be held then, but if the discussion is much protracted the meeting is expected to go over until January, 1920.

The first meeting of the League Council, however, can be called any time after three of the principal powers have ratified the treaty. It is expected to be held immediately after such ratification. Unless the Senate has ratified the treaty by that time, the United States would not be represented at the meeting, which would be held in Paris or London. Germany already has ratified, and France is expected to ratify in September. Italy generally is expected to be the next in line, and Japan is expected to act during the next three months. Great Britain has enacted legislation carrying the treaty into effect, but has not formally ratified it, probably waiting until after the Canadian Parliament now in session has acted.

When the council holds its first meeting, whether in London or Paris, the session is expected to be comparatively brief. Appointment of the Sarre Valley Commission and the appointment of a High Commissioner for Danzig are expected to be the principal business.

The meeting of the assembly, however, which is the gathering of the whole League, with delegates from all countries, and is to be held in the United States at the call of President Wilson, is expected to bring representatives from practically every nation in the world. Perfecting a permanent organization will be the first business, for the assembly undoubtedly will meet without a definite program.

After organization has been perfected, committees probably will be named to take up such questions as the foundation of a permanent Court of International Justice, as provided in Article XIV. of the treaty; disarmament, manufacture of munitions, and kindred subjects, which were left by the treaty itself to the League to work out. The commissions to administer the mandataries, as provided in the treaty, probably will be named at this session.

Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau both have promised to attend the first meeting if domestic conditions warrant their absence from home. The French elections, however, occur during the latter part of October. If the Premier were unable to come, Andrew Tardieu of the French Chamber of Deputies, former head of the French High Commission in America, who is persistently mentioned in French political gossip as a successor to Clemenceau, probably would represent France. Lord Robert Cecil is regarded as certain to be one of the British delegates.

Meanwhile delegates from all over the world have been making tentative arrangements to come to Washington in October, on the basis of the first announcements, and they are now waiting to hear of a definite meeting time. Many delegates, particularly from the Far East, will require notices ranging from three to five weeks.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT HOPEFUL

Also Grateful to America for Its Interest in Shantung.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—Captain Patrick O'Brien, the well-known flier, had an audience on Thursday with the President, who expressed the hope that Chinese students who went to America might not be limited in their college course but should have the opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge and experience afterward which might subsequently be of great value when they returned to their native land. The President was particularly anxious that students should acquire American ideas.

The President was pleased with the interest America was displaying in the Shantung issue, and hoped justice would be done to China. The President was optimistic regarding the future of China. He expressed belief that the Chinese were beginning to settle down and take a better grip of things. He thought there was a great future for aviation in China, which suffered from lack of good roads. He mentioned the fact that China had a definite aerial program. There was, he thought, a great opportunity for aviation for commercial and other purposes in China.

In closing the audience he said that relations between America and China were never better, and expressed the opinion that Americans were fair-minded people who would see justice done to China. He and indeed all China appreciated the attitude America had taken with respect to the Shantung award.

JAPANESE PRESS INDIGNANT.

Describe Senate Committee's Attitude as "Provocative."

TOKIO, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—Discussion by the Japanese press of the action of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee relative to the Shantung provision of the peace treaty reflects that an unpleasant impression has been caused in Japan. Newspapers say that, "considering Japan's repeated assurances that Shantung is to be returned to China, the committee's attitude is unnecessarily insulting and provocative."

TREATY HOPE RESTS IN PUBLIC OPINION

Unless Wilson Arouses Demand for Full Acceptance Reservations Are Expected.

SENATORS ARE UNMOVED

But Are Apprehensive Over Applause When President's Speeches Attack Their Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—On every hand evidence accumulates that unless the sentiment of the country asserts itself emphatically to the contrary reservations of some sort will be attached to the League of Nations section of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles more than two months ago.

Strong supporters of President Wilson in the Senate still assert that these reservations will be merely interpretative, but the generality of Senators are disposed to agree that interpretations will be included in the ratifying resolution. This means that the treaty must be resubmitted to the signatory powers for the acceptance of the American modifications.

Taking this opinion as indicating the outcome of the current contest in the Senate, it is apparent that formal peace between the United States and Germany is to be delayed indefinitely. More than this, the signatory powers, or some of them, may reject the American changes. The situation presented then would be that the United States would remain out of the League of Nations, and its position toward the rest of the world in the readjustment of war conditions which the treaty seeks to bring about would be uncertain, perhaps chaotic.

One of the most serious features of the state of affairs that will grow out of the Senate's prospective action is the effect this action will have upon Europe. A thing that stood out prominently in the inter-allied peace negotiations was the dominant position the United States had assumed in world politics. Many public men of European countries were of the opinion that unless the United States came wholeheartedly into the League of Nations at its outset the League project would be futile and the whole scheme to prevent the recurrence of world wars would end in dismal failure.

Wanted America Isolated.

It is evident from the trend of events in the Senate that the stage is being set for just such a contingency. Whatever may be said by them publicly, there can be no doubt that a considerable number of Senators would be pleased if the treaty were rejected outright, peace restored between Germany and the United States by the adoption of a resolution by Congress and a new treaty negotiated at leisure directly between the American and German Governments.

This would leave the United States in a position of isolation for which sympathizers with treaty rejection hope. The United States would be independent of the League of Nations, or what would be nominally a League of Nations with America out of it, and no international restrictive measures would prevail against the maintenance of large armies and navies and the conversion of many countries into armed camps necessary to provide preparedness for war.

President Wilson's plea that the treaty question should be considered an American question and not a partisan political question has had no effect upon those Senators who are insisting upon radical changes in the treaty. The opposition to the President and his treaty-making efforts in Paris has gone too far to justify the hope that these Senators will adopt a new attitude unless their constituents assert themselves in the way of emphatic protest.

So far nothing has been developed here to show that the President's speeches have had any material effect upon the situation in the Senate. A number of those Senators who were disposed to support him in his effort to have the treaty ratified as it stands are showing signs of being influenced by the weakness of the President's critics, and, if one is to take as gospel what is heard in practically every nook and corner of the Senate wing of the Capitol, a majority of the Senate is already committed to modifications of some character.

Wilson Aiming to Explain Treaty.

Those who are seeking to kill or maim the treaty find themselves fortunate in a seeming failure of the mass of the American people to have familiarised themselves with the details of the League covenant. This is evident from the dispatches of the newspaper correspondents who are accompanying the President.

The President apparently was able to grasp this situation at the very beginning of his tour, and proceeded to instruct his audiences in the A B C of covenant provisions. He gathered that the opponents of the treaty had succeeded in creating the impression that under the terms of the covenant the United States, at the dictation of other nations in the League, would be compelled to engage in foreign wars. To counteract this the President has been explaining to his audiences that treaty critics have ignored with evident intention the provisions for inquiry and arbitration, postponement of war, and the enforcement of the international boycott against nations which refuse to abide by the decisions of the League or its constituted bodies.

How much impression has been made by the President in his primary school lessons along this line is not known in Washington. It will take a week or so yet for Senators to get some understanding of any change in attitude or confirmation of prior belief on the part of their constituents due to the President's speeches.

Food for thought has already been furnished politicians in the Senate, however, by the general agreement in newspaper accounts of the President's journey that his criticisms of Senatorial methods and Senatorial atmosphere have been received with every evidence of approval. Theodore Roosevelt found out early in his experience as President, however popular individual Senators and Representatives might be in their own communities, that Congress as a whole was regarded with some suspicion by the people, and he made much political capital by taking a fall out of the national legislature whenever occasion seemed to require that treatment.

What President Wilson appears to be doing is to endeavor to have the American people understand that the treaty opponents in the Senate are making it difficult to bring about the re-establishment of normal conditions and prevent the recurrence of wars. To create that impression as a State which is represented by a popular Senator opposed to the treaty or in favor of material modifications of its provisions is likely to have the effect of bringing pressure to bear on the popular Senator to abandon the company of his Senatorial associates.

See Demand for Early Action.

It has dawned upon a great many people here that one outcome of the President's speechmaking campaign is to crystalize feeling in the country that the treaty should be ratified without delay. There is evidence that whatever their opinions may be concerning particular portions of the covenant a very considerable portion of Americans are anxious that the Senate should act soon. They are willing to have the treaty ratified, with or without reservations, so long as it is ratified.

President Wilson, it is gathered from reports from States he has visited on his transcontinental tour, has succeeded in convincing many of his auditors that the world's affairs will remain awry until formal peace with Germany has been established and the provisions of the Versailles convention are in full force and effect.

This appreciation of the popular attitude has penetrated the Senate. Some signs were detected today that Senators were impressed with the desire on the part of their constituents that the treaty should be disposed of in the shortest possible time. Senators of that understanding made inquiries of leaders in the Senate as to how soon a vote would be reached. They obtained no definite assurances. As a matter of fact, it is impossible for any leader to predict with certainty when the treaty will be acted upon finally.

The majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations will require about three days to present their arguments in favor of making amendments and reservations, but they have no means of knowing how much time will be required for general debate. Under the rule of the Senate debate is unlimited. Each Senator has the privilege of speaking as long as he pleases, or as long as physical condition or mental ability will permit, and there are ninety-six members of the Senate, where long speeches on important questions are the rule. It is assumed that every Senator will desire to explain his position with reference to the momentous compact among the nations entered into at Versailles.

By common consent the treaty, contrary to unbroken practice, will be discussed in the open Senate. An understanding to that effect exists among the leaders on both sides of the chamber. On every previous occasion when a Senator or Senators sought to have the Senate consider executive business with the doors open the proposal has been refused. As the American people and the world at large are to have the benefit or the opposite of Senators on every controversial phase of the Versailles convention.

LEHRS ADMITS GUILT.

Took Part in Murder of Col. Ettinger and Legros at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—Reginald Lehrs, who is said once to have been an American newspaper correspondent, pleaded guilty today to participating in the killing of Colonel Hadjelache Ettinger, a former Russian naval officer, and an American citizen named Legros.

A dispatch from Stockholm to the Exchange Telegraph of London Aug. 8 announcing the killing of Ettinger and Legros said the deed had been committed by a band supposed to be part of an organization known as "The International League for the Re-establishment of the Russian Monarchy." Ettinger was declared to have taken part in a movement the object of which was the placing of Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, a brother-in-law of the former Russian Emperor, on the Russian throne.

In previous dispatches originating in Stockholm and London Lehr's name appeared in connection with the killing of Nikolai Ardasjeff, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Stockholm, whose death and that of other persons were laid to the Russian monarchist movement.

Ardasjeff was declared to have been lured to a villa outside of Stockholm, where he was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to death. One story had it that Ardasjeff was told that if he would sign several blank checks his life would be spared. It was asserted that he signed the checks and then was slowly strangled to death.

MAN AND FIANCEE SLAIN.

Find Woman in Field, Man in Auto, Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Buffalo police were called upon today to help solve the mystery of what appears to have been a double murder committed near the village of Kenmore, a northern suburb of the city, some time during the night.

A farmer crossing the fields early this morning found the body of a young woman. Following the trail of blood to a roadway leading off Delaware Avenue, he came to a large touring car, in which he found the body of a man. Both victims had been shot. The bodies were later identified as those of Norman W. Shear of Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, and his fiancee, Mary Messner. They were to have been married soon.

The medical examiner expressed the opinion that they had been murdered by a third party. No weapon was found.

SCHUMANN-HEINK RETURNS.

Her Daughter-in-law and Two Grandchildren Detained on Ship.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the operatic contralto, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam from Holland with her two grandchildren and their mother, Mrs. Kate Schumann-Heink. The children were detained on board with their mother for further examination by the immigration authorities.

It was understood that the singer had permission from Washington to bring her grandchildren from Germany into the United States before she went to Holland and they will probably be released today by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island.

LODGE HASTENS TREATY REPORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

participation of the United States in any war, no matter how it might affect the United States itself. That is not the intent of the reservation; but, to meet the objections raised, some change may be made in it."

Expect to Affirm Arbitration.

Mr. Lodge intimated that the reservation might be altered so as to affirm the principle of arbitration of all international disputes involving war, with a stipulation that the armed forces of the United States would not be called upon by the League without the assent of Congress. In other words, Mr. Lodge explained, the reservation would put up to Congress the right to determine the participation of this country in any war if arbitration failed.

Senator Cummins of Iowa has strongly insisted upon recognition of the principle of arbitration in international disputes, and is supported in this by several other "mild reservationists." Mr. Cummins has indicated to Mr. Lodge that he will vote for the four reservations if this is clearly set forth.

Senators McCumber, McNary, and Colt, among the "mild reservationists," it is stated, will support the entire four reservations if the one touching Article X. is rewritten to go only so far as to leave it for Congress to determine when and where American soldiers are to fight. Mr. McCumber also wants a different phrasing as to the withdrawal clause.

The suggestions made by all the "mild reservationists," Mr. Lodge said, could easily be met, so that the treaty could be ratified with reservations.

In forecasting the vote upon reservations Mr. Lodge did not include the support of the Democratic Senators, for, he said, they could be put through by the Republican line-up alone.

As to amendments, Mr. Lodge did not feel disposed, he said, to make any prophecy. The vote on them, he conceded, would be close. Leaders on both sides of the chamber are inclined to believe that all the amendments will be defeated.

Among the recruits to the majority reservations today was Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who had previously refrained from making known his attitude. Mr. Kenyon said he would vote for all of them, as adopted by the committee, and that he would make a speech in the Senate within a few days explaining his reasons.

Simmons to Accept Interpretation.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, of North Carolina, who has joined the forces willing to accept interpretative reservations, said today on the floor of the Senate that he would go no further than this. Mr. Simmons was impelled to take this stand, he said, as a compromise with Senators who believe that some reservations ought to be adopted.

"I am in favor of and would gladly vote for the treaty and the League covenant as it was originally presented to the Senate by the President without amendment or reservation," said Mr. Simmons. "I agree with the President's interpretation of the controverted provisions of that document, and I do not believe it contains anything which would jeopardize American interests. I also believe it is of the highest importance to this country and to the world that it be ratified without further delay.

"However, after a thorough study of the situation in the Senate, I am convinced that some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification, and, so believing, I have recently discussed with a number of my colleagues the advisability of reaching some compromise between those who favor the treaty and covenant without reservation and those who are in favor of it with conservative reservations of interpretative character.

"I am utterly opposed, however, to the reservations proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee. Some of these reservations ar in substanc and essence amendments which would radically change the scope and character of the instrument, emasculating some of the main provisions of the League and would call for reconsideration by the Peace Conference."

Mr. Simmons favors reservations along the lines recently proposed by Senator Pittman of Nevada, which have the approval of the President. They would be entirely apart from the resolution of ratification and would merely express the "understanding" of the Senate. They would not necessitate acquiescence by the other signatory powers, nor affect any change in the treaty.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ANNOUNCE

That the Store will be

CLOSED

All Day on

Wednesday

so that our employees may do honor to

Gen. Pershing

—the man who led our gallant American Forces to

VICTORY!

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

BECAUSE we purchase our own woolens and tailor our own clothing (as contrasted with stores that buy outside makes) you can come here to-day—or any day in the year—and find the largest assortment in New York. That our tailoring is better, of course, goes without saying.

$38.00 UP

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

White Rock will make your stock of Liquors last longer and all the more palatable

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

As payment accepted unless successful

Frederic H. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Concrete Power House and Coal Storage, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

We told you last May that "Personal Service" meant Mr. Barney or Mr. Ahlers assumed responsibility for each job, and that this limited the number of jobs we could accept.

By July "Speed with Economy" was sold out till Sept. 10th—we had to turn business away.

Now you can get "Speed with Economy" again for factory and warehouse construction—but let us know at once. Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers

Industrial Construction

"Speed with Economy"

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

INTRODUCES

The CORRECT FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON

~INDICATING THE TREND OF STYLE IN~

GOWNS ~ TAILLEURS ~ WRAPS

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The Successes of POIRET *(who is again active after the war)* ~ MADELEINE *The new premier of Paris* ~ DOUCET ~ JENNY

LANVIN ~ DRECOLL ~ PAQUIN ~ RENEE

BRANDT ~ AGNES *and other couturiers of note together with*

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from LOUISON ~ SUZANNE TALBOT

MARIA GUY ~ LEWIS

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ROSE DESCAT *and* BERTHE

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

LONDON PARIS

McGibbon & Co.

3 WEST 37TH ST.

ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

AN EPOCHAL ANNOUNCEMENT

On Wednesday, September 10th, this Store will be closed all day in honor of our illustrious

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING and the HEROIC FIRST DIVISION

Out-of-town visitors attending this notable celebration and staying over the week-end will find this Store ready to offer suggestions on appointments for the home.

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

ALL HONOR to GENERAL PERSHING and the FAMOUS FIRST DIVISION

This store will be closed Wednesday, September 10th.

The Production Manager will swell with pride at the increased production the Klaxocator (Man Locator) will bring to your plant.
Workmen will not be disturbed with questions as to the whereabouts of Mr. So and So.
Nor will they have to hold up a job until Jones or Smith is found. The Klaxocator finds them instantly.
KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone, Gramercy 3114

HARVARD
Black Kid, Black Calf, Mahogany Calf, Patent Leather

Peaceful Shoes

Many folks look upon a new pair of shoes in horror; they would much prefer to continue with their old ones—anything to have their feet comfortable. They believe in treating their feet with kindness—that they should—but not to the extent of wearing shabby shoes.

To them, we recommend a shoe of refinement, one which had its inception over a generation ago, the kind, gentle, peaceful, Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

U. S. GOVERNMENT
Public Auction Sale
WM. JACOBUS
will sell at Public Auction for the account of the Rochester District Salvage Board, 82 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Wednesday, Sept. 10th, Eleven A. M.
at the Pittsburgh District Ordnance Office, Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

21000 GROSS TONS OF STEEL BILLETS

5½ inches square, average length 12 feet, few run from 2 to 8 feet, chemical analysis: Carbon - .42 to .62, Manganese - .50 to .90; Phosphorus - .04 to .06 (not over); Sulphur - .045 to .06 (not over); Silicon .10 to .35. - to be sold in lots of 300 tons each, or for the entire amount.

The exact chemical analysis on each heat will be announced from the platform the day of sale.

700 TONS ZIRCONIUM ORE

73.70% Zirconium, to be sold in lots of 50 tons each, or for the entire amount. Material will be sold for cash on deposit of 25 per cent., either in certified or cashier's checks made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, balance to be paid when invoices are presented.

The Government Reserves the Right to Reject Any or All Bids

The billets can be inspected at the American Car & Foundry Company, Depew, N. Y.

The Zirconium Ore is located at the Electro-Metallurgical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

For further particulars write this office or the Auctioneer.

Rochester District Salvage Board,
Committee on Sale of Materials,
B. S. CLIME,
1st Lt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.
Chairman.

American Investor Keystone of Reconstruction Problem.

The confidence of the public must be restored that the dollars of the people may work in harmony with the banks and the Government to finance our foreign trade and maintain the lead of the United States. An authoritative article on this situation is presented in this issue of The Annalist. Now out. 10 cents a copy at news stands, $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WALES ENJOYS LIFE IN CANADIAN WILDS

Lives in the Rough-and-Ready Ways of the Woodsman and Gets Some Fish.

VISITS THE TWIN CITIES

Port Arthur and Fort William Give Him a Hearty Welcome as He Leaves for the West.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

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Special to The New York Times.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Sept. 8.—The Prince of Wales has just returned to his train after three days fishing and shooting in the Canadian wilds. Canada for the first time in the tour mixed the weather for him. It gave him a storm yesterday, and he has roughed it in the true sense of the word. But as he came walking up the railway tracks this morning he looked fit and hard and happy, and there is no doubt that whatever the weather he has been able to get enjoyment out of the trip.

He has lived the rough-and-ready life of the woodsman thoroughly, sleeping in a tent, getting up early in the morning and setting out on foot or in a canoe for a day's fishing only returning late at night hungry and tired with the healthy weariness of hard exertion to take a camp meal and to sleep. He bathed in the river and joined the file for the cookhouse at meal time, carrying his plate, and demanding his particular choice in bacon and eggs or flapjack, grilled trout or the white flat bread which Indians know how to cook. He got a little wild duck shooting and brought down his bird. He lived the hard and comradely life of the camp, joining in with the rest. The weather was delightful during the first two days and so beautifully was the camp set in a clearing by the rapids of the green-blue river that the Prince decided not to leave it.

He was taken through rapids by the Indians and found it a most thrilling sport. On Sunday the weather broke and there were bad wind and rain storms, with moments when hailstones as big as small pebbles bombarded the camp. So fierce was the wind that the royal standard on the flagstaff was carried away and a pine tree was blown down. It fell with a crash between the Prince's tent and that of one of his suite. A yard either way might have brought it on top of one of them. The Prince at that moment was not in the tent.

On the whole, the fishing was not up to Nipigon's reputation. The fish were shy, particularly, it seemed, of the fly. One good day of fishing brought in twenty-seven fish, and the biggest catch was a trout of three and a half pounds. The Prince caught some, and it is doubtful whether his experience won him away from his more strenuous sporting loves, golfing and running.

Receives Warm Reception.

When the Prince returned to his train from his fishing trip, Canada demonstrated its amazing faculty for startling contrasts. It whipped him from the primitive to the modern in a single movement. This morning he was in the wild forest solitudes of the Nipigon, this afternoon he was moving amid the dense crowds which filled the streets of the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, cities that are really one, and that together form the great trade pool into which all the traffic of the vast grain bearing Canadian West and Northwest pours.

These two cities have sprung from mission posts which in the old pioneer days stood on the plain beneath the flat-topped Thunder Hill Range, standing over Thunder Bay. Now alongside its quays are immense lake freighters, long and lean as nails, with a tiny deckhouse superstructure forward of the great rake of holds, and a tiny engine house astern under the stack. And by the grain boats are the ore hulks and coal-boats from Lake Erie, swiftly unloading under big derricks, and cargo boats for England, some with holds full of paper pulp that has come from the massive mills which turn the forests about Lake Superior into paper.

These places gave the Prince an ardent welcome. There is but a few minutes' train time between them and though there were two welcomes the two were really one.

Port Arthur had the Prince first for a score of minutes, in which crowds packed about the station. He did very little there. With an escort of red-coated Northwest Mounted Police he went up to the collegiate grounds and Port Arthur rendered a formal welcome. Men, women, and children crowded into the grounds and surrounded the Prince, and the party and the Prince stood on the grass with the crowd at his elbow, with but the length of the paper the Mayor was reading between them.

He launched a vessel here, and then went on to Fort William.

Fort William had an immense crowd upon the green which stands in front of the station. In the crowd were a number of children, each dressed to represent the nationalities which came from the old world to find a new home and a new life in Canada. There were twenty-four children ranging from France to Slovenia, from Persia to China and Assyria.

A short drive through densely packed streets and a visit to one of the great mills was all the Prince could accomplish here.

The Prince left tonight for Winnipeg.

FORESTERS IN SESSION.

Discuss Using $200,000 War Fund for Beneficial Auxiliary.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—The creation of a beneficial auxiliary unit, using as a foundation the $200,000 remaining from the million dollar appropriation authorized for welfare work in the war, is expected to be the outcome of the semi-annual session of the Foresters of America, which opened today. The proposition was discussed at the sessions which were attended by several hundred delegates representing 300,000 members of the order throughout the United States.

Reports were received bearing on the part the order played in the war. More than 50,000 of its members entered various branches of service. The $800,000 expended for welfare work covered a wide range of activities both at home and abroad.

Past Chief Ranger Leo Kauffman of California won the trophy offered for the longest automobile run by any of the delegates to the convention. Leaving San Francisco a month ago with his wife and son he motored across the Continent to be present at the opening today. Chief Ranger Philip J. Shotland of Newark presided.

SILESIA FIGHTING GOES ON.

Warsaw Estimates the Number of Insurgents at 29,000.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—News received in Polish circles here from Warsaw says that the fighting in Silesia is continuing, the insurgents attacking Pielgrozymowice, Goozalkowice, and Godow.

The numbers of the insurgents are estimated at 29,000.

GUNPOWDER WAS NO GOOD.

Made Here, Sold to England, Then to Russia, Then Resold to America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Two hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder manufactured here, sold to England, then to Russia and finally resold to the United States turned out to be no good. This was the first development of an investigation started today by a House committee into financial deals connected with manufacture of munitions for Russia, which were paid for out of American loans.

The session was brief, however, and the committee suspended its hearings, awaiting the collecting of data.

Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the Treasury refused to give a list of American manufacturers paid from the $187,000,000 lent Russia until he had obtained approval of the State Department and possibly Ambassador Bakhmeteff.

"The whole Russian record is one to be proud of," said he, referring to the financial transactions.

UNIFORM NO THUG'S SHIELD.

Good Name of the Service, Says Gen. March, Must Not Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, is not in favor of men wearing army uniform being treated any more leniently than civilians when engaged in lawlessness, and, with the approval of Secretary Baker, indicated his attitude in a formal statement issued today.

"The good name of the military service," said General March's statement, "should not suffer unjustly by reason of the occasional lawless acts of men in uniform. It is the desire of the War Department that the civil authorities treat any lawlessness by a man in uniform exactly as though the act were committed by any other citizen. If a man arrested turned out to be still in the service, he should, whenever practicable, be turned over to the military authorities. In all other cases the civil authorities only have jurisdiction.

"There are in the United States less than 400,000 men in military service, and over 3,000,000 have been discharged. The former are in camps and garrisons. The latter are in all parts of the country, and many hundreds of thousands of them are still wearing their uniforms or parts thereof. The records show that very few of the acts complained of have been committed by men still in the army."

MASONRY BOLSHEVISM'S FOE

Pennsylvania's Governor Warns the Knights Templar Conclave.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—In the shadow of Independence Hall, the thirty-fourth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States was officially opened today. Following a spectacular parade of the First Division of Pennsylvania down Chestnut Street, the impressive ceremonial of the "World's Peace Jubilee" was held. Governor William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania and Major General Charles M. Clement spoke, the former to warn of Bolshevism, the latter to urge a war on profiteers.

Some 200 Knights acted as an escort for the Grand Master and the speakers. There were eight commanderies in line, including the Corinthian Chasseurs, the only mounted commandery in the East. Most Excellent Sir Lee Stewart Smith, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, in an address presented the city with a large floral tribute to the heroic dead of the American Army. This was placed beside the Liberty Bell, inside the hall, while buglers sounded "taps."

Governor Sproul said a doctrine has come out of the East more dangerous to civilization than anything in history. "It seeks not only to overthrow all government, but faith in God himself," he declared. "No matter what our religion, Mason or no Mason, we must unite in expelling this poison from our blessed land. We must resolve here, with a new devotion, to stand up as guardians, militant, if necessary, of our institutions.

"We must remember that those who would seek to destroy our America are also the enemies of God. Liberty will exist only where the spirit of the Lord is."

The "Millionaires Band" of the Sloan Commandery, from Illinois, serenaded Governor Sproul and Former Governor Edwin S. Stuart at the Union League tonight.

"Mother" Jones Fined $100.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—Four organizers of the American Federation of Labor, including "Mother" Jones, were fined $100 each by Mayor James S. Crawford of Duquesne today for attempting to hold a meeting of steel workers yesterday without first obtaining a permit. They paid their fines under protest. A score of persons in the audience were fined $10 on charges of disorderly conduct. The other organizers arrested were W. Z. Foster, J. M. Patterson and J. L. Beaghen.

ARRESTS IN $45,000 THEFT.

Willoz Held for Inquiry on New Orleans Embezzlement.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Sidney Willoz, former cashier of the N. K. Fairbanks Company branch here, was arrested today and held for investigation in connection with the alleged embezzlement of $45,000 by James Gould, chief clerk, who was arrested yesterday and who, Superintendent of Police Mooney said, confessed to the defalcation.

Willoz, who drew $20 a week, was discharged by the company a few months ago. He was working under Gould, it was said by Superintendent Mooney, and could not satisfactorily explain some entries on the books.

Gould was formerly of Baltimore. According to the police, he confessed that he had obtained $45,000, which he spent on "wine, women and song."

Pershing Parade
—Few Choice Seats—
Must be Secured To-Day, Tuesday.
Impossible to pass through Police Line without them
HOTEL NETHERLAND
Fifth Av. and 59th St.

Business woman, secretary, desires position in office or manufacturing organization. Stenographer, bookkeeper and executive; familiar with most modern business practice. Highest references given as to character and competency. M. S. P., Box 693 Times Downtown.

SEE GANG FEUD IN MURDER.

Long Island City Man Is Killed Near Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Christopher Malloy, a Long Island City gang leader, the police say, was shot to death last night at Jackson and Third Avenues, Queens, a few blocks from the plaza approach to the Queensboro Bridge. A search for the murderer is being made among members of a rival Greenpoint gang who were reported to the police as having been heard threatening Malloy.

One witness of the shooting told the police that four men in an automobile had fired the shots, one of whom alighted from the car and went close to Malloy before firing. Then the car speeded away in the direction of Flushing.

William H. Sieling of 202 Prospect Street, Long Island City, and John Green, 16 Bushwick Place, Astoria, who were in their automobile a block distant when they heard the shots, told the police they had found Malloy's body but saw nothing of the reported murder car nor any one running away from the spot where Malloy fell. Dr. Frank Kellogg found that five bullets had hit Malloy.

Malloy, who was 25 years old, had recently been released after a sentence of thirty days in the Queens County Jail for fighting in the street. He had also been released for a hearing on Sept. 15 in Special Sessions, Queens, on the charge of attempted felonious assault on Policeman Budsie of the Hunters Point Station.

DENIES TIMMONS CHARGES.

Fairbanks Estate Attorney Says His Client Was Fully Competent.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—In response to a public statement made by Mrs. Adelaide F. Timmons in explanation of her suit to break the $8,000,000 will of her father, Charles W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice President of the United States, Joseph B. Kealing and Martin M. Hugg, attorneys for the executors of the Fairbanks estate, have made the following statement:

"The place to try law suits is in the courts. When the case of Mrs. Timmons shall be brought to trial each and every one of the charges made by her will be proved untrue. Mr. Fairbanks made his own will and knew exactly what he wanted to do with his property, and did so."

"We are ready to go to trial right now," said Charles T. Hanna of Hanna & Dailey, the attorneys who filed the suit in Probate Court here. "Our case is complete."

Mrs. Timmons is the wife of Captain John W. Timmons of the United States Navy, who is now on sea duty, while his wife is living in Indianapolis. Mrs. Timmons, who stated in her complaint that she deeply regretted the necessity of bringing the family troubles into court, will make no further statement, her attorneys say.

PICKED UP ADRIFT AT SEA.

Sailor Rescued After Failing from Rudder on Which He Was Working.

The United Fruit steamship Carrillo, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies and Central America, brought in a member of the crew of the steamship Chetopa, who was picked up at sea clinging to a raft with a broken leg. He was delirious when rescued and unable to give his name.

From what little could be gleaned from him the man was making some repairs to the rudder of the Chetopa, which left New York last Saturday for Mobile, when the rope carried away and he was dropped into the sea. He was not missed, and the Chetopa continued on her course. The man saved himself by clinging to the stage he had been working upon over the stern of his ship.

WOMAN CUT IN TAXI CRASH.

Driver Swerved Cab Into Trolley Pole to Save Child's Life.

Miss Viola O'Neill of the Hotel Brostell, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was painfully injured last night when the taxicab in which she was riding was suddenly swerved into a trolley pole at 169d Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, by the driver, Harry White of 400 East 149th Street, the Bronx, who tried to avoid running down a five-year-old child that dashed in front of the taxi.

As the cab crashed into the pole Miss O'Neill was thrown from her seat and showered with flying glass. Her face was severely cut, and she was taken in an ambulance to Lincoln Hospital. The driver escaped almost uninjured, except for a few cuts as the windshield smashed.

KAISER EXPECTED MIRACLE.

Court Preacher Tells of His Mind's "Abnormal Religious Development."

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Dr. Ernest von Dryander, the former court preacher, who, during the course of the war, preached numerous sermons in honor of Emperor William and the German army, has published a brochure on his personal impressions of the former Emperor, in which he represents him as a persecuted and innocent man.

The publication contains intimations of the abnormal religious development of the former Emperor's mind. He cites one incident as follows: In Autumn, 1916, the Emperor exclaimed: "I hope for a miracle. The war broke out suddenly. Like a miracle will it end."

ALBANIAN REVOLT SPREADS.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Anti-Italian disturbances in Albania continue to spread, according to dispatches to newspapers here, it being reported that a detachment of 300 Italians was annihilated at Kastrali recently.

Advices say that the Albanians intend to send delegates to the Peace Conference to demand that their country be granted autonomy.

IDENTIFIES SLAIN MAN AS BOND THIEF

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

indicated the most frenzied attack that had ever come to his attention in a murder case. Some of the wounds were evidently made after death as the heart wound alone was fatal. The desperate nature of the attack upon the messenger may be accounted for partly by further information obtained by Inspector Faurot concerning Binkowitz. He learned that Binkowitz had been a prize fighter on the east side on several occasions and was noted for his strength and other athletic contests.

Binkowitz's hands were cut, indicating he had fought with his assailant to get the knife. Faurot thought two men were concerned in the murder, and that their object was to get the bonds. On account of Binkowitz's strength and knowledge of boxing he may have given these assailants a fight of some minutes, and that they kept slashing until he dropped.

According to another theory of the police, thieves had induced Binkowitz to steal the bonds, and these accomplices had aided him to get away in an automobile. During the flight Binkowitz had either refused to surrender the bonds to these accomplices or to divide them as they wished, and the attack followed.

All of the stolen bonds were Liberty and Victory issues except one railway bond, which cannot be disposed of by the thieves. John A. Hayes, member of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co., said last night that a surety company had bonded Binkowitz for $100,000. Mr. Hayes said Binkowitz was not a regular employe or messenger of the firm, but had been hired as an emergency man during a rush of business, and had been sent to them by a Wall Street messenger service.

On Saturday Detectives Brown and Mayer arraigned in the Tombs Court Morris Schiller, 19 years old, of 164 Suffolk Street, on the charge of receiving stolen property. The detectives told the court they had heard that Schiller possessed one of the stolen bonds from Whitney & Co., valued at $1,000. Schiller denied he had ever had such a bond, and declared the charge had originated from gossip at a boys' club, where he ad boasted of having bonds. Magistrate Curran held Schiller in $10,000 bail pending Grand Jury action.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Offer Today
For Immediate "Close Out"—
A small group of
Sport and Street Coats at $35 & $50
Formerly to $195—About thirty coats, consisting of the balance of many high class lines—of tricotine, tweed and tricolette in smart combination effects—odd colors and sizes, but wonderful values for those fortunate enough to secure suitable selections.

Store Closed Wednesday, Sept. 10.
FOUNDED-1880-LONDON
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS TO COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL STUDENTS
At the leading colleges and "Prep" schools we enjoy a very large patronage due to our understanding of the customs and manner of dress at such schools.
Our clothing for college and "Prep" school students is of the English type, and many garments are made in fine English, Scotch and Irish fabrics of our own importation.
We present also ample assortments of appropriate furnishings, headwear, footwear and luggage requisite to the completion of a "Prep" school outfit.
"Prep" suits—A De Pinna specialty—are designed by us for young men wearing long trousers for the first time. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
Young Men's Lounge Suits—Sizes 34 to 40 chest measure, designed for college, university and "Prep" school students. They follow closely the lines of approved English models and are made of fine woolens and worsteds.
Top Coats, Great Coats, and Dress Overcoats in exclusive De Pinna models and fabrics of our own importation.
Complete assortments of correct English neckwear, shirts, shirtings, hosiery, English golf stockings, bathrobes, sleeping garments, school and college blankets and luggage.
The correct headwear for De Pinna suits and overcoats.
"Anniped" shoes.
DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

McCreery's
English
Clothes
PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY
SOMETHING NEW!
LAST SEASON—if you recollect—we announced for the first time our English Clothes. It was an experiment. We knew that there was a type of college man in and around New York that would favor them. But it was an open question as to whether they would favor us. After three weeks, we had to withdraw our advertisements! It was one of those instant successes that nobody could fore-tell. And, of course, we were completely cleaned out! But over the summer we planned for the largest high-class business in New York. And so this is to say that we're ready!
FROM $38.50 TO $75
James McCreery & Co.
Second Floor
5th Avenue *and* 35th Street
Use the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

Stern Brothers
West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets
Our Establishment will be Closed all day Wednesday
In Honor of
GENERAL PERSHING
And will be open Daily from 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. including Saturdays.
EXHIBITION
Of High-class Foreign
SILKS *and* VELVETS
Rich qualities and colorings for Day and Evening wear
Attention is directed to the Window Displays on Forty-second Street

Closed All Day
"PERSHING DAY"
Wednesday, September 10th
In honor of the first soldier of the A. E. F., General John Joseph Pershing, and the First Division of the United States Army our store will be closed all day on Wednesday, September 10th. With our deepest respect we salute the officers and men who parade on that day.
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
Established 1807
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

Mullen-Shaw STREET
16 W 37TH
MOURNING

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
201 FIFTH AVENUE
7 WALL STREET

COMPEL 5 DEALERS TO LOWER PRICES

Fair Price Committee Investigators Verify Complaints of Overcharging by Retailers.

TO REFUND EXCESS PROFIT

Agents Find Store Selling Sugar at 13 Cents—To Push Drive Against Profiteering.

Pursuant to his announcement of a stricter policy toward those dealers who are not selling food at prices fixed by the Fair Price Committee in their semi-weekly bulletins, Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams yesterday gave out the details of five complaints received at his office and investigated by his agents. In each case, the investigators, who are Department of Justice agents, found the complaints were justified.

The Food Administrator stated that he had taken up the matter with each store in question and had received from the dealer a written admission that he had charged prices above the fair price list. The dealers promised voluntarily to return the excess profits to the consumer in each case, and to abide hereafter by the prices set forth in the Committee's bulletin.

"While most of the stores in the city are co-operating with us in splendid fashion," said Mr. Williams, "we are still receiving a few complaints every day concerning dealers who are refusing to abide by the schedule of prices given out by the Fair Price Committee. I have felt that everyone had had warning enough and we are now carefully investigating those complaints as they come in. Today I have the results of five of those investigations wherein we have been able to induce the dealers to cut down their charges.

"First there is Complaint 161. A dealer named B. Levy of 370 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, bought 32,000 pounds of sugar from the National Chemical Products Company, at a cost of $10.65 a hundred, and sold it to retailers for 11 cents a pound. We took the matter up with the Chemical Products Company and were told that it had purchased the sugar for export, and therefore it did not consider itself bound by the Government fixed price. However, we pointed out that the sugar was sold in the domestic market and that the price was regulated. It agreed to refund to B. Levy, who will refund to the retailers who sold their sugar at 11 cents only. In cases where the dealer charged more than 11 cents the refund will go to the United Hebrew Charities.

Sold Sugar at 13 Cents.

"Complaint 15 dealt with Rosen & Sprigs, who operate the Economy Butter and Egg Company at 142 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach. It was found they were selling sugar at 12 cents a pound. I have a letter from Mr. Rosen admitting the fact and promising to refund where necessary and to sell at 11 cents hereafter.

"Complaint Number 231, against Antonia Lerane of 319 East Thirty-ninth Street, charged that this dealer sold sugar at 13 cents a pound or two pounds for a quarter. He admitted it in writing and promised to refund and to sell at 11 cents hereafter.

"Complaint Number 232, against O. Villareale of 328 East Thirty-ninth Street, also charged selling sugar in excess of 11 cents. The disposition was the same as in the case of Complaint Number 231.

"Complaint Number 233, against M. Janisch of 334 East Thirty-ninth Street, charges that he sold eggs, bacon, and onions in excess of our fair price list. We found that his price on eggs was 70 cents a dozen, 1 cent in excess of the list price; bacon he sold at 59 cents, 5 cents above the list price, and onions were 3 cents above. I have a written admission from Mr. Janisch that the facts are correct, his promise to refund and to avoid a like practice hereafter.

See Prices Falling.

Mr. Williams said that the Fair Price Committee had met at luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday and had discussed the way in which the campaign for lower prices was progressing.

"Everyone spoke highly of the effect on prices in the city generally of the fair price list," said Mr. Williams. Several men representing different lines of industry commented on the unmistakable downward trend of prices and said they were convinced that the peak of high prices had been reached.

"I have made a slight comparison of prices last January with those of today which may be interesting. I find that on Jan. 1, when Federal, State, and municipal authorities were operating to control prices, a total of items on the fair price list, was $3.06. Last month when we first started our campaign, the total of the same items equalled $3.07. The fair price list for Sept. 3 in those items was $3.01. This price list, as compared with that of last week, shows that the average price of groceries is the same as last week. The average of meat has gone up .7 of a cent."

The sub-committee on the price of Jewish bread in the city met in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Louis Marshall, Chairman of the sub-committee, presided. Those present brought further evidence of the high cost of materials in the baking industry that made the present price of 9 cents for a pound of Jewish bread impossible.

Commended by Wilson.

M. Frankel, Director of the National Association of Jewish Bakers, told Mr. Marshall that the association had received a personal letter from President Wilson thanking the members for their stand on the question of raising prices. The President sent his thanks, Mr. Frankel explained, because the bakers had gone voluntarily to the Fair Price Committee and asked it to hear their case before raising the cost of their commodity to the consumers.

The sale of surplus army foodstuffs in the public schools continued, notwithstanding the fact that the schools opened for the fall term. Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, in charge of the sale, said that everything went along smoothly and that school children and their parents mingled in the same halls where the distribution was in progress. Dr. Day said that more army food was coming into the supply bases here all the time, and that the school sales would go on as long as the food held out. Next Monday, community organizations and other welfare bodies that want to buy supplies in large quantities may obtain the same from the Queensborough Bridge warehouse. Each organization must get a signed order from Deputy Commissioner of Markets Edwin J. O'Malley.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, was elected Chairman of the Fair Price Milk Committee, which was organized at a meeting held in the Board of Health building, Centre and White Streets, to investigate the high cost of milk in this city. Miss Sophie Irene Loeb is to have charge of the investigations.

The Committee will meet again next Monday in the Board of Health building.

CRITICISE CARE OF MEAT.

Head of Food Officials' Association Wants Government Control.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials opened yesterday at the Hotel Commodore. Benjamin L. Purcell, President of the association, in his annual report, declared that great improvements had been made in the manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs, excepting meat. Our meat supply, he declared, was a disgrace to our civilization.

He recommended the establishment of central slaughter houses where an efficient system of inspection could be developed. The cost, he said, would not add to the price of the meat, inasmuch as each owner of cattle for sale would have to pay a small percentage for their inspection before the stock could be killed.

Mr. Purcell went on to say that he did not believe the sale of Government food had helped any in the fight to cut

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Lima	11½@13½	3	14½@16½
Beans—Pea or medium	8½@ 9½	3	11½@12½
Beans—Pea or medium	8½@ 9½	3	11½@12½
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8½	1	9½
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8	1	9
Butter—Fresh creamery 1sts, (table)	52 @67	6	58 @73
Butter—Fresh creamery 2sts, (cooking)	50 @52½	6	56 @58½
Cheese—American whole milk	34 @34½	7	41 @41½
Corn—Canned, No. 2*	11½@12½	3½	15½@16
Cornmeal—Yellow	4½@ 5½	1½	6½@ 7½
Eggs—Fresh, select candled†	60 @62	7	67 @69
Flour—Wheat	8½@ 7½	1	9½@ 9½
Lard	31	6	37
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 8 oz.*	6½@ 7	2	8½@ 9
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 16 oz.*	14 @15	2½	16½@17½
Oats—Bulk	5 9-10@ 6	1½	6½@ 7½
Onions	2 @ 3½	1½	3½@ 4½
Peas—Canned, No. 2*	12 @13	3½	15½@16½
Potatoes—Long Island	2 9-10@ 3½	1	3 9-10@ 4½
Rice—Broken	9 @ 9½	2	11 @11½
Rice—Blue Rose	14½@15½	2	16½@17½
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska*	18 @19 7-12	4½	22½@24 1-12
Sugar—Granulated (bulk)	9½	1	10½
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2*	12 1-12@13	3	15 1-12@16

*Per can. †Per dozen. ‡Unsweetened.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Chucks, good and medium	10 @12	....	....
Chuck steak	....	13	23 @25
Whole cross rib	....	20	20 @32
Cut cross rib	....	24	34 @36
Stew	....	13	23 @25
Beef—Hinds and ribs (good and medium)	22 @27	....	....
Sirloin steak	....	17	39 @44
Bottom round	....	19	41 @46
Rib prime roast	....	18	40 @45
Whole top sirloin	....	15	37 @42
Cut top sirloin	....	19	41 @46
Lamb	20 @24	....	....
Leg	....	14	34 @38
Rib chops	....	14	34 @38
Stew (under cost)	....	4	16 @20
Chucks	....	8	23 @27
Pork—Smoked hams, (unwrapped)			
8-18 lbs.	36½@37	8	44½@45
Shoulders, (picnics,) 2½-7 lbs.	25 @26	7	32 @33
Smoked bacon, (unwrapped)	36 @37	13	49 @50
Loins, (Western light)	30 @38	....	....
Chops, (end)	....	8	44 @46
Chops, (middle)	....	12	48 @60

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

down prices. It was his opinion, he said, that more could have been accomplished by turning the supplies over to recognized dealers at once and putting a check on such dealers by establishing a maximum price at which the goods could be sold.

He recommended that the association go on record as opposed to Government ownership and operation of the railroads or the telegraph or the telephone systems. He said he approved of Government control, without ownership, over the packing industry, chiefly because of the manner in which the packers had conducted themselves.

FRENCH SYMPOSIUM ON COST OF LIVING

Paris Matin Invites Readers to Propose Methods of Lowering It.

POLITICS IN SECOND PLACE

"The Country is Victorious; It Has the Right to Be Happy," Is the Matin's Motto.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Under the title of "National Consultation for Remedies for the High Cost of Living" the Matin, in its own words, "encouraged by the success of the devastated regions convention, opens its columns to the lessons of its readers' experience," with a view to solving a problem which interests the French public far more than the squabbles of Central Europe, or even the preliminary skirmishes of the coming election.

The three leading columns of the front page, with the unusual signature "The Matin" in bold Gothic type, are devoted to the subject, which is set forth in six paragraphs, as follows:

First—"How is labor organized for production? The present system involves too many disputes between employers and employes. A new basis of cooperation between them must be sought and found."

Second—"The interests of corporations must not conflict with the interests of the country. On the one hand strikes and on the other restriction of production by employers to maintain high prices are equally noxious. Where is the middle course that will benefit alike the public and capital and labor?"

Third—"What to produce. Ought not production to be better organized? For instance, the State proposes to spend $2,000,000,000 on a commercial fleet which will not be completed for two years or so, by which time there will be more carrier ships than freight to carry. In this and other branches of production cannot money be spent to better advantage?"

Fourth—"Importations. A happy mean must be found between the importation of foreign products to reduce prices here and the necessity of protecting French interests against foreign competition.

Fifth—"Transportation. For overseas transport France must pay tribute to Great Britain and other nations, while at home shortage of rolling stock and lack of organization cause waste of perishable products and a consequent increase of prices. How is this state of affairs to be improved?"

Sixth—"The financial problem is no less important than the economic problem. Adverse exchange handicaps France tremendously. Is there no way to reduce the inflated circulation of paper money, which is at the bottom of the depreciation of French currency?"

"The conclusion," says the Matin, "is that the whole economic and finan-

KRESEL READING ON PACKERS

New Yorker, in Chicago, to Seek Evidence in 13 States.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The activity today of leaders whose recent prosecutory activities in work toward the criminal prosecution of leaders in the packing industry was placed in operation. Kresel is a New York attorney, recently named by President Wilson as a special assistant to District Attorney Clyne, who is directing the packers' inquiry. Kresel made the announcement that the investigation would be "a sweeping one," and that not only would evidence be sought against the "big five," but the independent concerns also, Kresel states, the majority of them in the country. They will be the objective points in the investigations.

Kresel, after his arrival here, at once went into conference with Messrs Clyne, Oliver Pagan, and C. B. Morrison. Pagan is known as the Government expert on indictments, while Morrison gained fame as prosecutor of the packers in 1905. John H. Atwell, a Kansas City attorney, also will aid in the proceedings.

"The central point of attention in the gathering and assembling of facts and figures will be Chicago for the three packing plants," Attorney Clyne said. "Later it may be moved."

The object of the present action is to destroy the alleged collusion among the big packers, who, it is alleged, have violated the anti-trust laws by agreeing to fix retail prices on meat by secret commission. The handling of food in violation of the Food act of 1917 is said to be another issue involved.

WANTS NO CURB ON PACKERS

Felin Tells Senate Committee Small Firms Can Protect Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Independent meat packers of the country can protect themselves from the "Big Five" packing companies without the aid of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, the Senate Agriculture Committee was told today by John J. Felin, representing the independent concerns of Philadelphia.

"We are able to take care of ourselves," said Felin. "Leave us alone. We've had our troubles during the last two years with the license system, and we don't want any more of it."

"This is radical, vicious, class legislation," Felin continued. "It will put us under the domination of bureau employes. It will hurt us smaller fellows because no bank is likely to take the paper of concerns whose doors are likely to be closed any minute at the whim of individual officials."

Dr. J. M. Wilson, President of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, was almost as severe in his strictures of the Trade Commission.

"Their report was the basis for these bills," he said, "and I'd like you to know that throughout the West there are a great many rumors to the effect that the board wasn't fair. Certainly, if the evidence you have secured so far in this hearing is to be credited, their report was wrong."

Criticism of present livestock and meat prices would be stopped, he said, "if we had some authority to prove to the public the fact that they'll never be able again to get meats as cheaply as they did five years ago."

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

IN HONOR OF GENERAL PERSHING AND THE 1ST DIVISION, THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Paris London

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Three Important Sales for Today

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Bloomer Dresses of Gingham

Quaint little dresses that save wear and tear of sheer dresses, as well as lessen laundry work. Of gingham trimmed in white poplin with pleated skirt and bloomers to match. Pink, blue, green. *Illustrated. Sizes 1 to 3 years.* Special **1.95**

Similar model with prettily hand embroidered collar in contrasting color. Light blue, Copen, pink. *Sizes 1 to 3 years.* Special **2.95**

Children's School Shoes

A splendid opportunity to get a quality shoe for the price of an inferior one. Built on a Best & Co. last, which insures proper development of the tender bones of the growing foot, these shoes are made of the same good wearing black leather as used in the U. S. Navy. Sizes 8 to 10½. D Width. Special **3.95**

Mail Orders Filled.

150 Pairs of Roller Skates, 1.95

Regular 2.75 grade

Ball-bearing extension skates of union hardware, with reinforced bottom. To skate to school means no tardy marks. All sizes for all ages.

LiliPutia

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Toreador-Tilted Hats and Gypsy Berets—
Paisley Ostrich Flooded Hats
and Hats of Kingly Ermine—

Autumn Millinery Presentation Days at Gimbels

"Sumptuous"—"How Exquisite"—"Lovely"—exclamations of enthusiasm greet the ear on every side—these days in the Millinery Salons.

Never before—is the verdict of women of most exacting good taste—has Autumn Millinery been so superb—so elegant!

Never Have Hats So Magically Enhanced Charm—For Paris Declares That Every Woman Is Beautiful When She Wears the Hat That "Understands Her."

Berets—truly headdresses—for they are more than a miraculous twist of luxurious fabric; are on lines that seem to melt into the curve of a feminine cheek.

Tricornes—But Oh! what tricornes—no rule or rote in their softly curled angles.

New ways of tilting big hats to show an underbrim paved with feathers like the breast of a bird.

Little hats trimmed with Monkey fur, drooping over the eyes—with the role of rendering glances dangerous indeed.

Snugly close little hats that look to the wondrous veils that hold the charm of ages enmeshed.

Where Else Can One Find Hundreds of Paris Model Hats of the Haute Modishes—Side by Side With Twin Creations—The Brilliant Gimbel-Studio Copies

At Prices Entirely Incommensurate With This Millinery That Is Art.

$15 to $100

THE FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

THE CONDADO-VANDERBILT HOTEL
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

The Ideal Hotel of the Tropics

NEWLY completed and open for the first time this season. Situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Condado Bay, in the City of San Juan, Porto Rico—the most fascinating city of the West India Islands. A splendid golf course—tennis—surf bathing—delightful motoring—and a cuisine of the highest class contribute to the enjoyment of the traveler. Direct steamer service from New York via the modern vessels of the Porto Rico Line.

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The Original Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
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Smooth and velvety as the petals of a rose for the complexion aided by

Nadine Face Powder

This delicate beautifier imparts an indefinable charm—a charm which lingers in the memory.

Nadine is exquisitely perfumed and is pure and refined. It adheres until washed off, and cannot harm the most sensitive skin.

Nadine Face Powder is used and indorsed by discriminating women as a superior face powder. Price refunded if not pleased.

Flesh Pink Brunette White

Sold in Green Boxes Only. At leading toilet counters. If they haven't it, by mail, 50c.

NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY, Paris, Tenn.

For Economical Pencil Luxury use

VENUS PENCILS

WHY put up with a poor pencil, when *quality* costs less in the end?

The smooth, even, gritless, non-crumbling leads of the unexcelled VENUS Pencils have made them *the largest selling quality pencils in the World.*

17 Black and 3 Copying Degrees

American Lead Pencil Co.
220 Fifth Avenue
New York

Don't try to Cover up a bad Complexion! *clear it with* Resinol Soap

If your complexion is rough, red or sickly, don't try to cover up the defect! It deceives no one and only makes bad matters worse. Begin today to clear your skin with Resinol Soap.

Just wash your face with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry and apply gently a little Resinol Ointment. Let this stay on for ten minutes, then wash off with more Resinol Soap. In a very short time you will usually find your skin becoming beautifully soft, clear and velvety.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.

SEASON FOR READING.

Merits of new publications for the Fall made known in The New York Times Book Review. Every Sunday. $1 a year by mail.—Advt.

WOULD INVESTIGATE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Federal Commissioner Wants the Clayton Anti-Trust Law Amended to Regulate Them.

CONTENDS THEY FIX PRICES

Asserts Government Has No Control Over Voluntary Bodies, Which, He Says, Kill Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Extension of the provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust act so as to bring within its scope such organizations as the American Steel Institute and the Institute of American Meat Packers and others of the like, which, it was declared, influence trade prices, was urged by Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission in appearing before the House Judiciary Committee today.

Mr. Murdock said that the Clayton act was not sweeping enough and did not give the Federal Trade Commission power to investigate the methods followed by organizations which represent big business and through which, he said, trade prices are fixed. Since this law became operative, Mr. Murdock declared, outside organizations grew up which virtually controlled the prices of steel, coal, shoes, clothing, and other commodities.

The present law does not give the Federal Trade Commission power to investigate the activities of these voluntary organizations representative of big business, testified Mr. Murdock. He said that the Government was almost helpless in its inquiry into big business and alleged monopolies as the result of the operations of these voluntary organizations which, it was asserted, were started to obtain an exchange of views and have developed into price fixing bodies.

Mr. Murdock insisted that business had changed as the result of the war, and that business men had found ways of getting around the Federal Trade act. He requested, therefore, that certain sections of the act should be strengthened. He said that the commission thought it was necessary to break up the practices of a guarantee against price declines to jobbers and other companies to obtain business, as well as fraudulent and illegal bond and stock issues.

Competition, Mr. Murdock declared, had been eliminated through the voluntary organizations, which are composed of large steel and packing interests, and which presumably were formed to discuss general trade conditions and for the promotion of a better social feeling among business men.

"The organizations are so intact that nobody is discriminated against—that is, nobody except the public," said Mr. Murdock, "and the Federal Trade Commission has no power to act when there is no complaint of other firms that they have been discriminated against. The trouble is that these associations have taken in practically the entire industry.

Would Stop Unfair Practices.

"Why shouldn't these big associations be regulated by the Government? We ask that the Federal Trade Commission be empowered to look into their trade practices and if anything unfair is found, we can issue the usual commission order to 'cease and desist.' If this is not followed, appeal can be taken to the courts, or the Attorney General can prosecute. In other words, we would have the commission standing as a Government policeman over these combines.

"The first step of such associations is to meet and compare prices. It isn't long until they actually start fixing prices for mutual benefit. Then earnings are pooled."

"Would you desire to look into the Gary dinners, for instance?" asked Representative Steele of Pennsylvania.

"Yes, we would desire to find if there is competition in the steel industry, and I think it would be found that the public is the only one being discriminated against in this case. The public is certainly not in competition with the United States Steel Corporation.

"Business," added Mr. Murdock, "is now doing business in big units, and will continue to do so. The only protection for the public comes in regulations. We can not break up the big business organizations.

"One of the most important articles which must be regulated is petroleum. It will take all the forbearance and patience of the two nations in the next fifteen years to prevent the embroiling of the United States and Great Britain in serious difficulties over the supply of fuel oil. Already the great combine in this country, the Standard Oil Company, and the big European organization, the British-Dutch Oil Company, are planning to establish reservoirs all over the world to supply the ships of the merchant marine and the navies. The two Governments must exercise a restraint over this trade, or serious difficulties are ahead."

Accounts for High Prices.

Mr. Murdock enumerated the causes of the present high prices as follows:

The inflation of the currency with the expansion of the credit, general disruption due to the war, heavy exportation, speculation, restraint of the trade by the trusts.

Mr. Murdock suggested that inasmuch as business had been able to overcome the laws already written, it was necessary to give the Government greater additional powers in attacking combinations. He urged that the Federal Trade act, dealing with unfair practices, should be amended to read:

"That unfair methods of competition, or unfair acts or practices, or affecting commerce, are hereby declared unlawful."

The courts, upon an appeal of the commission, Mr. Murdock said, should determine what unfair practices were because, in his opinion, no law could be written elastic enough to deal adequately with unfair business practices.

In illustrating the need for amendments to the commission act, Mr. Murdock said:

"We found that during the war the canners were breaking their contracts made early in the season and selling spot on the rising market due to the war demand. On the request of Herbert Hoover, the commission, under war authority, ordered this practice stopped, and it was stopped. We want the same authority now.

"The commission is now directing particular inquiry to commercial bribery in dyestuffs. We have one complaint before us now that one corporation paid out in three years $1,200,000 in bribes.

"Some soap manufacturers have been in the habit of guaranteeing jobbers against price declines. If the price drops, the manufacturer must pay, and he naturally keeps up the price. It's a cinch for the jobber, because he cannot lose, and he takes all the profit in a price increase.

"The commission has also found that there has been more discrimination in buying than selling, and this cannot be effectively reached through the present anti-trust acts."

Business men, and other members of the Federal Trade Commission will appear tomorrow to discuss the needs for additional laws to control business. Representatives of the steel and packing interests will testify.

SHIDEHARA TO BE ENVOY.

Tokio to Announce Ambassador Here—Ishii May Go to London.

TOKIO, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—It is understood that the appointment of Kijuro Shidehara as Japanese Ambassador to the United States to succeed Viscount Kikujiro Ishii will be gazetted early this month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—News has reached Washington from Tokio that Viscount Ishii, former Japanese Ambassador here, may be sent to London as Ambassador in succession to Baron Chinda, who will probably retire.

Announcement will probably be officially authorized this week of the appointment of Kijuro Shidehara to be Ambassador to the United States. Shidehara is one of the youngest Japanese to receive an ambassadorial post, being only 47 years old, although he has been in the Japanese diplomatic service for some time.

He entered the Government service on his graduation from the law college of the Tokio Imperial University in 1896. First he served with the Department of Agriculture, but he passed the examination for entrance to the diplomatic service within a few months, entering the Foreign Office.

In 1899 he was named as Consul at Chemulpo, in the same year being transferred to London with the same rank. In the capacity of full Consul he served at Antwerp and Fusan, when he was recalled to the home office and made its secretary in 1905. In 1911 the important post of Director of Legal Affairs of the Foreign Office was given to him, and after he had served in that capacity for a year he was sent to the Japanese Embassy in Washington as counselor. Two years later he was transferred to the Japanese Embassy in London to serve in the same capacity.

Shidehara became Minister to the Netherlands in July, 1914, but was recalled soon after the outbreak of war to the post he has been holding, that of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Wounded in Fight at Birthday Party

During a celebration of the fifty-second birthday anniversary of Joseph Carraxa of 2,332 Bassford Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, a quarrel arose over a game of Italian handball, and knives were drawn. Carrazza was wounded twice, and at the Fordham Hospital it was said last night he would die. In the excitement the assailant escaped.

Reviewing Your Investments

AT this time, when many good investments are being offered, it may be opportune to look over your investments to see if any changes might be made advantageously.

We invite consultation about re-investments. Our viewpoint is unbiased as we have no securities to sell.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Established 1870
Member of Federal Reserve System
Singer Building
149 Broadway

TRENCH LAND NOT RENTED

Col. Winship Denies French Asked Money—Thought Grinstead Guilty.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Colonel Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General and also head of the Requisitions and Claims Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, flatly denied the old story that the French people claimed rentals for the ground occupied by the trenches at the front, in his testimony today before the committee of the American Congress which is investigating war expenditures.

His department, Colonel Winship said, has thus far disposed of 40,000 claims, which have been settled on about the same basis as claims against the French Government. These claims include about 36,000,000 francs in rentals for property occupied as hospital and headquarters and 50,000,000 francs for the billeting of soldiers and animals. Damages also have been paid, he asserted, in about 150 cases in which French people were killed by American Expeditionary Force motor cars.

In nearly 7,000 cases, Colonel Winship testified, officers or men were obliged to share in the payment of claims for damages for which they personally had been responsible. No claims were paid in connection with criminal acts of soldiers except in one instance in which a man on sentry duty unjustifiably shot and killed a Frenchman.

Colonel Winship said that on the reports of inspection officers on prison abuses, he had reached the conclusion as Judge Advocate that Colonel Grinstead, as well as Lieutenants Smith and Gannion, should be tried by courtmartial. In the opinion of his advisers, among whom were some eminent lawyers, he said, Grinstead could not be convicted, so he recommended that he be sent before an efficiency board.

"After the efficiency board had reported favorably to Grinstead," he continued, "I still thought he should not remain in France, and I recommended that he be sent home."

Gannion's conviction, said Colonel Winship, was disapproved by General Pershing, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Asked whether as a lawyer he considered Grinstead responsible for the conditions in the prisons, he replied: "I thought the efficiency board would so find."

Colonel Winship also stated that the Commanding General in the Paris District should have known of the conditions in Sainte Anne and Chelles prisons. It was his opinion that the great mistake was in the selection of men to handle the prisoners.

THE Pennsylvania's two Turkish Bath establishments (one for women, quite separate from men's baths) are for New Yorkers just as truly as for registered guests from other cities.

Men's bath always open; women's daily (except Sunday), 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

All electric treatments and baths; massage, manicuring, chiropody, etc. Highly expert operators.

The HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA *TURKISH BATHS*

Laws Are Often Strange

There are laws which compel a man to provide for his family while he is living, but no law that compels him to provide for his family after he is dead—when their needs are greatest.

It remains for a man to appreciate his own responsibility to his family and carry adequate Life Insurance. It is criminal folly to neglect it. It is made easy on

The Brill & Scott Plan

For example, $10,000 Ordinary Life Policy. Approximate Average Annual Net Deposit:

AGE 25	$158.60	AGE 40	$289.30
AGE 30	$177.80	AGE 45	$336.10
AGE 35	$204.40	AGE 50	$349.60

Other amounts in proportion

At trivial extra cost will pay you $1,000 annually in event of disability from disease or accident—no further payments required.

Write, Phone or Call for the Brill & Scott Plan.

BRILL & SCOTT
516 FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY HILL 1149
"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

"Out of Action"— *with a red hot gun*

IN spite of six quarts of water within, the jacket of a machine gun is too hot to handle after three or four minutes of firing.

For the water jacket is metal and metal is a quick conductor of heat.

So part of a machine-gunner's equipment is a pair of asbestos gloves, with which he can handle the hot machine gun freely.

Asbestos *repels* heat

That's why asbestos gloves are issued to machine gunners and that's why a layer of asbestos is built between two strong walls of steel in the

"Y and E"

FIRE-WALL STEEL FILING CABINETS

We ourselves make plain-walled steel cabinets. But not for fire protection. For we know this, that heat penetrates ordinary steel and sets fire to the papers without a flame having touched them.

These are the only cabinets built with double walls, and asbestos interlined, like safes.

Due to the asbestos, dead air, and double walls—the Fire Wall construction—"Y and E" Firewall Steel Filing Cabinets are several times as resistant to fire and heat as any plain-walled cabinet made.

Cost no more

Since these better cabinets cost no more, why not get them? Your records and letters, your contracts and orders will be many times safer. One fire will convince you. Why wait for a fire?

It will pay you to ask for our new booklets "Steel Cabinets that Protect" and "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date."

Five Exclusive Features —at no extra cost

1. The layer of asbestos between double walls of steel which is built in at top, bottom, front, sides and back of "Y and E" Fire-Wall Cabinets.
2. The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re-arrangement.
3. The "Y and E" Frictionless Slides which gives the drawers an easy gliding movement.
4. Drawers strike all around—like a safe door. Protects the contents of the cabinet drawers against dust, water, flame and heat.
5. The "Y and E" Filing System, which enables you to keep your records with greatest convenience and at lowest cost. System service without charge.

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
Makers of "Y and E" Filing Equipment and System Supplies
360 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone Franklin 3634
One Store or Representative in Each City

4000 "Y and E" Products:

Card Record Systems, Efficiency Desks, Blueprint Files, Steel Shelving, Shannon Arch Files, Machine Accounting Trays, Vertical Filing Supplies, Record Filing Safes, Fire-Wall Steel Cabinets, Wood Cabinets, Filing System Supplies. *Ask for Catalogs.*

YOU would be amazed if you knew in how short a time the average sale of a Liberty is closed.

As a rule, prospective buyers come to us strongly attracted by the beauty of the car, and the high favor in which it is held by the owners.

With that preference to go on, we leave them largely to their own devices—merely asking that they observe, for themselves, the beautiful steadiness of Liberty performance.

The first delightful ten minutes in which the superior difference in the way the Liberty rides and drives reveals itself is enough to clinch the matter.

Won't you let us show you how true are the kindly things you constantly hear said of the Liberty?

Liberty Sedan and Coupe now being delivered.

E. S. PARTRIDGE & CO., Inc.
1826-28 BROADWAY, at 60th St.
NEW YORK CITY COLUMBUS 7333

LIBERTY SIX

12,000 Per Cent. Growth in Six Years

GROWTH is the indicator of popularity, and popularity is the criterion of value.

Republic is now building 120 times as many trucks as they built five years ago—a growth of 12,000 per cent.!

About 60,000 Republics are serving in practically every line of business—more of them than any other truck made. In hundreds of cases the operation of the first Republic has been responsible for the installation of whole fleets.

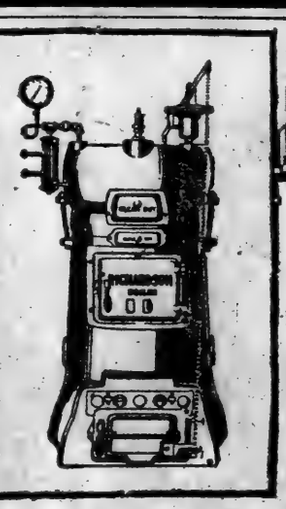
Republic popularity is not confined to any one section of the country, for these great trucks are in use in every State in the Union and in twenty-eight foreign countries as well.

This popularity must have a very definite meaning for the man who requires efficient motor delivery service.

Republic Trucks

The "Yellow Chassis" Trucks That Serve So Well.

W. J. B. Motor Truck Co., Inc.
New York, 1832 Broadway, Phone Col. 6346
Newark, N. J., 291-293 Halsey St., Phone Market 8964



"A sound heart for a good system"

A heating system is as efficient as its boiler.

Has yours a weak heart?

Does it require constant attention?

Has it an honest rating and sufficient capacity for its circulation?

It is economy to know these things. We can give your heating system the right heart for satisfying warmth.

Richardson Boilers for Steam, Hot Water, Vapor-Vacuum Pressure are honestly rated.

HAVE proper proportion of grate area to heating surfaces to secure fullest benefit from fuel.
ARE constructed of finest materials to insure durability.
BACKED by national reputation of America's largest heating and cooking appliance manufacturers. Put your heating problems up to us. You will receive unbiased advice as to the best system suited to your home or building.

Richardson & Boynton Co.
Established 1857
New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia Rochester Providence Newark

Richardson & Boynton Co.
31 West 31st Street
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Gentlemen:
Send me information regarding your Heaters for Warm Air, Steam, Vapor-Vacuum Pressure or Hot Water Systems.

Name _____

Address _____

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:

SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
ROOM 300, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN a business adds to its lines it is an indication of increased financial strength and confidence in the stability of trade relationships. All the customers of this advertising agency, whose accounts were entrusted to us when our own business was founded, have shown since that time an increase of from 100% to 300% in gross sales and a like advance in the value of their securities. This has led to the introduction by our customers of new lines of merchandise and in every case we have conducted the trade investigations which preceded the introduction of these new articles and have had complete supervision of the advertising.

Van Patten

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agency

50 East 42d Street
New York

30 North Michigan Boulevard
Chicago

800,000 CITY PUPILS ANSWER ROLL CALL

Attendance in High and Elementary Schools Increases by from 18,000 to 19,000.

FULL QUOTA OF TEACHERS

Prall Sees Little Relief to Congestion in Opening of Additions to Old Buildings.

Nearly 800,000 children answered to the roll call yesterday morning on the first day of school after a ten weeks' vacation. The 24,000 teachers who met them looked forward for the first time in many months to a year during which the academic work would not have to be shifted because of the demands of "drives" of various kinds, which necessarily and properly has constituted a large part of the work during the last two years. The outlook for better physical accommodations, the construction of which was halted by the war, was brighter than it was a year ago, but the actual realization of more buildings and more sittings seemed too far in the future to arouse great joy.

When the schools closed last year, 40,000 pupils were on part time, and as the increased registration was apparently normal, and the new sittings yesterday amounted to only 1,500, the increase of pupils on part time seemed inevitable. Accurate figures were impossible to obtain, as a complete report will not be available until today.

Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, last night made the following statement regarding the opening of the public schools:

All of the public schools reopened today with practically a complete register of principals and teachers and an increase in pupils estimated at about 4,000 in the high schools and between 10,000 and 15,000 in the elementary schools. The Board of Education was able to open the addition to Public Schools 4, 32, and 40, the Bronx, and the annex to Public School 158, Brooklyn, which, however, provides only meagre relief for congestion. The annexes to Public School 22, at Flushing, and Public School 34, at Hollis, are being pushed to completion, and by the 1st of the month we expect to open both of these buildings and also Public School 98, at Douglaston.

The shortage of additional sittings is due in large part to the holdup of construction work during the war, but now the Board of Education is pushing ahead with its three-year building program and has under construction at the present time eleven new buildings and additions and plans under way for six others to be started in the immediate future. The 1919 and 1920 building program is also in preparation. Unfortunately the work on each of the eleven buildings now under construction is being hampered by labor troubles. This will cause considerable delay in their completion.

The Board of Education starts the new year with an ample supply of teachers for elementary schools, having available an eligible list of almost 1,500 names. A shortage of substitutes, which interfered so materially with the work of the schools last year, should be overcome by reason of this supply of regular teachers.

There are a number of big undertakings that the Board of Education intends to get under way this year. First and foremost we are planning to make a thorough survey of the Department of Education and of the work of the public school system in order that we may effect improvements in all lines of the service.

Special attention will be paid during the year to Americanization, to providing for continuation classes for the instruction of young people at work and to make a beginning with the school building repair program to the end that within three years all of the buildings may be put into fit condition.

Just at the present time, the Board of Education is considering its budget for next year. Faced with the certainty of a notable increase due to the teachers' salary law and to the repair program, and also to the requirement that a beginning should be made in organizing continuation classes, it became necessary for me to request all the department and bureau heads to revise their original estimate for 1920 in order to bring the total budget estimate within a sum which the Board of Education would be able to sustain before the Board of Estimate.

Two new intermediate or junior high schools were opened in Brooklyn yesterday offering ninth grade courses which are the equivalent of the first year of high school. They also have classes organized for exceptionally brilliant students who can do three terms of regular work in two terms. The Brooklyn Evening High School will venture into a new field. The course will parallel exactly those of the day high schools and a diploma from the school will be accepted by the Board of Regents as a qualifying certificate.

The Roman Catholic schools opened today with a considerably increased attendance. There are seventy-two of these schools in Manhattan, thirty-one in the Bronx, and ten in Staten Island, with a total registration of approximately 80,000 students. Three new schools have been added to the list this year, one in Manhattan and two in Staten Island.

OPPOSE JERSEY ZONE FARES

Representatives of Small Towns to Fight New System.

Representatives of fifteen municipalities in North and Central New Jersey met in the office of Commissioner Thomas L. Raymond of Newark yesterday and expressed their opposition to the zone fare plan which the Public Service Railway Company will put into effect on its trolley lines Sept. 15. Commissioner Raymond, who is Director of Public Improvements in Newark, told of the progress that had been made by the jitney bus in that city and urged that the jitney be used to fight the new zone system.

Representatives of the smaller towns said that under the new plan the residents of their municipalities are hard hit by the zone scheme. Jitney buses are making their appearance in practically every borough that has not had this service heretofore and in some places where there have been buses the number is being increased.

Commissioner Raymond declared that the zone plan would add to congestion in the city and would seriously affect the industries of Newark.

The towns and boroughs represented yesterday were Roselle, Roselle Park, Bayonne, Passaic, Elizabeth, Irvington, Weehawken, Garwood, New Brunswick, East Newark, Collingswood, Bound Brook, Kearny, Scotch Plains, and Bordentown.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS CHILD.

Infuriated Crowd Threatens Vigilance to Crew.

Aroused by the sight of a child crushed to death under a trolley car, Italians near Franklin and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, drove the crew from the car in fear for their lives last night. The child was Albert Di Giuseppi, 4 years old, of 121 Franklin Street.

Police reserves of the Flushing Avenue Police Station, who were sent to the place, found the car being "jacked up" by the crowd. The child was dead when its body was recovered.

Later Michael Hayes, of 720 Myrtle Avenue, motorman of the car, appeared at the police station. Witnesses said he was not to blame, and he was not arrested.

HOTTEST SEPT. 8 SINCE 1881

Thermometer Indicates 91 Degrees, with Little Breeze.

Yesterday was the hottest Sept. 8 since 1881, the thermometer registering 91 degrees. In the morning there was an eight-mile west wind, and as the day progressed it shifted to the southwest, and by 3 o'clock in the evening it had quickened to twenty miles an hour.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was 75, and all during the day the mercury continued to go up, until the high point was reached at 3 P. M. There is relief in sight, for the forecast is for partly cloudy weather for the next few days and cooler.

Two men were reported overcome by the heat in Manhattan and one in Richmond.

EX-KAISER'S NEW HOME.

First views of the "House of Doorn" in Holland purchased by William Hohenzollern, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Adv.

"Acid-Mouth" Starts Those Tooth Cavities

You must have teeth filled from time to time because unfavorable acids are constantly at work in your mouth.

It is estimated that 95% of all people have "Acid-Mouth" and that it is the chief cause of tooth decay.

The best preventative is to go regularly to your dentist, and use Pebeco Tooth Paste twice a day.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"

Pebeco stimulates the healthy, alkaline flow of saliva, the most natural counteractant of "Acid-Mouth."

Pebeco whitens and brightens the teeth, and makes your whole mouth feel years younger.

Buy W. S. S.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND — Lehn & Fink

Sold by druggists everywhere

Cuticura For Troublesome Skin Troubles

Bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and rub on Cuticura Ointment. This treatment is usually best on rising and retiring. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery the Cuticura Toilet Trio is ideal. The Soap to cleanse, Ointment to soothe, Talcum to powder and perfume.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Don't neglect your insides- eat Kellogg's Cooked Bran every day

And be sure it is Kellogg's Cooked Bran—the ready to eat kind—in the package with the red and green label like that of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

You don't have to wait till baking day—although our bran makes wonderful bread, cookies, muffins and so on. But it is ready to eat, and you should have a little with your breakfast daily. Eat it as a cereal, or add a third as much to any other cereal.

You'll enjoy the flavor of Kellogg's Cooked Bran. It's a new *taste*. It appeals to you.

And you'll enjoy this simple, pleasant way of avoiding or overcoming constipation — the chief cause of most of our illnesses.

Buy Kellogg's Cooked Bran at your grocer's. Every package bears this signature—

W. K. Kellogg

Kellogg's KRUMBLED BRAN for Better Health

Myrtle Green— and Ermine

COULD anything be more becoming than one of those new berets, all soft sweep and subtle velvet line—especially when Maria Guy's French fingers have just finished twisting distinction into every myrtle green curve of it?

MADAME wears it with one of those lovely luxurious ermine scarfs in the new-old perfectly straight style, arranged to suit the hour, the weather, and the coquetry of one's mood.

The Autumn Millinery Number of

VOGUE

covers the hat problem from all standpoints in its Paris Letters; its New York photographs, sketches, and text; its pages of priced millinery from the shops. Whether you like hats wide as parasols or close as halos, Vogue will show you the French road to distinction for your own particular type. There are hats for all moods, all times of day, all ages, all tastes.

Day frocks and coats, and evening gowns and wraps—veils and furs—headdresses for the theatre—suggestions in gowning for the woman who must make one dollar look like two—and then, to consider the brains inside the hats, Vogue offers its stage and music and art departments, an unusual travel article, and a piquant French sketch by Camille de Latour.

Happiness isn't *quite* a matter of the right hat. But—many a perfectly good winter day has been spoiled by the wrong hat—hasn't it? Before you look in at your milliner's, come to Vogue's opening and see what the Rue de la Paix has to suggest.

At all News Stands!

September 15 Issue — *On Sale Now*

Order Your Hudson Now For Later Delivery

Buyers Know the Advantages of Anticipating Their Wants With This the Largest Selling Fine Car

Constantly for four years Super-Six sales have exceeded those of any other fine car.

Buyers have had to wait a month or more during the selling seasons before they could get delivery. On some models, at this writing, we are far behind orders. Yet factory production was never as large.

Thousands are driving less desirable cars that were accepted because they could not get delivery of a Hudson. Many frankly express their regret that they had not ordered a Hudson early enough to assure delivery in time to meet their needs.

Can There Be Any Hesitancy In Your Preference?

Four years have given universal recognition to the Super-Six. The patented principle in its motor, ended destructive engine vibration and added 72% to the power without increased weight or size.

That motor was developed by Hudson and it is exclusively Hudson. In the present model are the refinements resulting from 60,000 cars in service.

And then there are its official records of the most trying tests. No other car ever so established itself.

Some, at first, may have doubted the value of such proofs as were made on the speedway and in trans-continental racing so far as they relate to the type of car that would meet ordinary service. But no one now questions the importance of those records.

The fastest mile for a stock chassis was not established as a mark for Hudson owners to aim at. Nor was the twenty-four hour record of 1819 miles set as something that should be attempted by every Super-Six.

Likewise, Hudson racing cars did their part to prove the very qualities most desirable in an automobile used for individual transportation. The one most essential quality in an automobile is its reliability. No one ever questions Hudson's right to first place in that particular.

So, Too, Is Its Style Equally Distinct

The boulevards of the great cities show what is most wanted in body lines and general equipment. Can you find more beautiful cars anywhere than are the Hudsons?

They set the vogue. Hudsons forecast the trend of motor car design. As a result a one or two year old Hudson has the same general lines as the current models of most other makes.

There can be no disappointment over the beauty of the Super-Six, regardless of the model you select.

The Wisdom of Buying Now

With these evidences is there any good reason why you should not now place your order for a Hudson?

You know the car you will get. It merits your implicit confidence.

Think of the thousands who this year have had to forego the pleasure of owning a Hudson, just because they put off ordering. Vacations planned to be taken in touring in a Super-Six had to be changed.

All the world is crying for automobiles. The demand can not soon be filled.

Hudson, as the largest selling fine car, must as a matter of right continue the first choice. Only those who place their orders in advance of their needs can be sure of getting the car they want.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1423 Bedford Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 291 Main Street
WHITE PLAINS 186-188 Martine Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. 2490 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J. 190-192 East Front Street
NEWARK, N. J. 609 Broad St.

On Both Sides of the Continent—52,000 Miles Per Tire

As far apart as the distance that separates them are the road conditions in central California and Massachusetts.

And yet, with all the diversity of road changes and stiff grades, Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires on trucks in these states have amassed the incredible mileage of 52,000 miles per tire and are still serving.

In Massachusetts this splendid record was made on a 6½ ton coal truck operated by the Lajoit Coal Co., of Lowell. The very name of the commodity hauled and the size of the truck gives evidence of the bruising character of the service.

Out west, in Oakland, Cal., these Goodrich De Luxe Tires mastered equally severe conditions. The truck was a 5-ton unit, the operator, the Shell Gasoline Company.

Such magnificent service achievements under radically different conditions, testify vividly to the mighty durability and economy of these De Luxe Tires. The very apparent possibilities in these tires should, for economy's sake, induce you to try them.

10,000 Miles Adjustment

We Sell and Apply De Luxe Tires

AKRON RUBBER TIRE CO., 805 West 48th St. Telephone Bryant 7314.

E. SCHOONMAKER CO., Inc., 89 Walker St.

DOUGLAS DEAN CO., 594 East 134th St. Telephone Melrose 2730.

C. J. DALTON, First Avenue and 90th St.

SERBA RUBBER CO., Inc., 451 W. 16th St. Phone Farragut 7219.

A. G. MILLER, 611 East 15th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 8178.

Mr. Consumer: Have you any friends?

We mean *real* friends, not the new political friends who have rushed up to grasp your hand because at last you have gotten your name in the papers. If you have and *have had* any real friends who are and *have been* working for you, you want to know who they are, how long they have been at work, and what they have done.

So that if you find they are really working for your interest, you can shout "More power to you!"

One hundred million Americans are singing the Anvil Chorus. Put your ear to the ground and you will hear it plainly. The first stanza, repeated three times, is

We Want More Wages!

About ten million people are singing that stanza. Then comes another line, sung mostly by the professional leaders of organized labor,

We Want Shorter Hours!

Then comes a great booming swell of sound from the united voices of a hundred million people giving back the response—

We Want Lower Prices!

And then comes one single voice—the sad soprano voice of the war-torn world—

We Need More Production!

In Washington, several hundred legislators, ears to the ground, are having the hardest kind of work trying to beat time to all of these lines at once, especially that sung by the hundred million!

But nobody, you say, seems to be paying much heed to the sad soprano. Nobody except those friends of yours, Mr. Consumer. They've had their coats off for forty years working for more production, higher wages, lower prices and shorter hours—working for *you*.

And you've never given them a thought!

Up to 1914, when war put the world out of joint and wages and costs began their mad game of leap-frog uphill, your friends were winning your battle. Your *day's work* in 1914 bought you more bread, more shirts, more typewriters, more automobiles, more everything, than your day's work would buy you in 1904.

Wages increased during these ten years, hours of labor decreased, costs of commodities lessened because your friends *increased the world's rate of production.*

Did they do this by driving the workers harder? No! They did it by lightening the physical and mental labor of the world!

These miracle-working friends of yours, Mr. Consumer, are the builders of improved machinery—the makers and users of machine tools—the production boosters.

Stop a minute and consider this:

What and what alone can bring to the labor of the world shorter hours, without penalizing the consumer?

Improved Machinery

What and what alone can bring to labor a greater return for work done, call this wages, profits or what you will?

Improved Machinery

What except "hard times" can put commodities within easier reach of the consumer by lessening their cost?

Improved Machinery

What can make up, industrially, for four years of time and five million men gone from production forever?

Improved Machinery

Politics can't help, wise legislation may help, but the makers of improved machinery, by increasing production, must perform the cure.

Human hands are too slow and few nowadays to supply the world's material needs. Tractors, reapers, binders and other machinery must provide the world's food. Wheels must carry the world's load on land, in air, on water. Adding and calculating machines must help to do the world's thinking. The clothes you wear, the food you eat, the car you travel in—all these result from machine tools.

Wherever there is a wheel turning there must first have been a machine tool to make it. Every material creation of genius is released to man through a machine shop.

These friends of yours, Mr. Consumer, the builders and users of machine tools, are modest people. That is why you have heard so little about them. They don't rush forward into the limelight with an untried cure for the world's ills and proclaim themselves to be saviours of humanity.

They just keep plugging along. But every "plug" is a blow at the cost of living—a boost of production.

These builders and users of machine tools look to the American Machinist and have looked to it for 40 years for guidance and information. By its aid they build the world's machinery; its automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines, tractors, agricultural machinery, locomotives, mining machines.

The pages of the American Machinist are read weekly by the executives and leaders in the worthwhile machine shops of America, and four thousand of its twenty-seven thousand weekly copies go to England and the European continent, to be read by those who must keep informed.

During the war, the American Machinist was the only American periodical allowed to enter England, in bulk, the British Government making an exception and allowing ship space to it, because of its essentialness to British and Allied machine shops. Britain knew that victory depended on the machine production.

Its editorial pages form an international encyclopedia of machine-shop methods; its advertising pages are the business directory and market place of the machinery world. The American Machinist speaks to and for the users and makers of machine tools—the men who make improved machinery—the men who can and will solve the great problem of the world—production!

And in speaking for them, Mr. Consumer, the American Machinist and its publishers, the McGraw-Hill Company, Inc., would in this time of stress be remiss in their duty did they not endeavor to introduce to you the friends who have quietly, effectively and continuously worked for you, and whose actions speak louder than words.

With your help they will accomplish their great task—

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Established 1877; published weekly with an average of 422 pages, and consulted where ever machines and tools are made or used.

Established 1874; published weekly with an average of 780 pages. The recognised voice of the industries in the field of civil engineering and construction.

Established 1902; published weekly with an average of 190 pages. A leader of thought and opinion in the application of chemistry and metallurgy to the development of new products, new by-products, and new industries.

Established 1880; published weekly with an average of 119 pages; and read wherever power is generated, whether by steam, electricity or water.

Founded 1918, an engineering publication to develop industry in Latin America and Spain. The first issue, published April 15, contains 521 pages.

Established 1866; published weekly with an average of 144 pages. Records and leads practice in metal mining, metallurgy, and smelting, the world over. All American copper is sold on its quotations.

Established 1872; published weekly with an average of 199 pages. Recognized by the engineers and business men of the electrical industry as the leader of engineering and industrial thought in the field.

Established 1907; published monthly with an average of 138 pages. A marketing journal for widening the use of electricity in home and office, farm or factory.

Established 1884; published weekly with an average of 128 pages; for the promotion of progress and efficiency in electric railway transportation.

Established 1881; published weekly with an average of 138 pages. The accepted representative of the coal industry which lies at the foundation of all industries.

SCIENCE NOW TAKES TERROR OUT OF LOCO

Horses Addicted to the Weed Are Cured and Western Ranges Freed from the Poison.

SPOIL DIME NOVEL ROMANCE

Investigation Shows That Animals Only Go Crazy After Long Feeding on the Plants.

In the yellow-backed dime novels of the romantic days of fifty years ago, when the cowboys, express riders, and United States Army scouts were winning the West from the Indians and other bad men, the loco weed played a big part in many a plot. But the dime novelists of those days knew less about loco than do the scientific herdsmen of today, and weaved about the weed a tragic terror entirely out of tune with fact, though fact is bad enough.

In the fiction written for boys of civil war days "our hero" tethered his horse for the night on the plains, rolled himself in his blanket, to dream of a cottage and a gray-haired mother in New England or Virginia, only to find in the morning that while he slept the "wily redskin" he had been trailing had sneaked up to the horse and fed it a sprig of loco. Then the beast, always the most trusty, willing, and intelligent animal in the great plains cow country, would go crazy, try to kill his master, reel and stagger like a drunken man, rear till he fell over backward, break his neck and die, leaving our hero miles and miles and miles from any human habitation and nothing but his high-heeled silver-spurred boots to walk in, all the while surrounded by implacable enemies.

These loco fiction writers were not so far wrong about the effect of loco weeds on horses, but the results are not nearly so sudden, and it takes quite a debauch upon the weed for horses to become loco addicts, to bring insanity and death. One paradoxical effect of loco poisoning is that the animal's tail and mane suddenly grow out of all normal proportion, though the animal loses flesh and actually starves to death.

Not only horses, but all livestock that feed on ranges in large areas of the Western States are constantly subject to poisoning by loco weeds, and the danger is especially great when grass is short and the animals are obliged to rely on weeds and bushes for food. To assist stockmen in preventing losses from loco poisoning, the Department of Agriculture has been making investigations to combat the danger and has obtained many facts of value.

There are three poisonous locoes—purple loco, white loco, and the blue loco, or "rattleweed," of Arizona and New Mexico.

The purple loco weed is a perennial which grows in patches on adobe soils, attaining a height of two feet, each plant generally occupying a space about two feet in diameter. Its flowers are rather inconspicuous, being deep purple in color. It is sometimes called "woolly" loco, because its leaflets are densely covered with hairs. It occurs as far north as South Dakota, as far south as Mexico, as far west as Arizona, while its eastern limit is Central Kansas and Nebraska.

The white loco, familiar in Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado, is called the "stemless loco," because it has no true stem. Its habitat is from Alaska to Mexico, as far east as Central Minnesota, and as far west as Central Utah and Arizona. It grows abundantly on sandy soils, and in parts of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, at this weed's blossoming time large areas are as white as though covered with snow.

The blue loco of Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado, Utah, and California grows abundantly, appearing in some localities early in February and maturing and drying up early in the Summer. This plant is poisonous to cattle and sheep, but is especially injurious to horses. Misconception has confused with the loco several leguminous plants which are either harmless or valuable as forage crops. However, there are only three true loco varieties.

The purple loco is rarely injurious to cattle, but it is very harmful to horses. However, horses will not eat it unless forced to it to prevent starvation. On the other hand, horses, cattle and sheep will eat white loco weed readily, particularly when grass is scarce. During the spring before the grass starts where the white loco weed is abundant, practically all animals eat some of it. When grass is plentiful later on, most animals taboo the loco, but some of them have acquired a taste for the weed and gradually eat more and more of it. Finally they become confirmed addicts to the loco habit, which ultimately results in their death. Sheep, also, are poisoned in much the same way as horses and cattle, the effect of the drug being particularly noticeable on lambs. Frequently they die within two weeks after they begin to eat the weed, and without any marked loss of flesh. Under similar conditions of short feed the blue loco weed is eaten late in the Winter. Because of its severely poisonous effect on horses great damage may be done in a very short time, more quickly than by the other loco plants.

As a rule the "native breeds" of live stock are much less likely to be locoed than imported animals not familiar with the plants, and which in many cases do not have the habit of "rustling," so that they are inclined to eat the feed which is most easily obtained. Generally speaking, the finer breeds of cattle and horses are more likely to be locoed than the poorer breeds. The same thing applies to sheep, it being particularly noticeable that the black faces are much more susceptible than are the merinos.

The first symptom of loco poisoning in horses is often a change in the general condition of the animal. If high-spirited, the animal becomes somewhat dull. Following this, irregularities in its gait and in its mode of eating appear. The irregularities in the gait may be due partly to weakness and simulate a paralytic affection. The horse drags its feet more or less; this is particularly noticeable in the hind legs. Associated with this paralytic condition is an apparent loss of normal muscular control. In stepping over a slight obstruction the horse lifts its feet unnecessarily high, or, in going over a rut in the road it may leap as if jumping over a ditch.

As the disease progresses the animal becomes solitary in its habit and seems to lose very largely its nervous sensibility. If one approaches a badly locoed horse the latter does not notice the person until within a few feet, when it may suddenly rear and perhaps fall over backward. When it drinks or eats there is a peculiar, stiff motion of the jaws, showing a lack of control of the muscles. If a locoed horse is used either in riding or driving the lack of muscular control may make it extremely dangerous, as such a horse shies violently at imaginary objects, can not readily be led or backed, and if started in motion is inclined to go on in an automatic fashion at the same gait until stopped by some obstruction. In the latter stage of the disease the animal loses flesh, its coat becomes rough, and eventually it ceases to eat and dies.

Similar symptoms obtain in the case of locoed cattle, the same lack of muscular control being evidenced, the animal shaking and trembling and perhaps rearing and jumping backward when suddenly alarmed. A badly locoed steer shows a violently shaking head, particularly after it has become heated, and sometimes becomes frantic and runs into obstructions in an utterly unreasonable way. Locoed cattle gradually lose flesh, have staring eyes, rough coats, go to water less and less frequently, and eventually die of starvation.

The symptoms of sheep poisoning are not so marked as those in horses and cattle, the lack of muscular control not being so noticeable. However, locoed sheep soon develop weakness and stumble and fall about and rise again with great difficulty. There is some confusion between this condition and "grub in the head," and at times it is difficult to distinguish between sheep affected by the grub of the sheep gadfly and those poisoned by the loco weed.

Most locoed animals can be cured, but they should be worth enough to warrant an extended course of treatment. The first and most important need is to supply them with plenty of nutritious feed, such as alfalfa, grain, oilmeal, and proper pasturage, so that they will not be obliged to resort to loco weed for food. Medical treatment, including salts, Fowler's solution, and strychnine should also be followed. Rapid recoveries can hardly be expected, as the condition existing in a case of chronic loco poisoning has been developed by weeks or months of loco feeding, which means that the rate of recovery must necessarily be slow. However, where the animals are treated carefully and conscientiously, much valuable range stock may be saved.

Loco poisoning can be largely prevented by proper handling of livestock. As the stock commonly contract the habit of loco feeding in times of short feed, stockmen should provide plenty of good hay at such periods. On some ranges the loco weeds have a definitely limited distribution and in such cases, if animals are kept away from the infested areas until the grass is started, few become locoed.

It is relatively simple to clear out the loco plant by cutting the roots for two or three inches below the surface. However, as the seeds of loco plants live for years and do not germinate in the season following their growth, it is necessary to continue the extermination work for several seasons after the original plants have been killed. Many stockmen believe it is necessary to remove all of the loco roots in order to control the pest, but this is erroneous. Badly infested tracts of land have been cleared under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and in many of these pastures kept under observation for ten years, very few loco plants have appeared. One ranchman in New Mexico reports the cleaning up of an 80-acre pasture and later a pasture of eight sections where previously the weed had covered one-fourth of the total area. Although this work cost $3 an acre, it has been money well spent, as practically no trouble from loco weed has since developed.

$100,000 Drive for Beth David.

A $100,000 drive for the enlargement of the Beth David Hospital, at Lexington Avenue and 113th Street, was launched last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The campaign is to start next Monday, lasting for three weeks. With the proposed improvement in the rise of the building, 125 beds will be added, making a total of 175. Donations of $5,000 from the Ladies' League of the hospital and $500 from Jacob D. Cohen were announced at the meeting. Jacob Carlinger is the Chairman of the campaign.

To Show Bad Effects of High Heels.

Preparations for the Young Women's Christian Association nation-wide campaign against deforming shoes were begun yesterday afternoon, when, by courtesy of the Long Island College Hospital, the first reel of a series of moving pictures showing the disastrous results of fashionable high heels and pointed toes was filmed on the hospital roof. The volunteer players in the story of what improper shoes do were patients from the hospital's foot and shoe clinic.

"Wet" Candidate Spent $4,000.

Representative Reuben L. Haskell, who won an independent nomination for County Judge in Kings on a "wet" platform in Tuesday's primaries, filed his statement of primary expenses with the Board of Elections yesterday. His disbursements were slightly in excess of $4,000, while contributions to his campaign aggregated a little above $2,000. Official returns from the Prohibition primaries in Brooklyn show that the highest number of votes cast for any Prohibition candidate in that borough was 289.

Cotton Worth $1,000,000 Burned.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Fire on the docks here today destroyed a great quantity of cotton. It is estimated that $1,000,000 worth of the product was burned.

PAROLED POILU WENT BACK TO CAPTIVITY

Kept His Word to the Kaiser, Who Pitied Dying French Mother.

MOULINS, France, Aug. 23. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Raoul Doridot, a soldier of the great war who committed suicide the other day, was the hero of a strange adventure.

Made prisoner early in the war and sent to Germany he learned in the Winter of 1915 that his mother was dangerously ill. He sent a letter to the German Emperor asking to be permitted to proceed to her deathbed. The Emperor granted the request, but with the proviso that Doridot give his word of honor to return to the camp once the object of his journey was accomplished. Arriving at Besançon, he was held by the French authorities, who were suspicious because of the unprecedented occurrence of a private being released on parole by the Germans. While he was detained at Besançon his mother died.

The voyage to Moulins being now without object, true to his word, Doridot returned to Germany and presented himself at the camp.

"I never expected to see you again," said the commandant in a humorous vein.

"The word of a French soldier is worth more than a scrap of paper," responded Doridot.

Since his return to France after the armistice he had been brooding over the death of his mother, and a few days ago shot himself through the heart.

Flagler Mansion May Be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 8.—Exemplified copies of the wills of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, and of his wife, Mary Lily Bingham, who, following the death of Mr. Flagler, married Judge Bingham of Jefferson, Ky., were filed in the Surrogate's Court today. It is reported that the proceedings are preparatory to the sale of the Flagler mansion on Orienta Point.

2 WOMEN BATHERS MISSING.

Coney Island Police Seek Owners of Clothing Left in Bathhouses.

The police of Coney Island are trying to solve the mysterious disappearance of two well-dressed young women who donned bathing suits Sunday afternoon and saying they were going out for a boat ride completely vanished, leaving no trace or identification cards in the clothing left in their bathhouses.

Sunday afternoon the two women, who appeared to be friends, hired two rooms from Captain William Riley, who maintains a bathing pavilion at the foot of West Thirtieth Street. One was dressed in a blue tricotine suit and was about 28 years old. Her companion was about 38 years old and wore a green organdie dress.

According to Captain Riley, they put on bathing suits and went to the beach. Later, when he met them they said they were going out for a boat ride. That was the last seen of them, so yesterday Captain Riley decided to inform the police of their nonappearance.

In a vanity case carried by one of the women was a bottle of aspirin tablets bearing the name of a Broadway druggist. Through this the police hope to establish the identity of the missing women. A letter in the handbag of the other woman was written apparently by her son, for it began "Dearest Mother" and ended "Your affectionate son."

WRECKS SHIP, KILLS HIMSELF

Skipper, 24, on First Voyage, Is Despondent Over Grounding.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Despondent because the vessel on which he was making his first voyage as skipper ran aground, Captain R. E. Cochran, aged 24, of Bath, Me., committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple today in his quarters on the schooner William H. Sumner.

The schooner is aground in Top-Sail Inlet, six miles north of Wrightsville Beach. The schooner is of 489 tons net, carrying a cargo of phosphate rock from Porto Rico to New York.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK. CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

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Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED

BUICKS

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Seats for PERSHING PARADE

LARGE, COMFORTABLE CHAIRS, $10.00 each—exclusive.

BERNARD, PAULI & CO., 425-427 Fifth Ave., Cor. 38th St.

The fault is ours alone

Do not blame your dealer if he cannot supply you promptly with Phoenix Silk Hosiery.

He is doing his level best to keep stocks complete.

But, the demand for this famous hosiery far outstrips our production. Hence, we ask the millions of loyal Phoenix wearers to be patient.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery

100% Plus

We will not break our time-honored quality traditions by using ordinary machinery and materials just to increase production. This would not give you the hosiery you have learned to expect from Phoenix—the kind that gives almost unbelievable service combined with unusual elegance.

Our exacting mechanical requirements are difficult to meet quickly under present conditions; we prefer to go slowly—which means you may have to wait a little longer than usual for your share of Phoenix.

So we repeat: Do not blame your dealer. Be patient.

Phoenix Knitting Works, Milwaukee

PHOENIX

Other Men's Ideas

What price is it best for you to charge?—perhaps A. E. Simmons' experience will help you.

Why are you losing sales?—E. R. Miner may have found the answer for you.

How can you deal more skillfully with men?—possibly C. O. Frisbie has hit upon the secret.

Personal Efficiency?—Charles H. Sabin's experience may point the way to greater progress.

Every day other business men face similar problems to yours. Their answers—their experiences—will save you time, worry, experiment.

It's the job of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, to get for you the proven ideas of other men. In September SYSTEM you will find the ideas of Simmons, Miner, Frisbie, Sabin *and 127 other successful business men.* You simply add *their* ideas to your own:—

A Cure for Strikes

EIGHT thousand men were quitting their jobs every month when General Brice P. Disque was sent to the Northwest to increase spruce production. He found the entire lumber industry infected with the strike fever virus. But he turned undependable lumberjacks into enthusiastic workers, increased production 2,700%—and *absolutely cured the strike fever.* September SYSTEM tells of the plan under which, during the armistice period, workers accepted several *reductions in pay!*

"Doesn't Charge Enough"

"YOU don't charge enough," said other retailers. "Your policy would ruin *any* store." But the M. L. Parker Company *increased* profits by leaps and bounds.

When so many concerns are accused of profiteering these days, it's refreshing to read the successful experience of a firm which bases prices on actual costs. In September SYSTEM A. E. Simmons tells all about this unusual policy.

Stop Losing Sales!

WHY are sales lost? E. R. Miner, of the Baird Machine Company, says there are eight reasons. He has worked out a plan that makes them surprisingly apparent. Five years' test has proved his analysis the answer to many important problems of sales, advertising and competition. In September SYSTEM.

Cured a Sick Business

OVERNIGHT C. O. Frisbie became president of a business he knew nothing whatever about. It was "on its last legs." A pair of blue overalls taught him the cause of the disease and its cure. Then he took to the road with his salesmen and learned how to develop his market. Result? Ask Dun's for the standing of the Cornell Wood Products Company. Read this inspiring experience in September SYSTEM.

Why Pay Men when They're not Working?

WOULD you keep a full force on your payroll during business depression? James C. Boyd, first vice-president of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., tells in September SYSTEM why his company willingly sustains big losses during slack seasons.

How this policy develops loyalty and better workmanship — how it keeps a smoothly-working organization, is good news to any employer with large labor turnover.

He Makes Salesmen out of Blacksmiths

IF you can take a blacksmith and make a salesman out of him, you know how to build a 100% sales organization"—says Wm. H. Britigan. The toughest possible test of his method was Jim Strong, a lanky, uncouth Westerner. Today Jim is one of Mr. Britigan's best salesmen. In September SYSTEM Mr. Britigan tells how to train, develop and get the biggest possible results out of a sales organization.

Getting the Men to Suggest Ideas

BILL" or "Jim" often know more about everyday cost-absorbing routine than the man in the front office. Why, then, are so many suggestion systems failures? Success and failure of getting ideas from men are discussed in September SYSTEM with surprising frankness.

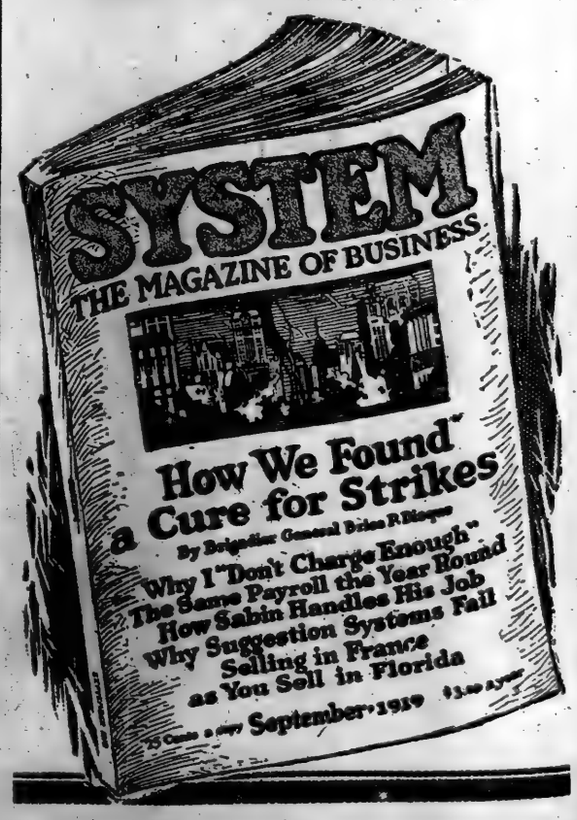
How Much Work? How Much Play?

THERE is a limit to the amount of *good* work anyone can do"—says Charles H. Sabin, President of The Guaranty Trust Company, in September SYSTEM. The story of his success gives a rare insight into the personal efficiency methods of the man who heads the largest institution of its kind in the world.

At All Newsstands—25c

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 290 Madison Ave., New York, and ask to receive SYSTEM regularly.

It will be billed you at 25c a copy, or $3 for a year.



DR. PORTER ASSAILS MILK DISTRIBUTERS

Wants to Know Why Prices Are Higher Here Than in Philadelphia, Though Farmer Gets Less.

DEFENDS COLLECTIVE SALES

Would Declare Milk Distribution a Public Service and Regulate It Accordingly.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, testifying yesterday before George Gordon Battle at City Hall in the inquiry into the Foods and Markets Department, asserted that collective selling by the farmers was necessary for the prosperity of the country. Dr. Porter defended himself from charges that his relations with the Dairymen's League while he was Commissioner were improper, and said that he believed he could do much toward solving the difficulty of high milk prices if he could make an investigation of the books of the big milk distributers.

John B. Coleman, Mr. Battle's counsel, questioned Dr. Porter at length yesterday about the affairs of the league, of which the Commissioner is a member. He produced letters to refute Dr. Porter's testimony that he had had no part in an attempt to induce the Binghamton Ice Cream Company to sign a contract with the league and attempted unsuccessfully to get Dr. Porter's admission that he was in favor of the Dairymen's League milk strike and approved of the action of its members in dumping milk into the gutters.

"What did you do to investigate the milk situation in New York City?" Dr. Porter was asked.

"I did nothing. There were several other investigations going on, and I had neither the funds nor the force to investigate the matter. If I had the power I should like to investigate the books of the distributers and see if the milk could not be distributed for less. I should like to investigate the distributers' methods and inquire into the waste and the transportation question.

"I would declare the milk service a public service and I would notify the distributers that they must obey the regulations, and if they didn't they must go out of business. I would like to find out why milk has sold for less in Philadelphia, and yet the farmer is paid more there.

"For years the farmers took whatever price the distributers would give them. The prices of milk rose with the prices of other commodities. It is necessary for the prosperity of the country that farmers be allowed to sell collectively."

Dr. Porter was questioned regarding the failure of his department to require licenses and bonds from the Country Milk Company and the Co-operative Milk Producers' Marketing Company, which went out of business owing the farmers large sums for milk bills. Dr. Porter said that he acted on the advice of his attorney, Seward Miller. Mr. Miller testified that there were several opinions of the Attorney General to the effect that licenses were not required under the circumstances.

"Did you take any part in the milk strike?" Mr. Coleman asked.

"I did not," Dr. Porter replied.

"Did you take any steps to stop it?"

"It was impossible to do anything to stop it."

At the close of the hearing Mr. Battle announced that he was going to Washington today to confer with representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, which also investigated Dr. Porter's department. He expected to bring back with him a copy of the testimony. The hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

WITHHOLD WITNESSES' NAMES

Grand Jury Continues Inquiry Into Milk Prices.

Milk prices were taken up again yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Several witnesses were examined, but Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley refused to disclose who they were or the nature of their testimony.

Raymond F. Almiral, foreman of the jury, had a conference yesterday with Justice Bartow S. Weeks. The jury did not appear in court, which indicates that no indictments have been found either in the milk case, the Interborough case, or the investigation of anarchistic activities.

PLACE 26,143 SERVICE MEN.

Eastern Department of Y. M. C. A. Gives Employment Report.

Employment for 26,143 returned soldiers has been obtained to date by the Eastern Department of the Y. M. C. A., it was announced yesterday by the New York headquarters of the organization's National War Work Council. A statement issued at the same time by Major Warren Bigelow, Director of the Reemployment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, at 505 Pearl Street, disclosed that within four months the bureau had found places for 16,700 men.

The "Y" also has aided in placing 10,048 men in jobs, straightened out allotment and allowance problems for 2,883 men, pushed through Government insurance matters for 4,140, and has helped 782 disabled fighters to get their proper compensation. About 40,000 former service men have thus far taken advantage of the organization's offer of a free three months' membership to fighters.

Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary, said yesterday that recently he questioned 249 men and found that 113 of them had others than themselves to support.

DISCUSS CENTRAL NOTES.

Bankers May Form Syndicate to Refund $15,000,000 Issue.

Conferences have been held recently between bankers and representatives of the New York Central with regard to taking care of the $15,000,000 two-year notes of the New York Central which mature next Monday. These notes were offered privately by J. P. Morgan & Co. two years ago. The notes paid 6 per cent. on the face value and were offered at 97¼ per cent. of par, to yield about 6½ per cent. to the buyer.

One conference having to do with these notes was held at the Morgan offices yesterday. No statement was given out but it is understood that a syndicate may be formed to submit a bid on the refunding operation and it is considered possible that a public offering of whatever new securities are determined upon will be made.

May Reduce Vassar Freshman Class

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Because of heavy enrollment of students in upper classes, it was said at Vassar College today, it may be necessary to reduce the freshman class to keep the student body within the prescribed limits. The enrollment last year was 1,014, with 317 freshmen. It was higher this year. The college opens on Sept. 19.

TO SEEK PROOF IN GRAVE.

Soldier's Body Will Be Exhumed to Get Evidence of Murder.

Evidence to sustain the charge of homicide for the killing of Private David Troib of Company D, 19th Infantry, United States Army, on the Mexican border, is to be obtained by August G. Klages, a lawyer of Long Island City, who was appointed a commissioner for that purpose by County Judge Burt J. Humphreys in the Queens County Court yesterday. The application for the appointment of the Commissioner was made by District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens, who acted upon the request of Amello Salinas, Consul General of Mexico in New York City.

According to the allegations in the papers presented to Judge Humphrey, Lieutenant Juan Aspeiti of the Mexican Army has been charged with the killing of Private Troib on the international boundary, at El Paso, Texas, on Dec. 27, 1918, before Brig. Gen. Leandro Diaz de Leon, Military Judge of Chihuahua. In orde rto prove the corpus dilecti identity of the soldier, and also establish the nature of the wounds causing his death, General de Leon certified that it would be necessary to have the body of the soldier exhumed and an autopsy made. The body is now buried in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, at Flushing.

Judge Humphrey granted the order asked for and gave Attorney Klages all the powers necessary to get the complete evidence, as desired. The body will be exhumed within several days, under the direction of the Medical Examiner and the Board of Health in Queens.

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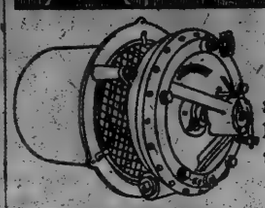
LET AIR TO WORK—



Turbo-Undergrate Blower
Sturtevant Turbo-Undergrate Blowers are compact, self-contained units, designed to secure the advantages of mechanical forced draught at very small expense.

IS there a certain period in the day when your boilers must work under a killing load? Or do you have draught troubles?

A Turbo-Undergrate Blower, installed at a relatively small cost, may fit your present equipment to do extra duty.

Let our air specialist tell you about it. Just call for him.

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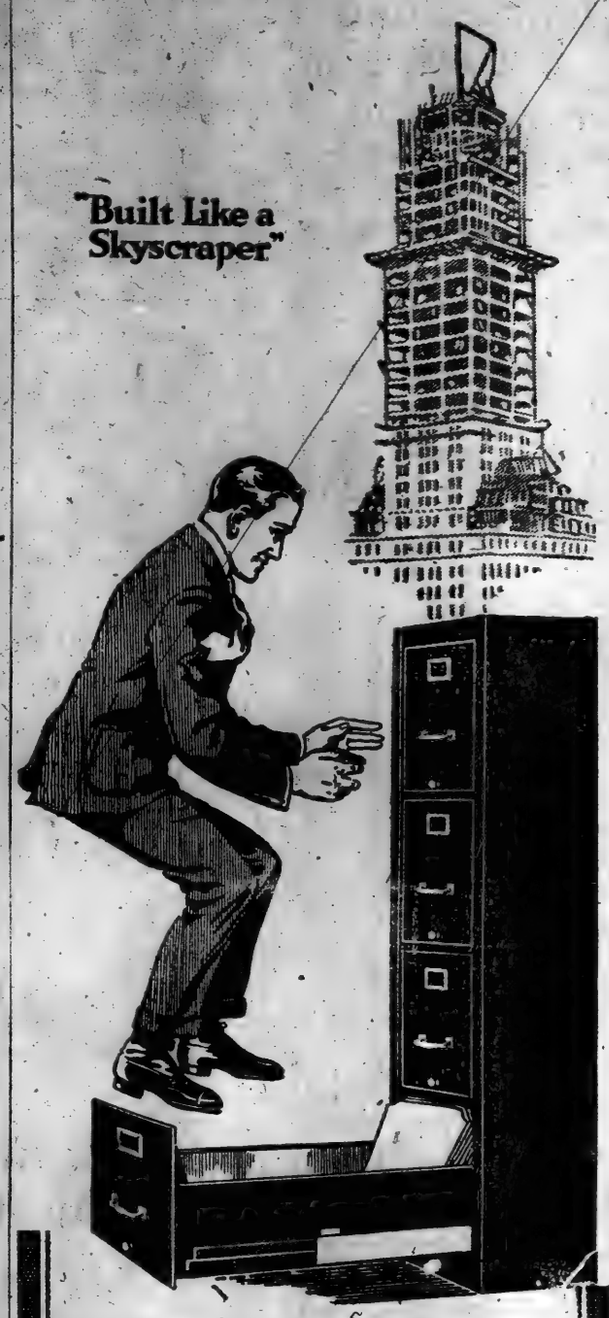

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Will of Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson Provides for Vacation Place at Rhinebeck.

LATER TO GET REAL ESTATE

Divides Large Collection of Jewelry Between Her Father and Mother.

The will of Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson, divorced wife of Josiah V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Penn., known as the "Pennsylvania Oil King," leaves her residuary estate, estimated at $500,000, to found a vacation home to be known as "Friendship Hall," at Rhinebeck, N. Y., "for white Protestant children between the ages of 9 and 16 years, who shall have been residents in this State for at least five years."

Mrs. Thompson also left real estate at Rhinebeck to be used for the purposes of the home, after the death of her mother.

Mrs. Thompson died on Aug. 18 last, at her Summer home, Islip, L. I., leaving an estate of more than $1,000,000, a large part of which consisted of her collection of jewelry, chiefly diamonds. She divided the bulk of her jewels between her father and mother and some of them she left to May Frances Garrett, described as "my friend and companion," who also got $50,000 in cash.

Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Alexander W. Gardiner, now living at Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gardiner, who makes her home at Nice, France. She married Frank Hawes, a turfman, some years ago and at that time owned a string of race horses and was known as "Honey" Hawes. After Mr. Hawes's death she married Mr. Thompson, in 1903, who built a $1,000,000 home for her at Uniontown. Because of her interest in racing he built a half-mile track in the rear of their mansion at Uniontown.

When she divorced Mr. Thompson in 1913 he settled $100,000 on her from which she drew the income and had power to dispose of the principal in her will.

Mrs. Thompson gives $250,000 of the trust fund to her mother, with $40,000 in cash and her father received $250,000 of the fund and $40,000 in cash. Her city home was at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, where she came to live after her divorce. Her will was made in San Francisco in 1916, ex-Mayor Alfred Sutro being one of the witnesses.

WAIT ON HINES'S DECISION.

600,000 Maintenance Men Expected to Act Definitely This Week.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Definite action by the end of this week on the threatened strike is expected of the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers which opened its sessions here today with more than 2,000 delegates from the United States, Canada, and Panama Canal zone present.

The membership has already voted power to the executive committee to call a continent-wide strike of the 600,000 men in these crafts unless wage demands and working agreements asked of the Railroad Administration of the United States and the Canadian Government are granted.

On Friday the convention, after hearing the report of the national committee, which presented the demands of the brotherhood to Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines, will discuss the wage question from every angle, including its relationship to living costs and will likely take decisive action on the proposed strike. Sentiment of the convention is overwhelmingly in favor of a walkout unless the demands are granted.

An answer from the Railroad Administration to the demands presented is expected by Friday. In fact the delegates anticipated today that Mr. Hines, who addresses the convention on Wednesday, will then state the Administration's stand. The men are firm in their determination, brotherhood officers declare, not to accept a compromise, even on the basis decided upon by President Wilson for other railroad workers.

Delegates contend that the brotherhood is not unreasonable in asking an average daily increase of $1 per man, with the proviso that the lower paid men receive the greater benefit, asserting that 25 per cent. of the membership receive not more than $2.50 per day. They also assert that there is an unfair discrepancy in wages paid on various roads and in different parts of the country and demand standardization.

MAYOR WALLIN WINS BY 13.

Contest of Nomination in Nyack Reduces His Plurality by Two Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 8.—While former Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger of Westchester County gained two votes in the count of contested ballots, for the Republican Mayoralty nomination in Yonkers, before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, today, Mayor William J. Wallin still retained the nomination by a margin of thirteen votes after all disputed ballots had been counted.

The result was that legally, Wallin wins by thirteen, instead of fifteen, out of a total primary vote of 6,694.

Wiesendanger sued to compel the County Board of Elections to count void and contested ballots. When Judge Tompkins called the case today he got them to agree concerning all but forty-four ballots. Then he got them to agree on all but eleven. Finally they agreed upon all but two, and these the court awarded to Wiesendanger. So of the forty-four in dispute, twenty-three went to Wiesendanger and twenty-one to the Mayor. Thus the Mayor's plurality was reduced by two, and he is legally declared nominated by thirteen.

McADOO TO AID PALMER.

Will Receive One Dollar for Defending Farm Loan Act in Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed, at the request of Attorney General Palmer, to the position of special assistant to the Attorney General to represent the United States Government in defending the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan act, which is now being attacked in the suit of Smith vs. the Kansas City Title and Trust Company, at Kansas City.

Mr. McAdoo will receive $1 for his services for the Government in this suit, because a Federal law makes it impossible for him to give his services free to the Government.

The special feature of the Farm Loan act which is being attacked is that which makes farm loan bonds exempt from all taxation. Mr. McAdoo was selected for the defense of this act because it was put in effect during his term of office as Secretary of the Treasury.

Minnesota Ratifies Suffrage.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—The Minnesota Legislature ratified the Federal woman suffrage amendment shortly after the special session opened today. The vote in the House was 120 to 6, and in the Senate 60 to 5.

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NEXT SUNDAY

September 14th

The New York Times

Incomparable Sunday Edition

World News in Rotogravure Pictures

General Pershing's Arrival
Three pages of illustrations showing his return, the reception at New York City Hall, and the parade of the famous First Division, headed by General Pershing.

President Wilson on His Western Trip
The enthusiastic greetings of cheering crowds in the cities of the Middle West.

Former Kaiser's New Home
First views of Huis te Doorn (House of Doorn) in Holland, purchased by the Kaiser on August 16—a large 14th century mansion of quaint architecture, surrounded by a beautiful estate.

Prince of Wales in Canada
Heir to the British throne in the Canadian cities on his way to the Pacific Coast.

The Prince at the Age of Six
An unusually rare and interesting photograph showing the Prince of Wales at the side of his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, on the lawn at Osborne, Isle of Wight, in August, 1900.

Doughboys and Frauleins
American soldiers stationed in Berlin dancing with German frauleins on the banks of the Spree.

New York Police
Striking photographs taken in their Summer training camp at Sheepshead Bay.

Admiral Kolchak—Russian Leader
A new picture taken at Omsk of the head of the All-Russian Government, for which recognition is recommended by Ambassador Morris.

Allied Soldiers in Russia
British and Slav troops guarding the single line of railroad connecting the heart of Russia with the port of Archangel against the Bolsheviki.

Graves of Americans in Russia
Resting place of the first two Americans killed in the Archangel campaign, the Stars and Stripes floating over their graves.

MAGAZINE SECTION

Printed and Illustrated by the Rotogravure Process.

General Pershing's Foreign Decorations
The pictures with this entertaining article show the numerous gorgeous medals and badges conferred on the Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces by foreign Governments—so many that if he wore them all at once his uniform would hardly be visible.

Americans Picking Up North Sea Mine Barrage
A naval officer's thrilling story of how a United States squadron is doing the perilous work of destroying explosives placed to prevent German warships from getting out of their own waters into the Atlantic.

Farmers Get Into the Game of National Affairs
They follow the example of business men and labor unions in establishing Washington headquarters for the purpose of impressing their needs upon Congress. They demand that the Secretary of Agriculture shall be a farmer.

"The Road to Freedom"
Third article in the series by Stephen Leacock, brilliant author and economist, on the great social problems of the day. Mr. Leacock trails "The Road to Freedom" in the light of developments which the war has brought about in our industrial, political and social life.

In Sunday and daily editions of The Times new articles by Philip Gibbs, who is revisiting the battlefields of France.

There is nothing in the newspaper world to be compared with the Sunday edition of The New York Times in quality of news and special articles; in pictorial features; in circulation; in advertisements.

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'THE MIKADO' WITH NOVELTY

Little Hana Shimozumi, Japanese, Wins a Triumph as Yum Yum.

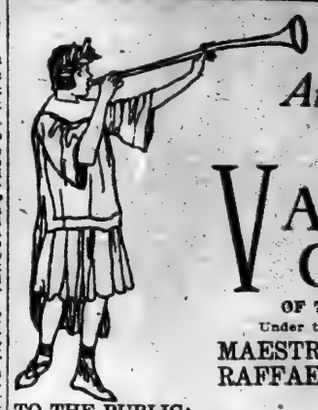
The Gallo English Opera Company in "The Mikado" hung out the electric high-sign a second time at the Shubert Theatre last night, as it had a week ago when called off by the strike. A large audience was waiting for the Gilbert and Sullivan classic, and the new company that grew out of the Commonwealth season last Spring had a reception, individually and collectively, the warmth of which was not to be explained only by the weather. With a greeting to Jefferson de Angelis and other old favorites, it combined a hearty American welcome to the stranger, little Hana Shimozumi, who sang Yum Yum, and a special interest of Broadway folk in the debut, as Pitti Sing, of Rosamond Whiteside, daughter of Walker Whiteside, the actor.

Mr. de Angelis struck a responsive chord with the house when he early singled out "that sanctimonious bounder called the prohibitionist" as another of those who, in Gilbert's language, "never will be missed." As the Lord High Executioner he brought back a well remembered gayety, tempered with reasonable respect to Sullivan's music. William Danforth as the Mikado, Louis Casavant as Poo Bah, gave their famous lines with due drollery. Greta Risley as the engaging Katisha stumbled only in too many encores, and James Coons as Pish Tush completed several crisp ensembles, all redemanded many times.

Hana Shimozumi had a real triumph from the moment she put the "kick" into the charming "Kiss Duet." The house laughed at the tiny Japanese foot in Oriental sandal, lifted ever so daintily, while Japanese eyebrows arched in surprise, and a bird-like voice exclaimed at Nanki Poo's embraces. But no rabbit's foot could have brought the new singer more luck, and in her second act song of "The Moon and I," in a wisteria garden, with distant Fuji swept by clouds, the audience itself took her to its heart. Discovered in Honolulu, she was new to the stage, but Japan's gift of artistry stood her in good stead in singing what was to her once a foreign language and musical idiom.

Rosamond Whiteside, young and graceful in more Western fashion, had abundant vim in her song of "She's Going to Marry Yum Yum," which was also encored. Gertrude Shannon was the other of the Three Little Maids, and Warren Proctor's wandering minstrel had youthful looks and a light tenor voice of good parts as the hero. The chorus was trained to the hour, as Sullivan's singers and Gilbert's comedians of every degree must be.

The excellent orchestra was under the experienced baton of Max Bendix, while George Herbert ruled the stage. Messrs. Gallo and Bradford Mills announced that "The Mikado" would play all the week that remains of the original engagement, except Friday night and Saturday afternoon, when the company will add "The Chimes of Normandy" from the repertory prepared for its tour.



Important Announcement! for

THE VATICAN CHOIRS

OF 70 NOTABLE VOICES

Under the Personal Direction of

MAESTRO RAFFAELE CASIMIRI

TO THE PUBLIC:

The management of the VATICAN CHOIRS announces that owing to the tremendous demand for seats for the OPENING CONCERT at CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16, they have been compelled to take over the HIPPODROME for an ADDITIONAL CONCERT, SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 5, with an entire change of program.

The management desires further to inform the public that for the CONCERT OF THE VATICAN CHOIRS on TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16, at CARNEGIE HALL, only a limited number of $7 tickets and a few boxes remain to be sold. With these exceptions the entire house has been sold out. This announcement is made for your accommodation so you will not be put to the unnecessary trouble of going to Carnegie Hall in the hope of securing lower priced tickets.

Starting today, mail orders for the HIPPODROME CONCERT can be addressed to the Hippodrome and will be promptly filled in the order of their receipt. The regular advance sale of seats will open at the HIPPODROME BOX OFFICE MONDAY, SEPT. 29, at 9 A. M. Prices for the Hippodrome concert will be $2.20, $3.30, $5.50, $7.70, including war tax. CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS are to be made payable to the New York Hippodrome.

The VATICAN CHOIRS under the personal direction of MAESTRO RAFFAELE CASIMIRI will be heard in ONLY TWO CONCERTS in New York, the first to be given NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16, at CARNEGIE HALL and the second at the HIPPODROME SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 5.

The organization from the VATICAN includes 70 notable singers of the SISTINE CHAPEL, ST. PETER'S BASILICA, ST. JOHN LATERAN, and THE SCHOLA CANTORUM. The opening concert of the American tour AT CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16, will be under the AUSPICES of the CITY OF NEW YORK. MAYOR HYLAN and other officials will attend. ARCHBISHOP PATRICK J. HAYES of the archdiocese of New York will occupy the box of honor.

The VATICAN CHOIRS come to this country with THE BENEDICTION and APPROVAL of POPE BENEDICT XV. On Thursday Night, Sept. 18th, the choirs will give a concert in Mechanics Hall, Boston, under the patronage of CARDINAL O'CONNELL; on Friday Night, Oct. 10th, in the Lyric Theatre, Baltimore, a concert will be given under the patronage of CARDINAL GIBBONS.

CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY EVE., SEPT. 14
SISTINE CHAPEL SOLOISTS
Authentic Soloists of Sistine Choir, Vatican, Rome. Endorsed by Dr. Ernest Boezi, Director St. Peter's in the Vatican, and Lorenzo Perosi, Perpetual Director Sistine Chapel.
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Benefit Italian Benevolent Society Sons of Columbus.
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Dorothy Donnelly and Harry Lewis Wilson's NEW AMERICAN PLAY
Up From Nowhere
With NORMAN TREVOR

GRACE GEORGE
In a new American Comedy.
"SHE WOULD AND SHE DID"
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OSMO HAMILTON'S Delicious Comedy
SCANDAL
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Seats purchased for Aug. 7th may be exchanged for later performances.
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An Open Letter to Gen. John J. Pershing

DEAR GENERAL PERSHING:

While the great metropolis of a grateful Nation welcomes you home with open arms, with smiles of joy and happy hearts, while fragrant flowers flung by millions of hands are strewn before you on your triumphant march, may we ask you to pause for just one moment and read this open letter?

We could have sent you this communication through United States Government official channels, at the cost of a two-cent stamp; but we prefer, at whatever cost, to insure that this communication shall reach your eyes immediately through the public press; and that the Citizens of New York and the hundreds of thousands of visitors to this great city may know that, in our own small way, we desire to join the populace in extending you honor as an evidence of our appreciation of the gallant services you have rendered the Republic.

It is especially fitting, in our humble judgment, that a great gala performance in your honor should be given of the American play of the returned soldiers, "The Five Million," which we are presenting this week at the Maxine Elliott Theatre on West 39th Street. This play, by Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel, is of peculiar significance to every soldier who ever served in France, for it takes up the problems of the man who sacrificed everything to don khaki, and the changed conditions he encounters when he returns to America to once more resume civilian clothes.

The three young men who in this play symbolize the spirit of stalwart Americanism responding to the call of the colors, represent those fine, splendid Americans who fought under you at Chateau-Thierry, the Argonne, St. Mihiel, Sedan and other spots forever perpetuated in the glorious history of American Arms.

Now, with thousands of your own men, each of them the counterpart of the three young men depicted in our play, "The Five Million," you return home to your native land. We believe and we hope that this play, clean, wholesome, full of American comedy and full of the problems of reconstruction, will be of intense interest to you and the Officers and Men of your command.

We desire to give in your honor a special matinee at any time this week you may command; or, if your arrangements do not permit your attendance at a matinee, we gladly offer to place at the disposal of yourself and your staff all of the boxes, all of the orchestra seats, and in fact the entire seating capacity of the Maxine Elliott Theatre for an evening performance if you will do us the honor to accept this invitation. If you cannot attend either a matinee or evening performance, we will arrange a MIDNIGHT performance in your honor; or a MORNING performance at 10:30 A. M.

We believe, dear General Pershing, that you will never regret the time you may spend in witnessing this performance of "The Five Million" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, and we hope and trust that you will be able to arrange to attend the special performance which we desire to give in honor of our General of the United States Army.

(Signed) F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST.
(Producers of "The Five Million" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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INVESTIGATING MEXICO.

The sub-committee of the Senate charged with investigating the Mexican situation and recommending what shall be done about it consists of ALBERT B. FALL of the border State of New Mexico, MARCUS A. SMITH of the border State of Arizona, and FRANK B. BRANDEGEE of Connecticut. The first, a Republican, is an absolute interventionist and a bitter critic of Administration policies; the second, a Democrat, reflects border sentiment; and the third, a Republican, is aggressively anti-Administration, his chief distinction being that he has said he will never vote for the League of Nations until the infernal regions freeze over.

These are the investigators upon whom will rest the responsibility of dealing with the delicate question of relations with Mexico by collecting evidence of outrages upon American citizens, of the conduct of Mexican officials during the war with Germany, (they have been accused of aiding the enemy,) and of the confiscation of the property of nationals. This sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee is to estimate the indemnity that should be required of Mexico for wrongs suffered by Americans resident in that country; it is to inquire into acts of the Government of Mexico in derogation of the rights of the United States and its citizens; and this committee is to sit in judgment upon Mexico and make proposals for exacting satisfaction from her Government. Senator FALL has never concealed his opinion of the course the United States Government should adopt in the matter. Speaking at the Lawyers' Club in this city two years ago he said:

> I favor the immediate organization of an army of 500,000 men, ostensibly for the policing of Mexico or for the invasion of that country, to protect our citizens, if necessary. I do not mean that the United States should annex Mexico. That I would never agree to, but it should be kept in a peaceful condition as a buffer State between this country and the Latin American republics to the south of it.

In the Senate on March 9, 1914, Mr. FALL urged the employment of "the land and naval forces" to protect "our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico," and to pacify the country. He affected to believe that the intervention he proposed would not be an act of war, but was sharply corrected by Senator SHIVELY of Indiana.

The Mexican case is bad enough on the best showing that can be made, but it is unfortunate that the committee appointed to elicit the truth about the acts and attitude of the Mexican Government and the treatment of Americans in Mexico should not have been made up with a view to impartial investigation and sober counsels.

It is also to be regretted that the dominant influence on the committee will be that of an avowed interventionist, and that two of the three members of the committee have shown themselves consistently hostile to the Administration.

NO BRITISH EMBARGO ON GERMAN GOODS.

British toymakers, fearing German competition, asked the Government to impose a three-year embargo on imported goods. Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, tells them that the Government will not consent to an embargo. Certain conciliatory and reassuring expressions in his answer to them, such as that Germany has but few manufactured articles ready to export, that she is short of raw materials, and that the cost of manufacturing is increasing vastly, may be passed over as merely temporary, incidental, and politic. The meat of Sir AUCKLAND'S statement is that Germany must get her trade started or go down, and that trade with Germany will help, not hurt, Great Britain.

How is Germany to pay her debt to the Entente Powers except by producing something for them to buy? How are the British to sell to a nation from which they refuse to buy? The notion that foreign trade is a jug-handled arrangement, that there can be a seller without a buyer, may be left to the celestial intelligence of the straitest sect of protectionists.

THE SOLE REMEDY.

Not too much is to be expected from the efforts, however intelligent, well organized, and well directed, of Attorney General PALMER and his Federal assistants, of the Governors and various public and private committees in the several States, to put down the high cost of living. Excessive profits may be reduced. A check can be kept on retailers by the publication of fair prices and profits. Something has been accomplished, and something more will be accomplished. But all the machinery of publicity, of public opinion, and of legal punishment can be at best but a palliative, can bring only a superficial and temporary reduction. Production costs must be covered. Prices above those costs must afford a fair profit. The high cost of living can be reduced only by the increase of production and by increased efficiency of the producer. As the committee of employés of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company said the other day, "the high cost of "living needs to be abated by diligent, efficient, and conscientious "labor, by thrift, and by avoidance of "waste and extravagance," and "the "only sure remedy for the high cost "of living is increased production and "the stabilization of prices in conformity with wages now being "paid."

It is not by demands of higher wages for a shorter day's work, by the threat of strikes and by strikes, by wild plans for the nationalization of industries and increased inefficiency of workers at the expense of the taxpayers, that workmen will help themselves and the public. So far as these methods are successful, they cripple production and swell the cost of living. There is but one way to diminish that cost. That is for every workman and every workwoman to do an honest and a hard day's work. Every producer must produce all he or she can. The best labor of every member of the producing community must be given without interruption. The high cost of living can be lowered in that way, and in no other.

THE SCHOOL BUDGET.

Within the next few days the members of the Board of Education will have determined the educational welfare of the children of New York City during the coming year. May their courage be such that the worth of these children as future citizens of a truly American State will transcend in their minds any consideration of their own political fate or that of the present city administration.

For two weeks hearings have been held by a sub-committee of the Board of Education in the office of President PRALL, where two representatives of the Board of Estimate have sat to carry out the orders of the Mayor to cut the educational budget. Commendable as may be the ostensible purpose of these gentlemen, which is to bring about co-operation between the Finance and Education Departments, the actual realization of this ideal cannot be found in a procedure which subordinates educational needs to bald economy. The evident desire of Mr. MCINTYRE and Mr. MCINNESS to apply their experience in finance to a criticism of the professional opinion of the school superintendents and the obvious intent to discredit the auditor of the Board of Education bode no good to the school children of the city, unless the members of the Board of Education in their final consideration of the budget this week stand firmly behind the requests of the superintendents for adequate funds.

Unfortunately, the unfriendly relations existing between the school officials and the administration have influenced the making of the budget, but the one patent fact is that, whatever Mr. PRALL and Dr. ETTINGER may think of each other, or Mayor HYLAN may think of both of them or of the tax rate, the parents of 785,000 children will pass severe judgment upon all of them if the strictly professional opinion of Dr. ETTINGER and his associates is disregarded in the interest of false economy or of political manœuvring.

No one would deny that there are limits to the tax burdens which the people ought to be asked to bear. But the sound view of the matter is expressed in an admirable statement of Mr. PRALL with regard to the building program. When the representatives of the Board of Estimate showed a disposition to dictate curtailments, he insisted: "We must hold hard and "fast to the elaborate building pro"gram which is calculated to provide "sittings for all the children of the "city. We are going to present a "program that will take care of the "children, and I think we are right "to present to the Board of Estimate "just what is needed." If the President of the Board will accept Dr. ETTINGER'S judgment on those needs, especially with regard to the extra activities, and will then place upon the Board of Estimate the responsibility of withholding the needed funds, he will not only become an educational benefactor but will do much to efface the impression that he is merely Mayor HYLAN'S representative in educational affairs.

Without question the final figures must be left to the Board of Estimate, for they are its especial concern more than ever when the city's total budget promises to exceed all previous figures. However, prudence, foresight, and economy, great virtues in guardians of the people's money, may easily merge into political dictation harmful to the real interests of the city. The thought of Mayor HYLAN as an educational expert arouses misgivings. He is, if anything, too naïve in his adjuration to Mr. PRALL to "put ETTINGER "to work" to teach the three R's. When doubt is expressed by Mr. PRALL as to the necessity of teachers of speech improvement in the high and training schools, for instance, the three R's may not be concerned, but surely one of the greatest advances of modern educational technique is involved. The elimination of lisping, stuttering, stammering, and foreign accent may in truth be hardly less important than the three R's themselves. And the same theory holds true of all the activities which do not fall strictly within the category of reading, writing, and arithmetic. They deserve generous support.

The Board of Estimate may and probably will have to curtail other departments. It may find it necessary to give to the adults of New York fewer material benefits as a sacrifice upon the altar of the future generation. However that may be, it assuredly devolves upon the members of the Board of Education, as they pass upon the budget this week, to subordinate all political and personal motives to their trust as custodians of the welfare of the children of the city, and to place squarely before the administration the full needs of a progressive and thoroughgoing educational system.

AUSTRIA IS DEEPLY PAINED.

Austria agrees to sign the Peace Treaty, appending a document to the effect that she signs it under duress. When did a beaten nation ever sign a peace dictated by its conquerors except under duress? The Austrian protest seems to be founded on the wholly new belief that there is something wrong in the conquerors dictating the terms of the treaty; that they and the beaten nations should meet amicably and arrange a treaty of mutual convenience just as they would in a case involving fishing rights or a boundary dispute, in time of peace. The Austrians were not invited to the Peace Conference for the purpose of talking things over in a friendly way and deciding what would be the most agreeable thing for all parties to do. They were invited that they might sign the terms already agreed on by their conquerors, or, if they preferred, refuse to sign and go on with the war.

Naturally, it was a German Austrian who drew up this protest, which is in the best German manner of ignoring every fact that has any bearing on the question—ignoring especially the important fact that there has been a war. The protest, however, is more than German in quality, since it also ignores the fact that Austria had anything to do with beginning the war; a step, we believe, rather beyond what even the German delegation at Versailles saw fit to take. It raises the voice of the Austrian National Assembly "against a peace founded on brute force!" On what else is a peace ever founded, except when the war has ended in a drawn battle? In beginning the war Austria exhibited no such aversion to "brute force." It is remarkable how different in tone this grieved protest is from the following:

> The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed to safeguard its rights and interests, and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Serbia.

From July 28, 1914, when Austria plunged the world into war by this declaration, to Sept. 6, 1919, when she is astonished to find the world imposing on her a peace by "brute force," what a change the diplomatic language of that country has undergone! She made war by "brute force," and with an especially brutal disregard of the welfare of every country in the world, with a callous indifference to all the awful consequences that have ensued from Canada to China, from Scotland to Siam. Why, then, does she whine over a peace imposed on her by "brute force"?

A SENSIBLE LABOR PROGRAM.

For seven years the Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT CLYNES has been a Labor representative of the Manchester district in the House of Commons. He is Chairman of the National Union of General Workers. He showed excellent administrative capacity as Food Controller. He seems to be one of those conservative and moderate labor leaders who are not too common in contemporary British politics. He asks the Trades Union Congress, now in session at Glasgow, to make a national, not a class, platform. If there is ever to be a Labor Government the Labor Party must cease to be a class party. It must remember that there are other classes and other interests than its own. It must appeal to the reason and common sense of "the great middle class." The three great needs of today, Mr. CLYNES says, are "reduced expenditure, stricter economy, and greater output." That, indeed, is a platform for every country. Mr. CLYNES insists on "making the fullest use of manual labor." Economy, individual and national, the fullest production, hard work—there is a platform of sense and sobriety.

The British Labor Party has suffered from unwise leadership. It has been bedeviled by Socialist and Bolshevist notions. It has had a tendency to follow rash and revolutionary policies which the essential conservatism of the British mind will never accept. The interests of labor cannot be separated from the general interests. It had great hopes, bitterly disappointed, at the last election. Will it continue to isolate itself, remain a party of one class, often the dupe of "middle class" radicals and revolutionaries, or will it broaden itself and become a national party? Mr. CLYNES'S advice is excellent, but will it be taken?

MR. LODGE'S GERMAN ADMIRERS.

Naturally, German statesmen are applauding the efforts of Republican statesmen to mutilate the Treaty of Peace, prevent its ratification, and so bring about a separate peace with Germany, in which Germany would get better terms. Mr. KNOX made a tenderly sympathetic speech in the Senate the other day, lamenting the cruel wrongs of Germany in language strikingly like that heard at the National Assembly at Weimar, or from the lips of Pan-German and Junker orators. It is Mr. LODGE, however, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who especially kindles hope in some German eyes. Mr. VON SCHEELLER-STEINWARTS, a German diplomatist who has served at Washington, describes Mr. LODGE as "an extraordinarily influential statesman," who "under five Presidents has "played a more important rôle than "the Secretaries of State who came "and went."

Why this stab at Mr. KNOX? Mr. LODGE'S extraordinary influence has been strikingly manifested in the last few weeks by his inability to keep Republican Senators from splitting into groups or fighting each for his own hand. "LODGE is no enemy of Germany," continues our German diplomatist, "he hates all non-Americans equally." To those who feel that Mr. LODGE is playing directly into the hands of Germany he will seem to be a friend of Germany; and he doesn't hate all other non-Americans. Sinn Feiners he loves. His heart beats as warmly as a Boston heart permits itself to beat for the Italians of Fiume, for Hindus, and Egyptians. In Mr. LODGE and his fellow-butters against the League of Nations the German diplomatist finds men displeased with the Treaty "because "they see in the extreme oppression "of Germany, for which America is "partly responsible, a danger of future complications which might "draw America into the whirlpool. "Therefore, it is like the hint of a "dawning of a better understanding "when the proposition is made that "America sign a separate peace with "the Central Powers." Events in the Senate "may possibly lead to a "separate peace, and if not that, "may prevent elimination of all "thought of a revision of the igno"minious Treaty."

It must be a great comfort to Mr. LODGE and the other performers in the Anti-Wilsoniad who are shouting to the heavens their undiluted and undying Americanism to find themselves beloved and looked at with expectation by German conservatives and reactionaries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Publicity Threatens Profiteers.

In his efforts first to control and then to reduce the price of provisions, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, the Federal Food Administrator, has found himself somewhat embarrassed by the fact that, except with regard to sugar and flour, the dealers in which must have a Government license, there is no law that tells clearly what constitutes the charging of extortionate prices—"profiteering," as it has come to be called. That being the case, it is the intention of Mr. WILLIAMS to try publicity as a penalty to be imposed on the dealers who are not co-operating with him, but are using the opportunities which the present situation offers to the greedy and unscrupulous to exploit the necessities and anxieties of consumers.

These exploiters, Mr. WILLIAMS says, are but a small minority of all traders in provisions, by far the greater number of them having joined honestly and heartily in the endeavor to reduce the cost of living. Whether the public knows any more definitely than does the law just what constitutes profiteering is somewhat questionable, but undoubtedly the public will be ready enough to accept as true any announcements of this sort that Mr. WILLIAMS may choose to make, and the dealer whose methods he declares to be unfair is certain to suffer an immediate and serious diminution of patronage.

At a time like this there is little patience with those who, on the old plea that "business is business," attempt so to manipulate supply as to keep it below demand and to make prices as high as anybody is willing to pay. That has been done by many so long that it has become second nature, or even first nature, to them, but all except the most hardened in this form of commercial enterprise will soon realize that their habits must be changed. Those who cannot, the law probably can reach, sooner or later, for is it not the proud boast of every lawyer that for every wrong the law has a remedy?

More Reasons Than One for Cheapness.

As proving the success of his campaign against high prices, the Federal Food Administrator calls attention to the fact that in many cases the charges of shopkeepers already are less than those in the "fair price" lists. But that would seem also to prove that the lists were made up too cautiously and that they are in need of revision downward. Such may not be the case, however, for it is not impossible that some, or even all, the reductions of this kind were made in full appreciation of their advertising value—that the lists as a whole are no higher than needful to give a reasonable profit, but that there is sometimes an indirect advantage for the dealer in accepting a smaller profit, or even a small loss, on a few carefully selected "lines."

Those, however, are trade mysteries that do not much interest the consumer. He assumes the ability of tradesmen to take care of themselves, and, so long as he gets cheaply what he wants, he does not worry about the cause of the cheapness.

When Fruit is Rotting on the Ground.

Imperfect as are our methods of distribution, and much as they are in need of improvement, they must be condemned for other and better reasons than the one most often given. The city man who chances to be out in the country in the Fall passes orchards where "fruit is rotting on the ground." Remembering the prices he pays at home for what he assumes to be fruit of the same quality, he is filled with rage and writes a letter on the subject to his favorite newspaper.

In most such instances his assumption as to the quality of the rotting fruit is fallacious, though it is a fact that some good fruit does go to waste because the local demand for it is oversupplied and the cost of getting it to a city market prevents disposal of it there. If the horrified urbanite were a sharper observer he would notice, however, that as a rule it is in very small orchards that the fruit lies ungathered, and that is so because the product of those orchards is not large enough to render feasible its transportation to markets many miles away. The only practicable unit is the "carload lot," and therefore it is only the big growers, not with dozens of trees, but with thousands of them, who can supply the distant demand. Very little, if any, of their fruit ever rots on the ground.

The one way to the city consumer for the small-scale grower is through co-operation with his neighbors. To that he has not yet come, except in a few localities, but perhaps he will in time—unless, as is more probable, the small grower as a market factor entirely disappears.

A Curious Diversion of Energy.

So much more than usual is it for lynchers to have a single purpose firmly fixed in mind, and to do nothing if convinced of the impossibility of accomplishing their predetermined object, that the behavior of the mob that stormed the City Jail in Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday night needs explanation. They were after a negro charged with the "usual crime," but found that he had been removed to St. Augustine. That should have ended the undertaking, for the time being, at least, then and there, but these lynchers decided to lynch somebody, evidently, for, their chosen victim being out of reach, they seized two other black prisoners who were awaiting trial for an ordinary murder. These they took out into the street, killed with bullets, and then dragged the bodies around the city by ropes tied fast to automobiles.

As there had been no previous intention of killing these two men, it must have been done either out of mere bloodthirstiness or else in a queer form of economy—not to waste the energy expended in breaking into the jail.

Jacksonville is not a typical Southern city, as anybody can see who visits it and inquires into the origin of its inhabitants. One is almost tempted to suspect that the peculiarity of this lynching illustrates a well-known New England trait—one that at least is supposed to be rarely illustrated Down South.

Lloyd George and the Skiplifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is such a wonderful journal of impartially recorded information and philosophic comment that to point to error in its columns gives one a guilty feeling. However, as the correction of our friends is a bounden duty, I must inform you that $25,000 per annum will stand between Mr. Lloyd George's retirement and the C. of H. L.

I regret to say that the foregoing has produced sad doubts in my mind as to the absolute veracity of your interesting account of the spotted skiplift. I am afraid that others among your readers are beginning to associate this nautical narrative with a too prolonged indulgence in 2.75 or maybe in buttermilk, both of which are reputed to be productive of fish stories.

A. J. M.

New York, Aug. 30, 1919.

The Police and the Burglars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Sept. 2 you state that no attempt is made by the present police administration to apprehend burglars in this city.

The year 1917 was the last year of the previous city and police administration. During the first six months of that year 835 burglaries were reported and 108 arrests were made. During the first six months of this year 706 burglaries were reported and 216 arrests were made.

R. E. ENRIGHT, Police Commissioner.
City of New York Police Department:
Sept. 4, 1919.

PERSHING'S SHIP.

Some one said a fair ship
Should bring our hero in:
A bright ship,
A white ship,
With music and with din.
A new ship,
A true ship,
With banners streaming gay—
One to befit a hero
Who has been so long away!

But nay, not so—no gay ship,
With banners streaming bright.
Instead, a silent gray ship
Came stealing through the night.
An old ship,
A bold ship,
Came stealing up the bay,
Greeted by a hundred guns
Just at the dawn of day.

A great man, a great ship,
A ship that's tried and true.
A "hard" ship,
A scarred ship,
Manned by a worthy crew.
A ship that knows the straight way
Across the ocean foam
Has entered through the gateway
And brought our hero home!

JOHN A. MILLS, U. S. N.

DAYLIGHT FOR GOLF.

Having Overcome the Dew Trouble, It Remains Highly Desirable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago you published a letter from one Mr. Smith of New Rochelle complaining that the daylight saving law had interfered with his golf inasmuch as the dew upon the grass in the early morning spoiled the proper development of his drive, &c.

Mr. Smith lacks initiative, without which no golfer is or can become great. When I saw the dew I at once realised its handicap to my game. Did I allow my mental balance to be disturbed? I did not. I at once engaged a fore caddy and after supplying him with a sheaf of large desk blotters sent him ahead some two hundred yards or so to a spot where I anticipated landing my ball. From that point he carefully swabbed onward a pathway for my drive. In the event of my ball straying from the path through any unevenness in the ground or temporary inadvertence on my part I replaced it in a dried spot under the rule relating to casual water. If dew is not casual water I do not know what is; and when further on I fail to hole my mashie approach pitch, as I sometimes do, my caddy, with some small, narrow blotters, clears the line to the cup. The result, if the line is followed, is obvious.

Mr. Smith will find nothing in the rules against the use of blotting paper on the links. Our course is one of nine holes, so on the second round I discharge my blotting caddy and play over the spots previously dried. This makes the game pleasanter, as I have only one caddy to admonish and it reduces the H. C. G. I suspect Mr. Smith to be a farmer or a gas magnate with a light mind and to be endeavoring by his insidious and sinister propaganda among golfers to further some selfish end. He will not succeed. The true golfer, the reminiscent golfer, after he has related stroke by stroke the history of his game at the nineteenth hole, likes to walk home in daylight and not be haunted by untouched bogeys or outraged pars in the night shadows that line his way to rest. The memory of a faulty stroke—and even I and other senior golfers are not infallible, as will be found at Apawamis this week—is like the dew, soon eradicated by the blessed sunlight, but if carried into the night hours it thickens and assumes soggy and unpleasing proportions. I strongly advocate saving daylight for golf.

J. CAMPBELL HAYWOOD.
Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1919.

Foreign Communities in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ole Hanson is right in saying that emigrants from the other side should not be allowed to build up communities of their own race and language in this country. The Northwest is full of such communities. They are not only a nuisance, but a menace. They are intolerant as to marriage and stick to the old country language and customs as bark sticks to a tree. In political matters a Petersen or a Schmidt gets the votes of all the other Petersens or Schmidts. Personal fitness for office matters not a cent's worth provided the name is "old country."

I can take you into many communities in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and Minnesota, where a visitor speaking English is looked upon as a foreigner, and where the German or Scandinavian language newspaper is the only means of communication with the rest of the world. Is it any wonder that such communities are the easiest of marks for Townleyism and kindred manifestations? In the Swedish and German communities the pro-German, the pacifist, and the Socialist had an easy time of it during the war, for the ground had been made ready and was carefully tilled by newspapers speaking the mother tongue. JOHN S. HUDSON.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4, 1919.

Sergeant Majors and Band Masters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the article Mr. F. A. wrote in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Aug. 24, entitled "Who Is the Most Unpaid Man in the Army?" I do not agree with him in his remarks comparing art with labor. There is as much difference between the two as there is between a cat and a dog. Evidently Mr. F. A., who claims to be a musician, is very likely a bugler in one of the companies or is about to learn the rudiments of music. Otherwise I hardly think it possible that he could be guilty of writing an article comparing these two grades in financial differences.

I agree with Mr. F. A. that the Regimental Sergeant Major is unpaid considering his rank, being the highest of the enlisted personnel, and therefore believe that he should get a better salary. It is true that a Sergeant Major must keep himself informed with all of the regulations and circulars coming and going through his office, but with all that he is generally through working at 4 P. M., and, on the other hand, Sergeant Majors are made in one year's course at the school. You can take out of twenty-five musicians eighteen men and give them one year's course in the Sergeant Majors' School and you will have eighteen good Sergeant Majors, but it would take twenty-five Sergeant Majors, inexperienced as musicians, three years at the very least to become third-class musicians in the band with six hours' practice per day; and to become a band leader it takes almost a whole lifetime for one who is capable of performing the duties as such.

If any one ever deserved an increase in wages, the poor army bandsmen should surely head the list, and when it comes to the Band leader he is not half paid for the amount of time he has spent in studying music. Mr. F. A. may be under the impression that band leaders only work three hours a day, but he is sadly mistaken, as they work and study when others are taking life easy. L. S. YASSEL,
Band Leader, 4th Band, C. A. C.
Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 27, 1919.

Sweeping to Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has "Finis," who wrote so eloquently about the joys of window cleaning, read the essay on the aesthetic pleasure of sweeping? It set me to thinking of the only compliment paid me by my reluctantly made practical mother-in-law years ago, viz., "How well you look today! Been sweeping?" And I always had been doing that little thing.

God gave us all three wonderful things—a brain and a pair of hands. Why not make a fifty-fifty corporation of those tools and ease for ourselves the H. C. L.? During the war everybody worked as everybody will work to hail out the boat if it's a case of self-preservation. Can not some well-balanced user of brain and hands lead us to victory (over ourselves) during peace? Can we not round up the slackers and conscientious objectors to work and threaten to cut off their heads and hands if they won't use 'em?

Arise, Napoleons and Joannes d'Arc, and lead us to a real democratic victory as well as that elusive land called "The Joy of Living"! MAUD M. MERRILL.
Hilltop Farm, Sept. 3, 1919.

The Communist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest of the recent organization in Chicago of the "Communist Labor Party of America," also your editorial article in the issue of Sept. 4 on this subject.

Ebenezer Elliott, the English corn-law rhymer, is credited with having satirised the defects of Communism in the following verse:

What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

T. NORMAN JONES, JR.
Norfolk, Sept. 4, 1919.

"FACTS ABOUT HUNGARY."

Political Argument of "American Committee for Relief" Controverted by Slovak Leader.

by ALBERT MAMATEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a full-page advertisement, published in several of the New York papers, a so-called "American Committee for the Relief of Hungary" is making frantic efforts to influence the American public in favor of the Magyar feudal aristocracy. This propaganda is in full accord with their past performances. What is surprising is the impudence of the Magyars, who, in spite of the fact that they are enemies of this country, (having fought against the Allies and the United States to the last days of the war, and, although having signed agreements of armistice, have not yet signed their part of the Peace Treaty,) start an anti-Ally propaganda in this country? What the Magyars really want is nothing less than the repudiation of the Allies toward the small nations of Central Europe which have helped to defeat the Germano-Magyar-Bulgar-Turk combination.

It means nothing less than the abrogation of the Fourteen Points of President Wilson; it means the complete negation of the principle of self-determination. And who is it who is asking the Allies to be faithless toward smaller assistants? Nobody else but the same Magyars who started the war, together with the Kaiser, and who had fought against the Allies and the soldiers of Uncle Sam.

The "real facts" of the so-called "American Committee," which is American in name only, are the falsehoods circulated by the Magyar press in the former Kingdom of Hungary. The same lies, the same playing on the lack of knowledge by the American public of conditions in Hungary, the same irrelevant statements concerning Magyar history, which in reality is an awkward fabrication made to suit the need, some involuntary admissions which contradict some of their own statements—that is the gist of the "facts" set forth by that so-called "American Committee."

The facts about the Slovaks are that they are the autochthones, the aborigines of the country known as Slovensko or Slovakia, before the war known also as the northern part of Hungary. The exact date of their advent is not known, but as far as historical knowledge reaches, they were always in or near the place where they are now living. The claim of the "American Committee" that they immigrated in the eleventh century with the permission of the Magyars, is one of those puerile lies which even their own historian Vambery (Weinberger) dismisses with smiles of compassion. History tells us that the Slovaks were there three centuries before Christ.

The Czechs and Slovaks were agricultural nations. They ingeniously developed their culture and gave of it freely to their neighbors. The Germanic tribes, formally nomads, settled down and, accepting the knowledge of the Slavs, thrived by it. That the Magyars, another nomadic tribe of Mongolian origin, brought any culture with them from their wanderings through the plains of Asia must be dismissed by any student of the history of civilization as an absurdity.

The Magyars came into Hungary toward the end of the ninth century, and, finding no opposition by force and arms, settled down. The Slovaks of the lowlands simply receded into the mountains.

The Magyars boast of a Constitution nearly as old as that of England. But of what use is a Constitution which exists only on paper? What good is their boast of religious tolerance when their chauvinistic intolerance drove 1,000,000 Slovaks to America to seek freedom and a chance for development which the "liberal" and "tolerant" Magyar had denied them at home?

The "American Committee" asks further: "Shall Hungary be dismembered, vivisected, annihilated?" Our answer is: Hungary is dismembered, and whether that means annihilation will depend on how seriously the Magyars will go about their own reconstruction problems. The will of the nations who revolted and broke away from a degrading yoke of Magyar feudal tyranny and oppression must have as much standing before the court of history as the predatory claim of a selfish clique. The mere fact that the frontiers of Hungary had not been changed does not mean very much unless it is explained that the subject races were held to the ground by the iron heel of Magyar and Austrian militarism. This war was more than sufficient proof of the sentiment of these subject races. That they were found on the side of the Allies only proves conclusively their deep-seated hatred against their oppressors. Otherwise they would not have risked the danger of this attitude, knowing the vindictiveness of the Magyars.

What the Magyars consider their just demands means nothing less than the throwing back into mental and physical slavery of eleven millions of non-Magyars on no other grounds than that the Magyar aristocrats need them for exploitation. That the allied nations cannot consent to this is so self-evident that we do not care to dwell on it in particular.

What made it possible for the Slovaks to increase in numbers in spite of the terrible oppression has been answered before by Björnstjerne Björnson in his open letter to Count Apponyi. God knows why the Magyars have no children while the average Slovak family has from eight to ten. Another lie is that the Slovaks like to remain "Hungarians." The fact is that the Slovaks never were Hungarians and that they would rather die to the last man than be made Hungarians. Their very attitude before and during the war gives the lie to this statement.

ALBERT MAMATEY.
President, Slovak League of America.
New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

Gen. O'Ryan and the Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the commander of the National Guard of the State of New York, in a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, gave as an objection to a "professional army" the character of the enlisted personnel, who, he states, "for the most part are failures in civil life."

The undersigned wonder if this statement, made by so learned a gentleman, is the result of personal observation of the regular army soldiers, who must have been highly honored to have served under his illustrious command.

What explanation could Major Gen. O'Ryan give if asked the following questions?

After the signing of the armistice, were there not a great many applications forwarded by the so-called failures under the General's command to return to civilian life? If so, why the anxiety on their part if they were failures? Why abandon what the General calls, or terms, their asylum? Is no credit due the "failures" who formed a nucleus of the National Army to help those very intelligent but inexperienced officers to instill into the men under their command the principles of discipline and obedience? Did not those same failures only learn to acquire those qualities by their previous daily contact with the gentlemen graduates of West Point, who in their turn had devoted an average of four years (not months) learning the basic principles of their profession? Will not investigation prove that these professional failures are flooding army headquarters daily with letters asking to return to civil life? Might we not attribute this fact to the unwarranted insults that are being repeatedly heaped upon them, we suppose, as recompense for the suffering and privations they gladly underwent for their grateful friends of civil life?

We see them daily wearing the uniform in which at one time they were proud to be seen, but which now sadly advertises them as "failures." We seek no sympathy, but we have a right to expect respect if not for ourselves at least for the "failures" that must surely represent the number of our comrades buried in France, who must be given the credit of not being "failures" in helping terminate the world war.

THOMAS P. GAVIGAN,
WILLIAM L. HOGAN.
R. O. T. C. Division.
Fort Monroe, Sept. 4, 1919.

More Underpaid Professions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a number of your recent issues you wrote of the deplorable conditions under which the army officers have to live owing to the limited amount of salary they are receiving, and if they do not get immediate relief we will lose a great number of these efficient men whose valuable aid we cannot dispense with.

There is a class of men in this country who outnumber considerably the above, and whose knowledge and efficiency are of equal value to the welfare of this country, and yet you ignore them entirely. I refer to the engineering profession.

Do not the engineers deserve a little comment on the insufficiency of their salaries, which are smaller than those of any professional or laboring man? Consider the time and money spent on an engineering profession and you will find as many points in favor of a boost in salary for engineers as you would for army men.

MAURICE STERNLE.
New York, Aug. 30, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do not forget the low salaries of librarians! The Government employes, army and navy, school teachers, all receive a great deal of publicity, but no class needs it more than the librarian. The average wage of the librarian in public libraries is $67 a month. How is that for respectable penury? G. L. O.
Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 24, 1919.

Effect of the Knox Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the speech of Senator Knox on the League of Nations subject. I began the reading in expectation of finding some justification for his course, but see nothing in it but a partisan bid for the German vote. I believe it is a mistaken policy even from a narrow minded partisan standpoint, as it will turn more patriotic Republicans away from the party than attract others to it.

VETERAN SOLDIER AND REPUBLICAN.
Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1919.

WAR INSURANCE.

Misunderstanding at the Bottom of Large Number of Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently noted in the columns of your esteemed paper that the war risk insurance, as issued by the bureau, has become a popular topic of discussion among tyros, who evidence no sound appreciation of the benefits to be derived therefrom, employing, as they do, columns of newspapers for airing their views. While they are evidently well-meaning and have no real intent to do harm, it appears to me that the results are pernicious in the extreme, as they are sowing seeds of distrust in the minds of returned soldiers. It is unfortunate that the benefit to be derived under the War Risk Insurance act, which was granted soldiers, has not been thoroughly explained to them, and a great many of these men are now returning to civil life, and are dropping their insurance, not realizing what they are losing.

The stand of "H. H." against the monthly income payments, and "E. D.'s" presentation of the endowment as a remedy, published in the columns of THE TIMES recently, are examples of the unsound principles as set forth by these debaters. The income payment is not an evil and the endowment is not a remedy.

The opponents of the income plan introduce the argument that the estate is exhausted, utterly ignoring the fact that a man must live, and that to live funds from some source must be exhausted. Exponents of the endowment insurance are just as careless. The Government endowment policy costs, for a man 30 years old, $3.36 per month per thousand. The twenty-payment life costs $2.10 per month per thousand, or $39.63 and $24.81 per year, respectively. Outside investment of the cost of the policies plus the cash-surrender value of the twenty-paid life policy will more than equal the face value of the endowment policy, and if the policy holder dies or is disabled before twenty years he will receive

JUSTICE BRANDEIS BACK FROM SYRIA

Returns from Tour Through Palestine in Interest of American Zionist Organization.

ROTTERDAM LATE DOCKING

Six Hundred Passengers Indignant at Three-Hour Delay in Hot Weather.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which arrived late Sunday night from Rotterdam with 580 first, 370 second, and 80 third class passengers and anchored in the Bay, was detained for three hours in Quarantine yesterday morning and did not reach her pier at Hoboken till noon. The Immigration Inspectors and customs officials on board said that the ship ought to have left Quarantine before 8 A. M. and docked at 9, instead of 12. There were not sufficient health officers on board for that number of passengers, they said, and two of those who did come forgot about the passengers and played a game of chess in a corner of the social hall until they were reminded of the passengers waiting on deck. This delay in the hot sun caused the cabin passengers to become angry and they descended to the dining saloon in a body and demanded to have their landing cards stamped.

When the Immigration Inspectors requested them to go outside while the lists were checked off and the sheets arranged for the different tables to facilitate matters the passengers refused, and some of them threatened to throw the Government officials out of the saloon bodily.

Passenger Knocks Steward Down.

One indignant American from the West knocked down an inoffensive steward because he refused to allow him to go into the saloon with the others. The heat in the dining saloon was terrific, and, with 650 people, all more or less talking at once, the air became almost unbearable. Finally order was restored, but there was considerable delay in getting the passengers ashore.

Among the passengers were 247 Swiss engineers and others connected with the industries of that country, mostly from German cantons and all speaking that language, who are here to spend a month in the United States studying economic conditions.

One of the first passengers to leave the Rotterdam was Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who has been on a tour through Palestine and Syria in the interest of the American Zionist organization. He was accompanied by Jacob H. Hass. The Justice said that he had promised not to make any comments upon his trip for the present.

Purser Van Wyk of the Rotterdam said that Marie Malfait, a Belgian woman 35 years old, leaving 3 children, her husband, died on Sunday morning as a result of malnutrition in Belgium during the war. This was corroborated by the Countess d'Ursel, lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Belgium, who said she had been sent over by the Government from Brussels to thank the people of the United States for all they had done for Belgium during the war and to deliver some addresses on the present conditions in her country.

French Spending Money Lavishly.

Charles Kurzman, head of Kurzman & Co. of Fifth Avenue, who returned on the Rotterdam from Paris, said that rent and living expenses were very high in France. There was a general disinclination to work at the present time, and every one was trying to spend money as quickly as possible.

"The women I saw at Deauville were gorgeously attired," he remarked. "I never saw such large diamonds or pearls worn before. As to gambling, I saw a Frenchman holding notes for 100,000f. in his hands playing at baccarat, and it was only a private game."

Another passenger was Dr. Stanley White, who has been on a trip since February to Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia for the American Relief Committee for Relief in the Near East.

"Conditions in Egypt are better now," he said, "and things are quieting down with the natives, under General Allenby, whom I met and found to be the right man in the right place. The people of Syria are living on the edge of starvation and sleep on the bare ground without beds, as their homes have all tumbled down through the woodwork having been taken away during the war for use as fuel. In the Lebanon region 50,000 persons have died of starvation or sickness during the war, but the conditions are better now.

"At Oorfa in Mesopotamia, in front of the American Church, I saw two wells, which were full to the top with the bodies of Armenians who had been slain by the Turks as they were fleeing for their lives."

Julius P. Meyer, vice director of the Hamburg-American Line, returned on the Rotterdam from a visit to the headquarters of his company at Hamburg and Berlin. He said that conditions in Germany were bad, and no one wanted to work. The value of the mark was five cents in American money. "There are no plans in regard to resuming shipping," he continued, "and nothing can be settled until the Peace Treaty has been ratified."

George J. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores, who was another passenger, said that there was a good opportunity for American capital abroad.

The French liner Savoie from Havre, which arrived in the afternoon, was also detained nearly three hours at Quarantine and did not reach her pier until nearly 7 o'clock. Among 508 passengers on board was Ralph Breed, a New York business man, who flew from Paris to London on Aug. 28 during a hurricane in one hour and fifty minutes, which smashed all records, he said.

"It showed," added Mr. Breed, "that the airplane is practical for business men, as one can leave Paris in the morning and be in London within two hours, so that he could transact any important matters he had to attend to and return to Paris the same day."

FOR CIVIL SERVICE CHANGE.

Steenerson's Bill Would Take Appointments from President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Amendment of the Civil Service act to provide for the appointment of the Commissioners by the Supreme Court instead of by the President is argued in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Steenerson. Mr. Steenerson said that he had presented his bill as the result of the revelations made by Charles M. Galloway, who in retiring as a Federal Civil Service Commissioner charged that he was forced out of his position because he would not agree with Postmaster General Burleson to debauch the law.

The bill in part follows:

"That the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, as Civil Service Commissioners and said three Commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission, and said Commissioners hall hold no other official place under the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States may remove any Commissioner, and any vacancy in the position of Commissioner shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

"In the thirty-six years that have lapsed since the enactment of the Civil Service law," said Mr. Steenerson, "it has been demonstrated that so long as the appointment of the members of the Civil Service Commission rests with the President the Commissioners cannot be entirely free from partisan politics and undue executive influence.

"The activities of the Federal Government have been so enormously extended and broadened in late years that the civil list of office holders now runs into the millions, the Post Office alone controlling more than 300,000 places. Honest and impartial administration of the Civil Service law by a commission independent of executive powers has, therefore, become a matter of vital interest to the whole people, and it is absolutely necessary if our present form of Government is to endure that Congress should take immediate action in that direction."

EULOGIZE JAS. W. OSBORNE.

Justice Weeks and Alfred J. Talley Pay Tributes in Supreme Court.

Hundreds of friends and colleagues of the late James W. Osborne sent messages of condolence yesterday to members of the family and many called at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, where Mr. Osborne had made his home for the last fourteen years, to offer sympathy to the family. Mr. Osborne was found dead in bed in his apartment at the hotel Sunday at noon, his death being due to acute indigestion.

When Justice Bartow S. Weeks reconvened the extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court yesterday a minute was made in honor of the memory of Mr. Osborne, who for more than twenty-five years had been one of the city's foremost criminal lawyers, and had served for nearly fifteen years in the District Attorney's office. Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley said that Mr. Osborne had been fearless and uncompromising in bringing criminals to justice, while an Assistant District Attorney. He spoke of the fact that Mr. Osborne served under six different District Attorneys of different political faith and asserted that this in itself was a tribute to his ability and fidelity.

Justice Weeks also paid a warm tribute to the ability, fidelity and courage of Mr. Osborne, with whom he had been associated during the administration of John R. Fellows as District Attorney.

The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Osborne apartment at the Sherman Square Hotel. Only members of the family will attend. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

GOMPERS'S FATHER DEAD.

Labor Leader to Attend Funeral of Parent, 92, in New York Sunday.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Solomon Gompers, father of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, died at his home in the Dorchester district tonight. The labor leader was notified of the death by long distance telephone at Chicago, and will cancel engagements in the Middle West to attend the funeral in New York on Sunday.

Mr. Gompers was born in Amsterdam, 92 years ago, but later moved to London, coming to the United States with his family in 1863. For the last twenty years he had been blind, but always kept informed of his son's work in the labor world. From early life he had been a strong supporter of the trade union movement. He married Sarah Root in London, who died twenty years ago. They had seven children.

The surviving children are Samuel Gompers, Henry Gompers of New York, Alexander Gompers and Louis Gompers of Brooklyn, Mrs. Harry Isaacs and Mrs. Samuel Isaacs of this city.

Bishop of Strasbourg Dead.

STRASBOURG, Sept. 8.—The Right Rev. Adolf Fritzen, Bishop of Strasbourg, died today.

Dr. Fritzen, who was a native of Cleves, Rhenish Prussia, last year requested permission of the French authorities for the clergy of Strasbourg to use the German language, declaring "it is indispensable." At one time he was court chaplain in Dresden and the tutor of the children of Prince George of Saxony.

When You Need A Watchman

no matter what the hour, telephone our Patrol Department. For your convenience we maintain an organization that is on duty 24 hours each day. The same efficient service that distinguishes our Electric Protection is awaiting your command in our Patrol Department. Don't forget—

"Where there is Holmes, there is Safety"

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTION

PATROL DEPARTMENT Day, 26 Cortlandt St.—Telephone Cortlandt 10. Night, 16 East 33d St.—Tel. Murray Hill 5050.

CARDINAL MERCIER TO ARRIVE TODAY

Northern Pacific Will Reach Port This Afternoon Instead of Tomorrow.

TO BE MET DOWN THE BAY

Archbishop Hayes Will Head Committee to Greet Belgian Prelate on the Transport.

The U. S. naval transport Northern Pacific, with Cardinal Mercier on board, will arrive at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at Pier 5, Hoboken, instead of tomorrow forenoon, as previously announced. He will be met down the bay by a committee of prominent Catholics on the police boat Patrol, which will escort the transport to her pier.

The committee will be headed by the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, and others will be Morgan J. O'Brien, James Butler, George J. Gillespie, Thomas E. Larkin, William D. Guthrie, and Victor J. Dowling. There will also be another committee from Baltimore, representing Cardinal Gibbons, which will include Mayor W. F. Broening, the Rev. Father Stickney, and C. T. Williams.

Mr. Gillespie said last night that Cardinal Mercier will spend this evening at the residence of the Archbishop on Madison Avenue and will leave tomorrow for Baltimore at 12:20 o'clock on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to spend a week with Cardinal Gibbons. Two private cars have been reserved for the party on the train which will reach Baltimore at 5:45 o'clock, where the Cardinal will be greeted by a reception committee of the citizens.

Cardinal Mercier will make his first public address in the Baltimore Armory on Tuesday, Sept. 16, and it is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 persons will hear him.

JUVENILE BORROWERS PAY.

Not One of Thousands of Agricultural Club Notes Protested in Bank.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lent to agricultural club boys and girls on their personal notes by Southern bankers, whose confidence has not been betrayed in any known instance.

A banking system in Mississippi, through its fifteen banks, last year lent between $12,000 and $15,000 to the boy and girl club members of the State. This spring the President of this system told the State Boys' Club agent that of all these loans, a thousand in number, there had not been a single piece of bad paper. Many of the boys were the sons of men who could not get credit at the bank.

The boys and girls in Mississippi borrowed, in all, during the year 1918, $40,000 from the banks to purchase seed corn, pure-bred pigs, calves, and other live stock, and, so far as is known, every loan has been repaid. The banks in Kansas lent the juvenile club members of that State $75,000 last year with which to carry on their club work, and were ready to lend more if it had been needed. The members of the boys' and girls' clubs, which are organized by the Department of Agriculture and the State colleges, are taught by their leaders to look upon these obligations as sacred and binding.

ABRUZZI TO EXPLORE AGAIN.

Plans to Lead an Expedition in Italian Somaliland This Fall.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Those who know the Duke of the Abruzzi best are not surprised that, now that the war is over, he returns to his early enthusiasm for scientific exploration.

He has chosen for the scene of his next expedition the upper reaches of the Wady Scebel, a river which, rising in North Italian Somaliland in the outlying spurs of the great Abyssinian mountain ranges, joins the Juba River, the waters of the two streams flowing together to the Benadir coast.

The Duke will be accompanied by his aide de camp, Marquis Radicati; a doctor, a photographer, and four naval under-officers who have taken part in his former expeditions. He is arranging with the greatest energy the details of his journey and hopes to dispatch his supplies by an Italian ship which will soon start for Mogadiscio, following with his party at the end of September. At Mogadisco he will recruit native servants, carriers, &c., and organize two great caravans for his long inland journey.

CALLS MAGISTRATES TIMID.

Judge Nash Criticises Court Methods in Brooklyn.

In swearing in the September Grand Jury yesterday County Judge Nash in Brooklyn criticized Magistrates for their lack of courage in dealing with cases before them. The Judge said that too many cases were submitted to the Grand Jury. There were three reasons, he said: (1) Many defendants waive examination, preferring to have the Grand Jury hear their cases; (2) a number of Magistrates have peculiar notions that they have no right to pass upon the facts and dispose of cases on their own judgment, and (3) that there are a number of Magistrates who lack moral courage to pass upon the facts and pass the case to some other court or to the Grand Jury.

The foreman of the new jury is James W. Holmes.

THURSTON SHOWS HIS MAGIC

His Levitation Trick One of the Best of His Illusions at the Globe.

New York is quite likely to regard an exhibition of magic as a somewhat naive entertainment in these times, but there are nevertheless a number of ingenious tricks in the repertoire of the veteran Howard Thurston, who has been carrying his show up and down the country these many years without ever before venturing into New York. The page created by the late strike now give him his Broadway opportunity, and who shall say that there is not a Broadway audience for him?

Many of those who went to the Globe Theatre last night, at all events, were frankly amazed by his mastery of such varied objects as cards, rabbits, goldfish, pigeons, trunks, roosters, ducks, and human beings. They were interested, too, in his adventures with "spirits," although they may have wondered that he cited as his instructor in this field the exposed Palladino.

Like most magicians, Thurston is happiest when he performs, and saddest when he talks. Of talking he does quite a little, and, since he was generally inaudible, there was a feeling that the entertainment was being unduly spun out. But the exhibition had its moments. Thurston's trick of levitation, while basically the same as that performed by previous showmen, is a particularly uncanny piece of work, and his picking of pigeons from the air was also an illusion well sustained.

The entertainment is primarily one for the children, but, like the circus, it is not unlikely to attract the grown-ups on that very account.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Adopts His Stepchildren.

Sidney Gernsback, of No. 317 West End Avenue, announces that he has legally adopted his stepchildren, Marguerite and George Blum, who will henceforth bear the names of Marguerite J. Gernsback and George Blum Gernsback.

NEWPORT AQUATIC SPORTS.

Whitney de Rham Wins Diving Contest—Reception to Admiral Coxe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—Aquatic sports for the young people brought many Summer residents to Bailey's Beach today, for the 300-yard race for girls. The Misses Lilly Cushing and Andrea Fosdick were the winners. The quarter-mile race for girls was won by Miss Marian Wickes with Miss Betty Sharp second. Half-mile race for girls of 15 or under was won by Miss Wickes with Miss Phyllis Benkard second. In the boys' half-mile race, 13 years and under, Vicomte Blais D'albour of Washington was first and Henry Howard second. The diving contest was won by Whitney de Rham.

Admiral Hugo Cone and officers of the Italian superdreadnought Conte di Cavour were tendered a reception at the Art Association this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison M. Sayre and Mrs. John Elliott, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Corsasse received. Mrs. Elliott presented to the Admiral a wreath of Italian laurel.

Enlisted men of the Conte di Cavour landed this afternoon, marching to the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, where they were welcomed by Mayor Jeremiah Mahoney. The men were taken in automobiles about the Summer colony, and a vaudeville entertainment in the Association followed.

Admiral Cone will be the guest of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett on board the flagship Rochester of the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet tomorrow afternoon.

Eastbourne Lodge, owned by William F. Whitehouse and Henry J. Whitehouse, is in the market to settle the estate between the brothers. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse are occupying the estate this Summer.

Mrs. James F. D. Lanier of New York has concluded a short visit.

Former Ambassador and Mme. George Bakhmeteff entertained a luncheon company today for their guest, Mrs. Curtis Guild of Nahant, Mass., and Mrs. Percy W. Roberts gave a dinner this evening.

Paul J. Rainey has gone to Colorado to hunt.

W. Earl Dodge, recently returned from overseas with the American Expeditionary force, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan.

Lawn tennis doubles begin at the Casino tomorrow and women's singles the following day. The winner of the singles will play Miss George Weightman, the woman's tennis champion.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie quietly observed their wedding anniversary today. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie were married in Emmanuel Church Sept. 8, 1910.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs plans to sail for France about Sept. 18 on legal business.

GATHER AT TENNIS TOURNEY

Lenox Cottagers Attend Tea at Stockbridge Club Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 8.—Many of the cottagers went to Stockbridge this afternoon for the tea at the Stockbridge Golf and Tennis Club, where the annual tennis tournament is being played. Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Frank E. Coursen and Phillips Blagden are the tournament committee.

The infant son of Captain and Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon of England, a grandson of Mrs. George W. Folsom, was christened Robert Louis Constantine Hagibbon, at Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. Miss Ethel-Red F. Folsom, an aunt, was godmother, and Samuel Frothingham, Jr., and Hamiltdn Fish Benjamin were godfathers. A large company was at the church.

Miss Julia Mola, daughter of General Mola of Rome, Italy, will arrive tomorrow to visit Mrs. Frederic Crowinshield in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Kobbe of New York are entertained at luncheon at Hotel Aspinwall today.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins, who were at Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Elkinspark, Penn.

Mrs. Edward Robinson, Miss Ellerton Leroy of New York, Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor, Miss Elizabeth P. A. Taylor of Philadelphia, registered at the Curtis Hotel.

SENATE CIRCLE TO MEET.

Mrs. Marshall Leads Women Sewing for Soldiers in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, will hold her first Tuesday meeting tomorrow with the women of the Senate circle, of which she is President. They will meet on Friday. They take a picnic luncheon and join baskets for the eating of it, in the midst of strenuous sewing, mending, and knitting for the men at the Walter Reed Hospital. Sometimes they spend the day in hospital work as a unit of the Red Cross.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker returned tonight from New York, where they took part in the greetings to General Pershing.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and their two sons will return from the Pacific coast and Hawaii on Sept. 20.

Attorney General Palmer returned this morning from his country home in Pennsylvania, where he spent the week-end with Mrs. Palmer and their children.

The retiring Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield have as their guests their daughter, Mrs. Charles K. Drury of Brooklyn, with whom Mrs. Redfield spent the greater part of the Summer on Long Island.

Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who went to New York for the joint celebration of Lafayette's birthday and the Battle of the Marne, are making some visits near New York and will return to the embassy on Thursday.

WELCOMES SWISS VISITORS.

New York Swiss Club Entertains Delegation of Manufacturers.

A delegation of 225 Swiss merchants, scientists and manufacturers were guests at a reception last night given in their honor by the New York Swiss Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. The delegation arrived here from Switzerland last week and will make a four weeks' tour of the Eastern and Middle Western cities and Canadian establishments for the purpose of studying economic and business conditions of North America.

The reception was followed by a dinner. Maurice Trembly, President of the New York Swiss Club, introduced Mr. Hans Sulzer, Minister of Switzerland, who made an address of welcome. Mr. Henry Escher, Vice Consul of Switzerland in New York, also made an address, in which he said that during the war Switzerland had been entirely isolated and must now resume her trade with the outside world.

Lieut. Livingston's Bachelor Dinner.

Goodhue Livingston, Jr., who is to marry Miss Joan Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of Westchester and this city, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. Miss Allen's parents have been living in Paris for the last three years, where their daughters were active in war work. Mr. Livingston, who was a lieutenant in Field Artillery, 2d Division, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston of New York and Southampton, L. I. Their engagement was announced from Paris last May.

Holran-Bell Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Holran of Englewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Darling Holran, to William W. Bell, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Finley Bell of Englewood, N. J.

"Adam and Eva" for the Longacre.

"Adam and Eva," a comedy by Guy Bolton and George Middleton, will be produced at the Longacre Theatre on Saturday night of this week by Comstock & Gest. In the cast will be Ruth Shepley, Otto Kruger, Roberta Arnold, Adelaide Prince, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Burton Churchill, Reginald Mason, Jean Shelby, and Richard Sterling.

$40,000 for $40

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

$50 WEEKLY LIFE INDEMNITY

KING & DEANE

34 Pine St., N. Y. C. John 5490.

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

Tarkington-Wilson Comedy Presented.

UP FROM NOWHERE, a comedy in four acts by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. At the Comedy Theatre.

George Washington Silver.....Norman Trevor
George Washington Silver, Jr.....Frederick Howard
Georgianna.....Olive Murray
Martha.....Leotta Miller
Bits.....Margalo Gillmore
Lindel.....George Casselberry
Nate.....Cecil Yapp
Captain Hercules Penny.....Cecil Yapp
Mrs. William Grenobis Somerset.Grace Reals
Frederic Valentine.....Clarence Bellair
Keith.....Ann Andrews

The Comedy Theatre was reopened for the season last evening with the first presentation here of a somewhat languid and only spasmodically interesting comedy called "Up From Nowhere." It is the work of Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, two of the most richly entertaining and altogether dependable authors now overwriting anywhere in America. This, their latest joint-contribution to the literature of the theatre, is evidence afresh that, while they are by no means infallible, are little more than third-rate playwrights.

A man can win the undying affection of his and subsequent generations by such enduring creations as Penrod and Willy Baxter and still be unable to write a play. A man can be the father of the matchless Bunker Bean and the owner by divine right of the Arrowhead Ranch and still be a bungler when he comes to writing for the stage. Mr. Tarkington and Mr. Wilson can people their pages with the most extraordinarily likelike and winning folk but their plays take form before the footlights in concoctions singularly unreal and unconvincing.

So it is with "Up from Nowhere," which introduces as its central figure a vigorous and picturesque old rule-breaker named George Washington Silver—self-named, for he started somewhere in the swarming tenements, each from he knew not where, and made his fortune only after a stormy and adventurous life spent in ships and Indian wherever and far islands. Now, at last, he is the "new American," grown prosperous in business, and bewildered by a swarm of aspiring offspring. One daughter has taken up art and another has taken up the masses. His son has gone in for society. He has grown around a charming member of a real old one in the hope that father will endow the match. To prevent it, father courts the girl himself, just to show her up for the pretty little fortune hunter that she is, but complications matters (or at least protracts the play) by falling in love with her himself. But as she falls in love with him, all goes much as the playgoer had supposed, from the end of the first act, that it would go.

This complete absence of any element of the unexpected accounts largely for the new comedy's languor, although the plodding pace of the performance is in some measure responsible. So, too, while the playwrights are chiefly responsible for its unconvincingness, the inapprop- riateness of Norman Trevor for the role of George Washington Silver leaves "Up From Nowhere" less persuasive than it might have been. As the rude, picturesque old adventurer, who so scandalizes his conventional children, Mr. Trevor is incorrect and precise and elegant—a trifle too bally Oxonian to prop a weak-kneed play which depends for its very existence on his being conspicuously short on refinement.

So, with Mr. Trevor—rather uncomfortably out of his element as a father whom the children were forever being obliged to live down or explain away, the acting honors are left to others, and fell chiefly to Ann Andrews, a beautiful young Californian, who gives an uncommonly good performance as the girl, and to Cecil Yapp. Mr. Yapp embodies to the life a puttering old sea captain, who, having been Silver's skipper in days gone by, has been fondly given a snug harbor in his home on the Hudson.

Old Captain Hercules Penny messes around the play, brightening it visibly. His every entrance has the effect of a sudden lightening of the stage from the switchboard. It is a fine, leisurely, infinitely detailed performance of the old school which Mr. Yapp brings to a genuinely entertaining character. There are such riches in Captain Penny, both as written and as played, that one is again moved to wonder at how full of interesting things a play may be and yet remain, in its total effect, quite uninteresting.

Ina Claire Star in 'The Gold Diggers'

Ina Claire will make her début as a star at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night, Sept. 30, when David Belasco will present Avery Hopwood's newest comedy, "The Gold Diggers." In support of Miss Claire will be Bruce McRae, H. Reeves Smith, Frederick Truesdell, Horace Braham, Austen Harrison, Harold Christy, D. Lewis Clinton, Frank Lewis, Jobyna Howland, Beverly West, Louise Galloway, Ruth Terry, Pauline Hall, Lilyan Tashman, Lucila Gear, Gladys Feldman, Katharine Welsh, and Louise Burton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The premiere of "Civilian Clothes" at the Morosco Theatre, announced for tomorrow night, has been postponed until Friday.

Lawrence Grossmith and J. H. Brewer have been added to the cast of Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Too Many Husbands," which will have its New York premiere at the Hudson Theatre during the week of Sept. 22.

"First to Last," by Samuel Shipman and Percival Wilde, will be presented tonight in Baltimore, and will be brought to New York next week. The cast will include Hassard Short, Phoebe Foster, Franklyn Ardell, Kathleen Comegys, Robert Strange, Mary Newcombe, Nathan Dix, Elsie Bartlett, Edward Robinson, and James Kearney.

The Rivoli and Rialto Theatres will open at 10 o'clock tomorrow, Pershing Day.

"Fifty-Fifty, Ltd.," a musical version of "All the Comforts of Home," will have its premiere in New Haven on Sept. 15, and will come to New York in October.

"Roly Boly Eyes," instead of coming to the Cort Theatre next week, will be played out of town for a time. "A Regular Feller" will open at the Cort tonight.

"The Crimson Alibi," will resume at the Broadhurst Theatre tomorrow night.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Palestine Zimro Ensemble will appear in the myrtle room of the Waldorf-Astoria this evening in its first concert in America. Following a reception to the artists, the Ensemble will play a program of music by Mozart, Krein, Weinberg, Aisberg, Fitelberg, Kaplan, Zeldis, Cherniavski, Engel, and Bellman.

Nina Tarasova, a Russian singer heard here in two recitals last season, will appear at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening of this week in a program of folksongs, including "My Country," "Song of the Volga," "Hebrew Melodies," "Lullaby," and "Mother-in-Law." She will be assisted by the 'cellist, Max Gegna.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY NASH PURCELL, widow of Thomas Purcell, a leather goods manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Saturday at her home, 713 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush.

FERDINAND GOLDSTEIN, 69 years old, for forty years in the employ of H. B. Claffin & Co., died on Sunday at his home, 83 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush.

CHARLES ROBERT BARNES, connected with the American Can Company and a former resident of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Saturday at South Norwalk, Conn. He was 41 years old.

JOHN JOSEPH KLYNN, General Superintendent of the torpedo department of the E. W. Bliss Company, in whose employ he had been for more than forty-six years, died on Sunday at his home, 870 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, from heart disease. Mr. Flynn had been a Director of the company for the last twenty-five years.

AUGUST EMIL JAHN, said to have been the first florist in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 508 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Jahn was born in Grotha, Saxony, and in 1870 he settled in Brooklyn. He retired from active business about twelve years ago. Mr. Jahn was Vice President of the Eastern District Hospital, a Trustee of the old Germania Savings Bank, (now the Fulton Savings Bank,) and a former President of the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. VANDERHOOP, 63 years old, for more than fifty years employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, died Sunday night in Caldwell, N. J.

FRANK HAWLEY, Under Sheriff of Monroe County for many years, dropped dead in the Court House at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 67 years.

GEORGE H. TOWNSEND, 92 years old, died Sunday at his home in New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. HELEN SPEAKMAN ROGERS, wife of the Rev. Warren Lincoln Rogers, rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Summit and Gardner Avenues, Jersey City, died Saturday at York Beach, Me., following an operation for appendicitis. The funeral will be held at the church tomorrow.

JOSIAH QUINCY DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Boston Was Long Prominent as a Democratic Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Josiah Quincy, lawyer, former Mayor of Boston, and for six months in 1903 First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, died at his home here today at the age of 80 years. Mr. Quincy, who was graduated from Harvard in 1880, was Mayor of Boston from 1895 to 1899.

For many years Mr. Quincy was active in the conduct of the National and State Democratic campaigns, and in 1892 he was a member and manager of the Literature Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. Two years ago he was a candidate for Attorney General of Massachusetts, but was defeated. Since 1906 he had been a member of the Boston Transit Commission.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. MacLean.

Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers MacLean, a brother of Judge Charles F. MacLean of this city, whose death occurred Aug. 29 at his home in Utica, N. Y., was buried last Wednesday at Arlington Cemetery in Washington. Admiral MacLean was born in New Hartford, Oct. 25, 1859. He graduated from the Naval Academy at the age of 21. He advanced steadily in the navy, and visited nearly every country in the world in course of his career. Probably his most notable service was in connection with the building of the Panama Canal. Admiral MacLean was retired by operation of law on Oct. 25, 1909. He traveled abroad for several years, and since 1914 had lived at Utica.

Daniel Kingsland de Beixedon.

Daniel Kingsland de Beixedon, a retired merchant and real estate dealer, died in his sixty-eighth year on Sunday at Amityville, L. I. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 77 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mr. de Beixedon was born in this city, the son of Francis Edouard Fremaux de Beixedon of Lille, France, whose grandfather was the Marquis de Joucquoy. His mother was Julia Augusta Rogers, a descendant of James Rogers, who came to America in 1635. He was a charter member of the old Brooklyn Yacht Club, and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and long a member of the Montauk and Rembrandt clubs.

Duncan Ross Dies at 90 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—Duncan Ross, 90 years old, former champion broad swordsman of the world, wrestling champion of the United States, and hero of the Ashanti and Zulu wars, in which he won the Victoria Cross, was found dead here this afternoon. He was formerly a Captain in the British army. He had made his home for several years in a little shop here, the sign on the building stating that he sold "everything from a needle to a British tank."

Died.

DE BRUN.—Born, Sept. 8, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Plaw de Brun, a daughter, Patricia, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

VON DOENHOFF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert von Doenhoff of 251 West 103d St., a daughter, Helen, on Sept. 8.

Engaged.

HAHN—GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldberg of 833 West 111th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Doris, to Mr. Julius Hahn of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Married.

HANLEY—KAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kahn announce the marriage of their daughter, Cecelia, to Frank Hanley, Sept. 7, 1919.

LYONS—DEUTSCHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Deutschman announce the marriage of their daughter, Cecile Edith, to Mr. Arthur J. Lyons, son of Mrs. Julia Lyons, on Sept. 4, at the St. Regis Hotel.

Died.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, at Dorlon Point, South Norwalk, Conn., Charles R. Barnes, only son of Charles Warren Barnes and beloved husband of Eula K. Barnes. Funeral service will be held at the home of his father, 181 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock.

BIRDSALL.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Betty Louise, infant daughter of Leslie W. and Florence Secardi Birdsall. Funeral private.

BOARDMAN.—At his residence, West Manchester, Mass., Sept. 6, T. Denme Boardman, in his 76th year. Funeral service at Church of Advent, Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock.

BOND.—At Northport, L. I., Sept. 7, 1919, the Rev. Lewis Bond, aged 79 years. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, in Front St., Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, George Ellsworth Brown, age 26 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 109 Sterling St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M.

BULKLEY.—On Sept. 7, Julia Rapelje, wife of Charles Hubbell Bulkley, daughter of the late Dow Ditmas Rapelje and Caroline Johnson Bogardus, late of Newtown, L. I. Funeral Wednesday, 3 P. M., at 345 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARTER.—On Monday, Sept. 8, at St. Luke's home, 2,914 Broadway, Henrietta R., daughter of the late Peter D. and Sarah E. Carter. Funeral service at chapel of St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10:30 A. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, Mary E. Clark, 67 years. Service at her late home, 326 Fort Washington Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

CONERY.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Ellen Gertrude Simpson, wife of Arthur P. Conery and granddaughter of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 632 Ridge St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

CUPPIA.—On Sept. 7, 1919, Annina P. Cuppia, daughter of Lodisa and the late Louis A. Cuppia. Services at Walter H. Williams Funeral Parlor, 231 West 125st, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Sept. 8, Albert H., at his residence, 112 West 104th St. Members of Charity Lodge, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

DE BEIXEDON.—Daniel Kingsland, at Amityville, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 7. Funeral services at his late residence, 77 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

DE BEIXEDON.—New York Society, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.—With deep regret, announcement is made of the death on Sept. 7, 1919, of our late associate, Daniel Kingsland De Beixedon. Associates are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 77 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
HENRY SNYDER KISSAM, Governor.

FARRELL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Sadie Farrell, (nee O'Neill,) beloved wife of John J. Farrell, sister of Mrs. E. Kisley, Mrs. L. Stutzman, Mrs. C. Bartels, Mrs. J. Hart, John, George and Harry O'Neill. Funeral from her late residence, 613 West 179th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Automobile mortuary.

GARBE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Elzina R. Garbe, (nee Cammeyer,) wife of the late Alexander W. Garbe. Funeral service 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at her late residence, 462 Fourth St., between Seventh and Eighth Avs., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

GILSEY.—Peter, Sept. 7. Interment private.

HASSELBACK.—Mrs. William, suddenly, on Sept. 3, dearly beloved mother of Dora, Louise, Elise, and William,

FRAUDS UNEARTHED AT PRIMARY INQUIRY

La Guardia Is Credited with 19 Ballots in District Where but 18 Voters Qualified.

CALLS ELECTION OFFICERS

Pecora Finds Entries of Votes by Four Persons Who Assert They Were Not at Polls.

Evidence that frauds were committed in the Republican primaries last Tuesday night was discovered yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Fernando N. Pecora through his examination of Republican voters in four east side election districts in connection with John Doe proceedings instituted by District Attorney Swann at the request of William M. Bennett, who on the face of the returns was defeated as a candidate for the nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board.

While Mr. Pecora did not announce in which election district the alleged frauds were committed, it was learned late last night that the election officers from the Eighth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District had been summoned to appear before Mr. Pecora at the Criminal Courts Building today. It was learned last night that what led to the discovery was the fact that while only eighteen Republican voters had qualified to participate in the primary election in the district, Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mr. Bennett's opponent, had been credited with nineteen votes in the primary night returns. No votes were recorded in Mr. Bennett's favor.

Upon further examination of enrolled Republicans from this election district, Mr. Pecora was told by four who had been entered upon the poll books as having cast their votes in the primaries that they had not gone to the polls at all.

"I got these four persons to write their signatures in my presence," said the Assistant District Attorney, "and compared these with the signatures that appeared against their names in the poll books used at the election last year and found that these were identical. I compared their signatures with the signatures entered opposite their names in the primary poll books used last Tuesday and came to the conclusion that what purported to be their signatures beyond doubt were rank forgeries and that other persons had voted upon their names."

The question which remains to be cleared up is whether outsiders voted under the names of the four Republicans to whom Mr. Pecora's statement had reference, or whether it was a case of ballot box stuffing by the election inspectors who would be in a position to know as the voting was drawing to a close who among the enrolled Republican voters had failed to put in an appearance at the polls. Mr. Pecora would not say last night whether he thought the election inspectors had taken advantage of their official position to help Mr. La Guardia and incidentally the Republican organization along in the fight at the primary polls.

In either event, it was pointed out, the election inspectors could not be held blameless, for the Election law plainly requires that signatures of voters at the primaries shall be compared with their signatures at the time they registered and enrolled. The signature law was enacted for the purpose of making identification of voters easier and fraudulent voting more hazardous.

In all 115 voters had been subpoenaed to appear before Assistant District Attorney Pecora yesterday. Only fifty-one appeared. Not one of those examined, according to Mr. Pecora, testified that he had voted for Bennett. Mr. Pecora said last night that in all probability subpoenas that had been sent by mail had failed to reach the persons they were intended for prior to their leaving home yesterday morning for their places of summer employment. Yesterday 150 additional subpoenaes were issued for today.

Representative La Guardia declined to comment on the discovery made by Mr. Pecora. Mr. Bennett, also, said that he had no comment to make. The votes examined yesterday were from the Sixteenth Election District of the First Assembly District, the Thirty-second of the Second, the Eighth of the Fourth, and the Twenty-third of the Eighth.

Mr. Bennett yesterday retained Theodore T. Baylor, a lawyer of 16 William Street, to represent him in the prospective court proceedings looking to a recount. Mr. Baylor was his counsel in the proceedings he instituted in the Mayoralty primaries in 1917 when, as the result of a reinspection of the ballots, Mr. Bennett was declared the Republican nominee for Mayor. Mr. Bennett said a move toward the inspection of ballots might be made today.

Representative La Guardia, before leaving to fill a speaking engagement before the Bayside Republican Club last night, announced that Harry Andrews, who managed his Congressional campaign in 1914, would be his personal manager in the campaign this year. Mr. Andrews is at present the private secretary of Justice William H. Wadhams of the Supreme Court.

LA GUARDIA OPENS FIGHT.

Congressman Tells Bayside Meeting He Did Not Seek Nomination.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 8.—Congressman Major F. H. La Guardia opened his campaign for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen here tonight at the rooms of the Bayside Republican Club. He was on the program as "a 100 per cent. American."

"I am perfectly happy in my work in Congress," he said, "and I did not seek the nomination, but my good friends in Queens and Brooklyn insisted that I enter the contest. It means a hard campaign, and Tammany knows it.

"Tammany Hall, believing that it had little or no opposition, put up its weakest candidate, Moran, but when they realized that they had a real Republican fight ahead then another contestant went into the fight for the Republican nomination. I'll not go into that just now, but will wait until the recount is over."

Mrs. G. M. Pearson, Vice President of the club, presided at the meeting. There were about 200 persons at the meeting.

AUTO DIVES FROM FERRY.

Inexperienced Driver Causes Car to Plunge, Taking Passengers.

Thomas Watson of 42 Franklin Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, yesterday took his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dietch, who live with him at the Franklin Avenue address, and Charles Merrill, a neighbor, out for a ride in a new car.

He stopped the car on the ferryboat at Tottenville and, with the engine still running, he stepped into the ticket office for the ticket. In his absence one of the deckhands ordered Merrill to move the car further forward on the boat in order to allow room for cars in the rear. Merrill says he does not know the management of an automobile, but nevertheless he decided to accommodate, as he was sitting in the front seat.

The car shot forward and smashed through the forward protecting gates and into the water, occupants and all. The Dietches and Merrill leaped from the car, which floated for a few seconds and then sank. The tide was carrying Mrs. Dietch down stream when Joseph Sullivan, one of the deckhands, jumped in and overtook her as she was about to sink. Ropes were thrown to the struggling people and they were pulled on deck.

Later, half a mile away, Mrs. George Hohen of Tottenville was swimming from a local bathing pavilion when she noticed some papers floating. She reached them and found that they were valuable papers and a bank book belonging to Mrs. Dietch.

CONFESS MOTOR CAR THEFT.

Robert Starr and Raleigh Chinn, Students, Said It Was a "Lark."

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Robert Starr, son of a New London druggist, and Raleigh Chinn of Seattle, students who have been preparing at a private school here to enter Yale, pleaded guilty today in the City Court to the theft on Aug. 22 of an automobile here, which they abandoned in New York City.

Starr was arrested last night while attempting to take another car, and the confession followed. The students said they took the car as a lark. Their cases were continued for a month.

3 DEAD, 31 INJURED IN FLAGSHIP FIRE

Two Suffocate, One Drowns During $6,000 Blaze on New Mexico at San Francisco.

1,000 VISITORS ARE SAVED

Admiral Is Ashore When Flames Start in Rheostat Room—Use Unfit Masks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Reports of the death of three members of the crew of the United States ship New Mexico, flagship of Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the injury of thirty-one others in a fire aboard the vessel here last night were confirmed today by officers who directed the fire fighting.

According to A. F. Billy, chief gunner's mate, the dead are:

William M. Savage, engineman, second class.

A. Hilario and George Dixon, mess attendants, third class.

The most seriously injured were Lieut. Commanders P. L. Carroll and G. G. McMillan, Lieutenants C. G. Halpine, Norton F. G. Havasee, E. B. Brown, and J. G. Mills, Ensigns R. W. Albert, C. T. Wootten, Burroughs, and Miller, and Gunner Brittenbach.

All were victims of suffocation with the exception of Savage, who was drowned in the ice machine room, according to Billy.

Official confirmation of the fire and deaths and injuries resulting therefrom was lacking. Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, who was ashore at the time of the fire, said he was unable to confirm any details of the occurrence. Captain A. L. Willard and Executive Officer J. P. Lannon also were ashore. A board of investigation was named at once.

The fire started in the rheostat room, presumably from a cigarette, according to Billy. It spread to the ice machine room, where Hilario and Dixon were getting ice. Savage went to their rescue and after getting them out of the room was caught in a rush of water, with which the compartment was being flooded.

He telephoned to the deck, saying he could save his life if the water was turned off, according to Billy, but there was such a vast amount of water on the way that even when it was turned off the room was filled.

In the absence of the Admiral and Captain, Lieutenant Commander Carroll took charge of the fire. Half suffocated, he was removed from the dynamo room a few minutes later and was followed in command by the other officers named, all of whom were overcome. Billy said he had charge of the distribution of gas masks, but in the excitement some of the men suffocated, seized masks used for drill purposes only and unfit to keep out the smoke and fumes.

The principal damage was done to the rheostat, dynamo and ice machine rooms, Billy said.

Approximately 1,000 visitors on board when the fire broke out were cleared from the vessel's side in half an hour and there was no confusion.

The New Mexico sailed tonight for Victoria, B. C. An inquest was held during the afternoon. All of the injured except Lieutenant Commander P. L. Carroll and Lieutenant C. G. Halpine were able to return to their duties. The damage to the ship was placed at $6,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Rodman of the Pacific Fleet today telegraphed the Navy Department that the cause of yesterday's explosion aboard the flagship New Mexico had not been determined. Three men were killed and thirty-one injured by gas, he said.

"New Mexico had fire in after searchlight rheostat room," the Admiral's dispatch said. "Three casualties and thirty-one overcome by smoke and gases. Cause and origin of fire not yet determined, being investigated. Rheostat room had been used for photographic purposes."

The official report was eagerly awaited at the Navy Department because of the controversy over installation of electric drive in war vessels, during which the opponents of the electrical system asserted there would be a constant fire menace due to the failure of electrical insulation. Throughout the department's experience with the high power electrical equipment aboard the collier Jupiter and the battleship New Mexico, however, there has been no trouble from this source with the exception of a slight case aboard the Jupiter some years ago. As a result of that incident special precautions were taken which apparently have been entirely effective to prevent a recurrence.

Admiral Rodman's report indicated that the electrical equipment of the New Mexico was not responsible for the blaze, and it is anticipated by officials here that some outside cause will prove responsible.

SAYS MURDERS INCREASE.

Rosalsky Asserts Penalties Provided by Laws Are Inadequate.

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky asserted from the bench in General Sessions yesterday that the law lacked adequate provisions for the protection of human life in this State and tended toward leniency for murderers. He declared that increase of crime, particularly homicide cases, was traceable to mild penalties.

"Murders in this county are on the increase," said Judge Rosalsky. "A sterner penalty for second degree murder is the only thing that will tend to discourage homicides. It is very difficult to secure a conviction for murder in the first degree. Convictions for murder in the second degree are not so hard to obtain. If the penalty for second degree murder be increased we might not have the continuation of the increasing crime of this sort during recent months."

The court sentenced Samuel Price, a negro, to Sing Sing Prison for from twenty years to life for the murder of an old clothes dealer, Jacob Prince. Judge Rosalsky said this case was what the law termed a life sentence, but in reality there was no such thing as a life sentence in this State today. The minimum sentence for a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree is twenty years, and this may be reduced to fifteen years by good behavior in prison.

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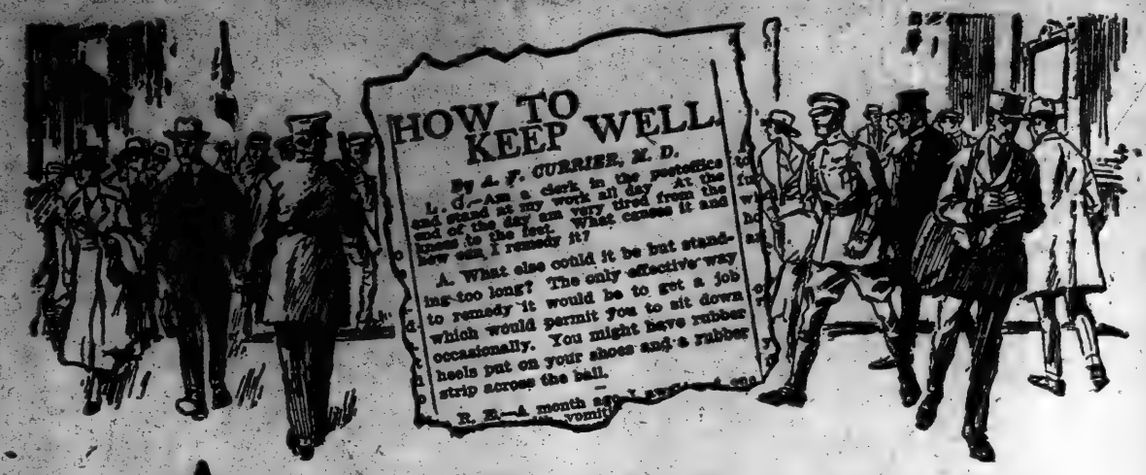

Are you suffering from over fatigue?

FEW people realize the tremendous fatigue that comes from standing or walking all day on *hard leather heels*. See what Dr. A. F. Currier of the New York Globe says, in the clipping reproduced above, to a man who has to stand on his feet all day. Every moment you stand, every step you take on hard pavements and floors, is a tax levied on your energy.

What Dr. Currier says, applies to nearly every worker. Even though you work at a desk all day, you suffer from the jolts and jars of pounding around on hard floors and pavements.

You can protect yourself from these useless shocks. You can cushion your steps against the daily jolts and jars. O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that tire you out.

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

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By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

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O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

O'Sullivan's Heels

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When you try your first O'Sullivan's Heels, note their great resiliency. It is their resiliency that prevents you from pounding away your energy.

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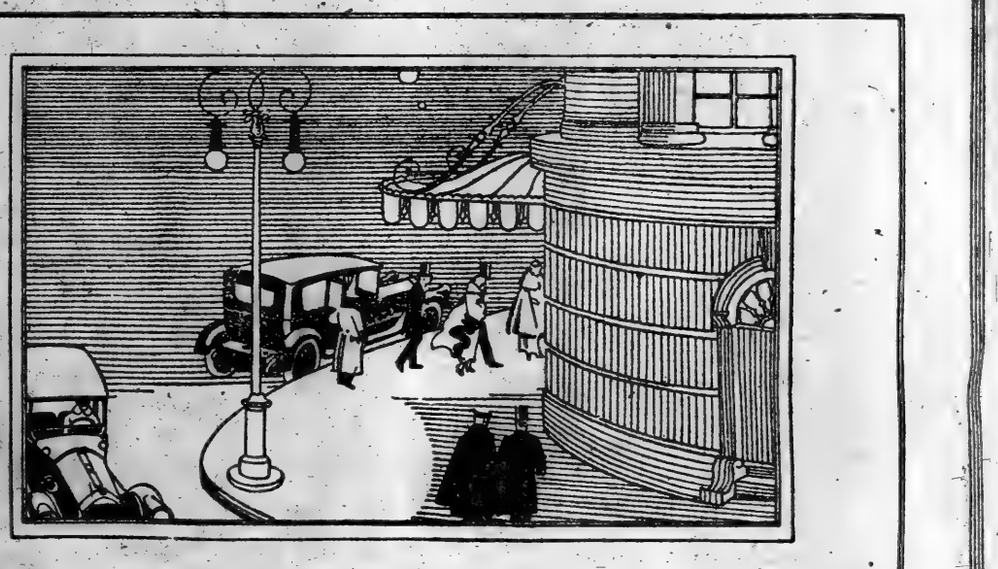

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KOLCHAK DRIVES BOLSHEVIKI BACK

Admiral Begins Counteroffensive with Siberian Army Along Tobolsk River.

CALLS ON JAPAN, REDS SAY

Assert He Has Offered Ussuri Region and Russia's Half of Saghalien for Help.

POLES REPEL BIG ATTACK

Inflict Severe Losses in Battle Along Dvina River—Reds Use Armored Trains.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, began an counteroffensive against the Bolsheviki on Sept. 1, says an official message from Omsk, the seat of the Government, received today.

The Bolsheviki are on the retreat, the dispatch announces. Fierce fighting is in progress in the region of Yaloetorovsk and Koorgan, (a line along the Tobol River about 300 miles west of Omsk.)

A Bolshevist wireless dispatch from Moscow asserts that Admiral Kolchak has applied to Japan for help, offering as compensation the Russian portion of the Island of Saghalien, (the southern half of which was ceded to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth, closing the Russo-Japanese war in 1905,) and also the Ussuri region. The Ussuri River, a navigable stream about 450 miles long, rises in the southern part of the maritime province north of Vladivostok and runs along the Manchurian border, joining the Amur River a short distance above Khabarovsk.

Heaving fighting between Polish and Bolshevist forces has been in progress on the River Dvina, according to a Polish official statement received today, which declares the advantages is with the Poles.

The Bolsheviki, although using armored trains and motor cars, are declared to have been repulsed with severe losses. Other Bolshevist attacks, made on the Pripet River with armored river boats, have been repelled.

TOKIO, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—Japan is not planning to withdraw troops from Siberia, according to an official statement issued at the War Office.

"Far from considering the withdrawal of troops from Siberia," the statement says, "conditions there may necessitate the sending of reinforcements to that country."

BRITISH FORCES LEAVING ARCHANGEL

Official Announcement Made That Evacuation of North Russia Is Under Way.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Evacuation of Archangel by the British Expeditionary Forces is in progress, it was officially announced here today.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a dispatch from Archangel, signed by the Bishop and clergy, appealing to British Christians against the withdrawal of British troops, which, they assert, would leave Archangel to the horrors of Bolshevist rule.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Evacuation of Archangel by British forces has been expected here for some time. There is no information available, however, as to the disposition of the French, Italian, and even Serbian forces, of whom at last accounts there were a few remaining.

All American forces are out of the region, and the latest development is taken to signify that the Allies have decided to let the anti-Bolshevist forces there go it alone and possibly supply them if they can.

The pressure in England for withdrawal of British forces has been so great that efforts to reinforce troops already there have precipitated rioting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Attacking President Wilson's action in sending American soldiers to Siberia, which he said was in violation of the constitutional limits on Presidential powers, Representative Mason, Republican, Illinois, spoke today in the House.

"Your party is in the majority," retorted Representative Wingo, Democrat, Arkansas. "Let's stop talking and get some action. The Democrats want the troops withdrawn as much as the Republicans do."

SEES BOLSHEVISM DOOMED.

German Socialist Writer Concludes That It Has Failed.

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BERLIN, Sept. 7. (Via Copenhagen, Sept. 8.)—Karl Kautsky, one of the foremost Socialist writers of this generation in Germany, predicts the collapse of Bolshevism in the near future. His new book, "Terrorism and Communist," which appeared yesterday, concludes with the prediction that either Trotzky must voluntarily announce the failure of his Communistic theories or a counter-revolution will do it for him.

Kautsky's analysis of the Russian situation, which is based on a thorough study of the French Revolution and commune, to which the Bolsheviki liken their overthrow of Czarism, was received with surprise, as he is one of the leaders of the Independent Socialists who have been in close alliance with the German Communist Party, the Bolsheviki of Germany. But this new work shows him as a Moderate Radical.

From this angle he charges Trotzky has thrown his original principles overboard one after the other to save himself. He eliminated the army and then built up a new one. He announced the overthrow of capitalism and has built up new classes, including one with strongly capitalistic privileges and tendencies. He summarily dissolved the Constituent Assembly and did not dare to call a new election. He originally opposed capital punishment and now orders wholesale executions.

These are some of the points Kautsky mentions before presenting this summarization:

"When the Bolsheviki took over the Government they were at the highest point of their power over the masses, over the workmen and soldiers, and over a large part of the peasants, and still they did not dare risk a popular election. Since then opposition to the Bolsheviki has grown from day to day. They are pressured to make all possible concessions to bureaucracy, militarism, and capitalism. But concession to democracy seems to them like suicide, although this offers the only possibility for an end of civil war and the only chance to pilot the Russians to economic salvation.

"Democracy in Russia will perish. With it the Bolsheviki will die. The final result can be foreseen. The Bolsheviki themselves show no great confidence in final victory. All their hopes are centred on one thing—world revolution. World revolution in the Bolshevist conception means capture of political power in all greater countries by the proletariat immediately—immediately or it will not save the Russian Soviet Republic—cancellation of the civic rights of all but the Communists, the dictatorship of the Communistic Party, and the turning loose of civil war through the world for a generation.

"It will not succeed in effecting a world revolution in the Bolshevist meaning."

GREAT FIRE AT ARCHANGEL.

Miles of Property Destroyed on Island and Along Gulf Shores.

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 7.—A great fire has been burning furiously for over two days on Maimaksa Island, in the Gulf of Archangel. Timber and sawmills for three miles on both sides the gulf had been destroyed, sparks having blown across the water, which at that point is 1,000 yards wide.

The destruction of property for miles around is reported complete. Estimates of the damage places it at 60,000,000 rubles.

Incendiarism is suspected.

CHOLERA GRIPS PETROGRAD.

Deaths There Reported to Number 200 to 300 a Day.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6.—From two to three hundred persons are dying daily in Petrograd from the epidemic of cholera raging there, according to advices from that city. Owing to the lack of medicines and food, many of the hospitals have been closed.

Sanitary conditions in Petrograd are hourly becoming more intolerable, the advices add. The Government has issued a decree ordering all hospitals managed by Sisters of Mercy to discontinue their work.

BRITAIN MAY AID ARMENIA.

Said to be Considering Menace of Turks and Kurds.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British Cabinet is continuing consideration of the question of the menace in Armenia arising from the attitude of the Turks and the Kurds.

They are alleged to be awaiting an opportunity to act after the approaching withdrawal of outside assistance to the Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Maran Sevasly, representative in the United States of the Armenian national delegation in Paris, conferred today with Acting Secretary Phillips on the Armenian situation, now reported more acute because of the possible withdrawal of British troops. It is understood that the question of a mandate was not discussed, although the belief among the Armenians is that the United States will take a preponderant part in the formation of the new Armenian State.

Mr. Sevasly laid stress upon the activities of the Young Turk armies in Asia Minor and Armenia, where they are taking advantage of the unsatisfactory armistice terms with Turkey, and favored sending an international army to Armenia, as was done previously in the case of Crete and Macedonia, until the mandatory power shall have been designated or until Armenia's independence is safeguarded through international reconstruction.

Mr. Sevasly believes that an army of Armenians, Canadians, and American volunteers might be recruited in the United States and that that would obviate the necessity of sending any United States soldiers across the ocean.

Altogether Mr. Sevasly, after seeing Secretary Phillips, appeared to be more optimistic over the situation.

NOT ADVERSE TO MANDATES.

Gen. Harbord Believes in Principle of This Nation Accepting Them.

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, who has left Constantinople for Armenia on board the United States naval transport DeKalb, believes firmly in the principle of the United States accepting mandates.

"After the Spanish-American war I believed America assumed a position of one of the great world powers," the General said recently, "and as a world power I welcomed our occupation of the Philippines. I never heard of mandates until this Peace Conference and I would not pretend to express an opinion regarding an American mandate in Turkey—either Constantinople or Armenia—until I have been over the ground. I will proceed to the eastern end of the Black Sea to Batoum, where the British are guarding the transcaucasus railway.

"From Batoum I will return along the south coast of the Black Sea to Trebizond and there will leave the DeKalb and go overland to Erzeroum, which is headquarters for the Turkish Army concentrated between there and Lake Van. I expect to see the Turkish Commander in Chief and to talk the situation over. Then I will return to Trebisond, proceed along the Black Sea, and go to Smyrna and Cilicia. The trip should require a month. I expect to be back and to present my report at the end of October."

General Harbord agreed that the argument against the United States accepting mandates because they might lead us into future European wars seemed weak because the United States never has held mandates before, yet was dragged into the world war and would probably be dragged into any future world war in the same way, even though not holding mandates.

"There are lots of worse things individuals and nations can do than fight," said General Harbord. "There are times when sacrificing one's honor, self-respect and rights are less preferable than fighting."

The Harbord party is using the former auxiliary German cruiser DeKalb because she is fitted with extra large coal bunkers, giving a cruising radius of 10,000 miles.

Pottery Workers' Increased Pay.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A general wage increase of 5 per cent., effective Oct. 1, for a period of two years, has been granted 8,000 pottery workers throughout the United States. This announcement was made here today following the return of delegates from a wage conference of the United States Potters' Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Atlantic City recently. A clause in the agreement is said, gives the brotherhood the right to re-open the question of scale after ninety days. A demand for a 25 per cent. increase has been made.

BOSTON POLICEMEN CALL STRIKE TODAY

Resent Suspension of Nineteen Patrolmen for Part in Organizing Their Union.

SENTENCES ARE DELAYED

Mayor Peters Proposes as Compromise That Man Sever Relations with American Federation.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The Boston Policemen's Union voted tonight to call a strike, effective at 5:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The vote was announced as having been "practically unanimous." Officers of the union said that they had held in check, with great difficulty, a loudly expressed sentiment in favor of starting the strike early tomorrow morning.

The hour set for the strike is that of the evening roll call. At that time the day patrolmen complete their work and the night force starts in.

The strike vote is the culmination of a controversy between the patrolmen and Commissioner Curtis over the formation of the union. Several weeks ago the Police Commissioner promulgated an order that the members of the force should not become affiliated with any outside organization. Immediately afterward the patrolmen, who had been discussing the matter for some time, formed the policemen's union, which was granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor.

Commissioner Curtis brought charges against nineteen officers and members of the union of having violated his order. At the request of counsel for the union, the commissioner himself conducted the trial of the these men.

The commissioner announced this forenoon that he had found the men guilty of having violated a rule of the department. At roll-call late today he informed the members of the department that he had suspended sentence of the nineteen men, but that they would be suspended from the department until sentence was imposed.

Meanwhile Mayor Peters had appointed a citizens' committee, headed by James J. Storrow, to consider the situation. Mr. Storrow and other members of this committee conferred with Commissioner Curtis and with leaders of the Policemen's Union and their counsel. The patrolmen laid their case very fully before the committee, which recommended to the Mayor that the union sever its affiliation with the Federation of Labor, that wages and working conditions be adjusted by a committee to be appointed by the Mayor, the Commissioner, and the union, and that there be no discrimination against members of the union.

The Mayor referred this report, with his approval, to Commissioner Curtis yesterday.

The Commissioner announced today that he could not accept the committee's recommendations.

The Central Labor Union, representing some 80,000 workers, has indorsed the Policemen's Union and has announced the intention of calling a strike of all its members, if necessary, in case the police should strike. A large number of individual unions have taken similar action.

Under the direction of former Superintendent Pierce of the Police Department, recruiting of a voluntary police force has been in progress since the situation became acute. It has not been announced how many volunteers have been obtained. Some business houses have had employes sworn in as special officers for protection in an emergency.

Late tonight no statement had come from the Commissioner as to what further steps he would take.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—The State branch of the American Federation of Labor, which opened its thirty-fourth annual convention here today, was expected to give considerable time to a discussion of the Boston police situation. Delegates from Boston and some other cities were pledged to urge that the matter of permitting police officers to affiliate with the organization be made a political issue.

WOULD CUT OFF POLICE PAY.

Joining of A. F. of L. by Washington Force Resented in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Citing the recent affiliation of the national capital's police force with the American Federation of Labor, Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, called on Congress to check what he characterized as a general plan by labor to "sovietize" the industry of the nation and proposed a resolution to cut off the pay of a policeman who joined the union.

Recent acts of railway workers, postal employes, and other Government workers were deplored in the discussion which followed. In which Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, defended Postmaster General Burleson.

43,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Biggest Tieup in the Scranton Anthracite Fields is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—One of the biggest tieups of mining operations in the anthracite field is expected this week following the strike today of 18,000 miners employed by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. and the issuance of the strike order calling out 25,000 men employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. tomorrow.

Failure of the companies to adjust grievances, which have been pending for months, caused the walkout today and the call for more men to quit work tomorrow. All colleries of the Delaware & Hudson Company in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties are idle, with the exception of five at Plymouth. These will be closed tomorrow, say strike leaders.

The radical element of the miners' union is said to be responsible for the strike and union officers have thus far been unable to control the men. John T. Dempsey, President of the miners' union in the local district, has returned from the international convention of miners at Indianapolis in an effort to settle the trouble, but his advice has been ignored. Miners in Wilkesbarre and Pittston as well as in Carbondale and Archbald have joined in the strike movement.

Efforts to halt the strike of the 25,000 D., L. & W. mine workers scheduled for tomorrow were unsuccessful and the men voted tonight to join the D. & H. workers.

The Grievance Committee of the miners' union called the strike without authority, says President Dempsey. Most of the members of the committee are said to be insurgents.

Ten train crews on the D. & H. R. R. were laid off today as a result of the miners' strike.

KANAWHA MINERS AT WORK.

West Virginia Takes Precautions to Prevent Similar Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 8.—Vigorous measures are to be taken by the State of West Virginia to prevent a recurrence of the events of the last few days, when armed coal miners of the Kanawha marched across the country, threatening to force unionization of a neighboring county.

Reports were made to the Governor's office today that the several thousand miners who had assembled on the Logan County line, but who were induced to disperse, had returned to work today with the exception of about 25 per cent., who were unable to do so because of physical disabilities incurred by the march.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 6, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.44 cents per pound.—Advt.

Sims and Benson to Have Rank of Admiral; Honor Given Only Farragut, Porter and Dewey

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Permanent rank of Admiral in the United States Navy, previously given only to three men, Farragut, Porter, and Dewey, is conferred upon Admirals William S. Sims and William S. Benson by a bill which passed the House today by a vote of 344 to 7. The Senate is expected to accept the bill, as no opposition exists there against honoring the two men who displayed conspicuous service in the great war. Those voting in the negative were Connally, Texas; Garner, Texas; Jones, Texas; Huddleston, Alabama; Quinn, Mississippi; Johnson, Mississippi, and Thompson, Oklahoma.

The House accepted the bill after a brief debate and speeches praising the work of the two Admirals by Representatives Peters, Maine; Hicks, New York; Butler, Pennsylvania, and Oswalt, Pennsylvania. Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said that he had followed the upbuilding of the navy and that through the efforts of himself and other Republicans the navy had been brought to the present perfection. Mr. Butler said that these two men had done as much as any other officers to bring the navy to its present position.

"The American Navy, after the naval experts of other nations had said that the task was impossible, laid the mine barrage across the North Sea and made effective submarine warfare impossible," said Mr. Butler.

"These two men were responsible for that idea, which cost the American Government $40,000,000 and contributed greatly to bringing the war to a quick end. Admiral Benson and his advisers here worked out the idea; such an idea as had been considered impossible by the English Navy. This thing alone did more than anything else to show that the men in the United States Navy are ready for anything. Too much cannot be said about the work of the American Navy and the leadership displayed by Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, and I am proud to be able to say that our navy did most effective work, which will not be fully told until the history of this war is written."

"The American Navy accomplished that wonderful feat of transporting 2,000,000 troops through the submarine infested ocean," said Representative Hicks of New York. "The American Navy brought to the Allies the men needed for the single purpose of bringing victory. In addition, the navy laid the mine barrage, 200 miles across the North Sea, a thing which some of the other naval experts had said was impossible. It had the heaviest mobile artillery on the Western front. It built an oil pipe line across Scotland to provide fuel for the fighting ships. Thirty-three air stations and several large hospitals and docks were built by the American Navy.

"It may be truthfully said that 'all was well with the navy.' Admiral Sims and Benson were potent factors in the onward sweep of victory, each deserving the highest honors and unstinted praise of a thankful nation. They deserve place with Jones, Farragut, Porter, and Dewey."

EQUITY ACTORS VOTE TO ACCEPT TERMS

Mass Meeting Decides Unanimously to Abide by Settlement with Managers.

SOME LOSE OLD PLACES

These Will Be Favored in New Casts—Broadway Houses Are Rapidly Reopening.

Although reports of disaffection among Equity actors continued yesterday, a mass meeting of the association at the Lexington Theatre unanimously indorsed the agreement with the managers. The meeting was a closed session at which the peace agreement was read to the actors by John Emerson.

Many Equity members went to the leaders of their association yesterday with complaints that they were not getting back their old roles, in accordance with the peace agreement, and it was believed that some confusion had resulted owing to the fact that not all of the managers were familiar with the exact terms of this provision. A meeting of the Producing Managers' Association was held late last night for the purpose of acquainting all managers with the terms of the agreement.

The clause covering the taking back of players provides that they shall be provided with their former parts, unless other actors shall have already replaced them. In that event the manager is given thirty-five days in which to find another place for the actor "on equally favorable terms," and failing to do so he shall make a cash payment to the actor, the amount to be agreed upon to be fixed by arbitration.

The complete text of the agreement between the Producing Managers' Association and the Actors' Equity Association was made public yesterday, and was found to contain no points of importance which have not already been published. It was signed by Sam H. Harris and Arthur Hopkins for the Producing Managers' Association, Francis Wilson and Frank Gillmore for the Actors' Equity Association, J. N. Weber for the American Federation of Musicians, Charles C. Shay for the International Alliance of Stagehands, and Hugh Frayne for the American Federation of Labor.

Eleven Broadway theatres reopened last night. These were the Comedy, with "Up From Nowhere"; the Globe, with "Hoyden"; the Shubert, with "The Mikado"; the Criterion, with "La, La, Lucille"; the Astor, with "East Is West"; the Forty-eighth Street, with "Those Who Walk in Darkness"; the Booth, with "The Better 'Ole"; the Lyric, with "A Lonely Romeo"; the Maxine Elliott, with "The Five Million"; the Winter Garden, with "Monte Christo, Jr.," and the Cohan and Harris, with "The Royal Vagabond."

Announcement was made of the reopening of the "Gaieties of 1919" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and it was noted that Ed Wynn, who was particularly active in the strike, will not return to the cast. Lee Shubert said, however, that he would be used in another production.

The night marked the return of many players to stages which they had never expected to walk again. Sidney Jarvis, who had been arrested for picketing in front of the Winter Garden, had his old place in "Monte Cristo, Jr.," and Roger Gray, Louis Simon, Frederic Santley, and others were back in "The Royal Vagabond." Sue MacManamy played her old part again in "The Five Million."

Marie Dressler, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League last night, told of the benefits that the chorus girls had received from the victory of the Equity. She expressed the hope that managers and actors would be brought closer together by the strike, and criticised the attitude of those members of the Equity who were not satisfied with the terms of settlement.

Miss Dressler also surprised her audience when she said that the chorus girls during the strike had had the support of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and that they were going to get a clubhouse from her.

"I never told the girls," she said, "but Mrs. Rockefeller was right behind them all the time, and when Mrs. Rockefeller returns to the city we are going to get a clubhouse from her."

CANADA MEETS LABOR SOON.

Prime Minister to be Chairman at Ottawa Conference Sept. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Canadian Government's conference between employers and employes to consider labor problems will be opened at Ottawa next Monday, Sept. 15, just three weeks ahead of the conference which President Wilson called to meet in Washington on Oct. 6, to consider the same important problems.

According to advices received by the Department of Commerce from John G. Porter, American Consul General, the Canadian conference is expected to be the most important gathering of the kind ever held in Canada. Its deliberations will last a week, and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, will act as Chairman, while another member of the Dominion Cabinet will be appointed Deputy Chairman of the conference. About 250,000 workers will be represented. The Canadian Government has issued a memorandum dealing with the conference by which it provides that the employers and the trades will each be represented by sixty delegates.

Under President Wilson's letter to Samuel Gompers, and the Presidents of other American organizations, which called to name delegates for the American conference, the size of the American conference on labor will be limited to forty-five members, or a fraction more than one-third the size of the Canadian conference.

Questions to be discussed by the Canadian conference include consideration of the labor features of the Peace Treaty, the unifying of labor laws, minimum wage laws, employes' right to organize, recognition of unions, and the right to collective bargaining, and consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government. Those the principles of democratic management can be applied.

STRIKE FAILS TO CUT OFF BROOKLYN GAS

From 300 to 600 Men Quit, but Company Has Three-Day Reserve Supply.

PLACES ARE SOON FILLED

Drug Clerks to Present Their Demands Thursday—Cigarmakers' Strike Near Settlement.

Officials of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company said last night that all gas plants were working at full capacity, and that there appeared no danger of a shortage of gas as a result of the strike yesterday morning of gas makers, oilers, stokers, and distributors who joined the 400 gas fitters who have been out for the last three weeks. Strike leaders said that 600 men quit work yesterday, while officials of the gas company said the number does not exceed 300, and that their places were filled in five minutes after the "walk-out," as he termed it. The statement that the company had only a three days' gas supply on hand was admitted, but with the plants running at full capacity the official of the company asserted that the patrons need feel no apprehension.

A statement issued at the strikers' headquarters, Tammany Hall, Pacific Street and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, said that 600 men went out yesterday because the company had not granted a demand of 25 per cent. increase in pay, which, they said, was made Saturday. An official of the gas company said that no demands had been received from the strikers, who make from $35 to $42 a week, receive sick benefits, two weeks' vacation, time when hurt, and pensions.

Strike leaders said that at the Metropolitan Plant, Twelfth Street and Second Avenue, 100 men employed there were locked in and the company shut the gates, bringing food in for the workers. When the men objected, strike leaders said, they were told they could resign if they wanted to. Six of them, it was said, resigned and reported the matter to strike headquarters.

According to an official of the gas company, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 150 men quit their jobs at the Williamsburg plant and at 9:05 the plant was running at full capacity. A restaurant has been opened at the plant, he said, and cots placed for sleeping. At 10 o'clock, he said, forty-five men quit at the Nassau plant, Kent Avenue and Cross Street, and their places were immediately filled by expert gas makers, and the same arrangements made as at the Williamsburg plant. He said that the Fulton plant, Citizens plant, and the Metropolitan plant had not been affected by the strike. Including fifty-two inducers and the fitters, there are about 604 men on strike. The fitters have nothing to do with the manufacture of gas, he said, as their work is confined to the installation of appliances in the homes.

Demands of the drug clerks of the United Drug Clerks Union are to be presented to the druggists soon after the arrival here on Thursday of H. J. Conway of Lafayette, Ind., Secretary and Treasurer of the International Union, it was said yesterday at Union headquarters, 63 Park Row. The drug clerks want increased pay and shorter hours. A mass meeting of drug clerks, similar to the one held in Manhattan last week, is called for Thursday night at the Labor Lyceum, corner of Willoughby Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Conway is expected to attend that meeting. New members are enrolling with the union to the number of 200 or 300 a day, it was announced. It was also said that a number of clerks have been discharged in the chain stores since the agitation started.

David Levy, of the strike committee of the Cigar Makers' International Union, said yesterday that he looked for a settlement of the difference between the strikers and manufacturers by the end of next week. He said that 23,000 of the 27,000 cigar makers who went on strike for higher wages and better conditions were still out, but that beginning yesterday some of the larger manufacturers were signing up and others have shown a willingness to make settlement. Mr. Levy said that he represented the conservative element in the union.

SMITH PLANS LABOR BOARD.

Governor Calls Conference of Employers and Workers Sept. 16.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—A conference of representative employers of labor, employes, and public spirited men and women, to be held at the Executive Chamber on Sept. 10, was called by Governor Smith today for the purpose of creating a State board to settle labor differences.

The board, it is planned, is to be similar to the Federal War Labor Board. The Governor's action was taken on the recommendation of the Reconstruction Commission.

"The purposes of this conference," wrote Governor Smith in letters sent to more than seventy prominent persons in the State, "will be the preparation of a program and the appointment of a Labor Board of both employers and employes in an effort to stop strikes and to keep the wheels of industry moving. The great need of this State at this time is a continuous maintenance of production and a continuous employment of labor."

Our Favorable Trade Balance Cut [illegible] in July.

The necessity of pushing forward some plan for financing our European customers, lest they turn to other markets, is clearly shown in an article published in The Annalist, New out. 10 cents a copy at news stands; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ISLANDERS GREET EX-CROWN PRINCESS

Arrival of Cecilie to Visit Her Husband Creates a Stir at Wieringen.

MAKES TOUR OF SHOPS

Children Followed by Crowds of Villagers as They Ride on a Bicycle.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WIERINGEN, Sept. 8.—The arrival here of ex-Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany, with her two sons, has created considerable stir among the islanders. The two little ex-Princes, pale and tired out by their long journey, were put to bed in a cosy room at the Burgomaster's house long before sunset. The ex-Prince and his wife took a walk around the village, where purchases were made, and visited the small fishing harbor.

The visit was marked by fine weather on this otherwise bleak and storm-swept island, and the whole princely family was astir early today. The Prince was pacing a small garden early in the morning when an automobile arrived with the children, who leaped from the car, kissed their father, and then rushed into the house, where their mother awaited them. The Burgomaster inquired how the Princess found the humble dwelling.

"Oh, quite nice; much better than I had expected," she answered laughingly.

The Burgomaster was much impressed by the cleverness of the two children and their talk, especially the eldest, Robertus, who insisted on riding a bicycle on a small path in front of the house, which his mother disapproved. The Prince appeared on the high road in a light gray suit, and with a motorcycle. Putting his favorite son, Friedrich, on the back seat, he started off for a ride, followed by a crowd of friendly villagers. He even allowed himself to be photographed, which showed his good humor, as he usually shuns photographers.

UNIONS CLASH IN STRIKE.

Seceders Demand Discharge of Federation Pressmen.

Pressmen and feeders of local Unions 23 and 51 who seceded from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the American Federation of Labor and who are employed by the Publishers Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, struck yesterday because the firm would not discharge the members of their union who refused to give up their cards in the international organization. In consequence of this the firm, which employs union men, found itself involved in a row which began in the rooms of the organization and has nothing to do with union recognition, wages, or hours of work. About one hundred men of the pressroom force went on strike, which is about 90 per cent. of the force.

As soon as it became known to the officers of the international that the men had carried out their threat to strike they took steps at once to protect the loyal workers, and they will send union mechanics, it is said, to take the places of the strikers. It was said yesterday that the international expects to fill the strikers' places within a very few days. In the meantime the company is endeavoring to recruit its press room force and is leaving the dispute to the union men to settle.

The two local unions left the American Federation of Labor because they were dissatisfied with the actions of officers of the international. The men who refused to give up their Federation connection were the minority. This minority met for the purpose, it was said, of seeing what could be done to bring the local back to its parent body. It was their action in meeting for this purpose that aroused the ire of the men who had seceded, and this, it was said, determined them to have those who remained in the international cards discharged by the company.

William H. McHugh, Vice President of the International Union, and E. A. Edwards of that organization, are at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Edwards made this statement yesterday:

"The situation cannot be said to be a fight of union against union, for we have taken no action except to protect the members of our organization. The situation was precipitated by the secession of the pressmen of Franklin Union 23 and Pressmen's Union 21, two locals which seceded from the International Union, upon the Publishers Printing Company to discharge members of the International Union. They demanded this while we refused, the two locals withdrew their men. Those loyal to the International Union remained at work.

"The situation has nothing to do with wages, hours, or other conditions of employment. It is purely an attack by unions that have seceded from the International Union and the American Federation of Labor on the organized pressroom workers of the city. These pressmen seceded because they are not in sympathy with the purposes of the American Federation of Labor. They are led now by radicals. These men would like to establish a Soviet in every pressroom in the city.

"In view of the fact that they would deprive of their living the men who have remained loyal to the International Union we intend to carry this fight through and intend to protect the men who have stood firm in their allegiance to the International Union."

FEDERAL WORKERS CONVENE

New Yorker to Demand Equal Pay for Women Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—The third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes opened its sessions at the Civic Auditorium today, with more than 100 delegates, representing nearly 60,000 organized employes of the Federal service.

Cost of living and wage problems and the reorganization of the civil service laws to make them analogous to the employment agencies of the larger private corporations are to be topics of discussion in the convention. The Retirement bill now in Congress, providing for the retirement of Federal employes on an annuity not to exceed $750 after thirty years, will be placed on the floor of the convention for resolutions of approval. A demand for an investigation of the status of women employed by the Government, to determine if discrimination exists, is contained in a resolution to be submitted to the convention by Miss Elisabeth Aldrich of New York. The resolution asks that the investigation be made by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Women in Industry and that a woman representing the federation be placed on the board of investigation. The resolutions also demands a reclassification of women employes of the Government with equal pay and opportunity for equal work and responsibility.

The convention adopted resolutions calling on the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to report favorably at an early date on the Nolan Minimum Wage bill. The convention also discussed plans for a system of mutual insurance for all Federal employes.

WRITERS IN EQUITY LEAGUE.

New Haven Newspaper Workers Form an Organization.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—The News Writers' Equity Association of New Haven was organized and officers were elected at a meeting at the Hotel Taft this afternoon.

It was announced that the membership of the association included 98 per cent. of the news writing forces of the four daily newspapers in this city.

Suggests Plan to Sell Railway Stock to Employes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Plans for railway employes owning railway stock by which the employes "would pay for what they want" were presented to the House Committee considering railway legislation today by John Kulamer, a Pittsburgh lawyer. He proposed a great holding corporation with stock sold to employes.

Frank Lyon, counsel for the Luckenbach steamship interests, urged repeal of the long and short haul provision, which permits departure from its terms when there is water competition. Railroads under existing laws, he said, had been able to exterminate water competition.

BRITAIN WILL ADOPT A NEW AIR POLICY

Government to Aid Commercial Firms is Its Novel Feature.

INCLUDES RADIO STATIONS

Airships to be Sold at Low Prices and Business Men May Use Government Facilities.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—At a meeting of those interested in commercial aircraft held today to discuss with representatives of the Air Ministry the ultimate disposal of Government airships Maj. Gen. Seeley, Under Secretary for Air, who presided, said that when the political situation had cleared, say in a month's time, the Admiralty would be able to give a definite reply as to the number of airships and aerodromes it would require in case of emergency. The Air Ministry and Admiralty would then offer existing machines and those in various stages of construction to those who would undertake the formation of commercial air schemes.

The Government's assistance would include the use of wireless stations. In the case of any sound scheme airships would be sold at a very cheap rate. Business people would also have the advantage of the Government's sheds and trained personnel. The future of such a scheme, said General Seeley, was boundless, and he was sure that if they went into it in a businesslike manner they would retain the supremacy in the air they had gained during the war.

It would be wise for the Government to allow firms to build any class of airship which might be deemed useful for commercial service, because any ship would be more useful to the Government in hostile circumstances than no ship at all. It was urgent on political grounds that the scheme should be launched as soon as possible.

Representatives of leading aircraft firms who attended the meeting expressed approval of the scheme, and it was decided to form a committee of leading financial representatives to discuss details with Air Ministry officials.

TO HEAR POST OFFICE MEN.

Congressional Commission on Postal Salaries Meets Here Today.

The members of the Congressional Joint Commission on Postal Salaries arrived yesterday and will hold sessions today with employees of the Postoffice Department in New York and New Jersey, regarding the readjustment of postal salaries. The first hearings of the Commission will be held in the small ballroom of Hotel Pennsylvania at 10 o'clock this morning. The hearing will continue through the day and the Commission hopes to finish up its work in this section by tonight.

The Commission was appointed under a joint resolution of Congress to investigate salaries of postmasters and postal employees and to re-classify and readjust these salaries. It also will hold sessions at Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Memphis, Kansas City and Washington. In every case hearings will be accorded all postal employees in the States adjacent to the cities where the hearings are to be held. Every class of postoffice employee is to be represented at the hearings.

The members of the Commission are Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, Chairman; Representative John A. Moon of Tennessee, Vice Chairman; Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Edward J. Gay of Louisiana, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, and George M. Moses of New Hampshire. Representatives Thomas M. Bell of Georgia, A. D. Rouse of Kentucky, Homer Stevenson of Minnesota, and Martin B. Madden of Illinois; and Cecil A. Beasley, Secretary, and Isham P. Byrom, Asst. Secretary. The hearings today will be open to the general public.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS ON

Direct Action by Miners for Nationalization Apparently Unpopular.

GLASGOW, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—The Trades Union Congress, with a large number of delegates present, began its sessions today. Questions dealing with the labor situation in all branches of industry are to be taken up and discussed, ranging from increases in pay and reduction of hours of work to nationalization of coal mines, railways and shipping.

The applause which punctuated the opening address of C. H. Stuart Bunning, the presiding officer, when he touched upon the question of nationalization of coal mines, probably the most important of the questions to be dealt with by the congress, seemed to indicate that direct action by the miners to secure nationalization was unpopular.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Miners' Federation at Charleroi has adopted a resolution in favor of the nationalization of mines, a minimum wage scale, free fuel for all miners, control of production, and the creation of an organization representing both the miners and the Government.

The decision of the miners is considered an important prelude to the approaching Miners' Congress to be held in Brussels.

There were evidences that the apparent differences between the extremist direct actionists and those favoring more conservative methods for bringing about a realization of the miners' desires would be amicably adjusted through a decision of the Congress to proceed along parliamentary lines for obtaining political reforms.

Mr. Bunning's condemnation of the warfare in Russia as "unpopular" with the British working classes" was cheered, as also was his arraignment of the British Government for its alleged supporting attitude relative to the abolition of conscription and the drafting of a new industrial policy. In concluding his address, Mr. Bunning exhorted his hearers to eliminate trivial interunion disputes and hatreds, declaring that "our function is to construct." This utterance was loudly acclaimed.

After the speech of the presiding officer the Congress proceeded to preliminary routine.

BARS RUMANIA FROM RESERVATION

Supreme Council Refuses Proposal of Conditional Acceptance of Austrian Treaty.

SHE MAY LOSE REPARATION

It Will Be Denied if She Won't Pledge Fair Treatment of Jewish Citizens.

FIRM TONE WITH GERMANY

Prediction That Allies Will Prevent an Evasive Policy Regarding the Constitution.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference today informed Rumania that she must sign the Peace Treaty with Austria without reservation or abstain altogether from signing. The Rumanian peace delegation has not yet reached a decision in the matter.

The action of the Supreme Council was taken after the receipt of a note from the Rumanian delegation declaring that its intention was to sign the treaty with reservations.

Premier Clemenceau presided at the Council meeting, which also discussed the German reply to the allied demand for the suppression of Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for Austrian representation in the German Parliament. The discussion of this subject was not completed today. The council will take it up again tomorrow.

While the council will probably spend several days on the reply to the German note before completing it, it is considered certain that the answer will be extremely firm in tone, taking the position that Germ

YANKS LOSE TWICE AND SEE RECORD BROKEN WHEN BABE RUTH GETS HIS 26TH HOME RUN

RUTH KNOCKS OUT HIS 26TH HOMER

Red Sox Pitcher, the Sensation of Baseball History, Makes New Record.

LOWERS 20-YEAR-OLD MARK

Buck Freeman's String of 25 Circuit Clouts Had Held Since 1899.

YANKEES LOSE BOTH GAMES

Opener Goes to Boston by 3 to 1, and Second Is Shutout, 3 to 0, Which Detroit Protests.

Babe Ruth, the slugging batsman of the Boston Red Sox, established a new major league home-run record up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when, in the first game of a double header with the Yanks, he crashed a terrific drive into the right field grand stand. It was Ruth's twenty-sixth home run of the season. The old record, which has stood for twenty years, was made by Buck Freeman of the old Washington Club, who smashed out twenty-five circuit drives in 1899.

Boston took both games of the double header, the first by a score of 3 to 1 and the second by a count of 3 to 0. The second game was played under protest, the Detroit Club objecting to the double header, as one of the games was scheduled for Boston and was transferred to this city. Under the league agreement, the objection of only one club is necessary to prevent a game from being transferred from one city to another. The second game yesterday will go into the standing, however, until the Board of Directors of the league makes a decision on Detroit's protest.

The big moment of the present baseball season came in the eighth inning of the first game when Ruth came to the bat. In the fifth inning Herb Thormahlen had fanned the slugger and the stands applauded the feat of the pitcher, although the majority of the big crowd of 12,000 was sitting there patiently in the sweltering heat hoping that Ruth would break Freeman's home run record.

There was one out when Babe faced Thormahlen in the eighth. He dug the toes of his shoes into the soft dirt of the batter's box. Thormahlen tossed over a wide curve, which cut in toward the center of the plate. The ball was a trifle lower than Ruth's waist. He took a mighty swing and the ball sailed on a line to the right field grand stand. It was not one of those fluke affairs which just manage to tumble into the stands. The ball kept rising as it traveled and when it banged into the seats in the farthest corner it was still going. Instantly it crashed in among the excited fans. Ruth got a great reception. He has established himself as the hardest hitter the game has yet produced. Harder than Frederman, Delehanty, Seybold, Dan Brouthers or Wagner. Ruth hits the ball, so all the old-timers say.

Ruth the Sensation of All Time.

Ruth has made his wonderful home run record in a season which is only 140 games long, whereas other batting records were made in the regular 154-game seasons. Then, too, Ruth has been the victim of the intentional pass, and pitchers everywhere have walked him frequently. Ruth has been walked more than 100 times while piling up his record, but he has managed to make a home run in every park on the circuit except at Washington. It is expected that before the season ends Ruth will hang up a record which will not be disturbed for generations. He is the batting sensation of all time. A more powerful swinger never played the national game.

Thormahlen was in trouble frequently, and good support saved him on more than one occasion. The sensational work of Peckinpaugh at short was one of the features of the game, although it was dimmed by Ruth's great feat. Peckinpaugh had fifteen chances and accepted them all perfectly. His catch in the eighth of Schang's liner was one of the most brilliant bits of fielding seen under Coogan's Bluff this season. It came just after Ruth's home run.

Peck Spears Schang's Liner.

Schang hammered the ball on a line toward left field. It looked as if it was too high for Peckinpaugh to reach. The shortstop went up after it with a mighty leap and speared it with his gloved hand, falling in a heap on the lawn but firmly clutching the ball as he tumbled. This catch got almost as much applause as Ruth's history-making bang.

Double plays put a crimp in the activities of both clubs in the initial chapter of the first game. With one gone in Boston's half, Vitt got a pass and Roth hit into a double, Peck to Pratt to Ward. So it was when the Yanks came to bat. Fewster singled to left and Peck whiffed. Baker singled to centre, sending Fewster to third. Ward, substituting at first for Pipp, hit into a double play, Scott to Shannon to McInnis.

The Red Sox harvested their first run in the second. Babe Ruth drove Lewis back to the left field fence to get his long drive and Schang singled to left. A single by McInnis sent Schang to third and Shannon boosted a fly to Bodie. Scott cracked a double to right and sent Schang home.

The Yankees tied it in the fourth. Baker spanked a single to right and Ward sent him along with a sacrifice. Baker went to third on Pratt's out at first and tallied when Lewis jarred a single to centre. The Red Sox threatened to sew up the game in the fifth, but stone-wall defense changed Boston's mind. Hooper singled to right and Vitt banged a red-hot liner somewhere over Peck's head. Peck's hands went skyward and pulled down the drive and he doubled Hooper at first. This was a fortunate occurrence for the Yanks, because Roth came along right then with a three-base wallop to right. There was great rejoicing through the stands when Thormahlen struck out Ruth, as the Boston slugger was gayly attempting to pump the ball out of the park.

Harry Hooper sent the Red Sox into the lead in the seventh inning when, with two out, he crashed a homer into the right-field grandstand. Then came the spectacular eighth when Ruth cooked up some baseball history by lacing his twenty-fifth home run of the season, shattering the twenty-year-old record made by Freeman.

Hoyt Makes Debut with Red Sox.

Waite Hoyt, the former Brooklyn schoolboy, who was on a couple of training trips with the Giants, made his début at the Polo Grounds as a member of the Red Sox. He pitched the second game. Hoyt has filled out considerably and has blossomed into quite a pitcher. He had the Yanks puzzled from the start and gave them only four scattered hits.

Ruth was almost as prominent in the second game as in the opener. He scored two of Boston's trio of runs and drove in the other one. Ruth first thrust himself prominently into the protested game in the fourth inning. After Gilhooley and Vitt were out Bobby Roth singled to left and stole second, said theft being aided by a wild pitch by Mogridge. Ruth pickled a double to the right field bathtub instead and sent Roth home. McInnis came through with a single to left and Ruth romped over the plate. Al Walters got a hit past Pratt and the inning ended when Shannon fanned.

The Boston slugger got a pass from Mogridge in the ninth and went to second on Al Walter's single to left. Shannon forced Walters and Ruth went to third and scored Boston's last run when Scott singled to left.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Fewster,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	1	5	0
Roth,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Baker,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Ruth,lf	4	1	1	5	0	Ward,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Schang,c	3	1	1	4	1	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Shannon,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Bodie,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	0	6	Ruel,c	3	0	0	3	1
Jones,p	3	0	0	0	2	Thorm'len,p	2	0	1	0	0
						aVick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	13	Quinn,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	7	27	13

a Batted for Thormahlen in eighth.
Error—Pratt.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Scott. Three-base hit—Roth. Home runs—Hooper, Ruth. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Ward; Scott, Shannon and McInnis. Peckinpaugh and Ward. (2.) Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Thormahlen, 3; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 8 in 8 innings; Quinn, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Thormahlen, 2; Quinn, 2; Jones, 4. Losing pitcher—Thormahlen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	3	1	0	Fewster,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	0	3	8
Roth,cf	4	1	4	3	0	Baker,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Ruth,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Ward,1b	4	0	0	14	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	10	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Walters,c	4	0	2	8	1	Lewis,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shannon,2b	4	0	0	3	5	Bodie,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	2	Hannah,c	3	0	0	4	2
Hoyt,p	4	0	0	0	2	Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	10	27	11	Total	30	0	3	27	15

Errors—Roth, Baker.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Ruth. Stolen bases—Roth, Pratt. Double plays—Pratt, Peckinpaugh and Ward; Vitt, Shannon and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Hoyt, 2; Mogridge, 1. Struck out—By Hoyt, 5; Mogridge, 4. Wild pitch—Mogridge.

Klein Team Drubs the Athletics.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 8.—The Klein Chocolate Company's team of Elizabethtown defeated the Philadelphia Americans in an exhibition game here today by the score of 8 to 2. It was the second time Klein has defeated the Athletics this season here.

The score by innings:

Klein	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	—	8	1
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	0

Batteries—Noyes and McAvoy; Harned and Trout.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 1. (First game.)

Boston, 3; New York, 0. (Second game.) No other games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 6. (First game.)

Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (Second game.) No other games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	79	44	.642
Cleveland	71	51	.582
Detroit	71	53	.577
New York	66	54	.550
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	60	62	.492
Washington	47	77	.379
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	86	39	.688
New York	76	45	.625
Chicago	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	61	61	.500
Brooklyn	60	62	.492
Boston	50	69	.420
St. Louis	44	75	.370
Philadelphia	43	76	.362

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

JOHNSON'S COUNSEL GETS TURN AT BAT

Presents Ban's Side of Mays Case in Supreme Court—Ruppert Remains Confident.

"The score is 1 to 0 in favor of us." Colonel Ruppert, half owner of the New York American League Baseball Club, was speaking after the conclusion of the second day's hearing of the Carl Mays injunction proceedings before Justice Robert F. Wagner in the Supreme Court. Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the league, had nothing to say.

Colonel Ruppert smiled complacently as he made the remark. He appeared certain that the ultimate outcome of the action to have the Mays injunction made permanent would be successful. He had sat through yesterday afternoon listening to Stephen Baldwin, Johnson's counsel, while he pleaded the President's side of the case, in defense of his action in indefinitely suspending Mays for alleged quitting of the Boston Red Sox. He had heard Joseph Auerbach, of his own counsel, plead in rebuttal, and had heard both sides agree to submit to Justice Wagner by next Tuesday the voluminous briefs, affidavits, letters, telegrams and other documents which are pertinent to the case.

In the meantime the examination of Johnson before Referee George J. Gillespie will be continued on Thursday afternoon. When both sides will finally rest their cases is a matter of conjecture at this time, for there is no way of definitely ascertaining just how long the examination of Johnson will take. Naturally, until this is concluded, it will be impossible for Justice Wagner to hand down his decision.

When the hearing was resumed in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon Stephen Baldwin went to bat. He had a great deal to say in answer to the lengthy pleas that had been made by Joseph Auerbach and Charles H. Tuttle in presenting the Yankees' case on last Thursday afternoon.

Launches Eulogy on Johnson.

For more than an hour he warmed up until he was taking full verbal swings with a free chin and then he launched into a long eulogy of Ban Johnson and the work he had accomplished during his twenty-five years in baseball in an official capacity and particularly during his eighteen years as President of the American League. In closing he asserted that it was due largely to the efforts of Ban Johnson that the game of baseball had been made so clean that it had finally been accepted as a suitable Sunday sport by the lawmakers of this State.

It seems strange that, in all these years, the club owners of the American League saw fit to continue reelecting to the Presidency a man who has in this case been termed a 'czar' and an 'unmolested despot.'

Then he characterized the action brought by Colonels Ruppert and Huston and morally supported by Harry Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox, who sold Carl Mays to the Yankees for approximately $75,000 in cash and players, as being "for commercial reasons only."

He denied that Johnson had acted without authority in suspending Mays, a point which had been emphasized by counsel for the Yankees in the opening game in the fourth inning. After Gilhooley and Vitt were out Bobby Roth singled to left and stole second, said theft being aided by a wild pitch by Mogridge. Ruth pickled a double to the right field bathtub instead and sent Roth home. McInnis came through with a single to left and Ruth romped over the plate. Al Walters got a hit past Pratt and the inning ended when Shannon fanned.

The Boston slugger got a pass from Mogridge in the ninth and went to second on Al Walter's single to left. Shannon forced Walters and Ruth went to third and scored Boston's last run when Scott singled to left.

The scores:

Explains Delay in Suspension.

He explained Johnson's delay in suspending Mays by stating that he (Johnson) had fully expected the Boston club to discipline a player who "had deliberately quit under fire." In effect Mr. Baldwin said:

"If Mays had been permitted to quit Boston simply because he wanted to be transferred to a club having a chance to get into the world series and thereby reap some of the monetary harvest, what would prevent other players on second division clubs from emulating his example?"

Mr. Baldwin insisted that the more or less emphatically portrayed blow on the head Mays had received, during the course of the game against the Chicago White Sox in Chicago on July 13, had not prompted the player to leave the team and subsequently quit the team. He pointed out that, after the player had been struck on the head by Schang's throw in an effort to catch a runner trying to steal second base, Carl had taken his turn at bat and had made a hit.

The lawyer also pointed out that May's action in leaving the game must have been wholly unexpected by Ed Barrow, manager of the Red Sox, for, when the last half of the third inning was to be played, Boston had no pitcher warmed up and, contrary to the provisions of the playing rules, which limit a pitcher to five balls at the beginning of an inning, Hildebrand, the umpire in charge, permitted the new pitcher between fifteen and twenty minutes in which to limber up his arm.

When Five Clubs Protested.

Mr. Baldwin dwelt at length upon the fact that Johnson had received protests from five of the clubs in the American League when the Boston club failed to suspend Mays for his action. When Johnson learned that the Boston club was endeavoring to dispose of the services of Carl Mays Ban communicated with the clubs, advising them that it was not, to the best interests of baseball to purchase a player guilty of the offense Mays has been charged with.

He said that Johnson had had a talk with Colonel Huston on the matter in Chicago and that Huston had assured him that, if the other clubs would "lay off" Mays, so would the Yankees. He explained Johnson's great surprise when he learned Mays had been sold to the Yankees and, realizing then that the player was not to be disciplined by the Boston club, immediately suspended the pitcher indefinitely.

"If Carl Mays was befuddled after he was struck by a thrown ball in that game in Chicago," said Mr. Baldwin, "it behooves every club in baseball to advertise for befuddled players, for didn't Mays make a hit immediately after being hit? They refer to it as a scratch hit. Certainly it was a scratch hit. A glance at Mays's batting average would convince any one of that fact. Whenever he makes a hit, it must be a scratch hit. It is more than that. It is an event in his life."

In offering in evidence letters which Johnson had written to various club owners in connection with Mays's action, it was noticeable that he addressed Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, as "Dear Sir," while he called James C. Dunn, President of the Cleveland Club, "Dear Jim" and Connie Mack, "Friend Connie," and Benjamin Minor of Washington, "Dear Ben."

Johnson's Connection with Cleveland.

In support of Johnson's established connection with the Cleveland Club as a stockholder, Mr. Baldwin explained the matter by stating that in 1916, when Charles Somers, then President of the Indians, was in financial difficulties and a committee of Cleveland bankers had taken charge of his affairs, Ban Johnson called a meeting of the baseball club owners and endeavored to raise the necessary $320,000 to take over the club.

At that meeting, continued Mr. Baldwin, Johnson explained to the other owners that James C. Dunn was willing to advance $100,000, and Charles A. Comiskey had offered to advance the other $100,000, but that these two offers were all that had been received. It was then that Johnson advanced $100,000 as a loan to James Dunn. Of this amount $50,000, with interest at 4 per cent., had been paid back. Subsequently Johnson advanced $8,000 more to the Cleveland Club. This makes the total still owed him $58,506. Mr. Baldwin stated that Johnson had never received any interest or dividends on this amount.

In connection with this phase of the case the following statement was made by Colonel Ruppert last night:

A Statement by Ruppert.

"At the league meeting in Cleveland, called to consider the affairs of the American League of that city and referred to in Mr. Johnson's affidavit, to the best of my memory the question of subscribing to a fund to tide over the affairs of the club was out short by the statement of the bankers who had charge of Mr. Somers's affairs that it would be futile to help Mr. Somers out with a loan, but that, in justice to Mr. Somers's other interest, he must use the value of the club to save his larger interest and must devote his entire time thereto. The bankers' statement was positive and left nothing to debate. Mr. Johnson announced that there would be no trouble securing purchasers in Cleveland for the club, and mentioned Price, McKinney, and associates as prospective purchasers."

Shortly before Joseph Auerbach began his plea in rebuttal an amusing incident occurred. Colonel Huston had left the courtroom, and upon his return found his seat had been taken. Inadvertently an attendant placed a chair for him alongside that occupied by Johnson. For a moment Huston was nonplussed. Then he requested the attendant to move the chair.

All told, the hearing yesterday consumed nearly four hours. Starting at 2 o'clock, it was nearly 6 before Mr. Baldwin rested and then Mr. Auerbach worked until the bells were setting themselves to toll 6. Every one looked hungry.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bischoff,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pick,2b	0	0	0	0	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Powell,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Southw'th,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Nutter,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Wilted,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Holke,1b	3	1	1	10	0	Schmidt,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Barbare,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Maranv'le,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	1
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	4	1	Terry,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Smith	1	0	0	0	0	Blackwell,c	3	0	2	3	1
Wilson,c	0	0	0	0	0	Pender,p	1	0	0	0	0
Causey,p	3	0	1	0	0	Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	1
Tillwitzer	1	0	0	0	0	aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Fillingim,p	0	0	0	0	1	Total	37	3	12	27	13
Total	35	4	9	27	14						

a Batted for Gowdy in seventh.
b Batted for Causey in eighth.
c Batted for Cooper in ninth.
Errors—Pick, Maranville. Southworth, Terry, Blackwell.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Grimm, Barbare. Three-base hits—Mann, Grimm. Stolen bases—Maranville, Wilson, Carey, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Holke, 2. Sacrifice fly—Mann. Double plays—Boeckel and Maranville; Maranville and Holke. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 1; Fillingim, 1; Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Causey, 11 in 7 innings; Fillingim, 1 in 2; Pender, 0 in 1-3; Cooper, none in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Pender, (Powell.) Struck out—By Causey, 2; Pender, 1; Cooper, 2. Winning pitcher—Causey. Losing pitcher—Pender.

VAST CROWDS SEE SOCCER.

Thousands Cheer Rival Teams in British Leagues—The Scores.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Tremendous interest was aroused here on Saturday when the crack Everton soccer team tackled Chelsea in the first division of the English League at Stamford Bridge before 50,000 people. The preceding Saturday, Chelsea traveled north and won by 3 to 1, but the return game resulted in the Toffee team claiming the verdict by the only goal scored. Another large crowd of 50,000 people packed into Celtic Park, Glasgow, to see a battle royal between the Celtics and the Rangers in the first round of the Glasgow Cup, the former winning a rousing game by 1 to 0.

The results:

English League.

DIVISION I.

Aston Villa	0	Sunderland	2
Bradford	2	Bolton Wanderers	0
Burnley	2	Notts County	1
Chelsea	3	Everton	1
Liverpool	2	Bradford City	1
Manchester United	1	Derby County	2
Middlesborough	3	Sheffield Wed.	0
Newcastle United	1	Arsenal	1
Oldham Athletic	2	W. Bromwich Albion	1
Preston North End	0	Blackburn Rovers	0
Sheffield United	2	Manchester City	1

DIVISION II.

Barnsley	3	Stoke	2
Bury	0	Bristol City	0
Clapton Orient	0	Huddersfield Town	1
Hull City	0	Birmingham	0
Leeds City	1	Blackpool	0
Lincoln City	2	West Ham United	4
Notts Forest	4	Rotherham County	1
South Shields	2	Fulham	0
Stockport County	1	Grimsby Town	2
Wolverhampton W.	1	Leicester Fosse	1

Southern League.

Brighton and Hove	1	Merthyr Town	1
Cardiff City	2	Southampton	1
Exeter City	1	Luton Town	1
Millwall	1	Plymouth Argyle	1
Northampton	1	Southend United	1
Newport City	2	Brentford	1
Portsmouth	2	Norwich City	0
Queens Park R.	0	Reading	0
Swindon Town	4	Bristol Rovers	1
Swansea Town	2	Gillingham	0
Watford	4	Crystal Palace	1

Scottish League.

Albion Rovers	2	Clydebank	1
Ayr United	0	Falkirk	1
Dumbarton	0	Third Lanark	2
Dundee	1	Mirren	2
Hamilton Ac.	1	Kilmarnock	2
Hibernians	2	Aberdeen	1
Morton	0	Airdrieonians	2
Queens Park	1	Motherwell	1
Raith Rovers	0	Hearts	1

GLASGOW CUP—FIRST ROUND.

Clyde	2	Partick Thistle	2
Rangers	0	Celtic	1

Baseball Today, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—Advt.

PIRATES WIN AND LOSE.

Blank Boston, 10 to 0, but Drop the Second Game, 4 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—Boston and Pittsburgh divided a double-header here today, the Pirates taking the first game 10 to 0 and losing the second 4 to 3. Miller was invincible in the first game, while the locals hit Demaree's delivery at will.

In the second game the Braves fell upon the offerings of Ponder for two singles and a triple, added to an error, which gave them enough runs to win. Cooper relieved Ponder with first and third bases occupied, and Maranville scored on a double steal and a poor play by Blackwell.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	2	3	1	1	Boeckel,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Carey,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Pick,2b	1	0	0	1	1
Southw'th,rf	4	1	3	3	1	Powell,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Whitted,1b	3	2	0	3	1	Hutter,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Schmuth,1b	1	0	0	9	0	Holke,1b	4	0	3	11	1
Barbare,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Mann,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	3	2	3	Maranv'le,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Terry,ss	4	1	2	1	3	Ford,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	3	1	2	6	0	Wilson,c	3	0	0	2	0
Miller,p	4	0	0	0	4	White,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Demaree,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	36	10	14	27	11	Total	33	0	5	24	13

Errors—Carey, Barbare, Manor (2,) Maranville.

Pittsburgh	4	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	—	10	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Bigbee, Southworth (2,) Schmidt. Home run—Bigbee. Stolen bases—Barbare, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Carey. Double play—Southworth and Grimm. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Demaree. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bischoff,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Pick,2b	3	0	2	2	5	Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Powell,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Southw'th,rf	5	0	0	4	0
Nutter,cf	3	2	2	2	0	Grimm,1b	4	1	3	11	1
Holke,1b	3	1	1	10	0	Barbare,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Mann,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	1
Maranv'le,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Terry,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	4	1	Blackwell,c	3	0	2	3	1
Smith	1	0	0	0	0	Pender,p	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	0	0	0	0	0	Cooper,p	0	0	0	1	0
Causey,p	3	0	1	0	0	aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Fillingim	0	0	0	0	0	Total	37	3	12	27	13
Total	35	4	9	27	12						

a Batted for Cooper in ninth.
Errors—Pick, Maranville, Southworth, Terry, Blackwell.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	4
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Grimm, Barbare. Three-base hits—Mann, Grimm. Stolen bases—Maranville, Wilson, Carey, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Holke, 2. Sacrifice fly—Mann. Double plays—Boeckel and Maranville; Maranville and Holke. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 1; Fillingim, 1; Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Causey, 11 in 7 innings; Fillingim, 1 in 2; Pender, 0 in 1-3; Cooper, none in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Pender, (Powell.) Struck out—By Causey, 2; Pender, 1; Cooper, 2. Winning pitcher—Causey. Losing pitcher—Pender.

DECIDE NAVY YARD TITLE.

New York and Boston Nines to Play Rubber Game Saturday.

The third and deciding championship baseball game between the New York Navy Yard and the Boston Navy Yard will be held at Ebbets Field on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. Two games have already been played, one at Ebbets Field on Aug. 2, which was won by the New York Navy Yard, 4 to 3, and the second at Fenway Park, Boston, on Aug. 23, which was won by the Boston Navy Yard, 6 to 4. Both of these games were very largely attended, but, from the enthusiasm which is being displayed at the New York yard, it would not be at all surprising to find the crowd near the capacity of Ebbets Field. Various meetings have been held throughout the navy yard to make arrangements to have this one of the biggest events ever held in the history of the navy yard.

This series of games is being conducted along the lines of welfare work, and it is the hope and aim of the New York and Boston Navy Yards to extend the movement into a larger league, comprising all the Atlantic Coast navy yards. The baseball games are being conducted with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the officers attached to the New York and Boston Navy Yards.

Giants Purchase Shortstop.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—The misinterpretation of a telegram received at the headquarters of the Pittsfield Baseball Club from Manager Joe Birmingham Saturday afternoon led to the announcement by officials of the club that Pitcher Garry Fortune and Catcher Mickey Devine had been sold to the New York Giants. Fortune and Devine were sold to the Boston Americans and Johnny Bates, shortstop, to the Giants.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	2	0
Binghamton	0	7	1

Harper and Smith, Ogden and O'Neill.

Buffalo	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

Jones and Duefel, Marshall and Casey.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	97	45	.683
Toronto	80	58	.580
Buffalo	79	64	.553
Binghamton	71	69	.507
Newark	68	70	.493
Rochester	64	81	.441
Jersey City	54	87	.383
Reading	44	91	.345

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Jersey City.
Newark at Baltimore.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Binghamton at Rochester.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 12; Columbus, 2.			
Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 3.			
Toledo, 4; St. Paul, 3.			
Minneapolis, 9; Indianapolis, 1.			

SKEETERS DEFEAT MINERS.

Make It Three Straight Victories, Winning from Reading, 7 to 6.

Bill Donovan's Skeeters placed another barricade between them and the cellar position yesterday afternoon in Jersey City by grabbing another victory from the Miners of Reading through plucky uphill work in the last four innings, enabling Jersey City to wipe out a three run lead by tying the game up in the ninth and then winning, with only one out, in the tenth. The score was 7 to 6.

In the tenth, with the score tied, Biemiller single, and Kane was safe on a fielder's choice, which forced the pitcher at second. On a steal, Kane beat Konnick's throw to the midway, and he dashed home on Eddie Moore's pretty drive to left, ending the battle, and giving Jersey City three wins in a row.

Because of the Pershing holiday on Wednesday, the game scheduled for that date will be included with the one this afternoon, in a double header, which will terminate the season in Jersey City, the game scheduled for next Sunday with Baltimore having been transferred to the home of the Orioles.

The score:

JERSEY CITY. (I.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,rf	4	1	1	0	1
Moore,2b	5	1	1	0	2
Eltman,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bauman,2b	5	0	1	3	7
Deno

MISS WAGNER IS TWICE VICTOR IN OPENING ROUNDS OF STATE TITLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN START PLAY FOR STATE TITLE

Miss Wagner, Playing-Through Champion, Wins Two Matches at New York Tennis Club.

TWO ROUNDS COMPLETED

Good Progress Is Made in Tourney, Despite Heat—Mrs. Sohst Captures a 40-Game Encounter.

The annual tennis tournament for the women's championship of New York State was begun yesterday afternoon on the clay courts of the New York Tennis Club, with an entry list of fifty, including the present titleholder, Miss Marie Wagner. Unfortunately, some of the most likely challengers, who had expected to play, were compelled at the last moment to default, leaving comparatively few contenders capable of really disputing the laurels of the champion. The doubles event, however, which begins today, will have some famous tennis names in the draw, including that of the former Miss Molla Bjurstedt, now Mrs. Frank I. Mallory; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver, and the national champion of more than a decade ago, Miss Bessie Moore.

Yesterday's greatest advance was made by Mrs. S. E. Waring, who, after drawing a bye, successively defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble and Mrs. N. Dain, both in straight sets, thereby reaching the fourth round. Although hers was the only third-round match to be played, the entire first and second rounds were completed, a tribute to the efficiency of the local committee, which stuck sternly to its schedule in spite of the oppressive heat. It was no small task to keep the contestants in an energetic mood under the unfavorable weather conditions, and spirits of ammonia were several times called in as first aid to the nearly exhausted.

Miss Wagner's Two Victories.

The playing-through champion won two matches without difficulty, first disposing of Miss Alice Vail, a newcomer to tournament play, without the loss of a game, and then dropping only three in her second set, against Miss Ferm, driving fast and accurately, driving fast and and accurately, as is her custom, and covering her court with such steadiness that no attack could get well started against her.

The most bitterly contested match of the day came when Mrs. E. C. Sohst and Mrs. D. C. Mills met in the second round, the former eventually winning at 6–8, 6–2, 10–8. This battle lasted almost until darkness fell, the two women being on the court over two hours, with both already somewhat thired from the effort of winning a previous match. Mrs. Mills was the stronger at the start, and took the opening set, after a great driving duel, in which the rallies were long and hard. But Mrs. Sohst turned the tables in the second session, and by a remarkable display of speed and steadiness squared the match at 1–2. Both won on service in the rubber until the games had mounted to 8all. Then Mrs. Sohst succeeded in breaking through her opponent's delivery, Mrs. Mills being too weary to give her shots the necessary pace. Leading at 30–15 on her own final service, Mrs. Sohst was lucky in geting an ace off a ball which skidded along the ground, making a return impossible. With the match point brought up by this stroke of fortune, Mrs. Mills resigned herself to the inevitable, driving into the net for the finish at 10–8.

Defaults in Third Set.

Mrs. K. Rosenthal surprised the gallery by winning a set from Miss Margaret Grove at 6–1, and, although the latter squared the match with a 6–4 session, she had to work hard to earn the points. Trailing at 0–2 in the rubber, Mrs. Rosenthal decided to default after an unsuccessful effort had been made to arrange for a postponement.

Mrs. Percy Wilbourne was an easy winner in two matches, while Mrs. Robert Leroy eliminated Miss Bessie Holden in unexpectedly one-sided fashion. Others to reach the third round were Miss Caroma Winn, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—First flound—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Alice Vail, 6–0, 6–0; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. M. B. Stratlin, 6–5, 6–4; Mrs. E. C. Sohst defeated Miss H. Newhouse, 6–1, 6–1; Miss Adele Cragin defeated Miss H. Brumson by default; Miss Katharine Gardner defeated Mrs. I. P. Hartman, 6–4, 5–7, 6–4; Mrs. Rosenthal defeated Miss Florence Ford, 6–1, 6–1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Helen McAusian by default; Mrs. Paul Martin defeated Mrs. J. W. Merserreau by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Edward V. Lynch, 6–2, 6–2; Mrs. C. B. McWilliams defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond by default; Mrs. G. B. Hirsch defeated Mrs. H. Loewenthal, 6–2, 6–4; Mrs. H. T. Eaton defeated Miss Marion Iler, 6–0, 6–2; Mrs. William Farnon defeated Miss A. Wurm, 6–3, 7–5; Miss Jessie Gott defeated Miss C. Daly by default; Mrs. A. E. Ranney defeated Miss L. Farquhar, 6–3, 6–4; Mrs. G. H. Stanwix defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean by default; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Mrs. B. T. Frankle, 6–0, 6–1; Mrs. Robert LeRoy defeated Miss S. Cohen, 6–1, 6–3.

Second Round—Mrs. A. M. Duncan defeated Mrs. F. Damrall, 6–1, 6–5; Mrs. E. H. Thompson defeated Miss Eleanor Coward by default; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. S. V. Brubans, 6–4, 6–3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss M. Westerfield, 6–0, 6–0; Mrs. E. C. Sohst defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6–8, 6–2, 10–8; Miss Gardner defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6–2, 8–5; Miss Grove defeated Mrs. Rosenthal, 6–1, 6–4; Miss Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Martin, 6–0, 6–1; Mrs. G. B. Hirsch defeated Mrs. C. B. McWilliams, 10–8, 7–5; Mrs. H. T. Eaton defeated Mrs. W. Farnon, 6–0, 6–3; Mrs. A. E. Ranney defeated Miss Gott, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2; Mrs. Wilbourne defeated Mrs. G. H. Stanwix, 6–0, 6–1; Mrs. LeRoy defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 7–5, 6–0; Miss Corona Winn defeated Mrs. A. Weil, 6–4, 6–3; Mrs. N. Dain defeated Mrs. Carlebach by default; Mrs. S. E. Waring defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble, 6–2, 6–2.

Third Round—Mrs. Waring defeated Mrs. Dain, 6–1, 6–0.

HOBOKEN TENNIS ENTRIES.

Mathey, Throckmorton, and Others to Compete for Castle Point Trophy.

The Castle Point Trophy tournament of the Hoboken Tennis Club, for men's and women's singles, will begin on Saturday, Sept. 13. The entries for men's singles will be limited to sixty-four players, and the playing will be confined to two week-ends, Sept. 13 and 14, and Sept. 20 and 21. The women's singles will be limited to thirty-two players, and play will begin Monday, Sept. 15, continue every afternoon through the week, with the semi-finals on Friday and the finals on Saturday.

Entries will close on Wednesday. Among those entered are Harold Throckmorton, T. R. Pell, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Dean Mathey, Percy Knauth, Fred G. Anderson, Fred C. and Frank Anderson, Charles Chambers, Dr. Morgenthaler, Arthur Shaw, Commander Gill, Gerald Emerson, Harry Brunie, Stephen Brubans, Captain R. C. Van Vliet, E. H. Hendrickson, H. H. Bassford, Alfred Hammett, and George Groesbeck.

GARLAND DOUBLE WINNER.

Yale Tennis Star Reaches Third Round in Intercollegiate Series.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—With the turf courts of the Merion Cricket Club in excellent condition, the thirty-seventh annual tournament for the intercollegiate championship was started today. All of the matches were two out of three sets, which conditions will prevail until the final round, when it will be the best three in five. As no freshmen nor graduate students are permitted to compete, the field has naturally narrowed down to a select few.

The entry list this year was not as large as expected, only twenty-three coming into the association. A glance at the list shows that there are representatives from the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, and Cornell.

Charles S. Garland of Yale, known among tennis enthusiasts as "Chuck," coolly launched his drive for the 1919 title. He played two matches today in the first and second rounds, defeating G. B. Pfinst of the University of Pennsylvania in a couple of love sets, and following this up by putting T. G. Benton of Georgetown University out of the tournament, 6–0, 6–1.

Garland's play was easily the feature of the first day's performance. He played with the same masterly skill that gave him the two opening sets in the third round of the National Tournament at Forest Hills against the mighty Norman Brookes. Today Garland merely toyed with his opponents, allowing them, for the most part, to beat themselves. He was contented just to return anything and not open up his whirlwind attacks that have made him famous.

One of the real exciting matches of the day was between J. B. Morse of Yale and William Nassau of Pennsylvania. After a grilling three-set match Morse eliminated the Red and Blue representative, 2–6, 9–7, 9–7. There was little to choose between the two men. Morse did not come to himself until after Nassau had romped away with the first set. Then he took a brace and carried the second one to deuce after Nassau had obtained a commanding lead. A keen battle ensued, each winning on service until Morse finally broke through the Pennsylvania player's delivery and took the set.

The third set was a repetition of the second, both playing a hard, offensive game, and virtually all of the games going by service until Morse broke through once more and took the match. In the last two sets there were only a few of the thirty-two games that did not go to deuce, and many of them went many points after deuce had been reached.

The championship cup, which is donated by the Merion Cricket Club, became the permanent property of Harvard in 1916 when G. C. Caner won the singles title for the Crimson and with Dick Harte took the doubles crown also. A new cup is put into competition this season. The college first winning seven points gets the cup. A point can be won either by a victory in doubles or singles, and when both are won by one college two points are credited to that institution.

The summaries of the first and second rounds:

FIRST ROUND.—J. W. Dudley, Swarthmore, won from Chapman Hyams, Harvard, by default; L. W. Fisher, Cornell, defeated Ned Herndon, Princeton, 10–8, 6–1; J. B. Morse, Yale, defeated William Nassau, Pennsylvania, 2–0, 9–7, 9–7; G. W. Heim, Harvard, won from W. S. Symington 3d, Johns Hopkins, by default; C. S. Garland, Yale, defeated G. B. Pfinst, Pennsylvania, 6–0, 6–0; T. G. Benton, Georgetown, won from Harry Fisher, Pennsylvania, by default.

SECOND ROUND.—J. D. Fenno, Harvard, won from Charles Shipway, Princeton, by default; Kirk Reid, Cornell, defeated R. R. L. Simmons, Yale, 2–6, 6–4, 6–4; G. W. Heim, Harvard, defeated W. G. Hanlon, Cornell, 6–0, 5–7, 6–3; C. S. Garland, Yale, defeated T. G. Benton, Georgetown, 6–0, 6–1; H. Kaltenbach, Princeton, defeated F. Hanigan, Harvard, 7–5, 6–4; K. N. Hawks, Yale, defeated W. T. Mallory, Cornell, 6–4, 10–8.

MANY CRAFT IN REGATTA.

Hempstead Harbor Y. C. to Hold Races Saturday.

The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed over the club's courses on Hempstead Harbor, Saturday afternoon. The races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Entries for the regatta will close Friday. Prizes will be offered in any class where two or more yachts start.

Starting at 1:30 o'clock four classes will get under way at intervals of five minutes on Course No. 1, as follows: New York Yacht Club 30-footers, Long Island Sound schooners; first and second divisions of handicap classes and the U class. On Course No. 2 the Larchmont Interclub class will start at 1:30 o'clock, and will be followed at intervals of five minutes by the third division handicap class, Glen Cove Jewels' class, and all other small classes.

OLD ROWING BODY REVIVED.

Hudson River Association to Bring Clubs Together for Big Regattas.

The old Hudson River Rowing Association has taken on a new lease of life, and with different and younger blood in the management it bids fair to bring back the halcyon days when big regattas were held on the North River.

Next Sunday, Sept. 14, the regenerated organization will hold a regatta on the one-mile Woodcliff Boat Club course on the Jersey side of the stream, opposite Riverside Drive.

The events, open to all amateurs, are for junior single gigs, junior double gigs, junior four-oared barges, intermediate four-oared gigs, senior four-oared barges, and association senior single shells.

Already entries have been sent in which assure an attractive program, with high-class oarsmanship.

The new officers of the association are: President, Dr. A. M. Young, Bayonne Rowing Association; Vice President, George Binet, Woodcliff Boat Club; Secretary, William H. Mikkelsen, Waverley Boat Club; Treasurer, George Brennert, Active Boat Club.

President Young is making arrangements whereby the Harlem River clubs will combine forces with the Hudson River Association, which will insure annual regattas.

PICK BRITISH NET TEAM.

Kingscote, Lowe, and Beamish Will Seek Davis Cup in Australia.

LONDON, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—Selection has been made of the team to represent Great Britain against Australia in the final round for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup. The team will be composed of Algernon R. F. Kingscote, A. H. Lowe, and A. E. Beamish.

The Davis Cup is held at the present time by Australia, the Australian team having won the trophy at New York in 1914. The coming international match will be played in Australia, probably at Melbourne, late in November or the first week of December.

WOMEN GOLFERS TIE AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Miss Bomann and Mrs. Herzog Both Turn In Cards of 97 in Qualifying Round.

Visiting players carried off the opening day's honors yesterday in the qualifying round of the five-day tournament conducted by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, in Scarborough. Miss Kate Bomann of Plainfield, runner-up in the recent series at Ekwanok, and Mrs. S. A. Herzog of the Oak Ridge Club tied for the medal when they finished the eighteenth green with cards of 97. The play-off will be held this morning.

Mrs. Herzog and Miss Bomann were the sole pair of the forty-three women who teed off in this annual tourney who finished under the century mark. Mrs. W. S. Bird of the home club made the round in 102, but before the day's play had been completed she found herself in a tie for third place with Mrs. C. W. Breck of Siwanoy, Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, and Mrs. F. E. Dubois of Raritan Valley, formerly Mrs. L. C. Stockton, who won the Red Cross championship last season. All registered cards of 102.

Mrs. Irving added more glory to her morning's achievements by winning the approaching and putting contest in the afternoon. Her 8 proved to be the best of the field, although there were several ties for second honors.

Inward Trip Bothers Miss Bowman.

As was the case with the majority of the visiting players, Miss Bomann found difficulty with the second half of the course, and, although her 47 was the lowest made in the first nine holes, the hills and traps bothered her on the inward journey, and she made the second nine in 50. On the first four holes Miss Bomann drove, approached, and putted in exceptional form, and took each with only one stroke above par. She fell down in the fifth and sixth, but returned to take the seventh and eighth each in one stroke above par, and wound up the outward trip with a par 3 for the 190-yard ninth hole. Coming in she played the difficult tenth in par, and repeated the trick on the short thirteenth, which she got with a 3. But on the fourteenth she got in the rough and holed out in 8 strokes, 4 above par. On the eighteenth Miss Bomann drew a par 5 as a result of a pretty 25-foot putt.

Mrs. Herzog went out in a 49, but made the journey toward the clubhouse in a 48, which was the lowest card registered during the day on the second half of the course. She played the tenth and eleventh holes at par and sank a long putt to take the thirteenth with a 3.

Their cards:

Out—									
Miss Bomann.....	5	4	5	5	3	7	6	6	3—47
Mrs. Herzog.....	5	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	5—49
In—									
Miss Bomann.....	5	5	6	3	5	8	7	6	5—50
Mrs. Herzog.....	5	4	6	3	6	5	7	5	7—48

Match Play Starts Today.

In the drawings for the first round of match play, which will get under way this morning, Mrs. Herzog is scheduled to meet Mrs. Breck, and Miss Bomann drew as an opponent Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, of Bedford, who took a 103 yesterday. Miss Lounsbery is one of the low handicapped Metropolitan players, who was expected to finish with a higher qualifying score, but she found the greens difficult and lost several holes by poor putting.

The scores for the qualifying round and the drawings of the first and second sixteens for today's play follow:

Miss Kate Bomann, Plainfield, 47, 50—97; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Oak Ridge, 49, 48—97; Mrs. C. W. Breck, Siwanoy, 49, 53—102; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 48, 54—102; Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Raritan Valley, 49, 53—102; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 50, 52—102; Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Deal, 48, 55—103; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 47, 56—103; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, 48, 57—105; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 50, 55—105; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 53, 52—105; Mrs. C. F. Ubelacker, Hackensack, 51, 57—108; Mrs. S. Wells Fairview, 54, 56—110; Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie, 50, 60—110; Miss Frances Wight, Englewood, 51, 59—110; Miss Molly Conroy, Fox Hills, 55, 57—112; Mrs. Francis Donohoe, Montclair, 54, 58—112; Mrs. R. Percy Thompson, Arcola, 51, 63—114; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 53, 62—115; Mrs. S. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, 60, 55—115; Mrs. M. S. da Costa, Dunwoodie, 58, 60—118; Mrs. Leonard Colin, Sunningdale, 58, 60—118; Mrs. DeWitt Millhauser, Sunningdale, 58, 62—120; Mrs. Wright, Dunwoodie, 61, 60—121; Mrs. Irma Hopper, Sleepy Hollow, 57, 65—122; Mrs. Cromelin, Siwanoy, 60, 66—126; Mrs. J. J. Sinnott, Siwanoy, 62, 70—132; Mrs. R. C. Whitman, Dunwoodie, 66, 67—133; Mrs. Oscar Seebass, Arcola, 71, 72—143; Mrs. C. L. Adams, Siwanoy, 68, 80—148.

FIRST SIXTEEN.

Mrs. Dubois and Miss Bredt, Miss Wight and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Breck and Mrs. Herzog, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Ubelacker and Mrs. Bayer, Miss Lounsbery and Miss Bomann, Mrs. Ketcham and Mrs. Wild, Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Donohoe or Mrs. Wright.

SECOND SIXTEEN.

Mrs. J. J. Thomson, bye; Mrs. da Costa and Mrs. Wright or Mrs. Donohoe, Mrs. Cromelin and Miss Conroy, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Seebass and Mrs. Colin, Mrs. R. C. Thompson and Mrs. Millhauser, Mrs. Sinnott and Mrs. Chilvers, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Hopper.

MANY GOLFERS IN TOURNEY.

Kirkby and Marston to Compete at Arcola This Week.

C. P. Eddy of Arcola announced last night that sixty entries had been received up to the present time for the Arcola invitation tournament this week, including some of the foremost nibilick wielders of the metropolitan amateur ranks. Oswald Kirby, metropolitan amateur champion, has announced his intention of competing, and Max Marston, New Jersey titleholder, has also tossed his golf cap into the ring.

Eddie Wild, runner-up to Marston in the New Jersey event, is among those listed, with Jesse Sweetser of Ardsley, Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Lee Maxwell of Sleepy Hollow, Pierre Proal of Deal, Roy Webb of Englewood, and many other lesser lights of the links.

N. Y. A. C. PLANS BIG MEET.

Track and Field Games Will Be Held at Travers Island Sept. 24 and 27.

The New York A. C. will conduct its 103d outdoor track and field meet at Travers Island Sept. 27, with a program of fourteen handicap events. The complete card for the meet provides for seventeen competitions on track and field, but the Mercury A. C. officials have divided the program into two days of competition, conducting three events at Travers Island on the preceding Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The forthcoming meet promises to excel in competitive attractiveness any yet held by the club. Many of the national titleholders, who will be crowned at the coming Philadelphia meet, are expected to enter the events, together with the best talent in the local district. Entries for the meet will close Sept. 20 with Fred R. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the New York A. C.

The program for Sept. 24 provides for the following handicap events: Throwing the discus, throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, and running hop, step and jump. On Sept. 27 the following handicap competitions will be held: 120-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, three-mile run, one-mile walk, 120-yard hurdle race, pole vault, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing the javelin, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, and a 1,200-yard relay race for teams of four men each.

BARNES TAKES LEAD IN GOLF TOURNEY

Turns In Card of 71 on First Day of Southern Open, While Bobby Jones Is Second.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—Jim Barnes of the Sunset Country Club, Western open champion, led the field in the Southern open golf tournament at Eastlake at the end of the first day's play today with a 71. Bobby Jones of Atlanta, runner-up in the recent national amateur tournament, was second with a 73. On the eighteenth hole Bobby missed a four-foot putt that would have given him a 72. His drive was in a trap and he made a beautiful out, but his putt refused to go down.

Leo Diegel, Detroit Country Club, runner-up in the Western open, was third with a 74. J. Douglas Edgar, professional, of Druid Hills and holder of the Canadian and French open championships, was fourth with a 75.

There were ten players to turn in cards of 80 or better. Of these eight were pros and the remainder amateurs of local country clubs. A good sized gallery witnessed the play, the spectators showing much interest as their favorites turned in their cards.

Jim Barnes's score of 71 was two strokes below par for the course. He played a fine, steady game throughout. His card follows:

Out.....	5	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	—35
In.....	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	—36—71

"Little Bob" Jones finished the first nine holes with a 36, one under par. His card follows:

Out.....	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	3	—36
In.....	5	2	4	5	5	4	3	5	4—37—73

J. Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills professional, after making the most brilliant start in the morning round, going out in 34, got into trouble on three holes on the return journey and took a 41 for the last nine holes, giving him a score of 75.

Leo Diegel, Detroit Country Club, went out in 36, but on the return journey took 30 strokes, giving him a 74 for the eighteen holes.

The first prize is $500, the second $300, grading all the way down to $10, which is the tenth prize. The professional who offered the professional turning in the lowest score for any eighteen holes of the four rounds of play.

Scores of the first thirty-two follow:

J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, 71; R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta Athletic Club, 73; Leo Diegel, Detroit C. C., 74; J. Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills, 75; Willie Ogg, Atlanta Athletic Club, 75; Jack McKenzie, Chattanooga, 76; Emmett French, York C. C., 76; Charles Hall, Birmingham Athletic Club, 79; Freddie McLeod, Columbia C. C., 80; Victor R. Smith, Atlanta Athletic Club, 80; Clarence Knowles, Capital City C. C., 81; Harry Hampton, Richmond C. C., 81; M. C. Jones, Druid Hills C. C., 81; Harris Cowles, Colorado Springs C. C., 82; Charles Rowe, Oakmont C. C., 83; E. F. Loeffler, Oakmont C. C., 83; W. J. Danes, Woodcliff C. C., 83; Richard Hickey, Atlanta Athletic Club, 83; Jack Oak, Noelton C. C., 84; Charles Reynolds, Ridgewood C. C., 84; Perry Adair, Druid Hills Club, 84; Jack Burgess, Asheville C. C., 84; Dr. Theodore T. Brumby, 85; Chick Ridley, Atlanta Athletic Club, 85; Bob Peeples, Pakin C. C., 85; L. C. Liddell, Atlanta Athletic Club, 86; W. D. Thompson, Idle Hour C. C., 86; Charles M. Seiple, Atlanta Athletic Club, 86; M. F. Jones, Greensboro C. C., 86; Scott Hudson, Atlanta Athletic Club, 87; Eugene K. McCarty, Charlotte C. C., 87; G. C. Dow, Austin C. C., 87; H. H. Beckett, Capital City C. C., 87.

DECIDE PRO. GOLF PAIRINGS.

Metropolitan Expert a Contender for Vacant Place in Title Tourney.

The pairings for the Professional Golfers' Association championship to be played over the links of the Engineers' Club at Roslyn, L. I., beginning Tuesday, Sept. 16, were given out last night by Alec Pirie of North Shore, Secretary of the P. G. A. A late development may bring another Metropolitan star, George McLean of Great Neck, into the tournament, although he failed to qualify in the sectional qualifying round of the Metropolitan district at Shackamaxon. The Pacific Coast section of the P. G. A. was entitled to send two players to compete in the match play rounds for the Wanamaker Trophy and the professional title at the Engineers' Club, but it was decided by the Westerners that the distance and the expense involved would be too much for the players, and they waived their rights of representation. This left two vacant places, and Alec Pirie, after viewing the matter from all angles, decided that, through their larger memberships the Southeastern and Metropolitan sections were entitled to another man each. This brought in Wilfred Reid of Wilmington from the Southeastern section and involved George McLean and J. J. Farrell of Siwanoy in a tie for the extra Metropolitan place.

McLean and Farrell finished just one stroke out of qualifying field at Shackamaxon, and they have been notified by Secretary Pirie to play off their tie immediately in order to decide which one will face Ray Coles of St. Louis, who now hangs lonesome at the lower half of the draw. The strength of the draw seems to be in the upper half, for in this division are Jim Barnes, present title holder, Western open champion, winner of the Shawnee tournament and other big events of the year; Emmet French, Philadelphia open champion; Bob Macdonald, the big braw Scotchman from Chicago; Jock Hutchinson, runner-up in this tournament to Barnes in 1916 at Siwanoy, and Tom McNamara, one of the hopes of local enthusiasts.

Douglas Edgar, Canadian open champion, the recently imported pro, who makes his home at Druid Hills, Atlanta, is placed near Freddie McLeod of Columbia, former national open champion, in the upper brackets of the lower half, and down near the last of the draw is Mike Brady, runner-up in the national open championship at Brae Burn and one of the favorites for the coming tournament despite his defeat at the hands of Hagen at Deal on Sunday.

On Monday, Sept. 15, there will the usual amateur-professional four ball contest, which should provide high class golf, as the best amateurs of the district will be out with the pro champions for a bit of record-breaking. A stellar event carded for Sunday, Sept. 14, is the professional four ball contest over the North Shore links among Jim Barnes, Jock Hutchinson, Mike Brady, and Douglas Edgar. This will be a match worth going miles to see, and the North Shore Club has hospitably invited all who can to witness the play.

The pairings for the championship are as follows:

UPPER HALF.—Carl Anderson, New York, vs. James M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, St. Louis; Joe Sylvester, New York, vs. Otto Hackbarth, Chicago; W. Mehlhorn, Chicago, vs. Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy; Emmet French, York, Penn., vs. Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City; Bob Macdonald, Indian Hill, Chicago, vs. Tom Boyd, Fox Hills; George Fuhrmann, Glen Cove, vs. Ed Lose, Beverly, Chicago; Tom McNamara, Siwanoy, vs. Louis Martucci, White Beaches; Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, Chicago, vs. John Bredemus, New York.

LOWER HALF.—Jack Hobens, Englewood, vs. Harry Hampton, Richmond, Va.; Joe Rossman, Chicago, vs. Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills, Atlanta; James Wiss, Chicago, vs. Fred McLeod, Columbia, D. C.; David Wilson, Chicago, vs. George Gordon, Boston; Pat Doyle, Deal, vs. Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, Del.; James Wiss, Beverway Hunt, vs. Willie Kidd, St. Louis; Louis Tellier, Brasburn, vs. Michael J. Brady, St. Louis; Ray Cole, St. Louis, vs. undecided.

ROCKAWAY LOSES COWDIN.

Polo Star Breaks Collarbone in Fall and Is Out of Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 8.—Owing to an accident that befell J. Chester Cowdin of Cedarhurst, who was to have played in the national championships on the Rockaway Hunt team with H. W. Hopping, Malcolm Stevenson and L. H. Stoddard, another player will have to be selected.

While exercising his pony before the match yesterday Mr. Cowdin's mount stumbled and fell, throwing the rider, who sustained a broken collarbone. Mr. Cowdin had purchased one of the best polo ponies in the country to play in the national championships.

RUMSON WHITES VICTORS.

Defeat Blues at Polo by 7 Goals to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 8.—In a hard-fought polo match at the Rumson Country Club today the Rumson Whites defeated the Rumson Blues by the score of 7 goals to 4. J. Ford Johnson's clever mallet work and G. A. Galen's all-around play featured. Johnson scored 5 of the 7 goals for the winners. Thomas S. Field carried the ball down the field twice to pretty goals and Harry East tallied the other two goals for the Blues.

The lineup and summary:

Rumson Whites.	Rumson Blues.
1—Peter Hauck.	1—Thomas S. Field.
2—J. Ford Johnson.	2—Harry East.
3—G. A. Galen.	3—Thomas Eastwood.
Back—E. S. Lee.	Back—G. J. Waters.

Goals.—Whites—Johnson, 5; Galen, 2; total, 7. Blues—Field, 2; East, 2; total, 4.

MUCH POLO AT DEAUVILLE.

English and Continental Players in Action There This Season.

Successful polo was held during August at Deauville, France. Several English polo teams played, as well as French and Belgian teams. Among the players were Lord Fitzwilliam, Brig. Gen. P. D. Fitzgerald, J. Montagu, Major R. Peto, Major J. N. Diggle, Major P. Magor, Captain J. E. Harrison, Major H. C. S. Ashton, Lord Carlton, Lord Rocksavage, Sir Cecil Graham, Captain W. M. Muir, Captain A. S. Willes, E. B. Horlick, Major H. de Freville, Alfred Grisar, Baron Robert de Rothschild, Count Jean Pastre, and F. Egan.

Lord Wimborne is the English representative on the committee of the Deauville Polo Club, which is an offshoot of the Paris Polo Club, and owes much of its success to its President, the Duke de Gulche, who has a private polo ground at Vallieres, his country estate, about twenty miles from Paris.

BRADY HAS LOW CARD.

Oakley Professional Leads Large Field in Mass. Open Golf Series.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.—Mike Brady led 43 golfers today at the end of the first 36 holes in the Massachusetts open championship at the Worcester Country Club. He shot a 73 and a 75, and his 148 gives him a lead of two strokes over the field.

Jesse Guilford, of Woodland, set the pace for the amateurs, and is tied with the professionals, Andy Brown, of Lockport, and John Cowan, of Stockbridge, for second place. New York players did well, and three of them should finish in the money. Larry Paton, of Homestead, with 162, had the second best score of the fifteen amateurs.

The scores:

M. J. Brady, Oakley, 73, 75—148; Jesse Guilford, Woodland, 74, 76—150; Andrew Brown, Lockport, 76, 74—150; John Cowan, Stockbridge, 75, 75—150; Louis Tellier, Brasburn, 76, 76—152; George Bowden, Commonwealth, 79, 74—153; Tom Kerrigan, New York, 79, 75—154; George Frothingham, New York, 81, 74—155; John F. Shea, Kenwood, 77, 81—158; Tom McNamara, New York, 81, 77—158.

GEIST IS Y. M. H. A. ATHLETE.

Former Hop, Step and Jump Champion Changes Registration.

Kaufman Geist, former local hop, step and jump champion, recently transferred his registration with the Metropolitan A. A. U. from unattached to the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Geist formerly represented the Y. M. H. A. in open competition, but severed his connection with the association to compete for the Glencoe A. C. While wearing the emblem of the latter organization last year he captured the local junior and senior hop, step and jump titles.

WINS TWICE IN ONE DAY.

Fairy Thorn Takes Two Races Within an Hour on English Track.

The unusual incident of a horse's winning twice within one hour occurred recently at the Nottingham race track in England. The racer, which showed his ability as a repeater was Fairy Thorn, owned by Russell Swanwick.

Fairy Thorn's first appearance of the afternoon was in the fourth race, a handicap for three-year-olds, the distance being one mile and a quarter. The race was called at 3:30 o'clock. Fairy Thorn, with 98 pounds up, and at odds of 10 to 1, came home a winner by a length and a half, beating Helix, the strong favorite. The handicap was worth $2,500.

Just one hour later, at 4:30, the sixth race was called. This was the Elvaston Castle Plate, at one mile and three furlongs. Fairy Thorn picked up 122 pounds, and again won by a length and a half. This time he started as favorite, despite his previous journey over the mile and a quarter route, the odds being 2 to 5.

Meadow Brook Polo Ists in Fine Form

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Sept. 8.—There was an excellent round robin of polo at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club this afternoon with eleven players competing. The play was on Field Number 2, the scene of former international matches. The players, who are in fine form for the championships commencing at Philadelphia on Saturday, were Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., R. K. Gatins, Malcolm Stevenson, F. S. Von Stade, Fred H. Post, G. M. Heckscher, S. Sanford, Charles C. Rumsey, J. C. Cooley, Thomas Lee, and R. P. Smith.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, straight. Bright Gold, 109 pounds; Smite, 112; Roseland, 106; *Ricochet, 97; *Tea Room, 97; *Shillelagh, 94, 110; Glen Light, 107; Flying Orb, 110; Orleans Girl, 109; American Boy, 113; Copyright, 110; Lady Lucille, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. War Strength, 153 pounds; Whist, 24, 150; Stradivarius, 154; Houdini, 136.

THIRD RACE.—The Peconic Highweight Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs, straight. Homely, 107 pounds; Jock Scot, 125; Mad Hatter, 117; Maada, 120; Rapparee, 106; Flags, 140; Star Hampton, 132; Hendrie, 112; Sennings Park, 127; Lord Brighton, 125; Youseed, 116; Peter Piper, 133; War Drive, 111; Herodias, 126; Dr. Johnson, 107; Old Rosetud, 128.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap; for all ages; one mile. Fatilade, 100 pounds; Over There, 105; Purchase, 125; Star Master, 130; Naturalist, 137; Vexatious, 110; Lucullite, 135; Corn Tassel, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs, straight. Thelma R., 107 pounds; Masked Dancer, 107; Royal Duck, 110; La Glorieux, 110; Pilgrim, 104; Krywer, 110; Mile, Vivian, 107; Northern Belle, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs, straight. Weary, 114 pounds; Arethusa, 114; Lioia, 114; Ricochet, 114; Swirl, 114; Muffins, 114; May Alley, 114; Pontypridd, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

JUDGES' DECISION ANGERS RACE CROWD

Jeers Greet Belmont Park Arbiters When Snapdragon Is Given Verdict Over Doleful.

H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, and W. S. Vosburgh, who occupied the judges' stand at Belmont Park yesterday, spent a very uncomfortable afternoon listening to the hoots and jeers of several thousand race-goers, who resented the disqualification of E. R. Thomas's Doleful in the third race and the awarding of the victory to Andrew Miller's Snapdragon. The disqualification was made for an alleged foul at the turn into the stretch, where it was claimed Doleful bore over and bumped into Snapdragon. This part of the race was in the plain view of those in the stands, and it seemed that there was absolutely no foundation for the claim of foul. Doleful did bear out at this point, as most horses do making that turn, but it was not apparent that he touched Snapdragon.

Nevertheless, the race went to Snapdragon, and the crowd that had gathered around the stand during the consultation voiced its indignation in no uncertain terms. The protest was, of course, in vain. The judges had their way, but the crowd did not let them forget that it was displeased. During the rest of the afternoon, these irate patrons gathered at the stand after each race and cried "Foul!" in mockery when it was perfectly apparent that there had been no mishaps of any kind. Particularly did they do this after the fourth race, the Amityville Handicap, which was the feature of the day. M. L. Schwartz's Audacious defeated S. C. Hildreth's Valor in this event, and the crowd derided the judges with their claims of foul. It happened that both Audacious and Valor swerved coming through the stretch, but

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Liberty Bonds Rise Under Active Buying—Stocks Move Uncertainly.

Dealings in stocks were on a reduced scale yesterday as compared with last week's best days and price changes were sufficiently irregular to denote an uncertain state of the speculative mind. A number of oil stocks displayed considerable strength, but the rank and file of industrial issues were more inclined to ease off than go forward. The primary interest of the day's business in securities lay in the Liberty bond market. A turnover of $13,400,000 of these issues was the largest in some time, and except for the 3½s and the Victory 3¾s, the bonds gained ground. Some of them advanced a quarter of a point. The rise fulfilled expectations voiced in Washington the day before in connection with the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Glass of the encouraging position of the Treasury. In this statement in respect to the discontinuance of semi-monthly offerings of certificates, the Secretary noted that the Treasury's income this month should exceed disbursements by $500,000,000. This will be the result of income and excess profits tax payments on the 15th, the approach of which inflow of money seemed to be reflected yesterday in the rise of call money to 8 per cent. Probably the seasonal movement of funds to the agricultural districts also began to exert its influence on the money market.

The speculative community was evidently waiting for additional developments in the labor situation, particularly those centred about the demands of steel unions for recognition by the Steel Corporation. A meeting of steel labor organizations is scheduled for today in Washington, and from this may come a hint as to what is likely to occur later, if not some actual declaration of policy. Railroad stocks were too dull to supply a real factor in the day's business. The foreign exchanges were a trifle firmer, a tendency which attracted some attention in view of the Reserve Board's statement about the foreign credit outlook. The board made it clear that, in its opinion, credits should be arranged without the cooperation of Governments, including our own. As bankers have rather generally insisted that a comprehensive program for accommodation to European purchasers of our goods could hardly be put through without Government encouragement, the Reserve Board's attitude stood markedly opposed to banking opinion. If the Reserve Board's point of view represents that of the inner circles of the Administration, which presumably it does, it would seem as though the Washington authorities were inclined to let the problem of correcting the exchanges and of financing American exports drift along without co-operative effort with our exporters. At the same time there are two measures before Congress which may alter the situation materially after the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations are accepted.

The Government's monthly crop report bore out the fears induced by earlier statements that a sharp depreciation was underway. The forecast of the Spring wheat yield of 208,000,000 bushels was 17,000,000 less than the August statement indicated. The Winter wheat yield has been reduced from 893,000,000 bushels in June to 715,000,000 bushels. The indicated shrinkage of more than 300,000,000 bushels from early season estimates will, if actually occurs, force a drastic revision of calculations in respect to new wealth to be produced by the major grain crop, but the lowest estimate still provides for all the wheat our own country will need with an export surplus of 350,000,000 bushels.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Monday, Sept. 8.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	8	High	8
Low	5½	Low	6
Renewals	5½	Renewals	7
Last	5	Last	8

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	8
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	8
Four months	5½@6	Four months	8
Five months	5½@6	Five months	8
Six months	5½@6	Six months	8

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼@5½
4 to 6 months 5¼
4 to 6 months, Other Names 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Exchange.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.14½	$4.14¼	$4.14¼	
Cables	4.15¼	4.15	4.15	
France—				
Demand	8.32	8.33	8.31	—02½
Cables	8.30½	8.30¼	8.30¼	—02½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8683 London	$4.14¼	$4.15
5.1913 Paris	8.32	8.34
5.1813 Belgium	8.52	8.50
China—		
Hongkong	86.50	86.80
Shanghai	128.50	128.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	36.9375	37.125
19.30 Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813 Italy	9.73	9.71
22.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
40.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	18.92	18.97
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.15	24.20
Christiania	22.60	22.80
Copenhagen	21.60	21.80
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	42.45
32.44 Rio	25.375	25.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.70	5.68
61.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	5.00	5.25
500 rubles	4.80	5.00

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market; Cents Per Kronen.

	Checks	Cables.
23.63 Germany	*4.40	4.50
23.83 Poland	*4.60	4.75
20.26 Austria	2.125	2.25
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.50	2.85
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.35	3.90
19.30 Finland	16.70	16.75
19.30 Rumania	$4.65	4.75

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.10¾	$4.09¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $468,145,615; balances, $72,159,963; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,950,343; Federal Reserve credit balance, $64,325,636.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $37.1825.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 61d; in New York, $1.12½; Mexican dollars, 86¾.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Revenue receipts: over total disbursements:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$4,270,538	$46,822,448
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	5,626,361	73,285,697
Miscellaneous	20,094,400	244,850,097
Miscellaneous revenue	4,074,597	161,623,714
Total receipts	$34,966,297	$530,581,946
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	64,241,202	1,156,864,697
Excess of total receipts	248,833,435	115,378,143
Expenditures	99,207,590	1,067,446,014

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	650,970	344,810	482,593
Year to date	210,630,387	91,167,656	150,091,394

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
40	44	100	Adams Express	43	43	43	43	—1%
89½	89	800	Advance Rumely	89½	89½	88½	89%	—1%
71¾	72	100	Advance Rumely pf	72	72	72	72	...
91	94	600	Ajax Rubber	90	91	89%	89%	—1½
...	...	1,200	Do. rights	4	4½	4	4	—½
2¾	2¾	800	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
...	...	1,200	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
43½	44	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	44½	43½	44	—½
88	86½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	86½	85	85	—1
111	112½	100	Am. Bosch Magneto	112	112	112	112	...
53¾	53¾	12,300	Am. Can	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	—1%
136½	137	7,100	Am. Car & Fdry	135¾	137½	135	136½	+1½
117	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
11½	11¾	100	Am. Chicle	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
34½	35	1,700	Am. H. & Leather	35	34½	34½	35	—%
126½	127	2,800	Am. H. & L. pf	126¾	128	126½	127	—1
102	102¾	11,500	Am. International	102¾	103¼	101¾	102	—1
94¾	94½	5,800	Am. Locomotive	92	96¾	92	94½	+1¾
94½	94½	6,800	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94½	94	94½	+½
105½	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
55	57	100	Am. Malt & Grain	56	56	56	56	...
33½	35¾	4,300	Am. Ship & Com	40¾	41	33¾	33¾	—¾
75½	77	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75¾	76¾	75¾	76	—¼
103½	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	103½	103½	103¾	+¼
40	40¾	1,100	Am. Steel Foundries	40	40¾	39¾	40	—¼
95½	96	100	Am. Steel Fdries pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	—¼
128	129	900	Am. Sugar Ref	128¾	128¾	128	128	+½
85¾	86	1,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	85¾	86	85	85	+½
99½	100	9,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅞	100⅞	99½	100	—⅛
113	114	900	Am. Woolen	113½	113½	113	113½	—¾
57	59	200	Am. Writing P. pf	58	58	58	58	...
22¼	22¾	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23	23	22½	22½	—½
67¾	67½	2,800	Anaconda Copper	68½	68½	67½	67½	—¼
2¾	2¾	100	Assets Realization	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
52¾	53	600	Asso. Dry Goods	53¼	52¾	52½	52¾	—1¼
72	79	200	Au. Dry Gds. 1st pf	78	78	78	78	—1
90	90¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	91	91	90½	90½	—¾
155	160	300	At. Gulf & West I	155½	156½	155½	155½	—2½
117½	118¾	21,300	Baldwin Loco	118½	119½	116½	118	+1¾
40½	41	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	40¾	41	40½	40½	—¾
50¾	51	100	Baltimore & O. pf	51	51	51	51	...
87½	88¼	400	Bethlehem Steel	88	88	88	88	+1¾
89	89¼	16,300	Beth. Steel, class B	90	90¾	88½	89½	—¼
113½	114¾	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	—¼
17¾	17¾	600	Booth Fisheries	18	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
27	27½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	27¾	27¾	27	27½	+½
28¼	29	200	Butterick Co	29	29	27	27	—3
11½	11¾	600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½	...
27	27½	400	Butte & Superior	27	27	27	27	...
37½	38¼	4,000	Caddo Cent. O. & R	38	39½	37¾	37½	—¾
69½	70	100	California Packing	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	—¼
52¾	52¾	10,600	California Petrol	53	53	51¾	52¾	—¼
83	85	100	California Petrol. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	—1
150½	152½	500	Canadian Pacific	152	152	151½	151¾	+1¾
100	101	200	Cass (J. I.) Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
98¼	98¾	9,500	Central Leather Co	99¼	99¾	97	98¼	—¾
53	54½	1,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	54¾	54½	53½	53½	—⅝
281	285	700	Chandler Motor	289½	289½	280	280	—9
55½	56	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56½	56	56	—¾
42¾	43	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	42¾	42	42	+1¾
63	64½	300	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	62¾	64¾	62¾	64½	+1¾
93½	94½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	94	94	94	94	—1
24½	25	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25	25	24½	24½	—⅝
61	62	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	61	61	61	61	...
24	24¼	900	Chile Copper	24¼	24¼	24	24½	—⅛
44½	45	200	Chino Copper	44½	44½	44½	44½	—⅛
44	44¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	44¾	44¾	—¼
63	63¾	700	Columbia Gas & El	63½	63½	63	63¼	+¾
54	56	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	54	54	54	54	...
61	64	100	Consol. Cigar	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	—¾
77	81	100	Consol. Cigar pf	79	79	79	79	+1
94¾	96	100	Consolidated Gas	95	95	95	95	—⅛
17½	18	1,200	Con. Interst. Cal. M	18	18	17½	17½	—1
94½	95¾	1,100	Continental Can	95	95¾	94½	94½	—⅛
117	120	6,200	Continental Candy	112	120	112	117	+4
86½	86¾	6,800	Corn Products Ref	84¾	87¼	84¾	86½	+1
106	108	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	—½
171	171¼	9,500	Crucible Steel	170½	172¾	168	171	+2½
...	79¾	100	Cuba Cane S. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+½
...	...	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
28	31	700	Emerson Brant	30	30	29	29	—3
104	105	200	Endicott Johnson	105	105	105	105	—3
35½	36	200	Elk Horn Coal	35½	36	35½	36	+⅛
15½	16	100	Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
25½	26	100	Erie 1st pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¼	+⅜
13½	14¼	100	Fed. Mining & S	14	14	14	14	—1¼
98½	100	1,700	Fam. Play-Lasky	103	103	98	99	—2½
103½	105	3,800	Fisher Body	96	104	96	104	+3½
46¾	46¾	7,900	Fisk Rubber	44¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	+2¾
48	49	1,600	Freeport, Texas	48	48½	48	48	—¼
30½	31	50	Bast., Wms. & Wig	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
81½	81½	500	General Cigar	79½	81½	79½	81½	+2
109	108	1,600	General Electric	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼	—½
236	236½	1,800	General Motors	235½	236½	235	236½	+½
90¾	91½	100	General Motors pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1¼
85¾	86	400	General Motors deb	86	86	85¾	86	...
82¼	82¾	18,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	79½	82¾	79½	82¾	+3¼
85¾	86¾	900	Great Northern pf	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	—¾
43½	44	300	G.N.Ore Ctfs. prop	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—¼
41½	43	400	Greene-Can. Cop	41¾	42	41¾	42	...
60	63	100	Gulf States Steel	61	61	61	61	—1½
60¼	60½	1,000	Haskell & Barker	61¼	61¾	60	60	—1
92	93½	100	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	...
60¼	60¾	2,500	Inspiration Copper	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
21	22½	800	Interboro Consol	22	22	21½	21½	...
81½	84	100	Int. Agricultural pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	—½
133	134½	400	Int. Harvester, new	134	134	133	133	—1¼
60	60¾	30,900	Int. Mer. Marine	60¾	61½	59½	60½	+1¼
109	119¾	8,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	120¾	121¾	119½	119½	—⅞
28	28¾	1,400	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	...
55¾	56	700	Int. Paper	56	56	55½	55½	—⅛
53	60	100	Int. Salt	60	60	60	60	+1
25	26	300	Jewel Tea	26	26	26	26	...
37	37¾	200	Jones Bros. Tea	37	37	37	37	...
50	52	200	Kansas City So. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¾	+¾
139	139¼	5,200	Kelly Springf. Tire	138	139¾	138	139	+2
104¾	105½	100	Kelly Spr. Tire 8% pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	—¼
60	63	100	Kelsey Wheel	63	63	63	63	...
35½	35¾	800	Kennecott Copper	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	—⅜
65¾	67	15,400	Keystone Tire & R	66	68¾	65¾	66	+1
82¾	83	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	82	82½	81¾	82½	+1
31	31	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	31	31	31	31	—¾
49¼	49½	800	Lehigh Valley	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾	—⅜
220	220	100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	...
214	214	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	214	214	214	214	...
108	108	100	Louis. & Nash	108	108	108	108	...
48	49¼	4,600	Maxwell Motors	48	49¼	47¾	47¾	—¾
80	80¾	2,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	81¼	81¾	80¾	80¾	—¾
41	42	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾	+¾
194¾	206¾	64,600	Mexican Petroleum	194¾	206¾	193¾	205¾	+11¾
28	28	300	Miami Copper	28	28	27¾	27¾	+¼
52	52¾	3,700	Midvale Steel	52¾	52¾	51	51½	—¾
16½	16½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	16½	16½	16½	16½	—1
85½	86½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	85½	86½	86	86½	...
99	99	100	M., St.P.& S.S.M. pf	99	99	99	99	—½
12¾	12¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—⅜
27¾	28	500	Missouri Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
47	48½	300	Missouri Pacific pf	47½	47½	47	47	—¾
63	63½	1,400	Montana Power	63½	63½	62¾	63	...
47	48	1,100	Nat. Aniline & C	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+¾
88	88¼	200	Nat. Biscuit	88½	88½	88	88	—¼
79	82	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	80	80	—¼
76½	77	300	Nat. Enam. & St	76	76¾	76	76¾	—¼
102	105	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1½
79	80½	100	Nat. Lead	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
103	103	500	Nat. Lead pf	106	106	106	106	+½
18	18¾	1,400	Nevada Con. Copp	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅜
72¾	73	500	N. Y. Central	73½	73¾	72¾	72¾	—⅜
55	56	100	N. Y. Dock	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	—1¾
32	32¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	32¾	32¾	32	32	—¾
100	100½	100	Norfolk & Western	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+¼
87	88	900	Northern Pacific	87¾	87¾	87	87½	+¼
76½	77¾	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	75¾	77¾	75½	77¾	+1¾
54	54¼	3,500	Ohio Cities Gas	53¾	54¾	53¼	54¼	+¾
6¼	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
10¼	10¾	4,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
54½	56	200	Owens Bottle	55	55	55	55	...
39	40	400	Pacific Gas & Elec	38	38	38	38	—¼
120¼	120¾	41,900	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40	40	—¼
117¾	120¼	600	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr	117¾	120¼	114	120¼	+2¾
43¾	43¾	100	Penn Seab. Steel	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	—¼
44	44½	1,900	Pennsylvania R. R	44	44½	43¾	44½	+¾
44	45¼	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	44½	45¼	44	44	...
61¾	62¼	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	—¼
35	35	500	Philadelphia Co	35	35	34¾	34¾	—¼
58	58¼	3,300	Pierce-Arrow	58	58¼	57¾	58	—¼
22¾	22¾	3,200	Pierce Oil	21½	22¾	21½	22¾	+1
62¾	62¾	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	64½	64½	62¾	62¾	—1¾
33¼	33½	700	Pitts. & West Va	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½	—¼
20¾	20¾	3,600	Pond Creek Coal	20¾	21¼	20¾	20½	—¼
88½	89½	500	Pressed Steel Car	88	89¾	88	89¾	+¾
101	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	101	101	...
119	119¼	119	Pullman Company	119	119¾	119	119¾	+¾
67	67	100	Punta Aleg. Sugar	67	67	67	67	...
96	98	1,100	Ry. Steel Spring	96	98	95¾	95¾	—⅜
23¾	24	100	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	—¼
78	78½	1,700	Reading	78	78½	77¾	77¾	—¼
91	91½	90	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91½	90	90	—¾
106	106	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	106	106	106	106	—¼
94½	94½	11,100	Roy. Dutch, N.Y.sh	94½	94½	93½	94¾	+1¾
92½	92½	...	Do trust certs	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
19¼	19¼	400	St. Louis-San Fran	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	—⅜
25	25	1,000	St. L. Southwest. pf	25	25	25	25	...
24	24½	700	Saxon Motor	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
14¾	15¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
90	90¾	23,200	Sinclair Oil Ref	90	90	89¾	90	—¼
100½	100¾	5,500	Southern Pacific	100½	100¾	100	100¾	+¼
24¾	24¾	1,100	Southern Ry	25	25	24½	24¾	—¼
...	...	100	Spear & Co. rts	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
113¾	113	11,500	Studebaker Co	113¾	114	112¾	112¾	+¼
112	112½	300	Stuts Motor	112	112	111½	111½	—1½
...	...	100	Stuts Motor rts	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
41	41¾	100	Superior Steel	41	42¾	42¾	42¾	+2¾
13¾	13¾	600	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
228	228	2,000	Texas Co	228	228	222	228	+5
49	49¼	3,500	Texas & Pacific	49	49¼	47¾	49¼	+¾
21¼	21¾	100	Third Avenue	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—¼
97½	98	1,000	Tobacco Products	97½	98	97	98	—1
58¼	58¾	33,000	Transcontinen. Oil	58¼	58¼	55	56½	—1½
122	122¾	300	Union Pacific	122	122¾	122	122¾	—¼
83	86¾	500	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83½	83¾	+¼
51	52¾	200	United Alloy Steel	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	+¼
52¼	53	200	United Drug 1st pf	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	+¼
26½	28	400	U. S. Express	26½	26½	26½	26½	+¼
184	185	800	United Fruit	184	185	184	185	+¾
96	96¼	9,600	United Retail St	94¼	96¼	93¾	96¼	+3¼
9¾	10	29,700	Un. Retail St. rts	10	10	9	9¾	—⅜
31½	32¼	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	32¼	32¾	31¾	32	...
80	80¾	1,000	U. S. Food Prod	80½	80½	79¾	80½	—⅝
133	133¼	12,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	127½	133¾	127½	133	+6¾
127¾	128	11,900	U. S. Rubber	128¾	130	127	127¾	+⅛
114½	115½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	115	115	115	115	...
103¾	103¾	57,900	U. S. Steel	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	...
114	115	100	U. S. Steel pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
85	85½	1,000	Utah Copper	86½	86½	86	86	—¾
...	...	200	Utah Securities	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
82	83¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+¾
10¼	10¾	600	Wabash	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
56	58½	300	Wells Fargo Exp	58½	58½	57	57	—1½
12¾	12¾	100	Western Maryland	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
22	24	100	Western Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1¼
83½	85	700	Western Union Tel	85½	85½	83½	83½	—2¼
54¾	57	1,000	Westingh. E. & M	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
14½	15	4,800	Wheeling & L. E	15½	15¾	14½	14½	—⅜

The Coppers

YOU can determine the relative values of the leading copper stocks from our chart "T-12." A copy sent free to investors upon request.

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 6770

The Labor Menace Still in Force.

The Conference of Employers & Employed

The Market

Discussed in this week's issue of
THE BACHE REVIEW
The REVIEW is issued weekly and Copies may be had upon request.

J. S. Bache & Co.
BANKERS ESTABLISHED 1892
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
Branches and Correspondents throughout the United States.

Cadet Hosiery Company
8% Preferred Stock

Company successfully operating for over ten years. Present sales at rate of over $1,000,000 per year.

Earnings at rate of 6½ times Preferred Dividend charges. Sinking Fund to retire Preferred Stock.

Monthly dividends being paid on Common Stock.

Price to net 8% with bonus of 25% Common Stock

SEND FOR CIRCULAR C. T.

Farson, Son & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Oil Pioneers

The real pioneer in oil development was the United States. The first American oil well was drilled in 1859 at Titusville, Pa., by E. F. Drake, who had organized the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. This well had a depth of 69 feet and produced twenty-five barrels per day.

For years Russia led in oil production, and even as late as 1901 one-half of the world's oil came from an area of ten square miles in Russia.

Remarkable discoveries in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and California enabled America to take the lead in 1903. This lead increased until two-thirds of the world's production, 550,000,000 bbls. in 1918, came from America.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

W. W. Lanahan & Co.
Investment Securities
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Baltimore Stock Exchange.
Calvert Building, Baltimore
Telephone St. Paul 5775

Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
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BANKERS CRITICISE RESERVE BANK PLAN

Proposal to Curtail Export Trade Regarded in Wall Street as a Dangerous Experiment.

FOREIGN TRADE ESSENTIAL

Financiers Also Believe That Government Should Continue to Assist Europe with Credits.

The statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, setting forth that body's ideas with regard to the proposed financial rehabilitation of Europe, attracted a good deal of attention in the financial district yesterday and some hostile criticism. As interpreted by Wall Street, the Reserve Board appears to believe that it would be a good thing for the country if the big export business which the United States has been transacting for the last five years were to be substantially curtailed. This idea, bankers and others interested in foreign trade say, would be extremely dangerous if it were the idea of the Administration, which it is not believed to be, despite the Reserve Board's utterances.

Bankers and other students of the situation insist that the United States must continue to do an enormous foreign trade if it is to maintain its prosperity. They point out that the productive capacity of the country has been enormously expanded as a result of the war-time demand for goods, and that if the greatly increased plant capacity is to be used as it should be, the country will have to find markets in other parts of the world in which to dispose of the surplus of production.

Many exporters have recently declared that if the foreign exchange situation is not speedily corrected, they will virtually be forced out of business, and if this happens, they contend, there will be hard times for by shutting down on exports there will also have to be shutting down of factories and resultant failing off in employment. This, they say, will have far-reaching influences which will work to the disadvantage of the whole country.

The Reserve Board's attitude that the Government should have nothing more to do with financing foreign countries is also combatted by bankers, who are convinced that without Government assistance nothing substantial can be accomplished. The opinion of most bankers on this subject is that the Government will have to initiate whatever action is taken, and that it will also have to contribute its material financial support as well as its moral support.

As for saying that the American people will not be inclined to purchase Government securities issued for the purpose of furthering trade with the allied and the other European countries, financiers say that if the American people will not buy such securities, our whole foreign trade will suffer, for they declare it to be obvious that banks and bankers cannot extend the long-term credits which will be necessary.

NEW HAVEN SUIT OPPOSED.

Directors Admit Expensive Mistakes but Deny Dishonesty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—The position of the present directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as opposed to the appointment of a receiver at the instance of minority stockholders to bring suit for $150,000,000 against the Rockefeller, Morgan and other interests which was represented on a former directorate, was indicated today by Edward Milligan of this city, a director. Mr. Milligan said the move of Edwin Adams and other minority stockholders to get Federal Judge Julian W. Mack in New York to appoint a limited receiver is simply a repetition of action begun in Boston four or five years ago, when minority holders tried to get the Board of Directors of the road to bring suit against Mr. Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. Morgan and other former directors at the road's expense for the recovery of sums alleged to have been lost through waste and mismanagement.

The present directors will oppose the move, Mr. Milligan said, and will be represented at the hearing Thursday by Judge Morgan O'Brien of New York, Moorfield Storey of Boston, and the general counsel of the road, E. C. Buckland. The directors will have a meeting in New Yorw tomorrow.

The directors can see nothing to be accomplished by such a suit as contemplated against the former directors, Mr. Milligan says, for the evidence which was examined by the directors shows no dishonesty on the part of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan or any other of the former boards. There were mistakes, expensive mistakes, but they were mistakes of judgment, the directors believe.

BEHIND IN COTTON GINNING.

Lateness of the Crop Causes Small Output Thus Far.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Lateness of the cotton crop, ranging generally from two weeks or more throughout the Cotton Belt, except where the plants are infested with boll weevil, has resulted in exceedingly small ginnings thus far this season, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton ginned prior to September amounted to 138,993 running bales, including 1,129 round bales and 30 bales of Sea Island, compared with 1,038,078 running bales, including 53,178 round bales and 296 bales of Sea Island to that date last year. Ginnings by States follow:

Alabama, 5,576; Arkansas, 32; California, 547; Florida, 1,035; Georgia, 77,756; Louisiana, 561; Mississippi, 1,011; North Carolina, 1,348; Oklahoma, 111; South Carolina, 16,465; Texas, 34,417; all other States, 79.

Ginnings of Sea Island were: Florida, 11; Georgia, 19; South Carolina, 77.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Franklin Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the 8 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of the West India Sugar Finance Corporation and the common stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company.

Weil, Roth & Co. are offering an issue of $450,000 Port of Astoria, Oregon, 6 per cent. improvement bonds, to yield the investor 4.90 per cent.

Colgate, Parker & Co. have issued a special letter on the position of French Government 5 per cent. Rentes of 1916, in relation to the present foreign exchange situation.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. are distributing the 17th edition of their Standard Oil booklet, containing data on the Standard Oil group.

Net earnings of the Chicago Motor Bus Company, a subsidiary of the National Motor Bus Corporation, increased $33,466, or 77 per cent. in the four months ended with August, compared with the corresponding 1918 period.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. have opened a private wire between their New York office and the office of Teller & Evers, Inc., of Buffalo.

The Bankers' Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for preferred and class B stock of the Durham Hosiery Mills.

Robert C. Mayer & Co. have published a comparative chart on the position of the leading copper stocks.

H. T. Carey & Co. announce the opening of a special department for handling Standard Oil securities.

The Shaffer Oil & Refining Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 25, to stockholders of record Sept. 30.

The Colonial Tire & Rubber Company has acquired the tire and rubber plant of the Pierce Tire & Rubber Company at Ashtabula, Ohio.

An initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share has been declared on the stock of the Indian Packing Corporation. It is payable Oct. 14, to stockholders of record Sept. 30.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	90.15	89.87	89.98	—.06
25 industrials	114.15	112.16	113.25	+.44
50 stocks	97.13	96.01	96.61	+.19

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Sept. 8	96.83	96.13	96.42	—.36
Sept. 5	98.19	96.12	96.99	-1.35
Sept. 4	99.87	97.57	98.15	—.99
Sept. 3	99.38	97.01	98.74	+1.58
Sept. 2	97.59	96.00	97.16	+1.23
Aug. 30	96.29	94.89	95.93	+1.53

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	99.87	Sept. 4	96.00	Sept. 2	96.42
†1918	74.24	Sept. 4	70.38	Sept. 12	73.34
1917	78.75	Sept. 4	71.84	Sept. 18	74.05
1916	96.42	Sept. 29	90.30	Sept. 5	96.31
1915	95.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 1	94.20

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	99.56	July 17	69.73	Jan. 24	96.61
†1918	74.23	May 14	61.12	Jan. 15	72.15

Full Years.

1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	72.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.82	Nov. 20	90.91	Apr. 22	98.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	75.31	— .01	— .00	— .99

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 6	75.32	+.02	Aug. 27	74.90	—.09
Sept. 5	75.30	+.10	Aug. 26	74.99	+.08
Sept. 4	75.20	+.04	Aug. 25	74.91	—.01
Sept. 3	75.16	+.01	Aug. 23	74.93	+.02
Sept. 2	75.15	+.04	Aug. 22	74.90	—.03
Aug. 29	75.11	+.08	Aug. 24	74.92	—.20
Aug. 28	75.03	+.13	Aug. 20	75.12	—.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.05	June 3	74.90	Aug. 22	75.31
†1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.30

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	99.18	Nov. 27	88.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVES MEET.

Heads of Leading Systems Discuss Legislative Proposals.

There was a special meeting of railway executives in the financial district yesterday similar to the conference called in Washington last week, at which the Cummins bill, the Warfield plan, and other suggestions embracing a distribution of the earnings of the strong railroad companies above a set figure among the weaker carriers were discussed. While no statement regarding the meeting was made at the offices of the Association of Railway Executives, it is understood that it was a continuation of the Washington meeting and that the same matters were considered.

Among those who attended the meeting were: T. DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives; Alfred P. Thom, general counsel; Samuel Rea, head of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific; Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific Company; A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, and Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

BIG PLANTS IN MERGER.

Capitalize Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Company at $1,500,000.

The Patchogue Manufacturing Company of Patchogue, L. I., and the Plymouth Mills of Lawrence, Mass., are to be consolidated under the name of the Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation. The capitalization of the merged company will be $1,500,000, 8 per cent. preferred stock and 30,000 shares of common stock without par value.

The Patchogue Company, which was established in 1894, manufactures curtains, nets and laces, and conducts one of the largest bleaching plants for fine embroideries in the United States. The Plymouth Mills Company manufacture wool and fibre rugs, also matting and other types of floor covering. Both companies are controlled by the Elnstein-Wolff interests.

All of the preferred stock of the new company has been purchased by Merrill, Lynch & Co.

TO MAKE STUDY OF SHIPPING

Bankers' Committee Will Aid United States Shipping Board.

When asked to comment yesterday on his appointment as Chairman of a Bankers' Committee by the United States Shipping Board to study American shipping conditions, Allen B. Forbes, head of Harris, Forbes & Co., said that when the personnel of the committee is decided upon it will probably be announced by the board. Discussing the work on the committee Mr. Forbes said:

"The function of the committee in general will be to study the financial questions involved in the development of an American merchant marine and report to the Shipping Board suggestions as to a plan whereby such a marine can be financed. Such a report, it is said, may be useful in interesting investment bankers of the country in this character of financing."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.60
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½, 5, 6	5.80	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½, 5, 6	6.75	6.00
Can. Pacific	1919-'29	4½	5.75	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.80	5.25
Chi., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'34	5	6.37	6.00
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.50	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.87	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½@5	5.70	5.35
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.75	5.35
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5	5.90	5.65
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.37	6.00
Mo., Kan & Tex.	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.87	6.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.87	5.70
N. Y. C. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.95	5.75
Norfolk & Westn.	1919-'24	4½	5.80	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'29	4½, 5, 6	6.30	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.80	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'27	4½, 5, 6	6.40	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.00
So. Pacific	1919-'24	4½	5.75	5.55
Southern Railway	1919-'26	4½@5	5.95	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.10	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.63	.....	5.60	.....
Spelter	.....	7.85	.....	7.57½
Antimony	8.62½	8.87½	8.62½	8.87½
Quicksilver	$95.00	.....	$95.00	.....
Aluminium	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	30.30	30.80	30.30	30.80

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange, 22@23c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	100	5	0	101	0	0
Copper, futures	101	5	0	102	0	0
Tin, spot	282	10	0	279	10	0
Tin, futures	275	5	0	274	0	0
Spelter, spot	40	5	0	41	0	0
Spelter, futures	41	5	0	41	10	0
Lead, spot	25	2	6	25	2	6
Lead, futures	25	17	6	25	17	6

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Sept. 6. 1919.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,757,000	$37,000
Loans, disc. & invest.	589,966,000	21,178,000
Individual deposits	421,372,000	846,000
Due to banks	111,082,000	5,238,000
Time deposits	11,473,000	72,000
U. S. deposits	50,088,000	14,733,000
Exchange clearances	17,610,000	1,835,000
Due from banks	70,238,000	833,000
Cash in banks and Fed. Res. Bank	46,084,000	1,644,000
Cash expos and with Fed. Res. Bank	20,193,000	1,321,000

SCHULTE STORES ISSUE MORE STOCK

Vote to Increase the System's Capitalization from $1,500,000 to $15,000,000.

PLAN MANY NEW SHOPS

Cigar Company to Extend Its Business into Thirty Additional Cities.

In furtherance of a big plan of expansion the stockholders of the Schulte Cigar Stores have voted to increase the capitalization of the company from $1,500,000 to $15,000,000. The old capitalization consisted of $500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $1,000,000 common stock. The new capitalization will be $2,000,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock and $13,000,000 common. The entire new issue has been subscribed for by the old stockholders, so that for the present at least there will be no public offering of stock.

In connection with the capital increase a new corporation has been formed which will be known as the Schulte Retail Stores Corporation. The stockholders in the old corporation numbered only fourteen, and it is these who have taken all of the stock of the new company. It was stated yesterday that at some distant date there might be an offering of stock to the public, this stock to be obtained by the release of some of the shares held by the present stockholders. This question has not as yet been put to a vote, but it is known that some of the shareholders are opposed to the creation of any outside market for the stock.

The plan of expansion calls for the opening of many new stores in cities not heretofore entered. Contracts have been closed for locations, and some of the stores will be opened by January of next year. The Schulte stores operate at present in twenty cities, and this number will be extended to fifty when the plan of expansion is in full operation. The cities in which the new stores will be opened are Lynn, Waterbury, Providence, Springfield, New Haven, New Brunswick, Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Macon, Montgomery, Greensboro, Spartanburg, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Evansville, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Scranton, Paterson, Passaic, Union Hill, Chattanooga, Nashville, Baltimore, Flushing, and Cambridge. At present there are Schulte stores in Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Newark, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Wilkes-Barre, Camden, Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, and Jamaica.

The growth of the company is shown by the fact that ten years ago there were only 22 Schulte Cigar Stores whereas there are now 151. The statement in connection with the capital increase says that the extent of the business being done can be realized from the fact that salesmen in July and August were paid $23,987 in commissions over and above salaries.

There is no change in the officers of the company except that two Directors have been added, Arthur S. Meyer and Jerome Eisner.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE SYSTEM for July:

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	17,127,577	16,965,828	161,749
Bal aft tax	3,952,842	6,685,021	*2,732,179
Net op inc.	3,819,710	7,079,254	*3,259,544
7 mo. gross	106,902,545	101,113,253	5,789,290
Bal aft tax	16,489,433	26,788,649	*10,299,216
Net op inc.	15,745,148	27,043,762	*11,298,614

COLORADO & SOUTHERN SYSTEM for July:

Gross	2,071,768	1,632,191	439,577
Bal aft taxes	540,845	368,918	171,923
Net op income	322,216	474,645	47,574
7 mo gross	13,232,404	10,877,250	2,375,211
Bal aft taxes	2,960,274	1,888,114	617,190
Net op income	2,462,097	2,067,164	394,843

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for July:

Gross	392,592	653,017	*260,425
Bal aft taxes	15,974	280,537	*264,563
Net op income	27,535	280,148	*252,613
7 mo gross	2,368,463	3,014,378	*645,915
Def aft taxes	8,004	1,737,778	763,570
Net op income	49,315	938,245	*880,930

†Income.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July—

	1919.	1918.	Decrease.
Gross	7,048,418	6,716,769	331,649
Bal aft taxes	1,752,226	2,161,848	*409,622
Net op income	1,654,685	2,210,355	*555,670
7 mo gross	43,854,623	38,119,570	5,734,053
Bal aft taxes	6,921,894	5,535,146	1,386,748
Net op income	6,599,048	4,908,294	1,690,753

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN for July—

Gross	1,620,806	1,776,110	155,304
Bal. aft. taxes	64,792	448,968	385,176
Net op. income	15,710	595,917	580,207
7 mos. gross	10,674,845	11,120,448	445,603
Bal. aft. taxes	281,311	2,230,318	1,949,007
Net op. income	272,807	2,736,307	2,463,700

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for July—

Gross	19,710,481	18,925,060	*785,421
Bal. aft. taxes	4,354,000	6,114,104	1,760,104
Net op. income	4,271,177	6,543,584	2,272,407
7 mos. gross	122,258,434	112,395,755	*9,862,679
Bal. aft. taxes	17,188,389	23,049,395	5,861,026
Net op. income	16,726,853	23,336,860	6,610,007

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE RAILWAY for July—

Gross	1,372,040	1,291,458	*80,582
Bal. aft. taxes	317,622	408,399	90,777
Net. op. income	306,684	390,203	83,519
7 mos. gross	6,319,190	5,266,034	*1,053,156
Def. aft. taxes	213,539	38,977	*174,562
Net op. deficit	321,987	138,989	*182,998

*Increase.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT subsidiaries for July:

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.:

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$161,116	$138,352	$44,704
Net after tax	44,813	42,673	42,624
Sur. af. chgs.	4,236	13,173	38,937
12 mos. gross	2,452,570	1,893,803	662,267
Net after tax	757,394	585,631	171,768
Sur. af. chgs.	315,487	260,333	65,154
Bal af. pf. div.	177,687	117,333	60,334

Pacific Power & Light Co.:

Gross	185,971	154,869	31,102
Net after tax	92,442	75,331	17,111
Sur. af. chgs.	47,168	33,266	13,913
12 mos. gross	2,006,813	1,786,067	220,725
Net after tax	927,684	906,238	22,446
Sur. af. chgs.	395,601	441,959	*46,351
Bal af. pf. div.	206,601	260,769	*54,168

Portland Gas & Coke Co.:

Gross	166,994	144,119	22,875
Net after tax	76,813	64,064	12,748
Sur. af. chgs.	48,466	34,167	14,319
12 mos. gross	2,047,800	1,586,926	460,922
Net after tax	888,205	707,238	176,967
Sur. af. chgs.	532,503	357,506	174,995
Bal af. pf. div.	376,546	217,606	161,338

IDAHO POWER CO., controlled by National Securities Corporation.

Gross	168,242	148,452	19,790
Net after tax	87,763	77,802	9,961
Sur. af. chgs.	53,369	44,881	8,388
12 mos. gross	1,644,511	1,490,557	204,984
Net after tax	769,090	671,218	97,872
Total income	814,704	735,663	79,041
Sur. af. chgs.	355,435	294,894	60,541

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RY. GAS & ELEC. CO.

Gross	262,536	204,946	57,591
Net after tax	66,586	56,366	10,220
Sur. af. chgs.	42,991	36,270	6,721
7 mos. gross	1,564,353	1,140,796	424,557
Net after tax	407,452	324,990	82,462
Sur. af. chgs.	246,172	187,008	59,164

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

WOOLWORTH & CO.:

	1919.	1918.	Gain.
August sales	$3,563,475	$3,033,361	$230,094
8 mos. previous	30,331,102	25,555,948	5,775,154

S. H. KRESS & CO., August sales were $1,756,676, an increase of $126,572, as compared with last year. In the eight months to Aug. 31, the sales were $14,030,074, an increase of $2,059,237, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	...	1¼	La Rose	35	40
Boot Mon	75	79	Majestic	24	27
Bohemia	1	1½	Mex Metals	4	7
Butte Lond	16	23	Moj Tung	11	13
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	3	3½
Calaveras	1¼	3	Nat L & E	9	12
Chief Con	3½	4½	Nixon	24	26
Con Copper	6¾	6¾	Nev Doug	10	15
Crystal N.	57	60	Onondaga	22	30
Crown Res	20	30	Ranger Dev	1¾	2
Denbigh	15	35	Ranier	1	1¼
Eagle B B	2¾	3½	S W M, p	5½	7
Fortuna	2	4	Seven Mot	31	33
Houghton	90	1¼	Texana	65	67
Homa	21	23	Un Ver Ex	45	48½
Iron Blos	25	35	Victoria	1	1¼
Iron Cap	12½	13½			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Asked.	Bid.		Asked.	Bid.
Creson	2¾	3½	Isabella	¼	⅛
Dr. Jackpot	5	4	McKinney	3	3½
Elkton	3½	4	Portland	90	89
El Paso	20	20	U. Gold M.	18	17¾
Golden C.	156	154	Vindicator	3½	40
Granite	10	15	Rose Nicol	9	13

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Offering the unusual attraction of a double conversion privilege. Convertible after January 1, 1921, into 7% Preferred Stock at par; after July 1, 1922, into a long term Sinking Fund 5% bond at 92½.

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Net earnings about 2½ times all interest charges.

Price to yield 7%

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Western $100,000 5% Lincoln, Nebraska

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Denomination $1,000. Due serially 1930 to 1934, all maturities optional after July 1, 1929.

Assessed valuation $60,938,800. Bonded Debt $853,100. Sinking Fund $12,748. Net Debt $840,357. Population 56,000. Lincoln is the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is the home of the State University of Nebraska. Subject to favorable legal opinion of Chapman, Cutler & Parker, Chicago.

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Foreign Trade and Foreign Investments

Many of the large banking institutions in the United States have created foreign departments and have sent representatives abroad in order to obtain first hand information and to establish connections.

However the expansion of our export business must rely in large measure on the foreign exchange situation. The following figures indicate how important this situation is:

Italian Lire	are down 90 per cent.	Dutch Florin	are down 10 per cent.
French Francs	are down 60 per cent.	Swedish Kroner	are down 10 per cent.
Belgian Francs	are down 65 per cent.	Danish Kroner	are down 20 per cent.
English Pounds	are down 15 per cent.	Swiss Francs	are down 10 per cent.

Such a situation not only imposes a great burden on the European nations, but also reacts to disadvantage of Americans, as it interferes very seriously with development of our export trade.

There are four ways to improve the foreign exchange situation:

(a) Shipment of gold to this country.
(b) Shipment of goods to this country.
(c) Extension of long term dollar credits.
(d) Purchase of foreign securities.

The first is impossible, and besides, we do not need or want more gold.
The second is slowly readjusting itself.
The third is practicable, but is a banking transaction.
The fourth is an investment proposition with unusually attractive features, namely:

(a) A chance for the enhancement of the principal and interest involved.
(b) Helping our Allies and our best customers.
(c) Increasing our exports and thereby helping in the development of our own industries.
(d) Improving our foreign and domestic investments by supporting the foreign exchange situation.

We have prepared some very interesting facts and figures relative to foreign exchange, foreign trade and investments in the internal loans of strong European nations. The statistics we have gathered together will be furnished to anyone interested sending for circular. No. G-60.

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New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
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NIXON ASKS MAYOR TO ACT ON FARES

Wants Immediate Conference to Meet the Issues Raised by Judge Mayer's Memorandum.

ADJUSTMENT PLAN OFFERED

Mayor's Vigilance Committee Charges Stock Gambling in Connection with Traction Developments.

The memorandum issued by Federal Judge Julius Mayer, who appointed the receivers for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the New York Railways Company, and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company for the elevated and subway lines, caused Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon to make a written appeal to Mayor Hylan to call an immediate conference for a discussion and solution of the transit problem.

The memorandum evoked caustic comment from Mayor Hylan's recently appointed Vigilance Committee, formed to fight fare increases, which issued a lengthy statement, charging, among other things, that there was a leak of favorable nature to the traction trust in the Federal Judge's announcement. The statement, which was given out by Peter Brady, Secretary of the committee, asked who gave the speculators information of what Judge Mayer was about to say three days in advance which enabled them to juggle the traction stocks.

Mayor Hylan made good his threat to institute court proceedings to prevent the Public Service Commission from granting further fare increases, as Corporation Counsel William P. Burr yesterday obtained from Supreme Court Justice Wagner an order to show cause why Commissioner Nixon and the receivers of the Manhattan and Queens Corporation should not be prohibited from taking any further action in the application of the line for an increase in fare. Justice Wagner, in the order, which is returnable Friday, stayed all proceedings by Commissioner Nixon and the receivers, thus effectively blocking any decision being made at the hearing called by the commissioner for today.

Commissioner Nixon's Letter.

Commissioner Nixon's letter to the Mayor in part says:

"Further drifting will not mend matters but will still further jeopardize the integrity of the equipment, demoralize the organization and very vitally affect the city's credit. To say that these various systems should be turned over to the city government is simply to beg the question.

"Will you not with an open mind call a conference that will be of so earnest a character that all phases of the situation may be recognized and a satisfactory solution arrived at.

"This crisis has been drifting down upon the city for some time. Such efforts as I have made to bring it more strongly to your attention have been received in a spirit of antagonism and insinuation most unfair. Not even an appraisal that would be unquestioned from any quarter has been made.

"Increasing and crushing debts cannot be dissipated by calling them the result of conspiracies or plots. I trust that the following advantageous results may be secured in the final adjustment which will be made:

Adjustment Plan Outlined.

1. Each of the present transit systems to be simplified by the consolidation or merger of the constituent companies into one railroad company.

2. All holding companies, not railroad companies, to be abolished.

3. Leases of roads to be terminated.

4. Perpetual franchises to be changed to franchises limited to fixed periods, within city charter limitations, or to what are known as indeterminate franchises.

5. Values of property to be arrived at in such a way that the determination shall be unquestioned.

6. The city to have the option of acquiring the properties within a fixed period at an agreed valuation plus the cost of additions, extensions, and improvements. It may be advisable to provide for the amortization of purchase price out of earnings.

7. A flexible fare to be established whereby fares shall be automatically adjusted to meet the cost of service, together with a reasonable return to capital upon the agreed fixed valuations and upon the cost of additions, extensions, and improvements. The variation in fare to be secured by maximum and minimum limits in a surplus fund. Only by such means can ultimate lower fares be secured.

8. The city to have a representative upon the directorate of all companies.

9. The readjustment of preferentials and possible refunding of certain loans and advances to be secured in the order in which returns are paid on city bonds, so that at least substantial blocks of such bonds may become self-supporting and so automatically freed from the debt limit.

Commissioner Nixon predicted that a settlement of the question would take eight or ten weeks, and concluded by requesting the Mayor to call a preliminary conference at his early convenience.

Corporation Counsel Burr based application for an order to show cause on the Quinby case, decided by the Court of Appeals in April, 1918, in which it was held that the Public Service Commission had no power to change the terms of a municipal franchise by increasing the rate of fare. The application set forth that the contract between the city and the traction line stipulates that a 5-cent fare was to be charged for a continuous ride.

Vigilance Committee's Criticism.

Replying yesterday to the memorandum of Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer on Sunday that the traction companies of the city now in receivership are losing $200,000 a month and that something must be done at once to avert a serious financial situation, the Mayor's Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee, through its secretary, Peter J. Brady, asserted that Judge Mayer's statement illustrates the need "for immediate institution of the initiative, referendum and recall as applied to the Bench.

"If his statements of the financial conditions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York Railways companies are liberally construed," said Mr. Brady, "they amount to an open invitation to Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon again to usurp the power of the city authorities by ordering an increase in fares for the subway and surface cars, for it is unthinkable that surface car fares should be increased, but not the subway and elevated fares, because that would serve only to lessen the surface companies' income."

Mr. Brady declared that stock gambling in traction issues, "which can only be traced to 'insiders,'" has preceded every important announcement of public officials with regard to the New York City traction situation. He said that on Friday, Sept. 5, in the face of a falling market, shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company were boosted on the New York Stock Exchange to the extent of several millions of dollars. He said there also was market activity in traction shares prior to Commissioner Nixon's two-cent transfer order, and even his appointment as Public Service Commissioner. The statement by Mr. Brady concluded:

"If Judge Mayer means by the somewhat ambiguous tenor of his memorandum to imply that he is willing to sanction abrogation of existing contracts between the City of New York and the traction company, guaranteeing a five-cent fare to the traveling public, his individual and peculiar construction of the law ought to be set forth in plain words and not by innuendo. When it is remembered that the traction properties referred to by Judge Mayer have been the football of crooked promotion for over two decades, the alarmist qualities of the Stone & Webster figures are dissipated. Payment of interest on 'guaranteed leases' at from 7 to 22 per cent. make up a large portion of the deficit predicted by Judge Mayer's accountants.

"If the Judge and his experts have forgotten the stock watering exploits of the Widenors, the Whitneys, the Bradys, and others, the public has not."

TO WIDEN HARLEM CHANNEL.

Towing Interests' Demand for Removal of High Bridge Is Opposed.

It was decided at the public hearing held yesterday afternoon at Bronx Borough Hall for proposed Harlem River improvements that the project for widening the waterway under High Bridge, which at present constitutes a menace to Harlem River navigation on account of its narrowness, should be presented in the near future before the Board of Estimate.

The Harlem River Improvement Commission, composed of State Engineer Frank M. Williams, who acted as chairman; Frank S. Walsh, State Superintendent of Public Works, and Murray Hulburt, Dock Commissioner, discussed the proposition with representatives of civic associations and manufacturing interests.

The proposed improvements call for the straightening of Spuyten Duyvil, the deepening of the Bronx Kills, and the widening of the waterway under High Bridge. The upshot of the discussion was that a unanimous decision was reached on all the projects with the exception of High Bridge. This met with opposition from associations from the Washington Heights and Bronx approaches to the bridge. They objected to the removing of some of the pillars under the bridge.

Representatives of towing companies contended there should be a complete removal of the bridge, alleging that towing companies could save twenty-six miles. At present they are obliged to come down the North River to the Battery and then up the East River in order to get into the Harlem. This is a result of the small width and shallow water under High Bridge, they asserted. They also argued that the improvement would reduce the navigation menace at the Battery and East River. There would be less congestion, and a boat with a cargo could steam right to its destination without being obliged to detour around the East River.

Murray Hulburt, after pointing out that the bridge project was a city matter and one not for the State, which is sharing in the cost of Spuyten Duyvil and the Bronx Kills, said the Improvement Commission would make known its report to the Legislature January 1, 1920.

TO FIX PRICE OF COTTON.

Growers Plan Organizations to Buy All Offered Below Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—A price of cotton, fixed by the producer and not by the buyer, and a selling price based on the cost of production plus a reasonable profit was demanded in the speeches delivered before the special meeting of the American Cotton Association, called for the purpose of fixing cotton prices, at its first day's session held here today. The farmer is entitled to a larger share of present-day prosperity, and he can get it only through organization, according to the opinion expressed by all the speakers, who called attention to wage increases enforced by labor organizations and to organizations of business and professional men of all classes.

The Minimum Price Committee, probably the most important of the committees of this session, was appointed during the afternoon session, and held its first meeting during the early evening.

J. J. Brown of Georgia is Chairman.

The personnel of a committee to see the President was not completed, the President asking the meeting for further suggestions as to men who should be made members. All Southern Senators and Governors and Presidents of Farmers Unions of the Southern States were made members, in addition to others selected from the States represented.

Resolutions adopted pledged the members of the Cotton Association to use their best efforts to bring about in each county the establishment of a corporation of sufficient capital to buy all cotton offered for sale at a price lower than the minimum fixed at this meeting. It was suggested that this corporation should pay one-fourth of a cent more than any other would-be purchaser, up to the fixed price. This cotton is to be held, and at no time sold for less than the fixed minimum price.

President Wilson's message to the convention was brought in the following letter to Senator Smith of South Carolina:

"I have learned with the greatest interest of the proposed conference in New Orleans. It is called for an excellent purpose, and I shall confidently look for helpful counsel from it."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15, '20	99	99⅛	6.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅝	98⅞	5.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	93	94	6.20
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	99⅝	6.15
Russ. G. rubles.	5½	Feb. 15, '26	81	86	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	40	44	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅛	5.75
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sept. 2, '24	98⅝	98¾	6.25
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	99½	101	5.85*
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅝	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100	100⅛	...
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅝	102⅛	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102⅞	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅛	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	103⅞	5.80
Beth. S.Corp.	7	July 15, '22	102	102⅛	6.05
Beth. S.Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅞	102⅛	6.30
Bras. Tr. Lt. & Power.	6	Nov., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Can. Nor.	6	Aug., 1924	99⅛	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99⅝	99¾	6.05
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	89	7.35
Chi. B. & Q.	5	July 19, '21	99	99⅛	6.55
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	97	98½	6.50
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99½	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99½	100⅜	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101	101⅜	6.50
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	100¼	100⅜	5.40
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
I. R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	85¾	86⅝	...
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1923	99⅝	99⅞	7.05
N. Y. Cen.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96¼	96½	7.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97½	98	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101¼	4.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101½	102	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102	102½	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103	103⅛	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	94¾	95	...
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99	101	...
Southern Ry.	...	Mar., 1923	96½	97¼	7.65
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100½	101½	6.00
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100	100⅛	5.85
United Lt. & Ry. 'Sec.	5	May, 1920	98	98¼	6.50
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.30
W. E. & M.	8	Feb. 19, '20	100	100⅛	5.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	87	90	9.90

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
Raton, New Mexico, September 5, 1919.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.
The Board of Directors of the above company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. on the Preferred stock of the Company to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1919, payable September 30, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4th, 1919.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this company, held Sept. 4th, 1919, a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1919.
FLOYD G. HUTCHENS, Assistant Secretary.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend. A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1919.
September 5th, 1919.
H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

William F. Kelly and Charles B. Cooke, Jr., individually and as the firm of Kelly, Cooke & Company, announce their withdrawal from the firm of Morris & Company, Engineers, New York, as of August 1, 1919.

The firm of Kelly, Cooke & Company will continue its engineering practice as heretofore with offices at 424 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM F. KELLY,
CHARLES B. COOKE, JR.

COTTON MARKET HAS ERRATIC TURN

Prices Show Firm Gains at the Opening, Then Break and Close at Strong Advance.

MILL TAKINGS 138,993 BALES

Ginning Report Makes Poor Showing—Trade Gives Little Attention to Foreign Exchange.

The cotton market yesterday experienced one of its violently erratic sessions, with prices moving over wide ranges. At the outset it was firm, with an early gain of 30 points or so. Then it turned weak and broke to new low records for the movement, 25 to 45 points under Saturday's closing figures. But in the afternoon it came back strongly and finished the day at net advances of 43 to 77 points. The spot market firmed up well, being quoted at a gain over the week-end of 60 points to a basis of 29.45 cents.

The early spurt represented mainly an over-Sunday accumulation of buying orders. There was some short covering around the ring but the buying was not what is usually referred to as "good." After it had lifted the market a short ways a big selling movement from the South interrupted the advance and brought about the sharp fall, which terminated just about noon. After that there was good buying and with the exception of a few brief reactions the advance continued almost to the close of the day. In fact, closing prices for most options were within a very few points of the day's best.

The Census Bureau's ginning report for the first month of the new season, which showed mill takings of only 138,903 bales, as against 1,038,078 bales for the corresponding month of 1918, and 614,737 bales for September, 1917, was so unusually poor as to constitute in itself a bull argument. Ordinarily, small mill takings would be construed just the reverse, but this year's display was so bad that it was generally interpreted to mean that the crop is very much slower than it should be and, for that matter, even slower than was generally believed.

There was less said yesterday about the foreign exchange situation. The exchange market rallied a little, but the cotton trade paid small attention to it. Nor did the trade concern itself unduly with the statement put out by the Federal Reserve Board. That document, as read in the financial district, seemed to indicate that the Reserve Board is opposed to the huge exports of commodities which the country has been making for the last four or five years and is also of the belief that the Government should do nothing in the way of correcting the foreign exchange situation. This view is so utterly opposed to that of leading bankers that neither the stock market nor the cotton market gave it much consideration yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	28.13	28.86	27.95	28.80	28.50
Dec.	29.45	29.80	28.11	29.18@29.20	28.50
Jan.	29.35	29.73	28.09	29.19@29.20	28.50
March	29.10	29.53	28.25	29.32@29.35	29.60
May	29.88	29.35	28.45	29.40@29.47	28.65
July	28.80	28.80	28.80	29.25	28.50

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 60 points, to 29.55c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c.; New Orleans, 29c.; Savannah, 27.75c.; Augusta, 27c.; Memphis, 29.50c.; Houston, 29.50c.; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,241	2,564	[illegible]
Exports	6,515	....	[illegible]
Exports, season	549,155	....	340,[illegible]
New York stocks	86,963	....	89,2[illegible]
Port stocks	826,930	....	801,[illegible]
New York arrivals	1,184	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was more active at 18.01d for middling. Sales 5,000 bales, of which American 4,000. Imports, 57,000 bales, of which 54,000 American. Futures opened steady, 25 to 33 points off, and closed barely steady, 27 to 34 points off on the day. Prices: Sept., 18.22d; Oct., 18.22d; Dec., 18.23d; Jan., 18.22d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were dull.

DECLARED DIVIDEND.

Company.	Rate.	Pct.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Beech Creek	½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Celluloid Co.	2	Q	Sep. 30	
Cent. Petroleum pf.	$2.50	SA	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Indian Packing	25c	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
McCrary Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
N. Y., Lack. & W.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Pitts., Pt. W & C.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 7	Sep. 10
Reo Motor	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
S. S. Kresge pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

NEW ISSUE

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International Abrasive Corporation

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Preferred both as to assets and as to dividends which are payable January, April, July and October.
Redeemable as a whole or in part (heavy redemption fund provided) at 110 and accrued dividend, with opportunity to convert before redemption.

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Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, TRANSFER AGENT
Equitable Trust Company of Boston, REGISTRAR

Application will be made to list this issue on the Boston Stock Exchange

CAPITALIZATION

First Preferred Stock	$700,000
Second Preferred Stock	400,000
Common Stock	1,700,000

NO BONDS and none may be authorized without the vote of two-thirds of the first preferred stockholders.

The following is summarized from a letter of the President of the Company:

International Abrasive Corporation becomes the largest manufacturer in America selling abrasive material, and one of the most important makers of grinding wheels, through its consolidation of the businesses of Superior Corundum Wheel Company, Dominion Abrasive Wheel Company, Harrison Supply Company and National Abrasive Company, with plants at Waltham, Mass., Ansesbury, Mass., Niagara Falls, Ontario and Mimico (a suburb of Toronto). These plants are so located as to give the maximum tariff advantages. Three of these companies have been in successful operation for many years. National Abrasive Company has just begun to produce.

Net earnings of the THREE OLD COMPANIES alone, after allowance for Federal, Dominion of Canada and all other taxation, have averaged for the past five years more than two and two-thirds the dividend requirements on the first preferred stock. Earnings of ALL FOUR COMPANIES for the second quarter of 1919, or since National Abrasive Company began substantial production, were at the rate of $419,961.96 a year. Part of the proceeds of this issue will be expended in the construction of three additional furnaces, which it is estimated should increase net earnings by $200,000 a year.

The company will be the only producer of Natite. This is the most effective of the manufactured corundums for which the demand is far in excess of the supply. By the ordinary or bauxite process raw material costs $30 per ton of corundum produced as against a cost of $14.25 per ton of corundum by the Natite process. The cost of manufacture also by this process is less than by the older method. This consolidation secures the benefits of integrating the processes of manufacturing from raw materials to finished abrasive tools. The business is basic; its product pervades nearly all industrial processes.

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We are offering for subscription the unsold portion of $3,500,000 National Motor Bus Corporation stock of a total issue of $7,500,000 to provide funds to increase the equipment of the Chicago Motor Bus Company (one of its subsidiaries) and install systems in several other large cities. From the proceeds of this offering, two hundred additional motor buses will be put in operation, with the necessary auxiliary equipment. **The entire stock of the Chicago Motor Bus Company is owned by the National Motor Bus Corporation.**

The following comparative statement of earnings of the Chicago Motor Bus Company for the four months ending August 31st, 1918-19, represents actual results obtained from an average of 38 buses operated on the North Side of Chicago:

	1918	1919	
Gross	$227,901.20	$283,152.10	Increase $55,250.90 or 24%
Operating	184,514.58	206,298.99	Increase 21,784.41 or 11%
NET	$ 43,386.62	$ 76,853.11	Increase 33,466.49 or 77%
Depreciation Reserve	18,879.66	18,677.02	
Net for Dividend	$ 24,506.96	$ 58,176.09	Increase $33,669.13 or 145%

Exclusive license rights have been acquired by the Corporation to a new patented "stepless" Motor Bus with enclosed stairway to the covered upper deck, having a seating capacity of 59 passengers.

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The foregoing information has been compiled from statements and statistics which we believe to be correct but do not guarantee.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.33¼	$1.32¾	$1.33¼	$1.31¾	$1.27
December	1.32¼	1.30¾	1.31⅛	1.31⅛	...
May	1.29	1.27⅛	1.28	1.28⅛	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.70¾	.69¾	.70⅛	.70	.70⅛
December	.73	.71¾	.72⅝	.72⅝	...
May	.78	.76¾	.77⅝	.76⅞	...

In the local market, cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 62@62½c; No. 3, 61@61½c; No. 4, 60@60c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	27.05	26.75	26.75	....	27.05
October	26.75	26.37	26.37	27.10	24.45
Ribs—					
September	21.60	21.60	21.60	22.37	23.85
October	21.50	21.25	21.25	22.00	24.00
Pork—					
September	42.50	42.25	42.25	43.50	41.30
October	38.75	38.50	38.75	39.75	41.40

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	1.41½	1.39½	1.41¼	1.38¼
October	1.44	1.41¾	1.44	1.41¾
December	1.48	1.45	1.48	1.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.
January	17.46	17.03	17.35
October	21.00	20.65	20.65
November	18.97	18.40	18.40
December	17.80	17.50	17.50

CALL PRICES.

Spot	21.00	....
September	21.00	20.00
October	20.70	20.75
November	18.45	18.85
December	17.51	17.85
January	17.00	17.70

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.23	16.93	17.15	17.14
May	17.27	16.90	17.09	17.05
July	16.95	16.80	17.04	17.00
September	17.80	17.80	17.78	17.75
December	17.40	17.10	17.24	17.24

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,599 packages. Very liberal arrivals left a comparatively small proportion of high-grade fresh cream. These have sold at steady prices, though the tone is rather easy because of conservative buying. Under grades offered more urgently and generally prices are easier. Lard and storage stock are weaker and trade dull. Creamery, higher than extras 8 points, 57@58c; firsts, 54@56c; seconds, 52@53c; process, 51@52c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 44@45c.

EGGS.—18,200 cases. Arrivals liberal, but the proportion of fine to fancy stock is small and for such there is small demand at sustained prices. Fair regular values shows no material change, but the bulk of the arrivals consisting of average good and lower grades, irregular and there is considerable weakness. Of the bulk of the receipts some graded as offerings in excess of requirements, and quantities for which the market shows the most conditions. Nearby extras are quite important movement and values have little more than nominal for wholesale trading. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in light supply and firm. Fancy gathered extras, a shade higher; extra firsts, 53@56c; firsts, 50@52c; seconds, 46@48c; under grades, 38@40c; straws, No. 1, 38@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 36@37c; checks, good to choice, 37@40c; under grades, 34@36c; refrigerator fives, charged out in expiration dates, 37@40c; nearby, Jersey, State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henneery whites, fine to fancy, 52@57c; fair to prime, 50@52c; gathered whites, common to prime, 50@52c; gathered whites, common to prime, 52@52c; Pacific Coast whites, express fancy, 54c; fresh, 52@53c; other Western and nearby gathered whites, 50@52c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henneery browns, fancy, 50@52c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 55@57c; fair to prime, 48@49c.

Cotton market prospects depend on the financial aid given to Europe, says this week's Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on newsstands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Seventy-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,174,875, were chartered today. They include:

United Fabrication Co. of Gurin; Manhattan, fabricate dress goods and abawin, $25,000; T. Bandayan, A. Kricorian, E. Bahadourian, 468 4th Av.

The New Negro Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. A. Doringo, F. R. Crosswaith, G. P. Campbell, 116 West 133d St.

Elk Textile Co., Manhattan, $180,000; S. K. Landesman, N. Gross, E. Goodman, 929 West 165th St.

The Samik Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. and I. G. Fraser, 350 Broadway.

White Metals Specialties Corp., Brooklyn, collapsible metal tubes, $100,000; T. W. Constable, R. L. Gray, M. M. Kotzen, 51 Chambers St.

Ralph Gypsum Co., South Byron, Genesee County, $250,000; G. J. Ralph, G. W. Miller, C. B. Gillett, South Byron.

Tiffany Pastry Co., Bronx, $5,000; F. and L. Liesaur, K. L. Pines, 300 Broadway.

Long's Jewelry Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; D. Chester, L. and N. Ryback, 149 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Olim Trucking Co., Mount Kisco, $5,000; M. L. Glou, S. and E. Olim, Mount Kisco.

Strum, Glass & Baum, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $9,600; L. Strum, I. Baum, S. Glass, 111 East 7th St.

National Blouse Stores, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000; S. and M. Granovetter, M. A. Erich, 630 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Morningside Art Embroidery, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Fall, H. Rosen, J. M. Zinaman, 5 Beekman St.

Sweiser Importers, Inc., Manhattan, dry goods and general mail order business, 1,400 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $150,000; F. Quackenbush, L. S. Holmes, J. P. Parsons, 244 Madison Av.

Tomasetti & Co., Brooklyn, general contracting business, $5,000; A. J. Scrapeti, A. Moscoli, A. Tomasetti, 1,133 60th St., Brooklyn.

A. Sowinski Corp., Brooklyn, food and farm and dairy products, $40,000; A. Sowinski, S. Grabowski, A. Dombrowski, 111 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

Hakim Trading Corp., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and foodstuffs, $250,000; F. E. Feldman, L. and J. H. Hakim, 71 Wall St.

Klopper-Circkus, Inc., Manhattan, printing and stationery, $5,000; E. and R. Klopper, S. Circkus, 280 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

Bertolini Motor Carburetor Co., Manhattan, $100,000; B. Venuati, S. Mangiapano, and J. Coppola, 291 Broadway.

Standard Reclaiming Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000; F. J. Hinners, E. D. Wright, and J. S. Hacker, 786 Riverside Drive.

The Philip Steam Laundry, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Glassman, M. Edlitz, and S. N. Lefferman, 535 Hudson St.

The J. H. Harrison Co., Addison, Steuben County, general woodworking and make farm implements parts, 125 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 75 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $12,500; C. H. Owens, E. Tompkins, and F. H. Wheaton, Addison.

Rexall Chemical Co., Bronx, $25,000; J. M. and C. Cantwell, and A. McDonald, 116 West 74th St.

Gutlph-Knapp Patterns and Castings Corporation, Syracuse, $25,000; W. H. Gutlph, J. Picard, and C. E. Knapp, Syracuse.

Columbian Inn, Inc., Bemus Point, Chautauqua County, $400,000; C. D. Held, G. and V. Rappole, Bemus Point.

Albert H. Weinbrenner Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in boots and shoes, $5,000; A. H. Weinbrenner, W. G. Hanson, and E. O. Pritchard, 148 Duane St.

The Speare Chemical Products Co., Manhattan, $6,000; H. Frank, A. A. Krivian, and B. Landers, 668 10th St., Brooklyn.

Panagoulopoulos Bros., Inc., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $150,000; J. Panagoulopoulos, S. Xanthakey, H. C. Glers, 1,035 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Winstonah Realty Co., Manhattan, $150,000; A. Kreitzer, A. Lilios, T. F. Clark, 310 West 72d Ste.

Parker Plate and Machinery Co., Babylon, make zinc metals and lithographic supplies, $10,000; W. H. Brose, E. B. and J. W. Eaton, Babylon.

S. G. V. Electrical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Goldfarb, J. and M. Knapp, 136 Broadway.

General Ash Can and Metal Ware Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. J. Friedman, I. A. Ruskin, J. Klein, 12 West 20th St.

King Shoe Repairing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Gainer, J. A. Scott, E. A. King, 16 West 133d St.

Kreuter Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; S. and E. Kreuter, J. M. Rosenthal, 757 Beck St.

General Expositions Co., Manhattan, operate industrial and commercial expositions, $40,000; R. C. and R. W. Hollaman, E. F. Martin, 55 Liberty St.

Goshin Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Goshin, A. Bangser, F. C. Kelly, 55 Liberty St.

Major Garage Holding Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Tarter, E. Nelson, S. Bakowitz, 20 Jefferson St.

Dealers Lumber Corp., North Tonawanda, $20,000; A. J. Levi, G. H. Houck, R. S. Brown, Tonawanda.

American Texsag Products Co., North Pelham, make boiler metal preserving materials, $25,000; L. M. Koehler, C. Adams, J. Meyer, 1 Madison Av.

C. O. Spring Heels Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; F. Cerar, A. Cesark, A. Burgar, Ridgewood.

Sol Algase Co., Manhattan, moving pictures, $5,000; A. S. Algase, M. and E. Triebwasser, 9 Avenue B.

United States Mail Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. W. Henry, A. P. Hawkins, R. W. Craft, 120 Broadway.

Harry F. Bowler, Inc., Amsterdam, malt beverages, $200,000; J. A. Sullivan, A. and A. K. Bowler, Amsterdam.

Roth & Bass Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; S. Roth, D. S. and S. B. Pollak, 2,060 84th St., Brooklyn.

Keller Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Solon, H. Goldstein, J. M. Keller, 38 West 128th St.

Newport Blouse Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. B. and L. Meyers, M. Gold, 664 West 161st St.

Kayano Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Feldman, M. Kelber, L. W. Olswang, 366 Cypress Av.

Kaufman & Maier, Brooklyn, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; F. Weiss, L. Maier, S. Kaufman, 5,647 Bay 15th St., Brooklyn.

Breitland Building Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. Breit, F. Klug, R. S. Dabeis, 783 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Crouse Realty Co., Syracuse, $50,000; R. C. Marscher, C. J. Parker, Jr., M. J. Meighen, Syracuse.

36 East 23rd St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; M. Knapp, M. Schwind, A. McCoy, 103 Broadway.

National Flyer Co., Buffalo, hardware specialties, $25,000; C. J. Haebetit, K. B. MacDonald, W. R. Daniels, Buffalo.

Keystone Glove Co., Fultonville, $20,000; W. and S. Fozofsky, N. James, Gloversville.

National Harmonica Co., Elmira, musical instruments, $25,000; G. S. Dusinberre, H. M. Beardsley, M. D. Marks, Elmira.

Langron Building Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Subkis, J. and I. Kallich, 1,015 31st St., Brooklyn.

National Office Society, Manhattan, literary agency and brokerage, $5,000; A. E. Benjamin, L. D. Farber, A. J. Salter, 1,939 President St., Brooklyn.

International Nitrate Co., Manhattan, $250,000; J. S. Bernstein, F. and H. Dougherty, 235 Columbus Av.

Century Bag and Salt Case Co., Manhattan, $20,000; B. Feller, H. Fox, A. E. Larson, 156 East 112th St.

Henry E. Saltman & Co., Manhattan, general merchandise, $50,000; H. E. Saltman, A. B. Leyis, A. Bard, 502 West 135th St.

Meyer & Rasmussen, Inc., Manhattan, cotton and silk yarn, $100,000; S. Meyer, E. Rasmussen, H. Greene, 344 Tremont Av.

Cowen Holding Co., Manhattan, $250,000; E. D. Cowen, M. E. Fries, F. Bennetis, 156 West 44th St.

K. & M. Silk Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Krachman, I. Margolis, L. Kenigstein, 744 East 9th St.

Berger, Weidman, Rifkin Co., Manhattan, men's and boys' clothing, $30,000; S. Rifkin, N. E. Nacman, J. Weidman, 120 Canal St.

Gabrielson Mfg. Corp., Syracuse, milling machine, foundry and factory supplies, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $50,000; A. Maldrum, N. V. White, C. Gabrielson, Syracuse.

Safandchar Chemical Co., Manhattan, auto machinery, household and factory specialties, $30,000; W. J. Gannon, E. and A. Hallkman, 227 West 66th St.

Enko Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Mendez, L. and R. Sookne, 1,917 82d St., Brooklyn.

Adrian Van Sinderen & Co., Manhattan, auditing and accounting and consulting engineers, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; J. B. Tracy, R. F. Sheppard, A. Van Sinderen, 200 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Clarion Waist and Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

Kiddie Art Novelty Co., Manhattan, $2,060 to $25,000.

Feltman Bros. & Hermel, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000.

Current Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $30,000.

National Druggists Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

Champion & Ryan, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000.

D. Leventhal's Sons, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Avon Children's Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

The Davidson Press, Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $15,000.

Consumers Dyewood Products Corp., Manhattan, preferred stock par value $100 each to 2,500 shares, common stock no part value to 2,500 shares, active capital $450,000 to $1,000,000.

Union Aniline and Chemical Products, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Reaco, Inc., Brooklyn, 50 shares preferred stock $100 each, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,500.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

E. H. Mortimer, Inc., Manhattan, to Mortimer, Holzer & Collins, Inc.

William H. Webster Co., Manhattan, to William H. Webster & Co.

Armour Export Corp., Manhattan, to Williams Arnold & Co.

Garrison Tichenor Co., Peekskill, to Tichenor Denike Cigar Corp.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Brooklyn Crosite Brick Corp., Del., 50,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital 10 shares; rep., H. R. Moyer, 140 Cedar St.

Arsenio Jose Frees & Co., Del., importing and exporting, $365,000; rep., A. J. Frees, 165 Broadway.

Schaffran Barham Co., Ohio; textiles, $20,000; Rep. A. Schaffran, 903 5th Av.

American Materials Co., New Jersey, building supplies, $50,000; rep. A. M. Hall, 101 Park Av.

Biscuit and Cracker Mfrs. Co., Conn., $10,000; rep. E. Griswold, 90 West Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Hunt Const. Co., Manhattan.
Mattituck Transp. Co., Mattituck.
Joseph Schaeffer, Inc., Brooklyn.
Brenner, Inc., Manhattan.
John H. Meyer Export Corp., Manhattan.
Abraham Simon, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 8.—Charters filed:

Lakeview Heights Realty Co., $10,000; J. F. Woods of Pine Beach, Joseph Persi and C. G. Benham of Philadelphia.

Alexander Auto Service and Motor Sales Co., East Orange, $5,000; C. L. Alexander of Orange, Lawrence L. Ball and Fanny A. Ball of East Orange.

Goldwin Weiss Building Co., Newark, to construct buildings, $400,000; Nathan Goldwin, David Weiss and Barney Lackey, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 8.—Charters filed:

Vanadium Corp. of America, iron, steel, vanadium, &c., $80,000,000; T. E. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Buddy Bode, Inc., candies, &c., $20,000,000; incorporators, same as above.

The Pierson Co., telegraph instruments of all kinds, $8,000,000; Edwin H. Pickson, Topeka, Kan.; C. E. Gaunt, Chicago, Ill.; Paul F. Sweet, New York.

Texas Brooks Oil Co., $1,000,000; W. L. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, C. H. Jones of Dover.

Mitchell Machine Co., automatic routing and distributing of mail, &c., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Hession Farm Implement Corp., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Liberty Cotton Chopper Co., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Diamond Steamship Co., $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

The Venetian Oil Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Rorty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Tri-State Theatres Corp.; W. L. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones of Dover.

Walsh's Protect Polish and Diamond Crystal Lustre, Inc., furniture polish of all kinds, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Desdemonia Mid-Field Production and Refining Co., $750,000; W. M. Lacey, M. Butler, R. V. Darlington of Wilmington.

Florida Products Co., fertilizers, &c., $600,000; Oscar P. Johnson, Atlantic City, N. J.; George B. Conover, Absecon, N. J.; John B. Patton, Wenthee, N. J.

Lewis Hotel Training School, Inc., vocational training schools by correspondence, &c., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Artisans Oil and Gas Co., $100,000; James G. Affiock, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; W. E. Dye, George W. Jaques, all of New York.

Kilnat Kaolin Co., to acquire lands containing clay, mica, kaolin, &c., $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

All-In-One Auto and Tire Co., $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, W. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Taylor & Clay, Inc., brokers, $100,000; Claude A. Graham, John H. Gallup, C. E. Hagens, all of Casper, Wyo.

Dwar Tropical Trading Co., to deal in and with goods, wares, and merchandise, &c., $100,000; Eugene T. Connolly, Beverly, Mass.; Oscar W. Hausserman, Watertown, Mass.; Harold L. Clark, Malden, Mass.

The Greene Tire Sales Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Atlantic Fire Foam Co., $25,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Exter Coal Co., $10,000; Frederick Campbell, Scranton, Penn.; Clarence D. Gaughian, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; William Harris Parsons, Penn.

Mohr Co., lighting, heating, and power machinery, $600,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

INCREASED IN CAPITAL.

Superior Oil Corp., New York, from $2,300,000 to $20,000,000.

Federal System of Bakeries of America, Inc., Chicago, from $10,000 to $2,000,000.

Penny Candy Co. of Scranton, Penn., from $2,150,000 to $7,000,000.

Signode System, Inc., Chicago, from $300,000 to $500,000.

Kelly-Greene Oil Co., Chicago, from $200,000 to $500,000.

Penny Candy Corporation of Scranton, Penn., from $2,150,000 to $7,000,000.

Wholesale Credit Men

By enlisting the co-operation of American Credit Insurance you increase immeasurably the value of your services to your house.

We place at your disposal figures ascertained scientifically from the private, precise experience of thousands of manufacturers and wholesalers, which show the normal credit loss in your very line of trade.

Surely you are interested in knowing the normal insolvency loss resulting from sales of any amount by your own house, and surely you are intensely interested in a service which guarantees that you shall not suffer credit losses beyond this ascertained normal.

An inquiry will bring you this very valuable information without any obligation upon your part.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO
NEW YORK
A. B. THRAT, Gen'l Business Manager. E. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent
81 William St. Phone: John 370-374-3765
New York City.

MARK TWAIN said:

"There are two times when a man should not speculate—first when he has money and second when he has no money."

The most vital question for every Business Man or Corporation is the selection of a Bank. The important considerations are:

SAFETY—SERVICE—RECORD—GROWTH *and the* STANDING *of its* BOARD *of* DIRECTORS

NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN
46 Court Street
Established 1859 Resources $20,000,000

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Member of Federal Reserve System
Main Office (Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries, Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes) Jersey City

THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

American Chicle
Prairie Oil & Gas
A. Hicks Lawrence
25 Wall Street, New York

Cities Service
Preferred
An investment issue yielding about 7½% at the present market.
Circular on Request
Maguire & Burleigh
67 Wall Street New York
Phone Hanover 2814

Want Offerings
Tidewater Oil
Arkansas Gas Pfd.
Central Petroleum Com.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

Canada Copper 6's, 1931
Del. Lack. & West. 4½s, 1993
Rio Grande Western 4's, 1939
Denver & Rio Grande 4's, 1999
COWEN & CO.
Exchange Place Tel. Rector 3080

BROKERS

To underwrite one hundred thousand shares stock for large Texas company operating in Burkburnett and Ranger fields, Northwest Texas. Producing and paying dividends. The company owns and controls leases amounting to five thousand acres, mostly in the proven field.

L. K. BELCHER
DIRECTOR
[illegible]

Consolidated Stock Exchange seat wanted; state price.
Answer,
W 521 Times Downtown.

BROKER WANTED

[illegible] limited amount of stock with their clientele by [illegible] company that is just starting a production of [illegible] gold and silver ores, and expect to have [illegible] 1,000 tons of daily capacity within a few [illegible]. It is [illegible] possible for the company to earn the entire amount of its capital stock in one year. Said stock is to be traded in on the New York Curb in the near future. All correspondence confidential. P. O. Box [illegible] Astor.

AN UNSPOKEN BUT POWERFUL TRADITION

A tradition of service has come down to the National Park Bank from its merchant-founders of the preceding generation, which might be summed up in the sincere remark of a banker:

"We want to give the same value with our customers."

In other words, it is our aim to give the same thought and interest and courtesy to our customers' affairs, that our officers and directors and employees wish to receive in their own.

And the fact that many of our officers and directors have themselves been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, enables them to understand the various problems which our mercantile customers have to meet.

We cordially welcome correspondence and conference.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK
214 BROADWAY

Canadian Trade and British Trade Restrictions

Canadian made commodities are not only given preferential tariff treatment by the British Government, but are free from the operation of the import restrictions which affect goods shipped from the United States. American manufacturers with branch plants in Canada are, however, reaping the benefit of the preferential treatment given Canadian goods by Great Britain.

American manufacturers desirous of investigating the possibilities of the market open to those possessing a Canadian plant can easily avail themselves of the facilities of our 370 branches in Canada through our New York Agency.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg
New York Agency, 49 Wall St.
W. J. Dawson, F. L. Appleby, W. M. Forrest, Agents
Capital & Surplus $8,600,000

Cuba
A wonderful field for the *American Exporter*
Banco Internacional de Cuba
43 Branches throughout the Island. Personal, efficient, Banking Co-operation.
Collections. Credit Information
Commercial Credits, Foreign Exchange
Head Office: Havana, Cuba.

OVERLAND TIRE
Listed on the New York Curb Market
Send for circular
S. S. Ruskay & Co. Established 1877
20 Broad St., New York Phone Rector 2471
Judson G. Wall & Sons Established 1896
10 Wall St., New York Phone Rector 77

National Motor Bus Corporation
Trading will commence
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH
on the New York Curb
Specialists
T. HALL KEYES & CO.
38 Broad Street, New York Telephone Broad 7696

THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY BUFFALO, N.Y.
SEVENTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
RESOURCES $100,000,000

Liberal Interest on daily balances.
Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

LABOR RELATIONS

What you probably need is not a survey by some "industrial engineer," but a responsible man in your own organization who will give continual attention to your labor relations problem. I am doing such work successfully for a listed corporation, but desire to get in touch with a company whose problems justify $10,000 a year for this service. Address W 180 Times.

IF YOU WANT EUROPEAN TRADE

One of our clients, about to establish sales branches in London and Paris, desires to become affiliated with additional manufacturers for the sale of American products to the whole of continental Europe.

They are interested only in goods worthy of high class representation, and will expect reasonable support and selling help from the manufacturers represented.

They will deal with their clients on a strictly commission basis, and will neither take nor assume any foreign credits, except at the instance of their clients.

To those firms financially strong enough to desire the right kind of European representation they offer a worthwhile connection. If considering European trade, write briefly, explaining present domestic distribution, state if any foreign, and enclose printed matter descriptive of your product as a basis for personal interview.

Address "Foreign Representatives"
Care The Rogers-Baker Company
Advertising Agents and Business Counsellors
817 Guardian Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Warren Brothers Company

Send to our new circular giving a tabulated statement of the company's road building contracts by States brought up to date.

Warren Brothers enjoys a nation-wide business, and its common stock presents attractive possibilities.

Circular "T" upon Request.

LYON & COMPANY
Investment Securities
50 PINE ST. (*Ground Floor*) N. Y.
Tel. John 654

B

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER

Gross Sales, ~~1909,~~ $4,277,067
Gross Sales, 1918, 131,247,382

This company is probably the largest tire manufacturing organization in the world. Gross business this year will probably exceed $150,000,000. We are issuing a special letter regarding this company and its business, which we will forward on request.

Write Today for Letter T-6

Bolster & Company
40 Wall St. New York

MARCONI WIRELESS

Latest Developments
Send for Circular C.

F. T. STANTON & CO.
50 Broad St., New York
Phone 5819 Broad

Albany Southern
American Chicle
American Cyanamid
American Meter
Guantanamo Sugar
Imperial Tobacco
Ingersoll Rand Pfd.
Los Angeles Ry. 5s
Mexican Eagle Oil
National Sugar

Ernest Smith
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 6157

Central Aguirre Sugar
Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
General Baking Com., Pfd. & 6s.
Great American Insurance
Guantanamo Sugar
Hamilton Fire Insurance
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Manati Sugar Com., Pfd. & Scrip.
New Niquero Com. & Pfd.
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Queens County Water 5s, 1940
Savanah Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Sinclair Central Amer. Oil
Royal Baking Powder Com. & Pfd.
United Publishers Pfd. A

Bought, Sold & Quoted

WEBB & CO.
Phone Broad 3045.
25 Broad St., N. Y.

Foreign Money
Foreign Exchange
Foreign Gov't Bonds
(ALL ISSUES)
Bought—Sold—Quoted

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 8900-10 Hanover.

Columbia Graphophone

BOUGHT AND SOLD

DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Royal Baking Powder
City Investing
Hendee Mfg.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

LIBERTY BONDS

All denominations bought for cash based on the closing we pay to-day

$49.87 for a $50—3½%
$99.63 for a $100—3½%
$48.12 for a $50—4 4¼%
$97.00 for a $100—4¼ 4¼%
$48.62 for a $50—4th 4¼%

Bond, 56 Coupons
Bond, 1 Coupon
Bond, 3 Coupons
Bond, 3 Coupons
Victory Loan

PURDY & CO.,
Tel. John 8176-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors payable October 1st to stockholders of record September 10, 1919.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.

Sept. 5, 1919.

G. A. R. SWAMPS COLUMBUS.

City Expects 250,000 During Week —4,000 from This State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Its housing facilities already strained, this city tonight, the mecca of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other patriotic organizations, was facing the proposition of caring for approximately 100,000 additional population, with still another 50,000 by tomorrow evening. Fully 250,000 are expected during the week. "All will be taken care of," the committee declared. All day long delegations, headed by fife and drum corps, marched through the streets to the registration quarters. Automobiles hauled those too infirm to march, but in most instances the proffered machines were waved aside. New York sent a delegation estimated at 4,000. Oklahoma sent five. A special train from [illegible] brought the headquarters officials of that department, carried a delegation of 300. Others came in on regular trains. The District of Columbia sent 400. Former Governor S. R. Van Sant of Missouri. Past Commander of the G. A. R., headed the Missouri delegation. The influx from the Western coast has exceeded all expectations.

"It will be the greatest encampment ever held," Commander in Chief Clarendon E. Adams declared today. "Hundreds of civil war veterans who had not previously been members joined the Grand Army during the year.

Tonight at Memorial Hall the State's formal welcome was extended by Governor Cox and the city's by Mayor Karb. Tomorrow the veterans will participate in the dedication of a State memorial to members of the "Andrews Raiders," which will be unveiled in the State Capitol. Commander Adams will speak.

Weather Indications and Crop Reports
(Issued by the New York Times)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecasts:

N. C.—Fair Tues.; cloudy and showers Wed.
S. C. and Ga.—Fair Tues. showers Wed.
Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ala.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.
Miss. and east—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. and Wed.
Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.
Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.
Ohio—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Ill.—Showers and cooler Tues.; cloudy and cooler Wed.
Mo. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Wis.—Unsettled and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.
Minn.—Cloudy Tues.; fair and cooler Wed.
Iowa—Unsettled and cooler Tues.; cloudy and cooler Wed.
N. D.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
S. D.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Neb.—Unsettled and cooler Tues. and Wed.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Nine-Year 6% Fee Coal Convertible Gold Debentures of 1918 of

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

At the request of a large number of the holders of the above debentures, who have been unable to deposit their debentures within the time specified in the notice dated August 15, 1919, the undersigned, the depositary named in the agreement dated August 15, 1919, and also all subsequent agreements supplemental thereto, has extended the time for depositing with Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, City of New York, until and including the 15th day of September, 1919, under an agreement dated July 15, 1919, between the undersigned, of the first part, and the parties thereto termed depositors, of the second part.

New York, September 8th, 1919.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.: This certificate, entered in duplicate, hereby certifies that the PENN SALES COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 6th day of September, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(SEAL.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books of the Lake Superior Corporation will be closed from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of September 30th, 1919, to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of October 2d, 1919, for the purpose of holding the annual meeting of the corporation.

ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated New Orleans, July 14, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3123-3128, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes of

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made, and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting for the consideration of and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Room 1123-1124, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 16th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919, on the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors a meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby called to be held at its principal place of business at No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th day of October, 1919.

(a) For the purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution to increase the authorized common capital stock of said corporation;

(b) For the further purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution authorizing the sale of such increased common capital stock at less than par, and

(c) For the transaction of other business generally.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at said meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a resolution will be offered to increase the authorized common capital stock of said corporation by increasing the number of shares of the common capital stock thereof from one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, so that such authorized common capital stock shall thereafter be Twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000) instead of Twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) as heretofore.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at such meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., a resolution will be offered authorizing the sale or disposal of such increased common capital stock below par.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
By JOSEPH MALONE, Secretary.

Dated New York, August 26, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 415 Plant Building, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 11th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919, and remain closed until 10 o'clock, A. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

HORACE BOWKER, Secretary.

New York, August 15, 1919.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Ottawa, Ont., August 23, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the Third Tuesday of September, 1919, (being the 16th day of that month), at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Advance Rubber Co.

Semi-Annual Dividend on Common Stock.

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has this day been declared upon the common stock of this company, and will be paid to stockholders of record of June 30, 1919, on Sept. 10, 1919.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 27, 1919.

LOUIS GROMET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
of Allegany County,
No. 61 Broadway,
New York, Sept. 8, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey), has this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon the outstanding stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 9, 1919, to stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 8, 1919. GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Treasurer.

INDIAN PACKING CORPORATION,
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.
New York, Sept. 2, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an initial quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1919, to stockholders of record of September 30, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. M. CLARK, Secretary.

Established
Incorporated
WAREHOUSE
in New York City
Needs
Additional Capital

for foreign trading department. Full particulars on request.

Warehouse, J559
Times Downtown

We Will Buy:
5m Kentucky River Power
1st 6s, 1931
100 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Common
100 Int'l Motor Truck
(All Issues)

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Chase Nat'l Bank
Great Amer. Ins.
Niagara Ins.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 66 Wall St., N.Y.

Galveston Terminal 1st 6s, 1938
Det., Gd. Hav. & Mil. Cons. 6s, 1920
Det., Gd. Hav. & Mil. Equip. 6s, 1920
International Traction 4s, 1949

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad. 27 William St.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING CO.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to be opened and acted upon Monday, September 15, 1919, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Wm. F. Gee, President.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1919.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, LOcated at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CASPER E. ROWE, President.

KRAMER & BETTMAN, Cincinnati, Attorneys.

ROCKAWAY ROLLING MILLS CORPORATION

An old established iron manufacturing business.

Mills sold to capacity.

Net assets in excess of $500,000 with ample working capital for capacity operations.

Capitalized for 60,000 shares, no par value. No preferred stock, no bonds or other obligations except current accounts not due.

Average earnings before Federal taxes for last four years over $3 per share on entire capitalization.

Traded in on New York Curb

Complete data furnished upon request.

M.S. Wolff & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1906
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Phone-Broad 25

Securities
C. J. KELLEY & CO.
66 Broadway New York
Phone: Rector 8037-8038-8039

Fire Destroys Steam Laundry.
$25,000 Loss.
Loss is a mere newspaper item when insurance is carried with

DELPOSTERS & BOSTERS INSURANCE COMPANY
27 South William St. New York.

EXECUTIVE—ASSISTANT.

WEST POINT GRADUATE.

Regular Army officer, age 35, married, leaving the service; over 15 years' experience in responsible executive positions in the U. S., PANAMA CANAL, and FRANCE along general construction, electrical, and transportation lines, desires position with a future in concern engaged, preferably, in the above work or in the export trade. Excellent unsolicited recommendations as to ability, integrity, &c. Address F 260 Times.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Buttercup Oil and Car Corporation.

In accordance with the terms of the notes issued under a mortgage dated February 1, 1919 from the Buttercup Oil and Car Corporation to the Philadelphia Trust Company and Columbia Trust Company of Louisville, Kentucky, all of said notes now outstanding are called for payment on September 30, 1919. Upon presentation on or after said date at The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall St., New York City, the principal of said notes with interest to September 30, 1919, and a premium of 2% on the principal will be paid. Interest will cease after said date.

Notes when presented for payment must have all unmatured interest coupons attached and must be accompanied by appropriate Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the accrued interest.

BUTTERCUP OIL AND CAR CORPORATION.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s June 1967	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s June 1968	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar. 1963	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Nov. 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar. 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar. 1958	97¼	97¼	97¼
4½s Mar. 1959	97¼	97¼	97¼
4½s Mar. 1963	97¼	97¼	97¼
4½s Sept. 1960	97¼	97¼	97¼
4½s Mar. 1957-30	97¼	97¼	97¼
4s May, 1958	93½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1959	93½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1957	93½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1956	92	92½	92
4s Nov., 1955	92	92½	92
4s Nov., 1938	94	93	94

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	83½	83½	83½
3½s Nov., 1954	83½	83½	83½
3½s May, 1954	83½	83½	82½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1942	4.55	4.35	4.50
4½s 1916-1925	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s 1914-1944	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1920-1933	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1917-1947	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1925-1959	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1926-1956	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s 1910-1921	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1935	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1928-1980	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,025	Cities Service	477	476	476	480
2,000	Cities Service pf	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾
	Cities Service deb. B 7s			102	
	Cities Service deb. C 7s			107	

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	14½
Adiron Elec Power pf	78	80
Am Gas & Electric	121	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	40¼	41¼
Am Light & Traction	230	235
Am Light & Trac pf	87	91
Am Power & Light	60	64
Am Power & Light pf	71	73
Am Public Utilities	8	10
Am Public Util pf	70	73
Am W W & Electric	5¾	6¼
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62
Am W W & Elec partic	10	12
Carolina Power & Light	50	57½
Colorado Power	20	24
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbus Elec pf	73	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt	30	32
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	83	85½
Conn Power pf	78	...
Consumers' Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	55	59½
Eastern Texas Elec pf	79	85
El Paso Electric	...	90
El Paso Electric pf	80	85
Electric Ry & Lt pf	93	95
Empire Dist. Elec pf	75	78
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51
Galveston-Houston Elec	13¾	14¾
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	58	63

	Bid.	Asked.
Mine River Power	12	14
Miss River Power pf	...	...
Northern Ohio Electric	21	25
Northern Ohio Elec pf	63	68
Northern Ont Lt & P	11	14
Northern Ont Lt & P pf	57	61
Northern States Power	86½	89
Northern States P pf	90	92
Northern Texas Elec	82	87½
Northern Texas El pf	73	76
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Pub Serv Inv pf	70	74
Puget Sd T, Lt & P	11¾	14½
Puget Sd T, Lt & P pf	57	61
Ry & Light Secur pf	80	85
Republic Ry & Light	12	15
Republic Ry & Lt pf	48	50
Southern Cal Edison	89	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	100	104
Standard Gas & Elec	34	35½
Standard Gas & Elec pf	41	43
Tampa Electric	112	115
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4¾	5
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	10	17
United Light & Rys	43	45
United Light & Rys pf	70	73½
Western Power	24	25½
Western Power pf	78	78
West, Church & Kerr	57	62
West, Church & Kerr pf	80	85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On heavy buying of Mexican Petroleum during the final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday that issue was bid up 12 points, while others of the oil group netted average gains of from 2 to 3 per cent. The buying of these shares subsequently rallied the entire list, most of the active issues ending at from 1 to 2 points above early low levels. Pan American moved up 5¾ from its early low and Royal Dutch of New York, Crucible Steel was advanced 5% from its early low and Baldwin Locomotive 3. United States Industrial Alcohol rose 8¾, Keystone Tire 3¼, Goodrich Rubber 3¾, Kelly Springfield 4¾, and Corn Products 1¾. Studebaker netted a comparative gain of about a point, with others of that group inactive and unchanged, while the marine issues, after advancing from 1 to 2 points, fell back to about a parity with Saturday's final figures. The copper properties were fractionally lower. Texas & Pacific moved widest of the rails.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Ajax Rub	90½	90¼	90½
410	Allis-Chalm	45¾	45¾	45¾
330	Am Best Sug	86½	86	86
930	Am Can	55	53¾	53¾
740	Am Car & F	136¼	135¾	135¾
140	Am Drug	11¾	11¾	11¾
930	Am Hide & L	36¾	36¼	36¼
130	Am Hid. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾
1,725	Am Int'l	103½	101¾	102¾
150	Am Linseed	73¼	72¾	72¾
630	Am Locomo	86¾	85¾	86
980	Am Ship & C	41¾	40¾	41¼
650	Am Sm & R	76¾	75¾	76
780	Am Su Tob	86½	85	85¼
645	Am Tel & T	100¾	99¾	99¾
330	Am Zinc	23	22¾	22¾
1,520	Amoskeag	85½	87¾	87½
120	A, G & W I	156½	156¼	156½
5,830	B'dwin Loco	119¾	116¾	118¾
2,300	Beth Stl, B	90¾	88¾	89¾
110	Booth Fish	8	8	8
230	Brooklyn R T	27¾	27	27¼
350	Butte Cop&Z	11¾	11¾	11¾
260	Caddo Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾
950	Cal Petrol	35¾	34¾	35¼
1,570	Cent Leath	98¼	97¼	98¼
110	C, M & St P	43¾	43¼	43¼
270	Col Fuel & I	45¾	44¾	45¼
120	Con Cal&Van	21	21	21
230	Brooklyn R T	27¼	27	27¼
350	Butte Cop&Z	11¾	11¾	11¾
260	Caddo Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾
950	Cal Petrol	35¾	34¾	35¼
1,570	Cent Leath	98¼	97¼	98¼
110	C, M & St P	43¾	43¼	43¼
270	Col Fuel & I	45¾	44¾	45¼
120	Con Cal&Van	21	21	21
100	Consolidated	15	15	15
600	Corn Prod	56¾	55¾	56¼
2,800	Crucible Stl	173¾	168¾	172
475	Fisk Rub	46¼	46	46
950	Goodrich Co	83¾	80¾	81¾
450	Inspiration	61	60¾	60¾
2,030	Int Mer Mar	61¼	58¾	59¾
1,520	Int Mer M pf	121¼	120	120
210	Int Nickel	25¾	25¾	26¼
390	Int Paper	15¾	15¾	15¾
490	Kelly Spgfld	73¾	73¾	73¾
153	Kennec't Cop	36¼	36¼	36¼
1,655	Kayst'e Tire	66	65¼	65¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Lehigh Val	49¼	49¼	49½
220	Maxwell Mot	48¾	47¾	47¾
5,580	Mex Petrol	193¾	205¾	205¾
1,500	Midvale Steel	52¾	51¾	51½
120	Mo, K & T	12¾	12¼	12¼
200	Nat Acme	27¼	27¼	27¼
210	N Y Central	73½	73¼	73½
350	New Haven	32½	31¾	32¾
110	North Pac	87½	87¼	87½
760	Ohio Cit Gas	56¾	55¾	55¾
1,900	Pan Am P&T	120¾	116	120¾
120	Pennsylvania	44	44	44
110	People's Gas	44	44	44
380	Pierce Oil	25¾	25¼	25¾
110	Pierce Oil pf	22¾	21¾	22¾
320	Pitts Coal	65¾	63¾	63¾
220	Pr Steel Car	82¾	82¼	82¼
103	Ray Consol	19¾	19¾	19¾
540	Reading	78¾	77¾	77¾
310	Rep Iron & S	91	90¾	90¾
940	Roy Dutch NY	96	93½	95
410	Sazon Mot	34¼	33¾	34½
1,600	Shattuck Ari	60¾	59	60
210	Southern Ry	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,040	Studebaker	113¾	112¼	113½
110	Tenn Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,010	Tex & Pac	31¼	30¾	31¼
620	Tobacco Prod	96¼	97¼	96¼
1,750	Transcont	57¾	55	56¾
220	Union Pac	122¾	121¾	122¾
980	U S Cast Oil	60¾	59	60
980	U S Ind Alc	133½	127	133¼
1,220	US Food Prod	80¾	78¼	80½
1,620	U S Rubber	130¼	127¾	127¾
13,730	U S Steel	104¼	103	103¾
310	Utah Copper	86¾	85¾	86¾
110	White Motor	54¾	54¾	54¾
[illegible]	White Motor	61¾	61¾	61¾
350	Willys-Over	33¾	33¾	33¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Acme Coal	11	11	11
4,500	‡Aetna Exp	11	10¾	10¾
100	‡Air Reduc	58	58	58
3,500	Allied Pack, Inc, com	56	55¾	55¾
1,400	‡Beth Motor	28	27½	28
500	Br-Am Tob Co, coupon	22	22	22
600	Do pf	22½	22½	22½
800	Canopus I C	8	8	8
1,000	‡Car L & P	4	3¾	3¾
300	‡Chalm Mo	9	9	9
300	‡Chalm Mo pf	34¾	34½	34¾
7,000	‡C-G v t c	38¾	38¾	38¾
700	‡Colonial T	25	20	25
2,000	‡Col C w i	50	49¾	49¾
1,800	‡Cub-Am Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Dafoe-E, In	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	‡Delatour S	17	17	17
900	‡Dur H c B	42¾	42	42
400	‡Elec Bond	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,300	‡Farrell Coal	56	55½	56
2,000	‡ Do pf	96	96	96
3,000	‡G Asphalt	81	78	81
1,800	‡Gen C Cr	121	121	121
1,500	‡Gen Tractor	5	4½	5
100	Grape-Ola	1	1	1
100	Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Hay Tool pf	11	11	11
14,000	‡Hey Chem	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	Hupp Mot C	12¾	11¾	12¾
4,000	‡Indian Pack	30¾	30¾	30¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,490	‡Anglo-Am	23¾	22	23¾
10	Ill Pipe L	185	185	185
70	‡Ind Pipe L	290	290	290
2,500	SO of NJ pf			110
	Do rights			1¾
25	‡SO of NY	336		340
10	‡Vacuum O	435	435	435

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	‡Ajax O w i	10¼	10¼	10¼
25,000	‡Allied Oil	1	1	1
1,500	‡Amal Roy	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Amalite F	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	‡Bar O & G	1	1	1
3,400	‡Boone Oil	9¼	8¼	8¼
1,500	‡Bos Mex F	4¼	4¼	4¼
16,000	‡Bu-Ypsi Oil	78	75	77
700	‡Brazos O O	28¾	28¾	28¾
500	‡C A O & G	1	1	1
3,000	‡Circle Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
5,000	‡O S BT Sh	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,000	‡Comw Pet	59	56½	59
4,000	‡Cosden & C	11¼	10¾	11¼
1,900	‡Ertel Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	‡Fenton G & O	1	1	1
2,000	‡Federal Oil	2½	2¾	2¾
2,800	‡Glenrock O	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500	‡Gut Gir O	22	21¾	21¾
100	‡Harvey C	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	‡Her F O A	18	17½	17½
800	‡Home Oil R Co of Tex	20¾	20	20¾
3,400	‡Int P of Del	35	34¾	34¾
2,000	‡Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100	‡Indiahoma	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	‡Int Oil Ind	88	87	88
2,500	‡Invincible	34¾	34	34
2,500	‡Isld O & T	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	‡Lance C R	¾	¾	¾
500	L Sioux Oil	1¼	1	1
6,000	‡Livingston	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Marland R	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	‡Mer Oil Cp	24½	24	24
800	Met Petrol	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Mex-Pan Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,500	‡Mid S O Cp	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	‡M S O, new	23½	23	23
500	‡Mid Ref	177	174¾	176

MIN

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO BEAVER Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, 128 West 29th.

RAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Raffin, Bohring, Hahon, for cash. Farragut 0092.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobson; also Joel's plumette, brown. Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 8535.

SPRING SEALS, Salt's, Wanted.—Call Madison Square 1781. Morris.

SYLVIAS Wanted.—Steven's 9116, Oxford, navy, copen, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1389.

BORDER POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton, large quantity; also stripes and plaids. Kavanos 440 4th Av.

BORDER SILK POPLINS Wanted.—Large quantity; also stripes and plaids. Kavanos, 440 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. and H., or Botany, navy, brown, quantities for cash. M. W. Levine Co., 45 West 29th. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany; will exchange black, taupe and plum for brown. Cooper & Grapes. Farragut 1440.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315, navy, brown and reindeer; cheap; cash. Farragut 2884.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—110 or 112 American, all colors; also Wyandotte velour, navy cols. Fit Best Cloak, Farragut 4063.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Parker, Wilder, 501, or similar, all shades, any quantity; for spot cash. Gramercy 7029, 1st floor.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—113, black and navy; also navy tricotine. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 or F. & H., black, navy, and taupe. Farragut 3029.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, brown, navy, taupe. Farragut 4062.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Brown; spot cash. Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

BROADCLOTHS and brown velours wanted for cash. Louis Hochstein, 122 West 29th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy shade only in Botany, F. & H., or similar. Chelsea 8546.

BROCADES Wanted.—All silk; any width. Madison Square 3054.

CHEVIOTS Wanted. — American cheviots, style 0217, colors 329, taupe, and burgundy; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 2661.

CHEVIOT Wanted—American 0217, black and brown; also American kittens ear 13045. Cash only. Jacob Masur Greeley 1876.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Will exchange taupe and navy for black and brown. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d.

CHIFFON, Velvet, Cheney's Wanted—Quantity, black, navy, taupe, brown. H. M. Goldstein Co., 25 West 31st.

CHIFFON VELVETS, Cheney's, Wanted.—All shades. Phone Madison Square 3312.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, good quality. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

CINDERELLA FANCY Wanted.—Cheney Bros., all patterns; can use quantity. Farragut 4016.

CLOTHING JOBS Wanted.—Men's, young men's suits and overcoats; cash for any quantity, at a price. Max Kalter Mercantile Co., 591 Broadway. Phone 5161 Spring.

COATEES wanted in plush; all kinds for cash. Henry Leavey & Son, 9 West 31st.

COATINGS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on plushes. 9th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Can use quantity of fine silvertone coats with nutria collars. Call with samples. M. Silverman & Son, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash paid for lots; immediate delivery. Call all week, 9th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Leading sellers; quantity orders placed. 12th floor, 141 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—23,000; spot cash pay; jobs or entire stock. Farragut 5134.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Navy and white. Julliard's, 613. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Julliard's 9000, all colors. Stuyvesant 2456.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Chambrays, Ginghams, Stonewall N. Amoskeag, percales, ties, and tricotines, cash. Straus, 1565 Madison Square.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All colors, any quantity. Chelsea 9029.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Flesh; open for quantity. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Stewart's 2369 or similar, cash. Winsome Costume Co., 5 West 32d. Madison Square 8344.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, Wanted.—Gray or finished colors at right cash prices; any quantity. X 484 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, and Taffetas Wanted. Aero Silk Mills, 51 East 9th.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Georgettes, taffetas; all qualities. Gramercy 5842.

DE LANEY 9000 wanted; shade 15; spot cash. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 8476.

DRESSES Wanted.—Evening dresses, velveteen, velours and chiffon velvet of the leather grade; placing immediate orders; bring samples. 43 West 24th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted; skirts, waists, coats, suits, children's coats, infants' coats, spring trimmings, capes and suits; cash. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing large orders on high-grade satin, tricotine and crepe cloth for Mr. Klein, 31 West 24th; 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of cotton and voile dresses, white and colors; also wash skirts; must be good value. E. B. Willson, 93 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is placing stock orders on snappy styles, velveteen dresses, plush, with samples, all week, 8th floor, 6 West 19th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on velour and duvet de laine dresses. 6 West 33d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade dresses. Room 410, 143 West 40th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, tricotines, crepelettes; open for quantity; cash. Madison Square 9050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silks, serges, tricolettes, and velvet dresses. Call with samples 3d floor, 30 West 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on satins, charmeuse, velvets. 3d floor, 11 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at higher priced Fall merchandise. Call any afternoon from 3 to 6, 3 W 29th, Room 707A.

DRESSES Wanted.—New ideas in high-class models and velvet dresses; large orders placed. 319 5th Av., first floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on tricotine dresses; those with better grade need only apply. Zuckerman Bellsey, 120 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for job of dresses for cash. 279 5th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000; spot cash paid; also suits. Farragut 5134.

FLANNELS Wanted.—In large quantities. American Petticoat Co., 438 East Houston. Forsythe 1766.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Amory, Browne's Mills, white, blue, pink. Franklin 1808, 270 Worth St.

FROST GLOW Wanted.—Backman 18210, number 1277; will pay cash. Farragut 2816.

FROST GLOW Wanted.—Lustrola and Fortuna all colors. Dreyer, Senft, Ginns, Greiley 1755.

FUR COATEES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on French seal, brown Cooney, also marmot and muskrat, 32 and 36 inch length. Call with samples. 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

FUR COATS, Sealine, Nutria Trimmed, Wanted.—Can use quantity; pay spot cash. Call with stock, M. Silverman Son, 1,133 Broadway.

FURS Wanted.—We will buy large quantities of kit Coney collars and cuffs. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy. Garfield's, Mayer, Field's; will pay cash. Beller & Cohen, 26 West 20th St.

GABARDINES, Suedelike Wanted.—36-inch cotton and wool tweeds. Premier Textile Co., 23 Waverly Place. Spring 9190.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Small or large quantity, at a price, for cash. Winsome Costume Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 8344.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Any quantity up to 1,000 pieces, raw or finished, for spot cash. Phone 3084 Gramercy.

GEORGETTES and Crepe de Chines Wanted. —Quantity, raw or finished. Madison Square 4853.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—White, flesh, must be embroidered; will be seen between 9-12. Room 304 6th Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—In small or large quantity; raw or finished. Room 75, 21 East 27th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for 25,000 yards all colors, for cash, at a price. Manuel Wallet, 180 6th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Dorothy Waist 38 West 26th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—In quantities, for cash. Newchester Waist Co., 201 Greene St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—18-inch fibre hosiery in striped top and seamed back, in large quantities. Submit samples. 11th floor, 113 West 224 St. Chelsea 5859.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16-inch fibre; immediate or future delivery; large quantity; submit samples. 11th floor, 136 West 224 St. Chelsea.

KERSEY Wanted.—Persian 1273; green only. L. Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Julliards 110, in all colors. Call Greeley 4018.

PEACH BLOOM Wanted.—All colors. Plaza 7306.

PETTICOATS Wanted.—Can use quantity silk jersey petticoats and petticoat-bloomers, all colors. Call with samples, Philipsborn, 912 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—For cash; peco and others; Artex, Annesmole, Hudson Bay, Unava, Verimole, taupe and black. Gramercy 1074.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T10, H. & H. 200, Auffmordt 4040; also Blumenthals Verimole; open for quantity for cash. Greeley 4377.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, Hudson seal, Unava and Animole. Eramsen Bros., 48 West 25th St., Farragut 8254.

PLUSH Wanted.—In black, 24 and 36 inches wide, for cash. S. & M. Silverstein Co., 13 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salts' Hudson seal, seal skinette and Blumenthal Frybloff and Unimak for cash. Jacob Masur, Greeley 1876.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Plush coats on coatees; open for quantity. Call with samples. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

PLUSH Wanted.—Mercerized, all colors, open for quantity. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, any quality, or quantity Blumenthals Moleartex; cash. Farragut 6050.

PLUSH Wanted.—Open for crushed plush; Sydney Blumenthal's or similar. Gramercy 3905.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco plush; will buy in quantities. Lipshitz Bros., 150 W. 22d St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecan 4040 and peco. Madison Square 4040, Exit 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T. 10, Hinds & Harrison, or similar. Chelsea 9039.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Nuphur, furmosa and Hudson Bay. Call Greeley 4018.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silks, any quality or quantity, for cash. Gramercy 4020.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy quantities of black and navy; 104 Whitman's or similar. Call Madison Square 5077.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6112, Mr. Diamond.

POPLINS Wanted.—4706 or similar, navy and brown. 158 West 25th St., 7th floor. Farragut 5254.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS wanted for cash; 774, 767, PPL, Gera 9095, BPNL, PNA., WLP., 8168 in all shades. Spring 5372.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS Wanted.—Whitman's 774 and 223, Pacific, P. P. L.; must be cheap. Madison Square 4848.

POPLINS Wanted.—Scotia 0302; also Selden 1065 or similar. Schweitzer, Madison Square 3338.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, Stevens, Gera, navy and black; also Silvertones, Stevens, Joel's, all colors, for cash. Gramercy 289.

POPLINS Wanted.—Meyers Jolesch navy, or similar quality. Herzog Cloak & Suit, Madison Square 8466.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for cotton warp, black and navy. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 0070 or 90610, black. Phone Farragut 2380.

RARITANS Wanted.—1122, all shades; will use quantity, cheap. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

RARITANS Wanted.—606, 1151, 1122, open for quantity, cheap. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

RUBBERIZING MATERIALS Wanted.—All kinds of cloth for rain coatings, for cash, such as 66-60 bombazines, twills, silk, cashmere, &c. Call or send samples and prices, Chester Waterproof Co., Inc., 202 East 12th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black and colors, Laurel or similar qualities. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted.—White, messaline or wash satin. 9 West 32d, 14th floor.

SATINES Wanted.—Black, for cash. Phone Spring 7547.

SCHAPPE Wanted.—60-1, suitable for high-grade goods. Madison Square 3654.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 54292, 7120, 6120, 7312, 7312, 7614, 7301, WFX, MFL, BSL, 3815, 104, 9, 99, 838, 235, Poplins PPL, 174, mannish serges, and also tricotines of any quantities. Call Gramercy 1064.

SERGES WANTED FOR CASH.—7614, 7301, MFL, PHL, 4040, 7312; also Cleveland, Arthur Joel and American tricotines. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 510, 11433, 0036, 235, 0060, 7610; also tricotines, American, and Daland; any quantity; cash. 2452 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 510, 838, 235, 0036, or similar, also American poplins 90610, 0301, 0335; any quantity. Goldberg, Farragut 30.

SERGES Wanted.—600 American and 41-103 Hudsbman's in navy; will pay cash. Call Madison Square 5070.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for about 50 pieces of 7301 or similar. Lissman, Nedell & Kirtz. Gramercy 5551.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp, 4050's and 1209's. Passman & Son, 3311 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 7301, 7312, 7512, 6, 104, 50, 54292, 838. Madison Square 2839. Extension 27.

SERGES Wanted.—104 navy; quantity for cash. Greeley 2810. 134 West 37th St., 7th floor.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—10701; 1464, 838, 235, 0330, also U. S. 907 or similar. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—Julliards, 44-inch, French or similar, for cash; must be cheap. Chelsea 4976.

SERGES Wanted.—528, 9056, navy and brown. Chauser, 137 West 27th St. Farragut 3990.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert's 17450, 18330; American 5192; pay $3.80-$4 cash. Orchard 5302.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 1241, 9056, 833, 0310, 0360, Americans, Clevelands, Garfields, tricotines. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity C. F. L., C F W, S. G. Stuyvesant 7440.

SERGES, Tricotines; all standard makes wanted. Greeley 5042.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 54292, 528, 104, and similar. Stuyvesant 6882.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 54289, navy 253, J. Rosenberg Co., 38 West 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—V. S. L., navy. M. Feynman & Co., 19 West 21st.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Large quantities. L. Hammer & Co., 334 4th Av.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity men's blue domet shirts at price. Call with samples, Philipsborn, 912 Broadway.

SILK Wanted.—For cash, any quantity, broadcloth, crepe de chine, charmeuse, cotton back satins. M. Brukenfeld, 636 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—3 & 4 thread Crepe de Chine, striped satin and taffetas, Jap silks; quantity, to close out prices. Schlang & Co., 151 West 30th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash all kinds of silks, taffetas, satins, fancies; also odds and ends in any quantity. Call Madison Square 2675.

SILK AND COTTON Wanted.—40-inch border poplin, large quantity; also stripes and plaid. Kawanov, 440 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulards, pongees, georgettes, printed or plain, or other silks; also imperfect silks. Madison Square 1804.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and woolens. Call Madison Square 4041.

SILKS Wanted.—Cheney's printed, any quantity; will pay cash. J. Heip & Sons, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

SILKS Wanted.—Remnants of any kind; spot cash. Madison Square 1803.

SILKS wanted; most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7524.

SILVERTIP Bolivia Deland's 1130, and 3700 on Steven's Bolivia wanted; all shades; at a price. Paul & Levy. Mad. Sq. 4278.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering, Millikan's, Cowan label, Feldin and navy. Nemo Cloak & Suit Co., 26 West 20th. Farragut 385.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Heavyweight, American 15630 or De Lapd's 9000, copen, navy, reindeer. F. D. Karpen & Co., 22 West 28th.

SILVERTONE Wanted—Brightwood 5047 in navy and cherry. Jerome Frank Co. Phone Gramercy 3474.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030 or 15032, navies only. Fit Best Cloak, Farragut 4063.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, 15032, in all shades. Phone Gramercy 1182.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, navy, pekin, and copen. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030-15032. Chelsea 2067.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 11421 Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

SILVERTONE Wanted; American 16007. Chelsea 4816.

SUEDINE Wanted.—Stevens 1314, brown and reindeer only. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13038, all colors; cash. Chelsea 9384.

SUEDINES Wanted.—All shades, navy, black, brown, and taupe. Call Madison Square 1280.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13038, navy, reindeer, brown. Vanderbilt 1389.

SUEDINE Wanted.—19056, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 8561.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 medium-priced suits, cash. Brown Cloak and Suit Co., 15 West 36th St.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on suits and coats. Call with samples, 28 West 27th St., 12th floor.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on suits and coats. Call with samples, 28 West 27th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for job of good suits at a price; spot cash. Madison Square 7266.

SUITS Wanted.—All kinds for cash. Henry Leavey & Son, 9 West 31st.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Good quality, small or large quantity; for cash. Winsome Costume Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 8344.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All changeable colors for petticoats. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

THIBET Wanted.—Burgundy only; also brown, cotton warp, velour, heavyweight. Colonial, 34 East 12th.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Leonard's 715, shade 4073; chameleon cord, shades 4162, 2094; Arthur Joel's plumsette, shades 204, 211. Vanderbilt 1389.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's 715, all colors, for cash. A. M. Gittleson, 39 West 29th.

TINSELTONE Wanted. — Also tinseltone twill, all makes. Phone Spring 8012.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. & L., Colors 4672, 4644, 4652. Chelsea 590.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—307 Andrews, Cleveland or any good quality, at the price. Gramercy 765.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mill, all quantities; cash. Schweitzer, Madison Square 3338.

TRICOTINES, Serges Wanted.—Fine quality; spot cash. Ehrlich Cloth Exchange Co., Chelsea 1640.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6113, Mr. Diamond.

TRICOTINES, Serges, Velours Wanted.—Lightweight, navies and all high shades; any quantity. E. A. Wechsler Co., 1,199 Broadway. Chelsea 594.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907, Scotia 2300, Cleveland 9541, 8306, Garfields 4718, Andrews, Reeds, Gera, and all other makes. Gramercy 4461.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy style, American 09077, and Arthur Joel style 9541, and U. S.; any quantity; cash. Room 404, 34 East 21st St. Gramercy 3462.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Scotas Wanted.—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. H 180 Times.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S., Scotia, Garfield, Cleveland, serges, 328, 5191; cash. Gramercy 845.

TRICOTINE, Serges Wanted.—For cash, 09077, 4718, 9907, Dobson's, 107 and 129. Gramercy 1074.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield 4718, Greer 8630, and Arthur Joel's 9541; must be cheap. Madison Square 1389.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for cash, 303 5th Av., 4th floor. Madison Square 9488.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—100 pieces, navy only; any quantity. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907 or as good; cash. Elkin, 147 West 35th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality, any quantity, for cash. Excello, 142 West 24th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Price must be reasonable. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantity Garfield 4718. H. M. Goldstein, 25 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—American, any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 8385.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—American 09077-0388; Deland's 5118; cash, $4.25. Orchard 5302.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Copenhagen, henna and gold. Meyer Dominak, 20 West 37th St.

TUSSAH SILKS—Wanted.—Changeable silk and cotton mull, or tussah, navy changeable and wistaria changeable. Apply Chas William Store, Brooklyn. L. Rubin Store 24.

TUSSAH Wanted.—All changeable colors. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

UNGAVA SEAL Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3757.

U. S. TRICOTINES Wanted.—George Hoffspiegel, 124 East 23d St. Gramercy 1918.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown and navy, 9344, 11050 Saxonia, 984 or similar, Stevens's plain polo cloth; also Dobson or Stevens's silvertip bolivia. Davis & Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp, in navy, green, and brown, Stoney Starkey 2270 or similar; also Kelly velour, 701 grade, with samples, 104 & Monsolim, 19 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, light weight; all wool, 25 to 50 pieces. Leo Werthelm, 31 West 21st St. Gramercy 4469.

VELOUR Wanted.—All wool heavy weight, navy and green only. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Navy only, or will exchange for any other shade. Hyn, 138 West 25th. Farragut 554.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield's 5116, navy, brown, reindeer; Jewell Dress Co., 39 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and reindeer, or will exchange for brown. Rivera Coat Co., 15 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—701 Grant F, Kelley, burgundy, navy, and green. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany 5816, reindeer, navy, brown; also American 0360. Orchard 5302.

VELOUR Wanted.—In all colors, for dress weights. American Costume Co., 118 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield, 5116, color 428 and 365; any quantity; for cash or exchange. Hecht & Pitofsky, 31 West 28th.

VELOURS, Cotton Warp Wanted.—Brown, for cash. H. Abromowitz, 22 East 21st. Gramercy 2277.

VELOUR Wanted.—All wool, brown, lightweight; also Brown broadcloth. Murray Hill 1166.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens lightweight velour, Lifschitz & Jacobs. Chelsea 1616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warped brown. Bernstein, Farragut 610.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, for cash. Crown Costume Co., 48 West 24th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight; navy and brown. Farragut 7245.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; also tricotines. Green & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360 or similar, all shades. Chelsea 7029.

VELOUR, PLAID Wanted.—Skiftings, all shades. Chelsea 9334.

VELOUR Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces for cash. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy; spot cash. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wool mixed; 3000 or similar. Greeley 4582.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Twill back, brown and navy; any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

VELVETEENS Wanted—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Heit & Son, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VELVETINE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity, all colors, including navy. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27-86 inch, Brown Twill, back. Kabat Bros., 30 West 25th.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—44, 36, 27, 24, 22 inches; all qualities. Gramercy 5842.

WOOL PAULETTES Wanted.—All colors; also velours. Warren Dress Co., 258 5th Av.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS and Overcoats Wanted.—Open for quantity of young men's waist line double-breasted suits and overcoats, also ulsters at a price. Submit samples with stock list to Philipsborn's, 912 Broadway, 11th floor.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS contractor wants to connect with a reliable jobber who can supply work for ten machines; reasonable price. Tel. Stuyvesant 5062.

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APRONS.—Bungalow, special lot, at $12; also close outs in muslin underwear. M. & M. Mfg. Co., 512 Broadway. Spring 5165.

ARCTIC FOX and Baby Persian Lamb, (Blumenthal's,) black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3314.

BEAVERS 4014, Bevitex; also Polatex seal. Nat Lebenson, 9 West 20th, Chelsea 6511.

BINDING.—All sizes and qualities; immediate delivery. Reinhard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BLOOMERS, cotton jersey; ladies', children's, and misses' sizes; a large assortment for immediate delivery. Call Spring 4325.

BOLIVIA.—Dobson's silver cord, 616 and 617, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 2262. Schneiderman.

BOLIVIAS.—Stevens 6116, all colors. Lipschuts, Madison Square 8466.

BOTANY.—3816, 5086 taupe, and rose taupe, or will exchange for navy, brown and black. Madison Square 5028.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black 815, Julliard 118, brown 15063, all shades; lightweight velours, navy, brown and reindeer. Greeley 3183.

BROADCLOTH, Botany, all shades, all widths; cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—Velours, silvertones, polo cloth, velour check, &c., below market price. Call 118 West 27th, top floor.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertone, peach bloom, mixtures, duvet-superior; chevrons, &c., lowest prices. Farragut 2840.

BROADCLOTH, 119, American shade, 317, 235, and 314. Carason, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2904.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertones, oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 272.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens' Tia Juana, quality for coats, Velour finish, all shades; also Murray Hill 1166.

BROADCLOTHS.—Julliards 110, all colors, all shades; immediate delivery. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens and Botany; all colors. 1180 Greeley.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, navy, brown, Julliard's, all colors. Cheney Bros., 4th floor, 18 West 18th St. Chelsea 8546.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Botany and

Spray Mark

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We have just placed on display a line of coats showing an absolutely different silhouette.

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LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
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34-36-38 WEST 37TH ST.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Harvard 7100.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.: A. J. Palmer, cutter, 1st floor; Mrs. Mooney; Breslin.
ALBANY, N. Y.—R. Healy Co.: J. J. Sullivan, cloak room furnishing goods; Commodore.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.: Mrs. Rexford, jewelry, 1st floor; Breslin; 1,150 B'way.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil & Co.: W. T. Yeoh, coats, suits; 21 W. 34th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams & Co.: O. J. Rehrauer, dresses, blouses; 25 W. 34th; Room 601.
ALTOONA, W. P. Gotts & Co.: A. Evans, dress goods; 259 5th Ave.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.: C. M. Jones, carpets; 1,140 B'way; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta Rubberoid & Oil Co.: T. F. Gray, millinery; 21 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—American Wonderful Corp.: Baltimore bargain house; C. W. Eyster, ribbons; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 504 5th Ave.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Son & Blumberg: A. E. Dannenberg, coats, suits, dresses; 1261 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Rothschild Bros & Co.: A. J. Fry, Miss I. Gunderman, Miss B. Hochsteiner, ready-to-wear; 229 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John H. Harris & Co.: J. M. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros.: A. B. Feder, musical instruments; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.: Miss L. H. Goldstein, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutmann & Co.: A. Rosen, notions, ribbons; 209 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bernstein & Co.: M. M. Bernstein, cloaks; 466 4th Av.
BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hochheimer & Co.: L. Homer, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BARBERTON, Ohio—Kreider's Dept. Store: R. T. Kreider, general sales; Grand.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Dewey & Co.: A. B. Swarts, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: Miss J. L. Howell, corsets; C. M. Berry, small wares, hair goods; E. E. Emery, cotton underwear; petticoats; S. L. Averill, lamps; Miss L. Haughey, misses' suits; C. M. Guest, house furn. goods; Miss E. Cronin, infants' wear; P. F. Keefe, misses' coats, shirts, bathing suits; Miss K. L. Lagrin, toys. Basement buyers: Miss M. E. Blackden, small wares; Miss A. Burns, women's dresses, linens, dresses; Miss A. Chaleux, corsets; E. E. Taylor, notions, mgr., underwear, infants' wear; Miss F. M. White, children's dresses; Miss M. E. Knight, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss S. Ludwig, infants' wear; Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Norris, Mr. Donahoe, representing; 448 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; basement buyers; A. Cohen, women's, misses' coats, dresses, skirts, suits; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Danahy, waists, sweaters; Miss Kehner, muslin underwear, aprons, house dresses, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; Miss Lowenberg, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Miss Rice, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: Miss Dart, infants' wear, negligees; Miss Kaneanoff, women's neckwear; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Levine, skirts, sweaters; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses; Miss Callahan, silk, cotton underwear; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors', girls' dresses; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.: Geo. Brown, small wares, ribbons, toilet articles; C. S. Stewart, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.; R 324.
BOSTON—C. Johnson, piece goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—Boston Store: Miss H. Nichol, fancy goods; 44 E. 23d.
BOSTON—Leopold Morse Co.: M. J. Marks, furs, children's clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.: W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.: E. A. Barnum, millinery; 811 B'way.
BOSTON—S. F. Slattery Co.: Miss Kane, sheep-lined suede coats; 25 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; B. Gufoid, domestics, flannels; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.: W. Stutter, blankets; K. Klerst, rugs, carpets; 2 W. 27th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.: W. Stutter, domestics, blankets; 2 W. 27th; Bronzell.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.: F. G. Eisel, lamps, fixtures; 3 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Stein, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 119 West 34th.
CANTON, Ohio—Parisian Co.: N. Manheim, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Bronzell.
CANTON, Ohio—W. H. Zollinger & Co., W. H. Zollinger, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.: A. L. Embree, dry goods; 45 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. H. Ivey & Co.: G. B. Cabaniss, ready-to-wear waists, muslin underwear; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.: M. C. Marshall, carpets, rugs; E. D. Schulz, laces, embroideries, ribbons, trimmings; 452 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Reiss & Weiss; Leon Weiss, white goods, draperies; L. Weiss, ready-to-wear; 17 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Kahn, Nollheimer & Co.: M. Wollheimer, hats; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—H. J. S. Pogue Co.: W. L. Foster, waists, coats, suits; 396 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Denton, Cox & Co.: L. C. Denton, coats, gowns; 1,150 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.: G. Mulvihill, men's clothing; 366 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Shillito's & Bookop; J. B. Bokop, hats; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.: Miss E. Meyers, furs; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.: J. Gerwin, dress goods, silks; 377 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: Miss M. Burns, O. R. Ryerson, books; F. Reed, representing; H. B. Harris, brie-a-brac, Japanese goods; E. D. Michaels, men's hats, caps; M. Lagan, misses' cloaks, dresses; S. Hunt, women's street dresses; K. Leonard, women's suits; F. Holbrook, women's tailored skirts; C. Raynor, misses' coats, suits, skirts; J. F. O'Neill, women's capes, shawls, cloaks; C. A. Hitchcock, A. Davis, rugs; F. C. Brady, wash, white goods, prints; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck & Co.: H. J. Zeltsch, G. Westfels, W. L. Rankin, photographic, optical, phonograph goods; M. J. Mortensen, N. Acroyd, notions, ribbons; R. F. Kerrigan, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Zach, notions, leather goods, laces, embroideries, neckwear, boys' wear, small wares, ribbons, umbrellas; basement 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.: Miss L. Solomon, coats, wraps; 12 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: D. Curtis, furs; H. Becker, pictures; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—G. W. Hecke & Co.: G. W. Liedke, waist materials; Commodore.
CHICAGO—Rosenbloom & Goldstein; Mr. Goldstein, tricotine dresses; 15 E. 26th.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson & Co.; B. L. Sloan, notions, dress goods, silks; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—J. M. Carroll & Co.; J. M. Carroll, piece goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.: W. K. Woods, gingahams; 504 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Wurzburger Bros.: J. Wurzburger, hosiery, underwear; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—L. Besark; M. Teller, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.: W. H. Gerber, laces, embroideries, trimmings; J. Meisel, Fall coats; Mr. Kaplan, Fall coats, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Miss Levine, satin, tricotine, serge dresses; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Miller Clothing Co.; J. H. Miller, clothing; Pennsylvania.
Marietta, Ohio.—Stanley & Gross Co.; C. E. Gross, carpets; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; R. B. Martin, linens; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Stein, silks; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Kessler Co.; F. F. Kessler, dress goods; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Turber, laces; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs waists, dresses; 476 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Prosper Bros. Co.; H. H. Prosper, children's garments; Somerset.
CLEVELAND—Hill & Hart; A. N. Hill, hats, caps; Pennsylvania.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. L. Justus, men's, boys' shoes; Miss M. L. Roberts, women's, children's shoes; T. H. Siebert, mdse. mgr., Shoes; J. S. Bellamy, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Smith, wash goods; Miss H. Updegraff, notions, toilet goods; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Rosenbaum, Martens Co.: Miss Agwo, Mr. Grimes, ready-to-wear; Mr. Dewitt, basement ready-to-wear, children's coats; 6 W. 22d.
DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; C. O. Hattier, suit cases, pearl buttons, umbrellas; 385 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Sears Roebuck & Co.; P. D. MacQuiston, representing; 115 5th Av.
DAYTON—Pike, Rumler Co.; Mrs. C. Russell, fancy novelty, ribbons; 225 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mr. Spiess, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.: H. L. Todd, ready-to-wear; 23 F 30th.
DENVER—Golden Rule D. G. Co.; T. Morris, clothing, furn. goods; 44 E. 23d; Plaza.
DENVER—Albany Togwary; H. D. Levy, clothing, men's furn. goods; Bristol.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; L. De Witt, jobs basement ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
DESMOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons: M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Lind, wash goods, prints, gingahams, dress goods, silks, velvets; A. V. McConnell, domestics, flannels, blankets; 45 Leonard.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; W. G. Crowley, prints, gingahams, wash goods; A. J. Desmond, dress goods, silks; 45 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Dubuque Boot Co.; F. R. Hadley, Jr.; 1,150 Broadway; Marlborough.
DURHAM, N. C.—Stone & Co.; E. Robert, dry goods; Walmsley.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dunn & Co.; R. F. Dougherty, domestics; 225 Grand; Marlborough.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, notions; 37 W. 20th.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—C. Warfield, Jr., & Bros.; Hertzog, 37 Michigan; carpets, rugs, matting; 1-year; 21 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. G. Cook, white goods; 504 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; R. H. Yarrow; house furn. goods; 104 Grand; Marlborough.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; P. L. Warren, house furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Breslin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss G. Kennedy, millinery; 225 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss G. Kennedy, millinery; 225 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—[illegible]; O. H. Lewis, new store; 225 5th Av.
HAVANA, Cuba—F. Ruiz & Bros.; D. Ruiz, machinery; Breslin.
HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Delorollis Sons; W. Farkas, short lengths, cotton goods; 105 Grand.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAllister & Wallace Co.; J. J. Bestrom, house furnishing goods; Manhattan.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mandel, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—John D. Brossman, Jr., & Son Co.; John D. Brossman, cloth, silks, dresses, furs, skirts, waists; 225 Grand; Park South; Catholic Club.
INDIANAPOLIS—Mitrovich & Volk; J. S. Mitrovich, ready-to-wear; 1160 B'way; 224 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss J. B. Vickery, coats; 116 W. 32d.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bingham Co.; F. W. Bingham, men's furnishing goods, clothing; glass; Bristol.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bingham Co.; Miss A. Morgan, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Pike, corsets; sweaters; Miss G. Hurlin, art goods; E. Heath, caps, fancy goods; J. Anderson, baggage basement; F. W. Bingham, men's furnishing goods; Somerset.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bingham Co.; F. W. Bingham, men's furnishing goods, clothing; glass; Bristol.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A. Hart D. G. Co.; A. Mark, domestics; Biltmore.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Leiser Co.; W. Silberberg, dresses; 1,185 B'way.
KANSAS CITY.—G. E. Peck D. G. Co.; G. A. Leiter, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Kreider & Brother; Miss Kreider, art goods; 504 4th Av.; Breslin.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. B. Sutherland Co.; Miss L. De Young, ribbons, neckwear; 225 4th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal, Barrow & Co., J. T. Beal, domestics; 12 Leonard.
LONACONING, Md.—Eisenberg Bros.; L. Eisenberg, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 20th.
LOS ANGELES—Bullocks; C. A. Godwin, dress, white goods; 225 5th Av.
LYNN, Mass.—F. B. Magrane; D. Batty, silks, dress goods, linings; Commodore.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn, Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, domestics; 12 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—S. Frin Brothers' Co.; S. Frin, men's, boys' clothing; Woodstock.
MILLERTON, Penn.—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Sax, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS—William R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; M. Kahn, coats, suits; 256 Church.
MONTREAL, Canada—Ainy's, Ltd.; Miles D. Barr, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Ainy's, Ltd.; Mr. Smiley, [illegible]; Miss Bower, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner, Loeman & O. Co.; W. Loeman, dry goods, knit goods; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—National Hat and Glove Co.; A. Eskind, hats, gloves; Pennsylvania.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers, trimmed hats; 379 B'way.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; J. W. Stein, notions; 379 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; G. Poe, silks, dress goods; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Pfeil & Co.; J. Pensterwald, clothing, furnishing goods; Ansonia.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble, Desmond Co.; H. H. Reynolds, rugs, upholstery goods; 213 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Leon Godchaux Clothing Co.; L. K. Svendson, men's furn. goods; Wallick's.
NEW ORLEANS—Grossman, Weinfeld Millinery Co.; I. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; L. A. Meyers, carpets; 1,150 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, floor covering; 405 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mandel & Freedman; D. M. Freedman, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 44 E. 23d.
NORWICH, Conn.—Perteous & Mitchell Co.; F. J. Congdon, upholstery goods, carpets; 452 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Burk & Co.; R. Fensterwald, clothing, furnishing goods; Ansonia.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McCraw & Tatro; W. J. Tatro, coats, suits; Imperial.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabaugh, Brown D. G. Co.; J. C. Allen, woolens, silks; 44 E. 23d.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; W. T. Pollock, cotton piece goods, house furn. goods; 105 Grand.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie & Co.; R. R. Guthrie, Miss Cechin, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. D. Newman, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, coats, suits; H. Heyman, misses' suits; Miss S. Goodman, women's suits; Miss L. Raisey, gowns; Mrs. R. Albright, jewelry; Mrs. Hale, art goods; 1 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Dermond, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss E. Grossman, misses', juniors' dresses; R. J. Sutliffe, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss G. Hausen, muslin underwear, waists; Miss L. M. Brubacher, underwear; Miss K. Hankan, India, ribbons, yellings; 32 E. 20th.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Mr. Koch and Miss Lewis, furs; Mrs. Pitzow, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Kolanfelder, house furn. goods, toys, china; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 45 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Inc.; Miss G. Kotnehl, house dresses, muslin underwear; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURG.—H. Schwartz, women's underskirts; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 28 E. 20th.
PITTSBURGH—Arrythoot, Stephenson & Co.; G. Dihm, rugs; 45 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, furs; 24th 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; V. Zauner, dry goods; B'way and 42d.
PHILADELPHIA—J. G. Darlington & Co.; J. Thompson, notions, trimmings; 1,170 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Kresge, millinery; Miss Forman, Miss Binder, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 20th.
PHILADELPHIA—Stern & Co.; L. Stern, men's, women's clothing, millinery; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Needles Brocker Co.; L. G. Needles, shirts, pajamas; 360 5th Av.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; 1152 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; 1152 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuirman, woolens; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Simmental, notions; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—Shubert; Miss Shubert, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Fagen; S. Fagen, dress materials; Pennsylvania.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. F. Mouris, ready-to-wear; 217 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Migra Outlet Co.; M. Isens, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bros.; Miss R. Schlassky, gloves; Miss S. Cohen, women's neckwear; 130 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Miss E. MacNeil, gloves; 225 5th Av.; Somerset.
READING, Penn.—Lewis Chain Stores; G. M. Adelman, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
RICHMOND, Va.—Thalhimer Bros.; W. B. Thalhimer, notions, linens, ribbons; Pennsylvania.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; Miss Harlow, jobs suits; Mr. Dimond, jobs coats, suits, dresses, basement; Miss Fox, asst. jobs coats; Mr. Trebaight, jobs piece goods; 478 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss J. Brown, children's, juniors' wear; Mr. Herman, coats, suits; 225 5th Ave.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; Miss Feldman, [illegible]; Miss Gerow, linens, bath robes; 478 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Levis Horse & Son; Mr. Levis, clothing materials; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Howe, Rodgers Co.; J. R. Howe, carpets; Aluminum.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hershberg & Co.; J. Hershberg, clothing materials; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. Goldstein, men's clothing; Commodore.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; G. W. Rochman, blouses, middies, petticoats, skirt dresses, negligees; H. A. Van Bosech, men's, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. K. Montague, basement, men's, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—F. Dreamer & Co.; F. Greenberg, dress goods; Grimsinger, Bristol.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, dry goods; C. Hudson, Jr., notions, dress goods, prints; 45 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—H. M. Robinson & Sons; A. J. Isbenner, [illegible]; 225 5th Av.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; J. A. Abaren, hosiery, underwear; J. P. D. Cummen's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

How to Lay Your Hands on the Best Sellers

The success of your ready-to-wear department this season depends on the number of women who come into your store—and buy. That's axiomatic. And if you select the newest styles and fabrics at the lowest prices, you'll be able to influence more trade than the buyer who picks "just an average line," and sells it at "just a fair price." That's logical.

There are hundreds of garments on the floor that will touch the "pocket-nerve" and appeal to the "quality-taste" of any buyer, however critical his demands. The lines include

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts and Leather Coats

all the newest styles, fabrics and shades. You simply must come in and examine the display to realize fully what fashion decrees for the coming season.

There's not a single garment that we'll try to sell you, but there are hundreds that you'll want to buy.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY
Bush Terminal Sales Building
130 West 42nd Street
New York

Come in and Pick Them Off the Racks—

5000 DRESSES

Made up attractively in

Tricotine Serge
Satin Meteor
Jersey Velvet

$8.75 up

PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 33rd St. N.Y.C.

Compare!

That is the surest way to prove that our products are much better than their prices will purchase elsewhere.

The House Exceptional for Cotton Fabrics of Merit

Denger-Nathan Incorporated
211-21 Broadway, New York.

Tip Top DRESSES

Satin, Georgette, Serges, Wool Jerseys, Tricotines

In stock for delivery, $12.75 to $32.50

Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
35 West 32nd St., New York

Headquarters for
WEDDING and EVENING GOWNS
Immediate Delivery.
GEORGE JACOBSON.
48 to 54 W. 25th St.

COATS & WRAPS
Of the Better Kind
For Immediate Delivery.
In all Desirable Cloths
M. & S. ZICKER
32 E. 31st Street

MELBA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.
Broadway, Bryant and Nassau
TRICOTINE AND GABARDINE SUITINGS
18-120 WEST 37TH ST.

MILLER-MAID
ALL WOOL
RIPPLE SUITS
at $16.75
for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Pile Fabric Coatees
Suits and Coats
Fur Trimmed and Plain
S. MILLER & SONS
127-133 W. 26th Street

BANNER
SILK JERSEY CLOTH

BEAUTIFUL in texture, superior in knitting and shown in all the exquisite new shades of the season—both plain and fancy knit.

Order early to insure full delivery.

BANNER SILK KNITTING MILLS, INC.
The Largest Producers of Silk Jersey Cloth in the World.
New York Office and Salesroom: 484 Fourth Av. Tel. Mad. 84-7767.
Mills: Grandview Av. & Ralph St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEO L. BOHLIN CO., FACTORS.

GILCHRIST CO.
BOSTON

Basement Buyers are in the Market for any quantity of Jobs, Sample lines, and Special Lots in the following merchandise.

Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Girls' Coats, Waists, Sweaters, Muslin Underwear, Aprons, Corsets, Petticoats, Infants' Wear, Women's and Children's Hosiery, Knit Underwear, Millinery, Boys' Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

Call at New York Office
200 FIFTH AVE.
Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

Leon A. Kellner & Bro.
Infants' Dresses & Coats
for Immediate Delivery
DRESSES
Voile
Organdy
Batiste
Nainsook
Lawn
Crepe de Chine
Birth to Six
COATS
Cashmere
Cotton Crepe
Wool Crepe
Corduroy
Chinchilla
Crepe de Chine

BANNER FABRICS
JAP SILKS
Underwear Mfg. Co.

$9.50 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $12.00 Doz.
WAISTS
$18.00 $11

ON THE RACKS FOR
Immediate Delivery
THE NEWEST
RIPPLE SUITS
OF ALL WOOL MATERIALS
VELOURS-SILVERTONES & SERGES
Silk Lined and Warmly Interlined.
Plain and Fur Trimmed.
$16.75 to $25.00
MILTEX
CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY, Inc.,
22 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK

Shoe Exporters, Jobbers and Retailers

I have 210,000 pairs Men's Army and Navy Welt and Standard Screw Shoes, tan and black.

These can all be delivered F. O. B. New York within four weeks. About 60,000 pairs are now in New York for immediate delivery.

Prices and terms on application to

LELAND MAYER
Room 202, 1,451 Broadway.
Phone Bryant 2824.

WE SPECIALIZE IN STRICTLY TAILORED
MISSES' DRESSES
SIZES 14 TO 20
TRICOTINES-SERGES-VELOURS
16.50 to 32.50
STOCK OF GOOD SELLERS ALWAYS ON HAND.
P. S. L. MFG. CO.
43-45-47 W. 24th St.

RUBBER STAMP SERVICE
On-the-minute Delivery of as many as you want up to 25,000—within 24 hours.
STENCILS
BRASS CHECKS
NAME PLATES
BADGES
METAL LABELS
NUMBERING MACHINES
HENRY MOSS & CO., Inc.,
18 Beaver St. Tel. Broad 5011
Phone nearest office
192½ Greene St. Spring 4237
67 Fulton St. Beekman 647

Buying Corporation with a large capital is planning the importation monthly, against cash (for the present), of the undermentioned quantities:

Potatoes	240,000	Kilograms	Cheese	25,000	Kilograms
Bacon	40,000	"	Meatgroats	12,000	"
Lard	120,000	"	Oats	5,000	"
Leguminous pulses	150,000	"	Soft Soaps	10,000	"
Sugar	30,000	"	Condensed Milk	10,000	Tins
Rice	50,000	"	Meat	10,000	"
Coffee	10,000	"	Vegetable Oils	40,000	Litre

Moreover, from time to time we are open for large quantities of workmen's shoes, undergarments, garments, inclusive of hats. Immediately wanted 20-30,000 pairs of workmen's shoes, 100-200,000 pieces of undergarments, (shirts, chemises, drawers, stockings.) Offers c. i. f. Saarbrücken. Only highly productive firms who value first-class, trustworthy and lengthy business relations will offer to O. A. 4203 "ALA," Berlin SW. 19.

REPORT FURTHER CUT IN WHEAT OUTPUT

Production of Spring and Winter Crop Now Is Put at 923,000,000 Bushels.

CORN HAS A GOOD MONTH

Forecasts Also Show Advance in Yields of Buckwheat and Sugar Beets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Further decline of the spring wheat crop reduced the prospective production 17,000,000 bushels during August, but corn had a good month and shows a prospective output of 70,000,000 bushels larger than indicated last month, according to the Government's September crop report issued today. There were reductions in the forecasts of oats, white potatoes, tobacco and hay, but an increase in buckwheat and sugar beets.

The condition of the corn crop was described as irregular, ranging from extremely good to extremely bad, but for the country as a whole a fair sized crop of good quality is in prospect, totaling 2,585,000,000 bushels.

The loss in the Spring wheat crop was caused by blight, rust, scab and grasshoppers. The total crop of Spring and Winter wheat now is placed at 923,000,000 bushels, which is more than 300,000,000 bushels below the crop as forecast from conditions prevailing in June.

Forecasts of the production of the country's important crops, based on conditions existing Sept. 1, follow (figures in millions, i. e., 000,000 omitted):

Winter wheat	715
Spring wheat	208
All wheat	923
Corn	2,585
Oats	1,223
Barley	192
Rye	84.8
Buckwheat	17.2
White potatoes	340
Sweet potatoes	100
Tobacco (pounds)	1,270
Flax	10.2
Rice	44.4
Hay (tons)	102
Sugar beets (tons)	7.26
Apples, total (bushels)	153
Apples, commercial (barrels)	23.1
Peaches (bushels)	50.4
Kaffir	124

The condition and production forecasts of the principal crops by important States follow (production in thousands of bushels):

CORN.

	Condition, Sept. 1.	Production.
Ohio	90	155,070
Indiana	86	167,247
Illinois	76	294,640
Minnesota	93	111,865
Iowa	89	469,511
Missouri	80	157,139
South Dakota	82	97,656
Nebraska	71	172,402
Texas	102	201,287

SPRING WHEAT.

Minnesota	48	33,971
North Dakota	45	52,246
South Dakota	42	39,368
Montana	21	7,970
Washington	62	23,343

OATS

Ohio	78	51,745
Indiana	75	59,467
Illinois	68	125,044
Wisconsin	72	74,131
Minnesota	89	80,894
Iowa	79	175,920
Missouri	80	40,243
Nebraska	85	74,387
Kansas	80	53,100
Texas	100	72,921

Cholera Rampant in China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Spanish Minister, who has been suffering from cholera, is out of danger. The disease is rampant in China.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

EDWARD A. KASSELL of 108 Duane Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are A. J. Bates & Co., $212; Reis & Newman, $180, and Traverso & Co., $138.

ANGELO FASANY, also known as Angelo Volarelli, at 485 College Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,119 and assets of $3,500, consisting of accounts due. Among the largest creditors are C. Laudadio Mason Contracting Co., $1,707; John W. O'Brien, $2,879, and Claremont Iron Works, $500.

JOSEPH CARISTIA, grocer, of 411 East Fifteenth Street, A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Rockhill & Victor, $583, and Pasquale Palmieri, $600.

BANKS-LUNDWALL AUTO CORP.—Judge Mack has appointed Lawrence Berenson receiver in $3,000 bond for the Banks-Lundwall Auto Corp, garage, at 456 West Eighteenth Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Arizona Superior Copper Co.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.....$239.66
Brooklyn Park & Auto Service Co.—N. L. Goldstein.....239.20
Bender, Herman—H. Lorber.....488.27
Burger, Harry E.—State Ind. Com.....278.17
Berger, Leon—L. Paparello.....249.20
Bushman, Francis X.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....806.83
Cahill, Patrick S.—Layties Bros.....342.98
Caufield, Joseph—Ntl. Lead Co.....108.70
Castagnola, John—S. Epstein.....153.00
Elias, Abe—H. Herr.....296.62
Ephelm, Martin—Ntl. Cash Register Co.361.75
Farber, Kopel—India Wharf Brewing Co.....3,882.78
Goldstein, Samuel L.—Bristol & Barber, Inc.....937.47
Green River Distilling Co.—J. Leffler.624.20
Grossman, Morris and Philip Garfinkel—Malkin.....290.65
Hibsol, Preston—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....902.88
Hebron, James—E. J. Carter.....1,744.50
Harper, A. I.—Rusch & Co.....244.43
Hulbert Fredericks, Inc.—Ohio Cities Gas Co.....1,530.86
Hand, Michael Jr.—H. Broder.....123.50
Horenstein, Nathan—Hamilton Court Realty Co.....113.20
Herrmann, Joseph F., Jr., and Raymond G. Harrington, (Mutual Transp. Co.)—Cullen Transp. Co.....853.44
Hunyadi Sulfit Inc.—Bowen Co.....1,057.92
John Thacher & Son, Inc.—H. W. Johns Manville Co.....889.58
Jacobs, Abraham—T. McCarthy.....5,870.81
Klinker, Louis T.—D. L. Klinker.....461.20
Klopper, Philip—I. Keimer.....151.70
Kalmonbvitz, Elias (Europe American Diamond Importing Co.)—W. Herschfeldt.....867.12
Lipkin, Samuel—Times Square Auto & Supply Co.....294.23
Miser, Leroy—Beau Site Co., Inc.....850.30
M. F. Smith & Sons Co. and Mfrs. Liability Ins. Co.—State Industrial Commission.....450.00
Macomber, W. Sturgis—Randolph Guen.....124.10
McNulty, Patrick J.—S. S. Myers.....1,759.02
Remer, Chas. J.—Commercial Newspaper Co.....171.82
Rothbart, Harry—H. Herr.....320.94
Sitomer, Abram—J. H. Broder.....907.33
Sutherland, Alexander J.—Michael Cohen & Co.....388.52
Sackett Turner Corp.—F. E. Falkingham.....269.55
Taylor, Oliver B.—Oliver B. Taylor & Co.—C. J. Steinberg.....130.40
Taylor, Martha M.—Brooks Bros.....855.52
Tomlinson, Theodore E.—H. F. Pierson.....1,348.37
Zimmerman, Isaac—H. E. Frechtman.680.22

In Bronx County.

Buckley, John J.—L. S. Altmayer.$3,078.69
Baumeister, John J. and Amelia—J. N. Moffat.....319.96
Schwartz, Samuel—S. Washinsky.....112.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Barret, William M., President—R. Capsanno, June 20, 1916.....$4,436.75
Cross, Margaret—Black & Creamer, Inc., May 25, 1919.....290.38
Hagan Samuel and Albert and Morris Oriel—A. L. Reid et al. Aug. 23 1916.342.18
Reiner, Moses—J. E. Morrison, Aug. 20, 1919.....331.70
Wallner, Joseph—E. Surut, June 26, 1909.....695.15
Sanz—E. Bernstein, Sept. 17, 1908.....265.41
Zarembourtz, Abraham—M. Schlochtman, April 12, 1918.....402.07
Barrett, William M., President—J. Maguire, Dec. 23, 1914 (vacated).....2,132.53
Heine and Kessel Co.—Raymond Hadley Corporation, Nov. 14, 1916.....891.59

Cholera Rampant in China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Spanish Minister, who has been suffering from cholera, is out of danger. The disease is rampant in China.

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Auctions.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, Auctioneers,
470 Broome Street, New York City, Two Blocks West of Broadway
PROMPTLY AT TEN O'CLOCK THURSDAY, SEPT. 11TH, 1919,
ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS. BY ORDER OF
FRANZ MERZ,
IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF
ABOUT 1,000 PIECES
DRESS GOODS, SUITINGS,
COATINGS AND CLOAKINGS.
ALL WOOL 54 AND 56 INCH.
Black and Colored Serges, Hairlines, Tricotines, Poplins, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Velours, Velour Checks, Shepherd Checks, Silver Cloth, Plaids and Poiret Twills.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
and Plain and Fancy Suitings, Coatings and Cloakings.
This important and very attractive offering consists of Fall and Winter Styles IN FINE GRADES ONLY, and includes numbers to be discontinued, which are among the handsomest and most popular brought out this season.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON GOODS

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
at 599 & 601 Broadway, New York.
Friday, Sept. 12, About 11.30 o'clock
For account of Underwriters or Concern,
157 Fine Oriental Rugs & Carpets
Comprising large and medium size Persian, Kermanshah, Dozar, Meshed, Tabriz and Chinese Carpets.
Ex. fine small Kazak, Iran, Silky Dozar, Persian, Royal Bokhara Rugs and Hall Strips, 1 Antique Historical Silk Carpet 11.9x16.9, 6 fine large Sarabend, Arak and Persian Tabriz Carpets.
All sold piece by piece without allowance. Terms cash. Goods and catalogues 9 o'clock morning of sale.

Auctioneers.

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Sales Today, 10 A. M.
Concluding Session
On the Premises
No. 23 Park Av., at 35th St.,
THE ENTIRE FURNISHINGS
OF 43 ROOMS
consisting of
Modern and Antique Effects,
Including Mahogany Furniture, Brass Bedsteads, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Mirrors,
Colonial and Other Period Furniture,
Silver, China, Blankets, Pillows, Mattresses, Kitchen Utensils. Also an ELECTRIC MANGLE & WASHER.
House Open for Inspection
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25% Deposit Required from All Purchasers.
SALE CONDUCTED BY
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, Inc.,
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HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auc'n'r.

LAFEAN UNDER $7,500 BAIL.

Former Commissioner Knew Bank Was Insolvent, Is Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Daniel F. Lafean, former State Banking Commissioner, was held in $7,500 bail for court today in the North Pennsylvania Bank crash. The charge against Lafean was misdemeanor in office. At the end of a three hour hearing, Lafean was severely excoriated by Assistant District Attorney James Gay Gordon, Jr.

"He was the only man who stood between the depositors and the people looting the bank," exclaimed the prosecutor. "He was informed the bank was rotten, but ignored the advice of competent officials. Indeed, the evidence shows there was a conspiracy to keep the bank going, and the men who entered into it were Lafean, Charles A. Ambler, State Insurance Commissioner; Ralph T. Moyer, the Cashier, and William T. Gabell, a Director and clerk at the bank."

Henry C. Niles, Lafean's lawyer, had appealed to Magistrate Rooney to discharge his client for lack of evidence. "But if you have to hold him," he said, "let Mr. Lafean, who is financially able to do so, enter his own security."

At the hearing it was shown that Lafean twice was warned of the bank's hazardous finances, but had ignored what were virtually demands of competent subordinates to close the bank.

The principal witnesses against Lafean were Auditor General Charles A. Snyder, Captain John W. Morrison, Deputy Banking Commissioner, and James W. MacBurney, Treasurer of the Haddington Title and Trust Company, this city, and a former bank examiner.

Points in the chain of evidence against Lafean were that Ambler, in striving to put the bank on a sound footing, ran up his account as receiver of the Pittsburgh Life from approximately $100,000 in October, 1918, to $323,945.16 on Dec. 21, 1918.

This transfer followed warnings of MacBurney that the bank virtually was insolvent. Lafean, meanwhile, assured the examiner that Ambler was coming to the bank's rescue.

CHILEAN STRIKE ENDED.

Labor Federation Orders Resumption of Work After Four Days.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7.—The Labor Federation of Chile today issued an order bringing to an end the general strike called last week. The employes in the various trades are directed to resume work on Monday. A conciliation court has been formed to settle labor disputes. The labor executives have declared their willingness to confide their interests to the spirit of justice of the President of the Republic. As a measure of relief the Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the construction of new highways, at an estimated cost of $10,000,000.

Commenting on the settlement, the newspapers dwell upon the fact that perfect order was maintained by the strikers during the four days the strike lasted. They praise the patriotic spirit shown by the workers in not pressing forceful means to attain their claims during the present economic crisis.

The strike originated with the brewery workers, who went out to secure their demands for better working conditions. The breweries proving obdurate the general strike was declared in sympathy with the brewery employes.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co. of Sacramento, Cal., have removed their local offices from 220 Fifth Avenue to those of the Retail Research Association, 225 Fifth Avenue.

The monthly luncheon meetings of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 17, when a luncheon will be given by that organization at 12:30 P. M. at the Hotel McAlpin. The subject for discussion will be the foreign exchange situation, and the speakers will be Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Frederick W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co.

A private printing of 1,000 copies of a book written by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 120 West Thirty-second Street, and entitled "Resident Buying an Economic Necessity," is now being distributed by him. The book is designed to meet the needs of students of economics, as well as students of business in the colleges and universities that give such courses.

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Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
10 to 50	.35	.25
60	.40	.28
100	.53	.40

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100	1.10	.77
150	1.65	1.15
200	2.20	1.54

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HOSIERY BUYER.
Buyer wanted for silk hosiery; one with experience in chain stores or large retail department store; interest in business if desired; excellent opportunity. Address, giving full details, salary expected, &c., F 842 Times.

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Excellent city government. Efficient fire and police departments; fine schools and churches. Progressive banks and public service corporations. A citizenship of pronounced civic pride. Address PITTSFIELD BOARD OF TRADE.

POSTAGE
The monthly magazine that tells how to transact business by Mail, Advertising, Selling, Buying, Collecting, Letters, Office Systems. A necessity in every business office. 6 months, $1.00. 1 year, $2.00.
"POSTAGE," 287 Metropolitan Tower, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The six-story American basement dwelling at 1,015 Fifth Avenue, which has been on the market for several years at $250,000 was sold yesterday by George J. Gould to James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany.

The structure which occupies a lot 25 by 100, located between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, was bought by Mr. Gould for his daughter about nine years ago. It contains every modern convenience for a private dwelling, as neither time or money was spared in its erection. With the furnishings and alterations it is said to represent an investment close to $500,000. The Gould house and the residence of Mrs. J. F. A. Clark at No. 1,016 are the only two houses on the block. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., and Ward & Ward negotiated the sale.

$425,000 West Side Apartment Sold.

Julius Fishman & Sons sold to Bernard Reich through S. Simon as broker, the nine-story apartment on a plot 85 by 100 feet and the adjoining dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100 feet, at 158 and 156 West Ninety-fifth Street. The property rents for over $53,000, and was held at $425,000. It was an all cash transaction. Jacob M. Schoenfeld represented the buyer and Stoddard & Mark, the seller.

Operator in Two Deals Aggregating $195,000.

Joseph Shenk, operator, purchased from William Roffler the Ardmore, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 108 by 92, at 504 and 506 West 111th Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. The structure contains forty-two apartments, rents for $30,000, and was held at $250,000. H. Meltzer negotiated the transaction.

Mr. Shenk also sold to a Mr. Gerdins, through Joseph Wolkinberg, the Lucille, a six-story elevator apartment structure, on a plot 87.6 by 100, at 330 West 144th Street. This house rents for $25,000 and was held at $175,000.

Brown Buys East Sixteenth Street Loft.

Edward V. C. Lane sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the eight-story loft building, on a lot 25 by 92, at 13 East Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, held at $110,000. Mr. Brown has recently purchased several large loft buildings in which possession was to be had through expiring leases. In the property just acquired all leases will expire Feb. 1, 1920. Ewing, Bacon & Henry were the brokers and William H. Whiting & Co. represented the seller.

Park Place Transaction.

William H. Whiting & Co. sold for Lucetta B. Makepeace the five-story building extending from 23 Park Place through to 20 Murray Street, on a plot 25.8 by 152.3 feet and assessed at $147,000.

Apartment House Deals.

A. H. Mathews has sold for the United States Trust Company the apartment house on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street, at 26 East Eighty-second Street, being 25 feet on Eighty-second Street and 105 feet on Madison Avenue. Brown Wheelock Company represented the sellers.

Sharp & Co. sold for Mary G. White the six-story apartment building at 1548 Riverside Drive. The property was held at $250,000.

Hilda Realty Company and Vogel & Schultz sold to the H. G. Holding Company a nine-story apartment at 118 and 120 West 123d Street, renting for $37,000 and held at $350,000. W. Parmer was the broker in the transaction.

Dwelling Sales.

Ennis & Sennett bought from Grace L. Conger a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100 feet, at 134 West Eighty-second Street.

Spear & Co. have sold for Hervey Siebert the three four-story brownstone apartment buildings, on a plot 48 by 99.11, at 553 to 562 West 161st Street to Awad Fouky Corporation. The negotiations are pending for the resale of two of the buildings.

Byrne & Bowman have sold for a Mrs. Ferguson to Herman E. Schamplin, Inc., the three-story dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.4 feet, at 52-30 Forty-first Street. The property will be altered into bachelor apartments.

The Bronx Market.

Alexander Selkin sold for Solomon Aronson the two-story and basement frame two-family house on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 818 East 165th Street, to a client for occupancy, and for E. Lippner the two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 1,229 Simpson Street, to a client for occupancy.

Ennis & Sinnott sold to David Cantarsky two six-story apartments at 200 and 208 Audubon Avenue, on plots 100 by 100 feet and 92 by 100 feet respectively. McDowell & McManus and Frank Schaeffer were the brokers.

Louis Altschul bought from A. Bricken a five-story apartment on a plot 77 by 103 feet, at 1,220 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

R. Rasmussen sold for Dr. Philip Eichler his residence at 1,787 Washington Avenue, 54 by 140 feet, to Dr. M. Weisman.

Louis Schiner sold a dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 898 Tinton Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies resold for the Kandel Construction Company 1,626 Taylor Avenue, 300 feet south of Van Nest Avenue, a three-story three-family house on lot 25 by 95 feet.

Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for an apartment to be erected on a plot 100 by 115 feet at the northwest corner of Carroll Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Kings Land Company as owner, to cost $150,000.

Queens Borough Sales.

M. A. E. Chamberlain bought from L. A. Laney (for improvement) 313 by 125 feet, on the north side of Grafton Avenue, east of Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The New York and Scranton Realty Company sold to J. E. Connerty, 40 by 100 feet, on the west side of Seventeenth Street, south of Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

M. Goodman bought from J. Hartman, 50 by 205 feet, at the corner of Boyd and Jamaica Avenues, Woodhaven.

G. Weidner has sold to H. Bornemann, 50 by 100 feet, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, College Point.

H. Sandmann has sold to P. H. Ossenfort the improved plot, 40 by 123 feet, on the south side of Kennett Avenue, east of Brinkmeyer Avenue, Jamaica.

K. Miner has sold to E. P. Armstrong, 75 by 93 feet, at the southwest corner of Woodhull Avenue and Jamaica Road, Hollis.

J. Kupper has sold to G. Sedewitz, be by 100 feet, on the east side of Forty-sixth Street, north of Poplar Street, Elmhurst.

L. Wolf has sold for Thomas A. Dorgan his former home in the Bayside-Flushing district to Edward Rock of this city.

$325,000 Locust Valley Sale.

Buyer wanted for silk hosiery; one with experience in chain stores or large retail department store; interest in business if desired; excellent opportunity. Address, giving full details, salary expected, &c., F 842 Times.

$325,000 Locust Valley Sale.

The residence known as Dormer House, Locust Valley, with fourteen acres of land, belonging to Mrs. Charles L. Gates, has been purchased by D. Magnire. The residence is a large brick building designed by Miss Theodate Pope and the property was held at $325,000. In the immediate vicinity are the houses of Theodore Pratt, H. P. Davison, William D. Guthrie and L. E. Aldred. The deal was closed through Warren Murdock of the Brown, Wheelock Co.

Westchester.

George Howe sold for Harold H. Brown to Winfred S. Fouts a residence on Park Hill, Yonkers.

Suburban Auction Results.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Co. sold at auction last Saturday 238 lots of the Curley property, known as Hawthorne Park, at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue U, in Brooklyn, for a total of $80,297.50, or an average of $352 a lot.

On Saturday Joseph F. Day sold the Guttenberg race track, cut up into 1,000 lots, situated on Bergenline Avenue, Hudson County Boulevard, Thirty-sixth to Fortieth Streets and First to Fifth Avenues, in the Township of North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J. The sale began at 2:30 P. M. and at 7:15 P. M. the entire 1,000 lots were disposed of for a total of $322,272, or an average of $323 per lot.

Unique Alterations to Group of East Side Dwellings.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for making over the twenty-one four-story private dwellings at 227 to 267 East Forty-eighth Street and 226 to 246 East Forty-ninth Street. The fences in the rear are to be torn down and replaced by a garden and fountain. The changed buildings are to be used as a colony to be known as the Turtle Bay Gardens. The Turtle Bay Co., Inc., of which Mrs. Victor Surchan is the President and Treasurer, is the owner of record. E. C. Dean and W. L. Bottomley, the architects in charge, have estimated that it will cost $100,000 to make the change.

Benjamin Stern to Sell Bronx Acreage.

After carrying a parcel of about twenty-three acres in the East Bronx for twenty years, Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers has commissioned J. Clarence Davies to sell the property for whatever it will bring at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom on Sept. 16.

The property, which is located about 1,500 feet east of the East 180th Street subway station, with a frontage of 1,800 feet on the Parkway, was bought more than twenty years ago by Benjamin Stern for investment purposes. He has held it all these years, but events have transpired making it no object for him to keep the property.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for Caroline H. Field of London, England, the entire six-story and basement building located at 14-18 West Twenty-fourth Street, containing about 44,000 square feet, to A. Leipsig, Inc., dealers in willowware and housefurnishing goods, who will use the entire building for their own occupancy. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000. Cross & Brown represented the lessors.

THE BULDING DEPARTMENT.

CROTONA AV, s w corner 187 St, 1 story brick stores, $12x30; Louis Astorino, 717 East 187 st, owner; Henry Worthelm, 149 Fowler Av, architect; cost.....$10,000

142d St, n s, 80 ft e of Bradhurst Av, for a one-story garage, 75x99, estate of E. Mairman, 320 East 142d st, owner; M. Kibbis, 800 East 176th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

25th St, 233 to 243 West, for a one-story garage, 80x98.9; J. Cohen, 243 Penn St, Brooklyn, owner; H. J. Mirick, 772 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.
(Items under $3,000 omitted.)

DELANCEY ST, No. 336 and 338, to a five story factory, Mangin Building Co., 336 Delancey St., owner; S. Rosenblum, 51 Chambers St. tect.....$5,000

GREENE ST, No. 31, to a five story factory, 1x and 5th F, Tulcin, 616 Water St., owner; S. Rosenblum 51 Chambers St. architect.....$5,000

SOUTH BOULEVARD, s w corner, private lane, Fordham Hospital, 1 story brick power house, 86x46, City of New York, owner; Rieler & Woodwell, 501 5th Av., architects, cost.....$5,000

WOOSTER ST, Nos. 14 and 16, to a seven story factory, R. Albes, 1,365 Broadway, owner; S. Rosenblum, 51 Chambers St., architect.....$3,800

67TH ST, Nos. 244 to 246 East, and 68th St, Nos. 226 to 246 East, to twenty-six four story dwellings; Turtle Bay Co., Inc., premises, owner; W. L. Bottomley, 597 5th Av., architect.....$100,000

Grand St, n w corner Gouverneur St, a four story factory, S. and C. Hyman, 2,089 5th Av, owners; S. Rosenblum, 51 Chambers St, architect; cost, $30,000.

4th St, 29 West, to a four-story dwelling, Trustees of Columbia University, owners; Schwartz and Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $6,500.

35th St, 136 West, to a four-story building, Armen Realty Corp., 195 Lexington Av, owner; Schwartz and Gross, architects; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, 806 and 808, to a six-story showroom, C. B. Potter Properties, Inc., 38 Park Row, owner; G. Culgin, 111 Washington Place, architects; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 2,093, to a four-story tenement and store, N. Maisles, premises, owner; M. Miller, 115 Nassau St., architect; cost, $6,000.

4th Av, s e corner 34th St, to a five-story store, City, owner; Clinton and Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x96.10; F. Lewisohn et al, executors, to Charles S. Haskell, 55 Liberty St, mtg $65,000, all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$110,000

7TH AV, 2,294, w s, 54.1 ft s of 125th St, 25.10x74.10; Louis Wendel, Jr., to St. Nicholas Leasing and Improvement Co., 2,401 5th Av, mtg $13,500, Sept. 1; attorney, F. E. Stegerstein, 99 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Ida Govern, 1,307 47th St, Brooklyn, mtg $65,000, Sept. 5; attorney, same.....$1

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Jacobs to Robert Gutzewich, 330 W. 144th St, mtg $18,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 100 Broadway.$100

7TH ST, 120 West e 25x98.9; Alvin Brown to Harry Matz, 782 West End Av, mtg $61,000, b. and s., c. a. s., all liens; attorneys, Hoadly, L. & J., 22 William St.

28TH ST, s s, 180.2 ft w of 7th Av, 50x98.9; Olds Holding Corp. to Field Realty Co, all liens, April 22, 1918; G. F. Pickmor, 302 Broadway.....$1

75TH St, 46 West, s s, 20x102.2; Mary E. Prior to Washington-Dean Co., 41 Park Row, all liens, b & s, Sept. 5; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Washington-Dean Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, Sept. 5, all liens;; attorney, same.....$1

92d St, 104 and 106 West, s s, 36x100.5; Abr. Rothkrug to Charles H. Haskell, 1 Exchange, N. Y., mtg $54,000, all liens; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

99TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of 7d Av, 17.8x100.11; Bankers Trust Co., trustee for L. G. Converse, to Bankers Trust Co., as guardian of Theodore G. Converse, 1-3 part, b and s, Aug. 30; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, as trustee under deed of trust, by Jas. V. Converse, dated June 19, 1916, ½ part, b. and s., Aug. 30; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, as trustee under deed of trust, to Grovene V. Aranyi, dated June 7, 1916, 1-3 part, b. and s., Aug. 30; attorneys, same.....$1

115TH ST, 48 West, s s, 18x100.11; Frederick Dauber to Celle Herscoff, 48 West 115th St, mtg $7,500.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.11; Katie Dunkhorst to Matthias Kull, 304 East 55th St, mtg $5,500, Aug. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 118 West, s s, 18x100.11; Kath. G. Oppenheim to Nellie C. Kirby, 1,123 Union Av, Bronx, mtg $10,500; attorney, S. D. Oppenheim, 47 West 42d St.....$1

123D St, 119 E, n s, 16x100.11 (foreclosure Sept. 4, 1919;) Antonia C. Astarita, referee, to William D. Tomlinson at Mt. Holly, N. J., Sept. 8; attorneys, Man & Man, 56 Wall St.....$6,500

171ST ST, 504 West, s s, 23x95; Siegfried Landau to Edw. Kohn, 506 West 171st St, all liens, Sept. 2; attorney, Sol. H. Elsler, 261 Broadway.....$100

BOWERY, 213, w s, 310.5 ft n of Spring St, 25x101.4x24.11x101.2; Bowery, 220, s s, 25x100; Harry Sandler to William P. Goldman, 562 West 113th St, et al, firm William P. Goldman & Bros., ½ part, b and s, all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, Morris E. Gossett, 261 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 726-30, e s, 198.3 ft s of Astor Pl, runs s 120.10x e 137.6x s 25.4x e 137.6 to w s of Lafayette Pl, (31-35) x n 145x w 137.6x n 10.6x w 137.6 to beginning; John Wanamaker to A. T. Stuart Realty Co., mtg $760,000, all liens, Jan. 31; address F. C. Cauldwell, 784 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s e cor 165th St, 110.11x100 x101.6x100.5; Arrow Holding Corp. to Washington-Dean Co., 41 Park Row, mtg $315,000, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

COMMERCE ST, 48, w s, 20 ft n from an angle in street formed by opening Commerce St to Barrow St, 55.8x19.11x irreg; Commerce St, 46, e s, 6.8 ft n from point of described angle, runs s w along st 6.8 to said angle x n 0.11x s 28; Nos. 44 to 46, 9.1x e 45.3; n 9.11 to beginning; John Beaubien to Paulina Bleech, 243 W 4th St, Aug. 22; attorney, William M. Kilcollen, 170 Broadway.....$1

GREENE ST, 225, w s, 20.6x87.5; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York to Barden Realty Corp., 33 Park Row; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Barden Realty Corp. to Isaiah Schaffer, 140 Tinton Av, mtg $20,000, attorney same.....$100

MERCER ST, 31, w s, 128 ft n of Broome, 25.10x100, (foreclosure Sept. 3, 1919;) William H. Woodward, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Sq., E. Sept. 5;

Sept. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Kadel, 370 East 149th St.....$5,000

235TH ST, 208 East, n s, 22x100; Fred Haug to Isaw. J. Ruddew, 246 East 236th St, prior mtg $4,500, Sept. 8, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,700

144TH ST, e s, 325 ft s of Willis Av, old lines, 16.8x100; Frederic J. Goldertier to Frederick Schopp, Sept. 5, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

173TH ST, 207 East, n s, 50x101.11x50.2x100; Boston Road Const. Co. to Thos. F. Laucer, Belle Harbor, N. Y., prior mtg $33,500, Sept. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 216; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to E. A. Ridley, Fanwood, N. J.; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$90,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St; Bankers Trust Co., as trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$24,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 14; Frederick S. Owins to Flora E. Morrow, 187 Riverside Drive; attorneys, Welsh, S. & S., 16 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.....$3,000

4TH ST, 251 and 253 East; Fannie Westheimer to Miriam Tuckman, 1,214 Ocean Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$6,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, mtg $10,000; Charles S. Haskell to Maurice Ginsberg, 1,980 Crotona Parkway; attorney, Herman Gottheb, 299 Broadway.....$100

9TH AV, 920; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

29TH ST, 222

Real Estate Auctioneer **BRYAN L. KENNELLY** Real Estate Auctioneer

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At 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City

MANHATTAN BOROUGH

N. W. Cor. Academy and Cooper Sts. — 2 Plots, size 100x100 each. 3 story frame dwelling. Plot size 125x130; 110 feet west Park Terrace East.

S. E. Cor. Sherman Av. and Arden St. — 1 block W. Broadway, size 92x100.

South Side West 215th St.

BRONX BOROUGH

BY ORDER OF CITIZENS' TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOS ANGELES, CAL.

West Side Grand Av. — 26.8 feet south of 176th st. Choice plot, size 25.8x106.

East Side Macomb's Road — 25 feet north of 175th st. Choice plot, size 25.6x100x25x95.

North Side 175th St. — 90 feet east of Macomb's Road. Choice plot, size 19.9x101x30x100.

AND

West Side Corlear Av. — 100 feet south of West 238th st. Two choice lots, size 25x150 each.

South Side West 238th St. — 50 feet west of Tibbett av. Choice subway station lot, size 22x100.

4,644 White Plains Av. — Runs through to Garden Place, at Baychester av. subway station. Choice plot, 50x95.

N. E. Cor. Bryant & Seneca Avs. — Choice lot, size 25x100.

60 Per Cent. May Remain on Mortgage 3 Years at 5 Per Cent.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH

BAY RIDGE PROPERTIES

RALPH B. ITTELSON, Attorney, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City

West Side Fourth Avenue — 25 feet south of 62d St. size of plot 75x100.

North Side 80th St. — 190.7 feet east of New Utrecht av. 11 choice lots, size 20x100 each.

South Side 93d St. — 200 feet west of Third av. Choice plot, size 100x100.

60% May Remain on Bond & Mortgage 1 or 3 Years at 5%.

LIQUIDATION SALE

To liquidate the Dome Realty Co.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.,

"SUNSET INN." East Side Main St. Running through to Echo Bay, with right of way to L. I. Sound. — 214 feet south of Lefevres Lane. The three story and basement frame hotel, with outbuildings, &c. Size of plot 100x300x irreg.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

156 Sycamore Av., S. E. Cor. Linden Av. — The three story frame Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements. Possession. Size of plot, 103x153, irreg.

BELLE HAVEN

GREENWICH, CONN.

By Order of the Downing Realty Company

3 32-100 Acres of Land and Dwelling

Corner Otter Rock Drive, Day and Mayo Avs. — The completely furnished brick and frame dwelling, 18 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood floors, electricity, &c.; two story frame garage for four cars, 3 horses and living quarters above for two families; greenhouses, orchard, &c.

Also, directly across the Drive,

3½ Acres of Land

Corner Belle Haven Pl., Otter Rock Dr. & Meadow Wood Dr.

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RALPH BRUSH, ESQ., Attorney, Greenwich, Conn.

MY NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY

Will Be

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1919

It will pay you to consult me regarding same.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEWCOMERS TO NEW YORK

Mount Vernon is the place for you and your family to settle. Only 28 min. from Grand Central. New and up-to-date houses for sale, 6 to 8 rooms; ideal suburban conveniences; good schools, churches, societies, clubs, theatres; houses have from 1 to 3 baths; lots large enough for garage, garden and driveway. Prices $9,000 to $25,000

Come and be convinced.

Anderson Realty Co.

Nr. New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

200 ACRES

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER.

A Perfect Country Home

Comfortable house, commanding extensive views of Lakes and Sound; well kept grounds; woodlands, fertile fields; complete farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.

Unexpectedly Offered for Sale

Most Interesting Price

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Exceptional Opportunities at

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For Builders or Individuals

80 lots, 50x100 and larger, with all improvements, from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Division station; high ground, good location; can be bought at remarkably low prices on easy terms. Can arrange building loans. For further particulars apply

527 5th av. Fish & Marvin Scarsdale, New York. New York.

GREENACRES

Owner going abroad will sacrifice his beautiful home completely and tastefully furnished, or purchaser may select furnishings as desired. Plot 75x150. 10 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electric light; garage for one car.

$22,000 Unfurnished. $25,000 Furnished

Prince & Ripley.

437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

AT LAKE MAHOPAC

California bungalow, situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights; only one hour and fifty minutes from New York; if you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.

Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.

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Most Unusual House in Westchester County.

A Thatch Roof Stucco English Cottage.

Living Room 2 Stories High, 30 Feet Long and 18 Feet Wide,

with a big fireplace and windows on three sides. Four master bedrooms, sun porch, maid's room, garage, etc. Most interesting property overlooking Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor, New York. No agents. Write Room No. 1411, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN YOUR HOME

Complete listings of homes will be had at our Booths 23 and 35 at the OWN YOUR HOME Exposition, 71st Regiment Armory, Sept. 8th to 13th, (Incl.)

PROPERTY AT FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

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Palisades
Morsemere
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Tickets free on application.

Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc.,

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES. SMALL AMOUNT CASH

BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtube with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors with enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures, large porch, streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.

PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,

26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 733 & 864.

Things That Worry a Man

1. Making money
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3. Providing for old age

1. You are making good money now
2. Buy a lot. Put up a model house

Save half the rent you are now paying

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of Bronx property

should provide for your old age

284 LOTS on Pelham Parkway

Eastchester Road and Adjoining Avenues and Streets

Will be sold by order of Benjamin Stern for whatever they will bring

At an Unprotected and Absolute

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Tuesday, September 16th, at the

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70% may remain on mortgage at 5%. Titles insured free to purchasers. Liberty Bonds taken in payment.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY:—Take either 7th Avenue or Lexington Avenue Subway Express to East 180th Street, transfer to White Plains Avenue extension and get off at Pelham Parkway Station (five cents fare), or take same subway train to East 180th Street Station and change to New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, get off at Pelham Parkway Station (total fare ten cents). The latter station is a short distance from the property.

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REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,

HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO OFFER AT

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THE MAGNIFICENT 6 STORY PRIVATE DWELLING AT

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Between 81st and 82d Streets

OF HIGHEST ARCHITECTURAL ART;

WELL APPOINTED; COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT

SALE TO BE HELD ON PREMISES AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

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REASONABLE TERMS.

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$9,000 Easy Terms COLONIAL HOME

10 ROOMS 2 Tiled Baths. Plot 100x217 ft. EASY COMMUTATION TO N. Y. City.

Permanent home; everything modern; electric light, steam heat, panelled walls, parquet floors; select neighborhood; water sports, golf, country club, schools, &c. Send for photo; fine living room, with huge open fireplace. You can buy this charming place with a little cash down and the money you now pay as rent. Investigate. CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9887 Prospect.

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STORE, BASEMENT and 1ST LOFT

Six Story Building. 66 ft. x 86 ft.

Immediate Possession

141-145 WEST 17TH ST.

Two Electric Elevators; Steam Heat; Well Lighted

WM. I. ROSENFELD, Owner, 1 Maiden Lane. Cortlandt—2627.

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NEWARK, N. J. FACTORIES FOR SALE,

with or without railroad siding.

Our plan is to build to your order and accept 30% payment down and finance balance for 11 years; will build any number of Sq. Ft.; large or small; 70% financed by us. Six factories sold last month on this plan; as an illustration, we will build for you a factory of 40,000 Sq. Ft. with two 5,000-pound elevators, including site, for $100,000; you pay $30,000 down and we finance balance as above. Will also build on lease for a term of years to cover any want in industrial line. Reference, any bank in Newark.

FEIBLEMAN & CO. 780 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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FOR SALE GREENWICH, CONN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium. ADDRESS C 290 TIMES, or telephone Greenwich 348

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

16 EAST 95TH STREET

ALSO

20 EAST 95TH STREET

Five-story American basement dwellings, 15 rooms, 3 baths each, butler's pantry, etc. Will be put in first-class order. Rent $3,500 each. Immediate possession. Shown by appointment only.

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Four-story modern, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 11 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession. Principals only.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,

12 East 44th Street.

Telephone Murray Hill 1106.

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Established Warehouse For Rent

N. E. corner West and Watts Sts.; substantial 5-story building, containing 70,000 square feet, at sacrifice rental; established as bonded warehouse for over 25 years, insuring clientele and going business for prospective tenant, in a section where warehouse space is at a premium. Investigation invited. Result proven. Brokers protected.

HUBERTH & HUBERTH, 2 Columbus Circle.

30,000 SQ. FT. Broadway, near Spring St.

Fireproof building; two elevators. Possession Feb. 1, 1920.

CHAS. F. NOYES CO., 96 WILLIAM ST. PHONE 2600 JOHN

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT CHANCE ON 3RD ST.

Fifty ft. front, bet. Broadway and Columbus; sell best offer received by Sept. 30; largest site obtainable; admirable new or altered apartments; accept mtge. almost whole price if buyer gives guarantee completion; clear of liens; positively out of market after above date, as I will proceed to improve it. F 284 Times.

Five-story new law apartment house; 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with stores on ground floor; unusually well built; near subway station; will net 3% per cent. on $25,000 cash investment; a decided bargain. Frank L. Fisher Co., 60 East 42d Street.

Must dispose at once; fine and handsome dwelling on West 72d St., near Central Park West; suitable for alteration. Wilbur T. Wright, 286 Kingsbridge Road, or your broker.

Business compels me to sell beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling, middle of side; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms; must sell. R 706 Times Downtown.

Garage plot, 50x113, for sale, 307-309 East 12th. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two 5-story apartments, all modern improvements, low rent, 169th St., near Teller Av. Bloch, 412 West 168th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

2,300 Bedford Av., near Albemarle Road, beautiful 2-family, all improvements; $10,500. Kessler, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

Factories, Brooklyn; $32,000 and $45,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rex Lee Paris, 1841 West 10th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. R. L. Paris, 141 West 10th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Building plot 62x100; high ground; excellent location; near station. Sewer, macadam road, &c. Price $1,250. Owner, box 344, Scarsdale.

Magnificent corner, nine rooms, two baths, three fireplaces, hot water heat, gas, electricity, luxurious porch; painted; $15,000; $6,000 cash required. I. B., 30 Park Place.

Two lots, Hancock Av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers; low price. L. A. Graham, Box 423, Anderson, Ind.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, lots 28, 29 and 30 in the town of South Hampton, village of West Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.; said lots are in the Vanderbilt Estates Company block, and will be sold to the party making the highest bid for one or more lots, between now and the 15th day of September; call or address Vanderbilt Estates Co. for further information. Address: Charles S. Averill, care Vanderbilt Estates Co., 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For Sale, Far Rockaway.—A building plot 80 ft. front facing one street and 80 ft. facing another, running street to street 120 ft. deep; fine location; near station. Price $3,300. Telephone Far Rockaway 2000.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $3,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Queens, L. I.—Six lots, restricted residential development, vicinity Belmont Park; $350 each; owner leaving country first of year. Olsen, 382 East 16th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ROCHELLE PARK BARGAINS.

Beautiful homes of all descriptions; 5-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; some ready for occupancy; others under construction and nearly ready; 3 blocks to trains; three minutes to trolleys for 130th St. ferry; terms if desired. Call or write Paul M. Thiem, office at trolley station, Box 128, Rochelle Park, N. J.

LYNDHURST.

Only 25 minutes from New York. Immediate possession. Houses, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plots; $3,650, $9,700, $3,850; cash; cottages, 4 rooms and bath, every improvement, large plot; $4,500; cash, $1,000. Numerous other bargains. Don't wait. Consult H. R. Bogle & Co., First National Bank Building, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Phone Rutherford 1077.

TELEPHONE MT. NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 25 minutes N. Y. City; &c. commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 8047.

Lyndhurst.—Attractive bargain; house, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; plot 50x200; garage, hen houses, fruit. Price $3,300. Easy terms. Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, $4,200. Terms arranged. Numerous other 5 to 10-room houses at pre-war prices, $3,500 to $7,000. Don't wait. Consult H. R. Bogle & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Lyndhurst. Phone Rutherford 1077.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5783.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

127 Riverside Drive

South Corner 85th Street

Just Completed

Apartment Hotel—2, 3 & 5 Rooms

Maid service, light and telephone calls included in rental

RESTAURANT—ROOF GARDEN

2 Rooms $1800 to $2400

3 Rooms $3500

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21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2027.

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FACTORIES

Any Size Anywhere

For Sale or to Lease

GALLARO REALTY CO. 29 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

347 West 55th St.

8 STORIES—FIREPROOF

APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTES

Restaurant in Building

1 Room $650 to $900

2 Rooms $900 to $1200

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Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.

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SKYLIGHT STUDIOS, 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath. Fifth Ave., 5 W. 16th. *Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.* *References.* Phone Chelsea 3106.

268 West 73rd St.

New Building

Between B'way and West End Ave.

2 Rooms Alcove Bath $780—$1500

LOUIS CARREAU 706 Sixth Avenue Bryant 2027

1,672 BROADWAY,

N. E. CORNER 52D STREET.

7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply

WALTER J. SALMON, 17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47, or Sept. on Premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WANTED.

Restricted neighborhood, ranging from $12,000-$20,000; real size pleases damaged rent plus people. Mr. Eckmann. Phone Cliffside 720.

Want to purchase 3 brick modern 2 family houses in Bronx; no brokers. T. P., 3665 Broadway.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, situated between Buffalo and Rochester, containing 160 acres of black muck land, (good swamps) and 57 acres high land, with railway siding; tenant house; full line of implements; also with or without two apple evaporators and large warehouse. Apply Grahame, Limited, Belleville, Ont., Canada.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 135 acres; 24 acres fine apple orchards; sell in fine condition; raise big crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent farm beds, running water, steam pump, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; excellent location. H. G. Wickham, Malaway, N. J.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

DWELLING—SACRIFICED.

West 70's; near Park; four story, basement; finest condition; possession immediate; cost owners $52,000; sacrifice $36,500 to quick buyer; reasonable terms. F 230 Times.

Three story and basement brown stone front dwelling; modern improvements; 61st St., near Lexington; easy terms; possession Oct. 1. Owner, 63 Front St.

Private dwelling, 474 West 148d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Bronx.

Owing to removal will sacrifice their family frame in Bronx. Address Henderson, Box 634, Newburgh, N. Y.

Two family house, $1,500 cash necessary. Wallace, 1089 Valentine Av., 180th St.

Brooklyn.

A 14-room house, high grade, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn on lot 20x100 feet. For inspection apply by letter to P., 87 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Queens.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

Splendid hollow tile and stucco house; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sewer, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat, garage, &c.; 27 minutes from Penn. Station; cash, balance easy. Stephenson, 161 West 34th. Greeley 2382.

Attractive furnished ten rooms, two baths; Kew Gardens; short, long lease. Phone Richmond Hill 83103.

City House Wanted.

Wanted to rent by Oct. 1, a furnished house; 6 or 7 rooms; garage; located between Rockville Centre, L. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Reply giving particulars as to price, location, &c. H. R., 205 Times Downtown.

Advertiser wishes to rent with option of purchase, house about ten rooms or within easy commuting distance of New York; house furnished or unfurnished; prefer to deal with principals only; no agents. F 282 Times.

Wanted to rent, seven or eight room modern house; good location; suburbs; easy commuting. Phone Morningside 858 or write A 1028 Times Harlem.

Rent or purchase dwelling south 90th; give particulars. A 89 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

An attractive furnished house to rent in Rye, N. Y., Oct. 1 to June 1, for $125 per month; has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Write, call, or phone Charles S. Faulkner, Real Estate Office, facing Rye Railroad Station. Telephone 128 Rye.

For quick sale will sell my 9-room house, all improvements, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., less than cost; garage or studio, 20x30; also will decorate to suit; 1 hour from City Hall. M., 41 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

Mt. Vernon.—Frame house, ten rooms; four blocks from railroad station, in refined growing residential section; lot 50x100; gas and electricity; possession at once. Phone Murray Hill 6294.

White Plains. — Fourteen-room house, all modern improvements; price $12,000; land extra; rent $1,800. Ely J. Risser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

WHITE PLAINS.

Eleven-room house, three baths, 200x240; garage; price $32,500; mortgage $10,000. Owner, 7 East 42d St., Room 304.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME

proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. B. Keller, 131 West 33th; Bryant 1251.

Seven-room house, furnished or unfurnished, best station; communication; about 45 minutes from New York. F. S., 21 Times.

Long Island.

DELIGHTFUL ALL THE YEAR HOME.

Thirty minutes from the Waldorf, yet situated in its own beautifully laid out grounds of more than half an acre and overlooking Long Island Sound.

A substantial, well-built mansard roof house of ten rooms and the usual conveniences, including electric light, gas, heating plant, and garage. Three minutes from Long Island Railroad station, 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Depot, trolley within one block. Price $16,000, of which $6,000 can remain on mortgage; will let furnished; possession Oct. 1. Telephone 1835 Bryant, or address L 384 Times.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $8,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone L. J. Withers, 25 East 33d St., tel. 3440 Murray Hill.

RESIDENCE, just built, block and stucco, with garage; beautiful design, ten rooms, two baths; very latest improvements; possession; owner on premises; brokers recognized; sell below cost. Alviene, White House, North 26th St., between State and Crockeron Av., (Broadway,) Flushing.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write O. J. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Broadway-Flushing, Long Island.—Bungalow, $6,700, beautiful grounds; lot 40x100, on high land; parquet floors, open fireplace in living room; a beautiful little home. Owner, Telephone Barclay 2211.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 315 Montague St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

Dutch Colonial residence; electricity, gas; beautiful surroundings; 38 minutes out; $7,500; convenient terms. Orson J. Weimert, Mineola.

BRICK HOUSE.

Near station, St. Albans, price $9,500; immediate possession.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

Garden City Estates, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE,

11 rooms, 2 baths; price $18,500; possession Oct. 1st.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New house, ready Oct. 1, $5,500, $1,000 cash required. J. T. Froehlich, junction Merrick Road, Lincoln Av., L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale, 6-room semi-detached house, corner lot, $16,000. Telephone Forest Hills 6234.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J. ALL HOMES—NO APTS.

6 rooms, 50x200		$5,500
7 rooms, 50x200	garage	$7,000
8 rooms, 57x150	garage	$8,500
9 rooms, 70x180	garage	$9,800
10 rooms, 1 acre	garage	$12,500
10 rooms, 3-4 acres	garage	$15,000
11 rooms, 125x200	garage	$18,500
11 rooms, 100x180	garage	$20,000
12 rooms, 185x200	garage	$25,000

Others up to $50,000. Full particulars, with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.

E. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7118. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 656.

$500 DOWN,

balance like rent, buys new 6-room house, built as in the old times; all large rooms, tiled bathroom, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; chestnut trim; near trolley and two railroad stations; best hill section of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Vanderbeek, 99 Church St., Room 178. Cortlandt 3742.

Exceptional, compact, handsome 12-room modern house, soundproofed, below investment value, (good reason;) sewers, gas, electric, city water; acre plot, great trees, brook; half mile town centre, 45 min. New York; three baths, 14 closets, parquet floors, decorations, hot water heat, perfect condition throughout. Plainfield, 1 p.m. Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Osborne

N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.

Several Duplex Apartments.

Apply to AGENT ON PREMISES

Telephone: Circle 5490

APARTMENTS WANTED—Furnished.

HOTEL GREGORIAN

42 West 35th St.

Most convenient location; desirable clientele, rates moderate; a few 2, 3, and 4 room suites for yearly rental.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

New Jersey.

Jersey City Heights.—Attractive residence, plot 50x150, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; choice Bergen section; 30 minutes to downtown New York via Hudson Tubes; newly decorated inside and outside; $11,500. Telephone Bergen 318.

To rent for Winter, beginning October, small newly built house to responsible party; five bedrooms, four baths; ten minutes from station; thirty miles out on Erie; $125 monthly. Phone after 11, 1090 Schuyler.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; ten rooms, two baths; plnk of condition; for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500, see Mrs. R. C. Ehlers, 46 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4079 or Boonton 278-J. 24 Ball Road.

ORANGE HOUSE

Fine old place, with two acres.

PRICE $16,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Park Ridge, N. J.—House, 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; 2½ acres, garage; 45 minutes city; $2,000 year. Elberson, 25 West 42d, Manhattan.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 6160.

Bungalows and Houses at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—$2,800, $3,500, $5,000 up to $20,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Allenhurst, N. J.—For sale cheap, modern ten-room house and garage, on corner plot, 70x200, facing Deal Lake, near R. R. station. Apply 340 Carlies Av., or phone 1673 Allenhurst.

MUST BE SOLD.

Beautiful home, 10 large rooms and bath, all improvements, including garage; plot 54x140; 30 minutes to N. Y. F 290 Times.

Arlington.—8-room house, $6,500; all improvements; electricity, steam; good condition; good location. W. Harris, 113 Stewart Av.

Beautiful country home, nearly two acres, six rooms; city water, electricity, asphalt; trolley to express station forty minutes; cash $2,000. G 270 Times.

New York State.

Fieldston, Riverdale, New York City; B'way subway service; modern, artistic tan-room and basement; stone house; garage; hot water heating; price $27,500. Owner, H 109 Times.

Connecticut.

Built in 1738 and restored with loving appreciation of its intimate, folksy atmosphere, this house has great fireplaces, cranes, and bake ovens, and a lovely stream flows close under the big, glass-inclosed breakfast porch; on a famous old turnpike, near Wilton, with four acres, great elms and a garage, it is offered for this month only for $10,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

Miscellaneous.

Berkshires.—Bungalow, furnished, 8 rooms; good hunting, fishing, scenery; reasonable. Full particulars by writing D 856 Times Annex.

Country House Wanted.

House wanted to lease 10-13 rooms; all improvements; $1,200-$1,800 per year; occupancy Oct. 1; Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Brooklyn, Bronx. Phone 457 Fordham. Write Eolis, 3,472 Grand Av.

Eight or nine room house wanted with garage and some ground; must be new or nearly so; have all improvements; possession not later than May 1; within commuting distance and cheap for cash. F 314 Times.

Wanted.—At fair rental from Oct. 1, house of six or seven rooms unfurnished, within commuting distance of city; open fireplace, parquet floors; modern improvements necessary. G 235 Times.

Wanted, to rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished house, three or four bedrooms; commuting downtown; bank references. J. A. Ferrell, 61 Broadway, New York.

Wanted to rent from Sept. 15 by 2 adults, small unfurnished detached house; easy commuting. K 26 Times.

Furnished house 6-8 rooms, between New Rochelle and Greenwich; convenient to station; steam heat. F 296 Times.

Wanted, small house or apartment; three adults; good location desired. R. Hauck, 110 Palisade Av., Leonia, N. J.

Wanted.—Small house, furnished, near Fordham preferred. Office 407, Times Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS.

9-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

STORE, BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS.

42,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.

11,000 FEET TO EACH FLOOR.

S. H. STONE, AGENT.

135 BROADWAY,

OR ANY BROKER.

LOFTS ON FOURTH AVENUE.

Corner on Fourth Avenue, 4,200 sq. ft., 16,000 sq. ft., 32,000 sq. ft., in modern building; exceptionally light; possession February 1st, 1920; principals only. M 702 Times Downtown.

WILL ALTER AND LEASE

house, 72d St., near Broadway, into stores and apartments and lease for 21 years to tenant with good references who can guarantee rental. F 385 Times.

Loft for manufacturing, 62 by 63, corner building, windows on all sides, elevator service, and heat. Oct. 1. M. R., corner Stuyvesant Av. and Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

47th St., 9 WEST.—Entire basement; also floor in private house. Inquire janitor or phone Circle 5836, Sunday and evenings; Bryant 491, week days.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Factory, corner, right in centre of Newark, 50,000 square feet; 100% light; steam heat; elevator; good labor centre. Gross & Gross, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

90th, 67 West.—New building; beautiful second floor, suitable refined business, offices, school, dentist; living quarters if desired.

600 square feet space in modern office building; plenty of light; reasonable; at 404 6th Av., 12th floor. Weinstein & Davidoff, Madison Square 5814.

Bargain, 7,000 feet or part, to May; steam, electric, freight, passenger elevators; possession October. Nelles, 105 Chambers St.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large store, on 19th St., between 5th and 6th Av., to sublet. G 239 Times.

Factory first floors, 11,000 and 13,000 feet; Brooklyn; concrete buildings; automatic sprinkler; steam heat. Address F 331 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av.; Plaza 2074.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Winer, 204 East 107th. Harlem 884.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Bupokman, 105 B'way.

Sublease fine office, facing 5th Av.; $60; furniture for sale. Room 902, 347 5th Av.

Engineering firm wants office space, about 20x20; location, 34th to 42d St. J 350 Times Downtown.

Fireproof building, 40x100 yard space, adjoining 60x100 suitable for garage purposes; rent reasonable. Call Greenpoint 2501.

Insurance broker desires to share office in first-class building, below Fulton St. J 371 Times Downtown.

Ground floor, 26x70, suitable for repair shop. Economy Co., 458 West 16th St.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 25x60. $38 West 68th St.

55th St., 243 West (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 2,500 ft. loft; elevator, steam.

Small office, modern conveniences, near 8th Av.; $25 month. Phone Circle 2380.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, 40x80 ft., 18 windows; midst of good labor market; rent $80 each. 88 Stockton St., Brooklyn, near Nostrand and Myrtle Ave.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 45 automobiles; want possession on or before Oct. 1. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,900 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4674.

WANTED FOR DENTIST.

CORNER APARTMENT WITH LARGE WINDOWS, SUITABLE FOR DENTIST AND LIVING PURPOSES IN BUSINESS SECTION PREFERRED. WRITE BOX TON, 264 6TH AV.

Wanted.—Large loft for warehouse, 5,000 square feet minimum; good trucking and transportation facilities; low rent; must be in New York, New Jersey, Long Island. Call MacDonald, 6630 Murray Hill.

Parlor floor, unfurnished, for office use, between 33th and 55th Sts. and Park and 3d Avs.; year's lease from October 1. Reply Room 302, 105 East 23d St.

Offices wanted; three rooms totaling 600 to 800 square feet in Broadway or 8th Av., near 42d St.; might consider bonus for good rooms; immediate. G 290 Times.

Loft wanted, waist manufacturer, about 5,000 square feet; immediate possession. Waists, 215 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Lease or s

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH ST., 237 WEST.—Studio-living room, bedroom, good kitchenette, bath; year's lease; reasonable.

90TH ST., 263 WEST.—Elegant rooms, kitchen and bath, on top floor; high-class private house.

97S. WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

98D. 306 WEST.—High-class furnished elevator apartment; 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service, electricity and linen furnished; references; $200 monthly.

100TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsome apartment, six rooms, bath; very attractive; bargain; year's lease; $140 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

107TH ST., 223 WEST. (West End.)—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $18.

108TH ST., 848 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Suite of four light, outside rooms, for housekeeping, large kitchen, elevator. Copeland.

107TH ST., 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 6 to 8 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, self-elevator; $50 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

111TH. 605 WEST.—High class 5-room elevator Apt. to October 1920.

114TH ST., 351 WEST, near Morningside Park.—Delightful eight-room furnished apartment, elevator building. Apply Laber on premises.

118TH. 439 WEST.—Six rooms, modern; attractively furnished; opposite Columbia. Apartment 51.

118TH. 439 WEST.—Three-room suite; modern; opposite Columbia. Apartment 51.

119TH. 425 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; front; south; opposite Columbia. 9F. Hillcrest.

119TH. 419 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; attractively furnished; near Columbia. 9-G.

121ST. 557 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Finch.

140S. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; very attractive; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

151ST ST. 629 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; completely furnished; immediate possession; $140; yearly lease; seen Tuesday 10 to 5

152D. 558 WEST.—Three large, cozy rooms and bath, high class elevator house; cool; $85. Apt. 85.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionable best organization; best selection in town. Pierre & Holden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 843-2361.

APARTMENTS.—HOUSE LOCALITIES. Handsomely furnished; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 347 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS of from 2 to 10 rooms, located in the best sections of the city. Apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingeman. Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 826.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 267 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ARTISTIC apartment, exquisitely furnished, for refined people; entire floor, three rooms and bath; just off 5th Av.; reference required. Murray Hill 7456.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 585.—Large living room, dining room, fireplace, overlooking beautiful Mall and park; fourth floor; large master bedrooms; maids, elevator; completely furnished, refined taste; $300 month; inspected 11-5. Apt. 4N.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with kitchenette; $400 monthly. Phone Morningside 5790. Apt. 5-B.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Comfortable, picturesque, 4-room apartment, in a little, old-fashioned house; every modern convenience; unfurnished, $35; furnished, $125. Suite of 3 beautiful rooms; furnished, $85; 1 or 2 years' lease; highest reference required. Sheridan Square, 51 Barrow St.; inspection.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, one to four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchens; hotel service included; $753 to $30 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 61st. Phone 4400 Columbus.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars, box 446, Madison Square. H 267 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Beautiful furnished 3-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; 1 block from Broadway Subway, in strictly high class fireproof building. Phone Circle 5836 Sunday and weekdays. Audubon 5100.

RIVERSIDE, (90s.)—Wide view, charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers, possession now or October. Details Gray, Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 83, (near 135th.)—8 rooms, elevator apartment, handsomely furnished; piano; reasonable. Apt. 53; inspect superintendent.

STUDIO, north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath; will sell. Greeley 42.

THREE and 4-room furnished apartments for kitchenette respectable parties; $70 to $80 office, 110 West 39th St.

WASHINGTON Square, District.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; completely furnished; Oct. 1; six months or longer; $115 per month; phone for appointment, Alley, Chelsea 5770.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 27-29. (Washington Square northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, new, large, alcoves; $40-$45.00. Apply Gunson & L. C. Earle Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th. Schuyler 9746

WEST END AV.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2325 Academy.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished, 7 outside rooms, 2 baths; $450 month; one year. G. W. Bishop.

Furnished—Long Island.

Newly furnished five-room apartment, best location in Jamaica, until 1st of May. 398 Bilsbie Av., Jamaica.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 120 EAST
3 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH. 153 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill new building, elevator; studio apartments, 1 and 2 and bath, kitchenette, open fireplaces, roof gardens $1,350 to $1,650; ready Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

56TH ST., 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service. $1,500-$4,500. Plaza 8067.

60TH. 42 EAST.—Floors to rent; altered to suit tenant; open 4 to 6. Address 65 West 58th St.

63D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished, $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

LEXINGTON Av., 850, (between 63d and 64th.)—Spacious, light parlor floor; suitable professional or select business; restricted neighborhood. Lease; newly decorated; electric lights, private house.

MADISON AV., 259. (36th St.)—Attractive 2 rooms and bath; parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; exclusive Park Av. residential district.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 96th St.—Storage, $5 per month vanload; motor vans moving moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 837 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH AV., 2,117.—6 rooms, bath, private house, 2 outside windows, electricity, telephone, hardwood floors, heat, small Christian family; $75; possession Oct. 1.

45TH ST., 109 WEST. (Hotel St. James.)—Suite, room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,300; from Oct. 1.

45TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building, apartments one, two rooms, with kitchenette; $720 to $900 yearly.

47TH ST., 11 WEST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; inquire Janitor at 9 West 47th St. Phone Circle 5836 Sunday and weekdays; Bryant 491 weekdays.

500, NEAR 47TH.—Apartments, (floors,) 3 rooms, kitchenette, baths, $1,500-$1,800; 4th, (floor,) 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $1,500. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and sunny southern exposure kitchenette; open shaft; $125 month.

50TH, 32 WEST, (5th Av.)—Four apartments, each entire floor, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $1,500-$2,400; references.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, in a quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from trolley, subway, and bus lines; $80-$85. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

57TH, 44 WEST.
TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
CAN BE SEEN ALL DAY.

59TH, 320 WEST.—High-class one, two room apartment, $80-$150.

59TH, 106 WEST.—Very attractive furnished or unfurnished kitchenette apartment; modern bath; remodeled. Telephone Columbus 234.

59TH, 30 WEST.—Superior suites, two rooms and bath; side lights; paneled walls; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,200.

59TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette, electricity, hot water; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

76TH ST., 214 WEST.—Floor, private residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large elegant floor; river view; kitchenette, bath, steam.

117TH, 153 WEST, corner 7th Av.—3 extra large rooms.

122D ST., 506 WEST.
4 ROOMS, $65.

135TH, 601 WEST, corner Broadway.—4 to 7 rooms, Morningside 5080.

143D, 501 WEST.—4 outside rooms, furnished or unfurnished; southern exposure; unquestionable references; immediate possession. Apt. 27.

184TH, 524 WEST.—4 large light rooms to lease; $48; adults.

480 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Elevator Apartments.
Two large rooms and bath;
$900. Supt. on premises.

DESIRABLE 10-room apartment, elevator, 2 baths; sublet 1 year, Oct. 1. M 681 Times Downtown.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO, strong north light, on ground floor; a secretary will announce callers, attend to messages; maid service; all improvements; 5th Av. section; $100. Take 5th Av. bus to 5 West 16th St.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

PARK COURTS.
Corner 161st St. and Park Av.
3, 4, 5, 6-ROOM APARTMENTS.
LEASING FROM PLANS.
$44 TO $82 MONTHLY.
MOST MODERN UP-TO-DATE.
Handy to all transit, east and west side. One block N. Y. Central Station.

TOPPING AV., 1,749, (175th.)—6 or 7 room apartment, 2 baths; in two-family house; all modern improvements.

VALENTINE AV., 2,099, (180th St.)—Six rooms, all improvements, $70. Wallace.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS.—Seven minutes from Wall St., 2, 4, 7 rooms, non-housekeeping; caterer on premises. 50 Livingston St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartment wanted by married couple used to owning own home; prefer location above 100th St., or in suburb; must be outside apartment; rent not to exceed $120 per month. Answer Room 254, Hotel Commodore.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?
Young couple desire two or three room apartment, or two rooms and bath with private family, furnished or unfurnished, light housekeeping desired, but not essential; desirable neighborhood in Flushing; best references required. Phone Flushing 2406-W between 8 and 10 A. M.

Two, three furnished rooms, with kitchenette and all modern improvements, between Fordham and Brownsville, wanted by couple; must be absolutely quiet. Address 265 West 86th St., N. Y. City, care Mrs. Perrin for K. K.

By young married couple, Christians, Nov. 1, 4-room apartment or 3 rooms and kitchenette; modern; $50-$55; University Heights district preferred; highest references furnished. R 692 Times Downtown.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now, save time. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 343-2361.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS. EXCELLENT TENANTS WAITING. SEND PARTICULARS TO SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D. TEL. 7340 COLUMBUS.

Japanese gentlemen, apartment or private house, six or seven rooms, New York or suburbs; refined community; lease if desired; state particulars. L. S. Toda, care Suzuki & Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted—Four or five room apartment furnished, or small house, Bronxville or vicinity; for six months or longer. Address J. P., P. O. Box 375, City Hall Station. Tel. 7000 Gramercy.

Adult family desire handsomely furnished apartment or small house; east side or Murray Hill section; season or year; price secondary consideration. Broker 226 Times.

Room and bath, with shower, private apartment; convenient to subway below 72d Street; state full particulars, price, address, telephone number. M 683 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Furnished or unfurnished apartment, eight rooms, on or near Morningside Park; eight months. M. L. Brown, 135 West 58th St.

West Side.—Wanted by three adults, three or four room apartment or floor of old house, either furnished or unfurnished. P 201 Times.

A three or four room, furnished or unfurnished, apartment; west side; $40 to $60 per month. J. K. Dolbs, 384 Nagle Av., Apt. 2F.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, 6-room, completely furnished apartment; in immediate vicinity of City College; $100 monthly. Y 4 Times Annex.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, 6-room, completely furnished apartment, part of 2-family house, between 90th St. and Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; $100 monthly. F 3 Times Annex.

Wanted, by desirable couple, three to five rooms, nicely furnished apt. Write particulars Apt. 51, 45 Pinehurst Av.

About 7 rooms, sunny, simply furnished, but good; 5th Av. section; 50% down; moderate. M 677 Times Downtown.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette wanted by physician; ground floor; state particulars. F 288 Times.

Couple wants two or three rooms with kitchen, furnished, unfurnished. Sept. 15 to Oct. 1. G 239 Times.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible couple require Oct. 1, small furnished apartment in select suburban section; give details. P 215 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED. Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Columbus 826.

Two, three, or four rooms, housekeeping apartment; references; city or suburban. L 395 Times.

Bedroom, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, and bath. Address A. F. F., 1,013 Flatiron Building.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

If you want to rent your furnished apartment consult R. De Florez & Co., 402 Madison Av.

Wanted, Oct. 1, attractively furnished five-room apartment; reasonable. M 334 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

THE SUM OF $100 WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE RENTAL OF AN UNFURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 TO 7 ROOMS IN A MODERN, HIGH-CLASS DWELLING IN THE FOLLOWING VICINITIES: BETWEEN 72D & 96TH ST. AND BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR 86TH TO 96TH STS. IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PARK AV. APPLY BOX W 31 TIMES.

UNFURNISHED apartment wanted from Sept. 23, business man and wife only, Christians, in quiet, desirable residence; location Manhattan, 34th to 96th; two rooms and bath, or floor in dwelling with owner appreciating quiet tenant; rental about $1,200; references. Telephone Mrs. Martin, Lenox 9657, or address, 16 East 33d.

Unfurnished housekeeping apartment wanted, 5 rooms and bath, between Washington Square and 59th St.; rent about $75; also, wanted for bachelor, 2 large, light rooms and bath, unfurnished, similar location; rent about $100; exceptional tenants; highest reference. Address with full particulars, Harrison, 76 Irving Place.

Wanted, by two business women, unfurnished two or three room suite with bath and kitchenette; between 50th and 90th Sts., west side; rent about $800 yearly; references given. Address "E. B.," 284 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, bath, with or without kitchenette, on west side, below 96th St. preferred; rent not over $75 per month; references. Address B. B., 2,102 Broadway.

Wanted in West Bronx or upper west side, 6-room unfurnished apartment, part of 2-family house, or small house; long or short lease. R. P. Ettinger, 70 5th Av. Phone Farragut 6150.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $50; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Naval officer, furnished, $150; unfurnished, $100; 6 rooms; 90th and 100th Sts., west side. Riverside 1653. Apartment 1-C.

Elderly couple want 5-6 rooms, good neighborhood; Bronx preferred; pay $30, $40. Write Howard, 2,867 Decatur Av.

Unfurnished elevator apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, east 3th Av., south 96th St.; 3 adults; about $180. 146 East 53d St., Apt. 9.

Two bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen and bath. Address, A. F. F., 1013 Flatiron Bldg.

Oct. 1, two rooms, bath, housekeeping; $40. Box 446 Madison Square.

3, 4, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath; elevator or first floor; $100. Eddes, 412 West End Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST.—Large pleasant room; 1 or 2 gentlemen.

22ND ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $9 weekly and up; room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

32D, 102 EAST.—Well furnished large light, airy room; all conveniences. Darling.

35TH, 56 EAST.—Large, light room; bath, all conveniences, telephone; reference.

58TH, 219 EAST.—Private ballroom for gentleman only. Mrs. O. Stegeman.

80TH, (1,348 Lexington Av.)—Light furnished bedroom; private family.

91ST, 50 EAST.—Two spacious connecting rooms and private bath, non-housekeeping, in refined private house; gentleman only.

PARK AV., (83d St.)—High-class outside room; shower bath; private family; no children; gentlemen. Phone Lenox 6858.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, $150; two rooms, alcove, running water, near bath, $75; single rooms, $30-$50; restaurant; leases; shown daytime.

37TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; convenient location; references.

47TH, 108 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—A residence for men; new addition; newly ready; light, attractively furnished rooms; $8.25 weekly; free use bath, shower; with private bath and shower, $10.50-up.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large handsome room with modern improvements; references.

57TH.—A desirable floor; 2 large rooms, 2 dressing rooms, bath; used separate or en suite; gentlemen; select house; excellent location. F 332 Times.

64TH, 149 West.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, private bath; first floor; references.

68TH ST., 66 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; REASONABLE.

70TH. (2,025 Broadway.)—1R.—Attractive double, single front rooms, facing Broadway; gentlemen.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive, good-sized hall room; electricity; gentleman; references; $7.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SHOWER; LAVATORY. ELECTRICITY.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Large, clean, comfortable room; electric light; running water; gentlemen only. Columbus 9464.

73D ST., 110 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ALSO FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; REASONABLE.

73D, 240 WEST.—Large sunshiny room, 1st floor; parquet, electricity, running water; also parlor; gentleman; references.

73D, 167 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; also second floor; homelike surroundings.

74TH ST., 303 WEST.—Large room, twin beds if desired; overlooking Riverside mansion; absolutely first-class in every particular.

76TH ST., 250 WEST.—Comfortable bedsitting room with private bath; suitable for one or two; gentlemen only.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished house, electricity, rooms with, without, private baths; $10, $12, $14, $16; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, desirable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, in high-class house.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms, private bath, electricity; $12, $14.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, running water; telephone; two gentlemen; subway, L.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, 3-room suite.

79TH ST., WEST.—Palatial studio rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all service; highest references required. C 368 Times.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; next to bath; running hot and cold water.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with, without private bath; elegant private house.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house.

82D, 165 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor floor, bath, electricity, piano, telephone; private.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, connecting rooms; private bath; newly furnished; references.

85TH ST., 170 WEST.—Two attractively furnished front rooms, electricity, running water, private telephone and every possible convenience; most centrally located and kept exclusively clean; gentlemen only. Apartment 2.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; semi-private home; select environment; convenient to transportation; near Park.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations in exceptionally well-furnished home; large rooms; gentlemen only; references essential for 3 days.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; newly decorated; electricity.

87TH ST., 117 WEST.—Back parlor for doctor's office; private house.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, modern; furnished double rooms, baths, steam, electricity.

90TH, 102 WEST.—Small room; strictly clean, refined French family; reasonable. Delorme.

90TH ST., WEST.—Attractive outside, large living and bed room; piano. Riverside 7166.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Double front room, second floor; southern exposure. Riverside 9616.

90TH ST., 12 WEST.—Large front room, bath, all conveniences; private house.

97TH, WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private family; two meals. Riverside 1624.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, private bath, newly furnished; suitable three adults; also large room, dressing room.

99TH, 243 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Large, newly decorated room, facing Broadway; elevator; references; gentleman preferred. Apt. 3, east.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Bedroom, for gentleman appreciating cleanliness and comfort. Beidler.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette privileges; $10; telephone; references; private house.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Large room; private apartment; telephone; gentleman preferred. Steiger.

108TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable furnished room; elevator apartment; private; gentleman. Academy 2120. Clinton.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Large sunny room; permanent; reference. Apt. 7L. 7070 Cathedral.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very attractive large room, one medium; gentleman. Apt. 3.

116TH ST., (near Riverside.)—Large double room; kitchen privilege. Telephone Morningside 8404.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Apt. 41.)—Large outside room, next bathroom, for two.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, kitchen privileges; double, $9 to $12; single, $5.50-$8. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, attractive room suitable for two; also small room. C. L. Smith.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Room for gentleman; connects with bath.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, every convenience; investigate; gentleman; references.

126TH, 530 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, suitable for two; also small single room; gentleman. Apply Apt. 4.

147TH, 604 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman, business couple; private house.

A finely furnished homelike front suite, suitable one or two gentlemen; $35. Schuyler 8741.

BROADWAY AND 215T.—Room with bath, shower, phone; furnished to suit one or two gentlemen. F 286 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322. (Apt. 52.) 94th St. —Large outside room; hot, cold water; $15 weekly; smaller room, $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Handsome suite, windows facing Hudson; also single. Apt. 53.

Two exceptionally attractive connecting rooms in one of the best apartments on Riverside Drive, for one or two gentlemen; rental $100 per month; references required. Phone 1838 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, modern; furnished rooms, baths, steam, electricity.

Young business woman will share small Washington Heights apartment with refined business woman; reasonable; references. R E 674 Times Downtown.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Gentleman can find exceptional, elegant rooms, suites; river view.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, $9-$12; single, $5.50-$7. Selig.

165TH ST., (2,924 Broadway.)—Large, light room, one or two gentlemen; all improvements. Henschel.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280, (96th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; private family. Apt. 57.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,406.—Business woman to share sunroom with another business woman; object, congenial companionship. Address J. A.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at reasonable rates. Telephone Columbus 1585.

WEST END AV., 508.—Four rooms, bath; unfurnished; rooms furnished, with, without bath.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

70TH, 308 WEST.—Large, elegant room; private bath, electricity; high-class house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ENGLISH business lady wishes room, breakfast with private family; near subway, elevated; state price. J 555 Times Downtown.

SMALL, furnished room in private house, near 68th St. and Columbus Av.; running water and convenient to bath; permanent; $4. P 765 Times Downtown.

Wanted by woman writer, good-sized room; prefer unfurnished, running water, with refined people; Greenwich, Chelsea, Village; moderate rent. G 222 Times.

Two adjoining or one double wanted; two business girls; private family, below 80th St., west of Broadway. G. H., 465 Amsterdam Av.

Young man, American, desires comfortable room, private French family; opportunity to exchange English conversation for French. P 548 Times.

Young lady of 25, just returned from overseas Y. M. C. A. work, wishes room with refined family. Address, Permanent, 344 Waverley Place.

American Christian gentleman desires furnished room in small family, with or without board. G 276 Times.

Room and bath for lady in refined home; refined family. Address, Permanent, 344 Times.

One, two or three rooms, bath; west side or Brooklyn. F 306 Times.

Gentleman wants room; permanent; references exchanged. Connor, K 17 Times.

Unfurnished.

First floor in private house or ground-floor apartment, for small school; between 80th and 90th Sts., west of Broadway. F 393 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

Lady, college student, or business girl, may have board and room in refined family in exchange for assisting household; Washington Heights location. Tel. 3073 Madison Square, or St. Nicholas 8880.

MADISON AV., 215, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large rooms, with private bath; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable rooms for Autumn and Winter; board; reference.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors, tearoom and lounge; guest house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table board.

85TH, 327 WEST.—Single, double rooms, electricity, running water; home cooking; reasonable.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Few select table guests accommodated; home without whole, some food, dainty service; parlor dining room.

90TH, 321 WEST.—Elegant, large, attractively furnished rooms, running water, all improvements, real home cooking, pleasant surrounding; fine private residence, overlooking Drive, Hudson; suitable one or two.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family, room, gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suites, running water, bath adjoining; also single and double rooms, running water; home cooking.

102D, 249 WEST.—Have choice one and two rooms, private bath, with first class table board; we have the reputation and are closing our house at Long Beach, so will be ready to book few select people who are willing to pay for exceptional home. Riverside, 6843. Hadley.

102D, 316 WEST. (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, also suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10005.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 730, (Near West 140th St.)—Large and small rooms, excellent home table, steam heat, electricity; "L," subway; bus passes door.

WEST END AV., 301 (74th.)—Large, double room, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Young couple with nine-room apartment, elevator building, on Broadway near 90th, would consider one or two congenial couples; $150 monthly. F 341 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined family, consisting of congenial couple, baby, and mother; desire board from Oct. 1 to June, in well appointed home with quiet family surroundings; require use of more than two large and one small room, with private bath; rate not to exceed $275 per month. Address Mrs. F., 27 Woodland Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone Glen Ridge 939W.

Gentleman, South American, wishes board and room in American family; prefer room facing Central Park or Riverside Drive preferred; best references. M 676 Times Downtown.

Three adults, Jewish, brother and two sisters, desire clean, two rooms and bath, with board preferred; West Side, between 70th and 90th Sts, Ash. Tel. Vanderbilt 161, 503 5th Av.

Refined family, couple and son, desire large or two small rooms and board from Oct. 1, with private family or select boarding; references exchanged; $80 weekly. Schwartz, 78 East 96th St.

Two gentlemen require well-furnished single room or large room with twin beds; private family; west of Broadway; state terms. M 678 Times Downtown.

Board and large unfurnished room wanted by Christian business man, between 86th-96th Streets, West. Write 2 70S Columbus Avenue.

Young business man, Hebrew, refined, educated, clean cut, desires room or room and board in nice congenial family or boarding house. W 10 Times.

Gentleman desires two connecting rooms private bath, and full board for self, wife, and 4-year-old boy; west side. R 688 Times Downtown.

A French couple wish board in a private American family, west side, between 72d and 120th or Washington Heights. Address E. Jacquet, care B. Joffe, 187 Lafayette.

Refined lady, Jewess, wishes room and board in apartment or house; good neighborhood, permanent. L 391 Times.

Jewish business lady desires room and board with private family, West Side. W 54 Times.

For Winter; occupancy Sept. 20; board and single room; rates; Riverside or Plaza section preferred. X 485 Times Annex.

Room and board desired, private family, by young refined business man; state price and particulars. F 294 Times.

Wanted refined home for girl of 9; state terms. G 265 Times.

Board wanted for 2 boys, aged 7 and 10; state terms. L 883 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished Rooms; Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management. 71 Centre Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $14 up. Cap. 100. Booklet. Phone 1168 W. Plains.

Board in refined private home for elderly lady; convenient to car line; $100 per year; references exchanged. F 339 Times.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Miscellaneous.

Naturopathic-New Thought Practitioner, living south for Winter, will take invalid; give superior care in ideal surroundings and climate; references. G 300 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Typist.—Six years' experience in making up financial statements; good references; $25. J 549 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, typist, willing worker; salary $22. R 697 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, Swiss, to invalid lady; write to Miss K., 158 East 61st.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist; six years' manufacturing experience, trial balance, financial statement rendered; exceptionally neat, quick, accurate figurer; $25; good references. W 620 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will call weekly or daily and keep books up to date for firms without bookkeeper; manufacturing preferred; reasonable. Box 670 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, expert, capable woman to take entire charge of your office; ten years' experience; understands stenography; salary $35. G 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 5 years' thorough experience; complete control; manufacturing line preferred; best references; $25. N. 226 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts, payroll, estimates; capable of taking entire charge of office. H 446 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; high school graduate; ambitious, trustworthy; three years' experience; excellent references; P 792 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (beginner,) desires position with chance for advancement; high school graduate. G 277 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; experienced; high school graduate; conscientious. R. C., 14 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; import and export experience; can give highest credentials. 1,544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—5 years; trial balance; controlling; $25. P 775 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—3 years' experience; modern methods; $23. R 983 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager; 11 years' experience; controlling correspondence. P 779 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. — Expert; double entry; capable taking charge. K 1254 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, desires position with reputable house; $25. F 818 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Knowledge stenography; experienced; full charge; $25. R 680 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; thoroughly competent; references; $30-$35. R 678 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced full set books, knowledge typewriting. A 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable managing office; salary $22. E 1008 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; position with firm that app

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MANAGER, married, grocery or any other line; six years' chain store experience; references. Rosenberg, 729 5th St.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION EXPERT.—Honorably discharged Captain U. S. A. desires position; 10 years' experience maintenance, operation, employing of skilled and unskilled help. Captain, care of O'Brien, 1,696 Amsterdam Av.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
can you utilize services of college graduate, 30, six years' legal experience; ex-captain infantry; trained correspondent, possessing tact, initiative and executive ability; will start at bottom to prove worth. J 863 Times Downtown.

OFFICE, CREDIT,
ADVERTISING, SALES MANAGER, exceptional correspondent; young man, (20,) college education, experienced in every capacity; for six years I managed my own business; was compelled to close by intolerable labor conditions; am now open for engagement in an executive capacity. BOX 110, 217 7TH AV.

OFFICE MAN.—Competent accountant, correspondent, office manager, Christian, thoroughly equipped through proper schooling and over ten years' sound business, desires connection concern offering opportunity to man of character and ability; adaptable, best references. G 269 Times.

PLUMBER, experienced in steam fitting and jobbing. P 791 Times Downtown.

PRINTING estimator and buyer of supplies, with executive ability. P 787 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, having seven years' experience in purchasing with large manufacturing concern, desires new connection; if you are interested in obtaining the services of a man having a broad knowledge in organizing and one who has executive ability, address J 553 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Export; American, (33,) residing in Buenos Aires for past six years, desires position as representative here or abroad; speaks Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Address W., 1,223 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN
SEEKS CONNECTION WHICH MEANS FUTURE OFFERING IN RETURN ABILITY AND TIRELESS ENERGY; HAVE FOR FIVE YEARS SUCCESSFULLY SOLD SILKS AND COTTON GOODS THROUGHOUT THE U. S.; HAVE LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG CUTTING-UP TRADE IN N. Y.; BEST REFERENCE; CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. K 14 TIMES.

SALESMAN, 28 years old, good personality, resourceful, successful sales record, desires connection with reputable mercantile house, either city or travel; salary or commission basis, with drawing account. F 829 Times.

SALESMAN, with large following among dept. general stores, wholesale grocers, in city and State, seeks connection; merchandise only, on salary and commission basis. Mahrer, 25 Post Av., St. Nicholas 8592.

SALESMAN.—Opening permanent office in Atlanta within few days, covering Georgia, Alabama, Carolinas, Florida, &c.; open for dresses, waists, underwear, hosiery, and knit goods. E 1092 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN familiar with Rhode Island territory would like to locate permanently in Providence representing first-class New York firm. R 696 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Technical man with several years' selling experience, desires position; salary or commission. J 585 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, Christian, wide experience, employed, desires to connect with reliable concern; highest references. F 403 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Christian, 28, married, ambitious, experienced, desires position, with growing concern, drawing account; have auto. G 227 Times.

SALESMAN, capable selling any staple commodity without leads, desires opportunity involving big future; experienced executive. L 587 Times.

SALESMAN.—Unexperienced, 21, wish position sporting goods firm, where I may learn; have had active experience in sports of all kinds. G 272 Times.

SALESMAN with exceptionally large restaurant and luncheon following, seeks position on salary and commission basis; can show quick results. G 187 Times.

SALESMAN just returned from Middle West; line sold up; wish good connections for that territory. K 15 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling salesman desires position; excellent references. J 575 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (22,) experienced Pennsylvania, desires position; drawing against commission. G 202 Times.

SALESMAN — HUSTLER WISHES POSITION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN; SALARY, COMMISSION. G 208 TIMES.

SALESMAN, who is acquainted with hotel trade in New York, to sell meat, provisions. M 658 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 26, desires position as retail salesman or billing clerk, with chance to advance. G 217 Times.

SALESMAN.—Inside; experienced; capable of handling any line. R 680 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 26, 7 years' wholesale grocery experience, desires position; hustler. P 750 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man (19) desires to assist traveling salesman; references. G 199 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced automobile salesman, 18 months in service; technical education; college graduate. L 377 Times.

SALESMAN desires position with reliable house for city. E 1097 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Ex-officer, (28,) lawyer of 2 years' practice, previous experience as stenographer and correspondent, wants secretarial post; as secretary should relieve you of detail work; this man will do it. G 157 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to executive; young man, three years' experience, reliable, capable assuming responsibility; first-class references; immediate service. P 191 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, 31, qualified by years of experience and study for responsible position; expert stenographer, personnel work, accounting; now employed; $2,000. F 250 Times.

SECRETARY, A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS PRIVATE SECRETARY OR ANY POSITION OF TRUST; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PRESENT EMPLOYER. F. C. L., 815 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER desires position with established firm as assistant to busy executive; Christian; pleasing personality. K 201 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Lawyer (28,) four years' legal training; knowledge stenography and typewriting, desires secretarial position; recently released from army. F 305 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, afternoons from 1:00 o'clock; experienced, competent, reliable; highest recommendations; college student. G 208 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 26; college education; experienced; $35. T 482 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING MAN wants position in or near New York; thoroughly experienced; is now with large manufacturing plant in another city; understands machine parts and blueprints and the checking of invoices; knows how to handle men; hard worker; best references; fair salary. Could come at once. Address J 567 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, first-class, capable of handling big position; only such will be considered; an asset to a factory where a maintenance man is wanted; employed at present. P 766 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, young man, experience in shipping and packing parcel post, express, and freight. G 393 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT desires change; high-class elevator apartment house; all-around mechanic; own tools; best references. Superintendent, 182 Sherman Av., butcher shop.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office manager, 27, fluent correspondent; 7 years' experience banking, chemical manufacturing; assume responsibilities; accustomed to technical rapid dictation; can be depended upon; highest credentials; $20. K 429 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $25 to start; thoroughly capable; business and high school graduate; willing, reliable. William Alexander, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young man, national speed contest reporter, desires to connect with Wall Street corporation; position where real speed, accuracy, loyalty, and tact are prerequisites. K 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, experienced in technical and commercial lines; age 24; desires to connect with a firm where hard work and ability will be appreciated. Box 6, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Joseph Vojir, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, hustler, high school graduate, four years' experience, seeks secretarial position to executive with promising future; salary $35 weekly. G 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, high school graduate; excellent references; ambitious. Secretary, Plaza 2993, 37 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, English-French, experienced and reliable young man, 28 years old, desires good connection. Box 659 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, high school graduate, seven years' experience, desires responsible position with future. D 834 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, thoroughly experienced export-import, technical and legal translator. G 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Spanish; experienced; $22-$25. M 692 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 19, high school graduate, competent, experienced; $22. F 307 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience, desires position; salary $14. Miss McTiernan, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, desires additional work between 6 and 10 evenings. R 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; reliable, capable, efficient, $25. F 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; rapid worker, $18-$20. M 689 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, competent, 2½ years' experience; $18. F 902 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; competent; $20. F 809 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, with wealthy clientele, wants position sell industrial, mining, &c.; drawing account and commission. P 236 Times.

STUDENT.—Ex-service man wishes position evenings, anything; have little experience in banking. G 271 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR: 4 years' commercial experience; salary $18. Busy Board, Box 52, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC ASSISTANT, young man, 22, six years' railroad experience, thorough knowledge rates, routings, tracing, &c., desires position, commercial house, $25 week. G 329 Times.

TRAFFIC.—Young man, technical graduate, 4 years' railroad and industrial experience, desires responsible position; references. G 102 Times.

TYPIST, expert, wishes typing to do at home; will call for work. H. L., 33 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

TYPIST, expert, college education; work done at home. C 481 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 2 years' experience; rapid worker; references, $15. M 684 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) seven years' experience, manager of a real estate and insurance company, desires connection with similar firm, in an executive capacity; can furnish unquestionable references as to honesty, character and integrity. G 260 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE AND OUTDOOR WORK, AS CASHIER, PAYMASTER, AND CLAIM ADJUSTER; SELLING ABILITY; HIGHEST REFERENCES; WOULD LIKE TO MAKE CONNECTION WITH FIRM WHERE THERE ARE POSSIBILITIES; NOT AFRAID OF WORK. P 796 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN,
Neat, capable young man (22) desires position with progressive house; formerly salesman through Massachusetts and Rhode Island; have knowledge of bookkeeping and I am willing to work in clerical capacity. G 198 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) nine years' experience, possess executive ability; thorough knowledge all branches office, sales, collection work; have you position with responsibility and future to offer? Willing to travel; references; state salary. P 778 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, thoroughly efficient and reliable, is desirous of proving by hard work and honest effort that he is capable of holding down a responsible position with a reliable concern; exceptional references furnished. What have you to offer? F 840 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, pleasing personality, possessing selling ability, seeks opportunity with growing concern to develop into salesman; office, shipping experience. A. Perimutter, care Isserson, 595 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, (25,) well educated, good personality, recently honorably discharged from U. S. Navy, desires to connect with a wholesale or manufacturing concern; experienced; excellent references. G 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, progressive, technical education, with business and technical experience, desires position with automobile or manufacturing concern where ability, initiative, effort will be remunerated. P 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, EDUCATED, WISHES TO CONNECT WITH CONCERN OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; REMUNERATION SECONDARY. J 541 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG man, (25,) married; formerly in business; discharged soldier; college education, bookkeeper, correspondent, executive ability; hard worker; unquestionable references; $30. J 564 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ten years' experience, able correspondent and executive, desires position offering advancement; excellent references. Address Conscientious, P 785 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, law graduate, admitted to bar, just discharged, desires position with opportunity in business; preferably export, import; speaks French; typist; $80. G 215 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with common sense wants to connect with a reliable house as salesman or representative; willing to travel United States or Europe; excellent knowledge of Paris and its environs. G 219 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, clerical worker, wishes position evenings, also Saturdays, Sundays; capable store salesman. G 278 Times.

YOUNG MAN, overseas service man, speaks and writes Italian, French, and (little) Spanish, knowledge of bookkeeping, good salesman, wishes position. G 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28; college education; experienced office routine, statistics; possesses intuitive and executive ability. R 610 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) bookkeeper, clerk, utility man, presently employed, desires change, with good concern; 5 years' experience; best references. G 287 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position with reliable concern; has knowledge of salesmanship; overseas discharged soldier. F 301 Times.

YOUNG MAN WISHES CONNECTION WITH GOOD COMPANY; 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CLERICAL CAPACITY. G 811 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, recently discharged overseas service, wishes position, anything with living wage; formerly ironworker's and blacksmith's helper. Greichmann, 306 East 76th.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with 4 years' bookkeeping and accounting experience, desires position; recently released from U. S. Navy; salary $30-$40. G 216 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, Spanish, typewriting, seeks position with opportunity, mercantile or export house. G 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, bright, neat appearance, desires good position where future is assured. F 810 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, neat and energetic, desires connection with reliable mercantile concern. L 1265 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position outdoors; opportunity to travel welcomed. E. Slater, 458 West 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) high school graduate, desires position pertaining to clerical work; reference, phone. 182 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 27, desires position as inventory clerk or auditor; tobacco or grocery line. G 212 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, excellent education, desires position with prospective future. J 573 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work, desires position. P 773 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, adept in stenography, bookkeeping and the English language, desires evening work. M 679 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, legal training, 2 years' accounting experience with large publishers; army discharge. L 488 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, neat, intelligent, desires position with future; will travel. G 223 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, experienced; stock, office, selling. F 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) willing to work at anything; traveling preferred. G 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, clerical and business experience; $20. G 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, position; good future; good figures. G 258 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Several neat, competent colored girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 8168. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 58th.

COUPLES of every description. Ladies will find a nice selection of them in Lazare's Agency, 200 East 72d.

FANCY COOK, faithful butler, (200) Kurihara Agency, 804 6th Av., Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.

Plain, rapid writers; good pay. Apply
HICKSON,
861 5th Av., 8th floor.

ADDRESSERS.—High salary paid and steady position. Madam Minerva Shop, 923 Longwood Av., Bronx.

ADDRESSER wanted; good, quick writer; call after 10 A. M. Room 848, Woolworth Bldg.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT OF
HENRY HESSE,
330 6TH AV., 34TH-35TH STS.,
requires salesladies to sell yarns, embroidery materials, stamped linens, &c. Call 9 to 11 o'clock.

ARTISTS.
McCALL CO.,
236 WEST 37TH.
requires several fashion artists to sketch garments; also one or two talented beginners. Apply 8th floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Bright girl who is anxious to get along. Telephone Melrose 389.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST, between 20 and 25; state experience, if any. W 65 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

SALESWOMEN.
Have vacancies in the following departments for salespeople:
WOMEN'S CLOAKS AND SUITS,
WOMEN'S SHOES,
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LINENS,
CORSETS,
BOOKS,
NOTIONS,
MILLINERY,
GIFTS,
GLOVES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
KNIT UNDERWEAR.

ALSO
have desirable openings for several girls over sixteen years of age in the comparing section of our auditing department; also check assorters, clerical workers and typists.

ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS
requires bookkeepers who have had department store experience; bookkeepers, stenographers, comptometer operators and complaint investigators.

ALSO
MILLINERY WORKROOM
needs milliners, improvers and apprentices; long season; liberal salary.

ALSO
SODA DEPARTMENT
requires several soda dispensers.

ALSO
FUR WORKROOM.
Several fur finishers and liners required for our workroom.

ALSO
WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.
We require several young girls as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, American, capable of learning our system of keeping accounts; will want applicant to spend three months at our head office in Rhode Island for instruction, then will be located in New York City; give full particulars as to salary, &c., for interview. T Y Times Annex.

ADJUSTERS.
GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT
YOUNG WOMEN
TO RECEIVE TRAINING
AS CORRESPONDENTS.
An unusual opportunity is offered in a progressive organization where you will receive thorough TRAINING in writing good business letters.
The work is varied and interesting and will develop your creative ability.
Not only will your environment be congenial, but we will give you hearty co-operation and make it possible for you to advance as your abilities develop.
THE REQUIREMENTS ARE:
1—That you have knowledge of touch typing.
2—That you be capable of expressing your thoughts clearly in good English.
3—That you be at least 19 years of age.
Starting salary $15; in addition to salary a liberal bonus will be paid for length of service.
Applicants will please call or phone (Chelsea 5600) as soon as possible and ask for Mr. Hatfield. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

AUTHORIZER.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. employees' entrance.

BILL CLERK, Remington operator, by large wholesale, Christian concern; permanent position; state experience, if any; age and salary expected to start. Address C. D. F., P. O. Box 460, City Hall Station.

BILL CLERK, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. HERMAN KAHN CO., 214 EAST 23D ST.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady, quick and accurate at figures; familiar with Underwood typewriter; good chance for bright young girl. T 475 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, Remington machine; capable, reliable young lady desired; state experience, age, salary. N. J., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of double entry set of books; must be neat, good penman and have first-class references; salary to start $30; call between 9 and 12. Hauser & Weil, 143 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; MUST HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING, CHECK REMITTANCES, UNDERSTAND DISCOUNT AND TRIAL BALANCE. MOSES & DREYFUS, 1 EAST 33D ST.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.
Must be good writer and accurate. State salary expected. Experience.
A. C., 488 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, knowledge trial balance, in plumbing supply business; reply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C. V. Driggs, Inc., 160 East 56th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' SUITS; MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; EXCELLENT SALARY. L. L., 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced on double entry, trial balance; one with dress house experience preferred; permanent position. Schlesinger & Wolper, 308 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double entry; trial balance, billing, typewriting, experience; steady position; chance for advancement. $25. Rubber Corp., Broadway and 66th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in office of a large printing press manufacturing company; a very good opportunity; call The Pan Press Co., 2,686 Park Av., near 128th St., Lexington Subway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for accounts receivable ledger; good opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Receivable, P. O. Box No. 666, (City Hall Sta.) New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, intelligent, and having initiative, wanted for law firm; experience unnecessary; salary to start $16-$18; state religion. P 797 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, girl, who understands work thoroughly and is able to do stenography and typewriting. Cohen Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in manufacturing house; quick and correct at figures; familiar with office routine; salary $18; state experience. L 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, must have years of experience and executive ability, for coat and suit house; mention full particulars. C. B., 609 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, assistant, by a Christian firm; must be experienced; good chance for advancement; state salary and experience. H 284 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to take charge of office; good chance for advancement. Star Metal Box Co., 806 West 130th St.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger; experienced; capable of taking trial balance and understanding controlling accounts. Call 25 5th Av., Room 1501.

BOOKKEEPER—For a wholesale woolen house to take full charge of double entry set of books; must be thoroughly experienced; state salary. W 77 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer for dress house; only experienced need apply. Schwaris Bros., 39 West 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. KINGSTON BRAID, 79 WOOSTER.

BOOKKEEPER who can also typewrite; retail experience, double entry, (fur) salesladies; excellent opportunity. Avedon, 440 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ready-to-wear line, familiar with checking credits. Write full particulars, X. X., 486 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST to take charge small office, 220 5th Av., Room 1810. Tel. Madison Square 8276.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years' experience, good salary, advancement, considerable work. Frank & Frank, 141 West 36th.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, good handler, beginner considered; Christian firm; $14. F 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; good position for competent young woman. Leonard Miller, 15 Whitehall St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Apply Crystal Chemical Co., 184th St. and Webb Av.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take charge of office. Ice Skating Palace, 587 West 156th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper, double entry; $30. T 478 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for wholesale dried fruits. L. & W. Dress, 157 West 47th.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young girl to make herself generally useful; liberal salary. Apply Room 814, 1,777 Broadway.

CASHIER, experienced, accustomed to taking orders by telephone. A. Sulka & Co., 512 5th Av.

CASHIER, bookkeeper, and stenog. wanted in high-class restaurant; state references and wages expected. G 246 Times.

CASHIER, thoroughly experienced. Apply Truly Warner, 317 Broadway.

CATALOG COMPILER and proofreader for drug trade price list. Write for particulars; mention salary. M 701 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to K. S. Culterman, Box 452, Lawrence, L. I.

CLERICAL WORK
FOR
GIRLS,
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
The work is of a general nature, requires no previous experience, and affords an excellent and thorough business training in up-to-date office routine.
Working hours are attractive; half day Saturday practically the entire year.
We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest rooms, library and lunchroom, with food sold practically at cost; starting salary is very liberal, with splendid chance for advancement to more responsible and better paying positions, and in addition a liberal bonus is paid over and above the salary for length of service.
Apply after 8:30 A. M.,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERKS
NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
CALL OR WRITE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.
Opportunity for rapid advancement. We require three intelligent, ambitious girls, who are good at figures, in our statistical department.
Good salary, pleasant associates. Madison Square Box 426.

CLERICAL WORKERS, for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 16-20; splendid opportunity; apply in own handwriting. 425 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted by large Christian corporation; several girls, 20-28 years; must be quick and accurate at figuring and posting; good penmanship required; pleasant working conditions and good salary to start. See Peister, 7th floor, 280 West Broadway.

CLERK.—Young woman, high school graduate, in office of large corporation; state age, experience, &c.; salary to commence, $45 per month. Dept. of Statistics, F. O. Box 1185.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT for detail work; good chance for advancement; state experience, reference, and salary desired. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

CLERK, experienced, for filing; permanent position. Schraffts, 63 West 23d.

CLERICAL WORKER, young lady for permanent position in manufacturer's office; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORKER, good on phone, with knowledge of typewriting. Call Room 218, 366 Broadway.

CLERICAL WORK and filing in shoe factory office; good chance for advancement. William Henne, 963 10th Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORKER, accurate and willing; permanent position; advancement; $15 to start. J 859 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
BE A COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
SALARY PAID WHILE LEARNING.
A large corporation has openings for bright, ambitious girls wishing to be expert comptometer operators; ages 16-18; previous experience unnecessary; expert instruction free; rapid advancement; state age and schooling. L. G., 106 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS
WANTED AT ONCE FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT; NEAT GIRLS, WHO ARE ACCURATE OPERATORS; SALARY $20, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS RELIABLE, W 78 TIMES.

CONFIDENCE.
Regardless of anything whatsoever, Dadsy implores you to phone him.

COOK AND HOUSEWORKER.—Two adults, infant, and nurse in Scarsdale; no washing; good wages; reference required. Phone, 836 Park Av. Carfare paid.
Cook, also a housemaid, white, for family of seven, in apartment; 79th and Broadway; telephone Schuyler 1852 mornings before 11, or evenings.

DENTAL HYGIENIST, registered, hours, 9 to 4; apply in writing, or phone Circle 1999. Dr. R., 157 West 57th.

DESIGNER.
We can offer exceptionally attractive position to clever woman, who can produce salable garments in infants' and children's colored coats, in sizes 2 to 6; applications treated strictly confidential.
HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC.,
120 MADISON AV., N. Y.

DICTAPHONE.
An experienced operator wanted in a large downtown office where the dictaphone is being installed; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary desired and experience. K 440 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 823.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; EXCELLENT PAY, EASY HOURS. G. H. S. CO., 316 West 57th.

DISHWASHERS.
Colonial work, pleasant surroundings; room and board. Peoples Hospital, 228 2d Av.

DRESSMAKERS.
WORK UNTIL 5:15 DAILY.
SATURDAY HALF DAY.
HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 57TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS.
WAIST FINISHERS.
SLEEVE FINISHERS.
LINING HANDS.
PLAIN SEWERS.

DRESSMAKER, SKIRT AND WAIST FITTER, ALSO WAIST, SKIRT, AND SLEEVE DRAPERS AND HELPERS. BROOKS, 40 W. 56TH.

DRESSMAKER wanted, first-class draper to take charge of showroom (room); good salary and percentage of business for right party. Apply 7 E. 42nd St., M. Dudley.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require young women as
ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Apply Supt. of Delivery,
Male Help Entrance,
6th Av. and 42d St.

ELLIOT-FISHER OPERATOR, American, familiar with making up steamship bills of lading; must be accurate, neat, and intelligent; salary, $18. The Barr Shipping Co., 25 Beaver St., New York.

EMBROIDERERS.
Hand embroiderers and frame workers, experienced; steady work; 44-hour week; pay $27. Apply all week.
HICKSON,
861 5th Av., 8th floor.

ENTRY CLERKS BETWEEN 18 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE EDUCATION.
SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING DESIRABLE.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.
SALARY $18 PER WEEK TO START; LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT.
WRITE, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, P 899 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXAMINERS.—Experienced examiners wanted; good pay; five days. American Petticoat Co., 488 East Houston St.

FILING CLERK, EXPERIENCED, NEAT AND RELIABLE; STEADY POSITION. WRITE OR CALL, RUNKEL, 431 WEST 30TH ST.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon-Hopkins billing machine operator, for large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. W 88 Times.

FILING CLERKS.—Young women for filing positions; advancement. P. O. Box 836, City Hall Station, New York.

FILING CLERK, one with telephone switchboard experience preferred. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway, at 66th St.

FINISHERS AND HAND TRIMMERS ON DRESS MODELS; SATURDAY HALF DAY; GOOD WAGES. 8 WEST 45TH, 8TH FLOOR.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or mother's helper wanted to go to Narberth, Penn., 15 minutes from Philadelphia; two young children in family; eight-hour day if desired; interview will be arranged in New York. G 297 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, experienced, best references, for family of two adults; no washing; good wages. Apply Apartment 12B, 215 W. 98th St.

GIRLS, DO YOU WANT TO BECOME TYPISTS?
If Over 16 Years of Age
and Graduates of
High or Grammar School
WE WILL TEACH YOU
"TOUCH SYSTEM"
and pay you liberally while you are learning and pay better when you are graduated to a regular position; this is an excellent opportunity for ambitious and capable girls, as we teach you our own work and methods while you learn typing; all classes are conducted during regular business hours. L. L., 140 Times.

GIRLS TO TIE BOWS ON GREETING CARDS; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; CLOSED ON SATURDAY; YEAR ROUND; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; BRIGHT WORKER. SEE MR. PARKER HAYWOOD STRASSER VOIGT, 26TH ST. AND 9TH AV.

GIRLS,
over 17, for light, clean work counting paper patterns; short hours, pleasant surroundings; employes' lunchroom; steady employment; $10 start; advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 6th floor.

GIRLS! GIRLS!
FOR CLERICAL AND OFFICE WORK; GOOD WRITERS.
ADDRESS G. H., 480 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS OVER 16, PREFERABLY EXPERIENCED IN MAIL ORDER PUBLICATION WORK, WRITING, FILING, WRAPPING, &c.; GOOD PAY; HOURS 8:30-5:30. KIRT-LAND BROS. & CO., 3D FLOOR, 90 CHAMBERS ST.

GIRL, to take charge mailing table, be responsible for stamps, &c., $13; also 2 or 3 girls for filling orders; no experience necessary. Ask for Mr. Decatur, Feist Music House, 231 West 40th St., Tuesday or Thursday.

GIRL wanted, reliable, for general housework; small family, no children; nice room and bath; dandy position for competent girl, 112 Ascan Av., Forest Hills Gardens. Phone 6512 Forest Hills.

GIRLS, young, for clerical work; $10 start; 9 to 5, half day Saturday; splendid chance to advance. The Union News Co., 108 Reade St., Employment Department, 4th floor.

GIRL
TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING AND STOCK-ROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
ROTH COSTUMES, 33 EAST 33D.

GIRLS, accurate at figures, for clerical work; office convenient for west side New York, between 14th and 42d Sts.; reply, giving experience, if any, references, &c. Box 82, 1010 St. James Building.

GIRLS
Not over 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 488 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for clerical positions in office of publishing house; we desire intelligent, refined girls, capable of advancing and assuming more responsibilities; ages 17-20; start, hours 9-5, Saturday 1 P. M. Box H 367 Times.

GIRLS, (2,) white, cook, chambermaid and waitress, country; 40 minutes from New York; references. Write Mrs. O. Myers, 3,220 Watchogue Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

GIRL about 18 years of age to act as file clerk with art concern; salary $10 per week; experience necessary. Eldridge Co., 36 West 26th St.

GIRLS, NEAT, IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.

GIRLS for subscription department of publishing house; $14 week. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, religion, and experience. P 844 Times.

GIRL for general office work and assist bookkeeper; permanent position to willing person; state full particulars and salary desired. J 557 Times Downtown.

GIRLS WANTED FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER CO., 1,301 BOSTON ROAD.

GIRLS FOR LARGE WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. G. SIDENBERG & CO., 114 5TH AV.

GIRLS, over 18, for clerical work; must be steady and accurate. 24 W. Walk, 58 West 14th St.

GIRLS, for factory work, good wages to start. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

GIRL wanted, beginner in law office, willing to learn; salary to start $10 weekly. J 549 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Experienced in rolling magazines. Apply Physical Culture Magazine, 119 West 40th.

GIRLS, work in sheet room, wholesale paper and novelty house. Call 1,361 Broadway, 4th Floor.

GIRLS to pack children's hats and caps; $7 start; quick advancement. L. Steinthal & Bros., 900 Broadway.

GIRLS to work in bindery. Acme Manifolding Co., 520 West 36th.

GIRLS wanted; experience not necessary. Majestic Neckwear Co., 715 Broadway.

GIRLS to sew on lamp shades and pillows. Apply C. Hodge, 1,440 Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER, MARCEL WAVER, EXPERT; $35 UP; SHORT HOURS; PERMANENT POSITION. MAISON VENUS, 3,567 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS AND WOMEN
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
STRONG, ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN TO
PICK GRAINS,
EXAMINE MERCHANDISE,
WRAP LIGH

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS—STENOGRAPHERS.

LARGE FASHION MAGAZINE PUBLISHING HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS, $18 PER WEEK TO START, WITH SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; ALSO OPENING FOR A FEW BRIGHT BEGINNERS. APPLY LES PARISIENNES, 222 W. 39TH.

STENOGRAPHER.

G. Amsinck & Co., a large export and import house, needs a stenographer who can take dictation in English, Spanish, and German; salary depends on experience; good chance for advancement. Apply at once, 96 Wall st., third floor.

STENOGRAPHER.

A really competent business girl is wanted by a high-grade advertising agency; she must be able to handle office details in addition to straight stenographic work; initiative and ability to run things without too much supervision are highly desirable qualifications. Pritchfield & Co., Room 1,015 Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Must be good worker, reliable and intelligent; one with newspaper experience preferred. Call Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, second floor, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.

Bright, energetic, with ambition to get ahead; position is offered on magazine fast coming into prominence; good opportunity. Write giving age, religion, where last employed and salary desired. Y 10 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.
A SPLENDID OPENING!

Bright capable girl, with at least two years' experience, at $18 to $20 a week, with large Christian firm in credit department; half day Saturday; applications must mention previous experience and salary. J 574 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By prominent manufacturing company in Manhattan, a young woman with several years' experience; must be able to take rapid dictation correctly and transcribe it accurately; (Underwood used;) hours 9 to 4:30; permanent position; please state experience and salary expected. F 781 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Experienced, willing; large advertising concern; advancement. Apply Binger Co., 43 West 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—The New York executive offices of large silk concern require the services of a competent stenographer in a position offering exceptional opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, "K," P. O. Box 197, City.

STENOGRAPHERS and Typists; good openings for beginners with high school education. American Book Co., 100 Washington Square.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, and office assistant, competent; state references, experience and salary expected. J 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; must be bright and accurate; Remington machine; salary to start, $15. Address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars, L 383 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, in publishing house; age over 21; fine opportunity for advancement. Call 244 5th Av., 9th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; steady position. Apply the New Pekin Restaurant, Broadway at 47th St., between 12-2 Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, small salary to start; good chance advancement. F 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady, in office of woolen concern; salary $10 to start. Room 1613, 384 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; familiar with general office work and switchboard. Mailer Envelope Co., 66 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 6 years' experience in insurance business. G. Stoll, 2181 Silver St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience, neat, willing; chance for advancement. Chas. A. Possley, 2 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER—WIDE AWAKE; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT ONCE, WEIL BROS., 2,252 3D AV.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced in law office; call Tuesday. Room 1213, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with good education and initiative; export experience preferred; salary, $20. J. F. Comins Co., 396 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; bright beginner. Answer in own handwriting, salary expected. M. 250 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position; good pay. Capital Seat, 309 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large insurance company, state experience, religion, salary. J 572 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCURATE AND CAPABLE TWISTED WIRE AND STEEL, 437 11TH AV., NEAR 36TH.

STENOGRAPHER, in small office, with some experience; to start, $12. S. R., 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lawyer wants neat, accurate, discreet, shorthand American girl. Room 1421, 192 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted. Apply Room 6, Shubert Theatre Building, after 10 A.M. Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER, for cloak and suit house. 25 West 31st, 4th Floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; salary to start $15, experience not essential. 87 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, permanent. Call Room 916, 1 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Part time; good typist; Council of Jewish Women, 146 Henry St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist. Call Harry Heckel & Co., 320 Broadway.

STOCK GIRLS,
ALSO
FLOOR ASSISTANTS.

To take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STRAW OPERATORS,
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS;
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WANTED FOR MAIL BOARD. OFFICE HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30. ANSWER, STATING SALARY DESIRED, AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, W 24 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable of handling busiest board in office of large manufacturing plant; ten-trunk line; good opportunity to right party; must be permanent. Auerbach, 11th Av., 46th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist for bank office; experienced; good salary. Call Tuesday after 12 o'clock, Room 1904, 27 William St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, steady position; advancement. L. S. White, 1,648 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; young woman, intelligent, neat and willing to operate quiet switchboard in office of New York Stock Exchange firm and make herself generally useful. Address in own handwriting, giving education, experience and salary wanted. T 46 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for monitor board; must be neat and refined and thoroughly understand filing; salary $14; Christian publishing firm. Call Room 610, 299 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN THE REVENUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
SICKNESS BENEFITS AND PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYES.
APPLY BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P.M.
25 CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN CORTLANDT AND DEY STS., ROOM 202.

TYPISTS

Must be accurate, experienced; steady work; good pay. Apply

HICKSON,
661 5th Av., 8th floor.

TYPIST.
Experienced on Royal machine; moderate salary.
GREAN, INC.,
3 West 56th. Circle 2674.

TYPIST.

Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

Capable young lady wanted for clerical work in order department; good salary, pleasant surroundings; references required. Call Oil Products Co., 50 Union Square, Room 1211.

TYPIST.—BRIGHT GIRL FOR LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD PAY AND ADVANCEMENT FOR CAPABLE WORKER. AMERICAN FASHION CO., 222 W. 39TH ST.

TYPIST, (knowledge of stenography not necessary;) good opportunity; give age, nationality and salary desired to begin. Typist, P. O. Box 606, (City Hall Station,) New York.

TYPIST, stenographer, and office assistant, experienced, for handkerchief department of importing house downtown; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday. Reply, stating qualifications and salary, to H 256 Times.

TYPIST, experienced preferred, for order department; very nice position in an office employing all girls. Lalance-Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, Long Island.

TYPIST, young French lady, with good knowledge of English, competent French-English translator, wanted by downtown financial office. Apply Box 656, Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPIST for large exporters; must be neat, rapid, accurate; write stating age, education, experience, and remuneration expected. W 72 Times.

TYPISTS.

Several typists needed; good salary and hours, time bonus; steady employment, liberal vacation pay. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST and telephone operator for law office; experienced; good salary. Call Tuesday after 12 o'clock, Room 1904, 27 William St.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, AGE 17-19, CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INTO BETTER POSITION; SALARY TO START, $15. F 300 TIMES.

TYPIST.
RAPID, ACCURATE, AMBITIOUS.
$12 start; quick promotion, if proficient. Apply 41 Park Row, Suite 104.

TYPIST at once for dictaphone work; instructions given; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST wanted, fire insurance office; who understands Royal No. 10 machine, to write policies. J 809 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, good salary and hours; call Tuesday or Thursday. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

TYPIST, experienced and accurate; Remington machine; salary $15; state age, experience. C. L., 104 East 14th.

TYPISTS, experienced addressing and filing; also beginners. Brown Co., 229 W. 28th.

TYPIST, STENCIL CUTTER; general office experience; $20. R 691 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted to copy list of names. Call Room 207, 140 Cedar St.

WEAVERS.—Experienced weavers wanted to work on men's clothing; women who can weave stripes on all kinds of woolen fabrics; very liberal wages and steady work. Apply Hart Schaffner & Marx, Room 822, 200 Fifth Avenue.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work; instruction is free, and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
98 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
653 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,836 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN.
PART TIME WORK.

We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.

Pay 25 cents an hour.

Call at once.

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
23 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

BLAIR DIESEL AGENCY,
30 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
(3) STENO-Secretary wanted; busy law office, downtown; $26-$30.
STENO-Secy; uptown; small office; $25; several positions open.
STENO-Correspondent; cloak, suit line; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, Downtown. —Hundreds positions open; uptown, downtown; $20-$28; exceptional opportunity for young ladies with 1-2 years' experience; $16-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS, assistant typists; $60 monthly.
BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer; $25.
TYPIST.—Hundreds positions open; $20-$18-$15; downtown, uptown, Brooklyn.
OFFICE assistant; typist; reception clerk; uptown; $15.
OFFICE assistant; good figurer, penman; downtown; $18.
OFFICE assistants, beginners; $12-$10.
FILE clerks; numerous positions; $15-$12.
TELEPHONE operator, reception clerk; $18.
TEL. op., file clerk; $14.
BEGINNER, steno.; $15.
DICT. op., steno.; Hoboken; $22.

ESTABLISHED 1907.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone operators, switchboard, general office assistants, &c.; opportunities were never better or salaries higher than at the present time.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.

Stenographers, $25-$30; bookkeepers, $22-$20; typist, $18; Elliot-Fisher, $25; clerk, $15; many others; register free.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
50 Broad—PRIVATE AGENCY—Room 1033.
High class positions for high class applicants.

STENOGRAPHER-SECT., $25-$40; other, $25; many, $12-$28; also typists, clerks, switchboard; fee registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 480 5th Av.

ROSE WEBBER, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, permanent, temporary, commercial, legal, $12-$30.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row, Cort. 8362. Stenographers, typists, clerks, $15-$40.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan man, experienced detail man, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Designers and draftsmen having first-class experience can connect with fast-growing organization; state age, experience, references, and salary. F 336 Times.

ARTIST, commercial halftone retoucher; highest salary. Friend, Mugford, Chambers Co., 476 Broome.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INTO BETTER POSITION; AGE 20-22; SALARY $30; STATE EXPERIENCE. F 299 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19-21 years of age; must be hard and willing worker; good chance for advancement; write, stating experience, salary. G 99 Times.

ASSISTANT CASHIER wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house; experienced only, giving particulars, to W. F. C., Box 823, City Hall Station, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, in large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 102, 413, 1,777 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as assistant and ledger clerk with progressive manufacturing company; must be rapid, accurate, and able to take off trial balances; replies must state in detail age, religion, experience, references, and salary desired; advancement. W 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, LARGE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; MUST HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING, CHECK REMITTANCES, UNDERSTAND DISCOUNT, TRIAL BALANCE. MOSES & DREYFUS, 1 EAST 33D ST.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in office of manufacturing wire and steel goods company; must be willing to do some detail work; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary wanted. T 423 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, competent to take charge of books of manufacturing plant; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large fire insurance company downtown, has vacancy for bookkeeper to check accounts. Write, stating age, experience, and salary. H 463 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, by New York Stock Exchange house; apply, stating experience and salary expected. Address "W. U.," P. O. Box 832, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, to handle large volume of detail; thoroughly experienced in controlling accounts; auto accessories experience preferred. Superior Lamp Co., 150 West 83d.

BOOKKEEPER FREE.

ESTABLISHED 1907.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone operators, switchboard, general office assistants, &c.; opportunities were never better or salaries higher than at the present time.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.

Stenographers, $25-$30; bookkeepers, $22-$20; typist, $18; Elliot-Fisher, $25; clerk, $15; many others; register free.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
50 Broad—PRIVATE AGENCY—Room 1033.
High class positions for high class applicants.

STENOGRAPHER-SECT., $25-$40; other, $25; many, $12-$28; also typists, clerks, switchboard; fee registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 480 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, in office of large commission house; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. J 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, garage; experienced, industrious, conscientious; bond required; address fully, stating references, salary. F 347 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for a wholesale woolen house, to take full charge of double entry set of books; must be thoroughly experienced; state salary. W 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, is ready-to-wear line; one familiar with checking credits; write full particulars. X X 498 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier for hospital; permanent; good pay to proper party. W 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. D 829 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take charge of office. Ice Skating Palace, 569 West 181st St.

BOY wanted in advertising agency; permanent position, with excellent chance for advancement; errands and office work; fine chance for bright boy. Call Hubbard & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY.
ASSIST SHIPPING CLERK AND RUN ERRANDS; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. BOTH CONTINUED, 45 EAST 33D.

BOY, 17 or 18, as office assistant in office of manufacturing concern located in Bayonne, N. J. Some business experience necessary; reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. X 405 Times Annex.

BOYS.

Large downtown bank requires the services of several boys, from 16 to 18 years of age, to act as messengers; lunches and bonus given in addition to salary; excellent opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education and salary desired. Address W. G. F. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOYS, 16 to 19 years, interested in mechanical or electrical work, are offered exceptional opportunities by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of a large printing press manufacturing company; one who is willing to advance himself; a very good opportunity. Call the Fast Press Co., 2,638 Park Av., near 138th St., Lexington Av. subway.

BOY WANTED.

Bright, energetic boy, about 17, for large office; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; must learn typing; salary to start, $10. Call 76 William St. See Mr. Watson, room 408.

BOY, about 17, to work in the stock and shipping department of a manufacturing concern; one who is willing to make himself generally useful; must have good references; state salary expected. Address L 468 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16-18 YEARS,
BRIGHT AND INDUSTRIOUS, IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 23D.

BOY, 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 23D.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; intelligent, neat and willing. Address in own handwriting, giving age, education, experience, and salary expected, T 430 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Large downtown fire insurance company has a few openings for bright high school boys wishing to learn the business. Write, stating age and qualifications. H 483 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger service in art studio, 15 or 16 years; excellent opportunity for one interested in commercial art. Apply Tuesday, 9 A. M., Osgood Studio, 141 West 36th St.

BOYS.

Between 15 and 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 441 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-15, energetic American, opportunity in office old mercantile house; experience preferred, but not necessary. Apply own handwriting. J 581 Times Downtown.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY
to start as page in A Wall St. bank. See Mr. Rogers, 46 Wall St.

BOYS WANTED.

A large corporation downtown has an opening for several boys; wages $45 per month. P 780 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large publishing house, good chance for advancement; short hours, half day Saturday all year. Apply 448 4th Av., 9th floor.

BOYS.—Large corporation wants office boys; excellent chance for advancement for bright, well-educated boys. S 736 Times Downtown.

BOYS, bright, wanted by N. Y. Stock Exchange house just out of school preferred; good chances for advancement; state religion. J 581 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, for night work, in composing room; hours 7 P. M. to 2 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., 421 floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOYS Wanted.—Large dry goods commission house desires several bright office boys; offering good future. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired and references. J 567 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, wanted in large law office; good character and energy more essential than experience; salary $10 a week. M 676 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16; good chance for hustler willing to work for advancement. Apply Werbro Ribbon Manufacturing Co., 19 East 24th St.

BOY for errands, &c.; hours, 8:15 to 5. Saturday to noon; salary, $12. Yates Chemical Co., 159 Leonard St., near Brooklyn Bridge, subway.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av, New York City.

BOY, (16,) wanted in office of large Christian commercial house downtown; in answering state qualifications. E 345 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for bright, alert boy; splendid chance for advancement and short hours. Call 100 Broadway, American Survey Co.

BOY, by large publishing house, to act as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $6. Apply Mr. Flynn, 239 West 45d St., second floor.

BOYS, $12 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOY, bright, energetic, in manufacturing concern; office offers bright future for advancement; $12 start. A. C., 949 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to make himself useful in banking institution; exceptional opportunity to learn the business. Apply Morris Plan Co., 1 Union Square.

BOY
FOR OFFICE
WORK.
OPPORTUNITY
TO LEARN SALESMANSHIP.
$10 TO $12 WEEKLY.
ADVANCEMENT.
KNOX HAT CO.,
452 GRAND AT.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOY, BRIGHT, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE, IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; INTERESTING WORK; ADVANCEMENT; UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT BOY TO LEARN A DIGNIFIED AND WELL-PAID PROFESSION. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, MR. DAMR, BOX 108, MADISON SQUARE STATION, N. Y.

BOYS .....
SALARY TO START $13,
wanted to deliver packages and make themselves generally useful in wholesale millinery house; good chance for advancement.
NEWLETT ROBIN CO.,
8 East 38th St.

BOYS.

Several bright boys wanted to learn business in branch of large wholesale house; good opportunity for the right boys; must be grammar school graduates, over 16 years of age. Apply to the New York News Company, 115 West 23d St., N. Y. C.

BOY.

in rapidly growing publishing house; hours 9-5; Saturday 1, all year; splendid opportunity for the right boy; $10 per week to start. Apply Prentice Hall, Inc., 70 5th Av.

BOY.—Intelligent boy to work in accounting department of large industrial concern; splendid opportunity to get an accountancy training; good salary with prospects of advancement as merited. Call at Room 11, 9th floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, residing in Manhattan or Brooklyn, for general office work; good future; state salary. W 70 Times.

BOY to help in stock room and deliver parcels; salary $9. 61 Nassau St., New York.

BOY, bright, to make himself generally useful in office and factory; opportunity. Call 104 5th Av.

BOYS, for general office work and filing in large wholesale house; good opportunity for promotion; give age, experience, salary expected. W 66 Times.

BOYS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
for capable and ambitious workers. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY wanted, of good family, to start errand in first-class business concern; make application by letter, stating age, to Senco, P 796 Times Downtown.

BOY, of neat appearance, ambitious, for insurance broker's office; good chance for willing worker. Call 80 Maiden Lane, Room 1606.

BOY WANTED,
for office work in advertising dept. of large national advertiser; salary small to start for first year. W 56 Times.

BOYS, make themselves generally useful wholesale jewelry and fancy goods house; chance for advancement. Call 1,261 Broadway, 4th floor.

BOY wanted, for office; must be bright, and experienced. Apply 9:30 A. M., G. Washington Sales Co., Inc., 334 5th Av.

BOY wanted, in mailing dept. of large merchantile house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway.

BOYS, ambitious, for office work; excellent opportunity. Apply Store, 151 5th Av.

BOY in bank office; good opportunity for bright boy; state age and salary. R 708 Times Downtown.

BOYS
to run errands and make themselves generally useful. 23 Greene St.

BOY in office of large insurance company; advancement. P. O. 833, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY wanted, builders' office; technical school education preferred. Write, Room 290, 1,123 Broadway.

BOY for office of large electrical concern. Apply 17 Park Place, Purchasing Dept., 8:30 to 9:00, Tuesday.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, 488 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 15, no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $25 month to start. H. B. Leman, Room 1408, 440 4th Av.

BOY to make himself generally useful about office; state age, salary, and religion. J 560 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger for New York Stock Exchange firm; state salary expected, references. T 478 Times Downtown.

BOY, for office and errand work; opportunity for advancement. Hofstatter, 668 5th Av.

BOY, in law office, experience not necessary; good opportunity; rapid advancement. Apply room 1107, 80 Pine St.

BOY.—Exceptional opportunity to learn bookkeeping; salary to start $6. Apply Mr. Flynn, 239 West 45d St., second floor.

BOYS, $12 to start; 45 hours week; light factory work; no experience necessary; steady position. Barots, 200 East 30th St.

BOY, bright and intelligent, for insurance broker's office. Apply after 9, Bagot & Co., 40 Wall St.

BOY.—Bright American for office; hours 9 to 5. Call with references, Room 1619, Equitable Building.

BOYS, 17 YEARS AND OVER, FOR STOCK; SALARY $12 TO START. RIEIS, 894 BROADWAY.

BOY to learn good trade; good pay while learning. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, 15-17, wanted in office of a Christian export concern; highly efficient and reliable. Room 1308, 99 Broadway.

BOY for apprentice in art department. Apply Ethridge Association of Artists, 25 East 26th St.

BOY for office, and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. Times.

BOYS wanted to run errands; chance for advancement; good pay. Room 422, 154 Nassau St.

BOY for office work and deliveries; good chance for advancement. Call Mr. Sommers, R. L. Polk & Co., 125 Church St.

BOY wanted immediately, by steamship brokerage house; excellent opportunity; advancement. Room 568, 11 Broadway.

BOY WITH LAW OFFICE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; CALL ROOM 1904, 27 WILLIAM ST.

BOY to make himself generally useful; no hard work; good advancement. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th St.

BOY for office and errands; good opportunity to learn electrical trade. W 53 Times.

BOY, for office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 20th.

BOY wanted, wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 209 Canal St.

BOY
for errands, in office, large downtown wholesale house. Call Mr. Lustgen, 10-14 Leonard.

BOYS
for office and messenger work. Apply Swift & Co., 10th Av., 4th floor.

BOYS.—3 bright, ambitious boys for filing and general office work; state particulars and salary wanted. W 56 Times.

BOY wanted; must be bright and energetic. Apply Rause & Goldstone, 512 5th Av.

BOY wanted in office; chance for advancement. Apply H. Duys & Co., 179 Water St.

BOY, for office, importing house, neat, good penman. Call F. S. S. & Co., 30 East 20th.

BOY, not under 16, for errands and delivery. $10. Milton Bradley Co., 73 5th Av.

BOY wanted in silk house; good chance for advancement. M. Rothenstein Co., 208 6th Av.

BOY wanted by export house. Apply 166 Greenwich St., New York.

BOYS WANTED.—Majestic Neckwear Co., 718 Broadway.

BRIGHT BOY, by large, wholesale, Christian concern; chance to advance; state age and salary expected to start. Address C. D. P., Box 466, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BUSHELMEN, experienced men's clothing. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

CHAUFFEUR, careful, reliable driver, who will appreciate good country home and keep good car in good condition; good references from private parties required; about 25 years old; salary $25 per week, with private room and board in permanent house. G 138 Times.

CHAUFFEURS wanted for fleet machine. E. Grauer, 226 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

CHECK CLERK.—Young man wanted as check clerk in Bronx bank; state age, experience, and salary expected. K. M., 1326 Times Bronx.

CHEF, male, able cook for 250 people in hospital at Denver, Colo.; references required. Call Gray, Northern Hotel, Room 1034, 19 to 11 A. M.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
AUTOMOBILE BODIES.

Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, are looking for a chief body draftsman with executive ability to supervise all designing work in the body drafting room, consisting of about 20 men; must have experience in designing all types of open and closed bodies and be familiar with modern production methods.

CLERKS Wanted.—2 young men as accounting department of automobile manufacturer; those experienced on cost and payroll preferred, but not essential. Apply Mr. Nolan, Biddle Motor Car Co., 1 West 149d St.

CLERK, Hungarian-Slavish, for steamship and money order department in east side bank; write experience and salary expected. Advertiser, 14 Avenue A.

CLERK.—Young man for statistical work in factory office. Apply Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 126th St., Brooklyn.

COCOA.

Due to greatly increased business, our cocoa and chocolate factory can use several experienced young men; positions are in various lines, are permanent, and advancement is assured men who qualify. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 180 Bay St., Jersey City.

COLLECTOR.

STEADY, RELIABLE MAN IN WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. M. N., 482 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTOR, by large musical instrument house in Brooklyn; good opportunity for a bright man of neat appearance and address; state age, experience, and salary desired. W 88 Times.

COPY DIRECTOR

for large trade journal; remarkable opportunity for one understanding thoroughly the psychology of salesmanship through printed matter, with ability to write vigorous, human copy and experienced in managing a copy and art department; state age, experience, salary. R 700 Times Downtown.

CYLINDER PRESS FOREMAN.

A large modern plant in a leading New England city, where union conditions prevail, has an exceptional opportunity for a working foreman, thoroughly familiar with all classes of cylinder press work, who can successfully handle men and get results. Address in confidence, giving age, experience, references, special qualifications and salary desired. X 401 Times Annex.

DECORATORS, experienced on stripings. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER OF DRESSES.

Reputable Boston house open for a man who can produce snappy models in silk and cloth dresses; to one who can create up-to-the-minute styles we can offer a permanent position. Will be at the Hotel Commodore Sept. 11 and 12 to interview applicants from 2 to 6 P. M. Write or telephone for special appointment. SAMUEL ROBINSON.

DIE MAKERS

for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. H. S., 908, Room 605, 110 West 34th.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL,

for work on large industrial plant; draftsmen experienced in concrete detailing and designing piling and mechanical layouts; state fully experience, salary desired, and when can report for work. Apply to HARRY M. HOPE ENGINEERING CO., 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER WANTED, OF MARINE TURBINES AND AUXILIARIES; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS ENGINEERING DEPT., DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., TRENTON, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced hull draftsman on yacht work, near New York. Write, experience and salary, J. A., 209 Cable Building.

DRAFTSMEN.—Men experienced on theatre work can connect with fast-growing concern; applicant should state fully his experience, age, reference, and salary desired to start. F 337 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on machine and tool work; permanent salaried positions; state experience and rates. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, for cabinet work; must be able to make stock bills and details; good pay; steady employment. Ely & Risser, 25th St. and 1st Av.

DRAFTSMAN and estimator, experienced in ornamental and architectural iron; must know the trade and be a business getter; give phone number. G 204 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, 17 to 19 years of age, for detailing and layout work; good opportunity. Electrical Supply Co., Inc., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, structural steel. Apply Chief Draftsman, National Bridge Works, Riverview Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, junior patent office drawing, all kinds of work; fine opportunity; engineer's office. P 863 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, in general design and sugar machinery; state age, experience, salary. T 726 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; must be a good draftsman and tracer. Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St.

DRUGGISTS.—To men registered in New York State, who are ambitious to get ahead, who are willing to adapt themselves to our system, and who can produce results, positions are offered in our stores that afford opportunities for rapid advancement; salary and commission; apply any day, between 9 and 4, Employment Department, Liggett's, Riker, Hegeman Drug Stores, 111 5th Av.

DRUG CLERK wanted, experienced in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 209 Canal St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, practical operator, take charge of generator and motors; position in country. Reply in writing, stating experience and salary required. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43d St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER, OPERATOR, American, familiar with making up steamship bills of lading; must be accurate, neat and intelligent; salary $18. The Bart Shipping Co., 25 Beaver St., N. Y.

ENGINEER, for small stationary boiler, downtown New York; third-class license position; no night or Sunday work; will not have to make repairs around plant; state wages required. J 579 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS on binders' stamps. Stark & Seley, Inc., 488 West Broadway.

ERRAND BOYS.—Wholesale jewelry and novelty house; chance for advancement. Call 1,261 Broadway, 4th floor.

ERRAND BOY.—Good chance for advancement. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 56th St.

ERRAND BOY wanted, strong. Call Zinco-graph Co., 124 White St.

FARMER, working, married, preferably without children; efficient and well recommended; private place, one hour from New York City. R 414 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN paint factory, thoroughly familiar with the manufacturing of varnishes, enamels, colors and waterproofings, as foreman of new factory in metropolitan district. Reply by letter only, stating age, salary, and fullest details as to previous experience. Suite 1102, 200 Madison Av.

GRAINERS, experienced on metal furniture. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

HEAD OF STOCK,
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn,
require the services of a head of stock for their boys' clothing department; only men who are actually qualified will be considered, and to the one who gets the position liberal salary will be paid; the chances for advancement are excellent. Application can be made at the employment office, subway floor, Central Building, or by mail.

HEADWAITER, for first-class club; $150, no tips; club experience and best references essential; confidential; write particulars. G 326 Times.

HEADWAITER, to act as steward small suburban hotel; state wages; give experience; no Sunday work. 512 Times.

HELPER, MALE or FEMALE, general housework private family; room, boarding provided; good references essential. Apply 422 West 23d.

JEWELRY order department of Lambert Bros. requires a man experienced in estimating on repairs and special order work; good opportunity and salary to right party. Apply Lambert Bros., 34 Av., corner 58th St.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by wholesale dried fruit house, young man; must have experience in posting to accounts, good at addition; salary $18 per week. Apply by mail, giving reference, J 488 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced on cost system; call all day, Mill Feature Corp., 864 4th Av.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

SEVERAL GOOD ENGRAVERS, STIPPLE, CRAYON, AND RETOUCHERS WANTED IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK CITY; 48-H

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 85c)	80c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	45c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 85c)	80c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Instruction Under Help Wanted	50c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	45c
Situations Wanted	25c
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	15c
Buyers' Wants	10c

Per Word.

Record of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTER to make himself generally useful and help in shipping department. Ben F. Levis, 31 West 26th.

PORTERS in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weft, 209 Canal St.

PUBLICITY MAN, high grade, travel; commission; $10,000 yearly. Fink, 489 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We have opening on our sales force for three clean-cut, well educated salesmen who have earned and want to earn $300 per week; must have, and do, will attend to business; nationally advertised mechanical specialty selling to drug and confectionery trade; exclusive territory with live leads; commission based on production with full credit mail and office sales. If you mean business call suite 204 Selwyn Building, 229 West 42d St. Ask for Mr. Reid.

SALESMAN, experienced in securities; active campaign with every co-operation for live man, including local directors' and advisory board members; direct leads; exclusive use of automobile for salesman who means business and is willing to work day-time and evenings; opportunity to make more money than ever before; commission basis. Address Branch Office, 54 West Blackwell St., Dover, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade wanted for one of the most unusual stock offerings that has been presented to the public in many years; this stock is on a dividend-paying basis; several national banks, Dun's and Bradstreet's references; this is a strictly commission basis; if you are interested we ask that you make personal investigation. Sales Manager, 410 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—We have openings for a few first-class salesmen who have had experience in calling on the auto trade with similar lines will find this an opportunity for a lucrative and permanent position; salary or commission; proof of success in similar positions is absolutely essential. Call or write. Mirrolike Co., polishes, enamels, &c., 8th St. and Jackson Av., Long Island City.

SALESMAN, experienced, to represent old-established manufacturer staple line to undertakers; splendid opportunity; salary or commission; will make proposition as side line, to represent us exclusively; men capable of earning $5,000 or more; local territory, also New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; strictly confidential; answer quick, if interested. G 254 Times.

SALESMEN.

Your future is assured if you are a live, energetic salesman, even though inexperienced you can sell our security; we will train you; we want several real men who believe in their ability and can prove it; commission; call today between 10 and 12. Room 512, 147 West 42d St.

SALESMAN
WITH EXPERIENCE IN
HOSIERY OR ALLIED LINES.
TO SELL POPULAR LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE TERRITORY COAST OR MIDDLE WEST; STRICTLY COMMISSION. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS MADISON SQUARE STATION, P. O. BOX 93.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED STOCK AND SECURITY SALESMEN, WITH GOOD FOLLOWING, AND WHO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SELLING CURB ISSUES; COMMISSIONS. CALL BETWEEN 4 AND 5 P. M., ROOM 905, 507 5TH AV. ASK FOR MR. ROSENSTEIN.

SALESMEN. — Exclusive selling rights arranged for salesmen to handle our factory rebuilt tires; must be hustlers; beginners make $60 weekly; permanent connection if you are the right man; write for proposition. Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN, experienced, for city and vicinity, to represent a popular line of live-wire traveling bags and suit cases, also brief cases, and full line of men's small leather goods; only those with good following need apply; attractive proposition; commission basis. T 474 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell incandescent gas lamps; independent and Mazda; liberal commission. Biglin & Moffatt, Inc. 8 West 19th St., New York City.

SALESMAN, high-class man, with selling experience among medical profession, to sell medical appliance; references required; exclusive territory offers splendid opportunity for energetic man; $2,000 first year; commission basis. Ozone Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED ONLY, FOR COMPLETE LINE OF AUTO ACCESSORIES FOR LOCAL TERRITORY; DRIVING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ELFRA AUTO SUPPLY CO., 318 EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

SALESMEN.

The Street, the illustrated financial weekly, requires the services of several first-class men for its subscription department; highest commission paid, which may be drawn upon immediately. See Mr. Sidell, "The Street, Inc.," 49 Wall St.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN WITH LARGE FOLLOWING THROUGH NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TO SELL SILK AND WOOLENS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION AND SALARY BASIS. UNIQUE, 33 EAST 29TH.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 30 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. House young man, accustomed to dealing with department store, millinery, and fancy goods trade. Address, stating experience, age, and salary desired. D. M., 902 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants, by Jan. 1 competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 271 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live wires for electric specialty; no experience necessary; men with ambition to earn big money; commission. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., Allbright, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, competent; $100 to $200, commission basis, easily made every week on our Texas oil proposition; good weekly drawing account right man. Address F 253 Times.

SALESMAN for real estate brokerage concern; experience valuable but not essential; new leads; wonderful opportunity for hustler; strictly commission. Call Associated Realty Co., 1,115 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—To handle books or shipping and foreign exchange, calling on import and export houses, banks and brokers; very liberal commission. Colonial Publishing Co., 226 West Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN, hardware; one who is live wire, thoroughly familiar with hardware trade throughout the country, to handle staple articles; traveling expenses, salary, and commission. Apply Room 41, 37 Maiden Lane.

SALESMAN, Printing and Stationery.—Young man, experienced salesman; experience preferred, but not necessary; state age, salary expected and previous employment. M 600 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2).—Active, educated men, over 25, for special work in New York and Pennsylvania; weekly advance and commission. Call 10-12, A. W. Rose, Dodd, Mead & Co., 449 40th Av., city.

SALESMEN.—Live leads on high-grade security; commission only; energetic, intelligent producers can make good income weekly. Apply Room 1106, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN experienced, wanted for popular-priced line dresses to cover Southern and Western territory; salary or commission. N. Venis, 153 West 21st St.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCKS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; DRAWING ACCOUNT. APPLY 1,450 BEDFORD AV.

SALESMEN, side line, who sell institutions, 1,000 articles by photographed samples; 25 per cent. commission. Public Clearings, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN; good appearance; solicit orders for home portrait photographer; salary or commission; state salary expected. F 150 Times.

SALESMAN, with experience in selling automobile accessory trade. To an active producer we can offer a salary proposition. H 976 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in silk and woolens; good opportunity for a capable man. Write or phone Rothstein's, 413 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with afternoons or Saturday open; must have knowledge of selling men's hats retail; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN, college man of ability and good connections, to sell Du Pont copper stock; salary and commission; extraordinary chance. Room 1101, 110 West 40th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—THE SCHULTE'S CIGAR STORES REQUIRE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED RETAIL CIGAR SALESMEN; OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO ADVANCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 284 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN. — Ambitious and determined men, with or without selling experience, who qualify for us are trained to sell on commission the securities of an established financial institution; nearly 16 years in business; paying dividends of 8% annually, besides adding to a healthy surplus; our salesmen earn $100 or more weekly; you can do it. Call New York, 1064, 7 to 8; Newark, 8:30 to 5. Suite 109 Metropolitan Tower, N. Y., 1101, Firemen's Insurance Building, Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.

Large food color manufacturers have openings for two representatives having satisfying capacities of $10,000 or more yearly, for the New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern and Central States; comission and drawing account guaranteed; unusual opportunity offered to the high-calibred and executive type of salesman; communication strictly confidential. T 455 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—House handling complete line of domestic and imported woolens desires salesman for women's wear cutting-up trade in New York City; only experienced textile man need apply; salary and commission. H 272 Times.

SALESMEN.—MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. WALLACH BROS., 3D AV., COR. 122D.

SALESMAN on dresses with A1 house middle west, Pennsylvania and New York State territory; only experienced need apply; commission. M. D., 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry side line boys' play suits, New York City; commission basis. Call, 4 to 6, G. & W. Co., 423 Broome St.

SALESMEN for men's hats, retail experience required; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN, photo-engraving house, with following; highest commission. Freud, 476 Broome St.

SALESMAN, experienced in popular line of dresses and skirts; commission basis only. Chatham Dress Co., 259 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN with following on popular priced dresses wanted; commission basis. Bryant Dress Co., 75 West 45th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, of French face powder for sole agents. Box 667 Times, 1 Rector St.

SALESMAN, retail furniture, A1 man, experienced only. Apply in person. Plon Bros., 40 Avenue B.

SALESMAN, for Middle and extreme West, to handle line of fine dresses; commission basis. Commodore Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

SALESMAN, hosiery, road or city; commission basis, F 276 Times.

SECRETARY—Interesting position with office, for college man, 25-30; must be able stenographer, capable research work; fluent English scholar, with literary sense. Ford Realty, 149 Broadway.

SECURITY SALESMAN.

Telephone selling; not over 25 years of age; high-grade securities; special bonus proposition besides a salary and commission. Apply Room 1105, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.
THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH SECOND CLASS MAIL; PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS PREPAYMENT; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE HANDLING OF MAGAZINE AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS PREFERRED. APPLY AMERICAN FASHION CO., 222 WEST 29TH.

SHIPPING CLERKS and good packers, for expensive small wares; only reliable men, experienced in selling parcel post, express and freight; state particulars and salary. W 62 Times.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.—Man experienced in packing, crating, and shipping as well as keeping a perpetual inventory of stock is wanted by electrical manufacturing company in New York City; salary $25 per week; state experience, references, and personal description. Y 1 Times Annex.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT wanted by large export and import firm; experience not essential; applicant must be quick, bright, honest; good future assured. Call Room 804, 200 Broadway, with letter stating qualifications.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; one who has worked in a cloak and suit house; for the right man there is an unusual opportunity. Write, giving experience and references. F 240 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT wanted in lace importing house; must have experience and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected; Importer, W 79 Times.

SINGERS.—Tenor, bass and male alto, with choir experience; salary. Chapel of Incarnation, 240 East 31st St. Address Choirmaster.. W 48 Times.

SODA DISPENSERS.

Must be experienced. Apply Union News Co., Soda Fountain, Grand Central Terminal.

SOLICITOR, accounting knowledge, firm accountants; liberal commission; full details. F 322 Times.

STEAMSHIP ACCOUNTANT WANTED.

Experienced man to open and take full charge of books and accounts in ocean steamship office; reply, giving experience, references, salary desired; communication confidential. T 469 Times Downtown.

STEAMFITTER wanted, first class, for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large industry; junior stenographer, about 21 years of age, high school graduate, having some experience, living at home and willing to work outside of business hours when required; state system of shorthand used; good opening for young man who can prove ability; maximum salary to commence, $936 per annum. Answer all week. Box 672 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to act as secretary to sales executive in large import and export house; one experienced in sales promotion preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply in person and ask for Mr. Shidler, 101 Wall St., third floor.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, office detail man, preferably one who has had some experience in an advertising agency, to follow up campaigns; want young man who can grow into real job; write, giving experience; salary to start; $23. W 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must understand French thoroughly and be fully conversant with French correspondence; state age, experience, salary, and references. Address P. O. Box 50, Times Square Station.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, foreign exchange department; must have knowledge of the banking business; state age, salary, and other qualifications. J 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work, filing, and small telephone switchboard. Apply Grisiede Bros., Inc., Park Av. and 129th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, young man, thoroughly experienced, capable of quickly transcribing notes; accurate; state age, experience, salary. J 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, experienced, ambitious young man for export office; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred; state full particulars. W 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young man for corporation; must be experienced, accurate and willing to work; state full particulars. T 485 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—First-class male or female, knowledge of languages, especially Spanish and French, essential. 165 Broadway, Room 2008.

STOCK CLERK

for cotton goods department; excellent chance for advancement.

KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

STOCK SALESMEN, 2; telephone; meritorious proposition; can stand rigid investigation; also two men for outside; liberal commission; bonus. Call between 10:30 and 4, Room 54, 171 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN, live men; liberal commission; wonderful opportunity; experience desirable, but not essential. 32 Union Square, Room 810.

STOCK SALESMEN, (10,) telephone experience, salary and commission; good opportunity for live men. 182 Nassau St., Room 1222.

STOCK CLERK for wholesale hosiery house. Address, stating age and references. W 63 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, (10,) wanted with telephone experience; salary and commission. 132 Nassau St., Room 1222.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale upholstery goods house. Call F. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN wanted. Apply to chief draftsman; ask for no bridgework. Review Av., L. I. City.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR.—New automobile journal with strong sales appeal; active man can earn large income. L. B., 175 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TEACHER, an English lady or gentleman; must also speak Russian or German. Apply Braude, 67 Riverside Drive, any evening, 7 P. M.

TEACHER, English, wanted, to teach English to foreigners. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, including salary, &c., to E. T., 59 Times.

TEACHER, residing Boro Park or Bath Beach, to teach foreigner English; evenings; give age, experience. G 294 Times.

TINSMITH, experienced on soldering blowpipe. Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 113 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC MAN of executive ability and thorough knowledge of transcontinental and maritime freight rates, and able to quote names from knowledge gained through practical experience; man who knows where to rate according to volume and weight; age between 28 and 30. Apply 9 A. M., Knights of Columbus Employment Service, 45th St. and Broadway.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY STATES TO HANDLE A DISTINCTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL LINE OF BEVERAGES; ONLY SALESMEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WANTED; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. THE H. W. FRUIT PRODUCTS CO., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

TRIMMER, manufacturing retail men's clothing concern. Apply after 10, G. N. Vinick, 524 5th Av.

WATCHMAKER for downtown retail jewelry store; permanent position; good light, ventilation, &c.; liberal wages for the right man. 8 West 28th Times Downtown.

WATCHMEN Wanted.—Reliable men for steady positions. Apply Pier 26, foot of Congress St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ryan.

WINDOW TRIMMER and Salesman, first-class haberdasher, furnish best of references; good pay; steady position. Miller, 50 Fleet St.

X-RAY DENTAL RADIOGRAPHER. — SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED MAN; STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. F 538 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, conscientious worker, to keep various records and handle general office detail, good future for honest, reliable fellow who is quick and accurate and can shoulder responsibilities; $18 to start. See Mr. Mahoney, after 9, 2,104 Broadway, at 77th St.

YOUNG MAN WHO KNOWS SPANISH TAKE CHARGE OF LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF HOSIERY HOUSE; MUST BE TIPTOP; SALARY FROM $25 TO $30 WEEK. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS MADISON SQUARE STATION, P. O. BOX 93.

YOUNG MAN, experienced getting out catalogues to retail dry goods trade; a rare opportunity to build up department with reward proportionate to result; state experience, references, and salary desired. T 478 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 22 to 30 years of age; experienced in import and export business; must write good hand, and also have knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for right party. S 170 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17-20 YEARS, HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE STUDENTS; SALARY $90-$75 PER MONTH. CALL ALL WEEK, 10 A. M.-6 P. M. MR. McCOMBS, MAIN READING ROOM, N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY, 42D ST. AND 5TH AV.

YOUNG MAN, about 26 years, for wholesale office to attend to detail and correspondence; must be bright and energetic; state age, qualifications and salary desired. M 608 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or over, deliver packages and assist in stock room; advancement; must come well recommended. Call on Mr. Loveday, Ohio Electric Co., Inc., 145 West 45th.

YOUNG LADY wanted to operate small telephone switchboard and assist in general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Room 817, 25 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary expected, and age. H 321 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married preferred, with experience in wholesale paint house, to ship and pack and to make himself generally useful; good pay and chance of advancement for right party. T 407 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted who has had experience as carpenter, cabinet or pattern maker and wants to learn woodworking trade; good pay while learning. Hubbell & Benninger, 324 Lafayette St.

YOUNG MAN, CLERICAL, WORK IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT; CARGO WHOLESALE WOODEN CONCERN. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, &C., M. D., 188 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping and Polish language as junior clerk; state age, salary, experience, if any. Write Box 102, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, begin in Harlem institution; one who has knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state age and experience, if any. Write Box 106, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN for tracing clerk with large commercial house; one with railroad experience and can operate typewriter. J 586 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in printing and stationery concern; state age, salary expected and previous employment. M 601 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, in office of importing house; one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; state salary and experience. Address T 479 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in auditing department; good opportunity; state age, nationality and salary desired. Assistant, P. O. Box 66, Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted in fire insurance office as ledger clerk and assistant bookkeeper; state experience and salary expected. J 570 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, AS ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

YOUNG MAN

about 20, having some experience in packing notions and fancy goods; permanent position. Floor, 51 East 41th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 21 years of age in real estate office; state salary desired, if previously employed and references. M 585 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, clean-cut, willing, ambitious; familiar with downtown New York; salary $10. The Barr Shipping Co., 25 Beaver St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN

for office and stock room; good opportunities for advancement, Niagara Silk Mills, 79 5th Av.

YOUNG MEN, two, large insurance company; good opportunity advancement; state age, experience, salary desired. F 777 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN

17 to 19; clerical position with large mercantile concern; state salary desired. Write S. M. 470 Times.

YOUNG MAN, alert, progressive, to handle office end of shipping and stock records; $18 start. Eastern Tube & Tool, 504 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, to learn metal brokerage business; good opportunity and rapid advancement to right party. A 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, general office work; state age, reference, and salary expected. Future, 456 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, assist cashier's department, importing house. J 584 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn haberdashery and clothing business. Apply Gumberts & Co. 2 Wall St.

YOUNG MAN, sample clerk, preferably one experienced in cotton goods. W 57 Times.

YOUTHS, 18, help around shipping department, importing house. J 583 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Export house, foreign exchange department; $25. STENOGRAPHER. — Export house; $25. STENOGRAPHER. — Export house; $30.

SALESMEN, (2.)—Wholesale cereal house (1) N. Y. C., (1) Paterson, N. J.; $25. SALESMAN.—Travel for specialty house; man about 40 yrs. old; $25. SALESMEN, (3.)—Experienced selling office specialties; $25.

RECEPTION MAN, around 30 yrs. old, for engineering concern; clean-cut, intelligent man only; $25.

Clean-cut college men (15) who would like future with shipbuilding concern outside of N. Y. State; $25.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Packing house in N. Y. City; $25. LEDGER CLERKS (2) in very fine manufacturing plant; work on accounts receivable; $23. CLERK, general, uptown; $18. CLERKS (2) in shipping room; $19. JR. CLERK.—Insurance company; $15. TYPISTS (5.)—Manufacturing plant, bank, automobiles, &c.; $15-$22.

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STENOGRAPHERS, (8.)—Develop in sales office highest grade paper firm; young men, brains; start $18.

STENO.—L. I. City mfr.; $22.

STENO.—Downtown mfrs.; act as assistant to sales manager; excellent future; $20.

STENO.—Downtown; R. R.; start $20.

BANK BKPRS. (2.)—Banking exp. nec.; Times Square section; start $1,200 yr.

BKPR.—Y. P.—Sound knowledge d. e. bkkpg.; opportunity develop assistant office mgr.; $20-$25.

ASS'T BKPR.—Competent; financial books, statements, all around office detail; steady, earnest; $20-$22.

ASS'T BKPR.—Penman; earnest, punctual, competent, exp.; $20-$23.

PURCHASE LEDGER CLERK.—18-20 yrs.; uptown; $20.

BKPR.-STENO. — Light dictation; sales ledger; 14th St. — $20.

BKPR.—Metal works; gen'l bkpg., billing, office detail; $1,200 yr.

NIGHT LEDGER CLERKS, (2.)—Men over 35 yrs.; good penmen; $20-$23.

ADVTG. SPACE CHECKERS, (2.)—Mod-erate exp.; start $18.

BANK CLERKS, (2.)—B'klyn; bank exp. and clean-cut personality; $1,000-$1,200 yr.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN as office supply stock clerk; $18-$20.

NIGHT CLERK.—35-55 yrs.; confidential post, hospital; familiarity hospital routine preferred; one meal and $90 mo.

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TYPIST.—Downtown; ins. brokers; start $18.

TYPIST.—Temporary, possibly permanent; downtown oil co.; start $18.
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Opportunities now salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.

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YOUNG LADIES as cigar agents; home town; require no special training; 10% commission; give age and phone number. L 387 Times.

MEN, high class, can make large profits representing our goods; must be able to finance themselves. Kendalite, 1,777 B'way, near 58th St.

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ABBOTT DETROIT coupe, 1917, wire wheels. Behrman, 2,180 Broadway; Schuyler 8581.

ALEXANDER C. HARRIS.
The Most Talked of Car
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CADILLAC.
I have to offer for immediate delivery
Series 57, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-Passenger, Westinghouse Springs.
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Series 57, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
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ALSO
1917 MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger.
1917 PARIS Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
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AUTOMOBILES of standard makes, all models; cash; also long easy payments; delivery same day; free instructions. Motors 10803.

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Pierce-Arrow Series 4 suburban limousine.
1919 Stutz speedster.
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1918 Kissel sedan.
1918 Chalmers town car.
1918 Marmon touring.
1918 Chandler limousine.
1918 National chummy roadster.
1918 National 4-pass. sport.
1918 Chandler sedan.
1918 Cadillac 4-passenger sport.
1918 Reo 6-cylinder touring.
1917 Cadillac 7-passenger touring.
1917 Mercer 4-passenger sport.
1917 Franklin touring.
1917 Hudson sedan.
1917 Hupmobile touring.
1917 Chevrolet roadster.
1914 Mercer speedster, Model J; rebuilt.
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NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 West 56th St.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BIDDLE, 1918; Duesenberg motor.
CADILLAC, 1919, VICTORIA, wire wheels.
PEERLESS, 1918, SEDAN, elegant condition.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 COUPE.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 COUPE, 4-PASS.
OWEN MAGNETIC SEDAN, slightly used.
HUDSON, 1919, CABRIOLET.
MERCER, 1918, SPORT.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
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1,697 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2267.
582-586 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1964.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
CADILLAC, present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series ROADSTER.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55, 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport.
MURRAY 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
SILVER KING 1918 LIMOUSINE.
FIAT 1918 Brougham Limousine.
BIDDLE 1918 Duesenberg, 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
RENAULT Special, 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,500 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.
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ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin. Room 707 Singer Building, Cortlandt 4768.

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Employment Agencies.

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EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Pres. Genl. Mgr.

THE
FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Following are a few of the positions now filled by A. E. E. from the 180 others in similar lines.

BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing concern; some cashier and payroll work; $30. BOOKKEEPER. — Foodstuff house in Brooklyn; $25. BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing company; some

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Zunsemann, Col. G. F., to Ft. Mason for transp. to Philippines.
Webster, Maj. B., to Hosp. No. 19 at Otsen, N. C.
Murray, Maj. W. E., transferred to Army Hosp. at Hot Springs, Ark., sick.
McKellar, Maj. M. H., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Sturdevant, Maj. L. B., to Camp Bragg.
Riley, Maj. H. A., transferred to Hosp. No. 21 at Carlisle, Penn., sick.
Mercer, Capt. W. N., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Clark, Capt. A. I. F., to Hosp 41 at Fox Hills.
Robinson, Capt. L. S. B., to Camp Dodge.
Crank, Capt. G. D., to Letterman Hosp.
Pinckeness, Capt. W. R., to Hosp. No. 10, at Otsen, N. C., sick.
Folk, Capt. F. R., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Camp Shelby.
Turner, Capt. G., to Camp Grant.
Badger, Capt. F. R., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.
Sale, Capt. C. W., to Hosp No. 43 at Hampton, Va.
McClaran, Capt. J. W., to Camp Funston with 64th Inf., relieving Capt. C. W. Sale.
Podesta, Capt. A. J., to Ft. Bliss.
Butzikis, 1st Lt. P. E. J., to Camp Funston.

Infantry.

Falls, Col. M. N., detailed as Dist. Insp. of R.O.T.C., Dist. No. 4, at San Fran.
Armistead, Col. C. F., transferred to Army and Navy Hosp. at Hot Springs, sick.
Hay, Col. D. D., to Camp Benning as Instructor.
Cross, Lt. Col. A. C., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science Los Angeles public high schools.
Pond, Lt. Col. L. P., assigned to 5th, at Camp Meade.
Cook, Lt. Col. G. R.; Walker, Lt. Col. W. H.; Elliott, Lt. Col. C. B.; Roxelle, Lt. Col. G. F., Jr.; Cox, Maj. A.; Browne, Maj. H. J.; Carlock, Maj. F. B., and Edmond, Capt. N. S., to Camp Benning as instructors at Inf. School.
Howard, Capt. G. K., assigned to 17th, at Camp Meade.
Atkins, Capt. M. D., to Camp Pike for discharge.
Kendrick, Capt. W. R., detailed in QM. C., and will proceed to Atlanta, as asst. to the Zone Supply Off.
Taylor, Capt. E. G., to Ft. Snelling with 49th.
Caldwell, Capt. P. and Hea, 1st Lt. J. J., detailed as profs. of mil. science at Gordon Inst., at Barnesville, Ga.
Hernandez, 1st Lt. P. A., will proceed to San Juan.
Royall, 1st Lt. G. C. Jr., assigned to 6th Div., at Camp Grant.
Kelly, 1st Lt. W. P., to Washington in Mil. Intelligence Div. and discharged upon completion of this duty.

Field Artillery.

Burr, Lt. Col. W. E., will report to Chief of F. A.
Robenson, Lt. Col. J. A., to Camp Holabird.
Wallace, Lt. Col. F. C., and Franke, Lt. Col. G. H., to F. Sill to inspect material, then to their proper stations.
Gross, Lt. Col. F. E., to Ft. Scott for temp. duty until Oct. 5; then to Honolulu.
Warren, Maj. J. A., to Camp Travis with 2nd Brigade.
Hauser, Maj. J. N., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science at Univ. of Nebraska.
Farlow, Capt. L. L., assigned to 11th, and will proceed to Camp Holabird to take course in motor transp., then to Camp Grant.
Vestal, Capt. V. R., hon. discharged as Capt. only.
Palmer, Capt. A. K. C., to Ft. Keogh as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of remount depot.
Chittum, 1st Lt. H. T., assigned to 12th at Camp Travis.
Staley, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Bragg.
Riley, 1st Lt. F. S., hon discharged as 1st Lt., U. S. A., only.

Quartermaster Corps.

Rochester, Lt. Col. W. B., to San Fran. and sail for Manila as Dept. Finance Off.
Cerny, Maj. J. W., to Washington, as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Greene, Maj. C. H., to South Amboy, N. J., and assume charge of const. of motor truck storage terminal.
Garcia, Maj. E., to Camp Sherman as asst. to Camp Supply Off.
Kriegel, Maj. J. W., will assume duty as const. Qm. for Walter Reed Hosp.
Harvey, Maj. J. B., to Ft. Warren as Supply Off.
Beyette, Capt. B., will report to Director of Purchase and Storage.
Hooks, Capt. L. J., will assume duties as Const. Qm. for Camp Mills, with station at Wash.
Reese, Capt. G. H., to San Fran. and report to the Zone Supply Off.
Stanley, Capt. H., appointed custodian of warehouse at 311 W. Baltimore St., Balt.
Freeman, Cpt. C. F., Seward, Alaska, relieving Capt. G. H. Reese.
Fryer, Capt. L. M., to Camp Meigs.
Ford, Capt. C. D., will report to the Director of Finance.
Smith, Capt. F. A., will assume duty as const. Qm. at Interior Storage Depot, New Cumberland, Penn., with station at Wash.
Edwards, Capt. E. I., to New York City and report to the Zone Supply Off.
Youngerman, 1st Lt. W. S., hon. discharged.
Wales, 1st Lt. C. R., and Brooks, 1st Lt. R. B., to Wash. as asstS. to Chief of Const. Div.

Ordnance Department.

Anders, Maj. D. W., appointed Cmdg. Off. of the Nitro Gen. Ord. Dept., Nitro, W. Va.
Daly, Maj. M. H., to Pig Point, Va., as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Gen. Ord. Depot.
Keller, Capt. F. H., relieved from duty as asst. Depot Ord. Off. of Cent. Dept.
McCartney, Capt. H. A., to Pig Point, Va., re Ord. Field Ser. Operations.
McClure, Capt. C., to Pig Point, Va., as Cmdg. Off. of 9th Prov. Ord. Detachment.
Ballard, Capt. R. J., to Fort Houston, as Cmdg. Off. of 4th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.
Binkley, Capt. J. F., will report to Cmdg. Off. at Fort Bliss, as Comdg. Off. of 2d Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.
Ford, Capt. J. B., to Rock Island Arsenal, for inst., then to Detroit, at Recuperator Plant.
Minton, Capt. H. E., to Fort Houston, for inst., then to Fort Bliss, as Cmdg. Off. of 2d Provisional Ord. Detachment.
Pitts, 1st Lt. C. E., to New York City.
Bruns, 1st Lt. W. H., to Fort Houston, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of 4th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.
Holt, 1st Lt. J. C., to Fort Bliss, as asst. to Cmdg. Off of 1st Prov. Ord. Detachment.
Haskett, 1st Lt. L. A., to Fort Houston, as Asst. to Cmdg. Off. of 8th Prov. Ord. Detachment.
Ebert, 1st Lt. F. W., to Fort Houston, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. 6th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.
Kred, 1st Lt. P. H., to Fort Houston for inst., then to Fort Bliss, as asst. to Cmdg. Off., 3d Prov. Ord. Detachment.
Henry, 1st Lt. W. J., to Pig Point, Va., as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of 9th Light Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.
Ellison, 1st Lt. S. H., to Ft. Bliss, as asst to Cmdg. Off. of 3d Light Mobile Ord. repair shop.

Coast Artillery.

Mitchell, Col. R. M., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Mississippi Agric. and Mech. College, Miss.
Maynard, Capt. J. B., to Fort Scott until Oct. 1, then to Manila.
Gibson, Col. A., will report to the Chief of Staff for duty with War Plans Div.
Marshall, Lt. Col. G., assigned to Mil. Intelligence Div.
Longino, Col. O. H., to Camp Eustis, and report to Cmdg. Gen., of 30th Art. Brig.
Finley, Maj. C. R., will assume charge of const. of roads, &c., at Ft. Casey, Wash.
Ricker, Capt. G. W., to Camp Eustis and report to Cmdg. Gen. of 30th Art. Brig.
Simmons, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Eustis.
Hanley 1st Lt. J. L., to Ft. Monroe, to pursue basic course for art. off.

Engineers.

Ward, Lt. Col. J. M., will report to Director of Purchase and Storage.
Moses, Maj. R. G., to Ft. Houston for conference with the Dept. Eng., then to Camp Courchsune, Texas, with 9th Engs.
Atkins, Capt. L. E., will report to Chief of Engrs.
Chamberlin, 1st Lt. G. L., to Lakehurst, N. J., and report to Cmdg. Off., Prov. Ground.

Air Service.

Gerrell, Col. E. S., assigned to War Plans Div.
Witherup, Capt. M. L., to Langley Field.
Wiseman, Capt. W. E., to Aviation Gen. Supply Depot, Richmond, Va., for temp. duty, then to Ft. Omaha Army Balloon School.
Reben, 1st Lt. E. V., to Letterman Hosp., sick.

Motor Transport Corps.

Allen, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Jessup.
Johnston, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Boyd, El Paso.
Challice, 1st Lt. C., Jr., to Pedricktown, N. J., and report to Cmdg. Off., at Delaware Gen. Ord. Depot, as Motor Transp. Off.

Dental Corps.

Anderson, Capt. L. K., will report to Cmdg. Off., at Ft. Harrison.
Bateman, Capt. J. B., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Coffey, 1st Lt. A., to Ft. Slocum for temp. duty, then to Governors Island and report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept.

Cavalry.

Cole, Capt. C. W., detailed as prof. of mil. science at New York Mil. Academy, and will proceed to Cornwall-on-Hudson.
Barringshaw, Capt. G. M., to Wash., then to Camp Holabird.

Miscellaneous.

Boer, Lt. Col. J. I., to New York City, recruiting.
Burke, Lt. Col. D. A., Sig. Corps, to New York as asst. to Eastern Dept. Sig. Off.
Sylvester, Maj. L. McD., will report to Dir. of Mil. Instl. Div. of Gen. Staff.
Bingham, Maj. S. V., hon. discharged as Maj. U. S. A., only.
Bliss, Capt. T. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Lewis, for discharge.
Von Ochsen, Capt. H., Sanitary Corps, to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.
Bethea, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Cmgd. Gen. Headquarters Southeastern Dept., Charleston, for discharge.
Watson, 1st Lt. H. H., assigned to 4th F. A., at Ft. Sill.

Resignations.

McFarland, F. G., M. C., as Temp. Col. and Maj.
Myers, D. J., Inf., as Temp. Capt. and 1st Lt.
Hayes, 1st Lt. J. N., M. C.
Harrison, G. A., Inf., and Landensohn, S. H., Inf., as Prov. 1st Lts.
Wren, C. B., Cav.; Frazier, T. A., Cav.; Tuttle, M. A., Inf., and Eaton, M. G., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lts. and Prov. 2d Lts.

Leaves.

Rivers, Col. W. C., ten days' extension.
Smith, Col. A. T., Inf., 1 month.
Browns, Maj. M. G., Inf., 10 days.
Gilbert, Maj. H. A., Cav., 1 month.
Moon, Maj. H. A., Inf., 15 days' ext.
Kearns, Capt. F. M., M. C., 1 month.
Sayer, Capt. E. S., Cav., 30 days' ext.
Hiles, Capt. T. S., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.
Wheeler, Capt. H. B., Inf., 10 days' ext.
Herman, Capt. C. C., Inf., 1 month ext.
Lewis, 1st Lt. C. S., Jr., Inf., 1 month ext.
Ketchum, 1st Lt. J. B., Cav., 2 months' ext.
Bethea, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following navy orders today:

Orders today:
Dakota, as send. off.
Johnston, Lt. Cmdr. C. Y., to Bureau of Navigation.
Shepard, Lt. Cmdr. G. W., to submarine div. No. 5.
Whitmore, Lt. Cmdr. G. B., to the Georgia.
Gibbs, Lt. F. D., to Naval Hospital at Hampton Roads, Va.
Jenkins, Lt. S. P., to the Hazelwood, as exec. off.
Murto, Lt. T. V., to Naval Hosp., at Philadelphia.
Gastineau, Lt. F. M., to Naval Hospital, at Hampton Roads, Va.
Weston, Lt. A. T., to the Adams.

Education Notes.

The members of the Board of Education will begin today the consideration of the 1920 budget as a whole, and will determine in executive session the apportionment of the funds between the mandatory fund raised through the State law and the fund which is appropriated at the discretion of the Board of Estimate. Deep concern is expressed by some of the school officials over the fact that the Board of Estimate has ordered that the $2,500,000 issued in tax notes for the building fund, which will not be used until 1920, shall be included in the mandatory fund, thus shifting items of the same value into the discretionary fund and placing their administration at the direction of that board instead of the City Superintendent. This is looked upon as an entering wedge for control from City Hall.

All the public schools will be closed tomorrow to give the children and teachers an opportunity to witness the parade of the 1st Division, which will be led by General Pershing.

With the opening of the high schools yesterday a new compulsory course in civics was offered to the pupils. It will be given five times a week for a term. The object will be to acquaint the pupils with the fundamentals upon which the Government is based. Following are the topics included in the course: The City's Water Supply, Guarding the Health of the People, Protecting the Food of the City, Clothing; A Subject of Slight Official Action, Regulation of Buildings, Protection of Life and Property, Public Education, Public Regulation of Work, Public Provision for Recreation, Communication and Transportation, Lighting and Heating as Public Utilities, Disposal of City Wastes, City Planning, Civic Beauty, Care of City's Records, Making, Altering and Carrying Out the Laws, Judicial Action, Paying the City's Bills, The Part of the Citizen in Government.

A free evening class in lip reading for men and women and boys and girls will again be conducted in Public Evening School No. 93, corner Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, beginning Monday, Sept. 8, at 7:30 P.M. Those who wish to attend this class should register at the school at once.

A free course of instruction for teachers and prospective teachers in Isaac Pitman shorthand, completa in twenty lessons, is announced by the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association. A registration fee of $1 is charged to help defray the cost of marking papers, keeping records, &c. Classes also will be organized in bookkeeping, typewriting, intermediate and advanced shorthand, for which a nominal fee is charged. Sessions will be held Saturday mornings at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place at Sixteenth Street. Registration Saturday, Sept. 13.

The local school boards of the Bronx have been assured by Mayor Hylan that he will take under consideration the appointment of a representative from that borough on the Boards of Trustees of the City and Hunter Colleges. Despite the fact that over one-fourth of the student body of both of these colleges come from the Bronx it never has had a representative on either of these two boards.

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces open competitive examinations for the positions named below. From the register resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill vacancies in the positions specified, and such vacancies may occur in positions requiring the qualifications tested at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., unless it should be found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Applications will be examined as frequently as the demands of the service require and will be received at any time prior to Oct. 1 and thereafter:

Position.	Rates of pay per day.			Age.
Boilermakers' helpers	$4.32	$3.84	$3.28	17 yrs. or over
Armature winders	6.40	5.92	5.36	20 yrs. or over
Boilermakers	6.40	5.92	5.36	20 yrs. or over
Machinists, electrical	6.40	5.92	5.36	20 yrs. or over

Boilermakers and helpers who have never worked in the Washington yard will be employed at the intermediate rate of pay and rerated within fifteen days, according to shown ability. All armature winders and machinists, electrical, will be employed at $6.40 a day, subject to rerating to lower rate of pay on account of inability. No educational test will be given and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned following, weighted as indicated: Physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60. Statements as to training and experience are accepted subject to verification. No applicant will be declared eligible for appointment who fails to attain a rating of at least 70 per cent. for each of the above-named subjects, except that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States are required to attain a rating of at least 65, instead of 70, per cent. for training and experience. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Full information and examination blank, Form 1800, address the Labor Board at the address below. Applications must be filed, properly executed, with Labor Board, Navy Yard, Washington, prior to hour of closing business on Oct. 1.

Police and Fire News.

Leave of absence without pay; Lieut. Daniel Kelleher, 8th Insp. Dist., for 2 days from 4 P. M., Sept. 12.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. James Partington, 33d, from 11 P. M., Aug. 27, during disability; J. McCauley, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 1, from 6:30 P. M. Aug. 25 to 12 P. M., Aug. 27; James Gunshinan, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 1, from 9:30 A. M., July 16 to 12 P. M., Aug. 17.

Fined: Patrol. J. F. Carroll, 92d, Jan. 25, intoxicated, 5 days; J. K. Queally, 97th, April 21, loitering and in conversation, 1 day; Thomas Custer, 101st, Nov. 11, failed to prevent, discover or report burglary, 1 day; E. C. Fleischer, 118th, Dec. 28, while in uniform and off duty in drug store was uncivil and disorderly, 3 days; Edward Blank, 116th, Oct. 30, failed to appear before magistrate and apply for a warrant as instructed, 1 day; T. E. Nelis, 116th, Jan. 2, absent from outgoing roll-call 3 hours and 5 minutes; Jan. 4, absent from reserve 3 hours, 3 days on two charges, Jan. 28, absent from tour of reserve, 3 days, March 30, absent from relieving point, 1 day; T. T. Dawson, 118th, March 19, absent from post in premises, March 29, absent without leave 6 hours, March 31, failed to be properly relieved, 2 days on two charges; John Murphy, 120th, Nov. 20, insolent to officer, 2 days, Nov. 26, 1918, failed to appear at trial, 1 day; Dennis Killane, 125th, Dec. 4, made false statement, 5 days.

Fire Department.

Appointed as fourth grade firemen with compensation each at the rate of $1,200 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 9: T. P. Connolly, Eng. 6; F. A. Clarke, Eng. 26; A. G. Weber, Eng. 27; J. A. Healy, Eng. 37; Albert Schmieder, Eng. 69; R. F. Hoffman, Eng. 72; Peter Dilgard, Jr., Eng. 237; F. A. Bumiller, H. & L. 4; Edward Donegan, H. & L. 30; C. P. Schweppenhauser, H. & L. 46; to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 11, Henry Martin, Eng. 76; to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 12, O. C. Grecke, Eng. 280; Carl Lost, H. & L. 21.

Reinstated—F. Scanlon, as a Fireman, 1st Grade, with compensation at the rate of $1,650 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 9. He is assigned to Eng. 228.

Special leaves—Fireman 1st Grade A. O. Zimmerman, Eng. 210, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M. Sept. 9; Fireman 4th Grade David Winthrop, Eng. 33, for 8 hours, from 9 A. M. Sept. 9.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Higgins<NY Cons RR. Co.
Aldrich<same.
Rosen<same (3.)
Schnapp<same.
Hawthorne<same.
Lowenthal<same.
McCormick<same.
Childs<same.
Krim<same.
Bredo<same (2.)
Hecht<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Foster, J.—Room 231, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
Emil H Keidans et al<Eric E Verrill.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Greenbaut<Margulies.
Parish Co<Cooper.
Matuell<Wood.
Finch<Cent RR Co.
Equitable Social Club<Enright.
Volosbyn<Rallyak.
Re Phillips, (Casualty Co of America.)
Silver<Nat Surety Co.
Pierson<Fonseo-Am Ferment Co.
Wetzel<NY Tribune.
Gerphel<Hickson, Inc.
Pross et al<Nestor Holding Co et al.
Lobell<32d Av Ry Co.
Piacus<Eisenman.
Schlesinger<Goodman Collar Co.
Flinsch<Viele, B & B.
Potter<Gehringer.
Bowie<same.
Linton Lester Co<Wilson.
Cort<same.
Phillips<Spiegelberg.
O'Shea<Morgan.
Weis<Morgenroth.
Ferandi<Post-Graduate Hospital. (2.)
Spiegelberg<Phillips.
Cohen<Globe Indem.
Bloom<Vieter et al.
Finnegan<Pinnegan.
Donnelly<O'Rourke
Barnard<Davis.
Pedro y Seltzer, Inc<J Brivio, (2.)
Ford<Sprung.
Pagano<Dayega, Jr.
F-R T<Connelly et al.
US Fidelity<Krinsky.
Levy<Allaum.
Fring<Fring.
Decaro<Dohm.
Bernstein<Chicago Opera Assn.
US Realty & Imp Co<McCarthy.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Peppler.
Lucile, Ltd<Schrier.
Re Francis.
Lucile, Ltd<Kearney.
City R E Co<Buzzutti Realty Co et al.
Altenbrand Malting Co<L V RR.
Setty<Weller.
Re Dilenti, (Lot 28, Bathgate Av.)
Oakey<Gunn, Richards & Co. (2.)
Gellman<Charap.
Martin<Martin.
Sweet, Orr & Co<Sweet Overall Co.
Robertson<New England SS Co. (2.)
Piedmont Pictures<Tyrad Pictures.

PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Adolph A Newman, Maria H Guion.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
Zinman<Wauters.
Lindenmayer<Wakefield.
Ottenberg<Bodker.
Kline<Drucker.
Sapinkoff<Hauck & Co.
Hornreich<Rubenstein.
Doubleday-Page Co<Smith.
Reibener<Von Clausen
Doms.
Adams & Baylan<Shewitt.
Eagle S & L Co<Salser.
Long<Motor Car Eng & Service Co.
Cohen<Wolgel.
Israel<Nat Surety Co.
Borge<Troy Laundry Machinery Co.
NY Mackintosh Co<Franklin Knit Mills.
Bernstein<Kornblum.
Heller<Delafield.
Levy<Jacobs.
Helfgott<Victory Battery Co.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Will of:
George Nicholson.
Administrations of:
Thomas Burke,
Henrich Gottlieb.
Accountings of:
Kath Roughsedge,
Catherine Wasch,
Abraham Berger.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—In the matter of the application of the BANK OF EUROPE for authority to change its name to REPUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Europe, a domestic banking corporation, having its principal office and place of business at First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part 1 thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Republic Bank of New York.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1919.
BANK OF EUROPE.
By THODAN CAPEK.
PHILLIPS, MAHONEY & LEIBELL, Attorneys for Petitioner, Office and Post Office address 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

INVESTOR THE KEYSTONE.

An article in this week's Annalist points out that the confidence of the public must be restored by recognizing the investor as the keystone in the reconstruction problem. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on newsstands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A severe tropical disturbance was central Monday morning near and south of Nassau, W. I., with an apparent west-northwest movement, and hurricane warnings were displayed on the Southern Florida coast, and northeast storm warnings at Tampa. Reports from the vicinity of the storm center are missing at night, but the barometer is falling rapidly at Miami and Key West. High temperatures continued during Monday east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Northwest, where the temperatures are falling considerably. There were rains in Northern New England and scattered showers in the Far West, but no other precipitation of consequence.

The tropical disturbance will probably reach the South Florida coast by Tuesday morning, attended by dangerous winds and rain. There will also be showers Tuesday and Wednesday in Northern Florida and along the East Gulf Coast, showers Tuesday in New England, and on Wednesday in Georgia and the Carolinas. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be cooler Tuesday and Wednesday in the lake region, New York, and Southern New England, and probably on Wednesday in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, moderate to fresh northeast; rain Tuesday, fair Wednesday; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate southwest winds, probably shifting to northeast, and becoming fresh on Northern New Jersey Coast; fair weather. Hatteras to Florida Straits, gentle to moderate shifting winds off Carolina Coast, with fair weather; northeast winds to south, increasing on Florida Coast, and probably dangerous gales extreme south coast, with rain; East Gulf Coast, moderate variable over north and west portions, increasing north over southeast portion, probably becoming strong, with rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Southern New England—Showers and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday, not quite so warm extreme north portion. Wednesday fair, somewhat cooler.

Delaware—Fair, continued warm Tuesday. Wednesday partly cloudy, not quite so warm.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Tuesday and Wednesday.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday, not quite so warm. Wednesday partly cloudy and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours shown at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	75	61	4 P. M.	89	61
6 A. M.	75	59	6 P. M.	87	60
9 A. M.	74	60	9 P. M.	83	57
12 M.	86	62	11 P. M.	80	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 84. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.
12:45–82 E. 4th St.; J. Potlauser.....Slight
1:15–430 W. 45th St.; T. Forrest.....Slight
1:30–1,741 Amsterdam Av.; not given.None
3:20–100 Spring St.; C. Goletti.....Slight
10:00–154 Mott St.; Farsino Farno.Slight
P. M.
4:30–882 6th Av.; John Hickey.....Slight
5:10–218 W. 23d St.; U. S. Sliding Machine Co.....Slight
6:00–148 W. 72d; L. Phillips.....Slight
6:45–248 W. 105th St.; Sophie Clark.Slight
7:00–1st av. and 120th st.; (Lamb) given American Railway Express Co.Slight
7:30–1,704 1 Av.; Max Vogel.....Slight
7:45–700 W. 180 St.; T. Casson.....Slight
7:50–34 St., at 12 Av., (wagon;) Ed. Marshall Perry.....Slight
8:30–83 Spring St.; Liberty Doll Co..Slight

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.
THE ARCHIBALD McNEIL & SONS COMPANY,
Complainant,
v.
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
Defendant.
Consolidated Cause in Equity No. 834.
August 23, 1919.

ORDER EXTENDING TIME FOR PROVING CLAIMS.

MORTON, J. Upon reading and filing the application of Wallace B. Donham, as Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company, with regard to the further extension of time for proof of claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, and it appearing to the Court that the time fixed by the Receiver, pursuant to Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by the Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause and extended by an order of this Court made and entered on the 11th day of August, 1919, within which the holders of any claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in said Article Thirteenth, may prove such claims, debts and demands, expires on August 25th, 1919, and it further appearing to the Court that it is to the advantage of all concerned that the time within which any such claim, debt and demand may be presented to the Receiver be extended, it is

ORDERED

That the time within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts and demands against the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by this Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause, may present their claims to the Receiver pursuant to the provisions of said Article Thirteenth, be and hereby is extended from August 25th, 1919, to and including September 15th, 1919, subject, however, to all the terms and provisions of said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale. It is further

ORDERED

That the Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company shall publish a copy of this order as soon as may be after the entry thereof at least two (2) times prior to September 15th, 1919, in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in each of the places in which the sale of the 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Erie & Ashtabula Railroad Company, and the 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Erie & Western

ANGRY TENANTS FILL BRONX COURTROOM

Overflow Crowd of Defendants Kept in Street Until Their Cases Were Called.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT HEARD

Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers, and Women with Babes in Arms Stand in Line.

Rent strikes, dispossess proceedings, and demands for excessive increases in rent yesterday congested the municipal courts and the offices of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, of which Nathan Hirsch is Chairman, to the point where it became almost impossible to handle the cases. In the Bronx Municipal Court the doors were locked from the inside to keep the tenants, all of them defendants, in the street. As the cases were called the titles of the actions were relayed through the crowds that lined the stairs until they finally reached the street, where the announcements were made and the principals involved threaded their way into the court room. More than 150 cases were on the calendar of Justice Michael J. Scanlan.

As clamorous a throng of tenants as has ever been before the Mayor's Committee appeared there yesterday. Several times it was necessary for Corporation Counsel Walter S. Kennedy to threaten to have unruly tenants or landlords ejected. The most prominent case before the committee was that of Cleveland Moffett, the writer. He refused to pay any increase in rent for his house at 155 East Fifty-sixth Street, although C. W. Cushier, who appeared for the Wellesbourne Realty Company, offered to reduce the new rent from $2,900 a year to $2,000. The original rent was $1,500. Mr. Moffett deposited two months' rent with the Mayor's Committee at the old rate, but Mr. Cushier refused to accept it. Mr. Moffett said that he was determined to see the matter through for the benefit of the public and, although it would be a personal inconvenience for him to move, he believed that it was his duty toward the public to do his part in curbing rent profiteering. Mr. Cushier admitted that Mrs. Herbert Parsons of 147 East Fifty-sixth Street was the real owner of the property, and last night Assistant Corporation Counsel Kennedy sent her a letter asking for confirmation of that fact. The case was adjourned until a week from today.

The crowds that packed the Bronx Municipal Court were made up mostly of women, many of them with babes in arms. They lined the adjacent streets and sidewalks and finally it became necessary to summon reserves from the Morrisania Police Station a block away. The congestion was such that the fire escapes were used for exits. The stairways were impassable.

Many prominent Bronx lawyers were present in defense of clients, one of them being County Clerk Joseph M. Callahan. Half the cases were settled out of court, or an agreement was reached in court. Several of the defendants demanded a jury trial and in that connection Sept. 15 was set as the date for trial in Part III. in the Bergen Building at Tremont and Arthur Avenues. One-fifth of the cases were "holdover" proceedings based on increased rents to which the tenants had demurred. Many of them were willing to continue to pay the old rent increases but rebelled when new increases were asked. A week or ten days was given to some families in which to move and others were told to vacate by Oct. 3.

One case involved eighty families in a block of houses from 1,106 to 1,140 College Avenue. Increases in a year have amounted to $19.50 on each apartment, according to the tenants. They were willing to pay the latest increase if the landlord would assure them there would be no further advances in rents. The cases are now in the hands of the Mayor's Committee, so proceedings were adjourned until Thursday. Many of the defendants were firemen, policemen and letter carriers.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday evening, 23th Av., Brooklyn, between "L" and Ulmer Park, brown vest, containing fountain pen and having dagger-shaped Delpha Phi Fraternity pin attached. G. W. Rick, care Western Electric Co., 463 West St., N. Y. C. Phone Chelsea 1900.

LOST—Bracelet wrist watch, between 12 and 1 on Sept. 8, between Washington St. and Broadway. Return to Stenographer, Vulcan Steel Products Co., 136 Liberty St. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Pocket diary, Sunday night, Sept. 7, on Broadway or West 70th St., issued by People's State Bank, Detroit; reward for return. R. B. Johnston, 5th floor, 1,710 Broadway. Telephone Circle 6390.

LOST—Saturday evening, Sept. 6, long gold chain amethyst setting, lorgnon attached; between drug store, 6th Av. and 58th St., and 100 West 58th. Phone Rector 2713. Suitable reward.

LOST—Lady's stone marten fur neckpiece, left on train arriving Hoboken 10:32 A. M., Friday, Sept. 5, by Lackawanna from Mountain Station; reward. Phone Rector 1945. R 695 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday, Sept. 8, near 23d and Broadway, pocketbook, containing cash, Elks and Masonic cards. Will finder keep money, return book and other contents to H. Sheffer, Millville, N. J.?

LOST—Liberal reward, ermine coat, not finished, in four pieces, backed with china silk; lost Sept. 5, at door of 42 West 38th; no questions asked. J. Arthur Lahmann, 156 5th Av.

LOST; LIBERAL REWARD
for return kodak; lost Saturday evening, taxicab or taken 54th St., near Waldorf to B'way, 57th St. Room 1004, 23 Broad St.

LOST—A light gray herringbone overcoat, at tennis match, Forest Hills, Saturday, Sept. 6; seated at the time in section No. 3, W 81 Times.

LOST—Saturday morning, vicinity Bowling Green station, subway, open-face platinum watch; initials W. L.; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 576 Times Downtown.

LOST—5th Av., near 50th St., aquamarine pendant, platinum setting; reward if returned. Commander R. L. Berry, U. S. N. Recruiting Station, Newark, N. J.

LOST — Tortoise shell straight bowed spectacles, 5th Av., between 17th and 30th Sts.; reward. Return R. C. Smith, Home Pattern Co., 114 5th Av.

LOST—Between Far Rockaway and Edgemere, L. I., Sunday morning, a diamond bar pin, $100 reward. Apply Lowenthal, 11 West 34th St., second floor.

LOST—Gorham, green-beaded, gold top purse, Saturday night, Little Club. Reward. Mrs. G. Parker, 36 West 59th.

LOST—Package lady's apparel, dropped on auto road below Pawling; reward. Leah, 854 West 180th St., New York.

LOST—On Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., in or near restaurant, gold fob, C. T. Liberal reward if finder call Bath Beach 6926.

LOST—Brown fox fur, near vicinity of Thompson Street Railway, Hurt Av.; suitable reward. Call Hamilton 1600.

LOST—Moleskin cape, taxi, from Columbus Av. and 94th to Riverside and 95th; reward. L. Summers, 230 Riverside.

LOST—In Terminal, box jewelry, Weber, Jeweler; reward. 2 Minnesota Av., Jamaica.

A LIBERAL REWARD
will be paid for the return of a semi-brooch bar pin, platinum, set with diamonds; centre 1.00 karat, 2.96-2.74; balance of small stones equal 2.19; lost Sept. 7, between the Polo Grounds, Manhattan, and Tumble Inn. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 55 John St., New York City. Telephone Beekman 8561.

$500 REWARD.
Return hexagonal pearl and diamond pendant, lost Aug. 28 at or between Jamaica, L. I., and East 60th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$10 REWARD—Tortoise shell rimmed folding eyeglasses, on long black ribbon, in Meyrowitz case; lost Sunday, Pelham Heath Inn or taxi. Phone Plaza 404.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Sunday night, 61st St. and Columbus Av., red chow, answers to name of "Tartar." Return to Dr. H. A. Haubold, 10 West 61st St. Reward. No questions asked.

SAILOR KILLED IN QUARREL.

Negro Held on Homicide Charge Says He Did Not Intend to Shoot.

George Wilson, 18 years old, a sailor attached to the U. S. S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, was shot and killed early yesterday morning on Fifty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, Brooklyn. A few minutes after the body was found on the sidewalk, Samuel Mack, a negro, also a sailor on the U. S. S. Mogiehahan, was arrested. He is charged with homicide.

Just what caused the shooting the police have not been able to learn. Patrolman Charles Peterson of the Fourth Avenue Station, heard shots and saw Mack running. He persued the man a block and captured him. The negro was holding a revolver in his hand. One chamber was empty. An ambulance was summoned from the Holy Family Hospital. The physician discovered that a bullet had entered Wilson's chest, coming out of the back. Death was instantaneous.

Five witnesses to the shooting were taken to the Fourth Avenue Police Station and questioned by an Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn. It is said that Wilson and Mack became involved in an argument, the nature of which could not be learned. Witnesses say that Wilson struck Mack in the face. The latter, they said, stepped back, pulled a revolver, and shot Wilson. Mack claimed he did not intend to shoot Wilson, but he was frightened and the revolver went off.

Mack was arraigned in the Fifth Avenue Court and held without bail for a hearing on Thursday. His home is in Houston, Texas.

SAYS STOLEN BABY IS WELL.

Unsigned Letter Tells Mrs. Wentz Her Child Will Be Returned.

Mrs. Elsa Wentz of 725 Home Street, the Bronx, whose baby, Arthur Philip Wentz, was stolen from a carriage on July 29 at 150th Street and Third Avenue, received an unsigned letter yesterday which read:

Dear Madam: Your baby is in the best of hands and getting the best of care. Please don't worry. It will be returned to you as soon as we are finished. Very sincerely.

The letter was turned over to Captain Andrew J. Wines of the Seventh District Detective Division. The letter was mailed at the Grand Central Terminal Post Office.

STATE MAYORS BALK AT HYLAN'S SCHEME

Decline to Join Street Car Fare Campaign in Assembly Districts.

INFLUENCED BY GOV. SMITH

His Assurance That He Will Veto Any Increased Fare Bill They Disapprove.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8.—A plan advanced by Mayor John F. Hylan of New York, aimed to defeat legislation permitting street railways to increase fares, was turned down here today by the advisory council of the State Conference of Mayors, representing every municipality of any size in the State.

Meeting in the clubhouse at the State Fair Grounds, the Council passed the following resolution:

Whereas the Mayor of New York City has directed a letter to the President of the State Conference of Mayors and city officials asking co-operation in a campaign to pledge candidates for the Assembly to oppose any legislation which will in effect nullify franchise restrictions limiting the rate of fare charged by street railways; and

Whereas the letter from the Mayor of New York has been referred to the advisory council of the conference, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation which will give to the Public Service Commission the power to increase fares in those cities where franchises limit the rate of fares;

That we believe such legislation is contrary to the spirit of municipal home rule; that each municipality should be permitted to determine for itself what modifications, if any, should be made in franchise restrictions, and that each municipality can be trusted to decide such questions from the standpoint of public interest, with due regard to the propriety of street railways being permitted to earn sufficient revenue to maintain good service and to pay interest and operating expenses;

That, inasmuch as it is not a question of the conference to participate in political campaigns or to influence, in any way, the selection of public officials, we cannot co-operate in pledging candidates for the Assembly, but must restrict ourselves to presenting our views at the proper time to the Legislature and the Governor.

Disapproval of the Hylan plan was directly due to assurances from Governor Alfred E. Smith that he will veto any increased fare legislation not approved by the conference.

The party of visiting Mayors included Fred S. Partridge, Canandaigua; Harry N. Hoffman, Elmira; Victor C. Lewis, Fulton; Abram Baird, Gloversville; Frank E. Davis, Ithaca; Abram Zoller, Little Falls; Linn H. Babcock, Norwich; Frederick R. Waldorf, New Rochelle; Ralph Munson, Oneida; H. C. Midlam, Rome; Charles A. Simon, Schenectady; Cornelius F. Burns, Troy; James D. Smith, Utica, and John F. Irving, Binghamton.

RADICAL CHICAGO ACTION.

Mayor Thompson Asks Council to Cancel Surface Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Mayor Thompson, it is announced, will move against the Chicago surface lines at a special meeting of the City Council tomorrow afternoon by asking that the franchises and rights of the companies, granted by the city, be forfeited. In spite of efforts on the part of the Mayor and his advisers to keep the nature of his move a secret the plan became known today. The news was eagerly grasped by members of the City Council who had hurried back from Summer vacations to attend the extraordinary session called at the Mayor's instigation.

What attitude the Council will take on such a recommendation remains to be seen. Lawyers point out that the courts never have looked with favor on seizure of property rights.

The Mayor, it is said, is ready to base his demand on the companies' violations of the 1907 traction ordinances under which the lines are operating and in which they agreed to charge no higher than a 5-cent fare.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cleveland appeared before the Utilities Commissioner today to oppose the petition of the surface lines, asking that the 7-cent rates be made permanent. By imposing a 7-cent fare, he said, the company had regarded its franchise as a "scrap of paper." Owing to such a violation of its contract, he argued, the companies' franchises should be forfeited.

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His boyhood in Missouri; his years at West Point; his battles with Sioux and Apache; his Spanish American, Philippine and Mexican activities; his part in the Great War.

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that stands first and far above all competition is
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It makes second cuts more like first and adds to the enjoyment of every meal.
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
has been the leading table sauce for generations.

Come on in!

Our new fall styles are fine

Did you ever stumble unknowingly over a glorious ocean sunrise?—And later, try to put in words the grandeur you had seen?

If so, you appreciate our present fix, in trying to tell you about our new fall Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and topcoats.

Descriptions seem so inadequate—adjectives so pointless—that we fall back on a plain, old-fashioned invitation to come on in and see them for yourself.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for Fall

Suits, $35, $40, $45, $50, up to $85
Topcoats, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60

Between summer and winter, New York produces a great deal of weather that is too mild for a winter overcoat yet too cool for no overcoat. There's where our Topcoats come in. No end of surprising values at $35, $40, $45, and $50.

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Broadway, below Chambers
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for your suit made to your measure—to keep our tailors busy before the Fall rush.

Every advantage to you by getting your order in now. Nothing gained by waiting. All the new Fall and Winter fabrics ready. Many patterns cannot be found at any other store. Only all wool suitings. Samples and Style Book on request.

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P. S.—*The fewer the words, the clearer the thought.*

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35¢ 50¢ 75¢

A. STEIN & COMPANY
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IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE - COST YOU TOO MUCH

No. 10—a dangerous business error which you cannot correct after your death

To the following now familiar list of business errors we wish to add No. 10—a most serious business error for any man to make.

everyday business errors

1. **Neglecting to get receipts when bills are paid in cash.**
2. **Neglecting to keep receipts where they can be located.**
3. **Neglecting to check up items in current bills.**
4. **Inability to keep checkbook balanced.**
5. **Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.**
6. **Careless handling of valuable business papers.**
7. **Signing documents without knowing their contents.**
8. **Tendency to establish living expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.**
9. **Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay — without proper knowledge of facts.**
10. *Tendency to take for granted the ability of your heirs to handle in a business-like manner the property which you leave them.*

ERROR No. 10 frequently leads to the wasting away of property which was left in excellent shape by the head of a family. Pitiful hardship often results.

You can avoid this serious fundamental error by appointing the Mercantile Trust Company executors and trustees under your will.

By this business arrangement, which is very simply made, you insure for your family responsible and experienced management of the property you leave.

By the terms of this trusteeship, all estate investments are made under the constant direction of our permanent TRUST COMMITTEE, selected by the Board of Directors from its own membership.

Further information will be given gladly on request.

Interest paid on checking accounts

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Wednesday; cloudy Thursday; moderate winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,509. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CARDINAL MERCIER BRINGS BELGIUM'S THANKS TO AMERICA

Welcomed in the Name of the Government, the Church, and the People.

LOVE HIS ONLY MISSION

Comes to Reveal the Grateful Heart of His Nation to Those Who Saved It.

ARCHBISHOP HAYES HIS HOST

Will See Today's Parade, Then Depart for Baltimore to Visit Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who stood between the people of his country and the German invaders, arrived in New York yesterday evening at 6 o'clock on the United States Naval transport Northern Pacific. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the crowd of soldiers, sailors, and civilians who were waiting at Pier 5, Hoboken, to greet him. It was his first visit to America, of which he had heard and read so much, and the warmth of his welcome visibly affected the Cardinal as he stood under the bridge of the transport looking down upon the pier.

The Collector of the Port, Byran R. Newton, boarded the Northern Pacific when she stopped for a few minutes at Quarantine, and welcomed His Eminence on behalf of the State Department, and stood beside him as the transport steamed rapidly up the harbor, and pointed out the Statue of Liberty and other objects of interest. When he saw the Woolworth building, Cardinal Mercier exclaimed in astonishment: "What a beautiful church!" On being told that it was an office building, he said that in Europe the tall buildings were usually cathedrals or churches.

The committee of prominent Catholics, headed by Archbishop Hayes, and the Baltimore committee representing Cardinal Gibbons, which was headed by Mayor W. F. Broening and Father Stickney, were on board the Police Boat Patrol with Mayor Hylan. After meeting the Northern Pacific at Quarantine and permitting the committees to salute the Cardinal as he stood on the deck of the transport the Patrol steamed to Hoboken just astern and reached the pier at the same time.

After the Northern Pacific had been made fast the Cardinal received the members of the committees on the upper deck as they were presented to him by Archbishop Hayes. George J. Gillespie, the lawyer, headed the lay members of the committee, which included Henry Clews, William D. Guthrie, Bird S. Coler, Thomas S. Rush, Corporation Counsel W. P. Burr, Victor F. Dowling, John McCormack, Maurice J. Connelly, Borough President of Queens; Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, and many others. With the Archbishop were Monsignori Lavelle, Dunn, Flood, Mooney and Stillman.

Cardinal Mercier is a white haired man, six feet two inches tall, with a benevolent countenance and a soft, musical voice. The deep lines in his face show the strain he has labored under during the years of war, but he is still active, considering his 68 years.

Hears His National Anthem.

After obliging the photographers and moving picture men the Cardinal traversed the gangway to the pier which was decorated with American and Belgian flags, while the army band played the Belgian national anthem. The military men, including Major Gen. Shanks, stood at attention and the civilians doffed their hats. As the Patrol carried him from the pier, going to the foot of Fiftieth Street, the crowd gave the Cardinal three cheers which were joined in by the crew of the Northern Pacific, who were mustered on the deck aft.

Cardinal Mercier did not appear to understand why so much should be made over his arrival in America and remarked the fact to Archbishop Hayes, who was standing near with Mayor Hylan.

"Oh, Cardinal," the Archbishop replied, "this is all quite natural as you will find out during your visit. All America loves Cardinal Mercier and the people intend that you shall know it."

When the Patrol reached the pier at Fiftieth Street there were automobiles waiting to convey the party to Archbishop Hayes's residence.

The first two days of the voyage from Brest were rough and every passenger on the Northern Pacific was seasick, including the Cardinal, but after that the weather calmed and was fine until Sandy Hook was reached at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

On Saturday evening the Cardinal addressed the soldiers on board the transport, telling them how much the people of Belgium esteemed their heroic conduct in crossing the ocean and fighting for freedom.

When the Cardinal was asked at the Archbishop's house what he wanted to see most in America he pondered for a moment, smiled, and replied: "The people and your statues and works of art, but most of all your people. I want to know them all. I had met so many Americans abroad that I became interested in America before I ever thought that I should be able to visit this great Republic which has done so much for the whole world."

"Did you come here on a special mission for the Belgian Government?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I come as a Belgian in the name of the whole of the

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Polk Blocks French Plan of Menacing Note to Berlin

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PARIS, Sept. 9.—Frank Polk has spiked Premier Clemenceau's attempt to force a clash with Germany by insisting that the Berlin Government immediately change the article in the German Constitution which provides for Austrian representation in the German Parliament.

Premier Clemenceau presented at the meeting of the Council of Five a note which Marshal Foch had indorsed, stating laconically that Germany's reply was unsatisfactory, and that at the expiration of fifteen days, if the German Constitution was still unchanged, allied troops would begin marching further into Germany, occupying Frankfort, Essen, and other towns.

Mr. Polk refused to agree to this note, owing to the hostile terms in which it was couched, and demanded that the Council permit him to draw up a milder note to Germany.

GOVERNOR PUTS UP FARE ROW TO NIXON

Refuses to Interfere with Commission and City in Transit Problem.

NIXON ASSAILS MAYOR

Accuses Him of Obstructing Action and Challenges Him to Test Case in Court.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon and Governor Smith conferred yesterday, and afterward the Governor announced that the solution of the traction problem was up to the commission and the city officials, and that he could not be expected to take up the question in detail at the present time. The Governor, who spent more than an hour in the office of Commissioner Nixon, said that the entire time had been devoted to a discussion of the various phases of the transportation question, but he declined to reveal the details of the conference.

Friends of Commissioner Nixon said that Governor Smith had approved the stand taken by his appointee and had no intention of interfering in the dispute now going on between Mayor Hylan and Mr. Nixon. They believed that the Governor had visited Commissioner Nixon to get first hand from him the latest developments in the situation and not for the purpose of suggesting a change of policy.

Commissioner Nixon, in replying to a letter sent to him by Mayor Hylan in which the latter asked several questions in connection with fare increase applications, accused the Mayor of obtaining a writ of prohibition without waiting for an answer. The Mayor said that he desired answers to the questions so that he could decide whether to instruct the Corporation Counsel to institute injunction proceedings.

Nixon Attacks Mayor.

Commissioner Nixon's letter to the Mayor in part says:

"Without awaiting an answer, you have secured a temporary stay even of my duty to ascertain facts by a hearing. As usual, my purpose in sending the application to you appears to have been misunderstood. This company is in financial straits—that is evidenced by the fact that it is in the hands of a receiver. It made an application to me, which I transmitted to you, with the hope that you would suggest a solution.

"It was my intention to hold a hearing for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and the Corporation Counsel's office had been notified to that effect. When the facts were ascertained you and the Board of Estimate, if the facts warranted it, could have granted the Receiver such relief as he is entitled to receive. In case you did not act it might have been incumbent upon me to do so. I am interested in compelling service, if it may be done, to the end that the public may not be inconvenienced.

Mayor's Questions Answered.

The questions you propound are as follows:

(1) Is it your intention to entertain the application of this company for an increase of fare and consequent modification of its contract with the city?

It was my intention to hear the company's application and to investigate its financial condition.

(2.) If, after the public hearings referred to in your letter, you conclude that the financial condition of the company needs an increase of fare, is it your intention to order and authorize such increase, notwithstanding its contract with the city for a five-cent rate?

I did not know what the public hearings would disclose. Consequently I had not formulated any judgment and will be unable to do so until all the facts are before me. It was my intention to ascertain facts and endeavor to have relief extended through the city if possible.

(3) Do you claim the legal right to modify and change existing city franchise contracts with the railroads by increasing the rate of fare provided for in such contracts without the consent of the city authorities?

The expression "existing city franchise contracts with the railroads," is exceedingly vague. Exactly what the writer means I do not appreciate. So-called "city franchises" were granted prior to the year of 1874, when the State Constitution was amended, and since that time the Quimby case apparently makes a distinction between the two classes of franchises. I claim the legal right to exercise all the powers conferred upon me by the Public Service Commissions law as

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PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

WILSON DEMANDS TREATY TO HASTEN LIVING COST CUT

Declares in Minnesota Speeches That Peace Basis Is Needed to Adjust Labor Relations.

FEARS WORLD OUTBREAKS

Says Peoples Threaten to Destroy Governments—Predicts Rebuke for Treaty Foes.

SEES AMERICA AS MEDIATOR

People of Minnesota Want the Treaty with Possible Interpretative Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—President Wilson, speaking in the auditorium here tonight, declared that adjustment of the cost of living and of the relations of capital and labor awaited the restoration of a status of general peace through the ratification of the pending treaty. He had emphasized the same point in an address to the Minnesota Legislature in the morning.

In a speech at the Minneapolis Armory in the afternoon the President said that the peoples of the world had made up their minds to destroy their Governments unless these Governments prevented the horrors of future world wars, and predicted that a great war was bound to come if there was no concerted movement to preserve peace.

"We are the predestined mediators of mankind," Mr. Wilson said in his night speech. The American people, derived from all the nations of the world, he declared, were the only ones whom the world would trust in the leadership of stabilizing peace.

Especially was Europe looking to this country, the President held, to take the lead in a new alignment of the relations of capital and labor and in the rehabilitation of commerce, for which America alone had the capital.

Big Crowd Shouts Assent.

Mr. Wilson was welcomed to Minnesota by Governor Burnquist and Mayors Hodgson of St. Paul and Myers of Minneapolis. Great crowds greeted him with enthusiasm everywhere he went. Nearly 15,000 persons were in the St. Paul Auditorium, where Mayor Hodgson, a Republican, introduced him as "a great spiritual leader of American Democracy," and said that his power was in the "hearts of the people."

At the conclusion of the President's Auditorium address Mayor Hodgson called upon the crowd for a vote. He asked the people if they were for the ratification of the League with or without reservations. Those for the treaty without reservations were asked to vote "Aye." And the "Ayes" came back in a great chorus. Those opposed say "No!" shouted the Mayor. There were only a few voices raised in dissent.

The remarks concerning capital and labor which President Wilson made to the joint session of the Legislature stirred his audience to applause, and it was evident that there was recognized here the feeling of unrest which he mentioned. The discussion of this subject transcended in importance the references which he made to the other features of the high-living cost situation.

The President emphasized that in his mind the labor situation was the key to the living-cost problem, and that there could be no satisfactory settlement until it had been adjusted. The greatest importance attached to his remarks, however, was in the intimation, which some saw, that he was in sympathy with the demand of labor that it receive a more direct share in the business of employers.

Wants New Labor Relation.

This question is to be under discussion at the meeting of employers and employes which the President has called for Oct. 6 at Washington, and it is understood at that time he will make recommendations as to the general line which he believes the conference should follow.

He said today that he had no definite program which he would recommend, but that he would ask that a new relationship be created and that he felt that the business men who knew and who would be present at the October conference should be able to supply the basis of a working problem. The labor situation is occupying the thoughts of not a few of the prosperous employers in this section of the country, and some of them are not unwilling to follow the Wilson leadership in bringing about an adjustment in the event that Mr. Wilson does not demand changes which go beyond their reach.

The reception given to Mr. Wilson by the Legislature was cordial and sympathetic. The Legislature had just adopted the woman suffrage amendment and the President opened his address by congratulating the members on that step.

The makeup of the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. There are twenty-six members of the Nonpartisan League in the Senate and several in the House, but they are not very antagonistic to the ideas of Mr. Wilson. The Democrats in the Legislature, who are few, support Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the treaty and the Republican members are sympathetic toward the general plan of the League of Nations.

One thing stood out predominantly in connection with the President's visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The people are with him so far as the need for the quick ratification of the treaty is

Continued on Page Three.

DELPARK SOFT COLLARS. Launder well—Hand finished.—Advt.

Pershing to Continue Title and Duties in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—General Pershing is to retain the title and duties of Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, for the time being, it was announced officially today. "Headquarters" will be established here in the old Land Office Building, famous as the centre of the draft machinery during the war. All the records of the overseas forces will be concentrated here, and General Pershing, with a small staff of officers who were associated with him in France, will be ready to answer any call of Congress for information.

It had been expected that General Pershing would take a long vacation before again assuming military duty, but the new arrangement, according to War Department officials, has been made at his own suggestion.

SPENCER SWINGS TO LODGE'S SIDE

Says He Would Vote to Reject Treaty Rather Than Accept It Unchanged.

COMMITTEE REPORTS TODAY

With Majority Recommendations by Lodge and Dissenting Report by Hitchcock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The ranks of the Senate opponents of the Versailles Treaty who advocate drastic reservations were reinforced today by Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, one of the so-called "mild reservationists" who, in a spirited speech, declared that rather than accept the treaty without change, as urged by President Wilson, he would vote to reject it.

The treaty will be reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow, with a majority report on the amendments and reservations written by Senator Lodge, and a dissenting report to be submitted by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee.

After the treaty is reported Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio, a member of the committee, will make a speech urging ratification with the changes recommended by the committee. His speech will embrace a reply to President Wilson's criticism of the Senate opponents of the treaty.

Soon after Mr. Spencer had delivered his speech, which came as a surprise to his confrères among the "mild reservationists," a group of the latter conferred in the office of Senator Kellogg. In an interchange of opinion it developed that the "mild reservationists" were gradually swinging around to the attitude of the "conservative" element, led by Senator Lodge.

On only one reservation, it developed, was there any outstanding difference. This touched upon Article X., relating to the guarantee of territorial integrity of nations in the League. The "mild reservationists" found themselves in accord with the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee on all the others.

Later Senator Kellogg conferred with Senator Lodge, and after their talk the latter stated that the situation was "growing better every day."

Effect of the President's Attacks.

The rapid shift in the attitude of the "mild reservationists" within the last few days was attributed by one of the Republican leaders to the nature of the attacks made upon the opponents of the treaty by the President. Senators who have hesitated about following the proponents of drastic reservations to the full extent of their program, this Senator said, resented the characterization of the treaty critics as "contemptible quitters," and as those who ought to be "gibbeted."

The President's utterances on his trip, this Senator said, had had the effect of more closely uniting the forces of opposition instead of scattering them. On the only point now separating the "mild reservationists" from the others, this Senator went on to say, there undoubtedly would be a compromise that would bring every one of the forty-nine Republican Senators to the support of the entire four reservations advocated by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Leaders of the opposition to the League were encouraged today over the prospect of another recruit from the Democratic ranks in Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. In an interview Mr. Pomerene said that he would vote for reservations rather than see the treaty defeated.

"While I favor having the treaty ratified without change, I would accept reservations if I thought that their defeat would mean the rejection of the treaty," Mr. Pomerene said.

He intimated that he had not yet made up his mind to vote for reservations. He said he would decide what to do after the fight on the treaty had got under way.

In announcing his advocacy of strong reservations to the League of Nations covenant, Senator Spencer challenged President Wilson's assertion that the issue now before the Senate was the adoption of the treaty precisely as written or its rejection.

Treaty "A One-Man Document."

"I am frank to say, for myself, that if I were forced to make a choice between the two alternatives proposed by the President, I would vote against the treaty as it stands now," said Mr. Spencer. "The real issue before the American people is whether they prefer to take the treaty precisely as it is written or to have such reservations inserted as will absolutely safeguard our American rights—constitutional, domestic, and traditional—and fully protect

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

ARMY OF CHILDREN CHEER PERSHING AT CEREMONY IN PARK

General Addresses 50,000 "Future Defenders" at Demonstration in His Honor.

WILL LEAD PARADE TODAY

Commander to March with Veterans of 1st Division Down Fifth Avenue.

MORE THAN 25,000 IN LINE

Men Will Wear French Helmets and Carry Full Equipment of Active Service.

Pershing's Program Today.

9 A. M.—Leaves Waldorf with staff to join parade at 110th Street.

10 A. M.—Leads parade of his picked regiment and 1st Division down Fifth Avenue from 110th Street to Washington Square.

7 P. M.—Attends concert by New York Symphony Orchestra in Central Park.

8 P. M.—Guest of City at dinner at Waldorf. Addresses by Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Hylan and himself.

General John J. Pershing's second day in New York was crowded with efforts by grown-ups and little ones, representatives of organized bodies, and plain private citizens, to show him the whole town stands back of the city's official hospitality. A mounting desire to see the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces brought cheering crowds in his wake wherever he went; a manifest wish to make him feel at home brought him a variety of attentions, and offers of many more which his time made it impossible for him to accept.

Thousands of telegrams have reached his headquarters begging him to attend every sort of function imaginable, and to visit so many cities that he well might make a triumphal tour of all the States if he desired.

The General's experiences from the time the Leviathan neared the harbor on Monday had prepared him for the tone and volume of the greetings extended to him yesterday, but that he was growingly pleased at the spontaneous cordiality expressed on every hand he made plain, not only in his manner but in the few speeches he made during the day. These, like those of Monday, were short, but they never failed to win the applause of those who heard them.

The chief event of the day was a reception given to him on the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, at which 50,000 flag-waving little ones, who almost blotted out the green with their red, white and blue, raised treble cheers as Pershing called them "the future defenders of our country."

Puts in a Busy Day.

Among the General's other activities were a visit to a riding academy, where two officers of the 1st Division presented to him a horse which he will ride today in the parade down Fifth Avenue from 110th Street to Washington Square; a call on Mrs. Francis E. Warren, mother of his late wife; a reception by his brother Elks at the home of New York Lodge No. 1, and a visit to "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety Theatre, where the audience gave him the sort of rousing reception which has characterised his every appearance.

Today will be the most exacting arranged during his stay. He will lead the parade of the 1st Division and his own picked regiment, which escorted him in London and Paris, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting probably five or six hours. He is to appear at an open-air concert by the New York Symphony in Central Park at 7 o'clock in the evening, and an hour later he is due at the Waldorf, where the city will entertain him at dinner.

Tomorrow evening he will go to Madison Square Garden to meet veterans of the war at a reunion arranged by the American Legion, and Friday morning, according to present plans, he will leave for Washington.

Though General Pershing went to Central Park specifically to receive the tribute of 50,000 children, recruited largely from public and parochial schools near the park, their elders refused to leave to them alone this splendid opportunity of seeing the man who led America's two millions in France to victory. Instead, they began crowding into the park in thousands long before he was expected.

As a result, the environs of the meadow were jammed with men and women, and despite the ropes, which had been stretched about the clear space, reserves from many stations, who reinforced the park police, were kept busy preventing them from spilling over into the meadow.

Park A-flutter With Flags.

The children began assembling long before the hour set for the ceremony. Most of them trooped in by twos and threes. Every child carried a small American flag, and many schools brought their larger school flags, so that soon the whole place was a-flutter with the colors.

The little ones looked happy and eager,

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THE ROX & B CALOX The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

BOSTON POLICE FORCE OUT ON STRIKE; MOBS SMASH WINDOWS AND LOOT STORES; STEEL WORKERS CONFER ON STRIKE PLAN

Steel Workers Again Appeal to Wilson in Final Effort to Avert a Strike

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—When the conference of Presidents of International Unions of the Steel Industry ended here late this afternoon, the twenty-one men who attended walked out of the American Federation of Labor headquarters with grave faces. They would say nothing to indicate whether or not a general strike would be called. But it was understood that the steel men had agreed to send President Wilson a telegram asking him again if there appeared a likelihood of a meeting between the workers and Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. The time limit for the reply would be forty-eight hours, it was said, and if the reply were negative a general strike call would be sent out immediately by a special committee of five. The strike call would take seven days to issue, it was said.

The union Presidents were bitter over the firing on strikers in Hammond, Ind., and the impression was gained that one reason they wished to find out about the possible conference was that they feared the workers would "get out of hand." There seems no doubt that the affair in Hammond had a decided effect upon the meeting today.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow, and more developments may ensue. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who presided today, will be in charge again tomorrow. Samuel Gompers is in Dorchester, Mass., where his father, Saul Gompers, died last night. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the federation, was present at the steel conference in the forenoon, but left the city tonight for Buffalo. Including Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union, representatives of the following unions were in attendance today:

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, United Brick and Clay Workers, Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Masons' International Union; Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Coopers' International Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Foundry Employes, Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers; Machinists, Metal Polishers, Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; United Mine Workers, Molders' Union, Pattern Makers' League, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Quarry Workers, Railway Carmen of America, Seamen's Union of America, Sheet Metal Workers, Stationary Firemen, Steam and Operating Engineers, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, and Switchmen's Union.

3 STRIKERS KILLED BY POLICE SHOTS

Score Wounded in Renewal of Outbreak at Steel Car Plant.

LED BY AN EX-SOLDIER

Foreign-Born Mob Tried to Prevent Workers from Returning to Jobs at Hammond, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Three men were killed and more than a score injured, two probably fatally, in a clash today between foreign-born employes of the Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond, Ind., who are on strike, and police guarding some two hundred American workers, who, tiring of the strike, had voluntarily returned to work. The casualties were all inflicted by the police.

Tonight the roof of the Lindore Hotel in Hammond has been turned into an observation tower and a sniper's post. Many policemen and Deputy Sheriffs are there, and members of the Vigilance Committee appointed by the Mayor. They have rifles and automatic pistols, plenty of ammunition, and field glasses.

They are there to see that the foreign born employes of the Standard Steel Car Company create no such trouble tomorrow when American employes go to work as occurred today.

The Americans, 200 in number were marching down Highland Street today on their way to work. The strikers, about 800, walked six abreast toward them. Between the two groups were the police and the guards, heavily armed, in command of Captain Ben Strong and Captain F. D. Rinbach.

The foreigners, mostly Poles, were led by Thomas Skuba, who was a lieutenant in the American army. He wore his uniform and carried an American flag.

"You men will have to get out of the way," said Captain Strong, "and let these others"—pointing to the Americans coming along three blocks in the rear—"go through here."

The police say the leaders of the small army facing them were defiant; that bricks were thrown and shots fired at them; that a policeman, Fred Hestermann, suffered a dislocated shoulder, and that the strikers tried to wrest the weapons from the guards. The strikers asserted they had begun to comply with the order, that Skuba had mounted a little knoll in the sandy lot and was waving the flag when the police fired.

At any rate, the fifty policemen and guards fired with automatic pistols, shotguns, and rifles. The strikers fled, leaving many on the ground, some of them writhing, others lying still and white.

The police pursued and took some prisoners, including the man with the American flag, and the Americans passed along to work, unmolested. All the casualties, save one, were borne by the strikers.

The dead are:

Skla, Stanley, married, five children.

Dudek, Lawrence, former soldier, who served a year in France; survived by widow and two children.

Rosko, George, leaves a widow and children in Russia.

The two not expected to live are: Steve Krawcyk, shot in the chest, and Steven Evans, shot in the back.

Telegrams were sent by the strikers to Senators New and Watson, to Governor Goodrich, and to Congressmen, demanding a Congressional inquiry.

FIREMEN ADD $200 TO WAGE DEMAND

Vote Unanimously to Increase Original Application to $2,000 a Year.

POLICE FIRM ON STAND

Patrolmen Here Report Public in Sympathy with Request for Higher Pay.

Policemen and firemen of the city held meetings yesterday, and at both the question of increased pay was further discussed. While the policemen stood pat on their request for an advance to $2,000 a year, the firemen unanimously voted to increase their application from $1,800 to $2,000, and Fire Commissioner Thomas F. Drennan was so notified.

Just as the meeting of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, called in Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, was started, Patrolman Joseph P. Moran, President of the organization and presiding as Chairman, was ordered to report "forthwith" at the office of Chief Inspector John Daly.

Upon his arrival at Police Headquarters Moran went into conference with the Chief Inspector. At the end of the session neither would discuss what had been the subject of the conference, but it was reported that the pay question had been reviewed, as well as the unionization of the police. It was also stated that the police heads favored granting an increase to the men and that $1,800 was the figure upon which the agitation might be ended.

The police meeting was the regular monthly meeting, but had special significance yesterday since the main business scheduled for the meeting was to hear reports from delegates appointed some time ago to canvass sentiment on the question of more pay. About three hundred policemen were present, when Moran opened the meeting.

Report Sympathy for Police.

Reports also were submitted from patrolmen who had been instructed to get in touch with taxpayers on their beats in order to learn their feelings with regard to an increase of $350 yearly. Letters were read from taxpayers sympathizing with the policemen and declaring that the men were deserving of the rise.

Just before the meeting adjourned a report was received that the Uniformed Firemen's Association, Local No. 94, of the International Fire Fighters, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was meeting in the Pulitzer Building. A committee of the policemen was appointed to meet a delegation of the firemen in the offices of Joseph O'Reilly at 5 Beekman Street, to formulate joint plans.

Fireman Albert Guinness of Hook and Ladder Company No. 24, in West Thirty-third Street, presided at the Pulitzer Building meeting. There were about 1,000 firemen present. A resolution raising the firemen's request from $1,800 to $2,000 maximum was introduced by Fireman William H. Taubert of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, in Charles Street, and it was seconded by Fireman William Collins of Hook and Ladder Company No. 49, in Highbridge, the Bronx.

When Guinness polled sentiment on the resolution he failed to find a man to vote against it. Copies of the resolution were ordered forwarded to Commissioner Drennan and to Fire Chief Kenlon.

So far as could be ascertained, the firemen, as well as the police, appeared

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GANGS OF BOYS LOOT SHOPS

Hoodlums Break Windows and Ring In Many False Fire Alarms.

PATROLMEN USE REVOLVERS

Disperse Mobs in Roxbury, South Boston, West End, and Other Sections of the City.

VOLUNTEERS ARE SWORN IN

Authorities and Business Houses Take Emergency Precautions to Protect Life and Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Boston policemen to the number of 1,500 went out on strike tonight at the 5:45 roll call, taking the drastic action long threatened, to win recognition for their newly organized union. The strike was precipitated by the suspension of 19 patrolmen found guilty by Commissioner Curtis of violating the department order against unionizing.

Free from the restraining of the law, hundreds of young gangsters and hoodlooms in a few districts proceeded at once to break windows, loot stores and cause disorder. But throughout the greater part of the city the usual peace and quiet prevailed.

On Broadway, South Boston, early in the evening a crowd of lusty lunged youngsters broke through a store window, that of the Mohican Market, grabbed up a quantity of eggs and proceeded to throw the eggs in all directions. Other gangs of boys broke a few store windows. In front of one establishment the proprietor held off the boys with a large stone.

The arrival of Superintendent of Police Crowley with a squad of sergeants and patrolmen brought an end to the disturbances in this section.

In Roxbury corner gangs held forth for hours. They did no serious damage, but store windows were broken and a few articles stolen. Up to late tonight young boys roamed at will through the streets.

On Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, Thomas Ennis, 21, a car conductor, was shot in the leg, when a youngster armed with a 22-calibre revolver is alleged to have fired at a car "just for fun."

In the downtown section of the city just before midnight a roaming gang of boys ran amuck for a time. They started in the Casino Theatre, on Hanover Street, where they succeeded in stopping the show. Ejected, they smashed plate glass windows of a shoe store next to the theatre, stole a few pairs of shoes, entered and wrecked a cigar store at the corner of Friend and Washington Streets, then moved on to Dock Square, where they were dispersed with revolvers by employes of Arthur Dorr, provision dealer.

In the North End one or two small stores were entered and wrecked by boys.

About midnight patrolmen drew revolvers in the West End, where a howling mob marched through Court and Howard Streets and Bowdoin Square. The determined attitude of the officers had its effect and the crowd dispersed later after store windows were smashed. The police later drew their guns and forced another mob to break up, after they had fired several shots.

Along Washington Street the police, after much difficulty, broke up temporarily a large crowd, which had broken many store windows before they were charged by the patrolmen.

The Provost Guard was rushed to the city from the navy yard just at midnight in order to help quell disturbances.

Mobs Jeer All Policemen.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, (Associated Press.)—Mob violence, which chiefly took the form of window smashing, was in evidence in scattered sections of this city within a few hours after the union members of the police force went out on strike tonight. The worst disturbance was in the South Boston district.

A few windows were broken in the Dudley Street police station, in the Roxbury district, and in stores in the west and south ends, and in the retail district near Scollay Square.

Policemen, apparently without distinction as to whether they were union members, were jeered and followed by crowds, largely made up of boys, when they left their stations. Near one of the Roxbury stations boys pelted patrolmen with mud. Men in one of these crowds, which was following two police sergeants became threatening in their attitude, but when the sergeants drew their revolvers the crowd moved away. It was estimated that about 85 per cent. of the policemen joined in the strike. The streets were guarded tonight by sergeants and higher officers of the department assisted by State police and Metropolitan Park police.

The volunteer police force which has been recruited in the last few days will go on duty tomorrow morning. A few of their number able to operate automobiles were held at police stations tonight for use in case of emergency calls.

No move had been made tonight toward calling out members of the State Guard

for police duty. The secretaries of both Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters intimated that no such action was likely for the present. In the West Roxbury district about 200 citizens held a meeting to discuss neighborhood protection and formed a volunteer police force of their own. Thirty men, mostly former service men, joined this force and their services were accepted at the district Police Station.

At Station 2, in the centre of the city, a broad-shouldered man more than six feet tall walked in and offered his services to the police department. He informed them that he was the owner of a cattle ranch in Oklahoma and was staying at a hotel here. A local business man went to the same station and offered the department the use of five automobiles and promised that he would give his own services tomorrow.

Three boys broke into a clothing store in the west end. They were trapped by a burglar alarm, and one of them was captured.

In the Roxbury district some one placed an obstruction in a street railway switch. As a result a car was derailed and traffic was tied up for some time, but no one was hurt.

The striking patrolmen held a meeting tonight at the headquarters of the Carmen's Union. It was said that they were discussing the method of conducting the strike, but nothing was made public as to the proceedings.

Police Commissioner Curtis, whose order suspending nineteen members of the force for joining the union, precipitated the strike, had no statement to make tonight.

No action toward starting any sympathetic strikes had been taken tonight. A number of labor unions, however, had previously voted to adopt this course, if considered necessary, in support of the police.

Police Fire in the Air.

More window smashing was done about midnight, and considerable property was stolen from small stores. On Court Street a crowd which had gathered after a false alarm of fire broke in the show windows of several small establishments and helped themselves to articles on display. An army truck with police inspectors and Metropolitan Park patrolmen was rushed to the scene and succeeded in scattering the crowd after firing a few shots in the air.

About a dozen windows were smashed on Washington Street, in the heart of the business district, and on Avery Street, near Washington, several more were broken. In all these cases goods were stolen. The hoodlums appeared to be especially partial to shoes and clothing which were on display.

Several business men who had been informed of the situation came into the city late tonight and took personal charge of arrangements to guard their stores. Many of the stores were lighted up throughout and goods were removed from the show windows.

It is estimated that thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been stolen. A number of stores broken into carried window displays of expensive articles.

After the close of the policemen's union meeting tonight John F. McInnes, President of the Union, said that a group of twenty pickets for each police station had been appointed to do duty in groups of five and to be relieved every four hours. He said that more than 1,400 men were on strike.

Mayor Peters issued the following proclamation tonight:

"In the present situation I call upon the citizens to do their part to assist the authorities in maintaining order. The security of the city depends upon the good intentions of its people, and I am confident that the law-abiding, orderly citizens of Boston will insist that order is maintained and will support the constituted authorities."

Butch Crowley said late tonight:

"If any one had told me that anything like this could happen in Boston I would not have believed him. I certainly sympathize with the business men."

The union members of the force went on strike in fulfillment of their threat to walk out if Police Commissioner Curtis disciplined any of their number for joining the union. They reported at the evening roll call, turned in their equipment, and proceeded to Fay Hall, in the South End, for a meeting.

Fay Hall is the headquarters of the Boston Carmen's Union, and the policemen's union has met there since its formation a few weeks ago. It was understood that the strikers were to receive full instructions from their leaders tonight as to how they should conduct themselves.

Several hours before the strike went into effect it was known to the authorities that it could not be averted. Preparations were hastily completed for carrying out emergency measures for the protection of life and property. Superintendent of Police Crowley said that more than 500 men had been recruited for a volunteer police force.

Instructing Volunteers.

The volunteers, the Superintendent said, had been sworn in as special officers, and when called for duty would be equipped with badges and revolvers, and those on night service would be given clubs. For several days former Superintendent Pierce, assisted by Police Captains has been instructing the volunteers in police duties.

All the able-bodied men among the 200 retired patrolmen were available for service. Governor Coolidge instructed 100 Metropolitan Park policemen to report for duty in the city, and State police officers were detailed to keep a sharp watch for criminals who might attempt to take advantage of the situation to enter the city.

Banks and large business houses have organized guards from among their employes, many of whom are returned service men. These guards have been made special policemen and armed. Federal authorities have taken precautions for the guarding of all Government property.

There are 1,544 patrolmen, including special officers, in the Police Department. The announcement of the union strike vote showed that 1,136 men had participated in the balloting, and union leaders claim a still larger membership. The ninety-six Captains, Inspectors, Lieutenants, and Sergeants are not affected by the strike.

President Lowell of Harvard University when notified that the strike was impending, issued an appeal to all students "to prepare themselves for such service as the Governor may call upon them to render." An emergency committee, headed by Dean Greenough, was organized late today and began the enrolling of volunteers.

Although the university has not opened for its regular work, several hundred students are attending Summer school sessions. In addition a large squad of athletes is in Cambridge participating in football practice.

The immediate cause of the strike is the refusal of Commissioner Curtis to sanction the Policemen's Union because of its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Before its formation he had issued an order that the patrolmen should not become affiliated with any outside organization. Charges of having violated this order were brought against nineteen officers and members of the union.

Voted 1,134 to 2 for Strike.

The Commissioner announced yesterday that these men had been found guilty and would be suspended until such time as he should impose sentence upon them. The union voted last night 1,134 to 2 to call the strike tonight.

Under the law the State Guard may be called out to protect the city either by the Governor or the Mayor. The Governor may do so as Commander in Chief of the State forces, the Mayor by issuing precepts to the Commanders of such State troops as are located within the city limits. It was said, authoritatively, that the Mayor undoubtedly would issue such precepts, and that the Governor might call upon State Guard organizations in adjoining cities to report for duty in Boston.

For two weeks it had been known that members of the underworld were slipping into the city in anticipation of a policeman's strike and inspectors of the department were specially detailed to prepare to cope with this menace. Jewelry stores last night withdrew the usual window displays and safes in many cases were empty, with the doors open, the funds having been deposited with banks for safekeeping.

The presence in the city of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, because of the death last night of his father, Saul Gompers, was learned of by union leaders who said that he probably would be called upon for advice and assistance.

Governor Coolidge announced his refusal today to accede to the demand of the State Branch, American Federation of Labor, for the removal of Commissioner Curtis. "I know of no reason for the removal of the Commissioner," he said, "and if he were removed, of course I would have no authority to reinstate the men."

COAL MINERS WANT WAGE RATE REVISED

2,000 Delegates at Cleveland Applaud Demand for Immediate Action.

LEADER ASSAILS RADICALS

Nationalization of the Mines, It Was Declared, Will Not Be Considered at Present.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Demand for wage increases and shorter hours, strong insistence that these claims which had been deferred during the war could no longer be delayed, but must be forced through to a successful issue, dominated the deliberations of the opening session of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America here today. Over 2,000 delegates, constituting the largest miners' convention in the history of the organization, applauded sentence by sentence the declarations of Acting President John L. Lewis that with the war practically over the miners could no longer be bound by wage agreements concluded for the period of hostilities, but must press demands which would have been pressed to a decision long since had it not been for reluctance to embarrass the Government during the war.

His declaration that no interference could be tolerated from any agency seeking to prevent the accomplishment of the miners' program was received with the same enthusiasm as was his expression of fullest confidence that the miners' efforts would be successful, even in the face of strong opposition and anticipated public criticism from various quarters.

Second only to wage demands in evoking applause were references to the high cost of living, a burst of general handclapping greeting the first use of this phase in the President's report. Hearty enthusiasm too was evoked by uncompromising denunciations by various speakers of the principal of compulsory arbitration as embodied in the Cummings bill, which Mr. Lewis characterized as an attempt to reintroduce conditions of economic slavery which labor interests could never permit.

The question of the nationalization of coal mines, on the other hand, was evidently a question of less burning interest. It was declared the present Congress would be unable to give serious consideration to this doctrine in the presence of more urgent problems.

Denounces Red Movements.

No dissent was heard when President Lewis denounced the I. W. W., the "One Big Union" and similar movements as based upon "fantastical ideas of misguided enthusiasts and mercenary enemies of the trade union movement," and "day dreams of visionaries." If sympathizers with these movements were present they remained silent.

The whole day was devoted to the opening addresses of welcome, some preliminaries of organization, and to the reports of President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Green. The convention continues tomorrow and succeeding days, the delegates having adopted a six-hour working day which it is anticipated will bring the deliberations to an end in about a fortnight. Important issues will be reached comparatively late in the convention, the report of the committee on Resolutions having been placed seventh upon the order of business, while the all-important report of the Scale Committee, which will formulate the amount of the wage increases to be demanded, is next to the last event upon the scheduled program.

The convention was called to order by H. W. Raisse on behalf of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and short speeches of welcome were delivered by Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland, John M. Owens, Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Thomas J. Donnelly of Toledo, representing the Ohio Federation of Labor. Of greater significance in the opening program, however, in view of the desire to secure the support of organized labor everywhere for the Plumb Plan for the nationalization of the railways, was the presence upon it of Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Timothy J. Shea, acting President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who at a late hour had been added to those to extend a welcome to the convention.

President Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as expected, brought in the question of the nationalization of railroads, evoking rounds af applause, showing that delegates of the convention were thoroughly in accord with his demand for united labor support to force through the Plumb plan for nationalization. He declared that in some form or other the Plumb plan was ultimately bound to be accepted. He denied charges that railway employes had received disproportionately high wage increases to the disadvantage of other classes of labor, and criticised President Wilson's demand for postponement of wage increases to await the issue of attempts to reduce the high cost of living, suggesting as the better alternative immediate increases subject to later modification in case of decided reduction in prices of the necessities of life.

The miners also broke into hearty cheers at Mr. Shea's denunciation of the proposal in Congress to introduce compulsory arbitration for railwaymen.

Wants Labor to Enter Politics.

President Stone of the engineers' brotherhood suggested joint political action as the best means for labor to enforce its demands and secure improved conditions of labor. Strikes, he said, were all very well in their way, but the best place to strike was at the ballot box. Time had come to vote for the man rather than for the party and to turn down the legislator who failed to meet expectations. All labor, he declared, was vitally interested in the deliberations of the convention because a coal strike, if it came, would mean the suspension of all forms of employment as soon as stocks of fuel were exhausted.

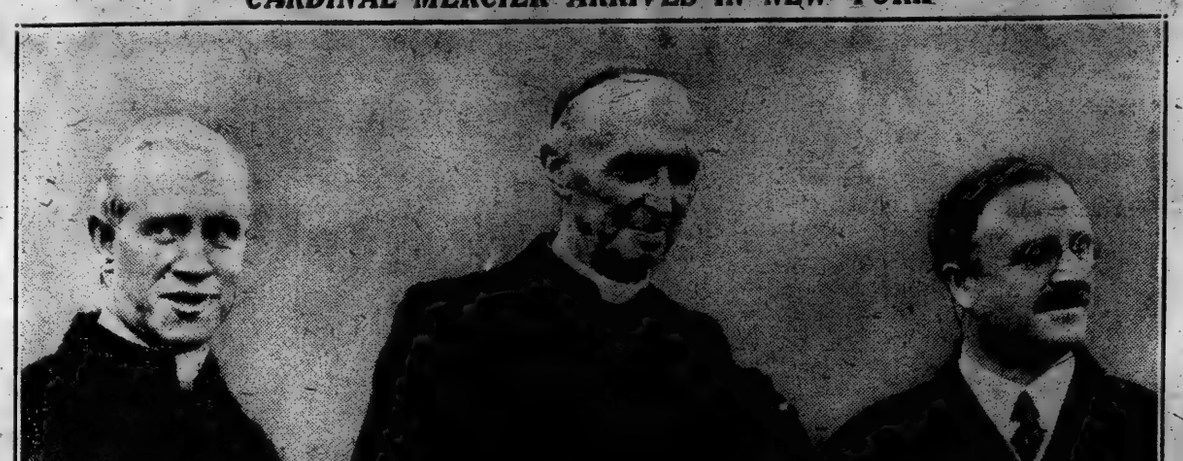
President Lee of the trainmen's brotherhood outlined as the aim of the railroad brotherhoods conditions under which labor could earn enough in eight hours twenty-six days in the month to permit it to live in comfort twenty-four hours a day during the entire month.

Secretary-Treasurer William Green reported that the average membership of the United Mine Workers of America in 1919 constituted the high-water record in the history of the organization, an average of 434,967 names having been carried on the rolls during the first nine months of 1919. The financial condition of the organization, too, was stronger than ever before, the international union being entirely out of debt and carrying in its treasury over $1,728,000. Such a strong treasury, said Mr. Green, was bound to have a favorable moral effect during the wage scale negotiations such as were now impending. Resolutions on this subject, submitted by the local unions, showed that the men were filled with a grim determination to secure shorter hours of labor, increases in wages, and improved conditions of employment.

The United Miners, he declared, had during the war not only arisen to the occasion in furnishing troops, reports from three-fourths of the local unions in the United States showing enlistments of 53,812 members, of whom 3,333 laid down their lives, but had met their financial obligations loyally, the international and local unions having collectively purchased more than $9,800,000 in Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. Similar patriotic effort was shown in the production of coal, which steadily increased from 590,000,000 tons in 1916 to 651,000,000 in 1917 and 684,000,000 in 1918.

Among the resolutions which will cause most discussion are several calling for immediate ratification of the treaty of peace, together with one opposing participation in the League of Nations. Other resolutions submitted for consideration furnish abundant material for discussion of practically all pending political questions connected with the war and readjustment to peace conditions.

CARDINAL MERCIER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK



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Left to Right: Archbishop Hayes, Cardinal Mercier, and Mayor Hylan.

CARDINAL MERCIER WELCOMED HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

people, both Catholic and Protestant, to convey to the people of America their gratitude and my admiration and love because of what you have done for us all. I feel that my arrival here is one of the greatest events of my life, and I only wish that I could, at least in part, express the gratitude of Belgium to America and her people.

"I want to say, however," the Cardinal continued, speaking earnestly, "that my people want to begin to work for themselves again. They want to take up their industrial life as soon as possible. Many of them are idle against their will because the factories in Belgium were scientifically destroyed by the Germans—one of their worst crimes against humanity—and one that the people of Belgium will never forget. We want machinery and we want raw materials, and we know that America will help us to help ourselves; to get back to our industry again. I hope that our two nations, one so weak and the other so strong, will walk together hand in hand, the weak supported by the friendship of your wonderful Republic. It is a remarkable ending of a delightful voyage in the company of your noble soldiers returning from a task well done. I could not even imagine the magnificent reception that has been tendered to me tonight. I have wanted to come here for a long time—I have yearned to tell you people of my love and esteem. I should like to go everywhere in America from the Atlantic to the Pacific and express my thoughts to the people, but I cannot go everywhere, and the newspapers must convey my message for me.

"I have followed the magnificent record of your armies. Then there is the great work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who prevented the Germans from taking all the food away from the people. They took a great deal as it was, but the commission prevented thousands of Belgians from dying of starvation. It was a magnificent service and one we Belgians shall never forget."

"What do you think about the chances of another war in Europe?" he was asked.

"If an attack is made upon France it will be also upon Belgium because we are allies. You can be sure there will be another war—Germany is already preparing for a war of revenge. She is defeated and talks of peace but the spirit of the country is just the same. Again I can only say to you to tell the American people that I thank them all for what they have done from the bottom of my heart."

The Cardinal dined informally at the Archbishop's residence and will leave at 12:20 o'clock today for Baltimore over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He said he had met Cardinal Gibbons once before in Europe when the American went to attend the elevation of the present Pope in Rome.

He added, with a twinkle in his brown eyes, an incident of the occasion when Cardinal Gibbons visited him in his palace at Malines, half way between Brussels and Antwerp. "The Cardinal is much shorter and older than I am," he said, "but as we walked the station platform together waiting for the train his steps were twice as lively as mine and I had quite a task to keep up with him."

Cardinal Mercier will see a part of the parade today from the front of the Cathedral in Fifth Avenue before he leaves for Baltimore. After dinner last night he went over the Cathedral with Archbishop Hayes and admired the building.

The Cardinal was accompanied on the Northern Pacific by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Emile de Cartier de Marchienne, who was Minister at Washington until he went home five months ago.

To Arrange Royal Visit.

The Ambassador said that he had come over to arrange for the reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians, who will sail on Sept. 22. "The King and Queen will be accompanied," he continued, "by their eldest son, the Duc de Brabant, who is an officer in the army and is 18 years old. The second son, the Count de Flandres, is 14 years old, and will remain at home. The King is looking forward with great interest to his trip to America to make known his gratitude to the President and to the whole American people for what they have done for him and for his country in the time of need.

"He knows the United States, as he spent six months here twenty years ago and went all over the country, which he will not have the time to do now. His eyes will be open to see everything of interest in connection with the reconstruction work to be done in Belgium. He realizes that America is the foremost in industry, and that is why he looks for aid and counsel on his visit here. I think that their Majesties will remain about one month. The Queen has never been to America before."

The Ambassador said that food conditions were better now in Belgium and that the reconstruction work was progressing steadily and the men were returning to work as fast as the factories could be put into order.

Among the personal suite with the Cardinal were the Bishop de Wachter, Chief Chaplain of the army, and Professor M. de Wulff, who succeeded the Primate in the Chair of History and Philosophy in the University of Louvain.

FIREMEN ADD $200 TO WAGE DEMAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

to have no intention of resorting to strike methods to obtain their demands, the men appearing confident that the Board of Estimate would act favorably upon their applications.

Before the resolution was adopted, speeches were made dealing with the high cost of living, cost of uniforms, matrons' fees and other expenses which the uniformed men are required to shoulder. The wording of the resolution was exactly the same as the one put before the Board of Estimate in June last, when the firemen applied for a maximum wage of $1,800 yearly.

Another resolution that went through the meeting without a vote of nay was an unqualified and complete indorsement of the firemen's leaders. The document pledged to the leaders financial and moral support in the event that their activities in "honorable and justified agitation in behalf of their comrades" brought down upon them official disapproval.

One of the speakers at the meeting, which was a closed one, was Thomas G. Spellacy, President of the International Fire Fighters. It was said that Spellacy touched upon the excessive cost of necessities and alluded to the thousands of dollars disbursed by the city authorities in parade decorations, while the firemen and policemen continued underpaid. He was also credited with a few remarks on the exchanging of official compliments, "but that doesn't buy butter at 74 cents a pound."

"The firemen have given us full opportunity at the right time in the very near future to present their case to the Board of Estimate," said Commissioner Drennan, when he was told of the action of the uniformed men. He declined to discuss the matter further than that. He said, however, that Mayor Hylan would be glad to hear the firemen, providing they remained "firemen," and that he would deal with them on the same status. The Commissioner said he thought the men were taking a wrong course in inducing citizens to write letters to the City Hall in behalf of their pay application.

"Mayor Hylan," he added, "is fully cognizant of their condition, and it is up to the firemen to present their case and talk across the table to the Board of Estimate, backed up with facts and figures in support of their arguments for an increase in salary."

OPPOSES LOCAL PRESSMEN.

Printing Company Says It Will Only Take Back International Members.

The Publishers' Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, where about 100 pressmen and feeders of Franklin Union, No. 23, and Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, went on strike Monday, decided late yesterday afternoon, according to a statement of Aaron Gantz, the Treasurer, not to take back any of the strikers as members of these locals, but only as members of the International Pressmen's Union. He said that the work on the Literary Digest and other publications printed by the company was up to the schedule maintained before the strike, and he thought there would be no delay of any of the publications.

GOVERNOR PUTS UP FARE ROW TO NIXON

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

that statute has been construed by the Court of Appeals.

"Furthermore, you seek to create the impression that I am delaying or attempting to delay the action of the courts in passing upon the question of this commission's powers. You have had ample opportunity in the past, if your advisers reached the conclusion that I am exceeding my powers, to question the acts of this commission. I have already decided the application of the New York & North Shore Traction Company.

"If you seriously question my power, or my duty to act in that particular instance, you have a concrete case, in which all the facts are presented, on which you may apply to the court and obtain a legal adjudication of this commission's powers. And the commission will not only welcome such a controversy, but it will also gladly co-operate with you in securing a speedy determination. Thus far you have done nothing. To repeat, I am ready and willing to expedite the determination of these questions, and will exert all my power to do so.

"You have by court order secured the temporary suspension of a definite duty of this commission. This is done either to avoid my acting as a result of such hearing, after a refusal to act on your petition, or because you wish to avoid the responsibility of taking action yourself."

Mayor to Citizens Union.

Mayor Hylan issued the following statement yesterday in answer to a question as to what he thought about the threat of the Citizens Union to have him removed from office because he opposed fare increases:

The Citizens Union is composed really of only three men, William J. Wallstein, their counsel, Wallstein, who was formerly Commissioner of Accounts, and the Secretary, Mr. Arndt, their mouthpiece, who threatens public officials removed from office if they do not favor an increased fare for the traction companies.

The Citizens Union, run by these three men, is evidently in sympathy with the traction interests. If a member of the Board of Aldermen or a member of the Assembly or Senate does not vote as the Citizens Union should vote, then they abuse him in the public press. If the Mayor of the city does not favor an increased fare, they likewise abuse him and threaten to have him removed from office. Such methods to force public officials to do their bidding through fear of removal from public office are reprehensible.

Walter Arndt, Secretary of the Citizens Union, replied to Mayor Hylan last night in a statement in which he accused the Mayor of asking himself the question of removal. Mr. Arndt declared that the Citizens Union had made no such threat nor suggested any ground for the removal of the Mayor. The Union did say, according to the Secretary, that if the Mayor persisted in his refusal to co-operate with Commissioner Nixon in solving the traction problem, the Governor might have to consider whether by reason of that and evidences of unfitness for office the Mayor should not be removed.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Mayor's Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee, yesterday reiterated his charge that there was speculation in Wall Street in traction securities prior to the statement of Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer on Sunday last setting forth the financial situation of the city's traction companies and the necessity for higher fares.

STRIKE STOPS WEDDINGS.

Burials, Too, Impossible in Sixty-eight Parisian Suburbs.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The municipal employes and workmen in sixty-eight of the Paris suburbs went on strike this morning for improved conditions.

This will suspend the marriage and burial services in the case of people living in the suburbs. Probably the water supply will be cut off, as the employes of the water company are reported to have decided to strike simultaneously with the municipal employes.

STRIKERS RUSH FACTORY.

Sheriffs with Rifles Awe Men at Michelin Tire Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Sheriff Charles Anderson of Middlesex County was again summoned to Milltown today as a result of rioting by strikers at the Michelin Tire Company plant.

Following an announcement by the company that work would be resumed tomorrow, strikers tried to rush the factory. They were driven off by 100 deputy sheriffs armed with rifles, but no shots were fired. Five strikers, arrested yesterday for rioting, were sentenced today to serve from two to six months in jail.

LABOR MEN HEAR DE VALERA

Massachusetts A. F. of L. Asks Recognition of Irish Republic.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9.—The State branch of the American Federation of Labor in annual session here gave Eamonn De Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," an enthusiastic welcome today. He was escorted from the station to the hall, where he was cheered wildly.

Addressing the delegates, he urged recognition of the "republic" by the United States and asserted that present international law was "a rule of robbers among themselves."

The convention adopted a resolution requesting Congress to recognize the Irish Republic and appointed a committee to urge Senators and Congressmen to vote for recognition.

Barcelona Labor Troubles Settled.

BARCELONA, Sept. 9.—All the labor conflicts which have been vexing Barcelona have been settled. The settlement has been sealed by the issuance of a joint manifesto by the employers and workmen in the various industries affected, calling for the immediate resumption of work by all employes.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

SPENCER SWINGS TO LODGE'S SIDE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

our independence of action as a nation in the future. It is not unfair to state in the light of known facts that the treaty of peace which we are now considering is peculiarly, and it seems to me unfortunately, so far as the United States is concerned, a one-man document.

"It does not necessarily follow that because a treaty has been the result of the judgment and will of a single man that it ought to be rejected, but it certainly is true that there can be no just complaint if such one-man treaty is subjected to the most careful examination and consideration, and particularly when, as in the present instance, it is a treaty that concerns the interests of this country and the welfare of the world more greatly than any document ever before penned by the hand of man."

Going into the treaty provision by which the former German rights in the Shantung Peninsula were awarded to Japan, Senator Spencer declared that it was inconceivable that the President, "after announcing his lofty ideas of the great principles that should control the Peace Conference," had failed to demand the elimination of that provision from the treaty. This, he said, the President should have done after he discovered the existence of the secret treaties respecting Shantung between Great Britain, France and Japan.

"In view of the commanding importance of the United States at the Peace Conference," Senator Spencer said, "such a demand by the President would have been complied with, and we would have been saved the humiliating disgrace of having our representatives voluntarily enter into an arrangement which they themselves were unable to defend, and which the nation looks upon with shame.

"I say with all the conviction in my power that the treaty of peace as it is now written will never be ratified by the Senate of the United States, and that before it ever receives the sanction of the representatives of the people, here assembled, reservations similar in effect to those which the Committee on Foreign Relations has already reported must be inseparably interwoven with the ratification itself.

"Concerning the inherent merit of the reservations themselves there can be no difference of opinion. Every one of them announces an American doctrine which is essential to the preservation of the Republic. The principles they enunciate are principles about which, as Americans, we are all agreed. The only answer that has been made or that can be made to them is either that they are unnecessary, because the rights which they seek to protect are already safeguarded in the treaty itself, or because to engraft them in the ratification would create complications with other nations more disastrous than the advantage of the reservations could possibly be.

"The answer to the first proposition is simple and complete. If there is no objection to the inherent merit of the principles announced by the reservations, then, at the most, they can be nothing more than mere surplusage, amplifying or elucidating that which is already provided in the treaty itself. The principles safeguarded by these reservations are not protected in the treaty as it is now written.

"The essential rights of our country are in real, not imagined, jeopardy by the existing provisions of the League of Nations. Not alone because of that candor and fairness which is due to other nations, but in order to insure confidence and understanding at home, it is essential that our established rights be indicated in language that cannot be misunderstood.

"The answer to the second defense is precisely the same. I believe and assert that reservations concerning our right of withdrawal, the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and the protection of our domestic and internal affairs and our position before the world, and that no other nation or combination of nations can ever be allowed to dictate when or where an American soldier or sailor shall be sent are necessary. These principles are jeopardized by the treaty as it is now written; and, whatever may be the complications that may result from insisting upon such vital rights, such complications fade into insignificance in comparison with our essential duty to safeguard our own country.

"I cannot see any delay or complication that ought to follow from American safeguarding reservations. If, as the President declares, the principles of these reservations are already written into the treaty as it now stands and are accepted by every other nation, certainly there can be neither delay nor complications in any consent, either by express approval or by acquiescence to reservations which express in clearer terms that to which the nations have already consented.

"Those who agree to the provisions of the League of Nations which bind us to preserve the territorial integrity of every other signatory nation doubtless had in view solely the danger which would result from any armed attempt to encroach upon the territory of other and probably weaker nations; but they failed entirely to recognize that territorial possession may be acquired by purchase or agreement, and that such territorial acquisition may jeopardize the very existence of our Government."

Senator Spencer went on to say that Japan has long been anxious to buy Lower California and declared:

"If such a purchase either has been completed or is accomplished in the future, it inevitably follows that Lower California has become, or will become, a part of the territorial integrity of Japan.

"The moment the United States finds out in the future that Japan has acquired possession or is beginning to send troops or vessels to Lower California, that moment an American army would be started on its way to drive out the Japanese. Under Article X., when Japan saw the advancing American soldiers and the smoke of the oncoming American fleet she would at once cry out to England, France, and Belgium to come to her assistance as against the United States. If England, France, and Belgium were true to their pledged word in this League they would be bound to grant Japan that co-operation which she demanded. We would be recreant to the established policy of our country if we allowed any such provision to remain in any covenant of the League of Nations to which our signatures were attached."

DENIES GERMAN INTRIGUES.

Chinese Peace Delegates Say Peking Has Not Been Approached.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Upon receipt of detailed official information this afternoon from Peking, the Chinese delegation in Paris denies the Reuter dispatch from Tokio published by the European and British press a week ago to the effect that German agents in China are urging the Chinese Government to resist all overtures from Japan for negotiations regarding a Shantung settlement.

According to the Tokio dispatch, Germany is promising large rewards to China if the United States Senate reverses the Versailles Treaty provision regarding Shantung, naming China instead of Japan as beneficiary and if China restores Kiao-Chau and the other Shantung concessions to Germany. This is denied absolutely by the Chinese delegation and is denounced as a falsehood manufactured in Tokio for the purpose of creating anti-Chinese sentiment in America.

"There are no German agents in Peking," a member of the delegation assured me today. "After China's declaration of war the Chinese Government at once took steps for the deportation of all enemy aliens from Chinese territory, which continued even after the signing of the armistice in November. Every possible source of German propaganda in China has thus been eliminated. If there are German agents who desire to urge China about the Shantung question they have not yet reached Peking, but are evidently sojourning in Tokio at present.

"The purpose inspiring the circulation of the Tokio statement would be plain if we should recall that when Viscount Ishii asked America to recognize Japan's special interests in China he also argued that such recognition by America would carry a long way in defeating German machinations. In reality, however, as the former Russian Minister in Peking, Krupensky, reported to his Government at the time, Japan was less interested in German machinations than in the establishment and consolidation of her power over China."

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POSTAL EMPLOYES PRESENT WAGE PLEA

Clerks, Carriers, and Postmasters of Two States Meet with Congressional Commission.

SAY EXPENSES EXCEED PAY

Clerks Recommend Minimum Salary of $1,500—Ask Salary for Substitutes.

Postal employes from this State and New Jersey appeared before the Congressional Joint Commission on Postal Salaries at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday to urge an increase in their pay.

Mail carriers, clerks, and Postmasters told the committee that the present salaries did not pay living expenses, and that postal employes had to go in debt in order to live.

The committee, of which Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama is Chairman, began yesterday a series of hearings on postal salaries which will be held all over the country. The other members are Representative John A. Moon of Tennessee, Vice Chairman; Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Edward J. Gay of Louisiana, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, George H. Moses of New Hampshire, and Representatives Thomas N. Bell of Georgia, A. B. Rouge of Kentucky, Helvar Steenerson of Minnesota, and Martin B. Madden of Illinois.

Peter J. Vandernott, President of the Letter Carriers' Association of this city, asserted that although the average pay of postal employes was but $1,045, the average expenses totaled $1,647. He submitted the following estimate of living expenses:

Food, at home	$643 a year
Food, at work	35 a year
Clothing	165 a year
Winter uniform	36 a year
Summer uniform	27 a year
Lodge dues	8 a year
Light and fuel	52 a year
Doctor's services	47 a year
Carfares	15 a year
Household repairs	23 a year
Incidentals	25 a year
Rent	234 a year

Mr. Vandernoot declared that at present there were but twenty-eight applications in this city to go into the service, as compared with 2,000 a year ago.

Abolition of the system of employing substitutes as Post Office clerks was urged by C. P. Francis, speaking for the New York Post Office Clerks' Association. He said that there are about 1,800 such substitutes in New York who receive no regular salaries but were on call at any hour of the day or night. He asked a minimum wage for substitutes.

Mr. Francis recommended a minimum salary of $1,500 for postal clerks, with a maximum of $2,300. Promotion from $1,500 salaries should be made in yearly increases of $200, in his opinion. He said that in addition to their eight hours of actual employment as clerks the men were obliged to study two hours a day to become familiar with railroad and steamship connections and other matters connected with their duties.

"Many employes are obliged to get outside employment in order to get the necessaries of life for their families," Mr. Francis asserted.

Frank Hunt, speaking for the clerks of Buffalo, said that the cost of living there had increased 84 per cent. in the last four years, while his salary had increased only 10 per cent. Mr. Hunt said that he had to work spare hours delivering special delivery mail to make enough to live on.

"I receive about $4 a day," said John S. Adams of Brooklyn. "I am a special clerk with twenty-four years' service behind me. I could go out as a window cleaner and get $6 a day, or I could get $50 a week as a milk wagon driver."

Half of the pay of rural carriers was expended in the upkeep of equipment, William J. Fairbairn, President of the New York Federation of Rural Carriers, said. In his own case, he said, he made $2.30 a day, after deducting expenses. He urged that the length of rural routes be limited to twenty-four miles.

Several second and third-class Postmasters told the committee that their present salaries did not pay them for the work they did. A. B. Dewey, Postmaster at Tully, N. Y., said he got $1,500 a year and had an allowance of $480 for clerk hire. Actually, he said, he paid $720 for clerk hire. Moreover, he asserted, he had to give all his time to the work. N. E. Henry of Farmersville said that fourth class Postmasters in this State had actually conducted business at a loss, which they had to make up.

Stephen Baldwin of the Tompkins Square Post Office, this city, which handles $5,000,000 a year, said he got only $2,000, although he had been in the service forty-two years. He said he had not had an advance since 1898. He urged higher pay for his clerks.

The railway postal clerks' case was presented by J. F. Bennett and Charles W. Lahr. Mr. Lahr said that the poor pay is resulting in deterioration of the service. Other spokesmen appeared for the laborers, the mechanics, the chauffeurs, the printers, and the supervisory employes.

The commission was in session all day, after which it adjourned to meet at Boston tomorrow.

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27

MEXICANS IN REVOLT ASK FOR A HEARING

Chiefs Unite in Appeal to President Wilson and Americans, Denouncing Carranza.

SUGGEST A CONFERENCE

Carranza's Misrule, They Say, Has Brought Present Crisis, While They Want Friendly Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The chieftains of various factions now opposing the Carranza Government of Mexico have addressed an appeal to President Wilson and the people of the United States, in which they ask a hearing for their cause and the friendly co-operation of the United States for the settlement of the Mexican troubles. The appeal suggests that a conference of all organized factions in Mexico be called by President Wilson.

"To the President and the People of the United States of America, Our Neighboring Republic:

"In this hour of crisis, when it is held in the balance of the fates whether our country shall live as an independent sovereign nation, we make you this Appeal:

"For over six years our country has been torn by civil strife, for five of those six years a large part of its territory has been the prey of the most cruel and brutal tyranny our country has had to endure in all the past century of its efforts toward freedom.

"In 1914, after the overthrow of Huerta, Venustiano Carranza, as First Chief of the Army named 'Constitutionalist' because the object whereby it sought the co-operation of the whole country was the restoration of the constitutional order broken by usurpation, with the return to a lawful régime under that Constitution which cost so many lives and so many years of struggle before it came into being as the Palladium of our Liberties—Venustiano Carranza, we say, was then offered the support of the country, tendering him the Provisional Presidency and calling upon him for the immediate convocation of national elections, and the submission to the coming Congress and the several States, in due and constitutional form, of whatever legislative reforms the condition of the country demanded.

"Refusing everything but the Provisional Presidency, which he promptly expanded by his own sole autocratic decree into omnipotent powers, legislative and judicial, as well as executive, Venustiano Carranza made himself the actual irresponsible dictator of Mexico to a degree that is paralleled by no previous instance in our entire history.

"Annulling by the stroke of his pen that Constitution he had sworn to defend and restore, he proclaimed a 'new thing' in the affairs of States, a 'preconstitutional period,' wherein by the power of the sword and bullet alone, in a country of peaceful citizens deprived by his decree of even the smallest weapon of self-defense against that 'banditry' he claimed to be resisting, he and his adherents set out to fasten laws and regulations violative of every sort of justice and right, for the sole profit and enrichment of his civil and military supporters. With the most unbelievable shamelessness, in a so-called democracy, a so-called Government for the benefit and protection of the 'oppressed,' decrees were issued depriving of save his own supporters of even the semblance of the right of suffrage. Elections through his whole period, in those few cases where they have been nationally held, have been the veriest farces.

"At the end of 1914 and the beginning of 1915, while still holding only a part of the national territory, and himself remaining in Vera Cruz, he and his adherents consummated an offensive and defensive alliance, by formal signed conventions, with that organization of international opposition to democratic and free institutions by the support of the majority, known now in various countries as Bolshevists, Syndicalists, Spartacides, I. W. W., and, among us, the Casa del Obrero Mundial.

Carranza and Germany.

"At the same period, Carranza, guided by his personal feelings against the allied nations, entered into relations with Germany; at the same time, with the German Minister there came German emissaries preaching then, four years ago, all the radical anti-social doctrines of the extreme Left, today, just as two years later similar German emissaries carried the same doctrines of anti-democracy and destruction to Russia.

"Throughout the entire period of the great war Venustiano Carranza, with his circle of adherents, Salvador Alvarado, Pablo Gonzalez, Alvaro Obregon, Luis Cabrera, Candido Aguilar, and many others, made a mockery of Mexico's pretended neutrality, gave all possible aid and comfort to the German side, and promised full future alliance, military and commercial; thus compromising the honor and safety of the country and the peace of the Western world in his insane and despotic plans.

"During these six years our country has been reduced to the lowest abyss of misery. Nowhere in territory which can be reached by the armed bands of Carrancistas, masquerading as 'bandits' or as 'constitutionalists' is in truth is life or honor or property safe. Production and all the course of business are almost at a standstill; our railroads do not run, save on a few lines, where all the remaining equipment is concentrated. With a budget nearly twice that of the nation ten years ago, two-thirds of the revenues go into the maintenance of this army of depredation, the great part of the whole passing by padded payrolls into the pockets of the higher officers; while throughout the whole country, wherever the control of Carrancismo reaches, to live by license has become the normal mode. We are facing years or decades to re-establish laws and regulations, and make sane the general order, and bring about again the habits of peace and order in life.

"Our school teachers are reduced to actual starvation, being kept for months without pay on the pittance assigned them for their part in the social work, the hope of the future state, while for every one in the protected circle of military and civil authorities there is the most complete immunity for any possible form of crime against person or property. The entire catalogue of the unpunished crimes openly committed by these high and low officials and officers, from burglary, highway robbery, murder and attacks upon women, to banditry and the most shameless graft and looting of the public treasury, would fill a volume. The resources of the country are stripped bare.

"At this time also, following a long period of illegal and despotic confiscations of foreign-owned properties, formerly in production, to the enrichment of our country, the violation of treaty guaranteed rights of those who had been invited by the credit and faith of the nation to cast their lot among us for residence or business, and the murder of many hundreds of foreign citizens, we are oppressed by an accentuation of all these conditions that threaten the very life of the nation, destroyed by its self-constituted masters.

"The so-called Government of Carranza does not control more than a fraction of the territory of the country. With control of the main ports and the railway lines and equipment, and thus controlling the wires and the mails, it is able to make a show of administration through the republic. Along these lines and in the towns and cities held in this way, the rule is that of armed soldiery in an unarmed and defenseless populace—the rule of terror.

"Away from these railroad lines and where the Carranza soldiers cannot pass save in major force, Mexicans of every rank have united for their own protection and that of their homes and laws, under different leaders. Such organized protecting and defensive bodies of citizen soldiery have maintained themselves intact through these years of trial; and though with scanty resources, with no help or support from abroad, or any ability owing to international neutrality laws to bring in any form of supplies, for which indeed they have lacked and do still lack the resources for payment, these bodies do now control and protect the greater part of the national territory.

"In the latter months of 1914, when Venustiano Carranza refused the proffered support of the entire nation for a restoration at once of the constitutional order, and, finding himself outnumbered in the convention of his own calling, retired to Vera Cruz to proclaim himself sole dictator and legislator for the Mexican people, with his syndicalist and German allies, he was disavowed by Emiliano Zapata and Francisco Villa, with their supporters in the South and in the North. Although Carranza was enabled some months later to take the capital, and then, supported by the main arteries of import and the resources of the country, was able to extend his régime of destruction, military oppression, and robbery throughout the republic, these two forces have maintained themselves unconquered through the ensuing five years to the present.

State of Oaxaca Revolts.

"In July, 1915, aroused to her own self-defense against these attacks upon law and life and by the usurpation effected in the proclamation of 'the Pre-Constitutional Period,' the free and sovereign State of Oaxaca reassumed her sovereignty under the constitution until order and the constitutional régime could be again established in the nation. From that time to the present this State has continued in the lawful and constitutional administration of the greatest part of her territory under the lawful State authorities duly and constitutionally elected in December, 1914, and by the aid and services, and the lives of her sons, has defended herself and them.

"In 1914, for the purpose of ending this era of usurpation and of fulfilling the obligation resting on all Mexicans to sustain and restore the Constitution which by its specific terms proclaims that it shall not lose validity by reason of any rebellion or usurpation, there was organized the 'National Reorganizing Army,' under Felix Diaz, as the effective outcome of protests voiced by him since 1914; and in the last three and a half years this force has extended its effective protection through different States of the republic.

"Some time before the rural population of the northeastern parts of the republic, attacked by the Carrancista despoilers in their most essential rights, took arms to defend them and to restore law and order, placing Manuel Pelaez as Commander in Chief of the National Guards; upon the attempt of the illegal Queretaro Assembly to impose a new Constitution on the country, these guards were reorganized as the 'Revolutionary Army,' to support and restate the national Constitution of 1857; at the same period, in the trying times of the great war, when the fates there hung in the balance, and the weights in that balance were the supplies of oil without which the allied navies would have been powerless and when for a time there was but a few weeks' supply of this fuel on hand, the Carranza soldiers, aided by German-paid agitators, were seeking to capture and destroy the wells on which that supply depended, these forces, under Manuel Pelaez, firm in the defense of the rights made sacred by the Constitution of 1857 and faithful to the cause of democracy and freedom in the world, protected, and still do protect, life and property in the Tampico and adjoining regions.

"Today the truth is coming to light and today Venustiano Carranza, your enemy, as he and his circle of officials are ours, is threatening to draw upon us the natural result of his and their crimes. We are about to be made to suffer for the crimes of those who have murdered our fellows. We—all Mexicans—are being cried against for the deeds of our oppressors. Mexico is about to be called and treated as the enemy of your great democracy on account of the deeds we have now for five years resisted with our blood, committed by those few evil men who, by their entrenched position, have been enabled to do all these things. Carranza and the entire circle of his supporters, without one single exception, have betrayed you and your placed trust and hopes as he betrayed us and the support given him at that time.

"Who are fighting for our liberties and our homes: the war in Mexico will never cease until that fight is gained; it cannot cease. And confident in the truth which is now in its full time coming to the light, we appeal to you, the President of the United States, and to you the people of those United States, to give us that measure of belief and recognition to which we are entitled.

Appeal for a Hearing.

"You, Mr. President, we ask to grant us that recognition which is the bounden right of all who fight for their homes, their liberties, and their laws. We ask that we may be heard, that we may have a standing from which to speak and plead the cause of oppressed Mexico and our children.

"In order to establish this right, and in order that there shall not come that invasion of Mexico which we know is as far from your desires as it would be destructive of all our hopes and aspirations as free men, we will participate in a conference of all the leading organized elements now dividing the control of the territory of the Mexican Republic; that at this conference shall be considered the reconstruction and restoration to national health of the country that is ours and for which we and our fathers have fought. We ask that in this way the great principles for which the peoples of the western hemisphere have declared themselves, the principles of democracy, self-government, the right of every individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, shall be once more established, and that your country and ours may go on as sister republics, different in inheritance and blood, yet united by bonds of friendship and co-operation and with those common objects brought to birth for France in 1789, for you in 1776, and for us in 1810 and 1857.

"For this great work of reconstruction of our distracted and desolated country, now in a like condition, with so many other countries in the world, help in resources and co-operation must be had. International problems must be met and overcome; rights must be adjusted and protected; the work of rehabilitation itself must be protected, especially in its earlier stages. To this end we frankly ask your aid, without humility or the derogation of self-respect; for we have suffered at the hands of oppressors, and we are economically destitute; we have no resources left, save our love for our country, and our self-respect as men and Mexicans. But our country is rich in herself, and by her work, once started on the road, can rebuild all. You, the American nation, almost alone now among the peoples of the earth, are economically undestroyed after the efforts of the past years. We believe that a way can be found whereby you will gladly give, and we can honorably enter into, co-operation to that end, to your great advantage as to that of our county, and yet neither violative of Mexico's independent political self-determination, nor submitting her to a conscienceless or usurious financial control.

"This we believe of you, Mr. President, and we also believe it of the heart of the American people.

"To you, therefore, we address this appeal, in this critical hour of our country, and in the affairs of the world.

"Sept. 3, 1919.

"For the Liberating Army of the South and its General in command (first by appointment of General Emiliano Zapata, and, since the latter's death, by ratification of the officers and men.)

"GILDARDO MAGANA,
"By J. AMEZCUA.

"For the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca, in resumption under the Constitution of its independent sovereignty, until the rule of that Constitution shall be again recognized throughout the republic, and for the General in command of the defensive forces of the State,

"GUILLERMO MEIXUEIRO,
"By WILLIAM GATES.

"SAMUEL G. MEIXUEIRO.

"'Constitution of 1857,' the revolutionary army in control of the Northeast of the Republic, General in command.

"MANUEL PELAEZ,
"By Dr. MOISES LOPEZ.

"GENERAL FELIX DIAZ,
"Commander in Chief of the National Reorganizing Army.
"By PEDRO DEL VILLAR."

"Note—For convenience and saving of time in the attachment of the signatures, the document whereof this is a copy was prepared in triplicate. No primacy among the signers is therefore implied in the above order."

INMAN QUESTIONED ON MEXICO CHARGES

Senate Witness Refuses to Go Into Them on the Ground That He Is Threatened.

TELLS MORE OF CONDITIONS

Train Travel Only Under Guard—Protestant Missions Favored—No Proof of Charges Against Press.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Mexican investigation of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was continued today with Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation for Latin-America, representing thirty Protestant foreign mission boards in this country and Canada, in the witness chair.

Dr. Inman, who is a supporter of Carranza, testified under cross-examination that the League of Free Nations, of which he is a member, was now actively engaged in carrying on propaganda in favor of the present recognized Mexican Government. The league, he said, in answer to a question, had taken up the work of the Anti-Intervention Committee that was organized at the time of Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico, and was continuing the anti-intervention activities of that committee.

When the committee met this morning Dr. Inman read a statement, in the course of which he said that since he wrote the letter which was the subject of yesterday's cross-examination, and in which he called upon his friends and associates to work against intervention, he had been convinced that whatever of "the unfair attitude of the oil interests and of the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico." He said he had been denounced as a Carranza propagandist, and that he had been threatened with a suit for libel in the American courts.

"Who threatened you? Give us the name of the person or persons," Senator Brandegee said.

"I have asked that the statement I have made be my final statement."

"Do you decline to tell who these parties are that threaten you?"

"Yes."

"Is it your purpose to create the impression that this committee will not protect you in your rights?"

"I certainly do not."

"Who is putting up the money to finance the anti-intervention propaganda with which you are connected?" asked Senator Fall.

"As far as I know a fund of $400 was left over from that of the old committee which was organized just before Pershing went into Mexico in 1916. That fund was turned over to the League of Free Nations Association to take up the work."

"Does this comprise all the funds raised for this propaganda work?"

"Yes, all that I know of."

Dr. Inman was asked about a statement that was published to the effect that his letter against intervention was given to the newspapers by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

"I did not say that," he replied.

"Do you know Dr. Halsey?"

"Yes, he is the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. I do not care to go any further into this matter. I think it has been gone into far enough."

"In view of the fact that Dr. Halsey repudiated the authority for that article and you have taken no action to correct it, in your own opinion do you think your course has been fair?" was another question.

"Dr. Halsey has not said, so far as I know, that the letter was not sent out from his office. I do not know that Dr. Halsey has given out any statement on the matter."

Senator Fall called attention to the fact that the letter was written on the official stationery of the Committee on Co-operation for Latin America of the Churches of Canada and the United States. Dr. Robert E. Speer is Chairman of that committee, and among the members are Dr. John R. Mott, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, and a score or more of some of the most prominent clergymen of the Protestant churches in the United States and Canada.

"You say that was a private letter, now do you mean to say that the fact it was written on the official paper of the committee would have no significance or weight?"

"No, Sir; no more than my name."

"Did you correct the statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the letter had been put out by the Presbyterian Board?"

"No, I supposed the board put it out."

The testimony turned to conditions in Mexico. An article published a few days ago stating that Carranza dared not go outside Mexico City was produced.

"I do not agree with that article. Carranza leaves Mexico City very often," said Dr. Inman. "He has recently made an extensive trip during which he visited Jalisco. Before that he went to Morelos."

"Did he go under guard?"

"I suppose that a military train went ahead of him. Military trains precede all passenger trains."

"You know that he never goes anywhere without troops?"

"I suppose so."

"When were you last in Mexico?"

"In March of this year."

"Was your train guarded?"

"Yes; there was a military train ahead of us."

"In your reference to conditions in Mexico in your book do you point out that military trains are operated ahead of all passenger trains?"

"No."

"While in Mexico, the last time, did you get out into the country away from railroads?"

"We went out from San Luis Potosi something like twenty miles. We had no troops with us and saw no bandits. I should say that I did not go myself. I stayed behind investigating in San Luis Potosi. While there we heard of a raid on Catorce, some sixty miles away."

"In your references yesterday to the journeys of missionaries from all parts of Mexico to Mexico City you said they traveled without 'untoward events?'"

"Yes."

"You did not point out that they were guarded and were under military protection?"

"No; I did not say anything about that."

"Has the League of Free Nations any committee to pass on De Bekker's articles or other propaganda articles?"

"Not that I know of except those in the office. So far as I know there is no check-up."

"Who pays De Bekker?"

"I understand that he is employed by the League of Free Nations."

"Do you think the American press is being influenced as to its articles?"

"I think so."

"Who owns the telegraph lines in Mexico?"

"The Government of Mexico."

"Has Carranza a censorship service?"

"I think so."

"Where does the news generally come from?"

"Some from the border, some from New York, and some from Mexico."

"Have you ever made any systematic effort to check up these news reports?"

"No, I have not."

"What press dispatches have you seen that you know to be untrue?"

"I have none in my mind at present."

"Well, we are going to trace this thing down and find out if any newspapers are falsifying news as you say. Do you accuse the Associated Press?"

"I do not accuse the Associated Press. I read the newspapers and I can see them. They are simply there."

Officials of the League of Free Nations Association will be called by the committee when the hearings are resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

News Print Investigators Named.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Chairman La Follette of the Senate Manufactures Committee today named Senators McNary, Oregon; Gronna, North Dakota, Republicans, and Reed, Missouri, and Walsh, Massachusetts, Democrats, as members of a subcommittee to investigate the news print paper industry. Plans for conducting the investigation soon will be made.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

DEMANDS TREATY TO CUT LIVING COST

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

concerned, and they want the peace of the world settled; but they are satisfied to follow the leadership of Senators Knute Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg so far as the necessity for reservations is involved.

Minnesota was a Republican State in the last election, and returned a small plurality for Charles Evans Hughes, but it is not Republican in this fight to the extent that it is willing to permit politics to enter the question of the League of Nations, or to follow any leadership which would advise a course that would destroy the peace treaty. The people do not dislike the President and they do not distrust him. They believe in him to the extent that they feel he is fighting for great ideals, but they think also that the President will accept reasonable reservations, and they are ready to trust their representatives in Congress to take a position which will represent their views of justice.

So far as the stand for quick ratification of the treaty is concerned, President Wilson has won his fight here just as he has won it in the other States of the Middle West through which he has passed. The people want to welcome and cheer and support him as a war President who won glory for the United States, but they would rather take the stand of the so-called "mild reservationists" than go the "whole hog or none."

One of the outstanding features of the situation in Minnesota is the deep respect in which the people of the State hold Senator Nelson. They talk of him as a man who can safely be trusted to guard the interests of his constituents. They think he won an unenviable reputation as a member of the committee which investigated German propaganda and as a man who was not afraid during that inquiry to demand that any witness be called upon to tell all he knew. They resent the attack which was made upon him by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, and, by the way, that attack has only served to increase the popularity of Mr. Nelson here.

Don't Want Treaty Sent Back.

If he fails them in doing what they belive to be right, Senator Nelson will deal the people of the State of Minnesota a heavy blow. The people do not pretend to know all the details of the treaty of peace or the League of Nations, although they have certain ideas about them. They think that Nelson and Kellogg are about right, at least that is their present interpretation of the situation. Here is the situation in a nutshell and no speeches by the President can make much difference:

The people of Minnesota are back of the President. They want to see him get the treaty of peace through. They frankly believe that satisfactory reservations can be adopted without forcing the treaty back to the Peace Conference, and they want their Senators, if they believe such reservations are necessary, to see that such a course is followed. But they are not, and this should be emphasized, intending to destroy the treaty so far as American participation is concerned.

As a President who led in winning a great world war, and the people of the Twin Cities believe that their sons had a big part in winning the war under the direction of Wilson, he has the patriotic support of this district. It is difficult to find a person who will make an attack upon him so far as the great principles for which he stands are concerned. But there are those in this State, the majority of the Republicans, who believe that Mr. Wilson has not conducted the war and the peace negotiations in a manner which met all of their beliefs as to how things should have been done.

Republicans as well as Democrats are prepared to cheer whatever utterances he makes concerning the bravery of the American troops in France and the spirit of freeing the world from bondage which actuated them. They are willing to applaud anything good that is said about their beloved boys who offered up their lives. They are ready to support a cause which will make it unnecessary for the soldiers to return to Europe, yet the hurrahing President Wilson said characterized the demand of the reservationists is still found to exist here.

The sentiment favorable to the President is found in the attitude of the people that they are not willing to go to the extent advocated by Senators Lodge, Knox, Borah and others, and demand that actual textual changes in the treaty shall be made which would result inevitably in its reconsideration by all of the nations involved. The people in this section do not think that the demand for textual changes will be successful, but they do think that the Senate and the President will adopt the intermediate course, in which the President would give ground to the extent that certain reservations might be accepted. They are not satisfied, even after listening to the addresses of the President, that this is not the case.

There were ample evidences today that the President had not lost the confidence of the people to the extent which some of his Republican opponents in the United States Senate may have believed to be the case. The crowds which greeted him were large and the meetings which he faced were big and enthusiastic.

That almost all of the political factions in this section are behind the President in desiring the ratification of the treaty was shown by the complexion of the meetings which he addressed; first at the State House in St. Paul and later in the St. Paul and Minneapolis auditoriums. They were composed of Democrats, members of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League and Republicans, with the last named in the majority. They cheered the President's statements concerning the great world ideals which he urged, and expressed a desire that he should win his fight. But the President's political opponents, at least, did not surrender the viewpoint as to mild reservations.

As for the President, he did not enter upon a direct attack here upon the attitude taken by Senators Kellogg and Nelson. In referring to this situation he said:

"One of the difficulties being encountered about the treaty and the League of Nations, if I may be permitted to say so, and perhaps I can say so more freely here because I do not think this difficulty exists in the mind of either Senator from this State, the difficulty is, not prejudice so much, but the thing which is so common and so inconvenient—just downright ignorance."

The President leaves for Bismarck, N. D., tonight, well pleased with the result of his tour up to this point.

DECLARES TREATY WAIT CAUSES WORLD UNREST

Wilson Tells Minnesota Legislature That America Is Looked to for Leadership.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—President Wilson, in his speech to the Legislature here today, said:

I esteem it an unusual privilege to stand in this place today and address the members of this great body because the environment which I have left at Washington is too intimate a matter of the life of our own nation as well as the life of the world, and yet I am conscious, standing in this presence, that perhaps the most appropriate thing I could allude to is caused by the fact that I know that you have been called together in special session for special purposes, and one of those purposes you have already achieved and I rejoice with you (applause) in the adoption of the suffrage amendment.

Until the industrial world is put on its feet you can not finally handle the question of the cost of living, because the cost of living in the last analysis depends upon the thing we are always talking about, but do not know how to manage, the law of supply and demand.

We have got to see that our own production and our own methods of finance and our own commerce are quickened in every way possible, and then we, sitting in legislatures like this and in the Congress of the United States, have to see to it, if you will permit a vulgar expression, that no one monkeys with the machinery.

I understand that one of the excellent suggestions that was mentioned by your Governor is that you look into the cold storage. There are other kinds of storage besides cold storage. There are other ways of covering the reserve stock of goods. You can manage by a contract that isn't put on paper to see that the goods are doled out so as to not bring the highest prices.

The cost of living, the President said, was largely due to "world situation," growing out of the sacrifices and waste of the war. Back of that, he added, lay the fact that the world had not yet learned what the peace status was.

The world was not going to settle down, he said, until it learned what part the United States was to play in the peace. This was the only nation which would have enough free capital in the near future to rehabilitate the world economically.

First of all, Mr. Wilson added, it was the nation's duty to set the commerce of the world going by the establishment of peace. After that, he continued, there were domestic adjustments that must be made, mentioning among other things, that railway facilities in this country were not equal to the demand.

The President continued:

"We might as well sit up straight and look facts in the face, gentlemen. The laboring men of the world are not satisfied with their relations with their employers. Of course, I do not mean to say that dissatisfaction is universal dissatisfaction, because there are situations in many instances of satisfaction, but I am now speaking of the general relations between capital and labor. Everywhere there is dissatisfaction, much more on the other side of the water than on this side.

Referring to the treaty provision for an international labor organization, Mr. Wilson said that here was a way to bring a definite solution of the problem. He went on:

One point I wish to make is that the world is looking to America to set the standards with regard to the conditions of labor or the relations between capital and labor, and it is looking to us because we have been more progressive in those matters. We have got to have a constructive program with regard to labor, and a method by which we will relieve the strain of what you can call the cost of living.

I am not dogmatic about this matter. I can't presume that I know how it should be done. I know the principle upon which it should be done. The principle is that the interest of capital and the interest of labor are not different, but are the same.

You can't any longer regard labor as a commodity. You have got to regard it as a means of association and when that is done the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds.

Why is it that labor organizations seriously limit the amount of work they have in hand to do? It is because they are driving hard bargains. They don't feel that they are your partners at all. And so long as labor and capital are antagonistic, production is going to be at its minimum. Just so soon as they are sympathetic and co-operative, it is going to bound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living.

America, though we do not like to admit it, has been very provincial in regard to the world's business. When we had to enter into banking transactions outside of the United States, we generally did it through English banks or more often through German bankers and here, all of a sudden, we are called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it fast.

We have got to have American instrumentalities in every part of the world in which you want to trade, you have to have somebody to trade with.

All the world problem and the great difficulty just now is getting our minds adjusted to the world. Some of the difficulties that are being encountered about the treaty and the League of Nations are not so much due to prejudice, but the thing which is so common and inconvenient, just downright ignorance—ignorance, I mean, of the state of the world, and America's relation to the state of the world.

There was applause when Mr. Wilson remarked that he did not think either of the Senators from Minnesota was afflicted with that state of mind. He proceeded:

We have got to play our part, and we have got to play it either as board of directors or as outside spectators. We can play it inside or on the curb, and you know how inconvenient it is to play it on the curb.

The facts are marching upon us, and God is marching with them. You cannot resist them, and you must either welcome them or else subsequently and regretfully surrender.

Everywhere I have been on this trip the majority of the committee that has received me has consisted of Republicans, and nothing has pleased me so much. If I were a scheming politician, and any one wished to present me with the peace of the world as a campaign issue, it would be very welcome. But everybody knows that we are all Americans. The Democrat and the Republican underneath are of the same stuff. Labels rub off with the slightest effort.

PREDICTS WIDE REVOLT IF STATESMEN FAIL

Wilson Says Peoples Will Destroy Governments Unless World Wars Are Prevented.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—In his address at the Minneapolis Armory today President Wilson spoke as follows:

We must realize in this broad country of ours the fact that the world is in revolution. I do not mean in active revolution. I mean that it is in a state of mind that may bring about the dissolution of government if we do not bring about a world settlement.

The great peoples of the world have been asleep, but, God knows, the other nations have not been asleep. There was no place in the world where they dared to speak out, and now the catastrophe has come. Blood had been spilled in rivers and nations have been destroyed, and they made up their minds that rather than have this happen again, if the Governments cannot get together, they will destroy the Governments.

But in the meantime look at the things that are happening. There is not a day goes by that my heart is not heavy to think of the things the people in Russia are doing. They are without form, and without order, and the danger is to the world. We must absolutely look to it that this country that form of government of a minority of men shall not be set up here and elsewhere. I would as leave serve one kind of autocracy as another.

In referring to the possibilities of revolution over the country the President made it clear he did not advocate that method of attaining conditions. He said:

I am not speaking revolution. I believe that the most disastrous thing that can happen to the under man, to the man who is suffering, to the man who has not had his rights, is to destroy public order, for that makes it certain he never can get his rights.

I am far from intimating that, but I am intimating this: that the people of the world are tired of every other kind of experiment except the one we are going to try. I have called it an experiment; I frankly admit that it is, but it is a very promising experiment, because there is not a statesman in the world who does not know that his people demand it.

We have either got to be provincials or statesmen. We have either got to be patriches or eagles. The ostrich is being overdone all around. I see gentlemen bury their heads in something and think that nobody sees that they have submerged their thinking apparatus. That is what I mean by being an ostrich.

Now, what I mean by being an eagle—I needn't describe it. I mean leaving the mists lying close to the ground, getting upon strong winds into those spaces where you can see all the affairs of mankind, all the affairs of America, seeing how the world appears.

This is an effective covenant. It is carried out by the attitude of the Irishman who went into one of those antique institutions, known as the saloon, and saw two men fighting in the corner. He went to the bartender and said, "Is this a private fight or can anybody get in?"

It is the true Irish spirit we are abolishing private fighting and making a law of mankind that it is everybody's business and everybody can get in, and consequently there will be no attempts at private fighting.

The treaty provides that every secret treaty will be invalid. One of the difficulties in framing this treaty was the fact that after we got over there private secret treaties were springing up on all sides like a noxious growth. You had to guard your breathing apparatus against the miasma that arose from it.

But they were treaties and the war had been fought on the principle of the sacredness of treaties. We could not propose that solemn obligations, however unwisely undertaken, should be disregarded, but we could do the best that was possible in the presence of those understandings and then make no more secret understandings.

The representatives of every great nation in the world assented without demur, without the slightest difficulty. I do not think you realize what a change of mind has come over the world. As we used to say in the old days, "Nose of wax" that never got it before have got religion.

Declaring that the treaty would end the régime of the balance of power, President Wilson said that the new world order set up would be to the advantage of all nations rather than a few of the strongest under the old balance of power, he said, the people nowhere "dared speak out" against autocracy or against the burden of armament.

The people of the world," said Mr. Wilson, "are tired of every other kind of experiment except the kind we're going to try. The world has turned a corner that it is not going to turn again."

When Mr. Wilson said that another great war would come if there were no concerted movement to preserve peace under American leadership, some one in the gallery shouted "Amen!"

The President said that the League of Nations provided for the destruction of autocratic power by admitting only self-governing nations to the League.

"Had you ever been told that before?" asked the President, and there was a chorus of "noes" and cheers.

For another thing, continued the President, the treaty substituted arbitration and discussion for force, and provided for an "absolute boycott" against covenant breakers. The peace of the world, he said, would thus be placed under constant international supervision.

"The peace of the world is everybody's business," said Mr. Wilson, "and this is the first international document that has recognized that fact."

That there should be disarmament, and that no nation ever should again attempt annexation were further points in the treaty, continued the President.

Finally, said Mr. Wilson, there was in the treaty, a great bill of rights for labor, establishing an international labor organization to keep up labor standards.

Of course, the President said, the United States was "at liberty" to stay out of the League, but he asked whether it would be better to "go in as trusted partners or stay out and act as suspected rivals."

DEMANDS PEACE BASIS TO CUT WORLD PRICES

Wilson Says That America Is Destined to Become the Mediator of Nations.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—Readjustment of the cost of living, President Wilson declared in his speech at the Auditorium here tonight, must await the re-establishment of a complete peace basis which would put labor and capital on their feet.

When Mr. Wilson arrived at the Auditorium he was loudly cheered by nearly 15,000 persons, who arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Opening his address, Mr. Wilson said that there were no political considerations in his speechmaking trip for the treaty. It was an American issue, and he had come out to the people rather to "hold counsel" than to make a fight against anybody.

The President dwelt at length on the mixed origin of the American people. He said:

It is based upon long experience that in every part of the world I can recognize an American the minute I see him. And yet that is not because we are all of one stock. We have more people of various origins of stock than any people in the world. We come from all the great Caucasian races. We are made up out of all the nations of people who have stood from time to time in the centre of civilization.

In this part of the country it is doubtful whether in some of our great cities 50 per cent. of the people come from parents born in America.

Distinctive Principles Here.

The memory of America does not go very far back as measured by the distances of history. A great many millions of our people carry in their hearts the traditions of other peoples, the traditions of races never bred in America, and yet we are all unmistakably and even in appearance American and nothing else. And there is only one possible explanation for that, my fellow-citizens, and that is that there is in the practice and in the tradition of this country a set of principles which, however imperfectly, get into the conscience of every man who lives in this country.

One of the chief elements that makes an American is that in almost every other country there is some class that dominates or some governmental authority that determines the course of policy, or some ancient system of land laws that limits the freedom of land tenure, or some ancient custom which puts a man into a particular groove in the land in which he lives, and there is none of that in America.

We do not have to square ourselves with standards that have been followed ever since our great grandfathers. We are very much more interested in becoming great grandfathers than in having had great grandfathers, because our view is to the future.

"Predestined Mediators of Mankind."

We are the predestined mediators of mankind. Really then when I hear gentlemen saying we must keep out of this thing and take care of ourselves I ask where did we come from? Is there anbody else in the world that we care for?

Is that what America is with her mixture of blood? Why, my fellow citizens, that is a fundamental misconception of what it is to be an American. These gentlemen are doing a harm which they do not realize.

I want to testify to you here tonight, my fellow countrymen, because I have the means of information, that, since it has seemed to be uncertain whether we are going to play this part of leadership in the world, the old intrigues have started up in the country again. That hyphen which looked to us like a snake, the hyphen between German and American, has reared its head again.

You hear the hiss of its purpose, and what is that purpose? It is to keep America out of the concert of nations in order that America and Germany, being out of that concert, may some time in their mistaken dream, unite to dominate the world, or at any rate the one to assist the other in holding the nations of the world off while its ambitions are realized.

There is no conjecture about this, my fellow-citizens. We know the former purposes of German intrigue in this country, and they are being revived. Why? We haven't reduced very materially the number of the German people. Germany remains the great power of Central Europe. She has more than 60,000,000 people now. She had nearly 70,000,000 before Poland and other provinces were taken away.

Sees German Spirit Unchanged.

You cannot change the temper and expectations of a people by a five years' war, particularly by five years of war in which they are not yet conscious of the wrong they did or the wrong way in which they did it; and they are expecting the time of the revival of their power, and along with the revival of their power goes their extraordinary capacity, their unparalleled education, their great capacity in commerce, finance and manufacture.

The German bankers, and the German merchants, and the German manufacturers did not want this war. They were making conquest of the world without it. They knew that it would spoil their plans, not advance them.

There can be only one intelligible reason for America staying out of this, and that is, that she does not want peace, that she wants war some time, and the advantage which war will bring to her. I want to say now and here that the men who think that by that thought they are interpreting America are making the sort of mistake upon which it will be useful for them to reflect in obscurity for the rest of their lives.

It isn't our intellectual capacity, my fellow citizens, that has given us our place in the world, though I rate that as high as the intellectual capacity of any other people that ever lived. It is the heart that lies back of the mind that makes America. [Applause.]

I have no doubt this room is full of mothers and fathers and wives and sweethearts who sent their loved young men to France. What did you send them there for? What made you proud that they were going? What made you willing that they should go? Did you think they were seeking to aggrandize America in some way? Did you think they were going to take something for America that had belonged to somebody else? Did you think that they were going into a quarrel which they had provoked and must maintain?

Tells of Army's Mission.

The question answers itself. You were proud that they should go because they were going on an errand of self-sacrifice in the interests of mankind. Ah, when these youngsters grow old who have come back from the fields of France, what a halo there will be around their brows! They saved the world.

They are of the same stuff as those old veterans of the civil war. Now, mind you, I was born and bred in the South, but I can pay that tribute with all my heart to the men who saved the Union. It ought to have been saved. It was the greatest thing that men had conceived up to that time.

I saw many fine sights in Paris, many gallant sights, many sights that quickened the pulse, but my pulse never beat so fast as when I saw groups of our boys springing along the street. They looked as if they owned something, and they did. They owned the finest thing in the world: the thing that we are going to bring to the others. They owned the ideals and conceptions that will govern the world.

I hear opponents of the League of Nations say that this does not guarantee peace. No, nothing guarantees us against human passion and error. But I like to put it in business proposition to you—that it increases the probability of peace by, let us say, 10 per cent., don't you think it is worth while? ("Yes," from the audience, and cheers.) And in my judgment it increases it about 90 per cent.

I suppose there is intellectual excitement in debate, but I do not experience any when great issues like this are pending, and I would be very sad indeed, if I did not have an absolutely unclouded confidence in the result.

The President said it was a duty of the United States to lead the way in "peaceful production" and that could be done best under the labor section of the treaty. Under that section a great international labor conference would be held in Washington in October, whether the treaty had been ratified or not.

"I know what you want," he said, "Say it and get it. Tell me you don't want to do what I'm urging, and I'll go home."

There were cries of "No," and "Go to it," and the crowd rose and cheered.

Shortly before the President concluded, he was interrupted for a moment while a large bouquet of flowers for Mrs. Wilson, who sat near him, was carried to her.

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PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

Enthusiasm meets President Wilson wherever he goes on his tour for the treaty. A fine idea of his reception by the people may be gained from pictures in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

PERSHING TO LEAD HEROES IN PARADE

General to Head Procession of Fighting First Division Down Fifth Avenue Today.

EQUIPPED AS FOR BATTLE

Police Prepare for Record Crowd All Along the Line of March.

New York will witness today what may prove to be the greatest military spectacle of its history. Never before has there been a procession such as that which will pass down Fifth Avenue from 110th Street to Washington Square.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, will ride at its head from start to finish, so that millions of New Yorkers and thousands of out-of-town visitors who have crowded the hotels that they may share in the nation's welcome to the commander will have an opportunity to see him just as he appeared in France.

War Department orders have forbidden the wearing of Sam Browne belts in this country since the start of the war, but an exception has been made in favor of Pershing and his staff, so that even in this small detail of uniform he will be the same as when he headed the great parades of American troops in London and Paris.

If advance indications are to be accepted as criterion, New York will give him a welcome which will eclipse even those he and his troops received in foreign capitals. The demand for seats has surpassed any with which the Mayor's Committee has had to contend, and though up to the parade hour—10 o'clock this morning—a small army of carpenters will continue building grandstands, most of those who have sought seats for the spectacle will be disappointed.

The General will be escorted in the parade by his own picked regiment. This body of 3,600 men, who returned with their Commander in Chief on the Leviathan, represents the best the Regular Army could do in the way of recruiting, even in wartimes. Scarce a man in the command is under six feet tall. The regiment was formed by taking two companies from each of the seven regular divisions which served in France. The companies, in turn, were made up of a squad from each company in each regiment.

Accompanying Pershing will be not only men who served with distinction in important positions on his staff, but other General officers who returned on the Leviathan, so that in the matter of Generals alone the parade will be unique.

As They Appeared in France.

Pershing and "Pershing's own" would make a real parade by themselves, but numerically they form only a small part of the column that will march down Fifth Avenue, past the official reviewing stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The whole 1st Division, 22,000 strong, led by Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., will follow the Commander in Chief and his escort. And, for full measure, the division will parade in full combat equipment, so that New York will get a view of a whole army unit as it appeared wending it way along the roads of France.

Not only will the men wear their trench helmets and their packs, belts, and bayonets, as well as carrying their rifles, but all the divisional artillery and cavalry will be in line, all the ammunition trains and other rolling stock that go to make up a full unit.

It is to be a completely military parade. The only non-soldiers in line will be uniformed welfare workers, men and women of the K. of C., the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other welfare units which served with the division in France.

The casualties of the 1st Division far exceeded its total personnel, and there are many wounded of the command still in hospitals in and around New York. A large number of these will see the parade from park benches placed along the Fifth Avenue curb. Others will sit in windows offered by patriotic citizens at the request of the War Camp Community Service. Still others will be in the parade in automobiles.

The weather forecast is for possibly cloudy, but cool weather. With this in prospect, and guided by the inordinate demand for seats and the eager interest displayed by the city in General Pershing, the police, last night, had worked out plans to handle what they believed might be the largest crowd ever gathered along the line of march of a parade.

Chief Inspector John Daly and his aids will have 7,000 policemen under them, and both mounted and motor cycle men will be distributed along the route to aid those afoot.

To Stop Vehicular Traffic.

Vehicular traffic will be diverted from Fifth Avenue, north of Fifty-ninth Street, at 9 o'clock, one hour before the parade, and south of Fifty-ninth Street at 10 o'clock. Certain streets have been designated for crosstown vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and the parade throughfare will be crossed at these points only during the ten minute periods in each hour that the marchers will rest. The crossings for eastbound traffic will be at Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-second and Sixty-fifth Streets, and for westbound traffic at Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Streets.

All persons having cards or badges issued by the Mayor's Committee will be permitted to pass through the police lines, as well as the holders of regular police cards. Inspectors of the Police Department have been instructed to confer with officials of banking houses in their respective districts that arrangements may be made to pass their employes through the lines.

As a safeguard against heat prostrations or accident, ambulances with doctors and nurses will be stationed along the avenue at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-first, Sixtieth, Seventy-second, Ninety-sixth, and 109th Streets.

Inspector John O'Brien, in charge of the Traffic Squad, will have headquarters in a telephone booth at the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street and the avenue. The police along the line will serve under the direct supervision of seventeen police inspectors. There will be an inspector for each ten blocks. Every police detective in the city has been ordered to report early for duty. They will mingle with the crowds and protect them against pickpockets.

Major W. W. Smith, who is attached to the Army General Staff, said last night that a report had been published that the police would not permit women to sell the "victory programs." He said this was untrue and that more than 3,000 women from various welfare associations, wearing brassards on their arms with the inscription "Official Victory Program," would be permitted to sell the souvenirs within and behind the police lines until the parade reaches the point where they are.

One thousand motor vehicles will be furnished by the Motor Transport Corps for the parade. Lieut. Col. H. J. Lawes, motor transport officer of New York and vicinity, is assisting Colonel G. A. Purrington of the First Division in assembling and handling all motor equipment, which includes ambulances, rolling kitchens, class B trucks, tank trucks, reconnaissance cars, staff observation cars, touring cars, machine shop trucks, trailers, and various other motor vehicles that make up the full equipment of the division as carried during the war.

To furnish the division with the full motor equipment which it had overseas, the staff of the motor transport officer of New York had to convoy part of the equipment from Camp Holabird at Baltimore, the largest army automobile centre in the United States, and from the engineer supply base in Schenectady.

Soldiers Marsh from Camp Mills.

The military authorities have made complete arrangements, in the hope that the parade which is to be led by their highest military officer may take place without the slightest hitch. Elaborate orders governing every question of transport, supply and other matters have been issued, and by midnight there remained little to do but actually fall into line, take the assigned positions in the column and march.

Thousands of persons welcomed the 5th, 6th, and 7th Artillery regiments, which entered the city last night over the Queensboro Bridge from Camp Mills, on their way to West 110th Street. Cheers were given for the hero horses which had drawn the regiments' artillery upon the battlefield as they drew guns and wagons up the Long Island incline of the bridge. The crowd became so large and the enthusiasm so great that the reserves of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had to be called out.

All horses, including the cavalry mounts, those which draw the guns and caissons, and those which pull the combat wagons, ammunition wagons, rolling kitchens, and other equipment, were brought to the city late yesterday. The men with them bivouacked in the Harlem Speedway and other open spaces. The doughboys will begin arriving early this morning on special trains, most of them from Camp Merritt.

The Stock Exchange and similar organizations in New York will be closed for the day because of the parade. The Merchants' Association members, and thousands of other mercantile houses will close their doors, and it looked last night as if business in the city would come to a standstill, that workers might turn out in force to welcome Pershing, his picked escort, and the fighting 1st, which participated in most of America's heavy fighting and which was the first to leave this country and the last to quit the Coblenz bridgehead to start for home.

Red Cross to Feed Marchers.

The Red Cross emergency canteen, in charge of John S. Ellsworth, has arranged to feed 13,000 men of the division after the parade. The remainder will be fed by the Red Cross at the railway terminals, where they will entrain for Washington.

Arrangements have been made, also, to feed approximately 2,000 wounded soldiers, who will be brought from nearby hospitals. Box luncheons have been prepared for the wounded, each box containing cold ham, potato salad, and cigarettes. Hot coffee and ice cream also will be served. The Red Cross is co-operating with the port kitchens and the railway officials.

At Washington Square the men will be fed in cafeteria fashion. Only ten minutes have been allowed for the feeding of each unit here. The Red Cross Motor Corps will be assisted in transporting the wounded by a detachment from the National League for Woman's Service.

The division, after the parade in Washington next Monday, will be sent to Camp Meade, at Admiral, Md., for distribution and shipment to demobilization centres for discharge. All men whose service is over will be discharged at Camp Meade for the States of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware and District of Columbia, and southern peninsula of Michigan. To facilitate those discharges the commanding General at Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been directed to transfer to Camp Meade by today the personnel necessary to establish a demobilization group capable of handling this number of men.

F. C. Badgley, President of the British War Veterans Association, with offices at 1,431 Broadway, requests all British, Canadian and Australian soldiers to assemble in uniform at the west door of the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, to view the parade. Mr. Badgley said the association will watch the procession from the Altar of Liberty at the invitation of the Mayor's Committee.

ORDER OF TODAY'S PARADE.

Names of Officers Who Will March in Fifth Avenue.

Headquarters of the 1st Division last night gave out the following order of march for the parade:

1—Division Headquarters.
2—Headquarters Troop.
3—Wounded of division.
4—Headquarters detachment and miscellaneous Quartermaster units, Quartermaster Headquarters personnel, Bakery Co. 7, Salvage Co. 22, Sales Commissary Unit 809, Laundry Unit 314, C. and E. Unit 319, D. and E. Unit 18, D. and E. Unit 23.
5—First Machine Gun Battalion.
6—Second Field Signal Battalion.
7—First Engineers and Engineers Train. Detachment.
8—First Infantry Brigade Headquarters
9—Sixteenth Infantry.
10—Eighteenth Infantry.
11—Second Machine Gun Battalion.
12—Second Infantry Brigade, Headquarters and Detachment.
13—Twenty-sixth Infantry.
14—Twenty-eighth Infantry.
15—Third Machine Gun Brigade.
16—First Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters and Detachment.
17—Fifth Field Artillery.
18—Sixth Field Artillery.
19—Seventh Field Artillery.
20—Train Headquarters.
21—Mobile Veterinary Unit.
22—Military Police.
23—Motorized Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, M. O. R. S., Horse Section Ammunition Train.
24—First Supply Train.
25—Sanitary Train, Field Hospital Section; Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit 2, Ambulance Section.
26—Motor Transport Corps, S. P. U. 695, S. P. U. 301, S. P. U. 578.

This list of officers of the units which will parade will be given out also at its headquarters in order that those who see the parade may have an opportunity to identify them.

Commanding Officer, Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., Colonel Steven O. Fuqua, Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Company, Captain R. H. S. Williamson.

First Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.

Seventh Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. R. Huebner, commanding; 1st Battalion, Major Stangler; 2d Battalion, Captain Allen Wildish; 3d Battalion, Captain Samuel Weaver.

Eighteenth Infantry, Colonel C. A. Hunt, commanding; Lieut. Col. C. A. La Motte; 1st Battalion, Major Oliver Allen; 2d Battalion, Major Charles S. Coulter; 3d Battalion, Captain C. A. Langstreth, Jr.

Second Infantry Brigade, Colonel R. W. Brown, commanding.

Twenty-sixth Infantry, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ryder, commanding; 1st Battalion, Major E. R. Cornish; 2d Battalion, Major N. A. Wilson; 3d Battalion, Major L. F. Frazier.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Adolphs Huguet, commanding; 1st Battalion, Captain Charles T. Senay; 2d Battalion, Major R. S. Spragius; 3d Battalion, Major William F. Lee.

First Field Artillery Brigade, Brig. Gen. Augustine McIntyre, commanding.

Fifth Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. N. W. Peek, commanding; 1st Battalion, Major Summers Ramsey; 2d Battalion, Captain N. W. Kipper; 3d Battalion, Captain William F. Maher.

Sixth Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. E. R. Molloney, commanding.

Seventh Field Artillery, Colonel Francis E. Ruggles, commanding; 1st Battalion, Major R. G. Shugg; 2d Battalion, Major Oscar I. Gans.

First Engineers, Lieut. Col. E. F. Miller, commanding; 1st Battalion, Major Marshall J. Noyes; 2d Battalion, Major Harry E. Williar, Jr.

First Machine Gun Battalion, Major R. M. Youell, commanding.

Second Machine Gun Battalion, Major Shields Warren, commanding.

Third Machine Gun Battalion, Captain Clyde Pickett, commanding.

Second Field Signal Battalion, Major H. F. Hill, commanding.

Ammunition Train, Lieut. Col. Harcourt Hervey, commanding.

Sanitary Train, Lieut Col. H. C. Wooley, commanding.

Train Headquarters, Colonel William F. Stewart, Jr., Commanding.

Supply Train, First Lieut. C. W. McCaughlan, commanding.

Engineer Train, First Lieut. C. V. Middlebrooks, commanding.

PERSHING TO MINGLE WITH WAR VETERANS

General to Attend American Legion Reception in Madison Square Garden.

The soldiers' welcome to their commander in France will take place tomorrow night, when General John J. Pershing will be the guest of the American Legion at a reception and mass meeting in his honor at Madison Square Garden. Plans for the meeting were completed last night, according to a statement given out at National Headquarters of the Legion, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, the requests for tickets from posts in New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania were so great that the ex-service men and women are expected to fill the hall to its capacity.

General Pershing will attend the reception with his entire staff. He will be received on the platform by a guard of honor composed of men and women who served in the war. Invitations have been sent to Mayor Hylan and Governor Smith and their official families, and to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan commander of the 27th (New York National Guard) Division in France.

Veterans of the war are receiving tickets through the Chairmen of posts to which they belong. Barbara Fritchie Post, composed of former yeomanettes, will parade to the Garden in a body with a band. After members of the legion have found seats, other men in uniform will be allowed to enter the hall.

Cornelius W. Wickersham is Chairman of the Reception Committee which will escort General Pershing from his headquarters at the Waldorf to the Garden. Mr. Wickersham announced the following members of the committee: Major C. W. Whittlesey, C. J. Debevoise, Henry L. Stimson, George E. Roosevelt, Dr. Richard Derby, Grayson M. P. Murphy, James Perkins, Hamilton Fish, Delancey K. Jay, Wade H. Hayes, Robert H. Fiedler, Edgar W. Freeman, Harrison Deyo, L. Lawrence Doyle, General O'Ryan, Bishop Charles H. Brent, David M. Goodrich, Leslie J. Kinkaid, William J. Donovan, and Kai Schwensen.

The program for the meeting so far completed will include an address by ex-United States Senator Luke Lee of Tennessee, songs by Miss Elsie Janis, and a message from General Pershing to American veterans of the war. Enrico Caruso has been invited to sing. Henry D. Lindsley, Chairman of the Joint National Executive Committee of the American Legion, will preside. The ushers will be members of Boyce's Tiger Post of the Legion.

The Legion's invitation to General Pershing, which was wirelessed to him on his way home on the Leviathan, follows:

"The American Legion extends to you, on your triumphal return, the greetings of American veterans of the war, and earnestly requests an opportunity to show their pride in your achievements at a monster mass meeting of ex-service men at Madison Square Garden, Thursday evening, Sept. 11, that you may address, through the Legion, the 4,500,000 veterans who either served under you or stood ready to join your command."

HARVEY SENT TO TOMBS.

Publicity Agent Held for Violating Terms of His Probation.

David M. Harvey, publicity agent of the George Washington Memorial Association, which was to have held a victory celebration last night at Carnegie Hall, to be attended by General Pershing, Mayor Hylan, and other officials, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in Part 1 of General Sessions until Friday, when he will be brought up for re-sentence. The reception was cancelled Monday night.

Harvey was technically charged with violating the terms of his probation. On July 31, 1909, he received a suspended sentence following a plea of guilty to larceny. After an alleged violation of his parole a bench warrant was issued for him, but he was not arrested until Monday.

A. N. Sager, counsel for Harvey, sought to have his client freed on bail, but Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith prevented. Sager declared there had been no mishandling of the funds of the George Washington Memorial Association, and said the arrest was "split work." According to Mr. Smith, Sager said $35,000 had been taken in for the Carnegie Hall meeting, and a souvenir program had been printed which was expected to sell at $600 a copy. Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley announced last night that he had begun an investigation of the association funds and already had questioned Miss Ethel Silverman, Harvey's private secretary.

"I have been trying to get in touch with Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, President of the association," he continued, "who, I am informed, gave Harvey $34,000 with which to work for the fund. I understand Mrs. Dimock started the fund several years ago, and that it was she to whom all checks were made payable. Harvey was engaged by the fund last March. Miss Silverman said she was supposed to receive a salary of $75 a week, but that she had not been paid for fourteen weeks."

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This Store Will be Closed To-day

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

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In A New Homespun Weave

FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS

NOWADAYS, when the months of country life and town life overlap—and many people remain in the country almost up to Christmas—a suit is needed, too, that overlaps the activities of both town and country. And here is one for any outdoor occasion, from sports in the country to shopping in town. Even patient Penelope who, according to legendary Greece, for three years unraveled by night what she wove by day, would be puzzled to undo the weave of this new fabric. There is an unexpected cross thread which makes it non-stretchable, and yet retains its non-crushable knitted quality. Add then the smart colorings of the English mixtures and the stedfast mannish tailoring and *voila*—a composite picture of this new suit. Of homespun mixtures in Lovett—the English green—, also in Oxblood. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

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Our preparations have been made on a more extensive scale than ever before, as on account of the unusual shortage of both material and labor our large capacity for developing this smart and serviceable part of the Fashionable Women's Wardrobe promises to be inadequate unless our orders are received early enough, we therefore strongly advise you to make your selections immediately.

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You can get his complete life, illustrated, now, today, at any bookstore for $1.50 net.

His boyhood in Missouri; his years at West Point; his battles with Sioux and Apache; his Spanish American, Philippine and Mexican activities; his part in the Great War.

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By Everett T. Tomlinson

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To

John Pershing

and the

1st Division

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One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

ARMY OF CHILDREN CHEER PERSHING

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

and it did not detract from their keenness to see the General that they took a cheerful view of having the second day of the school year interrupted by his return, with the promise of a full holiday for the parade today. Also—and this is not for the eye of mothers—it might have been suspected from the demeanor of a few that neither their teachers nor their parents knew exactly where they were at the moment.

After the children, who were designated to come from schools within walking distance had arrived, there appeared more than 22,000 boys and girls from the high schools of the five boroughs, designated to attend by Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger. The high schools represented were: Manhattan, De Witt Clinton, High School of Commerce, Wadleigh, Washington Irving; the Bronx, Evander Childs and Morris; Brooklyn, Boys High and Girls High; Queens, Bryant, Flushing and Newtown; Richmond, Curtis.

Many of the high school students were in uniform.

Pershing, with members of his staff, Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Reception to Distinguished Guests, and John F. Sinnott, Secretary of the committee, left the Waldorf in army automobiles, headed by an escort of motorcycle policemen, and traveled rapidly to the park. Despite their hurried passage up the Avenue, crowds collected quickly along the sidewalks, and there were cheers for the General in every block.

The party alighted at the Seventy-second Street entrance to the park.

The program was begun with a salute to the flag by the whole assemblage. At the same hour, other children in schools throughout the city, as an added tribute to the Commander in Chief, pledged their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

Then, accompanied by the band, the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," while General Pershing and members of his staff stood at attention in their midst. The little ones sang with earnestness and fervor, the chorus swelling out sweetly above the notes of the band and the rumble of traffic over on the Avenue. The guest of honor and his escort seemed much affected, and the watching crowds stood bareheaded and silent.

There was so much cheering it was some moments before Superintendent Ettinger could introduce the General. At last, the children stood silent, while Pershing looked over the thousands of them spreading away at his feet, and smiled and smiled. Then he said:

"School children of the City of New York: It gives me extreme pleasure to be here this afternoon for a few moments, and to witness this beautiful ceremony. It is upon you that we must depend in the future to carry out the principles of our forefathers, and to defend our flag, which we all love so well.

"I feel sure you understand the principle for which the war has been fought and join with me in congratulating America on its successful conclusion. I am sure that the patriotism of you school children was not only appreciated by the grown-ups in America, but also by the boys, who carried muskets in the front lines.

"I wish to thank you, and wish that every man who was in Europe could be here to see you."

The commander's only other formal appearance was at the reception in the club of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., in West Forty-third Street. Pershing is a member of the Lincoln (Neb.) lodge, and an honorary member of the organization in El Paso. Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert was Chairman of the committee which arranged the reception, other members of which were the Exalted Rulers of other lodges in Greater New York.

Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain of Fairbury, Neb., who came to welcome the General for the Elks of the whole country, accompanied by Joseph T. Fanning, Fred Harper, Bruce A. Campbell, Edward Righter, and James B. Nicholson, all members of the Elks War Relief Commission, went to the Waldorf and escorted Pershing to the clubhouse. With the General were Mr. Wanamaker and Mayor Hylan.

The lodgeroom of the club had been decorated elaborately with American flags and the Elks' colors—blue and white—and an hour before Pershing was due, the place was packed to its capacity. A big crowd was outside just to see the General enter, and a roar of cheers from the street told those inside when he arrived. He was greeted with standing cheers, and Mr. Hulbert, who presided, introduced Mr. Rain, who said:

"I came into this clubhouse with General Pershing. I stand here now with Brother Pershing" and, turning to the General, he continued:

"Brother Pershing—I greet you as a brother. It is a wonderful tribute to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to be honored by your presence on this occasion. We welcome you as the fifth General in the history of the United States, and the man of the hour. Every nation of the earth is indebted to you, but particularly the United States of America.

"I have watched your career as a soldier from the time that I drilled in the Pershing Rifles, in the University of Nebraska, where you were at one time commandant of cadets, through the Indian wars, the Philippine war, the Mexican insurrection, and the greatest conflict of arms in all history, and I rejoice with you that the forces of the United States, under your eminent command, brought to a speedy and victorious close the bloodiest struggle of all time.

"We as a fraternal order take great pride in the fact that 70,000 of our members served under you, that 15,000 of that number were commissioned officers, and that you, the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, were a member of El Paso, Texas, Lodge No. 187.

"For two years prior to the signing of the armistice, the benevolent and Protective Order of Elks gave unsparingly of its funds and of its members, and more than 400 of its homes and clubs were turned over to the Red Cross and other organizations for war work.

"We built and equipped two base hospitals in France. We built and gave the Government a reconstruction hospital at Boston. We built a community house at Camp Sherman, and gave it to the Government. And when the war was over, we appropriated a large sum of money for use by the Government in vocational training of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, and we are now in full partnership with the Government in that work.

"The lodges and members of our order subscribed liberally for bonds and gave the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other organizations doing war work, millions of dollars. Thus did those of us who were not able to serve with you over there contribute to the winning of the war.

"While we are filled with pride over the work that we as an organization did in the winning of the war, yet we bow our heads in reverence and respect to the 1,037 members of the order, brave boys, who made the supreme sacrifice, and who tonight are sleeping their last sleep among the poppies and forget-me-nots of Flanders.

Every one of you won the war,
You and you and you,
Each one knowing what it was for,
And what was his job to do.

Every one of you won the war,
You and you and you,
You who come with an unscathed head,
You who halt with a broken tread,
But oh, most of all, you dead, you dead.

"General Pershing, the nation welcomes you as no other man was ever welcomed. I greet you as the foremost man in the world. 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' May the rest of your honored life be spent in peace and happiness."

General Praises Elks' Loyalty.

In reply, Pershing said:

"Brother Elks: No one knows better than an Elk what the order stands for. Realizing as I do just what the vows of an Elk require him to do, prescribing in many ways the conduct of his life, I can readily appreciate, and do appreciate, the great work accomplished by this order.

"We who were fortunate enough to be sent to battlefields of Europe to represent our people felt that we had a united nation behind us. I know of no other order or body of men whose patriotism, loyalty, and benevolence have contributed in a greater degree toward making that a possibility. We have not only felt the spirit of your patriotism, but we have felt the material benefit of your effort to carry forward the principles of America's participation in the war.

"I am proud to be able to say this to you so soon after my return, and I wish to thank you, and through you the Elks of the nation. For the splendid reception you have given me I thank you again. I accept it, but I accept it only in the name of those 2,000,000 men who accompanied me abroad, and who made possible this victory which we have brought back to you."

John McCormack sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then, with Mayor Hylan, grasped Pershing's hand in turn, or stood beside him, while a powerful electric light was played upon the scene, and the movie men cranked their machines.

When Pershing left the club house Forty-third Street was packed and the police had to force a way through for him to his car. He was driven west to Broadway on his way to the theatre. Times Square had caught news of his coming, and Broadway was jammed with theatregoers and others who paused long enough to cheer him as he passed.

Pershing arose after 9 o'clock and breakfasted in his suite. Long before he was up, knots of curious persons had congregated in the lobbies and in front of the hotel, staring at the four-starred General's flag flying above them.

Received Horse from Veterans.

From the Waldorf the General went with his aide, Col. J. G. Quackenbush, to Durland's Riding Academy, where officers of Jefferson Feigl Post of the American Legion presented to him a six-yearold thoroughbred, named "General Pershing." The horse was raised by John A. Kennedy on a stock farm near Staunton, Va., the birthplace of President Wilson, and is said to be one of the finest saddle horses that ever came from the Shenandoah Valley. Some of the Legion men were disappointed when the horse refused to go over a four-foot hurdle, but the General comforted them with the remark: "They all do that some time."

In accepting the gift, which he will ride in the parade in lieu of his own favorite, "Kildron," which is in quarantine at Newport News, the General said:

"I accept it with pleasure. It is a very valuable gift, and I shall keep it as a memory of the old First and of Jefferson Feigl Post."

Another gift made to the General was a bound copy of a Scofield Bible. The presentation was made in his suite at the hotel by Dr. George W. Carter, Secretary of the New York Bible Society. Dr. Carter said:

"In handing you this copy of the Bible, will you permit me to emphasize how deeply the Board of Managers of the New York Bible Society appreciates the message you gave through us to the American soldiers. No words could be stronger or finer than are contained in that message. They are an appeal to the heart and conscience.

"Hundreds of thousands of copies of this message have been given to the soldiers in Testaments. Fathers, mothers and wives from all over the land write us for the message, and express their gratitude for such inspiring words. We feel that the morals of the army and the moral life of the nation have been lifted into a higher plane by the ideals you have thus put before the men."

On behalf of the cartoonists of America, the first copy off the press of "The War in Cartoons," bearing the autographs of a large number of the most prominent cartoonists of the country, was presented to the General. The book, which is a history of the war in 100 cartoons, was compiled and edited by George J. Hecht, head of the Bureau of Cartoons of the Committee on Public Information.

Pershing was the guest of Hugo Riesenfeld at the Rialto Theatre in the afternoon, where he had an opportunity to review some of the incidents of his life on the screen. Among the scenes shown were his old home at Laclede, Mo.; the "old swimming hole" and the schoolhouse.

BROADWAY GREETS PERSHING.

Great Throngs in Street as He Emerges from Theatre.

General Pershing attended a performance of "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety Theatre last evening. The audience applauded him with handclapping and cheers between each act, but he acknowledged the applause only by rising and bowing from time to time.

Between the second and third acts Francis Bacon, who played the leading part, in a little speech made a short speech, saying that the actors felt honored by the presence of the nation's hero. General Pershing enjoyed the play, clapping frequently and laughing with evident enjoyment at the humorous lines and situations. He and his party were there at the invitation of John L. Golden, producer of "Lightnin'," and executive officer of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome.

In the General's box were Mayor Hylan, who sat at the left of the guest of honor; Rodman Wanamaker, Major Gen. Hines, Grover Whalen, John F. Sinnott, Bernard Baruch, Senator Warren, Pershing's father-in-law, Admiral Glennon and his aid, Lieut. Commander Hasler; Inspector Dwyer and the Mayor's aid, Captain William D. Davis. General Pershing's sisters, Mrs. Butler and Miss Pershing, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were also present.

Broadway was packed with people by the end of the performance waiting for a sight of the General. The crowds filled the street for blocks, and tremendous cheers greeted his appearance. The throngs did not interefere with the passage of his car, which sped rapidly away in the direction of the Waldorf, the General waving his acknowledgment of the crowd's applause.

LITTLE BEAR'S GREETING.

Indian Chief Invites Pershing to "Heap Big Pow-wow."

A greeting from the Assiniboine Indians of Montana was brought to General Pershing by the Rev. Leonard D. Christler, an Episcopal missionary, who arrived in New York yesterday.

The letter, of which Dr. Christler has a translation, is signed by Chief Little Bear of Bear's Paw Mountains, Havre, Mont. It recounts an episode of Pershing's career when he was at Fort Assiniboine, shortly after the Spanish-American War, hails him as "good man" and "good fighting chief" and invites him to come to Montana, where the Indians will hold a "heap big pow-wow" in his honor.

Dr. Christler also brought a letter of greeting from the City of Havre, Mont., and a message written by himself as the citizens' representative, welcoming home the General, and inviting him to visit the city where he is warmly remembered.

HONOR FOR THE 28TH.

French War Cross Pinned to the Regimental Standard.

The colors of the 28th Infantry were decorated with the Croix de Guerre in ceremonies held in front of the Public Library yesterday afternoon. Major Gen. McGlachlin, commander of the First Division, after a few words commending the regiment for its war record, pinned the decoration to the regimental standard.

General McGlachlin then presented to the 26th and 28th Regiments stands of colors donated by Mrs. Elizabeth French of New Rochelle, who gave them as a tribute to her late husband, Lieut. Col. John W. French, who organized the two units in 1901. Mrs. French and members of her family were present at the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the division commander turned and shook hands with Mrs. French. The steps of the library were crowded with onlookers, who cheered at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

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GENERAL PERSHING!

BRITAIN SALUTES YOU!

TO that great soldier, General Pershing, who came among us as a stranger and departed from us as a friend, who conquered both the enemy and the hearts of his country's allies, who thrilled the world with the Lincoln-like simplicity of his address at the tomb of Lafayette, and revived the hopes of mankind at Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne, we offer this slight tribute of esteem from the British people, on the day of his triumphal entry into the great City of New York, and rejoice with America in the greatness of his talents, the magnitude of his achievements, and the soldierly simplicity of his heart.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 225 FIFTH AVENUE

HARRODS LTD.

WOODMAN BURBIDGE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

LONDON

A Word on Skirt Lengths

At this moment when there is confusion regarding skirt length in Dress, we respectfully urge every woman to study her specific requirements by reference to her personality and the principles of good taste. In that endeavor, the House of Collins offers its co-operation.

In order to formulate a standard of good taste for skirt length of Dress, we are sending our mannikins and model gowns in a Fashion Fete moving westward through the largest cities, featuring a length of seven and one-half to nine inches (from the floor), varying with the requirements of the individual figure.

HARRY COLLINS

Creator of Art in Dress

9 EAST 57th STREET

Young Women and Young Men:

In our determination to give customers good service, we have associated with us people of character, who find a real pleasure in industry, thoroughness and courtesy.

That we may secure a fair measure of these good-will-building qualities, we try to give intelligent, patient and sympathetic leadership, and thus help to continue the development of these qualities in people we have and those who come with us.

This we know means our own improvement and, we believe, the improvement of our country.

Those young women and young men who desire to start on a business career should find here the opportunity.

Confer with an executive on the Ninth Floor.

LORD & TAYLOR
38th St. and Fifth Ave.,
New York

To Young Folks

Who Admire White Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Free

A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent. Get it and see what it does. Send coupon.

Why Teeth Discolor

Why do well-brushed teeth discolor and decay? Why does tartar form? Why, in later years, does pyorrhea start? Millions of people have asked this.

Any dentist will tell you that the reason lies in a film. In that slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. The tooth brush leaves much of it intact.

Night and day, despite your brushing, it may do a ceaseless damage. And most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other troubles, local and internal.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to end it. The way is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Able authorities have proved its efficiency by many clinical tests. And now we ask you to prove it.

Look in Ten Days

Look in ten days and let your own teeth show what Pepsodent can do.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So this ideal film remover long seemed barred. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. So active pepsin can now be applied.

Millions of teeth are now being cleaned in this new way. You can see them everywhere—teeth that glisten. You can see that they are kept uniquely clean.

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Compare your teeth in ten days with your teeth as they look now. Then read the reason in the book we send. You who want more beautiful teeth and safer teeth will never go back to old methods.

Cut out the coupon NOW.

PAT. OFF.

Pepsodent

REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Approved by authorities after years of clinical and laboratory tests. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. SN-481, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

_____

_____

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

ALL HONOR

to

GENERAL PERSHING

and the

FAMOUS FIRST DIVISION

This store will be closed Wednesday, September 10th.

SALE U. S. ARMY GOODS

AND

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

THE WAR IS OVER—BUY NOW

OLIVE DRAB KHAKI COATS	$1.00
WEB TROUSER BELTS	.25
BLANKETS (OLIVE DRAB)	7.00
BLANKETS (GRAY)	5.00
PONCHOS—FOR AUTO-MOTORCYCLE	1.50
SHOES—FIRST QUALITY CALFSKIN	7.50

MILITARY BOOKS ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

And all other articles of Quartermaster's stores at one-half original prices

SALE AT THIS ADDRESS ONLY

245 West 42d Street, New York City

ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH AVE.

MEN WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY. APPLY RECRUITING OFFICE—THIS BUILDING—LOOK FOR THE FLAG

HOUSE OF DOORS.

The ex-Kaiser has purchased a four-teenth century mansion in Holland. First views of this to arrive in this country given in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
6-7 E. 49th St. E. P. O'REILLY

LADIES' TAILORS OUT, DEMANDS REFUSED

Secretary of Union Declares 6,000 Quit, but Sees Early Settlement.

NONUNION MEN FILL PLACES

Brooklyn Gas Officials Say Only 700 Workers Are Out—City Clerks to Ask More Pay.

Six thousand ladies' tailors, employed in fashionable tailoring establishments and department stores, went on strike at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the employers refused to grant the demands of the tailors for a forty-four-hour week and increased pay, according to Abraham Baroff, Secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Baroff said that he did not believe the strike would last long, as already a number of the employers have signified their willingness to sign the agreement.

The Strike Settlement Committee, Mr. Baroff said, would begin meetings within a few days for the purpose of effecting settlement with the employers. Besides the forty-four-hour week the strikers ask for a minimum wage of $50 a week to tailors, $40 to male helpers, $35 to female helpers, and $45 to alteration tailors.

Many of the establishments, it is said, will make an effort to carry on their business with non-union tailors. Soon after the strike many employers brought to their places in automobiles a number of men and women to take the places of the strikers. Pickets jeered, but no serious trouble was reported at any of the establishments.

While officials of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company asserted yesterday that all plants were running at full capacity and that not more than 700 men, only 200 of whom were gasmakers, had quit their jobs, union leaders claimed that the number of strikers had reached 1,800. Emphatic denial was made by an official of the gas company that there had been any lowering of the quality of gas or any reduction in the pressure. The statement was again made by the gas company official that only two plants had been affected at all by the gasmakers' strike. He said that about twenty-five construction men and about twenty-five warehousemen went on strike yesterday because they feared violence if they continued to work.

It was announced yesterday that about 150 civil service clerks employed in the city and county offices attended a meeting of the Bronx County Civil Service Employes' Association Monday night and decided to demand a minimum salary of $1,800 a year for all city clerical employes. The association also decided to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Henry M. Schiffler, one of the speakers Monday night, urged that the clerks strike if necessary in order to win their demands. Robert Hamburg, a stenographer, said that the average salary of clerks was $24 a week, while street cleaners are demanding $36 a week.

The Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association has adopted a resolution recognizing the fact that the United Drug Clerks' Union is justified in demands for more pay and shorter hours. In making announcement of the action of the association, Mendal Zagat, the Secretary, said yesterday that if the demands are granted the public must be prepared for increased drug prices. The clerks have not yet officially presented their demands to the owners, but this is expected to be done shortly after the mass meeting of drug clerks to be held in Brooklyn tomorrow night.

Approve Wilson's Program.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—After a four days' conference here the American Federation of Railroad Workers, comprising 50,000 men not in the Brotherhoods and crafts, formally voted to accept President Wilson's proposition on wages as presented to the shopmen, and urging on Congress an employes' profit-sharing plan, urged all railway employes to elect representatives to speak for them in it.

Mrs. Clews Left All to Husband.

The will of Mrs. Leta Nicholas Clews of 1 East Eighty-fifth Street, who died at her Summer home at Oyster Bay on Aug. 14 last, leaves her entire estate in trust to her husband, James B. Clews, banker, and on his death it goes to their daughter, Leta, now 9 years old.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

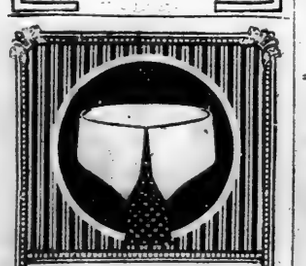
Coffee Costs

some people more than money.

If coffee drinking disturbs health, try

POSTUM

No raise in price.



BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2⅞ inch points

With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always ask for

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

MADE BY SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

PERSHING,

We Salute You!

We take off our hat to you, General—and because it's a hat by Young, it's worthy of the occasion.

Soft Hats, $4, $5 and up
Derbies, $5 and $8

Stores: All Over Town.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Facing Greeley Square

Greater, In A Sense, Than His Great Drive Through St. Mihiel Will Be The Drive Of General Pershing To-Day Straight Into The Hearts Of His Countrymen. As A High-Minded Patriot And An Illustrious American; As The Shooting Star Of Destiny And The Meteor Of Yankee Efficiency; As A Home-Come Conqueror And A Well-Known Practitioner Of The Fine Art Of Dress, We Salute You, General, Proud Of The Privilege, Keen For The Opportunity To Hail You On Your Triumphant Drive Through The Heart Of New York.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY

IDEAL

CHOCOLATE ALMOND BARS

THE *Original* Almond Bar and still the Best. Try one Today.

IDEAL FOOD CHOCOLATE CO. INC. NEW YORK, U.S.A. HILLS, BITTNER, PA.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

Lawyers Title and Trust Company

160 Broadway, N. Y.
44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Transacts all Trust Company Business

HUNYADI JANOS PILLS for Constipation

A World Famous Laxative in New and Handy Form

25¢

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

While the country is in a state of reconstruction the articles in The Annalist will be found most informative when seeking light on trade and financial developments. Published weekly by The New York Times Company; $4 a year by mail; 10 cents at news stands.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

By order of the Secretary of War THE UNITED STATES OFFERS

Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale

BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeteria, moving-picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

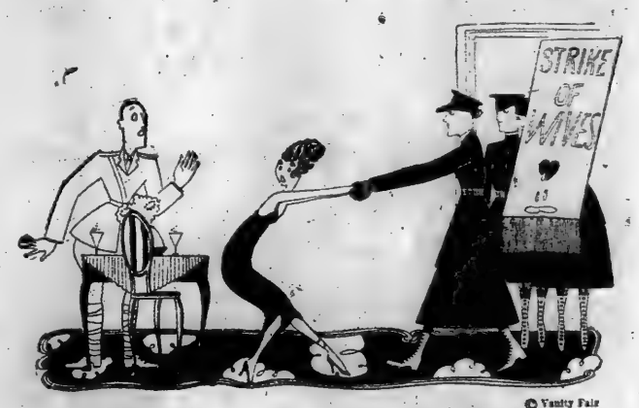
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman, Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.



© Vanity Fair

When the Janitor's Soviet is meeting at the tradesmen's entrance—
and the Plumber's Wageslaves are littering the dumb waiter with pronunciamentos—
and the strike pickets have come for your very own wife—

When you feel the need of something you can be sure of for at least six months—
something that isn't going to get mixed up with Congress, or strike for its soapboxes and its fires, or go ramping out in a red petticoat for Freedom—

What is a Fellow to depend on?

VANITY FAIR

Vanity Fair will be the same as ever; no matter how Lenine cuts his hair. Vanity Fair solemnly promises not to urge, teach, exhort, admonish, intimidate, or wave Georgie Cohan's flag—realizing that a 14-karat grin is worth more to the world than a 14-point program.

When the chauffeur goes on strike—or maybe it's the subway, or the weather, or your own sense of humour—and you can't get out to the links, or 'round to a good show—let Vanity Fair provide you with golf talk by Grantland Rice and H. H. Hilton; news of the world of airplanes, motor boats, cars; stage gossip and play reviews by P. G. Wodehouse, Dorothy Parker, and the stage folk themselves; heaven-sent nonsense by Stephen Leacock, Robert Benchley, George Chappell, Fish, Held, and others; sidelights on celebrities by Hugh Walpole; and pictures—pictures—pictures of the sort that can't get into the Metropolitan and won't get into the Sunday supplement.

5 issues of Vanity Fair for $1

6, if you mail the coupon now

Every Issue Contains—

Golf—Two pages of Grantland Rice's golf talk. Plenty of action pictures. Motors and Motor Boats—New models, their doings and fittings. Racing cars and speed boats. Touring routes. The Stage—Who's who and how much, in the New York spotlight. Dependable reviews of the new plays. The Movies—Stills and stories of the best of them. Press agents prohibited. The Arts—Highbrow, but not bad to take. Painting, literature, sculpture. Humor—Not custard pie, nor Sunday supplement. Sold by the laugh, not by the mile. Dancing—All varieties, wild and isothouse, taken in the act. Assorted Nuts—Portraits and revelations (voluntary and otherwise) of the well-known and wild-eyed. Essays and Reviews—Nothing long; nothing dry. Timely and full of chuckle. Finance—Rukeyser on money. After-hours talk by an expert. Clothes for Men—Real clothes and accessories for the regular man. Pictures—And more pictures, and then some more again. New people, new artists, new poses, new ideas.

VANITY FAIR, 19 West 44th St., New York City

I don't believe in putting off a good thing. Here's my dollar. Send along your next FIVE issues—AT&T, if this coupon gets to you in time (OK) I'll remit one dollar on receipt of your bill. (Canadian $1.08)

The Postal Zone Law makes necessary an additional postage charge of 15c west of the Mississippi.

Name .....

City .....

Street .....

State .....

Stop where you are! Tear off that coupon!

N. Y. T., 9-10-19.

The "Fighting First" and the "Royal" Typewriter

This letter tells the story

U. S. S. De Kalb
at Sea.
September 2nd, 1919.

Royal Typewriter Company,
New York, N. Y.
(Attention of the President)

Gentlemen:

Upon our return from service in the American Expeditionary Forces, in France and Germany we, the undersigned deem it one of our last duties in the Service of the U. S. Army to recommend the Royal Typewriter.

It is with great pleasure that we recommend this machine, which is a Royal No.5 serial number 340606-5, and has been used continuously in the Personnel Office, 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Division, A. E. F. for a period of eighteen months. This machine at present date is still considered to be in A-1 condition, and as typists of more than eleven years experience with all makes and classes of typewriters we can safely say that this machine is more adaptable to all classes of work than any other machine on the market to-day.

It is not necessary to state herein the history of the First Division and therefore the trying conditions under which this "Royal" has been used. You may be your own judge as to the condition and class of work this machine performs by the type impressions of this letter.

Respectfully yours,

J W Ande[illegible]
Hospital Sergeant J [illegible]erson,
139-14th Ave
Nashville,

John Shern
Sergeant 1st Class John Shern,
New Richmond, Wisconsin.

40,000 "Royal" Typewriters saw service with the American and Allied Armies

Royal Typewriter Company, *Inc.*
364-366 Broadway
Telephone Franklin 4400
New York City

Branches and Agencies the World Over

JOHN MITCHELL DIES OF PNEUMONIA HERE

End Comes at the Post Graduate Hospital Following a Serious Operation.

IS LAUDED BY GOVERNOR

Smith Declares State Has Lost a Great Citizen in the Labor Leader's Death.

John Mitchell, for ten years President of the United Mine Workers of America, and next to Samuel Gompers probably the best known labor leader in the United States, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Post Graduate Hospital of pneumonia. He was operated on nine days ago for gall stones and was rallying when pneumonia set in.

At his bedside when the end came were his wife Katherine, his three sons, James, Richard, and Robert, and his daughter, Margaret Katherine. He was unconscious several hours before the end.

Mr. Mitchell's physicians noted a change for the worse on Monday and after a hurried consultation decided that blood transfusion was necessary. When they learned that without transfusion their father could not live Mr. Mitchell's sons, all of whom served in the navy during the war, begged that their blood be taken. Robert, 23 years old, being the youngest, was chosen. It had been planned to perform a second transfusion but Mr. Mitchell's condition became worse and at noon yesterday all hope for his recovery was abandoned.

Tribute by Governor.

Having been under the impression that Mr. Mitchell was recovering, Governor Alfred E. Smith called at the hospital at ten minutes past five yesterday, and was shocked to learn of the labor leader's death.

"The State of New York has lost a great citizen in the death of John Mitchell," the Governor said. "He was a vigorous character, self educated, a man of wonderful natural ability. He went to work at the age of 10 and died at the age of 48. For 38 years he worked hard. His work of recent years undermined his constitution and he evidently could not stand the shock. I shall miss him and regret his death more than I can say."

Mr. Mitchell was best known for his direction of the great coal strikes in 1900 and 1902. On the latter occasion President Roosevelt, from a sickbed, invited him to the White House together with George F. ("Divine Right") Baer, one of the employers, who strongly opposed the demands of the miners. Negotiations started which ended in a settlement, and thereafter John Mitchell was in demand wherever conciliation and arbitration were possible in industrial disputes. He had the confidence of the leaders of industry and finance, and it is said that his great ability in organization attracted the attention of the elder Morgan. After the White House conference of 1903 Mr. Mitchell and President Roosevelt became close friends.

Studied Law at Night.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Braidwood, Will County, Ill., Feb. 4, 1870. His father was a farmer, miner and Union soldier. At the age of 10 he began work on a farm and then drifted into mining. He studied at night and became interested in law and economics. In 1891 he married Katherine O'Rourke of Spring Valley, Ill. He was interested for some years in the Knights of Labor and in 1885 became Secretary-Treasurer of the sub-district of the United Mine Workers. He became organizer in 1897 and Vice President in 1898.

From 1899 to 1908 he was President of the organization. For three years after his retirement from the Mine Workers he lectured on industrial and labor problems. At this time he was head of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation. He was Fourth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor from 1900 to 1914 and Second Vice President from 1911 to 1918, and was a member of the State Workmen's Commission in 1914-1915, and Chairman of the Federal Food Board during the war.

Richard Pintsch, Inventor, Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 9.—Privy Councillor Richard Pintsch, inventor of the Pintsch light, died yesterday, aged 80.

HORACE TRAUBEL, AUTHOR.

Biographer of Walt Whitman Dies at 60 Years at Bon Echo, Ont.

News was received here yesterday of the death of Horace Traubel, 60 years old, author, editor, and poet, and biographer and literary executor of Walt Whitman, which occurred at Bon Echo, Ontario, a literary colony, situated in one of the wildest and most deserted parts of the province. Mr. Traubel, whose home was at Camden, N. J., spent the Spring and Summer in New York City with friends at 2 Beekman Place. Accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Anne Montgomerie Traubel, and Frank Bain of Havana, one of his oldest friends, he left here about Aug. 1 for Bon Echo. He had suffered from heart attacks for the last year.

Mr. Traubel was born in Camden, N. J., on Dec. 9 1858, the son of Maurice and Katherine Grunder Traubel. He was educated in the public schools of Camden. In 1881, he married Miss Anne Montgomerie of Philadelphia. He was associated with Walt Whitman in Camden. With Thomas B. Harned, he became Whitman's literary executor Mr. Traubel published three volumes of personal reminiscences of Whitman, entitled "Walt Whitman in Camden—a Diary."

JOHN McKEOWN DEAD.

Brooklyn Democratic Leader Served 11 Consecutive Terms in Assembly.

John McKeown, a veteran Democratic leader of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 266 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McKeown came to this country from Ireland when 18 years of age and engaged in the shoe business in Canal Street. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County in 1890 and was re-elected in 1893. For eleven consecutive terms, beginning with 1894, he represented the Second Assembly District of Kings County in the New York State Assembly, being Democratic minority leader for years and for some time Chairman of the Cities Committee.

Ex-Chief Justice A. R. Burnam.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 9.—Anthony R. Burnam, 73 years old, former Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, died at his home here today after a long illness. Justice Burnam was widely known as a Republican leader, and for nearly fifty years was recognized as one of the State's foremost lawyers. His father, Curtis Field Burnam, was a member of President Grant's Cabinet.

QUALITY

There is nothing newfangled about our ideas of quality;—we stand uncompromisingly for the old-fashioned saw, that a thing worth doing is worth doing well.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

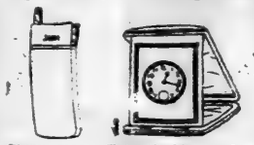
Striking Burglars

As this advertisement goes to press we learn that the Burglars' Union has decided to call a strike as a protest against two of their members having been stopped early one morning whilst going off duty.

Cross Photograph Frame

Easel back, colored morocco leather, oval or square opening, 3½ x 3½ inches; glass protection.....$7.50
Same style, oval or square opening, 10½ x 6½ inches.....$11.65

Cigar Case, Travelling Watch

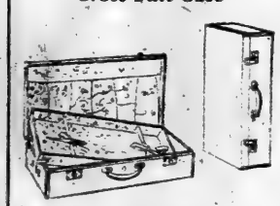


Cigar case. Tan pigskin or black cobra seal, lambskin lining. Size 2¾ inches wide, 5½ inches high...$3.50
Initials stamped, 25c. extra.
Watch, at right, ingersoll Waterbury radiolite watch in a glazed calfskin folding case, pastel shades, silk lining, border of gold tooling inside. Case 4 x 3¼ inches closed....$12.60

Cross Travelling Bag

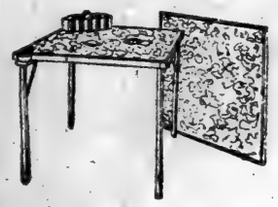
For men: tan hide, linen lining, two inside pockets, slide fastenings, lock and key. Sizes 16, 18, 20 inches.
$30.50, $32.70, $34.90
Initials stamped without charge.

Cross Suit Case



For women: black enamel cloth covering, cretonne lining throughout, removable tray. Sizes 22, 24, 26 inches.
$11.00, $11.50, $12.00
Initials painted without charge.

Cross Folding Table



Table, for cards or sewing; ivory-white enamel wood, mechanism and corners of sanded brass, cretonne covering. Size 30 x 30 x 27 inches high. Folding legs. Unfitted..$5.00

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

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Dealers Throughout the World

BLOOMINGDALES-ON-SUBWAYS

LEXINGTON AVENUE 59TH TO 60TH ST. ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

Lyman G. Bloomingdale, founder of this business, at a banquet tendered by him to his executive staff in February, 1889, gave voice to these prophetic words:

"Half a century from today Bloomingdales should be the greatest retail business in America. We occupy a strategic position. The transit of the future must center where we stand."

And it begins to look now as if Theodore Shonts and the B. R. T. management might beat him to it by about a decade.

ANOTHER SUBWAY WITH AN ENTRANCE RIGHT IN THE STORE

TIME was when this store was far off the beaten track. But that was long ago, when the principle of the cantilever had yet to be successfully applied to the spanning of a great river; and before Hotel Plaza on the one hand, and Bridge Plaza on the other, had served notice on a badly balanced city that its center of gravity had changed.

IN relation to the greatest urban transit system in the world, Bloomingdales has occupied a commanding position for many a day. And goodness knows it had no need of another subway to make it *the store accessible.*

YET that is just what has happened to us now for the new 60th Street extension of the Broadway (B. R. T.) Subway boasts of a spacious station at Lexington Avenue, the pretentious entrance to which is an integral part of our store building.

THIS new subway, originating in Brooklyn, comes under the East River to Canal Street, Manhattan, swings up under Broadway to 57th Street; across, diagonally, under 60th Street, to our store. And when completed—a matter of a few months at most—will continue its way under the East River again at 60th Street, to all subway points in Queensborough.

TRANSPORTATION has become a vital factor in the success of a retail store. And it seems fitting that we should call your attention, now, to the many and varied means by which, from all sections of Greater New York, you may now reach this establishment. And at the same time we may, with profit, consider just what sort of an institution Bloomingdales is.

NO other store is so typical of New York; *no other store so typically New York.* For New York is more than Fifth Avenue. New York is Third Avenue, Avenue A is as metropolitan as the Drive. The Bronx, no less than Broadway, plays its part in making New York a metropolis and Bloomingdales a metropolitan store.

FOR at the conflux of many roadways, all leading to greater Americanization, Bloomingdales stands, itself a melting pot of the nations. Here a little Chinese girl is fitted to a pair of Nature Shape shoes. There a Daughter of the American Revolution buys the prayer rug of a Bedouin. The wife of an East Side merchant comes here for her first chapeau, laying aside the precious shawl that is the head dress of her nation. The heiress of a western ranchman selects its lacy counterpart with which to drape her latest gown. For in its merchandise, no less than in its clientele, Bloomingdales is representative of all nations.

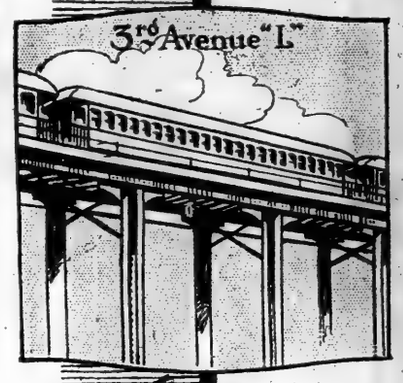
SO while New York has been busy building more and more convenient pathways to our door, we have been busy building a better and more convenient store for New York. Only recently the entire store has been rearranged—aisles widened and ways straightened—to make passage about the store as smooth and rapid as the routes that lead to it.

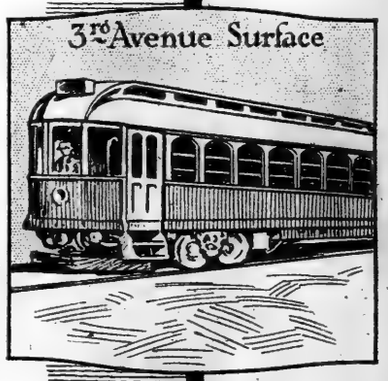
FOR while Bloomingdales stands firm in its chosen location,—stands firm, too, for the principles on which it was founded, and which, no less than its strategic location, are responsible for its present success,—Bloomingdales never stands still.

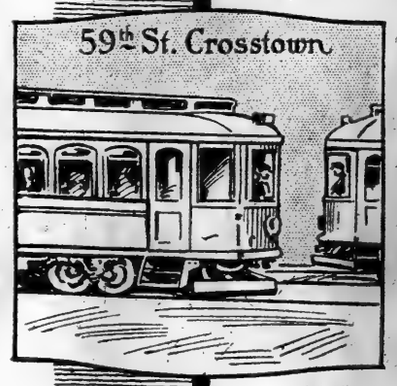
So come, by way of

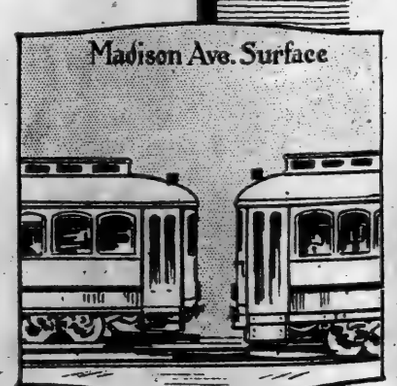
—Broadway (B. R. T.) Subway.
—Lexington Avenue Subway.
—Third Avenue "L".
—Third Avenue Surface.
—59th Street Crosstown.
—Queensboro Bridge.
—Madison Avenue Surface.
—Lexington Avenue Surface.
—Fifth Avenue Bus.

AND however you come, rest assured of the best service a good store can offer—in this ever better and ever greater store.









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Nothing so aptly and powerfully suggests the strength and character of the Liberty National Bank as the emblem which it has chosen to symbolize its name to the business world.

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The *Liberty National Bank*, too—

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1919

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Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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PEACE OR WAR.

The alternative to peace is war. It is worth the while of any business man to labor with all his energy and all his influence for the speedy ratification of the Treaty. It is worth the while of any man or woman who loves peace and abhors war, of every American who would preserve and continue and strengthen the ties of friendship that now bind the people of the United States to the peoples of the chief civilized nations of the earth, it is worth the while of every voter who puts the obligation of justice and humanity above the interests of party to bring to bear upon the Senate whatever influence he may possess in favor of the ratification of the Treaty at once, without qualification or amendment. Give peace to the world first, afterward amend the Treaty if amendments are found to be necessary.

Peace can come only by the ratification of the Treaty. The obstructionists in the Senate would furiously resent the description of themselves as the party of war. We cannot for an instant believe that they consciously intend war, but they should remember that in law it is assumed that a man intends the necessary consequences of his own acts. They propose and intend the amendment of the Treaty. The necessary, the inevitable consequence of that will be the prolongation of the war indefinitely. We should be at war with Germany until we could prevail upon her to accept such a treaty as we should draw up; or until she could persuade us to accept her treaty. She protests against the severity of the Versailles Treaty. Should we be willing to sign a treaty less severe? That would be an unjust treaty, unjust to ourselves, to our associates in the war, to every nation that has been impoverished, and to every human being who bears a life-long sorrow because of the crimes of Germany. The vast majority of the American people would protest against and denounce a treaty dictated by a spirit of tenderness toward the nation that has brought all this ruin upon the world. Yet Germany would consent to no other than a treaty of mildness and forgiveness, for our armies are disbanded, we are not and shall not be in a position to put upon her any constraint whatever. The Senate obstructionists, if they have their way, will force us into a situation where we must either give in to Germany, accept her terms, or else continue the state of war, it may be for years.

It is easy to understand the motives of the obstructionists, all the world knows what they are, but one is baffled in the attempt to read their minds, to get at the processes of their thinking. Here is Mr. LODGE, who says of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's "reservations," that the second of the reservations, relating to Article X. of the League Covenant, may be modified to meet the views of some Senators who think the wording too strong, who feel that "it appears "to reject the entire principle of par- "ticipation of the United States in "any war, no matter how it might "affect the United States itself," although this "is not the intent of the reservation." The Massachusetts Senator absolutely forces us to question either his intelligence or his morality. Any one can see that the second paragraph of the reservations absolutely rejects Article X. It declares that "the United States de- "clines to assume, under the pro- "vision of Article X., or any other "article, any obligation to preserve "the territorial integrity or political "independence of any other country "or to interfere in controversies be- "tween other nations members of the "League or not, or to employ the "military or naval forces of the "United States in such controversies, "or to adopt economic measures for "the protection of any other coun- "try"—in short, it specifically repudiates any agreement on the part of the United States to take part in the measures preventive of war contemplated by Article X. The words "except by action of the Congress of the United States," at the end of the paragraph, are—as we must believe—with malice, intent, and aforethought limited to the acceptance of mandate under Article XXII. This amendment of the Treaty, agreed to by the Foreign Relations Committee, would entail all the consequences we have indicated above. It would recommit the instrument to Versailles, where the other nations would inevitably reject the amendment, it would leave them to complete the Treaty without our participation, to set up the League of Nations without our membership, and we should stand alone in the world, a nation guilty of a monstrous act of perfidy and betrayal, not merely of the nations associated with us in making the Treaty, but of the cause of humanity, of right, of justice, of peace.

It is the effort and with the hope of making the people of the country see and understand the consequences of rejecting the Treaty that Mr. WILSON is making his report to them upon the true meaning and purpose of the instrument signed at Versailles. It has been grossly misrepresented and misinterpreted, its plain meaning has been falsified, it has been tortured out of its natural purport by those who, in the fervor of their partisan zeal and in their rage against the President, have been almost beyond precedent reckless in seeking to amend out of the Treaty what it does not contain or to put into it guarantees which its language unmistakably gives. The obstructive Senators have apparently planned for a month or two of debate. Their partisan purpose is clearly disclosed by their agreement that the debate, contrary to all usage, shall be public. That means that they plan not only for delay, some of them hoping that delay will bring death to the Treaty, but that they have arranged for unlimited campaign oratory with a view to effect in next year's electoral contest. But for the fact which stares us in the face it would be inconceivable that men in responsible stations should make such a use of the great charter of human freedom, incomparably the most momentous compact ever submitted to any parliamentary body for consideration and acceptance.

PERSHING'S DIVISION.

The Victory Parade of the First Division with full equipment, led by General PERSHING, will be the climax of the processional shows celebrating the achievements of the American Army in France and the laying down of arms. All America would like to see the ranks go by under the Stars and Stripes and the regimental colors, with the famous soldier riding ahead, ideal leader of the heroic legion, and such as are privileged to be present on the historic occasion will be the envy of everybody else. To call the occasion historic is only to anticipate the judgment of those who come after us.

There will be other parades in which General PERSHING will take part, the idol of crowds who will regard him as the incarnation of that victory won by the American armies in France; but there will be no parade to match this one. General PERSHING comes here straight from the scene of his successes with laurels fresh upon him, and the division that he will lead is his favorite division, of whose record in the war he is exceedingly proud. It is to be one of the most memorable days in General PERSHING'S life as well as in the lives of those who see him at the front of his beloved troops. He is home again among his own people, and for him there will be the satisfaction of showing his countrymen the division that peculiarly shared his glory in having been the first in France, landing in the month when General PERSHING himself arrived, and the division that covered itself with glory as a fighting organization on every field where it was ordered to advance. This is not an extravagance of speech, but the actual fact.

There is no need to use fine phrases in speaking of the deeds of the division whose men wear no insignia upon their shoulders. The figure 1 tells the story of their work in France. The Second Division alone can challenge the record, the Second which New York has seen on parade with its indomitable marines. If it is asked which was the best division in France, the answer is that there can be no choice between the First and the Second. They must be bracketed together as superlative. Better could not be found in the flower of the French Army or the British, judged by the ordeal of battle, the overwhelming of the enemy, the taking of guns, the capture of prisoners.

But this is the day of the First, PERSHING'S Own. Whatever others think of it, he regards it as the best, in fact peerless. It was longer in the front line than any other division. It captured 164 German officers and 6,304 men. Its casualties were 4,411 killed and died of wounds and 17,201 wounded and gassed. Up to Nov. 11, 1918, the replacements were 30,306. When the armistice was signed General PERSHING singled out the First in General Orders, distinguishing it above all other divisions, and saying that "the Commander in Chief has "noted in this division a special "pride of service and a high state "of morale, never broken by hard- "ship or battle." General PERSHING expects the First to show New York today how his favorite regulars can march on parade, and the First knows that it must march better than any other division to vindicate the preference of the Commander in Chief in France.

THE BOSTON POLICE STRIKE.

There is only one side to the controversy between the patrolmen of Boston and its Police Commissioner, which resulted yesterday in a strike of the Policemen's Union. Inspired unconsciously by anti-social ideas, or acting by "suggestion" of their London and Liverpool brethren, in spite of the Commissioner's necessary order that members of the force should not belong to an outside organization, the patrolmen formed a union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. The Commissioner brought charges against certain officers and members of the union. They were clearly guilty. He found them guilty and they were suspended until sentence.

A policeman has no more right to belong to a union than a soldier or a sailor. He must be ready to obey orders, the orders of his superiors, not those of any outside body. One of his duties is the maintenance of order in case of strike violence. In such a case, if he is faithful to his union, he may have to be unfaithful to the public, which pays him to protect it. The situation is false and impossible.

The disorderly and criminal element welcomes and takes advantage of police strikes, as was shown in Liverpool not long ago, to assault and burn and loot. It is the privilege of the Boston policemen to resign if they are not satisfied with the conditions of their employment. Those of them who leave their posts by agreement, so far as they can strip property and life of protection, commit a serious offense in the moral, if not in the legal, view. A volunteer police force in contemplation of the emergency has been forming in Boston for some days, but it is intolerable that a city should have to relapse to this rude and primitive system of defense, that it should be deserted by men who misunderstand their position and function as policemen, and who take their orders from outside. It is improbable that the police strike will be developed to dangerous proportions in an American city as it was in Liverpool, but it is an imported, revolutionary idea that may spread to various cities. There should be plain and stern law against it. It is practically an analogue of military desertion. Conceivably, it might bring upon a community a considerable disaster. This agreed and combined desertion is much more dangerous than individual desertion. While no such severe punishment as military desertion entails would be thought of in connection with wholesale police desertion, it ought to be punished suitably and repressed.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

Apart from and above every other figure of the war, that of Cardinal MERCIER stands august, not merely a symbol of the steady courage and long endurance of his Belgian people, but of faith in the triumph of good over evil. A man of the people, long dedicated to the study of theology and scholastic philosophy, he became an Archbishop and a Cardinal in whom revived not only the antique type of the pastor, counselor, and friend of his flock, but a great administrator and, in the agony of his country, the inflexible protector of civilization against barbarism. Studying him we begin to understand LEO the Great and GREGORY the Great; but the Lombards were lambs compared with the Germans, and GENSERIC and ATTILA milk-livered humanitarians in comparison with VON BISSING and the other German masters of Belgium.

The motto of his coat-in-arms is "Apostolos Jesu Christi," an Apostle of Jesus Christ. There is an apostolic energy, love of truth, large religious spirit, candor and courage in all those pastorals and addresses which have made his name famous around the world. The massacres of August and September, 1914, the destruction of immemorial monuments of art and religion and the humanities, the bombardment of "our dear City of Malines," its episcopal palace and metropolitan church, the first stations of Belgium's long Calvary, brought from him the immortal Christmas pastoral which told the Belgians that their duty was "patriotism and endurance." "I hold it as "part of my episcopal office to in- "struct you as to your duty in face "of the Power that has invaded our "soil and now occupies the greater "part of our country. The authority "of that Power is no lawful author- "ity. Therefore, in soul or con- "science, you owe it neither respect, "nor attachment, nor obedience." The Germans burned what copies of it they could lay their hands on. With more than savage insolence they tried to call him from the mass and force him into an apology. Then, and afterward, they could not bend his lofty resolution. He would not sell his own or his "country's honor." They itched to arrest him, but they did not dare. His appeal to the German, Bavarian, and Austro-Hungarian Bishops and Cardinals, his messages of consolation and strengthening to his people, his protests against their deportation and servitude—a long series of brave and dignified words and acts were to be his; and at length his unfaltering faith was to see the triumph of right and the salvation of his country.

In BRAND WHITLOCK'S "Belgium" there is more than one vivid picture of this character of mingled austerity and charm, strong, gentle, inflexible, commanding, and salient, as if some great "athlete of the Church" had been reborn from mediæval times:

> I told him that after the war he would have to make a voyage to America, where he was so much loved and admired, and when I related how Protestant clergymen and Jewish rabbis had united with the priests of his own faith to praise his courage and to extol his patriotism, he looked at me in the astonishment that was the product of his modesty. . . . I wish more than all that I might give some sense of the charm and pulsance of his personality. The effect of his visit was most uplifting. He is one of those great beings that, in a world crowded with little men, lift themselves far above the mass and by the sheer force of moral grandeur radiate sweetness and light. In his presence all cares, all petty feelings, and all haunting fears fade away; one is before eternal verities, and we felt that night as though we had had a prophet in the house. Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us by the way?

From books and pictures, from statues and windows of cathedrals, saints and prophets look at us. It had been thought that they were unintelligible to these later times. A saint and prophet, the most admirable and the most exalted actor on the scene of nations for four years, has come to New York. He finds here a whole nation of friends.

THE MIND OF THE NATION.

Is Bolshevism permeating the national mind? As to the official mind—the mind that functions in the Halls of Congress, in the White House, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and way stations—we may rest assured that it is not. But in the long run it is the unofficial mind that counts, and that is revealed only upon occasion, in glimpses.

At a moving picture house of late there was an uproar. A Russian film was on the reel, and when the Bolsheviki were shown in the act of breaking into the houses of the well-to-do and murdering the owners, one MANUEL LOPEZ applauded. The mind of the nation manifested itself in instant hisses. Presently the Reds on the screen declared that priests and clergy were mere tools of the bourgeoisie, that there must be an end of them, too. Again LOPEZ smote his hands together in loud approval. This time angry shouts rose on all sides. There was a general rush for the offender, in which several women joined. The mind of the nation registered itself in abrasions on the face of LOPEZ. Fortunately, Trooper ROBERTS of the State Constabulary was at hand, and he asserted the reign of law, but a number of the audience forsook the excitements of the screen to see the offender taken to the police station.

A lecture room of the Rand School, some months ago, was the scene of an even more significant occurrence. In response to a call for the formation of a soviet of soldiers, sailors, and workmen, a handful of boys in uniform appeared. They heard the appeal of the lecturer in silence, foregathered for a moment in the lobby, and then departed. During the following hour the lecture room was occupied by a committee on the housing problem—a very earnest, well-meaning committee. Their peaceful deliberations were interrupted by the return of the soldiers and sailors, now reinforced by double their original numbers. In spite of the protests and explanations of the housing committee, they were ejected into the street. Then chairs and lecturer's table were hurled after them. When the room was a complete wreck the newly formed soviet departed.

Disorder is, of course, disorder, and it is generally suppressed as such. But as evidence it sometimes has value. When JOWETT was master of Balliol he kept a keen eye upon undergraduate "ragging," but seldom allowed it to disturb his philosophic calm. During one rag in the quad his library windows were smashed in. "I see," he said in the morning, viewing the wreckage, "the mind of the col- "lege is still vigorous! It has been "asserting itself!"

AN AMERICAN LABOR LEADER.

Of JOHN MITCHELL, who died in this city yesterday, Chairman STRAUS of the Public Service Commission said on the occasion of a dinner given to Mr. MITCHELL on his forty-eighth birthday that he had made as large a contribution as any man of his day and generation to the mutual welfare of employers and wage earners. JOHN MITCHELL was one of the most remarkable Americans of our time, judged by his triumph over difficulties of birth and environment and the influence as a citizen which he exercised in the last half of a toilsome and active life. He was born in the pit's mouth, going to school from 4 to 10. At 12 he was working in a coal mine. At 25 he was an officer of the United Mine Workers of America, self-educated, an authority on economics, and something of a lawyer, all his learning acquired under the lamp after the day's labor.

JOHN MITCHELL was under 30 when he became President of the United Mine Workers of America, and for nine years he fought its battles without losing the respect of any man. His common sense, his fairness in controversy, his courage, and his public spirit made him a national figure. It was due largely to him that the anthracite strike of 1902 was arbitrated by a commission which President ROOSEVELT, always an admirer of JOHN MITCHELL, appointed. Mr. BRYAN thought so highly of him as to make overtures to the labor leader to become a candidate for Vice President on one of his tickets. In this State JOHN MITCHELL had been talked of for Governor. He wrote well and forcibly upon labor topics.

In the last years of his life he was in great demand for industrial commissions, and during the war he served at the head of the Food Administration of the State. JOHN MITCHELL, who had become one of the most useful of citizens from an obscure origin, was less than 50 when he died. There was no more stalwart champion of organised labor, but his voice was always raised for peaceful and honorable settlements of its disputes with capital. His was a militant but a sane and patriotic influence. He was an evolutional but not a revolutionary reformer of labor conditions. JOHN MITCHELL'S death is a loss to the country at a time when labor has so few intelligent counselors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Unfamiliar Praise of New York.

So wont are the inhabitants of this city to hearing from the rest of the country comments far from affectionate on their manners and morals that they must have read with a peculiar satisfaction in which there was an element of surprise one sentence in General PERSHING'S reply to the Mayor's speech of welcome. After saying that New York City's part in the war had been a great one, both as regards men sent into the army and money contributed for their support in the field, the General added: "New York City's attitude has been accepted everywhere, at home and abroad, as that of the whole country."

If there has been that acceptance—and as to abroad, at least, the General speaks with authority—it is something entirely new. Innumerable times, by critics of all sorts, foreign and domestic, New York has been declared to be the least American of all our cities, and its departure from an assumed—and largely imaginary—type, while far from being the only or the least of the accusations against us, almost always has been the first to be made, and on it agreement has been unanimous.

Indeed, New Yorkers have heard the charge so often that they have come to believe it themselves, or at any rate to despair of disproving it. Yet it never had any basis in truth, and even the often-mentioned heterogeneity of our population gives us a much better right to call the city distinctively American than does the accident of having been originally settled by a single group of immigrants and of not having attracted, since, people of a different origin.

They Scorn, and Yet They Come.

That New York is an—even the—American city is to be seen, by those who will, in the fact that always and invariably it has done at least its part in all the activities of which Americans, as such, with most reason have been proud. The rôle its men and its money played in the great war is only the latest of innumerable demonstrations of New York's willingness and ability to advance American causes. Whether its "attitude" is now admitted or proclaimed to be that of the whole country, by the whole country—well, that we will wait to see, and with no very hopeful expectations.

It is an unquestionable fact that most inhabitants of the American hinterland profess, and a good many of them seem sincerely to feel, distrust and dislike of New York and of New Yorkers. It seems to be something more than the world-wide and immemorial animosity or unfriendliness between urban and rural people. It is acerbated by the general identification of New York with "Wall Street," and the consequent holding of New Yorkers responsible for losses incurred in rash speculations. The farmers, too, have had sad experiences with produce shipped to New York commission men, not all of whom, according to rumor, have been brilliant exemplars of honesty and good faith.

Yet in spite of New York's established unpopularity, its powers of attraction extend all over the country, and to it come every year an unending procession of young Americans in search of fortune and of old Americans who have already acquired one. And all of them except the failures stay here. Instead of going back home they join societies with the names of home States or cities, and at annual dinners they make eloquent but amusingly insincere assertions as to where true happiness and real virtue alone exist. They, and not the native Born, are the typical New Yorkers, and if it be true that New York is un-American, it is their own fault, for they make it what it is.

His Service Is Not Forgotten.

General MARCH is deserving of commendation for having given public expression to the wish that men in the army, or recently discharged from it, be treated exactly like anybody else if they break the law. That is the attitude every military man should take, for to him the wearing or the having worn a uniform creates no claim for exemption from the legal penalties of misconduct. Indeed, both the soldier and the ex-soldier are under a special obligation to guard well their walk. Each represents his country in a different, if not a higher, way than does the civilian, and his responsibility to his country is explicit instead of being merely implicit, for he has taken an oath to protect and exalt its honor.

All that is true, and it is a fine theory. In practice, however, the principle should be shaded just a little, and, as a matter of fact, most Judges do so. The soldier who comes into court with a record of dangerous service well rendered, and perhaps wearing a decoration for gallantry, is not going to be treated with severity unless his offending has been persistent and heinous. Justice in his case will be mitigated by mercy and gratitude, and there will be consideration for the faults that are the obverses of his qualities. Fortunately, however, these drafts upon accorded credit are not frequent or large. The good soldier makes a good citizen. Else would the war have been worse than lost, for our good soldiers run well up into the millions.

Clearing the Sea of Mines.

A brief dispatch from London announced yesterday that the work of clearing the North Sea of mines was approaching completion, and that by another month the navigation of those much frequented waters would be safe again. This most desirable result is generously credited to the American mine sweepers, to which the difficult and dangerous work has been intrusted of late, and they are said to have performed it with a rapidity far exceeding expectations.

The news is good and the praise acceptable, but it can hardly be hoped that every one of the almost innumerable mines planted by both the Germans and their enemies will be found and exploded by the devoted seekers of them. Nothing like the same number were used on the coast of Asia during the Russian-Japanese war, and for several years afterward there were occasional wreckings of merchant ships due to collision with mines still afloat.

The two cases are different, however, as the search for these perilous obstructions now has been far more thorough than then, and made with far better facilities than then.

FRUITS OF THEIR VICTORY.

A Volunteer Would Not Be Cheated Out of Them by the Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article entitled "Setting the Clock Back," you ask: "Is it not true that the thinking men who went to war from our country and from Britain and France did definitely believe and hope that they were warring to end war?" I am one who went, and I went with precisely that belief and hope.

I did not have to go. My wife and baby were dependent wholly upon my daily work for their existence. There were millions of unmarried and younger men answering the call. I had reached that point in a professional career where a modest measure of success seemed within my grasp. To relinquish it by going to war meant to abandon much of the benefit of a considerable period of hard work.

And yet my wife and I knew that I must heed the call. There was a job to do and we knew that we must help all we could. And that meant my going and her staying alone. And this inevitable course made us hate war more than we had ever hated anything.

When at last the call came clearly and surely to us, we put our affairs in order against the possibility of my not returning, and I volunteered for service in the army, while my wife began her long, anxious waiting. We did our utmost for sixteen months, she in America, I in France.

Now our experience was not different from that of many, many others. It is worth relating only because it may emphasize the importance we attached to our reason for "doing our bit." That reason was our belief and hope that we "were warring to end war." We did our utmost, recognizing fully the grave dangers, in order that our baby girl should not have to give her husband or her son in some future, more horrible and gigantic war. We did our utmost so that we, if we were fortunate, and, surely, our children down the ages, might live in a future United States of the earth, from which war had been banished.

Moreover, in this point of view we were in agreement with hundreds of men with whom I served in France. We could endure our lot over there and prosecute our task with confidence in the outcome because we felt and believed we were fighting the last great war, and we meant not to spare ourselves until this were an assured fact.

The covenant of the League of Nations is the fruit of our endeavor. Would the Senate rob us of it? Some of us died in this endeavor. Dares the Senate break faith with them?

The old order must not be re-established. The covenant of the League of Nations offers us a new order, such as we fought for. Is it possible that my country may take the lead in defeating the consummation of this new order? We may wish it were a better covenant, but can sensible people doubt that in the present state of affairs it is the best for which we can be sure of securing worldwide acceptance?

Let the League be established, and straightway the covenant will be developed as our Constitution has been developed, with amendments and interpretations. But let us not decline this opportunity to assist in establishing peace, co-operation, and international righteousness upon the earth.

Keep faith with the men who fought and the men who died and the women who prayed and waited.

GEORGE BAIN CUMMINGS.

White Plains, Sept. 8, 1919.

PERSHING RIDES.

Hero, advance! This is your day! The Avenue of your Allies
For you its meed of banners flies; now are you King of this highway.
Bronzed by the strife, and nobly cast and tested in its fiercest fire,
Designed our country to inspire, you in its heart of hearts stand fast,
To greet you sacred banners wave. (There [illegible]) you more sacred yet,
At sight of which the eyes are wet.) A nation's heart acclaims you brave:
Its chief in history's sternest war, fought by the strong, the weak to free,
Whose dearest sign of liberty is still the golden service-star.
For, lo, there ride, between the ranks of heroes, still more glorious dead,
And hearts in memory have said, "For these high souls we offer thanks!"
Though we their laurels do not see, their Life than this our life is more,
Their death is but an open door to higher ways of Liberty.
The freedom of this Avenue is theirs to grant you on this hour,
The laurel wreath of memory's flower is the high crown they offer you.
We know what sights your eyes have seen; we know your heart has wept and bled.
Your heart remembering our dead, whose memory is ever green.
Hero, advance! O tested soul, yours is the leadership of men!
Your country welcomes you again, who, steadfast, won its noble goal!

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

CRITICISM OF THE CUMMINS RAILROAD BILL.

"Provisions Do Not Furnish a Clear or Definite or Workable Standard for Fixing Rates."

By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

New York, Sept. 8, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Railroad bill recently introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, contains some excellent provisions; but a number of its provisions are unworkable and, taken as a whole, the bill fails to meet the essential requirements of the railway situation. Unless amended in important particulars, it would fail to solve the railway problem, and, in my opinion, would make conditions worse than ever before. In this letter I shall call attention to only one of the radical defects of the bill.

To provide adequate railway service in this rapidly growing country requires an expenditure of approximately a thousand million dollars per annum for improvements and additions, enlarging the capacity of the existing lines, and for the construction and equipment of branches and extensions into territory not adequately supplied with transportation facilities. For more than ten years there has been a gradual deterioration of railway credit, so that even before our entry into the war the railway companies were unable to raise the new capital which they urgently needed. The financing of new railway projects was practically killed.

This deterioration of railway credit with the consequent inability of the majority of the railway companies to raise necessary capital was not due to the insufficiency of the incomes of the companies, but it was due to the loss of confidence of investors in the stability of railway incomes. Prior to the war the incomes of most of the important companies would have been sufficient to sustain their credit if investors had felt confidence that these incomes would continue. Investors lost confidence in the stability of railway incomes and in the safety of railway stocks and bonds, (except bonds of a few of the strongest companies,) because no definite and practicable rule or standard for fixing railway rates was prescribed by law. Investors feared—I think rightly—that in the long run the Interstate Commerce Commission and the several State commissions would not allow the railway companies to charge the rates necessary to enable them to continue to pay the interest on their bonds and the usual dividends on their stocks.

Congress, and probably every State Legislature, had enacted that railway rates shall be "reasonable and just," and probably every Appellate Court in the land has held that, as a matter of law, the rates charged by the companies or imposed by the commissions must be reasonable. But no one ever devised any practicable method of determining the reasonableness or fairness or justice of a particular railway rate, or of a complete schedule of rates.

The Constitution in effect prohibits Congress and the State Legislatures and their commissions from fixing rates so low as to deprive the railway companies of a fair return on their property. But the Constitution furnishes no standard for determining what is a fair return on railway property and no definite and practicable standard was ever supplied by Congress or by the courts.

In view of the uncertainty as to the meaning and effect of the statutory provisions that railway rates shall be reasonable and just, and as to the meaning and effect of the constitutional provision for the protection of property rights as applied to railway property, they failed to give the necessary confidence to investors. The right to maintain a lawsuit against Government officials to restrain the enforcement of confiscatory rate regulations was not a sufficient assurance to attract capital.

A simple and obvious way of meeting the situation and of re-establishing railway credit would be to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates in each rate district in such manner as to yield some definitely fixed return on the existing railway properties in the rate district, together with the actual cost, payable in the form of interest and dividends, for capital hereafter obtained and expended under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the proposed Railway Transportation Board. However, the Cummins bill fails to prescribe this or any other practical standard for fixing rates or railway incomes.

The bill provides that, for the purpose of ascertaining the adequacy of rates to produce revenues as provided in the act, the commission shall divide the country into rate districts and the carriers into rate groups, "each group of carriers to comprise the railways in one of said rate districts." It should be observed here that the lines of many of the companies now extend into several rate districts and that it would be wholly impossible to subdivide the country for rate-making purposes in such manner as to make all the lines of each company coincide with some one rate district.

It is impossible to do justice to the provisions of the bill for the future regulation of rates except by quoting them in full. Section 6 provides as follows:

> In dividing the country into districts and the carriers into rate-making groups the commission shall have in view the similarity of transportation and traffic conditions therein. Rates of transportation shall at all times be just and reasonable. In changing or modifying them from time to time in the manner provided in the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and in viewing them from the standpoint of their effect in producing revenue in any rate-making group as a whole, the commission shall take into consideration the interest of the public, the shippers, the wages of labor, the cost of maintenance and operation, (including taxes,) a fair return upon the value of the property in the group and used for or held for the service of transportation, the requirements for additional capital in order to enable the carriers to adequately perform their duties to the public and the conditions under which the same can be secured; and for the purposes aforesaid the commission shall from time to time determine the value of the property in each district and so lower or advance the rates of transportation, as nearly as may be, to provide said fair return as herein provided.
>
> It is further provided that "in applying the foregoing rule a comprehensive view of the rate-making group shall be taken and the level of rates, fares, and charges shall be determined with reasonable reference to average conditions therein."

Whatever may be said of these provisions, it is certain that they do not furnish a clear or definite or workable standard for fixing rates. The recitement of the time-honored but fruitless provision that "rates shall at all times be just and reasonable" certainly furnishes no standard. It is certain also that the future action of the commission in fixing rates is not made definite and certain by the provisions that in changing rates and "in viewing them from the standpoint of their effect in producing revenue in any rate-making group as a whole" the commission shall "take into consideration" the several matters enumerated and that "in applying the foregoing rule a comprehensive view of the rate-making group shall be taken and that the level of rates" shall be determined with reasonable reference to average conditions therein."

Only one clause in the bill has even the semblance of furnishing a standard for fixing rates; but to give it that effect the other provisions above referred to must be treated as mere expressions of a pious purpose and of no legal effect. I refer to the clause that "the commission shall from time to time value the property in each district and so lower or advance the rates of transportation as nearly as may be, to provide said fair return as herein provided."

This clause, however, fails to furnish any definite or practicable standard for the following reasons:

(1) Both the valuation of the railways in each rate district and the rate of return thereon are left practically to the unregulated discretion of the commission. The value of the railways in a rate district cannot mean their value in the usual and proper sense of the term (that is to say, their pecuniary or selling value) because this depends upon the income or return that can be obtained from their operation, and the income or return depends upon the rates that can be charged. As the value of the railways depends upon the rate that can be charged, it would be absurd to attempt to base rates upon the value of the railways. Evidently it was the intention of the framer of the bill that the value of the railways for rate-making purposes should be fixed by the commission under the act of Congress of 1913. Under that act the commission was directed to ascertain and report to Congress the "value" of all the physical property owned by each carrier, specifying in detail as to each piece of property, its original cost, its cost of reproduction new, its cost of reproduction less depreciation, and various other matters, including "other values and elements of value, if any," and an analysis of the methods of valuation employed. The act of Congress does not indicate whether this so-called "value" is to be the original cost, or cost of reproduction new, or cost of reproduction less depreciation, but, in effect, it gives the commission an unregulated discretionary power to value the railways as it sees fit.

(2) The bill provides no rule or standard whatever for determining the rate of return upon the value of the railways, as fixed by the commission, that is to be deemed fair.

(3) The income or return of the railway companies would fluctuate according to the valuation from time to time placed by the commission on their properties and the rate of return from time to time fixed by the commission. Yet it is obvious that the railway companies cannot from time to time reduce the interest rate on their obligations to meet a lower valuation of their properties or a lower return fixed by the commission. Who would furnish new capital to the railway companies under a statute making their income depend upon periodical valuations of the properties in the so-called rate groups and periodical decisions of the commission as to the rate of return on such valuations to be deemed fair?

The Cummins bill not only fails to prescribe any standard for fixing the rates and aggregate incomes of the railways in a rate group, but it provides that if in any year any railway company should receive "more than a fair return, to be determined by the commission, upon the value of its property" the excess shall be paid over to the Transportation Board, which is to invest one-half of such excess for the benefit of railway employes while the other half, apparently, is to belong to the Government, but is to be expended by the board in purchasing equipment to be leased to the carriers or is to be loaned to them if they are unable to secure capital elsewhere. If, however, in any year, the rates fixed by the commission should fail to yield to a railway company the fair return fixed by the commission, or any return whatever, the loss would fall upon the company's bondholders and stockholders. The unfairness of such an arrangement requires no comment. It seems obvious, also, that it would not serve to restore confidence in railway investments or to encourage initiative, enterprise, or economy in the management of those companies which are able to earn more than the so-called "fair return" allowed by the commission.

It is difficult to understand why Congress seems to be unwilling to treat investors in railway stocks and bonds in a fair and businesslike manner. The country certainly cannot be benefited by a relatively trifling saving of railway rates effected at the expense of millions of citizens who invested in railway securities on the faith of the incomes received by the railway companies during years of stringent rate regulation. One of the greatest needs of the day is the restoration of the credit of public service enterprises. To invite investors to furnish new capital so urgently needed by the country for railway purposes upon assurances no more definite and fair than those furnished by the Cummins bill would be useless. The required capital would not be forthcoming. In any event, no capital would be forthcoming except at interest rates high enough to cover the risk and uncertainty of arbitrary rate regulation.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

Where a Bonus Would Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Mr. Tuttle's letter against soldiers' grants with great interest. I believe Mr. Tuttle sincere in his attitude, but also believe he has not considered the facts in the case as they pertain to some of us other ex-service men.

My own case, for instance: I spent over two years in active service, and when released received my $60 bonus. I then came home to don my civilian clothes, and lo! nothing would fit me.

I had to buy two suits of clothes, shoes, shirts, hat, collars, &c. The only article of clothing that would still fit me was my overcoat. I spent over $120 for clothes. For two months looking for a job, (a patriotic stay-at-home had my former one,) and am trying to keep up my insurance. I still owe $75, and with prices as they are may be able to pay it off in time for the next war.

Put yourself in my place for a moment and see how a bonus of $100 or $200 would help me.

JAMES EDMOND.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 8, 1919.

MISS ALLEN WEDS LIEUT. G. LIVINGSTON

Daughter of Lieut. Commander Marries New York Banker in Pelham Manor.

SHE WAS NURSE IN FRANCE

Bride's Two Sisters Among Her Attendants—All of Her Family Were in War Work.

The wedding of Goodhue Livingston, Jr., of New York and Southampton and Miss Joan Livingston Allen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen and a granddaughter of the Duchess de Dino, took place at 12:30 yesterday in Christ Church, Pelham Manor, and 200 guests from New York and elsewhere attended the ceremony. The Rev. John McVickar Haight, the rector of the church, officiated, and the reception and breakfast were at The Priory, the country home of the bride's family.

The attendants were the bride's sisters, the Misses Barbara Allen as maid of honor, and Priscilla Allen. Harriet Fessenden, Rose B. Dolan, Katherine Blair Thaw, and Cornelia Livingston, the latter a sister of the bridegroom, also Mrs. Johnston Redmond, were the other attendants.

The bride and her family were all engaged in war work and had headquarters in Paris. Mr. Allen being a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserves Flying Corps, and Mrs. Allen was the head of the American Committee for Devastated France. The bride was a nurse in Dr. Joseph A. Blake's hospital near Paris. The bridegroom, a New York banker, was a Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Field Artillery, 2d Division, A. E. F., and was wounded in France.

L. C. Haggerty Marries Miss Prindle

The wedding of Louis Crimmins Haggerty and Miss Adele Prindle, a daughter of the late Mrs. J. Leaming Walker by her first husband, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Loyola School Chapel at Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street by the Rev. J. Harding Fisher, S. J. The bride walked with her stepfather, Captain J. Leaming Walker, who gave her in marriage, and Mrs. Lewis P. Harder. Miss Pauline Haggerty, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Judith Smith were her attendants. Mr. Haggerty's best man was his cousin, Justin O'Brien, and the ushers were Kenneth R. O'Brien, another cousin, and the bride's brother, E. Brewster Prindle. The wedding was a quiet one owing to mourning, and the wedding breakfast was served at the Plaza.

Judge Pound's Daughter Weds.

The marriage is announced of Miss Mary Pound, daughter of Cuthbert W. Pound, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Pound of Lockport, N. Y., and Ralph Comstock Taylor, which took place on Saturday, in Grace Episcopal Church, Lockport, the Rev. Henry F. Zwicker officiating. Mr. Taylor was formerly a lieutenant, junior grade, in the navy, and is a lawyer of Buffalo, where the couple will reside. He is a graduate of Yale and of the Harvard Law School.

Miss Margaret J. Achelis to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Julia Achelis and Frederick Arendale Sansome of Oakland, Cal., will probably take place the latter part of this month. The couple's engagement has just been announced. Miss Achelis is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis of 550 Park Avenue and is a member of the Colony Club. Mr. Sansome, until recently, was a Captain in the United States Air Service.

Mileham-Durkee Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Helen Winslow Durkee, daughter of Eugene W. Durkee, to Christopher John Mileham of London will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Christ Church, Bellport, L. I. The wedding will be followed by a reception at Nahmke, the home of the bride's parents in East Patchogue, L. I.

ELOI SYLVA, TENOR, DIES.

Once Member of Metropolitan Opera Co. Expires in Berlin at 73.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 9.—Eloi Sylva, once a distinguished member of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, died in Berlin yesterday, aged 73. Sylva, a native Belgian, lived during the war in one of his castles near Antwerp, and only recently returned to Germany.

Eloi Sylva made his Metropolitan debut in Meyerbeer's "The Prophet," on Nov. 27, 1885, in the second so-called German season of that house. Mr. Sylva was a robust tenor of powerful voice and imposing stage presence, most musical in his higher tones. Two years later he essayed English opera.

Dr. George H. Richards.

Dr. George H. Richards, former President of the Board of Health of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home in that city of heart disease, at the age of 56 years. He had been in declining health for some time. When awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by his father's groans, Herbert L. Richards found a note addressed to him on his father's desk. Mr. Richards wrote that he felt badly and doubted he could get through the night. He also gave certain instructions to his son.

Dr. Richards was born in Orange on Jan. 7, 1863, and was graduated in 1883 from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital as president of his class. He studied in clinics and hospitals in Berlin, Vienna, Edinburgh, and London. He was for ten years an officer of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. J. W Dennis Dies in London.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Dennis, wife of John W. Dennis, Member of Parliament for Birmingham, died here today. Death followed as a result of the fracture of her thigh three weeks ago when she slipped and fell in the street.

Before her marriage to Mr. Dennis she was the widow of Robert Woods Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J.

Mrs. Johnson was married to Mr. Dennis at her home in Park Avenue, New York, in November, 1915. She is survived by three children, Robert Wood Johnson of New Brunswick, John Seward Johnson, an Ensign in the navy during the war, and one daughter, Evangeline B. Johnson.

Born.

GREEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Leo Green, nee Guttman, a son, Sept. 9, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium.

Engaged.

NORTH—HAVEN.—Dr. and Mrs. William Ingraham Haven of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Haven, to Dr. Eric McCoy North, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Mason North of Madison, N. J.

TAYLOR—KRAUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Kraus, 24 Franklin Place, Arlington, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nina Arvilla, to Arthur Gilbert Taylor, son of Mrs. Gilbert W. Taylor, 111 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Married.

BRANNIN—WILLIAMS.—On Sept. 4, at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, New York, Eleanor Hanna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Edgington Williams, to Roy Harvard Brannin.

Married.

TAYLOR—POUND.—On Sept. 8, Miss Mary Pound, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Cuthbert W. Pound, to Ralph Comstock Taylor, at Grace Episcopal Church, Lockport, N. Y., the Rev. Henry F. Zwicker officiating.

Died.

ADAM.—At Staten Island, N. Y., Lena Adam, (nee Koestler), beloved wife of Frederick Adam. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 107 Orchard St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, 1919, at 8:15.

BARAGWAUATH.—Suddenly, at Buenos Aires, South America, Captain John M. Baragwauath, beloved husband of Maude Stewart, in his 46th year. Canadian and Australian papers please copy.

BARTOW.—On Sept. 8, at Des Moines, Iowa, in his 46th year, Bayard, son of the late John A. and Mary W. Bartow. Services private at Englewood, N. J.

BENJAMIN.—Alfred N., on Sept. 8 after a brief illness, at his residence, 355 West 84th St. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.) Broadway at 66th St., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DINNS.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 9, 1919, Hannah Fletcher Binns. Funeral from Woodlawn Station, New York, Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMBERG.—Paula Lucyle Blumberg, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Blumberg, 1,064 Nelson Av., Sept. 9.

BRUTZKUS.—KURHANDER YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY: Officers and members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother Samuel Brutzkus from his late residence, 949 East 167th St., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.

HENRY M. KAHN, President.
JOSEPH S. HIRSCHFELD, Secretary.

BULKLEY.—On Sept. 7, Julia Rapelje, wife of Charles Hubbell Bulkley, daughter of the late Dow Ditmas Rapelje and Caroline Johnson Suydam, late of Newtown, L. I. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 345 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAUKINS.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Leander B., beloved husband of Mary E. Ogden, in the 83d year of his age. Services will be held at his late residence, 140 Prospect Av., Friday at 2 P. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CONNER.—On Sept. 9, 1919, Captain Henry Partridge Conner, aged 81 years, at his residence, 250 North 7th St., Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANMER.—After a brief illness, Ada H. Van Gieson, beloved wife of Dr. Charles C. Cranmer, Sept. 8, at her home, 1,064 East 27th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday afternoon, 1:30. Interment private at Upper Montclair, N. J. Newark and Upper Montclair papers please copy.

DONOVAN.—Jane, mother of the Rev. Simon Donovan. Funeral at her late residence, 487 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Holy Name, Prospect Park West and Prospect Av. Automobile cortege.

DRURY.—On Sept. 8, suddenly, John V. Drury, beloved husband of Mary, and father of Marietta M., Emma, and Mrs. Myles M. Burke. Funeral from his late residence, 114 Hamilton Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 10 A. M. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

FARRELL.—On Sept. 8, 1919, Sadie Farrell, (nee O'Neill,) beloved wife of John J. Farrell, sister of Mrs. E. Kieley, Mrs. L. Stutzman, Mrs. C. Bartels, Mrs. J. Hart, John, George and Harry O'Neill. Funeral from her late residence, 612 West 178th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

FELLMAN.—Edna A., suddenly, at Gloucester, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 7. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway at 66th St. Interment at Galveston, Texas.

GARBE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Elexina R. Garbe, (nee Casmeryr,) wife of the late Alexander W. Garbe. Funeral service 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at her late residence, 482 Fourth St., between Seventh and Eighth Avs., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

HASSELBACK.—Mrs. William, suddenly, on Sept. 8, dearly beloved mother of Dora, Louise Elise, and William, at her residence, 217 East 60th St. Funeral service Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. Chicago papers please copy.

HENRY.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1919, John Adams Henry, Sr. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 280 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 8 P. M.

HERZ.—After a lingering illness, aged 48 years, Yetta Herz. Funeral from the chapel of Samuel A. Rothschild, 2,000 7th Av., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

HOLCOMBE.—William Frederick, suddenly, Sept. 9. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., 10 A. M. Friday. Interment Friday afternoon at Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHNSTON.—Entered into rest Sept. 9, 1919, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. O. Huntting, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, the Rev. Levi Johnston, senior priest of the Diocese of Newark, and for thirty years priest in charge of St. Mark's Church, Mendham, N. J. Service at 172 Prospect Park West, Thursday, at 4 P. M. Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Mendham, Friday, at 11 A. M.

JONES.—Georgiana J., at Ocean Grove, N. J., Sept. 9. Funeral services at Old Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., at noon on Thursday, the 11th. Interment in churchyard, adjoining.

KINSLER.—Maria Stanton, on Sept. 8, 1919, at her residence, River Road, Fort Lee, N. J., beloved wife of George A. Kinsler and devoted mother of Police Captain William H. Kinsler and George A. Kinsler, Jr., in her 58th year. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., from Church of Madonna, Fort Lee, N. J. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Highwood, N. J.

LA FOY.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1919, George F. Jr., beloved son of George F. and Mabel Gibson La Foy, aged 12 years. Services at his parents' home, 24 Watson Av., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Chatham, N. J.

Died.

LAMBERT.—At Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1919, Mrs. Eva Ogden Lambert. Funeral service at St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

LAVENTHALL.—Jacob, at his residence, 1,164 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Sept. 8, 1919, beloved father of Mrs. Richard Cohn, Samuel, and Lawrence Laventhall. Funeral, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

McCORDOCK.—Robert, suddenly, Sept. 7, 1919, beloved husband of Sara McCordock. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8:15 o'clock, at Borough Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 15th Av. and 50th St., Brooklyn.

McKEOWN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919, ex-Assemblyman John McKeown, beloved husband of Esther McCowan. Funeral from his late residence, 366 Jay St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. James' Pro-Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Member of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. James' Holy Name, St. Patrick's Society, and Shawanaka Democratic Club of the Second Assembly District.

MAGEE.—Eliza Magee, widow of the late William Magee and mother of Mrs. Samuel B. Hutchings. Funeral services at her late residence, 780 East 163d St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

MASON.—At Huntington, L. I., Sept. 9, Marie Louise, widow of the late James Mason and daughter of the late Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs. Funeral Friday, Sept. 12. Burial at Oyster Bay, Young's Memorial Cemetery.

MEHRBACH.—Irving S., after a lingering illness, dearly beloved son of the late Julia and Solomon Mehrbach, beloved brother of Mrs. Arthur Heine and William Mehrbach, in his 37th year. Funeral private.

MONROE.—Mary L. Lewis Lockwood, widow of Philip G. Monroe and daughter of the late General Munson I. Lockwood, at Chicago, on Sept. 1, aged 75 years.

OKANST.—Adolph, on Sept. 9, beloved husband of Regina and father of George, Ella, and Arthur. Services at Meyer's Chapel, 238 Lenox Av., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

RAMEE.—Louis Charles, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, beloved husband of Rosalie Beauregard Page. Funeral at 10 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Hackensack, N. J. Train leaves Chambers St. Ferry, Erie Railroad, Susquehanna Line, at 8:50 A. M. Carriages will meet train on arrival at Main Street Station, Hackensack. Kindly omit flowers.

RANDALL.—Suddenly, in Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1919, Ellen Battin, wife of Maurice C. Randall, and daughter of Maria L. Toose and the late John Battin. Funeral Wednesday morning at Troy, N. Y.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, Sept. 8, Mary Elizabeth (Burbank) Richards of Stamford, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age, widow of the late Rev. L. E. Richards, and mother of Rev. Leonard Burbank, James Harris, and Dr. Alfred Newton Richards. Funeral at Stamford, Wednesday.

RICHARDS.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 9, 1919, George Herbert Richards, M. D. Funeral services at his late residence, 454 Main St., Orange, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ROGERS.—On Sept. 9, Helen Speakman, wife of Rev. W. L. Rogers. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Pittsburgh (Penn.) papers please copy.

SCHNEIDER.—Juliet, in her 16th year, only beloved daughter of Joseph and Bessie Schneider, (nee Hochstim.) Funeral from late residence, 517 West 160th St., Thursday, 11 A. M.

SEAMAN.—Edgbert B., on Sunday, Sept. 7, infant son of Edgbert B. and Margery V. Seaman.

SHAFFER.—Suddenly, on Sept. 8, at Wilbraham, Mass., Ella L., daughter of the late Rev. James N. Shaffer of Newburg, N. Y. Private funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Wilbur F. Shaffer, at 144 Duboise St., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SHEAR.—Mary Louise, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at her Summer home, on Lake Sunapee, New London, N. H., wife of the late Theodore R. Shear and daughter of the late George Payn Quackenbos, LL. D. Funeral services at Lake Sunapee.

SONN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, at her home, 30 Sherman Place, Jersey City, N. J., Elizabeth Abbe Sonn, devoted wife of Albert H. Sonn and beloved mother of Ione M., Helen V., and Ruth M. Sonn. Services at 8 P. M., Thursday, Sept. 11. Interment Fairmont Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of family.

STERN.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1919, Rose Stern, (nee Breitenstern,) from Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, beloved wife of Dave Stern, aged 48 years. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 1,060 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

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WARREN.—Alice A., beloved wife of Ralph G. Warren, Sept. 8. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway at 66th St., Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.

WOOD.—On Sept. 3, 1919, at Bloomstead Bay, Henrietta Cornell, widow of Simon Wood. Services at her late residence, 43 Spring St., Kingston, N. Y.

WOODLEY.—Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919, Annie Woodley, beloved wife of George W. Woodley. Funeral service at her late home, Westchester Park, Pelhamdale, N. Y., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—At Short Hills, N. J., Sept. 8, 1919, Estelle Townsend, widow of Henry Gilbert Woodruff, in her 87th year. Funeral private. Baltimore papers please copy.

WOOLLEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 7, 1919, Annie Oakley, wife of William F. Woolley. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 30 South Walnut St., Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock.

WUBBENHORST.—Emil H., husband of Margaret E., at his home, 208 West 148th St. Notice of funeral later.

Unveiling.

HERZBERG.—Unveiling of monument in memory of Pauline, beloved wife and mother, (takes place on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M. Salem Fields Cemetery.

HOCHBERGER.—The unveiling and dedication of mausoleum erected in cherished memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Cecilia Hochberger, will take place on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2:30 P. M. at Mount Nebon Cemetery. Friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend.

In Memoriam

BROWNING.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, held at the bank, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1919, the President announced the death of John Scott Browning, at his Summer residence, Sands Point, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1919, on the 56th anniversary of his birth.

Whereas, John Scott Browning became a member of this Board on Jan. 11, 1918, and has performed the duties of a Director with indefatigable diligence and careful attention. Unfailing courtesy and harmonious co-operation marked his intercourse with his fellow Directors and commanded their high regard and esteem; and

Whereas, the Directors realize most keenly the loss they have suffered. In common with those many others who had learned to love him and to rely upon his strength and counsel:

Therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Browning the members of the Board lose a valued associate whose advice was wise and prudent, a friend whose kindly manner and genial presence will be greatly missed.

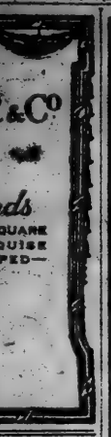
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

HIRSCH.—Rosa, born Freidenreich, in fondest remembrance of an unselfish woman, died Sept. 10, 1918. Her son David.

MENDELSOHN.—In loving memory of our dear brother, Abraham Mendelsohn, who departed this life Sept. 10, 1918. None knew him but to love him.
GUSSIE AND JAKE.

LEACOCK'S THIRD ARTICLE.

The third of Professor Leacock's articles dealing with social problems will appear next Sunday in the Magazine Section of The New York Times.—Advt.



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GIANTS LOSE FIRST GAME AND WIN SECOND IN A DOUBLE TUSSLE WITH THE CUBS IN CHICAGO

GIANTS GET EVEN BREAK WITH CUBS

Barnes Batted from Box in First Inning of Opener, Which Chicago Wins, 4-1.

NEHF STRONG IN SECOND

Southpaw Holds Mitchell's Men Safe While New Yorkers Score Easy Victory Over Martin, 7 to 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Giants opened their final Western invasion of the season with a double-header here this afternoon, and got an even break on the twin bill with the Cubs. The faded champions took the measure of McGraw's men in the opener by the score of 4 to 1, but the Giants came back strong in the nightcap number, and, through the medium of timely hitting and skilful pitching, they got the verdict, 7 to 1. Each game was virtually settled before the first inning was completed.

A double accident at the plate marred the opening contest. In the fifth inning, with Flack on third base, Lee Magee bunted for a squeeze play. The ball went in front of the plate and Dubuc, after a quick pick-up, threw to Gonzales in time to retire the runner. In sliding into the plate, Flack sprained an ankle and had to be carried from the field. It is not likely that he will be able to play again this season. In making the play on Flack, Gonzales had the misfortune to get his right thumb in the way of the outfielder's spikes and was cut. The Cuban, after some first aid treatment, returned to his position and finished the game. Before suffering the injury Flack had made two sensational catches, robbing Fletcher and Kelly of hits for extra bases.

Jess Barnes, who has been McGraw's most consistent winner this season, was Jim Vaughn's opponent for a few minutes in the opening engagement. The tall right-hander's reception that was warmer than any he had heretofore experienced in a New York uniform and he was on his way to the showers before the first out had been made in the Cubs' half of the first inning. Jean Dubuc came in and gave a fine account of himself, though he was working in a lost cause. The veteran, who pitched practically an entire game since he came in with none out in the first frame, allowed two clean singles and four infield rollers during the remainder of the game.

Jim Vaughn was a puzzle to the Giants at all times. He scattered their seven hits through six different frames, the fifth being the only inning in which McGraw's men were able to bunch two safeties. That accounted for the one run which saved the Giants from a shutout. In three other innings New York runners reached third base, but the big southpaw tightened when danger threatened and prevented any more scoring.

Robertson's Hit Settles Game.

It was Davy Robertson, a one-time Giant, who buried his old team in defeat this afternoon, just as he did on a previous visit of the McGrawmen to the North Side Park. Davey did not clout a home run this time, but he delivered the smash that won the game. He found the bases crowded when he faced Barnes in the first inning, and he promptly relieved the congestion by slapping a double to left field, on which all three runners romped home. Barnes romped out of the game, too, as a result of the walloop.

The Cubs had the game packed away before the Giants made a murmur. Flack greeted Barnes in the home half of the first inning with a single to left, and Hollocher beat out a roller to Frisch. Herzog laid down a perfect bunt along the first base line and the bases were filled. Then came Robertson with the drive to left field for two bases, scoring Flack, Hollocher, and Herzog. Dubuc came on as Barnes's successor and retired the side in order.

The one run scored by the Cubs off Dubuc arrived in the second inning. Killefer singled to left, and Vaughn's sacrifice advanced him to second. He moved along to third on Frisch's single, throwing out Flack, and scored on Hollocher's single to left. Hollocher stole second, and reached third on Herzog's infield hit, but was thrown out at the plate on an attempted double steal. During the remainder of the game the Cubs got three scratch hits off Dubuc, two slow rollers to Zimmerman and one to Kelly.

The Giants escaped a shutout in the fifth inning. With one out, Gonzales hit to centre field for two bases, reached third on Dubuc's infield out, and counted on Burns's single to centre. McGraw's men threatened in the sixth and eighth innings, having runners left on third base in each frame.

Second Easy for Nehf.

Art Nehf opposed Speed Martin in the second game and the New York southpaw simply breezed along to an easy victory. Martin started the Giants on their way to clusters of runs in three different innings with passes and Nehf was able to take things easy after the third inning. Nehf allowed four scattered hits up to the seventh inning and was so far ahead then that he did not exert himself in the closing chapters. The Cubs managed to get four more hits near the close of the game but could do no more scoring. The New York southpaw got errorless support and was never in any danger.

Catches by Burns and Frisch featured this contest. In the fifth inning Frisch made a wonderful catch of a line drive from Hollocher's bat that was the fielding gem of the double header. Burns had made a spectacular running catch of Herzog's drive in the third frame.

The Giants, held to one run by Vaughn in the first game, doubled this total in the first inning of the second engagement. Burns walked, Young flied to McCabe, and Fletcher's infield out sent Burns to third. Zimmerman planted a single in left field which sent Burns over the plate. Rariden raced to second on the throw-in, took an extra base on Barber's poor return, and scored on Frisch's double to right. Frisch tried to score when Kauff bounced a hit past Merkle, but Fred recovered the ball and got the Fordham Flash at the plate.

Chicago's only run came in the same inning. With one out Hollocher walked and raced to third on Herzog's single to centre. While Robertson was forcing Herzog at second base, Hollocher raced over the plate.

Three More for Giants.

McGraw's men added three more runs in the third. Burns drew his second pass, took third on Young's single to centre, and Young reached second on the throw-in. Fletcher's triple to left scored both runners, and Fletcher registered when Zim got his second hit, a single to left. An infield out put Zim on second, and he stole third, but was left.

The scoring ended in the fourth. Snyder walked, Nehf popped to Herzog, and Burns grounded to Hollocher, whose throw to second was too late to get Snyder. Young's smash to centre scored Snyder and put Burns on third, from where he scored while Martin was throwing Fletcher out at first base.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	1	2	4	0	Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McCabe,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Young,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Hollocher,ss	4	1	2	2	4	Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	4	3
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	2	4	Zimerman,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Robertson,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Frisch,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Kauff,cf	1	0	0	2	0
Barber,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Stats,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Magee,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Kelly,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Killefer,c	3	1	2	5	2	Gonzales,c	3	1	1	4	6
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	4	Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	4	10	27	13	a McCarty	1	0	0	0	0
							34	1	7	24	15

a Batted for Dubuc in ninth.

Error—Zimmerman.

Chicago	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits — Robertson, Gonzales, Fletcher. Sacrifice hit—Vaughn. Left on bases—New York, (8); Chicago, (2). Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, (2). Hits—Off Barnes, (4), with none out in first inning; Dubuc, 6 in 5. Struck out—By Vaughn, (6); Dubuc, (2). Losing pitcher—Barnes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	2	1	0	McCabe,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,rf	3	1	2	0	0	Hollocher,ss	3	1	0	1	1
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	1	3	Robertson,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Zimerman,3b	5	1	2	1	1	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Frisch,2b	4	0	1	3	3	Barber,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Magee,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Kelly,1b	4	0	0	9	1	Daly,c	4	0	2	7	1
Snyder,c	2	1	0	3	0	Martin,p	3	0	1	1	2
Nehf,p	4	0	0	0	3	aLear	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	10	Total	34	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Martin in ninth.

Errors—Daly, Martin.

New York	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Frisch, Robertson, Barber, Burns. Three-base hit—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Frisch. Sacrifice hit—Young. Left on bases—New York, (6); Chicago, (5). Bases on balls—Off Martin, (3); Nehf, (3). Struck out—By Martin, (6); Nehf, (8).

PIRATES WIN TWO GAMES.

Boston Braves Lose Double-Header to Pittsburgh by 6-3, 6-1.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.—Pittsburgh defeated Boston in both games of a double-header today, 6 to 3 and 6 to 1. In the first game Carlson out-pitched Scott, but received poor support. Scott weakened in the last part of the game and the Pirates hammered out a victory. Adams did splendid pitching in the second game, the one run made by the Braves being the result of Terry's error. Keating was hit hard throughout the contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee,lf	4	2	1	3	0	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Carey,cf	4	2	1	3	0	0	Pick,2b	4	0	1	5	1	0
Southw'th,rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	Powell,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Grimm,1b	3	0	0	9	0	0	Nutter,cf	3	1	1	2	1	0
Barbare,3b	4	0	2	0	3	0	Holke,1b	3	0	0	8	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	2	0	Mann,lf	3	0	0	4	1	0
Terry,ss	3	2	3	5	3	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	1	1	8	4	4
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	4	0	Gowdy,c	2	0	1	2	1	0
Carlson,p	4	1	1	0	2	0	Griffith	0	0	0	0	0	0
							aThorpe	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	13	27	15	0	Wilson,c	0	0	0	1	0	0
							Scott,p	2	0	0	1	1	0
							cSmith	1	0	0	0	0	0
							McQuillen,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	31	3	7	24	9	0

a Batted for Gowdy in eighth.

b Ran for Cruise in eighth.

c Batted for Scott in eighth.

Errors—Grimm, (2); Terry, Carlson.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Maranville, Barbare, Schmidt, Cruise, Southworth. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Terry. (2); Carey. Sacrifice hits—Holke, Southworth. Sacrifice fly—Grimm. Double play—Maranville and Pick. Left on bases—Boston, (4); Pittsburgh, (6). Base on balls—Off Scott, (2); Carlson, (2). Hits—Off Scott, 11 in 7 innings; McQuillen, 2 in 1; Carlson, 7 in 9. Struck out—By Scott, (2); McQuillen, (1); Carlson, (2). Losing pitcher—Scott.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	3	0	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	0	0
Carey,cf	3	2	1	1	0	0	Pick,2b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Sou'worth,rf	4	2	3	4	0	0	Powell,rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Whitted,1b	4	0	1	12	0	0	Nutter,cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Barbare,3b	4	0	1	2	1	0	Holke,1b	3	0	1	12	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	3	0	Smith	1	0	0	1	0	0
Terry,ss	4	0	1	2	3	0	Mann,lf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	2	0	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	2	2	5	0
Adams,p	4	0	1	0	1	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	2	0	0
							Cruise	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	10	27	10	0	Wilson,c	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Keating,p	2	0	1	0	2	0
							Total	34	1	7	24	11	0

a Batted for Holke in ninth.

b Batted for Gowdy in seventh.

Errors—Boeckel, Pick, Terry, Schmidt.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Maranville, Bigbee, Boeckel. Three-base hit—Southworth. Stolen bases—Nutter, Holke, Southworth, Cutshaw. Double play—Cutshaw, Terry, and Whitted. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 1. Struck out—By Adams, 2.

YANKEES IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Carl Mays to Pitch One Game Against Cleveland Indians Today.

Rain cut in on the schedule of the Yankees yesterday and the game with the Cleveland Indians was postponed until today. The Yanks and Indians will hook up in a double header this afternoon, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. The Cleveland team will make its last appearance of the season at the Polo Grounds tomorrow, when a single game will be played.

The series that opens today means much to the Yankees in their fight for a higher position. The double setback at the hands of the Red Sox on Monday was quite a blow to the Huggins's forces, but they still are close enough to the Indians and Tigers to pass either club within a few days. This morning the Cleveland team, in second place, is only four games ahead of the Yankees, and the Tigers, in third place, lead Huggins's men by only three games.

Carl Mays, who lost a two-hit game to the Indians at Cleveland recently, is carded to pitch one game of the double-header this afternoon, and either Bob Shawkey or Jack Quinn will do the honors in the other engagement. Ray Caldwell will pitch one game for the Indians, and either Myers or Bagby will occupy the mound in the other.

American Association.

St. Paul, 7; Toledo, 0.

Kansas City, 9; Louisville, 6.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. First game 1:30 P. M. Adm. 60c.—Advt.

CARDS GET ENOUGH IN FIRST TO WIN

Wallop Sherry Smith at Outset of Game, and Robins Just Fail to Overcome Lead.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Sherrod Smith, Brooklyn's portsider, was subjected to assault in the first degree here this afternoon in his first inning against the St. Louis Cardinals. As a result the Robins dropped the first game in their final St. Louis clash of the season. St. Louis's margin of victory was measured by 4 to 3.

The lambasting Smith experienced in the first inning wasn't the only thing which accounted for the Cardinals' triumph. Big Ed Konetchy and little Pete Kilduff contributed a pair of errors which came betwixt and between a salvo of five safe blows, and the damage was done. In that terrible opening frame the Cardinals rolled up four runs while the Brooklyn machine was in reverse gear.

Smith settled to his task in the succeeding innings, however, and held the Cardinals in check. He permitted but four hits for the remainder of the game and those were so well scattered as to be of no avail. The Robins, showing some of the fighting spirit which marked their early season campaign, tried with all the means at their command to retrieve the game, but Bill Doak's variety of hooks and slants prevented the Brooklynites from attaining their object up to the eighth. With visions of a last-minute stand by the Robins and the danger of Doak cracking under the anticipated ordeal, Manager Branch Rickey sent Bill Sherdel to the mound for the eighth and ninth innings. The strategy proved effective for the Robins were unable to do anything with the offerings of Doak's successor.

Schultz Opens the Assault.

Schultz opened the first-inning attack on Smith when he cracked out a single to Hy Myers's territory. Heathcote followed with a sacrifice bunt to Kilduff, and both runners were safe when Konetchy let Kilduff's throw slip through his fingers. A single to left by Stock chased Schultz home with the first and placed Heathcote on second. Rogers Hornsby dropped a sacrifice bunt along the third-base line which excited Pete Kilduff beyond belief. Pete fielded the ball well enough, but, without stopping to survey the situation without him, he heaved mightily to first base.

Unfortunately for the Robins, Konetchy was not then at his accustomed position, so the ball continued on an uninterrupted journey to foul territory, while Heathcote and Stock journeyed home and Hornsby sped over the base paths to third. Rogers didn't wait about the far corner long, however, for he scampered home with the fourth Cardinal run while Johnston was disposing of McHenry at first. Subsequently Clemons and Mollwitz nicked Smith for singles, but Lavan lined to Konetchy, who quickly doubled up Mollwitz at first, retiring the side.

The Robins got a brace of runs back in their second inning. Kilduff figuring prominently in the scoring with a resounding double to left. Hornsby tossed out Zach Wheat to start the frame, and then Hy Myers drew a pass. Konetchy's single to right moved the genial Hy along a base, and he scored in his wake. Kilduff dumped a double in left, Konetchy moving along to third. Big Ed scored while Lavan was tossing out Krueger, Kilduff taking third, but there was no further scoring, for Hornsby threw out Smith.

Doak Going Like a Machine.

Only ten men faced Doak in the succeeding three innings, Olson reaching first in the third, when Stock threw badly to first on the Robin shortstop's roller. The misplay didn't affect Doak's pitching, however, for he retired the succeeding three batters in order in the fourth and fifth stanzas. In the sixth Jimmy Johnston and Zach Wheat collaborated with a brace of wallops which accounted for another Robin run. Johnston started the uprising by bunting to left field for a single, following which Griffith popped gently to Hornsby. Wheat cracked a single to centre, scoring Johnston, and Myer lifted a fly to Heathcote. On Konetchy's fly to Stock Wheat was forced at second, ending the inning.

The possibility of a Brooklyn uprising loomed for a short time in the eighth, after the team had been retired in one, two, three order in the seventh. The prospect, however, didn't last for long. Ivan Olson greeted Sherdel with a sharp single to centre and promptly appropriated second base. Ivan stayed there, for Sherdel fanned Johnston and Baird, who batted for Griffith, and made Wheat lift a rocket to Schultz.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Schultz,rf	4	1	3	2	0	0	Olsen,ss	4	0	1	3	4	0
Heathcote,cf	3	1	0	1	0	0	Johnston,2b	4	1	2	3	4	0
Stock,3b	4	1	2	1	2	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hornsby,2b	3	1	1	2	3	0	aBaird	1	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry,lf	3	1	1	3	0	0	Hinkiman,rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clemons,c	3	0	2	4	0	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	13	1	0	Myers,cf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	7	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	12	1	0
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	1	0	Kilduff,3b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Sherdel,p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Krueger,c	4	0	1	4	1	0
							Smith,p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	28	4	9	27	14		Total	38	3	6	24	17	

a Batted for Griffith in eighth.

Errors—Hornsby, Konetchy, Kilduff.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Johnston, Kilduff. Stolen bases—Clemons, Olson. Sacrifice flies—Hornsby, Heathcote. Double Plays—Kilduff, Johnston, Olson and Konetchy; Mollwitz and Lavan; Konetchy, unassisted. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; Smith, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 2 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sherdel, (Kilduff.) Struck out—By Smith, 3; Doak, 2; Sherdel, 2. Passed ball—Krueger. Winning pitcher—Doak.

REDS GET TWO HITS, LOSE.

George Smith Pitches Phillies to 2 to 0 Victory Over Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—George Smith held Cincinnati to two singles today and Philadelphia won, 2 to 0. Ring pitched well but his support was ragged. The Phillies scored in the fourth on two hits and a wild throw to third by Duncan, and again in the eighth when L. Bourvau, recently of the Peoria team, drew a pass, went to third on Blackburne's bunt and scored on an out at first. Meusel continued his steady batting, getting two singles and a double out of four times at bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'Bourvau,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Bath,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Blackb'ne,3b	3	0	2	2	3	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	10	3
Williams,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Roush,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Neale,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	10	1	Kopf,ss	3	0	0	4	1
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Duncan,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Paulette,2b	4	0	2	3	3	Schreiber,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Pearce,2b	0	0	0	1	0	Winga,c	3	0	0	8	3
Tragesser,c	4	0	1	4	1	Ring,p	1	0	0	1	5
Smith,p	3	0	0	0	3	aMagee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	15	Total	31	0	2	27	15

a Batted for Ring in ninth.

Errors—Bancroft, Daubert, Kopf, Duncan.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Meusel. Sacrifice hit—Blackburne. Double plays—Daubert and Bath, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Ring, (2); Smith, (2.) Struck out—By Ring, (1); Smith, (2.)

GIANTS TO PLAY TOLEDO.

Exhibition Game with Bresnahan's Team Arranged for Sept. 17.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The Toledo American Association club and the New York Giants of the National League will play an exhibition game here on Sept. 17, according to announcement today by Roger Bresnahan, President of the Toledo club. The game was booked with the understanding that in case of rain on Sept. 16, when the Giants are playing at Cincinnati, the game here will be cancelled.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	109	429	76	167	.389
Jackson	124	490	92	193	.394
Sisler	119	439	86	159	.346
Veach	123	469	77	161	.343
Peckinpaugh	103	378	51	127	.336

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Rousch	121	462	96	167	.361
Meusel	118	452	59	144	.311
Groh	119	440	78	135	.307
Hornsby	131	446	85	137	.306
Myers	119	451	61	135	.299

JOHNSON BEATEN IN DUEL.

Walter Humbled by White Sox as Senators Lose—Score 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—James had the better of Johnson in a pitchers' duel today and Chicago took the first game of the series from Washington, 2 to 0. A walk to Risberg, Schalk's hit, James' sacrifice, Leibold's single, and the squeeze play worked by E. Collins gave the visitors their two runs in the eighth. Risberg's sensational fielding was the feature.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	2	1	Judge,1b	4	0	1	11	1
E. Collins,2b	2	0	0	3	3	Leonard,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Milan,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Jackson,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	1	0	0	2	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Ellerbe,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	0	McAuley,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Risberg,ss	2	1	0	4	4	Shanks,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Schalk,c	3	1	1	1	4	Agnew,c	3	0	0	4	4
James,p	3	0	0	0	4	aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						Gharrity,c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	27	20	Johnson,p	2	0	0	1	2
						Total	27	0	5	27	17

a Batted for Agnew in eighth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Judge, Gandil. Stolen bases—Felsch, Leibold. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, E. Collins. Double plays—Risberg and Gandil; Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, (4); Washington, (8). Base on balls—Off Johnson, (3); James, 4. Struck out—By James, (2); Johnson, (4). Wild pitch—Johnson. Passed ball—Agnew.

TIGERS LOSE TO RECRUITS.

Connie Mack's Youngsters Take Detroit's Measure—Score 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Philadelphia with six recruit players beat Detroit today, 4 to 3. Zinn was effective with men on the bases, while Philadelphia hit Leonard at opportune times. Leonard passed Wingo in the third and Welsh hit a home run into the bleachers. Cobb's hitting was responsible for all the Tigers' runs. Ayers replaced Leonard in the ninth and, with two out, Perkins walked and Zinn and High singled, winning the game.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Bush,ss	5	1	3	2	1
Wingo,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Cobb,cf	5	0	3	0	0
Griffith,1b	4	0	2	8	0	Heilmann,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Welsh,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Heilmann,1b	4	0	3	5	0
Galloway,ss	4	0	0	2	2	Shorten,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Dugan,2b	4	1	2	4	2	Jones,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	2	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Perkins,c	3	1	0	11	0	aHamilton,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
a Allen	0	1	0	0	0	Leonard,p	2	1	2	0	2
Zinn,p	3	0	2	0	2	bFlagstead	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	11	Total	38	2	13	26	9

a Two out when winning run was scored, a Ran for Perkins in ninth.

b Batted for Leonard in ninth.

Errors—Bush, Veach, Heilmann, Wingo, Thomas.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1—4
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—3

Home run—Welsh. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, High, Griffith. Double play—Galloway, Dugan, and Griffith. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Base on balls—Off Zinn, 4; Leonard, 1; Ayers, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 6 in 8 innings; Ayers, 2 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Zinn, (Veach.) Struck out—By Zinn, 7; Leonard, 2. Wild pitches—Zinn, 2. Losing pitcher—Ayers.

BEARS DEFEAT ORIOLES.

New Champions Hit Ball Hard, but Their Pitching Is Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—With the pennant sewed up, the Orioles played slovenly today and were defeated by Patsy Donovan's Bears, 5 to 4. The new champions hit Ed Rommell for two homers, a triple, two doubles, and four singles, but didn't show enough pep. On the other hand, the Jerseymen combed Sullivan, a recruit, for nine safeties, which, with seven bases on balls, made it easy for them to score five markers.

For the eighth time this season Jack Bentley drove the ball over the right field fence of the home grounds. Ben Egan lifted one over the left field barrier for the circuit. The score:

NEWARK. (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE, (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller,1b	4	1	1	9	1	0	Maisel,3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Dowd,2b	5	0	2	2	3	0	Lawry,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Litter,rf	3	1	0	1	0	0	Jacobson,cf	4	1	0	3	1	0
Madden,s	3	0	0	4	0	0	Pentley,1b	4	1	2	10	0	0
Jacobs,cf	4	1	3	2	0	0	Roley,ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Sergeant,ss	3	0	1	1	4	0	Doolan,2b	4	0	2	4	4	0
McAlpin,3b	3	1	1	1	2	0	Bishop,rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Danks,lf	3	0	1	0	0	0	Egan,c	3	1	1	8	3	0
Rommell,p	4	0	1	1	3	0	Sullivan,p	3	0	1	0	2	0
							aLepler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	10	24	13	0	Total	35	4	9	27	14	0

a Batted for Sullivan in ninth.

Errors—

LUCULLITE SPEEDS MILE IN 1:36 3/5 AND DEFEATS NATURALIST IN THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP

LUCULLITE VICTOR OVER NATURALIST

Hildreth's Colt Wins Manhattan Handicap in First Meeting of This Great Pair.

TIES THE BELMONT RECORD

Covers the Mile in 1:36 3-5—Peter Piper a Winner Over Lord Brighton, the Favorite.

J. E. Widener's Naturalist and S. C. Hildreth's Lucullite, two of the greatest handicap horses in the country, met yesterday for the first time in the Manhattan Handicap at Belmont Park, and the victory went to the fine colt from the Hildreth stable. Naturalist, accustomed as he was to taking up heavy imposts, found that he could not give away seven pounds to so good a rival. He carried 127 pounds to Lucullite's 120, and the impost told on Naturalist to such an extent that he failed even to take second place, being overtaken in the final furlong by A. K. Macomber's Star Master. The distance, a mile, was covered in 1:36 3-5, equaling the track record set by Stromboli in 1914.

There was probably more interest in the meeting of these two racers than in any race since the day Purchase met Sir Barton. Naturalist and Lucullite had developed a keen rivalry by their successive victories over the best horses in training and under various handicaps and conditions. They had come to the top of the handicap division, and for some time it had been a question which was the better. Both had defeated high-class horses, but Naturalist had carried heavier imposts than had Lucullite. The latter, however, had proved that he was equal to almost any task put before him.

So far as the question of superiority goes, it was not definitely settled by the race yesterday. Lucullite won quite handily, but it would be unfair to Naturalist to say that the Hildreth colt was the better until they met at equal weights. There were many who thought after the race that Naturalist could have won had he not conceded weight to his sprightly rival. On the other hand, there were just as many who thought Lucullite could go out and repeat his victory without asking any advantage in weight. Lucullite certainly administered a defeat yesterday which seemed to more than offset his pull in the weights.

There were only four starters in the Manhattan, but it was an excellent contest. Purchase, which had been named as one of the starters, was withdrawn, as was Vexatious, Corn Tassel and Over There. This left the race a sort of a duel between Naturalist and Lucullite, with both Star Master and Enfilade dangerous contenders.

Lucullite Takes Lead Early.

Star Master broke in front at the start of the mile journey, but held the lead for only a few strides, when Lucullite came up and took first position. Naturalist was running close to them. Lucullite set such a terrific pace that the first half-mile was covered in 46 3-5. This proved entirely too fast for Enfilade and she dropped back out of the running and ceased to be a contender before the first turn was reached.

Fairbrother brought Naturalist up close to Lucullite before turning out of the back stretch and the two set in for a real race. But Lucullite, with his lighter weight, kept up the fast pace and Fairbrother drew up with Naturalist, evidently wishing to save his mount for a final dash through the stretch. The short breathing spell seemed to give Naturalist a new flash of speed, for just before reaching the last turn he bounded ahead again and drew close to the flying Lucullite.

It seemed for a second after both had straightened out that the Widener horse was going to catch his rival, but as he battled through the first part of the stretch it could be seen that the weight was telling in favor of Lucullite. The latter raced easily and seemed to have plenty in reserve while Naturalist was tiring. Star Master, which had not followed the pace closely, came with a rush, caught Naturalist tiring, and beat him to the wire in the last furlong. Lucullite finished with an advantage of one and a half lengths, while Star Master beat Naturalist by three lengths.

Peter Piper Wins the Peconic.

The dull day and the threatening weather held the attendance down considerably, so that it was only a small crowd which witnessed some of the best racing of the meeting. Second only to the Manhattan was the Peconic Highweight Handicap, for all ages, at six furlongs on the straight course. This event brought out some fine sprinters and was won by the Greentree Stable's Peter Piper, which beat Masda and War Drive.

Lord Brighton was made the favorite for this race largely because of his fine showing the last time he went to the post at Saratoga. He finished second that day, and came with such a rush at the finish that he seemed to have rounded into the form which made him one of the best of the two-year-olds. But Lord Brighton ran a disappointing race yesterday. He was off well enough, but he seemed never able to get up with the leaders and was beaten all the way, finishing fourth.

Peter Piper, which has a rare gift of speed, but which frequently stops when apparently winning, decided to run it out yesterday, and was quite an easy victor. Peter Piper broke nicely and went into the lead on the first jump. His early speed easily carried him some distance to the front of his nearest rival, which was the fleet Masda. W. T. Wilkinson's War Drive, which had not been seriously considered, was a contender all the way.

Through the final furlong Fator made a desperate effort on Lord Brighton, but the colt could not improve his position. Masda was gaining on Peter Piper toward the finish, but the son of Peter Pan had enough speed left to last to the wire. Masda only had an advantage of a nose over War Drive, which finished strongly. The Beach Stable's Flags, which finished next to last, carried 140 pounds, this being the top weight. His owner had protested at such a handicap and had announced the day before that Flags would start, would do his best to win, but that he was a wind-broken horse and it was asking too much of him to carry such weight and concede so much to fleet racers. The race Flags ran proved that he was badly outclassed with such an impost to handle.

Whitney's Arethusa a Winner.

H. P. Whitney's Arethusa, which made a good impression upon her first appearance last week when she finished second, graduated from the maiden class in the last race, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds. Arethusa won quite handily from Swirl and Ricochet, and was in the lead all the way. Arethusa is mentioned as one of the many candidates which the Whitney stable has for the Futurity.

C. A. Applegate's Flying Orb captured the first race for two-year-olds, defeating Bright Gold and Orleans Girl. Flying Orb was a well supported favorite and ran a good race, coming up through her field in the final furlong to win by a length and a half.

J. F. Flanagan's Whist 2d was the winner in the steeplechase event, which had four starters. Houdini and War Strength were second and third, respectively. Stradivarius, which was the favorite, stumbled at the last jump and lost his rider. But he was a well beaten horse at the time, though he had remained within hailing distance of Whist throughout. Stradivarius had shown signs of tiring at two of the jumps, which he took badly, and it was no surprise when he failed at the last one.

J. E. Widener's day was not spoiled altogether by the defeat of Naturalist, for his Pilgrim captured the fifth race from a field of smart two-year-olds. Masked Dancer set a fast pace in this event, but tired at the finish and Pilgrim came along to win handily. Thelma E. also passed the tiring Masked Dancer to take the place.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Flying Orb	110	Johnson	18-5	8-5 1½
Bright Gold	109	Fator	7-1	5-2 2¾
Orleans Girl	109	Kummer	8-1	2-1 3½
Smite	112	Butwell	7-1	3-1 4
Glen Light	107	Hamilton	15-1	6-1 5
Tea Room	97	Pierce	18-1	8-1 6
American Boy	112	Rice	30-1	10-1 7
Shillelagh II.	110	Rowan	8-1	3-1 8
Copyright	110	Lang	8-1	5-2 9

Time—1:08 4-5.

Start good; won handily; place driving. Flying Orb, b. c., by Orby-Phenicia; owned by C. A. Applegate and trained by L. J. Reinheimer.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $900. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Whist II., 4	150	Fricker	11-5	8-5 1*
Houdini, 5	180	Byers	8-1	2-1 2½
War Strength, 5	135	Fator	5-1	2-1 3
*Stradivarius, 6	154	Nicklaus	9-10	1-3 4

*Lost rider.

Time—4:28 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Whist II., ch. g., by Flint Rock-White Thorn; owned by J. F. Flanagan, Jr., and trained by B. L. Cole.

THIRD RACE.

The Peconic Highweight Handicap, for all ages; $800 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Peter Piper, 5	128	Rice	18-5	8-5 1¼
Masda, 4	130	Nolan	10-1	4-1 2nk
War Drive, 5	112	Butwell	8-1	3-1 3½
Lord Brighton, 3	135	Fator	7-5	8-5 4
Star Hampton, 3	120	Ambrose	20-1	8-1 5
Jock Scott, 5	125	Kelsay	8-1	3-1 6
Handrie, 5	113	McCabe	30-1	10-1 7
Flags, 4	140	Burns	10-1	4-1 8
Ragnarok, 5	110	Johnson	60-1	20-1 9

Time—1:11 1-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place driving. Peter Piper, b. g., by Peter Pan-Iona; owned by Greentree Stable and trained by J. Owens.

FOURTH RACE.

The Manhattan Handicap, for all ages, with $2,000 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucullite, 4	120	Fator	9-10	1-5 1¼
Star Master, 5	120	Kummer	16-5	4-5 2*
Naturalist, 5	127	Fairbr'er	4-1	6-5 3*
Enfilade, 4	109	Musgrave	8-1	7-5 4

Time—1:36 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Lucullite, br. c., by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $800. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pilgrim	104	Ambrose	2-1	8-5 1*
Thelma, E.	107	Musgrave	6-1	2-1 2¼
Masked Dancer	107	Meade	13-10	2-5 3*
Royal Duck	110	Nolan	7-1	3-1 4
Krewer	110	Carroll	20-1	8-1 5
Mlle. Vivian	107	Kummer	30-1	10-1 6
La Glorieux	110	Rice	30-1	10-1 7

Time—0:58 3-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Pilgrim, b. g., by Garry Herrmann-Zoola; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden fillies, two years old; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Arethusa	114	Ambrose	7-10	out 1*
Swirl	114	Fairbr'er	8-5	2-5 2*
Ricochet	114	Kelsay	6-1	8-5 3
Rola	114	Rice	50-1	10-1 4
Muffins	114	Rowan	50-1	10-1 5

Time—1:06 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Arethusa, b. f., by Broomstick-Bellfontaine; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by James Rowe.

RECORD TITLE MEET ENTRY.

Over 600 Athletes to Compete in National A. A. U. Games.

More than 600 entries have been received for the national A. A. U. junior and senior track and field championships which will be conducted Friday and Saturday at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. This is a record number for this annual fixture, surpassing by more than 100 the greatest entry of former years, according to an announcement yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee.

The entry is a representative one, including athletes from all parts of the country. The heaviest nomination has been received for the junior title tests which will open the meet Friday. In this branch of the two-day fixture no less than 220 individuals have entered, which, with a number of the athletes entering for several events, amounts to about 350 entries. The names sent in for competition in the senior games include the country's greatest performers on track and field. The National Championship Committee will meet at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, tomorrow night to pass on the entries and arrange final details for the games.

The New York A. C. has nominated a strong team for both the junior and senior tests, and prominent athletic officials are predicting victory for the wearers of the Winged Foot in both team championship battles. The club will probably encounter its hardest competition in the junior events, for the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia is preparing a strong team for the games. In the senior branch of the meet, in addition to the Meadowbrook Club the Mercury Footers will match strides and tests of strength with the sturdy athletes of the Chicago A. A., Illinois A. C., and Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore.

GUILFORD WINS TITLE.

Amateur Leads Professionals in Bay State Open Golf Tournament.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—Jesse Guilford, the Woodland Golf Club amateur, won the Massachusetts open golf championship today from a fast field of professional golfers when he completed the 72 holes at the Worcester Country Club in 303 strokes. Guilford is the first amateur to win the State open. He won the amateur title in 1916.

Three professionals—Mike Brady of Oakley, George Fotheringham of New York, and John Cowan of Stockbridge—tied for second at 306 and divided $350 in prize money. Fotheringham finished strong with a 73, while Brady used 82 on his third round and Cowan 81 on his fourth. Rain drenched the players during the morning round.

Guilford's rounds were 74, 76, 75, 78—303.

The eight professionals who finished in the money were: Mike Brady, Oakley, 148, 156—306; John Cowan, Stockbridge, 150, 156—306; George Fotheringham, New York, 155, 151—306; Louis Tellier, Brae Burn, 152, 155—307; Tom Kerrigan, New York, 154, 153—307; Georges Bowden, Commonwealth, 153, 161—314; Tom McNamara, New York, 158, 157—315, and Andy Brown, Lockport, 150, 165—315.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs; main course. Favour, 118 pounds; Uncle's Lassie, 106; Babette, 104; *Elderken, 103; Mitchell May, 102; Lucius, 127; Lady Ward, 104; *Cadillac, 105; Frank Waters, 127; Thos. F. McMahon, 102; Appleton Wake, 107; *Salvatelle, 90; Wawbeek, 104; Surplice, 102; Unwise Child, 99; Huttontrops, 113; Alvord, 107; Miss Kruter, 107; *Our Nephew, 108; Ambassador 3d, 102; *Back Bay, 111.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Stepson, 108 pounds; War Rocket, 110; Sweepmont, 110; Sanberia, 111; Wilfreda, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Goaler, 112 pounds; *Sabinda, 102; *Pictor, 107; Sundial 94, 109; *F. G. King, 94; The Cock, 108; Blairfora, 104; Caddie, 106; *Nanette Flack, 89; Frank Waters, 112; *Dotta's Best, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nursery Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs; straight. Wedding Cake, 114 pounds; Cleopatra, 120; Kinsoul, 128; Captain Alcock, 110; Dr. Clark, 111; Star Court, 109; Neddam, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—The Pershing Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile. Thunderclap, 125 pounds; Osgood, 107; Herodias, 106; Lad's Love, 97; Blairgowrie, 102; Quasimodo, 102; Tickled, 113; War Rocket, 104; Audacious, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; straight. Germa, 118 pounds; Fedrais, 122; David Harum, 122; Northern Belle, 113; John P. Grier, 122; Star Court, 123; Fair Gain, 116; Dunsandel, 116.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

JONES CREEPS UP IN SECOND ROUND

Jim Barnes Now Leads by Only One Stroke in Southern Open Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—Jim Barnes, Western open champion, continued his drive toward winning the Southern open golf championship here today by turning in a card of 75 for the second 18 holes, giving him a score of 146 for the 36 holes. Bob Jones, Atlanta amateur and runner-up in the national series at Oakmont, turned in a card of 74, gaining one stroke on Barnes, and is now one stroke behind the leader. J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta pro, picked up three strokes on Barnes by turning in a fine 72.

Barnes's card follows:

Out .....5 4 4 6 5 3 4 3 3—39
In .....5 3 4 3 4 5 5 4 3—36—75—146

By taking a 5 on the sixteenth, a par 4, little Bob Jones missed a chance to lead the field. The Atlantan was setting the pace through the fifteenth hole of his second round, and, had he played the last nine holes in par figures, he would have had a 72, which would have put him one stroke in front of Barnes.

Jones's explosion came on the sixteenth hole. He sliced his drive into the rough at the right of the fairway and played his second shot so strongly that it went over the green and out of bounds, costing him a stroke. Playing his third shot from the same place, he went over the green again, but then chipped back close to the cup, but missed his put for a 5.

Jones's card follows:

Out .....544 448 434—36
In .....534 645 643—36—74

Harry Hampton, the Richmond professional, turned in the low score of the day, equaling the course record with a wonderful 69. He went out in 35 and came back in 34, making the lowest score shot on the second round so far. This remarkable feat brought Hampton down into the money, and he is now regarded as the "dark horse" of the tourney. He led off with an ordinary 81 for the first round on Monday.

Leo Diegel, Detroit, one of the favorites in the first round, slipped back three places in the standing by taking a 78 in the second round. He was putting badly. The following is Hampton's card:

Out .....5 3 5 4 2 4 4 3 5—35
In .....4 2 3 4 4 5 5 4 3—34—69

Hampton had ten holes in par, two holes over par, and six holes under par.

The following are the leaders at the end of the second round:

Jim Barnes, 71, 75—146; Bob Jones, 72, 74—146; J. Douglas Edgar, 75, 72—147; Harry Hampton, 81, 69—150; Leo Diegel, 74, 78—152; Willie Ogg, 78, 75—153; Emmett French, 78, 78—156; Jock McKenzie, 75, 81—156; Charles Rowe, 82, 78—160; Jack Okem, 84, 76—160; W. J. Damon, 82, 78—160; Charles Hall, 79, 82—161; E. F. Loeffler, 82, 79—161; Freddie McLeod, 86, 85—162; Victor Smith, 80, 84—164; Perry Adair, 164; Richard Hickey, 164; Jack Burgess, 165; Harry Cowie, 165; Clarence Knowles, 167; P. T. Sprosell, 169; C. Liddell, 169; Eugene K. McCarthy, 169; Bob Peebles, 170; M. C. Jones, 172; G. O. Dow, 172; R. D. Thompson, 173; Chick Ridley, 174; Milton Dargan, 175; Frank Jones, 176; W. Peters, 176; C. M. Schple, 176; Cris Crosby, 181; Bob Hardeman, 182.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT SHAWNEE

National Championships Will Be Held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

The program of the women's national amateur golf championships to be held at the Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Delaware, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, was announced last night from the offices of the United States Golf Association by Howard F. Whitney, Secretary. Monday, Sept. 29, will be devoted to the qualifying round, for which a medal donated by the U. S. G. A. goes to the winner. The first match round will get under way on Tuesday, Sept. 30, and match play will continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, when the championship final round will be staged.

All matches will be played during the morning, starting at 10 o'clock. Every afternoon the Shawnee Country Club will offer special prizes for exhibition matches. The schedule for these extra events follows: Sept. 30, consolation matches for nonqualifiers; Oct. 1, women's handicap vs. bogey; Oct. 2, driving, approaching, and putting contests; Oct. 3, best ball foursome, scratch; Oct. 4, mixed foursome, medal play handicap.

Competition for the women's national title is open to all women amateur golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the U. S. G. A., and this year the big championship series is thrown open to those foreigners visiting this country who may be invited to participate by the Executive Committee of the association. The championship goes the Robert Cox Cup, which will be held by the winner's home club for a period of one year. Individual medals of gold, silver, and bronze will go respectively to the champion, runner-up, and the other semi-finalists.

Players making entry for the title tourney must forward their nominations through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, and the entry and fee of $5 must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 5 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 22. The Executive Committee reserves the right to approve or reject any entry, and all disputes arising from any cause during the tournament are subject to the Executive Committee's decision for finality.

The privileges of the Shawnee course and clubhouse will be extended to all competitors for one week previous to the tournament, and the majority of entrants are expected to arrive at Shawnee at least three or four days before the start of the tournament so as to benefit by several practice rounds.

No women's national golf championships have been conducted since the Fall of 1916, on account of the war. In the last title play Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta came through the series a 2 to 1 victory, over Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia.

Representative golfers from among the leading players in the New York district will not be lacking at the national series. Although the list of entries is by no means complete, among those who will represent the metropolitan clubs are Miss Marion Hollins of South Shore. Mrs. William A. Gavin of the same club, Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford, and Miss Kate Bomann of Plainfield. Miss Hollins now holds the metropolitan women's title and was runner-up in 1918 in the national tournament at Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Gavin, a former metropolitan title holder, was the 1915 runner-up in the national championships at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill. Miss Lounsbery is one of the foremost handicap players in this district and is running a favorite this week in the tourney at Sleepy Hollow. Yesterday she eliminated Miss Bomann in the first round of match play.

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LOW GROSS PRIZE WON BY TRUESDELL

Garden City Veteran Makes an 84 in Seniors' Golf Tournament at Apawamis.

Over 150 Seniors answered the call of the starter in the first half of the annual Seniors' Tournament at Apawamis yesterday, and under a cold, gray sky the "Oldsters" finished the first half of their thirty-six-hole stint. Due to the heavy entry list the Seniors' Tournament is always played in two sections, each division playing thirty-six holes on two successive days. Although most of the prizes are decided on the two days' play, there is a low gross and low net eighteen-hole prize each day, regardless of the class of the winner. Yesterday's winners in this point were the Rev. J. Gray Bolton of Philadelphia, in the "Seventy Years and Over" Class, who took the low net with a card of 99—25—74, and W. E. Truesdell of Garden City, Senior champion of the last tournament, who captured the low gross with an 84.

The feat of the Rev. J. Gray Bolton was no mean one, considering the age handicap he carried through the heavy going. His golf seems to be of the kind that improves with age, and his ambition now is to bring down his score to the point where it will be equaled by his advancing age. Truesdell, the present Senior champion, played a fine, steady game with but three off holes on his round. He had two 6's and one 7 on his card, and strange to say, he found the short holes no troublesome that he failed to get a single 3. His prize-winning card was as follows:

Out .....5 4 4 6 4 5 4 4 7—43
In .....4 5 4 4 6 4 4 5 5—41—84

The Very Rev. Mgr. M. M. Sheedy, who makes this his yearly outing, was another clergyman to finish well to the front. Up to the last moment he was low net man in Class C, until Clark Wilcox of Weatogue slipped in about dusk with 96—20, 76. It was a bad day for the bench, however. Supreme Court Justice Mahlon Pitney upon cross-examination admitted that the fairway was heavy, the greens fast, and the rough "impossible." He also admitted he knew more about the rough than the fairway. Judge Henry Stoddard of New Haven was another jurist to slip back into the rush, but even at that he beat out Rear Admiral A. G. Berry, U. S. N., by a single stroke, with a net of 90, against a 91 for the Admiral. The medical fraternity did fairly well, but the bankers and brokers received a worse setback than the recent tumble on the "Street." The major prizes for the division, however, are dependent upon the thirty-six-hole play, and the dark horses expect to flash to the fore today in the second round.

Yesterday's scores in the various classes were:

CLASS A—55 TO 60 YEARS.

G. C. Howell, Baltusrol, 95, 18—77; L. E. McCoy, Glen Ridge, 95, 17—78; E. T. Tifft, Springfield, 99, 20—79; John C. Hayward, Suburban, 100, 18—82; T. H. Watkins, Apawamis, 96, 14—82; G. F. Hart, Shuttle Meadow, 92, 10—82; Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, 99, 16—83; A. C. Paddington, Forest Hills, 93, 10—83; A. H. Wright, Baltusrol, 108, 25—83; L. M. Folsom, Intervale, 100, 16—84; W. H. Nevins, Springfield, 99, 12—87; John M. Tierney, Siwanoy, 118, 30—88; F. W. Holmes, Siwanoy, 107, 16—91; W. B. Armstrong, Blind Brook, 111, 20—91; W. M. Bennett, Greenwich, 106, 14—92; G. H. Scribner, Jr., Apawamis, 122, 30—92; C. M. Waiter, Baltusrol, 122, 30—92; Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Knollwood, 117, 25—92; William A. Rice, New Haven, 94, 4—92; F. W. Burns, Forest Park, 119, 18—92; C. S. McClellan, Mt. Vernon, 110, 18—82; John W. Sothern, Siwanoy, 113, 18—84; George H. Ackerman, Yountakah, 104, 10—94.

C. E. Findlay, Oakland, 112, 16—96; James R. Marshall, Arcola, 106, 10—96; W. Fellowes Morgan, Garden City, 102, 10—96; F. W. Wessels, Calumet, 116, 18—97; R. Bruce, Wikagyl, 113, 14—98; W. I. Wemple, H. Goffe, Dunwoodie, 118, 16—97; W. B. Richmond, Apawamis, 125, 27—98; W. R. Bassett, Knollwood, 121, 22—99; T. P. Lyman, Crescent, 120, 21—99; T. B. Willard, Apawamis, 119, 20—99; A. Dexter, Springfield, 116, 15—100; B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, 109, 8—101; W. S. Anderson, Yountakah, 132, 25—107; W. A. Julian, Cincinnati, 117, 8—109.

CLASS B—60 TO 65 YEARS.

William Clark, Misquamicut, 83, 9—74; J. E. Pushee, Braeburn, 104, 25—79; J. G. Barcus, Albany, 97, 18—79; John Hertzler, Lancaster, 101, 20—81; A. H. Revell, Old Elm, 91, 9—82; C. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack, 100, 18—82; Charles Hansell, Matinecock, 105, 22—83; H. M. Hitchings, Englewood, 103, 20—83; A. H. Moorfon, Vesper, 94, 10—84; I. B. Stewart, Hackensack, 100, 16—84; W. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 106, 22—84; D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls, 104, 20—84; James H. Fahnestock, Merion, 107, 22—84; E. C. Felton, Merion, 107, 23—84; Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 94, 10—84; W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, 84, 0—84.

A. D. Ledoux, Scarsdale, 102, 18—84; L. H. Vories, Arcola, 97, 12—85; A. M. Linnell, Forest Hills, 106, 21—85; H. A. Waterhouse, Siwanoy, 108, 20—88; W. C. Popper, Apawamis, 112, 26—86; W. M. Oler, Apawamis, 105, 19—86; F. L. Bailey, Merion, 106, 18—87; L. T. Braine, Apawamis, 107, 20—87; E. A. Geoffroy, Forest Hills, 107, 20—87; D. L. Elmendorf, Arcola, 105, 18—87; J. H. Killinger, Wykagyl, 106, 18—88; J. C. Wood, St. Andrew's, 108, 20—88; J. A. Tyng, National, 93, 4—89; G. A. Alsopp, Baltusrol, 11, 22—89; A. J. Outerbridge, Apawamis, 110, 20—89; I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 96, 8—88; J. Godfrey Brooklawn, 107, 17—90; Conde B. Pallen, Wykagyl, 108, 18—90; W. O. Dunbar, Altoona, 104, 14—90; Judge H. J. Curtis, Weatogue, 108, 18—90; A. B. Alley, Apawamis, 108, 18—90; John McCoey, Wykagyl, 112, 20—91; C. F. Quincy, Greenwich, 111, 20—91; Frank Presbry, Apawamis, 100, 9—91; H. H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 112, 20—92.

D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, 101, 9—92; J. W. Bristol, New Haven, 118, 26—92; E. J. Hasse, Philadelphia, 96, 4—92; C. H. Porter, New Haven, 109, 17—92; J. W. Smith, Bellevue, 110, 17—93; S. Knotts, Pittsfield, 109, 16—93; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 98, 0—98; J. M. Otis, Weatogue, 120, 26—94; T. P. Anderson, Wykagyl, 108, 12—96; Robert Giles, Wykagyl, 113, 16—97; Walter Brown, Essex County, 108, 10—98; George Ryall, Yountakah, 128, 30—98; T. J. Lintott, Forest Hills, 117, 19—98; Leonard Fowle, Brookline, 119, 20—99; Justice Mahlon Pitney, Chevy Chase, 119, 20—99; J. A. Campbell, Trenton, 126, 26—100; F. F. Hallowell, St. David's, 121, 20—101; F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 101, 0—103; J. S. Armstrong, Apawamis, 132, 28—104.

CLASS C—65 TO 70 YEARS.

Clark Wilcox, Weatogue, 96, 20—76; Mgr. M. M. Sheedy, Altoona, 99, 19—78; W. H. Reed, Brookline, 106, 28—78; Daniel Dareff, Frankford, 91, 10—81; H. W. Lamb, Brookline, 103, 22—81; Herman Wendell, St. Davids, 90, 0—85; J. H. Boyce, Fox Hills, 101, 17—84; J. J. Cushing, Union County, 107, 23—84; Winthrop Sargent, Merion, 96, 12—84; D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy, 108, 20—88; J. C. Brodhead, Raritan Valley, 116, 30—86; W. O. Henderson, Scioto, 96, 9—87; C. F. McFadden, Essex County, 101,

MISS LOUNSBERY WINNER.

Defeats Miss Bomann in Sleepy Hollow Tournament by 2 and 1.

Showing vast improvement over her game in the qualifying round, Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, of the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, yesterday defeated Miss Kate Bomann, of Plainfield, 2 and 1, in the first round of match play in the Sleepy Hollow tournament for women of the Metropolitan district. Miss Bomann tied on Monday with Mrs. S. A. Herzog, of Oak Ridge, with a card of 97, for the qualifying medal, and was expected to follow through the upper brackets a winner, but her drives and second shots yesterday gave her trouble over the long hills at Scarborough and she was eliminated.

Mrs. Herzog had a comparatively easy round in defeating Mrs. C. W. Breck, of Siwanoy, 4 and 3, while Mrs. F. E. DuBois, of Raritan Valley, another of the low handicapped players in the Metropolitan area, took an early lead over Miss Julia Bredt, of Essex County, and finished 3 and 2. Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. Herzog and Miss Lounsbery are still several brackets apart and, assuming they come through with victories today in the second round, they will not oppose each other until the semi-finals tomorrow.

Miss Lounsbery yesterday turned in the lowest card yet made in the Sleepy Hollow series. She went out and back in 89, and Miss Bomann's 92 was also five strokes lower than her qualifying card. They started out in the morning and halved the first four holes. Then Miss Lounsbery took the lead on the short fifth with a par 3, while Miss Bomann holed out in a 4. The Bedford player also won the sixth, but they halved the last three on the outward journey, each taking the ninth with a par 3.

Coming toward the clubhouse they halved the difficult tenth, but Miss Bomann cut down her opponent's lead on the eleventh, which she took in a par 4 to Miss Lounsbery's 5. She again won on the twelfth, setting the match all even. Miss Lounsbery drove long and straight on the thirteenth and holed out in a par 3, putting her 1-up again.

Excellent golf was being played over the return journey and on the succeeding green Miss Bomann took a 6 to her opponent's 6, and again the match stood even. Miss Lounsbery began to get in especially far-carrying drives and second shots and she took the 323-yard fifteenth hole with a par 4 to Miss Bomann's 5, and the sixteenth went to her also. Miss Lounsbery halved the seventeenth with a 4 and won the match.

Their cards:

Miss Lounsbery—										
Out	4	4	6	5	5	6	3	5	5	43
In	5	5	6	3	6	4	6	4	7	46—89
Miss Bomann—										
Out	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	46
In	5	4	5	4	5	5	7	4	7	46—92

Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood, who tied for third in the qualifying round, was unable to meet her opponent yesterday, and the match went to Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair by default. In the second sixteen there were three defaulted matches.

It is expected that Mrs. Herzog and Miss Bomann will play off their tie for the medal this afternoon, following the second-round matches:

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.

First Round—Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Raritan Valley, defeated Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 3 and 2; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Miss Frances Wight, Englewood, 3 and 2; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Oak Ridge, defeated Mrs. C. W. Breck, Siwanoy, 7 and 5; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie, 5 and 4; Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Deal, defeated Mrs. C. F. Ubelacker, Hackensack, 5 and 3; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, defeated Miss Kate Bomann, Plainfield, 2 and 1; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Dunwoodie, defeated Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview, 1 up; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, won from Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, by default.

SECOND SIXTEEN.

First Round—Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, bye; Mrs. M. G. de Costa, Dunwoodie, defeated Mrs. John H. Wright, St. Albans, 4 and 3; Miss Molly Cosgrov, Fox Hills, defeated Mrs. Cromelin, Siwanoy, 3 and 2; Mrs. C. L. Adams, Siwanoy, won from Mrs. R. C. Whitman, Dunwoodie, by default; Mrs. Leonard Colin, Sunningdale, won from Mrs. Oscar Seebase, Arcola, by default; Mrs. Dewitt Milhauser, Sunningdale, defeated Mrs. H. Percy Thompson, Arcola, 1 up; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, won from Mrs. J. J. Sinnott, Siwanoy, by default; Mrs. Robert A. Anderson, Siwanoy, defeated Mrs. Irma Hopper, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

COX HORSE VICTOR IN STRAIGHT HEATS

McGregor the Great Defeats Mariondale in Empire State Stake at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 9.—Walter Cox achieved the ambition of his career at the Syracuse Grand Circuit meeting today, when he piloted McGregor the Great, fleet son of Peter the Great and Ruth McGregor, to a straight-heat victory in the classic Empire State $10,000 stake for 2:12 class trotters. Cox not only won the event but established a new record in the first heat, which McGregor stepped in 2:03¼. It was the fastest time a trotter ever made in the big event.

Mariondale, the speedy daughter of Ariondale and Marion T., driven by Tommy Murphy of Poughkeepsie, took second honors after one of the most spectacular races ever contested at the New York State Fair. In the first two heats Murphy challenged the McGregor speeder repeatedly, but could not withstand the charging drive the victor made in the stretch. More than 20,000 people witnessed the race.

Hollyrood Billy sprung a big surprise in the first race, the 2:12 pace, which he won in straight heats, his fastest time being 2:07¼. Horsemen had figured Homefast as the probable winner, and the victory of the Leonard entry came as a distinct shock to the talent. Homefast was the challenger in each heat, but failed to keep astride with the victor in the stretch brushes which marked the finish of each heat.

Nedda took the 2:18 trot, the Onondaga Stake, after finishing fifth in the first heat. Jenny Dean flashed into the lead in the first heat and was never headed, but in the next two Nedda clearly demonstrated her superiority, her best time being 2:06¼. Natalie the Great found the two-year-old trot very much to her liking and won the event in straight heats. Mr. Dudley was the only real contender.

The summaries:

2:18 PACE.

3-Heat Plan; Purse, $1,000.

Hollyrood Billy, b h., by King Cole (Leonard)	1	1	1
Homefast, b. m., by Trampfast (Jones)	2	2	3
Charles Sweet, b. g., by Directly Boy (Rodney)	3	4	2
Fred Hal, b g., McPherson	4	3	4

20 PASSERS-BY HURT IN GAS EXPLOSION

Blast in Sewer Shakes Buildings for Blocks, Scattering Glass on Street.

INSPECTOR IS BURNED

Workmen Gave Warning of Escaping Gas, but Too Late to Cut Off the Main.

Glass fell in showers over an area of several blocks and manhole covers were tossed fifteen feet in the air yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue in an explosion of gas that had accumulated under the pavement surface. More than a score of persons were cut by the flying glass, but none was seriously injured. The police estimate the damage at $2,500.

Two workmen in a sewer excavation noticed escaping gas shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They left their work and reported the conditions to William H. Englebrecht, an Inspector of the Department of Public Works, who was near by. While they were talking to the Inspector the explosion occurred.

Buildings in the streets from Forty-second Street to Forty-sixth Street between Lexington Avenue and Second Avenue rocked from the blast, and every manhole cover in the vicinity jumped into the air. Cement blocks in the pavement at several points were heaved up and flames burst out of the holes.

There were hundreds of persons in the streets at the time and the glass knocked out of the building fell on them and all about them. Reserves from the East Thirty-fifth and the East Fifty-first Street stations were called out and several ambulances were summoned. Teachers in Public School 37, near by, assembled the children to be prepared to march them to safety if the explosion recurred.

Englebrecht was the most severely injured. His face was burned severely and his hands and face were cut by flying glass.

Others who were treated by the ambulance surgeons were Joseph Early, waiter, of 773 Second Avenue; Henry Springerman, waiter, of 214 West Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. Hilma Monters, 346 East Forty-fourth Street; Joseph Armico, laborer, 773 Third Avenue; Frances Wiley, 212 East Fortieth Street; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Keefe of Boston; Nick Catchoni, laborer, 107th Street and First Avenue; Francisco Mustretonio, laborer, 424 West 163d Street; Albert Reilly, 334 West Fifty-third Street; Frank Schnitzer, 155 East Forty-seventh Street, and Kate Murphy, 465 First Avenue. Many others had their wounds treated at drug stores.

A similar explosion occurred at the same place several weeks ago. It was said to have been caused by sewer gas. Yesterday's explosion was attributed to a gas pocket formed from a leaky main carrying illuminating gas.

Returns $1,000,000 Hospital.

The $1,000,000 buildings at Eastview, which have been used by the United States Government Base Hospital 36, will be turned back to Westchester County today, it has been announced. For the first time in a year prisoners will be confined in the Westchester County Penitentiary, which was used for a barracks by the Government. Thousands of convalescent soldiers were treated at Eastview.

EXHUME BINKOWITZ BODY AT MILFORD

Detectives and Boy's Relatives Leave for Connecticut to Confirm Identification.

UNCOVER A NEW CLUE

Broken Knife Blade is Found—Police Here Seek Two Companions of Messenger.

Detectives here and in Connecticut yesterday spread a net for the murderers of Benjamin Binkowitz, the Wall Street messenger who disappeared on Aug. 12 simultaneously with $178,000 worth of bonds, and for the recovery of the missing securities that are now thought to have been the motive for the killing of the boy at Milford, Conn. The police believe that sooner or later some of the stolen bonds will be offered for sale, and when this is done a broad trail will be opened up to the men who murdered the messenger.

To make the identification positive the body was exhumed yesterday at Milford and the Milford Coroner ordered State Policeman Verrell to bring the victim's mother to Connecticut to identify the body. Three New York detectives assigned to the case, Mrs. Binkowitz, and an aunt of the slain messenger left for Milford yesterday. The police are said to be looking for two young men who were with Binkowitz about the time he disappeared.

Friends of the murdered messenger hold to the theory that he did not steal the bonds, but was lured into an automobile by men who knew he had the bonds and was taken by them into Connecticut, where he was murdered. The police, it was said, do not hold to the kidnapping theory. They point out that the youth was no stranger in the section where his body was found, he having been a munition worker in Bridgeport. The police believe, however, that the killing was done by professional criminals.

One new clue has been uncovered since the boy's body was found in the bushes alongside of the Milford Turnpike. The police here learned that a piece of a knife blade, broken at the handle, was found in one of the wounds in the boy's neck. A search of the records of the Police Department by Inspector Joseph Faurot shows that in last July Binkowitz while working in the financial district, obtained knowledge of the theft of some bonds and informed the police. Acting on this information the police obtained evidence that resulted in sending a youth employed as a messenger to the Elmira Reformatory. Recalling this incident yesterday the police here said it might have some bearing on the murder.

This is only one phase of the case that is furnishing a complicated problem for the detectives. Another that is causing police speculation, is whether Binkowitz was lured to his death in the Connecticut woods or whether he was murdered elsewhere and his body carried in an automobile to the place where he was found.

According to information received here Medical Examiner Fisher, who performed the autopsy, said that the boy was killed before the body was placed in the bushes. Death was caused by a stab through the heart. Information received by the police here was that one hand of the messenger was grasping a strand of wire fencing, and that if true, it was argued would tend to show that Binkowitz received his death blow where his body was found. The theory of the police who have been assigned to the case is that the murderers planned to cut off the youth's head and carry it away to prevent any possibility of identification.

Following out Commissioner Enright's policy of silence, nothing official was given out at Police Headquarters regarding the case. From Milford, however, came a report that a trolley car conductor was under arrest in this city on the charge of having one of the stolen bonds in his possession. A report from Milford to the police here said for three days after the body was found a trolley man in uniform, who was a stranger, was seen frequently at the Town Hall. He did not appear to be employed, and attention was directed to him when he asked permission to take a bath in the troops' quarters in the Town Hall basement. Permission was given him, and later on the stranger went away.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday evening, 25th Av., Brooklyn, between "L" and Ulmer Park, brown vest, containing fountain pen and having "T" shaped Delta Psi Fraternity pin attached. G. W. Rieb, care Western Electric Co., 463 West St., N. Y. C. Phone Chelsea 1000.

LOST—Bracelet platinum link, one sapphire and diamonds, Monday, between 47 Ashland Av., East Orange, and 52 Broadway, New York; $50 reward. Gertrude McBride, at either of above addresses. Telephone Orange 4861 or Broad 4762.

LOST—Liberal reward, ermine coat, not finished, in four pieces, backed with china silk; lost Sept. 8, at door of 42 West 38th; no questions asked. J. Arthur Lehmann, 156 5th Av.

LOST—From an open motor car, in front of 10th St. entrance to Wanamaker's, dress suit case containing linens, monogrammed "P."; $15 reward and no questions asked if returned to Rupert A. Ryley, 734 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday morning, vicinity Bowling Green station, subway, open-face platinum watch; initials W. L.; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 576 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Large reward for return of large square sapphire ring, set diamond-platinum; lost Aug. 31-Sept. 1. Finder please return May Vergano, 25 West 46th.

LOST—Pig skin coin purse, near 72d St., subway or on train to Borough Hall, Brooklyn; small amount silver; keepsakes; reward. Phone Columbus 8143.

LOST—Sept. 8, green-gold combination vanity case and meshbag. Fifty dollars reward and no questions asked if returned to A. Wallach & Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Black bag, in taxi, evening Aug. 30, between Hotel Marlton, West 8th St., and 42d St. pier. Reward. R. L. Boverio, care of Hudson River Day Line, West 42d St.

LOST; LIBERAL REWARD
for return kodak; lost Saturday evening, taxicab taken 34th St., near Waldorf to Bway, 67th St. Room 1004, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Bar pin, diamond centre, vicinity 67th St., Central Park West; reward. De Revera, 65 Central Park West.

LOST—Fraternity pin, pearl set, between 138th St. and Stadium, Saturday; reward. Phone Morningside 511. Foster.

LOST—Diamond dagger, 5th Av., between 49th St. and Franklin Simon; reward. Return to 451 Lexington Av.

LOST—On Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., in or near restaurant, gold fob, C. T. Liberal reward if finder call Bath Beach 6026.

LOST—Nigger brown fox, in Brooklyn, Sunday; liberal reward. F. Seidler, 14 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

LOST—Gold and diamond cuff link, Tuesday, early in the morning; reward. Phone Columbus 3249.

LOST — Lavalliere, around 109th and Riverside. Return Evelyn Lowe, care of Larte, 10 West 30th. Reward.

LOST—Topaz pin, 36th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. Reward. Murray Hill 7229.

LOST—In vicinity of 125th St., skunk neckpiece; liberal reward. Hunter's Point 1857.

$500 REWARD.
Return hexagonal pearl and diamond pendant, lost Aug. 28, at or between Jamaica, L. I., and East 60th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Sunday night, 61st St. and Columbus Av., red chow, answers to name of "Tartar." Return to Dr. H. A. Haubold, 10 West 61st St. Reward. No questions asked.

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Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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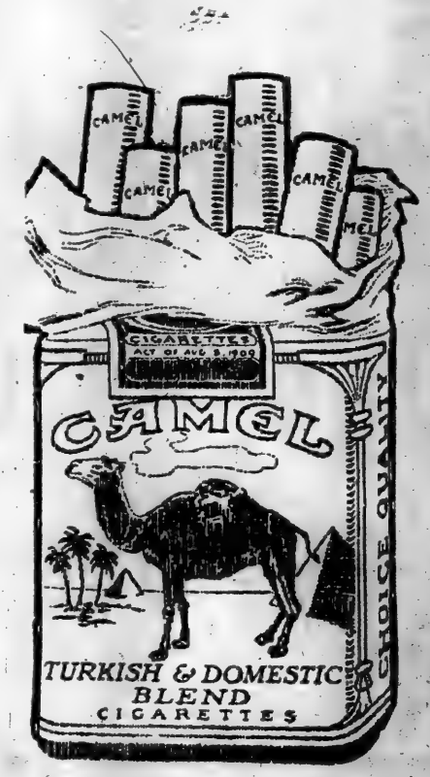

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STYLES ITSELF "CLARITY"

First Meeting in a Small Room on a Hot Night Picturesquely Described.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—I was present in Paris last night at the first meeting of a new society of "Intellectuals," which has for its primary and most modest objects the conversion of Europe to a new gospel of social life and complete reconstruction of the world.

Until I went to that meeting it seemed to me I could not hope to find any organized intellectual movement arising out of the experience of the war in Paris at this time, for Paris is hot and sunbaked, and tired like the leaves that are drooping and brown on the trees in the Tuileries, and the spirit of the Parisians is languid, even exhausted, after the tremendous emotions of victory, peace conferences, and pageants, and now in this last phase of Summer says, "Pouf! It is too hot to think!"

On the surface of French life, as a result of the emotion with which they have been surcharged for five years, the people have sunk back into a kind of stupor. Below the surface the tragedy of war is still at work nagging in people's minds, and great wounds are hurting. Below the surface also there is a grasping of stricken souls toward some new way of life which will prevent another such tragedy in the fields of France, where there is still one long, broad belt of desert land as a memorial of enormous horror.

Name Suggested by a Beak.

The name of this new society, which is in alliance with the French League of Youth, was suggested by the latest book of Henri Barbusse. He was not there last night to see the inauguration of the scheme which is to promulgate his ideas. From what I have heard of him I fancy he would smile in a cynical way at that queer crowd of enthusiasts and intellectuals perspiring hotly in an upper room while they listened to a program of universal brotherhood.

It was a young man named Victor Cyril, sitting on a dais between two supporters, who in a cold, businesslike way read out the statutes of the new league and explained their scope. They are to form a network—a spider's web as he called it—of district societies all over Europe, centralized in a supreme executive committee. Already they have 1,200 supporters, including in France Anatole France, Georges Duhamel Steinlen, the great artist, and Magdeleine Marx, a descendant of Karl Marx, and in England and other countries Thomas Hardy, George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Norman Angell, George Brandis, Ibanez, who wrote "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"; Upton Sinclair, and the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.

It was a young officer in a fourragère who explained to me the meaning and purpose of the Clarté movement. He spoke of the horror of war, and shrugged his shoulders and said: "You know all about that, let us not waste words on it. Men who went through that business have come out changed with new ideas. In the trenches they said, 'This must not happen again.' Then they went further than that and said, 'To prevent this happening again we must alter the relations of people with each other, and kill all the old ideas which led to this massacre. Society must start afresh on new lines not marked out by frontiers of hatred.' The working people of all classes must get together and recognize that they have common interests to get on with their work in peace without being flung against each other by the people on top who make wealth out of them, or by their own passions.'"

Intellectuals and Their Axioms.

It was below the surface that I saw last night when I went to the first meeting of a new society called "Clarté" (clarity, or truth, as we should say) in a side street off the Rue du Temple. It was a gathering of intellectuals of a queer kind. There were about 200 people in the room when I arrived, and 100 more on the staircase trying to get in. I studied their faces and saw that they were of many types, and, I should say, of many races. There were Russians and Poles among them with typical Slav face, and many Jews, and a few Italians, and only two or three Englishmen. The rest were Frenchmen, students and artists, and poverty-stricken men of letters by the look of them. At the door was the handsome young officer wearing the "fourragère" for gallantry in the field, and there were a few young polius in uniform, and many men in civil clothes who had been soldiers of the great war, and some women of the well-to-do class.

While the young officer talked to me I thought of something that had happened a long time ago very close to the room in which we sat—a feast to the Goddess of Reason whose archpriest was Robespierre. After a reign of terror were these same old ideas clothed in new phrases. I heard other "axioms" read in that crowded room to that strange little crowd of French intellectuals. "Power ought to be common to all. As an ideal only work, manual or intellectual, ought to be paid for. Speculation is a crime against the crowd. Heritage is a theft. Those who prepare for war prepare wars. It is thought which has created progress; men of thought must lend their life to progress. Those who do nothing are the militants of the status quo."

It is interesting all the same, this Clarté movement. I fancy it represents the clash of ideas that will happen in France when the lists are set for a new phase of the social struggle which goes on age by age. It may gather up and direct a lot of passionate emotion that is seething among crowds of men and women who look back to the war with horror, and forward with hope in some new phase of civilization when such massacres need not happen.

But it is antagonistic, I imagine, to the main body of opinion among the people in France at the present time who are disappointed with the peace, not because it is too severe but too mild, and because it does not pay them back for the ruin it caused. They do not want the benefit of brotherhood but hard cash, and the security of overwhelming force in a military alliance with England and America.

And anyhow the youth of France in escape from war are not brooding en masse over the tragedy of the past and troubles of the future, but for the moment are getting the most out of their present life, while the sun shines and money lasts and pretty girls are kind.

Bell-Baldwin Hydroplane Speeds 71 Miles Per Hour

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 9.—A speed of 71 miles an hour, believed to be a record for hydroplane, was made at Baddeck, Cape Breton, today by a new hydroplane, designed and built by F. W. Baldwin of Baddeck, and Alexander Graham Bell, the American scientist, according to a dispatch received here tonight.

The boat was equipped with Liberty motors, lent to the experimenters by the United States Navy.

SAYS RED FORCES ARE 175 MILES FROM OMSK

Moscow Soviet Claims Occupation of Petropavlovsk on the Ishim River.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Occupation of Petropavlovsk, on the Ishim River, about 175 miles west of Omsk, by Bolshevist forces, is claimed in a Russian Soviet official statement received today.

There is considerable conflict in the statements currently received from the Russian Soviet Government on the one hand and the All-Russian forces of Admiral Kolchak on the other as to the locality of recent fighting in the campaign west of Omak. A counteroffensive by the Kolchak forces, beginning Sept. 1, was reported in Omsk, according to advices received Sept. 8, the Bolsheviki being declared to be in retreat, and heavy fighting taking place along the Tobol River, about 300 miles west of Omsk.

The recent Bolshevist communiques have carried no dates of the reported engagements and it is uncertain whether they antedate the Omsk advices or relate to subsequent happenings.

GENEVA, Sept. 9, (French Wireless Service.)—The city of Kiev, which recently was captured from the Bolsheviki, has not only been entirely cleared of Bolshevist forces but the Ukrainians have advanced more than thirty miles northward, the Ukrainian Press Bureau here announces.

The Red troops are being pursued by the Ukrainians along the River Dnieper.

ASK PEACE WITH LITHUANIA.

Paris Now Hears of Overtures by the Russian Bolsheviki.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Russian Bolsheviki have proposed peace to the Lithuanians, according to reports from Polish sources.

HAS NOT ASKED JAPAN'S AID.

Counsellor Debuchi Denies Assertion of the Moscow Soviet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Counsellor Debuchi, Chargé of the Japanese Embassy, today authorized categorical denial of a statement attributed to Bolshevist sources in Moscow that Admiral Kolchak had applied to Japan for help, offering in return the northern portion of the Island of Saghalien and the Ussuri Valley on the mainland of Siberia.

Mr. Debuchi points out that Admiral Kolchak could not make a binding pledge relating to Russian territory and that Japan has been all along giving all aid possible. There is no intention of ceasing the extension of aid, said Counsellor Debuchi, who reiterated that Japan had no thought of territorial compensation.

IRISH MOB WRECKS 50 SHOPS IN FERMOY

London Morning Post Declares Such Deeds Are the Interest on American Dollars.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Fermoy, a town in Ireland nineteen miles northeast of Cork city, was terrorized by a mob for an hour last evening, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Fifty shops were damaged, one jewelry store being completely demolished. The loss is estimated at several thousand pounds sterling.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Morning Post, commenting upon the Sinn Fein outrage at Fermoy, says:

"Such are the deeds the American people are being asked to finance and which stand for the interest on their borrowed dollars. Something must be done, we are continually told, if only to conciliate public opinion in the United States. What could be better done, what would be more likely to be effective than to make America realize that Sinn Fein works by the methods of the 'black hand'? The propaganda of de Valera and his fellows is assiduous and unscrupulous and it naturally produces an effect on people who do not know the facts and who are already forgetting that Sinn Fein was an active accomplice and ally of Germany in the war and that it tried to serve the allied cause as its agents serve lonely policemen and soldiers—that is to say, with bullet or knife in the back.

"It is very lamentable that it should be possible in the twentieth century to lead a highly educated public astray with such complete facility. Sir Edward Carson counsels counter-propaganda, and it is the only remedy available. It should not be difficult to impress America with the British side of the Irish question. 'Why doesn't England give self determination to Ireland?' is, we are told, what Americans ask. No answer could be more simple: For the same reason that justified Abraham Lincoln in denying self determination to the South."

Report Mengelberg Will Come Here.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—The Dutch are much perturbed by a report that the orchestra leader, William Mengelberg, is about to spend three years in America. Mengelberg has been much feted here.

MAY NOT PLACE CAILLAUX ON TRIAL

Charge of High Treason Against Ex-Premier Said to be Judged Untenable.

MAY GO TO SANITARIUM

He Is in Ill-Health and Has Been Year and a Half in Prison.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Although the report of the "Instruction" Committee on the Caillaux case is not to be published until Sept. 16, it is said that it concluded for the ex-Premier's trial before the High Court.

In this affair the committee performs the function of a "juge d'instruction"—a magistrate who decides after preliminary examination whether there are grounds for trial or not—and its reported decision in the affirmative is a blow to those friends of Caillaux who persist in declaring that the case against him is based on a tissue of lies, absurdities, and gossip.

On the other hand, it is whispered that the instructing committee finds that the charges of intelligence with the enemy and high treason, if not entirely baseless, are at least legally untenable, and that only a charge of political action of an unpatriotic character can be maintained.

If this be true it is possible that the Government may use Caillaux's ill-health—which is genuine enough, whether or not it is due, as his friends assert, to the year and a half confinement he has undergone—as a pretext for letting the case drop altogether.

Advocates of this supposition point out that since the victorious termination of the war Caillaux is no longer dangerous and that, moreover, he is politically dead already, even without the additional stain on his reputation which would result from his condemnation by the High Court. His friends—who are more numerous and much more devoted than may be realized in America—say that some such conclusion as this would be fully in accord with Clemenceau's action in keeping his most dangerous opponent a year and a half in prison without trial because he knew that the prosecution would utterly break down if put to a real test. They add that unless Caillaux's ill-health prevents him he will never rest until he has triumphantly vindicated his reputation, even should an opportunity of doing so at a High Court trial not be given him.

After due allowance for partisan feeling, the fact that the Caillauxists take this tone shows that the case against him is undoubtedly less strong than the Government might have wished. Caillaux's worst enemy would never deny his ability, and however certain may be the moral presumption that he was the head and centre of the defeatist organization which so nearly brought the country to disaster in 1917, he acted with such circumspection that it is very much of a question whether sufficient legal proof of his culpability exists.

On the other hand the High Court of the Senate, in which Clemenceau's supporters are in the majority, might nevertheless condemn the ex-Premier on some such general charge of forfeiture as was pronounced against Malvy. But in that event the very violence of the accusations against Caillaux that have been freely printed during the past eighteen months might cause a reaction in his favor.

Again and again the word has gone forth that some new "affair" contained the definite proof of Caillaux's guilt which the prosecution had been seeking. Should a trial convince the public of the baselessness of all these assertions there might well be developed a sentiment which his friends always have tried to create, that he is a martyr to political machinations, and that his worst crime consisted in being frankly pacifist, both before and after the declaration of war, instead of stealthily defeatist.

As Clemenceau himself has shown the politically "dead" in France have a habit of resurrection and any High Court verdict short of condemnation on a charge less vague than forfeiture, might help rather than hinder Caillaux's ultimate ambition.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier, who has been in prison for more than a year, charged with having treasonable dealings with Germany, will be permitted on Wednesday or Thursday to enter a sanitarium, the Temps says. Counsel for M. Caillaux requested recently that he be removed from prison on the ground that his health had been so weakened as to cause anxiety.

DIES AFTER RUNNING AMUCK

Bolshevist Who Terrified Amsterdam Identified as Paraschenko.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—The dangerous Bolshevist who succeeded in killing or wounding many policemen and soldiers on his wild chase through streets and houses in Rotterdam Saturday has since died in a hospital of his wounds. He has been identified as Sofrony Paraschenko, a Russian who fled from Germany while the war was in progress, and who had been kept at a Russian refugee camp in Holland, where he received the help of the Russian Commission for Refugees.

An attaché of the Dutch Alien Office had been searching for Paraschenko for three weeks and recognized him yesterday at the hospital. Paraschenko, besides being guilty of various crimes, was a revolutionary plotter and was in possession of a letter from the President of the American Soviet Committee, D. Wynkoop. The letter asked Paraschenko to represent the Soldiers and Workers' Council when he went to Germany.

Paraschenko emptied a browning gun twice during his flight. The discovery of this man's identity will doubtless be a useful clue to the Dutch police, who are diligent in the search for dangerous elements in Holland and up to the present have made an extraordinary record in shutting the frontiers on the Bolshevist element.

FIRST GERMAN SHIP COMING.

Hamburg-American Line Closes Offices in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Directors Heinicken and Heitel of the Hamburg-American Line are at present in The Hague closing up their steamship offices in Holland, as with the few ships to dispose of the offices are no longer necessary.

The first ship to sail under the German flag has sailed from Hamburg for America. The ship had on her lading bill 2,000 tons of ballast, but will return to Hamburg with machinery and oil.

Allies Will Occupy Silesia Soon, General Dupont Tells the Insurgents

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Upper Silesia, where serious conflicts are in progress between the Polish and German elements in anticipation of the proposed plebiscite over the transfer of the territory to Poland, will be occupied in the near future by allied troops, according to a statement made by General Dupont to refugees and insurgents in the region. It was learned today on semi-official authority.

General Dupont, representing France, General Malcolm Great Britain, General Rendivenga Italy and Colonel Goodyear the United States, after visiting the camps in the region, are declared to have telegraphed to Paris urging the necessity of this action.

General Dupont is quoted as saying that the technical difficulties would prevent the carrying out of the occupation before Sept. 20, and as advising the insurgents to await patiently the arrival of the Allies.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The German peace delegation sent a note to the General Secretariat of the Peace Conference this morning on the Silesian question. The note complained of disturbances in Upper Silesia alleged to have been incited by the Poles.

'HARSH TREATY,' SAY BRITISH LABOR MEN

Trades Union Congress at Glasgow Demands Its Revision.

SEEKS GERMAN GOOD-WILL

"Direct Action" Views in Control—Government, Particularly Churchill, Assailed.

GLASGOW, Sept. 9.—Co-operation with international laborites in their campaign to procure Germany's admission to the League of Nations and for an immediate revision of the "harsh treaty provisions, which are inconsistent with the statements made on behalf of the Allies at the time of the armistice," was overwhelmingly pledged today by the trades union congress in session here.

The resolution was moved by Delegate Williams of the transport workers, who is a direct actionist and who urged as the first step for the reconciliation of the peoples the inauguration of a new era of international co-operation and good-will.

The champions of direct action today won a clean-cut victory when the congress voted to refer back a portion of the Parliamentary Committee's report owing to failure to explain the committee's reason for refusing a few months ago to call a special conference for the purpose of discussing the advisability of employing direct action to secure the abolition of conscription and on other questions.

The vote to refer back was 2,586,000 to 1,670,000 against. Before the vote was taken G. W. Stuart Bunning, the presiding officer, warned the delegates that the reference back of the report would be considered a censure of the Parliamentary Committee.

The result of the vote is attributed to speeches by Robert Smillie, Robert Williams and Frank Hodges, the "Big Three" of the Direct-Actionists. Mr. Smillie accused the Parliamentary committee of denying to organized labor the opportunity of expressing its attitude on the question. He declared that the Government was holding power under false pretenses, as it was elected on policies it had since repudiated, and the committee had lost the confidence of the Trade Unionists.

"The trade unionists in Russia today," he added, "are fighting battles in behalf of Socialism for the whole world."

Mr. Williams denounced Winston Churchill in connection with the Russian operations as a Gallipoli gambler and Pinchbeck Napoleon."

Chairman Bunning characterized this invective as cheap sarcasm.

John Clynes, former Food Controller, and labor member of Parliament, defending the Committee, declared that British trade unionists were more divided today than at any time during the war. He counseled the continuance of efforts to achieve reforms through the ballot, not through a strike.

Chairman Brownlie of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineers addressed the congress on the question of increasing the industrial output. He declared it was impossible to maintain production. Mr. Smillie objected to a "lecture" being delivered by the speaker, while Delegate Mills of the engineers said that Mr. Brownlie had traduced the workers. The congress took no action on the subject.

PRINCE WANTS TO LIVE CLOSE TO AMERONGEN

Former Heir to Throne Asks Permission to Move—Dutch Regulate Wife's Visit.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WIERINGEN, Sept. 8.—Former Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany expects to stay five or six days on this island, probably leaving Friday or Saturday with her sons for Amerongen. She does not yet know the date of her departure, as the arrangements for her visit to Holland are in the hands of the ex-Kaiser's Court Marshal at Amerongen, who determines the length of her stay and must consult the Dutch Government.

The former Crown Prince has requested permission to leave Wieringen owing to the bad climate, including the cold Winters, and wishes to live at Baarn, which is not far from Amerongen. Arrangements for this change are said to be under consideration.

Today the former Crown Princess appeared in an elegant outing costume with a coquettish little hat. Her hair was beautifully dressed, but her pale, tired face was in strange contrast to that of the Cecilie of pre-war days and to the former Crown Prince, who appears to be bursting with health and spirits after his long period of country life.

The little Princes also look pale and thin. They opened their eyes wide at rich food and creamy milk, which they had not seen in a long time at Potsdam, where, they said, the milk was mostly water.

There are many signs which confirm rumors recently in circulation that the Princess had had difficulty in obtaining sufficient nourishing food for her children. It is said that at one time the Spartacides obliged her to live on rations, placing a guard in her kitchen, which may partly account for the lines of care on the mother's face.

SEE CUT IN CLOTHES PRICES.

Retail Dealers, in Session at Chicago, Blame Costly Labor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Delegates to the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers here today predicted a reduction in the price of clothing in the near future.

"Lower prices are on the way," said Fred Levy of Louisville, "and we fellows will sing the loudest when the change comes. Men can't be induced to part with $75 or $80 for a business suit. The principal reason for the present high prices is the cost of labor. There really is not much profiteering in clothes, and what little there is we intend to stop."

The opening session today was attended by 500 merchants from every State in the Union. The organization tendered its assistance to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and the Senate Investigating Committee in their fight against the high cost of living.

WINNIPEG GREETS PRINCE OF WALES

Crowds Break Through Police and Soldiers and Swarm About British Heir.

OPENS NEW WATER SYSTEM

Prince Inspects Veterans of the Great War and Pins Medals on Wounded Heroes.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales arrived in Winnipeg at 11 o'clock today to receive a Western welcome. His route was lined with an immense crowd which on the whole kept its ranks along Main Street for at least 200 yards and then the mass of people swarmed about the Prince. The Prince's open carriage slowed up by a dais among the trees in the garden before City Hall and the people feeling that this was their chance took it. In a minute where there had been a fine broad open space lined with neat policemen there was a swamping mass of humanity of all genders and all ages. The Prince was hemmed in by this human barrage and only a free fight got him out of the carriage on to the dias.

The marines who follow the Prince about and others of his suite and the local police all joined in to keep the crowd back, but they could accomplish nothing until the mounted police came to their aid and gave the Mayor a chance to say what the crowd had been explaining for the last ten minutes, how glad Winnipeg was to see him.

It was the usual formal function, varied a little by the fact that the Prince opened a greater Winnipeg water supply. He did this in the modern manner. He pressed a button on the platform, which swung the gates of Shoal Lake, outside the city, and immediately a fountain in the gardens before him began to play.

Again big crowds on the sidewalks and in cars and even in the big windows and perched like midgets on the roofs marked his ride to the Parliament buildings, where there were great crowds to meet him. It was a vivid and shining scene before the huge Renaissance structure, as yet half finished. In a big open space before the building was a mass of children bearing flags, and up the great flight of steps which lead to a porch supported by mighty Corinthian pillars was a bank of people jewelled with flags and vivid with gay dresses. The ceremony in the immense entrance hall was also quick with color and life. In the massive square hall stairs spring upward upon which the Prince stood. On each floor there were galleries cut into the solid white stone of the severe campanile, and crowded into these galleries were men and women. Up these stairs came the deputations from the many groups of Canadians to offer the Prince welcoming addresses. These groups moving up the white stairs to the Prince amid the bright uniforms gave the function the dignity of an Eastern pageant.

But it was a pageant with a touch of humor. As he turned to go the Prince noticed a handsome chair of blue leather behind him. It was a queer, lonely chair and he bent to look at it. The crowd, knowing all about that chair and understanding his puzzlement, began to laugh. It laughed outright and with a sympathetic humor, when, handing his guard's cap to a bystander, he solemnly sat down in it for a second before going on his way. That chair was the chair his father and grandfather had sat in when they came to Winnipeg.

The Prince had not time to adopt a fully considered sitting, but he was not going to leave that building until he, too, had registered his claim to the chair.

From the Parliament buildings the route led through crowds to the big campus in front of the University of Manitoba. Ranked in a hollow square were the veterans in khaki and in civies, who had fought in the war. There were Canadian Highlanders and riflemen in that square as well as veterans dating back to the time of the Northwest rebellion in 1885, and there was also a regimental goal of the 5th West Canadians, a big, husky fellow, who endeavored to take control of the ceremony as befitted a veteran who sported four services chevrons and a wound stripe. Again the crowd was almost placid in the beginning. It thickly lined the wooden rail on three sides of the campus and filled the decorous seats in and about the big glowingly draped pavilion. But only for a short time did this condition of things hold. The crowd behind the pavilion began to press forward as the Prince inspected the ranks of the veterans. Soldiers linked arms to keep it back and soldiers with bayonets were drawn from the veterans in the campaign to give additional weight. These men mounted on the pavilion endeavored to still the forward pressure with words, but neither the soldiers nor the words of wisdom could stop the crowd. The flowing forward into the campus, and by the time the Prince had finished the inspection he had to walk through a lane of people to the grand stand, where he gave medals to the soldiers and the relatives of soldiers killed in action.

MAN 131 RIDES IN AIRPLANE.

Felt "Drunk," but Enjoyed It, Kentuckian Says at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—"It sure makes a fellow feel like he is drunk, but it's all right at that." That was the expression which fell from the lips of "Uncle John" Schell, said to be 131 years old and the oldest man in the world, as he stepped upon the State Fair Grounds again, following a fifteen-minute airplane flight at the State Fair this afternoon. "Uncle John" traveled about six miles, at a height of about 400 feet. He expressed himself as deeply grateful that he had lived long enough to enjoy the experience.

His only regret recently has been that his five-year-old son, whom he left in the mountains, has not been with him. The boy is the old man's idol. He was born five years ago in the hills where "Uncle John" has lived all of his alleged 131 years.

BURLESON DENIES GALLOWAY CHARGES

Says He Never Tried to Control Action of Civil Service Commission.

LATTER RENEWS ATTACK

Accuses Postmaster General of Avoiding the Issue—Senate Committee to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The charges made last Sunday by Charles M. Galloway, the retiring Civil Service Commissioner, that Postmaster General Burleson was trying to "debauch" the commission to further his political fortunes, met with a denial tonight from Mr. Burleson. After stating that Mr. Galloway was "discharged because of an "apparently uncontrollable infirmity," Mr. Burleson said he had never written or spoken to the commission with intent to control that body's action.

Mr. Galloway replied to this statement tonight by calling the Postmaster General a "guttersnipe politician."

Mr. Burleson's statement follows:

"Of course, the Postmaster General will not engage in controversy with the discharged Civil Service Commissioner who, as is well known, unfortunately became disqualified to discharge the responsible duties of his office because of an apparently uncontrollable infirmity.

"At no time has the Postmaster General addressed a communication to the Civil Service Commission with a view of improperly controlling a post office appointment, and the Postmaster General has at no time spoken to the members of the commission with a purpose to control their action in filling any post office vacancy.

"In the matter of the Lockhart, Texas, case the temporary appointment of the relative of the Postmaster General as acting Postmaster was not made by him, but by the surety company against his wishes, which company had the right under the law to temporarily fill the vacancy. After the examination had been held and an eligible list certified to the department, the Postmaster General, notwithstanding the fact that the papers had been returned to the Civil Service Commission for review, directed the First Assistant Postmaster General to appoint the first eligible, which was done, and he now holds the office. This action was taken long before the papers were reviewed by the commission.

"In the matter of the Salinas, Cal., case the Postmaster had proved an efficient officer. His reputation in his community was without blemish. After the campaign of 1916 he was charged with a violation of the civil service law in the matter of soliciting campaign funds. He was indicted and fined by the court. It was thought that the humiliation of the indictment and the penalty visited upon him by the court was a sufficient punishment for the offense he had committed. The Postmaster General refused to add to this punishment by the removal of the Postmaster from office. For this action he has no apology to make and has followed the policy laid down by his predecessors under former Administrations in such cases, as the records of the department show.

"The charge that an attempt has been made to debauch the civil service in the Postmaster General's office, which is under the direction of the First Assistant Postmaster General, who has been in the postal service for a quarter of a century and is recognized by all who know him as the very embodiment of honesty, uprightness, and efficiency, is completely met by the following statement made by the former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission who served under the Administration of Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, which statement was made in writing when these scurrilous charges were first anonymously given to the press.

"Mr. McIlhenny, speaking of these very charges, then said, after characterizing them as 'unfair and untruthful:'

"'There has been no effort on the part of the Post Office Department or of yourself (the Postmaster General) to set aside or evade the Civil Service law in its principle or its rules. The truth is, there is more complaint from Democratic sources as to the action taken under the executive order than by Republicans, and it is admitted by those familiar with the cases handled that the department has adhered strictly to the executive order as issued.'"

The statement by Mr. Galloway follows:

"Mr. Burleson does what every guttersnipe politician does who has no truthful defense to charges made against him. He avoids the issue and resorts to mudslinging.

"I am perfectly willing to let those who know the private character of Mr. Burleson and myself decide which of us is superior to the other in decent, honest, worthy manhood.

"I reaffirm every statement I made in the press of Sept. 7 concerning Mr. Burleson.

"Moreover, Mr. Burleson attempts to hide behind his first assistant, Mr. Koons, and place the blame upon him. And with a refreshing sense of humor he produces as proof of the purity of his official acts a letter from former Commissioner McIlhenny.

"Friends of Mr. Galloway said tonight that it was no surprise that Mr. Burleson used Mr. McIlhenny as one of his supports. Mr. Galloway and Herman W. Craven, the former Republican member of the Civil Service Commission, were always very much opposed to the methods of Mr. McIlhenny. On the other hand, it was generally agreed that Mr. McIlhenny and Mr. Burleson had largely the same views upon the examination of Postmasters.

Confirmation was given tonight by Senator Townsend of Michigan to the belief expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday last, that there would be an investigation. The Senator, who is Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said that when Mr. Galloway appeared next Saturday upon an entirely different matter that questions would be asked of him concerning his difficulties with Mr. Burleson. Indeed, there may be a double-barrelled investigation, for Representative Steenerson of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Post Office Committee, has already introduced a resolution to prevent the Civil Service from being made a football of politics. Reference is made in the resolution to the resignation of Mr. Galloway and to Mr. Burleson.

TURKS THREATEN UPRISING.

Trouble Predicted in Constantinople if Thrace Is Given to the Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.) — Notwithstanding the widespread state of lawlessness, with bands of robbers roving in every country bordering on the Black Sea, the belief is expressed by British officers here that another winter will see an end of the unrest.

The sittings of the Allied Commission are being closely watched by the Turks, and the conviction has been expressed in some quarters that if the Greeks are permitted to retain Thrace there will be a Turkish uprising throughout the country. It is stated that the Greeks desire to exchange their holdings in Smyrna for Thrace.

GOLDEN THRONE FOR SALE.

Present Owner, Sultan of Turkey, Needs the Money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—It is said that the Sultan is badly in need of money and that the golden throne of Persia, which was captured by the Turks 400 years ago, is for sale.

Commodore Plant Left $32,940,327.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—Appraisal of the estate of the late Commodore Morton F. Plant gives the figure of $32,940,327, it was announced today. The State may receive a million or more as an inheritance tax.

Hungary May Make Offer of Union with Rumania

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Dr. Stephan Friedrich, Premier of Hungary, is reported in a Vienna dispatch, printed in newspapers here today, to have sent a Hungarian delegation to Bucharest. The report states that, besides being empowered to negotiate a separate peace with Rumania, the delegation may discuss the eventual union of Hungary and Rumania.

Advices reaching the Peace Conference from Budapest indicate that the Government headed by Dr. Friedrich will probably remain in office indefinitely. It is said that Frans Heinrich's effort to establish a coalition Cabinet has been abandoned, and there is apparently a general support of the Friedrich Government.

EXPORT BANK BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Edge's Measure for Financing Foreign Trade Is Approved.

DOUBLE LIABILITY CLAUSE

Amendment Gives Further Assurance to the Public—House Expected to Act Quickly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—By a viva voce vote the Senate today passed the bill offered by Senator Edge of New Jersey to permit the organization of corporations under Government control to engage in rebuilding the export trade between the United States and foreign countries. The fundamental object of the measure is to provide a means of promoting trade which, owing to unsettled conditions abroad, cannot be undertaken without an expansion of financial facilities.

The bill was passed without a dissenting vote. It now goes to the House, where, it is believed, it will quickly be put through. President Wilson is understood to favor it.

Under the bill a corporation to engage in the promotion of export trade may be organized by five or more individuals, with a capital stock of not less than $2,000,000. The controlling interest in the corporations must be in the hands of citizens of the United States.

The corporations are to be under supervision of the Federal Trade Commission. They will be permitted to engage in a general banking business relative to export trade, embracing the extension of credits abroad, the loan of moneys on real and personal property, and other financial enterprises.

Foreign securities may be accepted by the corporations in return for issues of debentures which will be sold to investors in the corporations here and abroad. Money raised through the sale of these debentures will be used in paying for goods purchased. The bill provides that foreign traders may give mortgages on their plants to provide security for advances.

It is provided that a corporation organized under the measure may invest in other corporations created to promote international trade, but the extent of this investment is limited to 10 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the investing concern, except as to banking corporations, which may use 15 per cent. of their capital and surplus. This double liability clause was accepted by the Senate after a vigorous debate, in which it was contended that the corporations ought to be put under similar restrictions as national banks.

The powers bestowed upon the corporations under the bill are as follows:

"To purchase, sell, discount, and negotiate notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, including bankers' acceptances, cable transfers, and other evidences of indebtedness; to purchase and sell securities, including the obligations of the United States or of any State thereof; to accept bills or drafts drawn upon it subject to such limitations and restrictions as the Federal Reserve Board may impose; to issue letters of credit; to purchase and sell exchange, coin, and bullion; to borrow and to lend money on real or personal security; to receive deposits, and generally to exercise such powers as are incidental to the powers conferred by this act or as may be usual in connection with the transaction of the business of the banking or other financial operations in the countries, colonies, dependencies, or possessions in which it shall transact business.

"To establish and maintain for the transaction of its business branches or agencies in foreign countries, their dependencies or colonies, and in the dependencies or insular possessions of the United States at such places as may be approved by the Federal Reserve Board and under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, and to establish and maintain such additional branches or agencies as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time authorize even in countries or dependencies not specified in the original organization certificate.

"With the consent of the Federal Reserve Board to purchase and hold stock or other certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized under the provisions of this section or under the laws of any foreign country or colony or dependency thereof or under the laws of any State, dependency, or insular possession of the United States not transacting business in the United States, except such as in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board may be incidental to its international or foreign business; provided, however, that without the consent of the Federal Reserve Board no corporation organized hereunder shall invest in any one corporation an amount in excess of 10 per centum of its own capital and surplus. The provisions of Section 7 of the act approved Oct. 15, 1914, entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' shall not apply to corporations or to officers, directors, or employes of corporations organized under this section."

In a statement after the passage of the bill Senator Edge said:

"The main object I wished to accomplish was the acceptance of the principle that the national banking system should be expanded to recognize the necessity of co-operating in the question of export financing. This will be fully accomplished by the enactment of the bill, which now has been passed by the Senate. I would have preferred to have secured the waiver of the double liability clause, as I do not feel these corporations are in that respect in the same position as national banks; at the same time this amendment has the value of assuring the public that investments made therein are secured to that additional extent, and if the bill finally passes the House of Representatives and becomes law, I am positive many banks will be incorporated under its provisions, and its enactment will result in greatly helping the serious situation it is designed to alleviate."

SURVEYING THE WORLD AT LARGE.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for September, on newsstands, 25c., published by The New York Times Company, contains forty-four special articles. The controversy over Shantung is covered in detail, with official facts; August happenings in the maelstrom in Central Europe, based upon official fundamental sources. There are no editorial opinions thrust upon the reader. Blunders by the Allies in the Balkans in 1916 are exposed by sensational revelations by a Serbian military attaché. The official Rhineland pact, not heretofore published, appears in the number. Other official documents that are of worldwide interest, and a survey covering each nation of the world is contained. $3 a year by mail.—Advt.

RUMANIANS BALK AT SIGNING TREATY

Announce That They Will Not Accept Austrian Agreement Without Reservations.

SEE SOVEREIGNTY IMPAIRED

Object to Giving Guarantees to Racial Minorities in Annexed Territory.

COURSE OF SERBIA IN DOUBT

Awaiting Instructions from Belgrade —Indications That Greek Premier Will Sign.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Rumanian delegation to the Peace Conference announced today that it would not sign the Austrian Peace Treaty, the signing of which by Austria and various other powers in interest is set to take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In answer to the Rumanian note saying that the Rumanians would sign the treaty only with reservations, A. J. Balfour of the British delegation is preparing a letter for the Council declaring that Rumania's signature will not be accepted unless given unreservedly.

In reply to this letter Nicholas Mishu, head of the Rumanian delegation, will hand to the Council a letter saying that Rumania is unable to sign the treaty and giving her reasons.

The two principal reasons were: First, that Article LX. of the treaty held their hands commercially and economically at a time when they required absolute freedom of action in order to accomplish reconstruction; and second, that guarantees to minorities imposed by an outside power would take away Rumania's sovereignty over newly annexed territories.

Before the Rumanian announcement was made it had been indicated by members of the Supreme Council that Rumania was expected to take the course she has announced in refusing to sign the treaty because of the Council's flat refusal to grant her the privilege of making reservations in connection with the clauses guaranteeing the rights of minorities in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire.

It is also considered as improbable that the Jugoslav delegation will sign the treaty. It will have several days, however, in which to communicate with its home Government. The Jugoslav objections are similar to those of Rumania.

Positive declarations as to their action could not be obtained tonight from either the Greek or Serbian delegations.

At Serbian headquarters it was said that the attitude of the delegation was unchanged. The delegates were opposed to signing, but the matter had been referred to the Government at Belgrade for instructions, which have not yet been received. Unless orders from Belgrade are received directing them to sign the document, the delegates will abstain from doing so.

At Greek headquarters it was said that the delegates had not yet had time to consider the terms of the treaty carefully, but if the conditions were found to be what they had been told they were, it was probable that Premier Venizelos would sign.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace delegation, who is to sign the Peace Treaty tomorrow for his nation, arrived in Paris from Vienna this morning.

HUNGARY MAY PROPOSE UNION WITH RUMANIA

Friedrich Said to Have Sent Mission to Bucharest to Negotiate Separate Peace.

PARI

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

"Nightie Night" Is Amusing.

Disguised under the somewhat indecorous and quite misleading title of "Nightie Night," an old-time farce arrived in town last evening, where it was greeted at the Princess with several hours of continuous and unforced laughter. It begins boldly with a quite brazenly impossible situation, keeps going at a furious rate by dint of many doors and lies, and stops at 11 o'clock because it is time for the audience to go home. It is made of materials that have been used so often in the last twenty-five years that they are worn through in spots. And yet it is funny. It would be difficult (and quite unnecessary) to tell why it is funny. It just is.

A trifle more space than was employed to print the Peace Treaty in this newspaper would be needed to give a coherent and detailed account of the plot of "Nightie Night," which deals roughly, very roughly, with an innocent young husband's embarrassed efforts to seem innocent when his jealous wife discovers his former inamorata wandering about their apartment in negligée. Of course, she had sublet the place without knowing it was his, and of course she had sent out her dress to the cleaner's, and of course the cleaner's was immediately closed because it was Yom Kippur. So she hid in the stationary washtub—a pleasing variant of the screen motif—and everybody came to the kitchen to spend the morning, and so on and so on.

The important thing is that all this nonsense is played with fine fervor by a good cast, headed by that expert farceur, Francis Byrne, who is valiantly abetted. The ablest support is given by Marie Chambers, Ruby Craven and Grant Mills, whose name sounds as if he were a village in Oneida County. The rest are not amiss, particularly Dorothy Mortimer, who gives the best reproduction of the Madge Kennedy manner that has been seen on the American stage since the actors' strike.

The new farce was produced by Adolph Klauber, who brought it gayly to town on Aug. 7, just in time for the strike. There are one or two puzzling things about it. In the first place, how did Mr. Klauber know it was going to be funny? He could not have learned merely by going to several thousand farces just like it as an emissary of THE TIMES, and the laughability of such stuff can hardly be determined from the manuscripts. He must have just shut his eyes tight, put the thing on, and prayed it would turn out to be funny. Well, it did. It is not know why.

Then, there is the title. There is no particular reason why it should have been called "Nightie Night," unless to mislead the public into thinking one of those bedroom farces was with us again. Of course, Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, who wrote the piece in collaboration, may have devised the title themselves. But one cannot help suspecting that Mr. Klauber pasted it onto the farce like a revenue stamp. One cannot help suspecting that, once upon a time, he thought that "Nightie Night" would make a good title for one of those plays—you know the kind—and made a mental note to clap it on to the first piece not too like "Hamlet" which should come his way.

Mr. Klauber finally responded last evening to the plaudits of the audience, making precisely the same startled fawn appearance which from his comfortable seat on the other side of the footlights he must have seen made by a thousand and one authors and producers on a thousand and one first-nightie nights.

"A REGULAR FELLER" COMES

Mark Swan's Comedy of Auto Tire Business is Rather Artificial.

There are in "A Regular Feller," acted here for the first time last night at the Cort Theatre, a number of scenes—or fragments of scenes—which are both legitimately humorous and delightfully human. Mark Swan, whose accustomed hand has turned out this newest "new comedy," has builded well insofar as his incidentals were concerned, but has been woefully lacking in the fashioning of his main plot.

The story, set against a background of the automobile tire business, proceeds through the four acts wheezily, and not infrequently it stops altogether, panting for breath. Unfortunately, exhaustion is not due to the fact that Mr. Swan has driven his plot too rapidly, but that he has given it so little exercise as to produce an unhealthy condition. On these occasions the hand of the playwright can plainly be seen, feeding it oxygen.

The result of this treatment, of course, is a jerky, patchwork, artificial play—a work which is at its best when it dispenses with plot together, and goes in for the by-products. By far the best scenes of the play are those in which James Bradbury, as a rural commissioner of roads, adventures with a broken-down automobile. There was in the dilapidated car a deadly analogy to the entertainment of the evening. At times it ran under its own power, but finally it became necessary to affix a horse to it.

Mr. Swan's play revolves about the invention of a puncture-proof tire and retells the conventional story of the rich man's son who demonstrates his brains by outwitting his father in a business deal. In a desire to avoid a plethora of business detail the play gives an astonishing revelation of the manner in which big business men conduct their affairs. The President of the tire company carries his 51 per cent. of the stock constantly around with him and airily instructs his Secretary to "take this power of attorney to New York and elect me President of the company."

James Bradbury gives an unctuous performance as the road commissioner, although occasionally he overcooks it. The remainder of the cast, including even Ernest Glendinning, was more or less engulfed by the artificiality of their material.

GOOD FAIRIES IN 'LUSMORE.'

Grace Heyer Acts the Hero of Simple Irish Legendary Play.

John McCormack was of the audience entering the Henry Miller Theatre last night from a cheering street of people as General Pershing drove away from the neighboring Elks' door. The martial note echoed at moments in the newest Irish legendary play, one of those stories told to children now, in which Erin remembers the days of old. Mrs. Chauncey Olcott had confidence enough in the slender dramatic possibilities of the piece to give her name a place on the program, as its independent producer and part author, while Grace Heyer was listed as co-author, acting hero, joint stage director, and composer of Irish songs, of which she as hero sang one. Irish fairies also hummed Celtic harmonies in the wings, and not only provided convenient spotlights up trees or down walls for Miss Heyer in the woods of Conmaicne, but also removed the humpbacked hero's hump and sent soft-voiced Lusmore in a knight's armor to Hugh de Lacy's camp to fight for his Irish king of long ago.

Siva LeGallienne as a blind girl, "named after Eithne, that King Cormack wed," according to a line of the play, won applause as the curtain rose on the first "picture" of a too persistently picture-book recital. She was very charming to see, and deft in her portrayal of sightlessness, and it was no fault of her, surely, that poor Eithne overtaxed belief by moving mountains, passing over hill and forest to Shannon Valley, where the fairies restored her to sight and to her lover's arms at last. Regina Wallace as the radiant Princess Oirein, whose hand was pledged to that gallant knight, tearfully abdicated all royal rights to the hero in the face of loyalty like that.

The Ireland of the "Playboy" or of "Squinting Windows" was never glimpsed in the moonlit castle and Meilsande cot of Livingston Platt's pictorial scenes, nor was the pale humor of fairy talk or tempered harshness of superstitious village folk casting out a humpbacked boy at any moment convincing. It was legend—let it pass for that.

An honest effort toward poetic manner and matter of speech was conveyed by the actors in a way to please sympathetic hearers, while the less reverent might scoff at a suspiciously modern realism of Irish brogue. A score or more of minor parts were kept "in the picture" by competent players, and the impression of a green isle spiritually haunted by "the little good people" was sustained throughout by other voices behind the scenes.

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ORIGINAL CAST
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A ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY.

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George White's Scandals OF 1919
with
ANN PENNINGTON
ORIGINAL CAST and 50 SCANDAL MONGERS 50

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"A REGULAR FELLER"
Mark Swan's New Automobile Comedy
WITH A REGULAR CAST.

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GAIETY Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30.

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New York's Brightest Musical Farce
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"The Thriller of Thrillers." —Telegram.
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"See it; you can't go wrong." —Eve. World.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.

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"Received with resounding applause."—Times.
THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS
with the Original Cast. "Sure to be a popular success."—Eve. Sun.

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EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER.
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F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
Adam and Eva
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30 W. 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria, opposite McCreery's

CORBIN'S RESTAURANT
INCORPORATED
136 WEST 42ND STREET
"IN THE CENTER OF EVERYTHING"
Fresh killed poultry from our own farm.
AFTER THEATRE PARTIES AND BANQUETS
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$12 WEEKLY
and Up for Rooms with Private Bath.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Aves.
One Block from Station of All Subways.
Phone Plaza 5100.

Tea Rooms.
THE MARGUERITE 40 West 39th Street. HOME COOKING. Closed Sundays. Wednesday, Baked Chicken Pie. Friday, Chicken a la Maryland. Luncheon, 55c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 70-85c.
Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 56TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor) Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, 85c. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUESDAY.
THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 10th Street Closed Sundays. Luncheon 50c; Dinner 65c. Chicken Dinner Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ORANGE AND BLACK INN. 47 West 49 St. "THE HOME OF REAL FOOD." Open Sunday. Try Our Home-Made Dinner, $1.00—5-8 P. M.
BILLY ANN 286 Madison Avenue, near 41st St. STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON, 50c.
SUNFLOWER. 6 East 39th Street. Formerly Samovar. Same management. Chicken Wed., Sat., Mon.
HEATHERDELL 15 East 48d Street. LUNCHEON :: AFTERNOON TEA :: DINNER Sunday Dinner, 75c.
RUSSIAN INN Table d'Hote Luncheon and Dinner 57 W. 37TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea.
SUNFLOWER. 6 East 39th Street. Formerly Samovar. Same management. Chicken Wed., Sat., Mon.

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TO-DAY TO-DAY
First appearance this season in Paradise. SOPHIE TUCKER and her 7 Kings of Syncopation.
Direct from Shelburne, Brighton Beach. Lieut. J. TIM BRYMN, U. S. A. and His 25th F. A. Black Devil Jazz Band.
MR. JAZZ HIMSELF
DANCING in the "400" CLUB
Special WELCOME DINNER $1.75
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COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.

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HOTEL IRVING
26 Gramercy Park
Location Ideal for City Residence. Most attractive apartments overlooking Gramercy Park to rent for Fall and Winter Season.
A Newly Decorated Suite Consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, with Private Bath, and Meals for Two, $50 Weekly.
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Inspection Invited.
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A la Carte or American Plan
NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED TWO, AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, TO LEASE FOR PERIODS OF NINE TO TWELVE MONTHS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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BROADWAY, 85TH TO 86TH STS.
SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. COR.
Transient Rates for Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $4 & $5 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
Restaurant of Highest Standard at Attractive Prices.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.
$1.75 5:30 to 9 P. M.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
THE NEW AND ELABORATE SUMMER REVUE—DANCING.

The Best Location in the City. Within Walking Distance of Smartest Shops and Theatres.
Hotel Wellington
55th Street and 7th Avenue (Just off Columbus Circle—Subway at Door)
Special Rates for Permanent Guests.
Very Attractive 2 and 3 Room Suites with Private Bath, $1,300 per year upward.
European Plan Only
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
S. M. EATON, Manager. Circle 1008

HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
Just East of Broadway

MONTICELLO
55-57 West 66th St., N. Y.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
A Quiet Family Hotel
Single Rooms, $2
Room and Bath for 2, $3 to $4.
Suite and Bath for 2, $4 to $5
J. A. JEPSON. 'Phone Columbus—1360

WINDOW FOR PERSHING PARADE
on 5th Av. between 45th & 46th Sts. Large swell front, open window, accommodate 20 people. Call Murray Hill 8786

Seats for sale, Pershing's Parade. Fifth Av., 45th and 46th St. Call Murray Hill 2988.

Seats for Parade, 561 Fifth Ave., 47th. Gentlewoman's Exchange, Murray Hill 1475.

VICTORY DAYS
are best enjoyed when fortified by pleasing food that satisfies the appetite, and the continuous cabaret all evening, which amuses the mind. And all afternoon and evening there is dancing on a perfect floor. Our experienced French chef serves the finest a la carte in New York and these special meals:
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.35 MATINEE LUNCHEON $1.00
"More than a restaurant—a Broadway institution."
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NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Short Covering on Better Feeling Over Labor Prospect Strengthens Stocks.

The advance hich occurred yesterday among the industrial stocks seemed to have a more direct connection with technical conditions within the market than with economic developments. The sharp rise of Crucible Steel and Baldwin Locomotive practically paralleled their extraordinary bulge last week, and was explained in the Street as the product in the main part of another retreat of earlier short sellers. The extended reaction which followed last week's surging upturn in these stocks and a few others was of a character to attract short sales by speculators whose eagerness for profits exceeded their caution in handling issues whose floating supply is believed to be restricted. Steel stocks, oil shares, and various miscellaneous issues advanced from 2 to 5 points. The fact that the purchasing movement was accelerated after rumors spread about the conference of steel union representatives at Washington showed once more that the labor situation is a controlling factor of much influence upon the market. The rumors dealt with the possibility of a decision by union leaders to defer action on their demands for recognition by the Steel Corporation until after the capital and labor conference is held next month. As far as actual news went, Washington dispatches told merely of a lengthy discussion among the labor men from which it was hardly possible to make a correct deduction of what their final action would be in respect to a strike.

The condition of the Steel Corporation's order books, which presumably reflects the position of other companies, shows that the workmen are in the midst of a period of active employment, which lays greater stress than at any other time since the armistice was signed on the probability of a serious shortage of hands to meet the business offered. The corporation reported yesterday that bookings increased 530,000 tons during August. A total of 6,100,000 tons of orders on Aug. 31 was 1,326,700 tons more than on May 31, when they were at their lowest point of the period of decline. Within the last day or two, it is understood, the Railroad Administration began to allocate among producers contracts for 200,000 tons of rails, and the feeling prevails in steel manufacturing circles that a substantial tonnage of railroad material will be coming along shortly. Steel finishing mills are increasing their operations, foreign buying of equipment and semi-finished products is being extended in a way which is encouraging to producers, although it is felt that the adverse exchange rates are militating against receipts of many large orders.

Along the line of foreign purchases of railroad equipment considerable importance is attached to negotiations now on between the Belgian Government and the American Locomotive Company for the purchase of $20,000,000 of locomotives. Under the tentative terms now being discussed, the locomotive company will accept three to five year Belgian Treasury certificates. The transaction, if completed on this basis, will present one of the few important sales on credit that has thus far come to light in which an American corporation has accepted in payment a foreign Government's promise to pay, without having the credit details handled by banking intermediaries.

German exchange receded to a new low level of 4.15 cents per mark for check transfers, and Austrian exchange also lost ground. The other exchanges were fairly firm. Call money lent at 6 per cent., easing to 5½ per cent. in the afternoon.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Prices were firm on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London, 34 francs 70 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 15 centimes. The dollar ranged from 8 francs 34 centimes to 8 francs 39 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6	High 6
Low 5½	Low 5½
Renewals 5½	Renewals 5½
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances....4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5¾@6	Sixty days....6
Ninety days....5¾@6	Ninety days....6
Four months....5¾@6	Four months....6
Five months....5¾@6	Five months....6
Six months....5¾@6	Six months....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months....5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.19⅝	$4.14¼	$4.16⅝	+.02⅛
Cables	4.17⅜	4.15¾	4.17⅜	+.02⅛
Francs—				
Demand	8.33	8.32	8.32	—.01
Cables	8.31	8.31	8.31	—.01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.16⅝	$4.17⅛
5.1813 Paris	8.33	8.31
5.1813 Belgium	8.52	8.50
China—		
Hongkong	$6.50	$6.60
Shanghai	128.50	128.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	40.9375	37.125
19.30 Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813 Italy	9.73	9.71
32.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	18.92	18.97
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.30	24.50
Christiania	22.80	23.40
Copenhagen	21.80	22.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	42.43
42.44 Rio	25.375	25.50
5.1813 Switzerland	5.69	5.67
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	4.80	5.00
500 rubles	4.70	4.80

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*4.15	4.20
23.83 Poland	*4.20	4.20
20.26 Austria	2.00	2.125
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.30	2.50
20.26 Czechoslavakia	3.40	3.50
10.30 Finland	16.25	6.30
19.30 Rumania	4.50	4.70

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.13	$4.11¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $839,500,847; balances, $63,023,522; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $599,443; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,261,784.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $37.1825.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 64d; in New York, $1.12⅛; Mexican dollars, 86⅜.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Revenue receipts.

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$5,176,198	$46,728,106
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	6,544,360	79,202,987
Miscellaneous	22,411,395	240,2[illegible]
Miscellaneous revenue	13,103,460	170,742,178
Total receipts	$47,325,859	$542,940,906
Excess of ord disb. over ord. receipts	55,855,742	1,148,479,117
Excess of total recpts. over total disb.	215,444,816	81,989,523
Expenditures	106,181,899	1,091,420,023

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,141,820	589,283	444,878
Year to date	211,772,707	91,706,919	150,635,607

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	40	43	100	Adams Express	43	43	43	43	...
	39½	40¾	100	Advance Rumely	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—¼
	...	...	1,200	Ajax Rubber	86½	87	86½	87¼	+½
	...	...	3,228	Ajax Rubber rights	4½	4½	4½	4½	—¼
	3⅞	4	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
	...	...	300	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2	2¼	...
	44½	45	4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44½	45¾	44½	45	+1
	97½	98¾	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	98¾	98¾	97½	97½	—1½
	85½	87	200	Am. Beet Sugar	85½	86½	85½	86½	+½
	90	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	...
	54½	54¾	6,500	Am. Can	53¾	55¾	53¾	54¾	+1⅜
	136¾	137	7,900	Am. Car & Fdry	136½	137¾	136½	136¾	+¾
	11	11¼	1,900	Am. Druggists	11¼	11¾	11	11	—¾
	88½	90	100	Am. Express	87	87	87	87	—6
	35½	36	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	35	36¾	35	35¾	—¾
	127½	128¾	1,900	Am. H. & L. pf	127¼	130¼	127¼	127¾	—¾
	104	104½	19,200	Am. International	102¾	105	102¾	104	+1
	73	73¾	1,100	Am. Linseed	73	73½	73	73	—¾
	96¾	97	15,900	Am. Locomotive	94¾	97¾	94¾	96¾	+1⅜
	106	107	200	Am. Locomotive pf	105¾	106	105¾	106	+¼
	56	57	100	Am. Malt & Grain	56½	56½	56½	56½	+¼
	39½	39¾	3,300	Am. Ship & Com	39¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	—¼
	78¾	79	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78½	79	78½	79	+¾
	121	124¾	100	Am. Snuff	120½	120¾	120¾	120¾	—¾
	41	41¾	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	40	41¾	40	41	+1
	96¾	98	100	Am. Steel Fdries pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+¼
	128½	129¾	400	Am. Sugar Refining	129	129	128¾	129¼	+¾
	86¾	86¾	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	86	87¾	85¾	86¾	+¾
	98	100	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	100	100	99¾	100	...
	224	226	200	Am. Tobacco	223¾	225¾	223¾	225¾	+3¾
	118	118¾	4,100	Am. Woolen	114	118¾	114	118	+1¾
	57¾	58¾	300	Am. Writing P. pf	57¾	58	57¾	58	...
	24½	24	500	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm	22¾	23½	22¾	22¾	—1⅜
	65½	69	3,300	Anaconda Copper	67¾	69¾	67¾	69¾	+1¾
	2¾	3	100	Assets Realisation	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
	53	54	100	Asso. Dry Goods	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1½
	90	97	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90½	96¾	90	90	—1
	160	161	300	At., Gulf & West I.	161¼	161¼	161	161	—6¼
	124½	125	33,200	Baldwin Loco	118½	125¾	118½	124¾	+6¾
	40¾	41	500	Baltimore & Ohio	40¾	41	40¾	41	+¾
	50¾	50¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	...
	129	130	700	Barrett Co.	130	131	130	130	+1
	113	114	100	Barrett Co. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1½
	1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
	90	93	200	Bethlehem Steel	90	90	90	90	—5
	92¾	93	45,500	Beth. Steel, class B	89¾	94¾	89¾	92¾	+1½
	100	110	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	100	100	100	100	—7
	113¾	114¼	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+¾
	17¾	17¾	900	Booth Fisheries	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+¾
	26¾	27¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	27	27	27	27	—¼
	20	23	200	Do. cfs. of dep	21½	22½	23½	23½	—1
	92	99	200	Brown Shoe	97	97	93	93	—1
	26¾	27½	200	Butterick Co.	26¾	28¾	27	27	...
	11¾	12	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12	12	11¾	11¾	+¾
	27½	27¾	900	Butte & Superior	26¼	27¾	26¾	27½	+¾
	39¾	39¾	3,600	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	38½	39¾	38½	39¾	+¾
	69½	70	300	California Packing	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+¾
	52½	52¾	14,400	California Petrol.	52	53¾	52	52¾	+¾
	84½	85¾	1,300	California Pet. pf	85	86	85	86	+1½
	151½	152	900	Canadian Pacific	153	153	151	151½	—¾
	31	33	10	Central Foundry	31	31	31	31	...
	...	60	200	Central Foundry pf	60	60	60	60	—3½
	99¾	100	9,300	Central Leather Co	98	101	98	100	—1½
	41¾	43	300	Certain-teed Prod	41¾	43	41¾	43	+1
	54¾	55¾	1,800	Cerro de Pasco Cop	53¾	55	53¾	55	—1½
	287	292	1,900	Chandler Motor	285	298	285	289½	+9½
	56	57	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	58	55¾	56	...
	9¼	9¾	200	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—¾
	24½	25	100	Chi. Great West. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¾
	43	43¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	45¾	42	43¼	+1
	63	64	200	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	64	64	63	63	—1½
	24¾	25	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
	74½	75	800	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	74½	74½	74¾	74¾	—¾
	60½	62	600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	61	61	60	60	—1
	58	75	600	Chi., St. P., M. & O	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+1
	24	24¼	1,600	Chile Copper	24	24¼	23¾	24	—⅛
	44½	45	1,700	Chile Exploration	44	45¼	44	44½	—¾
	81	82	100	Cluett, Peabody	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
	46	46¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	46	45¾	46	+1¼
	63¼	63¾	1,600	Columbia Gas & El	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+¾
	57	58	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	57	57	57	57	+3
	77	79	300	Consol. Cigar pf	78	78	78	78	—1
	96	96¾	200	Consolidated Gas	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+¼
	17⅞	18	300	Con. Int. Cal. Min	18	18	17⅞	18	+¾
	94½	95	2,100	Continental Can	94¾	96¼	94	94½	+¾
	11¾	12	2,150	Continental Candy	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	—¾
	88½	88¾	14,900	Corn Products Ref	86¾	88¾	86¼	87¾	+1¼
	183½	184¾	27,200	Crucible Steel	173	189¾	173	184	+13
			500	Do pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	—¾
	31¼	32¼	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	32¾	32	32	...
	79½	80	1,100	Do pf	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	...
	249	250	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	249	250	249	250	+1
	100	105	100	Deere & Co pf	101	101	101	101	—¾
	16¾	17¼	9,500	Den. & R. G. pf	16¾	18¾	16¾	17¾	+1¼
	13½	14	100	Dome Mines	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
	35	36	400	Elk Horn Coal	36	36	35	35	—1
	40	47	200	Do pf	40	40	40	40	...
	104½	108	200	Endicott-Johnson	105	105	105	105	...
	15¾	16¾	100	Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
	77	77¾	300	Fairbanks	77	77¾	76½	77¼	+¾
	101	103¾	1,500	Fam. Players	101¾	101¾	100	101¾	+1½
	13	15	100	Fed. Mining & S	14	14	14	14	...
	111	112¾	3,800	Fisher Body	106	113	106	111	+7
	101	104	200	Do pf	101	102	101	102	+2
	45¾	46¾	11,900	Fisk Rubber	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	+¾
	48	48¾	1,200	Freeport Texas	49	49	48	48	...
	30¼	30¾	300	Gaston, W. & W	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	—¼
	81½	82	3,800	General Cigar	81¼	82½	81¼	82	+¾
	168	170	200	General Electric	168	169	168	169	+2½
	237½	238	4,800	General Motors	236	241	236	238	+1¾
	86	86¾	100	Do deb	86	86	86	86	...
	82½	83	18,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	82½	84¾	82¾	82¾	+½
			300	Do pf	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	—1½
	86	86¾	500	Gt. Northern pf	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	+¼
	44¾	44¾	1,900	Do cts. for ore p	44	44¾	44	44¾	+1¾
	42	42½	200	Greene Can. Cop	42	42	42	42	...
	60¼	61	100	Gulf States Steel	61	61	61	61	...
	61½	62	2,100	Haskell & Barker	61	61	61	62¼	+2¼
	61	61¾	4,500	Inspiration Copper	60¾	61¾	60¼	61¾	+¾
			100	Interborough Con	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
	21¼	21¾	400	Do pf	21½	21½	21½	21¾	+¾
	25½	27¾	200	Int. Agricultural	25½	25½	25½	25¾	—1¼
	134	134½	1,800	Int. Harvester, new	135	135¾	134½	134½	+1
	60¾	60¾	25,900	Int. Mer. Marine	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	+¾
	120¼	122¼	9,300	Do pf	121¼	121¾	120¾	120¾	—1
	26½	27	700	Internat. Nickel	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	+¾
	57	57¾	700	Internat. Paper	55¾	57¾	55¾	57¾	+1¾
	28	28	100	Jewel Tea	28	28	28	28	...
	61	63	100	Jewel Tea pf	65	65	65	65	...
	37	37¼	100	Jones Bros. Tea	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	+¼
	130¾	140	6,000	Kelly Springf. Tire	125½	141¾	125½	138½	+6½
	104¾	105¾	200	Kelly Spr. Tire 8% pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
	86	86¾	2,200	Kennecott Copper	85¾	86¾	85½	86¾	+¾
	67	67¾	13,900	Keystone Tire & R	67	68½	65¾	67	+1
	83¾	84	3,700	Lack. Steel & d	82¼	84¾	82¼	84	+3
	31¼	32½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	31½	33¼	31½	32½	+1¼
	240	240	600	Liggett & Myers	220	222	220	222	+2
	72½	73½	1,100	Loose-Wiles 1st	71¾	73¾	71¾	73½	+½
	212	215	3,900	Lorillard (P.) Co	210¾	220	210	215	+1
	47½	48	2,400	Maxwell Motors	45¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	+½
	81	81½	2,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	81	81½	80¾	81¼	+½
	41½	41¾	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½	+½
	101	102	100	May Dept. Stores	101¾	102¼	101¾	101¾	+¾
	207	208	69,100	Mexican Petroleum	203½	212½	203½	204¾	+1½
	52½	52¾	10,600	Midvale Steel	51½	53¾	51½	52¾	+1¾
	15½	16½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
	13½	13½	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¼	+¾
	28	28¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	28	28¾	27¾	28¼	+¾
	62¾	63½	100	Montana Power	63½	63½	63½	63½	+¾
	36¾	37	200	Nat. Acme	36½	37	36¾	37	—¼
	46	47	700	Nat. Aniline & C	46	47	46	47	—¼
	89¼	90	300	Nat. An. & C. pf	87¾	90¼	88¼	89½	+1½
	76½	77½	300	Nat. Enam. & St	77	77	77	77	+¼
	80	80¾	200	Nat. Lead	80¾	80¾	80½	80¾	+¼
	7½	8	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
	18¾	19¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	—¼
	110	113	700	N. Y. Air Brake	109	110	109	110	—1
	72¾	73	100	N. Y. Central	73	73	73	73	+¼
	53¾	57	600	N. Y. Dock	55	55	53¾	54	—1½
	56	65	200	N. Y. Dock pf	53½	63½	53½	63½	—1
	31½	31¾	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	32	32¾	31½	31¾	—¾
	19	20	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	...
	99¼	100	600	Norfolk & Western	100	100	100	100	—¾
	57½	59	300	North American	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+1½
	86¾	86¾	3,400	Northern Pacific	86½	87	86¾	86¾	—¼
	75¾	78½	1,100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	78	79	77½	78	+¾
	54¾	54¾	8,200	Ohio Cities Gas	54	55	54	54¾	+¾
	10¾	10¾	4,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
	54½	57	100	Owens Bottle	55	55	55	55	...
	34	35	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	—2¼
	121¼	121¾	55,800	Pan-Am. P. & T	119½	123¾	118½	121¾	+1¾
	44	44¼	1,100	Penn. Seab. Steel	44	44¼	44	44¼	+¼
	43½	43¾	700	Penn. R. R.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+¾
	17¾	19	500	Pere Marquette	18½	18¾	18	18¾	—¾
	35	35¼	800	Philadelphia Co	35	35¾	34¾	35	+¾
	59	59½	6,500	Pierce-Arrow	58¾	59¾	58	59	...
	22¼	22½	2,600	Pierce Oil	22¼	22½	22	22¾	—⅜
	63¾	64	500	Pittsburgh Coal	63½	64¾	63½	63¾	+1½
	93	96	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	93	93	93	—¾
	22¾	23	7,400	Pond Creek Coal	21	23	21	23	+2¾
	92	92	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	90	92	90	91¾	+2
	120	123	200	Pullman Co	119½	120	119½	120	+¾
			100	Punta Alegre Sugar	87	87	87	87	...
	97	98	700	Railway Steel Sp	97½	98	97¼	97¾	+2¾
	24	24¾	900	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	+¼
	78¾	79¼	1,000	Reading	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	+¾
	11,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	95¾	92	94½	+1¼		
	106	107	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	106	106	106	106	...
	33,100	Royal D., N. Y.	95¾	96¾	95¼	96	+1¼		
	18	19	800	St. Louis-San Fran	18	18	18	18	—¾
	15	16¾	200	St. Louis Southw	15	15	15	15	...
	74	76	100	Savage Arms	73	73	73	73	—3
	24	24¼	900	Saxon Motor	24¼	24¾	24	24	—⅛
	204¾	205	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	204¾	205	204¾	205	+1¾
	15	15¼	100	Shattuck-Arizona	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½	—⅛
	60,300	Sinclair Oil Refin	60¾	61¾	60	61¾	+1¾		
	66	66½	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	66	66	66	66	+1
	101	101¾	6,900	Southern Pacific	101	101¾	101	101	+¼
	25	25¼	800	Southern Railway	25	25	25	25	+¼
	115¾	116	47,700	Studebaker Co	113¾	117¼	113¾	115¾	—¾
	101½	102	100	Studebaker Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—½
	112	115	600	Stuts Motor	114	115	114	114	+2¾
	41	42¾	200	Superior Steel	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	+¼
	13¾	13¾	1,400	Tenn. C. & C	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	...
	268	269	2,400	Texas Co	269	271	268	268	—1
	50¾	50¾	4,700	Texas & Pacific	50	51¾	50	50¼	+¾
	100¾	100½	2,400	Tobacco Products	98	100½	98	100	+2
	57¾	58	22,200	Transcont. Oil	56¾	58	56¾	57¾	+1¾
	57½	58	300	Transue & Wms	58	58	58	58	+1¾
	168	179	100	Underwood Typew	170	170	170	170	—7
	122½	123	900	Union Pacific	122¼	122¾	122	122	+¾
	52½	53	1,500	United Alloy Steel	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	+¾
	180	200	100	United Cigar Stores	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	+¾
	151½	152½	100	United Drug	152¼	152¾	152¼	152¾	—¾
	182	185	100	United Fruit	185	185	185	185	...
	97¾	98	24,400	United Retail St	96	99	96	97¾	+1½
	12	12¼	59,200	Do., rights, cash	11	13¾	10¾	12	+2¾
	32	32½	300	U. S. Cl. P. & F	31¾	33	31¾	32½	+¾
	82½	82¾	6,000	U. S. Food Prod	80¾	83¾	80¾	82½	+2
	135¼	135¾	18,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	133	138	133	135¾	+2¾
	104	107	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
	128½	129	22,500	U. S. Rubber	128¾	133	128½	128¾	+¾
	66¾	67¾	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	66¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	+¾
	105¾	105¾	122,400	U. S. Steel	103¾	106¾	103

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

STANDARD OIL PREFERRED STOCKS

A STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE STANDARD OIL CO. (N. J.) AND ATLANTIC REFINING CO. WHICH SHOULD BE HELPFUL TO INVESTORS INTERESTED IN THEIR NEW PREFERRED STOCKS IS PRESENTED IN OUR STANDARD OIL BOOKLET. FREE ON REQUEST.

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50 ISSUES

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BIG BELGIAN LOAN SOON TO BE CLOSED

American Banks to Lend $50,000,000 on Bonds to Run 25 Years.

WILL BE OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Transaction Not to Affect Davison or Edge Plan for Rehabilitating Europe.

Negotiations for granting a $50,000,000 loan to the Belgian Government by a group of American banks are again in progress and, it was learned yesterday, are nearing completion. The credit, it was said, will probably take the form of twenty-five year bonds, which will be underwritten by the American banks and will be offered on public subscription.

This loan, it was explained, will not affect the so-called Davison Plan, or the Edge Plan, or any other comprehensive scheme for the financial rehabilitation of Europe and the furthering of American export business. On the contrary, according to bankers interested in the Belgian situation, a loan to that country at this time should be regarded merely as an expedient for temporary relief, as the amount will hardly be enough to suffice for any considerable time. It is expected that other European credits will be arranged and that these operations will be co-ordinated under some general plan.

The outcome of this Belgian financing is awaited with unusual interest in the financial district. Several months ago an acceptance credit for $50,000,000 was arranged for the benefit of Belgian industrial and financial interests by a syndicate of local institutions comprised of the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. At that time it was expected that additional credits would shortly be arranged, to be in the form of Belgian Government bonds. However, some time passed without any developments.

In July last it was learned that John H. Blodgett of the Stock Exchange firm of Paine, Webber & Co. had an option to float in this market a $100,000,000 Belgian Government bond issue. Paine, Webber & Co., acting with New York bankers, succeeded in forming a powerful banking syndicate, which included the Equitable Trust Company, the Central Union Trust Company, the Chase Securities Company and William Salomon & Co. of New York, the First National Bank and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. This syndicate, with the exception of the Chase Securities Company and possibly one or two others, is still said to be in being as a potential lender to Belgium, notwithstanding that the Blodgett option expired on July 20 and has not been renewed. Recently it has been reported that this group was again making overtures to the Belgian Finance Minister.

The proposition which some members of the above group favor is to extend a $50,000,000 short-term loan. This loan, if it were arranged, would be for ten years, it was said yesterday, with the Belgian Government having the option of redeeming it at the end of five years upon the payment of a premium above the original sales price. The bankers who were advocating this loan contend that it had many advantages, as it would be for a sufficiently long period to allow Belgium to recover somewhat from the effects of the war, and would, at the same time, make it possible for her to pay off the obligation sooner if conditions improved rapidly enough to warrant such action.

The Belgian Finance Minister, however, is said to favor a longer maturity, twenty to twenty-five years. For this reason many yesterday expressed the opinion that the ten-year offer would not be considered and that the so-called Belgian group of bankers here would make an offer for a long-term loan of the same size as the ten-year proposal contemplated, which is $50,000,000.

Bankers who are in close touch with the investment market seriously doubt if a Belgian loan for more than $50,000,000 could be floated here at the present time. They say it would be utterly out of the question to attempt a $100,000,000 operation, as was proposed under the Paine, Webber & Co. plan. Also, it is doubted if the bonds could be sold at as low rate of interest as some other recent European offerings have been put out.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads..	90.25	89.36	89.66	+ .07
20 industrials.	116.63	113.50	115.50	+2.12
50 stocks.....	98.58	94.71	97.51	+1.30

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 8.....	97.16	96.01	96.61	+ .19
Sept. 8.....	96.80	96.13	96.42	— .33
Sept. 6.....	96.19	94.13	95.90	—1.25
Sept. 4.....	99.07	97.07	98.15	— .39
Sept. 3.....	99.58	97.01	98.74	+1.56
Sept. 2.....	97.59	96.00	97.18	+1.22

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	99.67	Sept. 4	96.00	Sept. 2	97.51
†1919.	74.24	Sept. 4	70.38	Sept. 13	72.34
1917.	75.75	Sept. 4	71.34	Sept. 18	74.06
1913.	96.43	Sept. 29	96.20	Sept. 1	96.37
1915.	86.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 7	84.30

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	99.86	July 17	69.78	Jan. 24	97.51
†1918.	74.22	May 16	61.13	Jan. 15	72.75

Full Years.

1918..	89.16	Nov. 12	64.13	Jan. 15	71.32
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	67.83
1916..	101.62	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.33
1915..	94.15	Oct. 22	68.90	Feb. 24	91.22

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues.....	75.18	— .13	— .73	—1.10

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 8...	75.31	— .01	Aug. 28...	75.03	+.13
Sept. 6...	75.32	+.02	Aug. 27...	74.90	—.09
Sept. 5...	75.30	+.10	Aug. 26...	74.99	+.08
Sept. 4...	75.20	+.04	Aug. 25...	74.91	—.01
Sept. 3...	75.16	+.01	Aug. 23...	74.92	+.02
Sept. 2...	75.15	+.04	Aug. 22...	74.90	—.02
Aug. 29...	75.11	+.06	Aug 21...	74.92	—.20

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	74.90	Aug. 22	75.18
†1918.	77.67	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.38

Full Years.

1918..	82.38	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	83.18	Nov. 27	68.19	Apr. 29	80.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SYNDICATE TAKES CITY'S BOND OFFER

Twenty-six Bids Submitted for $22,000,000 Worth of Short Term Securities.

HIGHEST OFFER IS 4.39

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, Chase National Bank, and National Bank of Commerce Successful Bidders.

The city's offer of short-term revenue bills and corporate stock notes to the amount of $22,000,000 was taken yesterday by Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, in a joint bid with the Chase National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce. The joint bid was 4.39 and was the highest of the twenty-six bids submitted, which were opened in the Controller's office at noon.

The offer comprised $8,000,000 in revenue bills maturing Nov. 24, 1919; $2,000,000 revenue bills maturing Nov. 25, 1919; $8,000,000 corporate stock notes, maturing Dec. 10, 1919, and $3,000,000 corporate stock notes, maturing Dec. 12, 1919. The successful bidders offered to take all or any part, or none. The sale was seven times overbid and Deputy Controller Arthur J. Philbin, who had charge of it, said he considered the accepted bid a very successful one.

Other tenders were a joint bid of 4.4865 per cent. for the entire offering by the Guaranty Trust Company and Kidder, Peabody & Co., and one by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the revenue bills only, in subdivided amounts, ranging from 4.473 per cent. to 4.518 per cent. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bid 4.50 per cent. for up to $8,000,000 worth of the revenue bills. The Mechanics and Metals National Bank bid 4.40 per cent. on $1,000,000 worth of the revenue bills. The successful syndicate later issued a statement in which they said they were offering the bonds to investors to yield 4.30 per cent. a year. The statement continued:

"In view of their being free from all Federal income taxes, as well as personal tax in the City of New York and the New York State income tax, the yield on these bonds is equivalent to a taxable investment paying from 4.65 per cent. to 14 per cent. per annum, dependent upon the income of the investor."

BELGIUM MAY BUY LOCOMOTIVES HERE

Government in Negotiation with American Company for 400 of Heavy Freight Type.

DEAL INVOLVES $20,000,000

Payment Will Probably Be in Five-Year Treasury Notes, Payable Here in Gold.

The American Locomotive Company is negotiating with the Belgian Government on an order for 400 locomotives, the cost of which will be approximately $20,000,000. A representative of the company, has been in Belgium for some time, but it was not until about ten days ago that Belgium announced definitely its requirements in the way of locomotives for a quick rehabilitation of the transportation lines of the country which suffered heavily during the war. The deal involves locomotives of the heavy freight type.

It is understood that a cable announcing the positive placing of the order may be received at any time. If this materializes it will be the second large equipment order that has been placed recently by a European country with an American concern. Not long ago the Baldwin Locomotive Works received an order from the new Government of Poland for locomotives totaling in value about $7,000,000.

The sale of such a large order to Poland entailed the establishment of long-term credits, the payment being made in ten-year Treasury bonds. It is understood that the American Locomotive Company stands ready to supply a long-term credit to Belgium, but the details are somewhat different from those with reference to the Poland purchase from the Baldwin Locomotive Company. If the order falls to the American Locomotive Company, as is now indicated, the payment will probably be in five-year treasury notes of the Belgium Government, payable in New York in gold dollars.

This arrangement eliminates from consideration the matter of exchange. Just at present exchange is heavily against Belgium, the depreciation in the Belgian franc being between 60 and 65 per cent. On a parity of exchange the $20,000,000 equipment order would involve about 104,000,000 francs, but with the exchange rate at about 8.50, as it was yesterday, the payment in francs to obtain a $20,000,000 credit here would have to be about 170,000,000 francs. The Belgium treasury notes will probably be discounted with bankers here, but thus far no negotiations have been undertaken, and probably will not be until the deal has been positively closed.

The credit considerations involved have no relation whatever to the formation of any Foreign Equipment Finance Corporation, such as was suggested some days ago by Andrew Fletcher, President of the American Locomotive Company. He advocated at that time the association of a number of the equipment companies with the bankers in a corporation which would extend long term credits to those countries which were in urgent need of equipment. This plan has not as yet borne fruit, although it has been discussed by the heads of various equipment companies and by them with several prominent bankers. It was the contention of Mr. Fletcher that the expansion of export business needed support, else it could not be maintained.

The American Locomotive Company has received an order for seventeen locomotives for the Brazilian railroads. The order includes four mallet type freight locomotives for the Mojyana Railway, and six large Pacific type passenger, and seven consolidation type freight locomotives for the Central Railway of Brazil. This, it is understood, is a cash transaction.

RISE IN UNFILLED ORDERS.

Steel Corporation Reports August Gain as 530,442 Tons.

Another increase in the unfilled tonnage figures of the United States Steel Corporation was reported yesterday, the gain for the month of August amounting to 530,442 tons. The gain is slightly less than that which was reported for July, as compared with the June figures, but the difference, it is believed, is due to the fact that the Steel Corporation during August was operating at a much higher capacity than in the preceding month and the greater deliveries consequently cut into unfilled orders more heavily. The total of unfilled tonnage now amount to 8,100,103 tons, or more than that reported in any month since January.

It is probable, however, that the unfilled orders are actually greater now than even in January or December of last year. When the armistice was signed there was a heavy cancellation of Government orders and it is believed that the Steel Corporation spread the total of cancellations over a number of months, rather than cut off the entire cancellation at once.

The decline in unfilled tonnage during the six months from November to the end of May was 3,842,353 tons. In the three months following the gain in unfilled orders made up approximately half of the six months' loss. The present volume of orders is sufficient to keep the plants of the corporation engaged at capacity for nearly five months.

The peak in unfilled tonnage was touched in April of 1917 when the figures were 12,183,083 tons. Following that month the trend was steadily downward until June of this year, when there was a 600,000-ton increase recorded.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.

Railroad Administration Divides Contracts Among Steel Companies.

The United States Railroad Administration has placed an order for 300,000 tons of steel rails. This has been allocated between various plants of the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Lackawanna Steel Company. The proportions apportioned to each have not been announced.

Several of the railroads which are looking forward to a return to private ownership before another year are said to be sending out inquiries as to rolling space for rails for 1920. In the case of one company it is said that space for a considerable tonnage has been reserved.

NEW CHANDLER STOCK ISSUE

Motor Car Directors Vote to Increase Capital.

Directors of the Chandler Motor Car Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $4 on the 70,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 19. At the same time the board passed unanimously a resolution calling a special meeting of stockholders on Oct. 8 to approve an increase in the capital to 300,000 shares.

The directors recommended that 110,000 shares of the new stock should be issued to stockholders in exchange for their holdings of 70,000 shares (par value $100) now outstanding, which would be on the basis of three shares of new stock for one of the old. It was proposed that 90,000 shares of the new issue be exchanged for 30,000 shares of the stock now held in the company's treasury.

A further recommendation was made that dividends be paid on the new stock at the rate of $8 a year, payable quarterly.

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September—Get-together Month

BUSINESS men of many lines will hold conventions this month in various parts of the country. In this period of transition from a war to a peace basis problems are presented which can be solved only by getting together. World-wide banking problems, for instance, will come before the convention of the nation's bankers at St. Louis, and at this time the solution is all important.

The get-together spirit is the actuating impulse of the service of the Atlantic National Bank. We can render valuable service by bringing to bear the collective thought of our officers on a client's particular banking problem. If you have such a problem perhaps we can be of assistance to you.

1829

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.
Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97⅛	97⅜
Argentine 5s	78⅛	80
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅜	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94⅛	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94⅛	95
Chinese Government 5s	89	83½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	93	95
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	92¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	90	80½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	93
City of Bordeaux 6s	96¾	97½
City of Lyons 6s	96⅝	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99⅝	99½
City of Paris 6s	96½	97
Japanese 4½s	84	84½
Japanese 4½s, second series	84	87½
Republic of Cuba 5s	73½	73¾
City of Tokio 5s	73	75
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	96⅜	96¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	96	96½
United States of Mexico 5s	50½	61¼
United States of Mexico 4s	47	52⅜

UNITED STATES ISSUES.
Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99½	100
2s, c. 1930	99½	100
3s, r. 1946	90	92
3s, c. 1946	90	92
4s, r. 1925	106¾	106¾
4s, c. 1925	106¾	106¾
Pan 2s, r. 1936	98¾	98¾
Pan 2s, c. 1936	98¾	..
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99½
Pan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
Pan 2s, r. 1961	88	92
Pan 2s, c. 1961	88	92
P I 4s, '54	90	96
P I 4s, '25	90	94½
P I 4s, '38	90	96
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.
Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf	71¼	72
Alb & Sus		185
Allis-C Mf pf	93	94
Am Ag Ch pf		98
Am Bk N	46	46¼
Do pf	48	50
Am B M	111	114
Am Br Sh		97
Do pf	178	193
Am C pf	104½	106
Am C & F pf	117	119
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot O	56½	57
Do pf	91	93
Am Ice	45	49
Do pf	68	68½
Am Linseed	96	97
Am Shipb	..	133
Am Sm pf A	85	90
Am S & R pf	104	106
Am Sn pf	96	100
Am S Ref pf	117	118
Am Sum T pf	92	99½
Am T & C	55	60
Am Teb pf	101	102
Am W pf	106½	107¾
Am Z pf	58	61½
Ann Arbor	4	6
Do pf	16	30
Asso Dry G 1st pf	77	78
Do 2d pf	75½	76½
Asso Oil	90	92
At, T & S F pf	80½	81½
At, B & A	10	11½
At, G & W I pf, ex d	71	74
Bald L pf	104	105
B'ch Cr'k	30½	..
Buff & S	48	70
Do pf	48	52
B'klyn Ed	98	101
B U Gas	78	84
Br Sh pf	97	98
Bruns Ter	10½	11
B, R & P	53	80
Do pf	93	..
Burns Br	123	134
Do pf	103	115
Bush Ter	85	100
Cal P pf	117	120
Cal & Ar	78	75½
Can So	43½	48
Case (J I) pf	100	101
Cent L pf, ex div	108	112
C R R of NJ	198	206
C & S A T	110	115
C'tain-teed 1st pf	86	92
Chi Alt, T	10½	11½
Do pf	12½	15½
C & E Ill ctfs	9	10
Do pf	47	50
C & N W	93½	94
Do pf	120	125
Chi Pn T	76	80
Chi, St P, M & Om pf	100	110
C, C, C & St L	42½	46
Do pf	83	90
Cleve & P	82	90
Clu-P pf	109	110
Col & So	23½	24
Do 1st pf	50	55
Do 2d pf	48	51
Cons Coal	38	39
Con Cigar	60	63
Cont Ct pf	100	..
Cons Ins	72	75
Corn E Ref pf	106	107
Cruc Cast	56	60
C-Am Sug pf	104	105
Del & Hud	104	108
D, L & W	184	188
D & R G	10	11
Duq Gas	83	90
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	45	65
Fac Mail	37½	40
Fas G & E	86	87
Feo Gas	43½	44½
Feo & E	14	16
Fere M pr pf	61½	62
Do pf	46	47
Fett-Mull	35	45
Do 1st pf	98	102
Fierce-A pf	106	108
F, C, C & St L	56	60
F, Ft, W & C pf, ex div	129½	133
Fitts S pf	89½	95
F & W Va	33½	35½
Do pf	79	82
Fr Stl Car pf	101	103
F, B, N J	82	90
R R Sec, I C stk ctfs	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf	25	29
St Jo L'd, ex div	14½	14¾
St L S W	25½	29
Saab A L	9	11½
Do pf	17½	19½
Sears-R pf	116	118
S-S S & I pf	93	95
So P R	5.17s	185
Do pf	111	118
So Ry pf	61	63
St'd Mill	130	135
Do pf	85	90
Strom C	65	68
Sup Stl 1st pf	102	..
T P I	300	500
Third Av	20½	21
Tide W O	237	245
Tob P pf	102	109
T St L & West	6	12
Do ctfs	9	12
Do pf	16	23
Do 2d pf	15	26
T C R T	40	46
Do pf	85	124
Und T pf	105	120
U B & F	84	91
Un Pac pf	83½	86
Un Cig Sts pf	113	121
U Drug 1st pf	51¼	51¾
Do 2d pf	146	152
U Rys Inv	10	12
Do pf	32	33
U S C I P pf	66	67
U S Exp	36½	38
U S R & I	43	45
U S R 1st pf	118	119
U S Sm pf	48%	49½
Utah Sec	15	15¾
Va-Car Ch pf	113%	114½
Va I, C & Coke	60	65
Va R & P	..	48
Wab pf, B	30	32
W Md 2d pf	22	24
West Pac	22	23½
Do pf	52	54
West Un	84½	84½
W E & M 1st pf	85	75
W-Ov pf	94%	97
Wilson pf	86	100
Wis Cent	30	40
W'w'th pf ex div	113½	..

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INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS $146,000,000

New York Returns Increase of $26,000,000 Income and Profits for 1919.

TOTAL LESS THAN ESTIMATE

Decrease Caused by Change in Law Allowing Income Tax Payments for 1918 in 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Of $8,837,950,612.05 collected from all sources of internal revenue in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the State of New York paid $806,544,770.28. The figures of internal revenue collections were made public today in a preliminary statement on the annual report of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Total receipts from income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 were $2,506,008,702.70, a falling off of $245,019,235.87 from the previous year. New York's contribution to income and profit taxes was $712,425,702.94, an increase of $26,776,827.15 over the previous year.

Figures of the income and profit taxes receipts from each of the five New York collection districts are not contained in the statement. Special tabulations, now being made, will show in the report separately the amounts assessed against corporations, partnerships, and individuals. The original estimate of receipts for the year from these sources was $4,707,000,000, but the Revenue bill of 1918 provided for the payment of these taxes, if the taxpayer so elected, in four equal installments beginning with March 15, or the date of filing the return, and in three subsequent installments due on or before June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15. The last two payments fall due in the fiscal year 1920, which explains the decrease in the collections made during 1919. It is estimated that the two remaining payments will amount to approximately $2,000,000,000, which, added to the receipts for 1919 will bring the amount close to the original estimate.

Internal revenue collections from all sources in New York State were as follows by collection districts:

First New York, (Brooklyn,) $67,115,882.98, an increase of $4,068,379.94 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Second New York, (Manhattan financial district and downtown,) $521,594,977.35, an increase of $67,033,752.78.

Third New York, (rest of Manhattan and New York City,) $194,383,165.50, an increase of $24,400,795.72.

Fourteenth New York, (Albany district,) $53,891,272.37, an increase of $8,624,507.71.

Twenty-first New York, (Syracuse district,) $20,539,471.90, a decrease of $2,351,613.20.

Twenty-eighth New York, (Buffalo district,) $83,109,724.32, a decrease of $7,414,580.66.

The internal revenue receipts from the entire country for the fiscal year 1919 exceeded those for 1918 by $145,330,773.33

The revenue derived in 1919 from distilled spirits was $365,211,252.26, as compared with $317,553,887.33 in 1918, an increase of $47,657,364.93. Taxes in 1919 on fermented liquors amounted to $117,639,802.21, as compared with $126,285,537.65 in 1918, a decrease of $8,645,735.44. Taxes on tobacco in 1919 amounted to $206,003,091.84, as compared with $155,188,659.90 in 1918, an increase of $49,814,431.94.

Collections in 1919 from miscellaneous taxes, which include all sources of internal revenue except income and excess profits, amounted to $1,243,041,909.35, as compared with $855,691,709.15 for 1918, an increase of $388,350,200.20.

The report contains a statement of internal revenue receipts for the period March 1 to June 30, 1919, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the Revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919. The figures shown in this statement, however, other than income and excess profits taxes, cannot be taken to represent the average of such receipts for a full four months' period, as many of the miscellaneous taxes were not effective until April 1 and May 1. Furthermore, the collection of taxes effective May 1, for the most part, were deferred until after June 30, owing to the granting of an extension of time to July 20 for filing returns. Figures for the fiscal year 1919 are subject to revision on receipt of final reports of accounting officers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	$1.62	$1.58⅝	$1.61⅛	$1.62⅝	$1.54⅛
December	1.29½	1.27½	1.29¼	1.31⅜	..
May	1.26	1.22½	1.25⅛	1.28	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	.71	.69¾	.71	.70¾	.70⅛
December	.73⅛	.71	.73⅛	.72⅜	..
May	.75⅜	.73¼	.75⅜	.75⅜	..

In the local market, cash oats were quoted thus: No. 1, 82½@82¾c; No. 2, 82¼@82c; No. 3, 81½@82c; No. 4, 80¼@81c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
September	26.80	26.25	26.80	26.72	..
October	26.10	26.73	25.87	26.87	26.90
Ribs—					
September	..	..	21.00	21.60	..
October	20.95	20.75	20.80	21.25	23.92
Pork—					
September	42.00	41.50	42.00	42.25	..
October	36.50	35.00	36.45	36.75	..

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	1.43¾	1.42	1.43¼	1.41⅝	..
October	1.43⅝	1.42	1.43⅜	1.44	..
December	1.49¼	1.48⅝	1.49⅛	1.48	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.
January	18.10	17.50	18.10
October	20.75	20.80	20.93
November	18.84	18.00	18.80
December	18.00	17.85	18.00

CALL PRICES.

Spot	21.00
October	20.90 20.93
November	18.78 18.82
December	17.95 18.03
January	18.05 18.13
March	18.20 18.50
April	18.00 18.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.38	17.20	17.15	17.13
May	17.34	17.20	17.13	17.09
July	..	..	17.05	17.04
September	17.07	17.79	17.75	17.79
October	..	..	17.60	..
December	17.50	17.25	17.23	17.24

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,695 packages. Market firmer on top grades with more buying interest, secondary qualities very plentiful, pressed for sale and offering at very irregular rates. Ladles in buyers' favor. Packing stock about steady. Creamery, higher than extras, at pound, 53@54c.; extras, 92 score, 57@57½c.; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 53@56½c.; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 50@52½c.; lower grades, 45@49c.; unsalted, higher than extras, 51@61c.; extras, 90@91c.; firsts, 85@88c.; seconds, 83@86c.; state dairy tubs, finest, 56½@57c.; good to prime, 53@56c.; common to fair, 49@51c.; ladles, current make, firsts, 47½@48½c.; seconds, 46@46½c.; lower grades, 44½@45½c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 45c.; lower grades, 43@44½c.

EGGS.—18,346 cases. Fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered eggs continue in relatively light supply, and prices for these are steadily sustained. Medium grades are extremely difficult to urgently offered and without some call for good value cheap goods in a range of say 40@43c. Storage eggs very quiet and tone of the market is weak and unsettled. Nearby whites, little quieter, storing grades are still in light supply, and values for such are well sustained. Undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48@56c.; extra firsts, 53@56c.; firsts, 47@51c.; seconds, 41@46c.; under grades, 38@40c.; dirties, No. 1, 38@40c. No. 2 and poorer, 36@37c.; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c.; under whites, 50@53c.; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid to expiration dates, 44@45c.; seconds, 44@45½c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c.; fair to prime, 69@72c.; gathered whites, common to prime, 65@72c.; Pacific Coast whites, express, fancy, 70c freight, 82@83c.; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@56c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 60@65c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 55@57c.; fair to prime, 46@54c.

TO BUY UNION OIL STOCK.

Million Shares Will Be Sold, Half of It to the Public.

Arrangements have been made by a syndicate headed by Montgomery & Co. Dominick & Dominick, and Hayden, Stone & Co., for the purchase of 1,000,000 shares of stock of the Union Oil Company of Delaware out of a total authorized issue of 5,000,000 shares of no par value. Of the shares purchased by the syndicate 500,000 will be taken up at the purchase price by some of the buyers and the remaining 308,000 shares will be offered for public subscription at $40 a share. Subscription books will be opened on Thursday in the offices of Montgomery & Co. The syndicate will expire Dec. 30 or sooner.

The Union Oil Company, which was formed under the laws of Delaware last month, has no funded or floating debt and no preferred stock. It was formed to absorb a large interest recently acquired in the Union Oil Company of California, the Columbia Oil Producing Company of California, and interests in similar concerns, and to provide adequate banking facilities for its subsidiaries and affiliated companies in the extension of their domestic and foreign business.

In addition to the stock interests already mentioned, it was stated yesterday that the company will begin business with a cash capital of about $11,750,000. Its charter provides that it may act as an operating and holding company and may engage in any branch of the petroleum business in this country or abroad, and may invest in both foreign and domestic corporations.

Directors of the Union Oil Company will include Frederick W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co.; E. W. Clark, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Oil Company of California; Bayard Dominick and John S. Drum of San Francisco, W. E. S. Griswold, Charles Hayden, Henry Lockhart, Jr., Vice President of the Goodrich-Lockhart Company; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; James H. Perkins, E. W. Phillips of Pittsburgh, Samuel F. Pryor, Charles H. Sabin, C. H. Schlacks, President of the Commonwealth Petroleum Corporation; W. L. Stewart, Francis H. Swift of Boston, S. M. Vauclain, and E. P. Whitcomb of Pittsburgh.

Officers of the new company will include C. H. Schlacks, President; Henry Lockhart, Jr., Vice President; C. E. Foradick, Secretary, and H. F. Osborn, Jr., Treasurer.

WIRE CO. INCREASES CAPITAL.

Spencer Concern to be Acquired by the Clinton-Wright.

Holders of the $1,500,000 voting preferred stock of the Clinton-Wright Wire Company of Worcester, Mass., have agreed to exchange their holdings for a new issue of $5,000,000 non-voting second preferred 8 per cent. stock, thus increasing the capital of the company from $1,500,000 to $6,000,000. The issue of non-voting preferred stock will be made so that the Spencer Wire Company may be acquired.

The taking over of the Spencer Wire Company will make the General Wire Company, which will succeed the Clinton-Wright Company, the second largest producer of wire products in the United States. The first is the American Steel and Wire Company, which is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. It is expected that the new concern will be in full operation by Nov. 1.

A special meeting of Clinton-Wright stockholders has been called for Sept. 17 to ratify the issue of new preferred stock and the exchange of the voting for the non-voting shares.

RADIO TALK WITH NORWAY.

Bergen Reports Hearing a Voice from an American Station.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Reports received by the Radio Agency from Christiania announce that the Government wireless station at Bergen, Norway, has been called up twice recently by a voice from a wireless station on the American coast. The Bergen station, which is not fitted with a wireless telephone transmitter, sent wireless telegraphic messages in reply. The voice heard is said to have been perfectly clear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The wireless telephone messages from the United States heard by the radio station at Christiania, Norway, were probably sent in the course of experiments made some time ago by the Navy Department, officials said today. No high-power experiments of that character have been conducted recently.

At that time telephone messages were sent from the New Brunswick, N. J., station to the transport George Washington in French waters, and under some conditions the messages, it was said, might have been overheard by any radio station within range.

More than two years ago messages from Washington were overheard in Honolulu.

HYLAN'S STAND DISPUTED.

Major Gen. Black Refutes Mayor's Arguments on Jamaica Bay.

There is no reason, according to statements from the highest authority, why the work on the Jamaica Bay improvement should not be continued by the city at once. Although Mayor Hylan has declared to the contrary, no special act of Congress is needed to assure the city of reimbursement by the Federal Government. The work to be done consists in dredging out the main channel along the lines laid out by the Mitchel Administration.

In a letter received by Borough President Maurice Connolly from Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, General Black completely refutes the arguments on which Mayor Hylan bases his opposition to resuming the work, namely, that the Federal Government would refuse to repay the city for the work accomplished.

Owners of property along the shore of the bay, counting on the permanency of the new channel, have made many improvements which will be valueless should the work be discontinued.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for preferred and common stock of the International Fur Exchange, Inc.

The Coca-Cola Company reports an increase in sales in August of more than 120 per cent. as compared with sales in August, 1918.

Walter E. Roberts, formerly with Harris, Forbes & Co., has become associated with Rutter & Co.

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co. are offering at par and accrued dividend a new issue of $700,000 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of the International Abrasive Corporation, which is convertible into common stock at par.

The City of Raleigh, N. C., is asking for bids on $98,000 5 per cent. bonds, of which $50,000 are refunding bonds, $15,000 funding bonds, and $30,000 street and sewer bonds.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Pronounced strength was evident in the market this afternoon with sharp advances both in Spanish River and National Breweries, other stocks being firm at previous advances. The principal quotations and sales follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
120	Atlantic Sugar	45	45	45
1	Abitibi	82	82	82
105	Abitibi Preferred	108	108	108
1,985	Ames common	52	52	52
10	Ames Preferred	102	102	102
420	Brazilian	55	52	53
46	Brompton	62¾	61¾	62
590	National Breweries	174	174	174
110	National Breweries Pf.	99½	99½	99½
75	Can. Cement	70	69	70
110	Canadian S. S.	54	54	54
85	Con. Smelters	30¾	30¼	30¾
100	Macdonald	84	83	84
100	Dominion Bridge	104	103½	104
701	Dominion Steel	69	67½	68
50	Dom. Textile pf.	103½	103½	103½
325	Laurentide	218	216	218
92	Montreal Power	91¾	91½	91¾
475	Quebec Power	19½	18	18
270	Riordan	141	141	141
60	Shawinigan	121½	121½	121½
2,253	Spanish River	47¾	46½	47¾
125	Steel of Canada	68½	68	68½
50	Steel of Canada pf.	106½	106½	106½
50	St. Law. Flour	110	110	110
118	Dom. Glass com	60½	60	60
365	Waygamack	63	62½	62½

12,510—Total Shares sold.

FINDS PROFITEERS RESELL ARMY FOOD

Seven Hundred Cases of Prunes Bought at Schoolhouses Discovered in Warerooms.

PROFITS OF 50% CHARGED

Federal Administrator Orders Refund of $1,800 in One Sugar Transaction.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, in charge of the distribution of army food from school buildings, announced last night that he had discovered that some wholesale dealers in New York were buying at the schools and reselling at profits running in some cases as high as 50 per cent. The commissioner gave out his statement which contained the names of several of the firms, after he had visited the wholesalers mentioned and examined their wares and books.

In each instance, Dr. Day said he had ordered the dealers to return the food to the places from which it had been obtained, otherwise he would lay the whole matter before the Federal District Attorney.

"I was astounded at the things I found," Congressman Day said. "Why, wholesalers have taken advantage of our sale of Government food to such an extent that they stood to make thousands of dollars out of the needs of citizens had the facts not been discovered."

Almost immediately upon the opening of the sale of army food the Commissioner's office began to receive letters complaining that dealers were buying supplies, and newspapers have received many communications which were turned over to the Commissioner for consideration. On Monday an anonymous letter came which designated a particular firm as having bought army food, and Dr. Day decided to discover whether or not the allegations were true. Here is the story of his investigation, as told by the Commissioner:

"I inspected six firms in all, went through their storerooms, checking up the foods they had there, and also examined their books closely. I am convinced that a number of dealers in New York have bought considerable stocks of army food and are reselling it at a handsome profit."

Commissioner Day said he had found 700 cases of army prunes in four stores. "All of these merchants," he said, "at first denied that they had any army food in their places, but I insisted on searching the premises and they finally admitted that they had the goods. My investigation of their books showed that they were buying the prunes at 18 cents a pound and reselling them at from 28 cents to 29 cents, a profit in many cases of more than fifty per cent. I have instructed the dealers to return the food to the schools from which it was bought."

Dr. Day said some dealers used children to buy goods and that men would buy as though purchasing for their families. He promised that hereafter every purchaser, man, woman or child, would be carefully scrutinized.

The Commissioner said the letter that reported the operations of wholesalers had also stated that officials in charge of the sales were accepting bribes from wholesalers. This could not be verified, he said, although one man in charge at an east side school, admitted that he had been selling to dealers without knowing there was any impropriety in it.

The tour of investigation made by Dr. Day yesterday covered only the east side south of Fourteenth street. He said he was going to visit every part of the city before he finished.

The schools will not be open for food sales today, the Commissioner said last night, but will be open as usual tomorrow. If the weather permits, Dr. Day said 100,000 pounds of smoked ham would be delivered this afternoon from the Bush Terminal to school buildings in every borough.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, yesterday gave out details of a transaction in sugar where the Government has demanded a refund of between $1,800 and $1,900 from dealers. The particular transaction involves 35,000 pounds of sugar, and according to the Food Administrator it passed through six hands between the refinery and the consumer. Under Federal regulations there can be only three parties to a transaction, the refiner, wholesaler and retailer.

Mr. Williams said the complainant was A. H. Bullard, a crushed fruit manufacturer at 21st Street, who said he had bought the sugar at 13 cents a pound. The price that Mr. Bullard should have paid, Mr. Williams pointed out, was 9½ cents. S. Shapiro, 11 and 13 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, from whom Bullard bought it, said he got it from J. C. Brown, a broker of 15 Park Row, paying 12½ cents a pound. Brown had purchased the sugar from Eisman & Son, at 246 Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, paying 12 cent a pound.

"It is this kind of transactions, involving a number of dealers, that shoot prices up," said Mr. Williams. "I called Mr. Eisman on the telephone and he admitted selling the sugar at 12 cents, but denied that he had ever heard of a Federal regulation against it. He said he sold the sugar to Mr. Brown thinking it was for export."

Mr. Williams said he was investigating eight complaints against dealers for prices higher than the fair list. Two other investigations ended yesterday because the dealers, by the time the agents of the Food Administrator got to them, were complying with the rules laid down by the committee.

Mr. Williams will address a meeting of the Community Council's Fair Price Committee at 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at City Hall. The meeting has been called by Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Chairman of the sub-committee on Field Activities of the Fair Price Board. In addition to members of the committee representatives of approximately 400 civic bodies have been invited.

The suppression of quack patent medicine advertising throughout the country was advocated by Dr. E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota, in an address yesterday before the American Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, who are holding their twenty-third annual convention at the Hotel Commodore.

"It is our duty," said the speaker, "to eliminate the great social evil confronting society—the sale of patent medicines and nostrums. We should suppress advertising in the press of all quacks who put their insidious wares before the public."

Roy D. Potts, marketing specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, discussing means to reduce the cost of living, said the distribution of milk and other products through retail stores might bring results.

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, Chief of United States Food Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, urged that legislation be enacted to punish those who put bad eggs on the market. She asserted that eggs had become the recognized breakfast food, and that the public should be protected. She said that warehouses were entirely too full of eggs, resulting in the present high price.

WILL REPORT ON PALESTINE.

Justice Brandeis and Others to Tell Zionists of Conditions.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who arrived in this country on Monday after a trip to Palestine and Syria, will report on conditions at the twenty-second annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, to be held in Chicago on Sunday, Sept. 12. This announcement was made yesterday by the Zionist Organization.

Others who will report are Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore and Robert Szold, Secretary of the Zionist Administrative Committee. Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the Zion Commonwealth, a semi-private corporation of prospective agricultural settlers in Palestine, will discuss the land situation. Definite plans for the development of Palestine will be presented at the convention.

NAME TRADE ENVOYS.

Experts of Europe Coming for International Conference.

At a meeting yesterday of the special committee appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce to arrange the program for the International Trade Conference, which will be held at Atlantic City beginning Sept. 30, it was decided that the topics which the representatives of the four foreign countries and those of the United States would discuss would be food, fuel, textiles, chemicals, metals, industrial plants, finance, including foreign exchange and a permanent organization for furthering the work between the countries. The heads of the foreign commissions are: Great Britain, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn; Italy, Flivia Crespi; France, M. Clementel, and Belgium, Jean Balori.

After yesterday's meeting the following statement was issued by A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Trade Conference:

"No better evidence could be offered of the importance attached to the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, Sept. 30, than is found in the personnel of the delegations that are coming from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. This response to the invitations of the United States Chamber of Commerce, extended with the approval of our Government, together with the hearty co-operation manifested by our own business men and bankers, assures a gathering of minds and men whose deliberations will add greatly to the understanding of the international trade problems now urgently requiring solution.

"As announced, France will be represented at the conference by a body of officials and business men who can speak authoritatively for the most important divisions of French industry. The Honorary President of the Commission is M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce; his adjutant is M. Tirman, Councilor of State, who represented France at the San Francisco exposition."

The delegation, with the industries represented, is as follows: Head of mission, M. Schneider of the Creusot Works; textiles, M. Waddington, of the firm of Waddington Sons & Co., Paris; chemicals, M. Roche; banker, Baron de Neuflize, of the banking firm of de Neuflize & Co., Paris; food, M. Prevott, President of the Union of Wholesale Food Syndicates; Secretary General, M. Mazot, General Secretary of the French High Commission in the United States.

OIL DROPS BAFFLED LONDON

Servant Girl Perpetrates Hoax on Scientists and Press.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A fifteen-year-old servant girl has been perpetrating a joke which for some days has occupied the serious attention of English geologists, scientists and experts, and leading London newspapers have devoted columns to describing and attempting to elucidate the "mystery" for which this girl now has proved responsible. Many people have paid a visit to the rectory of Swanton Rovers, in Norfolk, to see oil from an unknown source dripping from its ceilings. One reporter who described his visit to the rectory wrote:

"It is bare of furniture and smells like a motor works. Every room in the house except the bathroom has yielded its gallon or more of pure and adulterated oil. Ceilings are stained and dripping with oil and the soil beneath the scullery floor, which has been dug up for experimental purposes, is saturated with it."

The liquid which oozed from the ceilings included gasoline, paraffine, methylated spirits, sandalwood oil, water and a mixture of all. All sorts of theories were advanced to account for the drippings. One was that the house was over a sunken oil well; another that the oil was finding its way from a Government storage reservoir three miles away, and it was even suggested that there was something psychical about it all. Oil experts, analysts, geologists and spiritualists were alike all baffled, and finally a well-known illusionist took up the investigation.

At his suggestion the water supply of the house was cut off and all liquids removed except several pails of salt water. Sure enough, salt water began to drip from the ceiling. Watch was kept on the servant girl and finally she was caught in the act of splashing water on the ceiling. There are now many learned men going about feeling rather small, and London newspaper editors are not feeling any too good.

FARMERS INDICT LABOR.

Grange Lays High Prices to Unearned Wages and Strikes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Officials of the New York State Grange, representing 125,000 farmers, in a statement issued here today placing responsibility for the high cost of living upon labor, declared that "an economic adjustment must be made if the world is to be fed and agriculture preserved." The indictment of all workers except those engaged in agricultural pursuits is made by Sherman J. Powell, and W. N. Giles, Master and Secretary, respectively, of the Grange, who allege that strikes have been an important factor in raising the price of food, clothing and shelter.

"No class of Americans with red blood in their veins," says the statement, "will stand being told they must labor long hours at inadequate pay in order that another class may have shorter hours and higher wages. Even the faithful farmer, who has always produced sufficient food for all, feels he has about reached the limit, and that no laboring man of the city should find fault if he applies the same rule that his city brother has taught him.

"Why is it that over half our farms have mortgages on them, and that two-thirds are worked by renters? When a class of men demand a higher wage, although their labor does not earn it, some one else must pay, and they become dishonest profiteers."

U. S. Rubber Issues More Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The United States Rubber Company, with its principal offices in New Brunswick, and with offices also in Boston and Chicago, today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State here increasing the capital stock of the company from $120,000,000 to $300,000,000. The new capitalization is composed of 1,000,000 shares preferred stock and 2,000,000 shares common stock at $100 par value.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.75	6.85	7.85
Spelter	..	..	..	..
Antimony	8.62½	8.87½	8.62½	8.87½
Quicksilver	$98.00	..	$98.00	..
Aluminum	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Nickel, 99% pure	..	..	..	..
*Nominal.				

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23¾c. 30 days on Metal Exchange, 20¾@23¾c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Friday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	103	10	0	100	5	0
Copper, futures	101	5	0	101	5	0
Tin, spot	282	10	0	282	10	0
Tin, futures	276	10	0	276	5	0
Spelter, spot	40	0	0	40	0	0
Spelter, futures	41	0	0	41	5	0
Lead, spot	32	2	6	32	2	6
Lead, futures	29	17	6	29	17	6

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	1⅛	..	La Rose	39	40
Beat Mex	26	26	Majestic	25	26
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Mex. Met.	1	1¼
Butte & L.	19	20	Mojave Tin	11	12
Champion	3	3	New Bal.	3	3⅛
Calaveras	1⅛	..	N. L. & F.	1	1¼
Chief Con.	84	85	Nixon	26	27
Con. Cop.	69	69	New Dom.	10	15
Crystal, n.	57	61	Onondaga	30	50
Crown Res.	20	20	Ranger F.	1⅞	2
Denbigh	15	25	Ridge Hill	1	1¼
Eagle & B.	1.4	2¼	U. S. M. & S.	4	6
Fortune	3	4	Seven Mile	21	22
Houghton	1	1¼	Texas	63	67
Homa	20	21	U. V. Exten.	46	47
Iron Blos.	23	25	Victoria	1¼	1½
Iron Cap.	1¼	1¾			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crescon	2	2½	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. Ppst.	3	4	M. McKin.	..	2½
Elkton	3¼	4	Portland	80½	82
El Paso	78	80	Tr. Gold Bl.	16½	17½
Golden C.	3½	3¾	Vindicator	34	34
Giroux	10	15	Wm. Nicol	4	5

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SOROCABANA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in the State of Maine, U. S. A.)

To the Holders of an Issue of 4½% First Debentures, Secured by a Trust Deed Dated 1st October, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of the 4½% First Debentures of the Company, secured by Trust Deed dated the 1st October 1911 in favour of the London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd. as Trustees will be held at Winchester House in the City of London on Monday the 29th day of September 1919 at 12 noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions binding on all the Debenturesholders pursuant to the Second Schedule to the said Trust Deed Resolutions sanctioning and approving the Provisional Agreement dated 28th August 1919, between the Company of the 1st part the Brazil Railway Company of the 2d part and Henry Augustus Vernet, Henry William Brown, John Boyd Dickey, Clifford Jonston, Sydney Ernest Kennedy, Charles Baynon Stocken and Walter Kennedy Whigham, acting as a Committee on behalf of the Debentureholders of the 1st part containing an arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the Brazil Railway Company and between the Company and the holders of the 4½% First Debentures, which will be a modification alteration or compromise of the right to such holders against the Company or against its property.

Copies of the Provisional Agreement may be obtained in London at:

London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., 41 Lothbury, E. C. 2.

Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co., 50 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

In Switzerland at:

Societe de Banque Suisse, in Basle. Credit Suisse, in Zurich.

In Holland at:

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in Amsterdam.

Copies of a circular dated 28th August, 1919, issued by the Debentureholders' Committee can also be obtained at the same places.

By order of the Board.

E. M. PETIT, Secretary.

2nd Sept., 1919.

The following will alone be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting, viz.:

(a) Persons who produce at the Meeting Debentures to bearer or Voting Certificates in the form prescribed by and issued in respect of Debentures to Bearer in accordance with the Regulations mentioned below; and

(b) The Registered holders of Debentures or their proxies appointed in accordance with the Regulations mentioned below.

In accordance with Regulations which have been made by the Company and approved by the Trustee under Paragraph 11 of the Second Schedule of the said Trust Deed of the 1st October, 1911, holders of Debentures to Bearer who desire to obtain Voting Certificates must deposit their Debentures with any Bank or Trust Company which may be willing to accept the same and to issue in respect thereof Voting Certificates in the form prescribed by such Regulations. Voting Certificates in the prescribed form can be obtained at the offices mentioned below. Copies of the foregoing Regulations can also be inspected. Voting Certificates must be duly signed in accordance with such Regulations by the Bank or Trust Company with which the Debentures are deposited.

The Registered holders of Debentures can attend and vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without producing their Debentures.

LONDON—London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., 41 Lothbury, E. C. 2; Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co. (London Agents of the Company) 50 Bishopsgate, E. C.

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COTTON UNSETTLED BY STORM REPORTS

Prices Move Up and Down with Uncertain Progress of Tropical Disturbance.

FEAR OF CROP DAMAGE

Last Hour is Marked by Evening-Up Process in Anticipation of Today's Closing.

The predominating influence in yesterday's cotton market was the tropical storm reported over the West Indies, coupled with the fact that both the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will be closed today in honor of General Pershing. There had been considerable buying on Monday, when it was feared that the big storm would get over into the cotton belt by yesterday and do a lot of damage. Yesterday morning, when it was found that this had not happened, many of the buyers of the day before sold their cotton, and in the process gave the market a good deal of irregularity, sending it down altogether 50 to 70 points.

After the early selling, and when additional information was received regarding the storm, showing that it was moving in a westerly direction, there was rebuying which brought about a recovery to above Monday's closing figures, and this movement, in turn, was followed by selling, mainly for the account of the South, which again changed the complexion of the market. This up and down movement continued throughout practically the entire session, and while it made the market delightful for the ring traders, who could follow its quick changes, it was not to the liking of the commission house traders, who found it somewhat beyond them.

In the last hour, and even before that time, there was a good deal of evening up in anticipation of today's closing here and at New Orleans. It was appreciated that a lot may happen before the markets reopen tomorrow. If the storm does get into the belt and do serious damage, tomorrow's market ought to open well up, unless, of course, big interests balance accounts at Liverpool, in which event the advance here would naturally be held down. On the other hand, if the storm passes off in some other direction the market should show an opposite trend, unless some other factor develops, which is not unlikely. All in all, the cotton market situation was entirely too precarious for many people to care to hold a position over today's closing, so that yesterday afternoon there was a general evening up all around.

Other influences had little or no effect yesterday. The foreign exchange market was steady and cotton traders found little or no inspiration in it either way. The stock market, too, failed to exert its usual control and the export situation was mainly disregarded.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct	28.80	29.20	28.35	28.60@ ..	28.58
Dec	29.06	29.34	28.58	28.58@28.90	29.18
Jan	28.90	29.35	28.55	28.80@28.84	29.19
March	29.00	29.50	28.62	29.03@29.05	29.32
May	29.15	29.50	28.85	29.12@29.14	29.40
July	29.13	29.13	29.13	25.97@ ..	29.23

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 35 points, to 29.10c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 29.00c; Savannah, 28.00c; Augusta, 27.68c; Memphis, 30.50c; Houston, 29.50c; Little Rock, 29.00c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,563	4,988	27,858
Exports	23,934	465	8,700
Exports, season	573,068	466,884	549,427
New York stocks	85,225	86,229	89,278
Port stocks	805,096	803,969	814,684

Liverpool cables: Spot, cotton was more active, at 18.15d for middling. Sales 7,000 bales, of which American, 6,000. Imports, 24,000, of which American, 24,000. Futures opened quiet, 31 to 35 points up, and closed quiet, but steady, down to 11 up on the day. Prices: Sept., 18.21d; Oct., 18.22d; Dec., 18.24d; Jan., 18.26d. Manchester: Yarns were irregular and cloths moved slowly.

TO BUY ALL CHEAP COTTON.

Producers from Ten Southern States Join—Row Over President

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton producers from ten Southern States at a meeting of the American Cotton Association here today, decided to organize a buying corporation in every county and parish in the belt with the object of buying every bale offered, then holding the staple until the minimum price, fixed by the committee, was offered.

Without a dissenting vote the association accepted the Price Fixing Committee report recommending a scale of prices which will be demanded for cotton, ranging from 36 cents for September cotton and increasing a half cent a month until 40 cents is reached in May.

The minimum prices recommended are as follows: September cotton, 36 cents; October, 36½ cents; November, 37 cents; December, 37½ cents; January, 38 cents; February, 38½ cents; March, 39 cents; April, 39½ cents; May, 40 cents.

No recommendations were made for minimum prices after May.

The association ended in a general uproar when efforts were blocked to obtain an endorsement of President Wilson's tour and to urge upon the Senate the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty at the closing session of the conference this afternoon.

For nearly half an hour there was pandemonium in the convention rooms with sometimes a dozen men trying to speak or clamoring for recognition, and only for brief intervals was the presiding officer, Governor Dorsey of Georgia, able to restore order. After adjournment, effort was made to hold a mass meeting and endorse the President, but it failed in the noise and confusion which started when L. D. Jennings of South Carolina called up his resolution endorsing the President's tour.

Continue Milk Investigation.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court continued yesterday its investigation into the milk situation. Assistant District Attorney Talley called several witnesses before them, but neither their identity nor the nature of their testimony was divulged.

ASKS CHICAGO TO BUY LINES

Mayor Condemns Traction Companies in Plea to Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Municipal ownership and operation of street railways, with the management in the hands of a popularly elected commission of five men, is Mayor Thompson's plan to make Chicago's traction system "a model for the world."

In a forty-page message filled with harsh names for the traction companies he proposed that a new local government be established, to be known as the Transportation District of Chicago, operated by a commission of five men to be elected by the voters, which would build up a fraction system of surface, elevated, and subway lines adequate to meet the public's needs.

He declared that enabling legislation to permit the proposed change could be obtained easily, and asked the Council for an ordinance empowering him to appoint a commission to study the traction problem with a view to city ownership and report to him in nine months.

Mayor Thompson did not make the expected demand for revocation by the Council of the franchises of the traction companies. Regarding that question he said:

"I hope and have reasonable grounds to believe the city may soon rescind and cancel the rights of the surface lines company under the contracts and ordinances for the reasons and upon the grounds that the companies have refused to be bound by said ordinances and contracts and have renounced their contracts with the people."

Few Aldermen were willing to discuss the Mayor's message. "The people voted down municipal ownership under Mayor Dunne. Why should we spend $250,000 to put it up to them again?" said one.

New Boat Service to Valparaiso Soon

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company soon will start service from New York to Valparaiso via the Panama Canal. Boats coming down will call here and on the way up to New York will call for passengers and cargo.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
4½s	June, 1967	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	Mar., 1956	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1934	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1933	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
4s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s	May, 1959	92½	93	92¼	92⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	92½	93	92¼	92⅜
4s	Mar., 1957	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	92	93⅝	92	93
4s	Nov., 1955	92	92⅝	92	93
4s	Nov., 1954	94	95	94	95

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
3½s	Nov., 1925	82½	83½	82½	82¾
3½s	Nov., 1954	82½	83½	82½	82¾
3½s	May, 1954	82½	83½	82½	82½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1952	4.55	4.35	4.50
4½s	1918-1933	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s	1934-1951	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s	1920-1938	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s	1948-1953	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1920-1939	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1952-1952	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1918-1952	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1940-1963	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1918-1933	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s	1933-1938	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,225	Cities Service	453	473	476	480
1,865	Cities Service pf	77½	76¾	76¾	77¾
....	Cities Service deb. B 7s			164	
....	Cities Service deb. C 7s			108	

		Bid.	Asked.
	Adiron Electric Power	14	16½
	Adiron Elec Power pf	78	80
	Am Gas & Electric	120	125
	Am Gas & Electric pf	40	41
	Am Light & Traction	230	236
	Am Light & Trac pf	94	96
	Am Power & Light	60	64
	Am Power & Light pf	71	73
	Am Public Utilities	5	10
	Am Elec Util pf	25	30
	Am W W & Electric	5½	6½
	Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62
	Am W W & Elec partic	10	13
	Cleveland Power & Light	38	39
	Colorado Power	30	34
	Colorado Power pf	97	101
	Columbus Elec pf	70	78
	Com Power Ry & L	36	38
	Com Power Ry & Lt pf	54	57
	Conn Power pf	78	..
	Consumers' Power pf	86	87
	Eastern Texas Electric	53	57
	Eastern Texas Elec pf	85	90
	El Paso Electric	90	96
	El Paso Electric pf	90	95
	Electric Bd & Sh pf	92	96
	Empire Gas & Elec pf	70	75
	Federal Light & Trac	10	12
	Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51
	Galveston-Houston Elec	125	144
	Galveston-Hous Elec pf	55	60

		Bid.	Asked.
	Miss River Power	12	14
	Miss River Power pf	53	..
	Northern Ohio Electric	21	23
	Northern Ohio Elec pf	65	68
	Northern Ont Lt & P	11	14
	Northern Ont Lt & P pf	57	60
	Northern States Power	67	70
	Northern States P pf	90	92
	Northern States Elec	50	54
	Pacific Gas & Elec	70	73
	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
	Pub Serv Inv pf	70	74
	Puget Sd P, Lt & P	11¾	14¾
	Puget Sd P, Lt & P pf	37	..
	Ry & Light Secur pf	80	83
	Republic Ry & Light	12	15
	Republic Ry & Lt pf	48	52
	Southern Cal Edison	98	100
	Southern Cal Edison pf	100	104
	Standard Gas & Elec	33½	34
	Standard Gas & Elec pf	41	42
	Tampa Electric	112	118
	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	13¾	14
	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	10	17
	United Light & Rys	42	46
	United Light & Rys pf	70	71¾
	Western Power	24½	25½
	Western Power pf	74	78
	West, Church & Kerr	57	61
	West, Church & Kerr pf	80	85

Bonds.

$3,000	Booth Fish. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
7,000	Commonwealth Ed 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am S & C	40	38½	38½	25	Phila Co 6% Cum pf	34¼	34	34¼
1,170	Elec Storage	97½	96¾	97½	1,045	Phil Rapid Tra	28¾	28¼	28¾
576	Gen Asphalt	84½	83	84¾	6,284	Phila Elec	25	23	25
4	Do pf	123	123	123	30	Tono Belm	2½	2½	2½
50	Insur N A	30½	30	30	55	Un Traction	38½	38¼	38½
200	L Sup Corp	22	21¾	22	14	Lehigh Nav	68¾	68¾	68¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Bald 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Lehi Val 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
$6,000	Penn Gen 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000	Ph El 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Sewer P	21	20¾	21	30	Ohio Fuel O	29½	29½	29½
50	Am W & E	100	100	100	310	Ohio Fuel S	53	52½	53
65	Am W G M	128	124	125	60	Ohio Gas	34	34	34
90	Do pf	92	92	93	20	Penn R R	44	44	44
1,225	Arb Gas	79	77	78½	33	Pitts Coal pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
45	Do pf	90	90	90	19,600	Pitts Jerome	43	38	43
225	Barnsdall	31¾	31¾	31¾	15	Pitts O & G	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Carbo Hdy	5¾	5¾	5¾	700	Riv Smk Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
26	Harbison W	120	120	120	932	Riv West Oil	33¾	33	33¾
10	Ind Brew	4	4	4	500	Rose Min	7	7	7
2,071	Mariand Raf	7¼	7	7	100	U S Steel	105¾	105¾	105¾
90	Mfrs L & H	53	52¾	53	63	Do pf	115¾	115¾	115¾
500	Mt Shasta	52	52	52	10	West Elec	55¾	55¾	55¾
$8,000	Independent Brewing 6s						55	53	55

Note.—Above stock markets will be closed today. Sept. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Am Brass	215	230	225
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf	89	92	94
Babcock & Wilcox	132	134	140
Bliss	330	370	330
Do pf	65	75	65
Du Pont	310	320	310
Do pf	90	92	90
Draper Corp	135	140	136
Federal Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Hercules	210	220	210

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Hercules pf	107	109	107
Ingersoll-Rand Co	178	185	178
Do pf	100	105	100
Merchaus Chem	93	96	94
Niles-Bem't-Pond	118	122	120
Do pf	95	100	98
Scovill Mfg	395	410	395
Std Screw Co	340	360	340
Tex & Pac Co & O	1700	1800	1700
Valvoline Oil pf	104	107	104
Yale & Towne	255	265	255

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Am Cigar	117	124	117
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	200	215	203
Geo W Helme Co	165	178	165
Do pf	104	109	104
J S Young	125	135	128
Do pf	93	95	93
MacA & Forbes	100	105	100

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
MacA & Forbes pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tob	120	140	120
R J Reynolds	475	525	475
Do B	450	475	450
Do pf	112	115	112
Weyman-Bruton	172	175	172
Do pf	165	170	165

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlantic Pet.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	100	Houston	110¾	110¾	110¾
70	Balto. Tube	73	73	73	2,100	Oklahoma	9¾	9¼	9¼
4,500	Celestine	4.25	4.15	4.25	25	Mt Ver pf	95	95	95
73	Cons Power	106	105¾	106	95	N Amster C	26¾	26¾	26¾
410	Coaden	11¾	11¼	11¼	10	Penn W Pow	85	85	85
20	Cr Ry	47	47	47	3	Un Ry com	16½	16½	16½
420	Davison	36½	35	35	55	Wash B & A	23	24¾	23
70	Elk Horn	36¾	36¾	36¾					

Bonds.

$2,000	Ala C 1st 5s	89	89	89
1,000	Cosden 6s A	102	101¾	102
4,000	Cosden 6s B	102	101¾	102
$5,000	U Ry Inc 5s	53	52	53
3,000	Uni Ry 4s	70½	70	70

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska	3	3	3	160	Michigan	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25	Allouez	41¼	41¼	41¼	35	Mohawk	71	70½	70¾
50	Ariz Com'l	15¾	15¼	15¾	52	New Com'a	25¾	25¼	25¾
10	Big Heart	10	11		435	Nipissing	11¼	9¾	11¼
10	Calu & Ariz	70	70	70	15	North Butte	15½	15	15½
675	Carson Hill	24½	24½	24½	5	Osceola	61	61	61
20	Cop Range	53¼	53	53	985	Pond Creek	22¾	20½	22¾
970	Davis-Daly	10¼	10	10¼	110	South Lake	2½	2½	2½
500	East Butte	17¼	17¼	17¼	14	Super Cop	7	7	7
20	Island Creek	48¾	48¾	48¾	10	Sup & Bost	3½	3½	3½
25	Isle Royale	34	33	34	2,060	Trinity	2¼	1½	2
350	Kerr Lake	5½	4¾	4¾	750	Tuolumne	2	2	2
100	Calu & Corp	6	6	6	130	Utah Cons	10¼	10¼	10¼
240	Mass Con	7¾	7¾	7¾	110	Utah Metal	3¾	3¾	3¾
180	May-Old C	9½	9¼	9½	120	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼

Railroads

30	Boston Elev	67	67	67
10	Boston & Me	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Mass Elec pf	10¼	10	10¼

Miscellaneous.

83	Am Agricul	96¾	96¼	96¼
50	Do pf	97½	97½	97½
489	Am T & T	100	99¾	100
20	Am Sugar	128½	128¾	128¾
40	Am Wool pf	107¾	106½	106½
50	Beech-Nut	57½	57½	57½
350	Cent Steel	8¼	8⅞	8
5	East Boston	6	6	6
475	Fairbanks	77¼	76½	77
175	Gray Con	11¼	11	11
100	Int Prod pf	77½	77¼	77¼
123	Libby	27¼	26¾	27¼
10	Low's	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Mass Gas	141	141	141
79	Mex Invest	56¾	56¼	56½
5	Mass Gas	70	70	70

4,000	Marc of Am	2	2	2
300	Nat Fuel	29	29	29
150	Nat C & I	60	60	60
600	N Y Ship	60	58	60
2,500	N Am P & P	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Ryan Con	34¾	34½	34½
1,100	Overland T	20¾	20	20¼
6,000	Perfec T & R	1¼	1	1
4,000	Repub Rub	6¾	6¼	6¼
3,500	Rock E M	12	11¾	11¾
1,650	Root & Van	43	43	43
300	Savold, N Y	20	20	20
150	Spicer Mfg	80	77	80
600	Sub B, v t c	15¾	15¼	15¼
3,500	U S Ind Alc	12¾	12¼	12¾
5,500	Tob P Exp	38	37	38
300	UnEyeglassC	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	†USInd.rts	33¾	32	33¾
2,000	†U S Ind.	93	91	93
600	Do pf	118	118	118
2,000	Un Prof Sh	2¾	2¾	2¾
6,500	†UnR&Candy	22	20½	22
2,500	†U S Rub, rts	14¾	14¼	14¾
100	†U S R Co	2¾	2¾	2¾
10,000	†VanSor'Am	41¾	41½	41¾
100	†WarrenBros	75	75	75
2,000	Wayne Coal	6	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio Oil Co	375	374	375	70	Is O. N Y	393	394	393
13	Is O. Cal	294	294	294					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	†Ajax Oil	10¾	10¼	10¾	1,000	†Ohio Ranger	1	1	1
15,500	†Allied Oil	1	1	1	2,500	Okm P & R	6¾	6¼	6¼
5,000	†Amal Roy	1¾	1¾	1¾	100	Omar O&G, n	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,500	†Bar Is & G	1¾	1¾	1¾	3,000	Overland Syn. Ind.	1	1	1
1,000	†Bone Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	600	†Pennok Oil	14½	14½	14½
2,500	†Cos-Mex P	4¼	4¼	4¼	1,750	†Phillips Pet	62	60¾	62
700	†Dost-Wyo	7	7	7	11,000	†Pitts-Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,800	†Brazos Oil	28½	28¾	28¾	11,000	†Prod & Ref	2¾	2½	2¾
500	†C & G	2¾	2¾	2¾	3,000	†Queen Oil	9	9	9
700	†Circle Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	1,900	†Rarcer Oil	9	9	9
4,000	†Cities Serv. B T shares	49¾	49¾	49¾	2,000	†Rex Oil & G	55	55	55
1,800	†Cosden & Co	51	52	52	7,500	†Ryan Pet	4¾	4½	4½
2,400	Cent Ref	6¾	6¼	6¾	2,500	†Salt Ck Pr	55	53¾	54½
2,500	†Cos & Co	11¾	11¼	11¾	1,300	†Seab O & G	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	†Cr & B Pet	8	8	8	1,000	Reg O & E	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,000	†Crtel Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	3,000	†Shell Pet	71	71	71¼
3,500	†Cr Ry & Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	600	†Simms Pet	32	31¾	31¾
2,500	†Federal Oil	3	2¾	2¾	600	†Sinc Con O	58½	58½	60¾
4,250	†Gilcrock Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	2,000	†SinclairGulf	69¾	69¾	69¾
200	†Gulf Oil	22	21½	22	1,700	Sweet Oil	24	24	24
4,250	†Hillcrest Oil A R	28	25	27	800	†S W P & R	4	3¾	3¾
210	†Hum Cons	95	95	95	5,000	Spencer Pet	17	16¾	17
100	†Ferry Crude	15	15	15	7,000	†Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	†Ind Oil & Gas	18	18	18	400	Star-Tex Pet	14¾	14¾	14¾
800	†I O R of T	20	19¾	19¾	500	†Sterl Oil & R	57	57	61
3,900	†I P of Den	38	36	38	1,750	†Tex O & R	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	†Hous Oil	114½	112	114½	1,000	†Tex P & R	5¼	5	5¼
4,000	†Hudson Oil	14	14	14	4,500	†T-R P & R	2	2	2
3,700	†Indiahoma	4¾	4¾	4¾	700	†Tri-Bullion	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	†Inter Pet	30½	30¼	30¼	3,500	†Tex Ken Oil	5¾	4¾	5¼
2,800	†Invincible Oil	35	34	34	11,000	†Tex O & L	1	1	1
3,200	†Isl'd O & T	7¾	7¼	7¼	9,000	†Trinity Oil	14	13¾	14
300	†Lance Creek	8	8	8	1,500	†Union L Del	41	40¾	40¾
3,000	Little Sioux	1	1	1	9,600	†Un Tex Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	Lyston Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	3,200	Vac O & G	4	4	4
800	†Mercur Oil	24	23¾	24	300	†V O P, Inc	8¼	8	8¼
200	†Mex-Pan Oil	18	18	18	2,100	†Victoria Oil, new stock	2	1½	2
5,000	†Mid St Oil	3	3	3¼	800	†WSO&L, new	3¾	3¾	3¾
375	† Do new	31	31	32	3,000	†W P & R	23¼	23	23¼
3,250	†Mutual Oil	173	172	173	3,500	†Wburn Oil, w i	10¼	10	10¼
800	†M P of Me	3	2¾	2¾	1,500	†Y O & G	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	Nor Am Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾					

MINING STOCKS.

5,200	Alaska - Brit Col Metals	1¾	1¾	¾	1,000	†Jumbo Ext	10	10	10
	900 Alaska Mines	¾	¾	¾	1,500	La Rose, Ltd	7¾	7¾	7¾
	200 †AmHond, w i	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000	†Lone Star	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,100	†America	4	4	4	1,000	Lm Con	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Atlanta	4	4	4	27,000	††MacNamara Crescent	39	24	39
	200 †††BelcherDir, (a pros)	41	41	41	55,000	††MacName	63	61	62
	300 †††Belcher Ext. (a pros)	25	25	25	3,000	†††MagmaChf	½	½	½
1,900	Big Ledge	4	4	4	3,000	†††Marsh Min	12	11½	12
5,000	†Bos & Mon	80	78	80	1,000	†McKin-Dar	65	65	65
1,000	††Caledonia	45	43	44	4,500	†Nat Tin	4¾	3¾	4
200	Canada Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,500	Niplssing	11¾	10¾	11¾
4,300	†Candelaria	1¾	1¾	1¾	900	†Nixon Nev	25	24	25
2,400	†Carrie Sil	13	13	13	1,400	Ontario Silver	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼	16,000	Roper-Group	½	½	½
5,500	Cresson Con	2¾	2¼	2¾	200	St Croix Sil	½	½	½
1,400	†Divide Ext	2

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO BEAVER Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobson; also Joel's plumette, brown. Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 9885.

BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's; can use quantity for cash. Greeley 3090.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Steven's 6116, oxford, navy, copen, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1380.

BORDER SILK POPLINS Wanted.—Large quantity; also stripes and plaids. Kearney, 440 4th Av.

BOTANY Wanted.—Yalams, all shades, for cash. Ben Ginsburg Co., 51 West 24th. Chelsea 8465.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. and H., or Bonay, navy, brown, quantities for cash. M. W. Levine Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, will exchange 118 navy or taupe for black. Peters, Kodlick & Peters, 54 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, navy and black; any quantity. Greeley 4618.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Cotton warp, navy and black. Farragut 8877.

CAMBRICS, MUSLINS Wanted.—Berkley's, Lonsdale's, Converse's, all numbers; cash. Manesse, 54 Eldridge.

CHAMELEON CLOTH wanted.—H. & L. 70; all colors. Chelsea 800.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—Remnants gray, navy, brown, corduroy, wide wale, white only, will buy for cash. Phone Gramercy 2810.

CLOTHING JOBS Wanted.—Men's, young men's suits and overcoats; cash for any quantity, at a price. Max Kalter Mercantile Co., 591 Broadway. Phone 5161 Spring.

COATEES Wanted.—Plush, jobber cart use large quantity. Call 1,190 Broadway, 3d floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Julliard's 9000, all colors. Stuyvesant 2459.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All shades, large quantity. Chelsea 9039.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high class afternoon dresses, georgette, chiffon velvet and velveteens, &c., up to 10 A. M. only. 7th floor. 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard, Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber open for large quantity serge, jersey and tricotine dresses at a price. 18 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES wanted.—Georgettes, white and flesh; must be embroidered; will be seen between 9-12. Ben Ton, 264 6th Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

ENGINES Wanted. — Julliard's, Gilbert, or any other very good quality. Farragut 2616.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying satins and georgettes. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Amory, Browne's Manx, white, blue, pink. Franklin 1808, or 91A Worth St.

FROST-PILOW Wanted.—Bochman 18219, Reindeer 1277; will pay cash. Farragut 2814.

FUR COATEES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on French seal, brown Coney, also marmot and muskrat, 32 and 36 inch length. Call with samples. 32 West 25th St. 1st floor.

FURS Wanted.—We will buy large quantities of kit Coney collars and cuffs. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Sealene, Reikat & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

GABARDINES, Suedelike Wanted. — 36-inch cotton and wool tweeds. Premier Textile Co., 25 Waverly Place. Spring 9199.

GEORGETTES and Crepe de Chines Wanted. —Quantity; raw or finished. Madison Square 4553.

GEORGENES Wanted.—All colors for cash. Henry Cohen Co., 36 West 24th St., Gramercy 6314.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Julliards 110, in all colors. Call Greeley 4618.

PANAMA wanted.—228, B. P. & L. black and navy. Imperial Skirt, 27 W. 27th.

PEACH BLOOM Wanted.—All colors. Plaza 1464.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, Hudson seal, Ucora and animole. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6284.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Plush coats on coatees jobs; open for quantity. Call with samples, 104 West 27th St. 1st floor.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk or any quality, for quantity. Blumenthals Molearter; cash. Farragut 6650.

PLUSH wanted.—Cotton plush in light colors. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 31 E. 38th St. and 3872.

PLUSH Wanted.—Can use quantity for cash. Greeley 2080.

PLUSH Wanted.—Hudson seal, black. Farragut 9862.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecan 4040 and peco. Madison Square 4540, Ext. 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Nuphur, furmoss and Hudson Bay. Call Greeley 4618.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy quantities of black and navy; 104 Whitman's or similar. Call Madison Square 5077.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 9112, Mr. Diamond.

POPLINS Wanted.—Scotia 0802; also Selden 1065 or similar. Schweitzer, Madison Square 2338.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar for cash. Victory Textile Co., 7818 Chelsea.

RUBBERIZING MATERIALS Wanted.—All kinds of cloth for rain coatings, for cash, such as 64-80 bombazines, twills, silk, cashmere, &c. Call or send samples and prices. Chester Waterproof Co., Inc., 202 East 12th.

SALT'S PLUSH Wanted.—No. 8160 in black and beaver. Telephone Madison Square 1365.

SATINS, printed, wanted, and satin de chine, all colors. Gramercy 143.

SERGES Wanted.—54288 54282, 7120, 6120, 7312, 7312, 7614, 7301, WFX, MFL, BSL, SBGL, 104, 9, 99, 858, 223, Poplins, PPL, 174, mannish serges, and also tricotines of any quantities. Call Gramercy 1064.

SERGES wanted, Bachman's 112 manipulated. Telephone Spring 1664. American Novelty Wash Suit Co.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11488, Brightwood 4632, navy; what have you to offer. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany; will pay cash. Bilmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—4636 American, black, navy, also 883 Botany. 8720 Farragut.

SILKS, TUSSAH, wanted.—Changeable silk and cotton mull or tussah, navy changeable and wistaria changeable. Apply Chas. William Stores, Brooklyn; L. Rubin Store 24.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash all kinds of silks, taffetas, satins, fancies; also odds and ends in any quantity. Call Madison Square 2673.

SILK Wanted.—Blumenthal on mohair stripe, 3-inches wide; any shade, quantity. Farragut 9680.

SILK PLUSH Wanted.—Hind & Harrison, 4040, Peerless or similar, any quantity. Chelsea 9039.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,185 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulards, pongees, georgettes, printed or plain, or other silks; also imperfect silks. Madison Square 1804.

SILK NET Wanted.—Turquoise, Maize, Coral, Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 West 24th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and velveteens. Call Madison Square 4943.

SILKS Wanted.—All silk brocade, any width, any quantities, spot cash. Madison Square 4180.

SILKS Wanted.—Remnants of any kind; spot cash. Madison Square 1803.

SILVERTONES Wanted American 16007, all colors; must be cheap. Merit Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030-15032. Chelsea 5067.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Otaquesche. Samuel Meadow, 104 West 27th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15060, navy, taupe, Japan blue. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—18058, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 8561.

SUITS Wanted.—A Western jobber is open for quantity suits in medium and better grades for quick delivery. X 490 Times Annex.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 medium-priced suits, cash. Brown Cloak and Suit Co., 37 West 33d St.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on suits and coats. Call with samples, 32 West 27th St., 7th floor.

THIBETS Wanted.—6 colors, velours, cheviots, 6-4 colors. Gramercy 142.

TINSELTONES wanted. — Leonard 718, shades 4672, 4534, 4531, 4644; chameleon cord, shades 4142, 2694; Steven's Bolivia, all colors, American suedines, brown, navy. Arthur Josel, 107 Plumstte 204, 211. Vandervilt 1380.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's 718, all colors, for cash. A. H. Gittleson, 32 West 29th.

TINSELTONE Wanted. — Also tinseltone twill all makes. Phone Spring 3012.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. & L., Colors 4672, 4644, 4652. Chelsea 500.

TISSAH Wanted.—All changeable colors. Manhattan, 37 5th Av.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Dark shades; cash. Century Costume, 240 West 23d. Chelsea 8493.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6112, Mr. Diamond.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Everas Wool d.—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. H 180 Times.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—100 pieces, navy only, any quantity. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

Buyers' Wants

TRICOTINES, Serges Wanted.—Fine quality; spot cash. Ehrlich Cloth Exchange Co., Chelsea 7640.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity navy serge with samples. Geverts, 31 West 32th St.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES wanted.—All makes, for cash. Meyer Cohen, Farragut 0188.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mill, all quantities; cash. Schweitzer, Madison Square 3388.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—American 6907, Joel's 9641, similar, Greeley 1173. Drayer Sanft Glunz.

TRICOTINE wanted, Reid's 7161 navy, spot cash. Madison Square 3989.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Price must be reasonable. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES wanted. U. S. 907. Call Madison Square 8515.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 718, shade 4672; F. & H., Duvet, Superior, navy; Joel's Silvertone, brown, navy; spot cash. Chelsea 2570.

UNGAVA SEAL Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Messeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3737.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown and navy, K544, 11050 Saxonia, 95s or similar, Stevens's plain polo cloth; also Dobson or Stevens's silverton bolivia. Davis Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Fall colors, reindeer, brown, taupe and navy dress-weight. Back & Gordon, 42 West 33d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight; cash. Century Costume, 240 West 23d. Chelsea 8493.

VELOURS Wanted.—Yalamas, all shades; also black tricotine. Lidler & Weinstein, 118 East 28th St. Madison Square 8508.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield, 5118, color 428 and 3065, any quantity; for cash or exchange. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweights, all wool, all colors. Phone Farragut 9749.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warped, brown. Bernstein, Farragut 616.

VELVETINE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity, all colors, including navy. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 W. 22d.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS contractor wants to connect with a reliable jobber who can supply work for ten machines; reasonable price. Tel. Stuyvesant 5052.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—Bungalow, special lot, at $12; also close outs in muslin underwear. M. & M. Mfg. Co., 512 Broadway. Spring 8165.

BELTINGS, dress; cotton, all sizes. Branower, 29 West 20th St. Chelsea 8090.

BLOOMERS, cotton jersey; ladies', children's, and misses' sizes. A large assortment for immediate delivery. Call Spring 4328.

BOLIVIA.—Deland, style 3700, $5.50; Pfann Merz style 6714, $6. Madison Sq. 2138.

BRAIDS, silk, 2 and 3 and; all lignes. Brannower, 24 West 20th St. Chelsea 8090.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades, all widths; cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertone, peach bloom, mixtures, duvet-superior; chevrona, &c., lowest prices. Farragut 2840.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertones, oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

BROADCLOTHS.—Velours, silvertones, polo cloth, velour check, &c., below market price. Mr. Herman, Farragut 616.

BROADCLOTH, 4 pieces green, F. & H., 63 net. Call Chelsea 9356.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliard's 110, Shade 53. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIAS.—Silvertip, Dobson 617, Goodman & Herman style 260; all colors. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

CHARMEUSE, 50 pieces, better grade; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

CHARMEUSES.—50 pieces, black and navy; highest quality; sell below market price. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

CHEVRONA.—Velours, plushes, broadcloths. Phone Knickerbocker 1166.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out, 500 cloth coats in desirable materials, well made and good styles, reasonably priced and for immediate delivery. Joseph Hoffman, 29 East 10th St.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Mivel, 214 West 38th St.

COATEES.—Plush novelties; immediate delivery. Potter-Schattman, 31 West 21st St.

COATEES for immediate delivery, $18.50 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d.

COATS AND COATEES on the rack for immediate delivery; attractive styles in plushes, silvertones, velours, broadcloths. Call and inspect. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—75 high-grade samples to close out at once. L. Bloom, 41 West 33d St.

COATS.—For jobbers, high-class coats, suedines, bolivias, tinsel and plumettes, 200 immediate delivery, reasonable. Gottlieb & Laikin, 27 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and stouts; tricotines, velours, broadcloths, silvertones; exceptional value. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

COATS, children's and juniors', to close out from $5.45 and up. Faultless Garment Co., 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed; to close out attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND COATEES.—Plushes and velours, on racks for immediate delivery. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Children's high grade, very reasonable. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9744.

COATS for immediate delivery of polo cloth, velours, silvertones, at attractive prices. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Suits, latest styles, materials, popular prices; immediate delivery. Talbot, 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—500 stout velour coats, all lined, interlined, with fur collars, to close out. 36 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all latest style and material. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job in velour, broadcloth, and silvertone to close out. 36 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATINGS.—Saxonia frostilla 971, taupe, brown, and navy.; $6.25 net cash. Rosenfeld, Madison Square 9849.

CORD DE LAINE.—Deuret & Co.; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

COTTON GOODS SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman, 1,122 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles at a sacrifice price. Underselling Waist Co., 113 West 22d St.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,148 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,148 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—85 cases of white voile and organdy on hand; below market. Farragut 2825.

DENIMS.—Chambrays and cotton goods always on hand under market prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 320 Broadway.

DRESSES.—1000 satin, serge, and tricotine dresses to be sacrificed at your own price for cash; will sell in small lots. Mad. Sq 2879.

DRESSES.—On the racks, 2,000 tricotine, satin, serge, jersey, paillettes, velvets, at your prices. Mr. Jobber—$7.75-$25; investigate. Fashionette, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 all wool French serge dresses, to close out. Kalish & Co., 28 West 22d.

DRESSES for immediate delivery, satins, serges, tricotines, at attractive prices. Commodore Garment Co., 25 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 100 serge dresses to close out a sacrifice. Falk & Laibel, 76 Jefferson St. Orchard 8585.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serge to close out very reasonable. Estelle Dress Co., 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded serges, satins, and embroidered georgette, at sacrificed price. Chelsea 6024.

DRESSES.—Street and evening dresses to close out reasonable. Modern, 136 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Satin, georgettes, jersey, tricolette, jeb; close out. 7th floor front, 138 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—500 serges, tricotines, satins; beautiful styles; slaughtering prices; unusual bargains. Emanuel, 48 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies; regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 384 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs of satin and serge dresses, to close out. Bimo Dress, 235 5th Av.

DRESSES.—600 tricotine dresses to close out cheap. Wexler Bros., 126-141 West 29th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., 1 taupe, 2 plum; cheap. Murray Hill 5778.

DRESSES.—100 cotton tricotine to close out at sacrifice price. 139 W. 19th, 4th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—Mr. Jobber, you can readily tell how good a coin is by its ring. You can tell how good our dresses are by comparison; real values that outspeed all others in the race for style, quality and finish. Women you here. Answer that summons to your own advantage. We have tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $27.50. Jobbers will see upon inspection that these values will make the most money for them; immediate delivery assured. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 23d.

DRESSES.—If you are fond of traveling or making dress tours "keep going," but if you want to concentrate your attention and time on a dress house that gives values look no further. You will admit upon the eye test comparison that our dresses are out of the ordinary in style, value, workmanship. See our business getters for you in tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $27.50. They are on the racks for immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 23d.

DRESSES.—We do not travel with our dresses, because our popular line at popular prices needs no traveling man to talk for them. Our line talks a language of its own which every buyer understands. Our best tricotine dresses on market, $18.75; woolen velours, $12.75; serge, $4.75. For immediate delivery. Call and convince yourself. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—We sold $40,000 in dresses yesterday; that proves that if it costs us 95c you get it for $1; see our velvet dress, $11.50, and our broadcloth dress, suit effect, $12.50; come up and convince yourself; 5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Some manufacturers complain of heavy cancelations this month; we don't. We're getting re-orders. It seems they can't get enough of our dresses. Twenty wonderful models of all-wool serges at $18.75 on the racks, ready to ship; any quantity, all sizes. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—$203,081.96 shipments in August mean something. Wise buyers know there are big profits for them in our merchandise. They buy right off the racks and wire for more as soon as they get home. Serges, satins, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesman, extravagant overhead, or live models. But our models have the selling all-wool, man-tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand-embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-class dresses in fine quality charmeuse, tricotine and georgette; styles and prices that will enthuse you; come in and pick them off the rack. Michaels & Cohen, 36 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Do you believe in quick sales? Then you need our coats, suits, and dresses. All wool jersey dress, $9.75; silk velvet dress, $11.50; on the racks for instant delivery. Modern 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, $5 and $3 cheaper than elsewhere; from $18.75 up. If you need dresses should see these. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 on the racks; tricotines, serges and satins; clever styles; special prices. Superior Waist and Dress, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES, Tricotines, Serges, Satins.—Very reasonable; also beaded georgettes, discarded samples at a price. Franco-Amer. Dress Co., 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on satins, serges, and tricotines; bring new models only; call all week. 17 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Children's all wool serge dresses, and regulation in sizes 6 to 14, for immediate delivery. Davis & Stern, 534 West Broadway. Spring 1163.

FLANNELS.—8 cases Chelsea, white; good buy for cash. Madison Square 6002.

FURS.—3,000 black opossum collars, very reasonable; call and be convinced. 41 Bleecker St.

GABARDINES.—20 pieces navy, all wool; sell very cheap. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays. — All kinds; lowest prices; immediate deliveries. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

GLOVES.—Army, wool, at $4.50 dozen. Scand. Greeley 4961.

GEORGETTES.—In the raw or finished, for early delivery; finest quality $2.25 finished, $1.70 regular, and raw, $1.40 net. Sunset 811k Milk, 49 East 21st.

GEORGETTE.—80 pieces, navy, black, taupe, fine quality, $1.52½ net cash. 15 East 29th, 6th floor.

GEORGETTE.—Three hundred pieces for immediate delivery; all colors. Spring 7384.

HOSIERY.—Big jobs ladies' and men's silk. Brown Hosiery Co., 43 W. 23d.

JERSEY WOOL, 30 pieces; can be bought below market price. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

LAMBSKIN VESTS.—Corduroy or moleskin tops, 500 to close out at $4 each. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

NECKWEAR, MEN'S.—We offer for immediate or future delivery highest class, finest silk scarfs for at least 20 per cent. below the market; automobile service for buyers. D. M. Balsam Co., 130 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 5900.

NORMANDY CLOTH (Bachman's) in all colors. Madison Square 3515.

OXFORDS.—Julliard's 2086, 5 pieces, to close out. Irene Skirt Co., 132 West 26th.

PAJAMAS and night shirts in flannelettes, boys' and men's; reasonable prices, prompt shipments. Canal 8227.

PETTICOATS.—Cotton knitted, for domestic and export trade; assorted colors. Farragut 2321.

PLUSHES.—Sidney Blumenthal's, Hudson Bay, Pearson's, cotton back, all shades. Madison Square 2094.

PLAIDS.—All-wool tartan plaid, 48 inches, suitable for skirts. Greeley 824.

POIRET TWILL.—Two pieces brown; good quality. Murray Hill 3778.

POM. POM.—12075, taupe. Spring 9168.

POPLINS.—Will exchange navy and Copen Susquehanna flowered poplin for brown and tan. Farragut 9872.

POPLIN.—36-in. 2-ply black, navy, taupe. Gramercy 2460.

SATINS.—Cotton back, black S. D. C., piece dyed gray, 22-inch, quantity, $1.10; 5 per cent. cash. Call Stuyvesant 8407.

SATINS.—Peau de cygnes, 250 pieces, all colors; closing out; also charmeuse. 15 East 26th, 6th floor.

SATINS, 50 pieces, fine quality; will sell below market price. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway.

SAXONIA.—Verona, 978, all colors; cheap. Farragut 2628.

SECO.—One hundred pieces all colors at sacrifice; 33½ cash. Phone Gramercy 4890.

SECO.—500 pieces to close out. Store, 1,185 Broadway.

SECO.—100 pieces white, navy, black; close at a price. Stout Dress Co., 36 West 20th.

SERGES.—54289; Newport, 6360, 225; tricotines, silvertones, oxfords, Blumenthal's polarkin. Bernstein, 1,653 Madison Av. Harlem 2365.

SERGES.—54289, 54221, W. F. X. Lorraine, 50 inches, navy and colors, to close out at a low price. Chelsea 10394.

SERGES.—4081, navy; S. B. G. U. L.; terms to manufacturers. Pearl Woolen Co., 141 West 17th. Farragut 6627.

SERGES.—Pacific, 50 and 52-inch, in green, burgundy, and black; close out cheap. 25 West 31st St., 7th floor. Madison Sq. 2814.

SERGES.—C. B. G. and 1210, colors and black, no navy; will exchange for navy or sell. Farragut 9010.

SERGES.—54289, 7308, 11432, 104, 810, 9056, mannish qualities; cheap. Gramercy 588.

SERGES.—M. F. L., P. P. L. Telephone Gramercy 6510.

SERGES.—6301, 7301, 7614, and other numbers. 1120 Greeley.

SERGES.—Quantity 54292, $3 net cash. Greeley 383.

SERGES.—528 serges, examined and sponged. Farragut 6873.

SHIRTS.—We have all kinds of silk shirts on the shelf; come up and pick them out. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St., near, Bleecker St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna, 171 2-ply silk poplins, 200. Harrison Skirt Co., 28 West 21st.

SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth Georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, satins, velveteens, poplins, and a wonderful assortment of fancy novelties to be sold at big sacrifice. Store, 1,185 Broadway.

SILKS.—We have quantity of crepe de chine, georgette, 400 pieces georgine, taffetas, satins, plaids, Jap silks, and shirtings at a sacrifice. Farragut 2825.

SILK TAFFETA.—Reindeer or Copen, good quality; will exchange for dark brown. Farragut 9910.

SILVERTONES.—15032, 15060, 16007, Irenele 03243 Stevens 4312, 2821 plaid. Whitman 1200, Scotia 0302, tricotines, &c., low prices. Store, 41 West 29th St. Farragut 2180.

SILVERTONES.—American, 15050, Buckley & Cohns 801, Julliards, 2124, Saxonia, 981; all shades; reasonable terms. 137 West 27th St., 1st floor.

SILVERTONES.—Otaquesches. Dexter-Richards's 114, Buckley & Cohen 801; all colors; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES, Velours, Polo, Broadcloth, Serges, Poplins, and Coatings. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th floor.

SILVERTONE.—Check, Joel 506; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES, Plaid, Otaquesches; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SILVERTONES.—Joel's, Andrews's, all colors. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, 171, all styles, at $2.12½. Fall line now ready. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk, poplin, $2.37½. Form, 114 West 29th St.

SKIRTS, all wool, pleated, $2.85. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, cotton warp, plaid wool serges; assorted styles for jobbers only. Correct Skirt Co., 53 Allen St.

SHIRTS.—Satin striped tub silk, superb pattern; beautifully made; $15; also baby broadcloth, at $6. Harry Berger Shirt Co., 261 Spring St.

STEVEN 4312, all colors. Lipschutz, Madison Square 4553.

SUITS, COATS.—500 velours, silvertones, pom-poms, fancy silk tinsel, beautiful styles, 10 different colors; slaughtering prices; reductions $5 to $8 from prevailing prices. Emanuel, 45 West 27th St.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; tricotine, silvertone, tinseltone and suedine, $27.50 to $75. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 52 Mast 31st.

SUITS.—Thousands of suits and coats; all styles, materials, and all shades, for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Forstmann & Huffman fur-trimmed broadcloth suits, for immediate delivery. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS AND COATS.—550 silvertone, serge, velour, and Oxford; will sell reasonable. 145 West 28th St., 11th floor. Chelsea 7896.

SUITS.—Ladies', all wool, poplin, for immediate delivery at $18.75. Joseph Bros., 23 West 15th St.

SUITS.—Men's corduroy, Norfolk style, $6.50 suit. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

TAFFETAS.—Colors and black. Gramercy 2460.

TRICOLETTES, Tricotines, Serges, Georgettes and Satins.—Phenomenal values; you can make money on our dresses. Call to see us today. Mango Dressse, 35 West 31st St.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—All colors; 88 inches wide. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

TRICOTINES, Satterlite.—Seven pieces at $3.75, for cash. S. H. Simon, 135 West 27th St.

TRICOTINE.—Gera, Botany, navy; also Gera velour, burgundy, serges 0656, navy. Madison Square 8844.

TRICOTINES.—Brightwood, Stoney, Starkey, taupe, reindeer, black and navy. Lipschutz, Madison Square 8468.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 3862, U. S. 911, Gera 10616, 50841, 9641, Cleveland; other, cheap. Farragut 988.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 88 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3928.

VELOURS.—Lightweight cotton-warp velours for sale, Jeffre, reindeer, bison, navy; cheap. Farragut 1947.

VELOURS.—Botany, Yalama 5935, and Gera 50382; all colors, cheap. Madison Square 1462.

VELOURS.—Skooly Watson navy; large quantity. Phone Madison Square 6067.

VELVETEENS.—Closing out, 2,000 yards 36-inch twill back, navy, black, brown; also 4,000 yards straight back, same colors; very reasonable. 15 East 26th, 6th floor.

VELVETEENS.—22-inch, 22-inch straight, and 36-inch twill back, all colors. Phone Madison Square 8844.

VELVETEENS.—19, 22, 29, 36 black, all colors, to close out. Spring 3448.

VENETIAN.—Wiener Bros. ecfatant, 36-inch, all colors. Farr. 2810.

WAISTS.—We have on hand 300 dozen georgette assorted styles and colors, hand made embroidery, at $8.75. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Japs and novelty silks, georgette, crepe de chine, $18 to $72 dozen; immediate delivery. Famous Waist Co., 99 Greene St.

WOOLENS.—Quantity of woolens to close out. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

WOOL JERSEY.—Assorted colors; cheap; from manufacturer. Farragut 3116.

Allied Industries.

BLANKETS, &C.—5,000 cotton blankets for sale; 10,000 pounds absorbent cotton, 5 gross rubber gloves; bargains. J., 2,568 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—A quantity of Singer sewing machines, slightly used, for sale; 112W116 D. N. and 112W110 D. N. Jacob Reed's Sons, 1,424 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—We pay well for quick workmanship on popular priced bath robes and kimonos; contractors must have good experienced operators to turn out good work steadily. M. Arida, 113 West 22d St., Chelsea 2690.

CONTRACTORS on net and velvet dresses, call with samples all week; open for 3,000 silk dresses at the price. L. B. Studewitz, 129 West 29th St.

SUIT contractors who can produce smart suits of better grades for quick delivery; write at once where samples can be seen. X 429 Times Annex.

Help Wanted.

BUYER of boys' clothing and men's furnishings wanted for our basement store by Gilchrist Company, Boston. Apply this week, Room 402, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' coat house; for Pennsylvania, Ohio to Chicago; also city men with good following only; commission basis; communications treated confidential. Box B-514, 1265 Broadway.

SALESMAN experienced in export hosiery and underwear, with trade; commission basis. Write, stating age and experience, W 114 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for clothing department; must have some experience. Apply M. Konner & Co., 174-178 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced in popular line of dresses and skirts; commission basis only. Clatham Press Co., 259 5th Av.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT, young man, 18 to 20, in large export and import firm; experience essential. Such applicant must be quick, bright, and honest; good future for right party. Call Room 804, 500 Broadway, with your letter, stating qualifications in full.

SILK SALESMAN.—High-grade silk salesman wanted to represent a up-to-date dress silk house, making the better grades of merchandise, among the cutting up trades of this city; only those who have a thorough training in silks and actual selling experience will be considered; attractive commission with prospects of acquiring an interest in the firm to the one who can produce the goods; all communications will be treated in strictest confidence. Address, with full particulars, O 189 Times.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING seeking connection with progressive organization; twelve years' manufacturing business experience; has three exceptional credentials. G 309 Times.

SALESMAN, with car, seeking to represent manufacturer catering to retail dry goods stores. A 80 Times.

Commercial Page.

Yesterday ....5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday .....5½ per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Second Showing of Fall Styles.

Many of the prominent suit and dress houses have just made their second showing of Fall styles. The new designs are built up on the latest fashion advices from Paris brought by returning buyers. The latter quite generally describe the prevailing French mode as much too extreme for American wear, the criticism being leveled at the scantiness of the costumes which the Parisian designers are creating. The new styles put out by the manufacturers show something of a change from the simple lines that were originally put out for the Fall season, in that they feature various kinds of draping and panel effects.

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Suits Quiet, Coats Active.

Manufacturers in the local coat and suit trade are inclined to dispute the statements made by retailers and their representatives that cancellations are being made at the present time. Some few revisions have been received, it is understood, but they are placed at the door of a changed sentiment on the part of buyers rather than to any diminution of the retail demand or any prospect of such taking place. Suits at the present time are rather quiet, but coats are making up for the inactivity in the other line. Manufacturers state that, if the demand for coats continues at the present rate deliveries will fall far short of being prompt and some retailers may not get their full quotas.

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Diamonds Instead of Jade.

Among the Chinese the possession of jade was the mark of wealth, but now, it seems, the Orientals want diamonds instead. This is only one of the several markets that have been newly opened up for the precious stones and added to the demand and, of course, to the prices. The peculiar part about the waning affection of the Chinese for jade is that this semi-precious stone has almost overnight become exceedingly popular among the Occidental peoples.

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Flame-Colored Trimming Popular.

Flame-colored trimmings are supplying the gap where millinery and garment manufacturers have rather dark-colored fabrics to use up, and where they wish at the same time to keep abreast of the demand for brilliant color effects. For millinery a strip of flame-colored velvet usually answers the purpose, and in garments a touch of color may be added here and there and lives up an otherwise severe looking style. Accompanying the popularity of such trimmings is the increasing demand for silver thread materials.

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More About Spring Ginghams.

A price of 27 cents was put on "Applewood" dress ginghams yesterday by Catlin & Co. of this city for the Spring season of 1920. As with other ginghams, both dress and staple, that have been priced for the new season, the goods in question had all been sold on a tentative price basis before the actual quotation was made. At the offices of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. yesterday it was said that Bates seersuckers would not be priced until later in the week. The same was

COLVER ATTACKS 1920 MODEL TRUST

Strangling Competition, Says Chairman of Federal Trade Commission.

MEAT PACKERS THE WORST

Latest "Octopus" of Business Controls Even Competing Products —Beyond Present Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Measures recommended by President Wilson to curb combinations controlling food and necessaries are now before the House Judiciary Committee, which today heard further testimony from members of the Federal Trade Commission. Amendments of the Clayton anti-trust law and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission as well as a drastic Federal "blue sky" law were urged by William B. Colver, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and S. H. Thompson, Jr., another member of the commission.

Mr. Colver elaborated upon what he termed the new octopus in business, the formidable so-called food trust of the country. He said that big business had grown faster than the laws to control it, until today there had arisen in this country a combination of the meat packers which was most powerful through the control not only of meat and other articles of food, but through the control by the same interests of commodities which competed with the products handled by the meat packers. For instance, he said, the meat packers controlled not only oleomargarine but butter.

This new form of trust, not reached by the present laws, Mr. Colver characterized as the "1920 model trust," which he insisted was strangling all actual competition by controlling the competing commodities. This, he said, was one of the reasons why high living costs were maintained. The consuming public was unable to buy a substitute article any cheaper than the original article.

The present laws, Mr. Colver said, did not prevent such a combination being formed and he insisted that unless legislation to prevent a concern controlling the organizations which compete with it indirectly is enacted, the "new 1920 octopus", will continue to control the food market of the United States and affect prices throughout the world.

"There has grown up in this country, and is growing stronger daily," testified Mr. Colver, "an entirely new form of trust and an entirely new method of eliminating competition. It is the 1920 model trust, and is entirely outside of any law Congress has passed and is beyond the reach of the courts. Congress has not yet fully perceived the new form and therefore no cognizance has been taken of it.

"Originally trusts were formed on the theory of eliminating competition in the main branch of the industry whether producer, manufacturer, or seller. The Clayton act, the Sherman anti-trust law, and the Federal Trade Commission act afford no remedy for checking its growth. If it is met now, it will be met in the formative period and its ultimate development checked. Later it will be more difficult to control.

"The Standard Oil Trust is a two-cylinder, out-of-date trust, compared with the new principle," added Mr. Colver. "The Standard Oil undertook to crush its competitors dealing in the same products, but the new movement is to gain control of competing commodities and substitute products.

"In other words, it is the uniting of competing products in one ownership by which the new trust is formed. The Standard Oil Company took petroleum as its basis and concentrated on control of the crude output. If that company were to put into operation the new principle of development it would go at it in this way. It would first observe that petroleum divides in its refining stages into gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil.

"Wood alcohol competes with gasoline, as both are used in internal combustion engines, so it would control wood alcohol. Then it would control the by-products of wood alcohol. Kerosene is an illuminant, and both gas and electricity compete with kerosene, so it would control gas and electricity and their related by-products, such as coke and electrical machinery.

"From that it is but one step to the control of coal and electrical power, these also involving competition with fuel oil.

"By this process of development the real 1920 model trust is produced. Furthermore, I tell you that it is coming just as sure as tomorrow is Wednesday and the sooner it is met the less crystallized it will be, and the less difficult its control.

"How many of this form of trusts are in process of formation now?" asked Representative Igoe of Mississouri, "and what are they, if you can tell us?"

"The classic one, of course, is the meat packers' business," replied Mr. Colver.

He proceeded to describe the various ramifications of the meat packing industry which, he said, controlled the butter and egg business of the country, oleomargine, the manufacture of fertilizer, production of cottonseed oil, perfumes, and leather novelties.

"It requires only a limited stretch of the imagination to see how far the ramifications of this principle will reach," explained Mr. Colver.

These combinations are becoming formidable, Mr. Colver said, through control by a powerful organization of lesser organizations by making use of the "bearer's warrants." This, he said, was a new form of issuing stock in order to cover the identity of the stockholder, and made it possible for the "warrant stockholder" to avoid paying an income tax. He recommended legislation which would make it illegal for this form of company to exist.

Mr. Colver exhibited a certificate of stock of the Chicago stockyards, which showed it was incorporated under the laws of Maine and had written over it the words "the bearer's warrant." There was no name on the warrant, but attached to it were forty dividend coupons which also did not mention the amount of the dividend, but called for a stock dividend each six months. These coupons were numbered and the day they would be paid given. The dividends are collectible the same way a Government coupon is collected by the banks.

Under this system the Government cannot get the names of the stockholders, F. R. Pegram of Portland, Maine, Treasurer of the Union Stockyards Company, testified that he did not know a single stockholder.

Mr. Thompson, another member of the Federal Trade Commission, requested the committee to act favorably on the "blue sky" bill, prepared by the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, and recommended by President Wilson in his recent message to Congress. He suggested, however, that it should be amended so as to require the promoters to state on the prospectus the amount of their commissions and the net amount the company would receive from the sale of bonds or stocks. The Federal "blue sky" law recommended by the Capital Issues Committee is modeled after the Kansas act. A bill to carry the idea into effect has been introduced by Representative Taylor of Colorado.

FARMERS AT WASHINGTON.

The determination of farmers to establish Washington headquarters so that their needs may be represented is explained in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the largest sales of vacant residence property in the upper east side was closed yesterday, when R. Fulton Cutting purchased a large plot running through from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, as a site for an improvement, said to involve about $1,500,000. Mr. Cutting was reluctant to discuss the transaction yesterday, but it was reported that the property, 11 to 17 East Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.8, assessed at $165,000, was purchased by Mr. Cutting from the Forty-four East Thirty-fourth Street Corporation, August Belmont, President, and the property 12 to 20 East Eighty-ninth Street, 75 by 100.8, assessed at $155,000, adjoining the Hotel Brunswick, which is at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue, was purchased by Mr. Cutting from the Eighty-ninth Street Company, Edmund L. Baylies, President.

It is understood that plans have been prepared for a group of private dwellings to be erected on the site. The Brown-Wheelock Company, Inc., negotiated the sale.

William Ziegler, Jr., Buys Site for Residence.

As a site for a private residence William Ziegler, Jr., has purchased from Mrs. William A. Read & Co. 4, and 6 East Sixty-third Street. The property consists of three four-story brownstone dwellings held at $200,000. The assessed valuation of 2 is $55,000, of 4 $54,000, and of 6 $53,000.

The property is 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue and adjoins to the west a vacant lot owned by George Lake and on the east the residence of the J. H. Choate estate. In the rear are the residences of Alice T. Drexel, 1 and 3 East Sixty-second Street, and of Nancy L. Sherwood, 5 East Sixty-second Street. Each of the three brownstone houses is on a lot 16.8 by 100.5. The buyer has commissioned Sterner & Wolf to prepare plans for a palatial home to be erected on the site. J. Curry Watson and Alfred C. Marks negotiated the sale.

One Company in Four Apartment Deals.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company figured in four apartment house deals yesterday. Through A. H. Levy the company sold the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 170th Street, a six-story elevator apartment structure, on a plot 50 by 100, held at $525,000. The property, which yields $46,000 annually in rents, is under lease to one tenant for $34,000. Mr. Levy also sold to the Union Chemical Glassware Company for Morris Gottesman 815 West 180th Street, northwest corner of Pinehurst Avenue, a five-story apartment building on a plot 53.3 by 100 irregular, renting for $15,000 and held at $115,000.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company has sold to Isaac Stein for investment the five-story, non-elevator apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, through M. Goldberg. The property rents for $10,000 and was held at $65,000.

The same company also resold to Mrs. Cecelia Kessler for investment 502 to 504 West 177th Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 42.6 by 100, rented for $7,500 and held at $50,000. M. Cohen was the broker.

Takes Title to Upper Broadway Apartment.

The Washington-Dean Company acquired title yesterday to the Sequoia, a ten story apartment house on the southeast corner of 165th Street and Broadway, from Frederick Brown. The new owners gave in part payment 46 West Seventh-fifth Street, and a block front on 150th Street, extending from Exterior Street to River Avenue, the Bronx, and a four story apartment house at 260 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Arthur F. Dufficy & Co. negotiated the transaction, which involved $750,000.

The brokers have resold the Brooklyn property for Frederick Brown to a client of William F. Taylor & Co. It covers a plot, 100x130, for rental of $18,400.

West Thirty-first Street Sale.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to a client of J. Halpzman a five-story building on a lot 25 by 100 feet at 28 West Thirty-first Street.

Sales in Woolen and Cotton District.

Spear & Co. sold for Gutman Brothers to the Ralesome Realty Company the five-story building at 107-9 Greene Street, and for Robert Simon to Isaiah Schopler the six-story building at 223 Greene Street; also for the East River Savings Bank to a shoe and clothing exporter the five-story building at 537-9 Broadway through to Mercer Street.

Tobacco Merchant Buys.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the Kaffen Realty Company the four-story and basement building at 160 Water Street, northwest corner of Fletcher Street, on a lot 18 by 80 feet. The property was purchased by Isaac Meyer, a tobacco merchant, who has occupied the premises for over twenty-five years.

Sale by St. Boniface Church.

Justice Wagner of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Trustees of the Church of St. Boniface to sell the three-story house at 234 East Forty-ninth Street, on a lot 10 by 100.5, to the Turtle Bay Holding Company, Inc., for $23,500, which was purchased by the Church of St. Boniface on July 2, 1909, for the sum of $14,500, and has been used as a home for the Sisters of St. Dominick, engaged as teachers of the parochial school attached to the Church of St. Boniface.

Dwelling Sales.

The Houghton Company sold for the owner, represented by Austin E. Pressinger, the three-story and basement dwelling at 109 West Eighty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100 feet, to a client for occupancy.

F. Howe sold for a client of Nail & Parker the five-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100 feet, at 210 West 137th Street, to William Owens for occupancy.

H. Dahnke & Brothers sold for John Duffy the dwelling at 513 West 152d Street.

Moore & Wyckoff sold the four-story dwelling, on a lot 23 by 100, at 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, to Charles M. Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who will occupy the premises after Oct. 1.

Tenement Deal in Chelsea.

The four-story tenement with stores, on a lot 21 by 60 feet, at 257 Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street, has been acquired by the 257 Seventh Avenue Corporation, Jacob Takee, Isaac Goordon, and Benjamin Freeman, Directors. Title stands in the name of Edward H. Proudman.

Apartment House Deals.

Frank E. Silverman bought for a client the apartment at 510 West 170th Street, held at $62,000.

The Sidem Building Company, Robert E. Simon, President, has sold 5,085 Broadway, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, near 218th Street.

The Bronx Market.

Charles Wynne and Louis H. Low sold to Reichman & Goldstein a five-story apartment and store, on a plot 80 by 50 feet, at the southwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 180th Street. The buyers gave in part payment a four-story building, on a lot 20 by 80 feet, at 2,980 Second Avenue.

Morris Schumann sold three apartments, held at $34,000 each, at 1,332 to 1,340 Minford Place, Bronx.

J. Clarence Davies sold for William A. Maybach 1,976 Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet south of 178th Street, a three-family frame detached house, on a lot 25 by 100.

Leitner, Brenner & Starr sold for the Cos Realty Company to Henry Cohen the three five-story apartments, on plots 37.6 by 100 feet, 967 to 975 Fox Street, held at $125,000, and for the estate of H. B. Kirk to the Dix Realty Company the four four-story apartments, on plots 33.3 by 100, at 1,530 to 1,538 Minford Place, renting for $20,000 and held at $120,000.

Frederick Brown sold to Irving Feit and Samuel Fink a five-story apartment, on a plot 51 by 106 feet, at the southeast corner of Home and Simpson Streets, held at $60,000 and renting for $11,000.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for the estate of Mary J. Luden, the two family house at 1,614 Van Buren Street, on plot 41.8x100, to James L. Van Sant.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger have sold for Alfred C. Hafstad the one-family cottage at 955 Seventy-fourth Street to a client for occupancy.

Harry M. Lewis sold for Ingwald S. Hanson to a client for occupancy the three-story and basement frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 101 feet, at 35 Downing Street.

Bulkley and Horten Company sold for Gaetano Cammegne to an investor a four-story apartment, on a plot 21 by 100 feet, at 43 Vanderbilt Avenue, between Flushing and Park Avenues.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold for Albert Caeser to a client for occupancy a three-story apartment and store building, on a plot 20 by 110 feet, at 960 Flatbush Avenue.

Loft, Inc., manufacturers and retailers of candy, leased for a long term the two four-story buildings at 120 Flatbush Avenue and 573 Atlantic Avenue, having a frontage of twenty-six feet on Flatbush Avenue and extending 166 feet to Flatbush Avenue. William Cruikshank's Sons negotiated the deal.

L. Salsberg sold for the Laff Construction Company to M. Auerbach a cottage, on a lot 33 by 100 feet, at 1,671 Forty-sixth Street, 180 feet west of Seventeenth Avenue.

Galitzka and Laden sold to a client for occupancy a house, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, at 920 Avenue L, Flatbush.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Inc., bought from the Meny Realty Company a four-story apartment, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, at 2,156 Cortelyou Road, held at $35,000.

Brooklyn Properties at Auction.

Several Brooklyn properties were sold in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday to settle up various estates by order of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company conducted the sale, Fred Shaw being the auctioneer. The three-story frame house at 270 Washington Avenue was purchased by Patrick Tague for $26,000. The four-story building at 50 Sands Street was sold for $6,350 to John S. Wirling. A vacant lot on Luqueer Street, between Hicks and Columbia Streets, was purchased by Katherine Leonard for $1,275. A two-story house at 125 North First Street was sold to S. T. Sendzisk for $2,100. The parcel at 149½ Lexington Avenue, a two and a half story brownstone dwelling, was purchased by Mrs. A. Wharton for $4,500, and 37 and 37½ South Second Street, a three-story tenement and a two-story dwelling, were sold to Isaac Wisansky for $15,000. A dwelling in Flushing on Whitestone Avenue, at the corner of Covert Place and Washington Avenue, was bought by C. M. Burbaker for $7,050.

Queens Borough Sales.

H. Frankfort sold for A. A. Mandelbaum to F. G. Foote the cottage on plot 46 by 100 feet situated on the easterly side of Hartwell Place.

J. Albert Johntra sold the dwelling at 205 South Nineteenth Street, Flushing, for Edward Schengler to Anton Welrauch. The plot is 40 by 100 feet.

Long Island Transaction.

The Brown-Wheelock Company sold for Charles Koehren to Charles R. Sparren a residence and a one-acre plot at Thompson Park, Glen Cove. The property was held at $12,000.

Staten Island.

Charles S. Kohler, Inc., sold to Fernand Aguilar a three-story building on a plot 150 by 100 feet at the corner of Manhattan Avenue and Claremont Street, Tottenville.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization leased to William H. Carpenter three stores in the Farley Building on Orawaupum Street, White Plains, for a storage warehouse.

The large estate of Ottonia M. Trube, situated at Hastings-on-Hudson, running through from Broadway to the river, including waterfront right on the Hudson River, has been sold to a client of George Howe, who, after remodeling, will occupy the property as his own residence. The property has been held at $60,000.

E. T. S. Howe sold for Perry C. Todd to George Robinson of Evanston, Ill., a house and garage at Hartsdale.

New Jersey.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to the Dorsa Realty Company 17 lots at Woodbridge Lawns, Woodbridge. This completes the resale of the 353 lots held by this company.

The Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Inc., of New York has sold to George H. Brooks the house which he is now occupying on Keenan Place, Morris Plains.

Edgar Williams of New York has purchased from William F. Shupe & Co. a residence on Altamont Court, Morristown. Eugene V. Welsh was the broker in these two sales.

Commercial Leases.

William Pierre Jockin leased for a long term of years the ground floor store at 423 and 425 Lexington Avenue. Maurice Wertheim represented the owner.

Hasbrouck Callen have leased the store and basement on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street for John Mackey to Henry Mehrtens for three years.

The Brett & Goode Co. leased the centre store in the Puck Building, at 295-309 Lafayette Street, to Olney & Warrin for a term of years, and loft space in the same building to the Raymond Engineering Corporation.

United Cigar Stores Company leased the ground floor space at the southwest corner of 116th Street and Madison Avenue and after alterations will occupy the corner for one of its stores; also space at 2,542 Broadway, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, where they will move their business formerly at the southeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street, at which point they are erecting a new six-story building with stores on street floor.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

Bowery, 231-233, e s, 148.8 ft s of Stanton St, 51.6x174.9x irregular, six-story loft and store; M. S. Crozson against Comity Mtg. Co.; Levy, Gallen & Gallen, attorneys; due, $125,215.61; taxes, &c., $3,861.31; to the plaintiff for $108,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 321 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, five-story tenement and stores; Eliz Keber against Alfred Brossard et al; G. A. Steinmuller, attorney; due, $6,945.78; taxes, &c., $295; first mtg $15,000; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

THE BULDING DEPARTMENT.

Bussing Av, s s, 75 ft w of Gunther Av, two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Samuel F. McCarthy, 4,239 Byron Av, owner and architect; cost $4,500.

Grosvenor Av, s s, 164 ft s of 250th St, two-story frame dwelling, 59x30; Richard Bowler, 101 Park Av, owner; Dwight J. Baum, Riverside, architect; cost, $4,000.

Pilot St, s s, 53.8 ft e of Randall Av, one-story brick storage, 25x28.6; W. Wainraub, 4,440 Park Av, owner; William F. Koch, 3,131 Hull Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

(Items under $3,000 omitted.)

VARICK ST, s w cor of King St, for 4-story factory and storage house, 76x150; J. Gury, 290 Hudson St, owner; R. G. Cory, 39 Cortlandt St, architect; cost $185,000.

99TH ST, s to 19 East, for three 3-story garages and dwellings, 50x94 and 22.6x94; J. Herbert, 403 Clermont Av, Brooklyn, owner; A. N. Allen, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost $100,000.

11TH ST, 111 West, to a 5-story tenement; 111 West 11th St., Inc., 70 West 11th St, owner; F. Savignano, 6,006 14th Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost $20,000.

38TH ST, 232 East, to a 3-story loft; H. R. Stegg, premises, owner; L. E. Ordwein, 2,078 Vyse Av, architect; cost $3,000.

54TH ST, 15 and 18 East, to two 4-story dwellings; Mrs. J. R. Drexel, 1 East 62d St, owner; A. W. Allen, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address or party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner 164th St, 99.11x125, Waunegan Realty Co. to Jules Realty Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $185,000, all liens, Sept. 1; attorneys, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner 166th St, 157.8x161.1x142.4x100; Waunegan Realty Co. to same, mtg $175,000, all liens, Sept. 1; attorney, same.....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner 168th St, 97.7x100, same to same, mtg $145,000, all liens, Sept. 1; attorney, same.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x102.9x irregular; Bowling Co. to 5th Avenue Corporation, 27 Cedar St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 26; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 225, w s, 20x100; Edith A. Sexton to Mary Lang, 62 East 3d St, all liens, May 8.....Gift

LOT 22, Section 5, Block 1985; Frank W. Rickers to Claudius Ver Nooy, Chester Brewing Co., 617 Lexington Av, b. and s., Aug. 20; attorneys, Hirst & E., 15 William St.....$1

STANTON ST, s s, 90 ft e of Columbia St, 25x81; Dena Aufses to Mortimer A. Aufses, 220 West 110th St, all liens; Attorney, Solon B. Littenstern, 280 Broadway.....$1

STANTON ST, s s, 75 ft w of Cannon St, 25x90; Rae Littenstern et al. to M. A. Aufses, 220 West 110th St, all title, all liens, Sept. 4; attorney, Solon B. Littenstern, 280 Broadway.....$1

3D ST, 62 East, s s, 18.9x101.4; Edith I. Sexton to Mary Lang, 62 East 3d St, all liens, May 8.....

Bulkley and Horten Company sold for 47th Av, n w corner of 29th St, 107.5x30 irregular; Samuel K. Jacobs to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtgs $1,020,000, all liens, Sept. 4; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 1265 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Malex Realty Corp. to Norbert Holding Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $1,025,000; attorney, same.....$100

11TH ST, 130 West, s s, 25.6x98.9; John T. Barkley, on the premises, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000, address 51 Exchange Place.....$7,000

40 East, s s, 20.10x84; Ernest C. Auer to Cosul Realty Corp., 38 Park Row, mtg $13,000, all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway).....$1

29TH ST, 124-6 West, s s, 50x98.9; Caroline L. Imlach, for &c., to Annie Glick, 2,549 West 28th St, Brooklyn, and Bertha Bielweise, 855 East 172d St, Bronx, all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$65,000

30TH ST, 129 to 135 East, s s, 82.7x98.9; United States Realty and Improvement Co. to Criterion Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, b. and s.; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Criterion Holding Co. to Salamon J. Manne, 202 Riverside Drive, mtg $100,000, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 8; attorneys, same.....$100

33D ST, 38-43 East, s s, 115.6x98.9; 32 East 33d Street Realty Co. to George Backer, 15 West 55th St, ½ part; Emanuel Arnstein, 600 West End Av, ¼ part, and Samuel Levy, 378 West End Av, ¼ part, all liens, mtg $720,300, Sept. 4; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

35TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Stephen P. McDermott to Margaret A. Byrne, 321 East 33d St, mtg $3,000, all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Christopher McDermott to same, mtg $3,000, q. c., all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, same.....$1

48TH ST, 207 West, n s, 13x100.5, foreclosure Jan. 28, 1919; Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Michael J. Callahan, 306 West 51st St, Sept. 8; attorney, Ralph Underhill, 165 Broadway.....$9,500

77TH ST, 50, West, n s, 16.8x102.2; Sophie L. Marsh to Ethel Holly, 519 West 55th St, ½ part, mtg $14,400, all liens, Sept. 6; attorney, Elmer G. Sammis, 56 Pine St.....$1

FAILE ST, 880, e s, 23x100; Walter E. McCarthy to Louis Bay, 880 Faile St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 20; attorney, Louis B. Spivack, 350 Faile St.....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Loring Place, 41.2x200.4; Arminda Merritt to Jeremie M. Jackson, Bloomfield, N. J., mtg $15,500, Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOREST AV, s s, 40 ft e of Cedar Pl, 20x75; Carrie Auer and ano to Margaretha Nagengast, 1,828 Taylor Av, Aug. 27; attorney, Margaretha Nagengast, 1,828 Taylor Av.....$100

FOX ST, 1,006, e s, 21.4x100; Mabelle M., 741 Georgia Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, Sept. 6; attorney, L. M. Seakin, 198 Broadway.....$1

GLEASON AV, 1,816, e s, 25x106.8; Elizabeth Jones to David Edwards, 1,816 Gleason Av, Sept. 6; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

GRAND AV, e s, 422.4 ft s of Randall Av, 25x90; Herman Goldberger to David Schiff, 1,198 Grant Av, mtg $4,869.80, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOUGHTON AV, 1,140, s s, 24.11x108; Jas. A. Clynes to Mary Jiran, 1,780 Fillmore St, mtg $3,500, Sept. 5; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$100

JEROME AV, 100 ft s of Potter Pl, 98.10 x s w 119.1 to Av, x s 66.10 to beginning; Philip Goldberg to Sarah Goldberg, Sept. 5; attorney, Sarah Goldberg, 1,017 Trinity Av.....$4,600

LOTS 78 to 80, map 54 lots at Tremont, Katharine Frank to Rose Rosoff, 2,235 85th St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 205, Penfield property, 59.9x100; Mabel Dickie and another to Thomas F. O'Rourke, 4,751 Matilda Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

PLOT, 590 ft s of White Plains Road and 225 ft e of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Nannie Wolf to Anna Dufer, 1,881 Wallace Av, Aug. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Weckstein, 61 Park Row.....$5,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,328, e s, 44x103; Herman H. Havana to Annie P. Evans, 2,328 University Av, prior mtg $32,000, Aug. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1,000

WASHINGTON AV, 2,870, n w corner 186th St, 50x100, leasehold; Lillian A. Ward to Upper N. Y. Wet Wash Laundry Co., June 10 years, 6 p. c. given to secure deposit of $1,200; attorneys, Boehm & P., 99 William St.....$1,200

WEBSTER AV, w s, 351.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x110; Dominick Romano to Johanna Bernhamt, 872 Morris Park Av, prior mtg $3,200, Sept. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,750

WEBSTER AV, 1,715, w s, 18.8x121; Herman W. Pumpelt to George H. Dircks, 22 Bergen Place, Evergreen, L. I., prior mtg $3,000, Sept. 8, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, e s, 225 ft n of Delancey St, mtg $1,000; 60 Lewis St., Inc., to Jos Bloomfield, 230 West 109th St; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway.....$1

WOOSTER ST, s e corner Houston St, mtg $20,000; Samuel Shopero to Bertha Mersel, 1,010 10th St, Brooklyn; attorney, I. Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$1

7TH AV, 2,204, mtg $10,000; Virginia S. Mackay-Smith et al, executrix, to Wm. C. Stuart et al, trustees, and Elsie Schwaner, 122 West 90th St.; attorneys, Van Wendel & R., 277 Broadway, 2 assignments.....$16,000

10TH ST, 116 East; Walter S. Doernberg to Ida Doernberg, 316 West 99th St.; attorney, Walter S. Doernberg, 57 Pine St.....$1

61ST ST, 147 East, Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Bankers Trust Co. et al, trustees, 9 West 57th St; Attorneys, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$21,000

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av; 90th St, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av; Forsyth St, 118, 127th St, 100 West; 90th St, 9-11 West; each parcel except 118 4th St, 80 West, into 1-3 parts; mtgs, respectively, $10,000, $11,900, $40,000, $8,500 and $48,000; Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St, sub-trustee for L. Grovene Converse, will of Theodore F. Vail, trustee, under deeds of trust by Jas. V. Converse and Grovene V. Aranyi to Bankers Trust Co. as said trustee; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....13 assignments, each.....$1

156TH ST, 629-31 West, mtg $15,500; Groen Heyman, Inc., to Harry S. Herman, N. Y. C.; attorney, Harry S. Herman, 170 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

CHIMNEY SWEEP ISLAND, north of City Island; Allen L. Carey et al to Ebling Brewing Co., St. Ann's Av and 156th St; Ebling Ebling Brewing Co., St. Ann's Av and 156th St.....$1

CLINTON AV, 2,114; Sarah A. Sutter to M. Helen Lewis, 210 Mt. Hope Place; attorneys, Clocke & K., 291 East 149th St.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,266; Lena Manasse to Benenson Realty Co.; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 508 Willis Av.....$100

NELSON AV, s s, 155 ft e of 174th St, 40x

55.10x2 lots; G. & S. Bldg. Corp. to Sam Kopf, 162 Grafton St, Brooklyn; attorney, Max M. Kramer, 218 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

SHERMAN AV, 966; Edw. J. Byrne Constr. Co. to Edw. J. Byrne, West 42nd Av, Manhattan Beach, N. Y.; attorney, E. J. Byrne, Manhattan Beach, N. Y.....$7,500

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x100; Eugene V. Dunbar to Julia A. Meade, 1,820 Morgan Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Amend & A., 128 Nassau St.....$4,700

2D AV, w s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Susan M. Merian to Hy. Hildebrand, Stamford, Conn.; attorney, E. A. Hyman, 167 East 121st St.....$100

43D ST, 453 East; Geo. F. Abendschein and ano, exrs., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,132 3d Av; attorneys, MacKellar & D., 42 Cedar St.....$36,000

LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BLEEKER ST, 306, store floor and basement and second and third floors; J. Geo. Lots and another to Benjamin Myer, 306 Bleecker St, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Bernard Aronson, 115 Broadway.....$1,200

BROADWAY, 182; John St, 2 str as partitioned; United Cigar Stores Co. of America to Hy. L. Mintz, 302 East 168th St, from Sept. 1, 1919, to April 30, 1923; attorneys, Horstman & K., 505 Tremont Av.....$12,000 to $12,800

BROADWAY, 2,315, cor 75th St, 2 str and part basement; 220 West 79th St. Corporation to Matthew J. Kane, 235 West 42nd Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, S. Goodelman, 61 Park Row.....$5,000

DIVISION ST, 31, 2 stores and west basement; Mary Rabinowitz to Barnet Goldberg, on premises, 1 5-12 years from Oct. 1, 1919.....$780

2D AV, 158, n str and part b., Leopold Hellinger to Sigmund Margolis, 129 2d Av, 5 yrs from May 1, 1920; attorney, Samuel S. Dorfman, 220 Broadway.....$1,320

2D AV, 2,067, 1 fl; Abr. Kleinberg to Charles Zangara, 236 East 107th St, and another, 2 yrs from Aug. 1, 1919; attorneys, Lo Cicero & Di M., 241 East 116th St.....$1,464

4TH ST, 11-19 East, 4th fl at $6,000; also 3d loft at $2,000; Jos. H. Stasco to Elektra Toy and Novelty Co., 2 yrs from Feb. 1, 1920; attorney, Samuel S. Wachtel, 302 Broadway.....$8,000

8TH ST, 27 West, all; Emile James to Egmont H. Abrens, 27 West 8th St, 5 yrs from May 1, 1919; attorney, Clarence E. Weill, 225 Broadway.....$2,500

29TH ST, 157-61 West, all; Josephine M. Schweinler to Maurice Cantor, 793 East 5th St, and another, individ, firm Cantor & Angel, 10 4-12 yrs from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, Z. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$16,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 90.8 ft s of 176th St, 150x18; Tommaso Giordano to Lion Garage, Inc., 1,827 Belmont Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, R. Cohen, 149 Nassau St.....$5,500

FREEMAN ST, 870-84, second loft; Barbara Lopard to Hattler-Tischler Blouse Co., 72 Madison Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1920; attorney, Hattler-Tischler Blouse Co., 72 Madison Av.....$2,400

169TH ST, 913 East, all; Bessie Lehr and another to Beth Hamedrash Hochodosh, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1919; attorney, J. G. Cole, 1,053 Southern Boulevard.....$1,200

MECHANICS LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 583; Chrystie Cornice & Slate Works, Inc., against Anna C. Crompton, owner; S. A. Whinten, contractor.....$750.00

3D AV, 2,134 and 2,136; Sol Gold & Co., Inc., against Herman Kahn, owner; Samuel Kramer, Samuel Rabinovich, and Kramer & Rabinovich, Inc., contractors.....$286.00

51ST ST, 25 West; Alexander Anderson against Trustees of Columbia College, owners; Harry C. Walker, contractor. (re-newal).....$800.63

60TH ST, 60 West; Chas. W. Lindsley against Hannah Furst, owner and contractor.....$178.00

72D ST, 247 and 249 West; Knickerbocker Masonic Supply Co., Inc., against John Doe, owner; Michael Cappiello, contractor; John Carfucci, sub-contractor.....$393.34

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

11TH ST, 206 and 208 West; Philip Repetsky against J. Townsend Rennard et al; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, Allan A. Deutsch.

125TH ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.8x100.11; 80th St, n s, 210 ft e of Columbus Av, 25.3x100.8; 1st Av, s w corner of 11th St, 23.7x84.2x irregular; 1st Av, s w corner of 10th St, 21.4x94; William J. Rafter against Edwin A. Rafter et al., partition; attorneys, H. & M. Frank.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2294; Gertrude A. Blady against Sydall Lieberman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

LOT No. 26, Block 2,530, Section 9, on map of Samuel Goldstein against James Stack et al., motion to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. Jacobs.

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Entire Building
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50,000 Square Feet
TO LEASE FOR
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100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM

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N. E. corner West and Watts Sts.; substantial 5-story building, containing 70,000 square feet, at sacrifice rental; established as bonded warehouse for over 25 years, insuring clientele and going business for prospective tenant in a section where warehouse space is at a premium. Investigation invited. Result proven. Brokers protected.

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8 STORIES—FIREPROOF
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NEW HIGH-CLASS
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Salon Apartments of
2 & 3 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Extra basins and closets
BRIGHT BATHROOMS AND KITCHENETTES
1 Apartment to a floor
WOODWORK FINISHED IN WHITE ENAMEL
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Studio Extra Large.
All improvements. On ground floor. Secretary attends to business calls.
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1st Floor—3 rooms and bath, $2,250.00
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Top floor, 1 large room and bath, $1,200.00
Steam heat, hot water, electricity. Possession October 1st. Apply on premises or Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th Street.

"B'way, cor. 69th St,
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3 Rooms RESTAURANT MAID SERVICE FREE.

1,672 BROADWAY,
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7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
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Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette: $1,000 per year.
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Two remodeled tenement buildings, 4 and 6 story, with stores and bakeries, leased and rented, for sale $6,000 less than mortgage was on. Owner, Walcer, 131 Orchard St.

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Garage plot, 50x113, for sale, 407-409 East 12th. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

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Two 6-story apartments, all modern improvements, Beach St., near Tellar Av. Bloch, 412 West 148th.

Property, consisting 3 stores, residential section; real bargain. Lemoult, Phone 3500 Spring.

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New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn: $32,000 and $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

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Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Kay Lee Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

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Wants by 2:30 P. M. in Times Building.

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Manhattan Beach, restricted neighborhood: $2,800 cash; price $9,500; charming grounds, 40x100; 8 rooms and bath; perfect; electricity; porch; steam heat. Voraimer, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 868-2261.

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Queens.

Woodhaven.—Corner house: 8 large rooms and bath; modern improvements; best location in Chester Park; garage for 2 large cars; plot 50x100; price $9,950; present mortgage $4,000. Theodore P. Wilsmack, 62 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Telephone 4039 Hunters Point.

Thoroughly modern stucco eight-room dwelling; four minutes' walk Broadway-Flushing depot. Miles Gordon, 55 Liberty St.

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Wanted to rent by Oct. 1, a furnished house; 6 or 7 rooms; garage; located between Rockville Centre, L. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Reply giving particulars as to price, location, &c. M. R., 200 Times Downtown.

Advertiser wishes to rent with option of purchase, house about ten rooms or within easy commuting distance of New York; house furnished or unfurnished; prefer to deal with principals only; no agents. F 282 Times.

Wanted.—For cash, 6 to 8-room modern, suburban house, with lot; large rooms, easy commuting distance downtown, city; only good modern property considered; no agents. H 494 Times Downtown.

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For quick sale will sell my 9-room house, all improvements, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., less than cost; garage or studio, 20x30; also will decorate to suit; 1 hour from City Hall. M., 61 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

Attractive six-room dwelling, hardwood floors; hot water heat, sewer, &c.; plot 50x100; excellent garden; $8,000. Owner, Box 844, Scarsdale.

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proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 89th; Bryant 1251.

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For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone, J. S. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 3640 Murray Hill.

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New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write G. L. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

BRICK HOUSE.
Near station, St. Albans, price $9,500; immediate possession.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
Garden City Estates, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; large.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE,
11 rooms, 2 baths; price $13,500; possession Oct. 1st.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Beautiful place at Cedarhurst, L. I.; free shubbery; beautiful location, facing Forest Park, 5 cent fare zone; reasonable price; terms to suit. Telephone Richmond Hill 4197.

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ROCHELLE PARK BARGAINS.
Beautiful homes of all descriptions; 5-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; some ready for occupancy; others under construction and nearly ready; 3 blocks to trains; three minutes to trolley; 30 minutes St. ferry; terms if desired. Call or write Paul M. Thiem, office at trolley station, Box 128, Rochelle Park, N. J.

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Only 25 minutes from New York. Immediate possession. Houses, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plots; $3,650, $3,700, $3,850; cash, $500. Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement, large plot; $4,500; cash, $1,000. Numerous other bargains. Don't wait. Consult H. R. Bogle & Co., First National Bank Building, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Phone Rutherford 1077.

SEVERAL SELECT HOMES.
Restricted neighborhood, ranging from $12,000-$20,000; real nice places amongst real nice people. Mr. Robinson. Phone Cliffside 720.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500. See Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 434W.

Colonial house nine rooms, bath, steam heat, every modern improvement; garage; about four acres; six minutes from station. Edna Dickinson, Chatham, N. J.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5783.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

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WANTED, TWO ACRES
in Northern New Jersey or Westchester County, within commuting distance, with or without building. Address A. F., 128 East 58th St.

I will trade some good dividend paying stock for seven or eight-room house in suburbs; no real estate men. Answer H 490 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, situated between Buffalo and Rochester, containing 165 acres of black muck land, (drained swamp,) and 57 acres high land, with railway siding; tenant houses, full line of implements; also with or without two apple evaporators and large warehouse. Apply Grahams, Limited, Belleville, Ont., Canada.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 115 acres; 28 acres fine apple orchards; soil in fine condition; raising crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent house, bath, running water, steam heat, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; excellent location. H. C. Wickham, Matawan, N. J.

Artist will rent comfortably furnished farmhouse 6 months for $250; garage. W. Moore, Lakewood, N. J., Rt.

Farms, Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

185 acres at $200 per acre, South Paoli, on main line P. R. R.; 20 minutes to Philadelphia; woodland, fertile soil; business men as neighbors; stone roads, electricity. A. L. Halteman, West Chester, Pa.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Private dwelling, 471 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Bronx.

For Sale—One-family detached house, 8 rooms; electric light, steam heat; corner Concourse. 179th St. Inquire 1,957 Concourse.

For Sale—One-family corner detached house; 11 rooms, all improvements; 2-car garage; near Concourse. Owner, 155 East 179th St.

One family dwellings near Central Bridge; large plots; $11,000-$14,000 and $28,000. Louis G. Priess, 1 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

A house on large plot delightfully situated on beach, foot Bay 44th St., Brooklyn, 17 rooms, bath; garage; ideal club or boarders; can be divided into two houses; $18,000. J. A. Huffman, 62 West St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 3000.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—Seven or eight room furnished home in Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle or White Plains, from Oct. 1-May 1; must be modern, well located, and nicely furnished; rent not to exceed $250. Apply D 846 Times Annex.

In either Montclair, Yonkers, or vicinity, 6 or 7 room furnished house with all modern improvements; state yearly rent. Address P. S., care of G. Pironneau, Room 450, 1,779 Broadway, New York City; phone Circle 1284.

VILLA WANTED.
Wish to rent comfortable, furnished villa for about two or three months in the vicinity of Palisade, Leonia, or Englewood, N. J. Write particulars to Leonce Perret, 562 Riverside Drive, New York.

House wanted to rent, furnished or unfurnished, in Montclair, East Orange, Summit, N. J.; 8 to 10 rooms, steam or hot water heat; must be in best residential section. F 286 Times.

Want to purchase at Pelham, Larchmont or New Rochelle, house of 8 rooms, garage, &c.; will pay $220 or $1,000 cash, balance mortgage; reliable party. Particulars to Box 470, Darien, Conn.

Wanted, to rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished house, three or four bedrooms; commuting downtown; bank references. J. A. Ferrell, 61 Broadway, New York.

Wanted to rent, furnished or unfurnished house or apartment, vicinity Nassau Blvd., Garden City or Hempstead preferred. J 463 Times Downtown.

For immediate occupancy, modern 7- or 8-room house in suburb less than 1 hour from Broadway. G. E. Tebbetts, 1,611 Woolworth Bldg.

Seven-room house, furnished or unfurnished, near station; communication; about 45 minutes from New York. P. S., 21 Times.

Furnished house 6-8 rooms, between New Rochelle and Greenwich; convenient to station; steam heat. P 206 Times.

Wanted.—Bungalow, 4 or 5 rooms, or floor, in two-family house, in or near Mt. Vernon. J. A. Widder, 236 West 36th St.

Wanted to rent, commuting distance, house; family three. O 194 Times.

Wanted.—Small house, furnished, near Fordham preferred. Office 407, Times Building.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For Rent.—8-room cottage, steam heat, two baths, all modern improvements; beautifully furnished, sublet for 6 months; $525. H. Frankfort, Far Rockaway. Telephone 237 Far Rockaway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS TO RENT.

Two lofts, with light on two sides: size 40x40 each floor; will rent separate or both; countershaft and power may remain if required; exceptional location; open Wednesday A. M. Apply American, 82 Church St., N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

16th St., S West.—Parlor floor in studio building; hardwood floors; very sunny; secretary in entrance hall receives business callers and phone messages; maid service; all improvements; $125. Call 5 West 16th St.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark.

8th Av., near 34th St.—About 300 square feet, first floor; newly remodeled; splendid light; no manufacturing; Oct. 1. Bryant 6424.

101 Lexington Av.—Parlor and adjoining room, ground floor, north; suitable physician.

Desk room or mail privilege, stenographer and telephone service, in Times Square vicinity. G 306 Times.

Mail privileges, $5; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 399 Broadway, Suite 907.

Large store, on 19th St., between 5th and 6th Av., to sublet. G 259 Times.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Winer, 204 East 107th. Harlem 144.

Fireproof building, 40x100 yard space, adjoining 60x100 suitable for garage purposes; rent reasonable. Call Greenpoint 2601.

Space to rent for carpet and rug department in old established department store, near New York City. X 424 Times Annex.

Two small stores to rent, West Side, St. Nicholas Av., 191st to 192d St.; $20 per month. W 119 Times.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 185 Broadway.

55th St., 243 West, (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 2,500 ft. left; elevator, steam.

Offices, furnished, desk space. Call 10-2, Mondell, 280 Madison Av., 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 20 automobiles; want possession on or before 1st. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,930 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4874.

Wanted.—Large loft for warehouse, 5,000 square feet minimum; good trucking and transportation facilities; low rent; must be in New York, New Jersey, Long Island. Call MacDonald, 6689 Murray Hill.

Wanted store, preferably with basement, 1,600-2,000 square feet; suitable for high-class restaurant. Apply S. C. P., 216 West 50th St.

Garage wanted, in Yorkville section, preferably west of Third Av.; give particulars. Address Garage, Box 48, Long Island City.

Garage wanted, capacity 75 to 150 cars; city only. A 70 Times.

Furnished office wanted, $50-$75, for engineer. F 309 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

28TH ST., EAST.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; mahogany furniture, Turkish rugs; $125 per month. Phone Madison Square 6624.

50TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 162.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

44TH, 9 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; $175 monthly. Telephone Vanderbilt 5825.

48TH AND MADISON AV.—Attractive furnished apartment; living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; telephone; maid service if desired; price $100. Phone 1906 Murray Hill. Hershberg, 425 Madison Av.

50TH ST., 43 EAST.
Attractively furnished one or three room apartment by month or year.

508, EAST.— rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $275. Dwight Columbia 3974.

56TH, 43 EAST.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; Colonial mahogany, Persian rugs; Southern exposure; year $3,000, season $350 month. Telephone Plaza 4120. Hendricks or Superintendent.

58TH ST., 37 EAST. (710 Lexington Av.)—Unusual two rooms, bath; housekeeping apartment; immediate possession; $125. Phone Plaza 6328.

83D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $60 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

92D ST., 69 EAST.—Seven handsome all light rooms for rent; six months or longer. Mrs. Pollard.

COMPLETELY furnished, two exceptionally large, outside, sunny rooms, bath, with kitchenette; maid and elevator service. Telephone 489 Plaza.

DUPLEX STUDIO APT.,
Ninth, 123 East, 4 rooms, bath, elaborately furnished antiques; $6,500. Plaza 9067.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive apartments; exclusive location. Call Plaza 2700.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS CONSULT
R. De FLOREZ & CO.,
Renting Specialists, 402 Madison Av.

Luxuriously furnished apartment, overlooking park, one block from Fifth Av., for rent for winter; all conveniences; want $900 at least per month. Telephone Olrcle 4845.

MADISON AV., (60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $150. Hughes, Circle 3033. Call mornings.

MADISON AV., (Near 84th St.)—Two rooms and bath, very nicely furnished, very cozy. Phone Murray Hill 7450.

MADISON AV.—Seven rooms, front, elevator, $225. Phone Col. 1278.

MADISON AV., 1,910, (88th St.)—Nine rooms, corner, sublet, $2,250.

PARK AV., 130's.)—7 spacious rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; $350 a month. Plaza 2674.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Autumn Selections.
1-2-3-4 rooms, bath, $1,100 to $5,000 year.
SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., WEST.—Lady will share cosy two-room apt. with congenial girl; $25 monthly. O 186 Times.

117TH, 45 WEST.—Attractive 4 rooms, eighth floor; issue, immediate possession. Close.

27TH ST., 39-41 WEST.—The Berwick, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; $75 to $120 per month, $30 and $35 weekly; immediate possession.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; an exceptionable appointments; highest references; $65-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 4956.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH ST., 108 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,000 from Oct. 1.

50TH ST., near 5th Av.—Will sublet for one year two room and bath modern apartment, newly furnished; every convenience; $115. Apply at office, 74 West 50th St.

50TH, 214 WEST.—At Broadway; completely furnished five room single apartment; $90; owner.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Beautiful suite, with use of dining room and kitchen, to reliable people; modern apartment; $17 weekly. Miller, Apt. 14.

51ST, 340 WEST.—Adjoining Broadway, 4 newly furnished rooms with bath; high-class elevator apartment house.

52D, 47 WEST.—2, 3 or 4-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private baths, kitchenettes; newly decorated; references.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

55TH, 25 WEST.—Bachelor, 2 room furnished, unfurnished; kitchenette, fireplace; excellent location.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Two furnished apartments, one front, one back, two rooms, bath, kitchen; $350-$300. Apply Superintendent.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 340 WEST, (the Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; select service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

59TH, 100 WEST, (near Plaza.)—Beautiful view of Central Park; excellent restaurant in building; maid service by the hour; going to California, will rent to careful tenant handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large sunny bedrooms, specious living room, grand piano, fireplace, kitchenette; $400 monthly until June, $350 year's lease; seen daily 2-4, or telephone for appointment. Whelan, Circle 1456. Apt. 6D.

50TH ST., 38 WEST.

Autumn selections; overlooking Park, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

66TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—A 2, 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

69TH, 17 WEST.—Large, beautiful sitting room, bedroom, and bath, by year.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor; 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $210 month; lease 2 years.

70'S, WEST END.—Ten rooms, three baths, magnificently furnished; season or year. Columbus 3974.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Batchelor apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; centrally located. Shaler.

70S, WEST SIDE.—Five rooms, two baths; new building; unusual apartment; one or two years. Details Columbus 3974.

72D, 166 WEST. — Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $160-$200; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

75TH, 40 WEST.—Two attractive furnished, very spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

76TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive one and two-room apartments; kitchenette. Schuyler 9384.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 3d floor, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, references, $125.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 large room apt.; private bath, kitchenette, electricity; chestnut panels. Dwight 3974.

79TH, 507 WEST.—Completely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; $375; 8 months' lease. Smith.

80S and 90S.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone, Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2261.

90S, (West End Av.)—6 rooms, 3 baths, front; $300. Phone Columbus 1277.

82D, 76 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms; non-elevator; use of bath; electricity, hot water, telephone; $45. Joyce.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; housekeeping; $150 month to October; 1920; 2 to 5.

84TH ST., near Riverside; five rooms; two family bedrooms; well furnished; sublease for year, $200; terms; 3974 Columbus.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Floors, 2-4; large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100-$125.

90'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $250. Elberon, 25 West 42d St.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished apt., 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

93D, 308 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, 2 baths, 3 bedrooms, maid's; 8 months, longer. Superintendent.

100TH, 235 WEST, (West End.)—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

107TH, 232 WEST.—Sub-let, choice seven-room furnished elevator apartment; $160. Mahler.

109TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, apartment, six rooms, two baths, furnished, $325 monthly; lease; first-class small family only. 67 Riverside, Apartment 4 N. W.

RIVERSIDE, (90s.)—Wide view, charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Details Greig, Columbus 2074.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350.—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, clean; immediate possession; concession. Cushman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Sublet, furnished, for year; four-room apartment; twelfth floor. $85. Times.

THREE-ROOM well furnished apartment, kitchenette; Washington Heights; $90. Cathedral 4626.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 27-29, (Washington Square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, new, large; alteration; $640-$1,050. Apply Guyon L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th St. Schuyler 9746.

Will rent my beautiful 4-room apartment; furnished less than 6 months ago at a cost of $10,000, including sterling silver service and linens, for $200 monthly; or will sell outright in its entirety. G 226 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 244 Lexington Av.—2 large light rooms; excellent bath, kitchenettes; redecorate; $125. Vanderbilt 1048.

44TH ST., AT 8TH AV.
Two brand new superb large three room, bath, kitchenette apartments; restaurant, service; $1,800 year; 3-year leases; shown today only. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

45TH ST., 6 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; elevator; excellent cuisine. (Ritz Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1120 Circle, 2590 Circle.

55TH ST., 116 EAST, (Park Av.)—Elegant large apartment, entire floor, consisting of parlor, dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bath, maid's room and maid's bath; $250 monthly. Plaza 7918.

56TH, 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service, $1,800-$4,800. Plaza 8067.

60TH ST., 44 EAST.—Second floor apartment, three very large rooms, beautifully decorated, kitchenette and bath; $250 per month; door service, also valet and maid service available; furnished if desired; can be seen between 12 and 6 P. M.

60TH, 32 EAST.—Floors to rent; altered to suit tenant; open 4 to 6. Address 62 West 58th St.

60TH ST., 34 EAST.—Parlor floor apartment, 3 rooms and bath; ideal for doctor's office.

74TH, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.
Small two room, bath, kitchenette, in modern house; two-year lease; $60 month; open today. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

80TH, 22 EAST.—2-3 room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

83D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Delightful ground floor suite in new apartment building; altered to suit; $1,400 or $2,000 year; 5-year leases; other apartments available Oct. 1; $750 to $1,500; 162 East 72d St. Apply Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $75 to $85.

LEXINGTON AV., 244.—Two large rooms and bath, kitchenette apt.; (entire floor.)

MADISON, AT 66TH ST.
Delightful small two room, bath; 10th floor; finest house on Madison; $900 year; open today; maid service. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $50; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Four or five room modern apartment, unfurnished, from Nov. 1 to April 1; state location and price. J. Mills, 298 5th Av.

Three, four, five rooms, kitchen, bath, elevator, on first floor; $100. Address E. G., 412 West End Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, west side, 75th to 100th St. F. A. Wright, 51 East 42d St.

Three or four rooms, bath and kitchen; east side preferred; Oct. 1. Address O 183 Times.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 446, Madison Square. H 287 Times.

Elderly couple want 3-4 rooms, good neighborhood; Bronx preferred; pay $30, $40. Write Howard, 2,067 Decatur, Av.

Oct. 1, two rooms, bath, housekeeping; $45. Box 446 Madison Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH, 37, (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)

Not Later Than 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situation wanted, business opportunities, roomers and boarders wanted, and real estate offers for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building by Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
West Side.

58D, 109 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all steam heated, electricity, phone extension; some private baths, kitchenette; near subway.

94TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, electricity, southern exposure; owner; reference.

94TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable room, facing street; $9 weekly. Apt. 2 north.

94TH ST., 314 WEST. — Three furnished rooms to rent. Mrs. R. S. Sherwood.

100TH, 310 WEST.—Riverside section; exceptionally large, well furnished rooms, large alcoves; near bath; gas, electricity; moderate rate; private house.

111TH, 606 WEST.—Room, bath; gentleman. Apartment 4, west.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable front room; one smaller; gentleman. Apt. 3.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Three connecting, clean, nicely furnished; rent separately. 2 East.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, kitchen privileges; double, $9 to $11; single, $5.50-$6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Finch.

124TH, 56 WEST. — Beautiful large room; every convenience; investigate; gentleman; references.

140TH, 510 WEST, (Apartment 46.)—Sunny outside room, adjoining bath; gentleman only.

165TH ST., (3,924 Broadway.)—Large, light room, one or two gentlemen; all improvements. Henschel.

1-67TH ST., 315 WEST.
Large front room in modern residence.

BROADWAY, 3,910, (Corner 152th St.)—Large, outside room, running water; reasonable. Shaw.

COMFORTABLE room, business woman; near subway station. Telephone 3454 Newman, 1400 Morningside.

HAMILTON PLACE, 153.—Front room, running water; gentlemen. Phone Audubon 2790. Harvey.

MANHATTAN AV., 558, (near 122d St.)—Large second floor front with alcove; plenty closets; all conveniences; private house; close to elevated road; buses pass door; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; terms $10 weekly.

MORNINGSIDE AV. 20.—Corner high-class apartment; large parlor and bedroom; running water; handsomely furnished; gentleman; references; $15.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100, E8.—Single, double; kitchen privileges. Morningside 9030. Transien's accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 118th St.)—Refined family will rent large room, overlooking Hudson. Tel. Morningside 1489.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Handsome suite, five windows facing Hudson; singles. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE, 61.—Very large room overlooking Hudson; suitable three. Schuyler 2020.

TWO RESPONSIBLE, congenial gentlemen; comfortable home; convenient to 96th subway; $12 weekly, with breakfast; references. Riverside 9088W.

WEST END AV., 285.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small expense with refining; at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1335.

WEST END AV. 936.—A beautiful large room, artistically furnished; piano, electricity, shower; reference; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 965.—Four rooms, bath; unfurnished; rooms furnished, with, without bath.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; attractive back parlor; private bath; electricity.

WEST END AV., 829, (4-F.)—Parlor front suite; strictly private; moderate.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope, 20-A 7th Av., Brooklyn.—Attractive 2d floor alcove and square room, for 2 gentlemen; all conveniences; in quiet, refined home; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchen privileges; parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; exclusive; Park Av. residential district.

70TH, 174 WEST.—Front room, parquet, in modern apartment, for business person; $30 month. Apt. 4 north.

Two nice front rooms; use of kitchen and bath; very reasonable. B. Lindenwald, 933 Park Av.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large, elegant room; private bath, electricity; high-class house.

92D, 150 WEST.—Large, desirable, unfurnished room; parquet floor; private family.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.

European gentleman, with best references, wants for immediate possession one large or two smaller rooms with private bath in high-class apartment building on the west side, between 72d and 96th St.; state price and particulars. F 390 Times.

Furnished room, private family, or small apartment neighborhood Washington Square or Gramercy Park, young Protestant business man; state price and particulars. F 357 Times.

A pleasant room with refined family is desired by young business woman; French family preferred; references exchanged. J 421 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires sunny room and bath below Columbus Circle; private family preferred; board optional. Address F. O. Box 321, City Hall Station.

Widow and daughter require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on West Side, or would join in co-operative housekeeping; highest reference. W 98 Times.

Furnished room, preferably on first floor, with bath, between Sixth and Park Avenues, in the fifties; state terms, &c. G 298 Times.

Refined business woman desires airy room, small adult family or business woman, no other guests; kitchen privileges; $5; upper west side preferred. D 844 Times Annex.

A gentleman wants a front room in neighborhood of 116th and Broadway for 8 weeks from morning of Monday, Sept. 15. G 294 Times.

Accommodation wanted by young South American gentleman, in business here, with refined family of young people; board optional. F 376 Times.

For Winter; occupancy Sept. 20; board and single room; rate; Riverside or Plaza section preferred. G 295 Times Annex.

Room and bath for lady in refined home neighborhood, 84th and Madison Av. G 244 Times.

Japanese gentleman wants quiet room; country surrounding; west side. O 228 Times.

Business man, ex-soldier, Christian, college man, wants room private family, west side; reference furnished. G 312 Times.

Wanted, 1 nice furnished room, between 83th and 42d Sts., for 2 months. A. Mills, 22 5th Av.

Wanted room, 192d St., (St. Nicholas Av.) modern apartment. F 383 Times.

LADY, quiet room, kitchen privilege; $30 month; private family. G 317 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, two unfurnished sunlight rooms, bath, and kitchen, in respectable private house, from 140th St. and west St. Nicholas Av., $30 month. G 318 Times.

Unfurnished room and bath, private house or apartment; good location; not above 94th East or West; $40 monthly; credentials. W 33 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.

80TH, corner Lexington Av., (162.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

Lady, college student, or business girl, may have board and room in refined family in exchange for assisting household; Washington Heights location. Tel. 3078 Madison Square, or St. Nicholas 8880.

MADISON AV., 212, (38th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.
West Side.

16 WEST 69TH ST.
Desirable double rooms, private baths, with board until Oct. 1; table board.

114-62 WEST, (side, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; telephone; hours; steam heat.

124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

WEST.—Two-room suites, running water, bath adjoining; also single and double rooms, running water; home cooking.

62 WEST.—Large room, private bath; congenial; home cooking; Jewish house.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large rooms, with board; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.
West Side.

102D, 316 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, also suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10078.

102D, 366 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Large front room, private bath, 4 southern windows; private Christian American family.

BROADWAY, 2,880.—An American family offer home of exceptional quality, handsomely furnished suite; couple or one or two gentlemen. Apt. 30. Phone 7980 Cathedral.

BOARD WANTED.

Only those who have attractive house with appeal of a home need answer this advertisement. A home where companionship and intelligent interests are prized being sought by bachelor; in city or near suburb; nothing expensive. Write Room 112, 44 West 44th St.

Board wanted.—Small family with baby desires 2 or 3 first-class rooms and good board in pleasant home adjoining park or woods or in near suburbs. Phone Circle 1098, Apartment 901, or write Wohle, Hotel Wellington.

Three adults, Jewish, brother and two sisters, require two rooms and bath, with board preferred; West Side, between 70th and 90th Sts. Am. Tel. Vanderbilt 161, 508 8th Av.

Refined young couple, Christians, desire large outside room with bath; private family; uptown or near Jerome Av. L preferred; best references. Phone 4 to 8, Morningside 8420, Apt. 1-3E.

Board Wanted—By refined couple, with two school children, in New Rochelle or any accessible part of Westchester County; immediate. F 387 Times.

Young couple, Jewish, wants room, bath, refined home; meals optional; between 79th-90th, west side. W., 2,063 Broadway.

Two gentlemen require well-furnished single rooms or large room with twin beds; private family; west of Broadway; state terms. M 878 Times Downtown.

Two rooms, bath, with board, mother, son; between 80s and 110th, west sids. Cramer, Hotel Osborn, New Rochelle.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Long Island.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I. American and European plan, rooms with and without private baths; Fall rates now in effect; light housekeeping privileges.

Locate outside the crowded city; large rooms; those desiring quiet restful home; home cooking; beautiful surroundings; Fall rates. Box X 476 Times Annex.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

GLENWOOD LODGE AND ROBINLAWN, Yonkers, N. Y.; two substantial, spacious mansions; linked by covered way; newly equipped, decorated, up-to-date plumbing, electrified, running hot and cold water; splendidly furnished; charmingly situated; highest point; opposite Palisades; twenty-mile view Hudson, four acres shaded lawns; excellent garage; half hour Grand Central; Albany Post Road; street car one block; delightful rooms with wonderful views; private porches; single, suites, private baths; commodious parlors; select people; home comforts; best service; garden vegetables; open all year; management of seventeen years' experience; rooms, single, $20 to $35; double, $35 to $75. American plan; Winter reservations now being booked; references and personal interview required. Annie E. Lane, 390 North Broadway. Phone Yonkers 5414.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co.; city comforts, country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 812 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1163 W. Plains.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4679 Yonkers.

Bronx.

Hillcrest.—Beautiful private home for convalescent, nervous, incurable, and aged. 2324 St., east of White Plains Av.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
41 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $24 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.
The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 8 minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and orchards; fine home cooking. Phone 368 South Orange.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Country Board Wanted.

Board and small room in well-appointed house, near water, by a gentleman; state terms, particulars. A 53 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4813.

ASSISTANT, woman of refinement, in physician's office; highest credentials. O 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT.—Advertiser has experience; can qualify as an expert in both branches; needs correspondence, and office executive; trained in one of the largest and best disciplined offices in the country; highest references can be furnished; salary $35; can report immediately. Address H 209 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, capable taking entire charge of office; desires connection with manufacturing or general mercantile concern; excellent credentials; salary $30-$35. M 906 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will call weekly or daily and keep books up to date for firms without bookkeeper; moderate; results; balance; reasonable. Box 870 Times, 3 Hector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, expert, capable woman to take entire charge of your office; 10 years' experience; understands stenography; salary $25. G 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting; full charge of office preferred. A. Glassman, 20 East 114th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, wants position; not to work Saturday. Esther Brawer, 91 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Underwood bookkeeping machine operator; experienced; $25. M 707 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, several years' experience, good education; reference. T 487 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience, conscientious worker; $25. J 616 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, expert, executive ability, excellent private secretary; $30. G 258 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; 10 years' experience; controlling account, $25. M 688 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. Competent; 8 years' experience; full charge; $30. Z 2096 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER as assistant; experienced; knowledge of typewriting. G 243 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Four years' experience; best references; $25. P 786 Times Downtown.

EVENING WORK wanted.—Switchboard, cashier, clerical; hotel and commercial experience. D 838 Times Annex.

COOK, also chambermaid, waitress, desires position in country with private family; wages $100; excellent reference furnished. 72 Cottage Place, Mineola, L. I. M. Tanner.

COMPANION, young woman, wishes position with lady; have been doing Red Cross work in Europe; secretary, music; willing to travel. G 298 Times.

ELDERLY WOMAN, cook, serves adults; A1 references. 1,332 Lexington Av.

GIRL, foreign language, private secretary, American, not stenographer; highly educated; lived abroad; prefers French; could teach; good correspondent; private party preferred. F 861 Times.

GOVERNESS, (English,) experienced, or as companion to invalid lady; hospital experience; thorough English, French, some Spanish, first-class music; traveled considerably; highest reference testimonials. Governess, 55 West 12th.

GOVERNESS.—One, two children; Spanish, French; music; experience; willing to travel; salary $35. Governess, P. O. Box 571, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS. — Visiting Edgemere, New York; Parisienne French, English kindergartner; Pianist. 2,598 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined and capable middle-aged English lady would undertake the running and management of household for respectable family. H 275 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Well educated woman; native Spain; private family; splendid opportunity learn Castellana language; best references. Phone Schuyler 9864.

HOUSEKEEPER or housemother for institution or school; experienced; highest reference. O 174 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK.—Young colored girl; half time. Williams, 2,164 9th Av.; best references.

MASSAGE.—Licensed masseuse desires patients. Grant, 120 New St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 740 Market.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.; Market 3275.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 231 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

OFFICE NURSE.—Young lady, refined, with 1½ years' experience in physician's office, as nurse and secretary; ready for same kind of work Oct. 10. O 118 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, handle busy switchboard, typing, 7 hrs. $18. O 190 Times.

ORGANIST, ARRIVED FROM WEST, PUPIL ALEXANDRE GUILMANT, LARGE CHURCH AND CONCERT EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION IN CHURCH WITH GOOD ORGAN. ORGANIST, 96 S. STAPLES AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, capable taking charge; accustomed to meeting people; expert stenographer; preferably 42d St. location. F 354 Times.

SALESLADY, electric appliances, now in responsible position largest retailers, would consider advantageous change where competence and ability will command good salary. T 24 Times Annex.

SEAMSTRESS, first class, French, in private home. L. Pierre, 226 West 39th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, A1, desires position literary advertising, publicity or research work. Address Secretary, B W. 522d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, college trained, reads French, German; nine years' experience, publishing, medical, library, commercial; salary $40-$45. Address Secretary, 1058 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER desires position with established firm as assistant to busy executive; Christian; pleasing personality; $30. P 394 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; commercial, technical, architectural lines; executive ability; $35-$30. M 904 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, desires responsible position; $30. G 293 Times.

SECRETARY, nurse, stenography, typewriting; five years' experience; highest references; $25. Academy 4784.

SEWING.—Business woman offers sewing, other assistance, exchange room; city. G 315 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 5 years' experience; 3 positions; salesmanager, credit man, large store manager and superintendent; accurate; has common sense; accepts responsibilities; wants position where initiative and conscientious work is appreciated; salary $20. F 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, EXPERIENCED, HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY; $35. J 642 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced, conscientious; salary; $22. E 1024 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced, willing worker; $22. G., 116 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. experienced, capable, wishes good position. Neal, 103 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young lady, Christian, capable, refined, 7 years' experience, A1 reference; salary $25. O 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, desires position; $18-$20. L 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, capable, references; $18. J 614 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; $20. Box 40, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, with executive experience, desires position. Litman, 823 E. 163d.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, stenographic and clerical work; 4 months' experience; $14. 1,606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position in small office; knows French; moderate remuneration. F 262 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience, desires position; salary $14. Miss McTiernan, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; Christian, experienced; $25. 15 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years experience; salary $25. M 902 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, 3 yrs. experience; $20. J. 625 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 5 years' experience; $25. G 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; rapid worker. $18-$20. M 698 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-CORRESPONDENT desires work in spare time. O 187 Times.

WOMAN, capable, employed part of the day, wants position to care for small apartment. Address only, giving telephone number, to present employer, 341 Mad. Av.

WOMAN, French, 26 years, wishes position to accompany lady. O 182 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as assistant to Dr. or Dentist; had some training in nursing; Y 8 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency. First-class servants. 2,419 Broadway.

COUPLES, also kitchen maids. Hornigs Agency, 844 3d Av. 4010 Plaza. Open.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—DO YOU DESIRE A $5,000 COST MAN FOR $1,000 PER ANNUM, OR A $2,400 BOOKKEEPER FOR $600 PER ANNUM? COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED AUDITING CO., 347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced, executive ability, initiative and tact, thorough knowledge foreign exchange and accounting, modern methods, financial statements, &c., desires position. O 223 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public accounting experience, desires position chief bookkeeper or will accept position on staff accountants, if permanent; salary, minimum, $40. H 489 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeeper; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 183 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7000.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 30, long experience; modern methods; full charge; tax reports, payroll; salary $30. M 721 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 24, experienced commercial accounting and auditing; cost work; graduate New York University; high-est credentials. H 811 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, cashier; reliable, energetic office manager; reference five years; full charge; American bond. J 621 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, experienced; will do part-time bookkeeping firms without bookkeeper; books opened; auditing, systematizing. O 251 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR. — American, 35; public experience; unquestionable credentials. J 556 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT AND STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, desires an evening engagement. F 380 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, analytical mind, assuming entire responsibilities; highest credentials. G 12 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, N. Y. U. graduate, desires position as junior with public accountant. M 717 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, audits, trial balances, bookkeeping; A1 references; whole or part. F 538 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer. Investigations, wide experience, desires employment. W 562 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, desires position with C. P. A. O 202 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires work 3 hours evenings after 7:30. G 282 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN,
fully experienced in all branches of trade journal work; including investigation and analysis of prospect's trade field, preparation of complete advertising campaigns, &c., open to accept position Sept. 15; have traveled East half of United States for 10 years; references and record given at interview. F 372 Times.

AD WRITER.—Ex-reporter wishes employment as ad writer; snappy, result-bringing write-ups essential to a successful business enterprise; capable and efficient. F 358 Times.

AMERICAN, 20, wants change from rut to firm that can use knowledge of shipping, Spanish, invoicing, stenography, bookkeeping. T 471 Times Downtown.

AN EXECUTIVE, at present with one of ten largest corporations in America, handling heavy responsibilities and trusts, well known to bankers and of exceptional organizing ability, desires, beginning between now and Jan. 1, a connection with large corporation; salary desired at least $15,000. Address Carver, Room 194, 6 Wall St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTER of 1919 wishes position, design work preferred. 2408 Bedford.

ASSISTANT,
(28,) experienced secretary, correspondent, office routine, desires connection; salary secondary; prospects; references. G 252 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN HONORABLY discharged officer of the United States Army, who served some years in the Philippine Constabulary prior to his service in the big war, desires a situation either at home or abroad where his knowledge of the Spanish language and the Latin-American character as well as his familiarity with discipline and the handling of men could be used to good advantage; best of references furnished. Address N. S., care Benecke Daily Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, young man of executive ability, with 5 years' business experience, thoroughly trained in every detail of bookkeeping, office management, correspondence, and with 2 years' accountancy study, seeks a position where merit is sure to bring advancement; preferably in an accountant's office. W 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (25), reliable and conscientious worker; 6 years' experience; am at present employed, but am contemplating making a change, for good and sufficient reasons; excellent references; interview greatly appreciated. M 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) four years experience, commuting Astoria, trial balances, statements, capable taking full charge, knowledge typewriting; references; $25. P. 265 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, statements; accountancy student; position where prize consideration. A. Saperstein, 1,803 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience; can assume complete charge all accounts and financial statements; references. H 1099 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, typist, 26, thoroughly competent, control accounts, financial statements, desires position; manufacturing concern; $30. G 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, studying accountancy evenings wishes permanent position with reliable firm. F. L., 738 East 180th St.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 5 years' experience, desires position with reliable concern; can operate typewriter; also speaks Italian. F 676 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, busy mornings, wishes position afternoons; all day Saturday; good correspondent; ability to supervise. A 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—28; thoroughly experienced; excellent record; moderate salary. G 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, 8 years' experience, double entry, control accounts. Eric Schmar, 361 East 85th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced; controlling accounts, office manager, desires position. A 1 Times.

BOY, (18,) bright, position where he can advance; 3 years' office experience. Bellman, 162A Eckford St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER, first-class Japanese, understands work thoroughly; best reference. G 297 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position, city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4906.

CHAUFFEUR.—Eight years experience, two years with army, just discharged; five years last employer; best references; married, white; city or country. M. Myers, 80 Jamaica Av., Astoria.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 6 years' reference on last employer; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, with 9 years of experience, wishes position with commercial concern; just returned from two years in France. M 706 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 4 years' experience; Packard, Cadillac; careful driver; good mechanic; reference. Box 127, 1,939 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic; careful driver, desires position; private; references. Kawa, 148 West 68th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes private position. Joseph King, 826 Columbus Av. Academy 760.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 11 years' experience; expert mechanic and driver. Phone Plaza 3006.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, careful, any car; best private references. O 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer desires position for his chauffeur; good mechanic. Telephone 2745 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience driving and auto mechanic; 4 years' reference from last employer, Peconia, 203 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, wishes position on gentleman's place, take care small apartment. O 179 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman recommends trustworthy, economical chauffeur; 10 years' recommendations. F 377 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, thoroughly experienced, wishes position, country; best references. O 180 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, (discharged officer,) has 6 years' responsible experience as designer and estimator in steel and reinforced concrete on railroad work and industrial buildings; excellent references; prefer location in or near New York City. D 845 Times Annex.

CLERK, good correspondent, knowledge of stenography. Box 474 Times, 2 Rector St.

COLLEGE MAN.
Ex-service man seeks business opportunity where good personality and eight years' business experience are needed; immediate; salary no object; would qualify as salesman if office capacity; references appreciated; personality are among the requisites; willing to live out of United States if necessary; slight knowledge of French or German. G 282 Times.

CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE and field man, cost keeping, transit, lay out work, assistant Superintendent, 7 years' engineering and contracting experience; age 28. G 242 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.
Versatile, advertising copy, sales promotion, organizer, executive, producer, making order publishing experience; utilize me. J 590 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, adjuster, mail order, semi-executive ability; desires more promising position. J. M. MacGart, 556 Riverside Drive.

COTTON GOODS CONVERTER,
HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MANUFACTURING, MERCHANDISING, AT PRESENT DEPT. MANAGER FOR LARGE CONCERN, DESIRES TO MAKE NEW CONNECTION WITH HOUSE CATERING JOBBING, CUTTING, OR EXPORT TRADE. J 598 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COUPLE, Swiss-American, man 34, chauffeur, woman ex-dull nurse, no children; wife, high-class cook, very neat, obliging; speaks English, French, Spanish, German; willing to take entire charge; best references; country preferred; willing go South or West; 15 years' experience. Ernest, 321 East 90th. Telephone Lenox 1067.

COUPLE, colored, wish position as chauffeur and mechanic; wife, general housework. Lionel Nesbitt, 156 West 143d St.

CREDIT MANAGER.
AMERICAN COLLEGE MAN, PROTESTANT, SINGLE, AGE 33, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES, COMPETENT TO HANDLE CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS WITH INITIATIVE, TACT AND RESULTS. ROOM 724, SINGER BLDG., NEW YORK.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, American, experienced in commercial lines; dependable, energetic, and tactful; last employed in Government war work to the full satisfaction of his chief; has references all above; wishes to return to the kind of work he can do best; salary moderate. O 212 Times.

CREDIT MAN, ACCOUNTANT
at present with textile jobbing house, $300,000 annual sales, desires position with greater opportunities. G 280 Times.

CREDIT MAN, (Assistant,) 22, banking experience; prefers mercantile house. G 206 Times.

DENTIST, registered, reliable contractor, extracter, and all round operator. J 619 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, architectural, capable, graduate; good connections preferable to salary. L. L., 1,461 Union St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Motor truck, engines, automatic machinery; 8 years' layouts, details; resourceful; American; 28 years; $43. O 178 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, 5 years' experience plant layout; machine design, desires position. G 68 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, 4 years' experience plant layout, machine design, desires position. G 68 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; treatment of elevations and general work. G 301 Times.

EXAMINER of textile fabrics, familiar with the construction and manufacturing, (New York and mill experience,) desires position as head of cloth examining department or good examining position. G 221 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 26, recently Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, desires position paying present living wage, with chance for future advancement; good education and appearance; hard worker; lack technical knowledge along most trade lines, but possess real organizing ability. F 838 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Export and import over twenty years' experience; knowledge of foreign languages and departmental routine; American; best of references; specialist many lines. M 716 Times Downtown.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. X 404 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

GENERAL FOREMAN, 39, long experience in nearly all lines of construction work; railway and terminals preferable; ability with a "kick" to it; can furnish excellent references. O 190 Times.

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS.
Are you seeking new fields in foreign markets opened by culmination of war? Young man, 28, back after 23 months with A. E. F., whose duties carried him through Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Spain; has intimate knowledge of territory and actual business conditions and of the customs of people; who speaks Spanish, French, German fluently, seeks connection as foreign representative in these countries, or South and Central America, or director of co-operative agency handling collection of various lines. D 840 Times Annex.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 23, who has had several years' experience in office and sales work now seeks a connection with an enterprising concern; a position to utilize his services; the situation desired should offer the proper recognition in the form of advancement to one who is capable and willing. J. 116 Times.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secretary. 11 years' business experience; references; salary $3,500. X 463 Times Annex.

MAN, 48, recently sold his grocery business, wishes position of trust, or anything; good salesman, energetic, neat; speaks and writes good German and English; is good at figures; can give best references and furnish cash security if desired; good position more essential than large pay. G 208 Times.

MAN, single, handy around house and with tools, understands horses, farm work, &c., desires position. Fletcher, 1,615 West Chester Av.

MANAGER.—Man of executive ability, with financial responsibility and exceptional references, seeks position as manager of estate; 7 years' experience with same company; would entertain proposition as representative of American concern in Germany. J. M. W., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER.—An experienced, competent office manager, ex-service man, speaks, reads, writes French and Spanish, capable directing correspondence or sales department, seeks association with import and export house where advancement commensurate with ability is assured. D 841 Times Annex.

MANAGER, commissary, first class man; capable taking charge hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, mess halls, stores combined; would take first-class restaurant on lease-term with view to partnership. X 486 Times Annex.

MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING seeking connection with progressive organization; 12 years' manufacturing business experience; ages 29; three exceptional credentials. G 209 Times.

MANAGER, SALES AND COLLECTION; EXCELLENT CORRESPONDENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. O 226 TIMES.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
wants position as
EXECUTIVE
with manufacturer or industrial organization. Have devised and installed successful PRODUCTION-AND-COST systems which have brought
RESULTS
W 106 TIMES.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
can you utilize services of college graduate, 26, single, legal experience, ex-captain infantry; trained correspondent, possessing tact, initiative and executive ability; will start at bottom to prove worth. J 562 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPERMAN,
reporter, ex-service man, 8 years with cosmopolitan dailies, seeks connection with newspaper staff or publicity work; speaks, reads, writes French, Spanish fluently. D 842 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, able to systematize routine work and costs; proven executive ability; familiar with credits; age 29. A 35 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 23, capable, reliable, good penman, accurate at figures; understands office routine work; desires position with opportunity for advancement; A1 references; salary $25. Box 76, 1515 Third Av.

SALES MANAGER.
No specialist who dabbles in theories; a practical, energetic business getter; well fitted to organize or manage sales organization; now employed. O 176 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, college graduate, wishes to join the selling force of a manufacturing or mercantile concern; will work all day till 3 for nothing until knowledge of line is competely mastered. F 370 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, desires position with reliable concern; 7 years' road experience; excellent references; honorably discharged. F 148 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience in bicycles and auto supplies, wishes position as inside or traveling salesman. Address O 190 Times.

SALESMAN, with car, seeking to represent manufacturer catering to retail dry goods stores. A 90 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced road man, desires staple line; salary, commission. G 291 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling piece goods, laces, trimmings, desires position. F 382 Times.

SALESMAN, following in leggings, overgaiters and shoes, wishes connection. O 200 Times.

SALESMAN.—Eight years' experience selling store fixtures, cabinetwork. O 188 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to executive; young man, three years' experience, reliable, capable assuming responsibility; first-class references; immediate service. G 191 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, 31, qualified by years of experience and study for responsible position; expert stenographer, personnel work, accounting; now employed; $2,400. 250 Times.

SECRETARY, A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS PRIVATE SECRETARY OR ANY POSITION OF TRUST; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PRESENT EMPLOYER. F. C. L., 815 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Very rapid, perfect handwriting, neat worker; six years with one concern salary, $30. O 191 Times.

STABLE MANAGER.
Young man, (22,) to take charge of public or private stable; considerable experience in veterinary work. Address W., 1,223 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, high school graduate; excellent references; ambitious. Secretary, Plaza 2966, 37 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, high school graduate, seven years' experience, desires responsible position with future. D 834 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, five evenings week. J 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, competent, accur

2:30 P. M. for Classified Advertisements.

Pressure on the Want Section of Sunday's New York Times renders it necessary that classified advertisements be in the Times Building on Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE
GOOD OPPORTUNITY
GOOD PAY
WHILE LEARNING
AFTER FEW WEEKS
CAN EARN TO $25
LEARN A GOOD TRADE
WE TEACH YOU TO
OPERATE OUR OFFICE
APPLIANCE MACHINE.
ADDRESSOGRAPH CO.,
740 BROADWAY.
CORNER ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS.
AVOID BLIND ALLEY JOBS.

Telegraphy offers permanent employment, which leads to executive work at fifteen hundred a year. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER-NURSE.—A business woman wants working housekeeper-nurse for aged mother (not invalid) and self; Brooklyn apartment; dinners sent in; laundry out; good salary for competent service; state age and experience. G 308 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, refined, middle age, to take full charge of small home, suburb, during absence from city; an exceptional opportunity to one who will appreciate an ideal home; good salary. G 304 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, TO DO GOOD, PLAIN COOKING AND LIGHT HOUSEWORK; NO LAUNDRY; GOOD WAGES; REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY WEDNESDAY BETWEEN 5 AND 7. PHONE SCHUYLER 7843. 302 WEST 87TH ST., APT. 3-B.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, middle-aged woman to do light cooking and cleaning in refined family; three adults and child; small house; all conveniences; state wages. C. M. Burd, 45 Myrtle Av., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a maid, (white,) for housework who can cook; city reference; three in family; good wages; no washing. 468 Riverside Drive, Apartment 83.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, (white,) for general housework; private family, three adults; no laundry work; $45. Glokner, 2,210 University Av., Bronx. 1820 St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced white girl for general housework and mother's helper; good home near New York for capable girl. Address Mountain Lake, N. J., P.O. Box 275.

HOUSEWORKER, cooking; no laundry; small house; $50 per month. Telephone 2367-W, Forest Hills. D 833 Times Annex.

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WHY NOT
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GOOD WORK—GOOD PAY,
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$12 a week while learning.

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Every protection and provision for comfort and contentment.

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458 E. Tremont Av., Bronx,
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JUNIORS,
16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,
AS STOCK GIRLS
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Steady position; excellent chances for advancement.

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The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women 25 years of age or under for general work in their employes' lunch rooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 68 West Houston St., New York City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LADY, with experience, to take charge of infants' wear, muslin underwear, waists, corsets, kindred lines, in a department store in Wheeling, West Virginia; state salary and where last employed. R. B., 274 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced on sales ledgers; reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. Box 827 Madison Square Station, N. Y. City.

MATRON, white, for colored college; good wages. F 316 Times.

MILLINERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS MILLINERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT MILLINERY WORKROOMS, SIXTH FLOOR.

MODEL WANTED; TALL, PERFECT SIXTEEN. APPLY ONLY; CALL WEDNESDAY. BERNHARD SCHAFRAN, 14-16 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, size 36, experienced in cloak and suit house. Karl Light, 129 West 27th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Young woman, white, to assist mother with 3 children; no housework required, as maid is kept for that purpose; good home and wages. Mrs. E. Zimmern, 245 Fort Washington Av. St. Nicholas 4270.

NURSE wanted to take care of 6-months-old baby; no bottles; for the country for 2 weeks, then in New York. Mrs. Lipset, the Osborne Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. Call Long Branch 1992.

NURSE, hospital, from 7 to 4 for a small apartment; two children; entire charge every Saturday afternoon and Sunday off; uniform while on duty. Phone Melrose 7800.

NURSE, experienced, white, for infant and child 2 years old, to go South; references required. Apply Friday morning from 9-1, Hotel Gotham, Room 1109.

NURSE wanted, English preferred, for two children, age 3½ years and 5 months; Park Av. apartment; good wages. Phone Hanover 4151.

NURSE, white, take care of girl 5 years old; must have reference; sleep home. Call 2,587 Grand Concourse.

NURSES' AID, in small hospital this city; no experience necessary. Y 16 Times Annex.

NURSERY governess and superintending housekeeper; refined, capable woman or practical nurse; $60 month. Phone Circle 7066, Apartment 901, or write Webie, Hotel Wellington.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5 and 7; good salary. Call Cluck, 826 West 111th St., between 11 and 1.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, intelligent young lady, experienced in office details; salary to start, $90 per month, with advancement assured; state age, experience, and references. M 747 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND CASHIER, young girl, to make herself generally useful; liberal salary. Apply Room 214, 1,777 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, neat penmanship, mailing department (modern) office; no attention to applicants now employed. W 340 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST.—Intelligent girl to make herself generally useful. Fountaine, Inc., 275 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, neat beginner, with good handwriting. H. Methot, 29 West 34th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick and accurate at figures, knowledge of typewriting. Write Box 104, 412, 1,777 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be quick at figures and know how to use typewriter; city references required. O 58 Times.

PART-TIME POSITION
in cafeteria, helping to put food on counter and gathering up dishes in dining room; hours 10 to 3; no Sundays. Call at People's House Cafeteria, 7 East 15th St.

PHYSICIAN.—Woman physician, registered in New York State, to take full charge of woman's department, this physician having large practice; liberal salary, full time. Address Physician, 300 East 55th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

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STERN BROTHERS,
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have desirable openings for
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in the following departments:
TRIMMINGS
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PERMANENT POSITIONS
GOOD SALARIES, ALSO A COMMISSION ON SALES
which will enable an energetic saleswoman to earn an amount commensurate with the high cost of living.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

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Requires the services of Saleswomen for the following departments:
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WOMEN'S NECKWEAR,
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RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
WASH GOODS,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
FURS,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
CORSETS,
MILLINERY.
Apply Employment Office, 4th floor.

SALESWOMAN.
We require a thoroughly experienced saleswoman for our NECKWEAR department.
Permanent position in an up-to-date department store, with good working conditions; also liberal salary and commission. Apply by letter or in person, Thursday, Superintendent.
BARNETT BROS.,
Columbus Av. and 74th St.

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Part time, from 11 to 5.
Experience not necessary.
AT WANAMAKERS,
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN.—A successful subscription book saleswoman, experienced in meeting the best people, can secure an excellent salaried position, with steady advancement. Address with full personal particulars, Lee C. Hascall, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

SALESGIRL to assist demonstrator; experience unnecessary. Gordon Suspenders, 253 Broadway.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Large mercantile corporation with a rapidly growing business desires to secure the services of an experienced woman who is competent to hold the position of secretary to the President.
Duties will include the general supervision of an office force of from 20 to 25 persons, and the possession of tact and marked executive ability will be a positive requirement.
If you do not possess these very necessary qualifications, or if you have not a past record of accomplishment, do not apply for the position.
A woman with a speaking knowledge of the Jewish language is preferred.
Mail your reply, stating qualifications to the President, Box O 196 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY BANKER IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT; MUST BE COMPETENT AND OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; GIVE PAST EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B. G., P. O. BOX 572, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y.

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Capable of assisting designer; can procure good, all year round positions, with McCall Pattern Co., 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, of pleasing personality, for permanent position in office of New York advertising agency; one who has experience in advertising or publishing business preferred; write, stating age, experience, religion and salary desired. Box 181, Dorland Agency, 366 Fifth Avenue.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2)
EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT POSITION; LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
ADDRESS M. G., 433 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.
knowledge operating Monitor switchboard; must be experienced and able to transcribe notes accurately and rapidly; salary $15 to $18 start, with splendid chance for rapid advancement. F. C., 209 Cable Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FOR WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; SALARY $18-$20, WITH CHANCE FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. CALL OR PHONE THURSDAY, DUANE SHOE CO., 142 DUANE ST.

STENOGRAPHER, 17-20; competent; excellent knowledge bookkeeping, at least two years' commercial experience; permanent position; excellent prospects for capable, smart girl; only those giving full particulars, including salary expected, will receive consideration. F 417 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced, willing; large advertising concern; advancement. Apply Binger Co., 43 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Protestant firm wants experienced young lady to assist private secretary and learn business; fine opening for ambitious party; $20; state experience, age, religion, and education; give your telephone for quick results. F 385 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, wide awake; call Thursday. Weil Brothers, 2,232 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER,
WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH,
thoroughly experienced,
FOR LARGE CLOAK HOUSE.
State experience and salary expected.
D. O., 209 CABLE BLDG.

STENOGRAPHER.
Bright, energetic beginner, with ambition to get ahead; position is offered on magazine fast coming into prominence; good opportunity. Write, giving age, religion, where last employed; salary $15. Y 10 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in leading export and import establishment; permanent position with every chance for advancement for capable young lady. Address, stating salary and full particulars, E. S., 414 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for downtown steel manufacturer's sales office; high school or business college graduate required; former experience not essential; apply by letter, stating full details. J 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, and grammarian; theatrical office; salary to start $15; will advance as rapidly as ability is shown; please give approximate age, experience, and at least two references as to integrity. O 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED, IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30, 1:00 ON SATURDAY. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS T 491 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to act as assistant in credit department of a manufacturing concern, preferably between 20 and 25 years of age; state experience and salary expected. Box 50, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—The New York executive offices of large silk concern require the services of a competent stenographer in a position offering exceptional opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, "K," P. O. Box 197, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; BRIGHT GIRL, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN CHRISTIAN IMPORT HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. GRAHAM & ZENGER, INC., 104 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, Spanish-American; one who is efficient and experienced in mercantile line; references required; state salary expected and experience. Address Export, M 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had experience, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing accurately; excellent position for one possessing necessary qualifications; state age, experience, salary desired. P. O. Box 546, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown service station in automobile tire company; must have experience; salary $18. Call Mutual Tire and Rubber Company, 9 East 40th St., Miss Costa.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and experienced young lady for permanent position in office of manufacturers; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Permanent, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; Christian firm, (real estate); permanent position; must be rapid and accurate; some knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; state salary. Write Box 98, 1,358 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position; Spanish, English stenographer; one with knowledge of Portuguese or French preferred. Apply to International Import and Export Company, 306 Broadway, 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST to handle moderate amount correspondence and do clerical work in advertising department. Charles A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., New York, near Brooklyn Bridge.

STENOGRAPHER, by wholesale house; must be neat, rapid, and accurate; moderate salary to start; state experience and salary expected. M. L. S., P. O. Box 851, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional opportunity for earnest American beginner with some experience desiring to advance; $14 to $15; pleasant surroundings. M 749 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist with a Christian export concern; with at least three years' experience, preferably export or iron and steel; refined and efficient. Room 1308, 60 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, FRENCH-ENGLISH, capable, for temporary situation several weeks. Apply personally Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, between 12 and 4 o'clock, 220 West 42d St., Room 1702.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted, speaking French and of French parentage; write, stating experience, qualifications and giving references. Address 66 Liberty St., 12th floor.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well-educated, refined young lady; efficient, accurate, reliable; permanent position with responsible house; $20 to start. O 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian export house; salary $18, with good chance for advancement for conscientious worker. Apply Room 140, 68 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Unusual opportunity for girl who wishes to learn secretarial work; must be capable and earnest in her work; salary to start $18. K. G., 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in contractor's office; experience and accuracy essential. Call Room 310, 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position publication office; write particulars, education and experience, also salary desired. M 700 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of French and Spanish correspondence essential; $25 per week. Call Royal Export and Trading Co., 350 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, with knowledge of Spanish preferred, competent to handle New York end of South American business. J 607 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, or dictaphone operator or steno.-typist; steady position; favorable conditions. Davis & Lawrence, 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER for machinery company in Brooklyn. Apply by letter, stating salary and references. J. F. Farish, P. O. Box 269, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert only, capable of taking rapid dictation; also understand use of dictaphone. Wise & Whitlock, Inc., 373 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is fully competent and experienced; steady position. Charles A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., city.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; must be bright and accurate; Remington machine; salary to start, $15. Address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars, L 385 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Careful, accurate, efficient; state age, experience; start $20. O 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; state experience and salary desired. J 600 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; state experience and references; salary $20; Christian firm. W 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good grammarian, thoroughly experienced; downtown office; salary $25. M 742 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent and experienced. Apply New York Studios, 328 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; liberal salary to experienced, attentive young lady. Write J. N., 209 Cable Building.

STENOGRAPHER, in small office, with some experience; to start, $12. S. R., 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, office assistant; state experience, references, and salary. W 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in architect's office; high school graduate with some experience preferred. Call Room 1626, 46 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER, English and German; large concern, short hours, good pay. Apply by letter, Room 35, 102 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; must be capable and have some experience; permanent position; state salary. A. L., 421 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady with some experience, for permanent position; Apply, giving full particulars, W 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good speller; advancement; state experience and salary expected. O 214 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, for office of Bronx manufacturer; experienced. F. Co., 240 East 136th St.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, bright, accurate; $15. Star Fur Manufacturing Co., 383 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced cloak and suit house; knowledge of bookkeeping. Scheer & Meyer, 105 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted by Meteor Sales Corp., 30 East 57th St. Call Wednesday forenoon; salary $20-$22.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced; references; call; $18 week. Ajax Trunk, 148 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner can start with banking firm; state salary desired. J 624 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for cloak and suit house, 21 West 31st St., fourth floor.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted by Christian firm. Apply 63 Beaver St., Room 1307.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and light office work. Room 913, 80 East 42d St.

TEACHER.—Trade subjects, or French and Spanish; reasonable salary. O 360 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; young woman, intelligent, neat and willing to operate quiet switchboard in office of New York Stock Exchange firm and make herself generally useful. Address in own handwriting, giving education, experience and salary wanted. T 468 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, CLEVER, COURTEOUS, AND NEAT APPEARING YOUNG LADY TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARD IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE. M. & H. RENTNER, 2 WEST 33D ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Female. Cross trunk switchboard; some experience; moderate salary. Call Room 910, 8 W. 40th St.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER wanted; day sessions only. Apply at once to Bushwick Business School, 1,888 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.
Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, in leading export and import concern; splendid opportunity for competent party. Address, stating salary and full particulars, T. C., 430 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, (knowledge of stenography not necessary;) good opportunity; give age, nationality and salary desired to begin. Typist, P. O. Box 666, (City Hall Station,) New York.

TYPEWRITER IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE; SATISFACTORY SALARY; APPLY ON THURSDAY AT 344 WEST 36TH, FOURTH FLOOR.

TYPIST.—Leading export and import house has a vacancy for a billing clerk with experience; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, A. S., 481 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER.
Assistant to bookkeeper; must be good at figures; address in own handwriting; mail only. H. M., 133 East 17th St.

TYPIST.—One familiar with billing preferred; good opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary expected. T 480 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Six experienced Remington operators; rapid, accurate; advancement. Apply Room 904, 35-37 Nassau St., New York City.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, AGE 17-19, CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INTO BETTER POSITION; SALARY TO START, $15. F 300 TIMES.

TYPIST for temporary work in X-ray department. Call Supt., Presbyterian Hospital, 61 East 70th.

TYPIST.—Accurate and neat; must be experienced; good opportunity. Write B. C., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

TYPISTS, experienced addressing and filing; also beginners. Brown Co., 229 W. 39th.

WAITRESS for staff dining room in hospital; wages $60 per month, board, room, and laundry. Apply, with reference, 301 East 19th St.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
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TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$16.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during weeks of instruction in day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

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458 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN.
PART TIME WORK.

We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.

Pay 25 cents an hour.

Call at once.

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CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

WOMEN, middle aged, at light, clean work; good surroundings; experience unnecessary; permanent; easy hours; good pay. Apply to The Bekay Glove Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St.

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WITH ABILITY SELLING TOILET PREPARATIONS IN AND OUT CITY; HIGH SALARIES PAID.
AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH ST.

WOMEN, 20 to 35 years, offered permanent positions with good salary; no experience necessary. Apply Western Union Telegraph Company, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

WOMAN with executive ability to run dispensary; no medical knowledge required; $100 monthly and all meals. Call evenings only. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. Subway Station, Bronx.

WOMAN with some experience in the making of good home-made cake and bread. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

VOCATIONAL COUNSEL gives Tuesdays, between 5 and 7 P. M. Security Employment Exchange, 53 East 42d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, (part time work, 9 to 1 daily.)—Refined young woman with good figure, (36 bust,) to try on garments and to help with clerical work in New York office of high-class out-of-town store; salary $12. Reply by letter, giving qualifications and references, W 117 Times.

YOUNG LADY in clerical capacity of leading export and import concern; must be neat and accurate at figures; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, J. J., 417 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, bright and neat; easy clean, and pleasant work; cleanest and most ideal class in U. S. A.; steady work, good pay; none but a good class of women employed. Apply L. Saskin, 130th St. and Park Av., New York City.

YOUNG LADY in Christian office; knowledge of simple bookkeeping, also able to take dictation and typewrite; hours from 9 to 4. Answer, stating age, experience, and salary expected, M 660 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, attractive, for dress house, in show room; must know stenography; steady position; apply all week. American Costume, 116 West 29th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, desired in architect's office to act as telephone operator and office assistant; experience not necessary. Address, stating salary expected, O 207 Times.

YOUNG GIRL for office work, accurate at figures and good schooling; permanent position, with advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. M 816 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, assistant in bookkeeper; capable of making up statement and auditing customers' ledger accounts; excellent opportunity with chance of advancement. Write E. A., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in auditing department; must be good at accounts and figures; give references, state age and salary expected. Conscientious, 118 Times.

YOUNG LADY to examine ladies' sweaters. Call all week, Mendelson Bros., 44 East 23d St.

YOUNG WOMAN about 30 years old for labeling department of ribbon house. Feigenbaum & Meyers, 366 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY, understanding bookkeeping and office work; state experience, references, salary. Times.

YOUNG GIRL by importing house to help; boxing handkerchiefs. Call with references, Robinson & Gollsher, 22 West 21st St.

YOUNG LADY to make herself useful in showroom of millinery and dressmaking establishment. Samuel Lowry, 1 East 45th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted by large corporation for general office work; reply giving full particulars. F 122 Times Downtown.

X-RAY TECHNICIAN for outpatient work. Call or address Superintendent, Presbyterian Hospital, 61 East 70th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted as messengers for delivering of telegrams, between the ages of 21 and 35; salary $12 per week, or commission basis. Apply
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
33 PARK PLACE.

YOUNG LADY
FOR FILING
department of large grocery concern; experience unnecessary; state age, salary expected to
E. M. S.,
P. O. BOX 38,
STATION R, BRONX.

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GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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if you will learn to operate the Burroughs Bookkeeping or Calculating Machines. Beginners earn from $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks.
A. LAMSON, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Tel. Worth 1081.

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Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 6, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

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NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER, party position, bank, downtown; $25, including bonus. Numerous positions, $25, $23, $20; beginners, $15.
BOOKKEEPERS, downtown, uptown positions; $25, $20.
BOOKKEEPERS, assistant typist, $20.
TYPIST.—Tel. op., $18, $20.
TYPIST.—Coprists, $20, $18, $15.
OFFICE assistant, good penman, figures; $18, $15.
TELEPHONE operators; numerous positions; uptown, downtown; $15, $14.
FILE clerks, $15.
OFFICE beginners, $12, $10.

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Opp. Grand Central Terminal,
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Opportunities and salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.
Beginners and experienced stenographers, typewriters, clerks, file clerks, switchboard operators, and miscellaneous workers.
Room 516.

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Est. 1890. Free Registration.
Stenographers, experts, beginners, intermediates; numerous positions; typists, filers, switchboard, hospital, $40, room and meals; hotel, $70 monthly.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, $27; several stenographers, $18; file clerks, typists, clerical. Free registration. Loughlin Agency, 87 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, insurance, publishing, stationery; Christian firms. Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESMEN.
Have vacancies in the following departments for salesmen:
LINEN,
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OPTICAL GOODS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
ALSO
FUR WORKROOM.
Several fur cutters required for our Fur Workroom.
ALSO
BUSHELMEN.
Require several bushelmen for our Men's Clothing Alteration Workroom.
ALSO
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Requires a first class picture frame fitter.
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JANITORS.
We require several janitors for sweeping and dusting.
ALSO
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Delivery Department requires several men handy with tools to crate furniture.
ALSO
STOCK BOYS.
Need several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stock rooms; this presents an excellent opportunity to require a complete knowledge of the business. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER.—Wanted by large manufacturing company, accountant-cashier; only those of adequate experience, having first-class references and able to furnish bond need apply; applications should be in own handwriting, stating age, religion, experience, references, and salary expected. Hogar, C-313 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, permanent position on staff of public accountants; give full particulars, concerning experience and qualifications. Wade & A., 1,358 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.
One with experience in selling space on magazine; magazine circulation in excess of 70,000 copies and fast coming into prominence. Write, giving full information about yourself, what you have sold, and salary desired. Y 11 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING CLERK, must have newspaper office experience; salary to start, $25; apply in own handwriting, stating experience. F 178 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, 2 live wires; medium has no competition; commission basis; drawing account within two weeks. M 705 Times Downtown.

"AD" MAN WANTED.
$10,000 A YEAR.
By large corporation expending over two and one-half million dollars per year in advertising. Exceptional opportunity for advancement if competent. Must be able to write strong, original, forceful copy with "sense of interest, and possess a keen, thoughtful, analytical mind. No ordinary ad writers need apply. This is an exceptional opportunity for an exceptional man. State age, experience, salary you have previously received, and, if convenient, inclose one or two of your ads, which will be returned. J C 331 Times.

ADDRESSERS.
Typists for day or evening work; standard keyboard; first-class working conditions; $2.50 per thousand; in answer give phone number. B 500 Times Downtown.

ANILINE COLORS.
A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ANILINE COLOR MANUFACTURERS; ONE DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES. STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL. ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL, F 141 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan man, experienced in small homes. First-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Designers and draftsmen having first-class experience can be assured, with fast-growing organization; state age, experience, references, and salary. F 236 Times.

ARTIST, commercial halftone retoucher; highest salary. Friend, Mugford, Chambers Co., 676 Broome.

ASSISTANT.—Leading import and export establishment desires an assistant to traffic manager; must be familiar with shipment to South and Central America and Far East; must possess executive and initiative and tact; splendid opening for competent party. F. N., 419 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INTO BETTER POSITION; AGE 20-22; SALARY $20; STATE EXPERIENCE. F 290 TIMES.

ASSISTANT CASHIER wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house; experienced. Apply, giving particulars, (a "X," P. O. Box 822; City Hall Station, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by a banking house; please state age and references; salary $15. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 2,000, Wall St. Station, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, in large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 402, 412, 1,777 Broadway.

AUDITOR.—Large motion picture corporation has an opening for a traveling auditor with substantial experience in exchange accounting and auditing; state in detail experience, education, salary expected, and references; replies treated confidentially. F 207 Times.

BANK CREDIT DEPARTMENT. — Splendid opportunity for advancement for ambitious, energetic boy, 16 to 18 years old. M 739 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Good at figures and good handwriting; excellent opportunity for advancement. F 380 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—We have an opening for an experienced bookkeeper, competent to handle credit and collection, to oversee our books, to draw off monthly profit and loss statements and to generally handle the accounting end of our business; this is a young and fast growing organization with plenty of opportunity for advancement to a man who will start in with us, learn our business, who has initiative combined with knowledge; in your reply please give complete list of your previous employers, giving your present employer's name if you are employed, and state your education; only those replies which give full details will be considered, and all replies will be held confidential; state salary you desire at start. T 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced bookkeeper, understanding controlling accounts, capable of taking trial balances and making up analysis; state experience; all replies treated confidential; interview first essential. M. I. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

BOOKKEEPER, with banking, foreign exchange, and steamship experience; good salary for the right party. Apply in person, Henry C. Zaro, Banker, 29 Cooper Square, corner 6th St., the Zaro Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, competent to take charge of books of manufacturing plant; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, by New York Stock Exchange house; apply, stating experience and salary expected. Address "W. U.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with long experience; one who can make up his own trial balance; good at figures. Apply at Levy's Big Store, 386 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced; thorough knowledge corporation accounting; state age, references, and salary expected. F 311 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, in office of large commission house; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. J 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, familiar with cost accounts; state age, salary, and experience. W 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in wholesale house. Reply, stating salary, J 627 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge; splendid opportunity; give age, experience and salary. W 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, typist and general office assistant; state age, experience and salary. W 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A good, thorough bookkeeper and office manager. W 100 Times.

BOYS
Order Pickers,
Stock Boys,
Packers,
Utility Workers.
Must be over 16 years of age. Pay $12 per week to start.
Call at once.
THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington

800 REPLIES.

SOL. MAYER
Real Estate
1451 Broadway, New York

Sept. 8, 1919.

The New York Times:

A recent advertisement in The New York Times of Real Estate situated in Harlem, which had been placed on the market through the conditions brought about by prohibition, has caused the following condition with regard to my business:

This advertisement, which was placed exclusively in The New York Times, brought to me more than eight hundred replies, and so increased my business that it necessitated removing my office to a more advantageous location and enlarging my force.

Sol. Mayer.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ERRAND BOY.—Chance for advancement. See Mr. Seltman, Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 50th.

ESTIMATOR and asst. supt. for contract and specializing waterproofing and roofing; state qualifications and initial salary. W 88 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted by manufacturer of trade-marked men's shirts; only men with practical experience, capable of organizing a foreign sales department and actually putting goods into foreign markets need apply. Y 29 Times Annex.

FOR HEAD OF STOCK; A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT UNDER BUYER; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. "D E," 111 TIMES.

FURNITURE SALESMEN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED RETAIL FURNITURE SALESMEN AT ONCE; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION. APPLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, TO SUMMERFIELD FURNITURE CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

HEAD OF STOCK.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a Head of Stock for their Boys' Clothing Department. Only men who are actually qualified will be considered, and to the one who gets the position a liberal salary will be paid. The chances for advancement are excellent. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

HEADWAITER, for first-class club; $160, no tips; club experience and best references essential; confidential; write particulars. G 235 Times.

HELPERS around house departments; boys 16; steady employment. H 817 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERKS.—Large insurance company; excellent opportunity, quick advancement; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Thursday, Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

LABORERS wanted at 619 West 52nd Av. Call ready to work.

LATHE HANDS and engine assemblymen wanted for a large Middle Southern manufacturing plant; open shop; 48-hour week; time and a half overtime; transportation paid; living, housing, and working conditions of the best. Call today and tomorrow at Room 2223, Woolworth Bldg. Lacey Mfg. Corp.

LOAN CLERK

experienced in bank work, by prominent bank in New York City. Write, stating experience, age and salary expected. Address "P. O." P. O. Box 822, Cit Hall Station, New York.

MACHINIST WANTED.

All-around man wanted for production work. Call 3d floor, National Binding Machine Co., West and Vestry Sts., New York City.

MACHINIST, all around, competent man for steady maintenance work in soda water factory. 329-331 West 15th St.

MANAGER wanted for inventory and stock control, well trained, who can take charge inventory and record of stocks manufactured, warehouse and sold, and who can distribute stocks on basis such records, coupled with sound commercial deductions. This is excellent opportunity for man of unusual ability. State experience, qualifications, and salary. Y 5 Times Annex.

MAN of good education and refinement, who has extreme patience and interested in doing personal work, as constant companion for a young man. The duties will include tutoring and personal attention in following the prescribed duties of a specialist. One having Y. M. C. A. training and knowledge of psychology preferred. Address Box 1179, Savannah, Ga.

MAN, 40-50 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASSIST THE HEAD FOR A LARGE CLERICAL DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE A FAIR EDUCATION. WRITE A GOOD HAND, AND BE ACTIVE ON HIS FEET; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SALARY TO START, $18 PER WEEK. WRITE B. D. 412, 1777 B'WAY.

MAN.—Leading import and export house desires thoroughly capable man acquainted with foreign grades South American and Far East rubber and familiar with market conditions here. L. J., 412 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, for South America, personally familiar with South American methods and machinery distributors. Apply in person, Room 57, 68 Broad St., prepared with qualifications, references, &c.

MAN wanted for export house; one who understands Spanish, Portuguese, and English; also the making of Mexican, Brazilian, and Cuban invoices, and as well Spanish and Portuguese bills. J 838 Times Downtown.

MAN with executive ability to run dispensary; no medical knowledge required; $100 monthly and all meals; call evenings only. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. Subway Station, Bronx.

MAN to set as checker and weigher on small packages weighing from 1 to 10 pounds. Van Dyk & Reeves, 310 Hudson St.

MEN.—Old-established export house has a few openings for consistent man who can handle cotton piece goods for export; working knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not absolutely essential; splendid opportunity to make first-class connections. Address, stating salary and full particulars, O. W., 428 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Young men between the ages of eighteen and nineteen wanted by downtown bank. 363 Times Downtown.

METALS.

Young man, with experience in steel and general metals, familiar with trade customs; good opportunity as general assistant in prominent export house; give details, salary, etc. Address P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE to do general housework and cooking for small family, in private house; two rooms free to right party; references required. Inquire Shapiro, 627 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, or Phone 703 Williamsburg.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.

A good opportunity to earn additional money is open to young man owning motorcycle, to collect advertising copy from our agents afternoons from 4 to 6:30; state age and salary expected.

X 402 TIMES ANNEX.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR, licensed for studio; office hours. Apply 729 7th Av., Room 613; call Bry. 2313.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—WANTED, IN A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, A YOUNG MAN AS GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPERS; MUST BE A GOOD PENMAN; STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 725 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY wanted by prominent manufacturing and export house; excellent opportunities for bright and willing boy; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary desired. Merchants, 675 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOY, about 18, wanted in selling office of large manufacturing concern; must be neat, quick, and obliging; advancement for the right boy. Address at once, R 684 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16 to 18, in downtown office of established concern; good opening, with bright prospects for advancement; salary to begin $15 per month. R 687 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, fine opening for young man, 16 to 18, to learn bookkeeping and banking; rapid advancement; state age, education, salary expected. G 274 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—Permanent position in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; call 10:30 A. M. Suhre, 229 West 42d St., 2d floor.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—If you are a smart boy and willing to learn we will help you and give you an opportunity to advance. M 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE.—Bright young man to assist in general office work; state experience, references and salary expected. H 815 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Atlas Assurance Company, Ltd., 100 William St., Room 407.

OFFICE BOYS, (2,) with good appearance and industrious; hours 8-5:30; $10 per week. W 106 Times.

OFFICE BOY,—Book publishing house; salary start, $9; opportunity for advancement. M 134 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, clean, and quick. Apply Bogue Vending Corporation, 68 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, ACCURATE AT FIGURES. SPALDING, 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., B'KLYN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young man. Call Room 212B, 13 Astor Place.

OFFICE BOY wanted; good chance of advancement. Apply M 713 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted to learn export business. 116 Broad St., Room 32.

PACKERS AND CRATERS for light cast iron and steel work, steady position in Brooklyn factory; state experience and salary. M. M., 468 Times.

PACKERS.

Young men about 20, having some experience in packing notions and fancy goods; permanent position. Flory, 31 East 17th St.

PACKERS.—Understands packing general merchandise; steady job. H 515 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work; one experienced in printing or newspaper business preferred; state age, salary, and experience in detail. Y 20 Times Annex.

PERFUMER wanted; man experienced in the preparation of perfumes; Frenchman preferred. Call on Di Santo, 506 West B'way.

PICKERS.—Experienced auto. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 50th.

PRACTICAL PHOTO-ENGRAVER wanted, in a leading New England city, with best working conditions, thoroughly high-class man, capable of assuming entire direction of large, modern photo-engraving plant; this is a big job that requires a practical man with ideas, executive ability and good habits, who knows photo-engraving in all its branches, how to cultivate the good will of customers, and how to deal and work with man. Such a man will find this an exceptional opportunity for the right man. Address in confidence, giving age, experience, references, special qualifications and salary desired. X 498 Times Annex.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING SALESMAN.

Wanted, photo-engraving salesman of the highest type, capable of representing large, modern photo-engraving plant in leading New England city; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man with knowledge of photo-engraving, who possesses artistic ideas in making lay-outs and has the ability to render a complete service to customers. Address in confidence, giving age, experience, references, special qualifications and salary desired. X 496 Times Annex.

PRESS FEEDERS, cylinder, cross operators, brakemen, tension men and utility men for magazine web presses, with previous experience and desirous of continuing affiliation International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union under the jurisdiction of International organization and the American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call or write Confidential Hotel, 41st and Broadway. Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

PRESSMEN.

A specialty printing house, located in Jersey, near ferries and tubes, has some good openings for flatbed and rotary pressmen; preferably those who have had experience on Kidder and Meisel presses, which print from the roll; we also have openings for men who have a general knowledge of same; experience in this type of work and who would like to resume the trade; answer in detail, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. T 472 Times Downtown.

RENTING BROKER,

TO HANDLE MANAGEMENT PROPERTIES OF LARGE REAL ESTATE CONCERN; MAN OF EXPERIENCE, TACT AND INITIATIVE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; SALARY. W. W., P. O. BOX 872, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

RUBBING FOREMAN.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A LIVE WIRE, PRODUCING, HIGH-GRADE RUBBING FOREMAN IN OUR FINISHING DEPARTMENT.

IN APPLYING, GIVE YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FULL, CONCERNS YOU HAVE WORKED FOR, AND POSITIONS HELD; AGE AND SALARY YOU ARE EARNING. WILL INTERVIEW APPLICANTS IN NEW YORK.

A. C. SPAHN,
GENERAL FACTORY MANAGER,
NO. 20 CHURCHILL STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CUTLER DESK COMPANY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HEAD OF STOCK.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a Head of Stock for their Boys' Clothing Department. Only men who are actually qualified will be considered, and to the one who gets the position a liberal salary will be paid. The chances for advancement are excellent. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

MUSICIANS.—Jazz band, 4 or 5 pieces, to play in dancing academy every night, 8-12; one entertainer; lowest terms. J 382 Times Downtown.

NIGHT WATCHMAN; 7 NIGHTS 4 WEEK; 2 NIGHTS A MONTH OFF; MUST BE BONDED; STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY $20. F 256 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER.

ONE WHO IS CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT AND WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS THOROUGHLY WANTED BY A LARGE WOOLEN HOUSE; MUST BE OF PLEASING PERSONALITY AND WELL VERSED IN MODERN OFFICE METHODS AND UNDERSTANDS ACCOUNTING; FOR A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WE HAVE AN INTERESTING POSITION; STATE IN CONFIDENCE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. J. O., 300 CABLE BLDG.

OFFICE BOYS.

THE STANDARD OIL CO. (N. J.),

has positions for bright boys, who are 16 years of age or over; preference given to boys who have high school education; call between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at Room 800,

26 BROADWAY.
Telephone Broad 1220. Ext. 207.

OFFICE BOY wanted by prominent manufacturing and export house; excellent opportunities for bright and willing boy; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary desired. Merchants, 675 Times, 2 Rector St.

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PORTER, colored; very reliable; with extra good references. Apply 22 White St., ground floor.

PORTERS in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 309 Canal St.

PRESS FEEDERS, cylinder, cross operators, brakemen, tension men and utility men for magazine web presses, with previous experience and desirous of continuing affiliation International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union under the jurisdiction of International organization and the American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call or write Confidential Hotel, 41st and Broadway. Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

PRESSMEN on magazine web and flat bed presses; must be members of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union or such members favoring affiliation with International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and practical workmen; office strictly union recognizing International organization and American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call Continental Hotel, 41st Street and Broadway. Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

PRESSMEN.

A specialty printing house, located in Jersey, near ferries and tubes, has some good openings for flatbed and rotary pressmen; preferably those who have had experience on Kidder and Meisel presses, which print from the roll; we also have openings for men who have a general knowledge of same; experience in this type of work and who would like to resume the trade; answer in detail, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. T 472 Times Downtown.

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A. C. SPAHN,
GENERAL FACTORY MANAGER,
NO. 20 CHURCHILL STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CUTLER DESK COMPANY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

Men of ability, who can sell the underwritten securities of an established, successful industrial.

We want three men who can earn $100 or more weekly in commissions.

Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.

I. F. NOLL & COMPANY,
170 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Ambitious and determined men, with or without selling experience, who qualify for us have trained to sell on commission the securities of an established financial institution, nearly 16 years in business paying dividends of 8% annually, besides adding to a healthy surplus; our clientele shirs $100 or more weekly; you can do it. Call or R. Spencer & Co., 1 Madison Av., day or evening, or 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Prominent financial organization with large sales forces in a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances or other similar lines.

Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no specific knowledge of stocks; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan which has proved exceptionally successful and hard work assure substantial remuneration; only men of highest type, whose record will stand strict investigation and who desire to be permanently associated with one organization, should apply; applications only and give full details of all business accomplishment; replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 300 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN to INTERVIEW
BIG EXECUTIVES

We have two openings for high-grade specialty salesman—live wires—to sell a high-class service to banking institutions, corporations, lawyers, and accountants. The men we want must be able to interview big executives and to show a good record of their past selling ability. The men are promoted to district managers as they develop. Compensation on commission basis; full commission on all renewal business. These positions are worth $5,000 a year and over to the right men. If you can qualify for the above standard phone the sales manager, Farragut 6186, or write H 801 Times.

SALESMEN.

A progressive financial organization has an opening for two A1 security salesmen; only those who can come highly recommended, showing their past record, need apply; salary and commission. Suite 410, 1482 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — Exclusive selling rights arranged for salesmen to handle our factory rebuilt tires; must be hustlers; beginners make $100 weekly; commission; permanent connection if you are the right man; write for proposition. Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell incandescent lamps; Independent and Edison Mazda; liberal commission. Biglin & Moffatt, Inc., 8 West 19th St., New York City.

SALESMAN, high-class man, with selling experience among medical profession, to sell medical appliance; preference required; exclusive territory offers splendid opportunity for energetic $5,000 per year man; commission basis. Ozone Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN.

The Street, the illustrated financial weekly, requires the services of several first-class men for its subscription department; highest commission paid, which may be drawn upon immediately. See Mr. Sidell, "The Street, Inc.," 49 Wall St.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 30 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell high-grade food commodity to grocers, butchers, and bakers; only those familiar with the New York City trade need apply; state full qualifications and salary expected. M 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, inside; commercial stationery store, downtown; must understand loose leaf, blank books, and general line; also window dressing; give experience. J 902 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell high grade business service; much in demand; to wholesale and manufacturing trade; want men capable of earning $3,000; salary and commission. T 501 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants by Jan. 1 competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 277 Times.

SALESMEN, to work in newsstand, to sell cigars and candy; some experience necessary; A-1 references required. Apply Klein's Drug Store, Edgewater, N. J., opposite West 130th St. ferry.

SALESMEN who prefer regular salary following instructions, closing prospective clients in own financial service department, may apply, stating salary and reference. J 631 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, side line, who sell institutions, 1,000 articles by photographed samples; 20 per cent. commission. Public Clearings, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in silk and woolens; good opportunity for a capable man. Write or phone Rothstein's, 413 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with afternoons or Saturday open; must have knowledge of selling men's hats retail; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMEN to call on retail shoe trade in west, Pennsylvania, and New York State territory; only experienced need apply; commission. M. D., 814 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry a few numbers of infants' and children's dresses; can be had as side line; must have following; commission basis. Alden, 427 Central Av., B'klyn.

SALESMEN.—Convincing talkers, to solicit accounts for accountants; very good paying proposition; commission. M 816 Times Downtown; Gramercy 1529.

SALESMAN experienced in export hosiery and underwear, with trade; commission basis. Write, stating age and experience, W 113 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experience active wholesale grocery business metropolitan district, Jersey; brokerage basis; drawing account, commission. Y 15 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for clothing department; must have some experience. Apply M. Konner & Co., 174-176 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMEN for men's hats, retail experience required; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN, photo-engraving house, with following; highest commission. Fredd, 476 Broome St.

SALESMAN, experienced in popular line of dresses and skirts; commission basis only. Chatham Dress Co., 250 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN, retail furniture, Al man, experienced only. Apply in person. Plon Bros., 40 Avenue B.

SALESMAN, for Middle and extreme West, to handle line of fine dresses; commission basis. Commodore Dress Co., 16 East 30th.

SALESMAN, single young man, to take orders for a publication; salary and commission; private. R 661 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, electrical appliances; leads furnished; drawing account; commission. J 629 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to travel adjacent territory with high-grade line of Oil Well supplies and mine hoists; product on market five years and backed by large national advertising campaign; trade partly established; factory time open; this is not a get rich schemah, but a permanent connection where a man can better himself from year to year. We have no room for order takers, but would like to hear from salesman who has ability to make three thousand five hundred dollars yearly or better; personal interview will not be arranged this month; application will not be considered unless accompanied by photo. Address, Sales Manager, Detroit Vapor Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN. — An unusual opportunity is offered to a high-class salesman to handle one of the best dress lines in N. Y. through the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; applicant must be a man who can earn between $10,000 and $15,000 per annum; commission only; those with thorough experience who can answer to above need apply. F 849 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted by well-established and reliable real estate developers, who have spent several hundred thousand dollars on their property, two live salesmen experienced in selling real estate from map or blueprint; attractive and liberal commission to capable men with opportunity of substantial interest in the business; salesmen who must have advances need not apply. Call between hours 1 and 4, Room 1109, 1,370 Broadway.

SALESMEN.

Bright, aggressive salesman by well-established company, to handle a paint line; expenses advanced; salary guaranteed; permanent territory. In reply, give full particulars, references, and also telephone number to enable prompt interview. Address

L. F. MOLLERING,
Harold Square Hotel,
170 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Ambitious and determined men, with or without selling experience, who qualify for us have trained to sell on commission the securities of an established financial institution, nearly 16 years in business paying dividends of 8% annually, besides adding to a healthy surplus; our clientele shirs $100 or more weekly; you can do it. Call or R. Spencer & Co., 1 Madison Av., day or evening, or 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Prominent financial organization with large sales forces in a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances or other similar lines.

Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no specific knowledge of stocks; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan which has proved exceptionally successful and hard work assure substantial remuneration; only men of highest type, whose record will stand strict investigation and who desire to be permanently associated with one organization, should apply; applications only and give full details of all business accomplishment; replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 300 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN to INTERVIEW
BIG EXECUTIVES

We have two openings for high-grade specialty salesman—live wires—to sell a high-class service to banking institutions, corporations, lawyers, and accountants. The men we want must be able to interview big executives and to show a good record of their past selling ability. The men are promoted to district managers as they develop. Compensation on commission basis; full commission on all renewal business. These positions are worth $5,000 a year and over to the right men. If you can qualify for the above standard phone the sales manager, Farragut 6186, or write H 801 Times.

SALESMEN.

A progressive financial organization has an opening for two A1 security salesmen; only those who can come highly recommended, showing their past record, need apply; salary and commission. Suite 410, 1482 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — Exclusive selling rights arranged for salesmen to handle our factory rebuilt tires; must be hustlers; beginners make $100 weekly; commission; permanent connection if you are the right man; write for proposition. Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell incandescent lamps; Independent and Edison Mazda; liberal commission. Biglin & Moffatt, Inc., 8 West 19th St., New York City.

SALESMAN, high-class man, with selling experience among medical professions, to sell medical appliance; preference required; exclusive territory offers splendid opportunity for energetic $5,000 per year man; commission basis. Ozone Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN.

The Street, the illustrated financial weekly, requires the services of several first-class men for its subscription department; highest commission paid, which may be drawn upon immediately. See Mr. Sidell, "The Street, Inc.," 49 Wall St.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced machine tool salesmen, between the ages of 30 and 40, wanted by a well-known and established machine tool manufacturer; salary and commission basis; state experience. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell high-grade food commodity to grocers, butchers, and bakers; only those familiar with the New York City trade need apply; state full qualifications and salary expected. M 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, inside; commercial stationery store, downtown; must understand loose leaf, blank books, and general line; also window dressing; give experience. J 902 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell high grade business service; much in demand; to wholesale and manufacturing trade; want men capable of earning $3,000; salary and commission. T 501 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants by Jan. 1 competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 277 Times.

SALESMEN, to work in newsstand, to sell cigars and candy; some experience necessary; A-1 references required. Apply Klein's Drug Store, Edgewater, N. J., opposite West 130th St. ferry.

SALESMEN who prefer regular salary following instructions, closing prospective clients in own financial service department, may apply, stating salary and reference. J 631 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, side line, who sell institutions, 1,000 articles by photographed samples; 20 per cent. commission. Public Clearings, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in silk and woolens; good opportunity for a capable man. Write or phone Rothstein's, 413 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with afternoons or Saturday open; must have knowledge of selling men's hats retail; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMEN to carry a few numbers of infants' and children's dresses; can be had as side line; must have following; commission basis. Alden, 427 Central Av., B'klyn.

SALESMEN.—Convincing talkers, to solicit accounts for accountants; very good paying proposition; commission. M 816 Times Downtown; Gramercy 1529.

SALESMAN experienced in export hosiery and underwear, with trade; commission basis. Write, stating age and experience, W 113 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experience active wholesale grocery business metropolitan district, Jersey; brokerage basis; drawing account, commission. Y 15 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for clothing department; must have some experience. Apply M. Konner & Co., 174-176 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMEN for men's hats, retail experience required; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN, photo-engraving house, with following; highest commission. Fredd, 476 Broome St.

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The Civil Service.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for engineer, $2,000 or over a year; assistant engineer, $1,800-$2,880 a year; junior engineer, $1,200-$1,740 a year, and engineering aid, $1,200-$3,000 a year, for men and women in the Reclamation Service at the salaries indicated and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from these examinations, when it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The entrance salary within the range stated for these positions will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee and the duty to which he is assigned. Living expenses are not paid, except when traveling under official orders, when all necessary expenses are allowed. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the subjects indicated below, which will have the relative weights stated. The things on education, experience and fitness will be based upon the competitor's sworn statements in his application and upon corroborative evidence.

Engineer and Assistant Engineer.—Education, general experience, and fitness, 70; thesis, specimens of work, or responsible experience in irrigation, drainage, land clearing, highway, agricultural, or sanitary engineering, 30.

Engineer.—The applicant must be a civil, mechanical, electrical, or other professional engineer or an architect; shall have been in active practice of his profession for ten years or more; shall have had responsible charge of engineering or architectural work for at least five years, and shall be qualified to design as well as to direct engineering or architectural work. Graduation from a school of engineering or architecture of recognized standing will be considered as equivalent to two years of active practice. Experience as a professor of engineering in a technical school of high grade will be considered as equivalent to an equal amount of actual practice.

Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their sixtieth birthday on the date of making application to be examined.

Assistant Engineer.—Applicants must have graduated from a standard high school or completed a course of study equivalent to that required for such graduation, and have had at least six years' practical experience in engineering. The completion of the second, third, and fourth years in a technical college of recognized standing will each be equivalent to one year of the required experience. A part of the experience must have been in a responsible capacity.

Under the second subject the applicant may submit not to exceed ten typewritten pages, comprising a technical description in detail of some important work upon which he has been engaged in a responsible engineering capacity, or (b) designs, detail plans, designs, or specifications prepared by himself or under his direction, for some work, accompanied by a statement as to the exact degree of responsibility in connection with their preparation; or (c) a statement in full and in detail of his responsible experience in irrigation, drainage, land clearing, highway, agricultural, or sanitary engineering.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of making application to the application blank.

Junior Engineer.—Education, experience and fitness, 70; specimen of drawing and lettering, 30.

Applicants must have graduated from a standard high school or completed a course of study equivalent to that required for such graduation and have had at least two years of engineering experience. The completion of each year in a technical college of recognized standing will be equivalent to six months of the required experience.

The specimens of drawing and lettering called for in the second subject may be either structural or topographic work and need not be specially prepared for this examination, but should be accompanied by a statement under oath, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, in the following language: "I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the accompanying drawing and lettering is wholly my own work and without any assistance."

Junior engineers may be appointed assistant engineers provided they possess the requisite qualifications, and may be promoted to engineer positions in the discretion of the department.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of making bath to the application.

Engineering Draftsman—Drafting, 40; education and experience, 60. The register of eligibles will be divided into the following grades: Grade 1, $1,200 to $1,440 a year; Grade 2, $1,500 to $1,740 a year; Grade 3, $1,800 to $2,000 a year. Under the first subject applicants must submit with their applications drawings, preferably not larger than 14 by 17 inches. Blue prints will not be accepted. The drawings should be accompanied by a statement under oath, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, to the effect that they are the work of the applicant. It should also be made clear whether the design is in whole or in part the applicant's work. A rating of at least 70 per cent. is required in this subject.

Under the second subject applicants for Grade 1 must have had at least one year of engineering or architectural experience; for Grade 2 at least three years of such experience, and for Grade 3 at least five years of engineering and drafting experience.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-second birthday on the date of making oath to the application.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Baltimore Heights, Canal Zone, or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

Education Notes.

The stated meeting of the Board of Education scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed until Friday morning at 10 A. M. on account of the Pershing celebration.

The election of a Director of Reference and Research and a Supervisor of Lectures will come before the Board. Eugene A. Nifenecker, who for the last three years has been Acting Director, has been nominated by the Board of Superintendents for the first position, and Ernest L. Crandall, head of the department of modern languages in Washington Irving High School, has been nominated for the second.

The public schools throughout the city will be closed today so that the school children will have the opportunity of viewing the Pershing celebration.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Forty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,258,000, were chartered today. They include:

Benedict Stone Corp., Tuckahoe, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 25,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $300,000; E. C. Van Dyke, W. E. Weeks, J. C. Benedict, 133 West 42d St.

Community Laundry Co., No. 2, Brooklyn, $5,000; H. M. Orenstein, M. Kaplan, A. B. Roth, 1,734 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

International Brewery Co., Buffalo, $250,000; J. Philips, J. Hagan, C. H. Krotz, Buffalo.

Kop-Spear Development Co., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; M. A. and E. Koeppel, 330 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

Prime Auto Fabric Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $7,000; N. Jacobs, B. Fradin, H. Cohen, 952 12th St., Brooklyn.

The Larmer Associates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $50,000; H. Weismann, M. Hertz, S. F. Burkard, 515 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Grossman Pictures, Inc., Ithaca, $25,000; S. F. Friedman, M. E. Smith, A. M. Cotter, 2 Rector St.

Community Laundry No. 3, Brooklyn, $5,000; H. M. Orenstein, M. Kaplan, A. B. Roth, 1,734 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

Newrich Style Shop Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. E. Neuman, L. B. Walters, B. Foley, 23 E. 17th St.

National Hat Stores, Inc., Manhattan, hats and hatters' supplies, $100,000; L. J. Ince, G. B. Read, L. T. Noonan, 165 Broadway.

The Aircraft Hats, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; R. Simon, I. Reiss, W. C. Hall, 327 West 149th St.

The Strickler Salzman Dress and Cloak Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. and M. Strickler, S. Salzman, 1,506 Madison Av.

H-O Quick Corp., Manhattan, oils, paints, soaps, dyes, 4,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; G. Brownlee, J. N. Harkins, O. L. Gibson, 149 Broadway.

Webb & Houlberg Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. D. McKee, V. H. Houlberg, R. Webb, 154 Nassau St.

J. E. Davidson's Son Co., Manhattan, haberdashery, $100,000; I. M. Schachter, E. Yamapin, I. S. Lambert, 132 Nassau St.

Hoffer's Market, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000; S. Lowenthal, F. and H. Fitchman, 510 West 184th St.

R. Price Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $1,000; C. B. and F. H. Price, A. S. Kellogg, 270 Fort Washington Av.

Witt Drug Co., Manhattan, $12,000; L. and V. and A. Witt, 375 West 179th St.

Madison Finance Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $250,000; L. Bartlett, B. R. Stein, I. D. Harrison, 320 Broadway.

M. F. Goldman, Brooklyn, drug store, $6,000; P. Sussman, J. B. Morris, L. Schutzman, 714 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Commercial Corp., "Roswoj," Utica, clothing, hardware, and provisions, $250,000; A. Dwonik, L. Rogera, F. Karpinski, Utica.

Melrose Photo Studio, Manhattan, $6,000; E. and J. Chalkovsky, 1, Iseff, 42 West 125th St.

Hagedorn's, Manhattan, ladies' apparel shop, $150,000; F. Dahl, P. and A. Hagedorn, 31st St. and Broadway.

Hagedorn Realty Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; same as preceding.

Rofrano Bros., Manhattan, realty and insurance brokers, $5,000; A. Rickman, R. J. and M. A. Rofrano, 6 James St.

Jefferson Meat Market Co., Manhattan, butcher business, $5,000; S. Cohn, J. V. Di Grocco, H. Burky, 155 2d Av.

The Oriental Corp., Manhattan, marine insurance and Custom House brokerage, $200,000; L. F. Orbeman, F. P. Harrington, P. H. Low, 43 East 11th St.

Miller Silk Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. Miller, S. Rosask, A. M. Sulsberger, 149 Broadway.

The Jewish Chronicle, Schenectady, $5,000; J. Jasis, N. Sahr, S. Morris, Schenectady.

School-Keensey Realty, Inc., Tonawanda, $10,000; F. F. Schad, B. A. Keensey, D. G. O'Day, Tonawanda.

E. M. Harrington & Co., Shenectady, cotton and wool material, $10,000; J. O. Burns, J. Smith, E. M. Harrington, Schenectady.

Aldon Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Halpern, M. Gordon, S. Altman, 104 East 21st St.

M. Goldman, Inc., Manhattan, woolen and cotton clippings and remnants, $5,000; W. S. Gordon, L. and H. Goldman, 12 East 106th St.

Vincit Co., Manhattan, mercantile manufacturing and construction, $50,000; J. G. Brown, L. B. Walters, B. Foley, 23 E. 17th St.

Aljomax Clothing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. W. Levine, N. Phillips, S. Rabinowitz, 281 Broadway.

Max Weisberg Co., Buffalo, realty, restaurant, and theatres, $10,000; M. Weisberg, J. Simon, C. H. Howard, Buffalo.

Hitz & Hopkins, Inc., Brooklyn, shoe polishes, dyes, and shoe findings, $15,000; I. L. Hopkins, J. L. and C. B. Hitz, 602 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Good Luck Food Co., Rochester, $50,000; F. K. Hannon, J. and E. R. Kingston, Rochester.

The Merchandise Exhibit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. H. Meyer, J. B. Gove, E. J. Meyer, F. William St.

Sinclair Rubber Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. McA. Pyle, L. Solomon, E. P. Brown, 152 East 50th St.

Kronshait Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Feinson, H. Graef, N. Kronshtat, 188 Orchard St.

U. S. Public Health Film, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; S. and A. and H. Cummins, 50 East 42d St.

Vulcan Paint Co., Manhattan, $25,000; L. Heilbrun, S. S. Whitney, J. Wolkan, 80 Broad St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Forsyth Metal Goods Co., East Aurora, $5,000 to $75,000.

Simplex Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Chelsea Finance Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

M. J. Spiegel Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

S. P. Frink, Inc., Manhattan, 510 shares preferred stock, par value $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital to $171,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Atlas Forwarding Co., Manhattan, to American Forwarding Co.

Dress Contract Mfrs. Assn., Manhattan, to Association of Dress, Inc., Mfrs.

Plymouth Hardware and Plumbing Co., Manhattan, to Burris & Glascow Plumbing and Hardware, Inc.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York, Manhattan, to Commonwealth Bank.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The United Book Store Co., Del., $3,000,000; Rep. W. R. Thurston, 2049 Broadway; Oliver Oil and Gas Co., Del., $1,000,000; Rep. H. J. Hinmelstein, 344 5th Av.

Tidewater Oil Sales Corp., Del., $100,000; Rep. J. J. Jansen, 37 Wall St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Buffalo Chair Works, Buffalo.

George Caruthers, Inc., Manhattan.

Goldberg Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.

Buffalo Cut Glass Co., a corporation, Buffalo.

Ida Realty Co., Manhattan.

Strasburger, Manhattan.

Mason, Hilton & Co., Manhattan.

Hamm Garage Co., Saratoga Springs.

C. E. Rice Drug Co., Ossining.

The International Brewing Co., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Charters filed: Composition Machinery Corp., Newark, $100,000; C. F. Burroughs, J. A. Bernhard, and Carl Fergus, all of Newark.

Philadelphia Piano Co., Gloucester, $125,000; J. M. Zerbey of Camden, L. M. Clair of Gloucester, and J. E. Zerbey of Summit Hills, Penn.

Simpson, Brown & Co., Elizabeth, contractors, $100,000; O. R. Simpson, R. M. Brown, E. S. Atwater, Jr., all of Elizabeth.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 9.—Charters filed: Clarke Loeb Co., $2,000,000; Robert W. Ashley, New York; Francisco Clark, Z. H. Oisharg, Durango, Mexico.

Accident Insurance Vending Co., $1,500,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Sloux Oil and Refining Co., $1,200,000; F. W. Woods, Spicer, Nev.; A. V. Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. C. Kirkpatrick, Sioux City, Iowa.

Davis Can Server Corp. of Delaware, $1,000,000; Elizabeth F. Davis, J. Frederick Sitlern, Arthur Barker, all of Brooklyn.

Burrell Engineering and Equipment Co., $500,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

The Eastern Co-operative Corp., $300,000; M. M. Lucey, E. V. Darlington, M. Butler of Wilmington.

Loeb's, Inc., $125,000; M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, M. Horty of Wilmington.

American Refrigeration and Insulation Co., $55,000; E. H. Brenner, N. Dacimoto, New York; A. G. Concolte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reading Messenger, Inc., $5,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdall of Wilmington.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The tropical storm was central Tuesday night a little south of Key West, where the barometer read 29.66 inches with a wind velocity of sixty miles an hour from the Northeast. The storm is apparently moving Northwestward and will pass into the Gulf of Mexico during Tuesday night. Warnings to shipping and other interests have been regularly sent since Monday morning when hurricane warnings were first displayed on the South Florida Coast. Unsettled conditions still continue over the northern tier of States and there were rains over the greater portion of this area, although more or less local in the Northwest. Over the remainder of the country except in Florida fair weather prevailed.

Temperatures are still high for the season in the Interior of the Middle Atlantic States and in the Central Valleys, the Central Plains States, and the interior South and Southwest. From the lake region eastward it is much cooler, the low temperatures extending southward into New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. In the Far West temperatures are nearly normal.

There will be rain Wednesday in New England, the eastern part of the Middle Atlantic district, and Florida, probably ceasing by Wednesday night. It will be somewhat cooler Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds Off the Atlantic Coast.—North of Sandy Hook, moderate southeast winds, rain Wednesday, cloudy Thursday; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate east winds over northern portion, with rain Wednesday, gentle south and southwest winds over south portion, with fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, gentle, mostly south and southwest winds north of Florida, with fair weather, northeast winds over Northern Florida coast; fresh to moderately strong easterly gales over south portion, with rain; East Gulf Coast, gentle to moderate northerly winds over north portion, with fair weather. Increasing northeast winds over south portion, strong gales over southeast portion, rain.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New Jersey—Local rains Wednesday, Thursday, partly cloudy.

Delaware—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Wednesday; probably showers in southeast, cooler in west. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy in south, cloudy in north, Wednesday and Thursday; probably showers Thursday in north.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; probably showers Thursday in west.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday; rain in extreme south. Thursday, cloudy.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday; rain in east and south. Thursday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	Deg.	1918.	Deg.
8 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	83
6 A. M.	65	8 P. M.	82
9 A. M.	62	8 P. M.	82
12 M.	63	11 P. M.	80
	65		84

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding day last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 9:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Fla.—Rain Wed.; fair Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed.; showers Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Wed.; showers Thurs.

Mich.—Unsettled Wed.; showers Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed.; showers Thurs.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Wis. and Minn.—Showers Wed.; fair Thurs.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed.; fair and cooler Thurs.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Mon., and Wyo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed.; fair and cooler Thurs.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:10—133 W. 67 St.; not given	None
1:15—1,431 3 Av.; Amiel Hitschreich	Slight
7:40—15 Beaver St.; Bogert & Greenbank.	Not given
P. M.	
10:05—229 E. 103 St.; J. Singer	Not given
2:00—615 Cortlandt Av.; R. Passato	Slight
2:10—514 W. 25 St.; Dins & Shuster	Not given
4:20—154 W. 127 St., (auto;) not given	Slight
5:40—735 St. Ann's Av.; not given	None
6:45—404 E. 135 St.; Albert Alberts	Slight
7:05—244 W. 99 St.; Jay Flskin	Slight
6:45—404 E. 135 St.; Albert Alberts	Not given
10:30—1 Coriears St.; Jack Weisbaud	Not given

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *verses* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 2M, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Admiralty processes.

Re Am Heating & Plumbing Co.; bankrupt.
Re Camille Weidenfield, bankrupt.
L. Barone<Canadian Nor. Ry Co.
Adelaide Barone< same.
C. E. McInnes Co< Nederland Stoomvaart Maatchappy.
Leta L. Potter<Boat Myron C. Taylor.
Robins Conveying Belt Co<The snow Heinds.
Red Star Towing & Transp Co<McClellan Dredge Co. Dredge No. 2.
US<North Shore Development Co.
Re Hyman Weinberg, to correct name, (naturalisation.)
N. Eliades<Steamship Orpheus.
Aktieselskabet Christiansand<Iperia Shipping Corp.
Same—Steamship Iperia.
Kalenbach & Stephens<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
Grace Barone<Can. Northern Ry.
John Barone<same.
Minnie Barone<same.
Leta D. Potter<Schr. Myron C. Taylor.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Boyd<Boyd.
Peoples<Am Socialist Soc.
De Gonzenbach<McGuire.
Re Geasty.
Moberly<Moberly.
Baum<Piermont.
Hirsch<Nat Nassau Bank.
Oustayan<Camp Supply Co.
Simon<same.
Re Shubert Theat Co.
Staucauelli<Staucauelli.
People ex rel Maggard<Dundon.
Lawyers Rty Co< Murray.
Glens Falls Ins Co< Kahrs.
Karanjia<Nigeon Trading Co.
Kramer<Childs Co.
Holmes<Camp, Jr.
Zorda<Mason & Hangar, (2.)
Murphy<Brill.
Knopf<Finkelstein.
Adesky<Weil.
CNY<Weinstein.
Klauber<Meller.
Un Elec Light & Pow Co<Dowling.
McCormack<Oddams.
Forbes<Hylan, (2.)
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Crowley.
Schusterman<Paul Jones Co.
Fowler<Alvares.
Northfield<Lange.
Grossbart<Shapiro.
McDonald<Heller.
Webber<Lowenstein.
Chase<Hawsmeller.
Smith<Nemeropsky.
De Groff & Son<Wood & Stevens, Inc.
Steinberg<Raffaello, Cwelli & Figli.
Gelarie<Block et al.
Greenblatt<Citrel Holding Co.
Musmic<Kissel Auto. Truck, Jr<Cent Park Riding Co.
Philip<Capital Rty & Con Co.

PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—11 A. M.
Estate Henry O. Seixas
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Breitung<Unger.
Devine<Supertone Talking Machine Co.
Teitelbaum<Berland.
Tamarco<Van Sicien & Co.
Charnas<Bent.
Pegeling<Loose Wiles Biscuit Co.
Walsh<Scranton Wyoming Coal Co.
Silberman Herring Co<Granat.
Re Gottleibson.
American Can Co< Schenegel.
Friedman<Newman.
Coe<Rhodes.
Weiss<Algio.
Buchanan<Buchanan.
Re Meyer, Inc.
Krofjalla<National Biscuit Co.
Heit<Heit.
Quigley<Skiyn Un Gas Isaacs<Isaacs.
Hersberg<Berman.
Riley<Riley.
Seits<Brulowitz.
Daly<Daly.
Ward Baking Co< Ursprung.
Schilt<Schilt.
Bank of L'N<Goldberg.
Hemmersmith< Hirsch, (2.)

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Eva Tummell:
Morris Wolfinger.
John Mern.
Elizabeth Webber.
Administrations of:
Pasquale Malloss.
Sylvester Barrett.
Accountings of:
Andelucia Wheeler.
Thomas White.
Louis Potthoff.
Francis White.
Harry Katzman.
Joseph Yaugh.
John Kathmayer.
Anastasio Dalton.
Estate of:
Daniel Griffith.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

CRIMINAL—Part I.—Foster, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Trial calendar.

Part II.—Recess.

Part III.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Trial calendar.

Part IV.—Recess.

Part V.—Koenig, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Trial calendar.

Part VI.—Recess.

Part VII.—Recess.

Part VIII.—Recess.

Part IX.—Recess.

Part X.—Recess.

Special Sessions.

Part I.—Recess.

Part II.—Recess.

Part III.—Recess.

Part IV.—Recess.

Part V.—Recess.

Part VI.—Recess.

Part VII.—Recess.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Sept. 12.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
Catherine Gehrtz.
Anthony Viola.
Wills for probate:
Thomas F Gregg.
Cephas Brainerd Fox.
James C Beard.
Antonio De Genne.
Thomson Stowe.
Catherine F. Farrell.
Mary Smith.
S R Friedlin.
Claus Jensen.
James Knowles.
Accounts—Estates of
Adolph Moekel.
Katherine Mackel.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Cohn<Union Rty.
Beck<same.
People<Kirwan.
Lazarowitz<Bernacheff.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Steuer (Latterher)—Edgar Hirchberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—William O'Rourke<James J. Coogan—George Ludwig.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kadin<Brownsville Dutchers, &c. Co.
Reich<Hulnick.
Brooklyn Edison Co< Sobel.
Greeley<Grimm.
Gelernter<Bell.
Re Struse, (Rothman.)
Vaccaro<Brady & Gloe.
Re Eagle S & L Co.
Kupperman<Ratskin.
Re Flick.
Beechhurst Mfg Co< Cone Co.
Parker<Parker.
Mooney<Mooney.
Ward Baking Co< Ursprung, (2.)
Mills<Jersey.
Buchanan<Buchanan.
Re Meyer, Inc.
Krofjalla<National Biscuit Co.
Heit<Heit.
Quigley<Skiyn Un Gas Isaacs<Isaacs.
Hersberg<Berman.
Riley<Riley.
Seits<Brulowitz.
Daly<Daly.
Ward Baking Co< Ursprung.
Schilt<Schilt.
Bank of L'N<Goldberg.
Hemmersmith< Hirsch, (2.)

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Wagner, J.—Foster< Blumenfeld—Paul J. McCauley. Re John Morrow Co—Richard J. D. Keating.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Sept. 12.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
Catherine Gehrtz.
Anthony Viola.
Wills for probate:
Thomas F Gregg.
Cephas Brainerd Fox.
James C Beard.
Antonio De Genne.
Thomson Stowe.
Catherine F. Farrell.
Mary Smith.
S R Friedlin.
Claus Jensen.
James Knowles.
Accounts—Estates of
Adolph Moekel.
Katherine Mackel.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Cohn<Union Rty.
Beck<same.
People<Kirwan.
Lazarowitz<Bernacheff.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Steuer (Latterher)—Edgar Hirchberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—William O'Rourke<James J. Coogan—George Ludwig.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises....5:35 | Sun sets....7:15

THE TIDES.

	Bush Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:35	9:05	2:50	3:05
Governors Island	8:35	9:03	2:50	3:12
Hell Gate	10:37	10:50	4:30	4:57

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 9.

SS Northern Prince, Brest, Sept. 3.
SS City of Pueblo, Manchester, Aug. 24.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Sept. 4.
SS Mandeville, Port Antonio, Sept. 8.
SS Opequa, Baltz, Aug. 22.
SS Mavana, Cienfuegos, Sept. 1.
SS Lake Como, Santiago, Sept. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Roma	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
Aleda	Antwerp	Aug. 27
Tampico	Fregeno	Aug. 27
Re d'Italia	Genoa	Aug. 25
Wacouta	Havana	Sept. 8
Lake Alvado	Santiago	Sept. 4
Montpelier	Brest	Aug. 31
Pocahontas	Brest	Aug. 31
Kroceland	Brest	Aug. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Aradia	Brest	Aug. 28

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Ehrana	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
Nerus	Brest	Sept. 1

DUE SATURDAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	Sept. 6
Oscar II	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Cedric	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

MAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Celtic, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Para	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

MAIL TOMORROW.

Alianca, Cristocal	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.

MAIL FRIDAY.

Carrillo, Costa Rica	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Glenelvine, Brios Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

MAIL SATURDAY.

Savoie, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Genoa	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bloemfontein, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Sante Domingo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

The connecting mails close at the General P. O. and City Hall P. O. Station, New York, at 6 P. M., as follows:

Netherlands East Indies and specially-addressed mail for Japan, via San Francisco, SS. Bintang.....Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, Siberia, China, Cochin China and Netherlands East Indies, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., SS. Montagle.....Sept. 10
Hawaii, via San Francisco, SS. Lurline.....Sept. 11
Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., SS. Niagara.....Sept. 17

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Capt. W. F. Day, 40th, in charge of 6th Insp. Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 3 days, from 12 noon, Sept. 15, during absence of Inspector on vacation; Sergt. J. F. McGrath, 6th, to Headquarters, for duty in office of Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of Richmond, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 16; Patrol., from precincts indicated to Headquarters Div., Training School, to duty at Camp Mills, Meetings, Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11, until termination of said meetings: M. A. Early, 83; William Kronenbitter, 68; Emil Feldhammer, 51; Albert Lurker, 66.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Insp. C. F. Cahalane, 6th Dist., for 3 days, from 12 noon, Sept. 15, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay, Patrol. Z. L. Fay, 70th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 15; H. J. Swenson, 94th, for 3 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 13; A. J. Mayer, Jr., 94th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 23; J. Kager, 69th, for 4 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 27.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. H. C. Benedict, 20th, from 11:15 P. M., Aug. 29, during disability; Patrol. L. J. Naskal, 79th, from 12:35 A. M., Aug. 27, during disability; John Dawson, 83d, from 3:50 P. M., Aug. 29, during disability; J. J. Rindelen, 112th, from 1:30 P. M., Aug. 28, during disability.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Lieut. E. V. Halpin, Eng. 205, from his late residence, 640 61st St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Wed., Sept. 10. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. James Sherry, Eng. 283. The accompaniment will be commanded respectively by Lieuts. T. A. O'Neill, H. & L. 103; G. F. Browne, H. & L. 131. The following Lieutenants will act as pallbearers: W. H. Pfeil, Eng. 226; M. J. Verney, Eng. 209; J. J. Ludwig, Eng. 201; G. F. Oates, Eng. 240. The Chiefs of the first to the 40th Battalions, inclusive, will each detail two men as funeral escort, who, with the above detail, together with one officer and a platoon of men of Engine Co. 205, who will follow the hearse as mourners, will report, in full uniform, at the quarters of Eng. 279, 5,011 7th Av., at 9 A. M., proceed to above residence, thence to Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 80th St. and 5th Av., and, after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

Special leave of absence: Fireman, (1st grade) J. M. Kennedy, Eng. 83, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 9; Fireman (1st grade) Charles Reilly, Eng. 151, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10; Fireman (2d grade) G. P. Fowler, H. & L. 24, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

O'Connor, Capt. Eng. G. R., (Coast Guard,) to the Pigeon.

Reed, Cmdr. A. B., to Bureau of Steam Eng.

Angwin, Cmdr. W. A., to Great Lakes Naval H

SAYS DEATH FOUND A. Z. RATNER POOR

Brother States That Reputed Millionaire, Head of Large Enterprises, Died in Debt.

OPPOSES WIFE'S CLAIMS

Seeks to Have Her Appointment as Administratrix of Husband's Estate Set Aside.

Allegations that Abraham Z. Ratner, for many years head of large enterprises in Mexico, and recently in business in New York, who died Aug. 14 last at Hastings, did not leave an estate of many millions, as his wife believes, but died $500,000 in debt, are made in an application filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by his brother, José B. Ratner, to set aside the appointment of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix of the estate of her husband.

Soon after Mr. Ratner's death his wife, Mrs. Florence Ratner, offered for probate a will made in Mexico in 1914 which left $25,000 to his brother and the remainder of the estate to his wife and six children. The brother was named as executor, but Mrs. Ratner objected to his appointment. The brother later filed another will recently made by the decedent, cutting off his wife and children.

The brother, José B. Ratner, in his petition for the removal of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix, states that he is at the Spring Hill Sanitarium for a nervous breakdown. He denies a statement by Mrs. Ratner that his brother owned The Tampico News, worth several million dollars, but said he was one of a number of stockholders, and that the concern went into liquidation in 1914, when he and his brother came here. He says he and his brother had $500,000 between them when they came. His brother lost part of his share in business reverses in Spain the year following, and the remainder was also lost in stock transactions.

Concerning allegations by Mrs. Ratner that the decedent was rich through his ownership of stock in the Overseas Export and Import Company, the Transcontinental Exploration Company, and the Ratner Realty Corporation, with $6,000,000 capital, of which he was President, José Ratner says these corporations never issued stock and that his brother lost money exploiting them. He denies that he had anything to do with the reported estrangement between his brother and the latter's wife.

ANDERSON DENIES DRY DRIVE

Says Anti-Saloon League Is Not Prosecuting Isolated Case.

Despite the statement of two private detectives who appeared in the Federal Building, in Brooklyn, yesterday, against two bartenders of Elmhurst charged with selling whisky, that they were employed by the Anti-Saloon League to get evidence against the men, Superintendent William H. Anderson of the league later said positively that they were not in the employ of his organization. The story of the detectives caused a report to spread about that the league had launched a campaign against violators of the War Time Prohibition act. This was denied by Mr. Anderson, who said the league had not departed from its policy of non-interference in isolated violations and its pursuit only of public officials found lax in their duties.

Robert G. Davey, counsel to the league, said: "The arrests were made under directions from my office because a friend of the league complained that he was shocked by conditions that he saw in Elmhurst. The hiring of the detectives was not an affair in which the Anti-Saloon League had any part."

The men arrested were James Walsh, 109 Judge Street, Elmhurst, bartender in James O'Connor's café, and Charles Hoelderline of 27 Wool Street, Elmhurst, employed by Emil Weller. They were arraigned before Commissioner Louis R. Bick, pleaded not guilty and were held in $500 bail for examination on Friday.

His fighting face!

HOW he looked at St. Mihiel. An enlarged snap-shot close-up of

GENERAL PERSHING

taken on the day of his glorious victory in France has been printed as a supplement and will be given free with every copy of today's

2¢

Ask your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you.

THE Illustrated NEWS

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War-taught men

THEY learned in war that the value of a thing is in the service it gives; that in the long run the best costs less because it does more

The poorly-made shell, or gun, or plane couldn't be trusted; it was economy to pay the price of the best

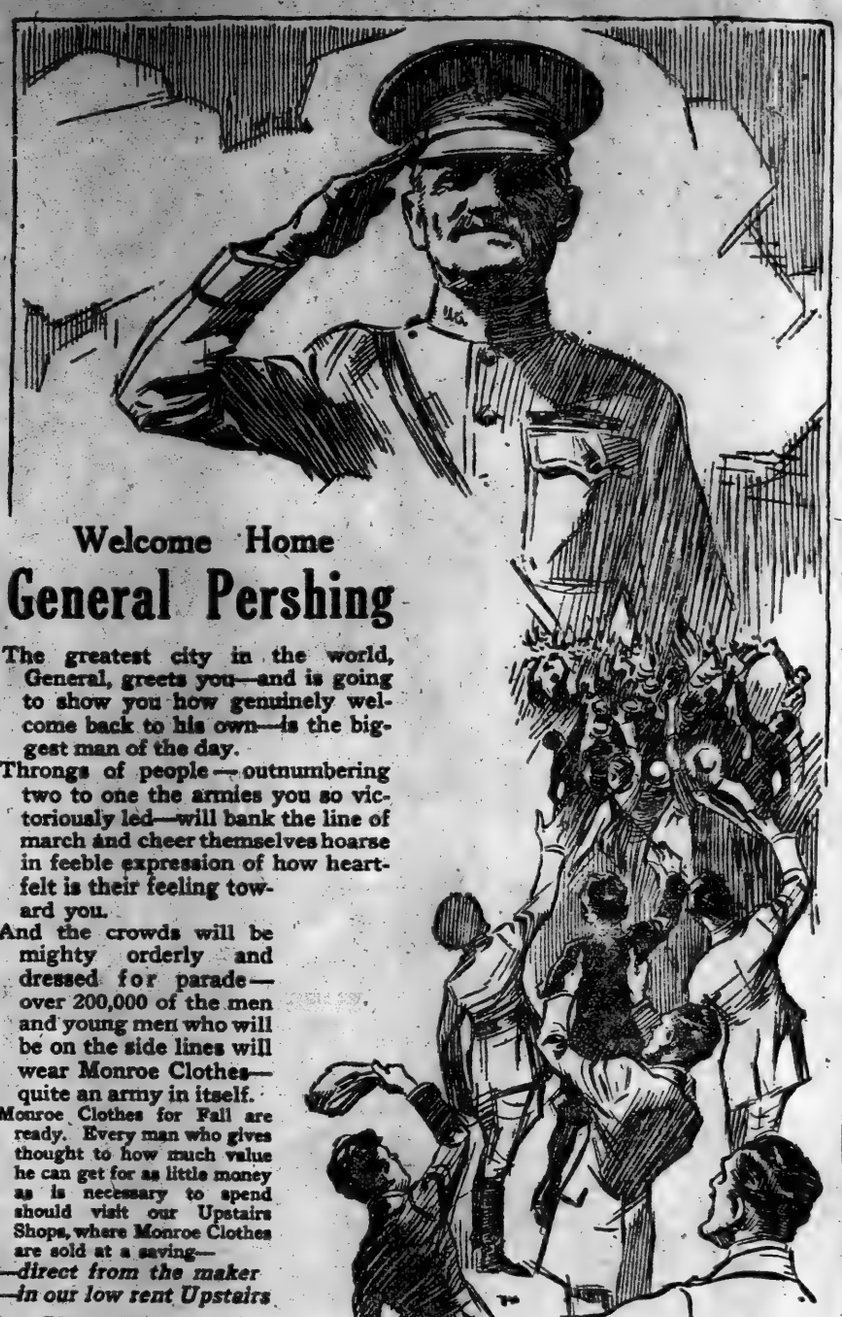
Men just coming back, and those already here, ought to take this lesson of the war into civil life; that good quality saves But we ought not to have to go to war to learn it

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good clothes makers

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America" Monroe *Clothes* New York"



Welcome Home

General Pershing

The greatest city in the world, General, greets you—and is going to show you how genuinely welcome back to his own—is the biggest man of the day.

Throngs of people—outnumbering two to one the armies you so victoriously led—will bank the line of march and cheer themselves hoarse in feeble expression of how heartfelt is their feeling toward you.

And the crowds will be mighty orderly and dressed for parade—over 200,000 of the men and young men who will be on the side lines will wear Monroe Clothes—quite an army in itself.

Monroe Clothes for Fall are ready. Every man who gives thought to how much value he can get for as little money as is necessary to spend should visit our Upstairs Shops, where Monroe Clothes are sold at a saving—

—direct from the maker
—in our low rent Upstairs Shops
—by America's Largest Clothiers.

$25. $30. $35.

Direct from maker to you—via the Economy Route.

MANHATTAN
*42nd Street cor. B'way.
50 E. 42nd " " Madison
Nassau " " Frankfort
5 Cortlandt" " B'way
*14th St. opp. Acad. Music
34th Street cor. B'way
59th " at Col. Circle
*125th " cor. 7th Ave.
Chrystie Street at Canal

No Charge for Alterations

A SHORT FLIGHT TO ECONOMY
OPEN EVENINGS

America's Largest Clothiers

BRONX
*Bergen Ave. at 149th St.

BROOKLYN
Court and Montague St.
Fulton and Hoyt Streets
*587 Fulton at Flatbush
*NEWARK—151 Market Street
JERSEY CITY—Newark Ave. & Erie
PATERSON—220 Main Street
*YONKERS—Getty Square

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America" Monroe *Clothes* New York"

Wallach Stores will be closed all day today in honor of General Pershing and the boys of the "Fighting First Division."

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 125d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A Million Dollar Bonfire

THAT'S what Uncle Sam lit when his statisticians proved to him that it would cost more to bring his airplanes back to America than they were worth.

Many a department of a big organization eats up more "overhead" than the difference between cost and selling price, but the lack of efficient accounting systems permits this expense to be absorbed in the profits of other departments.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Thursday and Friday; moderate south winds.
For weather report see page 10.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,510. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

TROOPS USE MACHINE GUN ON BOSTON MOB; 5,000 GUARDING CITY AS RIOTS CONTINUE; CITY ACCLAIMS PARADE OF FIGHTING FIRST

PERSHING LEADS PROCESSION

Heads Great Victory Parade Down Flower-Strewn Fifth Avenue.

BAKER REVIEWS WARRIORS

Governor and Mayor Honor Troops and Cheering Throng Lines Sidewalks for Miles.

CITY'S LAST WAR PAGEANT

25,000 Veterans in Line Wearing Trench Helmets and Full Equipment for Combat.

New York lived yesterday probably the last chapter in its history of great military spectacles growing out of the war.

Devoted to honoring General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, and to paying tribute to the final array of veteran fighting men to parade down Fifth Avenue, it was a fitting chapter. For the city proved that, though it is ten months since Armistice Day, it has not forgotten either the hosts who fought in France or the man who led them to victory.

It was the town's first opportunity to greet the men of the 1st Division, and to let them know it remembered their glorious part in the American Army's smashing drives at Toul, at Cantigny, at Soissons, at St. Mihiel, and at the Meuse and the Argonne. Likewise, it was the first appearance here of "Pershing's Own," that regiment of stalwart veterans picked from the first six regular army divisions in France, which paraded as Pershing's escort in Paris and in London, as it did here. Altogether, more than 25,000 fighting men were in line.

A vast throng turned out, which stood in places many deep, all along Fifth Avenue from 107th Street to Washington Square. More than that, it was an enthusiastic crowd, as prone to applause and acclaim as any that a spectacle of the war has called forth.

If the cheers swelled into real outbursts of greeting only at those spots where there were dense masses of spectators, such as at the reviewing stand and the seats which flanked it from Eighty-fifth to Seventy-fourth Street, they were never absent. The applause was continuous, hearty and manifestly genuine.

Pershing's Name Rises Above the Din.

Pershing's name resounded over the general din countless thousands of times. Three cheers were given for him over and over again, and every one within hearing joined each time they started. Here and there the chimes of church bells put an edge of sweetness on the noise. Again, bells less musical, wooden "crickets," and improvised instruments of discord converted the plaudits into outbursts of great popular demonstration. Now and then, in areas of great office buildings, showers of confetti, long, trailing paper streamers and clouds of paper snow helped on the gayety.

They did more than cheer Pershing, more than call his name over and over, more than shout unintelligible phrases of thanksgiving for victory and appreciation for the Commander in Chief's share in the victory. Here and there some club or some business house had provided a band of its own—a particularly fortunate contribution to the day, for in the parade itself music was disappointingly scarce.

A group of army airplanes from Hazelhurst Field, at Mineola, L. I., were sent to Manhattan when the parade started, as a special aerial escort. They flew low over the Park and up and down the Avenue, at times disappearing from the ken of the watchers, only to come roaring back a few minutes later over their heads. One carried a photographer, who made a record of the event as it appeared from the air for the War Department archives.

The whole route was gay and colorful with flags and bunting. Most colorful, most picturesque of all was the way Pershing, the members of his staff, officers and men of lesser rank, all the long line of marchers, were pelted with flowers. At times Pershing rode over stretches of asphalt carpeted with laurel. At others roses and simpler flowers rained about him. Again some enthusiast, high above him, would toss a single blossom, perhaps to fall almost at his feet, perhaps to drop far behind him.

Even where the crowds were least dense, Pershing was kept at almost continual salute by the tributes volleyed at him from both sides of the avenue. Once he had reached the stands, and again when he was below Fifty-ninth Street, from which points the crowds

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA. The GREENBRIER.—Open year round. European Plan. World-famous Medical Baths and treatments. Business at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.

"Most Enthusiastic Outburst," Says Pershing; "American Army Won the War," Mercier's Tribute

After yesterday's great parade General Pershing and Cardinal Mercier of Belgium were asked how the demonstration had impressed them.

General Pershing, his lean cheeks flushed and his eyes sparkling, said:

"I never saw anything like it, and I never expect to see anything like it again. It was the most enthusiastic, patriotic outburst that could be imagined. I can't say more than that."

Cardinal Mercier, who viewed the parade from the stand at St. Patrick's Cathedral, said:

"Not only is the enthusiasm of the people wonderful, but the order and dignity of the boys is splendid. I have enjoyed this hour immensely, and shall never forget this day. I feel so refreshed—about twenty-five years younger."

Before he left the stand he gave out the following signed statement:

"The American Army won the war. General Pershing is a genial leader. To him, our respect. To him, our universal gratitude.

"CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines."

CARDINAL MERCIER STIRRED BY PARADE

Watches Troops with Whitlock and Archbishop Hayes from Stand at Cathedral.

PERSHING GREETS PRIMATE

General Dismounts and Leaves Line to Shake Hands with Belgium's Patriot Priest.

"Splendid," was Cardinal Mercier's comment upon the parade of the 1st Division, which he viewed from a seat in the front row of the Knights of Columbus stand in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Although the Cardinal's visit to New York extended over only eighteen hours, having arrived at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening and leaving again at noon yesterday, he spent as much time as he could watching the march of Pershing's men down Fifth Avenue.

Almost all the seats in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral were filled long before the parade started, and those persons without tickets lined the steps of the church in front and at the sides. Hundreds of wounded men, too, watched their comrades pass before them, from benches placed directly in front of the cathedral, next to the stand of the Knights of Columbus. These were from many of the divisions and were conveyed from the Gun Hill Road and the Fox Hill Hospitals in the white buses of the K. of C. These boys, many of them with crutches and some minus one or two limbs, were the "life of the party," supplying songs and humorous remarks to entertain the thousands of persons near them.

Cheers for Cardinal.

Shortly before the approach of General Pershing, Cardinal Mercier and Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes entered the grand stand midst cheers and plaudits. The church officials were preceded by two Sergeants of the 69th National Guard Regiment carrying the Stars and Stripes and the Chaplain's flag, a navy blue field with a cross of white in the centre, borne in honor of Archbishop Hayes, who is Chaplain General of the United States Army and Navy.

With the Archbishop and Primate of Belgium came Father Joseph P. Dineen, Secretary to the Archbishop, and Mgr. George J. Waring, Military Vicar General of the chaplains. Others on the stand were Mgr. William M. Foley of Chicago, Mgr. Leslie J. Kavanagh of New Orleans, Bishop Glass of Salt Lake City, Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patricks; Bishop De Wachter, auxiliary bishop to the Belgian Cardinal; Joseph C. Pelletier, Supreme Advocate of the Knights of Columbus; Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium; William P. Larkin, Supreme Director of the K. of C., and Dr. Harry P. Swift, Chairman of the New York chapter of the organization.

No sooner had Archbishop Hayes and Cardinal Mercier reached their seats when some one in the stand yelled, "Three cheers for Cardinal Mercier!" These were given with great enthusiasm, and with like vigor three more cheers followed for Archbishop Hayes, and Brand Whitlock, the Belgian Minister. The three honored gentlemen nodded their thanks to the crowd.

Demonstration for Pershing.

A trifle more enthusiasm, at least more noise, marked the arrival of General Pershing in the neighborhood of the cathedral. Great cheers went up when he came near, and when the crowds saw him dismount from his horse, the shouting grew even louder. For they were then able to get a better view of the Commander of the army in France than the people at other points who had to be satisfied with a passing view of their hero.

Smiling continuously, General Pershing nodded his thanks to the people

Continued on Page Four.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.
HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by Fifth Ave. Restaurant pleases the most exacting.—Advt.

THRONG AT DINNER CHEERS GENERAL

Waldorf Hall Jammed to Overflowing as 1,600 Guests Gather for Tribute.

LAUDS NEW YORK TROOPS

Pershing Voices High Praise for the Men of the 27th and 77th Divisions.

More than 1,600 guests gathered at the Waldorf last night for the dinner which Mayor Hylan's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests gave in honor of General John J. Pershing.

The guests crowded the big main ballroom of the Waldorf on the second floor, overflowed into the Astor Galleries, the Myrtle Room, the Waldorf Apartments, and the Rose Room on that floor, and even filled the Green Room and the main foyer. So great was the throng that the hotel management had to detail a veritable army of attendants to guide the guests to the proper places.

The dais where General Pershing, General March, Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Hylan, Archbishop Hayes, and other guests of honor were seated was in the main ballroom. In this ballroom the rest of the diners assembled when the speaking started, the tables being removed.

The decorations were chiefly flags of the country, and every emblem of the nation from the pine tree banner and the rattlesnake flag with its motto, "Don't Tread on Me," to the present Stars and Stripes was to be seen on the walls of the room. At the back of the dais was an enormous red banner with four white stars on it, the General's Flag, as a compliment to the guest of honor.

Reception Abandoned.

The dinner hour was scheduled at eight o'clock and it had been intended that there would be a reception preceding it, at which the guests would have an opportunity to meet and personally welcome the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

These arrangements, however, had to be changed because of the great throng. The dining room on the Fifth Avenue side of the main floor was so packed by 7:30 o'clock that there was hardly standing room. Members of the Mayor's Committee at once started the guests upstairs, and most of them were forced to forego the chance of a face-to-face meeting with the country's first soldier. As the difficulty of finding places at the 150 odd tables in a half dozen different rooms became apparent, the reception was given up. As it was, the last guests had not found their seats by the time the whisper ran through the crowd "Here he comes."

The General came through from the southeastern entrance of the main ballroom, and as he walked through the corridors leading thereto his progress was marked by an outburst of handclapping and cheers. When he appeared in the main ballroom the orchestra in the topmost tier of the gallery tried to render an appropriate air. However, the spontaneous outburst of cheering was so great that not even a sound of music was heard.

Most of the guests of honor were already at the dais when General Pershing arrived. He appeared shortly before 9 o'clock, walking with Mayor Hylan at the head of a small group of guests. Behind him came the Secretary of War with Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, followed by Archbishop Hayes. The General's staff came after the Archbishop.

Pershing Rows in Answer.

General Pershing's face was beaming as he faced the assemblage in the ballroom, whose enthusiasm seemed to surprise even his ears, already accustomed to the din of the welcome in the past few days. He didn't attempt to say a

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) REELS AND 13 BOTH WITHS quickly relieve [illegible]—Advt.

DENOUNCE LEAGUE AS WAR PROMOTER IN LODGE REPORT

Senate Committee Majority Asserts Plan Demands Grave Sacrifices of Our Independence.

HOLDS CHANGES ESSENTIAL

Bankers Are Accused of Aiding Outcry Against Delay in Action.

MINORITY REPORT TODAY

Lodge to Call Up Treaty Monday and Keep It Before the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Treaty of Peace with Germany, submitted to the Senate by President Wilson on July 10, was reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee today, after an interval of twelve days, with the thirty-eight amendments and four reservations proposed by the committee majority.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee, who put in a written report along with the treaty in support of the proposed amendments and reservations, announced that time would be given the minority to offer a dissenting report. This, said Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee, would be submitted tomorrow.

The treaty, Senator Lodge said, would be called up for consideration by the Senate on Monday. "And I shall endeavor to keep it before the Senate until it is disposed of," he added. Senator Lodge expects that the treaty will be under debate for at least five weeks.

The majority report, couched in bristling language, besides arguing for the adoption of the proposed amendments and reservations, embraced a sharp reply to what Senator Lodge characterized as "artificial demands" for speed in handling the treaty in committee. The fact was, Mr. Lodge wrote, that the committee had the treaty before it actually forty-five days, leaving out holidays and the time the document was in the hands of the printer, and that it had gone over, in that period, what it took the Peace Conference six months to accomplish.

In the report, Senator Lodge, taking up the insistence of the President on his transcontinental tour that the Senate take the treaty, League of Nations and all, as written, replied that there was "no must about it." The time had arrived, he wrote, when the Senate was confronted with the duty of determining if the United States was to be plunged into the "meshes of entangling alliances."

"This is the hour when we can say precisely what we will do and exactly what we will not do, and no man can ever question our good faith if we speak now," said the report.

The report asserted that "the covenant of the League of Nations is an alliance and not a League," and that "the committee believes that the League as it stands will breed wars instead securing peace." The League was also attacked as demanding "sacrifices of American independence and sovereignty" that were "fraught with the gravest dangers."

Senator Lodge charged that an artificial "demand for haste" in reporting the treaty was "disseminated by certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to reap the harvest which they expected from the adjustment of the financial obligations of the countries which had been engaged in the war."

Arguing for the amendments and reservations, Mr. Lodge held that they would not involve any delay in consideration by the Peace Conference, as the Conference was still in session and would continue in session, he said, for six months. As for Germany, whatever changes were made in the League of Nations, he held, would have to be accepted by her, for Germany would "enter the League as she finds it." Talk of reopening the treaty to renewed demands by Germany he denounced as "groundless."

Taking up the President's argument that ratification of the treaty was necessary, for one thing, to re-open commercial relations with the Germanic powers, Mr. Lodge wrote that trade between Germany and the United States had been in progress since the signing of the armistice.

Mr. Lodge said that the Committee had been hampered in its work of considering the treaty through the failure of the Ad-

Continued on Page Three.

HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by one of Astorhouse Hotels Restaurant pleases.—Advt.

Orders Suppression of Sinn Fein and Other Irish Organizations

DUBLIN, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—The Government has proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers, and the Cumann Na Moan Society in the City and County of Cork.

The Government has also declared that the first section of the Criminal Law Procedure act of 1887 shall be applied to Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Dublin Counties.

CHICAGO CHEERS SENATE RADICALS

Great Crowds Gather at Auditorium to Hear Johnson and Borah Assail Treaty.

ATTACKS MADE ON WILSON

Cries of "Impeach Him!" Punctuate Borah's Plea Not to Give President More Power.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Crowds tonight in vain besieged the Auditorium, where radical Senate opponents of the Peace Treaty and League of Nations began their campaign tour in opposition to President Wilson. Before 8 o'clock, the hour for opening the speaking, the house was filled, and thousands of persons were waiting in the streets.

The block along one side of the theatre building had been roped off, but the throngs broke down the barrier and overflowed in Michigan Boulevard and Wabash Avenue on either side of the block, closed to traffic.

The thousands within and without had come to hear Senators Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California, and McCormick of Illinois, the latter presiding at the meeting, reply to President Wilson's utterances on his swing around the country.

While the throngs stormed about the entrances a parade was led by a soldier in uniform blowing a bugle along Michigan Boulevard. Several hundred persons were in line with banners bearing such inscriptions as "Welcome to the men who are bringing our boys back from Siberia" and "We want our boys back from Siberia."

In the course of his speech Senator Johnson said:

"The opening sentence of the President at Columbus in his memorable swing around the circle struck with you as with me a responsive and sympathetic cord. 'I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington,' he said.

"You have read, doubtless, as I have, what he terms his 'report to his fellow-countrymen,' and you may have discovered that his report apparently has degenerated into rather intemperate and harsh criticism.

"We may charitably ascribe the President's condition to his long confinement of a month at Washington, of which he complains, and to the absence of that ready and subservient agreement which he demands for his most cryptic expressions and his most mysterious acts.

"The crisis in the affairs of the republic, however, is so grave that while we would not yield expression to the hot indignation we feel, and while we would accord to all our opponents the full measure of good faith which they deny us; yet nevertheless we would speak plainly and without ambiguous phrases or mystical or veiled allusions point the nation's peril.

"The President, in violation of his word and of the will of the American people, is seeking to impose his arbitrary will on the nation. He is asking us to hand American destiny over to the secret councils of Europe. It is the duty of the Senators of this nation to uphold the Constitution, to Keep America American."

Prolonged cheers greeted his criticism of the use of American troops in Siberia. The interruptions grew more excited as the Senator proceeded.

In his speech Senator Borah remarked:

"No two men who wrote that treaty can agree now as to what it means. We in the Senate want to construe that treaty, if that is possible.

"I don't want to go into a league at all personally, but I didn't make the issue. Now, I am particularly anxious to find a way out of it if we must go in. That is what the Senate wants to do now—a reservation which will provide a method of withdrawal. Do you want to go into a league that you can't get out of?" (Cries of "No! No!")

"Is there an American who wants a foreign nation to say when and where the Monroe Doctrine shall apply?" (Cries of "No!")

Senator Borah characterized the treaty as a "cowardly, treacherous sophism."

"You can't have a League," he said, "without sacrificing Washington's policy of no European entanglements. They

Continued on Page Eight.

SIX (6) REELS AND 13 BOTH WITHS Quickly relieve [illegible]—Advt.

WILSON DECLARES OPPONENTS TWIST TREATY MEANING

Tells North Dakotans That Plain Sentences in Covenant Are Misrepresented.

SAYS HE ACCEPTED CHANGES

Adopted Senator's Views at Paris, He Asserts—Sees People's Demand for League.

HE DENOUNCES BOLSHEVISM

Non-Partisan League Hears Attack on Radicalism—State Wants Peace Concert.

Wilson Defines Ten Points As His Platform on Treaty

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 10.—The President made known through the newspaper correspondents on his train tonight that he desired to place before the people ten points in the Peace Treaty as his platform in asking its acceptance. These points he defines as follows:

1—The destruction of autocratic power as an instrument of international control, admitting only self-governing nations to the League.

2—The substitution of publicity, discussion and arbitration for war, using the boycott rather than arms.

3—Placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight in recognition of the principle that the peace of the world is the legitimate immediate interest of every State.

4—Disarmament.

5—The liberation of oppressed peoples.

6—The discontinuance of annexation and the substitution of trusteeship with responsibility to the opinion of mankind.

7—The invalidation of all secret treaties.

8—The protection of dependent peoples.

9—High standards of labor under international sanction.

10—The international co-ordination of humane reform and regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

DICKINSON, N. D., Sept. 10.—President Wilson, in a set speech at Bismarck at noon today and a lesser address to a crowd which surrounded his car at Mandan, emphasized his belief both that the country wanted the League of Nations and that the Senate would ultimately ratify the covenant.

The opponents of the Peace Treaty, he declared, were misrepresenting it to a great degree. He had carried back to Paris in March all the suggestions made by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and they were all accepted, he said, but when he returned to this country he found the plain words and intent of the treaty misconstrued.

The President predicted that America would ultimately steady the world along the lines of peace and allay threatening unrest.

The elements which go to make up the population of North Dakota are ready to throw their support to President Wilson's plea for the establishment of a League of Nations as opposed to possible action on the part of the Senate which actually would destroy America's participation. Sentiment for the League, however, has not reached a point, and probably will not, where the majority of the people are willing to accept the President's leadership blindly and admit that there is no good reason for temperate reservations.

These are unsettled times in North Dakota, with a bitter fight being waged between the farmers' Non-Partisan League and its opponents. The charge is openly heard that the Non-Partisan League stands for the advancement of Bolshevism and ultra radical policies in America which would bring a new and disastrous order of things.

This fight is the all-consuming topic and with some amounts almost to a feud. Even under such circumstances it is found that the majority of the men constituting factions which differ so bitterly on local and national political matters want to see America do her part in an effort to establish world peace.

Hearty Welcome to President.

Such was the situation which the President left behind him today when his train pulled out of Bismarck, after he had been welcomed by a generous reception and had pleaded for support from people of all shades of political belief in behalf of the League of Nations program.

While the President was cordially received, he found opposition as well as

Continued on Page Seven.

Peruvian Politicians Arrested; Revolutionary Plot Suspected

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 10.—Several political leaders, including Luis Pardo, brother of former President Pardo; Juan Durand, a brother of Dr. August Durand, proprietor of La Prensa, and Ramon Aspillaga, brother of Antero Aspillaga, at one time a Presidential candidate, were placed under arrest last night.

In political circles the belief prevailed that a conspiracy to overthrow President Augusto E. Leguia and restore the Pardo régime had been frustrated by the arrests. The movement in favor of Pardo was generally condemned today, while several popular demonstrations in favor of Señor Leguia were held.

The United States on Aug. 29 recognized President Leguia as head of the de-facto Government of Peru. He seized the Government from Pardo in a bloodless revolution on July 4 and, later, elections placed Leguia in complete control.

STEEL MEN ORDER STRIKE ON SEPT. 22

Union Leaders Decide to Quit Work Despite Late Wilson Appeal to Gompers.

24 UNIONS IN AGREEMENT

Steel Corporation Accused in Formal Statement of Brutal Conditions in Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The steel workers will go on strike against the United States Steel Corporation on Sept. 22. This decision was taken late this afternoon at a meeting of twenty-four Presidents of steel workers' unions Nothing, the union leaders asserted, could now prevent the strike short of a compromise by the corporation.

Union men stated that more than 300,000 steel workers would be called out, and that eventually thousands more would be affected if the strike progressed. The men called out are the workers engaged in actual steel production, and also men engaged in mining ore and transporting it to the plants of the steel corporation. However, it was said that unions such as those of the structural iron workers, who erect large office buildings, would be affected later on by the lack of materials and would probably strike in sympathy anyhow.

The union Presidents had sent the following telegram to President Wilson asking him again what the prospect was of a conference between the steel workers and Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation:

Secretary Tumulty's telegram of Sept. 5 to Samuel Gompers was read today at the meeting of the Presidents of the twenty-four international unions in the steel industry and given the most careful consideration.

After a long and earnest discussion the undersigned were instructed to wire you requesting a more definite statement as to the possibility of an early conference being arranged by your efforts between the heads of the United States Steel Corporation and of the unions involved. The conditions in the industry are steadily growing worse, with large numbers of union men being discharged and otherwise being discriminated against and abused, and it will be impossible to hold our men much longer from defending themselves by striking unless some genuine relief is vouchsafed them.

Our meeting will remain in session here for forty-eight hours awaiting your reply before taking final action.

Information was received here tonight that President Wilson had telegraphed to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking that the steel workers defer action until after the industrial conference in October. Mr. Gompers is in Dorchester, Mass., where his father has just died. John Fitzpatrick, who has presided at the meetings of the steel union Presidents, said tonight he knew nothing of the President's telegram, and the inference was that the strike call would be sent out as intended. The Presidents of the unions began to leave Washington tonight, and by tomorrow virtually all of them will be gone. The strike will be handled from headquarters in Pittsburgh.

After their meeting the President issued the following statement

Charge Brutal Conditions.

"The twenty-four international unions in the steel industry affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, having exhausted every honorable and possible means of securing a conference with the United States Steel Corporation for the purpose of discussing the intolerable and brutal conditions under which the men are compelled to work, and having failed in these efforts, have decided by unani-

Continued on Last Page.

THE Scott & B. CALOX The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

BATTLE IN BOSTON STREETS

Cavalry Charges With Sabres and Infantry With Bayonets.

3 MEN KILLED, MANY HURT

Gamblers, Thugs, and Thieves Operate Openly and Commit Crimes Against Women.

PARK POLICE JOIN STRIKE

A. F. of L. State Convention to Vote on Motion to Aid the Patrolmen's Union.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Although after twenty-four hours of lawlessness following the police strike Boston is under military rule tonight, with 5,000 soldiers of the State Guard in the streets, with orders at any cost to restore order and protect life and property, fierce rioting continues in several sections.

Guardsmen opened fire with rifles and a machine gun on a mob in South Boston at a late hour, killing two and wounding several others. The disorder continued several hours in that part of the city, but at last reports was under control.

Scores of soldiers and civilians received broken heads from flying bottles and stones. Others were badly beaten with clubs. Mud, sticks, bottles, and paving stones were used as weapons by the crowds in their attacks.

Fierce Fight in Scollay Square.

In Scollay Square, in the heart of the city, some of the worst outbreaks occurred. Before the cavalry and infantry had succeeded in clearing the square an unidentified man had been killed and a regular policeman, a volunteer policeman, three State guardsmen, and a woman had been injured and taken to a hospital. The woman was shot in the arm. Most of the men were hit on the head by flying missiles, mostly bottles.

All day long the square, which is near Police Headquarters, and which is famous as the home of numerous cheap entertainment places, had been crowded. This was one of the localities where hoodlums, freed from restraint by the police strike, gathered last night and smashed windows and looted stores.

When the first of the State Guard forces went on duty tonight a troop of cavalry was sent to this danger point, but the mob steadily increased in size and attacked a police officer. Before the cavalry, who charged with drawn sabres, could rescue him and scatter the crowd the officer had been hurled to the ground and was senseless. At the same time shots rang out and the troopers found a man lying dead and a woman wounded. The woman, Mrs. Gertrude Lewis of New York City, was not dangerously hurt. The cavalry called for reinforcements as the mob surged back, and 200 infantrymen were hurried to the square.

With steel-helmeted cavalrymen clattering through the streets and frequently taking to the sidewalks to break up all suspicious gatherings and infantry being rushed to and from the downtown police stations, the city tonight had the appearance of an armed camp. In most sections the weapons of the Guardsmen seemed to hold the crowds in check and there was little attempt to start again the window smashing and store looting that marked the outbreak last night. "Keep everybody moving" was the order issued to the troops, and they carried it out to the letter.

Never before since the days of draft riots had Boston witnessed such a scene. Banks and business offices were fully lighted and inside guards sat with rifles and automatics clasped in their hands. In every police station there was a machine gun ready to be whirled away in an automobile to any place that it would be needed. At the various armories reserve companies of the State Guard motor squads armed with riot guns and rapid-fires were in readiness in answer the calls.

In many of the downtown stores windows were barricaded with lumber to prevent a repetition of the looting of last night. The Fire Department was kept on the jump with alarm after alarm, the majority of them being false.

Millions of dollars in jewelry, securities, and other valuables had been removed earlier in the day and sent to safety deposit vaults even as far away as Worcester and Springfield. In the

Back Bay district the homes of the wealthy were heavily guarded by their owners and hired men.

The first arrest of a striking policeman occurred early in the night, when former Patrolman John J. Tiernan of the Jay Street Station was locked up in the City Hall Avenue Station on a charge of drunkenness. The arrest followed an argument outside the avenue station door with a volunteer officer.

Cavalry Charge with Sabres.

Guardsmen stopped dice games on Avery Street, near the theatrical district. Two thousand gamesters and lookers-on fled as the soldiers with fixed bayonets charged the length of the street.

Metropolitan park policemen who had been doing police duty were suspended when they refused to continue the work tonight. They immediately marched to the Policemen's Union headquarters and joined the union.

An armed bandit entered the Carleton lunch room, on Columbus Avenue, early in the evening and held up the woman cashier at the point of a revolver, compelling her to give him $136, the contents of the cash drawer. He then calmly walked out and disappeared.

Harvard students who are on the volunteer police force have frequently been the target of missiles. Three were charged by a mob tonight and, although armed with clubs and revolvers, were driven into Police Headquarters after they had been hit by eggs and mud.

Anticipating possible trouble in South Boston, where the first serious outbreak occurred last night, two motor transport companies were dispatched there tonight. Early reports showed all quiet in that section.

Merchants not only barricaded their windows and doors tonight to prevent raids by hoodlums, but in some cases placed searchlights at advantageous points and directed the beams over roofs and into dark alleys.

Action was taken at noon today, when Mayor Peters assumed control of what was left of the Police Department and called upon the commander of the 10th Regiment of the State Guard to assist him in preserving order. At the same time he asked Governor Coolidge for additional troops from outside the city. The Governor immediately called out the 4th Brigade, comprising the 11th, 12th, and 15th Regiments, from cities and towns in the metropolitan district, and this evening he ordered out the 14th Infantry from the Cape, and the 20th Infantry from Western Massachusetts. Boston also furnished a motor transport corps, a troop of cavalry and an ambulance company.

This force was believed sufficient to cope with the situation immediately resulting from the strike of police last night, but the threat that sympathetic strikes might be declared by the city firemen, street car men, telephone operators and electrical workers and other organized bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was not lightly regarded.

After a conference lasting all the forenoon between Fire Commissioner John R. Murphy and a delegation from the Firemen's Union, Daniel Looney, President of the union, said:

"The firemen believe the Police Union should exist, and in the very near future we will have a vote on the situation. We are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are in the hands of the American Federation of Labor. It is for the Central Labor Union to take some action, and what labor demands of us we will deliver."

Brigadier General Samuel D. Parker, in command of the State Guard units on police duty, conferred with Fire Commissioner John R. Murphy tonight as to what measures could be taken in the event of a sympathetic strike of firemen.

Commissioner Murphy told him that he was certain that enough firemen would remain loyal to provide skeleton crews and it was agreed that guardsmen could be used to assist them. Arrangements were made with the Naval authorities to obtain the services of sailors on fireboats if a strike should affect the waterfront forces.

In view of the situation Governor Coolidge sent word to the Mayor tonight that he stood ready to supplement the State Guard by an appeal to the President for regulars. There was no disposition to minimize the possibilities if the firemen abandoned their posts, and particularly if the city should be thrown into darkness at night by the suspension of the lighting system.

A survey of military and naval resources showed that a considerable force of men in the Federal service could be quickly concentrated from those stationed in the city, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the receiving ship at Hingham, and the harbor forts.

Though not technically under martial law, the city was in complete control of State troops under the direction of the Mayor. By nightfall the first sentries had made their appearance and they were added to rapidly as out-of-town regiments arrived. Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Parker of the 4th Brigade, a former Fire Commissioner of Boston, was in command and established headquarters at the South Armory, near the Back Bay Railway Station.

The 10th Infantry of this city was the first to mobilize and gathered slowly, as the Mayor had asked that they report at 5 o'clock. At 6:30 the first out-of-town units arrived by train and automobile trucks. It was late tonight before the mobilization was completed.

General Parker, after a conference with Mayor Peters, said that he would co-operate closely with Police Commissioner Curtis. He co-ordinated the military, the few faithful policemen, and the volunteer forces, numbering about 700. He placed guards throughout the city and fixed in the armories units that could be rushed to threatened points in motor cars. Adjt. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, in announcing that the military forces were under command of General Parker, said that the latter was responsible to the Mayor alone, and that the authority of the State stopped with the calling out of troops beyond the city limits at the request of the Mayor.

Public Fiercely Indignant.

A wave of public indignation beat against the City Hall and State House following the excesses of last night, when the city virtually was abandoned to hoodlums, among whom was a large faction of the criminal class. The responsibility for the situation was bitterly debated wherever citizens met and also among the officials themselves.

Resolutions condemning the police for going on strike and offering assistance to the authorities were adopted at a largely attended meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. The resolutions declared that "disregard for the law on the part of the sworn officers in deserting their posts of duty" opened the way for the lawlessness of last night" and "by example encouraged it."

Declaring that "Americans today face no more important task than that of asserting and maintaining the supremacy of the law of the land," the resolutions assured the Governor and the Mayor "that the eighty thousand citizens here represented offer full sympathy and whatever aid may be possible in their efforts to assert and maintain the supremacy of the law and to protect the peace of the community."

From the Governor's office came an implied rebuke to the Mayor in the statement that the Governor had been ready for two days, to meet a request for assistance. Mayor Peters in a statement for the press accused the Governor of trying to place upon him a responsibility that rested with Police Commissioner Curtis, an appointee of the Governor. The Mayor said Curtis had assured him that the aid of the State Guard was not needed and that he, the Mayor, had no authority to call for troops until disturbances had actually occurred. Charges that politics was responsible were shouted from the street corners wherever a group of citizens gathered.

When the patrolmen, numbering roundly 1,460, virtually the entire body, struck yesterday afternoon the business men were reassured by statements that had been current for several days, that a volunteer force was being rapidly organized and that the Police Commissioner and the higher officers of the regular force were prepared for eventualities.

For some reason not publicly explained the volunteer policemen were not called out until this morning, with the result that throughout the night the city was virtually at the mercy of mobs. Exact figures of the damage done could not be had because of the absence of the usual police reports. Superintendent of Police Crowley estimated the monetary loss roughly at $300,000. An estimate of the stores the windows of which were broken in and the stocks looted was $600. At any rate, scarcely a district in the city failed this morning to show evidences of lawlessness. In some instances trucks were backed up to stores whose windows had been smashed and deliberately loaded with loot.

Women Pursued by Mobs.

Numberless persons were robbed. Dice games for varying stakes were boldly opened in the streets and on Boston Common, wherever professional gamblers found men with money. One man on the Common had just pocketed gains of $200 when he was knocked in the head and his roll taken. Other crimes of a revolting nature were committed. Unprotected women were brutally assaulted in dark corners. Two women pursued by a mob found refuge in the City Hospital. Their pursuers forced their way into the institution, where they were driven back by police-men who had just brought in a man with a bullet in his head.

Daylight brought a cessation of the bolder attempts on life and property, but petty thefts in great numbers continued and in some cases thieves made a rich haul. A truck containing thirty-nine cases of shoes valued at $10,000, the property of the McElwain Shoe Company, was driven away by a thief. In Scollay Square a truck was relieved of its load of coal by men and boys, who took the coal to throw at the few police officers on duty. One officer was badly wounded in the eye.

Women were victims in many cases of those who make a specialty of snatching handbags. This work was made more profitable by the unusual number of women on the streets attracted from curiosity. In all the crowds that idled in the streets nine out of ten probably were merely curious. But in every group there appeared to be a few rangers from the simply mischievous to the criminally inclined, who were ready to start something at every opportunity.

Execration of the police and of the city officials, who were accused of not acting promptly and firmly, led to frequent fist fights, in which many joined. The nerves of the people seemed to be on edge, and it didn't take much provocation to start a row.

Countless cases of lawlessness went unpunished, but the municipal courts had all the business to which they could attend. Many persons received sentences of six months for rioting or because loot was found upon them. South Boston had the greater number of cases, as the outbreaks there were more frequent and violent than elsewhere.

After last night's experience business men were not inclined to take unnecessary chances tonight. The banks and other houses in the financial district doubled their guard and many merchants barricaded their stores. On Tremont Street a fence was built in front of one block. Jewelers removed stocks from their windows and turned on more lights than usual.

Shoe dealers, who suffered more than any others, took special precautions, many of them boarding up their windows and leaving special guards in the stores. A great many permits to carry revolvers were issued today, but only to those whose arming was authorized by the Mayor. Such of the city lights as usually are discontinued at midnight were kept lighted.

Burglary insurance jumped during the day from 25 to 75 cents on contracts covering "riot and civil commotion."

Influx of Criminals Noted.

Secret service men who watched the railroad stations carefully today said that crooks were coming into the city by every train. One officer said that he recognized a criminal whom he had not seen for five years and that a large number of the crooks were "old timers."

It looked tonight like a fight to the finish. Many of those who made impromptu speeches on the streets urged that the authorities refuse to reinstate the striking policemen under any circumstances and fight out the issue of whether a police officer has any duty other than to the public.

President John F. McInnis of the Policemen's Union issued a statement saying that the responsibility for the rioting and looting rested with Commissioner Curtis and not with the officers on strike. "Ample notice of our intention to walk out was given," he said, "and the public was informed that an emergency force was being recruited. Where were the emergency officers last night?"

McInnis said that the union had gained 50 new members today and that 14 of the 19 police stations were 100 per cent. organized. He said the striking policemen would continue to picket the stations manned.

Mayor Peters, in his statement defending his failure to act earlier, said:

"Until riot, tumult, or disturbance actually takes place the only person who has authority to police the city is the Police Commissioner, and he is appointed by the Governor. The committee of 34, appointed by me, and myself have made every human effort to avoid the strike of the policemen, but received no co-operation from the Police Commissioner and no help or practical suggestions from the Governor."

The Mayor added that he asked the Commissioner yesterday if it would not be wise to mobilize the State Guard, and Curtis emphatically said he did not wish the aid of soldiers at that time. Under the circumstances, the Mayor said, if he had called out the State Guard while the sole right to enforce the law rested with the Commissioner tremendous confusion would have resulted. He had no alternative, he said, but to give the Commissioner a chance to demonstrate that he had adequately provided for the situation. The events of last night showed the Commissioner had misjudged the situation, and the Mayor felt obliged to act himself.

Among the volunteer policemen on duty tonight were former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Leonard G. Rothwell, former President of the Chamber of Commerce; General Francis Peabody, "Connie" Felton, the football star, and "Dick" Harte, the baseball catcher.

Patrolman Francis McNabb, said to be the only union member who did not respond to the strike call, was assigned to the Park Square Theatre tonight, but was sent away as an undesirable when members of the Actors' Equity Association who are playing there informed the management that he must be put out or there would be no show.

Lawyers and business men said tonight that under the statute they were confident that they could recover damages from the city for the windows broken and goods stolen during the rioting. They cited a law making the city liable for three-quarters of such damages above the sum of $50.

An interesting fact about the State Guard troops is that they are largely made up of men who formed volunteer home guards during the war to replace the National Guard units which had joined the fighting forces. Many of them are middle-aged men of substantial standing in their communities. In the ranks are a number of clergymen, some of whom were in the companies on police duty tonight. This was the first big test of the home guard.

A. F. of L. to Vote on Aid to Strikers.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—The State branch of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention here today voted to order all labor unions in Boston affiliated with the federation to vote tomorrow night on the question of striking in sympathy with the striking police.

Earlier in the proceedings a resolution pledging "full moral and financial support" to the Boston Central Labor Union and the Boston Policemen's Union was adopted.

GUARDS ON DUTY AT HARVARD.

Fear of Resentment Owing to Use of College Volunteers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 10.—All but one of the gates to Harvard College yard were closed at dark tonight. Guards were stationed at the gate kept open, this precaution being taken for fear of possible damage to college property by lawless persons angered by the recruiting of volunteers at Harvard for police duty in Boston during the strike.

BOSTON RIOTS IN THE SENATE.

Thomas Calls Them Logical Outcome of Unionizing Movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Boston policemen's strike was deplored in the Senate today by Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, who declared it was the "logical outcome" of the unionizing movement, which he feared would spread. Already, he said, an effort was being made to unionize the American soldiers, and Congress should act promptly to meet the situation.

"It is a duty the American press owes to the people in this crisis," Senator Thomas declared, "to sound the alarm and insist that this spirit shall not be extended."

25,000 Trench-Helmeted Veterans in Full Trappings March

PERSHING LEADS PROCESSION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

increased; it was impossible for him to acknowledge a tithe of the applause.

Talks to Cardinal Mercier.

In the middle part of the city his reception; from a numerical standpoint, was much greater than in the residence district. Throngs in hotel and apartment house windows and, a little further down, in windows and on roofs of office buildings, swelled the numbers of those on the sidewalks. These denser masses of spectators were individually no more enthusiastic, but in the aggregate they made a much greater chorus of noise.

Many thousands, dammed back behind the police lines in the cross-streets in the Forties and Thirties, missed seeing the parade almost entirely, when they might have had excellent views either above or below.

From the stands built by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests, stretching for five blocks on either side of the main entrance to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the official reviewing stand was built, Pershing was hailed with the most impressive amount of noise. There sat many thousands of relatives of men in the 1st Division, eager to show their affection for the Commander.

In the official stand first Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, military and diplomatic representatives of allied nations, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Mayor John F. Hylan and other well-known men and women beamed and saluted and smiled and waved and blew kisses as the General passed.

Nowhere did the pageant catch the popular fancy so much as it did before St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the General dismounted to receive a bouquet of American beauties from a Knights of Columbus War Worker whom he rewarded with a kiss while the crowd cheered. Then he crossed the avenue to shake hands and chat a moment with Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, who stood with local church dignitaries in a stand in front of the Cathedral.

Rides Charger Given by the Legion.

Here, too, Pershing, to the great interest of the crowd, changed horses, abandoning a policeman's steed, which he had found unsatisfactory, for the horse presented to him by the Jefferson Feigl Post of the American Legion, Tuesday.

Perhaps the most solemn incident of the parade was the passage of its leading figure and the little cavalcade behind him through the Victory Arch, at Twenty-third Street, in salute in memory of the dead. The General's colors were dipped, and the band which followed not far behind passed through with muffled drums.

Arrived at Washington Square, General Pershing and his staff wheeled into Washington Square North, watched for a moment the passage of the picked escort regiment and then, dismounting, hurried in automobiles to the Waldorf, where, for the most part unknown to the passing troops, they viewed, rather than reviewed, the parade.

Last night Pershing and his staff were honor guests at a great dinner given to them by the City of New York, at which Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, presided. Speeches were made by Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Hylan, and the General, who expressed keen appreciation of the town's hospitality.

Just before going to the dinner he left his hotel and hurried to Central Park, where a great throng had assembled on the Mall to attend a concert in his honor, given by the New York Symphony Orchestra. His welcome there equaled those which have characterized his every appearance, and, though he could stay only a few minutes, he listened with manifest enjoyment to the music.

To Mingle With Veterans Tonight.

The formalities of the city's welcome virtually were completed with last night's festivities. The only formal event scheduled for today is a great reunion of the General and veterans who served under him in France. This will be staged tonight in Madison Square Garden, under the direction of the American Legion.

Word reached the New Amsterdam Theatre last evening that General Pershing and his staff would attend tonight's performance of the "Follies." The run was extended Sunday.

Though Pershing received the lion's share of the day's honors, neither his escort regiment nor the First Division was overlooked. Not only did those who saw them parade take them straight into their hearts, and try throughout the long hours they toiled down the avenue with full equipment to show them how genuinely they hailed them as "first class fighting men," but all the welfare agencies vied with one another in trying to make their stay in the city as comfortable and happy as possible.

The marching of the men was splendid. Their equipment was in perfect order. Their welcome, if one might judge by their pleased faces was "in sense" during the ten-minute halts in each hour, was all and more than they expected.

The parade was the first in history in which a full division has marched with full combat equipment. The crowds displayed particularly keen interest in the heavy artillery, drawn by motor tractors, and the lighter field pieces drawn by horses whose many hoofs made a great clatter in the avenue.

The display of combat wagons, ammunition trains, field kitchens, and all the other paraphernalia of modern warfare kept the onlookers enthralled with interest, and held them at their posts of observation till the last unit had passed.

The division's wounded were well cared for, both at the main stand and on benches at points along the route. Pershing, the officers who rode behind him followed the custom instituted by the marines, and saluted wounded first, regardless of rank, whenever they saw them with canes, crutches, or slings, or sitting in wheel chairs.

All the men except those who had brief leaves left the city last night, either entraining directly for Washington, where they again will be led on parade by their Commander in Chief next Wednesday, or returning to their camps until it is time for them to start.

The parade was without serious accidents, and the police arrangements were excellent. An ample number of regular policemen and reserves controlled the crowds with tact and with marked patience and courtesy. This was particularly noticeable at the reviewing stands, where ticket holders found their places easily—and found them unoccupied by intruders.

PERSHING LEADS MEN WITH HAND AT SALUTE

Rides Over Carpet of Laurel Amid Shower of Thousands of Blooms.

General Pershing kept his promise to the people of New York, and instead of falling out at the official reviewing stand, as had been proposed, and reviewing there for the last time the first division to go to France and the last to leave, himself rode at its head the full length of the route.

Thus, hundreds of thousands got a chance to see him who were unable to leave their posts for the ceremonies attending his arrival Monday and the events of the city's welcome on Tuesday. Yesterday, with operations suspended in the financial district, and with all business houses along Fifth Avenue and most of those in the rest of the city closed, there was nothing to keep the toilers from joining in the festivities.

The schools, too, were closed for the day, and the 50,000 children who had greeted him Tuesday on the Sheep Meadow in Central Park must have spread the word among their fellows that he was worth seeing, for everywhere along the line children showed particular eagerness for a glimpse of him, and particular fervor in the cries of greeting and compliment which they shrilled at him.

Pershing more than reciprocated, for every now and then when that tired right arm of his seemed about to come to rest for a second, his eye would fall upon some group of little children and he would snap it into one more of the endless series of salutes.

The General was in high spirits when, after breakfast, he joined his staff at the Waldorf headquarters. If he felt fatigued after the tiring ceremonies of the previous two days he gave no sign of it. As on the day of his arrival, he wore on his uniform none of his many decorations except the bar of the Distinguished Service Medal. In service stripes still were absent from his left sleeve, though he is entitled to four of them, and the members of his staff followed his example and wore none.

At Head of the Column.

The officers left the hotel a few minutes after 9 o'clock, hurrying in army automobiles to 167th Street, where it had been decided to start the column instead of at 110th Street, as at first planned. There Pershing was greeted by Mayor Hylan, Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, and others, who drove to the starting point before taking their places in the reviewing stand.

For the General there had been provided a horse named Captain, a handsome animal, belonging to Patrolman David Tunstall of Traffic A. On Captain's back was an English model saddle, gold mounted, made in Paris and presented to Pershing when he visited the French capital. The saddle bears the General's name on a gold plate. Around the neck of his horse and those of his staff were the customary white staff halter ropes.

Pershing swung into the saddle a few minutes before 10, just behind a single platoon of policemen who were to sweep Fifth Avenue in front of him. Behind him came his color bearers, Sergeant Major Harry Cooper of Boston bearing the national flag, and Sergeant John J. Weidner of Toledo, Ill., carrying the General's flag, to which every battle he has won is accustomed in the last few days—an oblong pennant with four white stars on a solid red field.

Ranged behind the General, at distances prescribed in Army Regulations, came the members of his staff and the general officers who returned with him from France. They were Brig. Gen. Fox Connor, Chief of Staff; Colonel George C. Marshall, Chief Aide; Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum, Pershing's personal aide; Major John C. Hughes, and Major Andre Brewster, Inspector General of the A. E. F.; Major Gen. John L. Hines of the 3d Army Corps, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, and the Count de Chambrun, a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, who formerly was liaison officer between General Pershing and Marshal Petain. Count de Chambrun was sent to this country with Pershing as special aid, as an act of courtesy by the French Government. In his horizon-blue uniform he was a conspicuous rider among his khaki-clad American brothers-in-arms.

Storm of Cheers from the Start.

Taking advantage of special permission granted by the War Department, all the officers wore Sam Browne belts, thus adding to their military appearance and relieving them of that "half-dressed" feeling of which so many officers have complained when forced to discard their belts in this country after wearing them in France.

From the moment he started off, unconscious that several thousands massed above 107th Street, because the parade had been announced to start three blocks further north, were disappointed at not seeing him, the General found himself comparatively helpless before the insistent demands for his attention from both sides of the roadway.

Time and again while his horse, some what frisky from the start, pranced along at right angles to the column and danced to the music of the band in the rear of the staff, its rider would salute and smile and sweep the crowd with his glance, then fearfully look back, only to find he had passed other crowds on the opposite side, even in turning.

Policemen, police reserves, a sprinkling of grizzled civil war veterans, and somewhat more numerous veterans of the Spanish war, gave him attention as he passed, and the day's central figure never failed to respond to their salutes if he saw them. A tall figure on a tall horse, he was able to view the turnout on both sides as he would have been if waited out by those in the front rows to a lesser figure, and as soon as he became aware that New York was greeting him at her very best his face broke into smiles which were almost continuous.

At Ninety-first Street he was showered with carnations from somewhere in the crowd, and this, the first of a series of similar attentions, he acknowledged with a bow and a salute. He had given the order to start the column in motion at 10 o'clock, and the militarily precise start, unlike that of some civilian parades New York has seen, resulted in thousands who had tarried on the way running down to the park, frequently already in time to take their places on the rising ground behind the bridge and park wall before he passed.

Continued to Second Column.

Reviewed by Secretary Baker.

By the time Eighty-seventh Street was reached the crowds had thickened perceptibly, and he found himself in the midst of a continuous babel of shouts and cheering that was to resound in his ears to the end of the march. Here, too, where tall apartments mingle with residences, many of them the homes of persons socially famous, there was more display of colors than had been seen along the first few blocks, and altogether things began to liven up.

A few minutes more and he was passing before the first of the stands erected by the city, which descended for ten blocks. In these were many women and children, and almost every occupant carried a flag. The people leaped to their feet at his approach, and he rode through serried rows of spectators on one side and the thick crowds of them on the other.

At the official reviewing stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum, at Eighty-second Street, he turned in salute, and Secretary Baker, Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan and other civilians there to greet him lifted their hats in response, while the military attaches of foreign diplomatic corps and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, returned his salute. So insistent did the roar here become from those on the opposite side of the street that Pershing had to turn his attention from the official to the unofficial guests.

In the city's seats were hundreds of former men of the 1st Division, many of them who were in the ranks during the organization's hardest fighting in the early days of America's military activities, and from these in turn came such a tide of greetings that again he had to shift to the right.

Two or three bands had been stationed along the east side of the Avenue opposite the stands, and these played as Pershing passed. So did the first band behind him, and with the music, the cheers and the beat of the horses' hoofs the noise rivaled that of the greatest moments of Monday's reception.

Showered With Flowers.

From here on the showers of flowers became more frequent. Thousands of dollars' worth of blooms must have been tossed at him from apartment houses, from clubs, even from the roofs of private residences that were boarded up, and which one would have supposed to be deserted. Time and again the unheeding horses trampled over beautiful bouquets.

Approaching the Park Plaza, the General beheld a swarm of welcomers who blotted out all the usual open space, and whose greeting was reinforced by a lusty gathering in the Metropolitan Club, and thousands crowded in the windows of the Savoy, the Netherland and the Plaza. For a hundred yards between Fifty-ninth and Fifty-eighth Streets the pavement was carpeted with laurel and simple blossoms which women ran out and placed as his horse approached. Several blocks further on he recognized friends in a private stand and waved them a cheery greeting.

A moment later he was in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where was a picturesque throng with Cardinal Marcier of Belgium, in his dark robes with red sash and hat; Archbishop Hayes with purple sash, K. of C. war workers in uniform, and members of the League of Catholic Women with arms full of flowers. The Cathedral chimes were playing their notes descending to the street through the din of shouts and cheers, and the effect was impressive.

It was then exactly 10:59 o'clock, time for the first of the hourly rests, and Pershing and his aids dismounted. Immediately a swarm of photographers darted toward him. They dogged his footsteps, the first time because the patient and requested an Inspector of Police to drive them away.

Greets Cardinal Mercier.

The General summoned Colonel Quekemeyer and complained that Captain was an unsatisfactory parade horse. The Colonel had ridden a bay gelding which was brought from a stock farm near Staunton, Va., and presented to Pershing by the Jefferson Feigl Post of the American Legion. In consequence the General's saddle was taken off Captain and put upon the beautiful white-stockinged bay. The horse was named General Pershing by its owners, but Pershing changed the name to Jeff, in honor of the goat.

While the exchange was being made the war workers, with armfuls of flowers, clustered about him. The first to reach him was Miss Ellie Baldwin, 154 East 123d Street, who threw him the arms a lovely bouquet of American Beauties. The General picked out Miss Baldwin, evidently thought better of it, and instead kissed the young woman in front of all the thousands. She colored and smiled, and from the Cathedral came a great handclapping.

Just then Colonel Quekemeyer learned of Cardinal Mercier's presence in the stand and informed Pershing. The General strode quickly across the street. The crowd caught his intention and became silent with interest, and a policeman sprang to clear a way for him through the close-packed crowd on the sidewalk. Cardinal Mercier saw the General coming, smiled, and leaned over the edge of the railing to grasp his hand. The two chatted a moment. The General was presented to the other dignitaries, and then his time was up. He rode away to the ring of three great cheers.

In the middle Forties Pershing countered his first paper shower of the day. A stand had been built out over the street at the old Sherry building at Forty-fourth Street, and its occupants started a roar that grew and grew as Forty-second Street was approached, and the throngs in the side streets added their plaudits.

Salutes Wounded Veterans.

Nowhere did he receive a more cordial reception than from the assemblage before and on the steps of the Public Library. A band was playing there. Clusters of uniformed war workers stood in front of the welfare huts, and wounded men of the division occupied seats on both sides of the street. Many of these sat with their crutches beside them; others still wore their bandages, and there were a few in wheel-chairs.

The passing was more solemn here, for though these unlucky veterans of America's first fighters cheered as lustily as did crowds anywhere their presence had a sobering effect on those about them which was reflected in the solemnity with which Pershing himself, time and time again, saluted these former companions in arms.

The next ten blocks brought him well in the district of shops and stores and office buildings, and from these flowers rained upon him and those who followed him. The crowds here were dotted with uniformed welfare workers, men and women, and for these he never failed to have a special greeting. Before the New York County Red Cross Building at Thirty-sixth Street there stood a bevy of uniformed Red Cross nurses each waving a silk Red Cross flag.

A few minutes later Pershing passed the Waldorf, where he has stayed as the city's guest since he came to New York. Many in the crowded windows called to him, and often, as he went by, he looked up and recognized relatives of members of his staff or of his own and greeted them. Here the staff officers themselves found there was much saluting to do, since nearly all were hailed by name.

Pays Tribute to Soldier Dead.

The General's further progress down the avenue was without incident, except that the crowds grew denser as he advanced into the business district, until the Victory Arch was reached. Pershing snapped to the salute as he neared the structure, and rode through it that, out of respect to the dead whom, in part, it was erected to commemorate. His flag was dipped as it was taken through the arch, the long line of officers behind him saluted in turn, and the first band in the column went through with muffled drums. The crowd was quick to catch the spirit of the ceremony, and most of the civilians near by bared their heads.

In the Twenties the paper showers thickened until they resembled like snowstorms, and a band or two playing in the windows of business houses enlivened the march. Many French men and women were about the Hotel Brevoort, and though they were spectacularly friendly in hailing Pershing they reserved a special cheer for the Count de Chambrun, who passed a moment later.

As soon as he had halted after passing through the Washington Arch, Pershing left the side whether he could get back to the reviewing stand before the parade should be over. Told that he could not, he paused only long enough to speak in high praise of Jeff, and to order that the horse be sent to Washington for him to ride in the parade there next week, and then started for his automobile. Here he was recognized by a small boy, who ran out and gravely said:

"Hello, Mr. General Pershing."

"Hello," was the answer, "please tell me your name."

Asks a Red Cross Benefactor.

The boy said he was Francis Geiger. Then the General started away, but halted his car at Waverly Place in front of the Mrs. Van Ingen Unit of the Red Cross, where hundreds of pies and scores of cans of ice cream awaited the coming of the marchers. The General alighted and was presented to Mrs. Van Ingen and her aids. He asked for a doughnut and a piece of ice cream and got them.

At his hotel he was invited to witness the parade from the first balcony as the guest of General T. Coleman du Pont, who owns the hotel. He spent some time with this party, looking down on the troops, few of whom were aware that their commander was watching them. Then he went to the balcony of his own suite on the second floor and with members of his staff saw the rest of the parade. He dined with members of his family in his own dining room and later received a delegation of Elks from El Paso, Texas.

25,000 PASS A GIVEN POINT IN THREE HOURS

Divisional Artillery Is Sent to Washington After Parade, While the Infantry Returns to Camp.

More than 25,000 officers and men appeared in the parade, which took a little more than three hours to pass a given point. The men of "Pershing's Own" composite regiment, which acted as his escort, carried rifles and light packs. Those of the First Division paraded with full combat equipment, including all the divisional artillery, a regiment of tractor-drawn six-inch howitzers, and two regiments of American 75's, the 6th Field Artillery leading its column with "75," the gun credited with having fired the first American artillery shot of the war.

The parade included all the ammunition wagons, repair and supply units, rolling kitchens, machine-gun detachments, and everything the division would have carried had it been marching toward a battle position.

A platoon of mounted police led the parade. Next came General Pershing and his staff, then the composite regiment, led by Colonel Conrad Babcock, and then these units of the 1st Division.

1—Division Headquarters.
2—Headquarters Troop.
3—Wounded of division.
4—Headquarters detachment and miscellaneous Quartermaster units, Quartermaster Headquarters personnel, Bakery Co. 7, Salvage Co. 59, Sales Commissary Unit 309, Laundry Unit 314, C. and B. Unit 319, D. and E. Unit 18, D. and E. Unit 23.
5—First Machine Gun Battalion.
6—Second Field Signal Battalion.
7—First Engineers and Engineers' Train.
8—First Infantry Brigade Headquarters Detachment.
9—Sixteenth Infantry.
10—Eighteenth Infantry.
11—Second Machine Gun Battalion.
12—Second Infantry Brigade, Headquarters and Detachment.
13—Twenty-sixth Infantry.
14—Twenty-eighth Infantry.
15—Third Machine Gun Brigade.
16—First Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters and Detachment.
17—Fifth Field Artillery.
18—Sixth Field Artillery.
19—Seventh Field Artillery.
20—Train Headquarters.
21—Mobile Veterinary Unit.
22—Military Police.
23—Motorized Battalion, First Ammunition Train, M. O. R. S., Horse Section Ammunition Train.
24—First Supply Train.
25—Sanitary Train, Field Hospital Section, Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit 2, Ambulance Section.
26—Motor Transport Corps, S. P. U. 60, S. P. U. 301, S. P. U. 276.

The divisional artillery was sent to Washington at night. The infantry was returned to camp, whence it will entrain in a few days for the capital, where General Pershing will lead the division in parade on Sept. 17.

NO RELEASE FOR KIDRON.

Departmental Ruling Keeps General Pershing's War Horse in Quarantine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Kidron, General Pershing's sorrel war horse, will be unable to share the glory of victory in America with his famous commander as he did in the European capitals. An ironclad quarantine rule of the Department of Agriculture is the reason.

While his master is being idolized by a grateful people in the principal cities of the nation Kidron will be forced to play the ignoble role of a patient in the quarantine quarters at Newport News, where veterinarians will watch to determine if he has a contagious disease.

The misfortune of Kidron is keenly felt by General Pershing and the public, who had looked forward to seeing the General ride his charger at the heads of parades in his honor. On parade, a General's war mount has been considered as second only to the General himself in importance. When soldiers of Generals Grant and Lee mentioned their commanders they invariable spoke of their famous mounts, Cincinnati and Traveler.

The Department of Agriculture ruled it would be unsafe to make an exception in Kidron's case, as he has been exposed to the contagious diseases prevalent among horses in France.

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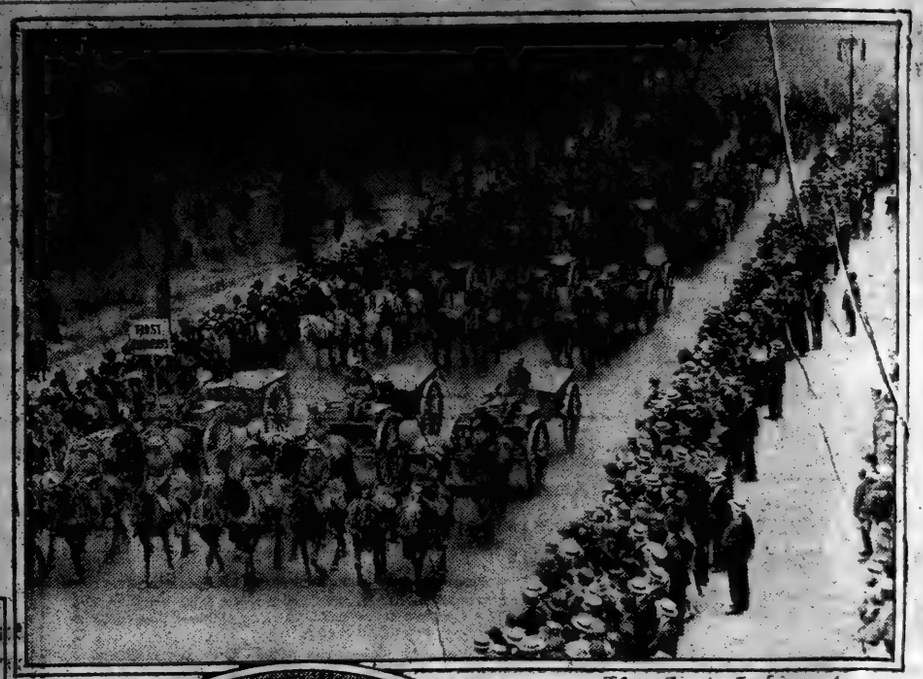
General Pershing Leading the Parade



The First Engineers

LOUIS VAN IERSEL of Passaic N.J. Winner of Congressional, Three Croix de Guerre and Montenegro Medals. © PAUL THOMPSON

Miss May Pershing (sister of General Pershing) With Her Nephew Warren Pershing Son of the General, Watching the Parade. ©I.F.S.

Men Who Smashed the Hun Present Magnificent Military Spectacle in Parade

GREAT CROWDS OUT TO HONOR PERSHING

Fifth Avenue Lined for Miles While General and Men of First Division Pass.

HEARTY CHEERS FOR TROOPS

People Get First View of Fighters in Combat Equipment—Few Accidents Mar the Day.

General Pershing saw a real New York crowd yesterday as he rode along Fifth Avenue. Paris crowds and London crowds have honored him, each in its own way, but in his mental comparison of similar occasions the General must have been immensely pleased at the magnitude of his reception by his own countrymen.

He saw New York's great boulevard in full holiday dress, its buildings exuberant with cheering thousands, and its streets massed with men, women, and children, who used every means ingenuity could contrive to give him a real American welcome. And he said afterward it was the greatest patriotic demonstration he had ever witnessed.

The crowd came early and stayed until the end. The streets were astir several hours before the procession and they were almost as crowded when the last unit of the 1st Division passed as they were when the General at its head rode by.

It was America's first glimpse of a complete army division in full combat equipment, and although it took more than three hours to get that glimpse, the crowd was interested enough to wait and see it all.

There were 7,000 policemen on hand, and they had little difficulty holding the crowds in check. "They're used to parades now and they know how to act," one policeman commented. There was space a-plenty for those who knew where to go, but at several points the jam was so great that the crowd was backed into side streets for distances as great as 300 feet from the avenue. At such places there was much traffic in boxes, baskets, tubs, planks, and anything else from which an impromptu stand could be constructed.

"Get your own grandstand for $1," was the way one box vender advertised his wares.

Spectators Up at Dawn.

Some of the spectators were abroad before the sun, scouting for possible vantage points. The crowds, from all five of the city boroughs, began to assemble as early as 7 o'clock, and by 9 trains and boats, bringing throngs from suburban places, had added so greatly to the traffic that at many points the police had to straighten out congestion.

The avenue was cleared of all vehicular traffic north of Fifty-ninth Street at 9 o'clock, and south of that intersection at 10 o'clock. Crosstown traffic was provided for in Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-second, and Sixty-fifth Streets for eastbound traffic, and at Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-seventh Streets for traffic westward.

The police, under Chief Inspector John Daly, were on duty by 9 o'clock. Inspector John O'Brien, in charge of traffic, had his headquarters in a telephone booth at the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street and the avenue. Seventeen police Inspectors were stationed along the line of march, each with responsibility for the police work in ten blocks. Parade accidents were few.

Show windows all along the avenue were fitted up by the shop proprietors as reviewing stands, most of them for the use of employes and friends, but in many cases for the general public. Persons who sat in these windows looked comfortable, as compared with those who went early to the outdoor stands and sat for hours to await the parade.

The largest crowds were between Fifty-ninth and Forty-second Streets. The sidewalks in this section were filled with spectators by 8:30 o'clock, crowds overflowing into the side streets. At Madison Square, also, the throng was thick, but there was more space to accommodate it there than at any other point.

Mechanical sound-making contrivances were not so numerous as at some other demonstrations, most of the spectators preferring to rely upon their lungs for noise. Many carried flowers to toss at the General. His appearance at many places was the signal for storms of torn paper from the windows of tall buildings.

Second only to the General himself in point of popular interest were the artillery pieces, particularly the heavies, which were drawn by tractors. The racket they made was not sufficient to drown out the shouts of the spectators. The excellent condition of the horses was favorably commented upon.

Boy Killed Watching Airplane.

While watching an airplane which had been taking pictures of the parade, Louis Selis, 8 years old, of 530 West Thirty-ninth Street, ran into a steam locomotive on Eleventh Avenue near Thirty-eighth Street and was killed. The boy had been to see the parade and was playing soldier with several companions when the machine passed overhead, flying low. The boy ran after it and did not hear the engine because of the noise of the airplane motor.

Another serious accident resulting from the parade happened to Celia Tannenbaum, 15 years old, of 231 Sneden Avenue, who fell from a window twelve stories through a glass ventilator. She is in a serious condition at Bellevue Hospital, but it was said she probably would recover.

The girl, who is employed by the I. S. Feather Pasting Company, at 15-17 West Forty-fourth Street, went to the roof of the building with other employes. She climbed to the ventilator over to get a friend take her photograph. The glass broke and she dropped to the second floor. Her screams were heard as she fell, and tenants of the building hurried to the bottom of the airshaft, expecting to find her dead. She fell on a pile of waste paper. Her right leg was broken in several places.

Peter Cildia, 12 years old, of 130 Varick Street, and Paul Rula, 12, of 130 Varick Street, fell into a cellar at 7 Washington Place, while watching the parade, and were slightly hurt.

Several Hurt in Accidents.

Charles Rubinsky, 12 years old, 325 Madison Avenue, fell from the top of a halted trolley car at Fourteenth Street near Fifth Avenue and broke his left wrist.

Vincent De Fozzi, 11, of 186 Hester Street, had his right shoulder broken in a jam in front of 853 Broadway after the parade.

A window screen fell from the eighth floor of 527 Fifth Avenue upon Margaret White, 31, of 506 West 145th Street, and George White, 8, of the same address while they were waiting for the parade.

Police Sergeant Cornelius O'Donnell of the Thirty-eighth Precinct had his foot trampled on by a horse ridden by a member of "Pershing's Own" Regiment, but he remained on duty.

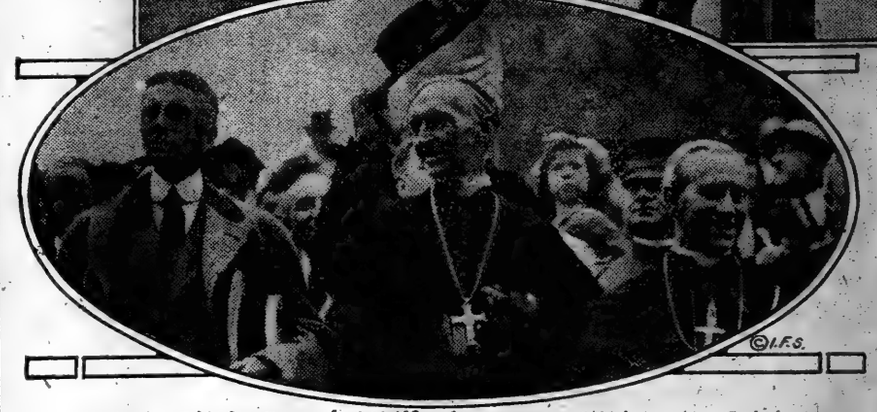
Elizabeth Miller, 29, of 354 East Fifty-third Street, sprained her ankle in a fall from an army truck at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. She was watching the parade when the seat she was occupying collapsed.

While marching in the parade Private Ernest Blomahcin, 25, of Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry, became ill at Twenty-fourth Street. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital where it was said he had pneumonia.

In anticipation of accidents ambulances with nurses and doctors were stationed at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-first, Sixtieth, Seventy-second, and Ninety-sixth Streets.

General View of First Division Parading Down Fifth Avenue ©I.F.S.

"Y" Girls Feeding the Soldiers ©I.F.S.



Left to Right—Brand Whitlock former Minister to Belgium, Cardinal Mercier and Archbishop Hayes in front of Cathedral.

THRONG AT DINNER CHEERS GENERAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

word, but stood at his place and bowed and bowed.

The guests on the floor and those in the boxes in the galleries, who included a number of women, outdid themselves in cheering as they saw Pershing. The first outburst lasted more than five minutes, and as it died down it started all over again.

When the last outburst had ceased and every one was seated, Mr. Wanamaker rose and said:

"I will ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to bow your heads for a moment and think of those of our comrades who have 'gone west.'"

There was absolute silence, and then a bugler high up in the gallery sounded "Taps."

Baker Voices Praise.

Secretary of War Baker prefaced his tribute to General Pershing and his army by telling of some incidents of the early days of the United States' entry into the war. He said it was disclosing no official secrets to say that when this country declared war against Germany that the expectation which the world had of us, as to our capacity in military affairs, was very slight. When Marshal Joffre and his advisers came to Washington they disclosed a very modest estimate of what they expected from American participation, Mr. Baker said. The Secretary went on to say:

"If I may speak in General Pershing's presence of his share of it, he had the imagination of a great commander. He foresaw what none of those around him had foreseen, that when America really put her shoulder to this wheel, it would move uphill to the top and then downhill to the bottom. He built no railroads and no warehouses in France for an army of 500,000 men. When the sea was still infested with submarines, when we were still building cantonments and camps on this side and the Draft Boards of the country were still going out to the farms and the factories and the workshops and calling the raw and militarily untutored youth of America to come into camps, General Pershing was planning for an army of 5,000,000 men in France. And when he got his army together, he used his resources soon, as soon as they were ready. It is those qualities I think—the imagination and the daring and the courage that permit men to use their resources—that make great commanders."

Archbishop Hayes, who followed Secretary Baker, said that the work of General Pershing was a warning to all that Uncle Sam was not to be trifled with when there comes a question of law and order, or justice and right, or mercy and love to mankind.

"I bring you the tribute of religion," he said, "and I say to you in the name of the Chaplains of the army and navy of the United States, if I will even venture to presume that I speak for the Protestant Chaplain and the Jewish Chaplain, too, when I say in the name of some three thousand priests, ministers and rabbis that you gave them an opportunity to build up the soul of the boy, and there was no barrier, no discrimination made by America with regard to religion during this war."

After the Archbishop's speech a guard of honor entered the room and Mr. Wanamaker presented forty-eight flags, one from each State.

The General's Speech.

General Pershing was the last speaker. He replied to the various tributes in the following terms:

"I beg leave to thank you for this generous welcome which more than overwhelms me. I beg to accept this decoration, which is worth more to me than all the decorations in the world put together. It is indeed gratifying to set foot again upon American soil and be again among my own people. My associates and I have been deeply moved by the reception that is accorded us, exceeding, as it does, anything that we could have imagined during the month that we have been making preparations to return to you.

"Mr. Secretary, your presence here is a signal courtesy which I appreciate very much, being fully aware that you and the officials of the State and city do honor to the American Expeditionary Forces, officers and men, by your presence on this occasion.

"When we entered the war the military spirit of the American people was thoroughly aroused by a ruthless invasion of human rights, and the nation had engaged itself fully in the cause of civilization. The energy, the initiative, and the resources of the United States were consecrated to that cause in no uncertain fashion. Something over two years and three months ago I left New York with a handful of officers, with orders to prepare plans for the organization and employment, and to assume command of an army which was to follow, the larger part of which was not then in existence.

Made Powerful Force.

"Under the carefully considered scheme of the War Department, however, the ranks were soon filled with the flower of our vigorous young manhood. Eager, aggressive, and patriotic, these earlier contingents of stalwart men were by the most persistent effort made ready to meet the crisis in midsummer, 1918, and all at length, through the actual experience of war, were molded into a powerful, aggressive force, commensurate with the might of the nation.

"The morale of an army is a barometer of the morale of the people behind it. Its inspiration comes from the people. Our armies have carried with them to the battlefields of France the patriotism and the spirit of sacrifice of our people at home; and it is not too much to say that never in the history of war has any army been more loyally or patriotically supported by its Government and by its people.

"It is not my purpose to recount here tonight the deeds of our armies in France. The republic entered the war thoughtfully and with high purpose, free from self-interest or the lure of gain, always sustained by an abiding faith in Almighty God. Our troops fought without lust of conquest, but with the proud consciousness of a righteous cause. Joining our gallant but war-worn Allies, then threatened with failure, we gave them new courage and finally shared with them the complete and glorious victory.

Lauds 27th and 77th.

"The State of New York may well be proud of the part taken by its soldiers, scattered as they have been throughout the various units of the American Expeditionary Forces. Wise foresight has fostered in your National Guard a patriotic spirit that carried forward with impetuous dash your splendid 27th Division while serving with the British Army and added new laurels to American arms. This same spirit wedded together the 77th Division, in whose cosmopolitan personnel were many nationalities and some eighty religious beliefs, it made of that division a fighting unit whose proud record in the Meuse-Argonne battle has become a part of the history of your State.

"Regiments and divisions of our army have passed through New York City en route to Europe or returning home, and the affectionate attentions shown them will be long remembered. Our wounded have received your tender care and solicitude, and for every need have the citizens of New York given their personal services and their wealth in generous measure.

"Nearly a hundred years ago Lafayette embarked for the last time from the spot on which we landed on Monday morning. He left our young nation under a heavy obligation to him and to France. The happy moment seems to have arrived when we can proudly say to direct descendant, Colonel de Chambrun, who is here with us tonight, and through him to the people of France, that in fighting our own battles we have also in large measure fulfilled that obligation.

"The traditions which are our national heritage have set for us a standard difficult to maintain, but when the history of this generation is written by a critical posterity, there will be no reproach upon us for any lack of vigor or courage or patriotism, or any abasement of the precious ideals that came to us as a solemn trust from our forefathers. I thank you."

In his speech the Mayor dwelt on the qualifications of the General for the task to which he was assigned, declaring that the magnificent record of Americans on the battlefield was the best testimony of the ability and character of their commander.

The Mayor's speech follows:

"The city is honored in having as its guest this evening a distinguished American whom it is most happy to welcome, first, for the man that he is, representing the idealism and militancy of our American civilization; secondly, for the high and well-earned rank which he holds as permanent General in the United States Army, and, thirdly, for his achievement of the monumental task, accomplished in an inconceivably short time, of not only training our vast armies for modern warfare but in leading them to triumphant victory. His invaluable contribution to the speedy and victorious conclusion of the war may be best appreciated by a brief retrospect of our country's situation just prior to its entrance into the war.

"Pursuing its time-honored policy, the United States strove to keep out of the war as long as it was honorably possible to do so, for the American people are a peace-loving people whose chief eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. However, when it became manifest that the Belgian Treaty was regarded merely as a scrap of paper, that it was the apparent purpose of those who so regarded it to attempt to dominate the world, that the rights and liberties of small nations were no longer held sacred, that American vessels with American lives were considered legitimate objects of prey, and the very institutions founded by our forefathers were threatened with destruction, America accepted the decision of fate. It was then that we echoed the words of our President: 'The right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our heart.'

Calls Him Right Man.

"Having accepted the challenge of autocratic, militaristic imperialism, it was imperative, in order that our physical participation in the war might be as effective as it has been in every war in which we have been engaged, that a man of sound judgment be placed in control of the vast military forces about to be put under arms. The task required a man of undoubted capacity and one with a faculty of securing the maximum of results in the least possible period of time. Fortunately, this stupendous task was assigned to a man of calmness, firmness, hardihood of character, modesty of nature, and with military genius equal to any emergency, to a man who has now become an international figure, General John J. Pershing.

"How well this trust has been executed is best attested by the magnificent record of our American soldiers who fought shoulder to shoulder with the other armies of freedom on the battlefields of Europe. Their remarkable achievements are but the reflection of the genius of their General whose example was edifying to all the allied commanders. His leadership of our military forces has been without reference to the applause of the multitude or hope of personal gain. He has invariably given evidence that humility rather than exaltation is the keynote of his character, and is content with the consciousness of a duty well performed. None the less, he is entitled to the plaudits of his countrymen and these he will assuredly receive.

Believer in Freedom.

"Success could not but attend General Pershing's command, for, like all leaders of America's armies from the early Revolutionary days down to contemporaneous history, he is imbued with faith in the eternity of truth, in the imperishable power of freedom, in the destinies of humanity, in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in his country's institutions.'

"Historians far removed from the present day and scene will assign to General Pershing his just place in the chronicle of the world war, and we here tonight can best express our admiration and love by congratulating him that God has spared his life throughout the war and that he has lived to see the ending of it and the establishment of that peace on earth toward which he has labored so faithfully and gloriously. I know that I express the sentiment of every one, not alone in this room but throughout the length and breadth of the land, when I say to General Pershing:

"May you live long in the world saved by the American armies under your command, in the country whose cherished institutions were the object of your keenest solicitude, under the flag which you bring back freed from the dark shadow of Prussian domination and sanctified by the blood of America's manhood, and may the memory of your distinguished services in the greatest war in all recorded history fill your heart with supreme joy and your soul with the peace that passeth all understanding.

"May God continue to raise up among us men of sterling character, of undaunted courage, of love for liberty and humanity, like Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, Wilson and last but not least, the greatest of great Generals, John J. Pershing."

Many in Uniform.

Among the guests were many in uniform. The blue and white and gold of the Navy full dress stood out in contrast to the brown of the Army and the black of the civilian. Here and there were sky-blue uniforms with red facings of French officers.

Among those invited to sit on the dais with the guest of honor were:

Major Gen. M. L. Sibert, Major Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Major Gen. William G. Haan, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Admiral H. B. Wilson, Maurice E. Connolly, Gaston Liebert, Frank L. Dowling, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Robert L. Moran, Maurice Casenave, John Barrett, the Very Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, William G. McAdoo, Elbert H. Gary, Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Edward Riegelmann, Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, Henry Bruckner, Major Gen. John L. Hines, Major Gen. Van Name, Major Gen. M. W. Brewster, Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, and Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis.

In addition to the diners, all the boxes in the two galleries surrounding the ballroom were filled. The list of boxholders included the following:

Admiral Glenlon, Mrs. Glennon, and staff; General Shanks, Mrs. Shanks, and staff; Mrs. E. J. Doheny, Mrs. Norman S. Dike, Mrs. Walter W. Irwin, Mrs. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Grover A. Whalen, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Mrs. David H. Knott, Miss Sophie F. Loeb, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. William Young, Miss Jean H. Norris, Mrs. Robert Sweeney, Mrs. Edward H. Fanning, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Alexander H. Meyer, Mrs. Henry Suckerman, Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. Joseph M. O'Brien, Mrs. Harry F. Sinclair, Mrs. James D. Bell, Mrs. Charles D. Ayers, Mrs. Charles P. Benedict, Mrs. James McClellan Waldron, Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, General Barry and Mrs. Max Barry, Mrs. Alfred J. Johnson, Mrs. Frank L. Dowling, Mrs. George W. Loft, Mrs. Daniel L. Ryan, and Mrs. August Belmont.

An incident of the evening took General Pershing back to the post-Spanish war days when he was a Captain at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. The Rev. L. J. Christler, rector of St. Mark's Church, Havre, Montana, presented the General with a letter from Chief Little Bear, of the Assiniboine tribe, reminding him of an occurrence when Pershing was ordered to escort the chief's tribe [illegible] Canadian [illegible].

BAKER AND MARCH IN OFFICIAL STAND

Jusserand and Other Foreign Dignitaries Among Guests Who Review Parade.

EVERY SEAT IS OCCUPIED

Pershing's Sisters and Son in Separate Box—Police Clear Aisles of Eager Spectators.

As grimly unconcerned and as businesslike as though they were once again swinging along a shell-torn highway of France up to where death or glory waited between our trenches and the enemy's, Pershing and his men of the 1st Division came down Fifth Avenue.

Now and then the stirring tune of a band made a rift in the almost fierce impressiveness of the combined effect of the rank after rank of stern-faced fighters, of the once bloody bayonets, of the sullen looking artillery—and of the sign that read, "The 1st Sanitary Train Handled 40,000 Casualties." But, at best, it was only a rift, for, as Secretary Baker phrased it as the last of the parade went past, "this shows the army and the full panoply of war."

Forewarned that it was essential to arrive early, the first of those designated to occupy the official stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, began to arrive shortly after 7 o'clock, or nearly three hours before the scheduled start of the parade. City officials, army officers, and other guests had practically filled the great stands by 9 o'clock, and half an hour later, Inspector Dwyer, directing several hundred men of the regular department, any number of Police Reserves, and the Pershing Post of the women's police reserves, was compelled to take measures to check the impouring of people into the stands.

Just before the scheduled start, Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and Rodman Wanamaker whirled past the stand, were accorded a reception, and continued up to 107th Street, where they greeted General Pershing. They then returned to the stand, arriving at 10:05 o'clock. Secretary Baker, General Payton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Thomas Barry, commanding the Department of the East, arrived at the same time. They were followed by William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and Major Gen. Guglielmo, ranking military officer of the Italian Embassy. Just before the parade started Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, arrived with representatives of the other allied nations.

Son and Sisters in Box.

Opposite Eighty-third Street, a box set apart for guests of General Pershing, were Miss May Pershing and Mrs. D. N. Butler, his sisters; his son, Warren Pershing; Mrs. H. H. Paddock, wife of the General's nephew; Mrs. H. M. Bekker, James F. Pershing, James F. Pershing, Jr., and United States Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming.

By 10 o'clock all seats had been taken and hundreds were trying to remain in the aisles, but were kept constantly on the move by the police reserves and by firemen. As far as one could see up and down from the official stand every inch of space yielding a view of the marchers was occupied.

Ten minutes before they were expected, or at 10:20 o'clock, the paraders came into view down the avenue. It did not need the roar that came welling down the crowded avenue to tell that the big figure riding slowly ahead was Pershing. As he came abreast of the box where his family was seated he turned his head, smiled broadly in reply to their waving, and, saluting, passed on.

Then the band marching abead of the composite regiment, "Pershing's Own," struck up "Over There" as the commander rode into the area of the official stand. Pershing's hand snapped stiffly to salute, and holding it, with eyes right, the General passed the stand amid a thunder of cheers, of calls, and—contributed by a group of former service men across the way—whistles. Even at a distance it was possible to see Pershing's face flush with pleasure.

Cheer Pershing's Own.

And what a greeting the Generals, the officials, the Admirals, and the distinguished guests poured out unrestrainedly as the picked regiment, trudging hard on its commander's heels, came up. Tall, tanned, alert, the flower of the A. E. F. they were, with a long, free stride, a sort of "kill or be killed" attitude—it isn't any wonder that Christmas trees are being sawed at Amerongen.

Marching steadily along, however, seemingly noticing nothing, the men went by fast, and, although there was a steady greeting, the next great outburst came when the 16th Infantry, with a banner telling of its many historic engagements, marched up. The four gold service stripes and the many wound stripes of the men caught attention at once, and many times three cheers went up.

The 28th Infantry, carrying a banner presented to it a few days ago by Mrs. Elizabeth French of New Rochelle, widow of Colonel John W. French, who organized the regiment eighteen years ago, passed another contingent, as did the 26th Infantry, its men wearing the insignia of the French fourragere.

The tractor drawn artillery of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade impressed the onlookers and they gave the wearers of the red cords a mighty welcome. The 75s, the gun that fired the first American shot of the war, on Oct. 23, 1917, at Sommerville, drawn by ten horses, produced great enthusiasm. The 1st Sanitary Train, with its record of carrying 40,000 battle casualties, the ammunition train, the engineer train, each passing in its turn were cheered again and again.

Stands Empty Quickly.

The last of the parade filed by the official stand at five minutes of two, and immediately the crowds from stands and sidewalks attempted to rush into the streets. Excellent police work, however, controlled the situation, and within twenty minutes after the parade the stands were emptied and the streets clear without a bit of confusion having resulted.

Just before he left the stand Secretary Baker said:

"This shows the army and the full panoply of war. It gives the New York people the opportunity to see a full division as it went through to the front over the roads of France. The reception given it by the people of New York is splendid and is in keeping with the incomparable performance of this division."

"The impressive part of the spectacle," said Governor Smith, "was the sight of the wagons and machinery, shown for the first time, which gives an idea to the people of this city of the magnitude of our military operations. New York saw the men and their equipment exactly as they and it looked on the marches through France."

"It was one of the most magnificent parades I ever witnessed," said Mayor Hylan. "General Pershing and his men acquitted themselves nobly. The people were very enthusiastic, and the war equipment was very educational to the people."

Morro Castle Under Guard at Tampico.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 19.—Charged with having contraband aboard, presumably arms and ammunition, the steamer Morro Castle, which recently arrived at Tampico, Mexico, is being held under guard, according to a dispatch received from that city today. The ship's captain denied the charge and offered the consular manifest to substantiate his assertion, but the authorities have refused to remove the guard.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS
2 to 8 WEST 38th STREET

MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS
with collar of the same stuff
Very Piccadillian!
$3.50 Tax .05
Price Including Tax
$3.55

Quite simple patterns—delicate pin stripes on white grounds, currants, and checks.

Low, square-pointed fold collar that is just plain downright comfortable.

Very effective if you get the right patterns, and these are the right patterns.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

A writing machine
—not a talking machine

The Noiseless does not believe it is the duty of a typewriter to imitate a machine-shop. Noise makes barren ground on which to garner thoughts.

Instead of wasting half your time fighting noise, you can now give all your time to uninterrupted thinking. Consider what that means in terms of achievement!

Ask for Booklet and Impressive List of Users

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER
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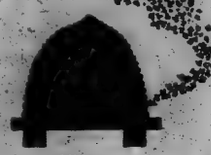


Six Billion Busy Bees

As a bee lives six weeks, 157 thousand "colonies," of 50 thousand each, are populated eight times before producing the 2½ million pounds of honey required each year by the families that read The Delineator. Why not make your factory a "hive of industry" to produce goods for these prosperous households, by advertising in

The Delineator
The Magazine in One Million Homes

Do you know that Kansas City is the center of the richest agricultural land in the world?

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
STOPS THE FIRE AT THE START
Prevented a $100,000.00 loss
"During the recent fire in our warehouse the sprinkler system prevented probably a hundred thousand dollar loss," writes the New York Mercantile Co., Cairo, Ill.
It was the GLOBE System that furnished this protection.
GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
149 Broadway Cort. 6780

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Maternity Apparel
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.
ATTRACTIVE FALL MODELS
in all the Newest Materials
MODERATELY PRICED
Serge Dresses . . . 29.50 up
Satin Dresses . . . . 39.50 up
Tricotine Dresses . 42.50 up
Georgette Dresses . 42.50 up
Tricolette Dresses . 52.50 up
A large variety of Skirts in all materials 7.75 up

READY Tailored clothes of the Croydon stamp make an enviable impression in best dressed circles — hand tailored for immediate wear.
Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.
CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET,
Next to Delmonico's

Necco Wafers
at 6¢
Candy Places
WHOLESOME!
Assorted flavors and peppermint, chocolate, wintergreen and cinnamon.
ONE OF 300 NECCO SWEETS
NECCO
New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.

Resinol
does wonders for poor complexions
Does a poor complexion stand between you and popularity—good times—success? Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap do not work miracles, but they do make red, rough skins clearer, fresher and more attractive. Use them regularly for a few days and see how your complexion improves.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. Trial free. Write Dept. 4-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CONGRESS TO GREET PERSHING SEPT. 18

Joint Committee Completes Program for Reception to the General.

CLARK TO PRESENT SWORD

Plans for Capital's Welcome Being Formulated—Offices to be Ready for Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Arrangements were completed by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House for the Congressional welcome to General Pershing, Sept. 18, in the House chamber. It was decided that the gold sword to be presented to the leader of the American armies will be handed to him by Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, who, like Pershing, is from Missouri.

While the Congressional arrangements were proceeding the District of Columbia Commissioners and various committees were continuing their plans for Washington's welcome to the General and for the parade of the famous 1st Division, which will lead on Sept. 17. Official notice was given today by the Chief of the General Staff, General Peyton C. March, that General Pershing will arrive here Friday afternoon. General March telegraphed:

General Pershing intends to leave New York for Washington at 8 A. M. Friday, Sept. 12, stopping at Philadelphia about two and one-half hours en route and arriving at Washington at 4 P. M.

The Congressional ceremonies will take place at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. Invitations have been extended to President Wilson, the Vice President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and various army and navy officers. Vice President Marshall will make an address of welcome in benalf of the Senate and Speaker Gillett will speak for the House. It was said today that it was probable that the rank of permanent General recently authorized for the American commander by Congress will be conferred upon him during the ceremonies.

Resolution of Thanks.

The resolution tendering to General Pershing and the men of the A. E. F. the thanks of the nation and Congress and making an appropriation for the sword was introduced in the House today by Chairman Kahn of the Military Affairs Committee. This resolution reads:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the thanks of the American people and of the Congress of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to General John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor throughout the war.

That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a sword of honor to be presented to General Pershing on behalf of the American people by the Congress of the United States.

It was explained that the sword would be presented, even though President Wilson would not be in Washington to sign the resolution.

It is intended that when the formal ceremonies are at an end an informal reception shall take place on the floor of the House, at which members of the Senate and House may meet General Pershing and have short talks with him. His relatives have been allotted a special reservation in the galleries. The House chamber holds only 1,000 persons in its galleries, and a move is being made to have the reception held on the Capitol steps and plaza. This plan is not likely to be adopted.

City to Complete Program.

The plans for the welcome to General Pershing by the City of Washington next Friday have not been entirely formulated. It is expected, however, that hundreds of automobiles will meet him at the Union Station and escort him in a parade to the Shoreham Hotel, where he will live while here. It is expected also that there will be a spectacle at the station, arranged by the pageantry department of the War Camp Community Service.

Plans for the grand review of the 1st Division, led by General Pershing and his famous composite regiment, are maturing rapidly and it is expected the victory arch at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue will be ready to decorate with flags of the allied nations Monday. The official reviewing stand in front of the White House is nearly completed and construction of seats along Lafayette Square is progressing satisfactorily. Work began today on a reviewing stand along Pulaski Triangle, at Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

The seats for those in the official stands will be distributed the latter part of this week. None of these seats is for sale, and only Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, members of the diplomatic corps, members of Congress, and the General Staff will occupy them.

After the notes of welcome has subsided General Pershing will be given an office in the old Land Office, between E and F Streets and Seventh and Eighth, formerly occupied by the staff of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Here he will have all the records of the American Expeditionary Forces and will complete the task of winding up the affairs of the army.

LAUDS THE PATRIOTISM MANIFESTED BY PEOPLE

Pershing Makes Brief Speech Presenting Flag to Daniel G. Reid at Central Park Concert.

General Pershing left the Waldorf last evening at 6:40 o'clock in company with Mayor John F. Hylan, Rodman Wanamaker, Alfred J. Johnson, former City Chamberlain; Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Barclay Warburton, and was taken to the Mall in Central Park to attend the concert by Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra. When the General came out of the hotel a crowd swarmed around him and greeted him with cheers. It took several minutes for him to make his way to the automobile. When the car bearing the General started off automobilists blew their horns and people all along the street stopped to cheer as he made his way to the Park.

His arrival in Central Park was heralded by cheering and applause of thousands of persons who had gathered there.

When the first number ended Philip Berolzheimer gave a signal to Police Inspector John O'Brien to bring forward an American flag, which General Pershing presented to Daniel G. Reid, who rendered conspicuous service during the war and donated the General Hospital No. 1, on Gun Hill Road.

General Pershing in presenting the flag said:

"We are here to honor one of New York's distinguished citizens. During the war the patriotism of Americans was shown in many ways. There has never been before in the history of our country a more noble attitude on the part of men to bestow generously than that manifested during the recent war. Mr. Reid stands pre-eminent in your city, and we know of some of his deeds which have caused our people to recognize him by presenting to him this flag, which it gives me a great deal of pleasure to hand to him."

The orchestra then played the national anthem, and the General greeted Mr. Reid and personally congratulated him. Mr. Reid responded in a few words.

Prior to the flag presentation eleven-year-old Gladys Perkins of 568 West 171st Street, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Catherine Perkins, was escorted over to meet the General by Mr. Berolzheimer, and she presented to the General a shield in which were embedded hundreds of small red, white and blue flowers, and she exclaimed:

"Welcome home.

"Is a General more deserving for the deeds of honor he has done?

"Let us all appreciation him for the glorious task he won."

The General sprang from his seat and with both hands he held the child by the shoulders and affectionately kissed her on both cheeks. Later, Gladys's mother said the child had composed the little speech herself.

The concert was given in honor of the General by Mrs. Philip Berolzheimer, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Reception to distinguished Guests. More than 200 police reserves assisted the regular police to keep order at Central Park. After the presentation of the flag, General Pershing left in his automobile and reached the Waldorf at 7:50 o'clock.

1ST GETS VEHICLES HERE.

Motor Equipment Used in Parade Will Be Sent to Washington.

None of the motor vehicles for the First Division were brought from France and the Motor Transport Corps on Governor's Island supplied the equipment of 1,294 vehicles for yesterday's parade. Lieut. Col. Purington, acting motor transport officer, assisted by Lieut. Col. Lawes, gathered the vehicles and personnel.

Following the parade 700 of these vehicles started overland to Washington for the final appearance of the First Division in the capital. The remaining vehicles needed for full divisional equipment will be got at Washington. The convoy camped last night at Newark. On successive nights it will rest at Philadelphia, Havre de Grace, Baltimore and Washington, where control stations have been established. It will move on a war basis with rations for six days.

GIFTS AND SMILES ENLIVEN THE MARCH

One Soldier Uses His Helmet as a Basket to Catch Cigarettes and Chocolates.

GEN. PARKER'S HORSE BACKS

Flowers Presented Along the Line Dangle from Many Bayonets in the Parade.

One of the soldiers in yesterday's parade can well be called a great strategist. When the high trucks went by the Knights of Columbus workers eagerly threw their presents to the soldiers seated on the seats, but many of the goodies didn't reach the men on account of their height from the ground and the weakness of the young ladies' arms. Not wanting to lose any of the cigarettes or pieces of chocolate, this strategist removed his helmet and held it by the strap. In this manner the top of the helmet served the purpose of a basket, with the result that it was heaped to the top before the auto had advanced a block.

All of the paraders were received by the spectators with applause and cheers except the military police. For some reason better known to men who had served in the army, smiles stole upon the faces of many of the people at their approach. These smiles turned into loud laughter when the casuals who were seated in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral yelled in unison, sarcastically without a doubt, "Who won the war? The M. P.'s."

Another incident which caused the crowds in the vicinity of the Cathedral to laugh heartily was the actions of the horse ridden by Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. One of the K. of C. girls went over to the General to hand him a bouquet of flowers, and at her approach the horse balked and started to walk backward. This was repeated a few times until one of the male workers of the organization took the flowers and, getting at the side of the horse, handed the bouquet to the General.

The work of the police at yesterday's parade was exceptionally good, when it came to keeping people away from Fifth Avenue while the parade was in progress. At Fifty-first Street hundreds of would-be spectators were held back, but suddenly there was seen a lone soldier walking proudly to the avenue. A shout arose when he was seen, and the humor of it brought laughter to the mouths of all.

The Knights of Columbus workers were so eager to cheer the soldiers with smokes and candies that they did not hesitate, even when they knew the boys were at "attention." Most of the men would not reach for anything until they were "at rest," but one of them brought on smiles by his actions. He was seated with arms folded upon one of the guns. A girl went up to him with an orange, and, not wanting to make much show in accepting it, but still, not wanting to refuse it, he opened one of his hands, keeping his arms folded, and thus took the proffered fruit.

The parading soldiers got their breakfast in the streets before the start yesterday morning from the Y. M. C. A. The "Y" acted under a divisional order giving the organization the responsibility for the morning meal. It cost $10,000 for the food and milk.

Washington Square looked like a picnic ground after the parade. Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and Y. M. C. A. workers were there in large numbers, distributing food to the soldiers. The men didn't even have to use their mess kits, as paper pie plates were used.

Many of the bayonets were covered with flowers presented by spectators during the course of the march. Several soldiers carried on the outside of their packs large bunches that had been given to them.

A man in the dining room of the Waldorf, on the Fifth Avenue side, got all the oranges he could find and threw them to the units halted in front of the window.

TELLS OF PERSHING'S TRIPS TO FRONT LINES

His Senior Chauffeur Declares the General Had "Close Shaves Under Fire in Trenches."

General Pershing's senior chauffeur, Sergeant Caesar Santini, who drove the Commander in Chief of the A. E. F. while "over there," gave, yesterday, many sidelights of the General's character. The General "certainly was under fire," he declared. He told also of driving King Albert, the Prince of Wales, Poincaré, Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Clemenceau and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

"I never seen in the papers that General Pershing never was under fire," said Santini. "That is not so! I have been with him myself when it was pretty hot, and the General had a few close shaves in the trenches. Once a shell burst not more than twenty feet from him. I know because I got covered with mud, too. Several times during an attack we went in advance of the trenches. Just after the men had gone over the top and had captured a village the engineers, and whoever was on the spot, would fall to and bridge the trench so that his car could go over and follow them.

"We used to drive five and six hours sometimes without stopping. We would take sandwiches and not stop for meals. The General would sit there looking ahead. The boys used to say that he was always thinking and looking ahead. When we would stop sometimes he would get out and talk to officers and sometimes he'd do it from the car. Sometimes he'd get out and review the troops and I would have to follow along behind. Let me tell you he never missed anything. I never saw him hand it to a private, but he was very strict with the officers."

Santini said that General Pershing is very fond of children, and spoke of "every darn kid" he passed. He said that the General would pick up little girls and boys and kiss them and try to talk to them in "quite, but not very, good French." Pershing's chauffeur went over on the Baltic with the General and was made second chauffeur in charge of all the Staff officers' cars.

Santini said he had driven ten different cars for the General. As soon as a better car was available, he said, the car which was "used awfully hard" would be discarded. He figured that he had driven the General about 40,000 miles in the two years and a half abroad.

25 BIG ARMY TRACTORS LOST AFTER THE PARADE

Drivers Missed Way to Bay Ridge, but Reappear After Several Hours.

Twenty-five big tractors of the Fifth Field Artillery got lost after the parade yesterday and the police spent several hours searching for them. They finally turned up in Brooklyn, where, it developed, their drivers had spent most of the afternoon trying to find out how to get to the army base in Bay Ridge.

After the parade a convoy of the tractors started for Bay Ridge under the command of Captain M. W. Tupper. Their route was over the Williamsburg Bridge, where they got caught in a traffic jam. Twenty-five machines got detached and their drivers had to inquire the way. They were misdirected several times and finally, after seeing nearly every part of Brooklyn but the place where they wished to go, they went back to the bridge, where they joined another convoy of army transports, and went to the base with it.

In the meantime Captain Tupper had missed the tractors. He telephoned to Police Headquarters and an alarm was sent out all over the city.

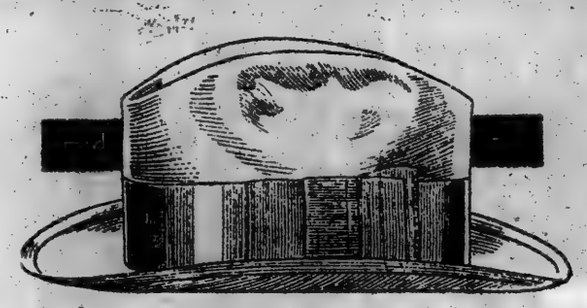
VETERANS OF 4 WARS MARCH

Survivors of Mexican Conflict in G. A. R. Celebration at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Soldiers of four American wars today joined in the victory parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is holding its national encampment here. In line were veterans of the Mexican war in automobiles. While hundreds of civil war veterans rode in machines thousands of them marched proudly behind their flags and fife and drum corps.

The parade was reviewed by Clarenden E. Adams of Omaha, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, and Governor Cox. First in line were soldiers recently returned from overseas. With them were Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other war workers. Then followed sailors and marines. Next came veterans of the Spanish-American war. They were followed by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic grouped by States.

Gidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
Women's Smart Clothes for Autumn Sports
Suits—Coats—Sweaters
Skirts—Blouses—Hats
Everything the smartly dressed woman will want for wear in the clubhouse, on the links, or, for that matter, the social events in the afternoon or evening that go toward making life at the country club a delight in the Autumn.
AUTUMN SHOWINGS ARE NOW READY—
FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE OR TO ORDER.


The New
MALLORY HATS
are here, and are to be seen in New York
Only at Saks
MALLORY HATS now rank as America's Finest, being the most widely sold in America, and the most skillfully produced in half a century.
Saks & Company are now showing the complete line of Mallory Hats for Fall—soft styles for every type of head, and derbies in a variety of blocks that *are the very essence* of individuality.
Ask to see the cravenette proofed Mallory Hats —they give double service to the man spending much time out of doors.
$5 and up
Men's Hat Dept. Main Floor
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Better PRINTING
You will soon be sending out your printing specifications. Why not see our representative *before* drawing up these specifications? Frequently we are able to offer very helpful advice.
PUBLISHERS PRINTING CO.
209 West 25th Street New York

September
Clearance Sale of Open and Closed Cars
WITH the arrival of September there has been the usual quickening of deliveries of new Hudson and Essex Cars. Hence we find ourselves for the first time in several months with enough Used Cars to justify a general offering. Every car offered in this sale has been traded in for a new Hudson or Essex. Nearly all of them have been overhauled and repainted in our own shops.
Among the cars offered in this sale are five Hudson Super-Sixes as follows:
1917 Hudson Super-Six 7-pass. Touring Car.
1917 Hudson Super-Six Town Car, overhauled and repainted.
1916 Hudson Super-Six 7-pass. Sedan.
1918 Hudson Super-Six 4-pass. Speedster, overhauled and repainted.
1918 Hudson Super-Six 4-pass. Coupe, A-1 condition and repainted.
Among the cars other than Hudsons offered in this sale are the following:
1914 Cole, 4-cyl., 5-pass. Touring.
1918 Overland Coupe, 6-cyl., in splendid condition.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. Touring.
1916 Packard 7-pass. Touring, with extra 7-pass. Limousine body, in fine condition.
1916 Overland, 6-cyl., 7-pass. Touring Car.
1917 Stutz 6-pass. Touring.
and
Essex 5-pass. Touring Car, repainted and in fine running condition.
A comparison of these cars with the prices at which they are marked will convince you of the wonderful values offered
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
of NEW YORK, Inc.
Used Car Department
315 WEST 68th STREET, NEW YORK

VICTOR RECORD
CHINESE LULLABY
The Oriental atmosphere pervades this beautiful song with its charming rhythmic effects and unusual harmonies.
Sung by OLIVE KLINE
On the reverse side a delightful lullaby, "BABY JIM."
No. 45167 10 Inch Double $1.00
Sheet Music Arrangements of all Victor Records obtainable here.
The Victrola
The World's Greatest Musical Instrument. In All Styles.
Convenient Terms Arranged if Desired.
CENTRAL VICTROLA SHOP At
G. SCHIRMER'S
3 East 43d Street (Adj. 5th Ave.)
Mail Orders Filled.

LINCOLN TRUST
DIAMONDS and Pawn Tickets BOUGHT
PREMIER DIAMOND CO.
535 5th Av., nr. 45th. Pl. Murray Hill 1870

CARDINAL MERCIER STIRRED BY PARADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

who were honoring him by their shouts. But this smile turned into a broad grin when a pretty Knights of Columbus worker, Miss Kitty Dalton, of 154 East 122d Street, blond and blue-eyed, went up to him and presented him with a large bouquet of American beauty roses. Her smile when presenting the flowers became even broader when the General kissed her.

"I'd sooner have had that one kiss from General Pershing than the Croix de Guerre," she said.

Just after he had kissed Miss Dalton some one shouted: "Do it again, General."

With a broad smile the Commander answered: "I would if it weren't so public."

Then some one told the General that Cardinal Mercier was in the stand, and he forthwith went over to him. Two policemen cleared the way through the crowds who were lining the sidewalk in front of the grand stand, and when the General reached the spot above which the church dignitaries were seated he saluted and shook hands with the two high churchmen and with Mr. Whitlock. General Pershing told the Cardinal that he was glad to see him in this country, to which the Belgian responded, "I am very glad to be here."

On his way back to his horse a woman went up to the General, stating that she was from Missouri, and that the whole State, of which General Pershing is a native, was proud of him. Her name was Miss Agnes Riley of St. Louis.

Soon after the Commander rode away a little girl, Helen Marie Casey, wearing the insignia of the Knights of Columbus, handed up a large bouquet of red roses to Cardinal Mercier and a bouquet of white flowers to Archbishop Hayes. Both of them thanked the child warmly.

Throughout the parade the Cardinal's eyes beamed with delight as the soldiers went marching by. Time and again he would turn either to Archbishop Hayes at his left or to Minister Whitlock at his right and pass some remark about the showing that the men were making.

At about 11:30 the Cardinal, Brand Whitlock, and George Gillespie, Chairman of the Committee of Welcome, left the stand, all the people rising and shouting their farewell.

During the entire parade Knights of Columbus Workers and members of the League of Catholic Women handed out cigarettes, candy, fruit, and flowers to the troops as they passed and to the wounded men on the benches and in the automobiles. Some of the boys forgot their order "Attention," and took the articles with which they were tempted. During the ten-minute rest periods, however, the workers gave freely of their candies, smokes, and other things which the doughboy in France was accustomed to having.

Many times during the parade the chimes of St. Patrick's played, starting off with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Every man removed his hat, uniformed men saluted, and passing crowds stood still until the last peal of the bells had sounded. Persons who were edging their way through crowds a few seconds before stood with heads bared when the first few notes were heard. Besides the cathedral chimes the other music was that furnished by the regimental bands as they passed and the singing of the wounded men on the benches near the stand.

BELGIAN PRIMATE GOES TO VISIT BALTIMORE

Crowds Cheer Cardinal Mercier as He Leaves to Take Train—Will See Cardinal Gibbons.

Midst shouts of "Vive la Belgique, Father!" and "Vive la Belgique, Cardinale!" the Primate of Belgium entered an automobile standing outside of Archbishop Hayes's home yesterday and rode to the Pennsylvania Station, where he took the 12:23 train to Baltimore. Cardinal Mercier had viewed the parade from the stand in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral for over an hour, and at 11:15 he left his seat, as the thousands of persons who were near him cheered him.

Cardinal Mercier was accompanied by the committee from Baltimore, including Mayor William F. Broening and Rev. Father Louis R. Stickney, rector of the Cathedral in Baltimore, the representative of Cardinal Gibbons in the Belgian Cardinal's party.

Before the train left, Cardinal Mercier inspected the two luxurious special cars which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had provided for him, and wondered at their sumptuousness. While he was in the car many of the employes of the railroad entered it and kissed the hand of the Cardinal. He seemed delighted at their respect and he gave each in turn his blessing.

At 12:23 the train left the station. Cardinal Mercier waved good-by from a coach window to the New York delegation, headed by George Gillespie, and the hundred or more persons who had gathered to get a glimpse of the Belgian primate shouted a farewell.

The Cardinal had received many messages of greeting upon his arrival here, one of them coming from President Wilson. To him he wired back as follows:

"Remembering your kind visit to Malines, I beg to express to you my respectful and cordial greetings on landing on American soil."

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, arrived here from New York late today. He was greeted at the station by Cardinal Gibbons, Governor Harrington, a reception committee of 250 prominent citizens and a great throng which broke into cheers as the Belgian prelate appeared. The two Cardinals rode together in an automobile in a procession to Cardinal Gibbons's residence.

PRESSMEN'S STRIKE REMAINS DEADLOCK

Employers Say Printing Is Going Ahead on Schedule, Labor Leaders Deny It.

TWO UNIONS STILL AT ODDS

Pickets in Strike at Fashionable Tailoring Shops—Brooklyn Gas Supply Not Diminished.

There were no further conferences yesterday between labor leaders and the employers in an effort to settle the strike of pressmen and feeders at the plant of the Publishers' Printing Company, and Aaron Gantz, Treasurer of the company, asserted that the work on The Literary Digest and other publications printed by his firm was proceeding on schedule time with men furnished by the International Union. Labor leaders asserted that they had positive information that the publications would have to be reduced in size on account of the lack of paper in the building, the paper handlers also having gone out on strike.

"The real test in the strike," said James J. Bagley, Secretary of Franklin Union No. 23, "will come when an effort is made to move into the building the five rolls of paper which have been on the sidewalk since Monday afternoon." Mr. Bagley was of the opinion that the company would find it a hard matter to employ men to move the paper. He added that he and Bernard Nolan, President of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, had their hands full in their efforts to prevent a general strike of union men in the printing trades craft in the book, job and magazine shops. The two unions have about 7,000 members, and it is with difficulty, Mr. Bagley said, that men in the various shops were kept at work.

"The real question involved in the strike," asserted Mr. Bagley, "is whether or not we are to have a 44-hour week after Oct. 1 of this year or wait until May 1, 1921. The locals have declared for a 44-hour week, beginning Oct. 1, while international officials are aligning with the employing printers for a continuation of the 48-hour week until 1921. The newspaper offices are not affected, as they already have a 44-hour week. The trouble dates back to a court controversy that is still pending in which locals have asked for an accounting of funds of the international union."

It was explained that Franklin Local, No. 23, had been suspended from membership in the International because of the activities of Mr. Bagley with regard to the legal battle now on, and that local No. 51 was still a member of the international union, though it was not in accord with the policy pursued by the international officials, according to Mr. Nolan.

With regard to the strike at the Publishers' Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, Mr. Gantz reiterated yesterday that the strikers, who now regard themselves as being locked out, would be taken back only as members of the International Union. And in this position they are backed up by the Association of Employing Printers. On the other hand, Mr. Nolan and Mr. Bagley said that the strikers would go back only under union conditions. Explaining, they said that cards are being issued by international officials to strikebreakers who are not qualified, under the by-laws of the International, to receive them, and that the men holding these cards would have to be discharged before the strikers would go back to work.

Pickets will begin regular duty this morning at fashionable tailoring shops and department stores where women's tailors went on strike Tuesday afternoon for increased wages and a forty-four-hour week, it was said at headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union yesterday afternoon.

Contradictory statements as to the gas strike situation in Brooklyn were made again yesterday by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and its striking employes. Frank Killoran, President of the Gas Workers' Union, asserted that the number of men on strike now numbered 2,000 and that the company had been forced to fall back on its reserve supply of gas. This reserve, he said, could not last more than seventy-two hours, and Brooklyn would then feel the full effects of the strike.

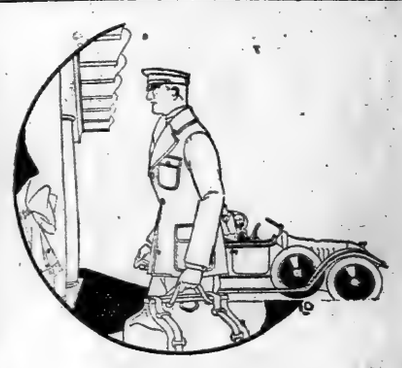
Strikers' statements about "plunging the borough in darkness" were ridiculed by officials of the company. They declared that all of the production plants of the company were working at full capacity and that no call on the reserve supply had been made. All of the men at the works who had struck, it was said, had been replaced and no others had walked out yesterday. According to the statement made for the company, only 886 of the 3,800 employes were out on strike. Of these 240 were employed in the actual manufacture of gas and their places had all been filled.

Refuse "No Strike" Pledge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Kentucky Federation of Labor, in annual convention here today, indorsed the formation of a national Labor Party, and pledged its aid in forming a labor party in Kentucky. A proposition to hold strikes in Kentucky in abeyance for six months or "until President Wilson has time to adjust conditions" failed of indorsement.

Strikers Quiet at Milltown.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Although Sheriff Anderson kept a force of deputies on hand today to prevent any recurrence of yesterday's rioting there was no further trouble at Milltown in the strike at the Michelin Tire Company plant. The plant resumed operation for the first time in a week and it was declared by company officials that 75 per cent. of the employes had returned to work and that all departments were operating.



THE beauty of line of Saks-produced livery for well-groomed Chauffeurs is often commented upon, but it is the rare execution of the tailormanship that has given Saks-made livery a nation-wide reputation.

For FALL
Chauffeurs' Suits $39.50 up
Overcoats $39.50 up
OUTFITS
Cap, Suit and Overcoat $83.00 up

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th St.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE ordinary run of clothing that you are asked to wear is the jazz of tailoring, and bears about the same relation to Saks Clothes as a piece of syncopation bears to a symphony.

The finest tailoring in America—bar none

$38.00 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Business Hours: 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Store open all day Saturdays

Announcing a Remarkable Advance Sale of

Women's Fur-Fabric Winter Coats

at Savings of 20% to 30%

on present market values

American weavers have made such wonderful progress in the weaving of pile fabrics that it is now very difficult for the average person to distinguish between fur and the beautiful fabrics from which these coats are produced. The present high cost of furs has created a great demand for coats of this character. We foresaw this demand and purchased heavily far in advance and in full accord with our usual policy of *keeping prices down* we turn the advantages gained over to our clientele. The style are the most beautiful upon which Dame Fashion has set her seal, and the wide range of materials includes:

Hudson Seal Cloth, Baffin Seal, Ungava Seal, Sealskinette, Lambtex, Broadtail, Esquimette Plush Fur Moss, Peco Plush, and Arcadian Lamb, many Exquisitely Trimmed with Taupe, Nutria, Natural Raccoon, Skunk Opossum, Skunk Raccoon and Maizon Wolf. Sizes 34 to 52½. *Fourth Floor*

Prices *Now* $35, 39.50, 49.50, 55.00, up to $350.00

Which is from 20% to 30% below present market values and just that much less than you will have to pay later on—anywhere!

Women's

Embroidered Tricotine Frocks

the best we have seen for a very long time

At $35

An exact duplicate of a costly import, carefully developed in all wool Tricotine, with embellishment of Soutache embroidery or Fancy Braiding—as *pictured.*

A more charming or more practical frock cannot be had. At $35 it is without an equal.

Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

On Sale Beginning This Morning!

Smart Brushed Wool Shawl-Scarfs

at $6.95

The smartest thing in town today—at a price unequalled *anywhere!*

They come in all the wanted suit shades and in striped effects that are as unusual as they are effective.

Quantity limited — so do not delay in choosing.

Third Floor.

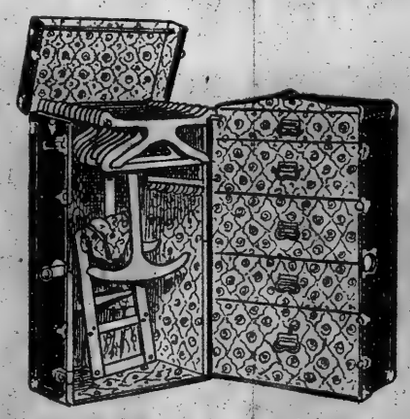
Beginning This Morning

A Back-to-College

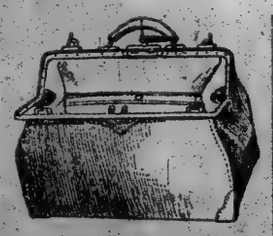
Sale of Luggage

—Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks

at very special prices

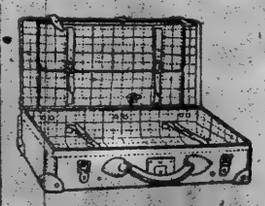


At 39.50—Saks Special Full-size Wardrobe Trunks—made specially to our own rigid specifications. Covered with hard vulcanized fibre, fitted with five large drawers, twelve hangers, and laundry bag. *Pictured.*



Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bags at $13.75

Expertly made of cowhide, reinforced with durable leather corners. Full leather lined. *Pictured.*



Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases at $13.75

Substantial cowhide case with plain lining, shirt pocket in top, and inside strap. *Pictured.*

Basement.

For Two Days Only—

A Limited Sale of

Women's New Fall Suits

at very special prices

At $44

Handsome Louis XV. tailleurs, flaring smartly from the hip line, and fancy tailored styles of unusual merit, produced according to a very high standard of workmanship in Silvertone, Velour, Chevrona, Oxford Cloth, and smart mixtures.

At $59.00

Skilful reproductions of the most beautiful suits created for Fall, in strictly tailleur, semi-tailleur and more dressy effects. Fashioned of Silvertone, Tinseltone, Velour, Duvet de Laine, Tricotine, Broadcloth, and Velour Checks, some with large shawl collars of Near Seal or Nutria Fur. One style pictured.

Sale strictly limited to two days!

Fourth Floor.

The Newest of Fall Fashions

Filmy Net Blouses

—Saks & Company offer an unequalled collection today

at $5 to $15

So exquisite in styling and needlework as to merit your inspection, even if you do not need a smart Blouse to wear with your new *tailleur.* Some have smart Fichu Frills, others round or square necks, and still more are elaborately trimmed with dainty hand-embroidery, Val Laces, or Venice Lace. *All* are original in their clever styling. *All* are exact reproductions of expensive Paris models. *Third Floor.*

Very Special Thursday and Friday

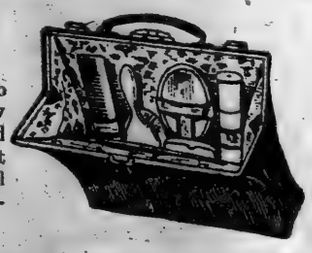
1000 Handsome Net Blouses at $2.95

In white and creamy color, beautifully trimmed with lace. *Main Floor.*

Women's Fitted

Overnight Bags

at $8.50

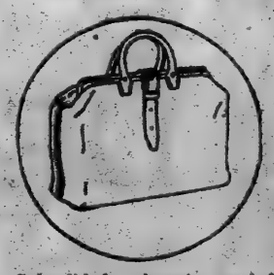


¶ These bags have no counterpart in New York at this price, and only until our present stock is exhausted will this low price be possible.

¶ Made of Black Enameled Duck, lined with flowered Blue Silk, and fitted with comb, brush, mirror, tooth brush and tooth paste holder.

Also Five Hundred more

Cowhide Shopping Bags



at $2.95

¶ These bags are the "talk of the town," retail merchants all over the country asking where we get them to sell at such a low price.

Splendid for shopping and for messenger purposes. They come in Black and Brown. *Pictured.*

Main Floor.

The Link

The Klaxocator—the Man Locator—is the link between the boss and his important men. It makes them all instantly available to each other.

Without disturbing a single workman it finds any man in your plant at once.

KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 810

KENYON SUPPORTS ALL RESERVATIONS

All but Two of the "Mild" Reservationists Now Said to Agree with Him.

IOWAN ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Without the Four Reservations He Would Vote Against Treaty, Defying "Political Eclipse."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—After the Versailles treaty had been reported to the Senate, today by the Foreign Relations Committee Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, who had been accounted one of the so-called middle-ground reservationists, made a speech in which he announced himself in favor of the four reservations advocated by the committee, saying he would vote against the treaty unless they were adopted by the Senate.

Senator Kenyon fee lit a matter of conviction, he said, to vote in support of the reservations as necessary to protect America in its participation in the alliance with foreign powers created through the League of Nations. No matter what the people of his own State thought of it, he said, he would fight for reservations, even if it meant his own political eclipse.

The Iowa Senator, alluding to the President's denunciatory attacks upon the League opponents in Mr. Kenyon's own State, declared that the "contemptible quitters" were not those who were opposing the League, but those who, going to France, had "violated the doctrine of self-determination" in such a settlement as that involving Shantung.

Mr. Kenyon spoke of the Versailles treaty, with its League of Nations, as being a one-man job. He urged the Administration Democrats to abandon their "stubbornness" in fighting reservations to the treaty, insisting that the majority party had the votes to adopt them.

After Senator Kenyon's speech it became known that all but two of the "mild" reservationists had conveyed to Senator Lodge their intention to vote for the four reservations as reported by the committee. The two who are still holding out are Senators McCumber and Nelson, who have not yet been able to agree upon the reservation on Article X.

If these two Senators hold out for a change in the Article X. reservation it will be altered to stipulate, simply, that the United States will not send its soldiers to fight in foreign wars without the assent of Congress.

The reservationists, who would in that case have the support of the forty-nine Republicans, which would be enough to put the reservations through, are said to have the assurances of the votes of at least six Democrats.

In his speech Senator Kenyon adverted to the insistence of advocates of the treaty that it was a "perfect document" as originally drafted and that it must be ratified without change. Then, he said, after faults had been pointed out, it was changed but not in such a way as to remove the objections raised. And still, he said, the treaty advocates were calling it "perfect."

"What are we to do with this treaty and this League of Nations?" demanded Mr. Kenyon. "Must we accept the League covenant in its present form or have no treaty at all? The President says we must take it as it is or reject it. That is not a fair statement of the issue. The world is heart-weary of war. It wants no more of it. It is attempting to solve almost unsolvable problems. It is burdened with debt, staggering under the load of taxation, and it cannot start on the return road to stable conditions until we have peace. Men in the Senate who believe we must reach some conclusion speedily and help the world back on its feet and yet do not believe that the League of Nations in its proposed form will make for peace but rather for war have a troublesome proposition to solve. They want peace just as much as any one, but they insist that the League covenant must be Americanized.

"I am not influenced by the cry that we must ratify the Peace Treaty immediately in order to resume trade relations with Germany. I am not particularly concerned about trade relations with Germany. Articles made in Germany will find no place in my home if I am able to have anything to say about it. I have no sympathy along this line either, with portions of the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania delivered a few days ago. He is hard to awaken in our hearts any sympathy for Germany. We have given too many of the boys of America: we have seen too much of the heartless cruelty not only of German warriors but of the people of Germany, and no appeals to sympathy will move the American people to any deep shedding of tears. No treaty could be too severe for Germany.

"We are presented also with the troublesome question as to Shantung. It is as infamous and unholy as anything in history. What a farce and what a sham, what a betrayal of liberty, of self-determination; what an exhibition of hypocrisy is the whole Shantung matter, and yet we know if Shantung is voted out of the treaty it will perhaps make any treaty impossible for a long period of time.

"Some hesitate to keep the world in an unsettled condition until that problem can be worked out. They are rather persuaded to believe that Japan may keep its promises and are not desirous of affronting Japan and possibly driving this nation into a war. I would not be willing to see American boys killed for the whole of the Shantung peninsula; for everything involved in the proposition, infamous as it is. If the League of Nations had not been intertwined in the Peace Treaty the Shantung proposition and the overpreponderance of the voting power of Britain would have been practically the only things to have seriously delayed the ratifying of the treaty. The treaty could have been ratified ere this, and the responsibility for the delay is not on the Senate.

"Now we are hearing from the President's speeches in the West that the high cost of living is due to the Senate delay; that Bolshevism is beginning to start as a result of Senate delay. I suppose if there is a drought in Texas it will be due to this delay, and early frost on the corn certainly could be attributed to it if it should hit the particular locality in which the President happens to be speaking. The great delay has been in the Peace Conference. Nonsense, even if uttered by a President, is still nonsense.

"When the President, the sole representative, pulling strings that moved the four automatons at Paris, who were labeled as commissioners, but were nothing but stool pigeons, sharing in extensive expense accounts, did, as he said in his New York speech, he would intertwine the League of Nations with this treaty so that it could not be disconnected, so that it would all have to be ratified or rejected, he issued a threat which he came very nearly, if not entirely, putting into execution, but which threat reflects no credit upon him. He is the agent, it is true, to make treaties. But what could be said of the agent who did this? Out of a thing of this character can any one secure a permanent place in the confidence of the American people? Was it a square deal? Could any one imagine Lincoln, McKinley, or Theodore Roosevelt deliberately doing a thing of this kind?

"Since when, I wonder, did any one man get the power in this country or in the Senate to tell the American people what they must do? That is the language of autocracy and not democracy. Since when has it become a wrong to question any action of the President? Since when has the doctrine of his speeches been established of gibbeting men who do not agree with him? There will need to be a very large number of gibbets erected. Have we really reached the one-man power in this country? Are the people really to be awed by such presence of greatness? The Senate is not going to be bulldozed. It has its duty to do, and it proposes to do it.

"When this treaty first came up I think 80 per cent. of the people of my State were for the League of Nations, and while it may be today that a majority of the people of my State are in favor of this covenant exactly as it is, I know there are not as many in favor of it as there were three or three months ago. However, I say deliberately that if every man, woman, and child in the State of Iowa were for this covenant as now proposed without any reservations, I would not support it. If my representation in this matter is not satisfactory to the people of my State, I will retire without any reluctance. There would be much more pleasure, anyway, in having a brick pile of your own than in being the target.

"The first essential reservation should be to make clear just how the United States can get out of the League when ever we desire upon proper notice. This is the most important of all the reservations. If this reservation were adopted and one limiting Article X., also one with reference to domestic questions, I would be willing to support the League because I feel that these reservations are the real essence of the whole matter. If reservations of this kind are not adopted, I shall vote against the treaty, regardless of consequences.

"I do not mean we must not have some alliance or contents to carry out the terms of the Paris treaty, but it is nonsense to talk about keeping out of entangling alliances. But there is no reason why we should be bound up from now until eternity, compelled to take part in every squabble that Europe engages in. Our supreme duty, as I view it is not to bind this United States so as to prevent the exercise of its free will. That is the all-important thing. The adoption of the reservation on Article X. would enable the American people to settle this question. Then, if the President's friends on the other side of the chamber may come out of the valley of stubbornness. There are the necessary votes here to ratify this treaty with substantial reservations. They are not here to ratify it without. The votes are here to defeat the whole treaty, regardless of consequences, if substantial reservations are not adopted. Abuse and vilification even from the highest sources of the land will not change the minds of men who have given long, conscientious, deep thought to this subject and believe that ratification in the present form of the League of Nations is a betrayal of this country."

CHARGES REPUBLICANS FIGHT ONLY WILSON

Caraway Declares League Itself Is Not Opposed—Moore Calls for a Test Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Republicans in Congress were accused in the House today by Representative Caraway of Arkansas, a Democrat, with fighting the League of Nations merely because it was sponsored by President Wilson. Representative Caraway was answered by Representatives Fess of Ohio and Longworth of Ohio, Republicans, both of whom criticised the League. Representative Moore, Democrat, of Virginia, asked for a test vote in the House on the League.

"Every one who has read the treaty of peace and the League of Nations knows that the speeches of those in that body (the Senate) and in this against the provisions of the treaty and the League of Nations are not against the terms, but against their author—President Wilson," said Mr. Caraway.

"Had the same documents been laid before the Senate by a representative of the Republican Party we would have found all of you and them who now oppose it praising it. You and they take the desperate chance of destroying the world that a Republican administration may be elected in these United States. Whether you are to win by this gamble is yet to be determined. If you do you will do so at the price Samson paid to avenge himself upon his enemies—by pulling down the temple upon your own heads.

"You seek to defeat the treaty and the League of Nations in order to destroy the influence and prestige of its author, President Wilson. You are willing to delay its ratification months and [illegible] longer in Europe. You are willing to [illegible] and plunge the world again into war.

"This Republican Congress is not trying to solve the industrial problems that confront the people, but is endangering the cause that financed adversities into the [illegible]

"This Republican Congress promises to do nothing to provide soldiers with bonuses; the so-called Mandell bill is not to be enacted into law; the Republican Party seems unable to muster [illegible] on the floor of this House."

Here Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican, made the suggestion that Republicans [illegible] against the League of Nations and adopt it. "If the Republican desire to [illegible] the League of Nations is not to continue, but is to reach some crisis," he said, "why does not the dominant party in this House bring forward a resolution [illegible] the League of Nations as an opportunity to vote upon it?"

"The resolution," replied Mr. Fess, "would probably not be regarded in order because it is a matter for the Senate. Speaking for myself, I am positively and uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Wilson's League of Nations and in favor of the Americanism of the reservations of Senator Lodge."

He declared that President Wilson's criticism of the Senate and his "swing around the circle" would only arouse the people to speak their minds when the time came.

"It is not unnatural," added Mr. Longworth, "that such a situation should be developed when the League was drafted by a gentleman who, having appealed to the country for support, having gone to the country with a request that a Democratic Congress be given to him in both branches, received as an answer from the American people an adverse majority of more than a million votes."

CHINESE CHIDE McCUMBER.

Senator's Resolution, They Say, Accepts the Japanese Treaty of 1915.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Not from one of the Chinese delegates now in Paris, but from a source fully as authoritative, it is learned that the McCumber resolution, introduced in the United States Senate Sept. 6, is not satisfactory to China, because it recognizes the validity of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of 1915.

If the resolution were shorn of its last phrase, "as provided in the exchange of notes between the Japanese and Chinese Governments May 25, 1915," it would be entirely satisfactory to Peking and would outline exactly the course the Chinese Government would like to have taken by Washington, for China wants above everything else to have the 1915 treaty declared invalid by the entire world.

China regards the United States as already on record diplomatically against the treaty and in support of that view she cannot forget the conclusion of that treaty which the United States sent to the Chinese and Japanese Governments on May 11, 1915. In that Washington protest secured the following words: "In view of the negotiations which have taken place and are now pending between China and Japan, and of agreements reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Governments of China and Japan that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking entered into impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, or the political and territorial integrity of the Republic of China or the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the 'open door' policy."

China also cites statements by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing made in Washington early last month as proof that the American Government refuses to recognize the treaty of 1915. A remark on which China sets great store was Mr. Wilson's assurance that he had felt it his duty in Paris on April 30 to say that nothing he agreed to on Shantung should be construed as acquiescense on the part of the United States Government in the policy laid down in the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918.

China also cites as part of its evidence in the case the reply made by Mr. Lansing on August 6 to Senator Borah, in answer to the latter's question whether the Ishii-Lansing agreement had been an endorsement of the 1915 treaty. Mr. Lansing's reply was that the agreement was absolutely not such an endorsement.

So in view of the fact that Senator McCumber is considered a friend of China, it is regretted in Paris that he should make the mistake of seeming to endorse a treaty which his own State Department repudiates, and which China would have abrogated.

STILL HOSTILE TO GERMANY

Australian Premier Refuses to Promote Teuton-British Trade.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 10.—Premier Hughes, addressing a meeting of the Nationalist Federation here, declared that Germany stood today the best organized nation in the world for a commercial war.

Some people had spoken to him, he said, of trade relations with Germany. If England's business wanted trade relations with Germany, he added, they must get somebody else than him to act in this connection.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

One Out of Seven Rejected

That's the average among applicants for Life Insurance—the percentage is large. You may be insurable today—you may not be next month. Take out a mortgage on your life in your family's name while your life is insurable. Be sure to first get details of

The Brill & Scott Plan

It is adaptable to every one's needs and every one's means.
$10,000 Optional Endowment Policy pays you $10,000 at age 65.
Approximate Average Net Annual Deposit:

AGE 25	$196.00	AGE 35	$288.00
AGE 30	$212.50	AGE 40	$332.00
		AGE 45	$423.00

At trivial extra cost will pay you $1,000 annually in event of disability from disease or accident—no further payments required.
Write, Phone or Call for the Brill & Scott Plan

BRILL & SCOTT
516 FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY HILL 1149
"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

Your Shoes *vs.* Your Feet

LOOK at your bare feet. Then look at your "stylish" pointed shoes. They're nothing alike. You are able to wear such a shoe only because your foot is flexible; because you can *crowd* its *blunt* end into the *pointed* shoe-toe and suffer—suffer from corns, callouses, bunions and fallen arches.

If comfort and health mean anything, get into a shoe shaped like your foot—into good-looking Educators that let the feet grow as they should, never causing any foot ills.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
Made for Men, Women, Children
For your protection remember—unless the shoe is branded EDUCATOR on the sole, it is not an Educator.
RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., BOSTON

FURS
Buy direct from the manufacturer and save money. Also repairing and remodeling at lowest prices.
A. MURSTEN
41 East 8th St.
Phone Stuyvesant 3071.

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

FOUNDED 1890 LONDON

TAILORED SUITS AND COATS
FOR YOUNG LADIES

Our productions in tailored outer apparel, designed as they are exclusively for young ladies up to 19 years, express in a charming manner the grace and beauty of the youthful figure.

For our tailored dresses, top coats and sports clothing, we have imported many distinctive fabrics.

Our tailored hats and footwear for young ladies are specially designed to be worn with De Pinna suits and dresses.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Let the Great White Way come to you!

Broadway runs by your door if you have a Victrola. New York turns out in throngs to hear the stars of musical comedy and vaudeville and the great luminaries of opera, violin, orchestra, and piano. But those crowds are small compared with the hosts who enjoy them on the Victrola. Get a Victrola and hear the greatest singers, instrumentalists, orchestras, bands and comedians in the world!

Victors and Victrolas $12 to $950. Victor dealers everywhere.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and should be used together to secure a perfect reproduction.

VICTROLA

SAYS FOES TWIST TREATY MEANING

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

support. Governor Frazier, who was elected with the indorsement of the Non-Partisan League, presided at the meeting, but the reception committees were not entirely made up of Non-Partisan League adherents.

The American Legion, the organization formed by soldiers who were called during the world war, of whom North Dakota sent 29,000, or one in twenty of the entire population of the State, provided the military escort. This organization is pronouncedly anti-Bolshevist.

There was much applause, and big crowds on the streets, but no prolonged demonstrations. The people, unquestionably, were anxious to size up the President and wanted especially to hear if he had anything to say about unsettled conditions which the activities of the Non-Partisan League have brought about.

Governor Frazier restrained his remarks to a brief introduction. He did not place himself on record as for or against the President. The Non-Partisan League, while favoring a League of Nations to prevent war, has expressed, through utterances of its leaders, the opinion that parts of the Peace Treaty and the League are favorable to the so-called capitalistic interests which they denounce.

For the most part the President dealt strictly with what he believed to be the necessity for a League of Nations into which the United States would go wholeheartedly, but he did preach against Bolshevist tendencies and this gave the anti-Non-Partisan League forces much satisfaction.

This took place while the President was talking about Russia, and he said that the United States never must permit in this country any assumption of power by a minority which would be hurtful to all of the people. The nation, he said, must not for a moment countenance tendencies that would transplant to the United States he errible conditions now faced by Russia.

Utterances of this kind were cheered by the opponents of the Non-Partisan League and they lent a sympathetic ear to the President's assertions that the League of Nations would work to stamp out Bolshevism and Radicalism.

Gives Explanation of Article X.

To an explanation by the President concerning Article X. of the League of Nations covenant, his audience listened with great interest. An important phase of the situation here is that such opposition as exists to the League of Nations is centered largely on Article X. because some of the people do not look with favor on anything which they feel might make it necessary for their "boys" to go abroad again to fight.

O. W. Roberts, Section Director of the United States Weather Bureau, emphasized this point.

"The people with whom I talk," he said, "don't take much exception to the Shantung settlement, and believe that the Senate will go too far if it attempts to substitute the name of China for Japan, by direct amendment to the treaty. They would be satisfied to let that go through, perhaps, with a temperate reservation expressing America's position.

"But they do oppose sending their boys overseas again. If there were a vote taken today on the question of America being forced to accept a mandate in any country abroad, ninety-nine people out of every hundred in North Dakota would vote against acceptance of the mandate. We don't want to get mixed up in European squabbles."

Mr. Roberts said that the American Legion, which now has about 8,000 members in the State, and this was corroborated by many of the soldiers, was strongly anti-Bolshevist and anti-Non-Partisan League, and promised to be a strong factor in a fight to overthrow the power of the latter organization, but the men were just as strongly against engaging in little wars abroad. The legion, however, favors the establishment of a League of Nations and will support the President to that extent.

A. M. Christensen, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, said that both Republicans and Democrats, or at least a large majority of them, were with the President for a League of Nations, but would like reservations. He said, too, that the American Legion was becoming a very potent influence in the situation here, and was bitterly opposed to the Bolshevist trend of the Non-Partisan League.

The attitude of the Non-Partisan League to the President is perhaps best illustrated by the following statement which was published today in The Courier-News, the official organ of that league:

"If the President had made his trip a year ago North Dakota would have welcomed him not simply as it would welcome any man who holds the high office of President of the United States, but as the man above all others who championed its idea. For North Dakota was, perhaps, the first State formally to approve the idea of a league of nations, through its State Legislature, and the dominant political party of North Dakota went on record officially as favoring the doctrines of world democracy even before the President had enunciated them.

"If North Dakota's first enthusiasm has been somewhat blunted by the disillusionment of the terms actually decided upon at Paris, still North Dakota is as firmly committed to the idea of a league of nations as ever. North Dakota realizes that world peace and world democracy can come only as all nations join together to protect and encourage them.

"As between the President, who has perhaps made some progress, even though it has fallen sadly short of what we have a right to expect of him, and those Senate opponents who selfishly fight any action on America's part that does not bring returns in dollars and cents, North Dakota is with the President."

And so, on the whole, it may be said that the President's cause is in pretty good shape in this section, if he will consent to mild reservations, although he does not dominate the situation. Today's visit, however, added to the cumulative evidence that the part of the nation traversed so far wants a league of nations and has small sympathy for a radical stand on the part of the Senate.

Some members of the American Legion who have been over seas are bitter in their denunciatory statements, and predict that disorder may follow if the Non-Partisan League cannot be overthrown by other means. There are charges brought, for instance, that it was the activity of some of the Non-Partisan League leaders which made it necessary for the Government to resort to the draft to obtain the State's quota of soldiers. Efforts were made, it is charged, to suppress patriotism in the State.

When the President arrived at Bismarck he found himself confronted by these agitating and conflicting elements, but he was greatly encouraged by the general sentiment in favor of a League of Nations, or at least for some definite step to prevent future wars which unquestionably existed.

There were possibly 15,000 people from Bismarck and surrounding districts out to meet him. The Republicans in the crowd, several of whom discussed the situation freely, said that the President had dealt his personal popularity the most severe blow by his appeal last Fall for the election of a Democratic Congress. The request, it was said, had been resented and for a time cooled the popular regard in which the President had been held, but this feeling was not permitted to reach a point where it would interfere with expressions on the League of Nations, which all agreed should be a thoroughly non-partisan question.

As a whole the people, except the more radical elements of the Non-Partisan League, thought that the President had done a pretty good job at Paris. But there was a distinct feeling expressed by many that a little more generous attitude toward the Republican Party in the selection of representatives on the Peace Commission, as well as in other directions in perfecting a League, would have aided the President's popularity and accomplished much to destroy opposition to giving him a free hand.

There is a large element in this section composed of men and women whose ancestors came from Germany, perhaps about 14 per cent. People of Scandinavian descent make up about 30 per cent. of the population. These groups, largely, are for a League of Nations, but are not enthusiastic in their support of a proposition which would put the United States in the position of enforcing the terms of the Peace Treaty upon Germany by arms if necessary. They, therefore, also are inclined toward reservations.

The scene at Bismarck was not as picturesque as it might have been expected due to the fact that the automobile has been substituted for the horse in the State. Cowboys use cars, and even some of the Indians, although not the Indian who still sticks to the blanket and feather as more comfortable than the more modern trousers and hat. There were long lines of automobiles along the streets leading to the station.

Crowd Cheers for League.

President Wilson was acquainted with the fact that he was on at least semi-sympathetic ground so far as a League of Nations was concerned, and he put emphasis on the fact that in his mind it was essential that America should go into the League wholeheartedly.

"If we stay out or qualify our assent in any essential way," he said, "the world would say there can be no peace, for that great nation in the West is the only safe weight which can hold the scales at a balance."

He received enthusiastic applause when he declared that America was not founded to make money, but to uphold the ideals of liberty.

"Some men," he said, "don't know whether they ought to go into this or not, but you know."

This remark brought hearty applause. He was cheered also when he said that it would be impossible to separate the League of Nations and the treaty, and that the men who gathered in Paris at the Peace Conference were satisfied as to that. It was, he said, "either this treaty with the covenant or a disturbed world, and certain war."

Says Opponents Switch View.

Some of the men who were loudest in opposition to the Treaty and League, said the President, not long ago expressed the belief that such a League was necessary. He referred to the last naval bill which provided that the items for large armaments might be canceled if the President was able to bring about a world tribunal to assure peace.

"Their instinctive judgment is my instinctive judgment," he said. "If you are going to stop war you have got to take the steps necessary to such a result."

The cheers which greeted such statements were evidence at least that his hearers were in favor of the League principle and were ready to throw their support to it.

Following the meeting in the hall the President and his party motored to the country club, where a reception was held on the lawn by the President and Mrs. Wilson. There was a turning out of veterans of the civil and Indian wars, some of them carrying the standards under which they had fought.

Residents of this section of North Dakota still talk much about the late Colonel Roosevelt, whose cabin is being carefully preserved. Roosevelt was idolized in this district and not a few expressed the belief that a tremendous loss had befallen the nation, in these trying times, when he died.

SAYS HE CARRIED OUT SENATORS' PROPOSALS

Now, President Declares, He Finds the League Misinterpreted—Defends Article X.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 10.—President Wilson, in his speech here today, predicted that if the movement for world concert failed the heart of mankind would be overwhelmed by a "despair" which would result in chaos. He said:

Men in despair do not construct Governments; men in despair destroy Governments. Men whose whole affairs are so upset, whose whole systems of living are so disrupted that they cannot get food, that they cannot get clothing, that they cannot turn to any authority that can give them anything certain, cannot construct Governments.

I believe that, with the exception of the United States, there is not a country in the world that could live without imports. There are only one or two countries that can live without importing foodstuffs; there are no countries that I know of that can live in their ordinary way without importing manufactured goods and raw materials—raw materials of many kinds.

Take that great kingdom, for example, for which I have the greatest admiration—the great kingdom of Italy. There are great factories there, but they have to get all the raw materials from which they manufacture from outside. There is no coal in Italy, no fuel; they have to get all their coal from outside, and at the present moment, because the world is holding its breath and waiting, the great coal fields of Central Europe are not producing, except to about 40 per cent. of their capacity.

Now, while we doubt, the rest of the world is saying, why does America hesitate? We want to follow her. We shall not know which way to go unless she leads; we want the direction of her business genius. We want the suggestion of her experience, but she hesitates; she does not know whether she wants to go in or not, and while she does, my fellow-citizens, some among us do not know whether we must go in or not.

Sees No Danger of "Staying Out."

There is no more danger of the American people staying out of this great thing than there is of our reversing all the precedents of our history, forgetting all the blood that has been spilled, so much precious blood to the State. But in the meantime the delay is endangering the whole world, and us, of course, along with the rest, because we are, from the beginning, in my opinion, instrumentally an important part of the world.

Now, Article X. has no operative force in it unless we vote that it shall operate. I will tell you what Article X. is: I think I can repeat it almost verbatim. Under Article X. every member of the League undertakes to respect and preserve the territorial integrity—to protect and preserve it against external aggression—and maintain the political independence of the other members of the League. So far as goes.

The second sentence provides that in case of necessity the Council shall take such steps as are necessary to carry out the obligations, that is to say what force is necessary there. Now, the Council cannot give that advice without a unanimous vote. It cannot give the advice without an affirmative vote of the United States, unless the United States is a party to the controversy in question.

Let us see what that means. Do you think that the United States is likely to seize somebody else's territory? Do you think that the United States is likely to disregard the first sentence of the article? And, if she is not likely to begin an aggression of that sort, who is likely to begin it against her?

Is Mexico going to invade us and appropriate Texas? Is Canada going to come down with her nine or ten millions and overwhelm the hundred millions in the United States? Who is going to grab our territory? And, above all things else, who is going to propose, who is going to entertain the idea after the rest of the world has said no?

But suppose that somebody does attempt to grab our territory or we do attempt to grab somebody else's territory, then the war is ours anyhow, so what difference does it make what advice the Council gives? So that unless it is our war we can't be dragged into a war without our own consent. If that is not an open and shut security, I don't know of any. And yet that is Article X.

Declares League Misrepresented.

I don't recognize this covenant when I hear some other men talking about it. I spent hours and hours in the presence of the representatives of thirty-four nations, and I know what kind of conference that was. Every sentence of it up and down and tried to keep out of it anything that interfered with the essential sovereignty of any member of the league.

I covered over with care in March all the suggestions made by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and they were all accepted. Yet I come back and find that I don't understand what the document means and I am told that plain sentences which I thought were written in unmistakable language mean something that I never heard of, and that nobody else entertained as a purpose.

But whatever you may think of Article X., my fellow citizens, it is the heart of the treaty; you either have got to take it or you have got to throw the world back into that old contest over land titles which would upset the State of North Dakota or any other part of the world.

Some of the very men who are now opposing this peace covenant were most eloquent in support of an international government which would be carried to the point where the exercise of independent sovereignty would be almost stopped.

And if we don't enter into this covenant what is our situation? Our situation is exactly the situation of Germany herself, except that we are not disarmed and Germany is disarmed. We have joined with the rest of the world to defeat the purpose that Germany had in mind.

We now hesitate to sign the treaty that is supposed to disarm Germany. She is disarmed nevertheless, because the other nations will enter into it. And there is planted in the hearts of those sixty million people, maybe, the thought that some day by gathering their forces and a change of circumstances they may have another chance, and the only other nation that they can look to is the United States.

Wants to Allay Unrest.

The people of Europe do not believe in the things that have been pressed upon them; they mean to do away with the things that have been pressed upon them. In the meantime, some of them, particularly Russia, are in danger of doing most dangerous [illegible]

New Hampshire Ratifies Suffrage.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10.—The New Hampshire Legislature completed ratification of the Federal Equal Suffrage amendment today when the Senate passed the ratification resolution, 14 to 10. Similar action was taken in the House yesterday.

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SLIP-ON, Coat or Tuxedo models of Zephyr and Shetland Wool; all desirable colorings,

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NEGLIGEES in Slip-on or Coat models of Wide Wale Corduroy; all colorings—with girdle at waist,

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THESE DISTINCTIVE CORSETS are characterized by perfect fitting models, sturdy reliable fabrics and superior workmanship. Pink and white are the prevailing colors.

Coutil Corsets $5.00 to 10.50 | Satin Corsets $5.00 to 14.50

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REAL JAPANESE RUGS

Shown for the first time Thursday—Hand-made Rugs in typical Chinese and other Oriental designs and rich colorings.

Size 3x6 ft., Chinese design, . . . $9.50

Size 6x9 ft., Room Size, ... 27.50

Size 8x10 ft., Room Size, ... 42.50

Size 9x12 ft., Room Size, ... 55.00

The above Rugs have been made expressly for the modern apartment and homes where harmonious effects are desired at reasonable prices.

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A Timely Sale of Women's Autumn Dresses

New, Smart, Distinctive Models Moderately Priced

PRACTICAL for the business woman, modish for street wear, these are eminently adapted for the early season when tailored Dresses are in such demand.

Wool Jersey Dresses

$39.50

In reindeer and brown, the model illustrated at the left achieves smartness by its very simplicity. The straight blouse ties with narrow sash at the back and is diagonally tucked, button trimmed and finished with a cuff hem to match the fashionably cut skirt.

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Blue or black, finely textured Serge makes the jaunty skirt Frock, braid strapped and introducing a narrow tricolette vest. The narrow string girdle, clever collar and trim finishing details commend it to the critical woman.

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On Saturday, September 13th, it will be closed at 12 noon

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A Splendid Selection of

Men's Suits and Overcoats

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Made of the choicest Scotch and English fabrics (imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co.) and tailored by skilled craftsmen, these garments represent the highest achievement in ready-to-wear apparel.

Men who have been in the habit of wearing fine custom-made clothes should be particularly interested in these assortments.

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in fashionable shapes for Autumn

measure up to the standard of Altman clothes in every particular. They are shown in new shades of brown, tan, green and gray, and are priced

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Some of the prices quoted for hats are subject to the addition of War Revenue tax.

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is due to self-developed sugar from the long baking of wheat and barley. This natural sweetness never disturbs digestion as do some other forms of sweets. Give the children all they want. *It's good for them.*

Your Money

What are you doing with your money?

We presume you have some money because everybody has nowadays.

Dealers in luxuries say that people are buying things they don't need and are spending money foolishly that they will some day want.

The best way to save your money is to buy from us a Guaranteed Mortgage Certificate with payment of principal and interest guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. Your interest begins from the day we get your money.

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The sole conforms to the natural shape of the foot, supporting the arch and preventing foot troubles.

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CURRENT PICTURES.

The Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times contains illustrations of events up to the moment of going to press.—Advt.

ASKS LION'S SHARE OF GERMAN SHIPS

Great Britain to Insist on More Than Two-thirds, It Is Said.

5,000,000 TONS OUT THEN

Official of the Ministry of Shipping Says That America's Portion Was Fortune of War.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 11.—That Great Britain intends to insist upon having 2,250,000 tons of the 3,000,000 tons of German shipping to be divided among the Allies by the reparation commission after the ratification of peace is the statement made to The Daily Mail by an official of the Ministry of Shipping, who added that the position was delicate and complicated, and that intricate international negotiations were yet to be completed. Nevertheless, he was confident that Great Britain ultimately would obtain approximately what she demanded. Even then her loss in shipping during the war would exceed 5,000,000 tons.

Discussing complaints by the British ocean-carrying trade that other countries were benefiting at Great Britain's expense through the allocation of ships surrendered by the armistice, the official said this was the fortune of war. The Americans, he added, undoubtedly came out very well on paper, but it should be remembered that the ships in question were passenger ships and consequently bulked larger in the public mind than the cargo ships. Great Britain had a very large fleet of former German cargo carriers actively employed.

PREDICTS THAT AMERICA WILL STEADY WORLD

Wilson Says at Mandan That the Country Awaits End of "Unnecessary Debate."

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 10.—To a crowd which surrounded his private car today at Mandan, N. D., President Wilson declared that a week of travel in the heart of the country had convinced him that the nation stood together for an international guarantee of peace. He said:

I am glad to get out to see the real folks, to feel the touch of their hands and know, as I have come to know, how the nation stands together in the common purpose to complete what the boys did who carried their guns with them over the sea.

We may think that they finished that job, but they will tell you they did not, that unless we see to it that peace is made secure they will have the job to do over again, and we in the meantime will rest under a constant apprehension that we may have to sacrifice the flower of our youth again.

The whole country has made up its mind that that shall not happen; and presently, after a reasonable time is allowed for unnecessary debate, we will get out of this period of doubt and unite the whole force and influence of the United States to steady the world in the lines of peace. And it will be the proudest thing and finest thing that America ever did. She was born to do these things, and now she is going to do them.

The speech was cheered by the crowd, which included many Indians. Then a woman called out: "Where is Mrs. Wilson?" The others took up the cry persistently until the President's wife appeared. There were cheers for her and the President as the train pulled out.

Relieved of Night Address.

During a number of other short stops during the day Mr. Wilson went out on the rear platform to shake hands, but on the whole it was a day of rest, while his train sped westward across the North Dakota plains. The only set speech during the day was at Bismarck, and for the first time since he left Washington a week ago there was no night address.

The Presidential special picked up a second engine late today as it began to climb into the Rockies on one of the longest continuous pulls of its 10,000-mile journey. The next scheduled stop after Bismarck is at Billings, Mont., where the President will speak tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow night he will address a meeting at Helena, Mont.

The short speech at Mandan was the second the President has made from the rear platform since the trip began. Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Grayson, Mr. Wilson has saved his voice for the larger meetings and has taken precautions after his addresses not to take cold.

After the night meetings, especially, Dr. Grayson has been insistent that the President shall not use his voice more than necessary or expose himself while bidding good-bye to the crowds at the railroad stations.

Perspiring after speaking in a crowded auditorium, he is taken to his car and receives a rub down from his valet. On Dr. Grayson's prescription, he drinks before retiring a small cup of steaming hot but weak coffee, tea, or beef tea.

It was decided today that the Presidential special would not run into Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, where the President speaks Friday, but would stop at Rathbun, Idaho, from which place the Presidential special will not run into Coeur the Coeur D'Alene Auditorium. After the address the return to the train at Rathbun will be made by motor.

Plans for Fleet Review.

Plans also were completed for the review of the Pacific Fleet at Seattle on Saturday. Arriving early in the afternoon, the President will go aboard the historic battleship Oregon at 3 o'clock. The Oregon, which will be the reviewing ship, will then proceed up Puget Sound and take station for the ceremony.

After the review the party will dine at the Hippodrome, but the President will make no address until he speaks in the evening at the Arena.

At Bismarck today Mr. Wilson spoke in the City Auditorium, the smallest hall in which he has appeared during his trip. It holds about 1,500 and was filled.

So solicitous were the local officials to guard against overcrowding and confusion that once the President was inside they locked the doors and refused to open them for any purpose whatever until the address was over. As a result the Chief of Police of Bismarck, Edmund W. Starling, the assistant chief of the Secret Service with the President's party, and the Chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements were among those absent from the meeting for a time.

The committee Secretary, taking station at the stage door, refused impartially all requests that the door be opened, but finally the Police Chief and Mr. Starling broke into the hall through a cellar window.

Another result was that no newspaper dispatches were released from the building until Mr. Wilson had completed his address.

CALLS WILSON EXTRAVAGANT.

Senator Norris Criticises Expenditures of President in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Wilson was accused of having "spent money like a drunken sailor" in his trip to Europe by Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican, in a debate in the Senate today on the bill to control food prices. The Nebraskan said the account of Peace Conference expenses put in by the President to Congress recently showed a disregard of economy.

"Recent events have shown that the President, while in Paris, spent money like a drunken sailor—that he absolutely disregarded every economy in the expenditure of money," said the Senator. "He went to the Peace Conference in a way never before equaled, as far as extravagance goes. He cavorted around Europe with representatives of monarchies, and used more money in his travels about the world than had ever before been expended by anybody in any country, whether Prince, potentate, monarch, or any one else, since the beginning of civilization."

Senator Norris remarked that the President had paid Bernard Baruch $130,000 as a special adviser, this being, he said, one of the items of extraordinary extravagance.

"Besides engaging an expensive retinue of 1,500 people as advisers, and whose advice he did not take," continued Senator Norris, "the President had a glass roof put over the George Washington, and took musicians from the Hotel Biltmore in New York to play for him while he was going over to Europe. I say let the President begin the era of economy in official life, and in doing so impress the people on how to cut down their own expenses in this serious after-the-war period."

FOCH TAKING A VACATION.

Spending First in Five Years on Estate Near Brest.

PARIS, Aug. 23, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch is enjoying his first holiday in five years on his estate at Morlaix, near Brest, living the simple life, and retaining only his leather leggings as a reminder of his uniform.

The Marshal is a great lover of hunting, and partridges are thick in the woods of Brittany, but the open season does not begin until Sept. 15.

When it became known that Foch was going to Morlaix, the Mayor and City Councillors made elaborate plans for his reception. When they arrived at the station on the day of his arrival, they found that the train actually had come and gone. For once it had been on schedule time, and General Foch would have no delay.

CYCLONE FLOODS HAVANA.

Blows Great Waves Over the Sea Wall—Five Lives Are Lost.

HAVANA, Sept. 10. (Associated Press.)—Five persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of a cyclone which swept over the city last night, flooding the greater part of it with huge waves from the Gulf which swept over the sea wall. The waters receded today, leaving the streets strewn with fallen trees and débris. The electric lighting and telephone systems are badly crippled, but it is impossible yet to estimate the damage, which is heavy.

Tornado Wipes Out Florida Town.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 10.—A tornado of great intensity today almost entirely demolished Goulds, a town of 500 inhabitants, twenty-two miles south of Miami, according to reports reaching here. Three persons were injured. Only two houses remain standing.

Plumb Stampedes Railway Men.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—With thunderous shouts of "You're right!" and "Count on us!" and with the entire convention on its feet standing and cheering, the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers lined up this afternoon for the Plumb plan for the future operation of American railroads, following a two-hour address by Glen E. Plumb, its author. The 2,000 delegates pledged themselves to take active part in an effort to have Congress enact the plan into law. There were cries of approval throughout.

CHICAGO CHEERS SENATE RADICALS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

say they can do nothing without a unanimous vote. It is easy to have a unanimous vote behind closed doors where everybody has something to trade. China could not have been robbed of Shantung without the consent of the United States."

"There shouldn't be a boy in Russia today except by unanimous vote," he shouted. "England has suggested, (all England has to do now is to suggest,) that we send 100,000 men to Constantinople."

"Impeach him. Don't let 'em go," yelled the crowd. "Take the power out of his hands. Don't let him send 'em."

"Yes, they will be sent," thundered Borah. "They will be sent, but they will be sent without the consent of the American people."

Again he was interrupted by a demonstration that lasted several minutes. "You say: 'Take the power out of his hands,'" he went on. "Let me ask you this? Before we proceed to take the power out of his hands, let's refuse to put any more into his hands."

Here the crowd burst all bounds. Men ran up and down the aisles. Hats were flung upward, women screamed in their enthusiasm.

The Senator hit at Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who recently issued a statement urging speed in ratifying the treaty.

"Why does he ask us to hurry?" he asked. "First I'll quote a recent headline:

"'Russia fails to pay $50,000,000 bond. J. P. Morgan & Co. has got to be safeguarded.'

"'J. P. Morgan belongs to England,'" came a chorus of shouts from the boxes.

"Mr. Lamont was with the anointed at Versailles," Senator Borah continued. "His reason for haste is that 'foreign exchange is in a critical condition.' Would we have advocated haste when the world's redemption was at stake and Judas Iscariot sold for thirty pieces of silver, would we have advocated speed when Benedict Arnold betrayed the nation merely because he carried a commission as Captain in the British Army?"

The Senator went on:

"It took George Washington seven years to gain the independence from George III. that they now want to give back to George V."

At the Hamilton Club at noon Senator Johnson addressed 1,500 Republicans who cheered his personal attack on the President.

"The inexorable facts make the issue with Mr. Wilson," Senator Johnson declared. "When he says that the League of Nations is the only conceivable arrangement which will prevent our sending our men abroad very soon again, and that because of it the boys in khaki will not be ordered into foreign lands, the day's events, the present conditions, answer and confound him.

"As the President made his boast of no khaki-clad boys across the sea, American youths were being slain in Asia, at Vladivostok and in Siberia, in a war not declared by American people or the American Congress, but directed in secrecy at Paris.

"The facts make the issue with Mr. Wilson, and the issue is, Shall American boys be brought home, shall America be America again; or shall American boys at the behest of Mr. Wilson and his colleagues, acting in secrecy, be sent to their death in Europe and in Asia?

"In an angry frenzy at St. Louis, Mr. Wilson exclaimed, 'Let them show me how they will prove that, having gone into an enterprise, they are not absolutely contemptible quitters if they do not see the game through.' To what 'game' does Mr. Wilson refer? Is it the game he started to play in Europe and did not finish, or is it the game that was played for him and in which finally he supinely acquiesced?"

Point by point, Senator Johnson took up the President's fourteen points, and paved the way in which they had been incorporated in the treaty and asked "who quit?" "Who was the quitter?"

"Wilson," howled the audience.

Senator Johnson was speaking in the theatre, next to Orange Park, and addressed an overflow meeting of several thousand persons.

ASKS HIGHER PAY IN NAVY.

Mr. Roosevelt Pleads for Legislation to Increase Officers' Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Asserting that the rise in the cost of living had not only made it a hardship but "well nigh an impossibility" for the majority of the officers of the United States Navy to remain in the service, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, today wrote to Senator Page, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, urging that legislative steps be taken to increase the pay of naval officers.

While a small increase was made in a few cases eleven years ago, Mr. Roosevelt points out that naval officers generally are receiving what they were twenty years ago.

In his letter Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I think that all of us hope and believe that the present cost of living will be materially reduced in the near future. Nevertheless some action is required. I think that few of us hope for a reduction in the cost of living to the figures of, let us say, 1914, quite aside from a reduction to the figures of 1908 or of 1900. The fact is perfectly clear that we face an existing situation and that we ought to do something to remedy it at the earliest possible moment.

"The case of the officers and men of the navy is not to be compared with the case of other Government employes who have had increases, small or large, since 1913. . . . In the case of the officers no increase whatsoever has been made and it is a well known fact in every navy yard that dozens of first class mechanics have been getting more pay than the officers in charge of the shops.

"Instead of presenting a definite bill to the Naval Committees of Congress I believe that time and effort would be saved if the Committees on Naval Affairs of the House and Senate could be appointed a sub-committee to investigate the subject in close co-operation with a committee representing the officers and men of the navy.

"It may seem best to Congress to pass legislation in the nature of temporary relief, but whether the legislation takes that form or is of a more permanent character I should like to make the point that I believe something should be done at as early a date as possible."

EX-KAISER IS MOVING.

Fifty-one Berlin Vans Carrying His Furniture to Doorn.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—Over the country road between the railway station at Zeist and the village of Doorn today there was a constant procession of big Berlin furniture vans, which are conveying the ex-Kaiser's German furniture to his new house at Doorn.

Fifty-one of these vans loaded on flat-cars arrived at Zeist yesterday.

Gardiner, Daily News Editor, Quits.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of The Daily News since 1902, has resigned.

You'll be interested in this economical, attractive interior finishing material. It's just what you've been looking for—

Cornell-Wood-Board

Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions Repairs, Alterations or New Work

For—
Homes
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Screens
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And scores of other varied uses.

Guaranteed not to warp, crack or buckle.
Resists heat, cold and moisture.
Super-Sized on both sides *(patent applied for)*.
Requires less paint or calcimine than other interior finishing materials.
Strong and durable.
You can put it up easily and quickly yourself.

Cornell-Wood-Board comes in bundles bearing the name "Cornell." See that you get the genuine.

Ask your dealer or send for samples and Cornell Blue Book of Designs.

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501 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Phone: Vanderbilt 797
Mills at Cornell, Wis., operated by 20,000 H. P. Water Power

Cornell-Wood-Board distributors in this vicinity:
Crane & Clark Company, 608 W. 30th St., New York City
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W.L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes, the best known shoes in the world. Sold by 106 W.L.Douglas own stores and over 9000 shoe dealers. W.L.Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere—they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W.L.Douglas shoes are sold through our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. By this method of marketing our shoes, W. L. Douglas gives the wearer shoes at the lowest possible cost.

W. L. Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are the leaders everywhere. W.L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are made throughout of the finest leather the market affords, with a style endorsed by the leaders of America's fashion centers; they combine quality, style and comfort equal to other makes selling at higher prices.

W.L.Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS' SHOES
Best in the World
$4.00 $4.50 $5.00

CAUTION
Insist upon having W.L.Douglas shoes with his name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas, President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
150 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

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★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★954 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
★2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★ 250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
★ 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★ 473 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★ 550 Manhattan Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
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★PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
★TRENTON—29 East State Street.

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7% PREFERRED STOCK

PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS

PAR VALUE $100.00, NON-ASSESSABLE. FREE FROM NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
7 Per Cent Preferred Stock	$3,500,000	$2,500,000
Common Stock	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years. Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.

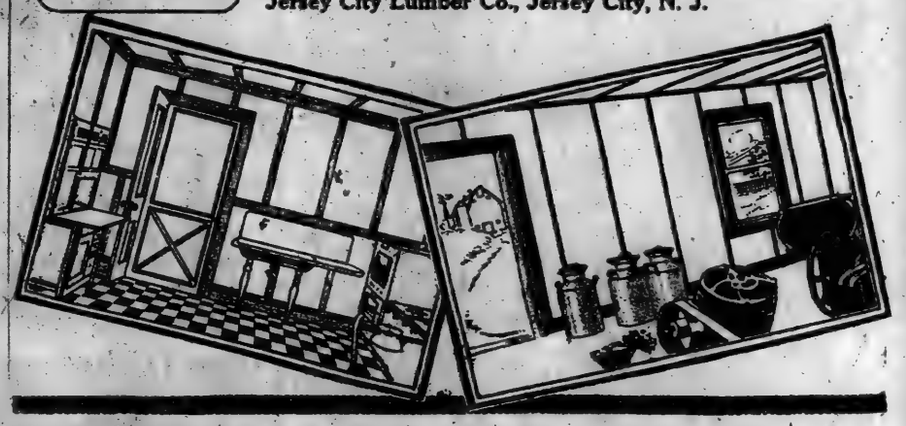
If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. The net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the preferred stock outstanding. W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in the United States.

You would make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price $100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON
(Cut this out and send at once)
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.:
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days.....shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part. Shares after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name.....
Street address.....
City or Town.....
State.....



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Keep frost out of your garage. And have your car available at all times during the winter by installing the

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This miniature Hot Water Heating System is very inexpensive in cost and upkeep—easily installed by one man. A shovel or two of coal a day will keep your car fit and ready for use on coldest days.

Furnished complete as shown here. It is guaranteed by

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Send me description and prices of the Richardson Garage Heating System.

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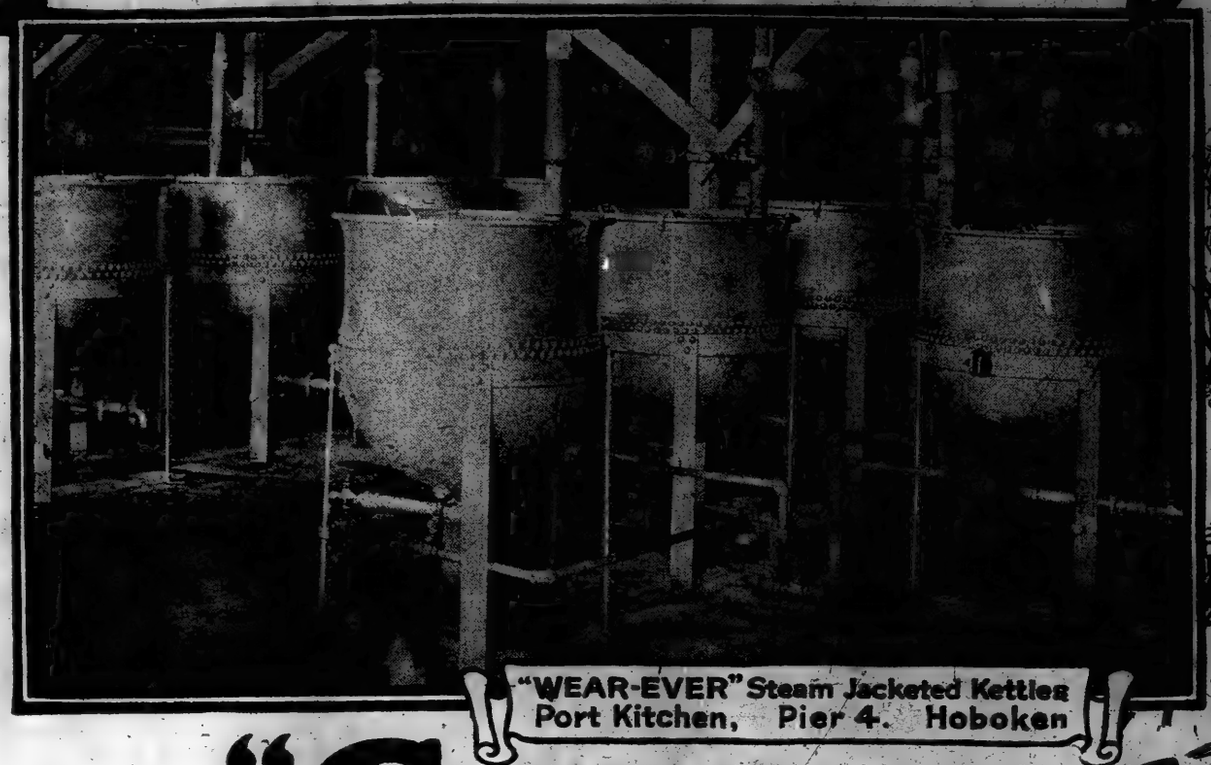
Welcome to "Black Jack" Pershing and his men



"WEAR-EVER" Steam Jacketed Kettles
Port Kitchen, Pier 4. Hoboken

"Come and Get It!"

THE "chow" call, "Come and Get It," so familiar to all American fighting men, rang out on the streets of New York yesterday, when "Pershing's Own," the world-famous 1st Division, broke their ranks temporarily at Madison Square and at the Desbrosses Street and Chambers Street Ferries and formed their mess lines.

The food for these 25,000 parading heroes was prepared in the Port Kitchen on Pier 4, Hoboken, in a battery of twelve 100 gallon and four 80 gallon

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles

In these kettles has been cooked the food for hundreds of thousands of our returning soldiers who have landed at the Port of New York since the Armistice, 47,800 men having been served during a single day.

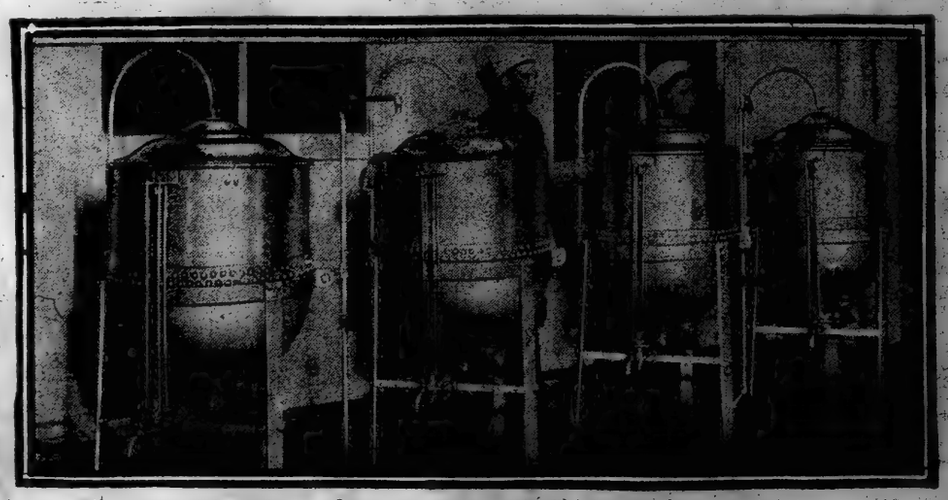
The durability of "Wear-Ever" has been demonstrated during the war on shipboard and battlefield, in hospital and cantonment, and in millions of homes.

It will soon be possible to obtain the shapes and sizes of "Wear-Ever" utensils unobtainable during the war because of the demands of the national service.

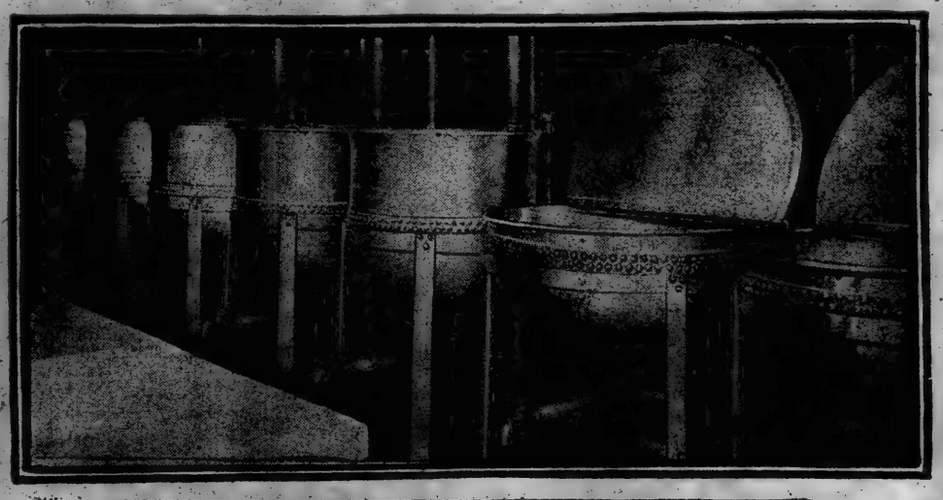
Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade-mark on the bottom of each utensil.

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, New Kensington, Pa.



"WEAR-EVER" Liberty Coffee and Tea Urns
U.S. Debarkation Hospital No3-New York City.



"WEAR-EVER" Steam Jacketed Kettles
U.S. Debarkation Hospital No3-New York City

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Best downtown section, having long lease at low rental, live business of $50,000 yearly, for sale at less than inventory of plant. The office is now running and the owners want to retire immediately. The price is $16,000, about half in cash and the balance in about two years.

Plant consists of:
Two Model No. 5 Linotypes with ten magazines and fifteen fonts of mats.
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All equipped with individual motors.
Tons of Linotype metal.
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Lot of paper stock and $1,000 job that can be completed by the purchaser. The type is all set and the paper on the floor.

A real opportunity for a live wire.
Arrangements can be completed with

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73 Beekman Street, New York.

BEST RESULTS FROM PHYSICAL CULTURE

The success of Arthur McGovern in building up bodies of run-down men and in other cases reducing the bulk of the overfed and over-developed is acknowledged by leading New York physicians and heads of organizations dealing with physical conditions. Elwyn W. Moore, Chairman of the Volunteer Physical Reclamation Committee of Cornell University Medical College, writes to Mr. McGovern: "Now that we have disentangled the work of the Volunteer Physical Reclamation Committee, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my keen appreciation of your services in connection with this work. I think it must have been very gratifying to you, as well as to the other members of the committee, to consider the results secured, and I am sure that the other members of the Committee agree with me in stating that the success of our organization was largely due to your efforts."

McGovern's Gymnasium is replete with conveniences for the tired and busy New Yorker who seeks re-invigoration amidst pleasant surroundings.

Women's Classes in Charge of Ruth M. McGovern.

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Mullen-Shaw STREET
16 W 37th
MOURNING

WOMEN PLAN DRIVE ON HIGH FOOD PRICES

Committee to Arrange Program for Store-to-Store Canvass by Shoppers.

MORE BACON ON SALE TODAY

American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials Discuss Need for National Regulations.

At a meeting in the Board of Estimate Room in the City Hall this afternoon, Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey, Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's sub-committee on field activity, will discuss the plans whereby some 50,000 housewives of this city under the general supervision of her committee are going to undertake an active drive on high prices.

Mrs. Rumsey said yesterday that about 400 women, representatives of community councils and other civic and welfare organizations, would be present at the meeting. Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams will take up various phases of the food situation in a speech to the women.

The plans of the women embrace a store-to-store canvass by shoppers in an effort to determine where there is any profiteering going on. The women will also investigate complaints that come to the attention of the Fair Price Committee where it would appear a personal investigation by one accustomed to shop for the home might yield results.

Postal cards have been prepared with commodities listed thereon and which will be filled out by the amateur investigators and turned in to the headquarters of whichever organization is making a survey of that particular district.

Mrs. Rumsey emphasized the fact that the women, in shopping as they are going to do, are in no sense detectives. "They will simply make an attempt to get some idea of what prices are all over the city," she said. "If the prices are excessive, the Fair Price Committee will learn the fact from the cards and the District Attorney's office or the Federal Food Administrator will act."

Mr. Williams said yesterday that he thought most of the stores were charging for foodstuffs not more than the fair price list figures as made out by the committee.

"However," he said, "investigations continually disclose that here and there one dealer or another is going over what we call fair, and we want to know all such dealers. My experience has been that when the facts are called to their attention they quickly agree to come down to our scale of prices.

"We are not attempting to regulate big stores that have a credit and delivery system, nor are we trying to say what shall be the price on special brands, such as print butter or twenty-four-hour eggs. We want to establish a fair margin of profit for the common articles of food, which are of good grade, but are not to be designated as 'fancy.' Also we are only taking up the matter with stores that have the cash and carry system."

To Sell More Bacon.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, in charge of sale of surplus army food at the schools, said yesterday that he hoped to have army ham on sale in the schools by the end of the week. Ma.e bacon has been delivered to the city's warehouse at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue which will be transported to the schools as quickly as possible. Today, the Commissioner said, community and other welfare organizations desiring to buy quantities of food will be accommodated at the Fifty-ninth Street warehouse.

The schools were not open yesterday owing to the Pershing parade, but they will be ready for business as usual today.

State drug control, present and future, proper national legislation governing the manufacture of cooking utensils and food containers so as to eliminate poisonous materials which may be dissolved in process of cooking, and proper sanitary municipal milk control were among the subjects discussed at the session yesterday afternoon of the twenty-third annual Convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials at the Hotel Commodore.

Dr. H. E. Rose, State chemist of Florida, who spoke on "State Drug Control, Present and Future," advocated an amendment of the national food and drug law by striking out the provision allowing substandards of pharmacentricals. "Such an amendment would go as far toward clarifying the inter and intrastate shipment of drugs, prevent much litigation, and protect consumers from inferior low-grade substandard drugs and medicines, particularly many used by mothers and nurses in the treatment of ordinary, simple cases, particularly among children," Dr. Rose said.

Frank Gerber of Freemont, Mich., President of the National Canners' Association, speaking on the inspection service of the National Canners' Association, stated that the association has established an inspection system in each State to see that there is extreme sanitation in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Food Containers and Utensils," pointed out the necessity of proper national legislation governing the manufacture of these articles.

Ernest Kelly, chief of the Market Milk Investigation Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, spoke on sanitary municipal milk control. He said that the cities of the United States lead the world in that respect. He spoke on farm inspection, clean cows, small-top milk pails, sterilized utensils and proper cooling and refrigeration, clean transportation and distributing facilities and proper pasturization, which, he said, are all vital in sanitary municipal milk control.

307th Infantry Smoker Tonight.

The 307th Infantry Veterans' Association will hold its first large smoker and entertainment at the 27th Division Club, 435 Lafayette Street, this evening. With most men back from their vacations, it will be the first real opportunity for the 307th soldiers to get together. There will be no admission fee, and refreshments will be distributed while the boxing matches and the entertainment part of the program are in progress.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY
80TH YEAR.
By the Manager of the American Schools Association.

Peekskill boys make high records in college. Many famous men have graduated from this splendid old school. The Army of Occupation is commanded by a Peekskill graduate. The faculty of Peekskill is a trained body of college men who are specializing in helping boys enter college.

For a period of ten years no Peekskill boy ever failed in a college entrance examination, or failed in college.

The world wants men who can plan and execute; who can work and endure; who have clear brains and breathe deeply. Such men require a training in their youth that will make them systematic in mind and strong in body.

The business of Peekskill Military Academy is to give young men just this training for "Success" in life.

Catalog and expert information about this or any other school will be furnished gratis by the

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION
1012 TIMES BLDG., NEW YORK
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A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
New Fall Term starts Monday, Sept. 15
Boarding and Day Pupils
The Principal will be at the Main Office (Girls' School) from 12 to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. daily to interview parents. Phone Columbus 144.
Boys' School, 7th St. & West End Ave.
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CATALOG ON REQUEST.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8496
Founded 1903. Positively one at a time with teacher, teaches pupil HOW TO STUDY, and to acquire INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT. Parents' list of subjects passed in June mailed on request. Also Schools. Study supervision. Two years' work in one. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School; also Evening School
A student can enter either. Open October 1st. There years' course. "Dwight Method" of instruction, making prominent the study of legal principles and the reasons therefor. Record of graduates' marks. Send for catalog and rules regulating admission to the bar.
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Founded 1638
Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Military Drill and Supervised Athletics. Afternoon outing classes.
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252d year begins Sept. 30th. Catalogue
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PREPARES FOR LEGAL, MEDICAL, DENTAL & OTHER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.
Resident & Day Scholars. Write for Catalogue.
Studies resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

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BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE, BOARDING SCHOOL OR BUSINESS.
Primary, Junior and Senior Departments.
OPENS OCTOBER FIRST.
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College Preparation. Secretarial, Domestic Science and Post Graduate courses. Office hours 9 to 1. Telephone 2239 Riverside.

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Washington Square East, N. Y. City.
Reopens Sept. 29. Exceptional advantages.
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For Girls. Kindergarten, Elementary, High School. Catalogue. Telephone Riverside 940. Boys through Fourth Grade.
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G. A. L. Dienne, Headmaster, 321 W. 70th St.
70th year. A college preparatory school where your interests and your son's are faithfully served. Office hours 9 to 12. Telephone Columbus 3264.

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From Kindergarten to College. For Boys and Girls. Under direction of Scoville School, 1042 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Harlem 9487.

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Fits for life and for college work. Modern gymnasium. Athletic field. 200 acres. Enrollment—60 boys. Moderate rates. GAYLORD W. DOUGLASS, Headmaster, Wilbraham, Mass.

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Languages
30-32 West 34th Street, Manhattan
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SCHOOL OPEN ALL SUMMER

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210 West 82d Ave. Col. 4198. 39th year begins Oct. 1. A day school for 75 boys. Hours 9-3. Outdoor exercise 1:30-4.

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Reopens September 15th. Register now.

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will reopen Sept. 22nd.
A Post Graduate Course, Oct. 15th.
Apply at 15 West 131th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wants English teacher. Write J. B., 600 West 115th St. (3D.)

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Broad and advanced curriculum covering all phases of business training pertaining to office, literary, social, and home life. All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as she is able.
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An ideal school which will satisfy every expectation and desire
CURRICULUM of the highest standard with individual instruction in courses ranging from primary to college entrance. No home study for young boys. Boys successfully taught for 39 years. Only private school with swimming pool, gymnasium and roof playgrounds on the premises. Sports that develop the boy mentally and physically. Preparation for West Point and Annapolis. Supervision from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., if desired.
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TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4320
Doctor Ray is at the school every morning.

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Hear Principal John B. Barrow A. M., lecture on "How to Secure Regent's Counts" on Monday evening, September 15, at 8 o'clock. Write, phone, or call for free admission card. Ask also for Bulletin giving dates of examinations, subjects required, suggested program for preparation, and complete information on Regent's requirements. Fall classes now forming.
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Send for Catalog and "Success in Regents Exams."
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210-acre Park, athletic field, L. I. Sound. Military instruction. Number Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Commerce and college preparatory. Under Christian Brothers. 57th year begins Sept. 15th. Catalog. Bro. Bro. Robert, Director, Bronx, N.Y.C.

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A School which equips women for life; its standard is upheld by hundreds of former students. *Send for Booklet.*
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Boarding and day pupils
Correspondence and Inspection invited
KATONAH, N. Y.
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183-185-187 East Broadway
DAY AND EVENING DEPTS.
Regents', college examinations and all commercial subjects. New term begins September 15.
J. H. ERON, Principal.

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TWO POWERS FAIL TO SIGN

Rumania Is Not Expected to Do So at All, but Jugoslavia May Reconsider.

CHINA AMONG THE SIGNERS

Conference Circles Relieved by the Event—Austrian Premier Hurries Off to Vienna.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Another fragment of the great world war was broken off and thrown into the discard of evil things today when Austria, which began it all, signed in the person of the lone Karl Renner the peace treaty with her twenty-seven enemies minus two.

Without being charged with being pro-Teutonic one may perhaps now say that all his former enemies admire Dr. Renner. They admired his pluck and courage when he received the treaty on June 2. They have admired his good temper all through the subsequent negotiations, and today everybody was glad when this lone and somewhat pathetic figure received the military honor of having arms presented by French troops as he emerged from the ancient Château of St. Germain and crossed the drawbridge to his carriage a few moments after he had signed the treaty which reduced his former great Dual Monarchy to a mere postage-stamp spot on the map of Europe.

Ceremony Devoid of Bitterness.

The signing of the treaty at St. Germain today, in the hall of the old château, which is now a public museum filled with relics of the Stone Age, was devoid of the confusion and crowding which took all the solemnity and impressiveness out of the historically greater ceremony at Versailles June 28, when the German treaty was signed. Despite the absence of such top-liners as Wilson, House, Lloyd George, and Venizelos, it was a far better show. There was opportunity for emotion. Furthermore, there was for Austria none of that feeling of bitterness which had characterized every phase of the proceedings with Germany.

For Americans there would have been more complete if Fritz Kreisler could have been there—Kreisler, for a little while an Austrian officer, for always an American idol and the best known of his countrymen in the United States. He should have been there with his violin, which our declaration of war stilled for so long, to play as accompaniment to the 101 guns reverberating outside St. Germain Château that "Austrian hymn" which now we can love again, and that "Humoresque" which he gave as the final encore at his first wonderful concert in Carnegie Hall after his recovery from the wound inflicted by a Russian bullet.

The absentee allied representatives were those of Rumania and the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The latter will probably sign this week after its Paris delegation gets further instructions from Belgrade. Rumania, it is believed, will come around begging for the privilege of signing as soon as Bratiano gets through defying the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference as part of his personal game of home politics.

Chinese Happy in Signing.

China, the only absentee at the Versailles ceremony, was represented today at St. Germain by Lou Tseng-Tsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Chen-Ting Thomas Wang, a Yale graduate from Southern China. Both signed and both were happy at this opportunity of putting their country into the League of Nations without signing a document that would kill their national pride.

Dr. Wang told me just before the session began that he hoped China would soon be enabled to sign the German treaty, too, with a reservation in the resolution of ratification. This could be done, he said, if a precedent for such a reservation were established by the United States Senate.

The Majordomo in charge of the arrangements had placed the Chinese and Japanese delegations as far apart at the table as the limited dimensions of the Stone Age hall would allow. The Japanese signers were Chinda, Matsui and Ijuin.

Even happier, perhaps, than the Chinese, were the delegates of Italy. They were Tittoni, Marconi, Scialoia, and Ferraris. These men were signing a treaty which gave their country what it had fought for since the days of Cavour. It was so much in the air that this was the day of Italian victory that the French women of St. Germain sent a note of congratulation with huge bouquets to the Italian delegates, the only flowers in the hall—an incident worth mentioning, perhaps, as a foot-note warning not to take too seriously the legend that France hates Italy.

When the delegates were all seated Dr. Renner was ushered in. Without any ceremony Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, assured the Austrian delegate that the agreement of the Allied and Associated Powers was complete with reference to the treaty, and that the parchment document before him was in exact conformity to all that Austria had agreed to sign. He added: "I pray you to sign," whereupon Dr. Renner walked to the table in the center of the hollow square made by the three long tables of delegates and affixed his signature.

Polk First of Allied Delegates to Sign.

Frank L. Polk, head of the American delegation since the departure of President Wilson, was first of the allied delegates to sign, following immediately after Renner. His colleagues were Henry White and General Bliss. The English signers were Balfour, Milner, and Barnes. Then came a string of British Colonial delegates, with a relaxation of the tenseness in the hall and the rumble of conversation and laughter at the tables and among the audience.

But suddenly there was a hush. Clemenceau was at the centre table, and the chatter ceased automatically as the crowd watched the gray-gloved hand while it traced the name of the Tiger of France upon the parchment.

That was the end of the dramatic features. For the rest the ceremony was more in the nature of a jollification, except perhaps when you looked at Renner, who kept his seat throughout the hour's ceremony, watching man after man from every quarter of the globe signing the death warrant of the thing the Hapsburgs had created.

But you did not always watch Renner. It was a relief, for example, to see Jules Cambon, diplomatically seasoned at many courts, coming down the room waving the pen with which he had signed, and to watch his mock struggle with Jankowski, the Pole, who pretended to be a souvenir hunter determined to have that very pen.

And Mrs. Frank Polk gave a delightful American home touch to the whole picture in which her husband figured as chief New World representative in this twentieth century drama in the Hall of the Stone Age. She sat with Hugh Gibson, the American Minister to Poland, and was the only woman within the sacred precincts of the hollow square of peacemakers.

Beside her was a table upon which were spread various supplementary conventions concerning trade, &c., which all the delegates except Renner were asked to sign. It was an automatic, humdrum sort of sequel to the signing of the real treaty—so much so that it developed more or less into a reception by Mrs. Polk, with whom Marconi and others exchanged the compliments of the occasion as they signed without looking on the dotted lines pointed out to them by the Secretaries.

Renner Wins Admiration.

ST. GERMAIN, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, affixed his signature to the Austrian treaty this morning. This action and his departure for Vienna, in an endeavor to brace up the unstable Government, have caused a feeling of relief in Conference circles, where there has been great uneasiness lest the Austrian Government should fail before the completion of the treaty.

Dr. Renner's cheerful acceptance of the treaty, which he had frankly denounced as impossible of acceptance, and the dignified good nature he displayed throughout the day's ordeal, when he alone faced the Peace Conference and signed the document which seals the fate of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and precludes the union of the remaining fragment of the Dual Monarchy with Germany, proved the great feature of the ceremony and excited the admiration of all the allied delegates and spectators.

The feeling of friendliness among Austria's former enemies, inspired by Dr. Renner's sportsmanlike conduct, augurs well for Austria, and is generally commented upon as an assurance that Vienna, with its two millions of people, and the four millions in the remaining bit of old Austria, comprising the present Austrian Republic, may reasonably expect amelioration of the treaty terms in the near future, if they make an honest effort to live up to them.

The representatives of the various Powers, with the exception of Rumania and Jugoslavia, affixed their signatures to the treaty. Jugoslavia is expected to attach its signature before the end of the week, but Rumania probably will not reconsider its decision not to sign, at least for the present.

To carry out the technical arrangements under the treaty Dr. Renner actually signed twelve documents, as follows:

First, the treaty with Austria; second, the protocol of the treaty; third, a declaration regarding prize court decisions; fourth, a declaration regarding the blockade of Hungary and agreeing to furnish the Allies with all possible information regarding shipping destroyed by the Austrians during the war; fifth, a protocol of signature; sixth, the Czechoslovak treaty regarding minorities; seventh, the Serbian treaty regarding minorities; eighth, annex protocol to the arms convention; ninth, annex protocol to the liquor convention; tenth, revision of Berlin and Brussels acts; eleventh, financial arrangement with Italy; twelfth, financial arrangement with the States inheriting parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The twelve-mile automobile ride from Paris through the bright, calm, warm Autumn morning put all the participants in a good mood for the ceremony, which was singularly without formality and seemed much like a neighborhood gathering.

Renner Enters With a Smile.

There was no hostility of any kind evinced when Dr. Renner smilingly entered the small Stone Age Hall. He nodded politely as he took his seat at the end of the U-shaped table about which the delegates were grouped. There was no harshness in the voice of M. Clemenceau as he announced in a few words the purpose of the meeting, saying:

"The sitting is opened. The negotiations to establish an agreement between the allied and associated Powers and Austria for the conclusion of peace are ended. I have signed the documents attesting that the text about to be signed conforms to that delivered to the Austrian delegation in the name of the allied and associated Powers. I invite Chancellor Renner to be so kind as to sign the treaty."

Dr. Renner rose while M. Clemenceau's remarks were being translated into German, and then, bowing graciously, followed the master of ceremonies to the signing table in the centre of the room, where he attached his signature four times to the treaty. He then returned to his seat at the end of the hall, where he remained quite at ease while representatives of twenty-five Powers attached their signatures.

Frank L. Polk, who succeeded Secretary Lansing as head of the United States delegation, signed after Dr. Renner, and was followed by Henry White and General Bliss.

There was no hesitation on the part of Dr. Renner in signing the treaty. He rose from his seat on the left wing of the table after M. Clemenceau's opening address had been translated into German and immediately walked to the signing table and signed the document.

As the French delegation went to the signing table and passed Dr. Renner's chair the latter rose and bowed very politely to M. Clemenceau, who returned the salutation.

M. Clemenceau entered the room at exactly 10 o'clock, being saluted by the guard of honor. He took his place at the table with Frank L. Polk on his right and A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his left.

Mr. Polk was accompanied by his wife. After the other American delegates were seated, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, entered the room, his arrival provoking a flurry of conversation.

China Signs the Treaty.

China's signature was affixed by Lou Tseng-Tsiang, her Minister for Foreign Affairs and head of her peace delegation.

The delegates of Rumania and Jugoslavia did not sign the treaty, because they were awaiting instructions from their Government, says the Havas Agency. The Supreme Council, it adds, has given them until Saturday to make known their definite intentions.

Neither delegation had received up to this evening any further advices from their Governments as to what their attitude toward signing should be. It appears that the Rumanians do not expect any such advices, as their decision not to sign the treaty if it contained, as it did, a clause guaranteeing the protection of minorities within territories detached from the former dual monarchy, was a final one.

The Serbians, however, say the decision as to their attitude now rests with the Belgrade Government. It is understood that some of the delegates favor signing the treaty despite the clause relating to minorities, but can take no further steps pending instructions from Belgrade.

Renner's Conciliatory Interview.

After the ceremony of signing Dr. Renner, in the course of an interview, said:

"If France lends us aid the name of St. Germain will soon evoke in our hearts feelings which will alleviate the bitterness of the hour we have just passed."

The head of the Austrian delegation began by praising France as a magnificent country. What he admired most, he said, was, first, the French peasant; second, the French press.

"Austria," he said, "cannot hate. It always respects the man with whom it has to fight. We are the conquered. Yet, misfortune has given us liberty; freed us from the yoke of a dynasty whence for three generations no man of worth has sprung; freed us from bonds with nations which were never in understanding with us nor with themselves."

Pointing out Austria's needs in coal and raw material, he said:

"We are independent, with an independence which cannot be alienated; yet we depend on the Czechs and Poles for coal, on the Banat for cereals, on Italy for maritime commerce."

Dr. Renner departed for Vienna this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BULGARS WANT CEREMONY.

May Get Treaty Tomorrow with More Formalities Than Planned.

ST. GERMAIN, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—The Bulgarian treaty will probably be handed to the Bulgarian delegation on Friday at the French Foreign Office, where arrangements have been made for an informal ceremony, the Bulgarians having expressed discontent at the proposed simple delivery of the treaty by the Secretary of the Conference.

Probably twenty-one days will be granted the Bulgarians to make observations on the treaty, and it is expected that the conference will take a short vacation while the Bulgarians have it under consideration.

GERMANY SEES A LOOPHOLE.

Questions Validity of Entente Commissions Lacking American Members.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—The Vossische Zeitung, in declaring as a fact that the United States is not represented on the various Entente military commissions, suggests that the question is important to Germany whether the conclusions of these commissions possess constitutional validity or are in any way binding.

"Clarence" Coming to the Hudson.

Booth Tarkington's newest comedy, "Clarence," will be presented at the Hudson Theatre on Saturday night of next week by George C. Tyler. In the cast will be Clarence Lunt, Helen Hayes, Mary Boland, Elsie Mackay, Susanne Westford, Rea Martin, John Flood, Glenn Hunter, Willard Barton, and Barlowe Borland.

SHIP AGROUND AT KEY WEST

Mallory Line Comal Breaks Moorings During the Hurricane.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 10.—The Mallory Line steamship Comal broke loose from her dock during the hurricane and tonight was aground in the harbor here.

The vessel was said to be safe and no lives were lost. Weather conditions tonight had become virtually normal again.

Four Attractions Resume Runs.

A quartet of attractions whose runs had been interrupted by the actors' strike resumed their engagements last night. These were the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, "The Crimson Alibi" at the Broadhurst, "The Nine o'Clock Revue" on the New Amsterdam roof, and "Gaieties of 1919" at the Forty-fourth Street. The casts remain the same except in the case of the "Gaieties," in which Nora Bayes, Irving Fisher, Henry Lewis, and others appeared last night for the first time, while Ed Wynn and several others were missing.

Lovels to Give Ibsen Plays Here.

Leigh Lovel and Octavia Kenmore (Mrs. Lovel), well known in England for their productions of the Ibsen plays, will begin a six weeks' engagement at the Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand street, in the near future. They will be seen only in Ibsen plays, including Lovel's Comedy, "When We Dead Awaken," and several others which are rarely acted. Among the players who will appear with them will be Albert Bruning, Harold West, and Augusta Haviland.

"Friendly Enemies" at Manhattan.

"Friendly Enemies," following its run of a year at the Hudson Theatre, came back to town last night at the Manhattan Opera House. The German father is still played by Louis Mann, while the Sam Bernard rôle is now in the hands of Jess Dandy, who also acted it for a time at the Hudson. The engagement at the Manhattan will be for two and a half weeks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lola Fisher has been signed to a long-term contract by George C. Tyler, and will be seen in November in a play now being written for her by Clare Kummer.

Nan Halperin has been engaged for "Frivolities of 1919," soon to be produced here.

"Oh, What a Girl!" will resume its interrupted engagement at the Shubert Theatre next Monday night.

Eva Puck will play the leading feminine rôle in "Just a Minute," which John Cort will offer at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 22.

Two hundred students of the New York School for the Deaf and Dumb will see Maine Adler's picture, "Deliverance," at the Lyric Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

"First to Last" will have its New York premiere at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. "The Five Million" will move to the Lyric.

The cast of "The Honorable Sam Davis," the Chas.-Goodman comedy in which Barney Bernard will star, includes Augusta Burmeister, Lucille English, James Spottswood, Marth B. Alsop, Robert Cummings, and Harold Vosburg.

MUSIC NOTES.

Artur Bodansky and the 100 men of the New Symphony Orchestra met at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning to start daily rehearsals for the season. Their first program, on Oct. 3 and 10, will include Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, Loeffler's "Pagan Poem," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Fortune Gallo is arranging for the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York a gala performance of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," to be held on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, in Madison Square Garden, as part of the festivities here in honor of the Italian Admiral Thaon Di Revel.

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"THE ROAD TO FREEDOM."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1919.

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DEFIANT RECKLESSNESS.

The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their League is a wreck and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperiled.

These words from the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations submitting amendments to the Treaty, words of terrible import and colossal insolence, will be read with profound regret by every American whose eyes are raised above the strifes of party, with deep pain by every friend of America in those foreign lands with which we are newly come into relations of closer friendship. They are not words spoken thoughtlessly in the heat of debate. They are part of a report prepared with deliberation, carefully considered and approved by the Republican majority of the committee, Mr. McCUMBER being the only majority member who withholds his assent, and they are submitted to the Senate and published to the whole world.

There can be no misunderstanding the meaning of the sentence we have quoted. The Republican authors of the report declare that in the attempt to force upon other nations the Treaty amendments they have framed they are willing to wreck the League of Nations, the world's only safeguard against the recurrence of destructive war; they are willing to put in peril the "gains from a victorious peace" that has cost millions of lives and an expenditure of $200,000,000,000. They have the full courage of their hardihood, they are inflexible in their purpose, for their amendments do wreck the League. Even though they should be accepted by all the other nations, the League would be a maimed and nerveless pact, its very heart plucked out, the ultimate sanction and power set up for the enforcement of its resolves altogether destroyed. This report of the Foreign Relations Committee, if the Senate shall act in the sense of that shocking passage, sets the world back a hundred years. It does destroy the gains of victory. It does annihilate the League of Nations. It repudiates not only all that was won by the war but the declared purpose for which the nations poured out their blood and treasure. The Allies and the United States took up arms to check the mad ambition of Germany, to destroy her dangerous military power they fought her until that purpose was achieved. They fought that nations and men might be free, that the world might be governed by law and justice, not by the will of autocrats, and in the Peace Council they drew up the covenant of nations to safeguard what they had won at such immense cost. All is sacrificed, all is lost, if these reckless men of the Foreign Relations Committee have their way.

The passage we have quoted, a brazen disclosure of the defiant spirit in which the committee prepared its report, is of such overtopping importance that comment upon details seems hardly necessary. That passage controls the whole document. The report declares that the Treaty is "the most important subject that "ever came before the Senate of the "United States." Yet though the happiness of mankind and the destinies of nations are involved, the committee's report asks the Senate to treat the matter purely as though it were a question of party interest. The report speaks of "a solemn public duty." It declares that the United States can best serve the cause of peace "by not permitting herself to "be fettered by the dictates of other "nations or immersed or entangled in "all the broils and conflicts of Eu-"rope." If this report had emanated from a committee of a board of aldermen, intelligent men would dismiss these expressions as mere canting humbug. Coming from a committee of so august a body as the Senate of the United States, in the known circumstances which have called them forth, we recognise such utterances as the fruit in part of partisan calculation, in part of vindictive passion. But we read the purpose of the committee in its acts. The definite things it recommends to the Senate for adoption are perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the burning passage in which it is declared that peace may go to wreck and ruin and the gains of victory be thrown to the dogs, but these perversely minded men of the committee must have their way.

They say that the other nations "will take us on our own terms." On whose terms? Not the terms imposed by the people of the United States or approved by them, but a program of fatal amendments to the covenant and the Treaty drawn up by nine Republican members of a committee which a Republican ex-President of the United States declared was expressly packed against the League of Nations. They talk about the danger that the United States may be "immersed and entangled in all the broils and conflicts of Europe." We have been embroiled in a conflict fought in Europe, but whose scope embraced the United States. It has cost us some $25,000,000,000 in expenditure and 100,000 lives. The statesmen with whom Mr. WILSON was in conference at Paris have prepared a plan of such promised effectiveness that it has the world's approval to forestall our entanglement in the broils of Europe by preventing the broils. That plan the Republicans who drew up this report would destroy utterly. They substitute their own plan, which would make great wars as certain as anything can be, which would inevitably immerse and entangle us in conflicts of unknown magnitude and unforeseeable outcome. The Versailles Treaty organizes one world at peace; the Senate committee would call into being a world divided, always necessarily armed for war, and frequently engaged in war.

BRINGERS OF VICTORY.

When they left for the other side, what we noted most in the American soldiers was the keen and earnest face of men who were called to meet a doubtful issue, as yet dimly and vaguely imagined, but who meant to meet it manfully. In England they noted the set look, too—spoke of "the American face." In those of our men who returned there was still the earnest look. Even our own home boys in the parades here seldom relaxed it, except when a familiar voice called out from the throng or when flowers were hurled into the moving ranks. But the keenness, the look of a tense if vague resolve, had vanished. In its place was a settled calm, as of the soul that had found itself captain. There were widely different faces among them, the same rank of profiles sometimes showing boys from all the varied ways of life, from many nations: but the sum and total of what their faces said seemed this one thing. The vaguely imagined venture had become a definite reality, the great peril had been met and forever put down. Before the parade and after it the boys were just themselves—gay or grouchy; responding in kind to a cordial world, or growling cheerfully about some trifling annoyance. But when they marched shoulder to shoulder, as they had marched in France, something came upon them that was scarcely of themselves at all, but rather of the crisis that had brought them together, of the spirit that had brought them through. That is the thing we must remember, for in all likelihood we have seen the last of it.

It was, however, only half of what we saw in the parade led by General PERSHING yesterday—perhaps only a third. There followed the cars that bore the wounded. Crutches were thrust in the robe-rack, piled behind in the lowered top. Faces were bandaged, arms held fast in slings. Now and again came a poor fellow wrapped in blankets. Yet the one persistent note was of gayety. Cigarettes were flourished jauntily in response to greetings from the curb, smiles were flashed up to the windows. In the abutting side streets wounded men from other divisions, who had already had their "show," waved their crutches in acclamation, dancing on a single leg. To the eyes of the welcoming throngs it was a gayety that perhaps brought a tear; but it was as genuine, manifestly, as the austere calm of those others who had come through.

In this final parade we had the Great Captain. He answered the tumultuous greetings with a ready smile; he kissed the pretty flower girl who met him with roses on the steps of the Cathedral. Yet it was in his strong face most of all that we saw the look of the American soldier who had been tried in the furnace of the world war and who had come through unsullied, glorified. At the Cathedral stand, almost as if by accident, he met the Belgian Cardinal who is called the Soldier of God. In his purple robe with bared head, Cardinal MERCIER raised his hand and, with lips moving, bestowed the apostolic blessing.

AN APPEAL AGAINST CARRANZA.

The appeal of the Zapatistas, of MEIXUEIRO, FELIX DIAZ, and other rebel leaders to President WILSON to call a conference of organised factions in Mexico to settle her troubles is, of course, timed to keep step with developments in the investigation of relations with Mexico by a Senate subcommittee. The members of that committee have nothing to do with this diversion by enemies of CARRANZA. No one would charge them with such a thing, but it adds fuel to the flames of controversy, and the committee is not averse to publicity for its inquiry.

While there may be color of truth in some of the charges made so violently by the rebel propagandists—it is not to be supposed that the insurgent leaders contributed a single sentence to the indictment—a confession of weakness may be read between the lines. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA may be obnoxious and an offender against the Constitution under which he holds office, but his rule cannot be shaken by the rebels in the [illegible]RESSION, GONZALES, AGUILAR, [illegible]REGA, and others may be in a conspiracy with President CARRANZA to "exploit" for their own advantage the Mexican people, but they are the "ins" and DIAZ and his confederates are impotent to oust them from their strongholds of self-interest. Therefore this bitter cry against the Carranzistas and all their works.

At the same time, the ruling faction in Mexico is vulnerable and has been guilty of excesses. It has used the courts and the army for its own purposes. It has elected its own candidates in the old farcical way, but that is characteristically Mexican. To say that CARRANZA has "made "himself the actual irresponsible dictator of Mexico to a degree that is "paralleled by no previous instance "in our entire history" is to utter a palpable absurdity. A case of pro-Germanism may be made out against the Carranza Government up to the time of the armistice, when it saw a "new light." Considerable districts of Mexico the so-called Constitutionalists do not control, but they are not pent up and confined as these enemies would have the American people believe. It is admitted by them that the Government controls the main ports and the railways, the telegraph and the mails, and "is able "to make a show of administration "throughout the republic." In short, the Carranza authority cannot be overturned. It sits at the seat of revenue and collects the customs. It has been recognized by the United States. With all its offenses and shortcomings, does it not manage as well as its critics in the field would if they were "in the saddle"?

President WILSON will hardly be able to see his way to extending the "recognition" asked for, and the insurgent factions must prove themselves stronger and more influential before he can consider the calling of a conference to settle the troubles of Mexico.

POLICE AND FIREMEN.

It would be an act of simple justice for the Board of Estimate to approve the application of the policemen and firemen of this city for higher pay. That they are underpaid in this period of high living costs has been so amply demonstrated that there is no excuse for procrastination. What the rate of increase should be is debatable, no doubt, but that the pay of these loyal and efficient public servants should be adequate to their needs is not arguable. With regard to the patrolmen it has been shown that the police of several other cities are better off, either because they do not incur onerous department expenses or because they are actually paid more by the year.

It is no mere figure of speech that the New York force is "the finest." Physically it is the best in the country, and its esprit de corps is such that it can always be depended upon in emergencies to maintain order and protect life and property. The people of New York are proud of their police force and are therefore in sympathy with the reasonable demand for an increase of pay.

It is unnecessary to go over the brief for the patrolmen again except to point out that the expense of buying uniforms at present prices, the restriction upon their place of residence, and the deduction for pension fund dues are peculiarly hard upon men who, like the rest of us, have to struggle with the high cost of living. Those with families must surely be embarrassed, even with rigid economy. It is no answer to them to retort that they have had an increase of pay in the last four years; there should be an addition to it in all fairness. It is, of course, a distinction to wear the uniform, and there will be promotion and more pay for the most deserving; but meanwhile the patrolmen have got to live and provide for others in many cases. Day dreams do not fill the larder and clothe the family respectably.

The firemen, too, are as brave and useful a body of men, a model force. New York is equally proud of them and desires that they be equitably treated. It is obvious that the morale of the police and firemen will suffer if they do not get a "square deal" from the city. It is not so easy to recruit for either service as it was, the trades and even unskilled employment offering greater inducements in wages. Without a first-class police and fire service New York would soon be in difficulties, and to the end at the mercy of the lawless. The case as presented for increases of pay is so sound, so convincing, that the Board of Estimate should act promptly.

RIDICULE OF GLASGOW.

Mr. ROBERT SMILLIE, head of the British Federation of Miners, is distinguishing himself as the Glasgow Trades Union Congress by those extreme and Bolshevist opinions to propagate which, presumably, he is soon to honor the United States with his presence. He and his fellows in revolutionary ideas succeeded in inducing the Trades Union Congress to demand instant revision of the "harsh treaty provisions" of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. KNOX ought to send his thanks to these sympathetic friends. Mr. SMILLIE says that "the trade unionists in Russia today "are fighting battles in behalf of so-"cialism for the whole world." This praise of the Bolshevist masters of massacre and ruin who have left mighty little industry for any trade unionist to work at in Russia is characteristic of all the international Socialists. They all love Bolshevism. They were, are, and apparently always will be, tender to Germany.

By the system of casting votes in blocks Mr. SMILLIE and the other advocates of "direct action" were able to control the congress. They smote their own Parliamentary Committee in the face because it had refused to call a conference to discuss the use of "direct action" for the purpose of forcing the British Government to withdraw troops from Russia, abolish conscription, release all conscientious objectors. Last December the British electors notably defeated the blatant pacifist, Socialist, and Bolshevist candidates for the House of Commons. Mr. SMILLIE and his friends couldn't have their way at the polls. So they want to substitute "direct" for political action. Mr. SMILLIE liberated his soul by abusing Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL. The Right Hon. J. R. CLYNES, Labor M. P., vainly told the congress that British trade unionists were more divided now than they ever were during the war, and called for reforms by ballot not by strike. The Chairman of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineers tried to enforce upon the congress the vital need of Great Britain, of all its workers and all its people, the increase of production. Uncompromising Mr. SMILLIE referred to these words of absolute truth and soberness as "a lecture." Mr. SMILLIE is on the high horse, riding for an ultimate fall. It is to be hoped rather than expected that the congress will have the good sense to see that increase of output is the cardinal need of Great Britain, and that the further decrease of that output by "direct action" strikes would be a public calamity, and the worst blunder that trade unionism, even under Bolshevist sponsorship, could permit itself to perpetrate.

DISORDER IN BOSTON.

Boston, a town nearly three hundred years old, has been thrown back into a state of primitive savagery by the strike of her policemen. The public force which has kept down disorder and crime has ceased to act. Of the police only the officers are left. The army that should continue operations against breakers of the law and disturbers of the public peace has revolted and deserted. The property and lives of men are protected by their owners or by volunteers. The mischievous and evil part of the community, freed from restraint, finds full play for its activities. The underworld rises to the top; and an ancient and orderly community learns how eager for action and how busy are the enemies of law when the force that is the sanction of its authority is withdrawn.

Within an hour or two after the Boston unionised policemen began their experiment in "direct action," an experiment in which they hope or hoped to be joined by other unions, riots broke out. Gangs of rowdies, gangs of thieves, were at work. Women were insulted or attacked. Stores were broken into and looted. False fire alarms were rung. Malicious mischief, theft, burglary were safely practiced. Boys broke windows with that curious primal instinct for wanton destruction which was noticeable in German savagery, even in the Franco-Prussian war, and which DE MAUPASSANT describes in "Mlle. Fifi." Children are said to represent, in some respects, the savage mind. In most cases, however, the breaking of windows, like the apparently random street fights, seems to have been a cover and a preparation for theft. People were afraid to venture on the streets. Some restaurants and places of amusement had to be closed. Boston has had a night and a day far less dangerous and destructive, indeed, than the crapulous performances of the hooligans and ruffians of Liverpool, when the police force of that city set the shameful and sinister example to their Boston brethren.

This Boston relapse into savagery, private war, and individual self-defense is a grave lesson and warning not only to all cities but to all America, if they do not know about it isn't so, but the majority of us have heard both sides of the dispute and are not likely to be much deceived by wandering orators.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Postal Clerks Demand Better Pay.

There are not a few classes of workers who, like the postal clerks, have the grievance that their incomes have not increased in the same ratio as the cost of living. Some of these other classes are able to make their needs known and are doing it, while the rest, for one or another reason, are without audible spokesmen and are not receiving the attention they deserve. Librarians and engineers were mentioned the other day as among the neglected groups, and mentioned, too, with an implication that the groups from whom much is heard are making too much outcry, as if their woes were peculiar to themselves.

That is not the position to take in dealing with this subject. It is better to rejoice that circumstances or persistence in some cases have brought about the sort of publicity that nearly always, sooner or later, leads to the remedying of wrongs. The postal clerks differ from other like sufferers from discrepancy between income and enforced expenditures only in having been fortunate enough, or able enough, to bring their condition before a committee of Congress. The investigation of that condition now in progress hardly can fail to have the effect of getting for these men salaries enabling them to live in the decency and comfort earned by their industry and intelligence.

They cannot do that now, as has been made evident by the testimony given before the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, and more to the same effect has been made available by Representative KING of Illinois, who recently took the trouble to secure from men in the railway postal service detailed information as to what they are getting and what they spend it for. Their letters, as printed in the Congressional Record, leave no doubt that these servants of the Government—of us all, that is—are underpaid. The extent of the underpayment is cruel or disgraceful, according to the point of view, but it is unquestionable.

Unable to Keep Out of Debt.

Of the postal employes questioned by Representative KING one who was appointed in 1914 has received an average salary of $87 a month; another, after a like period of service, has averaged $78 a month; a third puts the figure at $900 a year. They all live in the simplest way, spending for food, clothing, and other necessaries amounts almost incredibly small, and yet finding themselves in debt at the end of the year if any member of their families has been ill or if their place of service has been changed—something that frequently happens in this branch of postal work.

The country is, as it ought to be, more interested in bringing prices down than in making the adjustments to them that lead to still higher prices and still further adjustments. It is impossible, however, or at any rate it is wrong, on that account to resist or to refuse all such adjustments. In the case of the postal clerks, not to make them would be highly inexpedient, as well as wrong, for a continuance of the present inadequate salaries is sure to result in deterioration of the service rendered by driving out of it competent men—an injury that the whole country would feel, and perhaps already is feeling.

Two Cases Highly Dissimilar.

In the course of a lamentation over what it supposes—without much excuse—to be American ignorance of the truth about Ireland, The London Post offers an answer to imagined inquiries from this side of the water as to why England doesn't give self-determination to that most distressful land—an answer it claims is most simple: "For the very same reason that justified ABRAHAM LINCOLN in denying self-determination to the South."

As The Post says, this answer is simple, but it is somewhat too simple. Probably that explains why it isn't true. In the first place, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN could not have granted self-determination to the South, it is at least inaccurate to present him as refusing it. Again, while there were some analogies, after the civil war, between the relation of the South to the North and that of Ireland to England, there was no analogy at all between them before that war.

The South had grievances and proclaimed them loudly enough, but they were not at all like the grievances which Ireland for so many years had against England—grievances the number, size, and reality of which Englishmen do not deny. The Southerners, all through the ante-bellum period, were very far from being a conquered and subject people, and their demand for self-determination was based, not on old wrongs, matters of history, but rather upon new ambitions, considered by the North successive and reprehensible.

The merits of that question need no further discussion at this late day, but memories of the controversy are still sufficiently alive to make large holes in the London editor's comparison.

And he is unduly worried about American ignorance. We all know a lot about Ireland. Of course, some of what some

DODGE "DRY" SUPPORT.

Brooklyn Candidates Reported as Seeking to Avoid Prohibition Indorsement.

Candidates for public office in Brooklyn are unwillingly taking part in a little political game which is somewhat like the childish sport of hide-and-seek. The eager seekers bear Prohibition indorsements and the hiders are nominees for office. Since the success of Congressman Reuben L. Haskell in the Republican primaries in winning a nomination for the County Court as an avowed "wet" candidate running against the organization nominees, offers of "dry" support in the campaign have been received by the candidates of both the major parties with something like dismay.

When Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey heard that a delegation of Prohibitionists was on its way to his headquarters with indorsements for a number of candidates he is said to have escaped by going down the fire stairway in the rear of the building. Nearly all the Republican and Democratic nominees are said to have nervous tremblings when forced to be out late at night. They are given to looking behind them in fear that a persistent Prohibitionist is following them home.

Being unable to fasten an indorsement or a nomination on a Democrat or Republican when he is alert and watchful, the Prohibitionists are now trying to do it when he is not looking. Such was the case of former Public Service Commissioner Kracke, Republican leader of Flatbush. Mr. Kracke is not a candidate for office, but he learned yesterday that the Prohibitionists had nominated him for the Assembly while he was out fishing. He immediately went to the Board of Elections and declined the nomination.

TIMOTHY LEARY INDORSED.

Tammany Clears Him of Insurgent Charges of Non-Residence.

Denounced as a "carpet bagger" by insurgents against Tammany rule who have organized the Home Rule League, an anti-Tammany organization in the Sixteenth Assembly District, Timothy A. Leary, "regular" Democratic organization candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the Sixth District, was cleared of the charge of irregularities adopted on Tuesday night by the Miami Club, the regular Tammany organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and proclaimed a sure-enough resident of that district, with a home address at 154 East Ninety-first Street.

The resolutions set forth that Mr. Leary for several years has been elected a delegate or alternate to party conventions from the district, that he was elected a delegate from the Eighteenth to the Constitutional Convention in 1915, and that he registered for military service in 1918 from within its boundaries.

Patrick J. McGrath, ex-Assemblyman, independent candidate for the Municipal Court against Mr. Leary, and head of the Home Rule League, last night reiterated his statement made last week that Mr. Leary merely maintained a voting residence in the Eighteenth Assembly District, which is part of the Sixth Municipal Court District, and that in reality he is a resident of White Plains, in Westchester County. There is a considerable revolt against Mr. Leary in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

TO NAME PARTY LEADERS.

Republican and Democratic County Committees Will Meet Tonight.

The new members of the Republican County Committee, elected at the primaries last week, as well as the newly elected members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, will meet this evening for the purpose of effecting organization of their respective bodies by the election of officers.

Samuel S. Koenig, it was stated last night, would be re-elected unanimously as President of the New York County Republican Committee. No successor had been decided upon last night to Justice Robert F. Wagner of the Supreme Court as Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Justice Edward F. Boyle of the Municipal Court, it is understood, will be re-elected Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of the Bronx will hold its meeting for organization purposes on Tuesday. Joseph M. Callahan, the present County Chairman being a candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court is not a candidate for re-election. Arthur H. Murphy, Democratic leader of the Bronx, is slated for re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Queens County Democratic Committee will organize at a meeting to be held in Jamaica on Monday night, at which it is expected that Oscar A. Smedley, Principal Assistant Borough President Maurice Connolly, will be re-elected as head of the Executive Committee of the Queens County Democratic organization.

RECALL ST. MIHIEL DRIVE.

Veterans of 165th Infantry to Hold Commemorative Exercises.

Former members of the 165th Infantry, the old 69th Regiment of the New York National Guard, now united in the New York Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans' Association, will commemorate the anniversary of the St. Mihiel offensive tomorrow evening in the 69th Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Father Duffy will be the principal speaker, and among those who have been invited are General Pershing, Governor Smith, Archbishop Hayes, Mayor Hylan, and the Board of Officers of the 69th Regiment.

The Rev. Father Duffy last night in recalling the St. Mihiel offensive said: "The Rainbow Division, after having made a rapid advance of nearly twenty kilometers at the conclusion of the drive, and after gaining every objective, organized a sector front so that it could be safely turned over to a smaller number of troops. In this first great operation of the American troops after leaving the region of Château-Thierry the division was ordered to advance by hard night marches.

"This was done in order to participate in the attack on the salient. Furthermore, the division was instructed to attack in the centre of the Fourth Army Corps and to deliver the main blow. In the battle that followed the division carried out the plans of the army commanders, advancing fourteen kilometers in twenty-eight hours, and pushed forward five kilometers further, or nineteen kilometers beyond the original starting point, taking more than 1,000 prisoners from nine enemy divisions, capturing seven villages and forty-two square kilometers of territory, and seized large supplies of food, clothing, ammunition, guns, and engineering material."

GERMANS ACCUSE POLES.

Say Americans Stopped the Abuse of Officers in Silesia.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 7.—Every day the Germans are sending out propaganda attempting to justify their actions in Upper Silesia. Today's effusion is interesting because it tries to link up the Americans with the German case. A statement from the headquarters of the German 6th Army Corps says:

"The officers who were taken over the border by the Poles in the recent uprising and who have since been returned state that they were captured by the Polish regular troops, taken by them into Poland, and placed in Polish military prisons. While the officers and men were treated ostensibly as though they were only interned, in reality they were prisoners. They were housed in filthy, lousy barracks, mostly without covers and mattresses. The men had no liberty, and clothing, arms and blankets were taken away from most of them. In addition, the officers and men were frequently beaten. It was only due to the energetic efforts of the Americans that, in spite of the resistance of the Poles, the captives were liberated."

German newspapers say it is unlikely that Upper Silesia will be occupied by allied troops. The plan under which the brigade of American troops has been started toward Coblenz for alleged eventual use in Upper Silesia was that permission of the Germans was to be asked for the allied troops to go there.

GEN. WOOD OPPOSES BAKER'S BIG ARMY

250,000 as Peace Force Is Enough, He Tells Senate Sub-Committee.

CRITICISES TRAINING BILL

Favors Six Months' Work and Local Reserve Units—Condemns Air Program as "Scrapped."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—That an army of 225,000 officers and men, or at most 250,000, is adequate for the United States at present, was the opinion of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, expressed today before the Senate Military Affairs sub-committee, considering permanent reorganization of the army. He said that Secretary Baker's recommendation for a regular army of 576,000 officers and men was unnecessary. General Wood strongly urged adoption of a policy of universal military training, but opposed many features of the plan incorporated in the War Department's bill which recently was introduced by Senator Wadsworth of New York.

General Wood told the committee: "We must maintain an army adequate to the peace needs of the United States, but I find no reason for recommending that the strength be in excess of 225,000 or at most 250,000. Universal military training should be made a part of the permanent military policy. Then we may be able to reduce the army below the maximum I have mentioned."

An officer reserve of not less than 120,000 should be built up starting with those who saw service during the war with Germany, General Wood added.

He urged strengthening of coast artillery defenses, development of railway artillery, a reasonable increase in the field artillery strength, and establishment of an independent air service, but without a new Cabinet officer at its head. Maintenance of a small tank service and continued study of gas warfare were also recommended.

This can all be done within the limit of 250,000 men, General Wood explained. Reserve equipment and supplies should be on hand for an emergency army of at least 4,000,000 men, the General added.

Opposes Three Months' Training.

Three months' training, as provided in the War Department's universal training plan, is too short, General Wood asserted. One training period of six months, extending from April to October, and combining a certain amount of industrial training, would be more valuable, he declared. General Wood also criticised the War Department's plan for turning trained men back into an unorganized reserve, and on being questioned by Senator Wadsworth, strongly recommended that local reserve units be maintained to foster morale.

Senator Chamberlain asked if universal training would tend to militarize the country.

"If you are afraid of that, ask the boys who have been in France," General Wood answered. "We see those men coming back hating war and real pacifists in the fullest sense. They hate war but they will fight if it is necessary."

In discussing details of the War Department bill, General Wood said that he had not been consulted in the drafting of it and had not seen the measure until after it was introduced in Congress. Many of his suggestions were put forth in general form which he promised to elaborate for the committee later.

General Wood severely criticised the handling of aviation since the armistice.

"The entire air program is scrapped at present," he declared. "We ought to be going ahead with production and training of pilots and fliers in peace time. In aircraft we need a comparatively large equipment to withstand the shock of war."

Senator New said that the total production of airplanes in the United States during July was fourteen, and referred to the activity of the Allies in aviation development. "We ought to go ahead and develop fast fighting, reconnoitring and bombing planes," General Wood repeated. "We have no time now to stop. We can't improvise overnight."

Discussing promotion of officers, General Wood favored making 25 per cent. of the yearly promotions by selection above the grade of Captain. The promotion board should be drawn by lot, put under oath, and required to state its reasons for each selection in writing, General Wood stated.

Chamberlain Criticises General.

When discussion turned on the function of the General Staff in the army, Senator Chamberlain criticised General Wood for having started a tendency to "usurp" the duties of chiefs of supply bureaus while Chief of Staff.

"With all due respect to you, General, you were the first offender as Chief of Staff to usurp the duties of the supply chiefs," Senator Chamberlain said.

General Wood denied this, and said he had tried to use the office to co-ordinate the various bureaus and get them working together. All officers had "full access" to the Secretary of War at all times, "provided they informed me of their visit," General Wood explained.

Senator Wadsworth said there is general complaint that the General Staff has gone beyond its functions.

"I tried to get the heads of the Washington bureaus into the General Staff and stop friction," General Wood said. "We did that during the war. I always opposed a little body of men controlling the entire army. I didn't want any officer permanently assigned to Washington. It set a dangerous precedent."

General Wood told the committee he prepared the data for Secretary of War Baker's brief dissenting from Judge Advocate General Crowder's interpretation of the duties of the General Staff under the National Defense act of 1916. He said General Crowder's interpretation would have "practically destroyed" the General Staff.

Concerning the National Guard General Wood said:

"If there is to be a National Guard it must be put under effective Federal control. I would put it under a militia division of the General Staff and make it as nearly as humanly possible a Federal force. No Guard officer who has the true interest of the country at heart will object."

CASUALTIES CLEARED UP.

Fate of 25,905 Missing Americans Soldiers Ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Every American "casualty" in the war against Germany has been accounted for. A list of missing and unaccounted for, which at one time was as high as 25,905, gradually was reduced until for weeks it remained at two. These two soldiers have now been listed officially as dead.

Of the total first reported missing, 12 per cent. died, 16 per cent. were found to be prisoners, and 25 per cent. were lost from their organizations in battle, but subsequently rejoined them. The remainder were found scattered through various hospitals.

EXPECT TO YIELD TO ALLIES.

Germans Preparing for Early Revision of Constitution.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Dispatches from Berlin today quoting newspapers of that city indicated an expectation by the German Government of the early receipt of a new note from the Allies concerning the modification of the German Constitution.

The German Cabinet will take the note under consideration as soon as it is received with a view, it is stated, to the eventuality of calling the National Assembly in session next week to revise the Constitution according to the allied requirements.

HEINEKEN SEEKING SHIP DEAL WITH US

Head of North German Lloyd Thinks Some Trade Arrangement Can Be Made.

GOES TO VISIT THE KAISER

World Has Greatly Wronged Him, He Says—Would Eliminate Sentiment from After-War Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—German shipowners, while not expecting the return of any liners seized by the Allies, are inclined to believe that some shipping combination may be arranged with America, Philip Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd, told the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. Herr Heineken is here trying to purchase ships.

"We have already been offered ships by England, America and Japan," he said, "but the prices are too high owing to exchange. So far as America is concerned she has ships, but no experience in operating them. I think some combination might be arranged with America. It is no use having ships without being able to run them. Passenger ships are now almost entirely in American hands."

Herr Heineken thought optimistically that there would probably be a surplus of shipping after the troop transportation ceased. His company is building the liner Columbus of 38,000 tons.

Regarding trade with America he said:

"America has the greatest interest in starting trade with Germany, as she must get rid of cotton while Germany must have raw material for her mills. Some business arrangement will surely be made in the course of time."

It is in the interest of the whole world to put our shoulders together to try to improve business confidence and get normal labor conditions. Sentiment must disappear, as every one is guilty of war, but the peace must be ratified before any regular business relations are possible. At any rate the Senate should declare the state of war ended. It will be very awkward for America if three other principal powers ratify the treaty.

While we wish to resume friendly relations with America as soon as possible, labor conditions in Germany, improving slowly, are a difficulty, but if we get through the Winter we will be all right.

Herr Heineken, together with Baron von Thiele-Wirkler, yesterday visited the Kaiser at Amerongen. Beyond stating that the Kaiser, contrary to general opinion, had no shares in the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd Companies, and declaring that the Kaiser naturally couldn't lose interest in the affairs of Germany after forty years of service as Emperor, Herr Heineken refused to discuss the visit.

"The world has greatly wronged the Kaiser," he said.

"The Germans are an ungrateful people. The Kaiser's great aim was to go down in history as a prince of peace. How many more favorable opportunities did Germany have to go to war? No other country kept the peace so long."

Herr Heineken admitted he might buy wooden freighters from America. In the Hague it is reported the Germans were unable to buy British steel ships and probably would be forced to buy wooden.

Turrell-Atkinson.

Miss Felice Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien Atkinson of Bayside, L. I., and Frederick David Turrell of Detroit, Mich., were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, at Bayside. The Rev. Philip F. Brady performed the ceremony. Mr. Turrell was a Lieutenant during the war. The bride's father is connected with R. G. Dun & Co. of this city.

Landauer-Schloss

The marriage of Edgar A. Landauer and Miss Ruth R. Schloss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Schloss of the Hotel Netherland, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the hotel and was followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Landauer will spend some time traveling in South America.

A. R. Hunter Marries Miss Allan.

The marriage of Miss Alice Allan and Allan Robert Hunter took place yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at Port Chester, N. Y., the Rev. John J. McClelland officiating. Mr. Hunter is Secretary and Treasurer of The Port Chester Daily Item, and his bride until recently was a member of the newspaper's staff.

Friedman-Goodhart.

Miss Mae Goodhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodhart, who are residing at the Hotel Wellington, was married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Delmonico's to Jacob Friedman of this city. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. The couple will reside in this city on their return from the honeymoon trip.

Wed to Consul Digby A. Willson.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—Isabel Mary Farmer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. D. J. Farmer of Toronto, was married today to Digby Arthur Willson of New York, recently appointed United States Consul at Aleppo, Syria. Mr. Willson is the son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Henry Willson of New York.

Rabbi Wise to Address Zionists.

A discussion of the status of the Jews in Europe, with especial regard to the prospects for their political emancipation will be led by Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York at the twenty-second annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, to be held in the Chicago Auditorium on September 14. Announcement to this effect was made last night by the Zionist organization.

THREAT BY HARBORD TO TURKEY REPORTED

Our Mission Said to Have Menaced Empire with Extinction if Massacres Continue.

ATHENS, Sept. 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Patris says that the American Mission has handed a note to Turkey, declaring that "in the event of the renewal of massacres of Christians in Asia, the Twelfth Article of President Wilson's program, dealing with the security and integrity of purely Turkish territories, will be suppressed."

An American mission under Major Gen. Harbord, appointed for the purpose of studying the situation in the Near East, arrived at Constantinople about Sept. 1. Great interest was evinced there over the possible acceptance by the United States of a mandate for Armenia, or for the Ottoman Empire. There is no confirmation of the Athens report that the mission has made specific declarations to the Turkish Government.

Article XII. of President Wilson's Fourteen Points reads:

"The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development."

LIEUT. KEOGH MARRIES MISS PALLEN SUDDENLY

Bride's Parents Opposed to Her Wedding to Justice's Son Now Because of Pair's Youth.

The marriage of Grenville Temple Keogh, formerly a Lieutenant in the French Aviation Corps, and a son of Justice Martin J. Keogh and Mrs. Keogh of New Rochelle, and Miss Mary Pallen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conde B. Pallen, also of New Rochelle, took place quietly yesterday in New Rochelle, the Rev. Cornelius Crowley officiating.

No preliminary announcement had been made of the wedding and Mr. Pallen and Mrs. Pallen said last night they had not consented to it nor did they even know of it until after it took place. The engagement announcement was made by Mr. Pallen and Mrs. Pallen more than a year ago, in June, 1918, on Lieutenant Keogh's return from France, and at the time his friends and neighbors in New Rochelle presented him with a bronze statue of the Minute Man.

The bride's parents stated they were opposed to the marriage at the present time because of the youth of the pair. It was also said that there were no wedding attendants and that none except members of the family of Justice Keogh witnessed the ceremony.

WEDS CAPT. C. J. MILEHAM.

Miss Helen W. Durkee Marries British Officer in Bellport, L. I.

Miss Helen W. Durkee, daughter of Eugene W. Durkee, was married yesterday to Captain Christopher John Mileham of London in Christ Church, Bellport, L. I., a reception following at the Summer home of her father, Nahmke, East Patchogue, L. I.

The bride served overseas with the Smith College canteen unit of the Y. M. C. A. She returned from service last Spring. Captain Mileham was an officer in the British Expeditionary Forces in France.

PROF. MOORMAN DROWNED.

Author of Works on English Literature Met Death While Bathing.

LONDON, Sept. 10, (via Montreal.)—The death by accident of Frederic William Moorman, Professor of the English language in the University of Leeds, was announced today. He was drowned while bathing.

Professor Moorman, who was 47 years old, had been lecturer and professor at Yorkshire College and the University of Leeds since 1896. He was the author of works on English literature, notably several relating to early English and Elizabethan poetry. These included "William Browne and the Pastoral Poetry of the Elizabethan Age," "The Interpretation of Nature in English Poetry from Beowulf to Shakespeare," "Robert Herrick: a Biographical and Critical Study," "The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire," "The May King," "Yorkshire Dialect Poems."

Professor Moorman was educated at University College, London University College of Wales, and Strasburg University.

JAMES W. OSBORNE BURIED.

Many Prominent Men Attend Funeral Services of Noted Lawyer.

James Walker Osborne, who died suddenly on Sunday, was buried with fitting ceremonies yesterday afternoon in the Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services were held at the Hotel Sherman Square, where Mr. and Mrs. Osborne had made their home for the last fourteen years, and were attended by many prominent persons and lifelong friends of Mr. Osborne, who in the twenty-five years he had practiced in the city gained nation-wide prominence as a criminal lawyer.

The great loss which friends and colleagues of Mr. Osborne felt was manifested by the great number of flowers and messages of condolence which were sent to the family. The Rev. William L. Sullivan of All Souls' Unitarian Church conducted the services.

Among those at the funeral were Frank J. Osborne, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Snowden H. Marshall, George Gordon Battle, and Alfred J. Talley.

Captain Henry P. Conner.

Captain Henry Patridge Conner, 83 years old, for many years before his retirement in 1896 a sea captain, died Monday at his home, 200 North Seventh Street, Roseville, Newark, N. J. Born at Orland, Me., he came from a seafaring family and at an early age went to sea, being first officer of a ship at the age of 18. He served three and a half years in the Civil War and at the Battle of Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, he had charge of the fourth battery on the then celebrated New Ironside. For his services during that battle he was promoted to lieutenant. At the close of the war he entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Captain Conner was a life member of the New York Marine Society.

DR. JOS. A. KENEFICK DEAD.

Prominent New York Physician Dies in Lawrence, Mass., His Birthplace.

Dr. Joseph A. Kenefick of 108 East Fifty-fifth Street, for many years a widely known physician of this city, died yesterday at Lawrence, Mass., where the funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Dr. Kenefick was born in Lawrence Sept. 9, 1861, a son of William and Anne Kenefick, and after graduating with the M. D. degree from Harvard University he took a postgraduate course at Vienna Polyclinic and Vienna University.

He was formerly assistant surgeon of the Throat Department of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, assistant laryngologist Cornell University, aural surgeon New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and otologist and laryngologist of the New York Foundling Hospital.

Dr. Kenefick was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the Harvard Medical Society. He was also a member of the Harvard Club.

'HAIL SERVICE\ FOR TRAUBEL

Friends of Late Poet to Read from His Works in Community Church.

Just as if he were a visitor in the city on a short stay on his way to a permanent place of abode, friends and acquaintances of the late Horace Traubel, biographer of Walt Whitman, editor and poet, will gather in the John Haynes Holmes Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon for what has been described as a "hail and farewell service." It is planned to have a number of addresses by friends of the late poet, and there will also be readings from the works of Mr. Traubel and from Whitman.

Mr. Traubel died a few days ago at Echo, Ontario, Canada, after an illness of some time of heart disease, at the age of 60 years. He went there only a few weeks ago. The body was brought here Tuesday night, accompanied by his widow. Following the services today the body will be taken to Camden, N. J., where Mr. Traubel was born and lived.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ANNABELLA SHEDDEN OLIPHANT, daughter of Talbot and Marie C. Viele Oliphant, died yesterday at her home, 264 West Fifty-seventh Street. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church.

THOMAS E. JEVONS died yesterday at his Summer home at Halesite, L. I. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Isabel Seton Jevons.

Mrs. JANE MAHONEY DONOVAN, 65 years old, mother of the Rev. Simon Donovan, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Patrick, Long Island City, and widow of Simon Donovan, well known in Brooklyn Republican politics, died Monday at her home, 437 Fourteenth Street, that borough.

JAMES H. FENNESSY, formerly of this city, where he was President of the Mine and Smelter Supply Company, died yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn. He was an active war worker.

Mrs. JULIETTE HEALY, 44 years old, wife of Dr. George Healy of 530 Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I., died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital.

GILBERT R. HUESTIS, for sixty-four years a resident of Mount Vernon, died yesterday at his home, 133 North Eighth Avenue, that place, at the age of 89 years. For nearly half a century he was connected with J. C. Hoe & Co., cabinet builders, of Manhattan.

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROL, for the last several years with the National Drydock and Repair Company, and formerly with the Morse Drydock Company, died at his home in West Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, in his forty-third year.

JOHN FRANCIS CLARKE, Secretary of the New Jersey Ship Building and Dredging Company, died of heart disease while riding on a trolley car in Brooklyn on Monday. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 362A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mr. Clarke had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years and was a member of the official board of the Nostrand-DeKalb M. E. Church.

ROBERT McCORDOCK, buyer of linen for the William Hengerer Company of Buffalo, N. Y., in which city he made his home, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday after an operation. Mr. McCordock was a former resident of Brooklyn. He was 52 years old.

The Rev. LEVI JOHNSTON, senior priest of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, N. J., and for thirty years in charge of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Mendham, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. For the last seven years he had been honorary curate of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. He was 81 years old.

Mrs. HELENE C. MENSING, 76 years old, widow of Herrmann Mensing, and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died of apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 127 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE MARGARET CARSTENS, widow of John Henry Carstens, a builder, died on Monday at her home, 47 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn.

ANDREW WATSON, head of Andrew Watson & Sons, metal dealers, died at his home, 308 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 67 years. Mr. Watson was a native of Scotland and was one of the Board of Directors of the Caledonian Hospital.

Mrs. JANE MAHONEY DONOVAN, widow of Simon Donovan, who was active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 437 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. JULIA RAPELJE BULKLEY, wife of Charles Hubbell Bulkley, formerly of the real estate firm of Bulkley & Horton, and a member of an old Brooklyn family, died of apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 345 Adelphia Street, Brooklyn. She was in her eightieth year.

Mrs. ELEXINA RINGOLD GARBE, widow of Alexander W. Garbe, a Fulton Market meat dealer, and daughter of the late Cornelius D. Cammeyer, an inspector of customs, died at her home, 482 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. ALICE YOUNG HEATH, 78 years old; widow of William Augustus Heath, a dry goods merchant of Newark, died of pneumonia on Monday at the home of her son; 43 Kenilkorth Place, Flatbush.

JOHN ADAMS HENRY, Sr., a wholesale fruiterer at 98 Barclay Street, Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 280 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Mr. Henry was President of the Board of Trustees of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, a former superintendent of its Sunday school, and was actively identified with all Baptist denominational work in Brooklyn.

ANDREW WATSON, head of Andrew Watson & Sons, metal dealers in the Eastern District, died on Sunday at his home, 308 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Watson was born in Cumberland, Scotland. He was one of the Board of Directors of the Caledonian Hospital and a member of Oimana Lodge, No. 416, F. and A. M.

JOHN J. HUTCHINS, 80 years old, civil engineer, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

Mrs. MARIA STANTON KINSLER, 80 years old, mother of Police Captain William H. Kinsler of the New York Police Department, died Monday in Fort Lee, N. J.

Lieutenant EDWARD V. HAHN, for many years a member of the New York Fire Department, died a few days ago at his home, 640 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Engine Company 305 of Brooklyn and his name was on the roll of honor.

Ex-Sheriff CHARLES R. SOLEY, formerly Director of the Large Board of Freeholders, died yesterday of heart disease at his home in Rutherford, N. J., at the age of 65.

Under Sheriff GEORGE F. BRADENBURGH, 55 years old, of Essex County, N. J., died of heart disease at his home, 145 Orange Avenue, Irvington, N. J., yesterday. Bradenburgh was Vice President of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Newark. He had served on the Boards of Education of Newark and Irvington and was formerly a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

Mrs. LOUISA W. SCHEPFLIN, widow of Christian Schepflin, who was for many years in business in Plainfield, N. J., as a clothing manufacturer, died yesterday at her home in Dunellen, N. J. She was born in Prussia.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE MASON, widow of James Mason and daughter of the late Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs, died yesterday at Huntington, L. I. The funeral will be held Friday at Young's Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay.

MITCHELL'S BODY IN STATE.

Many View Late Labor Leader in Funeral Church—Gompers's Eulogy.

Many friends of John Mitchell, the labor leader, whose death occurred Tuesday afternoon at the Post Graduate Hospital following an operation, viewed the body last night at the Campbell Funeral Church, where it will lie in state until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when it will be taken to the Lackawanna Railroad station in Hoboken and from there to Scranton, where the funeral and interment will take place on Friday. It was announced last night that Bishop Hogan will permit the body to lie in state in the cathedral in Scranton until the funeral Friday morning. This, it was said, will probably be the first time in the annals of a cathedral for the body of a layman to be permitted to lie in state there.

The burial in Scranton is at the request of Mr. Mitchell. It was there a few years ago that he directed the anthracite strikes. Father J. J. Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., who also took prominent part in the anthracite strikes, visited the home of John Mitchell at Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon, and is assisting in the funeral arrangements. Edward W. Bemis, Secretary of the State Industrial Commission, of which Mr. Mitchell was Chairman, announced yesterday that members of the commission and employes connected with it will accompany the body to Scranton. The pallbearers had not been announced last night.

Hundreds of messages of condolence were received yesterday by members of the family from all parts of the country. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Mitchell, the widow of the former head of the United Mine Workers of America:

"The news of the passing of your devoted husband and my friend pained and shocked me in a way that I can hardly express. John Mitchell was an idealist as well as an eminently practical man. Few men have had his qualities in their lives so thoroughly developed as he. The world has lost a great citizen and labor a stout-hearted advocate and defender. Please accept my deep sympathy."

The State Industrial Commission adopted yesterday resolutions on the death of Mr. Mitchell. The resolutions read in part:

"In his death the members of the commission have lost not only a faithful friend but also an inspiring leader, wise counsellor, and an energetic administrator. The people of the State, but the people of the whole nation have suffered a great loss in his death. In his labors for the welfare of his fellows he was untiring. Sincerity of purpose and sympathetic motive were the guiding elements of his public work. Essentially a man of peace, he was a sturdy fighter in any cause which he believed to be right. He always sought to do justice, and the rights of all were scrupulously regarded by him."

As a mark of respect to Mr. Mitchell's memory all offices of the commission will be closed on the day of the funeral. Attending the meeting were Commissioners Lynch, Perkins, Lyon, and Sayer, and the secretary, E. W. Buckley.

Mrs. Louisa V. Benning Spencer.

Mrs. Louisa Vivian Benning Spencer, widow of Samuel Spencer, who was President of the Southern Railway and widely known in railroad and financial circles of New York City, died Tuesday at her Summer home at Tuxedo, N. Y. Mr. Spencer was killed in a wreck on his road near Lynchburg, Va., on Thanksgiving Day, 1906, while en route to Friendship, N. C., on a hunting trip, and left a fortune estimated at $2,000,000. The funeral of Mrs. Spencer will be held at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., at 5:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. The body will be taken to Washington, where the family lived for years, for interment Saturday morning.

Married.

AUSTIN—JAMES.—John Van Akin Austin to Margaret Foster James, Sept. 10, 1919, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Boonton, N. J.

CAMPBELL-SICHIRICH.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at high noon, by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, Rector of the Parish, and the Right Rev. Sydney Partridge, Bishop of Missouri, assisted by the Rev. Vincent C. Lacey, Jelisava Nikolayna Sichirich, only child and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Sichirich of the Avenida Alvear, 2,078, Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America, at the Plaza Hotel, this city, to Robert Maxwell Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Campbell of Duluth and Cloquet, Minnesota.

FRIEDMAN-GOODHART.—Mr. and Mrs. William Goodhart of the Hotel Wellington announce the marriage of their daughter, Mae, to Mr. Jacob Friedman, on Sept. 10, 1919.

KEOGH—PALLEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Rev. Cornelius Crowley, Emma Mary Pallen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conde B. Pallen, to Grenville Temple Keogh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin S. Keogh.

SANDS—CLARKE.—Sept. 10, at 5 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Herbert Stead Sands and Elizabeth Westcott Clarke.

Died.

BENJAMIN.—Alfred M., Sept. 6 after brief illness, at his residence, 255 West 84th St. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway at 66th St., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment private. London and continental papers please copy.

BEPPLER.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on Sept. 10, 1919, Juliet Beppler, daughter of the late William Beppler, at her Summer home, 25 Hawthorne Av., Glen Ridge. Funeral private.

BINNS.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 9, 1919, Hannah Fletcher Binns. Funeral from Woodlawn Station, New York, Friday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BOYLE.—William D., Sept. 10, 307 West 125d St. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., St. Joseph's Church, 125th St. and Morningside Av.

BROCK.—Elfrida, beloved sister of Hertha Geronne, suddenly, at Deal Beach, N. J. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Friday at 11 A. M.

BRUEN.—At Maplewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, Anna Sanders, widow of George A. Bruen. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, John Elliott Bruen, 32 Sommer Av., Maplewood, on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CAULKINS.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Leander B., beloved husband of Mary E. Ogden, in the 83d year of his age. Services will be held at his late residence, 140 Prospect Av., Friday at 3 P. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CONNER.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1919, Captain Henry Partridge Conner, beloved husband of Amelia Seymour, aged 83 years. Services at his late home, 200 North 7th St., Friday, Sept. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

CRANMER.—After a brief illness, Ada H. Van Gieson, beloved wife of Dr. Charles C. Cranmer, Sept. 8, at her home, 1,686 East 37th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 9th Av., near 21st St., Thursday afternoon, 1:30. Interment private at Upper Montclair, N. J. Newark and Upper Montclair papers please copy.

DANIELS.—Paul Shirley, beloved husband of Emily Pearce Daniels, at his residence in Summit, N. J., Sept. 10, 1919. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, at his residence, 178 Macon St., Brooklyn, Cyrus H., beloved husband of Mary Ryan. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

DE MOTT.—Sept. 10, 1919, at his residence, 489 7th St., Harold Edward, beloved son of James E. and Grace Evelyn De Mott, in his 23th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at All Saints' P. E. Church, 7th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 3 o'clock.

Died.

DE VOE.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., 8th month, 1919, Susan W., wife of Arthur, in her 88d year. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., Sixth-day, 1:30 P. M. Interment Pine Ridge Cemetery.

ECCLESTON.—At Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1919, Hannah Chiren Eccleston, native of Liverpool, England, and graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland. Interment Keene, Wales.

FENNESSY.—On Sept. 9, 1919, May Sloan, beloved wife of James H. Fennessy of Greenwich, Conn. Funeral and interment at Thomville, Penn.

GARBE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Elmina R. Garbe, (nee Cammeyer,) wife of the late Alexander W. Garbe. Funeral service 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at her late residence, 482 Fourth St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

GREENHOOT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, Abraham A., beloved husband of Ella Greenhoot. Funeral from his late residence, 850 Tarmouth St., corner Atlantic Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 P. M.

HARVEY.—Monday, Sept. 8, 1919, Albert T. Harvey of Stuyvesant Falls, aged 69. Funeral services at the Funeral chapel of Pebbett & Palmer, 17 North Hawk St., Albany, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HERZ.—After a lingering illness, aged 38 years, Yetta Herz. Funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Reichelsheim, 2244 7th Av., on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

HORN.—Florence Peck, wife of Melchair H. Horn and daughter of Fenwick L. and Mina W. Peck, suddenly, at Scranton, Penn., Sept. 10, 1919. Funeral services at her home Friday, 3:30, Sept. 12.

JEVONS.—Thomas E., beloved husband of Isabel Seton Jevons, entered into rest Sept. 9, 1919, at Halesite, L. I. Interment private. Liverpool papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Sept. 9, Patrick, dearly beloved husband of the late Bridget and father of Mary and the late Sarah. Funeral from his late residence, 561 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., near Ralph Av., where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

JOHNSTON.—Entered into rest Sept. 9, 1919, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Hunting, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, the Rev. Levi Johnston, senior priest of the Diocese of Newark, and for thirty years priest in charge of St. Mark's Church, Mendham, N. J. Service at 172 Prospect Park West, Thursday, at 4 P. M. Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Mendham, Friday, at 11 A. M.

JONES.—Sept. 9, at Ocean Grove, N. J., Georgiana J., widow of the late Richard Jones and mother of Chaplain T. R. Jones of the Willard Parker Hospital. Funeral service at Old Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., at noon on Thursday, the 11th. Interment in churchyard adjoining.

KENEFICK.—On Sept. 10, at Lawrence, Mass., Dr. Joseph A., Member of the State Board of Health. Funeral at Lawrence, Mass., Friday, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.

KENEFICK.—Dr. Joseph A. THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL deeply mourns the death of Dr. Joseph A. Kenefick, who for many years as a member of the visiting staff gave unreservedly his most skilful services to the betterment of the little ones of the institution.

JOSEPH A. DILLON, M. D., President.
WILLIAM F. STRAIN, M. D., Secretary.

KINSLER.—Maria Stanton, on Sept. 8, 1919, at her residence, River Road, Fort Lee, N. J., beloved wife of Gerrit Kinsler and devoted mother of Police Captain William H. Kinsler and George A. Kinsler, Jr., in her 80th year. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., from Church of Madonna, Fort Lee, N. J. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Highwood, N. J.

LAMBERT.—At Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1919, Mrs. Eva Ogden Lambert. Funeral service at St. Matthew's Church, Hilton, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

LAWSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, William Stanley Lawson. Funeral services at St. James's Church, St. James, L. I., on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

LEWIS.—At Asbury Park, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919, Alice Long, beloved wife of Herbert W. Lewis. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Irene Long, 61 West 89th St., New York City, Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McKEOWN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919, ex-Assemblyman John McKeown, beloved husband of Esther McGowan. Funeral from his late residence, 266 Jay St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. James' Pro-Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Member of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. James' Holy Name, St. Patrick's Society, and Sewanhaka Democratic Club of the Second Assembly District.

MAGEE.—Eliza Magee, widow of the late William Magee and mother of Mrs. Samuel B. Hutchings. Funeral services at her late residence, 780 East 163d St., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

MASON.—At Huntington, L. I., Sept. 9, Marie Louise, widow of the late James Mason and daughter of the late Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs. Funeral Friday, Sept. 12. Burial at Oyster Bay, Young's Memorial Cemetery.

MEAD.—At Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 10, Virginia Whitbeck, wife of Gabriel Mead. Notice of funeral service in Friday's paper.

MEHRBACH.—Irving S., after a lingering illness, dearly beloved son of the late Julia and Solomon Mehrbach, beloved brother of Mrs. Arthur Heine and William Mehrbach, in his 37th year. Funeral private.

MITCHELL.—John, Chairman State Industrial Commission of New York, sometime President of the United Mine Workers of America, prominent labor leader and publicist, died Sept. 9. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH" (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, at 66th St., Wednesday, Sept. 10, from 8 P. M. to Thursday, Sept. 11, at 1 P. M. Remains will be sent to Scranton, Penn., for public funeral on Friday.

OAKLY.—Marguerite Elder, daughter of Mary Thacher and the late Marcellus Oakly, entered into rest on Sept. 9, at her Summer home, Canaan, N. Y.

OLYPHANT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at her residence, 264 West 87th St., Annabella S. Hedden, daughter of Talbot and Marie C. Viele Oliphant. Funeral services will be held at the chantry of St. Thomas's Church on Friday morning, Sept. 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private at Morristown, N. J. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PARK.—Died suddenly at New London, Conn., Sept. 9, Frances C. Park, faithful friend and governess in the family of Mrs. Robert Lincoln Campbell of New York.

PARK.—Suddenly, at Watch Hill, R. I., Sept. 9, Frances Cecil Park of London, England.

PARKER.—At Lake Ronkonkoma, Sept. 9, 1919, Mildred Gladys, aged 18 years, daughter of George W. and Ethel Jackson Parker. Funeral service and burial on Friday, Sept. 12, at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I.

PILASKI.—Rose, beloved wife of Morris and dear mother of Bertha, Jack, Sadie, and Arthur. Funeral from her late residence, 1,676 Lexington Av., Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 P. M. Interment Machpelah Cemetery.

POWELL.—At Mount Vernon, New York, Sept. 10, Emily L., widow of Albert B. Powell, aged 76. Funeral services at her late residence, 114 West Sidney Av., Friday, 3 o'clock.

REICH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 1,948 58th St., Brooklyn, William, beloved husband of Julia and father of Kate, Jean, Marion, Charles, Mrs. Rose Schwartz, Mrs. Lillian Almstrom. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

RICHARDS.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 9, 1919, George Herbert Richards, M. D. Funeral services at his late residence, 236 Main St., Orange, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

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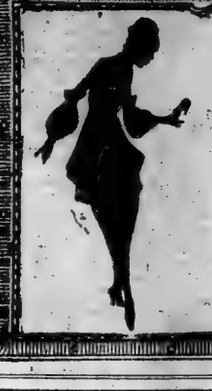

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Unveiling.

ARBUS.—Unveiling of monument in memory of Rae, beloved wife and mother, will take place on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 10 A. M., at Washington Cemetery, Congregation of Keidan plot.

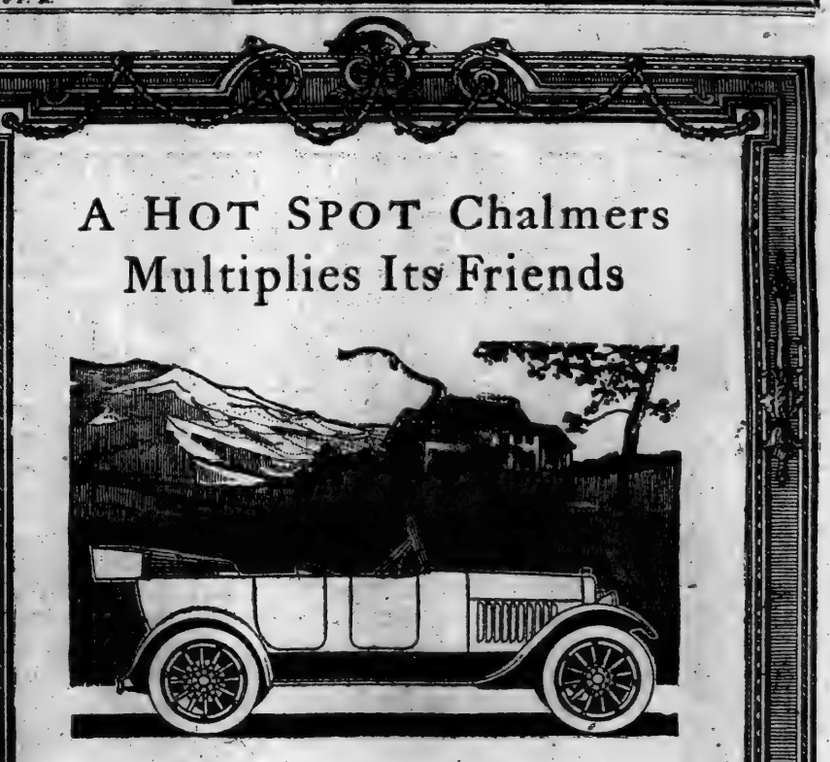
HOCHBERGER.—The unveiling and dedication of mausoleum erected in cherished memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Cecilia Hochberger, will take place on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2:30 P. M., at Mount Nebo Cemetery. Friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend.

RAPHIEL.—Unveiling of monument to the memory of Louis Raphiel will take place at Mount Hope Cemetery, Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

REESE.—In affectionate remembrance of my beloved husband and devoted father Jules Reese, who departed this life Sept. 11, 1914. "Loved in life, in death remembered."

VAUGHAN.—William. In loving memory of William Vaughan, who passed on Sept. 11, 1918.



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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE
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PRINCE TAKES FLIER IN WINNIPEG OATS

Buys 50,000 Bushels, Which His Careful Broker Manages to Sell at Same Price.

ONLY OUT THE COMMISSION

Royal Visitor Hears All About the Grain Exchange and Wins the Title of "Regular Feller."

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—The Prince of Wales today visited the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, a dramatic and frenzied place, where at the shouting of brokers and the waving of hands the price of wheat sinks and rises like a trembling balance in the course of minutes. The pit in which all these hustling buyers and sellers gather has all the romantic quality of fiction.

When the Prince was shot up four stories of the tall Exchange Building he entered a big room in which as Babel with modern improvements and complications reigned. In the centre of the room was the selling pit. This is a hexagonal set of shallow steps rising from the floor and descending on the inner side. Crowded on these steps were the supermen with voices of rolled steel calling cabalistic formula sounding like "May oats 83¾" and cold high voices answering "sold."

A thousand voices were doing this amid a storm of other shoutings and a frantic clicking of telegraph tickers. The tickers were worked by four emotionless men high up in a pulpit over the pit. They had unerring ears and caught the separate quotations from the seething maelstrom of sound beneath. With their fingers on the instruments they sent messages to a platform high up on one of the walls and here other men who prowled back and forward caught the tick of messages from the instruments above their heads and chalked the figures of the latest prices as the deals altered them on a huge blackboard that made the wall of the room. At the same time these clickers were sending messages to the four corners of the world. Chicago and Mark Lane altered prices as one of these demigods in the Winnipeg pulpit worked his clicker.

Buy Oats for a Rise.

The Prince came into this room amid hearty cheering and was introduced to the pit. The babel went on around him, men shouting and accepting deals over his head. He was introduced to a broker and decided to mark the experience with a flutter in oats. Immediately there were yells, "What is he, bull or bear?" and the Prince, thoroughly perplexed, turned to the broker and asked what type of financial mammal he might be. He became a bull and bought. He bought 50,000 bushels of oats, saying, with a laugh, that he was going to make several thousand dollars out of Winhipeg in a few seconds.

An onlooker pointed to the blackboard and asked: "What about that? It begins to fall."

But the broker, a wise man where royal money was concerned, had already sold at the same price, 83, and the Prince had accomplished what is called a cross trade, that is, squared the deal and only lost the commission.

While he stood in that frantic pit of whirling voices something of the vast transactions of this grain exchange were explained to him. It is the biggest centre for the receipt and sale of wheat off the land in the world. It handles grain by the million of bushels. In the course of a day, so swift and thorough are its transactions, it can manipulate deals aggregating anything up to 150,000,000 bushels.

When the details of the pit were explained the gong was struck and silence came magically. Unseen by most in that pack of men on the steps the Prince was heard to say that he had come to the conclusion that it would be some time before he understood the intricacies of the Exchange, but as he was going West he hoped to learn and would come back to them some day more sure in his knowledge.

Sees the Classification of Grain.

From the pit he was taken up to the big sampling and classifying room on the tenth floor of the building. Here on long tables strewn with small bags of grain and grain in raw piles placed on the floor strewn with spilled wheat and oats and corn he was shown how the grain was carried to Winnipeg by big trucks, was sampled, brought to this room in bags and classified by experts, who by touch, taste and smell could gauge its quality unerringly. He was shown the perfection of the system for handling grain in the raw mass. The buyer never sees grain he buys. Classification of the Exchange is so reliable that he accepts the certificates of the quality and weight it issues and buys on paper alone.

Nor are dealers ever delayed by this wonderfully working system. The exchange has samplers working down on the trucks at the railway siding day and night. The whole twenty-four hours round there are men digging specially constructed scoops into the carloads of loose grainputting the grain into bags and sending it along to the Classification Department. So swift is their work that a train can pull into Winnipeg, change its engine and crew for new men and by the time the change is effected samples of all the trucks have been taken and the train can go on to the great elevators and mills at Fort William without a check.

This rapid handling in no way affects the efficiency of the exchange, for its decisions are so sure that classification of wheat is only disputed about forty times in a year—astonishing, this, when one realizes the enormous number of samples adjudged. In the same way and in spite of the apparent confusion of sound in the pit the records of the transactions are so exact that only about once in 5,000 times ist he record quarled.

Makes Friends with Traders.

The Prince was immensely interested in all the details of the working which made this handling of grain a living and dramatic thing. He shows an active curiosity for all such workaday facts and feels the real modern sense of the romanticity of such matters. His directness and his accessibility made friends for him with these hard-bitten business men as readily as it has made friends of soldiers and with the men of the people. He is already dubbed in Winnipeg "a fine kidde" and "a regular feller. He'll do," and the men in the pit declared he was surely a manly looking chap.

As he left the Exchange they switched the chaos of the pit into shouts of a more powerful and heavy volume and to hear such a crowd of fully seasoned lungs doing their utmost in the confined space of the building is an awe-inspiring and terrific experience.

But the friendliness here is only a classified sample, if the Winnipeg Exchange will permit, of the friendliness in the bulk he finds in the town and in Canada. The crowd in Winnipeg cannot express itself enough. There is almost an air of ruthlessness about the efforts to show how they feel toward him. Yesterday's ceremony at the campus, for instance, ended up in a remarkable scene in which a tight jam of people swept round him as he left the ground, and in its irresistible impulse burst the railings of the campus as it pushed forward. There were cries of "Shoulder him! Shoulder the boy!" And the police and his suite had a hard struggle to prevent the people getting at the Prince. As it was, the crush of eager people was verging on the danger point and only the swift withdrawal of the Prince from the scene averted trouble.

The crowds today were as big, particularly at the popular reception held at the Government House, where, however, handshaking was not indulged in, since the Prince's hand still suffers from the effects of Canada's heartiness. Winnipeg is certainly no different from any other town in Canada in warmth of regard.

Kaprio to Represent K. of S. A.

Daniel A. Kaprio, former Central H. S. of Newark, N. J., sprinter, yesterday filed application with the Metropolitan A. A. U. for registration with the Knights of St. Antony. Kaprio has been registered unattached for the period of one year. At one time in his career, Kaprio sported the emblem of the Paulist A. C. He will be eligible to represent the Knights of St. Antony in the national A. A. U. junior championships, which will be held in Philadelphia tomorrow.

GILHOOLEY HERE AGAIN.

Boy Stowaway on Kroonland in Fourth Attempt to Enter Country.

Michael Gilhooley, the 15-year-old stowaway who had already made three attempts to enter the United States and had been deported each time as an alien liable to become a public charge, arrived again yesterday on board the transport Kroonland. He was taken to Ellis Island, and will be sent back to France.

The persevering youth is not at all daunted at his ill-luck, and told the inspectors that he would get into America some day if he lived long enough. He says he has friends in the 69th Guard Company, which came on the Arcadia, and hopes they will get him through.

Gilhooley made his first attempt to enter the country stowed away on the President's ship, the George Washington. He was sent to Ellis Island, but escaped by floating across to the Jersey shore on a raft made of lifebelts lashed together. He was captured and returned to France again on the transport.

There were 1,552 officers and men on board the Kroonland. The transport Pocahontas arrived yesterday from [illegible] with 386 army passengers and docked at Pier 3 Army Base, South Brooklyn. She was formerly the Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd, and will now be turned over to the Government by the Navy Department.

FREE BALLOON PASSES CITY

First Flight of Its Kind Over New York by Naval Craft.

The first flight of a free balloon over New York City was successfully accomplished yesterday by aviators from the Rockaway Naval Air Station. The balloon, which left Rockaway and was forced to land after a six-hour flight on account of rain at Arcola, N. J., made the trip for the purpose of scattering enlistment circulars to obtain recruits for the navy. The balloon is the largest type of fre balloon used in the navy and has 35,000 cubic feet of gas.

The members of the crew who took the flight were Ensign L. Kloor, commanding pilot Lieut. Commander J. C. Monfort, Ensign C. M. Johnson, and Ensign J. L. Dyer. The balloon kept a constant altitude of 1,500 feet over the city and flew directly over the U. S. S. Recruit in Union Square. This type of balloon was used during the war to train lighter-than-air pilots and teach them how to handle a dirigible when unaided by the motors.

American Legion Post for Columbia.

A post of the American Legion has been established at the Columbia University Club in this city, which is to be known as the Columbia University Post of the American Legion. The university gave to the country during the period of the war the services of 1,000 men in all branches of the service. These men, composed of all ranks and grades in both army and navy, have combined to form this post of the legion.

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They are buying the true saving which comes from having speedy, reliable transportation at their call for business or pleasure.

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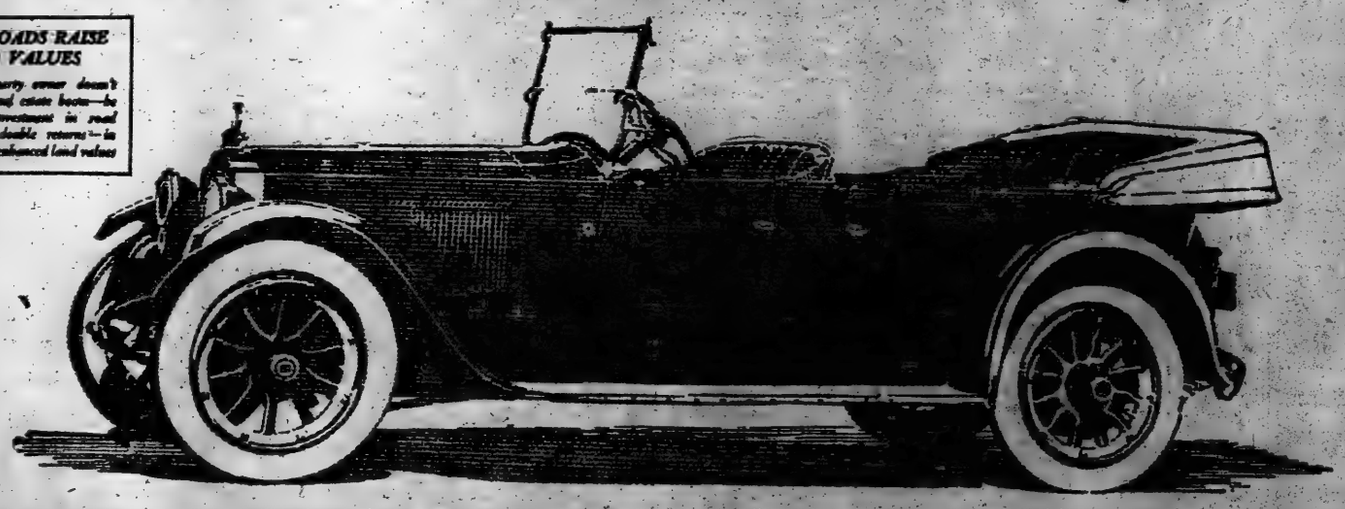

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Head of Committee Making Charges Admits Having No Personal Knowledge of Them.

USED DE BEKKER ARTICLES

Another Senate Witness Criticises Form of Government, but Thinks Disorder Exaggerated.

OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Mexicans Very Patriotic and Would Resist, He Says—Tampico Oil Pioneer to be Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—James G. McDonald of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Free Nations Association, which includes among its membership, according to a list submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, many well-known citizens of this country, was called as a witness today by the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations which is investigating Mexican affairs.

Mr. McDonald a few days ago sent to President Wilson a document four printed columns long protesting in the name of his association against intervention in Mexico. In that protest, which was signed by himself and L. G. De Bekker, it was charged that "mendacious tales" about Mexico are being published in a section of the American press, and that a group of oil interests and mine owners are now engaged in a "shameless effort" to force intervention.

When asked to substantiate these charges Mr. McDonald was unable to do so, saying that most of them had come to him through De Bekker, who is now publicity agent of the League of Free Nations Association

Mr. McDonald testified that the Committee on Mexico of the League of Free Nations Association, the executive offices of which are at 130 West Forty-second Street, was now actively engaged in propagandna supporting the cause of Carranza, and that the association was syndicating gratis daily and Sunday feature material for newspapers in all parts of the country, in which, Mr. McDonald said, were presented "statements of actual conditions in Mexico."

Also before the committee today were the Rev. Dr. George B. Winton of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, South, and Edward L. Doheny, the discoverer of the Los Angeles and Tampico oil fields, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company, and identified with many other great oil properties in this country and Mexico. Dr. Winton is a member of the League of Free Nations and opposes intervention in Mexico. Mr. Doheny had just begun his story when the committee adjourned late this afternoon.

Mr. McDonald began his testimony by saying that he was Chairman of the League of Free Nations Association and also head of the Mexican Committee of the organization. Among the members of the association he named Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Howard C. Robbins of New York, Walter Damrosch of New York, Winston Churchill, the author; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; Felix Frankfurter of this city, Samuel A. Lewisohn of New York, Bishop Benjamin Brewster of Maine, Robert Erskine Ely of New York, Frank P. Walsh of the Irish Nationalist movement, and Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute. None of the above is a member of the association's committee on Mexico, Mr. McDonald said.

A special committee from the association will shortly visit Mexico to see conditions at first hand, the witness said.

"The committee is not yet complete," he added. "Those who will go will include Bishop McDonald of Denver, Royal Davis, an editorial writer on The New York Evening Post, and a Mr. Taylor of the Philadelphia Friends Society."

Source of Their Propaganda.

Asked if he transmitted to Mexico the propaganda sent out, Mr. McDonald answered:

"I presume that our Mexico City correspondent receives the material we release for publication."

"Who is your Mexico City correspondent?" asked Senator Fall.

"George F. Weeks, editor of the Mexican Review of that city."

"You have stated that you are syndicating articles which give the true state of affairs in Mexico. How do you substantiate the statements made in these articles?"

"We get the best information available."

"I show you an article sent out by the League of Free Nations Association which deals with the petroleum question. Did you establish the claims made in that article before sending it out or did you submit it to your committee?"

"I do not know, Sir. We sent it out as an official Mexican Government statement. It was edited by Mr. De Bekker."

Mr. McDonald added that the article, which was first printed in the Excelsior of Mexico City, was so suggested by Mr. De Bekker. "I presume that it came up from Mr. Weeks," he said.

"I show you another of your articles, captioned 'The Truth About Mexico.' Who wrote that?" Senator Fall asked.

"Norman Thomas."

"Did you submit that to any of the members of your committee before sending it out?"

"Yes, to Mr. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, and to Mr. De Bekker."

"What was Mr. Thomas's attitude during the war?"

"I do not know."

"Was he pro-Ally?"

"I don't know."

"You did not investigate along that line?"

"I did not."

Three other articles by De Bekker were put in evidence. The witness said that De Bekker had been on the payroll of the League of Free Nations Association since early last August.

Their Protest to the President.

It was at this point that the four-columns-long protest to President Wilson, which is signed only by McDonald and De Bekker, was placed in evidence.

Mr. McDonald was cross-examined at length on several paragraphs in that protest, which read as follows:

"You, Mr. President, know as well as we do where these mendacious tales originate, who pays for them, and the influences by which they are assured publication in a section of the American press which now includes many papers hitherto regarded as trustworthy.

"The only people in fact, Mr. President, who have been actively engaged in a shameless effort, by the publication of alleged atrocities and by the slander of the whole Mexican nation, to force an intervention, are a group of oil interests and mine owners who, by subsidizing bandits, are fomenting armed rebellion against the Government of Mexico, although bound by terms of the concessions under which they operate to regard themselves as Mexican citizens in the eyes of the law, and not to seek diplomatic aid in the settlement of their grievances or claims against the Mexican Government.

"The whole of our recent history, in which America's name is writ large with honor, would be smirched if, at the behest of a small group of predatory capitalists, the nation were involved in a war for loot."

"Did you submit that protest," Senator Fall asked, "to your committee before you sent it to Washington?"

"Yes, but we did not get answers from them all."

"To what oil interests do you refer in the charges you have placed before the President?"

"I personally have no specific oil interests in mind."

"Then you intended it to apply generally to all American oil interests in Mexico?"

"No, Sir. I intended to say the oil interests seemed to be painting the picture rather black."

"Yet you had no specific information to base that charge on?"

"Beyond the fact that we are generally getting in the daily press an exceedingly large amount of news from Mexico."

"You also refer to mine owners. That is a very grave charge you make. Have you any specific information regarding the mine owners?"

"No, Sir. The one specific case I know of is that of Pelaez."

"Where did you get that specific information?"

"From Mr. De Bekker's article in The Nation."

Mr. McDonald said Assistant Secretary Adee wrote asking the source of his information. He gave Mr. De Bekker as his principal source of information.

"My only authority is stories printed here which on investigation are proved not to be so horrible after all," said the witness.

"In what instance did that happen? Please give us a specific instance."

"Well, there was the story of the assault upon and the robbery of the American sailors at Tampico recently; as it turned out that proved to be an exaggeration and they only lost a gold watch and a few other things."

"Have you ever stopped to recall that that story was given to the newspapers of this country by Secretary of the Navy Daniels?"

"No, I did not know that."

"Well, that happens to be the fact. Yet in this protest to the President of your country you charge that all these things are being done and you can cite only one specific case and as it happens that one specific piece of news was given out by a department of this Government. Is Mr. De Bekker your authority for these charges?"

"Yes, Sir."

The witness was then released.

Dr. Winton's Testimony.

Dr. Winton, also a member of the League of Free Nations Associations and associated with Mr. McDonald on the Mexico committee of that organization, made a most favorable impression on the committee. He is an authority on Mexican history and frankly admits that the problem is a very serious one.

"The people of Mexico," said Dr. Winton, "seem infatuated with the idea of a federated republic, and for nearly 100 years the United States has been their model. But unfortunately they have no such foundation for such a republican institution as was provided in our case by the Colonials of our own land. I think, perhaps, a more centralized form of government would have been better for them."

Dr. Winton said he had noted what he termed exaggerated reports of conditions in Mexico. He spoke of his strong friendship for the Mexican people. He was asked if these friendly sentiments did not characterize all Americans who know the Mexicans well.

"Yes, Sir, that is right. I have never known an exception," he said.

"Does the American business man in Mexico share those sentiments?"

"My observations are that the average Mexican working man considers his American employer the best of all bosses."

"Do you believe the average American in Mexico is against armed intervention in Mexico?"

"I do. I have been appalled at the way some people talk about warring on Mexico. I greatly doubt if we could make an armed intervention without war. The average Mexican is very sensitive and he is also very patriotic. I have been surprised at the extent of this patriotism among what we may call the ignorant classes. They have a very definite patriotism."

"How many of the Mexicans do you think, doctor, have been actually engaged in these revolutions of the past eight years?"

"Not more than 2 or 3 per cent. have been actually engaged in the fighting. The Madero movement, I think, however, was very largely supported by the people."

Dr. Winton was asked if he had any information to the effect that a school in Piedras Negros, Mexico, with which Dr. Samuel Guy Inman of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, was identified, was receiving a subsidy from Carranza. He replied that he had been informed that the school received $100 a month from Carranza. He added that a normal school, maintained by missionaries in Saltillo, was also said to be receiving a subsidy from the Mexican Government.

Discussing the property situation in Mexico, Dr. Winton summed up his views on this phase of the problem by saying that the Government of Mexico had no right whatever to confiscate private property that had been legally acquired.

"In a religious newspaper published in St. Louis you are quoted as referring to pernicious propaganda activities against Mexico and as saying that Mexico is not in a state of chaos, and that instead of controlling only one-third of Mexico, Carranza controls the entire country, with the exception of a few rough spots."

"Yes," replied Dr. Winton, "so far as I know, so far as there is any organized government in Mexico, I think it is controlled by Carranza."

"You also say in that article that Mexico today is in a state like our West was in the days of Sitting Bull."

"I meant to say that the Indian outbreaks in Mexico are about the same."

"Do you think Morelos and Guerrero are quiet?"

"I have been told they are. My Mexican friends say these States are quiet."

"What of Oaxaca?"

"Carranza controls the capital, I am told. The Indians, I am told, are restless. You know, Senator, how we sometimes make wholesale statements when making a speech."

"Is your statement that any man who says Carranza controls only one-third of Mexico is a liar or an ignoramus, or both, one of those speechmaking statements?"

Dr. Winton did not reply. He just laughed.

Mr. Doheny was the last witness. He told the story of the discovery of the Los Angeles and Tampico oil fields.

Mr. Doheny will not completed his testimony when the committee recessed until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Koreans Resume Independence Moves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Korean Republic Information Bureau here today announced receipt of advices that independence demonstrations had been resumed and that business was suspended in Seoul and other cities. Dr. Rhee, President of the Korean Republic, who is here, said the demonstrations showed that Koreans would not be satisfied with Japan's recently announced policy of reforms.

Machine Guns and Grenades Put Down Silesian Rioters

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—Ten persons were killed and eleven wounded during food riots in Glogau, Silesia, Tuesday. Troops used machine guns and hand grenades against the rioters.

The trouble started when threatening crowds gathered before the shops and protested against the dearness of food. The situation became critical and troops were called out. The crowd attacked the soldiers and one soldier was shot. Thereupon the order to fire was given and the streets were cleared by the use of machine guns and hand grenades.

The town is now quiet.

The Prussian Government intends to propose home rule for Upper Silesia, according to the Lokal Anzeiger.

HEARD SUBMARINES AS A WHALE DOES

British Navy Gained from Men of Science Apparatus That Transmitted Sound Waves.

SCIENTISTS IN CONVENTION

Hear of Project to Sink Power-Shaft 12 Miles to Tap Volcanic Heat.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The work of scientists in the war occupied the greater part of the Presidential address delivered tonight before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting at Bournemouth by Sir Charles A. Parsons, inventor of the marine turbine engine.

British scientists, he said, "worked in close collaboration with the men of science of the allied nations and eventually produced better war material, chemicals and apparatus of all kinds for vanquishing the enemy and the saving of our men than had been devised by the enemy during many years of preparation, planned on a basis of total disregard of treaties and the conventions of war."

As illustrating the immense difference between the recent and all preceding wars, Sir Charles gave some interesting figures. At Waterloo 9,044 artillery rounds, with a weight of 37.3 tons, were fired, whereas in the last offensive in France on the British front alone 945,837 artillery rounds, weighing 18,080 tons, were fired. Again, in the entire South African war 278,000 artillery rounds, weighing 2,800 tons, were fired, while on the British front in France during the entire war over 17,000,000 rounds were fired.

Effective Listening Devices.

Many of the new war devices Sir Charles left to be discussed in the meetings of the sections, but he dwelt on sound-ranging and listening methods. By the end of 1916, he said, the whole front in France was covered by devices which enabled the British to locate the position of the enemy's batteries mely by sound. In 1918 more batteries were thus detected than by any other means, and a single good set of observations could give the position of an enemy gun at 7,000 yards' range to within about fifty yards. Listening devices were also largely used at sea, but it was found that the motion of the vessel carrying them when the sea was rough, and also the noises caused by dragging the devices themselves through the water made them useless.

"So," Sir Charles went on, "the assistance of eminent biologists was of invaluable help at this juncture. Experiments were made with sea lions by Sir Richard Paget, who found that they have directional hearing under water up to speeds of six knots. Also Professor Keith explained the construction of the hearing organs of the whale, the ear proper being a capillary tube too small to be capable of performing any useful function in transmitting sound to the relatively large aural organs, which are deep-seated in the head. The whale, therefore, hears by means of sound waves transmitted through the substance of the head. It was further seen that the organs of hearing of the whale, to some extent, resembled a hydrophone.

"The course now became clear. Hollow towing bodies in the form of a fish or porpoise were made of celluloid, varnished canvas, or very thin metal, and a hydrophone suitably fixed in the centre of the head. The body is filled with water, and the cable towing the 'fish' contains insulated leads to an observer aboard the vessel. When towed at some distance behind the chasing ship the disturbing noises are small, and enemy noises can be heard up to speeds of 14 knots and at considerable distances."

Other listening devices made use of the echo, and were developed until they could pick up a submarine a mile away. Sound-ranging stations were established ashore, and from them ships steaming in a fog were informed of their positions accurately for ranges up to 500 miles.

Another device, used first by the Germans and afterward by the Allies, consisted of an insulated cable laid on the bottom of the sea to mark a passage through a mine field or other intricate channel. One end of it was earthed and an alternating cable was passed along it. Delicate devices were then installed on the vessel, and these enabled it to follow the cable accurately. Sir Charles said that by this means ships were guided for a distance of fifty miles and followed the cable with as much precision as a railless electric street car follows a trolley wire.

Suggests Boring for Power.

Sir Charles also discussed what England could do when its coal supplies began to give out, saying:

"One cannot but realize that, failing new and unexpected discoveries in science, such as harnessing molecular and atomic energy in matter, the great position of England cannot be maintained for an indefinite period. At some time more or less remote, long before the exhaustion of our coal, population will gradually migrate to those countries where natural sources of energy are most abundant."

He suggested that a new form of energy might be discovered by sinking a shaft twelve miles deep, that is, about ten times as deep as any in existence. It would cost $25,000,000 and take about eighty-five years, but not only would much useful knowledge concerning the internal constitution of the earth in relation to minerals of high specific gravity be gained from it, but it might also solve the problem of obtaining power.

"In Italy, at Lardarello," Sir Charles said, "boreholes have been sunk which discharge large volumes of high pressure of steam which is being utilized to generate about 10,000 horse power by turbines. At Sok Fatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power may be in future obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth."

Sir Charles also spoke of the intense pressure produced by moderate forces closing up cavities in water. A committee appointed by the Admiralty investigated during the war the rapid corrosion of propeller blades of some ships performing arduous duties. It was found that the corrosion was due to the intense blows struck upon the blades of the propellers by the nuclei of vacuous cavities closing up against them. Though the pressure bringing the water together was only that of the atmosphere, yet it was proved that a nucleus of 20,000 atmospheres might be produced. Sir Charles said this great pressure might be generated under some conditions in rivers and waterfalls when the velocity of the current exceeded fifty feet per second, and was probably as great a source of corrosion as the washing down of boulders and pebbles.

Urge That We Quit Santo Domingo; Spanish Parliamentary Chiefs Act

MADRID, Sept. 10.—A suggestion that the time is propitious for the United States Government to withdraw its troops from Santo Domingo and restore "the régime annulled by the military occupation" is contained in an address, signed by numerous Spanish political leaders, forwarded by the Spanish Government to the Government at Washington.

The address, which contains the signatures of former Premiers Romanones and Allucemas, former Minister of Public Works Cambo, Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party; Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Radical Party, and others, follows:

"The undersigned Spanish Deputies and Senators are agreed, without any reserve, that it would be opportune at the present moment for the Spanish Government to express to the Washington Government the desire of the Dominican Government to see restored the régime annulled by the military occupation to which the country is subjected, and are of the opinion that the Spanish Government itself ought to use its good offices with the United States Government, thus fulfilling its moral duty toward the Dominican people and its duty of cordial friendship to the Government of the United States."

It has been remarked that the despatch of the address to Washington coincides with the presence in Madrid of the Dominican diplomat, Enrique Deschamps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department today had no communication from Madrid regarding the termination of the military occupation of Santo Domingo and officials were unable to say what interest Spain might have in making such a request of the United States. The meaning of the words "parliamentary parties" was not clear to officials of the Department.

Dr. Fernandes Henriques, the newly elected President of Santo Domingo, who has been living with a number of other officials of his country in exile at Santiago de Cuba since the occupation by the American troops, was in Washington recently endeavoring to persuade the United States to withdraw.

United States marines were ordered to Santo Domingo Nov. 25, 1914, because there was a threat of revolution there. A treaty was negotiated between the United States and Santo Domingo early in 1917 by which this country assumed a virtual protectorate.

Santo Domingo's claims were presented before individual delegations to the Peace Conference in Paris, but the country was not included in the list making up the League of Nations.

PRESIDENT FORCED TO QUIT HONDURAS

Revolution Overthrows Bertrand, Who Takes Ship for United States.

AMERICAN WARSHIP SENT

State Department Expresses Hope That Candidates Will Now Provide for a Free Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Bertrand of Honduras has resigned and is en route to the United States after having deposited the executive power in the hands of a Council of Ministers.

His resignation followed the arrival of the revolutionists at the gates of the capital and the receipt of a message by President Bertrand from the United States Government demanding that all the constitutional guarantees of the Government should be respected. President Bertrand protested to the State Department against the action of this Government, but his position was such that there was no other course for him but to resign.

Five days ago the Honduran rebels were reported to be within five miles of the capital, Tegucigalpa, in sufficient force to capture the city, after having already taken the towns of La Ceiba, Tela, Omoa, and Puerto Cortez, important places on the North or Atlantic Coast.

American citizens at La Ceiba recently appealed for protection and the United States Government sent the cruiser Cleveland to that port to protect them.

Instead of depositing the executive power with the officials designated by the Honduran Constitution, President Bertrand gave it over to members of the Cabinet which is made up of adherents of Nazario Soriano, brother-in-law of Bertrand and the latter's candidate for the Presidency. The Constitution required that the power be assigned to first Designado Bogran or to Second Designado Cordova.

In announcing the departure of President Bertrand the State Department expressed the hope that "the various candidates for the presidency will be able to hold a conference and to arrange mutually satisfying safeguards for the freedom of the coming elections."

The announcement issued by Acting Secretary of State Phillips was as follows:

"The Department has been informed by the American Legation at Tegucigalpa that on the night of Sept. 8 President Bertrand deposited the executive power in the hands of a council of Ministers and left for Amapala, under the escort of members of the Diplomatic Corps and of a United States naval officer, to take passage for the United States on the steamer San José.

"The legation at the same time informed the department that the Honduran Minister of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Public Instruction, and of Public Works had resigned and that the Governor of Tegucigalpa, Santiago Mesa Calix, has been appointed Minister of War; Jesus Bendana, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Federico Smith, Minister of Public Instruction, and Hector Valenzuela, Minister of Public Works.

"It is understood that it has been agreed to arrange an immediate conference with General Lopez Gutierrez and other revolutionary leaders. It is stated that General Lopez Gutierrez will be asked to take command of all the troops in Tegucigalpa.

"The revolutionary movement which has culminated in the above mentioned facts was started by General Lopez Gutierrez, who was one of the candidates for the Presidency at the elections to be held next month. He asserted that measures taken by President Bertrand made it impossible to hold a free election. The candidate favored by President Bertrand was his brother-in-law, Soriano. A third candidate for the Presidency of Honduras is Membreno, who, it is understood, is now in Guatemala.

"It is to be hoped that the various candidates for the Presidency will be able to hold a conference and to arrange mutually satisfying safeguards for the freedom of the coming elections. If this were to be done revolutionary activities would come to an end and an opportunity be given to the people of Honduras to express their will in the coming elections."

While in Washington Membreno told State Department officials that the opposition element in Honduras, composed of those hostile to President Bertrand, was working for strict adherence to the constitution and laws of the country.

ACTOR ALLAYS FIRE SCARE.

Small Blaze in Liberty Theatre from a Spotlight.

Flying sparks, caused by the upturning of a spotlight ten feet above the stage in an electrician's box, caused some excitement among the audience during the performance of "Scandals of 1919," at the Liberty Theatre yesterday afternoon at 2.20 o'clock.

The sparks were first seen during a quick change of scenery from a bedroom scene to a court scene. The curtain was immediately drawn, and the actors and stagehands turned to and extinguished the sparks as they fell.

The fears of the audience were allayed by Lester Allen, the comedian in the play, who stepped before the footlights and said:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, everything is all right. I'll try to entertain you for a few minutes. Remain in your seats. One of the spotlights got excited; that's all. We're going right on with the show."

Somebody on the stage had turned in a special fire alarm and the clanging of the apparatus in the street beside bringing a large throng of people caused a stir in the audience to become restless. However, when the curtain was lifted and no fire was seen they regained their composure. The show then continued.

20 HURT IN CRASH WHEN CAR HITS POLE

Speeding Trolley Jumps Track at Van Duser Street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

STRUCK BY SECOND CAR

Seven Passengers, Seriously Injured, Taken to Hospitals—Many Cut by Glass.

Twenty passengers were injured, seven of them so seriously that they were removed to the hospital, yesterday afternoon when a trolley car of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company bound from the Municipal Ferry at St. George to Midland Beach, Staten Island, jumped the track at Van Duser Street, Stapleton, and crashed into a telephone pole. Almost at the same time, a heavy steel car coming in the opposite direction, struck the rear end of the first car which protruded on the second track, but fortunately the shock was not great enough to cause injury to any of the score of men and women in it.

The car bound for Midland Beach had just climbed the steep hill before reaching Van Duser Street. When the trolley struck level road, Ivy Massey, the motorman, turned on full power. The car, with added speed, went but a short distance when, without warning, it left the rails, swerved and crashed headlong into a telephone pole. The passengers, who filled the car, were thrown violently in all directions and showered with splintered glass.

The second trolley was traveling at a rapid rate of speed, and when the first car left the tracks the motorman made frantic efforts to apply the emergency brakes. He succeeded in slowing up the car enough to prevent a serious accident when it crashed into the rear of the first trolley.

The sounds of the crashes and the cries of the injured passengers brought a large crowd to the scene. Many of them aided in giving assistance to those who were caught in the wreckage. Seven ambulance calls were sent to St. Vincent's and the Staten Island Hospital, while private physicians in the vicinity were rushed to the scene.

Twenty of the passengers were found to be suffering with injuries requiring the attendance of a physician. Seven of them were taken to the two hospitals for further treatment. They were:

HALGER, ALBERT, 41 years old, of 401 Necker Av., Concord, S. I., contusions of the brain and injuries to both legs.

KOCH, THEODORE, 30 years old, of 79 Beach St., Stapleton, contusions of the head and fractured left arm.

MULLIGAN, EDITH, 6 years old, of 494 Gates Av., Brooklyn, contusions of the brain, scalp wounds, and fractured left arm.

PROVOST, Mrs. NELLIE, 65, of 336 West 17th St., fractured left arm and concussion of the brain.

PROVOST, Miss Alice, 8, granddaughter of above, contusions of the brain and injuries to both arms.

SINNERLEIN, JOHN, 50, of 541 East 84th St., five ribs of the left side fractured, contusions over the eyes, and internal injuries.

SMITH, WILLIAM, 29, of 231 East 32d St., fractured left leg and scalp wounds.

Massey, the motorman, who stuck to his post, was badly cut about the face and body but refused to go to the hospital. No arrests were made.

PROFITEERING PENALTY COVERS TWO YEARS

Dates Back to Enactment of Hoarding Law, Says Attorney General Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Attorney General Palmer, asked today if the penalty for profiteering would operate to punish violations committed before the penalty was made a part of the statute in accordance with the amendment to the Food Control act, said that profiteering and hoarding were made crimes by the law two years ago. "The mere fact of adding the penalty after the law was passed doesn't mean that violators of the law from the time it became effective cannot be punished," he added.

The Attorney General reiterated that reports from dealers indicated good results were being obtained by the department's efforts to prevent prices from going higher. "Further advances had been stopped in virtually all lines, he said, while in many decreases in price had been recorded and profiteering in sugar had been halted.

The House Agriculture Committee today ordered a favorable report on the bill to control cold storage.

Must Pay the Soft Drinks Tax.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has come to the aid of confectioners who have been annoyed by customers refusing to pay the war tax. The bureau reminds the public that the repeal of the tax on soft drinks, passed by the House, has not yet been acted on by the Senate, and the tax is still in force. The public is reminded that wilful refusal to pay the tax subjects a person to a fine of not more than $10,000 or one year's imprisonment of both.

7-Foot Man on Overall Buying Trip.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 10.—George R. Pendleton, who is 7 feet in height, reported in Bedford today that after walking twenty-two miles to buy a pair of overalls there he could find none long enough to fit him. Pendleton, who lives in Bethel, Conn., declared that he had visited three villages but could not get his measure in any of them. He told the Bedford merchants he would go to New York City and try to get a pair of the required length.

RAILROAD CHIEFS CRY 'CONFISCATION'

Formally Object to the Cummings Proposal to Limit Railway Earnings.

BRIEF SENT TO SENATORS

Chairman Cuyler of Association of Railway Executives Urges Bill Would Repel Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, which represents approximately 95 per cent. of the mileage and of the earnings of Class 1 American railroads, has filed with the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce an argument against the proposal of the committee's bill, presented by Senator Cummins, which undertakes to limit the amount which a railroad company may earn by good management, efficiency, and service out of rates which are themselves prescribed and regulated by public authority. The association's point is that limiting earnings and taking any excess over them diminishes, if it does not entirely remove, the incentives to competitive effort and efficiency, and forecloses any hope of attracting to railroad expansion for the future the adequate capital which it needs.

Mr. Cuyler's letter is as follows:

"To the Honorable Committee of the Interstate Commerce of the Senate:

"Gentlemen: The responsibility for the improvement and development of railroad facilities, and of raising the money from time to time needed to finance the same, rests upon the Board of Directors and the stockholders of the railroad companies, of whom the railway executives are the authorized representatives and for whom they are the authorized spokesmen.

"In view of this responsibility, the Steering Committee of the Association of Railway Executives (which association represents approximately 93 per cent. of the mileage and of the earnings of Class 1 railroads) appointed especially for the purpose of seeing that the facts and the circumstances affecting the railroad problem are properly presented to your Committee and to the corresponding committee of the House of Representatives, without undertaking at the moment to review in detail the provisions of Senate bill 2906, presented by Senator Cummins, seems it an imperative duty to call special attention to one feature which, in its judgment, seriously endangers the transportation interests of the country and the constitutional protection of all property.

"While adopting the alternative of private ownership and operation and relying upon private capital, rather than upon Government ownership, to provide the transportation facilities which the country requires, this bill, for the first time in the history of legislation, undertakes to limit the amount which a company, by good management, fortunate location, efficiency and other lawful means is able to save out of the rates which the Government itself prescribes as regulates. The bill provides that if any company shall receive from operation, during any year, more than a 'fair return,' to be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the value of its property, the excess above such 'fair return' shall be paid over to the Government within the first four months of the succeeding year.

"It ought to be borne in mind that the savings of the companies are to be made from rates fixed or authorized by the commission. Inasmuch as the Congress has no right to authorize the collection of unreasonably high rates from the shippers who happen to need the services of a particular road, or to make rates higher than is reasonable for the service, it must be presumed, as against the rate-making power, that the rates which it prescribes or authorizes are reasonable. It follows that any earnings which a company makes will be derived from reasonable rates. Otherwise, the shippers, or those on some roads, would be overcharged and grossly wronged. There is no such thing as unreasonable earnings from reasonable rates, and, therefore, if the rates are not more than reasonable, as would be presumed if lawfully made, it is impossible to conceive of there being an excess of earnings over a fair return.

"'Fair return' cannot be more than fair if provided by reasonable rates. The only use made in the law of the terms 'fair return' is to establish a test below which the legislature may not, without confiscation, reduce earnings from rates. It is, we think, manifest that a company is entitled, as a property right, to all it can save from reasonable rates, and to deny it this right would be to deny it the right of constitutional protection for its property. The attempt to do this, no matter how high the purpose, would be the beginning of a fatal policy which would tend to the removal from all property of its constitutional protection.

"Moreover, to take from a company a part of its net earnings derived from reasonable rates, not only diminishes, and, in some cases removes, the incentive to competitive effort, efficiency and economy, but forecloses the hope of success as an attraction to capital. This limitation, together with the necessity of constantly expending substantial sums from the apparent net earnings in renewals and replacements incident to maintenance of railways and equipment, would in our judgment, seriously impair the ability of the railroads, upon which the country is dependent for handling its business, to finance the necessary additions, betterments and equipment.

"Instead of attracting private capital and establishing the credit of the railroad companies, which all seem to agree to be necessary at this time, this provision in our judgment, by denying constitutional protection to this class of property by removing from it the reward of success, and by seriously complicating the question of keeping the property up, would repel capital and tend to impair the credit of the railroads generally. Investors will hesitate to go into a business in which, not merely the rates which may be charged are prescribed by law, but the amount saved by good management, thrift, economy, and efficiency is to be taken and appropriated for the benefit of others, or for some governmental purpose, to such extent as the Government body, in its unlimited discretion, shall deem proper. Confiscation which, in the common judgment of mankind until now, has been regarded as plain confiscation.

"We have no hesitation in urging the above mentioned view, notwithstanding the apparent support of this provision by some business men and institutions who, we fear, approach the subject too much from the standpoint of bondholders. The problem must be considered from the standpoint of stockholders as well as of bondholders. Bond interest comes before dividends on stock, and a limitation of net earnings, ample to provide interest, might still ruin the stockholders; whereas the stockholder cannot protect his holdings without, at the same time, protecting the interests of the bondholder. A limitation on earnings which a bondholder could, perhaps, regard with equanimity might be destructive of the interests of the stockholders. The limitations provided for in the bill would, in our judgment, defeat the apparent desire of Congress and of railroad economists, to finance railroad improvements partially by the sale of stock rather than solely by bonds, since it requires the stockholder to take all the risk of the business while denying him the right to profits made from reasonable rates, thus making his return uncertain in bad years, and yet little, if any, greater than the return on bonds in good years.

"By order of the Steering Committee.

"THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Chairman."

In addition to Mr. Cuyler, the Steering Committee consists of Robert S. Lovett, President Union Pacific Railroad Company; Howard Elliott, President Northern Pacific Railway Company; Harrison Bee, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; A. H. Smith, President New York Central Lines; Julius Kruttschnitt, President Southern Pacific Company; S. T. Bledsoe, General Counsel, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel of the Association of Railway Executives.

LENROOT URGES UNIFICATION.

Opposes Plumb Plan—Protection for Railway Employes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Continued operation of railroads as at present will result in bankruptcy "or sky high" rates, Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, today warned the House Commerce Committee, considering the railroad reorganization problem. He urged his plan for a national railways corporation and unification of the roads, with an operating board chosen from the Interstate Commerce Commission, State commissions, business men, farmers, employes, and stockholders. "The Plumb plan is absolutely impossible," he asserted, and added that the Cummins plan also would not do.

J. G. Luhrsen of Spokane, Wash, President of the American Train Dispatcher's Association, asked the committee to incorporate in the railroad legislation provisions continuing in effect an order of the Railroad Administration which provides there shall be no discrimination against rail employes because they are members or non-members of labor organizations, and that a tribunal be established to which employes could appeal in questions relating to their work. He said threats had come to the association that as soon as the roads were returned to their owners the employers must choose between "their jobs and the union."

LET AMERICA GUARD PACIFIC, SAYS BRITON

Commander Bellairs, with Eye on the Future Japan, Suggests Co-operation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Discussing England's future naval needs in The Evening Standard, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., suggests an Anglo-American arrangement concerning the Pacific and the Mediterranean. Japan, he argues, is the only serious rival the British Admiralty need consider, and continues:

"The Japanese navy, though not large, is a thoroughly efficient one, and with its powerful army and the mercantile marine Japan will possess, is in a position to strike very hard where we should be very vulnerable. There is no immediate danger of any thing of that sort happening, but what Japanese policy may be ten or fifteen years hence no man can tell.

"Discussions between this country and America in Washington, therefore, might well take the form of the British Empire relieving America as far as possible of obligations in the Mediterranean, and America providing the bulk of the force in the Pacific with full use of such British dockyards in the Pacific as is agreed should be maintained."

GIRL, BRAVING REDS, GUARDED OUR EMBASSY

Miss Sante's Courage and Loyalty in Petrograd Praised by Acting Secretary Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Acting Secretary of State Phillips today announced that the looting of the American and other foreign embassies in Petrograd has been confirmed by an investigation made for the department, the results of which were reported in an official cablegram that was received today.

Under the date of Sept. 6 this message stated that the Bolsheviki, during the middle of July, sacked the American Embassy, which has since been used for housing the families of some of the Communists. Most of the foreigners who have been taken into custody by the Bolsheviki in these violations of diplomatic premises have now been sent to Moscow.

In the raid on the American Embassy Miss Karin Sante was at first put under arrest. Later she was released but sent to Moscow with the other foreigners. The Misses Kennedy and Levingine, who were also employed by the American representatives at Petrograd before the departure of the latter from the old Russian capital, were not molested. None of these was an American. Miss Sante is a Finnish employe of the embassy. Acting Secretary Phillips said today that she had with great courage and loyalty consented to remain in charge of the embassy premises and archives. She has been a stenographer and clerk at the embassy. Most of the archives had been removed from Petrograd before the embassy was sacked.

Recently an emissary, not an American, went into the territory of the Bolsheviki to ascertain the facts regarding the looting of the embassy. He was shot and killed by the Bolsheviki. The second sending of an emissary, however, was successful and resulted in a complete telegraph report to the State Department.

KOLCHAK EXTENDS ATTACK.

Siberian Army Pressing the Reds on Two Sectors of Front.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A semi-official despatch from Omsk, dated Sept. 8, says Admiral Kolchak is continuing his offensive against the Bolsheviki in the Yalotouroffsk sector and is pursuing the enemy beyond Pietuchova. Numbers of prisoners have been taken.

The Siberians also have started an offensive against the Bolsheviki in the region of Isham, according to the dispatch.

OMSK, Aug. 25. (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—The result of mobilization in the Carpato-Russian territory has been an addition of 15,000 recruits to the Siberian Army. The Omsk political bloc has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Carpato-Russian Committee. A similar telegram has been sent by the Omsk municipality to the Siberian Cossacks who have mobilized all men up to the age of 42.

More than 2,000,000 rubles have been subscribed in the first few days of an intensive campaign throughout Siberia to aid the army.

Future of the Cotton Market.
Cotton market prospects depend on the financial aid given to Europe, says this week's Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Adv.

R-33 Sails on Continental Trip In Aid of Aircraft Commerce

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The dirigible R-33, carrying Government officials, representatives of aircraft factories, and commercial men, left Pulham tonight for a trip over the Continent. It is the intention to have the airship pass over Amsterdam, proceed to Paris, and then return to London. The trip is to be taken to prove the usefulness of airships for commercial purposes.

The R-33, it was announced some time ago, was to start soon for a voyage to India. The craft is a sister of the R-34, which recently made a round trip across the Atlantic between England and the United States.

TRADE UNIONS FOR NATIONALIZATION

Resolution Affecting British Coal Mines Carried at Glasgow, 4,478,000 to 77,000.

THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

Acceptance by It of Coal Commission Report for State Ownership Demanded.

SMILLIE DEFENDS STRIKES

Definite Vote on the Question of Direct Action to be Taken Tomorrow.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—By a vote, of 4,478,000 to 77,000, that is by a ratio of 58 to 1, the Trades Union Congress today adopted a resolution, moved by Robert Smillie, rejecting explicitly the Government's scheme for management of the coal mines, advocating their nationalization and instructing the Parliamentary Committee in conjunction with

INDIANS BEAT YANKS TWICE AND IN FIRST GAME CALDWELL SETS THEM DOWN WITHOUT A HIT

YANKS ARE HITLESS AGAINST CALDWELL

New York Cast-Off Does the Trick for First Time This Year in American League.

INDIANS WIN BOTH GAMES

Mays Defeated in Opener, 3 to 0—Uhle Gets Verdict Over Quinn, 3 to 2, in Second Contest.

Slim Caldwell, who was the ne'er-do-well of the Yankees for quite a while, pitched a no-hit game for Cleveland yesterday against the Yanks at the Polo Grounds. This shocking occurrence took place in the first session of a double-header which the Indians won, 3 to 0. They also beat the Yanks in the other portion of the afternoon's menu, 3 to 2.

A large and noisy gathering of 25,000 folks saw Caldwell pitch the no-hit game with their own eyes. If they hadn't been there in person, many of them would never have believed it.

This is the first no-hit game that has been pitched in the American League this season. Only one has been pitched in the National League, Hod Eller of the Cincinnati Reds doing the trick.

No one knows just what has come over Caldwell to transform him into such a pitching wonder. But some people have suspicions. A short time ago the tall, rangy telegraph operator was hit by lightning out in Cleveland. Caldwell took the count when the lightning slapped him, but he has been a different man since he returned to consciousness. A lot of the electricity is still lurking in Caldwell's system, and what he fooled the Yanks with yesterday was probably a "lightning" ball.

Slim Is Full of High Voltage.

Caldwell surely put the electricity in his system to good use. He also brought into play a moist ball which he never tried to pitch when he was with the Yankees. Between the saliva and the electricity, Caldwell had the Yankee bats waving in vain at nothing whatever in particular. At times Slim's voltage was higher than others. When he turned on a whole flock of hilewatts the ball would burn over the platter and flicker out of reach of the Yank furniture.

Only twenty-nine men faced Caldwell. Two reached first base and no one reached second. The first Yank to get aboard was Hannah in the sixth inning. He walked. The other Yank visiting first was Baker, who got a life on Wambsganss's error in the seventh. Baker hit an easy roller to second. It was such an easy affair that nobody should have got by one hand with his eyes closed. He ran in on the ball and then let it trickle through his mitt.

The double defeat of the Yanks yesterday put something of a crimp in their ambitions to crowd up near second place in the second race. The Indians strengthened their hold on second money while Detroit also moved quite a distance away from the Yanks.

The Indians got all the runs they needed to win in the first inning of the opening game. Mays was a bit wild at the start and walked Graney. Chapman's sacrifice sent him along a station and Speaker flied to Bodie. Joe Harris then gave Mays a rude shock when he lambasted a home run into the left field bleachers, sending Graney home ahead of him.

Their other run was added merely for good measure in the sixth, when a base on balls again started Cleveland on the way to a tally. Chapman walked and Speaker laid a pretty sacrifice bunt along the third base line. Ray Chapman then gave a perfect imitation of Ty Cobb and galloped from first to third on the sacrifice.

Once again Harris's trusty bat operated successfully at the right moment. Joe whacked a double to right, sending Chapman home with Cleveland's third run.

Duffy Lewis Does Acrobatics.

Mays pitched a good enough game to win under ordinary circumstances, but his task was hopeless in the face of Caldwell's great flinging. Mays allowed only half a dozen hits, but good support helped him out on more than one occasion.

The fielding gem of the no-hit combat was contributed by Duffy Lewis in the ninth. Jack Graney pumped a sizzling drive to left, which was on its merry way to bore a hole right through the fence. Lewis turned and ran toward the stockade, catching the ball on his left shoulder.

The Yanks got away to a good start in the second entanglement. George Uhle, the young pitcher from the Cleveland sand lots, was sent against the veteran Jack Quinn. Fewster was tossed out by Uhle in the opening chapter and Peckinpaugh produced the first Yankee hit of the afternoon, cracking a double to right centre. Tris Speaker is usually camped for just such drives as this but Peck fooled him and dropped the hit in the spot where Speaker didn't happen to be. After Baker popped to Wamby, Pipp soaked a single to centre, scoring Peck. Speaker made a poor toss to the plate, but Thomas's attempt to stop the ball was sad and Pipp traveled all the way around to third. The inning ended when Pratt flied to Elmer Smith.

Peck Grabs One Over His Head.

Cleveland caused Quinn a little worry in he fourth. A remarkable fielding accomplishment by Peckinpaugh robbed Tris Speaker of a hit at the start of the inning. Speaker drove a liner of terrific force over Peck's head. The Yank shortstop jumped skyward and nailed the drive with one hand. Harris singled to centre, Quinn moving his head out of range just in the nick of time. After Gardner forced to Thomas, Wambsgans singled to left, sending Harris to second. The Indians' rally was cut short when Pipp tossed out Smith, Quinn covering first.

The Yanks displayed signs of ambition in the fourth after two were out. Baker skied to Speaker and Pipp popped to Uhle. Pratt stung a single to left and went to third on Lewis's single to right. The Yankee chances flitted away when Pratt and Lewis attempted a double steal, Pratt being trapped at the plate by a good margin.

After two were out in the sixth Cleveland completely changed the complexion of the game. Chapman sliced to Lewis and Pock tossed Speaker out at first. Joe Harris drew a free ticket and Larry Gardner hammered a home run into the righ field stand. Gardner's bang went into the stand and bounced out again. So in the wink of an eye the Indians went into the lead by a score of 2 to 1.

In their half of the sixth Baker soaked a double to left after two were out. Pipp knocked a scorching drive to right, which came within a few feet of going into the grand stand. Smith caught it close to the wall.

Chapman singled to right in the eighth and went to third on Speaker's single to right. There was a spasm of rejoicing when Quinn fanned Harris. Gardner rolled a high hopper to Baker, who tossed home but failed to prevent Chapman from scoring the third run. Wamby sliced to Lewis and Smith lofted to Peck.

Yanks Get One Run in Ninth.

The Yanks made a desperate effort to shake off the hoodoo and rally in the ninth.

Baker and Pipp both went out by the sky route in this round, and then Del Pratt leaned against one of Uhle's twisters and soaked it into the left-field bleachers for a homer. The ball hit the top of the railing and bounded in among the fans. This was encouraging and Duffy Lewis kept up the good work with a single to left. Sam Vick was inserted to run for Duffy. Pinch Bodie got a pasting and the multitude got all excited over the prospects of the Yankees tying the score. Muddy Ruel was the Yanks' last chance, and he failed, Uhle striking him out.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	3	0	Fewster,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Pek'pnph,ss	4	0	0	4	4
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Baker,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Harris,1b	3	1	1	11	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	13	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Wamb'gns,2b	3	0	0	1	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Bodie,cf	3	0	0	2	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	1	Hannah,c	2	0	0	2	0
Caldwell,p	4	0	1	0	1	Mays,p	2	0	0	2	4
						a Vick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	10	Total	31	0	0	27	15

a Batted for Mays in the ninth.

Error—Wambsgans.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Harris, Caldwell. Home run—Harris. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Chapman, Harris. Left on bases—New York, 2; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 3; Caldwell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mays. (Graney.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; Caldwell, 5.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	1	0	Fewster,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	1	2	P'pnaugh,ss	4	1	1	5	7
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Harris,1b	3	1	1	6	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	9	4
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Pratt,2b	4	1	2	0	1
W'gns,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Bodie,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Thomas,c	4	0	1	9	1	Ruel,c	4	0	1	4	1
Uhle,p	4	0	0	2	1	Quinn,p	3	0	0	3	6
						Ward	1	0	0	0	0
						Nicholas,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bVick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	7	27	9	Total	34	2	8	27	14

a Batted for Ward in the eighth.

b Ran for Lewis in the ninth.

Errors—Thomas, Pratt.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Baker. Home runs—Gardner, Pratt. Double play—Peckinpaugh and Pratt. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; Uhle, 1. Hits—Off Quinn, 8 in 5 innings; Nicholas, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Quinn, 4; Uhle, 4. Losing pitcher—Quinn.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Baltimore.
(Postponed—rain.)
Binghamton at Rochester.
(Postponed—rain.)
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	97	46	.678
Toronto	90	53	.616
Buffalo	80	64	.536
Binghamton	73	69	.511
Newark	69	73	.465
Rochester	64	82	.438
Jersey City	54	89	.378
Reading	50	91	.355

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Newark.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Binghamton at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 0.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 5.
St. Louis at Boston.
(Both games postponed—rain.)
Chicago at Washington.
(Postponed—rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 8.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Postponed—rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	80	44	.645
Cleveland	74	51	.589
Detroit	71	54	.568
New York	66	58	.541
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	60	62	.492
Washington	47	78	.376
Philadelphia	34	90	.274

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	87	40	.685
New York	77	46	.626
Chicago	65	58	.528
Pittsburgh	63	61	.508
Brooklyn	60	64	.484
Boston	50	71	.413
St. Louis	46	75	.380
Philadelphia	44	77	.364

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Washington.
(Two games.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

CHICAGO PITCHERS EASY FOR GIANTS

McGraw's Men Pound Three Boxmen for 18 Hits and Defeat Cubs, 7 to 2—Young Injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Giants performed the unusual today to the extent of hitting safely in each of the nine innings, and scored an easy victory over the Cubs by the score of 7 to 2. McGraw's men pounded one Chicago pitcher out of the box, and continued the bombardment on the two who followed while the champions of a year ago were collecting five scattered singles off the combined deliveries of Fred Toney and Jess Barnes.

As a result of the two victories hung up by the New Yorkers, after losing the first game of the series, all hopes of the Cubs finishing in second place have been laid to rest. McGraw's men are twelve full games ahead of the Cubs tonight, and with only seventeen more for each team to play there is little chance of any change in positions. The Cubs had been counting on their home stand and the travels of the Giants through the West as the factors to bring them second place dividends from the world's series.

An accident to Ross Young was the one depressing note in the victory of the Giants. The speedy right fielder, who recently dropped from the .300 class, has ambitions to close the season in the select set, but an injury to his right hand this afternoon may prove a handicap. In the second inning Young chased to right centre for a drive from Barber's bat. He was able to touch the ball, but could not catch it. The drive tore a finger of the right hand, and Young was forced to leave the game, Burns moving over to right field and Statz going to left.

Hendrix Batted Out Early.

Claude Hendrix suffered the same fate today that Jess Barnes experienced in the opening game of the series, the Chicago veteran failing to last through the opening inning. After yielding four hits, as Barnes did in the first game yesterday, Hendrix was taken from the box. Later developments proved that the game was gone before Manager Mitchell shifted to Bill Bailey. Although he was able to check the scoring for a time, was hit hard up to his retirement in the seventh inning, and then Nick Carter came on to assimilate more punishment from the Giants in the last two innings.

Barnes, anxious to make a comeback after his sad experience of yesterday, had his opportunity in the third inning, and he pitched fine ball for seven innings. Young worked the first two frames and allowed only two hits and one run. In the New York half of the third Barnes was sent in to hit for Toney with the bases filled and two out. He popped to Magee for the third out, and then entered the game allowing the Cubs only three hits in seven innings. Two were infield rollers and the other was a clean single to centre by Fred Merkle in the ninth inning.

Meanwhile Kauff led the Giants' attack with a double, two singles and a sacrifice fly in five trips to the plate. George Burns turned in three singles, while Zimmerman, Kelly and Snyder collected two hits each. Every one of the eleven Giants who took part in the attack succeeded in getting at least one hit. Young and Toney, who remained in the game only two innings, got hits before leaving, and their successors, Statz and Barnes, also hit safely. Zimmerman had for a total of twenty-three bases comprised the stickwork of the Giants.

Three Runs in First Inning.

McGraw's men wasted no time in going to the front. Burns greeted Hendrix in the opening inning with a single to centre, and stole second. Young hit to left, and by fast stepping turned the hit into a double, but Burns, who had stuck to second with the idea that Barber would get the ball, had to pull up at third base. Fletcher's sacrifice fly to McCabe allowed Burns to score, and Young to reach third. Zimmerman slapped a single to centre which scored Young. Heinie reached second on Frisch's grounder to Merkle, and finished his journey when Kauff singled to left. Benny racing to second on the throw-in.

Kauff's hit earned Hendrix a vacation for the remainder of the afternoon. Bailey came to the box, and Kelly hit hard to right field. McCabe making a spectacular one-hand catch that shut off at least one run.

The Cubs got their first run in the second inning. Barber opened with the drive to right centre which injured Young. The hit netting two bases. Barber reached third on Magee's infield out, and scored while Frisch was throwing Paskert out at first. Killefer followed with the only other hit made off Toney, but there was no more scoring in this inning.

In the third inning, with Barnes occupying the hill, the Cubs, get their second and last run. McCabe walked, and advanced while Hollocher was batting out a roller to Frisch. He took third while Herzog was forcing Hollocher at second, and scored on Merkle's sacrifice fly to Statz. During the remainder of the game only three Cubs reached first base, two on hits and one on a pass. None of the trio reached second.

More Runs for Giants.

After going scoreless for four innings, though they hit safely in each frame, the Giants added a run in the sixth. With one out, Barnes doubled to right and crossed the plate on Burns's single to centre. Burns reached second on the throw-in and took third on an infield out, but was left there.

Zimmerman opened the seventh with a triple to centre, held third while Merkle was retiring Frisch, and scored on Kauff's sacrifice fly to Barber. In the eighth, with one out, Burns beat out a grounder to Hollocher, stole second, and took an extra base on Daly's poor throw. After Statz had gone out on strikes Fletcher shot a single through the box, scoring Burns. The final run was made in the ninth. With one out, Kauff was safe on Hollocher's error and went to third when Kelly singled to right on a hit-and-run play. Snyder's single to centre scored Kauff and sent Kelly to third, Snyder taking second on the throw-in. Kelly tried to score on Barnes's fly to Barber, but the batter's fine throw to Daly doubled the big first baseman at the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf,rf	5	2	3	0	0	McCabe,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Young,rf	1	0	1	0	0	Hollocher,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Statz, lf	3	0	1	4	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Zim'man,3b	5	2	2	1	0	Barber,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Frisch,2b	5	0	1	4	3	Magee,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	3	1	0	Paskert,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Kelly,1b	4	0	2	13	0	Killefer,c	3	0	1	5	0
Snyder,c	3	0	2	1	1	Carter,p	0	0	0	0	1
Toney,p	1	0	0	1	0	Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	3	1	1	0	5	Bailey,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Daly,c	1	0	0	4	0
Total	41	7	18	27	15	Total	36	2	5	27	12

Errors—Hollocher, Barber, Daly.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Young, Barber, Barnes. Three-base hits—Kauff, Zimmerman. Home runs—Burns. (2.) Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Merkle. Kauff. Double plays—Herzog, Hollocher and Merkle; Barber and Daly. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 1; Toney, 1; Barnes, 2. Hits—Off Hendrix, 4 in 3 innings; Bailey, 10 in 6 1-3; Carter, 4 in 2; Toney, 2 in 2; Barnes, 3 in 7. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey. (Young.) Struck out—By Bailey, 3; Barnes, 1; Carter, 1. Winning pitcher—Toney. Losing pitcher—Hendrix.

Atlanta Winner Over Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10.—An error in the ninth inning, the only misplay of the game, allowed Atlanta to score the winning run, defeating Columbia, 3 to 1, and evening the series between the pennant winners of the Southern and South Atlantic Associations.

Baseball Today, 2:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland, Polo Grounds. Adm. $1.—Advt.

CARDS SHOW NO PITY ON SLIDING DODGERS

Rickey's Men Defeat Brooklyn in Free-Hitting Game by the Score of 11 to 8.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The Brooklyn Dodgers are skidding further and further from their first division objective. Their hopes of overhauling the Pittsburgh Pirates and finishing the National League campaign among the first four clubs were dealt another crushing blow here this afternoon when the lowly and many times doubled St. Louis Cardinals again defeated them. The score was 11 to 8, and the score portrays successfully the kind of a game it was. Featured by free hitting and loose baseball, the contest eventually resolved itself into a tryout for aspiring young players who have joined both clubs and who hope to land regular berths next season. The managers of those clubs which are now out of the pennant hunt are availing themselves of every opportunity to look over their recruits, and yesterday presented one of those opportunities to both Wilbert Robinson and Branch Rickey.

Whereas, only two errors of commission were made by the two clubs, there were so many errors of omission that it was impossible to enumerate them. Of course, Al Mamaux must shoulder most of the blame for the disaster that befell the Brooklyn cause. In five innings he was touched for a total of ten hits, and most of the singles were inserted in the box score at the most inopportune time for the Dodgers. He had little or nothing on the ball, and the local batters availed themselves of each of the few chances they have had this season to fatten their rather anaemic batting averages. Behind Mamaux the Brooklyn players were almost equally guilty. They resembled anything but an array of athletes with first division hopes.

Robins Allowed a Late Rally.

During the closing innings of the battle, in the eighth and ninth, the Robins made a strong bid to overcome the early handicap the Cards had gained but it was a futile effort. In these two rounds they managed to jam six runs over the plate, two in the eighth and four in the ninth. But before they cleared the dust from their batting eyes and started their incipient revolution the score had stood 11 to 2 against them, which is a fairly healthful handicap, to say the least.

It was not until the Cardinals were galloping along with the game sewed up that Branch Rickey trotted out two recruit pitchers, Koenigsmark and Parker. Both were batted from the mound and failed to show anything that resembled promise.

The game was lost by the Dodgers in the third and fourth chapters. In those two cantos the locals collected a total of nine runs, principally by bunching their hits and running the bases well.

With two out in the third inning the trouble began, and before it was over the Cards had registered six runs. Bases on balls to Goodwin and Hornsby, singles by Schultz, Heathcote, Stock, and Dilhoefer, a double by McHenry, and a balk by Mamaux accounted for the sextet of runs.

Big Day for Cards' Averages.

The locls followed this up by grabbing three more runs in the fourth round. Lavan started the inning with a two-bagger. On Goodwin's grounder to Olson an effort to run down Lavan between second and third proved futile and the runner reached third. Schultz singled and Lavan and Goodwin scored. Otto Miller tried to catch Schutz napping off second but threw wild and the runner took third. Heathcote and Scott both walked. Konetchy made it four runs by Kilduff's foul and Schultz scored the third run.

The Dodgers stepped out at the start of the game as if they meant business. Before Goodwin had had time to get his bearings the Robins had pushed a run across the plate, and when Mamaux displayed some of his best form in the first two innings that run began to look big.

Olson led off by flying to McHenry. Johnston singled to left and skipped to second when Griffith rolled to Stock and was thrown out at first. Wheat bounced a single over Lavan's head and Johnston slid across the rubber. Myers filed to McHenry.

In the fourth inning Brooklyn made an effort to come back and managed to get one run. Hy Myers hit to left centre for three bases. Konetchy fouled to Dilhoefer, but Pete Kilduff waded through with a single to right on which Myers rode home.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Schultz,rf	4	2	1	3	0	Olson,ss	4	2	1	3	4
J. Smith,rf	1	1	0	0	0	Johnston,2b	5	2	2	5	2
Heathcote,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Griffith,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Stock,3b	4	2	3	2	2	Wheat,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Hornsby,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Hickman,cf	4	0	1	2	0
McHenry,lf	5	1	3	1	0	Myers,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Shotten,1f	1	0	0	1	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Dilhoefer,c	4	0	1	6	1	Kilduff,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Mamaux,p	4	0	1	0	1	Schultz,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Lavan,ss	3	1	0	1	2	Baird,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Jantzen,ss	0	0	1	2	0	Miller,c	4	1	0	2	2
Goodwin,2b	4	2	0	1	4	Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	0
K'nigsm'k,p	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Woodward,p	0	0	0	0	0	aM. Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Parker,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	42	12	12	27	12	Total	39	8	12	24	15

a Batted for Mamaux in ninth.

Errors—Miller, Mamaux, Jantzen.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	3	—11
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	—	—8

Two-base hits—Lavan, McHenry, Hornsby. Three-base hits—Griffith, Myers. Stolen bases—Heathcote. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double plays—Olson, Johnston and Schmandt; Konetchy, Miller, Kilduff and Olson; Stock, Hornsby and Shotten; Lavan, Goodwin and Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 4; Henjon, 2; Goodwin, 1; Koenigsmark, 1. Hits—Off Goodwin, 6 in 7 innings; Woodward, 1 in 1; Parker, 1 in none. (Hits out in ninth:) Koenigsmark, 2 in 4. (None out in eighth:) Mamaux, 10 in 8. Hit by pitcher—By Parker. (M. Wheat.) Balk—Mamaux. Struck out—By Mamaux, 1; Henjon, 2; Goodwin, 2; Tuero, 1. Wild pitch—Tuero. Winning pitcher—Goodwin. Losing pitcher—Mamaux.

PHILLIES GET AMES.

Veteran Pitcher, 18 Years in Majors, Let Out by Cardinals.

Leon Ames, the oldest active pitcher in the major league, has become a member of the Phillies, the fourth National League club with which he has been affiliated. Ames, who celebrated his thirty-seventh birthday on Aug. 2 last, joined the Giants in the latter part of the 1905 season, coming to New York from the Ilion Club of the New York State League, and he has been in the majors continuously for sixteen years. He remained with the Giants until 1913, when he figured in a trade that sent him to the Oakland Reds. In 1918 the Reds sent him to St. Louis, and he has marked the property of the Cardinals until yesterday, when he went to the Phillies by the waiver rule. Ames was a member of the Giants of the season's only pitchers' battle in the big series, but has continued to pitch regularly through all the sixteen years.

Another acquisition of the Cardinals announced yesterday, is Harold Jeavris, for many years with the Red Sox and traded last Winter to the Washington Club. Jeavris was traded some time ago to the Buffalo Club of the International League, and the Cardinals have purchased his release from Buffalo.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; Louisville, 2.
Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.
Indianapolis, 6; St. Paul, 5.
Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 2.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 7; Columbus, 1.
(Second game.)

Fine Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	110	444	97	190	.428
Jackson	134	462	69	166	.359
Rider	119	439	94	150	.346
Veach	134	473	73	166	.345
Peckinpaugh	105	380	53	130	.334

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heath	123	467	67	149	.319
Hornsby	132	490	97	156	.318
Mauel	129	487	70	144	.296
Grob	119	440	78	125	.287
Myers	130	456	52	130	.308

RACING IS RESUMED IN MARYLAND TODAY

Cudgel and Sun Briar Will Match Strides in Opening Feature at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 10.—The Autumn racing season in Maryland will be inaugurated here tomorrow with the meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, which will last for seventeen days. This promises to be an eventful meeting, which will bring together some of the greatest stars of the turf.

The feature for the opening day, the Harford County Handicap at a mile and seventy yards, amounts almost to a championship contest in itself. Among the stars entered for it are Commander J. K. L. Ross's Sir Barton and Cudgel and W. S. Kilmer's Sun Briar. This race will settle the rivalry between Cudgel and Sun Briar, which began when the great campaigner from the Ross Stable defeated Sun Briar in the Merchants and Citizens' Handicap at Saratoga.

Cudgel, apparently was a better horse than either Sun Briar or Exterminator in the Merchants and Citizens' handicap. He beat them both. But Mr. Kilmer has declared that he was not satisfied with the ride Sun Briar got at the hands of Jockey Knapp.

Since the running of the Merchants and Citizens' handicap Cudgel has suffered defeat in the Belmont Park autumn handicap, which was won by War Cloud. But he has suffered no diminution of prestige because of this defeat. Cudgel was never a good horse at Belmont Park. His will not extend himself in racing with the rail to help him. Fortunately he came out of his race sound, and Trainer H. G. Bedwell believes that he will train satisfactorily for his impending race with Sun Briar. Last season Cudgel was the star money winner of the stable of Commander Ross and accounted for about $100,000. This year he has had to play second fiddle to the brilliant Sir Barton, the winner in the Spring of the Kentucky Derby and the Withers, Belmont and Belmont Stakes, but he is still accounted by many the greatest handicap horse in the country.

Sun Briar is easily the star of the Kilmer string. He has been Mr. Kilmer's greatest racer in the three seasons at Saratoga. In 1917 he won the Saratoga Special, the Hopeful, and the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, and in 1918, after training badly in the Spring, he went to Saratoga in August and established the new American record of 1.36 1-5 for one mile, when he defeated Midway and some other smart performers in the Delaware Handicap. After that he defeated the brilliant Johren in the Travers renewal, and in September he galloped a mile against the watch in 1.34 flat. In this season's renewal of the Delaware Handicap Sun Briar was beaten by the mare Fairy Wand, but he forced that light-footed daughter of Star Shoot to equal his own record of 1.36 1-5. On Aug. 2 he took up 128 pounds and won the Champlain Handicap in a gallop from Exterminator and Hollister, and made a new record of 1.36 flat for one mile and a furlong when he did it. It was because Sun Briar's effort in the Merchants and Citizens was so far below the form he displayed in the Champlain that Mr. Kilmer was dissatisfied with Knapp's ride.

PHILLIES BEATEN BY REDS.

With Sallee Outpitching Hogg, Cincinnati Triumphs by 2 to 0.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Sallee was in excellent form today and outpitched Hogg, enabling Cincinnati to win their last game with Philadelphia by a score of 2 to 0. In only one inning did a visiting runner reach third base. The Reds scored their two runs in the fourth on a single by Daubert, a double by Roush and a hit to centre by Duncan after Neale and Kopf had struck out. It was one of the best played games of the season, both teams fielding faultlessly.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Rath,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Laberwar,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Bl'ckb'rn,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Roush,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Neale,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Meusel,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	7	2	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Duncan,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Schreiber,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Schreiber,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Pancroft,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Wingo,c	4	0	0	3	0	Paulette,lb	3	0	1	7	0
Sallee,p	3	0	0	0	3	Adams,c	3	0	1	3	1
						Hogg,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	37	2	6	30	17	Total	34	0	7	27	13

a Batted for Ludeus in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Roush, Duncan. Stolen bases—Luderus, Schreiber. Sacrifice hits—Schreiber, Adams. Double plays—Schreiber, Rath and Daubert; Kopf, Rath and Daubert; Meusel and Lederus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Hogg, 3. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Hogg, 3.

SCORE SIX RUNS IN NINTH.

Athletics' Pinch Hitters Make Possible 6 to 5 Victory Over Tigers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Pinch-hitting extraordinary enabled Philadelphia to score six runs with one out in the ninth inning and win from Detroit today, 6 to 5. The Tigers piled up five runs on Boone, one of Mack's recruit pitchers, while Dauss held the Athletics to a single hit, until the ninth inning. In this inning, Wingo singled and scored on Griffin's triple. Welsh's grounder was fumbled by Bush. Galloway forced Welsh, Griffin scoring. Strunk walked. Burrus tripled, Gal

TENNIS RATING FOR SEASON WILL SHOW JOHNSTON AND TILDEN PERCHED ON FIRST TWO RUNGS

JOHNSTON LEADER IN TENNIS RANKING

Standing of First Five Players of Season Easy to Settle —Others Difficult.

TILDEN IN SECOND PLACE

Philadelphian's Right to the Position Undisputed—Kumagae Third and Murray Fourth.

With the completion of the national tennis championship, the thoughts of fans and players alike turn naturally to the probable "standing of the stars" on the season's record. It is traditional that the upsets and surprises of a Summer's play, as well as the wide divergence of competition, make it impossible to give an accurate ranking to more than a very few top-notch players. Officially the creation of this mythical ladder is entirely in the hands of the ranking committee, whose work is still well in the future and whose system this year promises some very definite deductions from the detailed statistics of every match played. But meanwhile every one interested in tennis will be arguing, guessing, and figuring, and therefore a few suggestions may not be out of place as to the more probable and logical lines of reasoning.

To begin with, it is not likely that any of the visiting Australians will be ranked in singles, as their tournament play was insufficient for a reliable basis of comparison. Brookes and Patterson, as a team, will, of course, head the list in doubles by virtue of their capture of the national title, and individually they would certainly have finished among the first ten had their schedule permitted more general competition. Thomas and Lycett, on the other hand, would with difficulty have maintained places in even the second ten and will scarcely rank among the first half-dozen doubles teams. Frederick B. Alexander, Karl H. Behr, George M. Church and Beals Wright are among the well known American players who may miss an official rating because of "insufficient data."

Leaders Easily Determined.

It will be difficult this year to pick a complete "first ten," although the five leading places may be easily filled. Champion William M. Johnston, of course, stands without question at the top, by virtue of his capture of the national turf and clay-court titles, as well as his successful defense of the Longwood Cup. Equally without question, William T. Tilden, 2d, is entitled to the place just below him, and these two stars might easily be bracketed far in advance of the rest of the field. Johnston's only defeats of the season were at the hands of Tilden, first in the East-West matches at Cincinnati, and later in the final round of the Newport invitation tournament. But he won both his national titles from Tilden, at Chicago and Forest Hills, and, although they broke even on the four matches played, the two which involved national titles went to Johnston. Both are credited with victories over Brookes and Patterson, the veteran taking only one set from each, while Patterson took two from Johnston and one from Tilden. Johnston also numbers among his victims of the season ex-Champion R. Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Wallace F. Johnson, C. Johnson, W. T. Hayes, and I. C. Reed. Tilden reached the final round of every tournament he entered, losing once to Kumagae on clay, but defeating the several times most notable in the national tournament, and winning every other match except the two against Johnston. He defeated Williams four times, with a total of eleven sets to one, and also took the measure of Murray, Kumagae, Washburn, Wallace Johnson, and S. H. Voshell. His record for the last two seasons has never been equaled in the history of tennis, his total defeats being only five, counting the match of last March, which he lost to Vincent Richards.

Third Place to Kumagae.

Third place should go this year to Ichiya Kumagae, a vastly improved player over the back court expert of 1916 and 1918. The only men to defeat him were Johnston and Tilden, and he has one victory over the latter to his credit, as well as triumphs over Murray, Voshell, Garland, Biddle, and other stars. His nearest competitor is the 1918 titleholder, Murray, who might have beaten him at Newport if fresh and who unquestionably deserves fourth place. Murray defeated Williams in straight sets at Greenwich and therefore ranks ahead of the 1916 champion, who follows in the fifth position, with no defeats charged against him except those by Tilden, Johnston, and Murray, and with the credit of beating Davis, Niles, McLoughlin, Richards, and other stars.

After these five top-notchers have been placed, however, the selection becomes increasingly difficult. Judged by the actual ability shown in tournament competition, not merely by the record of wins and losses, the next five players in America this season would seem to be Watson M. Washburn, Wallace F. Johnson, Charles S. Garland, Willis E. Davis, and S. Howard Voshell. It may be that Washburn will not achieve a ranking, as he played very little, but his great match against Patterson, when the Australian was at his best, entitles him to serious consideration for sixth place, particularly as he gave Tilden his hardest battle in the Newport tournament. Garland, on his actual record, could easily dispute the position with Washburn, and cannot well be placed lower than seventh. He took two sets from Brookes, defeated Davis easily after the latter had eliminated the Australian veteran at Southampton, and gave Williams a great argument at Newport. His only decisive defeat was by Kumagae at Utica. Davis should follow close on the heels of Garland, if only because of his triumph over Brookes.

Record of Voshell.

Voshell's defeat by C. B. Doyle in the national championship is almost enough to force him out of the first ten. Yet his achievements of the season as a whole cannot be overlooked. He won several championships, including the Metropolitan, Bronx County, and Long Island, defeated McLoughlin and Griffin at Newport and took two sets from Tilden in the same tournament, and won from Wallace Johnson in an intercity match. Technically this should place him ahead of the latter, although Johnson's showing in reaching the semi-finals of the national championship might easily bring him as high a rank as sixth. Tentatively, therefore, the "first ten" might be arranged as follows:

1. William M. Johnston.
2. William T. Tilden, 2d.
3. Ichiya Kumagae.
4. Robert Lindley Murray.
5. Richard Norris Williams, 2d.
6. Watson M. Washburn.
7. Charles S. Garland.
8. Willis E. Davis.
9. S. Howard Voshell.
10. Wallace F. Johnson.

For Second and Third Ten.

For the second ten there are many candidates, and an exact order of merit is practically impossible. The general grouping would seem to be N. W. Niles, C. B. Doyle, R. M. Kinsey, M. E. McLoughlin, W. M. Hall, Leonard Beekman, Craig Biddle, Dean Mathey, T. R. Pell and H. C. Johnson. In the group following these would come Robert Lindley, C. J. Griffin, Setichiro Kashio, Vincent Richards, Lyle E. Mahan, Axel Gravem, R. C. Seaver, R. T. Hunter, Harold Throckmorton and Richard Harte.

Another natural group comprises George King, H. R. Bassford, Ingo Hartman, Walter Wesbrook, R. L. James, F. C. Boggs, the Anderson boys, G. A. L. Dionne and E. H. Binzen. Other local stars who will probably finish in or near the first fifty are Dr. Rosenbaum, Harold Taylor, A. D. Hammeth, Alex Orr, F. C. Inman, H. M. Manchester, Paul Martin, the Donaldson brothers, Gerald Emerson, J. W. Fox, P. L. Kynaston, Charles Chambers, Harry Sachs, W. J. Toussaint, Fred Letson and Peter Ball. But, with so many good tennis players clamoring for recognition this year, any assignment of rank is bound to be to a certain extent a matter of mere guesswork.

YALE TENNIS PLAYERS WIN.

Garland's Chances Strong in Both Singles and Doubles Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—George Helm and Frank Hanighen, the best of the Harvard doubles teams, put up an expectedly strong fight against Charles S. Garland and K. N. Hawks, the Yale stars, in the semi-final round of the intercollegiate tennis tournament at the Merion Cricket Club today. The Crimson pair showed smooth combination play and made the Elis work hard for a victory at 6—3, 6—4. Each team won on its own service, save in the sixth game of the first set and the ninth game of the second, when the Yale duo was able to break through.

This proved an easy task in the first frame, the Harvard men making only two points in that fatal sixth game, but in the second set the crucial game went to deuce before Garland and Hawks managed to land the honor.

The point score:

FIRST SET.

Garland and Hawks....4 3 4 3 4 4 2 4—28—6
Helm and Hanighen....1 5 2 5 0 2 4 2—19—4

SECOND SET.

Garland and Hawks...2 5 0 4 3 6 2 4 5 4—35—6
Helm and Hanighen...4 3 4 7 2 4 0 3 1—29—4

Young J. W. Dudley of Swarthmore, who has proved the real dark horse of this tournament, gave Kirk Reid, the Cornell star, a bad scare in the first of the semi-final singles matches and was beaten only after a keenly contested three-set struggle, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Reid proved his class by solving Dudley's system of play, after dropping the first set, and romping away with the second in easy fashion. The Swarthmore entry rallied in the final frame and gave Reid a stiff battle for the first four games. Then the latter hit up the pace a bit, and, aided by the breaks, quickly ran out the victory.

C. S. Garland, Yale, defeated K. N. Hawks, Yale, 7—5, 7—5. Morse and Simmons, Yale, defeated Kaltenbach and Herndon, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association was held today, and Hawks of Yale was elected President, while Joseph L. Werner, Princeton, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer.

C. S. Garland, captain of the Yale team, will meet Kirk Reid, the Cornell star, tomorrow in the final match for the 1919 championship, while the two Eli teams fight it out for the doubles crown.

The summary:

Intercollegiate Tennis Championship.

SINGLES.—Semi-finals—Kirk Reid, Cornell, defeated J. W. Dudley, Swarthmore, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. C. S. Garland, Yale, defeated K. N. Hawks, Yale, 7—5, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—Semi-finals—C. S. Garland and K. N. Hawks, Yale, defeated George Helm and Frank Hanighen, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4; Morse and Simmons, Yale, defeated Kaltenbach and Herndon, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2.

LIGHT WORK FOR KILBANE.

Champion Comes from Cleveland for Bout with Burns.

Jimmy Dunn, manager of Johnny Kilbane, yesterday telegraphed Dave Driscoll, matchmaker of the Jersey City Ball Park Boxing Club, that the featherweight champion would leave Cleveland today or tomorrow and arrive in New York Friday or Saturday. Kilbane, who is matched to box Frankie Burns of Jersey City in the star bout at the Edward I. Edwards Old Home Night show in the Jersey City ball park next Tuesday night, will finish up his training at either Billy Grupp's or Marshall Stillman's gymnasium.

Al Roberts of Staten Island, who defeated Sailor Fritts at the Bayonne A. C. on Tuesday night, announced yesterday that he would do only light training from now until next Tuesday. Roberts is scheduled to box big Ed Kinley, Jimmy De Forest's heavyweight, in a special eight-round bout preceding the Burns-Kilbane championship battle.

Joe Lynch is another boxer on the card who will do only light work from now until he enters the ring with Patsy Johnson of Trenton. Lynch battled Joe Burman of Chicago in Philadelphia last night. Johnny Buff and Mickey Russell, two Jersey City lads who are also on the program, will train right up to the day of the bouts.

In addition to the boxing show there will be fireworks, a band concert, and vaudeville acts. In case of rain the show will be postponed till the following night.

BOXING FOR FIRST DIVISION.

Knights of Columbus to Conduct Carnival at Madison Square Garden.

The Knights of Columbus will conduct a boxing carnival at Madison Square Garden for the 1st Division tomorrow night, instead of this evening, as was originally planned. Confusion in dates at the big amphitheatre caused the postponement. The bouts are being arranged by Jimmy Twyford, Knights of Columbus Secretary, and a score of prominent boxers have promised to appear. Some of the prospective competitors include Benny Leonard, lightweight champion; Battling Levinsky, Sergeant Louis Smith, who made a good showing in the A. E. F. divisional boxing contests; Mike O'Dowd, middleweight champion; Johnny Kilbane, and Jack McAuliffe, the retired undefeated lightweight champion, who will appear in a short exhibition.

The Knights of Columbus conducted over 300 boxing exhibitions for the 1st Division during its stay in Germany, and the carnival at the Garden tomorrow evening will be in the nature of a Knights of Columbus farewell fistic exhibition for men. General Pershing has been invited to attend, together with other commanders of the division.

WILLIAMS GETS UNDER WAY.

Joe Brooks Has Squad of 15 Men Out for First Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 10.—Football practice at Williams College got its formal start today when Coach Joe Brooks took charge of the squad on Weston Field. Candidates are returning more slowly than hoped for, and there were only fifteen men on hand for the drill.

The workout today was light. Coach Brooks contented himself with putting his charges through a preliminary drill, consisting of handling the ball, starting, and getting down the field. There was also kicking, with Boynton getting away some good punts.

Five members of the undefeated 1917 eleven have now reported, in addition to Boynton. Carrick and Beebe, the last named a substitute; Mills, centre; Krieger, full back, and Bonner, end; put in their appearance at practice today.

Brooks Back at West Virginia.

Allen Brooks, who played end on West Virginia University's eleven in 1914, 1916, and for one game in 1917, will again strive for a berth on the eleven this season. Brooks plans to return to West Virginia soon and will report for practice with the other candidates tomorrow. Brooks spent two years in Uncle Sam's service, eighteen months of which he served as an infantry Lieutenant in France. He wears a wound stripe for his participation in the Argonne battle.

MISS WAGNER IS AGAIN NET VICTOR

Champion Reaches Semi-Final in State Tourney—Doubles Develop Fast Tennis.

Miss Marie Wagner, the playing champion; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Miss H. T. Eaton, and Mrs. Robert Leroy became the semi-finalists yesterday in the women's tournament for the State title at the New York Tennis Club. Their victories were won over Mrs. A. B. Dunoan, Miss Hazel Gardner, Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, and Mrs. S. E. Waring, respectively, all in straight sets.

Two teams reached the semi-final round of the doubles event, Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. G. Chapman, and Mrs. Frank Mallory and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver joining Mrs. Lynch and Miss Edith Handy, who already occupied a bracket. In the mixed doubles only one pair advanced so far, Mrs. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint having the honor, but Mrs. Weaver and L. E. Mahan, Mrs. Mills and Ingo Hartmann, Miss Muriel Binzen and Elliott Binzen, Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf, Miss Grove and H. W. Forster and Mrs. Pritchard and L. E. Croley were among the day's winners in the second round.

The champion's victory over Mrs. Duncan was perhaps the most one-sided match of the afternoon, Miss Wagner losing only a single game in the two sets. But Miss Gilleaudeau's triumph over Miss Hazel Gardner was almost as impressive, and was won against much harder opposition. The meeting of these two steady court coverers in the semi-finals today, should provide a sensational match, with the winner favored for the title.

Stiff Resistance Encountered.

Mrs. Eaton, the former Miss Ina Kissel, found Mrs. Percy Wilbourne a difficult opponent to vanquish, and won only after two hard-fought sets scored at 6—4 and 6—3. Mrs. Robert Leroy ran into stiff resistance on the part of Mrs. S. E. Waring, who ran the opening set into deuce games by consistently aggressive play and lost at 6—2 in the second, chiefly through lack of endurance.

The reappearance of the former Miss Molla Bjurstedt, now Mrs. Frank A. Mallory, on the courts was watched with interest by the gallery, and the fact tennis which she displayed, in partnership with Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, led many to pick this pair as the probable winners of the doubles title. They won two matches, without difficulty on their way to the semi-final round, Mrs. Mallory driving hard from deep court, while Mrs Weaver attended to the volleying at the net.

The greater part of the day's play, however, was devoted to mixed doubles, and here the unusually strong entry list produced a continuous round of well-contested matches. Elliott H. Binzen appeared for the first time in a mixed tournament, teamed with his sister, Miss Muriel Binzen, and these two youngsters won a pair of close matches in a style which at once made them favorites with the crowd. Each encounter ran to three sets, but the brilliancy of Binzen and the steadiness of his sister always sufficed to pull out the rubber.

Miss Wagner and Ostendorf Advance.

Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf advanced without much opposition, and the progress of Miss Grove and H. W. Forster through two rounds was not severely contested. Mrs. Pritchard and Leon Croley won by surprisingly one-sided scores, so strong a combination as Miss Baggs and A. D. Hammett being able to claim only one game in each set.

While Mrs. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint made the greatest advance in the mixed event, the play of Mrs. Weaver and L. E. Mahan, the new Long Island champions, indicated that they will be a hard team to beat. Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann divided forces in this tournament, he taking Mrs. D. C. Mills as a partner, while she teamed up with H. R. Hathaway. The two pairs met in the second round and Mrs. Mills and Mr. Hartmann were victorious, 6—4, 6—4.

The summaries:

Women's New York State Championship.

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. J. Duncan, 6—0, 6—0. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. H. T. Eaton defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Robert Leroy defeated Mrs. S. E. Waring, 7—5, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. G. Chapman defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Margaret Grove, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Weaver defeated Mrs. E. C. Dodge and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—1, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Muriel Binzen and Elliott Binzen defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and H. R. Bassford, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Grove and H. W. Forster defeated Miss Bessie Moore and Harold Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. H. Pritchard and Leon Croley defeated Miss Fannie Garson and F. P. Adams, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ina Wilbourne and W. Halkett defeated Mrs. R. Dale and William Aydelotte, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Edith Baggs and A. D. Hammett defeated Mrs. Wilbourne and A. Bruneau, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and L. Hotchkiss defeated Miss Westervelt and M. Kuhn, 6—2, 6—8; Mrs. D. C. Mills and Ingo Hartmann defeated Miss Winn and J. D. Keyes, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Binzen and E. H. Binzen defeated Miss Richardson and L. Blake, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2; Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Carson and G. Gutwilly, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Grove and H. W. Forster defeated Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Pritchard and L. Croley defeated Miss Baggs and A. D. Hammett, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Miss Fish and W. Halkett, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Mills and I. Hartmann defeated Mrs. Hamilton Beard and Mr. Hathaway, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and C. B. Stewart defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Eaton, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round—Mrs. S. V. Lynch and Walter J. Toussaint defeated Miss Della Torre and C. B. Stewart, 6—0, 6—3.

NEW VICTORY YACHT CLASS.

Eighteen-Footers on Sound Will Have War Names.

In all probability the new class of eighteen-footers that is being promoted for racing on Long Island Sound and Gravesend Bay next Summer will be called the Victory Class. The idea is to name each yacht after one of the engagements fought during the big war. If the idea meets with the approval of the owners there will be seen racing next year Mons, Château-Thierry, Argonne Forest, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Belleau Wood, Ypres, Soissons, the Marne, Somme, Loan, St. Quentin, Vimy Ridge, Dead Man's Hill, Grand Pré, Montfaugon, and other craft named along similar lines.

Under the booming that has been given to the class by Rear Commodore Horace E. Boucher, Atlantic Yacht Club, promises to build into the class are coming in faster from the Corinthians than race below the Narrows than from the Long Island Sound yachtsmen notwithstanding the fact that the class first was promoted on the Sound.

So far the lower bay list includes twelve names. Among the latest to promise to build are Commodore Edward S. Borden, F. R. Thorne, E. Brownman, and C. H. Young. Other yachtsmen below the Narrows who are going to build are W. O. Saxton, Jr., Lewis Lukenbach, L. L. Beebe, Phil S. Crovat, R. A. Browne, F. R. Mayer, J. W. Ritchey, and Dr. C. L. Atkinson. All are members of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Marine and Field Club also is beginning to take an interest in the class. Isaac Snediker and Andrew Peters are interested in the class, and it is quite possible that either one or the other will build. One or more boats also may be built by members of the New York Canoe Club.

CHAMPION BEATEN IN SENIOR TOURNEY

Clark Eliminates Truesdell on Apawamis Links—Second Division Plays Today.

One thing was made certain yesterday in the annual Seniors' Tournament at Apawamis. There will be a new Senior champion enthroned this year.

W. E. Truesdell of Garden City, who held this honor since the last tournament, was superseded yesterday by William Clark of Mosquanicut, who had a low gross of 160 for the thirty-six holes, with rounds of 85 and 75. Both these golfers are in the 2 Class, and this proved their superior abilities over many others in Class A, who have five years the better of the age question. Clark now leads the field for the championship title, but the second half of the field starts today and, when the final scores are in, the judgment may be revoked and Clark may find himself defeated.

Dr. William Jarvis of Bass Rocks outclassed his fellow members in Class D so far that they were ready to concede him first, second, and third places in the "over 70" age division. His 161 score yesterday gave him 190 for the thirty-six hole journey, or a fraction under the century mark for an average. For a man who has lived the biblical "three score and ten" this is a fair accomplishment under such heavy going as Apawamis produced. The Right Rev. Mgr. M. M. Sheedy of Altoona, in Class C, was another lively young man of nearly 70 who turned in a fine score and won the low net in his class. His two rounds netted him an 87 and a 90, with a total of 177 for the thirty-six holes. With his handicap of 36 he easily took low net in his class with 153.

E. McCoy of Glen Ridge was the Class A leader with a card of 193.

The Canadian Seniors' team, which is to play the American team for the international senior title, appeared at the links yesterday and indulged in a practice round. The Canadians won the last team contest and they are out to defend their honors tooth and nail. Darwin P. Kingsley will lead the American team in the attack on the Canadians, and his fourteen followers will be William Clark, W. E. Truesdell, C. G. Waldo, James A. Tyng, George H. Barnes, Herman Vendell, A. H. Revell, I. R. Prentiss, E. J. Lasse, P. Hart, Colonel Smith, Frank Presbrey, Monsignor Sheedy, and F. Wright.

The Canadian team will line up according to the following, captained by the veteran, G. S. Lyon, runner-up in the national amateur championship at Englewood in 1906, when he was defeated by E. Byers in the final round: G. C. Heintzman, Lambton; C. A. Bogert, Toronto; P. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa; J. E. Caldwell, Rivermead, Ottawa; C. S. McDonald, Lambton; Alfred Wright, Lambton; H. F. G. Stupler, Toronto; G. Ross, Royal Montreal; W. R. Smyth, Toronto; F. H. Delafosse, Peterboro; S. L. Weller, St. Catherine; Miles Hamilton, Peterboro, and J. A. Machado, Royal Ottawa. The team contest will take place this afternoon, with scoring on the point system.

Yesterday's summaries were as follows:

CLASS A—(55 TO 60 YEARS.)

L. E. McCoy, Glen Ridge, 193, 34—159; G. C. Howell, Baltusrol, 196, 36—160; G. P. Hart, Shuttle Meadow, 181, 20—161; J. C. Haywood, Suburban, 200, 35—165; H. C. Springfield, 205, 40—165; A. C. Puddington, Forest Hills, 189, 20—169; C. E. Finlay, Oakland, 208, 32—173; J. M. Tierney, Shivanoy, 208, 35—173; L. M. Tolerton, Intervale, 208, 32—176; A. H. Wright, Baltusrol, 220, 50—180; F. W. Holmes, Shivanoy, 213, 33—181; W. B. Armstrong, Blind Brook, 220, 36—184; Lyman Spencer, Yountakah, 225, 42—183; C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, 221, 36—185; G. H. Ackerman, Yountakah, 206, 20—186; J. W. Sothern, Shinnecock Hills, 206, 20—186; Meserole Calumet, 222, 36—187; J. R. Marshall, Arcola, 207, 20—187; W. R. Bassett, Knollwood, 232, 44—188; W. Y. Wempel, Richmond County, 242, 52—190; R. H. Goff, Dunwoodie, 221, 32—189; T. A. Willard, Apawamis, 220, 40—190; W. B. Brice, Wykagyl, 219, 28—191; B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, 217, 16—201; W. A. Julian, Metacomet, 209, 8—201; W. S. Anderson, Yountakah, 274, 50—224.

CLASS B—(61 TO 65 YEARS.)

William Clark, Misquamicut, 169, 18—151; H. A. Waterhouse, Shivanoy, 196, 40—156; C. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack, 197, 36—161; Rolle Ogden, Baltusrol, 188, 20—168; Dr. Miles Gilleaudeau, Deal, 215—164; Charles Hansell, Baltusrol, 208, 44—164; A. D. Ledoux, Scarsdale, 205, 32—165; W. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 200, 34—166; J. C. Barcus, Albany, 202, 36—166; John Hartzler, Lancaster, 207, 40—167; D. L. Robertson, Glen Falls, 206, 40—169; H. M. Hitchings, Englewood, 209, 40—169; C. C. Felton, Marion, 215, 46—169; Dr. Buehler, Brooklawn, 210, 50—160; J. F. Fahnestock, Merion, 216, 46—170; W. C. Popper, Apawamis, 222, 52—170; L. Ealy, Merion, 36—171; W. E. W. M. Cler, Apawamis, 200, 28—171; W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, 172, 0—172; Darwin P. Kingsley, St. Andrews, 191, 18—173; D. L. Edmondson, Arcola, 209, 36—173; E. A. Sheffield, Ekwanok, 196, 22—174; C. H. I. B. Stewart, Hackensack, 206, 32—174; L. H. Vories, Arcola, 196, 24—172; W. C. Dunbar, Altoona, 208, 32—176; W. G. Neff, Baltusrol, 210, 44—175; E. J. Noble, Pittsfield, 209, 32—177; C. H. Porter, New Haven, 218, 34—179; J. Godfrey, Brooklawn, 213, 34—179; C. F. Quincy, Greenwich, 210, 30—180; A. M. Ernest, Knollwood, 214, 34—180; E. J. Haas, Philadelphia, 188, 8—180; J. A. Tyng, National, 180, 6—181; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 181, 0—181; J. C. Andrews, Apawamis, 220, 36—184; B. Alley, Apawamis, 221, 36—185; Conde B. Pallen, Wykagyl, 222, 36—186; J. A. Campbell, Trenton, 230, 32—187; Justice Mahlon Pitney, Cheyney, 36—187; Dr. Goodspeed, Braeburn, 247, 60—187; H. E. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 230, 40—190; F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 191, 0—191; F. P. Anderson, Wykagyl, 225, 32—193; F. F. Hallowell, St. Davids, 233, 40—193; George Ryall, Yountakah, 254, 60—194; Leonard Fowle, Brooklyne, 235, 40—195.

CLASS C—(66 TO 70 YEARS.)

Manager M. M. Sheedy, Altoona, 177, 24—153; W. B. Reed, Brookline, 214, 58—156; Daniel Dareff, Frankford, 180, 20—160; H. W. Lamb, Brooklyne, 208, 44—164; J. H. Boyce, Fox Hills, 199, 30—165; D. W. Kinney, Shivanoy, 208, 40—168; Herman Wendell, St. Davids, 182, 12—170; J. J. Cushing, Union County, 216, 46—170; D. S. White, Atlantic City, 206, 36—170; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 201, 30—171; Whitney Argent, Marion, 214, 34—174; C. F. McFadden, Essex County, 208, 28—175; Colonel J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 198, 8—175; W. H. Claflin, Tedesco, 208, 32—176; F. A. Heimar, Midlothian, 212, 36—177; W. O. Henderson, Seattle, 196, 16—177; W. S. Hawkins, Yahnundasis, 216, 36—180; H. B. Sargent, New Haven, 209, 28—181; R. F. Foster, New York Newspaper, 231, 50—181.

W. T. McVaugh, Fox Hills, 234, 53—183; William A. Tucker, Ardsley, 235, 52—183; Judge John Hildreth, Mt. Tom, 224, 40—183; Robert Lewis, Frankford, 230, 36—194; William Birrell, Siwanoy, 237, 46—189; F. W. Buckley, Frankford, 246, 48—198; Rev. Dr. E. F. Johnson, New Brunswick, 239, 40—199; R. A. Hale, Merrimac Valley, 258, 54, 202; Prof. C. A. Waldo, Van Cortlandt, 258, 50—208.

CLASS D, (OVER 70 YEARS.)

Dr. William Jarvis, Bass Rocks, 190, 32—147; A. S. Nichols, Arcola, 198, 42—157; the Rev. J. Gray Bolton, Philadelphia, 206, 50—156; Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Tuxedo, 228, 60—168; Fred Correll, Yountakah, 229, 60—169; Horace L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis, 230, 60—170; A. P. Southerland, Essex County, 203, 32—171; A. W. Otis, Steckbridge, 231, 60—171; W. T. Dunsmore, Yahnundasis, 237, 60—173; S. W. Bembledge, Apawamis, 220, 44—176; Colonel A. S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 237, 60—177; H. S. Jennings, Glen Ridge, 203, 24—179; George Wright, Wollaston, 206, 28—178; Rear Admiral A. G. Berry, U. S. N., 223, 44—179; Henry W. Brown, Philadelphia, 235, 60—185; T. J. Palmer, Hackensack, 248, 60—146.

Officers in 7th Div. to Play Polo.

The officers of the 7th Division at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., have organized a polo association, which has been named "The 7th Division Polo Association." Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, division commander, was elected President of the association at the first meeting. Colonel Gordon Johnston, Chief of Staff, was elected field captain; Major Caperton, 80th Field Artillery, manager; Captain J. G. Green, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The division was divided into groups for the instruction of the new players, and as soon as suitable mounts are obtained play will begin. A playing field is being prepared on the recreational grounds at Fort Riley.

BARNES WINS GOLF TITLE.

Beats Bobby Jones by One Stroke for Southern Open Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10.—J. M. Barnes of Sunset Hill, Western open golf champion today won the Southern open tourney with a total score of 303 strokes for the seventy-two holes. He made the eighteen holes this morning in 77 and this afternoon went the route in 78. Barnes finished one stroke in front of Bobby Jones of Atlanta, after a hard duel in the afternoon round.

Starting off the last eighteen holes, Barnes was leading Jones by six strokes and apparently had a safe lead. The two finished the first nine holes with 36 stroked apiece, Jones overlooking a few opportunities to gain on the Westerner. Starting the last nine holes, Jones, by some wonderful golf and a slight letting up by Barnes, gained four strokes in the first three holes, cutting Barnes's lead to two strokes. The next five holes were played even, Jones picking up one stroke on the last hole, just one stroke less than was needed for a tie. The cards for the afternoon round follow:

Out	5	5	3	6	5	3	4	2	5—36
In	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42—78
Jones—									
Out	4	5	2	5	4	5	5	4	4—38
In	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—37—71

In the morning round of 18 holes Barnes, after going out in the remarkable score of 35, played sloppy golf on the homeward journey and came back in 36, which gave him a 77 for the round. Bob Jones, who by failing to pick up any strokes lost on the first nine holes, finished the round in 76, losing five strokes to Barnes's going and standing six strokes back of the Western champion at the beginning of the last eighteen holes of play.

J. Douglas Edgar of Druid Hill finished the 72 holes in 297 strokes, four strokes more than the winner. Edgar and Jones were each one stroke behind Barnes at the end of the first 36 holes. Edgar took a 73 for the morning round, leaving him three strokes behind Barnes with the last 18 holes remaining to play. He lost one more stroke to the leader on the final round.

F. T. Sprogell of Birmingham made one of the most remarkable shots ever made in a Southern tournament, when he sank a tee for 175 yards in par three on the Island. This was two strokes under par. Another remarkable shot was made by Jim Barnes. The tall Western champion, on the 610-yard No. 5, holed a 150-yard mashie pitch for a 3, two strokes under par. The shot electrified a gallery of several hundred persons.

The following are the scores of the first 23:

Jim Barnes, Sunset Hill, 77, 78, 71, 76—303; Bob Jones, Atlanta Athletic Club, 73, 76, 76, 78—303; Douglas Edgar, Druid Hill, 75, 73, 73, 77—297; Leo Diegel, Detroit C. C., 74, 78, 73, 76—300; Willie Ogg, Atlanta A. C., 302; Emmett, French, York C. C., 304; Harry Hampton, Richmond, 312; W. J. Dames, Woodley C. C., 315; Charles Rowe, Oakmont C. C., 314; Jack McKenzie, Chattanooga, 321; Jack Oke, Noelton C. C., 322; Perry Adair, Atlanta, 323; Jeff Loeffler, Oakmont, 326; Richard Hickey, Atlanta, 324; Harry Cowie, Tate Springs, 327; Jack Burgess, Asheville, 331; M. S. Sprogell, Roebuck, 332; Bob Peppier, Pekin C. C., 335; Eugene McCarthy, Charlotte, 337; L. C. Liddell, Atlanta, 338; George Bow, Austin, 346; M. C. Jones, Atlanta, 348; R. D. Thompson, Birmingham, 351.

PATTEN FIRST AT EKWANOK.

Mohawk Golfer Wins Medal in Tourney for Equinox Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 10.—The nineteenth annual golf competition for the Equinox Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club, which began today, drew the largest field which has ever competed for this trophy. William W. Patten of the Mohawk Golf Club won the medal in the qualifying round with a card of 78.

Ray F. Stevens of Lake Placid started with a bird 3 and had a 36 on his outward journey, but was so erratic on the last nine that he finished with a total of 90.

H. D. Bassett of Canoe Brook did 42—39 for his card of 81, while Sherrill Sherman, Ekwanok, who was the only medalist, landed safely in the first division, but well down the line, at 87.

The summary of the first two divisions follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—W. W. Patten, Mohawk, 78; R. F. Stevens, Lake Placid, 80; H. D. Bassett, Canoe Brook, 81; C. Cass, Metacomet, 82; George H. Collett, Metacomet, 83; A. A. Gammons, Wannamoisett, 83; C. H. Gardner, Pequot, 84; C. C. Bell, Albany, 85; George E. Morse, Rutland, 85; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 86; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, 87; J. S. Kenyon, Wannamoisett, 87; E. M. Daft, Woodland, 88; Frank Tassell, St. Andrew's, 88; Robert Siebert, Sleepy Hollow, 90; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 90; C. A. Kilvert, Agawam Hunt, 90.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—A. McClure, Lakewood, 90; M. J. Mackey, Wollaston, 91; G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, 91; L. E. Wood, Buffalo, 91; Carl Lindenberg, Scioto, 92; A. C. Cramer, Ontwentsia, 92; Charles G. Black, Sleepy Hollow, 92; 2d Lieut. Rock Island Arsenal, 93; J. S. Kopt, Marine Field, 94; A. M. Snedeker, Englewood C. C., 94; W. W. Kearns, Wollaston, 95; F. C. Donovan, Wollaston, 95; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 96; J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, 96; J. A. Jeffery, Scioto, 99.

GOLFERS FLOCK TO ARCOLA.

Kirkby, Marston, and Others Enter Tourney Which Begins Today.

More than eighty of the leading golfers of the metropolitan district will tee off this morning in the invitation tournament over the links of the Arcola Country Club. Included are Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan champion; Max Marston, Baltusrol; F. M. Wild of Baltusrol, Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Gardiner White of Nassau, Jesse Sweetser of Ardsley, and other top notchers who are seldom lured into the club invitation matches hereabouts.

The Arcola tourney will continue through Saturday with an especially heavy day schedule for the linksmen today. The qualifying round of eighteen holes will be played this morning, and as numerous are the competitors that the committee has assigned each pair only four minutes to get off their drives and second shots. The first match round will begin after luncheon.

Interest among golfers will switch over during the three remaining days of the week from the tourney at the Sleepy Hollow and from the seniors' free-for-all at Apawamis. The Arcola affair will produce real golf to the liking of every follower of metropolitan play and the high quality of the contestants forecasts some truly low scoring.

FLYCATCHERS WIN AT POLO.

Capture Rumson Country Club Cup by a Good-Sized Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—In a round-robin polo tournament played today at the Rumson Country Club for cups presented by J. Ford Johnson, Jr., the Rumson Flyc

DENOUNCE LEAGUE AS WAR PROMOTER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

ministration to submit data asked for, the committee, he said, being forced to seek it elsewhere.

The treaty as submitted to the Senate embraced 37,000 words. It is a bulky volume, 11¾ inches long, 9½ inches wide, and 1¾ inches thick. In it are four maps of territory involved in features of the treaty, the largest of which is 5 feet long and 3½ feet in width.

As Mr. Lodge's report was being read to the Senate a copy of the treaty, as changed by the committee, together with the document as it was submitted by President Wilson, and flanked by voluminous reports of hearings of the committee comprising some 300,000 words, lay upon the desk of each Senator.

Outline of Proposed Changes.

The changes urged by the majority of the committee in its report involve these amendments:

1. To equalize the vote of the United States and Great Britain and her colonies and dominions in the League of Nations. This was offered by Senator Johnson.

2. To provide that nations which are parties to a dispute shall not vote in the adjustment of it in the League Council. This was offered by Senator Moses.

3. To restore the former German privileges in the Shantung Peninsula to China, instead, as the treaty provides, giving them to Japan, this being sponsored by Senator Lodge.

4. To eliminate the United States from participation in all the commissions created under the treaty with the exception of the Reparations Commission, the American delegate to vote, on that commission, only on matters involving international shipping, except as expressly instructed, when occasion arises, by his own Government. This affects thirty-five parts of the treaty, but is embraced in one amendment, offered by Senator Fall.

The four proposed majority reservations pertain to the League of Nations covenant. They are:

1. Asserting the unconditional right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations upon two years' notice, the United States to be the sole judge as to whether its obligations to the League have been fulfilled.

2. The United States declines to accept the legal or moral obligations imposed under Articles X., XI., or XV., to engage in a war in which foreign powers are engaged, or to accept the mandatory obligations of Article XXII., except with the explicit consent of Congress.

3. The United States reserves the right to determine for itself its purely domestic questions, such as the tariff, coastwise commerce, immigration, etc., without interference by the League of Nations.

4. The Monroe Doctrine is reserved for the exclusive interpretation of the United States.

To Press Dissenting Views.

The majority report was signed by Mr. Lodge alone.

Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, voted in committee against all the amendments and the first two reservations, the latter because of their phraseology, while Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, voted likewise against the amendments but stood with the majority in all but the second reservation, pertaining to Article X.

Senator McCumber has already offered a substitute in the Senate for the reservation on Article X., so as to put up to Congress the matter of sending American soldiers into foreign wars and eliminating what he regards as hard language of the reservation as adopted by the committee. He has indicated in the last few days that he will accept the committee's reservation on withdrawal.

Senator Shields will express his attitude as to Article X. in a Senate speech next week. He advocates a reservation along the line suggested by Mr. McCumber.

In minority report, to be submitted by Senator Hitchcock tomorrow, sharp dissent will be taken from all the amendments and reservations, the minority Senators urging that the treaty be ratified without alteration. On the floor of the Senate the fight of the Administration forces will be directed, first, to complete ratification without change, and, if that appears impossible, then they will endeavor to compromise on interpretative reservations, such as Senator Pittman of Nevada, a member of the committee, offered in the Senate recently.

TEXT OF THE LODGE REPORT.

League Assailed as a Breeder of Wars Unless Changes Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The text of the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Peace Treaty with Germany, as presented by Senator Lodge today, reads:

The treaty of peace with Germany was laid before the Senate by the President on July 10, 1919. Three days were consumed in printing the treaty, which was in two languages and filled 537 quarto pages. The treaty, therefore, was not in the possession of the committee for action until July 14, 1919. The report upon the treaty was ordered by the committee on Sept. 4. Deducting Sundays and a holiday, the treaty has been before the Committee on Foreign Relations for forty-five days. The committee met on thirty-seven of those working days, sitting whenever possible both in the morning and afternoon. The eight working days upon which the committee did not sit were lost owing to unavoidable delays in securing the presence of witnesses summoned by the committee. In view of the fact that six months were consumed by the Peace Conference in making the treaty, in addition to a month of work by the various delegations before the assembling of the conference, the period of six weeks consumed by the committee in considering it does not seem excessive.

These facts are mentioned because there has been more or less clamor about delay in the committee. This demand for speed in the consideration of the most important subject which ever came before the Senate of the United States, involving as it does fundamental changes in the character of our Government and the future of our country for an unlimited period, was largely the work of the Administration and its newspaper organs and was so far wholly artificial. Artificial also was the demand for haste disseminated by certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to reap the harvest which they expected from the adjustment of the financial obligations of the countries which had been engaged in the war.

The third element in the agitation for haste was furnished by the unthinking outcry of many excellent people who desired early action and who, for the most part, had never read the treaty or never got beyond the words "League of Nations," which they believed to mean the establishment of eternal peace. To yield helplessly to this clamor was impossible to those to whom was intrusted the performance of a solemn public duty.

Says Committee Was Hampered.

The responsibility of the Senate in regard to this treaty is equal to that of the Executive, who, although aided by a force of 1,300 assistants, expert and otherwise, consumed six months in making it, and the Senate and its Committee on Foreign Relations cannot dispose of this momentous document with the light-hearted indifference desired by those who were pressing for hasty and thoughtless action upon it. The committee was also hampered by the impossibility of securing the full information to which they were entitled from those who had conducted the negotiations. The committee was compelled to get such imperfect information as it secured from press reports, by summoning before it some of the accessible experts who had helped to frame the complicated financial clauses, and certain outside witnesses.

As an illustration in a small way of the difficulties in securing information, it may be stated that no provision had been made to supply the Senate with the maps accompanying the treaty, and it was necessary to send to Paris to procure them. The only documents of the many asked for by the committee which were furnished by the Executive were the American plan for the League of Nations, submitted to the commission on the League covenant, and the composite draft made by experts of that commission.

The treaties with Poland and with France, as well as the Rhine protocol, all integral parts of the treaty with Germany, were obtained by the Senate, prior to their transmission by the President, from the documents laid before the House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies early in July by the Prime Ministers of England and France. The records of the Peace Conference and of the conferences of the representatives of the five great powers were asked for by the committee and refused by the Executive. The committee had before them the Secretary of State, who was one of the American delegates, and a signer of the treaty, and they also had the privilege of a meeting with the President at the White House, which they had themselves requested. The testimony of the Secretary of State, and the conversation of the committee with the President, published in the record of the committee hearings, have been laid before the country by the press, and it is not necessary to say anything further in regard to them because the people themselves know how much information in regard to the treaty was received by the committee upon those two occasions.

The character of the clamor for speedy action is well illustrated by the fact that it was directed solely against the Senate of the United States and its Committee on Foreign Relations. The treaty provides that it shall go into force when ratified by Germany and by three of the principal allied and associated powers, which are the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. Great Britain very naturally ratified at once, but no one of the other four has yet acted. Persons afflicted with inquiring minds have wondered not a little that the distressed mourners over delays in the Senate have not also aimed their criticism at the like shortcomings on the part of France, Italy, and Japan, an act of even-handed justice in faultfinding which they have hitherto failed to perform.

Tells of Trade with Germany.

Perhaps it is well also to note and to consider for a moment one of the reasons given for the demand for hasty action, which was to the effect that it was necessary to have prompt ratification in order to renew our trade with Germany, for even the most ardent advocate of unconsidered action was unable to urge that the channels of trade to the allied countries were not open. The emptiness of this particular plea for haste, now rather faded, is shown by the fact that we have been trading with Germany ever since the armistice. Between that event and the end of July we have exported to Germany goods valued at $11,270,624, in the month of June we exported more to Germany than we did to Spain. In July, by orders of the War Trade Board, the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act were set aside by the authorization of licenses to trade, and exports to Germany for the month of July amounted to $2,436,742, while those to Austria and Hungary were $1,016,516.

It is an interesting fact that the exports in June in Germany, before the relaxation of the Trading With the Enemy act, were much larger than after that relaxation, brought about by allowing licenses, was ordered, an indication of the undoubted truth that our trade with foreign countries is not affected by the treaty, but is governed by the necessarily reduced purchasing power of all countries in Europe engaged in the war. As a matter of fact, therefore, we are trading with Germany and it is a mere delusion to say that we cannot trade with Germany until the ratification of the treaty, because in order to do so we require a new treaty of amity and commerce and the re-establishment of our consular system in that country. The United States, following the usual custom, was represented in Germany by Spain both in the consular and in the diplomatic service, after the outbreak of the war, and we can transact all the business we may desire through the good offices of Spanish Consuls until a new consular treaty with Germany has been made.

Before leaving this subject it may not be amiss to remark that Mr. Lloyd George has recently made two important speeches expressing grave apprehensions as to the social and political unrest and the economic troubles now prevalent in England. He seems to have failed to point out, however, that the ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations by Great Britain had relieved the situation which he had described. He has apparently equally remiss in omitting to suggest that prompt action by the Senate of the United States in adopting the covenant of the League of Nations would immediately lower the price of beef.

In reporting the treaty for the Senate for action the committee propose certain amendments to the text of the treaty and certain reservations to be attached to the resolution of ratification and made a part of that resolution when it is offered.

In regard to the amendments generally it should be stated at the outset that nothing is more groundless than the sedulously cultivated and constantly expressed fear that textual amendments would require a summoning of the Peace Conference, and thereby cause great delay. There will be no necessity of summoning the Peace Conference, because it is in session now in Paris, with delegates fully representing all the signatory nations, as it has been for six months, and it seems likely to be in session for six months more. Textual amendments, if made by the Senate, can be considered in Paris at once, and the conference would be at least as usefully employed in that consideration as they now are in dividing and sharing southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, in handing the Greeks of Thrace over to our enemy, Bulgaria, and in trying to force upon the United States the control of Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople through the medium of a large American Army.

Still more unimportant is the bugbear which has been put forward of the enormous difficulties which will be incurred in securing the adhesion of Germany. No great amount of time need be consumed in bringing German representatives to Paris. The journey within the power of a moderate amount of human endurance, and it is also to be remembered that Germany is not a member of the League and need not be consulted in regard to the terms of the covenant. When Germany enters the League she will take it as she finds it.

Amendments.

The first amendment offered by the committee relates to the League. It is proposed so to amend the text as to secure for the United States a vote in the Assembly of the League equal to that of any other power. Great Britain now has under the name of the British Empire one vote in the Council of the League. She has four additional votes in the Assembly of the League for her self-governed dominions and colonies which are most properly members of the League and signatories to the treaty. She also has the vote of India, which is neither a self-governing dominion nor a colony, but merely a part of the empire, and which apparently was simply put in as a signatory and member of the League by the Peace Conference because Great Britain desired it.

Great Britain also will control the votes of the Kingdom of Hedjaz and of Persia. With these last two of course we have nothing to do. But if Great Britain has six votes in the League Assembly no reason has occurred to the committee, and no argument had been made to show why the United States should not have an equal number. If other countries like the present arrangement, that is not our affair, but the committee failed to see why the United States should have but one vote in the Assembly of the league, when the British Empire has six.

Amendments 39 to 44, inclusive, transfer to China the German lease and rights as they exist in the Chinese province of Shantung, which are given by the treaty to Japan. The majority of the committee were not willing to have their votes recorded at any stage in the proceedings in favor of the consummation of what they consider a great wrong. They cannot assent to taking the property of a faithful ally and handing it over to another ally in fulfillment of a bargain made by other powers in a secret treaty. It is a record which they are not willing to present to their fellow citizens or leave behind for the contemplation of their children.

Amendment No. 3 is simply to provide that where a member of the League has self-governing dominions and colonies which are all members of the League the exclusion of the disputants under the League rules shall cover the aggregate vote of the member of the League and its self-governing dominions and parts of the Empire combined, if any one is involved in the controversy.

The remaining amendments, with a single exception, may be treated as one, for the purpose of all alike is to relieve the United States from having representatives on the commissions established by the League, which deal with questions in which the United States has and can have no interest, and in which the United States has evidently been inserted by design. The exception is Amendment No. 45, which provides that the United States shall have a member of the Reparations Commission, but that such commissioner of the United States cannot, except in the case of shipping, where the interests of the United States are directly involved, deal with or vote upon any other questions before that Commission except under instructions from the Government of the United States.

Reservations.

The committee proposes four reservations to be made a part of the resolution of ratification when it is offered. The committee reserves, of course, the right to offer other reservations if they shall so determine. The four reservations now presented are as follows:

"1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in Article I. of said treaty of peace with Germany.

"The provision in the League covenant for withdrawal declares that any member may withdraw provided it has fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant. There has been much dispute as to who would decide it the question of the fulfillment of obligations was raised, and it is very generally thought that this question would be settled by the Council of the League of Nations. The best that can be said about it is that the question of decision is clouded with doubt. On such a point as this there must be no doubt. The United States, which has never broken an international obligation, cannot permit all its existing treaties to be reviewed and its conduct and honor questioned by other nations.

The same may be said in regard to the fulfillment of the obligations to the League. It must be made perfectly clear that the United States alone is to determine as to the fulfillment of its obligations, and its right of withdrawal must therefore be unconditional, as provided in the reservation.

"2. The United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X., or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, members of the League or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the League or not, against external aggression, or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts of other countries, which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII., Part 2, of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by the action of the Congress of the United States."

This reservation is intended to meet the most vital objection to the League covenant as it stands. Under no circumstances must there be any legal or moral obligation upon the United States to enter into war or to send its army and navy abroad, or, without the unfettered action of Congress, to impose economic boycotts on other countries. Under the Constitution of the United States the Congress alone has the power to declare war, and all bills to raise revenue or affecting the revenue in any way must originate in the House of Representatives, be passed by the Senate, and receive the signature of the President. These Constitutional rights of Congress must not be impaired by any agreements such as are presented in the treaty, nor can any opportunity of charging the United States with bad faith be permitted. No American soldiers or sailors must be sent to fight in other lands at the bidding of a League of Nations. American lives must not be sacrificed, except by the will and command of the American people acting through their Constitutional representatives in Congress.

This reservation also covers the subject of mandates, according to the provisions of the covenant of the League, the acceptance of a mandate by any member is voluntary, but as to who shall have authority to refuse or to accept a mandate for any country the covenant of the League is silent. The decision as to accepting a mandate must rest exclusively within the control of the Congress of the United States, as the reservation provides, and must not be delegated, even by inference, to any personal agent or to any delegate or commissioner.

"3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within such jurisdiction and the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or of the Assembly of the League of Nations or to the decision or recommendation of any other Power."

The reservation speaks for itself. It is not necessary to follow out here all tortuous windings, which to those who have followed them through the labyrinth disclose the fact that the League under certain conditions will have power to pass upon and decide questions of immigration and tariff, as well as the others mentioned in the reservation. It is believed by the committee that this reservation relieves the United States from any dangers or any obligations in this direction.

The fourth and last reservation is as follows:

"4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the Assembly or the Council of the League of Nations provided for in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of the said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany."

The purpose of this reservation is clear. It is intended to preserve the Monroe Doctrine from any interference or interpretation by foreign powers. As the Monroe Doctrine has protected the United States, so, it is believed by the committee, will this reservation protect the Monroe Doctrine from the destruction with which it is threatened by Article XXII. in the covenant of the League and leave it, where it has always been, within the sole and complete control of the United States.

Calls League an Alliance.

This covenant of the League of Nations is an alliance and not a League, as is amply shown by the provisions of the treaty with Germany, which vests all essential power in five great nations. Those same nations, the principal allied and associated powers, also dominate the League through the Council.

The committee believes that the League as it stands will breed wars instead of securing peace. They also believe that the covenant of the League demands sacrifices of American independence and sovereignty which would in no way promote the world's peace, but which are fraught with the gravest dangers to the future safety and well-being of the United States. The amendments and reservations alike are governed by a single purpose, and that is to safeguard American rights and American sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts, and generate wars. The United States can serve the cause of peace best, and has served it in the past, and do more to secure liberty and civilization throughout the world by proceeding along the paths she has always followed and by not permitting herself to be fettered by the dictates of other nations or immersed and entangled in all the broils and conflicts of Europe.

We have heard it frequently said that the United States "must" do this and do that in regard to this League of Nations and the terms of the German peace. There is no "must" about it. "Must" is not a word to be used by foreign nations or domestic officials to the American people or their representatives. Equally unfitting is the attempt to frighten the unthinking by suggesting that if the Senate adopts amendments or reservations the United States may be excluded from the League. That is the one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations know well that there is no threat of retaliation possible with the United States, because we have asked nothing for ourselves and have received nothing. We seek no guarantees, no territory, no commercial benefits or advantages. The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their League is a wreck, and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperilled. We exact nothing for ourselves, but we insist that we shall be the judges, and the only judges, as to the preservation of our rights, our sovereignty, our safety, and our independence.

At this moment the United States is free from any entanglements or obligations which legally, or in the name of honor would compel her to do anything contrary to the dictates of conscience or to the freedom and the interests of the American people. This is the hour when we can say precisely what we will do and exactly what we will not do, and no man can ever question our good faith if we speak now. When we are once caught in the meshes of a treaty of alliance or a League of Nations composed of twenty-six other Powers, our freedom of action is gone. To preserve American independence and American sovereignty, and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind, the committee proposes these amendments and reservations.

PLEA TO LODGE FOR FIUME.

Her Representative in Paris Seeks Senate's Aid Against the Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—An appeal for "justice for Fiume" has been cabled to Senator Lodge by Andrea Ossolnack, who has been serving at Paris as plenipotentiary for Fiume at the Peace Conference. Declaring that he cannot obtain a hearing before the Peace Conference, he concludes his appeal with this statement:

"Excuse me if I appeal to you, but to whom else can I appeal to be heard? Not the Peace Conference. It has not heard me yet, for it is a private company in which only directors and big stockholders are allowed to speak and whose small shareholders and workers are not admitted, but only exploited. Therefore I appeal to you to be generous and let the Senate know of this injustice and induces the Senate to investigate the case of Fiume, Dalmatia, sending a commission of experts who would be impartial and throw light on the question. They will see that the greatest injustice has been done in treating Italy in such manner after Italy sacrificed everything to insure the triumph of justice, and that Fiume is Italian and that the Italian populations of Austria-Hungary were the oppressed ones, and it is they who must be liberated and to them justice must be rendered."

Signor Ossolnack asserts that Jugoslavia is making active propaganda in America, "with all kinds of false statements—for instance, sending broadcast a protest denying right of National Council to represent Fiume."

"This protest," he continues, "is signed by only nineteen individuals, of whom the leader is Gothardi, ex-officer in the Austrian army, who in any allied country would have been interned until peace was signed, but under liberal régime in Fiume was left free. These nineteen individuals, among them several Hungarians and Croats, arrogate themselves right to represent the town. They state that 80 per cent.—that means 40,000 inhabitants—demand free city. As whole population is only 50,000, that would leave only 10,000 to be partisans of union either with Jugoslavia or with Italy. Another protest against National Council states that Fiume wishes to join Jugoslavia and is said to be signed by 19,000 inhabitants. Of these 19,000 signatures, overwhelming number not even inhabitants of Fiume, and of those inhabitants few very few are citizens, although citizens alone have right to express opinion on this matter."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss E. Sullivan, laces, dress trimmings; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—L. Rudolph, men's furnishings; Pennsylvania.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner & Co.; H. Zenner, dry goods; 206 Grand.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp., (Baltimore Bargain House;) M. G. Fraser, muslin underwear; 264 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Lee Co.; B. W. Cohen, women's, misses', children's outer garments; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Sonnenberg, Son & Blumberg; A. E. Sonnenberg, coats, suits, dresses; 212 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. H. Collins, silks, dress goods; D. A. Richards, toilet, leather goods, candies; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg, E. J. Bieber, silks, dress goods; 904 4th Av.; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Sonnenberg; A. Van Taesel, gen. mdse.; 105 Grand.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop; H. S. Bishop, ready-to-wear; 1,201 B'way.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Davis, knit underwear; Miss O'Connell, corsets; Mr. Downs, silk, dress goods; G. F. Durant, underwear; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Dansby, waists, sweaters; Miss Fisher, muslin underwear, layonda house dresses, corsets; petticoats, infants' wear; Mr. Lowenberg, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Miss Rice, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 390 5th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kane, sheep-lined suede coats; Miss Lohnes, women's coats; 25 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Butler's; Miss E. MacNeil, silks, dress, wash goods; Mr. Lenahan, hosiery, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. O'Neil, misses' suits; Miss Post, women's inexpensive dresses; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Miss Andrews, Japanese kimonos, negligees; Mrs. Boyle, silk underwear; A. Miller, sweaters, underwear; Miss Kane, boys' suits, bloomers, colored dresses; 235 5th Av.

BOSTON—Talbot's Broadway Store; A. J. Patch, boys' clothing, children's wear; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; G. W. Little, rugs, upholstery goods; Mr. Dolan, Mr. Jones, representing; F. A. Fuller, furs; Mr. C. Kendall, women's costumes; 452 4th Av.

BOSTON—Butler's; Miss M. Fanning, waists; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Quiles Clothing Co.; S. Finkelstein, clothing; Grand.

BOSTON—American D. G. Co.; W. Frank, blankets, knit goods; Commodore.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Wittstaden, domestics, linens; J. D. Grantfield, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Miss M. Lynahan, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BRYON, Texas—A. J. Wagner & Co.; A. J. Wagner, millinery; Marlborough.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. W. Bengor, toys; J. Y. Swans, upholstery goods; 2 W. 45th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. Armstrong, men's, boys' clothing, boys' hats; Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; H. Keim, leather goods, jewelry, novelties; 1,138 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, millinery, women's garments; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss J. B. Carlson, infants' dresses; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery, underwear; H. Felsenthal, children's, infants' white, colored dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neil, women's, children's apparel; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Wurzburger Brothers; J. Wurzburger, hosiery, underwear; Ansonia.

CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Levy, ready-to-wear, basement; 220 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. H. Buchler, shoes; W. A. Lee, men's, boys' neckwear; W. Gibbs, shoes; D. Curtis, furs; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. H. Dyon and J. W. Harros, men's shirts, collars, cuffs; W. Matthias, men's hosiery, shirts; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. J. Martin, buttons; W. Corris, ginghams; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wisbolt & Co.; E. Hoitasch, silks, dress goods, domestics; 141 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wisbolt & Co.; E. Hoitasch, silks, woolens, cotton goods; 141 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. H. Crawford, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Blue Front Cloak and Suit Store; S. Rubin, coats, suits, dresses; Brostell.

CHICAGO—Hub Cloak Co.; E. Goodman, clothing; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—M. Salk, mfrs. men's neckwear; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—Mrs. Siegel, furs; Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI—Lauterbach Cloak and Suit Co.; I. Lauterbach, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway; Latham.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. Williamson, children's serge, gingham dresses, bathrobes, women's coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. E. Meisel, skirts; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 37 W. 20th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, men's wear, traveling goods, mdse. manager; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; V. A. Fries, dry goods; 105 Grand.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; F. Hofmayer, silks; 470 4th Av.; Brostell.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; M. Kaplan, furs, fur sets; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Wasserman, laces, embroideries, kidskin; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—O. Melancon, skirts, suits; 37 W. 26th.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. R. Summers, notions; 60 Worth.

DAYTON, Ohio—Mike Rumler Co.; B. Sharts, men's furn. goods, clothing; 225 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss G. Mason, waists; 23 E. 26th.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. De Bruyn, hosiery, gloves, men's neckwear; H. L. Toad, underwear, men's furn. goods, shirts, pajamas; 41 Leonard.

DETROIT—B. Kern Co.; Miss L. Smith, muslin underwear; Miss A. Waite, coats, suits, waists; McAlpin.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, men's furn. goods, hats; C. G. Sheffield, coats; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—S. Pearlman, fur coats; B'way Central.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Henry, housefurn. goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Ernst Kern Co.; C. Wagner, notions; C. Kern, dry goods; Commodore.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. Dorwald, muslin underwear, petticoats; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Tannehill, men's clothing; E. C. Speckhart, women's shoes; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Osborn, Boynton & Osborn; H. F. Osborn, glassware; Commodore.

ERIE, Penn.—Davis Cloak Store; T. F. Mahoney, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. A. McWeeny Co.; J. E. Bannister, upholstery goods, carpets; 404 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—J. Sullivan; Mr. Green, shirts, suits; 37 W. 26th.

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia—M. Marcus; dry goods, millinery, McAlpin.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Stanley-Stockton-Hill Co.; D. Swansburg, millinery; Wallick.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Kaufman & Wolf; C. A. Kaufman, underwear, materials; 396 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—O'Gorman's; Miss M. Brown, fancy goods; Park Avenue.

HARTFORD, Ct.—Brown Thomson Co.; G. Reardon, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asher, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Swett & Adams; E. T. Adams and T. H. Tinger, domestics; D. S. Fraser, gen. mdse. manager; 105 Grand.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. O. Metzger & Co.; P. K. La Due, bookstore goods; 149 Grand.

HOUSTON, Texas—McCaddell & Sauer; H. McCaddell, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—C. E. Coues & Son Mfg. Co.; E. L. Patrick, overalls; 396 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. C. Barnett Co.; H. C. Barnett, millinery, furs; Ansonia.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Bazaar; Miss L. Robbins, waists; 116 W. 32d.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; 20 E. 36th.

LOWELL, Mass.—Boston Cloak and Suit House; M. Lamkin, coats, suits; Breslin.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Lynchburg Crockery Co.; W. B. Montgomery, china; Wallick.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Sky Block Mercantile Co.; Mr. Hess, ladies', misses' coats; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—Sky Block Merc. Co.; C. Hess, coats; 1,150 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; A. D. Bernard, white, dress goods, silks, linen, linings; 452 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—M. Savage Factories; A. M. Stateler, women's garments; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks, velvets; 45 Leonard.

MINOT, N. D.—Bargain Store; H. E. Wheeler, clothing; St. James.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Ed. Malley Co.; O. W. Billings, mdse. mgr.; R. A. Mills, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

NEWPORT, R. I.—King, McLeod Co.; W. W. Poole, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; Miss G. L. Calkins, art goods; 452 4th Av.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; H. H. Abbott, boys', men's clothing, boys' sweaters; Miss Epstein, women's neckwear, dress trimmings, laces; Mr. Yarwood, rugs; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Markovitz Bros.; H. Markovitz, notions, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Eureka Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Kahn, coats, suits; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, furs; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Gillman Bros.; B. B. Ullman, skirtings; 1,270 B'way; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, suits; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Hawthorne Shop; H. Alexander, ready-to-wear; Monticello.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg Co.; C. Dillenmuth, wash goods; 1,381 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. Shallenberger, women's neckwear; Miss N. McIlwain, women's, children's hosiery; Miss G. Hofmahl, muslin, silk underwear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz, underwear; Miss Weiler, children's, infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Lazarus, Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, children's serge dresses, coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickert, hosiery, men's gloves, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. G. Harris, boys' suits, overcoats; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, skirts, children's coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McFarland & Bro.; W. R. McFarland, notions; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Miss L. Marcus, misses' coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's overcoats, suits; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Given & Wells; H. Given, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG—Rosenbaum Co.; W. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; S. A. Shive, women's, children's shoes; 23 E. 26th.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—F. J. Brennan, notions, furs, goods; Marlborough.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Mr. Rhodes, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fain Mdse. Co.; S. Fain, general mdse.; Wallick.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplihimer & Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 East 23d; Latham.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. Taylor, dress goods; W. N. Baxter, knit goods; G. J. Dean, J. Cook, linens, blankets; 452 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. H. Graves Home Furnishing Co.; C. H. Bidelman, house furn. goods; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss S. Feidman, voile flannelette gowns, kimonos, bathrobes; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss E. Thornton, muslin underwear, lingerie; 16 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Golden Gate; A. Silverman, skirts, suits; 37 W. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hamburger & Co.; A. Hamburger, plushes; 368 5th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Epstein & Bro. Co.; I. Hornstein, notions; 43 Leonard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—F. S. Barney Co.; W. Van Dyke, men's, women's underwear, corsets, children's wear; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Kramer Bros.; L. H. Kramer, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

SEATTLE—S. Rogers, clothing, furn. goods; Bristol.

SPOKANE, Wash.—M. Sellers & Co.; V. Fredkin, notions, gent's furn. good, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Union Clothing Co.; F. Kramer, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Woods, McNamara Co.; F. T. McNamara, boys' wear; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss L. Schlager, costumes; Miss F. R. Schlager, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Well Clothing Co.; M. Well, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers; W. A. Buchanan, women's silk hosiery, children's satine bloomers; 395 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, coats, suits, dresses, costumes; 37 W. 26th.

THE HAGUE, Holland—F. W. Akkerman, stationery supplies, pens; Pennsylvania.

THE HAGUE, Holland—L. M. Plattenuw, books, shoes; Pennsylvania.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; H. S. Fisher, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—M. Meyer; W. Isaacs, coats, suits; 37 W. 20th.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

FUR BEAVER Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobson's J. 36; also Joel's plumetis browns. Kaplan & Weinstein, 2035 Chelsea.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Steven's 6116, oxford, navy; colpen, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1389.

BOTANY Wanted.—Yalama, all shades, for cash. Ben Ginsburg Co., 51 West 24th. Chelsea 3365.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White and pink botany or similar make. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Brown. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th. Farragut 5474.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 navy, Burrundy and taupe; pay cash. Sol Lavine & Co., 2 West 27th. Farragut 483.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or botany; quantities, for cash. M. W. Lavine Co., 46 West 25th. Farragut 6073.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; will exchange black, taupe, and plum for Cooper & Grapes. Farragut 7440.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Jullliard's 110, black; lightweight velours. Madison Square 894.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., brown. Klar Bros., 40 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, navy and black; any quantity. Greeley 4618. F

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Jullliard's .110, navy and brown. Farragut 9062.

CHAMBRAYS AND CHECKS Wanted.—Amoskeag or similar. Benjamin Spitser & Bro., 57 5th Av. Stuyvesant 8457.

CHAMELEON Wanted. — A. Greenberg, 29 West 30th. Madison Square 3935.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted. — Will pay cash for H. L., 121, Color 4142. Madison Square 3825.

CAMBRICS, MUSLINS Wanted.—Berkley's, Lonsdale's, Converse's, all numbers; cash. Hanover, 54 Eldridge St.

CHIFFON VELVETS. Cheney's. Wanted.—All shades. Phone Madison Square 3312.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; good quality. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens's silvertone 4315, brown and new blue; large quantity for cash. Cooper & Grapes. Farragut 7440.

CLOTHING JOBS Wanted.—Men's, young men's suits and overcoats; cash for any quantity, at a price. Max Kalter Mercantile Co., 391 Broadway. Phone 5161 Spring.

COATEES and Plush Coats Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 6th floor, 6 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new snappy coats. Call after 1 P. M., 29 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Can use 1,000 kit coney muffs, for cash. Joseph Kresnick, 29 West 30th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Open for any quantity; spot cash. Tuttlebaum, 1,181 Broadway. Chelsea 251.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. 6th floor, 6 West 22d.

COATINGS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on plushes. 6th floor, 6 West 22d.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Ivory or white, wide 25 or 36 inch. Telephone Madison Square 2178.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Jullliard's 9000, all colors. Stuyvesant 2459.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All shades, large quantity. Chelsea 9039.

DRESSES Wanted.—Juniors' flappers; jobbers looking and placing Spring orders on juniors' taffetas, Georgettes, printed voiles, grandy and serge dresses; call with samples. 6 West 18th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Skirts, waists, coats, suits, children's and infants' coats, flaring dolmans, capes, and suits; cash. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber placing orders now; must be newest, snappy styles. 29 West 30th. Madison Square 8585.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at high-class velour and silk samples; orders given out immediately if styles are satisfactory. Call 6th floor, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satins, serges and tricotines; bring new models only; call all week. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Of the better grade; new Fall styles in all materials; placing large order. 6 West 22d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber open for large quantity serge, jersey and tricotine dresses at a price. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 119.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at velveteen dresses. Call mornings all week. 147 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy job of tricotine, satins and serges; quantity no object. 279 5th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, tricotine; also skirts; jobs; cash. Farragut 4825.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs. 5th floor, 25 West 18th St.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All wool, navy, Grenada Av a similar cloth, for manufacturer of ladies. Abe Milliman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 2260.

FURS Wanted.—Feline and raccoon collars; large quantity. Call with samples, 6 West 22d St., 10th floor.

FURS Wanted.—Will buy large quantities of all kinds of fur collars. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Co., 20 West 33d St.

GEORGETTES, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas, and Pet Twills Wanted. — Vogel & Stalfarts, 329 4th Av. Madison Square 1127.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway, are open for several hundred pieces georgette for spot cash.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces Georgettes, flesh and white. Crown Waist Co., 45 Lispenard St.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for 25,000 yards, all colors, for cash, at a price. Maxwell Waist, 129 6th Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—In quantities, for cash. Newchester Waist Co., 201 Greene St.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Can use quantity white, flesh, and gray. 148 West 24th, 7th floor. Chelsea 3117.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich Nos. 108, 479, 481, and 715; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

HOSIERY Wanted.—16-inch fibre; immediate or future delivery; large quantity; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted.—18-inch fibre hosiery in striped top and seamed back, in large quantities. Submit samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre silk, all lengths, any quantity; also men's fibres. Hemmer 438 5th Av.

JAP SATIN Wanted.—5½ momie, flesh. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—1,000 pieces 7 momie habutai cash. Call Mr. Slesinger, Madison Square 2014.

JERSEY Wanted.—American 112 brown; also American velour, 032 navy, brown. Madison Square 5028.

JERSEY Wanted.—Jullliard's 2002, black and colors. Glantz & Schreiber, Chelsea 3868.

KHAKI OLIVE DRAB WOOLENS wanted for export. Phone Mr. Nathan, 740 Greeley.

LINGERIE Wanted.—Good and poor quality; all colors. Sandler, 21 West 46th.

NECKWEAR wanted. — For export, cash basis, lines of men's neckwear, shirts, Palm Beach suits. Siegfried, 34 West 28th St.

OPOSSUM FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

PANAMA CHIFFON Wanted.—Black, navy, and all colors. Room 203, 3 West 29th St.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Reindeer and khaki shades. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9850.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Brown, wide-wale corduroy. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, Hudson seal, Urfava and animole. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6284.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Plush coats on coatees; also, open for quantity. Call with samples, 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

PLUSH Coats and Coatees Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity. Call with samples, 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

PLUSH, COTTON Wanted.—Hinds-Harrison 1240, all shades; other makes. Gramercy 2000.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, any quality, or quantity Blumenthals Molaertz; cash. Farragut 6650.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salds, Black Hudson Seal, Mohair Beaver, Dobson's H 60. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSH Wanted.—Hind & Harrison, 4040, Peerless or similar; say quantity. Chelsea 9039.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity; for cash. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th. Farragut 3284.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, any quality; also Behring seal. Farragut 4078.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecan 4040 and peco. Madison Square 4040, Ext. 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco or Peerless. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th St. Farragut 9044.

PLUSH Wanted.—Hudson seal, black. Farragut 9062.

PLUSHES Wanted.—T-10, 40-40 and peco. Madison Square 4040, Ext. 14.

PLUSH Wanted. Harry Kitzinger, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2090.

Buyers' Wants

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy 200 pieces. Jaffe Co., 44 West 28th St.

PLUSH Wanted.—Can use quantity for cash. Greeley 2080.

PLUSHES, PECO Wanted. — 40-40, T-10; quantity. Madison Square 1163.

POLO Wanted.—American 13033. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9850.

POPLINS Wanted:—Open for all wool, burgundy; black. Williamsburgh Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, navy, and brown; A. W. Co. or similar. Samuel Fine Co., 12 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Greenery 6112, Mr. Diamond.

POPLIN Wanted. — American and Stevens. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Susquehanna; quantity for cash. Jacob Bernstein, 61 West 38th.

SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Printed Susquehanna or similar grade; pay cash. Sol Lavine Co., 12 West 27th. Farragut 483.

SATINS Wanted. — Printed Susquehanna or similar. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SATINS Wanted.—White messalines or wash satin. 6 West 32d St., 14th floor.

SEAL.—Baffin, Behring, Ukon, Ungava seal, Hudson Bay wanted for cash. Farragut 9062.

SERGES Wanted.—54299, 54222, 7120, 6120, -7512, 7312, 7614, 7301, WFX, MFL, BSL, SBGL, 104, 9, 90, 838, 235, Popline PFL, 774, mannish serges, and also tricotines of any quantities. Call Gramercy 1064.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 838, 235, 0036, or similar; also American poplins, 90610, 06077, 0326, any quantity. Goldberg, Farragut 90.

SERGES Wanted.—Black, all wool, 56-inch, $1.10 net; navy cotton serge, 34-inch, 26c. A. Goldberg & Brother, 154 West 36th.

SERGE Wanted.—4 pieces each, Shades 180 and 958. Quality 106; or similar fabric. Manufacturers, Y 48 Times Annex.

SERGES Wanted.—315, 838, 0036, quantities; call; cash. Bernstein-Baum-Da Costa, 38 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 528, 9, 104, 90, 54222, 7120, 7312, 838. Madison Square 2039, Extension 27.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity navy 4061 at $1.55. Schwarts, 147 West 22d. Chelsea 6895.

SERGES Wanted.—Husbahman 41-106; navy only. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 0036-0360-0310-235. Room 404, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 2422.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantities only, 7312, 7512, 7120, 54292, 528, 104. Stuyvesant 6882.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities 4061. Silverman & Stock, 130 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany; will pay cash. Bild More Dress, 6 West 20th.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgette, georgene, and crepe de chine; silk and cotton novelties, all shades; bring samples. Famous Waist Co., 99 Greene St.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash all kinds of silks, taffetas, satins, fancies; also odds and ends in any quantity. Call Madison Square 2673.

SILK Wanted.—Blumenthal on mohair stripe, 4 inches wide; any shade, quantity. Farragut 6650.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, popiin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,163 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash; georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, fancies. Pansy, 145 West 30th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulards, pongees, georgettes, printed or plain, or other silks; also imperfect silks. Madison Square 1804.

SILKS Wanted.—Cheney's printed; any quantity; will pay cash. J. Hett & Sons, 136 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and woolens. Call Madison Square 4941.

SILKS wanted; most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Remnants of any kind; spot cash. Madison Square 1805.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Style 15032, shade 312; also velours, brown and taupe, all wool; black broadcloth, style 315. Phone Gramercy 2462.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030, taupe, navy, brown, and black; 16007 Oxford. Bernstein-Baum-De Costa, 38 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, navy only; Brunswick 635K, all shades. Atwood Cloak and Suit Co., 148 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted:—All shades, for cash. Louis Kessler, 38 West 21st. Farragut 5865.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pekin, navy. De Land's 9800, American 15060. I. D. Karpas, 22 West 26th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American, brown, 16007, in exchange for navy. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American; will exchange any other shade for oxford. Chelsea 1172.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007, all colors; also velours; cash. Annetta, 1,198 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American 15030, 32 in all colors, spot cash. Knickerbocker 238.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Jullliard 2124, color 1, Oxford. Madison Square 3121.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American 15030, navy. Farragut 2477.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15080, American, black, taupe, navy. Madison Square 7423.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15030, 15032. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Attaquachee, American; quantity. Chelsea 7689.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15030-15032. Chelsea 3087.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American navy. Bernstein-Baum-De Costa, 38 West 32d.

SUEDINE Wanted.—15068, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5561.

SUITINGS Wanted.—Oxford; Jullliard's and Stevens's preferred. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SUITS Wanted.—A Western jobber is open for quantity suits in medium and better grades for quick delivery. X 430 Times Annex.

TINSELTONES Wanted. — Leonard's 718, shades 4072, 4531, 4044, 4534; chameleon cord, shades 4142, 2084, American sundines, brown, navy. Stevens's bolivia, all colors; Arthur Joel's 107; Plumette, shade 304. Vanderbilt 1389.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's 718, all colors, for cash. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th.

TINSELTONE Wanted. — Also tinseltone twill, all makes. Phone Spring 3013.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. & L., Colors 4672, 4644, 4852. Chelsea 590.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6112, Mr. Diamond.

TRICOTINES, SERGES Wanted.—Garfield, Andrews, American, Cleveland, Reed's, 0036, 225; other men's wear serges, also broadcloth; all shades. Farragut 2423.

TRICOTINES, Serges, Velours Wanted.—Lightweight, navies and all high shades; any quantity. B. A. Wechsler Co., 1,199 Broadway. Chelsea 984.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — All makes, also 13030, 15032, and 16007, quantity, at low prices. Chelsea 4567.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, and Everas Wanted.—Myers-Jolesch, Andrews, Joels, and others. H 180 Times.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—American Garfield; will pay cash; any quantity. Singer & Katz, 27 West 24th. Farragut 8885.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, black, brown; good quality, also twill back velveteen; for cash. Emcello, 142 West 24th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Black, open for quantity, spot cash, any make. Morris Kashowitz, 40 East 30th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. Navy. Bernman & Berkman, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 5819.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for 907 or similar quality. Salam & Kaufman, 18 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—American, 19077, Joel's 9045, similar. Dreyer-Senft-Ginns, Greeley 1772.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907, Dunmores, Garfield, Reids, Greer, or similar. Gramercy 6174.

TRICOLETTES and PAULETTES Wanted.—For cash; must be 48 inches, navy, brown, black. Call to see Mr. Cerrow, 49 West 24th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. tricotines. George Hosspiegl, 124 East 22d. Gramercy 1013.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, style 09077; Arthur Joel, style 9045-9708, and U. S. 907; any quantity. Gramercy 2452.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality; for cash. Daniel Levy, 170 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; spot cash. A. & S. Cohen, 108 West 25th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S., 54 net cash. Call Madison Square 8515.

TRICOTINE wanted, Reid's 7161 navy, spot cash. Madison Square 989.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy; for cash. Max Ginsberg, 51 West 24th. Chelsea 3468.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Price must be reasonable. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th St.

UNGAVA SEAL Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Meseritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3767.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandottes, No. 600, all shades. Flashburg & Glekel, 149 West 38th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warped, brown. Bernstein, Farragut 616.

VELOUR Wanted.—Pekin, any make; light weight. Stuyvesant 1661.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; also tricotines. Weisen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360 or similar, all shades. Chelsea 7920.

Buyers' Wants

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown and navy, 15044 Saxonia, 354 or similar, Stevens's plain polo cloth; also Dobson or Stevens's silvertip bollvia. Davie Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—Navy, any make; will exchange or buy same; also navy tricotine, large quantity. Scheer & Mayer, Madison Square 2967.

VELOURS and Duvet de Lane. Gera, Garfield Botany Wanted.—All colors. S. Hirschorn, 39 West 29th St. Madison Square 7000.

VELOURS, Silvertones Wanted. — Brown, navy, reindeer, pekin; also American or Cleveland's a tricotines. Goldstein Bros., 15 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight taupe, brown, navy, reindeer; quantity for cash. Harry Rubin, 131 West 20th St. Telephone Chelsea 2417.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens' 4314 or similar; brown, navy, reindeer. I. D. Karpas, 22 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—We are open for a quantity checked all wool velours. S. Schwarts & Bro., 106 East 20th.

VELOUR Wanted. — Lightweight; navy, brown, and reindeer. Imperial Dress, 24 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweight, taupe, beaver, and reindeer; for cash. Crown Costume Co., 45 West 24th.

VELOUR SUITING Wanted. — Lightweight navy, black, and light brown. Madison Square 0416.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight, Louis Bauman & Co., 11 East 23d St. Madison Square 1124.

VELOURS Wanted.—Parisa Wilder 551 or similar; all colors; any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 7059.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for fall colors, reindeer, brown, taupe and navy dressweight. Zuck & Gordon, 43 West 35d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield 5116, color 423 and 903; any quantity; for cash or exchange. Meght & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Also serney, American kitten's ear, 13045, all colors; low prices. Chelsea 4597.

VELOUR Wanted.—Garfield 5116, F. & H. and Clark & Dana; also American silvertone 16032. J. F. Dittman Co., Waldorf Building.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clark & Dana, all colors, or similar; also suedines. Orchard 5322.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, cotton warp; any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 1080.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Twill back; open for quantity; all colors. Madison Square 1280.

VELVETINE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity, all colors, including navy. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 W. 22d.

VELVETS Wanted.—Black millinery; open for big lot; cash. Greeley 968.

YALAMA Wanted.—Navy; will give in exchange brown, maroon, black, burgundy. Greeley 1186.

YALAMAS Wanted.—Black must be reasonable. Madison Square 8937.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARCTIC FOX and Baby Persian Lamb, (Blumenthal's,) black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3314.

PEACH BLOOM.—Also yalamas. Farragut 5142.

BOLIVIAS.—Dobson's 617-616, all colors, cheap, for cash. Madison Square 5617. Schneiderman.

BOLIVIAS.—Silvertip, Dobson 617, Goodman & Herman style 260; all colors. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

BOLIVIA.—De Land's 3700, all colors; reasonable. Farragut 6572.

BOLIVIA.—Deland, style 3700, 45-50; Frans Mers style 6714. Max Mandon Sq. 2138.

BOYS' WOOL OVERCOATS.—Dark colors, 8 to 17, $7 each. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

BROADCLOTH.—Black, 315; brown, Jullliard 116, lightweight velours; also F. & H. and duvet de laines, silvertones, Parkside 103, 109; American 15083; all colors. Greeley 3133.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertones, oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 202.

BROADCLOTHS.—Velours, silvertones, polo cloth, velour check, &c., below market price. Mr. Herman, Farragut 616.

BROADCLOTHS.—Jullliard's 110, American 112, all shades, also Worumbo black. Gramercy 4481.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, green, and kahki, cheap, silvertones, lightweights, all shades. Farragut 2323.

BROADCLOTHS.—Jullliards 110 and 2002, all shades; immediate delivery. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—72-inch, cotton back, quantity in black, cheap. Chelsea 0868.

BROADCLOTH, Stevens and botany; all colors. 1120 Greeley.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H., all shades; also F. & H. velours; 54 net cash. Chelsea 8507.

BROADCLOTH Jullliard's 110, Shade 83. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 1885, black American 112, shade 307. Madison Square 8047.

BROADCLOTH, 4 pieces green, F. & H., 54 net. Call Chelsea 0358.

BROCADES.—Import, gold, beautiful French colors, at a price. Friedman. Greeley 830.

CAMBRIDGE.—2 cases 88x80; 9 cases Cambridge 64x80; 6 cases nainsook 88x72; 5 cases percales stripes slater 68x72; 1 Butcher linen very reasonably. Tobias, Stuyvesant 7309.

CAPES, DOLMANS, Coats, Suits, 2,000 last Spring; will sell cheap. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

CHARMEUSES.—50 pieces, black and navy; highest quality; sell below market price. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

CHIFFON VELVETS. — All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3312.

CHEVIOTS. — Goodman, Herman, navy and oxford; Newhouse, 9, brown; cheap. Greeley 4377.

CHEVRONA.—Velours, plushes, broadcloths. Phone Knickerbocker 1166.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—3,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3.45 to 10, $4.75 to 14, $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

COATINGS.—Velvets, meltons, and prints, from 50c up; velour, 54-inch cotton warp, black and all wool, in all colors; serges, 52-inch, red, grey, and copen; cheap. Chelsea 9033.

COATING, 16007, 6109, 2421, 2258, 2001, 2300, 800, 1839, 110, 184, cheap. Square, 359 6th Av. Farragut 9678.

COATINGS. — Lawrence 818-820, Dobson's velour 800, all shades. Farragut 4851.

COATEES.—Plush novelties; immediate delivery. Potter-Schattman, West 31st St.

COATEES for immediate delivery, $18.50 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 32d.

COATS AND COATEES on the rack for immediate delivery; attractive styles in plushes, silvertones, velours, broadcloths. Call and inspect. Singer & Son, 48 West 37th.

COATS.—For jobbers, high-class coats, suedines, bolivias, tinseltone and plumettes, 200 immediate delivery, reasonable. Gottlieb & Laikin, 27 West 20th.

COATS, children's, infants' juniors', misses'; thousands on hand; today's delivery. 7th floor, Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and stouts; tricotines, velours, broadcloths, silvertones; exceptional value. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

COATS, plushes, plain, fur-trimmed; also stouts, 48 inches long; today's delivery. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS, children's and juniors', to close out from $5.45 and up. Faultless Garment Co., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, Suits.—Newest models, $13.50 to $35; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS. — Johnny plush coats, coatees, fur-trimmed, beaver-trimmed, plain; newest model. P. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—75 high-grade samples to close out at once. L. Bloom, 41 West 33d St.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed; to close out attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS. — Broadcloth, silvertone, polo cloth, thibets, velours; few thousand on hand. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

COATS AND COATEES.—Plushes and velours, on racks for immediate delivery. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Children's high grade, very reasonable. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9744.

COATS for immediate delivery of polo cloth, velours, silvertones, at attractive prices. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Suits, latest styles, materials, popular prices; immediate delivery. Talbot, 29 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobs, ladies' plush and cloth, children's and infants'; immediate delivery. Schwarts Bros., 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all latest style and materials. Singer & Son, 48 West 37th.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Lumm, 127 West 25th St.

CORD DE LAINE.—Deuret & Co.; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's 8100 Birds, several shades, below market price, Mr. Katz, 28 East 21st St.

CORDUROY.—25 lamps, Boyd's, chestnut, blue, and grathite. N. E. Greenfield Co., 93 Mercer St.

COTTON GOODS BATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Mayman, 1,123 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth of piece goods below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Good assortments of short lengths to close out. Century Novelty Co., 293 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—1200 doubles rolled crazy duck, 30½ inch, 1 raw selvedge. Aetna Mills, 127 Marcer St., Spring 5345.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—35 cases of white voile and organdy on hand below market. Fairragut 2625.

COTTON PLUSHES, brown, green, hunter, Peking, reasonable. 127 West 25th, 1st floor.

COTTON PLUSHES, brown, green, hunter, pekin; reasonable. 127 West 25th, 1st floor.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes. Wash fabrics, right price. Aero Silk Mills, 31 East 27th. Madison Square 6061.

DENIM.—Chambrays and cotton goods of all kinds in hand under mast prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 128 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Mr. Jobber, you can readily tell how good a coat is by its ring. You can tell how good our dresses are by comparison; see what they cost others. Call this rack for style, quality and finish, summon you here. Answer that summons to your own advantage. We have tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $37.50. Should you call upon inspection that these values will make the most money for them; immediate delivery assured. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—If you are fond of traveling or have a liking for "keep going," but if you want a dress house that gives values look no further. You will admit upon the spot the comparison that our dresses are out of the ordinary in style, value, workmanship. See our business getters for you in tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $37.50. They are on the racks for immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—We do not travel with our dresses, because our popular line at popular prices needs no traveling men to talk for them. Our line talks a language of its own which every buyer understands. The best tricotine dresses on market, $15.75; woolen velours, $12.75; serge, $4.75. For immediate delivery. Call and convince yourself. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—We sold $40,000 in dresses yesterday; that proves that if it costs us 98c you get it for $1; see our velveteen dress, $11.50, and our broadcloth dress, suit effect, $12.50; come up and convince yourself; 5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; beautiful new Fall models in high-grade charmeuse, satins, tricotines, trioplettes, from $32.50 to $37.50; positively the very best values in the garment on the racks for yourself. Ehf Dress Co., 28 West 27th. Chelsea 5676.

DRESSES.—Some manufacturers complain of heavy cancelations this month; we don't. We're getting orders. It seems they can't get enough of our dresses. Twenty wonderful models of all-wool serges at $13.75 on the racks, ready to ship; any quantity, all sizes. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Special shipments to arrive mean economy. Wise buyers know there are big profits for them in our merchandise. They buy right off the racks and wire for more as soon as they get home. Serges, satins, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesman, extravagant overhead, or five models, but our models are five sellers; all-wool, man - tailored, priced $14.75; hand-embroidered paiette, $10.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $4.75 to $25. Feller, 26 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—The styles you can sell right now are ready right now on the racks; velveteens, tricotines, charmeuse, velours, and novelties; splendid careful workmanship as you expect from a high-class house. Crown Costume Co., 43-47 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Do you believe in quick sales? Then you need our coats, suits, and dresses. All wool jersey dress, $3.75; silk velvet dress, $11.50; on the racks for instant delivery. Modern 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Inspect our line; today's delivery; velours, tricotines, tricolettes, serges, silvertones, broadcloth, satins, georgettes, taffetas; highest class. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—They're going fast! Better make your selections early; original creations in georgette, serge, satin, tricotine, jersey, and tricolette. Amsonia Dress Co., 56 West 38th St.

DRESSES. — 2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low prices. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Furd, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, $2 and $3 cheaper than elsewhere; from $4.75 up. If you need dresses you should see these. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, attention; dinner and party dresses, latest models, on hand for immediate delivery. Zweigenthal, 15 West 24th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values! Satins, serges, jerseys, $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nusabaum, 119 West 25d.

DRESSES.—1,000 on the racks; tricotines, serges and satins; clever styles; special prices. Superior Waist and Dress, 141 West 20th.

DRESSES, Tricotines, Serges, Satins.—Very reasonable; also beaded georgettes, discard samples at low price. Franco-Amer. Dress Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has quantity of satin and tricotine dresses to close out; quick action will buy them right. 147 West 24th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Children's all wool serge dresses, sizes 6 to 14, for immediate delivery. Davis & Stern, 234 West Broadway. Spring 3163.

DRESSES. — On the racks, 2,000 tricotine, satin, serge, jersey, paulette, velveteen, at low prices. Mr. Jobber—$7.75-$25; investigate Marietta, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Phenomenal values in trioolettes, tricotines, serges, georgettes and satins; you can make money on our dresses; call and see us today. Mahon, 29 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Save $3 to $5 and time; buy our chic tailored serges, jerseys, trioptines and satins. Chicmade Dress Co., 35 West 34th.

DRESSES.—2,000 all wool French serge dresses, to close out. Kallen & Co., 38 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Big jobs of dresses to close out, tricotines, broadcloth, and velour, very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery, satins, serges, tricotines, at attractive prices. Commodore Garment Co., 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin and serge dresses to close out at a price. B. B. Dress, 1 East 27th.

DRESSES.—High-class, snappy style stout dresses; close out at prices; large assortment. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Serges, 52-in. silks, $4.75; Susquehanna poplins; finest class of dresses in jobs; pick them out. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies; regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—100 tricoline dresses at big sacrifice; immediate delivery. Call Chelsea 670. 26 West 15th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—500 serges, tricotine, satins; beautiful styles; slaughtering prices; unusual bargains. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has serge, satin, and velveteen dresses; will sell very cheap. Belmont Dress, 1 East 21st St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style, Queen, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 234 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs of satin and serge dresses, all sizes. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—50 tricoline dresses to close out cheap. Wexler Bros., 135-141 West 25th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., 1 shade, 1 plum; cheap. Murray Hill 8778.

DUVETYNE.—100 cotton trioothe to close out at sacrifice price. 139 W., 19th, 4th floor.

DUVETYNE.—Better grade silk, trioolette, tricotine, Jersey. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DUVETYNE.—150 tricotine dresses to close out at a price. Friedman, 25 West 31st.

DUVETYN.—Berlinger's silk Duvetyn all colors, also Steven's 2831. Mad

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Our September list contains 99 securities, selected from the world's most desirable financing. At current prices high grade securities return an attractive income. Many issues are exempt from all Federal Income Tax.

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REDFIELD'S FUTURE STILL UNDECIDED

Nothing Is Yet Settled About the Proposed Foreign Credit Clearing House.

SECRETARY LIKES IDEA

Says Such a Corporation Is Needed to Make America's Savings Available to the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Denial was made today by Secretary of Commerce Redfield that upon his retirement he would become head of a foreign credit clearing house. However, the Secretary declared that such an enerprise would be of great benefit to the United States in foreign trade expansion. In a formal statement Mr. Redfield said:

"I have had one interview and some correspondence with Mark O. Prentiss in connection with the plan for the so-called foreign trade clearing house, and I am informed that the idea has been approved by prominent men of affairs. So far as my own action is concerned, however, nothing further can be said than that I am considering several matters which have been suggested to me, none of which has reached a decisive stage.

"When peace is come we need what we have not—an adequate organization for furnishing the credits which the world requires. There ought to be a great corporate unit or units, either under Government supervision or possibly Government participation, certainly with the Government's approval, and with great capital, say a billion of dollars, which shall take the securities of nations, provinces, cities, corporations, private and public enterprises, in various parts of the world and then secured by these and by its own vast financial strength, shall issue its debentures to be sold all over the United States on a basis of a commercial return for large and small investors alike. The task is great. The billion dollars will not be sufficient. Probably several billions must be raised. Through this means the savings of America can be made of service to the world."

Want Pan-American Parley Delayed

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 10.—The Brazilian delegates to the second Pan American Financial Congress, which President Wilson has called to meet in Washington in January next, have asked that the holding of the congress be postponed for a few months. They desire that the session be deferred, if possible, to a warmer period of the year, so that the Brazilian and other South American delegates will not be exposed to the Winter in North America, to which they are not accustomed.

Marconi Stock Deal Completed.

It is understood that arrangements for the General Electric Company to purchase the block of foreign-owned stock of the American Marconi Company have been completed. Edward J. Nally, Vice President of the American Marconi Company, who has been conducting the negotiations, sailed from England Sept. 3. Upon his arrival it is believed formal announcement will be made that the deal has been closed.

Woodworth Succeeds Harrison.

Leo Day Woodworth has been appointed Secretary of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, to succeed Milton Harrison, who has become Executive Manager of the New York State Savings Bank Association. Mr. Woodworth was formerly Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5½	High	5½
Low	5½	Low	5½
Renewals	5½	Renewals	5½
Last	5½	Last	5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 6¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.16½	$4.15	$4.16½	—.00½
Cables	4.17⅝	4.15⅝	4.17⅛	—.00⅛
France—				
Demand	8.35	8.39	8.36	—.06
Cables	8.33	8.37	8.37	—.06

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.16⅛	$4.17⅛
5.1815	Paris	8.36	8.37
5.1913	Belgium	8.52	8.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	96.50	96.65
	Shanghai	128.50	128.75
	Peking	126.50	126.75
40.20	Holland	36.9375	37.12½
19.20	Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813	Italy	9.73	9.71
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	41.00	41.25
	Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.50	50.75
	Yokohama	50.00	50.75
19.30	Spain	18.92	18.97
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	24.30	24.50
	Christiania	22.80	23.00
	Copenhagen	21.30	22.00
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.35	42.45
22.44	Rio	25.115	25.30
5.1813	Switzerland	5.69	5.67
51.48	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	4.80	5.00
	500 rubles	4.70	4.90

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market: Cents Per Kronen.

		Checks	Cables.
23.83	Germany	*2.92	2.94
23.83	Poland	*4.20	4.30
20.26	Austria	2.09	2.135
20.26	Jugoslavia	2.30	2.50
20.26	Czechoslovakia	3.40	3.50
10.30	Finland	16.25	6.80
19.30	Rumania	4.50	4.70

*Cents per mark. †Kronen. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.13	$4.11¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $812,941,398; balances, $76,749,306; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $27,311; Federal Reserve credit balance, $58,888,411.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $37.1625.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 51d; in New York, $1.12⅝; Mexican dollars, 86¾@90¾.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$5,447,290	$46,999,196
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	7,880,871	80,819,468
Miscellaneous	80,594,972	254,450,950
Miscellaneous revenue	14,658,744	172,309,491
Total receipts	$858,386,909	$503,971,205
Exc. of ord. disb. over ordinary receipts	77,612,084	1,170,085,439
Exc. of total disb. over total disb.	198,052,995	50,497,702
Expenditures	$180,708,974	1,734,007,296

Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.
First Mortgage 6s, 1946

A direct obligation of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., constituting practically its only mortgage debt. Net income available for interest for the past three years has averaged almost three times the principal amount of these bonds.

Prices to net 6.90%

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Amer. Wood-Working Mach.	5s	1923	
Atlantic Ice & Coal	1st 6s	1930	
Atlantic Steel	6s	1941	
Baker-Vawter	20-yr. 6s		
Bath Iron Works	1st 6s	1923	
Bessemer Coal, Iron & Land	1st 6s	1931	
Boston Sand & Gravel Co.	1st 6s	1924	
Brown Hoisting Mach.	1st 6s	1920	
Buffalo, Lockport & Roch.	5s	1954	
Central Georgia Power	1st 5s	1956	
Clifty Consolidated Coal Rcds.			
Dakota Central Telephone	1st 5s	1925	
East Chi. & Ind. H. Water	5s	1927	
Federal Publishing Co.	6s	1920	
Hackensack Water	1st 6s	1952	
Holyoke St. Ry. Co. 1st mtg.	5s	1925	
Janesville Electric	1st 5s	1922	
Kansas Natural Gas	1st 6s		
Louisville Home Telephone	1st 5s	1923	
Mo. Closed (Minn.) Public Service	1st 6s	1924	
Union Traction Co. of Kansas	1st 5s	1937	
United Home Telephone	1st 6s	1924	
Wisconsin Gas & Electric	5s	1953	

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Trading Department
120 Broadway, New York
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Due entirely to the unprecedented exchange rates for Belgian francs, 1000 francs can be purchased for about $125 in American money, whereas the value of the normal rate of exchange is $193.

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(c) Profit to American investors.

The following tables give the par value and interest return on the above bonds in United States currency, at each one cent increase in exchange from the approximate present rate to the normal rate:

PAR VALUE OF PRINCIPAL Exchange Rate	1000 Francs	INTEREST RETURNS at 5% per 1000 FRANCS Exchange Rate	50 Francs
13c.	$130	13c.	$6.50
14	140	14	7.00
15	150	15	7.50
16	160	16	8.00
17	170	17	8.50
18	180	18	9.00
19	190	19	9.50

We recommend these bonds for good business and patriotic reasons

Delivery of Definitive Bonds may be expected in December. In the meantime we are issuing Interim Certificates.

Further information sent in Circular No. G-61

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Dated September 15, 1919

Due March 15, 1920 - 4¼%
Due September 15, 1920 - 4½%

Coupon Certificates in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000

Interest exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax. The interest on an aggregate principal amount not exceeding $5,000 of U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness and Liberty 4% and 4¼% Bonds shall be exempt from all Federal taxation except estate and inheritance taxes.

Certificates will be accepted at par in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturities of the Certificates.

U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of any issue maturing on or after September 15, 1919, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for Certificates of the present issue.

We will receive subscriptions for these Certificates subject to allotment at

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Aug. 13th well in	1,500	"
Aug. 14th " "	9,000	"
Sept. 5th " " (⅛ Interest)	8,500	"
" " (⅛ Interest)		

Eight wells now drilling.

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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co., Boston

WILD WEST ROBBERY IN HOTEL GRENOBLE

Three Armed Men Hold Up Cashier and Watchman and Take $600 from Drawer.

PASS POLICEMAN ON CORNER

Escape in Automobile After Pointing Four Revolvers at Their Victims in Hotel Office.

One of the most daring robberies in the Rialto district occurred shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when three holdup men who did not even take the precaution to conceal their faces with masks walked into the Hotel Grenoble, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street and at revolver's points compelled the cashier and night watchman to remain silent while they took $500 from the cash drawer. Then, having warned Evan Rowland, the cashier, that he would be killed if he attempted to follow, the men left the hotel and escaped in a waiting automobile. So quietly did the holdup men accomplish the job that a patrolman on post on the corner did not know that a robbery had occurred when he saw the automobile drive away.

According to Rowland, the three men sauntered into the hotel, talking with one another in a laughing way, and walked over to the desk. Suddenly one of the men drew out two revolvers, one in each hand, and ordered him to hold up his hands. A second robber aimed two pistols at the head of John Brennan, the night watchman, while the third opened the cash drawer behind the desk and took out the receipts. After the third man, who seemed to be the leader of the trio, completed the job of rifling the cash drawer, he tried to open the safe, but soon gave up, as he could not work the combination. The safe contained $1,600 in cash, according to the hotel management.

When the robbers left the hotel, Rowland notified the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, but, although Detectives George Ferguson and Frank Dennison were at the hotel in less than fifteen minutes, they were unable to find any trace of the men.

LIST UKRAINIAN POGROMS.

Jewish Congress Names Localities Where Massacres Occurred.

The American Jewish Congress made public yesterday the following communication concerning outrages against Jews in Ukrainia, received from the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference:

"We have recently given out a list of the localities in which terrible anti-Jewish pogroms took place. We had thought it advisable to add, that that list was very incomplete inasmuch as we were unable under the circumstances to receive direct news from Ukrainia. Unfortunately, the information which we have just received justified our action. In the last six months very many pogroms have been perpetrated, among them a number of recent date.

"A new blood-curdling list has just been published in Odessa by a group of Jewish writers in a little publication entitled Le Tempa. This publication is dedicated to the memory of the Jewish victims in Ukrainia. The list which we publish below contains only a few of the cities which we mentioned in our previous list. Moreover, in the light of the information which we are constantly receiving from diversified sources, pogroms are taking place in a number of localities which Le Tempa does not mention.

"The following is a list mentioned by the writers:

Sisavetgrad—Terrible massacre, bombs were thrown to the cellars where Jewish families had taken refuge; Bolerici—Massacre continued two days, all the Jews had hidden themselves in their homes where the scoundrels silently massacred them one by one; Kabidievka (in the State of Podolia)—The whole male Jewish population was assassinated, almost 300 fatalities, all the Jewish houses plundered; Ostimeto—514 Jews massacred, looting; Tchekassi—Wholesale massacres; Krivanf—A few killed, plunderings; Mopine (State of Podolia)—More than 400 killed and houses looted; Biori (Jewish agricultural colony)—The whole Jewish population massacred, only one woman and six children survived; Orkourov—Total fatalities comprised both sojourning and those dead of wounds about 5,000; Kiaticl—Eight dead, pogrom, more than 100 killed; Rovimirod—200 Jews killed, pogrom lasted eight days, whole city burned; Koovitich—The whole Jewish population exterminated; Alexandrovka—Whole Jewish population exterminated; Vissapil—Half the population massacred; Oumane—Terrible pogrom, many victims; Medjiboge—Whole population massacred; Matousero—70 killed, village burned; Tchichalnik—30 Jews killed; plundering; Kadima—200 men killed, plundering; Pliachtine—More than 800 killed; Ostrog—Large number of victims; Naissine—About 600 killed; Ivankov—15 killed and 19 seriously wounded; Khastchevata—Large number killed; Lebedine—Number of victims; Horodischtche—13 killed; Radomysal—Wholesale massacres; Bielozsero—120 killed; Otopol—Massacres and plunderings; Bratslav—Massacres; Annapol—Very bloody pogroms; Vainiarka—17 victims; Toultchine—11 victims; Vassilkov—Complete devastation; Teplik—100 killed; Smiela—More than 80 killed; Schpola—10 to 15 killed; Kremenitchoug—Large number killed.

"Massacres have also taken place in the following cities: Zolotenescha, Greiding, Iarroslinets, Smotritsch, Baline, Ouriniine, Houssiatine, Balta, Schiraleff, Verkhovka, &c."

Montreal Stock Market.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Abitibi	85	85	85
Ames Holden	35½	35	35½
Ames Holden pf.	104½	102¾	104½
Asbestos Corp.	76	75½	76
Asbestos Corp. pf.	86	84	86
Atlantic Sugar	50½	47	49½
Brazilian	52¾	52	52½
Brompton	63¾	62	63¾
Canada Car	39	39	39
Canada Car pf.	99	98	99
Can. Converters	65	65	65
Can. Forgings	194	194	194
Can. Steamship	55	54½	55
Can. Steamship pf.	84½	84	84
Can. Smelting	30	30	30
Detroit Ry.	99¾	99¾	99¾
Dom. Bridge	106	105½	106¼
Dom. Canners	51¾	47½	51½
Dom. Glass	63	60	62
*Dom Steel	69¾	67¾	67¾
Dom. Textile	119	119	119
Laurentide	224	219	222½
MacDonald	34	34	34
Mont. Power	91½	91½	91½
Nat. Breweries	180	177½	177½
Quebec Ry.	18¾	18	18
Quebec Ry. pf.	90½	85½	90½
Shawinigan	121¾	121¾	121¾
Spanish River	49¾	47¾	48¾
Spanish River pf.	113	110¾	112
Tooke Bros.	46	44¾	46
Tooke Bros. pf.	85	83¼	85
Tucketts	45	44	44
Wayagamack	63	62½	62½

*Ex. dividend.
Total sales, 21,868.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Forecast: N. C.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri. S. C.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ga.—Fair Thurs.; showers Fri. Fla.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri. Ala.—Fair Thurs.; rain Fri. Miss.—Fair Thurs.; Rain Fri. Tenn.—Fair and warm Thurs.; rain and cooler Fri. Ky.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri. Ind.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri. Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ohio—Showers and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri. Ill.—Unsettled and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri. Mo. and Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Minn.—Fair and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri. Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Mon.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Kan.—Fair and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

IRISH RIOTS COST $100,000.

Troops at Fermoy to be Confined, Col. Dobbs Promises.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The total damage caused by the riots at Fermoy, near Cork, on Sunday night, is now estimated at £20,000. There were no disorders today, the shops keeping their shutters closed during the day.

A public meeting was held for the purpose of calling upon military authorities to prevent a repetition of the riots. Colonel Dobbs, commander of the troops in Fermoy, was present and after hearing of the origin of the trouble promised to confine the soldiers to their barracks tonight and to investigate charges that officers participated in the wrecking of shops. He said he would do all in his power to maintain the amicable relations which have hitherto existed between the troops and the people of the town.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.63¾	$1.59¾	$1.59¾	$1.61¾	Hdy.
December	1.59¾	1.58	1.58	1.59¾	Hdy.
May	1.59¾	1.58	1.58	1.59¾	Hdy.

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.71	.70	.70	.71	Hdy.
December	.73¾	.73½	.74¼	.73¾	Hdy.
May	.76¾	.74¾	.74¾	.75¾	Hdy.

Local market for cash transactions closed.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.43¾	1.43¾	1.43¾	1.43¼	Hdy.
October	1.46	1.44¾	1.44¾	1.45¼	Hdy.
December	1.48¼	1.46¾	1.46¾	1.46¾	Hdy.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	28.25	25.25	28.10	26.80	Hdy.
October	26.07	25.00	25.85	25.97	Hdy.
January	23.05	22.55	22.75	....	Hdy.
Ribs—					
September	21.10	20.75	21.10	21.00	Hdy.
October	21.12	20.50	20.75	20.80	Hdy.
January	19.00	18.90	19.00	....	Hdy.
Pork—					
September	42.50	42.00	42.00	42.00	Hdy.
October	37.10	36.80	36.80	36.45	Hdy.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Jacket	.12
Alta	.05	Mexican	.17
Andes	.3+	Ophir	1.45
Best & Belcher	.12	Savage	.07
Bullion	.05	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Imperial	.10	Union Con.	.22
Con. Virginia	2.00	Utah	.04
Gould & Curry	.06	Concordia	.14

TONOPAH.		Knox	.13
Belmont	3.00	Midway	.16
Cash Boy	.06	Mohawk	.06
Halifax	.10	Myra	.15
Ilm Butler	.30	Nevada	.06
McNamara	.70	North Divide	.05
McNam. Crescent	.34	Northwest	.06
Midway	.17	Reno	.06
Monarch	.04	Revert	.43
Montana	.10	Rosetta	.18
North Star	.06	Royal	.09
Rescue	.17	Silver	.18
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Silver King	.12
West End	1.50	Sutherland	.09
West Tonopah	.10	Topsey	.23
DIVIDE.		Trilby	.03
Allied	.06	Verdi	.15
Alto	.14	Victory	.23
Arrez	.05	West	.06
Apex	.07	Wilson	.06
Argentine	.05	Wonder	.05
Belcher	.37	Zone	.06
Belcher Exten.	.25	GOLDFIELD.	
Ben Hur	.06	Atlanta	.03
Bevis	.06	Booth	.06
Brougher	.75	Consolidated	.16
Butte	.21	Crackerjack	.04
Calumet	.03	Daisy	.02
Chariot	.05	Development	.14
Consolidated	.14	Florence	.48
Divide City	.15	Fraction	.04
Divide Exten.	1.87½	Great Bend	.02
Divide Tonopah	3.75	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Dividend	.48	Kewanas	.04
East Divide	.10	Lone Star	.06
East Div. Exten.	.03	Mercer	.04
Florence	.11	Red Hills	.04
Giant	.06	Silver Pick	.05
Gold Reef	.19	Spearhead	.07
Gold Wedge	.03	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Grimes	.13	Carrie	.14
Hasbrouck	.25	Hackberry	1.50
Hennessy	.06	Manhattan Con.	.08
Hercules	.05	Mayflower	.06
High Divide	.10	Nevada Hills	.06
High Divide Ext.	.02	Packard	.30
Homestake	.06	Rochester	.18
Horseshoe	.15	Round Mountain	.31
Jim	.06	R. Mtn. Fair	.50
Junior	.06	Simon	1.65
Kernick	.12	Simon Exten.	.07
Keystone	.05	White Caps	.16

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	2	2½	Isabella	4½	4¾
Dr. J'pot	3	4	M. McKin.	8½	8½
El Paso	17	20	Portland	97½	98
Golden C.	150	153	U. Gold M.	16¾	17¼
Granite	10	15	Vindicator	34	40
Elkton	3	4	Rose Nicol.	9	14

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The above company (called New Company) has been organized under the laws of Delaware for the purpose of acquiring the entire outstanding Common Stock, except directors' qualifying shares, or the assets and business of the International Fur Exchange, a Missouri Corporation, (called the Company). For information regarding the above Preferred Stock we refer to a letter, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, dated August 30, 1919, from Mr. P. B. Fouke, President of the Company, who has summarized some of the statements in said letter as follows:

The Company conducts what is probably the largest business in the world for the wholesale purchase and sale of raw furs, including daily sales of raw furs in season and public auction sales of raw and dressed furs held three times yearly in St. Louis. Furs for latter sales on commission basis are shipped from all parts of the world. Volume of all sales in last fiscal year was approximately $32,000,000.

The consolidated net earnings after provision for Federal taxes for three years and two months ended June 30th, 1919, certified by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, plus 6% per annum on $2,350,000 new net working capital to be introduced, are at the average annual rate of $593,310, or 3.39 times annual dividends on new Preferred Stock and for 13 months ended June 30th, 1919, are at the annual rate of $878,734, or over 5 times said preferred dividend requirements.

The consolidated total net assets (exclusive of good will, etc.) as of June 30th, 1919, after giving effect to $2,350,000 new net working capital to be introduced, as shown in the report of Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, were $2,956,566, equal to $158 per share for new Preferred Stock to be presently outstanding; consolidated net quick assets included alone amounting to $3,375,410, or $135 per share for such new Preferred Stock.

A cumulative sinking fund to be applied annually to the purchase or redemption of the Preferred Stock at not exceeding $110 and accured dividends is to be created by setting aside from surplus profits on June 30th, commencing with 1920, (a) a sum equal to 3% of the aggregate par value of Preferred Stock theretofore issued, whether or not outstanding; (b) a further sum depending on the amount of dividends paid on the Common Stock.

The New Company may not (a) create or permit any subsidiary, as defined in charter, to create any mortgage on its real property excepting purchase money mortgages on after acquired property or (b) issue or permit any such subsidiary to issue obligations maturing later than one year from date of issue, unless with the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the outstanding Preferred Stock. The New Company agrees that there will be maintained at all times (a) consolidated net quick assets equal to at least 100% of the outstanding Preferred Stock; and (b) consolidated net assets equal to at least 120% of the outstanding Preferred Stock.

Application will be made to list the Preferred and Common Stock on the St. Louis and New York Stock Exchanges.

The legal proceedings in connection with the issue of the above stock are being passed upon by Messrs. Cravath & Henderson, New York, and Messrs. Spencer & Donnell, St. Louis. Temporary certificates "when, as and if issued and received by us" will be deliverable in the first instance, which certificates will, by their terms, be exchangeable for engraved certificates when prepared.

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The following comparative statement of earnings of the Chicago Motor Bus Company for the four months ending August 31st, 1918-19, represents actual results obtained from an average of 38 buses operated on the North Side of Chicago:

	1918	1919	
Gross	$227,901.20	$283,152.10	Increase $55,250.90 or 24%
Operating	184,514.58	206,298.99	Increase 21,784.41 or 11%
NET	$ 43,386.62	$ 76,853.11	Increase 33,466.49 or 77%
Depreciation Reserve	18,879.66	18,677.02	
Net for Dividend	$ 24,506.96	$ 58,176.09	Increase $33,669.13 or 145%

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Vital questions concerning present situation discussed in current issue.

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Special to The New York Times.

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Hawthenherst Corp., Manhattan, realty, $2,500,000; A. L. Mawse, G. A. Mahlsen, A. Thierd, 25 Broad St.

Ring Bakeries, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; W. P. Meyer, L. Debaum, E. S. Cook, 570 West 160d St.

Corona Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $25,000; F. Derries, B. Schenker, I. H. Schwartz, 161 Broadway.

Olympia Towing Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; D. T. Lamond, G. J. Lutz, R. O. Wilson, address not given.

Buffalo Body Corp., Buffalo, auto and carriage bodies, $1,000,000; M. B. Macdonald, R. J. Mackenzie, W. R. Daniels, Buffalo.

The Buffalo Mills Co., Buffalo, hosiery and underwear, $50,000; S. Rattenstein, I. Green, S. Reeen, Buffalo.

Cortland Type Co., Cortland, foundry and machine shop, $10,000; B. Conger, W. G. Rhoden, C. D. Corwin, Groton.

Penn Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Sanderg, L. J. Jacobs, W. M. Fenner, 1,584 Seventh Avenue.

American Cleansing and Sanitary Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Rheinfeld, B. Gluckman, A. B. Albert, 308 Broadway.

Gem Merchandise Corp., Manhattan, cutlery, surgical instruments and leather goods, $30,000; H. B. Silverman, J. J. Schessinger, H. Rosenbidtt, 271 Broadway.

Eureka Lighting Supply Co., Manhattan, gas and electric fixtures, $5,000; S. Geller, I. J. Shirmel, H. M. Feuerstein, 19 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

Herbert S. Wetzler, Manhattan, advertising, $5,000; H. S. Wetzler, W. S. Bowker, J. S. Murphy, 1,320 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Fair Helen Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatricals, $30,000; F. Hart, M. Elgin, C. L. Kahn, 1,451 Broadway.

J. Weisberg & Co., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; H. Cohan, M. Cohan, J. Weisberg, 718 East Fifth Street.

Catalina Trading Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Gabriel, H. Grill, M. Birnkraut, 2 West 120th Street.

American Manufacturers' Alliance, Manhattan, commission business, $50,000; R. H. Blum, M. C. Beach, S. M. Livingston, 30 Washington Square.

Empire Headwear Co., Tarrytown, $10,000; J. Levitt, J. Maurer, S. Meyerson, Tarrytown.

Davenport Machine Tool Co., Rochester, $625,000; W. S. Davenport, C. R. Burt, C. W. McKay, Rochester.

Cole Sales Co. of Rochester, N. Y., agency for Cole motor cars, $35,000; H. M. Christman, A. J. Rogers, F. J. Malbaum, Rochester.

The Wasteredge Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $55,000; G. F. Secor, J. Pownds, M. A. Smith, 238 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Schwartz & Frank Co., Manhattan, embroideries, $25,000; S. Frank, F. Schwartz, F. Weinberger, 451 East 7th St.

Alabama Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $230,000; I. Kaufman, B. Sanberg, M. Siff, 711 5th Av.

H. S. Brightman Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $100,000; H. S., J. L., and I. S. Brightman, 309 Broadway.

Hosmer Mfg. Corp., Rochester, goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; L. I. Tucker, W. Westfall, S. M. Hosmer, Rochester.

The Warsaw Wholesale Co., Utica, groceries and provisions, $50,000; J. Wasielewski, R. Wilek, K. J. Szypuslit, Utica.

Carbolineum Creosote and Disinfectant Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Rupsa, K. M. Lehrer, A. Goldbach, 2,696 Marion Av.

Western Kentucky Oil and Gas Co., Buffalo, $150,000; H. Altman, B. J. Hanf, G. B. Doyle, Buffalo.

Sanitarium Realty Co., Manhattan, realty and establish a sanitarium, $150,000; F. Flang, W. A. Brannon, E. R. Kirkel, 401 East 21st St.

Goodman & Blum, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' under garments, $20,000; J. C. Davis, H. Blum, S. L. Goodman, 218 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Fuchs & Neufeld, Inc., Bronx, motion pictures and theatricals, $20,000; B. Solomon, M. L. Fuchs, M. Neufeld, 627 Fox St., Bronx.

Mackey Starr Co., Brooklyn, misses' footwear, $25,000; M. M. Durkin, F. E. Taylor, W. H. Moll, Jr., 2,526 Grand Concourse.

Halbro Trading Corp., Manhattan, oils, chemicals, metals, and foodstuffs, $25,000; V. Halper, B. Brown, B. V. Fine, 1 East 107th St.

Koree Const. Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. A. Schneider, J. Palcologue, J. W. Koree, 1,482 Broadway.

George D. R. Hubbard Co., Manhattan, printing, engraving, and lithographing, $25,000; G. D. R. Hubbard, F. E. Webb, E. F. Hills, 124 Nassau St.

Gaby Shops, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; P. Turner, G. and F. Rosenzweig, 590 West 172d St.

Aetna Auto Supply, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; P. Adelson, W. Wohl, M. Popper, 19 East 113th St.

Auger Chatburn, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $20,000; J. M. Breunig, J. Mame, B. Machinist, 21 East 105th St.

Fliederbaum & Liebenthal, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $10,000; S. and N. Fliederbaum, J. Liebenthal, 1,450 3d Av.

Domestic Coat and Suit Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. J. Greenstein, J. R. Sadler, 63 Park Row.

Feronia Holding Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; O. N. Sarvant, M. E. and W. J. Hadley, 15 East 14th St.

Rey Nuel, a corporation, Manhattan, conduct hotels, restaurants, camps, and amusement halls, 200 shares preferred stock $100 each, 200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $21,000; E. and R. Aks, H. Auerbach, 1,328 Brook Av.

Freeport Underwriting Agency, Inc., Freeport, insurance, $10,000; W. J. Sullivan, G. and R. J. McCord, Freeport.

Mandel & Zimmett, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; F. Mandel, M. and J. Zimmett, 309 East 4th St.

Tunley Machine and Tool Works, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. H. M. D., and W. S. Tunley, 160 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

Marshall Neilan Productions, Inc., Manhattan, Motion pictures and vaudeville, $1,000,000; B. J. Longstreet, G. E. Tierney, F. Goodhue, 157 East 34th St.

Tarsey-Kranz Corp., Albany, engineering and contracting, $10,000; L. Brokow, O. Burns, W. Hastings, Albany.

Excelsior Import and Export, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000; C. G. Cano, B. Aaronson, G. W. Files, 115 Broadway.

Queens Auto Service, Inc., Queens, $5,000; J. F. Gerckens, L. J. Smith, E. J. Kelly, Flushing.

Consolidated X-Ray Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; H. M. Friedman, A. M. Levine, A. Lewis, 15 Broad St.

154-156 West 27th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; A. Friedman, H. Glotzer, J. Garbus, 741 Crotona Parkway North.

Mentor Phonograph and Record Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Stege, F. A. Lappen, H. P. Fay, 221 Lenox Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The United Steel and Metal Corp., Manhattan, $40,000 to $50,000.

Point Breeze Operating Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $250,000.

Eye Brand Confectionery Co., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $80,000.

Senter, Rosenberg Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

Paramount Metallic Bed Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $25,000.

Bach Fur Co., of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Selden Truck Sales Co., Rochester, to Selden Truck Corp.

Federal Branch, Inc., Manhattan, to Federal Motor Truck Co. of New York.

Clark & Norton Mfg. Co., Wellsville, to James Rowden & Co., of America, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

The Abercrombie Corp., Del., goods, wares, and merchandise, $100,000; H. H. Gordon, Jr., rep., 65 Cedar St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lorraine Dress Co., Manhattan.

John J. Sullivan Corp., Rensselaer.

35 South William St., Inc., Manhattan.

General Nursery Co., Geneva.

Geier & Baker, Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 10.—Charters filed: Pardee Steel Corp., $12,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Royal Production and Refining Co., $5,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

New Ideal Power Co., chemicals, &c., $5,000,000; H. Edward Allison, Charles N. Wolf, Lee S. Stoner, all of New York.

Bokma Oil Co., $1,500,000; William F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Gauge Valve Corp., $1,000,000; Albert E. Serewicy, Charles Segal, Samuel E. Goldstein, all of Chicago.

The Water Oil Burner Co., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. S. Anderson, I. J. Baynes of Dover.

The Silver Hill Mining Corp., $500,000; T. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

American Tropical Corp., vegetable oils of all kinds, $800,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

American Gear Gauge Co., $150,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Texas Royalties Corp., $180,000; Claude H. Grillman, Lubbock, Texas; Abraham Bender, Norfolk, Va.; Louis J. Stern, New York.

Barr Memorial Industry, commission merchants, &c., $125,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

The Community Recreation Co., $100,000; L. Hoops, Paul Thompson, Henry R. Isaacs of Wilmington.

A. A. Herbert Smith, Jr., artificial teeth, &c., $100,000; A. Herbert Smith, Jr., H. L. Maris, M. Robinson, all of Philadelphia.

Oklahoma Oil Guaranty Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Allegheny Oil Corp., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Stigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Dekoma Development Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Federal Cement Company, New York, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3125-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation, and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation; corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement as made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted; and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 3125-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919, or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 23, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., will be held at the offices of the Company, Room 414, 90 West Street, New York, on the 13th day of September, 1919, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. POWERS, Sec'y.

New York, September 9th, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1919, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon.

G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SPENCER PETROLEUM CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Corporation's office, 20 Mack Block, Milwaukee, Wis., on September 3rd, 1919, a regular monthly dividend of 2% on the par value of the Common Stock was declared, payable on September 25th, 1919, to shareholders on record September 15th, 1919. Books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

HERBERT R. MANGER, Secretary.

Advance Rubber Co.

Semi-Annual Dividend on Common Stock.

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has this day been declared upon the common stock of this company, and will be paid to stockholders of record of June 30, 1919, on Sept. 10, 1919.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 27, 1919.

LOUIS GROMET, Treasurer.

U. S. CONTINENTAL MINES COMPANY.

A stock distribution of Arizona Victory Mining Company shares, totaling 25% of the outstanding capitalization of the U. S. Continental Mines Company, will be paid October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business September 15th, 1919. Stockholders of Record of that date will also receive Rights covering the underwriting of an issue of Treasury shares of the Arizona Victory Mining Company.

R. B. CROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 81

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co

43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared, payable on September 20th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 11th, 1919.

Dated September 9th, 1919.

EDWARD R. KELLY, Treasurer.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.

Preferred Stock Dividend. A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1919.

September 8th, 1919.

H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.

INDIANOLA REFINING CO.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1919.

DIVIDEND NO. 59.

The regular monthly dividend of 1% on the stock of the Indianola Refining Co. was today declared, payable on October 1st, to stockholders of record September 21st.

An extra dividend of 2% was also declared payable on the same date.

W. O. SCHOCK, Secretary.

Asheville Power & Light Company.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 38.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 42.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

CORE AND WASH BORINGS.

NEW YORK STATE BRIDGE & TUNNEL COMMISSION

AND

NEW JERSEY INTERSTATE BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMMISSION.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, Room 1110, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until September 23rd, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., for land and river borings from the vicinity of Canal and Varick Streets, New York City, along the line of the proposed vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, to the vicinity of Grove and Twelfth Streets, Jersey City. The approximate quantities required for this work are: Land sections, 2,200 feet of casing, 220 feet of core. River section: 1,800 feet of casing, 180 feet of core. Proposals must be in the form and upon the blanks prescribed by the Commissions, and shall be accompanied by two (2) certified checks for $1,000.00 each. Information for bidders, form of contract and specifications may be obtained from Mr. G. M. Holland, Chief Engineer, Room 614, Hall of Records, New York City.

GEORGE R. DYER, Chairman, New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

WILLIAM E. NOYES, Chairman, New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

September 2nd, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 19, 1919, for the sale of the U. S. Lighthouse Tender GARDENIA. Information upon application to the above Supt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

10-Year 6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Debentures, Due May 15, 1926.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of a certain indenture dated May 15, 1916, between the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, One thousand thousand dollars ($1,000,000), principal amount of debentures bearing numbers and denominations as follows, the following five numbers have been designated for redemption on October 15, 1919, viz.:

Coupon Debentures for $1,000 each.

189	1844	2847	3229	4183
187	1972	2857	3270	4407
508	2036	2858	3362	4547
781	2089	2885	3366	4552
809	2095	2889	3466	4579
1084	2135	2894	3443	4584
1178	2196	2898	3485	4585
1196	2202	2102	3558	4606
1247	2224	3106	3602	4621
1278	2605	3120	3808	4689
1339	2606	3126	3866	4689
1442	2678	3159	3909	4725
1458	2694	3169	3930	4762
1627	2715	3181	3939	4802
1588	2786	3190	3960	4819
1610	2786	3208	4002	4836
1706	2818	3222	4023	4872
1784	2840	3228	4029	4878
1809	2847	3238	4110	4907
1852	2865	3259	4125	4971

The holders of debentures bearing the above numbers are required to present such debentures with all unmatured coupons at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on October 15th, 1919, and the Company will redeem such debentures on that date at 102½% of the face amount thereof and accrued interest.

Interest upon the debentures so numbered will cease to accrue upon October 15, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

New York, September 11, 1919.

TO HOLDERS OF

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY,

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Dated May 1, 1918.

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between Empire Gas and Fuel Company and said Trustee, securing the above bonds, for the sale to the Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund provided for in said Indenture, of bonds of said issue at prices not to exceed 102½% of the principal such bonds, plus accrued interest thereon to November 1st, 1919. On or before November 1st, 1919, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a premium of 2½% of the principal thereof, with accrued interest to said date, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $850,000, and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such Indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue, at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposal for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Gas and Fuel Company," dated May 1, 1918," must be for all or any part of bonds offered, and must be received by said Trustee at its Trust Department at or prior to 12:00 o'clock noon, on September 27th, 1919.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before September 29th, 1919, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest should accompany all accepted bonds.

Dated, September 4th, 1919.

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY,

By FRANK W. PRUEAUFF,

Vice-President.

PAIGE DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Notice of Redemption of Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of the Paige Detroit Motor Car Company, issued in accordance with resolutions duly adopted by the holders of the Paige Detroit Motor Car Company at a special stockholders' meeting thereof duly called and held on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1916, that in accordance with Section 3 of Article I of the By-Laws of the corporation and the provisions of the certificates evidencing ownership of said stock and the resolutions of the Board of Directors adopted at a special meeting thereof duly called and held on the 7th day of August, 1919, the corporation will redeem all said issued and outstanding Preferred Capital Stock on October First (1st) A. D. 1919, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall St., City of New York, at Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents ($10.50) per share and accrued dividends. All Preferred Stockholders are required to present their certificates for redemption on the date above specified at the above named Trust Company. All such Preferred Stock not so presented for redemption will cease to participate in any earnings of the corporation from and after the date specified in this notice, namely October First (1st) 1919.

PAIGE DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

H. M. JEWETT, President.

WM. B. CADY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

30 yr. 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Due Dec. 1, 1946

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $360,361 for investment in the above mentioned bonds. Offers of bonds endorsed "Tender of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Bonds" will be received by the Trustee, at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of Sept. 24, 1919, at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted bonds will cease Sept. 24, 1919.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By C. B. HUMPHREY, Vice President.

Sept. 5, 1919.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Iowa Division 4% and 5% Bonds.

Maturing Oct. 1, 1919.

Interest on above bonds will cease at maturity and the bonds will be paid on presentation at the fiscal agencies of the Company at

32 Nassau Street, New York, or

State Street Trust Company, 33 State Street, Boston.

Registered bonds must be accompanied by adequate transfer instruments.

All coupons should be detached and presented separately, with proper ownership certificates.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.

THOMAS S. HOWLAND, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the LIBERTY TYPEWRITER CORPORATION will be held on the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to change the present name of said Corporation to that of LIBERTY TYPEWRITER CORPORATION to that of GOURLAND SALES COMPANY, INC.

Dated: New York, August 12th, 1919.

J. W. BECK, President.

C. R. SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

2 Rector Street, New York,

September 4, 1919.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Express Company, notice is hereby given that a seventh and partial distribution of the assets of this Company, amounting to $1.25 per share, will be made October 15, 1919, to the shareholders of record as of the 20th day of September, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, September 20th, and reopen October 16th, 1919.

JAS. W. SMYTH, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING CO.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co., dated October 1st, 1907, invites Proposals for the sale to it, as said Trustee of all or any part of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 316-322 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, September 16, 1919, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Wm. P. Gest, President.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1919.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IN THE COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY, issued in the name of Berthold Baumann, No. 434, dated September 16th, 1902, for five shares of the preferred stock, having been lost, notice is hereby given that application has been made for issue of new certificate.

Sept. 8th, 1919. SOPHIE LANG, Administratrix of Berthold Baumann, Deceased.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. IMMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, D. C., September 10, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 500, District Building, until 3 o'clock P. M., September 23, 1919, and then opened for the purchase of tankage from garbage collected by the Commissioners, D. C., during the period from October 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, together with necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room of the first Building.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
W. OWEN CARRIGAN,
C. W. KUTZ,
Commissioners, D. C.

Fajardo Sugar
National Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Federal Sugar
American Thread Preferred
City Investing Common
Joliet & Chicago R. R.
Pacific Alaska Navigation
Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad
Procter & Gamble (Preferred)
Royal Baking Powder Common

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Established 1889
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way., New York
Wire Connections—Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Columbia Graphophone
Old and New Common Stock
Port Lobos Petroleum
Standard Oil Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Holt & Company
74 Broadway New York
Phone 7060 Bowling Green

U. S. Rubber
Rights
Traded in on the New York Curb.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

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DAWSON & Co.
49 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

We offer and recommend the PREFERRED STOCK of an industrial Company whose
Product is a necessity.
Raw material supply unlimited.
Management unexcelled.
Financial position secure.
Yield 8¼%.
Descriptive circular T-O on request.
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34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

Albany Southern R. R. 5s, 1939
Arizona Power 6s, 1933
Hudson Navigation 5s, 1923
National Fuel Gas
No. Ontario Lt. & Pr. Com.
Wall St. Exeg. Bldg. As'n Stk.
Wire Wheel Pfd. & Com.
Hanson & Hanson
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

Manati Sugar Co.
Central & So. Amer. Tel. Co.
Proctor & Gamble Co.
COMMON STOCK FRACTIONS & RIGHTS
Bought and Sold
A. M. Kidder & Co.
5 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 2180

Commonw. Power 5's, 1936.
Duquesne Light 6's, 1949.
Mercantile Stores 5's, 1939.
GILBERT J. POSTLEY
7 Wall St. Phone Rector 1386

PEERLESS NOTES
William M. van der Bleit
Tel. Bowling Green 6000. 61 B'way, N. Y.

$400,000
The Beckley-Ralston Company
6% Serial Gold Notes

Dated August 1, 1919. Due in eight equal annual installments, August 1st, 1922 to 1929, inclusive.

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st without deduction for normal Federal Income Taxes not exceeding 2%. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

The Company reserves the right to redeem all or any part of these notes upon any interest date up to January 1st, 1922, at 102 and interest, and after that date at 101 and interest

PEOPLES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.

The Beckley-Ralston Company are the largest wholesale dealers of automobile parts, sundries, and accessories in the world, with branches in New York, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco. The business was established in 1897, and from a small beginning has grown to international proportions.

These Notes will constitute a primary obligation of The Beckley-Ralston Company, and the Company agrees to maintain at all times Net Quick Assets equal to 200% of all outstanding notes.

The Company's statement as of June 30th, 1919, after this financing, shows Net Quick Assets of 356% and Net Tangible Assets of 387% of the outstanding notes. Net earnings for the past five years have averaged more than Seven Times the total interest charges.

We offer these notes when, as, and if issued and delivered to us, at the following prices:

$50,000 due Aug. 1st, 1922	at 98.66 and interest to yield 6¼%	$50,000 due Aug. 1st, 1926	at 97.22 and interest to yield 6¼%
50,000 " " 1923	at 98.22 " " " 6¼%	50,000 " " 1927	at 96.92 " " " 6¼%
50,000 " " 1924	at 97.89 " " " 6¼%	50,000 " " 1928	at 96.63 " " " 6¼%
50,000 " " 1925	at 97.55 " " " 6¼%	50,000 " " 1929	at 96.37 " " " 6¼%

The books of the Company have been audited by Messrs. Ernst and Ernst, Public Accountants, and the legality of the issue has been approved by our attorneys. Copies of the Audit and Opinion may be seen in our offices.

ELSTON AND COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

508 Neave Bldg. Cincinnati — 39 South La Salle Street Chicago — First National Bank Bldg. Milwaukee

The statements made herein are not guaranteed by us, but they are believed to be correct, and are based upon information on which we ourselves have purchased these securities.

New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.
Embracing the undeveloped lands controlled by
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad
Descriptive circular upon request.
William C. Orton
Specialist in Reorganization Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
Phone 7160 Broad

Union Oil of Delaware
Rights
Traded in on the New York Curb.
Bernard J. Ferris
Specialist
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 64 Broad

Net Yield 7.25%
Standard Gas & Electric Company
3-year 7% Collateral Trust Gold Notes
Louisville Gas & Electric Company
Bond Secured 7% Gold Notes
Send for Circular N T
H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated
Investment Securities.
1324-1111 Broadway 1923-208 S. La Salle St.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
7 Tel. Rector 8481. 9

Canada Copper 6's, 1928
Det Gd Haven & Mil Eq p6s, 1920
Rio Grande Western 4's, 1939
Denver & Rio Grande 4's, 1936
COWEN & CO.
67 Exchange Place Tel. Rector 2364

A. H. T. of N. J. 5s, 1936
Commercial Cable 4s, 2397
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Deb. 5s, 1939
Mutual Union Telegr. 6s, 1941
North western Teleg. 6½s, 1934
T. L. MacDonald
52 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Broad 2337-8-9

FRED'K F. MARQUAND
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
Tel. 3030 Broad. 48 Beaver St., N. Y.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For Investment or Margin
FRACTIONAL LOTS

Securities
C. J. KELLEY & CO.
66 Broadway New York
Phone: Rector 8087-8088-8089

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All parties holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. Dated New Orleans, July 15, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

BUY—SELL
PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.

TO START INQUIRY INTO HARVEY'S FEES

District Attorney Will Investigate Income of George Washington Memorial's Agent.

MRS. DIMOCK DEFENDS HIM

President of Association Denies That He Received or Handled Any Contributions to Fund.

Pending court proceedings against David M. Harvey, publicity agent of the George Washington Memorial Association, whose arrest on Monday caused the cancellation of the reception in Carnegie Hall to General Pershing, an inquiry will be started at the District Attorney's office today concerning his employment and activities for the association. Chief Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley said he had been informed that Harvey was to receive five per cent. of all subscriptions he obtained for the George Washington Memorial Fund.

"The association is engaged in raising by public contributions $10,000,000 for a monument or memorial at Washington. Harvey's income from that source would be a large one," asserted Mr. Talley. "I am told that $1,000,000 has been subscribed, and if Harvey was connected with raising the rest his payment would amount to $450,000. We want to ascertain what part of the fund has been paid to Harvey, if any."

Harvey was arrested on the charge of breaking a parole based on a suspended sentence in 1909, on a charge of larceny. Mr. Talley wrote to Mrs. H. F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, asking her to call today at the District Attorney's office and give them what information she had concerning Harvey's employment. Mrs. Dimock, who was at the Hotel Gotham last night, said she would comply with the request.

"I do not know anything of the charges against Harvey, nor of his previous career, but his work had been satisfactory to the association," said Mrs. Dimock. "He received none and handled none of the contributions to the fund. It was a very unfortunate thing that the private affairs of an employe should be the ground for cancelling the reception we had planned. Had it been here we had sufficient notice of the trouble we would have arranged to carry out the reception to General Pershing as arranged."

OAKLAND MAN DROWNED.

Body of Walter Romaine Is Found in Ramapo River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 10.—The body of Wallace Romaine of Oakland, N. J., a member of the Board of Education and of the Borough Council there, and also President of the Farmers' Association, was found last evening in the Ramapo River by a fisherman.

Romaine, who was about 55 years old, held a responsible position as an inspector in an airplane factory at New Brunswick. He came home once a week, and this habit accounts for the fact that he had not been missed at his home. It was said there that he left last Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock to take the 6:50 train for New Brunswick. He was obliged to cross a high trestle over the river, and it is the opinion of the County Physician that he was struck by the train he was intending to take.

RESUME A. E. F. RECRUITING.

Those Accepted to Replace Discharged Soldiers in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—General March today announced that recruiting for service with the A. E. F. in Europe would be resumed immediately. Those enlisting will be sent abroad to replace those whose enlistments expire. Only white men will be enlisted. Enlistments will embrace one or three years, provided that no man is to be enlisted for one year who has not had previous Federal military service. Acceptance will be limited to infantry, signal corps, and the medical department.

Men eligible for discharge and re-enlistment under existing instructions may be re-enlisted. Such men will not be retained on their present duties, but will be forwarded at once or upon expiration of re-enlistment furlough to the Overseas Replacement Depot at Camp Meade.

RIO POLICE RAID RADICALS.

Suppress Paper Urging Death for Lloyd George—Arrest 100.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 10.—The police have begun a vigorous campaign against anarchists and other radicals, who recently have been growing more active in their agitation, and more violent in their speeches.

On Monday the entire edition of the radical organ, Spartacus, was confiscated because it contained an article advocating death for Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, and other violent measures. Today the police raided two meetings, where violent speechmaking was in progress, and arrested 100 men, who defied the official order to disperse.

During the last few days the police have closed many clubs which are gathering places of radicals.

Supreme Economic Council Meeting.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—The Supreme Economic Council will meet here from Sept. 15 to Sept. 20. This will be its first meeting without Herbert Hoover, the Chairman. In his absence America will not be represented. Etienne Clementel of France, J. Austen Chamberlain of England, Silvio Crespi of Italy, and M. Jaspar, Belgian Minister of Economics, will attend. The Chairman has not been chosen.

Captain Lionel Pape Returns.

Lionel Pape, an English actor who has appeared here in "Fanny's First Play," "General John Regan" and other plays, has returned to New York after serving as a Captain in the Royal Air Force. He had been reported killed in January, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AMERICAN BLAUGAS CORPORATION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated August 5, 1919, made in a suit in equity in that court wherein Charles M. Tenney & Company is complainant, and American Blaugas Corporation defendant, all creditors of or claimants against the said American Blaugas Corporation, who claim that said estate is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against said American Blaugas Corporation, and all others whomsoever who assert any claim against the said American Blaugas Corporation, are required to assert their said claims on or before October 1, 1919, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified, written statements or proofs of their claims against said American Blaugas Corporation or the estate in the hands of the Receiver, specifically setting forth any preferences or priorities alleged by them, respectively, with Arthur S. Beves, Receiver of said American Blaugas Corporation, at the office of his solicitors, Covington, Tompkins & Moesel, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. Said order further provides that no creditor of or claimant against said American Blaugas Corporation who claims that said American Blaugas Corporation is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against said American Blaugas Corporation, and no person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said American Blaugas Corporation who fails to file such statement or proof of claim on or before October 1, 1919, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of said American Blaugas Corporation in the hands of such Receiver or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated, New York, August 27, 1919.

COVINGTON, TOMPKINS & MOESEL, Solicitors for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York.

SHORE HOTEL STOCK SOLD.

Syndicate Gets Control of Shelter Island Heights Property.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—George R. Branson, who owned or controlled a majority interest in the Shelter Island Heights Association, has sold all his stock to a syndicate of Manhattan and Brooklyn residents. The parent company owned the Prospect House, the Shelter Island-Greenport ferry, a bathing pavilion, express company, ice company and several cottages.

The syndicate which bought the Branson stock is composed of Charles H. Otis, George M. Boadman, George M. Webster, Charles L. Morse, Howard Raymond, William H. Bradley, Martin Shiebler, Frederick Mackay, Eugene Britton, and Frederick Kally. The property as recently appraised at $240,000, and it is understood Branson was paid $50,000 for his holdings. Recently a minority stockholders suit was brought by Martin Shiebler and others against Branson to compel him to pay over to the parent association money which it was alleged had been paid out by Branson, and a judment was rendered against Branson directing him to pay back into the company $23,000. It is understood one of the details of the sale of his stock was that all suits and charges of mismanagement were to be dropped.

The new syndicate is planning to remodel the hotel and make it one of the most exclusive on the island and also to build up the resort and make it a popular one.

BLIND PRISONER A TYPIST.

Lawyer Pardoned from Sing Sing Has New Occupation.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Sept. 10.—Charles Cossum, former lawyer and blind prisoner of Sing Sing for whom Governor Alfred Smith has signed a pardon, has lately learned to operate a typewriter, it was announced today, and hopes to earn his living by typing as soon as he is released from prison. Cossum was taught to operate the typewriter by the touch system.

In the two years he has been in prison he has had no occupation, and prison attendants and inmates took an interest in him and showed him how to run a typewriter. His blindness is the result of a self-inflicted wound. He tried to kill himself by shooting himself in the head while in his office in Poughkeepsie. This act led to the discovery by the authorities that he had stolen funds and securities intrusted to him by clients. Cossum is the only blind prisoner ever confined in Sing Sing.

To Decide a Prohibition Tie.

GOSHEN, Sept. 10.—A committee of the Prohibition Party to fill vacancies, it was announced today, will decide a tie between the Rev. Andrew Schriver of Chester and E. A. Lorents of Middletown for the party nomination for Assemblyman. When the County Board of Elections of Orange County canvassed the votes of the recent primary it found each Assembly candidate had the same number of ballots. So the Commissioners left it to the committee to determine which one's name will go on the election ballot.

City Wants Watershed Taxes Cut.

The city of New York began court proceedings at White Plains yesterday to obtain a reduction of assessments on its watershed properties in Westchester County, aggregating many millions of dollars. The first action is a writ of certiorari returnable Nov. 1 before Justice Platt at White Plains, directing Assessors of the town of Cortlandt to show cause why they should not reduce the assessment from $3,602,471.91 to $1,022,500, covering thousands of acres of watershed reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts. The city contends that the assessment is excessive, illegal, and unjust.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Vincent Astor has sold to the American Surety Company the Schermerhorn Building, at 11 Broadway, which it has occupied under lease for the last twenty years.

The property fronts 18 feet on Broadway and has a "T" formation running back 100 feet and south to 8 Wall Street and north to 3 and 5 Pine Street. The land and old building were assessed at $1,480,000, and it is said the American Surety Company paid a trifle less than the assessed valuation. The transaction was all cash. The building is seven stories on the Broadway front and nine stories on Wall and Pine Streets.

The purchase gives the surety company a Broadway frontage of 138 feet, taking in its 22-story property at 100 Broadway, southeast corner of Pine Street, the site of which it purchased in 1893 and improved with the present building two years later. The Wall Street frontage has 33 feet and the Pine Street frontage is 40 feet. The property surrounds on two sides that of the First National Bank at the northeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street.

The Schermerhorn Building was built by John Jacob Astor, in 1896 it was leased by the American Surety Company for $75,000 per annum plus taxes, assessments, and repairs. Since that time the lessees have added two stories to the Wall and Pine Street wings and have strengthened the entire building.

Upper Broadway Sale.

Sharp & Co. bought the property located at 2489 Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, for their own occupancy.

Lexington Avenue Dwelling Sale.

The Guaranty Trust Company, as executor, has sold the three-story brownstone dwelling at 1068 Lexington Avenue, on lot 17 by 80 feet, to Morris Weinstein.

$250,000 Sale on Heights.

Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate bought from Judge Martin T. Manton, of the District Court, the six-story apartment on a plot 120 by 100 feet, at the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 180th Street, held at $250,000.

Apartment House Deals.

Edward H. Bugger sold to Frank Cerrenti the five-story apartment, on a plot 25 by 100.5 feet, at 116 East 123d Street, renting for $3,000, and held at $25,000.

The John J. Peel Company sold for the Listowell Realty Company, to Abraham Schecker, the five-story apartment on a plot 24.11 by 100 feet, at 103 Ninth Avenue, held at $40,000.

The Bronx Market.

Benjamin Bernstein has sold for Morris Steinheimer the three-story dwelling 304 West 26th Street, on a lot 18 by 98.9 feet, to A. Wineburgh.

D. A. Trotta sold for John Byrne, 2362 Crotona Avenue, a 2 by 100 feet, improved with a three-family dwelling.

Arthur Weyl & Company sold for William J. Ahrens the three-story dwelling on a plot 25 by 97 feet, at 861 Tinton Avenue, and for O. Zoellner the brick building with store at 701 East 161st Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased through S. C. Baum four two-story houses at 373 to 379 Ford Street, between 181st and 182d Streets, New York City.

Ludwig C. Traube sold for E. V. Nadherny the dwelling at 1039 Falle Street.

Brooklyn.

O. E. Allard and J. J. Levey Company sold a cottage at 75 by 120 feet at 31 De Kaven Court, Flatbush.

Galitzka & Lacev sold for Theodore B. Chancellor to the B. L. B. Realty Company a plot 50 by 120 feet on the west side of East Eighth Street, 300 feet north of Avenue K, Flatbush. The buyers will improve with dwellings.

Talkley & Horton sold for Mrs. A. Lehman to a client for occupancy the dwelling on a plot 17 by 100 feet at 8 Macon Street.

Tuting & Corny have sold for Otto A. Nielsen Schultz to Antonino Cumbo for investment, the three-story single store and dwelling at 1198 Fifth Avenue.

Queens Borough Transactions.

H. Hassell has purchased for development from S. Connolly, 104 by 573 feet, on the west side of the Merrick Road, north of Began Avenue, Jamaica.

C. J. Ferber has sold to Eberman & Co. 100 feet, on the south side of Central Avenue, west of Willow Street, Richmond Hill.

C. Mahlstead has purchased from E. M. Blume, 60 by 100 feet, with improvements on the east side of Ward Street, south of Liberty Avenue, Woodhaven.

P. Imperatori has purchased from M. H. Callan 100 by 120 feet, on the south side of Hugo Street, east of Third Avenue, Rolfia.

E. Bower has sold to L. H. Holtz, 48 by 100 feet, on the south side of Orchard Avenue, east of Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Flatbush.

Joseph A. Savadel sold to Harry Damsky for George McGuire the house and lot on the corner of John and Prince Streets, Stapleton.

Long Island Sales.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Frank Yonke and Agnes Yonke a one-family frame store and dwelling at 9 Benedica Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., on a lot 25 by 100 feet. Frederick Standish was the broker in the transaction.

Edgemere Hotel Sale.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Joseph Silbert the Hotel Fontenac at Edgemere. The Fronienac covers a plot of 80 by 200 feet, fronting on Lewmay Road, Beach Twenty-ninth Street and Bay Avenue, and contains over sixty rooms. Edward Kaufman and Henry Fluegelman acted for the respective parties as attorneys. The purchaser will alter the hotel and install a modern heating plant for all year occupancy. The property was held at $80,000.

Westchester.

Howard F. Keeler bought through George Howe from Frank Tenney Johnson the residence at Ferndale and Chestnut Driveway, Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Bernard Hopp his residence, 25 Chatterton Avenue, Rattle Hill, White Plains, to Hugo Wolff.

Crowds at Own Your Home Exposition.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, drew a record-breaking crowd yesterday. From the time the doors opened until late last night thousands of people filled the big structure to its utmost capacity. Several new suburban development companies having booths at the show reported sales of both lots and houses and hundreds of inquiries from homeseekers.

A unique feature of the show is the savings and loan section. Today a booth will be in charge of several women who are intensely interested in this thrift and home-owning movement, not only for what it has done for them in the way of saving little bits of money and getting their own homes, but for the splendid possibilities for every average man and woman. These women will point out that rent receipts never papered a wall of your own home, and that the only safe, sound and sane opportunity for a person with little money to get a home is through the co-operative savings and loan association.

It is not generally known that out of 250,000 members of associations in this State one-third are women. Several associations have women on their directorate, others employed in offices are post-graduates in savings and loan details, and the President of the second largest association in the State, at Niagara Falls, with $5,000,000 assets, is Miss Anne E. Rae.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Hudson St, 424, e s, 45 ft n of Le Roy St, 22x80, four-story tenement and stores; sold to the plaintiff for $10,000.

19th St., 120 East, s s, 247.3 ft w of 3d Av, 17.5x104.7x irregular, three-story dwelling; sold to the plaintiff for $16,000.

228th St, 182 West, s w, 145.3 ft n of Kingsbridge Av, 30x100, two-story and basement building; sold to the plaintiff for $4,850.

At the Bronx Exchange.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 2,386, e s, 134.6 ft n of 182d St, 18.9x117.6, three-story tenement; sold to the plaintiff for $8,700.

Union Av, 1,223, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 22x132.7, three-story tenement; sold to John O'Leary for $9,400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Irene B. Morgan and another to Julius and Joseph Coopersmith, 72 East 114th St. mtg $44,750, all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, S. Berg, 714 B'way, Brooklyn. $100

LOTS 435-437, map Bennett estate, Fort Washington; Eugene Higgins, Rodman Wanamaker and the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, executors J. G. Bennett, to Louis Beirer, Jr., 6 Tonelle Av, Jersey City, N. J., July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $9,400

MACDOUGAL ST, 171-73, w s, 105 ft n of Waverley Place, runs w 115.11x s 11½ w 5.5x n 16.4x e 99.2 to street x s 50.10 to beginning; Mary P. Satterlee and another to Arbris Realty Co., 52 William St, mtg $75,000, all liens, Aug. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

MADISON AV, 1,828, w s, 101 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Samuel Greenhaus to Gussie Margolies of Scranton, Penn.; Fannie Joseph, Forest City, Penn.; Mollie Polansky, Simpson City, Penn., and Mary Silverman, 76 East 103th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, Aug. 29; attorney, A. Medonick, 132 Nassau St. $100

PARK AV, e s, 82 ft n of 92d St, 18.8x86.6; Dora Kleuke to Douglas L. Elliman, Norton, Conn., mtg $6,000, all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

STANTON ST, 82, n s, 25.4x75, foreclosure Aug. 25, 1919; Frank J. Coyle, referee, to Marshall C. Bacon, at Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 825, w s, 51.9 ft n of 150th St, 51.10x72.3x50x86; Keats Co. to V. D. Realty Co., 271 West 123th St, mtg $44,000; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway. $1

1ST AV, 2,319, w s, 50.5 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x100; East River Eagle Garage Co. to Concetta Fusco, 2,319 1st Av, all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, Samuel Checkos, 116 Nassau St. $100

11TH ST, 227-229 West, n s, 120x100x120.4x42.4, foreclosure Sept. 2, 1919; Chas. D. Donohue, referee, to Enko Realty Co., 153 West 123d St, mtg $112,000, Sept. 9; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway. $11,000

50TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; New York Trust Co., trustee, to Elisabeth Rines, 253 East 50th St, b. and c. e. s. f., all liens, Sept. 8; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 3138 Broadway. $12,750

51ST ST, 326 East, n s, 18.9x100.5; Mabel K. & Edward P. Allen to Ellen A. Campbell, 342 E. 51st St, mtg $7,000, Sept. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

PRIVATE ROAD, leading from Riverdale Av to Sycamore Rd and being Drexel Road, it is not to be sold prior to Sept. 15, 1919, e s, 1,000 ft n of Kingsbridge Rd, 50 ft wide, runs e 100 ft, s 100 ft, w 100 ft, n 100 ft to beginning; also Private Road, leading from Riverdale Av to Sycamore Rd and being Drexel Road, it is not to be sold prior to Sept. 15, 1919, e s, 1,000 ft n of Kingsbridge Rd, 50 ft wide, runs e 100 ft, s 100 ft, w 100 ft, n 100 ft to beginning. $100

VYSE AV, w s, 171.4 ft w of Home St, 25x100; Morris Kressel to Sophie Young, administratrix, No. 2346, probate mtg $6,500, July 22, due Aug. 28, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Young, 220 East 163d St. $5,000

WALTON AV, s s, 200 ft w of 183d St, 18.10x94.5; Augusta Smith to Edith E. Hyndes, 5 Riverview Terrace, Sept. 5, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $5,000

WARRINGTON AV, w s, 57 ft s of 184th St, 22x97.8; Kentucky Holding Co. to Elizabeth Sussman, 348 East 49th St, prior mtg $27,000, Sept. 9, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

WATSON AV, 2,047, s s, 20x100, 181st Oakes to Nathan Kissel, 128 West 116th St, Sept. 5, installments, 6½ p. c.; attorney, D. L. Goldstein, 149 Broadway. $2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 337 ft s e of Prospect Av, 84x100; Theodore Davis to Sadie Wolly, 1,013 Eastern Boulevard, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $4,000, Sept. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,000

3D AV, s e corner of 188th St, 118x82x176x irreg; Abraham Rand to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, $100 and $1,000 5½ per cent. bonds, Sept. 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $45,000

188TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x85; Frank R. Wood et al. to John Lonegan, 836 Fordham Road, and another, mtg $9,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $7,500

233D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Carpenter Av, 22x114.8; Robert W. Todd to Carl A. Peske, 2,010 Hughes Av, mtg $2,000, Aug. 22; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 78-82, mtg now $15,000; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Abel King, 21 Union Square, and another; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St. $100

GRAND ST, 161-63; Edw. E. Black to Walter C. Flanders, 1 West 72d, et al, trustees; attorneys, Van Flanck & Prince, 149 Broadway. $12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 825, mtg $7,500; Kenta Company to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 57th St, et al, executors and trustees; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway. $1

17TH ST, 432 West; Belle B. Morris to Clarence C. Versace, at Huntington, L. I.; attorney, E. A. Karelsen, 57 Nassau St. $10,000

20TH ST, 334 East; Julia D. Waters, executrix, to Jno. Daselk, 1,951 Lexington Av.; attorney, Ernest Schaefer, 111 Broadway. $1,200

35TH ST, 233 East; Chas Sweeny, Deputy Chamberlain City of New York, to Stephen P. McDermott, on the premises; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 2 assignments. $3,000

66TH ST, 250 West; Cornelius T. Agnew, et al to Benj. H. Byrom, at Wyckoff, L. I.; attorneys, McKinstry, T. & P., 60 Wall St. $70,000

57TH ST, s s, 224 ft w of Lexington Av, filed and satisfied Sept. 8, 1919; Fred. Hecht to Wm. R. Rose, 200 West 81st St; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway. $2,500

2ND AV, 2,047, s s, 20x100, 181st Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Bankers Trust Co. as trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000

57TH ST, 250 WEST; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Universal Savings Bank, 32 Liberty St.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $27,000

171ST ST, s s, 87 ft w of Pleasant Av; Broadway Savings Institution to Wm. J. Fleck, 514 East 117th St; attorney, F. P. Trautmann, 132 Nassau St. $3,000

183D ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av; Bankers Trust Co. trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $2,700

145TH ST, n s, 124.11 ft w of Broadway, mtg $3,000; Marie L. Barry to Eliz. A. Barry, 1,004 Marmion Av, and Jennie E. Olmsted, 900 West 146th St. $100

Bronx.

COSTER ST, w s, 397 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 236x— to Tiffany St; William L. Condit to Mabel R. Sherman, 381 Central Park W.; attorneys, Gleason, P. & V., 111 Broadway. $10,000

FOX ST, 1,066; Charles L. Weller to L. A. Building Co., 1,148 Tiffany St; attorney, I. M. Rapkin, 1,368 Broadway. $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 106.4 ft n of Fordham Road, two lots, each 100x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, two assignments. $1

GROVE ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x167.8; Charles M. Cannon, trus., to George B. Lauck, 2,421 65th St., Brooklyn; counsel, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway. $2,025

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,358; John J. Mc-Known et al. to George Saib, 443 Cyrus Place; attorney, G. Saib, 443 Cyrus Place. $1,700

LOT 19, map of Bronxwood Park; Constable Ramboer to Rumira Mascia, 804 South Oak Drive; attorney, A. M. Schwartz, 2,421 White Plains Av. $1

87 ANN'S AV, 227, Nacht Garner to Jennie Schlesinger, 4,419 12th Av, Brooklyn; attorney, J. Schlesinger, 4,420 12th Av, Brooklyn. $1

UNION AV, 932; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Abraham Jacobi, 19 East 47th St; attorneys, Blake, McA. D. & De M., 2 Rector St. $5,000

UNION AV, 846½ to 850; also 180th St, 810½ to 822½; William L. Condit to Mabel R. Sherman, 261 Central Park West; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; same and another, executors, to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, trustee; attorney same; an interest of. $50,000

WOODCREST AV, w s, 80.7 ft s of 182d St, 25.2x100.3; Edward F. Cole, Yonkers, N. Y., to Mary K. Cole, 106 West End Av; attorney, Joseph P. Fallon, 263 Broadway. $5,000

188TH ST, n s, 13 ft e of Morris Av, 50x106; George B. Lauck, as comn., to Charles M. Cannon, 302 West 76th St, trus.; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway. $6,000

183D ST, s s, 98.5 ft e of Brook Av, 37.5x124.11; William S. Mason et al., trus., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $25,000

173D ST, 40 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 60x87.3x irregular; Roxy M. Smith, to William S. Smith, 4,425 Broadway. $40,000

169TH ST, s s, 98.5 ft e of 8th Av; Bankers Trust Co. trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $2,700

145TH ST, n s, 124.11 ft w of Broadway, mtg $3,000; Marie L. Barry to Eliz. A. Barry, 1,004 Marmion Av, and Jennie E. Olmsted, 900 West 146th St. $100

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.

Mortgage Money

In Large Amounts for Manhattan Properties

5%

Existing Mortgages Taken by Assignment

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
Mortgage Department
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

RELEASED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e, fourth store s of 146th St; The 3,396 Broadway Corporation to Martin Barteski, 526 West 148th St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, Morris M. Pilch, 562 West 148th St. $1,200

BROADWAY, fifth store and basement s of 148th St; same to Abe and Herman Helrich, 562 West 148th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, same. $1,440

EAST BROADWAY, 242, the land; Kath. C. Loines, executrix, to Thomas S. Gladding, 40 West 88th St, 21 years from May 1, 1919, 21 years' renewal; attorney, A. J. Friesner, 277 Broadway. $300

MADISON AV, 1,685, store and part cellar; R. Hecskovitz to Louis and Joseph Siesser, (Siesser Bros.), 1,340 5th Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1919, 5 years' renewal; attorney, —

WHITEHALL ST, 28-32, all; Saranac Realty Co. to Meyer M. Steinbergson, premises, 15 years from July 1, 1919; attorney, B. Brackenberg, 11 Pine St. $12,000

117TH ST, 251-53 East, all; Sally Marrone to Max Langfan, 231 East 117th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorney, Ruben Cohen, 132 Nassau St. $4,900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

39TH ST, 116 East; Frederick R. Smith, agent; Robert G. Rockwell, owner; George J. Kinberg, contractor; $138.20.

Bronx.

WALLACE AV, 1,962; Paul Katz, agent; Nellie Brennan, owner and contractor; $30.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

120TH ST, 360 West; Hannah Schutter agent; Theodore W. Rockwell et al (action to set aside deed); attorneys, Kantrowitz & Eaberg.

Bronx.

TOWNSEND AV, s e, 100 ft s of Belmont St, 92.8x143; Anthony Paladino et al, agents; John Montana et al (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, L. Scharran.

REAL ESTATE.

Muñoz & Jiminez
Lawyers
Specializing in Real Estate Titles.
51 Habana Street,
Habana, Cuba.

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY?

Do people who buy
Lots at auction in the Bronx
Save and make money?

Read this list of Auction Sales in the East Bronx:

Mass Estate. Prospect Avenue, 152nd Street, Union Avenue and adjacent streets. Lots sold for $535 to $800 each.
Now worth $5,000 to $10,000 each

Ryer Homestead. Tremont Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Crotona Avenue, etc. Lots sold for $400 to $1,900 each.
Now worth $4,000 to $15,000 each

George Faile Estate. Southern Boulevard, Crotona Avenue, Boston Road, etc. Lots sold for $600 to $1,150 each.
Now worth $5,000 to $15,000 each

Vyse Estate. Southern Boulevard, Freeman Street, Hoe Avenue, Vyse Ave., etc. Lots sold for $500 to $2,000 each.
Now worth $5,000 to $20,000 each

and many other sales too numerous to mention.

Examine the Property and Go to the Auction Sale

284 LOTS
AND A NEW MODEL DWELLING
on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway,
Eastchester Road and adjoining Avenues and Streets
Will be sold by order of Benjamin Stern
FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING
At an Unconditional and Absolute
AUCTION SALE
Tuesday, September 16th, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey Street

TO REACH THE PROPERTY, Take either 7th Avenue or Lexington Avenue Subway Express to East 180th St., transfer to White Plains Avenue extension and get off at Pelham Parkway station (five cents fare); or take same subway train to East 180th St. station and change to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, get off at Pelham Parkway station (total fare ten cents). The latter station is a short distance from the property.

Titles insured Free to Purchasers
70% may remain on mortgage at 5%
Liberty Bonds taken in payment

For maps and particulars apply to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street & 3rd Avenue
HENRY BRADY, 290 West 23rd Street
Agents and Auctioners

LOOK HERE, MR. REALTY MAN!

Prosperity is working hard for others. How about you? If you need financing I'll convert your 1919 rent income into cash. Reasonable terms, no "red tape" and strictest confidence.
Tel. Chelsea 327.
Jack Rosenstock
[illegible] New York

MORTGAGE MONEY
BUILDING AND PERMANENT LOANS.
SLAWSON & HOBBS
derby building
102 W. 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession Feb., 1920

13 East 16th St.
near 5th Ave.

8-STORY FIRE-PROOF LOFT BLDG.
Plot 25 x 92

Apply to your own broker only

Frederick Brown,
217 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 4832

FOR SALE
on advantageous terms
7 West 87th Street
3-story American basement dwelling, 4 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 3 servants' bedrooms and 1 bath.
186 Riverside Drive
adjoining south corner of 91st Street
3-story American basement dwelling, 6 master's bedrooms and 4 baths, 3 servants' bedrooms and 1 bath.
Both of these houses are in excellent condition.
Possession at once.
Wm. A. White & Sons
44 Cedar Street
Tel. 5700 John.

Two Broadway Corner Apartment Houses

In rapidly improving neighborhoods. Present rentals very low. Satisfied tenants. This property is being offered to investors only. Owner retiring from real estate operating.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., INC.
Murray Hill 1926.
51 East 42nd St.

For Sale on Easy Terms

to responsible purchaser for $16,500 if sold at once: West 97th St., South Side, between Columbus Av. and Central Park, around the corner from Christian Science Church, brownstone 4 story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100; 12 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors, good condition. H. R. Myers, 506 5th Av.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Kleiser<NY Con RR.
Blech<same.
Abrams<same.
Montanino<same.
G Muscavella<same.
V Muscavella<same.
Gileiarde<same, (2.)
Rabinovitch<same.
Hirsch<same.

Blau<same.
T J Walsh<same.
G M Walsh<same.
Cusack<same.
Birk<same.
Butera<same.
Jonas<same.
Sotty<same.

DISTRICT COURT, Foster, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Strong, Mach. & Sup-ply Co.
Ralph Vaserberg, (2.)
Tyson Co, &c.
George J Martel.
Louis Weiss.
J F O'Donnell, (2.)
Otto Meyer.
John Boylan.
Samuel Levy.
Robert Hagan.
Daniel Swozzi.
Samuel Zanoni.

Tudor Co.
Angelo Innone.
Robert F Smith.
Lester S Meseraue.
Emil Duessel.
Last day to withdraw plea, file demurrer:
Eleutherios Stames.
Abe Rosenblum.

Pleadings:
A. Simonson et al.
John Simme.
Sidney Decker.
William Reese.
Harold E Wilson.
Julius Sandberg.
I Sherman et al.
J Nelson et al.
Frank Barrett.
Peter Roger.

Plea in bar:
Abraham Cardoza.
Samuel Jacobs.
Nolle prosequis:
Benjamin Pottel.
Morris Lesser.
Simon Harris.
Arthur Zittel.
Samuel Halpern.
Ralph Cohen.
Joseph Sydeman.
Wm Hanauer et al.
M Lesser et al. (2.)
Samuel Halpern.

Arthur B Beatty.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Noticed motions:
Rushmore<Badger.
US L & H Co<Davis.
Heckneus<London.
Embiricos<Stuyvesant.
Spielberg<Garvan, (2)
Northam<Tufts.
Snare & Triest<St F & M Ins Co.
Adams<Rockefeller.
Sloan<Cunard.

Conn Transp Co<Steamer Seaboard.
NY & C Mail SS Co<Stewart.
US<Fay.
Same<Shun.
Strouss<Ft Morris Chemical Works.
Winter Garden Co<Wilson.
Balbach<Bovie.
Pearson<Neuland.
Verbitsky<D & H Co.
Trudell<McAllister.
Sugar Prod Co<SS Lieut J Laurent.
N. Y. Trust Co<Elsner.
Int Radio Tel Co<Atlantis Com Co, (2.)

Adjourned motions:
Sachs<Chattanooga.
Taylor<Kral.
Eckerson<Clark.
US<Thg Minot J Wilcox, (2.)
Same<Tug Gerry, (2.)
Fritz<Post.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM

Real Estate is Merchandise

Be as careful in its selection as you would in buying silks for your shelves

Marshall Field
Chicago Merchant Prince

MARSHALL FIELD, of Chicago, was a close friend and business associate of H. B. Claflin. The location of the great Marshall Field department store reflects to a degree how he also brought to bear upon the purchase of real estate his keen knowledge of merchandise values. Mr. Field's faith in Chicago real estate has been well rewarded.

The H. B. Claflin homestead property on University Heights, just south of the Jerome Park Reservoir, is now for the first time since 1866 to be divided and sold at absolute auction at whatever price the public may see fit to pay on Tuesday, September 23d.

The Claflin Estate Property
471 University Heights Lots
on West Kingsbridge Road, University, Sedgwick, Webb and adjoining avenues
Will be sold at Absolute Auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23rd
at 12 noon in Real Estate Salesroom
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York
80% May remain on 4½%
60% mortgage for 5%
70% three years. 5½%
Title Policies Free from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
One block from Kingsbridge Road station of Jerome Ave. Subway; Trolley on Kingsbridge Road, on Sedgwick Ave. and University Ave.

Send for Booklet
31 Nassau St.
N.Y.C.
Tel., Rector 8280

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

The Claflin Estate is well drained high ground.

Cut this out and keep with further advertisements. It will be an interesting story.

Possession Next May

Several buildings, in the downtown district, that are attractive purchases, for occupancy.

Suitable for Shipping and Export

FRONT ST. A five story building in excellent condition, 25.3 x 67.10 irregular, on the most spacious street in the shipping and export district. Electric elevator.

FRONT ST. A five story corner building, 19.8 x 74.7 irregular. Good construction, good light, wide street for trucking.

WATER ST. A four story building, 28.10 x 74.4 irregular, well constructed. Electric elevator.

WATER ST. A four and one-half story building, 29.4 x 38.9 irregular, good condition, located in heart of shipping and export district.

Suitable for Offices

SOUTH WILLIAM ST. A four story building, 43.4 x 48.3¼ irregular. Adapted for alteration, at small cost, into a choice office building, or an attractive business home.

BROAD ST. A six story building, 52.3 x 107, near heart of financial section. Good condition, one of few remaining office buildings in this section.

Any one of these properties can be purchased on reasonable terms and on a basis that will figure out a lower rent than would be possible under a lease.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

5 WELL LOCATED WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS

on Fort Washington Av., near 187th St.; reasonable terms. For full particulars address H. 401 Times Downtown.

Business compels me to sell beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling, middle west side; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms; must sell. F 76 Times Downtown.

Lofts, 124th St., n. 8th Av.—Factory and basement, suitable for business and apartments; possession; $15,000. Cochran, 2 West 125th.

Must dispose of four story and basement dwelling on West 72d St., near Central Park West; suitable for alteration. Wilbur T. Wright, 3528 Kingsbridge Road, or your broker.

Garage and Stable for sale, 417-419 East 126th. Inquire Wirth, 4 Bedford Place.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two 3-story apartments, all modern improvements, low rent, 185th St., near Tuller Av. Enoch, 413 West 143d.

Property, consisting of 2 stores, residential section; real bargain. Le Moult, Tel. 6340 Spring.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn; $32,000 and $36,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 6 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rear Lee Farm, 141 West 36th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 766.

Colonial brick 2-family house, 20 rooms, 4 baths, garage; latest improvements; location unexcelled; must be seen to be appreciated. Price $25,000. Peters, 79 Terrace Av., Jamaica, L. I. Tel. 503 Jamaica.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. R. L. Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, lots 28, 29 and 30 in the town of South Hampton, village of West Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.; said lots are in the Vanderbilt Estates Company block, and will be sold to the party making the highest bid for one or more lots, between now and the 15th day of September; call or address Vanderbilt Estates Co. for further information. Address Charles S. Avedill, care Vanderbilt Estates Co., 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Immediate possession; handsome corner property; white colonial house; 8 rooms, bath, two sleeping porches; garage for two cars; plot 90x100; surrounded by trees and shubbery; beautiful location, facing Forest Park, 5 cent fare zone; reasonable price; terms to suit. Telephone Richmond Hill 4197.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 5c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 50 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

An Unusual Opportunity.—Several houses ready for immediate occupancy, $6,000 to $10,000, six to eight rooms, Ramapo Hill section; 41 minutes' commuting time. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Madison 6860.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500. See Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 434W.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

SEVERAL SELECT HOMES. Restricted neighborhood, ranging from $12,000-$20,000; real nice places amongst real nice people. Mr. Robinson. Phone Cliffside 122.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 736 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5783.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Beautiful situation overlooking the Rondout Valley, near Ellenville, N. Y., 18 acres, with house which accommodates about 40 guests and 6-room cottage. Apply A. Kite, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
One lot of land containing about three-quarters of an acre, with dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in the centre of the village of South Coventry, Conn. There are apple and pear trees on the place and room for a garden and heunery; large house with modern improvements; within five minutes' walk of church, schoolhouse, post office, grocery store and meat market and located on the trolley line running from Willimantic to South Coventry. Apply to Curtis Dean, Administrator.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, situated between Buffalo and Rochester, containing 150 acres of black muck land, (drained 3 years,) 87 acres birch land, with railway siding; tenant houses, full line of implements; also with or without two Apple evaporators and large warehouse. Apply Graham, Limited, Bellville, Ont., Canada.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Private dwelling, 474 West 149d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

$11,500 will purchase five-story tenement near Hudson St. L 398 Times.

Bronx.

Nine family dwellings near General Bridge; large plots; $11,000-$14,000 and $38,000. Louis G. Fraun, 1 Liberty St.

Beautiful residence, University Heights; finest location in Bronx; cheap. K 79 Times.

Brooklyn.

Rare chance; owner going to Europe will close out at a great sacrifice 7 three-story tapestry brick five-family buildings; electric lights, hot water supply, hardwood trim, red brick fireplaces, built-in china closets, tiled hall; $13,700 each; title company first mortgage, $7,000; $3,500 cash on each; act promptly. West Flatbush Realty Co., Church, corner of Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—A nine-room, one-family house, 2 baths, standing shower, tiled kitchen, pantry, closet, floors, walls, and ceilings; 50 x100; double garage; in the finest section of Flatbush, Flat Terrace, 795 East 16th St., Brooklyn; price $25,500; value $40,000. Apply M. M. Baker, 51 Chambers St.

Two-family house, upper part; 7 rooms, storeroom, and bath; all modern improvements; rent $65; references. Phone 5624M Bushwick.

Queens.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
Splendid hollow tile and stucco house; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sewer, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat, garage, &c.; 27 minutes from Penn. Station; $2,500 cash; balance easy. Stephenson, 141 West 34th. Greeley 3282.

Kew Gardens.—Charming Colonial home, beautiful interior, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; all improvements; choice corner near station; $16,000; bargain. A 90 Times.

ELMHURST.—Dr. Frankel's modern residence, 51 Elmhurst Av.; reasonable price; terms; possession.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent by Oct. 1, a furnished house; 6 or 7 rooms; garage; located between Rockville Centre, L. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Reply giving particulars as to price, location, &c. H. E. 205 Times Downtown.

Advertiser wishes to rent with option of purchase, house about ten rooms or within easy commuting distance of New York; house furnished or unfurnished; prefer to deal with principals only; no agents. F 393 Times.

Wanted.—For cash, 6 to 8-room modern, suburban house, with lot; large rooms, easy commuting distance downtown, city; only good modern property considered; no agents. F 394 Times Downtown.

Private house wanted; lease, improve own cost, between Chatham Square, 36th St., East Broadway, Bowery, or 2d-5th Avs. Y 46 Times Annex.

7-8 rooms, modern house or apartment, good neighborhood; easy commuting; best reference given. Buck, 11 Nassau St.

Beautifully furnished house, near Park Av. Particulars, Mrs. Wilson's House Renting Co., 444 Park Av. Plaza 6385.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

An attractive furnished house to rent in Rye, N. Y., for Oct. 1 to June 1, for $125 per month; has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Write, call, or phone Charles S. Faulkner, Real Estate Office, facing Rye Railroad Station; Telephone 132 Rye.

Seven-room house, newly decorated throughout, in restricted park; lot, 40x110, with fruit and shrubs; possession at once; $6,000. T. W. Cocks, 129 Chauncey Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2435-R.

RICHMOND'S BEST HOME proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 121 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

New Rochelle.—One-family house; 9 rooms; shingle; all improvements; restricted; $8,800; cash $4,800. Braemig, 37 Jackson St.

Long Island.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no nuisances; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone. J. S. Withers, 23 East 33d St., tel. 3640 Murray Hill.

For Sale.—Nine room house in best part of Elmhurst; first class condition; electric light, steam heat, &c.; grounds 80x200; convenient to subway and trains. Address owner, Box M 746 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—The best value in the market today; strictly modern, double house, corner lot; convenient to trains and trolleys. For particulars address 14 Ash St., or telephone 927-J Flushing.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 40 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write O. L. Schwenzke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

A 12-room residence, 3 baths, every modern improvement; corner plot, 7 lots; garage; near Lynbrook; price $15,000; easy terms, or exchange for lots. Wolf & Co., 31 Liberty St.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $3,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

Suburban Houses.

Near station, St. Albans, price $9,500; immediate possession. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
Garden City Estates, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Beautiful home, 7 rooms, bath; steam, electricity, veranda, garden, trees; 5c fare; $8,000, worth $10,000; $3,000 cash. Fooks, 1,646 3d Av.; Lenox 5408.

NEW GARDENS HOUSE.
11 rooms, 2 baths; price $13,500; possession Oct. 1st. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For Sale.—Colonial, 8-room house; steam heat; gas; electricity; all improvements; newly decorated; plot 50x167. Talbett, 186 Hempstead Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

New houses, ready Oct. 1, $3,500, $1,000 cash required. J. T. Froehlich, junction Merrick Road, Lincoln Av., L. I.

Attractive residence, Jamaica, L. I.; 9dx130; 8 rooms; modern improvements; garage; must sacrifice. A 104 Times.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale, 8-room semi-detached house, corner lot, $16,000. Telephone Forest Hills 6224.

Massapequa.—Exceptional value in seven-room stucco house, with all improvements; Price $4,800. Conway, 47 West 34th.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY
AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.
6 rooms, 55x130, $6,000.
5 rooms, 100x140; garage; $7,000.
7 rooms, 50x180, garage, $7,000.
8 rooms, 75x150; garage; $9,000.
5 rooms, 85x190; garage; $10,000.
10 rooms, 10 acres; garage; $15,000.
11 rooms, 150x200; garage; $18,500.
10 rooms, 100x190; garage; $20,000.
12 rooms, 165x800; garage; $25,000.
Others up to $60,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.
GEO. WALTER McGORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7119.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 552.

Roselle Park, N. J.—Shingled, frame, nine-room dwelling on improved street; plot 50x140; all improvements; steam heated, quartered oak floors and trim; front porch inclosed in glass and steam heated; six minutes' walk to depot; garage for two cars; immediate possession; bargain to quick buyer. Owner, 119 East Grant Av., Roselle Park, N. J., or 147 Cator Av., Jersey City.

$500 DOWN,
balance like rent, buys new 6-room house, built as in the old times; all large rooms, tiled bathroom, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; chestnut trim; near trolley and two railroad stations; best hill section of Meadbrook Heights, N. J. Vanderhoff, 39 Church St., Room 178. Cortlandt 8748.

House, eight large rooms and bath, all modern improvements; good condition; just painted; large porch; lot 70x185; shade, shrubbery, fine neighborhood; five minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $7,000. Apply 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1466.

A few elegant homes in select neighborhood; all improvements; big train service; six to seven rooms; near station and trolley; twenty minutes West Shore Railroad; prices $6,000 to $8,500; come Saturday or Sunday. R. T. DeVeau, opposite station, West Englewood, N. J.

Madison.—Account business removal, nearly new modern house, 7 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 bedrooms, with hot and cold water; all best improvements; only $8,900. Axford, 18 Fairwood Road. Call, write, or phone, 870 Madison, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

New Jersey.

Furnished, 512 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., 8 rooms, with privilege of garage; may be rented from Sept. 25, 1919, to May 25, 1920, for $480. Could be seen this week or communicate with Jacob Cash, 299 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 2429 Worth.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; ten rooms, two baths; plans of condition; for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Seven-room dwelling, practically new, open fireplace, all improvements, splendid view, plot 50x150; station 5 minutes' walk; 30 minutes from Jersey City; $6,750. A 83 Times.

Bungalows and Houses at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—$2,800, $3,500, $5,000 up to $20,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALLENDALE, N. J.—$6,800, modern dwelling, furnished, 10 rooms; one acre; near depot. John Dewsnap, owner, 38 Park Row, New York.

WHITE PLAINS.
Eleven-room house, three baths, 200x240; garage; price $32,500; mortgage $10,000. Owner, 7 East 42d St., Room 304.

ORANGE HOUSE.
Fine old place, with two acres.
PRICE $16,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Norwood, N. J.—House for sale, six rooms, bath, electric light; lot, 50x285 ft.; $3,800. E. S. P., 95 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

Well-built, 9 rooms, improvements, garage. Phone 251 Mulberry. Newark, N. J.

Ten rooms, improvements, garage; rent $150. Phone 2533. South Orange, N. J.

Connecticut.

Built in 1728 and restored with loving appreciation of its intimate, folksy atmosphere, this house has great fireplaces, cranes, and bake ovens, and a lovely stream flows close under the big, glass-inclosed breakfast porch; on a famous old turnpike, near Wilton, with four acres, a great barn and a garage, it is offered for this month only for $10,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

Why Burdle? Furnished, 9 room, 2 baths; garage; gardens, trees; all conveniences; easy commuting; best location; Shippan, Stamford, Conn.; low rent; Oct. 1. Madison Square 9223. K 76 Times.

Country Houses Wanted.

Seven or eight room modern house, furnished, within 50 miles of city, any distance from station, wanted by two responsible adults; will guarantee best of care. Write or phone Boyle, 227 Lafayette St. Spring 5220.

VILLA WANTED.
Wish to rent comfortable, furnished villa for about two or three months in the vicinity of Palisade, Leonia, or Englewood, N. J. Write particulars to Leonce Perret, 363 Riverside Drive, New York.

Wanted to buy or rent 6 or 7 room house, Pelham, White Plains, Yonkers, Riverview, Kew Gardens, Staten Island; first-class neighborhood; mail full description and price or no attention paid. H. F. Green, Commodore Hotel.

Six or seven room house with all improvements wanted by family of four between October and May within 45 minutes from downtown New York; answer full particulars. F 396 Times.

$35 for information from any one enabling me to secure rent of small unfurnished house or lower apartment; Westchester or Bergen County. F 395 Times.

Five or six room house in suburb, two adults; best references; state full particulars. A 86 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished six-room house with improvements; vicinity New Rochelle or Maplewood, Smith, Room 602, 111 8th Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Spend all the week, all the Winter, at Long Beach at the same cost as week-ends at other resorts and enjoy the comforts of a well furnished, up-to-date, 5-room apartment within 45 minutes of Broadway, four minutes from station. Tel. 99 Long Beach. F 358 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS.
6-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.
STORE, BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS.
42,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
11,000 FEET TO EACH FLOOR.
S. H. KENT, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY
OR ANY BROKER.

LOFTS ON FOURTH AVENUE.

Corner on Fourth Avenue, 4,200 sq. ft., 16,000 sq. ft., 23,000 sq. ft., in modern building; exceptionally light; possession February 1st, 1920; principals only. M 702 Times Downtown.

16th St., 5 West.—Parlor floor in studio building; hardwood floors; very roomy; secretary in entrance hall receives business callers and phone messages; maid service; all improvements; $125. Call 5 West 16th St.

For rent, at 140 West 23d St., 2 lofts, 62x100 each, entire or in part; long lease; very reasonable. Apply owner, A. M. Druckman, 16 West 39th St.

Factory, corner, right in centre of Newark, 50,000 square feet; 100% light; steam heat; elevator; good labor centre. Gross & Gross, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 736 Broad St., Newark.

47th St., 9 WEST.—Entire basement; also floor in private house. Inquire janitor or phone Circle 5636, Sunday and evenings; Bryant 491, week days.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Wiper, 204 East 107th. Harlem 884.

Will rent for art good showroom near Grand Central Station; commission basis. Art, 101 East 23d St.

Fireproof building, 40x100 yard space, adjoining 60x100 suitable for garage purposes; rent reasonable. Call Greenpoint 2591.

Space to rent for carpet and rug department in old established department store, near New York City. K 426 Times Annex.

Lofts to let, 854 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 38-184. Apply Estate John U. Brosman, 165 Broadway.

34th St., 144 East, (Lexington 3d Ave.)—Fine store, large show windows, steam heat; $900. Ford, 5238 Stuyvesant.

Will sublet whole or part furnished Park Row office. Phone 6253 Cortlandt.

55th St., 243 West, (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 2,500 ft. loft; elevator, steam.

Desk room, desirable office, location. Call 10 to 12, Room 819, 1,270 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 45 automobiles; want possession on or before Oct. 1. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,930 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4374.

Factory, brick building, about 5,000 sq. ft., location preferred below 59th St., but will consider Long Island City; will consider buying or construction proposition. Dings & Schuster, 514 West 25th St., N. Y. C.

Wanted, room suitable for small private kindergarten, between 140th and 160th, Convent and Edgecombe Avs. Answer, Pinehurst Av., Apt. 4E.

Wanted store, preferably with basement, 1,000-2,000 square feet; suitable for high-class restaurant. Apply S. C. F., 216 West 50th St.

Office wanted, furnished or unfurnished, 400-500 sq. ft. space, located between John and Beaver Sts., William and Church Sts. F 502 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Part of loft for cutting pants; must be in clothing section. Alewitz, 211 East 28th St.

Offices, rent or sublease, downtown district; 1, 2 rooms, 300 to 600 square feet. K 89 Times.

Furnished office wanted, $50-$75, for engineer. F 389 Times.

Unfurnished house wanted, business; good residential section, below 86th. K 85 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST, (Apartment 9A.)—Three charming outside rooms; Grand Central district.

44TH, 9 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; $175 monthly. Telephone Vanderbilt 5625.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, balance September; bachelors.

49TH, 31 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished apartments to let. Mrs. Gerrit Smith.

50TH ST., 42 EAST.
Attractively furnished one or three room apartment by month or year.

56TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath apartment; seen 1 to 4. Chalmer.

80S, EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $275. Details, Columbus 3974.

86TH ST., EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Three-room bachelor apartment, attractively furnished, twin beds; maid and valet service; references and lease required. 4198 Circle.

93D, 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished four-room kitchen apartment, modern elevator building, long lease, $85 monthly. Apartment 1A.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITIES!

OWNER of plot 500 lots, East Tremont Av., Bronx, Near subway; water, sewer, &c. Attractive proposition to responsible builder. Mapes, 370 East 149th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH, $10,500.
Stratford Road, near Prospect Park South, lovely house, charming grounds; 50x100; also
Easy Housekeeping, $5,250.
7 rooms and bath, parquet, electricity; wide street, 1,140 and 1,150 East 35th St., near Avenue K and Flatbush Av. Also 1,227 East 34th St. Others near by. Elliott, 154 Nassau St.; N. Y. Telephone 2985 Beekman.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Unusual House in Westchester County.
A Thatch Roof Stucco English Cottage.

Living Room 2 Stories High, 30 Feet Long and 18 Feet Wide,
with a big fireplace and windows on three sides. Four master bedrooms, sun porch, maid's room, garage, etc. Most interesting property overlooking Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor, New York. No agents. Write Room No. 1401, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

AT PELHAM
Attractive home in desirable location, 5 minutes' walk from station; parlor with open fireplace, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantry and kitchen first floor; four master rooms and bath, servant's room and bath; also garage.
Price $14,500.00
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
Inc.
The Hills and Shores of Westchester
50 East 42nd Street
New York City.
Phones Murray Hill 2465, Rye 822

Exceptional Opportunities at
WHITE PLAINS
For Builders or Individuals
80 lots, 50x100 and larger, with all improvements, from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Division station; high ground; good location; can be bought at remarkably low prices on easy terms. Can arrange building loans. For further particulars apply
527 5th av Fish & Marvin Searsdale, New York. New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Hastings-On-Hudson
Charming stucco house of 8 rooms and tiled bath. Steam heat with automatic regulator, electric light, hardwood floors throughout. Two open fireplaces; piazza 12x40. Plot is 80x124 and house is in first class condition. Price $12,000, and is
Pre-war Priced.
Murray Hill 7720 — 12 East 44th Street.
Robert E. Farley Organization
Mr. Heritage

GREENACRES
Owner going abroad will sacrifice his beautiful home completely and tastefully furnished, or purchaser may select furnishings as desired. Plot 75x150, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electric light; garage for one car.
$22,000 Unfurnished, $25,000 Furnished
Prince & Ripley
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555

WYKAGYL PARK
NEW ROCHELLE, New York.
35 Minutes from N. Y. C. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
B 250 Times Downtown.

Park Hill on the Hudson
Price $15,000, five city lots; about 135-foot front by 100 deep; stucco, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light; richly decorated; house and grounds in fine condition; savings bank mortgage $8,000, 5½ per cent.
H. W. SULLIVAN,
290 SOUTH BROADWAY, YONKERS.
PHONE 5880 YONKERS.

Park Hill on the Hudson.
$13,000; plot 60 feet front by 180, with two frontages; 8 rooms, bath; stucco house; every modern improvement; large garage; savings bank mortgage 5½%.
H. W. SULLIVAN,
290 SO. B'WAY, YONKERS. PHONE 5890.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

At New Rochelle Just Offered For Sale.
Best home proposition; 10 rooms, 2 baths; newly painted and decorated; built by day labor; large plot; in one of the best sections; price $16,500; worth $20,000. See this today.
H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3382.

GENUINE VALUE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Harmside—7 rooms, 2 baths; new, $13,500.
Tuckahoe—6 rooms, 1 baths, garage; new, $14,750.
Scarsdale—8 rooms, 3 baths, brick; new, $17,000.
White Plains—10 rooms, garage; 1 acre, $13,500.
MAXWELL SMITH, Greenacres, Harrsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 2350.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREEPORT
Ready October 1st.
A GROUP OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES whose picturesque effect depends upon old Colonial lines; 3 and 4 sleeping rooms and tile bath; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; steam heat, electricity and gas; plot 50x174; location unsurpassed; $8,500; reasonable terms. Henry J. McCord, 84 So. Grove St., Freeport. Phone 373. Open Sunday.

VOTE FOR $5,000 GIFT.
House to be seen at the Own Your Home Exposition at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Av. Open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. until Saturday. Send stamped envelope or call at our office for free tickets. L'Ecluse, Washburn Co., 1 West 34th St., opposite Waldorf.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Re-Opening Sale of Brightwaters Property
T. B. Ackerson Co. offer 100 plots, centrally located, midst $6,000 to $10,000 homes, as low as $700 for plots 100x150. Scarcity of buildings in City, Company's easy building plan, snappy designs of bungalows for Brightwaters plot owners, makes it easy to own your own Home and prevent Landlord raising your rent.
PLEASE CALL—don't write
E. L. Williams Sales Agency
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Beautiful home on best street in village, 231 Pine St.; 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, electric light, gas, hot water heat; 5 blocks from station, 8 blocks from school; barn; fruit and shade trees, garden; lot 150x195; $11,000.00; adjoining lot, 200x195, also for sale.
B. H. SANDERS,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Tel. 3591 Main.

Water Front North Shor
On Centreport Harbor, L. I.
127 acres, 2-3 mile beach, from which wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended plateau; safe harbor all weathers. J. J. ALLEN, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN YOUR HOME
Complete listings of homes will be had at our Booths 25 and 35 at the OWN YOUR HOME Exposition, 71st Regiment Armory, Sept. 6th to 13th, (Incl.)
PROPERTY AT FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:
Bergen County, N. J.
Bogota
Ridgefield Park
Leonia
West Englewood
River Edge
Teaneck
Palisades
Moresmere
Westchester County, N. Y.
Pelham Manor
Tickets free on application.
Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc.,
Bogota, N. J.
John A. Baldwin,
Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY HOMES.
SMALL AMOUNT CASH
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
Balance monthly less than rent; buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x150; spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch, open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.
Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 523 & 524.

AT BEAUTIFUL CRAGMERE
Modern Dutch Colonial Home, 8 rooms. All improvements. Large shaded plot.
Immediate Possession. Only $8,500.
Several other Bargains.
SCOTT WIDDICOMBE,
At Station. Mahwah, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL HOME BARGAIN
at Plainfield, N. J.; modern 11 room house, all improvements; plot 145x240; garage; fine trees, shrubbery; exclusive avenue; five minutes station; possession now; $14,000; act immediately. OWNER, Room 702, 141 B'way.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
BEST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.
Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.
ADDRESS D 206 TIMES,
or telephone Greenwich 340

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IDEAL GARAGE SITE
in Far Rockaway, Sheridan Boulevard, Corner of Horton Place. The best plot for garage and repair works on the new short-cut Boulevard to New York and the Rockaways. Corner and watch the car traffic for a week. Plot 100x120. Will sell for $16,500. Owner on premises. Hotel Princess right near corner.
FRED W. BRIESE,
Sheridan Boulevard, (Cor. Horton Place,) Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HOBOKEN, NEAR FERRY & TUBE
7 story building, 35,000 square feet, suitable for office or light manufacturing. $25,000 cash required. Rental will be under 30c. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

150 W. 57th St.
NEW STORE
25x100.
ALSO PARLOR STORE
25x75.
Adjoining Carnegie Hall and New Express Station, B. R. T.
R. E. SIMON
30 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 4297
or your own broker.

30,000 SQ. FT.
Broadway, near Spring St.
Fireproof building; two elevators.
Possession Feb. 1, 1920.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
92 WILLIAM ST. PHONE 2000 JOHN

CLUB ROOMS
Convenient, Central Location.
MANAGER, 34 West 30th St.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORIES
Any Size Anywhere
For Sale or to Lease
GAILLARD REALTY CO., Inc.
66 WILLIAM ST. PHONE 6000 JOHN

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ENTIRE BLOCK
COMPLETELY
REMODELLED!
The Acme Improvement Co. Offers
Three and Four Room Apartments
with real kitchens, on its extensively altered property at
Central Park West and 103d and 104th Sts.
Rentals $900-$1,600
per annum. Long leases.
Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

347 West 55th St.
8 STORIES—FIREPROOF
APARTMENTS
WITH KITCHENETTES
Restaurant in Building
1 Room $650 to $900
2 Rooms $900 to $1200
Under the Management of
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2027.

127 Riverside Drive
South Corner 85th Street
Just Completed
Apartment Hotel—2, 3 & 5 Rooms
Maid service, light and telephone calls included in rental
RESTAURANT—ROOF GARDEN
2 Rooms $1800 to $2400
3 Rooms $3500
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2027.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5490

268 West 73rd St.
New Building
Between B'way and West End Ave.
2 Rooms Alcove Bath $780—$1500
LOUIS CARREAU 79th Street Academy Bryant 9067

SKYLIGHT
Studio Extra Large.
All improvements. On ground floor. Secretary attends to business calls.
5 W. 16th Street.
Main 10140. Price $1150.
Extra Room.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 WEST 58TH STREET,
(off Fifth Ave.)
1st Floor—3 rooms and bath, $2,500.00
2nd " 3 " " " 2,250.00
3rd " 3 " " " 2,250.00
Top floor, 1 large room and bath, $1,200.00
Steam heat, hot water, electricity. Possession October 1st. Apply on premises or Fred't Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th Street.

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 53D STREET.
7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,

2:30 P. M. for Classified Advertisements.

Pressure on the Want Section of Sunday's New York Times readers is necessary that classified advertisements be in the Times Building on Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
178 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

DUPLEX STUDIO APT.,
56th, 125 East, 4 rooms, bath, elaborately furnished antiques; $6,500. Plaza 9067.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive apartments; exclusive location. Call Plaza 2200.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS
CONSULT
R. De FLOREZ & CO.,
Renting Specialists,
402 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

IRVING PLACE, 90.—Two rooms, gray and yellow; bath, large kitchenette; yearly lease; linen, silver; elevator; $130.

Luxuriously furnished apartment, overlooking park, one block from Fifth Av., for rent for winter; all conveniences; want $900 at least per month. Telephone Circle 4945.

MADISON AV., (Near 34th St.)—Two rooms and bath, very nicely furnished, very cosy. Phone Murray Hill 7480.

MADISON AV., (60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $130. Hughes, Circle 3053. Call mornings.

PARK AVENUE.
EXCEPTIONAL, EXCLUSIVE.
8 Rooms, 3 baths.
Exquisitely furnished, long lease, $8,300 annum.
Seobel-Glauber, 1,451 B'way, Bryant 6736.

PARK AV.-90S.—Finest appointed, furnished, 11-room apartment in New York, $9,000 season. Mrs. Wilson's Home Renting Co. Plaza 6585.

PARK AV.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, $700 monthly. Mrs. Wilson's Home Renting Co. Plaza 6585.

PARK AV., (50's.)—7 spacious rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; $250 a month. Plaza 2674.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Autumn Selections.
Bachelor apts., 1-2-3-4 rooms, bath, $1,100 to $5,000 year.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

SUNNY two rooms and bath, furnished apartment, Madison Av. corner in 40s; southern and eastern exposure; exclusive neighborhood. Telephone Mr. Paul, Columbus 391.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, $150; two rooms, alcove, running water, rear bath, $75; single rooms, $30-$50; restaurant; lease; shown daytime.

23D, 423 WEST.—Large living, dining room, double bedroom, complete kitchen, bath; private house; "L" subway; references.

27TH ST., 39-41 WEST.—The Berwick, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; $75 to $125 per month, $20 and $25 weekly; immediate possession.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $25 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 0255.

45TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 from Oct. 1.

21 WEST 56TH.
Luxurious; high-class kitchenette apartment, 1st floor, front; southern exposure; year's lease, $175 month; maid, tray, meal service; seen 2 to 5; housekeeper will show; immediate possession.

50TH ST., near 5th Av.—Will sublet for one year two-room and bath modern apartment, finely furnished; every convenience; $118. Apply at office, 74 West 50th St.

70'S. (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST, 245 WEST.—Adjoining Broadway, 4 nicely furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment house.

81ST, 353 WEST.—Elevator apartments, 2-3 rooms, furnished, bath, complete housekeeping.

82D, 47 WEST.—2, 3 or 4-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private baths, kitchenette; newly decorated; references.

85TH ST., corner 5th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished, hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Bachelor, 2 room furnished, unfurnished; kitchenette, fireplace; excellent location.

87TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

87TH, 340 WEST, (the Clintonia.)—Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

87TH, 329 WEST.—Furnished 3-room apartment in a quiet attractive house, near numerous car and bus lines; rent $125. Good-to & Goodwin, 148 W. 57th St.

58TH ST., 38 WEST.

Autumn selections; overlooking Park, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

60TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—3, 4, 5 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

60S, (Central Park.)—Front apartment; eight rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished; year's lease; $350. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

67TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $210 month; lease 2 years.

67TH, 127 WEST.—Batchelor apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; centrally located. Sharot.

70'S, WEST SIDE.—Five rooms, two baths; new building; unusual apartment; one or two years. Details Columbus 3074.

70'S, (West End.)—Ten rooms, three baths, magnificently furnished; season or year. Columbus 3074.

72D, 106 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $160-$200; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

75TH, 227 WEST.—High-class 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; references.

77TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenettes; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 large room apt.; private bath, kitchenette, $68 and $68.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

79TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; year's lease; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

79TH, (West End Av.)—Eight rooms, three baths, front; $390. Phone Columbus 1277.

80TH ST., (Near Riverside.)—Five rooms; two family bedrooms; well furnished; suitable for year; $200; terms. 3974 Columbus.

80TH, 21 WEST.—Ideal location; attractively furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

80TH, 202 WEST.—A three-room parlor suite, well-furnished apartment. 4E.

80TH, 323 WEST.—Floors; 2-4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100-$135.

80TH, 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80TH.—Seven rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; $250. Phone Columbus 1278.

80TH, 47 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished apt., 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

80TH, 42 WEST.—Rubiet, completely furnished, first floor front.

80TH, 500 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette; high-class elevator apartment; yearly rental. Apt. 6C.

80TH, 235 WEST, (West End.)—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65.

80TH, WEST.—Handsome apartment, six rooms, bath; very attractive; bargain; year's lease; $140 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, manager; $50 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

81ST, 410 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; kitchenette; attractively furnished; near Columbia.

81ST, 264 WEST.—Four rooms, large; elevator, buff painted walls; new Colonial mahogany furniture; bright kitchen. Apt. 3C.

81ST, 403 WEST.—Riverside view; four rooms, (kitchen,) very choice; $175; lease.

81ST, 420 WEST.—Six rooms; modern; attractively furnished; opposite Columbia. Apt. 5F.

82ND, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Tluch.

82D, 802 WEST.—Three room, kitchenette, bath; phone, electricity; will lease, $78.

82D ST., (1,000 Broadway.)—Five-room modern apartment, (elevator,) handsomely furnished; clean; light outside rooms; lease. Apartment 12L.

140'S. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; very attractive; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

173D, 558 WEST.—Three large, cosy rooms and bath, high-class elevator house; couple; $85. Apt. 5S.

ARTISTICALLY furnished, 4-room apartment, all outside, sunny, Riverside Drive, near Post Lee Ferry; no elevator; $75 month; six months' lease or longer; will consider selling furniture. Miss L. D. Kauffman, 50 East 42d St.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionably best examination; best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS.—CHOICE LOCALITIES. Handsomely furnished; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 247 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTIC APARTMENT, exquisitely furnished, for refined people; entire floor, 3 rooms and bath; just off 5th Av.; reference required. Murray Hill 7450.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS with hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., Manhattan and Columbus Aves.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished, rented monthly.
1-room, with kitchenette, bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms, with kitchenette, bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms, with kitchenette, bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." 6th Av. bus lines stop at door. References essential.

ATTRACTIVELY, completely furnished, six rooms, exclusive section; year's lease. Telephone Riverside 4063.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED corner 8-room apartment; southern, eastern exposure; $300. Cathedral 3825.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Nicely furnished two rooms; improvements; kitchen privilege. Apt. 29.

BROADWAY, 1,739, corner 55th, (Apt. 4-G.)—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; also one large room, bath.

BROADWAY. — Five-room furnished apartment; elevator; modern house; $110. Cathedral 5823.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—A well-appointed 6-room apartment on 7th floor of elegant apartment house overlooking Central Park; corner 85th St. to responsible adults only; year's lease; $3,600. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Chelsea 2176.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; $400 monthly. Phone Morningside 5790, Apt. 5-B.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d; by appt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, 1 block from Broadway Subway, in strictly high class fireproof building. J. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful corner apartment, six rooms, two baths, furnished, $323 monthly; lease; first-class small family only. 67 Riverside. Apartment 4 N. W.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Six rooms, clean, beautifully furnished; immediate possession; concession. Lehman.

RIVERSIDE, (00's.)—Wide view; charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Details Gray, Columbus 3974.

SIX ROOMS, BATHROOM, finely furnished, facing Broadway; one minute's walk to Broadway and 50th St. subway; shown by appointment; $200. 15,850 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 4478.—All outside, 7, bath; overlooking Morningside Park; vicinity Columbus; newly decorated; extra toilet; $250 per month.

THREE and 4-room furnished apartments (no kitchenettes); respectable parties; $70 or $80. Office, 110 West 39th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Completely furnished 5 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $120 month, from Oct. 1. Alley, Chelsea 5770.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 27-29, (Washington Square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, new, large; alteration; $840-$1,800. Apply Guyon L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th St. Schuyler 9746.

WEST END AV., (60th.)—Couple offers beautiful large 3-room, front bachelor suite, bath, exceptional environments, high-class elevator apartment; maid service; breakfast optional; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 7186.

WEST END AV., 225.—Five-room beautifully furnished apartment; can be seen in the afternoon. Inquire the Superintendent of the building.

WEST END AV.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2285 Academy.

WEST END AV., 326.—Top floor, 3 light rooms and bath; light housekeeping; reasonable. Columbus 5781.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

TOP FLOOR, strictly private house, two large and one small room, private bath, kitchenette, electricity and gas; restricted neighborhood; couple only; references; rent $45 with heat. Phone 4714 Flatbush.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 128 EAST.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH, 163 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill; new building; elevator; studio apartments, 1 and 2 and bath, kitchenette, open fireplaces, roof gardens $1,350 to $1,650; ready Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

48TH ST., 9 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; elevator; excellent cuisine. Gibbs Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1125 Circle, 3560 Circle.

56TH, 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service. $1,500-$4,500. Plaza 8067.

61ST, 53 EAST.—Exceptional apartment; entire floor; two immense rooms, dressing room, bath, large kitchen. $2,600; ground floor, suitable for doctor or living apartment, four rooms, bath, kitchen, $1,800; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,000. Plaza 3454.

61ST ST., 43 EAST.—Attractive apartment for physician; waiting room, office, examining room. Seen between 11 and 1, or telephone Lenox 2450, for appointment.

62D, 22 EAST.—2-6 room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

ATTRACTIVE, unfurnished apartment. MACEDOGAIN BROS., Plaza 4456.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Delightful ground floor suite in new apartment building; altered to suit; $1,400 or $2,000 year; 3-year leases; other apartments available Oct. 1; $7,000 to $12,000. 162 East 72d St. Apply Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH.
Two, three rooms, bath; lease from Oct. 1; light housekeeping; near subway.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive 2 rooms and bath; parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; exclusive Park Av. residential district.

MADISON AV., 1,219, (86th St.)—Nine rooms, corner, suited $3,250.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 60th St.—Spring $3 per month vanload; motor vans moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator, service. 687 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 37 WEST.—2 rooms, southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; open fireplace. Steam heat; latest improvements; $1,400.

30TH ST., WEST, NOS. 25-27.
Apartments, one and two rooms; all improvements; possession now. Bleiman, 636 Broadway.

45TH ST., 109 WEST, (Hotel St. James.)—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500; from Oct. 1.

46TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building; apartments one, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $720 to $900 yearly.

47TH, 24 WEST.—3 modern apartments; occupancy Oct. 1; can be inspected between 10 A. M. and 12 M. Miss Nevill.

47TH ST., 11 WEST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Inquire Janitor at 9 West 47th St. Phone Circle 5936 Sunday and evenings; Bryant 491 weekdays.

49TH, 11 EAST.—2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette; elevator apartment; rent from $1,200 to $1,700 per year; no questionable applicant; highest references. Apply superintendent.

49TH ST., 26 WEST.—Elegant unfurnished apartment, two rooms, bath, private entrance. Box 440, Madison Square. 27,261 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.
Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Columbus 836.

If you want to rent your furnished apartment consult R. De Florez & Co., 402 Madison Av.

Furnished living and bedroom, use of kitchen and bath, by refined couple with baby. G-300 Times.

Wanted—2, 3 or 4 rooms, kitchenette apartment; Bronx, 2 months; state price. G 301 Times.

By young couple, 3-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; $75 month. Taylor, 879 Stuyvesant.

Ex-army officers want 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with 3 beds and piano; about $75; below 100th St. K 92 Times.

Spot cash for 10 to 20 furnished rooms or apartments bearing sufficient profit on investment. F 358 Times.

Adequate rental, superior references and care; particulars. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

2-3 rooms, bath, between 14th and 70th; not more than $100; 4th Nov. L. N. T., 520 Presbyterian Building.

Couple want room and kitchenette, quiet house; particulars. L 519 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities. Clark Realty, 247 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

One, two or three room, private kitchenette, unfurnished, now, under $85, below 90th, West; references. Poote, D 853 Times Annex.

Wanted, Oct. 1, attractively furnished five-room apartment; reasonable. F 534 Times.

Small furnished apartment for young business couple; west side. F 202 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. G. K. Van Winkle, 150 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, by young couple. Apt. 10, 37 West 93d.

Dentist desires apartment; will give inducements for vacating apartment. S 8 Times.

Unfurnished.

Modern unfurnished housekeeping apartment, five, six rooms and bath; New York, preferably west side above 72d St.; $1,500 to $1,800; for permanent occupancy Sept. 15 to Oct. 1. Telephone Bowling Green 6690, or write Room 1113, 65 Broadway.

By young married couple, Christians, Nov. 1, 4-room apartment or 3 rooms and kitchenette; modern: $50-$55; University Heights district preferred; highest references furnished. R. 100 Times Downtown.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Bacteriologist wishes space for laboratory purposes in office of physician, 72d to 80th St., west side. M. C. K., 251 West 80th St.

Wanted—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms; 45th to 60th, east side preferred; state location price, particulars. F 202 Times.

Will pay $1,500 to $1,800 for five or six rooms unfurnished apartment, west side; possession now or later on. F 23 Times Annex.

Wanted—6 or 8 room modern, high-class, unfurnished apartment in good neighborhood. Address E. G., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $60; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 440, Madison Square. 27,261 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, high class, west side, or share apartment. L 523 Times Downtown.

Five or six room apartment, desirable neighborhood; two adults; not over $100; west side. A 87 Times.

Quiet, refined adults, excellent references, desire comfortable apartment. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Young couple, no children, want 3 or 4 room apartment, west side, now or later; $80-$90. D 854 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

35TH, 23 WEST.—Two, three rooms, kitchenettes, fireplaces, excellent location; $160 up.

37TH, 329 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; non-housekeeping; in a quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from "L," trolley, subway, and bus lines; $300-$60. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

50TH, (Facing Park.)—Front apartment, eight rooms, three baths; lease to October, 1920; $375. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Very attractive furnished or unfurnished kitchenette apartment; large room; modern bath; remodeled. Telephone Columbus 234.

58TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 29 WEST.—Floor of private residence, 2 large rooms; private bath; $200.

67TH ST., 3 WEST.
Huge living room, large bedroom, regular kitchen; all front apartments; $1,650 to $1,850.

68TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive two rooms and bath; $100 monthly; electricity, maid service included.

69TH, 329 WEST.—Elegant rooms, kitchen and bath, on top floor; high-class private house.

81ST, 30 WEST.—Superior suites, two rooms and bath; side lights; paneled walls; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,300.

122D, 562 WEST.—6-room front, elevator, 6th floor; $90.

NEXT PLAZA HOTEL.—Whole first floor; modern; suitable business, residence, doctor. Rycroft, 17 West 58th.

PHELPLAN'S APARTMENT.
39 WEST 58TH ST.
First floor, 2 rooms, bath, and special extension room, $3,500 per annum; steam heat, hot water, electricity; possession Oct. 1. Apply on premises, or Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO, strong north light, on ground floor; a secretary will announce callers, attend to messages; maid service; all improvements; 58th Av. section; $100. Take 5th Av. bus to 8 West 16th St.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.
South Yonkers.—Unfurnished floor, beautiful home, overlooking Hudson; four rooms, bath; one room 15x26; no cooking; $100 per month. Phone Yonkers 1384.

Unfurnished—Bronx.
PARK COURTS,
Corner 161st St. and Park Av.
3, 4, 5, 6-ROOM APARTMENTS,
LEASING FROM PLANS,
$44 TO $80 MONTHLY.
MOST MODERN; UP-TO-DATE.
Handy to all transit, east and west side. One block N. Y. Central Station.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.
For rent, unfurnished, 3d floor, five light, airy rooms and bath; light housekeeping; steam heat, gas, electricity; convenient location. Phone 2248-W, Montclair, N. J. ($36.)

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.
Comfortably furnished room wanted by refined gentleman, private family, in cottage; pleasant surroundings; within New York; not more than 45 minutes from Wall St.; possibly with breakfast; references exchanged; state full particulars. Write E. Davison, Hotel Bonta, Broadway and 94th.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now; save time. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EXCELLENT TENANTS WAITING. SEND PARTICULARS. LARS ANDERSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D. TEL. 7240 COLUMBUS.

Wanted—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms, 45th to 60th; east side preferred; excellent care properly guaranteed; state location, price, and full particulars. F 202 Times.

Army officer wishes to rent small furnished apartment, housekeeping, or small house, furnished or unfurnished, within commuting distance. Lt. C. J. Cook, 4,360 Broadway; phone St. Nicholas 9175, Ext. 7.

Well furnished apartment for artist (gentleman); must have large reception room; 18x30 feet or larger; bedroom, bath, kitchen; central location. Address E. L. H., Room 912, 24 State St.

Wanted—5 or 4 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen and bath, elevator, steam heat; convenient to subway; state price and full particulars. O 203 Times.

Wanted—Furnished, unfurnished apartment, three bedrooms possession between October and January; three months to one year; rent not over $300 month. K 94 Times.

Adult family desire handsomely furnished apartment or small house; east side or Murray Hill section; season or year; price secondary consideration. Broker, 238 Times.

Will pay $1,000 in advance, six months' rent, for well-furnished 2 or 3 room kitchenette apartment, guaranteeing best care. Address Refined Couple, O 230 Times.

Young couple desire three or four room furnished apartment; must be thoroughly clean, conveniently located; state price and full details. Y 45 Times Annex.

By young married couple, two or three room apartment, preferably in high-class hotel apartment; state price. A. T., 802 Times Downtown.

Woman advertising writer wishes one or two room apartment, bath, kitchenette; furnished or not; between 8th and 40th Sts. Address W 120 Times.

Business woman desires one room, bath, kitchenette apartment, furnished, unfurnished; near Manhattan St. subway; $30. Y 50 Times Annex.

Modern two to five rooms, kitchenette, by refined married couple; best of social and financial references $50 to $100 month. A 100 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.
Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Columbus 836.

If you want to rent your furnished apartment consult R. De Florez & Co., 402 Madison Av.

Furnished living and bedroom, use of kitchen and bath, by refined couple with baby. G-300 Times.

Wanted—2, 3 or 4 rooms, kitchenette apartment; Bronx, 2 months; state price. G 301 Times.

By young couple, 3-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; $75 month. Taylor, 879 Stuyvesant.

Ex-army officers want 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with 3 beds and piano; about $75; below 100th St. K 92 Times.

Spot cash for 10 to 20 furnished rooms or apartments bearing sufficient profit on investment. F 358 Times.

Adequate rental, superior references and care; particulars. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

2-3 rooms, bath, between 14th and 70th; not more than $100; 4th Nov. L. N. T., 520 Presbyterian Building.

Couple want room and kitchenette, quiet house; particulars. L 519 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, choice localities. Clark Realty, 247 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

One, two or three room, private kitchenette, unfurnished, now, under $85, below 90th, West; references. Poote, D 853 Times Annex.

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Dentist desires apartment; will give inducements for vacating apartment. S 8 Times.

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By young married couple, Christians, Nov. 1, 4-room apartment or 3 rooms and kitchenette; modern: $50-$55; University Heights district preferred; highest references furnished. R. 100 Times Downtown.

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Bacteriologist wishes space for laboratory purposes in office of physician, 72d to 80th St., west side. M. C. K., 251 West 80th St.

Wanted—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms; 45th to 60th, east side preferred; state location price, particulars. F 202 Times.

Will pay $1,500 to $1,800 for five or six rooms unfurnished apartment, west side; possession now or later on. F 23 Times Annex.

Wanted—6 or 8 room modern, high-class, unfurnished apartment in good neighborhood. Address E. G., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $60; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 440, Madison Square. 27,261 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, high class, west side, or share apartment. L 523 Times Downtown.

Five or six room apartment, desirable neighborhood; two adults; not over $100; west side. A 87 Times.

Quiet, refined adults, excellent references, desire comfortable apartment. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Young couple, no children, want 3 or 4 room apartment, west side, now or later; $80-$90. D 854 Times Annex.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.
Gentleman desires comfortably furnished room, with private bath and all conveniences, south of 59th St., near west side Park; state particulars, price, and whether light breakfast obtainable. W 856 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires good sized light room. Front preferred, and breakfast; small private family; ground floor, or top floor, right up; about 6 years' good home; 86th to 110th, west side; references; modern. D., care of Morton, 256 West 116th.

Young business man, Christian, desires nicely furnished room with refined family in modern apartment, west side, 70th to 110th St.; permanent; state particulars. W 89 Times.

Refined American woman, occupied, combination living and bedroom, with or near bath; must be electric; state full particulars, price. C., 1,788 Broadway.

Gentleman desires permanent room and bath; modern apartment, with breakfast; no other roomers; west side, 59th-90th Sts.; reasonable; state price. L 502 Times.

YOUNG LADY, teacher, requires nice-sized front room in private family (not Harlem or Centre); Para st. or 7 w. 50th-sixth St.; references; breakfast. A 81 Times.

WITH PRIVATE BATH, DOWN TOWN, BY GENTLEMAN OF STATE; PRICE, $ 648 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

In apartment hotel, suite of two or three sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, west side, above 72d St.; American. 329 Columbus Av.

Lady wants medium size room and board in a refined family or boarding house, from West 79th to 118th St.; references exchanged. W 128 Times.

Gentleman requires one or two well furnished rooms, bath; highest references; what can you offer? West side, 72d to 110th preferred. F 858 Times.

Business man wants room between 10th and 30th Sts., west side, in refined apartment; electricity, running water, bath convenient; state weekly terms. W 134 Times.

Room and bath for lady in refined home exclusively; state price. W. 1,940 Broadway, G 244 Times.

Room in apt. with private family, west, bet. 50th and 100th; about $7 week.; references. O 240 Times.

Nice airy room; must be clean; prefer breakfast also; no objection to one more commuting Grand Central. Cagney, 661 5th Av.

American Christian gentleman desires furnished room in small family, with or without board. O 243 Times.

Refined young lawyer wants large furnished room, with breakfast; state particulars. M 725 Times Downtown.

For Winter; occupancy Sept. 20; board and single room; rates; Riverside or Plaza section preferred. X 486 Times Annex.

Business woman wants room with sleeping porch and board; Forest Heights preferred, about Oct. 1. F 394 Times.

Piano student wishes room with kitchenette privilege, between 50th and 100th St.; $40. F 396 Times.

Unfurnished.
South of 14th St., by business man, $6; 33 limit. A 108 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.
30TH, corner Lexington Av., (168.)—Rooms, with meals, $16 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

Lady, college student, or business girl may have board and room in refined family in exchange for assisting household; Washington Heights location. Tel. 3073 Madison Square, or St. Nicholas 9580.

MADISON AV., 218, (30th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.
54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large rooms, with board; references.

56TH, 51 WEST.—Few select table guests accommodated; home environment; wholesome food, dainty service; parlor dining room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Pleasant large room, parlor dining room private house; references.

87TH, 353 WEST.—Owner handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suites, running water, bath adjoining; also single and double rooms; running water, home cooking.

102D, 319 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, also suite; meals. Particulars, Riverside 10088.

107TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room with bath; table guests.

109TH, 320 WEST.—Private hotel, unexcelled in New York; beautiful rooms and suits, with or without private bath; Austrian chef; cooking; service the best; elevator; individual telephones; only permanent guests considered.

CHRISTIAN family, beautifully furnished, southern exposure, share luxurious home. Cathedral 5825.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFINED AND DISCRIMINATING; PRIVATE HOME; REFERENCES. COLUMBUS 1463.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 720, (Near West 146th St.)—Large and small rooms, excellent home table, steam heat, electricity; "L" subway; bus passes door.

BOARD WANTED.

A room, breakfast, dinner, wanted by young business man; will pay $60 month; home where children and music are appreciated. Apt. 3C, 302 Central Park West.

Board Wanted—By refined couple, with two school children, in New Rochelle or any accessible part of Westchester County; immediate. F 387 Times.

Couple, Jewish, want room, bath, with toilet, between 30th and 90th Sts., west side, for Fall and Winter. Suite 1007, 171 Madison Av.

American Jewess wishes board and room in private family in apartment. 248 W. 98th, apartment 7B.

Two gentlemen want breakfast and evening meal a few blocks from Ogden Av. and 164th St.; state price. O 232 Times.

Bachelor wants room and board with refined English family; moderate; state terms. W 857 Times Downtown.

City board wanted, mother and daughter; adults; permanent; Address L., 3,533 Broadway.

Board wanted by young man in New Rochelle; state terms. L 394 Times.

Two rooms, bath, board, by young couple. Apartment 10, 37 W. 93d St.

Moderate sized room, full board wanted by lady, one flight up. Hotel Bonta, 22E.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.
The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av. St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 30 minutes from 42d St.; $14 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 715 W. Plains.

New Jersey.
ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for three, $54 to $75.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.

LYTWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

ACCOUNTANT, (24,) 4 years bookkeeper, 2 years with prominent C. P. A. firms, 3 years' university training; best references. H 505 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to executive, 5 years' experience, bookkeeper, typist, correspondent, desires position. H 831 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, stenographer; 3 years' experience; capable. Larie, 2,065 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling

Not Later Than 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situation wanted, business opportunities, rooms and boarders wanted, and real estate offers for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building by Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MAN, (Assistant.) 32, banking experience; prefers mercantile house. G 309 Times.

DENTIST, registered, reliable contractor, extractor, and all round operator. J 619 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, ARCHITECTURAL.—Fifteen years' experience public buildings and residences; can undertake to turn out complete plans and specifications. G 302 Times.

DRAFTING, mechanical, assembly and detail layout; work done at home; quick; reasonable. M 763 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, graduate engineer, building experience, desires architectural position evenings. L 376 Times

DRIVER wishes position with some good concern; careful, honest and sober; 7 years' experience; best reference. Beards, 420 East 141st. 3873 Melrose.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, young college graduate, with 1 year of Westinghouse Test and 1 year of business and sales experience; married; salary desired about $175. G 323 Times.

ENGINEER, EXECUTIVE, mechanical and structural; fifteen years' experience in steam power plant design and construction; conversant with steel and concrete practice. D 835 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, chief, first class, mechanical, sober, honest, steady worker, wishes responsible position; best recommendations. 1,189 Tinten Av., Bronx.

EXAMINER of textile fabrics, familiar with the construction and manufacturing. (New York and mill experience.) desires position as head of cloth examining department or good examining position. G 281 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
AMERICAN, 32, COLLEGE GRADUATE, DESIRES POSITION WITH PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WHERE INITIATIVE, EXPERIENCE AND TACTFULNESS ARE ESSENTIAL; WELL QUALIFIED FROM PAST EXPERIENCE TO ASSUME CHARGE OF EMPLOYES; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF INCOME TAX, BUSINESS LAWS, ACCOUNTING, COLLECTIONS, CREDITS AND CORRESPONDENCE; WOULD CONSIDER POSITION AS AID TO BUSINESS MAN OF LARGE AFFAIRS; POSITION MUST HAVE POSSIBILITIES OF A GOOD FUTURE IN TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE, 29, recently Captain of Infantry U. S. Army, desires position paying present living wage, with chance for future advancement; good education and appearance; hard worker; lack technical knowledge along most trade lines, but possess real organizing ability. F 385 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Export and import over twenty years' experience; knowledge of foreign languages and departmental routine; American; best of references; special; many lines. M 716 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate, 24, ex-Lieutenant, especially successful in supervisory capacity; experienced; possess magnetic personality and good appearance; available to reliable firm. O 247 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college instructor, capable, desires commercial position where constructive ability and earnestness count. Gray, 1,296 Beaton Road.

EXECUTIVE, junior, ex-service man, age 25, requires position with a reliable mercantile establishment. I. Levy, 236 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE, ambitious, 31, not opposed to night work, as manager or assistant manager dry goods or Turkish bath. P 1259 Times Bronx.

EXECUTIVE, college trained, business experience, seeks opportunity with enterprising concern; immediate salary no object. I 34 Times Downtown.

EXPORT ASSISTANT.—American, possessing knowledge Spanish gained in Latin America, seeks opportunity develop into foreign salesman for progressive manufacturer encouraging advancement; graduate student New York University School of Commerce; moderate salary. M 703 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Spanish and English correspondent, expert business experience, wishes position with a high-class manufacturing concern. O 224 Times.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience in England, America, greenhouse, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. X 494 Times Annex.

GENERAL FOREMAN, 39, long experience in nearly all lines of construction work; railway and terminals preferable; ability with a "kick" to it; can furnish excellent references. O 190 Times.

HANDY MAN, colored, apartment house, office building, factory. Newton, 218 West 42d St.

KITCHEN MAID, Swedish preferred, for Sept. 15, at Oyster Bay; Winter in New York; wages $45. Apply 165 East 74th.

LAW-TRAINED MAN, 25 years of age, experienced correspondent and title searcher; can take charge of publisher's claim department; references. M 773 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secretary; 11 years' business experience; references; salary $3,500. X 453 Times Annex.

"LIVE WIRE."
Young man wants position; will go anywhere; experienced in cost detail; systematizing problems, statistical work, and bookkeeping methods; excellent credentials; salary commensurate. Live Wire, M 758 Times Downtown.

MACHINE TOOL EXPERT, COMMERCIALLY AND TECHNICALLY TRAINED, WITH LEADING HOUSES SEVERAL YEARS IN SPAIN, BELGIUM, GERMANY AND STATES; SHOP EXPERIENCE; ESPECIALLY STRONG SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COUNTRIES; DESIRES MANAGER POSITION WITH PROMINENT CONCERN IN THIS COUNTRY, OR ABROAD, OR IN SOUTH AMERICA; ACTUALLY MANAGER IMPORTANT MACHINE TOOL EXPORT HOUSE; PLEASE MENTION COUNTRIES AND POSITIONS WHEN ANSWERING. O 46 TIMES.

MACHINIST, experimental; drafting, inventions perfected; 18 years' experience. Webber, 547 9th Av.

MAN, 31, six years' experience in essential oil, drug and perfumery concern, assist chemist and head of stock; desires position with similar line where future is assured; excellent references. F 288 Times.

MAN.—Work 7 to 11 evenings; employed as assistant office manager; average salesman; references and surety; use own car if necessary. M 908 Times Harlem.

MANAGER, versatile, university graduate; expert accountant, successful sales executive, vigorous correspondent; salary $156 weekly. L 517 Times Downtown.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.
Can you use a college graduate, (23,) an intelligent worker, knows bookkeeping, foreign languages? M 706 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Some link in your organization requires a high-calibre young man, (31,) college graduate, experienced executive, correspondent, accountant, trained throughout from factory purchasing to selling. W. H., 337 East 18th St.

PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION MAN, 35, of wide experience on railroads, docks, and shipyards, desires agency for line of equipment, Philadelphia territory; can devote whole or part of my service; good reference given and required. Y 33 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT—QUALIFIED.
Printed matter (on large scale), office furniture, stationery, everything a large corporation needs; capable running small printing plant in connection with purchasing department; know the paper market, type, the difference between good work and cheap work; at present employed, agreeable surroundings; seek connection offering opportunity to broaden; furnish A1 references; will consider salary of $2,000 with the proper people. H 529 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Export; American, (33,) residing in Buenos Aires for past six years, desires position as representative here or abroad; speaks Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Address W., 1,223 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Salesman going to Rumania October wishes to connect with export house. M. Kasner, 236 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMPLER, young man, (20,) experienced; all details. Food Products, B 185 Times.

SALESMAN, TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED HUSTLER, BEST REFERENCES, WANTS REPRESENTATION OF GOOD ARTICLE WHICH, WITH HARD, CONSCIENTIOUS WORK, WILL BUILD UP A FUTURE; OPERATES AUTO. L 520 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN with automobile; any concern desiring live representative in Boston and New England kindly communicate with Mr. Eastern, P. O. Box 3624, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position as traveling salesman with wholesale house; hustler; references. L. W., 211 West 106th St.

SALESMAN desires connection with reliable concern; salary or commission; in or out of town. O 251 Times.

SALESMAN, neat appearance, desires position man's clothing, similar line. Salesman, 166 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, desires position, wearing apparel, dresses preferred. J 637 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hardware, machine, and tool salesman desires position; credentials. J 629 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 28, moderate, 10 years' experience buying and selling, seeks position, same or kindred line. A 30 Times.

SALESMAN, 25; energetic; six years' successful selling experience; salary or commission; veteran A. E. F. O 193 Times.

SALESMAN.—Silk goods; experienced selling Fifth Ave. cabinet work. O 186 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable stenographer desires position, preferably real estate firm; employed for the last ten years as secretary and office manager by prominent lawyer, recently deceased; good knowledge of law; highest references. C. M., 619 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, assistant to important executive. American, 27; 5 years' experience secretary, stenographic reporter, export executive, skilful correspondent, hustler, holding important Government position paying $45, seeks future. M 766 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, executive ability; capable, experienced stenographer and office man. W 854 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, correspondent, expert typist, executive ability, newspaper experience, college man, discharged soldier, desires real opportunity. O 241 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, stenographer, desires responsible position; A1 compensation. J 639 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, five years' experience clerk and mill house; capable of taking complete charge; reference. F 309 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office manager, 27, fluent correspondent; 7 years' experience banking, chemical manufacturing; assume responsibilities; accustomed technical rapid dictation; can be depended upon; highest credentials; $50. K 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $25 to start; thoroughly capable; business and high school graduate; willing, reliable. Wilson Alexander, 23 East 39th St. Plaza 2961.

STENOGRAPHER, proficient, 6 years' legal and commercial experience, wants position offering scope and advancement. J 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, high school graduate; excellent references; ambitious. Secretary, Plaza 2983, 27 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, high school graduate, seven years' experience, desires responsible position with future. D 824 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Joseph Vejir, 57 East 99th St. Plaza 2983.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, rapid, good correspondent, desires responsible position with busy executive. M. 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, (26,) expert, wishes responsible position. J 663 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; one year's experience; salary $15. R 19 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, making change, capable full charge first-class apartment house. Write F. P., 263 West 125th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, trained executive, ship any commodity anywhere, ready accept position Oct. 1; interview solicited. Y 37 Times Annex.

WOMEN, well-dressed and of culture, wanted to sell high-grade Deposit Copper Stock; salary and commission; extraordinary chance. 110 West 40th St., Room 1501.

YOUNG MAN, 22, first-class office man, with four years' experience; good personal appearance; best of references; special ability in check, possessing besides English first-class knowledge of Spanish and French, desires position in Havana, Cuba, in branch office of reliable concern, offering good opportunity of advancement; would also consider proposition for position in New York. H 533 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Captain, graduate, and formerly instructor at West Point, is resigning from the Army and wishes connection with company or corporation where hard work and ability is appreciated; I possess aggressiveness, good judgment and tact; record of service open to closest investigation. Address Y 31 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) with four years' sales and office experience with large automobile concern, recently discharged Naval Flying Corps, desires permanent connection, preferably with automobile concern; references. O 220 Times.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, (25,) well educated, good personality, recently honorably discharged from U. S. Navy, desires to connect with a wholesale or manufacturing concern; experienced; excellent references. P 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school education, commercial experience, shipping stock, stock records, sales, seeks opportunity; position as bookkeeper; knowledge of general office routine. J 598 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, wishes position as salesman; willing to travel; formerly with the United Cigar Stores for 1½ years. Address 49 Rosenfeld, 296 South 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, college student, intelligent and gentlemanly, desires a position; afternoons or evenings, and Saturdays. F 568 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, employed, 6 years' business experience, purchasing, correspondence, and records, wants connection with a real opportunity. A 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, knowledge of French, Russian, German, fair education, A1 references, desires; will do anything; go anywhere. K 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) one year's college training, wishes position with rapid advancement best references. M 713 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) neat appearance, college graduate, seeks connection, use salesmanship and accounting experience. J 540 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 10 years' experience in clerical department, thorough checking system on gasoline, oil, shopwork, typist. J. G. Toomey, 159 West 66th.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college graduate, wholesale, retail selling experience, seeks connection with progressive concern. P 768 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (Christian,) desires connection with reputable concern; 7 years' experience as correspondent-typist; general office detail. 1,502 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN seeking connection where real initiative, energy, and efficiency will be of value and warrant results; $20. M 730 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) experienced, desires position with reputable export house offering opportunities. L 385 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, experienced bookkeeper, cashier, seeks opening where he can learn selling. H 528 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college student, desires position as bookkeeper; knowledge of general office routine. J 598 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes clerical position; 4 years' experience. O'Connor, 978 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with mercantile house. M 727 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, (200,) skilled Japanese, faithful boys. Kurihara Agency, 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, American, capable of learning our system of keeping accounts; will want applicant to spend three months at our head office in Rhode Island for instruction; then will be located in New York City; give full particulars as to salary, &c., for interview. Y 7 Times Annex.

ADDRESSERS.
Typists for day or evening work; standard keyboard; first-class working conditions; $2.50 per thousand; in answer give phone number. T 499 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTERS.
GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.
Several good women; steady positions; minimum pay all year $15 per week; desirable workers can earn $20 weekly.
RAPID ADDRESSING, 46 W. 23D.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.—Young woman experienced in machine-cutting addressograph plates; apply Mr. McGraw-Hill Company, 10th Av. at 36th St. Ask for Miss French.

ADDRESSERS.—Publishing house requires the services of rapid addressers; good writing required; hours 9-5, Saturdays 12:30; permanent; state age, experience, education. O 257 Times.

ASSISTANT
TO THE BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK OF WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT IN A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE; ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN LARGE WAIST STOCK; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A. A., 121 TIMES.

ASSISTANT in credit department, 20 and afraid of hard work desired; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address M. D. M., 469 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Good position for bright, competent girl; experienced preferred; write, stating age and salary desired. A. M. K., 166 East 125th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young lady experienced in handling customer's office; state age, experience, and salary expected. W 95 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Write, stating age, experience, salary desired, Manager, 1,160 Broadway.

ASSISTANT EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; good salary. Call after 9 A. M. Shawiro & Davis, 29 West 36th.

A. T. NEMO & SON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
EXECUTIVE WITH STYLE TALENT TO MANAGE GROWING
DEPARTMENT.
BIG CAPABILITIES.
APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL.

APPRENTICE
SALESWOMEN.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women between 16 and 25 years of age who desire to learn salesmanship. Complete instruction will be given in our school of salesmanship, with liberal salary from beginning, and every opportunity offered for advancement. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

BARKER & MADDOX,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Legal, export, brokerage and commercial stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, switchboard operators, comptometer operators, clerks. Registry free.

BILL CLERK for Christian firm, bright, active girl, neat and accurate worker, with at least one year's experience; permanent position; salary $25. Apply Thursday morning, Scholl Mfg. Co., 320 Broadway.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon-Hopkins billing machine operator, for large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. W 98 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experienced in operating typewriter; salary $18; advancement. J 507 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, CONVERSANT CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, COMPETENT TO HANDLE LARGE NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS AND DETAILS; ABILITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF BUSINESS OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE AND DETAILS. G. A., 101 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY WITH ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE, TO TAKE CHARGES OF BOOKKEEPING AND OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE FUR MANUFACTURER; ONLY THOSE FULLY COMPETENT NEED APPLY. COHEN BROTHERS, 68 W. 28TH.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young woman, over 25, who understands control accounts and accustomed to handling details; $25 to $30 to start; Christian firm. Address Beclear Corp., 1,182 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER for front office of hotel; must be experienced on guests' and payable ledgers and able to make all bills correctly; must furnish best of credentials. Apply Hotel Ashton, 228 St. and Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.
Large manufacturing concern desires a bright and accurate young lady who can operate Underwood typewriter; write, stating experience and salary desired. R. E. C., 168 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, FOR COAL AND SUIT HOUSE. ONE THAT CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. P. F., 487 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Certain party must have some experience; write, stating age, salary, and full particulars, or call Jennings Lace Works Corp., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn; Prospect 2240.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXCELLENT OPENING IN EXPORT CONCERN; EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK; STATE FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 498 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young lady; knowledge of stenography and typewriting not essential; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday. Consolidated Fastener Co., 511 6th Av., Mr. Schepp.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist. Knowledge stenography desirable, but not necessary; office uptown, convenient Lexington subway; mention salary. O 230 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—May be recent high school graduate; some experience necessary; knowledge of typewriting desirable, but not essential. W 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger and charge clerk wanted, experienced; good opportunity. Apply in person, Morris W. East, 104 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; ambitious and experienced person can secure good position. Apply, stating references and salary expected, D. P., 537 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Few hours weekly; living near Columbus; state qualifications, experience, terms per hour, time free, and telephone. W 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED, ABOUT 23, NEAT, ACCURATE. BLANK & CO., 57 LIBERTY ST.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to do stenography and typewriting. Earet & Quigley, 25 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take charge complete set double entry books. Greater New York Feather Co., 625 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, one who is bright, experienced in general bookkeeping. G. & O. Waist and Dress Co., 6 East 32d.

BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience. Call after 2 P. M., Futterman Bros., 102 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in women's dress manufacturing line; references. 9 West 31st, 4th floor.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good at figures; good chance for bright girl. Call Uneeda Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced; one can model, also 16 or 36 preferred. O 252 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, for wholesale house; state experience, salary expected. O 218 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in women's dress manufacturing line; references. 9 West 31st St., 4th floor.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, for silk house; 5 days' work; good pay; short hours. Goldy Bros., 35 East 20th.

BOOKKEEPER who can also typewrite; retail experience, double entry, trial balance; excellent opportunity. Avedon, 446 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper, double entry; $25. T 473 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, experienced; must be rapid and accurate helper; excellent opportunity for one who is conscientious and a real worker; state fully age, salary, qualifications, and references. W 96 Times.

CASHIERS, (3,) bright and intelligent; only experienced need apply; retail clothing. Park-Taylor, 1,533 Broadway.

CASHIER.—Tube system; experienced preferred; $14. Call Weinecker, 270 West 125th St.

CASHIERS, $15 a week and commission, for our west side stores. Grietede Bros., Inc., 1,891 Park Av., near 129th St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to R. B. Culterman, Box 458, Lawrence, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS to go to Rye, N. Y., till Oct. 1. Apply R. Schaul, 605 West 113th St., 9:30 to 11:30 A. M. Thursday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CIGARETTE FACTORY
EXPERIENCED PACKERS AND
CIGARETTE TIPPING MACHINE
OPERATORS.
ALSO LEARNERS; PERMANENT WORK.
H. A. CONDAX & CO.,
37 W. 20TH ST.

CLERICAL WORK
FOR
MALE
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.
The work is of a general nature, requiring no previous experience; graduates of grammar or high school are carefully taught correct business methods, fitting you for better advancement in position and salary; good pay to start; attractive business hours: 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 MORTON ST.
NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST. FERRY.

CLERKS
NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
CALL OR WRITE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERK-OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Exceptional opening for neat, refined, serious minded person under 30; accuracy at figures and good penmanship absolutely essential; permanent connection; salary to start $18-$20. Scott Co., 195 Fulton St.

CLERICAL WORKERS for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; age 16 to 20; splendid opportunity; refined surroundings; apply in own handwriting. M 768 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER, young lady for permanent position in manufacturer's office; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

CONSTANCE:
Regardless of anything whatsoever, Daddy implores you to phone him.

Cook, also a housemaid, white, for family of seven, in apartment; 79th and Broadway; telephone Schuyler 1358 mornings before 11, or evenings.

COMPANION FOR MIDDLE AGED HEBREW WOMAN; REFERENCE. SHAPIRO, 100 WEST 84TH ST.

COMPANION, for convalescent lady; hours 9:15 to 7; reference required. Call 10-12, Mon. 868 Central Park West.

COMPTOMETERS.
A few neat girls, careful and accurate operators, for pleasant work; agreeable surroundings; splendid opportunity for advancement; applications must contain full particulars regarding education, experience, age, and salary expected to commence. Opportunity, G 512 Times.

COOK-HOUSE WORKER wanted; reliable girl for family of two; cook and do general work on parlor floor; good wages. Write, giving references. Mrs. Henry Dames, Englewood, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an assistant in their correspondence section; must be of prepossessing appearance, possess exceptional references; one who has had department store experience preferred; apply by mail only, to receive consideration applicants must state qualifications in detail and salary expected. Address Superintendent.

COUPLE, MIDDLE AGED, WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK AND COOKING FOR SMALL FAMILY IN PRIVATE HOUSE; A ROOMS FREE TO RIGHT PARTIES. REFERENCES REQUIRED. INQUIRE 27 WILLOUGHBY AV., BROOKLYN, OR PHONE 207 WILLIAMSBURG.

COUPLE wanted, man to take care of house and assist in garden work; woman for housework; in family of three. West 190th and Ft. Washington Av., City.

DENTAL NURSE; state age, salary, experience. Write L. B., 148 West 72d.

DESIGNER.
We can offer exceptionally attractive position to clever woman, who can produce stable garments in infants' and children's colored coats, in sizes 2 to 6; applications treated strictly confidential.
MANAUER & ARONSTEIN, INC.,
138 MADISON AV., N. Y.

DESIGNER experienced on cotton smocks. Apply 30 West 20th, 3rd floor.

DICTAPHONE.
An experienced operator wanted in a large downtown office where the dictaphone is being installed; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary desired and experience. K 509 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; EXCELLENT PAY; EASY HOURS. Q. R. S. CO., 518 WEST 56TH.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Monitor (wire board) operator; state experience, education and salary desired. J 597 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Must have some experience; permanent position; state experience and salary. Cosmos, 1619 St. James Building.

ENTRY CLERKS BETWEEN 18 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION.
SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING DESIRABLE.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.
SALARY $13 PER WEEK TO START; LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT.
WRITE, STATING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, P 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND GIRL,
in wholesale dress house; no experience necessary; chance for advancement.
SUTH COSTUME, 35 EAST 32D.

FILING CLERK.—Experience in handling large volume of correspondence absolutely necessary; must be capable of routing mail to various departments, and take complete charge of all general files; latter an exceptional opportunity for an alert, businesslike young woman who can produce results and direct the work of an assistant; excellent salary and working conditions. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, qualifications, and salary expected, W 121 Times.

FILING CLERK for correspondence in the office of a large transatlantic steamship company; state experience. Address W. T., P. O. Box 983, (City Hall Station, New York City.

FILING CLERK.—Young lady, 18 to 21, of neat appearance, wanted in office of a private Christian corporation, to assist in filing department; state salary expected, experience, and reference. W 125 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK.—Hardware manufacturer requires services of young man capable of handling file; must be bright and ambitious to business. Apply Room 1736 Woolworth Bldg.

FILE CLERK.—Christian firm, bright girl, neat and accurate worker, with at least one year's experience. Apply Thursday morning, Scholl Mfg. Co., 320 Broadway.

FILE CLERK in large publishing house; must be competent. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, to "Files," Dutton, 681 5th Av.

FILE CLERK.—Girl familiar with up-to-date filing methods wanted by steamship company; state nationality, experience, and salary expected. I 541 Times.

FILING CLERK.—Christian Girl; one who has had some experience; state reference and salary desired. K 106 Times.

FINISHERS AND HANDSEWERS ON DRESS MODELS; SATURDAY HALF-DAY. GOOD WAGES. 8 WEST 38TH. 3RD FLOOR.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER and plain cook, good, in family of three adults. T 31 Times Annex.

GIRLS
TO
WORK.
WORK CONSISTS OF SELECTING AND WRAPPING ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL; NOT FACTORY WORK. APPLICANTS 16 TO 19 YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED.
NO EXPERIENCE
NECESSARY
AS WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO
BECOME
CHECK PACKERS,
PACKERS,
STOCK KEEPERS.
MINIMUM PAY $12; ALSO POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN ABOVE LINES.
CALL AT ONCE.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

GIRLS
OR
WOMEN
CLERICAL WORKERS,
SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS,
TYPISTS,
OFFICE GIRLS,
JUNIORS WITH WORKING PAPERS,
LIGHT STOCK WORKERS.
STEADY WORK.
TIME BONUSES,
LIBERAL VACATIONS WITH PAY.
THE McCALL CO.,
236 WEST 37TH ST.

GIRLS, DO YOU WANT TO
BECOME TYPISTS?
If over 16 Years of Age
and Graduates of
High or Grammar School
WE WILL TEACH YOU
"TOUCH SYSTEM"
and pay you liberally while you are learning and pay better when you are graduated to a regular position; this is an excellent opportunity for ambitious and capable girls, as we teach you our own work and methods while you learn typing. All classes are conducted during regular business hours. Address "W. N.," 123 Times.

GIRLS!
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
54th Street, West.
REQUIRES
10 STOCK GIRLS.
Salary $12, with rapid advancement and promotion to sales clerks where merit is shown. Apply to Supt's Office.

GIRLS, (2,) white; chambermaid-waitress, housework, and laundress; other help kept; permanent position with high-class American family in Yonkers; all modern improvements and appointments; no attention paid to amusements. Apply before 10 A. M. references and salary expected. J 549 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Bright girl for general office work, filing, &c.; must have good education; one having knowledge of typewriting preferred. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, and salary wanted. Address Metropolitan, A 81 Times.

GIRLS WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE; BRIGHT, WILLING WORKERS TO LEARN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; $10 TO START. 261 5TH AV. 4TH FLOOR.

GIRL
Entry clerk for stockroom; good penman and knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply side entrance.
KUTSMAN,
9th Avenue and 30th Street.

GIRL wanted, reliable, for general housework; small family, no children; nice room and bath; dandy position for competent girl, 112 Ascan Av., Forest Hills Gardens. Phone 6012 Forest Hills.

GIRL.—Hardware export house requires immediately services of a girl capable of typewriting and handling switchboard; experience required in both. Apply Room 1720, Whitehall Building.

GIRL FOR WORK IN EDUCATIONAL OFFICE, HANDLING RECORD FILES AND TYPING. APPLY EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, 158 EAST 86TH ST. PHONE LENOX 6061.

GIRL
NEAT IN APPEARANCE, OF GOOD FAMILY AND WELL RECOMMENDED; NO OTHER NEED APPLY. 1,115 B'WAY, 10TH FLOOR.

GIRL.
Intelligent girl wanted in filing department of daily trade paper; good opportunity for the right girl. Apply after 8, Williams, 8 East 13th St.

GIRLS.
Trade paper offers pleasant, good-paying position as floor managers to several girls 14 to 16 years. Apply after 8, Williams, 8 East 13th St.

GIRL
Not over 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 488 Times Downtown.

GIRL,
to be generally useful in wholesale dress house; no experience necessary; chance for advancement.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 32D.

GIRL for office work; must write clear, round hand; quick at figures; previous experience unnecessary. The Neufeld Method, 233 Broadway.

GIRLS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT, LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; PERMANENT POSITION. CAMPBELL, METCALF & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 32D ST.

GIRLS, two, cook and chambermaid-waitress, white, for small private house; good salary. Call at 811 West 180th St., 9 to 1.

GIRL wanted; intelligent girl to learn multigraph work; congenial surroundings, with splendid opportunity for advancement. Y 85 Times Annex.

GIRLS—LIGHT FACTORY WORK; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER CO., 1,301 BOSTON ROAD, BRONX.

GIRL for clerical work; one with some knowledge of telephone switchboard. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, 16 Clerical, Dutton, 681 5th Av.

GIRLS for subscription department of Christian publishing firm; must have good education and some experience; salary $12. Apply second floor, 225 West 34th St.

GIRL for general housework, small family. Apartment 4F, 430 Riverside Drive; telephone Morningside 4647. Apply Thursday afternoon.

GIRL for clerical work in publishing house; opportunity for refined, intelligent girl to advance to responsible position; hours 9 to 5. The McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370 W. 50th.

GIRLS, 16, learn wholesale business; light, clean occupation. H 519 Times Downtown.

GIRL, age 16 to 18, neat, intelligent, for office work; chance for promotion to clerical work. Call Room 815, 105 Broadway.

GIRLS, work in stock room wholesale jewelry and novelty house. Call 1,261 Broadway, 4th Floor.

GIRLS, to do clerical work in workmen's factory; salary $15. Ehrmann & Ehrmann, 886 Broadway.

GIRL to write rapidly; salary, $ per week to start. Address Bureau of National Literature, Inc., 141 West 36th St.

GIRL wanted to take charge of orders on veiling and nettings; one with experience preferred. 8 West 32d St., 14th floor.

GIRL.—Beginner for clerical work in large publishing house; salary to start $16. D 414 Times Annex.

GIRLS, high school graduates, for clerical work; experience unnecessary. Box 70, 1219 St. James Bldg.

GIRL to take charge of mailing list, addressograph system; experience necessary; salary $14. Apply H. A. Picard, 8 West 31st.

GIRL for addressing; good write; state salary expected and details. T 502 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted for clerical work; no experience necessary; good penmanship; references necessary. Lansburg Bros., 36 Pallas St.

GIRLS, young; to learn; experience unnecessary. Ingram & Myers, 256 4th Av.

GIRLS to sew on long seams and operate; apply C. Dodge, 36 East 23d St.

GIRLS to work on wool basics in dry goods house. T 496 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to work in bindery, Acme Binding Co., 520 West 30th.

GIRLS for clerical work. Apply personally, Room 606 Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE
GOOD OPPORTUNITY
GOOD PAY
WHILE LEARNING
AFTER FEW WEEKS
CAN EARN TO $25
LEARN A GOOD TRADE
WE TEACH YOU TO
OPERATE OUR OFFICE
APPLIANCE MACHINE.
ADDRESSOGRAPH CO.,
140 BROADWAY.
CORNER ASTOR PLACE.
NEW YORK CITY.

GIRLS, DO YOU WANT TO
BECOME TYPISTS?
If over 16 years of age
and graduates of
high or grammar school
WE WILL TEACH YOU
"TOUCH SYSTEM"
and pay you liberally while you are learning and pay better when you are graduated to a regular position. This is an excellent opportunity for ambitious and capable gir

HOTEL PROPERTY QUICKLY SOLD

WALTER HARRISON BLAKER
Advertising
110 West 40th Street, New York

Sept. 2, 1919.

The New York Times:

On telephonic instructions from Mr. Lawrence Timmons, Greenwich, Conn., Saturday morning, we inserted an advertisement in The New York Times and several other Sunday newspapers, offering for sale the Silleck House property, a substantial hotel on Long Island Sound. This property was sold within forty-eight hours to a man who read the advertisement in The Times.

This is but one of numerous instances in which we have obtained quick action for our real estate clients through advertisements in The Times.

Walter H. Blaker.
Blaker Advertising Agency.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced with bottom board; salary $16. Edgertyn, 119 William St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, hotel; Times Square section; give experience, salary. P. 81 Times.

TEACHER.—Primary supervisor or physics and mathematics; good salary. K 73 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted by publishing house in Bronx to operate small switchboard; congenial surroundings. Ask for Miss Morgan, Periodical Publishers Service Bureau, 511-513 East 134th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND CASHIER WANTED IN RETAIL STATIONERY STORE. EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; HOURS 8-6. UNZ & CO., 34 BROADWAY.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
134 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.

Secretary-stenographer to Vice Pres.; good salary; stenographers, $25, $20, $18; typist, $16-20; dictaphone stenographer, $22.

TYPEWRITER IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE; SATISFACTORY SALARY. APPLY ON FIFTEENTH AT 844 WEST 30TH, FOURTH FLOOR.

TYPISTS.

GIRLS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE using touch system, required for copying orders from customer's letters; previous experience not necessary; quick, accurate work will result in advancement; good salaries; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Attractive working conditions. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
96 MORTON ST.
Near Christopher St. Ferry.

TYPIST.

Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 443 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, competent, with knowledge of stenography for work in purchasing department. Apply Saturday afternoon after 1 o'clock, Thomson Press Co., Nott and East sts., Long Island City. Ask for Mr. Roseneve.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER.
Assistant to bookkeeper; must be good at figure; address in own handwriting; mail age, H. M., 133 East 17th St.

TYPIST, experienced preferred; permanent position, with advancement; give references, salary expected, nationality. Write F. L., 200 East 23d.

TYPIST.
Rapid, accurate, ambitious; salary $12; proficient work means promotion; state age, experience. Address T T 139 Times.

TYPIST OR STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; must be able to make translations, Mail, to Spanish. Apply 229 West 42d St., Room 204.

TYPISTS with many years' experience wanted. Apply in person to Emil Banker, 32 Av.

TYPISTS.—Three experienced. Apply Employment Office, Metropolitan Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Nice position for bright girl. Call Coldan Engineering Co., 150 West 22d St.

TYPIST.—One familiar with billing preferred; good opportunity; state age, nationality and salary expected. T 482 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Accurate and neat; must be experienced; good opportunity. Write B. C., 215 Broadway.

TYPIST.—One that is rapid and accurate; good salary; highest references required. K 80 Times.

WANTED BY THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,

THREE ADDRESSOGRAPH CLERKS;

HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

APPLY NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
15 CHURCH STREET, ROOM 502, BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P. M.

WRAPPERS.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women and girls for their department of wrapping; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, any hour of the day.

WOMEN.

PART TIME WORK.

We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.

Pay 25 cents an hour.

Call at once.

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
23 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

WOMEN

WITH ABILITY SELLING TOILET PREPARATIONS IN AND OUT CITY; HIGH SALARIES PAID.

AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH ST.

WOMEN, 20 to 35 years, offered permanent positions with good salary; no experience necessary. Apply Western Union Telegraph Company, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

WOMAN, colored, reliable, for general housework in apartment; hour or so mornings; no cooking; must be honest and clean; call between 1 and 2 P. M. Fourn., 105 West 84th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
For
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increased and given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
26 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
BRONX,
423 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,236 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted as messengers for delivering of telegrams, between the ages of 21 and 35; salary $12 per week, or commission basis. Apply
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
25 PARK PLACE.

YOUNG LADY
FOR FILING
department of large grocery concern; experience unnecessary; state age, salary expected to
E. M. E.,
P. O. BOX 23,
STATION R, BRONX.

YOUNG WOMEN, bright and neat; easy, clean, and pleasant work; cleanest and most ideal plant in U. S. A.; steady work, good pay; none but a good class of unskilled women employed. Apply J. Robbs, 180th St. and Park Av., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, clerical work, busy office; wholesale dry goods house; must be an accurate and willing worker; splendid opportunity for advancement for a well-mannered young lady; state age, experienced, salary. P. S., 423 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to do filing in downtown office; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Reply by letter only to H. H., Room 1111, 280 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG GIRLS,
in wholesale house, to become shopper and assistant in stock; no experience necessary; chance for advancement.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

YOUNG LADY typist wanted as confidential office assistant; good, clean work rather than high speed; excellent chance for advancement. Call after 10:30, A. M. Stonebridge, 28 Warren St.

YOUNG LADY, attractive, for dress house, in show room; must know stenography; steady position; apply all week. American Costume, 116 West 29th St.

YOUNG GIRL for office work, accurate at figures and typewriting; permanent position with advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. H 510 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted to operate small telephone switchboard and assist in general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Room 817, 25 Broad St.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to help in boxing of handkerchiefs; one with experience preferred; call with references. Robinson & Golluber, 22 West 21st St.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced in handling stock books, for textile commission house. Write full details, W 136 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in auditing department; must be quick and accurate at figures; give references, state age and salary expected. Consolidated, 113 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN
to sell patterns in uptown department store; good opportunity for bright girl. Apply in person to McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

YOUNG LADY, neat appearance; wholesale jewelry business; light work, pleasant surroundings; salary, $12; advancement. K 96 Times.

YOUNG LADY as entry clerk and office assistant, Brooklyn firm; state age, experience and salary desired. H 537 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted who has had retail cutlery experience. Apply Gillette Safety Razor Co., 172 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN companion for boy after school hours and stay three evenings weekly; references, full particulars. O 246 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN about 30 years old for interesting department of Ribbon house. Telegram & Meyers, 396 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted by large corporation for general office work; reply giving full particulars. P 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL for office work; $10 monthly. 849 Broadway, (Lib.)

YOUNG LADY to assist dentist; age 20-25. W 125 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL, 500 5th Av., at 42d St., Tel. 7860 Murray Hill. Efficient Preparation for Successful Career. Stenography-Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accounting, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Secretarial Training. Positions for Graduates. Day-Evening; hours, students' convenience.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.—Big demand; we train you by mail for high-salaried hotel position; get twenty years' hotel experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, fascinating work; exceptional opportunities; send for free book. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES—Bridgeham Hospital, 343 East 116th St., New York City; vacancies exist for women desiring two years' or two months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply superintendent of nurses.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $3,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions; co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C.
N. W. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 2664.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; demand never so great; we qualify you in 90 days. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 Church, 244 St., cor. West 125th St., 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

LADIES-GIRLS, learn telephone switchboard operating, complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
50 Broad—PRIVATE AGENCY—Room 1008
High class positions for high class applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, insurance, publishing, stationery; Christian firms. Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 YEARS AT
NO REGISTRATION FEES.
STENOGRAPHER-$20 T. (BANK.) downtown; $25, including bonus.
STENOGRAPHER-SEC'Y., ARCHITECTURAL, uptown; $30; advancement.
STENOGRAPHER, ENGINEERING, uptown; $25. Numerous positions, $18, $22, $25. Beginners, $15.
BOOKKEEPER, $30-$35; uptown, downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, assistant; typist; $20 monthly.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist; $18.
TYPIST, operate, filling in; $16, $18. Beginners, $14, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, numerous positions; $15, $13.
FILE CLERKS, $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS; excellent opportunities for bright beginners; $12 or $15.
SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Opp. Grand Central Terminal,
51 East 42d St. Tel. 2080 Vanderbilt.

Opportunities and salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau. Beginners and experienced stenographers, typewriters, clerks, file clerks, switchboard operators, and miscellaneous workers.

Room 510.
BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY. ROOM 507.
For High School Graduates
or the Equivalent:
Stenotypist who can report meetings.
Stenographers, typists, clerks, expert file clerks; good salaries.

ESTABLISHED 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 226 BROADWAY.
REGISTER FREE.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone operators, switchboard operators, general office assistants, etc. Opportunities were never better nor salaries higher than at the present time.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many excellent openings; also typists, clerks, bookkeepers. Moon-Hopkins, switchboard. Free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 466 5th Av. Call all week.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for salesmen:

LINEN,
DRESS GOODS,
OPTICAL GOODS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,

ALSO
FUR WORKROOM.

Several fur cutters required for our Fur Workroom.

ALSO
BUSHELMEN.

Require several bushelmen for our Men's Clothing Alteration Workroom.

ALSO
PICTURE WORKROOM

Requires a first class picture frame fitter.

ALSO
JANITORS.

We require several janitors for sweeping and dusting.

ALSO
HANDY MEN.

Delivery Department requires several men handy with tools to crate furniture.

ALSO
STOCK BOYS.

Need several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stock rooms; this presents an excellent opportunity to require a complete knowledge of the business. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ATTORNEY FOR LARGE AUTOMOBILE FINANCING CORPORATION TO ACT AS EXCLUSIVE LEGAL COUNSEL; MUST BE BRIGHT, SNAPPY, AND POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 90 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, permanent position on staff of public accountants; give full particulars concerning experience and qualifications. Write Z. A., 1,358 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account. Call 10 to 11 and 3 to 4 only, R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.
One with experience in selling space on magazine; magazine circulation in excess of 70,000 copies and fast coming into prominence. Write, giving full information about yourself, what you have sold, and salary desired. Y 11 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
Young man with experience wanted by Christian advertising agency to handle active accounts; solicit new business; work with office details; must have good habits, be able to assume responsibilities; references required; state salary expected; applications held confidential. B 413 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, who can sketch his ideas well, able to write and compose good matter for export firm; salary to start, $30 per week. J 540 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING CLERK, must have newspaper office experience; salary to start, $25; apply in own handwriting, stating experience. P 773 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS.

Typists for day or evening work; standard keyboard; first-class working conditions; $2.50 per thousand; in answer give phone number. T 500 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Designers and draftsmen having first-class experience can connect with fast-growing organization; state age, experience, references, and salary. F 326 Times.

ARTIST who can paint water colors or oil posters and thoroughly understands air brush or other reproduction on large scale; give full particulars and be prepared to submit samples of work. A 100 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, in large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 102, 412, 1,777 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in publishers' representative office; must be quick and accurate. O 229 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with many years' experience; one who is accustomed to great volume of work; apply in person, Emil Kiss Banker, 135 34 Av.

BANK CLERKS.
Several experienced bank clerks, 18-28 years, have good opportunity in various departments of a large downtown bank, particularly rack, bookkeeping, and currency; permanent positions with good future for right clerks; 900-915 and luncheons. State age, education, salary and line of bank work done. L 323 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK
WANTED
IN UPTOWN BANK.
STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED.
R 1343 TIMES BRONX.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY MAIL-ORDER FIRM AND PUBLISHING HOUSE; A WIDE-AWAKE AND RAPID WORKER NOT AFRAID OF HARD AND INTRICATE WORK; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN WHO WANTS TO GROW UP WITH SUCCESSFUL FIRM. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED, &C., M 709 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, CONVERSANT CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, COMPETENT TO HANDLE A LARGE NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS AND DETAILS; CITY OFFICE OF LARGE CHAIN OF SHOE STORES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND DETAILS. G. M., 307 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER,
Young man experienced in ledger work; one familiar with department store office routine preferred; address, own handwriting, giving experience, age, and salary expected. Imperial, F 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, competent to take charge of books of manufacturing plant; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, familiar with cost accounts; state age, salary, and experience, W 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—We have an opening for an experienced bookkeeper, competent to handle credit and collection, to oversee our books, to draw off monthly profit and loss statements and in generally handle the accounting end of our business; this is a young and fast growing organization with plenty of opportunity for advancement to a man who can start in with us, learn our business, who has initiative combined with knowledge; in your reply please give complete list of your previous employers, giving your present employer's name if you are employed, and state your education; only those replies which give full details will be considered, and all replies will be held confidential; state salary you desire to start. T 466 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
A large New York institution requires the services of a young man who is now a capable bookkeeper; must have high school education, or better; be trained in auditing procedure and have at least 2 years' experience in connection with large business; the man we accept must be ambitious, keen, and capable of quick development along auditing lines, as opportunity for expansion are unlimited; the salary to begin will be $125 per month. Convince us in a single page letter that you are the right man. Box H 288 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in furniture business preferred; splendid future. Apply in person or by letter. L. Werthheimer Sons Store, Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced; thorough knowledge corporation accounting; state age, references, and salary expected. F 371 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, in office of large commission house; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. J 498 Times Downtown.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
25 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOY, 17 or 18, as office assistant in office of manufacturing concern located in Bayonne. Some business experience necessary; reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. X 468 Times Annex.

BOY.—Some boy, not over 18, who has had two years' high school; is planning to attend night high; is industrious and willing to work to advance himself, will find that opportunity wide open in a hot large, but growing, modern advertising agency, where daily contact with the leaders in the business will be an inspiration and a liberal education; salary to start, $10 a week. Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

BOYS.

Large insurance Christian corporation has permanent positions with unusual chances of advancement, for bright, well-mannered office boys who have graduated from grammar school or attended high school; address in own handwriting, stating references and nationality; salary $11. H 527 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by a Stock Exchange house; 2 or 3 boys to learn the business; must be honest, industrious, and willing to start at the bottom as stock runners; good opportunity for the right kind of boys; in replying give age, education, and last job, if any. Address P. O. Box 672, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY in bank; good opportunity for bright boy; state age and salary. H 508 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 6
A daily trade paper has several good openings for wideawake, ambitious boys, 14 to 16 years, as messengers in editorial department; excellent opportunity for bright youngsters who want to learn the newspaper game. Apply after 8, Williams, 8 East 13th.

BOYS, 16 to 19 years, interested in telegraph work, are offered exceptional opportunities by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY.
Good opportunity for advancement; chance to learn waist manufacturing; must have references.
MAX GREENBERG & CO.,
141 WEST 17TH ST.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity for bright boy; salary $10 to start. Chas. A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., City.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, residing in Manhattan or Brooklyn, for general office work; good future; state salary. W 70 Times.

BOY wanted, of good family, to start career in first-class business concern; make application by letter, stating age, to Bunco. P 7 Times Downtown.

BOYS, two, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house as messengers; experience not necessary; state salary and reference. Address H 497 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run errands and do general office work; good wages; advancement. Call S. B. B. Co., 46 East 26th St.

BOY, bright and accurate, to run errands, wholesale house; fine opportunity for advancement for right boy. The Neufeld Method, 638 Broadway.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY about 16 years of age as assistant mail clerk in the office of a manufacturer; must come well recommended; state salary expected. M 729 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $25 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1408, 440 4th Av.

BOY in export department of machinery house; good chance for advancement; apply in own handwriting. T 509 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work, to be trained as traveling salesman; Christian firm; write giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 241 Times.

BOY, 15-16, for business department weekly newspaper; salary $8; state age and references. Address P. O. Box 556, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOY, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, 16 TO 18, FOR OFFICE WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY FRIEDMANN & SEABERY CO., 15 UNION SQUARE WEST.

BOY in editor's office; hours 9:30 to 5:30. Saturdays half-holiday; must be quick, intelligent and of neat appearance; $9 to start. Apply Room 4, 9th Floor, 239 West 42d St.

BOYS wanted to deliver packages for tailoring house; must live with parents and come highly recommended; good opportunity. Write, stating age, W 132 Times.

BOYS,
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
M. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 23D ST.

BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, GENERAL OFFICE WORK. SPALDING, 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

BOY wanted, in mailing dept. of large merchantile house. Apply Room 606, 280 Broadway.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, 498 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. R., O. Box 1258 Times.

BOY, bright, for general office work in real estate office. Apply Hall & Stern, 3,185 Broadway.

BOY—3 bright, ambitious boys for filing and general office work; state particulars and salary wanted. H 510 Times.

BOY wanted as messenger; salary $10. Apply in person, R. H. White & Co., 105-14 Broadway.

BOY wanted in law office; American references; salary, $6. Apply 1 000 Times Downtown.

BOY, errands; for stockbroker; hours, 9 to 4; $7 week. Apply Mailing Department, 7th Av.

BOY in shipping department large printing house; good opportunity; $10 start. J. J. Little & Ives, 436 East 24th St.

BOY wanted, about 17 years old, to work in stock room. Apply Supply Co., 150 West 46th.

BOY for clerical work; must be bright and not afraid of work; salary to start, $12 week. Harris Suppender, 604 Broadway.

BOY, public school graduate, wishing position in office; some knowledge of typewriting. Haberer, 675 Dawson St., Bronx.

BOY to make himself generally useful in Leather's, 39 Cortlandt St.

BOY to make himself useful in wholesale business; experience unnecessary; apply Thursday morning, 215 4th Av., Room 1902.

BOY to make himself useful; must have reasonable experience; salary, $12-$15. Fred Kaufmann, 60 Maiden Lane.

BOYS, 17 YEARS AND OVER, FOR STOCK; SALARY $13 TO START. RMIS, 804 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted immediately, by steamship brokerage house; excellent opportunity; advancement. Room 668, 11 Broadway.

BOY for errands and office work. Apply National Enameling & Stamping Co., 411 8th Av., corner 37th St., 10th floor.

BOY wanted, wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 200 Canal St.

BOYS, RUN ERRANDS; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER, 1,801 BOSTON ROAD.

BOY
for errands, in office, large downtown wholesale house. Call Mr. Loeffler, 19-14 Leonard.

BOY wanted; must be bright and energetic. Apply Rauss & Goldstone, 512 8th Av.

BOY wanted to run errands; salary $15. Apply E. M. Harris, 39 W. 19th, 10th floor.

BUYER WANTED.

Buyer of boys' clothing and men's furnishings wanted for our basement store by Gilchrist Company, Boston. Apply this week, Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BUYER for cloaks, suits, dresses, &c., wanted for town of 35,000, near Pittsburgh; must be live wire; state where last employed and salary wanted. Ben F. Lavis, 37 West 39th.

CANVASSERS for the ice business; salary. J. H. Bode, 154 East 53d.

CARPET LAYERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF COMPETENT CARPET LAYERS; STEADY POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

CARPENTERS wanted, first-class, for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

CASHIER.—Experienced; must be rapid and accurate helper; excellent opportunity for one who is conscientious and a real worker; state age, salary, qualifications, and references. W 97 Times.

CHEMICAL and general merchandise quotation man wanted at office and mill on trade; considerable salary and bonus; future for the right man; salary, $25 weekly. J 644 Times Downtown.

CLERK, production, with some shop experience, able to trace and follow schedule; must have some cost experience and be a hustler. Write full particulars, age, experience, &c., Y 25 Times Annex.

CLERK, for shipping and receiving department, wholesale produce and steam supply business; must know how to pack and be familiar with fittings; answer stating experience and wages wanted. T 495 Times Downtown.

CLERK WANTED.
Young man as ledger clerk for Bronx concern; good penman; good pay; state all particulars, experience, age, references. N 1257 Times Bronx.

CLERK wanted, with knowledge of stenography; must furnish good references. Address Steno., Box 45, L. I. C.

CLERKS, young, to take home stenography, for Christian church supply house. R. Geissler, 56 West 8th St.

CORRESPONDENT.
Abraham Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant in their correspondence section; must be a fluent correspondent and possess exceptional references; one who has had mixture experience preferred; apply by mail only. To receive consideration applicants must state qualifications in detail and salary expected. Address Superintendent.

BOYS WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE; BRIGHT, WILLING WORKERS, TO LEARN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; $10 TO START. 231 5TH AV., 4TH FLOOR.

BOYS wanted for clerical work; must be graduates of high school; boys having attended high school preferred; good pay, excellent prospects. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. O 216 Times.

BOYS WANTED.
Excellent opportunity for several boys, 14-16 years, in large downtown bank; salary $40 and lunches; give age, schooling and experience, if any and salary expected. M 752 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
A large publishing house wants a bright, ambitious boy; pleasant surroundings and excellent chance for advancement. Call on 11th floor, 239 West 39th St., at 9 o'clock.

BOY.—Good mind, to deliver packages and to assist generally in shipping department of wholesale waist and fur house; good salary paid and excellent opportunity for right boy. Apply after 9 o'clock, M. Cahen & Bros., 31 West 27th St.

BOYS,
16-18 YEARS, BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT, LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 9 EAST 23D.

BOY.—Permanent position for bright boy; there is an excellent opportunity for advancement; hours 9 to 4:30; Saturday 12:30. Apply 100 Broadway, American Surety Company.

BOY, STRONG, AMBITIOUS, OVER 16, TO WORK IN STOCK AND PACKING DEPARTMENT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $15. LOUIS ROSENHEIM CO., 119 WEST 24TH ST.

BOY
to assist shipping clerk and run errands; no experience necessary; good chance for advancement.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

BOYS
Between 15 and 17 years old to act as messenger in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 441 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a large office downtown; boy 15-16; chance to learn business; short hours, lots of work; answers should state education, age, and salary. M 741 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, ABOUT 18, EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, WITH A LARGE, OLD ESTABLISHED, CHRISTIAN FIRM. APPLY 391 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, ROOM 1118.

BOYS Wanted.—Large dry goods commission house desires several bright office boys; offering good future. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired and references. J 497 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY, by large publishing house, 15 and as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; salary $6 start. Apply Mr. Ayres, 239 West 39d St., second floor.

BOYS, $30 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-5; Saturdays 12. Call Room 1004, 150 Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; salary $8; excellent chance for advancement for the right boy. P. O. Box 784.

BOY wanted to make himself useful in banking institution; exceptional opportunity to learn the business. Apply Morris Plan Co., 1 Union Square.

BOY, bright, active, wanted for office work by wholesale woolen house. Address Opportunity, F 1 Times.

BOYS, 17 YEARS AND OVER, FOR STOCK; SALARY $13 TO START. RMIS, 804 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted, for office; must be bright, and experienced. Apply 9:30 A. M., G. Washington Baking Co., Inc., 244 5th Av.

BOY wanted for shipping department; salary $13; must have reference. L. A. K., 11th floor, 238 Broadway.

BOY, bright, intelligent; exceptional opportunity. Call at Desk M, 8 East 15th St., between 9 and 11 A. M.

BOY, office work and errands; good chance for advancement for bright boy; call 8:30. Palmolive Co., 383 Broadway.

BOYS, 17 YEARS AND OVER, FOR STOCK; SALARY $13 TO START. RMIS, 804 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted in export office, International Overseas Dept., 130 Front St.

BOY, office assistant, Young Hebrew for varied duties; $22 hour 9 to 5. Apply Room 1, 67 Trinity Place.

BOYS wanted for stock work in dry goods house. T 497 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

OFFICE BOYS.
STOCK BOYS.
BINDERY HELPERS.

Good opportunity to learn profitable trade; steady position; good hours; vacations with pay.

McCALL, 236 West 37th.

BOYS WANTED

By large wholesale shoe house; excellent opportunity for bright boys to learn business. Apply in person.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-30 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

BOYS.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LAW STUDENT. CALL THURSDAY, ROOM 356, 35TH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY or young man in custom house department of manufacturing concern; permanent position; fine opportunity. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired, K 509 Times Downtown.

BOY about 17 years old as general work in downtown dry goods commission merchant's sales office; advancement with opportunity for salesmanship to right boy; salary start, $10-$11; answer stating age, religion, references, and experience, if any. M 734 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Intelligent boy to work in accounting department of large industrial concern; splendid opportunity to get an accountancy training; good salary, with prospects of advancement as merited. Call at Room 11, 9th floor, 239 West 42d St.

BOYS WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE; BRIGHT, WILLING WORKERS, TO LEARN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; $10 TO START. 231 5TH AV., 4TH FLOOR.

BOYS wanted for clerical work; must be graduates of high school; boys having attended high school preferred; good pay, excellent prospects. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. O 216 Times.

BOYS,
Good opportunity for advancement; chance to learn waist manufacturing; must have references.
MAX GREENBERG & CO.,
141 WEST 17TH ST.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity for bright boy; salary $10 to start. Chas. A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., City.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, residing in Manhattan or Brooklyn, for general office work; good future; state salary. W 70 Times.

BOY wanted, of good family, to start career in first-class business concern; make application by letter, stating age, to Bunco. P 7 Times Downtown.

BOYS, two, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house as messengers; experience not necessary; state salary and reference. Address H 497 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run errands and do general office work; good wages; advancement. Call S. B. B. Co., 46 East 26th St.

BOY, bright and accurate, to run errands, wholesale house; fine opportunity for advancement for right boy. The Neufeld Method, 638 Broadway.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY about 16 years of age as assistant mail clerk in the office of a manufacturer; must come well recommended; state salary expected. M 729 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $25 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1408, 440 4th Av.

BOY in export department of machinery house; good chance for advancement; apply in own handwriting. T 509 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work, to be trained as traveling salesman; Christian firm; write giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 241 Times.

BOY, 15-16, for business department weekly newspaper; salary $8; state age and references. Address P. O. Box 556, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOY, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, 16 TO 18, FOR OFFICE WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY FRIEDMANN & SEABERY CO., 15 UNION SQUARE WEST.

BOY in editor's office; hours 9:30 to 5:30. Saturdays half-holiday; must be quick, intelligent and of neat appearance; $9 to start. Apply Room 4, 9th Floor, 239 West 42d St.

BOYS wanted to deliver packages for tailoring house; must live with parents and come highly recommended; good opportunity. Write, stating age, W 132 Times.

BOYS,
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
M. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 23D ST.

BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, GENERAL OFFICE WORK. SPALDING, 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

BOY wanted, in mailing dept. of large merchantile house. Apply Room 606, 280 Broadway.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to B

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

We have just made arrangements for handling the financing of a newly formed corporation.

The officers and Directors of the company are men with net worth, a national reputation, but an international reputation in a personal as well as a business way, and they are all devoting their personal time under contracts with the company to the direction of its affairs.

The financing of the company is to be handled through the sale of its stock, which is all common stock; and the control of the company is not withheld from the stockholders by any voting trust, pooling agreement, or through the incorporators holding a majority of the stock.

The officers and Directors have all agreed not to charge or draw salaries until the company is sufficiently financed to warrant it, and then only modest ones, so that the company will have every opportunity to accumulate surplus and grow.

This company will offer you a continuing opportunity to sell its stock, as the man behind it are determined to increase its capitalization as it becomes necessary, so as to permit it in time to take its place among the leading concerns of this country.

The commissions and arrangements which will be made with men who join our sales force now will be permanent and at a higher rate than would be thought of or considered later on.

Call at our temporary offices—we are the brokers in charge—and see Mr. Montgomery, your Sales Manager, on Friday, after 12 noon. L. Worraser & Co., Suites 518-519A Bryant Park Building, 47 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

Men of ability, who can sell the underwritten securities of an established, successful industrial.

We want three men who can earn $100 or more weekly in commissions.

Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.

L. D. NOLL & COMPANY,
170 Broadway. New York.

SALESMEN FOR VELVETS.

FREDERICK LOESSER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR VELVET DEPARTMENT.

ALSO BOYS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE

FOR STOCK AND JUNIOR SALES POSITIONS. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY, TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

SALESMEN

by large and prominent coat manufacturing house, to make Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, Northwest, and New England States; only high grade men who have following in these territories will be considered; commission basis; all communications strictly confidential.

Coats, 426 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A new investment firm requires several security salesmen; all the opportunities that exist in a new organization are yours if you can qualify for our sales force in Eastern and Central States; character, energy, and determination will assure exceptionally good earnings; experience in selling securities not essential; permanent connection; salary plus commission basis. Telephone Mr. Henry, Vanderbilt 211.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell incandescent lamps; Independent and Edison Mazda; liberal commission. Bigin & Moffatt, Inc., 8 West 19th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted for clothing department; must have some experience. Apply M. Kenner & Co., 114-116 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Lee Bros., Inc., have good opening for (2) competent furniture salesmen. Apply Manager, Lee Bros., Inc., 213 East 125th St.

SALESMEN.—Large department store requires three experienced salesmen to follow up inquiries on a high-class proposition; references; good commissions. W 101 Times.

SALESMEN for men's hats, retail experience required; salary. Apply 8 to 11, Today's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced in popular line of dresses and shirts; commission basis only. Chatham Dress Co., 200 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN for toilet preparations, commanding trade; drawing account, commission. Irene Toilet Specialties Co., 730 6th Av.

SALESMAN, who is acquainted with hotel trade in New York, to sell meat, provisions. M 666 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good kimono salesman; weekly on commission. Dahnman, 31st & 1st Av.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

THREE MEN OF DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO ABLY PRESENT AND SELL BY PERSONAL INTERVIEW HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; MEN REQUIRED WHOM SALES WILL EARN THEM FROM $120 TO $200 WEEKLY; THIS OPPORTUNITY INCLUDES A DEFINITE OPENING ON FIFTH AVENUE; APPLY TO THE SALESMEN WHO PROVE SUCCESSFUL; LEADS FURNISHED.

SEE MR. SMITH, ROOM 906, 50 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SECRETARY; must have good education and knowledge English, initiative, ability, and inclination to assume responsibility, be punctual; neat, rapid touch operator Underwood typewriter; stenography and fanciliarity Edison dictaphone desirable, but not essential; permanent and opportunity for advancement; $30-$40; state fully age, experience, religion, salary. W 553 Times Downtown.

SEAM BINDING.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO SELL FOR LARGE MANUFACTURER; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. GOOD CONNECTION. WRITE "SEAM," 200 CABLE BLDG.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT, young man, 18-20, in large export and import firm; experience not essential, but applicant must be quick, bright, and honest; good future for right party. Call Room 804, 805 Broadway, with your letter, stating qualifications in full.

SHIPPING CLERKS and good packers, for expanding small wrap; only reliable men, experienced with parcel post, express and freight; state particulars and salary. W 62 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and dye tester; only men having had previous experience packing and shipping aniline dyes or chemicals wanted; state previous experience fully. P. O. Box 562, City Hall Station.

SHIPPING CLERK, having five years' or more experience; married man preferred; excellent opportunity; call with references. Gordon Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., 136 West 65th St.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT wanted in lace importing house; must have experience and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected, Importer, W 138 Times.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk; must be thoroughly experienced and furnish first-class references; state age, experience, and salary. A 1080 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, ASSISTANT; young man, in large lace and fancy embroidery house; must be good penman. Call Frederick Hacker & Co., 31 West 21st.

SHOEMAN

FOR HEAD OF STOCK; A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT UNDER BUYER; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. "D. E.," 117 TIMES.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced in orthopedic footwear; good salary paid. Tree Mark Shoe Co., 32 Delancey St.

SODA DISPENSER.

Must be experienced. Apply Union News Co., Soda Fountain, Grand Central Terminal.

STEAMFITTER wanted, first class, for open shop. Box 304, New Bedford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 to 25, wanted, in sales office of machine builders, where unusual opportunities for advancement are opened to intelligent, truly ambitious young man trained to hard work and wishing to become highly paid salesman; should be correct grammarian, able to operate dictaphone; have at least 3 years' experience; salary while learning $18. Jagenberg Machine Co., 131 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; man preferred who has some knowledge of the lumber business; give reference, experience, and salary wanted. Y 53 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent wanted by manufacturing concern; must be competent and well recommended; good salary. Apply Parisia Manufacturing Co., 26 W. 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, with personality, with good opportunity for rapid advancement. Call on Mr. Pinkerton, Dominion Asbestos and Rubber Co., 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, young man, thoroughly experienced, capable of quickly transcribing machine; accurate; 20-25 age, experience, salary. J 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Export house requires one typist and one stenographer; salary to start $20; excellent opportunity; state age. W 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young man for corporation; must be experienced, accurate and willing to work; state full particulars. T 485 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office detail man; one who can grow with the job; splendid opportunity for the right party. United Sanitary Products Co., 3 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; typewriter and general office assistant; reference required. W 249 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN (2); telephone; meritorious proposition; can stand rigid investigation; also two men for outside; liberal commission; bonus. Call between 10:30 and 4, Room 14, 171 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Two best telephone men with proved records will pay most liberal salary and commission now offered. Bester & Co., 1,482 Broadway.

STOCK BOYS wanted to pick out orders and make themselves generally useful. Address in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected, Lacez, W 137 Times.

STOCK BOY in large publishing house. Dutton, 241 4th Av.

TEACHER, residing Boro Park or Bath Beach, to teach foreigner English; evenings; give age, experience. G 234 Times.

TEACHER, grammar grades; experienced; state references, salary expected. M 903 Times Harlem.

TICKET WRITER.

Abraham and Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced sign and ticket writer having had department store experience. Apply at Employment Office, subfloor, Central Building, or by mail.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY STATES TO HANDLE AN INTENSIVE AND INDIVIDUAL LINE OF BEVERAGES; ONLY SALESMEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WANTED; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. THE H. W. FRUIT PRODUCTS CO., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

TRIMMER, manufacturing retail men's clothing experience. Apply after 10, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several thoroughly experienced and competent upholsterers on fine furniture, repair work. Applications can be made at the Employment Office, Subway Floor, Central Building, or by mail.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in a large concern located downtown; one having some high school training preferred; good chances for a bright fellow; salary $45 per month to start; state age. H 535 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 to 20, to assist in clerical work and make himself generally useful in office; state age, religion, experience, and salary; office in Brooklyn. T 513 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, promising, bright, and energetic, 18-20, to be trained as salesman of paints, varnishes, and chemicals; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Opportunity for right person. Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN to fill clerical positions, large corporation; only those desiring permanent connections and advancement need apply. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN as entry clerk and office assistant; Brooklyn firm; state age, experience and salary desired. H 536 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful; no hard work; good advancement. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, assist cashier's department, importing house. J 564 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17 to 20, wanted in bank; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 400 Times.

YOUNG MAN or woman; must have knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping; state salary expected. B., 1323 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, wanted for general office work; good pay. Apply Thursday, Room 709, 258 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, as typist and file clerk; $15 to start; 8 to 5. D 581 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (22-30) of good education and address, is wanted by an established security house for work in sales department; knowledge of securities valuable but not essential; this is an unusual opportunity to learn the business and one in which a capable young man can earn a satisfactory income; must be assured a permanent position; moderate salary and commission. H 538 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 25 years old, as assistant in accounting department; must have thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and details of customers' ledgers, &c., having at least three years' business experience; advancement as soon as ability is shown; to such a man wages to start age and experience warrant and moderate salary desired. T 88 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Downtown bank has opening for young man who has had experience in handling travelers' letters of credit, and travelers' checks; must be well recommended and of unquestioned integrity; permanent and salary desired; excellent opportunity for advancement. M 702 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 or over, deliver packages and assist in stock room; advancement; must come well recommended. Call on Mr. Loveday, Ohio Electric Co., Inc., 240 West 42d.

YOUNG MEN, 16 TO 21 YEARS, AS SALESMEN ON RAILWAY NEWSSTANDS; SALARY $17 PER WEEK; TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING. M 714 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG BOYS

to assist shipping clerk and be generally useful in wholesale dress house; no experience necessary; chance for advancement.

ROTH COSTUMES, 32 EAST 20TH.

YOUNG MAN to assist in care and training of boys. Apply evenings, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., South Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (18-20,) to assist in shipping department; willing to make himself generally useful in office; city reference required. O 286 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—Large, nationally known bond house is looking for two or three young men, from 20 to 25 years of age, to come in and learn office detail and accounting end of the business, to fit them for positions in branch offices, where they will be put in charge of this work; must have good education and some knowledge of accounting and business methods; moderate salary to start; future advancement if you are fit to handle the position. Phone for appointment, Mr. Gillespie, Cortlandt 8064.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bank; must be energetic, full of push, and willing to work; good opportunity for the right man. A 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN
AS OFFICE ASSISTANT.
MUST HAVE FAIR HAND
AND BE STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.
STEADY POSITION; CALL 1 AND 2 P. M.
678 ELTON AV., at 3D AV. AND 153D ST.

YOUNG MAN.—STEADY POSITION; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. WALLACH BROS., BROADWAY AND 29TH.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in clerical work; salary $1,200. S 774 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, to assist in stock room. Fred Gratsch, 50 Broadway, B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 17, in veiling concern. Goldstein & Stahl, 100 5th Av.

YOUTHS.—Learn care stock wholesale importing business; advancement assured. H 518 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, 18, receiving department mercantile house; general assistant. H 530 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, 18, help around shipping department, importing house. J 583 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MAKE YOURSELF A

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT

IN FIVE MONTHS.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $35-$50 A WEEK.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $50-$200 A WEEK.

If you are ambitious to become a successful accountant our training should enable you to make yourself a Junior Accountant, earning from $35 to $50 a week within five months, and WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS should qualify you for a position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert at a salary of at least $75 a week, with possibilities of double that or more.

It is only a question of industry—a fixed purpose to devote a few spare hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent certified public accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with just pride; we can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION, or

TELEPHONE FOR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.,
(General Eastern Office.)
Telephone Bryant 8920.
Open Evenings.

MEN WANTED
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; be book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; only 2 evenings examinations. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet U.

BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
18 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 13 Fulton St., Brklyn.

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INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOC'Y,
506 TRIBUNE BLDG., N. Y. C.
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BOND AND STENO.—First-class steno. with bond experience; salary commensurate.

STENO.—Exp. exc. $25-$28.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS—

(1) Opportunity for speedy man; midtown; D. R., start $30-$35.

(1) Exceptional firm; fine environment; personality commanding; thorough D. E. knowledge; $30-$35.

(1) Assistant; downtown drug firm; also steno and clerical duties; $20-$25.

(1) Assist cashier; handle simple dictation and typing; $14th St., $20.

(1) Start bkpg. and typ.; develop as ass't office mgr; opportunity; $1,200 year.

(1) Assistant; good bkpg. heading; methods; if possible, start $60 month.

CLERKS—

(1) On purchase and sales ledger; simple bkpg.; system; $20.

(1) Bank Clerk, B'klyn; clean-cut, bank exp. nec.; $1,000-$1,200 year.

(1) Ledger Clerk; a short job will be taught the business; start $25.

(1) Dry goods sample clerk, export house; knowledge bkpg.; export exp. essential; $25.

(1) Stock Clerk; middle-aged man; simple duties; refined atmosphere; $18-$20.

(1) Clerk; accurate at figures, for cost work; City Hall; start $18.

(1) Typist, ins. exp. p'ref; $18-$20.

MISCELLANEOUS—

(3) Jr. Inspectors; accident investigation; downtown; will train intelligent young men; start $18.

(3) Advertising Space Checkers; one advtg. agcy. or newspaper office necessary; start $18.

(1) Elliott-Fisher Operator, familiar Spanish or Portuguese; opportunity; dye industry; $30-$35.

(2) Middle aged messengers; expt.; $20. month.

(1) Hospital; 25-35 yrs.; trustworthy hospital or hotel exp. essential; one meal and $80 month.

(3)) Ledger Clerks; over 35 yrs.; considered if good penman and intelligent; $30-$32.

JUNIOR CLERICAL.

STENO., beginners; unusual opportunities; $15-$16.

TYPIST & GEN'L CLERK—Largest impt. and expt. house in N. Y. City; $15-$17.

TYPISTS (5)—No exp. nec.; $15-$16.

GEN'L CLERK—Uptown; large concern; $18.

CLERK—Admission dept. of settlement office; hospital exp. essential; 21-23 yrs.; $70 mo., with lunches.

CLERK—Import bank; bank exp. not essential; $20-$75 month.

JR. CLERKS (5)—Large metal concern; $14.

JR. CLERK—Japanese expt. and impt.; $14-$15.

GEN'L CLERKS (2)—20 yrs.; develop salesman; paper house; $15 month.

CLERKS (2), Sample room, large expt. and impt.; downtown; $15.

GEN'L CLERK—Uptown, real estate, near 90th St. and B'way; $15.

GEN'L CLERK, 18 yrs.; opportunity for right young man; $15.

SHIPPING CLERK—Large steel corp.; no exp. nec.; $15.

JR. CLERK (5)—Opportunity with expt. and impt.; $14-$17.

CLERK—Exclusive golf club; one hour from G. C. T.; $20 mo. and 3 meals per day.

CLERK—Start at figures B'klyn; $15.

ASST SHPG. CLERK—Large steel corp.; exp. nec.; $15.
Room 715. Call 9-1.

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Due to yesterday's holiday occurring right in our busy season we have 218 positions which MUST BE FILLED today, Friday, and Saturday.

Those calling first will get the first chance at the best positions.

We note below a few of those openings:

BOOKKEEPER, very fine wholesale and retail establishment on Fifth Av., very good at figures, $35. BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, Wall Street export house, $30. BOOKKEEPER with foreign exchange experience for rapidly growing export house, $25. BOOKKEEPER, Jersey City, large wholesale organization, $30. BOOKKEEPER with auditing experience, clean cut, ambitious young man, $30. BOOKKEEPER for bank, $1,200. ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, downtown, $18. ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for large textile house; this is a very fine position for an able young man, $16-$18. BOOKKEEPER, milk farm near Poughkeepsie, room and board and $35.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4.)—Export banking corporation, shipyard, (near city;) executive office of large company, general office of midtown concern, $23-$30.

COLLEGE MEN, (15,) for shipbuilding course out of town, sliding scale of salary, $25-$30.

SALESMEN, (5,) large cereal company; territories in and out of city, $25.

STOCK LEDGER CLERKS, (6,) wanted at once, $25. NIGHT AUDITOR, first-class hotel, $80 month and lunch. CLERK to figure cost and bonus, quick and accurate, $30. CLERK for calculation department of newspaper, good at figures, $20. CLERK in transportation department of national organization, ability desired rather than experience, $20. CLERK and TYPIST, advertising agency, $20. CLERK for auditing department, $18. LEDGER CLERKS, (3,) uptown manufacturing plant; accounts receivable; handle own control; must be quick and accurate; rapid advancement; to start, $22. LEDGER CLERK for textile house, work on customers' ledgers, $20. LEDGER CLERK, ladies' garments, check payments, take trial balance, $17-$20. JUNIOR CLERKS for a number of very fine concerns in various parts of the city; excellent positions for ambitious young men, $14-$17.

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BOOKKEEPER, Manufacturing	$30-$35
FILE CLERK	$20
TYPISTS	$14-$15
BOOKKEEPER, Order Waiter; must be familiar with credits and collections; must be thoroughly experienced export, import line	$35

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
208 Broadway, Room 2301.

Bookkeepers, Banking, Commercial	$30-$35
Stenographers, expert, $20-$25.	
Junior Clerks, good opening, $12-$15.	
File, Shipping, Selling Clerks, $18-$20.	
Invoice Checkers, accurate, $18.	
Typist, clerical, $22.	
Office Boys, Messengers, $8-$12.	

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ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Wilson, Col. J. S., to Hoboken.
Reed, Col. F. W., to El Paso.
Dammer, Lt. Col. C., to Hosp. 4 at Ft. Porter.
Paron, Lt. Col. A. D., and Hammond, Maj. J. P., to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.
Berry, Lt. Col. H. R., to Camp Grant, relieving Lt. Col. H. C. Michie, who will proceed to Hosp. 28 at Ft. Sheridan.
Walker, Maj. G., to Hosp. 41 at Fox Hills, N. Y.
Winslow, Maj. N., and Parsons, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Grant with provisional regt. of 6th Div.
Selby, Maj. J. H., to Letterman Hosp.
Le Hardy, Maj. J. C., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Fraser, Maj. T., to Hosp. 19 at Otsen, N. C., for immediate discharge.
Granger, Capt. G., to Langley Field.
Pfaffer, Capt. C. A.; Keaney, Capt. H. L., and Pantz, 1st Lt. N. W., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Courtney, Capt. C. H., to Camp Grant.
Harvey, Capt. C. H., to Camp Gordon.
Fossy, Capt. O. J., to Camp Dix with 5th inf.
Lewis, Capt. M. B., to Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry for immediate discharge.
Chase, Capt. R. J., hon. discharged.
Green, 1st Lt. L. B., to Hosp. 42 at Spartanburg, S. C.
Campbell, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Sherman.
Bedinger, 1st Lt. D. W., to Air Service Flying School at March Field.
Wells, 1st Lt. J. G., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Southern Dept.
Bosbold, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Meade for overseas service.
Bosser, 1st Lt. McC., and Reynolds, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Meade with field hosp., to be organized there for foreign service.
Landree, 1st Lt. J. C., to Hosp. No. 8, at Colonia, N. J.
Godfrey, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Meade, with 5th Inf.

Infantry.

McMaster, Lt. Col. G. H., to Camp Johnston, as Cmdg. Off.
Ashbrook, Lt. Col. R. W., assigned to 40th, upon his demotion, to grade of Capt.
Holmes, Lt. Col. J. M., to Camp Funston, with 34th.
Goodwyn, Lt. Col. A. G., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Alabama Polytechnic Inst.
La Motte, Lt. Col. C. K., hon. discharged as Lt. Col., U.S.A., only.
Lang, Lt. Col. J. W., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Rhode Island State College and will proceed to Kingston.
Monroe, Maj. T. H., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Georgia Mil. Acad., and will proceed to College Park.
Cook, Maj. R. P., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at Atlanta public high schools.
Bliss, Maj. H. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. Camp Taylor for discharge.
Lake, Maj. G. T., will report to Cmdg. Gen. Camp Travis for discharge.
Swan, Maj. E. J., to San Antonio.
Lynch, Maj. J. A., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Emory Univ., and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga.
Taber, Maj. W. A., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science Emory Univ. at Oxford, Ga.
Bridges, Maj. T. S., detailed Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at College of City of New York.
Richart, Maj. D. G., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Wash. State College.
Bailey, Maj. P. J., detailed Prof. of Mil. Science at Boston College.
Mangan, Maj. W. D., detailed Prof. of Mil. Science at the Dallas high schools.
Herwig, Capt. H. R. W., detailed in Qm.C. and will proceed to New York.
Quigley, Capt. M. F., to Camp Meade.
Burris, Capt. L. J., to Hosp. No. 3, Colonia, N. J., in educational serv.
Abel, Capt. C., assigned to 6th Div., at Camp Grant.
Merriam, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Dix for discharge.
Tupper, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Dodge with 4th Div.

Quartermaster Corps.

Hinsley, Maj. J., transferred to Hosp. at Hot Springs, Ark., sick.
London, Maj. M. H., relieved as Const. Qm. for Camp Merritt and will turn over those duties to Capt. I. J. Hooks.
Fyfe, Maj. J. L., relieved as Const. Qm. for Camp Pike.
Hunt, Maj. J. S., will report to Adjt. Gen. for discharge.
Richards, Maj. W. R., assigned as Const. Qm. at Morrison to Naval Base, No. 2 Road at Denbigh, Va.
Christensen, Maj. G. A., to Camp Holabird as Utilities Off.
Engins, Capt. E. L.; Armstrong, Capt. H. M., and Cosgrove, Capt. I. R., to Wash. as Asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Smith, Capt. F. A., assigned as Const. Qm. for Barracks, with station at Washington, D. C.
Burch, Capt. C. B., to New Orleans as Const. Qm. for Army Supply Base.
Wade, Capt. J. J., assigned as Const. Qm. for Camp Pike, with station at Washington, D. C.
Rhemsider, Capt. C. L., to Fort Monroe, Va., as Camp Judge Adv.
Gowe, Capt. A. E., to Fort Oglethorpe as Cmdg. Off. of Bakery Co. No. 356.
Buck, Capt. M. M., to Camp Meade as Asst. Cmdg. Off. of Auxiliary Remount Depot.
Winter, Capt. G. C., to New York City and report to Zone Supply Off.
Porter, Capt. W. S., to Hoboken with the Port and Zone Transp. Off. at New York City.
Bell, Capt. G. H., will assume duty as Utilities Off. at Atlanta, General Supply Depot.
Armstrong, Capt. E., to Fort Houston as Utilities Off.
Sanford, Capt. W. E., to Ft. Morgan.
Patterson, 1st Lt. W., will report to the Director of Finance.
Dorsey, 1st Lt. S. L., to Camp Johnston, as Utilities Off.
Talbot, 1st Lt. L. D., to Camp Kearny, then to his proper station.

Coast Artillery.

Bliss, Col. E. W., to Boston on staff of Cmdg. Gen. of North Atlantic Coast Art. Dist.
Willett, Lt. Col. M. B., to Hoboken, with Port and Zone Transp. Off., New York City.
Ely, Lt. Col. G. A., to Camp Eustis, and report to Cmdg. Gen. of 50th Art. Brig.
Atwood, Maj. R. H., to Camp Eustis.
Thorn, Capt. F. W., to Ft. Worden.
Wesley, Capt. R. L., to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Cmdg. Off., "The All-American Pathfinders' Recruiting Squadron" as recruiting, publicity, and liaison officer.
Lewis, 1st Lt. R. S., to Ft. Worden.
Rosenthal, 1st Lt. L. S., to Ft. Hamilton.
Hayes, 1st Lt. M. A., to Park Field.
Gibson, 1st Lt. M. B, to Camp Lewis, with 81st Aft Brig

Field Artillery.

Bedrick, Lt. Col. L., will report to Director of Mil. Intelligence for temp. duty in connection trial of Coastwise Lumber Co.
Jones, Maj. L. N., transferred to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Des Moines, sick.
Faulkner, Maj. M. H., and Hamilton, 1st Lt. G. W., assigned to 21st at Camp Bragg.
Texas, Capt. W. W., assigned to 79th, at Camp Funston.
Gutmann, Capt. E., assigned to 20th at Camp Bragg.
Langham, Capt. F., will report to Zone Supply Officer, New York City, for duty until Dec. 31, then rejoin his organization.
Palmer, 1st Lt. A. C., will report to Surg. Gen.
Richardson, 1st Lt. H. O., assigned to 78th at Camp Grant.

Ordnance Department.

Richardson, Lt.Col. C. T., to San Antonio as asst. to Dept. Ord. Off. at South. Dept.
Lewis, Lt.Col. B. O., will report to Director of Purchase and Storage.
Hopper, Maj. R. W. B., to Camp Dodge.
Miller, Capt. F. H., and Dougan, Capt. R. S., will report to Chief of Ord.
Elliott, Capt. S. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Pike, with Mobile Repair Shop.
Richardson, 1st Lt. W. H., to Ft. Houston, when to Ft. Bliss as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of 24 Provisional Ord. Detach.

Sanitary Corps.

Shearer, Lt.Col. J. S., will report to Surg. Gen.
Brooks, Maj. R. R., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks, relieving 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, for discharge.
Everett, Capt. O. V., transferred to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Hall, Capt. F. H., to Hosp. No. 1, at Willamsbridge, N. Y.
Cowan, 1st Lt. A. B., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Rose, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Benning as Sanitary Insp.
Evans, 1st Lt. R. P., to Walter Reed Hosp. for immediate discharge.

Engineers.

Rees, Col. W. H., to New York City.
Weeks, Maj. F. R., to Southern Dept. as asst. to Dept. Engr.
Lloyd, Maj. A. H., to Wash. as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
McDonald, Capt. H. L., transferred to Hosp. No. 19, at Ocean, N. C., sick.
Curry, Capt. T. M., to Camp Upton, as Utilities Off.

Signal Corps.

Miller, Lt.Col. F. G., to Camp Vail, with Signal Corps School for Enlisted Specialists.
Arthur, Capt. F. R., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Garrett, Capt. C. A., relieved as Utilities Off at Ft. Houston.
Bean, 1st Lt. H. M., to Ft. Houston as asst. in the Educational Service.

Motor Transport Corps.

Jones, Maj. R. E., to Camp Holabird Training School.
Greene, 1st Lt. S. A., to Ft. Oglethorpe as asst. to Post Veterinarian.
Campbell, 1st Lt. L. W., to Camp Boyd.

Dental Corps.

Gamelel, Lt. Col. G. L., to Columbus Barracks.
Webb, Maj. W. C., Jr., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.

Miscellaneous.

Blatchford, Brig. Gen. R. M., to Presidio of San Francisco and assume command of that post.
McDonald, Brig. Gen. J. R., hon. discharged as Brig. Gen. only.

Following are hon. discharged as Cols., U. S. A., only:

COLONELS.			
Fuller, L. M.	Herringshaw, W. F.	Topes, H. Lamm, F. P.	
Bridges, C. H.	Clopton, W. H.	Williford, F. E.	
Brett, M. L.	Pratt, H. C.		
Mettler, C. G.	Black, H. B.		
Gleaves, S. R.			

Miller, Lt. Col. B. F.; Ware, Lt. Col. J. E., and Mann, Lt. Col. H. E., hon. discharged as Lt. Col., U. S. A., only.
Chamberlin, Maj. S. J., hon discharged as Maj., U. S. A. only.
Fling, Maj. F. M., hon. discharged.
Derrick, Maj. J. D., to Camp Pike and report to Cdg. Gen. of 3d Div.
Cope, Maj. J. de W., Air Ser., to Camp Dix for discharge.
Fuller, Maj. L. M., relieved from active duty.
Riley, Capt. T. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Lewis for discharge.
McFadden, Capt. J. H., Jr., U. S. A., and Huffer, 1st Lt. E., Ambulance Ser., will report to Cmdg. Gen. A. E. F., France, for discharge.
Cooley, Capt. W. E., Cav., will assume duties as Const. Qm. for Little Rock Ry. and Electric Co. plant, Arkansas.
Belfield, 1st Lt. R. S., U. S. A., to Camp Grant for discharge.
Coulter, 1st Lt. W. W., Corps of Engrs., transferred to Letterman Hosp., sick.

Resignations.

Wilson, E. B., Cav., as temp. Maj. and 1st Lt.
Donaldson, J. R., Corps of Engrs., as temp. Maj. and prov. Capt.
Conover, J. D., C. A. C., as temp. Maj. and prov. 1st Lt.
MacVider, H., Inf., as temp. Lt. Col. and prov. 1st Lt.
Cox, A. C., C. A. C., as temp. Capt. and prov. 1st Lt.
De Swarte, C. G., C. A. C., as temp. Capt. and prov. 1st Lt.
Pitts, W. B., Inf., as temp. Capt. and prov. 2d Lt.
Harrison, J. L., as temp. Capt. and prov. 2d Lt.
Watson, 1st Lt. R. M., Inf., for the good of service.
Wily, 1st Lt. R. G., M. C.
Ames, Prov. 1st Lt. E. R., Inf.
Horak, Prov. 1st Lt. H. R., Inf.
Johnson, J. F., Jr., Inf.; Mieses, R. S., Cav.; Dickinson, P. H., Inf.; Kelley, E. W., Inf.; Devine, W. J., Inf.; Wattles, E. C., Cav.; Backman, F. H., C. A. C.; Gordon, A. R., Inf., and Cuppett, C. H., C. A. C., as temp 1st Lts. and prov 2d Lts.

Leaves.

Winter, Col. F. A., M. C., 15 days.
Townsend, Col. G. L., 21 days.
Moore, Lt. Col. W. K., C. A. C., 1 month extension.
Carmack, Maj. J. F., Inf., 3 months.
Heimick, Maj. Gen. E. A., 10 days.
Cope, Maj. J. De W., Air Ser., 15 days.
Weeks, Maj. L. B., C. A. C., 1 month.
Edwards, Maj. A. N., 10 days.
Violland, Maj. H. A., Qm. C., 1 month.
Hartwell, Capt. D. D., M. C., 1 month extension.
Whitman, Capt. R. B., Air Ser., 2 months.
Crance, Maj. A. G., San Corps, 30 days.
Monroe, Capt. R. A., Engs., 10 days.
Riles, Capt. T. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.
Patch, Capt. J. D., Inf., 15 days.
Ellis, Capt. C. A., F. A., 15 days' extension.
McKay, 1st Lt. J. D., Inf., 1 month extension.
Belfield, 1st Lt. R. S., 15 days.
Stembridge, 1st Lt. R. W., 21st Machine Gun Bat., 20 days.
Stone, 1st Lt. H. W., M. C., 21 days.
Flack, 1st Lt. C. E., Cav., 15 days' extension.
Merriam, 1st Lt. D., Inf., 15 days.
McGinnis, 1st Lt. J. H., Machine Gun Bat., 1 month extension.

The Civil Service.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission believes that a general misunderstanding as to living conditions in Washington has deterred many persons from entering examinations. It has therefore issued the following announcement:

Living conditions in Washington have materially improved since the signing of the armistice in November, and a constant further betterment is noticeable. Fully 25,000 persons have left Washington since November, with the result that rooming and boarding places are much more easily obtained than during the war period. The War Camp Community Service conducts a Homes Registration Bureau at 1,468 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., where available rooming and boarding places in Washington are listed. At all times the Homes Registration Bureau has an ample list of rooms at reasonable rates. The Homes Registration Bureau reports that the present usual charge for a room for one person is $15 a month, and for a room for two persons $25 a month. Table board costs from $35 to $30 a month for the two principal meals of the day. The Government controls hotels near the Capitol where about 2,000 women are accommodated. The rate at the Government hotels is $45 a month for a separate room with two meals a day on workdays and three meals on Sundays. The present usual entrance salaries in the Government service are $1,000 a year for stenographers, $1,100 a year for typists, and $1,100 and $1,200 a year for bookkeepers. In addition, practically all Government offices in Washington are authorized to pay a bonus of $20 a month. It will thus be seen that the usual entrance salary for a stenographer is $120 a month, for a typist about $113 a month, and for a bookkeeper $112 or $120 a month. Higher-salaried positions are usually filled through promotion. The bonus is authorized for the year ending June 30, 1920. Unless salaries are adjusted in the meantime it is probable that the increase will continue beyond that date. The commission calls attention to the need for eligibles for the position of laboratory assistant at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with the model basin and wind tunnel at that navy yard. Eligibles are desired for appointment at the entrance salary of $1,600 a year.

This examination is scheduled to be held throughout the United States on Sept. 17 and 18, 1919.

Full information in regard to the examination, including list of places at which it will be held, is contained in announcement No. 196, amended, a copy of which, together with the proper application blank, (Form 1312,) may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Commission announces an open competitive examination on Sept. 30 for plant engineer for men. Vacancy at the United States Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., at $5,000 to $5,600 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications throughout the United States, at these or higher or lower salaries. It will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

The duties of this position consist of the design and execution of construction work, and the maintenance of plant and equipment at the arsenals. The appointee will be in executive charge of all electrical, mechanical, civil, and architectural engineers, inspectors, and skilled mechanics. He will also have supervision over a large and varied force of draftsmen, most of whom are graduate engineers.

Maintenance work is organized under various sections employing machinery repairmen, machine installers, and millwrights, electricians, plumbers, pipe fitters, engineermen, firemen, printers, railroad crews, carpenters, pattern makers, tinsmiths, painters, machinists, and other various skilled crafts, as well as janitors, helpers, coal passers, and skilled and unskilled laborers.

The plant engineer supervises a force of from 500 to 1,000 employes of the various designations outlined above. He must observe all the good executive and business manager.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education, 40; training and experience, 60.

Applicants must have had the education and experience prescribed in one of the following groups:

(a) A common-school or equivalent education and certificates from recognized schools showing the completion of a systematic course in at least two of the branches of mechanical, electrical, civil, or architectural engineering, and 12 years of engineering experience, at least 6 of which must have been in responsible charge of engineers and craftsmen.

(b) Graduation from a standard high school or equivalent education, and a certificate from a recognized school showing the completion of a systematic course in at least one of the branches of mechanical, electrical, civil, or architectural engineering, and at least 10 years' engineering experience, 5 of which must have been in responsible charge of engineers and craftsmen.

(c) Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and 8 years of engineering experience, at least 5 of which must have been in responsible charge of engineers and craftsmen.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The tropical storm passed Key West about midnight of Tuesday, with a barometer reading of 29.80 inches and an estimated wind velocity of 100 miles an hour from the east. Tonight the storm is probably central in the Gulf of Mexico, not far from latitude 26, longitude 85, still moving northwest and northeast. Storm warnings have been ordered on the Gulf Coast from Carrabelle, Fla., to New Orleans, where the winds will probably become strong by Thursday night. Advices have also been issued to this section to prepare for possible very dangerous winds by Friday. Pressure is low from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward and showers were general over this area. There was no other precipitation of consequence and pressure is rising in the Northwest, but again falling in the Far West.

It is considerably cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the extreme West. In the central portion of the country high temperatures continue. Unsettled, showery weather will continue Thursday and Friday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and on Thursday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region, followed by fair weather on Friday. In the South the weather will be generally fair Thursday, followed by rain by night along the Gulf Coast and on Friday in the interior of the east Gulf States and in Georgia. It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the Ohio Valley and on Friday in the South.

Winds Off the Atlantic Coast.—North of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate east and southeast, unsettled weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate, shifting winds with fair weather, except moderate east winds off the Florida Coast, with clearing weather; East Gulf Coast, increasing northeast to north winds, over north and west portions, probably decreasing southwest winds over south portion; rain.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New Jersey—Showers Thursday, Friday unsettled; probably showers in east.

Delaware—Showers Thursday, Friday unsettled.

Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Western New York—Showers Thursday, Friday probably fair; little change in temperature.

Eastern New York—Showers Thursday, Friday fair in west, showers in east.

New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday, Friday unsettled; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. Taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	60	60	4 P. M.	70	76
8 A. M.	60	60	6 P. M.	70	73
9 A. M.	62	62	8 P. M.	66	68
12 M.	68	76	11 P. M.	65	63

This thermometer is 416 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—149, E. 116 St.; B. Markowitz	Slight
2:55—238 E. 2 St.; Gabriel Lesser	Slight
8:20—2,351 2 Av.; Callahan & Co.	Slight
8:55—1,879 Prospect Av.; George Mockowitz	Slight
9:20—100 Columbia St.; Harry Tenner	Not given
11:15—Park Av. and 110 St., (auto); Stielun Mfg. Co.	Not given
P. M.	
12:40—1,412 Franklin Av.; Louis Wasserman	Slight
12:55—159 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
3:25—123 W. 125 St.; E. J. Thomas	Slight
4:45—434 W. 43 St.; Liberty Theatre	Not given
5:40—Burnside and Harrison Aves. (truck); Mutual Paper Co.	Slight
7:20—2,361 Crotona Av.; Anna Kaiser	None
7:20—2,361 Crotona Av.; Anna Kaiser	None
9:00—103 St. at 3 Av., (auto); Edelstein Bros.	Not given
9:50—462 Hudson St.; not given	Slight
10:05—176 Ludlow St.; Louis Sternberg	Slight

Education Notes.

Frank D. Wilsey, Vice President of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, took action yesterday in the matter of the bricklayers' strike, which, for the last two weeks, has held up the erection of nine new schools. He wrote to J. F. Clancy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Union, and to J. W. Bailey, Secretary, requesting that a conference be held to obtain exemption for the school buildings. He said last night that with the coming of Winter and the present inadequacy of the present school accommodations, he felt something should be done to relieve the situation. The following schools are affected: P. S. 9, Bronx, addition, Tremont Avenue, near Dyre Avenue; P. S. 57, Bronx, new building, Crotona Avenue, near 180th Street; P. S. 20, Brooklyn, new building, Driggs Avenue and Roebling Street; P. S. 29, new building, Henry Street, between Baltic and Harrison Streets; P. S. 90, Brooklyn, addition, West Seventeenth Street and Neptune Avenue; P. S. 97, Brooklyn, new building, Stillwell Avenue and Avenue S; P. S. 100, Brooklyn, new building, West First Street and Sheepshead Bay Road; P. S. 3, Queens, new building, Colonial Avenue, near Meteor Street, Forest Hills; Bryant, High School, Wilbur Avenue, between Radde and Academy Streets, Long Island City.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following navy orders today:

Cantwell, Sr. Capt. J. C., U. S. Coast Guard, will report to Commodore Comdt. U. S. Coast Guard for assignment.

Lamountain, Lt. Cmdr. G. W., to the Florida as asst. eng. off.

Osborne, Lt. Cmdr. C. K., to the Utah as asst. eng. off.

Pickins, Lt. Cmdr. S., to the Bushnell.

Stewart, Lt. Cmdr. L. B., to the Camden.

Theiss, Lt. Cmdr. P. L., will report to off. in charge recruiting sta. at Denver, Col.

Dukeshire, Lt. W. B., to N. Y. Naval Hosp.

Hughens, Lt. H. V., to Virgin Islands.

Klauer, Lt. L. A., to the Martha Washington as supply off.

Schneider, Lt. A. F., to the Preston.

Webb, Lt. L. D., to command the F-5.

Ackerman, Lt. G. H., to the Neptune.

Ely, Lt. T. C., to naval training sta. at Great Lakes.

Hinden, Lt. W. A., to the Prinz Fredrich Wilhelm.

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PROPOSED DEPARTURES,
Subject to change without notice.
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LA SAVOIE ..... SEPT. 13
FRANCE ..... SEPT. 17
LA TOURAINE ..... SEPT. 20
LA LORRAINE ..... SEPT. 24
FRANCE ..... OCT. 8
ROCHAMBEAU ..... OCT. 14
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX
CHICAGO ..... SEPT. 13
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN

Denmark
Norway Sweden
Other N... Sept. 20
Passenger Office, 1 Bway, N. Y.

N.G.I. NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA LA VELOCE
NEW YORK, NAPLES, GENOA.
Taormina...Sept. 13 | America...Sept. 23
Duca D'Aosta...Oct. 10
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Transatlantica Italiana
Largest and Fastest Steamers of the Italian Mercantile Marine
Direct Passenger Service Between
NEW YORK—GENOA—NAPLES
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1st Class, $364 up; 2d Class, $240 up
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S. S. STOCKHOLM 12,000 Tons Displ.
OCT. 23, DEC. 4, NEW YORK DIRECT TO GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, Short route to SCANDINAVIA. Close connections to Germany and all parts of Continent.
PASSENGER OFFICE, 24 State St., N. Y.

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NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun Rises...5:21 | Sun sets...7:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:03	5:30	11:21	11:55
Governors Island	5:08	5:35	11:31	12:07
Hell Gate	11:11	11:35	5:36	6:00

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 10.

SS Kroonland, Brest, Aug. 30.
SS Pocahontas, Brest, Aug. 31.
SS Mesabi, Brest, Aug. 31.
SS Atlantic City, Plymouth, Aug. 31.
SS Albert, Bremen, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rosso	Bordeaux	Aug. 29
Alcedo	Antwerp	Aug. 30
Tampico	Progreso	Aug. 31
Rio d'Italia	Genoa	Aug. 31
Lake Alvado	Santiago	Sept. 4
Arcadia	Brest	Aug. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Picardie	Havre	Sept. 6
Adriatic	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Burana	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Nerus	Brest	Sept. 1

DUE SATURDAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	Sept. 6
Oscar II	Copenhagen	Aug. 29
Cedric	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wacouta	Havana	Sept. 6

DUE SUNDAY.

Caserta	Gibraltar	Aug. 31
Cedric	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Belvedere	Naples	Aug. 27

DUE MONDAY.

Touraine	Havre	Sept. 6
Guiana	St. Thomas	Sept. 1
Cherybdis	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Antigone	Brest	Sept. 6

DUE TUESDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Bergenafjord	Bergen	Sept. 5
Amerika	Brest	Sept. 6
Oskaloosa	Brest	Sept. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Steamer Sails.
Alliance, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carrillo, Costa Rica	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Rotterdam	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Glenelvie, Pinos Alros	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Savoie, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Genoa	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bloemfontein, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Santo Domingo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Anna, Colon		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Santa Leonora, Colon		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

Reported by Wireless.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10.

SS Aquitania, incoming from Brest, was signalled; due Sept. 13, forenoon, Cunard Line.

Liverpool, England, Sept. 10.

SS Carmania, outgoing from New York, was signalled; due Sept. 11, afternoon, Cunard Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Saxonia, Plymouth, Sept. 9.
SS Francisco, Hull, Sept. 8.
SS Socrates, Montevideo, Sept. 2.
SS Kandahar, Rangoon, Sept. 2.
SS Dante, Alegiers-Naples, Sept. 3.
SS Patria, Marseilles, Sept. 3.
SS Italia, Genoa, Sept. 5.
SS Grecian Prince, Montevideo, Sept. 6.
SS Toyooka Maru, Yokohama, Sept. 6.
SS Lorain, Auckland, Sept. 7.

Sailed.

SS Constantia, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

Transpacific Mails.

The connecting mails close at the General P. O. and City Hall P. O. Station, New York, at 6 P. M., as follows:

Hawaii, via San Francisco, SS. Lurline ..... Sept. 11
Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., SS. Niagara ..... Sept. 17

CUNARD ANCHOR
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Aquitania ..... Sept. 18
Orduna ..... Sept. 23
Carmania ..... Oct. 4
Orduna ..... Oct. 28
Carmania ..... Nov. 8
NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania ..... Oct. 2
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George ..... Oct. 4
Royal George ..... Nov. 1
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH & CHERBOURG
Caronia ..... Sept. 24
Caronia ..... Oct. 29
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia ..... Oct. 4
Saxonia ..... Nov. 6
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Columbia ..... Oct. 4
Columbia ..... Nov. 1
BOSTON to GLASGOW
Elysia ..... Sept. 24
Scindia ..... Sept. 30
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
BLACK SEA SERVICE
N. Y.—CONSTANTINOPLE—CONSTANZA
Black Arrow ..... Sept. 25
Excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Rates on Application.
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford ..... Sept. 30
WHITE STAR
N. Y.—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Adriatic ..... 2 P. M., Sept. 20 ..... Oct. 25
Lapland ..... 1 P. M., Oct. 4 ..... Nov. 8
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Cedric ..... 3 P. M., Sept. 20
Victorian ..... 2 P. M., Sept. 23
First Class $150 and Upward.
Baltic ..... Oct. 8
NEW YORK—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA
Cretic ..... 3 P. M., Sept. 24
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth & Boulogne-sur-Mer
S. S. ROTTERDAM ..... Sept. 17
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM ..... Oct. 4
S. S. NOORDAM ..... Oct. 18
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Steamers: Yokohama, Kobe, Moji (mail), Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila from San Francisco. Triple screw—21,000 tons—21 knot steamers. Every device for comfort and safety. For rates, booklets, etc., apply Toyo Kisen Kaisha, (Oriental S. S. Co.) 160 Pressdrer, N. Y. Phone: Portland 4300, or any Coast tourist or S.S. agent.

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36,000 Tons ..... 12,500 Tons
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For Fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry., 1,231 Broadway, N. Y., or to Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.
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Banff—Lake Louise—Pacific Coast.
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The all-water route. For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 103, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

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R. M. S. Montevideo ..... Sept. 17
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R. M. S. Buenos Aires ..... About Oct. 10
To VIGO, SANTANDER and BILBAO.
R. M. S. Alfonso XIII ..... About Oct. 10
To HAVANA and VERA CRUZ
R. M. S. Buenos Aires ..... About Sept. 15
Carrying Freight and Passengers. For Further Particulars Apply to
LUIS LLANSO, Agent, Pier 8, E. R. Telephone Hanover—210.

CPR
THE FAST, LUXURIOUS S. S.
Empress of France
LESS THAN 4 DAYS AT SEA
Quebec to Liverpool
4 P. M., THURSDA

STEEL MEN ORDER STRIKE ON SEPT. 22

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

mass vote to cease work Monday, Sept. 22.

"The representatives of these international unions have for the last four months tried every conceivable means to secure a conference with Judge Gary, representing the United States Steel Corporation. A personal letter from President Gompers to Judge Gary was totally ignored. Later on, a committee waited upon Judge Gary in New York and were refused an audience. Subsequently, they were advised through a letter signed by Judge Gary that he would not deal with union labor representatives, which is an absolute denial to his employes of the right to collective bargaining.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor brought the situation to the Chief Executive of this nation, President Wilson, for the purpose of securing his co-operation in arranging a conference. Up until the present time the committee has not been advised that the efforts of the President have been any more successful than the efforts of President Gompers and the committee representing the employes.

"While we were engaged in these efforts, the most un-American, outrageous and unlawful tactics were employed to destroy our unions. In Western Pennsylvania we were denied the right of free speech and free assembly. Owners of meeting places were prevented from permitting our gathering in their halls. Mass and street meetings were broken up under the pretext that we did not have permits for the same, in spite of the fact that it was impossible to secure such permits from the steel mill town officials, who are owned body and soul by the steel interests. Our organizers have been jailed and fined for attempting to address our members. Our meetings have been picketed by hundreds of gunmen, thugs, and company officials in an effort to browbeat and intimidate the workers from meeting together to discuss their grievances. Thousands of our members have been discharged for no other reason than having become members of our union.

"All of this, with the cold-blooded and brutal murder of several of our organizers by steel mill guards and professional gunmen during the last few days, has made it impossible to restrain the employes any longer. In view of the stubborn and unconcealing attitude of the steel trust officials, there is no alternative left to the committee except to comply with the demands of the steel workers for relief and to declare a strike, to become effective Monday, Sept. 22."

This statement was signed by John Fitzpatrick, M. F. Tighe, William Hannen, John M. Purcell, and William Z. Foster, who compose the special committee of five which will put in motion the actual strike call. It is expected that a short seven days will elapse before official notifications reach the heads of all the steel unions throughout the country.

Situation is Serious.

The situation is looked upon in Washington as exceedingly grave. Since Aug. 30 the officials of the steel unions have been empowered to call a strike, as a result of a vote which was overwhelmingly in favor of such action. The union leaders say they have restrained their men, up to the breaking point, while negotiations were going on with Judge Gary, and pending the hope that President Wilson might be able to effect some sort of meeting and a resultant compromise. The shooting at Hammond, Ind., has, however, inflamed workers all over the country, the union men said tonight, and they did not see how it would be possible to prevent sporadic outbreaks of a serious nature unless definite assurances of a compromise were given. These, their statement declares, were not forthcoming.

Some Government officials hoped tonight that something might be done which would prevent tieing up the great steel mills. But in view of the assertion by the union leaders that a telegram had been received from the President and despite that message the strike had been announced, these officials were none too sanguine.

It is believed, especially in view of Judge Gary's attitude, that the Steel Corporation will stand as firmly as the union men and probably fight the strike by allowing the steel mills to remain idle a long period.

Assertions are made that there are more than 500,000 men employed by the United States Steel Corporation and that 300,000 of these are unionized. Officials of the steel companies are disposed to doubt these claims, and have adopted the attitude of "wait and see."

Wilson's Message to Gompers.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 10.—President Wilson today, through Secretary Tumulty, sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers, urging the steel men to postpone their threatened action until after the forthcoming conference in behalf of Washington. His message was as follows:

Hon. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the difficulty of arranging any present satisfactory condition with regard to the steel situation, the President desires to urge upon the steel workers, for the considerations and responsibility of patriotic action of any kind until after the forthcoming industrial conference at Washington.

(Signed) J. P. TUMULTY.

At the same time the President telegraphed Louis Brownlow, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, asking him to prosecute action against the police of Washington, D. C., who recently joined a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and he were ordered to give up their affiliation by today under pain of dismissal, until after the industrial conference.

LEWIS WARNS COAL MINERS.

Head of National Organization Tells Them to End Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 10.—Word came today from John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, in session at Cleveland, that if the strike of 25,000 miners of the Lackawanna and Hudson companies is not quickly ended he will send the full force of the organization here to convince the strikers of their error in violating agreements and the laws of the union.

A resolution of the Conciliation Board urging the strikers to return to work and permit their grievances to be adjusted through the proper channels was rejected by the Hudson company employes.

General Superintendent Dorrance of the Hudson company and officials of the coal department of the Lackawanna company today reiterated their statements that only after the return of the men to work will their grievances receive consideration.

STEEL CAR STRIKERS QUIET.

Rain Prevents Continuance of Outbreak at Hammond.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 10.—A heavy rainstorm this morning at the time 300 returning workers assembled at the Standard Steel Car Company's plant prevented a possible recurrence of rioting, which yesterday resulted in the death of three strikers and the wounding of fifty.

Two of the wounded strikers were in such a serious condition that physicians said they probably would die today.

15,000 SILK WORKERS OUT.

Smash Mill Windows and Beat Strikers in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 10.—Fifteen thousand silk workers here were in sympathy forced out on strike. The entire engineering leadership of Scranton, has spread to all mills between this city and Carbondale. The ramifications of the system have resulted in men being ordered away from machines, owing to non-delivery, and broken down. Extra policemen were placed on duty in mill areas to prevent further violence.

The strike inquiry here today in thirty mills and that of the entire district from coal to silk, affected employes. City workers were forced to join the strike.

At Archbald, Chief McHale and six men fought the mob, but could not overcome the women, who flew at the policemen with shouts of "Murder them!" "Kill them!" Four girls were arrested.

Mrs. David E. Davis, 70 years old, Grandmother Davis of the Derry mill, Blakely, is in a serious condition from cuts and bruises received in the rioting. Frank Peck, superintendent, and James Flynn, foreman at the Peckville mill, are suffering from cuts, and Sydney Bliss, manager of the Dickinson City mill, was roughly handled.

The mill workers, who have no organization, demand a minimum wage of $15 a week, an eight-hour day, and $5 a week for boys. The minimum now is $11 a week.

FAVOR FREE IRELAND.

State A. O. H. Convention to Vote Today.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—Before the State convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians closes tomorrow, it was stated today, the order will go on record as favoring complete independence for Ireland.

President John V. McCarthy of Syracuse, in his annual report, said that the members of the order were determined to do all in their power to secure recognition of the Irish republic.

Deny Sinn Feiners Raided Moniter.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—It was declared in official quarters today that there was no truth in the report printed this morning that a party of Sinn Feiners on a recent night had boarded a British monitor off Cork, overpowered the skeleton crew, and raided the vessel of rifles, munitions, and valuable instruments.

TO STUDY LABOR PROBLEMS.

Every Name Committee With Attend Civic Federation Conference.

A committee of fifteen and leaders of the Municipal Council have been selected by Col. Percy Pyne, Chairman of the Committee of the Citizens' Union Committee of the National Civic Federation, to represent the movement of which the resources of the Church for National Service, at the conference, on after-the-war labor problems, which will be held by the Federation in the assembly room of the Presbyterian Assembly Building, Fifth Avenue, today, and continue over. Among the leaders selected to meet the Every Name Committee are George Gordon Battle, Lewis S. Chanler, Rossiter Worthington, Dr. Charles S. Fleischer, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Edward C. Rowe, D. D., the Rev. Barnard I. Bell, the Rev. Charles F. Gilbert, and the Rev. Augustine Ehrhart.

The Conference has been called to receive and discuss the reports of a commission sent by the National Civic Federation to England, France and Italy to study industrial conditions and to ascertain what the situation in the United States may at this critical period be thoroughly canvassed. The scope of the conference has at the same time been broadened so as to include a discussion of conditions here, together with a comparison of the situation on both sides of the ocean and various remedies which are proposed.

NEGRO SHOT AND BURNED.

Accused of Murdering Farmer's Wife Near Athens, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 10.—One Cox, negro, alleged murderer of the wife of an Oglethorpe County farmer, was captured by a posse today, taken to the scene of the crime, his body riddled with bullets, and burned at the stake. Several thousand people witnessed the scene.

It is said that Cox confessed the crime and implicated another negro.

Cox was found crouching under a fig tree in the yard of a white farmer by the farmer's 14 year old daughter, who will receive the $500 reward.

Flies from Cairo to France.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Commander Vuillemin, an Aviator, arrived last evening at 7 o'clock at Villacoublay from Cario, Egypt, having flown about 2,500 miles in three flights. The first stop was made at Constantinople, the second at Istres, twenty-three miles west of Marseilles, and the third at Villacoublay.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS, CONVENIENT TO ALL R. R. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

LIGHTERAGE FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 34 TRUCKS OF 5 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
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THE STANDARD SAUCE

That is sold more universally, is used by more cooks and served on more tables than any other relish, is

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

Its delicate flavor cannot be imitated.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Stick to the only original.

Wallach Hats

for fall

If anything, the new Wallach Hats for fall are smarter than ever.

Certainly, they are good to look at, and just as good to wear.

But, here is the real news: The prices begin as low as $3.50. As always, the hats are guaranteed for quality, color and wear.

Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6
Stetson Hats, $6 to $18

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

EMILE BRUNEL, AN ARTIST PAINTER—a graduate from the schools of Paris, creator of the French Etching and Engraving Photographs, offers to his New York patrons the highest grade of Photographs at popular prices with satisfaction guaranteed.

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Copies and Enlargements made of new and old prints better than original.

Cut This Coupon Today
and Save 65 IF used Before October 10, 1919

6 PHOTOS and 1 Gobelinesque Oval in folder, size 11x14 **$3.50** Without Coupon, $10.00

Art Studios, Sepia Finish, in Folders, size 6x9

MANHATTAN, 1432 B'way, cor. 42d. — 245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
1269 Broadway, at 32d St. — 398 5th Ave., between 36th & 37th Sts.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf. — HARLEM—221 W. 125th St.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway. — BRONX—149th St. & 3d Av., over Riker's
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave. — BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St., over Loft's.
516 5th Ave., cor. 43d. — NEWARK—209 Broad St.
208 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building. — YONKERS—12 North Broadway.

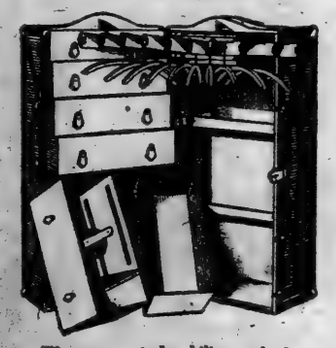
INNOVATION INGENUITIES INCORPORATED
329 FIFTH AVENUE
(One door below 33d St.)

Invite inspection of their latest models of

Simplified Wardrobe Trunks

bearing the world famed trade mark

INNOVATION
(None other genuine)



The acme of durability and elegance in travel appointments

Taxi, Steamer and Demi sizes for the short trip. Regular and extra deep sizes, accommodating 10 men's suits, or 16 to 24 women's gowns, in addition to ample and adequate drawer space.

$42 to $125

Auxiliary Trunks Hat, Shoe, Dress, Steamer, $32.50 to $75

Black Enamel Cases and Hat Boxes, $9 to $27

Immediate Deliveries

All trunks of corrugated fibre construction are kept in repair without charge indefinitely

Illustrated Catalogue mailed upon request

The Bastinado was a form of punishment at one time common among the Turks and Chinese. It consisted in beating the offender on the soles of his feet with a light stick, or lath of bamboo.

"The terror of the punishment was *not in the severity* of the blows but *in its long continuation.*"

You, too, receive blows that exhaust you—*every day of your life*

EVERY day that you pound nail-studded leather heels on hard, unyielding pavements, you are inflicting upon yourself punishment like that of the Bastinado.

The average man takes 8,000 steps a day. If you wear old-fashioned leather heels, studded with nails, you give your nervous system 8,000 jolts and jars. The constant repetition of these shocks exhausts your energy just as the Bastinado sapped the strength of its victims. Chronic over-fatigue, with its ever-present threat of serious illness, often results.

You can protect yourself from the dangers of over-fatigue. You can remove one of the commonest causes of fatigue. Replace your hard, unyielding heels with O'Sullivan's Heels of live, resilient rubber. O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that tire you out. They relieve the jolts and jars that make a burden of walking.

What gives a rubber heel "life"?

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made hard and brittle as in fountain pens, or soft and crumbly as in pencil erasers. To secure the resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known.

The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

Guaranteed to outlast any other heels

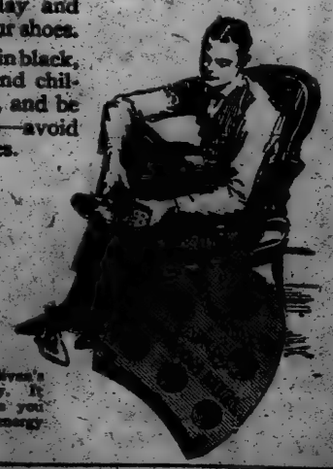
O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out



When you try your first O'Sullivan's Heels note their great resiliency. It is this resiliency that prevents you from pounding away your energy

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday evening, 25th Av., Brooklyn, between "L" and Ulmer Park, brown vest, containing fountain pen and flaring "T" shaped Delta Psi Fraternity pin attached. O. W. Rieh, care Western Electric Co., 463 West St., N. Y. C. Phone Chelsea 1009.

LOST—Bracelet platinum link, one sapphire and diamonds, Monday, between 47 Ashland Av., East Orange, and 32 Broadway, New York; $50 reward. Gertrude McBride, at either of above addresses. Telephone Orange 4851 or Broad 4762.

LOST—SQUARE BLACK CASE, combination lock, containing valuable papers; left in taxicab, dismissed at Thorndyke Hotel, West 86th St., 10 o'clock Tuesday night; suitable reward, no questions. Fritzi Scheff, Thorndyke Hotel.

LOST—On Sept. 9, between 161st St. and Gaiety Theatre, a blue and gold enameled brooch. H. M. S. Marlborough; suitable reward if returned to apartment. 38, 227 Audubon Av.

LOST—On Sept. 8, pearl bracelet with jade pendant. Liberal reward if returned to L. M. N., 280 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 4756.

LOST—Bar pin, diamonds and sapphires, Strand Theatre or Broadway, between 42d and 43d Sts., Wednesday; reward. Apt. 41, 447 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday evening on subway, between Van Cortlandt Park and 137th St., or vicinity of above station, gold watch, chain; liberal reward. A 1033 Times Harlem.

LOST—Saturday morning, vicinity Bowling Green station, subway, open-face platinum watch; initials W. L.; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 376 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sept. 8, green-gold combination vanity case and mesbag. Fifty dollars reward and no questions asked if returned to A. Wallach & Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Baby's picture, on Madison Av., between 26th and 30th. Call Room 319, Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Between 123d St., Broadway, and 521 West 112th St., officer's Elgin wrist watch, nickel case; reward. Apt. 51, 521 W. 112th.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogrammed A. H. S., front; back, 1903; reward. Morningside 585, Apt. 54, after 6.

LOST—Tuesday, Harlem Opera House, tortoise shell glasses; reward. Phone 83 Morningside.

LOST—Bar pin, diamond centre, vicinity 67th St., Central Park West; reward. De Revera, 65 Central Park West.

LOST—Fraternity pin, pearl set, between 138th St. and Stadium, Saturday; reward. Phone Morningside 511, Foster.

LOST—Canadian metal discharge badge; finder rewarded. Gear, 27 West 67th.

LOST—Gray fox fur, Broadway car; reward. T 44 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold monogram fob, H. C.; reward. H. Cohen, 306 West 99th.

LOST—Fisher fur scarf, near Waldorf; liberal reward. Apt. 2, 41 Claremont Av.

LOST—Two bank books, initials M. H.; finder please return. K 53 Times.

$500 REWARD.

Return hexagonal pearl and diamond pendant, lost Aug. 28 at or between Jamaica, L. I., and East 60th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Near 83d St. and Central Park West, (small) gray-brown Yorkshire terrier, License Number 2227; answers to name of "Buddy." Return to E. Schiff, 41 West 83d St. Reward.

LOST—Dark brown French bulldog, answers name Buster; return 110 Bayview Av., Port Washington, L. I.; reward.

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For years I have been manager, secretary and an advertising writer of a large corporation of international reputation with business running into millions.

The war made it necessary to liquidate, and for the past year I have been manager of a large war office with hundreds of employees. I am now free to make new connection with live mercantile or financial house which can use a man of my qualifications.

I am thoroughly familiar with management, advertising and all forms of business. Harvard graduate, widely traveled, well read, experienced in large business affairs; in the prime of life. H 195 TIMES.

LEADING THE LEADERS

VOGEL'S Shoes and Oxfords conform in every way with the leading ideas of what good footwear should be. They even go them one better—the matter of price.

E. VOGEL, Inc.,
64 Nassau St.

Shoes made to order $14 up

TRUCKING DONE BY CONTRACT

Have new five-ton White truck body 14 feet 7 inches. Removable rack. Will secure more new trucks with suitable bodies if proper contract can be made.
Henry Grioma, 467 10th Ave., N. Y. C.
Telephone Bryant 5108.

Authorized Exchange Dealers
for
NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.

THE RUSSIAN LEADER

A new picture, taken at Omsk, of Admiral Kolchak, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Friday morning, followed by fair weather; Saturday, fair.
☞ For weather report see next to last page

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,511. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

BOSTON NOW FACES GENERAL STRIKE TO AID POLICE; FOUR MORE ARE KILLED; DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $300,000; WILSON SAYS THE STRIKE IS A CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION

RATIFY UNCHANGED, AND WITHOUT DELAY, MINORITY URGES

Six Democrats of Foreign Relations Committee Unite in Approval of Treaty.

ATTACK MAJORITY'S COURSE

Reservations Really Intended to Defeat the Peace Agreement, It Is Declared.

BIG CONCESSIONS IN PERIL

League Defended as the "Best Hope of the World" for Preventing War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Early ratification of the treaty with Germany, without amendment or reservation, was urged in a report submitted without comment to the Senate today by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in behalf of the committee minority. It was signed by all the Democrats except Senator Shields, who voted for three of the majority reservations in committee.

Delay in handling the treaty in the committee is criticised in the report, which asserts that the majority "locked" the treaty up and engaged in unnecessary considerations of matters the decision of which was a "foregone conclusion."

The suggestion of Senator Lodge, in his majority report, that whatever changes were made in the treaty could be considered immediately by the Peace Conference, which, Mr. Lodge said, would be in session six months more, is challenged by the minority. Senator Hitchcock, who wrote the report, asserts that the conference has acted finally on the treaty and has no means of compelling Germany to send delegates to Paris to reconsider it.

The report asserts that for the United States to amend or reject the treaty will mean that it will sacrifice all the concessions obtained from Germany by a dictated peace. Twelve concessions are cited, including matters of industrial and economic importance.

The reservations proposed by the majority, the report says, are designed to defeat the treaty.

"While masquerading in the guise of reservations," it is added, "they are in fact alterations of the treaty."

As to the amendments, the minority argues that, if adopted, they will have the effect of recommitting the treaty to Paris, thus undoing the work of the Peace Conference.

The minority asserts that as a result of the delay as to the treaty ferment has been caused in the industrial world, doubt has arisen in the financial world, and trade, especially export trade, is being halted. All this, it is stated, has been done "by a majority of the committee known to be out of harmony with the majority of the Senate and the majority of the people." This is declared to be government by obstruction as well as by minority.

The League of Nations is declared by the report to be the "only plan proposed to redeem the world from war." League critics are accused of using a microscope in an effort to find "some petty flaw in its structure," while having no alternative to propose for it. Using the words of the President, the report calls the League of Nations the "best hope of the world."

To Take Up Amendments First.

Under the program outlined by Senator Lodge yesterday the treaty will be moved for consideration in open executive session of the Senate Monday, and will remain before the upper body until the final vote, which Senator Lodge thinks will hardly be before Nov. 1.

Senator Lodge stated today that the treaty would be considered from the viewpoint, first, of amendments, the reservations to be voted upon at the end of debate along with the ratifying resolution. The treaty will be read, beginning with the League of Nations covenant, until Page 29 is reached, on which appears the provision for the apportionment of delegates of the various nations.

Here would naturally come up Senator Johnson's amendment to provide that the representation of the United States and Great Britain shall be equalized in the League Assembly. Under the treaty, as written, Great Britain and her dominions and colonies would have six votes and the United States one.

Senator Johnson, however, is on tour in opposition to the League, and Senator Lodge will ask the Senate for consent to proceed with other parts of the treaty and return to the Johnson amendment later.

The Republican leaders were again today prophesying the adoption of all

Continued on Page Five.

Beauty may be skin deep, but not the delightful beauty of Babies raised on IMPERIAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD.—Advt.

Lloyd George in Big Campaign For League of Nations Union

LONDON Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in a speech to be delivered in the Guildhall on Oct. 1 on behalf of the League of Nations Union, will inaugurate a campaign which is to be carried on throughout the country during the Autumn, ending Nov. 11, with demonstrations in every town and city in the United Kingdom.

It is expected by the promoters that the movement will extend to other countries, and that Nov. 11 will be made "League of Nations Day," which also is "Armistice Day."

Those who will take part in the campaign in the British Isles are Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Robert Ashton Lister, Sir William H. Seager, and other members of Parliament.

WOMAN DRUGGED IN TAXI; JEWELS GONE

T. B. Mandel, Hotel Commodore Guest, Identifies Wife in Bellevue Hospital.

HER ESCORT DISAPPEARS

Unknown Companion Tells the Chauffeur to Drive to Drug Store and Vanishes.

Mrs. Mary Mandel, 27 years old, living with her husband, L. B. Mandel, at the Hotel Commodore, was identified in Bellevue Hospital last night by her husband. She had been removed from the West Sixty-eighth Street police station, where she had been taken unconscious in a taxicab. At the hospital it was said she was suffering from the effects of some drug.

According to the chauffeur of the taxicab, Mrs. Mandel, accompanied by a man, left a restaurant in Broadway near Forty-third Street and entered the taxi. At Seventy-eighth Street the man said his companion was ill and asked him to drive to Riverside Drive. The man then asked the chauffeur to drive to a drug store at Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, where he could telephone for a physician. After waiting three-quarters of an hour the chauffeur entered the store and found that the man had left. Mrs. Mandel's diamonds, valued at several thousand dollars, Mr. Mandel said, had been stolen.

At the Commodore last night it was said that Mr. and Mrs. Mandel had been guests there since July 12. They registered from Chicago.

Mr. Mandel said last night that his wife, whom he had married eight years ago, was very delicate and for that reason he believed that a drink or two of liquor had overcome her. Mr. Mandel said he was a traveling salesman, but would not state what firm employed him, nor would he discuss any of the details of the case.

Mrs. Mandel's jewelry, according to her husband, consisted of a nine-carat diamond ring, a gold brooch, studded with diamonds, in the shape of a crescent, valued at $3,000, and other jewelry.

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Giolitti to Speak Out Soon—Nitti Seeking to Unite Catholic and Socialist Factions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 11.—A general election in the second fortnight of November is considered practically certain here. So discussion and speculation are rife as to the program of the different parties. Giolitti, for the first time since the beginning of the war, will expound his ideas at a great banquet to be given in his honor at Dronero, the chief town of his constituency, on the 28th of this month.

What puzzles a great majority of the people is on what platform the Premier will conduct the struggle, it being remembered that his desire was to form a Cabinet including both Catholics and Socialists. If he did not succeed it was not his fault. Circumstances proved too strong, not allowing the Socialists to participate in the Government at the present moment.

It is an old idea of Nitti that the difference between Catholics and Socialists is very slight. When the present Premier was 23 years old and had just taken his degree and when nobody yet foresaw in him a future statesman, he published a volume of 400 pages called "Catholic Socialism" wherein he worked out a theory of similarity between the two principles animating these parties. Some passages are sufficient to show his point of view. He wrote:

"The doctrines held by the early fathers of the Church on the nature of property are perfectly uniform. They almost all admit that wealth is the fruit of usurpation and consider rich men as withholding the patrimony of the poor. To maintain riches should only serve to relieve the indigent; to refuse to assist the poor was consequently worse than to rob the rich."

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club—Plain Ends.—Advt.

PERSHING WARNS LEGION AGAINST PETTY POLITICS

Declares He Would Deplore to See It a Tool for Office Aspirants.

URGES MORE PATRIOTISM

General Addresses 10,000 Ex-Soldiers at Spirited Meeting in Madison Square Garden.

ASKS FIRM MEXICAN STAND

Former Senator Lea Advocates a Strong Policy on Outrages to War Veterans.

On the eve of his departure this morning for Philadelphia and Washington, General Pershing last night addressed about 10,000 former service men and women, members of the American Legion, in Madison Square Garden. He was warmly received.

The General was kept busy on his last day in the city. He was up early and motored out to Oyster Bay, where he visited Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and members of the Roosevelt family. Upon his return he dropped in at the Pershing Club, paid a brief call to the Rotary Club luncheon at the McAlpin Roof, visited the Hall of States at 25 West Twenty-seventh Street, and put in the intervening time before the meeting in answering correspondence.

Long before the doors of Madison Square Garden were opened at 7:30 o'clock, lines had formed and several hundred policemen under Captain Post were required to handle the crowd. The Garden was lavishly decorated with bunting, and as it filled, the 22d Infantry Band and a quartet from the War Camp Community Service livened things up. Henry D. Lindsley, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, presided and outlined the aims of the organization.

Urges Strong Foreign Policy.

The first speaker introduced, ex-United States Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, formerly a Colonel in the 37th Division, declared four things were essential to the continuance of the principles of Americanism: He said the first of these was a foreign policy that would make America "the trustee of civilization", and one that "will regard rapine at our doors on the Mexican border as vile and unspeakable as when committed 4,000 miles distant in Belgium, and will treat and punish as murder the wanton killing of men, women and babes, whether it occurs on the high seas or on the banks of the Rio Grande."

His second principle was "that the lessons of the war be learned." This he interpreted as demanding a state of adequate preparedness so that America would not have "to ask its allies to hold the enemy while the country deliberately prepares to give him the licking that's coming to him."

He laid the third principle down as "a larger participation by labor in the profits it produces," and the fourth as the making of "America for Americans until there is not a single half-breed, draft-dodging I. W. W. or bomb-throwing Bolshevik left in this country to break the peace."

Pershing Greets Comrades.

General Pershing, the only other speaker, was then introduced. He was greeted by prolonged cheers. Placing both hands on the railing of the platform and bending toward the audience, he said:

"Fellow-Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to have an opportunity so soon after my return from abroad of saying a word to those who participated in the great achievements

Continued on Page Thirteen.

German Delegates' Admission Rests with Labor Conference

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Supreme Council has decided to let the International Labor Conference, which meets at Washington in October, decide whether German and Austrian delegates shall be admitted.

The Italian delegation was anxious to have the council authorize the admission of these delegates, but the other delegations preferred to have the Washington conference decide.

BOY OF 17 STEALS $58,000 IN BONDS

Clerk, at $17 a Week, Restores $47,000 to Bronx Branch of the Columbia Trust Co.

LURED BY GAY NIGHT LIFE

Limited Thefts to Small Denominations of Liberty Issues That Were Easily Cashed.

Charged with stealing $11,000 worth of Liberty bonds, Robert Borchwick, 17 years old, a clerk in the Bronx Branch of the Columbia Trust Company at Third Avenue and 148th Street, was locked up last night in the Alexander Avenue Police Station. According to the police, the boy confessed and turned over to them $47,000 in cash, which he said he had received for other bonds which he had stolen and converted.

Borchwick, who belongs to a well-known family in the Bronx, living at 523 St. Ann's Avenue, has been employed in the Trust Company since leaving school three years ago. Early last Summer he was promoted to a clerkship in the company's loan department, receiving $17 a week. It was then he had his first opportunity, he told the police, to take Liberty bonds.

The charge against Borchwick covers a period of several months, from July 5 to Sept. 5, in fact. Up to the time of his arrest the officials of the company had no idea who was stealing the bonds.

Frederick Berry, manager of the Bronx branch of the trust company, first brought the matter to the attention of the police nearly a month ago. At the time Mr. Berry told detectives that somebody was taking Liberty bonds from the vault and had been taking them for quite awhile. He said that practically every bond stolen was of a small denomination, such as would be easily convertible into cash at a small broker's establishment, such as have sprung up in the city for handling Liberty bonds.

Detective Buddemeyer was assigned to the case and watched various persons connected with the company. Borchwick, the police say, confessed that when he came under the scrutiny of the detective he stopped his thefts and tried to cover up traces of his crimes. The detective became convinced of his guilt, however, and after hearing of a $500 dinner which the young man gave to a party of friends in a downtown hotel not long ago, accused him point-blank of the thefts.

In his confession the young man, according to the police, implicated no one, declaring that he alone was responsible and that he had no accomplices. His explanation is said to be the lure of gay night life.

It seems that about the time he got into the loan department young Borchwick met some persons who were making much more money than he and were going at a rapid rate. He tried to keep up and discovered that his wages were not nearly equal to the demand. Then, the police say, he tried small thefts from the vault where the Liberty bonds were kept. That was in July.

At that time so many bonds were coming into the office to be converted that the first thefts were not even noticed, and the clerk began to take more

Continued on Page Four.

Senator Myers Deplores Police Unions; Predicts Move Here for Soviet Rule

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Unless Congress acts to put a stop to the growing unrest throughout the country, Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, declared in the Senate today, the nation will see a Soviet Government set up within two years' time.

Senator Myers deplored the move for unionization of the police forces. If the District of Columbia police are permitted to join the union, as they now are demanding, he said, the move will spread throughout the country, so that within sixty days all the police forces in the land will become unionized. He urged that Congress pass a law forbidding it within the District of Columbia.

The Montana Senator spoke of the police strike riots in Boston, the impending steel strike, and other upheavals in the country as leading toward Sovietism.

"Unless some branch of the Government stops this tendency," he said, "there will be no need of holding an election in 1920 to select a Republican or a Democrat President; a Soviet Government will have been organized by that time."

Senator Myers did not believe, he said, that the conference called by President Wilson to bring labor and capital together in Washington in October would accomplish anything toward solving the problem.

"I sometimes think that the radical labor leaders simply make demands which they know can't be met for the purpose of creating additional unrest and chaos," he said. "If we have the strikes threatened the people will be confronted with privation and starvation. What will become of the nation by Spring no one knows. I am a friend of labor, but I don't believe in government of the unions, by the unions, and for the unions."

HARTSHORNES, VALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

"MR. BELLAMY IS NOT WATER" entirely relieves indigestion.—Advt.

SEVEN DEAD; ONE DYING

19 More Are Wounded, 40 Injured, in Clashes With Troops.

WOUNDED PATROLMAN DIES

Scores of Stores Are Looted and Innumerable Plate-Glass Windows Broken.

SOLDIERS SHOOT GAMBLER

Break Up "Crap" Games on the Common and Arrest 44—Several Policemen Held.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Lawlessness started again early this morning in several parts of the city and recurred intermittently throughout the day. State guardsmen had their first clash with the rowdy element in Boston Common at 11 o'clock, when they broke up several "crap" games, arrested forty-four men and boys, shot and killed a man who tried to interfere, and marched the "crap" players across the Common to the city prison in Somerset Street with their hands in the air.

"Crap" games on the Common have been frequent since the strike started. They started with crowds of small boys and rowdies and, in the absence of police interference, crooks and thugs joined in merely to show their defiance of the law. This morning several games were in progress near the fountain when many onlookers. A platoon of State guardsmen marched up the mall, and taking up an extended formation, advanced and surrounded the gamblers.

The offenders were ordered to throw up their hands, and when they hesitated Lieutenant Dooley, in command of the platoon, ordered the platoon to fire several shots in the air. All arms shot up like a flash, and the guardsmen were forming the prisoners to march them away when Raymond Barnes, a sailor in the merchant marine, of 110 Austin Street, Cambridge, broke through the crowd as if to leap at one of the soldiers. One of the guardsmen, who was kneeling, with his gun on the ground pointed upward, turned quickly and fired. The shot hit Barnes in the throat and he fell to the ground. He died at the relief hospital a short time later.

Bystanders asserted that Barnes was about to "mix up" with the soldier.

Ordering the gamblers to keep their hands up, Lieutenant Dooley's platoon marched them along the Mall to the police station. Outside of the station a threatening crowd gathered while they were being questioned. New troops arrived, however, and the order was given to load with ball cartridges. The crowd scattered and the "crap" players were again formed outside and marched up the street to City Prison, this time at double time, with the guards on the flanks.

"That's the kind of treatment rowdies understand," one citizen commented.

When the crowds started to gather again in the Common at noontime, the guardsmen charged them again.

List of Dead and Injured.

Seven dead, one dying, nineteen wounded and forty slightly injured is the total casualty list of the strike disorders. The list follows:

Dead.

IZZETTS, Patrolman RICHARD D.

SHEEHAN, ROBERT, 16, 215 L Street, South Boston.

CARR, THOMAS, 210 West Broadway, South Boston.

McGILL, E. B., 178 West Canton Street, South End.

BARNES, RAYMOND, 110 Austin Street, Cambridge.

GROTE, HENRY, Jamaica Plain.

LALLIE, ROBERT, Whitman, Mass.

Dying.

EMERY, LEO, 6 Kingsbury Street, Roxbury, fractured skull, concussion of brain.

Wounded.

BONNEY, FRANK, 50, 73½ Dorchester Street, South Boston, shot in left hand.

McDONOUGH, MARGARET, 16, 196 West Fifth Street, South Boston, shot in the left arm and left side.

McWILLIAM, GRASON, Jamaica Plain.

LEWIS, Mrs. GERTRUDE, 29, 167 Townsend Street, Roxbury, shot in arm.

KELLY, HELEN, 16, 157 Gould Street, South Boston, shot in head.

SANTON, MARY, 16, 228 Third Street, South Boston, shot wounds.

SULLIVAN, GERTRUDE, 16, 535 Sergeant Street, South Boston; shot wounds.

KARPTZ, WALTER, 36, 252 Third Street, South Boston; shot wounds.

PLANSKY, VINCENT, 25, 220 Bowen Street, South Boston; shot wounds.

GOLDEN, JOSEPH, 17, 85 Old Harbor Street, South Boston; shot wounds.

SHEA, CHARLES, 16, 301 O Street, South Boston; shot wounds.

HARRIMAN, Police Captain JAMES, of Division 13, accidentally shot by State Guardsman.

SCULLY, JOHN, 20, Brookline; shot in head.

CHESVER, ——, 1,857 Columbus Avenue, broken jaw.

ENGLISH, ARTHUR, 14, Jess Street.

POWERS, JOHN J., 16 Marion Street.

Minor Injuries.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, 34 Bay Street, Dorchester; hit by deflecting bullet in Hayden Row.

HANLEY, Captain CHARLES O., Company C, 19th Regiment; hit by stone.

CHAMBERLAIN, Trooper H. M., 1st Cavalry; hit by stone.

Continued on Page Two.

DELPARK RIDE COLLARS Worth $ 10 Colored Collars—Advt.

War and Navy Departments Ready to Aid If Called On to Restore Order in Boston

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Federal Government stands ready to comply with any request that Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts may make for the use of army or naval forces to strengthen the hands of the local authorities at Boston, or elsewhere in Massachusetts.

Secretary of War Baker and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt received telegrams today from Governor Coolidge asking that army and navy forces in and around Boston hold themselves in readiness in case the Governor should ask the President for Federal action.

Secretary Baker tonight replied to Governor Coolidge's telegram for the President, telling him that the War Department would be glad to respond to any demand that the Governor might make for the use of Federal troops. Acting Secretary Roosevelt replied that "the navy will, of course, keep with the army in carrying out such orders as may be given by the President."

No such orders, however, will be given by the President unless Governor Coolidge follows up his telegram of today with an actual request for the use of troops.

Wilson Denounces Police Strike That Left Boston a Prey to Thugs

In Two Montana Speeches He Warns Radicals That Agitation Must Be Orderly—Must Accept Treaty or Play Lone Hand, Grasping Hilt of the Sword.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 11.—President Wilson referred in his speech here tonight to controversies resulting from police strikes in the East and denounced the action of the Boston police as "a crime against civilization."

The text of the President's reference to the Boston police strike follows:

"I want to say this, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization."

"In my judgment the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employe, and the whole honor of the community is in his hands. He has no right to prefer any private advantage to the public safety.

"I hope that that lesson will be burned in so that it will never again be forgotten, because the pride of America is that it can exercise self-control."

In the course of his address the President said, referring to "radicalism," that the men who tried to get what they wanted by destroying Governments would themselves be destroyed.

The President also asserted that no one could kill government by killing those who conducted government.

He expressed his "shame" over the recent race riots in this country.

Peace Alone, Says President, Will Quiet World Unrest.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 11.—In his two set speeches in Montana today, at Billings this forenoon and in this city tonight, President Wilson took special note of the spirit of unrest prevailing in many quarters and commented on the radicalism which is becoming so pronounced in some parts of the West and seems to be increasing in the East.

In his appeals for the adoption of the treaty and the League of Nations he denounced those who were attempting to inject the doctrines of Lenin and Trotzky into the affairs of the nation. For the first time on his tour the President mentioned the leaders of the Bolsheviki, asserting that, "there are apostles of Lenin in our midst," and that their influence must be held in check if disorders and bloodshed were to be averted.

He did not, he said, oppose agitation for reforms, but declared that the agitation must be orderly. He expressed the opinion that large reforms in industry to aid the masses were vital and should be granted, but he counseled application of the principles of discussion, such as were embodied in the League covenant to prevent future wars.

The President found abundant inspiration for his remarks on radicalism in this region. It is said that his utterances today were influenced not a little by the spirit of revolt as represented by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League and the I. W. W., which is strong in North Dakota.

Reports concerning the police strike in Boston and the disorders there, as well as the threat of the steel workers to strike because the employers refused to meet with them, accentuated this situation.

An Appeal to Common Sense.

The President's addresses today were a joint appeal to the common sense of workers and capitalists and for the speedy adoption of the Peace Treaty and the League covenant. He showed that he was putting great faith in the results of the coming conference of representatives of employers and employes in Washington.

In North Dakota, through which he passed yesterday, the President found the Non-Partisan League in control, and making every endeavor to spread their radical doctrines. The situation there has become so acute that members of the American Legion, composed of soldiers who have returned from France, are making open threats that they will take the matter into their own hands if the power of the radical element cannot otherwise be broken.

In Montana, the situation is different. The Non-Partisan League and the I. W. W. endeavored to get a grip in the State, but so far have failed to gain much headway. In Billings this morning it was openly declared that they would hang the advocates of Bolshevism rather than permit them to rule.

"When they come here," said a member of the reception committee which greeted the President, "we don't let them hold meetings on the streets or in the halls. We tell them, 'Go on to Butte, where they hang you. You know they did hang one man there, and he wasn't the only one who was got out of the country in one way or another.'"

The Industrial Workers of the World, however, have established in Billings an official organ known as The Star, and it is preaching radical doctrines, making attacks on the great mining interests and endeavoring to stir up the workers to join miners of other States in a demand for a five-day week of thirty hours, large wage increases and the nationalization of mines.

The economic issue, as between radicalism or conservatism, has overshadowed the discussion here of the treaty and the League. Leading citizens say that there has been no deep interest in the treaty, as a broad proposition it may be stated that this State is for the adoption of the treaty, possibly with reservations that would not destroy the document. That, apparently, would satisfy the majority of the people.

On his arrival in this city tonight the President passed in his automobile through a lane of little girls, dressed in white, who strewed flowers in his path.

At the hall, which was filled to overflowing, the President was enthusiastically cheered when Governor Stewart introduced him as the spokesman before the people of the League of Nations. A man in the gallery shouted, "We are with you," and there was more cheering.

The President in his address went at length into the motives that actuated him in throwing the force of the United States into he war. He said that he kept the country out until he knew beyond a doubt that the country wanted to go in to save mankind, and go in "with a rush."

The President asserted that the United States would go bankrupt "if it held aloof from world affairs." He did not urge this as the first reason for entering the League of Nations. The first reason, he said, was because America wanted to serve the rest of mankind and be trustee for the world.

The President's train arrived at Billings about 9 o'clock this morning. Thousands of people had poured into the town, some coming 500 miles to see and hear Mr. Wilson. The great auditorium at the fair grounds was filled with 8,000 persons before 8 o'clock, and thousands more lined the streets from the train to the hall.

The President was introduced to his audience by Mayor Malma, Republican, as a man who had shouldered the task of settling the troubles of the world—and was "some man." Judge Pierson, who presided, referred to the President as "The Columbus of Today."

"The President," said Judge Pierson, "is weary of the delay on the part of those along the Potomac, and has turned to the people of the plains for support."

The President was cheered heartily, and as he rose to speak a great American flag was swung from the rafters across the centre of the hall, a signal for a patriotic outburst.

The mothers, fathers, wives, and

Continued on Page Four.

TRY MAY & B CALCO The Correct Combination—Advt.

CENTRAL UNION TAKES ACTION

Holds Secret Ballot On Sympathetic Strike But Result Is Withheld.

ASKS FOR FULL AUTHORITY

General Walkout Would Plunge Boston Into Darkness, Stop Cars, and Tie Up Industry.

GOVERNOR DIRECTS TROOPS

Mayor Asserts 600 of Police Are Loyal—Crooks and Criminals Reported Rushing to City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Its business already seriously crippled and its citizens badly terrorized by the lawlessness ensuing upon the police strike, this city now faces the even grimmer prospect of a general strike. Until late tonight the Central Labor Union debated behind closed doors whether it would ratify an attempt to put all the orderly functions of a great Commonwealth completely out of business and thus club the authorities into recognizing the principle for which the more radical labor elements are contending—the right of police organizations to belong to the American Federation of Labor and thereby to make their members liable to strike calls in violation of their oaths to uphold the forces of law and order.

The conference adjourned after taking a secret ballot of the delegates from all the component unions, and the union officials refused to make public the result of the vote. It was announced that those unions which have not yet balloted on the question of a general strike had been called upon to do so at once, and put the result directly in the hands of a committee of seventeen appointed several weeks ago to handle the police labor situation.

The telephone workers vote on the question tomorrow night. They have been given increases in pay in the hope of keeping them loyal.

If the Central Labor Union decides upon this radical action, it may result in crippling the traffic through the calling out of the street railway carmen, in plunging the city into total darkness, in the midst of its already great dangers, by a strike of the electrical workers, and in bringing industry near to a standstill by a walkout of men in the building trades and many other lines.

The Central has no power to call strikes directly in the ranks of its affiliated bodies, but it boasts that some of them already have placed the deciding of the issue directly in its hands, and that others promise to stand by its decision.

Whether the general strike, if it is called, will be extended to the city firemen is problematical. They belong to the Federation, not to the Central Labor Union, and the division in some labor quarters is that, while their union has expressed loyalty to the principle for which the police are striking, their practical action in putting the question straight up to the Central itself will result in nothing being done.

This belief arises from a growing impression that the Federation leaders are not eager at this time for a finish fight on the right of municipal servants of safety to quit their jobs and leave whole communities in peril at their pleasure. There is a growing impression that even in the ranks of labor itself such an advancement of the right to strike would be met with almost united public opposition in which even many thousands of workingmen themselves would join.

Conference Still in Session.

The Central Labor Union Conference, which still is in session and which may last all night, followed the fruitless effort this afternoon of Mayor Andrew J. Peters, John J. Storrow, Chairman of a committee of prominent citizens appointed by the Mayor to help him deal with the situation, and other members of that committee to get together with the labor men. Those who represented labor were M. L. O'Donnell, President of the Central Labor Union; F. H. McCarthy, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor; P. H. Jennings, business agent of the Central Labor Union, and Councilman J. T. Moriarity, a labor leader. The men talked together for several hours, and while there was every possibility of an amicable agreement on questions of wages and working conditions, absolutely no progress was made at composing the main issue.

The firmness of the labor men is shown by the hourly expectation of a decision to call a general strike. The determination of the city is just as implacable. Boston feels that it is fighting for a vital principle. The speeches in Congress of such men as Senators Henry L. Myers of Montana and Thomas of Colorado, the wide-spread sympathy of the press and the apparent backing of the public generally has stiffened both State and city officials and the great mass of Boston's citizens in their determination to resist to the end. Thus, there appears on the surface no very great prospect of an amicable agreement or an eyeball to eyeball of a bitter and wide-spread war with labor.

Behind the scenes, however, there already is talk of a possible way out

"MR. BELLAMY IS NOT WATER" entirely relieves indigestion.—Advt.

The Outbreak of Riot and Looting in Boston.

A Scollay Square Mob That Was Later Scattered by Troops. ©I.P.S.

Protecting A Bank from Looters ©I.P.S.

One of the Looted Stores ©I.P.S.

State Troops on Guard Duty. ©I.P.S.

which would relieve both sides of the onus of giving it. This would lie in an appeal to the courts over the question of the right of Police Commissioner Curtis to discipline the nineteen patrolmen whose suspension by the Commissioner for joining a body affiliated with the American Federation brought about the strike. The Commissioner's action was in the nature of deferring the final imposing of a penalty upon them after they had been found guilty. The suggestion has now been made that a penalty be imposed upon them, and that then either the Commissioner himself shall take into court his right to discipline them or the policemen shall get the question up for decision by contesting his right. Lawyers who have studied the case say that the court's decision would hinge upon a determination whether the policemen are city employes who have the right to strike under the Massachusetts law, or city officials who have not such right.

Both sides appear to be dodging this settlement of the issue, but citizens who are following the march of events most closely are inclined to believe the principle involved is too important to be fought out on physical grounds as a test of endurance, and that in the end it must rest with the courts to determine the issue. Such a solution of the present difficulties, they say, would afford opportunity for new legislation in the interest of public security, if it is found to be needed.

Concerned at Wilson's Stand.

The action of President Wilson in sending to President Brownlow of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia a request to postpone until after the Industrial Conference action against the police of the capital, who recently joined a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and who were ordered to give up that affiliation by Wednesday under penalty of dismissal, is causing grave concern here. Hope exists that the President's purpose is to induce labor leaders themselves to recognize the folly of allowing public servants connected with the immediate safety of citizens to strike.

There are more reasons than the looting, mobbing, and killing which have characterized the first few days of the strike for a growing eagerness to see it settled. This and the tremendous property loss—estimated as high as $300,000—the interruption to business through the fear of merchants to keep valuables in their shops, and the fear of the public, particularly the women, to go to the stores, all contribute to public impatience to have the thing over. There is in addition a well-grounded fear that another week of the strike will see Boston flooded with crooks and desperadoes of the worst kind. The first real police strike is definitely known to have attracted them here in large numbers already. There is no doubt they still are coming. Boston fears them. And it fears most seriously that once they are here in force they are here to stay for a long time.

The detective force is unaffected by the strike, but it is small, its duties have multiplied beyond its capacity in this emergency, and the menace of the underworld getting the upper hand is very real. Word was received from New York today that several known thieves and others with criminal records had started here, and that New York detectives were following them.

Governor Assumes Command.

While Mayor Peters was engaged with efforts to resolve the strike itself, Governor Calvin Coolidge this afternoon assumed complete charge of the situation, so far as preserving order goes. It is to Governor Coolidge that the Police Commissioner is directly responsible. The Governor made known his action by issuing this proclamation:

> The entire State Guard of Massachusetts has been called out. Under the Constitution, the Governor is the commander in chief thereof, by an authority of which he could not, if he choose, divest himself. That command I must and will exercise.
>
> Under the law, I hereby call upon all the police of Boston, who have loyally and in a never to be forgotten way remained under duty, to aid me in the performance of my duty, of the restoration and maintenance of order in the City of Boston, and each of such officers is required to act in obedience to such orders as I may hereafter issue or cause to be issued. I call on every citizen to aid me in the maintenance of law and order. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

The first order issued by the Governor was Executive Order No. 1, to Edwin U. Curtis. It follows:

> As you are the Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, you are hereby directed, for the purpose of assisting me in the performance of my duty, pursuant to the proclamation issued by me this day, to proceed to the performance of your duties as Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, under my command, and in obedience to such orders as I shall issue from time to time, and obey only such orders as I may so issue or transmit. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Stirred by the repeated killings, the plundering of stores, and the ever-threatening reign of terror the Governor at once made known his determination to call upon the Federal authorities for all the military power necessary to maintain peace and order if the 5,000 guardsmen now on duty in the city prove unequal to the task. He sent this telegram to Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

> The entire State Guard of Massachusetts has been called out. At the present time the City of Boston is orderly; there are rumors of a very general strike. I would say that you would hold yourself in readiness to render assistance from forces under your command upon application which I may be compelled to make to the President. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Regular army troops are available at Camp Devens and naval forces may be obtained from the Charlestown Navy Yard, under the lawful procedure.

The actual request for troops must come from Governor Coolidge to President Wilson.

Asked as to the mode of procedure if Government troops come here, Governor Coolidge said:

"Their commanders will report to me and will be assigned to the authorities in control of the situation, Mayor Peters and his associates."

Guard Controls Sailors.

The navy already has established a provost guard to maintain order among men of its own personnel in the town, but these men, many of whom are to be seen about the principal streets, armed with clubs, have strict orders to take no part in civilian policing. Rear Admiral Dunn, commanding the First Naval District, received a report this afternoon from enlisted men who were detailed to investigate the conduct of their fellows, that sailors of the regular navy were taking no part in the lawlessness, whereas they had rendered material assistance to the police in quelling disorder.

Though there has been no formal declaration of martial law, and technically the Guardsmen are but "reinforcing the police," they are tonight in complete command of the city. Calvarymen, riding two by two, all armed with automatics, some carrying sabres and most wearing steel hats, are keeping crowds from congregating. Infantrymen, their rifles loaded, their belts filled with ball cartridges and their bayonets fixed, are to be found in force all over Boston, while at strategic points they are held in reserve in large numbers, with motor transport ready to take them to any place of trouble. Their readiness to shoot if they have to has made a deep impression upon the lawless and the merely light-minded rowdy elements who have been responsible for so much of the trouble thus far, and tonight the city is quiet.

Arrangements are being made not only to keep them here for some time, but to afford them every facility for their work and every attention for their comfort. Machine guns have been located at each police station, with a plentiful supply of ammunition for each.

All meetings scheduled to take place in Faneuil Hall some thirteen during the next two weeks, have been canceled by the city authorities, and the hall has been turned over to the States guardsmen as a barracks. The Roslindale Municipal Building, Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain, and the Elmwood Street Gymnasium at Roxbury Crossing will be used for a similar purpose at the request of Brig. Gen. Parker, who is in command of the troops.

Governor Coolidge has called upon Louis A. Coolidge, as Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee to Welcome Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, to arrange to provide for the comforts of the Guard while on duty in Boston.

Apprehension Still Exists.

Though the coming of the soldiers in force has meant peace and order thus far tonight, and the particularly heavy details sent to South Boston and to Scollay Square in the market district, where the worst outbreaks have occurred, are masters of the situation, general apprehension and dread still exist. Proclamations urging the people to "Keep moving." "Keep off the streets tonight," and "There is no such thing as an innocent bystander" have had their effect in thinning out the people on the streets.

Magistrates' Courts in all parts of the city, however, have been crowded with prisoners charged with petty thefts and other crimes growing out of the strike. Twenty-two such cases came up today in Dorchester Court. Generally the situation there is peaceful with 200 Guardsmen on duty day and night.

In Roxbury Judge Albert F. Hayden announced that any one brought before him on charges connected with the strike would be dealt with severely. Several cases came before him, and in every instance bail was fixed at $4,000, whether the charge was breaking a window or something more serious.

Jamaica Plain and East Boston were quiet. The East Boston streets were cleared of people by midnight and Captain Hickey said that the only trouble was caused by small boys and young men under 17.

Merchants continue to board up, barricade, or fence in their stores, to keep goods out of their windows, to maintain brightly lighted interiors, and in hundreds of cases to keep armed guards on duty inside. Many citizens have got pistol permits and a few were seen about the streets, in offices and office buildings, with their weapons strapped on. One automobile driving in Tremont Street bore across its front a large sign which read:

"The driver of this automobile is legally armed."

The banks have adopted particularly potent precautions and in the financial district it is fairly well understood that any one who attempts to take advantage of the situation by robbing a bank "will find a quick way to commit suicide."

Some malicious person started telephoning big retail stores this afternoon that Superintendent of Police Cowley requested them to close up early to avoid disorder. The statement was made that other stores had agreed to close at 3 o'clock.

The Retail Trade Board was informed of these messages and promptly started an inquiry. The board found out from Superintendent Crowley that he had made no request.

At the request of Superintendent Crowley the Retail Trade Board this afternoon called the attention of all business houses in Boston to the danger of putting into effect any unconfirmed telephone instructions during the present emergency. The board asked that any store head receiving requests call up the Chamber of Commerce or Police Headquarters.

Police Continue Court Duties.

Striking patrolmen, it was learned today, are continuing to perform their duties in court despite the walkout, and are appearing in all cases where they are needed as witnesses. Mayor Peters issued this statement, praising all policemen who remained true to their oath of office:

> In the difficult crisis through which we are passing, it is well that the community should remember the great obligation which it owes to those of the police force who have remained true to their oath of office and who have continued to assist in the preservation of law and order.
>
> There are over 400 of these men, ranging from Captains and Lieutenants to patrolmen. They have faced not only physical danger, but, what is harder to a red-blooded man, the reproach of their lifetime associates that they have not stood by them; and they have done this without any hope or prospect of reward, except what comes from consciousness that they have done their duty and from the respect and gratitude which they will be accorded by their fellow citizens.
>
> It is upon the spirit which these men have shown, the spirit which puts the city, State, and country above and beyond personal interest and class feeling, that the future safety of American institutions must depend. ANDREW J. PETERS.

The Grand Lodge of Masons has pledged the loyal support of 80,000 Masons in Massachusetts to the Mayor and the Governor.

The oath taken by all Boston policemen upon becoming members of the force is as follows:

> I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and will support the Constitution and laws thereof; so help me God.
>
> I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform and discharge all the duties incumbent upon me as a police officer of the City of Boston.

Every policeman also subscribes to the following agreement:

> I hereby accept the office of patrolman on the police force of the City of Boston and agree to obey and be bound by such rules and regulations as are or may be from time to time laid down for the government of the Police Department of such city.

May Reorganize the Force.

While the recruiting of volunteer policeman continues, though they have virtually been supplanted by the State Guardsmen, no effort yet has been made to supplant the striking patrolmen with a new force, but a basis for just such a sweeping reorganization of the department was laid today.

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission met at the State House and, at the request of Police Commissioner Curtis and the Park Commission, organized the recruiting of both regular patrolmen and members of the Metropolitan Park police by making provisional appointments of war veterans without competitive examinations. It is believed that hundreds, if not thousands, of such men are available, and that their military training and, in many cases, their active service in France make them most valuable.

There was a recent civil service examination which is expected to provide quite a few available for both forces. But the examination papers have not been marked and graded. On the present list there are but twenty-three available for appointment to the police force and sixteen to the metropolitan force.

The metropolitan force at first were assigned to regular police duty when the patrolmen struck, but most of them joined the union and the strike.

From 75 to 90 per cent. of the regular patrolmen are on strike—according to various estimates—and it is recognized by State and city authorities that the task of building an almost totally new organization is a huge one. Nevertheless, they believe the selection of good former soldier material would make it practicable within a reasonably short time.

All of the ninety-six Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants have remained on their jobs and thus a new force could be completely officered with veteran men. In addition, it would be stiffened by the presence in its ranks of a nucleus of loyal patrolmen who refused to strike.

SEVEN DEAD; ONE DYING

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

CAMPBELL, Trooper GEORGE M., of Gloucester, 1st Cavalry; hit by brick.

MELANSON, Trooper LESLIE, of Gloucester, 1st Cavalry; hit by glass.

SULLIVAN, Captain JAMES, Division 2; struck on head.

MOSHER, Lieutenant, Division 2; lacerations of face.

REED, Trooper PAUL, 1st Cavalry; face cut.

HINCKLY, SYLVESTER, 54, volunteer officer; multiple injuries.

TWENTY VOLUNTEER POLICEMEN, minor injuries.

TWELVE STATE GUARDSMEN; minor injuries.

McGill was the man who was shot dead on Howard Street last night. He was identified this morning by a representative of Page & Shaw, by whom he was employed in the shipping room. McGill was 31 and lived with his mother. His friends said that he had no connection with the disorders, but merely chanced to be passing during the Howard Street outbreak.

In a fight tonight between "crap" shooters and Guardsmen who broke up the game Henry Grote of 16 Cable Street, Jamaica Plains, was shot dead by one of the soldiers. The trouble occurred at Water Street, opposite Armory Street, Jamaica Plains. The Guardsmen also wounded three, Carson McWilliams, 18, 84 Boylson Street; Arthur English, 16, 14 Jess Street, and John J. Powers, 25, 16 Marion Street.

Pat Cheever, of 1,837 Columbus Avenue, got into difficulties with the Guardsmen near the Dudley Street elevated terminal in Roxbury and was taken to the City Hospital with a broken jaw.

Richard Reemts, the striking policeman who was shot during the rioting early this morning, died tonight.

Robert Lallie, 21, Whitman, Mass., died at City Hospital today as a result of wounds received yesterday.

Disarm Volunteer Policemen.

Two oversealous volunteer policemen, who drew revolvers on a gang of hoodlums who were hooting them, were disarmed during the morning by the guardsmen.

"I don't care whether you are policeman or not," the guard Sergeant told them. "Showing that gun is inciting to riot, and if you force me to I'll show my authority to disarm you."

Richard D. Reemts, a striking patrolman, formerly attached to the Roxbury Street Station, is dying in City Hospital from wounds inflicted by Abraham M. Karp, a Columbus Avenue automobile accessory dealer. The shooting followed the disarming of two special policemen by two men, of whom Reemts was said to be one. Karp said he saw a disturbance in front of his place and saw Reemts running. Thinking he was a thief, he shot at him, the bullet lodging in the policeman's stomach. Karp is held on a charge of assault with attempt to kill.

The two special policemen said to have been disarmed by Reemts were Thomas H. Gammack, a Harvard student, and John Reed of Belmont.

Arthur D. Shea, also a striking policeman, was identified as Reemt's companion, and is held at East Dedham Street Station.

John H. McNiernan, another former patrolman, was held yesterday on charges of lawlessness. He was arrested by a volunteer policeman in front of Station 12, and was held for disorderly conduct, for trial on Sept. 17. Charles F. Hayes and Walter Allan, charged with assisting in a riot and also assault and battery during a disturbance on the Common, were found guilty today, and Allen was sent to the House of Correction for a year. Hayes was discharged because he was a minor. Grover C. Forrest, upon whom a loaded revolver was found, was sent to the House of Correction for nine months.

Lieutenant Is Arrested.

A Lieutenant in overseas uniform was arrested by Sergeant James Halley of the State Guard and held on a charge of inciting to riot. The Sergeant had charge of the guard at the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, when the Lieutenant came up and began to tell him about his duties. The Sergeant called eight armed men and they marched the Lieutenant to a police wagon.

Police Captain Thomas Goode of the Back Bay Station heard from an underground source this afternoon that a gang of New York gunmen had come to Boston for the purpose of holding up the box office at Fenway Park, just when the fill was bulging with the receipts of a double header between the Red Sox and the St. Louis Browns.

Word was sent to the park, and the receipts, together with a larger sum of money in a safe in the business office, were rushed to the safe deposit vault. Captain Goode went to the park with two companies of the State Guard, 100 volunteer policemen, armed with pistols and clubs, and a detail of loyal patrolmen. They formed lanes from the grand stand exits near the box office to Jersey Street, Brookline Avenue and the Kenmore subway station and forced all the spectators to march out between the guards.

Goode's information included an alleged plan on the part of the bandits to "stick up" well known fans believed to carry much money with them. Hereafter there will be extra guards on duty at the park in lieu of the policemen detailed there in normal times.

The damage done so far by strike sympathizers and young hoodlums is estimated by the police at $300,000. This includes the breaking of plate glass windows and thefts from a number of stores. Sudbury Street, from Scollay Square to Canal Street, had only a few plate glass windows left intact. Broken glass covered the sidewalks on both sides of the street this morning.

The windows broken included shoe stores, cigar stores, a candy shop, and several hat stores.

Several plate glass windows in the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company's store, corner of Howard and Court Streets, were broken and a number of shoes which were on display were taken. No estimate has yet been placed on the loss.

The Scollay Square Arcadia, a small amusement place a few doors away, was attacked.

The United Cigar Stores, Inc., has losses totaling about $1,000. Several of their stores were wrecked and cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobacco taken. At the one at 35-37 Washington Street all of the goods on display were taken. Another at the corner of Washington and State Streets was also attacked.

Mischief makers smashed the window of the Plaidas Lunch, near the corner of State and Washington Streets. The lunch room is open at all hours, and during the night a large stone crashed through the glass.

Walton's Lunch Room, 820 Washington Street, also had a large plate-glass window broken. Nothing was taken from there.

Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent Store in Scollay Square also suffered losses. Several large windows were smashed and considerable goods removed.

Window breaking sufficed at the Alpha Lunch and Walton's Lunch, also in Scollay Square.

Several thousand dollars is the estimated loss at the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company's store, corner of Washington Street and Cornhill, as the result of window breaking.

Directly across the street at the Market Men's Shoe Store, many pairs of heavy boots, worth $10 to $15 a pair, were stolen.

Arthur's Shoe Store at 39 Washington Street, was also entered and all of the stock within easy reach was taken, making the loss quite heavy.

BOSTON LIFE TAKES A DIFFERENT ANGLE

Holdups Common Sights in the Streets During Reign of Disorder.

HOODLUMISM IS RAMPANT

Signs in Store Windows Show a Touch of Humor—Much Plate Glass Smashed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Holdups are common sights during the strike. Early this morning a number of people in the neighborhood of Washington and Franklin Streets saw two men in sailors' uniforms hold up a civilian under a bright electric light. No one loitered very long for fear of similar treatment.

A telephone message was received at 2 o'clock this morning from a man who said he was on Huntington Avenue, near Symphony Hall.

"Two negroes are holding up every one who passes this way," he said. "I wish you would make them change their location. I want to go home."

The guardsmen are on the lookout for cat hands and wrists. Many of the hoodlums do not even go to the trouble of picking up bricks with which to smash windows. One shoe store, whose plate glass windows were protected by boards, had this sign:

"We don't keep shoes in the window. They are too costly."

A sign on another store read:

"We exchange stolen articles which don't fit."

Thirty young men walked into the Waldorf Restaurant at the corner of Broadway and Dorchester Street last night and ordered an expensive meal. When the cashier asked them to pay the checks, they stripped the counters of pies, cakes and fruit and, after hitting the cashier with a piece of pie, left the place.

A man about 50 years old offered himself for volunteer duty at the Court Square station.

"By the way," he said after his services had been accepted, "I have five cars which I would be glad to put at your disposition. I'll drive one of them if you want me to do so."

A Cambridge firm is taking advantage of conditions here by inserting advertisements in Boston papers. "You can get a job with us in Cambridge, where you will be protected by a reliable police force" one advertisement read.

Twenty-eight automobile insurance underwriters, in an advertisement, warn automobile owners that their insurance policies do not cover damage "which may be caused directly or indirectly by invasion, riot, civil war or commotion or military or usurped power." John C. Paige & Co., resident managers of the National Surety Company, notify their clients in another advertisement that policies may be extended to cover damage by riot upon payment of an additional premium.

A gang of South Boston rioters dragged a safe out of a five and ten cent store at F Street and Broadway and, when they got it out on the street, found they had nothing with which to open it. After struggling with it in vain for some time, they left it in the middle of the street.

During the crap games which had been taking place on the Common before Guardsmen broke them up today gangs of thugs moved from one circle of players to another. When some one made a big winning they broke into the circle and gathered up all the money in the pot.

Boston has had to shorten its library hours during the strike. Otto Fleischner, librarian, ordered all libraries closed at 6 o'clock tonight and hereafter instead of 9 o'clock.

A South Boston mob found two barrels of whisky last night in a saloon on D Street and rolled them up a hill. They broke open the barrels with rocks and then broke into a five and ten cent store and stole pitchers enough for the crowd. The party did not break up until 9 o'clock this morning.

WILSON MESSAGE TOO LATE

Steel Union Did Not Receive Appeal Until After the Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Presidents of the steel workers' unions said today that they had no other plans but to go ahead with the general strike, which is called for Sept. 22.

John Fitzpatrick, who has been in charge of the meetings here, said that the telegram sent by the President to Samuel Gompers, asking that the steel men defer their move until after the industrial conference in October, was not received until after the meeting yesterday had been over several hours. Mr. Fitzpatrick indicated that nothing could be done until the steel unions' Presidents meet in Pittsburgh next Wednesday. He said he would leave for that city tonight.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is not expected in Washington until next week, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the organization, is out of the city.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, declined to make any statement here yesterday on the threatened strike of steel workers.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Iron, steel and blast furnace workers of the United States, not working under union agreements, are requested not to go to work Sept. 22, in an appeal issued here tonight by William Z. Foster, Secretary Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers.

The appeal, translated into seven different languages, and addressed not only to the United States Steel Corporation employes, but to workers of independent companies, will be sent immediately to the 300,000 employes of the various concerns.

The statement, signed by the National Committee, was issued shortly after the arrival here from Washington of D. J. Davis, Edward J. Evans, and William Hannan, three of the six members of the Strike Committee, of which John Fitzpatrick and Samuel Gompers are members.

Lots of People Accustomed to Eating

WARD'S

BREAD and CAKES

and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread or Cake.

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or 'phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's". Ask for it by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS
TIP-TOP
MOTHER HUBBARD
PEACE-TIME
DAINTY-MAID
ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

Eat plenty of WARD'S BREAD at every meal and reduce the high cost of living.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES
SILVER QUEEN
SUNKIST GOLD
FAIRY SPONGE
DEVIL'S DREAM
KUKUNO
GOLDEN NUGGET
CREAMY SPICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

WARD BAKING COMPANY
BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100
BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

Special—
Silk Neckwear
85c
4 for $3.25
Friday and Saturday Only

We have selected a number of choice scarfs from our regular stocks for this week end's special.

You know where neckwear prices are?—way out of sight. So it will pay you to buy several of these beautiful silk scarfs at 85c.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 39th
846-848 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 123d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Examine an Ostermoor at our Showrooms

See how well it's made, how carefully finished, how good it looks

What you can't see—its everlasting comfort and serviceability—we guarantee So there's no risk

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

Ostermoor & Co.
114 Elizabeth St
Through the Block to 128 Mercer, near Grand St
Phone Spring 6

WALLIS Kerosene Tractors
The best tractor for farm power work.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" Engines
"Z" Kerosene Engines
Perfect power for electric lights and water.

Power Outside the House and In

Do your plowing, harrowing and other farm power work with the Wallis high grade Kerosene Tractor. Does most work at least cost for fuel. Powerful and durable. Far ahead of its time in efficiency.

Power for home electric lights and water systems is always assured with our "Z" Kerosene Engine. Typical Fairbanks-Morse quality, every one.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company
Phone 3000 Cortlandt
30 Church Street, New York City.

SAYS UNIONS FROWN ON POLICE STRIKES

Matthew Woll Asserts American Federation of Labor Opposes Walkouts by City Employes.

BLAMES BOSTON OFFICIALS

Declares Denial of Collective-Bargaining Principle a Cause of Industrial Unrest.

Referring to the Boston police strike in an address at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, Matthew Woll, a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, declared his organization opposed strikes by policemen, firemen or other municipal, State or Federal employes. On the other hand, he said, the Federation holds that all wage-earners have the right to associate with one another and collectively to improve their condition.

In granting a charter to the Firemen's Union, said Mr. Woll, it was clearly understood that the firemen would not resort to strikes to improve their conditions.

"That is the attitude of the American Federation so far as municipal employes are concerned," he said. "Unfortunately, those in possession of government to determine the conditions of Government employes or to deal with them collectively, have evidenced an improper conduct, in my opinion, toward organizations of their employes, particularly the police.

"The Federation discourages all Government employes from striking. It cannot tell any body of men not to strike, nor direct any one to strike. It has no authority of that kind. But it urges public employes not to resort to strikes.

"In Boston the very influence which should now be aroused, the help that could be of vast assistance to the public in preventing such a condition as obtains there, could have been avoided by the city and State officials if they had permitted the police to belong to the Federation. It is because the authorities refused to permit the Boston police to enter the Federation that that condition prevails.

Calls Strike Unnecessary.

"It should be impressed on those in authority that the right of the police to organize and to affiliate with the Federation should be freely conceded. By so doing, the great mass of American workers will be able to exert their influence upon these employes and they can resort to other channels than a strike for the relief of their grievances.

"On the question of industrial democracy, we find still that group of employers, Bourbonic in character, who believe democracy means for them to rule or ruin industrially. They cannot conceive that the workers have any right in the management of industry. We have a condition like that in the steel industry, where Judge Gary refused to meet the committee of the organization. The time has passed when any man can say he is the ruler of the people in his employment."

Among the speakers were Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Employment Service in Boston; George W. Perkins, who read a paper on "Profit Sharing, or the Workers' Fair Share"; T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union; the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic College, Washington, D. C.; Angus B. Hibbard, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce; Emerson McMillan, on "Municipal Ownership," and Sir Charles Ross.

The Boston police situation came in for considerable discussion. Mr. Bloomfield said the strike was bearing most heavily against the working people, for with few exceptions all the looting was taking place in districts inhabited by wage earners. He praised the police but wished they had not resorted to the strike.

Strike Prevents Settlement.

"We want to make Boston not a congress of crooks," he said. "We want to clear the air and make it possible for the case to be settled on its merits. The strike makes it impossible for the friends of the police to apply common sense to the situation. No man, woman, or child knows from what direction assault will come. For the interest of the wage earners, the police should use some other method to adjust their grievances."

Sir Charles Ross described conditions in London during the police strike. He said that after the grievances had been redressed, an organization was found within the police force which proposed to usurp the powers of the Government.

Dr. Ryan said that possibly there had been more democracy and home rule in Boston in the management of the police, the present situation might not have arisen. He said the Boston Police Commissioner was appointed by the Governor, and that apparently his unbending attitude had helped bring on the strike. He doubted the propriety of police and firemen joining the American Federation of Labor, as there was a tendency toward divided allegiance in belonging to an outside organization.

Despite gains in recognition of the principle of collective bargaining, he continued, several large corporations have repudiated it. Speaking of the United States Steel Corporation's refusal to deal with a committee of union men "on the pretense that the unions do not comprise the majority," he thought "the flouting of collective bargaining by employers" was one of the most disturbing factors in the industrial field.

The great need today, in the opinion of Father Ryan, is greater production. He said this could be stimulated if it was made worth while for the men to produce more. One way to stimulate production, he said, was for the workers to share in the surplus remaining after a fair interest had been paid on the investment. He cautioned employers against attempting to "flim flam" the wage earners by bogus profit-sharing schemes, and declared labor would have to be admitted into partnership in business.

Urges Mediation Principle.

Ralph Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Civic Federation, read a paper on the President's Industrial Conference. He said he doubted that the plans of "visionary doctrinaires," many of them Socialists and near-Socialists, would not get far at the White House. He did not believe participation by wage earners in the management of business would make much headway.

In place of compulsory arbitration, he expected joint mediation committees to be formed in cities, composed of representatives of merchants and business men and labor union officials, which would meet regularly to discuss industrial disputes. He said State committees could be appointed by the Governor to deal with organizations involved in industrial disputes in more than one locality.

Mr. Perkins said he did not look on profit-sharing as a philanthropy or a form of benevolence. He analyzed some profit-sharing plans which had failed and then summarized advantages of a plan he explained as follows:

"First: It is genuine. The organization as a whole, and each individual in it, has a definite goal for the year's work. They know at the beginning of a year how much money must be earned to cover what we will call fixed charges; they know they are being paid to earn those charges; they know they share in all profits above those charges, and they know the amount of the profits largely depends on their efforts. This is of great value to the business from a dollar-and-cent standpoint. There is no philanthropy about it.

"Second: Having reached the goal set, the money over and above the salaries they are paid are invested in the business in which they are engaged and on which their whole time and thought and energy should be centered. What an advantage this is to the employer, and what a spur and incentive to the employe! The employer need give little thought to whether his men are really giving to their work the best that is in them; and the employe need not wonder whether he is being properly compensated. The whole relationship is placed on a new basis, not antagonistic, but co-operative."

MAYOR PROMISES POLICE MORE PAY

City Employes Due for a Salary Increase, He Tells Police Camp.

All city employes are due for an increase in salary, said Mayor Hylan last night, addressing the police camp fire at Camp Hylan, Sheepshead Bay. He said the money would be obtained from increasing the assessed valuation of property throughout the city, but did not intimate when the city employes, including the police and firemen, could expect the increase nor to what it would amount.

Chief Magistrate William G. McAdoo, another speaker, rebuked the police of Boston for having gone on strike, and said he did not believe that a condition such as exists in Boston could exist here. He said the police of Boston, by their action, had jeopardized the lives of hundreds of citizens and had disregarded their oaths to protect life and property.

"We must not complacently say that what happened in Boston could never by any possibility occur here, because human nature is very much the same the world over," said the Chief Magistrate. "But there are differences in communities, as in individuals, and a police force has traditions and standards in one locality different from those in another locality. It has come to be trite saying that New York's policemen are the 'finest,' and that is the highest possible compliment because it involves moral as well as physical courage."

"Could what has occurred in Boston happen in New York?' I am prepared to say, and I believe I speak for all of you when I say it, that it could not. The Boston policeman is not less human than the same man in New York. He is rankling under what he believes to be an injustice. Whether he is right about that is not for us to say, and he has undertaken to remedy it by a drastic, radical, and revolutionary course which has imperilled person and property and begotten deep disgrace to the community of which he was the guardian. No injustice from which he suffers would justify, in my judgment, the course which he has taken. He has shown that he does not comprehend the importance of the office he holds and its relation to the community. More than that, he evidently does not understand the character of a policeman in this country.

"I said that what happened in Boston could not happen in New York, because the police force in New York has the most honorable traditions of unswerving loyalty and complete obedience to the constituted civic authorities without regard to who they may be or who they are for the time being. A New York policeman carries himself like a soldier and understands thoroughly that the best military standards are essential to his efficiency. He is by nature, education, and training a conservor of respect for the law and inherits a dislike for everything that savors of mob rule and unlicensed liberty."

Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn said that every member of the Board of Estimate favored an increase in wages for the police and firemen of the greater city, and he expected that as soon as the money for these increases was assured the men would get higher wages.

LABOR CONFERENCE PLANS.

President Takes Up the Matter En Route.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson devoted much of his time after leaving Billings, en route to Helena, to completion of the arrangements for the coming labor conference in Washington early in October. The first meeting will probably be held Oct. 6 and representatives of labor and those who employ labor will consider domestic labor problems and the existing unrest.

Going through Montana today, the Presidential party got its first glimpse of mountain peaks. At Livingston the train stopped to change engines, and a crowd, many of whom were children, was on hand to welcome the President.

"I never saw so many children in my life," the President laughingly called out, "and they are all good Democrats."

One of the crowd replied: "Good."

The President exclaimed: "I like to see that!"

Mrs. Wilson was presented with two baskets of flowers by two girls dressed in white frocks and when the President saw them appear he invited them into the car.

Another incident seemed to please the crowd, as well as the Presidential party. An elderly woman was seen struggling through the crowd that surrounded the train. The President directed that a passage be made for her and she presented Mrs. Wilson a small bunch of sweet peas. Both the President and Mrs. Wilson thanked and shook hands with her.

WHIP NONUNION WOMEN.

Macon Textile Strikers Stone Home of Another.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 11. — Two white women were whipped and the home of another was stoned by strikers during rioting here today in the mill district, where 2,000 textile workers have been on strike for three weeks. The women were non-union workers.

The mob attacked the home of Mrs. W. T. Crosby, wife of a mill foreman, and dispersed only after the woman had fired six times at them. The mob caught and whipped Mrs. Alice Wheeler and her daughter.

Under promise of the strikers that there would be no disorder and women pickets would be withdrawn the police guard was reduced to a minimum today, but the non-union workers were followed from the mills and attacked.

Seine Water Supply Workers Strike

PARIS, Sept. 11, (Havas.)—Workmen and other employes of the water supply service in most of the communities in the Department of the Seine, in the suburbs of Paris, stopped work today to enforce some of their claims and in sympathy with municipal employes, who struck Sept. 9.

NO 'DIRECT ACTION' BY BRITISH LABOR

Extremists Fail to Swing Trade Union Congress, Which Shelves Issue.

STRAIGHT VOTE DODGED

Previous Question Is Carried by 2,255,000 to 2,086,000—Other Moderate Action.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—After putting into play some smart parliamentary tactics the Trades Union Congress at Glasgow today refused to record a decision on the question of "direct action." London afternoon newspapers display an evident feeling of relief at the failure of extremists to stampede the Congress, and not less hopeful were signs of opposition to radical leaders that appeared in the course of the debate.

No one had expected that "direct action" would come up today and there was a general feeling of surprise when Stuart Bunning, President of the Congress, called on Tom Shaw, M. P., representative of the weavers, to move on behalf of the General Purposes Committee that "this Congress declares against the principle of industrial action in purely political matters." The selection of Shaw for such a purpose was not without its significance as showing that dislike of "direct action" is not incompatible with belief in the most advanced tenets of the labor program, for he was one of the chief speakers on Wednesday in favor of nationalisation of mines.

But today in his speech he directly attacked Robert Smillie and Robert Williams of the transport workers, whom he declared were two outstanding champions of "direct action," for he went on: "I dislike autocratis whatever their name may be. I believe the whole people has the right to decide its political fate."

He was supported in a remarkable speech by J. H. Thomas, M.P., who took the ground that if "direct action" were approved, it would be only logical to abolish the Parliamentary Labor Party, and declared his belief that a general election was near which would give the Labor Party such a chance as it had never had before.

He was answered by Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, and Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers, two of the firebrands of the congress, and then a decisive vote on "direct action" was avoided by a motion for the "previous question." That was carried by 2,255,000 votes to 2,086,000, and the debate came to an abortive conclusion.

Opinions will differ as to the real meaning of the vote, but it seems clear that trade unionists are too much divided among themselves to wish to make a distinct record.

The Westminster Gazette says tonight: "While this may be taken to mean by inference that the policy of 'direct action' is approved, its real meaning is that the conference stands by the resolution previously carried referring the question back to its Parliamentary Committee, who had reported that it did not think it desirable to call a special conference to consider the matter. The vote will be hailed by supporters of 'direct action' as a victory, but the result so far is negative. To definitely adopt the policy, a positive vote declaring for 'direct action' will clearly be necessary."

It is also worth noting that the Congress showed practical moderation on other matters that came before it. It did, indeed, pass one of its theoretical resolutions in favor of nationalization of banking business, but it declined by a large majority to further legislation making it illegal for non-unionists to work at trades in which the majority of workers were unionists, and it also threw out a motion in favor of one big union for Great Britain with the Parliamentary Committee as its executive.

LONDON, Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—Yesterday's action of the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow in passing a resolution to "compel" the nationalization of the coal mines brought from The Daily Telegraph today the editorial expression of opinion that the resolution was equivalent to a declaration of war upon constitutional government, while The Daily Graphic describes it as a challenge to the nation. Several other newspapers insist that the only body which can "compel" the Government is Parliament. The Morning Post thinks that J. H. Thomas, who, it says, is an astute politician, was probably right when he expressed anticipation that the Government would refuse the demand and that another congress would be convened to decide what to do next.

"A labor Government is not a remote possibility if the labor leaders can show the country that they are responsible and business-like people," says The Daily Mail, a sentiment which is paraphrased by The Manchester Guardian, which adds its belief that no labor Government could come into being which had not the support of many outside the mine workers.

The Daily Express finds an undercurrent of belief that a new coalition Government may arise containing a large element of labor representation and favoring nationalization of the mines.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—John L. Hayes, representing the American Federation of Labor, conveyed fraternal greetings to the Trade Union Congress. He said American wrokingmen did not desire to undertake to advise the British workmen regarding the solution of after-the-war problems, but that the mutual attitude of the workmen of both countries, that of "hands off," was deemed best for all concerned. Statistics and statements presented by Mr. Hayes, showing the advancement of the labor movement in the United States, were received with applause.

J. Watters, a Canadian delegate, said that Canada's coalition government was unscrupulous in its dealings with labor. It was possible, he added, that it would soon be necessary for the workers to revert to direct action to compel the Government to realise its obligations to the workers.

COAL MINERS DRAFT TERMS

Ignore Efforts of Board of Conciliation and District Officers.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—Striking Delaware, Lackawanna & Western coal miners, through their General Grievance Committee, today followed the example of the Delaware & Hudson men of yesterday and ignored the efforts of the Board of Conciliation and the district officers to bring about a resumption of work. Instead of discussing a return to work the men devoted the entire time of the session to framing nineteen demands for adjustment of grievances which are to be presented to the company.

These demands cover a wide range of trivial grievances that could easily be adjusted, but it is expected that the company will take a stand similar to that assumed by the Delaware & Hudson officials. The latter held that to deal with any but the authorized body, the District Executive Board, would constitute a revolution of the agreement between the miners and the operators.

The death of their former chief, John Mitchell, has had a visible effect upon the attitude of the strikers. All mines will close tomorrow, when the Mitchell funeral will take place. Delegations from every local miners' union will attend. A movement has been started to erect a monument over Mitchell's grave.

There were but comparatively few accessions to the ranks of the striking silk mill workers today, due to the activity of the police in preventing marchers from assembling at any of the factories. Efforts were made at one or two mills in the upper valley to persuade the workers to return, but they were not very successful.

Miss Mary Kelleher, National Organizer of the silk workers, arrived in the city today and at once started organizing the strikers. She plans to unite all the operatives in the valley and continue the fight for a minimum of $15 per week and the eight-hour day.

FOR NATIONALIZED MINES.

Miners Also Want Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Nationalisation of mines as a general principle was approved this afternoon by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, with only one delegate voting against the plan. He later explained that he only meant impossible for the present. Concrete proposals for nationalization are expected when the report of the Committee on Resolutions is presented, and then the discussion of this subject will be continued.

The convention voted with the same unanimity for the six-hour day and five-day week in all coal mines, which demands are to be incorporated in those presented to the mine operators at the joint wage conference at Buffalo on Sept. 25, but deferred discussion of specific wage demands until next week.

This afternoon Seymour Steadman of Chicago, counsel for Eugene V. Debs and formerly attorney for the mine workers in the Cherry Hill mine disaster case, addressed the delegates on behalf of Debs, Rose Pastor Stokes and others convicted under the Espionage act. He invited the mine workers to send representatives to the "American Freedom Convention" at Chicago on Sept. 26, called to press for their release and the repeal of the act.

The convention stands adjourned tomorrow on account of the funeral of John Mitchell, which will be attended by a large delegation.

SPREAD MARSEILLES STRIKE

Tramway, Gas, and Electrical Workers Join Dock Laborers.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 11.—The life of this, the second city in France, was partially paralyzed today by a strike of the tramway, gas, and electrical workers in sympathy with the striking dock workers. The decision to aid the dock workers was made at a monster mass meeting of members of the various unions held in the open air before the Labor Exchange last night.

The dock strike, which has been causing a daily loss of millions of francs, thus far has been without violence. A settlement of the trouble seems impossible at present, the men having refused all offers of their employers to compromise, even temporarily.

Labor Unrest Ended in Portugal.

Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, military attaché at Lisbon returned yesterday on the Italian liner Roma on his way to Washington. Labor unrest had practically died down in Portugal, he said, and there were now few strikes there.

BREADTH

FOLLOWING THE CUSTOM OF ENGLISH DRAPERS, FINCHLEY HAS GIVEN MORE BREADTH TO THE SHOULDERS OF THE RECENT LOUNGE AND BUSINESS JACKETS.

$50

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street NEW YORK

AMERICAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Photographs showing our soldiers rounding up Mexican outlaws are presented in the current issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial. Also many other photographs showing scenes of interest the world over. 10c a copy at news stands, $5 a year by mail. The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

A man gets the personal note of a personal note in FRANKLIN SIMON hand tailored clothes

Suits $30 to $80
Topcoats $40 to $65

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level
Store open Saturday from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

The Croix De Gall And High Clothes Prices

THERE ought to be a Croix De Gall for some High Clothes Prices. I deny that prices need be high, and I support my denial by demonstration—an All Worsted Suit or Topcoat of Pure Virgin Wool, journeyman hand-tailored to your individual measure, with custom drapery and distinction, for only $40, $45, $50.

I stand for the Encouragement of Buying and Discouragement of Boohooing. I am charging a slightly increased price for labor, which I must, but, beyond that, you pay me no more than my prices immediately after the Armistice Pact.

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner

For Boys

who are hard on clothes

Every mother of a "regular feller" knows at least seventeen reasons why boys' clothes should be made of armor plate, if it were practicable.

The next best thing is Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for boys,—sturdy all-wool fabrics, staunchly tailored, and as smartly styled as Dad's clothes.

So long as boys are boys the secret of clothes economy will always be the same:—Good clothes that stand the gaff. Our "satisfaction or money back" guarantee says that these clothes will!

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for Boys

Sizes: 8 to 18

Mothers: If the finest clothes made are none too good for your boy, you will want to see the interesting assortments we are showing at our four stores. So economically priced that they cut the clothes cost of living. Most every suit includes an extra pair of knickers.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

THE Illustrated NEWS

IT gives you the news—in a sentence instead of a column—in a paragraph instead of a page.

And then its pictures take you to the scene of the news and show you exactly how the place and people look.

When you can get both news and pictures besides for your two cents, why not do it?

2¢

At any news-stand—or, better yet, have your news-dealer deliver it every morning.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

The "STETSONIAN"

Soft Hat for Fall

Styled and finished as perfect as human skill can produce, this feature soft hat, a Stetson creation, will appeal to most men.

Soft pleasing shades

Priced $8.00

Has a matched band slightly wider than regular

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you know

Kansas City ranks 11th in postal receipts—20th in population, exceeding in stamp sales every city of equal size? 29

Standard Oil Company,
L. I. City, N. Y.
F. L. R. Sweet, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

A contractor is known by the company he keeps—also how often he keeps it.

Standard Oil Co.	31	Bldgs.
J. B. King & Co.	19	"
Vacuum Oil Co.	31	"
Bush Terminal Co.	22	"
Robert Gair Co.	13	"
Gt. A. & P. Tea Co.	10	"

72.2% of Turner's work has been repeat orders—exclusive of over $45,000,000 Government work.

TURNER
Construction Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRINTING SALESMEN

Here Is a Real Opportunity for Someone!

There is in this city a young man who has demonstrated his ability to sell printing. His production is not large as yet, but he has the right stuff in him and in a favorable environment will develop into a salesman of the first water. We can furnish the environment—large financial resources, a reputation for the highest business integrity, one of the largest plants in the country, and ability to produce quality catelog work in black and in colors. We now have an opening in our sales organization for a young man *who can grow*. The right man will receive a liberal salary and splendid backing. But he must be selling printing now and have been selling it for at least one year, and he must have produced at least $20,000 during the past year. If this fits your case write at once for an appointment, giving all the information which we should have. Your communication will be treated with *absolute confidence*. If you know of such a young man you will be doing him a real service by sending this advertisement to him. Y 64 Times Annex.

Store Hours: 8:30 to 6:00 Saturdays: 8:30 to 6:30

LAMBERT
EST. 1888

The New Store

Offers authoritative styles in Autumn Hats, embracing the modes approved by New York's best-dressed men.

The Lambert hat service means something more than correct style and good value. Its goal is complete satisfaction to you. Our inflexible rule—"We would not sell an unbecoming hat" is your safeguard.

$3.50 to $12.00

254 FIFTH AVE.
Bet 28th and 29th Sts.

LAMBERT
APPAREL FOR MEN
Other Stores at
289 Cortlandt St. And
134 Nassau St., New Haven, Ct.

Blue Cheviot Suits
$43 and $47

Just a little early, but this heavyweight blue cheviot is mighty fine for fall and winter wear. It is so difficult to secure heavy material that this becomes a real opportunity. Two grades, $43-$47.
The winter overcoats are ready, priced more attractively now than they may be later. $30, $32, $35 to $55. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., nr. 31st. Open 'till 7 Saturday.

Salto-Nuts
Ap-pe-tiz-ing
Chuck says
Take your regular girl to Hatch's—get her a box of crisp luscious Salto-Nuts
Buy Box Today!
Hatch
MATCH - ME PAYS THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & Herald Sq. Bway & 34th Bway & 45th

INVESTIGATED FIRST.
Business chances advertised in The New York Times are submitted to searching investigation.—Advt.

PRINCE CONQUERS BUCKING BRONCO

Holds His Seat While Untamed Mustang Does His Worst Before Saskatoon Crowd.

ATTENDS A COWBOY SHOW

Feats with Lariat, Daring Riding, and Roping of Cattle Are Performed for Him.

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—After witnessing the best horsemanship and steer-throwing exhibitions the "Wild West" could produce, the Prince of Wales proved to 20,000 ranchers, cattlemen and cowboys here today that bucking broncos held no terrors for their future King.

A varied program of steer riding, lassoing, and horse racing had been arranged for the Prince, and after displaying a keen interest in all the "stunts" he indicated a desire to participate. At his request a wiry little mustang, untamed and unbroken, was brought out fresh from the paddock, while the huge crowd gasped in surprise.

The Prince gained the saddle gracefully, and held it until the little mount was exhausted by its efforts to unseat him. Then he requested that he be photographed in the saddle.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SASKATOON, Sask., Sept. 11.—Today has been a Cowboy Day and the Prince has had his first insight into life and excitements of the rancher. Today at noon he came to Saskatoon, a town that is still fighting its way out of the prairie, where wheat and cattle are kings and where today there was occurring a stampede, that is, a sports meeting of cattlemen, in which all feats of skill necessary to their romantic calling are indulged in by experts for prizes.

The stampede was the event of the day, though Saskatoon is an event in itself. Saskatoon is only now beginning its own history and is sorting itself out from the rough prairie which still shows its bleak and green in the heart of the growing town. It is a characteristic town on the uplift. It is thrusting back the flat and naked plain with elevators and skyclimbing office blocks. It snubs the stubborn plain with classic renaissance buildings, and encroaches upon its illimitable mass with fine rough-stone universities. It has its new sweet suburbs with houses built on a garden city plan in an area still wearing an air of buffalo hill.

It grows so fast you can almost see it doing it. It has grown so fast that the guide book makers have not been able to keep pace with it. Guide books still talk of it as a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Put not your trust in guide books when coming to Canada, for the village you came out to see turns out, like Saskatoon, to be a bustling town, "full of pep," as they say, and possessing nearly 30,000 inhabitants. It is worth saying that somewhere about 1903 it had exactly 150 souls within its boundaries. Now from the look of it, it could provide about ten motor cars for each of those oldest inhabitants and have a lot over for new comers.

This great sport meeting took place on a big racing ground before the grand stand packed with some 50,000 people. It was an affair of excitement, a real breath from Western life. They say cattle kings are moving away from this area to the more spacious and lonely lands of the North, but what the Prince saw showed that the daring and skillful spirit of cowboys has not moved on yet. He saw all the tricks of the cattlemen's trade as the best cattlemen do them. The cattlemen rode before him on bucking horses that seemed made of India rubber and violence as they strove to throw the leechlike men in furry chaps, loose shirt, sweatrag, and felt hat.

He saw some of the same cattlemen ride what seemed a more difficult proposition, the untamed bull that bounces itself up and down and lows vindictively as in a fury it tries to wriggle the rider off. From the end of the race track steers were loosed and cattlemen on small, lithe horses came after them full speed, the lariat whirling like a live snake.

In a flash the noose was tight about the horns of the beast; a nimble twist of the horse and the rope was swung against the steer's legs and it was thrown heavily. Like lightning the cowboy was off the horse, was on top of the stunned animal, and had its legs hobbled in a rope. One man performed this quite astonishing feat in twenty-eight seconds from the time the steer was loosed to the time he had the legs secure.

A still more daring feat was bulldogging. A steer is loosed and the cowboy rides after it. Instead of lassoing it he plunges straight off his horse onto the very horns of the beast, and gripping these long cruel weapons he twists the bull's neck until it comes down. There is a thrill of real danger in this. One man, a cattleman millionaire, caught his steer well, but in bringing it down the animal rolled right over onto him. For a moment the man and beast were lost in a confusion of tossing legs and dust. Then the man, with his shirt torn to ribbons and his back thoroughly scraped, rose up gamely. The only thing about him that had come out without any great dusting was his double linen collar, the strangest article of clothing for any bulldogger to wear.

WAR CHANGES SEX BALANCE

Prussia Now Has 1,107 Women to Every 1,000 Men.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Before the war there were in Prussia 1,005 women to every 1,000 men. In no other European country, save Belgium, where the proportion was 1,002 to 1,000, were the numbers of marriageable persons of opposite sexes so nearly equal. In England the figures were 1,061 to 1,000.

What the effect of the European struggle has been in this matter is shown by some interesting statistics published in the Berliner Tageblatt. Prussia now has 1,107 women to every 1,000 men.

In 1913 the number of marriages in Prussia was 7.77 per 1,000 of the population. It was 10.4 at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. It is now 5.42.

In all Germany the number of marriages in 1915, the last year for which statistics are available, decreased nearly 50 per cent. as compared with 1914. So far as the actual number of marriages in Prussia is concerned, there were almost as many as far back as 1868 as there were last year, 216,000 and 229,000 respectively.

The number of war marriages in Prussia in August, 1914, is given as 47,784.

AUSTRIANS LOOK TO UNION.

Representatives Hold That Nation Cannot Maintain Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The Austrian peace treaty was accepted by an overwhelming majority of the Reichsrath, consisting of Socialists and Christian Socialists of the National Assembly. All speeches were pervaded by a feeling that the union with Germany was inevitable, a crippled Austria being incapable to maintain her independence. Deputies expressed confidence that American influence would prevent the inevitable financial control from developing into political control of Austria.

The meeting was marked by the realization of the tragic fate of the separation of 4,000,000 Germans, now Czechoslovak and Italian subjects, from their Austrian co-nationals after hundreds of years of common history.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

WILSON DENOUNCES POLICE STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

sweethearts of Montana whose loved ones were killed on the battlefields of France may not know much about the details of the treaty of peace and the League covenant, but they do know that they want no more world wars, and if the treaty of peace will bring about that result, they want it adopted.

This situation was developed with dramatic suddenness today during the President's speech. In the great auditorium were hundreds of men and women in mourning. Many of them had come long distances to hear the President and get such comfort as they might from his words. Women wept as the President told of his ideals and paid tribute to the soldiers who had given their lives in the cause of mankind. There were men, too, not a few of them veterans of the civil war, who wept, and the President was profoundly touched.

It was in the course of an indirect reference to the speech by Senator Knox, who declared that the terms of the Peace Treaty might be more severe than Germany could meet, that the President made his appeal. Some of the men, now characterising this treaty as too harsh, the President said, were the very ones who less than twelve months ago were criticising the administration for fear that Germany would be let off too lightly.

"They were pitiless then," he exclaimed; "they are pitiful now."

An Affecting Moment.

There was no applause, but many men and women in the great crowd which filled the Auditorium were crying, and the President hesitated a moment.

"It is very important," he went on, "that we should not forget what this war meant. I venture to think that there are thousands of mothers and fathers and wives and sweethearts in this country who are never going to forget. Thousands of our gallant youth lie buried in France, and buried for what? For the redemption of America? America was not directly attacked. For the salvation of America? America was not immediately in danger. No, for the salvation of mankind.

"It is the noblest errand that troops ever went on. We revere the men who saved the Union, and what are going to be our sentiments with regard to these boys in khaki and the boys who have just been in khaki in the war? Don't you think that when they are old men a halo will seem to be about them, because they were crusaders for the liberty of the world? One of the hardest things for me to do during this war, as for many another man in this country, was merely to try to direct things and not take a gun myself. And when I feel the pride that I have often felt in having been the Commander in Chief of these gallant armies and those splendid boys at sea, I think, ah, that is mine. But, oh, to be one of them, and to have accomplished this great thing that has been accomplished!"

The President then told of his experience at one of the stations where a woman had stepped forward, taken his hand, and said, "God bless you, Mr. President." He had asked a neighbor about her and learned that her boy had been sent to war and had been killed.

"Now that woman did not take my hand with a feeling that her son ought not to have been sent to France," continued the President. "I sent her son to France and she took my hand and blessed me. Down deep in her heart was the love of her boy, the feeling of what he had done, the justice and dignity and the majesty of it, and then the hope that through such poor instrumentality as men like myself could offer no other woman's son would ever be called upon to lay his life down for a thing like that.

"I tell you, my fellow citizens, the whole world is now in a state where you can fancy that there are hot tears upon every cheek, and these hot tears are tears of sorrow. But they are also tears of hope.

"God knows that men, and Governments in particular, have done everything they knew how to kill hope in the mean man. But it has not died, and it is the one conquering force in the history of mankind. What I am pleading for, therefore—not with you, for I anticipate your verdict—but with the United States Senate, is to be done with debate and satisfy the hope of the world."

There has not been, since the President began his tour, a more dramatic moment than that which followed this peroration. Women and men from all parts of the hall crowded forward to meet him. An elderly veteran of the civil war was vigorously wiping his eyes with a huge handkerchief as he made his way from the hall. There could be no doubt left that Montana had felt her sacrifices keenly and wanted no more war.

Real Cure for Radicalism.

In his references to capital and labor, which were more definite and extensive than any he has made before on his tour, the President said:

"I have been told that this western part of the country is particularly pervaded with what is called radicalism. There is only one way to meet radicalism, and that is to deprive it of food, and wherever there is anything wrong there is abundant food for radicalism.

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances, and as long as things are wrong I do not intend to ask men to stop agitating. I intend to beg that they will agitate in an orderly fashion; I intend to beg that they will use the orderly methods of counsel.

"Otherwise we will have chaos; but as long as there is something to correct, I say, God speed to the men who are trying to correct it. That is the only way to meet radicalism. Radicalism means cutting up by the roots. Well, remove the noxious growths and there will be no cutting up by the roots. Then there will be the wholesome fruitage of an honest life from one end of this country to the other."

The President did not restrict his remarks to radicalism among the workers. He made it plain that he expected capital to grant concessions that would better conditions. The unrest, which he characterized as "the central fact of the modern world," was due, he said, "to a universal conviction that the conditions under which men live and labor are not satisfactory."

Many persons, he went on, were convinced that the control of business of the country was in too few hands.

"We have not finished dealing with monopolies," he said. "With monopolies there can be no industrial democracy. With the control of the few, of whatever kind or class, there can be no democracy of any sort. The world is finding that out in some portions of it in blood and terror."

It was at this point that he referred to Bolshevism.

"The poison is running through the veins of the world," he said. "Men talk about it in little groups, men talk about it openly in great groups, not only in Europe, but here also in the United States. There are apostles of Lenin in our own midst. I cannot imagine what it means to be an apostle of the night, of chaos, of disorder: there can be no creed of disorganization. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to see that no minority, no class, no special interests, no matter how respectable, how rich, how poor, shall get control of the affairs of the United States."

Of the conference of employers and employes which has been called for October, he said:

"I have called them together for the sake of getting their minds together, getting their purposes together, getting them to look at the picture of life at the same time and in the same light and from the same angles, so that they can see the things that ought to be done. I am trying to apply there what is applied in the great covenant of the League of Nations—that if there is any trouble the thing to do is not to fight, but to sit around the table and talk it over.

"The League of Nations substitutes discussion for fighting, and without discussion there will be fighting.

MUST ACCEPT TREATY OR PLAY A LONE HAND

And That Hand, Says the President, Must Be on the Handle of the Sword.

BILLINGS, Mon., Sept. 11.—President Wilson's speech here today was in part as follows:

I have come to consult with you in the light of certain circumstances which I want to explain to you—circumstances which affect not only this great nation which we love and which we try to constitute an example, but also affect the whole world. I wonder when we speak of the whole world whether we have a true conception of the fact that the human heart beats everywhere the same.

We are all human beings. I take the liberty of saying in debating it as if it were an ordinary treaty with some particular country, a treaty we could ourselves nearly without conflicting with the affairs of the world, whereas, as matters stand, it is not really a treaty with Germany. Matters were drawn into this treaty which affected the peace and happiness of the whole continent of Europe, America, and the furthermost populations in Africa, the peoples we hardly know about in the usual affairs of our country, where the influence of German policy had existed and everywhere that influence had to be guarded, had to be rejected, had to be altered.

Consider the circumstances. For the first time in the world some twenty nations sent their men, thoughtful and responsible men, to consult together at the capital of France to effect a settlement of the affairs of the world, and I want to render my testimony that these gentlemen entered upon their deliberations with great openness of mind. Their discussions were characterised by the utmost candor, and they realised, my fellow-citizens, what, as a student of history, I venture to say, no similar body ever acknowledged before—that they were nobody's masters. They did not have the right to vary a line to any nation's advantage in determining on the settlements and the basis of peace; they were in the service of their people and the service of the world.

This settlement, my fellow-citizens, is the first international settlement intended for the happiness and safety of men and women throughout the world. This is in deed and in truth a people's treaty. It is the first people's treaty, and I venture to say that no Parliament of Congress will attempt to alter it. And it is this treaty or no treaty. It is this treaty because there can be no other.

It is a people's treaty, notwithstanding the fact that it is also a treaty with Germany, and it is not an unjust treaty with Germany, as some have characterized it.

My fellow-citizens, Germany tried to commit a crime against civilization and this treaty is justified as a memorandum to make Germany pay for the crime up to her full capacity for payment.

Some of the very gentlemen who are now characterizing this treaty as harsh are the same men who less than twelve months ago were criticising the Administration at Washington in the fear that we would compound the crime. They were pitiless then; they are pitiful now.

It is meet, my fellow-citizens that we should not forget what this war meant. I am amazed at the indications that we are forgetting what we went through. There are some indications that on the other side of the water they are about to forget what they went through. I venture to say that there are thousands of parents, fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, who are never going to forget what they went through.

Thousands of our gallant youth lie buried in France. Buried for what? For the protection of America? America was not directly attacked. For the salvation of mankind everywhere and not alone for the salvation of America.

I appeal once in the presence of a little handful of men whom I revere, who fought in the civil war, and it seems to me that they fought for the great principle in their day, and we know with what reverence we look upon those men who fought for the safety of the nation. I say this, although I was born below the Mason and Dixon line.

We are not going to deny those sentiments to the boys who were in this war. Don't you think that when they are old men a halo will seem to be about them because they were crusaders for the liberty of the civilized world? One of the hardest things for me to do among the many men of this country was merely to advise and direct and not take a gun and go myself.

The fundamental feature of this treaty is the principle that had its birth and growth in this country—that the countries of the world belong to the people who live in them. And they have a right to determine their own affairs, their own form of government, their own policy, and that no body of statesmen, sitting anywhere in the world, should have the right to assign to any people any advantage.

This is the great treaty which is to be debated. This is the treaty which is to be examined with a microscope. My friends, are you going to be narrow-minded enough and near-sighted enough to allow them to weigh that great charter of human liberty in that way? That is impossible.

The Only Alternatives.

Now the chance is there to accept this treaty or play a lone hand. What does that mean? To play a lone hand now means that we must always be ready to play by ourselves. It means that we must always be armed, that we must always be ready to mobilize the man strength and the manufacturing resources of the country. That means that we must continue to live under not diminishing but increasing taxes and be strong enough to beat any nation in the world, and absolutely contrary to the high ideals of American history. If you are going to play a lone hand, the hand that you play must be upon the handle of the sword.

The lone hand must have a weapon in it, and the weapon must be the young men of the country, trained to arms, and the business of the country must be prepared for making armament and arms for the men. And do you suppose, my fellow-citizens, that any nation is willing to stand for that?

The fact that the world is in a state of unsettled unrest is not due to the extreme conditions arising out of the war and the extraordinary circumstances. It is due to the unusual effect of the conditions under which men live and labor which now exist. That is the condition all over the world. There is no use in talking about a political democracy unless we also have an industrial democracy.

There can be no democracy with the control of a few of whatever kind or class, there can be no democracy of any sort. And we have not yet finished with the monopolies. The world is finding that out, like what is responsible for conditions in Russia.

I find wherever I go in America an infinite pity for that great people. Everybody who has mixed with the Russian people tells me they are among the most lovable people of the world—people who easily trust you and accept you to be as trustworthy as they are. And yet this people is delivered into the hands of an intolerable tyranny. It came out of one tyranny to get into a worse. A little group of some thirty or forty men are the masters of that people at present. They chose themselves. They maintain their power by the sword.

Have you seen these symptoms of chaos spread to other countries? If you had been across the sea with me you would know the dread in the mind of every thoughtful man in Europe is that that distemper will spread to their country. That poison is running through the veins of the world. There are disciples of Lenin in our own midst.

Our immediate duty, therefore, is to see that no minority, no class in special interest, no matter how respectable, how rich, or poor, shall get control of the affairs of the United States.

The purification of political conditions never can be accomplished until the treaty is accepted and peace established.

This is the best treaty that can possibly be got, and in my judgment it is a mighty good treaty, if it has justice or an attempt at justice, at any rate, at the heart of it.

Don't you think some insurance is better than none at all, and the security obtained by this treaty at its minimum as it is, is a great deal better than no security at all, and without it there is no security at all.

The leisureliness of some of the debate creates the impression in my mind that some men think there is leisure. There is no leisure in the world with regard to the reform of the conditions under which men live. I desire to say that; as many of you know, I have called a conference to sit in Washington the first week of next month; a conference of men in the habit of managing business and of men engaged in manual labor; what we generally call employers and employes. And I have called them together for the sake of getting their minds together, and getting their purposes together, getting them to look at the factors of our life at the same time, in the same light and from the same angle so that they can see the things that ought to be done.

Discussion Instead of Fighting.

I am trying to apply there what is applied and in a degree covered by the League of Nations; if there is any trouble, the thing to do is not to fight, but sit around the table and talk it over. The League of Nations substitutes discussion for fighting. Without discussion there will be fighting. One of the great difficulties we have been through in the past is getting men to understand that fundamental thing.

The conference is the healing influence of civilization, and the real difficulty between classes, when a country is unfortunate enough to have classes, is that they do not understand one another. I myself think the real barriers in life are the barriers of caste. It is the absence of the ability to get at the point of view and look through the eye of the person with whom you are not accustomed to dealing. You cannot hate a fellow you know. I know some crooks that I cannot help liking.

In order, therefore, to straighten out the affairs of America: In order to calm and correct the ways of the world, the first and important requisite is peace, and it is an important requisite that cannot wait. It is not wise to wait.

There is only one way to beat radicalism, and that is to deprive it of food. The only way to keep men from agitation against a grievance is to remove the grievance.

But as long as things are wrong I do not intend to ask men to stop agitating. I intend to beg that they will agitate in an orderly fashion. Otherwise we will have chaos; but as long as there is something to correct, I say, God speed to the men who are trying to correct it. That is the only way to meet radicalism. Radicalism means cutting up by the roots. Well, remove the noxious growths and there will be no cutting up by the roots. Then there will be the wholesome fruitage of an honest life from one end of this country to the other.

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BILLINGS, Mon., Sept. 11.—President Wilson's speech here today was in part as follows:

I have come to consult with you in the light of certain circumstances which I want to explain to you—circumstances which affect not only this nation of the United States that it had lost touch with its international consciousness. The German nation had no choice whatever as to whether it was to go into that war or not. It was driven into it. It was compelled to the colors.

I remember, not once, but often, sitting at the Cabinet table in Washington, and I asked my colleagues what their impression of the opinion of the country was before we went into it, until it was a matter of indifference, and one of my colleagues said to me: "Mr. President, I think the people of the country would take our advice and do what you suggested."

But I said: "That is not what I am waiting for. If they cannot go in with a whoop, there is no use going in. I don't want them to wait on me. I am waiting on them. I want to know what the conscience of this country is saying. I want to know what ideas are arising in the minds of the people of this country with regard to this war situation."

When I found that I heard this voice, it was then I proposed to the Congress of the United States that we should include ourselves in the challenge that Germany was making to mankind. And we felt that Germany knew that there should be a world fit to live in, but the world is not fit to live in, my fellow-citizens, if one great Government is in a position to do what the German Government did, secretly plot war and be in it with the whole strength of its people, without so much as consulting its own people. A great war can begin only by private plotting, because the peoples of this world are not asleep, as they used to be.

The German people is a great, educated people. So far as I have been able to learn, they are following peaceful pursuits. The bankers and the merchants and the manufacturers did not want to go into that war. They have said that they were not consulted. But the masters of Germany were the General Military Staff. Not even the members of the Reichstag were consulted by the General Staff, and it was these men who nearly brought a complete catastrophe upon civilization itself.

America has, if I may take the liberty of saying so, a greater interest in the prevention of war than any other nation. America is less exhausted by war—she is not exhausted at all. America has paid for the war that has gone less heavily in proportion to her wealth than other nations. America still has capital enough for its own industries and for the industries of the other countries that have to build their industries anew; and the next war would have to be paid for in American blood and American money.

The nations of all nations, that is most interested to prevent the recurrence of what has already happened is the nation which would assuredly have to bear the brunt of that great catastrophe. (Applause.)

Who is going to take care of the growth of this nation? Who is going to shape the accumulation of physical power of this nation if you choose to put it that form? Who is going to change the circumstances that we largely feed the rest of the world? Who is going to change the circumstances that many of our resources are unique and indispensable? America is going to grow more and more powerful, and the more powerful she is the more inevitable it is that she should be intrusted with the peace of the world.

POINDEXTER HITS LEAGUE.

Senator Warns Farmers of Its Use for Tariff Tinkering.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Good things the League of Nations may do in the future are purely imaginary; bad things it is doing now are actual, said Senator Miles Poindexter in an address to the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society here today. Many, he declared, who have been strongly in favor of the League of Nations disapprove nearly everything that it, represented by the Peace Conference sitting in Paris, has done, such as the Shantung and Thrace settlements.

"Supporters of the League," Senator Poindexter continued, "think that a council of delegates, five or nine in number, sitting at some central seat of government in Europe, in control of the foreign relations of the world, will be a wise and righteous body which will promote justice and peace. There is nothing in history to justify it. Experience proves that any such centralized control inevitably develops folly, tyranny, bitterness, and bloodshed."

Senator Poindexter warned the farmers to beware of tariff tinkering under the provision of the League of Nations for the free transit of commerce of the various members of the League and the "proposed surrender of our national advantage for altruism and idealism." He characterised as a "traitor to his country" any man who advises the surrender of American institutions to foreign control.

RATIFIED BY SOUTH AFRICA.

Peace Treaty Through the Assembly —Smuts Defends Wilson.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.—The House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa has ratified the Peace Treaty.

Lieut. Gen. Smuts, the Premier, discussing before the Legislature the Peace Treaty on Wednesday, said he did not ask that the treaty be approved, but merely that it be ratified.

The Germans had been told that if there were parts of the treaty which could not be carried out, they had the means of obtaining modification in the League of Nations, in which he foresaw the enemy countries would become members at no distant date.

General Smuts defended President Wilson against the charge of bad faith regarding his Fourteen Points. He declared that President Wilson had done most of all toward restoring peace.

CANADA APPROVES TREATY.

Amendment Is Defeated in Commons by a Vote of 102 to 70.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—Canada's House of Commons will approve the treaty between the Allies and Germany, it was indicated this morning, when, on a party division, the House defeated the Fielding amendment by a vote of 102 to 70.

The amendment, by C. S. Fielding, provided for the addition of a clause to the Government's resolution of approval, to the effect that the resolution in no way affected the existing autonomous authority of the dominion.

SWISS TO JOIN LEAGUE.

Parliament Votes, 21 to 4, to Propose Their Admission.

BERNE, Sept. 11.—The Swiss Parliament was convoked on Monday afternoon for deliberation of the League of Nations. The Commission of the National Council decided by a vote of 11 to 4 to propose the adhesion of Switzerland, in the hope that the actual league would soon be enlarged into a general League of Nations.

A suggestion by Deputy Keller to postpone the question of Switzerland's adhesion until the decision of the United States was given, was rejected.

Facts and Figures

In the month of July we used at our Soda Fountains:
90,000 Select Eggs
170,000 Quarts Rich Milk and Cream
2,180 Tons of Ice

We quote these figures to give you an idea of the immensity of our Soda business built up by serving quality drinks, appetizingly.

Liggett's
THE SAFE DRUG STORES
Rexall Stores

FIRST AIRPLANE TO CHASE CRIMINALS

Police Inspector of Naples Raids a Fashionable Gambling Home at Capri.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 11.—What is probably the first use of an airplane in the detection and apprehension of criminals has just been reported from Capri.

Englishman named Green was suspected of running his villa as a baccarat gambling den. After spying round the place, a Naples police inspector secured a seaplane and made a night flight to the grounds of the villa, where he captured an aristocratic party at play.

BOY OF 17 STEALS $58,000 IN BONDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and more bonds from the vault. After his confession the police say that Borchwick took them to his home and turned over $47,000 in cash which he had hidden in his room.

The boy's mother was heartbroken last night when she learned of the trouble her son was in. She told the police she had become suspicious some time ago of his fine clothes and spending money, but that he had told her that he was getting extra pay for overtime.

Borchwick himself took his arrest philosophically. "I knew it was coming," he is said to have told the police, "but I didn't know how long it would take them to get me. It is really a relief to have it over with. I haven't gone home for three months now without expecting to find an officer waiting for me, and I haven't come to the office a single morning without wondering whether they would accuse me that day or not."

At the offices of the trust company last night a dozen men worked for hours trying to check up the loss. It was said that from discoveries made up to midnight it was feared that the bonds stolen would amount to much more than $58,000. Borchwick was bonded, it was said.

A PERFECT MEAL

These are the accessories of a perfect meal;

A clean, comfortable, well ventilated dining room—

Prompt and courteous service in an atmosphere of genial hospitality—

And pure, wholesome food, cooked to the satisfaction of the appetite and the delight of the palate.

All these are offered by the CHILDS restaurants, with that cultured simplicity which appeals to the subtler refinements of the palate.

Real Virginia Cornmeal Cakes with Syrup — and Coffee of Superior Quality.

Childs

DIAMONDS
PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS. diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or a representative will call.
166 West 46th St. At B'way. Tel. Bryant 6588.

FOR ROOMERS.

The rooms advertised as vacant in The New York Times are those that decent men and women are seeking. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

now present

Fashionable Apparel

for the Young Miss and Small Woman—

Our collection of smart models of *youthful character* is more extensive than usual at this time.

Reproduced Paris styles from houses who specialize in Fashions for the Younger Set, as well as new ideas developed *by our own designers.*

STREET FROCKS—AFTERNOON GOWNS
DANCE FROCKS
YOUTHFUL TAILORMADES
HATS and FURS

McCreery's
English
Clothes

PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY

TO MEMBERS
OF THE
PRINCETON, YALE AND HARVARD CLUBS
IN
NEW YORK CITY

As Well as to Members of All Other College Clubs

We invite your inspection of our new English Clothes for the Autumn and Winter now to be seen in our new Fifth Avenue Men's Store.

FROM $38.50 TO $75

James McCreery & Co.
Second Floor
5th Avenue *and* 35th Street
Use the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

726—Crystal Pitcher, Hammered Silver Band, $5.00

JUST as there is one jeweler for engagement rings, one engraver for wedding cards, and one confectioner for weddings, so there is one shop for smart gifts.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Av., near 32d St

Style and Economy

Our shirts are designed with deference to the conservative dresser's ideas of good style.

And the Chain Shirt Shop standard of quality is always kept in mind.

Of course, there is a good reason for this rare combination of style and quality at our very reasonable prices.

You know, we not only make our own shirts, but we loom the fabrics from which they are made, turning the finished shirts from our own designing rooms into our own shops, to be sold direct to you.

If you have some very decided ideas of your own about style and fit you will be interested in to-day's very unusual offering at the nearest Chain Shirt Shop—A FINE QUALITY RUSSIAN CORD MADRAS SHIRT in a pleasing variety of subdued and variegated color effects. Colors guaranteed.

$3.50

A money-back guarantee with every shirt.

Headquarters for Olus Union Suits

Chain Shirt Shops
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

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Hotel Pennsylvania — Hotel Imperial
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99 Cortlandt St. — 1484 Broadway
139 Nassau St. — Near 42d St.
110 Chambers St. — 1943 Broadway
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42 E. 14th St. — 204 W. 125th St.
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367 Fulton St. — 451 Fulton St.

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Preference given to men who have been with the Army, Navy or Marines

We desire men capable of selling merchandise to wholesale and retail merchants. Good opportunity for energetic men equipped for high grade sales work. Do not apply unless you know you are capable of earning from $3,000 to $7,500 per year. Make appointment by telephone.

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Penn Adjustable Razor
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GREEN OR ROASTED
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Shipped to Europe
10 lbs. Good Coffee, for 4.30
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Securely packed and shipped at above wholesale price.
Buy your own coffee, fresh off the roaster, at wholesale. (Bean or Ground).
Fine grade, in 5-lb. lots or more, 40c lb.
Combination COFFEE 32c & 36c lb.
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Open Saturday Until 5:30 P. M.

Gillies Coffee Co.
233-239 Washington St., New York. Between Park Place & Barclay Street. Phone Barclay 8857. Established 79 Years.

HOW "SNIPING" WAS DONE.

Many interesting photographs showing the hidden shields behind which the snipers concealed themselves are shown in the current issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial. Also many other photographs showing scenes of the war, and interesting places the world over. 10c a copy at news stands, $5 a year by mail. The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JAPAN ANXIOUSLY WATCHING SENATE

Some Representatives Said to Connect Voyage of Pacific Fleet with Shantung Discussion.

WILL KEEP HER PROMISE

Officials Say That If China Is Willing to Treat, Restoration Will Take Only a Few Months.

TOKIO, Sept. 9, (Associated Press.)—Developments in relation to the Shantung question form the supreme subject of discussion here. The general attitude of the Japanese is to await calmly the final action of the United States Senate.

Some of the members of the Diet are reported to be addressing anxious inquiries to the Government regarding the situation. They ask whether the United States is likely to enforce by arms a possible new treaty with Germany returning Shantung directly to China. Those who have addressed these inquiries to the Government are said to be profoundly impressed by the assignment of half the United States navy to the Pacific, and to be inclined to establish a connection between the coming of the fleet and the Shantung agitation.

The end of the war finds the Japanese striving with traditional unity to expand the nation's interests in Asia. Premier Hara, speaking yesterday at a luncheon in honor of former Premier Saionji, head of the Japanese peace delegation at Paris, said:

"Japan's prestige has been greatly enhanced by the Peace Conference. The nation should realise and be thankful for the fact that all Japan's proposals were favorably received, with the exception of the one relating to racial equality."

A wave of elation and confidence in Japan's future greatness seems to be sweeping over the empire.

In a recent address Ikuso Ooka, President of the House of Representatives, said:

"World leadership is now in America, but it is bound later to be transferred to Japan."

Replying to M. Ooka's speech, Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto party, addressing his followers, demanded a showing up of Japan's mission on the ground that she was "not strong enough at present successfully to combat western powers in the east."

As far as Shantung is concerned, officials take the view that they have gone the limit in magnanimity, and whatever happens they will steadfastly adhere to the program of restoration of the province to China. Pressed for an estimate as to the time that will be required for this restoration, officials have said to the correspondent:

"If China will take up the discussion in a fair spirit, restoration can probably be accomplished in a few months. Japan would want arrangements for an international settlement providing for joint operation of the Shantung railway, with Japanese instructors for the Chinese railroad police, and an agreement concerning Shantung enterprises in which the Japanese have already invested capital."

They have added that no new demands will be submitted to China as a condition to restoration.

"How can we fix the exact date for restoration?" said one official, "when we do not know whether China will talk with us, now how long they will require to reach an accord on matters relative to which we have made so many concessions."

CZECHS AND POLES AGREE.

Peace Conference Settles One of its Most Difficult Questions.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A plan for the settlement of the question of the Teschen mining district, in dispute between Poland and Czechoslovakia, was adopted by the Supreme Council at today's session. It was agreed that a plebiscite be taken in the district, as jointly proposed by the Polish and Czechoslovak delegates.

The decision of the Supreme Council for a plebiscite is generally interpreted in Peace Conference circles as meaning that Teschen will revert to Poland, inasmuch as the Poles are in the majority in this district. In this event provision will be made to protect the economic interests of Czechoslovakia.

This agreement solves one of the most difficult problems which the Supreme Council has faced. At one time there was danger of serious trouble between the Poles and the Czechs.

The delegates of Czechoslovakia apparently are satisfied with the settlement. They will depart from Paris for Prague on Saturday, leaving only one representative here.

King Nicholas Enters a Protest.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The royal Government of Montenegro has sent a protest to the Peace Conference because her representatives were not permitted to sign the Austrian treaty.

The Montenegrin Government which makes the protest is the Government which is headed by King Nicholas and which has its headquarters in a suburb of Paris. The National Assembly of Montenegro voted last December to unite the country with Jugoslavia, but this action was never recognised by the royal Government.

URGES RATIFICATION WITHOUT CHANGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

four of the reservations urged by the majority of the committee, with perhaps slight changes in Article X., to the phrasing of which Senators McCumber and Nelson are still opposed. If the two Senators decline to support that reservation and a compromise cannot be effected, the Republican leaders say they will adopt it with Democratic votes.

Administration leaders hope that President Wilson's appeal upon his transcontinental trip will change enough votes to prevent the reservations being carried out. As to amendments, the Democratic leaders say, there is no prospect of the Republicans getting a majority vote. No Republicans could be found today to challenge this prediction.

Text of the Report.

The text of the minority report as presented by Senator Hitchcock is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, unite in urging the early ratification of the pending treaty of peace without amendments and without reservations.

"We deplore the long and unnecessary delay to which the treaty has been subjected, while locked up in the committee whose majority decisions and recommendations were from the start a foregone conclusion. They could have been made in July as well as in September, and would have been the same.

"The industrial world is in ferment, the financial world in doubt, and commerce halts, while this great delay in the peace settlement has been caused by the majority of a committee known to be out of harmony with the majority of the Senate and the majority of the people. This is government by obstruction as well as by a minority.

"Our export trade already shows the undeniable effects of delay and doubt in treaty ratification and peace settlement. For the first seven months following the armistice our exports averaged almost seven hundred millions per month, but in July they fell to five hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Europe undoubtedly wants our products, but can only take them in full quantity if our financial institutions provide the credit to bridge over the period necessary to restore European industry to productiveness. This private credit cannot and will not be furnished as long as the peace settlement is in doubt. A public credit has heretofore carried this great balance of trade. Since the armistice was signed our Government has advanced to European Governments nearly two and one-half billion dollars, which was almost enough to cover the balance of trade during the eight months' period.

"Our Government, however, has about reached the end of its authority given by Congress and will advance but little more. From now on, if we are to keep up our commerce with Europe, private enterprise must furnish the credit to cover the trade balance till European industries get started and are able to pay us with their goods. Peace settlement delays and doubts paralyze this revival. If uncertainty continues, depression is inevitable.

"The claim by the majority of this committee that we have exported over eleven million dollars' worth of goods to Germany since the armistice and without a peace settlement is no doubt true. To other countries during the same period we exported over five thousand million dollars' worth. What was exported to Germany, as stated by the majority report, was practically nothing. It is only 14 cents' worth of American products for each person in Germany in seven months, or 2 cents per person per month, yet the majority report boasts of it as evidence of trade revival in spite of treaty delay. German people and helping the rest.

"The same statesmen gravely assure us that the figures prove that it is a mere delusion to say we cannot trade with Germany till a peace settlement is made. Two cents per month per capita is hardly trading with Germany.

"Referring to the action of the majority of the committee, we unite in opposing and condemning the recommendations both as to textual amendments and as to proposed reservations. As far as the proposed textual amendments are concerned we see no reason to discuss their character at length. In our opinion they have no merit, but whether they be good, bad, or indifferent, their adoption by the Senate can have no possible effect except to defeat the participation of the United States in the treaty. None of them could by any possibility be accepted, even by the great nations associated with the United States in the war, and none of them could by any possibility be dictated to Germany. To adopt any one of them, therefore, is equivalent to rejecting the treaty.

Cannot Reassemble Conference.

"The suggestion of the majority report that the Peace Conference is still in session in Paris and could consider any textual amendments to the treaty made by the Senate, and that German representatives could be brought to Paris for that purpose, indicates a total misconception of the situation. The Peace Conference has acted finally upon the treaty. Great Britain has ratified; France is about to do so, and with the action of one other power it will in all human probability be in actual operation even before the Senate of the United States reaches a decision.

"Moreover, the Peace Conference possesses no further power to bring German representatives to Paris. The power of compulsion has been exhausted. Germany was told where to sign and when to sign and when to ratify, and Germany has closed the chapter by signing and by ratifying. Germany cannot be compelled to do anything more or different with regard to this treaty by being confronted with an amended treaty, whether once a month, day, or week. There must be a finality to ultimata in a treaty by compulsion. If an amended treaty is not signed by Germany, then it is in none of its parts binding on her.

"To adopt an amendment or to reject the treaty means that the United States will sacrifice all of the concessions secured from Germany by a dictated peace. While these concessions are not as large as those which other nations associated with us secure in reparations, they are nevertheless of tremendous importance and could only be secured under a dictated peace. Among the concessions which the United States would sacrifice by the adoption of any amendment or the rejection of the treaty may be included the following:

First—Germany's acknowledgment of responsibility for the war and her promise to make restitution for damages resulting from it.

Second—Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will not impose higher or other customs duties or charges on our goods than those charged to the most favored nation and will not prohibit or restrict or discriminate against imports directly or indirectly from our country.

Third—Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will make no discrimination in German ports on shipping bearing our flag, and that our shipping in German ports will be given as favorable treatment as German ships receive.

Fourth—That for six months after the treaty goes into effect no customs duty will be levied against imports from the United States except the lowest duties that were in force for the first six months of 1914.

Fifth—Germany's agreement with us that the United States shall have the privilege of reviving such of the treaties with Germany as were in existence prior to the war as we may alone desire.

Sixth—Germany's promise to us to restore the property of our citizens seized in Germany or to compensate the owners.

Seventh—Germany's very important validating all acts by the United States and by the Allien Property Custodian by which we seized and proceeded to liquidate $300,000,000 worth of property in the United States belonging to German citizens.

Eighth—Germany's agreement that the proceeds of the sale of these properties may be used to compensate our citizens in Germany if Germany fails to do so, or to pay debts which Germany or Germans owe to American citizens, or to pay American pre-war claims against Germany for property destroyed and lives taken similar to the losses because of the destruction of the Lusitania.

Ninth—Germany's agreement that she will compensate her own citizens for property, patents, and other things belonging to them in the United States seized during the war by our Government.

Tenth—Germany's agreement that no claim can be made against the United States in respect to the use or sale during the war by our Government, or by persons acting for our Government, of any rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property, including patents.

Eleventh—Germany's agreement that the United States shall retain over 500,000 tons of German shipping, seized in American ports, which must more than compensate us for shipping lost during the war.

Twelfth—We would lose our membership on the reparations commission, which will be the most powerful international body ever created and which will have enormous control over the trade and commerce of Germany with the rest of the world for years to come. It not only supervises the use of German economic resources and the payment of reparations, but it can restrict or expand Germany's imports and distribute much of her desirable exports, including dyes. In no way can the United States assure itself against discrimination in German imports and financial policies, unless we have a member upon this great reparations commission.

"These are some, but by no means all, of the valuable concessions which the United States would inevitably sacrifice by failing to ratify the treaty. This failure would be just as complete if we adopt an amendment to it as if we rejected the treaty absolutely. In either event, we would find ourselves at the end of the war, it is true, but without any peace or terms of peace with Germany. We would have abandoned our disgusted associates and we would be reduced to the necessity of seeking a negotiated peace with an angry Germany on such terms as she would be willing to accord.

"We are, therefore, without any qualifications, against amendments.

"We are aware that the claim has been set up that one of the proposed amendments, which relates only to the League of Nations, does not require the assent of Germany. This is based on the fact that Germany is not yet a member of the League of Nations and may not be for several years.

"The answer is, however, that the League covenant is a part of the treaty, and the League, which is mentioned in many places in the treaty, has much to do with German affairs, even though Germany is not a member. Germany, in agreeing to the treaty, has assented to the provisions of the covenant, and one of the provisions is that it can only be amended by the action of the League, which has not yet started, ratified by all the members of the Council, which has not yet organized, as well as by a majority of the members of the Assembly. It is obvious, therefore, if it is to be amended in any other way, Germany's assent will be just as necessary as to any other article of the treaty.

Reservations.

"The reservations proposed by the majority of this committee are of such a character as at once betray their authorship. They are the work of Senators organized for the purpose of destroying the League and, if possible, defeating this treaty. Their phraseology is such as make this purpose plain. They are in no sense interpretative reservations, to be used to make clear language in the treaty that might be considered doubtful, but they are so framed as to receive the support of Senators who desire the defeat of the treaty.

"While masquerading in the guise of reservations, they are in fact alterations of the treaty. They have all the vices of amendments and the additional vice of pretending to be what they are not. Presented as parts of the resolution to ratify the treaty, they would in fact, if adopted, result in its defeat. All of them apply to the League of Nations section of the treaty. Those who oppose the League of Nations realise that it is invincible on a square fight and they hope to destroy it by this indirection.

"The League of Nations has stood the test of worldwide criticism and unlimited attack. It stands today as the only hope for world peace. After all the assaults of many months its purposes and provisions stand out clearly defined, unaffected by criticism, and unyielding to attack.

The League of Nations.

"The League of Nations proposes to organize the nations of the world for peace whereas they have always heretofore been organized for war. It proposes to establish the rule of international justice in place of force.

"It proposes to make a war of conquest impossible by uniting all nations against the offender.

"It is the first international arrangement ever made by which small and weak nations are given the organized strength of the world for protection.

"It is a covenant between many nations by which each agrees not to do certain things which in the past have produced wars and to do many things which have been found to preserve the peace.

"It is a working plan for the gradual reduction of armament by all members simultaneously in proper proportion and by agreement.

"It sets up arbitration as a friendly method of adjusting disputes and inquiry when arbitration is not agreed to. In both cases it provides a cooling-off period of nine months, during which the differences may be adjusted.

"It preserves the territorial integrity and political independence of each member and leaves to each the exercise of its sovereign rights as a nation.

"It will save the world from wars and preparations for wars. It will reduce armies and navies and taxes.

"It will help to remove the discontent with Government in all countries, by making Government beneficent and devoting its revenues to constructive rather than to destructive purposes.

"It is the only plan proposed to redeem the world from wars, pestilence, and famine, the only one by which a stricken world can be redeemed from the disasters of the late war and the dangers of impeding international chaos.

"Those who daily and delay as they seek with microscopes to find some petty flaw in its structure have nothing themselves to propose. They have appealed to every prejudice and resorted to every desperate method of attack to destroy this great international effort to establish peace, but they suggest nothing in its place.

"They denounce the public demand for energetic action as 'clamor.' They rail at the President who with the representatives of many other nations has devoted months of hard work to a great constructive effort to settle the terms and reorganize the world for peace. Finally, unable to stem the tide of public demand for the League of Nations, they resort to so-called reservations in the hope that they can destroy by indirection what they have found unassailable by direct attack.

"We renew our recommendation that the work of the Peace Conference be confirmed, the will of the people fulfilled, and the peace of the world advanced by the ratification of this treaty—the best hope of the world—even if, like all human instrumentalities, it be not divinely perfect in every detail.

"GILBERT E. HITCHCOCK,
"JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
"CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
"ATLEE POMERENE,
"MARCUS A. SMITH,
"KEY PITTMAN."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

Young's Hats
MORE LETTER MADE

QUALITY materials and distinctive styles account for the superiority of Young's Fall Hats.

Soft Hats, $4—$5 and up
Derbies, $5 and $6

Stores: "All Over Town"

At Saks To-day
An Important Sale of
European and American
Silk Scarves
At $1.65

affords liberal selection in the choicest cravats a man can buy—here or overseas.

Nothing finer shown in London shops for Fall, none better ever left an American loom. Tailored with custom-care in a variety of soft, rich satins, novelty silks and basket weaves, in the most exquisite shadings in the alchemy of color—as different from the generality of scarf patterns as day is from night.

Virile stripes in dark and light colorings, all-over effects that show to best advantage in the confines of a knot, and a host of particularly original two color spot designs that are among the richest the loom has woven.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Now in Progress
The Annual September
SALE OF FURS
At Twenty, Twenty-five and Thirty Percent. Below Regular Season Prices

A MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION OF THE FINEST PELTS FASHIONED TO ACCENTUATE THE BEAUTY OF THEIR COLOR AND MARKINGS

Coats and Wraps of Chinchilla-Sable
Broadtail-Ermine-Mink-Mole-Beaver
Caracul-Squirrel-Hudson Seal

Scarfs of Russian Sable
Hudson Bay Sable, fisher, silver blue or cross foxes, together with many other fashionable furs

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE are privileged to announce this morning that we have the largest stock with which we have ever commenced a Fall season. And every stitch of it came from our own workrooms, not from somebody else's outside factory.

Properly Priced
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Saks & Company
Announce for To-day and To-morrow the
Initial Presentation for Fall 1919 of
"Hats Exquisite"
at $10.85

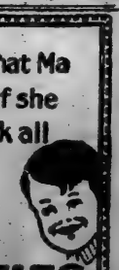
For this initial presentation we have assembled the most beautiful chapeaux created for Autumn, as shown in the leading ateliers of Paris. The styles and the values, the workmanship and the materials are even better than those of our previous exhibits.

Every Hat In the Collection Is Hand Made

and so perfectly follows the contour of its expensive original there remains no difference between reproduction and original. Represented in the collection are—Hats that turn gracefully off the face in soft effects, Clever Turbans, Large Pokes and Large Dress Hats, handsomely produced in

LYONS and PANNE VELVET

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.



Wonder what Ma would do if she had to cook all my
POST TOASTIES
says Bobby
Best of corn flakes

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work. Coating and ventilating.

Frederic H. Whitby, Inc. Engineers and Contractors

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The New York Times Index makes it possible to find, without trouble, the complete narrative of any event published in any American newspaper. Only work of its kind. Issued quarterly; $8 a year.—Advt.

$3 TIRE SALE

You pay $3.00 more than the cost of one and you get TWO brand new FIRST standard make non-skid tires. There are positively no seconds or retreaded tires offered in this sale.

STANDARD MAKE NON-SKID FIRST TIRE	ONE TIRE	ADDITIONAL TIRE WHICH IS GUARANTEED 6000 MILES
32x3½	$25.40	$3.00
31x4	26.77	3.00
32x4	37.87	3.00
33x4	39.18	3.00
34x4	40.25	3.00
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37x5	65.14	3.00

TUBE SALE 30x3, 30x3½ Tubes, $1.60. All other sizes $1.85. Add'l Tube $1

If you can't call write. We Will Mail Order.

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309 Madison Avenue

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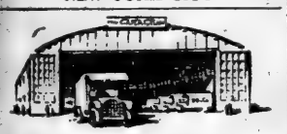

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Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

German Photographs of the Belleau Wood Attack.

Striking pictures of this historic action taken from behind the German lines are presented in this week's issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial. Many other pictures of interesting scenes and eminent people the world over are also presented. 10c a copy at news stands, $5 a year by mail. The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JOHNSON ASSAILS WILSON IN INDIANA

Shouts of "No!" from Big Indianapolis Crowd When He Asks if League is Wanted.

REPLIES ON LIVING COSTS

Blames President for Dismissing Food Boards—Declares No One Follows Taft.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California was enthusiastically received here tonight by a crowd which filled the largest hall in the downtown section of the city in the second address of his speaking tour through the Middle West to oppose ratification of the League of Nations covenant by the United States Senate. The mass meeting was arranged by a nonpartisan Citizens Committee.

In introducing Senator Johnson, Henry Lane Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, said:

"Like the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Johnson calls things by their right name."

There were cries of "You are right! You are right!" when Senator Johnson insisted that American troops should immediately be brought back from Russia. He was frequently interrupted in the course of his attack on the League of Nations by the cheers of the crowd.

Senator Johnson began with this declaration: "I am here and you are here because Americanism still lives."

"President Wilson has said the League was being opposed by little Americans," he said. "I confess I am a little American but I am all American.

"Our soldiers who won the war fought for America, for you and for me, and not for any League of Nations. Friends of the League admit it is imperfect but say we must try it because it is the only League of Nations presented. Under that theory I suppose if we had but one egg and that egg was rotten we ought to eat it because it was the only egg we had."

He referred to official propaganda issued by the National Administration at Washington, and added:

"They pick the taxpayers' pockets to poison the public mind."

When he asked the crowd if it favored the League there were loud shouts of "No!"

The audience laughed when the speaker referred to William H. Taft as "a distinguished ex-President whom many respect but none follows."

Attacks Wilson on Living Cost.

Senator Johnson declared that if responsibility for the high cost of living rested upon any agency or man it rested upon the present National Administration and Woodrow Wilson.

"President Wilson adds to his fearsome harsh names, appeals to our material interests, and even taxes the two months that the League and treaty have been before the American people and the Senate with the high cost of living," said Senator Johnson. "He conveniently forgets the eight months he spent abroad secretly pledging our resources and our man power to European and Asiatic Governments.

"The two months of discussion by our people and our Senate in the open of what he discussed secretly for eight months have had, of course, no bearing upon, and the reasonable discussion in the future cannot possibly affect, the high cost of living. If any single individual can be charged with responsibility for the high cost of living that man is Woodrow Wilson.

"The living costs in December and January last were substantially what they are today. Mr. Wilson then had exactly the same laws he now invokes. He had neither time nor inclination to deal with a problem then practicaly as acute as it is now. He never even touched the subject except patronizingly and as an ephemeral ill of no consequence or importance.

"He makes its solution depend now upon the immediate ratification of his treaty. He would frighten us by a cheap and specious statement devoid of economic logic and wanting in any sound reason. He covers his own dereliction by an unfounded counteraccusative.

"Remember his address to Congress Dec. 2, last. 'The moment we knew the armistice to have been signed, we took the harness off. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped.' His idea of reconstruction then was, it will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. When he had ample time for action last December and might have prevented the subsequent continuance of high prices these were his words: 'Our people do not wait to be coached and led. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly entangled, because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. The American business man is of quick initiative.'

"At that time we had a competent Federal Food Administration, completely organized throughout the nation. Mr. Wilson deliberately scrapped his vast organization, which might have removed a part, at least, of the causes of high prices. Now, months after he had dismissed the Federal and State agencies, he is calling them together again to deal with the question.

"The ratification of the treaty may increase exports, but increase in exports will not reduce prices at home."

Denounces Article X. of Covenant.

Speaking of Article X. of the covenant of the League, Senator Johnson said:

"In the remarkable address of Mr. Wilson to you a few days ago, he discussed the League of Nations with his usual confusion of detail and facts. In his declaration of the anatomy of the League he supplied it with three hearts, presumably all beating in unison. 'The heart of the covenant,' he said, 'is that the nations solemnly covenant not to go to war for nine months after a controversy becomes acute.' Again, 'Article X. is the article which goes to the heart of the whole bad business.' And then Article XI. 'is the favorite article in the treaty, so far as I am concerned.'

"Apostrophes to Article X. with him have been not infrequent, and had I the power I would indelibly impress it, with its guarantee of political independence, and territorial integrity, upon every American's brain. It is, to quote Mr. Wilson's language, 'the heart of the whole bad business'. It makes America underwrite every territorial grab of every other nation, every wrong and injustice done to peoples, every bargain by which human beings have been handed about from one sovereignty to another, every violation of natural right and self determination, every oppression of the strong over the weak.

"Naively the President remarks that secret treaties hampered him at the Peace Conference and embarrassed the whole settlement. Inferentially, he conceded the wickedness of these secret treaties, but he was neither hampered nor embarrassed to such a degree as to cause him to stand manfully and courageously for his officially expressed principles.

Declares Idealism Surrendered.

"He wrote these secret treaties, condemned not only by him, but by the righteous opinion of the world, into his treaty. He went to Paris bravely and boldly proclaiming and all of us reechoed his sentiments: 'No people can be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty.' 'No peace can last or ought to last which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed.' 'No right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property; any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset.'

"Our concern might be a mere passing regret and humiliation that the words of our spokesman were so soon forgotten, but not only did he abandon his principles and abjectly surrender his idealism, but he became a part of the secret treaties he denounces when he united in making them the basis of action at Paris.

"He did more than violate America's high purpose, so eloquently voiced by him. He not only made us particeps criminis in such frauds as Shantung, but he guaranteed America's treasure and blood by Article X. of his League to the eternal preservation of infamy. He made it impossible by Article X. of his League to right the wrongs of the territorial grabs of the secret treaties."

BULGARIANS TO GET TREATY SATURDAY

Peace Conference Turns to Turkish Terms—Lloyd George and Allenby to Assist.

NOTE SENT TO GERMANY

Asks Recognition of Precedence of Treaty Over Constitution—Balfour Goes and House Returns.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Supreme Council has decided to present the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria to the Bulgarian Peace Mission on next Saturday.

The Supreme Council, having virtually completed work on the Bulgarian treaty, will take up the drafting of peace terms with Turkey tomorrow. Premier Lloyd George will arrive here tomorrow for this purpose. He will be assisted in the conferences by Field Marshal F. H. Allenby, Commander of the allied forces in Asia Minor, who has just arrived in France.

The council's note on the subject of the German Constitution, which was delivered to the German representatives at Versailles this evening, in effect tells the German Government that it will be necessary for the Germans to submit a written agreement, or protocol, in which they say they regard the section of the Peace Treaty forbidding a union with Austria as transcending Article 61 of the German Constitution.

While it is understood that the note does not demand the immediate amendment of Article 61 it nevertheless contemplates an eventual change in the German Constitution to accord with the allied view.

The German delegation at Versailles today delivered a note from the German Government protesting against alleged attacks by Polish bands along the Upper Silesian border.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who headed the British delegation at yesterday's signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty, left for London this noon. Frank L. Polk, head of the American peace mission, and Henry White, another of the American delegation, bade Mr. Balfour good-bye in behalf of the American mission. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, represented the Supreme Council in the informal farewell ceremony.

Andrew Bonar Law or Viscount Milner of the British peace delegation will replace Mr. Balfour on the Council. Vitorio Scialoia will represent Italy, in place of Foreign Minister Tittoni, who leaves for Rome this afternoon.

Colonel E. M. House arrived in Paris today from England, where he has been engaged in work in connection with the League of Nations. Colonel House is to resume his place as a member of the American Peace Commission here.

The question of the future schedule of work for the Peace Conference was taken up today. Many members of the Conference are urging that an adjournment be taken after the examination of Rumania's reply to the Peace Conference notes in spain which Sir George Clerk, British Minister to Czechoslovakia, was sent to Bucharest last week. Those favoring adjournment say that it will be impossible to shape the Turkish Treaty until the course which will be pursued by the United States is decided upon, and that as the Hungarian Treaty has been almost concluded there is little to engage the attention of the Conference until definite word is received from Washington. This program is meeting with a good deal of opposition, however, on the ground that many questions are pending which should not be left in suspense.

HANAN

We make the shoe first, make it right, and price it afterward. The opposite process, in these times of mounting labor and material costs, inevitably means lowered standards.

Hanan Shoes are made in accordance with the high standards of quality that have distinguished their makers for eighty years.

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NORFOLK SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR BOYS

The very fine quality of the fabrics which has always marked our productions in clothing for boys up to 16 years will be found in our Norfolk suits and overcoats for this fall and winter.

We also present complete assortments of furnishings, footwear, headwear and luggage, enabling us to appropriately and completely outfit boys who attend select city schools or any of our leading "Prep" schools.

Norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years in the most approved English models and made in fabrics especially imported for this purpose.

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Appropriate headwear and furnishings.

"Anniped" shoes.

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Derbies And Soft Hats
For Autumnal Usage

Our Well-Known Institutional Principle --Exclusive But Not Expensive--Governs Hats As Much As Haberdashery Or Clothes. Hats Of Our Private Blocking Not Procurable Elsewhere. Hats Which Are As Smartly Turned Out In Their Linings As In Their Lines. Sportsmanlike Colorings In Fine Felts Borrowed From Field, Foliage, Forest. Intrinsic Quality And Extrinsic Beauty Coupled With Genuine Economy.

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BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 800 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeteria, moving-picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman, Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.

'WON'T SHUT UP' RETORTS HARDING

Ohio Senator Says Treaty Changes Echo "Conscience of Republic."

WILLIAMS ACCUSES LODGE

Declares What Massachusetts Senator Really Wants Is the Treaty's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In urging the adoption of the amendments and reservations to the treaty with Germany as reported by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Harding of Ohio, a Republican member of the committee, in the Senate today declared that they echoed the "conscience of the Republic."

Senator Harding took up the insistence of the President that the League of Nations opponents "put up or shut up," saying that they would not "shut up" until they had voted changes into the treaty that would relieve the United States of participating in entangling alliances "with quarreling nations."

America's allies in the war, the Senator said, contended at the peace table for spoils of war. The United States asked nothing through its President in the way of spoils, he said, but the President wanted to get "his League of Nations." And so the Allies, Mr. Harding said, held out to the United States the phantasmal thing, the League of Nations, so that the spoils could be divided among them.

Later in the day Senator Williams of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a bristling comment upon the majority report submitted by Senator Lodge. Mr. Williams said Mr. Lodge had written in the report that Germany would have to accept whatever changes the Senate saw fit to make.

"Well, suppose Germany won't accept them," demanded Senator Williams. "What are you going to do about it? Germany is down on her knees now, and here the Senator from Massachusetts in his report throws an insult at her, saying that it was not a physical hardship for Germany's delegates to make the trip from Berlin to Paris to sign again where she would be ordered to sign.

"It seems to me we are playing with a spark in a dynamite magazine. Much as Germany has been forced to take—and I am not saying the terms were too harsh—there will be a limit to what she will do. If we keep on taunting the proud spirit of the German people and put ourselves out of this League of Nations through our picayunish nonsense, we will find some day that Germany will make a deal with Russia and Japan and the world will have a new combination on its hands.

"I accuse the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of wanting to defeat this treaty. That is the motive back of the committee majority's amendments and reservations, and I do not see how this Senate can be a party to such a plot."

In his speech Senator Harding suggested that when the United States entered the war "for democracy," as President Wilson had said, "we ought to have had some forecast of democracy's fate in the pregnant aftermath."

"To meddle effectively in the world's affairs," he urged, "we ought to have known the world's promises. There lies the weakness of our whole part at the peace table."

The allied European nations had their eyes set on the spoils of war and had made secret bargains, he said, of which the President did not know when he went to Paris.

"It was not then too late to hold aloof. We were seeking only peace. We sought no territory, no mandatary, no reparation—nothing was asked. Our unselfishness was genuine, to the everlasting honor of the Republic. But the glory of the League of Nations—an appealing conception—filled the American commission's vision, while distinctly American interests, sacred American interests, were ignored and forgotten in a new and consuming concern for the world.

"International arbitration and a world court for justiciable disputes appeal to all who think justice is sustained in reason rather than in armed disputes. The establishment of an agency for the revelation of the moral judgment of the world can never be amiss. These things might well have come out of the combined consciences of the nations awakened to new ideas amid the sufferings of war, and they will yet come. But it does not require a super-government to effect them, nor the surrender of nationality and independence of action to sanction them."

Talking of President Wilson's characterization of those who were opposing the League of Nations as "contemptible quitters," Senator Harding spoke of Congress backing the President in the war, giving him "unexampled and unrestricted powers" to prosecute it and supporting him until the war was won.

"No, we are no quitters," declared the Senator, "after the task was once assumed. We finished in triumph. An arrogant, offending military Germany is no more. That job was well done. But, after it was done, having no concern for Europe's affairs, seeking nothing of territory, nothing of reparation—and getting nothing, let it be said—the sons of the Republic wanted to come home, and the people of the United States wanted them home, and it was in the great heart of the Republic to turn to the restoration, re-establish our normal pursuits, and make the earliest recovery possible from the ravages and extravagances, and wastes and sorrows of war.

"That is not a 'quitter's' program, that is distinctly and becomingly the American policy, the wish of highest American devotion. To call an international council to destroy the American spirit would end the life of the Republic. It may be very old-fashioned, it may be reactionary, it may be shocking to pacifists and dreamers alike, but I choose for our own people, a hundred million or more, the right to search the American conscience and prescribe our own obligations to ourselves and the world's civilization.

"Only the other day the President called upon the opponents of this league to 'put up or shut up.' Nobody is going to 'shut up.' Democracy does not demand such a surrender. Men in this body have a sworn duty to perform no less important to ratification than Presidential authority is to negotiation. A Senator may be as jealous of his constitutional duty as the President is jealous of an international concoction. Suppose there is delay? Civilized people are not supposed to move unthinkingly in creating the surpassing covenant of all the ages. I do not believe that it is going 'to break the heart of the world,' to make this covenant right, or at least free from perils which would endanger our own independence. But it were better to witness this rhetorical tragedy than destroy the soul of this great Republic."

REED CHEERED AT BUFFALO.

Senator Says Roosevelt Would Never Have Made Such a Treaty.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Speaking at a nonpartisan mass meeting here tonight, James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, denounced the League of Nations, the present form of the peace treaty, and President Wilson's attitude toward the Senate. His speech was cheered by a crowd which filled Elmwood Music Hall.

"This is not a political issue," said Senator Reed, "but an American issue. I venture to say that if Theodore Roosevelt brought back this identical treaty that President Wilson brought back—and Theodore Roosevelt never would have done so—he would not get a vote from the Democratic Party. I am a Democrat because of the principles for which the party used to stand, but I would part company with any man on earth who told me that we must ratify this treaty as it stands."

The Senator accused President Wilson of making use of the Democratic National Committee to start propaganda for immediate ratification of the League. He criticised the President for his insistence on immediate ratification, saying:

"I never knew a man who wanted to sell a gold brick who didn't want to get rid of it overnight."

SANTO DOMINGO PLEADS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Commission in Washington Asks Cessation of Our Military Occupation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Asserting that the United States had announced that its military occupancy of Santo Domingo "would be transitory," Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, Acting President of that West Indian Republic at the time American rule was established there, issued a statement today explaining the efforts being made to get the Government of Santo Domingo back into native hands.

Dr. Henriquez, who went to Paris in an effort to lay his case before the Peace Conference, has arrived in Washington as head of a commission which includes Tulio M. Cestero, former Minister in France and Spain; Dr. Federico Henriquez y Carvajal, former Chief Justice, and Dr. Max Henriquez Ureña, former Secretary of the Presidency. The statement of Dr. Henriquez follows:

"It is nearly three years now that an American military Government was established in Santo Domingo, with a military occupation by American forces and the application of military laws. This military Government supplanted the National Government of the country, which has not existed since then.

"Individual liberties have been greatly diminished in Santo Domingo by the action of the American military Government. There is no freedom of the press, no right of assembly, and the people cannot take any initiative to modify the situation. Some administrative reforms of great usefulness have been introduced by the military Government, but the population desires a change in the present situation and wishes to see the National Government again in native hands. At the same time, there is a desire to reorganize national institutions in accordance with advanced ideas in order to avoid any internal disturbances and to favor economic development.

"In the proclamation issued by the American military Government, the people of Santo Domingo were told that the military occupation was meant to be transitory; that there was no intention to put an end to the sovereignty of the Dominican republic; but, on the contrary, the purpose was of helping the country to return to a situation of internal order that would enable it to fulfill its obligations as a member of the family of nations, upon the termination of the great war.

"For that reason Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, who went recently to Paris with the object of presenting the case of Santo Domingo to the Peace Conference, has now come to Washington in order to present to the American Government some suggestions as to a general plan that will lead to the political and administrative reorganization of the country and to the restoration of the National Government. We are fully confident that the Government of the United States will give a favorable solution to the question of the Dominican republic."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

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Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

An Unusual Sale of Girls' Dresses

Two Models in Dark Blue and Green Checks

$9.50

Quite the prettiest and most practical of Dresses imaginable at so attractive a price.

One a patent leather belted, box pleated model with hand embroidered white collar and cuffs.

The other a braid trimmed Dress with Guimpe of fine white Devonshire cloth. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Serge Middy Dresses, $12.95

Blue Serge of firm, service giving texture in a model with pleated skirt; braid trimmed collar and cuffs and soft silk tie; well finished in every detail. Sizes 6 to 14.

For To-day Only

White Galatea Middy Blouses, $1.50

Regulation models with deep colors; long sleeves. Sizes 6 to 20 years.

Serge Skirts—pleated and on muslin body.....$6.95 | **Serge Middies**.....$4.95

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FALL STYLES FOR MEN

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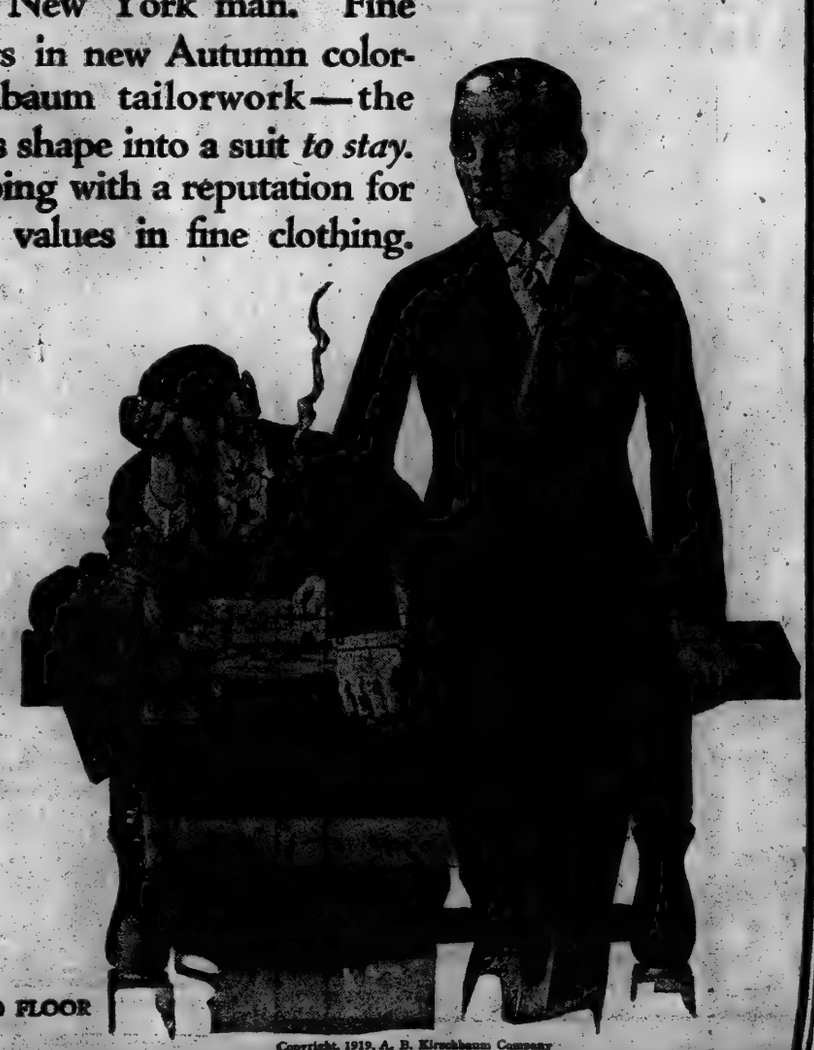
$35, $40 and $45

Smart styles designed from the view point of the New York man. Fine all-wool fabrics in new Autumn colorings. Kirschbaum tailorwork—the kind that puts shape into a suit *to stay*. Prices in keeping with a reputation for extraordinary values in fine clothing.



Overcoats In The New 1919-20 Styles

Field Coats—In stylish cheviots; silk trimmed $35.
Raglans—Smart and practical for motoring - $40.
Dress Overcoats—Young men's form-tracing styles, $35.
Chesterfields—Satin lined, very unusual value at - $35.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

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WEARMOOR

Clothes for Boys

Are not called Wearmoor for nothing!

They mean more wear for Boys and less worry for their Mothers

Boys are an expense, particularly in these times. Most of us would not take a million for the boys we have, nor give a million for another one! We would love them better if their clothes wore longer. The trouble is, most boys' clothes are cheaply and indifferently made, and neither look well nor wear long.

WEARMOOR Clothes for Boys

wear long enough to pay for themselves and look fine while they are doing it!

We have not cheapened them. That would make matters worse. We have increased the cost of production, but we have also increased the period of wear, for we have introduced into the modeling and the making such features of excellence as never were put into boys' clothes before. Yet, we have not materially changed the prices, because we have been able to offset the higher cost of finer workmanship by the savings resulting from our own first-hand purchasing of woolens and trimmings.

WEARMOOR Ulsters and Ulsterettes
For Boys of 9 to 18 years
$23 to $33

WEARMOOR Norfolk Suits
Single or double breasted, with extra trousers,
For Boys 9 to 18 years
$20 to $33

WEARMOOR Reefers
Russian models and Naval Coats,
For Boys of 3 to 10 years
$16.50 to $24.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

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GERMAN HOPE HIGH OVER SENATE FIGHT

Berlin Paper Sees "Dawn of a New Day" In Struggle Over Treaty.

LODGE'S STAND APPLAUDED

Propagandists Spread Speeches Among Neutrals—Swiss Papers Back President.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via Copenhagen.)—The newspapers here follow the fight in the United States Senate for the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and President Wilson's speech-making tour with the closest attention, making frequent comments.

Senator Lodge has become quite a hero in their eyes, although not long ago, Germans, especially the reactionary press, called him a damnable knownothing. An article in the Mittag Zeitung hails the Senate proceedings as "the dawn of a new day."

Theodore Wolff hopes that developments may lead some day to revision of the treaty. Meanwhile, he says that France and the Allies are doing everything possible to strengthen the hand of reaction against the republic. A significant act in that direction he considers to be the recent demand for the elimination from the German Constitution of the clause concerning Austria's eventual embodiment with Germany, which, he asserts, any international law expert could tell Clemenceau is quite superfluous, but which, he insisted would mean the undermining of the Republican authority in the eyes of the German people and helping the reactionary cause.

Commander Ruser, of the former Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, lately returned from America, where he was interned, also has some remarks to make on the conflict between the Senate and the President. He believes that if the question were voted on in America the people would decide in favor of Senator Lodge's plan.

"Americans," he says, "don't wish to kill Germany forever. On the contrary, they wish to do business again with us."

He expresses himself as confident that the army of 60,000 unemployed German seamen will not always remain unemployed.

"Americans," he proceeds, "say there is room for everybody on the world's oceans. They know that the world cannot spare our excellent shipbuilders and they will not contest our right to traverse the oceans like all other nations."

Swiss Papers Deplore Senate Fight.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sept. 10.—While the remnants of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg parties, assisted by Bolsheviki, are making surreptitious but none the less violent propaganda in neutral countries against President Wilson, disseminating all the speeches of his Senatorial opponents in the press and reprinting them in pamphlets and leaflets, fear of danger to Europe if Wilson's policy is weakened just now is expressed in the Swiss press.

The leading article in today's Journal de Genève, the principal Swiss paper and one that is consistently friendly to America, raises the alarm. It says:

"There is something absurd and tragic about present events in Washington—absurd, because of the disproportion between the interests involved and the standard applied thereto, tragic because of the consequences which this disproportion may have for the world.

"For the ordinary, typical American politician, and even for the best of them, only one thing counts—party interest and electoral victory. The truth is that in America no interest has ever been taken in European affairs."

The paper says that the Senatorial opposition is now preparing coolly to upset the peace, with the enormous interests connected therewith, merely in order to trip up Wilson for party interest. It continues:

"Wilson was the first, and perhaps the only, person in America to conceive the solidarity of the Old and New worlds. He realized what even in the United States would be the far-reaching effects of a German victory. He understood the necessity for war on a definite moral basis, and for the final fusion of all the heterogeneous elements composing the American nationality.

"Today again, while his opponents continue spelling out the Washington alphabet and minutely examining Monroe, Wilson alone reaches that solidarity between the United States and Europe, a solidarity which existed before the war and which the war has cemented, necessitates a peace which is based on solidarity and which will put an end, once for all, to the political isolation of the United States."

Hope for the world, the paper says, lies in the fact that the American people's stand is worth more than that of its representatives, and the people are more capable of confining mere party interests to America, realizing the vast outside issues now confronting her. The wish is expressed that the Wilson appeal to the American people will succeed this time, as it has succeeded before. As for attacking Wilson on the ground of his advocacy of the League of Nations, the Journal de Denève says:

"The United States is indispensable to the League of Nations, but the League is similarly indispensable to the United States. This twofold necessity is a guarantee for the future."

It concludes that no nation, least of all the American nation, can evade responsibility and refuse to participate in the League.

It is said here that Sinn Feiners are united with the Bolsheviki and the Hohenzollernists in an endeavor to influence the minds of Europeans against the Wilson policy and that millions of francs are spent daily for this purpose.

MAY MAKE SECRET DEAL.

China and Japan Expected to Abrogate Military Convention.

PEKING, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—The Chino-Japanese Military Convention, signed last year with a view to co-ordinating the efforts of China and Japan in Siberia, has been under discussion recently between Tokio and Peking.

The present understanding is that the agreement will be abrogated, but that a secret arrangement in the same sense will be concluded.

A statement issued by the Japanese Government in June, 1913, in explanation of the Chino-Japanese military agreement, said it had been reached to meet the exigencies of the situation, which demanded co-operation between China and Japan in resisting hostile penetration of Russian territory, "jeopardising the peace and welfare of the Far East."

It was explained that the details of the arrangements, constituting a military secret, could not be made public, but it was declared they contained no provisions other than as to the manner and conditions under which the armies and navies of the two countries were to co-operate "in the common defense against the enemy."

RENNER FACES CRISIS ON HIS RETURN HOME

VIENNA, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—There are reports that the impending Cabinet crisis will culminate upon the return of Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian Peace Delegation, or immediately after ratification of the Peace Treaty, when the Christian Socialists are expected to try to force the issue on certain questions of internal policy.

This party is opposed, first, to the proposed electoral law in the pending Constitution; second, to the proposed marriage law reform; and third, in the case of the army, they desire to abolish the National Guard and replace it with an army modeled along the old lines as far as the treaty terms permit.

The Christian Socialists also desire to abolish workingmen's councils and all efforts toward socialization.

If the program is carried out and the Government is defeated, the War Office is to be abolished immediately, becoming merely a bureau of the Ministry of Interior.

DENIES BRITISH CONTROL.

Persian Foreign Minister Says His Country Asked Help.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—Prince Firoux Kahn, Persian Foreign Minister, speaking in behalf of the Shah, told The Associated Press today that he could not understand why reports that the Anglo-Persian Treaty had created a British Protectorate in Persia received credence in Europe.

"This is entirely incorrect," he said. "It was Persia which took the initiative and asked the help of Great Britain, because Persia was ruined and in a state of anarchy, with bands of brigands infesting the country, destroying commerce and endangering the lives of citizens. In the meantime the Government was virtually without troops and powerless to restore order, retaining authority only in the principal towns.

"We wanted England's co-operation to exploit our great national wealth, and we would also welcome American capitalists and French instructors to Persia. French is the first foreign language in our schools."

Prince Kahn starts tonight for Paris to claim indemnities held to be due Persia for war damages.

DENY PRESSURE ON CHINA.

Negotiations with Britain on Tibet Said to be Friendly.

PEKING, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—Reports that Great Britain has been putting pressure upon China with regard to Tibet are given authoritative denial here. Negotiations, it is stated, have been resumed on written proposals submitted by China, which Great Britain recognized as a suitable basis upon which to negotiate.

No difficulties have been raised, it is declared, the proceedings being of the friendliest sort.

It was reported in press dispatches from Washington on Aug. 18 that advices had been received from Peking to the effect that Great Britain and China had reached a decision regarding Tibet satisfactory to both parties. The reported basis of the agreement was confirmation of China's offer to grant autonomy to Tibet while retaining sovereignty over that country.

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THE twenty-nine Worthy Jewish Institutions which have united in their plea for support for the next five years, under the United Building Fund, will make their appeal to the business men and women of New York through the following Trade Chairmen and their committees, who realize their duty toward the sick and needy of the community, and have accepted the responsibility of heading the campaign for their respective industries.

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American soldiers stationed in Berlin dancing with German girls on the banks of the River Spree, shown in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

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A STRAIGHTFORWARD discussion by Lotta B. Miller who is director of personal service of one of America's best department stores. Mrs. Miller knows you from the viewpoint of your merchant. She knows values and tells you frankly about the bargains you often wonder about.

It's just like a peek behind the scenes of a department store; the policy of the stores; she tells you whether it pays to buy early or late in the season, and how to know when a bargain is a bargain. Read her article. It will make each dollar you spend do the work of several dollars.

Smart Fashions

The season's new models in gowns, hats, and accessories—chosen because they make the clothes dollar go farther.

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"The Silhouette"—Authoritative article by Grace Margaret Gould, fully illustrated.
"Ready-Mades for Autumn"—The Companion will do your shopping without charge.
"That Hat For Fall"—Newest models from the best milliners.
"What Paris Says"—Sketches and descriptions from the Rue de la Paix.

Also, the smart new fabrics—the new colors—fashions for elderly women—new Companion patterns—underwear, lingerie, gloves, blouses—economies for the woman in business—and personal help, whenever you need it, from the Companion's fashion editors.

There are fashions in foods and entertainments as well as in dress. The Companion gives you recipes for tasty and good-to-eat salads, desserts, etc., as well as original ideas for your luncheons, afternoon teas, parties, and dinners.

Good Fiction

More stories and more interesting stories, than you are likely to find even in a nothing-but-fiction periodical. Here are some of them:

"The Builders" by ELLEN GLASGOW—a brilliant and dramatic novel of the South to-day.
MARY HEATON VORSE—"The Affairs of the House"
ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON—"Waiting for Orders"
JAMES FRANCIS DWYER—"The Bronze Horses of Ballymeena"
RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL—"Jane Finds a Sage-Honeymoon"
ANNE O'HAGAN—"Her Father's Daughter"
ROBERT McBLAIR—"Plus Ten Per Cent"
MARGUERITE ASPINALL—"Same Old Peter"
MABEL S. MERRILL—"The Isle of Zero" (for boys and girls)

And not fiction alone, but the kind of true stories that are just as vital and interesting—for example, "The Great Friend", a collection of Roosevelt anecdotes and memories by Sonya Levien, who worked with him;—"Parents I Have Met" by a primary school teacher;—"Why Aren't the Young Men at Church", by a soldier;—"Before and After Marriage", a discussion of husbands,—and many others.

A Magazine for Women—Edited by a Woman

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BIG PROBLEMS FACE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Budget Cuts, Teachers' Union, Rows Among High Officials, All Must Be Decided.

ORGANIZED LABOR INSISTENT

Whole School System to be Investigated and Serial Reports Submitted.

The Board of Education, meeting this morning for the first time in the present school year, will find perplexing problems on its hands. Not only must it meet the Mayor's demand for a small budget in the face of a mandatory salary increase for all teachers, but it must adjudicate the charges which have been brought against prominent officials in the system and settle a sharp controversy with Superintendent Ettinger. Three of these cases will come before the board today, as will the long struggle between the Superintendent and the board on one hand and the Teachers' Union on the other. Two important offices are also to be filled, Supervisor of Lectures and of Director of Reference and Research. Both have been vacant a long time owing to the inability of the Board of Superintendents and the Board of Education to agree upon candidates.

The first item on the calendar today is the 1920 budget, which will be considered in executive session. The important feature to be decided is the apportionment of the various items between the 4.9 mills mandatory fund and the fund to be voted at the discretion of the Board of Estimate. What ordinarily would be a routine matter takes on significance in that the items placed in the discretionary fund thereby come under the control of the Board of Estimate, and at the present time the administration officials are at odds as to whether education is a State or a city function. The City Superintendent contends that it is a State function and that the State law makes him administrative head of the system, while the Mayor and Board of Education take the opposite view. The whole matter is now before the State Board of Regents and the State Commissioner of Education. The legal points involved have led to personalities and much feeling. President Prall has appealed to the department heads to cut their estimates after they had been approved by Dr. Ettinger.

At the same time both the City Superintendent and the Board of Education are united in their opposition to the Teachers' Union. On the calendar today is the "matter of rescinding the action taken by the Board of Education on April 9, 1919, denying the use of school buildings to the Teachers' Union; also the communication from Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, in reference to permits for the use of school buildings to the Teachers' Union. After asking the board to meet with organized labor to adjust their differences amicably, the letter continues: "Organized labor sends this communication because it is very anxious to make you aware of the tremendous significance of the struggle that will ensue if you persist in your evasive conduct and your refusal to adjust the grievances complained of. We trust that you have enough public spirit to see the wisdom, in this critical moment in our country's history of convincing organized labor that you are not waging war upon it or on its affiliated bodies, that you are not determined to ignore its legitimate requests and that you are anxious to discuss fully and frankly all differences."

Early in this school year the board must consider charges brought against a number of executive officers. Three of these cases are on the calendar today. It will determine whether Principal Harry Potter of New Utrecht High School should be put on trial for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a principal because of an item published in his school paper. Charges made against Principal Sanford J. Ellsworth of Public School 39, Queens, by the Parents' Association of that school will be taken under consideration. The request of Dr. C. Ward Crampton that he be furnished with a record of the statements which prompted the action resulting in the termination of his leave of absence will be acted upon. It was alleged that Dr. Crampton, while on a leave of absence at half salary for recuperation of health, had been drawing pay during that time as physical director in a Western institution.

The board has been awaiting for some time the report of the Corporation Counsel on the case of Examiner George J. Smith, who offered complimentary remarks upon the character of Emma Goldman at a Walt Whitman centenary celebration at the Hotel Brevoort on May 31. For a considerable time the fire of Mayor Hylan has been directed toward the auditor of the Board of Education, Henry R. M. Cook, and the attitude of the representatives of the controller during the preliminary hearings on the budget have indicated the intention of the administration to put his work to the test, especially after the refusal of the City Superintendent to allow Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield to examine his books. It is said that the administration also has in view a close scrutiny of the work of several other heads of departments.

The one important decision which the board must make today along strictly educational lines is whether a textile school shall be established in the building formerly occupied by Public School 26, Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The plans for the organization of the school and the courses of study have been approved by the Board of Superintendents and now await the action of the Board of Education. Two year courses in general textiles and applied textiles are contemplated.

While these matters are pending, the whole system will be under investigation by Tristram W. Metcalfe, which, according to President Prall, is expected to lead to improvements in all lines of work. It is said that it will be through this inquiry that the work of Auditor Cook will be attacked. It is also expected that a lawyer will be appointed to report upon the relations of the city school system to the State Educational Department. One of the principal features of this survey, it is said, will be serial reports, which may lead to changes in the system as the survey progresses, instead of the issue of a final report after all investigations are over.

TROUBLE FOR BRIDEGROOM.

Family Fight Results from Visit to Mother-in-law.

Charles Rhine, 36 years old, a waiter, of 176 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, a native of Germany, who has taken out his first citizenship papers, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. Rhine was married three weeks ago, it is said.

The charge of disorderly conduct, made by his father-in-law, George Senft of 115 Columbia Street, was dismissed. The assault charge was preferred by his uncle-in-law, Nathan Senft, and Rhine was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions. Rhine denied both charges.

According to the evidence, Rhine two years ago met Beatrice Senft, 16 years old, and on Sept. 2 went to the Senft home and asked Mrs. Senft's consent to their marriage. The mother refused, saying, "You are a German and we are Americans. You cannot marry my daughter."

It is alleged that Rhine then struck the woman. She screamed and took hold of his coat. In the struggle the coat was torn in half, and in the half retained by Mrs. Senft, it is said, was found a marriage certificate showing that Beatrice Senft and Rhine had been married Aug. 19. Rhine ran out of the house and was pursued. It is alleged that meeting Nathan Senft two blocks from the Senft home, Rhine struck him when Senft tried to stop him.

N. Y. A. C. TEAM IS A STRONG FAVORITE

Metropolitan Entries Have Good Chance to Capture A. A. U. Honors in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Everything is in readiness for the annual National A. A. U. track and field championships, which will begin here tomorrow with the junior title struggles on the track at Franklin Field. The final details of the meet were cleared up this evening at a meeting of the National A. A. U. Championship Committee in the Adelphia Hotel. Sam Dallas, President of the A. A. U., presided, and final inspection was made of the record-breaking entry lists.

The field this year is said not to be in as good condition as in former years. This is accounted for by the fact that a new layer of cinders has been spread over the quarter-mile cinderpath. The track, therefore, is cuppy, and will present a stiff trial to the athletes tomorrow. Fortunately, however, a slight fall of rain came this evening, just about enough to have a favorable effect on the track.

Big Entry List for Juniors.

The junior championships have attracted a total of 338 entries for the nineteen events. The curtain is scheduled to rise at 2:30 o'clock with the trials in the 100-yard dash. Thereafter the plans of the officials provide for a continuance of the program as speedily as possible until the junior championship battles are a matter of history.

The greatest interest, naturally, is centred in the outcome of the senior championships. With the leading clubs of the country, New York A. C., Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Illinois A. C., Chicago A. A., Boston A. A., and Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., nominating representative teams, a keen battle for supremacy is anticipated. The New York representation is slightly favored, but there will be plenty of opposition.

The individual struggles also promise competition of the keenest nature. Joie Ray, the sturdy little Illinois miler, is out for a record in this event, but the condition of the track may militate against a new mark by the champion and record holder, even considering his recent Canadian record effort. Ray will not want for competition, however, for some of the greatest milers in the country have entered against him. Jimmy Connolly, the Boston A. A. lad, who defeated Ray last June and gave New Yorkers a glimpse of his ability in the Connellan mile, is one of Ray's rivals, together with Bobby Crawford, the Lafayette star, who will sport the colors of the Millrose A. A.; Eddie Fail, Western Conference champion, who is reported back in championship form, and Joe Stout, of Chicago, winner of the 1,500 meter title in the recent inter-allied games.

N. Y. A. C. Chances Good.

Loren Murchison, former St. Louis sprinter, and holder of the furlong title, is expected to carry the New York A. C. emblem to victory in the 220-yard dash, although he is promised stiff competition from Billy Hayes, of Boston. Other probable New York title winners are Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., in the half-mile; Charlie Pores, champion, in the five-mile run, and Willie Plant, Morningside A. C., in the three-mile walk. Ted Meredith, former Penn star, is one of those who predicts victory for the New Yorkers. In the field events, New York is strong, with Pat McDonald; Matt McGrath, in the weight tests; George Bronde and Jim Lincoln, in the javelin, and Emil Muller, in the discus.

For the first time in history the relay championships will be conducted on the same day as the senior title tests. The relay races will take place immediately after the last track event Saturday, and will make for more than four hours of continuous sport on the closing day. The five relay championships, at one-quarter mile, one-half, four miles, half-mile and two miles, have attracted thirty teams, the heaviest entry being received in the half-mile event, in which nineteen clubs have entered.

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Next Sunday's Rotogravure Picture Section contains, among others, photographs showing

General Pershing's Arrival
Three pages of illustrations showing his return, the reception at New York City Hall, and the parade of the famous 1st Division, headed by General Pershing.

President Wilson on Western Trip

Former Kaiser's New Home

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Doughboys and Frauleins
dancing on the banks of the Spree.

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And in the Magazine Section of The New York Times
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are presented a number of special articles that by themselves are well worth the price of the paper.

Here is a partial table of contents for next Sunday's Magazine Section of The New York Times:

General Pershing's Foreign Decorations
The pictures with this entertaining article show the numerous gorgeous medals and badges conferred on General Pershing.

Americans Picking Up North Sea Mine Barrage
A naval officer's thrilling story of how a United States squadron is doing the perilous work of destroying explosives placed to prevent German warships from getting out of their own waters into the Atlantic.

Farmers Get Into the Game of National Affairs
They follow the example of business men and labor unions in establishing Washington headquarters for the purpose of impressing their needs upon Congress.

Other Features of Next Sunday's New York Times

"The Road to Freedom"
Third article in the series by Stephen Leacock, brilliant author and economist, on the great social problems of the day.

Young Men Who Thought They Were Sick
They formed one of the several classes of nervously disordered candidates for our victorious army. How these afflicted youths were handled is told for the first time by Dr. Pierce Bailey, recently chief of the War Department psychiatric section. A novel addition to war literature.

Sporting Section
Authentic, well-written news from all fields of sport; Golf, tennis, baseball, boxing, racing, &c. Every department is covered by an expert.

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The AA—1, the first "fleet" submarine built for the United States Navy, has successfully completed her principal trials off Provincetown, Mass., and will be delivered to the Government for active service in the near future. This vessel was built by the Electric Boat Company on their own design. The contract was made prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, but on account of the need for turning out merchant vessels, destroyers, and smaller submarines her construction was delayed.

The AA—1 is the largest and fastest American submarine. She is about 270 feet long, having a surface displacement of about 1,150 tons, as compared with 930 tons for the "S" class, the next largest size. In the trials just completed the AA—1 made 20.92 knots over the measured mile, which is a world record for submarines propelled by Diesel engines, being considerably in excess of the best records made by European submarines. This high speed enables this type to cruise with a battle fleet, hence the designation "fleet" submarine.

The appearance of the AA-1 marks the beginning of the era predicted by naval experts when large and fast submarines would constitute an integral part of battle fleets. The British, by the production of the K class during the war, partly solved the problem of the "fleet" submarine. The K class are of over 2,000 tons displacement, driven on the surface by steam turbines, and have attained a trial speed of 23 knots. In this design, however, everything is sacrificed to surface speed, so that its efficiency when submerged is inferior and its radius of action shorter, these vessels being really short range destroyers capable of limited use as submarines. In the AA-1, efficiency under water and radius of action have not been reduced, so that she is a true submarine, possessing high surface speed in addition to a long radius of action and powerful armament. Therefore the type can be used either as a part of the battle fleet or for independent operation, even in distant parts of the world.

The AA-1, running submerged, made 15.85 knots over the measured mile. As has frequently been expressed that with increased size and surface speed the submarine would lose in under-water speed, the demonstration by the AA-1 that this is not necessarily the case is one of the most gratifying results of the trials to the naval experts who conducted them.

The Diesel engines of the AA-1, built by the New London Ship an Engine Company of Groton, Conn., develop 4,400 horse power as against a maximum of 2,000 horse power for the most powerful Diesel engines in submarines abroad, namely, the British and German. While the displacement of the AA-1 is materially less than that of the largest British and German submarines, she possesses not only superior speed, both on the surface and submerged, but also certain improvements in armament and in safety features which are considered of great importance by naval experts.

Two additional vessels of this type, the AA-2 and AA-3, are under construction by the Electric Boat Company. Both have been launched and are scheduled for trial in the near future. Nine additional vessels have been appropriated for by Congress, but as yet, no orders for them have been placed, it being the desire of the Navy Department thoroughly to test the AA-1 before proceeding with construction.

OBJECT TO SPECIAL JURY.

Publishers of "Class Struggle" Say It Would Oppose Radicals.

Supreme Court Justice Wagner granted yesterday on application by Assistant District Attorney Rorke for a special jury to try Gust Alonen and Carl Parvio, owners of a Finnish newspaper meaning in English "Class Struggle," who have been indicted for inciting others to anarchy. The court directed that the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court convene on Oct. 6 for the trial and that the special panel of jurors be drawn next Monday at 11 A. M.

Assistant District Attorney Rorke asked for the special jury in order that an impartial jury of intelligent men might be obtained. Walter Nelles, attorney for the defendants, objected to the special venire and said that the classes usually taken in special venire chiefly are composed of those unfavorable to radicals and radical opinions, and that a fair trial likely could not be had.

Assistant District Attorney Rorke answered that any capitalist or person brought objectionable to the defence could be challenged and thus give full justice and impartial judgment.

PUTS BLAME ON GERMANS.

Relief Administration Says Government Bars Payments.

The American Relief Administration has received many questions from individuals and banks as to why remittances sent through the administration to persons in Germany had not been paid. The New York office in answer to these queries yesterday gave out this cable message just received from the London headquarters of the organization:

"For the delay of payments in Germany only the German Government is to be blamed. They first purposely delayed all payments after July 1, and now refused to pay remittances to individuals for $5,000 over. The reason given in a note from the German Government was that such payments were for speculative purposes. Only when convinced that such payments were for relief and when persuaded by us, did they start July 15 to pay all remittances to individuals up to and including $5,000. Receipts from the Hamburg Mission arrived only yesterday, (Sept. 8,) and will be sent immediately to New York."

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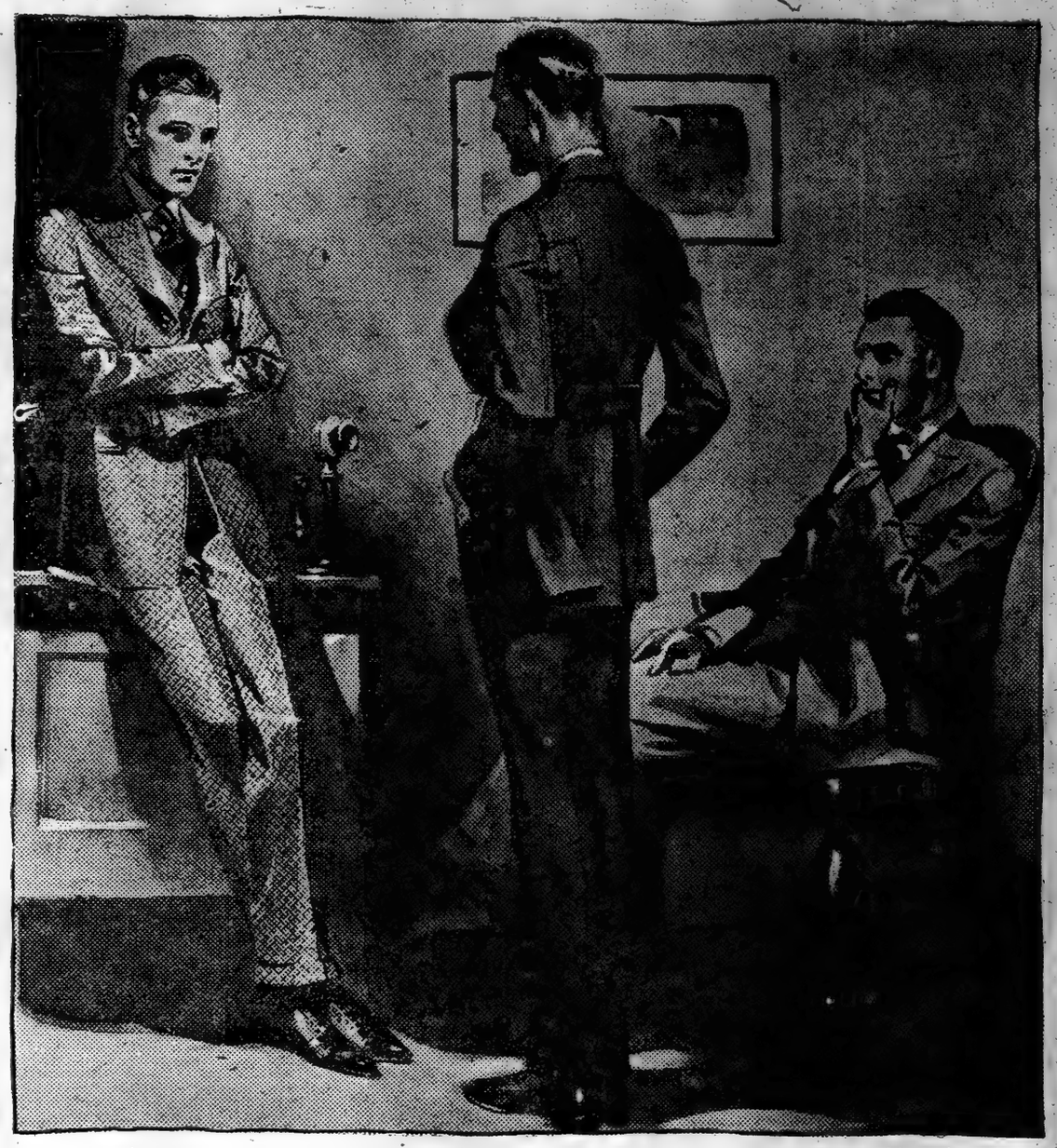

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1919.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR VOLUMES—20 volumes in the set—illustrated—Cloth, $70; three-quarter leather, $90; full leather, $120—encyclopedic history European War.

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GENERAL WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Called as an authority upon preparedness, General LEONARD WOOD was desirous that the Senate Military Affairs Committee should not regard him as partial to militarism. To Senator CHAMBERLAIN, when asked whether universal military training, which he has steadily advocated, would not have the effect of making the American people militant, he replied: "If you are afraid of that, ask "the boys who have been in France. "We see those men coming back hating war and real pacifists in the "fullest sense. They hate war, but "they will fight if it is necessary." While the returning soldiers would dislike to be known as pacifists, one has only to talk with them to realize that they have had enough of war, its horrors and its ugliness, and would willingly fight again only to defend the country, or to do their share as Americans in averting a world war like that in which they have played so decisive a part. The militaristic spirit did not exist here before the conflict they engaged in to save America from aggression as well as to save civilization. The proof that their achievements in France have not made war popular may be seen in the reluctance of our people to intervene in Mexico. They are not a military people, and their attitude toward universal training would be that of performing a duty for the security of the country.

When General WOOD said that in his opinion, which brought him into disagreement with the War Department, a regular army of 225,000 men, at most 250,000, would be "adequate to the peace needs of the United States" in present conditions, he concurred with the proposal of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, which is more of a universal training than a regular army measure. When he intimated that the strength of the army could be reduced well below his maximum if universal training were adopted, the ideal system of national defense was indicated. It cannot be doubted that General WOOD's opposition to the War Department bill, with its general officer organization of thirty-two Major Generals and eighty-eight Brigadiers, will displease its friends in the service who hope to be restored to their war rank or to avoid demotion. The truth is that the War Department bill is more an officer's than a private soldier's bill. Moreover, an army of 500,000 could not be raised by voluntary enlistment, although Secretary BAKER thinks that vocational training would solve the problem.

A weakness of the War Department bill is the general provision for three months' training for the youth of the country. The Chamberlain-Kahn bill would make the period longer. General WOOD declares with emphasis: "Give three months' training only, "and you double the number of your "dead." He would make the period six months, although "under the impetus of dire need," after war had been declared, four months' training would turn out good soldiers. He "would keep a constant supply of "arms and equipment for an army of "4,000,000 in the arsenals and storehouses." "Your insurance premium," said he, when Senator FLETCHER asked whether "that wouldn't be a great waste of material." It does seem like a day dream to expect Congress to provide the appropriations, but General WOOD is right.

It is to be feared that ambitious National Guard officers will not like the General's suggestion that the Guard be put under a militia division of the General Staff and made "as nearly as humanly possible a Federal force." But if there should be universal training under Federal direction and control, how could the National Guard expect to escape it? What General WOOD had to say about air service development in the army—"the entire air program is scrapped at present," he remarked—was thoroughly sound; and his proposal of 25 per cent. promotion by selection among officers above the grade of captain is a compromise between seniority and selection that merits consideration, the controversy having reached an impasse. General WOOD is only one of several experts on army matters that have been or will be called, but his sincerity cannot be doubted and he has the courage of his convictions.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Senator HITCHCOCK's report upon the Treaty in behalf of the minority of the Foreign Relations Committee shines by the virtues of sincerity and the clear presentation of indisputable facts, virtues which were well-nigh altogether absent from Mr. LODGE's majority report; it is a reasoned argument, while the majority report was a bitter personal polemic studded with insults not only to persons who disagree with the Republicans of the Foreign Relations Committee, but to the great nations with whose representatives our representatives are still in conference at Paris.

The minority report specifies many concessions, privileges, and agreements the benefits of which we forfeit by rejecting the Treaty. That the adoption of the amendments proposed by Mr. LODGE and his associates would be equivalent to a rejection of the Treaty must be plain to everybody; it is, of course, plain to all those Republican obstructionists who desire and intend to kill the Treaty and the covenant. Mr. HITCHCOCK riddles the argument of the majority report that amendments to the League of Nations would not require the assent of Germany, since she is not a member of the League. The League covenant is a part of the Treaty signed by Germany, and, as Mr. HITCHCOCK points out, "one of the provisions is that it "can only be amended by the action of "the League, which is not yet started, ratified by all the members of "the Council, which is not yet organized." It cannot be honestly contended that an amendment to the covenant does not require the assent of Germany, and to ask her assent leaves her at liberty to demand an entirely new treaty of us.

Minds not clouded by partisanship will easily perceive the superior merits of the minority report, which are as clearly evident as the unseemly blemishes which make Mr. LODGE's report one of the most amazing documents ever submitted to the United States and to the consideration of a candid world.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLATFORM.

Unless one is rabid on the subject, what possible objection can there be to the platform which the President put forth yesterday in asking the acceptance of the covenant? The first point proposes the destruction of autocratic power in controlling nations by admitting only self-governing countries to the League which will be charged with putting the covenant into effect. It may be said that autocracies will still endeavor to keep up their old influence and power, whatever the Senate may do; but in doing so they will be confronted by a solid block of self-governing nations, bound together by interest and by a solemn agreement to stand by one another. Who objects to that?

He proposes that war, if it must come, shall be the last resort. That, indeed, the world had always supposed it to be, until 1914, when Germany made it the first resort, refusing arbitration or discussion. It is true enough that one cannot compel discussion or arbitration merely by entering into an agreement with a faithless nation which will tear up the scrap of paper whenever so doing will suit its convenience. But the League proposes measures of force short of war, for the purpose of compelling such a nation to keep the letter of its contract. It proposes, for instance, an international boycott. If there had been such a League in 1914, no matter how faithless Germany might have been, the instant and tremendous pressure of the boycott would have exercised a strangling power which would have forced her to halt, however unwilling she might have been. The League may fail, it is said; but who proposes anything to take its place in this regard?

The President would place "the "peace of the world under constant "international oversight." The very word "international" seems to blind some men to every consideration of the welfare of the United States. Let us stay home within our borders, they say, as if five horrid years had not proved that we cannot do any such thing. The United States is interested in preserving "the peace of the world." No one needs to use the word "humanity" to see an advantage in "international oversight." Consider the interests of the United States alone. Have we not learned that war in Europe damages us and our interests, even to the most domestic and internal, such as the cost of living and high taxation? The proposal that we shut ourselves within our own borders merely means that we shall do nothing to avert, in the future, the damage to our persons and property which a war in Europe involves. Who favors that?

The fourth point is that of disarmament. It is unnecessary to say that no one objects to that; but how else is it going to be enforced except by a League of Nations? This, too, is a domestic question. Let the League of Nations go, and the United States will have to arm; it will have to employ, not universal training, but conscription; and neither this generation nor the next will see the end of war taxation and high prices. There will have to be, besides, a standing army beyond the dreams of the wildest militarist we have among us today.

Of course, Americans all favor "the liberation of oppressed peoples," and presumably they all know that that cannot be gained by rejecting the Treaty. It can be gained by the League of Nations, and by that only. "The invalidation of secret treaties" is an important point in the covenant. Nations may still make secret treaties, but they will be of no avail if they know they are making invalid contracts, from which the other party not only can withdraw, but will be compelled to withdraw. So with the rest of the President's points. Taking them together, they constitute an argument in favor of the acceptance of the covenant which must have its effect upon the public mind.

A STRIKE FOR CONTROL.

For a good many years the international steel workers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been trying to unionize the workmen of the United States Steel Corporation. So far as the public knows, most of those workmen are satisfied to flock by themselves. They are well paid. Their wages have been raised frequently. They have received bonuses, which, to be sure, are looked upon with disfavor by the unions. They own great quantities of the corporation stock. In short, to the general public they are thrifty and prosperous citizens, rather to be envied than commiserated. So the public is not likely to be impressed with the description, officially put forth by the Presidents of the steel workers' unions, of oppressed and downtrodden men subject to "brutal murders" by "professional gunmen and thugs." The strike, called for Sept. 22, which Mr. WILSON has asked Mr. GOMPERS to postpone until after the Industrial Conference in Washington, was called simply and solely to carry out the ancient purpose to make the United States Steel Corporation recognize the unions.

The employés of the Steel Corporation or of any other corporation should have the right to determine for themselves whether they want to belong to the union or not. The liberty to work without belonging to a union, if one chooses not to belong to a union, is a liberty that ought not be interfered with or taken away. According to the officials of the United States Steel Corporation and the general public belief, the majority of its workmen are satisfied with the open shop, satisfied with the conditions of their employment. If that is the case, what business have outsiders to interfere?

The labor unions have done great and necessary work. In the matter of wages, of hours, of the general terms and surroundings of employment, they have won success after success. Some of them have come to a point where, too often, the public, which, a generation ago, used to pity and sympathize with them, now sympathizes with and pities itself. The union as an absolute and indispensable good in itself, the union as an institution that, having won great rights and privileges for itself, now seeks to diminish the privileges and rights of workmen who prefer to remain without its pale, the union for encroachment, dominion, autocracy, the strike for no other cause than to compel surrender to the union—these are developments or excrescences of the union that contradict the principle of individual liberty, tend to create, if successfully asserted, a labor monopoly, and will not be accepted by the great mass of American people.

Moreover, at this time and in the present situation of this country and the world, the project of a great tactical strike, a strike to demonstrate the power of the unions ordering it, would be as unpatriotic as unwise.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH POLICE STRIKES.

Irrespective of the shadow of politics that hung over the Boston police strike, since a Republican Legislature has vested in the Governor, and not the Mayor, the appointment of the Boston Police Commissioner, and irrespective of the initial well-intentioned but grave mistake of Mayor PETERS and his Committee of Citizens in wishing to submit to compromise an issue that could not be compromised instead of heartily supporting "the "Commissioner in the execution of "the laws," as Governor COOLIDGE told the Mayor, the police strike and the mobs of hoodlums and looters, "miscellaneous ruffians" and crooks that have rushed in from other cities to share in the feast of misrule, have been handled in essentially the right way. It could not be expected that volunteer policemen, particularly detested by the hooligans as "scabs," and some of them guilty of the atrocious crime of being well-to-do and educated men, could deal with ferocious gangs of rioters, operating in various parts of the city and concentrating their forces on little knots of amateurs.

The State troops were called out promptly; more and more were sent as the severity of the outbreaks made itself felt. These troops are in command of a competent officer, Brig. Gen. COLE, who led the 26th Division in France. Cavalry and infantry have been used and will be used to advantage. If the State troops cannot put down the mobs, the Governor, at the Mayor's request, will ask President WILSON for Federal troops, and martial law will be proclaimed.

Whatever sympathetic strikes are called in Boston must incur the disgrace of abetting lawlessness and crime, and must be mostly impotent for evil since the temper of all the decent and orderly elements of the community is stern against them, since the temper of the troops must constantly grow fiercer under innumerable provocations and the strain of duty, and since "the sullen guns "that know no doubts" will be the ultimate masters; and even the most radical of the leaders know it. The law will be enforced and order restored relentlessly. So far as union labor leaders put obedience to the will of the union before obedience to the laws, they are following a dangerous and a criminal course. The violence that they have fomented will redound to their discredit and will be stamped out by the forces that are the final guarantee of the reign of law and order.

If there is any city whose Mayor and Police Commissioner have ever shown a disposition to coquet with organized disorder, to put into the police under their control no hearty disposition to suppress it, to tolerate its beginnings or encourage it, this Boston essay in Bolshevism should remind them of the error of their ways. The spirit that prefers the union to the law, executes private punishment upon offenders against the commands of the union, and sows recklessly the seeds of mob law, pillage, and destruction of property, will not be tolerated by America. Wherever it shows itself it will be put down. To yield to it or to dally with it is merely to provoke more disastrous consequences. In the end the law will speak the last word.

THE PRINCE AND THE OATS.

For his recent conduct on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the Prince of WALES richly deserves admonition—and perhaps more richly deserves sympathy. When he was led into the selling pit and heard the babel of shouts as brokers made their trades about his ears, he caught the spirit of the place. Who would not? The appeal is to a primordial instinct. He said he would like to take a flutter himself, or words to that effect. He spoke of winning several thousands in as many seconds. When the wish was made known cries went up on all sides. "Is he a Bull?" "Is he a Bear?" He decided to be a Bull, and bought 50,000 bushels of oats. But the broker who had him in charge seemed to think that flutters are barred to princes; so he straightway sold 50,000 bushels of oats at the same price. Thus the royal family of Great Britain was spared the reproach of the Prince's reckless venture. Thus also it became manifest that in the young life of a latter-day Prince not even oats may be wild.

Time was when scions of royalty could be as bold and bad as a modern anarchist or Bolshevik. It was rather their business to be so. History abounds in Red Princes and in Black Princes. Democracy has changed all that. For some queer reason we still stand breathless in the presence of a princeling; but we make him understand thoroughly that his only wear is an immaculate white. When the Prince's brief flutter subsided, his mentor occupied the remainder of the visit with explanations of how the Grain Exchange works, how highly important its public functions are, and how incorruptibly sober and honest are the men in the pit who only seem to be dealing in wild oats.

Truly, princes have fallen upon evil days. What a passion of fellow-suffering they must feel when they read ALPHONSE DAUDET's epic tale of the she-goat of M. Seguin! This little Blanquette was safely tethered in M. Seguin's yard and was daily stuffed with food. But her longing was always for the mountain, and no tale of the wolves there could stay her. So at last she escaped—and was eaten by the wolf. Yet for one long day she did crop her wild oats in ecstasy. That is still the privilege of subjects and citizens. Even though an occasional venture is too wild, ending in the wolf's red gullet, the zest of living comes from the fact that we can dream of the mountains always as a thing not impossible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

After War and Hunger, Pestilence.

Among the disquieting possibilities of the near future is that the war which has covered so much of the world, and already has caused conditions of famine more or less severe over no small part of it, will be followed by pestilences. The three have not always gone together, but they have done it so often that there is good reason for some apprehension now, when even the nations most advanced in preventive sanitation and medicine are suffering from a considerable disorganization of their administrative machinery. The guarding of public health, too, is only one of many great problems confronting every nation, and so momentous are some of the others that this one is not at all likely to receive everywhere the attention it deserves if dependence should continue to be placed on action by the several Governments. Those of them that have done little along this line in the past will do nothing more now, and the results of their ignorance or negligence will by no means be confined within their own territories.

In an article contributed to the New York Medical Journal, Dr. G. A. SOPER urges the immediate creation of an international health commission, the duty of which shall be to investigate, to supervise, and to co-ordinate protective measures the world over, not superseding local bodies of the same nature where they exist, but assisting them to whatever extent they can be helped, and bringing pressure to bear on lands that, by doing nothing to free themselves from infectious diseases, are a constant menace to all their neighbors.

It is, or ought to be, no longer permissible for any country to remain a centre whence, periodically, whiz may be called the international pestilences are, or may be, carried anywhere along the lines of trade and travel. Typhus, cholera, and plague are among the maladies coming in that category, and already their presence is announced in several of the war-worn, hungry nations, and by next Summer they may constitute a general danger.

Immediate Action Is Needed.

A beginning of the sort of work advised by Dr. SOPER has already been made. An international sanitary conference was held in Paris in 1903, and an agreement then made for the management of yellow fever, cholera, and plague was ratified at another such conference in 1907, and there was established an office of public hygiene, also in Paris, that has been functioning to some extent for the last eleven years. Its task has been to collect news affecting health conditions and to distribute it to the several Governments as a basis of timely action.

These bodies, or some new one with more power and greater resources, might well be put in active operation at this time, for never were circumstances more favorable to the spreading of the great pests, or the ravages of those pests likely to be more severe if once they get a firm foothold. No small part of the world's population is in a physical state that decreases resistance to disease, and even where food has not been lacking a long mental strain has tended to produce the same effect. In the opinion of Dr. SOPER, the project of an international commission to exercise jurisdiction over preventable diseases throughout the world should be a part of the Red Cross program, or go along with it.

Policemen Earn Commendation.

By common and almost unanimous agreement, the work of the New York police in handling and controlling the great crowds of people gathered along Fifth Avenue to see the parade of the 1st Division was close to perfection. Of course, there were not a few people who had unpleasant or painful experiences, and now and then, before the day was over, there was to be seen and heard a policeman whose temper had worn thin under the abrasion of little irritations, long continued. That was to be expected—was inevitable, indeed. Reasonable and courteous folk, however, had no troubles deserving to be called serious, and all except a minority of them so small as to be negligible saw as much of the procession as they could be permitted to see without interrupting its progress or confusing its formation.

The explanation of this notable success in performing a hard task is that the police had learned just how to manage the sort of a throng attracted by a great march-past of soldiers. The mistakes made during some of the previous parades were avoided, especially the one great mistake of not taking action betimes, when it is easy, and of taking it late, when it is difficult or impossible. To keep people out of places where they cannot be allowed to remain is one thing; it is quite another to drive them away after they are in those places. In the former case, a word and a gesture suffice; in the latter, yells and clubs are often inefficient.

Another Class Underpaid.

To the plea of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that the salaries of naval officers should be adjusted to present living costs there can be but one right answer. What Mr. ROOSEVELT asks should be done. Salaries that were decently large twenty years ago—and nobody ever claimed more than that for them—certainly are inadequate now, and while the navy men of all ranks have demonstrated innumerable times their willingness to risk, and even to lose, their lives in their country's service, they cannot be expected to feel contentment if this large and eminently solvent country does not pay them enough to enable them, while they are alive, to live as their position demands.

The dignity of the nation, as well as their own, compels them to look the "officer and gentleman," as well as to be and act him. Luxurious living does not come for them even in the domain of dreams, and they gave up the hope of "making money," in the usual sense of that phrase, when they entered the service. But they do want, and have a right to demand, for themselves and their families, enough to provide the necessaries of a naval career.

In many cases, as Mr. ROOSEVELT says, naval officers find themselves getting less pay than the mechanics whose work they supervise, and he might have added that the officer is far less able than the mechanic to protect and advance his own financial interests. As a matter of fact, he can do next to nothing of that sort, directly, and must be extremely cautious about attempting it indirectly, else he will find himself in the most serious kind of trouble.

Playing to the Bleachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your great articles on the Peace Treaty, and I have enjoyed reading them. I think the Ty Cobbs at Washington are doing some spectacular work catering to the bleachers, viz., pro-Germans, Sinn Feiners, &c.; but spectacular ball playing never has won a peasant, neither will spectacular work in the Senate elect a Republican President. I am a Republican and have been all my life, but this work our Republican Senators at Washington are trying to hand out to the public is killing the G. O. P. every time they come to bat. It looks to me as if Wilson is doing some good ball playing in the West, and when it comes to the League of Nations text the Ty Cobbs at Washington will find they belong to the "Federal League," instead of the Nationals.

OLD-TIME REPUBLICAN.

Allentown, Penn., Sept. 9, 1919.

SENATE DIAGNOSIS.

Certain Brain Tissues Not Functioning Down in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is full time that the common people of the United States give fullest publicity to their opinions as to the position taken by the obstructing Senators at Washington. One and all should follow the lead of the President in using all the language that "is fit to print" in calling down such exhibition of senselessness in high places. A lady friend lately said to me: "These men are in the pay of Germany." I do not go so far as that; but I wish to express my opinion that in their absurd quibbling they are not only making an unseemly exhibition of themselves, but are putting a shame on the people of the United States. They have been given every opportunity to make public any mountainous objections to the League of Nations project, but have not even given birth to a mouselike perception as to the social and moral revolution of the world that is going on, or the great opportunity that is afforded to the American people to lead in later-day humanitarianism. One would suppose that those overgrown children were living in the light of the world's progress of fifty or a hundred years past.

One feasible explanation of the outspoken action of these imperceptive, anti-political, grave-digging, so-called Senators is the scientifically recognized fact that in the structure of the human brain there is a fibrous intercellular network that in time and with use becomes so thickened and hardened that it is physically impossible for the possessors of such brain to change their habits of thought. They become case-hardened. They live in the past and the younger generation comes to the front and makes its progress. Fortunately there is a younger America with more pliant brain tissue. Let it be heard from in connection with this matter.

J. M. W. KITCHEN, M. D.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 10, 1919.

DOUGHBOY AND SENATOR.

Returned Soldier Resents Playing Politics Over the Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During nine months of service in France, coming in contact with thousands of doughboys in many camps, the writer found certain very positive opinions to be prevailing. As a rule, the Americans regarded European politics skeptically, but recognized in the enterprise of the Hun a flagrant outlawry that must be cut from modern life, root and branch, that our homes and land might be safe.

These men had a right to expect recognition for all of this on their return. The more radical declared that they intended "to get what was coming to them." Arriving in America, they find themselves out of touch, aliens in a sense; but cheerfully set about repairing losses caused by their absence and begin life over again.

With men like these, nothing can be more bitter than a suspicion that their labors and sacrifices may be neutralized by political intrigue. They ask themselves: How much of these Senators' wrangles is partisan? How much of it is log-rolling? Are they trying to make fodder for a Presidential campaign out of the League of Nations—the best compromise that could be salvaged after our descent into hell? Is this the reward for our dead in France, our maimed, the endless sacrifices of all of us? Smug Senators; who never heard the sound of guns—pro-Wilson, anti-Wilson, what matter to-day. Esau might sell his heritage for a mess of pottage.

Thus the doughboy. He will listen with more conviction if the Senators can free themselves of this poisonous suspicion. He is certain to vote without hesitation in condemnation of such intrigues.

ASA STEELE.

New York, Sept. 10, 1919.

Will They Listen?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not because I am equal to the task, but because of the urgent call I feel as a woman citizen of the United States, do I attempt this word. On the fifth page of your issue of Sept. 9 this heading challenges every patriot, be he never so unlearned: "Treaty Hope Rests in Public Opinion."

I believe that if we—the hundreds of thousands of obscure but single-minded Americans whom Congress is now blindly misrepresenting—could find a way open for expressing our convictions, public opinion would overwhelm and annihilate the pigmy opposition of small, selfish, childish considerations, full of contradictions, which seem to be all that the unseeing warriors can muster of ammunition against the infant League.

My blood boils at the unfairness and inadequacy of Senator Poindexter's speech of Sept. 8—unfairness, I mean, not to our President; that, he himself would say, is a small matter—unfairness to an issue vital to the world.

He talks about the "game's" being "finished." How can it be till the object is accomplished? Is there no contradiction between self-sacrifice and self-benefit? Senator Poindexter, have you never sacrificed yourself? Great Lincoln, have you reaped no benefit from your supreme sacrifice? America! Is your soul shrunk because you spilled your blood in France?

Give us some plan by which the host of us, the common people, whose blood is boiling with indignation, whose hearts beat tumultuously for our country's righteousness, may indeed be able to pour forth the flood of conquering public opinion.

A WOMAN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 1919.

From the Persian Minister.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to contradict a statement from your Washington correspondent printed in THE TIMES of Aug. 30 with respect to the refusal of the United States State Department to recognise the Anglo-Persian treaty. Your correspondent remarked:

"The action of the State Department is approved by several Persian officials in the United States, but is not understood to have had the indorsement of Mirza Abdul Ali Khan, Sadigh-es-Sultaneh, who has been intimately connected with Anglo-Persian oil interests and who recently came to Washington as Minister from Persia direct from London, where he held a semi-public office in the oil syndicate and where he has been succeeded by his brother, both of whom have been favorable to placing Persia under British tutelage."

This statement is altogether erroneous, as for four years I was continuously in Persia and came here direct from that country. My brothers, as well as myself, belong to the Constitutional Party, and we are recognised as having played an important part in the reconstruction of political conditions in Persia, and not one of us can be charged with having acted against its interests.

SADIGH-ES-SULTANEH,
Persian Minister.

Imperial Legation of Persia, Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1919.

THE TROUT STREAM.

I know a leaping streamlet
All strewn with boulders gray,
And softly lined with emerald,
Where speckled beauties play—
And it's O, to go a-fishing,
Just once more go a-fishing,
Along the golden woodland's edge
So many a mile away.

When the skies are dull and cloudy
And the amber brook's abrim,
Then flitting silent shadows flash
Under its weed-grown rim—
Then it's O, to go a-fishing,
Just once more go a-fishing,
While the spotted trout are biting,
And the long day's growing dim!

Over the distant mountains
The silver mists would fail,
And through the sleeping silences
I'd hear the streamlet call—
And it's O, to go a-fishing,
Just once more go a-fishing,
Though I came back with empty creel
And had me luck at all!

ETHEL WOLFF.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Those in England Considered More Thorough Than Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial summary of Dr. Parkin's article on the too great percentage of failures among American Rhodes scholars has caught my attention. May I, who have studied and taught in both British and American schools, contribute some opinions on the subject?

In the first place, the accusation of want of thoroughness brought against American secondary teaching is well founded. Any one who compares the text books, particularly those in mathematics, prepared for use in American schools with those in use in English schools of the same rank will see that whereas the English dwell upon a single principle until the student can apply it in the most difficult cases, the American books aim to present the largest number of principles in the simplest way possible and require only simple applications. This plan is necessary in American schools because the pupils here are selected with the idea of giving the highest education possible to every one who will take it, rather than with the idea, as in England, of quickly eliminating the unfit.

I have no figures at hand, but it is probably safe to say that an English secondary school would be content with at least twice as great a percentage of failures as an American school. The demand for quantitative production in education in this country results in giving of most of the teacher's time to the dull, the slow, and the lazy. The poor student has a much better chance here than in an English school; he is coaxed and prodded, if need be lifted and carried, while the brilliant, who in England would receive the greater attention, are here too often left to their own devices; they will pass anyway.

If we could only, with the same care given to the poor students that they now receive, at the same time give to the best as much help and inspiration as they are given in England, American teaching would excel. We cannot, not only because classes are large and the teacher's time is limited, but for the further reason that the career of secondary teaching does not attract nearly such fine men as in England. A college professor may become President, but when has a secondary school teacher in this country attained a position comparable to that of Archbishop of Canterbury? Moreover, the principals of our secondary schools do not teach; they are business men. Success in the teaching profession means that a man leaves the classroom and becomes an executive. In a very limited way, as administrator, Readers of Stephen McKenna's "Sonia" will remember what it meant to boys to come into daily classroom contact with "the Head." Here the man of power when he becomes principal loses the opportunity of directly influencing his charges.

New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 10, 1919.

HINES EXPEDITES FREIGHT.

Gives Orders to Speed Up Movement in Terminals and Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, announced in a formal statement today that the Railroad Administration was fully alive to the inadequacy of the car supply in the United States and is handling the matter energetically. Mr. Hines's statement reads:

"Instructions have been issued to all the Regional Directors, urging them to bend every effort:

"1. To speed up road and yard movements;

"2. To secure heavier loading of equipment;

"3. To establish and maintain complete and accurate yard checks;

"4. To reduce the number of bad order cars;

"5. To make prompt delivery to connections;

"6. To effect early deliveries at freight houses and team tracks; and

"7. To expedite the movement of grain cars in terminals.

"Instructions have also been issued for the establishment in each important terminal of a committee of officers of the Railroad Administration, whose duty it will be to study and expedite the movement of cars, empty and loaded, in their respective terminals.

"Every effort is being made to speed up the construction of the 100,000 freight cars ordered by the Railroad Administration last year, and to place in service such of these cars as are still in storage.

"The Railroad Administration has decided to place all these cars in storage regardless of whether or not the allocations are accepted by the railroad corporations.

"On Sept. 6, 1919, 84,068 of these cars were completed and in service and 17,460 were in storage awaiting lettering and numbering. The total number of cars in storage was reduced from 34,245 on Aug. 1, 1919, to 17,465 on Sept. 6, 1919. During the week ending Sept. 6 cars in storage were stenciled and placed in service at the rate of 616 per day. New cars at the rate of 218 per day were completed and placed in service, thus making a total of 834 cars per day placed in service.

"All available railroad shops are being used for the purpose of supplementing the work of the car shops in stenciling cars in storage. The total number of these cars placed in service daily will increase during the next few weeks."

WOMEN DOCTORS TO CONFER

Foreign Delegates Arrive for Meeting on Social Problems.

Thirty-seven women physicians from fifteen foreign countries have arrived in this city and have taken up their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, it was announced from Y. W. C. A. headquarters yesterday, to be ready to be present at the opening of the International Conference of Women Physicians which will open next Monday at the headquarters of the National Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, and which is to continue to Oct. 25. Many of the 6,000 women physicians of the United States will be present at the conference, but as they come independently it is not yet known how many will accept the invitation of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., under whose auspices the meeting has been called. The idea of the conference is an exchange of ideas among the women physicians of the world on social conditions.

"During the war women physicians lecturing to women and girls on matters of social hygiene in this country came together frequently to compare notes on their work and gauge progress, and these meetings proved so valuable," says Dr. Anne S. Brown, chairman of the Program Committee, "that the conference was proposed to enable the physicians of this country to learn the methods of women physicians in other countries in handling social problems. A long conference was arranged to allow the women to become personally acquainted."

GREEK CROSS FOR ENRIGHT.

Order of the Redeemer Conferred on Police Commissioner by King.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright was decorated with the Cross of Officer of the Greek Order of the Redeemer at Police Headquarters last Tuesday. King Alexander conferred the decoration on Commissioner Enright on the nomination of Prime Minister Venizelos "in recognition of his services to the cause of Greece and of her allies in the Great War, and as a tribute to the splendid work of the New York police in protecting the dispatch from here of recruits for the Hellenic army, and of the supplies needed for the war."

The ceremony of investiture was performed by Michael Tsamados, Minister of Greece, at Police Headquarters. Among those present at the ceremony were Deputy Commissioner W. H. Lahey, Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach, Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw, Borough Inspector Thomas H. Murphy, Chief Inspector John Daly, Chief Surgeon of Police P. J. Murray, Dr. Edward Forrester Sutton, J. Stevens Ulman, and Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, who, as Grand Commander of the Order in question, had been invited by the Minister to act as sponsor to the Commissioner in the investiture.

WOMEN LAY PLANS FOR BALLOT FIGHT

Advocates and Opponents of Suffrage Prepare for Final Struggle in Coming Year.

PROS HOPE TO VOTE IN 19

Antis Confident That Ratification by Sufficient Number of States Will Be Prevented.

There is every indication that from now on the warfare between suffragists and anti-suffragists over the ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment will be carried on with more aggressiveness by both sides.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has removed its headquarters from Washington, where it ceased to be the principal battleground of the advocates and opponents of woman suffrage for women when Congress adopted the Federal amendment and submitted it to the various State Legislatures for ratification. The antis yesterday opened national headquarters in this city at 268 Madison Avenue and began preparations for a housewarming on Sept. 19, Constitution Day.

Spokesmen for the National Woman's Party, the militant branch of the woman suffrage movement, said yesterday at their party headquarters, 14 West Forty-first Street, that they were beginning their utmost efforts toward securing the ratification of the Federal amendment in time for the Presidential election and in my opinion never. We feel assured that we will be in a position to hold the necessary eighteen States from ratifying, and we feel assured of the resolutions to ratify ultimately being voted down in fifteen States, which will mean the defeat of the Federal amendment. Ohio is to vote next year, and we will accomplish its defeat.

Anti Leader Assails Hays.

Miss Kilbreth was asked if she had any particular "political boss" in view when she made her statement.

"The most conspicuous politician that I had in mind is Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee," she replied. "He has been working through a woman lobbyist from Indiana, who, speaking with authority, has urged upon Republican lawmakers in States which have ratified that unless they voted in favor of ratification they would not be in favor with Mr. Hays and the Republican National Organization. An argument of that sort is bound to have its effect on men who are political ambitious when they do not possess sufficient moral stamina to vote in accordance with honest convictions."

Speaking about the proposal for rescinding favorable legislative action on the Federal amendment, Miss Kilbreth said that the question of whether this could be done was one on which learned lawyers were not in agreement.

"To me," said Miss Kilbreth, "it seems only logical that where no favorable action can be rescinded so long as the necessary number of States have not ratified, the same course should be open with regard to action in the other direction. The question will probably come before the United States Supreme Court."

Miss Kilbreth, with Miss Charlotte Rowe, Field Secretary of the association, returned yesterday from New Hampshire, where the Legislature ratified the Federal amendment on Wednesday. Both were indignant at the method employed by the suffragists, represented by the National Woman Suffrage Party.

"Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire," she said, "has an ambitious eye on the United States Senate, and he scandalized the conservative, sober-minded people of the State by actually forgetting the dignity of his high office and openly lobbying for the amendment in the cloak rooms and corridors of the General Court. In Texas there is an active revolt against the sort of petticoat government—in our opinion, degrading and a sign of decadence which they are having there—and a State-wide movement, led by ex-United States Senator Bailey, is under way to elect a new Legislature which will repeal the resolution to ratify the amendment."

Will Urge Governors to Act.

The National Woman's Party has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of its National Committee for this afternoon, at which plans for bringing pressure to bear on the Governors of these States to compel the calling of extraordinary sessions of the Legislature forthwith to consider the Federal amenament, and for the collection of a fund of $50,000 to finance the campaign will be discussed. The meeting will be held at the Summer home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Sands Point, Great Neck.

Miss Paul, it was said last night, also intent upon launching propaganda for amendments to the League of Nations covenant to provide for woman representation in the councils of the League.

"I feel," said Miss Paul, "that as the covenant in its present form, women are as rigidly excluded from participation in its work as they are from voting under the Constitution of the United States, and I feel just as badly about it."

Announcement was made last night at the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage by Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, President of the association, that from now on the organization will make an aggressive fight against ratification.

"There is a country-wide reaction against woman suffrage by amendment to the Federal Constitution," said Miss Kilbreth to a reporter for THE TIMES. "The political bosses who just now are playing into the hands of the suffragists in hope that they will benefit from the woman vote in next year's Presidential contest

FEW SEATS ON LINE OF PERSHING PARADE

Only 4,000 for Public to See the First Division March in Washington Next Week.

MUCH CRITICISM OF PLANS

District Commissioners Explain—Parade Marks Anniversary of St. Mihiel Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—With Washington already on the qui vive for the great parade next Wednesday, when General Pershing will lead the 1st Division down Pennsylvania Avenue and past the White House, it was learned today that only 4,000 seats in the stands will be available to the general public.

Since this country's entry into war Washington has grown from a city of 250,000 to probably 500,000. In addition, some 150,000 visitors are expected here for the parade. But accommodations for only 4,000 of the general public have been provided, and these have already been sold.

General Pershing will arrive in this city tomorrow afternoon. Sections of the 1st Division have been arriving since 5 o'clock this morning, detraining their equipment in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yards, and then going into camp at Camp Meigs, Leach, and East Potomac Park. Final preparations were made today by the War Department and the Citizens' Committee to meet General Pershing at the train tomorrow.

The 4,000 seats for the general public are in a great stand opposite the White House. Three-quarters of them went like the proverbial hot cakes this week. One thousand others to be issued tomorrow have been swallowed up by four times as many mail orders. When these are gone the thousands of residents and visitors must either occupy windows at $2 and $3 a chair or pay $2.75 or $3.85 for the few straggling seats obtained by the hotel news stands and by speculators. It is said there are only a very few of these for sale. Most of the residents of Washington and the visitors, will have to stand crowded together on Pennsylvania Avenue during the three hours of the parade.

Public Resents Lack of Seats.

There is much bitterness here over the situation. With the exception of one other, this will be the only parade the capital of the nation has witnessed since the boys came home." Washington has seen none of the great spectacles enjoyed by New York and some of the other cities. There are thousands of workers here, and Washington is filled every day with many of the notables of the country, and the activity of the war was directed from this city, but practically none of that glitter and glory there is left to the war has been seen here.

The Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations have built a stand for wounded soldiers and their relatives at Seventh Street and "The Avenue," and army officials are erecting another stand at Thirteenth Street. Still another stand in front of the Treasury was guaranteed by employes of that vast department. But reservations of, course, taken up, and the general public will have no chance at them.

Officials of the District Government and the Citizens' Committee explained today that without Congressional authority it was impossible to erect stands in front of any except Government buildings. Shop proprietors, these officials declared, could justly complain if stands were built in front of their places of business. The small parks where the army officials and Knights of Columbus-Y. M. C. A. stands are being put up are controlled by the War Department.

Plans for General's Arrival.

When General Pershing reaches the Union Station in the afternoon at 4 o'clock a salute of seventeen guns will be fired. The commander will be met in the President's room at the station by Government officials and a military delegation, probably including Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff. A few minutes later the Citizens' Committee will greet the General in the huge main waiting room of the station. Two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer will then escort General Pershing to the Shoreham Hotel, passing up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street. Whistles, automobile horns and bells will join in the welcome. Bands and choruses will play a part, while the parade will have in it scores of automobiles containing army officers and members of Congressional Committees.

The General's arrival here will have one particularly interesting aspect, inasmuch as tomorrow will be the anniversary of the beginning of the battle of St. Mihiel, in which the 1st as well as the 2d, 26th, 42d, and 89th Divisions participated. The 1st Division had for its task the reduction of Mont Sec, and in addition had to cross two fair sized streams under fire, but twenty-four hours after the attack began it formed its junction with the 26th Division at Vignoulles, effectually cutting off the extreme tip of the salient, including the town of St. Mihiel.

PERSHING VISITS FAMILY OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Hugs and Kisses Grandchildren of Former President—Makes Round of Calls.

Showing no sign of strain from the parade, the receptions, and the dinner of the day before, General Pershing was up yesterday morning at 6:45 o'clock. After a hearty breakfast he motored to Oyster Bay, where he visited Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. It was Colonel Roosevelt who, when President, recognized the ability of the then Captain Pershing and advanced him to the rank of Brigadier General.

Before leaving his hotel, General Pershing shook hands with Miss Elizabeth Dunn, Miss Helen Flaherty, and Miss Clara Cheney, Waldorf-Astoria checkers, and with Patrick Baggan, doorman, expressing his appreciation of their services. The hotel employes were proud of what one of them termed "the greatest day of their lives."

The General had intended to visit the grave of Colonel Roosevelt, and had made an early start for that purpose, but when near Roslyn his chauffeur lost the road, and he was nearly an hour late when he arrived at Sagamore Hill at 10 o'clock. After his visit, he had to hurry back to the city to keep engagements which had been made for him.

Accompanying the General were Lieut. Col. J. T. Quekemeyer of his staff and a traffic policeman. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was on the piazza, was the first to greet the visitor. She introduced him to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Captain and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and Mrs. Richard Derby, her daughter, wife of Colonel Derby of the Medical Corps.

General Pershing had scarcely time to acknowledge these introductions and to say a word before he was seized upon by the seven grandchildren of the former President. They were the three children of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and children of Dr. and Mrs. Derby and two of Captain and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. The youngsters danced around him while he smiled, and gathering each in turn in his arms, hugged and kissed them.

Captain Roosevelt, who served with an artillery unit in the 1st Division, from which he was discharged several months ago, discussed with the General the splendid showing made by all the 1st Division in the parade Wednesday. For half an hour General Pershing talked with members of the family, most of the time in the trophy room of Colonel Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt and all her children, except Mrs. Derby, greeted General Pershing when they were at the White House in Washington.

During the arrival and departure of the General, the people of Oyster Bay filled the streets and cheered him. Flags and other decorative banners were put out on the streets, roads and houses. Some fifty school children and a thousand other persons who had gone to the cemetery were disappointed when the General failed to appear.

Upon his return from Oyster Bay the General went to the Pershing Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to which he had lent his name while still campaigning in France. He received by A. O. Ihlseng, Chairman of the Missouri Hospitality Committee; Judge Jerry Soloman, Commissioner from Iowa, and F. M. Swacker. He was urged to sign the registers assigned to each of the States, but laughingly declined, on the ground that it would keep me busy all day." Later he was escorted to the library and introduced to the workers by Rowland Haynes, Director of the War Camp Community Service.

Allow me to tell you," said General Pershing, "not only for myself, but on behalf of others who have enjoyed home greetings here, how much we appreciate the spirit which prompted the establishment of the Hall of States. All who have come through New York have received impressions which they will carry away as precious souvenirs. I thank you for them and for myself."

The next visit was to the California Day luncheon of the Rotary Club on the roof of the Hotel Astor-Alpin. He was received by Glenn A. Tisdale, President of the club, and by Charles A. Pearson, Chairman of the Rotary Reception Committee. On behalf of the club Dr. Warren E. Giles, a Director, spoke to General Pershing in silken standard. As the General received the emblem the orchestra began "The Star-Spangled Banner," and he stood at salute.

Ladies and gentlemen," he said in response, "in the Rotary Club, from my casual acquaintance with it, is given to the springing of surprises. I was entirely unprepared for this, but I want to say that I appreciate your patriotic thought of me and your desire to express it more than I can say. This flag shall remain a treasured emblem in my family.

"I always recall the pleasant moments I have had at Rotary clubs. I have known of the splendid work of the army officers and men for the loyal spirit you have shown in aiding the Government in every way advancing the fortunes of our country when she most needed the patriotism of her citizens."

When he left the luncheon he found the hotel lobby jammed with folks waiting to see him. He had to be made to the door that he might reach his motor. He was cheered again and again as he went out to the car.

After luncheon with his family in his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, he spent the afternoon replying to telegrams and letters which had accumulated since his arrival. The only break in this work came just before 5 o'clock, when he received a delegation of friends from El Paso, Texas.

PERSHING WARNS AGAINST POLITICS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that are today to the credit of the American Army in Europe."

"While you were in the army you had an opportunity to learn something of discipline, to learn of the importance of self-control and of obedience to orders. These things you have in some form but naturally to the well-raised American boy. There has been in our army in Europe the exercise of a discipline which I believe is unknown to other armies. This has made it easier for your officers, those giving direction in military movements, to make their calculations as to the outcome; but you could not have undergone this experience without having received from it a material benefit.

"In the exercise of self-control you have, as a consequence, been given duties varying in their responsibilities, which, in turn, have developed new qualities of character, perchance leadership, that better fit you today for the duties of citizenship than you were before you entered into the service of our country abroad.

"These things, however, place upon your shoulders new responsibilities—much more is expected of you today than when you left America for service abroad. Why? Because of your accomplishments, your achievements; because of your experience, and justly so. One cannot pass through, one cannot have the privilege of, these experiences without forever thereafter having a broader outlook on life and a more serious contemplation of its responsibilities.

"The organization which has been launched, known as the American Legion, possesses the great advantages for the display or for the exercise of the same patriotism with which you have been imbued during your service abroad, and it is the hope of all that you will enter upon your duties with the same integrity of purpose and with the same resolute patriotism with which you conducted yourselves on the battlefields of France. Ours is a country of laws, and not of men, and it should be the purpose of this organization to stand for laws based upon the sound principles of the Constitution.

"I should deplore it if I felt there was any chance of the American Legion becoming a political tool in the hands of political aspirants. I believe the organization has an opportunity to do a great good in the country by becoming a school of patriotism, if you will, by fostering those things which are dear and near to us as having come down to us by our forefathers.

"I am glad to give encouragement to the American Legion as long as it stands for true Americanism. As long as it keeps its skirts clean and free from politics, as it will from my understanding, I shall be glad to encourage it in every way in the increase of its membership, and in aiding it to teach the country, if you will, more of patriotism than it had before the war.

"To put into one sentence, the American Legion should cherish and foster the lessons in patriotism that have been brought home to the American people during the last two years.

"It is a very great privilege to me, indeed, to meet you in this way, and to feel that we are comrades and affectionate comrades. I would include in this not only the men who served 'over there,' but those who were willing to serve and eager. In fact, to serve, but who were compelled to remain on this side of the Atlantic.

"I would also include patriotic, loyal women, who, by their aid, sustained the courage of our men on the other side, and I would include the mothers and sisters, who, by their prayers and their love, from this side gave us encouragement.

"Nor should we forget at such moments those who made the supreme sacrifice, and it should be our purpose to see that a grateful country takes proper measures to create of our cemeteries in France shrines where the American people may go to learn anew the lessons of patriotism.

"I thank you very much for the opportunity of saying a word, and wish the American Legion success."

The General was wildly applauded when he had finished, and hundreds rushed to the West Twenty-seventh Street exit in an effort to get a close view of him as he left in his automobile.

TO HEAR LEGION MEMBERS.

Veterans to Advise Senators in Framing Military Bills.

Henry D. Lindsley, Chairman of the Joint National Executive Committee of the American Legion, last night issued the following statement:

"At the request of Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate, the American Legion has suggested the names of several hundred ex-service men enrolled in local posts of the legion throughout the country as witnesses to give their views on service bills embodying the future military policy of the United States which are under consideration by the committee.

"The National Executive Committee suggested these names with the distinct understanding that members who appear before the committee will testify solely in their citizen capacity as individuals, and not as spokesmen of the Legion. The Legion, as the national organization of American veterans of the war will not take any stand on the future military policy of the country until that stand is determined at the first national convention in Minneapolis, Nov. 10, 11, and 12.

"Our military policy will be one of the most important questions at the convention. Whatever plan is recommended by the Legion will come only after full and free discussion, based on the experience of the war.

"In determining upon a policy, we believe not only Congress, but the country at large will heed any suggestions emanating from the 4,900,000 ex-service men who served as citizen soldiers, and therefore know well the good points, as well as the shortcomings of the present military system, and that the opinions of men in all ranks will be carefully considered."

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MISS BLAIR, BRIDE OF P. M. HAMILTON

Youngest Daughter of C. Ledyard Blair Weds Grandson of Late J. Pierpont Morgan.

NUPTIAL IN BERNARDSVILLE

Bishop Rhinelander Officiates in St. John's Chapel-on-the-Mountain —Reception at Blairsden.

The wedding of Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and a grandson of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Marie Louise Blair, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New York and Blairsden, Peapack, N. J., was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock in St. John's Chapel-on-the-Mountain, near Bernardsville, N. J., the ceremony being performed by Bishop Philip Rhinelander, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Conover and the Rev. James Stone Fair.

The bride, in white lace and satin, walked with her father. Mr. Hamilton's best man was Christopher G. La Farge, Jr., and the ushers were Alexander Hamilton, a brother of the bridegroom; Arthur Woods, his brother-in-law; A. Coster Schermerhorn, Talbot W. Chambers, William H. Hamilton, and E. C. Stirling McKittrick. The wedding reception followed at Blairsden. A special train conveyed the New York guests to and from the reception at Blairsden, the guests at the ceremony being limited owing to the small size of the chapel.

Mrs. Hamilton is a sister of Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne, and Mrs. Richard Van Nest Gambrill, and made her début about two and a half years ago.

Mr. Hamilton is a great-great-grandson of the famous Alexander Hamilton and was named for his maternal grandfather, Pierpont Morgan. He was a student at Harvard when the war began and, leaving Harvard, he entered the U. S. A. air forces, taking his course at the Government school at Cornell, and did his first flying at Mineola on Hazelhurst Field. He was ordered overseas with the first American aviators, but owing to delays was detailed to the Ellington Flying Field, near Houston, Texas. Afterward he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and attached to the Field Headquarters Staff. He then became assistant officer in charge of training and later a flying instructor. His promotion to a Captaincy was confirmed shortly before the armistice. Several months ago he returned from the service. His younger brother, Lawrence Hamilton, was also a Lieutenant in the army. His sister Helen married Arthur Woods, at that time Police Commissioner, and he has one much younger sister, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton.

MISS THOMPSON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson to Wed Lieut. Richard Babcock.

Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson of Brookdale Farm, Red Bank, N. J., and New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, to Richard Babcock, son of Mrs. Henry D. Babcock of 20 East Fifty-second Street. Miss Thompson is the granddaughter of Mrs. William Dare Morgan of 26 Washington Square North, and a niece of Miss Ruth Morgan and of Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson of Westbury and Newport.

Mr. Babcock was a Lieutenant in the army during the war. His Summer home is at Southampton, L. I. He was graduated from Harvard, class of '16, and his clubs are the Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wed to Justice Frank P. Nohowel.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Dressler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dressler of 29 West Sixty-ninth Street and Islip, L. I., and Justice Frank P. Nohowel of Bay Shore, which took place on Wednesday at Islip. Justice Nohowel is Justice of the Peace at Bay Shore.

RISING TO RESIST BULGARS IN THRACE

Athens Hears That Turks and Greeks in Western Region Have Revolted.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Athens, dated Sept. 2, says that the Turks in Western Thrace have revolted and have been joined by the Greek remnants there.

Since last month, when it became known that the American delegates to the Peace Conference favored the maintenance of Bulgarian rule over Western Thrace, on the ground that Bulgaria must have an outlet to the Aegean, the Turkish and Greek populations have shown open determination forcibly to resist such a decision, and have placed on record their wish for annexation to Greece.

The Bulgarian authorities having only a small Bulgarian minority to rely upon and insufficient troops to keep the population in hand, have flooded the country with comitadjis, the irregulars of Macedonian notoriety, and have placed under arrest Mussulman deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament, who have protested to the Peace Conference against Bulgarian rule.

The Bulgarians endeavored to have the population sign declarations to the conference in favor of the maintenance of the Bulgarian régime. This brought the revolt to a head at Mailikios and Shadji, near Gumuldjina, where the Turks came into armed conflict with Bulgarian troops and comitadjis, and a number were killed on both sides.

R-33 RETURNS FROM FLIGHT.

Had London Chef and Real Beds on Continental Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Sept. 11.—The R-33 returned to Pulham this evening, after a twenty-hour cruise. The plan to include Paris in the trip was abandoned, owing to the large amount of ballast discharged during the night. The vessel was over Amsterdam at 6:45 this morning and dropped a message of greeting to the committee of the aircraft exhibition there.

After visiting Rotterdam and Antwerp the R-33 followed the course of the old battlefront to the southwest.

One passenger remarked on landing, that when he accepted the invitation he did not dream he would be provided with a comfortable sleeping berth, a dining room and oysters for lunch, nor did he expect to have complete freedom to roam over the ship and from one gondola to another. He also had placed before him a copy of the first trial newspaper containing a full summary of the home and foreign news of the day, transmitted by wireless.

Great interest was taken in the trip on which the R-33 started last night from the Pulham Aerodrome, the intention being to visit Amsterdam and Paris, and in a flight of about 36 hours' duration to demonstrate the capabilities of a lighter-than-air craft and give a practical illustration of the comforts afforded to passengers in airships.

The most elaborate arrangements were made for the accommodation of passengers, beds being fitted up complete, with blankets, sheets, mattresses and pillows, all of which could be stored out of the way during the day. The chef was Cantaluppi of the Criterion Restaurant, with Head Waiter Orio to serve the guests. Breakfast was to be cooked on a small electric stove and to consist of eggs and bacon, hot tea or coffee and toast. For luncheon there was arranged a menu of cold lobster, roast partridge, hot asparagus, French beans, and iced pudding, and for dinner the Government's guests were to have hot soup, followed by salmon trout, roast lamb, potatoes and French beans, ham omelette and coffee.

Cantaluppi, before boarding the R-33, said he regretted the limitations of the menu, but he was quite sure of being able to serve a courfié or making any alteration in the menu that he desired, as he had taken with him an extra supply of stores, and in the R-34 the cooking was partly done on the exhaust pipes.

Invitations to make the voyage had been extended to one leading member of industry and representatives of the Home and Colonial Government Departments interested in the common development of this type of aircraft. On board also was Lieutenant de Vaisseu Sable, air attaché of the French Embassy in London, and Air Commodore E. M. Maitland. The crew numbered twenty-eleven.

LA GUARDIA SEES VICTORY.

Many Women Present at Republican County Committee Election.

Declaring Tammany Hall the Hindenburg line of the Democratic Party in the nation, Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, stirred the newly elected members of the Republican County Committee to loud acclaim at a meeting held in Lyric Hall last night, by saying that he expected to break through on Election Day. One-half of those present were Republican women.

"I shall win" said Mr. La Guardia in his speech. "Tammany is scared to death. We are not only fighting Tammany Hall this year; we are fighting the Democratic Party in the nation."

Major Philip J. McCook of the "Fighting McCooks," Republican nominee for the Supreme Court, also made a speech.

"Tammany has made the issue for our judicial fight," he said, "by turning down Justice Newburger, and it will continue to make issues in the same way, for, according to Tammany, a man on the bench ceases to be a useful public servant when his usefulness to the organization ceases."

James O'Malley, candidate for Surrogate, and William H. Church, candidate for the City Court, also spoke.

Samuel S. Koenig was re-elected President of the County Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ninth time. Charles E. Heydt, First Vice President; Miss Helen Varick Roswell, Second Vice President; Clarence H. Fay, Secretary; Mrs. Jesse Higgins, Assistant Secretary, and Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer, were also re-elected unanimously.

In the organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Justice Robert F. Wagner of the Supreme Court, who retired as Chairman of the committee owing to his election to the Bench, was succeeded by Sheriff David H. Knott. Representative Thomas H. Smith was re-elected Secretary and Phillip F. Donohue Treasurer of the committee. Municipal Court Justice Edward F. Boyle will continue as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. There were few changes in the membership of the Executive Committee. Max S. Levine, who has been appointed a City Magistrate, resigned as one of the leaders in the Second Assembly District, and Alderman Thomas A. Williams, after a successful primary fight, took the place of Ross Williams as leader and representative on the committee of the Ninth. Mrs. Julia C. Wheelock took the place of Miss Anna Murphy as woman leader of the Tenth.

The meeting of the Democratic County Committee in Richmond, held last night for purposes of organization, broke up before officers had been elected as a result over a row over the method by which members of the committee had been elected at the primaries.

$1,050 for Hawker Flight Stamp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Lieut. Col. Halford of the Air Ministry yesterday paid $1,050 at auction for a stamp souvenir of Harry G. Hawker's attempted transatlantic flight. The stamp, inclosed in an album, bears the signatures of all the famous Atlantic fliers and is initialed on the back by the Postmaster General of Newfoundland, Sir John Alcock, Sir A. Whitten Brown, and Harry G. Hawker.

C. M. JACOBS DIES; TUNNEL BUILDER

Designer of McAdoo and Pennsylvania Railroad Tubes Expires in London at 69.

NOTED ENGLISH ENGINEER

Constructed in 1901 the First Tube from Manhattan to Long Island—Was Tunneling the Seine.

Charles Mathias Jacobs, the designer of the so-called McAdoo tunnels and those of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the Hudson River, died in London on Sunday, according to a cable dispatch received in this city yesterday. He was an Englishman, born in Hull, Yorkshire, in 1850.

After studying at Cambridge University young Jacobs got a practical knowledge of his profession in the shops of Charles and William Earle, engineers and shipbuilders of Hull. He soon branched out for himself, and by 1880 had a wide reputation as an expert in subaqueous and marine engineering, when Austin Corbin, then President of the Long Island Railroad Company, invited him to this country as his general adviser in carrying out various large schemes for the improvement of New York's rapid transit facilities.

These plans were interrupted by the death of Mr. Corbin. But in 1901 Mr. Jacobs constructed for the East River Gas Company the first tube that actually connected Manhattan with Long Island. Here as in other cases he succeeded where the original contractors had failed. The tube ran from Ravenswood, L. I., to Seventy-first Street, Manhattan.

The building of the McAdoo and Pennsylvania tunnels required more than six years. To support the heavier burdens of the Pennsylvania trains the engineer invented what he called a "subterranean tunnel bridge." The iron tubes, instead of lying unsupported on the river bed, rest on "screw piles" of metal supports reaching down to bedrock, so that they resemble submerged bridges.

He had been retained by the French Government to construct a tunnel under the Seine connecting Havre and Rouen. He was formerly the senior member of the engineering firm of Jacobs & Davies, from which he has retired. He was a member of many engineering societies of this country and England, of the Engineers and Railroad Clubs of New York and London, and the Royal Societies and Automobile Clubs of London. He was married in 1874.

BAILEY ESTATE $1,704,843.

Tea Dealer Divided His Holdings Among Wife and Children.

An appraisal of the estate of Adolphus G. Bailey, who was 80 years old when he died on Jan. 1, 1919, at his home at 74 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was filed before Surrogate Wingate in Kings County yesterday and shows an estate valued at $1,704,843. Mr. Bailey was in the tea business, but had retired several years before his death.

The estate, which includes Liberty Bonds valued at $135,186, War Savings Stamps valued at $1,000, $780,575 in shares of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, and $112,935 in shares of United States Steel common, is divided as follows: His wife, Margaret Bailey, receives the house at 74 Hancock Street, and $5,000 yearly; Frances Bailey Ryrer, a granddaughter, receives 500 shares of United States Steel common; a niece, Narice Weston, $10,000; a servant, Annie Markoff, $6,000. The balance of the estate is divided among the children, Frank S., Ernest H., Joseph P., and Clara L. Ryrer, a daughter.

FINDS NO PRIMARY FRAUD.

Pecora Announces That Investigation Has Not Confirmed Bennett Charges.

Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand N. Pecora said last night that yesterday he had examined forty additional Republican voters at last week's primaries from the Second, Fifth and Third Election Districts of the Sixth Assembly District and the Thirty-second Election District and the Second Assembly District. He had found no additional evidence, he said, to confirm the allegations made by ex-Senator William M. Bennett that frauds had been committed in the Republican primaries to deprive him of the nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board, in favor of Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, his opponent.

Mr. Pecora said that while almost 200 voters in the Republican primaries had been questioned he had not discovered a single instance in which a vote cast for Mr. Bennett had been counted for his rival. Mr. Pecora will confer today with District Attorney Swann regarding further proceedings.

Mr. Bennett said last night that he had no statement to make. He has not so far mentioned the courts for the right to inspect the ballots, as he intimated he would do after the primary returns had been received.

NEWBURGER IS INDORSED.

Republican County Committee Condemns Tammany's Opposition.

The Republican County Committee, when it met at Lyric Hall last night to organize, unanimously adopted the following resolution offered by ex-Senator Albert Ottinger:

"Hon. Joseph M. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has had a record of faithful and honorable service which has been universally commended by bench and bar. He has spent more than twenty-five years of his life upon the bench dispensing justice ably, courageously, and honestly in the criminal and civil courts of this State. Justice Newburger has known no partisanship throughout his honorable career. Himself a Democrat, Tammany Hall has refused to renominate him.

"The Republican County Committee of New York, true to the best traditions of the Republican Party, has placed the sanctity of the ermine above the realm of party politics. Believing that the people are entitled to the continued services of courageous and upright Judges, it has caused the renomination of Joseph M. Newburger for Justice of the Supreme Court.

"We condemn Tammany Hall for the failure to co-operate with the Republican Party in upholding the principles that faithful Judges should be retained upon the bench. We urge all men and women to resent this and to support the candidates nominated by the Republican Party for judicial office to be elected Nov. 5, 1919."

On motion of Mr. Ottinger, the resolutions will be incorporated in the Republican platform this Fall.

Judiciary Party Files Petitions.

The Judiciary Party, organized upon the initiative of the Bar Associations, after Tammany Hall had turned down Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Newburger and Judge Richard H. Smith of the City Court for renomination, to nominate both on an independent ticket, filed nominating petitions bearing more than 6,000 signatures in their favor with the Board of Elections last night. Besides the independent nomination both Justice Newburger and Judge Smith won nominations in the Republican primaries.

Baker-Baruch.

Miss Sadie Wolfe Baruch, daughter of Herman Baruch of Boston, and Arthur Freeman Baker, a banker of 1,292 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, were married yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Building by City Clerk P. J. Scully. Her husband is the son of Charles F. Baker of Dunham, Mass.

ACTIVE BRITISH FLEET SMALLER THAN OURS

For the First Time England Lets Ships in Commission Fall Below Another Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—In an article in The Daily Telegraph on the peace reduction of the British Navy, Archibald Hurd says:

"It is an arresting fact that, judged by the strength of its battle squadrons in active commission, this country's supremacy has at least temporarily passed away. The United States has now in commission thirty-one battleships and the Navy Department at Washington plans to have twenty-nine next year, that reduction in number being balanced by the increased power of a number of ships now being completed in the shipyards. We have in a similar state of readiness twenty-two battleships and five cruisers, and in accordance with the order published yesterday with reference to the reduction to the reserve basis—that is, care and maintenance parties—of the majority of the ships of the home fleet our instantly ready battle force will fall at an early date to sixteen, ten of them forming the Atlantic fleet and the other six cruising in the Mediterranean—sixteen, as compared with twenty-nine under the Stars and Stripes.

"That comparison between the seastanding of the British and American fleets now and in the immediate future is not of much importance judged from the political or the naval point of view, but it is of interest. I doubt whether at any period during the last two or three hundred years the British fleet ever approached, much less has fallen below, an equality with any other power in its standard of commissionings, and we used to aim at a two-power standard."

TO SEEK HARVEY'S RELEASE

Case of Memorial Association's Press Agent Up Today.

A legal fight to obtain the release from the tombs of David M. Harvey, publicity agent of the George Washington Memorial Association, whose arrest on Monday night on a charge ten years old that involved a suspended sentence and an alleged broken parole, and which caused the cancellation of the Pershing Victory Celebration at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night after the Mayor had announced that he and General Pershing would not attend it, will be started today by friends of the accused man. They have engaged two attorneys to represent him today when he is arraigned in General Sessions. They are Arthur N. Sager and Isidor Wasservogel, a former Assistant District Attorney.

"We will contend in court tomorrow that the arrest of this man was unwarranted on the facts in the case," said Mr. Wasservogel. "Furthermore, the court lacks jurisdiction for a review after ten years of the original charge. In fact, we cannot find any legal grounds on which this prosecution of Harvey may be sustained.

"There should be no legal question about the instant discharge of Harvey when his case comes up in court. His apprehension was wholly without color of law, since no man could be sentenced after the court in which he was convicted had lost jurisdiction. In Mr. Harvey's case the court lost jurisdiction in 1914. Who is actually responsible for the man's arrest is not yet known to us."

Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley disagreed with this view of the case and announced he would have the reports of the probation officer as evidence when Harvey is arraigned today. The District Attorney sought to have Harvey make a statement yesterday or to visit the Criminal Courts Building under guard, but declined to leave his cell in the Tombs. His counsel had a brief discussion with Talley concerning the proposed proceedings in court.

Mrs. H. F. Dimock, President of the George Washington Memorial Association, went to the District Attorney yesterday to tell what connection Harvey had with the raising of money for the fund to erect a memorial at Washington to soldiers and sailors of all the wars. He received none of the contributions and handled no part of the fund, Mrs. Dimock said. After his interview with Mrs. Dimock the District Attorney said that the patriotic men and women engaged in raising this fund employed Harvey merely as publicity agent, and that his arrest should not affect this fund or its further promotion.

MANY AT MITCHELL'S BIER.

Public Funeral of Labor Leader to be Held in Scranton Today.

More than a hundred representatives of organized labor, including Samuel Gompers, went to the Campbell Funeral Church yesterday to pay their respects to John Mitchell, late Chairman of the State Industrial Commission and former President of the United Mine Workers of America, who died on Tuesday.

The body of the labor leader, accompanied by his widow and children and Miss E. C. Morriss, his secretary for 22 years, was taken to Scranton in the afternoon. There, after a public funeral at St. Peter's Cathedral today, interment will be in the Cathedral Cemetery, which overlooks the Scranton coal field, where John Mitchell first went to work in the mines as a trapper boy.

Mrs. May Seep Fennessy.

Mrs. May Seep Fennessy, wife of James H. Fennessy of Greenwich, Conn., died on Tuesday at her home on East Putnam Avenue. Her husband is President of the Mine and Smelter Supply Company of this city. Through an error THE TIMES stated that Mr. Fennessy had died.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN EVANS, for many years in charge of the foreign department of Armour & Co., died Tuesday at his old home in Whitchurch, Shropshire, England. He was 71 years old. Mr. Evans came to the United States in 1883. He retired nine years ago and returned to England.

Mrs. MARY SANDIFORD, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, in Jersey City. The funeral will be held from the home of her son, 553 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manchester, England.

Mrs. ANNA HORTENSE CRANMER, 47 years old, wife of Dr. Charles O. Cranmer of 1,304 East Twenty-seventh Street, Flatbush, died on Tuesday. She was a daughter of the late Eben Van Gieson, who was known as the father of the Upper Montclair section.

HAROLD EDWARD DE MOTT, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. De Mott, died at his home, 439 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from heart disease, contracted at Spartanburg, S. C., during a long practice "hike" with his regiment, the 106th United States Infantry. He was in his twenty-fifth year, and before entering the army service was employed in the actuarial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in Manhattan.

JAMES HAGUE ROGERS, a lawyer of Paterson, N. J., died there Tuesday, aged 71, at his home, 33 Broadway. He was at one time Secretary to John W. Griggs and also had been a member of the State Assembly.

SAMUEL McNEILLY, for 44 years connected with R. G. Dun & Co., died in the Fairmount Sanitarium, N. J., following an operation. He was born in Ireland sixty-three years ago. His home was at 605 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
ISAIAH TEMPLE
127-131 West 89th Street
HOLIDAYS OF 1919
1,000 seats at $5.00; no more. Men still in uniform admitted free. Call any evening, or address Rabbi SAMUEL GREENFIELD, 341 West 118th Street. Cathedral 9471.
Services Fri., 8:15 P. M.; Sat., 10:30 A. M.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S WILL.

Executors' Final Accounting Fixes Estate's Value at $1,563,795.

An accounting by John D. Rockefeller, his son, and his daughter, Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice, as executors and trustees under the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court and the approval of the accounting was asked. The petition stated that the value of the estate was $1,563,795, of which $1,480,408 was in stocks and bonds. The accounting shows that Mrs. Rockefeller's jewelry was distributed among her husband, children, and grandchildren. Her $75,000 string of pearls went to Abby B. Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The residue of $427,738 goes to the Rockefeller Foundation as directed in the will. The balance on hand is $10,008, which the trustees will pay to the Foundation. Because gifts to them were made during the lifetime of Mrs. Rockefeller bequests to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, the Home Society of New York, and the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., were not paid by the trustees under direction vested in them by the will.

Married.

FETHERSTONE—WOOD.—Sept. 6, Violet F. Wood to Ferdinand S. Fetherstone, at Lancaster, N. H.

HAMILTON—BLAIR.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, at St. John's Chapel, Bernardsville, N. J., by the Right Rev. Philip Rhinelander, Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, to Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton.

STERN—SCHUMACHER.—On Sept. 10, 1919, at Hotel Astor, Fred D. Stern to Leah F. Schumacher, by the Rev. F. F. de Sola Mendes.

THORP—TREGOE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, in East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. D. B. Steele, D. D., and the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, D. D., Hester Little Tregoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Tregoe, to Mr. William Phillips Thorp, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips Thorp.

Died.

BARUCH.—Rieka, on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1919, in her 76th year, widow of the late Bernhard Baruch, formerly of Rye, N. Y., and mother of George, Albert, Harry, Edward, William, and Hermann Baruch, Rose Ofner, Florence Abrahams, Bertie Ofner, and sister of Emma Baruch. Funeral from her late residence, 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 14.

BEVENS.—James. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BROCK.—Elfrida, beloved sister of Hertha Geronne, suddenly, at Deal Beach, N. J. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Friday at 11 A. M.

CAPELLAR.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Sept. 10, 1919, Clara Hobbes Capellar, aged 62 years. Funeral private.

COHEN.—The Supreme Council of PHI DELTA PI with deep regret announces the death of their beloved Secretary, Jacob Cohen, on Sept. 10. Brethren are kindly requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 302 East 85th St., Brooklyn, on Sept. 12 at 10 A. M.

CONRAD J. SAPHIER,
Supreme Chief Praetor.

CONDON.—At Morristown, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 11, Edward Condon, aged 59 years. Funeral at Church of the Assumption, B. V. M., Saturday, Sept. 13, 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COPEMAN.—At Hilton, N. J., on Sept. 11, 1919, Charles Wesley Copeman, aged 81

YANKEES ARE VICTORIOUS BY 2 TO 1 SCORE IN FINAL CLASH OF WANING SEASON WITH INDIANS

INDIANS LOSE LAST TILT WITH YANKEES

Ping Bodie Plays Hero's Role in Victory with Timely Hit and Circus Catch.

TALLY OF GAME IS 2 TO 1

Cleveland Gets Away to a First-Inning Lead, but Shawkey Holds Guests Quiescent Thereafter.

The Yankees and Cleveland Indians have ended their annual wrangle on the baseball field. The names of the clubs may be coupled in court proceedings growing out of the Carl Mays case during the next few months, but as far as actual ball playing goes the series between the teams ended at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the Yanks took the final game, 2 to 1. In the season's series of twenty games Cleveland has taken thirteen and the Yankees seven. As Ban Johnson has acknowledged a financial interest in the Cleveland Club, the decision over the Yankees on the season is especially gratifying to him.

Ping Bodie spread his personality and manly figure all over the pastime yesterday, and not only poked in the winning run in the fourth inning, but also saved the Yanks from disaster by a circus catch in the eighth inning when the Indians felt a serious rally coming on. The score was glued at 1 to 1 when Bodie came to the bat in the fourth. There were two out, and Del Pratt was roosting on second base, patiently waiting for some one to give him the least bit of encouragement to travel toward the scoring platter.

Bodie felt the responsibility which was thrust upon him. He gazed over the small and quiet assemblage with a haughty gaze. He wondered why there wasn't more thunderous applause at this critical moment of the game. The ticket sellers could have told Ping if he had asked them that there wasn't much noise on tap because there weren't many people there to make any noise.

Ping Fit for the Fray.

Ping has the largest appetite on the Yankee club. In spite of the food profiteering, Ping realises that he must take his nourishment if he is to lead the exhausting profession of the ball player. He was glad as he stood at the bat that he had not deprived himself of any of his meals yesterday, because he felt strong just at a time when he needed to feel strong. If he hadn't been well provided with nutriment maybe he would not have waved his bat with such deadly effect when Jim Bagby whipped the ball at him in this important fourth inning.

Bodie smote the ball with all the strength which lurked in his manly and well-fed frame. The sphere spun on its wild way to right field for a slashing single and Pratt came tearing around with the winning run. Elmer Smith fielded the ball and threw it to the plate. O'Neill stood on the base line blocking Pratt's path as he came steaming along homeward. They collided with a O'Neill and stumbled around him, touching the plate in plenty of time before the ball arrived. That was the run which won the game and Bodie was the lad who furnished the propelling power to coax it over the plate.

That was Bodie's share in the Yankees' offensive portion of the game. His work on the defense in the eighth brought Ping some applause from folks who had given up squandering them for the day. With one out in the eighth, O'Neill singled to centre and Shawkey buckled down and began to fire them over at Bagby as hot as he could toast them.

Then Came the Great Turnover.

Bagby crashed a low drive to centre. Bodie came running in at top speed, and when Ping is traveling at his top speed he may not be doing much as the watch ticks, but he is going through a lot of laborious motions. Ping ran and ran, and just as the ball was about to rest in the clover, he threw himself forward and clutched the ball in his heroic figure was toppling over. He fell over on his head, steadied a moment, and then turned over again. In his hands he still held the ball.

O'Neill by this time was down at second base, for neither he nor any of the Cleveland players imagined that Ping could move fast enough to get the ball. Bodie then tossed it back to Pipp and O'Neill was doubled at first and the rally was ended before it really got started. That was Ping's work for the afternoon and it was the largest day's work he has done in some time.

The Yankees got only four hits off Bagby, but two of these were bunched for a run while another, Lewis's two-bagger, was detailed with an error to produce the other run.

Indians Grasp Early Lead.

The Indians lost no time in bumping Shawkey in the opening inning. Graney hit a grounder to first, the ball bounding off Pipp's feet to Pratt, who tossed single to centre. On a hit and run play Fewster was well on his way to third when Peckinpaugh rolled a grounder to Gardner. Larry was unable to tog Chick but tossed the ball to first, retiring Peck. Fewster kept right on to the plate, but Harris soaked the ball to O'Neill in plenty of time to subdue the romping Fewster.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,rf	5	0	1	4	1	Graney,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Pinpaugh,ss	3	0	0	0	0	Chapman,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	7	1	Harris,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	3	3	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Lewis,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Wamb'ns,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Bodie,cf	3	0	1	2	1	Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Ruel,c	2	0	0	4	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	0
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	3	0	Bagby,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	27	2	4	27	9	Total	29	1	6	24	13

Errors—Graney, Chapman.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pratt, Lewis, Speaker, Fewster. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Harris. Double plays—Pratt and Pipp; Bodie and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; Bagby, 3.

WHITE SOX LOSE, THEN WIN.

First Goes to Senators, 4 to 3, Before Chicago Takes Shutout, 5 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Chicago made it two out of three from Washington by splitting even today in a double-header. The league leaders won the second game, 5 to 0, after dropping the opener, 4 to 3. Shaw outpitched Kerr in the first game, allowing the visitors only four hits. Williams bettered this performance in the second contest in which only two safeties were registered by Washington.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	2	2	7	3	Leibold,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Collins,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Milan,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Rice,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Jackson,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Ellerbe,ss	4	0	0	2	2	Felsch,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Gharrity,c	4	0	1	10	1	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Shanks,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Risberg,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Menosky,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	0
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	2	Kerr,p	3	1	1	1	2
Total	32	4	9	27	11	Total	27	3	4	24	8

Error—Milan.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Gharrity. Stolen bases—Judge, Foster, Risberg, Rice. Sacrifice hits—Shaw, Collins. Double play—Shaw, Shanks, Judge, and Gharrity. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3. Struck out—By Shaw, 6; Kerr, 5.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Judge,1b	4	0	0	11	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	1	Foster,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Weaver,3b	5	0	0	1	1	Shanks,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Jackson,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	1	4	1
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Ellerbe,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Gandil,1b	3	1	0	7	0	Peinich,c	2	0	1	1	2
Risberg,ss	4	2	3	3	3	Murphy,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lynn,c	3	0	0	6	0	aGharrity,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Williams,p	3	1	0	1	1	Menosky,lf	2	0	0	3	0
						Zachary,p	2	0	0	0	2
						cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Gill,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	8	27	7	Total	28	0	2	27	14

a Batted for Murphy in fifth.
b Batted for Menosky in eighth.
c Batted for Zachary in eighth.

Errors—Shanks, Gharrity.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Picinich, Jackson, E. Collins. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Risberg, Gandil. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Lynn. Double play—Risberg and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Zachary, 2; Williams, 3; Gill, 1. Hits—Off Zachary, 7 in 8 innings; Gill, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Williams, 6; Gill, 1. Losing pitcher—Zachary.

BISSUNNETTE ON HIS WAY.

Semi-Pro Star of Maine Leaves Home to Join Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Adelphi "Del" Bissunnette, southpaw pitcher, also a first baseman, and considered the best schoolboy baseball player in Maine, has left his home, in Winthrop, to join the New York Americans. His slugging ability brought him the nickname of the "Babe Ruth of Maine." He has been pitching semipro ball this Summer. Bissonnette is 19 years old, stands five feet eleven, and weights 180 pounds.

Curves and Bingles.

Well, the Yankees averted any possibility of being crowded out of fourth place yesterday by the St. Louis Browns. The Red Sox did the Yanks a good turn by trimming the Browns.

The Browns come to the Harlem meadow today to start their last series of the season. The outcome of this set of encounters will probably decide the Yankees' right to a first division berth.

Nearly every time Urban Shocker comes to town with the Browns he starts right in to get revenge on the club which turned him loose. Shocker has had so much revenge of this kind that the Yanks may be able to beat him this trip.

An unusual feature of yesterday's game was that Roger Peckinpaugh, the sensational shortstop of the Yankees, did not have a chance to show his skill all afternoon. In the last four games Peck had accepted forty-four chances without an error, and yesterday had a much needed rest. Not a ball came his way all afternoon.

The new megaphone man at the Polo Grounds is having a hard time mastering Umpire George Moriarty's name. Once he shouted, "The umpires are Evans and Morality," and then again he yelled, "Evans and Majority."

Yesterday's contest lasted only an hour and a half and was one of the snappiest games the Yanks have shown lately. When they are winning, the Yanks can speed along, but they are awfully slow losers.

Shawkey did good work after the first inning. He has been worked more than any of his club mates this season, but is still able to show his best wares.

If Wallie Pipp had not caught Harris's foul fly in the first inning Cleveland would never have scored. Just why he tried for the foul with a runner on third puzzled the fans. He made a catch, but was in no position to throw home after getting the ball and Chapman scored easily.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 0. (Second game.)
Washington, 4; Chicago, 3. (First game.)
Chicago, 5; Washington, 0. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 1. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	85	45	.642
Cleveland	73	52	.584
Detroit	72	54	.571
New York	67	56	.545
St. Louis	64	62	.508
Boston	62	62	.500
Washington	48	78	.378
Philadelphia	34	91	.272

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	87	40	.685
New York	78	48	.629
Chicago	66	59	.524
Pittsburgh	65	61	.516
Brooklyn	60	65	.480
Boston	50	71	.413
St. Louis	47	75	.385
Philadelphia	44	79	.358

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago. (Two games.)
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

GIANTS HAND CUBS FAREWELL BEATING

Concentrated Hitting in Two Innings Tells 7 to 2 Tale—Heinie Zim Is Suspended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Giants and Cubs played their farewell game of the waning season here this afternoon and the New Yorkers, by bunching their hits in the fourth and seventh innings, scored a comparatively easy victory. It was the third straight for the McGrawmen in the series of four games, the result putting an end to the Cubs' hopes of a second position finish. The Giants collected five hits in the fourth frame, duplicated the performance in the seventh, and finished on the heavy end of a 7 to 2 verdict.

The New York lineup and batting order were changed somewhat as a result of the suspension this morning of Heinie Zimmerman, veteran third baseman. Zim failed to make an appearance at the Giants' hotel last night at the hour designated for the turning in of the ball tossers and, as it was not his first violation of club rules, Manager McGraw went the limit in his punishment. He suspended Heinie without pay for the balance of the season, and Zim was on his way to his beloved Bronx before noon today. Persistent violation of club rules is the charge under which Zim was punished.

With the veteran third baseman gone Manager McGraw shifted Frank Frisch over to third base and returned Larry Doyle to his old post at second, which Frisch had been occupying regularly for the past three weeks. As both Chase and Young were out of the lineup with injuries, it was anything but an imposing array which the New York chieftain presented, but it proved strong enough to take the measure of the fading champions, with the mighty Alexander on the hill.

Alex Heavily Bombarded.

Alexander has found the Giants persistent trouble-makers since he first attained prominence, and they ran true to form this afternoon. In the first three frames he allowed only one single, but in the fourth, five, including a home run and a double, went bunching for three runs. Grover pitched the New York half of the fifth inning and retired the side in order, but passed out of the pastime in the home fifth when Hendrix batted for his place. Martin finished the game and had an experience similar to that of his predecessor. He got away handsomely in all but one inning, and that produced five hits.

Frank Frisch, the rising star of the McGraw forces, delivered the punch that proved a body blow to the mighty Alex. With two on bases in the fifth inning, the Fordham Flash collected his first major league home run, driving the ball over the right field wall for the circuit. That one smash accounted for more runs than the Cubs could collect in the entire game and the run which Frisch carried over was the winning marker.

While the Giants were making so much trouble for Alexander and Martin, the Cubs were having all sorts of trouble with Rube Benton. The southpaw had one of his best days of the season, limiting the fading champs to five hits. They bunched four of their blows off the fifth inning and pushed over three runs, but in the other frames they were helpless, getting one lone single. In the first four innings only three home players got on the bases and after the big Giant pitcher in the fifth the Cubs failed to get a runner to first base.

Giants Get Busy in Fourth.

The first three innings passed off quietly, each team getting one single. Kauff got a hit with one out in the Giants' first inning, was forced at second by Frisch, and the latter died stealing. With one out in the home half, Hollocher singled to right and Herzog was hit, but the next two batsmen went out in order.

McGraw's men started the scoring, in fact, won the game, in the fourth. Burns opened the inning by beating out a grounder to Hollocher and went to second on Kauff's single to left. Frisch followed with his drive over the right field wall and the manner dented the dish. After Doyle had filed to Magee, Fletcher doubled to left, Statz filed to Magee, and Kelly drove a single to right which sent Fletcher over the plate with the fourth run of the inning.

The Cubs threw a little scare into the Giants in the fifth by collecting three runs. Magee singled to centre and raced around to third on Paskert's single to right. After Killefer had filed to Burns Hendrix batted for Alexander and angled to centre, scoring Magee and sending Paskert to second. Both runners advanced on McCabe's sacrifice and Hollocher chased them home with a double to right. Herzog faced an opportunity to tie the score with a hit, but he rolled to Benton, closing the inning.

Speed Martin took up the hurling duties in the sixth and set the Cubs down in order, but in the seventh he was pounded for five straight hits before a batsman had been retired. Statz singled to right centre, Kelly shot a single to centre, and Snyder forced out a bunt, filling the bases. Benton's single to centre sent Statz over the pan and left the bags covered. Burns hit to right scoring Kelly and leaving the bases as congested as before. After Kauff had filed to McCabe, Frisch grounded to Herzog, whose throw to Killefer got Snyder at the plate. A pass to Doyle forced Benton over with another run. Fletcher closed the inning with a fly to Paskert.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	3	0	McCabe,rf	2	0	0	4	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Hollocher,ss	4	2	3	2	3
Frisch,3b	4	1	1	1	4	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	1	1	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	4	Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Statz,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Magee,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Kelly,1b	4	1	1	9	0	Paskert,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Snyder,c	4	0	1	4	1	Killifer,c	3	0	0	6	1
Benton,p	4	1	1	0	3	Alexander,p	1	0	0	1	1
						aHendrix	1	1	1	0	0
						Martin,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	13	Total	30	5	5	27	13

a Batted for Alexander in fifth.

New York	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Hollocher. Home run—Frisch. Stolen bases—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—McCabe. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; Martin, 2. Hits—Off Alexander, 5 in 5 innings; Martin, 5 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Alexander, 2; Benton, 3; Martin, 2. Losing pitcher—Alexander.

NINE GAMES IN SERIES.

Both Leagues Ratify Plan to Extend Baseball Classic.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Nine games will be played in the world series this year, as against seven since 1905, August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, announced today. Herrmann said a majority of the clubs of both the National and American Leagues had ratified the recommendation that nine games be played.

Herrmann said that the vote of the clubs on the proposition to lengthen the schedule from seven to nine games would not be given out at this time. A schedule of nine games will be prepared by the National Baseball Commission, but the series will be over and the winner determined, as soon as one of the clubs wins five games.

Directors of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club announced today that no attention will be paid to requests being sent in for reserved seats for the world's series games, expected to be played here, unless they are made by regular application cards, which may be obtained at the Cincinnati Club's offices.

Binghamton to Quit League.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Announcement was made today that at the end of the present season Binghamton will retire from the International League. It has not been decided whether she will enter the proposed New York State League.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	111	449	78	171	.381
Jackson	126	468	71	165	.353
Veach	123	477	73	166	.345
Sisler	110	420	94	150	.346
Peckinpaugh	100	396	62	128	.323

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Roush	122	467	97	149	.319
Groh	119	440	78	135	.307
Hornsby	123	454	87	139	.306
Meusel	121	475	86	145	.305
Myers	121	461	82	139	.302

SCHUPP'S HOME RUN BEATS THE ROBINS

St. Louis Box Artist Wins His Own Game with Circuit Clout in the Ninth Inning.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Ferdinand Schupp, who not so long ago paraded in a Giants' uniform, and who since coming to St. Louis seems to have been able to rid his left arm of the kinks that led to his being allowed to depart by John J. McGraw, not only pitched the Cardinals to their third successive victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers today, but won the game for his club in the ninth inning by contributing a home run to the cause. The final score was: St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Up to the time that Schupp crashed one of Cadore's fast ones far over the head of Hy Myers in centre field and skipped around the bases with the run that gave the locals their winning margin, it looked as if the Robins might finally gather the game into themselves, but Perdue, who doesn't make so many hits during a season and who rarely wallops the ball for extra bases, clinched the argument and saved himself a lot of extra work. No pitcher likes extra-inning games, and Schupp is no exception.

Since Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia in two games the Dodgers dropped deeper into the second division, and their chances of emerging from the ruck are now almost nil.

Dodgers Start in Lead.

As in other contests, the Dodgers stepped briskly into the lead in the final game of the series with the Cards, but their sojourn in front was short-lived. In the second inning Pete Kilduff worked Schupp for a base on balls and romped to second base on a wild pitch. He advanced to third on Hickman's long fly to Schultz. Krueger unleashed a full-grown single, and Kilduff galloped across the plate.

In their half of the second canto the Cards came right back with two runs. McHenry singled and skipped all the way around from third on Schultz's sometimer. On the hit-and-run play Clemons grounded to Olson, who made a futile effort to keep McHenry from crossing the plate. It was an error in judgment on the part of Olson, for the runner was within a few strides of the rubber when Ivan picked up the ball. Lavan got a scratch single and the bases were as crowded as a New York apartment house. It was then that Perdie Schupp first distinguished himself with a timely drive. He knocked a long fly to Myers and Schultz scampered home with the run that put the Cards in the van.

It was in the fifth inning that St. Louis increased its lead to a two-run margin. With two out, McHenry again led the assault by knocking a one-base hit to left. It was his third hit of the game. He stole second and went to third on Krueger's poor throw to the infield. Schultz grounded to Olson, and when Ivey threw to first the batter was safe and McHenry scored.

The Dodgers crawled within striking distance in the sixth, when they scored a run, and they tied the score in the eighth, but all their work went for naught when Schupp started on his rampage and smashed a homer in the ninth.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Heathcote,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Johnston,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Stock,3b	3	0	1	0	5	Myers,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Hornsby,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Z. Wheat,lf	4	1	2	0	0
McHenry,c	4	2	2	4	1	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Schults,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Kilduff,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Clemons,c	4	0	1	3	0	Baird,3b	1	0	0	1	1
aJ.Smith	0	0	0	0	0	Hickman,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Schupp,p	3	1	0	0	2	Krueger,c	4	0	1	5	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	1	5	Cadore,p	4	0	1	0	4
Schupp,p	3	1	1	1	1						
Total	34	4	11	27	17	Total	36	3	10	24	10

aNone out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Clemons in fourth.

Errors—Hornsby, Dilhoefer, Olson, Krueger, Cadore.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wheat, (2); Olson. Home run—Schupp. Stolen bases—Olson, Hickman, McHenry. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Sacrifice fly—Schupp. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 1; Schupp, 2. Struck out—By Cadore, 8; Schupp, 3. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Dilhoefer.

TITLEHOLDERS BOX TONIGHT

McAuliffe on Hand, Too, for K. of C. Show for First Division.

Jack McAuliffe has decided to re-enter the ring. No, Jack is not going to try to stage any comeback, but when the one-time lightweight champion learned that a lot of fistic titleholders had volunteered to appear at the Knights of Columbus boxing carnival for the 1st Division Heroes at Madison Square Garden tonight he immediately declared himself in. McAuliffe retired as the undefeated lightweight champion some years ago and claims that he still can show his old speed in the ring.

Many acceptances of the invitation to the commanders of the First have been received, but General Pershing was compelled to decline because he has to leave for Washington early today. The General saw many of the boxing entertainments staged by the Knights abroad and he said he was sorry to miss the big show.

The boxing program will be under the direction of Jimmy Twyford, who staged most of the boxing entertainments for the K. of C. abroad, and also in charge of the work which has been put on at the camps and base hospitals since the Knights started such work here. Twyford has the promise of all the champions who now are in the vicinity to appear. Mike O'Dowd, king of the middleweights, will show his wares; Jack Britton, the welterweight titleholder, has agreed to meet some good man at his weight; Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, will box Joe Benjamin; Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight titleholder, will mingle with Packey O'Gatty, and Pete Herman, the boss of the bantamweights, will face Joe Dillon.

All of the boxers who have been appearing for the Knights at the camps and hospitals will be on hand, and these rough-and-tumble chaps will furnish plenty of excitement. The list includes Frankie Clark, Patsy Flanegan, Willie Quinn, Ray Smith, Red Allen, Mike Dundee, Jimmy Taylor, Thomas Shea, Fred Dyer, Walter Brooks, Billy Walker, Jim Montgomery, Farmer Sullivan, and the Corona Kid.

There also will be two wrestling matches, Young Munday meeting Pete Wiley, and Fred Mierswa opposing Sailor Anderson. Chris Dalton and George Fisher will be masters of ceremonies.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 0.
Toledo at Minneapolis—rain.

Baseball Today, 2:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds, Adm. 50c.—Adv.

LAST INNING PLAYED IN CARL MAYS CASE

Referee Takes Concluding Testimony and Will Pass It On to Justice Wagner.

The Mays wrangle is nearly a thing of the past.

Some time in the future a decision will be handed down in the case of the Yanks' petition to have the Carl Mays injunction made permanent. When it will come is now a matter of conjecture. So much testimony and evidence and so many affidavits, letters, telegrams, and notes have been submitted that it is a question when Justice Robert Wagner of the Supreme Court will finish wading through them all and be in a position to conclude his findings.

The final inning was played before Referee George J. Gillespie yesterday, and after nearly three hours it was agreed by rival counsel that stenographic copies of yesterday's testimony would be ready by 4 o'clock this afternoon and that Ban Johnson, President of the American League, would meet with the attorneys and go over his testimony.

Referee Gillespie will then weigh both sides in the balance and submit his decision to Justice Wagner.

Once Interested in Red Sox.

The examination yesterday was continued from last Thursday. But to the layman, the man who knows baseball but is not thoroughly familiar with law and its procedure, nothing developed at this concluding session that had not already been brought out before. The only possible exception was that Johnson admitted to having been financially interested once in the Boston American League Club. That was back in 1912, when his secretary, the late Robert McRoy, and James McAleer, formerly manager of the Washington Senators, purchased the Red Sox. The league President admitted that he had had a share in the Boston Club, but that it was very small and that he had not held it long. Charles H. Tuttle, who conducted the examination for the Yankees, laid great stress upon this new evidence.

Counsel for the Yankees also tried to establish the fact that a feeling of animosity toward Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox, might have caused Johnson to address all of his communications in the Mays case to Edward G. Barrow, manager of the Hub team, rather than to Frazee. This Johnson emphatically denied.

Counsel for the Yankees emphasized the fact that Ban Johnson had requested George Hildebrand, the umpire in chief during the game in Chicago on July 13, to submit the facts in connection with the Mays case to him. Tuttle asked Johnson if he thought he had acted with propriety and if he considered it the duties of an umpire to comply with such a request. Johnson replied that it is the duty of all umpires to take orders from the President of the league.

Frazee Was Not Notified.

Johnson admitted that the only official communication issued by him in connection with the indefinite suspension of Carl Mays was a telegraphic announcement from his office on July 31 to all clubs and umpires in the American League notifying them that Mays had been suspended.

Johnson said it was up to Boston to punish Mays for leaving the club in Chicago, and that the Boston club committed an offense in transfering Mays to the Yankees and that the New York club was wrong in obtaining the services of the pitcher.

Johnson denied emphatically that any members of the Cleveland Club, in which last Thursday he admitted he was interested to the extent of $58,500, had attempted to him that the Indians were after the services of Carl W. Mays.

Later in the day at the offices of the New York American League Club Colonel Ruppert gave out the following statement:

"In the examination of Mr. Johnson today before Referee George J. Gillespie, one of the most important admissions made by Mr. Johnson was that at no time did he write or intimate to either the Boston or New York clubs that he would suspend Carl Mays in case a transfer was made of the player. Had he done so, and he admits that he contemplated such suspension, the transfer would not have been made. Obviously no club would purchase a suspended player. In other words, if Mr. Johnson had counseled and co-operated with the club owners, as was his duty, there would have been no transfer and no consequent litigation. Instead, Mr. Johnson admits that he 'waited' to see what the Boston club would do. Then, to use a popular phrase, 'he soaked us' after we had completed the transfer; or, at least, he thought and intended to do so, and admitted his action was taken to punish New York and Boston, and claimed he had the right to punish clubs.

"He had the opportunity to act for the good of the league, but he preferred to wait and bring about disruption by punishing two clubs."

TIGERS TRIM ATHLETICS.

Bunch Hits Off Rookie Flinger and Score a 3 to 2 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Detroit beat Philadelphia, 3 to 2, in the final game of the series today. The visitors bunched three singles with a wild pitch by Hasty, the giant right-hander secured from Atlanta, in the first inning, scoring two runs. The winning run was scored in the fifth when Hasty muffed Griffin's throw of Veach's grounder.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	3	3	High,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Adams,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	3	0	0	Griffin,lb	4	0	3	11	2
Heilmann,1b	4	0	0	10	2	Welsh,cf	4	0	0	2	2
Shorten,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Galloway,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Jones,3b	4	0	2	1	1	Elmer,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Dykes,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	8	1	Perkins,c	4	0	1	7	0
Ehmke,p	4	1	1	0	2	Hasty,p	2	0	1	1	0
						aStruk	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	3	8	27	13	bWitt	1	0	0	0	0
						cBurrus	1	0	0	0	0
						dWalker	0	0	0	0	0
						eBarns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	27	8

a Batted for Dugan in ninth.
b Batted for Dykes in ninth.
c Batted for Perkins in ninth.
d Batted for Hasty in ninth.
e Batted for High in ninth.

Errors—Bush, Heilmann, Galloway, Dykes, Hasty, Wingo.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base

MACOMBER'S WAR KISS ROMPS HOME AHEAD OF ROSE D'OR IN THE SOUTHAMPTON AT BELMONT

RAIN SCARES OFF BELMONT ENTRIES

Owners Spoil Card by Wholesale Withdrawals and Good Competition Is Lacking.

WAR KISS WINS FEATURE

Macomber's Entry Beats Rose D'Or, the Favorite, by Good Margin in Southampton Handicap.

The little spattering of rain that fell on the course at Belmont Park some time early yesterday offered the usual excuse for withdrawals, and horse owners took advantage of it to such an extent that the day's card was practically ruined as far as good competition and contests were concerned. As a matter of fact, the rain had little more than laid the dust on a track that had become very fast, but the scratches were so numerous that two of the fields were reduced to two starters each, while the others were far below the average for numbers going to the post.

Fortunately for a fair sized crowd of enthusiasts, who attended despite the threatening weather, the Southampton Handicap, which was the feature for the day, fared better than some of the other events and had enough starters left after the scratches had been noted to provide a good contest. This event, which was for mares three years old and upward, was won by A. K. Macomber's War Kiss, which quite decisively defeated the favorite, Rose D'Or, the latter taking the place from W. R. Coe's Herodias.

There were five starters for the Southampton, and after M. L. Schwartz had withdrawn Enfilade, Rose D'Or was quite heavily played and ruled at about 4 to 5 over the others. War Kiss was one of the outsiders in the speculation and was offered at as good as 4 to 1.

Herodias Takes Lead Early.

As was to be expected, the little gray mare Herodias, with her burst of early speed, was quickly in front after the barrier went up. She rushed away from the others as though she was going to make a runaway race of it. By the time she reached the first turn she was five lengths in front. But those who were supporting the others did not feel uneasy over the lead gained by Herodias. The gray mare has a habit of using her speed quickly. By the time she reached the stretch she had run as much as suited her for one day and she signalized this by drawing up to a moderate pace.

Meantime, Rose D'Or and War Kiss had been running neck and neck around the turn, and as Herodias began to throw out distress signals these two came on and soon passed the Coe horse. Rose D'Or had been forced to run on the outside all the way, and when it came to a final drive in the stretch she could not maintain her speed against War Kiss, which was still running strongly. In the last furlong War Kiss drew away and won by a length and a half, Rose D'Or had an advantage of six lengths over Herodias, the Ballet Dancer 2d and Dottie Vandiver never figured in the race after the barrier went up.

The Nassau Selling Handicap, at a mile, which was the third race on the card, was one of the events in which only two went to the post. These were Andrew Miller's Snapdragon 2d and F. D. Weir's Tetley. There had been an original list of five, but Elmendorf and Belmont were scratched early in the day and Arrah Go On was withdrawn shortly before the race.

With only two starters the race lost most of its interest, and the patrons were little concerned with the running. Snapdragon was made a favorite over this rival and he won quite handily. The two horses raced together all the way into the stretch and at a very moderate pace, neither seeming anxious to make a move until the last furlong pole was reached. Snapdragon was on the outside, but when within a short distance of the wire Rice rushed him up and he poked his nose out in front. Tetley tried to catch him again, but the Miller racer maintained the advantage and won by a head.

Back Bay Chooses Outside Path.

The first race, at six furlongs on the main course, brought out the first of the two-horse fields. The starters were the North Shore Stable's Back Bay, which was made the favorite, and John Shaughnessy's War Note. Starter Cassidy sent them on their way without much delay and Back Bay proceeded to run while all the way, hanging to the outside rail and covering much more distance than his rival, which stayed near the inside. Back Bay went so wide that War Note ran away from him at the turn into the stretch and was leading by six lengths. Myers hustled up with Back Bay and made up some of the ground, but War Note won by four lengths.

The Greentree Stable's Syosset proved best in the Whitestone Steeplechase Handicap and was never greatly extended to beat Kwoneshea and Weldship, which took second and third. Jaybird and Bryndor were never up among the leaders at any stage.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800. Six furlongs, main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Note, 3	107	Frach	3-1	out 1st
Back Bay, a	111	Myers	1-4	out 2

Time—1:15 2-5.

Start good; won ridden out. War Note, ch. g., by Spanish Prince-Sun Maiden; owned by John Shaughnessy and trained by W. Spiers.

SECOND RACE.

The Whitestone Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $900 added. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Syosset, 4	155	Powers	9-20	out 1st
Kwoneshea, 5	137	Smoot	20-1	5-1 2d
Weldship, 5	153	Bush	12-5	8-5 3d
Jaybird, 4	133	Hannah	12-1	2-1 4
Bryndor, 5	150	O'Connor	15-1	3-1 5

Time—4:26 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Syosset, br. g., by Migraine-Sister Stella; owned by Greentree Stable and trained by J. Owens.

THIRD RACE.

The Nassau, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $1,500 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Snapdragon II., 4	112	Rice	9-20	out 1st
Tetley, 5	99	Callahan	17-10	out 2

Time—1:40 1-5.

Start good; won driving. Snapdragon II., b. g., by Fitz Herbert-Mistress Penn; owned by Andrew Miller and trained by A. J. Goldsborough.

FOURTH RACE.

The Southampton Handicap, for mares, three years old and upward; $900 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Kiss, 3	100	Rowan	4-1	7-5 1½
Rose d'Or, 4	104	Callahan	3-5	3-5 2d
Herodias, 5	108	McAtee	12-5	11-10 3½
Ball Dancer II., 3	100	Carroll	5-1	8-5 4
D. Vandiver, 3	98	Pierce	8-1	2-1 5

Time—1:38 3-5.

Start good; won handily; place easily. War Kiss, b. f., by Star Shoot-Sweet Marjoram; owned by A. K. Macomber and trained by W. B. Jennings.

FIFTH RACE.

For maidens, two years old; claiming; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Hampden	115	Johnson	7-1	5-2 1st
American Soldier	115	Ambrose	3-2	3-5 2½
Broad Line	112	Erickson	15-1	6-1 3d
Starry Belle	107	Myers	16-5	even 4
Lover's Lane II.	112	Frach	9-2	2-1 5
Arrowhead Inn	115	Butwell	7-1	3-1 6
Titanium	115	Rice	15-1	6-1 7

Time—1:07 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Hampden ch. g., by Sea King-Unterock; owned by C. A. Applegate and trained by L. J. Rheinheimer.

SIXTH RACE.

The Munson Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; $900 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Jasper Sweeper, 3	102	McAtee	13-5	6-5 1st
Hardscuffle, 3	102	Myers	11-5	7-10 2nd
Jar Machine, 4	103	McCabe	3-1	4-5 3d
Jacquer, 4	102	Ambrose	10-1	3-1 4
Schmandorf, 4	108	Rice	4-1	7-5 5

Time—1:40.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Jasper Sweeper, b. f., by Sweep-Odd Nymph; owned by E. M. Weld and trained by W. Williams.

HAVRE DE GRACE OPENS.

The Porter and Billy Kelly Win Feature Races on Maryland Track.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 11.—The Autumn racing season opened here today under auspicious circumstances with an excellent card and a large attendance. Large fields dominated the card, and some of the best of the turf stars made their appearance in two of the events, among them J. K. L. Ross's Sir Barton, which had not been seen under silks since his defeat by Purchase in July.

The Harford County Handicap, at a mile and seventy yards, was the feature, but did not result in a meeting between Cudgel and Sun Briar. Both of these racers were scratched. The race was won by John Schorr's The Porter, which took the measure of W. S. Kilmer's Exterminator, conquerors of Purchase.

The Hip Hip Hooray Handicap, at six furlongs, was captured by Billy Kelly, which beat his noted stablemate, Sir Barton. Midnight Sun took third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

The Autumn Junior Purse, for two-year-olds; purse $1,115. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Hasten On	112	Shut'ger	31-20	1-2 1½
My Laddie	112	Troxler	27-5	5-4 2d
Bullseye	110	Rob'son	7-10	3-5 3d
His Choice	109	Sande	3-5	2-5 4
Smart Guy	112	Musg've	31-20	1-2 5
Martha Lornett	109	Thurber	10-1	8-1 6
Colonel Lit	109	Collins	100-1	50-1 7
Dr. Hall	112	Deuprs	20-1	15-1 8
Calvert	112	Conway	30-1	10-1 9
Royal Red Bird	106	Rodrig's	60-1	30-1 10

Time—1:08 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Hasten On, b. c., by Great Britain-Crystal Maid; owned by J. W. McClelland and trained by K. Patterson.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. About two miles.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Crest Hill	147	Ken'dy	11-20	3-10 1½
Otto Floto	134	Stratch	9-5	7-10 2d
Flare	139	Fisher	2-1	5-4 3d
Algardi	144	Roach	2-1	2-5 4
Dorcris	139	Heward	3-1	even 5

Time—4:01 1-5.

Start good; won handily; place driving. Crest Hill, b. g., by Simmons-Allie Doran; owned and trained by J. W. Healey.

THIRD RACE.

The Hip Hip Hooray Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,115. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Billy Kelly	120	Sande	3-2	1-4 1st
Sir Barton	130	Troxler	8-5	1-4 2d
Midnight Sun	105	Thurber	5-1	4-5 3d
Crank	105	Musgrave	5-1	6-5 4
Quietude	102	Robinson	15-1	4-1 5
Currency	104	Sneideman	40-1	20-1 6
Sailor	105	Shuttinger	12-1	3-1 7

Time—1:14.

Start good; won easily; place, driving. Billy Kelly, br. g., by Dick Welles-Glena; owned by J. K. L. Ross and trained by H. G. Bedwell.

FOURTH RACE.

The Harford County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $5,000 added. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
The Porter	111	O'Brien	11-2	9-20 1st
Exterminator	125	Shut'ger	7-20	1-10 2d
Slippery Elm	103	Robinson	10-1	2-1 3d
Clean Gone	95	Wida	20-1	10-1 4
Escoba	116	Thurber	30-1	12-1 5

Time—1:45.

Start good; won easily; place same. The Porter, b. c., by Sweep-Ballet Girl; owned and trained by J. F. Schorr.

FIFTH RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,115. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Hauberk	109	McCrann	7-10	7-20 1st
Hank O'Day	108	Shut'ger	19-4	even 2d
Queen of the Sea	106	Lamb	22-4	6-5 3d
Hubbub	105	Musgrave	20-1	5-1 4
Ballad	108	Mountain	30-1	15-1 5
Harry Brievogel	108	Thurber	12-1	3-1 6
Dairyman	101	Hesped	100-1	40-1 7

Time—1:48 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Hauberk, b. g., by Martinet-Druid; owned and trained by W. Short.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,115. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pilsen	112	Sande	7-4	9-10 1st
Sally Connell	102	Musgrave	10-1	5-1 2d
Indolence	112	Robinson	5-1	2-1 3d
Little Cottage	112	Ryan	8-1	4-1 4
Cabello	102	Carswell	5-1	4-1 5
Virginia	107	Stirling	30-1	10-1 6
Ben Hampson	115	Connors	7-1	3-1 7
G. M. Miller	113	Obert	7-1	3-1 8
Capital City	113	Hileman	20-1	10-1 9
Frank Shannon	107	Thurber	12-1	6-1 10
Bajamat	112	Collins	12-1	8-1 11
Virginia Yell	107	McCrann	8-1	3-1 12
Comacho	112	Rodriguez	8-1	3-1 13

Time—1:52 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Pilsen, ch. g., by Duval-Helen Miller; owned by C. E. Fountain and trained by D. S. Fountain.

SEVENTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,115. One mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Thrift	106	McCrann	9-1	5-2 1st
Romeo	102	Colitletti	9-10	11-20 2d
Austral	111	Denyse	12-1	5-1 3d
Colonel Valentine	110	Robinson	6-1	2-1 4
Senator Broderick	110	Rodriguez	12-1	5-1 5
Fairy Prince	106	Lang	12-1	5-1 6
Legacy	106½	Cassidy	25-1	10-1 7
Royal	105	Wessler	30-1	15-1 8

Time—2:14.

Start good; won handily; place same. Thrift, b. g., by Von Tromp-Spinora; owned and trained by T. E. Crest.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Courtis, 115 pounds; Small Stone, 115; Rapid Traveller, 115; Wepew, 115; San River II., 115; Nancy Ann, 112; Midian, 115; Gallagher, 115; Burry, 115; Hobey Baker, 115; Rubidium, 113; Crown of Gold, 115; Runnyven, 115; Flying Weishman, 115; Link Boy, 115; My Ada, 113. Also eligible—Tattle, 115; Mildred, 112; Rockaree, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Precious Pearl, 110 pounds; Toucanet, 106; Mock Orange, 106; Annette Teller, 109; Fanny Cook, 109; Master Bill, 109; Drusilla, 106; Buckhorn II., 106; Puri, 109; Gain de Cause, 109; Pirate McGee, 100; Sober-Na-Breena, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Kirsties Cub, 120 pounds; Sea Beach, 115; Jack Dawson, 112; Carmelite, 107; Beauty Sleep, 107; *Sylvane, 105; Encore, 117; Amagikassin, 115; Chemung, 112; Gallant Kitty, 104; Superbe, 104; Tit for Tat, 117; Progressive, 115; Ruth Strickland, 112; Rail Bird, 117; *Lady Ivan, 109. Also eligible—Thornbloom, 115; *Twenty-seven, 115; Pinard, 107; *Bettie Bluff, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming; for fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upwards; one mile and seventy yards. Bathilde, 113 pounds; Napoli, 113; Iaquista, 115; Annie Edgar, 113; Sophie Gatewood, 110; *Miss Filley, 105; Sycile, 115; Matoaka, 108; *Edith Baumann, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Millrace, 108 pounds; Lazy Lou, 103; *Padua, 103; *Joan of Arc, 98; Betsy, 105; *Baby Sister, 103; *Goldvale, 98; *Isabella H., 103; *Zinnia, 106; *Lady Langden, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Irish King, 112; The Belgian 2d, 110; *Wauseka, 107; Valspar, 110; Wood Violet, 107; Jack Mount, 110; Wisest Fool, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Benevolent, 115 pounds; Belle Mahone, 107; Indian Chant, 107; *Mother Machree, 112; The Desert, 107; Dorcas, 107; *Sunny Hill, 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs, straight. Bridge Player, 99 pounds; Indiscretion, 109; Polysanda, 106; Largheito, 106; Lady Lasilie, 106; Fait Accompli, 109; Weary, 104; *Surarmint, 106; Fair Colleen, 100; *Our Maid, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile. *Sunnyland, 116 pounds; Babetts, 100; *Monomoy, 110; Koh-i-Noor, 110; Capt. Hodge, 105; Hickorynut, 100; *Dr. Rae, 98 Frederick the Great, 107; *Pictor, 104; Rockport, 108.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; the Cedarhurst Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Recount, 102 pounds; Royce Rools, 113; Spur, 117; Jack Stuart, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile and a quarter. John I. Day, 115 pounds; Picter, 103; Gealer, 103; Ticket, 113; Cadillac, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; six furlongs, straight. Enjoleur, 103 pounds; Tombolo, 120; Toto, 116; Chasseur, 107; Grundy, 120; Asterisk, 108; Fen Rose, 112; Elfin Queen, 119; Lady Gertrude, 113; Veteran, 108; Mad Hatter, 107 Jock Scot, 120; Senator Crow, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Flushing Handicap; five and a half furlongs, straight. Krewer, 108 pounds; Ira Wilson, 108; Armenus, 110; Everyay, 120; End Man, 114; Pilgrim, 118.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Time—1:48 1-5.

Fast Mile by Yearling.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The exhibition mile, trotted in 2:27¾ at the State Fair here yesterday, by Lockwood, a yearling gelding by K. Forbes out of Ollie Russell, horsemen asserted today, constituted the fastest mile ever stepped by a horse of his class over a half mile track.

OUR OWN SENIORS CARRY OFF MATCH

Even George S. Lyon Is No Terror to U. S. Linksmen and Canadians Lose, 21 to 7.

In spite of the magnificent playing of George S. Lyon, the Canadian Captain and doughty veteran of the links, the sturdy "youngsters" from the States brought the Seniors' Team Trophy and the Duke of Devonshire's Cup back to the U. S. A. yesterday over the Apawamis links, winning by the decisive count of 21 to 7. The international match was played with teams of fifteen men, all playing singles, with scoring on the Nassau system of a point for each nine holes and a point for the match. In the last contest played between these teams the Canadians ran off with the trophy, as yesterday's victory was doubly sweet to the winners.

George S. Lyon was the bright particular star of the heavy going yesterday. Three-score and one years have no terrors for this ex-cricketer, and he has been holing long putts since Chick Evans and Francis Ouimet were wrapped in swaddling clothes. Nothing would content him yesterday except breaking 80, and he did it with a fine 79. When it is considered that the recent rains have made the fair greens heavy, this is a creditable score for the low handicap stars forty years his junior. He was drawn against William Clark of Misquamicut, who bids fair to be the reigning Senior champion of the year with his low total of 169 for the thirty-six-hole journey. Clark played well yesterday, getting an 87, but he was not up to the mark set by the man who took Eb Byers to the home green of the national amateur championship at Englewood in 1906, where Lyon lost the title on the thirty-six green.

The Canadian veteran started with five 4s in a row, to the end of which he affixed a neat 5. Two 5s at this point and a 7 on the long ninth gave him 40 for the outward journey, and a fast inward jaunt of 39 made up his 79. On the 507-yard seventeenth he was just five yards short of the green in two strokes. That is just an indication of the weight and muscle he was putting behind his shots. He was 5 up at the turn in his match against Clark, and won, old style counting, by 5 and 4.

His card:

Out ..... 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 7—40
In ..... 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5—39—79

W. E. Truesdell, former senior champion, took a leading Canadian player in the person of G. C. Heintzman into camp by the same margin that Lyon triumphed over Clark, 5 and 4. He also scored 3 points for his team, leading at all way stations and junctions by a wide margin except at the first hole, where the American went wild and took a 7. Truesdell turned in an 84 for his round.

One of the upsets was the defeat of C. G. Waldo of Brooklawn by C. A. Bogert of the Canadian team. Bogert's peculiar style of addressing the ball on the tee gave onlookers the opinion that he stood no chance at all with the Brooklawn man, who has had fine golf in his system for a number of years back. It looked like an easy thing with Waldo 2 up at the turn, but on the tenth hole the Brooklawn player laid himself a stymie with a 175-yard iron shot to the green, a rather remarkable performance. This lost the hole for him, and his opponent not only won the second nine, but the match as well, with a good putt on the home green.

More than eighty seniors played in the second division of the regular tournament, and George H. Barnes of Apawamis had the low gross of the day with an 89. The low net was taken by G. H. Fates of Essex County with a card of 99—23, 76. Fred W. Stevens of Morris County was the only veteran to score to break the century mark, and he made it three strokes under the limit for good measure, with a card of 97—14, 83.

The summaries:

International Senior Team Match.

UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
W. Clark	0	G. S. Lyon	5
W. E. Truesdell	5	G. C. Heintzman	0
Mgr. M. M. Sheedy	0	J. E. Cauldwell	0
C. G. Waldo	0	C. A. Bogert	1
G. F. Hart	0	C. T. Brown	0
J. R. Prentiss	3	C. S. McDonald	0
Col. J. E. Smith	2	P. S. G. Pepler	0
H. Revell	3	P. D. Ross	0
F. A. Wright	3	Alfred Wright	0
E. J. Hasse	0	Col. M. Hamilton	3
D. F. Kingsley	0	W. G. Ross	0
J. A. Tyng	0	J. A. Machado	0
G. H. Barnes	0	J. L. Welier	0
H. Wendell	0	F. M. Delafosse	0
Frank Presbrey	2	W. R. Smyth	0
Total	21	Total	7

Senior Tournament.

CLASS A, 55 TO 60 YEARS.—W. N. Appell, Lancaster, 95—16—79; William A. Gellatly, Braeburn, 91, 12—79; Frank M. Clute, Garden City, 94, 14—80; Dr. H. S. Stearns, Oakland, 95, 15—80; Sidnon McKie, Englewood, 90, 9—81; George H. Barnes, Apawamis, 102, 7—82; E. W. Harris, Apawamis, 102, 18—84; L. M. Dennis, Ithaca, 94, 10—84; G. W. Dowd, Montclair, 93, 15—84; W. C. Lester, Apawamis, 98, 14—84; G. Van Keuren, Englewood, 97, 12—85; S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hills, 106, 20—86; W. A. Hammond, Ithaca, 96, 10—86; Walter W. Pratt, Hartford, 95, 9—86; F. W. T. Styles, Forest Hills, 102, 16—86; G. C. Austin, Englewood, 102, 15—87; V. N. Delamater, Apawamis, 110, 22—88; J. G. Platt, Montclair, 104, 16—88; C. W. Harmon, Wykagyl, 103, 15—88; Q. S. McClure, Montclair, 99, 10—89; J. J. Delong, Englewood, 102, 12—90; Henry Allsopp, Baltusrol, 101, 10—91; Major A. White, Baltusrol, 119, 27—92; Robert K. Clark, Springfield, 103, 10—93; E. W. Jackson, Forest Hills, 111, 15—96; L. W. Faber, Richmond County, 126, 30—96; John G. Todd, Upper Montclair, 115, 12—108.

CLASS B, (61 TO 65 YEARS.)—G. H. Fates, Essex County, 99—23—76; George W. Statzell, Aronimink, 90, 12—78; Charles Cooper, Garden City, 96, 16—80; J. H. Wickersham, Lancaster, 100, 20—80; J. C. Head, Oakmont, 92, 10—82; Fred Hood, St. Andrew's, 97, 15—82; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, 97, 15—82; J. H. Todford, Apawamis, 102, 20—82; L. F. Abbott, Storm King, 104, 22—82; Captain S. L. Heap, Philadelphia, 99, 16—83; A. J. Selfridge, Braebiun, 100, 16—84; R. B. Healey, Tatnuck, 109, 25—84; R. Fitzgerald, Midlothian, 97, 12—85; G. D. Munson, New Haven, 105, 20—85; Wilson P. Foss, Apawamis, 103, 18—85; Eberhard Faber, Lakewood, 105, 20—85; Martin Carey, Apawamis, 96, 10—86; F. S. Phraner, Baltusrol, 104, 18—86; F. K. Seggerman, Knollwood, 118, 30—88; C. W. Fielder, Buffalo Park, 109, 20—89; Vernon Booth, Apawamis, 109, 20—89; W. W. Lyons, Essex County, 113, 22—90; S. C. Kelly, Woodway, 111, 20—91; R. E. Thibaut, Wykagyl, 111, 20—91; G. F. Flake, Morrison, 116, 25—91; T. Johnston, Chevy Chase, 118, 26—92; W. H. Edwards, Wykagyl, 114, 22—92; John F. Morell, Braeburn, 104, 12—92; J. A. Flynn, Greenwich, 111, 18—93; A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, 116, 23—93; W. N. Bavier, Wykagyl, 100, 16—93; Fred N. Briggs, Braeburn, 111, 16—95; Dr. W. C. Phillips, Dunwoodie, 110, 25—90; C. S. Dennis, Glen View, 120, 18—102.

CLASS C, 66 TO 70 YEARS.—George W. Deane, Baltusrol, 94, 16—78; W. H. Canterbury, Crow Point, 103, 20—83; Tighman Johnston, Wilmington, 108, 18—85; W. S. Rathbone, Englewood, 101, 15—86; Henry R. Lounsbery, Bedford, 108, 20—88; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Shinnecock, 112, 24—88; T. B. Boyd, Algonquin, 108, 16—89; Lincoln K. Passmore, Huntingdon Valley, 111, 20—91; E. T. McNeeley, Evansville, 101, 11—90; Dr. W. S. Washington, Forest Hills, 109, 18—91; H. M. Adams, Nassau, 106, 15—91; F. B. Trout, Lancaster, 117, 24—93; James Barbour, Englewood, 118, 24—94; W. V. Kellen, Brookline, 119, 21—98; William H. Paxon, Buffalo, 116, 25—94; D. Strachan, Glenridge, 131, 20—101; W. E. Pulaifer, Ardsley, 120, 18—102; John Pepper, Manhattan, 117, 15—102; Rogers Burney, Chevy Chase, 123, 20—108; Douglas Henry, Ardsley, 141, 30—111.

CLASS D, OVER 70 YEARS.—Thomas E. Kirby, Apawamis, 107, 36—79; Fred W. Stevens, Morris County, 97, 14—83; Rev. J. McBride Sterrett, Chevy Chase, 113, 12—85; W. Harold Smith, Wilmington, 109, 18—91; J. R. Gilkeson, Leicester, 100, 8—92; G. H. N. Johnson, Brooklawn, 134, 30—94; Morton Aldes, Wollaston, 130, 25—96; Brent Arnold, Cincinnati, 117, 20—97; Linton Smith, Wilmington, 117, 20—97.

WILD WINS MEDAL ON ARCOLA LINKS

Takes Club's Qualifying Prize with Low Score of 75, Three Strokes Above Par.

E. M. Wild, the Baltusrol golfer who was runner up in the New Jersey State amateur championship, had to make exceptionally good strokes yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the Arcola Country Club's cup tournament. Wild turned in the low card of 75, three strokes above par. He started late in the morning, after most of the field had got under way, and before he was half way out he learned that the youthful Jesse W. Sweetser of Ardsley had finished with a 76. The Baltusrol man was forced to the limit to compete against such a field, and in making his 75 he took the fourth hole in a birdie 4 and during the journey holed out three more birdies, taking the thirteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth each in one stroke below par figures.

Rarely has an invitation tournament in the metropolitan district attracted such a high-class field of contestants or developed such exceptionally low scoring. Of the eighty-two linksmen who teed off in the qualifying round, twelve finished with cards under 80 and thirty-nine brought in scores under 90. Golfers around New York, who have been having a vacation from the courses while the women's affair at Sleepy Hollow and the Seniors' tourney at Apawamis have been the only scheduled events, seemed to flock to Arcola yesterday just brim full of long drives, excellent approaches, and dead-sure putts.

The weather promised anything except good golfing early in the day, but by the middle of the morning the sun had dried out the course considerably, and by noon the putting greens, rated at Arcola for their fine texture, were in admirable condition. This undoubtedly served in favor of the qualifiers who started off late.

Max Marston, New Jersey State champion and winner of the Arcola Cup in 1917, the first time it was played for, did not enter. He telegraphed the committee from Philadelphia on Wednesday night that on account of the weather he would withdraw. Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan champion, was also missing from the starting tee.

Makes New Cup Record.

In carrying off the medal, Wild, who was runner-up to Marston this season in the New York championship, also hung up a new mark for this Arcola Cup qualifying round. His 75 was one stroke under that collected by F. M. Dyer in 1917. Jesse Sweetser, the 18-year-old Ardsley amateur, showed early in the play that he is to be reckoned with this year. Sweetser, who was medalist at the Apawamis tourney and runner-up in the Victory series at Siwanoy, brought in a 77, and in the afternoon defeated J. D. Sullivan of North Jersey by 4 and 3 in the first round of match play. Phil Carter, the Easthampton youngster, who qualified with a 79, has yet to regain the form which won for him the Metropolitan Junior Championship several years ago. His two years as an ambulance driver in France have set him back in golfing, and in the opening match round he bowed in defeat before W. G. Pfall of Yountakah, by 3 and 2. Another youngster who found the going a bit too difficult in such high-class company was C. Conklin, the New Jersey Junior titleholder. He could only qualify in the second sixteen was an 81, and in the match play he was eliminated by G. F. Koehler, a home club player. Hamilton Kerr of Greenwich lost in the first round to H. B. Fenn, Ridgewood, by 1 up in 19 holes, as a result of a lost ball.

The winning round played by Wild was unequalled for steady, consistent driving and putting. Although a visitor, Wild started out with the confidence of a golfer who has been cupping them daily at Arcola. In the outward journey he took one hole in a birdie, 5 in par, and each of the three others in one stroke over par. He made the half-way point in 37, against a par 35 for the course. Coming in, Wild made 3 holes under par, 2 in par, and 4 at 1 stroke each above the par figures, for a total of 38 as against the par 37.

His card follows:

Out ..... 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3—37
In ..... 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 4—38—75

Wild later started on his way to the finals by defeating L. T. Spindler, Fox Hills, in the first round of match play, 4 and 3. The big tussle of the first round of match play, however, was between Proal and Lansing. Proal had his opponent 3 up and four holes to go, when Lansing settled down and carried off each remaining hole, winning by one up.

Two Play-offs Necessary.

So close and well bunched were the qualifying cards around the low figures that two play-offs were necessary to determine the divisions between the six-teens. Five men, each with an 81, clamored for a place among the chosen first flight, whereas only three places were vacant. They were L. T. Spindler of Fox Hills, D. D. Cooke of Arcola, C. T. Lansing of Knickerbocker, E. M. Coxe of Englewood, and A. Morrell of Greenwich. On the first extra hole all halved the 5s, but the second extra decided it. Morrell and Coxe found lodgment in the rough and the former lost an additional stroke in a sand hazard. Both were dropped straightway into the lower sixteen when Cooke took a 4 and Lansing and Spindler each a 5. In the second sixteen, when four contestants tied with 86, A. P. Gray of Arcola, and J. H. Van Buren of Westhampton, won the play-off over F. C. Smith of Ridgewood and A. F. Washburn of Hackensack. C. L. Maxwell Arentzen, who qualified in the second sixteen with an 84, withdrew.

The remaining lower flights will go through the first round of match play this morning, and the afternoon will find the leaders fighting it out in the second round. The semi-finals will be played tomorrow morning and the finals after lunch. The committee decided yesterday to match the two finalists at thirty-six holes, instead of the usual eighteen.

The summaries:

Qualifying Round.

FIRST SIXTEEN.—E. M. Wild, Baltusrol, 37, 38—75; C. F. Eddy, Arcola, 38, 38—76; Hamilton Kerr, Greenwich, 41, 36—77; Jesse W. Sweetser, Ardsley, 37, 40—77; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, 41, 37—78; W. G. Pfeil, Yountakah, 38, 40—78; J. D. Sullivan, North Jersey, 42, 36—78; H. B. Fenn, Ridgewood, 41, 37—78; Pierre Proal, Deal, 38, 43—79; R. W. Fay, Oxford C. C., 38, 41—79; C. F. Hale, Glen Ridge, 38, 40—79; Phil Carter, Easthampton, 38, 41—79; R. H. Cunningham, Arcola, 40, 40—80; L. C. Spindler, Fox Hills, 43, 38—81; D. D. Cooke, Arcola, 41, 40—81; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 41, 40—81.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—H. M. Coxe, Englewood, 46, 41—87; A. Morrell, Greenwich, 41, 40—81; Gordon Cooke, Arcola, 41, 41—82; G. F. Koehler, Arcola, 43, 40—83; C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 45, 42—84, (withdrew); G. B. Newman, Fox Hills, 41, 43—84; A. L. Peirson, Montclair, 43, 41—84; Aymar Embury, Knickerbocker, 41, 43—84; Stuart Connelly, Rockland, 41, 44—85; C. C. Smith, Hackensack, 42, 44—86; A. F. Bolteridge, Upper Montclair, 41, 45—86; G. Paul, Hackensack, 46, 42—88; C. M. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, 45, 44—87; F. Connell, Glen Ridge, 44, 47—87; C. Conklin, Hackensack, 42, 45—87; A. P. Gray, Arcola, 45, 41—86; H. Van Buren, Westhampton, 46, 42—88.

OTHER QUALIFIERS.—F. C. Smith, Ridgewood, 48, 42—90; A. P. Washburn, Hackensack, 44, 44—88; E. W. Leckett, Wykagyl, 45, 44—89; G. H. Bowley, Spring Lake, 44, 45—89; John Berrian, Upper Montclair, 47, 42—89; Keith Evans, Knollwood, 46, 43—89; E. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 44, 46—90; P. L. Rohdenburg, North Jersey, 48, 42—90; C. W. Abbott, Arcola, 43, 47—90; J. N. Wallace, Ridgeland, 48, 43—91; R. Sanderson, Upper Montclair, 50, 43—93; R. W. Thompson, North Jersey, 43, 45—88; C. D. Fell, Ridgewood, 47, 41—88; W. O. Rogers, Ft. Madison, 45, 43—88; L. B. Stokes, Jr., Ridgewood, 48, 45—93; L. W. Pamares, Hackensack, 48, 45—93; H. Williams, Arcola, 49, 44—94; W. Hynard, Lake Mahopac, 48, 46—94; P. C. Fuller, Upper Montclair, 48, 47—95; P. C. Lebaugh, North Jersey, 47, 48—95; R. W. Clark, Tahanndaula, 47, 49—96; F. W. Reinmond,

TESTIFIES PRISONER UNLOCKED THE JAIL

Deputy Marshal Dowd Says He Was Told How to Get Out Without Key.

OFTEN WENT AT LIBERTY

Witnesses Tell of Lax Methods at Mineola Prison When Wilkins Ended Life.

Joseph M. Proskauer, Special Commissioner by appointment of Governor Smith, began to take testimony yesterday at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, in the complaint of William M. Baldwin of Garden City, L. I., and John A. Albertson of Westbury, L. I., who individually and as a committee for the Nassau County Association, Inc., are complaining against the conduct of the jail under the régime of Phineas A. Seaman, Sheriff of Nassau County.

Seaman is charged with neglect in that he is alleged to have left Dr. Walter K. Wilkins unguarded Sunday, June 29, when the doctor committed suicide. It is also charged that the mismanagement of the jail has become notorious and has reflected discredit on Nassau County.

Sheriff Seaman, through his attorney, Martin W. Littleton, has filed with Commissioner Proskauer a lengthy answer to the complaint, denying each charge specifically.

Neil H. Vandewater, counsel for the Nassau County Association, called as the first witness Elias Cornelius, a clerk in the Mineola Post Office, who sells newspapers on Sunday to prisoners in the jail, and who sold four newspapers to Dr. Wilkins on Sunday, June 29. Cornelius testified that he observed Dr. Wilkins out of his cell that morning at 10 o'clock, but confined within the wire cage which encased the nine cells in that tier. Cornelius testified also that the other prisoner he observed had the liberty of the cage inclosure with the doctor.

Saw Prisoners on Street.

He also testified that he saw Nathan Horowitz and J. B. Shaw, Federal prisoners, out of the jail in civilian attire, and that he saw Leo Fischel, a civil prisoner, also out of the jail in civilian attire. Shaw, he said, frequently came to the Post Office for mail, and Fischel he saw several blocks away from jail at 8 o'clock at night on various occasions.

Cornelius testified that he served women prisoners with newspapers, although he was unaccompanied by a matron. On the contrary, Cornelius said, when he delivered newspapers to the women prisoners a trusty and a male keeper went with him.

John J. Breen, Postmaster of Mineola, testified that he saw J. B. Shaw at the Post Office, at the railroad station, and on the roads about the jail.

Edward C. Dowd, Deputy United States Marshal, testified to a visit made to the jail on May 7, 1919, to recall a Federal prisoner to the District Court in Brooklyn. It was raining heavily that day, he said, and while waiting for the storm to subside he stood in the jail near the Warden's office talking to his prisoner.

As train time approached Dowd turned to four men engaged in a game of cards, two of whom were prisoners, and he asked, "Who's going to let me out?"

Dowd testified that Nathan Horowitz, a prisoner, went to the Warden's desk, got the turnkey, and let the Deputy Marshal and his charge out of the building. Dowd said that before Horowitz left the card table to let him out Horowitz, in response to Dowd's request that he be let out, suggested to Dowd that he go downstairs, through the cellar and into the adjoining Court House, and get out without any key. Dowd said he declined to leave in that manner, whereupon Horowitz let him out through the jail door.

Found Strips of Sheet.

William H. Hendrickson, keeper under suspension since Aug. 2, was called by the complainant and testified that he saw Dr. Wilkins writing in his cell five minutes before the doctor's body was found. He said the doctor's cell door was not locked, and, although he observed the doctor frequently, he admitted he had no special instruction at watch the prisoner.

Hendrickson said there were found in the doctor's pocket when the body was cut down six-foot strips of bed sheeting braided into a rope. The doctor had hanged himself with a three-eighths-inch manila rope, but he was positive that it was not at all similar to any other rope used in the jail. He testified that his fellow-keeper Edward Mills cut the doctor down and the doctor fell into his (Hendrickson's) arms.

He said he had been prison keeper at the jail five and a half years. He declared there were as many as seven trusties designated by the Sheriff or the Warden, and these men were not locked in cells. Civil prisoners, he said, were supposed to be in the civil prisoners' room after 9 o'clock at night, but it was so hot in that room, due to the close proximity of the boiler and engine rooms, the civil prisoners were given the alternative of sleeping in a cell if they desired.

Hendrickson said he never knew or heard that a prisoner could leave the confines of a jail excepting on order of a court. He admitted that it was common practice to admit without a pass, visitors who were known to, or acquainted with keepers, to see prisoners.

He admitted that a trusty by the name of Horowitz slept in the laundry where he had a phonograph to keep himself amused. Mrs. Horowitz, he said, often brought food to her husband, and he often permitted a prisoner by the name of Fischel to leave the jail at night to put his wife on a trolley car. There were no specific orders about these things, Hendrickson said. It was a common understanding between the keepers.

Cots in Corridors.

He said there were sometimes 135 prisoners in the jail, and only fifty cells to accommodate them, and it was often necessary to put cots in the corridors and in the laundry.

At this juncture, the defense introduced as evidence the 1918 and 1919 reports of the State Prison Commission with respect to inspections made of the Nassau County jail.

William H. Hults, warden of the jail, testified that Sheriff Seaman had given special instructions for the guarding of Dr. Wilkins, and for the searching of his cell. The warden said that he and Keeper Lewis searched the cell as well as the doctor himself after his conviction.

That night the warden went on a vacation, leaving Keeper Lewis in charge, with instructions to relay the orders of the Sheriff to the other keepers as they came on duty. He also testified it was on Dr. Wilkins's return from the court house that one of the doctor's attorneys was permitted to remain in the cell with the doctor. He also testified that the Sheriff's instructions were that Dr. Wilkins's cell should be locked.

Hults admitted he went to Freeport, L. I., one night with Fischel, a trusty, and gave him freedom for about 20 minutes at a lodge. Hults said he never knew of a case of a trusty that ran away.

The defense introduced five certified copies of grand jury presentments with respect to the efficient conduct of the jail.

HOUSE SALE ENDS IN COURT.

Brooklyn Men Charged with Assault Prefer Countercharge.

James A. Blanchfield of 719 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, President of the Kings Highway Democratic Club, and Elwin S. Piper of 1,912 Avenue L, former Vice President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Association, were arraigned in the Flatbush Court yesterday on charges of assault.

The complainant is Lancelot Berkeley, 50, a lawyer, of 36 West Ninety-first Street, Manhattan. A countercharge of assault was made against Berkeley by Blanchfield. The charges and countercharge grew out of a transaction over the sale of a house. All the parties to the transaction had assembled at Piper's office. Blanchfield was counsel for Mrs. Catharine McNulty of 907 East Eighth Street, who had sold her house and was buying another, of which Berkeley was agent. When the contract was drawn up there was an argument between Piper and Berkeley over splitting the commission with a woman who was interested in the deal.

The police from the Parkville Station were called in, and Berkeley lodged his complaint of assault against Blanchfield and Piper.

The countercharge, in which Lawyer Berkeley was made the defendant, was heard at the afternoon session, and it was stipulated that the testimony taken in this action would be accepted as the testimony in the assault charges. Magistrate Francis M. McCloskey reserved decision in the action, stating that the whole case was purely a matter of law. He named Sept. 15 as the date on which his decision would be handed down.

RAZOR CLUE IN MALLOY CASE

A Dozen Gangsters Quizzed by District Attorney O'Leary.

More than a dozen men, all more or less connected with gangs in the Hunters Point district of Long Island City, were led into District Attorney O'Leary's office in the Queens County Court House yesterday, where an investigation is in progress to get at the facts relating to the death of Christopher Malloy, gangster, of 176 Third Street, Long Island City, at Jackson and Third Avenues, Long Island City, on last Monday night. It was learned that instead of one automobile two had been used, and the chauffeurs of both cars have been taken to the District Attorney's office. The two cars came into requisition, it was learned, when Malloy was left early in the evening at a saloon on Jackson Avenue in Hunters Point, and others of the party, including John Kilgus, who is now held on a charge of homicide, took the first car and went on their way. Kilgus had hired the first car that was used and Malloy hired the second and started out after his former companions. They met later in a saloon near the scene of the shooting about half an hour before Malloy met his death.

Another important piece of evidence slipped into the District Attorney's office yesterday was a bloody razor. This, it is understood, was the property of Malloy. Just where it is going to fit in the case has not been disclosed, but it is understood that whoever is finally charged with the crime will put up a claim of self-defense for the shooting.

Explorer's Wife Gets Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Faber in Brooklyn yesterday directed Professor Herschel C. Parker, the explorer and scientist, to pay his wife, Mrs. Evelyn N. Parker, $75 a week alimony and $250 as counsel fees pending the trial of a separation suit which has been brought by Mrs. Parker. Charges of nonsupport made by the plaintiff were denied by Professor Parker, who was formerly a member of the faculty of Columbia University.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—SUITCASE CONTAINING WEARING APPAREL LEFT IN AUTOMOBILE LAST WEDNESDAY FORENOON OUTSIDE HOTEL McALPIN; LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS ASKED IF RETURNED PROMPTLY. CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

LOST—BLACK TRAVELING BAG. Supposed to have been taken by mistake from Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Sept. 11, at 9:30 A. M.; black traveling bag marked H. J. McD.; reward, no questions asked. Communicate with Charles L. Young, 6 Wall St. Telephone Rector 450.

LOST—Lady's purse of gold and platinum mesh with sapphires and diamonds along the top, containing approximately $100 and a key marked St. Regis 308; lost on evening Sept. 10; reward equal to contents. Communicate H. H. F., P. O. Box 167 Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday, Sept. 10, bunch of keys, either on train Sound Beach to 125th St. or between station and stand at Fifth Av. and 98th St. Reward for return to Supt., 271 W. 125th.

LOST—Traveling bag with initials H. J. McD., containing complete white toilet set, at the Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av. Please return to Mr. H. J. McDonald, 166 Wall St.

LOST—On 5th Av., near Victory Arch, at 25th St. large diamond pin, about 2¾ karat stone; finder communicate Biltmore Hotel and receive liberal reward. W. J. Scoutt, Room 262.

LOST—United States Rubber Co. common stock certificate No. A66767 for three shares registered in name of Eleanor E. Bock. Please return to E. E. Book, Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y.

LOST—Tuesday night, between Stauch's, Coney Island, and Elizabeth, N. J., a cameo bar pin; reward. Nash, 505 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

LOST—Gold bar pin with three sapphires on Fifth Ave., between Tiffany's and 46th St., Thursday afternoon; please return to Hotel Vanderbilt; reward.

LOST—Lady's tan handbag, containing papers, Chandler & Co., Boston, taxi from Hotel McAlpin, Sept. 9. Reward Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Sept. 8, green-gold combination vanity case and meshbag. Fifty dollars reward and no questions asked if returned to A. Wallach & Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Tuesday, Harlem Opera House, tortoise shell glasses; reward. Telephone 83 Morningside.

LOST—Gold cuff-links, initials E. J. M.; reward. Lucey Mfg. Co., Woolworth Building.

LOST—In taxicab from Astor Hotel, Thursday about 7:30, lady's fur neckpiece; reward. Apartment 10, 409 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Sunday, Sept. 7, beaded bag, between Pennsylvania Station and Bayshore, L. I. Reward 13 West 90th.

LOST—Sapphire and pearl nine-stone bar pin. Reward if returned to Room 9017, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Ring, parlor car or Grand Central Station, Sept. 10. Reward if returned K. Tighe, 124 Park Av., Yonkers.

LOST—Sept. 10, black silk umbrella, purple lined, silver handle; return to Hotel Judson, 53 Washington Square; reward.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, between 49th and 50th Sts. East, Sept. 10; reward. Deane Long Beach 362.

LOST—Envelopes, bonds and maps; suitable reward. S. Francis, 170 5th Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, on 33d St.; reward. Return information, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, in Avedon shop, Tuesday. Phone 2370 Rhinelander. Reward.

$50 REWARD for return of brief bag containing printed mining reports and check book; no value except to owner; left on Subway train or Brighton Beach El. Tuesday evening. Return to 2167 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Pekingese puppy; liberal reward. Mrs. E. Larralde, 257 West 90th St.

LOST—Brown pomp dog, white chest; liberal reward. 617 West 141st, Apt. 45.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

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DURING the recent severe shortage of pure wool materials we never slipped a cog in the operation of our established standard, "All wool and fast color."

Corralling our fabrics was governed by the rule of "Test out" or "Stay out."

The accomplishment of sustaining our fixed custom of presenting unadulterated fabrics is an outstanding feature of our Fall and Winter clothes for men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property, when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 18th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 18th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:

SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dobbs & Co Fifth Avenue New York

Dobbs Hats

Fashionable hats for Autumn, 1919, from exclusive designs by Dobbs & Co. New York's leading hatters, include a variety of proper textures, colorings and styles of unusual interest. The opportunity for individual selection will be appreciated by men of discrimination

Dobbs & Co
620 Fifth Avenue 244 Fifth Avenue
2 West Fiftieth Street

What soaking in water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.

Why men cut themselves when they shave

SOME men cut themselves almost every time they shave.

Doubtless you have cut yourself at times no matter how much care you took—no matter whether the razor was sharp or dull.

You know that this trouble is due neither to carelessness nor to a faulty razor.

The fault is elsewhere. Your beard has not been properly softened. Your razor pulls, slips, and cuts the skin.

What your shaving soap must do

The hair of the beard is composed of *keratin*, the same tough substance that gives hardness and sharpness to the nails.

Tiny oil glands supply each hair with a thin coating of oil. This oil film tends to repel moisture.

To make it possible to shave these hairs efficiently and without danger of cutting yourself, the oil film must be dissolved so that the lather can penetrate to the *keratin* to soften it.

The manicurist softens the *keratin* of the nails by soaking them for many minutes in warm water. Your shaving soap must accomplish the same result with the *keratin* of the beard almost instantly.

The right kind of a shave

The lather from the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick dissolves the oil film instantly and rapidly softens the *keratin*. It will surprise you how quickly your beard is ready for the razor. You will be relieved of the annoyance and pain of occasionally cutting yourself.

The after-effect of Woodbury's on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the skin is left smooth and refreshed.

Every druggist is ready to supply you with the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick at 35 cents. Refills, without the metal container, 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.

The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap.

In The Globe Beginning Tomorrow

The Latest Novel of the "Prince of Story Tellers"

The Wicked Marquis

by E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

In this new novel, Mr. Oppenheim has written an engrossing story of a long planned revenge that was thwarted. The central figure is a financially embarrassed nobleman, Reginald Phillip Graham Thursford, Baron Travers and Marquis of Mandeleys, an English autocrat of the old school and a most engaging sinner. Opposed to the Marquis is Richard Vont, former gamekeeper of Mandeleys, living within the shadow of the ancestral hall, plotting his vengeance against the Marquis for persuading his daughter to accompany him to London.

Mr. Oppenheim is at his best in portraying his Wicked Marquis in the complicated situations and exciting experiences which follow.

Do Not Fail to Read the Opening Chapters in Tomorrow's Globe

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Offers for Sale by Sealed Bid

The New Wooden Barge Hastnai

Now Berthed, Continental Ship Building Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.

This barge is of 1600 tons capacity and is fully found, even to furnishings for the living quarters, and, with the exception of anchor chains, the inventory is complete and the vessel ready for immediate delivery.

Bids will be opened on September 22, 1919, and must hold good for thirty days.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at the above-named yard, and will give every opportunity for inspection.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
"Sealed Bid for Barge 'Hastnai'—DO NOT OPEN"

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The taste is the test of Coca-Cola quality. The flavor is the quality itself.

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Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
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Sold Everywhere

DEFENDS PAYMENT TO MEXICO REBELS

Head of Large Oil Company Tells Senate Committee of Relations with Pelaez.

PAID CARRANZISTAS ALSO

Forced Loans Taken During Revolution—Approval of State Department for Tribute.

$3,400 DRAFT TO DR. TUPPER

Money for Carranza Government Was Reindorsed to American Who Opposed Pershing's Bandit Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In reply to charges made by Luis Cabrera, Carranza's Minister of Finance, that oil concerns in the Tampico region were voluntarily aiding rebel forces in Mexico by paying tribute and supplying arms, a memorandum was put in evidence before the Senate committee investigating Mexican affairs to show that tribute, in the form of forced loans, had been taken by Carranza forces during the revolution in Mexico; that payment was made with the consent of the American officials, and that such payment was essential to prevent heavy losses. It was denied that arms were furnished to the rebels.

The facts in connection with the levying of tribute by Carranzista and rebel forces in Mexico were brought out in the course of the examination of Edward L. Doheny, the discoverer of the Tampico oil fields and now the President of the Mexican Petroleum Company, which owns and operates some of the most important of the Mexican oil properties. Mr. Doheny offered the evidence in the form of a memorandum which was submitted to Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk last November.

The "memorandum of facts" which was presented to the State Department by Harold Walker, counsel for the Mexican Petroleum Company, Mr. Doheny pointed out, had not been made public by the State Department, and for that reason he asked Senator Fall if he did not think that he should subpoena the original memorandum from the department before entering it in the record.

"Well, we have got it now and I guess we will keep it," replied Senator Fall, and he ordered the document made a part of the record.

The general facts disclosed in the memorandum, Mr. Doheny pointed out, apply to all owned properties in the Mexican oil regions.

Important sections of the memorandum follow:

"During the last seven years of turbulence in Mexico all industries have been exposed to forced loans, double taxation, and several times to supplies by armed bands in temporary control of the producing districts.

"American industrial concerns have been advised by American representatives, including Messrs. John Lind and John R. Silliman, to pay taxes to whatever party was in de facto armed control of the district in question.

Aguilar Forced $10,000 Loan.

"Producing oil fields in Mexico cannot be so abandoned. Wells cannot be safely stopped. The oil must be continuously pumped away from the wells, or cause irreparable damage. Therefore, in case of worldwide lumber interest. It is therefore necessary for oil-producing companies in Mexico to continue pumping at all costs. This has made the oil fields a fruitful source of local levies.

"In December, 1913, Constitutionalist General Candido Aguilar appeared at the Huasteca Company's producing camp at Casiano, Vera Cruz, with a large armed force, demanding a loan of $10,000. He took supplies and all the rifles the company ever owned, which rifles also had been imported on request of Minister Ernesto Madero. At the same time another of his bands appeared at the Potrero camp of the Eagle Oil Company and demanded the same sum. The Eagle Oil Company refused and refused to make the payment. Aguilar's men stopped the company's pumps, causing the oil and gas to break out around the well and under the Buena Vista River. The escaping oil and gas have since been ignited, and have probably burned for three months. The Huasteca Petroleum Company, desirous of co-operating with the American Government in its Mexican policy, referred the Aguilar request to Mr. Lind, then in Tampico, through the American Consul. Mr. Lind advised the company to pay the loan, which it did promptly. Its pumps were not then and never have been stopped.

"When the Eagle Oil Company failed to deliver 'doncloya' money demanded by Pelaez, in the Spring of 1913, his forces stopped their pumps, renewing the damage done by Aguilar's troops in 1913. The paper money was delivered and pumping started up.

"The stoppage of the Aguila Company's pumps, in execution of his threat by Pelaez, proves that his menaces are serious and answers the charge attributed to Mr. Cabrera that the companies paying tribute to Pelaez are only pretending payment under duress.

"The representative of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, on Feb. 6, 1916, laid the situation before the American State Department and the American Ambassador designate at Washington. The same advice was given at the same time to the Penn Mexico Oil Company. The Aguila Oil Company, we are informed, was advised by the British Government to pay the tribute.

"All oil producing companies in the district controlled by Pelaez have since paid the monthly tribute demanded by him. His forces occupy their camps and eat at the restaurants furnished for employes. The companies must keep food and other supplies on hand. These the Pelaez forces take as they need them—just as the Larraga and Aguilar forces did in 1913, and as the Trevino (Carranzista) forces did at Ebano from November, 1914, to May, 1915. This form of contribution to the need or caprice of controlling forces in Mexico can not be prevented, except by abandonment of properties which, in case of oil producing properties, cannot be considered.

"No successful military expedition has as yet been sent against the Pelaez movement. His forces have absorbed much of the arms and cartridges and many of the men sent against them. In December, 1916, the movement was credited with having armed 2,900 men with captured rifles and munitions.

"It is the belief of the officials of the Huasteca Petroleum Company that no oil producing concern has furnished arms or munitions from the United States to rebels against the Carranza Government. Such delivery is impossible, first on account of the American embargo, and second on account of the careful search by customs guards of all ships arriving at Tuxpan and Tampico, the only possible ports for such traffic."

Draft Paid to Dr. Tupper Produced.

When Mr. Doheny was subpoenaed by the Senate committee, he was told to bring with him to Washington all papers bearing on the present investigation, and among such papers any evidence he might be possessed of showing the payment of money by Carranza or his agents to Americans.

In response to the subpoena Mr. Doheny submitted a draft for $3,400.66 which his company had paid to the Carranza Government as part payment of "bar dues" at Tampico, and which was reindorsed by the Mexican Government to the Rev. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, former President of the New York City Baptist Conference, and now pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. The money was paid to Dr. Tupper by the New York representatives of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, and its payment acknowledged under date of Aug. 19, 1916, by Dr. Tupper. Mr. Doheny was reluctant to produce the check, and stated that he did so only because it was subpoenaed.

Dr. Tupper was associated with Dr. David Starr Jordan in 1916, and was with Dr. Jordan at El Paso at the time of the Columbus-New Mexico raid crisis and just before the Pershing expedition went into Mexico. Both Dr. Jordan and Dr. Tupper were active in opposition to President Wilson's ordering of Pershing to cross the border in pursuit of the Columbus raiders.

"I wish to state," said Senator Fall, the Chairman of the committee, after the draft was put in evidence, "that this committee does not consider it wrong for an American citizen to accept money to aid in securing the recognition of Mr. Carranza."

Asked concerning the situation so far as safety of travel is concerned in the Tampico country, Mr. Doheny replied that two years ago he had made a trip to that part of Mexico, accompanied by Mrs. Doheny and several of their friends, among the latter several women. They traveled for a long distance unarmed and unguarded and were never molested. Today, he stated, it would be foolhardy to take any woman into that country. Two years ago, he said, trains were running between Monterey and Tampico. Today train service is suspended and a large part of the oil country is under control of the rebel leader Pelaez.

Mr. Doheny said that the companies with which he was identified had endeavored in every way to improve the lot of the Mexicans employed by them. Wages under the Americans had increased from a few cents, as was the rule twenty years ago, to living wages ranging from $1.50 to $16 a day. He himself, he said, had offered to build an agricultural and mechanical institute for the training of the Mexican children in the Tampico country, but had never been permitted to do so by those in authority. He offered to give $500,000 for the school.

Bolshevist Forces in Mexico.

Reading from reports of his company, Mr. Doheny showed the disturbed conditions with which oil producers in the Tampico fields were faced in attempting to supply the American and British navies with necessary fuel oil during the war. Showing strong feeling for the first time in his testimony, he leaned toward Senators Fall and Brandegee as he declared:

"In my opinion the same Bolshevist influences were and are at work in Mexico as are responsible for the terror in Russia. But I had better not talk about that. When I start talking about who is responsible for these Bolshevist influences I am likely to express some pretty strong opinions."

Mr. Doheny read from a report to the stockholders of his company in 1913 to show the attitude of oil managers toward the disturbed conditions in Mexico.

When the afternoon session of the committee began, Mr. Doheny said that in 1918 his Mexican properties produced oil valued at $18,500,000, as against $16,700,000 in 1917. Taxes in Mexico, he said, were doubled in 1918 and war and income taxes paid to the United States increased 800 per cent. The total of taxes paid by the company in 1918 was 15 per cent. of the gross income. Seven million dollars, he said, was paid in taxes and $4,128,000 in dividends.

"Here," said the witness, "I want to call attention to the fact that American companies doing business in other countries, which by their investments in the United States pay taxes here as well as abroad, should be entitled to some protection and consideration from the Government at home."

Commenting on the fact that Great Britain has obtained control of the Mesopotamian oil fields as a result of the war, Mr. Doheny said:

"And I believe that the United States ought to hold for the use of its people those who use flivvers as well as those who ride in limousines—the great oil fields developed by American initiative and energy, and should not permit the confiscation of those fields by Mexico, Great Britain, or anybody else."

Senator Fall announced at the close of the hearing that subpoenas sent to the addresses given as those of L. G. De Bekker, the publicity agent of the Mexico Committee of the League of Free Nations Association, had in each instance been returned with the information that "no such person lived at the address given." Mr. De Bekker, it was identified, Charles G. McDonald, the Chairman of the league of Free Nations Association, prepares most of the pro-Carranza propaganda sent to newspapers by that committee.

The committee resumes its hearings tomorrow afternoon.

RUMANIAN CABINET REPORTED TO BE OUT

Take Jonescu Is Said to be Forming New Ministry at Bucharest.

VIENNA, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—The Bratiano Cabinet in Rumania has fallen, according to unofficial reports which reached Vienna from Bucharest today. Take Jonescu is said to be forming a new government.

PARIS, Sept. 11. — Le Temps says that the Rumanian Legation is without any official confirmation of the reported fall of the Bratiano Ministry, but that it considers the report probable. As the delay in the formation of a new Cabinet in Belgrade has prevented new instructions reaching the Jugoslav delegation Le Temps considers it probable that a further delay will be granted to Rumania and Serbia in regard to signing the Austrian treaty.

The indications are that instructions for the Rumanian plenipotentiaries to sign will ultimately be received and that the signatures will be accepted even if the time limit has expired.

Reports tending to indicate that Rumania was negotiating for a separate peace with Hungary were categorically denied today by the Rumanian Press Bureau here. One of the reports was that a Hungarian mission had arrived at Budapest to open separate peace negotiations.

Take Jonescu, who is said to be forming a new Rumanian Cabinet, was prominent among the Rumanian political leaders who in the days of Rumania's neutrality urged her intervention on the side of the Allies. In December, 1916, he was appointed Minister Without Portfolio in the Cabinet formed by J. J. C. Bratiano, serving until that Cabinet was reorganized the following July.

Premier Bratiano resigned in January, 1918; his Cabinet being succeeded by one formed by General Averesco. M. Bratiano in December of last year again became the head of the Government and of the Rumanian delegation to the Peace Conference, signing the German peace treaty, as the representative of his Government. He left Paris early in July, and was afterward quoted as expressing dissatisfaction at Bucharest with the Entente policy toward Rumania.

On Sept. 5 a Vienna dispatch reported M. Bratiano as declaring that he had decided to retain office temporarily, in spite of his desire to retire before the approaching elections, in order to take personal responsibility for not signing the Austrian peace treaty, but that following this action he would relinquish his office.

AMERICAN MARINES LAND IN HONDURAS

Preserving Order and Protecting Lives and Property of Foreigners at Puerto Cortez.

BERTRAND SAFE ON SHIP

Great Changes in Central America Expected to Follow President's Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The change of government in Honduras has resulted in unsettled conditions in that republic, according to today's advices to the State Department, accompanied by landing and rioting, with the result that a small American naval force was landed from the cruiser Cleveland at Puerto Cortes to preserve order and protect the lives and property of foreigners there.

"This action," the State Department announced, "was taken as a result of a conference between the American, British, Danish, Italian, and Spanish Consuls with the local Honduran military commanders. Minister Jones reports from Tegucigalpa that efforts are being made to bring about a truce between the contending forces, and it would seem that normal and orderly conditions will soon be restored. The landing party from the Cleveland will return to the ship as soon as the local authorities are able to resume control."

An unofficial report reached the State Department that a British warship was expected at Trujillo, Honduras, this morning. The department has also been advised that President Bertrand of Honduras and Nazario Soriano, his brother-in-law, who is a Presidential candidate, and their party, embracing members of their families, who left Tegucigalpa under diplomatic and naval escort as a result of the revolutionary activities in Honduras, arrived at San Lorenzo safely at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to Amapala, to take passage for the United States on the steamer San Jose. President Bertrand, as announced yesterday, deposited the executive power in the hands of the Council of Ministers on Sept. 8.

The retirement of President Bertrand will have a far-reaching effect upon the Central American and Mexican situations, according to officials here, and representative men from all parts of Central America. Three important results specifically cited as probable immediate developments are:

1. The "de-Mexicanization" of Latin America.
2. The collapse of the movement to unite Honduras and Salvador.
3. A serious situation in Salvador that may result in a state of unrest bordering upon revolution, unless President Jorge Melendez exhibits prompt and effective control of the country, which he has not yet manifested.

In addition, according to Central American experts, there will follow an important growth of regard for the United States, in direct relation to the falling off of President Carranza's influence among the Central Americans. It is believed in official circles that the collapse of the Bertrand Government will be a tremendous blow to Carranza's prestige in Central America, and will demolish the Pan-Latin-American structure, the framework of which Carranza had attempted to build. Salvador alone is left a Central American nation adhering to Carranza and his régime in Mexico, including the hostility toward the United States that he has cultivated.

It is believed that the Melendez Government will at once begin to establish open friendly relations of a positive character with this country. Bertrand was the leading figure in Honduras in seeking to effect a union with Salvador. This was a part of Carranza's plan of uniting Latin America behind him in his defiance of the Monroe Doctrine and his hostility toward the United States. Salvador indorsed the plan, it is said, because by this means she might get an Atlantic coast line and thus be appreciably nearer the markets of the United States. Carlos Melendez, brother of the President of Salvador, was a strong supporter of Bertrand's plan for a union. It had been planned that Carlos Melendez would be the first President of the unified State and Bertrand the second President.

Carranza's part in the plan as understood here, was to aid the new country both with soldiers and money to cement the union and maintain the power of selected authorities. By this means he would have had a powerful weapon to turn against Guatemala, which has been anti-Mexican and pro-American, by which he hoped to be able to force that country to joint a Latin league, if Germany had won the war, Carranza planned, it is alleged, to effect a commercial treaty with Germany that would have given that country a tremendous grip on the trade of the Central American Carranza could control.

Federico Tinoco's collapse in Costa Rica was another blow to Carranza's prestige. Despite Costa Rica's declaration of war against Germany, Tinoco was strongly influenced by Bertrand.

Bertrand succeeded in maintaining friendly relations with all the Central American countries until about six months ago, when he began ejecting from offices in Honduras officials upon whom he could not count to support Nazario Soriano, who was recalled from his post as Consul at New Orleans for the purpose of being elected successor to Bertrand. He would have been wholly the tool of Bertrand, according to authorities here, and would have furthered the plan for uniting with Salvador. It is now believed that he has been eliminated from the presidential race, which seems to rest between General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez and Alberto Membreno. The situation became so serious that Gutierrez was in arms against Bertrand and Membreno in exile. These two men are strongly pro-American and anti-Carranza. Either would make an executive pleasing to the United States Government.

Bertrand was never able to obtain the confidence of the Guatemalans, and when he began to erect a machine to secure the election of Soriano he quickly lost the confidence of Nicaragua, with whom he had been on particularly friendly standing. The anti-Tinoco faction in Costa Rica was not won over by Bertrand, who was known to have given moral support to Tinoco. The Acosta faction in Costa Rica, the Government of Nicaragua and that of Guatemala, are strong supporters of the anti-Bertrand faction.

There have been rumors of unrest in Salvador for several weeks and Central American experts are watching the situation in that country closely. Jorge Melendez, President of Salvador, has not yet succeeded in quieting the opposing faction that came into being during the campaign which resulted in his election. With the Bertrand collapse, it is feared this faction may gain strength and develop serious trouble.

HEARS 3 AMERICANS HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED

State Department Asks Embassy in Mexico to Investigate Report from San Luis Potosi.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It was announced at the State Department today that the American Embassy in Mexico City was investigating an unconfirmed report that three more Americans had been captured by bandits operating in the Tampico country. Two of the men are said to be named Jones and Ferguson, both having their homes in the city of Tampico.

The men were captured, according to the unconfirmed information, when bandits blew up a train somewhere between San Luis Potosi and Tampico. The information came to the State Department from Americans in San Luis Potosi and was immediately communicated to the American Embassy in Mexico City.

Captain and 26 Dead In Sinking of Steamer Corydon In Hurricane

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 11.—Twenty-seven members of the crew of the Ward Line steamer Corydon lost their lives when the vessel foundered in the Bahama Channel in the hurricane which passed over Florida Tuesday. Nine survivors, clinging to a lifeboat, were picked up by the schooner Island Home. They reported that all but one of the lifeboats was pulled under by the suction of the sinking vessel.

Captain C. O. Christiansen and a number of the seamen went down with the ship. The Corydon was loaded with 22,850 bags of sugar, bound from Cuba for New York.

The Corydon survivors drifted for two days without food or water and were in a pitiable condition. They include Third Mate B. L. Mellown, of Chatham, Mass.; F. Addison, Superintendent of Cargo; M. M. Johnson, radio operator, and six men of the crew.

Shortly after the survivors of the Corydon landed, an unverified report was received that the British auxiliary schooner Mystery J. was sunk and the nineteen persons on board perished during the hurricane near Bimini, an island of the Bahamas group. The vessel, commanded by Captain Allan I. Johnson, left here Sunday morning heavily laden with foodstuffs for New Providence, Bahama Islands.

F. Addison, supercargo, the only survivor of the Corydon able to relate his experiences, said he was jerked overboard in a lifeboat and thrown into the sea, but managed to regain the boat and rescue ten men floundering in the water. John Condron, a seaman, Addison said, became crazed from privation Wednesday night and leaped overboard.

During the second day out they attracted the attention of the keeper of the Fowey Rock lighthouse, who sent a message to Miami for help. The schooner Island Home went to their rescue and brought them to Miami.

The Corydon, lost in a hurricane in the Bahama Channel, managed and operated by the Ward Line, was a shipping Board steamer of 2,351 gross tons, and was built at Ecorse, Mich., in 1918.

Captain Christiansen lived in Brooklyn, and, while an old member of the Ward Line's staff of officers, had but recently been made a master.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—With daylight today following the storm of yesterday and a night of darkness, the people of Key West and surrounding territory were able for the first time to survey the destruction wrought by the hurricane that swept through here Tuesday night. Not a house in the city had escaped damage and many were totally wrecked. The harbor presented a tangled mass of fishing vessels and other small craft, but latest reports failed to show deaths other than those on the dredge Grampus.

Of the fourteen men on this craft ten were rescued last night, one body was recovered, and three are missing. The British tanker Tonawanda, which had to be scuttled to save the liner Comal after that vessel had broken her moorings and gone aground, was reported out in a bad position. The steamer St. Cougal also broke loose.

No vessels had left port early today, nor had any trains come in over the Florida East Coast Railway. In addition to the temporary stoppage of gas and electricity, the telephone service was suspended and newspapers were forced to suspend publication. Some business places, all of which were closed yesterday, including restaurants, reopened today. A survey today of the situation resulting from the storm was expected to determine whether it would be necessary to ask outside assistance.

DEFACE MEMORIAL TO ROOSEVELT'S SON

Ex-President's Name Mutilated on Slab Erected Where Quentin Fell.

BIG FISSURE IN THE STONE

Major Carter's Discovery of Vandalism Causes Indignation in Paris.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Intense indignation has been aroused in American circles in Paris by a letter from Major George Robert Carter of the Red Cross, published in an American newspaper here today, relating details of an outrage to the square limestone slab erected by 300 of the 2d Engineers to mark the spot where Quentin Roosevelt fell.

The letter was accompanied by photographs showing that the name "Theodore Roosevelt" and the first letter of the word "son" had been defaced by a fissure in the limestone four inches wide and running down through the stone on the left-hand side, then gradually growing shallower and narrower across the stone to the right and ending.

Major Carter, a former Yale athlete and Governor of Hawaii under the Roosevelt Administration, was touring the region at the end of last month with his wife when Captain George Schaeffer of the Red Cross, whom he made the discovery.

"I cannot express," he said, "my indignation at the disgusting vandalism. As photographs taken Aug. 28 show, the outrage seems to have been directed against the memory of the late President, which makes it improbable that it was committed by a Frenchman, as Colonel Roosevelt was exceedingly popular here. Yet I cannot think, that any American would be so unsportsmanlike as to write the letter to the newspaper here in the hope that the half-crazy ruffian responsible might have mentioned the act to comrades and that publicity might thus lead to his detection.

"Captain Schaeffer at first suggested that the injury might have been due to successive chipping of the stone by souvenir hunters, but this does not seem possible, as the whole length of the fissure seemed equally fresh. The beaten appearance of its edges and the dust lying at the bottom show that it could not have been the result of a thunderbolt or rain erosion.

"I am inclined to think that the left side was broken away with blows. Then it seems as if the vandal completed the mutilation by hammering with stone. It was evidently done quite recently.

"The monument is in a lonely spot in an acute angle formed by the roads to Fere en Tardenois, Coulanges, and Jaulgonne, half a quarter of a mile from the nearest dwelling. When we were there, at 4 P. M., the locality was entirely deserted, and anything of the kind could have been carried out with impunity. The peasants seemed to be ignorant of the outrage or even of the grave's location.

"I suggest that to remedy the outrage and prevent similar behavior in the future the stone be replaced by a bronze tablet protected, if necessary, by a strong railing."

Major Carter mentioned that he had seen German prisoners working in the neighborhood, but always under guard. It is possible that one of them was guilty, though nothing of the kind has been reported from the numerous regions where they are employed.

BRINGING RUSSIANS AWAY.

Men, Women, and Children Being Taken from North.

LONDON, Sept. 11, (Associated Press.)—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, in a statement issued today, denies that there has been any change in the British policy to evacuate North Russia.

Evacuation, however, has been retarded owing to the necessity of bringing away many Russians, who are in danger of their lives, as well as women and children.

Mr. Churchill admits that it will be impossible to effect a junction with Admiral Kolchak before Winter. He denies that British troops are employed, or that the British Government has accepted any responsibility in operations against Petrograd.

Mr. Churchill's statement was issued in reply to criticisms and disclosures concerning the Government policy in Russia. He declares that the decisions on which the policy of evacuation is based are irrevocable, General Sir Henry S. Rawlinson having full discretionary power as to the time and method of the evacuation.

The Secretary dilates on the peculiar complexity and difficulty of the problem of extricating the British forces, which involves evacuation by sea of considerable numbers of Russians, compromised by helping the British, who might otherwise find themselves exposed to Bolshevist vengeance.

He then explains that after the Government and General Staff first decided upon the evacuation of Murmansk and Archangel in February there seemed to be a prospect in May or Kolchak's armies in Siberia effecting a junction with the Northern Russian troops, and General Ironside was instructed to prepare a plan facilitating a junction with the British. The Cabinet approved the plan, and, had it been possible to execute it, the British forces could have been evacuated without anxiety so far as the fate of the North Russian Government and army was concerned.

It was not the fault of the British, says the Secretary, that the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the line to Kotlass with adequate forces to destroy the enemy's flotilla and base there. But instead of advancing Kolchak's armies retired hundreds of miles to the eastward, and no hope remains of effecting a junction this side of Winter. Hence there arose the necessity of sending Anglo-French reinforcements now on the spot.

12,000 KOLCHAK MEN REPORTED CAPTURED

Bolsheviki Say Surrender of Rest of His Southern Army Is Expected.

HIS MAIN ARMY ADVANCES

Admiral Announces Retreat of Reds with Heavy Losses on Whole Siberian Front.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Bolshevist wireless dispatch from Moscow today claims the capture of nearly 12,000 prisoners from Kolchak's All-Russian forces in the region of Aktubin-Skorsk.

It is declared the surrender of the remainder of Kolchak's Southern army is expected.

General Headquarters of the Kolchak army announced today, a dispatch from Omsk says, that the offensive was being carried forward successfully along the whole Siberian front. The enemy is being driven back everywhere with severe losses, the announcement says, and has been compelled to abandon prisoners and important booty.

The announcement of the general offensive was first made yesterday when stubborn fighting was reported in the direction of Yalcotorosk and Keorgan. These two towns are about 200 miles west of Omsk. The result of the fighting was reported to have been the retreat of the Bolshevist forces with the loss of many prisoners and much material.

The scene of the fighting described in the Moscow message is about 400 miles south of the two towns mentioned in the Omsk dispatch.

©MSK, Aug. 31, (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—Admiral Kolchak received a delegation today from the Kirghis tribe. The delegation asked permission to form detachments for immediate service and pledged the support of their people to the Omsk Government. (The Kirghis form one of several races which inhabit Turkestan. They are about 2,000,000 in number.)

The various nationalities of the Altai region of Southern Siberia and Mongolia have formed an army of 10,000 men for immediate service against the Bolsheviki at the front.

Refugees arriving from Perm assert that the Bolsheviki, after the capture of that city, permitted Chinese and Hungarian detachments to pillage it for three days. After that an extraordinary commission began working, and every one suspected of being in sympathy with the Siberian Army was shot. The number of persons put to death, it was declared, aggregated several thousand.

BRITISH WARY OF RUSSIANS.

Soldiers in North Said to be on Guard Against Treachery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Daily Express, which is a bitter opponent of the British policy of intervention in Russia, publishes today an article on the behavior of the Russian formations created by the British in North Russia. It says:

"With the exception of the Russian gunners, who were loyal on all occasions and never hesitated to fire on their mutinous compatriots, the Russian troops were absolutely untrustworthy."

It alleges that men were recruited in the most reckless fashion mainly from Bolshevist deserters and prisoners, who preferred to volunteer rather than go to prison. It is common knowledge, says the Express, that some of the officers of this force had served with the enemy and were pointed out as Bolshevist spies. A British liaison officer was attached to each Russian company, but they carried no weight, "and if they gave an order they did so in the certainty that it would be ignored or would be overridden or actually disobeyed."

The Daily Express concludes:

"The Russian troops by reason of their untrustworthiness and their numbers—there were over 20,000 in the Archangel sector alone—constituted a standing menace to the security of our own soldiers. They were really far more to be feared than the Bolsheviki, because they were in a position treacherously to stab us in the back. They have done so already, and will do it again if they get a chance, probably at the difficult moment of withdrawal.

"The British soldier, knowing all this, wonders at the policy which condemns him to go on shedding his blood for people who have no use for him or his sacrifices, and who would turn and bite the hand that helped them at the very first opportunity.

"No wonder the British soldier cordially detests his so-called Russian comrade. No wonder he digs himself in with much greater care against his Russian ally than against the Bolshevist foe. No wonder guards have to be mounted to protect British officers in their sleep against danger of assassination."

10,000 See Airman Die at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Harold M. Brunner of Erie, Penn., as aviator, was killed while giving an exhibition flight at the Chautauqua County Fair here today. A wing of his airplane appeared to collapse when he was 400 feet in the air. Ten thousand persons saw the accident.

BLAMES FAILURE ON NORTH RUSSIANS

Gen. Maurice Says the Anti-Bolshevist Forces There Are Incompetent and Useless.

BEES REDS STRONGER

Thinks Great Britain Is Wasting Money in Supporting the Various Fronts.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—I have good reason for knowing that the arrangements for the withdrawal of British troops from North Russia is proceeding smoothly. I have always insisted that the withdrawal is a delicate military operation, and no one who knows its difficulties would care to prophesy, but the prospect is today much brighter than it was a month ago. The chief cause of anxiety is still, as it has always been ever since the British announced their intention of coming away, the behavior of the Russian troops who are fighting with them. The prime object of the Archangel adventure was to form a nucleus round which the anti-Bolshevist elements in North Russia would rally. It is well known that the British had in the Spring of this year an ambitious program and that it was hoped to organize an army largely composed of Russian troops, which would be able to advance toward Petrograd from the north along and to the east of the Vologda Railway, effect a junction with Kolchak's right, and establish a sure barrier against Bolshevism in the north. It was hoped also to organize a combined advance against Petrograd from the west by uniting the Finns, Letts, and Esthonians and furnishing them with British money and material.

All these plans have broken down from one and the same cause—the incompetence of the various anti-Bolshevist forces which have been supported and the impossibility of organizing any effective military forces from the elements which the British have tried to rally around them.

The fiction that the Archangel expedition exercised any influence whatever on the issue of the war has been finally disposed of by Ludendorff in his "Reminiscences." He has been vehemently accused by his enemies in his own country of contributing to the downfall of his country by scattering her forces in the prosecution of ambitious and injudicious enterprises in the east, which weakened the German armies in their decisive struggle in the west. He had therefore every inducement to make the very most of the effect of the Archangel expedition upon his plans. He does not even mention it.

He says that in the Spring of 1918 the Finns asked for his help. "The Soviet Government showed no signs of withdrawing its troops from Finland. They were about to be supported by England." This refers, of course, to the Murmansk landing. Accordingly, Ludendorff formed a detachment under von der Goltz, consisting of three battalions of Jagers, three cavalry regiments, and a few batteries of artillery, about 4,000 men in all, and sent them in April, 1918, to Finland to help Mannerheim and his White Guards.

After describing the operations in Finland, he says these resulted by July, 1918, in the German and Finnish forces obtaining positions which flanked the Murman Railway throughout its length, "so that any serious undertaking by England against Petrograd was no longer possible." Therefore, in August, when he was being hard pressed in France and at about the same time as the British landed at Archangel, he withdrew the three Jager battalions to Germany. He further says definitely, what I have already stated, that before Foch's great battle, which began Sept. 20, had started, "the last man capable of bearing arms had been withdrawn from the east." Therefore, the Archangel landing had no effect at all.

Almost every one who returns from North Russia is agreed that it is quite hopeless to expect any effective action from the anti-Bolshevist Russian forces. The policy of attempting to set them on their legs has broken down, and as regards Archangel the only result of allied interference is likely to be that the last state of that part of Russia will be worse than the first. Having failed to galvanize them into energy when there were British troops and competent leaders on the spot, no more success is likely to be met with if assistance is confined to advice, money, and material.

There is not the remotest prospect of arriving at any settlement of the Russian problem during the next six months. Is Great Britain to continue sending money and material to Archangel, to Finland, to the Letts and Esthonians, to Denikin, and to Kolchak for at least that period? If not, what is her policy?

Economy begins with shaping a policy in accordance with available means. When expenditure is outrunning income it is not of much use to dismiss a kitchen maid and odd job man and at the same time maintain a large house, a fleet of motor cars, and entertain lavishly. The dismissal of flappers and dugouts from Whitehall is mere claptrap advertisement unless it is part of a broad policy of retrenchment. Naval and military expenditure will not be reduced to a scale which conforms to Britain's means until the whole of her commitments have been reviewed systematically.

Unless fortune is unkind Archangel will have been evacuated in the course of the next few weeks. What is to happen then? As a result of the year's campaign the Bolsheviki will have cleared North Russia, driven Kolchak back across the Urals, gained possession of a good part of Siberia, and will have lost Ukraine and the Black Sea coast, and on the whole their military position will be considerably stronger than it was in the Spring. There is every probability that during the Winter they will be able to organize in the Caucasus and north of the Caspian forces to attack Denikin in the rear next Spring. The advance on Petrograd from the west remains a promise which is never fulfilled, and so it goes on. Lives, money, and material have been wasted on useless enterprises, and a solution is no nearer than it has ever been.

The plain fact is that under pretense of contributing to the defeat of Germany, Great Britain entered into a number of commitments in the East which had no bearing whatever on the main issue of the war. The only sensible course is drastic and scientific revision of policy, until commitments square with means. Spasmodic outbursts of economy at home will not carry the country very far.

Present Emigration Is Normal, Caminetti Shows by Figures

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Deploring the "hysteria that exists in relation to emigration," Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, issued a statement today showing that 202,618 foreigners have left the United States since the armistice and a total of 124,522 during the twelve months ending June 30, 1919.

For the five years ended June 30, 1919, 618,223 emigrants departed, as compared with 1,172,879 arrivals for the same period, an excess of arrivals over departures of 554,656.

"Rumors that 1,500,000 foreign residents of the United States were preparing to leave for their native countries taking with them $5,000,000,000 have disturbed this country," the statement says. "The exodus is perfectly natural and, as usual in normal times, many will return."

HOUSE TAKES UP POST OFFICE FIGHT

Calls on Burleson to Furnish List of Vacancies with Certificates of Candidates.

LEHLBACH ASSAILS HIM

Says in Refusing to Comply with Merit Order He Is "Contumacious and Rebellious."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The alleged scandal existing in the Post Office Department regarding the appointment of Postmasters upon merit, which came to the surface in the resignations of Civil Service Commissioners Galloway and Craven and their attack upon Postmaster General Burleson, was forced into the House today.

By a vote of 247 to 22 the House passed a resolution, offered by Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey, calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish the House with a list of vacancies in Post Offices and a list of certificates of candidates to fill these vacancies.

The crux of the fight between the Civil Service Commissioners and Postmaster General Burleson is the refusal of Mr. Burleson to make appointments upon merit, according to a statement issued by Mr. Galloway last week. This refusal has held up the appointment of Postmasters at Newark and Boston for many months, and completely demoralized the operations of the Civil Service law, it is contended by the dismissed Commissioners.

In bringing up his resolution in the House, Mr. Lehlbach reviewed the disputes between Mr. Burleson and the Civil Service Commissioners. He denounced the Postmaster General for refusing to comply with the merit order issued by President Wilson, and described him as contumacious and rebellious. As evidence of the rebellious attitude of Mr. Burleson, it was asserted by Mr. Lehlbach that no postmaster had been appointed at Newark and Boston, for the reason that those of highest standing in the list of certification were Republicans.

"It is mandatory on the Postmaster General to submit for appointment the registrant with the highest grade from the Civil Service Commission, unless by reason of his residence or personal character he is disqualified," said Mr. Lehlbach, "and the Presidential order places it under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission to conduct examinations and make the ratings. I do not know of any instance where a permanent appointment has been made in compliance with that order, and as the result there are hundreds of most offices now in charge of men not qualified to act."

"I have an office in my district," interrupted Representative Snell of New York, "where it has been about eighteen months since the last election was held, and the man who stands at the head of the list has never been appointed by the Postmaster General, despite all my efforts to that end."

Representative Rubey, Democrat of Missouri, expressed the hope that the investigation would result in the recall of the Presidential order placing Postmasters under civil service.

"The Postmaster General is considering a vacancy in the Post Office at Newark, N. J.," said Mr. Lehlbach, "the commission certified a list of eligibles on Feb. 17 last. From that time to this, although the order is plain, the Postmaster General has refused to submit the name of the highest man on the list—F. J. Bock—for appointment, but is keeping in office as a temporary appointment John F. Sinnott, Jr., the fourth man on the list. There is no question as to the eligibility of Mr. Bock, as he served a whole term as Postmaster under the administration of former President Taft and for a short time under the Wilson Administration.

"This is the situation: If the ratings fixed by the Civil Service Commission do not suit the Postmaster General, he often submits them for rerating to the commission, and, if the commission has the temerity to insist upon its ratings, he refuses to carry out the Executive order and submits the highest name on the list for appointment."

Former Speaker Clark said that he was opposed to the Presidential order, and insisted that it was carried out literally in his district, with the result that Republicans were appointed. "I lost sixteen votes," he said, "because they put a Republican in office, and the truth is that this order you are jumping on gave this House and the Senate to the Republicans. Instead of bullragging Burleson, you ought to thank God for it."

"Well, if the President still approves this order," concluded Mr. Lehlbach, "he has a contumacious and rebellious Postmaster General, he ought to discipline."

WAGE GUERRILLA WAR IN SMYRNA DISTRICT

Greeks and Turks Clash as the Allies Investigate—Italians Intrench in Adalia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The allied commission in Smyrna continues to take evidence concerning the situation. Rear Admiral Bristol representing the United States.

Within the city order prevails, but guerrilla fighting is going on outside with the Greeks, who are said to have 80,000 troops, the Turks number only 10,000.

Thus far little trouble has been reported in Adalia Province, where the Italians are intrenching. The Italians are reported to be anxious for the Greeks to leave Smyrna, where they are planning the establishment of a colony to divert emigrants who might otherwise go to the United States.

The feeling is so high in Constantinople against the Greeks that the Sultan has removed from the palace of Pera on the Bosporus to another of his numerous palaces owing to the anchoring near by of Greek destroyers.

The Turkish Government is caring for Smyrna refugees, assisted by the American Relief Commission. There are 40,000 women and children destitute in the vicinity of Smyrna.

FIRE DESTROYS CHURCH OF MESSIAH

Blaze in Organ Loft Spreads Rapidly in Edifice Where Dr. Collyer Served.

HALTS TRAUBEL FUNERAL

Founded in 1825, Name Was Changed in 1914 to Community Church.

DEWEY W

HELP BELGIUM WORK, MERCIER'S MESSAGE

Raw Materials and Machinery What His Country Wants Most from America.

QUEST OF CARDINAL GIBBONS

Asked About Future Relations with Germany, He Hopes America Will Be Prudent.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11. — Cardinal Mercier, in the blue room of the home of Cardinal Gibbons, talked today of Belgium and America and their future relations. The audience was granted after a day full of activity, which included a trip to the home of Wilbur Miller, in the Worthington Valley, where, with Cardinal Gibbons and a group of clergymen, he was the guest at a dinner; an informal reception also was held for him at Cardinal Gibbons's home.

The Belgian primate made an appeal to the press to exercise its influence in acquainting the American people with the vital needs of his country, so that it might rehabilitate itself.

"My people appreciate America's wonderful generosity," he said, "but now that peace is at hand, we are anxious to get back to work and become self-sustaining. Our direst need is machinery. We do not ask for fabricated material; we need and want raw material, and machinery with which to fabricate it. Tell America this."

The Cardinal discussed many subjects, warmly lauded President Wilson, and suggested the organization of local commissions throughout the country for a survey of Belgium's needs and for facilitating exports for reconstruction in every field of industry.

"We want to work," the Cardinal continued. "We are not fighting now in the sense of warfare, but are making a more wonderful fight for rehabilitation. We want to work out our own problems and the help we get now must be industrial. Our manufacturing centres were destroyed scientifically and completely by the invaders. We have no material to fabricate, and likewise we have no machinery with which to fabricate if we possessed it.

"There is our immediate problem. We look to America to help us solve it.

"Our universities that were not destroyed, are crippled. We have not sufficient technological schools, not sufficient industrial schools. Our wheels of manufacture have ceased turning. We are paralyzed industrially and therefore commercially, so far as exports are concerned. I feel assured that the enterprise of American commissions will become immediately alive to the urgency of the situation, and will aid us in a business sense, with that same good-will and the same promptness that was so marvelously demonstrated during the war."

In answer to a question as to whether Belgium was planning to re-establish relationship with Germany, he said, after a slight hesitancy, "We are at peace again. Relations will be re-established everywhere."

"But will you forgive Germany?"

"My people are not vindictive. They may forgive, but, naturally, they cannot forget the oppression of the invader. It is not easily forgotten when one moves about in ruins which are everywhere around Louvain and others of my beloved cities.

"Relations, of course, will be re-established, but our treating with them will be prudent, and I hope America will be prudent also.

"Spiritually, of course, we must adapt ourselves to present conditions," he continued. "The Church and all Christianity has its mission. We upon the earth are brothers. The Church teaches us to love one another. We should be opposing Christ's principles were we to evade this law. But the process will be slow; human nature is to be considered. There is time for moralising after we have been restored to our original condition.

"The law of God was violated by our enemies. I firmly believed, before America came to our support, that God could not allow such injustices as were visited upon my land and people to go unchastened. I told them not to lose heart, during those distressing days. My King and the beloved Queen went among them and heartened them when the future indeed looked black. But beyond the horizon, I saw the light of America rising. Your land and beautiful ideals were looming on the horrible picture of destruction and torture. I had expected it.

"The picture of Belgium under the yoke, menaced constantly by the drawn sword, moved your great statesmen. Then came your heroic soldiers—and righteous chastisement.

"We knew God would not forsake us. We knew the hand of America would strike in our behalf. And our faith, our supreme faith, which held us intact during the darkest hours of oppression, was not shaken."

The Cardinal paused, much moved. He said that he understood the League of Nations subject to be one on which the country was divided, and therefore did not feel it the proper thing to make any comment. In fact, he would not allow himself to be quoted on things political.

But replying to a question, he said that radicalism had been kept at a minimum in Belgium, that the Government had remained intact, that dissatisfaction was not evident anywhere, though there were Bolshevist missionaries about—all this, because of the intense love of the people for their heroic King and Queen. Someone added, "and, of course, yourself."

He said that the University of Louvain would be restored, and likewise his own palace at Malines, when the material was forthcoming. The educational facilities were being stimulated, he said, by friendly foreign institutions, but added that many priceless libraries had been destroyed, along with relics and treasures, during the German pillage.

He would not venture a prophecy as to the period of time required for the restoration of his country, but suggested that it depended mainly on the United States.

During the informal reception at Cardinal Gibbons's home today the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, rabbi of Eutaw Street Temple, was among those to greet Cardinal Mercier, and the greeting was given in the Hebrew language. Much to every one's surprise and delight, the Belgian primate replied to the greetings in Hebrew.

A. M. BEAUPRE STRICKEN.

Ex-Minister to The Hague Suffers Paralytic Stroke in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11. — Arthur M. Beaupre, 66, former United States Minister to The Hague, was stricken with paralysis today at his home here. Mr. Beaupre recently retired from the diplomatic service after a long career, his last post being as Minister to Cuba. He was United States representative in various South American countries, including the Argentine and Colombia, and was Minister to Colombia when the Panama Canal was started.

WM. H. APPLETON VERY ILL.

American Committee Chairman to Undergo an Operation in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—William H. Appleton, Chairman of the American Committee in connection with the campaign for raising a fund for the establishment of homes for disabled British merchant seamen, is seriously ill here. It will be necessary for him to undergo a surgical operation. He came here for the purpose of raising money for the fund.

Samuel Untermyer Has Asthma.

Samuel Untermyer, it was learned at his home in Yonkers yesterday, is ill with asthma, from which he has been suffering for several days. It is expected that he will not be able to leave his home for a week. Whether or not he will take part in the Rand School trial, as planned, could not be ascertained.

NO SULLIVAN LAW FOR HER.

Six-Year-Old Girl Carries German Gun Through Streets to Her Home.

The spectacle of a six-year-old girl lugging a German sniper's rifle through the streets of New York and all for the sake of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as she condescendingly informed several curious policemen, attracted the attention of many persons yesterday morning.

The child was Nathalia Clara Ruth Crane of Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Her father, a member of the A. E. F., had brought the gun from France and had given it to her. The weapon was left for several months in the home of relatives in West 181st Street, Manhattan. Wednesday Nathalia Clara Ruth saw the 1st Division parade and she decided it was about time to possess herself of the German gun, as she had planned to present it to the Veterans of Foreign Wars as a fitting trophy for one of the city posts.

Accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Porter Crane, she took the gun from the West 181st Street house. Scarcely had they started on the return journey to Ocean Parkway when a policeman near the corner of Broadway and 181st Street mildly suggested that there was a law in regard to the public appearance of guns and that the Sullivan act also covered the point.

Nathalia Clara Ruth informed the policeman that the gun was a German extraction and was destined as a gift to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The officer suggested that the weapon be wrapped in paper. The child was too proud of her relic to mask it in that fashion and insisted on carrying it openly into the subway. She was again halted at Brooklyn Bridge, but once more succeeded in passing the guardians of the peace. She finally landed the gun in her home in Ocean Parkway. She said she herself would make the presentation of the weapon to a New York City post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

DUKE OF GALLIERA ESCAPES.

Appears in Italy from Madrid, Where King Was His Guardian.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The Infante Antonio Bourbon d'Orleans, who has escaped from Madrid to Italy, is very well known here, being Duke of Galliera, an immense estate stretching across most fertile Emilia plains between Bologna and Ferrara. His possessions are so vast that it is often said he could never visit them all.

He used to live in the ancestral palace Galliera, one of the most famous in Bologna, noticeable for the austerity of its architecture. Owing to his excessive prodigality, especially when living in Paris, he was put under tutelage, being compelled to live in Madrid, the King of Spain being appointed administrator of his possessions in Italy. He now appeared, saying he is the rightful heir to this property. The Infante decided to escape from Madrid in order to protect his interests and prove his title as Duke of Galliera, recognized by royal decree since 1895.

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

Grace George at Her Best.

SHE WOULD AND SHE DID, a comedy in three acts by Mark Reed. At the Vanderbilt Theatre.

Frances Nesmith	Grace George
Mrs. Nesmith	Isabel Weir
Pearl	Esther Howard
Elsie Coward	Cora Witherspoon
Frank Coward	John Cromwell
Charlie Vincent	Edward Arnold
Bess Trull	May Collins
Wallie Byrnes	John Adair, Jr.
Dr. Coburn	Fletcher Harvey
Fisher Brigham	George MacQuarrie
Worthen Bennett	John Stokes
Harley Hunt	Lamist Esler
Major Wilson	Ned Burton
Herbert	Arthur Keith

Not even as Cyprienne in "Divorcons" did Grace George give as brilliant and altogether enchanting a performance as in the central and all-obscuring rôle of the new play which brought her back to town last evening. It was a comedy as light as thistledown, called "She Would and She Did"—the work of a highly promising newcomer named Mark Reed.

According to the gossip in the lobby last evening he was a student in Professor Baker's school for playwrights at Harvard, who went off to the war and came back to find his first play accepted. It is extraordinary the way in which he has taken nothing at all and made it into a dainty and delightful comedy. Fortunately for him, it fell into the hands of an actress better equipped to play it than any other on the English-speaking stage. Unfortunately for him, it fell into the hands of a producer who has taken a comedy as thin as an eggshell and allowed it to be kicked around the stage as though it were a football.

"She Would and She Did" deserves and requires the same sort of soft and silken production with which David Belasco turned "The Boomerang" into a shining success, the same sort of deft, appreciative, tiptoeing production as those with which Arthur Hopkins rescued from slaughter such fragile pieces as "Good Gracious, Annabelle" and "A Successful Calamity." Instead, save for the playing of Miss George and one or two of the actors entrusted with minor rôles, the performance is abominable.

If, despite all the ingenuity with which the piece has been written and despite all the brilliance of Miss George's playing, "She Would and She Did" should be added to the casualty list of the early season, Mr. Reed will know whom to indict for murder. The program coldly accuses John Cromwell of having staged the play, but even Mr. F.'s aunt might pause in ordering him thrown out of the window, even the Mikado might hesitate to decree "something with boiling oil on it" on observing that Mr. Cromwell is one of the few members of the company who plays in the mood and key of the play. So do John Stokes, Lamist Esler, and Ned Burton. But Cora Witherspoon, May Collins, and John Adair, Jr., who are far more conspicuous in the proceedings, are awkward, strident and heavy-handed, and most of the rest are only less so. "I Rose Bush Yonder," Miss Witherspoon as Mrs. Coward. We should think she did.

This mishandling of Mr. Reed's little comedy, as though it were an Owen Davis melodrama, kills the sympathetic spectator with much the same emotions inspired by the spectacle of a tabs with Lillian Russell in the title rôle. Later she reappeared at the rest of Miss George. It is so deft, so brisk, so irresistibly new—this latest work of hers.

It is such a masterpiece of high comedy that one would have thought that a dramatist of renown would have learned something of acting as a fine art. The temptation is to call her performance incomparable, but for the obvious comparison with Mrs. Fiske, whose skilled and whose exquisite pupil Miss George's has grown more and more to resemble with every passing season. Here Miss George plays with all Mrs. Fiske's gusto and gleaming good-humor, and from some line that is more than mere praise. Why, its raving.

"She Would and She Did" might have been called "Much Ado About Nothing." It relates the tempest started in a teapot when Frances Nesmith misses a test stroke at the eighteenth hole of the golf course at Douglas up the turn with her mashie, and is suspended from the golf club for sixty days. That would mean she couldn't go to the dance to exhibit her Pekingese at the dog show—an outrage, and unthinkable calamity. So she turns the town upside down in her campaign for reinstatement, invades the church, agitates the bar, rumpses the politics, and unleashes scandal, flirts, cajoles, threatens, she plots. She woos one man with glances and another with liquor. She begs and bribes and lies. Oh, it is a most devastating extravagance on the feminine mind in politics and great will be the wrath of the Suffragists' thereat.

It is all brightly, neatly done. Mr. Reed's new play, for all the slackened pace of its final act, is good workmanship. If the misadventures of "She Would and She Did" do not drive him to self-destruction or the stock market, it seems likely that he will write much and well for the American stage. He is welcome.

Pinero and Barrie Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It was announced this morning that Sir Arthur Wing Pinero had consented to visit New York to attend the first performance of his new comedy, entitled "Quick Work," which will be produced by the Charles Frohman firm.

Alf Hayman also says that Sir James M. Barrie is to visit America as soon as his hospitals for children in France are closed. Hayman divulges the secret that Barrie has borne the entire expenses of a large hospital at Château-Thierry which accommodates hundreds of children, as well as the expenses of several similar institutions.

Dillingham Back at Hippodrome.

Charles B. Dillingham, who resigned as Managing Director of the Hippodrome when the actors' strike hit that institution, resumed his post yesterday. His return followed the signing of a petition by the 1,132 Hippodrome employes and an open meeting of the Hippodrome organization in front of the theatre before the matinée yesterday. The Hippodrome is owned by the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which employs Mr. Dillingham as manager.

DEATH RATE CUT IN HEALTH TOWN

Report on Demonstration in Framingham, Mass., Shows Much Less Sickness.

WANTS TO EXTEND WORK

Dr. D. S. Armstrong Declares Experiment Reveals What Could Be Done Throughout Nation.

Methods for reducing the death rate in the United States were discussed yesterday in the report of the Framingham Health Demonstration, which was read yesterday by Dr. Donald E. Armstrong at a meeting in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offices.

More than three years ago the Metropolitan Company donated $100,000 to the National Tuberculosis Society for the purpose of establishing a "health town" as an experiment. After a search for an average town, where the death rate was neither low nor high, it was decided to gather data at Framingham, Mass.

Dr. Armstrong, working under auspices of the Tuberculosis Society, undertook, as he described it yesterday, "to show that unnecessary sickness and death, particularly tuberculosis, can be eliminated by medical and nursing care, personal hygiene, and adequate health administration." The cooperation of the citizens of Framingham was secured, and the Welfare Committee provided physicians, dentists, and nurses for the schools and factories, baby clinics, domestic science and hygiene instructors, and neighborhood committees for health and patriotic endeavors.

According to Dr. Armstrong, the people of Framingham were so pleased with the progress that they helped the work financially. When the movement started Framingham was spending 38 cents per person a year for public health. This has been increased to $1 per person and another dollar has been added by subscriptions. In 1916, during the year previous to the demonstration, eighty-one babies out of 1,000 died; in 1917 this was lowered to sixty-two. From 1906 to 1918 approximately fourteen persons per 1,000 died in Framingham, and at the end of the first year this number had been reduced to eleven.

Dr. Armstrong said that before the work started 121 persons had died from tuberculosis. During the first year of the new system the rate was ninety-nine, and the second year the number was reduced to seventy-nine, and this year to seventy-six. He also stated that out of the 17,000 population 12,000 persons had received a thorough medical examination and the remaining 5,000 were being examined and referred to their local physicians, thereby heading off "much early disease." He said that they had found that 77 per cent. of the people were in need of medical or dental advice and treatment and expressed the belief that 90 per cent. of the sicknesses were preventable or could have been prevented with proper attention.

Dr. Armstrong, basing his belief on the conditions which existed in Framingham, said that he thought that there were 1,000,000 cases of tuberculosis in the United States which were not treated. He said that "probably 2 per cent. of the people in this country" had the disease. The children of Framingham who are "under par" are provided with a Summer camp and every effort is made to have them become strong and well. Whenever defects and diseases are discovered they are followed up energetically.

Two Transports Bring Troops.

The transport Montpelier, bringing the 426th Motor Supply Train, 237 men, and transportation and services park companies, all totalling 1,119 men, arrived yesterday. The Arcadia, which left Brest on Aug. 28, also arrived with 810 troops belonging to the transportation service. The Montpelier brought a stowaway in the person of 18-year-old Corentin Le Bihan of Brest.

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Best Sunday Entertainment in New York.

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COSMO HAMILTON'S Delicious Comedy
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CO-STARRING
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In a new American Comedy,
"SHE WOULD AND SHE DID"
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THE MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION
OH, WHAT A GIRL
With the Original Cast of 55.

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WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.
REPUBLIC THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

48TH ST. THEATRE, Just E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:25.
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THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS
with the Original Cast. "Sure to be a popular success."—Eve. Sun.

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ASTOR. — MATS. WED & SAT.

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POPULAR PRICES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. THE MIRACLE MAN
PERSHING WEEK
ROBERT WARWICK in "Told in the Hills."
Rialto Orchestra.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. Continuous from 11 A. M. (Pop. Prices.)
A Paramount Artcraft Picture
BROADWAY Dorothy Dalton
"THE MARKET OF SOULS"
Soloists — Comedy — Scenic — Orchestra.

LOEW'S New York Theatre & Roof
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
DOROTHY GISH in "Peppy Polly."
BESSIE LOVE, "Over the Garden Wall."

PLAZA Madison Ave. at 59th St. "THE GAMBLERS" Charles Klein's Success, with HARRY T. MOREY.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. FARRAR "The Woman and the Law" Second Broadway Week.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM, AT 8:15. FOR WED. & SAT. MATS. $2.00 NO SEAT OVER
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
ORIGINAL CAST
ON THE ROOF ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock REVUE

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
"LUSMORE"
"AN IRISH PETER PAN"

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE Royal Vagabond
"The Merry Widow."
ORIGINAL CAST.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
LA LA LUCILLE
Musical Farce Success

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prs. 50c to $2
THE BEST MUSICAL REVUE IN TOWN
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919
With ANN PENNINGTON, 25 Others and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS.

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
"A REGULAR FELLER"

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. 50c to $2. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 50c to $1.50.
2 WEEKS ONLY. Last Times Sat., Sept. 27.
THURSTON The Famous Magician

STANDARD Broadway, 90th St. Pop. Prices. NEXT WEEK—Seats Now.
Eve. 8:15. Cohan's Great Character Comedy
A PRINCE THERE WAS with Grant Mitchell

CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. and 7th Ave.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12
GRAND OPERA CONCERT
7—Of the World's Great Artists—7
Assisted by Grand Orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Benefit Italian Benevolent Society Sons of Columbus.
PRICES $1.00-$1.50-$2.00-$2.50.

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MARDI-GRAS CONEY ISLAND. SEPTEMBER 15 TO 20.

CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY EVE., SEPT. 14
Quartette of Soloists
All of whom have on many occasions sung in the
SISTINE CHAPEL
of the Vatican, Rome, as authenticated by Dr. Ernest Boezi, Director St. Peter's in the Vatican, and Lorenzo Feroni, Perpetual Director Sistine Chapel.
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Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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—the Shanley supper entertainment
—for the same reason that everybody likes it—because it's real relaxation.
Unique, inimitable vaudeville
—until 1 A. M.
Luncheon Here
is the out-of-the-ordinary—a noontime treat
12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00
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SOPHIE TUCKER
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AND HIS 350TH F. A. BLACK DEVIL JAZZ BAND
Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.75 Special! A La Carte Delicacies
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Room and Private Bath, $4 & $5 Per Day.
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No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.
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Centrally located—adjacent to Carnegie Hall—in the heart of the best residential and business districts.
Exceptional rooms and suites. Superior service and cuisine.
Very desirable accommodations at most reasonable rates.

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and Up for Rooms with Private Bath.
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One Block from Station of All Subways.
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A Quiet Family Hotel
Single Rooms, $2
Room and Bath for 2, $3 to $4.
Suite and Bath for 2, $4 to $5
J. A. JEPSON. 'Phone Columbus—1200

GOLDEN PHEASANT RESTAURANTS
Good Food, Service, Popular Prices.
Where proof of the pudding is found to be in the eating.
134 W. 34th St., opposite Macy's. 30 W. 34th St., opposite McCreery's.

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"WHY, IT'S LIKE RUBBING ALADDIN'S LAMP!" said a Delighted Woman. Exactly! All you do is phone, Schuyler 9081. Meals Delivered Hot, Ready to Serve.
AMERICAN COOKED FOOD SERVICE, 20th, 215 West 20th Street.

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SIXTY-BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break and Recover Partially Amid Nervous Dealings —Steel Strike an Influence.

The stock market yesterday passed through two markedly dissimilar phases, the first of which illustrated fully the current nervousness of speculators over the labor situation. The unexpected announcement of a definite date for the steel trade unions to begin their strike, coupled with the extraordinary rioting in Boston, caused very heavy selling in the first half hour, with losses running from 2 to more than 10 points in the industrial group. The decline was so sharp that it evidently brought in a substantial amount of buying orders from professional traders and others who continue to be skeptical of serious results from a steel strike, and this attitude seemed to be acquired also after a short time by those who had participated in the initial selling. The product was a fairly quick recovery of more than half the preliminary losses, while a number of issues whose scarcity has been noted for some time were bid upward to levels around their closing prices of Tuesday. The flurry evidently had its genesis in trading accounts which were not firmly established to meet untoward developments, as the comment of brokerage offices told of little public interest in the day's dealings. In the last hour offerings increased again, with the result that the price list at the close was irregular, and few stocks showed net gains for the day. Liberty bonds were also irregular, while corporation bonds were inactive. Call money was rather firm, the rate moving from 6 to 6½ per cent. after the noon hour.

As far as information went in local steel circles, the strike call brought no change in the opinion of corporation officers that a really extensive inroad would not be made into operations by the decision of union men to quit mill and shop. The Steel Corporation gave no sign of unbending from its position, and unofficial discussion of the outlook continued to lay stress on the estimate of 15 per cent., or thereabouts, of the total number of the corporation's employes being in the unions, and no more. The recovery of steel stocks after their sharp setback at the opening appeared to be furthered by dispatches from steel-producing regions saying that the willingness of the majority of workers to continue in their places was evident practically everywhere. Even with these encouraging matters to consider, the speculative fraternity could not grow entirely certain of an unsuccessful result of strike preparations, and this was doubtless the result in great part of the indication supplied by the steel union program that labor was not altogether content to wait for the President's conference next month before attempting to force its demands through.

The security markets had little to consider during the day except the labor prospects and uncertainties. The effect of President Wilson's appeal to the people in respect to the Peace Treaty and League of Nations has not yet found expression in the quotation lists. That it will do so in time is to be expected in view of the general opinion that the form of the treaty and time required in making it acceptable to the Senate will have an intimate connection with our foreign trade. The passage of the Edge bill by the Senate brings nearer the construction of machinery for handling foreign credits, but it is hardly believed that the provisions of the law, if the measure is passed by the House, will go into operation until the treaty is signed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6½	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6½	Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼@5½
4 to 6 months 5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.16	$4.15¾	$4.16	—.00¼
Cables	4.16¾	4.16⅜	4.16⅜	—.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	8.44	8.50	8.49	—.10
Cables	8.42	8.48	8.47	—.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close.— Cables.	Change.
4.8665 London	$4.16	$4.16¼	
5.1813 Paris	8.42	8.47	
5.1813 Belgium	8.52	8.50	
China—			
Hongkong	88.50	86.80	
Shanghai	128.50	128.75	
Peking	136.50	136.75	
40.20 Holland	37.125	37.625	
19.30 Greece	18.80	18.90	
5.1813 Italy	9.76	9.74	
32.44 Latin—			
Bombay	41.00	41.25	
Calcutta	41.00	41.25	
49.85 Japan—			
Kobe	50.50	50.75	
Yokohama	50.50	50.75	
19.30 Spain	18.92	18.97	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.50	49.75	
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	24.35	24.50	
Christiania	22.00	22.15	
Copenhagen	22.00	22.15	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	42.45	
32.44 Rio	25.375	25.50	
5.1813 Switzerland	5.61	5.59	

51.46 Russia, (currency)— Bid. Asked.
100 rubles 4.25 4.35
500 rubles 4.05 4.15

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks.	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*3.90	3.95
23.83 Poland	*4.10	4.20
20.26 Austria	1.95	2.05
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.30	2.50
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.30	3.40
19.30 Finland	16.25	6.50
19.30 Rumania	4.40	4.50

*Cents per mark. †Pinmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.12½	$4.11

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $464,328,517; balances, $78,744,427; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $956,365; Federal Reserve credit balance, $71,329,971.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $34.3750.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 61¼d; in New York, $1.13; Mexican dollars, 87c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,316,497	$46,868,305
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	11,273,596	83,032,322
Miscellaneous	38,895,456	242,751,153
Mis. revenue	15,618,329	173,167,056
Total receipts	$73,103,879	$568,718,928
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	102,914,428	1,195,537,803
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	190,764,629	87,209,326
Expenditures	176,018,307	1,784,256,731

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,442,280	Holiday	781,046
Year to date	213,214,987	92,078,927	132,117,378

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	41	100	Adams Express	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—2½
37½	38	500	Advance Rumely	37	38¾	37	38⅛	— ⅝
71	71½	600	Advance Rumely pf	71¼	71¾	71	71⅜	— ⅝
90¾	91	1,100	Ajax Rubber	91¼	91⅝	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
...	...	4,139	Do. rights	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	3	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2	2½	100	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
43	44	4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43	44⅞	42¾	43	—2
94	95	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	94	94⅞	94	94⅜	—1½
96¾	96¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ⅛
44½	47	100	Am. Bank Note	45	45	45	45	...
85	86	100	Am. Beet Sugar	85	85	85	85	—1½
54	54½	5,900	Am. Can	53	55	52¾	54¾	—2⅛
134½	135	7,800	Am. Car & Fdry	134	136⅝	133½	134⅝	—2⅞
54½	57	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	56	56	—1½
11	11¼	200	Am. Druggists	11	11	11	11	...
81	90	100	Am. Express	83½	83½	83½	83½	—3½
35⅜	36	3,700	Am. H. & Leather	34½	35⅞	34	35⅝	—1½
132	133	4,000	Am. H. & L. pf	127½	135	127	132	+4
103½	103⅝	23,900	Am. International	102	104⅜	101	103⅛	— ⅞
72½	73	100	Am. Linseed	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
99¼	99⅝	60,500	Am. Locomotive	94	101¼	94	99⅝	+2⅝
106½	107	200	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	106¾	105½	106⅞	+ ⅜
56	57½	300	Am. Malt & Grain	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
38¼	38½	3,500	Am. Ship & Com	38	38⅝	37¾	38¼	—1⅞
76½	76⅝	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75⅝	78	75⅝	77	—2
35½	46	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	39½	44⅜	39½	39½	—1½
95½	96	100	Am. Steel Fdries pf	93½	96½	93½	95¾	— ⅞
127	128	700	Am. Sugar Ref	126	127	125½	127	—1½
87	87⅝	5,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	85¼	89⅜	85¼	87¼	+1
100⅝	101	4,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	99½	101¾	99½	100⅝	— ⅜
218	224½	1,400	Am. Tobacco	223	229½	223	225	— ½
101	101½	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½	— ⅛
117	117⅝	3,500	Am. Woolen	113⅜	117⅝	113¾	117⅝	— ⅞
100	107⅜	100	Am. Woolen pf	105¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
58½	59	300	Am. Writing P. pf	59	59	58	59	+1
22½	23	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
58	61½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	+1½
68¼	68¾	4,300	Anaconda Copper	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝	— ⅞
52¾	53½	200	Asso. Dry Goods	53½	53⅝	53	53	— ⅞
90	91	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90	90¾	90	90¼	+ ⅛
81	81¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
157	160	1,700	At., Gulf & West I.	156	161	156	157	—4
128½	128½	126,400	Baldwin Loco.	118	130⅝	118	128½	+4¼
40¾	41	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜	— ⅛
50	50⅝	600	Baltimore & O. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ½
128	129	100	Barrett Co.	128½	128½	128½	128½	—1½
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
90¼	90⅝	53,200	Beth. Steel, class B	85¼	91½	85	90⅜	—2¼
18	18⅛	800	Booth Fisheries	15⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
97	102	100	Bklyn Edison	98	98	98	98	—1½
...	...	40	Do. odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
26¾	27	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅜
75	80	100	Bklyn Union Gas	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	—1⅝
130	133	100	Burns Brothers	133	133	132	133	+ ½
26¾	27	400	Burkerick Co.	27	27½	26⅜	27½	+ ½
11½	11⅝	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
26¼	26½	600	Butte & Superior	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	—1
37⅜	38	1,400	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	38	38½	38	38	—1¼
68⅜	69	200	California Packing	69½	69½	69	69	— ⅝
51¾	51⅞	8,100	California Petrol.	51	53	51	51⅞	— ⅝
84½	86	600	California Pet. pf	83⅞	85	83⅞	84½	—1½
151¼	152	1,400	Canadian Pacific	151	152⅝	151	152⅝	+ ¾
...	32	300	Central Foundry	31	31	29	30	—2
99	99½	13,800	Central Leather Co	98¼	101⅝	98	99⅞	— ⅞
107	112	100	Central Leather pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+2⅝
54½	55	2,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	53	56	53	55	...
286	288	1,200	Chandler Motor	288	288	285	286	—3½
55⅝	56	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅞
9	9¾	300	Chi. Great Western	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
42¼	43	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43	41⅞	42	—1½
63	64	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	63	63	63	63	...
24⅜	25	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
73	74	100	C., I. & L. 7% pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
23¾	23⅞	2,000	Chile Copper	23½	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
44½	45	300	Chino Copper	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	...
62⅜	67	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	63	63	63	—3½
109	...	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	+2
23½	24	700	Col. & Southern	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	—1½
62¾	63⅜	800	Columbia Gas & El	62¾	63⅝	62½	62½	—1½
55	59	600	Comput. Tab. Rec	55⅝	58	55⅝	58	+1
78	80	100	Consol. Cigar pf	78	78	78	78	...
94½	95	200	Consolidated Gas	95	95	95	95	— ½
17⅜	17½	800	Con. Interst. Cal.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	—1¼
92½	93½	1,100	Continental Can	91½	93¼	91½	93	—1¼
...	...	1,700	Continental Candy	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
85¾	87¾	9,000	Corn Products Ref	85¾	87⅝	85¾	86⅜	— ⅞
106	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1¾
182	182½	19,800	Crucible Steel	173	185	173	182	—2
104	105	500	Crucible Steel pf	103	105	103	105	+ ¾
32	32½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
69	70½	1,100	Cuba Cane S. pf	70½	72½	70½	72½	— ⅞
235	270	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	250	250	250	...
176	185	200	Del., Lack. & West	184	184	179	179	—11
16½	17	1,600	Den. & Rio G. pf	16¾	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	—1½
13½	13⅝	100	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3¾	4	100	Dul., S. S. & At	4	4	4	4	...
36	37½	300	Elk Horn Coal	34½	36	34½	36	+1
28	30	100	Emerson Brant	30	30	30	30	+1
104	107	300	Endicott Johnson	104½	104½	104	104	—1
24½	25	600	Erie 1st pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	—1½
99	99½	1,700	Fam. Play-Lasky	100¾	100¾	99	99½	—1
112½	113	2,600	Fisher Body	108	113	108	113	+4
45¾	46	4,400	Fisk Rubber	47¾	48	45¾	45¾	—1¾
47½	48	900	Freeport, Texas	48	48	47½	48	...
30	30⅝	300	Gast., Wms. & Wig	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅝
80¾	80½	3,200	General Cigar	80¾	81½	80	80	—2
166	167	400	General Electric	167	167	166½	166½	—2½
236½	237½	9,000	General Motors	232	240	232	236½	—1½
91	91¼	100	General Motors pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	...
85½	86½	200	General Motors deb	85¾	86	85¾	86	...
81½	82	10,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	80	83½	80	81⅝	—1½
104½	105	300	Goodrich pf	104	104½	103¾	104½	— ⅞
86	86½	700	Great Northern pf	86	86½	86	86½	— ⅞
43¼	44	1,500	Gt.N.cts., ore props	43½	44	43½	44	— ⅞
42	43	100	Greene-Can. Cop	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	+ ⅛
60¼	61	100	Gulf States Steel	61	61	61	61	...
62	63	6,600	Haskell & Barker	59	64⅝	59	62	—1½
74	75	100	Homestake Mining	74	74	74	74	+2
93	94	100	Illinois Central	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	— ⅜
60¾	61	3,300	Inspiration Copper	60¼	61⅞	60¼	60⅝	— ⅜
6¼	6⅝	700	Interboro Con	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½	...
20	21	200	Interboro Con. pf	21¼	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
25	26	100	Int. Agricultural	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
81½	83½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
133	134	200	Int. Harvester, new	133¾	134	133½	134	— ⅛
116	117½	100	Int. Harv. pf., new	116	116	116	116	—2¼
19,500	59¾	60¾	58¾	59¾	—1			
120½	120⅝	11,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	119	121¾	118½	120½	— ⅛
26	26¼	4,600	Int. Nickel	26	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
56	56½	1,200	Int. Paper	55½	57½	55½	56	—1½
75	76	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	76	76	76	76	— ½
25	26	300	Jewel Tea	25	25	24½	25	—1
65	70	300	Do pf	63½	65	63½	65	...
36½	37⅜	300	Jones Bros. Tea	37	37	37	37	— ¾
18	19	100	Kan. City Southern	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
136	136¾	2,300	Kelly Spring. Tire	136	137	135⅝	136	—2½
104	105½	40	Do 8% pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
35½	35¾	1,700	Kennecott Copper	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35½	— ⅜
66½	66¾	9,700	Keystone Tire & R	66	67⅛	65	66½	— ⅛
82½	83	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	83	84	82	83½	— ½
49¼	49¾	200	Lehigh Valley	49½	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
219	219½	5,200	Lorillard (P.) Co	213	224½	213	218	+3
30¼	30⅝	200	Manhattan Shirt	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
65¼	65¾	1,100	Marlin-Rockwell	65½	65¾	65¼	65½	—1½
47¼	47⅝	3,400	Maxwell Motors	47	47⅝	46¾	47¼	— ⅜
79½	80	1,060	Do. 1st pf	79¼	80	79¼	80	—1½
40¾	40¾	800	Do 2d pf	40	40¾	40	40¼	—1½
99	100½	200	May Dept. Stores	100⅝	100⅞	100	100	—1½
205	205¾	39,500	Mexican Petroleum	201	208¾	201	205	—2
27½	27⅝	400	Miami Copper	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	52	1,800	Midvale Steel	51	51⅞	50¾	51⅜	—1⅜
...	60	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.I.	59	59	59	59	— ⅜
12½	13	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
27½	28	1,600	Missouri Pacific	28	28¼	27	27⅝	— ⅛
46	47	400	Do pf	47	47	46½	46½	— ½
62¾	63½	100	Montana Power	62¾	62⅞	62¾	62¾	— ½
36½	37	100	National Acme	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
48	48¼	600	Nat. Aniline & C	46½	48	46¾	48	+1
89½	90	200	Do pf	89¼	89¾	89	89	— ½
114	116	100	National Biscuit	114½	114½	114½	114¾	+2
77	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ½
15⅝	16½	200	Nat. Conduit & C	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
75	78	300	Nat. Enam. & S	75	78	75	76	—1
80½	80½	100	National Lead	80½	80½	80½	80¼	+ ⅛
77½	77½	100	Nat.Rys. of M.2d pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
18½	19	500	Nev. Con. Copper	18½	19	18½	19	+⅛
35½	38	500	N. O., Tex. & Mex	35½	38	35½	38	+3½
111½	112	200	N. Y. Air Brake	111½	112	111½	112	+2
72	72	1,100	New York Central	72	72	71½	72	—1
26	26	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	26	26	26	+1
47	47	100	N.Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	47	47	47	47	— ½
54	54	300	N. Y. Dock	54	54¼	54	54	...
31	32	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	31	32	31	31⅝	...
58	60	400	North American	58	60	58	60	+1¾
86½	86½	700	Northern Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86½	— ⅛
74½	77¼	900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	74¾	77¼	74¾	77¾	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	53½	54	53	53½	—1½
10⅝	10½	5,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
38¼	39½	3,200	Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	—2¼
121	121¼	27,600	Pan-Am. P. & T	119	122	118½	121	— ¾
42¼	42½	900	Penn. Seab. Steel	42¾	43	42½	43	—1½
43	43½	3,000	Penn. R. R	43	43½	43	43	— ⅛
43	45	100	People's Gas, Chi	43	43	43	43	—1
17⅛	18	100	Pere Marquette	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
60	63	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
34	35	200	Philadelphia Co	35	35	35	35	...
56½	58¾	9,000	Pierce-Arrow	56	59	56	58½	— ⅛
21¼	...	3,300	Pierce Oil	22¾	22¾	21¾	21½	— ⅛
60	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
62½	64	2,300	Pittsburgh Coal	62¾	64⅝	62¾	62½	—1½
32¼	33	1,700	Pitts. & West Va	33	33	32¾	33	— ⅛
23¾	24	10,700	Pond Creek Coal	23½	25	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
89½	90½	3,500	Pressed Steel Car	89¼	92⅝	88¼	90	—1¼
101	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
119½	121	100	Pullman Co	120	120	120	120	...
65	66¾	300	Punta Alegre Sugar	66½	69¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
97	97½	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	96	97½	96	97	— ⅝
24	24½	900	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24	+ ⅛
78¼	78½	2,300	Reading	78¼	79	77¾	78¼	— ⅛
37	39	100	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	37	...
74	75	100	Remington Typew	73	73	73	73	...
91½	91⅞	8,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	90	92⅝	89½	91	—3½
95½	95⅝	27,000	Royal D., N. Y. shs	95	95⅝	94½	95¼	— ⅝
18⅝	19	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran	18½	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
73	75	400	Savage Arms	74¾	75	74¼	74⅝	+1⅝
23	24	1,800	Saxon Motor	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	— ⅛
...	15½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1
59¾	60	62,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	60	61¾	59¾	60	—3¼
64	66	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	63¾	65	63¾	65	—1
100½	101	12,500	Southern Pacific	99¾	101¾	99¾	100¼	— ⅞
24½	25	400	Southern Railway	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
63	64	1,400	Strom. Carburetor	62	65	62	64	—1½
116¼	116½	56,800	Studebaker Co	112½	117⅝	111½	116¼	+ ⅞
112	114½	1,000	Stutz Motor	114	114⅞	111	114	+ ⅞
3	4	100	Stutz Motor rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
42½	42⅝	600	Superior Steel	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	— ⅛
13¼	13¼	1,400	Tenn. C. & C	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
265	267	1,000	Texas Co	267	268	265½	265½	—2½
48⅜	49	4,800	Texas & Pacific	46	50	46	48	—1½
97	97⅝	6,400	Tobacco Products	94	99¾	94	97½	—2½
57⅛	57¼	19,000	Transcont. Oil	56½	57⅞	56½	57⅛	— ⅝
55	58	100	Transue & Wms	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
121¾	121¾	2,100	Union Pacific	122	122¼	121¼	121¼	—

Investment Opportunities
in
MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

Particulars on Request.

Hannevig & Co.
Marine Financing
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139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

Mississippi River Power Company
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due January, 1951
Price to Yield About 6½%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

7% Convertible Notes
Due December 10, 1922

Offering the unusual attraction of a double conversion privilege. Convertible after January 1, 1921, into 7% Preferred Stock at par; after July 1, 1922, into a long term Sinking Fund 5% bond at 92½.

An obligation of a large company which in recent years has shown a remarkable growth in its business and also materially increased its property.

Net earnings about 2½ times all interest charges.

Price to yield 7%

Send for descriptive circular

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Does the advance in these stocks indicate market leadership by stocks of companies with large undistributed assets? This is the subject of a Special Letter just issued which will be sent upon request.

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WOULD STOP LOANS FOR ARMING WORLD

Senator Walsh's Resolution Forbids Such Use of American Credits.

$9,684,272,567 NOW OWING

America Would Thus Serve Notice, Says Senator, Armament Race Must End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts offered a resolution in the Senate today aimed at preventing foreign governments using for projects involving the increase of armaments any loans or credits the United States may extend in the future. No advances would be made by the United States, under the resolution, until satisfactory evidence was given that the money or credits would not be used for those purposes.

In the resolution Mr. Walsh set forth that the credits already established by the United States with foreign governments up to Sept. 1 aggregated $9,684,272,567. In addition to this President Wilson, the resolution recites, recently estimated that an additional sum of $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 would be needed to help rehabilitate Europe's finances.

The resolution reads:

Whereas the credits established by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of foreign governments at the close of business Sept. 2, 1919, had reached a total of $9,684,272,567, divided as follows: Belgium, $343,445,000; Cuba, $10,000,000; Czechoslovakia, $55,330,000; France, $3,047,974,777; Great Britain, $4,316,000,000; Greece, $48,236,629; Italy, $1,618,775,945; Liberia, $5,000,000; Rumania, $25,000,000; Russia, $187,729,750; Serbia, $23,790,465; and

Whereas it is anticipated by the Treasury Department that further credits will be required for the purposes of enabling certain of these governments to meet their commitments already made in this country in connection with the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas the President in a recent address expressed the opinion that an estimated loan of four or five billions as the additional sum which the United States will be called upon to advance for the rehabilitation of credit and industry on the other side of the water is a reasonable and conservative estimate; and

Whereas in the opinion of the Senate the rivalry of nations in the increase of armaments is a most prolific cause of war, and a continuance of such rivalry at the present time is totally subversive of the principles and theories upon which the Senate is urged to ratify the League of Nations covenant and the treaty of peace, and therefore such increases of armaments should not be aided or made possible by loans of the resources or credit of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no further advances of the money or credit of the United States should be made to any foreign government except upon satisfactory evidence that no part of such advance and no part of the funds of the government soliciting them is being used or to be used for the increase of armaments, or for any military purposes aside from a reasonable and publicly declared provision for security against international violence and disorder, or for carrying out the military obligations incurred in the war against Germany and her allies.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. In a statement explaining the reasons for the resolution Mr. Walsh said:

"Its purpose is to serve notice to the world that public sentiment in the United States is emphatically in favor of mutual disarmament as one of the most effectual safeguards against international wars, and is emphatically opposed to a resumption by the nations of Europe of the race in armaments which was largely responsible for the conflagration of 1914, and which, if resumed in accordance with the new and terrible methods of long-distance warfare now known to military science, will compel this nation to adopt a militaristic policy of vast proportions in self-defense. Under such circumstances it is monstrous that our own national resources should be drawn upon to aid another nation in creating and maintaining fleets and armies the very existence of which is a menace to our national security and our national prosperity.

"Fortunately for the future prospects of world peace, nearly all the powers of the Old World are so crippled financially by their tremendous war that the withholding of our money and credit would necessitate increases of their already excessive taxation to which none of their governments would dare resort.

"The method suggested in this resolution seems, therefore, the simplest and most effective that can be applied in the case of the nations that are already so heavily in our debt. If any nation not our debtor should attempt to take advantage of the situation by building up its armaments while the others were unable to parallel the increase, there are effective economic measures to which we could resort which would speedily call a halt to such an unscrupulous proceeding."

SYNDICATE TO SELL NOTES.

New York Central Soon to Issue $15,000,000 in Securities.

A syndicate is being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. to distribute $15,000,000 New York Central one-year 6 per cent. notes. It is understood the syndicate will include banks and banking houses in many parts of the country. The notes, it is said, will be offered at 99⅝ and interest, at which figure they will yield above 6.40 per cent. to the investor.

The proceeds of the sale, it is understood, are to be used to meet the maturity of $15,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes which fall due Sept. 15. The new issue will be secured by the pledge of $30,000,000 New York Central refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds and 75,000 shares of Reading Company first preferred stock, the collateral having an estimated value of more than 130 per cent. of the amount of the issue. It is probable that a formal public offering will be made.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The whole local list showed increased strength at the afternoon session, following a strenuous opening, and Wayagamac made a new high at 67¾, as did Abitibi, after opening at 87 and touching 90. The following are the main quotations and sales:

	Total.	High.	Low.	Close.
Abitibi	240	90	87	90
Dominion com.	485	59	58¼	59
Dominion pf.	2,580	104	102	103¼
Asbestos com.	2	76	75¾	75¾
Asbestos pf.	90	83	83	83
Brazilian	110	83½	82½	82¾
Brompton	980	68¾	63	63¾
Can. Car. com.	99	40	39	39
Can. Car pf.	495	100	99	100
Can. Cement.	10	70	70	70
Can. S. S.	770	55¾	54½	55¾
Can. S. S. pf.	155	84	83¾	83¾
Macdonald	100	53	52	53
Dom. Bridge	85	103½	103¼	103¼
Dom. Steel	220	67¾	67¼	67¼
Dom. Textile	80	119	119	119
Laurentide	95	222	222	222
Montreal Power	306	91¾	91	91¾
Quebec Ry.	185	18	17½	17¾
Riordon	160	143¾	142¾	143
Shawinigan	160	121	121	121
Spanish River	1,535	49	47¾	48½
Spanish River pf.	905	111¾	111	111¾
Steel of Canada	285	68¾	68	68
Steel of Canada pf.	25	98	98	98
Dom. Glass com.	95	61¾	61¼	61¾
Dom. Glass pf.	3	94	94	94
Wayagamack	2,915	67¾	62¾	67¾
Atlantic Sugar	735	61¾	60	61¾
Total sales, 20,958.				

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	80.04	78.57	79.77	— .36
25 industrials	116.34	113.13	114.55	— .75
50 stocks	98.19	95.84	97.30	— .51

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 10	Holiday—			
Sept. 9	98.56	96.71	97.81	+1.30
Sept. 8	97.18	96.01	96.81	+ .19
Sept. 6	96.99	96.13	96.43	— .63
Sept. 5	98.19	96.13	96.80	— 1.36
Sept. 4	98.67	97.57	98.16	— .80

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	98.67	Sept. 4	95.84	Sept. 11	97.30
†1916.	76.24	Sept. 4	70.38	Sept. 13	75.24
1917.	78.78	Sept. 4	71.94	Sept. 18	74.05
1918.	96.42	Sept. 20	96.30	Sept. 1	96.37
1915.	96.45	Sept. 30	76.71	Sept. 1	96.30

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	98.56	July 17	69.78	Jan. 24	97.30
†1913.	76.22	May 19	61.12	Jan. 15	71.72
Full Years.					
1918.	90.16	Nov. 13	64.13	Jan. 18	73.20
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	67.65	Dec. 20	69.52
1916.	101.53	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	85.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 23	56.90	Feb. 24	91.83

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 75.13	—.06	—.77	—1.16

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 10	75.18 —.13	Sept. 2	75.15 +.04
Sept. 9	Holiday—	Aug. 30	75.11 +.08
Sept. 8	75.31 —.01	Aug. 29	75.03 +.13
Sept. 6	75.32 +.02	Aug. 27	74.90 —.09
Sept. 5	75.20 +.10	Aug. 26	74.99 +.08
Sept. 4	75.20 +.04	Aug. 25	74.91 —.01
Sept. 3	75.16 +.01	Aug. 23	74.92 +.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 3	74.90	Aug. 22	75.12
†1918.	77.87	May 24	76.77	Apr. 5	76.26
Full Years.					
1918.	83.26	Nov. 12	75.05	Sep. 27	75.76
1917.	80.46	Jan. 30	74.34	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	69.19	Apr. 29	68.84

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TRUST CO. SUES HILLYER.

Investment Dealer Charged with Obtaining Loan by False Representations.

William Hurd Hillyer, an investment dealer, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Yonkers Trust Company to recover $43,362 on the ground that Hillyer obtained a loan of $50,000 from the trust company in January, 1918, by false representations with intention to defraud the trust company.

The complaint alleges that Hillyer negotiated through Thomas Brown, then Secretary of the plaintiff company, for a loan of $50,000 to himself and Stephen L. Snowden on their personal notes with collateral security consisting of stock in the Virginia-Midland Oil Company. It is stated that the oil company he represented as doing business in the choicest part of the West Virginia oil fields; that its net earnings for the previous eighteen months were 9 per cent. of the capital, and that the stock was worth many times the amount of the loan.

The trust company alleges that Hillyer knew that the oil corporation had issued no stock; that it had no earnings and no capital; that it had no property or assets of any kind, and that it owned nothing but an option on some property. The complaint states that Snowden paid $2,500 and transferred to the trust company $6,238 of the money lent.

GEORGE W. ELY RESIGNS,

E. V. D. Cox Will Succeed Him as Stock Exchange Secretary.

Owing to his advanced years, George W. Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, tendered his resignation to the Board of Governors yesterday, who accepted it with regret. E. V. D. Cox, who has been a member of the Exchange since 1883, was elected as his successor.

Mr. Ely was elected to membership in the Exchange in 1869, and in 1874 became an assistant secretary. In 1883 he was elected secretary, and served in that capacity until 1899, when he resigned and became associated with the Bankers Trust Company. Six years later he returned to his former place in the Stock Exchange, which he retained until yesterday. Mr. Ely will be 80 years old on Jan. 6, 1920.

LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE.

The following issues have been admitted to the list, according to an announcement made at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company $523,950 special guaranteed betterment stock.

Temporary certificates for 130,000 shares (without nominal or par value) of the capital stock of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation.

Central & South American Telegraph Company, $5,991,400 capital stock.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97¾	97¾
Argentine 5s	77½	78
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¼	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94¼	94½
Chinese Government 5s	89	94
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	93	95
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	91½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	79½	81
Dominican Republic 5s	91	93
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	96½
City of Paris 6s	96½	97½
Japanese 4½s	84	84½
Japanese 4½s, second series	83½	87½
Japanese 4s	66	72½
City of Tokio 5s		76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 6½s, 1919	99⅞	99⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	96⅛	97
United States of Mexico 5s	50½	55
United States of Mexico 4s	47	52½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	100	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	99½	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	91
3s, r, 1946	89	93	Pan 3s, c, 1961	88	92
3s, c, 1946	89	97	Pan 4s, c, 1961	88	92
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98⅝	98½	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, c, 1938	98⅝	..	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98⅝	98½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	135	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	..	98
Am Bk N	..	50
Am B Sug pf.	96	94
Am B M.	111	114
Am C pf.	104½	105
Am C & F pf.	117	119
Am Coal	85	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	91	93
Am Ice	43	45
Am Ice pf.	88	88½
Am Lin pf	96	97
Am Shipb.	130	..
Am Sm pf. A	85	90
Am S & R pf.	104	105
Am Snuff.	120	123½
Do pf.	96	100
Am S Ref pf.	118	118
Am Steel pf.	98	98½
Am Sugar	115	115½
Am T & C.	55	60
Am Woolen	4	10
Do pf.	10	30
Assets R.	2½	3
Assoc D G 1st pf.	77	79
Do 2d pf.	70½	70½
Assoc Oil	85	91
A. B & A.	3	11½
Atl C L.	91½	94
A G & W I pf.	71	74
Bald L pf.	104	105
Barrett Co	..	..
pf.	113	114
Beth Steel	85¾	..
Beth S 8% pf.	112½	114½
Buff & S.	65	70
Do pf.	48	52
Brown Sh.	92	99
Do pf.	96	96
Bruns Ter.	10	11½
B. R & P.	53	60
Do pf.	92	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	115
Bush Ter.	85	100
Cal & P.	117¼	..
Cal & Ar.	75	..
Can So.	43½	46
Case (J I) pf.	100	150
Cent F pf.	..	60
C R & of N.	190	210
C & A.	110	115
C'tain-teed	41	43
Do 1st pf	86	90
Chi & Alt.	7	10½
Do pf.	12½	18½
C & E Ill pf.	10	14
Chi Gt Wn pf.	32	35½
C & N W.	93	94
C R I & P.	130	135
Chi, St P, M & Om.	86	75
Do pf.	100	110
C, C, C & St L.	43½	46
Clev & P.	80	82
Chi & P.	80	82
Col F & I.	44½	45¾
C S 1st pf.	50	55
Do 2d pf.	43	51
Colo Coal.	60	66
Con Cigar.	60	61¼
Cont O pf.	100	..
Cont Ins.	79	84
Crex Carp.	56	60
C-Am Sug pf.	104	..
D & Co pf.	100	105
Del & Hud.	103½	107½
D & R G.	10	11
Det Ed.	118	122
Det & M.	..	85
Det U Ry.	96	..
D, S S & A pf.	5	10
End J pf.	102	104
Em B pf.	90	94½
Elec S B.	90	100
Elk H Coal pf.	40	47
Erie	15⅝	15⅞
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Erie, A & F.	70	75
Fairbanks.	76½	77¾
F M & S.	14	15
Do pf.	23	33½
Fisher Bdy pf.	101¼	105
Gen Chem.	..	180
pf.	103½	105
Gen Cig pf.	103	106
Do d pf.	95	100
Granby C.	68½	71
G, M & N.	7½	10
Do pf.	35	38
Gulf S R 1st pf.	84	86
Hartman.	85	86
Int N pf.	88	93¼
Int P pf.	95	105
Int Salt.	..	60
Iowa Cent.	6⅞	7
K C, Ft S & M pf.	52	65
K C So pf.	50	52
Kelly S F pf.	92½	98½
Kelsey Wh pf.	91⅝	96
Do pf.	97	99
K & D M. pf.	4	8
Do pf.	10	30
Kress (S H) pf.	82½	87
Do pf.	108	110
Lack Gas.	90	60
L E & W. pf.	9½	12
Do pf.	20	22
L R & A. pf.	31	31¼
Ligg & M. pf.	220	245
Do pf.	110	114
L-W Bisc. pf.	67	72
Do 1st pf.	100	103
Do 2d pf.	107	118
Lorill'd Co pf.	112	114
Louis & N.	108	110
M'kay Cos. pf.	73	77
Do pf.	64	67
Man B'dh. pf.	⅛	2¾
Man Elev. pf.	75	85
Math Alk. pf.	51	54
M Dep Sts pf.	105½	110½
Mich Cent. pf.	105	109
M & St L. pf.	15	17
M. St P & S S M.	86	90
Do pf.	99	110
M, K & T pf.	15	19¼
Mont P. pf.	100	..
Mor & Ess.	70½	100
N, C & St L.	118	117
Nat B pf.	..	122
Nat C & S pf.	103	107
Nat En pf.	100	105
Nat L pf.	105	110
Nat Sta of M. 1st pf.	16	34
N, C & St L. 1st pf.	80	85
N Y Dock pf.	36	45
N Y, L & W.	21⅛	..
N Y, O & W.	19	20
Norf So.	14	15⅞
Norf & W.	89	100
Do pf.	69	74
Ohio P S.	53	54
Ont Min.	6⅝	6⅝
Owens B.	85	88
Do pf.	103	104
Pac Coast.	38	50
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf.	45	65
Pan-Am P & T pf.	207	212
Peo & E.	14	16
Pere M pf.	40	47
Pett-Mull.	35	45
Do 1st pf	96	102
Pierce-A pf.	106	108
Pitts C pf.	90	96
P, Ft, W & C pf.	122½	133
Pitts S pf.	62½	65
P & W Va pf.	75	83
P S, N J.	82	90
R R Sec. I C stk ctfs.	..	73
Ry Stl Sp. pf.	104½	110
Rem T 1st pf.	90	101
Do 2d pf.	96	100
Rdg 1st pf.	34	33½
Rens & S.	115½	118
Rep I & S pf.	105¾	107
Rep Truck.	45	46½
St L S F pf.	25	28
St Jo L'd.	14½	14¾
St L S W.	15	16⅜
Do pf.	23½	25
Seab A L.	9	9¾
Do pf.	17¾	18¾
Sears-R.	300⅛	305
Do pf.	110	115
S-S A I pf.	90	95
So P R.	107	108
Do pf.	111	113
So Ry pf.	40¾	41
St'd Mill.	129	133
Do pf.	88	93
Steinb Co pf.	101½	102
Stup Stl 1st pf.	102	..
Tenn C I.	300	300
Third Av.	39	41¼
Tide W O.	227	245
Tob P pf.	103	106¾
T P L & pf.	93	98
Union Bag.	118	119
Do pf.	112	121
U Drug 1st pf.	92¾	93¾
Do 2d pf.	143	152
U S Exp.	29½	36
U S Ind pf.	104	107
U S R & L.	42	44
U S C & Coke	60	65
Va R & P.	40	46
Wab pf. B.	14½	..
W Md 2d pf.	22	24
W Pac pf.	52½	56
West A B.	111¾	113¾
W S & M pf.	50	..
1st pf.	85	95
W-Ov pf.	94½	97
Wilson pf.	80	100
Wis Cent.	20	22
Worth pf.	113½	..

EXCHANGE TO FIGHT STOCK SWINDLERS

Board of Governors Gives Approval to Campaign of Business Men's League.

MEMBERS ASKED TO HELP

Millions in Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps Traded for Worthless Paper.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday put the stamp of their approval upon the campaign being waged by the Business Men's Anti-Stock Swindling League, of which Myron T. Herrick is Chairman, against the sharpers, cheats, and comeon men who urge owners of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and certificates to exchange them for worthless stocks and bonds.

The Governors of the Exchange, in adopting a resolution indorsing the work of the League, urged members to cooperate with the organization in an effort to check the activities of unscrupulous vendors of worthless paper who are defrauding Liberty bondholders of millions of dollars.

The Business Men's Anti-Stock Swindling League was formed following a meeting in the local Chamber of Commerce, at which it was decided that responsible interests throughout the country should be united against the stock swindler, exposing his methods and marking him through a campaign of publicity and education so that he would be easily recognizable and treated as a public enemy. The League prepared a statement outlining its plans, which was sent to all business associations, chambers of commerce, and other civic and economic bodies. It read, in part:

"It is believed that the intelligence of American business man can be relied upon to supply the first requisite of united support of the movement when the effect of the unchecked defrauding of their customers is put plainly before them. Accumulated savings build up the nation's capital, which employs labor and pays wages. Wages in turn provide the purchasing power upon which business thrives. Thus the operation of the swindler in draining the people's savings undermines the foundation upon which prosperity rests and upon which the success of all business, large and small alike, depends.

"In addition and of equal seriousness to business is the depressing effect of the discouragement and loss of confidence in our institutions and the reaction against our Government felt by the millions of innocent victims who were taught to practice patriotic self-denial so that they might lend to the Government, and then abandoned to the wiles of swindlers."

Among those who compose the League's Executive Committee are: William G. McAdoo, W. Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association; Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; A. H. Chaffinberg, Second Federal Reserve Bank; William Green, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; Jason Westerfield of the New York Stock Exchange, J. E. Kavanagh, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and W. C. D'Arcy.

SCHNEIDER CUTS BUDGET.

County Clerk Raises Wages, but Asks a Smaller Total for His Office.

A statement sent yesterday by County Clerk Schneider to the Board of Estimate of his requirements for 1920 contains the remarkable assertion that, although he recommends increases of salary for eighty persons in his office, averaging $201, which includes all the attachés except his two Deputies and those affected by the prevailing rate of wage scale, he asks $1,424 less than he received in 1919, and expects to get it.

The County Clerk made this possible by abolishing nine places and decreasing the salary in one vacant place $500, making a total saving of $14,350. Mr. Schneider said he had been able to reorganize his staff because of an unusual number of deaths and resignations during the current year.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 40 centimes for cash, exchange on London at 24 francs 20 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 90 francs. The dollar was quoted at 8 francs 40½ centimes.

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(½ interest)
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(½ interest)
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Those who invest in the 5% National War Loan have the assurance that their money is safely invested and should exchange return to normal their securities will show an appreciation of about 14%.

The more of these bonds that are purchased in the United States the better the rate of exchange will be. An improvement in exchange will mean:
(A) Greater ability on the part of England to buy American goods.
(B) Greater opportunity for all American manufacturers exporting to Great Britain.
(C) Profits to American investors.

The following tables give the par value and interest return on the bonds in United States currency, at each 5c increase in exchange from the approximate present to normal rates:

Exchange Rate	Value of Principal per £100	Interest Return of 5% per £100
4.25	$425	$21.25
4.30	430	21.50
4.35	435	21.75
4.40	440	22.00
4.45	445	22.25
4.50	450	22.50
4.55	455	22.75
4.60	460	23.00
4.65	465	23.25
4.70	470	23.50
4.75	475	23.75
4.80	480	24.00
4.85	485	24.25
4.87	490	24.33

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STAND

Oil Language

I.

"Location"—The spot on a lease selected for drilling a well.

"Spudding in"—The starting of the well and placing the first joint of pipe.

"Drilling in"—Drilling into the oil sands from which production of oil is expected.

"Swabbing"—The use of a large rubber plug attached to a line to draw up oil from a well and if possible induce a free flow. The swab is weighted and dropped into the bottom of the well; as the line is tightened in drawing the swab up, the swab expands to fit the casing, like the piston in a pump, and converts the casing into a pump cylinder.

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Davis Coal & Coke
D. L. & W. Coal Co.
Gillette Safety Razor
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Mercantile Stores Stocks & Bonds

Asso. Simmons Hdw. 5s, 1921
Kansas City Gas Co. 5s, 1922
Mo., Kansas & Texas Extended Notes
Middle West Utilities 6s, 1920
Nat'l Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. 6s, Ser. B, 1931

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LATE BUYING HOLDS COTTON PRICES UP

Market Has Unfavorable Opening Due to Extreme Weakness in Liverpool.

CLOSE SEES HIGHER LEVELS

Trade Watches Disturbances in Boston, Fearing Effect on Spinning Districts.

Extreme weakness in the Liverpool market over our holiday of Wednesday and a further break there yesterday in the early trading brought about a decidedly uncertain opening in our cotton market at the resumption of business yesterday. The break in Liverpool had been severe, both in future contracts and in spots, and after our market got going there was only nominal improvement abroad. To this unfavorable technical development was added the unrest and disturbance in Boston and the fear that the trouble may spread to other parts of Massachusetts, particularly to the spinning districts, where any considerable property damage would tend to reduce the already declining mill consumption of cotton.

The foreign exchange market, which was uncertain, with declining tendencies, and the stock market here and the grain and provisions markets at Chicago, which were weak in the forenoon, also had a bad influence on cotton, so that early losses ranging from 40 to 55 points were scored before any substantial support appeared. However, when October got down to 28.05 and the others to between 28.30 and 28.50 some trade buying came into the market and rallied prices, and thereafter there was more or less steady absorption of offerings and prices gradually rose until the market stood at gains of 25 to 80 points above Tuesday's closing figures.

In the afternoon, after the high prices of the day were made, the market quieted down and fluctuations became irregular within a narrow range. At the close the price level was within a very few points of where it had left off on Tuesday.

The weekly crop report was mixed and was not much of an inspiration either to the bulls or the bears. The hurricane which has been moving over from the West Indies for several days was reported in the Gulf yesterday, with indications that it might get into the cotton belt last night. This report prompted some of the afternoon buying, which was for purposes of short covering of early sales. However, the Weather Bureau pointed out last night that the big storm will probably have lost most of its force before it gets far into the belt, and contended that the prospects of any material crop damage are fairly remote.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	28.05	28.87	28.05	28.75@28.80	28.80
Dec.	28.43	29.15	28.35	28.90@29.00	28.86
Jan.	28.80	29.49	28.80	29.30@29.35	29.80
March	28.50	29.27	28.50	29.00@29.04	29.06
May	28.55	29.36	28.55	29.06@29.08	29.13
July	28.55	28.55	28.55	28.95	29.97

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, up to 15 points to 29.25c. for middling upland; sales, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c.; New Orleans, 29c.; Savannah, 28c.; Augusta, 27.38c.; Memphis, 30c.; Houston, 29.50c.; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	5,600	6,706	15,949
Exports	261	12,066	...
Exports, season	501,663	533,474	258,293
New York stocks	84,868	84,675	36,580
Port stocks	800,494	834,208	335,546
New York arrivals	80	567	...

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was active at 17.00d for middling. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American. Imports, 10,000, none American. Futures opened quiet, off 4 to 7 points, and closed quiet, off 24 to 26 points on the day. Prices: September, 17.96d; October, 17.96d; December, 18d; January, 18d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull and quiet.

EXCHANGE RATES TAKE DROP

Financial Offices of Army Warned to Keep Low Foreign Balances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Exchange rates as announced by the Treasury for September are below corresponding rates for August. The new rates are as follows:

Pounds sterling	$4.21 each
French francs	8.05 per dollar
Belgian francs	8.35 per dollar
Lire	9.55 per dollar

Financial officers of the army have been directed to keep their balances of European funds as small as possible in order to minimize losses due to failing exchanges. A recent sale of 3,000,000 Swiss francs for $326,625, as compared with a normal value of about $579,150, illustrates the losses incident to transactions, even in the money of neutrals.

SETS NEW HAVEN CASE DATE

Federal Judge Mack Will Hear Arguments on Oct. 28.

Federal Judge Mack yesterday set Oct. 28 for the hearing of arguments on motions made by Harold Norris and more than 1,300 other stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for permission to intervene in the suit of Edwin Adams and others for the recovery of more than $150,00,000 alleged to have been wasted in various enterprises by William Rockefeller and other former Directors of the company.

Judge Mack will also hear on the same day argument on a motion for the appointment of a limited receiver to prosecute the Adams suit at the expense of the company.

APPORTION BIG RAIL ORDER.

Bethlehem and Lackawanna Companies Get Large Share.

It was learned yesterday that the recent order for 200,000 tons of rails placed by the Railroad Administration was apportioned so that the United States Steel Corporation received 90,000 tons and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel Company 110,000 tons.

The division on this basis, it was learned, was decided upon because a large part of the order is needed by Eastern roads and production by the Bethlehem and Lackawanna companies would reduce the cost by making the haulage shorter.

American Trust Co. Plans Merger.

It is learned that interests identified with the American Trust Company have acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Queens County Trust Company, with the intention of merging the latter company with the former. The consolidation, if completed, will give the American Trust Company offices in Long Island City and Jamaica, which are now operated by the Queens County Trust Company. Details of the consolidation have not yet been made public.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

50 shares The Engineer Co. preferred, $108 lot.

77 shares Bethune Realty Co. common, 29 shares Ramo Films, Inc., $1,161.31 receiver's certificates of claims against the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., on which 70 per cent. has been paid, $5 lot.

$2,000 Georgia Coast & Piedmont R. R. Co. first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, Columbia Trust Co. certificates of deposit, $13 lot.

235 shares Tar Island Producing and Refining Co., $5 lot.

$6,300 Hiko Realty and Development Co. bonds, due January, 1918, January, 1912, coupons attached, $110 lot.

PERSHING'S TITLE IN DOUBT.

He's a General, but Exactly What Of is in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Somebody made a mistake in General Pershing's new commission. Chairman Kahn of the Military Committee told the House today, which might cost the General some of the pay and allowances carried with the new title.

While Congress made him "General of the armies of the United States," the War Department made him "General in the regular army." The experts are now looking for a way to unwind the tangle and still leave it technically correct.

Ask Bids on 1,000 Tank Cars.

The Union Tank Car Company has asked for bids on 1,000 tank cars. Several of the large equipment companies, it is understood, will enter bids for the order, which will amount to about $3,000,000. The need for additional cars, it is said, has been caused by the rapid development of new oil fields. The Union Tank Car Company was originally identified with the Standard Oil Company, but was set apart in the dissolution suit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May15,'20	99	99¼	6.42
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98¼	98½	5.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	95¼	94½	6.10
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¼	99½	6.10
Russ.G.rubles	5½	Feb.15,'26	78	81	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	64	66	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1930	99	99¾	5.50
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1930	99½	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sept. 2,'24	98¼	99¾	6.25
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	99½	101	5.85
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¼	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100	100¼	..
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102¼	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103½	103¾	5.90
Beth. S.Corp.	7	July 15,'22	102	102¾	6.00
Beth. S.Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101¾	102¼	6.30
Braz. Tr. Lt. & Power.		Nov., 1919	99¾	100	6.25
Can. North.	6	Feb., 1922	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Nor.	6	Aug., 1924	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	99¾	100	6.00
C. Argen. Ry.	8	Feb., 1927	97	99	7.25
Chi., B. & Q.	5	July 19,'21	98	98¼	6.25
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1938	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1941	99¼	100	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1921	97½	98¾	6.90
Cub-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	6.15
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101	101¾	6.50
Del. & Hud.	4	May, 1920	99¼	99½	5.40
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
I. R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	84½	86	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1929	99¼	100	7.00
N. Y. Cen.	5	Sep., 1919	100	100	5.00
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	7.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97½	97¾	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	4.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	102¾	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¼	103¾	5.85
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1926	104½	104¾	..
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99	101	..
Southern Ry.		Mar., 1923	96½	97¼	7.65
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	101	6.00
Swift & Co.	5	Aug.15,'21	99⅞	100¼	5.95
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	98¾	6.80
U. L. & Rec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.30
W. E. & M.	6	Feb.15,'20	100	100¼	5.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'23	87	90	9.90

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Argonaut Con. Min.	5c	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 11
Asheville P. & L. pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Barrett Co.	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Do. pf.	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Carolina P. & L. pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Cent. Aguirre Sugar	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do.	$10	Ex	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Chat. & Phenix Bk.	4	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Ind. Pneu. Tool	5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Livingston Oil	5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do.	2	Ex	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Manhattan Shirt pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Nat. Paper & Type. com. and pf.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Otis Elevator & Bros. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Owens Bottle	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Do. pf.	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Phelps Dodge	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 29
Rem'ton Type. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. 2d pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Royal Baking Pdr.	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Seaman's Oil	5	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Standard Screw	6	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Tobacco Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Un. Gas Impr't	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Un. Shoe Machine	$1	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 16
Do. pf.	3½%	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 16
Wash., Balt. & Ann.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Worth. Pump pf.	1¾	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do. pf. B.	1½	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Yadkin River Power pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Jacket	.12
Alta	.04	Mexican	.16
Andes	.20	Ophir	1.47½
Best & Belcher	.10	Potosi	.10
Bullion	.05	Savage	.22
Con. Imperial	.22	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	2.10	Union Con.	.34
Gould & Curry	.08		

TONOPAH.

Cashboy	.06	Midway	.16
Halifax	.10	Mohawk	.06
Jim Butler	.80	Myra	.31
McNamara	.05	Orizaba	.03
McNam. Crescent	.37	North	.05
Midway	.17	Northwest	.09
Monarch	.04	Operator	.02
Montana	.10	Reno	.06
North Star	.06	Revert	.40
Rescue	.17	Rosetta	.13
Tonopah Ext.	2.52½	Royal	.08
Tonopah 76	.10	Silver	.13
West End	1.45	Silver King	.14
West Tonopah	.10	Thomson	.06
DIVIDE.		Tuscarry	.27
Allied	.07	Verdi	.30
Alto	.15	Victory	.25
Annex	.06	West	.06
Apex	.07	Western	.05
Argentine	.06	Wilson	.05
Belcher	.40	Wonder	.09
Belcher Ext.	.38	Zone	.49
Ben Hur	.07	GOLDFIELD.	
Bevis	.06	Atlanta	.01
Brougher	.24	Booth	.06
Consolidated	.17	Consolidated	.17
Crackerjack	.04	Daisy	.02
Development	.14	Florence	.44
Fraction	.04	Great Bend	.02
Jumbo Ext.	.10	Kewanis	.04
Lone Star	.05	Merger	.04
Red Hills	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Spearhead	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Boundry Mt.	.25	Carrie	.14
Kendall	1.70	Manhattan Con.	.05
Mayflower	.06	Nevada Hills	.02
Packard	.06	Rochester	.17
Round Mountain	.31	Fairview Mountain	.21
Simon	.07	Simon Ext.	.07
White Caps	.16		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	2	2¼	Isabella	4	4¼
Dr. J'pot.	2¼	3½	M. McKin.	3½	3¾
Elkton	2¼	2¾	Portland	23½	24
El Paso	17	25	U. Gold M.	16¾	17¼
Golden C.	145¼	150	Vindicator	38	38
Granite	10½	12¾	Rose Nicol.	5½	12¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Sapulpa Refining Company is constructing a new pipe line from its plant in Sapulpa, Okla., to the new Bergz Field in that State. The new line will have a carrying capacity of 10,000 barrels of oil a day and will be about twenty miles long.

The Liberty National Bank has been appointed registrar for the preferred and common stock of the Benedict Stone Corporation.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has announced that $4,190,000 par value bonds of the Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway Company have been deposited under the agreement of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, and that the sale of the property under foreclosure has been set for Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Henry Ruhlender and J. F. Dursten have been added to the board of the Home Oil Refining Company.

J. H. Bache & Co. and S. M. Schatzkin, syndicate managers, announce that the underwriting of 150,000 shares of V. Vivaudou, Inc., has been heavily oversubscribed, and that books will open for public subscription Sept. 16.

Imbrie & Co. are offering $1,500,000 United Iron Works bonds for public subscription.

Stifel Brothers & Co. have issued a pamphlet outlining the position and earning power of the California Packing Corporation.

Charles W. Hill & Co. have issued a letter analyzing factors responsible for the present low prices of railroad bonds.

John Burnham & Co. of Chicago are offering $600,000 7 per cent. first preferred stock of Oscar Meyer & Co., Inc., at par and accrued dividends from Sept. 1, and $600,000 8 per cent. cumulative participating second preferred stock at the same price and under the same conditions.

W. C. Langley & Co. have prepared an analysis on American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock.

C. C. Kerr & Co. have issued a special circular on the new preferred stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

William F. Curtis and F. W. Meyer, Jr., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Curtis, Meyer & Co. to carry on a general investment business.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

15-Year 6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Debentures, Due May 15, 1924.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of Article 7 of the trust agreement dated May 15, 1914, between the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000), principal amount of debentures issued under said agreement and bearing the following serial numbers have been designated for redemption on October 15, 1919, viz.:

Coupon Debentures for $1,000 each:

139	1944	2867	3288	4132
157	1972	2957	3378	4507
503	2060	3006	3393	4547
751	2080	3085	3396	4553
809	2085	3088	3408	4579
1084	2135	3094	3449	4584
1173	2139	3099	3466	4595
1190	2202	3102	3558	4605
1247	2234	3106	3582	4631
1278	2405	3128	3674	4679
1339	2506	3133	3906	4698
1442	2673	3139	3909	4725
1458	2694	3169	3960	4769
1527	2735	3181	3988	4802
1583	2748	3199	3990	4819
1610	2786	3220	4000	4858
1706	2815	3228	4023	4872
1784	2840	3228	4088	4898
1800	2847	3235	4119	4900
1898	2865	3236	4135	4971

The holders of debentures bearing the above numbers are required to present such debentures with all unmatured coupons at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on October 15th, 1919, and the Company will redeem such debentures on that date at 102½ of the face amount thereof and accrued interest.

Interest upon the debentures so numbered will cease to accrue upon October 15, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
New York, September 11, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD COUPON BONDS OF UNITED IRON AND STEEL COMPANY SECURED BY THE MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY TO THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, AND TO HOMER C. STEWART OF SAID CITY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEES, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that United Iron & Steel Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, maker of said bonds, has exercised the option to redeem all of the bonds secured by said mortgage; that pursuant to the provisions of Article IV. Section 2, of said mortgage, it has deposited with said Trust Company an amount sufficient to redeem the principal sum and accrued interest to November 1st, 1919, due on said bonds, together with a premium of five (5) per centum of said principal; that the principal of each bond, together with all interest coupons to and including November 1st, 1919, and the premium of five (5) per centum of each bond, will be paid to the holders of said bonds upon presentation and surrender of said bonds on November 1st, 1919, to the said The Colonial Trust Company at its office, No. 317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna.; that after November 1st, 1919, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage shall cease to draw interest; that the coupons for interest thereon subsequent to November 1st, 1919, shall be void; and that such bonds shall, after November 1st, 1919, cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

UNITED IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 2, 1919.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF
THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

to an aggregate cost of $1,086,080.68 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1919, at the Agency of this Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before close of business, three o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 30, 1919, and must state the series letter of the bonds offered. Bonds accepted must be delivered on October 1st or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
Twenty-Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, Due October 1, 1934

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee under the First Mortgage, dated October 1, 1914, securing the issue of bonds above described, will, pursuant to Article V. of said mortgage, receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. Wednesday, October 1, 1919, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not to exceed 105% of par value, of sufficient of said bonds to exhaust the sum of $20,000; payment to be made from funds to be furnished by the said Corporation.

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes addressed "Tenders for Account of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation, Sinking Fund," and sent to the undersigned, at its main office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

New York City, Aug. 22, 1919.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. E. WHITNEY, Asst. Trust Officer.

WATAUGA POWER COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated December 1st, 1912, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 30th day of September, 1919, for the sale to it of bonds as above described at a price not to exceed 106 per cent. of the face value thereof with accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $4,680. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By R. G. CURTS, Secretary.
September 4th, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING CO.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 28, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand Dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-327 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened at noon, on Monday, September 15, 1919, at 12 o'clock M.
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Wm. F. Gest, President.
Philadelphia, August 27, 1919.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of the MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the capital stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 22nd, 1919.
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York City, N. Y.,
September 12th, 1919.

A special meeting of the stockholders of CARL PLATOU REALTY CORPORATION will be held on the 29th day of September, 1919, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of such company, No. 25 South William Street, in the City and County of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Fifty thousand Dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $50 each, to Two hundred and fifty thousand Dollars, to consist of five thousand shares of the par value of $50 each.

CARL PLATOU, President.
HENRIK A. METER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, LIFE MEMBERS and Annual Members that a Special Meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held in the Trustees' Room, United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Thursday, September 25th, 1919, at 8:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering changing the number of the Board of Managers from thirty-five to forty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room 414, 30 West Street, New York, on the 25th day of September, 1919, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN C. POWERS, Secy.
New York, September 9th, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION
NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 2123-2129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated; and

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application thereof, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 2123-2129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September 12th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919, or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 26, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of the election of directors to hold office for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
M. H. THELEN, Secretary.
New York, September 12th, 1919.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE THAT I HAVE withdrawn from the firm of HURST LORGE TRADING CO., the AMERICAN WALKING DOLL COMPANY. The firm of HURST LORGE TRADING COMPANY has been discontinued on August 31st, 1919. All assets and liabilities of both firms will be assumed by me.
BENJAMIN HURST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Board of Directors a special meeting of the stockholders of THE RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY has been called to be held in Room 1008, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on September 18th, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposal to amend the certificate of incorporation of said company by including among the objects, purposes, powers, and business of the company the following: Dealing in coal, wood and building materials and engaging in hauling and general contracting; and of voting or acting upon any other matters that may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from four o'clock P. M., September 10, 1919, to twelve o'clock, noon, September 15, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, August 27th, 1919.
E. W. REIBETANZ, President.
L. L. GRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1919. The transfer books will not close.

A. C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
September 10, 1919.

Advance Rubber Co.

Semi-Annual Dividend on Common Stock.

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has this day been declared upon the common stock of this company, and will be paid to stockholders of record of June 30, 1919, on Sept. 10, 1919.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 27, 1919.
LOUIS GROMET, Treasurer.

SEAMANS OIL CO.
Dividend No. 10.

The regular quarter annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT (5%) is due and payable Sept. 30, 1919, to all stockholders of record Sept. 20, 1919.
W. L. ALEXANDER, Treasurer

1,008,000 Shares

Union Oil Company

(of Delaware)

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Issued
Common Stock (no par value)	5,000,000 Shares	1,008,000 Shares

The Company has no funded or floating debt and no preferred stock.

We summarize from a letter of C. H. Schlacks, President of the Union Oil Company, as follows:

Union Oil Company incorporated in Delaware August 15, 1919. Formed for the purpose of acquiring a large interest in the Union Oil Company of California, the Columbia Oil Producing Co. (of California), and in similar properties, and to provide banking facilities to develop and extend their business.

The Union Oil Company of California is, next to the Standard Oil Company of California, the largest producer and refiner of oil on the Pacific Coast. Company owns Oil Lands and Leases, Pipe Lines and Storage Systems, Refineries, Marine Equipment and Market Stations. Holdings as of December 31, 1918, totalled 299,060 acres. Production in 1918 was 8,271,084 barrels.

***The

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co
Incorporated
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NOTICE

In The New York Times, Sept. 11, 1919, an advertisement of the International Fur Exchange, Incorporated, offered by William Salomon & Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y., and G. H. Walker & Co., 307 No. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo., appeared. Through a typographical error in the body of the advertisement the new net working capital to be introduced, as shown in the report of Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, was $2,956,566. This should have been $3,956,566.

GLASS TO PRESS THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Believes Need for National Saving Now as Necessary as in War.

WILL AID DEPOSIT BANKS

Secretary of Treasury Refutes Intimation That Government Has Abandoned Fostering Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Glass tonight denied that there is any foundation for the impression prevalent in certain quarters that the Treasury now feels that the Government's thrift and investment movement is not as important as it was during the war and that consequently it might be allowed to lapse or be left to private enterprise.

While the Treasury regards with approval any movement, public or private, to induce thrift, saving, and wise investment, Secretary Glass emphasized the fact that the Government's efforts are being concentrated on its own campaign and that it has not attempted to pass judgment upon the project for the sale of bonds by the National Thrift Corporation of New York.

"Nor is it its policy," said Secretary Glass, "to lend indorsement to the selling campaign of this or any other corporation or company organized for profit."

"I have repeatedly and emphatically declared within the past few months that the movement inaugurated by the Government during the war to encourage and develop the practices of thrift, saving and investment in Government securities is to be continued as a permanent activity of the Government," said Secretary Glass. "While, thanks to the splendid patriotic response of the American people to the appeals of the Liberty and Victory Loan campaigns, the requirements of the Government for financing the war expenditures have been met to a most gratifying degree, there are at present just as compelling, if not more pressing, reasons than formerly for urging our people to conserve and augment the capital resources of the country by prudent spending, systematic saving, and wise investment. There can be no question that a factor of major importance in the present situation is the extravagance and the waste which have come as a reaction from the wartime economies.

"Under the impetus of the necessities of the situation the Government's campaign for thrift, saving, and investment in Government securities is being carried on and will be prosecuted in the future with all the vigor we can command," continued Mr. Glass. "It is the purpose of the Treasury and of its savings department to lend every possible aid to the twelve deposit banks which are fiscal agents of the United States and which have since the close of 1918 been carrying on the movement in their several districts with the aid of volunteer workers, the schools and labor, commercial, church, fraternal, and women's organization, local and national.

"Though the Treasury views with approval any movement, private or public, to induce thrift, saving, and wise investments, its efforts naturally are concentrated upon its own campaign, and its recommendations for investment confined to the various forms of securities which the Government issues. Contrary to a recent news statement it has not attempted to pass judgment upon the project described therein for the sale of bonds of the National Thrift Corporation by the National Thrift Store League, nor is it its policy to lend its indorsement to the selling campaign of this or any other corporation or company organized for profit. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the intimation mentioned at the outset, that the thrift and investment movement in the United States must hereafter look mainly to private enterprise for support and development, has not the slightest foundation in fact."

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	313,999
Circulation increased	225,493,075
Treasury deposits increased	20,041,294
General deposits decreased	84,367,624
Bills discounted decreased	169,375,530
Advances increased	14,144,210

No new advances were made to the State.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	$1.59	$1.53	$1.53	$1.58¾
December	1.27	1.25	1.25½	1.28
May	1.24¾	1.22½	1.23¾	1.25

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	69¾	68¾	69¾	70
December	71½	70¾	71	74½
May	74½	73½	73¾	74¾

In the local market cash oats were quoted as follows: No. 1, 82½c; No. 2, 81½@82c; No. 3, 80½@81c; No. 4, 79½@80c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	$1.43¾	$1.42	$1.43	$1.42¾
October	1.45½	1.42½	1.44¾	1.44½
December	1.49¾	1.46¾	1.48	1.48½

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
September	25.80	25.70	25.70	26.10
October	25.65	25.37	25.60	26.03
January	22.80	22.50	22.77	22.75
Ribs—				
September	20.60	20.55	20.60	21.10
October	20.60	20.55	20.60	20.75
January	19.20	18.62	19.17	19.00
Pork—				
October	35.10	25.50	35.10	35.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.
January	18.00	17.75	18.00
October	20.50	20.20	20.40
November	18.80	18.75	18.75
December	18.05	17.50	18.05
CALL PRICES.			
Spot		20.00	
October		20.40	20.50
November		18.75	18.80
December		18.00	18.10
January		18.00	18.06

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.
March	16.40	15.15	15.25
May	16.30	15.25	15.20
July	16.20	15.40	15.15
September	17.50	17.50	15.54
December	16.75	15.25	15.34

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 19,176 packages. Pretty good demand for finer grades of fresh creamery, and prices steady to firm on such, but the market is overstocked and in poor shape for all the under grades. Ladies and packing stock easier. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 58@58½c; extras, 92 score, 57½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 55@57c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 50@52c; lower grades, 48@49c; unsalted, higher than extras, 61@61½c; extras, 90@91c; firsts, 84@89c; seconds, 81@83c; State dairy tubs, finest, 56½@57c; good to prime, 53@56c; common to fair, 46@51c; ladies, current make, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 45½@46c; lower grade, 44@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 43@44½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 23,591 cases. There was a fair call for fine to fancy qualities, the supply continuing small. Moderate offerings were taken promptly at fully sustained but unchanged prices. Medium and undergrades were still urgently offered and of very irregular value, but on named grades the quotations remain about as previously given. Very little doing in storage eggs. Difficult to buy freely of really desirable quantities in the range quoted and equally difficult to effect important sales at those prices, although some disposition to take on stock at about inside figure noted. Nearby white eggs are in moderate supply, but offerings appear to be about sufficient for urgent needs and most receivers report unchanged prices. Fresh-gathered extras, a dozen, 53@56c; extra firsts, 52@54c; firsts, 47@51c; seconds, 41@46c; under grades, 35@40c; dirties, No. 1, 38@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@37c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@38c; under grades, 25@33c; refrigerator firsts, charge paid to expiration dates, 40@47c; seconds, 44@45½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@75c; fair to prime, 60@72c; gathered whites, common to prime, 55@72c; Pacific Coast whites, express fancy, 75c; freight, 62@63c; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 50@66c; State, Pennsylvanian and nearby hennery browns, fancy, 62@63c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 55@57c; fair to prime, 49@54c.

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THE uptown offices of this Company offer complete banking facilities to residents of the localities indicated.

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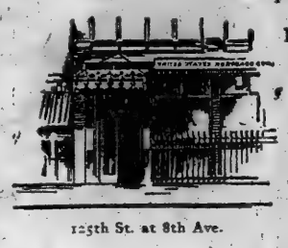

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DIVIDENDS.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY AND PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Fourth Interim dividend for the year from the 1st October, 1918, to 30th September, 1919, of Six per cent (being 1s. 2 2-5d. per share) free of British Income Tax payable on the 30th September, 1919, and which will be payable on the Ordinary shares of the Company then issued.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 30th day of September, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C. Coupon No. 74 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C. 3, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

NOTICE IS ALSO given that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preference Shares for the half year from the 31st March, 1919, to 30th September, 1919. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 6s. in the £) that is to say 4 1-5d. per share net, is payable on the 30th September, 1919. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 30th September, 1919, at the office of the National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C. Coupon No. 32 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C. 2, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 25th August, 1919.

By order A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary, Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S. W. 1.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 27

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 10, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1919, to all holders of record September 20, 1919.

Cheques will be mailed.

ISAAC KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

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THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place, New York
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, payable Wednesday, October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 22nd, 1919.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company.
24 Broad St.,
New York, September 11, 1919.

To the Stockholders of Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company:

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) and a special dividend of seven per cent. (7%), both payable on September 29, 1919, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
COMMON STOCK, DIVIDEND NO. 38.
New York, September 11, 1919.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 19, 1919.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

U. S. CONTINENTAL MINES COMPANY.

A stock distribution of Arizona Victory Mining Company shares, totaling 25% of the outstanding capitalization of the U. S. Continental Mines Company, will be paid October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business September 15th, 1919. Stockholders of Record of that date will also receive Rights covering the underwriting of an issue of Treasury shares of the Arizona Victory Mining Company.

R. B. CROSS, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY
September 2d, 1919.
DIVIDEND NO. 541.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a monthly dividend of fifty cents (50c.) per share, payable September 25th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 o'clock noon September 20th, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR CO.
Central Aguirre, Porto Rico.

A dividend of $2.50 per share and an extra dividend of $10 per share have been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Co., payable Oct. 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th.

C. G. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

READJUSTMENT
OF
Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.
AND
Chalmers Motor Corporation

To Stockholders of
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., and of
CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION,
and
To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Gold Notes of CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has prepared a Plan and Agreement dated August 30, 1919, for the readjustment of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation, which contemplates their merger into one new corporation to be organized for that purpose. The Plan has been submitted to, and approved by, the boards of directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

In order that the Plan may be carried out with the least possible delay and the benefits of the readjustment quickly realized, the Committee urges the prompt deposit of the existing securities, as provided in the Plan, with the Depositary, Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, which will issue its transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All stock certificates deposited must be either endorsed in blank for transfer or accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed, and must bear proper stamps for transfer as required by the laws of the United States and of the State of New York. All Notes of the Chalmers Motor Company deposited must be in negotiable form and must be accompanied by the coupon due April 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons. The coupon appurtenant to said Notes due October 1, 1919, should be detached prior to the deposit of said Notes and collected in the usual manner.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, September 5, 1919.

HARRY BRONNER, Chairman,
JAMES C. BRADY,
JOHN R. MORRON,
ELTON PARKS,
} Stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

JULES S. BACHE,
HUGH CHALMERS,
J. HORACE HARDING,
Committee.
} Stockholders of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

C. B. HUGHES, Secretary.
80 Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, September 4, 1919.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 68.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, September 4, 1919.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 82.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO., INC.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919. Books will not close.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919. Books will not close.

F. F. ASSMANN, Treasurer.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, September 10th, 1919.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 1st, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1919.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1919.

The Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1919.

HARRY DIETRICH, Treasurer.

RAYBO OIL COMPANY.
New York, September 11th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Directors held today the usual quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 20th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1919.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS Dating From Oct. 1st
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FRANKLIN SOCIETY
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38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Mailed Free—"The Proverbs of Franklin."

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 49.
New York, September 11, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1919, payable November 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business October 17, 1919.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad Street.
New York, September 9, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of 75 cents per share, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18, 1919.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, a distribution of One dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

W. E. BENNETT, Asst. Secretary.

PERSHING'S AWARDS.

The Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday will describe and show the medals and badges conferred on General Pershing.—Advt.

LOST OR STOLEN

Southern Railway Co. Common Stock (certificate C-171196 for 100 shares, registered in the name of Omar A. Cassa. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped. Please notify WILLIAM H. COMPTON CO., 14 Wall St., New York.

V. Vivaudou

Incorporated

Well-known Manufacturers of perfumes, talcums, face powders and other toilet articles.

Information as to the company's capitalization, business, earnings, etc., given in special circular V-3.

The market for this company's stock soon will be made on New York Curb.

We are accepting orders for the opening which are being entered in order of their receipt.

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WE WILL SELL:
200 Bucyrus Com.
50 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
1000 Cassoday Oil
125 Hydraulic Prsd. Brk. Pfd.
50 Corliss Coon & Co. Com.
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H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
Pyrene Mfg.
Midland Securities
R. J. Reynolds Tob. stocks
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Great Amer. Ins.
Home Insurance
Fidelity Phenix Ins.
Western Power Com.
Air Reduction
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Gen. Baking Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Snuff Pfd.
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
E. W. Bliss Com.
Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
International Salt
Amer. Piano Com. & Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
New Jersey Zinc
Thomson-Starrett Com.
Int. Motor Truck stocks
Wright-Martin Pfd.
New York State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
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4½s June, 1967	101¼	101⅜	101⅜
4½s June, 1968	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅜	97½	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅜	97½	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
4s May, 1959	92½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1958	92½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1957	92½	93	92½
4s Nov., 1956	92	92½	92
4s Nov., 1955	92	92½	92
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	85½	85¾	85½
3½s Nov., 1954	85½	85¾	85½
3½s May, 1954	85½	85¾	85½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1927	4.55	4.35	4.50
4½s 1918-1922	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1923-1927	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
962	Cities Service	481	474	476	486
2,841	Cities Service pf.	78	76½	77¼	78½
....	Cities Service deb. B 7s	..	..	104	..
....	Cities Service deb. C 7s	..	..	108	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16½
Adiron Elec Power pf.	77	78
Am Gas & Electric	120	133
Am Gas & Electric pf.	40	41½
Am Light & Traction	230	235
Am Light & Trac pf.	86	90
Am Power & Light	80	84
Am Power & Light pf.	71	73
Am Public Utilities	8	10
Am Pub Util pf.	22	30
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62
Am W W & Elec partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & Light	33	39
Colorado Power	20	24
Colorado Power pf.	97	101
Columbus Elec pf.	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	53	55
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	53	55½
Conn Power pf.	78	..
Consumers' Power pf.	87	90
Eastern Texas Elec	70	80
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	76	80
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85†
Electric Bd & Sh pf.	95	98
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf.	47	51
Galveston-Houston Elec.	13¾	14¾
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	58	60

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	12	14
Miss River Power pf.	70	74
Northern Ohio Electric	31	35
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	65	68
Northern Ont Lt & P	11	14
Northern Ont Lt & P pf	67	81
Northern States Power	67	70
Northern States P pf.	90	93
Northern States Elec.	50	54
Northern States El pf.	70	74
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	90
Pub Serv Inv pf.	70	74
Puget Sd P. L. & P.	11¾	14¾
Puget Sd Tr. Lt. & P. pf.	57	61
Ry & Light Secur pf.	80	85
Republic Ry & Light	12	15
Republic Ry & Lt pf.	43	46
Standard Gas & Elec.	33	36
Standard Gas & Elec pf	41¼	43
Tampa Electric Co.	112	115
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4¾	6
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	10	17
United Light & Rys.	43	45
United Light & Rys pf	70	77½
Western Power	24½	25½
Western Power pf.	74	78
West, Church & Kerr.	37	42
West, Church & Kerr pf	80	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	63	66	
Appalach Power 6s	73	74	
Arizona Power 6s, '28	82	86	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	90	93	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	80	84	
Col Power 5s, '53	84	87	
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	
Dallas Elec 5s, '22	100	..	
East Tex Elec 5s, '32	84	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	96½	100	
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	
Gt West Power 5s, '46	83	85	
Met Edison ref 6s, '52	91	94½	
Midwest Util 6s, '25	92½	95½	
Miss River Pow 1st 5s	75½	77½	
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	82	86½	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	84	87	
Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31	88	92	
Puget Sd Tr. L & P 7s	97	99	
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	86	91	
S W Power 6s, '42	81	86	
Stand Gas & El 7s, '31	97	99	
Twin C G & E 5s, '32	84	88	
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	100	..	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	96½	99	
U S Pub Serv 6s, '37	83	85	
Utah Securities 6s	92	94½	
Un Util conv 6s, '43	90	97	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Balt Tube	72	72	72
15	Do pf	87½	87½	87½
1,800	Celestins	4.30	4.10	4.25
100	Con Coal	85	85	85
15	Con Power	105¾	105¾	105¾
265	Cosden	11	10½	10½
300	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Elkhorn	34¾	34¾	34¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Houston pf.	90½	90½	90¾
7	Mt Vernon	25	25	25
20	Do pf	82	82	82
30	Pa Wat Pow	85	85	85
10	U S Fid Tr.	140½	140½	140½
50	United Ry	16¾	16¼	16¾
400	W, B & A	25	25	25

Bonds.

$1,000	Con Pw 4½s	82¼	82¾
5,000	Do 5s	88½	88¾
3,000	Cos 6s, A	102¾	102
5,000	Do 6s, B	102¾	102

$2,000	Md Elec 5s	88	88
3,000	Un Ry 4s	70½	70½
6,000	Do inc	53	52

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allouez	42	41½	42
400	Anaconda	68½	67½	67½
180	Arizona Com	15½	15	15
140	Big Heart	11	10¾	11
5	Bingham	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	Butte & Bal.	40c	40c	40c
155	Calumet & Ariz.	76	75	75
2	Cal & Hecla	424	424	424
480	Caraon	24½	24	24
120	Cop. Range	52½	52½	52½
225	Daly-West	3½	3	3
1,170	Davis-Daly	10¾	10¼	10½
280	East Butte	17½	17	17¾
325	Island Creek	50	49	50
200	Isle Royale	33½	33	33
70	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Lake Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	La Salle	4	4	4
100	Mass Con	7¾	7¾	7¾
280	Mayflower	9¼	9	9½
31	Mohawk	70¾	70½	70¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	NewCornelia	26¾	25¾	26
5	New River	75	75	75
70	Niptissing	11¾	11	11¾
15	North Butte	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Old Dom	41¾	41¾	41¾
85	Osceola	61	61	61
1,650	Pond Creek	25	23½	24½
28	Seneca	21¾	21¾	21¾
145	Shannon	3¼	3	3¼
25	St Mary's	57	57	57
65	Superior	7¾	7	7¾
573	Sup & Bos	3¾	3½	3¾
985	Trinity	2	1¾	1¾
310	Tuolumne	2¼	2	2
25	U S Smelt	67	67	67
70	Do pf	48	48	48
80	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Utah Metal	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Winona	2¾	2	2
110	Wolverine	36	35¾	36

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Bos & Alb	124	123	123
20	Bos & Me	31½	31	31
2	Conn River	100	100	100
10	Fitchburg pf	52	52	52

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Maine Cent	60	60	60
46	NY NH & H	31½	31	31½
2	Old Colony	92	92	92

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Ag Ch	96½	96½	96½
30	Do pf	98¾	98	98
9	Amoskeag	81	80¾	80¾
4	Am Pn pf	8	8	8
10	Am Sug pf	118	118	118
705	Am T & T	101¼	98¾	100¾
10	Am Wool pf	107½	107½	107½
25	Anglo-A Chl	19	18¾	18¾
800	Century Sti	8	8	8
2	Cuban Port	13	13	13
50	East S S	15½	15¾	15½
13	Edison	146	146	146
10	Fairbanks	76	75¾	75½
10	Gen Elec	167¼	166	167¾
150	Gray	38	37	37½
60	Int Port	5	5	5
10	Do pf	25	25	25
400	Int Prod pf	78	77¼	78
50	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
158	Libby	27	26	26½
14	Mergenthaler	141¼	141	141¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Do pf	62¾	62¾	62¾
150	Mex Inv	54¾	54	54
670	Nat Lead	20	19¾	19¾
30	N E Tel	89	88	88
1,930	Parish & S	39¾	39	39
5	Pac Mills	172	172	172
50	Punta Sugar	67	67	67
510	Rbot	41¾	41	41¾
340	Stewart Mfg	51	50¾	50¾
660	Swift	133	127	127¾
146	Swift Int	57½	57	57
20	Torrington	68	68¾	68¾
60	Un Drug	155	150	150
60	Do 1st pf	53	53	53
160	Un Fruit	186	183	186
1,120	Un Shoe	53½	51¼	53
73	Do pf	37¾	28¾	28¾
835	Ventura	16¾	16½	16½
55	Waldorf	19	18¾	19
160	Walworth	21	20¾	20¾

Bonds.

$5,000	A G W I 5s	82	82
3,000	C B Q 4s	95	95
3,000	Chi Jct 4s	73	73
3,000	Mass G 4½s	90¾	90¾

$2,000	Miss Riv 5s	76	76
2,000	Punta S 6s	105¼	105
1,000	U S Sm 6s	103½	103½
10,000	West Tel 5s	88¾	88

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
924	Armour pf	104	103½	103¾
90	C C & C pf	14¼	14¼	14¾
20	Ch Pn Tool	78½	78½	78½
315	Cudahy	106¾	106	106½
31	Com Edison	110	109	110
660	Cont Motors	11¾	11½	11¾
45	Deere pf	101	101	101
50	Dia Match	116	116	116
10	Hupp Motor	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Hartman	85¼	85¼	85½
330	Ill Brick	76¼	74¾	76½
91	Libby	27½	27	27
775	Lindsay Lt	14¾	13	13¾
15	Do pf	84	84	84
1,306	Nat Leather	19¾	19¼	19¼
20	Pub Service	87¼	87¼	87¼
69	Do pf	90	90	90

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
501	Qua Oats pf	96½	96	96½
50	Rec Motors	30¼	30¼	30½
20	Sears, Roeb	207	205	206
420	Stew Warn	110¾	108¼	108¾
66	Stewart Mfg	51¾	51¾	51¾
660	Swift Inter	58½	57¾	58
3,281	Swift & Co	128	126¾	127¾
799	Do rights	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,425	Thompson	42	40¼	42
3,086	Un Carbide	80¾	79¾	80½
50	Un Paperb'd	29¾	23¾	25¾
50	Wahl Pa'b'd	30	30	30
630	Wrigley	77¾	77	77
125	Yest Stess	8¾	8¾	8¾
480	Wilson ris	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	84¼	84¼
5,000	C C & C 6s	52	52

$10,000	Com Ed 5s	90¾	90¾
7,000	Swift 5s	98¾	98¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am Gas	60	60	60
1,264	Elec Stor	98½	97½	98½
100	Gen Asphalt	24	24	24
35	L Sup Corp	21¼	21¼	21½
5	Lehigh Nav	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	Phila Co	35¼	35¼	35¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	O Elsenlohr	60	60	60
381	Ph R T ctfs	26	25¾	26
15	Pa Salt Mfg	91¼	90	90
70	Union Trac	35¼	35¼	35¼
359	Un Gas Imp	68¾	68	68¾
3	Westm Coal	75	75	75

Bonds.

$1,000	El Peo Tr 4s	68¼	68¼
2,000	L V con 6s	100¾	100¾
1,000	P & M 5t 6s	100	100
1,000	Ph Co con 5s	80	80

$2,000	Rdg gen 4s	82	82¼
3,000	Pub Serv 5s	73	73
5,000	Welsh col 5s	96	96

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
245	Ark Gas	79¾	78	79
160	Barnsdall	38	37	37
40	Carbo-H	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Con Ice	6	6	6
260	Ind Brewing	4½	4¼	4½
10	LaB Iron pf	123	123	123
6,252	Maland Ref	7¼	7¼	7¼
13	Mfrs L & H	53¾	53¾	53¾
402	OhioFuelSup	53¼	53	53¼
996	Okla Gas	34¾	34	34
12,800	Pitts-Jerome	45	41	41

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Pit MtShasta	53	53	53
30	PittsPtGlass	125	124	124
986	RivSidesEmal	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,810	RivSidesWest	33½	33	33
5,000	San Toy	10	10	10
500	Rose Mining	8	8	8
10	U S Glass	33¼	33¼	33¼
250	U S Steel	104	103¾	104
10	Whouse AB	114	114	114
275	Whouse El	65¼	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am. Brass	224	225	197
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf	88	92	89
Babcock & Wilcox	123	124	122
Bliss	320	370	330
Do pf	95	98	96
Du Pont	310	320	310
Do pf	90	92	90
Draper Corp	135	140	126
Federal Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99	101	99
Hercules	210	220	210

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Hercules pf	107	110	107
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	178	185	178
Do pf	100	105	100
Merrimac Cham	93	95	93
Niles-Bem't-Pond	118	122	118
Do pf	99	100	99
Scovill Mfg	395	410	395
Std Screw Co	340	360	340
Tax & Pac C & O	1700	1800	1700
Valvoline Oil pf	104	107	104
Yale & Towne	295	305	295

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Cigar	117	124	117
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co	165	175	165
Do pf	104	109	104
J S Young	125	135	125
Do pf	98	105	98
MacA & Forbes	160	165	160

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
MacA & Forbes pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tob	130	140	130
R J Reynolds	675	685	675
Do B	450	475	450
Do pf	112	115	112
Werman-Bridon	172	175	172
Do pf	105	110	105

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Descriptive literature sent upon request
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Following the early setback, which occasioned losses of from 4 to 12 points in the active steel properties, there was developed a sustained strength in the equipment issues on which those shares rallied from 5 to 12¼ per cent. above the early low figures, giving rise to a movement which became the outstanding feature of strength on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. The vigorous buying of numerous of the motor and oil shares brought material rallies to the properties of both groups. American Locomotive was bid up 7¾ points to a new high level, while Baldwin Locomotive rose 12¾. Crucible Steel was advanced 12¼ from its early low, while Bethlehem Steel B, at the maximum, moved up 6¼ and United States Steel common 3¾. Mexican Petroleum netted a gain of 8¼ from its early low, while Fan American moved up 3. Studebaker was advanced 5¾ to 117¾, ending at 117, while General Motors was marked up 6¾ to 360¾ and Pierce-Arrow 2¼ to 57¾. United Retail Stores rallied 4 from its early low, Central Leather 2¾, United States Rubber 5, Goodrich 3¼, Keystone Tire 3¾, and American Can 1¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Ajax Rub	91¾	91¼	91¾
230	Allis-Chalm	44¾	43¾	43¾
210	Am Beet Sug	54¾	54¾	54¾
225	Am Can	54¾	53¾	54¾
1,440	Am Car & F	133¾	130¾	133
110	Am Cot Oil	35¾	35¾	35¾
850	Am Hide&L	35¾	33¾	35¼
485	Do pf	132	127¾	132
1,800	Am Int	104¼	101¾	103¾
4,800	Am Locomo	101¾	93¾	98¾
400	Am Ship & C	38¾	38¾	38¾
970	Am Sm&Ref	77¾	76¾	77½
150	Am Sugar	135¾	134¾	135¾
1,400	Am Su Tob	98	95¾	97¾
325	Am Tel & T	100¾	99¾	100¾
310	Am Woolen	117	113	117
700	Anaconda	68¾	67¾	68
220	A, G & W I	156¾	156¾	156½
37,240	B'dwlnLoco	131	118¾	128¾
380	Batt & Ohio	40¾	40¼	40¾
4,200	Beth Steel B	81¾	80	80¾
200	Booth Fish	17¾	17¾	17¾
350	B'klyn R T	26¾	26¾	26¾
570	Butte & Sup	27	26½	26¾
320	Butte & Z	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,540	Cal Petrol	23	22¾	22¾
1,230	Cent Leath	102	98¼	98¼
370	Cerro de Pas	85¾	83	83
120	Chic & Alton	56	55¾	56
945	C, M & St P	48¾	47	48
110	Do pf	63	63	63
310	C, R I & P	25	25	25
330	Chile Copper	24	24	24
230	Cont Can	99¼	98¼	99
400	Cont Candy	12	11¾	12
1,265	Corn Prod	97	95¾	96¾
9,900	Crucible St	185¾	173	183
400	Cuba C Sug	36	31¾	32
810	Den&R G pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
110	Endicott-J	104½	104½	104½
310	Erie 1st pf	34¾	34¼	34¼
600	Fisk Tire	46¾	45	46¾
350	Freep't, Tex	47¾	47¾	47¾
430	Gast'n, W&W	30¾	30¾	30¾
280	Gen Cigars	81¾	80	81¾
850	Gen Motors	240¾	234	240¾
1,500	Goodrich Co	83¼	79¾	81¼
210	Gt Nor pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
130	Gt Nor Ore	43¾	43¾	43¾
655	Inspira Cop	61	59¾	61
1,450	Int Mer Mar	90¾	88¾	89¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,540	Do pf	121	118¾	120¾
550	Int Nickel	26¾	25¾	26
230	Int Agricul	25¾	25¾	25¾
220	InterboroCon	6¼	6¼	6¼
815	Kan City So	18¾	18¾	18¾
180	KellySpr'fld T	117¾	113¾	117¾
1,350	Kay Tire	67¾	64½	67
4,430	Mex Petrol	209¾	206¼	209¾
940	Miami Cop	27¾	26¾	27½
1,520	Midvale Steel	51¾	50¾	51¾
120	Mo, K & T	13¾	13¾	13¾
830	Mo Pacific	28¾	27¾	28¾
110	Nat E & S	14¾	14¾	14¾
70	N Y Central	73¾	73¾	73¾
250	NY, NH & H	31½	31¼	31½
230	Nor Pacific	86½	86¼	86¾
150	Ohio C Gas	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,720	Okla Prod	106¾	104¾	106¾
1,500	P A P & T	121¾	118¼	120¾
460	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¼	43¾
1,290	Pierce-Arrow	58¾	55½	57¾
250	Pierce Oil	21¾	21¼	21¾
530	Pitts Coal	64¾	62¾	62¾
420	Pa Seab St'l	45	43	43
2,110	Reading	73¾	72¾	73¾
190	Republic I & S	97¾	95¾	97¾
1,980	Roy D, N Y	95¾	94¾	95
220	St L & S F	18½	17¾	18¾
430	Saxon Motor	23½	23¼	23¼
2,250	Sinclair Oil	41¾	39¾	39¾
1,210	So Pacific	101¾	99¾	101¾
100	So Railway	24½	24½	24½
4,570	Studebaker	117¾	113	117
290	Tenn Copper	13¾	13	13¾
7,870	Texas & Pac	46¼	45¾	45¾
1,210	Tob Prod	99¼	97½	98
1,800	Texas Oil	67¾	66¼	67¾
350	Union Pac	122	122	122
320	U S C I P	30¾	30¾	30¾
1,120	U S Food P	83¼	81½	82
480	U S Ind Al	106¾	103	103
1,000	Un Retail S	53¼	52¾	53¼
1,950	U S Rubber	130	123	125
28,950	U S Steel	104¾	102	104¼
310	Utah Copper	85¾	85¾	85¾
310	Western Un	93¾	93¾	93¾
440	Westing'h El	56	54¾	55
230	White Mot	64¾	63¾	64¾
210	Wilson & Co	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,183	Willys-Over	35¾	33	33¼
220	Worth Pump	81¼

EAST SIDE LOSES FOUR SURFACE LINES

Mayor Orders Abandonment of Crosstown Service Carrying 1,000,000 Monthly.

ANNUAL LOSSES $400,000

West Side Transfer Privileges Threatened—City Administration's Policy Criticised at Hearing.

In an effort to reduce the expenses of operating the New York Railways system to a point where the more important lines would be self-sustaining, Federal Judge Mayer yesterday authorized the receiver, Job E. Hedges, to cease for the present the operation of four short storage battery lines, running mainly through heavily congested sections on the lower east side. The four lines are:

Avenue C line, which runs from the East Twenty-third Street ferry to the Desbrosses Street Ferry via Avenue A, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, Avenue C, Third Streets, First Avenue, Houston, Prince, Stanton, Washington, Greenwich, and Watts Streets.

Spring and Delancey Street line from Grand Street ferry to the Desbrosses Street ferry via Delancey, Spring, and Broome Streets.

Madison Street line from Grand Street ferry to Chambers Street ferry via Madison Street, Chambers and Duane Streets.

Sixth Avenue ferry line from Sixth Avenue and Third Street to Desbrosses Street ferry via Varick, Carmine, and Watts Streets.

All of the lines except the last are owned by the New York Railways Company. The latter is owned by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, which is leased by the Railways Company. Besides authorizing the suspension of these lines Judge Mayer also resolved to return the Ninth Avenue line to its owners for the reasons that the Railways Company, which leases it, has not been able to pay the rental and because it is losing money. Besides taking these measures to lighten the heavy load the Railways Company is carrying, the court is also to consider the question of relieving the Eighth Avenue line, which was returned to its owners some months ago, and the Ninth Avenue line when it is released from the control of Receiver Hedges, from exchanging transfers with intersecting lines.

A Million Passengers a Month.

The four storage battery lines, which will cease operating within a fortnight, or as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, have been carrying on an average 1,000,000 passengers a month. Their total deficit, according to figures submitted by Receiver Hedges, has aggregated about $41,667.12 a year. It is estimated that it will cost upwards about $100,000 a year to store them and for other expenses, so that the net saving by abandoning operation will be in the neighborhood of $300,000 a year.

A statement issued by Receiver Hedges last night said thta during the year ended June 30 last the four lines carried 8,731,075 revenue passengers and 1,028,858 transfer passengers. He also said that the suspension of these lines would mean that there would be no thorough crosstown service of the green cars south of Eighth Street.

Receiver Hedges said further that owing to increased wages and higher cost of material the operation of these lines could not have been carried on without a loss of over $400,000 a year.

During the argument in court it was shown that the privilege recently accorded Receiver Hedges by Public Service Commissioner Nixon to charge 2 cents for transfers would yield the Railways Company an additional revenue of about $700,000 a year, but that on the heels of this concession came an advance in the wages of the company's employes of 25 per cent. which meant an increased outlay of $1,500,000 a year. The struggle ended, Judge Mayer pointed out, was to find some way of saving the more important lines from destruction and to accomplish this it was necessary to cut off the smaller and less important links of the system.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, counsel for Receiver Hedges, described the general condition of street railway traffic. He stated that a crisis had been reached through high prices.

"The statement," he said, "that the troubles of the traction lines is due to high rentals is the sheerest falsification. I want to call the attention of Your Honor to the very considerable effort to better the surface roads has been opposed by the Mayor and other city authorities."

Col. Stimson said that the storage battery lines were expensive to operate, and that no man in his senses would lend them a dollar. He said that it would be necessary to lop them off and let the poor people walk.

Hedges Blames the City.

Receiver Hedges stated that he had done all he could to keep the New York Railways system intact, and that he hoped the responsibility for the cutting off of the crosstown service would rest with the municipal authorities. Assistant Corporation Counsel R. L. Stanton said that he had intended to ask for a postponement of the hearing, but after listening to the stirring speeches directed against the city administration he had resolved to do nothing.

In stating his decision to order the suspension of the four storage battery lines, Judge Mayer referred to the order of Public Service Commissioner Nixon permitting a charge for transfers, and continued:

"The application to Commissioner Nixon was opposed by the municipal authorities, and what little relief has been obtained by this receivership was, I regret to say, obtained over the opposition of these, who, the Court hoped, would co-operate in some way or another in reaching a solution of a very difficult problem, which, as I stated the other day, is filled with intricate questions of law, of governmental relation, and of financial requirements. The rise in the wage cost was absolutely essential."

Judge Mayer said that he was familiar with the neighborhoods through which the four storage battery lines run and that they were patronized by hard workers, but that they had to be cut out so that the more important lines might be assured of continued existence. In reference to difficulties which the suspension of the lines might create, Judge Mayer said:

"I cannot predict what might happen, but I am reasonably confident that no franchise will be forfeited when a Federal court, sitting in equity, orders the temporary abandonment of lines in order that an estate may otherwise be saved to some extent."

During the argument in court it came out that Receiver Hedges estimates that he will have on hand in cash on Jan. 1 next $1,160,497, and that taxes due and to become due in the meantime will reduce this amount to $55,000. It was stated that the company could not borrow any money and that it would have to earn every cent it spent.

Ninth Avenue Transfers Threatened.

Concerning the Ninth Avenue line, which is to be separated from the railways system and returned to its owners, Receiver Hedges said:

"This will mean that the cars of this line, which now are operated from Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue on Ninth Avenue and Washington Street to Cortlandt Street ferry, returning via Greenwich Street and with a branch into Christopher Street ferry, will cease transferring with all of the remainder of the present electric lines of the New York Railways system. It means, furthermore, that the cars of the New York Railways Company will cease running on the tracks on Fifty-third Street west of Seventh avenue, and on Ninth and Columbus Avenues, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fifth Streets; an Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-first Streets, and on Amsterdam Avenue, north of Seventy-first Street, to 125th Street, with the result that there will be no Seventh west side New York Railways car service north of Fifty-third Street and west of Seventh Avenue.

"The only north and south line of that system that will still run in that territory west of Central Park will be the line on Columbus Avenue, from Sixty-fifth Street to 109th Street, with a branch of the service running across 110th Street and up Lenox Avenue. The 110th Street crosstown line will still be operated. This will mean that all Broadway-Columbus Avenue service will be discontinued and such cars will be sent to Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. It will mean that all Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue service will be discontinued and the cars will be run up to Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It will mean that all Broadway-Amsterdam Avenue car service will be discontinued and that passengers who are now able to ride for 5 cents on the surface cars from points on Amsterdam or Columbus Avenue to points on Broadway south of Fifty-ninth Street, touched by the New York Railways cars, cannot make the same trip without paying 10 cents, or even more in some cases. Persons on Columbus Avenue will also be obliged to pay two or more fares to reach points which they have formerly been able to reach upon the payment of one fare only."

When Mayor Hylan learned that the four storage battery lines were to be discontinued, he issued this statement:

"The head of the Bureau of Franchises and Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Guidor of Brooklyn, will immediately work out a plan for the installation of a motor bus service along the routes of the line discontinued."

Mr. Guidor was successful in placing buses on car line routes during the B. R. T. strike in Brooklyn and the recent Interborough trouble in Manhattan.

FIGHT GENERAL FARE RISE.

State's Mayors Want Local Authorities to Pass on Each Case.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Non-Partisan Vigilance Organization, received an answer yesterday from Warren R. Stone, who is President of the Conference of Mayors and Mayor of Syracuse, to a request from Mayor Hylan that the conference join in a campaign to pledge candidates for the Assembly to oppose any legislation seeking to annul franchise restrictions limiting rates of fare to be charged by railway corporations. Mr. Stone said that the conference would vigorously oppose any legislation interfering with franchise restriction, and that no State-wide bill clothing Public Service Commissions with the power to override these restrictions could become a law, because the Governor would not sign any measure opposed by the Mayor of the municipality affected.

A copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the conference was inclosed in Mr. Stone's reply. The resolution reads:

"We are opposed to any legislation which will give to the Public Service Commissions the power to increase fares in those cities where franchises limit the rates of fare.

"We believe that such legislation is contrary to the spirit of municipal home rule, that each municipality should be permitted to determine for itself what modifications, if any, should be made in franchise restrictions."

The resolutions also said that the various municipalities could be trusted to decide such questions from the standpoint of public interest with due regard to the efficient operation of the railroad properties and to enable them to earn enough revenue to maintain good service and to pay interest and operating expenses.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vigilance Organization resolutions were adopted saying that the traction situation in the city had reached a stage "intimately involving the official action of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon. Attention is called to the action of Mr. Nixon in permitting the North Shore and New York Traction Company to inaugurate a zone system of fare, thereby "abrogating an existing contract guaranteeing a 3-cent fare by the substitution of a zone system which gives the North Shore and New York Traction Company a right to charge from 6 to 11 cents for continuous passage upon its lines within the city of New York."

Reference is made to the privilege given railroad companies in the city to charge for transfers, which is accepted as a sign that Mr. Nixon intends to abrogate existing contracts between the city and the companies. Then the resolutions say that Mr. Nixon appears to have entered upon a course of action totally at variance with his oath of office. The Chairman of the organization is authorized to appoint a subcommittee to examine all applications made to Mr. Nixon for fare concessions, and then the resolutions read:

"Resolved, That this sub-committee inquire into the action of the aforesaid Public Service Commissioner on all such applications and investigate his official acts and conduct of office to ascertain whether such official acts constitute sufficient grounds for his removal from office, and report their findings to this committee."

The sub-committee consists of Cornelius N. Sheehan, David Hirshfield, and Maurice B. Young.

BURR ASKS TRANSIT REPORT.

Wants Data on Which Stone & Webster Based Figures of Deficit.

Corporation Counsel Burr wrote to Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, yesterday demanding a copy of the report of Stone & Webster on the financial and physical condition of the company. The report, which was published several days ago, stated that the companies now in receivership in Judge Mayer's court face a deficit of about $200,000 a month in revenue necessary for the actual operation of the lines, and without provision for interest, rentals, and other fixed charges. In his letter Mr. Burr says:

"Several days ago Judge Mayer publicly announced that the report of Stone & Webster on the financial and physical condition of the railway system of which you are receiver had been completed and that the city, represented by the Corporation Counsel, and the State, represented by Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, would, among others, receive a copy of such report.

"I am informed these reports have been forwarded to the Public Service Commissioner, and he has so advised the Mayor under date of Sept. 8. I have not yet, however, received such report in part or in whole.

"This examination into the financial and physical condition of the railway systems operating in New York was insisted upon by me before Judge Mayer in the early days of the receivership as being absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the true condition of your company.

"It is the purpose of the city, upon receipt of such report and detailed schedules and data upon which it is based, to immediately submit the same for the examination of its expert engineers and accountants, as was understood would be done when Judge Mayer first appointed Stone & Webster to do this work.

"I write now to request that I may be furnished at once with said report, schedules, and data for the purpose of such examination by the city's experts."

ACCUSE CLOTHING MAKERS.

Retail Association to Investigate Alleged Reselling of Goods.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Investigation of the business methods of clothing manufacturers throughout the United States by a committee of retailers was ordered today by delegates to the convention of the National Retail Clothiers' Association.

In a resolution which called for the appointment of a special committee to look into the question, it was asserted yesterday that some manufacturers of clothing have sold on future orders merchandise at certain agreed prices, and subsequently have re-sold and delivered the same commodities at advanced prices and refrained from shipping to the original purchaser.

Referring to the eight-hour day for tailors, Arthur M. Reis, President of the National Wholesale Men's Furnishing Association, said that the results of questionnaires sent out by New York manufacturers showed that shorter hours resulted in loss of efficiency and a decrease in production.

Mr. Reis predicted as a result of the demand for more goods and at the same time less work and higher pay that industry would eventually be delegated to trade councils, upon whom would rest the responsibility of adjusting the contradictory tendencies of the economic problems confronting the world.

ADMITS MILK MEN ACT IN CONCERT

Head of Farms and Markets Council Says Law Has Failed to Prevent Combinations.

WITNESS AT STATE INQUIRY

Unable to Explain Why New York Pays More for Product Than Philadelphia.

William E. Dana, President of the New York State Council of Farms and Markets, told George Gordon Battle, in the inquiry into the Food and Market Department at City Hall yesterday, that politics played no part in the administration of the department. He said he had an open mind as to the advisability of eliminating certain features of the present administration if it could be shown they were political.

Examined by John B. Coleman, who is assisting Mr. Battle, Mr. Dana expressed the opinion that, while the Donnelly act forbade the formation of combinations of farmers, it had not served to prevent sucsh combinations. He said he did not favor a repeal of the law.

"How is it that before the Donnelly act came into effffect milk was never more than 10 or 11 cents a quart, where now it is 18 cents? Do you think the act accomplishes its purpose of preventing combinations?" Mr. Coleman asked.

"No, it does not," was the answer, "because we are in the same position of other manufacturers. The price of labor and food has gone up."

At another place in his testimony, Mr. Dana said:

"Why should I send milk to New York City when I can make it into cheese and realize more money."

When his attention was directed to a statement made by Dr. Eugene Porter, a witness on Wednesday, that there was nothing to prevent the Dairymen's League from charging $25 a quart for milk if that organization choose to do so, Mr. Dana replied that the League had refrained from charging higher than the present prices for business reasons.

"Has the price of milk in Philadelphia anything to do with the price of milk in New York?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "New York and Philadelphia are competitors in the same market. Boston is now entering the field covered by those cities."

"Then how do you account for the fact that milk is 2 or 3 cents cheaper in Philadelphia than in New York?"

"I would like to account for it, but cannot."

Mr. Dana said he was acquainted with the officers of the Dairymen's League, although he was not a member of it. He said the action of Mr. Nixon in permitting the North Shore and New York Traction Company to inaugurate a zone system of fare, thereby "abrogating an existing contract guaranteeing a 3-cent fare by the substitution of a zone system which gives the North Shore and New York Traction Company a right to charge from 6 to 11 cents for continuous passage upon its lines within the city of New York."

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THOMPSON DISSECTS HIGH PAY ROLLS

Ohioan Finds 72 Railway Staff Officials Average $19,416 Annually—Charges of Waste.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Seventy-two officials of the Railroad Administration, described as "men on this staff of the Director General," are receiving annual salaries aggregating $1,396,900, according to an extension of remarks in today's Congressional record by Representative Thompson, Republican, of Ohio, who charged that other Government agencies "seem to have utter disregard for economical expenditure of public funds."

Railroad Administration officials receiving the big salaries were given by Mr. Thompson as follows: Five at $50,000 each, two at $40,000, three at $35,000, two at $30,000, eight at $25,000, eleven at $20,000, one at $18,500, one at $18,000, one at $17,500, six at $15,000, one at $14,000 one at $13,200, one at $12,500, four at $12,000, one at $10,800, one at $10,600, and twenty-three at $10,000.

Railroad Administration officials were described by Representative Thompson as "princes who sit in upholstered furniture and swivel chairs amidst luxurious surroundings, living as tax eaters."

Meanwhile Post Office employes, he declared, have not been paid a living wage though "the entire Government reeks with extravagance."

Mr. Thompson enumerated salaries from $4,000 to $7,000 a year paid to the Housing Bureau, organized with an understanding that it would be discontinued automatically at the end of the war. Salary increases, however, have been made to several employes, he said, since the signing of the armistice. One advance from $6,000 to $10,000 resulted in "such a dust being kicked up about it that I think the employe has been let out."

"As fast as Congress endeavors to put on the brakes," he said, "the bureaus of the administration devise ways and means to create deficiencies and perpetuate its army of political grafters."

FIX $160,778,912 CLAIM.

France Agrees on This Sum for Obligations Due United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary of War Baker today informally announced that French representatives and the War Department had agreed upon $160,778,912.79 as the total of pre-armistice claims of the United States Government against the French Government accrued in the United States. He at the same time explained that this leaves three relatively small items undisposed of, but that there is an agreement between the two Governments on these sums.

The aggregate will be reported to Judge E. B. Parker, who is on the other side negotiating claims of the French Government against the United States for things done for us in France by the French, and who has, in addition, recently negotiated for the sale to the French for $400,000,000 of our surplus property in France. The sum of $160,778,912.79 will be used by Judge Parker as a set-off against certain claims of the French Government against the United States.

By October it is expected that Judge Parker will have reached an agreement with the French as to what we owe them for what they did for the United States Government in France.

TO SEND GERMANS HOME.

Prisoners of War in This Country Will Leave on Sept. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Announcement was made by the State Department today that the German prisoners of war in the United States will be sent home on the transport leaving New York on Sept. 20, except such as may by that time have received permission to remain in this country. Local transportation officers have been ordered to furnish transportation from Fort McPherson to New York.

There are about 1,350 prisoners of war and to this number, the State Department announced, will be added certain civilians held for deportation by the Department of Labor. It is expected that the interned Germans from Cuba, Haiti, and Panama will sail by the same transport. These number about a hundred and they are now on their way to New York, where they will be held until the ship sails.

About 150 prisoners of war have applied for permission to remain in the United States in the hope of becoming American citizens. Their applications are being considered individually and will be passed on by the Department of Justice and the immigration authorities.

SEE NO DROP IN MEATS.

Armour Spokesman Says Public Scorns Cheap Cuts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Little hope that there will be an early reduction in the cost of fresh meats to consumers in New York and other cities of the country is contained in statements given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by spokesmen for Armour & Co. today. A summary of the Armour viewpoint on the situation is as follows:

1. Owing to general prosperity everywhere the public is insisting on a porterhouse and surloin diet, disregarding the cheaper cuts.

2. The supply of best fresh meat cuts is limited.

3. Retailers must ask high prices for the choicest cuts in order to carry their stocks of cheaper cuts without a loss.

F. W. Waddell, manager of Armour & Co.'s pork department, discussing the price of pork, said:

It is true that hogs have shown a material decline which has not been reflected in fresh pork. This decline has been brought about by the agitation against the high cost of living, the threatened legislation against the packers, generally, and the condition of the industry due to the attack against it. The effect of this has been that there is a limited supply of pork for sale.

Another representative of Armour & Co. said that Mr. Waddell's statement applies generally to beef and other meats as well as pork.

More Criticism is Made.

More criticism was made here yesterday relative to the way the War Department is handling the disposition of its surplus fabrics, especially cotton goods. It grew out of the publication a day or two ago of reports indicating that no more public auctions of options might be held here, but that the system of selling through the medium of sealed bids might be returned to. On this point comment was made to the effect that, while the department was willing enough to sell at auction on a rising market, thereby catching the buyers when they were almost willing to bid their heads off in getting the goods they needed, on a falling market the buyer is made to offer his price through a sealed bid and run the chance of the market quotation of the cloth dropping below that figure in the open market in the meantime.

Connecticut A.O.H. for Free Ireland.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 11.—Resolutions demanding independence for Ireland were adopted by the Connecticut division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in annual convention today.

HOUSE DENIES FUND FOR FOOD INQUIRY

Deficiency Bill Carries Only $14,184,704 of $47,752,481 Requested by Administration.

GRANTS ALL PALMER ASKED

Committee Sees Prosecutions as Only Way to Curb Profiteers—Arrests Wait on Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Administration's high cost of living program, which contemplated inquiry into different aspects of the economic situation by most of the Government agencies, received a decided setback today when the House Appropriation Committee refused money to carry out part of the policy outlined by President Wilson in his high cost of living message to Congress.

The Deficiency bill reported today carries items amounting to $14,184,704.07, as against requests for $47,752,481.94. Requests for appropriations by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture for investigations and special reports intended to aid in bringing about a reduction in the living costs were refused, the committee taking the position generally that the inquiries proposed were not essential and only meant the creation of more positions.

In general, the committee reasoned that the cost of living could be reduced in only one way—that is, the successful prosecution of the retail and wholesale profiteers. Accordingly, the entire amount requested by Mr. Palmer for his investigations and prosecution was granted. The bill carries $1,579,000 for the Department of Justice, of which amount $1,000,000 is for the detection of crime and the enforcement of the law, while the Attorney General is empowered to spend $200,000 for special attorneys and the same amount for United States Marshals.

There are two other appropriations recommended by the committee in connection with the high cost of living program, one an item of $150,000 for the Federal Trade Commission to be used in investigating the six basic industries. The first investigation which will be undertaken by the commission, it was announced, would be that of the steel industry. The Treasury Department receives an additional appropriation of $50,000 for the employment of more Secret Service operatives.

Appropriations refused by the committee for the high cost of living crusade were as follows:

Department of Agriculture, $502,000 for investigation of the warehouse situation and making weekly reports of the amount of foods in storage.

Department of Commerce, $485,000 for gathering statistics and explaining to the public how to cook foods cheaply.

Department of Labor, $475,000 for gathering statistics on retail trade and reports on labor conditions.

After the entire high cost of living conditions had been thoroughly considered by the Republican Steering Committee it was decided by the Republican leaders that nothing could be accomplished toward forcing down prices except by prosecution of the profiteers and that other means suggested would be ineffective. Based upon that line, the House passed the bill amending the Food Control act so as to bring profiteers under a fine of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment. Clothing and other necessaries were also brought under the provisions of the act.

After the law had been thus strengthened, the House leaders determined that the Department of Justice should have sufficient money effectively to carry out the provisions of the law. The Food Control act is now pending in the Senate, where it is not expected to pass before Nov. 1.

As soon as the Department of Justice is given power under the amended law to prosecute profiteers there will be thousands of arrests in the country. An investigation has been completed, and the department is merely waiting the necessary law before undertaking its nation-wide crusade against food profiteers.

DAY HAS NEW PLAN TO CUT FOOD COST

Commissioner of Markets Organizing Truck Companies to Sell Food on City Streets.

Plans for the drive on high prices to be made by the housewives of New York were discussed at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Board of Estimate room of the City Hall, presided over by Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's subcommittee on field activities. About 400 women, representatives of community councils and other civic welfare organizations, were present. Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams and Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day discussed the food situation.

At the close of the meeting the postal cards on which the prices of various commodities are listed were distributed. These cards will be given to every housewife desiring one and will be filled out with the prices paid for foodstuffs and the name of the dealer making the sale and mailed back to the headquarters of the local community council. There they will be checked up, and where profiteering is suspected dealers will be investigated.

The Food Administrator, who followed Mrs. Rumsey, told those present how much the United States Attorney General valued the assistance of New York's women in his efforts to reduce the cost of necessities. Mr. Williams stated that already 643,000 women in the city had given their pledge to aid the Fair Price Committee in every way possible.

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz took up a part of the committee's program, of which great things are expected, the campaign of education in buying that is to be carried on among the school children.

"The children do the shopping in most of the cases," said Mrs. Moskowitz, "and it is our intention to teach the young girls in the public schools the different grades of meats and groceries."

In an interview in his office in the Municipal Building yesterday evening, Dr. Day declared that the wholesalers caught buying stuff at the schools were not going to be permitted to sell it at a profit. He had at first ordered them to return it, he said, to the school from which it was bought, but had finally agreed to allow them to retain the goods on condition that he be allowed to determine how the food should be distributed. The wholesalers acquiesced in this, declared the Commissioner. It is probable that they will be forced to sell their foodstuffs purchased at the schools at the same price they paid for it.

Dr. Day said that plans had been perfected by which he hoped to see on the streets of New York in a week or so about 500 trucks laden with foodstuffs for sale to the people at prices 40 to 50 cents below the market price. According to the Commissioner, one company or several will be organized to supervise the trucks, and the food will be practically carried straight from the producer to the consumer. It is planned to start a truck out in a certain neighborhood in the morning and completely cover that neighborhood during the day, carrying an ample supply of all the foodstuffs the local housewives may require. Dr. Day said he was going to help the companies by aiding them to get licenses without which they cannot operate in the streets of the city.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.: E. Ormen, linens; 235 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable Co.; Mr. Fay, linens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—W. H. Bechler, umbrellas; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, waists, dress materials; 1,182 B'way.

BALTIMORE—S. Goldman, men's furn. goods; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Rosenthal & Meyer; A. Meyer, caps; Commodore.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp., (Baltimore Bargain House); J. B. Hines, rugs; 354 4th Av.; Continental.

BALTIMORE—Klein, Moffett Co.—H. H. Green, cotton piece goods; R. W. Klein, gingham; 1,270 B'way.

BOSTON—Thresher Bros.: H. D. Wiley, silks, velvets; Prince George.

BOSTON—A. P. Freed & Co.; S. Levey, boys' children's clothing; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; T. M. Fitzpatrick, furn. goods; 19 W. 19th.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. O'Neil, misses' suits; Mr. Post, women's inexpansive dresses; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; Miss Andrews, Japanese kimonos, negligees; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; H. D. Johnson, sporting goods, toys; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass. — Alexander Fashion Shop; H. I. Alexander, women's, misses' outer garments; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Shawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, rugs, carpets; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Hess, misses' coats, suits, dresses, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods, velvets; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. W. J. Boyle, silks; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. Klein, notions, furn. goods; Sherman Square.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller & Miller; H. Miller, carpets; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albiez, oriental rugs; 479 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 277 5th Av.; Breslin.

CHICAGO—S. Gold & Co.; S. Gold, georgette waists; R. 901, 1,182 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. Dollnig, men's ready-to-wear; 115 5th Av.; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Phillipsborn; A. S. Golden, bags, neckwear, Spring; Miss Ward, waists; B. Baker, children's dresses, coats, ladies', misses' bathing suits, knit goods; 912 B'way, 9th floor.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. B. Clements, women's coats, corsets, wrappers; A. H. Buchler, W. J. Gibbs, shoes; W. Lee, men's boys' neckwear; E. McMullen, men's neckwear; W. F. Browning, uniforms; Miss Hess, Miss Kane, Miss Horrigan, Miss Busch, dress making dept.; A. G. Harper, hardware; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Lewis & Nebbiett Co.; J. Levy, china; Holland.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frazier, dress goods; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. W. Roberts, silks, velvets; C. E. Frazier, dress goods; 366 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Eagle Cap Co.; W. Rosenhate, caps; B'way Central.

CLEVELAND—Landerman-Hirscheimer Co.; M. New, coats, suits, skirts; Waldorf.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Genge, skating sets, waists; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. P. Snyder, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Wasserman, boots, bdkfs.; 330 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. McGowan, jewelry, toilet goods; 330 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss Mary Le Crone, added silk underwear, hosiery, gloves; 235 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan, Inc.; W. L. Logan, dry goods; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Boker, Moise & Co.; A. S. Moise, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Pennsylvania.

DANSVILLE, N. Y.—J. G. Kramer, carpets; Imperial.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, middy blouses, dresses; 212 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin G. G. Co.; A. E. Parsons, women's, children's shoes; 23 E. 26th, Woodward.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Henry, house furn. goods, toys; R. S. Thompson, shoes; S. E. Spesshardt, basement shoes; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, corsets, millinery; Miss H. Silverman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av., Woodward.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dontrich & Co.; I. H. Dontrich, men's, children's clothing; Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. J. Boyer, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. J. Hines, dress goods; E. E. Croxat, representing, 404 4th Av.

HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; Mr. Davidson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayers & Co.; Mr. David, shoes; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schoenfeld Mercantile Co.; M. Schoenfeld, jobs satin, Georgette dresses; 239 5th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. U. Groff, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Paris Walker Co.; M. Singer, laces, vellings, neckwear; 116 West 32d.

LOWELL, Mass.—D. S. O'Brien Co.; D. S. O'Brien, clothing, furn. goods; Alexander.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Northwestern Cap Mfg. Co.; S. Mayer, caps, B'way Central.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gerretson Co.; R. W. Gerretson, cloaks, suits, waists; Holland House.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, muslin underwear, infants' wear, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bowers Mercantile Co.; L. H. Wells, books; 2 W. 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; C. A. Kilbourne, H. L. Barlass, shoes; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blume, millinery; 432 4th Av.; Commodore.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. LaBissoniere, coats, suits, dresses, blouses, furs; 432 4th Av.

MONTREAL.—John Murphy Co.; H. McCunnal, infants', girls' wear, 47 West 34th.

MONTREAL, Que.—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; J. A. Vermette, laces, neckwear, ribbons, trimmings; Breslin.

NANTICOKE, Penn.—Globe Store; W. Chalenger, carpets; Grand.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; P. T. Fay, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Shartenberg, representing; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Miser, notions, toys, jewelry; 105 Grand; Park Avenue.

NORWICH, Conn.—Fortoous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Ligon, Hinckle Co., Inc.; W. S. Ligon, general merchandise, 236 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Globe Mfg. Co.; J. Siegel, silks; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's"; Miss Kowits, coats; 16 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Kohn & Son; M. Kohn, shirtings; Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; R. Van Baalen, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, cloaks, suits; B'way and 10th St.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; F. P. Walsh, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA.—John Wanamaker; W. E.-McCabe, upholstery goods, B'way and 10th, Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, wool piece goods; 1,183 B'way; Commodore.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. Israel, sporting goods; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss Thrasher, trimmings; 410 4th Av.; Breslin.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. Baker, linens; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 44 E.

MY TIMES SQ. SITE FOR GREAT THEATRE

...ous Players-Lasky Corporation to Erect Largest House in City at 43d St.

ALL OCCUPY BLOCK FRONT

...ding to House Offices of the Corporation—Property Sold by Astor Last June.

The Putnam Building on the west side Times Square, between Forty-third Forty-fourth Streets, and the adjoining property fronting about 200 feet the side streets, formerly owned by ...an Vincent Astor, was resold yesterday by Robert E. Simon at a substantial profit to the Famous Players-...sky Corporation.

...eph Zukor, President of the corporation, announced that the purpose of purchase was to provide a permanent home for the main offices of the ...pany. An office building will be ...ted on the site, but operations will ...t begin until after the expiration of present leases of space occupied by company in the Rogers Peet Building at 485 Fifth Avenue, the Godfrey ...ding at 729 Seventh Avenue, the ...field Building at 469 Fifth Avenue, ...d other locations.

In addition to the office building a ...tion picture theatre will be erected ...greater seating capacity than any at ...ent in the Times Square district. ...will be devoted to the exhibition of ...plays, under a policy of engage...ts of indefinite length, all seats to ...reserved.

The transaction for the transfer of ...property was completed between ...Zukor and Robert E. Simon, a ...l estate operator, who headed a syn...ate that purchased the plot from ...ent Astor last June. No definite ...ouncement of the sum involved in ...transfer was made, but Mr. Simon ...ne said the property had been of...d at that time at $5,000,000.

...t the present time the Putnam Build...g and Westover Court, which ad...s on the West Forty-fourth Street ...e, and which is included in the trans...tion, returns more than $320,000 in ...s annually. The principal space on ...e ground floor is occupied by Shan...

For many years the site has been re...ded as a choice theatre location, be...se the circulating population of the ...ediate vicinity is said to be greater ...n in any other area of the city, and ...ably greater than in other single ...tion of any city in the world.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corpora...n now is building a studio to cost ...0,000 in Long Island City.

The ground on which the Putnam Build...g stands was acquired by William Vin...t Astor upon the death of his father, ...n John Jacob Astor, who lost his ...e in the Titanic disaster. The site ...f the building was derived from a ...oric association. It was at this spot ...t General George Washington and ...eral Israel Putnam met on Sept. 15, ...0 to discuss the movement of the ...erican Army before the battle of ...kers. A tablet commemorates the ...t. Shanley's, which occupies a part ...e ground floor of the Putnam Build...g, holds a lease which has five years ...run. Westover Court is devoted to ...heater apartments, and runs through ...e block from Forty-third to Forty-...rth Street. It is composed of re...ated four-story dwellings.

...EETS TRACTION CO. IN NEED.

...anager of Manhattan & Queens Line Says Fares Must Increase.

General Manager B. W. Duncan of the ...anhattan & Queens Traction Corpora...n was asked yesterday if the motor...n and conductors on his line had gone ...n strike.

"The men are still at work," said Mr. ...ncan. "They are standing by us in ...e hope that some condition will turn ...t that will make it possible for us to ...ve them the wages they are entitled ...o and which will also permit us to con...ue operation. The matter is entirely ...t to the people. If they can bring in...uence to cause the city officials to ...harge their attitude and permit us to ...crease our fares we may be able to ...ntinue operation. Otherwise the time ...s fast approaching when we will have ...o shut down.

"We are only holding on and main...ining operations of the Manhattan & ...ueens Traction Corporation by a thread ...nd we do not know how soon it will ...reak.

"The company was to have had a hear...g before Public Service Commissioner ...avis Nixon last Tuesday on its ap...lication for an increased fare, but the ...earing was postponed when Corpora...n Counsel Burr went into court and ...btained an injunction preventing the ...earing.

"Several weeks ago announcement was ...ade that the company had given its ...en a 15 per cent. increase in wages ...nd that they were going to continue to ...perate until a small surplus on hand ...as used up. The company has been in ...he hands of a receiver for some time.

...HAS HUSBAND ARRESTED.

...oung Wife Charges Salesman with Grand Larceny.

Magistrate Bernard Douras in Wash...gton Heights Court yesterday held ...oseph Burycky, 34 years old, a sales...an, who gave his address as 501 West ...6th Street, in $500 bail for the Grand ...y on a charge of grand larceny, ...ade by his 24-year-old wife of 537 ...est 142d Street. Mrs. Burycky says ...r husband on Aug. 29 stole $120 in ...and's $100 Liberty bond from a ...ing place under the sink at the 142d ...et address where the couple were ...ing and disappeared. The husband ...ter wrote to his wife, she alleges, ...t he was sick and was going away ...r his health.

A few days ago she heard from him, ...he says, and he then said he was in ...ney City. The complainant says her ...sband wrote that he wanted to see ...r, and she arranged for a meeting ...esterday at Fifty-fifth Street and Park ...enue. Mrs. Burycky went there with ...tective Charles Hooker of the East ...th-first Street Station, who made the ...rest.

SLOW BIDDING FOR WOOL.

Little Interest Displayed by Buyers at Philadelphia Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The wool ...le held at the Manufacturers' Club to...y was attended by nearly 250 brokers ...m this city. Wool of all sorts was of...ed but bidding was slow. The high...t bidding was on twenty-six bags con...ining 2,000 pounds, offered by William ...Davidson & Co. The bidding on this ...ock started at 50 cents and rose to ...0 cents, setting the day's record. All ...e wool offered for sale has been in ...e hands of Philadelphia concerns and ...cluded 900,000 pounds of territory ...ool, 800,000 pounds of fleece wool, ...0,000 pounds of foreign wool, 450,000 ...unds of scoured wool, 70,000 pounds ...f pulled wool, 220,000 pounds of noils, ...0,000 pounds of tops, and 55,000 gar...ted stock.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO BEAVER Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

AMERICAN VELOUR Wanted.—All shades, heavyweight, 11060 or 8344; also heavyweight cotton warp velour, brown and burgundy. Stuy. 8371.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobson's J. 36; also Joel's plumette browns. Kaplan & Weinstein, 9035 Chelsea.

BEAVER Wanted.—Quality 4014, X. W. Shelton looms. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044

BRAVER Wanted.—Dobson J-36; also unsawn, Hudson, Prybilloff, seal skinette. Farragut 7384.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Steven's 6116, oxford, navy, copen, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1859.

BOTANY Wanted.—Yalama, all shades, for cash. Ben Ginsburg Co., 81 West 24th. Chelsea 2462.

BRAID SILK Wanted.—Hercules 30; white, red, and navy, large quantity, for cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

BRAID Wanted.—Superior quality three end; all lines. Phone Spring 2129.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—I and H, or botany. Will exchange black, taupe and plum for navy and brown. Cooper & Grapes.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 navy, Burgundy and taupe; pay cash. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th. Farragut 488.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, quantities for cash. Sol Levine Co., 46 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Jullilard's 110, black; lightweight velours. Madison Square 2004.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112 or Jullilard's 2002. Chelsea 4071.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Jullilard 110 and 2002, all shades. Farragut 5035.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, navy. Farragut 3377.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted. — Holden-Leonard, all shades; also tinseltone. Greeley 1544.

CHAMELEON CLOTH Wanted.—H. & L. 721, all colors. Chelsea 500.

CHASE'S BEAVER Wanted.—3-inch strips; any quantity. Madison Square 3515.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted. — Cheney's black, navy, brown. A. M. Goldstein, 25 West 31st.

CHIFFON VELVETS, Cheney's, Wanted.—All shades. Phone Madison Square 3313.

CLOTH Wanted.—Steven's silvertone 4315, brown and navy blue; large quantity for cash. Cooper & Grapes, Farragut 7440.

CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens, silvertone, 4315; brown and new blue; quantity for cash. Cooper & Grapes, Farragut 7440.

COATEES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on plush coatees and cloth coats. Henry Brand, 38 West 32d St.

COATEES Wanted.—Novelty effects; ready to place stock orders. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

COATEES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, 4th floor, 30 West, 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, ladies' and misses' coats; call and see. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of medium and high priced coats. 29 West 30th St. 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Can use 1,000 kit coney coatees, for cash. Joseph Kreinick, 29 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Will pay cash for plush coatees. Montroy Cloak, 24 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Can use 1,000 kid coney coatees, for cash. J. Kreineck, 29 W. 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of remnants in silks, velvets, and woolens. Call Madison Square 4941.

COATS Wanted.—Jap printed and satin de chine; fine light weight; quality. Jacob Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS Wanted.—Remnants of any kind, spot cash. Madison Square 1804.

COATS Wanted.—Bluementhal on mohair stripe, 3 inches wide; any shade, quantity. Farragut 6060.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash; Georgettes, stripes, taffetas, crepe de chines, fancies. Fanny, 145 West 30th St.

COATS Wanted.—Velours, pongees, georgettes printed or plain, or other silks; also imperfect silks. Madison Square 1804.

COATS Wanted.—Cheney's printed; any quantity; will pay cash. J. Heit & Sons, 136 Madison Av. Madison Square 6385

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market was unusually active yesterday when several big deals that have been pending were closed. By far the largest and most important transaction of the day was the resale of the Putnam Building, on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and the adjoining property, known as Westover Court, by Robert Simon to the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The deal involves over $5,000,000.

Resale in Shipping District.

In the shipping district the Charles F. Noyes Company sold to the Old Dutch Mills 65 Front Street, a five-story and basement loft building, covering a plot of 1,800 square feet. This is the fifth sale of the property made by the same brokers. The building was recently put in thoroughly good condition, the improvements including the erection of an additional story, and the lessees have recently equipped the entire second story of the building for executive offices. This short block on Front Street, south of Old Slip, has been one of the most popular blocks downtown during the recent heavy purchasing movement, and sales made include 55, 61, 73, 73, 75, 50, 52, 84, 90, 92, 94, 96, and 72 Front Street.

Jacob Spitzer, in commenting on the purchase of 65 Front Street, stated that he has purchased 65 Front Street for a permanent home for his business.

In the same district William Cruikshank & Sons sold for the Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Inc., 41 South Street, a four-story loft building, on a lot 24 by 98 by 97.1 feet, to William E. Thomas.

$1,000,000 Transaction on Riverside Drive.

E. Francis Hildenbrand sold for the Economy Building and Realty Company to the G. & E. Realty Company the Bona Vista, a ten-story apartment, on a plot 152 by 100 feet, on Riverside Drive, between 108th and 100th Streets, renting for $161,000. The buyers gave in part payment the six-story apartment, on a plot 100 by 100 feet, at 302 to 318 West 108th Street, which shows a rental of $32,000.

Investing Syndicate Buys $900,000 Building.

The estate of Philip Braender sold to an investing syndicate, represented by Walter M. Wachsler, the sixteen-story fireproof mercantile building at 693 to 697 Broadway, southwest corner of Fourth Street, on plot 85 by 100. The building was erected by the late Philip Braender about ten years ago. The property was held at $900,000.

West Twenty-fourth Street Loft Sold.

The Maupart Realty Company bought from the Surety Mortgage Company the twelve-story fireproof loft building on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 148 and 150 West Twenty-fourth Street, renting for $40,000, and held at $325,000. M. Cohen & Co. and Henry I. Cooper were the brokers in the transaction.

West Thirty-sixth Street Sale.

B. Osner, in conjunction with the Crausman Realty Company, bought from the Benenson Realty Company the twelve-story loft on a plot 50.6 by 99 feet, at 25 and 26 West Thirty-sixth Street, renting for $40,000, and held at $300,000.

Bay Site for Building in New Far District.

In the new wholesale fur district the firm of J. S. Lodewick & Co. has purchased from the Field Company the vacant plot, 50 by 100 at 214, 216, and 218 West Twenty-eighth Street. The buyers will erect a building for their own occupancy to cost about $75,000. M. Rosenthal and Joseph Maas negotiated the sale.

Bank President Buys Home.

Charles Elliott W. rren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, bought through Moore & Wyckoff for a residence the four-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 114 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Seventy-seventh Street Site for Scientist Church.

The Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, bought from Georgia B. C. de Heveida and Marianna C. MacDougall the stable property on a plot 50 by 100 feet at 103 and 105 East Seventy-seventh street as a site for a church.

Apartment House Deals.

James H. Caulkshank has resold to the Scheer-Gittleberg Realty and Construction Company, 104 and 106 West Eighty-ninth Street, and two five-story flats on a plot 50 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, valued at $70,000. Osterweid Brothers were the brokers in this transaction.

L. Covert sold for G. Tenconi to Robert C. Hull a six-story apartment at 327 Monroe Street.

Max N. Natanson sold to the Benenson Realty Company 638-644 West 160th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100 feet. It contains thirty suites of three, four, and five rooms, with an annual rental of $30,000, and was held at $200,000. B. Fine was the broker.

A. H. Levy sold to the Realty Corporation for the Newat Realty Company a six-story apartment at the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 180th Street, on a plot 98 by 117.5 feet, renting for $35,000 and held at $235,000.

The Manport Realty Corporation and A. H. Levy sold to a client of Schalleck & Strauberger the six-story apartment, with stores at 501 West 178th Street and 2,380-6 Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100 feet; also to Louis Fine the five-story flat, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, at 166 West Eighty-third Street.

$175,000 Long Island Estate Sold.

J. J. Murphy sold through the Brown-Wheelock Company, Inc., his estate at Elm Point, Great Neck, a residence and garage and two acres fronting on Long Island Sound. The property was held at $175,000.

William N. Jones sold for Antoinette L. Crane to Henry E. Van Ripen the dwelling, on a plot 30 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Parsons and Harrison Avenues, Freeport.

Dwelling Sales.

H. Dahnke & Brothers sold for Phoebe Turner the house on a plot 25 by 100 feet, at 82 West 174th Street.

The Houghton Company sold for Dr. George P. Biggs the dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 70 West Eighty-ninth Street.

The Manhattan and Bronx Company sold to John A. Hallaway the three-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 327 East 124th Street.

The Bronx Market.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Emil Keops the dwelling on a lot 20 by 85 feet, at 2,188 Bathgate Avenue, near 182d Street, and for Elizabeth M. Kemp the three-family brick house on lot 22 by 100 feet, at 1,641 College Avenue, 201 feet south of 169th Street.

Leitner, Brenner & Starr sold for W. G. Lane and Lorillard Spencer to Pauline Roth two dwellings, each on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 634 and 636 Coster Street.

Frederick Brown has sold to Hyman Niebke 435 East 161st Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 60. In part payment Mr. Brown takes the two-story and basement two-family house, on plot 30 by 105, at 312 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, valued at $10,000.

Eugene I. Busher sold for the estate of Mary I. Luden to James L. Van Sant the dwelling on a plot 41.8 by 100 feet, at 1,614 Van Buren Street.

J. Johnson sold to Chas. Hensle the apartment on a plot 40 by 100 feet, at 814 East 167th Street, corner of Union Avenue, renting for $7,500 and held at $50,000.

Nahma Socal bought a house and garage on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 2,191 Jesup Avenue, held at $30,000. Benjamin Nauheim was the broker and Samuel Frany represented the buyer.

Brooklyn.

F. T. Newman sold for Samuel Greacente, a client, for occupancy, the dwelling at 384 Fourth Street.

Daniel J. Gleeson sold for G. Casey to a client for occupancy the two-family house at 316 Elizabeth Street, and for W. J. Hurley two dwelling at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and also for Sarah Freudenberg the dwelling at 433 Seventy-third Street to a client for occupancy.

Burling & Swan, Inc., sold for S. Golde a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 775 Greene Avenue.

Burling & Swan, Inc., sold for George F. Miller the dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 191 Kosciusko Street.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Mary E. Thornby two dwellings, with garages in course of construction, on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 468 feet east of Sixth Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

Louis Gold, builder, sold to a celluloid manufacturer the reinforced concrete factory in process of construction on Jackson Avenue, near Third Street, Long Island City.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Marian Eldridge to Bernice Brown the dwelling at 15 Ash Street, Waldheim. The buyer will improve with a garage.

The Home Lawn Crest Realty Company sold to T. O. Geddes for the purpose of development a tract 620 by 540 feet on the south side of Hampton Place, adjoining the Mayfield Road, at Hollis.

D. F. Nugent sold to S. Imperatori the plot, 100 by 120 feet, on the south side of Hugo Street, east of Third Avenue, Hollis.

Westchester.

Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for Agnes Horn to J. W. McGraw a dwelling on Valley Road, White Plains, and for Helen Flah to J. N. Hatch a dwelling and large plot at Greenacres, Scarsdale, held at $27,500; also for Eugene McKinley to Colonel T. Langley the house at 22 De Kalb Avenue, White Plains. The same brokers sold for Ravance Realty Company a dwelling on Elm Rock Road, Bronxville, to William E. Cannady. The property was held at $20,000.

Staten Island.

James S. Graham and G. O. Smith sold to M. S. Schoenbaum, representing an investor, 500 lots known as Queens Corners, at Queens Station.

Flagler Estate Reported Sold.

The Henry M. Flagler estate, consisting of a large residence and outbuildings and a park of thirty-eight acres, located at Orienta Park, Mamaroneck, has been reported sold to Elmer E. Smathers, the turfman. The property is valued at $400,000.

Commercial Leases.

F. R. Wood & Co. leased to a client the six-story building, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 411 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a service station and garage.

THE BULDING DEPARTMENT.

55TH ST, 236 to 232 East, for a two-story garage, 100x100; V. M. Fleming, 612 8th Av, owner; F. J. Scheidels, 4,108 Park Av., architect; $33,000.

110TH ST, 412 to 422 East, for a one-story market, &c., 50x97; Fh. Michel & Co., Inc., premises, owner; J. G. Michel, 323 40th St., Brooklyn, architect; $8,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $3,000 omitted.)

123TH ST, 122 East, to a two-story store and offices; J. A. Whitcomb, 110 West 40th St., owner; J. Faber, 25 Av A, architect; $5,000.

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, to a five-story stable; Hoover Letter Service, Inc., 367 5th Av, owner; V. C. Farrar, 4 East 39th St, architect; $25,000.

107TH AV, 85, to an eleven-story bakery; National Biscuit Co., 409 West 15th St, owner; A. G. Zimmerman, 14 East 28th St, architect; $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 210, e s, 20 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.2; Charles Vorgelin to William Wintjen, Crawford, N. Y., mtg $5,500, all liens, July 30; attorney, A. S. Ember, Waldorf, N. Y. $1

BROADWAY, 226-32, n e cor Leonard St, 61x175 to Benson Pl; Broadway, 364-66, n e cor Franklin St, 50x150 to Cortland Alley; Frank N. Noffatot to Enefid Holding Co., all liens, Sept. 2; attorney, G. M. Benenson, 132 Nassau St. $500

LENOX AV, 428, e s, 66.9 ft n of 132d, 16.7x85; Anna D. Koopmann and sno. to Geo. E. Besson, 60 West 128th St, all liens, Sept. 2. $100

SAME PROPERTY; George E. Besson to Ella Wolford, 14 West 127th St, all liens, Sept. 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $1

MANHATTAN AV, n e cor 102d St, 100.11x100x100.11; John S. Lemire to McNulty & Landes, Inc., 1,932 Arthur Av, mtg $128,000, Sept. 9; attorney, F. J. McNulty, 1,932 Arthur Av. $100

BRYANT AV, s e s, 90 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Clementina Studmicka, widow, to Julia A. Foley, 1,210 Bryant Av, mtg $4,000, Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

BRYANT AV, 1,449, w s, 20x100, Samuel Kursman to Josephine Goldberg, 1,449 Bryant Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 476 n Randall Av, 25x100; Lorillard Spencer to Anna Guttmann, 617 Faile St, Aug. 19; Attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

EASTBURN AV, e s, 98.3 ft n of 174th St, 100x95; Spara Realty Co. to Anna M. Winters, 184 East 176th St, mtg $6,000, Sept. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

FULTON AV, w s, 54.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x86.6x18x86.2; Irving Greenberg to Rose Greenberg, 1,775 Fulton Av, mtg $5,000, Aug. 15; attorney, J. J. Pantell, 295 Tremont Av. $1

OLEASON AV, 2140, e s, 49.8x183; Blanche M. Belmont to William Erhard, 323 East 58th St, mtg $2,500, Sept. 11; Attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

HAWKSTONE ST, e s, 31 ft s of Walton Av, 61x100x50x125; Harold Swain to Morris Bancoff, 229 East 58th St, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. $100

LORILLARD PL, 2419, w s, 25x90, Francesco Forcino to Rose De Felice, 2594 Park Av, and also, mtg $1,000, Sept. 11; Attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT 33, map Westchester Ter; Pasquale Castaro to Charles Dell, 1751 1st Av; mtg $1,400, Sept. 8; Attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT 35, map of Wells vs. Stores et al.; also 166 to 169, map of portion of Downing Estate; Mary M. Farrelly to J. Angline Farrelly, 1,906 Graham St, mtg $1,200, June 16; attorney, Charles Herrell, 1,943 Arthur Av. $100

LOTS 89 and 90, Block 35, Eldenvald; Bessie Schaffy to Emily Pasko, 1,872 Hilton Av, mtg $4,000, Sept. 9; attorney, Hyman Pasker, 17 East 17th St. $100

LOT 36, map 3, Lots Mckay Avenue Realty Co.; Jos. Golden to Geo. Engel, 1,872 Crotona Park East, Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT 36, map Van Nest Park; Maud J. Slattery et al to Ella C. Douglas, 1,772 Taylor Av, sub 3; attorneys, Ellis Gallagher and Rod Trust Co., 149 Broadway. $1

LOTS 39 to 42, map N. Y. Catholic Protectory; Samuel W. Culver to Mary Seaman, 1997 Gleason Av, Aug. 25; Attorney Arthur Bell, 261 East 149th St. $100

NELSON AV, 1,365, n w s, runs n s 87½ n w 102.8, w 72.8, s e 98 to beginning; Elizabeth G. Finland to Salvatore Lauro and Frank Di Bello, 623 West 164th St, mtg $7,200, Aug. , attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

ORMSTEAD AV, 2054, e s, 94.11x100; Jacob Freudenmacher to John M. Wishart, 2,054 Ormstead Av, Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

12TH ST, n s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.8x102.3; Louis Sherman to the Institute of Mission Helpers of New York, 334 East 15th St. Sept. 10; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 302 Broadway. $27,000

17TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 8th Av, 53x92; Lyon de Camp to The Hearn Corp., 111 Broadway, mtg $125,000, ½ part, all title, b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, July 31; attorneys, Alley, Lill & Voorhees, 111 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; I. Randolph and Everett Jacobs to same, mtg $135,000, ½ part, all title, b. and s., all liens, July 9; attorneys, same. $100

24TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 125x197.6 to s s of 25th St; Oscar Hammerstein to Emma Swift Hammerstein, 949 West End Av, mtg $370,000; attorney, J. S. Berrstein, 232 Broadway. $1

53D ST, 141 East, n s, 17.10x100.5; George Hermann to 141 East 53d Street Corp., 7 Beekman St; attorney, William Kaufman, 7 Beekman St. $100

60TH ST, 411 East, n s, 25x100.5, foreclosure May 16, 1917; John Mulholland, referee, to Rosana B. Lyon, (Caldwell,) Du Bois Penn., ½ part as individual and ½ part as trustee of Andrew J. Caldwell; attorneys, Handy, M. & W., 38 Pine St. $15,000

79TH ST, s s, 210 ft of 5th Av, 37x102.2; J. Sanford Barnes, executor, to Sumner Ballard, 10 East 79th St, all liens; attorney, W. P. Bisslow, 25 Exeter St. $187,750

79TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x102.2; I. Burgheim et al., executors, &c., to Isabel, Anna, and Clara Burgheim, Hy. Burgheim, 215 West 104th St, and Marian Kohn, 7 Columbia Av, Cedarhurst, L. I., each 1-5 part, July 29; attorney, F. H. Levy, 128 Broadway. $1

79TH ST, 118 East, s s, 18x102.2; Helen M., wife of Chas. A. Valentine, to Albert M. Patterson, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., all liens, Aug. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

111TH ST, 134 West, s s, 18x100.11; George H. Emerson, trustee, to Florian Krug, 616 Madison Av, trustee, Jan. 31, 1912; attorney, John J. Kirby, 32 Nassau St. Court order

111TH ST, 134 West, s s, 18x100.11; Florian Krug, trustee, to Ray Dienzag, 101 West 115th St, Sept. 11; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway. $10,000

114TH ST, 12 East, s e, 25x100.11; Morris and May Goodfriend to Sarah Goodfriend, 62 West 115th St; ½ part May 31; attorney, Harry Krauss, 76 Wall St. $1

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x101; 885 West End Avenue Corp. to Hank Realty Co., 60 Maiden Lane, mtg $185,000, all liens, b. and s., Sept. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

123D ST, 427 East, n s, 15x100.11; Adolph Globbe to Chas. Heinz, Middle, 120 East 123d St, mtg $3,175, all liens, Sept. 5; attorneys, A. H. Austin, 2,469 1st Av. $100

132D ST, 247 West, n s, 18.9x99.11; Leyback Co. to Rachel E. Tucker, 215 West 134th St, mtg $9,300, b. & s., Aug. 27; attorney, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 B'way. $1,000

136TH ST, 201 West, n s, 16x99.11; Geo. W. Dillard to Marie Dillard, 232 West 144th St, mtg $7,500, all liens, Sept. 11; attorney, H. W. Palmer, 220 Broadway. $1

142D ST, s s, 345 ft e of Broadway, 15x99.11; Zella F. Gardner to Eliz. Gardner, 522 West 142d St, s. t.; all liens; attorneys, Alexander & G., 130 Broadway. $1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, n w cor 201st St, 113.4x186.4x100x100.11; John S. Leduc

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Small Apartments
offered by
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Columbus

West 74—2 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,500
3 Rooms & Bath, $1,600
West 72—2 Rooms & Bath, $1,100
West 75—2 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,500
West 82—2 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,000
West 50—6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $3,600
West 88—2 Rooms & Bath, $1,300 to $2,000
West 69—2 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $2,400

Further particulars on application.

ENTIRE BLOCK COMPLETELY REMODELLED!
The Acme Improvement Co. Offers
Three and Four Room Apartments
with real kitchens, on its extensively altered property at
Central Park West and 103d and 104th Sts.
Rentals $900-$1,600
per annum. Long leases.
Agent on premises.

347 West 55th St.
8 STORIES—FIREPROOF
APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTES
Restaurant in Building
1 Room $650 to $900
2 Rooms $900 to $1200
Under the Management of
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. *Phone Vanderbilt 2027.*

127 Riverside Drive
South Corner 85th Street
Just Completed
Apartment Hotel—2, 3 & 5 Rooms
Hotel service, light and telephone calls included in rental
RESTAURANT—ROOF GARDEN
2 Rooms $1800 to $2400
3 Rooms $3500
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53 WEST 72D ST.
Ready for occupancy
Small modern elevator apartments, consisting of one room and bath, two rooms and bath, three rooms and bath, four rooms and bath and skylight.
Second floor apartment especially adapted for doctor or dentist.
Rent $700 to $3,000.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.
Tel. 7240 Columbus.

60 W. 50th St.
Bachelor Apartments
FOR RENT.
Also special suite for DOCTOR, DENTIST or OCULIST. Top floor arranged for four bachelors and includes use of reception room and library, maid service, tray service and laundry service.
Representative on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St.
Tel. 7240 Columbus.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 8th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $75.00 and $85.00 per month, including maid's service, independent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., Inc., 14 West 40th St. 540 Vanderbilt.

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 52D STREET.
5-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47, or Supt. on Premises.

18 and 26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
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MANHATTAN—East Side.

15 East 48th St.
One, Two & Three Rooms & Bath
Four Rooms, Two Baths
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
Restaurant Service
$1,400 to $3,600
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.,
500 5th Av. *Phone Murray Hill 6000*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

64 East 66th St.
Substantially remodelled.
2 Rooms & Bath
Club, Maid and Valet Service Obtainable. Roof gardens.
$1,500 to $1,800.
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Town and Country Residences
414 MADISON AVE.
At 48th Street. — *Murray Hill 5600.*

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The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story new law avenue corner apartment, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with stores on ground floor; unusually well built; near subway station; will net 20 per cent. on $25,000 cash investment; a decided bargain. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d Street.

Six-story elevator and walk-up, Washington Heights, and Bronx, 1, 2 and 3 family houses; Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Far Rockaway; list your property; have cash waiting. Harris Exchange, 277 Broadway. Worth 2317.

Adjoining 125th St., on 5th Av.—Four-story and basement, suitable for business and apartments, possession; $15,000. Cochrane, 2 West 125th.

Garage plot, 50x165, for sale, 407-409 East 122d. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private residence, 287 Alexander Av., Bronx, brick and brownstone trimming; three-story and basement; steam-heated; nine rooms, storerooom, and many closets; must be sold at once; owner moved out of city; a great bargain.—Inquire I. S. Rossell, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Fulton Av., 1,397.—Three-story-and-basement frame building, lot 36.6x96, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, steam heat; can be used for three families; garage space. Thomas Mulligan, Jr., 1,474 Shakespeare Av., Bronx. Tel. 2144 Tremont.

Property, consisting of 2 stores; residential section; real bargain. Le Moult, Tel. 6500 Spring.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn: $52,000 and $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rex Lee Parks, 141 West 38th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. R. L. Parks, 141 West 38th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bellmore.—Sacrifice, $9,500, English stucco house, 10 rooms; tiled bath, gas, wired for electricity, piped for vacuum cleaning, steam heat, own pumping system; house screened throughout; 2 porches; lawns, pergolas, settees; corner plot, 125x185; house can be seen any time; photo by request; worth $12,000. J. Drew, Center and Nilson Avs.

Woodhaven, L. I.—Immediate possession; handsome corner property; white Colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping porches; garage; fine electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone. J. S. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 3640 Murray Hill.

Floral Park.—Six nice rooms, reception hall, and bath; water, gas, electricity, steam heat; oak trim, very well built, nicely decorated; centre of village, near station, school, trolley; 30 minutes New York; Long Island Electric trains; splendid value, $5,500. A. H. Goldsmith, Phone 97, Floral Park, L. I.

Freeport.—Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, parquet floors, open fireplace, large plot, steam heat garage for two cars. See this one before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite depot. Open Sundays.

For Sale.—Nine room house in best part of Elmhurst; first class condition; electric light, steam heat, &c.; grounds 50x200; convenient to subway and trains. Address owner, Box M 746 Times Downtown.

BRICK HOUSE.
Near station, St. Albans, price $9,500; immediate possession.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
Garden City Estates, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 VanderBilt Av., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE,
11 rooms, 2 baths; price $13,500; possession Oct. 1st.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New houses, ready Oct. 1, $5,500, $7,000 cash required. J. T. Froehlich, junction Merrick Road, Lincoln Av., L. I.

Massapequa.—Exceptional value in seven-room stucco house, with all improvements; price $4,800. Conway, 47 West 34th.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY
AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 55x130;	$6,000.
5 rooms, 100x140;	garage; $7,000.
7 rooms, 50x180,	garage, $7,000.
9 rooms, 75x150;	garage; $9,800.
8 rooms, 85x190;	garage; $10,000.
10 rooms, 10 acres;	garage; $15,000.
11 rooms, 255x200;	garage; $18,500.
10 rooms, 100x200;	garage; $20,000.
12 rooms, 195x200;	garage; $23,000.

Others up to $80,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

CHARMING HOUSE: OPPORTUNITY PRICE.
Madison.—Account business removal, fine, modern house, large corner plot; 8 rooms, 2 baths; best improvements; all hardwood floors; fine garage; fruits; only $8,500. Axford, 184 Fairwood Road. Call, write, or phone 370, Madison, N. J.

An elegant six-room house with all modern improvements, in a beautiful town, 30 minutes from New York; near station and schools on Main St.; cannot be equalled for the price; $1,000 down and balance easy terms. W. Buckley, 261 Broadway. Tel. 5528 Barclay.

To Close Estate.—Attractive detached dwelling; complete in every detail; on upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., with garage for two cars; select neighborhood; surrounded by beautiful homes. Hamilton Trust Company, Executor, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

Furnished, 312 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., 8 rooms, with privilege of garage; may be rented from Sept. 25, 1919, to May 25, 1920, for $480. Could be seen this week or communicate with Jacob Leff, 1,180 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 2429 Worth.

$8,750; best buy in choicest section Tenafly; immediate possession; seven rooms, bath; large living room with fireplace; perfect condition; oak floors and trim; all modern improvements; plot 80x200; 50 minutes Broadway. Hine, 55 Liberty, and Tenafly, N. J.

Leonia.—Immediate possession, fine condition; seven large rooms; large sun porch; large sleeping porch, glass inclosed; screened throughout; stone garage; corner property, 60x100; twenty-mile view. Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, N. J. At Junction.

Sacrifice artistic home, every city convenience, 30 minutes Times Sq., Long Island; beautiful shade, shrubs; express-commuting service; photos. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500, see Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 273-J. 24 Ball Road.

Bungalows and Houses at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—Sale, $6,500, $7,500 up to $50,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westwood, N. J.—For sale, beautifully situated 10-room house, garage, other buildings; 6 acres; 15 miles from station. John Hock, Phone 53R.

WHITE PLAINS.
Eleven-room house, three baths, 200x240; garage; price $32,500; mortgage $10,000. Owner, 7 East 42d St., Room 304.

9-room house, $6,500; steam, electricity; high; attractive; nearly new; elegant condition. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av., Arlington.

For rent, at Haworth, N. J., 9-room house; hot water heat; garage; 3 minutes station; 44 minutes 42d St.; plenty fruit; $75. R. A. Seaver, Haworth, N. J.

Cresskill, N. J.—House, 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; will sell reasonable to quick buyer. Phone Greeley 2961.

Country Houses Wanted.

TO LEASE FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, MODERN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS; NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND ONLY; COMMUTING DISTANCE NEW YORK; LARGE GROUND FLOOR ESSENTIAL. H. F. JUERGENS, 1,600 BROADWAY. BRYANT 4620.

Wanted to buy or rent 6 or 7 room house, Pelham, White Plains, Yonkers, Riverview, Kew Gardens, Staten Island; first-class neighborhood; mail full description and price or no attention paid. H. F. Green, Commodore Hotel.

Wanted.—At fair rental from Oct. 1, house of six or seven rooms unfurnished, within commuting distance of city; open fireplace, parquet floors; modern improvements necessary. G 255 Times.

Wanted to rent, small furnished house, not more than one hour from Broadway; one with garden and poultry shed preferred; long lease if rent reasonable. O 253 Times.

Five or six room modern house or apartment in suburbs; easy commuting; three adults. W 558 Times Downtown.

Five or six room house in suburb, two adults; best references; state full particulars. A 86 Times.

7-8 rooms, modern house or apartment, good neighborhood; easy commuting; best reference given. Buck, 11 Nassau St.

Young couple wants to rent small house or apartment; commuting distance; $35-$40. Davidson, 220 East 40th St.

Wanted to rent, by two adults, small furnished detached house for the Winter; immediate occupancy. O 308 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Rent.—Office furniture, one large metal typewriter desk, three metal filing cases, correspondence paper size, four drawer metal card catalogue case, desk swivel chair; all in first-class condition, for $7 a month. Tel Richmond Hill 756.

Office suitable for architect at 53 West 39th St, or entire floor if desired; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; building open Sundays and holidays. Apply Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 642.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg. LONG ISLAND CITY.

16th St., 5 West.—Parlor floor in studio building; hardwood floors; very sunny; secretary in entrance hall receives business callers and phone messages; maid service; all improvements; $125. Call 5 West 16th St.

For rent, at 140 West 23d St., 3 lofts, 62x100 each, entire or in part; long lease; very reasonable. Apply owner, A. M. Druckman, 16 West 30th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Newark, N. J.—Office and store to let in modern fire building, southeast corner Broad and Hamilton Sts. Walter Baker Co., 754 Broad St., Newark.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Deane, 299 Broadway, Suite 807.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Wiser, 206 East 107th. Harlem 884.

Suite of offices to sublet; space 450 sq. feet. Apply General Photoplays, Inc., 847 5th Av., 4th floor.

Desk room with service in the handsomest building in the world. Inquire Suite 3005, 51 East 42d St.

8th Av., 34th St.—300 square feet, large show window; first floor; to manufacturing; Oct. 1. Bryant 6424.

Will rent for art good showroom near Grand Central Station; commission basis. Art, 151 East 41st St.

Light loft for light manufacturing or business purposes; also space for storage. 239 West 68th.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 2d floor, elevator; 32-184. Apply Estate John D. Brookman, 166 Broadway.

55th St., 243 West, (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 2,500-ft. loft; elevator, steam.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, store or first floor space, suitable for placing of 15 to 45 automobiles; want possession on or before Oct. 1. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,880 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4374.

Wanted.—Factory space 20,000 to 30,000 square feet, steam, good light, and elevator service, for immediate possession. O'Brien, Room 1145, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 8190.

Loft, about 10,000 square feet, light, sprinklers desired; prefer Brooklyn or below 23d St.; principal, Morgan Grossman, 2 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Approximately 1,000 feet, light, airy office space, between Broadway, 4th Av., 22d and 26th Sts., or Broadway below Deane. Phone Carr. 8677 Cortlandt.

Wanted, room suitable for small private kindergarten, between 140th-160th Sts., Convent and Edgecombe Avs. Answer 12 Pinehurst Av., Apt. 45.

Store with basement, located between Grand and Canal Sts., near Broadway; willing to take long lease. Italian Bed Spread Co., 12 Astor Place.

Western piano company wants to buy or lease factory, city or within 25 miles. M 916 Times Harlem.

Room in office or temporary office accommodation wanted for six weeks; immediate occupancy. Arthur Ashley, Hotel.

Wanted.—Loft about 25x100, patent medicine, elevator building, downtown preferred. J 672 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 168.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

37TH, (Near 5th Av.)—For two months, large studio room, fireplace, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath. Telephone mornings Murray Hill 3814.

50TH ST., 43 EAST.
Attractively furnished one or three room apartment by month or year.

50TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath apartment; seen 1 to 6. Chalmer.

508, EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; $275. Details, Columbus 3974.

568.—Three and four room, kitchenette apartments from Nov. 1. Plaza 6255.

57-58 STS., (710 Lexington Av.)—Two rooms, bath with shower; new house and furniture; $135. Plaza 6726.

60TH ST., 20 EAST.—Furnished apartment to sublet, suitable for two gentlemen; sitting room, bedroom, dressing room, bath, and kitchenette.

70TH, (Between Park and Madison Avs.)—Entire floor, two large light rooms, bath; beautiful furnished, maid service, kitchenette; $175 month. Phone Rhinelander 1131.

73D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

Completely furnished two exceptionally large, outside, sunny rooms, with bath, maid and elevator service; $175. Telephone 489 Plaza.

DUPLEX STUDIO APT.,
56th, 125 East, 4 rooms, bath, elaborately furnished, antiques; $6,500. Plaza 8067.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive apartments; exclusive location. Call Plaza 2200.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS
GENERALLY
R. De FLOREZ & CO., 402 Madison Av.
Rentire Specialists.

230 MADISON AV.,
OPP. PIERPONT MORGAN.
5-room duplex, magnificently paneled, walnut, Marvin safe, kitchen; also cuisine service in apartments; extra servants' rooms, 2 and 3 room suites; enormous drawing room, suitable studio. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., (Near 34th St.)—Two rooms and bath, very nicely furnished, very cozy. Phone Murray Hill 7450.

MADISON AV., (60s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $150. Hughes, Circle 3033. Call morning.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED UNFURNISHED
PARK AV.-40S.—Magnificent, eight-room furnished apartment, $8,000 yearly. Mrs. Wilson's Home Renting Co., 444 Park Av. Plaza 6585.

PARK AV., (50's.)—7 spacious rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; $250 a month. Plaza 2674.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 6th Av. Plaza 3674.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., (28th;) 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125 month. M. S. 5147.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, $150; two rooms, alcove, running water, near bath, $75; single rooms, $30-$50; restaurant; lease; shown daytime.

27TH ST., 39-41 WEST.—The Beverwyck, 2 to 5 rooms and bath; hotel service; $75 to $125 per month, $20 and $25 weekly; immediate possession.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 from Oct. 1.

21 WEST 50TH.
Luxurious, high-class kitchenette apartment, 1st floor; all outside exposure; year's lease, $175 month; maid, tray, meal service; seen 2 to 5; housekeeper will show; immediate possession.

50TH, 214 WEST.—Completely furnished five-room single apartment; quiet house; $80.

508, (5th Av.)—Three rooms, (floor,) kitchenette, roof garden, elevator; $500. Plaza 6891.

51ST, 24 WEST, (Near 5th.)—High-class delightfully furnished kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; grand piano, log fire; seen 2 to 5; ready now. Prescott.

52D, 47 WEST.—2, 3 or 4-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private baths, kitchenette; newly decorated; references.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av.,(The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 200 WEST, Rodin Studios, (Opposite Carnegie.)—Three-room bachelor apartment, 15th floor, with roof garden, piano, valet, maid service, refrigeration, restaurant; ready now.

57TH, 340 WEST, (the 'Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $65 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 196.

57TH, 53 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; price $175 per month. Hansen.

60TH, 3 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 2-room apartment; suitable for 2.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, baths, electricity, $210 month; lease 2 years.

70'S, WEST SIDE.—Five rooms, two baths, new building; unusual apartment; one or two years. Details Columbus 3974.

70'S, (West End.)—Ten rooms, three baths, magnificently furnished; season or year. Columbus 3974.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment, with bath, $180-$200; large, light rooms, scrupulously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., 170 WEST.—Modern four-room outside corner apt., kitchenette or large double room; nicely furnished; call after 8:30. Allyn.

73D ST., 128 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Second floor, private residence, light housekeeping. Schuyler 10178.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 large room apt.; private bath, kitchenette.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Furnished seven-room apartment; piano, silver, linen; $300 short lease; $250 year. Apt. 51.

306 and 308.—Rare selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone. Pierre A Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

80'S, West End Av.—3 rooms, 3 baths; front; $200. Phone Columbus 1377.

83D, 250 WEST.—Eight rooms, handsomely furnished, two baths; outside exposure; yearly lease; immediate possession; $350 monthly. Ratica.

83D, 310 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; from Oct. 1; call afternoons; 2 to 5.

83D, 66 WEST.—1, 2, 3 room apartments, complete; refined private house.

85TH, 42 WEST.—1, 2 rooms, bath, electricity and kitchenette, maid service; references.

85TH ST., 42 WEST.—Second floor; $150; private dwelling. Schuyler 4583.

85TH ST. (Near Riverside.)—Five rooms; two family bedrooms; well furnished; sublease for year; $200; terms. 3974 Columbus.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Three room apartment, kitchenette, bath, electric light, maid service.

86TH, 21 WEST.—Ideal location; attractively furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

90'S.—7 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished. Phone Columbus 1278.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished apt., 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room, bath, top floor, handsomely furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; service; telephone; $60.

95TH ST., 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Seven large rooms; well furnished; $250 per month; one year's lease.

100TH, 235 WEST. (West End.)—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, 1, 2 room, kitchenette apartments; completely furnished; October.

105TH, 220 WEST.—To rent, furnished apartment 6 rooms; inquire of superintendent.

100TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $50 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 7647.
Open Sundays and Evenings.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Riverside view; four rooms, (kitchen,) very choice; $175; lease.

121ST., 421 WEST. — Attractive, 5 rooms piano, until Oct. 1; reasonable. Janitor.

126TH, 604 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room sunny apartment; complete, clean, Victrola; $110 monthly; references. Morris, Apt. 4.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, sections; unquestionably best organization; best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 848-2361.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 73d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ARTISTIC APARTMENT, exquisitely furnished, for refined people; entire floor, 3 rooms and bath; just off 5th Av.; reference required. Murray Hill 7450.

ATTRACTIVE, 5-room corner apartment, every convenience for 2 or 3 in family; 3 year lease; monthly $160. Phone Cathedral 6439 before 12.

ATTRACTIVELY, completely furnished, six rooms, exclusive section; year's lease. Telephone Riverside 4063.

BROADWAY, 1,730, corner 55th, (Apt. 4-G.)—Bachelor apartment two rooms and bath; also one large room, bath.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. M. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, one to four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchens; high-class hotel service included; $135 to $200 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 61st. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Beautiful furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, 1 block from Broadway subway, in strictly high class fireproof building. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful corner apartment, six rooms, two baths, furnished, $325 monthly; lease; first-class small family apartment only. 67 Riverside. Apply on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (84th.)—Beautiful 10 rooms, 3 baths; light, sunny; baby grand, Victrola, linen, silver; $500 monthly; 1st October; long, short lease. Wood.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—Desirable apartment, high-grade furnishings, 5 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, for immediate possession. Tel. Cathedral 7976.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Six rooms, clean, beautifully furnished; immediate possession; concession. Cushman.

RIVERSIDE, (90's.)—Wide view; charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Details Gray, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540, (8D.)—Six large, outside rooms, Baby Grand piano; $200. Tel. Morningside 4060.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227.—6ix rooms and bath, artistic, comfortable, all outside rooms; $200 a month to responsible party.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Attractive, light 8-room apt., overlooking Hudson. Apt. 34.

STUDIO, north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath; will sell. Greeley 42.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.—Apartment, large living room, with gallery; large master's bedroom, bath, kitchen, two maids' rooms; $500 month for year, $400 three years. Nora MacLaren. Spring 1532.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 87-89, (Washington Square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, newly large; alteration; $840-$1,800. Apply Guyon L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th St., Schuyler 9046.

WEST END AV.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2335 Academy.

Furnished—Long Island.

$60 monthly, five large rooms and bath, furnished; garage free. Telephone 4043 Far Rockaway.

Unfurnished—East Side.

37TH AND MADISON AV.—2 and 3-room apartment, elevator, tele. Ella M. O'Kane, 1125 Circle.

44TH ST., off 5th Av.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, new house, fashionable restaurant in building; $1,800 year. Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., fifth floor.

45TH ST., 9 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; elevator; excellent cuisine. Gilbe Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1125 Circle, 260 Circle.

54TH, 33 WEST, (off 5th Av.)—Apartments, entire floor, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $70-$200; references.

56TH, 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service, $1,500-$4,500. Plaza 8067.

60TH ST., 34 EAST.—Second floor apartment, three very large rooms, beautifully decorated, kitchenette and bath; $250 per month; door service, also valet and maid service available; furnished if desired; can be seen between 12 and 5 P. M.

60TH, 42 EAST.—Floors to rent; altered to suit tenants; open 4 to 6. Address 65 West 55th St.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—Six rooms, electric light, all improvements; $75-$85.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

EXQUISITE APARTMENTS
IN
MURRAY HILL SECTION.
41st St., off Madison Av., 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,500 year; 2-room apartment $1,600; 41st St., off 5th, delightful 3 rooms, bath, at $1,800 year.
PARK AVE., 34TH TO 40TH,
4 wonderful, one large room, bath, kitchenette, (fireplace,) apartments, finest ultra modern house, $1,050 year.
APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 5th Ave. Fifth floor.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Delightful ground floor suite in new apartment building; altered to suit; $1,400 or $2,000 year; 5-year leases; other apartments available Oct. 1; $700 to $1,500; 162 East 72d St. Apply Apartment Headquarters, 507 5th Av., 5th floor.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,373.—Two and three rooms, $75 to $85, all improvements; subway express on corner.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275.—Six rooms, electric light, all improvements; $60, $75, $85.

230 MADISON AV.,
opp. Pierpont Morgan.
5-room duplex, magnificently paneled, walnut, Marvin safe, kitchen; also cuisine service in apartments; extra servants' rooms; 2 and 3 room suites; enormous drawing room, suitable studio. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 1,210, (38th St.)—Nine rooms, corner, sublet $2,250.

PARK AVE., (70's.)—Seven outside rooms, two baths; exclusive apartment. Plaza 4252.

PARK AV., 923.—Six rooms, steam heat; $50.

DUPLEX FLOOR, SUITABLE INTERIOR DECORATOR. MRS. WILSON'S RENTING CO. PLAZA 4380.

STUDIO (just completed), all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service, 637 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

39TH ST., WEST, NOS. 25-27.
Apartments, one and two rooms; all improvements; possession now. Steiman, 250 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

36TH, 24 WEST.—2 large, unfurnished rooms, business of living. Madison Studios.

45TH ST., 339 WEST, (Hotel St. James.)—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,200; from Oct. 1.

49TH ST., 36 WEST.—Elegant unfurnished apartment, two rooms, bath, improvements. Premises.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, $45; quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from "L," trolley, subway, and bus lines; $30-$35. Goodwin & Goodwin, 166 West 57th St.

57TH, 106 WEST.—Very attractive furnished or unfurnished kitchenette apartment; large room; modern bath; remodeled. Telephone Columbus 234.

76TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Entire floor, private residence; 2 rooms, bath, electricity. Owner, resident. Seen 4 to 6.

79TH., (83 Riverside Drive.)—Floor suitable doctor; also three room apartment; improvements.

80TH, 329 WEST.—Floor in private residence, 2 large rooms; private bath; $300.

88TH ST., 130 WEST.—Entire second floor, private house; rooms very large, attractively decorated; parquet floors; modern improvements; tile bath; $125 month. 4361 Schuyler.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Superior suites, two rooms and bath; side lights; paneled walls; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,300.

ARTISTS ATTENTION.
Greenwich Village studio apartment; ready about Oct. 1; strictly up-to-date; men only preferred; reference required. Crist & Herrick, 206 West 14th St.

BACHELOR STUDIO apartment; unfurnished; exceptionally large, elegant 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms. 317 West 76th St.

EDGECOMBE AV., 80.—Beautiful sunny, large room, kitchenette, private shower bath; electricity and gas furnished; adults only. Parmly.

Lease exceptional three rooms, bath; electricity; suitable physician; $125. Phone Columbus 6933.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99, south corner 83d St.; two apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette; rent $1,800 each; room 22x23; can easily be divided; both rooms particularly desirable for studios. Fredk. Zittel & Son, Broadway, at 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350, Corner 127th St.—Attractive, 4-room, outside, sunny apartment, $100; decorate to suit. Apt. 34.

STUDIO DE LUXE.
85th St., (Broadway;) six beautiful rooms, bath, large kitchen, maid's room, studio room 22x25 panelled in oak with large cobblestone fireplace, wide windows; to sublet for two years from Oct. 1 at $1,500 year. Built to order top elevator house; lease for sale; $400 cash; act quickly.
APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 5th Ave. fifth floor.

WEST END AV., (near 103d.)—Very attractive apartment, four rooms and bath, third floor of swell front private house, occupied by owner's family of two adults; choice residential section; one block subway station. For particulars apply Dwight, Archibald & Perry, 2,705 Broadway.

WEST END AV., 674, (93d.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; one for bachelor.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—Unfurnished floor, beautiful home, overlooking Hudson; four rooms, bath; one room 15x26; no cooking; $700 per month. Phone Yonkers 1584.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, on east side between Washington Square and 100th St., or west side between Sixth Av. and Fifth Av., south of 59th St., with living room, dining room, (optional if living room is large,) one master's bedroom and bath, one servant's bedroom and bath, kitchen, and closets. X 100 Times.

Wanted to rent from Oct. 1 apartment consisting of bedroom, living room and bath, with or without elevator service; location preferred between 34th and 50th Sts., east of 6th Av.; reply, giving full information. 1577 Union Square.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now save time

2:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situations wanted, business opportunities, rooms wanted and vacant, &c., for Sunday's New York Times must be in the Times Building tomorrow by 2:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' double entry, controlling accounts; quick, accurate; executive ability; college education. D. A., 940 Tiffany St.

BOOKKEEPER, 5½ years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; typist and little stenography; $25. J 611 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, expert, desires change; highest reference; Sabbath observer. K 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for part time weekly or daily; monthly trial balance. E. C., 2 Rector St., Room 627. Phone Rector 6890.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; salary $22. R. Feldman, 415 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS WOMAN, 27, past year holding executive position war work, desires position. What have you to offer? G 329 Times.

CLERK.—Educated, experienced, energetic, initiative, capable, neat; $18. A 128 Times.

COMPANION.—An American lady familiar with travel in Europe, also this country, desires position; with or without travel considered; references exchanged. Address F. M. L., Marshfield Hills, Mass.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, desires permanent position with reputable concern. K 74 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wishes position; best references. Miss E. Reilly, 340 East 46th St.

EXECUTIVE.—OFFICE MANAGER AND SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE. ASSOCIATED FOR LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITH THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION, SEEKS IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL POSITION; THE APPLICANT IS AN AMERICAN, 23 YEARS OLD, SPEAKS AND WRITES FRENCH, AND IS A COLLEGE GRADUATE. REQUIRED SALARY AT START $3,500. D 859 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.—I am seeking an executive position where personality, experience and ability count; preferably office management or personnel; highest references from present employers. Address Thorough, K 144 Times.

GOVERNESS or companion to lady, 35; speaking 3 languages, seeks position; best references. L. Michels, care Hudson Trust Co., 39th and Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—One, two children; Spanish, French, music; 12 years' experience; willing to travel; salary $85. Governess, P. O. Box 571, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, visiting, college graduate, young Parisienne; French, English; kindergartner, pianist. 2,568 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, visiting, Parisienne; also outdoor class; French spoken; English; pianist. 2,568 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined lady, manage small home; excellent cook; references. G 328 Times.

INDEXER and cataloguer wishes position; $40 weekly. T 514 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.; Market 8211.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Maria, 282 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

MATRON.—Jewish; position wanted in institution; excellent references. K 155 Times.

ORGANIST, ARRIVED FROM WEST, PUPIL ALEXANDRE GUILMANT, LARGER CHURCH AND CONCERT EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION IN CHURCH WITH GOOD ORGAN. ORGANIST, 36 S. MAPLE AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young lady, Columbia College training, understanding French; thoroughly proficient. G. P., O. Box 69, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY desires position; 7 years' experience; $35 weekly. E. Scott, 43 West 86th St.

SALESLADY, electric appliances, now in responsible position with large retailers, would consider advantageous change where competence and ability will command good salary. Y 24 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, competent; capable of assuming responsibility; 6 years' experience in machinery corporation; $30. J 610 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, college graduate, expert stenographer, one year's business experience, desires position of responsibility; salary $23. K 131 Times.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER desires position with established firm as assistant to busy executive; Christian; pleasing personality; $30. P 784 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER; Spanish-English, export experience, cable knowledge. M 797 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years; excellent references; $25. B. B., 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 6 years' experience; expert worker, possessing initiative, executive ability; unquestionable references; dependable; publicity recognized literary ability; prefer advertising, magazine, publishing, or film producing concern. A 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, possessing executive ability, initiative, and capable of handling correspondence without dictation, desires position, preferably export work; highest reference from Government service; salary $30. G 333 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Refined, capable, good education; commercial and legal experience; A1 references; salary $28. C 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; IMMEDIATE SERVICE; $25 MINIMUM. J 651 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; ambitious; knowledge of Spanish; salary $23. M 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate; five years' engineering, publishing experience; capable; initiative; salary $35. Miss D., 3 West 122d St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; high school business college graduate; experienced Oliver typist; references. Box 119, 217 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; reliable; references; American; $30. H 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 6 years' experience in insurance business. G. Stoll, 2,431 Silver St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; $19; high school education. H 545 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, intelligent; excellent references; $25-$28. M 781 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; college education. Quinlan, 526 West 123d. 6063 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; six years' experience; salary $37. L 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller and assistant bookkeeper wishes position in small office; $18. Betty Shore, 1,392 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER wishes permanent position; experience 1½ years; salary $18. K 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, experienced, neat, capable, wishes good position. Nest, 108 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 4 years' experience; executive ability; $27. J 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient; four years' export experience; $23; references. H 540 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced office assistant; accurate, conscientious worker; $22. J 684 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, 3 years' experience; excellent references. H 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College education, experienced; highest references; salary $20. Klein, 230 West 81st St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—French, English; five years' experience; excellent references. H 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Two years' experience, educated, temporary or permanent; $30 weekly. O 226 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; neat, accurate. J 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, $28, rapid commercial and technical dictation. R 1260 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, refined, ambitious; $22. H 851 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; salary $25. O 276 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, references; $22; 3 years' experience. O 264 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience; 3 years' commercial; $18. Harlem 1901.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wants busy board; 4 years' experience; married; age 19; salary $15. Telephone Midwood 6781.

YOUNG WOMAN, of education and business ability; Christian; good appearance, personality, ten years' successful experience of salesmanship and manager, seeks application with a reliable firm; salary moderate. G 227 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY, refined, college education, capable of handling office detail, correspondence, filing, typing, bookkeeping, experienced; first-class downtown office; $23-$25. F 272 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, desires temporary employment; knowledge modern languages, secretarial duties; research work. P 522 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, college education, business experience, knowledge of French. Y of Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—DO YOU DESIRE A $5,000 COST MAN FOR $1,000 PER ANNUM, OR A $2,000 BOOKKEEPER FOR $500 PER ANNUM? COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED ACCOUNTING CO., 347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 0070.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greco, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3964.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, office manager, efficient, executive ability, thorough knowledge modern methods, systems, cost accounting, financial statements, exporting, foreign exchange, desires position. K 104 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, Christian, post graduate, experienced in public accounting, desires position with C. P. A.; work without close supervision; $25. M 791 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 1960.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, university graduate, thoroughly experienced, desires to connect with mercantile house. M 788 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experienced, university graduate, desires position on permanent staff or with mercantile concern. M 776 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) 4 years bookkeeper, 2 years with prominent C. P. A. firms, 3 years' university training; best references. H 540 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted, by private accountant. McGowan, 265 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior, university graduate, desires connection 2 or 3 days per week. G 336 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, American, (35,) public experience; unquestionable credentials. M 718 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, desires an evening engagement. 1,500 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, experienced, desires position with accountant. Silver, 353 Kelly St., Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly experienced senior seeks permanent connection. Box 105, 1,464 3d Av.

ADVERTISING AND SALESMANAGER with competent selling staff desires connection or New York representative agency of some progressive business house; past performances and qualifications. Q 253 Times.

ARTIST.—Restorer of old master paintings wishes position New York, Boston or Philadelphia; reference from museum, art dealers and collectors. O 301 Times.

ATTORNEY, (27, A. B.,) now doing trial work in limited field, seeks connection with reputable firm where natural ability plus a well trained mind will permit greater development. K 116 Times.

AUTO ACCESSORIES.—Young man, 25, single, thoroughly experienced in auto accessories, wishes to connect with firm of retail chain stores; ex-sergeant Motor Transport. A. F. K 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (26,) several years' experience, present employers liquidating, desires connection with progressive house; highest references regarding ability, integrity, character. H 46 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES; BEST REFERENCES. R 21 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, studying accountancy at New York University nights, some experience, wishes position where future is assured. A. Saperstein, 1,602 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, married, Christian; 16 years' practical experience; capable taking charge; highest credentials. H 894 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 21, practical experience, does little typing, desires position with advancement. M 778 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married, experienced controlling accounts, statements, also selling, wishes position paying about $35 weekly. K 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 3 years' experience, double entry, control accounts. Eric Bomeisler, 581 East 86th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; thoroughly experienced, well recommended; age 22. M 785 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge typewriting; filing experience. C. Schwartz, 230 6th St., City.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, five years' experience, desires position; salary to start $20. L 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) experienced office man; good record; moderate salary. A 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wall St. expert, stock record, margin, or any department. M 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 36, 6 years' experience, double entry, control accounts, trial balances; $30. H 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced, seeks permanent connection. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Japanese wishes position in private family or bachelor's apartment; take entire charge. G. L., 23 West 60th St.

BUYER OR SALESMAN.
Ex-army officer, just back from France, with 8 years' experience in flour, groceries, and produce, seeks connection where executive ability and ambition is required. F 397 Times.

BUYER.—Young man, now employed as traveling salesman, desires to make a change, wishes position as buyer or assistant buyer of men's leather goods in large notion or drug house; excellent references. L 548 Times Downtown.

BUYER for U. S. Army desires position as asst. to large buyer general index; best references; salary moderate. O 280 Times.

CARETAKER, ex-soldier, capable of caring for saddle horses; no objections out of town; references. D 857 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic and caretaker, would like position on gentleman's estate year round; Cadillac car special; factory experience; wife as chambermaid, waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR, able mechanic, very careful driver, thoroughly experienced, highest references from former employers; neat, courteous, obliging, desires position either city or country, moderate salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4965.

CHAUFFEUR, 16 years' experience, with high-grade cars, excellent mechanic, thoroughly reliable, wants position; A1 references. Write Chauffeur, care of Crew Motor Sales Co., 2,890 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3025-3026.

CHAUFFEUR.—A young man preparing for college desires position in private family; can drive any make of car; careful and reliable; best of references; also tutor children. Telephone Vanderbilt 4897.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 8 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, married, 10 years' experience, wishes position; private; careful driver. F., 96 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Columbus 5123.

CHAUFFEUR, 33; exemplary; prefer doctor's car; 4 nights week off; medical student; references; salary moderate. O 221 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 9 years' experience, wishes private position; 2 years in last place; best references. Y 26 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, good mechanic; works for Bosch Magneto; good references. John Kokarik, 230 East 71st; Rhinelander 97.

CHAUFFEUR, COOK, couple, entire work small family; country preferred. K 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) married; mechanic; A1 references; 6 years' experience; $35 week. A. Biscita, 306 East 32d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; careful. Huerton, 170 West 66th. Phone 6787 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman recommends trustworthy, economical chauffeur; 16 years' recommendations. K 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, 4 years' experience, wish position with private family; speak French; reference. Chauffeur, 150 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position with private family. Lowry, 80 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC; married; 10 years' experience; references. Constantine, 214 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 34, 8 years' driving and repairing; city or country. W. Telinek, 455 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 9 years' experience, private, excellent references. Silvy, 28 East 106th.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, experienced Pierce-Arrow cars; references. K 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Danish, first-class reference, wishes position; any car. K 150 Times.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,
ATTENTION!
I have 20 years' experience in pants manufacturing; would consider good offer as head of any department in your pants factory. Y 30 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (21,) knowledge of accounting, shorthand, &c.; financial or export house preferred. Roberts, 506 Riverside Drive, Audubon 2065.

CONSTRUCTION.—French architect, engineer, 26, with 12 years' experience in construction, arrived in New York two months ago, desires position on construction work. Q 257 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, English, French, and Spanish; young man, 22, four years' office experience, knowledge of English shorthand, desires position with reliable concern offering good opportunity for advancement. H 562 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, English, Spanish, French; knowledge English shorthand, desires position with reliable concern offering good opportunity advancement. H 563 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, French, 3 years with machine concern; also English and German; knowledge Spanish. George Storm, 222 E. 84th.

COST ACCOUNTING POSITION WANTED.
Thoroughly experienced in manufacturing cost systems.
Know all about factory cost-finding methods; perpetual inventories, production records, &c., and their general controlling accounts.
Can install cost systems and make factory records harmonize with general books.
Competent to supervise cost department. H 541 Times Downtown.

COST ORDER CLERK, three years' experience; experienced draftsman, correspondent, technical college education; salary now $25. J 682 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, junior; university training; practical factory experience. H 566 Times Downtown.

COTTON CONVERTER, with sixteen years' experience, desires to make connection with greater possibility, either as manager or assistant to high grade man; age 32; salary $2,000. J 641 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, (Assistant,) 23, banking experience; prefers mercantile house. Q 309 Times.

DRAFTING, mechanical, assembly and detail layout; work done at home; quick; reasonable. M 763 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—General, 26 years, 7 years' experience, mechanical, constructional, architectural; salary $30. A 116 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical engineer; 10 years' experience on designing of heavy machinery. H 870 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, 5 years' experience, salary $140 month. O 272 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wishes few hours' work evenings; tracing, layouts, &c. O 219 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; treatment of elevations and general work. G 301 Times.

ENGINEER, chief, first class, mechanical, sober, honest, steady worker, wishes responsible position; best recommendations. 1,109 Times Av., Bronx.

EXAMINER of textile fabrics, familiar with the construction and manufacturing, (New York and mill experience,) desires position as head of cloth examining department or good examining position. G 291 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 30, college graduate, six years' legal experience, ex-Captain infantry, possessing real business ability, seeks business connection offering future. M 790 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Expert and import over twenty years' experience; knowledge of foreign languages and departmental routine; American; best of references; specialist many lines. M 716 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 25, of good personality, desires responsible position where extraordinary initiative, tact and clear thinking is essential; thorough business knowledge; $2,000. O 277 Times.

EXPORT.—Dane, 25, two years in this country, with just a little business experience, wants position in a first-class export house where there is an opportunity to learn the trade from the bottom. William Larsen, 238 Brighton Av., Perth Amboy.

EXPORT MANAGER, 27, capable executive, employed, seeks better connections. A 116 Times.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Traveled France, Poland, wishes represent American firm. A 97 Times.

GARDENER, farmer, long experience, English; capable of taking full charge of country estate. K 127 Times.

GENERAL FOREMAN, 29, long experience in nearly all lines of construction work; railway and terminals preferable; ability with a "kick" to it; can furnish excellent references. O 190 Times.

HOTEL CLERK or manager; thoroughly experienced; highest references. W., 8,943 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secretary; 11 years' business experience; references; salary $8,500. X 453 Times Annex.

LINOTYPE.—Mergenthaler graduate desires position as operator; chance to increase speed. Rothermel, 1,472 2d Av.

MANAGER, versatile, university graduate; expert accountant, successful sales executive, vigorous correspondent; salary $150 weekly. L 517 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, EXPORT, general merchandise, hardware, and steel, own clientele, speaks French, German, English, desires position with reliable house. Y 77 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
wants position as
EXECUTIVE
with manufacturing or industrial organization. Have devised and installed successful
PRODUCTION-AND-COST
systems which have brought
RESULTS
W 106 TIMES.

MEDICAL student desires office position mornings only; thorough knowledge Spanish; best references; moderate salary. M 914 Times Harlem.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.
Can you use a college graduate, (26,) an intelligent worker, knows bookkeeping, foreign languages? M 709 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER
Seeks opening ladies' wear manufacturer; expert, efficient; knowledge all office details; worker useful in showroom. O 508 Times.

ORCHARDIST, experienced, desires position on gentleman's estate; excellent reference; honorably discharged from army. S. A. Brown 992 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION desired with automobile concern where experience as assistant superintendent of service and driving is essential; will consider breaking in as salesman. Investigator, H. L. D., 110 Manhattan St., New York, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Capable business man, fluent knowledge of 4 languages, desires to represent American or European business house here or abroad; references and bond furnished. O 265 Times.

SALES MANAGER
OR
ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.
Handling salesmen, keeping them peaceful, and getting results my specialty; good closer; executive ability unquestioned; have worked the country east of the Mississippi; changing for personal reasons; will locate anywhere; age 35; salary $5,000. Results, Y 43 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, machinery or allied industry, energetic, resourceful, splendid record, desires improve upon present connection; has representation large engine manufacturer in Eastern States, Middle West, and Cuba; knowledge Spanish and German; well known in export trade; salary or commission. H 566 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER.
First-class salesman, seven years' successful experience marketing various commodities, will consider proposition from established concern. L 554 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 23, just released from army, wishes position as salesman; excellent reference; satisfied to start at moderate salary until result justifies increase. H 581 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling New York and Pennsylvania, now with dissolving concern, desires connection with reliable house; will consider another line; drawing account. G 331 Times.

SALESMAN.—Will any open-minded business man invest short training in capable, inexperienced young man? Initiative, stamina; salary no object. O 261 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hardware, machine, and tool salesman desires position; credentials. J 620 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience automobile tires and supplies, wishes position as inside or traveling man. O 284 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road man desires automobile accessory line; salary, commission. H 566 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, (27,) fine record, highest references; city or road. G 339 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Young man, exceptionally rapid and accurate stenographer, national speed contest reputation, desires to connect with Wall Street operator, in position where real speed, accuracy, loyalty, and tact are prerequisites. O 302 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (23,) previously employed U. S. Mining Department, desires connect with corporation; has ability in sales capacity; references furnished. K 158 Times.

SECRETARY, executive stenographer, 4 years responsible position; A1 compensation, J 639 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 10 years' experience, capable taking charge of department, wishes position. J. Healy, 1,120 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Five years' experience; references with advancement; knowledge of foreign and domestic shipping. F 516 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Ex-army aviator desires to re-establish himself in civil life; expert stenographer, typist, accountant; references; is willing to begin at the bottom in any position where rapid advancement is reward of hard work. P. O. Box 112, Annapolis, Md.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, correspondent, (20,) single, five years' experience, wants connection where small investment is required. O 269 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, bookkeeper, high school graduate, neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. M 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, age 21, 2 years' experience, desires position; $30 weekly. M 777 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT desires position; one who can deliver the goods; salary $30. M 807 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 21, desires position with opportunity of learning business. J 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, accountant and good correspondent; thoroughly capable. J 694 Times Downtown.

TUTOR or companion to man, by medical student, former high school instructor; references. Phone Thomas Roop, 1,709-W, Orange.

VALET and chauffeur, married, thoroughly competent; best references. James Johnson, 126 West 146th St. Audubon 8290.

YOUNG MAN, 26, who has been getting forth a rut through holding minor positions, has likened himself capable of better things and especially adapted to work where imagination and expressive writing ability are required; he wants an opportunity where he can demonstrate his belief. A 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) with four years' sales and office experience with large automobile concern, honorably discharged from Flying Corps, desires permanent connection, preferably with automobile concern; references. O 230 Times.

YOUNG MAN, progressive, technical education, with business and technical experience, desires position with automobile or manufacturing concern where ability, initiative, effort will be remunerated. M 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school education, commercial experience, shipping stock, stock records, sales desks opportunity; trade writing; excellent references. A 1155 Vyse Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, university student, desires evening work, 7-11, trustworthy, tactful, knows bookkeeping, office routine, correspondence, best references as fireman bond; $12 per week. J 668 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position in office of a reliable firm; purchasing department preferred; has had executive experience in mechanical line; location more important than salary; references. A 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, four years' experience woolen piece goods department, wishes position as salesman or stock clerk. Call Schuyler 9083 or write M 919 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, wishes position where conscientious work will afford opportunity for advancement. Levine, 10 Manhattan Av.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) experienced, desires position export or mercantile concern; formerly with steamship company. J 611 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) wishes position with mercantile or importing firm where advancement rewards work. L 582 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, export, college training, 3 years' experience in export line; also good knowledge bookkeeping and stenography. M 915 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, years' experience as bookkeeper and typist, with knowledge of stenography; high school graduate; salary according to merits. K 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) desires position as clerical work; adaptable, conscientious; opportunity prime consideration. Meyer, 80 Lawton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) three years' experience as inside salesman with woolen house, wishes position with mercantile concern. S. Joffe, 368 Intervale Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, competent, reliable; 4 years' general office experience; typist, knowledge of stenography. Frank, 21 East 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position with a future best of references; will consider selling wearing apparel on commission basis. K 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, desires clerical position in office; excellent references; advancement; $19. Murray, 118 West 83d.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education; willing to start at the bottom; reliable concern. O 256 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, four years' business experience, desires position with advancement; reference. O 268 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, seeks opening with house where he can learn selling. H 507 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as packer or shipping clerk; where ability counts. J 682 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college education, business experience, desires to connect with a mercantile house. L 538 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with business ability and high school education, desires good start with reliable business firm. K 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with some advertising agency; 8 months' experience; just discharged from service. K 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, accounting student, 7 years' bookkeeping experience, desires connection with accountants. A 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) American, ambitious, good appearance, desires position with good chance for advancement. G 284 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires clerical position; best references. Merkel, 830 East 77th.

YOUNG MAN desires position as pay roll and cost clerk. M 796 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, (200,) skilled Japanese, faithful butlers. Kurihara Agency, 9th Av. Bryant 7981.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6912

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, American, capable of learning our system of keeping accounts; will want applicant to spend three months at our head office in Rhode Island for instruction, then will be located in New York City; give full particulars as to salary, &c., for interview. Y 7 Times Annex.

ADDRESSERS.

Typists for day or evening work; standard keyboard; first-class working conditions; $2.50 per thousand; in answer give phone number. T 499 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTERS.

GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
35 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ADDRESSERS.

Several good positions; steady positions; Saturday off all year around with pay, capable writers can earn $30 weekly.
RAPID ADDRESSING, 46 W. 23D.

ASSISTANT, credit department, extensive experience unnecessary providing the applicant is bright, energetic and hard working; state particulars, including age and salary expected. L. C., 595 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

Young women for the accounting department of a publishing house; must be good writer, quick and accurate at figures; state references, age and salary expected. A. S. J., P. O. Box 20, Station D.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young lady, experienced, in heating contractor's office; state age, experience, and salary expected. W 95 Times.

ASSISTANT FILE CLERK wanted; young lady, 18-25 years; Christian firm; good opportunity for right party. T 526 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer wanted. Charnas & Meyers, 28 Grand St.

APPRENTICE SALESWOMEN.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women between 16 and 35 years of age who desire to become saleswomen. Complete instruction will be given in our school of salesmanship, with liberal salary from beginning, and every opportunity offered for advancement. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLERS.
SOREY & TAYLOR
REQUIRE
BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
FOR THEIR AUDITING DEPARTMENT.
AMPLE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR.

BILL CLERK.—MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND EXPERIENCED TYPIST; SALARY $18-$20. APPLY 66 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BILL CLERK to do Billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R Q 816 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FAIRIES and GLUE HANDS, also girls to learn; steady employment; good wages; bright, airy factory. Apply after 9 A. M., or write Gresham Blank Book Co., 330 Hudson St., near Spring.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman, accurate at figures; manufacturing books; shirt house; closed Saturday, open Sunday; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, reference and salary. J 686 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking entire charge of office electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate; state salary and full particulars. K 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in the credit and adjustment department of a large New York City publication; must be able to use typewriter; state age and salary desired. G 96 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, MUST BE BRIGHT AND EXPERIENCED IN REGULAR OFFICE ROUTINE; PROPER SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY, 9 A. M., RUGOFF & CO., 85-87 CANAL ST.

BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN TYPEWRITE; RETAIL EXPERIENCE; DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER
with knowledge of controlling accounts and trial balances, with good penmanship; good salary. I. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts; attractive hours; salary $25. Gumport, 706 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND TYPIST, accurate and rapid; state experience, salary, and full particulars. L 543 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on purchase ledger; one accustomed to taking off trial balance; permanent position; good salary to start. W 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, in wholesale jewelry house; must be well recommended; salary to start $18. Call 3d floor, 1,350 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger and charge clerk wanted, experienced; good opportunity. Apply in person, Morris W. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good all-round girl; good chance for right girl. Call Uneeda Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of Italian. Call Friday, 9 A. M., International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER WANTED. H. HAINOWICZ, 144 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of stenography. Apply Gray-Andrews Corp., 73 Warren St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; $18. H. Frederics, Inc., 695 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced. Monroe Paint & Hat Co., 70 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. Solar Textile Co., Inc., 37 East 22d St.

CANDY FORELADIES
FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.
One of New York's large manufacturers requires experienced foreladies for all departments; will pay highest salaries to start and offer unusual opportunity for advancement; state age. Call 8 A. M. Grand, main office, 6 East 16th St.

CASHIERS.
experienced in retail trade; steady position, good salary; only experienced need apply. I. Berger, 130 West 125th St. Inquire at 146th St.

CASHIER.—Tube system; experienced preferred; $14. Call Waldbecker, 270 West 125th St.

CASHIER, good education, well recommended, accurate at figures; knowledge of typewriting; salary $20 to start. C 145 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to S. Guiterman, Box 453, Lawrence, L. I.

CLEANER AND MAID, white, to be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $15, or for half days, mornings 7 to 1, or afternoons 12:30 to 6:30, salary $8. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

CLERKS
NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK
IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
CALL OR WRITE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
35 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERICAL WORKERS
for main and auditing offices.
Apply by letter or in person to main office, sixth floor,
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

CLERKS.—Several young women with at least 2 years' high school education for statistical work; hours 9-5, half holiday Saturday; one year's pleasant surroundings and associates; luncheon served on premises at nominal price; salary commensurate with ability; opportunity for advancement; avoidance of rush-hour traction crowds. For those that live in neighborhood call or write Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York City.

CLERICAL WORKERS for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 16 to 20; splendid opportunity; refined surroundings. Apply in own handwriting. M 768 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER with stenographic or typewriting experience for factory office. Apply at once or write, stating full particulars, Manufacturer, 30 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.—Splendid opportunity for refined, intelligent high school graduate for special clerical work. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Splendid chance for advancement. Call 8, 4 W. Grand, main office, 6 East 16th St.

COLORIST WANTED, EXPERIENCED WITH AIRBRUSH. PISCZWORK; GOOD PAY IF PROFICIENT. Y 42 TIMES ANNEX.

COMPTOMETERS.
A few neat girls, careful and accurate operators, for pleasant work; agreeable surroundings; splendid opportunity for advancement; applications must contain full particulars regarding education, experience, age, and salary expected to commence. Opportunity, Q 322 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS for factory

Auto Vacuum Freezer Company, Inc.

220 West 42d Street, New York City.

September 10, 1919.

The New York Times:

The advertisement for an accountant which we inserted in The New York Times of Sunday, September 7, has given us entire satisfaction.

We received over one hundred (100) replies, from which we have been able to select a very capable man. The Times is the best newspaper we have used to secure first class office help.

AUTO VACUUM FREEZER COMPANY, INC.,
M. Raved, Vice-President.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

Import and export house desires a capable stenographer and office assistant; state salary and experience. H 579 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Stock brokerage firm desires two young lady stenographers, approximately 21 years of age, with a high school education preferred; when replying, state previous business experience, salary desired and give full details concerning yourself. Address Broker, care H. W. Fairfax, World Building, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 17-25, excellent knowledge bookkeeping, at least two years' commercial experience; permanent position; excellent prospects for capable, smart girl; only those giving full particulars, including salary expected, will receive consideration. L 540 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or dictaphone operator; experienced young lady for permanent position in office of manufacturer located in Bronx, convenient to Lexington Av. subway; hours 8:30 to 5; Saturdays, 8:30 to 12. Call or write Cutler, Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted. — Experienced, good wages, excellent position, good surroundings, good office hours; apply in person only; appointment by telephone, Sunnyside 2100. Simplex Automobile Division, Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., 12th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER with at least five years' experience; capable of handling volume of rapid dictation and general office work; closed Saturday, open half day Sunday. C. & H. Co., 32 Walker St.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT OF EXPERIENCE CAN SECURE PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE. CALL MR. MAXWELL, 11 TO 12. R. POLK & CO., 125 CHURCH ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent, female, preferably one thoroughly familiar with steel, tool, machinery or hardware business; state experience; salary to start with, $18 per week; must have good references. J 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST IN OFFICE OF LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND REFERENCE. A 124 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced young lady for permanent position in large insurance agency; state full particulars and salary expected. H 556 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Not under 28; proficient business correspondent possessing initiative, some executive ability; highest salary to right party. Call between 10-11. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to act as private secretary; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, salary, and references. P. O. Box 314, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large steel concern requires capable stenographer; at least 5 years' experience, preferably export; state salary desired, full particulars. W 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, Spanish-American; one who is efficient and experienced in mercantile line; references required; state salary expected and experience. Address Export, M 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience in electrical line preferred but not essential; splendid opportunity for advancement, with Christian firm; salary dependent on ability. 11 Murray St., 10th floor.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST.—Qualifications, accuracy, not speed, and the ability to spell correctly; not much work, but must be done correctly; American preferred. J Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Experienced in cloak and suit line preferred; state full experience and salary desired. B P., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general correspondence; perfume house; hours 9 to 5:30, half day Saturday; $14 to $17 start; good opportunity. V. Vivaudou & Co., 418 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER, for export house; must be high school graduate, with not less than two years' business experience; state age, references and salary expected. O 231 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for machinery company in Brooklyn. Apply by letter, stating salary and references. J. F. Farish, P. O. Box 269, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced both in English and Spanish, in export and import firm; reference required. J 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position; good chance for advancement; answer, stating experience and salary desired. W 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Requirements: English, French, German, and Italian; call between 12 and 2. Associated Service, 170 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, clerical experience; state experience and salary desired. Answer in own handriting. Box E 7, 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; preferably one accustomed to dictaphone; must be willing worker; salary $15 to start. T 621 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY, French-English, thoroughly experienced; familiar with export business preferred. T 530 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience in general office routine; state education, experience, age, and salary desired. W 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, permanent, pleasant surroundings, gymnasium privileges, noon hour. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 119 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good opportunity with exporters; state experience, references and salary expected. H 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young lady, single; experienced, preferably in import and export work. Apply after 9:30 A. M., Room 506, 15 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Chauncey B. Griffin & Co., 18 East 41st St., require the services of an expert stenographer. Telephone Murray Hill 5626 for an appointment.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, general office details; good position, with opportunity for advancement. Apply 366 5th Av., Suite 601.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; must have some experience; salary $12 to start. L 524 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient; at least 3 years' experience; state salary; (Christian firm.) R. L., 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, private secretary preferred. M. Rothschild, 25 Beaver St., Room 814.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced or beginner; steady, part time, or evening work. F. Martel, 17 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office work; good opportunity; salary to start $18. P. O. Box 48, Station W, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.
Underwood machine; state reference, salary, experience. M B., 308 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert, high school graduate for insurance office; write, giving full particulars. Room 100, 136 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, quick, accurate; steady position; $16. 1665 Broadway, Room 1523.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; agreeable hours, good salary. 7th floor, 311 6th Av., corner 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good chance for advancement; call main office, S. & H. Grand, 8 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER IN BUSY LAW OFFICE; LAW EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. APPLY ROOM 1601, 111 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, in busy law office; must have experience in law work; $20 to start. J 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lawyer wants neat, accurate American girl. 123 Nassau St., Room 1431.

WANTED BY THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
THREE ADDRESSOGRAPH CLERKS;
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.
APPLY NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
25 CHURCH STREET, ROOM 502, BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P. M.

WRAPPERS.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women and girls for their department of wrapping; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, any hour of the day.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $13 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL." (free call,) or apply in person at

MANHATTAN,
66 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
453 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,338 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN.
PART TIME WORK.

We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.

Pay 25 cents an hour.

Call at once.

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

WOMEN, 20 to 35 years, offered permanent positions with good salary; no experience necessary. Apply Western Union Telegraph Company, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

WOMAN to take care six-room apartment, prepare breakfast and lunch only; two adults; must be clean, neat, thorough, and have good references; sleep home; good wages. Call forenoon from 10 to 12, 601 West 110th, corner Broadway, Apartment 11. M. Wallstein.

WOMEN
WITH ABILITY SELLING TOILET PREPARATIONS IN AND OUT CITY; HIGH SALARIES PAID.
AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH ST.

WOMEN.—Two young, energetic women who have had experience as order clerk and cost clerk in the office of a shoe manufacturer. Write, giving particulars as to experience and salary required, to T 515 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, refined, part time daily, very light housework and dinner for two, noon or evening; good plain cook; references required. Wilbur, Riverside 879.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, Brooklyn law office; state salary and experience. A 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted. Tecumseh Tile Co., 133 East 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary position; $3.50 a day. Doty & Scringeour, 60 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $15; call 3-4. H. Harde, 1 East 42d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR with several years' experience; must have excellent memory and be able to render efficient service; don't call unless you are a live wire; hours 8:30 to 5; salary $16 start if well recommended. Langsdorf, 72 Spring.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and filing clerk; one who has had at least 1 year's experience. Apply personally, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to the Carbondale French Co., Inc., 89 Fulton St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Call Friday, 9 A. M. International Audit, 2 Rector St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Neat and energetic; must have experience; Christian firm. Call at Room 3305 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, after 10 o'clock, Saturday, 13th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant, small switchboard; state experience, salary desired. J 575 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in garage; state salary, age and experience. C. R., Box 226 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, stenographer, secretary, experienced, French, English; $35 start. Room A, 1,440 Broadway.

TYPIST, competent, with knowledge of stenography, to work in purchasing department. Apply Saturday afternoon after 1 o'clock, Thomson Tress Co., Nott and East Avs., Long Island City. Ask for Mr. Rosenberg.

TYPIST, OFFICE ASSISTANT,
Experienced; good salary.
GREAT, INC., Circle 3674.
3 West 56th St.

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; UNDERWOOD MACHINE. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH.

TYPIST,
rapid, accurate, ambitious; salary $12; proficient work toward promotion; state age, experience. Address T T 139 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, for billing on regular typewriter machine; desirable, permanent position with Christian firm. Call store, 42 East 23d St., Friday, 9:30 A. M.

TYPIST, competent, accurate girl, in publishing house; opportunity for advancement and dictaphone training; pay start $14. W 171 Times.

TYPISTS with many years' experience wanted. Apply in person to Emil Banker, 133 2d Av.

TYPISTS
to learn stencil cutting; profitable occupation; 9-5:30. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPISTS wanted; only those who are quick and accurate should apply. Apply Emil Kiss, Banker, 133 2d Av.

TYPISTS.—Three experienced. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Accurate and neat; must be experienced; good opportunity. Write B. C., 112, 1,777 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Steady position; good opportunity advancement; bright beginner. Romeike, 106 7th Av.

TYPIST, IMMEDIATELY; $15.. ROOM 712, 1480 BROADWAY.

WAIST BUYER WANTED BY LARGE SOUTHERN SPECIALTY STORE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. MUST KNOW MEDIUM AND BETTER TRADE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WILLIAM VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted as messengers for delivering of telegrams, between the ages of 21 and 35; salary $12 per week, or commission basis. Apply

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
23 PARK PLACE.

YOUNG LADY
FOR FILING
department of large grocery concern; experience unnecessary; state age, salary expected to

E. M. S.,
P. O. BOX 25,
STATION R, BRONX.

YOUNG LADY.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAS AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG LADY IN THEIR MAILING DEPARTMENT; PREFER ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE OF WORK; POSITION PERMANENT; HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING PARTICULARS OF EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. H 575 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG GIRL
as returned goods clerk; must be over 16; intelligent and reliable. Apply office,

L. P. HOLLANDER CO.,
8TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

YOUNG WOMEN, bright and neat; easy, clean, and pleasant work; cleanest and most ideal place in U. S. A.; steady work good pay; none but a good class of unskilled women employed. Apply J. I. Robin, 130th St. and Park Av., New York City.

YOUNG LADY for clerical and typing position in large hardware and cutlery business; pleasant working surroundings; short hours, with good salary and advancement; Christian firm; write full qualifications. T 517 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY typist and clerical worker, thoroughly experienced on Remington typewriter; no shorthand necessary; splendid permanent position; good salary. Room 1808, 110 West 40th St.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to help in boxing of handkerchiefs; one with experience preferred; call with references. Robinson & Golluber, 22 West 21st St.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced in handling stock books, for textile commission house. Write full details. W 186 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; permanent position for intelligent young lady. New York Millinery & Supply Co., 1,267 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN
to sell patterns in uptown department store; good opportunity for bright girl. Apply in person to McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

YOUNG LADY with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; a beginner; salary $12. Chicago Mat Co., 35 East 10th St.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in auditing department; must be quick and accurate at figures; give reference, state age and salary expected. Conscientious, 115 Times.

YOUNG LADY, for clerical work in manufacturing concern; state age, nationality and salary. L. S., 806 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, public school graduate, to keep set single entry books and do typewriting. K 186 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted for clerical work; state age, experience, salary expected. A Z 146 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN in order department of drug house; experience unnecessary; must be bright and energetic. K 188 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN about 30 years old for labeling department of ribbon house. Felgram & Meyers, 393 4th Av.

YOUNG GIRL for general office work; must be willing; pleasant surroundings; rapid advancement. D. G., 76 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist dentist; age 20-25. W 125 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Drop in, Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1466) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1466) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction, must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains the most secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
30 VESEY ST.,
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

This AGENCY has been established since 1907 and has placed thousands of young women and men in responsible positions.

CALL
I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

If you are employed and desire to BETTER YOUR CONDITION call and register. IT COSTS NOTHING IN advance—only a FEW MOMENTS OF YOUR time, which I am SURE WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

The following is a partial list of positions now available:

STENOGRAPHER, law	$30-$35
Numerous positions	$25-$20
BOOKKEEPERS, numerous positions	$30-$25
ASSISTANTS	$20
BOOKKEEPER-STENO, small office	$20
TYPIST-CLERK	$20-$18
TYPIST, STENCIL CUTTER, uptown	$18
(Automobile concern.)	
FILE CLERKS, numerous positions	$18
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, small office, uptown	$16
HUNDREDS positions	$15-$12
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, numerous positions	$15-$12
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, work ½ day Sunday; no Saturday work	$15
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR-STENO, Hoboken	$25

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and clerical assistant wanted by prominent Christian Brooklyn school; refined, well-trained, capable worker considered permanent position and good prospects for advancement; salary around $65 per month; give full particulars, age, training, experience, salary expected. Address Stenographer, 225 Temple Court, New York City.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 NASSAU ST., 480 6TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS	$12-$25
BOOKKEEPERS	15-20
TYPISTS, CLERKS, switchboard, MOON-HOPKINS. FREE REGISTRATION.	

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.

Stenos.,	$28-$20; Bookkeepers, 25; File Clerks, $18; many others. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, insurance, publishing, stationery. Christian firms. Horrigan Agency, 28 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $15; Commercial, Law Typists, $15, $12; Filing, $15; Clerical, $12. Atlas Agency, 132 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, permanent position on staff of public accountants; give full particulars concerning experience and qualifications. Write X. A., 1,358 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, knowledge of Italian. Call Friday, 9 A. M., International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

ADDRESSERS.

Typists for day or evening work; standard keyboard; first-class working conditions; $2.50 per thousand; in answer give phone number. T 500 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.
A New York publishing house desires service of an experienced specialty advertising man; requirements, experience, ability, and education; permanent position. Apply between hours of 10 and 12. P. Bellak, Room 1102, 131 East 23d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on social register; must be familiar with real records; salary or liberal commission basis. Call Tuesday, 10 Nassau St., 8-10 A. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTING, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced on office and loft buildings; permanent; state salary. W 168 Times.

ARTISTS, photo retouchers, commercial and mechanical work; good salary; steady position. Freund, Mayford, Chambers Co., 476 Broome St.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
Steady position for one who qualifies. Apply Superintendent, J. S. Bailey Co., 906 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK to do billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R. Q., 816 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—We have an opening for an experienced bookkeeper, competent to handle credit and collections, to overhaul our books, to draw off monthly profit and loss statements and to generally handle the accounting end of our business; this is a young and fast growing organization with plenty of opportunity for advancement to a man who will start in with us, learn our business, who has initiative combined with knowledge; in your reply please give complete list of your previous employers, giving your present employer's name if you are employed, and state your education; only those replies which give full details will be considered, and all replies will be held confidential; state salary you desire at start. T 466 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced bookkeeper, understanding controlling accounts, capable of taking trial balances and making up analysis; state experience, salary expected; treated confidential; interview first essential. M. I. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced double entry; import and export firm; state age, salary and experience. H 578 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.—A large, nationally known corporation have two openings for bright young men who are quick and accurate at figures, one to handle customers' ledger, another to handle stock ledger; must have had experience. Call Mr. Young, 616 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking entire charge of office, electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate; state salary and full particulars. W 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced trial balance, controlling accounts, for cotton converting goods house, closed Saturday, open Sunday; state experience and salary expected. H 544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced, thorough knowledge corporation accounting; state age, references, and salary expected. M 917 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in posting and trial balances; state salary required in own handwriting. T 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of books of 8th Av. art store; state age, experience, race, and salary. O 269 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, double entry; one familiar with installment work preferred. Castelberg's, 837½ Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; MUST BE ACCURATE, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE. APPLY AT 65 FRONT ST.

BOOKBINDER. — Union, for 38-inch cutter and Dexter folding machine; good position. Colyer & Seller, 870 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, about 45 years of age, by large wholesale concern for sales ledgers. T 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in the dress goods line. Write W 143 Times.

BOYS.
THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.
has several vacancies in its
mail and messenger department
for bright boys who
have had a grammar school or
high school education.
Applicants must be 16 years of age.
Salary to start, $10.
Call between 9 and 4
At employment office.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 RETHUNE ST.,
CORNER WEST ST., N. Y. C.,
6 blocks north of Christopher St.

BOYS. BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS,
STOCK BOYS,
BINDERY HELPERS.
Good opportunity to learn profitable trade; steady position; good hours; vacations with pay.
McCall, 236 West 37th.

BOYS,
BRIGHT, ACTIVE, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL ON FRIDAY, ROOM 858, 35TH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

BOYS.
Large insurance Christian corporation has permanent positions with unusual chances of advancement, for bright, well-mannered office boys who have graduated from grammar school or attended high school; address in own handwriting, stating references and nationality; salary $11. H 527 Times Downtown.

BOY in bank; good opportunity for bright boy; state age and salary. H 505 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 19 years, interested in telegraph work, are offered exceptional opportunities by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply Room 1705, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOYS,
16 or over, in various positions in office, including typing in order; pay increased every six months. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th St.

BOY about 17 years old for general work in downtown dry goods commission merchant's sales office; advancement with opportunity for salesmanship to right boy; salary start $10-$11; answer stating age, religion, references, and experience, if any. M 754 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, BRIGHT, WILLING WORKERS, TO LEARN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; $16 TO START. 291 6TH AV., 4TH FLOOR.

BOY wanted by advertising agency; an American lad with an appreciation of an opportunity to make a success in life; state education, religion, and wages. W 173 Times.

BOY
FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d St.

BOYS wanted to deliver typewriters; salary $10-$12 per week; opportunity for advancement. Apply Employment Department, Nelson Typewriter Co., Room 611, 305 Broadway.

BOYS.—New York Stock Exchange house requires two (2) bright, willing boys to act as runners; write, stating age, references and salary expected, Address "Runners," P. O. Box 880, New York City.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY wanted in a large office downtown; boy 15-16; chance to learn business; short hours, lots of work; answer, should state education, age, and salary. M 783 Times Downtown.

BOY, Christian firm, for general office work; good chance for advancement; must be of good family and well recommended; state experience if any and salary expected. T. O., 827 Times.

BOY wanted in office of publishing house; one who lives with parents preferred and who wishes a position with good opportunities for advancement. Surgery Publishing Co., 15 East 26th St.

BOY, STRONG, AMBITIOUS, OVER 16, TO WORK IN STOCK AND PACKING DEPARTMENT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $12. LOUIS ROSENHEIM CO., 119 WEST 24TH ST.

BOY.—BY LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY; WONDERFUL CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL OR WRITE, ROOM 715, 244 4TH AV.

BOY, 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY in editor's office; hours 9:30 to 5:30, Saturdays half holiday; must be quick, intelligent and of neat appearance; $10 to start. Apply Room 6, 9th floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOY.—High school graduate to assist in accounting department of manufacturing concern; excellent prospects; state salary expected. J 677 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, residing in Manhattan or Brooklyn, for general office work; good future; state salary. W 10 Times.

BOYS, two, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house as messengers; experience not necessary; state salary and references. Address H 497 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years of age as assistant mail clerk in the office of a manufacturer; must come well recommended; state salary expected. M 729 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for night work in composing room; hours, 7 P. M. to 3 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., fourth floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOYS WANTED.—General office work; bright and gentlemanly; advancement; $10 per month to start. Yorkshire Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

BOY about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $35 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1408, 440 4th Av.

BOY wanted for office work, to be trained as traveling salesman; Christian firm; write giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 241 Times.

BOY, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, 16 TO 18, FOR OFFICE WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY RUHMANN & SEABREY CO., 15 UNION SQUARE WEST.

BOYS, American, clean cut, willing, ambitious, familiar with downtown New York; salary $10. The Barr Shipping Co., 26 Beaver St., N. Y.

BOY wanted to run errands in moving picture business; excellent chance for advancement. Apply G. R. Grant, 8 West 40th St.

BOYS wanted to deliver packages for commission house; must live with parents and come highly recommended; good opportunity. Write, stating age, W 132 Times.

BOYS IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; ADVANCEMENT TO STOCK; STATE AGE. A 126 TIMES.

BOY.—Office, large Christian concern; must be of good family, well recommended; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $10 weekly. A 119 Times.

BOYS,
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
M. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 32D ST.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av. New York City.

BOY wanted, about 15; excellent opportunity for advancement with a large, old-established Christian firm. Apply 261 Broadway, New York. Room 1115.

BOY wanted, young American, Christian; real estate office; $10 to start; permanent position with advancement. Bowman, 115 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, some high school training preferred; general office work; good opportunity. Frank B. Hall & Co., Insurance, 60 Maiden Lane, New York City.

BOY WANTED; very good chance for advancement; in wholesale mail order house; $10 to start; references. Saul L. Solofson Bros., 21-23 Maiden Lane.

BOYS,
for errands, in office large downtown wholesale house. Call Mr. Zimmerman, 10-14 Leonard St.

BOY wanted for general office work; good chance for advancement, in marine insurance office. Frank B. Hall & Co., 58 Beaver St.

BOYS.—$36 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOYS in office of large manufacturing concern; experience not essential; good chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. H 567 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15, no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $40 per mo. to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1408, 440 4th Av.

BOYS.—Several clean-cut boys, of good family, willing to start in stock of large lace and embroidery house; bright future assured. S. & A. Stern, 57 5th Av.

BOY.—$11 to start and excellent opportunity for advancement; newspaper office. See Mr. Marmo, between 9 and 10 A. M., Daily News Record, 9 East 13th St.

BOY, bright, active, wanted for office work and wholesale woolen house. Address Opportunity, K 96 Times.

BOY wanted, for office; must be bright, and experienced. Apply 9:30 A. M., G. Washington Sales Co., Inc., 334 5th Av.

BOY for messenger and office work in downtown corporation; salary, $16. Write particulars, T 550 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15 years old for real estate office; rapid advancement. Call 116 West 45th St., 10th floor.

BOYS.—Active, under 18; of established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY wanted by large corporation; excellent chance for advancement; good pay; permanent. W 161 Times.

BOY, bright, intelligent, exceptional opportunity. Call at Desk M, 7 East 15th St., between 2 and 11 A. M.

BOY wanted by export house; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. H 549 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in mailing dept. of large merchandise house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; chance of advancement; start $10 per week. J 680 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16, make themselves useful around shipping department. H 566 Times Downtown.

BOY for large cane brokers' office; must be quick and intelligent. Call after 9. Bagot & Co., 45 John St.

BOY WANTED.—Strong boy to assist in shipping department and carry salesmen's samples. 11th floor, 219 Fifth Av.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, 653 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, gentlemanly boy, over 16 years, to learn advertising; good salary. Call 9 A. M. Friday, Room 215, 46 Broad St.

BOY for office, and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. R. O., 139 Times.

BOY, BRIGHT, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE. APPLY HEIL & STERN, 1,185 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted 16 work inside, $12 per week. Call ninth floor, Cir Department, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St.

BOYS, 17 YEARS AND OVER, FOR STOCK; SALARY $12 TO START. REIS, 194 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted in Christian import and export house, excellent opportunity. Apply Room 2788, 17 Battery Place.

BOY
for advertising office. 110 West 40th St., Room 1602.

BOY for office of large printing concern; good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Nevins, Church Press, 135 William St.

BOY wanted in Christian law office; salary $9. Apply Room 1202, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY wanted in large law office for Christian firm; good pay and advancement. Apply room 1425, 165 B'way.

BOY wanted immediately, by steamship brokerage house; excellent opportunity; advancement. Room 568, 11 Broadway.

BOY to assist shipping clerk and run errands; chance for promotion. Swenarton & Failey, 25 East 21st St.

BOY, errands, shipping department mercantile establishment; rapid advancement; $10. O 262 Times.

BOY, 17-18, knowledge of mimeograph and addressograph machines; salary $14; good opportunity. Apply 116, 90 West Broadway.

BOY for errands and office work. Apply National Enameling & Stamping Co., 411 5th Av., corner 37th St., 10th floor.

BOYS, RUN ERRANDS; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER, 1,901 BOSTON ROAD.

BOY, intelligent, willing, for general office in large lace house; big opportunity for hustler. Call Fred't Hasker, 31 West 21st.

BOYS, errands, for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

BOY wanted in law office. Room 1043, 42 Broadway.

BOY to make himself generally useful. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

BOY wanted in export office. International Overseas Corp., 132 Front St.

BOYS wanted for stock work in dry goods house. T 497 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to work in newspaper office. Inquire Morning Telegraph, 326 8th Av.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room; good opportunity. W 149 Times.

BOY wanted for office work, $13-$14 per week. W 158 Times.

BOYS, 16, keep parcel post records; mercantile house. H 565 Times Downtown.

BOY, generally useful, wholesale laces; good writer; $10; advancement. Merk, 276 Canal.

BOYS for office of wholesale and importing house. Apply 36 Hudson St.

BOY for office; neat, accurate; good penman. Call F. S. & Co., 30 East 20th.

BOY wanted by wholesale business; state age, references. H 568 Times Downtown.

BRASS MOULDER on plumbing supply, 48 hours, good pay, steady work; no labor trouble. Hudson Brass Works, 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

BRIGHT BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Address "Y. B.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BUSHELMEN, men's clothing; good pay. J. Gumpel & Son, 1211 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BUYER AND MANAGER.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE
has opening for buyer and manager in cloak and suit department.
M. BLUMSTEIN,
150TH ST. AND 3D AV., BRONX.

BUYER WANTED.

Buyer of boys' clothing and men's furnishings wanted for our basement store by Gilchrist Company, Boston. Apply this week, Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BUYER assistant, staple groceries, selling experience desirable; experienced executive with knowledge of markets, able handle chain stores; integrity, efficiency, long service essential; big prospects right man. W 561 Times Downtown.

CANDY MAKERS

wanted for the following departments: A man for cream and A. B. gum, first-class man for all grades of marshmallow, first-class man for all kinds of panwork. Address the D. L. Clark Co., P. O. Box 801, Pittsburgh, Penn.

CARPET LAYERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF COMPETENT CARPET LAYERS; STEADY POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

CARPENTERS wanted, first-class, for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

CASE MAKERS on jewelry cases; 44 hours week; wages $27 up; strictly union shop. H. E. Schoenewerk, 57 Maiden Lane.

CHAUFFEUR, private

Tomorrow 2:30 P. M.

Advertisements for the Want Section of Sunday's New York Times must be in the Times Building tomorrow at 2:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Ambitious and determined men, with or without selling experience, who qualify for us are trained to sell on commission the securities of an established financial institution, nearly 16 years in business paying dividends of 8% annually, besides adding to a healthy surplus; our salesmen earn $100 or more weekly; you can do it. Call E. H. Spence & Co., 1 Madison Ave. day or evening, or 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade wanted for one of the most unusual stock offerings that has been presented to the public in many years; this stock is on a dividend-paying basis; several national banks, Dun's and Bradstreets' as reference; this is a strictly commission basis; if you are interested we ask that you make personal investigation. Sales Manager, 419 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—We want the services of a salesman and demonstrator to call on the dental profession and demonstrate filling materials; must be man of good character, clean-cut; we prefer some one who has had experience in the drug trade; he must live in New York; if applicant is satisfactory position will be permanent; good salary to right party. W 129 Times.

SALESMEN.

Opening for three real live salesmen with progressive house selling tools, hardware, and supplies to factories and machine shops; must have a large acquaintanceship among buyers of this material within radius of 25 miles of New York City; commission, with drawing account or straight salary. Phone Franklin 3737, ask for Mr. Severy.

SALESMEN.—Downtown banking and security house has an opening for three top-notch security salesmen; experience not essential; clean-cut hustlers who have made big incomes preferred; straight commission; unusual opportunity for such men; unusual opportunity is offered. Address K 149 Times.

SALESMEN.

The Street, the illustrated financial weekly, requires the services of several first-class men for its subscription department; highest commission paid, which may be drawn upon immediately. See Mr. Sidell, "The Street, Inc.," 49 Wall St.

SALESMEN wanted, two neat-appearing young men, for outside specialty work; also young man that is capable of handling men for magazine club offer; opportunity for advancement to right party; salary and commission. Apply after 9 A. M., 16 Court St., Room 65, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—NEW READY-SELLING OFFICE BINDER; BIG COMMISSION; FIRST-CLASS PROPOSITION; RIGHT MAN IN RIGHT; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. E. S. BESTON & CO., 212 WEST 59T.

SALESMEN WANTED; NEW YORK OFFICE TRADE; EXCEPTIONAL LINE, HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; COMMISSION ONLY. CALL KRISEL SOLOMON, 521 FIFTH AV.

SALESMEN for realty brokerage concern to sell one and two family and apartment houses in Greater New York; new live leads daily; wonderful opportunity for hustlers; commission. Associated Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMEN, well acquainted with garage and automobile accessory trade, to sell nationally advertised polish; excellent opportunity; salary and commission. 276 Broadway, Room 815, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMEN, well acquainted with grocery, hardware, and drug trade, to sell nationally advertised polish; salary. Call 1,476 Broadway, Room 515, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN for outside trade; must be well experienced in the notion line; very good opportunity; salary or commission. Apply Binder, 54 Orchard St.

SALESMEN, well acquainted with wholesale grocery trade, to sell nationally advertised polish; salary. Call 1,476 Broadway, Room 515, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN, inside; commercial stationery store, downtown; must understand loose leaf, blank books, and general line; also window dressing; give experience. J. 602 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, ladies' coat house, for Penn., Ohio to Chicago; also city men with good following only; commission basis; communications treated confidential. Box R-614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants to add to staff competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 277 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced in retail furniture business. We want men who can appreciate good treatment, good pay, and a steady position. State age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. T 519 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Experienced motor truck salesmen wanted on commission basis; financial proposition for producers. Beas-mer Motor Truck Company, 506 West 55th St., New York City.

SALESMAN, furniture; one experienced in installment lines; steady position; good salary. Michaels & Co., 829 Broadway, corner Park Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, to sell 10,000—40W association electric lamps at cut price; big commission. Wall Star Electric Company, 252 West 41st St.

SALESMEN wanted by silk and cotton house to call on the manufacturing trade; state qualifications and drawing account wanted. W 170 Times.

SALESMAN for grinding wheels, for Brooklyn; commission basis; must be clean cut and aggressive. Write T 527 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to handle a very high-grade specialty line of boys' suits for fine trade; commission basis; experienced men only need apply. S. P., 612 Times.

SALESMAN, wanted for clothing department; must have some experience. Apply M. Konner & Co., 174-176 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMAN, who is acquainted with hotel trade in New York, to sell meat, provisions. M 686 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; commission basis; commercial motion pictures; very good possibilities for wide-awake man. G 168 Times.

SALESMEN.—Stock and bank salesmen wanted; commission basis; state record, references, terms. F 749 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, calling on office trade, to sell pencils on liberal commission basis. United States Pencil Co., 487 Broadway.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR, first class. Wireless Improvement, 47 West St., below Rector.

SHIPPING CLERK.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CAPABLE MANAGING SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF LADIES' WAISTS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. W. A., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT wanted in lace importing house; must have experience and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected, Importor, W 138 Times.

SHOES.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED

SHOE SALESMEN.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

9TH FLOOR.

SHOEMAN

FOR HEAD OF STOCK; A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT UNDER BUYER; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. "D. E.," 117 TIMES.

SPECIFICATION WRITER, competent, for New York City attorney's office; chance for advancement; state past experience and salary expected. Address Attorney, 416 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-ENGLISH SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.

Wanted, a young man, American, preferably college graduate, of good appearance, to act as secretary to chief executive in home office and on occasional trips to other countries; English and Spanish stenography absolutely essential; only applicants of the highest calibre having the above qualifications considered. Reply immediately to C. F., Box 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

BEGINNER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

JOHN S. ELLS & SONS,
604-610 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to act as assistant in credit department of a manufacturing concern, preferably between 20 and 25 years of age; state experience and salary expected. Box 35, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian-American, young, of good address, must be thoroughly conversant both languages, to interpret and act as secretary. Apply today, 10:30 A. M. to noon, Reed, Room 507 Longacre Building, Broadway-42d St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Splendid opening for young man with about a year's experience; permanent position; fast growing magazine publishing business; salary $15; more when qualified. Axoth, 1400 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by mercantile concern; young man who is thoroughly experienced; good chance for advancement; must be of good family and well recommended; state experience and salary expected. H 576 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER and CARD WRITER.—Permanent position for competent man. Louis Harris, Montclair, N. J.

X-RAY DENTAL RADIOGRAPHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED MAN; STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. F 338 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN

FOR STOCK ROOM

IN LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

OF MAGAZINE.

GIVE REFERENCE

AND SALARY DESIRED.

U B 462 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN

AS ASSISTANT PACKERS, CHECKERS, AND SHEET WRITERS IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT RETAIL STORE. APPLY BEFORE 10 A. M.

DE PINNA,
5th Av. at 50th St.

YOUNG MAN with statistical or accounting experience for supervisory position offering excellent opportunity. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 25 years old, as assistant in accounting department; must have thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and details of customers' ledgers, &c., having at least three years' business experience; advancement as soon as ability is shown; do not reply unless you state age, experience, references and minimum salary desired. Y 20 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Downtown bank has opening for young man who has had experience in handling travelers' letters of credit and travelers' checks; your reply will be considered confidential; state previous experience and salary desired; excellent opportunity for advancement. M 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, some knowledge of printing or bookbinding; one who is capable of training himself to act as assistant in manufacturing department of a publisher; excellent opportunity for the right man. W 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a prominent cotton goods house for stock department; a fine chance for advancement for a bright, ambitious young man; salary to start $14. W 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, for accounting department of large New York corporation. Answer, giving education, experience, age, religion, and salary expected, L 537 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian firm, for general office work; good chance for advancement; must be of good family and well recommended; state experience and salary expected. K. M., 342 Times.

YOUNG MAN in insurance office that can do stenography and typewriting. Call 10:30 to 12:45, Bachrach, 120 Broadway, Room 821.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years old, wanted as junior clerk in uptown bank; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. T 551 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in care and training of boys. Apply evenings, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., South Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for general office work in advertising department of large concern; state full particulars in own handwriting. M 784 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for night work in cut department, $19 per week. Call ninth floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. at 36th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

YOUNG MAN to make self useful in office, and also assist in shipping department; good chance for advancement to right party. Leska Dress, 14 West 24th St.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale jewelry firm to run errands and handle shipping; no experience necessary; excellent advancement. H 683 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some experience in bookbinding and glueing; steady position; excellent chance for advancement. Barse & Hopkins, 28 West 23d St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, clean cut, outside position; one having conveying talent; experience unnecessary; state salary to start; advancement; give phone. T 529 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, as typist and file clerk; $15 to start; 8 to 5. D 851 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to assist in shipping department; able to operate typewriter. De Graff & Palmer, 881 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, beginner, typewriting, mercantile establishment; rapid advancement; $12. O 261 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in shipping room; cloak and suit experience. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, stenographer, Excello Rubber Co., 225 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, to assist in stock room. Fred Gretsch, 60 Broadway, B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced in export forwarding. Room 528, 30 Church St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, office work; knowledge stenography. 45 Great Jones St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Work in swatch department of large clothing concern. H. Limmer & Co., 28 West 23d St.

YOUTHS.—Learn care goods, wholesale importing business; advancement assured. H 518 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, 18, receiving department mercantile house; general assistant. H 590 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MAKE YOURSELF A

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT

IN FIVE MONTHS.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $35-$50 A WEEK.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS EARN $50-$300 A WEEK.

If you are ambitious to become a successful accountant our training should enable you to make yourself a Junior Accountant, earning from $35 to $50 a week within five months, and WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS should qualify you for a position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert at a salary of at least $75 a week, with possibilities of double that or more.

It is only a question of industry—a fixed purpose to devote a few spare hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent certified public accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with just pride; we can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION, or

TELEPHONE FOR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
112 West 42d St.,
(General Eastern Office.)
Telephone Bryant 8020.
Open Evenings.

GUARANTEED POSITIONS

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$125 per month

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All expenses

for Radio Operators.
We can qualify you in four months.
Apply at once.

Y. M. C. A. Radio School,
151 East 86th St., New York; Tel. Lenox 6051.

Best Radio School in America.

MEN WANTED with knowledge of building construction for responsible positions; great building boom coming; 75,000 houses needed in New York alone; our course of instruction is thoroughly practical and under the direction of successful expert engineers, who give each student personal attention; call, write, or phone for free and only complete building construction school in New York.

EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 6051.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Let us help you to master it. Training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1462) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask us for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

Thousands are holding positions for which they are not suited. They do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 7th Av., at 20th St., New York.

LEARN THIS LUCRATIVE PROFESSION.

There is an urgent demand for vocational counselors. Our course in mental analysis and vocational guidance will qualify you. Our Fall course now forming. Write, call or phone Chelsea 4054 for booklet "B" and free ticket to a teaching session. Merton Institute, 96 6th Av., at 15th St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1462) for informative booklet No. 10, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.

Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students; write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for book and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN; big demand; we train you by mail for high salaried hotel position; get twenty years' experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, interesting work, exceptional opportunities; send for free book today. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Individual instruction. Students on probation. Graduates registered.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin. Room 707 Singer Building. Cortlandt 4563.

ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES

now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

115 BROADWAY (Near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Below are listed several positions representative of our large list of positions, which must be filled at once. An early interview Friday morning will give an opportunity to connect with a first rate, reliable house:

BOOKKEEPER: Auto accessories, run full set, $30; BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST: Electric Company, $25; BOOKKEEPER: Milk farm, near Poughkeepsie, $30 and board; BOOKKEEPER AND AUDITOR: Manufacturing concern, $50; ASST. BOOKKEEPER: To do cost work. Fine chance to become head of cost department, $18.

STENOGRAPHER: Export house, some experience in details of export shipping, $30; STENOGRAPHER: Railroad, $20; STENOGRAPHER: Steamship, $20; STENOGRAPHER: Wood products company, $25.

STOCK LEDGER CLERKS (6): Chemical house, first-class opportunity, $25; LEDGER CLERKS (3): On accounts receivable, must be good, rapid advancement sure, $22; CLERK: For transportation department, ability desired more than experience, $20; CLERK: High class general clerk to learn advertising business, $18; JR. CLERKS (18): We have 15 vacancies to fill with a number of the finest houses in the city. Young men looking for the future will do well to investigate these openings, $12-$17; TYPIST: To do billing, high-class textile house, $20.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
1 WEST 34TH ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, one with credits, collections; must be thoroughly experienced; expert, import line, $35.
BOOKKEEPER. — $30; position, Newark, N. J.
BOOKKEEPER—Office manager, $35-$30; Bronx.
BOOKKEEPER—Assistant, $25-$22.
LEDGER CLERK—$16.
TYPIST—$12-$14.
STENOGRAPHER—French, English, $125 month.
STENOGRAPHER—$30-$25.
BOYS—$14.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
Wall St. Specialists, 74 Broadway.
BOOKKEEPER, expert, forwarding, $30; stenographers, $23-$25; file clerk, law office, $20-$25; clerks, boys, $12-$15.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
Wall St. Specialists, 74 Broadway.
Wall St. bookkeepers, $45-$25; stock transfer clerks, $35; card board boy, head runner; many others; register free.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, PRESENT SERIES.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 FLEET MODEL.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 Suburban Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 SEDAN.
FRANKLIN 1914 SEDAN.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC sedan, late 1917, in wonderful condition; new paint, new tires; bargain, $2,700. Seen at Folmer's Garage, 214 East 24th St. Gramercy 1789.

CADILLAC, 7-8 cylinder, 7 passenger, late model; runs and looks like new; extra tires; will sacrifice; make offer. Edward W. Gillice, 2,108 Grand Concourse, at 181st St.

CADILLAC 1916, 7-passenger touring; consigned to us by owner; used months; make offer. Cadillac Auto Exchange, 50th St., corner 7th Av. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC Limousine, 1914 model; two years in storage; excellent mechanical condition; full equipment; new cord tires. O'Brien, 624 Madison Av. 9274 Plaza.

CADILLAC, REO, HUDSON; sedan or similar make wanted; will pay up to $2,000 cash; no junk. Bowman & Meyer, Inc., 352 East 149th St.

CADILLAC 1918 limousine; excellent condition; price reasonable. Seen 1,780 Broadway, Cook Macconnell.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN.

Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,850 cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC,

Type 57, Victoria; perfect condition; price $1,750; terms. 3907 Woolworth Building.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE, ALSO TOURING CAR; A1 CONDITION; AS GOOD AS NEW. M. KAPLAN, 214 WEST 65TH ST.

CADILLAC roadster, "8"; in excellent condition; owner leaving town. White Plains, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 3630.

CADILLAC Sedan, present series; velour upholstering; like new. Marco, N. W. corner 59th and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; demonstration. Gotham, 1,604 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC, 1919, Victoria; practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger chummy roadster. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1919, sport model, 4-passenger, recent delivery, car new. 888 7th Av., corner 56th St. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC, 1918 touring; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger touring; fine condition; many extras. 1930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1919, four-passenger; cords; little used; like new. Rae, 3800 Circle.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, with extra glass enclosure; all side curtains. Circle 5902.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-passenger touring; almost new; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1918 coupe, beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1918 sedan; perfect beauty; bargain; inspect at 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CHALMERS sedan, 1917 model; new tires and in good condition; will trade for good touring or roadster. J. E. Nugent, 1 Catherine St., Newburg, N. Y.

CHANDLER, 1917, 7-passenger, privately owned and driven; good condition; Fleetle shock absorbers. 1,930 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS, all 1920 models, including light deliveries and trucks, small cash payment, balance long and easy installments; prompt deliveries. Simon, Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service, Concourse, Bronx Service Station, Webster Av., cor. 181st St.

CHEVROLET.—RARE OPPORTUNITY. Late 1918 practically new baby grand touring; $475 cash, balance $75 eight monthly payments; new car guarantee; any demonstration. Authorized Chevrolet Agency, 351 East 149th. Melrose 10082.

COLE, Summer top and side curtains; brand new; will sell cheap, as I am putting on sedan. Circle 4700.

COLE Aero eight 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

CUNNINGHAM, 1919 sedan; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

1 DODGE BROTHERS Chassis.
1 Dodge Brothers Screen Delivery.
1 Dodge Brothers Coupe.
1 Dodge Brothers Taxi Limousine.

1 Chalmers limousine, 1917.....$1,150
1 Studebaker panel delivery..... 275
1 Overland panel delivery..... 250
1 Overland panel delivery..... 300
1 White delivery with half van body.. 450
1 Ford panel delivery..... 250
1 Chevrolet panel delivery..... 250
1 Ford First Call wagon..... 500
2 Stewart panel deliveries.....
1 Lippart-Stephens panel delivery..... 300
1 General Vehicle Electric ½-ton truck. 1,500
1 Allen touring car.....
1 Chevrolet touring car.....

FORD COMPANY.
109 West 64th Street.
Telephone Columbus 7100.

DODGE black and white taxicab; new motor; equipped with clock; will sell cheap. S. Rosen, 91 Throop Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Williamsburg 4588.

DODGE 1918 touring; winter top; oversize Penn tires; extra electric horn, bumper; operated 1,000 miles; sacrifice $800. Seen 2-4, at 540 West 24th.

DODGE sedan, 1918; good as a new car, been in storage for some time; price $1,350. Telephone Audubon 2617. No dealers please.

DODGE sedan 1918; beautiful condition. 1778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE, 1918 runabout; almost new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE sedan, run 5,800 miles; like new. Write 350 West 56th St. Apt. 7-E.

DODGE 1918 touring; $850; 1917, touring, $750. Wisner, 210 West 48th, garage.

ESSEX 1919, 5-passenger; new condition. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 1751.

FORD trucks, 4-ton, ¾-ton, complete with body; all in good running order; price reasonable. Phone H. Cohn, Morningside 7451.

FORDS; prompt delivery, small amount down, balance monthly. Ponzone, Woodlawn 1137.

FORD cars on easy payments; small amount down, balance $10 monthly; prompt delivery. M 1236 Times Bronx.

FORDS.—Touring, roadsters, suburban, coupelette, commercial. 20th Century Auto., 220 West 58th.

FORD touring, 1918-1919 model; state full particulars. Phone Greeley 797.

For sale.—A sedan, inclosed drive body, made by Fleetwood; finely upholstered; taken from Lancia car; $1,000. Address owner, D. F. Regan, P. O. Box 164, Grand Central Station.

FRANKLIN, 9A Sedan, Adams William top.
FRANKLIN, 9A Town car, repainted.
FRANKLIN, 9A Touring, wire wheels.
FRANKLIN, 9B Chummy, 5 months old. WHITE, last 30 h.p. Landaulet, like new. ESSEX, 1918 Touring, 3,550 miles, $1,200. BUICK, 1918 Touring. LANCIA, Spec. Tour. STUTZ, 1918 Touring. NAT'L, 1918 Touring. LOCO., 1915 Touring. NAT'L, 1916 Limo.
Used Car Dept. H. G. KULL, Manager.
4th Floor. 225 West 58th St. 4th Floor.

FRANKLIN touring, Series 9A; body like new; mechanically sound; new cord tires; private owner; no dealers; $1,700. Call Stevens, Rector 9000, for appointment.

FRANKLIN Chummy roadster and limousine, late models, excellent condition; reasonable. Phone D. B. McElwee, Jr., Morristown 111.

FRANKLIN sedan 1917, also 1917 touring; absolutely perfect. 1,778 Broadway, Circle 1417.

FRANKLIN, series 9, 1918, two-passenger roadster; 18,000 miles; bargain at $1,500. Cortlandt 1711, between 8:30 and 9:30.

HAYNES 1917 6-CYLINDER TOURING; EXCELLENT CONDITION; MILEAGE 7,500; GOOD SHOES EXTRAS; $1,250. WRITE G. 154 EAST 82D ST.

HUDSON Super-six sedan; elegantly equipped; has bumpers, front and rear; Boyce motometer, and other extras; will accept your car as part payment. See Doyle's car, 415 East 54th.

HUDSON "6" SUPER 6" CABRIOLET.

Practically new; painted blue; with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Tully, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON Super-six limousine; beautiful condition, little used; must sacrifice for private family; owner going abroad; price $2,600; can be seen 222 West 88d.

HUDSON COUPE, series M, 1918; all new Kelly tires; many other extras. Cadillac Auto Exchange, northwest corner 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

HUDSON sedan 1918 and 1917; exceptional appearance. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

HUDSON sedan, model 5; can't be told from new; mechanically perfect; new slip covers; bargain. Columbus 1887.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger speedster; wire wheels. Behrman, 2,180 Broadway; 8581 Schuyler.

HUDSON 1917 limousine; run 5,000 miles; excellent condition. Phone Rhinelander 1130.

HUDSON cabriolet 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car 1919 and 1917. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

HUDSON touring 1918 and 1917; A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE, late 1918, run 7,000 miles; perfect condition; trade smaller car. Letter only, Schwarz, 1,216 College Av.

HURLBURT ¾-ton, Oneida 5-ton, almost new; Commers 1½-ton; all in good running condition. Phone 361 Wall, Coney Island 3151, after 7 P. M.

HURLBURT 3½-ton, Gramm 3-ton; both in good running order. Phone Sheldon, St. Nicholas 2094, after 7 P. M.

LANCIA touring car for sale, 1913 model, in first-class condition. Address Owner, D. F. Regan, P. O. Box 164, Grand Central Station.

LANCIA touring car, for sale, 1913 model, in first-class condition. Address Owner, D. F. Regan, P. O. Box 164, Grand Central Station.

CADILLAC 1917 RUNABOUT; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; EQUIPPED WITH 6 CORD TIRES; NOW IN DAILY USE; MILEAGE 24,000; PRICE $1,500. TELE. BEEKMAN 4700. ANDREESEN, 31 FULTON ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LIBERTY chummy 1918, slightly used. 1,778 Broadway, 57th; one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,604 Broadway. Circle 3572.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 touring, perfect condition; new cord tires; sacrifice, $2,850; will take small car in trade. Circle 1037.

LOCOMOBILE 1918 limousine, slightly used, for sale. Seen 1,780 Broadway, Cook Macconnell.

MACCAR 2½-ton and Chase 3½-ton, both with rack bodies and tops; thoroughly overhauled; with consider time payments. Phone McPeak, Fordham 6430.

MARMON 1918, stub roadster; car almost new; must sacrifice; no dealers. C. L. Crowe, Columbus 2127.

MARMON 1917 sedan, like new, perfect condition; reasonable, need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, 1918 chummy roadster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

MARMON touring, just delivered; big reduction for quick sale. Columbus 1887.

MAXWELL 1918, 5-passenger, excellent condition; make offer. Lexington Motor Co., Broadway, corner 61st. Columbus 1200.

MAXWELL touring, 1918, perfect throughout; driven 5,000 miles; any demonstration. 1,085 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 22-72, four-passenger touring; perfect running condition; looks like new; two spare wheels with new tires; price $2,850. H. F. Carrington, Flatbush and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1918, 3-25, 7-passenger touring; in dead storage nine months; actual mileage 2,000; original shoes, 7th Av. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

PACKARD 1919 Fleetwood suburban sedan, 3-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PACKARD twin touring limousine body; fit 135-235. Pyramid Garage, 4009 Columbus.

PACKARD 1917 twin six limousine; almost new; bargain car; examine. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1919, 1-35, touring; overhauled, repainted. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway.

PAIGE 1918 Essex flight 7 passenger in excellent condition; reasonable for quick sale. Garage, 305 West 79th.

PEERLESS 1919 8 cylinder 7 passenger touring, like new; bargain. 161 Lincoln St., near Graham Av., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 2817.

PEERLESS, 1917, chummy roadster; 15,000 miles; $1,950; two new Goodyear cord spares. Cortlandt 1711, between 8:30 and 9:30.

PEERLESS sedan, seven-passenger super eight; late model; $2,800; present market value $3,100. Exhibit, 305 West 79th.

PEERLESS limousine, present series; practically new; Silvertown cord tires. Gotham, 1,604 Broadway. Circle 3572.

PEERLESS, 1918 limousine; practically new; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th, Meyer.

RENAULT 20-30 LIMOUSINE, 1913, AS GOOD AS NEW. M. KAPLAN, 214 WEST 65TH ST.

PIERCE ARROW, Dual Valve, 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., Brougham.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 4-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., Lim. Land.
PIERCE ARROW, 1917, 66 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, Series 7, 38 h.p., Land.
PIERCE ARROW, Series 3, 38 h.p., 5-p. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, Ser. 3, 48 h.p., 7-p. tour.
PIERCE ARROW, Series 3, 48 h.p., Lim.
PIERCE ARROW, Series 3, 48 h.p., Land.
PIERCE ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE.
BROADWAY, COR. 57TH ST., CIRCLE 157.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 6-38, five-passenger touring; privately owned; perfect general condition. Smith, 154 West 124th St. Morningside 151.

PIERCE-ARROW "48" touring, with Westinghouse absorbers. Seen 1,780 Broadway, Cook Macconnell.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917 town landaulet, fine condition. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

POPE-HARTFORD late 1914, Westinghouse shock absorber, 7-seat touring; first-class condition. Owner, 619 9th Av. Bryant 3873. Garage, 536 West 42d St.

REO, 5-passenger sedan; wonderful condition, little used; must sacrifice for private family; owner going abroad; price $2,600; can be seen 222 West 88d.

REO, 5 passenger touring, self-starter, electrical equipment; bargain. Geoffrey, 540 West 55d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH; rare opportunity; practically new; $875 cash, balance $375 eight monthly payments; new car guarantee; any demonstration desired. 225 East 149th St. Melrose 10082.

STANDARD "8" TOURING.

Almost new; wire wheels, tan seat covers, extra new tires; sacrifice for $1,675 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STANLEY STEAM CARS.
1919 7-passenger touring.
1918 7-passenger touring.
1917 5-passenger roadster.
1917 5-passenger touring.
1917 5-passenger sedan.
R. & E. MOTORS CO., INC.,
57 South Broadway,
Yonkers,
N. Y.

STANLEY steam car, 1919, 4-passenger, in first class condition; can be seen any time; $2,900. Joseph Jewkes, 10 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STERNBERG 7-ton dump with hoist, rebuilt; Sternberg 2-ton, rebuilt; on time or cash. Phone A. Gordon, Morningside 4690.

STUDEBAKER, 1917. THE ONLY CAR OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK; 6 cylinders, small four-passenger touring car, SPECIAL BREWSTER BODY, six wire wheels and bumper; mechanically absolutely perfect; no dealers. Telephone morning between 9 and 12. 8486 Schuyler.

STUTZ, almost new, six passenger touring car; run 1,000 miles; car delivered Aug. 5, 1919; owner leaving town. Can be seen Liberty Garage, Inc., 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ six-passenger touring car; six wire wheels and tires; perfect mechanical condition; no dealers. Rogers, 1,540 Broadway. Bryant 7168.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following resolution was adopted by the Stockholders of Fredericks & Van Cott, Inc.:

"RESOLVED, that the name of this Corporation, Fredericks & Van Cott, Inc., be changed to that of Van Cott Bros., Incorporated, and that proper certificates of the change of name to Van Cott Bros., Incorporated, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

ELBERT VAN COTT, Secretary.
MORTIMER VAN COTT, JR., President.
MILLS & NANRY, Attorneys for the Corporation, Lucas Building, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ON AUG. 30, 1919, THE PROPERTY OF Walter Apgar & Co. was sold to James F. Mawson, who will continue the trucking business under the name of Walter Apgar & Co. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same to

WALTER APGAR,
Northwest corner 22d and Arch Sts.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED AS TO THE whereabouts of one James Brennan, who disappeared from the home of his guardian, Patrick Lynch, on Morningside Heights in the year 1908. Said Brennan was 19 years of age at the time of his disappearance. Height 5 feet 6 inches, dark hair, brown eyes.

TAYLOR, JACKSON, BROPHY & NASH, Attorneys, 30 Pine St., New York City.

SHIPWORKERS FIGHT FOR HALF HOLIDAY

Ten Thousand Will Quit at Noon Today in Effort to Keep Summer Hours.

LONGSHOREMEN MAY GO OUT

Strike of 70,000 for $1.25 an Hour Is Threatened—Sugar Employees' Wages Raised.

Announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, at 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, that 10,000 shipyard workers employed in Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and New Jersey, would quit work tomorrow noon instead of at the end of the day, as a protest against giving up the half holiday on Saturday, which they have had all Summer. Officials of the union said that the action of the men was not to be interpreted as a strike, but simply a refusal to give up their half holiday.

In case the employers refuse to take the men back when they report for work on Monday morning, it was said by the officials of the union, the association, which has a total membership of 200,000 in the United States, is prepared to use its financial resources to support the men during the lockout. It was said that the union has money enough in its chest to support the men for two years. The officials expressed the opinion that such a step would not be necessary as they believed the owners would accede to the demand of the men for a forty-four hour week. It was also stated that a movement was to be started shortly for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, to go into effect on Oct. 1.

In addition to the threatened strike of the shipyard workers, 70,000 longshoremen in this port will stop work if their demands for $1.25 an hour, with $2 an hour for overtime, are not met by the steamship lines by Sept. 30, when the present wage agreement ends.

An increase of 5 cents an hour in the pay of the 1,500 employes of the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City was announced yesterday by the officials of the company. The increase was granted voluntarily, as it was said the men have made no demands on the company.

The strike of the feeders and pressmen at the plant of the Publishers Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, still remained a deadlock yesterday, officials of the company declining to recognize any other union but the International Union. The local unions to which the strikers belong are involved in a controversy with the international organization, according to William McCue, an official of the latter, who said the situation could not be compromised.

"The question is whether the radical element in labor shall gain control," he said. "The company said they would rather deal with the International Union, and the local unions stepped in and said it could not. The country is facing a time when stability must be assured and radical elements must not be allowed to bring labor into ill repute."

Officials of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company stated yesterday afternoon that despite the strike of some of its employes, all of the company's production plants in the borough were being operated under normal conditions and that more gas was being used by the consumers. The strikers denied that there had been any defections from their ranks and repeated the assertion that operations at the plants were becoming more and more crippled.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Hall, Capt. C. P., retired.
Colley, Cmdr. R. B., to command the Bush.
Mee, Cmdr. E., assigned to Mine Sweeping Div. No. 5.
Meehan, Lt. Cmdr. J. H. B., to the Patoka.
Brereton, Lt. Cmdr. W. D., to command the Newark.
Clark, Lt. Cmdr. J. C., to the South Dakota as 1st Lt.
Greig, Lt. Cmdr. S. C., to Torpedo Sta. at Newport, R. I.
Nickinson, Lt. Cmdr. E. P., and Haggart, Lt. Cmdr. R. S., to the Naval Academy.
Hayward, Lt. Cmdr. A. B., to Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Moore, Lt. Cmdr. W. L., to Aide on Staff 2d Squad. Brig. Cmdr. Destroyer Squad. No. 4 of Pacific Fleet.
Rushton, Lt. Cmdr. R. H., to command the McLanahan.
Ten Eyck, Lt. Cmdr. A. C., to the Naval Academy.
Agnew, Lt. A. T., to Great Lakes Training Station.
Brian, Lt. E. G., to the Brazos when commissioned.
Donnell, Lt. R. H., to Recruiting Sta. at San Diego.
McCarthy, Lt. F. J., to Ft. Lyon Naval Hosp.
Morris, Lt. T. F., to the Alabama.
McLendon, Lt. P. A., to Marine Exped. Force at Haiti.
O'Brien, Lt. J. J., and O'Leary, Lt. J. W., to Naval Training Camp at Detroit.
Porter, Lt. R. L., to Battleship Squad. No. 2 of Atlantic Fleet for communication duty.
Rea, Lt. J. C., to the Louisiana.
Wilbur, Lt. C., to the Calhoun as Eng. Off.
Asserson, Lt. R.; Baggs, Lt. L. W., and Clark, Lt. H. S., retired.
Bowman, Lt. C., to the Von Steuben.
Chapman, Lt. R. S., to the Olympia.
Robinson, Lt. D., to rejoin the Callao.

Police Department News.

Temporary Assignments—Sergt. George Downey, 43d, to Headquarters Div. for 15 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 16; Patrol., for 15 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 16, Michael J. Cozo, 22d, to Headquarters Div., in old record room, 300 Mulberry St. From commands indicated to Headquarters Division: Charles Kaltenmeier, 66; Edward Walsh, 109; Timothy Brown, 89; Henry Bauer, Bur. of Tel. From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, in office of the 4th Deputy Commissioner: J. J. Hasiach, 26; C. H. Kleinmund, 39; W. G. Murray, 36; D. J. Collins, 35. From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, in office of the Chief Clerk: L. H. Hunt, 35; J. F. Daly, 89.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. Vincent Novotny, 6th, for 2 days, from 9 A. M. Sept. 15; M. W. O'Connell, 13th, for 3 days, from 12:01 A. M. Sept. 25.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., September 4, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, September 20, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing, as may be ordered from time to time during the period beginning October 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920, Impression Paper, substance No. 57, described in the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and Other Establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Washington, D. C. Proposals, covering a three or six months' period from October 1, 1919, will also be given consideration. The proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee, Auditors' Building, Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., September 10, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., September 22, 1919, and then opened for the purchase of tankage from garbage collected by the Commissioners, D. C., during the period from October 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, together with necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
W. GWYNN GARDINER,
C. W. KUTZ,
Commissioners, D. C.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Sixty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,535,500, were chartered today. They include:

Owesen & Co., Manhattan, commission business, $50,000; N. V. Rothenberg, F. R. Denton, J. C. Sullivan, 38 Nassau St.

Walter C. Harrington, Inc., Irondequoit, brick, tile, and pottery, $30,000; W. C. Harrington, W. F. and G. T. Hallauer, Irondequoit.

The Tip Top Instalment Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; R. S. Axelrod, C. and P. M. Judgman, 5,403 15th Av., Brooklyn.

Hamburg Finance Corp., Hamburg, $100,000; H. M. Stratemeier, C. E. Eno, F. C. Bonet, Hamburg.

Old Colony Steam Auto Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; P. Kilns, E. P. Vanepps, H. L. MacCartan. 106 West 14th St.

Cupid Underwear Co., Manhattan, $60,000; C. Bacon, T. T. Mulligan, S. L. Guggenheim, 55 Liberty St.

Edgemore Ocean Front Improvement Co., Manhattan, realty, $60,000; P. and A. Horwitz, S. Wilkind, 241 West 113th St.

Mack-Friedman, Inc., Cleve. C. Corp., Niagara Falls, $10,000; W. C. Wallace, G. A. Orr, L. S. Avery, Niagara Falls.

Ferguson Steel and Coal Corp., Buffalo, boat building and repair business, $968,500; B. L. Werdan, R. A. Kellogg, E. M. Knauth, Buffalo.

Buck Terminal, Inc., Watertown, garage and accessories, $100,000; C. B. Olley, R. J. and R. M. Buck, Watertown.

Suburban Motor Co., Queens, $10,000; A. C. Miller, R. C. Hagson, L. H. Bourginon, Long Island City.

Central Motors, Inc., Rochester, autos, $25,000; G. E. Wyinkoop C. E. and T. S. Addison, Rochester.

Liberty Mattress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Ginsberg, F. and S. Diamond, 108 East 111th St.

Shanghai-New York Cinema Corp., Manhattan, $60,000; K. L. Zimmerman, B. Esberg, 61 E. 11th St., and 61 Wall St.

Arrow Metal Bed Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. and W. Greenblatt, F. Topper, 235 West 112th St.

The Lerner Stores Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; B. W. Slote, S. A. and J. L. Lerner, 15 West 38th St.

Broomis Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. L. Krauch, R. Hamilton, Jr., T. F. O'Connor, 139 East 138th St.

Parker-Risher Mfg. Co., Rochester, soaps and cleaning compounds, $65,000; L. O. Graves, J. G. Risher, J. M. Stull, Rochester.

The Economic Commercial Co., Brooklyn, dry goods and groceries, $10,000; C. Sanzeri, G. Guateri, C. Scondute, 171 Starr St., Brooklyn.

Harvard Motor Car Corp., Troy, $50,000; E. D. Bush, C. Unger, G. N. Nay, Hudson Falls.

Thomas Scott & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $50,000; Thomas Scott, J. A. McGlade, R. Knox, 2 Stone St.

Berdansky Bros. & Cavaler, Inc., Bronx, auto agency, $10,000; S. Cavaler, R. and L. Berdansky, 381 East 424 St.

Sielke Engineering Co., Bronx, $10,000; A. V. and L. Sielke, Sr., F. X. Kelly, 337 East 238th St.

Webster Furniture Co., Rochester, $25,000; A. Plaksin, N. Fisher, F. M. Webster, Rochester.

Consolidated Products Co., Manhattan, chemical, forging and oil mill machinery, $15,000; W. M. Sheldon, J. Guter, A. M. Kahn, 1,031 Boston Road, Bronx.

Flush Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. A. Spencer, Jr., A. Minugerman, B. L. Fletcher, 654 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

The Key West Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. A. Spencer, Jr., A. Minugerman, B. L. Fletcher, 654 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

The Keywest Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Honigsburg, A. and E. Kenner, 1,507 St. John's Place.

Lillian Coat and Suit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Lowenthal, D. Schlager, L. Orsek, 11 W. Thirty-first St., Brooklyn.

Robert Ramos Co. Manhattan, exporting and importing, $20,000; R. F. Russell, Jr., W. E. Lowther, M. W. Mann, 43 Cedar St.

Buffalo Safety Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $200,000; L. and F. M. Block, M. M. Cohen, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vantine Perfumery Co., Bronx, $5,000; A. Hirschorn, A. B. Silverstein, M. George, 2,164 Tiffona Av., Bronx.

The Fall Brook Mining Co., Utica, $100,000; E. R. Lee, R. M. Udall, M. C. Hayes, Utica.

Ruther Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Knecht, S. Kleinman, P. E. Mullen, 256 Broadway.

H. & C. Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and E. Chernilowsky, B. Herzon, 228 East 14th St.

Sidney Burton, Inc., Buffalo, musical attractions, $5,000; S. Pfeiffer, H. B. Taylor, B. Krohn, Buffalo.

Bronx Paper Mills Supply Corp., Bronx, waste paper, rag, and metal business, $5,000; T. and C. Galante, J. Lehr, 848 Dawson St.

Wildman Bros. Bakery, Spring Valley, $60,000; W. and J. C. and H. B. Widman, Spring Valley.

Emerson Spirit Co., Manhattan, $100,000; H. L. and A. W. and B. A. Wolfson, 2,047 75th St., Brooklyn.

Royal Phonograph Co., Bronx, $7,000; C. Liscio, G. Rossi, R. Disalvo, 3,059 Grant Av.

The Simon Co., Buffalo, $100,000; J. R. Dean, J. C. Kramer, R. W. Moore, 82 Vanderbilt Av.

Kert Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $25,000; S. Weinberg, A. Kert, H. Chatkan, 280 St. Nicholas Av.

Prompt Trucking Service, Manhattan, $30,000; G. Schiller, B. Rabinowitz, L. C. Greenburg, 277 Broadway.

The Schratter Import and Export Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; L. Kramer, J. W. Berliner, A. Rea, 631 Broadway.

Moran-Greenberg Corp., Brooklyn, auto business, $5,000; E. Greenberg, T. M. Moran, Federman, 1,137 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Robinson Peerless Granite Tube Co., Brooklyn, $250,000; H. A. Otis, E. F. and H. Cook, Freeport.

Economy Silk Co., Manhattan, $150,000; E. Geld, C. A. Bonett, L. Tropp, 226 East 57th St.

Arthur H. Carter Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; V. E. Smith, C. P. Rogers, J. O. Humphrey, 20 Broad St.

E. & R. Supply Co., Manhattan, baby carriage hardware, $30,000; L. and J. and A. Korzi, 426 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

United Electric Stores, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; K. R. Schuilstrom, P. McGeary, J. W. Flint, 947 Birth Av.

The Long Island Hog Breeders' Association, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; G. E. Bryan, E. T. Rose, J. H. Kleimann, 54 Court St., Brooklyn.

Norwalk Tire Sales Co. Albany, $10,000; R. J. Gielthauf, L. A. Areath, F. P. Surgenor, Albany.

Riverside Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., Bronx, $5,000; S. Kretchmer, S. and F. Barasch, 3,762 Third Av.

H. M. Albee Coal and Coke Co., Buffalo, N. Y., $20,000; A. Beaujia, H. M. and S. D. Albee, Buffalo.

Doman Development Corp., Syracuse, electrical and mechanical experts, $100,000; A. E. Doman, W. H. Haines, L. Will, Syracuse.

Merrick Steel Products Corp., Merrick, Nassau County, make bottle stoppers, $10,000; M. Bliss, W. and C. Dietzel, Merrick.

The Marcellus Oils and Gas Co., Marcellus, Onondaga County, operate railroad, $30,000; A. V. Smith, J. M. Moir, F. W. Knapp, Marcellus.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Bach Fur Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Rosenwasser Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $2,00,000 to $4,000,000.

Victory Battery Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $80,000.

Burt C. Crittsinger, Inc., Niagara Falls, $50,000 to $350,000.

Niewenhous Bros., Inc., Bronx, $70,000 to $100,000.

Laun-Dry-Rite Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $75,000.

Eugene Balsamo & Co., Manhattan, commission stock, no par value, to 300 shares; preferred stock $100 each to 2,500 shares; active capital to $251,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Universal Film Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $3,000,000 to $1,502,700.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Waterville Opera House, Ltd., Waterville, Public Stables, Inc., Manhattan.

Sagaponack Realty Co., Sagaponack.

West 40th and 41st St. Realty Co., Manhattan.

Schweiber Importers, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Charters filed: Meritone Phonograph Co., Newark, $25,000; Benjamin Miller and Morris Miller, New York City, and Louis Jacobs, Newark.

Wolfensock Co., Jersey City, $50,000; Samuel Wolf, Jersey City; Rose Wolf, Jersey City; Ludwig Zakrzewski, Dover, and Mary Zakhrzewski, Dover.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 11.—Charters filed: The Standard Petroleum Co., $7,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Milwood Corp., manufacture cotton and woolen products, $3,750,000; T. L. Croteau, H. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Brown Body Corp., tops for automobiles, airplanes, &c., $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Pennsylvania-Tennessee Lumber Co., $1,500,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Oak Petroleum Corp., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Manufacture Export Sales Corp., $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

A. A. Grimes Stores Co., $750,000; A. A. Grimes of Kansas City, B. J. Bode of Jefferson City, Mo.; J. R. Vaughan of Lexington, Mo.

Alma Oil and Gas Co., $300,000; M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, M. L. Horty of Wilmington.

Perfected Endowment Co., insurance forms, &c., $100,000; William W. Smith, Frank F. Smith, Leo E. Babbitt, all of Andalusia, Penn.; A. Morton Cooper, Wayne, Penn.

Citizens' Loan and Investment Corp., securities, &c., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steiger, J. H. Dowell all of Wilmington.

Mortone Corp., musical instruments, $50,000; M. M. Lucey, E. V. Darlington, M. Butler of Wilmington.

Square Deal Piano Corp., $10,000; A. J. Sherman, Leo Posilsky, Philadelphia; M. Butler, Wilmington, Del.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Joseph S. Hamilton Co., Wilmington, Del., from $50,000 to $150,000.

The Civil Service.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for Field Superintendent in Insect Control, for some only, vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture; for duty in the field, at $1,800 to $2,400 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentage in the examination.

Duties of appointees will be to conduct investigations of tobacco warehouses and to assist in the inspection, classification, and registration of these warehouses and in the administration of the United States Warehouse act.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education and experience, 70; thesis or discussion, (to be filed with application,) 30.

The following are the prerequisites for consideration for this position: (a) Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and a total of at least three years' responsible experience in one or more of the lines of activity enumerated below; or, (b) for persons lacking the college degree, graduation from a standard high school or equivalent education, and for each year lacking of the four years' college course an additional year of experience, of such necessary or responsible character, in one or more of such lines of activity. At least one year of the required experience must have been had within the four years immediately preceding this examination. At least one-half of the required experience must have been in some way related to tobacco.

EXPERIENCE.

1. In the managing of a warehouse.
2. In the planning and construction of warehouses of approved type.
3. In handling or otherwise in which one of the important duties of the applicant has been to pass upon warehouse receipts as collateral, involving the inspection of warehouses and contents.
4. In educational or investigational work requiring intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.
5. In extensive buying or selling requiring an intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.

Under the first subject additional credit will be given for such training and experience as would qualify the applicant to grade tobacco, for experience in warehouse inspection for the purpose of determining the hazards likely to menace the insurance risk, and on the various classes of risks, and for experience in warehouse accounting.

Under the second subject the applicant must submit with his application a written discussion of not less than 1,000 words, describing in detail methods which he has employed in the conduct and supervision of insect control work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination, and must be in sound physical condition and capable of performing active field work. Applicants should at once apply for Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; Post Office, New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; or the Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

The commission announces an open competitive examination on Oct. 7 for investigator in tobacco warehousing, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $2,200 to $3,000 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentage in the examination.

The duties of appointees will be to conduct investigations of tobacco warehouses and to assist in the inspection, classification, and registration of these warehouses and in the administration of the United States Warehouse act.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education and experience, 70; thesis or discussion, (to be filed with application,) 30.

The following are the prerequisites for consideration for this position: (a) Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and a total of at least three years' responsible experience in one or more of the lines of activity enumerated below; or, (b) for persons lacking the college degree, graduation from a standard high school or equivalent education, and for each year lacking of the four years' college course an additional year of experience, of such necessary or responsible character, in one or more of such lines of activity. At least one year of the required experience must have been had within the four years immediately preceding this examination. At least one-half of the required experience must have been in some way related to tobacco.

EXPERIENCE.

1. In the managing of a warehouse.
2. In the planning and construction of warehouses of approved type.
3. In handling or otherwise in which one of the important duties of the applicant has been to pass upon warehouse receipts as collateral, involving the inspection of warehouses and contents.
4. In educational or investigational work requiring intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.
5. In extensive buying or selling requiring an intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.

Under the first subject additional credit will be given for such training and experience as would qualify the applicant to grade tobacco, for experience in warehouse inspection for the purpose of determining the hazards likely to menace the insurance risk, and on the various classes of risks, and for experience in warehouse accounting.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.
Re Richard H. Wheeler, (bankrupt, (on trial.)
Discharges: Joseph McKeegan.
Max Mac Levy, Motions:
William Walker, George D. Bishop.
Isidore Kirschen, Leigh J. Sessions,
Louis Aptekar, Charles Voit.
Jacob and L. E. Werstein,

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Goldberg<NY Con RR.	Schimoff<same.
Hess<same. (2.)	Marcus<same.
Hoffberg<same.	Weinstein<same.
Cull<same.	Harris<same.
Posner<same.	Katz<same.
Cohen<same.	Josephson<same.
Schwaber<same.	Clechanow<same.
Postal<same.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges:

Joseph L. Bauman.	French Nov Waist Co.
William A. Robb.	Isaac Fogler.
Val J. O'Farrell.	Perpall & Co.
Abraham Flinn.	Herman Einbinder.
David Stoll.	Bestmaid Garment Co
Beilos & Katz.	August W Mohler.
Adjourned cases:	Mat Homer Mfg Co.
Stephen Sherman.	Katz & Polaseik.
Bernard Massoni.	Wm Oppenheimer.
Gabriel T Jasons.	Robicek & Co.
David Hurwitz.	Abraham Goodman.
Louis Schwartz.	James Giffler.
Motions:	Feldo Bros.
Max Friedman.	Alexander E Cohen.
Alpha Brick Co.	Chicago Bargains House.
John B. Rose.	David Smith.
N & W J Peck Co.	Gramercy Dyeing Co.
Tax Lien Co.	Franklin W Howes.
David Smith.	
D & B Tancer.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Kanyun<Douglas et al.
Woshell<Yobonsell
Re Phillips, (Casuality Co of America.)
Re Weed, (Federgreen.)
Re Remington<Remington.
Costuma<Karlebach.
Caplain<Caplain.
Swenson<Trowbridge.
Herstein<NY Tel. (2.)
Graves<Venner.
Com Fin Co<St-Paul Fire & Mar Ins Co.
Meinhard<Goldstein.
Stein<Stein.
Webb<CNY.
Honig<Rappaport.
Blackman<Uneeda Bk Laundry Co.
Davis<Merchants' Ex Nat Bank.
Dreyfus<Fruchtbaum.
Carrilio<NY Life Ins.
Heisman<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Brizsy<Goodwin.
Sperling<Sperling.
Moyse<Kalfenberg.
Henrich<Stewart.
Kahler<Rose, (2.)
Abraham<Myers.
People SNY<NY Sug Refining Co.
Wilson<Curry.
Jackson<Eleto Co.
Benjamin<Benjamin.
Blinder<Zaslow.
Scott<Romanow. (2.)
People SNY<Cataldo.
Molter<Wegan & Co et al.
Re Muhn.
Bidell<Nicholas & Co et al.
Singer<Singer.
Gardner<Furness, Withy & Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<N H Ry Co.
Sours<1st City Bank.
Bluoman<Pinebloch Rty Co.
Masonic Board of Re-
PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business. In re Dexter.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Prince Haon.
Mennia A. Van Kirk.
John N. Golding.
William A. Finn.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
Henry Segal.
Julia P. Parrott.
Walter Glyn.
Mary Goldman.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Beckenstein<Porter.	Herring Bros. Inc< Alt.
Steinberg<Cohen.	Schoenfarsich<Guitman & Benjamin.
Polakoff<Kulick.	Goldberg<Paretzky.
Miller<Rubin.	Elenitz<Greenblatt.
Kaufman<Burt.	Siegel<Penning.
Goldberger<Kutler.	Koenigsfest<Jovans.
Dukas<Kempner.	Malloy<Quimby.
Lord & Taylor<Roth.	Bethman<21st St Rty Co.
Garfunkel<Steinfeld.	Koenigsfest<Jovans.
G. Spander<Weil.	Bethman<21st St Rty Co.
A. Spander<same.	Koenigsfest<Jovans.
Snyder Co<Fitzpatrick.	Hurley<Wyatt.
	Steinberg Steam Cut Stone Co<Spencer Truck Co.
	People ex rel Bob<Goldstein.
	Grill<Grill.
	Henry<Henry.
	Re Roehr Fub Co.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Feiter<Feifer—John G. Dwyer. Palma<Palma—Hon. Maurice Bloch.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Re Smith, (Hoffman St.)—John W. Gerft.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business. Motion calendar.

Jordan<Katz.	Selbert<Stanton.
Vanecek<Chasin, (2.)	Re J Hirsch's Market, Inc.
Gorman<Aeon Rty Co.	Lowen<Lowen.
Fallotico<Amato.	Re Swersky.
Kleeman<Best & Co.	Schwalbe<Cassamassimo.
Stein<CNY.	Dougherty<Boomhower Grocery Co.
Re Nuttall.	People ex rel Cassas<Geraty.
Salpeter<Estate of H Miner, Inc. (2.)	Flaschen<Krug.
G Colon & Co<Smith.	Smith<Tessler-Schwartz Auto Co.
London<London, (2.)	Shankroff<Retsky.
Hand<Hand, (2.)	
Muller<Hooks.	
Koerner<Koerner.	
Re Schneider, (2.)	
Re Whitehall Rty Co.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Berkowitz<Bartoll.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Allinger—James B. Mitchell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Small<Leo.	Cullman<Muller.
Lebkuecher<Miller.	Hausch<Hausch.
Re Solimeno.	Re Harper.
Eccleston<Rosenbeck.	Schilt<Schilt.
Fein<Fein.	Kraujalis<National Biscuit Co.
Heyberg<Bennan.	Zennerman<Goodmas
Sulsberger<Carroll (2)	Raymond<Ridgway.
Cohen<Fox Film Corp, (2.)	Hofer<Hofer.
Re Wilbur Av.	Garguilo<Esposito.
Vaser<Int R T.	Steinberg<same.
Jones<same.	Baldyer<Re Palma.
Geller<same.	Parfitt<Bavarese.
Jacobs<Larsen.	House Wreck, (2.)
Feitler<Peitler.	People ex rel Wood<Board of Education.
Bob<Goldstein.	Hurley<Wyatt.
Wortman<Shebar.	Steinberg Steam Cut Stone Co<Spencer Truck Co.
Siebert<Owned.	People ex rel Bob<Goldstein.
Hogan<Mausaus.	Grill<Grill.
Sclam<Sclam.	Henry<Henry.
Becker<Lang.	Re Roehr Fub Co.
Lovell<Lovell.	
Moser<Mozer, (2.)	
Chase<Brown.	
D'Ambra<Rhinelander.	

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — The tropical storm is apparently central tonight in the Gulf of Mexico near latitude 27 degrees and longitude 88 degrees. Absence of reports forbids definite location of the storm centre and it is therefore impossible at this time to state the portion of the mainland that it will first reach, although it is fairly probable that it will be west of the Mississippi River. Hurricane warnings are displayed from the Louisiana coast eastward to Carabelle, Fla., and storm warnings on the Northeast Texas coast. Pressure is generally low except over the north central portion of the country and the Pacific States, with a disturbance of fair proportions over New England and another over the Far Northwest.

Showers were general in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, North Carolina, the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and there were also local showers in Florida and the upper lake region. There was no other precipitation of consequence except in the North Pacific States. It is cooler in the lake region, the central valleys, the north plateau and North Pacific States, and warmer in the Northwest, with temperatures generally above the seasonal average.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Southern New England—Showers Friday morning, followed by fair; Saturday fair, with a moderate temperature.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, with showers in Maine and New Hampshire; Saturday fair.

New J

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There's an EVER-READY face in every place; a stock of sets and blades within reach of anybody. Third Avenue and Fifth—Newport and Norfolk—Tokio and Trenton—Paris France, and Paris Kentucky—Canton Ohio, and Canton China—know EVER-READY—the great democratizer of shaving.

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Constantly heavier orders from every quarter of the globe warn us to keep expanding.

Warn your fast-shrinking dollar to buy one—NOW.

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London, England

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'Ever-Ready' Outfit $1.00

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continuing cool Saturday and Sunday; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,512. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

BULLITT ASSERTS LANSING EXPECTED TREATY TO FAIL

Tells Senators That Secretary Predicted Its Defeat if It Was Understood.

SAYS HE CONDEMNED LEAGUE

Expected Knox to See Real Meaning, but Lodge Would Take "Political" Attitude.

SHOWS WILSON'S DRAFT

Ex-Attache of Peace Commission Tells How His Russian Report Was Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In testimony today before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, William C. Bullitt, lately attached to the American Peace Commission, said that Secretary of State Lansing, while a member of the commission in Paris, condemned many parts of the Peace Treaty as "thoroughly bad," particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations. According to Mr. Bullitt, the Secretary of State said that if the Senate and the American people could understand what the treaty meant, and what it "lets them in for," it would unquestionably be defeated.

Mr. Bullitt was attached for a time to the Intelligence Division of the American Peace Commission and was sent to Russia on a special mission by Mr. Lansing and Colonel House.

He read his version of Mr. Lansing's views from a memorandum which he told the committee he had dictated to a stenographer immediately following a conversation with Mr. Lansing in Paris on May 19. After saying in answer to questions, "It is no secret that Mr. Lansing, General Bliss, and Henry White objected very vigorously to numerous provisions of the treaty," Mr. Bullitt continued:

"I do not think that Secretary Lansing is at all enthusiastic about the League of Nations as it stands at present. I have a note of a conversation with him on the subject which, if I may, I will just read.

"This was a conversation with the Secretary at 2:30 o'clock on May 19. The Secretary sent for me. It was a long conversation, and Mr. Lansing in the course of it said he personally would have strengthened greatly the judicial clauses of the League covenant, making arbitration compulsory. He also said he was absolutely opposed to the United States taking a mandate in either Armenia or Constantinople; that he thought Constantinople should be under a local Government, the chief members of which would be appointed by an international committee.

Says Lansing Thought League Useless.

"Mr. Lansing then said that he, too, considered many parts of the treaty thoroughly bad, particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations. He said:

"'I consider that the League of Nations at present is entirely useless. The great Powers have simply gone ahead and arranged the world to suit themselves. England and France in particular have gotten out of the treaty everything that they wanted, and the League of Nations can do nothing to alter any of the unjust clauses of the treaty except by unanimous consent of the members of the League, and the great Powers will never give their consent to changes in the intereats of weaker peoples.'

"We then talked about the possibility of ratification by the Senate. Mr. Lansing said:

"'I believe that if the Senate could only understand what this treaty means and if the American people could really understand it would unquestionably be defeated, but I wonder if they ever will understand what it lets them in for.'

"He expressed the opinion that Mr. Knox would probably really understand the treaty and that Mr. Lodge would; but that Mr. Lodge's position would become purely political, and therefore ineffective. He thought, however, that Mr. Knox might instruct America in the real meaning of it."

Senator Lodge commented that "Mr. Knox has made some very valuable efforts in that direction."

General laughter greeted Mr. Lansing's reported reference to Senators Lodge and Knox, and robbed the moment of some of its tenseness, but to-

Continued on Page Two.

Thurston, famous magician, at the Globe Theatre. Praised unanimously by press and public. Positive knockout. Only show of its kind on earth. Excellent engagement.—Advt.

Lansing Will Not Comment on Bullitt's Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—"I have no comment to make," was the reply of Secretary of State Lansing, when the substance of William C. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was read to him here tonight. Mr. Lansing's reply to all inquiries on the subject was the same.

The secretary had planned to leave for the Galloup Islands, in Lake Ontario, tonight, for a week-end outing with the Fortnightly Club of Watertown, of which he is President. Other members of the club left Sackett's Harbor in a large power boat, but Mr. Lansing, with his smaller craft, was marooned at Henderson Harbor by heavy seas. He will leave in the morning, if the weather permits.

Americans Buy Gold in London Above Bank of England Price

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Gold valued at £850,000, which is half of a shipment just received from South Africa, has been sold for shipment to America, the price, including the commission, being 90 shillings 4 pence halfpenny per ounce.

This is 15 per cent. above the Bank of England's ordinary buying rate.

London has again become an open market for gold, and the arrival of the shipment from the Transvaal free from wartime restrictions started American banks figuring whether it would be profitable to purchase at the present low rate of exchange. Bids were, therefore, made and half the quantity was thus secured for America.

The remainder of the shipment has not yet been disposed of, but it is believed in the market that it will eventually be taken to the same destination after refining.

ALL WASHINGTON GREETS PERSHING

Citizens, Officials, Soldiers, and Children Meet Him at Station.

ADDRESS BY MARSHALL

Vice President Conveys Thanks of President for Warrior's Services Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces and the fifth full General in the history of the country, came back to Washington this afternoon, after more than two years' absence in Europe. Thousands cheered his name, bugles saluted him, children tossed flowers beneath his feet, women struggled to kiss him, soldiers stood rigid at salute as he passed before them, and the Vice President of the United States thanked him in the name of the nation. An hour later, when correspondents asked him what he would rather do than anything else, he replied:

"Something that is probably impossible—to have every one forget everything except that I am a Missouri boy, and to be as free again as I was then."

General Pershing's return to Washington was more spectacular than was expected, although Washington had been keying itself up for his arrival for days. Crowds massed in front of the Union Station, in the waiting room there, and in the station concourse for an hour beforehand. The horses of the 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., pawed and curvetted in the station plaza, the red and white guidons snapping in the wind-swept air. Airplanes, their motors droning and roaring, swooped above the heads of the crowds, coming close to earth.

Locomotive whistles gave the first intimation that the Pershing special was in the yards. More and more the whistles blew, and then the train came slowly rolling in. When it stopped, those with sharp eyes saw a well-knit figure step from the last car to be greeted warmly by Secretary Baker and General March.

He was a trifle different in physique from what Washington expected. He was powerful, as broad chested as ever, but he appeared to be shorter and stockier. His jaw was just as you see it in the movies. He seemed to be in the best of health, although newspaper men who talked to him at the Shoreham Hotel late in the afternoon thought he was a little pale and tired, as a result of the wearing days in New York.

Thanked by Vice President.

General Pershing shook hands heartily with the officers. There were affectionate greetings between the officers who accompanied General Pershing and the officers of the General Staff. The uniforms of Pershing's staff were resplendent with decorations, but it was noticeable that their commander wore none.

General Pershing, with Secretary Baker and General March, passed on through the lane of girls into the President's room, while the crowds yelled themselves wild and the bands inside and outside the station blared, drowning songs which choruses attempted. Inside the room, which was crowded with officers, members of the Citizens' Committee, policemen, and station porters—in fact every one who could squeeze in—the procession stopped.

Renewed cheers made the walls of the little room ring when Vice President Marshall stepped forward to greet the General. Some girls waved flags and others tried to push into the middle of the room. Somebody begged for silence and Mr. Marshall, representing President Wilson, gave the thanks of the country to General Pershing. The Vice President said:

"You are not only welcome to the Capital City of your own Republic, but you are welcome back to the land of your nativity. Your Commander in Chief bids me in his behalf, and in behalf of the American people, to greet you.

"It is a glad duty to be inadequately performed, for human expression has not yet found the way to voice in language the deeper and finer sentiments of our natures. Perhaps you can gain some slight conception of the real joy with which we hail your homecoming when I tell you that you occupy the most unique position ever guaranteed to a man in arms in all the world's history.

"Unnumbered and unremembered conquerors have returned from foreign lands bearing, chained to their chariot

Continued on Page Three.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

WILSON NOT AVERSE TO RESERVATIONS OF INTERPRETATION

But He Objects Strongly, He Tells Spokane, to Putting Them in Ratification Clause.

THAT MEANS RESUBMISSION

While a Separate Statement of Our Understanding of Articles Would Cause No Delay.

TALKS IN OPPONENTS' HOMES

Crowds in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Spokane Give Him a Warm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 12.—President Wilson made it plain in his speeches today that he would not raise serious objections to the adoption of interpretative reservations to the peace treaty in a resolution separate from the resolution of ratification. He spoke strongly, however, against amendments of the treaty or reservations in the resolution of ratification which would, in his opinion, send the treaty back to the Peace Conference and force America to seek the assent of the German Assembly at Weimar to the changes.

This was the first time since his tour began that the President had discussed this particular question. Speaking first at Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, the home State of Senator Borah, who would prevent American participation in the League of Nations, and later in this city, the home of Senator Poindexter, another radical opponent of the treaty, Mr. Wilson said that it was inconceivable to him that men should take a stand for the destruction of the document.

"You will say," said the President in the course of his discussion here, "why not go in with reservations?" He declared that if textual changes were made in the treaty, or if the resolution of ratification was qualified, the document must be resubmitted to the German Assembly, and that, he remarked, "goes against my digestion."

"We cannot honorably," he went on, "put anything in that treaty which Germany has signed and ratified without Germany's consent, whereas it is perfectly feasible, my fellow-countrymen, if we put interpretations upon that treaty, which its language clearly warrants, to notify the other Governments of the world that we do understand the treaty in that sense.

"It is perfectly feasible to do so and perfectly honorable to do that, because, mark you, nothing can be done under this treaty through the instrumentality of the Council of the League of Nations except by unanimous vote. The vote of the United States will always be necessary, and it is perfectly legitimate for the United States to notify the other Governments beforehand that its vote in the Council of the League of Nations will be based upon such and such understanding of the provisions of the treaty.

Objection to Interpretations.

"And the treaty is not susceptible of misunderstanding. I do not object to painting the rose or refining fine gold; there is not any phrase in the covenant of the League of Nations that can legitimately be said to be of doubtful meaning, but if the Congress of the United States wants to state the meaning over again in other words and say to the other nations of the world, 'We understand the treaty to mean what it says,' I think that is a work of supererogation, but I do not see any moral objection to it.

"But anything that qualifies the treaty, anything that is a condition to our ratification of it, must be submitted to all the others, and we must go over this process again. This process, which took six months of intensive labor, which took six months of very difficult adjustment and arrangement, which quieted jealousies, which allayed suspicions, which set aside controversies, which brought about the most extraordinary union of minds that was ever brought about in so miscellaneous an assembly divided by so many interests—all that must be gone over again. And in the meantime the world must wait and its unrest grow deeper, and all the pulses of life go slower, waiting to see what is going to happen, all because the United States asks the other Governments of the world to accept what they have already accepted in different language.

"That is all that it amounts to, I mean all that the reasonable reservations amount to. Some of them amount to staying out altogether, some of them amount to a radical change of the spirit of the instrument, but I am speaking now of those which some men of high conscience and of high public purpose are seriously pressing in order that there may be no misunderstanding. You can avoid a misunderstanding without qualifying the terms of the document, because, as I have said and shall say again and again, America is at liberty as one of the voting members of the partnership to state how she understands the articles of copartnership."

It was reservations of the interpretative sort which Senator Pittman placed before the Senate, just before the President started on his tour, and the White House at that time had no comment to make. Senator Pittman said that the

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Great Investment—1½ Billion ft. Timber, Ore. Jan J. Wescott, Hotel McAlpin.—Advt.

450 German Laborers Emigrate to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.—Two steamers today brought 450 German immigrants to this port.

The men were all young, robust, and educated. Most of them had contracted for employment in Argentina before leaving Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 11. (Associated Press.)—Announcement is made that Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has not been appointed German Minister to Argentina, a post which he held some years ago. He is now in Argentina on what is described as a "private errand."

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—Thirty thousand emigrants are prepared to leave Germany for Mexico, according to Arthur von Magnus, representative of the German Government here. He requested the Mexican Government today to furnish him information regarding Mexican labor conditions which would affect these newcomers.

CAPTURE KOLCHAK'S SOUTHERN ARMY

Bolsheviki Put at 45,000 Number of Prisoners They Have Taken in Week.

GET SOME BRITISH IN NORTH

Kolchak's Headquarters Report Continued Successes Against Reds on the Siberian Front.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The remainder of Admiral Kolchak's Southern army, in the region of Aktiubinsk and Orsk, has surrendered to the Bolsheviki, it is claimed in a Bolshevist wireless dispatch from Moscow today. This raises the total of Bolshevist captures from the Kolchak forces within a week to 45,000 men, it is declared.

A Bolshevist wireless message yesterday claimed the capture of nearly 12,000 prisoners from the Kolchak Southern army.

Today's Soviet communique also announces the capture of a number of prisoners in the Northern Dvina region, (the Archangel front.) These prisoners, it is declared, include some British troops.

OMSK, Sept. 12, (French Wireless Service.)—The following communique was issued by General Headquarters:

"Stubborn fighting is going on in the direction of Lalourovak in the sector of the Chime causeway. Our troops are now engaged in offensive operations in the direction of Korgan. We have occupied the station at Pieloukhove and are pursuing the enemy along the railway line along the whole front. Our troops have captured a great many prisoners and an important amount of war material."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dispatches sent from Omsk on Sept. 10 by the American Consul report that the Northern Siberian army has stopped its retreat; is now west of the Isham River, and it generally is believed that Omsk is out of danger.

They make no mention of the disaster to the Southern army reported in Bolshevist wireless messages from Moscow to London.

MAY QUIT RUSSIA THROUGH PETROGRAD

Interpretation Put on Churchill's Speech by Some London Newspapers.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The newspaper comment on the statement issued yesterday by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, denying that there had been any change in the British Government's policy to have the British troops evacuate North Russia, has produced a suggestion that it may be the Government's intention to evacuate not through the arctic region, but through the Baltic after an attack on Petrograd.

It is pointed out by some of the newspapers that Colonel Churchill said that General Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, the British commander, had full discretion as to the "time and method of the evacuation," and some color seems lent to the suggestion of the newspapers by a statement that appeared in a recent Archangel dispatch that "there are sufficient British troops in North Russia to walk through Petrograd."

Nicholas Tchaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, who is in London, in a statement today said that "through Petrograd is the only way the Allies can with honor evacuate North Russia." He predicted that terrible Bolshevist vengeance will be wreaked on North Russia if the British troops are withdrawn through the arctic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The bitter campaign against Winston Churchill started originally by The Daily Express has been taken up in the last day or two by the Northcliffe press. It has been easy for them to fling Antwerp and Gallipoli at his head and to picture the plan for effecting a junction between the North Russian forces at Archangel with Kolchak's Siberian army as just the grandiose kind of strategy that he would indulge in.

Speaking about it tonight, The Westminster Gazette styles it "a very in-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

IRISH PARLIAMENT IS SUPPRESSED; SINN FEIN RAIDED

Troops and Police Search for Arms and "Literature" in Cities All Over Ireland.

TWO M. P.'S ARE ARRESTED

Other Sinn Feiners Seized and Taken Into Dublin in Military Lorries.

DUBLIN DETECTIVE SHOT

Crimes Act Put Into Force Against Revolutionists by Proclamation of Lord Lieutenant.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Sinn Fein Parliament, "Dail Eireann," has been suppressed.

Reports from Donegal in the North and Cork in the South, from Dublin in the East and Galway in the West, state that search parties were at work seizing arms and Sinn Fein literature. Troops were stoned in Londonderry and the police charged the crowd.

In Dublin Sinn Fein headquarters were visited and all correspondence and documents taken away. Ernest Blythe, Sinn Fein M. P. for North Monaghan, and Patrick O'Keefe, M. P. for the northern division of Cork County and General Secretary of the Sinn Fein organization, were taken into custody. Count Plunkett's house was among those searched.

Detective Officer Hoey of the political division of police was shot dead tonight in the centre of the city.

Prisoners are arriving in Dublin in military lorries.

The Government's drastic action follows upon a campaign of violence resorted to by the Sinn Feiners against those who differ from them, and upon a warning given by Lord French yesterday when speaking in Belfast, he said:

"The Government of Ireland has only one policy at present, to secure for all law-abiding subjects freedom and protection. In fulfillment of that policy it will not shrink from adopting, if necessary, the most drastic measures."

Crimes Tolerated by Leaders.

It has never been denied that the perpetrators of recent outrages, which culminated with the killing of a soldier at Fermoy, were Sinn Feiners, and not a single Sinn Fein leader has denounced them. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, writing to his administrator and parishioners at Fermoy, declares he read of no circumstances in the shooting of the soldier to mitigate the savage atrocity of the crime.

"It was a fearful tragedy," he says, "a savage crime which calls for vengeance from God and ordered society." He enjoins the administrator to condemn the crime at mass.

The Chronicle says that with the exception of the Bishop of Cloyne the Roman Catholic clergy have shrunk from condemning either crimes or criminals, and it points out that the Sinn Feiners' expectation that their policy of outrage will terrorize all who are opposed to them has in some measure been supported "by the cowardice of three or four Coroners' juries, who refrained from finding that murder when done by Sinn Feiners is murder."

This was the case at Fermoy, where the jury did not return a verdict of murder in the case of the killed soldier, which led to reprisals from his comrades. These reprisals are not, however, condoned here, inasmuch as they mostly did harm to unoffending people.

Proclamation by Lord French.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12, (Associated Press.)—In the raids carried out against the Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland today some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, who investigated conditions in Ireland on behalf of American Irish societies, and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries, fell into the hands of the authorities. The belief was expressed in Sinn Fein quarters here tonight that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The Gazette tonight prints the proclamation, signed by Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein Parliament known as the Dail Eireann. It refers to the proclamation of July 3 suppressing the Sinn Fein organizations as unlawful associations. It describes the Dail Eireann as a dangerous association and says that since July it has been employed for all the purposes of the then suppressed organizations. The proclamation applies to the thirty-two counties and six county boroughs of Ireland.

The Dail Eireann is placed under the Crimes act, and its meetings are prohibited. Any Member of Parliament belonging to the Sinn Fein who disobeys the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will be liable to prosecution under this act.

The proclamation indicates an intention on the part of the Government to return to jail most of the men imprisoned in May, 1918, under suspicion of connection with German plots, who were released by Viscount French after the signing of the armistice.

The view held here is that the British Government now intends to treat the

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

BOSTON POLICE VOTE TO RETURN TO DUTY; GOVERNOR MAY BAR THEM AS DESERTERS; WILL CONFER WITH UNION HEADS TODAY

Plan Proposed by Gompers to Suspend Strike Which Boston Police Union Has Accepted

The suggestion by Samuel Gompers for ending, temporarily at least, the Boston police strike was contained in the following correspondence, which he made public here yesterday.

To Frank McCarthy, Organizer, American Federation of Labor, 30 Wheatland Street, Boston.

I have just sent the following telegram to Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston:

New York City, Sept. 12, 1919.

The Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston.

No man, or group of men, more genuinely regrets the present Boston situation than does the American Federation of Labor. You have undoubtedly been apprised of President Wilson's suggestion to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who adopted a similar regulation to that adopted by the Boston authorities, ordering policemen not to become members or retain membership in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The President requested that such an order be held in abeyance and the whole matter remain in statu quo until after the conference whichshe has called for Oct. 6 for the consideration of all matters affecting the relations between workers and employers and workers' standards. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia complied with the President's request.

I therefore appeal to you and to the authorities who issued the order that its enforcement be deferred until after the President's conference. I am telgraphing the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Boston, Mr. Frank McCarthy, to appeal to the policemen's union to co-operate and return to their posts just as if the order had not been issued at all upon information that the enforcement of the order has been postponed to await the outcome of the Presidential conference. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

I strongly appeal to you and to the policemen to co-operate to have the spirit and purpose of the above telegram carried out and that the policemen will whole-heartedly do their full duty in the premises. Please give this your immediate attention.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

Later Mr. Gompers repeated his message to Governor Coolidge.

AMENDS FOOD LAW TO REACH GOUGERS

Senate Provisions Cover Feeds, Apparel, and Containers—Fix Penalty for Violation.

WERE URGED BY PRESIDENT

Palmer May Now Assess $5,000 Fine and Imprisonment—Rider Hits at Capital Profiteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Administration's program for fighting the high cost of living was given some assistance today by the Senate, which passed the bill amending and broadening the food control law to make possible the effective prosecution of profiteers.

The bill extends the provisions of the law to feeds, wearing apparel and food containers, and adds a penal clause under which violations of the act shall be punishable by a fine of $5,000, imprisonment for two years, or both. It prohibits hoarding of food, feeds, or wearing apparel, and carries into effect the law's provisions against unfair and discriminatory prices.

The provisions which President Wilson and the Attorney General regarded as essential to reach individual profiteers, however, are those extending the scope of the law to wearing apparel and food containers and the penalty clause.

The Senate, in passing the bill, struck from it an amendment which Attorney General Palmer and his associates in the fight on profiteers did not care to have in the measure. It is known as the "Fair Price Committee" amendment, and authorized the Department of Justice to create Fair Price Committees. The amendment provided that before a charge for handling or dealing in any commodity covered by the bill could be called unjust or unreasonable, it must so be defined by the Fair Price Committee.

With this amendment eliminated, it was pointed out, the decision as to the reasonableness of any price will be left to a jury to decide and this, it is felt, will be much more likely to result in justice to all concerned. The Senate tacked to the bill, as a rider, a bill designed to eliminate rent profiteers from the District of Columbia, where they have been reaping rich harvests, and are planning to reap more richly still.

"BIG FIVE" PACKERS ATTACKED BY BURKE

Think Themselves Bigger Than the Government, He Says—To Quiz 100 in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Excoriation of the "big five" packers was the burden of a three-hour argument made before the Senate Agriculture Committee today by Edward L. Burke of Omaha, Neb., Vice President of the American National Livestock Association, who asked the immediate passage of the Kendrick and Kenyon bills for Federal regulation of the packing industry.

"What the big packers need," Mr. Burke declared, "is common sense enough to accept fair Federal regu-

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TRY McK & B CALOX
The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

GOMPERS'S PLAN ACCEPTED

Policemen Yield, But May Fail to Obtain Reinstatement.

UP TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Commissioner Has Asked Him to Determine the Status of the Union Members.

GENERAL STRIKE UNLIKELY

Component Unions Still Voting, but Conference Today May Change Labor Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The police strike may end peacefully within twenty-four hours, or within that time a fight to a finish between organized labor and the constituted authorities, backed up by a majority of the community, may be inevitable. Either of these results may come from a conference tomorrow morning between Governor Calvin Coolidge and representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the Central Labor Union.

The subject of discussion will be the proposal made today by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that the striking policemen return to duty, and that the Police Department suspend enforcement of the rule prohibiting the police to unionize, until after the industrial conference called by the President for Oct. 6. The President has already made it known that the question of the right of policemen to unionize and affiliate with the Federation, as affecting the Washington police force, will be taken up at this conference.

Frank McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that the policemen's union agrees to accept Mr. Gompers's proposal to return to work and await the result of the President's conference. Other labor leaders, while noncommittal, are expected to be strongly in favor of the proposal, particularly as it is agreeable to the striking policemen.

Neither the Governor nor any other responsible authority will disclose tonight the attitude he will take toward the Gompers proposal. Governor Coolidge, in an interview, did make it plain, however, that in his opinion the policemen now absent from duty are not strikers, but deserters, and as such that there can be no question of their reinstatement. He pointed out that this is his personal opinion and that the question of reinstatement is not for his decision, but for the determination of Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis.

While the Governor would not commit himself as to his attitude to Mr. Gompers's suggestion of at least a temporary ending of the strike, he did give the impression that the Police Commissioner might be left entirely free to act. The Commissioner, in turn, is keeping his own counsel.

Community Stands by Authorities.

The community as a whole shows no sign of weakening. The demand that the city and State stand "pat" on the principle that policemen must be faithful to their oaths, and that they cannot strike and leave a whole city unprotected, is to be heard and felt on all sides. This is true not only of Boston and of Massachusetts; the whole country is back of the authorities. Mayors and Governors and private citizens everywhere are eager to see Boston, since the first fight on this issue has been staged here through no choice of the city itself, win at all costs, lest this practice spread to other communities.

So when the Governor meets the labor men tomorrow morning he may take one of three stands. He may tell them, though there is every reason for believing he will not, that he and the Police Commissioner will permit the men to return to work, as Mr. Gompers asks; second, he may tell them they may come back individually, repudiating all union affiliations and agreeing to take such consequences of their "desertion," as he called it, as the proper authorities may mete out to them; third, he may refuse flatly to deal with the strikers in any way, with the result that the Commissioner will continue efforts already under way to recruit an entirely new force, except for the few loyal men who refused to strike.

If the Governor takes the first of these three possible positions the strike will end at once. As already pointed out, this solution is unlikely. There is, however, a possibility that there might be an agreement on the second.

The first break in the ranks of the strikers came today when four men reported for duty. They were at once suspended. If their abandonment of the union is correctly interpreted by the authorities as meaning that the patrolmen are weakening an offer to receive them if they quit the union at once might precipitate such a wholesale break that the strike would be over.

If Governor Coolidge stands absolutely "pat" and the men are treated as deserters, who cannot return to duty, the possibility of a quick settlement depends rather upon labor generally than upon

HYLAN TAKES STEP TO CHECK BANDITS

Suggests That Enright Send Out Auto Squad to Intercept Suspicious Night Gangs.

WAVE OF HOLDUPS IN CITY

Brooklyn Bond Dealer Is Latest Victim, Losing $8,000 in Cash and Securities.

The great increase in the number of robberies in this city prompted Mayor Hylan to write to Commissioner Enright yesterday, suggesting measures of prevention. The Mayor said:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor.
Sept. 12, 1919.

Richard E. Enright, Esq., Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Commissioner: From time to time bandit gangs in high-powered automobiles have made a practice of holding up people in apartments and hotels.

Would it not be wise at this time to instruct the patrolmen on post, where holdups of these kinds are liable to occur after 12 o'clock at night, to make an investigation as to the occupants of the cars, and if anything suspicious appears to take the number of the car, examine the license number of the chauffeur, and question the occupants of the car as to their business in that immediate neighborhood?

May I not suggest to you the advisability of having a special automobile squad detailed at points which you may select, so that immediate attention may be given to any car that looks as though it contained gangsters who are out for unlawful purposes? Should any chauffeur refuse to stop his car at the request of the police officer, instruct the officer to take the number and description of the car, telephone immediately to Police Headquarters, so that the number of the car and description can be communicated to the police all over the city, to the end that the driver of the car may be stopped and a thorough investigation made.

Might I not say in this connection that the police should see to it that all license numbers are distinct and properly displayed?

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Every available detective in the city was sent out last night to look for the automobile thieves. As a result Capt. Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested three men in Broadway and locked them up on charges of assault and robbery. The detectives say that from descriptions of the men they are sure they have the gang that on Aug. 28 picked up Joseph Holaback of 342 West Fifty-seventh Street at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, took him into Central Park, and after beating him, robbed him of $122. Since that time there have been fifteen taxicab robberies in Central Park.

Captain Walsh will today have the prisoners inspected by others who have complained of having been enticed into Central Park and then beaten and robbed. The men will also be inspected by the clerks of the four hotels that were robbed by bandits and by Harry Schmidt, the Brooklyn bond broker, who was held up in his office by automobile bandits earlier in the evening. The prisoners deny the charge.

The Mayor's letter follows a series of successful holdups yesterday, in which

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

the policemen. So far as the patrolmen alone go, they are beaten now. The town is peaceful and orderly, the militia are in full control, and they can be kept on duty until a new force can be recruited and trained. As pointed out yesterday since this new force would be recruited almost entirely from war veterans it might be whipped into shape very quickly.

Thus the police themselves are helpless unless organized labor generally backs them up with a general strike.

Last night such a situation was regarded as inevitable and the whole city felt grave fear of complete disruption of its ordinary functions. Tonight such an issue seems much less probable. The failure of the Central Labor Union after last night's meeting to announce a general strike is regarded as proof that the majority of the delegates refused to vote for such a strike.

The delegates were guided in their votes by the previous action of the membership of their individual unions. Some of the component unions have not even taken a vote on the question of a sympathetic strike in the support of the policemen, although they were requested to do so several weeks ago by a Committee of Seventeen appointed by the Central Labor Union to handle the whole matter. The Telephone Operators' Union the City Firemen's Union, and the Stationary Firemen and Engineers' Union are voting on the question tonight.

No announcement of the result of the balloting is expected tonight. The city firemen, however, are affiliated with the American Federation and not with the Central Labor Union. They considered the question previously and "passed the buck" to the federation, voting to be guided by it and not to take action on its own initiative.

The Telephone Operators' Union is recently organized, and there is some belief that its members may be less careful of consequences than some of the older organizations.

Altogether it appears that as things stand tonight there is less prospect of a general strike in support of policemen than there was yesterday. If, however, the result of tomorrow's conference is to make plain to the striking policemen that the city and State do not regard them as strikers, that they must keep moving, and if friends met on the streets they walked along together if they wished to talk.

Many of Boston's business men and clubmen were numbered among the men on duty today. Under the leadership of Chester I. Campbell, Secretary, sixty-one members of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association were sworn in today for traffic duty. The volunteer police, recruited by former Police Commissioner William H. Pierce, aided the Guardsmen all over the city.

1,114 Policemen on Strike.

Faneuil Hall Square was alive with members of the Massachusetts 20th Regiment, in command of Brig. Gen. J. J. Sullivan, who arrived with the men last night. There are 753 men in the regiment, of whom one-third have seen overseas service. The regiment remained on reserve today. Official figures given out at Police Headquarters today show that 1,114 patrolmen have left their posts out of a total of 1,540, leaving 426 loyal men.

Judge Hayden, in the Roxbury Court, held several alleged robbers under heavy bail. George C. Cummins, who is charged with robbing Miss Clarice Currie of 88 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury; last night, was held in bonds of $20,000; Stephen Coughlin of 1,575 Tremont St., Roxbury, who entered a tailor shop in Roxbury; Joseph Murphy of Highland Street, and Frank Foye of Centre Street, Roxbury, who were charged with attempting to break into a drug store, and Cornelius P. Harrigan and John Breen of Worcester Place, Roxbury, charged with stealing shoes, were held under $10,000 bail each.

"Tacks" Hardwick, ex-Harvard football star, arrested five men with burglars' tools in a Ford car last night. Hardwick thought the sound of the motor was not right, so he jumped to the running board and held a pistol in the face of the driver. Examination of the car disclosed that it lacked a battery switch and that a wire had been run to the engine from a package of dry cells on the floor. The burglars' tools were found under the back seat.

Five Roxbury men were arrested at Tremont and Park Streets last night after Harry Sparks, amateur wrestler and volunteer policeman, jumped on the running board of their automobile and found a loaded revolver on one of the men.

Two guardsmen were summoned, and the men were placed under arrest.

Leslie S. Foster, 21, of 54 Highland Street, and Edward Reynolds of 17 Morley Street, were charged with carrying loaded revolvers.

Patrick Rourke, 27, of Walnut Avenue; John Mahoney, 22, of Vernon Street, and Arthur Ward of 16 Milmont Street were arrested as suspicious persons.

A number of "jimmies," a flashlight, and many revolver cartridges were found in the automobile the police say.

Possession of and use of a pistol brought stiff sentences to street railway carmen today, when they appeared before Judge Joseph R. Churchill in Dorchester Court.

Anthony McDonough was fined $100 for carrying a loaded pistol and Thomas J. Newcomb was fined $20 for discharging it.

Consider Attitude of the Press.

At the request of Edward F. McGrady, former President of the Central Labor Union, Sylvester McBride, President of the Typographical Union, has called a conference of the Allied Printing Trades to discuss "the unfair editorial attitude" of the press toward the strike. Meantime Mr. McBride will discuss the subject with the Publishers' Association. This incident of the strike situation is not taken seriously in Boston newspaper offices, where it is generally believed anything so revolutionary as an attempt by labor organizations to curtail the freedom of the press through the strike weapon is not even remotely probable.

The rough-and-ready methods of State Guardsmen who are taking the places of striking policemen and the severity shown to disturbers by Judges of municipal courts in the maintenance of law and order in Boston. There were no new outbreaks during the day and the Guardsmen expect a peaceful night.

The volunteer policemen, aided by traffic policemen from the Automobile Dealers' Association, kept traffic moving smoothly all over the city. Guardsmen patrolled the streets and encountered no opposition when they told gatherings to move on. Some of the business houses began to take down the boards in front of their show windows, and, when darkness fell, the crowds about the streets were almost normal, and the box office sales of theatres for the first time during the strike were normal.

The public's willingness to conform to the requests of the State Guardsmen was noticeable today. Pedestrians seem to have learned

SOMME CITIES TAKE UP OLD LIFE

Restored Hotels of Amiens Now House Fox-Trotting Parties of Tourists.

ALBERT'S HOPES REVIVED

Shell-Wrecked Town Rejoices in a Church Erected by the American Red Cross.

WORK OF REBUILDING SLOW

People Murmuring Against the Government's Delay in Initiating Reconstruction Program.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMIENS, Sept. 8.—There are astonishing changes in the life of Amiens besides that greatest change of all, which is the disappearance of the British Army from its streets. In the garden of the Hotel du Rhin, which is restored to an elegance we never knew, there is as I write an orchestra playing fox trots and on the steps and in a long room looking on the garden a few young officers who came out after the armistice and are now on their way back from the Rhine are drinking with women of their families who have come part of the way to meet them or for pleasure tours over the ancient battlefields.

I listen to the music and watch these people under the trees. It is pretty, where the little electric lights sparkle among the leaves with a silly sense of resentment. This garden is full of ghosts—great ghosts of men who fought through the war, endured its agonies and died in many of the battles of the Somme. This fox-trotting, these tuneful, loose dancing officers, do not belong to the spirit of those other days. It is hard to think like that. It is good that magic should be played again, to dancing youth. The renaissance of Arabic style in spite of many unfriendly influences is a sign that people are beginning to rebuild their lives out of the ruin that is around them. I saw them yesterday for the first time—it is splendid to see the return of them—and with the band playing up on the fronts of the houses amidst the shell holes in the roofs and out to their window panes. The Hotel de l'Univers, which was worst hit, is almost rebuilt. The Hotel Berlioz opposite, too, looks as good as ever, but a portion of the old

Impatient of Government's Delay.

And yet here the worst ruins have been repaired, however. Labor is scarce in France, and there are still many hundreds of houses in Amiens which are [illegible] closed and shuttered from their foundations by German prisoners. This neatness of ruin is almost like in its way, but not a comfort to the homeless, who are getting with increasing gloom when the nation is going to reconstruct individual dwellings largely about reconstruction in France, if one may judge by the morning and local newspapers. We are tired of fine phrases. We want houses. There are our devastated villages to be rebuilt," I met old friends in Amiens who talked like that.

I had a spoon over Amiens [illegible] its worst sight of its life, and once again I wandered [illegible] of the cathedral was touched by fire, of its beauty where its arches and sculptured tracery flittered like [illegible] of dragonflies of shadow [illegible] said the sacristan, "it was a miracle of God that saved the glory of Amiens."

The sense of the miraculous was strong in the hearts of many French people today amidst the ruins of Albert, where I saw an act of faith in the reinstatement of France after the deathblow of war in a scene where there was little but faith to encourage the heart.

All the British soldiers and the Americans who went with them in the last phase will remember Albert because of that church from which the golden Madonna hung head downward with her babe out over here until after March of last year the statue fell under an avalanche of red bricks and rosy dust.

Scores of times during the war I saw Albert under fire and passed through it on the way to the Somme battlefields, and I saw it when the British guns finished the ruin which the Germans had not quite completed, until it was all smashed to fragments, and not one house was standing. Now amidst that wild chaos of destruction some people of Albert—a few hundred—have come back and built up little wooden houses, called Villa d'Hygiene and Café de la Victoire and other optimistic names, where they provide light refreshments for tourists from Paris. Yellow men from China, German prisoners, and British labor companies are living still in the desert beyond where they were fighting the fields of dead men and live shells.

Albert's Madonna Restored.

Like Amiens, the town of Albert has begun its new life, at least to the extent of having a few inhabitants again; but to those peasant folk the outward symbol of the renaissance is the new church of their own faith which has been built for them temporarily near the old church by the American Red Cross. It is a wooden hut large enough to hold the people or more, and to this little shrine was brought this morning an old statue of the Madonna and Child which stood for more than six centuries in Albert until the Australians removed it to a place of safety in time of peril. In honor of its return the Archbishop of Amiens came to Albert and after high mass in the wooden church spoke to the people who had gathered there as pilgrims to their old town.

Through the open window as he spoke one could see the wreckage of their homes, and words he spoke were inspired by the story of Joan of Arc. In golden mitre and crimson robes, a tall, richly colored figure, as though he had stepped out of a mediæval painting, he was stirred with the same emotion that moved those peasant women in their black weeds and those sturdy men of Picardy when he told of the new hope that lay in the future, now that "the damned days," as he called them, had passed with their horrors, their slaughter of men and their degradation of humanity. Sin had brought war into the world, he said, and had caused all that ruin. Now, by virtue of the people, by the new faith born out of agony, they could look forward to a new world and rebuild the country that had been desecrated.

I met the Archbishop as he walked afterward in the town, blessing the people who had come back, and he said:

"We are making a beginning—no more than that—to give life again to this poor, stricken place. It is a day of great heart and of good hope, but it will take a long, long time to make this desert fertile."

He glanced toward the Somme battlefields up the road to Bapaume. Up there, where I walked, it was lonely as of old, and the desert remained with its trenches silling in the shell holes, in which weeds were growing. The great mine crater at La Boiselle, the dead trees, the litter and filth of the old battles, the entanglements of barbed wire, the dumps of "duds" shells, the salvage of war material had hardly changed from the old fighting days.

Somme Battlefields Still a Waste.

Only a few tourists in the great cars from Paris which stayed in Albert wandered out as far as this. The yellow men squatted around; a group of German prisoners without escort sauntered by cheerfully—they are soon going home, now—and up by Poizières some Australian soldiers—the last of their crowd—were playing basket ball near a graveyard of their comrades. Beyond, by Delville Wood and High Wood, Longueval and Mametz Wood, there was an immense solitude. Nothing had been done or was being done to restore this devastated region except by the removal of high explosives and the decent burial of the discovered dead. No houses so far as I have seen, are being built on the sites of the villages which were blown off the earth.

France has still that broad highway of horror across her land, and even in one's imagination one cannot see the renaissance in our time of that dead country, though the people who fled from it into many other parts are impatient to go back and blame their Government for not raising their villages as quickly as they were destroyed. The pity is that so many laborers of France were destroyed with the villages and fields, so that now the builders are few, while money is hard to get for building. That is the problem with which France is faced.

MAY QUIT RUSSIA ACROSS PETROGRAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

genious and plausible idea" and "sound if it could be accomplished; but even Churchill, with all his optimism, must have known, if he had at his disposal half the information about the state of Kolchak's army which very little later became public property, that it was at least a very hazardous venture."

Assurances have been given again tonight that every British soldier will be out of North Russia by the time the ice blocks the ports; but not until the last transport arrives in the Thames will the people feel certain that the Russian adventure is over.

The Daily Mail, for example, fastened this morning upon the paragraph in Mr. Churchill's official statement in which he announced that Lord Rawlinson had received "the fullest data relating to the policy as to the time and method of evacuation." It admitted that this might be reconciled with all that had been promised about withdrawal, but added: "The sentence as it stands is open to a less favorable construction and is not calculated to convince doubters of its straightforwardness."

DEMAND THAT BRITISH EVACUATE RUSSIA

Trades Unionists at Glasgow Also Call for Repeal of the Conscription Act.

GLASGOW, Sept. 12.—The Trades Union Congress in session here today completed the most important business of its program with the adoption of a resolution providing for the calling of a special conference of British captains of labor to consider the form of action to be resorted to should the Government refuse the demands of the congress for the repeal of the conscription law and to withdraw British troops from Russia, resolutions demanding which the congress had passed previously.

The belief was expressed in many quarters today that these demands would receive satisfactory attention from the Government. It was pointed out that the calling of a special Congress to determine the action necessary should the Government fail to meet labor's requirements would place upon the Congress the necessity clearly to define its attitude respecting "direct action" in political matters. This decision was lodged at yesterday's session by the parliamentary strategists.

The resolution demanding State ownership of all mines pledges the Congress to convene a special session to determine the form the proceedings shall take.

A slashing indictment of Winston Spencer Churchill, the Secretary for War, for his declaration of yesterday regarding the delay in the evacuation of North Russia by British forces, was delivered by James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament, in moving the resolution.

Mr. Tom Churchill, said Mr. Thomas, had now answered the recent indictment by Lieut. Col. Sherwood Kelly, a volunteer officer in the North Russian relief forces, that British lives were being thrown away in the Archangel region, but on the contrary, the Secretary had the greatest [illegible] to punish the Colonel.

J. W. Ogden, President of the Congress, and John J. Jones, Labor Member of the House of Commons, were today named delegates to the International Labor Conference, which will meet in Washington in October.

GERMAN INDUSTRY RAPIDLY REVIVING

British Observer Says Progress Is Greater Than in Any Other Country.

HEAVY DRAFTS ON OUR COAL

Vast Supplies to be Placed at the Disposal of the Most Important Export Industries.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—On my return to Germany after an absence of nearly two months it has been instructive to note the changes which have taken place in the general situation. There have been some changes for the worse, but the majority, I think, denote a conspicuous improvement in the country's condition.

The most striking is undoubtedly the noteworthy evidence of greatly increased and increasing industrial productivity, while there is also, I believe, a much saner spirit throughout the country, a one disregards—as they should be disregarded—the idle, insolent vaporings of the champions of Junkerism and the old régime.

Traveling from the Dutch frontier to the German capital, one can see now travel and transport have gone from bad to worse. The comparatively rapid service from Holland which was in existence when I came here in March is no more. Formerly travelers reached Berlin in the evening in time for dinner; now they come in a congested train to an infinitely more gloomy city and reach it in the small hours of the morning. At the stations en route the most prominent placards are those announcing the suspension of numerous trains, for the coal question has become exceedingly serious. But, whereas in March it was impossible to obtain anything to eat on the journey across Germany, there is now a sort of restaurant car on the Holland to Berlin train, and the refreshment trolley has reappeared on the station platforms.

Many of the stations were decorated to welcome returning prisoners of war. Although food conditions have improved for the great mass of the traveling public, the prisoners certainly looked infinitely better than the people who welcomed them back to such a changed Fatherland.

White Bread in Berlin Again.

The first little surprise in Berlin is to see white bread in the form of small rolls on restaurant tables. No cards are asked for them. They are a luxury, costing 12 cents each in the shops and 24 cents in the restaurants. Before the war one could obtain eight or ten of them for 12 cents. The ordinary bread has improved to some extent, and there appears to be more fat available for restaurants and hotels.

But I find that in the houses of the people conditions have improved but little. Meat of the cheapest sort is rather more plentiful at 5 marks, but eggs are still about forty-five times its pre-war price. Berlin, however, looks cleaner, and the streets are being better attended to.

But the most interesting thing is that the country is getting busier every day. Although all trade and commerce that Germany is putting her shoulder ever more determinedly to the deeply rutted wheel. I notice a great improvement in the amount and quality of articles on sale everywhere. Yesterday I spent an afternoon in the largest department store in Berlin and compared the state of affairs with that of two or three months ago. It was a remarkable revelation, and spoke of working Germany getting her industrial machine into going order much more rapidly than any one had expected.

In that store I found a book department far vaster than anything in London. A week or two ago in London I tried to procure a certain popular educational work on Germany. It was not only not to be found, but I discovered that few shops had more than half a dozen German works of any kind. Here in this store I could get any English book I had fancied. There was a tremendous selection of all the literatures of Europe, and there seems to be here at present a great run on the grammars of nearly all European tongues, especially Spanish and Russian borderland languages. The publishing trade is flourishing in Germany. The prices of popular books have not increased nearly so much as in England, while the style and workmanship of these and more expensive volumes are, I think, better than at home.

The china department was an eye-opener. The supplies of cheap and costly porcelain, which were meagre a few months ago, are now enormous, showing that industry is being kept going and has increased to a greater extent than is the case in England. The output of furniture, too, though of the more expensive sort, would appear to be almost normal again. The shops here are not, as in England, rationed.

The supplies of glassware here are now enormous, and prices are low. The number and variety of domestic utensils in nickel, brass, copper, and aluminium are surprising after one has seen what is available in London. All sorts of electrical cooking appliances, scarcely to be had earlier in the Summer, are very abundant now. Great supplies of kid and woolen gloves are to be had at prices which are quite moderate when one considers the present buying power of money. Haberdashery in the stores to which I am referring lay in tremendous piles.

This store, though not so large as some London stores, carries a general stock which must be equal to that of the three largest similar concerns in London, and, what I have said of it is true of other large stores here, and, in proportion, of all the shops.

Clothes, of course, remain a difficulty; but a slight fall in prices and an increase in supplies are reported.

In short, the great shops of Berlin speak plainly of a busy Germany putting her back into her tremendous task. I think I am right in saying that Germany has during the last two or three months made great strides in the work of providing coals for the replenishment of her home market, which brings her very much nearer the time of attacking foreign fields. Of course the depreciated mark will tell extremely seriously against her traders in this matter, but it is a difficulty which will have to be faced and which they are determined to tackle. Representatives of American banking houses and other concerns are already here, and I am told that arrangements are likely which will have the effect of sending the mark upward at a bound.

Big Contracts for American Coal.

Huge Stinnes, the great coal and iron king, for example, is reported to have concluded arrangements for a vast supply of the best American coal. This he will place at the disposal of the most important export industries in Germany. The price will be about 470 marks per ton. This will not relieve the general coal scarcity, of course, for it will be used only in industries which produce important exports not very adversely affected by such high coal prices.

Some of the largest cities in Germany, too, are interested in the setting up in Bremen of a "cotton bank" under American control and with American help, for the purpose of obtaining and properly distributing raw cotton to hasten the restarting of Germany's great textile industry.

So much for the moment. I think I have said enough to show that Germany is reorganizing herself industrially at a more rapid rate than any other country. The difficulties to be faced are, of course, tremendous, but there is every indication that they are going to be faced.

The Political Situation.

And now for a brief reference to the political situation. The present Government, which, obviously, is an improvement on the last, appears to be pretty firmly in the saddle. Certainly, the Pan Germans are raging as never before since November; the military chiefs appear inclined to flout the Government; there is a good deal of anti-Semitic agitation, and the junkers are said to be organizing their people against the present régime. But all this need not, I think, be taken too seriously.

At the other extreme, the Independent Socialists are talking a good deal about the coming counter-revolution on their part, but, while they boast that their party numbers three-quarters of a million members, they are constrained to hold their annual conference, which is meeting at present here in Berlin, behind closed doors. Hugo Haase, their leader, admits that "a certain political fatigue is noticeable among the people," and he added in his speech that even the Communists believed that the revolutionary spirit would decline still further. While he pleads for constitutional action his followers are badly split on the question of parliamentary or Soviet rule.

The strike fever, too, has greatly declined. Indeed, the whole situation in Germany appears to be slowly stabilizing.

SCHEIDEMANN SEES DANGER OF CZARISM

Declares That Bolsheviki Are Preparing the Ground for Reaction in Russia.

BELIEVES GERMANY FIRM

Threatens Junkers with Punishment if They Attempt a Counter-Revolt.

CASSEL, Sept. 12, (Associated Press.)—Philipp Scheidemann, former German Premier, in a speech here today said that there was great and grave danger of a restoration of the monarchy in Russia, where Bolshevism had strikingly prepared the ground for reaction. Whatever happened there, Herr Scheidemann declared, Germany was determined to remain a republic.

The former Premier said he had too firm confidence in the people's will to fear that a monarchist counter-revolution would succeed in Germany, and those who possibly contemplated playing with this fire should beware of putting to the proof the magnanimity with which the representatives of the old régime were treated at the time of Germany's revolution.

"A Government of the Right would mean a monarchy and civil war; a Government of the left would mean a so-called Soviet dictatorship and also civil war," Herr Scheidemann said.

The Communists and Independents were then scored by Herr Scheidemann, who declared that unity would only be attained when the thinking elements of the opposition came to their senses and rid themselves of unscrupulous demagogues.

Referring to his resignation from the Cabinet in July he said:

"One section of the party to which I belonged was of the opinion that the treaty must not be signed and hoped on the ground of important reports from abroad that a few weeks' refusal would suffice to bring about a thorough revision of the treaty. The other section, which at first was in the minority but later attained the majority, was of a different opinion. We came to a democratic conclusion, and, although it was not easy, we submitted to the majority.

"I would never have signed the treaty; now it is signed, however, and we must endeavor to fulfill the conditions undertaken."

The former Premier said that he considered the present party situation was rather happy nor lasting, and that only under the old flag of the Social Democratic Party was unity possible, which would lead to victory.

BRITAIN GETS GERMAN GOLD

Part of $22,500,000 Believed to be on Way to Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Mail says it is understood in the city that £4,500,000 in German gold, 90,000,000 marks, has reached the Bank of England from Germany by way of Amsterdam.

The coins probably came from the gold stored in Spandau Tower, near Berlin.

Some of the gold is believed to be already on the way to Canada in payment of foodstufis sent to Germany from Canada.

Another consignment of German gold reached London recently.

DUTCH TO MAKE CONCESSION

Reauy for Offer to Belgium in Revision of Treaties.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from an authoritative source, which is close touch with Government circles that the Dutch Government is prepared to make one considerable concession to Belgium in the revision of the 1839 treaties, at the request of a big power.

Grand Duke Michael in Siberia?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—The Russian paper Novoga Rossija says Grand Duke Michael is alive and now in Siberia. Officers in the Bolshevist service first hid him in Perm and then took him to Siberia.

TELLS OF SQUANDERING BY GERMAN SOVIETS

Erzberger Reports $23,000,000 Spent by Them—Sums Extorted from Banks.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, today made public a report on the expenditures of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils from the time of the revolution to March 31 of this year.

It is shown that the councils spent 92,000,000 marks, of which the garrison councils spent 88,000,000 marks and the field councils 4,000,000 marks.

The report shows that 37,000,000 marks were spent for the pay of the councils. The navy got 2,175,000 marks, of which 1,340,000 marks were spent "justifiably." Herr Erzberger says that was not the navy's total, however, and estimates it at 10,000,000 marks. The post councils spent only 100,000 marks.

Many cases where the councils forcibly extorted huge sums of money from banks are cited.

Only 16,000,000 marks, says the Finance Minister, were spent legally, and the other 74,000,000 marks were squandered. An effort is being made to recover the 74,000,000 marks, but it is doubtful if it can be done. The empire suffered greatly, Erzberger adds, and those who possibly contemplated playing with this fire should beware of putting to the proof the magnanimity with which the representatives of the old régime were treated at the time of Germany's revolution.

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SCHIRMER'S WILL FILED.

Widow Gets Interest in Music House if She Does Not Remarry.

The will of Rudolph E. Schirmer, head of the music publishing house of G. Schirmer, Inc., who died on Aug. 20 at Santa Barbara, Cal., leaves his interest in the company to his wife, who was Ann Swinburne, but provides that if she remarries she is to get $10,000 for life instead. Upon her death the property goes to their infant son, Edward Rudolph, and he is to get the residue, half of which he receives outright when he reaches 21 years.

The will directs that a deed of trust made in March, 1916, be carried out, under which this former wife, Martha Barnes Schirmer, receives the income from 1,200 shares of G. Schirmer stock and the property at 240 East Seventeenth Street. The decedent was divorced from her in Nevada a week before he married Miss Swinburne on March 28, 1916.

CONFERENCE HEADS DISCUSS BIG ISSUES

Lloyd George in Paris to Advise with Polk, Clemenceau and Tittoni.

MAY END SYRIAN DISPUTE

Council Said to Have Demanded of Rumania Categorical Answers to Four Questions.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Supreme Council did not meet today, and an announcement was made that it was unlikely that the chief plenipotentiaries of the great Powers would gather again before Tuesday, because no successor to Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a member of the Council, had been announced.

The definite resignation of Mr. Balfour from membership in the Peace Conference was the subject of much discussion in conference circles today. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, arrived in Paris tonight for a conference with M. Clemenceau, President of the Council, and Frank L. Polk, Assistant Secretary of State and chief representative of the United States Government. These conferences, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the future work of the Council. Signor Tittoni, head of the Italian Peace Delegation, has postponed his departure for Rome until Monday, presumably that he may be able to confer with Mr. Lloyd George.

It is expected that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George will discuss the settlement of differences existing between the British and French Governments regarding Syria, which are considered the greatest handicap to progress by the Supreme Council.

Although Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount Milner, and Andrew Bonar Law have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Balfour, none of them has indicated an intention to accept the responsibility of heading the British delegation. Apparently there is great uncertainty as to who will succeed Mr. Balfour, as British statesmen seemingly are not keen to undertake the work just at this time when the Peace Conference faces many tangled questions, especially the partition of Turkey, which must be considered as soon as the United States decides its policy on mandates. M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George personally have handled the questions arising from the conflicting French and British interests in Asia Minor, and other English statesmen apparently are unwilling to assume this responsibility.

According to L'Echo de Paris, the note which Sir George Russell Clerk is to hand to the Rumanian Government on behalf of the Allies contains four questions: First, whether Rumania is prepared to withdraw her troops from Hungary; second, whether Rumania is ready to stop requisitions in Hungary; third, whether Rumania is prepared to hand over to the Reparation Commission all that she has already requisitioned under the Budapest armistice; and, fourth, under what conditions Rumania will be disposed to collaborate with the Powers to maintain order in Hungary.

It is probable the treaty with Bulgaria will be handed that nation's representatives on Tuesday. The Greek and Rumanian delegations have filed additional protests against the territorial and economic sections of the treaty, which may result in changes being made in the text.

TO AID HARVARD FUND.

Bishop Brent, Myron T. Herrick and Ferdinand Schlesinger on Committee

Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo, Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, and Ferdinand Schlesinger of Milwaukee have accepted appointments to the Advisory Committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund. This committee is composed of non-Harvard men who have been interested in educational and charitable work in the country.

Bishop Brent is the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. He has been a member of the Philippine Opium Commission and President of the International Opium Commission at The Hague. In 1907 he delivered the William Belden Noble lectures at Harvard. The honorary degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1913. Mr. Herrick is ex-Governor of Ohio and former Ambassador to France. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Harvard conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon him in 1915. Mr. Schlesinger is well known as a manufacturer.

These men will act in an advisory capacity with Charles Evans Hughes, General George W. Goethals, and others to assist the committee that is to raise $15,000,000 for Harvard University next month.

COURT RELEASES HARVEY.

Finds Old Offense of Memorial Association's Agent Outlawed.

David M. Harvey, publicity agent for the George Washington Memorial Association, whose arrest on Monday based on a ten-year old charge caused the cancellation of the association's victory celebration in honor of General Pershing at Carnegie Hall, was freed in General Sessions yesterday by Judge Rosalsky. The court agreed with the contention of his attorneys, Arthur E. Sager and Isidor Wasservogel, that the old offense, which consisted of a suspended sentence and parole, was outlawed and without jurisdiction of the court.

Counsel for Harvey announced their purpose to make an investigation of the motive for reviving this charge against him after a lapse of [illegible] and Wasservogel said he would endeavor to ascertain who had been responsible for the arrest. Harvey had been employed by the Memorial Association since March, 1919. Whether or not he will return to that employment was not made known yesterday by Mrs. H. C. Dimock, President of the association.

TURKEY ANSWERS WILSON.

Promises to Maintain Order and Security in Anatolia.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Turkey has replied to the message from President Wilson demanding that disorders cease in that country.

It is declared that all measures will be taken for the maintenance of order and security in Anatolia, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Church Notices on Page 17.

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD."
Hurley Shoes in exclusiveness of shaping and superiority of workmanship are far removed from the commonplace. New Fall Models exemplify the Hurley quality standard.
HURLEY SHOES
1434 Broadway — 1357 Broadway
1177 Broadway — 215 Broadway
41 Cortlandt St. — 254 Fifth Ave.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

IT'S UNWISE
to put off today's duty until tomorrow. If your stomach is acid-disturbed take
KI-MOIDS
the new aid to digestion comfort *today*. A pleasant relief from the discomfort of acid-dyspepsia.
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

ALL WASHINGTON GREETS PERSHING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

wheels, the writhing human evidence of conquest and supremacy over alien people. To you it has been vouchsafed to lead the greatest expeditionary force of all time through perils at sea, perils in land, and perils of air, to the ultimate accomplishment of your country's purpose and your heart's desire. You come rather in meekness and humility of spirit, giving to the great American people that, as the Nazarene died to make men holy so their sons have died to make men free. You, their surviving commander, come back to us with no evidence of loot and conquest but with the triumphs of the soul and spirit of liberty and law, to assure us that the cause in which they have died was a sacred cause.

"In the name of my countrymen and my President, I salute you. Hail the patriot, farewell to the conqueror and yet again, hail."

It was evident that General Pershing was deeply moved. His face was stern and set and he looked straight forward into the Vice President's eyes while Mr. Marshall spoke. Once the muscles of his face twitched and he choked behind his firm lips. When he replied to the Vice President, he removed his cap, and held it upon his arm.

"My friends," he said, "this is indeed a welcome that fills me with emotion impossible to express."

Turning directly to the Vice President, he said:

"I thank you, Sir, for what you have said as representing the President, whose constant confidence in me has been a strength that gave me courage to do in the best way all I thought my country would have me do.

"I want to thank the American people. And I want to praise especially the American women who have watched and prayed that we might return in victory and to whom we owe more perhaps than any one else."

General Pershing's voice grew lower and lower, as he finished. He added in quiet tones:

"I want to thank the President, the Congress and the Secretary of War for their splendid support."

Then the General and his staff walked to where the automobiles for the party were waiting. General Pershing was taken to the Shoreham Hotel in Vice President Marshall's open touring car, a contrast to the gleaming, new, olive drab army limousines into which his staff climbed. Led by motorcycle policemen, the cavalry clattered away, the General's car following and the staff coming behind. In the rear was a long train of cars containing members of the Citizen's Committee. Along the whole route which led up Pennsylvania Avenue, up Fifteenth Street and to the hotel, there were cheering crowds.

Practically the entire fourth floor of the hotel had been reserved for the General and his suite. As he walked into his rooms the first thing which greeted his eye was a bust of himself done in candy by the chef of the hotel.

When the Washington correspondents crowded into his reception room an hour later the General was in the best of spirits. He leaned against the side of the door and laughed and chatted in the most informal fashion. There was nothing of the warrior about him then.

Some body asked him when he was last in Washington. He said it was May 27, 1917. "But I'd have to look in my diary," he added and a reporter caught this up by asking:

"Oh, are you going to write a book on the war?"

"Book!" said Pershing. "Any bids? Well, I might write one if the bid was sufficiently enticing."

The General said he had no definite plans except that he was going to his home in Laclede, Mo. So far as invitations from various cities were concerned those would have to be sifted out. As a matter of fact, according to one of his aides, Major John C. Hughes, General Pershing's plans are very indefinite. The General said he had not had a "day off" since six months before he went into Mexico in 1914.

Asked why his son Warren did not come to Washington, General Pershing said:

"The little fellow looked rather worn, and I thought it best for him to go back to his school in Missouri."

When his attention was called to the fact that today marks the anniversary of the beginning of the famous battle of St. Mihiel, General Pershing remarked, with a dry grin:

"Quite a contrast between today and a year ago, eh?"

"Did you think then the war would end soon?" he was asked.

"I hoped it would," he answered, and added: "Some people said they knew the war would end in 1918, that they foresaw it. That is an absurd statement. If any one person knew that, he thought quite differently from the Allies."

"Was 1920 the limit?" asked one of the newspapermen.

"The limit was victory," replied Pershing.

When he was asked if he would be willing to lead another expedition into Mexico General Pershing said he would be willing to go anywhere that his country desired him to go.

When Lieut. Col. Quekemeyer, General Pershing's personal aid, was asked what were General Pershing's plans for tonight, he answered:

"Plans! Plans! The only plan General Pershing has is to go to bed. He's tired out."

General Pershing will be 59 years old tomorrow, and it was understood tonight that he would celebrate the birthday with a quiet dinner tomorrow evening with Senator and Mrs. Warren. He expects to be busy at the War Department during the day. On Monday evening he and some of the officers of his staff will attend a performance at a theatre. The parade in which the General will share honors with the famous 1st Division and the Composite Regiment will take place next Wednesday and on Thursday, Sept. 18 a Congressional welcome will be extended and a gold sword presented to him.

PRAISES HIS SOLDIERS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL

General Pershing Cheered by Multitude in Philadelphia—Receives Gold Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Pershing, the man and the soldier, captured the hearts of all Philadelphia today, as he rode in a motor car over several miles of the city's broadest highways. Multitudes lined the streets and crowded the many grandstands. Thousands of children caught his smile and smiled in return.

At Independence Hall he reverently saluted the Liberty Bell and delivered an address, in which he said:

"It fills me with deep emotion to be on this sacred spot. It seems, however, especially fitting at the conclusion of the war, which was fought for the same principles declared by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"I feel, indeed." (A pause.) "I feel I should say a word here of the splendid part taken in the battle for civilization by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

"You have given of your stalwart manhood in large numbers. They have carried to the battlefields of France the patriotism learned here. They have served not only the State and city, but the world, and all are proud of them. I, as their commander, wish to express thanks to you for your appreciation of them.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I accept this gift, [a gold medal,] and in accepting it it is to them I give the credit.

"It is especially fitting, for here is the cradle of American liberty; here is where we come to drink from its fountain, and perils of air, to the ultimate accomplishment of your country's purpose and your heart's desire. You come rather in meekness and humility of spirit, giving to the great American people that, as the Nazarene died to make men holy so their sons have died to make men free. You, their surviving commander, come back to us with no evidence of loot and conquest but with the triumphs of the soul and spirit of liberty and law, to assure us that the cause in which they have died was a sacred cause.

"In the name of my countrymen and my President, I salute you. Hail the patriot, farewell to the conqueror and yet again, hail."

It was evident that General Pershing was deeply moved. His face was stern and set and he looked straight forward into the Vice President's eyes while Mr. Marshall spoke. Once the muscles of his face twitched and he choked behind his firm lips. When he replied to the Vice President, he removed his cap, and held it upon his arm.

"My friends," he said, "this is indeed a welcome that fills me with emotion impossible to express."

Turning directly to the Vice President, he said:

"I thank you, Sir, for what you have said as representing the President, whose constant confidence in me has been a strength that gave me courage to do in the best way all I thought my country would have me do.

"I want to thank the American people. And I want to praise especially the American women who have watched and prayed that we might return in victory and to whom we owe more perhaps than any one else."

General Pershing's voice grew lower and lower, as he finished. He added in quiet tones:

"I want to thank the President, the Congress and the Secretary of War for their splendid support."

Then the General and his staff walked to where the automobiles for the party were waiting. General Pershing was taken to the Shoreham Hotel in Vice President Marshall's open touring car, a contrast to the gleaming, new, olive drab army limousines into which his staff climbed. Led by motorcycle policemen, the cavalry clattered away, the General's car following and the staff coming behind. In the rear was a long train of cars containing members of the Citizen's Committee. Along the whole route which led up Pennsylvania Avenue, up Fifteenth Street and to the hotel, there were cheering crowds.

Practically the entire fourth floor of the hotel had been reserved for the General and his suite. As he walked into his rooms the first thing which greeted his eye was a bust of himself done in candy by the chef of the hotel.

When the Washington correspondents crowded into his reception room an hour later the General was in the best of spirits. He leaned against the side of the door and laughed and chatted in the most informal fashion. There was nothing of the warrior about him then.

Some body asked him when he was last in Washington. He said it was May 27, 1917. "But I'd have to look in my diary," he added and a reporter caught this up by asking:

"Oh, are you going to write a book on the war?"

"Book!" said Pershing. "Any bids?

NEW YORK'S FAREWELL TO PERSHING HEARTY

Crowds Cheer Him from Hotel to Train—He Leaves Flags for the City.

With the cheers of hundreds of well-wishers ringing in his ears, General John Joseph Pershing, who has been the city's guest for nearly a week, left New York at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Washington.

Notwithstanding the early hour of his departure, General Pershing was attended all the way to the Pennsylvania Station by men, women, and children who sought to get a glimpse of him and to add their voices to the city's "Farewell and Good Luck." From the time he appeared at breakfast, just before 7 o'clock, until the observation car Beaverdale, with the General on the rear platform, disappeared in the mile road tunnel, the din of "good-byes" was incessant.

The General himself was visibly affected as he returned greeting after greeting with a bow or the smile which has become so well known. Frequently he shook the hand of a curly-headed youngster held aloft by an admiring parent.

"Thank you all, I have had a mighty good time," was his farewell, delivered just as the train began to start from the station.

To Rodman Wanamaker, who, as the Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Reception to Distinguished Guests, was in charge of his entertainment here, General Pershing declared that New York had endeared itself to him for all time by its spontaneous and overwhelming welcome.

The General arose yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, awakened by his energetic son, Warren. The boy, who has not been separated from his father for nearly six months now, was very downcast at having to say good-bye.

"Never mind, son," said General Pershing in the lobby of the Waldorf as he was going out to his car to drive to the station, "I'll be home in a few days now and we'll be together again."

The youngster clung tightly to his father for a moment and then stood back, winking his eyes hard. He left with his aunt, Mrs. D. Butler and Miss Mae Pershing, for Lincoln, Neb., where General Pershing is to rejoin them when the reception in Washington is finished.

Mr. Wanamaker took the General to the station in his own car, over which, above the radiator, flew the General's red flag with its four stars. Others in the car were Grover Whalen, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, and the General's own body guard furnished by the New York Police Department.

A crowd of persons was assembled at the Thirty-third Street entrance of the hotel to see the General off, and it gave him a rousing cheer as he drove off. All the way to the station, men and women in the streets turned and saluted or bowed as the machine drove by. General Pershing was as punctilious in returning such salutations as he saw as though they had been given by his own doughboys.

At the station the car was met by Station Master Egan, who shook hands with the General and took him to the train by a private elevator. Just before he got aboard the General bade farewell to the newspaper men, thanking them for their consideration.

"I am leaving the great city of New York with more sorrow than I can express," he said. "It outdid itself, it seemed to me, in its hospitality, and I appreciate it very much indeed. The fact that I am leaving this city on the anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel recalls to my mind with vivid clearness the scenes of that engagement. The success of it was assured from the very first moment, and it proved to the world the great qualities of the American soldier."

Mr. Wanamaker, in bidding good-bye to the General and his staff, said:

"You all have lived up to the traditions of our army, and it has been an honor and a pleasure to know you. Now the parting, come as it must, is indeed painful to me. I shall never forget this wonderful week. May each and every one of you be blessed with happiness and good fortune."

"I say, Mr. Wanamaker," said General Pershing, laughingly, as the two shook hands, "I certainly wish you could come with me to Philadelphia and see us through there as you have here."

While they were driving from the hotel General Pershing told Mr. Wanamaker that he intended leaving in the city the forty-eight silken flags presented to him at the dinner given in his honor on Wednesday night.

"I am going to offer these beautiful flags presented to me in behalf of the citizens of New York to the great city," he said, "and ask that they be placed on display in the rotunda of the City Hall or some other appropriate place to symbolize our victory. I shall retain title to them in order that I may always have an attachment for New York, your city which has so greatly endeared itself to me."

In the observation car with General Pershing were Major Gen. J. M. McAndrew, Major Gen. John L. Hines, Major Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Major Gen. W. W. Brewster, Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Colonel John G. Quekemeyer, Colonel George

SAYS REBELS GAVE SAFETY IN MEXICO

Levi Smith, Oil Operator, Found Better Protection Than Carranza Afforded.

TELLS OF PAYING TRIBUTE

Polk Quoted as Advising the Delivery of Money to Pelaez.

CHARGE THEFT OF LETTERS

William Gates Says Material Which Appeared in a Newspaper Article Was Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Levi Smith of Comanche, Texas, who until January last was General Manager of the Penn-Mex Fuel Company of Tuxpam, Mexico, testifying today before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which is investigating the Mexican problem, said that the American interests in the Tampico district had received better protection from the rebel leader, Pelaez, than they had during the period when that region was under Carranza's control.

Smith was in Mexico from 1914 to the end of 1918, and was the official who paid to Pelaez the first of the "protection money" levied against his company.

William Gates, a writer, who was in Mexico much of last year, during which time he visited the headquarters of Felix Diaz, the late Emiliano Zapata, and Governor Meixuerio of the State of Oaxaca, was also before the committee for a brief time, during which he characterized as entirely inaccurate an article which appeared in The New York Evening Post of Aug. 5 last, in which article it was stated that the Mexican Government was about to submit evidence to the State Department which would show that Gates was concerned in a movement the purpose of which was the overthrow of the Carranza Government. The article in question was written by David Lawrence.

Certain letters which appeared in part of that article, Gates swore, had been stolen from the files of Henry L. Hall, a former representative in Mexico of the State Department.

Says Polk Advised Tribute.

Smith was the first witness. He said that he was present at the conference which Harold Walker, counsel for the Mexican Petroleum Company, had with Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk last November; that Mr. Polk had advised his company to pay the tribute levied against it by Pelaez, and that Señor Arredondo, then Mexican Ambassador to the United States, had assented to the proposal.

"There was read into the record yesterday," said Senator Fall, "a memorandum submitted to the State Department last November by Mr. Walker of the Mexican Petroleum Company. Do you know whether or not what is set forth in that memorandum was true?"

"As far as I know," replied Mr. Smith, "the statements are accurate. At the time I was General Manager, of the Penn-Mex Fuel Company, one of the three largest American concerns doing business in the Tampico country, the principal properties of this company being at Tuxpam, 115 miles south of the City of Tampico. This company was compelled to pay tribute to Pelaez, and the first money was paid to Pelaez in April of last year by myself. Payments continued monthly, and my impression is that they are still being made.

"When in conference with Mr. Polk I called his attention to the matter of these payments, and told him I would appreciate it if he would inform me as to the attitude of our Government toward this phase of the question. Mr. Polk—I remember his exact language—after hearing my story said: 'You appear very much like the man who is held up around the corner and with no policeman around at the time.' Mr. Polk, after talking with Mr. Walker and myself for a time, went into Secretary Lansing's office, and when he returned he said we had better pay the tribute, adding, 'You are helpless and cannot do otherwise.' I asked Mr. Polk to put this statement in writing, but he declined to do so."

"Did you subsequently confer with Señor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador, regarding the payment of the tributes to Pelaez?" was asked.

"We did. I told Arredondo that unless the Mexican Government gave us the protection necessary we would have to submit to the levy. After some discussion Arredondo agreed that the safest thing for us to do was to pay the tribute."

Threatened by Both Sides.

"Did Carranza afterward try to stop these payments to Pelaez?"

"General Aleman, a Carranza officer, came to us and threatened to destroy our properties if we continued to pay. Pelaez then threatened to shoot me if we did not keep up the payments. The payments continued."

"Do you know anything of the activities of Americans in Mexico regarding the securing of the recognition or non-recognition of any Mexican factions?"

"I cannot say that I have any such knowledge."

"Do you know the Rev. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper?"

"Yes, Sir. I believe that I met Dr. Tupper on a voyage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. This was in 1914 or 1915, after the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces under General Funston. At that time Carranza was in control at Vera Cruz. Dr. Tupper did not tell what his mission to Mexico had been."

"Did you know Dr. William Bayard Hale when he was in Mexico?"

"I do not know Dr. Hale."

"What were the general conditions in Mexico in 1914?"

"They were very chaotic. The Carranzistas were besieging Tampico. It was a continuous battle. This was before we occupied Vera Cruz."

"What do you know of the attitude of Carranza toward American business concerns in Mexico?"

"It was not particularly friendly. At times it was antagonistic."

"Did you know General Navarette, who commanded the Tampico district for a time? This was about the time of the American occupation of Vera Cruz."

"Yes, Sir; he was a Carranzista, and his attitude was not very friendly."

"Do you know of any murders subsequent to the Carranza expedition against Pelaez?"

"There have been, I understand, a number of murders."

"Do you know of any murder coming under your own knowledge prior to that expedition?"

"I do not recall any specific instance prior to that expedition of 1918."

Smith referred to the murder of Edgar M. House, paymaster of the Texas Oil Company, in 1918. House was killed near Tampico.

"It has been said," he added, "that the murder was committed by bandits. It was generally reported that the crime was committed by Carranzistas."

"How large a force do you think Carranza would have to maintain in the Tampico district to maintain order and protect the property of private individuals and corporations?"

Pelaez Has Several Thousand Men.

"It would not require a very large force at the camps. As to the number of men it would require to control the entire district I am not prepared to say. Pelaez generally has 1,000 men under arms, with 2,000 or 3,000 more in reserve ready to be called upon."

"Why cannot Carranza dislodge Pelaez?"

"I do not think he has ever made a very serious effort to do so."

"Did other foreign interests suffer to the same extent as American interests?"

"The British about the same as ours. I am not so well informed as to the others. However, I am of the opinion that there is very little difference in the treatment accorded to foreign interests."

"Do you think Carranza can give as efficient protection as Pelaez there?"

"No, sir; the experience of our workers is that they are safer under Pelaez than under Carranza."

"Are Carranza's troops well disciplined?"

"As a rule they are not."

"Have the men confidence in their leaders? I refer to the Carranzistas?"

"As a rule, no."

Smith said that there were certain phases of the Mexican question which he preferred to discuss only in executive session, and this privilege was given him by the committee.

"I have lived in Mexico a good many years," he said, "and I may have to return to Mexico some day. Any one telling all the facts and then going back would probably find it more or less unpleasant."

Gates was the last witness. He had previously told his story to the House Committee on Rules several weeks ago.

Senator Fall called the attention of Gates to an article printed in The New York Evening Post which criticised testimony of Gates before the House Committee. The article said that Gates had sought to interest Secretary of War Baker in a coalition of Mexican forces to overthrow the Carranza Government.

"All the statements in that article are false, inaccurate or totally false," Gates said.

Gates promised to file a letter from Secretary of War Baker corroborating his statements and a complete record of his correspondence with Secretary Baker on the Mexican situation.

Tells of Missing Letters.

The Post article, which was written by David Lawrence, Gates said, contained letters which he had written to Henry L. Hale, who had been a representative of the State Department in Mexico. The witness said that when the article was printed Hale expressed profound surprise.

"He went to his apartments," said Mr. Gates, "and found that his locked cabinet, where he kept such papers, had been broken open and the papers were missing."

Mr. Lawrence said that these papers were in the possession of the Mexican Government and were about to be sent to the Mexican Embassy in Washington and to the United States Government. I was told that Mr. Lawrence said the letters had been given to him by The Evening Post to write a story about. At The Evening Post office I was told by Rollo Ogden that written copies of the letters had been in the office, but I learned nothing regarding their source. In the documents all the statements derogatory to the Carranza Government were cut out."

Gates said that he had never associated with any agitation for intervention in Mexico and that he had never been connected with American oil interests there.

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock Monday morning, when L. J. de Bekker of the Mexico Committee of the League of Free Nations Association, will be the first witness. Mr. de Bekker, it has been testified, has prepared most of the Carranza propaganda which has been sent to newspapers by the Free Nations Association.

DE BEKKER READY TO TESTIFY

Free Nations Association Replies to Senator Fall's Statement.

The League of Free Nations Association replied last night to the statement of Senator Fall before the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Mexican conditions, published in THE TIMES yesterday, to the effect that subpoenas sent to L. J. de Bekker, the Chairman of the association's Mexico Committee, had been returned with the information that "no such person lived at the address given."

The association states that no subpoena has yet reached Mr. de Bekker's business address, and that the first one to reach his home was in the form of a telegram, received yesterday morning, to which he has replied with a promise to appear before the sub-committee any day next week at its convenience.

CARRANZA NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Will Turn Presidency Over to Successor, Cabrera Announces.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—"Venustiano Carranza under no circumstances will seek re-election as President of Mexico and without fail will turn the Presidency over to his successor upon completing his present term in December, 1920," Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today.

This statement was made following the publication of a report that a meeting of various political leaders had been held to consider the re-election of President Carranza.

TWO CZECH MINISTERS OUT.

Denial hat They Quit Cabinet Over the Teschen Question.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The committee of the Peace Conference which has in charge the question of the Teschen district began today to consider various plans presented for the taking of the plebiscite.

News of the resignation of two members of the Czechoslovak Cabinet gave rise today to a rumor that the Government had fallen as a result of the failure to secure the Teschen district for Czechoslovakia under the recent decision of the Supreme Council. At the headquarters of the Czechoslovak peace delegation, however, it was said that only the two Ministers were leaving the Cabinet, their retirement being on purely personal grounds, there being no political significance whatever in the change.

The Czechoslovak delegation has accepted the council's decision for a plebiscite in the Teschen district as the best that could be obtained and has indicated that it will be satisfied if the vote is taken with proper guarantees for its impartiality.

Church Notices on Page 17.

IRISH PARLIAMENT IS SUPPRESSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

entire Irish Republican movement as seditious, as being aimed at the overthrow of the King's authority, and illegal under the Treason and Felony Act.

Irish Constitutionalists expressed the belief tonight that the repressive action of the Government will strengthen the Sinn Fein. Prominent Sinn Feiners asserted that it was their intention to maintain their policy of republicanism.

Detective Hoey, killed in Dublin tonight, was shot dead at 9:50 o'clock outside the detective office in Townshend Street. Six shots were fired at him. Hoey had given testimony at several recent court's martial and also had acted as one of the bodyguard of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Arthur Griffith, one of the founders of the Sinn Fein organization, speaking tonight at the Central Branch of the Sinn Fein, said that the raids and the suppression of the Irish Parliament were concerted in Belfast in consultation with the leaders of the Ulster Unionist Council. Mr. Griffith declared that the Sinn Fein would carry on exactly as before.

Raids in South and North.

CORK, Sept. 12.—From all parts of South Ireland reports are being received of extensive raids by military and police on clubs and homes of Sinn Feiners.

In Cork the headquarters of the Sinn Feiners was entered by a strong detachment of soldiers and searched. Nothing incriminating was found. All other clubs in the city were raided but the searches proved fruitless.

In Tipperary, Kerry, Waterford and Limerick searches were carried out, and the office of the Sinn Fein weekly paper at Skibbereen was visited.

From the fruitless searches of the authorities in almost every instance it is apparent that the Sinn Feiners were aware of the Government's intention and moved everything that would be valuable.

It is believed that today's action by the military was prompted by the launching of a Sinn Fein loan in Ireland. The amount asked for is £1,230,000, and today's Nationalist newspapers contain full-page advertisements booming the loan.

BELFAST, Sept. 12.—Military and police activity was everywhere in evidence today against the Sinn Fein organization. Raids were carried out in Belfast at Lisburn, Derry, Dundalk, Louth, and Enniskillen.

A quantity of the high explosive, gelignite, was seized at the Derry Sinn Fein headquarters.

In the same town the occupants of a house which was being searched confronted the police with two revolvers, but were overpowered.

"DAIL EIREANN" SHORTLIVED.

Was Formed in Dublin in January and Proclaimed Independence.

The Irish Parliament, or "Dail Eireann," as it was known in Gaelic, was formed in Dublin on Jan. 21 by twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein Party who had been elected to the British House of Commons, and who, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the society, refused to go to Westminster. At the inaugural meeting the Dail Eireann adopted a declaration of independence for Ireland, and demanded the evacuation of the island by the British garrisons.

The British Government at first determined to adopt the policy of ignoring the "parliament," and the action taken in suppressing it yesterday is the first official move in this respect.

The original proclamation, issued in Dublin, called for the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers, and the Cumann na Mban Society in the City and County of Cork. It declared also that the first section of the Criminal Law Procedure act of 1887 should be applied to the Counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Dublin.

DENOUNCED BY DE VALERA.

Dail Suppressed for Material Reconstruction Activities, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—At midnight tonight Eamonn de Valera issued the following statement concerning the suspension of the Sinn Fein Parliament:

"As I stated Wednesday, the proclamations are simply to provide a cover for military ruthlessness in Ireland. The war front is now transferred to Ireland, where the one-time Commander in Chief in France, Lord French, and the former Chief of Staff, Sir William Robertson, are now in command. If law and order are all that is wanted in Ireland it can be had within twenty-four hours.

"The alien Government of Britain has only to withdraw its army of occupation. This occupation is the cause of disorders. Let the will of the Irish people prevail. The suppression by armed force of the Congress of Freely Appointed Representatives of the Irish People is a commentary which Americans will understand on England's desire to 'make the world safe for democracy.'

"The activities of the suppressed Congress were directed toward developing the material resources of the nation and the organization of production and distribution on co-operative lines. One of the members arrested is Minister for Trade in the Cabinet of the republic. The recent decrees of the Congress were:

"The appointment of a commission to inquire into and survey Ireland's industrial possibilities; to establish a Consular system to promote direct trading with American and other countries; to found a bank for the purchase of the extensive bullock ranches for landless men who would otherwise be forced to emigrate; to develop the fishing industry by promoting co-operation among the fishermen; to appoint an arbor day and appoint an inspector for reforestration, and so on.

"It is primarily because of The Dail's activities in material reconstruction work that it is now suppressed. The British Government can't suppress and imprison the whole Irish people, and Ireland will never acknowledge an alien authority—the English Crown."

WON'T WELCOME DE VALERA.

Former Judge Carey Sees Only Politics in Agitation Here.

Robert Carey, formerly Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Hague resigning from the committee to welcome Eamonn de Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, in Jersey City on Sept. 20, to which the Mayor had appointed him. Mr. Carey wrote he considered "the developed agitation on this side of the water more or less of the nature of a political fake," and added:

"Of course, you know and I know that there is no Republic of Ireland and we know de Valera is no more President of such a republic than you are King of Siam. In my judgment more extended liberty for Ireland is not to be obtained by these fancy parade performances which are seised by local politicians purely for personal political effect and purposes. Personally, I do not believe there is a man in the City Hall who takes this particular matter seriously. They are all naturally more interested in who will be the next Boulevard Commissioner.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 35th Street

Second Floor

FOR TODAY ONLY!

Not a Special Sale
But an Especial Sale

Of About 250

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S
NEW FALL SUITS

at

$43.50

Which Means That
They'll All Be Gone
In a Few Hours!

After taking these suits out of our regular stock and putting the low price of $43.50 on them, we wondered if the time will ever come again when a man might get such downright beautiful tailoring, such truly fine fabrics and such bright, brisk styles at that figure! We doubt it! And that's why we say that it'll only take a few hours to clear away the entire 250. It's just one of those opportunities that bob up every now and then that affords a man an excellent saving.

"Use the 5th Ave. Arcade"

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Store Open All Day Saturday—Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

MEN'S FALL FOOTWEAR

Black or Tan Calfskin Lace Shoes displayed Saturday on Main Floor—Exceptional Values at

$7.75

These Shoes are made of selected Black or Cordovan colored Calfskin, with narrow or medium size toes; excellent workmanship.

COMPLETE RANGE OF SIZES.

MEN'S AUTUMN & WINTER HATS

Complete assortments of Imported and American made Hats in latest shapes and colorings now on display.

Men's Soft Hats - - $5.00, 6.00, 8.00 to 16.00
Men's Derby Hats - $5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.50

Just received from Europe—Very choice selections of

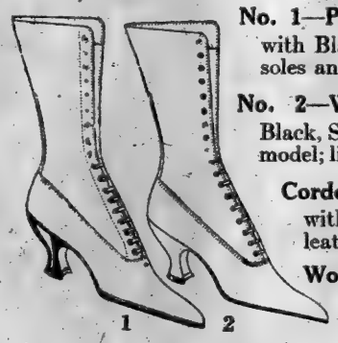
Borsalino Hats—new Autumn shades—$10.00 & 12.00

Hat Department located at the Sixth Avenue Entrance.

WOMEN'S SMART FOOTWEAR

Advantageously Priced

Notwithstanding the prevailing high cost of Women's Shoes, we were fortunate enough to have contracted for our Fall stock before several advances in price, which will enable us to offer our new Fall models (now daily arriving) at prices in many instances below present wholesale cost.



1 2

No. 1—Patent Coltskin Vamp Boots with Black Buckskin tops; light welted soles and Louis XV. heels,..... $12.00

No. 2—Women's Buckskin Boots in Black, Seal Brown or Taupe; very dressy model; light welted soles; Louis XV. heels $12.00

Cordovan Colored Calfskin Boots with either brown ooze tops or all leather with military heels,..... $10.00

Women's Patent Coltskin Boots Lace model with kid tops and Cuban heels,..... $9.00

Sizes 2½ to 8; widths AAA to D

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Fall Suits

$35, $40, $45 up to $70

SUITS developed with the business man in mind who desires to present a well-dressed appearance in keeping with his station in the business world. Fabrics are selected that will give satisfactory service and contribute to a degree of style that equals the made-to-measure cut.

New Models and New Fabrics Arriving Daily

These suits were contracted for many months ago and the prices are based on the cost of production at that time. With the increased cost of labor it would be impossible to duplicate them at anything like the prices at which they are marked.

Imported and domestic fabrics that are tailored strictly to our own specifications and standards: New browns, grays, greens and blues in herringbone, pencil stripes, overplaids and solid colors.

All sizes in regulars, stouts, shorts and longs.

No Charge for Alteration.

Fourth Floor

'Phone Greeley 2626

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Business Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Store open all day Saturday.

Save from 20% to 30%

By selecting your New Winter Coat today in the

Advance Sale of Women's Fur Fabric Coats

We prepared for this remarkable sale in the dull season, when the greatest of care could be given to the production of the models, and advantage taken of lower prices for materials then in effect. You never saw coats more beautiful—New York will not see their equal again—*even here*—at these low prices. The fabrics so nearly duplicate the finest of fur pelts it is very difficult to tell them apart, and include—

Hudson Seal Cloth, Baffin Seal, Behring Seal, Sealskinette, Lambtex, Broadtail, Esquimette Plush, Fur Moss, Peco Plush and Arcadian Lamb

Many models are trimmed with a wealth of self material—others are lavishly trimmed with Taupe Nutria, Natural Raccoon, Skunk Opossum, Skunk Raccoon, Beaver, Taupe Wolf and Mazon Wolf. Sizes from 34 to 52½.

Prices: $35, 39.50, 49.50, 55.00 to 350.00

—from 20% to 30% below prices which must prevail everywhere later!

Fourth Floor.

Limited to Saturday!

Women's Newest of Fall Suits

Very Special

At $44

These very smart suits cannot possibly be judged by their price—they are superior in every particular to suits usually shown at such modest cost.

The Models are in clever, dressy styles, smart tailleur and Sports effects

tailored with that thoroughness and precision usually confined to the most expensive tailleurs. Excellent range of materials, including—

Silvertones, All Wool Oxfords, Velour, Cheverona and Yahama Cloth.

Each suit beautifully silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

Of Most Unusual Importance Saturday

175 Misses' Trig Tailored Suits

In a Remarkable Special Sale

At $39.75

A collection at once representative and exclusive, exhibiting the newest innovations for Fall, as interpreted by the best known exponents of youthful styles. The tailoring is of a character that at once creates confidence—and the exquisite decorative treatments of silk floss and novelty buttons give a delightful touch of individuality to the various models.

Seven distinct styles—four as pictured—Produced in the most wanted materials of the hour:

Velour de Laine, Wool Velour, Silvertone, Heather, Smart Scotch Mixtures and rich Oxfords. Each suit handsomely silk lined, and interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Always becoming to a youthful face—

Girls' Tams

Saturday

$1.50 & $2

¶ Fashioned of suede-like fabrics or felt cloth—and may be folded up and slipped into the pocket without affecting the hat in the least.

¶ They come in White, Navy Blue, Grey, Rose, Tan, Red and Green.

Second Floor.

Unequalled!

Women's New Fall Frocks

of fine quality Charmeuse

Special

at $39.50

Nothing smarter for afternoon or street wear—none more individual in line.

Developed with unusual skill in a rich Charmeuse—one of Fall's most successful fabrics—with vestee of White Crepe de Chine, and knife-pleated tunic. Obtainable in Navy Blue and Black, and in sizes 34 to 44.

If based on present costs, this frock would be very much higher priced.

Fourth Floor.

$15.95 *$19.75* *$19.75*

Exceptional Values!

Girls' Serge Frocks Saturday at $19.75

The very careful needlework of these frocks will appeal strongly to every parent—and the styles are so youthful as to win any girl's heart. Fashioned of Navy Blue French Serge, with braid bound panel in bodice, and trimming of tassels. Plaid silk girdle ties smartly at side. *Pictured.* Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Also—A Special Collection of

Girls' Regulation Dresses Today at $15.95

Expertly tailored—assuring excellent service

Very youthful Navy Blue French Serge Frocks, with deep yoke, pockets, sailor collar and cuffs trimmed with braiding. Embroidered emblem on sleeve is in colors, and the large tie is of fine quality red silk. *Pictured.* Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Practical Clothes

For Active American Boys

These important offerings for today are all the evidence necessary to convince you that in *keeping prices down* on the finest of Boys' Clothing for Fall we have been very successful.

Boys' Junior Suits Saturday at $9

Suits that will stand the rigors of school wear — carefully tailored throughout, and reinforced where the strain on boys' clothes is most severe. Splendid range of models, in a large assortment of fancy mixtures and plain suitings. Sizes 5 to 10 years.

Boys' Smart Suits at $18.75

With Extra Pair Knickers

None better for the boy from 8 to 16 years. Individual in their very clever lines, and tailored with rare skill in the newest weaves for Fall. At $18.75—splendid!

Boys' Practical School Suits Today at $12

Extra pair knickers included. Highly dependable suits in every particular, cut along spirited boyish lines, in a large variety of colorful mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18.

Every Boy Wants a Mackinaw

We offer a splendid assortment

Today at $9

The Mackinaw is the *only* every day coat for active boys. Nothing gives better service or more freedom for romping. These are in smart plaid effects, and are excellent value—sizes 8 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Help Wanted

If you are a good Salesperson Saks & Company offer you a splendid position with good pay, bonus and liberal annual vacation. Make your application today.
Supt.'s Office, Third Floor.

Limited to Saturday

An Imports at Special

Sale of Women's and Misses' Skirts at $13.95

If we were to take our cue from present costs these skirts would be priced very much higher. Instead they are offered to you at much below actual value, in keeping with our determination to force prices down.

Excellent selection of styles, in shirred top and box-pleated and tailored effects, fashioned of

All Wool Plaids, Wool Paulette and Wool Checks.

Sizes 24 to 30.

Fourth Floor.

They Have No Worthy Competition

Men's Sterling Silver Buckle Cowhide Belts at $3.50

The buckle itself would be difficult to duplicate at this price, and the belts are as sturdy as any we've seen—made of selected government stock, intended for hard service overseas.

Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.

Today—Saturday

A Most Important

Special Sale of Silk Petticoats

The very newest petticoats anywhere assembled, beautifully tailored.

Priced Very Low

At $6—Petticoats of a most exclusive type, beautifully fashioned of Peau de Cygne or Radiant Silk, or Milanese Silk Jersey top and Taffeta Flounces. All wanted colors and black. Three styles *pictured.*

At $4—Smart Taffeta Silk Petticoats of excellent quality, with fancy corded flounce, finished with pleated ruffle. Good selection of colors, and black.

Also at $4—Beautiful Black Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta or Messaline Flounces.

At $1.45—High lustre Cotton Petticoats, in effective novelty patterns, mostly black and white. Wonderful values!

Third Floor.

Rarely Equalled!

Smart Fur-Trimmed Coats for Girls at $19.75

As clever in line as those shown for "Big Sister," displaying novel pockets and large mouffion fur collar. Developed in Polo Cloth—one of the most durable Fall fabrics, warmly lined throughout. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Second Floor.

For Saturday Only—

Wavy Hair Transformations Special $5.95 and $8.95

Of inestimable value in perfecting the new coiffure arrangement. May be worn inside or outside your own hair, giving the necessary fullness for the latest effects.

Third Floor.

Skin troubles are unsightly!

Resinol

Helps to Heal Sick Skins

Only those who have undergone them can realize the mental and physical discomforts which many skin affections cause. The distressing appearance and the intolerable itching and burning too often make life really miserable. Yet Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, generally overcomes these troubles promptly, even if they are severe and long-established. The Resinol treatment stops itching.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Why don't you try them?

McGovern's Gymnasium

5 West 66th Street

For Recuperation and Body Building

Men suffering from stomach trouble brought about by a variety of causes are recommended by physicians to place themselves in the hands of Arthur M. McGovern. Here is recommendation of his methods by one of New York's most prominent stomach specialists: "In the past three or four years Mr. Arthur McGovern has taken charge of the physical training of a large number of my patients. The results that he has obtained have been beyond my expectations. Many of these patients have suffered from misplaced organs or other physical defects. Some of them were too thin, others were obese. All of them have been benefited. While the system that Mr. McGovern has perfected is unique in its simplicity, it has been made sufficiently elastic to fit these different types of cases. Mr. McGovern's experience as a physical director to the Cornell University Medical College, where he has had the advantage of working under the direction of specialists in medicine and surgery, and as physical director of the Clinic for Functional Re-education, and his long experience as a professional trainer, have all combined to equip him with a skill and technique so essential in these days of preventive and corrective medicine."

Gymnasium beautifully ventilated and brilliantly lighted. Every facility for sporting exercises. Up-to-the-minute appliances.

Ladies' Classes Superintended by Ruth M. McGovern.

Telephone 2928—9100 Columbus.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.

Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

Safe Milk

For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages

Quick Lunch at Home or Office

Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

Antiseptic, prophylactic, deodorizing, fragrant and refreshing. An ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder. It soothes and cools the skin, overcomes heavy perspiration, is convenient and economical and takes the place of other perfumes for the skin. Splendid after bathing with Cuticura Soap. A few grains dusted on the skin and hands imparts to the person a delicate, individual and distinctive fragrance, leaving the skin sweet and wholesome.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

FOCH AND HAIG IN "CIVIES."

Pictures showing eminent leaders of the World war relaxing after their strain are presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This magazine presents pictures of interesting scenes and eminent people the world over. 10c a copy at news stands, $5 a year by mail. The Mid-Week Pictorial, Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SOLDIER'S BODY DUG UP TO PROVE CRIME

Relatives Identify Private David Troib, Murdered on Mexican Border Last December.

MEXICAN OFFICER ON TRIAL

Representatives of Republic Present at Autopsy, Which Was Held to Obtain Evidence.

At Mt. Hebron Cemetery in Flushing yesterday the body of Private David Troib, formerly a member of Company D, 19th Infantry, United States Army, who was killed on the Mexican border near El Paso, Texas, on Dec. 27 last, was exhumed. The body was taken up on the order of County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens on the application of Amelio Salinas, Consul General for Mexico in this city, to secure evidence for use in the trial of Lieutenant Juan Aspeil of the Mexican Army, who has been charged with homicide before Brig. Gen. Leandro Diaz de Leon, Military Judge in Chihuahua, Mexico. In issuing the order for the exhuming of the body Judge Humphrey appointed Attorney August Klages as commissioner to secure the evidence necessary to establish the cause of death and to prove the corpus delecti. He was in charge of the proceedings yesterday.

The autopsy was performed by Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner of this city, and Drs. William Nammack and Howard Neal, medical examiners for Queens. Assistant District Attorney Charles Colden represented District Attorney O'Leary of Queens, and Attorneys Clarence Kimball and Bernard Aronson of this city represented the Mexican Consul. There were present also Joseph Shapiro of 1,491 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, an uncle of the dead soldier, and David A. Shapiro of 392 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, a cousin.

The body was found to be in a good state of preservation. The uncle and cousin were able to distinguish the features sufficiently to make a positive identification. They were also able to substantiate their identification of the soldier's broken nose, which he had sustained in an accident when he was a child in falling from a tree, and also by an injured right hand, which Troib had suffered when his hand was caught in a press while he was working at his trade of printer.

The autopsy revealed that Private Troib had come to his death from a bullet wound over the left eyebrow. From powder marks on the face the physicians who made the autopsy were of the opinion that the firearm from which the bullet was discharged was held not more than four feet from Troib's face when it was fired. It was impossible to tell whether a big army pistol or a rifle was used.

The evidence that was taken will be at once given to Consul General Salinas for transmittal to Mexico.

THANKS CITY FOR WELCOME

Gen. Shanks Expresses Appreciation of Hospitality to Soldiers.

Major General David C. Shanks, commanding the New York Port of Embarkation, wrote to Mayor Hylan yesterday, on behalf of the War Department, thanking the city for the hospitality it has shown the returning soldiers. In his letter the Major General said:

"With the return of the First Division and the conclusion of the great parade headed by General Pershing, the home-coming of our troops is almost completed. The comparatively small number of troops that still remain in Europe will return in smaller contingents and at irregular intervals as their duties abroad are completed.

"New York City has been the great gateway of the nation through which has poured both the outgoing and incoming tide of our soldiers, and the position of the City of New York has thus been unique in that it was called upon to welcome and to provide for many hundreds of thousands of troops, the majority of whom hailed from distant States.

"As representative of the War Department at this port and as a daily witness of the cordial welcome which our soldiers have received and of the kindness and the hospitality which has been so generously extended to them, I desire to tender sincere thanks and to express on their behalf a grateful appreciation of all that has been done for them by the City of New York and by its various patriotic societies, committees and individuals."

TO RESTORE BURNED CHURCH

Dr. Holmes Ends Vacation and Starts for New York from Maine.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, upon being notified yesterday of the destruction of his church by fire, boarded a train in Maine, where he was spending a vacation, and is hurrying back to the city, where it is expected he will immediately undertake to rebuild the church. It is expected that a meeting of the Directors will be held tomorrow and that plans for restoration will be announced.

The interior of the church yesterday was a mass of wreckage. A memorial mosaic erected in memory of Dr. H. Parker in 1915 was untouched by the fire. It is valued at $8,000, and stood just behind the pulpit. A bust of the Rev. Orville Dewey, the first pastor of the church, was also unharmed, but other memorials and relics were destroyed. An oil painting of the Rev. Robert Collyer was carried safely from the church. Of the eight stained-glass windows only one remains.

The cause of the fire is still undiscovered. Fireman George Lawson of Truck Company 54, who received a deep cut in his leg from falling glass during the fire, was reported yesterday at Bellevue Hospital to be still in a serious condition, but improving.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Boys Norfolk Suits All Wool—$13.50

THIS SUIT has two pair of knicker trousers, featured especially at this price as a strong value-giving example that will serve to impress upon parents who have school Suits to buy—that it is possible to practice economy here, not only with safety but with profit.

Neat mixture of Grey, Brown and Green in Tweeds and Cheviots.

Coats lined with alpaca—trousers full lined, a typical school Suit in point of service-giving worth and not dressy style. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys Corduroy Suits Extra Pair of Knickers $10.75

The smart and serviceable school Suit that will stand the hard wear and tear. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys Shirts and Blouses, 95c and $1.25

Boys Fall Caps...$1.00 to $2.95

A complete assortment of Boys Underwear and Furnishings.

Fourth Floor

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:

SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION, ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

'BIG FIVE' PACKERS ATTACKED BY BURKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

lation. The trouble in the industry is that they think themselves bigger than the Government, and the end of the course will be to send them straight to destruction."

Mr. Burke said: "The statement that the Livestock Association used undue influence with the commission is a lie." Cattleman associations in almost every State west of the Mississippi River, he asserted, stood solidly behind the provisions of the Kenyon bill and wanted the packers divorced from ownership of stock yards, their refrigerator cars made common carriers, and the operation of their business put under Federal license.

"The big issue," he continued, "is whether or not the five great packers shall be allowed to use their tremendous financial power to perfect their monopoly of foodstuffs and to continue to stand between producer and consumer dictating what each shall pay.

"The attitude of a few of these large cattle producers can be well understood," he asserted. "They have large bunches of stock to market every year, and they maintain close personal relationship with the packers. It has been repeatedly stated that their cattle receive extra favorable treatment on the markets."

A defense of the packers, however, came from other witnesses. Joe D. Biddle of Hanford, Cal., explained that "the public has got enough of public control," while W. E. Fresbo, a cattle feeder at Porterville, in the same State, said that cattle men wanted packers to put stockyards in California.

"I consider license regulation of business a long step toward socialism," Premo said.

J. D. McDowell, a Memphis, Tenn., banker, told the committee that the regulation was unnecessary.

"I don't know much about these bills," J. M. Emmart of Louisville, Ky., said when he took the stand, "and haven't come here to criticise their authors or the Federal Trade Commission. However, we started an independent packing plant in Louisville in 1910, have been competing with the big packers every day, and add $4,500,000 worth of business last year. Our experience simply shows the big packers do not control everything, and we are afraid of license regulation."

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

11.

It is a great thing to feel that your principal is safe, and that, even if real estate declines in value, you will not have to foreclose and become the owner.

The question, of course, is whether the guarantor can make good. If there ever was any doubt, this war experience has removed it. The Company has made good, as some 1,900 mortgagees, for whom the Company during that period has foreclosed and collected their mortgages and whom it has protected, can testify.

They have been about the only foreclosing mortgagees who have been unconcerned during this period and the Company has carried the burden easily.

We have guaranteed $700,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York

175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn

350 Fulton St., Jamaica

67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

Pathetic scene in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow, of the resting place of the first two Americans killed in the Archangel campaign.—Advt.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

GOOD CLOTHING

and Nothing Else

Gimbel Clothes never have been and never will be made to meet a price. Our sense of value is that good clothes are worth what they cost and cheap clothes are dear at any price.

Men's Suits and Top Coats

What we believe to be the broadest selection in New York, representing most of the leading makes and including the famous advertised lines

$35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60 and Up

Every good style, every desired material in all the popular shades.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

CAMELS supply in a lavish way everything you ever hoped to find in cigarettes!

Camels are so unique in quality, in flavor, in full-bodied-mildness, in refreshing satisfaction that you should not delay your pleasure an instant!

Camel CIGARETTES

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Quality alone would make Camels distinctive. But, behind quality is Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. *This blend is a revelation to cigarette smokers!* You'll prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight, it is so mellow, so delightful.

Prove conclusively that Camels are made to meet your most exacting demands; that you can smoke them liberally without tiring your taste!

And, know yourself that Camels leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Try Camels out to the limit—then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Quality will make you keen for Camels!

65 INDEPENDENTS IN ELECTION RACE

Active Opposition to Regular Organizations Indicated by List of Nominations Filed.

TWO ANTI-McCOOEY TICKETS

Fifteen Parties Represented by Insurgent Candidates—Swann Drops Bennett Fraud Inquiry.

Although the recent primaries, generally speaking, resulted in a victory for the "regulars," the machines are not going to have it all their own way in the general campaign. The Board of Elections made announcement yesterday of sixty-five independent nominations filed at midnight on Thursday, when the time for filing such nominations expired.

Despite the rebuke administered to the candidates of independent Democratic movement in Kings at the primary polls, insurgency against the Democratic machine in Kings headed by John H. McCooey, judging from the independent nominations made in Mr. McCooey's political bailiwick, continues to run high. Two complete independent county tickets, sponsored by anti-McCooey Democrats, were placed in the field. A third ticket, composed of independents, was contemplated, but nominations had not been filed by the leaders of this movement when the time limit expired. This ticket was to have been headed by Louis C. Wills, a Williamsburg independent Democrat, who was to have been the candidate for Surrogate.

The candidates for whom nominations were filed will make their fights under the emblems of the United Independence Party, headed by William F. Connell, and the People's Independent Party, headed by Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner of Records in Kings.

In Queens, too, there is an insurgent movement against Borough President Maurice Connolly and his machine. This movement is headed by Arthur T. Keating, a former Chairman of the Queens County Democratic Committee. The insurgent group is known as the Rising Sun Party and has chosen the rising sun as its emblem. Its candidates got a substantial vote in the primaries. The insurgents filed with the Elections Board nominations for all the county offices to be voted for and for members of Assembly and the Aldermanic Board from a number of districts.

In Manhattan and the Bronx Stephen J. Madigan, who entered the primaries at the eleventh hour as an anti-Tammany candidate for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, will run in the general election as the candidate of the Supreme Court Nominators. Aside from the candidacy of Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court and Judge Richard H. Smith of the City Court under the emblem of the Judiciary Committee and the Home Rule League ticket in the Sixth Municipal Court District, the Sixteenth Assembly, and the Eighteenth Aldermanic District, this is the only insurgent movement against Tammany Hall that will carry its fight to the polls on Election Day.

Here is a list of the independent nominations filed:

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Supreme Court, First District—Justice Joseph E. Newburger.
City Court—Judge Richard H. Smith.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATORS.

Supreme Court, First District—Stephen J. Madigan.

SINGLE TAX.

President Board of Aldermen—Joseph Dana Miller.
Assembly, Seventh New York District—George R. Macey.
Assembly, Tenth New York District—Henry Donovan.
Assembly, Twenty-second New York District—B. W. Burger.
Assembly, Third Queens District—J. P. Hansen.
Assembly, Twelfth Kings District—J. Dangerfield.
Assembly, Fourth Bronx District—Alma M. Ford.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY.

President Board of Aldermen—Thomas J. Curtis.
Assembly, Third Manhattan District—James J. Reilly.

UNITED INDEPENDENCE PARTY.

President, Board of Aldermen—Thomas J. Curtis.
Surrogate, Kings County—William F. Connell.
County Judge, Kings County—Norman S. Dike.
County Judge, Kings County—Milton Hertz.
Sheriff, Kings County—Martin H. O'Neill.
County Clerk, Kings County—O. O. H. Mayday.
District Attorney, Kings County—A. S. Rosenthal.
Register, Kings County—Anna Hamilton.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Surrogate, Kings—Andrew Byrne.
County Judge, Kings—Francis L. Carrao.
County Judge, Kings—Fannie C. Brothers.
District Attorney, Kings—A. S. Rosenthal.
Sheriff, Kings—J. J. Shanahan.
County Clerk, Kings—David Hunter.
Register, Kings—Edmund O'Condor.
Assembly, Third District, Kings—J. J. Monigan.
Assembly, Sixth District, Kings—J. J. O'Brien.
Board of Aldermen, Forty-first District, Brooklyn—Jacob Letwin.
Board of Aldermen, Forty-fourth District, Brooklyn—E. J. Macklin.

RISING SUN PARTY.

Sheriff, Queens County—James P. Hicks.
State Senate, Second District, Queens—J. L. Karle.
Municipal Court, First District, Queens—B. J. Lynan.
Municipal Court, Second District, Queens—O. W. Muehlenbrink.
Municipal Court, Third District, Queens—W. H. O'Hare.
Assembly, First District, Queens—Edw. F. Gnad.
Assembly, Second District, Queens—W. F. Coster.
Assembly, Fifth District, Queens—Ralph Halperin.
Assembly, Sixth District, Queens—Henry Baum.
Board of Aldermen, Sixtieth District, Queens—T. J. Loughlin.
Board of Aldermen, Sixty-third District, Queens—Charles A. Post.
Board of Aldermen, Sixty-seventh District, Queens—M. J. Lenehan.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

President of Board of Aldermen—John Donahue.
Surrogate, Bronx—Charles C. Crawford.
County Judge, Bronx—Milton Weinberger.
Surrogate, Kings—Martin Aul.
County Judge, Kings—Edwin A. Archer.
Sheriff, Kings—Jacob Loven.
County Clerk, Kings—Sol Levine.
District Attorney, Kings—Joseph Lambath.
Register, Kings—Samuel Kepple.

LIBERTY PARTY.

President of Board of Aldermen—Michael A. Kelly.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Municipal Court, Sixth District, Manhattan—Patrick J. McGrath.
Assembly, Sixteenth New York District—Harry J. Murphy.
Board of Aldermen, Eighteenth District, Manhattan—John F. Cronin.

WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE.

Municipal Court, First District, Queens—A. J. Caplis.
Board of Aldermen, Sixty-first District, Queens—J. B. Secord.

INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE.

Board of Aldermen, Fifteenth District, Manhattan—Timothy J. Foley.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL LEAGUE.

Assembly, Nineteenth New York District—H. D. Goethin.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

Municipal League, Third District, Brooklyn—Charles J. Carroll.

ANTI-HUN LEAGUE.

Board of Aldermen, Fifty-first District, Brooklyn—J. H. Townsend.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

Assembly, Seventeenth Kings District—W. G. Eadie.

JUDICIARY LEAGUE.

Municipal Court, Fifth District, Brooklyn—Cornelius Ferguson.

INDEPENDENT ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

Board of Aldermen, Fourteenth District, Manhattan—Thomas Jeffrey.

The Board of Elections last night made public its official figures in the contest between Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia and ex-Senator William M. Bennett in the Republican primaries for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Here is the vote by boroughs:

	La Guardia.	Bennett.
Manhattan	11,825	5,409
Bronx	1,680	1,512
Brooklyn	12,363	15,925
Queens	1,842	3,368
Richmond	240	297
Total	28,207	26,805
Majority for La Guardia—1,602.		

This is a gain for Mr. Bennett of 86 from the primary night returns. The District Attorney's office yesterday dropped its investigation of the charges made by Mr. Bennett that he had been cheated out of the nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board by frauds in the count of the vote in Manhattan and Bronx. Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand N. Pecora in a statement made public last night said that this investigation indicated that the Republican primaries generally had been free from that sort of fraud.

Mr. Bennett said last night that for the present he did not care to comment on the statement and had not determined whether he would petition the court for right to inspect the ballots prior to a recount.

Admiral Wilson Joins Veterans.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. Navy, became a member of the post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which bears his name at a meeting of the post at 321 East Seventy-third Street last night. Post Commander in Chief Albert E. Rebing presented Admiral Wilson with the post badge. Admiral Wilson commanded the yacht fleet known as the suicide fleet during the war and also helped to organize the mosquito fleet and transport service.

Buying Cars.

Just now many bargains in the way of slightly used cars are to be found in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1090 Bryant.—Advt.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

IN view of the vast opportunities for comparison offered by the hatters of New York, it is interesting to observe the outstanding popularity of Young's felts for Fall.

Soft Hats, $4—$5 and up
Derbies, $5 and $8

Stores: 6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway

Heights Branch: 610 W. 181st St. *Bronx Branch:* Third Avenue Bet. at 149 St. *Only B'klyn Store:* 371 Fulton St. Opp. Borough Hall *Newark Branch:* 851 Broad Street

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue*) WEST 43d STREET

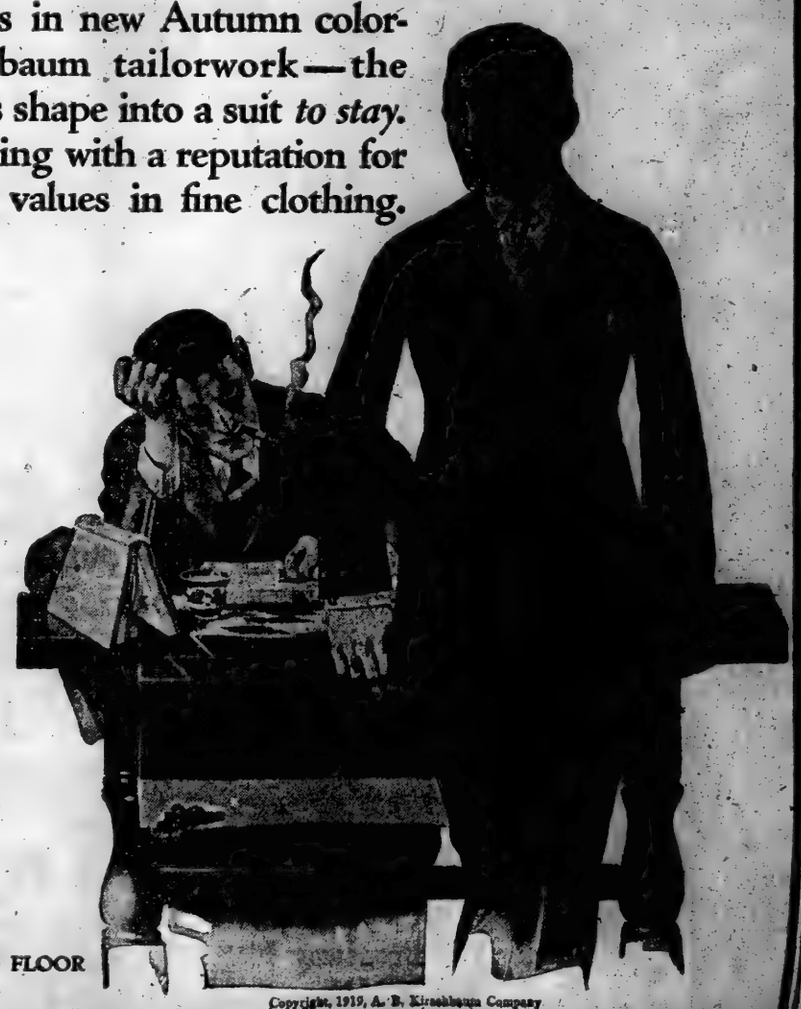
Announcing—A Complete Showing
In The Clothing Section Of

FALL STYLES FOR MEN

AS DESIGNED AND TAILORED BY THE KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

$35, $40 and $45

Smart styles designed from the view point of the New York man. Fine all-wool fabrics in new Autumn colorings. Kirschbaum tailorwork—the kind that puts shape into a suit *to stay*. Prices in keeping with a reputation for extraordinary values in fine clothing.



Overcoats In The New 1919-20 Styles

Field Coats—In stylish cheviots; silk trimmed $35.
Raglans—Smart and practical for motoring - $40.
Dress Overcoats—Young men's form-tracing styles, $35.
Chesterfields—Satin lined, very unusual value at - $35.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

Will These Remedies Cure Our Railroad Ills?

The railroads and what is to be done with them undoubtedly are the biggest domestic problem that confronts the American people to-day. Many measures of relief have been advanced—so many, in fact, that the average man and woman find it difficult to follow them and understand clearly what they aim to accomplish and how.

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week analyzes and presents in simple form the provisions of the two bills that have awakened the most comment—the Cummins Bill and the Plumb plan. Five minutes' reading will give you all the facts—and a few additional minutes will acquaint you with the gist of what the American press says about them. When you consider that the future hours of labor, wages, and conditions in many other industries will undoubtedly hinge upon whatever plan is adopted for the railroads, you can see how important it is for every intelligent citizen to know the facts presented in this article. There are also numerous striking cartoons representing different angles of thought upon this vital subject.

Other news features in this week's "Digest" that will engage your interest are:

President Wilson's Appeal to the West

Public Opinion Upon the President's Speeches in Behalf of the League of Nations, Illustrated by a Map Showing the Itinerary of the President's "Swing Around the Circle"

A Labor Truce—Or a Smash
Hoover vs. Hapsburg
America's Warning to Turkey
New Invasions Planned by Germany
Home Advice to Japan
Another British Ambassador Pro Tem
Europe's New Wave of Anti-Semitism
How to Make Several Rooms in One
What Follows the "Flu"?
Shall We Export Lumber?
Better Electric Insulators Needed
Wind-Resistance on Trains
America Spends Millions to Retain Dye Supremacy
Canoe-Coasting in the Wake of a Boat
New Method of Americanization for Foreign Born
The Actors as a Labor Organization
French Artists Unionizing
Yiddish Literature Fighting for Existence
Andrew Carnegie's Religion
How Many People Read Bibles?
World-Wide Trade Facts (A New Department)
Best of the Current Poetry

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including the Best of the Humorous Cartoons from the European and American Press

The People Who Read "The Digest"

The best test of any periodical is the class of its readers. Character in a magazine or a newspaper attracts men and women of standing and judgment as inevitably as a flower draws the bee, and for the same reason. It suits their taste. Glance around you in the train, on the street-cars, in hotel lobbies, wherever your fellow humans congregate, and note the people who read THE LITERARY DIGEST. They are the best type. They buy "The Digest" because they know it is accurate, impartial, wholesome, comprehensive, and up-to-date, because they can take it home to their children with confidence, and because it covers the world's news as no other periodical does. Are you with them?

September 13th Number on Sale To-day—All Newdealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

PREFERRED

In eight months The New York Times published 11,723,314 agate lines of advertisements—the largest volume ever published in any eight months by any New York newspaper.

CAN'T OUST A TENANT WITH NO PLACE TO GO

Supreme Court Justice Refuses Dispossess Mandamus Against a City Marshal.

PUTS LIFE ABOVE PROPERTY

Counsel Sees Decision as Giving Tenant Leasehold Till He Finds New Tenement.

According to a decision rendered yesterday, the Supreme Court will not come to the aid of a landlord in a case where the evidence shows that the tenant has found it impossible to get another apartment. As the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering has come to the conclusion that this is the situation of the great majority of tenants, the probable effect of the decision will be that all landlords will be obliged to retain tenants who are not undesirable and who pay a rate of rent which the Mayor's Committee decides gives a fair return on the investment of the owner. The decision was made in mandamus proceedings to compel a city marshal to execute a dispossess writ.

The Court sustains the contention of Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter S. Kennedy, who has charge of the investigations conducted by the Mayor's Committee, that tenants should not be thrown into the street through the arbitrary action of a landlord, and that the humanitarian viewpoint that life is infinitely more valuable than property should prevail.

The case in point came before Justice John M. Tierney on an application for a writ of mandamus brought by Silvia Casesa, agent of Carmelo Casesa, owner of the tenement house at 2,320 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx. The agent had filed a dispossess notice on Frank Chisari, a tenant, who has a wife and seven children. Judge Harry Bonitsek in the City Magistrate's Court, the Second District of the Bronx, issued a dispossess warrant, which was turned over to City Marshal Frank W. Geraty for execution. It was raining on the day the City Marshal was ordered to dispossess the tenant, and on request of Mr. Kennedy, he refused to act. The mandamus proceeding followed. Harry Kemmer, attorney for the Mayor's Committee, appeared for the City Marshal, and during hearing argument Justice Tierney dismissed the writ. Mr. Kennedy hailed the decision a great victory for the Mayor's Committee. He said it was the first case of its kind passed upon by the Supreme Court and that it sustained his contention.

Magistrate Joseph Schwab in the Harlem Court yesterday dismissed the charge of conspiracy made against Mrs. Anna Harris, Rose Papkin, Lena Amos, Minnie Rothberg, Rose Feinstein, Margaret Delinsky, Sarah Friedlander, and Sarah Alexander, occupants of apartments at 115 and 117 East 104th Street, who were brought into court on a summons issued recently on complaint of Harry Kannensohn, the landlord, stating that they had formed themselves into a co-operative "soviet" and refused to turn over to him rents collected from striking tenants.

The landlord said the matter had been amicably settled and he wished to withdraw the complaint. In dismissing the case the Magistrate warned the tenants that they would be arrested if they gave the landlord further trouble.

DR. WILKINS'S CELL OPEN, KEEPERS SAY

But on the Day of His Suicide His Inclosure Was Visited Every Ten Minutes.

GOT VACATIONS FROM JAIL

One "Trusty" Went Clamming at Mineola and Had Two Drinks of Whisky at an Elks Club.

The hearing into the charges against the Nassau County Jail, under the régime of Phineas A. Seaman, Sheriff of Nassau County, was resumed yesterday at the Bar Association, 43 West Forty-fourth Street, by Joseph M. Proskauer, Special Commissioner appointed by Governor Smith. A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution, who represented William M. Baldwin of Garden City and John A. Albertson of Westbury, and the Committee for the Nassau County Association, Inc., to show that Seaman was neglectful in that he left Dr. Walter K. Wilkins unguarded on June 29, when the doctor committed suicide following his conviction of murdering his wife.

The first witness called by the prosecution was John T. Mills, a keeper. He denied that the "trusties" were unescorted when they went outside the jail, although he admitted that he had received no orders to keep Dr. Wilkins locked in the cell. He testified that in the absence of orders he permitted the doctor to go out of his cell, but only within the caged inclosure, which encases the tier of cells. Mills said that he visited the doctor's cell every ten minutes on the day the doctor hanged himself.

Mills was asked about prisoners using the jail telephone, and if they did not have to go into the Warden's office to reach the phone, and if in that office there was not a medicine cabinet containing "deadly poison." Mills admitted that this was so, but said that the telephone had a "blind" extension on which one of the keepers listened in order to keep track of the prisoners. Mills said that convicted men were segregated from those awaiting trial, when the jail was crowded, and admitted that rules promulgated by former Sheriff Pettit were treated "rather lightly."

George H. Hoffman, for five years a keeper in the jail, was then questioned by Neil H. Vandewater, counsel for the Nassau County Association, Inc. Hoffman admitted that he had no special instruction as to Dr. Wilkins. He denied that he met prisoners at the Mineola Hotel, but testified that he had taken a "trusty," Louis Fischel, to Oyster Bay to buy clams. Fischel, a lawyer of Freeport, L. I., who was a civil prisoner in the Mineola jail, was then called as a witness by the complainant.

Fischel, who kept books, supervised accounts, and took charge of criminal prisoners, said that he was Exalted Ruler of the Freeport Lodge of Elks, and that he had offered to resign, but the resignation was refused. He admitted going to Freeport to the Elks Club one night from the jail in company with Warden Mills. He remained at the Elks Club half an hour, and admitted that he was not at all times in the presence of his keeper.

He said he went there to attend a conference, and while out of sight of his keeper had two drinks of whisky. He frequently went alone to Mineola village at night. He also went clamming at Oyster Bay with his keeper, and when he took his wife from the jail to the trolley car he would stroll along until the car came in order that he would not be conspicuous on the street corners. He slept in the visitors' room and sometimes in the laundry.

Fischel asked not to be put to work, although as a civil prisoner he did not have to work, but he wanted to do something, he said, to earn the title of a "trusty," that he might get the liberties and privileges accorded to "trusties." He admitted that he saw other prisoners leave the jail, but said they were always being sent out to work.

Richard Coomba, a keeper, who was called as a witness by the complainant, testified that Sheriff Seaman told him to keep an eye on Dr. Wilkins; that the cell must be kept locked and a close watch kept on the prisoner. He said he exercised Dr. Wilkins the night before the doctor hanged himself. When he went to the doctor's cell to take him out he found the cell door unlocked, he testified. When he returned the doctor to the cell, he said he locked the door and went to the Warden's office, where he met "Trusty" Horowitz, and told him of having found Dr. Wilkins's cell door open.

John Rudolph, a Bath Beach saloonkeeper, who was a Federal prisoner, having been convicted of selling liquor to soldiers, during the course of a lengthy testimony told of finding Warden Hults and Keeper Lewis searching Dr. Wilkins's cell the day the doctor was convicted. He said he heard the keeper, Coombs, say to the doctor, "I have orders to lock your cell tonight." Rudolph admitted that the keepers who searched the doctor's cell did not search the cells adjacent to Dr. Wilkins's.

The hearing came to an abrupt close when it was announced by Commissioner Proskauer that the complainants had used up all witnesses now available. The hearing was therefore adjourned until next Tuesday morning at the Mineola Court House, where additional witnesses will be heard by the commissioner.

WOULD BURY PLUMB PLAN,

Rich Warns It Would Lead to General Nationalization.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Plumb plan for tri-partite control of the railroads under Government ownership must be "buried beyond all hope" if it is not to be made a "rallying point" for the nationalization of all industry, Edgar J. Rich, transportation counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, declared today before the House Interstate Commerce Commission considering legislation for final disposition of the railroads.

Mr. Rich, who also spoke for the manufacturers' associations of twenty-two States and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, said the Plumb plan, like Bolshevism, was a "perversion" of the principle of Socialism in that it would benefit only one class and deny the socialistic theory of the "general public good."

The greatest defect of the plan, he declared, is that the two-thirds representation given the workers and railroad officers on the proposed wage fixing board would enable the workers to "dominate the board and fix their own wages regardless of revenues, with the public to stand any resultant losses."

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Featuring Richest New Effects and Colors

INTRODUCING an interesting collection of brand-new arrivals that successfully vie with usual $8.50 and $10 offerings in real Individuality and Distinctiveness! Displaying our own latest creations and adaptions in large, picturesque models or the small, snug-fitting "suit" types.

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Artfully trimmed with Ostrich bands and fancies. Flowers, Wings and Novelties, Fancy Feather Ornaments, Ribbons—and very effective Embroideries.

The New Fall STETSONS Are Here

In an Unusually Wide Variety of Smart Styles

With costs still soaring steadily, the assured style and accepted quality of Stetson Hats mean more to men now than they have ever meant before.

Style may be your first requirement in a hat—or it may be good service. But whatever it is, the famous Stetson Quality-Mark is your assurance of supreme satisfaction.

SOFT HATS AND DERBIES $6.00 TO $15.00

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One man buys his clothes in a high-rent establishment whose only excuse for existence is the fact that it *sells* clothing. He pays an extremely high price for a good all-wool suit—a price 'way out of proportion to the value he received.

Another man (he's value-wise) buys his clothes at Park-Taylor and pays an extremely *low* price for an all-wool suit just as smartly styled and as expertly tailored as any suit can be.

Park-Taylor make clothes as good as it is possible to make them—and sell them as inexpensively as possible because they produce all their own clothes—sell from economical second-floor shops—to thousands of men.

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Master tailoring puts superior style into every Park-Taylor garment and brings them out of the commonplace class.

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THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

A Farce-Comedy of Demobilization.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES, a comedy in three acts and four scenes, by Thompson Buchanan. At the Morosco Theatre.

Billy Arkwright	Glen Anders
Nora	Mirlle Butterfield
General McInerny	Edward Mackay
Jack Rutherford	Arthur Albertson
Florence Lanham	Olive Tell
Mrs. Lanham	Isabel Irving
Elizabeth	Grace Kaber
Sam McGinnis	Thurston Hall
Mrs. Margaret Smythe	Marion Vantine
Belle Henderson	Bessie Eyton
Jack Hart	William Holden
Mr. Lanham	Frank Sylvester
McGinnis, Sr.	James K. Applebee
Bell Hop	Edward Colebrook
Maid	Mary Melrose

A play on the pangs of demobilization, written by Thompson Buchanan, who was a battery commander in the A. E. F. and knows all about it, came to the Morosco Theatre last evening under the name of "Civilian Clothes." There a late-arriving and noisy audience beheld, competently staged and played, a piece which threatened at first to be a penetrating and rather uncomfortable comedy on the return of the soldiers, but which soon relapsed into the broad carelessness and cheerfulness of farce—a generally entertaining farce which, every now and then blazed up into uncommonly good fun.

Imagine a softly bred Louisville girl, who, uprooted and transported to a sector "northwest of Toul" by the Red Cross, becomes fired with the mounting excitement of the St. Mihiel drive, and sneaks up to the lines with the Salvation Army girls. Imagine her caught there by a big, handsome, rough-neck Irish Captain, who orders her back, and when she refuses to go boxes her ears and sends her back under escort of two soldiers. Imagine their being married by the Chaplain immediately after the battle. This is the only strain on your imagination, but try hard.

Then imagine her back amid all the old elegancies and standards in Louisville, the war over, the excitement gone, the mood forgotten, the marriage a secret, the roughneck just the memory of one wild week, and then of a heroic death in the Argonne described afterward by many of the men in the billets behind the lines.

All this, or something very like it, happened so often that the material lay right at Mr. Thompson's hand. But the chaplain didn't marry them. There were merely vows plighted and it was all so easy to forget.

But imagine the Captain turning up at the old Lanham home in Louisville, not dead but merely unlaid in the hospitals. Imagine him turning up with loud, cheap civilian clothes and loud, cheap manners, and a cobbler for a father and all. There you have the heroine's dilemma in the new piece at the Morosco, and right there the comedy stops and the farce begins. For to cure her of her snobbery Captain Sam Maginnis takes the job of butler at the Lanham's, and the subsequent, fairly amusing proceedings lead up to a cure so effective that the final scene is in a rose-lit, nuptial chamber on which the curtain falls.

"You a butler!" shrieks my lady.

"Why not? I learned how in the army."

"In the army!"

"Certainly. When my Colonel spoke to his General, he was a perfect butler."

Laughter and applause, as they say in the English papers. Oh, well, who on departing from the point of discharge did not itch to give one backward glance and thumb the nose just once with the hand that used to flip salutes? Mr. Buchanan does it more than once, to the intense enjoyment of himself and not a few horny-handed heroes in the audience.

Mr. Morosco has put the play on carefully and without visible stint. Olive Tell is as decorative as ever and a much more skillful actress than she used to be. Thurston Hall of "The Only Girl" memory is pretty good as the butler with the D. S. C., although some of us may have a sneaking notion that Louis Bennison would have done it better.

There are good performances by Glen Anders, Isabel Irving, Marion Vantine, William Holden, (very good,) Frank Sylvester, and Arthur Albertson. They all played with vim, at least, and the laughter last night was hearty and of sufficient continuity. It seems strange that a New York audience should be chuckling reminiscently over the humors of demobilization at a play produced in New York on the first anniversary of the St. Mihiel drive. How many men who were in that drive, how many who watched its progress anxiously from the other side of the Atlantic, would have dreamed it possible? A lot can happen in a year.

"SCANDAL" DEALS WITH SEX.

Cosmo Hamilton's Play Has All the Glitter of "High Society."

SCANDAL, a comedy in three acts, by Cosmo Hamilton. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Pelham Franklin	Charles Cherry
Malcolm Fraser	William David
Rutherland York	Malcolm Fassett
Major Barnet Thatcher	Robert Ayrton
Pewsey	Leonard Wood
Sarah	Margaret Collings
Mrs. Henry Vanderdyke	Alice Putnam
Miss Honoria Vanderdyke	Isabel O'Madigan
Mrs. Brown	Mary Cecil
Regina Waterhouse	Marjorie Hast
Helene	Doris Duane
Beatrix Vanderdyke	Francine Larrimore

It requires no very alert eye to detect in Cosmo Hamilton's "Scandal" the qualities which caused Chicago to flock to the play so generally during the latter half of the past season. In the first place "Scandal" is sex stuff. It is on the same order as, and it has precisely the appeal of, the sex fiction which a certain class of magazines indulged in so heavily one or two years back: in point of fact, the play is Mr. Hamilton's dramatization of one of those very pieces of fiction.

In the second place the play has all of the glitter, if none of the substance, of "high society." "Town Tattle" records the goings and comings of its heroine, and its hero talks freely of his yacht. The combination of sex and society, providing the play itself is written with a fair degree of skill, is almost an irresistible one in the theatre.

It is a play to witness after dining heavily—preferably as one of a party of six who have lingered too long over their liqueurs, and who arrive at the theatre noisily at 5 minutes to 9. Its appeal is elemental and its public is large, for there are many thousands of playgoers who, figuratively speaking, are constantly in an after-dinner state.

Mr. Hamilton's play has the advantage of improving steadily as the evening progresses, and the final act is by far the best of the lot. His heroine is an "imp," a "witch," a "devil"—a pampered child of the very rich, who is fond of "playing with fire." Her midnight visits to the studio of an artist, in the opening act, brings her righteously indignant family down upon her, and to escape their upbraidings she announces that she is secretly wed to the gentleman across the hall, whom the family long had regarded with favor.

This, it will be seen, is none too sturdy a pretext upon which to base a complication of this sort, but in justice to Mr. Hamilton it must be stated that it is the only severe wrench in the play. The succeeding two acts, one passing in the bedroom of the heroine, the other in the hunting lodge of the hero, have in them much legitimate entertainment. There is about the second act rather a deliberate attempt to be "daring," but something of the kind was doubtless felt to be obligatory.

The play has been cast with a shrewd eye for its values. The man and the woman are played by Charles Cherry and Francine Larrimore, the former masterfully masculine, the latter petulantly feminine. Mr. Cherry in particular gives a finished performance, and Miss Larrimore, although constantly reminiscent of the cocktail scene in "Fair and Warmer," gives the right note to the heroine. Her enunciation last night was careless in the extreme, but the fact did not detract greatly from her performance.

The remainder of the cast is thoroughly but not astonishingly capable.

TENOR BODINI HELD ON SHIP

Pasquale Amato's Secretary Also Detained on Arrival from Italy.

Ucello Bodini, a new member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who was second tenor with the Chicago Grand Opera Company last season, and Giuseppe Baechia, secretary to the Metropolitan baritone, Pasquale Amato, arrived yesterday from Italy on the Italian liner Caserta, and were detained by the immigration authorities, and will be sent to Ellis Island today for further examination.

No reason was assigned for their detention, and Acting Commissioner of Immigration Byron E. Uhl said that the matter had not yet come before him and probably was due to some irregularities in their passports.

"Exchange of Wives" for the Bijou.

"An Exchange of Wives," a comedy by Cosmo Hamilton, author of "Scandal," will be presented at the Bijou Theatre on Monday night, Sept. 22, by Walter Hast. In the cast will be Lee Baker, Forrest Winant, Chrystal Herne, Margaret Dale, Stanley Harrison, and Miriam Doyle.

Church Notices on Page 17.

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NOTICE of the Issuance of Charters

All printing pressmen and assistants of New York City are hereby notified that charters have been issued covering jurisdiction of commercial offices, flat bed, platen and book and magazine web presses in accordance with the laws of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Notice is likewise given that former Pressmen's Union No. 51 and Franklin Union No. 23, (Inc.,) have forfeited their charters in accordance with the laws, for their failure to meet their obligations to the International Union for a period of six months, and for other violations of International laws. The charter of Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1 and Paper Handlers and Sheet Straighteners' Union No. 1 were withdrawn some time ago for the same reasons.

As a result of the irregular action of these unions in seceding from the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, it has become imperative for the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union to issue new charters and establish new locals.

In accordance with the laws of the International Union, the following local unions have been established:

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, I. P. P. and A. U.; New York Press Feeders' Union No. 23, I. P. P. and A. U.; Platen Pressmen and Platen Press Assistants' Union No. 1, I. P. P. and A. U.; Paper Handlers' Union No. 1, chartered August 2, 1919.

The above organizations are subordinate unions of the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, and all pressmen, assistants and paper handlers desiring to affiliate with the above unions (which unions are affiliated with A. F. of L.,) will communicate with G 304 Times.

All applications must be in writing, for the present.

Permanent headquarters, with telephone connection, will be established within a few days, and all applicants and press room artisans notified.

This notice is issued in behalf of the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of N. A.

WILLIAM H. McHUGH, Vice-President.

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THE MARGUERITE 49 West 56th Street. HOME COOKING. Closed Sundays. Wednesday, Baked Chicken Fla. Friday, Chicken a la Maryland. Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 75-85c.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 59TH ST. (Cor. Lord & Taylor) Luncheon, 60c, Dinner, $1. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUESDAY.

THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 10th Street Closed Sundays. Luncheon 50c; Dinner 65c. Chicken Dinner Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ORANGE AND BLACK INN, 47 West 49 St. "THE HOME OF REAL FOOD." Open Sunday. Try Our Home-Made Dinner, $1.50—5-8 P. M.

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HEATHERDELL 15 East 43d Street. Sunday Dinner, $1. LUNCHEON : AFTERNOON TEA : DINNER

RUSSIAN INN Table d'Hote Luncheon and Dinner 57 W. 58TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea.

SUNFLOWER, 6 East 39th Street. Formerly Sherry's. Same management. Chicken Wed., Sat., Mon.

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ATTRACTIONS FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Matinee Today at 2. Winter Garden's Greatest Success. Monte Cristo Jr. Sunday Night Concert. Best Sunday Entertainment in New York.

LONGACRE THEATRE, 48TH ST., NR. BROADWAY. Tel. Bryant 22. OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:20. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY. Adam and Eva By GUY BOLTON and GEO. MIDDLETON. STAGED BY ROBERT MILTON.

Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. "Not even so Cyprienne in 'Dipsomania' did GRACE GEORGE give an brilliant and attractive enchanting a performance."—Alexander Woollcott, Times. "SHE WOULD AND SHE DID" MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. ADOLPH KLAUBER Presents NIGHTIE NIGHT. The Wide-Awake Farce that Wakes the Town.

A VOICE IN THE DARK WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST. REPUBLIC THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

SELWYN Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. HOLBROOK BLINN in The CHALLENGE. Most Popular Play in New York Today.

48TH ST. THEATRE, Just E. of B'way. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:25. "Received with resounding applause."—Times. THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS with the Original Cast. "Sure to be a popular success."—Eve. Sun.

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. & B'way. Evs. at 8 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2. F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present The World's Most Beautiful Production CHU CHIN CHOW. A Musical Extravaganza of the Orient—Now in its 6th Year at His Majesty's Thea., London. CO. OF 300—14 BIG SCENES. MORE GORGEOUS THAN ANY 3 SHOWS EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. The Best Show in Town. The Better 'Ole With MR. & MRS. COBURN.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, 2:20. THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present The Five Million. Moves Back to Lyric Theatre Next Monday—Seats Now.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97TH ST. AND B'WAY. SEASON OPENS TONIGHT 8:15. Rachel Crothers' Comedy Success "39 EAST" Original Cast.

Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. THE THRILLER OF THRILLERS —Evening Telegram. CRIMSON ALIBI "See it. You can't go wrong."—Eve. World.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. LOUIS MANN IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES. Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1. ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.

44th ST. THEATRE, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:25. MATINEE TODAY. BEST SEATS $2. Shubert Gaieties. With NORA BAYES—Living Fisher. 125 others & America's Most Beautiful Girls.

39TH ST. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:40. Matinee Today 2:20. WALKER HAST Presents COSMO HAMILTON'S Delicious Comedy SCANDAL. HIS SPARKLING. Charles Cherry and Francine Larrimore.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ATTACKING THE STRONGEST POINT.

Senator JOHNSON is a burly rhetorician. He should stick to his last. He couldn't have found a more blundering way of attacking the Treaty of Peace than by making his ill-conceived observations about it and the cost of living, and Mr. WILSON'S attitude thereto. "The ratification of the "Treaty may increase exports, but "increase in exports will not reduce "prices at home." That is a specimen splinter of the entire and perfect chrysolite of Mr. JOHNSON'S economic sapience.

Were Mr. JOHNSON familiar with the most rudimentary facts and necessities of commercial, financial, and economic well-being, he would know that confidence is its absolute condition precedent. Sign the Treaty, let the business world know what to expect, and go to work, producing, paying debts, exchanging goods, furnishing and making up raw materials, establishing credit, beginning confidence—that is what the world wants. That is what the United States wants. That is why the Treaty should be ratified. That is the principal, if only one of a hundred, reason why this candidate for President is utterly wrong and should have every business man against him.

THE WEBB EXPORT LAW.

When the new Webb law, which permits exporting manufacturers to make combinations for the service of foreign trade exclusively, was denounced by newspapers in Argentina, some months ago, the attack was made ostensibly in the interest of consumers there, because it was asserted, the combinations would increase prices by suppressing competition. But opposition was overcome and silenced when it was shown that the proposed combinations, or cooperative associations, would in all probability reduce prices by promoting competition with European combinations of the same kind, and by cutting down export trade expenses.

Those in Australia who now express their disapproval of the law do not base opposition upon such erroneous assumptions as caused the attack in Buenos Aires. They dislike the law because, as they admit, the combinations permitted by it will so reduce the prices of American imported goods that British products of the same kind may have a less favorable market in Australia, even with the protection of a small preferential tariff duty. And so it is predicted that the tariff differential will be largely increased, to the advantage of some of our competitors.

It should be understood in Australia and other countries receiving imports from the United States that the Webb law does not legalize or permit unfair practices in our export trade. Price reduction due to combinations will be small, and may be measured by the saving gained by cooperative management of selling expenses. American export combinations will not use the methods which characterized German export syndicates before the war, dumping goods in foreign markets at prices below cost and the rates prevailing in the German home market whenever a competitor or a local industry could be throttled in that way. All combinations will do business under the control of the Federal Trade Commission, which will insist upon fair practices, and consider complaints which indicate that its rules have been violated. Other countries permit and even assist such export combinations, and our exporters cannot meet foreign competitors on even terms if they are not allowed to use them. If the law and the Commission's orders are obeyed, importing consumers abroad will gain something, our export trade will be promoted, and there can be no just ground for complaint on the part of foreign competitors.

NO REINSTATEMENT OF DESERTERS.

Mr. GOMPERS is a man who has done great service to his country, and whose good intentions, wisdom, and essential conservatism cannot be praised too highly. He is mistaken, however, in his direction to the Boston representative of the Federation of Labor, instructing him to ask the Boston striking policemen to go back to work as if nothing had happened, and await the result of the Industrial Conference at Washington in October.

A great deal that cannot be forgiven has happened in Boston; and on the conduct of the Boston police unionists a public judgment has been pronounced that cannot be made interlocutory or defended upon any future course of themselves or anybody else.

A policeman is a soldier of the law, of the city or State he serves. He has no right to mutiny or desert. Having mutinied or deserted, he has forfeited his place. He has done that for doing which his analogue, the soldier, forfeits his life. Governor COOLIDGE of Massachusetts has spoken the right word at the right time. "The men are deserters," he says. "This "is not a strike. These men were "public officials. We cannot think "of arbitrating the Government or "the form of law. There can be no "opportunity for any compromise." They have deserted. They cannot be taken back.

These deserters, whose desertion has brought, as they knew it would bring, anarchy in Boston, must at least be punished with exclusion from the posts they left. To tolerate them, to put them back, to compromise with their ruinous treachery to the city and the State, is impossible.

THE BUILDING TRADE TIEUP.

In these days of turmoil and confusion in the industrial world a strike more or less does not seem to make much difference to the public. There is, however, one strike that has been going on for nearly a month which is of vital concern to the public. It is the strike of the bricklayers, which is tying up the building industry of the city at a time when there was never a greater need for it to continue and be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Large building operations intended for the housing of people this Fall have been suspended for nearly a month. Inquiry fails to reveal that the mason contractors and the unions have made any progress toward an adjustment of their differences. The bricklayers' strike is complicated by several other strikes of building trades and the general unrest due to demands for an increase of the present wage scale.

The public is so vitally concerned in this matter that there would be general support of a demand for arbitration not only of the differences with the bricklayers but in respect to the whole labor situation in the building industry, so that an adjustment of all outstanding differences might be made with a view to rushing to completion the building operations that have been begun during the Summer and upon which little progress has been made.

Both sides to the controversy should welcome mediation, as there can be no doubt they have found it very much easier to get into a fight than to get out of one. In any case the public should insist upon a voice in this vital matter, and that without delay.

A SEA POWER COMPARISON.

Is the British naval critic, ARCHIBALD HURD, entirely candid when he says that the United States has now in commission thirty-one battleships, and that "we [the British] have in "a similar state of readiness twenty-"two battleships and five cruisers"? He concludes as follows:

> I doubt whether at any period during the last two or three hundred years the British fleet ever approached, much less has fallen below, an equality with any Power in its standard of commissionings, and we used to aim at the two-power standard.

Mr. HURD omits to identify the battleships which he counts as the respective fleets of the United States and Great Britain. There is no doubt that the twenty-two he credits to Great Britain are dreadnoughts, and the presumption is that the five cruisers are battle cruisers, which are almost as valuable for offense as battleships. He would find it difficult to count thirty-one dreadnoughts in commission in the United States Navy, and he knows that it includes no battle cruisers at present. The practice of failing to make a distinction between dreadnoughts and predreadnoughts in fleet estimates is at least disingenuous. Our own authorities are addicted to it when they want to make a point. Mr. HURD also neglects to mention destroyers and submarines, of which the British Navy has a very considerable number, if it desires to make a showing of naval strength. While the later destroyers of the United States Navy are not to be excelled in construction, in speed, and in gun calibre, the number of them is limited. In submarines the United States Navy is not strong. When Mr. HURD puts out a computation of this sort and depreciates the offensive power of the reduced British Navy, it must be considered that he is a stout partisan of it, and that he may sometimes be "inspired." There is no reason to doubt that the British Navy could expand, rapidly if confronted by a sudden emergency.

This it may be said, however, with confidence: The United States Navy with the new construction planned is in a fair way to take first place among sea powers. A policy of reducing the navy to a minimum, following the British example, would be unwise. The United States has two coasts to protect, and Asiatic possessions to hold. In respect to the necessity of a strong defense it may be said to have changed places with Great Britain, which has nothing to fear from any nation on earth, now that German sea power has ceased to be, certainly nothing from the United States or from the Asiatic ally. Great Britain must retrench to make both ends meet and to pay indebtedness; and to maintain her supremacy on the sea by the old methods would be criminal extravagance. But Great Britain will, nevertheless, continue to cultivate her sea power. Her navy is to be formidable by retaining and building only swift and powerful ships. Nothing obsolete is to be kept in commission, and the loyal colonies are to be encouraged and helped to maintain fleets that the mother country can call upon in an emergency.

THE HOUSEWIVES' BRIGADE.

The Federal Food Commissioner announced on Aug. 21 that he was about to organize a field force of 50,000 women who would do their own shopping on the "cash-and-carry-away" plan and report to him which retailers were and which were not adhering to the fair price schedules. It was an inspiring project, the charge of the housewives' brigade! Wayfarers on Third Avenue and Sixth Avenue, on Park Avenue and Eighth Avenue, scanned the passers-by to see the clubwomen of Manhattan with their market baskets on their arms—perhaps to catch a glimpse of the ladies' battle. They scanned the news columns for reports of clashes and casualties. It was in vain. For three full weeks everything went on as before. Then, on Sept. 11, it was announced that 400 representatives of the housewives' brigade would meet the Commissioner in the City Hall "to discuss plans" for their organization. It seemed like a pitiful anticlimax until it was announced that, instead of a paltry 50,000, there were now at hand 100,000 women "who have given their pledge to continue this work."

One of the 400, who had been summoned as representative of an organization of some 3,000 women, had the temerity to ask, "Continue what work?" Foolish question! The work which was to be continued was the work of getting organized. "But who are these 100,000 women?" the interlocutor persisted. The answer was that she herself and her 3,000 associates were prominent among them. It was the first she had heard of it. No pledge had been given or asked. At the end of the meeting, cards were distributed upon which each of the suppositious 100,000 market-basket shoppers was to record the result of a week's adventures. Is it unreasonable to surmise that we are still a long way off from the efficient organization of 100,000 housewives, or 50,000 housewives—or even of the 400 women who gathered at the City Hall as their presumptive representatives? Is not our good Commissioner somewhat in the case of ALEXANDER POPE, who "lisped in numbers"? Let us hope it may prove that, as in the case of the poet, "the numbers came."

Meantime certain doubts persist. The six daily entries on the weekly report card can only be a chance miscellany—soap and sealing wax and cabbages. In any sale, moreover, quality is as important a factor as price. Volunteers in the profiteer hunt are already complaining to the Commissioner that certain retailers offer only tough and stringy meat at the "fair" price, saying that the purchaser will have to pay more for the quality he is accustomed to buy. Commissioner WILLIAMS stigmatizes this as "an abominable subterfuge." In many cases, doubtless, it is so. Yet among the 100,000 or 50,000 legionaries must there not be many accustomed to deal at shops that make a specialty of supplying only the choicest qualities? Thus in each one of a multitude of purchase reports there is the likelihood of a merely personal judgment or misjudgment. If the investigators report in anything like the numbers promised, the work of analyzing and digesting the data recorded will be of an unexampled magnitude and intricacy.

Of course, the number of investigators will not be a matter of a hundred thousand or even of fifty thousand. In all the organizations represented at City Hall there are many women who board or live in hotels. Clearly, these must be counted out. There are many others whose tables are supplied with food of a quality found only in the most expensive shops. Is it at all likely that they will reduce their scale of living to the level of the cash-and-carry-away shops and make a daily pilgrimage, market basket on arm, to a remote quarter of the city? Even our few terminal markets, where real bargains are sometimes to be had, are patronized mainly by residents of the vicinity. People living at a distance find that the saving is more than offset by the expense in time and in carfare.

In Philadelphia, Commissioner WILLIAMS tells us, housewives learned in wartime to do their own shopping, and still continue the practice. Shopping by telephone is virtually unknown. Prices have always been much lower than here, milk being lower by 2 to 3 cents a quart. As a result, the publication of Government lists has ceased. Is not the reason for this difference manifest? Philadelphia is a city of homes, with the shops evenly distributed among the residences. New York is a city of tenements, hotels, and palaces so jostled together that shops are of the most diverse kind and widely scattered. Community spirit does not and cannot exist.

Is it not time to cease liaping in numbers and grapple with a metropolitan problem in a mature, metropolitan manner? What the case requires is a skilled, even professional, central organization, and, for the field force, a comparatively small body of personally pledged workers who are known to be able and trustworthy as a preliminary. There should be detailed statements as to what districts, and indeed as to what particular shops, may reasonably be held to the fair-price schedules, and of these there are only about 20,000. There should also be a statement, equally detailed, as to what qualities of goods those prices should command. For shops paying higher rentals and offering telephone and delivery service—estimated at 5,000—definite increases of price should be allowed. Shops that deal exclusively, or mainly, in "fancy" meats and groceries should be listed as exempt from control. The business of the commission, as Mr. WILLIAMS points out, is with necessaries, not with luxuries.

WHY?

Mr. MATTHEW WOLL, a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, says that that organization is opposed to strikes by policemen, firemen, or other municipal, State, or Federal employés. "It cannot tell "any body of men not to strike, nor "direct any one to strike. It has no "authority of that kind. But it urges "public employés not to resort to "strikes." At the same time, "the "right of the police to organize and "to affiliate with the Federation "should be freely conceded."

Why? If the Federation discourages strikes by police unions, why do the police unions want to join the Federation? At the end, and sometimes before the end, of all efforts of labor unions to achieve their ends, lies the strike, the ultimate remedy. The Boston Police Union showed that by striking because it was not allowed to join the Federation. Irrespective of the last remedy, with what color of right or reason can policemen, the soldiers of the municipality or the State, affiliate with labor unions that control them from outside? If the Federation discourages all Government employés from striking, then it must discourage all other employés from striking. The public is unable to see that that is the case.

Obedience and allegiance must be single, not divided. These Boston policemen have taken an oath. They have released themselves from its obligations, and brought on the reign of mob law. They have done exactly what any other labor union, not bound by oath, might have done. They have forgotten not merely the obligations of their oath but all the obligations of their public duty as public officers. They wished to belong to the union that it might affect their contract with the public. They wished to disobey the legitimate authorities, and to seek refuge for their disobedience in the union authorities.

It is useless for the Federation of Labor to justify theoretically what it has the good sense to condemn officially. A policeman cannot dispute about his orders. It is unfortunate that anybody in the Federation of Labor should attempt to justify in principle, while condemning in fact, the desertion and mutiny of soldiers of law and order that have produced the regrettable state of Bolshevism, without committees, that has harried Boston.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Education in England and America.

One of THE TIMES correspondents, a man who has been both a student and a teacher in both English and American schools, presented yesterday an explanation of the fact, noted by Dr. PARKIN in his Atlantic article, that more than half of the young Americans who seek to enter Oxford as Rhodes scholars fail to pass an examination which most boys from the English preparatory schools find easy. These failures are due, our correspondent wrote, to lack of thoroughness in American secondary schools, and that, in turn, results from their aim, which, as he put it, is quantitative rather than qualitative production.

Most American educators would be reluctant to admit the truth of that characterization of our school system, and some would deny it, but it has some support in what is common knowledge in American school circles. Almost always, or at any rate often, the teachers in our primary and high schools are judged by their ability—or willingness—to keep the pupils moving steadily from grade to grade, in order to make room for the impending procession of those coming in from below. To promote next to every member of a class counts as teaching competency, not to do it as incompetence. Consciously or unconsciously, marks are adjusted to this demand. In English schools twice as many failures to promote as here are regarded as permissible, and even desirable, for the purpose there is not to drag along the dull scholars, but to drop them and permit the rapid advance of the brighter ones.

If the accuracy of these statements be admitted, there is no difficulty in explaining why so many American candidates are excluded from Oxford by an examination that has no terrors for the English candidates of the same age or younger, for rarely, indeed, can a pupil who once leaves behind him ill-learned or ill-understood subjects of study make thereafter better than a sorry showing as a student. He has been doomed to inferiority by what he, and usually his parents, regarded as kindness or demanded as a right.

America Draws No Lines.

Underlying the difference as regards thoroughness between English and American schools probably is a national difference in belief as to the possibilities of education and as to the desirability of its higher stages. Here the purpose is to let all who wish to go far do it, and there is hesitation or refusal to admit that higher education is not advantageous for all—to admit that there are some for whom attempts to acquire it are worse than a waste of time. There, avowedly, the intention is to eliminate the mentally unfit or backward from the schools as soon as their quality is discovered, and to concentrate all teaching attention and effort on the possessors of minds of demonstrated superiority.

That the British system is better than the American may or may not be true. That the former produces the better scholars is hardly dubitable, but the latter also has its merits, and it is not without reason that Americans are reluctant, for anything less than necessity, to condemn a boy or a girl as unworthy of more than an elementary education—which is, in effect, also a condemnation for life in a low and usually ill-paid position.

As THE TIMES correspondent wrote, the ideal educational system would do for the dull or lazy what the American system tries to do, while at the same time it would do for the brilliant what the British system attempts and in large measure accomplishes. But nowhere has that ideal been attained; perhaps it is unattainable, for the two ends seem to be incompatible without a far greater expenditure for education than any nation has yet felt itself able to incur.

Policemen Hard to Replace.

Deserving of consideration is the curious fact that Boston changed from a quiet and law-respecting city to one most unquiet, with law held in seeming contempt and temporarily powerless, for no better reason than that 1,400 men stopped doing their regular work. Their work, too, was not particularly hard or difficult, and it was not of the sort called productive; that is, nobody was dependent on it for any of the tangible and ponderable necessaries of life.

Evidently it was by something other than physical strength that the policemen kept the city in order, or in as much order as prevails in any city. The irresponsibles and criminals who leaped into sight and action as soon as the 1,400 policemen deserted their posts and duty could have done before that what they did after it, if they had chosen. That is shown by the fact that for several days they were able more or less successfully to defy a much larger force of men, none of them appreciably inferior to the deserters except in established and recognised authority to prevent just the sort of lawlessness that marked the days since the strike. In other words, it has taken a small army to do what a regiment did, and the army has been obliged to use far harsher and cruder methods of coercion than did the regiment.

The mystery is of the sort called for convenience psychological, but its solution probably lies in the domain of habit, custom, and accepted convention. To be efficient a policeman does not need to be stronger or braver than any other man; he merely needs to be a policeman. His uniform and badge and name are by no means the whole of him, but they have a lot to do with the extent of his power.

He's Wise in His Audacity.

Entertainment of royal Princes takes forms so strenuous out in the Canadian Northwest that stay-at-home Britishers may well be wondering about its wisdom. It is all right for the young man, as such, to ride bucking broncos and to venture among the even wilder occupants or inmates of the grain pit, but this particular young man is supposed to be under a peculiar and large obligation to avoid unnecessary dangers; his life is not his own, but that of the large British nation, which thinks it needs his services as King, when the time comes—which therefore does need them.

That is consolation for the affrighted Britons, however, in the thought that the Prince is proving himself to be a "regular fellow"—that he is earning and winning favor for his position as well as for himself, and that if he were more cautious he might be, in a way, considerably less safe.

Just possibly, too, that bronco had been advised or influenced as to the extent and violence of his buckings. If so, one may be sure that the Prince didn't know it, any more than he knew that a flier in oats was adjusted to produce as little loss as gain, and nothing of either.

Schall Says He Was at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in your print of the 7th of September, in an article headed "Pershing Assailed in House by Schall," the statement that Pershing refused to allow me to go to the front while I was in France last Summer. I wish to state that this statement is not true, for I was fortunately provided with papers from the Secretary of War that took care of me, and I was at the front.

THOMAS D. SCHALL.
House of Representatives, Washington, Sept. 11, 1919.

The Police Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is surprising and remarkable to an outsider to learn that Boston policemen have copied Liverpool's methods of transgression. A civilian policeman, like a civilian soldier, is sworn to obedience and to uphold law and order. When he stands by and winks and connives at lawlessness by refusing to fulfil his oath of office, he comes pretty near to being what is defined in law as *particeps criminis* or a partaker of the crime, and he should be dealt with according to the trouble caused due to his criminal neglect of duty.

T. M. R.
Washington, Sept. 10, 1919.

SAYINGS OF THE SENATE.

Four-Minute Man Compares Them with Our War Declarations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it a game the Senators are playing? A game with "the heart of the world" for a ball? One might think so from press reports. I am disgusted.

"Order at home and abroad," "human progress," and "our country's honor" are linked in the same breath with "party politics," "personal pique and prejudice," and "packed committees." Are we so barren of statesmanship that in this awful crisis we stop to count noses? Is the progressive spirit of the fathers, so constantly invoked, entirely dead in the descendants?

Is American common sense so dead that, with the world in flux, those who would reject the treaty at the same time insult every friendly nation?

With strikes, social unrest, hunger, Bolshevism, and the black cloud of another world catastrophe filling the earth with gloom, is it constructive statesmanship to reduce it to chaos worse than that of war by rejecting the only bond now holding it together?

I love America. Everything I have or hope for is here. So many generations of my people have lived and died here that I do not even know from whence they came. Yet, American as I am, I cannot help but feel that there is something of dishonor, something dishonorable, in failing the world now. Even America, somehow does not seem all in all.

Perhaps during the war I became a dreamer and an idealist. Perhaps I should not have believed quite so implicitly all the things we told the soldier boys, the workers in our mines and factories, the school children with their thrift stamp cards. Maybe we didn't "fight this war to end war." Maybe we didn't fight it "to make the world safe for democracy." Maybe we didn't pledge ourselves to the other nations on the basis of the Fourteen Points, but if we didn't then somebody lied to me and our Government got me to repeat the lies to my fellow-citizens.

I am too loyal an American to believe that, no matter what great Senators say. Some of the things they say would have locked them up a year ago.

This war isn't ended until it is ended right. Germany is whipped; Austria is whipped; but the thing we fought is not whipped until we establish "the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed, sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." That is a good definition of the League of Nations.

To accomplish such establishment I am for the best plan yet proposed. If there is any better plan months of debate have not revealed it. Everybody took a hand in amending the first draft of the covenant, and if it isn't perfect the way is open to amend it again, but the all essential thing right now is to go ahead on the basis of the best we have been able to get, and quit trying to inject domestic politics into international affairs. If it is Wilson's triumph—well, Wilson is an American.

TOM JONES MEEK.
Formerly Associate National Director the Four-Minute Men.
New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

Greek Claims Before the Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 10 Senator Walsworth is quoted as follows:

"Some of the adopted sons of America act as if the Treaty were now actually in force, and groups of them have appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, demanding to be heard on one thing or another affecting their countries. Did they come before the Senate as United States citizens? No. They came simply as sympathizers of their respective mother countries."

I wish to point out that this statement is incorrect, as far as it applies to the Friends of Greece in America. Both Mr. Cassavetes and myself, in our speeches before the committee, emphasized the fact that we were there as Americans above all. The solution we urged for the Thracian question was supported on the ground that it was best for America that the Treaty be "shot through with the American principle of the choice of the governed."

GEORGE MELVILLE BOLLING.
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of the Friends of Greece in America.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Sept. 11, 1919.

General Ireland's Important Services

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my article in THE TIMES of Monday on General Pershing the reference to the work of civilians in the medical department of the army should have included an acknowledgment of the services of General Ireland, who was in charge during the last part of the war. To the broad co-operative spirit of that regular army man the distinguished doctors and surgeons from civil life owed their opportunity for making the best record made by any of the allied armies.

CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12, 1919.

DIFFIDENT.

With worldwide problems grave beyond compare,
Pitying one weighted by a nation's care,
In awe I stand,
As out-of-hand,
John Doe will settle things with half a try.
Though saying, "Yes; George spoke to she and I!"

The League of Nations, now, is quite a snarl
To me, I must confess. My neighbor Carl,
At whom I gaze
In real amaze,
Tries and condemns it with judicial heat—
Though he will call, "How be you?" when we meet.

Armed intervention is a subject deep—
From its discussion I in prudence keep.
But pert Ruth Snow
Favors it so.
Yet Ruth with "judgement," "villiage," also "peice,"
And "seperated," "I'de," and even "neice."

Of Bela Kun I rarely dare to chat,
Or the Plumb railroad plan, and themes like that.
Still, Willy Guy,
More sage than I,
Will glibly prate of such; then say,
"Miss Bess,
You're looking beautifully in that pale pink dress!"

With modesty I'd certainly essay
To settle Prohibition, yea or nay.
Hence I admire
Ardella Dyer
Who takes the stump for Drouth; tells who should vote—
Yet signs "Mrs. Frank Dyer" to every note!

The transit troubles, Labor's curt demands,
Albanian uprisings, border bands,
Problems like these
They solve with ease.
Near-highbrows, who, in wartime, always spoke
Of "our brave Allays" the Anent Fixit Folk!

ELLA A. FANNING.

PARIS SUSPECTS GERMANS.

Growing Belief Prisoners Defaced Quentin Roosevelt's Monument.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—An American newspaper here publishes a letter signed "Edgar Bouligny," in which the writer says he visited Quentin Roosevelt's grave in January, found the monument already defaced, and was told by a soldier "who happened to be present when the shelling was going on" that the stone was hit by a shell almost immediately after its erection.

Interrogated on the subject, Major George R. Carter of the American Red Cross said:

"Bouligny's story seems to me ridiculous. To begin with, there was no shelling thereabout after the monument was erected. Secondly, it is incredible that Quentin's relatives who visited the grave should not have remarked the damage or taken measures for its repair. Thirdly, as I told you, and as the photograph shows, there was dust beside the stone and in the crevice, which could not have remained unwashed by rain since last Summer. Fourthly, there is no shell crater or any trace of splinters, &c., in the neighborhood, and a grave close by is quite untouched. Finally, the mutilation shows unmistakable signs of having been inflicted by a heavy, blunt instrument, entirely different from the effects of shellfire."

The assumption that the act was committed by German prisoners is strengthened by the statement of a neutral correspondent who visited Berlin soon after the armistice that the Germans were greatly wrought up by the alleged mutilation of some of their grave monuments on the western front—in this case, if the charge was true, shellfire was doubtless responsible. It is easy to imagine that a garbled version of such stories reaching prisoners might provoke retaliation, especially as the same informant said that ex-President Roosevelt, almost from the beginning of the war, was regarded with particular hatred by the Germans.

FACES HIGHER TAXES.

Real Estate Likely to Suffer for Increases in City Salaries.

Representatives of real estate interests are taking a lively interest in the city's program for increasing real estate assessments for 1920, following Mayor Hylan's announcement at the police encampment at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday night that he expected to get the necessary money for raising the salaries of city employes by increasing the assessed valuation of property throughout the city.

At the Tax Department it was said yesterday that it was too early to forecast the extent of the increased valuations, as the inspectors had not yet turned in their records. It was admitted that the increase would be considerable over the figures for 1919, which showed a big increase over the preceding year. It was stated that hotels, office buildings, and certain classes of apartment houses would feel the increases more than any other class of buildings, while real estate generally would be assessed at a higher figure than ever before. Every borough, it was said, and especially the Bronx, where there has been active real estate development, will be hit hard.

Not only will salary increases for city employes swell the budget next year, but the various city departments have asked for large sums in excess of their allotments for the present year. The approximate budget of the Board of Education for the present school year, according to figures obtained at the Board of Education yesterday, will be $85,600,000. The tentative budget of the department for 1918 was $49,309,834. The budget for this year includes the building fund. While the department's request for this year will be greatly pared down, it was admitted that the final budget figures will show a big increase over 1918.

In order to keep down the tax rate for this year the Hylan administration increased ordinary real estate assessments $103,093,186 and corporation real estate $151,388,210. Special franchise assessments were reduced $29,792,494, making the total real estate assessment increases for this year $88,683,902. Assessments on personal property were increased $110,997,905, making the total increase for real estate and personal property $199,681,807.

The total assessed valuation of real estate for 1919 in the entire city was $8,428,322,735, and the personal property assessment was $362,412,780, making a grand total of $8,790,735,535. It was admitted yesterday that the figures for 1920 will show a big increase, with real estate carrying a larger burden proportionately than personal property. No estimate was given as to the probable tax rate for next year, but at the Tax Department it was admitted that the rate for every borough will be raised. The tax rate for the various counties in New York City for this year is as follows: New York, 2.32; Bronx, 2.37; Kings, 2.36; Queens, 2.37, and Richmond, 2.41.

PUPILS CHEER PRINCE.

1,500 Veterans Also Meet Him at Station—Air Escort Delights Him.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 12.—Five thousand school children, massed in front of the railroad station, burst into cheers when the Prince of Wales arrived here today, and when the youthful Prince stopped to wave back to them, each youngster took the greeting as personal, and the cheering was redoubled.

The Prince was met by Lieut. Gov. Brett of Alberta, Premier Charles Stewart, Brig. Gen. McDonald, Chief Justice Harvey and other officials.

Fifteen hundred members of the Great War Veterans' Association were at the station to greet their former comrades-in-arms. Ten thousand persons were at the Parliament buildings, where formal addresses were exchanged. The Prince then inspected the guard of honor supplied by the 48th Battalion, and its regimental colors were deposited in the Parliament buildings. A public reception followed.

The Provincial Government gave a luncheon for the Prince, after which he laid the corner-stone of the War Veterans' Memorial Hall and presented medals to a number of veterans. A ball was given in his honor tonight by the Lieutenant Governor.

The train bearing the Prince of Wales to Edmonton was escorted from the Leduc district, twenty miles away, by Captain Wilfred May in an airplane called "City of Edmonton," which circled above the royal coaches and performed many daring feats, much to the delight of the future ruler of the British Empire.

Captain May flew very low for the first thousand yards, close to the train, rising only when he came to fences and trees. His exhibition was the talk of the royal party long after its arrival in the provincial capital.

SCHOOL BOARD ASKS $87,147,561 FOR 1920

Budget Shows Increase of $42,026,398 Over Allowance for 1919.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

President Prall Says Mandatory Law Is Responsible for the $2,500,000 Increase.

After a session lasting from early yesterday morning until late last night, the Board of Education finally adopted a budget for 1920 totaling $87,147,561.21, the largest amount ever requested in one year by the school authorities, and nearly doubling the appropriation of $45,121,163.28 for 1919.

The immense increase is due principally to the resumption of building which was first retarded by the adoption of the Gary system and then entirely suspended as a result of war restrictions, and also to the increase of teachers' salaries made mandatory by the State law recently passed. For two weeks a subcommittee of the board has been meeting with representatives of the Board of Estimate, and through their joint efforts the original estimate of approximately $91,000,000 was pared down to $85,605,394.60, but during the last few minutes of yesterday's afternoon session this was increased to the final figure principally by the addition of $1,500,000 for the erection of a new building to house the activities of the board, the present building having been severely damaged by fire on Feb. 1, 1919. The building has not yet been put into condition, and the board estimates that it would take $200,000 to make the repairs.

Other last-minute additions were provision for the organization of the Commercial High School for Girls in Brooklyn and the Washington Heights High School, $12,000 to provide for three assistant examiners, $5,000 for a new District Superintendent in the Bronx, $6,000 for a Supervisor of Lectures, $80,760 for new attendance officers, and $40,000 for the new continuation schools.

The action taken last night was final so far as the members of the Board of Education are concerned. The budget now goes to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for adoption or revision.

Increase in Salaries.

The most significant figure in the General School Fund out of which all salaries are paid is the increase of $4,188,204.58 made necessary by the new salary law. This is only one-third of the total increase required by the law which will not become fully operative until 1922. The total salaries paid next year to teachers will be $44,328,952.30, while all the other running expenses of the school system will amount to $11,849,529.34, and the building program will call for $26,888,496.

Under the cost of operating the school plant was listed $2,319,900.74 for janitorial service, and $1,347,078.40 for fuel. A comparison with last year's figure shows that the cost of heating the schools has nearly doubled in a year. The necessary repairs to school buildings which it has not been possible to keep in proper condition, owing to the circumstances of the war, will be $5,000,000, of which $3,282,833.33 will be spent during 1920.

The board spent practically the whole of the evening session in determining which part of the budget should be included in the mandatory school fund of approximately $43,000,000, which the State law compels the city to appropriate, and which items should be left in the excess fund which may be appropriated at the pleasure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Practically the final decision amounted to a designation of those activities for which the Board of Estimate would feel obliged to make appropriations. However, the excess fund amounted to $8,000,000, and for a long time the members of the Board of Education were perplexed.

President Prall expressed his opinion that as many items should be put into this fund as it would be impossible for the Board of Estimate to take out. It was finally decided into this fund should be placed the $1,861,104.58 mandatory increase in teachers' salaries, and to make up the balance in special activities, such as baths, athletic competitions, vacation playgrounds, recreation centres, vacation schools, centres for food economy, lectures, and the like. This will mean that the Board of Estimate will make the final decision as to whether these activities shall be supported or not.

Prall Issues Statement.

At the close of the deliberations President Prall issued the following statement:

> The Budget Committee of the Board of Education, after weeks of day and night labor, is ready to present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its consideration and approval the budget for the year 1920, amounting to $87,147,561.26, which is the largest sum ever requested for educational purposes in this city.
>
> The increase is largely due to the cost of sites and buildings whereby the Board of Education hopes to provide a seat for every child. The high cost of labor and materials is largely responsible for the increase in the special fund, which includes supplies of all kinds. The increase in teachers' salaries made mandatory by the State-wide bill passed by the last Legislature is responsible for about $2,500,000.
>
> A new administration building for the Board of Education, which is badly needed, has added a million and one-half, which will be offset by turning over the present quarters to the city and which can be sold by it.
>
> We have provided for the expansion of the system which naturally follows because of increased population throughout the city.
>
> One item of about $3,000,000 provides for the repair and renovation of all buildings in most urgent need. At this time the board feels that it is penny wise and pound foolish to spend large sums for the erection of new school buildings if it fails to properly maintain and care for them thereafter.
>
> The present administration has dealt liberally with this department in the past and we expect it will continue that policy, realizing as we all do that whatever is spent on education will yield more in return than any investment the city could possibly make, and while this sum for the year 1920 may seem huge, we have considered every item separately and have prepared this budget with more care and greater consideration than perhaps any Board of Education has ever before been obliged to do.

The tabulation of the new registration figures on the second day of school was completed yesterday, and showed that there were 34,463 more pupils registered in the schools than there were on the last school day in June, and that the number of children on part time had increased by 13,145.

The total for the five boroughs last Tuesday was 987,396 as against 838,488 a year ago, but the school officials estimate that this figure will rise to 834,558 by the end of this month, thus increasing the number of children registered in school last year by 18,000. The attendance figures showed a slight falling off from last year, but this is explained by the occurrence of Pershing Day. The increase in attendance will correspond closely with the register.

DAY SAYS WOMEN RESELL ARMY FOOD

Commissioner to Ask Federal Aid in Prosecuting Speculative Buyers.

TO OFFER FROZEN MEATS

Representative of Meat Packers Says Only 50 Per Cent. of Meat Is Government Inspected.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, in charge of the distribution of Army surplus foodstuffs at the public markets of this city, announced yesterday that he had received information that women purchasers of the food were reselling it at a profit to wholesale and retail dealers.

"I am going to invoke the aid of the United States District Attorney," the Commissioner declared, "to see if we cannot prosecute these persons who buy food at reduced prices and resell it. In one instance I know of, a woman who bought a case of prunes at 18 cents a pound, sold the same for 20 cents a pound. The retailer she sold them to will sell those prunes at from 30 to 40 cents a pound."

The Commissioner stated that he had received a number of complaints regarding a certain baker in the Bronx who had bought more than 300 cases of the Government jam from individuals who had purchased the jam at the school buildings.

The Law at present is going over the heads of his plan to reduce the cost of living here by allowing a big concern of exporters, who have a large supply of canned goods and who have contracted for more, to peddle the food from trucks on the city's streets. A chart has been compiled by the firm which shows that it will be able to sell at prices ranging from 12½ to 40 per cent. lower than those on the fair price list. It is planned by this company that when the street sales fall off a number of saloons will be utilized to form a series of chain stores, where the goods may be bought at prices a very little advanced over those charged from the trucks.

To Distribute Frozen Meats.

Regarding the offering for sale of Army supplies of frozen meats promised by the city, Deputy Commissioner of Markets Edwin J. O'Malley yesterday issued a memorandum on the subject to-day, wherein he stated that arrangements had already been made for distribution of the meat through the butchers. The memorandum follows:

"Commissioner Smith, First Deputy, and myself have made arrangements to take over a million and a half pounds of roasting chickens from the United States Government and have placed the first order today for 700,000 pounds, to be distributed at 35 cents a pound by A. Stiz, Inc., 416 West Fourteenth Street. The chickens are fat and meaty, not pin feathery, and weigh between four and five pounds.

"All retail butchers in the greater city of New York will be privileged to sell these roasting chickens that weigh between four and five pounds at 38 cents a pound, where they agree to sell them for not more than 37 cents per pound to the consumer. There will be no objection to small restaurants purchasing these chickens from A. Stiz, Inc., at 35 cents per pound, where they agree to reflect the low price at which they obtained them on their menu cards, thereby benefiting the public.

"There will be a list published daily in the newspapers of all the purchasers, both butchers and otherwise, who through this agency wish to become the distributing agents to the consumers in the greater city of New York. A list will be kept of the purchasers every morning. It is up to all butchers to apply to A. Stiz, Inc., for the goods so that they may be distributing agents.

Sales at the Schools.

Sales at the schools yesterday amounted to $9,000, distributed as follows: Manhattan, $13,000; Brooklyn, $10,000; the Bronx, $12,000; Queens, $11,000, and Richmond, $2,000.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams said yesterday that he had received sixteen complaints alleging overcharging in his morning mail. The chief complaint was made by Repetti, a manufacturer of candies at 514 West Thirty sixth Street, against a concern that sold him sugar at 15 cents a pound. Mr. Williams got in touch with the members of the firm in question and they agreed to make a refund.

Mr. Williams said that he had received a number of complaints regarding the high prices charged for coffee. An effort is being made, he said, to include coffee in the semi-weekly fair price list issued by the Fair Price Committee.

Mr. Williams stated that a set of figures compiled for him by a statistician indicated that there was a falling off in prices on meats and groceries since the issuance of the last fair price list. An average of the totals on that list for groceries was 23.3, as against 20.2 for the list yesterday, he said. In the case of meats, the average of the last list was 36.7 as against 36.6.

The Food Administrator said that he was going to start a campaign to interest the publishers of foreign language newspapers in the conditions surrounding stores in localities where the people could not speak English. Investigation by agents from the Department of Justice, said Mr. Williams, showed that in many of those districts stores were unsanitary and filthy. The prices were higher than those on the fair price lists.

At yesterday's session of the American Association of Dairy Food and Drug Officials, from different States of the Union, representatives of manufacturing associations and food dispensing organizations appeared to discuss proposed legislation affecting their business.

One of the most interesting discussions of the day took place when a representative of the American Meat Packers' Association recommended that the Federal system of inspection of meat be extended to take in all the meat consumed in this country. At present, he declared, only about 50 per cent. of the meat sold was subject to Government inspection.

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator:

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price. Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Lima	11⅝@13½	3	14⅝@16½
Beans—Pea or medium	8⅛@ 9⅛	3	11⅛@12⅛
Beans—Pea or medium	8⅛@ 9½	3	11⅛@12½
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8½	1	9½
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8	1	9
Butter—Fresh creamery 1sts, (table)	54 @58	6	60 @64
Butter—Fresh creamery 2ds, (cooking)	50 @53	6	56 @59
Cheese—American whole milk	33 @35	7	40 @42
Corn—Canned, No. 2*	11⅝@12½	3½	15⅛@16
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated	4½@ 5¾	1½	6 @ 7¼
Eggs—Fresh, select candled†	58 @62	7	65 @69
Flour—Wheat	5⅜@ 7⅛	1	6¾@ 8⅛
Lard	29⅛	6	35⅛
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 6 oz.*	6⅜@ 7	2	8⅜@ 9
Milk—Evaporated,‡ 16 oz.*	14 @15	2½	16½@17½
Oats—Bulk	5⅛@ 6	1½	6 7-10@ 7½
Onions	2 @ 3⅛	1½	3½@ 4⅜
Peas—Canned, No. 2*	12 @13	3½	15½@16½
Potatoes—Long Island	2⅜@ 3½	1	3⅜@ 4½
Rice—Broken	9 @ 9⅝	2	11 @11½
Rice—Broken, domestic	14½@15½	2	16½@17½
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska*	18 @19 7-12	4½	22½@24 1-12
Sugar—Granulated (bulk)	9⅛	1	10⅛
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2*	12 1-12@13	3	15 1-12@16

*Per can. †Per dozen. ‡Unsweetened.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price. Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin. Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Prices. Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Chucks, good and medium	10 @12	....	....
Chuck steak	....	13	23 @25
Whole cross rib	....	20	30 @32
Cut cross rib	....	24	34 @36
Stew	....	13	23 @25
Beef—Hindsandribs(goodand medium)	22 @27	....	....
Sirloin steak	....	17	39 @44
Bottom round	....	19	41 @46
Rib prime roast	....	18	40 @45
Whole top sirloin	....	15	37 @42
Cut top sirloin	....	19	41 @46
Lamb	20 @24	....	....
Leg	....	14	34 @38
Rib chops	....	14	34 @38
Stew (under cost)	....	4	16 @20
Chucks	....	3	23 @27
Pork—Smoked hams, (unwrapped,)			
S-18 lbs.	35½@36	8	43½@44
Smoked shoulders, 2½-7 lbs	25 @27	7	32 @33
Smoked bacon, (unwrapped)	35@36½	13	48 @49½
Loins, (Western light)	37 @38	....	....
Chops, (end)	....	8	45 @46
Chops, (middle)	....	12	49 @50

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

$10,000 GEM THEFT IN HOME FOR GIRLS

Police Puzzled by Robbery in Varick House, Occupied by Women Workers.

ONE GEM A WAR MEMENTO

Girls in Home Offer Keys to Trunks for Search, but No Trace of Jewels Is Found.

A $10,000 jewel robbery in Varick House, the home for working girls, which is one of a group of buildings at Varick, Dominick and Spring Streets, forming the centre of the social and economic activities of the Spring Street Settlement Association, under Presbyterian supervision, is causing a sensation among its guests that cannot be compared in interest with any other event occurring there since this exclusive institution opened its doors on Feb. 6, 1915. The girls were thrilled with pride to learn that their home for poor working women had a guest who possessed a small fortune in gems; they were shocked at the loss, and they have marveled for several days over the mysterious circumstances of the theft.

The missing gems were owned by Mrs. Marie Geuerquin of Paris. She is not a working woman, but is the wife of a wealthy French business man. Her presence in the house is accounted for by the fact that her sister, Barbara Jarris, employed in a downtown business office, had for some time been a guest at Varick House. Mrs. Geuerquin had been active in war work in France and, two months ago she came here to visit her sister, and she was accorded permission to live in the home so that she might be near her relative, from whom she had been separated since the beginning of the war.

Mrs. Geuerquin does not know the exact time of the theft of her jewels, which she placed on a bureau in her room at noon on Sunday, and went out, leaving the room door unlocked. The jewels consisted of four diamond rings, two large solitaires, one diamond cluster, and a smaller diamond set in platinum. One of the diamond rings, valued at $2,000, was a gift to the owner to commemorate her escape from death or injury when the German supergun bombarded a Paris church. Mrs. Geuerquin values this ring above the total loss in gems.

"I was in the Church of St. Gervais, Paris," she said, "when the German long-range gun bombarded it on Good Friday in 1918. Many were killed and injured. A woman friend, who was worshipping beside me, was among the slain. My escape was most miraculous. Soon time after my husband had this ring made and gave it to me as a memorial to my happy deliverance from this attack. Naturally, the loss of this means far more to me than all the other gems."

Most of the girls were at dinner on Monday when the robbery was reported to Miss Grace Cody, managing director of the home. Miss Cody, who is younger than many of her charges, whom she governs as a sister, had tears in her eyes when she appeared before the diners and said:

"Girls, I have something very serious to say to you. I have just been told that jewels valued at $10,000 have been taken from the room of a guest. I know all of your girls so intimately that there can be no hint of suspicion affecting any one of you, but for your own protection I would suggest that certain precautionary measures be taken.

"In many of those districts stores were unsanitary and filthy. The prices were higher than those on the fair price lists.

"All of the girls came to me with the keys of their trunks and bureaus and asked me to examine their effects," said Miss Cody yesterday. "Of course, I do not believe that any one of the boarders nor any one of the women employes are concerned in this robbery. It is evident that the jewels were taken on Sunday afternoon, and nearly twenty-four hours had elapsed for the thief to carry them from the house.

"My own opinion is that a sneak thief got into the fourth floor window from the fire-escape and got the gems. The roof of a rear building comes close to this fire-escape."

Workmen have been busy in the building painting and making repairs. Another suggestion made to account for the robbery was to the effect that a thief, pretending to be a workman, may have gained admission and reached the room of Mrs Geuerquin without detection.

In the lobby of the home yesterday this notice was posted on the bulletin board: "$500 reward for the return of four diamond rings to Mrs. Geuerquin. No questions asked."

TWO MORE YOUTHS ACCUSED.

Arrested as Accomplices in Theft of $58,000 in Bonds.

Two other youths implicated in the confession made by Robert Borthwick, the 19-year-old clerk in the Bronx Branch of the Columbia Trust Company, who is charged with the theft of $58,000 worth of Liberty bonds, were arrested yesterday. They were Harry Priest, 18 years old, of 489 East 142d Street, and John McAllister of 499 East 138th Street. They were arrested by detectives at Third Avenue and 138th Street and are now in the Morrisania Station charged with having acted in concert in the bond theft. Both deny the charge.

According to the police the pair are said to have been living at the Hotel Netherlands. They had no money when arrested and they said that they were out of work.

Before young Borthwick was arraigned in the Morrisania Court in the morning he spent $1 for breakfast, and this bill, he said, was the last money he had. He was held in $10,000 bail for examination on Tuesday. He was represented by Samuel Goldstein, who requested the adjournment.

Assistant District Attorney Herman Fleigerblum asked that the bail be fixed at $10,000 because of the large number of young men employed by banks, trust companies, and brokers who have stolen bonds from their employers recently. An example was needed, he said.

Mr. Goldstein retorted that if attention were directed to brokers who permit youths to gamble in stocks and bankers who will permit a 19-year-old boy to deposit $20,000 in their banks without investigating the depositor, there would be less chance of boys committing such crimes.

The detectives last night told of several instances showing how recklessly Borthwick says he spent the newly acquired fortune. They said Borthwick one night hired sixteen taxicabs and invited fifty friends on a trip to Coney Island. There he met a few more friends and hired three more taxicabs for the trip back to the city. One night while standing on a corner with eight friends Borthwick bought nine watermelons from a passing peddler and then went to a hardware store and purchased nine knives to eat them with, it was said.

FINDS GOODS WORTH $22,000.

Policeman Catches Three of Eight Unloading Express Truck.

Policeman Daniel Mandel of the Union Market Station recovered merchandise valued at $22,000 for the American Railway Express Company last night, together with the truck on which the goods had been loaded, and arrested three of eight men who had barricaded themselves in a stable in East Tenth Street before the express company knew of the theft.

His prisoners described themselves as Richard Morrissey, 18 years old, a helper, of 324 East Fifty-fourth Street; Albert Kane, clerk, of 149 East Fortieth Street, and Joseph Huffman, a peddler, of 1,933 Third Avenue. The express truck had been sent from the Astor Place Station for delivery of the goods at the Grand Central Station. After Mandel had recovered the property the express manager was called on the telephone by Charles Hand of 323 East Fifty-fourth Street, driver of the wagon, who reported that his truck had been stolen. Hand was arrested near the telephone booth.

Church Notices on Page 17.

MERCIER VIEWS PARADE.

Praises Gibbons and Greets Priests at Baltimore—Here Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—Cardinal Mercier kept three engagements today. He reviewed the Naval Day parade from the steps of Cardinal Gibbons's residence, spoke to two hundred priests and students of the diocese at St. Mary's Seminary, and dined with the priests there.

Following his address at St. Mary's he dined with the priests there, meeting the pastors and rectors of virtually all the Catholic churches of the city. Later he visited St. Charles College and talked to the hundreds of young men from all parts of the country who are there studying for the priesthood. In his talks to priests and students he referred to the necessity for assistance in rehabilitating the colleges and schools in Belgium.

In the intervals of his engagements the Belgian primate spends every moment of his time in close, earnest conference with the American primate. In speaking of Cardinal Gibbons, whom he greatly admires, Cardinal Mercier said: "A marvelous man. I cannot speak enough good of him. His mind is so young, so alert, so pliable. He is a real inspiration to us all. What a joy it is to be with him. You cannot imagine how thoughtful he is, how gracious, how considerate. I think of him as a representative American. He possesses to a marked degree those three traits I find on every side; he is sincerity itself. He is honest and he is unaffected. I pray that you will have the good fortune to have him with you for many a year to come."

"You ask me about New York? What can I tell of that huge city? I have seen so little of it, but what I saw was overwhelming. It was dark and misty when I entered its harbor for the first time and, as you know, I stepped from the police boat to a motor car, from which I glimpsed a side street or two on my way to the residence of Archbishop Hayes. I saw a bit of Fifth Avenue when reviewing the Pershing parade, but only a bit, and on my way to the station I viewed Seventh Avenue, and that is all. I hope to see more of New York later on."

Cardinal Mercier expects to return to New York next Wednesday.

HENDERSON WINS SEAT.

British Government Loses Fifth of Seven Recent Bye-Elections.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Arthur Henderson won a seat in the House of Commons in the Widnes bye-election today.

This had been expected, but is none the less unpleasant for the Government at a moment when its real authority to represent the country has been directly challenged at the Trades Union Congress. It has thus sustained in seven bye-elections its fifth defeat since the general election ten months ago, and in this case the seat lost was traditionally Unionist.

The contest was enlivened by a speech by Henderson in which, in the course of a defense of his conduct in the mission to Petrograd shortly after the Russian revolution, he stated that he had been authorized to dismiss Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, and take the place himself. He took credit to himself for not seizing the opportunity of endowing himself with an £8,000 a year job.

His opponent, F. M. B. Fisher, challenged the accuracy of his statement, but no further light was thrown on the subject.

The return of Henderson to the Commons is likely to strengthen materially the Labor Party. This failed to distinguish itself at the last session and The Daily Express has pointed out that even opponents of labor policies might welcome a more competent representation of them in debate by such a skilled parliamentarian as Henderson, as this would weaken considerably labor's dissatisfaction with the results achieved by political methods. It is on this dissatisfaction that the champions of direct action are counting.

DIES OF GRIEF FOR FRIEND.

Shock of Rev. P. E. Reilly's Death Kills J. F. Dooley, Undertaker.

The Rev. Peter E. Reilly, pastor for the last fourteen years of St. Henry's R. C. Church, Avenue C and Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J., died late Thursday night of apoplexy at the rectory, Avenue C and Thirtieth Street, that place. John F. Dooley, an undertaker and close friend of the priest, summoned to take charge of the body, was so grief-stricken that he fell unconscious in the room and died in an adjoining bedroom half an hour later of heart disease. Father Reilly was 50 years old and Mr. Dooley 48.

Frederick E. Belcher.

Frederick E. Belcher, 50 years old, Secretary and Treasurer of Jerome H. Remick & Co., music publishers, died Thursday night at Stern's hospital, in West End Avenue, following an operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill last week, upon his return from a trip to Boston. Mr. Belcher lived at 600 West 113th Street.

Born in Providence, R. I., he had for the last twenty years been associated with Remick & Co. He married Flo Hart of "Ziegfeld Follies" last Easter. His widow and a daughter, Maxine, 11 years old, by a former wife, survive. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church.

Baron Ichizayemon Morimura.

Baron Ichizayemon Morimura, 80 years old, founder of Morimura Brothers, dealers in Japanese goods, with branches in this city and in other parts of the world, and a Director in the Bank of Japan, died last Thursday at his home in Tokio, according to a cable message received yesterday by business associates. In his early business career he engaged in the export and import trade in Japan, becoming one of the leading business men of his country.

CAPT. JOHN CRAIGIE WEDS.

Late Novelist's Son Marries Hon. Mrs. Walker Trefusis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The marriage took place quietly in London on Tuesday between Captain John Craigie, son of the late Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) and the Honorable Mrs. Walker Trefusis, daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Margaret Graham.

Miss Bird to Wed F. M. Ruffridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bird, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Peto Bird, to Falda Morell Ruffridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ruffridge, also of Montclair. No date has been set for the wedding.

'The Dancer' Coming to the Harris.

"The Dancer," by Edward Locke, will be produced by the Shuberts at the Harris Theatre during the week of Sept. 22. The company will include Isabelle Lowe, John Halliday, Effingham Pinto, Jose Ruben, and others.

Samuel Untermyer Improving.

Samuel Untermyer, who has been ill at his home at Yonkers for the last two weeks, suffering from a form of stomach trouble, was said at the home last night to be getting along very nicely, though it will be several days before he will be able to be out again.

STRIKING PRESSMEN STOP PAPER SUPPLY

Publishers Fail to Unload Two Truckloads at Plant Picketed by Strikers.

TO ENFORCE 44-HOUR WEEK

10,000 Brooklyn Shipyard Workers Will Quit at Noon Today, but Will Resume Monday.

The Publishers' Printing Company of 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, where 100 pressmen and feeders have been on strike since Monday, attempted yesterday afternoon to unload from two trucks and move into the building nineteen rolls of paper. Nearly all of the 100 strikers were in the vicinity, and while the police would allow only a few persons in front of the plant at a time, and kept these few moving, the drivers of the trucks, after keeping their teams standing for more than an hour, decided it would be best to drive on.

The employers were partly successful in their efforts, however, as they moved into the building five rolls of paper which had been on the sidewalk since Monday and some ink which was brought to the plant yesterday. Strike leaders said that they expected to regain on guard in the vicinity of the plant and see that the paper on the trucks was not brought back to the establishment.

Bernard Nolan, President of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, called up Police Headquarters and made a protest against the police ruling that only eleven strikers should walk on the street in the vicinity of the plant at a time, and that they be not allowed to stop.

Charter for New Local Union.

Aaron Gantz, Treasurer of the Publishers' Printing Company, said that statements of their side of the controversy would be made by F. A. Silcox, industrial manager of the United Typothetæ of America, the national employers' association. Mr. Silcox said just before leaving for Philadelphia late in the afternoon that the situation looked favorable for the employers if they could get the paper moved into the building, and that they had been assured yesterday that ample police protection, which formerly had not been given, would be furnished by the city.

Mr. Silcox also said that the International Union had given a charter to a new local, No. 22, to take the place of the Local No. 51, which the strikers belong, and which, he said, had forfeited its right to membership in the International. Strikers who obtain cards from the new Local 22 will be taken back at the plant, Mr. Silcox said. There has been no further negotiations between the strikers and the employing printers.

Enforcing their demands for a forty-four-hour week, which they have been working since last summer, 1,000 shipyard workers in Brooklyn will "knock off" work at noon today and return to their places Monday morning, it was said at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, at 321 Fulton Street, last night. This afternoon, it was said that the men would not go on strike, but would return to their jobs Monday. It was also announced that on Oct. 1 a demand would be made for a 25 per cent. increase in wages. Following the men employed in the Placed Hall, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, it was announced that the workers' demand would be formulated at a meeting in the same hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

Many Cigar Makers Return.

David Levy, a member of the strike committee of the Cigar Makers' Union, announced yesterday that Starlight Brothers, which employ 120 cigar workers, at Pine and Pearl Streets, had met the demands of the union for a $6 per cent. increase in wages and making their shop strictly union shop. Thirty-five smaller plants had signed up during the week, he said, and by Tuesday of next week he said that he expected a large number of the larger plants to sign up. There are now about 21,000 union cigar makers out on strike in New York, Mr. Levy said, several thousand having returned to work after their demands had been met.

Officials of the Ladies' Garment Alteration Union said yesterday that they expected the strike of ladies' tailors to be over in a few days, as the establishments were signing up contracts in accordance with the demands of the union. Six thousand tailors and assistants went on strike a few days ago, including those at fashionable shops and department stores. Many of these have since returned, their demands having been granted.

It was said yesterday at the offices of the United Drug Clerks that there had been no further developments in the fight of the drug clerks for shorter hours and increased pay. An officer of the organization declined to say whether or not the demands had been presented to the druggists.

Local 618 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, comprising the chauffeurs and drivers of the Street Cleaning Department, at a meeting in Brooklyn last night discussed their request for higher wages, which was presented to the Mayor two weeks ago. A committee was appointed to call again upon the Mayor. The brotherhood is asking $44 a week for chauffeurs, $38 for drivers, and $36 for sweepers, an increase of $23.63, $21.63, and $17.41, respectively.

LABOR TRUCE NOT FAVORED.

Central Federated Union Adopts Resolution Opposing Such Action.

The Central Federated Union at its regular weekly meeting last night in the Labor Lyceum, on East Eighty-sixth Street, repudiated the Epstein-Pierce report advocating a six months' labor truce. Delegate Kefkowitz of the Teachers' Union denounced the authors of the report as scabs who had been kicked out of a union, while P. J. Spelman of the Pavers and Rammermen's Union and others favored repudiating the report. A resolution placing the central body on record as opposed to such a truce was unanimously adopted.

The delegates also adopted a resolution offered by William A. Coyne of the Federal Employes' Association demanding that Congress place a heavy export tax on food and clothing as a step toward reducing the high cost of living. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to President Wilson and to the members of Congress. The union indorsed a Mooney mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 3.

DIDN'T ACCUSE GOMPERS.

Error Made Hanson Appear to Couple His Name with Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Sept. 12.—In a recent Seattle dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, dealing with the return of his "silver card" to a local union because of the latter's radical tendencies, Ole Hanson was quoted as coupling the names of James Duncan and Samuel Gompers as radicals.

What Mr. Hanson actually said was: "James Duncan, Samuel Gompers's foe," but the word "foe" was dropped in transmission by telegraph, thus occasioning the error in the dispatch as printed.

Tacoma Printers Arbitrate.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 12.—All daily newspapers in Tacoma resumed publication today with the return to work of the printers, who struck last Friday for increased pay and shorter hours. One daily paper has been publishing since Monday, having agreed to arbitrate locally the strikers' demands. The two other papers had insisted the demands be arbitrated under the rules of the International Typographical Union.

PROF. GEORGE GUNTON DEAD

Authority on Social Economics Dies in Bellevue at 72 Years.

George Gunton, 72 years old, Professor of Social Economics, personal adviser to the late President McKinley, and a tutor of former Governor Whitman and George Vanderbilt, died Thursday at Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Gunton was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Sept. 8, 1847, and came to the United States in 1874, settling in Massachusetts, where he worked in the cotton mills of Fall River for a time. Going into the mills, it was said, merely to study conditions, and not from necessity. He took an active part in the textile strike of 1876, was blacklisted by the mill owners, and turned from labor to the journalism of labor, finally becoming owner of The Labor Standard, a Fall River weekly paper.

Some years later he came to New York City, where he came in contact with a group of economists who had their organization at Garden City, L. I. He devoted himself for several years to scientific, economic, and sociological work, until 1890, when he became President of the Institute of Social Economics and editor of The Social Economist, which in 1896 was changed to Gunton's Magazine. In 1899 he was appointed international examiner and director of the economical and sociological work of the Y. M. C. A. of North America.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH FRANCES VAN LEUVEN, widow of Eli Van Leuven, a marine captain in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, died on Thursday, at her home, 10 Stratford Road, Flatbush, aged 69 years.

Mrs. RACHEL BUTT HAMEL, a member of several charitable organizations, and widow of Israel Hamel, died at her home, 1,593 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday, her 68th birthday.

Mrs. EVA HAASE, wife of Edward Haase, a wholesale produce dealer, died on Thursday, at her home, 180 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, in her 38th year.

WILLIAM IRVING PAYN, a retired wholesale wine and liquor dealer of Brooklyn, died recently at his home in Amityville, L. I., at the age of 88 years. He was a native of Kent, England.

Mrs. MARY HOWARD THOMPSON, wife of Jefferson de Mont Thompson, President of the de Mont Thompson Buildings, died Thursday at her home, 28 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Mrs. HEDWIG KAHN, 56 years old, who came to this city before the outbreak of the war from Germany to visit her daughter, Mrs. Vorhaus, 385 Central Park West, died a few days ago at the home of her daughter.

Mrs. JULIETTE HEALY, wife of Dr. George Healy of College Point, died in the Flushing Hospital on Thursday, in her 45th year.

CHRISTIAN SCHRIMPF of Dunellen, N. J., a contractor and former Road Supervisor of Piscataway Township, N. J., died there yesterday at the age of 57.

Dr. CLINTON W. EASTWOOD, 70 years old, dentist, died Wednesday night at his home in Providence, R. I.

GEORGE A. HITCHCOCK, 83 years old, said to be the oldest volunteer officer in the State, died yesterday at his home in Troy, N. Y. Mr. Hitchcock was a lieutenant in Company A, 24 New York Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. RICKA BARUCH, widow of Judge Bernhard Baruch, died Thursday at her home, 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE HERBERT SMITH of Summit, N. J., export manager of the Red-Ash-White Coal Mining Company, died Wednesday night in the Post Graduate Hospital. Mr. Smith was 51 years old.

Married.

CARTER—TYLOR.—On Wednesday, Sept 10, 1919, at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, Mrs. George Stetson Taylor of Ashtead, Surrey, England, to Hugh Clay Carter of St. Albans, Herts, England.

COUGER—BENEDICT.—Mrs. Clairville E. Benedict announces the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth Adelia to Arthur McCree Couger, son of the Rev. A. B. Couger, on Sept. 10, 1919, at Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.

GILBANKS-BRANDON.—Bertha M. Brandon to John P. Gilbanks, both of New York City, Sept. 9, 1919, in the Adirondack Mountains.

HAMILTON—BLAIR.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, at St. John's Chapel, Bernardsville, N. J., by the Right Rev. Philip Rhinelander, Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, to Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton.

WEIL—MEYERS.—On Thursday Sept. 11, 1919, by Rev. Dr. Lisman, Isaac Weil to Hattie W. Meyers.

Died.

BARUCH.—Ricka, on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1919, in her 75th year, widow of the late Bernhard Baruch, formerly of Rye, N. Y., and mother of George, Albert, Harry, Edward, William, and Solomon Baruch, Rose Ofner, Florence Abrahams, Bertie Ofner, and sister of Emma Baruch. Funeral from her late residence, 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 11 A. M.

BELCHER.—Frederick E., beloved husband of Florence C. Belcher, Sept. 11. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway at 66th St., on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

BEVENS.—James. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Saturday, 12 M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly, Sept. 10, 1919, John J. Brennan. Funeral from 99 Bowers St., Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Paul of the Cross, where a requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul.

BRUNS.—William H. A., beloved husband of Sophie Bruns, and brother of Victor, Frederic, Alfred, Mrs. H. Rueger, and Mrs. I. Frank, suddenly at Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 49th year. Services and funeral from his late residence, 276 Crescent St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2:30 o'clock P. M., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1919.

FROOM.—Sept. 11, 1919, Lillian, beloved wife of Albert J. Froom, aged 47 years. Funeral Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

GUNTON.—Sept. 11, George, Professor of Social Economics. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway at 66th St., on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M.

HESSEL.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, 1919, Wilhelmina, widow of Wilhelm A. Hessel, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services private, Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, Carpenter Av., Hollis, L. I. Interment Flushing Cemetery.

HEYDENREICH.—Louis Victor, at his home, Syosset, Long Island, Sept. 11, 1919, husband of Elizabeth Whitlock, only son of the late Emile and Carolyne Lest Heydenreich; Funeral services from St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1919, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—Martha L., Friday, Sept. 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton O. Jones, Bergenfield, N. J., in her 21st year. Services at residence, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, Monday morning.

KAHN.—Hedwig. Lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

KATZENSTEIN.—On Sept. 12, 1919, Caroline Katzenstein, widow of Moses, beloved mother of Mrs. Rose Levy, Mrs. Sadie Roth, and Max Katzenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 152 East 82d St., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Friends and sisters of Henrietta Society invited. Kindly omit flowers.

LOVE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Sept. 12, Dr. Edward G. Love, husband of Lucy P. Love, aged 50. Funeral private.

McCUSKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, 1919, Katherine, widow of the late Hugh McCusker, in her 79th year; funeral from her late residence, Graham Court, 1,971 7th Av., on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 119th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 o'clock. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

McEWEN.—On Sept. 11, Charles Campbell McEwen, Jr., beloved son of Charles C. and Margaret A. McEwen, in his 19th year. Services at his late residence, 248 West 123d St., on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment at Kensico, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

McKEE.—Elizabeth Alpheus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McKee, sister of Howard and Edithe, Sept. 11; lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St. Funeral services Sunday, private.

MARSHAK.—Nathan, 907 East 173d St., Sept. 12, beloved husband of Rebecca Marshak, father of Rose Kelt, Sam, William, and Dave. Funeral notice in Sunday's paper.

MEAD.—At Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1919, Virginia Whitbeck, wife of Gabriel Mead, aged 50 years. Funeral services on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M., at Trinity Church, Ossining. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

MOORHOUSE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, M. Jennie Moorhouse, sister of M. Louise Harrison, on her 77th birthday. Funeral private.

NEWMAN.—Samuel, Sept. 12. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 14, at 10 A. M., from late residence, 182 9th Av., New York City. Interment Washington Cemetery, Section 2. Friends please attend.

OLDS.—At Marco, Fla., Sept. 8, Mary Josephine, wife of Captain Charles Louis Olds, and daughter of the late John E. Johnson and of Fanny Hallock Johnson of Ossining, N. Y. Boston papers please copy.

OLYPHANT.—THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA announce with regret the death of their member, Miss Annabella Shedden Olyphant, Sept. 10.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

PETERSEN.—Ingeborg, in her 74th year, Sept. 11; funeral services Sunday, Sept. 14, 2:30 P. M., at her late residence, 131st St. and Gerard Av.; interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

POLAND.—Samuel M. Poland, Xenia, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1919, aged 80, veteran of civil war, 74th O. V. I.

ROBERTS.—THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Executive Offices 20 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother John J. Roberts on the 10th inst., for thirty-three years a member of the society, serving faithfully on the Literary Committee from 1889 to 1902 inclusive.

FRANK E. WISE, President.

RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

ROSENBLATT. — Rose, beloved wife of Meyer Rosenblatt of 1,542 Minford Place, Bronx, was laid to rest at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Friday, Sept. 12. Three sons and three daughters mourn their loss.

SCHRENKEISEN.—On Sept. 10, suddenly, George O., brother of Henry S., William C., Lemuel S., Warren A., and Grace C. Schrenkeisen. Fun

GIANTS MAKE FIVE HITS PRODUCE MORE RUNS THAN THIRTEEN DRIVES BY THE CARDS

GIANTS OUTBATTED, BUT DEFEAT CARDS

McGraw's Men Make Their Few Hits at Opportune Times and Win Game, 6 to 5.

DOYLE'S BATTING FEATURES

Veteran Drives in Two Runs with Double in First and Another with a Single in Third.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Thirteen hits by the Cardinals did not carry them as far in run-getting as five hits carried the Giants this afternoon, and McGraw's men took the opening game of the final series between these clubs this season, 6 to 5. By bunching three of their five hits in the opening frame, after starting with two passes, the Giants went to the front and were not headed, though the home team threw a big scare into the visitors in the eighth inning by scoring three runs, coming within a run of a tie score.

Larry Doyle and Arnold Statz collaborated in driving runs over the plate for the Giants in the early innings, Larry hitting three across and Statz pushing two more. Two errors, following a scratch hit by Frank Frisch in the eighth inning, accounted for the run that turned the battle into a New York victory. Frisch scratched a hit to Hornsby and got an extra base when the latter made a poor and belated throw to first. The Fordham flash took a long lead off second, and Clemons, trying to pick him off the bag, threw the ball into centre field. Frisch was over the plate before the ball was returned to the St. Louis catcher.

The Cards' hits were well scattered up to the last two frames, when they bunched six and managed to make the game close. Three hits in the first inning and two in the fourth netted a run each time, these being the only innings in which Toney had any difficulty up to the eighth.

Drive May From Box.

The Giants lost no time picking up a good lead. Burns and Kauff worked Jake May for passes, and Frisch, trying to sacrifice, forced Burns at third with a grounder to Stock. Doyle hit to the right field bleacher fence for two bases, scoring Kauff and Frisch. After Fletcher had been retired on a fly to Shotton, Statz chased Doyle over the plate with a single to right. That hit ended May's work for the afternoon, Frank Woodward replacing him on the ground. Kelly greeted the newcomer with a single to left centre, and Statz attempted to score from first base on the hit, but was nipped at the plate, Shotton to Hornsby to Clemons.

The Cards picked up a run in their first inning, sicking Toney for three hits. Shotton singled to left and went to third on Stock's single to right after Heathcote had been retired. Hornsby was an easy out on a pop fly to Fletcher, and McHenry doubled to left, scoring Shotton and sending Stock to third. Both runners were left when Schultz popped to Frisch.

In the third inning, the Giants added another brace of runs. Kauff drew a pass and Frisch sacrificed him to second. Doyle again delivered the timely hit, a single to centre, and Kauff scored. Fletcher walked, and as the fourth ball was a wild pitch he raced along to second, Doyle going to third. While Hornsby was throwing out Statz, Doyle crossed the plate.

The home team got to Toney for two hits and another run in the fourth inning. Schultz opened with a single to left and Clemons walked. Lavan hit into a double play, Frisch to Kelly, Schultz taking third. Tuero beat out a slow roller to Frisch and Schultz crossed the plate.

Giants Win in Eighth.

What proved to be the deciding run developed in the New York half of the eighth. After Kauff had been retired, Frisch beat out a grounder to Hornsby and moved along to second on the latter's throw past first. Clemons's wild throw to catch Frisch off second allowed the latter to score.

The Cardinals put on a rally in the eighth inning, but fell short of tying the score by one run. McHenry and Schultz started the inning with singles, and Clemons forced McHenry at third. Lavan then filled the bases and Sherdell, batting for Tuero, lashed a single to centre which sent two runs over the plate and put Lavan on third. He scored when Doyle muffed a throw at second, with a double play in sight.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Shotton,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	2	0	2	0	Heathcote,lb	3	0	0	14	0
Frisch,3b	3	2	1	5	2	Hor'by,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Doyle,2b	3	2	2	2	3	Hornsby,2b	3	0	0	0	5
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	3	2	McHenry,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Statz,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Schultz,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Kelley,lb	4	0	1	10	0	Clemons,c	3	0	0	8	1
Snyder,c	3	0	0	3	0	Dilhoefer,c	1	0	0	6	0
Toney,p	4	0	0	0	4	Lavan,ss	4	1	1	0	3
						May,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	5	27	11	Woodward,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Tuero,p	2	0	1	0	0
						a Sherdel	1	0	1	0	0
						b Smith	0	0	0	0	0
						Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	40	5	12	27	13

a Batted for Tuero in eighth.
b Ran for Sherdel in eighth.
Errors—Doyle, (2.) Hornsby, Clemons.

New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	6
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Doyle, McHenry. Sacrifice hit—Frisch. Double play—Doyle and Kelley. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 11. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; May, 3; Woodward, 2; Jacobs, 2; Tuero, 1. Hits—Off May, 2 in 2-3 inning; Tuero, 1 in 5; Woodward, 2 in 2 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Toney, 1; Tuero, 3; Jacobs, 1. Wild pitches—Wood. 1; Jacobs, 1. Losing pitcher—May.

KNOCK MILLER OUT OF BOX.

Phillies Gather Six Runs, Which Offsets Pirates' Rally.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—Philadelphia defeated Pittsburgh here today, 6 to 5. The Pirates staged a rally in the ninth inning that fell one short of tying the score.

Miller was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning after yielding six runs on six hits. Cantwell held the Pirates to four hits until the last inning, when an error was followed by a single, a triple, and a sacrifice fly, scoring three runs.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Bigbee,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Rickburn,3b	5	0	2	1	4	Nicholson	3	1	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Southworth,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	11	1	0	Whitted,1b	3	0	2	7	4
Bancroft,ss	4	2	2	2	7	Barbare,3b	4	0	0	4	0
Paulette,2b	4	2	1	4	2	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	4
Clarke,c	2	0	1	7	1	Terry,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Cantwell,p	4	1	2	1	1	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	2
						Miller,p	2	0	0	1	1
						Ponder,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Wisner,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	10	27	18	Total	29	5	7	27	17

a Batted for Bigbee in ninth.
Errors—Blackburn, Clarke, Wisner.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	—	6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—	5

Two-base hits—Blackburn, Bigbee. Three-base hits—Callahan, Whitted, Southworth. 2. Sacrifice flies—Clarke, Southworth, Whitted. Double plays—Bancroft, Paulette, and Luderus, 2; Whitted and Terry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 1. Base on balls—Off Cantwell, 2; Wisner, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, 1, (Clarke;) Wisner, 1, (Meusel.) Hits—Off Miller, 6 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Ponder, 2 in 1; Wisner, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Cantwell, 1; Miller, 2. Losing pitcher—Miller.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game postponed—wet grounds.)
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 4; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	82	45	.646
Cleveland	74	52	.587
Detroit	72	55	.567
New York	67	66	.545
St. Louis	64	62	.508
Boston	62	62	.496
Washington	49	79	.383
Philadelphia	34	92	.270

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	88	40	.687
New York	86	46	.652
Chicago	66	60	.524
Pittsburgh	65	62	.512
Brooklyn	61	66	.480
Boston	50	72	.410
St. Louis	47	76	.382
Philadelphia	45	79	.363

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first starts 1:30 P.M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Boston at Cincinnati.
(Two games.)

REDS RALLY IN NINTH.

Score Three Runs and Defeat the Braves, 6 to 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—By a strong batting rally in the ninth inning the Reds nosed out the Bostons today, 6 to 5. Eller was hit hard in the third inning when Boston scored four runs. After three hits had filled the bases with one out in the eighth Fisher relieved Eller and forced in a run by walking the next batter, but settled down and struck out the side in the ninth inning.

The Reds scored in the first on Rath's triple and Daubert's out at first. They got two more in the fourth on Kopf's single, Duncan's double, and a hit by Rariden. In the last half of the ninth Duncan led off with a triple and Reuther walked. Rariden forced Reuther but Magee tripled to left and Rath's single to right scored the winning run.

The batting of Duncan for the Reds and Rawlings for Boston was very effective. Both teams fielded well, every run on each side being earned.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	3	1	2	3	1	Boeckel,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	3	1	Rawlings,2b	4	1	1	1	5
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Powell,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Neale,rf	4	0	1	4	1	Nutter,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	0	1	Holke,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Duncan,lf	4	2	3	1	0	Carroll,lf	3	0	1	0	1
Schneider,3b	3	0	0	2	0	Wheeler,ss	4	0	0	5	3
aReuther	0	0	0	0	0	O'Neill,c	2	1	0	3	1
N. L. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	J.C. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Wing,c	1	0	0	2	0	Fowler,c	0	0	0	1	0
bRariden,c	3	0	1	0	1	Fillingim,p	4	1	1	0	2
cSop	0	1	0	0	0						
Eller,p	2	0	1	1	3	Total	37	5	12	*25	15
Fisher,p	0	0	0	0	0						
dMarsh	1	0	1	0	0						
eGroh	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	36	6	12	27	6						

* One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Schneider in ninth.
b Ran for Reuther in ninth.
c Ran for Rariden in ninth.
d Batted for Fisher in ninth.
e Batted for Marsh in ninth.
f Batted for O'Neill in eighth.
Error—Holke.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—	6
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Duncan, Powell, Carroll. Three-base hits—Rath, Duncan, Mazee. Stolen base—Roush. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 2; Fisher, 1; Fillingim, 1. Hits—Off Eller, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; Fisher, 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Eller, 6; Fisher, 4; Fillingim, 2. Winning pitcher—Fisher.

SENATORS BLANK TIGERS.

Erickson Fans Nine of His Former Teammates and Wins, 4 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Washington today took the opening game of the series from Detroit, 4 to 0. Erickson, obtained by the locals from Detroit, held his former teammates to four scattered hits and struck out nine.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	0	1	5	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Cobb,cf	3	0	1	8	0
Foster,2b,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Milan,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Heilmann,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Rice,rf	4	1	2	5	0	Shorten,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Ellerbe,ss	4	0	2	1	0	Jones,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Menosky,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Young,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Shanks,2b	3	1	0	3	2	Ainsmith,c	2	0	1	6	0
Gharrity,c	4	1	3	6	0	aStanage,c	1	0	0	3	0
Erickson,p	2	0	0	0	1	Boland,p	1	0	0	2	0
						bFlagstead	0	0	0	0	0
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	10	27	5	Total	29	0	4	24	6

a Batted for Ainsmith in seventh.
b Batted for Boland in eighth.

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—A nsmith, Gharrity. Three-base hit—Rice. Stolen bases—Judge, Rice. Sacrifice hit—Erickson. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 10. Bases on Balls—Off Boland, 3; Erickson, 1; Love, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 9 in 7 innings; Love, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Boland, 7; Erickson, 9. Wild pitch—Erickson.

INDIANS WIN IN THE NINTH.

Come from Behind and Beat Out Red Sox by 4 to 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Jones weakened in the last two innings today, allowing Cleveland to come from behind and win from Boston, 4 to 3. A pass to Wambsganss, Smith's single, O'Neill's double, Coveleski's single, a pass to Graney, Chapman's strikeout, and Speaker's sacrifice fly, gave Cleveland three runs in the ninth.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	2	Vitt,2b	4	2	2	1	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Roth,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	10	1	Ruth,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Schang,c	4	0	1	7	3
Wambs'ss,2b	4	1	3	2	1	McInnis,1b	3	0	0	3	0
Smith,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Shannon,2b	4	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	6	2	Scott,ss	4	0	2	2	0
Thomas,c	0	0	0	1	0	Jones,p	1	0	0	0	3
Coveleski,p	3	0	1	1	3	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1
aEvans	0	1	0	0	0	bGilhooley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	27	12	Total	32	3	7	27	11

a Ran for O'Neill in ninth.
b Batted for Russell in ninth.
Error—Vitt.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Harris, O'Neill, Scott, Schang, Ruth, Vitt. Three-base hit—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Roth, Jones. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double play—Jones, Schang, and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Coveleski, 2; Jones, 6. Hits—Off Jones, 8 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth;) Russell, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, (Harris.) Struck out—By Coveleski, 5; Jones, 1; Russell, 1. Losing pitcher—Jones.

BROOKLYN DIVIDES SPOILS WITH CUBS

Triple Play Stops Dodgers in Opener—Chicago Wins, 3 to 1, and Loses, 5 to 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Brooklyn broke even in a double-header with the Chicago Cubs here this afternoon, losing the first game by a score of 3 to 1 and winning the second by 5 to 4. The opening clash went to the Cubs because of opportune hitting, while the second was a rather wierd exhibition of baseball, both teams making errors.

The feature of the afternoon was a triple play. In the sixth inning of the first game, when it looked very much as if the Dodgers might score one run at least, and possibly tie the score, Hollocher and Merkle pulled the triple killing that nipped the rally before it was fairly started. Myers started the round by rolling to Hollocher, who booted the ball, and the runner was safe. Zach Wheat then singled to left, and Myers stopped at second. Konetchy lined to Hollocher, who stepped on second, doubling up Myers, and threw to Merkle before Wheat could scramble back to first.

It was the same old story with the Dodgers. In many games this season the Brooklyn outfit has been able to outhit the opposition, but the Robins seldom are able to bunch their bingles or inject them into the proceedings when they will do the most good. Jeff Pfeffer held the Cubs to four hits in the first game, three of which were made in the first inning and were productive of two runs. The other was a home run by Fred Merkle in the seventh inning. Brooklyn, on the other hand, touched Big Jim Vaughn for a total of ten safe wallops, but they were widely scattered, and Wilbert Robinson's clan was able to gather only one lone tally.

Outhit Cubs, Two to One.

In the second game the Dodgers outhit the Cubs two hits to one, sixteen to eight, to be exact. Yet it was not until the eighth and ninth innings that Brooklyn was able to jam over four runs, two in each of the closing innings, and win the game by the close margin of 5 to 4.

While as a club Brooklyn is a fairly strong offensive organization, so far as making hits is concerned, there is a distressing inability on the part of the Brooklyn players to hit behind their runners. When they manage to get a man on, it invariably happens that the chances of making a run are minimized by the runner being forced or the succeeding batter hitting into a double play. Today's games were no exceptions. For instance, in the first game the first Brooklyn batter up in no less than four innings reached first base safely, and yet in but one of these cantos were the succeeding batters able to push the runner around the bases for a run.

In the first inning Olson started off by singling, but Johnston, Myers, and Wheat all batted the ball in the air. In the second inning Koney walked and Baird singled to centre, but Hickman, M. Wheat, and Pfeffer all fanned. In the sixth inning Myers was safe on Hollocher's fumble and 2d. Wheat singled, but a triple play gummed up the works. In the eighth inning Brooklyn managed to score. Olson singled to centre, only to be forced by Johnston, Vaughn to Hollocher. Johnston stole second and scored when Myers singled to centre.

It was in the first inning that the Cubs clinched the opening contest. McCabe started the round with a one-base hit to centre. Hollocher sacrificed, Hickman, but Herzog waded into the pastime with a two-base hit that scored McCabe. Robertson was hit by a pitched ball. When Merkle filed to Myers, Herzog was able to beat the throw to third. Barber beat out an hit to Baird, and Herzog scored. Merkle's homer in the seventh made the margin of victory a little greater.

Errors Account for Tie.

Errors enabled Brooklyn to tie the score in the second game and win out in the ninth just as it seemed as if the Cubs were about to grab another game. When Brooklyn went to bat for the last time Chicago was leading by a score of 4 to 3, and the fans of the Windy City have been willing to gamble more than a vacant peanut shell that the Dodgers would be able to put over a winning margin. Thanks to misplays by local players, they did not have to. Johnston then singled, reached third with the aid of a base on balls and a fielder's choice, and romped across the plate with the winning run on Hy Myers's sacrifice fly.

Chicago stepped out in front in the second clash in the second inning. After Merkle had been retired, Johnston fumbled Barber's roller, and he was safe. Magee strolled and Paskert tripled over first base, scoring both Barber and Magee.

The Robins got one of the runs back in the third. There were two out when Griffith walked and took second on Wheat's single. Myers singled to centre and Griffith scored. Wheat stopped to third on the hit. Myers strayed off first and when the Cubs played for him Wheat tried to slip home, but was out, Hendrix to Merkle to O'Farrell.

The Cubs came right back in their half of the inning and collected a third run, a wild throw by Krueger presenting them with the tally. One was out when Hollocher walked. He went to second while Herzog was being thrown out by Johnston. He stole third, and continued across the plate when Krueger threw wild.

All of the remainder of the scoring by both teams was done in the eighth and ninth innings, the Cubs getting one run in the eighth against the Dodgers' two, and then the Robins won in the ninth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCabe,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	4	4	Johnston,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	3	1	Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Robertson,cf	2	0	0	2	0	2d. Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	8	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Barber,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Magee,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Hickman,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Killifer,c	2	0	0	7	1	aSchmandt	1	0	0	0	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3	M. Wheat,c	3	0	1	6	1
						bKrueger	1	0	1	0	0
						Pfeffer,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	27	3	4	27	9	Total	35	1	10	24	9

a Batted for Hickman in ninth.
b Batted for M. Wheat in ninth.
Error—Hollocher.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Herzog. Home run—Merkle. Stolen base—Johnston. Triple play—Hollocher, and Merkle. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, 2, (Robertson and McCabe.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 4; Vaughn, 6.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	0	1	1	4	McCabe,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Johnston,2b	3	1	1	3	2	Hollocher,ss	3	2	2	3	7
Griffith,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Z. Wheat,lf	4	1	2	0	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Myers,rf	4	0	3	3	0	Barber,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Magee,3b	3	1	1	1	3
aHickman	0	1	0	0	0	Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Schmandt,1b	1	0	0	0	0	O'Farrell,c	4	0	0	4	2
Baird,3b	4	0	3	2	3	Hendrix,p	4	0	0	0	2
Krueger,c	4	0	2	6	3						
Mitchell,p	4	1	2	0	3						
Total	37	5	16	27	16	Total	33	4	8	*26	17

*Myers out, hit by batted ball.
a Ran for Konetchy in eighth.
Errors—Johnston, (2.) Krueger, McCabe, Barber, Magee.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	5
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	4

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Barber. Z. Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Double plays—Herzog, Hollocher, and Merkle; Hollocher and Merkle, (2;) Olson, Johnston, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Hendrixs, 3. Struck out—By Hendrix, 2; Mitchell, 6. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Passed ball—Krueger.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. First game 1:30 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	112	452	78	172	.381
Jackson	127	473	71	165	.349
Veach	126	491	79	167	.347
Sisler	119	439	84	144	.346
Peckinpaugh	100	386	52	128	.332

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Rousch	123	477	87	159	.318
Groh	120	446	79	135	.307
Myers	123	469	53	142	.303
Stock	133	448	52	136	.303
Hornsby	124	427	57	130	.304

REAL MONEY NEEDED FOR SEAT AT SERIES

Cincinnati Will Sell Grand Stand Chairs at $5.50 Each—Orders Begin to Pile In.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Long lines formed down the street from the Cincinnati National League baseball offices here this morning, while as many persons as could get in the club offices waited their turn to receive cards on which applications for world's series seats must be written. President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati club had announced that no attention would be paid to any requests for world series tickets except by filling out cards issued to applicants at the club's offices.

"It was the only way out of the dilemma," said Herrmann, as he watched the long procession. "All I wish is that the park could be enlarged about five times over, and not for the money in it, either. If we had a park that would hold 200,000 people the prices would come down in a hurry."

The application cards read for tickets for the first three games. No single tickets will be issued. The prices are as follows: Grand stand, reserved, $5.50; grand stand, reserved, (upper,) $3.30; field boxes, $6.60; pavilion, (unreserved,) $2.20; bleachers, (unreserved,) $1.10.

SOX TREAT 'EM ROUGH.

Chicago Piles Up Seven Runs While Blanking the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Errors by Dugan and Wingo, followed by timely Chicago hitting gave the visitors today's game with Philadelphia in the first inning. The score was 7 to 0. Roberts and Noyes pitched well, E. Collins's triple resulting in the only run the leaders scored after the first inning. Wilkinson made his first major league appearance in the box for Chicago, and brilliant support in the closing innings helped him shut out the locals.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Hight,rf	4	0	0	0	0
E. Collins,2b	4	2	2	3	2	Wingo,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	1	6	Griffin,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Welsh,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Galloway,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	13	0	aWitt	1	0	0	0	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	2	3	4	Dugan,3b	3	0	1	3	1
Felsch,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wilkinson,p	3	0	2	0	4	Dykes,2b	2	0	0	2	4
						cWalker	1	0	1	0	0
						Perkins,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Styles,c	0	0	0	0	0
						dBurns	1	0	1	0	0
						York,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Roberts,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Schalk,c	2	0	1	5	0
						Noyes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						fKinney	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27	12	Total	31	0	5	27	13

a Batted for Galloway in ninth.
b Batted for Dugan in ninth.
c Batted for Dykes in ninth.
d Batted for styles in ninth.
e Batted for Roberts in seventh.
f Batted for Noyes in ninth.
Errors—Wingo, Dugan, (2.)

Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Weaver, Risberg. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double plays—Roberts and Galloway; Dykes, Galloway, and Griffin; Wilkinson, Schalk, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 10. Bases on balls—Off Wilkinson, 6; York, 2; Noyes, 2. Hits—Off York, 4 in 1-3 inning; Roberts, 6 in 6 2-3; Noyes, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Wilkinson,

NATIONAL JUNIOR TITLE IS TAKEN BY N. Y. A. C.

N. Y. A. C. ATHLETES TAKE TEAM TITLE

Junior Championship Honors Fall to Wearers of the Winged Foot Emblem.

ONE RECORD IS BROKEN

Oregon Athlete Makes New Mark in Javelin Throw — Rain Bothers Competitors at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—New York Athletic Club athletes swept everything before them here this afternoon in the National Amateur Athletic Union junior outdoor track and field championships, conducted on Franklin Field. The wearers of the Winged Foot carried off the team championship with a total of 34 points, scoring 14 points more than the Boston Athletic Association representatives, who finished second. The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia and the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., were deadlocked for third laurels, each club having 18 tallies.

In only two events were New York Athletic Club victories registered, but the points gained in the other events gave the Winged Footers an advantage in the team battle, which kept them in front from end to end of the meet. The individual championships for the New York Athletic Club were won by J. F. Murray, Jr., in the 440-yard hurdle race, and E. Carroll in the running broad jump. Murray's victory was something of a fluke, for up to the final hurdle he the New York Athletic Club hurdler got appeared to be beaten. Here, however, a smile from fortune, for his rival stumbled and sprawled taking the final hurdle, and left Murray a clear field to the tape. In the jump Carroll and Donald Brown, a clubmate, were the principal competitors, and finished first and second, respectively, Carroll making a winning leap of 21 feet 5½ inches.

The victorious team's chief strength was in the field events. In this branch of the meet alone the New York Athletic Club members corralled a total of 20 points, making their best showing in the broad jumping contest.

Javelin Record Is Broken.

One record went by the boards in the course of the afternoon, the history-making athlete being Arthur Tuck of the Multnomah A. A. C., who came here in the wake of a reputation which said that he had gained seven sectional championships in one day in a meet out West. Tuck made his record in the javelin throw. The Portland athlete heaved the spear 178 feet 4¼ inches, eclipsing the previous national junior record, which was 167 feet 8¾ inches.

The meet was a success completely, for there were many keen races on the track and close tests on the field, but from an attendance standpoint the games did not come up to scratch. Hardly more than 7:00 spectators occupied the wooden stands at Franklin Field. Then, too, Old Sol was in fickle mood. He spread his beaming countenance all over the sky just prior to the meet, but, just when the officials were batting to keep up with the schedule, he disappeared behind an inky black cloud which emitted a torrential rain for fifteen minutes. This chased the officials helter-skelter off the field and forced the competitors in the final of the 100-yard dash to struggle for the title in the rain. The storm was quickly over, but about a half hour later there was another downpour while the competitors for the three-mile walking title were in motion. The rain did not stop the peds, but the unofficial occupants of the sparsely populated bleachers made many unofficial records gaining some sheltering nook.

Close Finish in "220."

One of the closest races was furnished in the 220-yard dash, in which Frank Conway of the Morningside A. C., metropolitan champion, lost an eyelash decision to Arthur B. Reed of Boston. In the five-mile run Joseph C. Geiger of Baltimore outclassed a field of three-score rivals and won by a margin of forty yards in 26:45 3-5. Al Hubbenbeck, the Columbia University middle-distance star, disappointed in the half-mile race, in which he finished fourth. The winner of this race was Sandy Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C., who suppressed the small crowd with his victorious race.

James J. Connolly, the Boston A. A. miler, who snatched victory from the redoubtable John Ray in the latter's one-mile record attempt on Franklin Field last June, made a walkaway of the one-mile title test, leading home his field of rivals by about twenty yards in 4:24 2-5. At no time during the race was Connolly in danger, for he displayed a brand of running which easily stamped him the superior of any of his ten rivals.

C. A. Breeland of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, went to the head of the field with the starting gun and jogged around for about half a lap at a lively pace. When the field swung into the stretch of the first quarter Breeland was passed by the entire field. James Morris of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia moved into the lead starting the second lap, followed by Alfred Turner, a clubmate. Rounding the last turn on this quarter Connolly moved up from fifth position and took the lead.

Connolly Is Never Threatened.

The Boston runner went off at breakneck speed almost immediately, and rounding the turn entering the third lap, started a spurt which carried him twenty-five yards in front of his rivals. H. Hepler of the Westinghouse Club, Pittsburgh, and John Losero of the Paulist A. C., New York, set out in a chase to overtake the flying Bostonian. The effort was futile, however, for Connolly's lead was never threatened. The Boston miler decreased his speed passing the judges at the end of the third lap, but soon after entering the final quarter went away like the wind again, and left the remainder of the field at about the track in a dizzy pace. Losero hung tenaciously to the pace, striving unsuccessfully to pick up ground on the fleeting Beantown runner. Up to within about twenty-five yards of the finish line Losero led the chase after Connolly, but at this point J. Simmons, wearing the New York A. C. emblem, made his final bid and wrested second prize from the Paulist miler. Simmons was about twenty yards back of the Boston runner when Connolly broke the worsted, and Losero was right at Simmons's shoulder in third position.

Morris M. Kirksey of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, carried off the junior century title in a brilliant display of sprinting ability. The Western star led home the first heat of this dash, winning easily in 10:3-5 seconds. In the final, run in a downpour of rain, Kirksey pulled out a victory by about a yard over Frank Conway of the Morningside A. C., Metropolitan A. A. U. junior champion. Connolly incidentally traveled the fastest century, winning the third heat in convincing fashion by 10 2-5 seconds. J. R. Patterson scored for the New York A. C. in this event when he finished third.

Thomson Leads Timber-Toppers.

In the 120-yard high hurdle race S. Harrison Thomson of Princeton showed plenty of ability as a timber-topper when he won in 16 2-5 seconds, leading home H. H. Hile, Boston A. A., after a spirited race. Thomson's time for the final was the fastest recorded for this race, which was run in three heats. Dewey Rogers of the Meadowbrook Club, famous colored quarter-miler of the University of Pennsylvania, was forced to follow Earl S. Dudley, Jr., of the Boston A. A. in the 440-yard run. Thirteen runners started for this title, which was decided in one heat. Dudley proved the best of the field, pulling out of the bunched athletes in the first furlong and holding to the lead despite a determined closing rally by Rogers. The colored runner put all his strength into an effort in the last fifty yards, but fell short of the title by about five yards. Dudley broke the tape a champion in 52 1-5 seconds, more than three seconds behind the record.

Aronson Leads Walkers.

Joe Aronson of the Pastime A. C., New York, one of the marine heroes of the late war, showed his mettle as a heel and toe artist, and incidentally as a "mudder," in capturing the three-mile walking title. The race was conducted in a steady downpour of rain, which followed soon after the afternoon's first sprinkling had ceased. The downpour turned the track into a veritable sea of mud, which spattered over the backs of the pedestrians as they progressed on their journey. Aronson, Herbert L. Schultz of Buffalo, and Morris Greenberg, another Pastime A. C. walker, fought for this title from the very beginning. Greenberg did not last long as a contender, for he was disqualified on the first lap by Judge Herman Oberlubbesing. This left the contention to Aronson and Schultz, who alternated in the pace for the first two miles.

Aronson and Schultz remained close together until three laps from the finish, when the former marine went away in his winning effort and gained a convincing lead. Schultz tried to keep close to his red-haired rival, but was not up to the task and gradually fell back. Aronson finished with a lead of about thirty yards. The time was 24:23. The New York A. C. got a welcome break in the running of the 440-yard hurdle race, which was captured by J. F. Murray, Jr. Murray was running on the outside lane in this event and was beaten up to the last hurdle by F. H. Johnson of the Illinois A. C. The latter, just when victory was within his grasp, leaped short on the last stick, knocking down the hurdle and sprawling all over the muddy track. Murray kept evenly on his way and won by about five yards. Johnson picking himself up in time to annex second place.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH, FINAL.—Won by Morris M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., New York, second; J. R. Patterson, New York A. C., third; Ed Farrell, Todd Shipyard A. A., Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-YARD DASH, FINAL.—Won by A. B. Reed, West End House, Boston; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., New York, second; J. R. Patterson, New York A. C., third; B. J. Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:22 3-5.

440-YARD DASH.—Won by Earl Dudley, Jr., Boston A. A.; Dewey Rogers, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, second; E. C. Gladney, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, third; Elmer Smith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—0:52 4-5.

880-YARD RUN.—Won by Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., New York; A. Bartsch, University of Chicago, second; J. A. Caffray, Boston A. A., third; A. L. Huelsenbeck, New York A. C., fourth. Time—2:00 3-5.

ONE-MILE RUN.—Won by James J. Connolly, Boston A. A.; J. Simmons, New York A. C., second; John Losero, Paulist A. C., New York, third; Sydney Jackson, St. Christopher Club, New York, fourth. Time—4:24.

THREE-MILE WALK.—Won by Jo Aronson, Pastime A. C., New York; Herbert L. Schultz, Ferguson A. A., Buffalo, second; James Farrell, Bronx Church House, New York, third; H. A. Moore, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time—24:33.

FIVE-MILE RUN.—Won by Joseph C. Geiger, Cross Country Club, Baltimore; J. B. Wefrel, Westinghouse Club, Pittsburgh, second; H. C. Ackerman, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Frank Titterton, unattached, New York, fourth. Time—26:45 3-5.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES, FINAL.—Won by S. Harrison Thompson, Princeton University; H. H. Hille, Boston A. A., second; C. A. Barton, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Carl C. Graham, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—0:16 2-5.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES.—Won by H. H. Hile, Boston A. A.; W. Wells, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., second; E. W. Markes, Knight of St. Anthony, New York, third; C. C. Graham, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—0:26 4-5.

440-YARD HURDLE.—Won by J. F. Murray, Jr., New York A. C.; F. H. Johnson, Illinois A. C., second; John Hoey, Paulist A. C., New York, third; P. Edmiston, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—0:58 4-5.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—Won by E. Carroll, New York A. C., distance 21 feet 5¼ inches; Donald Brown, New York A. C., 21 feet 4⅝ inches, second; William A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., 21 feet 2¾ inches, third; Charles F. Aheen, West End House, Boston, 21 feet 1¾ inches, fourth.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP, FINAL.—Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. A., Portland, height 6 feet 2⅜ inches; Earl Windhovel, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 5 feet 8⅝ inches, second; George Stone, Cornell University, 5 feet 8⅜ inches, third; P. Runyan, New York A. C., 5 feet 4¾ inches, fourth. Windhovel won second place on toss-off.

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—Won by Herbert Prem, Baltimore A. A., distance 44 feet 3½ inches; Donald Brown, New York A. C., 44 feet 1 inch, second; James Dorsey, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 43 feet 6 inches, third; Samuel Lehrer, New York A. C., 43 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

POLE VAULT.—Won by Ralph Sharrow, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., height 12 feet 3½ inch; Ralph Runyon, New York A. C., 11 feet 8⅝ inches, second; R. Burth, New York A. C., 11 feet 2¾ inches, fourth; Harold McGrath and Sidney Needs, both of Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 10 feet 8⅝ inches, tied for third place.

SIXTEEN-POUND SHOT PUT.—Won by Herbert Elsey, Mohawk A. C., New York, distance 46 feet 4½ inches; Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh A. A., 40 feet 10¼ inches, second; John Shelburne, West End House, Boston, 40 feet 8¾ inches, third; Russell Anderson, Meadowbrook Club, 40 feet 7½ inches, fourth.

HAMMMIER THROW.—Won by Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh A. A., distance, 138 feet; John Conway, Pastime A. C., New York, 132 feet 10 inches, second; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher Club, New York, 131 feet 6 inches, third; Arthur Williams, unattached, Newark, 121 feet 4 inches, fourth.

DISCUS THROW.—Won by Nick Yahnis, Pastime A. C., New York, distance 126 feet 3 inches; Dick Kremer, Washington University, Missouri, 125 feet 10 inches, second; Christy Fretthom, Greek A. C., New York, 124 feet 11 inches, third; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 120 feet, fourth.

THROWING 56-POUND WEIGHT FOR DISTANCE.—Won by Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher Club, New York, distance 30 feet 11¾ inches; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 30 feet 8⅜ inches, second; John Conway, Pastime A. C., New York, 29 feet 5⅜ inches, third; George Pavlos, Pastime A. C., New York, 25 feet 11 inches, fourth.

JAVELIN THROW.—Won by Arthur Tuck, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; distance 178 feet 4¼ inches (new record); H. L. Bouman, New York A. C., 161 feet 9½ inches, second; Don Brown, Westinghouse Club, Pittsburgh, 151 feet 2⅜ inches, third; Joe Butler, unattached, Butler, Penn., 146 feet 11¾ inches, fourth.

POINT SCORES.—New York A. C., 34; Boston A. A., 20; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 18; Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 18; Pastime A. C., New York, 17; Pittsburgh A. A., 6; St. Christopher Club, New York, and the West End House, Boston, 8 each; Morningside A. C., New York, 6; Olympic Club, San Francisco; Illinois A. C., Chicago; Princeton University, Mohawk A. C., Chicago; Cross Country Club, Baltimore; Westinguide A. C., Pittsburgh; Baltimore A. A., and the Salem Crescent Club, New York, 5 each; Loughlin Lyceum, New York, 4; Ferguson Club, Buffalo; Washington University, and Chicago University, 3 each; Young Men's Gymnasium Club, Baltimore; Bronx Church Club, New York; Cornell University; Knights of St. Antony, New York, and Greek-American Club, New York, 2 each; and the Todd Shipyard A. A., Brooklyn, 1.

REICH IS INELIGIBLE.

A. A. U. Places Ban on Pole Vaulter —Other Athletes Cleared.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—E. C. Reich, a pole vaulter, was declared ineligible for the national senior A. A. U. track and field championships at Franklin Field tomorrow at a special meeting of the National Championship Committee here tonight. It was found that Reich registered with both the Central A. A. U. and the Allegheny Mountain A. A. U. within a short time, contrary to the rules of the organization.

This announcement was authorized by Samuel J. Dallas, President of the national body. The committee adopted a recommendation that Reich be suspended by both the Central and Allegheny Mount A Associations, and deprived of a chance to compete tomorrow. This decision was the most important occurrence at a meeting which was expected to disclose startling information. Several other prominent A. A. U. athletes were on the carpet, but their cases were whitewashed, among them were Joie Ray, Bob Simpson, and J. E. Tayes of the Illinois A. C.; Artie Mucks and W. Overbee, Chicago, and Carl J. Thomson, Boston A. A. All these athletes were summoned to clear up rumors and allegations concerning their residences, but all were found eligible to compete as entered.

ROYCE ROOLS NOSED OUT BY JACK STUART

Wilkinson's Gelding, Poorly Jockeyed, Tires in the Stretch in Cedarhurst Handicap.

W. T. Wilkinson's Royce Rools, which captured a purse in a walkover last week, found himself with some real opposition at Belmont Park yesterday and did not fare so well. This was in the Cedarhurst Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature on a rather dull card.

Royce Rools was nosed out at the wire by Theodore Cook's Jack Stuart after a fine run down the stretch. James Butler's Spur was third in this event, which had only four starters, Andrew Miller's Recount trailing in last.

With an ideal day for racing there was less scratching than on the previous day, but the fields were small, nevertheless. This is a condition which the local association cannot avoid, now that racing has been resumed in Maryland and will open in Kentucky today. The other tracks have attracted many of the horses which had been racing in the East, and yesterday Belmont Park compared rather unfavorably with Havre de Grace as regards the number of starters.

Royce Rools ran a good race yesterday, but he had to do something more than just gallop. However, a better ride by Jockey Butwell might have aided him some and landed him a winner. Butwell sent Royce Rools into the lead when the harrier went up, and, not content with holding the position, he attempted to steal a long lead on the others while going through the back stretch. That Royce Rools was the best in the race seemed to be the general opinion from the fact that he was made a strong favorite. But Butwell evidently overestimated his speed and endurance. He continued the hot pace and did not give his mount a breathing spell at any stage.

Jack Stuart Overtakes Favorite.

Royce Rools was still leading when he turned into the stretch. Jack Stuart, which had been running second, went wide at the turn and ran all the way across the track. Despite this, he was able to overtake the favorite in the last few strides, to win by a head. Spur and Recount were always behind in the race, but the Butler horse came along in the stretch and quite easily beat Recount.

The day's card offered another two-horse race as the fourth event. Five had been named overnight, but at post time only John I. Day and Cadillac were left to contest the issue at a mile and a quarter. John I. Day was made the odds-on favorite, but there was little support for either of the contenders. The favorite went into the lead after running for a furlong, and from that point it ceased to be a contest. He increased his lead as he neared the wire, and won by five lengths.

The fifth race, though not down as a feature, really brought out the best horses and provided the best contest of the afternoon. This was a six-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward, and was won by Mrs. R. T. Bresler's Jock Scot, with Mad Hatter second and Elfin Queen third.

This was the first appearance of the season of Mad Hatter, which Sam C. Hildreth purchased from Augusta Belmont the last two months only to withdraw on each occasion. Mad Hatter was considered a high-class racer as a two-year-old, and it was taken for granted yesterday that Hildreth had finally got him ready for a first-class effort. On the strength of this Mad Hatter was made a favorite over a field of good sprinters.

Mad Hatter Is Passed.

The fleet Elfin Queen quite easily rushed into the lead at the very start, and set the usual fast pace for the first half mile. Mad Hatter took a few strides to get going, but caught up with Elfin Queen in the last furlong, and seemed to be in a position to win. However, Jock Scot had been close to the pace all the way, and when Johnson was ready for the final rush he sent Jock Scot into the lead and held him there to the finish line. Elfin Queen, which seems to have improved to the extent that she can now maintain her speed for about five and a half furlongs, tired before she reached the wire, and Mad Hatter took the place from her by a length and a half.

Perhaps as open a contest as has been seen in some time was the two-year-old event which was first on the card. This brought out eight juveniles, some of which had won brackets in second-rate fields, and there was scarcely any choice, so far as the players and the layers were concerned, there was support for nearly every horse in the race. Fait Accompli ruled favorite at better than 3 to 1.

The race went to J. E. Widener's Weary, which ran straight down the course and drew away at the finish to win by three lengths from R. L. Gerry's Indiscretion. Third went to H. Kearney's Our Maids.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For fillies, two-year-olds; selling; purse $800. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Weary	105	Hempel	2-1	even 1st
Indiscretion	108	McCrann	4-1	2-1 2d
Our Maid	99	Pierce	5-1	2-1 3½
Sugarmint	105	Myers	4-1	3-5 4
Polysanda	110	Ensor	12-1	5-1 5
Larghetto	105	Fretthom	4-1	8-5 6
Fair Colleen	105	McCabe	12-1	5-1 7
Fait Accompli	110	Johnson	18-5	8-5 8

Time—1:01 2-5.

Start good; won easily, place driving. Weary, ch. f., by Garry Herrmann-Sunflower; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Welsh.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pictor, 5	104	Hamilton	7-1	2-1 1st
Koh-I-Noor, 10	114½	Rice	4-1	7-5 2d
Fred'k the G't, 4	107	Kummer	8-5	1-5 3d
Hickorynut, 5	100	Callahan	30-1	10-1 4
Sunnyland, 4	116	Rowan	30-1	8-1 5
Rockport, 5	108	Frach	30-1	10-1 6
Dr. Ray, 5	95	Swart	15-1	6-1 7
Capt. Hodge, 4	105	Ambrose	12-1	4-1 8
Monomoy, 5	110	Lang	30-1	10-1 9
Babette, 4	103½	Rominsen	60-1	20-1 10

Time—1:40 1-5.

Start good; won easily, place same. Pictor, b. g., by Picton-White Veil; owned and trained by J. H. McDonald.

THIRD RACE.

The Cedarhurst Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,200 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Jack Stuart, 4	95	Callahan	10-1	2-1 1st
Royce Rools, 4	118	Butwell	3-2	2-5 2d
Spur, 6	117	Kummer	9-5	3-5 3d
Recount, 4	102	McAtee	9-2	even 4

Time—1:44 2-5.

Start good; won driving, place easily. Jack Stuart, br. c., by Yahens-Sweet Sauce; owned by Theodore Cook and trained by H. Martin.

FOURTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $900. One mile and a quarter.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
John I. Day, 4	115	Rowan	1-4	1st
Cadillac, 5	107½	Lang	8-1	2d

Time—2:09 3-5.

Start good; won easily. John I. Day, br. c., by Day Comet-Beautiful Night; owned and trained by W. Y. Casey.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $800. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Jock Scot, 5	117	Johnson	15-1	8-1 1st
Mad Hatter, 3	107	Kummer	9-5	4-5 2d
Elfin Queen, 5	119	Fairbrother	6-1	2-1 3d
Toto, 5	115	McCabe	5-1	2-1 4
Chaseur, 5	107	Callahan	15-1	5-1 5
Tombolo, 4	120	Buxton	30-1	10-1 6
Veteran, 3	108	Hamilton	100-1	40-1 7
Senator Crow, 3	107	Erickson	7-1	5-2 8
Grundy, 5	120	Rowan	20-1	8-1 9
Pen Rose, 5	112	Ensor	7-1	5-2 10

Time—1:13 3-5.

Start good; won easily, place driving. Jock Scot, br. h., by Ogden-Frankie; owned by Mrs. R. L. Bresler and trained by A. R. Bresler.

SIXTH RACE.

The Flushing Handicap; for two-year-olds; $800 added. Five and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pilgrim	118	Fairbrother	6-2	1-4 1st
Everay	120	Kummer	9-2	8-5 2d
Krewer	108	Carroll	7-1	5-2 3d
End Man	114	Ambrose	9-2	8-5 4
Ira Wilson	108	McCabe	30-1	8-1 5
Armenus	110	McAtee	4-1	1-4 6

Time—1:09 1-5.

Start good; won driving, place same. Pilgrim, b. c., by Garry Herrmann-Poesie; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Welsh.

SECOND RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $1,000. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sylvane	105	Coltiletti	2-1	even 1st
Fit for You	97	Robinson	8-1	2-1 2d
Bettie Bluff	99	Sharpe	6-1	5-2 3d
Ruth Strickland	112	Sande	4-1	8-5 4
Lady Ruth	109	McCrann	4-1	8-5 5
Sea Beach	115	Parr	10-1	4-1 6
Kirstie's Cub	120	Parr	10-1	4-1 7
Beauty Sleep	111	Mount	30-1	15-1 8
Vanity-mere	111	Lang	4-1	even 9
Progressive	115	Rodrig's	3-1	6-5 10
Crenung	113	Troxler	3-1	even 11
Jack Dawson	112	Stirling	50-1	20-1 12
Finard	112	Schuttinger	15-1	8-1 13

Time—1:15 2-5.

Start good; won driving, place same. Sylvane, b. c., by Magellon-La Source; owned by J. A. Talbot and trained by E. G. Shaffer.

FOURTH RACE.

For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,100. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Bathilde	118	Sande	3-1	2-1 1st
Abol	107	Ensor	4-1	2-1 2d
Aunte Edgar	112	Harrington	15-1	6-1 3d
Sophie Gatewood	110	Thurber	8-1	3-1 4
Miss Filley	104	Hempel	3-1	4-5 5
Edith Baumann	108	Wida	6-1	2-1 6
Inquieta	106	Sneideman	30-1	8-1 7
Scylla	110	Hupfel	5-1	2-1 8

Time—1:50 2-5.

Start good; won easily, place same. Bathilde, b. f., by Astroomer-Helen O'Connell, owned and trained by G. W. Crippen.

FIFTH RACE.

For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,100. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Zinnia	103	Coltiletti	10-1	4-1 1st
Goldvale	98	Wessler	6-1	2-1 2½
Joan of Arc	111	Hempel	2-1	even 3d
Isabelle	108	McCrann	4-1	2-1 4
Baby Sister	106	Wida	12-1	4-1 5
Padua	103	Carswell	8-1	3-1 6
Betsy	103	Robinson	4-1	8-5 7
Lady Langdon	106	Troxler	30-1	8-1 8

Time—1:47 4-5.

Start good; won easily, place driving. Zinnia, b. m., by Yorkess-Ennie; owned and trained by C. K. Moore.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,200. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Jack Mount	110	Schuttger	2-1	2-1 1st
Brian King	106	Walker	3-1	2-1 2½
Wisest Fool	106	Sande	10-1	4-1 3½
Wood Violet	107	Conway	20-1	8-1 4
Waukear	107	Hempel	2-1	4-5 5
The Belgian	111	Kluger	60-1	20-1 6
Valspar	111	Metcalf	8-1	3-1 7

Time—1:51 2-5.

Start good; won driving, place same. Jack Mount, br. g., by Mandia-Catina; owned by J. Foley and trained by J. Carroll.

SEVENTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,200. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Benevolent	115	Stalker	13-10	7-10 1½
The Desert	110	Thurber	8-1	2-1 2d
Dorcas	107	Robinson	4-1	even 3d
Indian Chant	107	McCrann	4-1	3-1 4
Sunny Hill	110	Wida	10-1	4-1 5
Mother Machree	113	Ferguson	30-1	15-1 6

Time—1:50 1-5.

Start good; won handily, place driving. Benevolent, b. g., by Benevenato-Linton Lilly; owned by Mrs. R. A. Smith and trained by R. A. Smith.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixteenth. Little Cottage, 112 pounds; Transby, 112; Sir William Johnson, 112; Asalga, 112; Vigilante, 108; *Bally Connell, 105; *Sky Pilot, 107; Easy Going, 104; Pilsen, 112; Tick Pin, 112; Thornbloom, 112; Searchlight 36, 106; *Antoinette, 106; *High Olympus, 107; Virginia Yell, 107. Also eligible: Master Fox, 112; Mirmande, 109; Comacho, 112; Sir Dip, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles. *Otto Floto, 140 pounds; Crest Hill, 137; Lava, 138; Stucco, 145; *Flare, 139; Moniker, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Fox Hill Purse, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Carmandale, 119 pounds; Tom Jones, 108; Violet Tip, 100; My Laddie, 106; Constancy, 109; Ralco, 110; Gallagher, 106; Goldine, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carmandale Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Dumbeck, 118 pounds; Questionnaire, 118; Thunderclap, 118; Polka Dot, 115; Purchase, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling handicap; one mile. Doleful, 110 pounds; *Ivry, 107; Tetley, 100; Chasseur, 100; Panaman, 100; Mappy Valley, 110; Snapdragon 34, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, maidens; five furlongs, straight. Swirl, 112 pounds; Northern Belle, 112; Balayeuse, 112; Pennyroyal, 112; L'Orpheline, 112; Dickie, 112; Lady Lucille, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.

For maidens, two-year-olds; purse $800. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Hobey Baker	115	Troxler	3-1	7-10 1st
Murry Nelson	115	Schuttinger	15-1	4-1 2½
Crown of Gold	115	Rodriguez	3-1	1-10 3d
Flying Welch'n	115½	O'Brien	7-1	3-1 4
Bluhildian	112	Musgrave	20-1	8-1 5
Courils	112	Morris	20-1	8-1 6
Link Boy	115	Casaly	30-1	10-1 7
Sand River	115	Collins	40-1	15-1 8
Tattle	115	Ryan	15-1	6-1 9
Bildian	115	Robinson	12-1	5-1 10
My Ada	112	Metcalf	12-1	6-1 11
Mildred	112	Corey	30-1	8-1 12
Nancy Ann	112	Kluger	30-1	15-1 13
Rockdale	115	Thurber	8-1	3-1 14
Small Stone	115	Sande	30-1	8-1 15

Time—1:11.

Start good; won easily, place driving. Hobey Baker, blk. c., by Star Hampton-Victoria; owned by W. J. Salmon and trained by E. Wayland.

SECOND RACE.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse $1,000. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Trans McGee	106	Wida	40-1	20-1 1st
Buckhorn, 24	106	McCrann	8-1	2-1 2d
Master Bill	109	Sande	20-1	8-1 3d
Mock Orange	108	Sneide'n	10-1	4-1 4
Fanny Cook	106	Musgrave	4-1	4-5 5
Precious Pearl	110	Thurber	11-5	even 6
Annette Teller	109	Hempel	6-1	2-1 7
Gain de Cause	100	Rodrig's	60-1	30-1 8
Bobby-Na-Breena	109	Robinson	60-1	30-1 9
Drusilla	106	Corey	40-1	20-1 10

Time—1:16 1-5.

Start good; won driving, place same. Pirate of the Seas, ch. g., by McGee-Precocious; owned by J. S. Murphy and trained by J. W. Healey.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sylvane	105	Coltiletti	2-1	even 1st
Fit for You	97	Robinson	8-1	2-1 2d
Bettie Bluff	99	Sharpe	6-1	5-2 3d
Ruth Strickland	112	Sande	4-1	8-5 4
Lady Ruth	109	McCrann	4-1	8-5 5
Sea Beach	115	Parr	10-1	4-1 6
Kirstie's Cub	120	Parr	10-1	4-1 7
Beauty Sleep	111	Mount	30-1	15-1 8
Vanity-mere	111	Lang	4-1	even 9
Progressive	115	Rodrig's	3-1	6-5 10
Crenung	113	Troxler	3-1	even 11
Jack Dawson	112	Stirling	50-1	20-1 12
Finard	112	Schuttinger	15-1	8-1 13

Time—1:15 2-5.

Start good; won driving, place same. Sylvane, b. c., by Magellon-La Source; owned by J. A. Talbot and trained by E. G. Shaffer.

FOURTH RACE.

For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,100. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Bathilde	118	Sande	3-1	2-1 1st
Abol	107	Ensor	4-1	2-1 2d
Aunte Edgar	112	Harrington	15-1	6-1 3d
Sophie Gatewood	110	Thurber	8-1	3-1 4
Miss Filley	104	Hempel	3-1	4-5 5
Edith Baumann	108	Wida	6-1	2-1 6
Inquieta	106	Sneideman	30-1	8-1 7
Scylla	110	Hupfel	5-1	2-1 8

Time—1:50 2-5.

Start good; won easily, place same. Bathilde, b. f., by Astroomer-Helen O'Connell, owned and trained by G. W. Crippen.

FIFTH RACE.

For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,100. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Zinnia	103	Coltiletti	10-1	4-1 1st
Goldvale	98	Wessler	6-1	2-1 2½
Joan of Arc	111	Hempel	2-1	even 3d
Isabelle	108	McCrann	4-1	2-1 4
Baby Sister	106	Wida	12-1	4-1 5
Padua	103	Carswell	8-1	3-1 6
Betsy	103	Robinson	4-1	8-5 7
Lady Langdon	106	Troxler	30-1	8-1 8

Time—1:47 4-5.

Start good; won easily, place driving. Zinnia, b. m., by Yorkess-Ennie; owned and trained by C. K. Moore.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,200. One mile and a sixteenth.

| Horse. | Wt. | Jockey. |

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Oil Language
II.

"Shooting"—The discharge of a quantity of nitro-glycerin in a well to break up unusually hard oil sand formations in order that the oil may flow into the well more freely; and in producing wells to burn off the paraffin, caked at the bottom.

"Derrick"—The framework of timbers erected on the location just over where the hole will be started. It is a four-sided framework ranging in height from 34 to 96 feet, and is used in the handling of tools and machinery.

"Rig"—Includes all machinery connected with the drilling of a well.

"Rotary Rig"—A machine which drills by rotation of the drill stem and bit, differing from a standard drill, which works with an up and down motion.

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Write for special letter T-4

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Drifting Tendency of Stocks Brings Irregular Price Changes —Oil Shares Rise.

Several groups of industrial stocks moved forward with a fair degree of strength in yesterday's dealings on the Stock Exchange, although the general list displayed considerable hesitation and left off with an irregular array of prices. Oil, sugar, and tobacco issues were the ones in most demand, and in them speculative forces were supported by discussion of the underlying strong points of the industries which they represent. The market continued to be largely a field for the exercise of professional trading talents, and the quick changes of front among many industrial shares denoted efforts to seize transient profits. During the greater part of the day business was quiet. Railroad stocks did very little. The bond market acted indifferently both as to prices and volume.

The trend of dealings in stocks supplied comparatively few features worthy of comment. The labor situation apparently stood as an obstacle before any extensive developments of a sort to have constructive influence upon prices. The fact that quiet had been obtained by the use of the military in Boston was encouraging, but left open graver possibilities than those entailed in the strike of the police force. The threat of a general strike which would not only tie up industry but also affect the living conditions of the citizens was felt to be hanging over the situation, although held in abeyance, and in this the financial community believe lay possibilities of serious events. The pending steel trade strike was naturally much in the trading mind, but seemed to have lost much of its effect because of the unchanged attitude of employers as to its ultimate outcome. There were no new occurrences in industry of a sort to guide business in stocks. The mercantile reviews noted that a more cheerful feeling prevailed in primary markets than a week ago, the result probably of a slowing down in the movement of prices toward lower levels. A survey of major commodities and materials, as presented by Bradstreet's, shows that of 105 articles fifty-one were quoted unchanged during August, while thirty went lower, and twenty-four moved upward. The articles comprised in the group of foodstuffs were most active in the decline, but in case of such goods as building materials, coal, tobacco, and textiles, which either shortages or reduced production held away, the price trend was either stable or stronger than in July.

In the foreign exchange market a further sharp reaction in francs with a new low quotation of 8.36 for sight drafts. A rather curious commentary on the position of the exchanges was supplied during the day in the fact that Belgian rates ruled higher than French quotations. Sterling continued firm, gaining more than 1 cent to the pound, with a final quotation of 4.17¼ for checks. It is probable that speculation for the fall played a part in the recession of francs, being induced by the unsteady action of the market in earlier days of the week. At the same time bankers reported increased offerings of bills against various classes of merchandise. It may have been that a sentimental influence in the support of sterling was found in cabled dispatches saying that gold was to be sent from London to New York and Ottawa. The gold coming here, according to the messengers, is the product of South African mines, whose probable release to the most profitable market was forecast some time ago. It is hardly likely that the flow will attain proportions of actual benefit in reducing the trade balance, but this is aside from the sentimental aspect which in times past has had real, if temporary, effect on exchange quotations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High .6 High .6
Low .6 Low .6
Renewals .6 Renewals .6
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Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

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Sixty days.....6 Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....6 Ninety days.....6
Four months.....6 Four months.....6
Five months.....6 Five months.....6
Six months.....6 Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5@5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5¾
Other Names..... 6@6½
4 to 6 months..... 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.17¾	4.16¾	4.17¼	+.01¼
Cables	4.18¾	4.17¾	4.18	+.01¼
France—				
Demand	8.53	8.56	8.56	—.07
Cables	8.51	8.54	8.54	—.07

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.17¾	4.18
5.1816	Paris	8.54	8.50
5.1813	Belgium	8.52	8.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	86.80	86.80
	Shanghai	128.50	128.75
	Peking	130.50	130.75
40.20	Holland	37.125	37.31¼
19.30	Greece	18.80	18.90
5.1813	Italy	9.75¼	9.76¼
32.84	India—		
	Bombay	41.00	41.25
	Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.50	50.75
	Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30	Spain	19.10	19.15
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.30	49.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	24.25	24.50
	Christiania	22.90	23.10
	Copenhagen	22.10	22.30
	South America—		
42.43	Buenos Aires	42.25	42.50
42.44	Rio	25.00	25.125
5.1813	Uruguay	5.61	5.59
51.46	Russia, nominal—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	4.25	4.35
	500 rubles	4.05	4.15

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Checks	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*3.90	3.93
23.80 Poland	*4.10	4.30
20.26 Austria	1.95	2.00
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.80	2.85
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.90	3.95
19.30 Finland	†6.25	6.50
19.30 Rumania	3.40	4.00

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal		$4.13¾	$4.11

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $817,804,960; balances, $72,046,430; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $772,177; Federal Reserve credit balance, $57,376,685.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.80.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 80¾d; in New York, $1.13; Mexican dollars, 87c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,668,667	$49,238,578
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	14,420,022	$7,073,749
Miscellaneous	46,330,167	270,180,894
Miscellaneous revenue	15,980,907	173,506,713
Total receipts	$84,397,855	$500,012,904
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$112,350,172	$1,204,973,547
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	49,274,161	181,422,873
Expenditures	190,743,028	1,794,966,681

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	748,750	402,894	541,150
Year to date	207,963,737	92,481,821	132,788,529

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38	40	500	Adams Express	40	40	40	40	
38½	38½	1,000	Advance Rumely	38½	38½	38½	38½	—½
89¼	90	1,300	Ajax Rubber	89¾	89¾	89	89½	—½
...	...	5,017	Do, rights	¼	¼	¼	¼	—
...	...	900	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	—
43¾	44¼	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	—
45	46	100	Am. Bank Note	46½	46½	46½	46½	—1½
87	87½	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	86¾	88	83½	87½	—½
54	54½	2,100	Am. Can	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	+½
104½	105	200	Am. Car	105	105	105	105	—
...	...	50	Do. odd lot	103½	103½	105¼	105¼	+2
135¾	136	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry	136¾	136¾	135	135¾	+¾
54½	55½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	56	56	...
11¼	11¾	900	Am. Druggists	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
36	36¾	2,300	Am. H. & L.	36¾	36¾	36	36	+¼
127	127¾	3,400	Am. H. & L. pf. x¼	127	127¾	126¾	127¾	—
68	68½	100	Am. Ice pf	68	68	68	68	—1
104½	104¾	16,400	Am. International	103¾	105¾	103¾	104¾	+¾
72¼	73	1,400	Am. Linseed	72	73	72	73	+¾
96¾	96¾	17,800	Am. Locomotive x d	103	103¾	96	96¾	+¾
53½	54½	100	Am. Malt & Grain	54	54	54	54	+¾
38¾	39	5,600	Am. Ship & Com	39¼	39¼	38¾	39	+¾
77	77¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¾	+¾
39¾	40	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	+¼
128¾	129¼	2,300	Am. Sugar Ref	127	130¾	127	129¾	+2¾
117	118	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	+¾
87	87¼	4,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	87¾	87¾	86	87¾	+¾
100⅝	101¼	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	101¾	101¼	100⅝	101	+¼
220	228	200	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	...
101	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	—¼
119	119½	9,900	Am. Woolen	119	121½	118	119½	+1½
107	108	200	Am. Woolen pf	108	108¾	107¾	108¾	+¾
56¼	58	400	Am. Writing P. pf	54	59	55	58	+3
22½	23¾	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	—
65¼	65¾	900	Anaconda Copper	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	+¾
52½	53½	100	Asso. Dry Goods	53½	53½	53½	53½	+½
77	79	100	Asso. Dry Gds. 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
90	90¼	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	90¼	90¼	90	90	—¼
81	82	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+¾
92	94	200	Atlantic Coast Line	93	93	92	92	—1½
159	161	600	At., Gulf & West I.	160	160	159	160	+1
127½	128	4,700	Baldwin Loco	129¾	130¾	127¾	127¾	—2¼
40	40¼	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	—½
1½	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
29¼	29¾	3,600	Bethlehem Motors	30¼	30¾	29¼	29¾	...
91¾	91½	22,800	Beth. Steel, class B	91	91½	90¾	91½	+¾
...	...	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	...
17½	18	300	Booth Fisheries	18	18	18	18	...
98	101	50	Brklyn Edison Elec	100	100	100	100	...
26½	27	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	28½	29¾	28½	29¾	+¾
70	78	100	Brklyn Union Gas	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...
11¼	11¾	600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
26	26¾	600	Butte & Superior	26¾	26¾	26	26	—¼
37¼	38	1,000	Caddo Cent. Oil & R	38¼	38¾	37¾	37¾	—¼
68½	68¾	100	California Packing	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	—¼
53	53¼	11,300	California Petrol	54	54¾	53	53	+½
85¼	86	1,200	California Pet. pf	86	86	85¾	85¾	+¼
150¾	152	600	Canadian Pacific	151	151¾	151	151	—1¾
98	99¾	2,700	Central Leather Co	100¾	100¾	99¼	99¼	—1
41	43	200	Certain-teed Prod	42	43	41	41	—1
53½	54½	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	54½	55	53¾	54	—1
284½	286¼	500	Chandler Motor	287	287	286¾	286¾	+¾
55¾	56	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	58	55¾	56	+¾
42	42½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	—¼
62½	64	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	63	63	63	63	—¼
93	94	100	Chi. & Northwest	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	—½
78	80	100	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	78	78	78	78	—
24½	24¾	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	—¾
60	61	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	60	60	60	60	...
23¾	23¾	2,600	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
44	44½	700	Chino Copper	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+¼
80	82	100	Chuqui. Canada	81	81	81	81	—1
44½	45	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	—¾
94	94¾	200	Consolidated Gas	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¾
17¼	17¾	100	Con. Interst. Cal. M	17¾	17¾	17	17	—¾
11¾	11¾	1,300	Continental Candy	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
88¾	89¼	6,900	Corn Products Ref	89¼	89¾	88	88½	—¾
183½	184	7,400	Crucible Steel	184¼	184¾	182	182¾	—1¾
103	106	200	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105	...
32	34¼	11,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	34¼	32	34¼	+2
80	80½	1,000	Cuba Cane S. pf	79½	81	79½	81	+1¾
260	270	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	260	260	260	260	+10
16	17	1,200	Cuba R. R. Gr. pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	—
13¾	13¾	400	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
34	35	500	Elk Horn Coal	34	34	35	35	—1
37	47	100	Elk Horn Coal pf	40	40	40	40	
28	30	100	Emerson Brant	30	30	30	30	
102	106	200	Endicott Johnson	102	102	102	102	
102	104¼	150	Endicott John. pf	104	104	104	104	—1
...	...	300	Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
24	24¾	100	Erie 1st pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
101¾	101¾	2,100	Fam. Play.-Lasky	100	102	100	102	+2½
32	33¾	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	33	33	33	33	...
130	133	4,200	Fisher Body	131¾	133	118	133	+20
45	45¾	3,500	Fisk Rubber	45	46¾	44¾	45	—¾
47	48	600	Freeport, Texas	48	48	47¾	47¾	...
29½	30	800	Gast., Wms. & Wig	30	30	30	30	...
101	104	100	General Chem. pf	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	—2½
80	83	2,800	General Cigar	81	82¾	80¾	82¾	+2½
165	167	300	General Electric	167¾	167¾	166	166¾	+¾
235½	236	1,500	General Motors	236¾	238¾	235½	235½	+¾
91	91½	200	General Motors pf	91¾	91¾	90	91	+¾
85¾	86	300	General Motors deb	86	86	86	86	...
81½	81¾	4,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	83	83	80¾	81¾	—¾
105	105	500	Goodrich pf	105	105	105	105	+¾
83¼	87	800	Great Northern pf	85¾	85¾	83¾	86¾	+¾
43¾	44	1,400	Gt.N.cts., ore props.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	...
42½	43	200	Greene-Can. Cop	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	—¾
61¾	62¼	1,200	Haskell & Barker	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	...
60¼	60¾	1,200	Inspiration Copper	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
6¾	6¾	1,500	Interboro Cons	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
21	22¼	400	Interboro Con. pf	21	22¾	21	22½	+1¼
25	27	100	Int. Agricultural	28	28	28	28	+1
123½	133	300	Int. Harvester, new	133¼	133¾	133	133	—1
60¾	61¼	11,300	Int. Mer. Marine	60¾	61¼	59¾	60	+¾
120¼	121	10,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	120¾	121¾	120¼	120¾	+¾
23½	24	1,500	Int. Nickel	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+¼
56¾	56¾	1,500	Int. Paper	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+¾
75	77	200	Int. Paper pf., sta	76	76	76	76	...
24	25	100	Jewel Tea	25	25	25	25	...
37	37¾	200	Jones Bros. Tea	38¾	38¾	37	37	—¾
136	137	2,700	Kelly Spring Tire	137¾	137¾	135¾	135¾	—¾
105	106	500	Do 8% pf	105½	105½	104¾	104¾	—¾
70	73	100	Kelsey Wheel	65	65	65	65	+2
35¼	38¾	1,100	Kennecott Copper	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	...
63	63½	8,800	Keystone Tire & R	66¾	66¾	61	63¾	—3½
82¼	...	100	Kress (S. H.) Co	87	87	87	87	—2½
108	...	100	Do pf	110	110	110	110	...
82¾	83	800	Lackawanna Steel	82	83¾	82¾	83¾	...
31¼	31¾	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	...
49¼	49¾	300	Lehigh Valley	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	—¼
70	70	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	70	70	70	70	...
225	227	5,400	Lorillard (P.) Co	224	231	224	226½	+6¼
30½	31	100	Manhattan Shirt	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
47¾	48	1,800	Maxwell Motors	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	+¾
79¾	80	900	Do 1st pf	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	...
39¾	40¼	1,000	Do 2d pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	—¼
208	208	58,000	Mexican Petroleum	208¾	211¾	208¼	207¾	+2¾
27	27¾	100	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27	27	—¼
51	51¾	3,000	Midvale Steel	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+¾
12½	12¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
18	19	100	Do pf	18	18	18	18	...
27½	27¾	800	Missouri Pacific	27	27¾	27	27¾	—¼
46¾	47¼	200	Do pf	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	...
61¾	62	100	Montana Power x d	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	...
57	58	300	National Acme	57	58	57	58	+¾
46½	47	500	Nat. Aniline & C	48¼	48¾	46½	47	—1
111¾	113	200	National Biscuit	116	117	116	117	+2¾
16	16	100	Nat. Conduit & C	16	16	16	16	...
74¾	75¾	300	Nat. Enam. & S	74¾	75¾	74¾	75	—¼
77¾	78	100	National Lead x d	78	78	77	78	—¾
104	106	100	Do pf	107	107	107	107	+1
18¾	19	200	Nevada Con. Cop	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	—¼
38¾	39	300	N. Y. Air Brake	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+¾
110¼	112	100	N. Y. Air Brake	111	111	111	111	+¾
71½	72	1,100	New York Central	72	72	71	71½	—¾
67	68	2,500	N. Y. Dock	67	68	67	67¾	—¾
31	31¾	400	N. Y. N. H. & H	31	31¾	31	31¾	—¼
60	60	600	North American	60	60	60	60	—¼
86	87	600	Northern Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+¾
76	79	1,100	Nova Scotia S. & C	79¾	79¾	77	79	—¾
53¾	53¾	4,000	Ohio Cities Gas	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	—¾
52	53¾	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	...
10¾	10¾	9,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
38	38	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	...
120	121¼	32,200	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr	120	123¼	120	121¾	+¾
42¼	43¾	1,000	Penn Seab. Steel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+¾
43¾	44¼	600	Pennsylvania R. R	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	...
42	43½	100	People's Gas, Chi	43	43	43	43	...
17¾	18	100	Pere Marquette	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
...	...	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	65	65	65	65	...
57	58	8,600	Pierce-Arrow	56¾	58¼	56¾	57	+¾
21¼	21¾	2,000	Pierce Oil	21¾	21¾	21	21	—¼
67	68	700	P. C., C. & St. L	67	68	67	68	+¾
78½	79	100	Pitts. Steel pf	79	79	79	79	+¾
32	33	100	Pitts. & West Va	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	—¼
22¾	23	3,200	Pond Creek Coal	23	24	22¾	23	+¾
90	91	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	91	91¾	90	90	—¾
94	95	4,900	Pullman Co.	95	96	94	95	+¾
97	97	600	Ry. Steel Spring	97¾	97¾	97	97	...
24	24¾	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24	24¾	...
78	78½	700	Reading	78	78	78	78	—¼
70	72	200	Remington Typew	72	72	72	72	—1
91¾	92	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¾	92	91¾	92	+¾
100	101	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	101	100	101	+¾
48¾	48¾	100	Rep. Motor Truck	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—¾
33	33	17,500	Roy.Dutch,N. Y. sh	33	33	33	33	...
96¾	96¾	1,800	Do trust receipts	96¾	96¾	96	96	+¾
45	45¾	400	St. Louis San Fran	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	...
86	86	300	St. Louis Southw	86	86	86	86	+¾
83	83	900	St. L. Southw. pf	83	83	83	83	...
105	106	800	Savage Arms	105	106	105	106	+¾
77¾	81	1,800	Saxon Motor	77¾	81	77¾	81	+3¼
22¾	23¾	400	Seaboard Air Line	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+¾
60	60	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	60	60	60	60	+¾
204¾	205	200	Shattuck-Arizona	204¾	205	204¾	205	+¾
14¾	15	1,100	Sinclair Oil Ref	14¾	15	14¾	15	+¾
60¾	61¼	95,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+¾
65¾	66¼	100	Smith (A. O.) Corp	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+¾
100¾	100¾	3,000	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¾
24¾	24¾	500	Southern Ry	25	25	24¾	24¾	...
64	65	1,900	Stromb. Carburetor	65	65¾	64	64¾	+¾
...	...	600	Stromb. Carbur. rts	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
116	117¾	19,800	Studebaker Co	118	119	116	116¾	—¾
102	102¾	400	Studebaker Co. pf	102	102	102	102	—¼
113	113	100	Stutz Motor	113	113	113	113	+¾
4	4	900	Stutz Motor rts	4	4	4	4	...
43¾	43¾	200	Superior Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1
13	13¾	1,600	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	—¾
266¾	267	8,200	Texas Co. x d	266	267¾	266	267	+3¾
49	49¼	5,300	Texas & Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
18	21	100	Third Avenue	21	21	21	21	...
31	31	2,700	Tobacco Products	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	+¼
100	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	+¾
57¾	57¾	12,500	Transcont. Oil	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	+¾
57	58	100	Transue & Wms	58	58	58	58	...
121	121¼	1,100	Union Pacific	121¼	121¾	121	121	—¾
68½	69	100	Union Pacific pf	69	69	69	69	...
50½	52	700	United Alloy Steel	52	52	52	52	+¾
184	184¾	200	United Fruit	184¾	184¾	184¾	184¾	+¾
22	22	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	22	22	22	22	...
101¼	101¾	62,100	United Retail St	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+¾
31½	32	300	U. S. C. I. P. & P	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
64	66	100	U.S.C.I.P.P. pf	65	65	65	65	...

...RR SEES FLAW IN ...CTION FfranchISE

...ration Counsel Questions ...ght of Manhattan & ... Queens Co. to Line.

...S IT BROKE AGREEMENT

...issioner Nixon Denies That ...Intended to Abrogate Con... with the City.

...ment was heard yesterday by ...e Finch of the Supreme Court on ... obtained by Corporation Coun... requiring Public Service Com... Lewis Nixon to show cause ... should not be enjoined from tak... ...further proceedings in the ap... ...n of the receivers of the Man... ...and Queens Traction Corporation ...uthority to increase the rate of ... Among the scope of lawyers presa... ...Colonel Henry L. Stimson, ...l for the receiver of the New York ...y Company, who had been asked ...eral Judge Mayer to follow close... ...eral proceedings seeking to deter... ...he jurisdiction of the Public Serv... ...mission in fixing rates of fare ...ice lines.

...Burr, in his argument, explained ...e Manhattan and Queens Corpor... ...was the successor of the South ...traction Company and that the ...ncern had violated its agree... ...with the city in failing to extend ...a distance of approximately ...one-third miles from Sutphin ...to Lambertville Avenue. Because ...failure, Mr. Burr said, the Board ...timate had instituted proceedings ...the franchise forfeited. This ...ding was stopped by an injunc... ...the city appealed from the injunction and the matter is still pending in ...United States District Court. In ...of this violation, Mr. Burr said, ...eivers of the property sought ...ision to violate further provisions ...franchise by charging more than ...for a continuous ride.

...mpany's Rights Questioned.

...how that the company was in a ...condition so far as its right to ...at all was concerned Mr. Burr said ...contract with the city provided ...the fare terms of the contract ...violated the property would re... ...the city on ten days' notice. He ...that the company had recently ...to the Federal Court for permis... ...charge a seven-cent fare, and ...application was denied in an ...written by Judge Chatfield.

...Burr said that, having failed to ...right to increase the fare in the ...al Court, an attempt was being ...to gain the right from a State ...ry, which was instantly confront... ...the opinion of the Court of Ap... ...to the effect that the Public Serv... ...mission had no right to interfere ...contract between a corporation and ...ts public. He contended that the ...Service Commission had no right ...rates fixed in a franchise, and ...if it had this right it would also ...the right to grant perpetual fran... ...and to fix the rates of fare at any ...e it pleased.

...e was called by Mr. Burr to ...mission granted by Mr. Nixon to ...th Shore Traction Company to ...ases of fare according to the ...stem. He stated that this con... ...was in direct contradiction to a ...ent made by Mr. Nixon while tes... ...before the Federal Electric Rail... ...mission, when, in reply to a ...on, he pointed out that the city ...ts contracts with railroad corpo... ...providing for a five-cent fare, ...the people knew they could get a ...ple ride for 5 cents, and so they ...ated homes in the outlying dis... ...Mr. Nixon also said in his tes... ...according to Mr. Burr:

...people of the city have made ...investments for many years with ...eral idea that there would not be ...system established."

...nclusion Mr. Burr said that the ...orities were desirous of dis... ...whether a Public Service Com... ...could abrogate contracts with ...ts.

...xon Replies to Burr.

...affidavit made by Mr. Nixon, and ...ted by Terence Farley, counsel ...e Public Service Commission, was ...ted to the court. It stated that ...Nixon had been advised by counsel ...the Court of Appeals had held that ...unicipal authorities had no power ...ect their contracts terms and ...tions in conflict with the general ...of the State, and that all such con... ...were void. He said that the ...ration Counsel had cited certain ...es "probably with the idea in ...of prejudicing the court against ...He described the discussion of the ...by Mr. Burr as "a strange mix... ...of law and fact." He referred to ...ement by Mr. Burr to the effect ...Mr. Nixon had authorized the two-...transfer charge in violation of the ...tions of the railway companies. ...ding to the criticism of Mr. Burr ...ted to his action in the New York ...North Shore Traction case. Mr. ...says that in his eagerness to dis... ...him Mr. Burr omitted several im... ...facts. He explained:

...Burr failed to tell the court ...the company operates in two dis... ...the first and second, and that al... ...is practically to follow the ruling ...Public Service Commission of the ...d District in establishing zone ...

...Nixon said that he would welcome ...dification of his powers provide ...proper legal proceeding was in... ...d, but he is informed, he says, ...present proceeding is not a ...se for determining the matter. ...as far," he said in his affidavit, ...e entertainment of an amused ...these cases have been tried by ...representatives of the city in the ...press."

Doubtful as to His Course.

...Nixon stated that the allegation ...Burr that he intended to abrogate ...contract between the city and the ...ation was "absolutely false." ...did not intend," he said, "to do ...ing until I had ascertained the true ...When ascertained they may not ...me in doing anything. I did in... ...if the facts warranted any such ...to make a report to the Board ...timate and recommend that it ...such relief as, in my judgment, ...eivers were entitled to."

...Clark Robertson, attorney for the ...ers, told the court that the Public ...e Commission had the power to ...the relief sought, and that it was ...that the relief should be granted. ...the interest of the company but ...interest of the public. He said ...relief was needed at once, that the ...ayes of the company were restless, ...that they were eagerly awaiting the ...on of the court.

...ustice Finch gave the attorneys until ...esday to file briefs.

...EEHAN INSPECTS RECORDS.

...lance Officer Seeks Facts to Report on Nixon's Removal.

...rvine N. Sheehan, a member of ...sub-committee of the Executive Com... ...of the Nonpartisan Vigilance Or... ...ation, which was appointed to in... ...into the activities of Lewis Nixon ...Public Service Commissioner, with ...w of discovering if proceedings ...t not be instituted for his removal, ...on James Blaine Walker, secre... ...of the commission, yesterday. Mr. ...an explained his connection with ...Vigilance Organization, and then ...for permission to examine the ...d in the case of the North Shore ...tion Company, which recently ob... ...the privilege of instituting the ...system of fares.

...Walker told Mr. Sheehan that it ...be impossible to recognize him as ...t of the Vigilance Organization, ...t if he called as a private citizen ...ould have the right to demand ac... ...to the record. Thereupon Mr. Shee... ...ted Mr. Walker to consider him ...ing as a private citizen, seeking ...Walker submitted the voluminous ...to Mr. Sheehan, after warning ...t it was not to be removed from ...ce of the commission. He ex... ...that if Mr. Sheehan wanted a ...of the record he could obtain it ...aking the proper arrangements ...stenographer.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads.	89.83	89.02	89.70	—.07
25 industrials.	115.48	113.74	114.40	—.42
50 stocks.	87.65	86.68	86.05	—.25

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 11.	89.19	88.84	87.30	—.51
Sept. 10.	—Holiday—			
Sept. 9.	88.58	86.71	87.81	+1.20
Sept. 8.	87.12	86.01	86.61	+.19
Sept. 6.	86.89	86.13	86.42	—.33
Sept. 5.	87.10	86.12	86.80	—1.33

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Sept.					
*1919.	89.67	Sept. 4	85.84	Sept. 11	86.05
†1918.	74.24	Sept. 4	70.38	Sept. 13	73.24
1917.	75.75	Sept. 18	74.06	Sept. 18	74.06
1916.	98.42	Sept. 29	96.30	Sept. 1	96.37
1915.	85.45	Sept. 29	78.71	Sept. 1	84.20

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	93.56	July 17	69.72	Jan. 24	86.05
†1918.	74.22	May 14	61.12	Jan. 15	70.67
Full Years.					
1918.	80.12	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.30
1917.	90.48	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	65.65
1916.	101.35	Nov. 21	80.19	Apr. 22	86.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues.	74.95	—.17	—.83	—1.24

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 11	75.12 —.06	Sept. 3	75.16 +.01
Sept. 10	75.18 —.13	Sept. 2	75.15 +.04
Sept. 9	—Holiday—	Aug. 29	75.11 +.06
Sept. 8	75.31 +.09	Aug. 28	75.05 +.15
Sept. 6	75.32 +.02	Aug. 27	74.90 —.09
Sept. 5	75.30 +.10	Aug. 26	74.99 +.08
Sept. 4	75.20 +.04	Aug. 25	74.91 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	74.90	Aug. 22	74.95
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.19
Full Years.					
1918.	82.56	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	99.13	Nov. 21	88.10	Apr. 29	93.04

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Caution is still apparent in business, due to the unsettled labor situation, according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of conditions, but the hesitation is described as less pronounced in certain lines where buyers were awaiting price concessions.

The Review says:

With the labor situation still disturbing and the various elements of uncertainty, conservatism in business remains conspicuously present, though there is less hesitation than recently. Reviving activities in some lines which have lately been halting, while buyers awaited price concessions that have not been absent, give conditions a stronger appearance, and no inconsiderable impetus to manufacturing and distribution comes with the advancing season. The best feature, however, is the fact that prices of not a few commodities have fallen abruptly from previous extreme levels, and that in some quarters, at least, the crest seems to have been definitely passed. Resistance to high prices is growing, both in wholesale and retail circles, and only the limited outputs and the slow process of catching up with back orders apparently prevent further yielding in some markets.

Clearings through the banks continue to display a declining tendency, the total at eighteen leading cities in the United States this week amounting to $6,852,368,825, which, while 21.8 per cent. larger than for this week last year and 33.4 per cent. in excess of the figures of the same week of 1917, discloses a considerable falling off from the remarkably heavy totals recently reported.

Bradstreet's review says:

With the advance of the Fall buying season and the activity engendered by active purchasing by retailers from Western, Northwestern and Southern jobbers, there is a rather more pronounced tinge of optimism in the trade advices this week. This, of course, does not conceal the fact that in some big primary lines and markets at the East there is quiet, coupled with uncertainty as to the outlook for the rather more distant future, this having its rise largely in the continued unsettlement of labor, the threats of new strikes, the doubtful outlook in the exchange markets and the further shading of crop prospects, except of corn, indicated by the Government reports.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hayden Stone & Co. have published their annual booklet on mining companies which contains numerous tables of statistics.

The Metropolitan Trust Company announces that there has been deposited with the Noteholders' Protective Committee of the Washington Utilities Company $1,396,000 of the total issue of $1,381,000 5 per cent. notes. The collateral held to secure the notes, 27,500 shares of the Washington Railway & Electric Company common stock, will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, at 12:30 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The National Bank of Commerce has been appointed registrar of the first and second preferred stock and of the common stock of the New York Canners, Inc.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company announces that the interest which matured Sept. 1 on its one year 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes will be paid on and after Sept. 15 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Chandler & Co., in an analysis of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, which recently absorbed the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and the Kerr Navigation Corporation, estimate the book value at between $45 and $46 a share without regard to the good-will of the operating units.

Bank to Increase Capital Stock.

The Liberty National Bank has called a special meeting of its stockholders for Oct. 11 to ratify the acquisition of the Scandinavian Trust Company. The meeting will also consider increasing the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It is proposed to offer 20,000 shares of the new stock to shareholders on the basis of 10,000 shares at $100 a share and 10,000 shares at $385 a share. A special meeting of the Liberty Securities Corporation will be held on Sept. 25 to consider the proposed increase of $100,000 in the capital stock.

COTTON SELLS OFF AS STORM PASSES

Market Unsettled by Early Indications That the Belt Would Be Damaged.

GAINS LOST TOWARD CLOSING

Liverpool Shows Improvement—Ring Trading Indifferent and on Small Scale.

The big storm which started over the West Indies and moved over to the Gulf, doing a considerable amount of damage in progress, again dominated the cotton market in yesterday's trading. Early reports had it that the storm had moved in to the Florida coast and had done a great deal of harm in that section, and the trade was fearful that it would get into the cotton belt before night. However, after this influence had been used with some succession in the early trading and the market had been advanced 35 to 50 points over Thursday's closing, late reports indicated that the storm had at last spent itself, and in the afternoon the market sold off, going slightly under Thursday's prices and finishing the day at very small net changes.

The Liverpool market, after several days of irregularity and some rather severe breaks in the early part of the week, especially over Wednesday, when both the New York and New Orleans Exchanges were closed, came in yesterday morning much better than due, and around the ring it was reported that Liverpool interests were again buying in this market. These purchases were supplied, for the most part, by local commission houses and by a few of the Wall Street houses.

The ring was more or less indifferent during most of the day. Its activities were on a smaller scale than usual, and only on rare occasions did it lend much weight to the price movement either way. The ring traders have been none too fortunate in recent dealings, it is said, and are not going into the market in their usual aggressive manner.

The foreign exchange market yesterday was very much mixed, and for this reason the cotton market found it of little inspiration. Sterling and Belgian exchanges were somewhat better but French and Italian rates were much worse, both scoring new low records. The passage of the Edge bill by the Senate had been expected to exert a sentimental improvement in all exchanges, but apparently the offerings of franc and lira bills were so heavy that no sentimental improvement could obtain against the pressure of sales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	28.87	29.10	28.55	28.85	28.75
Dec.	29.00	29.40	28.75	28.88@28.90	28.80
Jan.	29.00	29.32	28.70	28.78@28.80	28.80
March	29.00	29.43	28.85	28.93@28.98	29.00
May	29.13	29.42	29.00	29.09@29.05	29.05
July	29.10	29.10	29.10	28.95@29.05	28.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 10 points to 29.15c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 29c; Savannah, 28c; Augusta, 27.81c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.50c; Little Rock, 29c. 29.00c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last week.	Last year.
Port receipts	16,138	3,305	12,803
Exports	8,738	200	10,392
Exports, season	600,401	533,670	377,385
New York stocks	86,477	85,053	91,206
Port stocks	805,207	833,909	838,447
New York arrivals	2,318	3,682	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 17.85d for middling. Sales, 6,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American. Imports, 22,000, of which 12,000 were American. Futures opened quiet, 25 to 28 points up, and closed steady, 33 to 43 points up on the day. Prices: Sept., 18.37d; Oct., 18.39d; Dec., 18.36d; Jan., 18.34d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.53@1.54	$1.46	$1.46	$1.53@1.53½	
Dec.	1.36¾	1.23¾	1.23¾	1.28¾	
May	1.34½	1.20¼	1.20¼	1.23¼	

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾	71¼
Dec.	71¾	67¼	69¼	71	
May	74¾	72½	72½	73⅝	

In the local market cash oats were quoted as follows: No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 80@80½c; No. 3, 79@79½c; No. 4, 78@78½c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	$1.47¾	$1.45¾	$1.45¾	$1.45	
October	1.46¾	1.45¾	1.45¾	1.44¾	
December	1.49¾	1.47	1.47¾	1.46	

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—				25.70	
September	25.90	25.52	25.80	25.80	28.80
October	25.90	25.52	25.80	25.80	
January	23.90	22.70	22.80	22.77	
Ribs—					
September				20.60	
October	20.70	20.02	20.05	20.80	22.52
January	19.15	18.65	18.65	19.17	
Pork—					
October	36.40	34.75	35.05	36.10	40.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
January	18.35	18.05	18.05	18.05
October	20.75	20.45	20.50	20.50
November	19.02	18.75	18.75	18.75
December	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30

CALL PRICES.

Spot	20.00
October	20.48
November	18.70
December	18.10
January	18.05

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	18.45	14.80	14.80	15.25
May	15.30	14.70	14.85	15.20
July	13.20	14.70	14.80	15.15
September	15.70	15.40	15.00	15.54
December	13.50	14.90	14.99	15.34

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Gould & Curry	.05
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.15
Andes	.20	Jacket	.12
Beer & Belcher	.12	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.47½
Caledonia	.18	Savage	.12
Con. Imperial	.10	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	2.10	Union Con.	.24

TONOPAH.

Belmont	$.00	Midway	.16
Cashboy	.06	Mohawk	.06
Halifax	.10	Myra	.19
Jim Butler	.30	Nevada	.05
McNamara	.30	North	.85
McNamara Cres.	.30	Operator	.05
Midway	.16	Reno	.05
Monarch	.04	Rescue	.38
Montana	.10	Rosetta	.14
North Star	.06	Silver	.18
Tonopah Ex.	.250	Silver King	.13
Tonopah	76-10	Thompson	.07
West End	1.40	Toggery	.25
West Tonopah	.10	Trilby	.04
DIVIDE.		Verdi	.27
Allied	.07	Victory	.38
Alto	.15	West	.06
Amazon	.06	Western	.06
Apex	.07	Wonder	.06
Belcher	.39	Zone	.50
Belcher Ext.	.26	GOLDFIELD.	
Best Hur	.06	Atlanta	.03
Bevis	.06	Booth	.07
Brougher	.88	Consolidated	.17
Butte	.24	Crackerjack	.04
Chariot	.05	Daisy	.02
Consolidated	.14	Development	.14
Divide City	.15	Florence	4.06
Divide Ext.	1.92½	Fraction	.04
Jumbo Extension	.05	Great Bend	.02
Dividend	.50	Jumbo Extension	.10
East Divid	.11	Kewanas	.04
East Divide Ext.	.03	Lone Star	.05
Florence	.11	Merger	.04
Giant	.06	Red Hills	.06
Gold Reef	.24	Silver Pick	.06
Gold Wedge	.03	Spearhead	.08
Grimes	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Hasbrouck	.28	Black Mammoth	.13
Hennessy	.10	Boundry	.25
Hercules	.05	Carried	.14
High Divide	.10	Hackberry	1.30
High Divide Ext.	.08	Manhattan Con.	.03
Homestake	.08	Mayflower	.05
Horse Shoe	.15	Nayada Hills	.02
Jim	.06	Packard	.30
Junior	.04	Rochester	.13
Kernick	.14	Round Mountain	.30
Keystone	.06	Fairview R. Mt.	.30
Knox	.18	Simon	1.65
Liberty	.05	Simon Ext.	.06
		White Caps	.16

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2	2¼	Isabella	4¼	3½
Dr. Jpt.	2½		Mary McK.	5½	
El Paso	.16	18	Portland	96½	98
Gold. Cycle	.140	150	U. Gold'M.	16½	17½
Granite	.10	13	Vindicator	.54	.56
Elkton	3½	4	Rose Nicol.	8½	12½

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Thirty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,486,500, were chartered today. They include:

Mojuska Corp., Manhattan, food products, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 7,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $135,000; G. V. Reilly, S. B. Howard, W. J. Nellan, 65 Cedar St.

Hosmer Mfg. Corp., Rochester, goods, wares and merchandises, $25,000; L. J. Tucker, W. Westfall, S. M. Hosmer, Rochester.

Bennett Auto Sales Co., Queens, $10,000; W. A. Reichert, M. T. and W. H. Bennett, Far Rockaway.

Lydia Steamship Co., Long Beach, $500,000; C. L. Apfel, C. and J. Auditore, 88 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

The Sacramento Steamship Co., Long Beach, $500,000; same as preceding.

Silver Leaf Silk Underwear Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; N. Silverman, B. Sturman, M. W. Leon, 656 West 163d St.

Color service Corp., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; H. L. Schaefer, J. T. Fenlon, A. H. Gagnon, 55 Liberty St.

Alpine Trading Corp., Manhattan, food products, cutlery and glassware, $5,000; G. Adrian, W. Liebowitz, H. Pintel, 275 St. Ann's Av.

Stein, Newman & Dubbs, Inc., Bronx, cravats and neckwear, $10,000; S. Stern, N. Newman, I. Dubbs, 1,305 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

Subscribers Service Telephone Co., through Sullivan and Ulster Counties, $50,000; P. H. Groginsky, M. Kaplan, G. Gulligan, Mountaindale.

Nypano Specialties, Inc., Niagara Falls, specialty and musical and efficiency devices, $40,000; J. E. Boesard, C. L. Webb, W. S. Smith, Niagara Falls.

Lebellus Studios, Inc., Niagara Falls, decorative designs, $5,000; B. D. Fuller, W. D. and P. M. Uptegraff, Niagara Falls.

E. A. Rockwell Co., Manhattan, autos, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $200,000; W. K. Earle, W. M. Ball, K. Lorenz, 55 Wall St.

Confectioners Supply League, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; J. A. Nestor, N. O. Tesvalas, P. M. N. Livada, 160 7th Av.

Motorware Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, auto accessories, $10,000; N. and R. Isaksen, L. M. Schwartz, 1,150 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Rialto Barber Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Armstrong, A. Allemberg, F. Litz, 124 West 42d St.

Jones-Booth Corp., New York and London, Manhattan, importing and exporting, $10,000; C. D. Booth, C. H. Jones, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway.

Telegraph Shipping and Trading Corp., Manhattan, 4,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $477,500; M. A. Donahue, J. Patterson, A. Tullin, 50 Vanderbilt Av.

Lithograph and Printing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Weinstein, A. Wynehouse, J. Holland, 1,814 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Colonial Manure Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. M. Bibeglio, L. Fortura, G. D. Salvo, 503 West 40th St.

New York and Staten Island Lighterage Corp., Port Richmond, $30,000; C. H. Lange, E. J. Jones, C. F. Pallister, Port Richmond.

Argonne Novelty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Rabinowitz, D. A. Letkin, E. Wolper, 41 Park Row.

M. A. L. D. Theatre and Realty Corp., Manhattan, theatricals and moving pictures, $100,000; O. Monash, A. L. Robertson, J. A. Hopkins, 1,564 Broadway.

Diamond Waist Co., Manhattan, $35,000; B. Delverer, H. Rosen, I. S. Gold, 311 West 111th St.

L. & S. Mfg. and Plating Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Sultan, H. and F. Okler, 72 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

The Bolivian Panama Hat Co., Manhattan, $16,000; B. Preefer, S. Rosenweig, H. Friedman, 932 Rogers Place, Bronx.

Whitby Realty Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,500; A. C. L., and W. King, 301 West 91st St.

Elixatone Mfg. Co., Manhattan, chemists and druggists, $5,000; B., L., and N. Cohen, 108 East 108th St.

Libras Holding Corp., Manhattan, real estate agency and brokerage, $10,000; H. and L. Weilinsky, J. J. Cunningham, 370 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

Broadwater Realty Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; J. M. Schwartz, I. Lavenberg, I. Ballin, 217 Broadway.

Klein Fuel and Feed Co., Amityville, $50,000; E. S. and M. and M. Klein, 2,134 67th St., Brooklyn.

Equity Steamship Co., Manhattan, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; F. K. Hennessey, T. P. McLaughlin, Jr., W. Ingraham, 25 Broad St.

Fiser Bros., Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, 30 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $30,000; D. and J. Baer, P. T. Winslow, 30 West 24th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Delson Chemical Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $1,000,000.

Pioneer Ribbon Works, Manhattan, $4,500 to $50,000.

The H. F. Dernell Co., Athens, $5,000 to $15,000.

Joseph Davis, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000.

The K. P. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $65,000 to $100,000.

Oriental Metal Works Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $11,000.

George R. Barrows, Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY.

James G. Heggie & Sons, Inc., White Plains Trading Co., Manhattan.

AUTHORIZATION.

Milton Pulverized Limestone Co., New Jersey, $6,000. Rep., W. D. Closs, 8 West 40th St.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

David J. Rosenbaum, Manhattan, to Henry G. Carnahan & Bro.

Reiling & Schoen, Inc., Manhattan, to Carl Schoen Milk Corp.

Hindlemann & Weissman, Inc., Manhattan, to Harry Hindlemann, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Astoria Ferry, Inc., Manhattan.

United Hartog Confectioners Corp., Manhattan.

Alex Cameron, Inc., Southampton.

Philip A. Fulgin M. E., Inc., Queens.

Pasebow Dairy Co., Manhattan.

Metropolitan Magazine Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Charters filed: Bruns of New Brunswick, restaurants, &c., $126,000; Otto Bruns, James H. Helm, Rose Freedman, all of New Brunswick.

Harrison Bolt and Nut Co., Jersey City, $100,000; F. Mottabe, O. J. Skinner, and N. H. McKeown, all of Jersey City.

Commercial Transit Express Co., North Plainfield, $100,000; Joseph Genisman, Louis Genisman, and Morton Geulsman, all of North Plainfield.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 12.—Charters filed: Mexican Seaboard Oil Co., $100,000,000; L. B. Phillips, A. J. Kinsburg, of Dover.

Patterson Tobacco Corp., $25,000,000; John G. Gray; M. B. F. Hawkins, E. M. Davis, of Wilmington.

Detroit Pressed Steel Co., manufacturers, $12,300,000; Robert B. Heyl, Grosse Park, Mich.; Carl H. L. Flintermann, Rudolph F. Flintermann, of Detroit.

The Wrapping Machinery Corp., $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Detroit Manufacturers Syndicate, aircraft, $1,000,000; John W. Swarts, Robert L. Bailey, E. D. Miser, Detroit, Mich.

United Gem Stores, Inc., jewelry and precious stones, &c., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Philip L. Nelson, all of New York.

Venezuela Oil Fields, Ltd., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Fleet Shipping Co., $500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

Nita Oil Co., $600,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Krova Oil and Gas Co., $500,000; W. S. Taylor, Bethany, W. Va.; D. L. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Everett Ferguson, Steubenville, Ohio; T. J. Wilson, Williamsburg, W. Va.; S. H. Rice, Wheeling, W. Va.

The Radium Mountain Water Co., $250,000; Charles B. Bishop, S. H. Daynard, Jr., A. N. Fox of Wilmington.

The Hawkey Co., women's and children's wear, $100,000; A. W. Britton, E. N. Howard, George T. Reilly, all of New York.

National Sanitary Street System, Inc., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

General Foreign Exchange Co., steamship tickets, $50,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Landers and Van Praagh, Inc., to own and operate lands of all kinds, $50,000; Robert Van Voorhis, W. E. Schiels, Arthur R. Oakley, all of Jersey City, N. J.

Menn Furniture Co., $50,000; R. M. MacFarland, J. W. Vernon Pimm, F. H. Hansell of Philadelphia.

Superior Tailoring Shop, Inc., men's clothing, $10,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Tuscarora Oil Co., $10,000,000; Samuel C. Wood, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, M. S. Anderson of Dover, Del.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Adams, Evans & Co., from $890,000 to $700,000; New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 134, 1½

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND 50, 1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97¾
Argentine 5s	78	78½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¾	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94¾	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95	95½
Chinese Government 5s	59	60¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	93	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	91½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	80	85¾
Dominican Republic 5s	91	95
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Paris 6s	96¾	97
Japanese 4½s	84	84½
Japanese 4½s, second series	83¾	87½
Japanese 3½	70	73¾
City of Tokio 5s	71	75
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	95⅞	96
United States of Mexico 5s	51	55
United States of Mexico 4s	45	52¾

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99½	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	88	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, 34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, 23	90	94½
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, 38	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99½	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adv. Rumley pf.	72	72½
Al. Gold M 2s		2%
Alb & Sus.	185	
Al-Ch Mfg.	94	95
Am Ag Ch	98	100
Am Ag Ch pf.		98
Am B M	111	113
Am Bk N	48	50
Am B Sug pf x d	93½	94
Am Br S	94	97
Am C pf	165	..
Am C & F pf	117	118

R SEES FLAW IN CTION FRANCHISE

ation Counsel Questions t of Manhattan & Queens Co. to Line.

IT BROKE AGREEMENT

mmer Nixon Denies That nded to Abrogate Con- ract with the City.

t was heard yesterday by Finch of the Supreme Court on er obtained by Corporation Coun- er requiring Public Service Com- er Lewis Nixon to show cause should not be enjoined from tak- further proceedings in the ap- of the receivers of the Man- and Queens Traction Corporation hority to increase the rate of Among the score of lawyers pres- s Colonel Henry L. Stimson, for the receiver of the New York s Company, who had been asked eral Judge Mayer to follow close- eral proceedings seeking to deter- he jurisdiction of the Public Serv- mmission in fixing rates of fare ree lines.

Burr, in his argument, explained Manhattan and Queens Corpor- was the successor of the South Traction Company and that the concern had violated its agree- with the city in failing to extend d a distance of approximately and one-third miles from Sutphin Lambertville Avenue. Because failure, Mr. Burr said, the Board timate had instituted proceedings e the franchise forfeited. This ding was stopped by an injunc- the city appealed from the injunc- and the matter is still pending in ited States District Court.. In of this violation, Mr. Burr said, receivers of the property sought sion to violate further provisions franchise by charging more than for a continuous ride.

ompany's Rights Questioned.

how that the company was in a condition so far as its right to t all was concerned Mr. Burr said contract with the city provides the fare terms of the contract violated the property would re- the city on ten days' notice. He that the company had recently to the Federal Court for permis- to charge a seven-cent fare and application was denied in an written by Judge Chatfield. Burr said that, having failed to right to increase the fare in the Court, an attempt was being to gain the right from a State ty, which was instantly confront- the opinion of the Court of Ap- to the effect that the Public Serv- mmission had no right to interfere ntract between a corporation and ublic. He contended that the Service Commission had no right rates fixed in a franchise, and if had this right it would also the right to grant perpetual fran- to fix the rates of fare at any

was called by Mr. Burr to mission granted by Mr. Nixon to rth Shore Traction Company to rates of fare according to the tem. He stated that this con- was in direct contradiction to a t made by Mr. Nixon while tes- before the Federal Electric Rail- mmission, when, in reply to a , he pointed out that the city le contracts with railroad corpo- providing for a five-cent fare, people knew they could get a ble ride for 5 cents, and so they ed homes in the outlying dis- Mr. Nixon also said in his tes- according to Mr. Burr:

people of the city have made estments for many years with ral idea that there would not be ystem established."

mission Mr. Burr said that the horities were desirous of dis- whether a Public Service Com- ner could abrogate contracts with city.

Nixon Replies to Burr.

affidavit made by Mr. Nixon, and ted by Terence Farley of counsel he Public Service Commission, was ted to the court. It stated that Nixon had been advised by counsel he Court of Appeals had held that unicipal authorities had no power rt in their contracts terms and ions in conflict with the general of the State, and that all such con- were void. He said that the ration Counsel had cited certain of his "probably with the idea in of prejudicing the court against He described the discussion of the by Mr. Burr as "a strange mix- of law and fact." He referred to ement by Mr. Burr to the effect Mr. Nixon had authorized the two- transfer charge in violation of the ions of the railway companies. ring to the criticism of Mr. Burr ard to his action in the New York North Shore Traction case, Mr. says that in his eagerness to dis- his Mr. Burr omitted several im- facts. He explained:

Burr failed to tell the court he company operates in two dis- the first and second, and that all was practically to follow the ruling Public Service Commission of the District in establishing zone

Nixon said that he would welcome dication of his powers provid- proper legal proceeding was in- d, but he is informed, he says, the present proceeding is not a e for determining the matter. ous far," he said in his affidavit, ne entertainment of an amused these cases have been tried by representatives of the city in the press."

Doubtful as to His Course.

Nixon stated that the allegation Burr that he intended to abrogate ontract between the city and the ation was "absolutely false." did not intend," he said, "to do ing until I had ascertained the true When ascertained they may not me in doing anything. I did in- the facts warranted any such to make a report to the Board mmata and recommend that it such relief as, in my judgment, overs were entitled to."

Robertson, attorney for the , told the court that the Public Commission had the power to the relief sought, and that it was that the relief should be granted, the interest of the company but interest of the public. He said lief was needed at once, that the ers of the company were restless, ar they were eagerly awaiting the n of the court.

Finch gave the attorneys until day to file briefs.

EHAN INSPECTS RECORDS.

ce Officer Seeks Facts to Re- port on Nixon's Removal.

n N. Sheehan, a member of committee of the Executive Com- of the Nonpartisan Vigilance Or- ation, which was appointed to in- into the activities of Lewis Nixon Public Service Commissioner, with of discovering if proceedings ht be instituted for his removal, James Blaine Walker, secre- of the commission, yesterday. Mr. ker explained his connection with Organization, and then for permission to examine the in the case of the North Shore on Company, which recently ob- the privilege of instituting the stem of fares to Coney Island. aker told Mr. Sheehan that it impossible to recognize him as of the Vigilance Organization, he called as a private citizen had the right to demand ac- the records. Thereupon Mr. Shee- ed Mr. Walker to consider him a private citizen seeking e was entitled to receive. r. submitted the voluminous of Mr. Sheehan, after warning it was not to be removed from e of the commission. He ex- that if Mr. Sheehan wanted a of the record he could obtain it ting the proper arrangements stenographer.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	89.83	89.42	89.70	— .07
25 industrials	115.42	113.74	114.40	— .47
50 stocks	87.65	86.68	86.95	— .35

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 11	88.19	87.84	87.90	— .31
Sept. 10	Holiday.			
Sept. 9	88.58	86.71	87.81	+1.20
Sept. 8	87.19	86.01	86.61	+ .19
Sept. 6	86.80	86.13	86.42	— .38
Sept. 5	88.19	86.12	86.80	—1.35

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Sept.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.67	Sept. 4	85.84	Sept. 11	86.05
†1918.	74.24	Sept. 4	70.39	Sept. 13	73.34
1917..	75.75	Sept. 4	71.84	Sept. 18	74.05
1916..	96.42	Sept. 29	93.20	Sept. 1	96.37
1915..	85.45	Sept. 13	78.71	Sept. 1	84.20

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	98.56	July 17	69.78	Jan. 24	86.05
†1918.	74.22	May 10	61.12	Jan. 15	70.67
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.29
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.49	Dec. 20	65.62
1916..	101.82	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.23
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
	74.95	— .17	— .88	—1.24

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Sept. 11	75.12 —.06	Sept. 3	75.16 +.01
Sept. 10	75.18 —.13	Sept. 2	75.19 +.04
Sept. 9	Holiday.	Aug. 30	75.11 +.06
Sept. 8	75.31 —.01	Aug. 28	75.08 +.13
Sept. 6	75.32 +.02	Aug. 27	74.90 —.00
Sept. 5	75.30 +.10	Aug. 26	74.90 +.08
Sept. 4	75.20 +.04	Aug. 25	74.91 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	74.90	Aug. 22	74.95
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.19
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.45	Sep. 27	76.78
1917..	89.46	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	89.04

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Caution is still apparent in business, due to the unsettled labor situation, according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of conditions, but the hesitation is described as less pronounced in certain lines where buyers were awaiting price concessions.

The Review says:

With the labor situation still disturbing and the future holding various elements of uncertainty, conservatism in business remains conspicuously present, though there is less hesitation than recently. Reviving activities in some lines which have lately been halting, while buyers awaited price concessions that have been absent, give conditions a stronger appearance, and no inconsiderable impetus to manufacturing and distribution comes with the advancing season. The best feature, however, is the fact that prices of not a few commodities have fallen abruptly from previous extreme levels, and that in some quarters, at least, the crest appears to have been definitely passed. Resistance to high prices is growing, both in wholesale and retail circles, and only the limited outputs and the slow process of catching up with back orders apparently prevent further yielding in some markets.

Clearings through the banks continue to display a declining tendency, the total at eighteen leading cities in the United States this week amounting to $6,852,368,825, which, while 21.8 per cent. larger than for this week last year, is 23.4 per cent. in excess of the figures of the same week of 1917, discloses a considerable falling off from the remarkably heavy totals recently reported.

Bradstreet's review says:

With the advance of the Fall buying season and the activity engendered by active purchasing by retailers from Western, Northwestern and Southern jobbers, there is a rather more pronounced tinge of optimism in the trade advices this week. This, of course, does not conceal the fact that in some big primary lines and markets at the East there is quiet, coupled with uncertainty as to the outlook for the rather more distant future, this having its rise largely in the continued unsettlement of labor, the threats of new strikes, the doubtful outlook in the exchange markets and the further shading of crop prospects, except of corn, indicated by the Government reports.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hayden Stone & Co. have published their annual booklet on mining companies which contains numerous tables of statistics.

The Metropolitan Trust Company announces that Henry Evans has been elected with the Noteholders' Protective Committee of the Washington Utilities Company $1,306,000 of the total issue of $1,381,000 5 per cent. notes. The committee has arranged to secure the 27,500 shares of the Washington Railway & Electric Company common stock will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, at 12:30 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The National Bank of Commerce has been appointed registrar of the first and second preferred stock and of the common stock of the New York Canners, Inc.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company announces that the interest which matured Sept. 1 on its one year 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes will be paid on and after Sept. 15 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Chandler & Co., in an analysis of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, which recently absorbed the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and the Kerr Navigation Corporation, estimate the book value at between $45 and $46 a share without regard to the good-will of the operating units.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Argentine 5s	78	78½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99⅝	99⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94⅛	94⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95	95½
Chinese Government 5s	59	60¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	93	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91	91½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	80	85¾
Dominican Republic 5s	91	95
City of Bordeaux 6s	89½	94½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s	96¾	97
Japanese 4½s	84	84½
Japanese 4½s, second series	83¼	87½
Japanese 4s	72	73½
City of Tokio 5s	71	76
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅜	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	95⅞	96
United States of Mexico 5s	51	55
United States of Mexico 4s	45	53½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99½	100
2s, c. 1930	99½	100
3s, r. 1940	98	99
3s, c. 1940	98	99
4s, r. 1925	104¼	105¾
4s, c. 1925	104¼	105¾
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99¼
Pan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99¼

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adv Rumley pf	72	72½
Am Gold M pf	2¾	2⅞
Alb & Sus	185	..
Al-Ch Mfg	94	96
Am Ag Ch pf	98	100
Am Ag Ch 2d pf	98	..
Am B M...111	113	
Am Bk N	80	
Am B Sug pf x d	82½	94
Am Br S	94	97
Am Br S pf	165	..
Am C & F pf	117	118
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	91	93
Am Exp	84	90
Am Ice	46	48
Am Ice pf	86	97
Am L pf	106½	106½
Am Shipb	135	..
Am Sm pf A	98	100
Am S & R	106	108
Am Sm, x d117	122½	..
Do pf, x d	95½	100
Am S F pf	90¾	98
Am Sum T pf	79	90
Am T & C	52	56
Am Zinc pf	34	38
Ann Arbor	4	6
Do pf	16	20
Assets R	2½	2¾
Asso D G pf	75½	76½
Assoc Oil	90	91
At B & A	8	11½
At G & W I pf	71	74
Bald L pf	104	105
B & O pf	50	51
Barrett Co	128	128
Do pf	112	114
B'kn Clk	30¾	..
Buff & S	65	70
Conf Pr ref pf	106	108
Crex Carp	58	60
C-Am Sug pf	103	..
D & Cu pf 100	101	
Del & Hud	103¾	107¾
D, L & W	178	180
Den & R G	10	12
Det Ed	119	122
Det & M	83	
Det U Ry	98	103
D, S S & A	3	4
Do pf	5	10
Elec B pf	92½	94½
Erie 2d pf	16	18
Erie & P	70	
F M & S	14	15
Fairbanks	70	77
Fisher Body pf	108½	115
Gen Chem	180	
Gen Cig pf	103	105
Do pf	97	99
Granby C	68½	70
G M & N	7¾	10
Do pf	35	38
Gulf S S	60¾	61
Do 1st pf	94	98
Hartman	85½	88
Homestake	74	80
Ill Cent	95	94½
Int Ag pf	81½	83
Int H pf	116	117¾
Int N pf	88	93½
Int P pf	95	100
Int Salt	60	
Iowa Cent	5¾	8
Isl C Coal	50	60
Jewel T pf	65	69
K C, Ft S & M pf	32	60
Kan C So	18	19
Do pf	50	52
Kelly S T pf	93½	96½
Kelsey Wh pf	97	99
K & D M	4	8
Do pf	10	30
Lack Steel	40	45
L E & W	8½	10½
Do pf	20	22
Lig & M	220	225
Do pf	110	114
L-W Bisc 1st pf	100	103
Do 2d pf	107	118
Lorill Co pf	112	114
Louis & N	100	100
M'key Cos	74	77
Do pf	64	68
Man B'sh	⅛	2½
Marlin R	61½	73½
Man Elev	75	85
Man Sh pf	75	113
Math. Alk	31	34
May D St	97	100½
Do pf	106½	110½
Mich Cent	95	95¾
M & St L	15	17
M, St P & S S M	85	90
Do pf	90	110
Do 1	60	
M, K & T pf	18	19
Mont P pf x d	102½	..
Mor & Es	70½	..
N C & St L	48	..
N Y, N H & H	105	117
Nat El & Ch pf	90	94
Nat B pf	103	117½
Nat C & S	77	80
Do pf	103	107
Nat Sm pf	100	105
Nat Sys of Am 1st pf	16	24
Do 2d pf	42	51
Col G & L	62¾	63¾
Cons Coal	85	88
Con Cigar	60	63
Do pf	79	81
Cont Can	62½	63¼
Do pf	108	..
Cont Ins	72	75
N Y, L & W	91¾	..
N Y, O & W	19	20
Do pf	14	14½
Norf & W	100	104
Do pf	68	74
Ont Min	6½	6¾
Owens B	55	57
Do pf	103	106¾
Pac Coast	38	50
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	45	65
Pac G & E	47	47¾
Pac T & T	33	..
Pan-Am F & T pf	207	213
Peo & P	33	16
Pere M pf	40	47
Pett-Mull	35	45
Do 1st pf	98	102
Phila Co	34¾	35
Pierce-Ar pf	101	103
Pitts Coal	62¾	64
Do pf	90	96
P C F	40	41
Do pf	128½	133
P & W Va pf	79	82
P S N J	92	96
P S Car p	101	105
P'man Co	119¾	120¾
R R Sec 1 C sub cfs	78	
Ry St Spr pf	104¾	110
Rem T 1st pf	99	101
Do 2d pf	98½	100
Rdg 1st pf	84	86¾
Do 2d pf	37	39
Rens & S	115½	116
St L S F pf	25	28
Seab A L pf	17¾	18
Sears-R pf	110	118
S-S S & P pf x d	87	92
So P R S	157	165
Do pf	111	118
So Ry pf	60¾	61
St'd Mill	129	135
Do pf	85	93
Sup Stl 1st pf	102	105
T P L Tr	800	900
Tide W O	237	245
T St L & W pf	6	12
Do cfts	9	12
Do pf	16	25
Do pf, c	19	25
T R T	49	49
Do pf	85	124
Und Type	158	170
Do pf	105	120
U B & F	96	97
U Cig St	190	200
U Drug	145	152
Do 1st pf	52¾	53¾
Do 2d pf	145	152
U D x d	93	..
Do pf, x d	94	..
U Rys Inv	10	12
U S Exp	26½	28
U S I A pf	103	107
U S R & I	42	44
Utah Sec	15	15¾
V L O & Coke	60	65
Va I, C & C	46	48
Wabash	9¾	10
Do pf B	19¾	..
W Md 1st pf	22	24
W Pacific	21	23
W E & M pf	55	75
Wh & L E 1st pf	22	23
W-Gv pf	95	97
Wilson pf	91	100
Wis Cent	30	40
Woolw'h	126¾	128
Do pf	113¾	..
Wor Pump pf B	79	79

COTTON SELLS OFF AS STORM PASSES

Market Unsettled by Early Indications That the Belt Would Be Damaged.

GAINS LOST TOWARD CLOSING

Liverpool Shows Improvement—Ring Trading Indifferent and on Small Scale.

The big storm which started over the West Indies and moved over to the Gulf, doing a considerable amount of damage in progress, again dominated the cotton market in yesterday's trading. Early reports had it that the storm had moved in to the Florida coast and had done a great deal of harm in that section, and the trade was fearful that it would get into the cotton belt before night. However, after this influence had been used with some succession in the early trading and the market had been advanced 35 to 50 points over Thursday's closing, late reports indicated that the storm had al last spent itself, and in the afternoon the market sold off, going slightly under Thursday's prices and finishing the day at very small net changes.

The Liverpool market, after several days of irregularity and some rather severe breaks in the early part of the week, especially over Wednesday, when both the New York and New Orleans Exchanges were closed, came in yesterday morning much better than due, and around the ring it was reported that Liverpool interests were again buying in this market. These purchases were supplied, for the most part, by local commission houses and by a few of the Wall Street houses.

The ring was more or less indifferent during most of the day. Its activities were on a smaller scale than usual, and only on rare occasions did it lend much weight to the price movement either way. The ring traders have been none too fortunate in recent dealings, it is said, and are not going into the market in their usual aggressive manner.

The foreign exchange market yesterday was very much mixed, and for this reason the cotton market found it of little inspiration. Sterling and Belgian exchanges were somewhat better, but French and Italian rates were much worse, both scoring new low records. The passage of the Edge bill by the Senate had been expected to exert a sentimental improvement in all exchanges, but apparently the offerings of franc and lire bills were so heavy that no sentimental improvement could obtain against the pressure of sales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Day.
Oct.	28.87	29.10	28.55	28.65	28.75
Dec.	29.00	29.40	28.75	28.88@28.90	28.90
Jan.	29.00	29.32	28.70	28.78@28.80	28.80
March	29.00	29.48	28.85	28.90@29.00	29.00
May	29.12	29.42	29.00	29.00@29.05	29.05
July	29.10	29.10	29.10	28.95@29.05	28.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 10 points to 29.15c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 29c; Savannah, 28c; Augusta, 27.81c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.50c; Little Rock, 29c. 29.00c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last week.	Last year.
Port receipts	16,138	3,305	12,803
Exports	8,738	200	19,202
Exports, season	600,401	533,670	577,585
New York stocks	86,477	85,053	91,285
Port. stocks	805,207	833,909	838,447
New York arrivals	2,318	3,692	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 17.85d for middling. Sales, 9,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American. Imports, 22,000, of which 12,000 were American. Futures opened quiet, 25 to 28 points up, and closed steady, 33 to 43 points up on the day. Prices: Sept., 18.37d; Oct., 18.39d; Dec., 18.36d; Jan., 18.34d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

Bank to Increase Capital Stock.

The Liberty National Bank has called a special meeting of its stockholders for Oct. 11 to ratify the acquisition of the Scandinavian Trust Company. The meeting will also consider increasing the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It is proposed to offer 20,000 shares of the new stock to shareholders on the basis of 10,000 shares at $100 a share and 10,000 shares at $125 a share. A special meeting of the Liberty Securities Corporation will be held on Sept. 25 to consider a proposed increase of $100,000 in the capital stock.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.54½	$1.46	$1.46	$1.53⅜	$1.09⅝
Dec.	1.36⅝	1.32⅝	1.32⅝	1.39⅝	
May	1.34⅛	1.30¼	1.30¼	1.33⅛	

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	68¾	67¾	67¾	69⅛	47⅛
Dec.	71⅞	67¾	69¾	71	
May	74⅝	72½	73⅜	73⅝	

In the local market cash oats were quoted as follows: No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 80@80½c; No. 3, 79@79½c; No. 4, 78@78½c.

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.43¾	$1.42¾	$1.43¾	$1.43	$1.43
October	1.45⅝	1.42⅝	1.44⅝	1.44⅝	
December	1.48¾	1.47	1.47¾	1.48	

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September				25.70	
October	25.90	25.52	25.60	25.60	28.50
January	23.90	22.70	22.80	22.77	
Ribs—					
September				20.00	
October	20.70	20.02	20.05	20.00	23.62
January	19.15	18.85	18.85	19.17	
Pork—					
October	36.40	34.75	35.05	36.10	40.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.
January	18.35	18.05	18.05
October	20.75	20.45	20.50
November	19.02	18.75	18.75
December	18.30	18.30	18.30

CALL PRICES.

Spot	20.00
October	20.40
November	18.70
December	18.10
January	18.05

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Clos'g.	Close.
March	15.45	14.80	14.90	15.20
May	15.30	14.70	14.85	15.00
July	15.20	14.70	14.80	15.15
September	15.70	15.40	15.50	15.70
December	15.50	14.80	14.90	15.34

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Gould & Curry	.03
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.15
Andes	.20	Jacket	.12
Best & Belcher	.12	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.47½
Caledonia	.18	Savage	.13
Con. Imperial	.10	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	2.10	Union Con	.24

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.00	Midway	.16
Cashboy	.09	Mohawk	.08
Halifax	.10	Myra	.19
Jim Butler	.30	Nevada	.05
McNamara	.70	Operator	.05
McNamara Cres.	.38	Reno	.05
Midway	.18	Revert	.09
Monarch	.04	Rosetta	.14
Montana	.10	Royal	.10
North Star	.06	Silver	.13
Rescue	.17	Silver King	.13
Tonopah Ex	.230	Thompson	.07
Tonopah	18-10	Tonopah	.25
West End	1.40	Trilby	.04
West Tonopah	.10	Verdi	.27
DIVIDE.		Victory	.38
Allied	.07	West	.06
Alto	.15	Western	.06
Annex	.05	Wonder	.08
Apex	.07	Zone	.50
Belcher	.33	GOLDFIELD.	
Belcher Ext	.28	Atlanta	.03
Ben-Hur	.07	Booth	.07
Bevis	.06	Consolidated	.17
Boughter	.39	Crescerjack	.04
Butte	.24	Daisy	.02
Chariot	.05	Development	.14
Consolidated	.14	Florence	4.08
Divide City	.11	Fraction	.04
Divide Ext	1.92½	Great Bend	.02
Divide Tonopah	5.65	Jumbo Ext	.10
Dividend	.39	Kewanas	.04
East Divide	.11	Lone Star	.05
East Divide Ext	.03	Mandalay	.04
Florence	.11	Red Hills	.08
Giant	.06	Silver Pick	.06
Gold Reef	.04	Sunset	.02
Gold Wedge	.03	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Grimes	.15	Black Mammoth	.12
Hasbrouck	.28	Boundry	.23
Hennessy	.10	Carrie	.14
Hercules	.05	Huckberry	1.50
High Divide	.10	Manhattan Con	.03
High Divide Ext	.03	Mayflower	.05
Homestake	.09	Nevada Hills	.02
Horse Shoe	.15	Packard	.30
Jims	.06	Rochester	.18
Junior	.04	Round Mountain	.30
Kernick	.14	Fairview R. Mt.	.50
Keystone	.06	Simon	1.65
Knox	.18	Simon Ext	.08
Liberty	.03	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2	2½	Isabella	4¼	3⅝
Dr. Jpt	2½	4	Mary McK	7	8½
El Paso	.16	.18	Portland	98½	99
Gold. Cycle	.149	.150	U. Gold M	16½	17½
Granite	.10	.13	Vindicator	.24	.26
Elkton	3½	4	Rose Nicol	8½	12½

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Thirty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,486,500, were chartered today. They include:

Moiuska Corp., Manhatten, food products, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 7,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $185,000; G. V. Reilly, S. B. Heward, W. J. Nellan, 66 Cedar St.

Hoosier Mfg. Corp., Rochester, goods, wares and merchandise, $25,000; L. I. Tucker, W. Westfall, S. M. Hoemer, Rochester.

Bennett Auto Sales Co., Queens, $10,000; W. A. Reichert, M. T. and W. H. Bennett, Far Rockaway.

Lydia Steamship Co., Long Beach, $500,000; C. L. Apfel, C. and J. Auditore, 33 Linden Ave., Brooklyn.

The Sacramento Steamship Co., Long Beach, $500,000; same as preceding.

Silver Leaf Silk Underwear Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; N. Silverman, B. Sturman, M. W. Leon, 656 West 163d St.

Color Service Corp., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; H. L. Schaefer, J. T. Fenlon, A. F. Gagnon, 55 Liberty St.

Alpo Trading Corp., Manhattan, food products, cutlery and glassware, $5,000; G. Adrian, W. Liebowitz, H. Pintel, 275 St. Ann's Av.

Stein, Newman & Dubbs, Inc., Bronx, cravats and neckwear, $10,000; B. Stern, N. Newman, I. Dubbs, 1,205 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

Subscribers Service Telephone Co., through Sullivan and Ulster Counties, $50,000; E. J. Groginsky, M. Kaplan, G. Gulligan, Mountaindale.

Nypano Specialties, Inc., Niagara Falls, specialty and musical and efficiency devices, $40,000; J. E. Bessard, C. L. Webb, W. S. Smith, Niagara Falls.

Libellus Studios, Inc., Niagara Falls, decorative designs, $5,000; B. D. Fuller, W. D. and P. M. Uptegraft, Niagara Falls.

E. A. Rockwell Co., Manhattan, autos, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $200,000; W. K. Earle, W. M. Hall, K. Lorenz, 58 Wall St.

Confectioners Supply League, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; J. A. Nestor, N. C. Tesvalas, P. M. N. Livadas, 106 7th Av.

Sam Cigar Corp., Manhattan, auto accessories, $10,000; B. and R. L. Isaksen, L. M. Schwartz, 1,150 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Rialto Barber Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Armstrong, A. Allesberg, F. Litz, 124 West 42d St.

Jones-Booth Corp., New York and London, Manhattan, importing and exporting, $10,000; G. D. Booth, C. H. Jones, S. Hollinger, 608 Broadway.

Telegraph Shipping and Trading Corp., Manhattan, 4,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $477,500; M. A. Donahue, J. Patterson, J. Tuflin, 50 Vanderbilt Av.

Lithograph and Printing Co., Manhattan, $250,000; H. Weinstein, A. Wynehouse, J. Holland, 1,514 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Colonial Manure Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. M. Bibeglio, L. Fortura, G. D. Salvo, 506 West 45th St.

New York and Staten Island Lighterage Corp., Port Richmond, $30,000; C. H. Lange, E. J. Jones, C. F. Pallister, Port Richmond.

Argonne Novelty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Rabinowitz, A. D. A. Letkin, E. Wolper, 41 Park Row.

M. A. L. D. Theatre and Realty Corp., Manhattan, theatricals and moving pictures, $100,000; O. Monash, A. L. Robertson, J. A. Hopkins, 1,564 Broadway.

Diamond Waist Co., Manhattan, $35,000; B. Delvorer, H. Rosen, 1 S. Gold, 311 West 111th St.

L. & S. Mfg. and Plating Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Sultan, F. and F. Oxler, 72 Williams

SEABOARD NOTE EXTENSION.

Company's Net Income for 1918 and 1919 $941,452.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company is offering an extension privilege of one year on a 7 per cent. basis to holders of the $4,000,000 6 per cent. notes which are due Sept. 15. The Sept. 15 coupon, plus a cash compensation for extension of $9.50 on each one-thousand-dollar bond, will be paid on and after Monday at the Guaranty Trust Company. The collateral behind the notes will be increased from $5,334,000 first and consolidated 6 per cent. bonds to $6,000,000. The extension has been approved by the Railroad Administration.

The company's gross income for 1918 and 1919 will be about $7,000,857. The agreement arrived at between the Railroad Administration and the Seaboard Air Line calling for an annual compensation of $6,920,025. On the basis of fixed charges and corporate expenses in 1917 there would be a net income of $941,403.

Town to Have Airplane Station.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The City Commission has voted to construct an airplane landing field on a large field on the City Farm here. Gasoline stations and a hangar will be constructed. A local company has already started regular flights between Perth Amboy and this city, fifteen miles.

Estates Appraised.

JEFFREY, ALEXANDER McLEAN, (Sept. 1, 1918.) Total estate, $179,603; real estate, $30,000; cash, $17,000; personal, $132,- 172; chiefly mortgages; beneficiaries, his wife, Elizabeth A. Jeffrey, of 580 West End Av., cash, $10,000, and life estate in $80,284; daughter, Laura McLean Jeffrey, cash, $10,000; brother and sister, George Jeffrey and Mary Jeffrey, $1,000 each; sixteen other relatives and friends received bequests.

WOOD, HENRY P., (March 15, 1918.) Total estate, $80,727; real estate, $40,000, which includes the Home, 50 Lexington Av.; cash, $9,000; personal, $31,- 181; his $26,000; cash, $9,000; personal, $15,181; his interest in the trunk and suitcase hardware business at 30 Reade St., $19,000. The estate goes to his son, William H. Wood of 50 Lexington Av., who was his partner in business.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	
4½s June, 1967	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3½s Nov., 1955	82½	83½	83¼
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3½s Nov., 1954	82¼	83¼	82¼
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3½s May, 1954	82¼	83¼	82¼
4½s Mar., 1967	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1957	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜				
4½s Mar., 1960	97	97⅜	97⅜	4½s 1924-1933		4.55	4.35	4.50
4½s Mar., 1964	97	97⅜	97⅜	4½s 1910-1923		4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s Mar., 1957	97	97⅜	97⅜	4½s 1924-1931		4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s Sept., 1960	97	97⅜	97⅜	4½s 1920-1933		4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s Ma.. 1960-30.	97	97⅜	97⅜	3½s 1940-1953		4.60	4.40	4.60
4s May, 1960	93½	92¼	92⅜	3½s 1930-1939		4.60	4.40	4.60
4s Nov., 1958	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	3½s 1913-1928		4.60	4.40	4.60
4s Nov., 1957	92¾	92¼	92⅜	3½s 1919-1931		4.70	4.50	4.70
4s Nov., 1956	92	92¼	92	3s 1940-1953		4.65	4.40	4.55
4s Nov., 1955	92	92¼	92	3s 1919-1936		4.60	4.45	4.60
4s Nov., 1958	94	95	94	3s 1926-1930		4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
822	Cities Service	478	477	475	483
1,045	Cities Service pf.	78¼	77¾	78	79
....	Cities Service deb. B 7s	....	....	106	....
....	Cities Service deb. C 7s	....	....	108	....

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16½
Adiron Elec Power pf	78	80
Am Gas & Electric	120	123
Am Gas & Electric pf	40	41
Am Light & Traction	230	235
Am Light & Trac pf	94	96
Am Power & Light	60	64
Am Power & Light pf	71	73
Am Public Utilities	5	10
Am Water Works	24	29
Am W W & Electric	5½	6½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62
Am W W & Elec partic	10	13
Carolina Power & Light	35	39
Colorado Power	20	24
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbus Elec pf	70	75
Com Power, Ry & Lt	23	26
Com. Pow., Ry & Lt pf	53	55½
Cons Power pf	78	83
Consumers Power pf	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec pf	79	83
El Paso Electric	90	95
Electric B & S pf	93	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	78
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	51
Galveston-Houston Elec	12⅝	14⅝
Galveston-Hou Elec pf	55	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	62	66
Appalach Power 1st 5s	72	74
Arkansas Gas 6s	93	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	90	95
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	80	84
Col Power 6s, '35	87	90
Comm'w Pow, Ry & Lt 5s, '43	88	90
Dallas Elec 5s, '22	100	....
East Tex Elec 6s, '32	84	86
East Tex Elec 7s, '41	95½	99½
El Paso Elec 1st 5s	87	92
Gt West Power 5s, '46	83	85
Mat Edison ref 5s, '52	91	94½
Midwest Util 6s, '35	92½	95½
Miss River Pow 1st 5s, '76	78½	....

Nor Ont Lt & Pow 5s	82	85½
Ohio Traction 5s	73	74
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	84	87
Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31	93	96
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 7s	97	99
Sou Power 5s, '43	81	85
Stand Gas & El 7s, '21	97	99
Twin C C & E 5s, '53	72	77
Un L & P 1st 5s	85½	90
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86½	90
U S Pub Serv 6s, '27	83	88
Utah Securities 6s	37	39½
Un Util cony 6s, '43	90	97

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Ahmeek	79	79	79
20	Big Heart	11	10⅝	11
80	Calu & Ariz	74¼	74¼	74½
3	Calu & Hec	425	425	425
300	Carson Hill	24½	24	24
15	Cop Range	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
5	Daly-West	8	8	8
75	Davis-Daly	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
70	Granby	68	67½	68
850	Hancock	7	7	7
135	Helvetia	5⅝	5	5⅝
85	Isle Royale	49¾	49¾	49¾
45	Isle Royale	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
200	Kerr Lake	4½	4	4½
200	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
165	Lake Copper	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
20	Mass Con	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝

Railroads

65	Bos & Alb	123½	123½	123
10	Bos Elev	66	65½	66
7	Bos & Me	33	31	32
10	Pitchb'g pf	51	51	51
20	Mass Elec pf	10	10	10

Miscellaneous.

5	Am Agr Ch	98	98
10	Amoskeag	125	125
4	AmPaper pf	8	8
10	Am Sug pf	117¾	117¾
103	Am T & T	101¾	100¾
75	Am Woolpf	108	107¾
30	Anglo-ACom	19	19
200	Century Steel	18	18
15	Cub P Cem't	14	14
90	Edison	147	147
3	Fairbanks	78	78
100	Gen Elec	166½	166⅜
310	Gray	38¼	37
100	Int Port'd	4⅝	4⅝
250	Int Products	47	45
145	Int pf pd	78	77¾
300	Island Oil	7	7
178	Libby	27¼	26½
400	Mass Gas	70	70
10	Do pf	63½	62

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 5s	87¾	87¾
2,000	K C M&B 5s	70¾	70¾
1,000	N E Tel 5s	87½	87½
5,000	Pond Crk 6s	93	92

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Radiat	300	295	295
70	Am Ship	137	137	137
2,160	Armour pf	104	103½	104
10	Booth Fish	18	18	18
1,000	Chi City Con	1¼	1	1
100	Do pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
25	Chi Pn Tool	78¼	78¼	78¼
60	Cudahy	108	108	108
5,715	Cont Motors	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
165	Dia. Match	115	115	115
425	Hupp	13¾	11⅜	13¾
120	Hart S & M	89	88½	89
25	Hartman	88	88	88
310	Ill Brick	77	75	75
370	Libby	27¼	26⅞	27
900	Lindsay Lt	13¾	13	13
41	Pub Service	85	85	85

Bonds.

$1,000	C C & C 5s	51½	51½
2,000	C C R 1st 5s	75½	75½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am H & L	38½	38½	38½
175	Am S & C	39½	39½	39½
94	Am Storesh	52¾	52¾	52¾
5	Am Gas	55	55	55
30	Com Tr with 1st paid	125	125	125
5,132	Elec Stor	103	98	103
200	Gen Asphalt	90	85	89½
435	Do pf	132	129	132
220	Lake Super	21¼	21	21
10	Ins Co N A	30	30	30

Bonds.

$3,000	A G & E 5s	86	86
3,000	L V 6s, '28	101¼	101½
1,000	Do 6s, reg	100¾	100¾
1,000	Pa gen 5s, '68	91¼	91¼

$1,000	Pa con 4½s	93½	93¾
1,000	Ph & Rdg 5s	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	Ph El 1st 5s	93¾	93¾
1,000	Rdg gen 4s	81½	81½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am W G M	124	124	124
300	Carbo H pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Con Ice	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	Ind Brew pf	10	10	10
32	Mfrs L & H	53½	53½	53½
8,950	Standard Ref	7¾	7¾	7¾
115	Ohio Fuel O	26½	26	26½
380	Ohio Fuel S	53¾	53	53
32	Ohio Gas	34¼	34	34½
60	Pitts Brew	6¾	6½	6¾

50	New Haven	41¾	30¾
18	Old Colony	62	60
9	West End	40¼	40¼
32	Do pf	49	49

86	Mex Investment	56	56
340	Mullins Body	34¾	33
920	Nat Leath	19¼	19¼
43	N E Tel	88½	88½
1,695	Parish&Bing	39¾	39
595	Punta Sugar	70	67
400	Rond Am	41¼	41¼
100	Stewart	50¾	50¾
238	Swift	127¼	128½
256	Torrington	63	67
32	United Drug	131	130
10	Do 1st pf	52¾	52¾
135	United Fruit	185	184¼
485	United Shoe	52	51¾
80	Do pf	27	26¾
75	U S Steel	104¼	103
550	Ventura	17	16⅝
335	Waldorf	19⅜	18⅜
20	WithmWicks	36	31
10	Warrenist pf	68	68

Bonds.

$16,000	Punta Su	110	106¾
1,000	Swift 5s	93	93
6,000	USSmelt 6s	103	103

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United Retail Stores was in sustained demand during the final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, resulting in a gain of 4¼ points for the session. American Woolen was advanced 4¾ and United States Industrial Alcohol 2, while Keystone Tire fell back 4 and Hide and Leather preferred 3¾. The oil issues were bought at the outset, several of these properties reaching new high levels for this year. Mexican Petroleum, at the maximum, was bid up 6¼. Royal Dutch of New York 4¼. Pan American 3⅞. California Petroleum 3½, and Sinclair Oil 1¼. Baldwin Locomotive, after advancing 1⅛, fell back about 3 points, while motive, after advancing 1⅛, fell back about 3 points, while American Locomotive moved down 1⅞ from its early high. Tobacco Products was best of its group, rising 2 points. Average losses of from 2 to 4 points were netted in the motor shares. United States Steel common finished ⅛ lower than the previous close, while Crucible was unchanged and Bethlehem Steel B ended a point better. The marine and copper properties on light trading changed but fractionally, while the rails denoted irregularity after moving within a narrow range.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Allis-Chalm.	50¾	48	44⅝
60	Am Beet Sug	88	86	88
250	Am Can	54½	54⅜	54½
570	Am Car & F.	134⅜	135	135½
130	Am Locg	11	11	11
130	Am Hide&L	36⅜	36¼	35⅛
180	Do pf	128¾	128½	128¾
510	Am Int'l	105¾	105⅜	104⅝
60	Am Linseed	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,040	Am Locomo	116⅝	115⅜	116⅜
30	Am Malt & G	56	56	56
980	Am Ship & C	39⅝	39	39⅝
370	Am Smelt&R	77¾	77	77¾
110	Am Sug Ref	103¾	103	103¾
110	Am Sug Ref pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
1,100	Am Su Tob	88	86¾	87¾
110	Am Woolen	121¼	121½	121¼
120	Anaconda	68¾	68¼	68¾
150	Asso Dry G	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,000	At G W Fer	51⅛	50¾	50¾
15,020	B'dwin Loco	130⅜	127¾	129⅝
110	Balt & Ohio	40¾	40¾	40¾
130	Beth Motors	29¾	29¾	29¾
210	Booth Fish	18¾	18¾	18¾
130	Butte & Sup	26¾	26¾	26¾
110	Cadillo Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾
640	Cal Petrol	54⅜	53	53⅜
740	Cent Leath	100⅝	99¾	99⅝
120	Ches & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55¾
110	C, M & St P	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
220	Col Fuel & I	44½	44½	44½
110	Cont Candy	12	11¾	11¾
285	Corn Prod	87¼	86¾	86¾
1,740	Crucible Stl	81.18	79¾	80⅛
2,180	Cuba C Sug	34½	33	34
120	Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾
250	Fiske Rub	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
180	Gen'l Asphalt	39¾	39¾	39¾
270	Gen Cigars	82⅝	82	82
250	Gen Motors	237	236½	237
330	Goodrich Co	83⅝	81¾	81⅝
180	Gt Nor pf	86	86	86

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Gt Nor Ore	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
225	Inspir Cop	60	60	60
1,600	Int Mer Ma	41¾	39¾	39¾
440	Int Nickel	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
130	Int'rb Cons pf	23	23	23
220	Kelly-S Tire	137¼	136¾	136¾
1,700	Key Tire	6½	6¼	6¼
310	Lack Steel	83¾	83¾	83¾
2,000	Lee Rubber	213	203¾	201¾
120	Miami Cop	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
540	Midvale Steel	53	50¾	50¾
50	Mo. Pac. T	13¾	13¾	13¾
140	N Y Dock	27¾	27¾	27¾
160	Nat Conduit	15¾	15¾	15¾
130	Nat Lead	78¾	78¾	78¾
110	N Y Dock pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
370	NY, NH & H	31¾	31¾	31¾
785	Ohio C Gas	54¾	53¾	53½
2,550	Okla Oil	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2,020	P A F & T	132⅜	130	131⅜
700	Pierce-Arrow	58¾	57¾	57¾
220	Pierce Oil	21¾	21	21⅜
110	Ry St'l Spgs	90¾	88	88
310	Reading	78¾	78	78¾
130	Rep I & S	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,060	Roy D, N Y	95⅝	94¾	94¾
980	Sinclair Oil	28¾	27¾	28¼
341	So Pacific	100¾	100¼	100¼
2,400	Studebaker	117⅞	115⅝	115⅝
140	Tenn Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾
640	Texas & Pac	25¼	25¼	25¼
340	Texas Pr Prod	100	97⅜	100
230	Trans Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
110	Union Pac	121½	121½	121⅝
240	U S Cast I P	83	83	83
280	U S Ind Al	135	133	135
2,525	U S Rel St	101⅛	97⅜	101⅛
770	U S Rubber	121¾	121¾	121¾
13,100	U S Steel	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛
150	West Un Tel	85¾	84¾	85¾
220	Westing El	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
560	Willys-Over	33¾	32¾	33¾
150	Worth Pump	85¾	85¼	85¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Acme Coal	1⅞	2	2
1,000	‡Aetna Exp	11	10⅜	10⅝
100	‡Air Reduc	58½	58½	58½
1,100	A Pack, Inc	56	54	54
1,000	‡Am Cot Oil	39	38¾	38¾
700	Br-Am T Co, coupon	22¾	22¾	22¾
300	Canopus C & T	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	‡Car L & P	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Chand M wi	97	94	94
300	‡C-W Wire	33½	33½	33½
2,500	‡C-C vt cfts	38¾	38¾	39¾
50	‡Dilbert Bon	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,500	‡Col Gra wi	47	46	46
1,500	‡Cu-Mor Ch	1	1	1
300	‡Daf-E. Inc	13	12¾	12¾
100	‡Del Lack	17	17	17
1,100	‡D H "B"	50	48¾	48¾
100	‡Dur H pf	99	99	99
500	‡Bar Coal	56	55¾	56
3,000	‡Gen Asp	90	89	90
300	‡Do pf	134	134	134
1,000	‡Gen Trac	4	3¾	4
1,200	Grant M Co	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Grape-Cla	4½	4½	4½
180	Do pf	17	17	17
2,400	‡Hey Chem	9¾	8¾	9
1,500	Hupp M Car	11¾	11¾	11¾
4,000	‡Indian Pack	56¾	56¾	56¾
1,000	‡Knick Mot	6¾	6½	6¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Anglo-A Oil	23	22	22½
10	‡Buck P L	100	100	100
20	‡Ill Pipe L	185	184	184

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Ajax Oil	10½	10¼	10¼
100000	‡Allied Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Amal Roy	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Bar O & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,100	‡Boone Oil	8	7¾	7¾
1,500	‡Bos Mex P	4½	4½	4½
12,000	‡Bos-WooO	73	68	70
200	Burk-VanCO	1½	1½	1½
1,700	‡C-AmO&G	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Cadillac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡C B T sha	49	48¾	48¾
800	‡ComwithPet	51	51	51
2,000	‡Cosden&Co	11¼	10¾	11
1,000	‡Ertel Oil	8¾	8	8¼
1,000	‡Fenn O & G	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Fed Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	‡GlenrockOil	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,000	‡Gt W Pet	18	18	18
200	‡Guf-Gl Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾
2,000	‡Gulfp O&R	26	26	26
200	‡Herc Pet, A	16½	16½	16½
1,000	‡HomeORTex	20¾	19¾	19¾
1,000	‡HomePotO	38	35	36
1,500	‡Hudson Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,100	‡IndianaMaO	10¾	10¼	10¼
100	‡Indpls Oil	98	98	98
1,000	‡InvincibleO	35	34	35
1,500	‡Isl O & T	7¾	7	7
800	‡LanceCRoy	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	LittleSiouxO	1	1	1
15,000	Livingston O	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Liv Ref pf	5¼	5	5
500	‡Merritt Oil	23¾	23½	23¾
1,500	Met Pet	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Mex-Pan Oil	18	17¾	18
7,000	‡Mid S Oil	3¼	3	3
500	‡ Do new	31	30	31
150	‡Midw Ref	175	173	175
1,700	‡Midw-TexO	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,900	‡Alaska Mines	½	½	½
1,800	‡Am Hon M Corp, w i	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100	‡Am Mines	1¼	1	1
1,700	‡Atlanta	4	4	4
1,800	‡Bich Div (a pros)	45	40	40
2,500	‡Belch Ext (a pros)	25	25	25
6,500	Big Ledge	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Booth	7	7	7
3,000	‡Bost & Mon	84	80	80
1,500	‡Caledonia	43	42	42
300	Cash Cap Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	‡Candel Silv	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡Carrie Silv	15	14	15
2,000	Cashboy	6	6	6
500	Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	Cress Con G	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝
800	‡Divide Ext	2	1¾	1¾
1,000	El Sal Silver	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
30,000	‡Emerald Cr M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Forty-nineM	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,200	‡Gadsden Cp	4¼	4	4¼
2,500	‡Golden Gate	3	2¾	2¾
12,000	‡Gold Z Div	54	49	50
5,000	‡Goldf Cons	16	16	16
2,500	‡Goldf Dev	16	14	16
4,500	‡Gr Pac Cap	85	83	85
1,000	‡Kit Bend Con	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,800	‡Ham M & S	⅞	⅞	⅞

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	‡Mad T & R	57⅛	56	56
22,000	Mar of Am	7	6¾	7
200	‡Mar P Cp	28	27¾	27¾
600	‡Max Mot	61¾	60	61¾
3,000	‡Nat M Bos	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	N Y Bmp	58	58	58
800	N Am P & P	5⅝	5	5⅝
5,000	Otis Steel	28½	27	28
1,000	Ovm 7% Co	21	20¾	21
300	‡Par Bing	33½	33¼	33½
500	‡Per T & R	1⅞	1	1
1,800	‡Pneu Tire	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Rep Rub	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡Rock R'M	11⅜	10¾	11⅛
1,000	‡Roof & Van	41¾	40¾	41
3,000	‡Rub Ind	35	34¾	35
2,500	‡S Co of Am	13¾	12½	12½
8,000	‡Tob P Exp	37½	36	37
100	‡Union Car	80	79¾	80
800	United E S	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	‡U S L & H	32	30	32
5,000	‡U S L & H	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Do pf	4	3¾	4
1,000	Un B Bisc	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000	‡Un R S C	24	24	24
5,000	U S S Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,000	‡VBCs ofAm	41¾	40¾	40¾
600	‡War Bros	72	70	70
1,500	‡Wat Cos	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	‡Weber & H	21	21	21

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	23	23¼	Prairie Oil & Gas	295	295
Atlantic Refining	1375	1400	Prairie Pipe Line	290	295
Do pf, new issue	107	110	Solar Refining Co	355	355
Do rts, new issue	30	35	Southern Pipe Line	164	165
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	South Penn Oil	320	325
Chesebrough Mfg Cons	300	320	S W Penn P L	100	*103
Continental Oil	560	580	Stand Oil of Cal	290	295
Crescent Pipe Line	35	37	Stand Oil of Ind	715	725
Cumberland P L	170	180	Stand Oil of Kan	370	375
Eureka Pipe Line	165	170	Stand Oil of Neb	525	550
Galena-Signal Oil	95	98	Stand Oil of N J	670	680
Do pf, new	103	106	Do pf, new issue	109¾	110
Do pf, old	108	115	Do pf, new issue	9½	9¾
Illinois Pipe Line	183	188	Stand Oil of N Y	386	400
Indiana Pipe Line	100	109	Stand Oil of Ohio	530	530
Int Pet Co, Ltd	30	31	Swan & Finch	90	100
National Transit	27¾	28¼	Union Tank Car	86	87
New York Transit	182	187	Vacuum Oil	443	447
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	Washington Oil	40	45
Ohio Oil Co	375	380	*Ex dividend.		
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	72	75			

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
Am Cigar	115	120	Am Snuff	160	165
Do pf	90	94	Do pf	95	100
Conley Foil	205	215	Am&A Forbes	475	525
Geo W Helme Co	165	175	Do pf	150	165
Do pf	104	109	Do pf	112	116
J S Young	125	135	R J Reynolds	475	525
Do pf	98	105	Do pf	150	165
Am&A Forbes pf	95	100	Weyman-Bruton	172	175
			Do pf	105	110

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.

CRITICISES MAYER FOR TROLLEY ORDER

Commissioner Hirshfield Assails Judge for Discontinuing Four Street Car Lines.

OPPOSES RECEIVER LAW

Would Limit Corporations to Courts in Their District in Making Applications.

In a statement given out yesterday, David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts and a member of the Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan Vigilance Organization which is seeking to have Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon impeached, severely criticised the action of Federal Judge Mayer ordering the discontinuance of the four storage battery lines.

"It seems a rather peculiar coincidence," says the statement, "that the application to discontinue the service of four car lines which traverse the most congested sections in the city came so shortly after Judge Mayer had issued a statement based on an alleged report by Stone & Webster showing loss of money in the operation of the various lines in Manhattan."

Mr. Hirshfield says that he had tried to find out who Stone & Webster are, and that the best information he could obtain was that they are efficiency experts, adding "whatever that may be." They had been retained, Mr. Hirshfield says, to examine the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for Colonel Murphy, Chairman of the Interborough-Metropolitan Four and Five per Cent. Collateral Trust Bondholders' Protective Committee. For this work, he says, they rendered a bill to the Interborough for $75,000, and only two months ago received $50,000 on account with the approval of James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the company, and W. L. Pepperman, assistant to President Shonts. Then Mr. Hirshfield's statement reads:

"Of course, as a lawyer, I naturally believe in the law and entertain the proper and due respect for those called upon to administer it. I believe in a free and untrammeled judiciary and have always opposed recall for Judges. I am afraid, however, that the things which happened in recent years almost drive me into the ranks of the opponents to the election of Judges for long terms, and particularly against life tenure, now enjoyed by United States Judges.

"What strikes me as most peculiar is why the Brooklyn traction companies came from the United States Eastern Court District of New York to the United States Southern Court District of New York to apply for the appointment of their receiver, and why such application was not made to either Judge Chatfield or Judge Garvin, the United States Judges of the Eastern District, sitting in Brooklyn, instead of to Judge Mayer of the Southern District of New York, the same Judge to whom application for a receiver was made by the Manhattan traction companies.

Mr. Hirshfield went on to say that he opposes the law which permits public service corporations to go into courts of their own choosing. He declared that in this way they might have friendly receivers appointed.

Oil Co. Buys Currie Homestead.

The Tide Water Oil Company, which has a large plant at Bayonne, has purchased the old Currie homestead in the Greenville district of Jersey City, close to Bayonne, and will erect a number of tanks on the property. The Currie homestead, which was erected about 1822 and has been the home of the family since, will be torn down. The property has a large frontage on New York Bay.

WANTS COMMISSION FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Commissioner Day Suggests Central Body to Regulate Sale and Distribution.

UPHOLDS DR. PORTER'S FEES

Also Favors Council of Farms and Markets Under Single-Headed Commission.

Dr. Jonathan Day, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, told George Gordon Battle at the inquiry into the State Food and Market Department at the City Hall yesterday that he favored a continuation of the Council of Farms and Markets, but under a single-headed commission to be chosen by and responsible to the council. He believed it would be better to have the members of the council chosen by the Legislature than by the Governor, adding that such a method would assure representation of all sections and a minimum of politics.

Dr. Day advocated a system of wholesale receiving and distributing market terminals for this city with provisions for a terminal in each borough. Such a program, he said, would necessitate a large sum of money, but he believed the cost could be divided between the State and the city. The Commissioner said that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and many producers and retailers favored it. Opposition came from a small group of commission men and real estate interests which might be affected.

Dr. Day said the best solution of the milk problem, in his opinion, would be the appointment of a Milk Commission, so as to regulate the sale and distribution of dairy products. At present, he remarked, the distributers were charging 150 per cent. more than they paid for the milk. He suggested that groups of consumers could arrange with up-State producers for a supply of milk, distributing it to each other themselves.

"You probably know none of the occupants of the house in which you yourself live," said John B. Coleman, who examined the witness. "How would the consumers go about to organize?"

"I did not know any one in my apartment house until the Community Councils got busy a few months ago. That organization suggests a means by which this might be accomplished," Dr. Day said. The branch of the Community Councils in my district has already produced the price of food to the consumer."

Tells of Saving Plan.

Asked how this was done, Dr. Day said that the members hired a truck and sent it each morning to the markets where farm products were purchased direct from the farmer. The food was distributed to the members of the council with an average saving of 40 per cent.

Mr. Coleman asked the witness if the latter thought it was right for Dr. Porter to receive $10 a day from the Dairymen's League while filling the office of State Commissioner of Foods and Markets.

"It was a tactical blunder, though there was nothing corrupt about it," Dr. Day said. "Dr. Porter was connected with the Dairymen's League when he was appointed Commissioner."

Datus Clark, attorney for Peru, N. Y., another witness, said that he favored the continuation of the Council on Farms and Markets, of which he is a member, because it tended to stabilize the industry. He was not in favor of granting power to the council to fix the price of milk, but said it could "set the spread" between the distributers and consumers, thus helping to keep the price down.

The witness said that at first he was opposed to the Donnelly act on the principle that the farmer should not be favored as a class more than others, but he later changed his mind because conditions were such that the farmer was not getting a square deal.

Mr. Coleman referred to the Dairymen's League securing an option on 250 plants of the Borden company, and asked the witness what he thought about it. Mr. Clark said he believed such an arrangement might exist, but as a great advantage to the consumer.

"A great deal more of liquid milk is brought to New York than is used as liquid milk," he said. "If the Dairymen's League had the handling of the surplus the balance could be worked up in the country, thereby reducing the amount to be handled in transportation and eliminating some of the cost."

Mr. Clark asserted that the Dairymen's League had taken in the unfinished cottons were all downward, due to selling pressure from second hands. The burlap demand fell off considerably as the result of the withdrawal of Latin-American buyers from this market, and prices suffered to some extent, especially on the heavier cloths. Exchange difficulties at Calcutta have finally brought about a situation in which goods can be bought there more cheaply than the prices asked for spots in this market. Price quick some time the reverse had been the case.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30—" Seeds by the Wayside." 12:00—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. 7:45—Special Song Service with Precentor. 8:00—" The Last Judgment."

Ninth in series on the BOOK OF REVELATION."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" The Lasting Quality of Good Works." 8—" Blessings Turned to Curses."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Opens Sunday Morning, Sept. 21. Dr. Woelfkin Preaching.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by JOHN M. DEAN, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. REV. GEO. CALEB MOOR, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—" THE PRE-EMINENT CHRIST." 8 P. M.—" THE CAPTIVATED CHRIST." EATON CLASS FOR MEN, 10 A. M.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. Mr. Randall has returned from his vacation and will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Fifth Church—Mecca Temple, 55 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St., 11 A. M. only. Eighth Church—52 E. 76th St. Ninth Church—1,054 East 27th St. Tenth Church—154 West 57th St. Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 66TH STREET. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Interdenominational

NEW YORK CITY TABERNACLE, 40th St. and 8th Av., G. H. Munardi, Supt. BIBLE AND EVANGELISTIC CONFERENCE. REV. R. E. NEIL WM. EVANS, D. D., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14 to 28. Sundays, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Weekdays except Saturdays 3 P.M., 7:45 P.M. ALL SEATS FREE.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 140th, near Amsterdam Av. 10 A. M.—" John 1, Lyketra, 11 and 8. 11 A. M.—" The Demands of Worship." 8 P. M.—" Christ and His Church."

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Broadway, Corner 104th St. 11 and 8—Rev. William Allan of Boston. Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Dr. Charles J. Smith will preach at 11 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. AUGUSTUS STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Morning service at 11.

St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue, 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE CHURCH, West 104th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam. The Minister, FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, will preach at 11. "GIPSY SMITH WILL PREACH."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11:00—" Our Natural Defenses." 8:00—" Christianized Kingship."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. and 7th Av. REV. JOS. W. CHASEY, B. D., MINISTER. 11:00—" The House of Many Mansions." 8—PERSHING—The Man of Destiny.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 10 A. M.—Bible School. Mr. Ed. Ritter, Supt. 11 A. M.—DR. ALLAN MACROSSIE.

ST. JAMES, 126th St. and Madison Av. REV. G. C. MARSHALL, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching Services at 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. REV. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, MINISTER. 11 A. M.—" The By-Stander." 8 P. M.—" Among Thieves."

10:15—Men's Forum. Subject: " Where Are You Going to Live." Strangers in the city specially invited.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 153d St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. ARTHUR JAMIESON.

WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., West of Square.—Rev. J. SUMNER STONE, at 11. Summer Visitors Welcome.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Owing to unavoidable delays in repairs and improvements of church building, services deferred for a Sunday or two. Further notice next week.

New Thought

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING no longer a problem. THEODORE F. NORTHROP, the wonder of the 20th Century, OPENS A SPECIAL CLASS OF 600, Hotel McAlpin, (Grand Ball Room,) Oct. 5. A course of eight lessons, two each week. Sunday morning, 11:15. Thursday evening, 8:15.

" HOW TO DEMONSTRATE IN FINANCE." Tickets secured of T. M. Sawards, 168 West 58th St., or at Hotel McAlpin, Sunday mornings. Church of Silent Demand. CLASS LIMITED TO 600. At the close of the class Mr. Northrup will give each member special treatment for success. Terms: No Charge. Freewill offering. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.: Dr. B. F. Austin, editor of "REASON" Magazine. Every afternoon at 3. Classes. Every evening at 8:15, Lecture by Dr. AUSTIN. Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Rosalie M. Beatty.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Theodore F. Northrup, Leader,) Hotel McAlpin, (Colonial Hall.) 11:15, Mrs. George Hadley will speak. Subject, " The Right Use of God's Gifts." Everybody welcome. Solo, Mrs. T. M. Sewards.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, Banquet Hall, Park Avenue Hotel. Monday, Sunday at 11. Speaker MRS. JENNIE H. CROFT. Subject: " THE LIFE ETERNAL."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 37th St. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene. ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D., will preach at 11. Noonday services daily, (except Sat.,) 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. James Reid Peck, D.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. F. W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., will preach at both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 11 A. M., Rev. Charles Whitney Hikey, Pastor of Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill., will preach in the University Place Church, corner 10th St. and at the Lawn Service, 5th Av. and 11th St., at 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. George Johnson, Ph. D., will preach.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches at 11 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK CHURCH, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. 11 A. M.—The Baptism of Vicarious Suffering." 8 P. M.—" Three Onlys."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Ave. and 85th Street. Rev. WARREN DANIEL HALL, 11 A. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. DR. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, Preaches at 11 and 8. At 4 P. M., a Gaelic Service. Rev. D. MacDougall.

WEST END, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8, Dr. Charles L. Goodell preaches.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 165th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

SPECIAL CONVENTION. A Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Wednesday, September 17th, 1919, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the Church in this Diocese and of transacting such other business germane thereto as may be properly transacted by the Convention. CHAS. K. GILBERT, Secretary.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth. Opening Series of Special Diocesan Conventions on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Weekday Services Daily at 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS, West End Av. and 81st.— Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Services, 8 and 11 o'clock.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. 11, Rev. James Bishop Thomas, D. D., " The Issue."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV., 21ST ST. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Services, 11 and 8 (Full Choir.) Sermons by the Rector.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon (Dr. Lubeck) ..11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. Charles G. Baird)... 8 P. M. Services 12:30 Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Fri.

HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St. Rev. Lucius A. Dix Edelblute, Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Rev. W. FRANK ALLEN, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) Holy Communion Wednesday, 10 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Italian Service; 11, Morning Service and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Services during September in Chapel. 8:30 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Charles B. Ackley.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. ALL SEATS ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES, 8, 11 and 8. Morning Service 11 o'clock. Please note the change in hour of morning service from 10 O'CLOCK TO 11 O'CLOCK.

ST. IGNATIUS, West 82d Av. and 87th St. Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector. Masses 7, 8, 11.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st Street, Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M. (RECTOR;) 8 P. M. (Rev. DAVID BOWEN.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector. 8, 11.—The Rector Preaches.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector, Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Vespers, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR. COMMUNIONS—7 and 8 o'clock A. M. 10:30 A. M.—SERMON AND WOODWARD'S MASS. 4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Ph. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M. (Rector.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK. THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 24 Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. N. P. DAILEY will preach, 11 A. M., " The Abundant Life." 8 P. M., " Moses and Samson—A Contrast."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 58th St. Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod, D. D., Minister. Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., " What to Do Next." 8 P. M., " The Primacy of the Moral Values."

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. BEVING D. BRUCE, D. D., Minister. Rev. C. WILLARD CROSS will preach at 11 A. M. All Seats Free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 o'clock.

Society of Friends

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Ischermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, 155 East 58th St., Near 3d Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker. Good Mediums. All Welcome. LEARN THAT SPIRITS CAN COMMUNICATE! Special Notice. John Slater, World's Greatest Test Medium! Waldorf-Astoria, October 11th, 8 P. M.

The Church of Divine Inspiration of America, (The Mother Church of Spiritualism of the World,) Theological Hall, 226 West 58th St., near Broadway. Services: Sundays, 8 P. M.; Tuesdays, (Psychic Study Class,) 8 P. M.; Fridays, (Auxiliary,) 2:30 P. M. Messages by mediums at all services. Speaker Sunday night, Dr. Teasdale Randolph.

Theosophy

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 65th St., Central Lodge T. S. Sunday, Sept. 14, 8:15 P. M. Mr. R. L. Stewart, " Vitality and Consciousness." Mrs. Maude Lambart-Taylor resumes her classes Wednesday, Sept. 17, 8:15, " The Secret Doctrine." Friday, Sept. 19, 8:15, " Esoteric Christianity." Public cordially invited.

AT 2,228 BROADWAY, N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1897. International President, Mrs. Annie Besant. Every Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Lectures. Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

Unitarian

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y. Park Av. & 34th St. Church of the Messiah, (1889-1919.) OWING TO FIRE, SERVICES OMITTED ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

UNITARIAN PREACHING, Church of The Saviour, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.—Rev. John H. Lathrop. Pierrepont St. & Monroe Pl. Four minutes Borough Hall subway.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. FRANK CRANE. Men Only. Special Music. West Side Y. M. C. A. 4 P. M. 318 W. 57th.

Other Services

THE CLOSING MESSAGE OF THE GOSPEL. A Bible address, dealing with the Special Message which will announce the Kingdom of God, by Carlyle B. Haynes, in the Big Tent at 96th St. and Broadway, Sunday night, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock. This will be the great farewell meeting of the SUMMER BIBLE INSTITUTE which Mr. Haynes has conducted in the tent for nine weeks. Do not miss it.

LABOR TEMPLE, Fourteenth St. and Second Ave. Sunday, 5 P. M. Lecture by Dr. WILL DURANT, Ph. D., on " The Economic Origins of Modern Civilization."

Dr. A. A. LINDSAY, Psychologist. " THOUGHT TRANSFER." Hotel Ansonia, Sunday, 3:15. Practical Psychology, Tuesday, 8:15. Seats free.

BROOKLYN

Baptist

WASHINGTON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Gates and Washington Avs. Rev. ROBERT McCAUL, Pastor, will preach 10:47 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. " The Young Man's Church."

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford St. Dr. CHARLES G. ACHERTON will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 159th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. MacKay.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Declines in Those of Foodstuffs Were Again a Feature.

At no other time since the Administration's fight against the high cost of living began have wholesale commodities prices, as reflected in Dun's list, made a better showing than they did this week. The number of declines in the general list exceeded the advances by slightly more than two to one, while in the foodstuffs the former outnumbered the latter by nearly three to one. A feature of these changes was the general weakness in provisions. The list as a whole showed 52 changes, of which 35 were declines, compared with 27 declines in 50 revisions last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This week.	Last week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$4.00	$3.00	$1.50
Beans, mar., c., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	11.75
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.57½	.54½	.52½
Butter, N. D., 61 to 1., lb.	.44	.41	.41
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cheese, w.m. spl., lb.	.31	.31	.27
Codfish, Gd.fks., 100 lbs.	13.00	13.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	1.17½	1.18½	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	1.26½	1.27½	.12½
Eggs, nearby, fancy, doz.	.73	.72	.64
Eggs, West., extra, doz.	.67	.67	.54
Flour, patents, 196 lbs.	11.35	11.35	10.90
Onions, bag	2.00	2.00	1.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	6.75	6.75	11.50
Potatoes, bbl.	5.00	5.00	4.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.14½	.14½	.10
Sugar, fine gran., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	5.00
Tea, Formoses, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.31
Tea, Japan, med., lb.	.30	.30	.36
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.29½	.30	.29½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	8.75	9.50	10.25
Hams, Sig., in tes., lb.	.37	.37	.30
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	16.50	16.50	20.15
Lard, Mid. West, 100 lbs.	26.25	27.00	27.30
Pork, mess, bbl.	48.00	50.00	45.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25	10.25
Barley, malting, bu.	1.40	1.37	1.15
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	1.69	1.81½	1.73½
Hay, prime Tim., 100 lbs.	1.70	1.85	1.70
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.80½	.82	.80½
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.55½	1.47½	1.72
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.34½	*2.36½
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.22	.22	.33
Copper, electro., lb.	.23½	.23½	*.26
Iron pig, No. 2X, ton.	30.60	30.60	34.40
Lead, lb.	.06.9	.06.8	.06
Spelter, lb.	.07.6	.07.8	.09.4
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	38.50	38.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.56½	.55½	.77
Brown sheet pg. std., yd.	.24	.23	.30½
Cloths, pr., 54x60, yd.	.14½	.15½	.16½
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.42	.52	.30
Hides, cows, hvy., lb.	.45	.51	.28
Leath., h'lock sole, lb.	.60	.60	....
Leath., un. bks., t.-r., lb.	1.00	1.00	.73
Leather, up-riv., fine, lb.	.54½	.54½	.46
Silk, China, st.fil.1st, lb.	10.53	10.45	7.53
Silk, Japan, fil. No. 1, Shanhu, lb.	9.30	9.15	....

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

In the foodstuffs list eleven of the fifteen changes indicated were declines. Spring patent flour fell off again, this time 10 cents a barrel, for a total decline of $1 a barrel in the last three weeks. Winter straights were again unchanged. Ham was lower here, while at Chicago the only provisions item to show an advance was live sheep. Live hogs and beef were lower, and this was true also of mess pork, short ribs, and Middle Western lard.

The local dairy products showed less fluctuation than for some time. The wholesale butter was slightly weaker in price, the best cheese was unchanged, and the best eggs—nearby fancies—advanced 1 cent a dozen. The undergrades were unchanged all the way through this part of the list. The best eggs are now 9 cents a dozen higher than last year at this time.

A drop of 25 cents a barrel in new potatoes, which are still well above the corresponding 1918 mark, was the only change listed in the vegetables. The fresh fruits showed higher prices for both common and fancy apples, but the dried fruits were generally steady. Teas continued unchanged, and the spices established a new record by going two successive weeks without a revision. The Brazilian coffees, however, continued their decline, although the prices quoted on them were largely nominal.

The grains like showed further price weakness in corn and prime timothy hay, but higher prices were quoted on oats, rye, and malting barley. The leathers again showed no revisions either way, but in the hide list advances in No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buffs contrasted with declines in No. 1 native packers, No. 1 Texas, Colorados, heavy native cows, and branded cows. In spite of the probability of a strike of the steel workers, none of the major items in the metals list showed added price strength. On the other hand, tank plates were lower at Pittsburgh. Furnace coke, for prompt shipment, also declined, as did pepper. The advances were shown by ordinary antimony, lead, and tin.

Changes were fewer in the combined drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils than has been the case for some time. Only one of the seven revisions shown was an advance, this being in acetanilid, C. P., in barrels. About the only feature was another break in linseed oil, which, nominally, dropped 7 cents a gallon. Lower prices for resin and turpentine were the week's contribution of the naval stores. In both the declines were a bit sharp. Both Japanese and Chinese raw silks closed the week firmer. Tallow declined.

The features of the week in the textiles were confined principally to cottons and to burlaps. Naming of Spring prices on ginghams and other colored cottons was of interest, these figures averaging only a little above the net maximum wartime limits. The reasons in the unfinished cottons were all downward, due to selling pressure from second hands. The burlap demand fell off considerably as the result of the withdrawal of Latin-American buyers from this market, and prices suffered to some extent, especially on the heavier cloths. Exchange difficulties at Calcutta have finally brought about a situation in which goods can be bought there more cheaply than the prices asked for spots in this market. Price quick some time the reverse had been the case.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MONTIRAY FOOD COMPANY, restaurant, at 216 West Forty-second Street, with principal office at Liberty, N. Y., has assigned to Samuel H. Hofstadter.

SHERWIN LEATHER WORKS, INC., at 30 East Ninth Street, has assigned to Albert Parker. The company was incorporated in 1918 and Jacob Handler is its President.

MAXIM CORP., exporter of merchandise, at 120 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,396,912, represented by taxes and debts due the United States $4,121; taxes due States, &c., $1,486; secured claims, $373,707; unsecured claims, $816,683; wages unknown and assets of $15,524, consisting of stock, $10,000; office furniture and fixtures, $2,200; other personal property, $3,000; deposits of money, $150. Other assets are given as unknown. Among the largest creditors who are secured are: American Exchange National Bank, $52,000; Garfield National Bank, $19,750; Royal Danish Government, $145,854. Among large unsecured creditors are E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., $82,000; Everly M. Davis, $76,409; Durkin Estate, $76,409; J. W. O'Bannon, $51,088, and Engineering and Trading Corporation, disputed claim for $170,547.

Discharges.

Judge Mack has granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Val J. O'Farrell, private detective, liabilities, $19,277. Solomon Kirp, dairy products, 1,840 Park Av., and branch stores, liabilities $32,584; Bernard Masconi, salesman, 543 West 146th St., liabilities $16,000; David Stoll, "The New Standard Dress Co.," 6 and 8 West 22d St.; David Hurwitz, salesman, 119 Henry St., and Abe Flum, 247 West 19th St.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and Over.)

Aluminum Novelty Co.—Siegel Spill Mfg. Co. $236.75
Brooks, Byron—New Weston Co., Inc. 704.83
Brown, Alfred G.—E. L. Ogden. 180.90
Belmont, Geo. H.—Nat. Radiator Co. 1,252.61
Clark, Rose.—Wm. Myers. 289.92
Calcasella, Benone and Thomas Casease—Peonic, &c. 1,000.00
Conroy, Winifred N. and Mildred—C. Maspero. 430.91
Dibble, Merritt Z.—First Nail. Bank of Everett 415.55
Duross, Kathleen—Eagle Savings & Loan Co. 580.65
Dawson, Chas. A., Geo. Montgomery, Duncan A. Dobie, Edw. W. Swentzel and Frank G. Bowdish—G. S. Phillips 1,168.53
Ellwood, Edna C.—H. H. Blum. 141.46
Export Trading Corp.—J. E. Finey. 580.53
Everton, Nellie L. and Virginia H. Pendleton—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 140.36
Ellison, Wm. S., exr., & c.—N. Y. Savings Bank 5,457.92
Fuss, Humboldt—L. J. Davis. 1,985.72
Finkelstein, Benjamin N.—Equitable Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Gillespie, Henry L.—D. L. McCarthy. 1,730.30
Heller, Julius S.—E. Fuhrberg. 238.30
Hillis, Edward—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Sale. 208.60
Heith, Michael G. and Joseph H.—I. W. Goldberg 450.00
Israel, William, (N. Y. Jobbing House.)—Rusch & Co. 1,592.22
Jacobson, Rosa—I. Abrams et al. 4,709.33
Jacobs, David, and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c. 500.00
Krakman, Abraham—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 278.19
Knowles, Horace G. and Mary J.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 690.20
Kapilsky, Hyman—M. Fink. 2,430.17
Lowry, Mina C.—Talyo Trading Co. 148.47
Loubet, Francis P.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 294.93
Minker, Samuel—Robert Gordon & Son. 368.20
Moxahiades, Socrates—Cordiano Bros. 2,304.56
Malkoon, Adele—J. E. Bates, et al. 304.09
Mayer, John—C. Max. 485.20
Mayer, Catharine L.—L. G. Schmid. 396.78
Rogers, Howard—Nat Lewis, Inc. 288.70
Rose, Samuel—Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co. 113.79
Rosenstein, Saul—Rhode Island Cotton Yarn Co. 737.20
Schwartzbach, Solomon, and Joseph Schwartz—N. Friedman. 196.96
Shutre, Nathan and Louis—People, &c. 300.00
Turkis, Sam—N. Zuzuzuli. 102.86
Tansky & Smith

TROOPS RULE SEOUL AFTER BOMB ATTACK

City in State of Siege Following Attempt to Kill Baron Saito.

EVIDENCES OF CONSPIRACY

Witness of Explosion Tells How Mr. and Mrs. Harrison of Chicago Were Injured.

TOKIO, Sept. 10, (Associated Press.)—Since the attempt to assassinate Baron Saito, Governor-General of Korea, at Seoul on Sept. 2, every part of that city has been occupied by Japanese troops and the place is virtually in a state of siege. The bomb thrower is still at large, although a number of persons suspected of being implicated in the plot are under arrest. The bomb thrown at Baron Saito exploded with terrific violence and an inspection of the fragments has shown that the missile was scientifically constructed. It is the opinion of the police the bomb was not made in Korea but was brought into the country probably from Manchuria.

The Japanese press takes the view that the bomb outrage was to have been expected and was almost a logical development. It expresses the opinion that the appointment of a naval officer as Governor of Korea was probably inopportune and the result of poor judgment, as it served only to inflame the Koreans, who had hoped that a civilian would be named. Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, or National Party, takes a similar view. He said that a civilian might have calmed the Koreans, who regard Baron Saito as a man of the sword, like their former rulers.

The bomb incident, which profoundly shocked Japan and caused the immediate dispatch of solicitous telegrams by the Emperor and Empress and Premier Hara to Baron Saito, is the more regretted as it occurred at a moment when extensive reforms were being started. Friends of Baron Saito declare, however, that he is not likely to allow the crime to affect the carrying out of the new policies.

There is no doubt that the conspiracy was a well-organized one, and the conspirators are declared to have tried unsuccessfully to reach Baron Saito at the Korean port of Fusan. There was some trouble at the pier, it appears, and the journey toward Seoul was delayed and the troops were taken on the special train on that account. The newspapers allege that the conspirators were connected with the Shanghai Korean Republican organization. They claim that this organization has two American advisors, one French advisor, and one Indian advisor.

A Seoul dispatch, dated the day after the attack, says that Baron Saito, undisturbed by the incident, summoned the Councilors and explained the keynote of his policy as Governor General. It would be the abolishment of discrimination and no interference with freedom of speech or with the publication of news and opinion, so long as the public was not thereby endangered. Answering visitors who congratulated him on his escape, he said he was ready to sacrifice his life, if need be, in the cause for which he came to Korea.

The number injured by the explosion, official advices state, was twenty-nine.

The Seoul advices, giving details of the explosion, say that while a group of suspected and wounded Koreans were being taken to the Severance Hospital a crowd of Koreans unsuccessfully tried to carry off the members of the group.

Representative Makyama of Tokio, who was on the scene and saw the effect of the bomb, called upon William Harrison, brother of Carter Harrison, the former Mayor of Chicago, and his wife, who were slightly wounded, described the occurrence as follows:

"Mrs. Harrison was standing beside Mr. Hidakuma of the Police (General of Administration in Korea) and his wife when the explosion came. Mr. Harrison fell toward me, seizing me by the shoulder. Apparently he was slightly hurt. Mr. Murata fell, the blood flowing from a wound in the abdomen, and other officials were mutilated about the legs. The miraculous escape of the Hidakumas and myself was only surpassed by that of Attorney Asakura, whose silk hat was cut off above the rim as with a knife.

"After rolling toward Baron Saito the bomb remained thirty seconds before exploding. A large stone in the path deflected the fragments backward, and probably saved the Baron's life."

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

PART I—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Matter of Norrie—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Fox-Mulligan—Hon. David L. Weil.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

As an investment, Max Lowenthal and R. A. Low purchased from Susan H. Minturn the thirteen-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, held at $850,000.

The structure, which occupies a plot 75 by 80 feet, contains but one apartment of fourteen rooms and five baths on a floor, and is regarded as one of the highest types of modern apartment houses. The present gross rental approximates $100,000 per annum. This is the fourth large investment purchase made by Low & Loewenthal through N. A. Berwin & Co., the others being the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street; 40 East Sixty-second Street, and 38 and 40 East Thirtieth Street. Douglas L. Elliman represented the seller of the Park Avenue property.

$350,000 Plot Sold by New York Life Insurance Company.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company sold to an investing client of Henry Brady 83 to 91 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Henry Heide candy manufacturing building, and extending through to 100 to 106 Charlton Street, between Greenwich and Hudson Streets. The property consists of a nine and a seven story warehouse and seven four-story buildings, on a plot 100 by 200.

It is understood that the property, which was held at about $250,000, was purchased for immediate improvement, but Mr. Brady refused all information regarding the buyer or his plans.

Investor Buys $350,000 Loft.

S. Morrill Banner, operator, resold to Morris F. Altman, for investment, the eleven-story loft building occupying a plot 54 by 103 feet, at 57 and 59 East Eleventh Street. The property was held at $250,000, renting for about $38,000 annually, and was purchased for all cash above the first mortgage of $100,000, held by the United States Trust Company, from whom Mr. Banner purchased the property a year ago. William S. Sussman negotiated the sale.

Loft Projects for Canal and Washington Streets.

Samuel Weil has purchased the three-story building, on a lot 19.4 by 80.8, at 508 Canal Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, from the Matthew Thompson estate. Mr. Weil owns the adjoining property at 502 to 506, and intends to improve the site with a fireproof structure. He also bought from Elizabeth B. Howell of Spokane, Wash., 437 Washington Street, northeast corner of Vestry Street, a three-story building, on a plot 30.1 by 59.11 feet, containing about 5,000 square feet, which will be improved with a nine-story fireproof building.

$225,000 Lease on Forty-first Street.

The Brett & Goode Company with Cross & Brown Company leased for the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company 120 and 122 West Forty-first Street, a five-story and basement fireproof building, to a well-known importer of toilet articles for a term of fifteen years, involving an aggregate rental of $225,000. The building was erected about six years ago by the Wurlitzer Company and leased to them for twenty-one years. The Wurlitzer Company will vacate the premises upon the completion of its new building at 116-122 West Forty-second Street.

Apartment House Deals.

Irving Chanin and Ely Maran sold to a client of Max Miller a five-story apartment, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 510 West 147th Street, renting for $9,000 and held at $65,000.

Frederick Brown bought from the estate of George A. Feld two five-story apartments, on a plot 43 by 100 feet, at 432 to 438 West 213th Street, held at $25,000 and renting for about $17,000.

The Knap & Wason Company sold for George W. Horton the northeast corner of 135th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story apartment and four stores, on a plot 56 by 100 feet, renting for $15,000 and held at $120,000. Irving Leiter was the broker in both deals.

George Jackson sold for a client the seven-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 516 and 518 West 151st Street, midway between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. The buyer, the Apartment Equities Corporation, will hold the property for investment.

J. Anthony Minott sold for Sigmund Orbach the five-story flat at 167 East 103d Street, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, to F. D'Onofrio, Inc., for investment.

The Stanten Improvement Corporation bought an apartment, on a plot 75 by 90 feet, at 520 and 522 West 122d Street, held at $150,000 and renting for $20,000.

James J. Connors sold for Max Klein to Nelson Hooper a five-story apartment, on a plot 37 by 100 feet, at 3,498 Park Avenue, held at $55,000.

Dwelling Sales.

Cross & Brown in conjunction with Malcan E. Smith and Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., sold to Jasper A. Campbell the dwelling at 17 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Shaw & Co. sold for Isaac A. Shepard to Mrs. Annie Herzfeld a four-story dwelling, on a plot 45 by 60 by 100.11 feet, at 117 West 111th Street.

Moore & Wyckoff sold for Anna M. Warren to James S. Wright the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, at 326 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Anthony H. Austin sold for Adolph Globbe to Ginseppina Mandile the four-story stucco dwelling at 417 East 123d Street.

Kohoe & Canero sold for Louisa Caggano a dwelling, on a plot 19.9 by 100 feet, at 326 East 119th Street.

The Manhattan and Bronx Company sold to John A. Haliaway the three-family dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, at 327 East 124th Street.

John Lloyd Thomas sold the three-story dwelling at 211 West 137th Street, on a lot 18 by 99.11, to Rose Batson, the present tenant.

Porter & Co. sold for Rachel Woolf (to Catherine McCormack) the three-story and basement dwelling at 230 West 128th Street.

Bowery Transaction.

Jacob Finkelstein sold for the Bryce estate the premises at 327 Bowery to B. Schwartz, woolen dealer, who bought for occupancy.

East Seventy-sixth Street Tenement Deal.

Ernest W. Adler sold for Max Rothaids to Giuseppe Cincotto a four-story and basement tenement on a lot 25 by 102.2 feet, at 451 East Seventy-sixth Street.

The Bronx Market.

Samuel Fox sold for Leopold Barth and Gustav Rheinauer to the Roth & Bass Realty Company, Inc., the five-story tenement on the southeast corner of Jackson Avenue and East 161st Street on a lot 25 by 100 feet. Otterbourg, Steidler & Houston represented the sellers.

Angelo L. Frumento sold the four-story buildings on a plot 72 by 100 feet at 2,201 and 2,203 Belmont Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Mary J. Higgins 1,622 Taylor Avenue, 325 feet south of Van Nest Avenue, a three-family house on lot 25 by 100 feet.

Leitner, Brener & Starr have sold to the W. B. C. Realty Company (Philip Wattenberg, President) for the Bedford Holding Corporation a plot of 220 feet on the east side of Whitlock Avenue, between Faile Street and Hunt's Point Avenue. The buyer will erect a garage and a one-story "taxpayer" over the property. Also for Louis F. Cerlian to William S. Johnston a dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet at 661 Manida Street, and to Charles F. Archer for Noel B. Fox a dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Edna L. Smith the three-family house, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, at 1,671 Holson Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on a plot 50.1¾ by 100-feet, north side of Union Street, 300 feet west of Schenectady Avenue, for Michael N. Herschaft.

Galitzka & Lacov sold for the Sherman Building Company, Inc., a two-family house, with garage, on a plot 26 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Avenue I and East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, for $20,750.

Bulkley & Horton sold for the Anna E. T. Kirtland estate two four-story apartments on lots each 26.8 by 100 feet at 526 and 528 Flatbush Avenue.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a three-story store building at 6,104 Third Avenue for the Willdan Construction Company, a six-family apartment at 272 Sixty-eighth Street for C. H. Witter, five three-family houses at 463 to 472 Bay Ridge Avenue for the Keene estate, and a three-story building at 25.4 Bay Ridge Avenue for Mary Ewe.

The B. F. Knowles Company sold for the Simonson estate three apartments at 1,998 to 2,010 Dean Street, held at $25,000; also a dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet at 951 Gates Avenue.

Meister Builders sold two brick houses on a lot 20 by 75 feet at 1,437 Thirty-eighth Street.

Walter S. Ress and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Mary Bennett the dwelling at 248 Eighty-sixth Street.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold three apartment and business buildings for Sigmund Levine. The property occupies a plot 63 by 100 feet at 1,004 to 1,008 Flatbush Avenue, and is held at $50,000.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Inc., sold a five-story apartment on a plot 40 by 100 feet at 4,307 and 4,309 Twelfth Avenue, held at $45,000 and renting for $7,500.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. H. Lesher purchased from J. Crandell, for development, 100 by 110 on the south side of Washington Avenue, east of Chester Avenue, Hollis.

H. A. Hiller purchased from J. A. Bliss 100 by 124 on the south side of Oceanview Avenue, west of Alsop Street, Jamaica.

J. A. Sarli sold to M. Ericson 50 by 115 on the west side of New York Avenue, north of Cumberland Street, Jamaica.

E. B. Collison sold to G. R. Stewart 50 by 100, with improvements, on the south side of Sigourney Street, west of Creed Avenue, Hollis.

A. Hoerning sold to J. A. Dow 55 by 100 on the east side of Welling Street, south of Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill.

C. R. Stewart sold to S. M. Post 50 by 100 on the east side of Vogel Avenue, south of Bergen Avenue, Jamaica.

Westchester.

Edna M. Washburn, through George Howe, sold a dwelling in Chappaqua, to Harold M. Du Four. The same broker sold for Mrs. George Swords to Edgar A. Goldstein a plot of ground in Prospect Park, White Plains.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold the Dula property, on Soundview Avenue, White Plains, to D. H. Haynes. It was held at $60,000.

Charles Scotson bought through George Howe from F. B. Cotter a residence on Chittenden Avenue, Crestwood.

New Jersey Sales.

Feist & Feist sold for Charlotte Ilisley to Charles T. Shipman the dwelling, on a plot 35 by 100, at 240 Garside Street, Newark, and for Philip J. Bowers to Lydia Crater a dwelling and garage, on a plot 40 by 120, at 9 Glenilworth Place, East Orange. The same brokers leased for a long term a plot of 12,000 square feet, on which a garage will be erected, at 48, 50, and 52 Alaine Street, Newark, to the Lazall Motor Company. The Blanchard Construction Company will build the garage.

Commercial Leases.

Edward J. Hegan leased for the Broadway-Fifty-First Street Company to the National Drug Stores Corporation the corner store and basement on the Barclay Street side of the Woolworth Building, for a term of years.

A. H. Mathews leased the entire six-story and basement building at 149 and 151 Franklin Street for Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., and the Manhattan Real Estate Association to Messrs. Berth, Levi & Co., manufacturers and dealers in sausage casings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Drake's Restaurant the building 122 West Forty-third Street to the Actors' Fidelity League, and a floor at 54 Cortlandt Street to the Big Five Operation Corporation.

Realty Notes.

A novel feature of the advertising campaign being conducted by Messrs. Davies & Brady for the sale of the 224 lots on Pelham Parkway on Sept. 16 was the scattering of handbills of the sale by an airplane which flew over the Pershing parade last Wednesday.

Annabel A. Goan is the buyer of the dwelling at 57 West Ninth Street.

Max Dienstag is the buyer of the dwelling at 124 West 111th Street.

John J. Egan sold a two-story building with stores and assembly room, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, to Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M.

RESULT AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 521, s e cor 35th St, 18.4x 59.11, 5-story tenement and stores; L. W. Wilkens against Federated Taxpayers Association, Inc., et al.; Cravath & H. attorneys; dues, $17,385.75; taxes, &c., $433.80; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 174th St, for a one-story salesroom, 13x12; G. L. Slawson, 103 West 72d St, owner; J. Whitford, Tompkinsville, architect; cost, $2,000

Bathgate Av, s w corner of 182d St, four-story brick school, 194.2x92.4; City of New York, owner; C. B. Snyder, Municipal Building, architect; cost, $420,000

College Av, s e corner of 169th St, one-story brick garage, 25x31.4; Maria Schneider, 360 East 169th St; owner, Bruno W. Berge & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $500

Pratt Av, e s, 333 ft n of Nelson Av, one-story frame dwelling, 22x41.9; Carrie M. Peterson, 49 Victor St, owner; John Seaburg, 3,058 Ryeland Av, architect; cost, $3,000

Anthony Av, s e corner of 180th St, 2 one-story brick garages, 10.6x20.6; Lilsky & Gigert, 859 Bryant Avenue; Bruno W. Berge & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $1,000

Sackett Av, s e, 66.79 ft s of Stanley Av, two-story frame dwelling, 20x25; Edward J. Moberg Co., Inc., owner; Edward J. Moberg, 1,519 Purdy St, Pres.; Anton Pirner, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,500

Sackett Av, n e corner of Haight Av, two-story frame dwelling, 20x25; Edward J. Moberg Co., Inc., owner; Edward J. Moberg, 1,519 Purdy St, Pres.; Anton Pirner, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,500

Webster Av, e s, corner of 196th St, two-story brick stores and factory, 48.18x87.89; F. T. Muhan, 2,773 Webster Av, owner; James Duffy, 2,773 Webster Av, architect; cost, $5,000

Courtlandt Av, w s, corner of 159th St, two-story frame store and dwelling, 21x55; Jennette Louis, 46 White St, owner; P. G. Stadtmueller, 1,226 Boston Road, architect; cost, $6,500

336 St, 133 and 135 West, two-story cafe, stores, &c.; Grammas Brothers, Inc., 207 East 59th St, owners; Frederick Putnam Platt & Brothers, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000

157th St, 504 West, four-story tenement; R. Meryash, 533 West 156th St, owner; Springsteen & Goldhammer, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $10,000

168TH ST s s, 115 ft w of Trinity Av, 40x97.11x40x84.4; Silv. Gunsenmann, 1,450 Goldwender, 90 Mosier Place, Brooklyn, mtg $26,000, Sept. 10; attorney, J. Bers, 774 Broadway $100

173D ST, 413 East, s s, 25x117.10; Rosalie Realty Co. to Rondo Rose, 417 East 173d St, mortgage $7,000, Sept. 11; attorney, J. Rieger, 256 Broadway $1

173D ST, 412 East, n s, 25x117.10; Rosalie Realty Co. to Rose Oppenheimer, 3,544 Broadway, mtg $8,000, Aug. 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Rose Oppenheimer to Rosenon Realty Co., 723 East 180th St, mtg $6,000; attorney, same $100

178TH ST, 490 West, s s, 87x100; Arthur T. Bolton to L. S. Contracting Co., 1,816 Bathgate Av, mtg $2,500, Sept. 11; attorney, Alex. Kahn, 320 Broadway $100

ANTHONY AV, s s, 112 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x88.11x22.9x91; Guillo Gallo to Louis Zipkin, 1,888 Belmont Av, and another, mtg $4,800, Sept. 4; attorney, William Abramson, 42 Exchange Place $100

BARKER AV, n s, 100 ft e Seward Av, 50x100; Chas. W. Bates to Arthur J. Corbett, 3,407 Barker Av, mtg $2,000, Sept 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BRADLEY AV, e s, 1,485 ft n Boston Rd, 50x100; Felix A. Muldoon, referee, to John D. Krog, 1496 Vyse Av, Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

CLINTON AV, e s, 132 ft n 181st St, 66x150; Regina Slutnik to Amelia Siegel, 880 East 165d St, Aug. 28; attorney, Amelia Seigel, 880 East 183d St $100

CORNELIA ST, 28, s s, 20x100; William H. Sands and another to Jerry D. Agostino, 634 Taylor Av, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$9,000

COSTER ST, 640, e s, 20x100; Claire Realty Co. to Abe Marmer, 927 East 180th St, mtg $3,500, Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

DAWSON ST, s e s, 110 ft s w of Longwood Av, 20x100; also Dawson St, s e s, 110 ft s of Longwood Av, 10x100; Irene E. Spence to Benj. Gold, 313 Bowery, mtg $6,000, Sept. 10; attorney, M. S. Yockelson, 320 Broadway $100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 177.3 ft w of Marmion Av, 18.6x78.8x18.6x80; Otto C. Bachmann to Joseph Literman, 575 Communipaw Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $3,600, Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FREEMAN ST, s w s, 384.5 ft n w of Westchester Av, 50x100; Charles I. Stein to Marcus Feuerstein, 1,245 Washington Av, and another, mtg $42,000, Sept. 5; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St $100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 24 ft w of Chisholm St, 24x75; Barbara Janson to Jennie Langer, 1,924 Vyse Av, 1926 Bathgate Av, mtg $6,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 58, blk 46, map Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to John Harmeyer, 1,913 Bathgate Av, Aug. 21; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av $1

LOTS 33 and 34, blk 33, map Morris Park; Albert S. Webber to Bertha Webber, his wife, Nov. 1920; mtg $5,000; attorney, A. A. Henning, 11 West 34th St $100

LOTS 464 and 465, map of L. Spencer; Ignatz Marcuicci to Santy Guarnera, 221 East 100th St, mtg $712.50, Sept. 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOTS 172 and 173, map Samber Estate; Jeannette de Ochoterena to Margt. J. Carter, 925 West 254th St, Sept. 9; attorney, R. Gilleaudeau, 47 West 34th St $1

MANIDA ST, 530, w s, 23x100; Patrick J. Chambers to Cath. C. Chambers, his wife, 530 Manida St, mtg $5,500, Sept. 10; attorney, Cath. C. Chambers, 530 Manida St $1

MOTT AV, 561, w s, 16.6x81.9x16.6x81.6; Jacob Plate to Heim Plate, 557 Mott Av, his wife, mtg $5,000, Sept. 13; attorney, Knox, 198 Broadway $1

ROSELLE ST, w s, 86.4 ft n of Silver St, 20x125; Fred M. Weiss to Anna Romer, 1454 Wilkins Av, mtg $5,500, Sept. 11; attorney, Hy. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St. $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100; M. Maldwin Fertig, referee, to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, mtg $84,000, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Columbia Construction Co. to Benj. Moore, 580 West 192d St, and another, mtg $84,000, Aug 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TINTON AV, 926, e s, 19.11x100; Gerald J. Barry and another to Margaret M. Freney, 1,783 Anthony Av, prior mtg $4,000, Sept. 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cox & Cox, 1,783 Anthony Av $3,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,182, e s, 82x99.7x82.10x100.1; Samuel Arnold and another to Ellie J., wife of Patrick J. Donegan, 66 Charles St, mtg $6,000, Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Same to same, same, mtg $3,000, Sept. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,371, w s, 27.8x136.6; Harry Cahn to L. B. Contracting Co., 1,816 Bathgate Av, mtg $10,000, Sept. 10; attorney, Alex. Kahn, 320 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,371, w s, 27.8x136.6; Harry Cahn to L. B. Contracting Co., 1,816 Bathgate Av, mtg $10,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Alex. Kahn, 320 Broadway $100

WHITLOCK AV, 841, w s, 84x102; Peerless Holding Corp. to Louis Lubalin, 2431 Westchester Av, mtg $17,000, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, s s, 50.11 ft s of 109th St, 50x84, p. m., Sept. 5; William Stein to the Prudy-Realty Co., 41 East 70th St. $75,000

34TH ST, 153-61 East, assignment of lease by way of mortgage of lease from Mary Hayes, 6,000 Mayer and Sol Harmerle to Louis Schleifer, 166 Rivington St, due June 1, 1920; no interest; attorney, S. M. Rosenstein, 150 Nassau St $6,000

29TH ST, 114 West, s s, 30x96.8, p. m., Sept. 11; Joseph Hartwelss to Guardian Holding Co., 32 East 42d St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $85,000

37

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Real Estate Operator and Builder
Known as the "Millionaire Cop"

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Select it as carefully as you would merchandise.
Select real estate that is close to a one fare subway—
The Claflin Property is very close to the Jerome Avenue subway, and also close to the Broadway subway.

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There will be plenty of opportunities for Mr. Bergen and other far-sighted investors at the absolute auction sale of this famous property, assembled in 1866 and now offered for the first time on Tuesday, September 23d.

Send for Bookmap.

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Auctioneer

The Claflin Estate Property
471 University Heights Lots
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University, Sedgwick, Webb and adjoining avenues

Will be sold at Absolute Auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23rd
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50% May remain on 4½% mortgage for 3 years.
20% 5%
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Title Policies Free fr
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One block from Kingsbridge Road station of Jerome Ave. Subway; Trolley on Kingsbridge Road, on Sedgwick Ave. and University Ave.

The Claflin Estate is well drained high ground and on one fare subway

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NEW, attractive and most artistic Colonial home now offered at a price greatly below present day prices on generous property in

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First Floor: Living room, 22x15, with open fireplace, enclosed porch, large hall with beautiful staircase; dining room 15x16, with open fireplace, enclosed breakfast porch, pantry, tiled kitchen, service porch, refrigerator room, den and lavatory.
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Accessibility: Five minutes' walk from Great Neck Station, reached in twenty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Fifty trains daily. Convenient to private water front park for tennis, swimming and boating and to golf courses.

Location: On north side of Nassau Road. Bear right after going through main Kensington entrance or Middleneck Road.

Inspection: Open between two and six P. M. Saturday and Sunday, or by appointment. Send for booklet and plans.

Finlay Realty Company
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Phone Greeley 4209 — Phone Great Neck 498

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A Thatch Roof Stucco English Cottage.

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Hilltop estate, back of Rye and Port Chester, of 30 acres; great views of Long Island Sound and country; splendid shade trees, good farm land, woodland, brook; 10-room house, modernized, 5 baths, outbuildings. Assessing $125,000; a bargain; immediate possession; with furniture.

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Country home, 4 acres of land, rose garden, all kinds of fruit trees. House has large living room, library, dining room, pantry, kitchen and laundry, 6 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maid's rooms and bath. Price $45,000.
Old English design stone house, 1½ acres of ground, 12 rooms and 2 baths; 2-car garage, with chauffeurs' quarters. Price $75,000.
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$1,250 cash, balance on mortgage. New stucco house, 7 rooms and tiled bath, large living room, open fireplace, convenient heat, electricity; well built; modern; station and schools. Immediate possession. Price $8,500.
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FOR SALE ONLY.

Attractive house in this vicinity, containing nine rooms and four baths, three porches and two-car garage, on corner plot about 90x100; has Spencer heating plant, instantaneous gas water heater and many other attractive conveniences; house located in best section.

Price $40,000. Reasonable terms.

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SAVE $3,000

It costs more than $1,000 a room to build a small house now, and that is one of the reasons why a buyer of this ten-room house can save $3,000.

The house has three rooms and a large hall (finished in oak) on the first floor, a porch on the front and side.

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On the third floor are three bedrooms. Gas, electricity, sewer connection, furnace heat. It is on top of a hill and convenient to station, elevated, and three trolley lines.

ONLY $7,500.

R. T. CHILDS, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

For Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

For Sale—Large nine-room, 2-bath, semi-detached house; extra large living room, dining room, kitchen, and sun parlor on first floor; four bedrooms and bath, second floor; two bedrooms and bath third floor.

$17,000.

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A GROUP OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES whose picturesque effect depends upon old Colonial lines; 3 and 4 sleeping rooms and tile bath; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; steam heat, electricity and gas; plot 50x174; location unsurpassed; $8,500; reasonable terms. Henry J. McCord, 34 So. Grove St., Freeport. Phone 978. Open Sunday.

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A beautiful two story stucco house, on plot 75x146; 10 rooms, 2 baths and attic; all improvements; will sacrifice at $16,000; terms to suit; no exchange. For particulars inquire JACOB C. KLINCK, 40 Wall St., New York. Phone 7466—Hanover.

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15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST.

Attractive modern house, garage and garden, 75x100; built by owner, leaving city; 7 rooms and sun parlor, tiled bath, parquet floors throughout. Laundry in basement; fine new school near by. 133 Livingston St. Cash or easy terms. Cord Meyer, Agent, Forest Hills.

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MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.
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Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES.
SMALL AMOUNT CASH
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Balance monthly less than rent. Buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 50x115; 8 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with all silver; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, gas and electricity.
Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722 & 964.

MOUNTAIN LAKES NEW JERSEY

EIGHTEEN MODERN HOMES

for year round living; ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 9-room house with bath and ½ acre, $13,500 buys 12-room house with 2 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.
175 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1321 Cortlandt

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Desirable Boarding House

For sale only. Twenty bedrooms, furnished. Possession Oct. 1.
Particulars from
A. M. BRADSHAW CO.,
130 Second St., Lakewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30,000 SQ. FT.
Broadway, near Spring St.

Fireproof building; two elevators. Possession Feb. 1, 1920.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
92 WILLIAM ST. — PHONE 2000 JOHN

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IDEAL GARAGE SITE

In Far Rockaway, Sheridan Boulevard, Corner of Horton Place. The best plot for garage and repair works on the new short-cut Boulevard to New York and the Rockaways. Come and watch the car traffic for a week. Plot 100x120. Will sell for $16,500. Owner on premises. Hotel Princess right near corner.
FRED W. BRIESE.
Sheridan Boulevard, (Cor. Horton Place,) Far Rockaway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

53 West 72d St.

Ready for Occupancy.
Small Elevator Apartments.

1 Room, Bath ..... $700 to $800
2 Rooms, Foyer ..... 1000 to 1200
3 Rooms, Foyer ..... 1600 to 2000

For Doctor and Dentist
3 Room Suites
On First & Second Floors.

Studios & room 18x27, with 7x12 north side studio window; bedroom, dressing room and bath.

Apply on Premises
Tel. 2910 Columbus, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
163 West 73d St.

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 53D STREET.
7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47,
or Supt. on Premises.

18 and 26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.

NEW APARTMENTS
TWO AND THREE ROOMS
$75.00 to $85.00
Improvements. Subway express on corner.
127 Lexington Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ENTIRE BLOCK COMPLETELY REMODELLED!

The Amo Improvement Co. Offers
Three and Four Room Apartments
with real kitchens, as in extensively altered property at
Central Park West and 103d and 104th Sts.
Rentals $900-$1,600
per annum. Long leases.
Agent on premises.

127 Riverside Drive
South Corner 85th Street
Just Completed
Apartment Hotel—2, 3 & 5 Rooms
Maid service, light and telephone calls included in rental
RESTAURANT—ROOF GARDEN
2 Rooms $1800 to $2400
3 Rooms $3500
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. *Phone Vanderbilt 2027.*

347 West 55th St.
8 STORIES—FIREPROOF
APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTES
Restaurant in Building
1 Room $650 to $900
2 Rooms $1000 to $1200
Under the Management of
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. *Phone Vanderbilt 2027.*

830-840 7th Ave.
Southwest Corner 54th St.
3 & 4 Rooms
$1,250 to $2,300.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.

Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

MANHATTAN—East Side.

15 East 48th St.
One, Two & Three Rooms & Bath
Four Rooms, Two Baths
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
Restaurant Service
$1,400 to $3,600
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.,
505 5th Av. 'Phone Murray Hill 6060

50 EAST 86th ST.
6-Room Apartment, Suitable Doctor. Excellent Studio, (top light,) Kitchen and Bath.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 W. 21st St.

1133-35 MADISON AVE.
Near 84th St.
New law apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, all improvements; rents $75 to $80 per month. Inquire on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Loan of $5,800 sought by party employed by city; security, farm worth $7,000, and assignment of salary; monthly payments of $50 and interest until total loan is paid off. State terms to 903 Amsterdam Av., Store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Garage plot, 50x165, for sale, 407-409 East 12th St. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Private dwelling, 474 West 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private residence, 287 Alexander Av., Bronx, brick and brownstone trimming; three-story and basement; steam-heated; nine rooms, storeroom, and many closets; must be sold at once; owner moved out of city; a great bargain. Inquire I. S. Rossell, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Fulton Av., 1,397.—Three-story-and-basement frame building, let $6,636; 13 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, steam heat; can be used for three families; garage space. Thomas Mulligan, Jr., 1,474 Shakespeare Av., Bronx. Tel. 5144 Tremont.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn; $32,000 and $18,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and two porch; 10 minutes' walk to station. 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rue Les Paris, 141 West 38th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

At Flushing—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. E. L. Paris, 141 West 38th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Crestwood's most beautiful Dutch Colonial brick home, 7 rooms, tile bath; sun parlor; garage; all improvements; must be sold before Monday; $12,600. Make appointments, Circle 413, or visit station immediately.

Three-room country house, all improvements; grounds five acres; loveliest part of Westchester; thirty-five miles from city. Phone Riverside 9855.

Five-room apartment, $6,500; 5-room bungalow, $8,000, rent $75; 2-family house, $9,800. Davis, 635 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Two lots, Hancock Av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers; low price. L. A. Graham, Box 423, Anderson, Ind.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Woodhaven, L. I.—Immediate possession handsome corner property; white Colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping porches; garage for two cars; plot 60x100; surrounded by trees and shrubbery; beautiful location, facing Forest Park; 5-cent fare zone; reasonable price; terms to suit. Telephone Richmond Hill 4127.

Long Beach.—Improved parcel, 60x100; two minutes from ocean, five minutes from railroad terminal; restricted section; suitable for high-class residence; $2,400; 50% on mtg.; free title ins. policy. Write Bisen, 415 Chester St., Brooklyn.

FOREST HILLS LOTS.

Sage Foundation; 62 feet frontage on Greenway North, cor. Goodwood Road; price $6,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Cedarhurst.—Ten rooms, stucco, improvements; garage. Goldschmidt, Cedarhurst. Telephone Far Rockaway 2203.

7th and Roslyn Avs., Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $6,000. Edwin Kempton, 215 Montague, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LYNDHURST.

Only 26 minutes from New York. Immediate possession. Houses, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, large plots; $5,650, $5,700, $5,850; cash, $600. Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement, large plot; $4,500; cash, $1,000. Numerous other bargains. Don't wait. Consult H. R. Bogle & Co., First National Bank Building, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Phone Rutherford 1071.

ROCHELLE PARK BARGAINS.

Beautiful homes of all descriptions; 5-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; some ready for occupancy; others under construction and nearly ready; 5 blocks to trains; three minutes to trolleys for 180th St. ferry; terms if desired. Call or write Paul M. Talen, office at trolley station, Box 138, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; no commutation; $1,000 cash; balance to terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

MONTCLAIR

home, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; immediate occupancy; hollow tile, stuccoed; fireproof; price $22,500. See photographs at owner's office, Chas. S. Corrigan, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 5325 Cortlandt. House 12 Prospect Av.; tel. 2227-W Montclair.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Grantwood.—Beautiful building lot; all improvements; 50 feet by 100 feet; $1,800. Phone Boyce, 532 Kingsbridge.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Cannondale, Conn.—Home with 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, garage, artesian well, concrete reservoir; near station and beautiful view; 14 acres; owner on place this week. Y 110 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Long Island.

3,712 Freeden Av., (163d St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I.—One-family house, 9 rooms and bath, on a plot 30x100; two-car garage; two-set floors, hot-water heat, gas, electric light, hot and cold water, tiled bathroom newly painted and decorated; large glassed-in porch; entire house screened; price $10,000; $7,500 may remain on mortgage. Inquire on premises or E. Marvin, 307 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Floral Park.—Six nice rooms, reception hall, and bath; water, gas, electricity, steam heat; oak trim, very well built, nicely decorated; centre of village, near station, school, trolley, and stores; 20 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; splendid value, $9,500. A. H. Goldsmith, Phone 93, Floral Park, L. I.

FOR SALE—LONG BEACH.

3 blocks from ocean, near Hotel Nassau, 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's quarters; plot of ground 120x190 feet; fine shrubbery and lawn; house faces ocean, with excellent view; price $25,000; no agents. A 153 Times.

Freeport.—Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, parquet floors, open fireplace, large plot, steam heat; garage for two cars. See this one before you buy. George B. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 452. Opposite depot. Open Sundays.

For sale.—A real home, eight large rooms, all solid oak-trim, hardwood floors, tile bathroom, living-room, 27 by 14 feet; large screened-front porch; double garage; must be seen to be appreciated; price $9,000, $5,000 cash. 6 Halsey Street, Freeport, L. I.

House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, on plot of ground 120x100, 5 blocks from ocean, near Hotel Nassau; to close an estate; price $25,000; no agents. A 152 Times.

To let, by refined Hebrew family to congenial couple, 2 rooms and kitchenette, comfortably furnished, in up-to-date private house in the exclusive section of Sea Gate; references required. P 304 Times.

At Freeport.—Ten rooms and bath, hot-water heat, garage; house has large living room, open fireplace; price $7,000. George B. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 452. Opposite depot. Open Sundays.

For Sale.—Six and seven room houses. Bayside, L. I.; all modern improvements. Telephone Bryant 417. Room 618, 110 West 42d. Call Sunday northwest corner 5th and Ashburton Avs., Bayside.

To sublet until Feb. 1, furnished dwelling at Long Beach, L. I.; nine rooms, two baths; $50 monthly; 3 minutes to station; landlord will continue lease to May. Address R 25 Times.

Price depends on amount cash down; 9-room dwelling, improvements, sleeping porch, fireplace, garage; owner in house. P. Locke, Verbena Av., Floral Park.

Up-to-date one family houses nearing completion; all improvements; price reasonable. Cullmer & Nelson, on premises, Ormond St., near Lincoln Av., Rockville Centre.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY
AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 53x130, $6,000.
5 rooms, 100x140; garage; $7,000.
7 rooms, 80x180, garage, $7,000.
9 rooms, 78x180; garage; $9,900.
8 rooms, 85x190; garage; $10,000.
10 rooms; 10 acres; garage; $15,000.
11 rooms, 125x200; garage; $18,500.
10 rooms, 100x180; garage, $20,000.
12 rooms, 195x200; garage; $25,000.
Others up to $60,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.
R. S. WALSTUM-GORDON & NORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

A few elegant homes in select neighborhood; all improvements; big train service; six to seven rooms; near station and trolley; twenty minutes West Shore Railroad; prices $6,000 to $8,500; come Saturday or Sunday. R. T. Davison, opposite station, West Englewood, N. J.

New, 6-7 room Craftsman style homes, tiled bath, steam heat, electricity, fireplaces, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, garden, lawn; 3 cent commutation, West Shore, Susquehanna railroads; $6,000, $1,000 cash. Blaschal, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Telephone 1481J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt.

To Close Estate.—Attractive detached dwelling; complete in every detail; on upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., with garage for two cars; select neighborhood; surrounded by beautiful homes. Hamilton Trust Company, Executor, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

Palisade, N. J.—Three modern frame houses, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory; all appointments; 2 plots, 50x165; one 112x101x125; is corner, with garage, $13,000; corner, $9,000; inside, $8,500. Ludlow, 64 Edgewood Lane, Cliffside 75. Vanderbilt 2262.

Furnished, 512 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., 8 rooms, with privilege of garage; may be rented from Sept. 13, 1919, to May 25, 1920, for $480. Could be seen this week or communicate with Jacob Cash, 299 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 2429 Worth.

$8,750; best buy in choicest section Tenafly; immediate possession; seven rooms, bath; large living room with fireplace; perfect condition; oak floors and trim; all modern improvements; plot 60x200; 50 minutes Broadway. Elias Alberty, 344 Tenafly, N. J.

Leonia.—Immediate possession, fine condition; seven large rooms; large sun porch; large sleeping porch, glass inclosed; screened throughout; stone garage; corner property, 60x100; fifty-mile view. Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, N. J. At Junction.

For Sale.—The best value in the market today; strictly modern, double house, corner lot; convenient to trains and trolleys. For particulars address 14 Ash St., or telephone 927-J Flushing.

Sacrifice artistic home, every city convenience, 8 rooms, bath; nearly half acre; beautiful shade, shrubs; express commuting service; photos. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500, see Mrs. H. K. Klintrup, 460 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 273-J. 24 Ball Road.

Bungalows and Houses at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—$2,500, $3,500, $5,000 up to $25,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westwood, N. J.—For sale, beautifully situated 10-room house, garage, other buildings; 6 acres; 1¼ miles from station. John Rick, Phone 53R2.

9-room house, $6,500; steam, electricity; high; attractive; nearly new; elegant condition. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av., Arlington.

Cresskill, N. J.—House, 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; will sell reasonable to quick buyer. Phone Greeley 2961.

Country Houses Wanted.

$1,000 to $2,000 cash, balance first mortgage, five or six room house. All conveniences; fireplace, garden, lawn; high-class community; 30 minutes New York; cost $6,500 to $5,500; quick sale for bed-rock proposition. Box D 870 Times Annex.

Wanted, furnished house, seven to nine rooms; good locality. Westchester County or Long Island; small family; first-class references. L 586 Times Downtown.

Forest Hills, furnished home, with garage, for five or six months, family of two accustomed to refined surroundings; fullest references. W 583 Times Downtown.

7-8 rooms, modern house or apartment, good neighborhood; easy commuting; best reference given. Buck, 11 Nassau St.

Wanted to rent, by two adults, small furnished detached house for the Winter; immediate occupancy. O 806 Times.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARM, 115 acres, rich soil, suitable for raising potatoes, corn, rye, &c.; 60 acres cultivated; 24-acre apple orchard; 15 acres woodland.

FARMHOUSE, ten rooms, large attic, cement cellar, bathroom, running water, steam heat, &c.

OUTBUILDINGS, barn, wagon sheds, implement sheds, garage, potato storage room, cornerib, chicken coops, &c.

Will sell for $20,000; half cash desired; a good bargain for the right buyer.

MATAWAN REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office at JACOB R. VAN MATER LEFFERTS'S Law Office.

MATAWAN, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Four lofts, 40x100, all light; non-tenant preferable; long lease. Wilbur, 304 East 107th. Harlem 4822.

Desk room with service in the handsomest building in the world. Inquire Suite 300, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts to let, 250 East 53d St., 24 floor, elevator; 25-16d. Apply Estate John O. Brookman, 156 Broadway.

26th Av., (24th St.)—Large, light office, 300 square feet, first floor; no manufacturing. Bryant 8434.

Part of office for rent, with two 5-foot roll-top desks for sale. Room 16, 38 East 23d St.

55th St., 243 West, (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 3,500 ft. left; elevator, steam.

Desk room in fully equipped office, Broadway building. L 584 Times Downtown.

40th St., 30 and 36 West.—Two basements; rent high-class business.

Newly remodeled beautiful parlor floor. 514 Madison Av.

Wanted for Business Purpose.

Wanted—Banking and brokerage offices, four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in either downtown or 5th Av. uptown district; want desirable offices and expect to pay what they are worth; immediate possession. Telephone Bryant 3000, ask for Secretary.

Wanted—Offices, suite 8-10 rooms, up-to-date building around lower Broadway. Polish-American Navigation Corp., 42 Broadway, Room 1090. Phone Broad 5224.

Wanted—Garage and stable room for 4 horses and 4 cars, near Park, east or west side, 60th-90th Sts.; living quarters above; state particulars. G 811 Times.

Store with basement, located between Grand and Canal Sts., near Broadway; willing to take sub-lease. Italian Bed Spread Co., 12 Astor Place.

Desk room or small office, with phone and limited office service; prefer downtown location. A 162 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 182.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 3 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

50TH ST., 44 EAST.
Attractively furnished one or three room apartment by month or year.

50TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath apartment; seen 1 to 6. Chalmer.

57-58 STS., (710 Lexington Av.)—Two rooms, bath with shower; new house and furniture, $135. Plaza 6236.

58TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DUPLEX STUDIO APT.

36th, 126 East, 4 rooms, bath, elaborately furnished, antiques; $6,500. Plaza 8067.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive apartments; exclusive location. Call Plaza 1200.

LEXINGTON AV., 965.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen; renovated to suit; hot water, electricity, gas supply; $120. Rhinelander 1980.

220 MADISON AV.,
OPP. PIERPONT MORGAN.

5-room duplex, magnificently paneled, walnut, Marvin safe, kitchen; also cuisine service in apartments; extra servants' rooms, 2 and 3 room suites; enormous drawing room, suitable studio. Tel. 1220 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., (30th.)—Handsomely furnished, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; maid service included; $255 per month on year's lease. Phone Madison Square 3618 morning before 10.

MADISON AV., (30th.)—A sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $180. Hughes, M. S. 3613. Call mornings before 10.

PARK AV., (50's.)—7 spacious rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; $250 a month. Plaza 3674.

PLAZA NEIGHBORHOOD: 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH. Plaza 7319.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 685 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

STUDIO APARTMENT, furnished, two rooms and bath, on Madison Av. between 59th and 60th Sts. For particulars phone Plaza 5392 between 8 and 11 A. M.

Furnished—West Side.

37TH ST., 39-41 WEST.—The Beverwyck, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; $75 to $125 per month, $20 and $25 weekly; immediate possession.

42D ST., 236 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $25 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, Kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 8258.

45TH ST., 100 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 from Oct. 1.

50S, near 8th Av.—Beautifully furnished living room, 3 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette; October to June or longer, at $450 per month. Tel. Vanderbilt 4040.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant two rooms, bathroom; one year lease; $75.

51ST, 34 WEST, (Near 5th.)—High-class delightfully furnished kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; grand piano, log fire; seen 2 to 5; ready now. Prescott.

52D, 43 WEST.—1-2 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; lease from Oct. 1.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

54TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thornaby.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 240 WEST, (the Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment to rent; $3,000 a year or $300 a month for the Winter; can be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock. Dorr.

57TH ST., 100 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, elevator and maid service; open Saturday and Sunday, between 10 and 4. Apt. 5W.

57TH, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; price $175 per month. Hansen.

59TH, 50 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, bath, electricity; $210 month. Phone 2 years.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; convenient location. Sharot.

70S.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; new building. Phone Columbus 1278.

73D ST., 176 WEST.—Modern four-room suite, corner apt., kitchenette or large double room; nicely furnished; call after 6:30. Allyn.

72D, 106 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $180-$200; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7940.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished two-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $160 monthly and up.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive suite 2 rooms, bath, electricity. Columbus 4185.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 large rooms, private bath, kitchenette.

82D, 250 WEST.—Eight rooms, handsomely furnished, two baths; outside exposure; yearly lease; immediate possession; $350 monthly. Ratica.

82D, 109 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 8 rooms; good neighborhood; best transportation facilities; lease. Apartment 2E.

82D, 319 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; from Oct. 1; call afternoons; 2 to 5.

82D, 65 WEST.—1, 2, 3 room apartments, complete; refined private house.

88TH ST., 4 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; housekeeping; $160 month. Afternoons.

84TH, 255 WEST.—Modern, luxuriously furnished corner apartment, seven rooms and three baths; must rent immediately. Benjamin.

90S.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; corner apartment. Phone Col. 1277.

92D, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished floor in private house; large rooms; every convenience; rent $280.

94TH, 33 WEST, (off 5th Av.)—Apartments, entire floor, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $70-$200; references.

97TH, 320 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, in a quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from "L," trolley, subway, and bus lines; $30-$35. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

98TH, 208 WEST.—Very attractive furnished or unfurnished kitchenette apartment; large room; modern bath; remodeled. Telephone Columbus 344.

98TH, 302 WEST.—Modern, two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; high class; best references essential; $45 a month.

98TH ST., 214 WEST. — Physician, parlor floor, lavatory, seen 4 to 6.

98TH ST., 130 WEST.—Entire second floor,

Want Advertisements for Sunday.

Classified advertisements for tomorrow's New York Times must be in the Times Building today by 2:30 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

86TH, 167 WEST.—Last minute improvements, entire floor of three rooms, kitchen; unusual value, including electricity; $1,800 annually.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Superior suites, two rooms and bath; side lights; paneled halls; immediate possession; $1,000 to $1,300.

121ST, 106 WEST, (corner Lenox Av.)—Temple Hall, 7-9 rooms (9 rooms suitable for doctor) elevator apartment house; rent $1,300 to $1,600; possession Oct. 11. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av., Agents. Phone 7780 Stuyvesant.

145TH, 501 WEST.—4 front room apartment; southern exposure; possession, 1st; unquestionable references. Call afternoon only. Apt. 2F.

A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT.
Very desirable; $83.33 per month.
2700 Chelsea Apartment Co.

BACHELOR STUDIO apartments; unfurnished; exceptionally large, elegant 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms. 217 West 76th St.

TWO large outside rooms with bath; large closets, open fireplace. Inquire, Roof Tree, 14 West 31st St. Ready Oct. 1.

WEST END AV., 671, (86th.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; one for bachelor.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young couple desire small housekeeping apartment, easy commuting distance from Wall Street; would consider non-housekeeping suite or board with private family; Long Island profiteers and agents will not be interested, as we are only able to pay $40 to $60 monthly rental for apartment. K 164 Times.

SMALL FAMILY DESIRES SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FROM NOVEMBER TO APRIL; WILL PAY SUBSTANTIAL RENTAL AND TAKE PARTICULARLY GOOD CARE OF FURNISHINGS; ONLY FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES CONSIDERED. W 270 TIMES.

Wanted to rent from Oct. 1 apartment consisting of bedroom, living room and bath; with or without elevator service; location preferred between 84th and 50th Sts., east of 6th Av.; reply, giving full information. H 577 Times Downtown.

Wanted, Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 months, possibly more; American couple; two rooms, comfortably furnished, bath, kitchenette; any good location with 1 hour of City Hall; not over $100. N 259 Times.

Two bachelors, both professional men, desire furnished apartment of two bedrooms, bath, living room optional, in vicinity of Broadway, between 50th and 100th; price not more than $100, inclusive of maid service. A 136 Times.

6 or 7 rooms, east side, between 60th and 65th and 5th and Park Avs., or Riverside Drive, between 72d and 102d, West End and Riverside Drive; rent about $250. Phone Rowe, Murray Hill 3767.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EXCELLENT TENANTS WAITING; SEND PARTICULARS TO SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D. TEL. 7240 COLUMBUS.

Oct. 1, by young married couple, apartment two or three rooms, with bath and kitchen, below 100th St.; not over $60; references given. A 146 Times.

From Oct. 1 to May 1, below 110th St., west side, furnished seven-room apartment; 3 chambers. O 280 Times.

Woman advertising writer wishes one or two room apartment, bath, kitchenette; furnished or not; between 5th and 40th Sts. Address W 120 Times.

Wanted—Attractively furnished or unfurnished apartment, two rooms and bath, conveniently located, between 56th and 40th Sts., under $75 monthly. K 160 Times.

Modern two to five rooms, kitchenette, by refined married couple; best of social and financial references $50 to $100 month. A 109 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

One room and bath; furnished or unfurnished; Washington Square or Chelsea district. B. Sheinberg, 138 West 17th St.

Couple with child want apartment or furnished room, use bath; kitchen privilege; $06-$75. H 623 Times Downtown.

Near 58th St. and 6th Av., couple, no children; prefer three or four rooms, bath; about $85. O 256 Times.

Refined couple want one room, with bath. Kitchenette, in quiet house, Oct. 1; particulars. L 357 Times Downtown.

Oct. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 adjoining rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 456 Madison Square P. O.

Couple want furnished apartment; rent about $55. J 666 Times Downtown.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St.—Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Refined Japanese couple, no children, want 5 or 6 room high-class apartment, west side, above 72d St.; highest references furnished. Answer M. Y., Room 1603, 65 B'way.

Seven-room apartment with two or three baths wanted to lease or sub-lease, unfurnished, on east side. Telephone Rhinelander 2854.

2 or 4-room apartment wanted, preferably between 6th and Park Avs. from 50th to 59th Sts.; state terms. K 167 Times.

Refined young couple desire small housekeeping apartment; reasonable. J 727 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, modern steam-heated apartment wanted; Bronx or upper west side. Phone Franklin 5318.

Five or six room apartment, desirable neighborhood; two adults; not over $100; west side. A 87 Times.

Oct. 1, 6 rooms, bath, housekeeping; $40. Box 446 Madison Square.

Dentist desires apartment; will give inducements for vacating apartment. S 8 Times

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Bellevue.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $9 weekly and up. Room with use of bath, $12 weekly up. Room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

West Side.

47TH, 106 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—A residence for men; new addition now ready; light, attractively furnished rooms, $8.25 weekly; free use bath, shower; with private bath and shower, $10.50 up.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Large rooms with every convenience; clean.

56TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; convenient location; references.

70TH, (2,023 Broadway, 1B.)—Attractive double, single rooms adjoining; exclusive apartment.

70TH, 317 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; other room; couple; bachelors. electricity, phone; select.

72D, 308 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, running water; near Riverside; gentlemen.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; physician's residence; all conveniences; reference; couple or gentlemen.

73D ST., WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath, $25; spacious closets; elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 658.

75TH, 166 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, shower, electricity; $3.50.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, bath; private family; gentleman; $9.50. Apt. 72.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity, large rooms, twin beds; also single, phone; $5, $6, $12.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, in high-class house.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large second floor front, with dressing room, electricity, parquet; business people preferred; reference.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Large front room, running water, near bath, refined surroundings.

79TH ST., WEST.—For bachelor or permanent business man who appreciates exceptional home environment, two choice rooms with breakfast; $25 weekly; high-class apartment; no other roomers. K 139 Times.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Front living, bedroom suite, bath, telephone, kitchen privileges. Howard.

79TH, 118 WEST.—MUSIC STUDIO, RECEPTION ROOM; REASONABLE.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with, without private bath; elegant private house.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; electric light; private house; references.

83D, 131 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, first floor; private house; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

84TH, 24 WEST.—Front parlor, other rooms; electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, running water, electricity; desirable. Smith.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. E.)—Second floor; high-class house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, bath adjoining; near Riverside.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Small room for gentleman, exclusive location; beautiful home; electricity.

86TH, 71 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen or couple; convenient to 86th "L" Station.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, private bath; electricity, steam, cleanliness.

92D, 257 WEST.—Newly furnished double and single rooms; business women or students; home 1077 Riverside.

92D, 259 WEST.—Rooms, running water, elevator; gentlemen. Apt. 4, east.

92D, 121 WEST.—Large, warm, well-furnished room with private bath; no cooking; permanent guests desired; references.

94TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, southern exposure, electricity; owner; reference.

96TH, 19 WEST.—Finely appointed rooms for select people; Christian home; references.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished large room; private bath, electricity.

102D, 11 WEST.—Refined home for two gentlemen; near surface, elevated, and subway; references required. Mackintosh.

106TH, 28 WEST.—Large front room, private house; gentlemen. Phone 1090 Academy.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with refined private family; references; gentleman.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Large room, private apartment, telephone; gentlemen preferred. Steiger.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable front room for a gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Artistic room for gentleman; near Drive. Bennett.

113TH ST., 606 WEST.—Room and bath; gentleman; references. Apartment 4 West.

114TH, 320 WEST.—Room, lavatory, modern apartment; French teacher's home; references. Eminent.

117TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny rooms, next bath; mahogany furniture; elevator; absolute cleanliness.

118TH, 374 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, facing Morningside Park; shower. Mills.

123TH ST., 12 WEST.—Private family has beautiful large furnished front room, adjoining bath; electricity; improvements.

124TH ST., 503 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private family; $7. Reid, Audubon 1211.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful outside room, private family. Apt. 25.

151ST, 512 WEST.—Furnished room; gentleman; telephone, electricity. Apt. 2W.

165TH ST., (3,024 Broadway.)—Large, light room, one or two gentlemen; all improvements. Henschel.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Delightful large three rooms, front suite, and bedroom adjoining bath; gentleman preferred. Phone Cathedral 7429.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Sunny room, modern apartment; private family. Columbus 8207.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Large, front room, facing park; telephone; $9. Husband.

French family will rent parlor bedroom, bath, facing Central Park; $35 monthly. Box 109, 852 Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 142.—Clean, well furnished room, electric light, telephone; permanent; gentleman preferred; sunny parlor connected, if desired. Hartnagel.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 57, (Apt. 51.)—Refined, quiet home for single gentleman; permanent; front corner suite; living room and bedrooms; highest references requested.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Spacious, elegantly furnished room, two closets, twin beds, private bath; gentlemen. Marshall, Tel. Riverside 2884.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 116th St.)—Refined family will rent large room, overlooking Hudson. Tel. Morningside 1389.

Room, adjoining bath, beautiful elevator apartment; "sub," L, park; $5.50. Cathedral 9207.

SUITE of rooms; also single, suitable for one or two gentlemen; beautifully furnished; refined people. Phone 9683 Cathedral from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. — Exceptionally clean and neat rooms; gentlemen only. A 190 Times.

WEST END AV., 285.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1556.

WEST END AV., 603.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with bath; excellent location.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; attractive back parlor; private bath; electricity.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—An unusually desirable back parlor, private bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two Japanese gentlemen want two front rooms with private bath; neatly furnished; sunny; private family; breakfast desired; location Riverside or West End Av., 70th to 150th St., if possible; good reference given. Y 76 Times Annex.

Mother and daughter desire until Jan 1, 1 or more rooms and bath, preferably with private family; highest references given; location, 75th to 96th Sts.; state particulars. G 370 Times.

Gentleman and wife desire for permanent occupancy, preferably with private family, a room and private bath; highest references given; location 54th to 86th Sts. D 860 Times Annex.

Two gentlemen require well-furnished single room or large room with twin beds; private family west of Broadway; state terms. M 678 Times Downtown.

Wanted by young lady student, sunny room, private family; use of piano short time daily; west side, between 59th and 116th. A 127 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished room, light and airy, with breakfast, in private family, by young lady; references exchanged. J 681 Times Downtown.

Widow and daughter require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on West Side, or would join in co-operative housekeeping; highest reference. W 98 Times.

Two medium-sized adjoining rooms in refined surroundings; near 81st St. and Central Park; references given. E. D. Stout, 2 West 47th St.

South American educated young man wants room in private house; prefers where can to exchange Spanish conversation for English. G 343 Times.

Spanish, refined business lady desires light housekeeping room with private family; convenient to Broadway subway; $7. D 852 Times Annex.

Attention! Business gentleman wants room near entrance floor, or small apartment above 86th and Broadway. Address Southerner, 852 Columbus Av.

Furnished room, with bath, for man and wife, west end or Riverside; reasonable; state price. G 392 Times.

Wanted.—From 50th to 100th West, small, quiet room, business woman; state particulars, telephone, reference. 392 Amsterdam Av.

Gentleman wishes room and bath, must have private entrance; west side, above 50th St. H. A., 2,481 Broadway.

Gentleman, American, Protestant, wishes large room Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens. G 362 Times.

Young lady seeks single room; refined private family. J 683 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Back parlor or second-story rear room; private bath, maid service; married couple, 70-75; west side; lease; references. P 266 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, 163, (Corner Lexington Av.)—Rooms, with meals, $17 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service; elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213, (38th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 34 WEST.
Single and double rooms; references.

53D, WEST, (near Park).—Exceptional accommodations, beautiful private home; spacious rooms, private baths; superior table. Columbus 1631.

74TH, 5 WEST.—First class house gives superior accommodations, rooms, board, home style cooking by Holland family; references.

79TH, 214-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

87TH, 68 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, one with private bath, in luxurious home; home cooking.

87TH, 332 WEST.—Owner handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

92D, 60 WEST.—2-room suites, running water; also single and double rooms; exception 1 home cooking, large parlor.

102D ST., 249 WEST.—Large, small rooms, first class food; every convenience. Hamburger.

106D, 244 WEST.—Second floor suite, separate, private bath; other room.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 290.—Spacious, newly furnished rooms, running water; excellent board; homelike; congenial Jewish family; suitable couple or 2 gentlemen. Mansoir.

CHRISTIAN family, beautiful, southern exposure bedroom; share luxurious home. Cathedral 10825.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Suite overlooking Drive, accommodating 3; excellent board; $45. Payne.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Downtown business man, Southerner, unquestionable references, seeks permanent home in congenial and refined atmosphere, or furnished room or suite; also two meals day if possible; beginning October. K 130 Times.

Elderly lady of refinement desires room and board with respectable family; please state monthly rate, religious preference and other essential details. Answer Box G 388 Times.

Lady having furniture and household linen for parlor and three bedrooms will rent same or allow use in part payment of board. 600 Minneford Av., City Island.

Gentleman wants boarding near Washington Square. O 304 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $18 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts, country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 512 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $34 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.

Country Board Wanted.

Lady wishes room in country; private bath preferred; some meals; not over one hour from City Hall. 600 Minneford Av., City Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, three years' experience, high school graduate, thoroughly competent; $22. Box 126, 1,182 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER, small cultured family will care for home during owner's absence; best references. Write B. E., 3,535 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Young woman, Presbyterian, with experience, personality, executive ability, seeks position as companion to cultured woman or family traveling West or abroad; references exchanged. G 385 Times.

COMPANION.—An American lady familiar with travel in Europe, also this country, desires position; with or without travel considered; references exchanged. Address F. M. L., Marshfield Hills, Mass.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, desires permanent position with reputable concern. K 74 Times.

COOK.—Good Swedish cook, by day. Alga, 224 East 26th St.

DESIGNER and maker of hats, gowns, suits; late of Paris. 581 5th Av., fifth floor. Murray Hill 1475.

EXECUTIVE. — OFFICE MANAGER AND SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, ASSOCIATED FOR LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITH THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION, SEEKS IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL POST; THE APPLICANT IS AN AMERICAN, 25 YEARS OLD, SPEAKS AND WRITES FRENCH, AND IS A COLLEGE GRADUATE; REQUIRED SALARY AT START $3,500. D 859 TIMES ANNEX.

GOVERNESS.—One, two children; Spanish, French, music; 12 years' experience; willing to travel; salary $35. Governess, P. O. Box 571, Larchmont, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK.—Business couple, bachelor apartment cleaned and straightened out; two, three hours daily or by day; reliable woman. Box 118, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

INDEXER and cataloguer wishes position; $40 weekly. T 514 Times Downtown.

LADY wishes position; take full charge property; renting, collecting; cash bond, if required; reference. M. S., 402 West 42d.

MANICURE, scalp treatment, facial massage, &c. Walden's Manicure Parlor, 217 Washington St., Newark. One flight up. O 8

MASSEUSE; licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.; Market 8275.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 1236 Washington, Hoboken, N. J.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, stenographer; 6 years' experience; capable, conscientious. H 588 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, German lady; speaks Spanish; takes English dictation, sixty words; double entry bookkeeping; $16. A 140 Times.

OFFICE NURSE.—Woman of refinement; 2 years' experience sanitarium, in physician's office; highest credentials. Write G. K., 3,725 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young lady, Columbia College training, understanding French; thoroughly proficient. G. P. O. Box 69, Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, electric appliances, now in responsible position, largest retailers, would consider advantageous change where competence and ability will command good salary. Y 24 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—A released war worker, with four years' secretarial experience, accurate stenographer, typist, conversational French, German, desires a secretarial position. Apply Mrs. M. A. Emery, 193 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 1866.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4½ years' commercial, financial experience, wishes position with brokerage firm. Phone Hanover 5674, 9-12 A. M. Box 682 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, 28, excellently educated and trained, thoroughly experienced, expert stenographer, executive ability, desires first-class position. G 337 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, accustomed to handling details in executive's office; 5 years' experience; $35. G 391 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience; qualified to executive; good references; $30. G 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with insurance broker; knowledge of workman's compensation and employer's liability. P 265 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college student, Saturday only. Miss R. Zakerman, 72 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER desires responsible position with secretarial duties; 5 years' experience; salary $25. H 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - Secretary, experienced, capable, intelligent, desires permanent position. L 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, 5 years' experience; excellent references. H 672 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, business woman, thoroughly competent, exclusive, wants position. Mosher, 306 West 99th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; refined personality; 4 years' experience; $19. J 687 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; commercial, technical dictation; $25. L 550 Times Annex.

TEACHER or visiting governess by French lady, college education. A., care Merreni, 390 Central Park W.

WOMAN of culture, competent to take charge of household, over 5 training or child, act as chaperone, hostess, &c., desires position in high-class home; highest credentials. M 920 Times Harlem.

WOMAN of 35 wishes position as nursery governess; different languages. 530 Page Terrace, South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG LADY, (German,) competent in office work, shipping and estimate at figures, able to take dictations in English and typewriting, desires position where advancement is assured to an alert, punctual and faithful employe; export or banking house preferred. Y 32 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, high school and library training, desires position in business office; knowledge typing, filing, cataloguing. Theresa Rose, 470 East 164th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7360.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experienced, university graduate, desires position on permanent staff or with mercantile concern. M 774 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with accountant firm as junior. M 932 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, experienced, desires position with accountant. Silver, 855 Kelly St., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 34, 15 years' experience, 5 years with accounting firm; understands modern methods; capable to assume full control; reference; salary moderate; wants permanent position with reliable business concern. H. Fischer, 1,484 Bryant Av.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, seeks connection with certified firm. W 569 Times Downtown.

AUTO ACCESSORIES.—Young man, 25, single, thoroughly experienced in auto accessories, wishes to connect with firm of retail chain stores; ex-sergeant Motor Transport, A. E. F. K 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (36,) experience; thoroughly familiar with all branches of double entry bookkeeping; capable of taking full charge. L 584 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, desires position with advancement; knowledge of typewriting and stenography. O 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, age 17, accountancy student, desires position with growing firm; references. Lewis Plumer, 454 East 169th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; thoroughly experienced, well recommended; age 22. M 785 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, attending Columbia, desires afternoon and evening work. A 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, five years' experience, desires position; salary to start $30. L 523 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, good education, desires position. H 696 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET. — Holland-American, refined, offers services to small high-class family. K 170 Times.

CASHIER, office manager, and experienced salesman, complete charge of manufacturer's department of manufacturing plant employing over 7,000 hands before joining army, is open for engagement; young, energetic, experienced high grade executive; competent to assume responsibility and entire charge of office. Address Lathrop, care Fawcett, 115 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 5880.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, single; thoroughly experienced on high-grade cars, Pierce Arrow, Locomobile, Packard and Cadillac; careful driver; best references from a New York family; four years last position; salary expected $35 a week. N 272 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic and caretaker, would like position on gentleman's estate year round; Cadillac car special; factory experience; wife as chambermaid, waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position, city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary. Interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4958.

CHAUFFEUR, 16 years' experience, with high-grade cars, excellent mechanic, thoroughly reliable, wants position; A1 references. Write Chauffeur, care of Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3025-3026.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, accustomed to operating high-power car, desires to secure good position with a high-class family; expert mechanical knowledge. Address Box Y 97 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, wants a position in small family, city or country; have 6 years' experience; careful driver; no objection to side work. Haya, 445 East 57th St. Phone Plaza 1251.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, desires position; six years' private experience; operates all cars; own repairing; tools; references. Lawrence Kiczales, 1,702 3d Av. Telephone Lenox 5350.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, age 22, four years' experience on high-power cars, wishes position with private family; city or country; prefer traveling West or abroad; references. J 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; 2 years chauffeur in army. Address Mr. Sol. Goldstein, 1,446 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 28, married, wishes position, private; six years' experience; references, Charles O'Rourke, 164 East 188th St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 9 years' experience, wishes private position; 2 years in last place; best references. Y 26 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28;) 9 years' experience high class cars; good private references. 224 West 82d St. Tel. Schuyler 8698.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; two years' experience; also mechanic; city or country; $30 week. Y. 177 West 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, 4 years' experience, wish position with private family; speak French; reference. Chauffeur, 150 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Danish, first-class reference, wishes position; any car. K 150 Times.

CREDIT MAN, experienced on bank and agency detail, desires position in small progressive concern. L 547 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wishes few hours' work evenings; tracing, layouts, &c. O 270 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 11 years' experience in analysis of wastes, applying improved methods, production, costs, statistics, wishes to invest his services permanently in a progressive merchandising export or industrial organization; demobilized engineer officer; two years in France with General Staff on problems of organization supply, transportation and evacuation; his ability in responsible charge of work has been recognized; grasps details quickly, especially good in organizing new work and is capable of handling problems on own initiative; location secondary; salary commensurate with job; speaks French and is familiar with business conditions in France. A 178 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 34, married, 15 years' mechanical experience as office and advertising manager, purchasing agent; familiar shop practice; engineering graduate will afford opportunity for advancement. Levine, 10 Manhattan Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, accountancy student, desires to enter business. N 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, third year accountancy student at N. Y. University, desires to make permanent connection with certified or public accountant. J 220 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education; willing to start at the bottom; reliable concern. O 238 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, accounting student, 7 years' bookkeeping experience, desires connection with public accountant. A 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position at anything with chance of advancement; willing worker; reference. H 583 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat, capable, desires connection with progressive concern; on road or clerical capacity. A 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN American, 25, high school graduate, speaks Italian, desires position with importer and exporter. O 275 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wishes position evenings after 5 P. M. G 340 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, educated, desires permanent position; $16. 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position after 5 evenings. H 589 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, good education, desires position. H 595 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, seeks good connection; anything with future. O 319 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG OFFICER just discharged from army desires position in Europe with American firm; fourteen months' overseas, eight months Coblenz, Germany, as executive officer; can manage office transportation supply of civilian population or man in Europe, or can undertake mission; confidential. Address Y 30 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, capable, 24 years, experienced in organizing work, also managing retail store, tactful sales ability, desires good connection, city or elsewhere; thoroughly honest and highly recommended. O 332 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, just back from France, wishes position where push will bring results. Neat and capable of meeting people; experience as road salesman. Martin Berger, 1,520 Vineyard Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, experienced correspondent and stenographer, sales department preferred, best references, desires position with concern where opportunity for advancement is assured. A 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college student, wishes remunerative employment for evenings; accomplished pianist. A. F. Gorden, 306 Littleton Av., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, familiar modern accounting methods, knowledge stenography, typewriting, seeks opportunity. L 585 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, studying accounting, desires position; former position credit man, office manager, also bookkeeper. D 872 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, American, capable of keeping our expense and keeping accounts; will want applicant to spend three months at our head office in Rhode Island for instruction, then will be located in New York City; give full particulars as to salary, &c., for interview. Y 7 Times Annex.

ADJUSTERS.

GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
26 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A New Employment Office for Telephone Operators is now open at 3,158 Broadway, Manhattan, (corner 27th Street.)

Young women, 16 to 25 years of age, desiring to enter the worthwhile occupation of telephone operating should apply at this new office, between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at the following branch offices.

BRONX.
458 E. Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN.
81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,386 Broadway, 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Salary is Paid While Learning.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

APPRENTICE SALESWOMEN.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women between 16 and 35 years of age who desire to become saleswomen. Complete instruction will be given in our school of salesmanship, with liberal salary from beginning, and every opportunity offered for advancement. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

ASSISTANT FILE CLERK wanted; young lady, 18-23 years; Christian firm; good opportunity for right party. T 523 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT in children's institution. Apply 105 East 22d.

BILL CLERK to do billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R Q 516 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, TYPIST, rapid; experienced. Stamy Music Co., 56 West 40th.

BINDERY PASTE and GLUE HANDS, also girls to learn bookbinding; steady employment; good wages; bright, sanitary factory. Apply after 9 A. M. or write Gresham Blank Book Co., 310 Hudson St., near Spring.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced capable taking entire charge of office electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate at figures; salary and full particulars. W 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER who can typewrite, beginner, some experience; good penman, accurate; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious young lady; state experience, schooling, salary. N 292 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in the credit and adjustment department of a large New York publication; must be able to use typewriter; state age and salary desired. Y 66 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER,
with knowledge of controlling accounts and trial balance, with good penmanship; good salary. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, one who can take charge of complete set of books and general office routine; must have initiative. Samuel Gordon, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experienced only. Write, stating salary. A. T., 21 Delevan St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of stenography. Apply Gray-Andrews Corp., 73 Warren St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, thoroughly experienced; salary $30. Box 44, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in cloak manufacturers, thorough knowledge. Call Freed & Fischman, 247 East 12th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must have knowledge of stenography; state salary expected. "Laces." 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. Solar Textile Co., Inc., 27 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced; state wages and capacity. G 342 Times.

CASHIERS.

experienced in retail stores; steady position, good salary; only experienced need apply. I. Berger, 120 West 125th St. Inquire at 140th St.

CASHIERS, young ladies, intelligent; must be neat appearing, to act as cashiers of first-class motion picture house. Address by letter only stating references and particulars, R. T., Box 50, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

CASHIER, experienced; restaurant work. 206 West 41st St. Ask for manageress.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent, home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to K. S. Gutterman, Box 462, Lawrence, L. I.

CLERKS

NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.

APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

CALL OR WRITE,

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
26 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.—YOUNG WOMEN, SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS; SALARY $14; STATE EXPERIENCE; ALSO EXPERIENCED ADDRESSERS AND CIRCULAR FOLDERS; SALARY $12. W 197 TIMES.

CLERICAL WORK AND FILING in office of shoe factory; good chance for advancement. Wm. Henze & Co., 963 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

COLORIST WANTED, EXPERIENCED WITH AIRBRUSH; PIECEWORK; GOOD SALARY IF PROFICIENT. Y 62 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for Brooklyn concern; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate; state age and salary desired. T 533 Times Downtown.

CONSTANCE:

Regardless of anything whatsoever, Daddy implores you to phone him.

COOK.—Experienced white cook to work in New Rochelle on two girls to work together as cook and chambermaid-waitress; preferably sisters or mother and daughter; five in family; good wages; write references. 91 Times Annex.

Cook, also a housemaid, white, for family of seven, in apartment; 79th and Broadway; telephone Schuyler 1253 mornings before 11, or evenings.

COOK.—Experienced cook wanted by Oct. 1; 3 in family; good wages; no washing; reference required. Call between 10 and 2, Apt. 3 South, 404 Riverside Drive.

COOK, chambermaid, and waitress, German preferred; s

2:30 P. M. Latest for Want Advertisements

Advertisements for the classified section of Sunday's New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 2:30 P. M. today.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING. Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, insurance, publishing, stationery; Christian firms. Herrigan Agency, 35 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Advertising agency has an opening for a certified public accountant to fill the position of controller and auditor; it is essential that applicant have experience in agency work and executive ability; give full details of experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; absolutely confidential. T 549 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Advertising agency requires experienced accountant, with tact and executive ability; superior opportunity for young man to grow with developing business; write sufficient data to save needless interview. W 211 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, permanent position on staff of public accountant; give full particulars concerning experience and qualifications. Write X. A., 256 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN.

A New York publishing house desires services of an experienced specialty advertising man; requirements, experience, ability, and reputation; permanent position. Apply between hours of 10 and 12. F. Bellas, Room 1301 East 22d St.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Libbe Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL Designers and Draftsmen of experience. Apply Nathan Myers, Architect, 7 Nelson Place, Newark.

ARTISTS.

Illustrators, designers, letterers, photo retouchers; call with specimens. Higgins & Co., 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 9812.

ARTISTS, photo retouchers, commercial and mechanical work; good salary; steady position. Freund, Mugford, Chambers Co., 470 Broome St.

BILL CLERK to do billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R. Q., 516 Canal Street, Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, manufacturing office shirt house; closed Saturday, open Sunday; one experienced ledger work; good penman, quick and accurate; state age, experience, reference, salary. H 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking entire charge of office, electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate; state salary and full particulars. W 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in accounting department of large automobile manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; state age and salary desired. W 208 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A large and growing nationally known corporation wants a young man to handle customers' ledger; must be quick, accurate and experienced; good opportunity. Call Mr. Young, 816 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity offered to competent and experienced bookkeeper and general office manager; answer by mail, giving full particulars. W 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in posting and trial balances; state salary required in own handwriting. T 522 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in the dress goods line. Write W 143 Times.

BOY, COATROOM, FOR DOWNTOWN CLUB; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. ANSWER BY LETTER, STATING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED, T 546 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE BRIGHT, WILLING WORKERS TO LEARN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; $10 TO START. 281 5TH AV., 4TH FLOOR.

BOYS, 16, for business department weekly newspaper; salary $10; state age and references. Address P. O. Box 528, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOYS MAY BE EMPLOYED GENERALLY USEFUL IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE AGE, SALARY AND REFERENCES. WRITE B. G., 128 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in a large office downtown; boy 15-16; chance to learn business, short hours, lots of work; answers should state education, age, and salary. M 741 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for night work in composing room; hours, 7 P. M. to 3 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., fourth floor, 25 West 43d St.

BOY about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $35 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1403, 46 4th Av.

BOYS, American, clean cut, willing, ambitious; familiar with downtown New York; $9. The Barr Shipping Co., 25 Beaver St., N. Y.

BOYS IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; ADVANCEMENT TO WORK; STATE AGE. A 126 TIMES.

BOYS,
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
A. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 23D ST.

BOY, 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL BELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 E 22D.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av, New York City.

BOY wanted, about 15; excellent opportunity for advancement with a large, old-established Christian firm. Apply 261 Broadway, New York, Room 1117.

BOY.—Investment institution has desirable opening for bright boy; experience not necessary; answer should state age, references, and salary expected. L 598 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to office of large export house; salary to start; opportunity for advancement to the right kind of boy. L 574 Times Downtown.

BOY, age 14-17, wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; excellent chance for advancement. Apply 4th floor, 120 5th Av.

BOYS,
for errands in office large downtown wholesale house. Call Mr. Zimmerman, 10-14 Constant St.

BOYS—$35 monthly quick advancement; excellent opportunities, big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 20 Broadway.

BOY wanted, in mailing dept. of large merchandising house. Apply Room 404, 290 Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; chance for advancement; start $10 per week. T 600 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted. About 18 years, in law office; must write good handwriting. H 626 Times Annex.

BOYS, to make themselves useful around shipping department. H 594 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, and to make himself generally useful; references; state age and salary expected. R. Q., 129 Times.

BOY for office of large printing concern; good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Nesbitt Church Press, 136 William St.

BOYS to learn export business; good opportunity; liberal salary to start. Inquire 116 West 39th St., Room 22.

BOY wanted immediately, by steamship brokerage house; excellent opportunity; address Room 1505, 11 Broadway.

BOYS to run errands, shipping department merchandising establishment; rapid advancement; $7 to $12 a week.

BOY to assist shipping clerk and run errands; chance for advancement. Swenarton & Bolley, 27 East 22d St.

BOY wanted for office work; chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. Call 25 Broad St., Room 25.

BOY, 14-16, large law office; no experience necessary; good salary; quick promotion. Keller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place.

BOY to make himself generally useful. M. Leadbeat, 39 Cortlandt St.

BOY wanted to work in newspaper office. Inquire Morning Telegraph, 326 8th Av.

BOYS to fill orders in stock room; good opportunity. W 149 Times.

BOYS, 16, keep parcel post records; open an house. H 565 Times Downtown.

BOY for office; neat, accurate; good penmen. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

BOY wanted for delivery. Star Shoe Co., 38 W 42d St.

BOY to run errands; salary $10; bring references. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

has several vacancies in its

mail and messenger department

for bright boys who

have had a grammar school or

high school education.

Applicants must be 16 years of age.

Salary to start, $10.

Call between 9 and 4

At employment office.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST.,

CORNER WEST ST., N. Y. C.,

6 blocks north of Christopher St.

BOYS.

Order Pickers.

Stock Boys,

Packers,

Utility Workers.

Must be over 16 years of age. Pay

$12 per week to start.

Call at once,

THE

CHARLES WILLIAM

STORES,

25 Washington St.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for bright boys; uniforms with pay; uniforms free. Apply,

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOY, 17 or 18, as office assistant in office of manufacturing concern located in Bayonne, N. J. Some business experience necessary; reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. X 405 Times Annex.

BOY in bank; good opportunity for bright boy; state age and salary. H 505 Times Downtown.

BOYS, RUN ERRANDS; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; UNION TERMINATOR, 131 BOSTON ROAD.

BRASS MOLDERS.—Machine and bench molders; 48-hour shop; steady work; good pay; no labor trouble. Hudson Brass Works, 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

BRIGHT BOY
for ADVERTISING office.
Apply at once, 116 West 40th St., Room 1602.

CANDY MAKERS

wanted for the following departments: A man for cream and A. B. gum, first-class man for all grades of marshmallow, first-class man for all kinds of panwork. Address the D. L. Clark Co., P. O. Box 601, Pittsburgh, Penn.

CARPET LAYERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF COMPETENT CARPET LAYERS; STEADY POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

CARPENTERS wanted, first-class, for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

CASE MAKERS on jewelry cases; 44 hours weekly; wages $30; strictly union shop. H. E. Schoenenberg, 57 Maiden Lane.

CASHIER.—Quick, accurate and experienced, used to handling large volume of business, familiar with foreign currencies; must have unquestionable references from important concerns. Apply in person to Emil Klas Private Banker, 123 2d Av., all day Saturday. Ask for Cashier.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED,

to drive Packard limousine car; must be white, single, a careful driver and good mechanic; must furnish at least two years' reference from last employer; a permanent position for good man; in private family residing in nearby suburb. Address B. W., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

COLORIST WANTED,

3 to 5 years' experience in matching and standardizing dyestuffs; must be able to pass on dyeing, do work of textile, technical nature, and have good routine practice; salary dependent on qualifications.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORP.,
NEWARK, N. J.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted, under 25 years of age; must have good personality, originality, executive ability, and be able to get things accomplished; permanent position and splendid opportunities for the future; salary $1,500 for first year; write, giving age, degree, college, business experience, church connection, if any, and three references; position would involve leaving New York. Y 61 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.

BY LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN MAIL ORDER TAILOR-TO-TRADE MEN'S CLOTHING CORPORATION; THOSE WITH TAILOR-TO-TRADE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. K 126 TIMES.

DESIGNER.—Wanted, two high-grade designers, one for hydraulic work and one for general mechanical work and heavy machinery, also two first-class checkers. Write, giving full details of experience, age, salary expected, and when at liberty, to H. H. Hummel, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Penn.

DIAMOND SETTER WANTED FOR FINE PLATINUM WORK; PERMANENT SITUATION; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS; UNION SHOP. WILLIAM WISE & SON, 10 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y. NEVINS ST. SUBWAY STATION. TELEPHONE MAIN 4723.

DIEMAKERS.—Tool and subpress diemakers, several first-class men, in a modern equipped tool room, near New York City; best rates paid to those that can do the work. If you are first class and want a steady position call on Saturday from 1 to 4 and Monday morning at Johns-Manville Co., 41st St. and Madison Av. Ask for Mr. Jung.

DIE SINKER wanted; good wages; steady employment. Enfield Forging and Manufacturing Company, Endicott, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

Several experienced draftsmen on layout work and small electrical motor designing. Apply

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15th and Garden Sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.—Large engineering publishing house in New York City has opening for man who can produce neat and rapid drawings from blueprints; position permanent, with good chances of advancement; state age, salary, and inclose small sample of work. K 146 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Two electrical draftsmen, experienced on A. C. substation design; bring samples of work. Apply Design Bureau of N. Y. and Queens Electric Light & Power Co., 416 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN or Detailers.—A good opportunity for two first-class draftsmen or detailers for automobile work. Answer, stating previous experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMAN on cabinet work; must be able to make stock bills and details; good pay; steady employment. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced reinforced concrete detailers, with special reference to industrial building; state experience and salary expected. Box G. B., 124 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, EXPERIENCED ON JIGS, FIXTURES AND TOOLS; FIRST-CLASS MEN WITH PRACTICAL SHOP EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH A LIVE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. WRITE OR APPLY INTERNATIONAL FABRICATING CORPORATION, WILKES-BARRE, PENN.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, in general design and sugar machinery; state ages, experience, salary. F 724 Times Downtown.

DRUGGISTS.—To men registered in New York State, who are ambitious to get ahead, who are willing to adapt themselves to our system, and who can produce results, positions are offered in our stores that afford opportunities for rapid advancement; salary and commission; apply any day, between 9 and 4, Employment Department, Liggett's, Ritzy, Hegeman Drug Stores, 151 5th Av.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for marine work; technical graduates or those with experience in other lines considered. Y 87 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, familiar with switchboards, appliances, and controlling devices; technical graduates preferred. Y 86 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, experienced in taking charges from mill, knit underwear and hosiery. W 194 Times.

ERRAND BOYS for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

FOREMAN FOR MEN'S PAD GARTER FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; ONLY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS THOROUGHLY NEED APPLY. N 276 TIMES.

FUR SALESMAN.—Must be experienced; one with some knowledge of gentlemen's furnishings preferred; permanent position; good salary; answer, giving experience and references. Address Box 147, New Haven, Conn.

FURNITURE FINISHER Wanted.—A good all round finisher wanted for furniture store; good salary; steady work and good hours. Metropolitan Furniture Co., Waterbury, Conn.

GARDENER, laborer, for real estate development; $90 monthly with room, no board; suburbs. Richie, 68 William St.

INVOICE CLERK (Portuguese) is wanted by export house; must have experience; state full details of training, positions held, &c., in first letter. H 563 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, YOUNG MAN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, AND GOOD PENMAN. N. Y. MILLINERY AND SUPPLY CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS REQUIRED FOR MACHINIST'S SHOP IN PENNSYLVANIA; PERMANENT WORK; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 50 BROAD ST. ROOM 737.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS required for open shop in Pennsylvania; state experience and wages. H 547 Times Downtown.

MAGNETO
REPAIR MEN
WANTED; TWO EXPERTS WHO
THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND
PRINCIPLES AND PERFORMANCE OF MAGNETOS.
APPLY SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,
WATERSSING SECTION.

MAN.—We have an opening in our furniture department for a high-grade man to take entire charge of same; must have thorough knowledge of finishing, upholstering, and cabinet making; know how to handle man and estimate on different jobs; also know how and where to buy rapids, &c., needed for the department; to the right man we offer an unusual opportunity with good salary. Write your qualifications and address to The H. M. Bullard Company, New Haven, Conn.

MANAGER OF LAUNDRY

for large industrial plant, in vicinity of New York; must demonstrate capabilities, knowledge of modern process and system, and distribution of costs essential; state salary. R. K., 712 Times Downtown.

MAN, clean-cut, to interest retailers in new co-operative corporation following up publicity campaign; unusual opportunity for convincing talker; commission basis only; give full particulars first letter. K 145 Times.

MEN.—Several men between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night work; salary about $18 weekly. Call between 11-12 A. M., 25 Church St., Room 706.

MAN.—MEN'S GARTER FACTORY TO BE OPENED; DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE MAN. N 277 TIMES.

MAN wanted, competent, to take charge of office details and foreign imports and make himself generally useful. Apply in person to John J. Daery Co., Vernon and Harris Avs., Long Island City, N. Y.

MAN in shipping department in brass goods concern; good opportunity for willing worker. United Metal Spinning Co., 69 Wooster St., N. Y.

MAN, by Christian firm; work in stock room; wholesale house. Columbia Graphophone Co., 55 Warren St.

MESSENGERS.—Young men between the ages of eighteen and nineteen wanted by downtown house. 568 Times Downtown.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers; $6 a day. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Advertising agency has opening for an experienced office manager, preferably a man with experience in a large newspaper or magazine; full charge of stenographic staff, purchasing, stockroom, mimeograph, automatic typewriter, departments, and general office; give full details of experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. T 548 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—The editorial rooms of a publishing house want a nice bright American boy to make himself generally useful; salary to start, $10 per week; hours, 10-12. Pictorial Review, 200-226 West 39th St.

OFFICE BOY, in old-established steel concern; splendid opportunity for promotion for bright and energetic boy. Apply, with references, Fraser Co., 417 Canal St.

OFFICE BOY wanted for engineering office downtown; must be quick and accurate; salary $12 per week; apply own handwriting 680 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, in busy law office, conscientious, willing boy; salary to commence $13; state age, education, and references. J 688 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, bright, willing, and energetic, for general office work and filing. Write, stating age, salary, and other qualifications, T 534 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS (2) for large concern, to work in mailing department; chance for bright boys. Apply 238 4th Av. 10th floor, 8 A. M. Saturday.

OFFICE BOY wanted; must be over 16 years of age; $12 per week to start; good opportunity for the right party. Answer in own handwriting, T 543 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy for permanent position. Apply at once, John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, obliging, and ambitious; salary to start $10. Apply Room 1007, 61 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for law office; 16 years or over; salary $12. F. H. Pease, Room 2822, 120 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY in insurance brokerage firm; state salary. J 612 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—TECHNOLA PIANO, 45 EAST 14TH ST.

PACKERS AND CRATERS for light cast iron and steel work, steady position in Brooklyn factory; state experience and salary. M. M., 483 Times.

PHOTO FINISHER wanted; must be able to turn out first-class amateur work; age, nationality, and reference. Thamer, Optician, Stamford, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHERS and half-tone finishers wanted. Howard-Wesson Co., Worcester, Mass.

PRESSMEN.

A specialty printing house, located in Jersey, near ferries and tubes, has some good openings for flatbed and rotary pressmen; preferably those who have had experience on Kidder and Meisel presses, which print from the roll; we also have openings for men who have a general knowledge or some experience in this type of work and who would like to resume the trade; answer in detail, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. T 472 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT wanted for apartment house. 5 years' experience; salary, commission. Call Saturday, 2 P. M. only. Suite 402, 500 Fifth Av., Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES calling on men's wear and department stores in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, to carry nationally advertised line of overalls; commission basis. Y 58 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for grinding wheels, for Brooklyn; commission basis; must be clean cut and aggressive. Write T 527 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to handle a very high-grade specialty line of boys' suits for fine trade; commission basis; experienced men only need apply. S. F., 412 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on office trade, to sell pencils on liberal commission basis. United States Pencil Co., 487 Broadway.

SALESMEN. (3.) experienced hosiery line; commission basis. W 206 Times.

SALESMAN, hat, experienced; $5 per day. Apply any Truly Warner hat store.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR THE POSITION OF BRANCH MANAGERS; AT THE PRESENT TIME WE ARE OFFERING HIGH-GRADE STOCK THAT IS ON DIVIDEND PAYING BASIS; THIS STOCK WILL BEAR THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION WITH REFERENCES OF SEVERAL NATIONAL BANKS, DUN'S, AND BRADSTREET'S; ONLY THOSE WHO QUALIFY BE CONSIDERED WHO ARE PREPARED TO WORK ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MAKING CONNECTION WITH A HOUSE OF AI REPUTATION IN A POSITION THAT HAS AN EXCELLENT FUTURE FOR YOURSELF, WE ASK THAT YOU MAKE PERSONAL APPOINTMENT. SALES MANAGER, 619 FIDELITY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SALESMAN wanted to travel adjacent territory with high-grade line of Oil Stoves, on salary, expense and bonus basis; product on market five years and backed by large national advertising campaign; trade partly established; territory now open; this is not a get rich scheme, but a permanent connection where a man can better himself from year to year. We have no room for order takers, but would like to hear from men having the ability to make three thousand five hundred dollars a year or better; personal interview will be arranged this month; application will not be considered unless accompanied by photo. Address, Sales Manager, Detroit Vapor Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN.

A real salesman whose successful record will stand closest investigation; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected; this is a permanent chance of a lifetime for a man not afraid of hard work; good appearance, well dressed, and sunny temperament are part of requirements. Address "C. A.," 121 Times.

SALESMAN from 25 to 40 years of age who is experienced and successful in selling high-class printing; must have creative ability in laying out complete campaigns and also in layout and personality necessary to sell to big men in manufacturing and commercial lines. We can only deal with men whose record will bear investigation, as the position is one of responsibility, permanency, and salary will be paid as ability warrants. Correspondence will follow receipt of replies, which will be treated confidentially. Appointment for personal interview will be made with applicant selected. Address Sales Manager, the Herald Press, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

SALESMAN WANTED

to sell securities which appeal to discriminating investors; $500 per month and upward should be earned by experienced and aggressive salesman on liberal commission basis with our proposition; company manufactures superior rubber boot which has many advantages over that produced by other companies; company directed by well-known and successful business men; stock sells at prices attractive to investors; every salesman has an exceptional opportunity for man used to handling high-grade propositions. Address P. D., P. O. Box 572, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN.—A new investment firm requires several security salesmen; all the opportunities that exist in a new organization are yours if you can qualify for our sales force in Eastern and Central States; character, energy, and determination will assure exceptionally good earnings; experience in selling securities not essential; permanent connection; salary plus commission basis. Telephone Mr. Henry, Vanderbilt 2117.

SALESMEN wanted to sell mill lines of hosiery and underwear to retail trade and department stores on commission basis; men with experience preferred; state full particulars. A 167 Times.

SALESMAN, ladies; commercial stationery store, downtown; must understand loose leaf, blank books, and general line; also window dressing; give experience. J 602 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Progressive corporation has opening in chemical and dyestuffs department for wide-awake man to interview domestic users and export trade; salary and commission; state experience. W 184 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large silk manufacturer wants by Jan. 1 competent salesman, thoroughly familiar with converted goods for cutting-up and retail trade; great opportunity for big man; salary. H 377 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced in retail furniture business, men who can appreciate good treatment, good pay, and a steady position. State age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. T 550 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, SNAP FASTENERS, EXPERIENCED TO CALL ON LEATHER GOODS AND CAP MANUFACTURERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 207 TIMES.

SECRETARY and stenographer for advertising department. Call Partola, 24 West 17th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced packer, ladies' clothing, retail clothing chain; excellent opportunity. 490 4th Av. Ask for Mr. Entenberg, 12th floor.

SOLICITORS and salesmen wanted by engineering firm; commission. 1,836 Broadway, Room 429.

SPANISH-ENGLISH SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.

Wanted, a young man, American, preferably college graduate, of good appearance, to act as secretary to chief executive in home office and on occasional trips to other countries; English and Spanish stenography absolutely essential; only applicants of the highest calibre having the above qualifications considered. Reply immediately to C. F., Box 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young man between 21 and 26 years of age; necessary qualifications, high school education or graduate from good business school; unusual opportunity to one who is willing and ambitious; give references; all applications held in strict confidence. Apply, by letter only, to A. A. Russell, Room 1507, 501 5th Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young man, for corporation; must be experienced, accurate, and willing to work; state full particulars. T 465 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—To Nov. 1; not over $18 per week; state age and references. Box 676 Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to act as assistant in credit department of a manufacturing concern; permanent position and 25 years of age; state experience and salary expected. Box 50, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require several young men for various positions in the delivery department.
Apply Supt. of Delivery,
8th Av., near 43d St.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require several experienced
BRIC-A-BRAC PACKERS.
Apply Supt. of Delivery,
8th Av., near 43d St.

STOCK CLERK for meter trust business; experienced on up-to-date methods; good chance for right party. In reply state experience, nationality, age, salary desired. F., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMEN.—To best telephone men with proved records will pay most liberal salary and commission now offered. Bester & Co., 1,492 Broadway.

STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. APPLY 3D FLOOR, 148 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TIMEKEEPER.—Experienced, accurate, reliable, strict integrity, familiar with card accounting or construction work. T 554 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, French, with a good knowledge of commercial English and typewriting. Write, stating salary expected. W 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 26 years old, as assistant in accounting department; must have thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and details of customers' orders, &c., having at least three years' business experience; advancement as soon as ability is shown; do not reply unless you state age, experience, references, and minimum salary desired. Y 20 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office selling and to handle some correspondence in office of New York manufacturer; excellent chance for ambitious and intelligent young man; about 21 to 23 years old; state salary desired. J 719 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18-20) to do clerical work and be generally useful; good chance for advancement. Silberstein Bros., Pawnbrokers, 2,457 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, by a Christian concern, as assistant bookkeeper; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. Address H. C. Roberts, Room 909-910, 103 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES ONLY, BUTTON DEPARTMENT, E. HORIKOSHI & CO., 71 MADISON AV.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, for billing department of large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate; state age, experience and salary expected. C. B., 467 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years old, wanted as junior clerk in uptown bank; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. T 551 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale jewelry firm to run errands and handle shipping; no experience necessary; excellent advancement. H 563 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; salary to start $40 per month. Address own handwriting, H 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, beginner, typewriting, mercantile establishment; rapid advancement; $12. O 281 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, for clerical position in purchasing department; Christian firm. Box 15, Station F, New York.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, to assist in stock room. Fred Gretsch, 60 Broadway, Brklyn.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Thousands men and women are training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortland 1465) for informative booklet, "Training Text." English" and for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited, they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Hundreds of recommendations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 18th St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortland 1465) for informative booklet No. 10, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.

Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English speaking students; write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York. ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES

now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 68. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Practical and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 303 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT AGENCY,
3 Park Row.

OFFICE BOY, strong, for mail room; $60 mo.

TYPISTS—Policy listing, $75 mo.; hotel, $70 mo.; billing clerks, $75-$90 mo.

STENOGRAPHERS, shipping firm, $25.

BOOKKEEPER, junior, in Newark, insurance, $18.

BILLING CLERKS, good pressure, $18 week.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, $18 week; club.

These positions all excellent for advancement. The right boy can start Monday.

POSITION SECURED.—Amy Scott, Mulder, 23, private school; Sugar Mill "DELICIAS," Cuba, $110, one year's contract. What do you want? The Beere Agency, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y., or Havana, Cuba.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS of the season; sacrifice sale of motor trucks, new 1919 models, 2, 5 and 4 tons; fully guaranteed; act quick; open Sunday. 320 West 57th St.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
The Most Talked of Car
of the Day.
CADILLAC.

I have to offer for immediate delivery
Series 57, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-Passenger, Westinghouse Springs.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Tonneau, Windshield.
Series 57, Victoria Coupe.
Series 57, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
Series 57, Touring Sedan.

ALSO
1917 MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger.
1918 NASH Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 1582.

AUTO BARGAINS.

Stearns 1918 Limousine, Hudson 1917 Runabout, Chalmers 1917 Runabout, Peugeot Special, National 1919 Sedan, Davis 1917 Touring, Mitchell 1917 Touring, Mercer 1917 4-passenger. ZENITH MOTOR CAR CO., 808 7th Av.

BARGAINS GREATEST OF THIS SEASON.

Indiana dumper, Sauer 5-ton, Standard 5½-ton, and others; bodies and cabs will be sold at once regardless of price; open Sundays. 220 West 57th St.

BIDDLE 1918; Duesenberg motor.
CADILLAC, 1919, 4-pass., wire wheels.
PACKARD 3-35 Fleetwood Runabout.
CADILLAC, 1919, VICTORIA, wire wheels.
PEERLESS, 1918, SEDAN, almost new, condition.
OWEN MAGNETIC SEDAN, slightly used.
HUDSON, 1919, CABRIOLET.
MERCER, 1918, brand new.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
UPGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,667 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.
302-306 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1946.

BUICK 1916 five-passenger; about new. Phone Columbus 8197. Mr. Roach.

BUICK coupe, 1917; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th St.) Circle 1417.

Buick sedan 1918, 4 door, and 1917, 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

BUICK town car; special show car; practically brand new. Herman, 3631 Sumpter.

BUICK 1918 sedan, like new; used by careful owner. 1,330 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1918 touring, just painted; motor in perfect condition; slip covers; new leather back; bargain. Phone Mr. Koh, Columbus 7966.

BUICK E 45 1918, 5-passenger; perfect condition; $1,375. Florence Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

BUICK, make 1917, touring, 5-cylinder; excellent condition; cord tires. Farmer, 336 West 44th St. Phone Bryant 8496.

BUICK 1918 seven-passenger, beautiful condition; bargain. Call 122 West 64th. Mayer.

BUICK 1918-1918 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Fleck, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUDDELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
CUNNINGHAM Suburban Sedan; like new.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 PHAETON.
CADILLAC MODEL 55, 4-PASSENGER.
PACKARD 1918 TWELVE.
MERCER 1919 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER, 1914.
MURRAY 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
BIDDLE 1918 Duesenberg, 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
RENAULT Special, 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
FIAT 1919 Duesenberg, 4-Passenger.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,330 Bway. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-P

JOHNSON ASSAILS ALLIED 'DUPLICITY'

Calls It, as Exemplified in Secret Treaties, "Unparalleled in History."

GETS OVATION AT ST. LOUIS

Great Coliseum Crowd Cheers 18 Minutes Before He Begins His Attack on the League.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—When Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California stepped on the stage of the Coliseum tonight to plead for the defeat of the League of Nations covenant in its present form, he received an ovation that lasted eighteen minutes. The Coliseum is the largest hall in the city, and it was packed to the doors. Hundreds were turned away unable to find standing room.

As soon as Senator Johnson made his appearance the crowd rose to its feet, waved flags, and cheered. Finally the band ended the unusual demonstration by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the large audience joining in singing the words.

The crowd shouted "What's the matter with Johnson? He's all right!" for several minutes when Dr. John A. Simond, a prominent Democrat and local head of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, who presided at the meeting, rose to introduce Senator Johnson.

Senator Johnson brought the crowd to its feet cheering when he declared: "The real question in this controversy is whether we are to do our duty as we see it in the future or whether we are to be subject to the will of Great Britain and Japan."

The crowd hissed several times when Great Britain was mentioned by the speaker.

"The real purpose of the League of Nations is to guarantee the things that the Peace Treaty provides," Senator Johnson said. "Our allies want us to protect the spoils given them by this Peace Treaty. That was why the President insisted on combining into one document the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations."

In his plea for the defeat of the League of Nations in its present form, Senator Johnson described the treaty of peace as a patchwork of the secret treaties made between the Allies, unknown to America, before and during the war and challenged the recent declaration of the President that failure to concur in the settlement of the terms of peace by the United States "would put a stain upon our national honor which we never could efface."

"Does the President intend to say that it will put a stain upon our honor if we do not carry out the secret bargainings which were, with a duplicity unparalleled in the world's history, concealed from us?" asked the Senator.

In a speech which he delivered at noon before an audience of business men at the City Club Senator Johnson devoted his remarks largely to ridicule of President Wilson at the Peace Conference, to denunciation of Article X. of the League covenant, and to a charge that the President had been the first to inject personalities into what he termed the debate on the League of Nations.

His audience became very enthusiastic at times, particularly when forceful, biting language gave more than usual emphasis to his declarations.

"We may be little and pigmy-minded Americans," he said, "but we are all-Americans."

The Austrian and Bulgarian treaties, he said, were still kept a secret by the President, but he predicted that when they became public they would be found to contain additional burdens for this country. "He alone knows the burdens, and he won't tell," the Senator said, referring to the President.

Newspapers which were supporting the League of Nations and the President were denounced by the speaker as "subservient and subordinate."

Replying to the President's complaint that the Senate was delaying peace, the Senator said that the treaty would have been ratified long ago if the President would have consented to separate the League of Nations covenant from it.

"The United States is the only going and solvent national concern in the world," he continued, "and it is proposed that the United States shall enter into a partnership with four bankrupts. I have heard of a man putting himself into the hands of his creditors, but never before of one putting himself into the hands of his debtors. And, in entering such a partnership, why should the United States take the place of a mere minority stockholders?"

"We may not be concerned about the effect on Germany," he said. "We may think Germany got just about what was coming to her, but we are concerned about the distribution of territory guaranteed by the League of Nations for all time. There is only one good guarantor in all the world, and that is your country and mine. We sign the note. Under Article X. you underwrite all the secret treaties. It puts on us the odium of preserving all the booty and all the spoils for the Governments of Europe and Asia. The people of the United States ought not submit to having this foisted upon them."

Senator Johnson told of sitting in the Senate during the war and hearing Balfour for England, Viviani for France, and representatives of Italy and Japan speak in the "same altruistic way that the President spoke," and he said that at that time "their pockets were bulging with secret treaties, which they did not disclose to any person in the United States Government."

"I will not stop to characterize that kind of duplicity," he exclaimed, "but I say that I don't want that kind of partner."

He repeated the assertion that the United States would be outvoted in the League of Nations six to one, and said that while this country always would respond to the cry of oppressed humanity, and to the cry of civilization, it would do so in its own time, and in its own way, "and not let foreign nations by an overwhelming vote in the League of Nations say when and how."

"Talk about isolated America," he said. "There never has been any isolation and never will be except by the two oceans, and neither the League of Nations nor Woodrow Wilson can dry them up."

"While the President was riding in the clouds and painting rainbows," he continued, "Lloyd George was writing the covenant. He wanted to be certain, so he inserted the clause that self-governing provinces should each have a vote. There were none but his. Thus he had five votes for England, but he thought there might as well be one more, so he sneaked in India, which is governed from London.

"Were it not for this feeling due to various conditions which keeps people silent you would hoot from the hustings any man who defended such a scheme. A year from now you would hoot from this hall any man who would defend it.

"The results which the President brought home were the same old cynical European diplomacy. Scrap the hope of the world, this country, with European diplomacy, and you will wreck the hope of peoples of the world."

Church Notices on Page 17.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BARPIN.

Lost, Friday afternoon, between Bendels, West 37th St., and Ritz-Carlton, diamond barpin, 27 square diamonds; liberal reward; absolutely no questions asked if returned promptly. H. H. Gamble, 108 East 82d St.

LOST—Left in rack in Pullman car "Clairton," Train 188, Pennsylvania Railroad, Sept. 3, silk umbrella, with unique ivory handle and silver name plate, John R. Bland. It is cherished as gift from friend; $5 reward will be paid if left at office U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, 47 Cedar St., ground floor.

LOST—Lady's purse of gold and platinum mesh with sapphires and diamonds along the top, containing approximately $100 and a key marked St. Regis 308; lost on evening Sept. 10; reward equal to contents. Communicate H. H. P., P. O. Box 107 Times Square.

LOST—Discharge papers of Canadian Government, also one Royal Aviation; name Townshend; reward offered; return to American Red Cross, Grand Central Terminal; no questions asked.

LOST—On Coney Island bus or between Linden St., Flatbush and 33d St., New York, gold bracelet, with diamonds. Reward if returned to A. Jardine, 15 East 10th st.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between Hotel Nassau and Trouville, Long Beach; desirous recovery for sentimental reasons. M. E. L., Hotel Abell, Long Beach, Long Island.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece between 5th Av. and 13th St. and Staten Island Ferry; suitable reward. M. Kanzer, 10 West 124th St. Chelsea 8274.

LOST—$20 reward; lady's open-faced gold watch, initials "G. L." No.; 84832-1269. Return to flower store, 886 6th Av. No questions asked.

LOST—$20 reward return sable neckpiece (or from Manhattan Hotel in a taxicab, Thursday night. C. Bowers, 274 West 40th. Phone 3564 Bryant.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire flexible bracelet in taxicab, between Knickerbocker Hotel and 57th St.; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 9625.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Friday night, Gage-Tolliner, Fulton St., Brooklyn, 16th Av. car to 7th St., monogram M. J. C.; reward. 574 7th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold watch, in Cascades, Biltmore, or on way to Strand; initials B. F. Return Biltmore Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin, engraved, back, "Carman B. Smith"; liberal reward. Return to 1,000 Park Av., Apt. 11A.

LOST—Diamond barpin, platinum top, Thursday night, Manhattan Hotel; liberal reward. C. M. Brice, 246 West 85th.

LOST—Lady's black leather purse, containing money, keys, spectacles; Tuesday, on 5th Av. bus; reward. Prussing, 11 East 59th.

LOST—$5 reward for return of lost roll of piano. Return to Unz & Co., 24 Broadway.

LOST—Beaded bag, silver mounting, French trade mark; generous reward. Vanderbilt Hotel, Room 1227.

LOST—Diamond, platinum mounting, almond shape; lost Sept. 10, between Times Square and 46th St. or 7th and 8th Avs; reward. Mrs. Bonner, 550 West 136th St.

LOST—Gold cuff-links, initials E. J. M.; reward. Lucey Mfg. Co., Woolworth Building.

LOST—On Centaur, blue fox scarf; reward. Return, 1,400 Broadway, Room 11.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, in Aveda shop, Tuesday. Phone 2370 Rhinelander. Reward.

LOST—Earring, pearl and diamond; liberal reward. Room 1100, 665 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull, dark brindle, white spot on neck; answers to name "Buster"; green leather collar, brass studs; liberal reward. C. R. Kilbourne, 342 Convent Av.

LOST—A red cocker spaniel, female; reward given. Return to 122 West 78th.

Brentano's
5 Ave at 27 St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

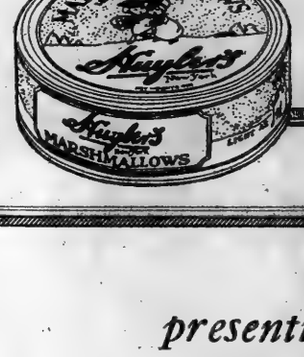
THIS is the year that you've got to mind your *P's* and *Q's*—that is to say, the *Price* you pay for the *Quality* you get. And, apropos of this, nobody has yet been able to disturb our supremacy in fine clothes-making.

Properly Priced

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Deliciously creamy
Marshmallows

Fresh from the Huyler factory packed in convenient air tight tins. All Huyler's stores and agencies are featuring Marshmallows this week —in a handy 35c. package.



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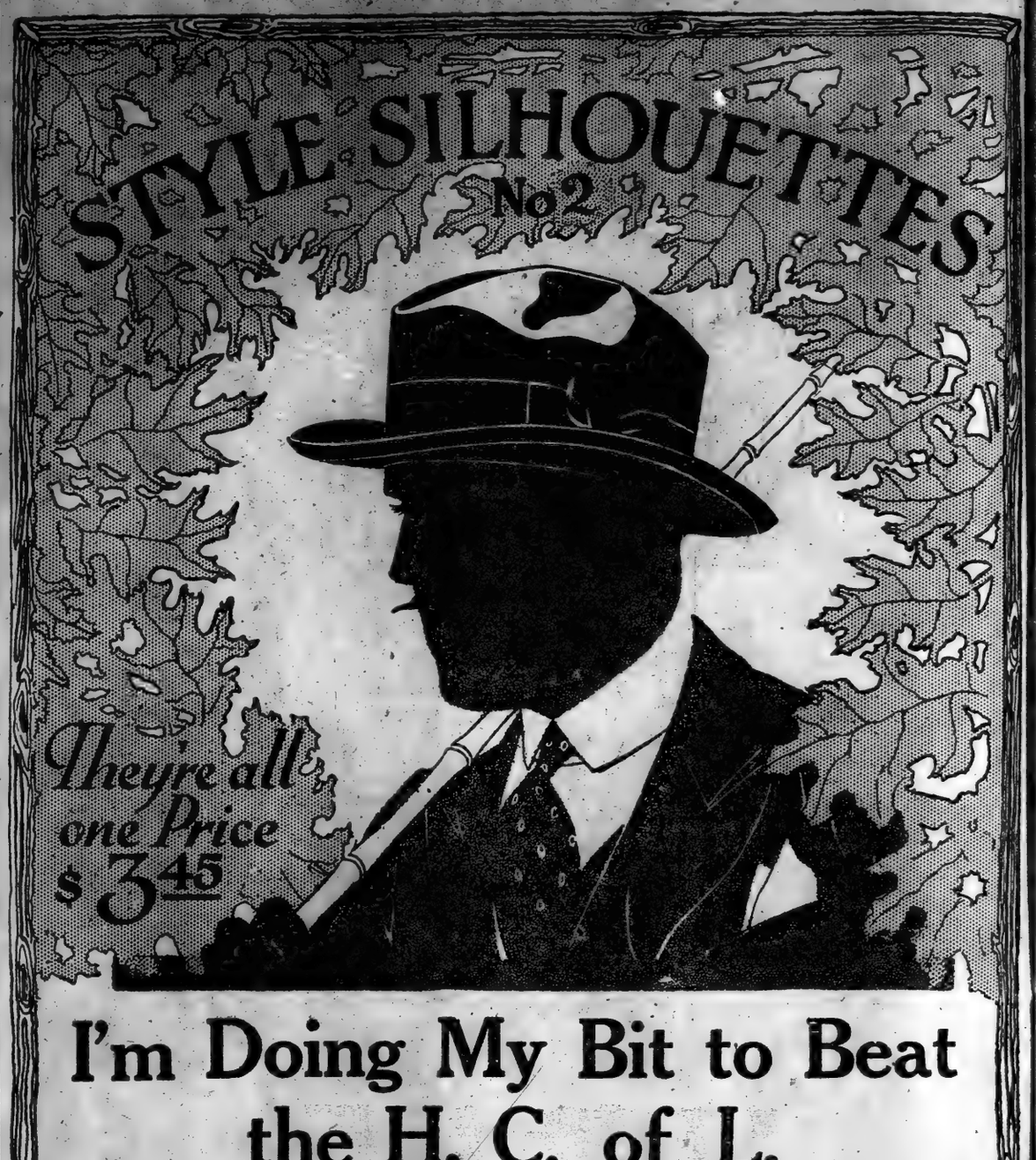


I'm Doing My Bit to Beat the H. C. of L.

ONE of the largest hat manufacturers in this country told me a few weeks ago that his factory cost was more than my retail price, and the rest of his trade was selling my quality for about twice my price.

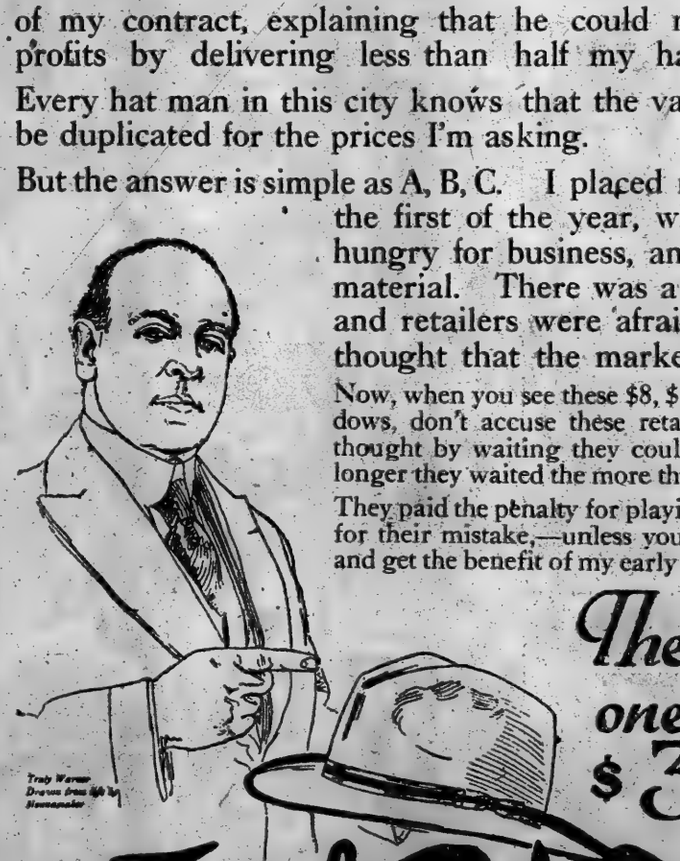
Another hat manufacturer made me a substantial offer to relieve him of my contract, explaining that he could more than double his profits by delivering less than half my hats,---to someone else.

Every hat man in this city knows that the values I'm giving cannot be duplicated for the prices I'm asking.

But the answer is simple as A, B, C. I placed my orders for this Fall the first of the year, when the factories were hungry for business, and loaded up with raw material. There was a lull after the armistice and retailers were afraid to buy because they thought that the market was going to break.

Now, when you see these $8, $10, and $12 prices in the windows, don't accuse these retailers of Profiteering. They thought by waiting they could buy later for less, but the longer they waited the more they paid.

They paid the penalty for playing safe, and you've got to pay for their mistake,—unless you'd rather save the difference and get the benefit of my early plunge.



They're all one Price
$3.45

Truly Warner
Headquarters For Hats

42d Street, East of 5th Ave., New York City
Broadway, below 44th Street, " " "
" " 38th " " "
" " 28th " " "
Broadway, below 12th Street, New York City
" " Bleecker St., " " "
" " Chambers St., " " "
" " Fulton Street, " " "
Broad Street, below Market, Newark, N. J.
Nassau Street, below Maiden Lane, N. Y. City
Park Row, opposite City Hall, " " "
Fulton Street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
722 Broadway, at Flushing Ave., " "

presenting
Wallach
and
Stetson
hats for Fall 1919

Six satisfyingly smart models culled from our large and comprehensive new assortments

WITH a confidence born of three decades of hat leadership, Style Headquarters presents the accompanying six models as representative of the ultimate hat judgment of the best-dressed city in the world. All six of these good-looking styles are to be had in either Stetson or Wallach Hats. Most of the Stetsons possess our patented "Headease" feature, the last word in hat comfort.

Stetson Hats, $6 to $18
Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6

STETSON STYLE BOOK ON REQUEST

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; moderate temperature.
For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,513. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919. 136 PAGES, In Eleven Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Review. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York; Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

BOSTON REFUSES TO TAKE BACK THE POLICE STRIKERS; CHAMBERLAIN RIDDLES NEW ARMY BILL, ASSAILS BAKER; WILSON GETS RIOTOUS WELCOME IN SEATTLE, REVIEWS FLEET

PRESIDENT GETS GREATEST OVATION ON REACHING COAST

Tumultuous Seattle Crowds Almost Overpower Police in Their Demonstrations.

TRIBUTE TO HIM AS LEADER

Sullen I. W. W.'s Conspicuous in Throng with Hatbands Urging Debs's Release.

TWO SPEECHES DURING DAY

Sets Forth America's Duty in Tacoma Address—Climax in Arena at Seattle.

Wilson's Launch in Collision Off Seattle, but He Is Unhurt

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—President Wilson's launch was in a collision with another boat in the harbor here this afternoon. He was uninjured.

In the launch, in addition to the President, were Mrs. Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Secret Service men, secretaries and newspaper men.

As the launch shoved off from the dock it heeled over till the port rail was nearly under water. Starting ahead then, the craft ran bow on into another launch, giving the party a severe jar. The President sat serene in the craft and smiled.

After the accident the President went on board the Oregon and passed in review the dreadnoughts of the Pacific Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—Reaching the Pacific Coast today at this city, President Wilson received a tumultuous ovation which found a climax in a great meeting tonight at the Arena.

The immense demonstration during his visit here when he reviewed the new Pacific fleet off the waterfront followed a splendid reception in Tacoma in the forenoon, where 30,000 persons greeted him in the Stadium and he later spoke to a large audience at the armory.

It is doubtful if in the history even of recent political campaigns a more remarkable demonstration has been witnessed than that of which the President was the centre in Seattle. The spirit of the crowd at times seemed to be akin to fanaticism. The throngs which jammed the principal streets and overflowed into the side streets that run off the main arteries of the city at a considerable grade joined in a continuous and riotous uproar.

At times it appeared as if the crowd would overcome the police, soldiers, and large force of Secret Service men in their efforts to reach the President's automobile during the afternoon parade and the shorter trip to the Arena in the evening.

The police at times were forced to use harsh methods to check the spirit, and they fought the throng with shoulders squared, feet firmly planted, and clubs drawn. Men who sought to get by the guards were often thrown back by force, and on the threat of being clubbed. A score of Secret Service men, each a giant in strength and determination, surrounded the President's automobile or stood on the running boards, their eyes ever watchful, their bodies a force of protection. More than once the Secret Service men were forced to leap into the throng which had passed the police lines, and hurled back men who had approached within a short distance of the President.

At the height of the demonstration in the afternoon parade, when the shouts of the crowd could be heard many blocks, a spectacular touch was lent to the scene when a huge shower of confetti was loosed from the roofs of buildings along Second Avenue. For minutes it appeared that the parade was passing through a heavy snowstorm.

The demonstration had at some points a sinister note, for there were present in the crowd thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, which is strong in Seattle. As a hatband each member of this organization wore a ribbon bearing the words "Release Political Prisoners." They have been agitating for the release of Eugene Debs and other radicals convicted of seditious utterances.

Not a few of the men who wore these hatbands had themselves defied the law and served sentences. They were found in greatest number in the Woodland district, a section of the city through which the President first passed soon after leaving his train. They were

Continued on Page Three.

Hotel Seville, 8th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $3.00; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

RX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

1,280 Ocean-Going Ships Now Fly the American Flag

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Steamships under the American flag now comprise 21.8 per cent. of the steam tonnage of the world, the United States Shipping Board announced today.

"Today this nation has more ship workers, more shipyards, more shipways, more vessels under construction, and is turning them out more rapidly and in greater numbers than now issue from all the shipyards of all the world," the statement says.

"Up to the outbreak of the war we had only fifteen vessels of 1,000 tons and over engaged in overseas trade. Today the American flag floats from 1,280 ocean going steamships, 1,107 of which have been built by the United States Shipping Board within the last two years."

BRINGS 9 BY AIR FROM SYRACUSE

Big New Passenger Craft Arrives Here Unheralded After Fast Flight.

CABIN FIFTY FEET LONG

Alfred W. Lawson Pilots Plane, Starting at 8 o'Clock and Arriving at 10:32.

Carrying nine passengers, an airplane designed, built, and piloted by Alfred W. Lawson flew practically unheralded from Syracuse, N. Y., to Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., yesterday, making the 213-mile trip in 2 hours and 32 minutes. The plane left Syracuse at 8 o'clock and arrived here at 10:32 in the morning. According to the inventor, the plane broke all records for that distance, despite the fact that the engines were throttled down to a speed of from eighty to 100 miles an hour.

Lawson brought with him a letter from Governor Phillip of Wisconsin, from which State the plane originally started, to Governor Smith. Mr. Lawson announced that he would invite Governor Smith and other public officials to take flights in the machine while he was here.

Those who made the trip in addition to Mr. Lawson were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carrier, Vincent Buranelli, Andrew Surani, Carl Schory, Charles Cox and two representatives of Syracuse newspapers. Mr. and Mrs. Carrier were enthusiastic over the performance of the plane, which is designed to carry twenty-six passengers. They said the plane was so stable it was hard to realize they were up in the air.

In describing the flight, Mr. Lawson said that a height of 12,000 feet was maintained in flying over the Catskills. He said that he had throttled down the engines of the plane so that the maximum speed of 115 miles an hour, of which the plane is capable, was not attempted. When he reached New York he left his course and flew over the city at a height of several thousand feet to give his guests an air view of Manhattan. After encircling the Statue of Liberty he piloted the plane to Mineola.

The plane itself is compactly built. The passenger cabin, which is luxuriously equipped with every comfort, is fifty feet long and six feet wide. In seating arrangements it resembles a railroad Pullman car. There are an equal number of seats on each side with plenty of room between for aisle space. The ceiling of the cabin is eight feet high.

Provision has been made for cooking light meals, and yesterday the passengers enjoyed an impromptu tea en route from Syracuse. The whole cabin is glass inclosed, but the windows may be opened if the passenger is able to stand the stiff breeze which he will always encounter in the air. The pilot's room is so arranged that spectators may watch him guiding the plane in flight. The plane is lighted by electricity.

The Lawson plane left the factory in Milwaukee ten days ago, and is making a series of test flights to the larger cities. The inventor plans to leave for Washington the latter part of this week, carrying with him ten United States Senators, who will come here to ride back by air. Mr. Lawson said he hoped at a later date to make a flight to the coast.

The plane has a wing span of ninety-five feet, and the fuselage or body is slightly in excess of fifty feet. It is equipped with two 400 horse power Liberty engines designed to give it a speed of 115 miles an hour. The inventor said that the machine could climb 4,000 feet in ten minutes with its full load of 12,000 pounds. He also said that the ceiling, or climbing limit of the plane, was 15,000 feet.

Alfred Lawson, the designer, was for many years general manager in this country for Henri Farman, the French aeronautical engineer. During the war Mr. Lawson designed several types of fighting planes for the army.

HOTEL WOLCOTT, 4 W. 31st St., by 5th Av. Attractive Rates for Season Guests.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES On your Library Table—Plain Ends.—Advt.

TWENTY ACRES OF OIL TANKS ABLAZE; BIG FACTORIES BURN

Flames Cross Newtown Creek from Standard Yards Storing 110,000,000 Gallons of Oil.

LOSS RUNS TO MILLIONS

Each Fresh Explosion Fills the Sky, as from a Volcano, with Flame and Smoke.

1,200 FIREMEN AT THE SCENE

Blaze Spreads for Blocks—Two City Fireboats Catch Fire and Two of Crew Reported Missing.

Fire, supposed to be of spontaneous origin, leaped through the twenty-acre plant of the Sone & Fleming Refinery, the Kings County plant of the Standard Oil Company in Greenpoint, yesterday at 2 o'clock, and before it was brought under control at 2:30 o'clock this morning had destroyed thirty tanks. The plant had 100 tanks of a total capacity of 110,000,000 gallons.

At 10:15 o'clock last night Fire Headquarters sent out the signal "6666-77," which called upon every fireman in the city, then off duty, to report at once for service. This was taken to indicate that the fire was fast getting beyond the control of the department. It was the first time the signal had ever been transmitted in the history of the Fire Department.

Fighting the burning oil on the waters of Newtown Creek and sending spare streams into the flaming structures on both banks, the firebcats New Yorker and Abram S. Hewitt were caught between the two fires and hemmed in. Their superstructures caught fire, but the flames were subsequently extinguished and the boats were able to continue pouring water on the blaze. Coincident with this came an unconfirmed report that two firemen had fallen into the water and were missing.

Shortly before the "6666-77" alarm was sounded the fire leaped outside the plant's limits for the first time. At 11 o'clock the seven-story building of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, located one block north of the plant, burst into flames and within a few minutes the building was afire from top to bottom.

A short time later the fire jumped across Newtown Creek and ignited the five-story building occupied by a candle company. Frantic efforts were made by tugs to pull barges and other craft to safety when it was seen that patches of burning oil were afloat in the creek.

As both these fires gained headway, the police received word that an explosion of a tank containing more than 1,000 barrels of naphtha was expected momentarily. Police lines were rushed back for blocks and no one, save policemen and firemen, was allowed within two blocks of the fire. The police declared they feared great property damage if the tank exploded. By hard work the firemen succeeded in preventing the explosion.

Just before 2 o'clock this morning the fire across Newtown Creek gathered force. In addition to the American Candle Works, the Queens Branch of the Standard Oil and the factory of the Van Iderstine Company had taken fire. Five blocks in another direction firemen were struggling to put out a blaze on the roof of the Miller Building at Greenpoint and Kingsland Avenues. The fire also spread to smaller wooden buildings in the neighborhood.

Because of the terrific heat, the danger of explosions, and the sheets of oil with their drifting, burning patches that covered the yards, the police were

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130,000 War Refugees Ordered to Leave Austria

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—An order has just been issued by the Austrian Government expelling 130,000 war refugees, mostly Galician Jews, from the country, according to advices received here. The order will be a hard blow for the refugees, who are unable to return to their devastated homes.

PRISONERS CONFESS TO HOTEL HOLDUPS

Three Men Arrested Friday Night Also Admit Robberies In or Near Central Park.

PATROL WITH AUTO SQUADS

Enright Follows Mayor's Suggestion for Guarding City Against Bandits.

The three men who were arrested on Friday night at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street as they were coming out of a taxicab, confessed yesterday afternoon in the West Forty-seventh Street precinct, where they had been confined, to the recent hotel robberies and also to the hold-ups which have been taking place lately, in and near Central Park.

The police believe that with the arrest of these men the city will be freed of a group of most daring thieves. They are Georgy Hope, 37 years old, of 1,444 Avenue A; Edward McIntyre, 25 years old, of 435 West Forty-ninth Street, and Thomas Burke, 22 years old, of 910 Eighth Avenue.

After having confessed to the recent robberies before Detectives Quinn, Daly, Brady and Devaney, the robbers were identified by representatives of four of the five looted hotels. These were the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, where Evan Rowland, the cashier, was held up at a revolver's point and was forced to hand over $500 from the cash drawer; the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, where $25 was taken from W. H. Stack, the night clerk, while he and the bell-man both held their hands over their heads; the Hotel Madison, 21 East Twenty-seventh Street, where $20 and $10 in cash were taken, and the Holland Hotel Apartments, 66 West Forty-sixth Street, where the three men took $62 after one of them had been struck in the face by Gerald Crony, an attendant, who had been ordered to hold up his hands.

At least one of the men arrested was identified as having taken part in the robbery of Harry Schmidt, the Brooklyn bond broker. Schmidt, who lost $8,000 in cash and Liberty bonds, came to the station and pointed out McIntyre as the robber who had stood in front of him with a revolver. He had been unable to get a good look at the other members of the gang, he said. In McIntyre's possession was found a half dollar of the date 1833. Schmidt lost six of these coins.

Form Auto Squads.

Acting on the suggestion of Mayor Hylan, Police Commissioner Enright yesterday formed a special automobile squad as a protection against automobile thieves. All during the early morning hours neighborhoods where the Mayor told the Police Commissioner "hold-ups of these kinds are liable to occur" were patrolled by twenty policemen under Detective Sergeant Patrick Sheridan. They left Headquarters in four automobiles while it was still dark, and their purpose was not only to prevent hold-ups, but also to investigate suspicious characters and to question occupants of automobiles where such occupants looked as though they might be bandits or gangsters.

They are reported to have visited the gathering places of suspicious persons,

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Two Mexicans, Charged With Murder, Are Hanged by a Mob in Pueblo, Col.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 13.—Two Mexicans were taken from the city jail tonight by a mob of armed citizens, driven in an automobile to the Fourth Street Bridge, at the city limits, and hanged.

The bodies were found forty-five minutes after their capture.

The lynching followed the arrest of two Mexicans charged with the murder today of Patrolman Jeff Evans.

The Mexicans, who were section hands, were arrested today.

Reports that the men had been transferred to the county jail and that two other Mexicans had been hanged proved erroneous.

The mob leaders used strategy to get the police officers off their guard. A riot call was sent in from the steel works district and the patrol loaded with officers hurried to the scene. As soon as the wagon was out of sight the mob quietly marched to the City Hall, a committee walked into the office, covered the Desk Sergeant with revolvers and commanded him to turn over the keys to the cell. They then took the two Mexicans from their cells to the street. Here a part of the mob piled into automobiles with their prisoners and sped away for the scene of the lynching.

Upon reaching the scene of the supposed riot and finding nothing amiss, Night Captain Sinclair, in charge of the squad of officers, suspected a ruse and ordered the patrol back to the City Hall with all possible speed. He found that the mob had been there and gone.

The Captain and his men began a search for the mob which had dispersed, and the officers found the bodies of the two Mexicans hanging twenty feet apart from the girders of the bridge. Both were dead.

From Lister's Diabetic Flour—Absolutely Starchless and Sugarless—delicious, fresh, wholesome Diabetic Bread, Cookies, Pancakes, etc., can be made easily, in any home. Lister Bros., 405 Lexington Av.—Advt.

TRY Mark B B CALOX The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

RX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

SENATOR DECLARES ARMY BILL SETS UP STAFF DESPOTISM

Accuses Secretary Baker of "Setting at Naught" Congress and Its Army Laws.

HINTS AT HIS IMPEACHMENT

General Staff Responsible, Says Chamberlain, for Unpreparedness for War in 1917.

ITS USURPATION OF POWER

"Czar of All the Russias Never Had More Despotic Control," He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, the ranking Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and during the previous two Congresses the Chairman of that committee, gave out a statement tonight in the course of which the impeachment of Secretary Newton D. Baker by Congress is suggested. In his statement, which is entitled an "Analytical and Explanatory Statement" of the proposed Baker-March army reorganization bill, the Secretary of War is charged with having "set at naught" the laws passed by Congress which, it is stated, were enacted "not only to protect the great staff corps and departments from depolment of their proper functions, but also to place an effective check upon the evidently growing tendency toward the creation of a militaristic despotism in the general staff."

"It is difficult to see how that intent could be more plainly expressed, and violations of it made more definitely punishable," the statement adds, "than they are in Section 5 of the National Defense act. It is true that all this has been set at naught by the defiant action of the present Secretary of War, and that this time there appears to be no remedy except possibly by further and more explicit restrictive legislation, or the extreme one of resort to impeachment proceedings by Congress."

The aggression of the General Staff on the various bureaus of the army and what the Senator describes as its usurpation of power were responsible, he charges, for the total unpreparedness of the country for the recent war.

Whether or not the statement represents the views of the other members of the committee in whole or in part is not stated, the statement, which is now a Senate document, having been printed, it is pointed out, "for the use of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs."

Those who have read the Chamberlain analysis say that it is probably the most scathing indictment of the War Department, as now administered, ever made. Senator Chamberlain charges that the proposed Baker-March bill abounds in dangerous and far-reaching proposals, and that its passage would spell "one-man dominance, staff despotism, and militarism to a degree never surpassed in the palmiest days of 'the great General Staff' of the German Army." He charges that Secretary Baker has afforded no support to the bureaus and departments against the aggression of the General Staff, and that so far as known Secretary Baker has "cheerfully acquiesced in everything that the General Staff has proposed to do to them, or their powers and duties."

"The Czar of all the Russias," says Senator Chamberlain, "never had more despotic control over his armies in these respects than it is proposed by this bill to give to the President nominally, but really to the Chief of Staff."

It is further charged that subordinate army officers called to testify before the Military Affairs Committee of Congress have displayed a "caution and reticence" which show that they were "under a restraint amounting to intimidation."

Contrast With Naval Harmony.

The analysis also compares the war functioning of the War Department with that of the Navy Department, and Senator Chamberlain says that it is illuminating to contrast "the hurly-burly, ill feeling, confusion, scandals and inefficiency," that have been rife in the War Department since the beginning of the war, with the "calmness, good order, harmony and quiet efficiency" of the Navy Department under Secretary Daniels.

"This bill," says Senator Chamberlain in his analysis, "was framed by military advisers of the Secretary of War. It is understood that it represents what those officers, with his concurrence, regard as necessary and proper legislation which they propose for the army. Inasmuch as many of these proposals are radical, and even revolutionary in their nature, and if rejected now are likely again to be urged upon Congress, possibly in other forms, it seems advisable now to examine all of them very thoroughly. The comments made herein with regard to them will apply to them equal-

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Thurston, famous magician, at the Globe Theatre. Praised unanimously by press and public. Positive knockout. Only show of its kind on earth. Excellent engagement.—Advt.

Lloyd George Pleads for "The New World," Where Labor Shall Have Its Just Reward

LONDON, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George has issued a message to the people of Great Britain on "The Future" which will be distributed free throughout the country on Monday. The Premier says:

Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promise given them, we dishonor ourselves.

What does the new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toil for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety, wretchedness; a world scarred by slums, disgraced by sweating, where unemployment, through the vicissitudes of industry, brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through intrenched selfishness.

If we renew the lease of that world, we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame. Nay, we shall store up retribution for ourselves and our children.

The old world must and will come to an end. No effort can shore it up much longer. If there be any who feel inclined to maintain it, let them beware lest it fall upon them and overwhelm them and their households in ruin.

It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in the building up of the new world, where labor shall have its just reward and indolence alone shall suffer want.

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR BOSTON POLICE

Wires Gov. Coolidge in Condemnation of "Autocratic" Attitude of Officials.

DEFENDS RIGHT TO UNIONIZE

Says Federation Forbids Strikes, but the Men Acted Under Intolerable Provocation.

After receiving from Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts a telegram declaring that he would support Police Commissioner Curtis in dismissing the Boston policemen who went on strike, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, from the Hotel Continental last night sent a telegram to the Governor making a further appeal and asserting that Police Commissioner Curtis had assumed an unwarranted and autocratic position.

With the telegram Mr. Gompers made public a statement of his views on the situation, in which he said that the situation in which the policemen of Boston found themselves, regrettable as it was, was provoked and forced upon them by the "autocratic action" of Police Commissioner Curtis. Mr. Gompers also said that if the authorities of Massachusetts gave no heed to his advice or to the human side of the question the responsibility would be on their heads.

The text of Mr. Gompers's statement follows:

"The unionizing of policemen is not of the seeking of the American Federation of Labor. Their voluntary organization and insistent demand for charters is the natural reflex of futile individual attempts to improve working conditions. Therefore the American Federation of Labor was and is called upon to meet a situation created by incapable, negligent or autocratic municipal authorities. When men are underpaid or made to work under bad conditions they seek redress. Unable to right their grievances or obtain better working conditions from their immediate superiors, they look for redress elsewhere. This was the case in Boston.

"When policemen accept charters from the American Federation of Labor it is with the distinct understanding that strike action will not be resorted to, and no obligation is assumed which in any way conflicts with their oaths or duty. In the American Federation of Labor they are given sane advice and counsel. Out of it, or affiliated with some un-American or irresponsible organization, a situation might develop which would cause real concern and for which the American Federation of Labor does not care to accept even remote responsibility by refusing to take them in and guide them aright.

"Unfortunate and regretable as the strike of the Boston policemen was, surely sound public opinion will make the authorities in Boston admit and share their own full responsibility for it. The situation in which the policemen find themselves today was provoked and practically forced upon them by the autocratic action of Police Commissioner Curtis, who at any time might have honorably settled the dispute by such action as is naturally expected of a public official in his responsible position.

"Even now, vested with individual, autocratic authority, with which even the Governor states that he has no power to interfere, he declares the places of approximately 1,400 policemen vacant. Surely there is some weight of justice in Boston that will prevent this individual, whose vision and interests probably do not extend beyond the scope of the Boston police area, from openly antagonis-

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA. The GREENBRIER. Golf, tennis, polo, Europ. Plan. Field-Meyer Medical Baths and treatments. Booklet at the Plaza, New York.—Advt.

1 MORE DEAD, 4 HURT IN BOSTON STREETS

Troops Shoot Youth Who Resents Order to Move On—Stray Bullet Hits Woman.

ARREST MORE GAMBLERS

State Guardsmen Control the Crowds and Business Conditions Approach Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Boston's Saturday crowds were handled by the State Guardsmen with no recurrence of disorder, except for the killing of one man and the wounding of a woman at 11:20 o'clock this morning, in the centre of the city, and the wounding of two men and a boy. The man who was killed was said to have tried to take away a guardsman's gun after being told to move on, but other witnesses said that the shooting was unjustifiable.

The killing followed an argument between Raymond Geist, 22, of 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, and a guardsman on duty at Boylston and Tremont Streets. Geist was standing in front of a drug store when the soldier told him to move on. He demurred and, according to some witnesses, took hold of the soldier's gun. Corporal H. L. Newton of M. Company, Cambridge, came up to aid the first guardsman, and Geist, when he saw Newton, ran across the street. Newton lifted his rifle and fired and Geist dropped to the sidewalk.

The street was crowded with people and many were passing in automobiles. Mrs. Mary Jacques of 12 Hemenway Street, Back Bay, who was about to cross the street at the exact moment, screamed and collapsed. The people on the street began to crowd around, but the guardsmen pushed them back, shouting: "Get back or you'll get the same thing."

Guardsmen and special policemen lifted up Geist and Mrs. Jacques. The man had been killed instantly. Mrs. Jacques, it was found, had been shot in the leg. She was taken to Relief Hospital.

Two men shot, neither of them fatally, is the toll of tonight's strike disorder. One of them was shot by a guardsman as he was attempting to steal an automobile, the other was wounded by guardsmen who fired when a gang shooting craps resisted orders to disperse.

Machine Guns Disperse Crowd.

Machine guns mounted on auto trucks were ordered out shortly before midnight to scatter a crowd of men at Washington and Dover Streets. The crowd refused to move on when ordered to do so by a guardsman, but scattered at the sight of the machine guns.

Volunteer policemen and guardsmen raided another crap game this evening in North Square, and a boy was wounded by one of the shots fired into the air. About forty men and boys were playing in the shadow of Old North Church when the raid was made. The police and soldiers surrounded them, fired several shots into the air, and made the players hold up their hands and march to the station house.

Brookline's Town Board has organized a mounted patrol to protect homes and property during the strike. Arrangements were made today to buy arms and other equipment. The plans include the posting of volunteer policemen at each of the police telephone boxes to guard against a strike by the telephone operators.

Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser said today that by Monday night 14,000 men would be available in the new volunteer militia for strike duty. More than 85 per cent. of these men, he said, are over-

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REJECTS GOMPERS'S PLAN

Commissioner Declares Jobs Vacant and Starts Recruiting Force.

RECOMMENDS HIGHER PAY

But at Governor's Request Consents to Meet Heads of Union Tomorrow Morning.

COOLIDGE SEES LEADERS

Puts Responsibility Up to Commissioner—Other Unions Are Cool to a General Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Acting upon the legal advice of the State Attorney General that the police strikers had forfeited their positions in the department, Commissioner Curtis today declared vacant the jobs of all the men who went on strike. At the same time he announced that the nineteen suspended policemen had been discharged and that it was his intention to start recruiting a new force at once. But later in the day, at the request of Governor Coolidge, Mr. Curtis consented to receive on Monday, "in his own behalf," the labor delegation which urged upon the Governor acceptance of Mr. Gompers's proposal to end the strike.

The Governor received the delegation this morning and told them that action on Gompers's proposal was, at least temporarily, entirely up to Police Commissioner Curtis. Mr. Gompers's suggestion, made yesterday to both sides, was that the striking policemen return to work pending discussion of the right of police organizations to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, at the industrial conference called by President Wilson for Oct. 6.

The impression gained from the conference at the State House this morning was that the policemen were willing to forsake their union and return to work individually if they would be received. This was denied by the President of their union.

Organized labor showed still less disposition today to embark upon a general strike in support of the patrolmen. Not only did some big organizations fail to act as the more radical leaders had hoped, but strike sentiment among individuals was markedly weakened.

Though one man was killed and a woman accidentally wounded as a result of an altercation between the man and State Guardsmen, the city was practically free from disorder. Business conditions showed a healthy reaction toward the normal, and indications were that for every one except the striking policemen the worst was over.

Special vigilance was exercised tonight to avoid any trouble due to the congregation of the usual Saturday night crowds. Guards were redoubled everywhere, and early indications were that there would be no outbreaks.

City and State officials seemed entirely unworried over the declaration of Mr. Gompers, on Commissioner Curtis's refusal to let the strikers return to duty, that the American Federation leader supposed Mr. Curtis "was willing to take the consequences of his action."

Governor Meets Labor Leaders.

The conference between the Governor and the labor men began at 10 o'clock and lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. Those who represented labor were Frank H. McCarthy, Boston business agent of the American Federation; President Michael J. O'Donnell, and Business Agent Harry P. Jennings of the Central Labor Union City Councillor James T. Moriarity, Edward F. McGrady, former President of the Central Labor Union; John F. McInness, President of the Policemen's Union; John P. Whitten, its Vice President; Edwin Burke, its Treasurer; Michael F. King, Financial Secretary; William P. Wills, Recording Secretary, and Philip S. Corbett, Central Labor Union delegate.

The discussion was over Gompers's proposal that the men be allowed to return to work, a proposal unanimously indorsed at a meeting of the union last night.

It will be recalled that the Washington Board of Commissioners was about to discharge policemen for affiliating with the Federation when President Wilson intervened. The President requested that action in the cases of these men be postponed until after the industrial conference which he has called for October 6, at which this is one of the matters he proposes to discuss with organized labor. The President's request was acceded to in less than twenty-four hours. The President followed this intervention with a declaration that the strike of policemen was an intolerable crime against civilization.

The Governor discussed the President's position with his callers, and then the conference turned to the question of the status of the strikers from the point of view of the Boston Police Department. The Governor made plain that in his opinion the civil service

"What number a baby healthy, wealthy, and wise?" IMPERIAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD.—Advt.

status of the men must be determined by the Attorney General of the State.

President McInness talked at length on behalf of the men, complaining particularly that they were inadequately paid and that conditions in many of the station houses were insanitary. The labor leaders also urged that the patrolmen should be allowed to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Following the conference, Governor Coolidge issued this statement:

"At a conference with labor leaders, held at their request, details were presented to me of the conditions under which the policemen in Boston performed the duties of their office. The telegram of President Gompers was discussed.

"I told the committee that the matter suggested in the telegram was entirely in the hands of the Police Commissioner. The question of whether the men who had not reported for duty were still policemen was a question of law and fact, on which I should be guided by the opinion of the Attorney General.

"I understand the matter of the telegram has b en conveyed to Mr. Curtis. Whether he had made any decision on it I did not know. I undertook to transmit their request for a conference with President O'Donnell, Organizer McCarthy, and President McInness to the Commissioner of Police."

Deny Responsibility for Deaths.

No formal statement was forthcoming from the labor representatives, but it was learned that among other things they told the Governor that while the strikers deeply regretted the loss of life and the disorder and damage which ensued upon their walkout, they did not feel that they were responsible for those results.

An impression was gained immediately after the conference that the patrolmen through their leaders had expressed willingness to return as individuals, but President McInness, in reply to a written query from newspaper men, said whoever had made or inspired such a statement was "guilty of a contemptible lie," and added that the only statement made at the State House after the conference by an officer of the Policemen's Union was:

"The situation is now in the hands of the Governor. You can make it plain that John F. McInness, President of the Policemen's Union, will never go back on the police force of Boston except as a union policeman, and that is the sentiment of the policemen. The American Federation of Labor charter will never leave my hands."

The Commissioner's action yesterday in directing the officers at all police stations not to receive any returning strikers and not to permit them to loiter about the stations naturally has had the effect of preventing any further visible break in the ranks of strikers, since the men are aware that no way back is open to them at present. There is reason to believe, however, that should the authorities mitigate their present attitude Mr. McInness would find that quite a number of his men would desert the union and return to their jobs.

The official attitude of the policemen, however, is represented by the declaration of President McInness and by the following resolutions, which brought about the conference with the Governor:

"Where Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has requested Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to bring about suspension of disputes of all bodies affiliated with that organization pending the action of the Presidential conference with representatives of capital and labor in Washington Oct. 6, and

"Whereas, it now appears logical to the minds of members of the Committee of City Policemen's Union 16,807, A. F. of L., at Boston, Mass., in executive session assembled in Fay Hall, Boston, that City Policemen's Union 16,807, now on strike, did unanimously recommend acceptance of said agreement by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in executive control of the Boston Police Department, that we return to duty in our former stations under said terms of agreement unanimously concurred in by said City Policemen's Union and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and now in control of the Police Department of the City of Boston, providing:

"First, That the status of the Boston policemen remain the same as before the issuance of the order of September, 1919, suspending the following-named officers: John F. McInness, Division 2; John P. Whitten, Division 10; Edmund J. Burke, Division 16; Michael L. King, Division 9; William F. Wills, Division 10; John J. O'Hare, Division 7; Michael J. Austin, Division 1; James J. Garrity, Division 2; George Ferrari, Division 1; Stephen J. Ryder, Jr., Division 2; Stephen J. Dunleavy, Division ; John J. Maloney, Division 1; Philip S. Corbett, Division 5; James G. Peters, Division 11; Michael Joyce, Division 12; William F. Brown, Division 16; Hugh Garrity, Division 18; James Butler, Division 19, and Thomas J. Driscoll, Division 3, and

"Whereas, secondly, it appears it now exists that, owing to suspension of said officers and delegates, the members of City Policemen's Union 16,807, A. F. of L., did on Sept. 9, 1919, at Fay Hall, Boston, owing to cause of such suspension by a general order issued on said date by Edwin U. Curtis, now, and then, Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, vote their ballots and take a vote to strike; and

"Whereas at 5:45 P. M. on Sept. 9, 1919, said strike became effective owing to the vote of said members; and

"Whereas at 5:45 the members of said city policemen's union, in obedience of their agreement, did go on strike in support of their brother members; therefore be it

"Resolved, It is the good sense and judgment of the Executive Committee of this union, in executive session assembled, that we respectfully request Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and now in control of the Boston Police Department, to reinstate said members in said Police Department of the City of Boston on a date to be agreed upon by the parties involved, pending the adjustment of said issue."

Governor Replies to Gompers.

Following his conference with the labor men this morning, Governor Coolidge received a copy of the telegram sent by Mr. Gompers yesterday to Mayor Andrew J. Peters, proposing that the men be allowed to return pending the national conference. The telegram was sent originally to the Mayor under the impression that he and not the Governor was in control of the situation. The Governor replied:

"Under the law the suggestions contained in your telegram are not within the authority of the Governor of Massachusetts, but only of the Commissioner of Police of the City of Boston. With the maintenance of discipline in his department I have no authority to interfere. He has decided that the men have abandoned their sworn duty and has accordingly declared their places vacant. I shall support the Commissioner in the execution of law and the maintenance of order."

Attorney General Wyman today rendered his opinion on the legal status of the strikers. It is embodied in the following statement issued by the Police Commissioner following a conference with Mr. Wyman:

"It is manifest that the places in the police force of Boston, formerly held by the men who deserted their posts of duty, have by this action been rendered vacant. I am advised by the Attorney General that upon the existing facts the offices formerly held by the members of the police force to whom I have referred are in fact and in law vacant. I shall accordingly proceed in accordance with law and in strict compliance with the requirements of the civil service laws to fill these vacancies with new men.

"I have submitted to the Mayor of Boston recommendations for immediate adoption relating to the revision of salaries for the lowest paid members of the police force, and I shall later submit recommendations for the revision of the entire salary list. I have further requested the Civil Service Commission to grant me authority to appoint to the police force any veteran, as defined by Chapter 150 of the General Acts of 1919, whether such veteran be a resident of Boston or not. The Attorney General has ruled that such veteran must be a resident of the Commonwealth and need not be a resident of the City of Boston.

"This pronouncement spread gloom in the ranks of the strikers. Despite the firm attitude thus far displayed by the authorities they were most hopeful last night that the intervention of Mr. Gompers would lead to a peaceful immediate settlement and to a softened disposition toward them.

This is the fifth day of the strike and already the strikers, particularly those with large families, are beginning to feel the pinch of the sudden and voluntary removal of their names from the city payroll. Thus far organized labor generally has not come to their assistance to the degree they had hoped and expected, and it is probable that, unless some unforeseen and unlikely settlement comes within the next forty-eight hours they will resort to benefits and other similar means to recoup their war chest. Unless the sentiment of the city has been generally incorrectly gauged, they are going to find this a hard job, for if the average man one encounters here or there is in sympathy with their cause he belies himself in discussing the issue.

While the decision of Commissioner Curtis to receive the men's committee at the request of the Governor has heartened them somewhat, they are well aware that Mr. Curtis's action, to all appearances, is inspired by a desire not to be put in the position of refusing to give any one concerned a hearing, rather than by any inclination to modify his own stern attitude. The decision to receive the men was conveyed to P. Henry Kenningas and President McInness tonight in a letter signed by Henry Long, the Governor's secretary, which read:

"I am authorized to say for Mr. Curtis that he is willing to confer on his behalf with Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. McCarthy, and Mr. McInness, and that an appointment may be made for that purpose on Monday morning, as he has engagements which take up his time until that date. This has been secured for you in place of the conference which you requested from the Governor this morning."

There is no one to say tonight just what the strikers will do after the conference if they receive the unfavorable answer they now have every reason to expect Mr. Curtis to make in their request that they be allowed to return to work. There is little doubt that by Monday some of them, if they are convinced that their position is hopeless, will begin to become reabsorbed into industry, laying aside their uniforms and their badges for good, and taking up other lines of work. As a matter of fact, unless the authorities suddenly weaken, there appears to be nothing else for them to do.

Sympathetic Strike Improbable.

The possibility of a general strike to support them now is remote, and growing more so all the time. The city firemen were to have met last night to vote on a sympathetic strike, were, in fact, supposed to be in session, but this morning it was learned that not only did they fail to meet, but their consideration of the question was postponed indefinitely.

The Telephone Operators' Union did meet last night. They are a new organization and not only because of the supposed radical tendencies so often inherent in the young, but because of the confusion, inconvenience and business disturbance they could cause if they walked out, their support had been counted upon heavily by the strikers. Several days ago the New England Telephone Company granted all its operators a voluntary raise in wages of several dollars a week above the union scale. As a result the girls are in good humor and, though they met, they decided after some discussion to postpone the vote on a sympathetic strike until next Tuesday. Those familiar with the sentiment of the organization believe they will not strike.

Another union with a fairly large membership which, it appears, will not strike in sympathy with the policemen is that of the cooks and waiters. Though this organization went on record as favoring such a strike, it was learned tonight that the more responsible elements of its membership were unable to attend the meeting because of their working hours, and that they have no intention of quitting good jobs on behalf of men who, they believe, were absolutely wrong in breaking their oaths and suddenly abandoning the city to every lawless and dangerous element within the community.

If the general strike does not come off, and even union optimists right now do not appear to believe that it will, the policemen not only are beaten, but they are without any possible means either of redress or revenge. The city is so thoroughly in the hands of the guards, volunteer policemen, vigilantes, and armed citizens that any further general disorder is most unlikely, though there may be sporadic outbreaks.

Further, it must be said in fairness to the strikers that since the very start, 90 per cent. of them have manifested no disposition whatever to break the law or to incite others to break it. Further, those who know them best believe that, even in the bitterness of the complete defeat and disaster which seems inevitably approaching for them, their training will prevent them from indulging in any form of lawlessness.

Among the members of the underworld there is, of course, no sympathy for their natural foes, the patrolmen. Whatever rioting and disorder they indulged in the early days of the strike was due either to their seizure of an unprecedented opportunity to misbehave with impunity, to the hope, in part realized, that with theft and holdup they could turn the disorder they incited to their own profit. This opportunity, with military forces so thoroughly in control of the city now is passed, probably for good, so that any great amount of disturbance from this element seems no longer to be expected.

So Boston breathes much easier tonight. Volunteer policemen for the first time after dark were sent out alone through the downtown streets. They were mostly ex-soldiers with overseas experience, and at this writing they had succeeded in handling themselves and the Saturday night crowds without trouble.

FINDS BOSTON POOR FOR LAW AND ORDER

Secretary of Missionary Society Reports Workers Apathetic to Police Strike.

MANY HIT BY HIGH PRICES

Asserts Looting Was Done by Boys Brought Up Without Home Life and Training.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Fletcher D. Parker, Secretary of the Boston City Missionary Society, in a signed article published in today's Evening Transcript summarizes the impressions gained by the society's visitors who circulate generally among the poor and unfortunate of the city, as a result of submitting to those who usually sympathize most heartily with labor the following three questions:

1. What is the attitude of the people whom you meet in the homes, on the street, or in the church toward the police strike and toward the threatened general strike?

2. Do you consider the lot of the poor people in your district to be better or worse this year as compared with a year ago?

3. What do you think is the cause for so much riotous disturbance by the young people of the city?

Dr. Parker reports that the society's workers found an almost unanimous sentiment for law and order and against a general strike in support of the policemen who deserted their posts. In part he writes:

"There is a slight feeling in some sections that, owing to the increased cost of living, the policemen should be given an increase in wages, but in no place have I been able to find any real sentiment in favor of the police strike, except in one or two instances where employes of the elevated railway have expressed themselves very guardedly in its favor.

"In as fair a way as possible, I shall try to reflect the point of view of the city as seen by these workers.

"One of these, who has been a worker in the Plant Shoe Company is serving as a picket for the employes at that factory, who have been on a protracted and very bitter strike. He told my visitor that the policemen on the beat just previous to the strike said, 'Tomorrow we will not be on the job and you can raise ructions if you want to.'

"The prompt answer of the striking employee was:

"'We will do nothing of the sort. We intend to carry on this strike as peacefully and as orderly as we have done for the last four months.'

"He went on to explain that he considered the police strike as nothing more or less than Bolshevism, and when any of that element tried to appear in their shoe workers' union they were immediately informed that that is not what the union stands for.

"It seems to me that this is a most remarkable instance of how labor, engaged in a bitter fight for what they consider fair treatment, looks upon any such outbreak as this policemen's strike, and this instance fairly represents practically all of the districts in Greater Boston.

Increase in Distress.

"When asked whether material conditions of the poor were better or worse than last year the workers expressed considerable difference in opinion, depending upon the locality and the type of people with whom they had most to deal. In families where two or three had fairly high wages, in spite of the increased cost of living, the families find themselves in better material circumstances, but among the extremely poor, such as elderly widows and mothers who have been left, either by death or desertion, to support small children unquestionably there is a great increase in distress.

"It is fair to say that the present general labor unrest and the increased wages have benefited a large number of the workers, but their gain has been to a considerable degree at the expense of the salaried men and those who through physical incapacity or family obligation are unable to take advantage of the increased wages.

"The visitors are unanimous in their conviction that the nonvisionism which was so marked in the early stages of the strike and which still continues in lesser measure comes chiefly from the young people who have been brought up without adequate Christian home life and training and who have considered themselves quite free from all restraint. They have noticed this same spirit developing in disrespect to parents and in disregard of the rights of others. It has been a common practice in South Boston to break windows of unoccupied buildings, and in this riot one of our missionaries, whose home was right at the head of the street, saw several boys carrying bags of flour home from looted stores, and she saw women standing in front of the store receiving stolen goods as they were handed out through the broken windows. In one instance a shoe store was entered and one of each pair of shoes available was taken, thus showing that spite rather than a motive of robbery for gain was dominant.

"The whole attitude of the people was well summed up in the word of a foreign-born woman in South Boston who noticed that the flag on one of the schools had accidentally fallen down on Monday, and said:

"'No wonder the flag fell; it could not stand any such disturbance.'"

CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS.

Governor's Appeal Gets Quick Response in Lenox, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 13.—Early this afternoon a telephone message from the office of Governor Coolidge asked the former members of Company G, State Guard, to assemble and report to Boston.

Former Major Geo. E. Turnure had the military call blown by the Fire Department whistle and the former Guardsmen assembled at the Lenox Brotherhood rooms. There Major Turnure addressed the men and called for volunteers. More than 40 responded.

Armed with rifles and equipped with a day's ration, the men left Lenox tonight for Boston under command of Major Turnure.

RENT CASE NOT DECIDED.

Justice Tierney Corrects Statement as to Dispossess Proceedings.

Supreme Court Justice John M. Tierney said yesterday that in a case before his court on Friday, in which mandamus proceedings were brought to compel City Marshal Frank W. Geraty to serve a dispossess warrant, he had not dismissed the writ as reported. He said he made no such decision, that the motion for mandamus was discontinued by consent of the parties without argument of its merits, and was therefore not decided. He felt that to allow inferences that might be drawn from publications concerning the case to remain uncorrected might encourage disobedience to lawful mandates of the courts and violations of property rights.

He notified the Corporation Counsel to have his assistant, Mr. Kennedy, who had reported to have given the matter publicity, to appear before him at his chambers on Monday morning so that it might be determined whether there had been criminal contempt of court in the giving out of an inaccurate report of the court's proceedings.

At the office of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, where Mr. Kennedy is in charge of legal matters, it was denied that Mr. Kennedy had given out any such statement on Friday, but Mr. Kennedy himself was out of town.

A statement was issued by the committee to the effect that 2,346 cases of alleged rent profiteering had been settled during the week, the largest number settled in any week since the appointment of the committee. Mr. Kennedy and Examiner Charles A. Goldsmith, the statement said, were active in the work of arbitration.

ZIONISTS MEET TODAY.

Urged to Stand Firm in Their Demands for Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Jews must stand together, firm in their demands that Palestine be given to them legally and that it be recognized as their country by the rest of the world, according to Jacob De Haas of New York, General Executive Secretary of the Zionist organization in America, who is here for the twenty-second annual convention of the body, which opens at the Auditorium Theatre tomorrow.

Delegates are awaiting the arrival of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court, who recently visited Palestine. It is expected that Justice Brandeis will address several meetings of the convention. He will arrive tomorrow.

According to Mr. De Haas, the coming convention will be the most important in the history of the American Jews.

"If the Jewish people will only stand together, firm in their beliefs and demands, they will make possible the realization of the age long dream, a home land for the Jewish people," he said.

JOHNSON IS HAILED AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Fifteen-Minute Demonstration by Big Crowd Greets Senator in Kansas City.

GEN. WOOD ON PLATFORM

Senator Denounces League as an "Infamous Nostrum" in Replying to Wilson.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—A demonstration which lasted fifteen minutes and rivaled his St. Louis reception greeted Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California here tonight.

Convention Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, was crowded and many were turned away. The crowd stood while it cheered, waved flags, and sang patriotic songs. There were shouts of "Johnson is the next President."

The meeting was under the auspices of the local chapter of the League for the Preservation of American Independence.

Senator Johnson in his address vigorously attacked the Peace Treaty and League of Nations. He declared the League covenant the most important question that had confronted the American people since the civil war.

"We are at the crossroads of our national destiny," said Senator Johnson. "One road leads to sinister European and Asiatic complications. The other is the straight and narrow path of patriotic Americanism. We want to take the straight and narrow path. That is the only safe course."

"I dare say that this country has never been isolated, financially, commercially or socially, from the rest of the world. Our only isolation has been geographical because of the great oceans on our east and west coasts. God gave us these great oceans, and neither the League of Nations nor Woodrow Wilson can dam them up."

He described the League of Nations covenant as an "infamous nostrum" which the President promises will cure every ill.

"President Wilson went to Paris with certain idealistic principles, but came home without any of them," said the Senator. "When the people learned of the President's failure at Paris America held an inquest over its dead hopes."

Crowd Cheers General Wood.

While Senator Johnson was speaking Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Central Division and formerly Commander at Camp Funston, Kansas, appeared on the platform and was cheered by the crowd.

"We say to Mr. Wilson," Senator Johnson declared, "Make any secret treaties you desire, but you can't guarantee them with the blood of American boys."

"It is difficult to think that the President spoke otherwise than ironically in much that he said to you here in Kansas City," said Senator Johnson. "His opening sentence, forgetful, apparently, of other utterances, and of the facts, assumes a like forgetfulness on the part of our people. His initial remark to you was: 'I came back from Paris bringing one of the greatest documents of human history.' One of the things that made it great was that it is penetrated throughout with the principles to which America has devoted her life.'

"The facts, the inexorable facts, make the issue with Mr. Wilson.

"The treaty in its dealings with territories and peoples simply rewrites the secret treaties of which the President says he never heard until he reached Paris. At Paris the President said to Dr. Williams, the Far East expert of the United States, according to testimony given before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate:

"'That the war seemed to have been fought to establish the sanctity of treaties, and that while some treaties were unconscionable, at the same time it looked as though they would have to be observed.'

"Nor is this all. We know from the admission of all parties, including the President, that the other American peace delegates protested against the infamy of the Shantung decision, and yesterday the testimony of Mr. Bullitt, one of the President's appointees at Paris, clearly indicated the adverse opinion of the present treaty. His remark that Secretary of State Lansing said th American people would never accept it if they knew its contents is significant and ominous.

"Again to you the President said: 'We want disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by common agreement. They promise disarmament and promise to agree upon a plan.'

"But what the President should have added is what is admitted by all, that disarmament under the League of Nations is wholly optional. Great Britain has refused to surrender one jot of her supremacy of the seas or her naval armament.

"The members of the League, even the United States, are not only not disarming but are providing for the largest armies and navies in their history.

Sees Subtle Appeal Against Senate.

"His subtle appeal to prejudice against the Senate is not only unjust, but wholly unfounded.

"Mr. Wilson in the exaltation of the moment forgot the Egyptian delegate, arrested and detained at Malta until he had recognized England's new protectorate over Egypt. He forgot our allies, the Chinese, begging and imploring for the justice he had promised them. He forgot Persia, protesting, taken over almost in his presence by Great Britain. He forgot Ireland, suffering under centuries of oppression, knocking at his door and begging only a hearing from the men who were creating his new world order.

"Last night, for the first time, the President attempting a justification of the provision of the League giving Great Britain six votes, while the United States had but one. He says in effect that the disproportionate voting power is of no consequence because each vote in the Council has a veto. Any matter of dispute in the Council may by either party be removed to the Assembly. In the Assembly all members vote, except those who are parties to the dispute.

"Suppose Japan and the United States in controversy finally come to the Assembly of the League, both parties to the vote, the United States standing aside. Britain, with her offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, which both countries insist will be in full force, notwithstanding the League, will cast six votes. And, while the Council requires a unanimous vote, the Assembly, exclusive of the members of the Council, requires for action but a majority vote.

"Six votes for Britain, one for the United States, is a challenge to our self-respect, an affront to our patriotism. It will be the test of the Americanism of the men who must finally pass upon it."

BORAH SPEAKS IN IOWA.

Declares League of Nations Will Europeanize America.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Sept. 13.—Senator Borah, speaking before more than 2,000 persons here tonight, denounced the League of Nations and declared that it will not Americanize Europe but rather would Europeanize America. The speaker was constantly interrupted with cheering.

"You can't have a League of Nations without destroying Washington's policies," he said. "You can't preserve the Monroe Doctrine unless you at the same time preserve the Washington policy of avoiding entangling alliances."

Senator Borah declared that England is now building a navy much larger than it had ever contemplated before.

Senator Borah explained the difficulty which would confront the United States should it attempt to withdraw from the league. He said he did not want Japan or Great Britain to decide when this country might withdraw.

SEE BLOW TO LLOYD GEORGE

Henderson Victory Spurs Talk of a General Election.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The result of the recent by-election in Widnes, Lancashire, in which Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, was elected to the House of Commons, is considered a severe blow to the Coalition Government and has revived speculation as to the imminence of another general election.

The virtually unanimous vote of the Trades Union Congress at Glasgow for the nationalization of mines, and today's vote on the subject of withdrawing British troops from Russia are regarded as evidence of a determined attitude on the part of labor against the Government. It is pointed out that there are suspicions as to the Government's intentions concerning Russia and conscription, and that the Glasgow Congress declined clearly to condemn the policy of direct action, but only strategically attacked the decision.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet is long overdue, and has been delayed only because ministerial changes would involve by-elections, which, it is said, would almost certainly provide additional evidence that the tide of feeling in the country is running strongly against the Government. Added to difficulties in the field of labor is the Irish question, which it seems impossible for the coalition Government to solve satisfactorily. On all sides opinion inclines to the view that another appeal to the country cannot be long delayed.

It is understood that as soon as Premier Lloyd George returns from France he intends to summon the inner cabinet to discuss the whole situation. Arthur Henderson, in an interview here tonight on his success in Widnes, said that his victory was "an emphatic condemnation of the Coalition Government's policy and of the cynical political compromise upon which the Government rests."

"I believe," he continued, "that the origin of the demand for a policy of direct action lies in the fact that the present Parliament is felt to be wholly unrepresentative of the nation, and is dominated by reactionary influences. This has involved the country in proceedings which are the negation of democracy. It is shown in developments in Russia, Hungary, and, near home, in Ireland, where the situation is obviously grave. Widnes is a warning which the Government cannot afford to ignore."

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR BOSTON POLICE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ing the great American labor movement and making the work of its officers to lead along sound and progressive lines most difficult, if not impossible.

"If the authorities give no consideration to the human side of the question or to the advice and suggestion which I had the honor to make, then whatever bet ide is upon the head of the authorities responsible therefor.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS."

"New York City, Sept 13, 1919.

"Hon Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

"Your telegram received. While I am not a responsible public official, I assure you that I am as much concerned in the maintenance of law and order as any one possibly could be. The question at issue is not one of law and order, but the assumption of an autocratic and unwarranted position by the Commissioner of Police, who is not responsible to the people of Boston, but who is appointed by you. Whatever disorder has occurred is due to his order in which the right of the policemen to organize has been denied—a right which has heretofore never been questioned.

"My appeal is to you, Governor, and to the Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, was not to sustain lawlessness, but to honorably adjust a mutually unsatisfactory situation in accordance with a suggestion by the President of the United States in a similar case. Nothing but good can result from favorable action upon my suggestion. May I not further appeal to you, to Mayor Peters, and the Police Commissioner to take a broad view of the entire situation and thus give the opportunity for cool, deliberate consideration when the passions aroused shall have subsided?

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President American Federation of Labor."

Earlier in the evening, when Mr. Gompers was awaiting the result of his telegram to Governor Coolidge, he made the following statement:

"If the haughty, autocratic attitude continues to be maintained by the authorities in Massachusetts the consequences will rest on their heads. I am doing, have done, and will continue to do my share, but if they continue to be unreasonable, whatever happens, it up to them and the blame will be theirs."

Mr. Gompers will attend the funeral of his father at noon today at the undertaking establishment of Henry J. Myers, 228 Lenox Avenue.

HARBORD FINDS TURKEY IN A CHAOTIC STATE

Big Bands of Turks, Operating Independently, Are Trying to Oust the Greeks.

ON BOARD MAJOR GENERAL HARBORD'S SPECIAL TRAIN PROCEEDING TO MARDIN, TURKEY, Sept. 1 (Associated Press.)—Arriving at Afion-Karahissar, 184 miles east of Smyrna, information was obtained by the American Mission investigating conditions in Turkey and Armenia which showed that the interior condition of Turkey necessitated peace and a stable government to prevent its becoming another Mexico.

The Turkish army, in these regions long unpaid, has converted itself into independent bands, some of which number 22,000.

These bands call themselves Nationalist, but do not recognize the Government at Constantinople. They are existing by levies on the country. They are not, however, making levies against the English, who are operating the railways to this point. The fact that the railways are running is due to allied occupation.

The Italians control the railway to Konia and thence to Adalia, which is part of the new region occupied by them. French Senegalese are keeping the railway open from Smyrna to Hissar, but the more southerly railway from Smyrna to Aidin was cut by a band which declared it would starve Smyrna so long at the Greeks remained there.

The bands are friendly with the Italians, hoping to obtain their help to oust the Greeks, and are said to be behind the movement to preserve the integrity of purely Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia Minor under an American mandate if possible. This attitude is described as conflicting with the views of the Sultan's party, which is seeking a British mandate.

Hickson INC

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New French Models

The collections from Callot Soeurs, Lanvin, Paquin, Molyneaux and a number of Paris establishments whose creations are confined to this establishment in America.

This completes their immediate showing of Paris models and with the Gowns created by themselves for the prevailing season make the most attractive presentation in the city, for my ladys service for Morning, Afternoon or Evening.

New Paris Hats

have just been received on the La France. The last word from Paris of the new models, incomparably Smart, Distinctive and Different.

The Avenue at Fifty Second Street New York

Paris Newport

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thousands of Americans Trying to Go Abroad

FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION FOR EUROPEAN TOURS

Raymond-Whitcomb Prepared for This Emergency by Making Reservations on Steamers, Both Going and Returning.

TOURS SAILING SEPT. 17, OCT. 4, OCT. 22, OCT. 29 AND NOV. 1, WITH PARTIES RAPIDLY FILLING

The tide of pleasure travel has definitely turned to Europe once more, following the recent announcement of the State Department that passports will be issued this month for tourists to France, Belgium and Italy. Thousands of Americans who wish to see Paris and the Battlefields of the Great War before time and restoration alter their character are now trying to get steamship accommodations, which are not sufficient to meet the new demand.

The exceptional tours to Europe announced by Raymond & Whitcomb Company will solve the difficulty for many travelers, as this enterprising company foresaw the emergency and secured excellent reservations on the best steamships both going and returning.

Remarkable Itineraries

The Raymond-Whitcomb Tours to Europe are from six weeks to five months' duration and allow choice of many remarkable routes, including Paris and the Battlefields, Belgium, the French Alps, the Chateau Country, Pyrenees, Provence, the Riviera, Italy, Sicily and Algeria.

Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, Verdun, Rheims, Ypres, Hindenburg Line and all the most important battlefields will be visited—many of them on the anniversary of the Argonne Offensive, the greatest of all American victories.

Europe Now Ready

Latest advices from Paris give the assurance that no trouble need be anticipated regarding hotels or food.

On the other hand, prospective travelers are advised to avail themselves of the service of an established tourist organization that is more familiar with the bewilderingly new and constantly changing conditions than the individual traveler can expect to be.

Parties Limited

The parties are strictly limited by the steamship space available, and persons who contemplate taking advantage of this first opportunity to visit Europe since 1914 should write or telegraph at once for the company's booklet, containing rates, dates and full information. Address Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

1 MORE DEAD, 4 HURT IN BOSTON STREETS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

seas veterans. It will be impossible to obtain full equipment for all the men by Monday, but steps are being taken to borrow equipment which had been kept by men formerly in service.

The 101st Engineers of the 26th Division are being mobilized to replace members of the firemen's union in the event the firemen call a strike in support of the police. They may also be called for engineering duty necessary because of the strike. It is also expected, in the event of a firemen's strike, to call upon the service fire departments at Camp Devens and other nearby military posts.

Five men arrested last night by Harry Sparks of the volunteer police on a charge of having burglars' tools and stealing an automobile were held in $5,000 bail each today by Judge Creed in Roxbury Court. Several others, arrested for petty crimes, were held in high bail.

It was learned today that the problem of financing their households is beginning to worry the striking policemen. One married policeman, at a meeting at Fay Hall, the strike headquarters, said that he had only enough left to buy his Sunday dinner. The police declared that they would rather "do any kind of work than return to the police force under the old conditions."

"Keep moving, no stops tonight," was the dominant command on the streets tonight. Seldom have the sidewalks in the business section been more crowded. Only the bayonets of the guardsmen, sticking out above the heads of the moving masses, were signs of unusual conditions.

Volunteers Keep Traffic Moving.

The volunteer police and the guardsmen, doing police duty without training, were polishing the city well. At every traffic junction one of the volunteers was engaged in directing traffic and assisting pedestrians. These volunteers are working hard, keeping their patience, and using good judgment. Traffic congestion was inevitable, for fair weather had brought many automobiles into the main streets and squares and the drivers were inclined to take more liberties with traffic rules than under ordinary conditions.

A number of the shopkeepers in the belief that order has been fully restored are replacing their displays in their windows, while others are removing the barricades of boards they had built to protect the windows. Plate glass firms are exceedingly busy replacing the large panes broken in the rioting at the outset of the strike.

In discussion of the anxiety the guardsmen are feeling at leaving positions which pay them $5 and $6 a day to serve the Government and the public at $1.25 as military police, C. A. O'Connell of the Mayor's Committee said that merchants and employers generally will doubtless recognize their services properly. He said that the firm of which he is the head made up to their employes who were called in war service, the difference between what they were paid by the Government and what they had been receiving, and that grateful employers probably will feel the same about the present situation.

To protect his $25,000 Stradivarius violin, F. Fradkin, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has applied for permission to carry a revolver. The orchestra gives a concert tomorrow. Mr. Fradkin, who is the only American-born graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music to receive a gold medal, said that, outside of the intrinsic value of his violin, he could not do without it at scheduled engagements of the orchestra.

George Sturgis, a volunteer policeman, was asleep at his home, 133 Bay State Road, early this morning after many hours of strike duty. He awakened to find a guardsman standing over him with a revolver pointed at his head. Sturgis was marched down in his pajamas to the Police Station, where he met guardsmen who knew him and made his identity clear. It developed that Police Commissioner Curtis lived near the door and the guardsman, acting on reports that there were burglars in the Commissioner's house, got into Sturgis's home by mistake.

Market men complained today that the strike had cut their business to 60 per cent. of normal. This resulted from warnings issued by public officials to keep women off the streets. The usual Saturday afternoon and evening bargain buyers were lacking today.

Rioting Stimulates Recruiting.

Rioting in the Scollay Square district has stimulated recruiting at the army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row, according to a report from recruiting officers today.

"Evidently the reaction from license and disorder has brought the matter of discipline and order pretty forcibly before the minds of many young men in Boston," said a recruiting officer. "The recruits secured this week at the local office have nearly all expressed themselves as disgusted with the hoodlum tactics of young men and boys of a certain class in the city and as anxious to enlist for a service that stands for discipline and restraint."

William S. Felton, President of the Massachusetts Insurance Exchange, issued the following statement:

"In the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the men who have lately withdrawn from the police force of the City of Boston have shown conclusively their complete unfitness for service as public officials.

"They have broken and defied the rules of the department which they were pledged to obey; they have violated their official oaths, and they have not hesitated to levy on the city and its inhabitants a toll of death and destruction in order to make successful their effort to force the Commissioner of Police to yield to their demands."

The State Executive Committee of the American Legion today adopted resolutions stating:

"The Massachusetts branch of the American Legion, speaking through its Executive Committee, hereby approves of the action of Governor Coolidge enforcing order in Boston, and that the Massachusetts branch of the American Legion stands ready to assist the Governor in maintaining law and order. The Massachusetts branch of the American Legion declares itself against sympathetic strikes under the existing circumstances as a radical injury to an abrogation of civil rights and liberty."

Would Compensate Guardsmen.

State Senator John J. Walsh of Boston filed a bill today with Clerk Coolidge of the Senate, providing for compensating the State Guardsmen who served in Boston during the policemen's strike at the rate of $5 a day, the Commonwealth to make up by an extra appropriation the difference between their regular pay and the sum named.

Governor Coolidge has received scores of telegrams at the State House expressing entire approval of the position he has taken in the police trouble and congratulating the Executive on the manner in which he is handling the situation.

"If I can be of any service whatsoever, command me," wired Senator Henry Cabot Lodge from Washington.

Insurance companies have written more than $300,000,000 in riot insurance since the first night of the strike, it was estimated yesterday. The John C. Paige Company alone has written $75,000,000, and Field & Cowles, representing the Aetna Company, have written $10,000,000. Officials of the principal companies said that if the firemen strike the companies will stop writing riot insurance.

PRISONERS CONFESS TO HOTEL HOLDUPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

kept the hotel district covered, questioned those who came under suspicion, and dispersed street corner loungers.

Since the five hotel holdups the managers of the various hotels have undertaken their own protection, and it was said that in the large hotels armed guards were on duty all night. Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic said that two special detectives were on watch in the lobby of the hotel guarding the cashier and the safe. All these protective measures were strengthened by the alertness of the policemen on posts, for orders have gone out that they are to be vigilant to prevent crime and to arrest suspicious persons.

Police station blotters and the record of Magistrate Court proceedings continue to recount criminal activities in this city. A chase during which he had to fire three shots before he could make the fugitive halt, Patrolman Curtain of the East 126th Street Station, arrested Frank Lawrer at 119th Street and Lexington Avenue. He was charged with assault and robbery by Oscar Olkenan, a cable splicer of 235 East 120th Street.

Later in the Harlem Court he was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Wednesday. Olkenan said that he was about to enter his home about 3 o'clock when the prisoner accosted him, covered him with a revolver and ordered him to give up what money he had. He charges that he handed over $5 and that when Olkenan was running off he called for help and brought Policeman Curtain. Then came the chase and arrest.

Held Up Restaurant.

In the Ulkit Restaurant at 2,421 Eighth Avenue at about 3 o'clock in the morning Jacob Schiffman, the proprietor, was closing up when two men entered. He was told to put up his hands and stand aside. The robbers held the revolver to his body and one of the men took $220 and $1,400 in checks from the cash register. Afterward he took $60 from the proprietor's person. Both then made their escape. In their haste they overlooked $700 which was in the safe, which stood open near the front entrance. Schiffman gave detectives of the West 125th Street Station a description of the robbers.

Joseph Siegel, a checker, and Max Mader, a truckman, were brought before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday charged with having stolen merchandise to the value of $1,100 from th Norwich Line, Pier 40, North River. The arrests were made by Inspector Louis Smith of the New England Steamship Company. Siegel was held in $1,000 and Mader in $3,000 bail for further examination.

Inspector Smith said he seized from Mader's truck a case of drygoods which had been shipped by S. H. Green & Son of Clyde, R. I., to S. Leibovits & Son of this city. The Inspector charges that Siegel is also known as Bloom and Mandel.

John Harris, 17 years old, of 122 West 131st Street, was arrested yesterday in Times Square by detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and locked up on a charge of burglary. It is alleged that he entered the apartment of D. J. Kennelly, at 423 West 121st Street, yesterday morning, and stole clothing

ECONOMIC ISSUES STIR NORTHWEST

It Is Not Excited About the Treaty, but Would Like Early Ratification.

SOME RADICAL TENDENCIES

Minnesota Business Men Express Anxiety at the Strength of the Socialistic Current.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Sept. 13.—From Iowa onward the country through which the President's train has been passing seems to breathe a somewhat different spirit. I was impressed by the spirit of youth in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Des Moines. In Minnesota and North Dakota there is the like quality, with more of its defects.

I do not now speak particularly of the sentiment on the treaty and League, with regard to which one encounters the same generally favorable attitude. Senators Nelson and Kellogg and Senator McCumber represented the average thought in their States. The people are not excited about it, but they would like to see early ratification. They are willing for the Senate to do anything it likes short of making necessary a resubmission to the signatories, and provided there is no waste of time. They have the feeling that something is hanging over them that ought to be got rid of.

The majority of those who have heard the President and come under the influence of his persuasive exposition of the subject are more positive in their desire for prompt affirmative action, but the prevailing feeling is as stated, to the extent that popular interest can be deepened by public discussion pro and con. It will be again for this Northwestern country. The consideration of great world issues would have a broadening effect on these people. They have vision, but they are inclined to be visionary. They have an excess of reformatory zeal. They need no incitement to radicalism. When, years ago, Minnesota discovered the facile scheme of disciplining James J. Hill by the charge of a tonnage tax on all the freight which his roads hauled through the State, a few obstacles to carrying out the plan were overlooked.

When the subject was discussed Mr. Hill used to get up and go to a big map that hung on his wall. He would put his forefinger on the town of Billings, Mon., where the Burlington Road connects with the rest of the Hill system. Then he would turn his face and show two rows of very white teeth in an expression that might have been a smile or a leer. The Minnesota Legislatures had overlooked the fact that Mr. Hill could freight through Missouri River towns without ever touching Minnesota territory.

Instead of prosperity making Minnesota conservative, as it usually does those who enjoy it, the opposite appears to be the fact. There is unrest, but it is not of the kind produced by hard conditions for the masses. They have got a good deal, but they want more. In Minnesota the primary system was supported by the solid people because of their desire to get rid of political bossism; but, not satisfied with the primary, the radical element are proceeding to put the political parties out of existence entirely and have substituted the Non-Partisan League, which now seeks to control the State. The extremists in the radical movement are even trying to go the whole hog and set up a socialistic system.

In Minneapolis the effect of these tendencies on public thought is shown by the fight against the street railway company. Minneapolis has been a city where the classes and the masses have been Minneapolitans first. Almost the finest civic spirit to be found anywhere existed in the city, and the result has been a most extraordinary growth. One of the progressive factors has been the excellent rapid transit system. A well-managed, conservatively capitalized company has given Minneapolis a service that has kept abreast of her growth and needs. In the past any destructive attack on this company would have been futile.

With the fall in the value of the nickel and the high increase in expense, the railroad is in trouble. All the street franchises are expiring, the Socialistic element is taking advantage of the opportunity to press a scheme of semi-confiscation, and it looks as if it might be successful. It would seem strange to one who has known Minneapolis in the past if more than half its voters should support a scheme which must not only impair the present service, but make impossible the expansion which the growth of the city will require, when the destructive spirit becomes stronger than pride of city in Minneapolis, it leads one to fear that the socialistic current is running pretty deep in Minnesota.

Among business men in the Twin Cities the usual optimism that prevails there is tinged with anxiety about these tendencies. What they fear from the people is not deliberate wickedness, but thoughtlessness and irresponsibility. There has been a good deal of concern in the Northwest, in view of local political conditions, about the President's attitude on labor and capital, his recent pronunciamento calling a conference next month, and the intimation of an intention to spring some freshly conceived plan to change world-old conditions.

It is not believed that the President would press any idea that suddenly set aside human nature and human experience. The fear in the Northwest is that his action may give aid and comfort to the vast numbers who in this part of the country are taking all the hope that democracy gives them and treating its duties rather lightheartedly. Among those with whom a correspondent comes in contact there is a feeling that the Administration could do much to quiet the ferment and restore stability in the Northwest by aiding a just scheme for the solution of the railroad problem. It is argued that ruthless treatment of the railroads by the Government is a warrant for contempt of property rights and fair play everywhere.

The railroad heads, these observers say, turned over their properties promptly and generously in the hour of need. Uncle Sam used them for war purposes. It was necessary to shoot them to pieces as individual lines and impair the personnel and morale of the railroad organizations. Everybody said "Amen" because the country was at war. But if Uncle Sam was sensitive to his obligations he would see to it that an interest that had served him generously and unselfishly, an interest not essentially capitalistic, but widely owned by good Americans, was not left in a crippled and helpless state as the result of that service. Such treatment, they say, tends to destroy respect for private rights and eventually respect for government and authorizes the generally loose views the results of which business men in the Northwest dread.

Throughout this northwestern country there is, of course, the interest in the question of high cost of living that prevails elsewhere. John R. Mitchell, a prominent banker in St. Paul, made the suggestion that the Red Cross, or perhaps one of the large women's organizations, might take hold of the question and by crusading and organizing for economy accomplish far-reaching results. He thought that such an organizer as Henry P. Davison might be induced to tackle the problem. I have met a number of well-to-do people here who are setting the example of economy by wearing old clothes and cutting down on food, especially meat. Mr. Mitchell himself, on the morning I met him, was driving his own car and was taking a half dozen pairs of old shoes to the shop to be half-soled.

PRESIDENT GETS GREATEST OVATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

for the most part men of foreign extraction, sullen of face, and undemonstrative. For several blocks along Second Avenue they held positions on the curb. Some had literature which they distributed among the crowd. As a rule these men and the women with them did not join the throngs that attempted to storm the President's automobile.

There are no fewer than 5,000 I. W. W.s living in Seattle, and more than that number in addition flocked in from the lumber camps and mines. Many were dressed roughly and had no coats or neckties. They did not attempt any anti-Wilson demonstration. It would probably be incorrect to picture them as bitterly antagonistic to the President, but they wished him to know their strength in this section. Not a few of their leaders boasted that such was their purpose.

During the entire demonstration the President stood in his automobile waving his silk hat. Mrs. Wilson, who sat beside him was partly hidden by the great bouquets of flowers, presented to her when the train arrived. The President's tall figure stood out in bold relief. He seemed not to pay the least attention to the radicals an every side, but only heeded the enthusiastic throng cheerings him.

Like othe Furore in Italy.

Men who were with the President in Italy said that the demonstration given him by Seattle more nearly resembled the scenes that marked his visit to Italian cities than anything they had seen in America. Certainly no such scenes have taken place at any other city on this tour.

As the President's automobile passed on its way, those who looked back could see the crowd overflowing the police lines and following in mass formation that filled the streets and stopped all traffic. At times the police with clubs were able to check the onrush for a few minutes, but as soon as the police gave way the crowd moved on in the direction of the President's car, a sea of faces that hid all else from view.

At times it looked as if the police protection would prove inadequate, and that might have been the case but for the valiant work of a small number of soldiers and a little army of Boy Scouts. The latter sturdy lads fought against the crowds with a determination that would have done credit to the best of the men.

The outpouring of radicals was not the only thing that made the street demonstration different from those witnessed further east. There was a feeling in the air difficult to describe—the feeling of a great throng realizing its power. It seemed as if the people were bent upon sweeping on to something they wished to accomplish, rather than out on holiday to cheer and applaud. While the people here are probably willing to see the League of Nations get a trial and would like to see the Peace Treaty signed and out of the way, that was not the dominant note. It was a popular demonstration given to a man whom the people accepted as a leader; a man with whom they might differ on many points, but in whom many of their hopes rested.

Mr. Wilson accepted the ovation as one that showed the confidence of the people in him as a man trying to accomplish what he felt was best for their interest—not alone as reflected in the treaty of peace and the League, but in the multitude of great issues before the nation. He showed this in every smile, in his recognition of the applause, in the vigorous manner in which he waved his hat in response, where in other cities he had only bowed.

While the crowd was cheering the President in the streets the Pacific Fleet was gathering for review. After his tour of the city the President went direct to the wharves, where he was taken aboard the flagship Oregon. He was accompanied through his trip by Secretary Daniels, who met the Presidential train on its arrival.

During the President's visit he attended a public dinner at the Hippodrome and a night meeting in the Arena. At both places he was greeted by crowds that packed the buildings. Only a small percentage of the crowd could obtain entrance to the buildings.

The President was the guest of Governor Hart of Washington, Governor Davis of Idaho, and Mayor Fitzgerald of Seattle. Members of the Seattle Fleet Committee, officers of the League to Enforce Peace, and prominent citizens of Seattle were on the reception committee.

Spectacular Scenes At Tacoma.

The day of enthusiasm over the President began at Tacoma in the forenoon when the President arrived from Spokane.

The President had a generous reception from the street throngs and faced an audience of at least 25,000 at the huge Stadium.

The scene here was one of the most spectacular of the President's tour. Thousands of school children had posts of honor, and, waving American flags until the President faced a sea of red, white, and blue [illegible]

The President was obviously affected and his voice shook as he spoke a few words. He said that he felt that he owed a particular responsibility to the children in what he was attempting to accomplish—the end of all wars—as they were the ones who would suffer most if war came again.

A little Polish girl stepped up to the platform in the centre and presented to the President a letter in which the Polish people of the district thanked him for what he had done for their country.

There was a great demonstration as the President rode about the stadium and out on the way to the armory, where another meeting was held in Tacoma.

The President is in Republican territory, with Senators Jones and Poindexter opposing his request for swift ratification of the peace treaty in a way that will make necessary its resubmission to the Peace Conference or the German Assembly.

And here he emphasizes his desire that all political considerations be forgotten in considering the document, and also his feeling that Republicans like Ex-President Taft and ex-Attorney General Wickersham, who are supporting the treaty, deserve the highest praise.

The President mentioned both Taft and Wickersham in his meetings today and repeated his statement that no man should give thought to 1920, as he was not.

Some persons expressed the opinion that an out-and-out declaration by the President that he was not a candidate for re-election in 1920 would have added a final touch to this appeal, which as it was received vociferous applause.

Here is what the President said at Tacoma on this point:

"I do not like to mention parties in this discussion. I hope that there is no real thoughtful, conscientious person in the United States who will determine his or her opinion about this matter with any thought that there is an election in the year 1920 and I want you to forget, just because I want you to realize how absolutely nonpartisan this thing is, I want you to forget, if you please, that I had anything to do with it, to such a pass we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the time has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, of happiness and of peace which she has enjoyed. God helping her, she can do no other."

That is the program started out on. That is the program which all America adopted, and shall we now falter at the very critical moment when we are finally to write our name to the standing pledge which we then took?

I want to remind you many other nations were put under a deeper temptation than we. It would have been possible for little, helpless Belgium at any time to make terms with the enemy. Belgium knew that resistance was useless. Belgium knew that she could get any terms of advantage from Germany that she wished, if she would only submit. And at the cost of everything that she had Belgium did nothing else than underwrite civilization. I do not know anywhere in history of a more inspiring fact than that.

Belgium lies prostrate because she fulfilled her pledge to civilization.

Italy could have had her terms at the hands of Austria at almost any periods of the war, particularly just before she made her final stand at the Piave River, but she would not compound with the enemy. She, too, had underwritten civilization.

And this message which I have read to you, which the whole country accepted as its pledge, is but an underwriting of civilization.

But in order to let you remember what the thing cost, just let me read you a few figures. If I did not have them on official authority I would deem them incredible. Here is what the war cost those who were engaged against Germany:

Great Britain and her dominions, $38,000,000,000; France, $20,000,000,000; the United States, $22,000,000,000; Russia, $12,000,000,000; Italy, $15,000,000,000, and the total, including Belgium, Japan, and other smaller countries, $133,000,000,000.

It cost the Central Powers: Germany, $39,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $21,000,000,000; Turkey and Bulgaria, $3,000,000,000, a total of $63,000,000,000; a grand total of direct war cost of $196,000,000,000—an incredible sum to save civilization.

Now the question is, are we going to keep safe? The expenditures of the United States were at the rate of $1,000,000 an hour for two years, $1,000,000 an hour, including the night time, for two years! Battle deaths, (and this is the cost that touches our hearts,) were: Russia, 1,700,000; Germany, 1,600,000; France, 1,385,000; Great Britain, 900,000; Austria, 800,000; Italy, 364,000; the United States, 50,300; a total of all belligerents of 7,450,200 men dead on the field of battle.

The total wounded for the United States Army was 230,000, excluding those, of course, who were killed.

The total of all battle deaths in all of the wars of the world from nte years 1793 to 1914 were something under 3,000,000. So that in all the wars of the world for more than one hundred years fewer men died than have been killed upon the field of battle in the last five years. These are terrible facts and we ought never to forget them.

We went into this war to do a thing that was fundamental for the world, and what I have come out upon this journey for is to ascertain whether the country has forgotten it or not. I have found out already. The country has not forgotten it, and will never permit any man, who stands in the way of the fulfillment of these great pledges ever to forget the sorrowful day when he made the attempt.

All Must Underwrite Civilization.

America alone cannot underwrite civilization. All the great free peoples of the world must underwrite it, and only the free peoples of the world can join the League of Nations. Germany is for the present excluded because she must prove that she is self-governing. She must prove that she has changed the process of her constitution and the purpose of her power. When she has proved these things, she can become one of the partners, guaranteeing that civilization shall not suffer again these intolerable things.

The league is not only a union of free peoples to guarantee civilization; it is something much more than that. It is a League of Nations to advance civilization by substituting something that will make the improvement of civilization possible.

I call you to witness that our civilization is not satisfactory. It is an industrial civilization, and at the heart of it is an antagonism between those who labor with their hands and those who direct labor. You cannot compose those differences in the midst of war, and you cannot advance civilization unless you have a peace of which you make the fullest use of bringing these elements of civilization together into a common partnership in which every man will have the same interest in the work of his community that those have who direct the work of the community. We have got to have leisure and freedom of mind to settle those things.

This was a war against autocracy, and if you have disordered, if you have disrupted, populations, if you have insurgent elements in your populations, you are going to have autocracy, because the strongest is going to seize the power as it has seized it in Russia.

I want to declare that I am the enemy of the rulership of any minority, however constituted. Minorities have often been right and majorities wrong, but minorities cease to be right when they use the wrong means to make their opinions prevail. We must have peaceful means, we must have discussions, we must have frank discussions, and these are the very things that are offered to us among the nations of the world by the covenant of the League of Nations.

"I hope," the President said at another point, "that no attempts will be made to qualify or embarrass the great process which is inevitable, and I confidently predict that some day we shall look back with surprise upon the fact that men in America, above all places, should ever have hesitated to do this great thing."

Does Not Object to "Woody."

In the course of this address at Tacoma Mr. Wilson said that he did not object to being called "Woody" if that term was used as a name and not as a description.

"There have been," the President remarked, "some very amusing incidents on this journey. At Billings, a number of boys were chasing the train, as it pulled slowly out, with flags and yelling all sorts of pleasant things to their friend Woody. By the way, I don't object to that if it is a name and not a description. On this occasion the youngster in his enthusiasm insisted that I should take his flag, and he handed it up to me. The boy next to him did not have a flag and he looked a god deal disconcerted for a moment, but then he put his hand in his pocket and said, 'Here, I will give you a dime.'"

He also told this story:

"The truth is the most robust and indestructible and formidable thing in the world. There is a story of a distinguished lawyer at Charleston who was followed out of the court one day after losing a civil suit by his client, who abused him. He called him a thief and a liar and everything that was disagreeable, and Mr. Peddigrew paid not the slightest attention to him until he called him a Federalist, and then he knocked him down. A friend said to him: 'Why, Mr. Peddigrew, why did you knock him down for that? That was the least offensive thing he said.'

"'Yes, damn him,' Peddigrew said, 'but it was the only true thing he said.'"

ALL MUST UNDERWRITE WORLD CIVILIZATION

Belgium and Italy Did It, Says Wilson—Our Great War Purposes Unfulfilled.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 13.—President Wilson's address at the Armory here today was in part as follows:

I feel, as I am sure you feel, that we have reached one of the most critical periods in the history of the United States.

The shadow of the war is not lifted from us, and we have just come out of the depths of the valley of death.

I thought it might be useful if I remind you of a few things, lest we forget. It is so easy with the strong tides of our life to be swept away from one situation into another, to forget the real depths of meaning which lie underneath the things that we are merely touching the surface of.

Therefore, I thought it would not be impertinent on my part if I asked permission to read you the concluding passage of the address in which I requested the Government of the United States to accept Germany's challenge of war.

"We shall fight," I said, "for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right, of such a concert of free peoples as will bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the time has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, of happiness and of peace which she has enjoyed. God helping her, she can do no other."

That is the program started out on. That is the program which all America adopted, and shall we now falter at the very critical moment when we are finally to write our name to the standing pledge which we then took?

I want to remind you many other nations were put under a deeper temptation than we. It would have been possible for little, helpless Belgium at any time to make terms with the enemy. Belgium knew that resistance was useless. Belgium knew that she could get any terms of advantage from Germany that she wished, if she would only submit. And at the cost of everything that she had Belgium did nothing else than underwrite civilization. I do not know anywhere in history of a more inspiring fact than that.

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I call you to witness that our civilization is not satisfactory. It is an industrial civilization, and at the heart of it is an antagonism between those who labor with their hands and those who direct labor. You cannot compose those differences in the midst of war, and you cannot advance civilization unless you have a peace of which you make the fullest use of bringing these elements of civilization together into a common partnership in which every man will have the same interest in the work of his community that those have who direct the work of the community. We have got to have leisure and freedom of mind to settle those things.

This was a war against autocracy, and if you have disordered, if you have disrupted, populations, if you have insurgent elements in your populations, you are going to have autocracy, because the strongest is going to seize the power as it has seized it in Russia.

I want to declare that I am the enemy of the rulership of any minority, however constituted. Minorities have often been right and majorities wrong, but minorities cease to be right when they use the wrong means to make their opinions prevail. We must have peaceful means, we must have discussions, we must have frank discussions, and these are the very things that are offered to us among the nations of the world by the covenant of the League of Nations.

"I hope," the President said at another point, "that no attempts will be made to qualify or embarrass the great process which is inevitable, and I confidently predict that some day we shall look back with surprise upon the fact that men in America, above all places, should ever have hesitated to do this great thing."

AMERICA CAN STEADY THE WORLD BY ACTION

President Predicts That She Will Fulfill the Pledges That Have Been Given.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—President Wilson spoke twice here tonight, at a public dinner attended by 1,400 persons, and at the arena where more than 6,000 heard him.

"There is no essential division," he said, speaking at the dinner, "in the thought or purpose of the American people. No amount of debate will set them off their balance."

All the world was looking to the United States to put world affairs on a settled basis, he said, and the world would not be disappointed.

At the Arena when Mr. Wilson entered the crowd rose and cheered more than a minute. When he was introduced by Mayor Fitzgerald there was a longer demonstration.

The President began by saying that he had heard that one of the former advisers of the German Government saw in some aspects of the treaty a hope for an outcome that might be pleasing to Germany. All over the country it was becoming more and more evident, he asserted, that the pro-German element was pleased at some of the things that had developed in the treaty discussion.

Asserting that he had no doubt that in the end the United States would accept its responsibilities in regard to the peace settlemen, he said he was fearful of the effects of some of the things that were bing said.

Applause repeatedly interrupted the speech, while outside a crowd against which the police had closed the doors kept up such a roar of cheering that his words were sometimes drowned out. Pounding on the walls and doors, the crowd vainly tried to get in, and at last settled down to shouting: "We want Wilson!"

The President digressed to remark, "that applause is welcome but inopportune."

Declaring that Serbia had refused to "sell the birthright of mankind for any sort of material advantage," the President said that there was only one way to guarantee the safety of the weak nations, by the strength o the strong nations.

Discussing Article X. of the League covenant, the President declared that the United States was not the only nation that was jealous of its sovereignty, consequently there was not the slightest chance that Article X would be construed to override sovereignty in that respect.

The President said there was unrest everywhere, and he was concerned by the anxiety he saw on the faces of some of those he saw from day to day. Men did not know what was going to happen, and he asked whether any one thought that if unrest got abroad in the world it would not spread to the United States.

When he cited the Bolshevist regime in Russia and said that he was going to devote all of his influence and authority to seeing that no minority gained control of the United States the crowd again stood up and cheered.

Adding that only America now could lend the influence that would steady the world, Mr. Wilson predicted confidentially that the treaty would be accepted and the nation's pledges thus fulfilled.

JESTS WITH CROWD AT PASCO.

President Tells Stories and Gets Repartee from Natives.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—When President Wilson's special train stopped for a few minutes at Pasco, Wash., soon after 9 o'clock last night, a great crowd surrounded the private car Mayflower and the President came out to shake hands and exchange greetings with them. After telling several stories, he wound up by making a short speech, in which he said that the war was unfinished until the United States had assumed responsibility, for its pledges that future wars should be made impossible.

When he asked how so large a crowd had gathered without having the band out, Mr. Wilson was told by one of the boys present that "the band's wore out."

Another boy, wearing a faded bandman's uniform, was thrust forward then and presented as the sole member of Pasco's brass band. The President remarked that he did not look as if he had wind enough and then an old inhabitant confided that "he had given the band $15 not to play tonight."

The talk then turned to the prevailing dry weather, Mr. Wilson remarking it was a serious matter.

"Yes," said a man in the crowd, "we have a lot of grit to live here."

One of the President's stories, which got a long laugh, was about a man who played golf and always said "Assouan" when he missed the ball. When asked why, he replied that "Assouan" was the biggest dam in the world.

"They're building a dam for me down in Georgia," the President added.

As the train slowly got under way and Mr. Wilson was waving good-bye to the cheering crowd, his attention was attracted to a man who ran along the track in evident endeavor to overtake the receding rear platform. When the President turned to him inquiringly he puffed:

"Don't mind me. I only promised to get the last look at you from Pasco and I've done it."

PRESIDENT TOOK COMMAND.

Virtually Took Charge of the Oregon When Review Ended.

SEATTLE, Sept. 13.—President Wilson, standing with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Pacific Fleet, reviewed from the Oregon this afternoon the great lines of sea warriors assembled here.

At the close of the review the President virtually took charge of the Oregon, superseding Secretary Daniels. The long line of destroyers had circled the Oregon when Secretary Daniels inquired of Captain Mettengel, commander of the Oregon:

"Do we get under way now, Captain?"

"Just as soon as the destroyers have passed," the Captain replied.

"The destroyers are hove to," President Wilson put in.

Captain Mettengel took a look, faced about and, touching his cap, said:

"Aye, aye, Sir."

The Oregon then got under way for the return to her anchorage.

Later the President signed the visitors' book of the Oregon, on whose pages are the names of many of the world's prominent men.

AGAINST TRYING EX-KAISER.

Italian Report Urges Early Admission of Germany to League.

ROME, Sept. 13.—Luigi Luzzatti, former Premier, presented today to the Chamber of Deputies a report of the Parliamentary Commission intrusted with the examination of the Peace Treaty with Germany. The report urges a maximum diminution of military expenses and expresses the hope that the League of Nations will facilitate the admission of the countries responsible for the war, including Germany. It also says that at the coming International Labor Conference at Washington legislation should be framed which will prevent any state from permitting workmen to labor under conditions which would be injurious to workers of other nations.

Complaint is made that the share of the coal which Germany is to give Italy is conditioned upon the power of Germany to produce it; so that Germany, naturally, will give none to Italy, although the amount of coal allotted to France was made compulsory by the treaty.

Concerning the trial of the former Emperor William, the report says:

"Crimes attributed to the former Emperor were not contemplated in any penal code. Nobody can be called to answer, and be punished, for acts which when committed did not constitute a crime contemplated by law. The League of Nations may establish for the future the criminal status of offenses against international morals or disregard of treaties, lay down the procedure for judging the culprit, and provide for the penalty, but Count Hohenzollern's accusers cannot appoint judges, and it is impossible to ask Holland to extradite her guest for political crimes not within the purview of present treaties. The former Emperor must be placed in a condition where he can do no further harm, but the eternal Deals which guarantee public and private law must be saved."

WHEN the breeze steals through the autumn afternoon—it is for then *Charvet* has created this petite jacquette—so light, so smart! In ermine and moleskin, in brown nutrix and caracul, in baby lamb or in white caracul—*c'est ravissant*, Madame!

Charvet et Cie
FOURRURES
18 West 57th Street—New York

526

The New York Times today publishes 526 columns of advertisements, a greater volume than in any previous issue.

MILGRIM

Wishes to have it known

that the present general labor difficulties do not, in any way, affect the Fall productions of the House of Milgrim, in spite of the fact that these conditions have closed many tailoring shops in New York City. The addition of an entire new floor to the Milgrim building, highly facilitated production, and a greatly augmented staff of skilled Tailors and Fitters assure Milgrim patrons of expedient service without interruption.

None but original Milgrim Models bear the authentic Milgrim Label.

H. MILGRIM & BROS. INC.
SUITS · DRESSES · GOWNS · FURS
Broadway at 74th Street, New York
PARIS LONDON FLORENCE

It Must Be Good Bread

Just think—
—Since it was first placed on the market and with little or no help from advertising

WARD'S Mother Hubbard BREAD

has grown and grown in public favor until to-day it is one of the best big selling varieties of Ward's Bread.
Yes, it must be good bread and it is. A baker's loaf with a home made flavor that will bring back to mind—your mother's kind.
Most dealers in Greater New York can supply you with this mighty fine Ward loaf. If yours cannot, 'phone us and we will.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS
TIP-TOP
MOTHER HUBBARD
PEACE-TIME
DAINTY-MAID
ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

"Quality, Purity and Cleanliness"—a trinity of food manufacturing virtues you are guaranteed when you buy
WARD'S Bread and Cakes

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES
SILVER QUEEN
SUNKIST GOLD
FAIRY SPONGE
DEVIL'S DREAM
KUKUNO
GOLDEN NUGGET
CREAMY SPICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

WARD BAKING COMPANY
BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100
BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

INFLUENZA RETURN EXPECTED BY BLUE

Pandemic in Mild Form Likely This Year, He Says—No Known Cure.

ONCE VICTIM NOT IMMUNE

But One Is Reasonably Safe—Disease Not Alien—Warns of Infected Utensils.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—"Will the 'flu' come back this year?"

This question, being asked by thousands of scientists and millions of laymen throughout the world, is discussed by Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service in an official bulletin, in which it is said that the plague probably will reappear, but not in as severe a form as last Winter.

"Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year," says General Blue. "Indications are that should it occur it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous year. City officials, State and city Boards of Health, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic.

"Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation, and the avoidance of personal contact.

"Contrary to the opinion expressed frequently during the early weeks of last year's pandemic by a number of observers, the studies of the Public Health Service indicate that the epidemic was not a fresh importation from abroad. Careful study of the mortality statistics of the United States shows that there were a number of extensive though mild forerunners during the previous three or four years.

"Concerning the important question of immunity conferred by an attack of influenza, the evidence is not conclusive, but there is reason to believe that an attack during the earlier stages of the epidemic confers a considerable, but not absolute immunity in the later outbreaks.

"Despite the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the nature of the micro-organism causing influenza, one thing is certain, that the disease is communicable from person to person. Moreover, judging from experience in other diseases, it is probable that the germ, whatever its nature, is carried about not only by those who are ill with influenza, but by persons who may be entirely well. Everything which increases personal contact, therefore, should be regarded as a factor in spreading influenza.

"It seems probable, however, that we may expect at least local recurrences in the near future, with an increase over the normal mortality from pneumonia for perhaps several years, and certainly we should be, as far as possible, prepared to meet them by previous organization of forces and measures for attempted prevention, treatment, and scientific investigation.

"Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrences. The most promising way to deal with a possible recurrence is, to sum it up in a single word, 'preparedness.' And now is the time to prepare.

"Evidence collected during last Winter's epidemic points strongly to infected eating and drinking utensils, especially in places where food and drink are sold to the public, as being one of the modes of transmission of this disease."

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Versatile Collection of

ROBES D'INTERIEUR

Imported from five world centres of ART and BEAUTY

TO frighten away the first morning chill, snuggle into a silken French robe, light as down yet warm as fleece. What could do more to contribute to the joy of breakfast than a negligee, also French, exquisite in texture and original in style! For that half-hour of rest between the afternoon engagement and dinner time, wear one of those French tea frocks that express through masterfully woven fabrics the classic lines of ancient Greece or the loosely flowing lines of the Moyen Age. For informal dinner occasions, choose a Paris created home gown of rare grace and rarer beauty, embellished with fine bead work.

To be wrapped in folds of quaintness and grace, yet dignified withal, wear an English negligee. To be picturesque, select a Japanese kimono. To lounge with "atmosphere" choose a Chinese Mandarin coat. Or, to be different from all of these, wear a negligee from far-away Algeria, marvellous in fabric, rich in embroidery, gorgeous in coloring.

The foreign creators who contributed to this collection are:

REVILLE and ROSSITER
GOUPY POLLAK
BOUE SOEURS CALVAYRAC

79.50 to 495.00

FEMININE NEGLIGEE SHOP—Balcony Floor

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

Announce a New Feminine Silhouette

THE BRETAGNAISE BLOUSE-DRESS

REMINISCENT IN LINE AND CHARM OF THE *Brittany* PEASANT'S DEBONAIR BLOUSE COUPLED WITH A *"Modestfied"* VERSION OF THE PARISIENNE'S SHORT SKIRT

The Frock for all of the Autumn Affairs, and the first of the Winter Occasions.

THE Bretagnaise Blouse-Dress, inspired by the picturesque Brittany blouse affected during the reign of Louis Quinze, has all the charm of that sumptuous era when the French love of luxury was at its height, and all the latter-day suitability of purpose which modern life demands. This elongated blouse is coupled with a cleverly "modestfied" version of

The Parisienne's Short Skirt

without destroying the lovely French line of long ago. And this is the blouse line to which Madeleine and Madeleine, Jenny and other prominent couturieres, pinned their faith in the models shown at the recent Paris Openings. The Bretagnaise Blouse-Dress has been developed in so many variations suited to both Women and Misses and in such a diversity of smart materials that it is appropriate for all of the Autumn affairs and the first of the Winter occasions.

FULFILLING all the requirements of the indispensable tailored frock for Autumn—for the morning musicale, for shopping or luncheon, and for the countless morning occasions for which the tailored frock is necessary—it goes further than this and is appropriate for the afternoon affair at home, the matinee or the informal dinner engagement. It is, in fact

The Composite Frock

which, in the capacity of one dress serves for every informal occasion from morn 'till night. Simple when made in serge or tricotine, and notwithstanding its simplicity, formal when made in duvetyn or satin—a frock which may be worn anywhere the tailored frock is appropriate and on many occasions when the usual tailored frock would be *persona non grata.* The Bretagnaise Blouse-Dress is obtainable in navy blue, brown, or black, and in the following smart fabrics:

SILK DUVETYN SATIN TRICOTINE SERGE

Sixty-nine Fifty to Two-hundred Twenty-five Dollars

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP—Third Floor

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops—Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

GERMANS BEGIN NEW WAR GUILT INQUIRY

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Montgelas, and Shucking Will Add Material to Kautsky Report.

RED PARTY HAS A SPLIT

Revolutionary Coup Is Feared by Some—Noske's Raids Cool Berlin's Great Gambling Fever.

By GEORGE KENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Government has decided to have another inquiry made into the origin and causes of the war. It will be remembered that, after the November revolution, to Karl Kautsky, the well-known Socialist and publicist, and his wife, was given the task of examining all documents concerning the outbreak of the war and of drawing up a report on them. For a long time the Government has hesitated to publish this report, though it is in type. Now the Government has commissioned Professor Mendelssohn-Bartholdy of Wurzburg University, General Count Montgelas, and Professor Schucking to investigate the whole problem much more fully. They will receive all the material which is here and which Frau Kautsky brought together and will also have access to all documents.

Professor Mendelssohn-Bartholdy will deal with political events during several years before the war and will trace the relation of the Austro-Serbian crisis to the whole prewar political situation. His part of the work will, it is declared, be "for the most part quite new."

Count Montgelas will tackle the question of Russian mobilisation, while Professor Schucking will turn his attention to the diplomatic happenings between the Serajevo assassinations and the Russian mobilization. The Kautsky material will be included in the second and third sections of the contemplated report, and these sections will be published before the first part, which will involve more work than the other two.

It is hoped to publish the result of the inquiry at an early date, and it will at least be ready in manuscript for consideration by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the same subject which meets on Sept. 23.

Professor Schucking is President of the commission which the Government some months ago appointed to inquire into certain cases which are of international interest.

The Independent Socialists continue to hold their national conference here behind closed doors, though outside they are going to bring about a great counter-revolution when Winter comes. It would appear from meagre reports allowed to pass out of their closely guarded conference hall that this threatened coup de main is the subject of much doubt, hesitation, and pain in the ranks of those disgruntled extremists. In putting its money on the world revolution, one of the party leaders, Dr. Hilferding, said the party had made a bad speculation. They could hope for no relief from the west while the east showed how greatly economic factors could interfere with revolutionary movements. He doubted if the economic weapon could be successfully countered. The split in the party was further shown by a violent attack on Karl Kautsky. Haase, the party's leader, defended him, but others demanded he should be expelled from its ranks. Despite all their tall talk, it is clear that these extreme Socialists are in very bad way.

The jeunesse dorée and the merry war profiteers of Berlin are feeling life is scarcely worth living. The cause of this dejection is Noske's stern and final edict against the gay gambling dens of the capital. Since the revolution these "clubs" have increased enormously in number and size, until now there are between two and three hundred of them, mostly in five, eight, or ten room mansions. These, it is declared, attract between forty and fifty thousand gamblers every evening, and naturally, being brilliantly lighted, they have made heavy demands on the measure of gas and electricity supplies of Berlin.

The police have for some time been endeavoring to put them down, but all the fines were paid with the utmost promptitude and business went on as usual. Then raids were resorted to on about forty dens. Being known only to the initiated, they were difficult to discover. But they were subjected to the police offensives and all the money on the premises and on the guests was seized, the total amounting to as much as 500,000 marks.

But such action seemed to have no effect in discouraging the continuation and multiplication of great gambling dens. Some of them were disguised as boarding houses and business offices and one even as a private hospital.

So Noske, with his army behind him and strengthened by virtue of powers conferred upon him by a paragraph in the State of Siege law of June 4, 1851, has taken the matter in hand in his usual pretty thorough way. All the newspapers with one exception cordially greet his action of applying the "medicine as before" of martial law to this gambling club scandal. One newspaper which defends these gambling dens is curiously enough Die Freiheit, organ of the Independent Socialists, which appears to think gambling is an excellent way to get rid of capital and therefore of capitalism.

DENIKIN CAPTURES 9,000 BOLSHEVIKI

British War Office Tells of the Successful Defense of Tsaritsyn Against Three-Day Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—The War Office announces a decisive victory over the Bolshevist forces at Tsaritsyn by General Denikin, in which 9,000 prisoners, 11 guns, and 100 machine guns were taken. Three Bolshevist regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

The announcement says:

"The right wing of Wrangel's volunteer army was engaged for the last week in a stubborn and successful defense of Tsaritsyn against repeated Bolshevist attacks from the northeast and south. The main attack was supported by an armed flotilla on the Volga and continued for three days. The enemy was finally repulsed, leaving 9,000 prisoners 11 guns, and 100 machine guns. Three Bolshevist regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the Bolshevist claims of victory over Kolchak's forces, says:

"The reasons for Kolchak's failure will be better understood in the future than they can be today. Some of them are fairly evident. On the military side he has the drawback of the immensely long line of railway communication to Vladivostok. For supplies and similar help he had depended on the Americans and Japanese. Their discharge of this allotted task has not been very harmonious and has been far less effective than our own aid to Denikin."

Honduras Generally Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Advices to the State Department today from Tegucigalpa reported the general situation in Honduras quiet, although some revolutionary disorders still were continuing on the north coast.

MEXICANS KIDNAP TWO AMERICANS; ROB TRAIN

Mining Men Captured by an Armed Band Nine Miles from Chihuahua City.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Sept. 13.—Dr. J. M. Smith and H. Monson, believed to be American mining men, were captured by a band of ten armed mounted Mexicans nine miles from this city early today, according to an authentic report received here tonight.

They were taken from a mining company train, which was robbed of the payroll of the Buena Tierra mines.

It is believed that Dr. Smith will be held for ransom and that Monson will be liberated.

The men were taken from the early morning train that carries mining men of the Santa Eulalia district from this city to their work. Colonel Sebastian Allende dispatched four troops of Mexican Federal cavalry in pursuit of the band.

CHILEAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Status of South American Republic's Cabinet Uncertain Since July.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13.—The Chilean Ministry has resigned.

The status of the Chilean Cabinet appears to have been an uncertain one for some time. On July 18 the Minister of Public Works resigned, and the possibility of the resignation of the entire Cabinet was suggested in Santiago advices. A new Minister of Public Works was appointed on July 21, however, in the person of Malaquias Concha, former Minister of Industries and the Democratic leader.

'The Last of the Duanes' at Central.

"The Last of the Duanes," a screen version of Zane Grey's novel of the same name, with William Farnum in the leading role, directed by J. Gordon Edwards, will succeed "Checkers" at the Central Theatre this afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock. It is a William Fox production.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Continuation of the

Annual September Sale of

Fur Coats, Wraps, Scarfs, Muffs, Sets & Novelties

At twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent. below the regular season prices.

TRIMMED MARMOT COATS, jaunty length, belted model, trimmed with contrasting fur.	*125.00*
LEOPARD CAT COATS; well marked pelts in a trig style combined with a contrasting fur.	*145.00*
TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in a smart trotteur type of a jaunty length with belt to match.	*195.00*
HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat) in a thirty-inch long, full box model.	*195.00*
TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS; thirty-inch long model, combinings of beaver, squirrel, opossum.	*245.00*
TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in many diverse styles of the smart trotteur types.	*245.00*
NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in twenty-eight inch long, flare sleeve, shawl collar model.	*275.00*
HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat); thirty-six inch length; girdle to match.	*275.00*
SCOTCH MOLE COATS designed in a fascinating thirty-inch long model of perfectly matched, selected pelts.	*295.00*
TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS; thirty-six inch length, combined with beaver or squirrel.	*350.00*
NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in various thirty-six inch long models with girdles.	*450.00*
HUDSON SEAL WRAPS in all seal or with contrasting collars; forty-five and forty-eight inch lengths.	*550.00*
SCOTCH MOLE WRAPS of finest selected pelts in forty-eight inch lengths; various models.	*575.00*
NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS in a voluminous forty-eight inch long model of clear blue skins.	*695.00*

Ermine Wraps & Mantles...*1850.00 to 2250.00*
Broadtail Coats & Wraps....*1450.00 to 4500.00*
Mink Wraps.....*1450.00 to 4500.00*
Exquisite Chinchilla and Russian Sable Wraps.

Exceptional Sale Monday
About One Hundred & Fifty
WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES
Reduced to
29.50 49.00
Formerly up to 95.00

Fashion is the expositor, from the standpoint of costume, of peoples' habits and social relations, in a word, of everything appertaining to the charm of life---good taste is the arbiter of dress and exacts harmony in every part of the modern Costume.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

THE *CODE* OF OUR CRAFT-TAILORS IS PRECISION OF FIT AND FINESSE
THEIR *CREED*, DISTINGUISHED FASHION THEMES IN

TAILLEUR *and* COSTUME SUITS

FOR THE WELL GROOMED WOMAN AND THE "JEUNE FILLE"

Individualism in fashions has ever been the traditional and institutional policy of this shop. The mode personalized, the mode translated into terms that are complementary to the individual, is the practice held by this shop. A slavish bending and adherence to a transitory style-whim embarrasses with its obtrusiveness. Restraint and moderation govern the true Art in Dress.

Bonwit Teller & Co. present many original and unusual versions of the mode, sufficiently diverse to harmonize with the contour and the personality of the individual. Featured are straight line silhouettes, the "pinched-waist" and Godet flare in exquisite fabrics such as silk duvetyne and other soft-surface textiles. Some models delineate the strictly tailored types, others have a dominating richness of fashionable furs.

WOMEN'S TAILLEURS—Second Floor
Forty-nine Fifty to Five Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars

MISSES' TAILLEURS—Third Floor
Forty Five to Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars

VERITIES AND SYMBOLS OF FASHION—ARTISTIC ENTITIES
IN COLOR AND LINE ARE EXPRESSED IN

FORMAL *and* INFORMAL GOWNS

To make a frock or gown an artistic entity—to blend colors and establish lines—to treat with ornamentation and embellishment so that the gown or frock expresses a harmonious whole, requires talent of an intellectual order. It requires clarity of vision, a knowledge of tonal values and proportion of lines.

The special fascination which attaches to Bonwit Teller & Co. gown fashions is the running theme, the major note of simplicity, carried to fulfilled expression from the trotteur to the most formal of evening gowns. There are little graces and elegancies of detail that will appeal sincerely to those cultured in style sense.

WOMEN'S FROCKS AND GOWNS—Second Floor
Sixty Five to Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars

MISSES' FROCKS AND GOWNS—Third Floor
Thirty-nine Fifty to Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars

NEW MODES IN PARIS MILLINERY

COSMOPOLITANIZED BY THE MINGLING OF NATIONS

The modistes of Paris accepted inspiration from the great world-mingling in their city. Millinery fashions have become inter-nationalized and inter-historic. Among the many style diversions are soft Berets that carry the mind to the days of Henry VIII. Hats with style-motifs that visualize the Arab of the desert.

Picturesque hats that conjure up canvases of the school of romantic painters. The collection includes the great successes of all the leading Paris milliners, together with replicas, adaptations and originations from the private work rooms of this shop.

PREDICT DEBATE ON BULLITT TESTIMONY

Anti-League Senators Want to Use It to Show Clash in Cabinet.

PEACE DIFFERENCES KNOWN

Wilson Foes Do Not Defend Disclosure of Confidences—Soviet Report Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Unless something is heard from Secretary Lansing in the meantime, the assertions made before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday by William C. Bullitt that Mr. Lansing, in private conversation with Bullitt, had showed that he was opposed to both the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations covenant, are likely to be aired when the Senate convenes on Monday.

This appears to be the intention of Senators who are criticising President Wilson's course at Paris and who are not overlooking any opportunity to make out a bad case for what he did there toward an arrangement designed to prevent future wars.

At the same time Senators of that disposition and others are not disposed to defend the action of Mr. Bullitt in discussing confidential conversations and confidential documents obtained by him through his association with the American Peace Commission in Paris.

One such Senator said today that "without going into the propriety of Bullitt's attitude" he regarded the statements made by Bullitt as important in their bearing upon the status of Mr. Lansing as a member of he Wilson Cabinet. On such things as this, he said, cabinets had been overturned and new Governments formed, and he regarded what Bullitt had told the committee on Foreign Relations as of interest for that reason. The possibility of showing that troubles exist in the Wilson Cabinet is considered by some as of more importance than the effect of Mr. Bullitt's statement upon the treaty situation.

No party friend and presumably no Senator disposed to be friendly toward President Wilson in his effort to have the League of Nations made a going concern was present when Bullitt testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is asserted, however, that notice of the meeting of the committee was sent to all members. Democrats included, and that the absence of Democratic Senators was not due to any oversight or intention on the part of those responsible for assembling the committee to listen to Bullitt's revelations of his relations with Secretary Lansing and others connected with the American Peace Mission in Paris.

Today Senator Hitchcock, former chairman of the committee, and leader of the element in the Senate which is supporting the treaty and the League covenant, was out of town, and of the few Democratic members of the committee at the Capitol none could be found who would comment on the Bullitt testimony.

Expect No Wilson Comment.

As far as a response to Bullit is concerned, it was a rather general view that if any answer was to be made to what he told the committee it should come from President Wilson or Secretary Lansing. At Watertown, N. Y., last night, Mr. Lansing declined to comment on the Bullitt testimony.

It is doubted here that President Wilson will authorize any reply to Mr. Bullitt. The latter occupied a minor position with the American Peace Commission and his resignation from that position as a protest against the Versailles treaty and the League covenant was ignored at the time by the President, to whom Mr. Bullitt wrote a letter explaining why he was leaving the commission's service. The fact that Mr. Bullitt had resigned and the reasons for the resignation were known, but his connection with the Peace Conference was not sufficiently conspicuous to bring his attitude into any prominence.

In his testimony Mr. Bullitt placed Henry White and General Tasker H. Bliss, two of the American Peace Commissioners, in the same position as Secretary Lansing, who, according to the witness, declared to him that "if the Senate and the American people knew what the treaty meant it would be defeated." This portion of Mr. Bullitt's statement caused surprise.

It is not doubted that there were divergent views in the American delegation while the treaty and the League covenant were in process of formation through consultation among the various allied peace missions. It has been made clear that all the important features of both documents were the outcome of compromise made necessary by the many conflicting interests of the nations involved, but it is understood that some of the Senators who listened to Mr. Bullitt read the notes of his confidential conversations with the Secretary of State and tell of conversations with other members of the American peace delegation were aware that after the League covenant had been perfected there was strong sentiment in the delegation in favor of the ratification of the covenant by the Senate.

Differences in Shaping Treaty.

It has been no secret that in the formative period of the League covenant many suggestions were made to and by President Wilson concerning the best method of perfecting arrangements for the co-operation of the nations of the world to prevent the recurrence of international hostilities. Members of the American delegation and their advisers were not always in agreement as to how certain possible critical contingencies should be met. Their suggestions were laid before the President, who, with Colonel House, represented the United States on the League of Nations Allied Commission, which formulated the covenant.

What occurred in the discussions in the commission's sessions showed that many awkward situations had to be straightened out before harmony could be effected among all the nations represented. France, for illustration, was insistent upon the organization of an international army which would always be at the service of the League and could be called into action by the dominating body of the League to suppress aggression opposed to the League's judgment.

Upon every occasion when this French proposal was advanced in the League Commission, President Wilson pointed out that under the Constitution of the United States it would be impossible to commit the United States to the use of its armed forces without the consent of Congress. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, made similar representations in behalf of the British delegation.

When it was clear that there could be no agreement for the formation of an international army, the French representatives advanced a proposal for the organization of a permanent international general staff, whose functions would be to direct the military and naval forces of the League of Nations should it be necessary to discipline a recalcitrant member of the League. To this also the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain offered objections and the covenant was ultimately drawn without any provisions such as those proposed.

Again, the effort of the American and British delegations to include in the covenant a specific provision against military conscription ran counter to objections from Italian representatives. It was pointed out by the latter that Italy could not afford to organize a large volunteer army for the reason that high rates of pay would be required to induce enlistments. Signor Orlando, then Premier of Italy, called attention to the fact that under the present Italian army organization a Second Lieutenant received only as much pay as a private in the American Army.

Compromise Left Dissatisfaction.

These things indicate the nature of the task that confronted the members of the Allied Commission on the League of Nations in its effort to draft a covenant that would meet with the unanimous approval absolutely necessary to bring the League into being. Naturally, many compromises had to be effected, and there was a measure of dissatisfaction with each compromise.

This dissatisfaction affected members of the American delegation whenever they were unable to have their own views adopted, but on the whole the feeling among the allied peace commissions was that the treaty and the covenant represented the best that could be obtained out of the conflict of national and international sentiment, tradition and policy.

In the notes of his confidential conversation with Secretary Lansing which he read to the Committee on Foreign Relations Mr. Bullitt quoted Mr. Lansing as opposed to the United States taking mandates for Constantinople or Armenia and as opposed to the Shantung settlement. There was, and still is, a divergence of views among those attached to the American delegation concerning the matter of Turkish mandates, and it is well known that even President Wilson was dissatisfied with the Shantung arrangement, but felt that under the circumstances no other adjustment was possible.

Mr. Bullitt did not disclose anything of a surprising nature when he represented Mr. Lansing as critical of these features. His version of Mr. Lansing's position concerning the scope and character of a League of Nations recalls that Mr. Lansing was in favor of a simpler form of league than was ultimately agreed upon, but on this Lansing can clear up the declaration of Mr. Bullitt that he condemned the League provided for in the covenant as "entirely useless."

It is not likely that, if the Bullitt statements are discussed in the Senate, there will be any effort made on the part of critics of the treaty and covenant to justify Mr. Bullitt's course in disclosing memoranda of private conversations with the Secretary of State and others. His so-called revelations have not caused a sensation among Senators, who seem to be chiefly interested in them on account of their possible bearing upon the status of Secretary Lansing as a member of President Wilson's official family.

BULLITT GIVES SOVIET REPORT

Said in Urging Peace That Lenin Had Russians' Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—William C. Bullitt, who, as an attaché of the American Peace Commission at Paris, submitted a report to President Wilson upon conditions in Russia, which he studied during a brief trip there in company with Lincoln Steffens, today made public the report. He informed the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the President had never acted upon his recommendations.

In his report Mr. Bullitt said that only a Socialist Government could "save Russia." The element of the Communist Party, headed by Lenin, he declared, was as "moderate as any Socialist Government that can govern that country." He advocated accepting the proposal of the Lenin Soviets to make peace.

Along with his report, Mr. Bullitt submitted to the President a proposal for peace between the Soviet Government and the allied and associated governments, which, he said, was based upon the statements of the Soviet Government itself. The text of the Russian Government, he said, was being brought to bear upon constructive work, the destructive phase of the revolution being over.

"Order, after a period of chaos, is established," he wrote. "The streets are safe. Shooting has ceased. There are few robberies. Prostitution has disappeared from sight.

"Family life has been unchanged by the revolution. The theatres, opera, and ballet are performing as in peace. Thousands of new schools have been opened in all parts of Russia. The Soviet Government seems to have done more for the education of the Russian people in a year and a half than Czardom did in fifty years."

SENATORS IN DILEMMA ON JOHNSON PROPOSAL

Californian's Absence May Cause Prolonged Debate on Vote Equalizing in League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—When the Senate takes up the Peace Treaty in open executive session on Monday, the problem of what to do with the Johnson amendment to equalize the vote of the United States with that of Great Britain and her dominions in the League of Nations, will confront the majority leaders. As to how to solve it they were in some doubt today.

The Johnson amendment will be reached on Monday when the Senate gets to Page 29 of the treaty, touching the membership of the League. Under the rules governing the consideration of treaties in open executive session all amendments must be disposed of when reached. The Johnson amendment, therefore, would ordinarily have to be voted upon before the Senate could proceed with the rest of the treaty.

With Senator Johnson out on his trip through the West in opposition to the League covenant, the majority leaders would like to have consideration of the amendment postponed so that it could be on hand to fight for it. This might be done by obtaining unanimous consent, as a matter of courtesy to Mr. Johnson, but the majority leaders are not informed whether the friends of the League would be willing to grant it.

Senator Lodge was unable today to sound the majority leaders on this point, because, owing to the Senate having a recess until Monday, no leader with authority to speak was available.

If consent to postponing the Johnson amendment cannot be obtained, the Republican leaders will have to take recourse to lengthy debate on it, so as to keep it from coming to a vote. Senator Johnson expects to be away from the capital for at least three weeks, and, unless the leaders decide to call him back, the debate on the amendment would have to proceed for that period.

Along with debate on the Johnson amendment the opposition would touch upon other phases of the treaty. If impatience were manifested among Senators over keeping up the amendment, a hurried call would have to be sent to Mr. Johnson to return to the capital.

From indications now, the treaty, it is generally agreed among leaders, cannot be finally voted upon much before Nov. 1. Some Senators believe it will be much beyond that time before it is disposed of, a few even forecasting debate until the middle of December.

STANDS BY BULLITT TERMS.

Soviet Bureau Believes Lenin Ready to Back Them Still.

The Russian Soviet Bureau issued the following statement yesterday:

"Mr. Bullitt's testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate regarding the peace negotiations between the Soviet Government and the representatives of the allied and American Governments coincides with the information in our possession. We have already made public the repeated offers of peace by Soviet-Russia, which were suppressed by censorships. We have published the facts concerning the acceptance of the Prinkipo invitation, as well as the peace terms offered in response to Mr. Bullitt's proposal.

"So far as our information goes, the Soviet Government is as ready today as ever to make peace upon the terms arranged with Mr. Bullitt.

"A communication which we recently received from Litvinoff, on behalf of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, outlined the policy of especial friendliness maintained by the Soviet Government toward America. This communication from Moscow said:

"'Throughout our entire foreign policy during the last year may be seen running a red thread in evidence of our inclination toward an agreement with America. Unfortunately, America, while seeming to approach us in words, in fact has identified herself with the mad policy of Clemenceau, and has actually taken part in all military and diplomatic attacks against us on the part of the Entente and in the economic blockade.'

"In March Mr. Bullitt came to Russia with a prepared proposition regarding an armistice and a new conference. According to Bullitt, the proposition was accepted by President Wilson (or by Colonel House) and by Lloyd George. We made some amendments and Bullitt returned to Paris planning to send an invitation to all the Russian Governments. We have now published the full text of the proposition.

"Apparently Clemenceau opposed it and President Wilson yielded. As a result of intrigues on the part of reactionary circles in Versailles the invitation to the conference was replaced by the ridiculous and clearly unacceptable Nansen proposition, according to which, in return for promises to deliver foodstuffs in Russia, we were asked to agree to the cessation of military activities and to stop our opposition to Kolchak and Denikin.

"We gave an affirmative answer to the proposal to supply Russia with foodstuffs, at the same time pointing out that the cessation of military activities should be binding on both sides and that it should be made the subject of negotiations between all interested parties.

"All such propositions on the part of the Allies had as their only aim to appease public opinion in the Western countries and to camouflage the already planned new intervention which is resulting in plans to attack Petrograd with the direct participation of British naval forces, and in the strengthening of the new military support of Denikin. So far we have not been able to establish to what extent America actually participated in this intrigue."

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5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
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Brown tailleurs, Navy Blue Tricotine frocks and Coats of tan and darker shades, are outstanding features of our wonderful display of Winter things.
Exclusive, one of a kind models that you don't rub elbows with at every turn.
At prices reminiscent of former years.

DRESSES—COATS—SUITS

Suit of Duvet Superior trimmed with finest selected Beaver, $140.00

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Accurate Reproductions of the latest models exhibited abroad.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW READY

Very Special
A NUMBER OF
Fur Trimmed Suits
Tricotine, All Wool Velour and Silvertone.
Ripple flare models with rich fur collars and fancy silk linings, $45

MULTITUDE

AVEDON HAS GIVEN A MULTITUDE OF PIN TUCKS TO A SIMPLE LITTLE FROCK OF RELIABLE TRICOTINE. THE SIDE SCALLOPS ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE, AND, WHILE HAVING THE ELEMENT OF NOVELTY, CONFORM TO THE TASTEFUL CHARACTER WHICH INVARIABLY MARKS THE WORK OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT. A TASSELED SILK TWIST CORD INDICATES THE WAISTLINE, AND PERHAPS GIVES IT MORE GRACE THAN IF STUDIOUSLY LAID OUT AND TAILORED.

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In this presentation are featured a quality of fabrics and workmanship so unusual as to have it pronounced the premiere of the season's showings.

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Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s ***Creations are not "just brought from Paris," but they are distinctly and authentically Parisian in all those interpretative essentials which measure up to the refined and exacting taste of the American Fashion Connoisseur.***

The soft clinging Fabrics and rich ornamentations of Beading, Fringe and Embroidery skillfully employed, are appealing and in accord with that which Paris has dictated.

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A practical tailored Dress of Navy Tricotine in a straight-line side-slashed model. Smart little Net and Val. lace vestee and bone button trimming.

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Distinctive Afternoon Frock of Silk Paulette in a Russian Blouse Model. Double skirt, crushed self girdle, smart Chinese silk embroidered vestee.

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Tricotine Dress in a new Blouse Model, Bolero front. Embroidered skirt and shawl collar; Wide Satin girdle. Vestee of Brocaded Satin.

65.00

65.00 68.00

Smart new Frock of Silk Tricolette in a straight-line coat model. Coat is elaborately all-over embroidered and braided; self vest and narrow belt.

68.00

An exclusive Frock of lustrous Satin revealing Grecian lines. Insert bands of wide silk fringe and new short sleeves make this a charming dress for informal wear.

95.00

55.00 59.75

A charming new Afternoon Dress of Black Charmeuse. Overdraped skirt and short sleeve of Black Silk Chantilly Lace. Graceful loose panel back.

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A chic new creation developed in Black Charmeuse reveals a graceful three-tier skirt edged with Monkey Fur. Full blouse waist with inset vestee of Chantilly Lace. Raglan Sleeves.

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Beaded Georgette Dresses	37.50 to 195.00	*Silk Tricolette Dresses*	68.00 to 175.00
Smart Satin Dresses	39.75 to 135.00	*Afternoon Dresses*	59.75 to 195.00
Tailored Tricotine Dresses	39.75 to 135.00	*Elaborate Evening Dresses*	75.00 to 395.00

SEES LARGER TRADE IF OWNERS GET SHIPS

P. A. S. Franklin, Returning from Europe, Urges Private Control of Shipping.

WILL BUILD BIG VESSELS

Finds Docks at Antwerp Little Damaged and Belgians Anxious to Regain Business.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, returned from a brief trip to Europe yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic very optimistic about the outlook for American shipping if the Federal Government would turn over the steamships it controls to private firms for operation in the passenger and freight business to all parts of the world.

"The affairs of the company," Mr. Franklin said, "are in first-class condition abroad, as they are in the United States. We have made contracts for the building of 200,000 tons of shipping, which includes passengers of the Megantic class, for cruising and the Mediterranean trade, and 12,000 to 15,000 ton freighters of the Regina type.

"The International Mercantile Marine Company is ready," Mr. Franklin continued, "to trade to South America and through the Panama Canal to Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and the Philippines, if the Government will let us have the ships. The keels of the new ships have not yet been laid as the work in the ship yards on the other side is very much congested. We have one 35,000 ton liner, the Homeric, which is laid down in Harland & Wolf's yard at Belfast, which will be an improved Adriatic with a speed of 21 knots, and private baths to every cabin on the two upper decks, with verandah cafe, gymnasium, and Turkish bath and swimming pool.

"One of the first things the company will do will be to rejuvenate the American Line service from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, and I hope that the Government will let us have the Leviathan to inaugurate it with, as that is the only trade she is fitted for except cruising. The American Line is the pioneer steamship line in the Atlantic trade and the four former steamships in the fleet, the St. Paul, New York, St. Louis, and Philadelphia have rendered valuable services during the war, as they did for more than twenty years prior to that time, maintaining a regular weekly mail and passenger service to Europe.

Sees Belgians Hard at Work.

"The Atlantic Transport Line between New York and London will be resumed for passengers with the steamships Manchuria and Mongolia until the Minnekahda and the other steamship building at Belfast are ready to put into it.

"I visited Antwerp to inquire into the prospects for the Red Star Line starting again in its passenger service to New York, and they were very satisfactory. The docks have been very little damaged at Antwerp and the industrious Belgian people are dusting, brushing, and building up their country in every possible way to regain their lost trade. It is very creditable to them, and there was much more push and hustle in that small country, which was under the heel of the invaders for more than four years, than any other place I visited.

"The British and other European Governments are realising that the private steamship lines can operate vessels more profitably and expeditiously in every way than the Governments can do, and I hope that ours will see it, too, so that we can keep ahead in the world's mercantile marine the position America has won for herself after so many years' struggling."

Mr. Franklin said there had been no talk on this trip of any further negotiations concerning the sale of the British ships owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, and so far as he was concerned the matter was ended for good.

OHIO CUTS BURLESON RATES

Public Utilities Commission Issues Order to Telephone Companies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission in a decision handed down today ordered telephone companies operating in Ohio to discontinue after Oct. 1 the $3.50 service connection charge authorized by Postmaster General Burleson, while the wires were under Federal control.

Ohio is the first State to take action repealing the Burleson schedules.

The commission held that exacting a charge of $3.50, or any amount for an original installation, was "unjust and unreasonable," for the reason that such installation added to the capital account of the company while transfers from one location to another were charged to operating expenses and were expenses which were created by the subscriber.

The order also modifies other charges instituted under the Burleson régime. The local manager of the Central Union Telephone Company told the commission that the order would mean a loss of approximately $15,000 a year to the company in Columbus. The Cincinnati manager estimated the loss there at $85,000 and the Cleveland manager said the loss in his city would be approximately $100,000.

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Featuring New Fall Models in Fur Coats, Wraps—Neckwear & Muffs

A Superb Showing of New Styles in Fur Coats, Wraps, Neckwear and Muffs of rich pelts that are exclusively **Best & Co.** creations. Ranging from luxurious wraps and scarfs for evening wear to trig street models, the carefully matched furs represented include Broadtail, Natural Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Seal-dyed Otter, Caracul, Moleskin and Squirrel.

NUTRIA COATS AND WRAPS. Varied lengths. 225.00 to 350.00

NATURAL MINK COATS AND WRAPS. An unusual choice in several models. 795.00 to 3500.00

CARACUL COATS. With collar trimming of beaver and skunk, others with plain self collars. 325.00 to 975.00

SCOTCH MOLE COATS AND WRAPS. Unusual preparations were made to provide a wide assortment. 295.00 to 975.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps. 225.00 to 750.00

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) Coats and wraps, with varied collar and cuff trimmings of beaver, skunk, squirrel and others. 245.00 to 975.00

SEAL-DYED OTTER. An unusually serviceable coat of exceptional appearance—several lengths and models. 325.00 to 575.00

SQUIRREL COATS. Clear gray pelts only were utilized, an interesting selection is here. 325.00 to 850.00

Special attention is directed to a collection of separate scarfs fashioned in new designs and executed in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

You Never Pay More at Best's

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Boys' Fine All-Wool Knicker Suits
19.50 22.50 24.50

Best & Co. was the first and is still the foremost house in America to tailor boys' clothing up to the standard of men's.

Most boys' clothes made by the factory method have the style pressed in and, therefore, lose much of their value, while they are still new.

Best & Co. clothes are tailored right from tested, fadeless, all-wool fabrics. They wear long and they look right until they are worn out.

Special

Corduroy knicker suits—New York's best suit and best value. *Sizes 7 to 18 years.* 15.50
All-wool middy suits—serges and mixtures—hand-embroidered. *Sizes 3 to 9 years.* 10.50
Wash suits—an American reproduction in cotton of Belgian blue linen. *Sizes 2 to 10 years.* 4.95

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First in America in
SCHOOL & COLLEGE OUTFITS
Boys, Girls, Misses & Youths

*FORTY years ago, when **Best & Co.** made the first good ready-to-wear clothes for boys and girls, our present idea was the actuating motive—to produce the finest clothes obtainable, and to sell them reasonably!*

Since then the little workshops have grown to twenty times their original size, but during neither the stress of panics nor the grave difficulties of war times have we deviated from our standards.

All of our boys' and men's clothing, and a large part of our girls' apparel, are made in our own exclusive workrooms. Thus we control every step in the production and know that what we offer is of Correct Style, of Worthy Materials and of Masterly Workmanship.

A letter addressed to the School-Outfitting Department will bring authoritative advice—on outfitting by mail to those who cannot come to New York to shop personally.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL MACKINAWS
Warmth, service and a roomy cut so that a sweater can be worn underneath are the three requirements of a mackinaw for a boy's hard wear. Of **Best & Co.** workmanship, this plaid mackinaw answers "Present" on all counts. Adjustable belt. *Sizes 6 to 13 years.* 19.50

BOYS' ULSTERETTES
With active boys who usually dislike to wear overcoats, this double-breasted ulsterette overcoat of Shetland wool is a prime favorite. No irksome clumsy weight. Convertible collar, belted back and slash pockets. *Sizes 8 to 16 years.* 42.50

BOYS' DRESSY KNICKER SUITS
At fashionable dancing classes, this **Best & Co.** blue knicker suit is the approved choice. Of dark blue, soft finished English weave, unfinished worsted. Because of superior workmanship and all-wool fabrics, this boy's suit ranks supreme. Made in our own shops. *Sizes 7 to 18 years.* 34.50

BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNICKER SUITS
The correctly clad boy outfitted at **Best & Co.** is more than smartly dressed. **Best & Co.** quality and workmanship insure long service and durability. This plain three-button sack with knickers is made in our shops. Scotch homespun effect fabrics. *Sizes 7 to 18 years.* 22.50

GIRLS' PLAID SKIRTS
In Autumn colorings the latest skirts are shown in rich new all-wool plaids. Full pleated with a deep hem, this modish little skirt awaits a pretty owner to accompany daily to school. *Lengths 22 to 32 inches.* 16.50

GIRLS' COATS OF HEATHER MIXTURE
Wintry winds cannot reach the school girl who daily wears this distinctive coat of heather mixture to school. With a roll collar of raccoon, each detail of workmanship displays its high class tailoring. Full lined. Blue or brown. Sizes 8 to 16 years. 49.50

MISSES' COAT OF GENUINE WORUMBO CLOTH
Grace of line is demanded of these newest coats this Season. Without clumsy weight, this new coat of Worumbo cloth, soft and deep in texture, cleverly achieves it with the new full flare back. Yet the reversible belt can be worn on top or beneath in the back. Satin lined. Fawn, Copen, jade, navy or taupe. Misses' sizes. 85.00

MISSES' TAFFETA PARTY DRESSES
A flutter with beruffled ruchings and graceful oval shaped overskirt, this taffeta frock displays the newest pannier silhouette. Yet it is girlish and charming for party wear. Evening shades. *Misses' Sizes.* 59.00

MISSES' WOOL VELOUR SUITS
For the Miss who wears this wool velour suit, no tell-tale school books are needed to proclaim to the world her girlish charm. With a new convertible collar, it has corded tucks, cross belts, rows of buttons and deep pockets as earmarks of its quality. Burgundy, navy, brown. *Misses' Sizes.* 65.00

JUNIORS' DANCING SCHOOL DRESSES
A cobwebby heap of chiffon, wee rosebuds and a **Best & Co.** designer! Only that combination could have resulted in just this girlish model of fairy-like grace. Of misty chiffon, gay with ruchings, it is held down to earth by wee rosebuds. China silk foundation. Maize, pink, blue or white. *Sizes 13, 15, 17 years.* 32.50

JUNIORS' SCHOOL SERGE DRESSES
So becoming is this fine French serge, trig and smart with buttons and a profusion of black silk bindings, that no school girl will rebel at wearing it the whole school year. Surplice collar and tie sash. Navy and black. *Sizes 13, 15, 17 years.* 25.00

MISSES' JERSEY SKIRTS
For every-day wear, nothing exceeds the satisfaction of these new silvertone all-wool jersey skirts, high in vogue for college and school. Hip clinging and severely tailored, slit pockets and buttons. Brown, green, navy. *Misses' lengths.* 22.50

GIRLS' DRESSES OF PLAID SERGE
Simplicity cleverly expressed in plaid serge, black silk braid and white pique results in the prettiest sort of a school dress. Deep pockets adorn the pleated skirt, a white pique collar stitched in green the waist, while silk braid divides its allegiance. Sizes 8 to 16 years. 12.75

You Never Pay More at Best's

UNITED MINERS AIM AT NATIONALIZATION

Ask Railroad Brotherhoods to Join Alliance to Democratize All Basic Industries.

URGE DEATH FOR GOUGERS

Demand Drastic Control by Government—Want Congress to Cut Prices by Law.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Confessing its own inability to find off-hand a satisfactory solution of the problem of reducing the high cost of living, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today demanded vigorous action from the Federal Government as the only agency capable of checking the operations of food gamblers and unscrupulous profiteers. Legislation such as this week passed Congress, carrying penalties which effectually will curb the practice of marking up the prices of necessities on the principle of charging all that the traffic will bear, was held to be the only effective remedy.

Among the substitute panaceas rejected by the convention or its Committee on Resolutions were the creation of economic commissions with power to fix definite prices for all commodities of daily use; Congressional legislation reducing immediately prices of food and clothing by 25 per cent. under penalty of confiscation of the property of all those violating the law; prosecution and dissolution of the Chicago packing companies; erection of Government cold storage warehouses for the proper distribution of foodstuffs, and the death penalty for food profiteers.

Threatens to Tie Up Nation.

One speaker took a leaf from the wage suggestions of the railroad brotherhood and proposed that the Federal Government be allotted ninety days' grace to effect a substantial reduction in the cost of living. If this were unaccomplished in that period, the miners should take steps to tie up industry by a nation-wide strike.

A resolution introduced by colored miners but supported by white speakers and the entire convention, demanded legislation making lynching and mob violence Federal offenses.

No time will be lost in organizing the alliance with the four great railroad Brotherhoods for joint political and industrial action to bring about the nationalization of railways and mines and other economic objectives of mutual interest, to which the convention gave its enthusiastic approval at the morning session. Arrangements were made by telegraph during the day for a conference between the miners' representatives and the heads of the four big railroad Brotherhoods starting Oct. 1, at which the scope and methods of the alliance will be discussed. According to prominent miner officials, right of way will be granted by the miners to the question of nationalization of railroads, that of the mines to be resolved for a subsequent campaign, should the railroaders' representatives agree to support this arrangement.

"We have, however, not a chance in the world to pass the Plumb bill through the present Congress," Glenn E. Plumb informed the miners in his speech this morning. He welcomed, however, the adhesion of the half million miners to the seven million advocates who, he declared, were already enrolled in support of the Plumb plan, and declared that if the movement continued to spread at the present rate the next Congress would be elected under a mandate to enact the desired legislation, which it could not venture to disregard.

His speech was ordered printed and distributed directly to all local unions of the United Mine Workers.

Radicals in the convention succeeded in securing similar action for the speech of Seymour Steadman in favor of Eugene V. Debs and other "political prisoners," before the convention Thursday.

Other business before the convention today was of a minor nature, all resolutions on other matters of important policy, such as the formation of a labor political party, the repeal of the Espionage act, the release of Thomas J. Mooney and other "political prisoners," the Russian question and the use of State Guards and coal and iron police being reserved for discussion next week.

A resolution for the withdrawal of the Miners' Organization from the American Federation of Labor, which is the first order of business Monday, is expected to bring about the first big clash between the radicals and those now in control of the organization.

NEW KASTEL-HELLER SUIT.

Grant Rose Asks $60,000 for Malicious Prosecution.

Paul E. Heller, a steel manufacturer of Newark, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Grant Rose for $60,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Rose was indicted and tried on charges by Heller that he and Philip Kastel, a broker, had attempted to extort money from him in connection with a suit for divorce by Kastel against Mrs. Maude E. Kastel, and against Heller for alienating Mrs. Kastel's affections.

The case against Rose was thrown out by General Sessions Judge Mulqueen, who directed a jury to acquit him. Rose alleges in his suit that Heller settled with Kastel in the alienation suit.

ORDER OUR TELEPHONES.

Western Electric Company Closes $1,000,000 Deal in Denmark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—According to official advices from Denmark today, the Copenhagen Telephone Company has just bought two automatic telephone exchanges from the Western Electric Company. As far as known, this will be the first introduction of an American telephone system in Northern Europe, where Germany and Sweden formerly enjoyed a monopoly in this trade.

The two telephone exchanges will cost about 4,000,000 kroner, (more than $1,000,000,) and can take care of 10,000 subscribers.

During the war, Denmark suffered from a serious shortage in the supply of telephones and telephone materials. Thousands of persons were compelled to do without telephones, and private subscribers having telephone service often sold it at greatly increased prices to business men.

GOLD FLOWS TO ENGLAND.

Receipts in a Week, Believed to be German, Near $60,000,000.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Morning Post, referring to the arrival of German gold in England, says that within a week something like £12,000,000, chiefly in foreign gold coin, has arrived here.

Although the dispatching countries are said to be Holland and Belgium, there is little doubt, says The Post, that in reality it is German gold, on account either of the indemnity or, what is more likely, on account of foodstuffs received.

These seems to be some doubt as to whether the gold remains here or whether any part of it goes on to the United States. It may be that some of it is held here on American account.

CAPT. ELSIE JANIS TO SING.

Entertainment Arranged for Tonight for Legion and Service Men.

Miss Elsie Janis, the only Honorary Captain of the A. E. F., will give an entertainment for the American Legion and ex-service men generally this evening, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Miss Janis arrived at the Legion's reception to General Pershing on Thursday night too late to sing and promised Robert Steele, the Legion's information clerk at National Headquarters, a marine who lost both legs at Belleau Wood, that she would sing for him and his friends at National Headquarters on Monday afternoon.

In order to accommodate all the Legion members who want to hear Miss Janis sing, the entertainment was arranged for Sunday evening. Legion buttons, membership cards, or the soldier, sailor, or marine uniform will insure admission.

NEW HONOR FOR COL. BISHOP

France Decorates Officer as a Chevalier of the Legion.

In recognition of his services while in command of Base Hospital 202 of the A. E. F., Lieut. Col. William H. Bishop of 667 Madison Avenue has just been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony was conducted at Washington by General Collardet, military attaché to the French Embassy.

Colonel Bishop was recommended for the honor by General D'Espee, commander of the Fifth Legion, and General Le Moine, Director of the Service de Sante. He had originally been proposed for the Croix of the Legion of Honor "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service with Base Hospital at Orleans, France." Colonel Bishop also has received a citation from General Pershing.

Tecla Pearls and Orientals

TÉCLA Pearls are neither sold *as* Orientals nor bought *for* Orientals, but they are worn in *place* of Orientals by women who actually own Orientals, as well as by women who do not.

Técla
398 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Ave.
Maternity Apparel

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premise.

ATTRACTIVE FALL MODELS
in all the Newest Materials
MODERATELY PRICED

Serge Dresses . . . 29.50 up
Satin Dresses . . . . 37.50 up
Tricotine Dresses . 39.50 up
Georgette Dresses . 42.50 up
Tricolette Dresses . 52.50 up

A large variety of Skirts in all materials 7.75 up

Lee-Morris Co.
The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Idealism combined with Materialism

the zenith of fashion's smartest expressions * *our inordinately moderate price quotations*

is demonstrated in our wonderful assemblage of

Beautiful Coats — Suits — Dresses

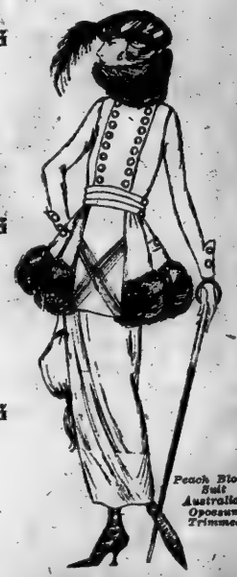
For the Miss as Well as the Woman:

Hand Tailored, Braid Trimmed, Tricotine Dress

Wonderful Tailleurs
embracing all those characteristics for which custom tailoring is noted.
Prices begin at
39.75

Stunning Dresses
for all occasions—tailored tricotines, tricolette, georgette & satin gowns
Prices begin at
29.75

Luxurious Coats
wonderful variety of magnificently tailored and lavishly fur trimmed models
Prices begin at
35.00



Peach Bloom Suit Australian Opossum Trimmed

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

47-49-51 West 42d Street
Renard

IMPORTANT SALE

Another advantageous purchase enables us to offer

About 250 Very Select

Tailored Tricotine Dresses

At a price simply unbelievable

19.75

Considering the present cost of Tricotine and the high cost of dressmaking this sale is most remarkable—

These new Fall models are slim youthful straightlines, plain button trimmed, or neatly embroidered in all sizes for women and misses. Included in this sale are Smart Chiffon Taffetas, New Navy Georgettes, Tucked Georgettes, Men's Wear Serge, Beaded Georgettes, Youthful Wool Jerseys, Beaded Crepe de Chine, Navy and Black Satins, Daintiest Crepe Meteors, taken from regular stock and worth up to $45.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

The Autumn Display of
Paris Model Gowns, Suits and Wraps
will be opened to-morrow (Monday) in the Salons of the Department for Imported and Special Costumes on the Third Floor

The consummate genius of Paris—one may even say, the indomitable spirit of France—is strikingly exemplified in these latest creations of the great French couturieres. The bouffant silhouette that is destined to strike an entirely new and different note for the coming season is but one of the interesting—not to say startling—style innovations represented. Indeed, there are many others—all of them radical, all of them French.

Copies or adaptations of these models will be made to meet individual requirements

Graceful Autumn Hats of Unique Individuality

(many of them created in Paris, others in B. Altman & Co.'s New York ateliers) present a galaxy of extraordinarily clever originations for miladi's choosing in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor.

Fashionable Fur Coats

are shown in the Fur Department in a superlatively interesting collection which includes a number of imported models as well as many clever adaptations and originations from the leading American designers.

Among the attractive garments in regular stock from which selections may now be made are the following:

Karakul Coats .	$375.00 to 2,100.00
Mole Coats . .	250.00 to 1,500.00
Gray Squirrel Coats,	225.00 to 1,075.00
Hudson Seal Coats,	225.00 to 1,250.00
Pony Coats (plain and trimmed) at . . .	$110.00 to 225.00

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

A Sale of Household Linens

to be held to-morrow and Tuesday, on the Fourth Floor, will offer exceptionally attractive values in the following:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each . $7.50, 8.75, 9.75 & 10.75

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen $6.75, 7.50, 9.00 & 11.75

Union (linen-and-cotton) Huckaback Towels hemstitched
per dozen . $6.00, 7.50 & 8.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed
per dozen . $6.00, 9.50 & 12.00

Exquisite French Blouses

just received from Paris and now awaiting the coming of their future possessors, are far lovelier than it would seem possible for a blouse to be.

Among the many beautiful creations in the collection—of which no two are quite alike—are a number of especially attractive overblouses, presenting new and charming variations of the modish panier, tablier and casaque effects; an extremely chic postilion blouse; and a generous selection of costume blouses of more conservative design.

The dominant materials are georgette, tricolette, metal cloth, embroidered crepe, lace and net; and there is also a large assemblage of exceptionally fine lingerie blouses.

The prices range from $29.00 for a dainty, hand-embroidered lingerie blouse to $275.00 for a lovely overblouse of embroidered black silk net.

(Second Floor)

The Autumn Catalogue of Vogue Patterns
is now ready
(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue elevators)

A Sale of French Window Panels
(hand-made filet)

to begin to-morrow (Monday) in the Lace Curtain Department, on the Fourth Floor, will offer a most uncommon opportunity for obtaining fine quality imported window hangings at such abnormally low prices as

$11.50, 12.50, 14.00, 16.00 to 59.00 each

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

RAIL CHIEFS INSIST ON RIGHT TO STRIKE

Brotherhood and Union Leaders Say Cummins's Bill Would Provoke Revolution.

CALL HIS PLAN "MADNESS"

Beg Congress to Reject a Proposal Whose Adoption Would Kill Unionism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The right to strike was once more insisted upon today by the fourteen heads of the railway brotherhoods and unions who are supporting the Plumb plan for the nationalization of railways. In a formal statement, attacking that part of the Cummins bill making it unlawful to interfere with railway operation by a strike, the labor leaders say such a proposition would be "madness." One sentence of the statement declares that with this law in effect "no leadership in the world could restrain the rank and file of American labor under such an imposition." Another asserts that "it would spell the birth of revolution."

The statement, authorized by Warren Stone, W. G. Lee, Timothy Shea, and L. E. Sheppard, the brotherhood chiefs, and the other signers, follows:

"The Cummins Railroad bill, introduced in the Senate on Sept. 2, carries a provision removing from labor the right to strike and making strikes illegal. The exact language of this provision is as follows:

> If two or more persons enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce or enter into any combination or agreement which substantially hinders, restrains or prevents the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, such persons so combining and agreeing shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason.

"This provision not only would make it illegal to strike with intent to hinder interstate commerce, but also would make it illegal to enter into any combination or agreement which does hinder interstate commerce. Intent would not have to be proved in the courts. Thus the provision is iron-clad; for any strike on the railroads, of however small proportions, would unquestionably hinder interstate commerce. The provision is carefully written to remove from railway labor the right to strike under any possible circumstances.

"If this provision were enacted into law it would impose upon railway labor two insupportable conditions, namely, compulsory arbitration and economic servitude. Such a serious and fundamental proposal opens up the whole question of the relations of labor to the State and to the employer and precipitates every issue in the industrial situation. To advance it in Congress at this time, in the face of an economic crisis, and when Congress is refusing the legitimate requests of railway labor for a full consideration of its own proposals, is a step calculated only further to increase the difficulties that confront the nation.

"The right to strike as a last resort is ingrained in the nature of the American working man; he has inherited it from the Declaration of Independence, from the Constitution of the United States, from every tradition of this free people, from every achievement in the history of our great nation. If he failed to cherish his economic freedom he would no longer be a true American. To attempt to put such a prohibitive law into operation therefore, would be madness. No leadership in the world could restrain the rank and file of American labor under such an imposition. The human factors called forth would be beyond control.

"What would be left a working man, under the provisions of the Cummins bill above quoted? The final clause of the provision is an empty promise. If two or more men quit work under any excuse it could be held that they were interfering with interstate commerce. The provision simply means that under it men in the railroad employ would no longer be free to quit their jobs; they would work in economic serfdom, subject to the conditions imposed by the adjustment boards, or if two or more of them did quit they would be criminals, and the police and the troops, the courts, and the jails can be used against them.

"A law such as this would spell the end of labor organizations in America. Is this the intent of the provision? Does Congress, at the behest of the alarmed business system, propose to try to break up the organizations of labor throughout the country? Is it decided that the time has come to make this final fight.

"These are questions which demand an answer. Every workingman in the land is asking them as he reads the newspapers. In his heart he knows that to enact this law would spell more than the death of trade unionism. It would spell the birth of revolution.

"This is not a threat but merely a statement of obvious fact. The real threat comes from the other side—against labor to remove from its hands the only weapon by means of which it has built up and maintained its organization, and against the public to throw the country into a state of confusion and violence. Labor alone, in this railroad crisis, has been thinking of the public; it is only labor's plan which holds the public interest to be primary. All other plans and proposals have been dictated by selfish motives. This final proposal is cynically disregardful of the public welfare.

"As representatives of the fourteen organizations comprising the organized railway employes of America, we beg Congress most earnestly to consider this situation on the basis of its true values. We feel it to be our duty as American citizens to lay before the people still another phase of the question, which may have escaped the attention of Congress in the pressure of its labor, but which, nevertheless, is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the men concerned.

"Let us speak directly from this standpoint. The American working man is an independent citizen of a free republic. He believes in the Constitution of the United States and in our present representative form of government. He believes that this Government is the servant of the people. He knows that it will not produce justice automatically, but only through the eternal vigilance of its citizenry. He believes in the consent of the governed in industry as well as in politics.

"Over two million men of this stamp have advanced in Congress a plan for the solution of the railroad problem. Their plan is comprehensive and constructive. They have engaged able counsel to represent them. They have resolved to avail themselves of every possible channel of the Government to further their plan and to win a hearing for it before the bar of public opinion. They have proposed no extra-Constitutional methods. They want the people to know the facts, and to vote upon the issue. They believe that our present institution of Government offers every necessary means to this end."

The signers of the statement are:

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, President, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, President, Order of Railway Conductors; Timothy Shea, Acting Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; B. M. Jewell, Acting President, Railway Employes Department, American Federation of Labor; J. W. Kline, General President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America; W. H. Johnston, International President, International Association of Machinists; Louis Weyand, Acting International President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; J. J. Hines, International President, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; James P. Noonan, Acting International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Martin F. Ryan, General President, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; S. E. Heberling, President, Switchmen's Union of North America; J. J. Forrester, Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes; E. J. Manion, General President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; A. E. Barker, Grand President, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

LABOR EXTREMISTS CHECKED IN BRITAIN

Miners Lose Two Seats on Parliamentary Committee.

UNION CONGRESS CAUTIOUS

Cheers for Former Minister Who Told What "Direct Action" Would Mean.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—"Direct action" received a distinct setback at the election yesterday of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress when the Miners' Federation lost two seats they held in the retiring committee, and though this was offset by the defeat of F. Havelock Wilson of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, the "Old Tory" of the labor movement, the result is that in the test of trade union feeling which could not be shirked, the extremists could elect only five out of seventeen committeemen.

It will be this body that, in conjunction with the Miners' Federation, will have to interview Lloyd George on the nationalization of mines and to call a special congress to decide on a "form of action to compel the Government" to adopt the miners' views, but it does not follow that that means "direct action" will be adopted.

J. R. Clynes, ex-Food Controller, yesterday pulverized advocates of such extreme measures in a telling speech, and the congress cheered him heartily as he declared that "direct action" would be the signal for breaking workmen's heads and women's hearts, and asked what a labor Government would do if it found itself confronted with a strike of any section of the community that disagreed with its feeling. Moreover, Clynes insisted on the fact that labor itself is not united on questions concerning which "direct action" is suggested, and in such a case any political strike must fail.

A similar view is taken by The New Statesman, organ of Sidney Webb, a leading Socialist. It declares today that "direct action" at the present time is not practical because "there is not sufficient unanimity," and goes on to argue that if there were sufficient unanimity it would mean that substantially the whole of the working class—that is, a majority of the male electorate—were opposed to government, and consequently it would "amount in effect simply to a demand for the dissolution of Parliament." It seems, then, as a result of the session of the congress that the extremists have received a check. The Parliamentary Committee has been instructed to put more pressure on the Government to accede to labor's wishes on several points, but there is little likelihood that steps taken to "compel" the Cabinet to listen will include any such revolutionary measures as "direct action."

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—The Trades Union Congress, which has been in session here all the week, ended today with the passage of resolutions reaffirming the right of free speech and protesting against the arrest and deportation of alien trades union officials for alleged connection with Bolshevism. The resolutions also expressed belief in the necessity for continuing the control of food prices.

James Henry Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament, acting with Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, moved an emergency resolution deprecating military rule in Ireland and declaring that the only solution of the Irish problem was through the method of self-determination, by which the Irish people could work out their own salvation. The resolution expressed profound sympathy for the trade unionists' "Irish brethren in their hour of repression." The resolution was carried unanimously.

GRANDSONS SEE EX-KAISER.

Taken to Amerongen by the Former Crown Princess.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Sept. 12.—The ex-Crown Princess Cecilie and the two little ex-princes arrived at Amerongen this afternoon in an open automobile accompanied by Count Bentinck and Count Carlos who went to the station at Driebergen to meet them. The former ex-Crown Princess smiled at the small crowd waiting around the castle gates and the ex-princes, who were dressed in blue sailor suits, showed curiosity about their surroundings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from people in the vicinity that the former Empress especially has been greatly disappointed at not seeing her eldest grandchild and that the separation from her family has been the hardest burden for her to bear.

A big dinner will be given at the castle tonight to celebrate the arrivals, to which the Kaiser's physician and a few of the Count's relatives have been invited.

AMERONGEN, Sept. 12 (Associated Press.)—The former Crown Princess of Prussia, with her two sons, arrived here today and was received by the former Emperor and Empress. She will remain two or three days.

On her way to Amerongen former Crown Princess Cecilie stopped for an hour at Amsterdam, where she visited the Art Museum. She signed the guests' book "Cecilie, Crown Princess of Prussia." During her stay in Amsterdam her children were taken for a visit to the Zoo by the Burgomaster.

When they passed through the gates of the von Bentinck castle the children seemed in excellent spirits and smiled happily.

CAILLAUX ILL IN HOSPITAL.

Former Premier of France Transferred from Prison.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who has been in prison for more than a year, charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy, was transferred to a private hospital at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, this morning. This follows a request by his counsel early in the week that he be removed from the prison on the ground that his health was so bad as to cause anxiety.

LORD AND LADY DECIES HERE TO VISIT GOULDS

Arrive on Aquitania After Absence of Six Years—Baron Goto Upholds Wilson.

The Cunarder Aquitania arrived yesterday from Southampton loaded with passengers in place of the Mauretania, which had been detained through a strike of the joiners. It was planned that the Aquitania should remain at home five months to be refitted as a passenger liner and be equipped to burn oil for her turbines, instead of coal, which will be done on her return to England.

Staff Captain R. D. Irving, R. N. R., of the Aquitania was General Allenby's debarkation officer in Palestine, and landed the troops and 15,000 tons of freight a day when the supplies and ammunition were badly needed. He said that the rocks in the harbor of Jaffa would have been blown up long ago, but there was not enough water around to make the channel any larger.

The average speed for this voyage was 20½ knots, as the firemen will not maintain any set rate of speed and carry a union delegate with them to see they are not overworked. Any complaint by the chief engineer, it is said, at not getting enough steam is met by the men with the rejoinder that they have been gassed.

Among the notables on board were Lord and Lady Decies, who are Miss Vivien Gould, and has not been here for six years. Lord Decies said that Ireland was one of the most prosperous countries in the world at the present time, and would be all right if the agitators would only let the people alone.

Six members of the Indian Prison Reform Association, headed by Sir Alexander Cardew, arrived on the Rhein to study prison conditions in this country, and on their return to the East they will endeavor to model the house of correction in India on the same humanitarian lines.

Rajah Doraiswami Puderkota, one of the members, appeared to be keenly interested in horse racing and wanted to leave the pier at once to see a race. Another passenger on board was Baron Shimpei Goto, formerly a member of the Japanese National Commission for Discussion of Foreign Policies, who has been away on a three months' visit to France and England on private business.

Baron Goto said that he spoke as a private citizen of Japan and hoped that the Shantung clause would not be eliminated by the Senate at Washington when it ratified the treaty. "It is unreasonable," he said, "that any one should oppose the treaty in its present form. President Wilson is absolutely right. He understands Japan and our sincerity with regard to Shantung. He is trying to do what is best for everyone. As a private citizen I would say that I do not believe that Japan would ratify the Peace Treaty if the Shantung clause was excluded. Japan will hold Shantung only for a short time and then return it to China. I am convinced Mr. Wilson will stand by what he believes and I think the treaty will be ratified."

W. Orton Tewson, formerly a New York newspaper man for several years, and now Managing Director of the Cross-Atlantic Newspaper Service, arrived yesterday on the Aquitania to open an office in this city and to arrange for the publication of H. G. Wells's new book, "An Outline of History."

Lady Ward, wife of Sir John Ward, arrived on the liner to visit her mother, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Lady Evelyn Ward.

The Rev. Charles A. Eaton was also a passenger after a two months' trip abroad. He said: "Every American should praise God every day that he is one and try to be more of one as possible."

The Aquitania brought back 325 K. of C. C. workers who have been with the army in France and England, and a number of welfare workers who have been serving with the British.

The liner was commanded by Captain J. T. W. Charles, R. N. R., and had 490 first, 210 second, and 487 third class passengers. The welfare workers included the Jersey City Police Quartette, who went to France last May under the auspices of the K. of C.

TRAIN KILLS THREE IN AUTO.

Chicago Millionaire, Nurse, and Daughter Victims in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

CRISFIELD, Md., Sept. 13.—Edward W. McCready, a wealthy Chicago manufacturer, and Miss Margaret Steinbach, a nurse of that city, were instantly killed this morning, and the former's eight-year-old daughter, Sue Ann McCready, died a few minutes later, when the automobile in which they were riding was truck by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near here.

McCready was driving and the party had been visiting his mother, Mrs. Susie McCready, in Crisfield. They were on the way to meet Mrs. Cready at Atlantic City.

The nurse and the child were thrown about fifty feet. The mangled body of Mr. McCready was found on the pilot of the engine. The car was demolished.

Mr. McCready, who had been spending the latter part of the Summer yachting on Chesapeake Bay, was 50 years old and Manager and Treasurer of the R. W. McCready Cork Company, Chicago. He was said to be a millionaire. His widow is Mrs. Caroline Pitkin McCready. He was a member of the South Shore Country, the River Forest Tennis, the Westward Ho Golf, and the Chicago Athletic Clubs.

RELIEF!

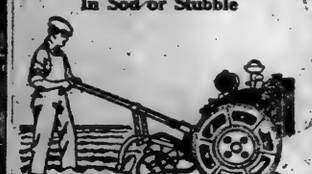
6 BELL-ANS
Hot Water
Quick Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

PLUMER
Broadway at 86th Street

Now Prepared
For Fall
with an interesting
Assemblage of
First Showing
Afternoon and Evening
Gowns
Novel, Chic, refined, Fashions in tricotine, peachbloom and duvetyn.

Do It All Tractors
Plow a Real Furrow
In Sod or Stubble



DO IT ALL TRACTORS make a large or small farm more profitable. They do all the work on a small farm; they do the work on a big farm that the large tractor can't do. They pull a 3-inch plow in sod or stubble. They disc or cultivate any crop that grows. Haul loads, pull horse or lawn mower, and give you 6 H. P. for belt work. 25 years' engine experience behind them. You will some day own a DO IT ALL. What do you gain by delay? Ask for catalog T telling about them. It's free.

Consolidated Gasoline Engine Co.,
202 Fulton St., New York City.

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Ultra Modish Apparel
For Fall and Winter

Offering reproductions and adaptations of the latest and most exquisite Paris Creations

A Sprinkling of the Offerings

Smart Wolf-Trimmed Suit
Specially Featured Tomorrow
149.50

A Cara Model, beautifully reproduced in Duvet de Laine. The coat is of rather irregular contour and is simply indescribable and equally irresistible. Lavish trimmings of Taupe Wolf fur and large pearl buttons make this a suit of distinctive mark.

New Velour de Laine Suit
Specially Featured Tomorrow
125.00

A superlatively modish suit of Velour de Laine, especially featuring smart rippled jacket and new umbrella tunic skirt. The wide pleated girdle of satin ribbon terminates in large Japanese bow in back and lends a touch of distinction.

Embroidered Tricotine Dress
Specially Featured Tomorrow
149.50

This distinguished dress of finest quality Tricotine is sumptuously trimmed with all-over silk embroidery in luxurious new design and long silk tassels. The smart round neck and new open-end sleeves are faced with silver and gold cloth.

Self-Brocaded Satin Dress
Specially Featured Tomorrow
89.50

This gorgeous new dress of exquisite self brocaded satin features the new elastic bottom skirt and smart elbow-length sleeves. Girdle of heavy silk cords ends in handsome silk tassel. The dainty pointed collar, vestee and cuffs are of fine lace.

Coats and Wraps, 49.50 to 375.00

In our noteworthy ensemble are smart new creations of rare charm, mirroring the cleverest and most artistic conceits of the world's foremost fashion designers. Particularly emphasized are smart wrap and draped models, in jaunty belted and semi-belted effects. Rich furs are effectively applied as trimmings in many instances.

The right furs can do more than any other one thing to bring out the charm and individuality of the wearer

Winner FURS
5 East 56th Street
New York
Just off the Avenue

The Most Exquisite Paris Modes Reflected in Our

Exclusive New Millinery
For the Autumnal Season
15.00 to 175.00

Possessing an originality and rarity of design, these Chic, individualized Creations represent the highest attainment in the realms of Autumn Millinery Fashionry

Portraying, as they do, unique themes which are truly expressive of the delightful charm and verve of youth, these captivating new models are so original, so unusual and so diverse as to preclude the embarrassment of encountering a counterpart.

Especially featuring chic turbans, tams, cloches, sailors, small hats of irregular contour and a profusion of large brimmed hats which are irresistible in exquisite loveliness.

Developed in all the new and choicest materials, including Duvetyn, Velvet Ribbons, Panne Velvet, Tinsel Brocades and Beaver. Also a host of striking combinations of various materials.

Many artistically trimmed with real paradise, pheasant, hackle, ostrich, burnt goose, wings, pom poms, chenille fringe, novelty pins, embroidery, stitching, and silver and gold threads.

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. at 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

SHIPYARD MEN QUIT FOR HALF HOLIDAY

100,000 Workers Leave Plants at Noon, Expecting to Return Tomorrow.

SOME MAY BE TURNED AWAY

Pressmen and Employers Still at Loggerheads—City's Technical Experts Urge Claims.

More than 100,000 shipyard workers in this city, including machinists, carpenters, pipe fitters, electricians, and patternmakers, quit work yesterday noon. This step, according to union officials, was intended to force the shipyard owners to continue the forty-four-hour week which the men have been working all Summer.

The men, it was said, will return to their jobs tomorrow morning. It is said that in most cases they will be taken back, but there were indications that some of the men would not be admitted to the plants.

The walkout of the men in the Tebo yacht basin of the Todd Shipyard Corporation, in South Brooklyn, may interfere with the launching of a naval oil barge tomorrow afternoon, as the cards of employes at this yard, when they were paid off yesterday, were stamped "void," indicating they will not be taken back.

The boiler makers met in the afternoon and voted not to return. They are asking an increase in wages, and a committee was appointed to urge action by the Wage Adjustment Board tomorrow. It was said 500 men are involved.

A union official said that 120 shops and shipyards were affected. "The men just shut down," he said "and will return Monday. All yards on the Brooklyn water front and in Staten Island were closed. This is the only place on the Atlantic Coast where the employers objected to the forty-four-hour week. We intend to put the Atlantic Coast on the same working basis as the Pacific Coast."

Frank Tailor of the Robins Company in Brooklyn said he expected the men back tomorrow. At the James Shewan & Son yard, at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, the men say 2,000 workers quit. On Staten Island 3,800 men went out at the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation plant, 1,600 at the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation plant, and 1,400 at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company yard, it was said.

The strike of 100 pressmen and feeders at the Publishers' Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, appeared yesterday to be as far from settlement as when the men walked out last Monday. Negotiations for settlement have not been resumed, according to F. A. Silcox, industrial manager of the United Typothetae of America, which has indorsed the stand of the Publishers' Printing Company.

Mr. Silcox said the company's contract was with Locals 23 and 51, with the International Union as the guarantor, and as the locals had forfeited their charters, the company looked to the International Union to supply its help. The International Union has announced the chartering of new Locals 23 and 51, and Mr. Silcox said holders of cards in them will be taken back by the company.

The Editor and Publisher, in its current issue, announces the demands of the unions for a forty-four-hour week and an increase in pay of $14 a week in commercial shops, and the offer of the Associations of Employing Printers to give an increase of $6 a week. Twelve unions are said to be represented in the demands, and they have set Oct. 1 as the date when the demands shall go into effect. A conference with representatives of the employers will be held Sept. 19.

"If the employing printers yield," says The Editor and Publisher, "it is estimated the increase in cost of publication to trade papers, when present contracts expire, exclusive of paper cost, will be about 06 2-3 per cent." Quoting a statement of the employing printers, it adds:

"Assuming the increase in scale paid hand compositors to be representative of the percentage increase in cost of labor, it will cost $144.70 in labor to do in New York what it costs $100 to do in Chicago—if the wage scales asked for by the unions, together with the forty-four-hour week, are put into effect."

If present conditions in city departments continue there soon will be a serious deterioration in the city's entire technical force, according to the Union of Technical Men, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which last night announced it will wage a campaign of public education. In a statement the union said:

"Unless public officials, civic associations, and the general public see that immediate steps are taken to adjust salaries to meet living conditions the quality of the service rendered will sink to the level of the salaries now paid.

"The technical men are now engaged in the preparation of plans, specifications, and contracts, or supervising the construction of public works, involving an expenditure of about $100,000,000. Are you interested in seeing the city gets a dollar's worth for each dollar expended?"

TELLS OF PACKERS' GRIP.

Kresel Shows Large Control of Poultry, Butter, and Leather.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Figures which it is declared show the hold the "Big Five" packers of Chicago have on the food markets of the country were given out in a statement today by Isador Kresel, special assistant to United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who is in Chicago to prepare the way for prosecution of the packers on charges of conspiracy and violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. Mr. Kresel, after giving his figures, characterized the evidence as "economically appalling," adding the remark that "the sooner the Government gets into this thing the better it will be for the country."

"The packers have denied that they control the food market," continued Mr. Kresel. "Here are some interesting figures, upon which I do not care at this time to make any extended comment, preferring to allow the public to draw its own conclusion:

"'In the last four years the 'Big Five' have controlled 65 per cent. of all poultry shipped interstate.

"'In 1918 San Francisco alone sold 67,000,000 pounds of butter. In that same year the "Big Five" sold 35 per cent. of all butter sold in the United States. Four of the 'Big Five'—excepting the Cudahy Packing Company in this instance—controlled more than 40 per cent. of all the oleomargarine production and sale. In the year ended June 30, 1916, these four packing companies controlled the manufacture and sale of 63,000,000 pounds of oleo. The total production for that period was 152,000,000 pounds.

"'The 'Big Five' owns 91 per cent. of all refrigerator cars in the country.

"They control more than 85 per cent. of the production of lard in the country.

"They controlled last year 80 per cent. of all hides in the country as well as 90 per cent. of the sole and shoe leather.

"They control 675 different concerns, most of which are operated under names other than those of the parent packing companies."

"Is this a violation of the law, all this evidence," Mr. Kresel was asked.

"As to that," he replied, "I would not say now. I prefer to allow the courts to decide when the 'Big Five' is brought to trial."

Evidence that Chicago wholesale grocers and jobbers purchased surplus army canned goods designed to be sold directly to the public without profit, changed the labels on the goods, and sold them under their own marks for 30 per cent. profit, was developed yesterday in the first public hearing of the new Municipal Bureau of Foods, Markets, and Farm Products. The evidence, brought out in direct questioning of members of the companies after they had been sworn, is to be used as the basis of further investigations by the bureau. Another public hearing is to be held next week.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN SET UP.

Statue in Place at Manchester, Ready for Unveiling.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln has been placed in the position it will occupy in Platts Fields, a few yards from the old hall here, and details of the unveiling exercise on Sept. 15 are being prepared by a committee. Judge Alton B. Parker of New York will deliver the principal address.

The statue, which was presented to Manchester by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft of Cincinnati, is now wrapped in sheets, but its magnitude is obvious. The base on which the figure rests is a rugged piece of Peterhead granite weighing six tons. It is to be two feet above the land surface. The statue itself is of bronze, fourteen feet high, and faces Oxford Road.

Lord Weardale, Lord Lee of Wareham, and Ambassador Davis have been invited to be present.

The respective merits of the Barnard and Saint Gaudens statues of Lincoln, both of which originally were intended for erection at Westminster in London, have been the subject of a long controversy. The Saint Gaudens statue finally was awarded to the coveted place, while the Barnard statue was given to Manchester.

A Reception for Frank P. Walsh.

A reception and supper for Frank P. Walsh, who was co-Chairman with former President Taft on the National War Labor Board, will be given on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at the Hotel Commodore by the Women's Democratic League.

ARMY WILL RETAIN SOME GERMAN SHIPS

March Tells House Committee They Will Assure Us Enough Transports in Case of Emergency.

PLAN TO LEASE THEM OUT

Vessels Held for Part Payment for U-Boat Destruction to be Used for Commerce in Peace Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In the allocation of the German ships interned in this country which this Government refused to put into a general pool for distribution among the Allies, a number of the German liners will be retained permanently as part of the army transport fleet. This information was given the House Military Affairs Committee today by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff.

By obtaining a great number of these ships, others of which are to be put in the naval and merchant marine service of the United States, General March said that this country will never again be without sufficient transports, as was the case when war was declared against Germany.

General March said that the President, who held out against giving over the German ships interned in this country to a pool, had decided upon a policy of distribution among the different services. The detailed announcement, he said, would be made shortly showing how many ships will go to the army and the merchant marine. This Government intends holding these seized German vessels as part payment for the submarine destruction to American commerce and lives.

According to General March the army will get a great number of these ships which will not be needed constantly. When they are not used in the military service they will be leased to private corporations for commercial purposes, subject to the call of the War Department in case of any emergency.

"This will give positive assurance that the United States will have ample transports in war," testified General March. "Many of the army transports have already been turned over to private concerns for commercial uses and others will be diverted to this purpose as rapidly as they are not needed for transporting troops and supplies. The Army Reorganization bill carries the provision that the War Department may take over complete control of the vessels immediately upon declaration of war."

The army mule is almost a thing of the past or will be if the plans of the War Department for a complete motorization of the army are carried out.

"The army mule is fast disappearing as is the spirited cavalry horse that has figured in American battles for nearly 100 years," said General March. "The place of the mule is being taken by the motor trucks, of all kinds, while tractors are being used for artillery. We plan to completely motorize the heavy field artillery, such as was done to some extent by the expeditionary force."

TELLS OF 1914 PEACE MOVE.

Scheidemann Says Bethmann Advised Socialist Overture.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (Associated Press.)—Philipp Scheidemann, former German Premier, said recently at Cassel, when he was heckled following an address, that Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, asked him to work with English and French Socialists in behalf of peace in November, 1914, according to the Vorwaerts. Herr Scheidemann is quoted as follows:

"In November, 1914, after four months of war, Hugo Haase and I visited Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to notify him that the Social Democratic faction was planning a peace demonstration in the Reichstag. Before the whole world, and full of consciousness of the enormous responsibility, I here now, for the first time, make public what the Chancellor told Herr Haase and myself on that occasion. After we had informed him of the contemplated action in the Reichstag, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"'Gentlemen, I earnestly request you not to undertake this step publicly at this time. You may rest assured such a demonstration would only strengthen the war determination of our foes, for, according to all reliable reports, an impression is already prevailing abroad that Germany is at the end of her resources. If it is possible for you to work with English and French Socialists in the interest of peace, do so.'"

Herr Scheidemann added that the governing board of the party "labored ceaselessly" to get in touch with the Socialists of hostile countries, but all attempts failed because of the negative attitude of the English and French members of the party.

UFLAND MILLINERY CO.

Announce their removal and the opening of their New Shop at

723 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 56th and 57th Streets

Distinguished French Models Just Received.

Creations Inspired by Our Own Artists.

A $25,000.00 a Year Ad Man Wanted

A large corporation expending over two and one-half million dollars per year in advertising will pay from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars per year for a competent ad man. A twenty-five thousand dollar man preferred, but if such cannot be obtained, one of less ability might be accepted. Exceptional opportunity for advancement if competent. Must be able to write strong, original, forceful copy with "news" interest and possess a keen, thoughtful, analytical mind. No ordinary ad writers need apply. This is an exceptional opportunity for an exceptional man. State age, experience, salary you have previously received, and, if convenient, please enclose one or two samples of your ads (which will be returned). Address W 285 Times.

HATHAWAY'S

FURNITURE *of* UTILITY *and* CHARM

COMFORT PIECES *for the* LIVING ROOM

RESTFULNESS, inviting and intimate, is the desired atmosphere for your Living Room. You would have this room, above all others, enticingly livable as well as gratifying to eye and taste.

The Upholstered Pieces now on our floors will enlist your interest in more than ordinary degree. There is hospitable invitation in the deep, luxurious chairs and davenports; to sit in them is to wish to remain there.

Other pieces for the Living Room—Desks, Secretaries, Tables, Bookcases, Consoles—are marked by the individuality which is characteristic of Hathaway Furniture.

This Week's Selected Features:

Upholstered Davenport (Illustrated) Down Seat Cushions, 79 in. long. Specially priced $169.00

Mahogany Bookcase, Colonial Pattern. 72 in. long. Specially priced $122.00

Mahogany Secretary, Chippendale Period. Specially priced, $72.00

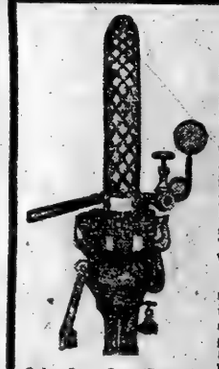
Mahogany Spinet Desk (Illustrated) 40 in. long. Specially priced $62.00

Carved Mahogany and Cane Arm Chair, loose cushion seat. Specially priced $63.00

Upholstered Arm Chair, loose Down Cushion Seat. Specially priced $54.00

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

YOU CAN EARN $500 TO $2,000 A MONTH PROFIT IN THE NEW TIRE REBUILDING INDUSTRY



Only Dry Cure Retreader made that makes various non-skid designs. Greatest mechanical achievement in the history of the tire industry.

PROFITS ENORMOUS SMALL INVESTMENT

DEFERRED PAYMENTS ARRANGED

No branch of the automobile industry is as PROFITABLE and as INTERESTING as the re-treading and vulcanizing of tires. Profits run from 100% to 500%. Only two retreading jobs daily will net you $120 and up weekly. With our method a $5 vulcanizing job costs you less than 30c in material. Get into this new industry NOW and your future is assured, as DRY CURE RETREADING is new in the East. Our machines are so simple that any man can produce perfect Non-Skid Tires after two days' instruction.

WE TEACH YOU FREE

We teach you thoroughly our own method of repairing tires and tubes in addition to tire retreading in all its branches in our own repair department under the supervision of competent and expert tire builders. Complete course only $40. Course FREE to purchasers of our machines.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

We are looking for wide-awake men in every city financially able to put in a demonstrating outfit to sell our machines and equipment. Write or call for further particulars.

EQUITY RUBBER COMPANY, DEPT. A
MAKERS OF NULIFE TIRES (4,000-MILE ADJUSTMENT)
AMERICA'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTERS AND EXPORTERS OF VULCANIZING EQUIPMENT.
225 WEST 52nd ST., ONE DOOR West of Broadway, NEW YORK.

Beginning Tomorrow Morning, Monday—Sept. 15th

Dorothy Bedell

Two Important Shoe Specials
Anniversary Sale Values

Tan lace walking boots! Smart models with flexible, welted soles; medium Cuban heels—tailored stitched tips.
$9

Black kid boots in stylish practical dress models with medium leather Louis XV. heels. Incomparable values.
$6.75

Bedell
West Thirty-Fourth Street—New York

Anniversary Sale

Opening Day Sale Fine Tailored Suits

Distinguished new Autumn and Winter Modes—Featuring Fur Trimmed Models or Stunningly Smart Tailleurs

$35

Actual Values up to $65.00

WONDERFUL specials—resulting from extraordinary preparations! New models that set the style! Presenting every approved new style-expression. Strikingly effective custom-looking tailormades or fur-trimmed. Perfectly tailored—lined with exquisite Silk.

Velours
Tinseltones
Broadcloth
Novelty Cloths
Yalama Cloth

New Browns
New Blues
Ox-Blood
Cathedral
Navy-Black

Sale Price $35

Sale Price $35

An interesting collection of suits is also provided tomorrow at $48.00. These suits may be truthfully said to compare favorably with those costing twice the price. We suggest that every woman make a special point to see these wonders.

Those Who Wait Must Pay More!

Anniversary Sale Stunning Black Dress Hats

Brilliant Offerings Featuring Every New Type. Actually Worth $10.00 and $12.75. Chic Originality

$8

The ultra-modish productions of the hour! Smart black hats for fashionable evening or afternoon wear in widest variety of shapes and style themes. You will see hats that are more expensive, but you will see no hats that are more exclusive!

For Juniors & Misses

Coat Sale

Worth to $25.00 Tomorrow

$19.75

The coat illustrated, of Polo Cloth, is a splendid example of the desirable offerings one may choose tomorrow at $19.75. We have other special coats at $25, $35, and up. Our Junior and Misses' Coats are famous.

Coats of Plush, Wool Velour, Silvertone and Bolivia with large Fur Collars or Plain. Half or Full Linings—all colors!

$19.75

For Juniors & Misses

Dress Sale

Worth to $25.00 Tomorrow

$18

Here is a sweet little Velveteen dress that will be a welcome addition to many a smart girl's immediate wardrobe. Being a Special in our Anniversary Sale, the dress sells at $18 tomorrow instead of at $25.

Interesting Assortments of Beautiful Fall Dresses at $25 and Up. You will be Surprised and Delighted with the Offerings in this Junior Salon!

$18

Anniversary Sale Dresses

New Fall Models in Revelation of Style, Beauty & Value-Giving

$16.50

This Dress $16.50

Fashionable new Fall and Winter dresses offered tomorrow in this sale at only $16.50. When you see them you will agree that they are truly $25 dresses in everything but price.

Well-styled, well-made—selected materials! These modes are principally of Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, Satins, Georgette Combinations and Wool Jersey.

In the 300 or more dresses offered at this price you find styles suitable for all daytime occasions. They are trimmed in many engaging ways—some beaded, some embroidered—others with stitchings or tiny buttons. In Navy and Fall colors.

Smart Tricotine Dresses

Exceptionally Desirable Models Actually Worth $35, $45 & $50

$28

This Dress $28

Newest and most exclusive modes that have been produced in New York! They show youthful, charming straight-line effects and include graceful drapes, plaited skirts, novel belts and various trimming adornments.

Those Rich, Handsomely Embroidered Tricotine Fall Dresses! Models of Satin, Silk Charmeuse, Georgette & Satin and Jersey.

Each frock accentuating some delightful new features—revealing a diversity of Far East influences in embroidered skirts, long waists, flowing sleeves, narrow tie belts, button embellishments. Tunics and graceful drapery.

Brown

a favorite in Fashion's scale of colors, appears in two shades, effectively combined in these

Smart laced boots for women

They are made over a slim graceful last. The vamps are dark brown kidskin, the uppers are of beaver brown kidskin. Turned soles, Louis XV heels, simulated tip, blind eyelets. **$13.18** (including "Luxury" tax).

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 34th Street.

"Marchioness" Corsets $4.89

Medium or low bust corset made of good quality pink coutil, elastic insert in skirt, reinforced with durable material over abdomen. Graduated front steel—three pairs of hose supporters. Sizes 24 to 33.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

The new side TUNIC

Is a feature of women's dresses. Navy tricotine and embroidered black satin insure for them rare dignity, taste and chic. The tricotine is excellent quality, the satin is a heavy, lustrous kind. The dainty collar that trims the blouse is made of ecru Georgette embroidery. **$54.75**

The frock mentioned is just one of a number of smart, expertly tailored dresses at or near this price, now on display in the *Women's Dress Section, Third Floor, rear—34th St.*

Misses' smartest suits are lavishly fur-trimmed.

They differ in line, some hanging loosely from the shoulders in youthful box-coat effect, some simulating an Eton jacket, some fitted in fashionable Godet waistline style, but nearly all of them are collared and banded in fur.

ALL THE RICH FABRICS—duvetyn, velour, peachbloom, chevrona and broadcloth are used. Often their beautiful weaves are enhanced by elaborate embroidery or braiding.

ALL THE SHADES OF BROWN, Autumn's own colorings, are in logical favor. Dragon fly blue, a subtle green blue shade, is also very lovely. **Prices for these better suits start at $89.75 and range up to $289.00**

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Front.

What $15.74 will buy for the schoolgirl

Just by way of refuting the general impression among parents and others, that "you can't buy much for that, any more." In presenting these garments, we hope to show that here, at least, the dollar has pretty nearly the same buying power as in happier days. For where, even years ago, could the shrewdest parent have found better-made, more tastefully designed frocks than these? And how often, even in those days, could a coat like this one be had for so low a price?

taffeta

A girlish frock with quaintly ruffled skirt, and ruffles also trimming the blouse and sleeves. Bright worsted hand-embroidery lends a novel touch. Navy, Copenhagen and Rose. 8 to 16 yrs. **$14.74**

navy french serge

makes an ideal frock for the cooler weather. The tucked skirt is box-pleated. A novelty cord ties under the demure round collar which is brightened by red worsted. 10 to 14 yrs. **$15.74**

a chinchilla coat

is fashioned in a youthful belted style with two patch pockets. It is warm and practical for all weathers. In gray or navy blue, lined throughout with sateen. Sizes 6 to 16 yrs. **$15.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

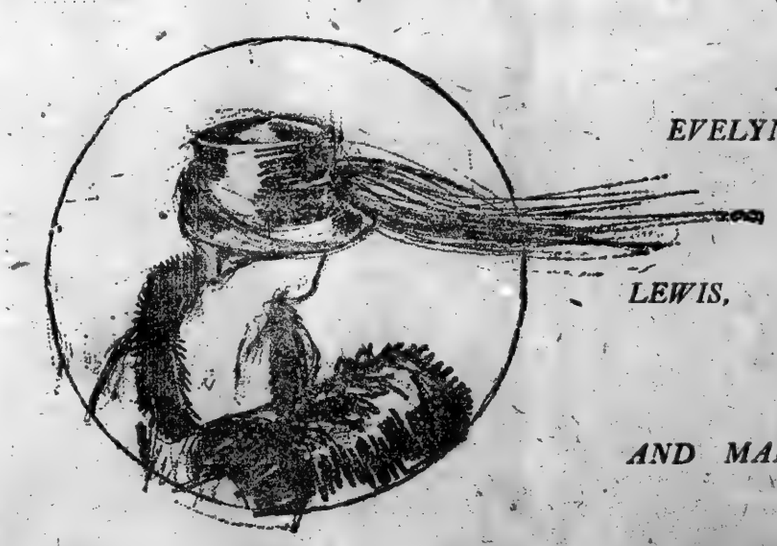
Paris is herself again and inspires the Millinery mode

NOT since the years before the war have we noted so instant and hearty approval of our collection of Paris hats and copies. To be sure, not since before the war, has the Parisian mode been so worthy of acceptance! Still, waiving the part which the character of the mode plays in its own popularity, we believe that much of the interest has been stimulated by those representative Parisian wardrobes which our fashionable women who did overseas service in the war are bringing back. Whatever the reason, enthusiasm in our collection is whole-hearted and sincere, and we should welcome *your* approval. Hats on display include the originals and copies inspired by

CAROLINE REBOUX *EVELYNE VARON*

SUZANNE TALBOT *LEWIS, LANCRET*

MARIA GUY *AND MANY OTHERS*



A postscript about the Hats themselves: Soft, wide crowns in velvet or felt are notably popular, hats of leather, embroidered elaborately in silk and tinsel thread are new, wonderfully chic, and really practical; Mongolian goat fur is a trimming that frequently supplants feathers or flowers; feathers stencilled in vari-colored effects are unique; lace brims are a favored fashion which we welcome again.

R. H. Macy & Co Inc.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Store Hours 9 to 5:30. Store Open Saturdays All Day.

An innovation—

The Ripple Blouse

Hangs just below the waist-line. These blouses have the drop-shoulder and the new French short sleeves. The material is Georgette in the season's fashionable colorings.

YARN, SILK or BEAD EMBROIDERY in unusual patterns and bizarre colorings give distinction.

Prices $19.12 to $56.25

The "Luxury" tax is included.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

The Unique and the New

in Women's Coats and Wraps, **$24.74** to **$489.00**. Day wraps, evening wraps, utility coats, motor coats are here in a large assortment. The exquisite colors and fine materials bespeak the vogue of the season. Luxurious furs, smart fringes and feather trimmings aid in making a novel variety for careful consideration.

Dressy coats

Of velour, Bolivia, Silvertone, Normandy, Oxford and Broadcloth. In colors of navy, black, Dragon Fly, Reindeer, Faison, mole, beaver, maroon and brown. Full silk lined and ready to wear with separate furs. Several styles. **$58.75**

Utility coats

Of wool Silvertone, plain velours, smart heathers and zibelines; some are full lined, others lined to the waist. Smart short plush coats with flare back and belted front in seal, nutria and mole fabrics. Sizes 34 to 44. **$38.75.**

Motor coats

Of leather, Angora, camels hair, leatherette, Burberry great coats, tweeds and double faced coatings. Also suede motor coats, lamb lined, with seal, nutria and opossum collars and cuffs. **$28.75 to $94.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Front.

Black satin charmeuse special $2.97 yd.

A good quality material that will make up into handsome dresses. The Price is unusually low even for this store's lowest-in-the-city prices. A rich material 40 inches wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

No advance in the prices of our FURS

Many stores held August Sales of Furs at prices designated as very special—we held no Sale, but in many instances our regular prices were under the Sale prices of other stores. Other stores advertised that those low prices would exist for the period of the Sale only and at the end of that time would be advanced. The prices we advertised at that time have not been advanced, and compared now with the prices other stores are asking, they are conspicuously low.

Take advantage of our regular *low* prices and reputation for dependability—buy furs or fur coat here.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

349 SWEATERS ¼ Less

$2.50 to $23.74

Were $3.74 to $32.50

Wools and pure silks are included in the price range. Plain and fancy weaves—styles that have proved most popular this season, tuxedo, slip-over and coat models, in the wanted colors. The prices of the silk sweaters begin at $11.74.

Ideal for wear under a coat when the weather gets cooler, and at these prices worth buying to use for immediate sport wear.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

PRINCE IS PITCHER IN EDMONTON GAME

Appearance in a Baseball Contest the Popular Feature of His Visit There.

"AMIABLE RIOT" OVER HIM

An Address on Vellum Sewed on Purple Silk Lining of Yellow Coyote Skin Presented by His Hosts.

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 13.—Edmonton, which the Prince of Wales is now visiting, is the prairie town in its teens. It is a fine, lusty place that has not yet put off its coltish air. It is a Winnipeg just leaving school, and it has the wonderful precocity of these cities of the eager West. It is running almost before it has learned to walk. While full-blooded Indians still move in its streets, it is putting up buildings worthy of Paris. It has opened huge and up-to-date stores and splendid public offices by the side of streets yet mere stamped dirt of the untutored plain. Along its sumptuous main street, Jasper Avenue, slip the astonishing excess of automobiles one has learned to expect in the towns of the West. A brisk electric tram service weaves a mass of cars together, and at night over all shines an exuberance of electric light.

That main street is tingling with modernity. Its stores, its movie theatres, its hotels glitter with nervous intensity of spirit, avid of the very latest ideas. Yet a swing in a motor of half a mile out of the city and one is in a land where there are no roads, where the silent and brooding prairie stretches emptily for miles by the hundred.

Turn your car north and you are heading for the "Great Lone Land" that expands about the reticent stretches of the Great Slave country and that follows Peace River and the Athabasca beyond the cold line of the arctic circle. To get to those rich but isolated lands even now—and you think this out in the lounge of a hotel worthy of the Strand—you must go by devious and disconnected ways, taking trains that run when it is worth while and connecting up with river and lake steamers that travel only as the freight decides. Only if you are adventurous and tough can you get there more swiftly. And then you must wait for the Winter that will let an automobile travel over the thick ice of rivers and across the frozen face of the inland waters.

Edmonton, sitting across the gorge through which slips the brown waters of the swift and quiet Saskatchewan, confuses the mind with its anacronisms. High up on a cliff over this river is a capital worthy of Rome, a bright and soaring dome on a building done in the latest word of the classical manner. Right under that decisively modern building is a group of rough wood houses. They are the original stores of the Hudson Bay Company standing as they did when they formed the outflung point of civilization in the drear and empty Northwest. Both buildings stand there to show what Edmonton was and what Edmonton is and will be.

The two buildings are Edmonton in heart and spirit. It is a town in a young land, pushing ahead as the Prince indicated at a lunch of the Provincial authorities, with all the intensity and zest of a youth having all the sense of freedom and possibility that the rich and great prairies about it give. It is the life centre of this immensity of farming land, fur-bearing districts and mining areas. It feeds this huge area that swings up beyond the arctic line and collects and rails to the world all the area produces. And it works with the vigor of a town conscious of the big task it has to fulfill and the bigger future it can make for itself.

Its keen spirit was reflected in the welcome it gave the Prince. It was a wet, gray day yesterday, but there was no dampening in the enthusiasm nor had the rain melted the crowds. Long and broad Jasper Avenue was a vista of massed heads as seen from the train when it drew up, and they were not silent heads. They were also heads inclined to music. Brass bands flourish in Edmonton. There was one at almost every corner. These played not merely when the Prince drove by amid a red-coated escort, but kept on playing all day, so that the holiday crowds which had come to see the Prince were kept amused.

The route followed was up Jasper Avenue and back again through the residential quarter, which is typically Canadian, and therefore comely, to the great porch of the Parliament Buildings. Here a dense mass of people were gathered to hear the addresses and to hustle their way up the steps to take part in the public reception. They listened to the addresses patiently, showing interest when it was seen that one of these had been engrossed on vellum and sewed on the purple silk lining of a yellow-furred coyote skin, a local touch which also greatly interested the Prince, but they were all impatience when the moment for the public to pass up before the Prince came.

The Edmonton crowd is a singularly orderly one—so far the wild West has shown that it can give points to the civilized East in this matter—but it showed just as much determination to push and scramble its way toward the Prince as any other crowd that has taken part in one of these ceremonies that have proved so popular here. There was an amiable riot to get the Prince's hand.

The functions followed the usual course, though just before the official luncheon a party of Stony Indians, who had traveled to Edmonton in the hope of seeing the son of the great White Chief, were introduced to the Prince, and to their delight had a short interview. The son of one of these chiefs was killed fighting in the Canadian ranks during the war, and the Prince expressed keen sympathy.

In the afternoon he laid the cornerstone of a memorial to his comrades in the war, the Canadian veterans, and in the evening there was a big and dazzling ball at the Government House, to which every pretty women in Edmonton went with the desire in her heart to dance with the Prince. To dance with the Prince is the definite ambition of the girls of all the towns the Prince visits. Photographs of the lucky ones appear in the papers, and an aura of distinction surrounds them evermore.

Today the outstanding popular feature, quite outside the set functions, was the appearance of the Prince as a pitcher in a local baseball championship. Whether he proved a prince of pitchers I do not know, but there was no doubt about the attitude of the assembled baseball fans toward the prince of good fellows.

VOTES TO INCREASE PAYMENTS TO DISABLED

House Also Eliminates Red Tape Which Attended Enforcement of War Insurance Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Increases practically doubling the monthly compensation originally provided by the War Risk Insurance act to disabled soldiers and sailors and members of their families were passed unanimously today by the House, with other amendments to the act liberalizing its provision and to eliminate red tape in administering the law.

Among the changes in compensation payments provided for total temporary disability are that a single man shall receive $80 a month instead of $30; a man with a wife, or a child, $90 instead of $45; one with a wife and one child, $95 instead of $55, and the man with a wife and two children or more, $100 instead of $65.

Disabilities, it is provided, shall also be rated as partial and temporary, total and permanent, and partial and permanent, for which the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the degree of reduction in earning capacity.

Automatic insurance provisions of the law are extended to cover all men, except those who actually refused to apply for insurance, who were finally accepted for service during the war. The permitted class of beneficiaries is enlarged to include uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, while the definition of parent is extended to persons who stood in loco parentis to a service man.

STUDIES CITY FROM PLANE.

Dallas Mayor Stirred by Watching Traffic Regulation Here.

Frank W. Wozencraft, Mayor of Dallas, Texas, who is studying the Government of New York City, surveyed the city from the air yesterday and declared it to be the most wonderful sight he had ever seen. Mayor Wozencraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Lucas B. Beau as navigator, left Hazleton Field, Mineola, in an airplane at 10:35 in the morning. They flew across Long Island to the vicinity of Twenty-sixth Street to Eighth Avenue and down the Battery. From the Battery the airplane circled the Statue of Liberty and then flew over Broadway and Fifth Avenue to New Rochelle and Fort Slocum and back to Hazelton Field. The trip occupied forty-two minutes.

"I was especially interested in how your street traffic was controlled," said the Dallas Mayor when he returned from his trip. "And the place to fully appreciate the efficacy of your traffic controlled system is from the air. From 1,500 feet in the air, the altitude we attained, the sight of moving people and vehicles was really wonderful, and is one that I shall not soon forget."

REFUSES TO YIELD BELA KUN

Austrian Government Asks Budapest for Proofs of Murder Charges.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Austrian Government has refused to accede to Hungary's demand for the extradition of Bela Kun, the virtual dictator at Budapest during the Communist régime, having asked for proofs of the accusations of murder and theft made against him, according to Vienna newspapers.

The Government note to Hungary states, it is said, that on Bela Kun's arrival in Austria he had 200,000 crowns, (about $40,000.)

SEES A BIG FIELD FOR LORD GREY HERE

Gardiner Says World Peace May Depend Upon New Ambassador's Mission.

URGES POLICING OF SEAS

Pooling of Naval Work Advocated as a Means of Preventing Rivalry.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Alfred G. Gardiner, in an article on Lord Grey's coming task in Washington, begins by declaring "it hardly too much to say that upon its success or failure hang the destinies of two hemispheres."

Gardiner continues: "In Lord Grey we are sending to America the best mind of the nation; not a cunning mind, nor a clever mind, but a mind noble in thought, disinterested in purpose, spacious of vision, moved as only great souls can be moved by the agony of these years and inspired by the single idea of rescuing the world from the pit into which it has fallen, and it is to America that we need most to send such a messenger, such a witness of our good will, such an assurance of our good faith.

"In the general chaos of affairs there is still one hope of world reconstruction. It is in the British people and the American people working together loyally for a common policy of appeasement. When the war ended that hope was high. The chivalrous statesmanship of America expressed through its great President seemed in the ascendant, backed by millions of men who had raced across the Atlantic to rescue it and had brought Kaiserism clattering to the ground.

"Its disinterestedness and detachment from the squalor of European politics gave it a special claim to be heard. America had no private end to serve. It sought neither territory nor indemnity nor revenge nor power. It wanted simply to secure the peace of the world by the abolition of competitive armaments and the establishment of a new community of nations.

"It seemed an attainable ideal, for it was shared by the common people in every country and it would have been attained if there had been statesmanship on this side of the Atlantic that could have risen to the height of the great argument and of the priceless opportunity, but the golden moment was lost."

Discussing the attitude of President Wilson's opponents, Gardiner writes: "'Europe,' they say, 'has chosen to make an evil peace. We offered to help it to accomplish a peace of justice. It has preferred to make a truce of revenge which will be the seed plot of future wars. We cannot underwrite these liabilities. We must leave Europe to stew in its own juice. We must resume our isolation and our freedom and begin again to try to rebuild the world on some more hopeful plan.'

"That is the grave menace that confronts the world. If America weighs anchor and sails away from Europe, then the League of Nations covenant is a worthless scrap of paper and Europe will be left a derelict wreck, given over to mutiny and universal bankruptcy.

"In the end, as General Smuts said to me in Paris when contemplating such a disaster, this country would have to adopt isolation, too. It would not be able to carry the burden of a warring continent. But isolation would bring us small relief. Our fortunes are bound up with Europe, and a derelict Europe would mean a derelict England."

Gardiner says that the presence in America at this critical time of so powerful and elevated an influence as Lord Grey cannot fail to have weight with American opinion, but he must be supported from home. He remarks:

"We can do something to minimise the bad impression created by the peace in two ways. The principal lions in the path are the sea and Ireland."

As regards the sea Gardiner says:

"America in isolation will have to build, and she can only build with two contingencies in view—a conflict with this country or Japan or both. This is the moment to prevent this dreadful necessity from arising. The German fleet is at the bottom of Scapa Flow. The British navy rides the seas of the world unchallenged and without rival.

"Let us take care that no rival ever appears. Let us enter into such a pooling arrangement with America for the policing of the seas of the world in the interests of the League of Nations that no question of competition can ever arise.

"Only in that way can the competition be checked at its source. Only in that way can this country give America and the world at large the assurance that not supremacy for itself, but security for the world is its aim."

D'ANNUNZIO IN FIUME WITH ARMED FORCES

Brings Machine Guns and Armored Cars in Defiance of Italian Government Orders.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-aviator, arrived in Fiume from Ronchi this afternoon with detachments of grenadiers and arditi provided with machine guns and armored automobiles, according to reports reaching this city tonight. The movement was made in violation of orders from the Government. No disorders were reported up till late tonight.

Government officials have been instructed to investigate recent demonstrations at Fiume and determine who was responsible for them.

VENICE, Sept. 12.—Gabriele d'Annunzio on Thursday night secretly joined the body of Italian Volunteers which entered and occupied Fiume today.

It is reported that General "Peppino" Garibaldi is among the volunteers.

Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, who distinguished himself as an Italian aviator during the war, has been one of the most ardent advocates of Italian claims to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. In the course of the controversy over the disposition of Fiume at the Peace Conference in May, and later after the resignation of Premier Orlando, appeals were made to the Italian people by Captain d'Annunzio, who urged that Italy fight for her "just claims." Reports reaching London on Thursday said that serious fighting between Italian and Jugoslav soldiers had taken place at Fiume, and that allied units had been compelled to intervene.

GOOD PRICES FOR FOXSKINS.

$176,500 Paid for 700 Silvers at Auction in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Although only half the day's schedule had been sold when a recess was called at 7 o'clock tonight at the International Fur Exchange, the sales for the day had run up to approximately $750,000. This brought the total for the first four days of selling to practically $1,250,000.

The sale was opened with 700 silver fox furs. The highest price paid was $1,500 for a matched pair. Other pairs sold at $1,300 and $1,000, while choice single skins went from $400 to $900. Only well silvered pelts were desired, and the blacks were neglected. The total sales for silvers was approximately $176,500.

Eighteen thousand gray fox went rapidly in large lots for around $55,000 and 4,400 South American fox brought $12,000. Eleven hundred swift fox sold for $1,750.

A big crowd gathered for the auction of the 6,500 lynx. Choice Alaskan first grade large and extra large pelts brought from $55 to $60, with the highest being $65 for extra fine Yukon Territory furs. The lynx totaled about $285,500.

Australian furs, including opossum, ringtail opossum, Wallaby, Wombat and red fox and others will open the sale on Monday.

The official market announcement quotes silver fox advanced 75 per cent., gray fox and swift fox 50 per cent., American fox unchanged. Lynx advanced 20 per cent.

SHOE MASTER Shoe Builders CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK

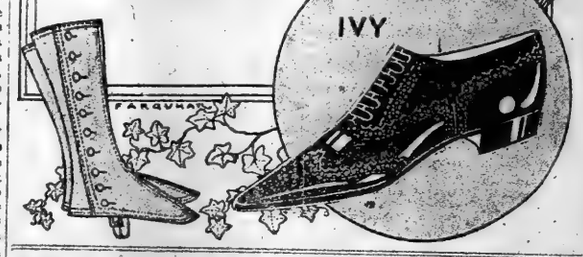
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Cold-Weather Oxfords

OXFORDS and spats form an adaptable cold-weather combination which is firmly established in fashion and in favor. The ShoeCraft Shop presents an exceptionally varied assortment of low shoes for the coming season, including smart new models for dress, pedestrian wear, sports and general utility. The extensive range of sizes assures a trim fit. Well-cut spats are also shown.

IVY—A youthful walking shoe of English cut, in dark brown Russia calf. $15. Washable broadcloth spats, snug-fitting over vamp, $4. English woolen hose in heather tones of green or brown, $3.25.

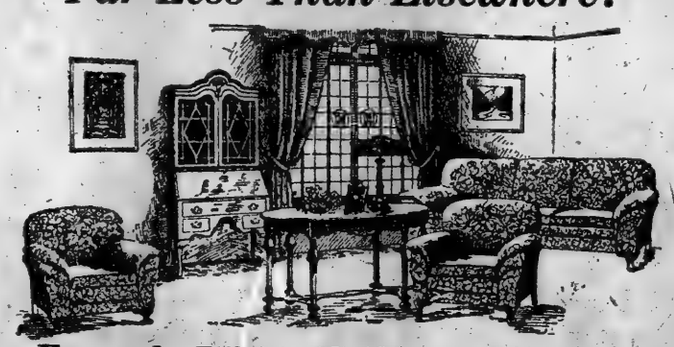
Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-14 and Measurement Charts.



THONET-WANNER Furniture

A Word About Prices Furniture requires a great deal of sales space, and where rent is high this costly space makes costly furniture. Our situation is extraordinarily fortunate, for our great store—the largest of its kind in New York—is BELOW a great apartment house, and the rent for our huge sales floors is, therefore, very, very low, indeed. This vast saving in rent helps us to offer the Very Choicest Creations at prices

Far Less Than Elsewhere!



For Example—This Luxurious 3-Piece Suite, sumptuous and inviting, made for those who desire a living room to be a wealth of comfort—built to order quality—consisting of large sofa, eighty-eight inches long, suitable height for davenport table, loose reversible cushions, pillow arms, deep, soft spring back, and two arm chairs in the same fashion, comfort and beauty, covered in a fine tapestry of rich, soft tones... $495

The Same Suite in Fine Figured Velvet.....$585 | The Table, Solid Mahogany.....$68
The Same Suite in Fine Figured Mohair.....$715 | The Secretary, Solid Mahogany.....$150

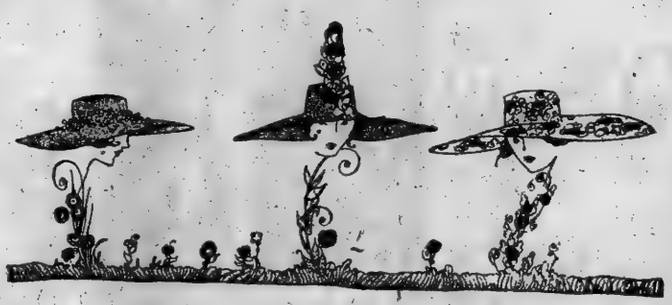
For the Bed-Room

An exceptional selection in the styles of Heppelwhite, Queen Anne, Chinese Chippendale, Sheraton, Georgian, Quaint, Louis XVI., Jacobean, Italian, Early English, etc., in Prima Vera, Crotch and Regular Mahogany, in imported Italian, Burl and American Walnut, also most unusual effects in enamel, in French and Antique Ivory, Gray, two-toned Putty, Parchment with blue lines and Chinese Blue with decorations. $195 to $1865

For the Dining Room, 10 and 12 Piece Suites ..... $345 to $1815
For the Living Room, 2 and 3 Piece Suites ..... $167 to $1165
Occasional and Separate Pieces ..... $8.50 to $485

Immediate selection at present prices urgently suggested.

THONET-WANNER CO. INC. Foyer-Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms MADISON AVE. at 47th



Hats for Aristocrats, designed by an Artist!

Peggy Hoyt Hats

Fur Wraps & Coatees 16 East 55 Distinctive Sport apparel

IN PLANNING YOUR AUTUMN WARDROBE

—arrange, first of all, to visit Maxon's! Absolute distinction in dress—and at a tempting economy—is assured by a choice from the exquisite, strictly original Model costumes shown here—invariably marked at a mere half of the prevailing prices.

Now, a distinguished advance collection of Afternoon and Evening Frocks, Suits, Coats and Wraps—representing the creations of every designer of note carried out in luxurious, novel fabrics. Priced $24 to $198. Elsewhere—about $50 to $400!

One Flight up. Take Elevator.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48 St.

Designers Burby Importers
714 Fifth Avenue

ANNOUNCING THE INAUGURATION OF A

FUR SALON

In response to the repeated requests of our clientele that we apply our talents and endeavors, which heretofore have been devoted to the creation of Robes, Chapeaux and Manteaux, to the production of furs and fur garments, we have established a

SALON de PELISSE

The inaugural exhibition of this department will commence with

AN INTRODUCTORY FUR SALE,

MONDAY *September 15* TUESDAY *September 16* WEDNESDAY *September 17*

It is perhaps easier in this realm than in any other to fall into the commonplace, but, since we were determined to make our fur garments as exclusive and distinctive as other Burby garments, we enlisted the services of one of the foremost Parisian designers to supervise Burby fur garments exclusively.

AJC

Russian Sables and Silver Foxes

Our collection of Russian Sables and Silver Fox skins is very extensive, comprising the darkest and finest skins obtainable, also those of lighter shades more moderate in price.

Neck pieces and Sets for immediate delivery

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
bet. 35th & 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley

BBB

Bruck-Weiss Millinery
6-8 West 57th Street
New York

Direct attention to their Advance Models which are now ready and await your inspection on Monday September 15th and the following days

Charm and individuality characterize every Model Prices Never Excessive!

Autumn and Winter 1919-1920

START $2,000,000 STATE HOSPITAL

Governor Breaks Ground for Institution for the Insane Near Utica.

WILL HOUSE 3,000 PATIENTS

Executive Tells of Overcrowded Conditions Now Prevailing and Hopes for Improvement.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Governor Smith broke the ground today for a new $2,000,000 State hospital for the insane at Marcy near here. The institution when completed will house over 3,000 patients and will be a division of the Utica State Hospital, from which it is six miles distant.

"In spite of the increase in the number of the insane, New York State has not built a single new State hospital for the insane in over twenty years," said the Governor in an address at the dedicating exercises. "The last State hospital which the State erected was that at Gowanda in 1898. At that time the thirteen hospitals for the insane housed 21,531 patients. Since then the insane population of the State has increased by more than 14,000. There are now 35,580 patients in the State hospitals and they are crowded into quarters designed for only 29,687.

"As I pointed out in my inaugural message, the task of providing more adequately for the mentally sick is one of the most humane and important duties which confront the State and I hope that the Legislature, the Board of Managers, and the State Hospital Commission will push this new institution to completion at the earliest possible date. This will provide relief for the seriously congested hospitals up-State and I hope early in the next session of the Legislature to have the privilege of signing a bill to provide similar relief in the metropolitan district by the erection of a new hospital at Creedmoor as a division of the Brooklyn State Hospital."

The Governor also told of plans which are being prepared by the Hospital Development Commission for a State psychopathic hospital in New York City. This will be the research department of the State hospitals for scientific studies into the causes and treatment of insanity, and it will also be used for the temporary care of the less serious cases of mental disorders, especially those of shorter duration. In this way, he said, suitable care will be provided for many patients nearer their homes, and there will be a distinct saving to the taxpayers in cutting down the number of long-term commitments to distant institutions.

"The whole question of the proper and adequate care of the insane," the Governor continued, "is one in which I have been deeply interested while I have been in Albany, both as a member of the Legislature and as Governor. The care of this class of the sick is a duty which no State should shirk. New York has long been a leader among other States in this line. Its State hospitals are admittedly the best in the country, but they, of course, cannot long maintain their high standards of care and treatment with such serious congestion of patients. This congestion has been aggravated during the last few years by the increase of insanity both among civilians and soldiers due to the war, and by reason of the accumulation of alien insane whose deportation has been impossible on account of the war. Steps are now being taken to deport the insane aliens who are not properly a charge against New York State. When this can be done it will mean a big saving to the taxpayers of the State.

"I hope it will be possible to provide substantial appropriations each year for a term of years for new construction at State hospitals to catch up with the accumulated overcrowding and to provide for the normal increase in the committed insane, which is about 900 a year.

"I am glad to see a new State hospital—it will be a new institution to all intents and purposes, though a division of the Utica Hospital and more easily and economically administered because of that fact—established in this beautiful and fertile Mohawk Valley, in the foothills of the Adirondacks. This Marcy site comprises 930 acres of as good farm land as there is in this part of the State. This, of course, is an important matter in the development of a large institution, for, with good management, a large amount of the food consumed by the patients can be raised right here.

"The plans for this institution have been drawn by State Architect Pilcher, who has consulted with leading specialists in mental diseases in order to have the buildings of the most suitable and approved type. Plans for the water supply system have been drawn by State Engineer Williams. The water will come from the Adirondacks and be stored in a lake reservoir in the foothills. This plan will give the new institution one of the best water supplies of any hospital in the State. The sewage disposal plant likewise will be modern in construction and equipment. The importance of adequate water supply and sewage disposal is the more readily recognized when it is recalled how many years the proposed establishment of a new State hospital at Mohansic in Westchester County was delayed and finally thwarted by controversy over these matters. Provision for water and sewage at Marcy has been carefully made so as to avoid any setbacks later on."

HAS NEW POLITICAL CREED.

"Faith, Hope, and Love, Crowned," Motto of Rye Candidate.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—With the political motto, "Faith, Hope, and Love, Crowned," represented in his emblem by an encircled anchor with a crown resting on its haft, Rudolph Knieriem has thrown down the gauntlet to the Republican and Democratic nominees for the office of Supervisor of the town of Rye. He has filed a petition containing 250 signatures, establishing himself thus as an independent candidate. This is the first time in the history of the township that there has been a three-cornered fight for the office. Knieriem announces also that he will pay his own campaign expenses.

Knieriem, who is about 50 years old, formerly conducted a painting and decorating business, but recently has been a contractor. For some time he was a leader in street religious meetings, and conducted a Bible class. He first came into public notice last Spring as leader of the opponents to the project to purchase a mansion and large tract of land on the outskirts of Port Chester as a memorial park for the twenty-six local men who lost their lives in the war.

By the death of a very wealthy brother Knieriem came into a large fortune several months ago. The coming campaign promises to be the most exciting in the history of the town. George J. Werner, the present Supervisor and Chairman of the County Board, is the Republican candidate, while Thomas F. J. Connolly, former Village Clerk, Police Justice, and Justice of the Peace, is the Democratic nominee.

REVOKES GRAIN LICENSES.

Food Administration Acts Against Two Texas Firms.

Revocation of the licenses of two Texas grain companies was announced last night by the United States Food Administration.

The license of the Officer-Smith Company of 900 East Railroad Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, was revoked because of "unfair and deceptive practices," "failure of the President of the company to attend a hearing," and "evasion of the revocation of the licenses of the Union Grain Company and the Walker Grain Company," the officers of which companies are also the officers of the Officer-Smith Company.

The license of the H. H. Watson Company of Long View, Texas, has been revoked for "failure of Mr. Watson to appear when summone dfor a hearing," and "for his failure to apply for a Wheat Director license."

The Sale of *Housefurnishings* Is Still In Progress

Everything needed for the comfort and convenience of home-making.

At Extremely Low Prices

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

The Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

For Convenience We Suggest Early Shopping

Women's Winter Coats

39.50, 59.50 and 69.50

A Coat of cloth is perhaps the most necessary garment in the wardrobe for Autumn and Winter wear.

Mindful of this we have selected some models of exceeding beauty and style to be sold at these modest prices as a special offering.

They are developed in lovely shades of beautiful velvet-like materials that fall gracefully into line and impart an appearance of richness never before achieved in coats so moderately priced. Plain or Fancy lining.

Exclusive Models

85.00 to 395.00

Wraps and Coats, revealing beauty and elegance in every line, luxuriously trimmed with choicest Furs, are assembled for your selection.

They are developed of Chameleon, Cachmirtyne, Lustrola, Fortuna, Bokhara, Evora, Silk Duvetyne, Cascade, Peach Bloom, Duvet Superior, in all the beautiful Autumn colors, handsomely lined.

Blouses

of Net Naiveté

3.95

regularly 5.00

What woman is impervious to the lure of Net—that cloud-like substance, akin to lace, which expresses the eternal feminine in so bewitching a manner?

Because we think no one is immune we have made a large purchase of exceedingly attractive Blouses of Net to be offered in this special sale at a surprisingly low price.

There are three dainty models, one of which is illustrated. Filet lace insertion or edging is used for adornment.

Extraordinary Sale

Woolen Dress Goods

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

5,000 yards—best qualities of the latest fashionable weaves of woolen fabrics suitable for cloaks, capes, suits and dresses.

Included are Bolivia, Silvertone in corded, Suede and illuminated effects, Striped Suiting, Novelty Velour and Iolo Coating in the newest shades of Reindeer, Pekin, Beaver, Raccoon, Morocco, Berceuse, Henna and Green; 54 inches wide. regularly 4.50 to 10.00

yard **2.95** to **5.00**

Navy Blue Poiret Twill,—exceptionally fine quality; 54 inches wide. yard **4.25** regularly 5.50

Exceptional Values

Cotton Dress Fabrics

3,500 yards superior quality Madras Shirting in a choice assortment of new stylish designs and colors on White and colored grounds. yard **45c** to **85c**

regularly 75c to 1.25

McCreery's Dress Ginghams in Plaids, Checks, Stripes and plain colors. yard **35c** to **85c**

regularly 45c to 1.25

Novelty Broche Lining,—silk mixture, closely woven, durable material; a great variety of attractive designs and colorings on Navy Blue, Taupe, Gray and Pekin Blue backgrounds; 36 inches wide. regularly 1.75, yard **1.25**

MINK

The Aristocrat of Peltry

Paris revels in rare and original shades of Brown this season, swathes herself in gorgeous gowns and suits of its soft, rich shades, then covers it all with a coating of Mink.

Comme il faut! Well does Mink deserve favor from ateliers of fashion, by virtue of its precious beauty alone, to say nothing of its singular wearing qualities. Then, too, its rich shade is a perfect corollary to any color that may be chosen for the Autumn suit or gown.

Sterling qualities has Mink—the qualities that make a true aristocrat—and it is fitting that McCreery's should especially display it.

During the display highest grade Mink Coats, Wraps, Capes and Scarfs will be marked

Much Below Prevailing Prices

Mink Capes of soft, natural Pelts, **285.00, 385.00, 565.00, 675.00** to **1185.00**

Mink Wraps, Coats and Coatees, **595.00, 825.00, 1085.00, 1275.00** to **3750.00**

A Sale of Great Importance

Women's Full-fashioned Silk & Cotton Hosiery

A Sale such as this is not likely to pass the notice of many, for all are cognizant of the scarcity and high prices of full-fashioned Hosiery of truly dependable quality.

Because we purchase in tremendous quantities we occasionally find it possible to make extraordinarily low prices on highest-class merchandise. This is one of those occasions.

Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery of superior quality with Lisle tops — Black, White and Brown. Pair, **1.95**

Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox — Black, White and Brown. Pair, **3.95**

Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and Brown. Pair, **2.85**

Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery with beautiful lace ankle effects—excellent quality. Pair, **4.75**

Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery of heavy weight —Black only. Pair, **3.65**

Full-fashioned Cotton Hosiery of unquestionable quality—Black or White. Pair, **50c**

A Remarkable Sale

Women's Autumn Suits

29.50 and 39.50

regularly 45.00 to 55.00

Before you do any more thinking about your Autumn Suit we suggest that you drop in to see these Suits of ours. Here, indeed, are values! Eight models in highly fashionable, distinctive styles, reflecting all the new fall fashion features, materials and colors, are offered at appreciable reductions from regular prices for this sale.

They are faultlessly tailored of such materials as Yalama, fine Burella, Heather Mixture, Melton Oxford and French Velour. The little marks of distinction and finish usually found only in high-priced Suits are evident in them, for they were made to sell at a much higher price. All are Silk lined.

Oxblood, Elk, Java Brown, Reindeer and French Blue, as well as Oxford and Navy Blue.

Fashion Hints about

Hats

Feathers—one of the oldest of feminine allurements—are *de rigeur* this season. In our Millinery Salon is an exclusive assemblance of Hats that feature the feather in fascinating ways. Styles of picturesque inclination, others of severe line, and smart close-fitting toques are included.

Prices range from **22.50** to **150.00**

Illustrated is a Matron's Hat of notable beauty and style, fashioned of Panne and Lyons Velvet. Its only adornment is a graceful arrangement of Casoar. **35.00**

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century

Rich Autumn Silks and Velvets in complete assortments and newest shades suitable for street, evening, reception and dinner gowns.

Chiffon, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Meteor, in an extensive color range.

We also feature new and scarce shades in Millinery Velvets.

Corduroy and Velveteen for Fall Suits have just been received. Novelty Silks in Plaids, Stripes and Brocades in styles reserved for James McCreery & Co.

4,500 yards—dependable quality

BLACK DRESS SATIN

36 inches wide.....yard **2.50**

2,500 YARDS—SILK SHIRTING

36 inches wide.....yard **3.50**

Autumn Dress Trimmings

At Reasonable Prices

Narrow Persian Bands....regularly 95c, yard **65c**
Spangled Bands.....yard, **95c** to **5.75**
Silk Fringe.....yard, **65c** to **9.00**
Metal Trimmings.....yard, **65c** to **9.75**
Metal Flouncings.....yard, **2.75** to **14.75**

Self-Evident Values

GOWNS OF INDIVIDUALITY, BEAUTY AND STYLE

29.50

regularly 42.50 to 50.00

Distinction in Gowns is usually synonymous with high prices. Not so, however, in this case, as a glance at the illustrations will reveal.

Here are Gowns that may justly lay claim to rare beauty, individuality and exceeding grace—yet perhaps the most outstanding feature is their modest price.

Many are developed in Satin—not ordinary Satin—but a heavy, lustrous quality. Crepe Meteor or Georgette Crepe was selected for others. The tailored models are fashioned of fine Tricotine or Serge.

Artistic embroidery, which one also usually associates with costly garments, embellishes every model. It is skillfully executed of beads, tinsel thread or silk braid.

New, distinctive fashion features borrowed from imported models are introduced, which promise to please and prove becoming. Size 34 to 44.

Navy Blue *Black* *Brown*

BRITISH SUFFRAGIST IN BOLSHEVIKI FIGHT

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst Arrives for Tour of United States and Canada.

SEES WOMEN AS SAVIORS

Col. William E. Wood Tells How Police Strike in London Resulted in New Force.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Southampton with a list of notables among her first cabin passengers which included the young Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who are on their way out to Canada and British Columbia, where the Duke owns several thousand acres of land purchased by his father many years ago.

The Duke said that after spending a few days at the Ritz-Carlton visiting their friends he would start for Canada and might probably meet the Prince of Wales there.

"Conditions are a little better in England," declared the Duke, "and after the unemployed soldiers have settled down to work there will be an improvement all 'round."

The Earl of Camperdown, who also arrived on the Adriatic, said he had come over for a rest and change to get away from the noise in England, and was going to stop for a week or more with friends in Boston. He added that the world appeared to have been turned upside down by this war, and it was difficult to state, with any degree of certainty, when it would right itself again. Nothing would be accomplished until Europe went to work again, the Earl said.

Mrs. Pankhurst Here for Tour.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the British suffragettes, arrived yesterday on the liner for a tour of the United States and Canada, the object of the tour being to suppress Bolshevism.

"The women will do it in the same manner that they went to the munition plants and factories, and back of the firing lines to help the men win the war," she said. "England, France, and the United States should form an alliance immediately for the preservation of the world's peace, as the greatest international work to be accomplished by nations. These three strongest nations have the power to enforce the peace of the world and this alliance should be made openly and regardless of the opinions of any other nations. These three nations are democratic and are actuated by similar policies and a similar spirit of fairness and democracy, and for this reason are able to put into effect the only guarantee of world peace.

"In some ways England is a more democratic country than the United States. I have seen the pleas of men in rags fought for in the English Parliament by members of Parliament for the reason that the poor man was a constituent and held a vote.

"Also, in England," Mrs. Pankhurst continued, "we have the franchise for women, which is not the case in all the States here yet."

Mrs. Pankhurst will stop in New York for a few days before starting on her tour in Canada, she said.

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Lynn Harold Hough, President of Northwestern University, who was invited to deliver an address from the pulpit of the City Temple during his stay in London. He also lectured at Oxford and Cambridge and other institutes and churches in England for the purpose of bringing the American and English institutions closer together.

Sees Difference in Labor Problem.

"I found," he said, "that the labor problem in England is not nearly so complex nor difficult to handle as the labor problem in the United States. The reason for this is that in England there is one race, while in the United States the fact that the population consists of extracts from numerous Old World races fosters a condition of more or less antagonism which comes to the surface in moments of stress.

"In England there are more fiery speeches made every time there is a strike, people say more bitter things about their opponents than in the United States, but they don't mean near as much as the same sort of speeches do in the United States. At the present the world is in a nervous state, due to the effects of the war. That, I believe, is the cause of the present state of unrest. When the world will recover I do not know. England, at the present time, is recovering, but whether the United States is recovering or getting worse is a question I wouldn't like to attempt to answer."

Michael J. Dowling, who, despite the fact that he was handicapped early in his youth by the loss of both hands and both legs, rose to be President of one of the leading banks in Minnesota, returned yesterday on the Adriatic with his wife to learn that he is mentioned as a candidate for Governor of his native State. Mr. Dowling, who went to England as the guest of the British Red Cross, to lecture to the men who have been wounded in the war, said that he had been received by King George, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandria, who all asked questions about his own triumph over physical handicaps.

Colonel William E. Wood, head of the New York Police Reserves, was another passenger on the liner, and was met at the pier by a number of police officials from Headquarters. He visited the Police Department in London, including Scotland Yard and the new aviation department which has just been formed there.

Tells of Police Strike in London.

In speaking of conditions there, Colonel Wood said:

"Prices of food in England are forced up by the money the masses have and are spending in order to satisfy themselves to the utmost. Taxicabs are numerous in London, but it is almost impossible to get one, they are used so generally by the people who seldom used them before. Theatres are always full and hotel accommodations cannot be had. Owing to the extravagance, it has become necessary to again ration butter, sugar, and meat.

"The police strike was a temporary affair, which was won by the firm attitude of the Commissioner, backed by the Government. The police soon saw their mistake and begged to be reinstated, but the authorities would not back down and have filled the vacancies with a new set of men of exceptional type. The strike has proved a serious lesson and the effect will be far reaching."

Sir Arthur Benn, M. P., who was on the Adriatic with Lady Benn, said that the talk of antagonism between British and American industries was all rot. Underlying all competition there is common sense, which is strong in both nations, and the people have realized now that they must stand together.

Six representatives of the British leather trades also arrived and will spend a month in the United States visiting the centres of the leather industries in this country.

ESTHONIA TO EXPEL ALIENS.

Large Number of Russians May Be Sent Out of the Country.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—The Esthonian Government has decided to expel about 4,000 foreigners from Esthonia, according to advices from Petrograd.

The Government is considering further the expulsion of all persons who have established themselves in Esthonia since 1915. The overwhelming majority of these are Russians.

The Government of Northwest Russia is endeavoring to have this measure postponed.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Government of Letvia has accepted the offer of the Russian Soviet Government to begin peace negotiations, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received from Moscow.

SINN FEIN SEARCHES IN CORK AND TIPPERARY

British Soldiers and Police Continue Raids to Suppress Organizations in Ireland.

CORK, Sept. 13.—The military and police raids, which began yesterday in connection with proclamation of the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament and Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland, were continued today.

During the morning the raiders proceeded to the house of David Kent, a Sinn Fein member of Parliament, and searched the place. The raiders met with no opposition, the search proceeding without incident.

TIPPERARY, Sept. 13.—Entrance into the Tipperary Club was forced this morning by soldiers. They found the building unoccupied.

DE VALERA AT NEWPORT.

Gets an Official Welcome from Mayor Mahoney and Aldermen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Eamonn de Valera was received by a large reception committee of the Newport branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom when he landed from Mrs. John H. Hanan's yacht Edithia from Providence this afternoon.

For several days letters of protest on de Valera being received officially by the city have appeared in the Newport newspapers, but Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney and the Board of Aldermen officially welcomed him today at the City Hall. School children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save Ireland" at the battlefield of Portsmouth, where Colonel John Sullivan commanded the victorious troops, and upon whose monument de Valera placed a wreath. A detail of world war veterans was the guard of honor.

At Freebody Park de Valera, Mayor Mahoney, Patrick H. O'Donnell, and Frank P. Walsh were the speakers. De Valera motored on the Ocean Drive until dinner this evening.

CALLS IT WAR ON IRELAND.

Sinn Fein Envoy Here Asks Congress to Protest.

Dr. Patrick McCarton, envoy of the Sinn Fein Government to the United States, gave out a statement last night in which he says "the suppression of the publicly and popularly elected Congress of the Republic of Ireland means that England has now openly declared war upon Ireland," and that "the news does not surprise any man who has been watching the trend of British statecraft for the last six months or more."

"The Fermoy incident," the statement says, "is only one of the factors which caused action just now. Another is the fact that the Government of the Republic of Ireland had just inaugurated a campaign for the sale of bonds in Ireland and America."

A meeting called by Frank P. Walsh, at which he will be the principal speaker, will be held tonight at the Lexington Opera House. On Thursday night Mr. de Valera will start a country-wide tour with an address at the 13th Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

The following telegram has been sent a number of Congressmen and Senators by Dr. McCarton:

"The people of the Republic of Ireland, recognizing in the Congress of the United States the traditional court of appeal for the democracy of the world, confidently hope that Congress will immediately and vigorously protest against the suppression of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Ireland by the arbitrary force of British might."

SEEKS SAMARITANS AND CAR

Former Army Man Says Helpers in Accident Took Care of Auto.

Lieutenant Joseph J. Koen, who recently resigned from the staff of the Ordnance Department at Washington and is a guest at the Catholic Club in West Fifty-ninth Street, asked the police last night to find his automobile which he left in care of three strangers who went to his aid when he was injured in an accident to his car early yesterday morning near Great Neck, L. I. Koen said the men promised to telephone to him when they found a garage in which to place the car until called for. They failed to communicate with him, and he does not know what became of the vehicle.

"I was returning from a dinner party when my car swerved at a dark and sharp turn in the road between Manhasset and Great Neck and went down a four-foot embankment, but I managed to stop it," said Koen. "I was severely cut by broken glass. I lost considerable blood and became unconscious for a few minutes.

"When I revived I saw a car on the road and three men, each in evening clothes, were beside my car. They assisted me into their car and took me to the Catholic Club, after I had told them my name and address. They had got my auto back to the road and found that it was in good order. A member of the party said he would take it to the first garage he could find and he would then telephone me where to look for it. I neglected to ask the names and addresses of the men, but I was told that the caretaker of my auto was a member of the Automobile Club of America."

Koen said the lost car was a Marmon sedan, valued at $5,000, and bore the license "N. Y. 143710." Constable James Haynes at Great Neck reported to the police last night that Koen's car had not been placed in either of the four garages there.

NAVY GIVES STAND OF FLAGS

Colors Used in France Presented to Veterans' Post.

In the Veterans' room at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, last night, the Navy Department set a precedent in the history of associations of veterans in this country by presenting a full stand of colors to the Argonne Forest Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The flags presented were the national and regimental colors which were used in France at one of the naval land stations. These flags are usually, at the termination of a war, stored away.

The presentation was made by Gunner Walter A. Johnson, Chaplain of the Post, and were received by the Commander of the Post, William F. Eighmey. In addition to the large number of members and prospective members who served overseas, several national officers were present for the ceremony, among them Past Commander in Chief Albert J. Rabing and Adjt. Gen. Walter I. Joyce.

1,000 Hats Discarded at McAlpin.

What the hotel management estimated at more than 800 straw hats were piled on the sidewalk on the Thirty-third Street side of the Hotel McAlpin last evening. There were straw hats from every State and every country, and all had been discarded by guests. Miss Margaret A. Barnes, housekeeper of the hotel, said that about 1,000 hats of all descriptions had been collected in the rooms in the course of the day. The porters of the hotel, piling the hats on the sidewalk in a great heap attracted considerable attention from passersby.

To Protest Against Sinn Fein Arrests

A mass meeting to protest against the suppression of the Sein Fein Parliament and the arrest of two Sein Fein members of Parliament on Friday will be held tonight in the Lexington Theatre. Frank P. Walsh will preside and the speakers will include Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, Norman Thomas, R. H. Mussey, editor of The Nation; Allan McCurdy, and J. W. McConaghy.

RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Suits-Tailleur
Emphasizing the Individual Note

VIM and vigor are the dominant notes of Russek creations, and you'll find the happy combination of comfort and ultra styling perfectly blended in each model.

Ready Now
Six Smart Tricotine Tailleurs
$65 $95 $175
Eleven Peach-Bloom Tailleurs
$95 $145 $185
Seven Individual Duyvetine Suits
$145 $195 $275

Demonstrations on
Silver Clean Pans,
Sterno Canned Heat,
Vacuum Ice Cream Freezers,
Electric Washing Machines,
Electric Vacuum Cleaners.
—Seventh Floor—

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900
Ask for Telephone Order Desk

The Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Service
Ask Mr. Foster about travel anywhere—definite, clear, satisfactory information.
—Fifth Floor—

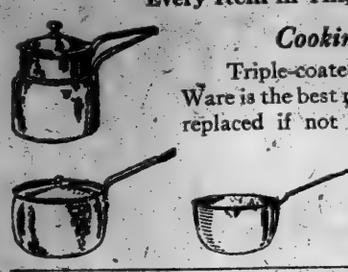
Velour Portieres
MADE to our especial order by expert workers and offered tomorrow at an unusually low price.
$29.75 Pair
These Portieres are made of Roxborough Velvet in various color combinations.
Blue, Rose, Grey, Mulberry, Brown, Gold and Ecru.
Some in self colors, 48 inches wide, 7 feet 9 inches long.
No Special Orders Taken, None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Roxborough Velvet
A limited quantity in a few colors, exactly the same as used in those Portieres.
Yard $2.75

Blenheim Velour Portieres
Reversible Silk Chenille in plain colors—blue, rose, gold and mulberry.
$14.75 Pair
—Fifth Floor—

Continuing the First Anniversary Sale of
House Furnishings
Every Item in This Sale Carries With It the Lord & Taylor Guarantee

Cooking Utensils—Vollrath Enamel Ware
Triple-coated white, inside and out, and seamless, Vollrath Enamel Ware is the best made. Every piece is absolutely guaranteed and will be replaced if not thoroughly satisfactory.



Double-boiler, for rice or cereal, 1¾ qts.....$1.85
Tea Kettle, 4 1-8 qts.....$2.05
Lipped Saucepan, 4 qts.....69c
Covered Saucepan, 5 qts.....$1.35
Covered Saucepot, 5 qts.....$1.35
Oval Dish Pan, 12 qts.....$1.80

Combination Step-Ladder and Chair, hard wood.....$1.95

Clothes Basket, oval, best willow, medium size..$1.50

O-Cedar Polishing Mop, new "Battleship" model. 85c

"Westinghouse" Electric Iron, "Cinderella," with all Westinghouse features of efficiency and long life.....$2.50

Fitzburgh Electric Vacuum cleaner, a sweeper that cleans, a cleaner that sweeps, $33.00

Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper...$2.95

Thermax Electric Iron, made by Landers, Frary & Clark, full nickel-plated, 6-pound size, complete with stand, cord and plug attachment.....$4.95

Galvanized Iron Garbage Can, family size.....85c

Kreamer Wash Boiler, block tin, copper bottom.
Size No. 7..$3.25
Size No. 8..$3.50

Genuine Enterprise Mrs. Potts' Irons, standard make; set of three, with cold handle and stand...$1.69
Electric Iron, wonderful labor-saver, full nickel-plated, 6-pound size, complete with cord and plug, fully guaranteed..$2.95

—Seventh Floor—

Chinese Rugs at Pre-War Prices
An Opportune Offering For Those Who Require Rugs For Fall Furnishings

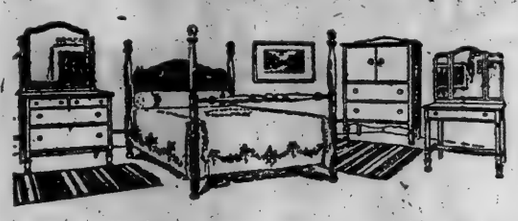
A RECENT purchase enables us to place on sale one hundred and fourteen room size Chinese Rugs of select quality and in unusual designs and colorings, at prices which will probably not be duplicated this season—the present stock in China is small and the costs are high.

Size	Price	Size	Price
2 x 4 ft.	$25.00 to $32.50	8 x 10 ft.	$145.00 to $325.00
3 x 5 ft.	$47.50 to $57.50	9 x 12 ft.	$245.00 to $495.00
4 x 7 ft.	$95.00 to $125.00	10 x 13 ft.	$325.00 to $545.00
5 x 8 ft.	$145.00 to $195.00	12 x 15 ft.	$595.00 to $750.00
6 x 9 ft.	$145.00 to $225.00	12 x 18 ft.	$695.00 to $875.00

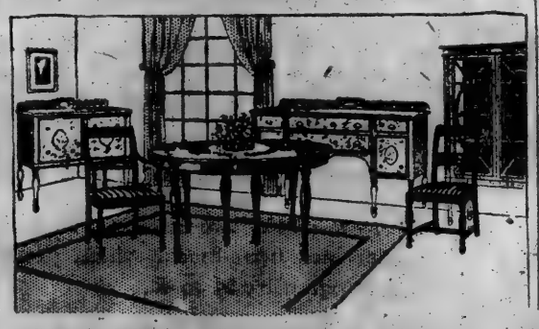
We recommend making selections as early as convenient. While this stock lasts you have the opportunity to purchase these beautiful Rugs at Pre-war Prices.
—Fifth Floor—

"Seven Furniture Days"
Monday and Tuesday—The Last Two Days of This Important Twice-a-Year Event.

Four-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, in the popular Colonial Post design.....$195.00



Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; chair seats are covered in blue hair cloth.....$475.00



The "Betsy Ross" solid mahogany, exclusive with us in New York, $8.75

Modern Martha Washington Work Table; exclusive with us in New York $24.75

"Occasional" Table, solid mahogany.....$16.75

Davenport and Arm Chair, made in the Lord & Taylor workshop; covered in a pleasing tapestry.....$168.00

Heppelwhite Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; constructed of the best quality materials.....$475.00

—Sixth Floor—

PREUSS DENOUNCES DEMAND OF ALLIES

German Constitution's Author Says Bar on Austria Violates Self-Determination.

SEES REVENGE FOMENTED

Peace Terms Are Valid Without the Proposed Change, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, Sept. 11. (Associated Press.)—Dr. Hugo Preuss, who drafted the German Constitution recently promulgated at Weimar, in a statement today to The Associated Press severely assailed the demand made by the Peace Conference that Germany must amend the Constitution so as to prevent Austrian representation in German Parliamentary affairs.

"I must emphasize, first," he said, "that this is not a question of law. Legally, it is clear and simple. The way in which our opponents brought up the matter shows that they are following entirely different purposes from the clearing up of doubtful legal questions.

"In Article 178 of the new German Constitution is the clause: 'The terms of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles will not be affected by this Constitution.' This excludes any practical collision between the peace terms and the Constitution, for if there should be any provisions of the Constitution in contradiction of the peace terms, the latter would be valid legally, without any chance for the Constitution to take precedence over the treaty.

"Article 61, Paragraph 2, (providing for the admission of Austrian members of the Reichstag,) does not stand as a formal contradiction of the peace terms, this fact being recognized by the signing of the terms by the allied and associated Governments. In the German counterproposals to the original peace terms, the German Government explained, in discussing this point, that Germany did not desire to violate the Austrian frontier, but that if Austria wanted to bring about a state of unity with Germany, the latter could not obligate herself to oppose the wishes of the 'German brothers in Austria,' for in that case the right of self-determination of peoples would count against Germany.

"The allied and associated Governments merely recognized in their answer that Germany did not want to violate forcibly the Austrian frontier. Thus the Peace Treaty was signed. Article 61 does not forcibly violate the Austrian frontier. Rather, everything is left to the free initiative of Austria on the basis of national principles and national self-determination.

Asserts Allies Were Brusque.

"Further, if the Entente raised serious objections to the harmless Paragraph 2 of Article 61, there were plenty of opportunities to reach a quiet understanding with Germany. Instead of that, the Entente chose a most sudden and brusque manner toward us, and offered terms for which there was no trace of legality, the purpose being to compel Germany to alter her Constitution as to immaterial points. I estimate too highly the legal insight of our opponents to believe they do not recognize how legally untenable is their position.

"Their political purpose, however, has been attained, and the whole world has been shown that Germany must submissively comply with the absolutely illegal order of the Entente.

"I do not believe in the opinion, widely current among Germans, that the statesmen of the Entente and America are filled with anger and hate and have allowed themselves to be drawn into a planless and purposeless policy. This policy, however, can have but one thought and plan—to make it impossible to consolidate a democratic republic in Germany. The forcible prevention of a union of Austria and Germany is the blow in the face for all the solemnly proclaimed principles of the Entente.

"Materially, the union of Austria with Germany would mean a severe burden on Germany. Tremendous sacrifices would be necessary, and, therefore, there are many people in Germany who viewed the plan with hesitation. It would, however, be of great value and would be of wonderful importance to the young German democracy, as it would bring about a unity which Bismarck's statecraft and Prussian weapons failed to accomplish.

"The policy of the Entente, therefore, can have no conceivable aim other than to prevent forcibly this moral strengthening of the Republic of Germany and to add to the strength of its opponents, since it would make it much easier for them to gain supporters for their claim that German national unity cannot be brought about in Germany except by a military reaction.

"When the peace terms were formulated, the German people established their republic. We knew at that time that, with this peace instrument in hand, the Entente could discredit the German Republic. The German-Austrian question is the first indication of such an intent, but it probably will not be the last.

Says Wilson Policy Is Violated.

"In the meantime this policy runs counter to all the solemn declarations of President Wilson and the Entente. That should not mean much, for after our experiences since last November the value of these declarations has been sunk deeper than German values. But this policy negatives the obvious interests of the allied and associated powers, which demand the strengthening and the democratic development of Germany.

"It was attempted at first to represent the German democratic republic as a barefaced deception in order that actions such as were adopted to defeat Kaiserism might be justified. It is harder to maintain this fiction the longer the democratic régime lasts.

"This régime has now concluded a constitution the bases of which are pure democracy and unity.

"Under most frightendous difficulties it has protected the western world as a dam against Bolshevism. It was obvious to every statesman that the German republic cannot be forever misrepresented as a disguised Kaiserism. So now blows must be delivered.

"Such treatment increases the protagonists of the old system and adds to the spirit of revenge in the German people. A desired excuse for mishandling Germany may thus be given in future. The goal must be the destruction of German democracy or of Germany herself. If the allied and associated statesmen do not have this aim in view, their policy of making life bitter for the German democracy would be inconsistent, and that must never be assumed in studying the policies of an opponent.

"President Wilson once said that the peace that ended the world war must approximate that made at the Congress of Vienna. The Vienna Congress believed that by measures of force it could make firmer the so-called legitimacy of the monarchical principle. That was a bad mistake, but how light as a feather it weighs against the madness of the Versailles peace, on which, through just those means, democracy and international law were to be attained?

"From the madness of Vienna America at least kept itself free, but in Versailles——"

New State Library Officers.

SKANEATELES SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Miss Caroline Webster of Albany was elected President of the New York State Library Association at the final session of its annual convention here today. Other officers include William B. Gamble of New York, Vice President; Lucia T. Henderson of Jamestown, Secretary, and Wharton Miller of Syracuse, Treasurer.

New Plaid Skirts

$25.00, $29.50, $35.00

To meet the demand for Plaid Skirts, we will place on sale tomorrow, accordion and pleated models, featuring leather belts, continuation panel and knife pleatings, attractive colorings; the vogue to wear with either cloth or fur short coats.

Third Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

—NOTICE—

Of Special Interest To the Patrons of our Restaurant

Finding it impossible to obtain satisfactory service in our Restaurant under conditions that would permit the maintenance of a high standard menu, at reasonable prices, we have discontinued its operation.

A New Style Note in Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses

The newest interpretations are here, revealing the approved fashions for Autumn wear. Developed along exclusive lines, achieving an individuality that will appeal to women of discriminating taste, effectively bringing out those distinctive notes that mark the authentic styles favored by the leading artistes of Paris.

Tailormade Suits

SPECIAL showing of the new belted models in tinsel tones, rich shades of brown, Infantry blue, taupe and oxblood; plain and fancy silk lined. Rayonner and Oxford suits, long line models; also belted styles for the woman who has her own furs. New collar effects. Plain and fancy silk lined. Yalama cloth suits embodying all the new effects; fine custom tailoring. Duvet de laine and wool velour suits; plain tailored and belted models; sizes 34 to 46. Excellent at.....**$59.50**

Unusual Suits

With and without fur trimmings. The latest features and fabrics. Short, medium and long coat models. Smart belted, blouse and ripple models; also straight line coats; beautifully tailored.

$39.50 to $450.00

Women's Coats

Complete showing of the latest models in the new colors and fabrics.

Bolivia Cloth Coats; French seal collar; lined throughout with peau de cygne. Reindeer, brown, hay and navy, at.....**$85.00**

All Wool Burra Cloth Coats, lined throughout with peau de cygne. Taupe, walnut, Bison and brown.....**$55.00**

Coats and Wraps to wear with one's own furs, at.....**$45.00** to **$135.00**

Fur-trimmed Coats and Wraps, at **$65.00** to **$325.00**

Women's Gowns

THE NEWEST ideas expressed in the modeling of these effective and particularly smart gowns. A gown or a dress especially planned for every occasion, using the fabrics that sound the dominant note of the Fall styles.

Chiffon Velvet Dress; skirt made Pannier effect; waist made with draped girdle; long sleeves; fastens in back. Cream lace around neck and sleeves.....**$95.00**

Black Satin Dress made with draped skirt; white accordion pleated Georgette yoke effect; black satin collar and vestee; girdle of rainbow tricolette.....**$59.50**

Navy Serge Dress; long Redingote or coat effect; underskirt made with two wide rows of collar-stitching; long tight sleeves; narrow tie girdle.....**$49.50**

Misses' Apparel

A large and comprehensive showing of Suits, Coats and Dresses for the smart miss. Developed along those youthful lines that distinguish in such a notable way the ruling fashions of the day.

The materials—Duvet de laine, chameleon, peach bloom, tweeds and chiffon velvets. All of particular interest to the miss and college girl.

Youthful Suits, $45.00 to $450.00
Dresses, $29.00 to $295.00
Coats, $45.00 to $195.00

The models being exclusive in all those requirements that insure individuality.

Third Floor

New Motifs in Fall

Millinery

SUZANNE Talbot model illustrated gives just a hint of the unusual collection of imported models from acknowledged ateliers of Paris. Arranged especially for those who desire to view the reigning vogue of the hour as interpreted by the leading French milliners.

The New Motifs selected to embrace the ultra-fashionable and at the same time preserve the individuality that appeals to the clientele of this store.

Exotic Colors sound a dominant note. Graceful and becoming lines lighten the task of choosing varied shapes, and color notes afford a definite and satisfactory choice.

An inspection is invited while our first complete showing is at its best.

Originals, copies and adaptations at $15.00 to $125.00.

Fourth Floor.

Women's Knit Underwear

Early-season Values in Women's Knit Underwear creating unusual buying inducements.

Union Suits—Silk top; the lower part being ingrain lisle; reinforced; bodice and shoulder styles. No more at this price when this lot has been sold.....**$2.45**

Union Suits—medium weight; band top; made of soft cotton; knee and ankle length, at.....**$1.25**

Women's Vests—medium and light weight; band top; at.....**65c**

Ground Floor.

Girls' Serge Dresses

PRACTICAL school dresses of French serge; the wanted two-piece model; a picturesque and dressy style, conventional yet smart and stylish. Collar and turn back cuff on bottom of coat finished with new silk fringe. Roman stripe silk crushed sash. Pleated skirt; sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, at **$22.50.**

Other models in serge, tricotine, Jersey and plaids suitable for school wear, at $9.50 to $49.50

Girls' Coats: A complete line of Girls' Coats in the favored materials; some fur-trimmed. Individual designs for the dressy little miss as well as the big girl, at **$18.50** to **$115.00.**

Third Floor

Correct Service Apparel for Nurses and Maids

TO THIS very particular Outfitting, Lord & Taylor devote especial attention, featuring the newest accepted models, in the leading makes. Prices in every instance are the lowest compatible with the quality standards maintained.

Black Uniforms

Of Cotton Pongee in excellent quality.

$3.50, $5.00, $5.50 and **$6.00**

Mohair Uniforms

Black and grey; in models with white collars and cuffs.

$6.95, $7.95, $10.00, $13.50 & $15.75

White Uniforms

Linene, Dixie Cloth, Durance Cloth and Poplin.

$3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 and **$6.00**

Colored Uniforms

Blue chambray, grey chambray, and striped gingham.

$3.75, $4.75 and **$5.00**

A Complete Assortment of Nurses' and Maids' Aprons with or without Bibs, in medium and large effects, 75c to $4.95

Lounging Robes

Those cozy and comfortable robes in wide wale corduroy velvet; cut full. At prices that will pay you to make your selections now.

$6.95 to **$19.88**

A large assortment of Blanket or Eiderdown Robes.

$4.95 to **$12.40**

Mme. Irene Corsets

Models suitable for every type of figure. Broche, taffeta silk, brocade, batiste and satin broche; Peking stripes and plain coutil; flesh and white; inserts at top and in skirt.

Coutil.....**$6.50** to **$14.50** | Broche.....**$11.00** to **$28.50**
Taffeta Silk.....**$18.75** | White Satin.....**$35.00**

Second Floor.

Introductory Sale Of Women's New Fall Footwear

September 15th to 22nd Inclusive
at Less than Usual Prices During this Event

Thousands of Pairs of Lord & Taylor New Fall and Winter Footwear in Styles for All Occasions and in All Sizes and Widths

Three groups, notable for the variety of the styles as well as the excellence of the values, are featured:

$8.25
Heavy Tan Lace Walking Shoes, military heels
Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, military heels
Black Kidskin Button Shoes, military heels
Patent Leather Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels
Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels
Patent Leather Spat Pumps, Louis XVI. heels
Fine Black Satin Pumps, Louis XVI. heels

$9.75
Fine Black Kidskin Lace Shoes, Louis XVI. heels
Patent Leather Lace Shoes, Louis XVI. heels
Gun Metal Calfskin Lace, military heels
Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, military heels
Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels
Black Kidskin Lace, military heels
Gun Metal Walking Oxfords, military heels

$10.83 includes tax
Dark Tan Russian Calfskin Lace, military heels
Patent Leather Lace, grey cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels
All Brown Kidskin Lace, Cuban heels
Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels
Gun Metal Lace, military heels
Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels
Black Kidskin Lace, grey kidskin tops, military heels
Dark Tan Cordovan Oxfords, military heels

After Monday, September 22nd, the final day of the Sale, these Shoes will only be obtainable at the regular prices.

Ground Floor

The New Colors in

Blouses

OVERBLOUSES portraying in a smart and individual way the latest Autumn models introduced in colors to match or to harmonize with the Fall Tailormade Suits, making the blouse very attractive to close followers of current styles.

Fringed and Tinseled Effects, embroidered in silk wool and chenille, dull porcelaine beaded or combined with colors in a novel and smart manner.

The Overblouses in some models extend to the knee, while others are only hip length but withal striking and dressy when worn with the new suits.

Shown in smoke, prune, taupe, mahogany, navy, black, King and Trooper blue, also brown and bright rust shades.....$9.75 to **$97.50**

Third Floor.

Boys' Corduroy Suits

$10.75

With Extra Knickerbockers

The ideal school Suit—dressy—serviceable and priced exceptionally low. Made for strenuous boys who like to play but at the same time like to appear neat and manly.

Extra knickers; splendid wearing school Suits for Boys 7 to 18 years (new models).

The coats are lined with serge. The trousers are lined throughout.

Fourth Floor.

Infants' Coats and Hats

SCHOOL coats for the little tots who go to kindergarten and need warm, serviceable garments that combine utility and a degree of style insuring the little people a winsome appearance.

A limited number of coats which we do not think we can duplicate again this season at this price because of the upward trend of cost.

Chinchilla Coats in brown, navy and Oxford in sizes up to 6 years at.....**$10.25**

School Hats designed especially for little faces. Wool velour, tailored, with wide streamers; brown, navy and black at.....**$3.50**

Infants' Belongings—Everything for the baby up to five years. Complete outfits from the inexpensive to the hand-made' both in domestic and French needlework.

Fourth Floor

MAY PUT WOMAN IN GALLOWAY'S PLACE

Probability That President Will Appoint One Civil Service Commissioner.

MRS. STONER A CANDIDATE

Ex-Commissioner to Appear Before Senate Post Office Committee Monday to Explain Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There is a probability that President Wilson may appoint a woman as Civil Service Commissioner to succeed Charles M. Galloway of South Carolina, whose resignation, according to his statement, was "forced" a week ago. A women candidate for the position has made her appearance in the person of Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner of Washington.

Mrs. Stoner was the organizer of the Woman's Wilson Union, and the first woman to lead a delegation of women in an inaugural parade. As a member of the Inauguration Committee, she appeared in the inaugural parade of March 4, 1917, when President Wilson took office for his second term. After this country's entrance into the war, she became active in Red Cross work and in the Liberty Loan drives. Under her efforts, girl war workers in the District of Columbia contributed more than $4,000,000 to the last loan.

President Wilson has shown an inclination to appoint women to certain offices, particularly those dealing with the welfare of women workers. He appointed Mrs. Frances I. Axtell to the Employes Compensation Commission, Mary Roberts Rinehart, the writer, to a board in connection with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and women to other posts. The Civil Service Commission passes upon the applications of thousands of women. Mrs. Stoner has the backing of several prominent Senators, including Walsh of Montana, who is from a suffrage State.

Mr. Galloway, whose resignation created the vacancy to which Mrs. Stoner may be appointed, will appear Monday morning before the Senate Commission on Post Offices and Post Roads, headed by Senator Townsend, of Michigan. While Mr. Galloway was called to discuss an entirely different matter, it is understood that the circumstances leading to his resignation will be inquired into by the committee. This will mark the opening gun of the proposed investigation of Postmaster General Burleson's relations with the Civil Service Commission. Representative Steenerson, Minnesota, Chairman of the House Post Office Committee, has also in mind an inquiry into the same subject.

Postmaster General Burleson said today he "would be tickled to death" to furnish the House the list of vacancies in Postmasterships and the list of certified candidates demanded of him by the House on Thursday. Mr. Burleson said he had "nothing to hide," and would furnish the list, although it might take some little time to make it up.

ENTENTE'S RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA BETTER

Pichon Confers with Rumanian Delegates—But Requisitions in Hungary Continue.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The situation between Rumania and the Entente appears to be brighter. A cordial conference was held by Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, and Nicholas Misu, Rumanian representative in Paris, and M. Vaida, one of the Rumanian peace delegation, yesterday, the Rumanians expressing their desire to safeguard their country's national dignity, but to fulfill her avowed intention to remain on friendly relations with the Entente. President Poincaré also received the Rumanian delegates yesterday.

The Rumanian representatives are still without official confirmation of the reported fall of the Ministry headed by J. J. C. Dratiano. They say that he was still in office on Sept. 9.

Advices of further requisitioning in Hungary by the Rumanian troops of occupation were received today by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. On Sept. 10, the reports stated, the Rumanians requisitioned 71,428 pairs of shoes from the orphan asylum in Budapest. Of these the great bulk were shipped to Rumania, only 8,000 pairs being left in the orphanage. The orphanage society expressed the fear that these also would be taken under the guise of military requisitions, leaving the orphans shoeless for the Winter.

Many other cases of alleged looting were reported to the Supreme Council.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, will represent Great Britain on the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference when it meets on Monday. The Premier will leave Paris Monday evening, after the meeting.

Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George is having a series of informal meetings with Premier Clemenceau, the President of the Council, and others of the Peace Conference leaders for discussion of the Syrian question. There seems good reason to believe that the differences between France and Great Britain over this question can be reconciled without difficulty. Any agreement reached by these nations, however will be subject to revision by the Supreme Council when the Turkish peace treaty is taken up.

OBSERVE CITIZENSHIP DAY.

Dayton Factories Closed So All Can Take Part in Celebration.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—To celebrate the blessings of citizenship in free America, all Dayton today joined in observing a good citizenship day. Men, women, and children joined in the affair, which the committee in charge designated as timely in view of the present conditions of unrest throughout the country.

All factories were closed this afternoon so owners and workers might join in the celebration. The day's proceedings began with a program of speeches at the Fair Grounds. The prevailing theme was the duty of all citizens, whatever their station in life, to confront the industrial and social problems of the day with an open mind. Speakers included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal of Cincinnati.

Later in the day a huge pageant, illustrating the building of America from various nationalities, was presented. Nearly 5,000 persons participated. Tomorrow sermons will be delivered in all churches on Americanization and good citizenship.

QUITS BECAUSE OF LEAGUE.

R. M. Hurd Assails Defense Society's Indorsement in Resigning.

Richard M. Hurd, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society, has resigned from the American Rights League, of which Major George Haven Putnam is President. In his letter to Major Putnam, made public yesterday, Mr. Hurd gave as his reason for resigning as a Director of the League the fact that the organization endorsed the League of Nations.

Mr. Hurd's letter in part follows:

"I fail to understand how a league formed to uphold American rights can approve the surrender of American independence and sovereignty urged by Mr. Wilson. I do not believe that the world will be benefitted or the reign of peace advanced by the formation of a superstate to which the various nations will bear a relation similar to that borne by the State of the Union of our Federal Government, this superstate to control the world and to be conducted by a small obligarchy of representatives of Geneva. The United States is a free and independent nation, which will in the future, as in the past, use its own judgment both in its internal affairs and in its international relations, and which is not to be misled by any misstatements, threats, or alarmist predictions of Mr. Wilson. Any scheme for a League of Nations which includes the [illegible] on the part of the United States to go to war at the will of foreign [illegible] which contemplates the intrusion of England, France, Japan, or any other nations in the settlement, for example, of our Mexican relations, is a scheme that the American people will reject just as soon as they understand it."

PLUMB PLAN ROW IN SCHOOL

Principal Plumb's Advent Troubles Briarcliff Board and Parents.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The "Plumb Plan" has struck the Briarcliff section of Westchester County and threatens to disrupt an entire community—not the railroad Plumb plan from Washington, but the educational Plumb case of the Second School District of that section.

The case is the outcome of a fight between two factions in the school district, one supporting the old principal, Horatio B. Baum, and the other supporting a new principal, George Plumb.

The Plumb adherents once included the members of the Board of Education, who sought to get rid of Baum and install a new plan in the management of the high school. They did so, and later hired Plumb, who was a teacher in Stamford, Conn., to come to Briarcliff this fall and inaugurate the new system.

Meanwhile friends of Baum got together, and sufficient agitation was caused to get a special meeting of the school district, which denounced the new system and insisted on the reinstatement of Baum. At the annual meeting of the district, the number of trustees was increased to five, and four men friendly to Baum were elected, one holding over. The new board then made a contract with Baum. An appeal was then taken by Plumb's friends to the State Board of Education, and the matter was heard by that body last week.

Now friends of Baum seek an injunction to restrain Plumb from acting as Principal of the school, pending trial of the action to have his contract declared null and void. Justice Platt took the papers and reserved decision.

SEES SUFFRAGE FIGHT END.

Mrs. Catt Predicts Ratification of the Amendment by 1920.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, predicted yesterday that Feb. 1, 1920, would see the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendmen completed. Pointing out that sixteen States have already ratified, the suffrage leader listed Utah as the seventeenth, basing this on the fact that the Governor of that State had called a special session for Sept. 9 for the purpose of taking favorable action.

Surveying the national situation, Mrs. Catt said that three more of the full suffrage States, namely, California, Colorado, and Washington, had promised special sessions before the beginning of the year without conditions, while two of the Presidential suffrage States—Indiana and North Dakota—had made similar promises.

Mrs. Catt said that influences, such as labor unrest, strikes, and telephone and telegraph hold-ups, had stayed the Governors of some States from taking action, but these matters were now being adjusted with the result that the end of the century-long campaign for political equality for women was in sight.

Reports received at national headquarters indicated that the feeling among male voters throughout the country was overwhelming in favor of granting the ballot to women, Mrs. Catt said.

R. J. REESE SUED BY WIFE.

Plaintiff Says Husband's Attitude Was One of Conscious Superiority.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Platt today heard argument in Chambers on the motion made by Mrs. Angelique Reese for $75 a week alimony and $500 counsel fee from her husband, Richmond J. Reese, a lawyer, with offices at 40 Wall Street, New York.

Mrs. Reese has sued her husband for a separation. She stated that she was married on Dec. 27, 1913, and that her husband has repeatedly "brought into his home and compelled the plaintiff, his wife, to meet and associate with persons of uncouth, coarse, and vulgar manners." She names two men in connection with this charge.

She further said that her husband has, "consistently assumed an attitude of conscious superiority and of constant carping and unjust criticism" of his wife, making her position in the household intolerable. She further declares that her husband, pleading financial inability, denied her the common comforts of life.

$100,000 GIFT TO RUTGERS.

A. Heckscher Offers Additional $100,000 if $800,000 Is Raised.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13.—W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College, announced today an unconditional gift of $100,000 to the college endowment from August Heckscher of New York. Mr. Heckscher also offered another $100,000 on condition that Rutgers obtain $800,000 more for college purposes by Jan. 1, 1920.

A campaign to raise this sum among alumni with the next three months will soon be started, it was announced. Part of the money may be used for a Memorial Hall to those students and alumni who served in the war.

REPLACE BRITISHER'S NOSE.

Severed Member, Lost an Hour, Is Grafted at Windsor.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A remarkable cure has been effected at King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, in the case of William Robertson, a stableman. His nose was cut off by a piece of broken glass. He was taken to the hospital where a surgeon asked for the missing nose. A doctor's son cycled off to the stable, found the nose among the straw, and returned with it to the operating theatre, where it was replaced after an absence of nearly an hour.

Robertson left the hospital yesterday quite recovered from his accident. His nose shows scarcely any deformity.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues* — West 43rd Street

This Establishment Is Open All Day Saturday. Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BLACK DRESS SILKS

Special attention is directed to the reliable qualities and weaves bearing our name—nearly pure dye—recommended for their durability. The values offered in this sale are extraordinary considering the desirability of Black Silk.

French Dress Silks at the following special prices:

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; excellent quality; yard **2.25**

Black Dress Satin, 40 ins.; finer and better quality **2.50**

Black Dress Taffeta 35 ins.; good quality and weight **2.15**

Black Dress Taffeta 40 ins.; finer and better quality **2.25**

Black Dress Silks Made in America--bearing our name--nearly pure dye

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Good quality and weight; yarn dyed **$1.85**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Yarn dyed; better and heavier, **$2.00**

Black Dress Satin, 36 ins.; Superior quality and weight; yard **$2.25**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Very fine yarn dyed yard **$2.50**

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Still better quality; yarn dyed; yard **$2.85**

Black Dress Satin, 36 ins.; Very superior quality and weight, **$3.25**

American Dress Silks Specially Priced

Black Dress Satin 40 inches; yarn dyed; yard **$1.95**

Black Satin Charmeuse, 40 ins.; piece dyed, **$2.95**

Black 'Bridel,' 40 ins.; superior quality; yard **$3.50**

Black Dress Taffeta 36 ins.; excellent quality, **1.75**

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Superior quality---Main Floor

Pure Silk Stockings

Medium weight, with lisle tops and soles; black and leading colors. Regular price $2.50

$1.95

Pure Silk Stockings

Heavy weight, with lisle tops and soles and open clox; black only. Regular price $2.75

$2.25

All Silk Stockings

Black, with hand-embroidered white clox, including novelty effects.

$3.25

All Silk Stockings

Black, open work; in several designs,

$4.25

Special Glove Offerings

MAIN FLOOR

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES

Black or White

WOMEN'S WASHABLE CAPE GLOVES

Pongee, Mode or Cream

$1.35

Most Exceptional Values

WOOL DRESS FABRICS

Special offering of the season's most desirable Wool Fabrics in Navy Blue or Black, Monday.

All Wool Tricotine & Gabardine

Extra fine quality, 54 inches wide; in navy blue or black. Yard

$4.90

All Wool Men's Wo[illegible]

Superior quality; 56 inches wide; in navy blue or black.

$3.45

All Wool French Twill Serge

44 inches wide, medium weight, soft finish; in navy blue or black. Yard

$2.25

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DISTINCTIVE FURS

High grade furs at price saving advantages far below present market values—made possible through very early purchases.

Natural Muskrat Coats, Smart
Full sweep sports model; shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Ringtail, Opossum, Natural Raccoon, Taupe or Natural Nutria; 30 inches long, **195.00**

Hudson Seal Coats — (Dyed Muskrat); soft skins; smart 30 in. model; lined; large self collar and cuffs, **275.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, full sweep
three-quarter length model; large shawl collar and cuffs; may be worn with or without belt, **385.00**

Scarfs	Fur	Muffs
32.50, 48.50	Skunk	34.50, 45.00
29.50, 43.50	Beaver	26.50, 45.00
19.50, 39.50	Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)	21.50, 29.50
24.50, 39.50	Natural Squirrel	45.00, 52.50
57.50, 85.00	Black Lynx	57.50, 69.50

Baby Caracul Coats, 45 inches; Ripple back model of soft lustrous skins; deep shawl collar and cuffs; SPECIAL **575.00**

Real Scotch Mole Wrap, 45 in. long; shirred back model of selected skins; SPECIAL **645.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, three-quarter length, very full rippled model with large shawl collar, cuffs and deep border of real Skunk; choice quality throughout; specially priced **585.00**

Dyed Fox Scarfs, large animal shape—$35.00 ***Kolinsky Scarfs, two skin animal effect, $33.50*** ***Dyed Wolf Scarfs, various colors, $29.50***

Distinctive Fall Styles in WOMEN'S SMART APPAREL

On the Third Floor

CHIC FROCKS—Dependable Fabrics transformed with consummate skill into chic Autumn Frocks, portraying the most advanced ideas of prominent designers of Women's Fashionable Apparel—creations that are unique and attractive; in fact many adaptations from original French models; suitable for afternoon or general wear.

SMART SUITS—Models conforming to the requirements of Afternoon, Street or General Wear, Plain, Demi-Tailored or Three-Piece Styles; developed in the richest and most desirable materials in the most wanted Autumn colorings.

Correct Fashions in WOMEN'S AUTUMN BLOUSES

EVERY variation of style represented in practically all the wanted shades. Essentially feminine fashions modeled entirely in exclusive types; designed and executed in the most efficient manner; delightfully expressed in the richest Fabrics.

Two Specials for Monday

NEW FALL BLOUSES — In suit colors; of self-colored Georgette Crepe, square neck, tucked front, collar and cuffs; in Navy, Taupe, Brown or Henna, at the special price of

$7.50

BLOUSES of Georgette Crepe, in combination colorings; hand-embroidered down the front and back, also cuffs; in Navy Blue with Jade, Navy Blue with Bisque or Brown with Bisque.

$14.50

RATIFY PEACE NOW, SAYS HOOVER AT PIER

Head of Relief Work, Back from Europe, Declares Action Is Necessary This Month.

UPHOLDS NATIONS' LEAGUE

Reconstruction Impossible Until Compact Is Approved by America, He Asserts.

Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of Relief in Europe for the United States, returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Aquitania, accompanied by his wife and his son Allan and Lieut. Commander George Barr Baker, Robert A. Taft, and Lieutenant S. T. Tyng.

Mr. Hoover is returning to civil life and will not go back to Europe again in connection with relief work. He said he was glad the work was finished and he never cared to see Europe again. In the last five years he had spent only nine months with his family, he said.

The most important thing for America to do, in his opinion, was to ratify the Peace Treaty this month. "America's task," he said, "is as great today, or greater than it was when the armistice was signed, but of a different character. America's task is to assist the rest of the world in the restoration of economic conditions."

In an interview at the offices of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund, at 115 Broadway, of which he will retain the Chairmanship, Mr. Hoover said:

"The outstanding need of the world, of course, is the completion of peace. Peace does not exist until the treaties are completed. Until peace is made, Europe cannot get back to work and production. Every day's delay brings new dangers. Until peace is consummated, none of the European countries which have been at war can borrow money; none can reorganize their internal finance; raw materials cannot be obtained; industry cannot be restarted.

"In the meantime, 75,000,000 people in Europe are living from Government unemployment doles. Virtually no continental Government knows where its boundaries may be; it is, therefore, impossible to restore communications by river, rail, telegraph or post, except such as are working under the limited arrangements set up by the American Relief Administration soon after the armistice. There is no political or social stability possible.

Cites Case of Poland.

"Consider one single instance out of the eighteen countries that could be cited in Europe—the instance of Poland. Here is a Government, spread over 35,000,000 people, now only six months old, a country devastated by famine and destruction. A third of their land is out of cultivation because their agricultural implements have been destroyed. Their people are cold and underclad.

"These people have been under regression for a century to the extent that there is scarcely a living Pole with experience in government. Yet these people have put down Bolshevism. They have restored order. They have established all the normal functions of democratic government. They have an organized and disciplined army.

"We have taken the lead in all the world in demanding the restoration of the independence of Poland and we have some moral responsibility in this matter. What do we find this new Government struggling against? First, they are holding a line 1,500 miles long against the Russian Bolsheviki. In this service they are the outposts of civilization. It is a service they must perform for the rest of the world.

"They have even greater burdens. The German Army is gradually pulling itself together in discipline and reorganization. It has certainly an effective body of 400,000 men under arms with large equipment. It has a large number of troops massed in Silesia. These troops are persecuting the Poles to influence the conditions under which the plebiscite is to be taken that will determine whether their territory goes to Poland. Nothing can be done until peace is completed. When peace is ratified, the allied and associated powers can place troops there to see there is an unterrified ballot, but until ratification the German persecution and terrorism can continue.

"Further than this, upon the ratification of the treaty, certain sections of East Prussia are transformed to Poland without plebiscite, as the population is wholly Polish. When I left Europe, the Germans were busy hauling the entire harvest out of this section into Germany, and there is no possibility of intervention until peace.

Rehabilitation Marking Time.

"The boundary lines between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and Lithuania are not to be determined until after peace is ratified. There is a good deal of friction along these lines and this has demoralized coal production in that area until railway services are being suspended for lack of fuel.

"Again, the Peace Treaty calls for the division of the railway rolling stock and the river craft in Europe. This cannot take place until after the ratification. In the meantime, every State is holding its material with the hope of keeping it. The result is that traffic between States is fearfully impeded, and continues at all only as the result of agreements set up by my administration, providing a plan to return rolling stock to its original location.

"Again, until peace, Poland has no outlet to the sea except through German territory, and the Germans do not facilitate traffic. The treaty provides that Danzig is to become a free port under the League of Nations. The Germans are refusing to feed Danzig because they do not wish to exhaust their foodstuffs on a city that will become non-German. The only way Danzig is being fed is by draining the slender food resources of Poland.

"With all these pressures, it is impossible for Poland to arrange foreign loans. She is unable to provide raw material; her textile mills are idle and her people are in rags. There can be no hope of rehabilitating economic life and of assuring the upolitical independence or stability of these people until peace is completed. This is typical of fifteen other States in Europe. The whole economic and political life is in a state of suspension that in many particulars is even more disastrous than war."

Calls League of Nations Vital.

"What do you think of the League of Nations?" was asked.

"I believe in a League of Nations, or as nearly as one can be obtained," he replied. "The treaty is constructed around the theory of such a league, not around the philosophies of the 'balance of power.' If the League is not carried, the whole Peace Treaty will fall from friction. They can't even recondition the ground.

"There is not a frontier in Europe," he continued, "where there is not economic transportation until the treaty is ratified."

"Do you think the League of Nations will stop war?"

"It will be a step in the right direction, but it will not cure all the evils of the world overnight. The people of Europe want an immediate peace and never to have a great war again.

"The question of food conditions in Europe at present is purely a question of credits. The Governments are in a position to transport food, if they can obtain credits with which to purchase it. Several smaller countries, like Serbia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovaks can carry themselves through the year without assistance. Poland needs imports, as do the neutral countries and Finland, England, France, and Germany. The methods by which credits are to be established must be worked out anew."

Mr. Hoover said he believed the United States has passed the crest of high prices, and that prices would fall now because of economic reasons. He also believed the danger of Bolshevism spreading throughout Europe had passed.

Mr. Hoover will spend a few days in New York. He will be entertained Tuesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at a reception and dinner in his honor. Later he will go with his wife and son to his home at Palo Alto, Cal., which he has not visited since the Summer of 1914.

The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Co., founded in 1854, now covers ten acres of ground and has progressed marvelously in the production of fine light earthenware of splendid glaze, beauty of decoration and variety in shape.

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24 and Section 2.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The reputation of Homer Laughlin wares is built upon an experience of forty-seven years. Beginning in 1871, the enterprise has grown to include a series of splendid pottery plants, with a total of 78 kilns, with a capacity of seven carloads a day.

5,000 Dinner Sets from Two Important American Factories

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Co. --- Homer Laughlin China Co.

This great purchase made months ago is the patriotic impulse Gimbels has injected into the

SEPTEMBER CHINA SALE.

K.T.&K. S—V CHINA

HOMER LAUGHLIN

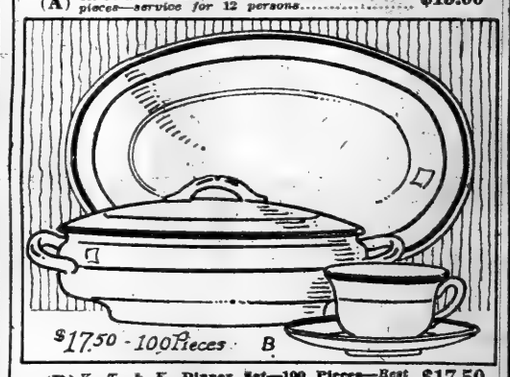
Many Persons are Under the Impression

That, heretofore, Europe and the Orient have supplied the bulk of Tableware. This is far from true; for always America has done her part. When the war shut the foreign factories (figuratively speaking) this great nation—the United States—rose to its opportunity and turned out Tableware with feverish activity.

And never was American Tableware better than right now—as you will see from this superb display—for America never does anything by halves.

So come early, examine carefully and buy generously, for you will be supporting your own nation's activities.

(A) *K. T. & K. Dinner Set—Bright gold band—100 pieces—service for 12 persons* $15.00

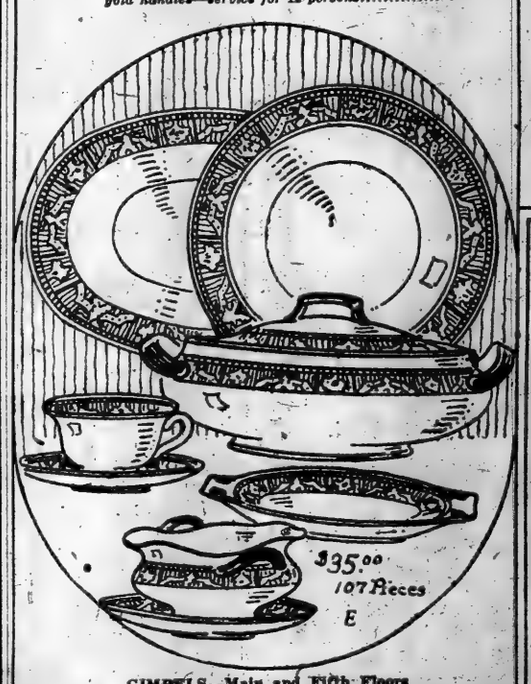


(B) *K. T. & K. Dinner Set—100 Pieces—Best quality ware—all blue line decoration* $17.50

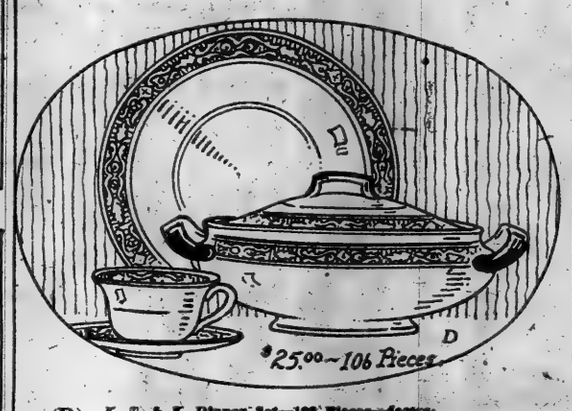
(C) *K. T. & K.'s Set for 6 persons—"America" shape—51 pieces—Many decorations from which to choose—coin gold handles* $19.50

Gimbels—Pre-eminently the House of Dinnerware.

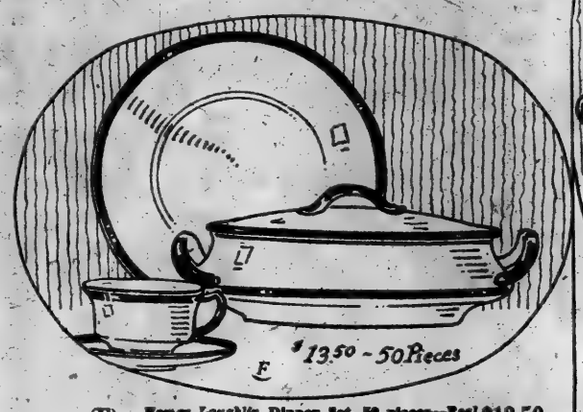
(E) *K. T. & K.'s finest 107 piece Dinner Set—Choice of several smart border designs—coin gold handles—service for 12 persons* $35.00



GIMBELS—Main and Fifth Floors



(D) *K. T. & K. Dinner Set—106 Pieces—decoration in pale green and pink roses—New "America" shape—coin gold handles* $25.00



(F) *Homer Laughlin Dinner Set, 50 pieces—Rest coin gold border—handles coin gold* $13.50

(G) *Homer Laughlin Dinner Set, 50 pieces—a charming reproduction of a popular French border design* $17.50

(H) *Homer Laughlin Dinner Set, 100 pieces—in the old Canterbury decoration—colorful, yet a dainty table service* $25.00

Remarkable Collection of Glassware

Suitable to go with these dinner sets. It is made-in-America, too, and shows the fine spirit that has pervaded American manufacturers, when they were cut off from European supplies. Every patriot will want to support this spirit, so

Buy Now and Buy Generously

Some of which are from other factories

Other Inexpensive Dinner Sets

These are for six or twelve persons in combinations of 42 to 107 pieces at September Sale prices.

At $7.50—A set for 6 persons—42 pieces—border decoration—colonial shape.

At $9.75—A set for 6 persons—50 pieces—in choice of two neat decorations.

At $14.50—A set for 6 persons—50 pieces—neat rosebud border—open stock.

At $22.50—A set for 12 persons—two designs—100 pieces—attractive border designs.

At $27.50—A set for 12 persons—100 pieces—a charming border design.

At $37.50—A set for 12 persons—107 pieces—new border design—coin gold handles.

At $39.50—A set for 12 persons—100 pieces—very striking design in black and gold—coin gold handles.

At $42.50—A set for 12 persons—106 pieces—flowers on black.

Cobalt Blue Decoration, coin gold handles, give great distinction to this 106-pc. set at $50.00

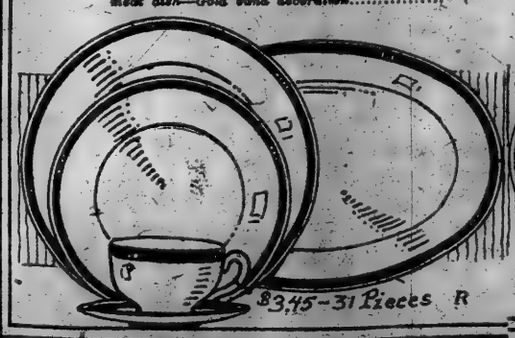
Field Flowers, wonderfully natural, laid on a black border, decorate this 106-pc. set at $72.50

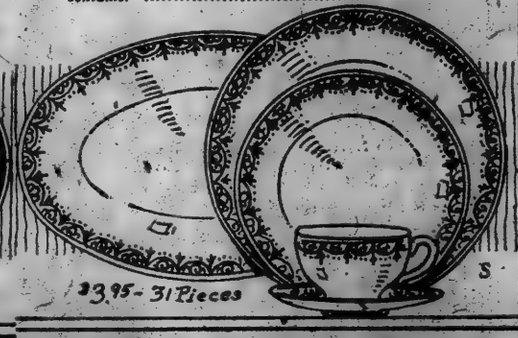
Some of the Less Expensive Sets

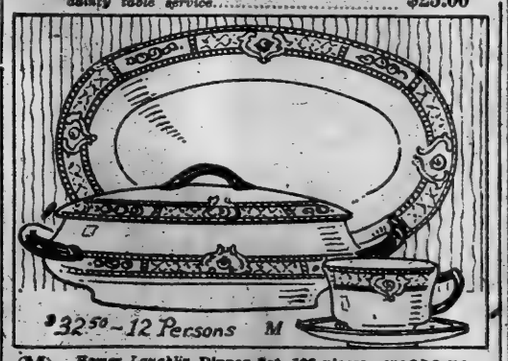
Are illustrated below. These are sold during the September Sale, not only in the Subway Store, but on the Main Floor and on the Fifth Floor, to facilitate those who must shop in a hurry and who have not time to come to the Fifth Floor.

(R) *31 Piece Set—6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 dinner plates, 6 fruit saucers, 1 meat dish—Gold band decoration* $3.45

(S) *31 Piece Set—Gold lace border—composition same as "R" at left—each set usually packed in container* $3.95







(M) *Homer Laughlin Dinner Set, 106 pieces—one of our newest "open stock" borders—coin gold handles* $32.50

(N) *Homer Laughlin Dinner Set, 100 Pieces—Dignified, plain shape, with border and line of coin gold—handles covered with coin gold* $35.00

Those who visit Gimbels regularly know that this is pre-eminently the House of Dinnerware.

GIMBELS—Main and Fifth Floors

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

ANOTHER VERMEER BOUGHT BY FRICK

Collector Reported to Have Obtained Dutch Artist's Portrait of Himself.

FROM CZERNIN COLLECTION

Noted Painting Was One of Prizes in Former Austrian Diplomat's Gallery.

It became known yesterday that Henry C. Frick had added to his now world-famous art collection an important Vermeer, from the Simon collection in Berlin, paying for the work of this greatly esteemed painter of the "Little Masters of Holland" a round sum said to be in six figures. There have been reports since last Spring that Mr. Frick had purchased a Vermeer, but it was said to have been the picture of the artist himself, "Vermeer in His Studio," from the Czernin collection in Vienna.

This was, however, not the case. The Czernin picture is not for sale and it is said that there was no probability of its ever being on the market. That is one of the many one-figure paintings of Vermeer, and the Berlin picture, purchased by Mr. Frick, has two figures and is undoubtedly the "Girl Drinking," the well-known Berlin Vermeer by that name. Mr. Frick already has two pictures by the Dutch painter, the "Music Lesson," and one other.

This painter of "sunlighted grays," as one writer speaks of his work, dying at the age of 43, left only thirty-eight paintings in all. That of the artist in his studio is one of the best and the Czernin collection stood out in Vienna for this reason. Other Vermeers are in The Hague, Amsterdam, Berlin, London, and the Louvre in Paris. A few years ago, eight were credited to America.

That was at the time of the gift to the Metropolitan Museum of the Altman collection, in 1914, in which was included Vermeer's "Young Girl Asleep." The Museum has had in its galleries three Vermeers at different times. One of these was "The Lady Writing," loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1908, which remained there for a number of years as a part of the Morgan collection. This showed a young lady sitting at a table, writing, wearing a yellow, ermine-trimmed jacket, with yellow bows on her hair. The table is covered with blue velvet. It is generally regarded as a good example of Vermeer's ability in color. The Museum had owned another Vermeer before this. It was called "Woman With a Water Jug," presented by Henry Marquand in 1888, and is still hanging in the Museum. In it a young woman holds a brass jug and basin in one hand. In this the artist has again used blue and yellow in her costume and a blue drapery over a chair.

The Altman Vermeer, which hangs with the Altman collection of pictures, is one of twenty-one pictures sold at an auction of the artist's work in Amsterdam in 1669, being No. 8 in the sale, and bringing 62 florins. Vermeer's work was considered at that time to be fairly well known, though the highest price at the sale was 200 florins, paid for "View of Delft," which in 1822 was bought by the Dutch Government for 2,000 florins and is now in the Mauritshuis, at The Hague.

The "Girl Asleep" is shown behind a table covered with a Turkish rug, on which is a blue dish containing fruit, a napkin, jug, and a knife. On the wall back of the figure is a picture of Cupid, only a part of which can be seen. This belonged to the artist, and he used it in a number of his pictures. He used it also in "A Lady at a Spinet," which is in the National Gallery, London, and also in the "Music Lesson."

It is the light in the Vermeers paintings to which picture lovers attribute much of his charm, a soft, cool, diffused radiance, which comes from a window, usually at the left, and fills the entire room. Vermeer has been called a pupil of Rembrandt, but is actually believed to have studied only with Carel Fabritius, a disciple of the great artist.

Among other Vermeers in this country is "A Young Woman Weighing Pearls," in the Widener collection, Philadelphia, and "The Concert," which is owned by Mrs. John Lowell Gardner of Boston.

PACKERS' WAR COST $47,000

Pryor Admits Association Started Agitation Against "Big Five."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Wide divergence of views on the advisability of Federal regulation of the packing industry was expressed today before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

I. B. Pryor of San Antonio, Texas, as a former President of the American Livestock Association, said his organization accepted full responsibility for starting the agitation against the "big five" packers, and that it had spent $47,000 in three years campaigning to get the Federal Trade Commission to investigate.

"Power has been concentrating itself for decades in the hands of the big packers," he said, "and these bills are now proposed to keep open the door of competition."

Vernon Campbell, general manager of the California Co-operative Canneries, San José, took an opposing view. "We object to licensing, because we want a free and unrestricted market ourselves as producers," he said. He asserted that the Wholesale and Retail Grocers' Association was "a gigantic organization in restraint of trade."

TWENTY ACRES OF OIL TANKS ABLAZE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

unable to verify their belief that no lives were lost. For the same reasons the property damage was unknown beyond the fact that it would amount to millions of dollars.

Standing out in the thrilling scenes as countless pieces of fire-fighting apparatus, responding to a five-alarm or borough call, came from Brooklyn, Long Island, and Manhattan, and sent 1,200 firemen in under the vast mushroomed pillar of smoke to where the flames literally boiled from the gray tanks, was the ignition of the eighth tank. This tank stood on the fringe of the fire area at that time—5:40 o'clock—and appeared safe, although the paint was blistering on its sides. With no preliminary, the roof was blown up and a mass of flame fifty feet across shot like a rocket 1,000 feet into the air.

Suddenly an eerie shift of wind bent the upper half of the column direct down upon Norman Street and Kingsland Avenue, where firemen were resting, while the apparatus pumped away and ambulance surgeons and several hundred grimey oil employes, weary from fighting the flames, had stopped for a breath. In the stampede down Kingsland Avenue, scores were trampled upon and three tall tenements two blocks away poured frightened, chattering tenants into the street. The stage was set for a panic, possibly a riot, but strong squads of the several hundred policemen on emergency duty, quelled the beginnings.

Burned in 1883.

The Sone & Fleming plant, which it was said was the scene of a similar spectacular fire in 1883, which burned for several days, is located on the twenty acres bounded on the east by Newtown Creek, on the west by Sutton Avenue, north by Greenpoint Avenue, and south by Norman Avenue. Kingsland Avenue cuts the area almost evenly in two. On the eastern side of the plant are the condensers, the stills, and the other apparatus for refining crude oil. Also there are the great tanks for storage of naphtha, kerosene, gasoline, and other by-products. The western half of the plant consists of other tanks, where crude oil is stored while awaiting refining, and this half of the plant, containing sixty storage tanks, had been untouched by the flames last night.

Yesterday afternoon the western half of the oil yards was busy, several hundred workers being at their tasks of pumping refined oils to the Standard Oil plants at Bayonne, at Long Island City, and to a depot in West Twelfth Street, Greenpoint. At 2 o'clock a workman saw a tongue of fire darting out of the top of tank No. 34. This tank, centrally located, was thirty-six feet wide, forty feet high, and had a capacity of 2,500 barrels, although when the flame was noticed all but 1,000 barrels had been pumped out.

The discovery of the fire created no flurry among the men, because, it was said, fires are of almost daily occurrence. The signal was given and the fire-fighting system of the plant was put into operation. This consists of several 12-inch mains supplying live steam, in addition to hose and sprinklers. The steam mains had no sooner been called upon than one of them burst. The fire, meantime, roared its way far past anything available in the plant.

At 2:02 o'clock the first alarm went in and both pumping stations were manned to capacity as instructions went out to flush the oils of all tanks out of the area. The order came to Peter Olsen of 477 Houseman Street, Greenpoint, as he stood in front of the main pumping station. He turned hastily to follow orders in his "tank house," but was prevented when the roof of the house blew off and another tank near by sprang into flames.

At short intervals, alarm after alarm went in and at 2:37 o'clock five alarms, for a borough call, for Brooklyn's greatest fire in several years, went out. Nine Standard Oil tugs, equipped for fire-fighting, raced into Newtown Creek to lie side by side with three fireboats already training every stream on the flames.

While a heavy, slow moving mass of black smoke poured over the high board fences of the plant and filtered through the streets, reserves from all stations in Brooklyn and Long Island City were hurried over to the fire to check panic should it arise. Chief Inspector Daly arrived, took command, and ordered additional men from Manhattan. Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, who commanded before the arrival of Fire Commissioner Drennan, also rushed his men to the scene, until early last night there were thirty-two engine companies and eight truck companies, with a total of 475 men, at work trying to confine the flames to the ten tanks. Five fireboats were pumping at capacity in Newtown Creek. Ambulances from seven hospitals were stationed at strategic points.

The arriving firemen faced a hard task, inasmuch as the territory is not equipped with high-pressure, and often they were forced to stretch their lines for blocks and then duck into the roaring yard, with its flaming, flaring tanks, handicapped by the low pressure. Within an hour after the fire started five tanks had ignited, each with a low, rumbling explosion.

As each tank exploded, great volumes of smoke rolled up into the sky, and then, spreading out, mounted higher, till, driven by a wind from the northwest, it hung like a black fog far out over Long Island. Through the pall as it climbed up from each tank went rolling waves of flame that darted wickedly in and out. As the sixth tank exploded, with a report louder than the previous ones, nearby factories and tenements began to empty.

Less than a block away, south on Kingsland Avenue, 700 girl employes of the Pierce Dye Works, who had been watching the fire from windows, heard their own fire alarm ring out. Without a trace of excitement the girls fell into line and coolly walked out. The families in the tenements at 267 and 269 Norman Avenue and 331 to 339 Kingsland Avenue were ordered out by the police. They carried away bundles of clothing, furniture, valuables and all manner of things which they had hastily caught up. Practically all of the tenement dwellers were foreigners and it required all the efforts of the police to keep down their excitement.

While the heavy smoke settled upon the streets of the neighborhood and at times made it almost impossible to see more than a few feet ahead, the firemen inside the yard surrounded by the blazing tanks found conditions almost unbearable—but stuck to it. Especially strong was the heat between the giant storage tanks, but with the brims of their helmets turned down over their faces many of them made their way recklessly to within a few feet of the tanks. It was necessary to keep a stream upon the men all the time to prevent their rubber clothing from igniting. The men between the tanks were relieved at ten minute intervals.

As each tank would join in the fire, it would burn steadily upward for a time as evenly as a giant candle might be expected to do. Then the flames would break and reach out over the sides of the tank top. It was this that caused the fire to leap from storage enclosure to storage enclosure, for it was a sparkless blaze. Soon the sides of the tank, blistered bare of its gray paint, would redden with the intense heat and cracks, through which flames trickled, would appear in the walls.

When it became apparent that the firemen faced an all-night fight, Andrew Hussey, District Superintendent for the Edison Company, telephoned to the main offices in Pearl Street, Manhattan, for nine powerful searchlights. Attached to the great lights were 1,500 feet of cable. These searchlights arrived at 5 o'clock, but were not called into service until 8, some of them being used by the police in handling the great throngs who went over from Manhattan to view the spectacle.

It was shortly before 6 o'clock when Tank 8, one of the largest in the plant, sent its top soaring into the air and became a mass of fire. The flames went up hundreds of feet, and then there came an exceptionally strong "back draught" which shot the fire fully 1,000 feet upward. A great wave of smoke gushed out, covered the entire plant like a blanket, and through it for a minute the great pillar of fire stood erect.

Crowd All But Engulfed.

Then it took its quick bend and the hundreds at Kingsland and Norman Avenues, caught by the blast of heat which constantly grew more intense, began a wild dash down Kingsland Avenue. Firemen jumped to the seats of apparatus and rushed their machines away. Ambulances hurriedly joined the rushing crowd, all bent on getting beyond the roaring, billowing blast of blaze which seemed to try to get down to the pavement and engulf the crowd.

Running as fast as his short legs would carry him, Alexander Gobliski, 4 years old, of 341 Kingsland Avenue got in front of a big workman fleeing from the plant. The lad was knocked down and stepped upon. He was rescued by Joseph Freedberg, a B. R. T. conductor, of 438 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, who picked him up and carried him, unconscious, to Dr. Steiner of St. Catherine's Hospital. It was first thought that the boy had suffered concussion of the brain, but he disproved that by coming around, crying lustily and indicating that he was only frightened.

Although they had been ordered to leave their flats, many dwellers in the tenements at 331 to 339 Kingsland Avenue had elected t stay at their windows and watch the fire. When, however, they saw the flames come in their direction and saw the wild scampering of firemen and policemen out of their path they became wildly excited and ran shouting into the street. Among them, but betraying no emotion, was Mrs. Frank Wysocki, of 331 Kingsland Avenue, who had become a mother on Friday night. She had walked down two flights of stairs to safety. On the street, however, she weakened and was carried to an ambulance by Freedberg, who had returned to be of assistance. She and her child were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Once in the streets the tenants, catching now and then a blast of heat from the towering column, became panicky—women rushed about screaming, while men engaged in scores of fist fights, apparently for no reason but that they were frenzied. Two charges by policemen under Inspector Boutellier, conducted skillfully, cleared the streets and put all in places of safety.

From 6 o'clock on the fire, finding ample fuel in the plant, appeared to have things its own way. Tank after tank, each with its explosion, went into flames until twelve were lighting up the sky with a red glare that was seen not only from Manhattan bu for miles out on Long Island.

Late last night the police announced that thirteen persons had been injured by the flames, but none had suffered severely. Among the injured was Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, who was scorched. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon and remained on duty.

As the night wore on the fire, increasing in scope, appeared certainly beyond the control of the fire-fighting devices then on duty. A call was sent for all apparatus which ordinarily would respond to a third alarm at Fifty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. When the apparatus had assembled the Queensboro bridge was cleared and the fire fighters dashed across and down nine blocks to the fire. This force put five additional companies to work, making more than 600 firemen on the scene.

The news that the fire seemed to be growing attracted additional thousands to the vicinity of the plant. Fire lines were established six blocks away on all sides, but even at that distance the heat now and then would be felt dangerously by the spectators and there would be abrupt dashes back.

The two tanks that exploded late last night were filled with naphtha. There was no heavy detonation, and no buildings in the vicinity were damaged. The heat, however, became tremendous, and with the first gust of it the firemen inside the yard at their nozzles were forced to throw themselves face down in the pit, mud, and water. They turned their hose nozzles straight up into the air, and the water, coming down like a fountain, saved them from heat too fierce to be withstood otherwise. To add to their plight, great heaps of soft coal stored at one point in the fire area began to burn, but the firemen made short work of it.

All through the fire, oil which had dripped from the burning tanks flocked in the water and carried fiery patches here and there throughout the yard. A force of 1,500 Standard Oil employes rushed from other points fought this menace. Soon after 9 a report flashed into Brooklyn Police Headquarters, some of the oil had found its way into Newtown Creek and had started a small fire in the piling supporting the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge. Firemen were sent to put it out.

EDWARD A. MORRISON'S WILL

Larchmont Yachtsman Divides $700,000 Estate Among Relatives.

The will of Edward A. Morrison, a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and one of the wealthiest residents of Larchmont Manor, offered for probate before Surrogate Slater of Westchester County yesterday, gives to his widow, Mrs. Frances Jones Morrison, bonds worth $390,000. The widow also receives the Morrison mansion at Larchmont, automobiles, and other personal property owned by her husband.

Other bequests under the will, which disposes of an estate estimated to be worth close to $700,000, follow: William Morrison, nephew, $10,000; Mary and Grace Morrison, nieces, $5,000 each; Richard Cobden, Jr., and Philip E. Cobden, grandsons, $15,000 each; John M. and Edward M. Cobden, grandsons, $10,000 each; Julia Latham Laroche, granddaughter, $15,000. The residue of the estate is divided among the testator's five children.

3 NEW BINKOWITZ ARRESTS.

Five Men and a Woman Now Held In Connecticut by Coroner's Order.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—Three men were arrested in Bridgeport by order of Coroner Mix this afternoon in connection with his inquiry into the murder of Benjamin Binkowitz, a New York City messenger, who disappeared on Aug. 12 with $178,000 in bonds. There are two men and a woman locked up at Milford, supposedly in connection with this case, as Coroner Mix is to examine them.

Twenty officers are working on the case, those representing a bond selling house, and New York City detectives trying to trace the bonds, and others of Connecticut trying to clear up the killing of Binkowitz, whose mutilated body was found on the Milford Turnpike Aug. 20.

DENIES TURKISH UPRISINGS.

Bulgarian Minister Says Musselmans Are Satisfied with Sofia's Rule

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Bulgarian Minister, Stephan Panaretoff, issued a statement today taking issue with recent dispatches from Athens picturing resistance on the part of the Turks to Bulgarian rule in Western Thrace.

The statement says in part:

"The Turks of Western as well as Eastern Thrace do not desire any Greek rule, as a recent dispatch from Constantinople affirmed, saying that if Thrace should be given to Greece the Turkish population would revolt en masse.

"The Musselman deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament last March publicly declared in their own name and that of their constituents that they are opposed to Greek rule and perfectly satisfied with that of Bulgaria. They denounced as alleged appeal to Venizelos to be put under Greek rule and protection as a fake, and its assertions utterly unfounded."

The statement adds that there are no such places as the two named where Turkish revolts were said to have taken place.

113,239 MEN JOIN ARMY.

Of These 10,921 Ask for Service in Europe and 2,001 Want Siberia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General March, the Chief of Staff, announced today that to date 3,505,737 officers and enlisted men of the army that was raised and equipped to fight the Central Powers, have been returned to civil life. Of these 164,670 were officers. The number of men returned from Europe now totals 1,892,453, of whom 89,205 were officers.

For the new regular army there have been enlisted since the armistice 113,239 men, of whom 10,921 asked service in Europe and 2,001 expressed a preference for duty in Siberia.

DIVORCES EDGAR SELWYN.

Margaret Mayo, Charging Desertion, Gets Decree in Reno.

Friends of Edgar Selwyn, actor, playwright and theatre-owner, and of his wife, who as Margaret Mayo, is also well known as an actress and writer of successful plays, learned yesterday that Mrs. Mayo-Selwyn had obtained a decree of divorce, granted in Reno, Nev., about a month since, on charges of desertion. The pair were married eighteen years ago, while both were acting in Augustus Thomas's "Arizona." They had first met as fellow members of William Gillett's company in "Secret Service." Their marriage was supposed to be a singularly happy one, in spite of the element of rivalry in careers spent on the stage and as writers for the theatre.

Miss Mayo still has an office in the Selwyn Theatre Building, where it was said yesterday that she was absent in Boston, producing a play. She returned in March last from serving overseas in one of the first theatre units sent to France. Her first great success as a playwright was "Polly of the Circus," while her farces, "Baby Mine" and "Twin Beds" won her fame both here and in London.

Mr. Selwyn, who with his brother owns the theatre of that name and other new building in Forty-second Street, is author of "The Rough Rider's Romance," "Pierre of the Plains," "The Country Boy," "The Arab," and "Rolling Stones." At the Selwyn offices, it was said the fact of the decree secured by Miss Mayo had been known and was regretted by their intimate associates, who had hoped for a reconciliation. Mr. Selwyn declined to discuss the divorce.

Sale of Used Pianos taken in exchange to date from our

$150,000 SALE OF SMALLEST GRANDS

THIS tremendous sale of grands has brought us many fine instruments which we must sell at once.

Only 4 ft. 3 in. long

GRANDS $350 up
Players $325 up
Uprights $100 up

Including Steinway, Knabe, Chickering, Hardman, Weber, Steck, etc.

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Telephone Greeley 976-977

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
PARIS
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Now Showing (INFORMALLY)

THEIR EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF PARIS MODELS

which their private designing staff will interpret according to individual tastes incorporating their original conceptions of predominant fashion points

In addition to this there is already assembled America's Most Extensive Display of Reproduced Paris Styles and models of our own design developed for immediate selection and embracing every important phase of the Fall Fashion Situation

MILLINERY ~ FURS
GOWNS ~ WRAPS
and TAILLEURS

ESTABLISHED 1856
W. H. HALL
FURRIER
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

A Timely Suggestion
Buy Your Furs Now!

Our Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs were manufactured from selected Pelts bought months ago. Since then the prices on some have advanced 200%.

Many fur garments that will be offered during the regular season must necessarily be made of Pelts bought at the advanced price, hence we strongly advise you to

Buy Your Furs Now

Winter prices will certainly be 50% higher. In many instances double.

Hudson Seal Coats
Selected Pelts
with beautiful natural squirrel collar, deep cuffs and border—as illustrated
NOW $350
Winter Price.....$525

Other Fur Wraps, Dolmans and Coats
in Hudson Seal, Baby Caracul, Mole, Natural Squirrel, Taupe Squirrel, Beaver, Nutria, Natural Seal, Leopard, Seal Otter, Marmot,

Now $165 to $850
Winter Prices $250 to $1,400.

Fur Scarfs, Capes and Stoles

Sable Scarfs	Now $100-125-160	Nat. Skunk Scarfs	Now $38- 50- 72
Dark Mink Scarfs	Now $30- 50- 85	Nat. Skunk Capes	Now $115-150-225
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PULLS PERSHING THROUGH CROWD

Guard Hauls Commander Into Baker's Office When Human Mass Blocks the Way.

GENERAL SEES BALL GAME

Dines with Father-in-law, Senator Warren—Fifty-ninth Birthday Is Busy One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Perhaps the most interesting feature of General Pershing's 59th birthday, which he celebrated today, was his visit to the Secretary of War's office. More than two years ago, General Pershing left that room to sail for France as the leader of an army already growing great. Today he returned to it, a victor. The day he left there were few to see him go. Today men and women packed the corridors so tight that the General had to be hauled through the throng by force and pulled into Secretary Baker's office while the doors were locked to keep out his admirers.

Following the visit to Secretary Baker, General Pershing went to the office from which he will wind up the affairs of the A. E. F., lunched at his hotel, visited a track meet, and saw a baseball game, and tonight dined quietly with Senator Warren, his father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren.

Standing out among the episodes of the day was a cablegram received early this morning from M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, which read:

> With my best thanks for your kind message I ask you to accept, my dear General, my good wishes and expression of my cordial friendship. France will never forget the admirable work of the American soldiers under your command which was as effective as it was energetic.

Crowds Gather Before Hotel.

Washington people were so anxious to see General Pershing that crowds began to gather before his hotel early this morning. When a rumor reached the War Department that he would visit the building at 9:30 A. M., employes left their desks and ran to the entrance. They were told he would not arrive until 11 o'clock.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was General Pershing's first caller, and afterward various officials and representatives of cities visited the General's suite, the latter eager to have him go to their several communities.

At 11 o'clock the commander of the A. E. F. left the Shoreham Hotel. The crowd outside cheered him. In the lobby he met Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, retired, former Quartermaster General, and then hurried to his waiting automobile. As it shot away the General saluted the crowds.

When he reached the War Department there was a great throng outside. Inside the building the corridors were lined with men and women clerks, who broke into cheers as the General came along. Two of his staff officers had to shove through the crowds to get the General finally into Secretary Baker's office. Five feet from the entrance the way seemed impassable. For a few minutes it appeared that General Pershing would not be able to get inside Mr. Baker's open door. But a big guard reached out, caught the General by the arm, and actually pulled him along until he passed the threshold. He turned and saluted, and then it was necessary to lock the doors to keep back the crowds, which still lingered outside.

General Pershing's visit to Secretary Baker was informal. When it was over General Pershing went to his new offices in the old Land Office Building at Seventh and F Streets, the same from which Major Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, directed the draft.

"General Pershing," said Secretary Baker, "will remain in Washington, with his headquarters in the Land Office Building, as at present arranged, maintaining in effect the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, so that the records and documents of the expedition can be kept together and administered under General Pershing's orders, thus making all of the information and experience of the Expeditionary Force available from a centralized place to the department and to the Congress.

"How long this will continue is not determined, and not possible to determine, until we discover how long it will be useful. In the meantime the General will accept several invitations which have been extended to him from cities, and members of his staff who do not accompany him will be at work here upon the records and papers of the Expeditionary Force, and upon the final report of the expedition, which the General is preparing."

Sees Track Meet and Ball Game.

The General lunched in his suite with some of his present and former staff officers, and then went for a short time to a track meet of Government employes. He made a short speech and then left for the baseball game between Washington and Detroit, where Clark Griffith and Hughie Jennings, the respective managers, shared honors in shaking hands with him. Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, accompanied General Pershing to the track meet and ball game.

Congress is expected to pass a bill next week voting General Pershing the thanks of Congress and a sword to cost $10,000. The sword cannot be presented until many months later, as it is estimated that six months will be required for its manufacture. Congress, in joint session on Thursday next, formally will announce to General Pershing its intent, and by that time the bill tendering him the thanks of Congress will have been passed, it is expected.

Representative Julius Kahn, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said today that the thanks of Congress had been given twenty-five army men, gold medals had been awarded 15, and swords presented to 14 for heroic services. Admiral Dewey was the only officer in the Spanish war who received a vote of thanks from Congress, as well as a sword, for his achievement at Manila Bay. General Zachary Taylor received three medals and three votes of thanks from Congress. General Grant was given the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, but no sword.

Major Gen. John J. McGlachlin, commander of the 1st Division, conferred today with War Department authorities on the arrangements for the parade next Wednesday, which will start from the Peace Monument, near the Capitol, at 1 P. M. It was announced that in order to prevent any congestion at the army caps near Washington, the last of the troops to take part in the parade will not detrain from their tourist sleepers until 6 A. M. Wednesday morning. In the meantime, hundreds of the doughboys have been arriving and have been spending their time in visiting the Capitol and other public buildings. There is no drill at the camps, and the soldiers can be away on leave virtually from reveille to taps.

About 4,000 of Division Arrive.

There are now about 3,000 or 7,000 of the 1st Division men already here. But it is expected that by tomorrow night, when the transport train is in, this number will have been increased to 9,000. The advance guard of the motor train arrived early today, and the remainder, including 585 motor trucks, artillery tractors, automobiles, and motor cycles, is due tomorrow. There will be 160 officers and 3,000 enlisted men with the transport train. The horse-drawn transport is already here. The infantry and engineer units will come during the first days of next week.

Jeff, the Virginia thoroughbred presented to General Pershing by Jefferson Field Post of the American Legion, is here in charge of Frank M. Merriken, Orderly for the General.

General McGlachlin, who has opened offices in the War Department, spoke flatteringly today of the New York parade.

"We received a great reception, and the men were much pleased with the way the New York crowds received them," he said.

General Pershing, with his staff and the staff officers of the 1st Division, numbering about 600, will be the guests of Poli's Theatre Monday evening. General Pershing will occupy a box, while the other officers will occupy a space in the orchestra which will be specially reserved for them.

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By actual count, we fit 87 out of every 100 stout women who come into our store—practically without alterations.

Women Who Are Stout

will find here as large and varied assortment of the new styles to choose from as other shops provide only for the slender. And all are specially designed on lines that will give to the stout figure the much desired slender silhouette and greatly decrease the apparent size.

Sizes 38½ to 56 Bust

New Fall Suits

Emphasizing the new long lines and developed in the season's most popular new fabrics. A host of charming new styles. Many handsomely fur trimmed—others are suitable for wear with your own furs. New braid and embroidered effects.

49.50, 54.50 to 250.00

New Fall Coats

Delightfully becoming warm coats displaying new style lines and fashionably trimmed with furs. Plain tailored models, full cut and belted styles in wide variety suitable for street, dress and motor wear. All the popular colors are included.

39.75, 47.50 to 265.00

New Fall Gowns

A comprehensive showing for street, afternoon and evening wear. Featuring the new long-waisted and draped skirt effects and displaying the fashionable fringe and bead trimmings in profusion. All the new materials and fashion-favored colors.

39.75, 49.75 to 265.00

New Fall Skirts

Skirts for dressy and general wear Models of Faille Silk, Tricotine, Tricolette, Paulette, Checked Velour, Domino Tricotine, Men's Wear Serge and the fashionable novelty plaids and stripes. A wide range of beautiful colorings. Up to 45 waist.

12.75, 16.50 to 37.50

New Fall Waists

Not merely large sizes—but specially proportioned throughout to fit the stout figure. Correct neck, armholes and bust size. Featuring the newest styles developed in the most popular fabrics and showing fashionable embroidered and beaded effects. Suit shades, white and flesh.

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New Fall Corsets

It is impossible to overestimate the value of a correctly designed corset to the stout woman's style, appearance and comfort. Our specially designed corsets positively work a transformation in the stout woman's appearance. Models for every type of stout figure.

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Millinery — *Imported*

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Also a characteristic collection of the newest modes and materials in

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Furthermore, the Dealer like the User, is safeguarded by the frank open-handed certification of Goodrich's More-Mileage Adjustment—6,000 Miles for Fabric Tires—8,000 miles for Silvertown Cords.

The Goodrich Certification measures out—as everything else you buy is measured out—the minimum you, with proper usage, get from Goodrich Tires.

Finally, 50,000 Dealers enlisted to furnish America with Goodrich Tires because they were first to know what the whole motoring world now knows and says.

"Goodrich has THE TIRE."

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

ADJUSTMENT

Fabrics - - -	6,000 miles
Silvertown Cords -	8,000 miles

GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

ARMY BILL DECLARED TO BE DESPOTIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

ly as well whenever and however they shall appear in future.

"Briefly stated, the principal purpose of the legislation proposed by this bill is to empower the Chief of an all-powerful General Staff Corps, acting by authority of the President or in his name or with the acquiescence and in the name of the Secretary of War, to do whatever each successive Chief of Staff may from time to time desire to do with regard to the duties, powers, functions, records, property, and personnel of all military bureaus and offices of the War Department; also with regard to almost the entire organization of and all the funds available for the support of a regular army composed of more than 500,000 enlisted men and many thousands of officers. All previous legislation by Congress with respect to the duties, powers, and functions of officers of the various staff corps and departments and of the line of the army is to be repealed expressly or by implication. Nearly all of the control heretofore exercised by Congress over the army is to be transferred theoretically to the President, but practically to the Chief of Staff. However, Congress is still to be permitted to foot the bills."

Discussing Section 1 of the Baker-March bill, which specifies the component parts of the proposed new army, Senator Chamberlain points out that it abolishes the Inspector General's department and creates five new organizations—a financial department, a transportation corps, a motor transport corps, an air service, and a tank corps, each of them, with the exception of the air service, with a Brigadier General as its chief. The head of the air service would be a Major General.

"Upon careful consideration of this section," Senator Chamberlain continues, "it will be seen that the enactment of it will give to the Executive permanent and unrestricted authority to distribute and redistribute, as and when he pleases, anywhere in or out of the War Department, any or all of the duties, powers, functions, records, property, and personnel heretofore assigned by law or otherwise to any of the existing departments, bureaus, and offices of the War Department."

Overman Act's Evil Results.

"In other words, the enactment of this section, supplemented by the general repeal provision of Section 55, would make permanent legislation, so far as the War Department and the army are concerned, of the Overman act under which there have already been transferred to the General Staff substantially all of the Quartermaster General's office and many important administrative duties that belong to other bureaus of the War Department. The result has been aggrandizement of the General Staff, of course. But it has brought destruction of initiative, disheartenment and disorganization to the bureaus that have been raided and has caused enormous duplication of work, great waste of funds, endless delays and general inefficiency, not to say chaos, in the work of the War Department as a whole, and of the General Staff as well, which, by the way, is a part of the army and forms no part of the civil establishment known as the War Department.

"The changes proposed by this section with respect to the line of the army are fully as revolutionary as those relating to the Staff Corps and departments, from very early days of the army and up to the present time Congress has prescribed the organization and commissioned and enlisted strength of the various arms, regiments, battalions, troops, batteries, and companies of the line. It is now proposed that Congress shall relinquish to the Executive substantially all of this control. Section 1 of the bill provides that there shall be the infantry, the cavalry, the field artillery, the coast artillery corps, but specifically gives to the President unlimited authority, 'as he may deem necessary,' to prescribe the number, character, nomenclature, and strength of the many different organizations into which those four arms of the service are to be or may be divided. There is no limit as to the frequency with which this enormous power may be exercised by any President or any of his successors to meet the ever-changing opinions, views, or whims of an ever-changing Chief of Staff and his immediate subordinates. It is inevitable that the power will be so exercised, if Congress is unwise enough to permit it, with resulting instability and uncertainty throughout the army and great and useless expense.

"It is to be observed that the last clause of Section 1, giving the President power to prescribe the duties, powers, and functions of officers of the services, units, and organizations herein authorized or prescribed,' (that is, of all officers in the army, regardless of pre-existing statutes pertaining to them,) taken in connection with Section 32, which empowers the President to 'detail any officer to any military duty he may consider necessary and appropriate,' would not only nullify all previous legislation as to such duties, powers, and functions, but would enable the President nominally, but the Chief of Staff practically, to do about anything the latter's inclination or fancy might suggest to him to do to or with any officer of the army, line, or staff, from the highest to the lowest. For instance, he could assign any officer of any branch to the line to duty in any other branch thereof, or in any one of the staff corps or departments, and, vice versa, he could assign any officer of any such corps or department to duty in any branch of the line. But these are only a small part of the things the enactment of this bill would enable one man to do to both the staff and the line of the army. The whole theory of this and other sections of the bill is unlimited, autocratic, one-man control over the entire organization and personnel of the army. Congress is asked, in effect to undo all that it has done in the past with respect to such control and keep its hands off it in future."

Increase of General Officers.

Section 2 of the Baker-March bill provides for six Lieutenant Generals, there being no officers of that rank in the regular army, and for twenty-three Major Generals, an increase of twenty-three in the number of officers holding that grade permanently, and for eighty-eight Brigadier Generals of the line, an increase of fifty-four in the permanent list of officers of that rank.

"The bill," says Senator Chamberlain, "affords no indication of the need for, or as to the use that is to be made of, this greatly increased number of general officers of the line."

Senator Chamberlain charges that in paragraph 2 of this section there are concealed "some of the most dangerous and far reaching of the many revolutionary proposals with which the whole bill abounds." The pending bill, adds Senator Chamberlain, would transfer into permanent Major Generals all of the temporary Major Generals of the staff, whose regular army rank is now that of Colonel and who rank temporarily as Major Generals as heads of departments.

"It is sought to accomplish this feat," says Senator Chamberlain, "by requiring that each of them (the present temporary Major Generals holding staff positions) shall be 'recommissioned' to the permanent office of Major General of the line, an office that is entirely new, distinct from and foreign to the temporary offices that are held by corps or bureau chiefs and to which the rank, but not the office, of Major General is merely attached. That there is a wide difference between military rank and military office, and that Congress can by legislation change the rank, but not the office, of an army officer without an unconstitutional invasion of the President's power of appointment, was long ago established by the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States."

The fact that the matter alluded to has been settled by law, Senator Chamberlain says, "does not appear to have been considered by the framers of the present bill." He says that the present bill seeks to compel the President to appoint to Major General eleven specified officers by compelling him to recommission the eleven heads of bureaus or departments as Major Generals of the line.

"Important as are the foregoing features of this section," continues Senator Chamberlain, "they dwindle into insignificance when compared with another feature, as dangerous as it is revolutionary, that has been very cleverly concealed, camouflaged in this and other sections of the bill. It is nothing less than a proposal to repeal or nullify substantially all restrictions of existing law relative to the selection, appointment by and with the consent of the Senate, duration of tenure, powers, and duties of the chiefs of all the staff corps and departments of the army, and to give unlimited authority to the President, at his own will and pleasure, to fill the places of those chiefs with officers of his own selection; to prescribe all their powers and duties, and to remove and replace them as frequently as he may feel disposed to do so. Of course, in practice the exercise of all this tremendous power would be substantially, if not entirely, controlled by the Chief of Staff. This preposterous scheme, together with many others of like intent in the pending bill, spells one-man dominance, staff despotism, and militarism to a degree never surpassed in the palmiest days of the 'Great General Staff' of the German Army.

"The method adopted by the framers of the bill in order to conceal this scheme and its true inwardness, and thus to secure its adoption by an unsuspecting Congress, was somewhat complicated. The whole of it is not to be found in any one section of the bill or in plain language anywhere; but it is all there, nevertheless, and it can be discovered readily enough by assembling its ingeniously scattered parts."

Senator Chamberlain contends that Section 3 of the proposed bill, by providing for the transfer of the chiefs of all staff corps and departments to Generals of the line, except the Medical Department, means that if the bill is made law all these offices become vacant and leaves the door "wide open for filling them."

"Section 32," he continues, "provides that the President may detail any officer to any military duty he may consider necessary and appropriate for such period as he may think proper, subject only to the limitations of this act. This amazing proposal clearly shows the spirit displayed by its framers throughout the whole bill. Consuming desire for despotic, unrestricted power, militarism run mad. The enactment of this provision, together with other cognate features of the bill, would sweep away every existing safeguard and restriction of law relative to the 'duties, powers, and functions' of every officer of the army, all of which duties, powers, and functions the President is expressly authorized to prescribe by the last clause of Section 1, reinforced by Section 32 and the general repealing provision of Section 55.

Surgeon General's Position.

"Under the authority conveyed by Sections 1 and 32 it would not be necessary to rely upon Section 31 in detailing officers for duty, terminable at any time, as heads of all the corps and departments before named and of the Medical Department, the Engineer Corps, the Judge Advocate General's Department, and the Coast Artillery Corps as well. The provision of Section 70 of the bill that there shall be a Major General in the Medical Corps makes no mention of the office of Surgeon General. Consequently that section is unimportant in this connection as regards the office now held by the Surgeon General. Thus, in view of the commission saving provisions of Sections 31 and 54, all that it would be necessary to do in the case of the Medical Department would be for the Chief of Staff to issue an order, in the name of the President, assigning the Surgeon General to duty outside his department, and to issue a like order assigning any Major General of either the line or the staff of the army to duty in place of the Surgeon General. Indeed, it would not even be necessary to remove the Surgeon General. There would be ample authority under Sections 1 and 32 for turning his duties over to another line or staff Major General and for assigning the Surgeon General to subordinate duties in his own department.

Section 3 of the proposed bill, which relates to the proposed duties and powers of the General Staff Corps, is made the subject of what is perhaps the most scathing arraignment of the bill to be found in the Chamberlain analysis.

"This section," says Senator Chamberlain, "relates to the General Staff Corps. The first provisions in it are two very important ones relating to the Chief of Staff. By the first of these it is proposed to give any and every officer while detailed as Chief of Staff, regardless of what his rank proper may be, the rank, pay and allowances of the highest grade known to the military service of the United States—the great grade of General. By the second provision it is sought to make permanent certain legislation, carried in the army appropriation act of May 12, 1917, and by that act limited in operation to the period of the 'existing emergency.' That legislation provides that during that emergency the Chief of Staff 'shall take rank and precedence over all other officers of the army.'

"The effort now made in this bill to heap honors and emoluments upon every Chief of Staff, whoever he may be and no matter how undeserving he may be, apparently is based upon the assumption that each Chief of Staff is the head if not the Commander of the army, or that he is the most distinguished officer in the army, or that to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently he must have rank and precedence over all other officers in the army. Every one of those assumptions is baseless and nonsensical.

"The position of Chief of Staff—it is not an office—was authorized by law in 1903. Of all the officers that have occupied it in the sixteen years that have elapsed not one was especially distinguished by his professional ability, record of service, or anything else. Most of them were officers of good, average ability, but some of them fell below ever that mediocre standard.

"The Chief of Staff is merely a staff officer, who has no inherent power or authority, and who rightfully can act only in the name of and by authority of the President or the Secretary of War. He is not the commander of the army or any part of it. A military commander acts by virtue of his own authority, and in accordance with his rank over those subject to his command. Superior rank is essential to him. But to a staff officer like the Chief of Staff, who must act in the name of and by authority of a superior, relative rank is not of the slightest importance. He can do all that he has authority to do just as well in one grade or rank as in another.

Chief of Staff's Powers.

"And the Chief of Staff is in no sense the head of the army. Since the creation of the General Staff in 1903, army regulations, prescribed by the President, have specifically declared that, the President being the constitutional Commander in Chief, though in case of exigency he may place the whole army under a single commander subordinate to him, 'in time of peace and under ordinary conditions, the administration and control of the army are effected without any second in command.' Never since the creation of the General Staff Corps has the President designated such a second in command or done any other act that would support the claim that the Chief of Staff is in any sense the head of the army. It is simply absurd to say that a man who cannot command the army can be the head of it.

"For many years prior to 1862 a large number of men, enlisted for the so-called general service, were employed in various branches of the War Department as clerks and otherwise. Congress, by legislation enacted in 1862, prohibited this and provided for civilians employed to replace the general service men. That was wise legislation and should be retained in full force and effect, even though it should prevent the complete gratification of present military desire to see men in uniform thronging the halls and corridors of public buildings occupied by or under the War Department.

"Undoubtedly each succeeding Chief of Staff has been more or less disposed to foster and promulgate the impression that he virtually commands the army, although nominally he does not. That impression now amounts to conviction among civilians, and it is known to be somewhat prevalent throughout the army. In recent years, unfortunately, there has been good ground for such a conviction. It is well known and admitted in military circles that the Chiefs of Staff have been so successful in imposing themselves upon the Secretary of War and separating him from his bureau chiefs, who should be his first-hand informants and advisers concerning the affairs of their bureaus, that they now find it difficult as well as useless to consult him or appeal to him with regard to those affairs. Add to this the disheartenment and the demoralization of bureau chiefs that followed the transfer of many of their most important duties to the General Staff, and to this add the considerable intimidation, if not terrorism, that is understood to have been applied in certain cases, and there then will be found ample ground for the widely spread conviction that there really is autocratic, one-man control of the whole military establishment.

"It is illuminating to contrast the hurly-burly ill-feeling, confusion, scandals, and inefficiency that have been rife in and under the War Department since the commencement of the war with the calmness, good order, harmony and quiet efficiency that at the same time have prevailed in and under the Navy Department. There the bureaus were left undisturbed, their peace-time duties, powers, and resources being merely expanded to meet the demands of war. The Overman act was ignored. Bureau chiefs as well as line officers were in constant, close and friendly communication with the Secretary of the Navy and with one another. All pulled together, and if there was ever any dissension or lack of team work among them the world at large never heard of it. And the navy has had no General Staff Corps. All of which goes to show that good work, good feeling, and good repute in and for a great department of the Government are easily attainable, even during a great war, without the intervention of any organization remotely resembling the General Staff Corps of the army.

"Until within the last two years the grade of General, with but two exceptions, has never been conferred even temporarily upon any one in the army of the United States, save in recognition of distinguished service in the higher command of armies in war. The two exceptions, in both of which the grade was conferred temporarily, are to be found in the recent cases of General March, who, under the law authorizing that action, (Section 3, Act of Oct. 6, 1917,) could hold the grade only during the existing emergency, and of General Bliss, who lost the grade when he was retired from active service. It is now proposed by the pending bill that the permanent grade of General, which only Grant and Sherman and Sheridan have held in the army of the United States, and which Pershing has earned and is about to receive, shall be made an attachment to the position of Chief of Staff, to be enjoyed by every succeeding officer who may be fortunate enough to be detailed to that duty, no matter how small may be his merits or how inconspicuous his service. Merely to state this proposal should be enough to condemn it.

Chief of Staff's Rank.

"Still more objectionable is the proposal to make permanent the self-limited provision in the Army Appropriation act of May 12, 1917, by virtue of which, and only during the existing emergency, the Chief of Staff 'shall take rank and precedence over all other officers of the army.' For reasons hereinbefore fully set forth there is no ground upon which this astonishing proposal can be supported. On the contrary, there are the best of reasons for opposing it. A grateful country, through its Congress, has recently created the permanent grade of General to be conferred upon an especially distinguished officer, and even if it should create for him or some other officer the higher grade of Field Marshal, hitherto unknown in our service, each succeeding Chief of Staff, though his rank be no higher than that of a Brigadier General, would at once take the same rank as that conferred upon the distinguished officer, but with seniority to him in that rank and with precedence over him, if this temporary provision is the act of May 12, 1917, that it is now sought to perpetuate, should be in force at the time.

"Moreover, the rank of army officers fixes their pay and allowances, and it is to be expected that, under the conditions described, every Chief of Staff would receive the pay and allowances of the high rank automatically coming to him by reason of the great honor bestowed upon another far more deserving officer. With respect to this proposal also it would seem that a mere statement of it and of its effect should be sufficient to condemn it.

"The next project embodied in Section 3 of the bill is for an enormous increase in the number of officers of the General Staff Corps. The National Defense act of June 3, 1916, fixed the number of those officers, including the Chief of Staff, at 55, of whom two were to be general officers, 10 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant Colonels, 15 Majors, and 17 Captains. The act of May 12, 1917, increased the total number, for the period of the existing emergency, to 91, an increase of 36 officers, of whom two were Lieutenant Colonels, 17 were Majors, and 17 were Captains. The pending bill proposes a further and permanent increase of the total number to 231 officers, of whom there shall be, in addition to the Chief of Staff, five general officers (grades not specified) as assistants to the Chief of Staff, five Brigadier Generals, 41 Colonels, 73 Lieutenant Colonels, 89 Majors, and 17 Captains.

"This latest proposal is that the list of officers of the General Staff Corps, as temporarily increased by the act of May 12, 1917, for an army of several millions of men in a great war, shall be made permanent, after being further increased, for a peacetime army of about half a million men, by the addition of 3 general officers, (grades not specified,) 5 Brigadier Generals, 31 Colonels, 51 Lieutenant Colonels, and 51 Majors. The number of Captains is to be reduced by 14. The net increase in the list established in 1917 for the 'existing emergency,' and in force at the present time is 142 officers, all in the higher grades. The increase in the list, as fixed permanently in 1916 by the National Defense act, is 178 officers, all in grades above that of Captain.

"It will be difficult to convince anyone not at present or a prospective member of the General Staff Corps, and who is reasonably well informed as to the affairs of the War Department and the army, that there is the slightest necessity, either in peace or in war, for a General Staff Corps of 231 officers, top-heavy with military rank of the highest grades. Undoubtedly the proponents of such an organization will undertake to defend it by asserting that it is urgently needed because of the vast amount of business that was transferred to the General Staff, under the Overman Act, from the various bureaus of the War Department during the recent war, and that it is one of the purposes of the pending bill to make that transfer permanent. The rejoinder will be that there never was any reason for taking that business away from the bureaus or for refusing to return it to them, other than the greed of the General Staff for self-aggrandizement; that whatever inefficiency there was among them at the outbreak of the war was mainly due to the utter unpreparedness of both the War Department and the Army for war, and that after the transfer to the General Staff it increased rather than diminished, notwithstanding a reckless expenditure of a vast amount of money; and, finally, that if the General Staff would confine itself to the legitimate duty of supervising the work of the bureaus instead of itself doing that work, the fifty-five officers authorized for the General Staff Corps by the National Defense act would be an ample allowance in time of peace.

"In connection with the foregoing comment, and as another weighty reason for restricting the General Staff to the doing of purely General Staff work and of preventing it from doing, and thereby frequently duplicating, work that can be done always as well, and usually far better, by the bureaus to which it pertains, it should be observed that every increase in the number of officers detailed in grades below that of Brigadier General or duty in the General Staff Corps, effects a corresponding increase in the total number of officers of the army and the consequent cost thereof. This was brought about by a provision in the National Defense act, repeated in Section 27 of the pending bill, making Section 27 of the Army Reorganization act of Feb. 22, 1901, applicable to positions vacated by officers below the grade of Brigadier General, detailed for duty in the General Staff Corps.

Enlisted Men for Staff Corps.

"The next feature in Section 3 of the bill is as significant as it is novel. It is a proposal to authorize, as a component and permanent part of the General Staff Corps, 378 enlisted men, many of them of very high grades. No intimation as to the use that is to be made of them is vouchsafed. It is evident, however, that the intent is to use them as clerks, messengers, and perhaps laborers, instead of civilians selected and appointed as at present under the Civil Service law, and to that extent to escape from and nullify the restrictions of that law.

"The scheme is charming in its simplicity. All that it would be necessary, with the scheme in operation, for the Chief of Staff or any of his subordinates to do in order to provide a good and well paid position for a favorite of his own or of a friend, would be to have that favorite enlisted. Of course all mental and physical disabilities and other obstacles to ordinary enlistment would be waived if need be. The whole thing could be done in an hour, and all men so enlisted would have, in addition to their pay, commutation of heat, light and quarters, the right to pension for disability, and the right to retirement with good pay after a by no means long period of service. There need be no fear that Congressional influence could effect the filling of any of those places. The Chief of Staff and his many subordinates would take care to keep them filled with their own favorites and those of their friends. All of which is additional evidence of the reaching out for unrestrained militaristic power that is displayed throughout the entire bill.

"The same remarks apply with equal force to the Judge Advocate General's department, for which 168 enlisted men are proposed, and the Finance Department, that is to have 1,050. Those remarks undoubtedly apply also, to a greater or less extent, to all other staff corps and departments for which enlisted men are provided by the bill. All of them, except the Adjutant General's department, the Inspector General's department, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the Militia Bureau, have heretofore had enlisted men provided as parts of their organizations and for work in their own military duties. But the Adjutant General, for whose department the bill proposes many enlisted men as a part thereof, has heretofore had control of a large number of enlisted men, specifically provided by law for the recruiting service and other establishments under his control outside of Washington. The Militia Bureau has never had any enlisted men as a part of it. The pending bill provides 1,000 Sergeants for it, presumably those whom, under Section 36 of the National Defense act, the Secretary of War has been authorized to detail for duty with organizations of the National Guard. But no one but the framers of this bill knows or can guess how many of the enlisted men proposed by it for the Adjutant General's department and the Militia Bureau are intended to be, or may be, utilized in capacities heretofore filled under the civil service law. The bill proposes to abolish the Inspector General's department and makes no provision for enlisted men for the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Unpreparedness the Result.

"The remainder of Section 3 of the bill is devoted to an attempt to repeal

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

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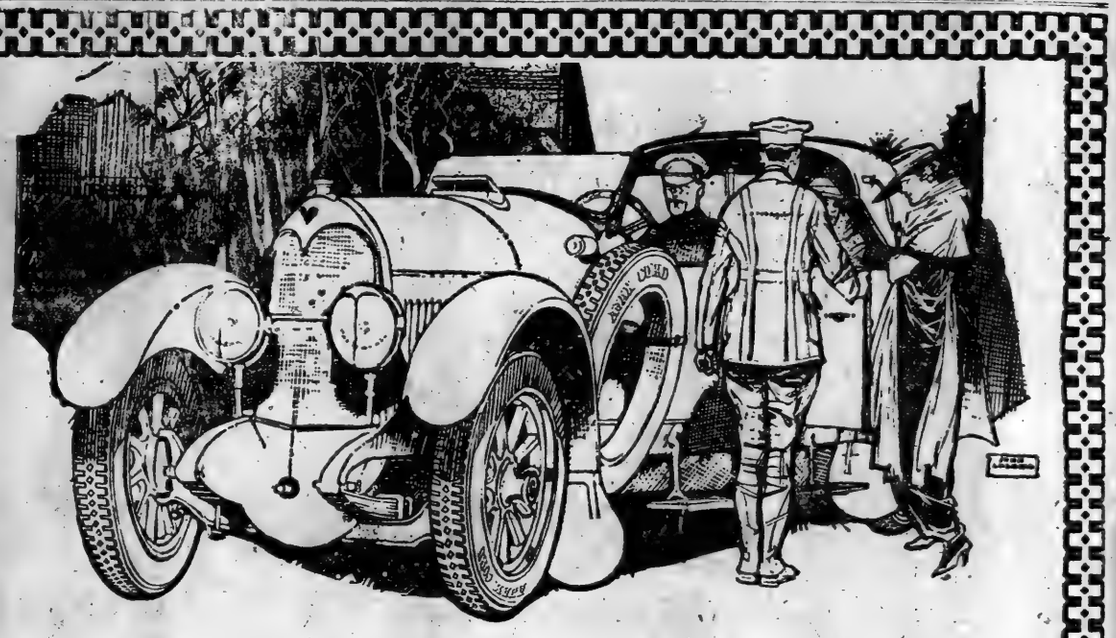

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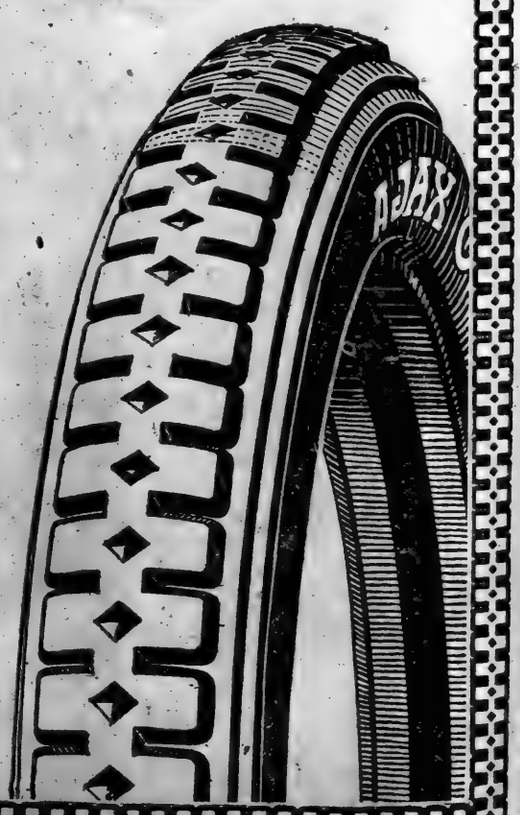

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ARMY BILL DECLARED TO BE DESPOTIC

Continued from Page Twenty.

certain provisions of Section 5 of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, that were intended by Congress to be, and are, unless violated, restrictive as to certain activities and tendencies of the General Staff, and protective as to other branches of the service against injurious aggression and abuse of authority on the part of the General Staff. These provisions were enacted into law by Congress after the Committees on Military Affairs of both the Senate and House of Representatives had given protracted and careful consideration to the whole subject to which those provisions relate. Long before that time it had become well known in Congress that the creation of the General Staff Corps had not proved to be an unalloyed benefit.

"With increasing frequency there came to the knowledge of individual Senators and Representatives instances showing that the General Staff in its relations with the line of the army was not confining itself to activities, general in their scope, such as study of military problems, preparation of military plans, formulation of policies and rules of practice, and the like, but was taking into its hands much of the special or routine work of the bureaus; in other words, that instead of supervising and co-ordinating this work, the General Staff was itself doing it, with resultant impairment of the initiative and responsibility of the bureaus, duplication of work, and confusion and delay in the transaction of the public business. If the General Staff had confined itself to its proper functions before the war the country would not have found itself totally unprepared for it when it came.

"In recent years committees of Congress, in making inquiry concerning War Department or army affairs, have found it increasingly difficult to extract full and free statements of facts and expressions of opinion except from officers appearing before those committees voluntarily or sent before them by the War Department. These apparently handpicked witnesses generally have been swift to declare themselves in full accord with the General Staff concerning the issues under investigation and have given the impression of having been selected as witnesses by that body and for that purpose. But officers appearing after selection and call by the committees themselves, in efforts to elicit testimony free from constraint or bias, have usually been far from willing witnesses. Many, if not most, of them have appeared to be decidedly reluctant to disclose facts or express opinions antagonistic to the announced policies of the General Staff with respect to army legislation or any other subject. The caution and reticence displayed by them in their answers to interrogatories show plainly that they were under a restraint amounting to intimidation.

"In view of the great power held by the general staff over substantially all officers in Washington, it is not remarkable that officers so situated should be afraid to oppose publicly any scheme or proposal favored by that body. They know very well what has already happened to officers courageous enough to make such opposition. A forceful demonstration of what can be done in the way of suppressing and discouraging such opposition is to be found in the recent demotion of Maj. Gen. McCain from the office of head of the Adjutant General's Department to a colonelcy in the same department, the demotion being camouflaged by his appointment to a fleeting Major Generalcy in the rapidly disappearing Emergency Forces. Other similar cases might be cited and will suggest themselves to the committee.

Officers at Mercy of Staff.

"Under the detail system applied by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, to staff corps and departments of the army, every chief of bureau in the War Department, except one, the chief of engineers, holds his office under a four-year commission and knows very well that he cannot hope to be reappointed at the end of his four-year term unless in the meantime he retains the favor of the General Staff and especially of its chief. And every one of the hundreds of army officers of lower grades on duty in or near Washington may be removed at any time and sent to the ends of the earth at the will and pleasure of the Chief of Staff. The situation is such as actually to encourage aggression by the General Staff against the bureaus and despoilment of authority of the latter, often nothing but feeble and ineffective resistance, if any, being offered on the part of the present bureaus. The Secretary of War in recent years has afforded them virtually no support or protection against it. Of late, so far as known, he has cheerfully acquiesced in everything the General Staff has proposed to do to them, or to their powers and duties.

"After careful consideration of the facts and conditions before set forth, the Committees on Military Affairs of both the Senate and the House of Representatives became convinced that the General Staff, to the neglect of its proper functions, was devoting a constantly increasing amount of time and attention to actually doing, instead of supervising or co-ordinating, as plainly required by the Organic General Staff act of Feb. 14, 1903, much work of an administrative or executive nature that does not involve the formation of any general policy or rule of procedure. That is the proper and peculiar work of bureaus created by law for the purpose of doing it. The two committees also became convinced that this practice was decidedly injurious to the public service and that its continuance and future increase could be prevented only by legislation by Congress. Thereupon the committees agreed upon, and Congress adopted, the restrictive provisions that now form a part of Section 5 of the National Defense act and that are now sought to be repealed by the pending bill.

"But the intent of Congress as expressed definitely and clearly in this legislation was frustrated by the defiant action of the Secretary of War. In a published document, dated Sept. 13, 1916, he in effect declared this legislation to be null and ineffective, and that 'the policy of the War Department, therefore, will remain as heretofore.' It is needless to say that there has been no abatement of the practice that Congress prohibited by this legislation. On the contrary, the practice was continued and constantly grew before the passage of the Army reorganization act, and since that time it has been extended a hundredfold."

Senator Chamberlain calls attention to an opinion of former Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell relative to the lawful duties of the General Staff Corps, written in July, 1916, and kept secret, he charges, by the War Department until its production was compelled by a Senate resolution of July of the present year. In this opinion it was maintained that the restrictive sections of the National Defense act could not be lawfully avoided.

"It is not astonishing," comments Senator Chamberlain, "that the Secretary of War should have withheld this document from public knowledge. Evidently comparison of it with his own published document of Sept. 13, 1913, was not deemed advisable."

Senator Chamberlain next discusses in detail those sections which relate to the Adjutant General and the Judge Advocate General's departments, the Quartermaster Corps, the Air Force, and the other proposed corps and departments of the army as proposed in the Baker-March bill. The criticisms and comments on these sections are in line with the statements made in the analysis of Section 3 which is the General Staff Corps section. It is in his analysis of Section 9, which related to the Quartermaster Corps, that Senator Chamberlain makes his charge that the czar of Russia never exercised more despotic control over his armies than is contemplated by the present proposed bill.

Commenting on Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, which relate to the four great arms of the service, the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery, Senator Chamberlain maintains that these sections provide "an unnumbered army of officers and enlisted men for each of those arms, but they fail to afford even a suggestion as to how this enormous personnel is to be procured and distributed. Congress is asked to relinquish substantially all the control that hitherto it has always exercised over the organization of the line of the army and to turn that power over to one man who may organize and reorganize, distribute and redistribute, as frequently as he may choose to do so, the many thousands of officers and enlisted men in each of those arms of the service. Regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries, and companies are to become unstable organizations subject to as frequent changes as are the views and opinions of the General Staff Corps, which experience has shown to be but little less changeable than are the phases of the moon. Instead of the stability, certainty, and economy attendant upon organizations fixed by law, there is to prevail throughout the entire line of the army the instability, uncertainty, and wasteful expense due to the constantly changing views, opinions, or whims of transitory chiefs of staff and their equally transitory subordinates in the General Staff Corps.

Regarding Section 27, which relates to the Officers' Reserve Corps, Senator Chamberlain says that in the main the provisions of this section appear unobjectionable but that there are two provisions which are open to grave objection. These two provisions, it is charged, "display the intent, manifest throughout the whole bill, to place in the hands of one man unrestricted power to work his own will upon every officer subject thereto.

"The first of these provisions," Senator Chamberlain continues, "is to be found in the second paragraph of this section, wherein it is prescribed that 'any reserve officer may be discharged at any time in the discretion of the President.' In time of peace these numerous reserve officers are merely civilians with only contingent liabilities to be required to undertake duties or responsibilites of a military nature. They are engaged in civilian pursuits and occupations, including very properly political activities on the part of many of them.

"The enactment of the provision last before quoted would actually encourage the exercise of the power conveyed by it to intimidate, or to coerce the action of, many reserve officers and to punish them for political or other activities unsatisfactory to those in authority over them. No such power over a great body of civilians should ever be intrusted to any President, Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, or any other military officer. At the very least, a reserve officer who has fallen into disfavor with a military or civilian superior should have the frail protection that trial by court-martial affords against unjust action by a wrathful superior.

"In the seventh paragraph of this section is to be found a clause that provides that in time of peace, with no hostilities threatening, a reserve officer may be ordered to active service in the discretion of the President but may not be retained in such service without his own consent for a period exceeding twenty-five days in any one calendar year.' All of which is camouflage for the real meaning of the clause, which is that, with their consent, any number of reserve officers, from Second Lieutenants to Major Generals, who desire congenial and lucrative employment may be kept as continuously on active service, with the full regular army pay and allowances of their grades, as if they were officers of the regular army. The opportunities afforded by such legislation for the exercise of political, military, social, and personal favoritism would be simply immense."

Concerning the proposal for an army of 500 000 enlisted men as contemplated by the Baker-March bill, Senator Chamberlain says it will be "easy enough to obtain and maintain all the commissioned officers allowable for an army of 500,000 men, but to procure the enlistments necessary to maintain an enlisted strength of 500 000 men is a very different proposition."

With reference to Section 30, which relates to the filling of original vacancies to be created in the commissioned ranks of the army if the Baker-March bill is enacted, Senator Chamberlain says that hundreds of such vacancies would be created in all the grades from Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant General.

"Disregarding," he says, "the unimportant provisions as to such vacancies in all grades, the real meat of this section is to be found, more or less disguised, in the provision that every one of the hundreds of newly created offices from the next to the lowest up to the very highest, both inclusive, shall be filled 'by appointment from among officers now holding commissions in the regular army and persons not over 64 years of age who have at any time served honorably in the temporary forces of the United States organized since April 6, 1917.'

Under this amazing proposal, every man not over 40 years old who served honorably in the emergency forces even for one day, even if his rank was no more than that of a private, and even if all his service was rendered with his feet on a desk in an office in Washington, would be eligible to appointment to the very highest office created in the army by the pending bill. No provision is made for the promotion of deserving regular army officers in the regular way to any of these new offices, or for any preference for those officers in any respect. Everything is to be done by selection, and the selection here proposed would be selection with a vengeance. The door would be wide open to the exercise of favoritism to a degree never before known with respect to the army of the United States.

"Promotion by selection is neither the best nor the safest way to secure the highest average efficiency and fitness among officers of the army. The best, as well as the safest, way is to remorselessly and continuously eliminate the unfit and to continue to promote the remaining officers by seniority in rank as at present."

"Most Impudent of All."

Section 38 Senator Chamberlain characterized as containing "one of the most objectionable, not to say impudent, of all the provisions of this truly remarkable bill."

"It proposes in effect," says Senator Chamberlain, "that the estimates for each annual army appropriation bill and all army deficiency bills shall hereafter be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, shall be sent by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall forward them, presumably unchanged by him, to Congress, and that Congress shall be compelled by law to make each appropriation in a lump sum, which shall be apportioned and distributed for various purposes on 'advice' given to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Staff. And that officer is later to have charge of all the account keeping pertaining to those funds. All of which is utterly foreign to the proper work of the Chief of Staff or the General Staff Corps.

"If Congress should accept this invitation to tie its own hands in the matter of making appropriations for the support of the army, and in addition to this to reverse and set aside one of the most important of all the fundamental policies of our form of Government, namely, to keep the control of the purse in civilian hands and beyond the grasp of hands that wield the sword, it would create a situation remarkable for its simplicity and entirely in accordance with the militaristic aspirations of those who have had the hardihood—perhaps effrontery is the better word—to prepare and lay before Congress the astounding proposals embodied in Section 38 of this altogether militaristic bill.

"The enactment of this section would put an end to the long-established practice of Congress, undoubtedly annoying to the proponents of this measure, to specify the maximum amounts that may be expended for particular military purposes and place other restrictions and safeguards upon and around such expenditures. It would be useless for appropriation committees to make their customary careful inquiries into those purposes, because the 'total amount of money authorized' would have to be appropriated in 'one item a lump sum.'

"In conclusion," says Senator Chamberlain, "it seems proper to say that this bill is so framed that it is impossible to amend it in such a manner as to justify Congress in accepting it. The only recourse is to prepare an entirely new bill, along the general lines of the national defense act, or better, to amend that act to such an extent as it may be deemed necessary to do so."

DENIAL FROM MR. BAKER.

Secretary Writes That He Published Ansell's Opinion in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The only statement made today by Secretary of War Baker in reply to the charges submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Senator Chamberlain was in the form of a letter to Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, the Chairman of the committee. In this letter the only charge referred to by Mr. Baker is that he withheld from the public an opinion of the Judge Advocate General defining the legal status of the General Staff. He made no mention of the impeachment suggestion.

The letter to Senator Wadsworth is as follows:

"Sept. 12, 1919.

"My Dear Senator Wadsworth:

"My attention has just been called to a document entitled 'Army re-organization bill—analytical and explanatory statement by Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon.' I have not as yet read the entire document, but on page 16 the following statement is made:

"'The previously expressed opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, before mentioned, is to be found on page 59, and the following pages of Senate Document No. 56, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session. It bears date July 24, 1916, and was not brought to light until July 22, 1919, when, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, it was received by that body and ordered to be printed. That opinion is both interesting and valuable in its bearing upon the subject of army reorganization. A copy of it is appended here as Exhibit A.'"

"On Page 18 of the same document it is stated:

"'A Senate resolution of July 14, 1919, has recently brought to light an important document previously kept secret by the War Department, so far as the public was concerned, that is of special interest in connection with the foregoing statement. It is an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army under date of July 24, 1916, and written by the then Acting Judge Advocate General S. T. Ansell.'

"I inclose a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of War of 1916 and invite your attention to Appendix A thereof, in which will be found the full opinion of the Judge Advocate General referred to and the opinion of the Secretary of War determining the question raised by it.

"The opinion of the Secretary of War was printed in the Army and Navy Register in November of 1916 and was widely commented on in newspaper articles and editorials. It will be observed, however, that its official publication was accompanied by a publication in full of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General and that the latter was therefore distributed to all members of Congress and to all newspapers and others to whom the report of the Secretary of War is ordinarily sent or who apply for copies of it.

"I trust it will be possible to have the members of your committee advised of the erroneous statement with regard to this matter appearing in the document printed for the use of your committee. I, of course, understand that the committee is in no sense responsible for the statement. Cordially yours,

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

To Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

ADVOCATE PROMPT CREDITS TO EUROPE

Bankers Declare Ratification of Treaty Should Not Hold Up Action.

ENEMY IS NOT INCLUDED

Say German Loans Must Wait Until Formal Peace Determines Its Resources.

The assumption entertained in some circles that the business of extending credits to foreign Governments and foreign industrial and commercial interests is entirely contingent upon the ratification of the Peace Treaty is declared by bankers to be erroneous. It is true, they say, that the extension of credits to some foreign countries does depend upon the form in which the treaty is finally adopted, but this does not by any means apply to all foreign countries. And, the bankers continue, this being the case, it is entirely probable that unless the treaty is ratified in the very near future some large foreign credits will be arranged prior to the act. This applies with especial force to the negotiations which are now being conducted with regard to a credit for Belgium.

In the case of arranging credits for German interests, the matter naturally hinges upon the Peace Treaty, it is explained, for upon that document depends Germany's economic future. Until the treaty is ratified by all of Germany's enemies, it will be impossible to figure upon Germany's resources, and until the latter are rather definitely known, it will be obviously impossible to transact wholesale credits for Germany. As one expert put it last week: "It will be impossible to mortgage the property until we know what the property amounts to." In other words, Germany will be unable to borrow extensively until the lending countries know just what Germany has to put up as collateral for the loans and the terms of the treaty, fixing Germany's boundaries and resources, is all important in this respect.

The same situation obtains with regard to the so-called new countries. Until their status is definitely fixed there will be difficulty in arranging comprehensive financial plans for their benefit, and here again it is felt that ratification of the Peace Treaty is of the utmost importance, for the treaty brings into being some of these countries and vitally affects all of them.

Countries like Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, on the other hand, are already established. Their being does not depend upon the treaty, although in the case of at least three of them the indemnities they are expected to receive under the treaty's terms will play a more or less important part in arranging credits with outside countries. But, as is pointed out, all of these countries borrowed here while the war was still in progress. Why, then, the bankers ask, should they be stopped from borrowing now that the war is virtually ended?

It is a fact that Belgium, in all of its negotiations for financial assistance, puts forward as part of its potential collateral, the German indemnity. So, it is understood, does France. Not as a paramount factor, perhaps, but nevertheless, as something of considerable value which may later on be made into a thing of negotiable value. Months ago the French Finance Minister allowed it to be understood that he would be pleased to "discount" part of the indemnity which France expects to collect in the American market. At that time American bankers were inclined to say to this: "First get your indemnity."

The feeling toward Belgium, it is said, is not quite the same. Bankers everywhere, as, in fact, all others, are willing to assume that Belgium will receive a considerable sum from Germany and while they would hesitate a long time before they would be willing to discount all of the potential indemnity, they are believed to be willing to make what might be called advances on account. It has been the popular impression for some time that Belgium was to have first call out of the fund assessed against the Central Powers, and this opinion still prevails.

As a matter of fact, Belgium has already benefited by the preliminary assessments against Germany, both in the matter of credit and goods. Reports from time to time have indicated that Belgium has received a substantial part of the so-called "indemnity in kind," which is to say that country received a fair part of the machinery and other supplies which Germany had taken from invaded territory and which was later recovered by the Allies. Recently returned travelers say that many of the mercantile districts of Belgium have been almost entirely restored.

This restoration, quite aside from whatever money or credit Belgium receives from Germany, improves her credit when it comes to borrowing in America. Credit arrangements, as a general thing, are not predicated on sentiment, and the fact that Belgium has come a long way further back along the road to total rehabilitation than has Northern France is said to be one of the factors which have improved Belgian credit here. So it is generally felt that of all the erstwhile belligerents, Belgium will be the first to receive financial help in this country. The present negotiations, it is likely, will come to a head soon and the $70,000,000 credit which was reported in process of consummation during the week is expected to eventuate in the very near future.

The action of French exchange, which this last week broke all previous low records, going down at times to 6 francs 66 centimes to the dollar yesterday, against 8 francs 30 centimes to the dollar a week ago and to less than 6 francs at the worst during the period of actual fighting, has given rise to fresh reports of negotiations for French credits. There is an official commission of Frenchmen in this country at the present time, and these Commissioners admit their keen desire to arrange for some financial aid for their country as soon as it is possible to do so.

It is not all "new money" that the French require, for the so-called Three Cities Loan—Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux—amounting to about $50,000,000, falls due on Nov. 1. This maturity it is expected, will be refunded in some manner, possibly by a French Government loan. The three cities, it is understood, are anxious to arrange for a new loan of considerably greater size, partly to refund the maturing loan and partly for the purpose of raising new funds.

Some experts estimate that France will require, at the maximum, about $300,000,000 in this country for the coming twelve months. Whether all of this can be raised or not remains to be seen; bankers themselves are not unanimous on the subject as to whether it can or cannot all be raised. But there is a feeling that a good part of it can be managed if other conditions work out satisfactorily.

YONKERS GIRL MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—A nationwide search was begun today for fifteen-year-old Constance Minnick of Yonkers, N. Y., who mysteriously disappeared from her home about ten days ago. The girl was seen in Atlantic City Sept. 5. Her father has offered a reward of $500 for information leading to her discovery.

A report was current here this afternoon that the girl had been found, but this was based on the discovery of a double of the missing girl.

WANTS BRITAIN TO SELL ISLANDS TO AMERICA

Lord Rothermere Says Some of West Indies Would Liquidate Embarrassing Debts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Lord Rothermere in The Sunday Pictorial makes the suggestion that England sell the United States certain of its West Indian possessions. He puts forward that idea as the result of an extremely pessimistic view of Great Britain's financial position. He says:

"We are enormously in debt to the United States, but we also possess assets of extreme value which the United States Government might be willing to acquire in liquidation wholly or in part of our American liabilities. I suggest that we should endeavor to dispose of the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and some of the West Indian Islands—but not Jamaica, Barbados, or Trinidad—to the United States. We might even offer to cede British Guiana and British Honduras.

"Such cession would be entirely different from that of Heligoland. It would be a blow to our pride; but when a man is near bankruptcy he sells some of his assets. Land owners and others in Great Britain are doing this. The nation is no exception; it must cut its cloth to suit its circumstances."

CITY TO SELL PORK.

Day Announces Government Has 8,000,000 Pounds of Shoulders.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, said yesterday that in addition to the 1,500,000 pounds of poultry previously announced, the Government would sell to the people shortly 8,000,000 or 9,000 000 pounds of pork shoulders. The meat, he said, would have to be distributed by the butchers on account of the lack of refrigeration plants in school houses. Six more schools will probably be opened in the next few days for the distribution of the army surplus foodstuffs if the Commissioner's plans are carried out.

The total sales of the army food have reached the sum of $818,603, said Dr. Day. A committee of the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers' Association called on Food Administrator Williams yesterday and advised him that they were doing all in their power to aid him in maintaining fair prices. They pledged a continuation of their co-operation. Mr. Williams invited the committee to suggest to their association that a committee be named to serve with the Fair Price Committee similar to the committee appointed by other grocers.

STAGE STARS ON AQUITANIA.

Maxine Elliott and Laurette Taylor Among the Arrivals.

The Cunarder Aquitania, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, had a number of musical and theatrical people among her passengers. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, came over to complete a play he is writing for Charles Dillingham. Miss Kathryn Martyn, 18 years old, and said to be one of the most beautiful girls in England, came with her mother to appear in one of Mr. Dillingham's productions. J. Hartley Manners, with his wife, Laurette Taylor, arrived on the Aquitania with plans for the coming season. Another actress on board was Miss Maxine Elliott, who will be associated with William Faversham this season in film production and later in a drama. Lieutenant Francis Macmillen, the American violinist, who was cited by General Pershing for meritorious services, arrived on the France last night from Havre, and after a short rest will prepare for the five recitals he will give in New York this season. He said that music had a great deal to do in France with maintaining the morale of the American troops.

PARKER AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's Commander Visits Former President's Family.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—General Frank Parker, one of the commanders of the 1st Division, who served with General Pershing and who was in direct command of the regiment in which Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt served, visited the Roosevelt family at Sagamore Hill today. He spent an hour chatting with the family and hurried back to Greenwich, Conn., by boat to meet an engagement in Port Chester without visiting the grave of the former President. General Parker, however, promised to return and pay an early visit to the last resting place of his old friend.

General Parker praised the work of Lieut. Colonel Roosevelt as a soldier and an officer, and said he was beloved by his men. The General went to the Roosevelt home accompanied only by his orderly. He said he expected to return to Washington in time to take part in the parade with General Pershing next week.

6,000 See 13th Coast Defense Games

The annual games of the 13th Coast Defense Command were held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education Athletic Field, Avenue K and East 16th Street, Brooklyn. More than 6,000 spectators, most of them soldiers, viewed the various field events. An inter-company 100-yard dash was won by the Fifth Company, and an inter-battalion 100-yard dash was won by the Second Battalion. A. Atarde, Fifth Company, won the one mile bicycle race; F. Penner, the 100-yard equipment race; Captain Clark the 50-yard fat man's race; H. Brower the half mile light equipment race, and Private Scanahan the 200-yard dash.

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Announces His Tenth Season as an Instructor in
The Art of Singing
Correct tuition in voice building, tone development, and artistic interpretation. Eight Years with the Metropolitan Opera Company
Address:
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL.
Telephone Col. 5011. 116 West 72d Street.
P. S.—Have but three vacancies still open.

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Whether you intend furnishing a single room or an entire house, we advise you to buy now. This sale includes the good medium kinds of furniture as well as the most elaborate Period styles. Select whatever you want at the sale prices, pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. We will hold your purchase till you want it delivered without any extra charges.

Convince Yourself by Comparison, Whether You Buy for Cash or on Credit, That

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On $35 Purchase	.50 a Week
On $75 "	$1.00 "
On $100 "	$1.50 "
On $200 "	$3.00 "
On $250 "	$3.50 "
On $300 "	$4.50 "
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Sale of High Grade Sewing Machines 29.85 Guarantee 15-Year. Cash or Credit. Made by the New Home Sewing Machine Co. Others at $38.95, $44.95 and up to $93.75.

Fumed Oak Library Suit (Four Pieces)
SETTEE—Regular Price $29 ..... $22.49
TABLE—Regular Price $29 ..... 16.89
ROCKER—Regular Price $18 ..... 14.97
CHAIR—Regular Price $13 ..... 11.47
Pay for This Suit $1.00 a Week
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Victor Victrolas, Grafonolas & Supertones From $25 to $300 No Interest Added.

The Supertone $110 Mahogany
Pay for It $13 on Delivery and the Balance $1.50 Weekly
You can purchase $20 worth of Victor, Columbia or Emerson Records with this machine without increasing terms stated. No stamps with Talking Machine goods.

Genuine Oak Rocker Reg. Price $18 14.49 Cash or Credit. Golden finish; seat and back covered in best grade imitation leather.

Genuine Oak Chiffonier Reg. Price $23.75 19.79 Cash or Credit. Golden finish; large mirror.

Genuine Oak Buffet Reg. Price $49 34.49 Cash or Credit. Golden finish; large mirror.

Mahogany Rocker Reg. Price $18 12.49 Cash or Credit. Highly polished saddle seat.

Library Table Reg. Price $28 19.74 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish; handsomely made.

Mahogany Bedroom Suit (4 Pieces) (Sold separately if desired.)
DRESSER, Reg. Price $90 ..... $72.58
CHIFFONIER, Reg. Price $80 ..... 63.43
BED, Reg. Price $75 ..... 59.87
DRESSING TABLE, Reg. Price $70 ..... 53.80
Pay for this suit $3.50 Weekly.
Reg. Price $315 249.54 Cash or Credit.

Accounts Opened from $5 to $5,000 On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.
Small Accounts Especially Invited

American Walnut Dining Room Suite (4 Pieces) (Sold separately if desired.)
BUFFET, Reg. Price $160 ..... $130.09
CHINA CLOSET, Reg. Price $135 ..... 112.98
EXTENSION TABLE, Reg. Price $120 ..... 94.42
SERVING TABLE, Reg. Price $65 ..... 56.75
Pay for this suit $5.50 Weekly.
Reg. Price $480 398.89 Cash or Credit.

Sale of White Enamel Beds 11.98 Reg. Price $16.50 Cash or Credit. Heavy continuous posts. Best baked white enamel.

4-Room Outfit of Period Furniture $450 Pay for It $6 Weekly

Sale of High Grade Ranges 23.64 Cash or Credit. High shelves extra. $5.98 We have an exceptionally large stock of high grade ranges, including combination gas and coal, at money saving prices, every one guaranteed a good baker and fuel saver.

Sale of Strollers 17.85 Cash or Credit. Leatherette hood, rubber tires. Others at $24.95, $29.95, $33.95, $41.85.

Special Sale of Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and Sulkies

Sale of Mahogany Twin Beds 38.50 Reg. Price $45 each

Cash or Credit. Cane panels in head and foot. Handsomely made.

Open an Account with Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Linens, Draperies, Comfortables, Blankets, Curtains, Portieres, etc., or include them in your outfit at the sale prices.

Sale of Dutch Scrim Curtains 2.49 (Three pieces, ready to hang.) Cash or Credit. Good quality plain scrim, with hemmed edges and insertion; white only.

Sale of Room Size Rugs Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Rugs in a great assortment of Domestic and Floral designs at money-saving prices.

3-Piece Cane Parlor Suit (With 2 cushions and 1 roll) Reg. Price $330. 285.50 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frames, highly polished, closely woven cane backs and sides; covered in fine fancy damask.

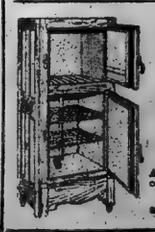
To Our Customers
We call your attention to the great bargains in this sale in order that you may get your share of them. You may add anything you want to your account at the sale prices, whether your account is open or if you have closed it.

THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK (Illustrated in Colors.) IS YOURS FREE ON REQUEST
If you appreciate beautiful interiors this Book will surely interest you. The views portrayed are the work of expert decorators and reflect that good taste and judgment in color effects and placements for which many strive and few attain in their homes. This book will be of untold assistance to you. With its aid you will be surprised how easily you can beautify your home. It also tells you all about our Liberal Credit. Address any of our three stores. Dept. T-20.

Open an Account with any dinner set or anything we sell up to $25 and pay for it.
We give Trading Stamps. S. & H. Green & Sperry Gold.
50c a Week

Sale of 95-Piece Dinner Sets 15.74 Cash or Credit. 50-Piece Sets $8.95
We also have on sale several beautiful patterns of OPEN STOCK Dinner Sets at money-saving prices.

Sale of Refrigerators Apartment House Style. (Galvanized.) 22.74 Cash or Credit. Ash wood, golden finish; perfectly constructed. This sale includes Ice Pan shelves and Slide Trays as in cut.



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CITY PLANS HONORS TO BELGIAN PRIMATE

Notables of the Church and State to Join in the Tribute to Cardinal Mercier.

BIG RECEPTION WEDNESDAY

Ceremonies Include Pontifical Mass at St. Patrick's for Cardinal Farley.

Plans for New York City's reception to Cardinal Mercier were announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests. The Cardinal, who is now in Baltimore as the guest of Cardinal Gibbons, is expected to return to New York City on Tuesday and on the following day, after the celebration of a pontifical high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, he will pay a ceremonial visit to the Mayor at the City Hall. Later he will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Mayor's Committee in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The pontifical mass will mark the anniversary requiem for Cardinal Farley, and will be attended not only by the prelates of the Catholic Church but by representatives of all creeds, and by officials of the State, Federal, and city Governments.

Cardinal Mercier on Wednesday will be escorted from the archepiscopal residence by Archbishop Hayes and other Church dignitaries and by representatives of the Mayor's Committee to the City Hall, where he will be received in the Aldermanic Chamber by the Mayor, Governor Smith, and officials of the State and city Governments. Indications are that the dinner to Cardinal Mercier on Wednesday evening will be one of the most representative ever held in the city.

Many notables are expected to be present. Invitations have been extended to members of President Wilson's Cabinet, Vice President Marshall, officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments, to Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell, Bishop Charles H. Burch, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Archbishops Hayes of this city and Dougherty of Philadelphia. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Brand Whitlock, United States Ambassador to Belgium; Baron Emil De Cartier De Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador to the United States; Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission; Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy, who came here on the dreadnought Conti di Cavour, and representatives of the allied Governments.

Governor Smith, Lieut. Gov. Walker, and other State officials are expected to be among those who will pay tribute to the distinguished prelate. Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, will be toastmaster. In the course of the Cardinal's stay he will be the recipient of testimonials from natives of Belgium and Italy now resident in this city.

There will be a special reception in honor of the Cardinal on Sept. 19 at the Hotel Astor at 8:30 o'clock. The reception will be given by the Belgian Bureau, assisted by the following committee: Pierre Mali, Consul General for Belgium; the Right Rev. J. F. Sullemans, F. de Rop, Lionel Hagenaers, Jules Maes, Guillaume Van de Putte, Jules Mertens, the Rev. O. A. Nys, John Schobbens, and Albert Tyck.

On Sept. 19, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Cardinal will visit at St. Albert's Church on West Forty-seventh Street. He will call upon the parish clergy and then go to the new convent of the Belgian Sisters, 437 West Forty-seventh Street, which he will dedicate. Previous to the reception to the Cardinal at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Sept. 19 Consul General Pierre Mali will give him a dinner at the same hotel.

Cardinal Mercier will receive a gift from New York City's Italian colony while he is in the city in the form of a bronze cast of the bas-relief by Ruotolo of the Italian-American sculptor of this city, entitled: "Belgium—1914-'18 —and Jesus Wept." Dr. Joseph Isola, editor of The Catholic Weekly, "For the Good," who is arranging the presentation, announced yesterday that the bronze cast of Ruotolo's tablet had been completed and would be turned over to Cardinal Mercier by a committee of New York Italians, including several priests, at the ceremonies in City Hall Wednesday.

On Thursday, Sept. 18, the Mayor and the Committee on Welcome will receive Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy, and the officers of the Italian dreadnought Conti di Cavour, at the City Hall. Addresses will be made by the Mayor and representatives of the Italian Government.

Mrs. Flagg to Wed C. D. Green.

Frank J. Dupignac of 40 East Seventy-fifth Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. Mortimer K. Flagg, to C. Douglass Green of 780 Madison Avenue. Mr. Green was graduated from Yale, Class of '03, and is a member of the brokerage firm of Gray & Wilmerding. He is an honorary member of Squadron A, and belongs to the University Club. The wedding will take place in the Autumn, and will be very quiet owing to the recent death of Mrs. Dupignac.

Dennis-Standish Engagement.

Captain and Mrs. Alfred L. P. Dennis announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Dennis, to Alexander Standish, a son of Dr. Myles Standish of Boston, Mass. Miss Dennis is a granddaughter of George W. Cable, the novelist. Captain Dennis, her father, is still in London, where he has been attached to the American Embassy as assistant to the military attaché. Mrs. Dennis and her daughters are spending the Summer at Gloucester, Mass.

Arabian Fete on R. R. Conklin Estate

"The Blue God" and two other ballets will be staged at the Arabian fête, to be held on Saturday afternoon, Septe 27, at the open-air Rosemary Theatre, on the Roland R. Conklin estate at Huntington, L. I., for the benefit of the Free Milk for France. Alexis Kosloff will head the ballets, while society amateurs will make up the court. Many prominent society women are on the committees in charge and among the patronesses.

Miss Zeimer to Wed H. L. Goldman.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zeimer of 1,155 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen M. Zeimer, to Harold L. Goldman of this city. Mr. Goldman for many years was on the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A reception for the young couple will be held on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Wedding Notes.

Cardinal Mercier conferred his blessing on the bridal party in the Lady Chapel at St. Patrick's Cathedral, last Wednesday morning, when Miss Helene Marie Clogs of Far Rockaway and Dr. Paul Brice FitzGerald of New Rochelle were married. The couple have gone on a honeymoon trip through New England.

Miss Lucy Lathrop Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, will be married to H. Casimir de Kham of this city on Oct. 23 in Grace Church. A reception will follow at the Patterson home, 22 East Seventy-second Street.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Lucille Elliot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Elliot of Brooklyn, and H. Beverly Corbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Washington Corbin of New York and Newport, which is to take place on Oct. 2.

Miss Mary Adele Duffie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pelton Duffie, and Captain Robert Sherman Barr, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., are to be married on Oct. 4 in the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I.

A wedding on Nov. 1, in St. Thomas's Church, will be that of Miss Barbara Kerley, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley of 10 East Eighty-first Street, and Lieutenant Henry Arthur Hutchins, U. S. A.

The marriage of Miss Helen Ladd Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt of 229 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Richard S. Emmet of this city is to be celebrated on Oct. 11 at Poplar Hill, the Pratt country home at Glen Cove, L. I.

Nina Tarasova Sings Russian Songs.

Nina Tarásova, a remarkable singer of Russian folksongs, gave an early-season recital last evening in Carnegie Hall, the first musical event there this Fall. Max Gegna, 'cellist, assisted in the most ambitious program yet offered by the young singer, who was twice heard last Spring in New York. Her songs were "of the people," none credited to a known composer, and the dozen titles included patriotic pieces, love songs, lullabies, a famous Volga River air, and a group of Hebrew melodies. Among Mr. Gegna's solos was air of "Delilah." The house was filled to the doors.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BARPIN.

LOST, Friday afternoon, between Bendels, West 57th St., and Ritz-Carlton, diamond barpin, 27 square diamonds; liberal reward; absolutely no questions asked if returned promptly. R. H. Gamble, 108 East 82d St.

LOST—Lady's purse of gold and platinum mesh with sapphires and diamonds along the top, containing approximately $150 and a key marked St. Regis 308; lost on evening Sept. 10; reward equal to contents. Communicate H. H. P., P. O. Box 107 Times Square.

LOST—Discharge papers of Canadian Government, also one Royal Aviation; name Townshend; reward offered; return to American Red Cross, Grand Central Terminal; no questions asked.

LOST—Monday, Sept. 8, pansy pin with diamond centre, between 903 West 180th St. and 63d St.-5th Av.; reward; no questions asked. Telephone St. Nicholas 8357, Apt. 5.

LOST—Package containing 2 catalogues belonging to Sherwin-Williams Co., on 3d and Amsterdam Av. car, Saturday morning. Finder will please return to Sherwin-Williams Co., 116 West 32d St., city.

LOST—At Hotel Manhattan to Grand Central Station, or 6:41 train to Pelham, cross fox fur, Jaeckel label; reward. Phone 2147R Pelham, Youngman, 122 Pelhamdale Av., Pelham, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between Hotel Nassau and Trouville, Long Beach; desirous recovery for sentimental reasons. M. E. L., Hotel Abell, Long Beach, Long Island.

LOST—Amber cigarette holder, diamond band, in tan leather case, Tuesday, 5th Av., between 33d and 59th Sts. Telephone Circle 3129.

LOST—Evening of Friday, Sept. 5, between Hotel Majestic and 53d St., gold cigarette case, initials R. S. W.; reward. 10 Wall St., Room 1.

LOST—Fisher fur scraf, Queens Boulevard, Saturday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock; liberal reward for return. Kopporl, 67 West 112th St.

LOST—Beaver neckpiece, on 207th St., between Vermilyea Av. and 207th St. subway station; reward if returned. E. Parsons, Jr., 39 Searsan Av., Apt. 14-4.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire flexible bracelet in taxicab, between Knickerbocker Hotel and 57th St.; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 9625.

LOST—Two skin Russian sable scarf, left in taxi engaged front Elks Club Friday, 7 P. M.; liberal reward. J. Hope, 126 West 44th.

LOST—Friday, brown leather note book containing addresses, &c. Kindly return to F. Allport, Asst. Mgrs. Office, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LOST—Substantial reward for diamond barpin lost at Steeplechase, Coney Island, Friday night. S. Cageno, 502 Broadway, Lubell Bros.

LOST—$25 reward.—On Aug. 31st, in South Yonkers, large-sized black Pomeranian dog. Lodlow Estate Office, 2 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. Tel 2386 Yonkers.

LOST—On Thursday, fraternity pin belonging to Cunningham; reward. Return to Room 402, 156 5th Av.

LOST—Fraternity pin, engraved, back, "Carman B. Smith"; liberal reward. Return to 1,000 Park Av., Apt. 11A.

LOST—Watch, gold filled; initials C. F. C.; near 34th St. Big reward; no questions. 172 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond barpin, platinum top, Thursday night, Manhattan Hotel; liberal reward. C. M. Brice, 345 West 86th.

LOST—$50 reward for return of pearl set with jade pendant, lost Sept. 8. L. M. M., 260 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's black leather purse, containing money, keys, spectacles; Tuesday, on 5th Av. bus; reward. Prussing, 11 East 59th.

LOST—In taxicab from Astor Hotel, Thursday evening, lady's ring with diamond. Reward. Apartment 10, 490 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Cargo pin, 824-Columbus to 104th-Broadway; reward. Y., 442 Columbus Av.

LOST—Gold fob charm; monogram G. H. W. Phone Wise, 4700 Plaza.

$100 REWARD.

Lost from automobile, vicinity Patchogue, between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M., Aug. 26, black, cloth-covered week-end suitcase containing dress shirts, shoes. Box 601 Times, 2 Rector St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Black angora kitten, female, nine months old, white spots on neck and breast answers to name of Wicked Witch; lost a week ago on East 48th St. between Lexington and Third Avs. Return to 289 Seventh Av. Reward.

LOST—Boston bull, dark brindle, white spot on neck; answers to name "Buster"; green leather collar, brass studs; liberal reward. C. R. Kilbourne, 302 Convent Av.

LOST—Sept 1, male cat, black and white, black marking on upper lip, like mustache; $10 reward. Rider, 1,750 Boulevard, Jersey City.

Auctions.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
Cor. 25th Street — Fourth Ave. 333-341

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
We have been instructed by
Mr. Wilton Lackaye
to dispose of at
Public Auction
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Furnishings and
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Contained in His Residence,
261 WEST 90TH ST.
on Monday and Tuesday,
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Also on Exhibition
Saturday and Monday,
September 20th and 22d,
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a Large Aggregation of
Home Appointments
To Be Sold Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23, 24, 25 and 26, from 2 o'Clock Each Day.
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Private Party Leaving for France
Will Dispose
of
FURNITURE
of
Entire Nine-Room
High Class Apartment
either complete or by individual rooms. Call Apartment 5A, 255 West 90th St.

HENRY C. LAWRENCE, BROKER, DIES AT 60

Governor of Stock Exchange for 29 Years Was Member of Firm of C. J. Lawrence & Sons.

COLLECTOR OF GOTHIC ART

He Was a Leading Member of the Municipal Art Commission and of the National Club.

Henry C. Lawrence of 166 West Eighty-eighth Street, a member of the firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, stocks and bonds, 15 Wall Street, died in a hospital in this city yesterday. Born here June 13, 1630, the son of Cyrus J. Lawrence and Emily Hoe Lawrence, he was educated in France. Returning to New York in 1877, he entered the employment of his father's firm, Lawrence Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, 16 Wall Street, which had been formed by his father and uncle in 1864.

In 1888 Mr. Lawrence became a partner with his father and brother in the firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, 15 Wall Street, which he remained until his death. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and since 1890 had been a member of the Board of Governors.

A collector and student of Gothic art in this country and Europe, his home contained one of the choicest collections of early painted glass, tapestries, and wood carvings in America. His opinion on matters connected with periods to which he had devoted special study was eagerly sought by artists and students of art.

Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Century Association, being a member of the Committee of Admissions; the National Art Club, and the City Club. He was also a member of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York, to the work of which he had devoted a great deal of time and attention. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lucy Ryerson Lawrence, and two daughters, Mrs. Gladys Lawrence Hubbard, and Mrs. Lucy Lawrence Hutchinson.

GEORGE A. CLEMENT DEAD.

Veteran New York Lawyer Was Author of Legal Works.

George Ansel Clement, a veteran member of the New York bar, died yesterday at his home, 551 West 152d Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in this city, a son of William J. and Ann M. Clement, and was educated at Quackenbos Collegiate Institute and the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872. He studied law in the offices of Charles O'Conor and B. F. Dunning, and in 1873-4 he was editor of The Port Jervis Gazette. Since 1876 he had been engaged in the practice of law in this city.

Mr. Clement was the principal assistant to the late Colonel George Bliss in the preparation of the earlier editions of the "New York Code of Civil Procedure." He was also editor of "Court Rules," and author of the "Fire Insurance Digest."

James H. Codding Dead.

James H. Codding, a prominent Masonic authority and Grand Secretary General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, died on Friday at his residence, 618 Westminster Road, Flatbush. He was in his seventy-first year. Mr. Codding was born in Pike County, Penn., and after graduating from Dartmouth College he moved to Towanda, Penn., where he was admitted to the bar. A devoted Masonic scholar, he held several prominent positions in the fraternity and possessed one of the most complete Masonic libraries in the United States. He had been Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction since 1902 and was a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania of the Knights Templar.

Louis Victor Heydenreich.

Louis Victor Heydenreich, President of E. Fougera & Co., drug importers and dealers in pharmaceutical supplies at 90 Beekman Street, Manhattan, died at his home in Syosset, L. I., on Thursday, of pneumonia. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-seven years ago, the son of the late Emile Heydenreich, who, with his brother, Victor Heydenreich, established the old firm of Heydenreich Brothers in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for many years the leading druggists of that section. Later Emile Heydenreich became President of E. Fougera & Co., and on his death his son succeeded him. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Drug and Chemical Club of Manhattan and the Alsace-Lorraine Society.

Obituary Notes.

Captain MATTHEW DE GRAFF, for many years engaged in the oyster trade about Long Island, died at his home in Sayville on Wednesday, aged 74 years.

MYRON P. GEARY, a Brooklyn druggist, for fourteen years in business at Fulton Street and Ashland Place, died on Thursday at his home, 85 Ashland Place. Mr. Geary was a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. and A. M., Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

HENRY RICHARD SCHMALSTICH, 47 years old, an active member of the Kings County Republican Club, died at his home, 6060 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. CATHERINE McCUSKER, widow of Hugh McCusker, an old-time insurance broker of Brooklyn, and a former resident of that borough, died in her seventy-ninth year on Thursday at her residence, Graham Court, 1,921 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. JULIA AGNES WATTS, for twenty-five years a member of the R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart and of its women's societies, died on Friday at her home, 1 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Charles Watts.

WALTER SMITH, an old-time athlete and one of the organizers of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, died on Friday at his home, 291A Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith participated in the first lacrosse game played in this country, with the Canadians, and in 1881 was declared the fastest half-mile runner in the United States. He was a member of the Canarsie Yacht Club and of Montrose Lodge, No. 647, F. and A. M. For nearly twenty years he was in the employ of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company as surveyor

HENRY A. CARPENTER, 69 years old, for many years associated with B. Altman & Co., died Friday night at Mount Vernon, N. Y. He had been a resident of Mount Vernon for sixty years and for thirty-five years Junior Warden of historic Trinity Church.

WILLIAM K. STANBURY, formerly Mayor of Middletown, died at his home in Middletown yesterday. He was for many years engaged in business in this city.

WEBSTER WRIGHT, 76 years old, a retired New York business man, died Friday night at his home, 102 Lorraine Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Miss EMMA LOUISE HOSFORD, 67 years old, died Friday night at the home of her nephew, R. S. Hosford, 51 Myrtle Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. CELIA AVERILL JAYCOX, 85 years old, widow of James A. Jaycox, died yesterday morning in her apartment at 1,830 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia. She was widely known in literary circles of Philadelphia.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE TRNKA, wife of Alois Trnka, prominent violinist and teacher, died in this city yesterday.

EDWARD B. MILLEN, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, and for the last sixteen years connected with the Department of Plants and Structures, is dead at his home, 345 East 145th Street. Born in Ireland, he had been a resident of the Bronx for more than forty years.

Mrs. CAROLINE L. BLEECKER, wife of Theophylact B. Bleecker of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., died at her home there yesterday. She was a daughter of the late Charles B. and Frances M. Moore.

Mrs. ELLA C. CAMMANN, wife of Herman M. Cammann of the firm of Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, real estate, died yesterday at Merrick, L. I. She was a daughter of the late Edward C. and Cornelia Fulton Crary. The home in the city is at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

GEORGE BOND, 85 years old, of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Lovel, wife of Commissioner Lovel, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., where he was visiting.

APPROVES ROMAN SINGERS.

Mgr. Ferrante of St. Patrick's Vouches for Sistine Chapel Quartet.

Four Roman choir singers, who arrived here recently for a tour of fifty cities of the United States, opening tonight in Carnegie Hall, made public yesterday a letter of indorsement from the local authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. The letter was issued from the Chancery Office of the Archbishopric of New York, at 32 East Fifty-first Street, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was signed by Mgr. Gerhard Ferrante. He wrote:

"After careful examination of the documents and letters of recommendation submitted to me, I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the singers, Alexander Gabrielli, L. Genuli, Italo Cecchini, and August Dos Santos are gentlemen of good moral character, and that they, with others, sing as soloists in the Sistine Chapel in Rome."

In explaining the singers' appeal to the authorities of their church, it was said at the offices of their managers, the Wolfsohn Bureau, that the step had been deemed necessary after a controversy over the merits of various bodies of musicians coming to America from Italy. The quartet, the first to arrive, will remain in this country until December.

DR. EDWARD G. LOVE DEAD.

Ex-President of Chemists' Club Did Valuable Work During War.

Dr. Edward Gurley Love, chemist, at one time President of the Chemists' Club, died Friday evening at the Roosevelt Hospital, following an operation, in his seventieth year. During the world war he did valuable work for the United States Government, and constructed a large plant for the recovery of toluol from coke used for city lighting, the product being used in the manufacture of the high explosive TNT.

Born in New Haven, Conn., Dr. Love graduated with distinction from Hamilton College in 1872, and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1876. He was afterward assistant in general chemistry at Columbia. In 1877 he was appointed gas examiner for New York when that office was created.

Captain Wentworth Tucker.

Wentworth Tucker, widely known insurance man, with offices at 1 Liberty Street, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his home, 139 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Tucker was born at Albany, N. Y., July 13, 1878, the son of Luther H. and Cornelia Strong Tucker, his father being the founder of "The Country Gentleman." He attended school at Albany Academy, St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and Union College, Schenectady.

Mr. Tucker had been Vice President of the Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Company, Secretary and Treasurer of The Exhibitors' Times, Inc.; Secretary of the New Virginia Syndicate, and Assistant Treasurer of The Motion Picture News, Inc.

Assistant Treasurer of the Motion Picture Corporation of America, and Treasurer of the Motion Picture Producers' Association. A member of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., he rose to the rank of Captain. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, and Alpha Delta Phi Club, and was charter member of the University Club of Albany.

Mrs. Evelyn Isabell Hudnut.

Mrs. Evelyn Isabel Hudnut, wife of Richard A. Hudnut, wealthy perfumery manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday morning at her Summer home, the Castle, Greenwich, Conn., in her fifty-fifth year. She had lived for a number of years in Paris, but since the beginning of the war she had lived here. Mrs. Hudnut was the daughter of the late Horace Beals of Dix Island, Maine, and Quincy, Mass., one of the most important producers of granite of his day and builder of part of the United States Treasury Building in Washington, old Tombs Prison and the Post Office in New York.

Engaged to Rev. P. R. Deckenbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibold R. Conover of Coytesville, N. J., formerly of this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Conover, to the Rev. Peter R. Deckenbach of Westwood, N. J., pastor of Grace Church in that place and of the Church of the Holy Communion at Norwood, N. J. The Rev. Deckenbach was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, class of '18.

Born.

BIRNBAUM.—To Mr. and Mrs. Leon Birnbaum, (nee Beatrice Lindenbaum,) a son on Sept. 8, at 209 Hudson Av., Edgemere, L. I.

ETTLINGER.—To Paul and Jennie Ettlinger, 260 West 112th St., a daughter, Adrienne Beatrice, at Women's Hospital, 10 West 101st St., Sept. 12.

GLASSHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Glassheim, 1,460 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 12.

GOLDBERG.—Assemblyman and Mrs. Mark Goldberg (nee Edna Manovill) of 201 East 68th St. announce the arrival of a daughter on Sept. 7.

HORVITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horvitz, nee Rose Lisk of 250 Riverside Drive, a daughter, Sept. 2, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

KREITMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Kreitman (nee Mathilde Mitchell) of 920 Cauldwell Av., the Bronx, announce the arrival of daughter, Harlee Ann, Sunday, Sept. 7. No cards.

MAMELOK.—Dr. and Mrs. Louis Mamelok (nee Libbie Livingston) announce birth of son, Sept. 12, at Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

MENDELSOHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mendelsohn (nee Florence Goldberg) announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 8, 2,700 Broadway.

NATHAN.—A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Herman Nathan, (nee Helen Baum,) 600 West 163d St., on Sept. 10, at Lloyd's Sanitarium.

NEWMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Newman (nee Jessie J. Gans) announce birth of a son, Sept. 11, 1919.

SAX.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sax, (nee Ada Furgatch,) 1,215 Wheeler Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Geraldine Rita, on Sunday, Sept. 7.

SCHWARZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Schwarz, (nee Emma Muller,) a son at Asbury Park, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919.

WOLIN.—Dr. and Mrs. Henry Wolin, (nee Rae Tuchman,) 1,427 Madison Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Evelyn, at the Misericordia Hospital, 531 East 86th St., on Sept. 9.

WOLLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wollman of 645 West 160th St. announce the birth of a son on Sept. 9 at the Woman's Hospital.

Confirmations.

SEGALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Segall announce bar mitzvah of their son, Sanford, Saturday, Sept. 27, Temple Mt. Neboh, 150th St. and Broadway. At home Sunday, Sept. 28, 600 West 141st St.

Engaged.

AARONSON—BUMFELD.—Mrs. Barne Bumfeld of 9 Pinehurst Av. announces the betrothal of her daughter, Celia, to Mr. Murray L. Aaronson of New York City.

BANNER—ROSENBLUTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Ascher Rosenbluth announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette, to Joseph J. Banner, Sept. 7, 1919.

BARISH—FELLERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Fellerman announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Philip Barish, Sept. 1, 1919.

BOSSELMAN—TEBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tebo announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion D., to Rudolph L. Bosselman.

CAMPBELL — ROWLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rowland announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Frances, to Dr. William E. Campbell, son of Atlanta, Ga., the wedding to occur the middle of November.

COX—HOYT.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hoyt of Mount Kisco, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Mr. Lloyd E. Cox of Bedford Hills, N. Y.

DECKENBACH—CONOVER.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald R. Conover of Coytesville, N. J., but formerly of this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Conover, to the Rev. Peter R. Deckenbach of Westwood, N. J. Mr. Deckenbach is pastor of Grace Church, Westwood, N. J., and of the Church of the Holy Communion, Norwood, N. J. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, Class of 1918.

Engaged.

EHRLICH—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer announce the engagement of Miss Sue Adler of 1,172 43d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. Joseph Ehrlich of 903 Prospect Av., the Bronx.

EICHNER — WESTHEIM.—Mrs. Caroline Westheim of 605 West 173d St. announces the betrothal of her daughter Florence to Mr. Max D. Eichner.

EPSTEIN—FINK.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fink, residing at 518 West 151st St., announce the engagement of their daughter Edith to Mr. Ralph Rappeport Epstein. Reception will follow.

FRANKEL—MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Morris, 716 West 180th St., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Robert Frankel. Reception Sunday, Sept. 21, 1919, at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Av., after 3 o'clock.

FRIEDMAN—LOWENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. David Barnhay, 1,356 49th St., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Clara, to Mr. Joseph Friedberg of Mahaney City, Penn. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

FRIEDMAN—Lowenthal.—Mr. Max Lowenthal announces the engagement of his daughter, Jennie, to Mr. Albert Friedman of 315 West 25th St.

GOLDMAN—ZEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zeimer of 1,155 Park Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen M., to Mr. Harold L. Goldman of New York City.

GRANT—GARDNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Gardner of 307 West 79th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Eunice, to Max L. Grant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Grant, of Providence, R. I. Reception announcement later.

JONAS—KAMISSKY.—Mrs. M. Kamisky of Richmond, Va., announced the engagement of her daughter, Pearl, to Mr. Murray Jonas of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jonas.

KATZ—GREENBERG.—Mrs. Theresa Greenberg, 958 Prospect Av., Bronx, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Sarah, to Mr. Samuel Katz of Brooklyn.

KORN—LOWENTHAL.—Mrs. Samuel Lowenthal of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillian, to Samuel S. Korn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Korn of 411 West End Avenue.

LACHMAN—GOTTLIEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb, 327 West 87th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Leonard A. Lachman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lachman, 230 West 79th St.

LEVY—SCHOEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Schoen, 124 Audubon Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Loretta Ruth to Mr. Joseph Levy. Reception Sunday, Sept. 21, at Savigny Hall, 229 Lenox Av., at 8 o'clock.

LEWIN—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Bernstein of 871 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Mr. Irving J. Le Win, son of Mrs. J. K. Le Win of New York.

MAYBAUM—GLUCK.—Dr. and Mrs. B. Gluck of Mount Holly, N. J., formerly of Newark, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Gluck, to Mr. Paul S. Maybaum, son of Mrs. Mary Maybaum of Newark.

NEUBERGER—WACHSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Wachsman of 319 West 109th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Helene B., to Mr. Henry L. Neuberger of New York City. At home Saturday, Sept. 27, from 5 to 6 P. M.

PHILOSOPH — SHAFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaff of 22 Mount Morris Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Victor Philosoph.

RATNER—BLUMBERG.—Dr. and Mrs. Leo Maidelstamm announce the engagement of their sister, Nadine Blumberg, to Abraham B. Ratner.

ROSENMANN — LOWENTHAL. — Mr. and Mrs. Max Loewenthal, 56 Fort Washington Av., formerly of Chadron, Neb., announce the engagement of the latter's daughter Carolyn to Mr. William Rosenmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenmann of Wilmington, N. C. At home Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, 3 to 6. No cards.

SCHMIDT—FLECK.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fleck, Jr., of the Standish Arms, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Myrelle, to Mr. Lawrence Rice Schmidt of Brooklyn. At home at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, 3 to 6, Sept. 21, 1919.

SCHWARTZ—HARRISON.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Harrison of 219 Keap Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Libbie, to Mr. Joseph L. Schwartz of Brooklyn, and Norwich, Conn.

SCHWARTZ—SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silverman, 804 West 180th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, (Essie,) to Mr. Samuel H. Schwartz of Brooklyn.

SELIGSOHN—WINTER.—Stella E. Winter to Samuel Seligsohn. At home, 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, Sunday, Sept. 14, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

SHERREN — REED.—Mrs. Frederick B. Robinson of Toronto and Great Barrington, Mass., has recently announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen J. Reed, her daughter by her late husband, Charles Reed of New York, to Major Percival C. Sherren, M. C., of the Royal Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sherren of Prince Edward Island. Miss Reed is the granddaughter of Mr. Alfred Skett, President of the Manhattan R. R., and since her mother's marriage has been dividing her time between Toronto and her country home in the Berkshires. She attended Miss Hall's school in Pittsfield and Miss Masters's school in Dobbs Ferry. Major Sherren went overseas with the Canadian 26th Battalion in 1914, and after having been wounded at Messines Ridge, joined the Air Force. He was in command of Camp Leaside and Armour Heights in Toronto in 1917, later returning to France, where he served until the armistice in command of the 98th Squadron. No date has been set for the wedding.

SCHORR—SALAT.—Mrs. Johanna Salat wishes to announce the betrothal of her daughter, Esther, to Herbert Schorr.

SIMON—WEBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Weber of 439 13th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Weber, to Mr. Murray H. Simon of New York. At home Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 to 6 P. M.

SPEIER—MANHEIMS.—Mr. Jacob J. Manheims of 528 West 152d Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Edythe, to Mr. Berthold Speier.

STETTAUER—ACKERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ackerman of 1,552 53d St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Lou Settauer.

TEBRICH—DELSON.—Mrs. and Mr. M. Delson of 278 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Charles H. Tebrich of Boston.

TONDLICH—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. H. Schwartz, 63 East 106th St., city, announces the engagement of his daughter, Celia, to Siegfred Tondlich.

WEISBURG—SABATH.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sabath announce the betrothal of their daughter Cora to Mr. Harry Welsburg. At home 237 East 4th St., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Sept. 21, 1919.

ZIERLER—HOLZMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holzman of 1,809 7th Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Frieda, to Mr. Sam Zierler of 759 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Married.

AARENAU—BLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blatt announce the marriage of their daughter Fannie to Mr. Maurice Aarenau on Sept. 7, 1919.

BAKER—BARUCH.—Wednesday, Sept. 11, Sara W. Baruch to Arthur F. Baker of Boston.

BASS—CHAITIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chaitin of 1,018 East 163d St. announce the marriage of their daughter Cecile to Mr. William Bass on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1919, at home of the officiating minister, the Rev. Dr. E. Solomon.

BLOCH—SUGARMAN.—The marriage of Zepora R. Sugarman and Eugene Bloch was solemnized Sept. 9 at the home of the brother of the bride, I. J. Sugarman. The Rev. Sidney E. Goldstein, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated.

BLUMENTHAL—SPERO.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Blumenthal to Miss Estelle Spero, daughter of Samuel S. Spero of the firm of Zirinsky & Spero. Wedding will take place at the bride's residence

SILVER MEN PLAN UNION FOR EXPORT

Pittman Says Metal Will Go to $1.29 an Ounce if Organization Is Formed.

LONDON'S CONTROL LIMITED

Tells How United States Helped Britain Prevent Revolt in India During War.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, father of the Pittman Silver bill, which fixed the minimum price for that metal in this market at $1.01 an ounce, said yesterday that the silver situation is better than that of any other metal at the present time.

He said there was little uncertainty among silver producers, and urged that they get together under the Webb-Pomerene act and form an American Silver Export Association. If this were done, he asserted, within a short time the price for silver would advance to $1.29 an ounce, which is its parity.

It was learned yesterday that large producers of silver have conferred recently on a proposal to form such an association and have discussed the advantages it would offer. It was said that in consequence a silver export association might be formed within a comparatively few weeks.

At the same time it was admitted that silver producers are not so large or so remotely associated as were the steel, copper, textile, and other industries which availed themselves of the new law allowing combinations for export purposes, and therefore would have to spend more time in their organization.

"The old theory that credit was the backbone of a nation," said Senator Pittman, "is fairly well exploded. It is now more generally admitted that is now more generally admitted that metal has taken the place of credit. The best proof of this was shown in the breaking up of a world nation like Germany and in the shattering of the Russian Government.

Sees Stabilization of Market.

"London still has a limited control of the silver markets of the world. Before the passage of the Pittman bill her control was complete. Her limited control is due to the fact that London buys 90 per cent. of the world purchases of silver. Had we not fixed a minimum price on silver, Great Britain would now be able to fix the market price at 50 cents if she wanted to. Under present conditions, London knows when others will be large offerings of silver, and fluctuations of from $1.07 to $1.14 in the London price is due to the limitation of control.

"The annual world production of silver is approximately 170,000,000 ounces, and the current supply is less than 1 cent per capita for those who use silver. When silver producers form an export association, the market immediately will become stable, and within a week the price will go to $1.29.

"The Government has melted down $90,000,000 silver dollars, which it has agreed to replace with American silver at $1 an ounce. I do not believe the Government ever will have an opportunity to buy silver to replace those dollars at the figure set, and I doubt that the Treasury Department at Washington will ever replace that $300 000 000, would ever take that much silver out of circulation when not only foreign countries but the United States itself requires so much silver coinage."

Explaining the agreement during the war between the United States and Great Britain on the sale and shipment of silver to India, Senator Pittman said:

"The British Government for quite a while had been busily engaged in building up confidence in rupee paper notes in India. These, when introduced, were received with suspicion by the Indians, who had to be educated up to their acceptance. The British Government established confidence in them by making the notes payable at all Post Offices, so that the individual could cash in his notes at any time for silver money. In time this had been done to such an extent that the reserve behind the notes was much smaller.

Averted Revolt in India.

"German agents, learning of this, spread the information among the natives, and there was a run on the Government Post Offices. In a short time the condition grew serious and it was realized that unless something were done the British in India would not be able to redeem the notes, and revolution might result.

"Then the United States stepped into the breach. Silver was sent to India that all requests for the redemption of the notes could be met. Six million dollars were sent before legislation was passed to make the shipments legal, and trouble was averted. Great Britain and the United States agreed there would be no embargo against sending silver into India, and that condition obtained throughout the rest of the war.

"Silver supplies are short. The production in the United States will be about the same this year as last. The nations of the world require metal far beyond the supply. The production of gold is not up to the increased demand, and silver must figure in rebuilding the world. The United States is trying to retain her gold reserve by paying adverse trade balances off in silver, and the future for silver is assured."

Senator Pittman was asked what he thought the result of the conference in Washington between capital and labor next month would be. He thought it would have a beneficial effect.

"The beauty of the conference," he said, "lies in the fact that not only labor and capital will be represented but representatives of the public will attend. Labor never realizes there may be other interests involved than its own, and the same may be said of capital. The conference will show both that the public is always interested in their activities."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Experienced business executive, with capital and excellent financial facilities, solicits legitimate manufacturing, coal or timber business. Y 884 Times.

Young salesman, with business ability, will invest in manufacturing or jobbing business. K 192 Times.

College graduate offers services and some capital to meritorious proposition. A 198 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Capital wanted to partially finance garage storage plant; excellent opportunity and site. Owner, 48 7th Ave., Brooklyn.

Partner for shoe manufacturer, $30,000 required; principals only. Mr. Simmons, 290 Broadway, Room 1206.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY.

Established exporting firm, sending representative on extensive business trip to Brazil, Argentina, and other South American countries, would like to hear from large and important manufacturers desirous in selling their goods in those markets; financing done in New York; will only consider financially strong firms with facilities for large business. Address Export, Box 885 Times, 2 Rector St.

Europe—Leaving for Europe shortly; would consider representing one or more responsible firms on an exclusive arrangement. O 873 Times.

AM GOING TO SCANDINAVIA, FINLAND; agent for one or two manufacturers; salary or commission; leaving Sept. 20. G 363 Times.

Patent attorney and engineer wanted to assist in perfecting appliance to be patented. N 267 Times.

ORGANIZATION EXPERT available immediately. D 873 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

High-class ladies' dress shop, $8,500; principals only. Mr. Barnes, 290 Broadway, Room 1309.

For Sale—Established department store in Jersey, $75,000; required; principals only. Mr. Simmons, 290 Broadway, Room 1206.

Moving picture theatre, 800 seats; weekly profits from $300 to $400. Lease Films Inc., 126 West 46th St.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Ashland C. & I.50c	Q	Sep. 25	.....	.....
Beech Creek....50c	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19	
Chi., B. & Q....2	Q	Sep. 25	*Sep. 19	
N. Y. Central...1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 13	
Nor. Pacific....1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
P., B. & L. E....¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
P., Ft. W. & C.1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 7	*Sep. 10	
Un. N. J. R. R. & Can.....2½	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 20	
W. J. & S.S...$1.25	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ashe.P. & L.pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Boston Elev....1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Brazilian T., L. & P. pf.....1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Carol. P. & L.pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Dul. Sup. T. pf.1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Ill. Traction pf.1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Manila El. R.R. & L.....1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 22	
Twin C. R. T.pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Un. Lt. & Rys..1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do 1st pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Wash., B. & A.$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Do pf.....1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Yadkin R. P.pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	

BANK STOCKS.

Chase Nat.....4	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23	
Chat. & Phenix.4	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Coal & I. Nat..2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10	
First Nat.....5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
First Security..5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Mechan. (Bkn).$1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Franklin (Bkn).3	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 29	
Manuf'rs (Bkn).2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

A. B. S. & Fdy.1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
Do pf.....3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
Am. Coal.....$2	—	Sep. 9	Sep. 8	
Am. Gas & El..2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	
Am.Sewer Pipe..½	Q	Sep. 20	*Sep. 10	
Am. Typefdrs..1	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 10	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Oct. 10	
A.-H.-McC. pf..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Argonaut Mfg..5c	Sp.	Sep. 26	Sep. 11	
Barn.Bros. & S. 1st & 2d pf.....1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	
Barrett Co.....2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 25	
Blumenthal (F.) com. & pf.....1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
Br.-Am. Tob.pf.2½	—	Sep. 30	Coup. 32	
B.-B-Coll. pf...1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Cal. Petrol. pf..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	
Cal. Petrol. pf.2¾	Acc	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	
Can. Crock.-W..1½	Q	Sep. 30	.....	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Sep. 30	.....	
Card.-Am. S.pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Celluloid Co.....2	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 16	
Cent. Ag. Sug..2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Cent. Ag. Sug..10	Ex.	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Cent. Petrol. pf.2½	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Cert.-Teed Prod. 1st & 2d pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Chandler Motor.6	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Chino Copper..75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Cin. Tab. Ware.1	—	Oct. 15	Oct. 4	
Cleve. Worsted Mills 1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Con. P. (Mich.).2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19	
Continental Can.1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 19	
Cudahy Pack....1¾	Q	Oct. 6	Sep. 27	
Dodge Mfg.....1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 27	
Dodge Mfg.....1½	Ex.	Oct. 1	*Sep. 27	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Edmds. & Jones.50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Eisenlohr & Br. pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Fam. P.-Lasky.$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Fire. T. & R.pf.1½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	
Goulds Mfg.....1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20	
Grant Motor.....10c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	
Gray & D. pf..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Gt. W. Sugar..1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Gt. W. Sugar...10	Ex.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Guan. Sugar...1.25	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 23	
H. S. & M. pf..1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Homestake Min.50c	M	Sep. 25	Sep. 20	
Ind. Pneu. Tool.5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Indiahoma Ref.5c	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Indiahoma Ref.10c	Ex.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Indian Packing.25c	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 20	
Int. Banking..3	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Int. Button Hole Sew. Machine.10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Int. Harvester..1¼	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 25	
Jewell Tea, pf..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Kaufmann Dept. Stores pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Kelly-S. T. pf..1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Kerr Lake.....$1	—	Sep. 22	Sep. 13	
Kresge (S.S.) pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15	
L. V. C. Sales..$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
Livingston Oil..5c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Livingston Oil..2c	Ex.	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Lone Star Gas..2	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 19	
Lyon & Shirt pf..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
McCrory Stpf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Merck & Co. pf.2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Mich. Light pf..1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Narra. El. L....$1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 13	
Nat. Cloak & S.1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Oct. 8	
Nat. Licorice pf.1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23	
Nat. P. & Type com. & pf.....2	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 30	
Nev. C. Cop...37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	
N. W. Yeast....$3	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 12	
N. Y. Yeast....$3	Ex.	Sep. 15	Sep. 12	
Owens Bottle...75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Phelps-Dodge...2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Prov. Paper.....1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Ray Copper....50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	
Reece But.H.M.30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Reece Fold. M..10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Rem. Typewrit. 1st pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do 2d pf.....1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Royal Bak. P...2	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 15	
Do pf.....1½	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 15	
Safety C.H.& L.1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
St. L., R. M. & Pac. pf.....1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Savoy Oil.....50c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 15	
Seamans Oil...5c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30	
Shaffer O. & R.1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Spencer Pet....20c	M	Sep. 25	*Sep. 15	
Stand. Screw...6	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13	
Stand. Textile..2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Stanley Works..1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Stevens Mfg. Co.....125		Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
Tecumseh Mills.....185		Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
Troy C. & W. Mfy.....600		Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Union Cotton Mfg. Co....330		Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Wampanoag Mills.....140		Oct. 1	Sep. 20	

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

8	Amoskeag Mills	118	
5	Androscoggin Mills	500½	
50	Bigelow Hartford Cpt. Co. pf.	92	
1	Dartmouth Cpa. pf.	97	
13	Draper Corp.	93-div.	190¾@140
5	Fairhaven Mills pf.	91	
2	Gillette Safety Razor Co.	117½	
10	Lodlow Mfg. Associates	147	
14	Massachusetts Cot. Mills	139¾	
6	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	205	
50	Saco Lowell Shops	185	
5	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	114	
1	Taunton & Newbedford Cpr. Co.	163½	
17	U. S. Worsted Co. 2d pf.	85½	
27	Waltham Watch Co. pf.	86½	

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 13.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Open.	High.	Last.
American Linen Co.	118	123	...
Arkwright Mills	160	...	...
Barnard Mfg. Co.	110	...	...
Bourne Mills	140	165	...
Border City Mfg. Co.	153	...	...
Chace Mills	170	185	...
Charlton Mills	160	...	...
Cornell Mills	100	...	...
Conanicut Mills	110	...	...
Corr. Mfg. Co. (Taunton)	150	...	...
Davol Mills	135	...	...
David Mills	190	...	...
Flint Mills	205	...	210
Granite Mills	145	150	150
Harvard Mills	110	...	...
King Philip Mills	190	...	200
Laurel Lake Mills	146	150	147½
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	155	...	167
Luther Mfg. Co.	170	...	...
Merchants Mfg. Co.	180	...	190
Mechanics Mills	145	150	145
Narragansett Mills	155	163	160
Osborn Mills	140	...	...
Parker Mills	...	...	112½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	122	125	...
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	170	200	...
Seaconnet Mfg. Co.	210	280	...
Se connet Mills	130	...	133¼
Shove Mills	135	140	...
Stafford Mills	135	...	...
Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	...	...
Tecumseh Mills	185	...	...
Troy C. & W. Mfy.	600	...	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	330	250	...
Wampanoag Mills	140	...	...

RESERVE BANKS GET HOLD OF MORE GOLD

Holdings Increased by $51,100,000 in Last Week—Liquidate Volume of War Paper.

FEDERAL DEPOSITS DOWN

Reserve and Other Deposits, Including Foreign Credits, However, Show an Increase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Liquidation of $110,700,000 of war paper and a further gain of $51,100,000 in gold in transit or in custody of foreign countries are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on Sept. 12.

As against the large reduction in the holdings of war paper the banks report increases of $18,000,000 in other discounts and of $7,800,000 in acceptances. War paper holdings of the Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis banks include $45,000,000 of paper discounted for other banks, while acceptance holdings of the Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of $65,000,000 (as against $51,200,000 the week before) purchased from other banks.

Temporary advances to the Government by the New York and Chicago banks pending the receipt of funds from depositary institutions account mainly for a net increase of $91,400,000 in the holdings of Treasury certificates.

Government deposits show a decline of $25,800,000, while reserve deposits went up $45,200,000, and other deposits, including foreign Government credits, $35,000,000.

On the other hand the "float" carried by the Federal Reserve banks and the gold held in custody abroad—both of which items are treated as deductions from gross deposits—show increases of $110,100,000 and $51,100,000. The result is a decrease of $5,900,000 in net deposits. Federal Reserve note circulation increased $9,500,000, notwithstanding a substantial reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation reported by the New York bank. The bank's aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation increased by $4,000 /00. Gold reserves went up $1,-800,000 and total cash reserves $1,600,-000. The banks' reserve ratio continues unchanged at 50.4 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources. Bills Discounted.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$154,490,000	$161,139,000	$425,197,000	$118,122,000	$205,316,000
2—New York	592,478,000	132,089,000	1,944,035,000	751,883,000	762,893,000
3—Philadelphia	128,806,000	158,245,000	439,045,000	102,919,000	213,103,000
4—Cleveland	216,700,000	176,230,000	454,120,000	127,127,000	237,017,000
5—Richmond	72,841,000	97,105,000	235,641,000	87,257,000	108,646,000
6—Atlanta	64,453,000	200,058,000	318,757,000	44,787,000	116,387,000
7—Chicago	439,153,000	209,853,500	873,948,000	284,971,000	447,285,000
8—St. Louis	74,987,000	89,546,000	247,481,000	62,441,000	106,653,000
9—Minneapolis	78,109,000	63,149,000	168,806,000	53,717,000	79,742,000
10—Kansas City	61,685,000	97 709,500	241,207,000	78,275,000	93,486,000
11—Dallas	34,523,000	24,262,500	147,063,000	44,575,000	48,982,000
12—San Francisco	155,158,000	154,527,000	379,311,000	140,017,000	210,572,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$643,668,000	$641,814,000	$326,214,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	537,723,000	542,310,000	485,298,000
Gold with foreign agencies	...	...	5,820,000
Total gold held by banks	769,332,000	795,548,000	857,341,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,190,769,000	1,172,168,000	1,123,132,000
Gold redemption fund	105,764,000	100,336,000	44,086,000
Total gold reserves	$2,069,867,000	$2,067,052,000	$2,024,569,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	69,623,000	69,818,000	53,173,000
Total reserves	$2,138,490,000	$2,136,870,000	$2,077,732,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,534,521,000	1,615,221,000	1,071,304,000
All other	290,317,000	212,185,000	541,943,000
Bills bought in open market	302,000,000	254,667,000	239,756,000
Total bills on hand	$2,116,843,000	$2,202,085,000	$1,852,997,000
United States Government bonds	27,096,000	27,096,000	29,563,000
United States Victory notes	196,000	197,000	...
United States certificates of indebtedness	241,555,000	256,223,000	*253,777,000
All other earning assets	...	...	81,000
Total earning assets	$2,385,788,000	$2,479,601,000	$1,916,418,000
Bank premises	15,143,000	12,815,000	...
Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries	158,223,000	107,119,000	...
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	873,066,000	824,545,000	687,225,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	11,343,000	11,160,000	1,405,000
All other resources	11,007,000	9,511,000	13,013,000
Total resources	$5,691,076,000	$5,584,921,000	$4,705,793,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$85,140,000	$84,996,000	$78,553,000
Surplus	81,087,000	81,087,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	23,581,000	59,110,000	*206,753,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,702,781,000	1,757,641,000	1,463,286,000
Deferred availability items	670,043,000	645,194,000	527,752,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	124,696,000	99,136,000	115,302,000
Total gross deposits	$2,649,514,000	$2,559,081,000	$2,319,390,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,621,223,000	2,611,697,000	2,245,429,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	228,169,000	223,565,000	27,672,000
All other liabilities	25,938,000	24,495,000	33,615,000
Total liabilities	$5,691,076,000	$5,584,921,000	$4,705,793,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	50.4%	50.4%	53.7%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	80.0%	80.1%	67.2%

* Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Banking Conditions in the Country

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of debits to individual account, reported through the Federal Reserve banks by over 150 of the country's more important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, Sept. 10 and 13, of the present year, and in the case of some of the reporting centres also the weekly period ending a year earlier, i. e., Sept. 11, 1918.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative figures by reserve districts for 151 centres reporting complete data for two most recent weeks, also like figures for 122 centres for which data are available, both for the past week and the week ending Sept. 11 of last year.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT.

	Sept. 10, 1919.	Sept. 3, 1919.	Sept. 11, 1918.
New York	$44,213,868,000	$3,434,855,000	$3,512,608,000
Albany	18,285,000	14,618,000	15,563,000
Binghamton	3,330,000	2,904,000	3,452,000
Buffalo	60,906,000	50,767,000	55,276,000
Passaic	4,578,000	3,205,000	3,385,000
Rochester	27,157,000	25,986,000	19,962,000
Syracuse	18,494,000	13,404,000	9,252,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Comparative figures for centres reporting for weeks ending Sept. 10 and Sept. 3, 1919:		Comparative figures for centres reporting for weeks ending Sept. 10, 1919, and Sept. 11, 1918:	
	Sept. 10, 1919.	Sept. 3, 1919.	Sept. 10, 1919.	Sept. 11, 1918.
New York	$4,341,916,000	$3,545,614,000	$4,341,916,000	$3,616,770,000
Boston	401,312,000	312,762,000	380,647,000	317,134,000
Philadelphia	379,921,000	338,167,000	378,040,000	322,154,000
Cleveland	527,978,000	442,241,000	170,849,000	142,814,000
Richmond	157,564,000	140,183,000	126,503,000	100,427,000
Atlanta	129,518,000	110,516,000	102,466,000	82,600,000
Chicago	1,014,000,000	852,115,000	911,321,000	618,037,000
St. Louis	214,378,000	178,855,000	214,378,000	188,369,000
Minneapolis	202,839,000	144,354,000	168,552,000	102,424,000
Kansas City	314,696,000	284,178,000	293,713,000	201,000,000
Dallas	138,204,000	113,780,000	124,566,000	106,874,000
San Francisco	445,168,000	384,682,000	427,917,000	324,328,000
Total	$8,345,444,000	$6,892,785,000	$7,807,896,000	$6,328,790,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Twenty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $6,958,000 were chartered today. They include:

Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, Manhattan, real estate, $5,000,000; A. and S. A. Lewisohn, J. H. Susmann, 61 Broadway.

Milberg Holding Corporation, Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. Cunningham, M. Miller, H. Berman, 1,046 Findlay Av., Bronx.

Julemor Co., Manhattan, contracting and real estate, $10,000; J. Jacobs, L. S. Friedman, M. Goldstein, 300 West 116th St.

The Alleyn Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; C. G. and E. W. Alleyn, W. B. Marx, 267 Broadway.

Weil & Goldsmith, Inc., Manhattan, handkerchiefs, $15,000; H. Weil, T. Goldsmith, M. Brandt, 300 Haven Av.

Thompson Feature Service, Inc., Manhattan, printers and publishers, $20,000; R. S. Thompson, A. L. Fowle, W. P. McLean, 46 West 111th St.

The Gray Arithmometer Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. and K. Gray, L. S. Chirurg, 511 West 112th St.

T. M. A. Rickards & Co., Manhattan, commission brokers, $25,000; T. M. A. Rickards, R. P. Cresson, C. C. Shepard, Woodhaven.

The Parisian, Inc., Ithaca, retail ladies' ready-to-wear, $10,000; H. J. Guttman, E. E. Ingals, R. S. Rockwell, Ithaca.

Fox & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, meat and food products, $25,000; I. and L. and S. Fox, 522 Eighth St., Brooklyn.

Lockport Auto Radiator Corp., Lockport, $30,000; L. A. Branch, C. D. Nye, F. M. Capell, Lockport, N. Y.

Yonkers Carriage and Wicker Furniture Co., Yonkers, $50,000; M. Frackman, J. H. Robins, E. J. Levinson, 780 Riverside Drive.

Fraud Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000; H. Schimelman, J. Rise, J. Delson, 750 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

T. J. Sullivan, Inc., New Rochelle, real estate, $15,000; T. J. and M. H. Sullivan, B. H. Disbrow, Mt. Vernon.

Milton Garage Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. Ducker, D. and I. Plush, 85 Lewis St.

Arndur, Yachus & Ellis, Inc., Manhattan, shipping, $100,000; N. W. Amdur, I. Tachna, P. Simon, 205 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

The Diamond Ring Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. H. Goldsmith, E. B. Davis, A. Simonson, 41 Maiden Lane.

R. and M. Pants Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. and R. Miller, C. Rosenblum, 646 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Lamay Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Capozzi, A. and L. Pittarelli, 1,533 68th St., Brooklyn.

New York Theatre Francais, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; P. L. Anderson, A. A. Jenkins, L. H. Reuter, Babylon.

Archibald Export Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. J. Sullivan, C. H. Owen, M. C. Kahl, 35 Nassau St.

Niagara Fibre Co., Buffalo, mining operations and lumbermen, $300,000; W. J. Keller, J. B. O'Brien, C. C. Pullinger, Buffalo.

Alert Plumbing Supply Co., Buffalo, $25,000; H. E. Lacy, W. J. Hess, T. M. Heeb, Buffalo.

F. M. Tire and Repair Co., Buffalo, $15,000; W. B. McLaughlin, E. H. Fahmer, E. W. Studt, Buffalo.

The Brown Coal Co., Adams, Jefferson County, $30,000; G. Sanders, A. and R. Deren, Adams, N. Y.

CAPITAL INCREASE:

Warren Nash Motor Corp., Manhattan, 17,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 17,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital from $78,750 to $183,750.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Miller's Shoe Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, to I. Miller's Shoe Corp.

Hayes & Sharp Co., Rochester, to Hayes & Haggerty.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Battistoni Bros., Buffalo.

Seven Seas Maritime Corp., Manhattan.

M. Cebes & Bros., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 13.—Charters filed:

Weissenfluh & Fluh Co., real estate, $500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George H. Steigler, and J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Consolidated Tennessee Corp., mining of all kinds, $450,000; Pauline Bruner, William P. Bradner, and J. S. Luchlitter, all of Newark, N. J.

Crump Oil and Gas Co., $350,000; E. Bryant Crump, Lexington, Ky., G. H. Owens, Port Royal and J. C. Bedinger, Watkins, Ky.

The Columbia Chemical Co., $100,000; Amos E. Redmond, Edward C. Redmond, and Henry D. Driscoll, all of Washington, D. C.

Metropolitan Amusement Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, and S. C. Dill of Wilmington.

Shaw Burner Co., $59,690; William F. O'Keefe, George H. Steigler, and J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Gansevore Steam Baking Co., $60,000; George A. Lundenkohl, Edward L. Gangware, and Dallett H. Wilson, all of Bethlehem, Penn.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Nature Thread Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, from $60,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

West Pearl Oil and Gas Developing Co. to the West Pearl Oil and Gas Co., New York.

STEAMER VALBANERA SAFE.

Reports by Wireless After Having Been Missed in Hurricane.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Word was received here indirectly today from the Spanish steamer Valbanera, from Spanish ports for Havana and New Orleans, which arrived off Havana on Tuesday but was lost sight of with the beginning of the cyclone and was believed to have put to sea to ride out the storm.

The agents here of the Valbanera announced they had been advised by the Key West wireless station that the Valbanera had been heard trying to communicate with Havana. Her location was unknown.

PROPERTY REGAINED.

Experience demonstrates that the best medium for restoring missing articles of value is The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....7:08

THE TIDE.

| | High Water. A.M.

To Every Woman Who This Autumn Must Meet with Wisdom
the Problem of Increased Costs of Apparel of Fashion and Quality

Gimbel Brothers *Present with Mid-October Readiness*

Women's and Misses' Coats---Suits---Dresses

at September Savings---10% to 33⅓% Under Today's Market Values

—the results of contracting for the first bolts of beautiful new materials as they came from the looms at their first costs..... before from two to five later advances

—of creating the garments simultaneously with their acceptance in Paris ..... avoiding later advances in the costs of making

—of buying with a three-store prestige that obtained everywhere advantage of first choice and closest price.

—and lastly—as important a reason for the extraordinary values as any —The Gimbel Policy of Moderate Price-Marking.

Tomorrow—The First of These Gimbel Style and Value-Demonstration Sales-Events

500 Women's Man-Tailored Suits

Eight Variations of the New Tailormade Modes

at $35 — *Lockbur Cloth, Velours, Men's Wear Suitings, Tricotines, Gimbels Flexotex Wool Jersey*

The materials welcome comparison with those in suits being shown regularly at $45 and even higher. Feel the firm richness of the velours. The sturdy Lockbur cloth models will determine you to own one suit of this cloth, anyway! Men's wear sutiings that are now so scarce.

And the wonderful Flexotex Wool Jersey Suits—Flexotex is a fine heavy-weight Jersey.

There Is the New Piquant Hip-Flaring Style — Wonderful Straight-Line Tailleurs With the Earmarks of Custom Tailoring. Sports-Tailored Fashions—The Acme of Smart Serviceability.

—Notice the man-tailored details. The hand finishings. The careful skilled cordings, tailor-darts, smartly turned-out collar . . . the cable-cordings, the linked cuffs . . . the belts.

Linings of Silk Peau de Cygne and Satins

In the Wonderful New Autumn Colorings—Mordore Brown, Heather Browns, Beaver Brown, Rose Taupe, Fog Grey, Peace Tan, Plum, Wistaria, Ravine Green, And Navy Blue Aplenty!

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALON—Third Floor

Women's Coats of Salt's Plush and A New Plush Like Hudson Seal

at $35, $69.50, $79.50, $85, $135

In many instances coat-makers cannot today obtain a single bolt of these fashionable fur fabric cloths—they are "sold out"

We anticipated this condition of scarcity as well as of rise in price —

Now 33⅓% Higher Than When We Placed Our Orders

There is no question that those who cannot buy fur coats will avail themselves of coats of these fur fabrics—now so well reproducing fur itself that the average person cannot tell the difference. Moreover—

These Coats Are In the Identical Fashions of Fur Coats—Self-Trimmed or with Collar, Cuffs or Even Border of Skunk Opossum.

At $35 is a new sports coat of Salt's plush after the manner of fur coats. At $69.50—a full length model of Salt's plush, with skunk opossum collar and cuffs; lined throughout with Skinner's satin. At $79.50—a full length model of Salt's plush with great collar of raccoon plush; lined throughout with Skinner's satin. At $85—a three-quarter model of a plush like Hudson Seal plush, with great self-shawl collar; handsomely silk lined throughout.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor.

200 Women's Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses

Heavily Bead Embroidered in the New Deep-Toned Autumn Shades; $35

Elaborate Dinner Gown Models and Simpler Styles . . . The very type of afternoon gown that meets a dozen occasions of the fashionable woman's day. One model is embroidered in garnet bead-work—fetching on the navy blue. Another combined green and wistaria bead-work with navy blue.

Coral and Cut Bronze—Color Bead Embroideries Are Among the New Bead Tones Shown . . . Each Dress Presents Its Own Delightful New Autumn Style-Theme.

One model has its hip-tunic in a looped fringe of bead-work and then floating panels embroidered and fringed.

Another model adds the tiny fringe edge of silk "ostrich"—for Paris is "mad" over fringe. One model has its short tunic over satin—another longer-tunic model over China silk.

Colorings are Navy Blue—Black—Plum—Taupe.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S DRESS SALON—Third Floor.

Misses' New Autumn Dresses Of Quality Wool Tricotine

Six Utterly Adorable New Mode Fashions That Speak Youthfulness in Every Supple Line $33.50

A "Coat Dress" Model—copied from a new tailleur that has just come from America's smartest tailor. And therefore distractingly smart—from the long revers notch collar to the string-wide patent leather belt.

A Peg-top Model—with just the right touch of embroidery—and a heavy ball-tasseled cord girdle.

A Real "Sweet Peggy" Model—one can picture Miss Sixteen looking like a picture in it. A bodice panel all tuckings—and a skirt likewise from hip to hem.

And a Daring, Stunning "Miss New York" Model — embroideries in the heavy French-knot work—all-over bodice and skirt.

And then another model—and still another—too good-looking to describe—they simply must be seen.

All in a Beautiful, Deep, Clear Navy Blue—The Most Wanted Shade.

GIMBELS—MISSES' FASHION SALON—Third Floor

Handsome Fur Scarfs Share In Advance Sale Savings

20% to 33⅓% Under the Future Price

Is the Advantage in Choosing the Indispensable Fur Costume Piece Now Instead of Later.

A Section on the Main Floor Is Devoted to Fur Trimmings.

The highest expression of furriers' art is revealed in the exquisite arrangement of these fur costume pieces—an assortment most comprehensive.

Two-skin Sable Scarfs at $85 up to a rich Sable Capelet at $675.

One-skin Mink Scarfs at $22.50; Collars, Capelets, Stoles up to a Coatee at $650.

One-skin Stone Marten Scarfs at $19.50 up to a magnificent Stole at $285.

An Unusual Showing of Fur Costume Pieces of Beaver, Squirrel, Skunk, at $29.50 to $345.

Full animal Fox Scarfs, choker, or lined effect, in the new shades of Autumn fashion, $22.50 to $135.

GIMBELS—FUR SALON—Third Floor.

Blouses in Autumn Suit Shades of Georgette Crepe

Making three-piece costumes of the new tailormade suits. **Choose NOW when the color range is complete.**

Blouses in the new
Bresilien Blue
Maduro Brown
Beaver Brown
Pompeian Red
Navy Blue
Spruce Green
Grey

and in these shades that blend with Autumn Suit Colorings—
Wedgwood Blue, Peandt Grey

An Entire Section in the Blouse Salon Devoted to Suit Shade Blouses

at $5.95, $6.95, $7.95 and $8.95

An incomparable selection!

An apronette model as pictured. Embroidered in an arabesque of twist braid silk intermingled with metal thread.

Bead and silk embroidered models galore! . . . in new, altogether charming ways. A Tuxedo collar model with embroidery in peasantry colorings.

A futurist coin-dotted model—most enchanting.

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

at $7.95—Fibre Sweaters in Tuxedo Fashion Reorders Will Have to Sell for More

For every step in the costs of materials and making have increased since the early purchase of these for Autumn delivery. And these dressy, serviceable fibre sweaters bid fair to be as wanted for Autumn indoor wear and Winter under-the-coat wear as they are all Summer for out-o'-doors. Colors are black with white, Bresilien, beige, Nile green, white, salmon, shell pink, marine blue.

The Fashionable Brushed Wool Cape Scarfs; A Shawl Collar Model at $14.75

Its all-enveloping warmth—wonderful for motor wear. Or for hiking . . . or any Autumn day wear. With patch pockets, a fringed border and swanky patent leather belt.

A range of Autumn colors and combinations to "go with" every Autumn costume.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SWEATER SALON—Third Floor

The Third Floor Fashion Salons

For Other Gimbel News See Page 17 and Section 2.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

at $12.75—New Box-Pleated Skirts of Fine French-finished Navy Serge

are as welcome as good friends. For the young woman at school or her sister at business—at least one skirt of this type is ever-dependable. Nicely tailored . . . finished with wide button-trimmed belt.

At $10.75—Skirts of Silk Mixture Poplin

in full-shirred fashion, with sports pockets. Black or navy. And at This Moderate Price, Skirts of the New Checks and Plaids. Tiny checks, medium checks, and the big daring plaids. In subdued colors or daring colorful ones.

At $7.90—Skirts of Men's Wear Mixtures, Heather Coloring and Oxford Greys.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKIRT SALON—Third Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

NEW BISHOP MAY BE BURCH OR MANNING

Episcopal Diocese Will Elect the Late Dr. Greer's Successor on Wednesday.

SUFFRAGAN IN THE LEAD

Rector of Trinity Has Large Following, Dividing Along High and Low Church Lines.

SLATTERY CHOICE OF MANY

Thomas of Wyoming a Favorite Should Selection Fall Outside the Diocese.

On Wednesday next holy communion will be celebrated at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, after which a Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York to succeed the late Bishop Greer will be elected.

Each clergyman of the diocese will cast one vote, and the three lay delegates, representing parishes, cast one vote for their parish. The lay delegate of an organized mission has a fraction of a vote. The clergy and the laity vote separately, and the concurrent majority of both orders is necessary to an election. The choice will have to be confirmed by the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention, which meets in Detroit on Oct. 8, and the new Bishop will be consecrated at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in November. Should Bishop Burch be elected no consecration will be necessary. He will automatically succeed to the office upon approval by the General Convention.

With an open convention it is difficult to forecast the choice. If the Suffragan-Bishop is not elected on the first ballot his chances are considered to be poor and he will find a powerful competitor in Dr. Manning. If neither can be elected it will not be surprising to find the choice fall on Dr. Slattery. The uncertain but deciding factor will be the attitude of the laymen. The clergy have more or less openly expressed their views, but the decision lies with the laity.

Throughout the diocese the question: "Who will be the next Bishop?" is absorbing attention in church circles. Opinions differ widely in quarters familiar with the situation as to the ultimate choice, but there is said to be a unanimous conviction that the selection will be made from the ranks of the clergy within the diocese. In all the years of its history New York has never gone beyond its own borders for its Bishop. Provoost, Moore, and Hobart, the first three Bishops, were rectors of Trinity parish; Onderdonk was a professor in the General Theological Seminary, Wainwright and Henry Codman Potter were rectors of Grace Church, and Horatio Potter was elected from Albany which was then within the diocese. It is hardly likely that the tradition will be departed from in the forthcoming election.

Dr. Burch Formidable.

By virtue of his office as Suffragan-Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch will be a formidable contestant for the honor. During his nine years of service he has won the respect and affection of the whole diocese. This is especially true of the country parishes, which he has visited most frequently. He has the great gift of remembering names, and this, together with his uniform kindness and courtesy, has won him a host of friends. Of commanding stature, he looks every inch a Bishop. Those who advocate his election point to the splendid loyalty of his association with the late Bishop Greer and to his truly Christian character. He will receive a large vote, especially from the rural parishes. While all the clergy and laity recognize without reserve the fine qualities of Bishop Burch there are not a few influential voters who believe that he lacks some of the essential gifts required for the place. New York is the metropolitan diocese of the American Church; not only the largest and wealthiest diocese, but also the most influential. What the Archbishop of Canterbury is to the Church of England, the Bishop of New York is to the Church in the United States. In the House of Bishops his opinion carries great weight and at home and abroad he is regarded as the representative man of the American Church. It is therefore argued that the man who is chosen for this commanding position should be one who has demonstrated his capacity to be a leader in all public matters and that he should be a scholar and a Christian statesman.

The training of Bishop Burch has been along other lines. For several years he was in the publishing business in Chicago and was not ordained till his fortieth year. During the time he was a deacon he was editor and manager of the Grand Rapids Evening Press and had only six years' parochial experience before his election as Suffragan-Bishop. The fact that he is 64 years old and that his period of service in diocesan would necessarily be comparatively brief, is a factor which will have considerable weight in the election.

Dr. Manning's Strength.

It is not surprising that the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity parish, is widely discussed. Trinity is the largest and most influential parish in the English-speaking world. Dr. Manning, who is 53 years old, is a forceful and interesting preacher, a man of strong and clear convictions and withal, absolutely fearless. He has had a varied experience in the work of the ministry, having been both a parish priest and a theological professor. His administration of the affairs of Trinity parish has been marked by broad human sympathy, and he is an excellent man of business. Through his influence the reproach of the ownership of unsanitary tenements has been removed from Trinity Corporation, and under his leadership all rented pews in the parish have been abolished and the seats made free to all comers.

During the period of the war Dr. Manning won a host of friends by his uncompromising and sturdy Americanism and has proved himself to be a national figure. The fact that he left his parish and served so successfully as a chaplain at Camp Upton will win him many votes. He has always been classed as a high churchman and up to recently has had the strong and undivided support of the Catholic party in the diocese for the bishopric. That support has now been withdrawn. Dr. Manning's action in supporting the proposed Canon, which would permit the episcopal ordination of congregational ministers, has alienated many of his former supporters. Both the extreme and the moderate high churchmen will vote for Bishop Burch, with the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery as their second choice. On the other hand, Dr. Manning's support of this Canon will win for him many votes from the broad and low churchmen, which otherwise he would not have received.

Whenever the existing vacancy has been discussed the name of the Rev. Dr. Ernest Milmore Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church in Fifth Avenue, has been taken into serious consideration. In the prime of life, Dr. Stires adds to Southern charm the gift of eloquence and more than usual executive ability. His rectorship of St. Thomas's has been notable.

Under his direction a church of surpassing beauty has been erected at a cost of more than a million dollars. It is a remarkable tribute to the magnetic leadership of Dr. Stires that his congregation during the building of the church considerably increased its contributions to outside missionary and charitable work. In modest self-depreciation Dr. Stires gave out a statement asking that his name should not be considered at the election. That is beyond his power to prevent. It is bound to be considered and it is an open secret that at a clerical conference called by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church in Park Avenue, Dr. Stires received a majority of votes on a straw ballot. The fear that he might decline the office if elected is unfounded. He would respond to the call of duty.

Many Favor Dr. Slattery.

There are not a few well informed folk who see in the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, the next Bishop of New York. He is one year younger than Dr. Manning or Dr. Stires, and is a Harvard graduate. For nearly ten years he has served at Grace Church with conspicuous success. Following in the footsteps of Bishop Henry C. Potter and Dr. William R. Huntington, he has not only maintained the traditions of that historic parish but has increased the congregation in a down-town church. Grace Church is the only Episcopal church in New York which can gather a Sunday evening congregation; it is crowded to the doors.

It has always been a tradition of the church that a bishop should be a scholarly man. That qualification Dr. Slattery possesses to a remarkable degree. Beginning as a master in Groton School he later taught in the Seabury Divinity School and has written many notable theological books. He would well maintain the tradition of a learned episcopate.

Of men outside the diocese the Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and Chairman of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, is mentioned. Dr. Mann has twice refused an election to the episcopate. The name of the Right Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, missionary bishop of Wyoming, has influential support. The son of the late Bishop of Kansas, he attracted the attention of the church at large by his successful work in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia. Elected to be Bishop of Wyoming ten years ago he has accomplished wonders in that difficult field. He is an excellent preacher and popular wherever he goes. In every way qualified for the see of the metropolitan city, it is urged that his election would bring the energy and enthusiasm of the West to the East and would be a notable tribute to the missionary work of the church.

NEW YEAR LEAVE FOR JEWS.

Army and Navy to Grant Furloughs Over Religious Holidays.

Furloughs will be granted to all soldiers and sailors of Jewish faith for observance of the New Year and the Day of Atonement, according to an announcement made yesterday by Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board at the headquarters of the organization, 149 Fifth Avenue. Arrangements are accordingly being made by the Jewish Welfare Board for the entertainment of the men in uniform by the community branches of the organization in towns adjacent to cantonments. Arrangements also are being made to hold Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur services in Jewish Welfare Board huts in all camps and naval bases in this country and France and on transports bringing back soldiers from France.

Instructions have been issued by Adjt. Gen. H. C. Harris to all officers of the army, as follows:

"The War Department desires that furloughs be granted to men of Jewish faith for the New Year from noon, Sept. 24, to the morning of Sept. 28, and for the Day of Atonement from noon, Oct. 2, to the morning of Oct. 6, if this does not interfere with public service. If military necessity prevents granting furloughs, provision to be made for them to hold divine services wherever possible on days mentioned."

Similar orders have been issued to officers of the navy.

TO TEACH AMERICANIZATION.

Hunter College Evening Classes Will Open on Sept. 23.

The Evening and Extension Division of Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, will open its Fall term Sept. 23. The classes continue to June 12. The courses are for matriculated students, graduates of high schools, or technical schools of equivalent rank; graduates of colleges who wish to pursue special work, and other students more than 18 years of age whose qualifications are approved by the instructors of the courses in which they wish to enroll.

Academic, physical training, commercial and business courses, including an advanced course in cost accounting, and special typewriting and stenographic courses are offered. A course, primarily arranged for teachers, which aims to develop a competent staff of teachers to carry on the work of teaching the foreigner to understand the English language and familiarize him with American customs, laws and standards of living, is also offered.

The enrolment at Hunter has been rapidly growing. There were more than 1,500 students in the evening session division of the college during the Spring term of this year. Many of the courses offered are free to matriculated students, while for others a nominal fee is charged.

GREAT JEWISH DRIVE WILL BEGIN TONIGHT

Campaign to Complete $10,000,000 Philanthropic Building Fund to Open with Dinner.

SOME EXAMPLES OF NEED

Thousands Turned Away from Institutions Because There Is No Room for Beds.

At a dinner to be given at the Hotel Commodore tonight Felix M. Warburg and other speakers will speed on their way the hundred of men and women who will go among the Jews of the city to raise the remainder of the $10,000,000 necessary not only to restore the physical equipment of the Federated Jewish Philanthropies, which, like everything else, suffered during the war, but to expand it to the point where it will not be necessary each year to turn away thousands who wish to reap the benefits of Jewish hospital, educational, and recreational activities. From the Directors of the ninety-one affiliated institutions $3,260,000 of the $10,000,000 has already been contributed, and $2,000,000 more is available from permanent funds which have piled up during the war and from the salvage value of existing sites which may be abandoned. A total of $12,000,000 will be needed to complete the program. The campaign will last two weeks.

The situation which arose at the end of the war and which led to the present campaign, was set forth yesterday by I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. After pointing out that every large Jewish organization in the city was a member of the federation and received its support from it, he stressed the fact that while the ten years prior to 1914 had seen the expenditure of $10,000,000 on buildings, since that time, for patriotic reasons not a cent had been for building. "As a result," he continued, "the armistice found our needs far from being met, and twenty-nine of the institutions asked the federation for permission to launch building campaigns. Had each of these requests been granted, the result could easily have been foretold. There would have been keen competition for funds, the larger institutions would have had an undue advantage in gathering in money, and each of them would have been motivated by a just pride in making its equipment the finest and the best. So we made a population study of the city and upon that as a basis, determined what was necessary and how duplication of effort could be avoided."

When the project was determined upon it was decided that there be called upon first to contribute to the fund should be the 1,566 Directors of the institutions concerned. The response was prompt, and to date 702 of them have brought the fund up to $3,260,000, so that less than $7,000,000 of funds to be donated by the general public. It is estimated that in New York City there are 2,400 Jews of sufficient wealth and prominence to bring the total up to $7,000,000, so that only $3,000,000 will be left to the men and women of moderate means. Among the large contributions already received are those from Adolph Lewisohn, $1,000,000; Nathan Hofheimer, $80,000, and Charles Wimpfheimer, $75,000. The slogan will be, as it always has been for the activities of the federation: "One check supports all your Jewish philanthropies."

Max D. Steuer, commenting yesterday on the need for relief, called attention to several specific cases. "I wonder," he said, "how many realize what housing conditions are in many of the institutions. Of the applications for admission made daily to Jewish hospitals in the city more than seven-tenths are refused because there are no beds; because there is no room for beds."

Mr. Steuer cited the Federation Settlement, which in 1918 catered to the social needs of 235,850 men, women, and children, but which has been closed by the Fire Department because the building is in such ill repair.

Among those who will speak at the Commodore dinner tonight are Colonel Arthur Woods, Lieut. Col. Paul Gibson, Felix M. Warburg, Colonel H. A. Guinzberg, Louis J. Robertson, and I. E. Goldwasser. Following are the institutions to be benefitted by the drive:

Mount Sinai Hospital—New children's building, infirmary for nurses, addition to Nurses' Home, remodeling service building, new private patients' building, extensive changes in various buildings.

Beth Israel Hospital—Construction of a new hospital on the plot between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, facing the east side of Stuyvesant Park.

Lebanon Hospital—Construction of a new hospital for the Bronx, involving possibly the amalgamation of existing hospitals in Harlem and Bronx.

Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases—Construction of a new hospital on the present site. Has 70 beds. Clinical attendance 400 to 600 daily.

Montefiore Home and Hospital—Bedford Sanatorium—Construction of a new sanatorium at Bedford Hills.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum—Construction of a new institution on the site at Boston Road and Baychester Avenue.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Construction of a mess hall, additional class room, gymnasium, synagogue, and improvements to present plant.

Hawthorne School, Cedar Knoll School—Construction of additional cottages and increased facilities for other activities. Reception Home in New York City.

Children's Haven—Construction of New buildings at Far Rockaway.

Sanatorium for Hebrew Children—Construction of central service building and a new wing for all-year patients.

Blythedale Home—Construction of a new building on the present site.

Brightside Day Nursery—Construction of an addition to present building.

Federation Centre No. 1—Construction of a kindergarten and night nursery in house now occupied by the Amelia Relief Society.

Children's Clearing House and Temporary Shelter—To receive dependent children upon commitment and prior to their assignment to respective child-caring institutions.

Home for Hebrew Infants—Construction of building to house employes and also to contain a research laboratory.

Association Improved Instruction Deaf Mutes—Improvements to present building.

Talmud Torahs—A number of almud Torah buildings to provide educational and recreational facilities.

Federation Settlement—Construction of a new building in Harlem, west of the present site.

Y. M. H. A.—Construction of a neighborhood centre in Harlem.

Y. M. H. A. of the Bronx—Construction of addition to gymnasium and swimming pool in present building.

Y. W. H. A.—Two buildings similar to the buildings now in operation on West 110th Street.

Educational Alliance—Intensive improvements to present building.

Emanuel Sisterhood—Improvements to present building.

Hebrew Technical Institute—Addition to present building.

Lakeview Home—Addition of a wing to present building.

Committee Care of Jewish Tuberculous—Construction of a factory building for physically handicapped patients.

Y. M. H. A. of Washington Heights—A new building for this section.

Old Farragut Home at Hastings-on-Hudson To be Transformed Into a Civic Centre

The old home at Hastings-on-Hudson to which Admiral Farragut retired after his victories in the Civil War and old Zion Chapel, where he went on Sundays, are to be part of a big civic centre to be erected by Grace Episcopal Church of that place. This announcement was made yesterday following the conveyance of an acre and a half of land to the church, a gift which made possible carrying out this plan for which the Rev. Horace E. Clute, the rector, has long been working.

In the early Sixties the Zion Chapel was established in Main Street, Hastings, as an offshoot of Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry. It was completed about 1864. When, after the war, Admiral Farragut visited Hastings he took an interest in the chapel, and from prize money received for sinking a Confederate war vessel he paid the expense of furnishing it. Later he bought the house now known as "Old Farragut House," and while he resided in Hastings he was a regular attendant at Zion.

Two years ago Zion Chapel separated from the mother church at Dobbs Ferry and was incorporated as Grace Church. The property now acquired is known as Cook's Woods. It stands at Broadway and Main Street. The donor was Mrs. Wilson Warren Fowler, a member of the Cook family in whose possession this and other properties have been for generations.

According to a statement announcing the gift, the primary object of it was to give Mr. Clute and his parishioners an opportunity to extend the work of Grace Church, which long ago outgrew its present limited surroundings. Having in mind the nation-wide campaign of the Episcopal Church, and the Every Name Canvass which is the contribution of the New York diocese, Mrs. Fowler took this occasion to extend practical assistance to the church in broadening its field of influence by conveying the site for a new edifice, under the condition that the ground surrounding the new church should be laid out for public use in perpetuity as a playground and civic centre.

'SNAKE' IN DRY LAW SEEN BY LEAGUE

Clause Would Put Enforcement in Hands of Politicians, Say Civil Service Reform Men.

SEND PROTEST TO CONGRESS

Charge That Agents and Inspectors Would Be Relieved from Taking Examinations.

If the provision in the Prohibition act calling for the eliminating of agents and inspectors from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service act is carried out, it will mean that the enforcement of prohibition will be left entirely to the whim of each political administration, according to a statement issued yesterday by the National Civil Service Reform League, 8 West Fortieth Street.

Section 38 of the Prohibition act reads: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Attorney General of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to appoint and employ such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employes and to purchase such supplies and equipment as they may deem necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, but such clerks and other employes, except persons authorized to issue permits and agents and inspectors in the field service, shall be appointed under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Act."

A protest made by the league to the Conference Committee of Congress says:

"This provision is unnecessary for the reason that the President has authority, under the Civil Service act, to make all necessary exceptions from examination. It is not essential in legislation that there should be an express provision that persons authorized to be appointed by the legislation shall not be appointed under the Civil Service act.

"The Civil Service law and rules are sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the service in securing promptly the most competent employes without making such exceptions in the bill. Even if the law were not sufficiently flexible, the President has the executive power to order appointments without examination. However, the Civil Service Commission should have the jurisdiction and should give individual consideration to each class of positions which may be found necessary for the enforcement of the statute.

"As to the character of examination which the commission may prescribe for different classes of positions required under the War Prohibition act, they have already demonstrated that such positions can be filled properly through competitive examinations. For instance, the employes of the Government to enforce the Harrison Anti-Narcotic act are now appointed as the result o fa competitive examination held by the United States Civil Service Commission.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has stated that he is securing a much higher class of persons for the enforcement of this act than were secured during the two years the positions were outside the merit system."

TO MAKE CHURCHES PAY.

Episcopal Campaign Aims to Put Them Into "Employer" Class.

The Episcopal Church in America has undertaken the task of changing the "clerk-church" into the "employer-church." This was announced yesterday by the managers of the nation-wide campaign that the Church is conducting. With the announcement was furnished the explanation that a "clerk-church" is one that cannot do more than pay its own bills. An "employer-church" is one that has a working capital above its own expenses for participation in the life of its community.

Episcopal leaders say that the list shows too many "clerk-churches" at present. This has been particularly demonstrated by the survey of the needs and opportunities of Episcopal dioceses throughout the country, now being made by the Executive Committee of the nation-wide campaign. "Employer-churches," they say, are necessary, not only for the success of the campaign of expansion to meet reconstruction demands, but to establish the Church as a force in the new world-order.

The terms "clerk" and "employer" originated with the Rev. Elmer Nelson Owen of St. Paul's Church, Des Moines. When, two years ago, Mr. Owen became rector of St. Paul's he found it a "clerk-church." He called a committee of the leading laymen. He explained the situation, and asked them to use their genius for organization to run the church. He undertook the reorganization of the church, but brought home to them that the success or failure of the church depended upon them.

The Rev. Owen has been sent on a tour of the Middle West by the Executive committee of the nation-wide campaign to show Episcopal clergymen within a wide area how he helped his church.

FRANCE TO HONOR OUR MEN.

Will Give 1,000,000 Francs to Commemorate First Landing.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Notice was given in the Chamber of Deputies today that a credit of 1,000,000 francs will be asked by the Government to constitute the Government's subscription to the Pointe de Grave Monument.

The memorial commemorates the first landing of American troops to take part in the great war, the first stone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sept. 6.

TO SHOW HOW ARMY MAKES AMERICANS

Special Detachment from Recruit Educational Centre Will Give Exhibitions Here Today.

14 NATIONALITIES IN UNIT

Men All Enlisted After May 1 and Taught Rudimentary English Since Then.

Army officers, and especially those who are on recruiting duty, are of the opinion that the United States Army is the real melting pot of the country. To demonstrate how the alien in America can be turned out a good soldier and likewise a good American, a special detachment will tour the northeastern section of the country, beginning in New York City today. This detachment is made up of twenty-eight graduates from the Army's Recruit Educational Centre at Camp Upton. These men represent fourteen nationalities.

The detachment will visit fourteen cities. The stay of the drill team in this city will last five days, and it will give two exhibitions daily at noon and at 8 P. M. This afternoon they will appear in Madison Square and in the evening in Seward Park; Tuesday noon in City Hall Plaza and in the evening in Jefferson and Carl Schurz Parks; Wednesday noon in Union Square, in the evening in the 71st Regiment Armory; Thursday noon in Battery Park, in the evening in Washington Square, and Friday noon in Borough Hall Park and in the evening at 149th Street and Third Avenue.

The members of this detachment were enlisted after May 1. Since then they have received rudimentary instruction in English and taught the duties of a soldier. In addition to this the War Department is providing vocational training in all lines of trade in the various branches of the army. The detachment is in charge of Lieut. Col. Bernard R. Lents of the General Staff.

The recruiting officers reported yesterday that the general physical conditions of the present applicants for enlistment is better than it was two months ago. This is shown by the fact that while there has been no change in the physical requirements the percentage of enlistment has increased from 33 1-3 per cent. to slightly more than 50 per cent. The recruiting continues brisk and the demand still is for men trained along certain lines for special duty and special branches of the service.

During the next two months the navy will lose 100,000 men through demobilization. The Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet has directed all ships to make a special drive for recruits between now and Sept. 30. The Navy Department has authorized the Navy Recruiting Station, 34 East Twenty-third Street, to send recruits direct to the men of war now in New York, and for the ships to either train the men on board or send them to Newport, R. I., for training and later transfer to whatever ship the recruit selects.

Among the ships now in New York, which recruits may select, are the superdreadnoughts Pennsylvania and Arizona, and the destroyers McLanahan, Chew, Champlin, and Bailey. All these destroyers will sail for the Pacific Ocean as soon as they fill their complements.

Charles Benter, the Director of the Washington Navy Yard Band, has been temporarily assigned to the Navy Recruiting Station at 34 East Twenty-third Street, for the purpose of interviewing musicians who desire to join this organization.

The Washington Navy Yard Band and Orchestra is the second largest official Government musical organization of our capital, being exceeded only by the United States Marine Band. Including thirty orchestral musicians, this band has a total of complement of fifty pieces.

URGE CAUTION ON GRAIN MEN

Federal Corporation Says Explosions Are Preventable.

The United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, announced yesterday that the investigation into the causes of the recent grain explosion which destroyed a grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ontario, Aug. 9, involving damage and loss of life, has focused added interest on the fire-prevention campaign now being conducted by the corporation under the direction of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

"The Port Colborne explosion," said a statement, "was the most disastrous of its kind in America in two years, and might have been avoided by adherence to the safety first principles outlined for grain and elevator men after investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry.

"The elevator was constructed of fireresistive material and the loss by fire was comparatively small. Ten men lost their lives, four were severely burned, and six others slightly injured. A barge beside the elevator was wrecked, and it is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 worth of damage was done to the elevator.

"In this instance the destruction was caused by a grain-dust explosion. Dr. H. H. Brown of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, who, with H. J. Price of the same department, is carrying on the Grain Corporation work to prevent similar explosions, has been assisting the Canadian officials in determining its causes."

British Troops on the Bosporus.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—British forces have been landed at Scutari, across the Bosporus from Constantinople. It is officially explained, however, that this was an ordinary troops movement, and that only 1,200 men were placed on shore.

BIG OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY POLAND

New State Presents a Few of Its Advantages to American Business Men.

LAND RICH IN RESOURCES

Railways, Mines, Agriculture, and Varied Industries Await Development.

Business opportunities in Poland, especially at present, are enormous, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Polish Information Bureau, which called attention to the great resources of the country and the opportunities for its industrial development as a new field for the enterprise of American business men.

"With a population attaining nearly that of Italy," the statement said; "with a land rich in crops and in mineral wealth, with her lively industrial development, Poland, situated as she is on the crossroads of trade connecting Central and Eastern Europe, at the gateway of Russia, has the opportunities to become one of the most important factors of the economic life of Eastern Europe."

After describing the agricultural development of Poland and its great stock-raising industry the statement went into the mineral wealth of the country saying that "the coal fields are estimated to contain 85,000,000,000 tons. The mines are estimated to hold 500,000,000 tons of iron ore. The output of zinc and lead is about 650,000 tons. In 1912 more than 1,000,000 tons of raw mineral oil were extracted from the earth. Approximately $500,000 worth of mineral wax was mined in Eastern Galicia in 1912.

"Salt is mined in Eastern Galicia. Polish rock salt gives the finest salt in Europe. About $4,000,000 worth of salt was produced in 1912.

"Chief among the industries of Poland are sugar factories, spirit distilleries, flour mills, textiles, iron and steel foundries, lumber, and leather.

"The most important agricultural industry of Poland is sugar making. Ninety-one sugar factories work in the territory of the Polish state, occupying about 35,000 men. About five million tons of beets were worked yearly before the war, and the sugar output in 1912-13 amounted to 720,000 tons.

"The second important agricultural industry is the distilling of spirits from potatoes and rye for industrial purposes. The distilleries are mostly small agricultural enterprises owned by farmers. In 1912 about 12,000 men were occupied—1.6 million tons of potatoes and 64,000 tons of rye were worked, and the output amounted to 55 million gallons.

"The textile industry, chiefly concentrated in the region of Lodz, was before the war the greatest industry of Poland. Lodz was often spoken of as a second Manchester. At present most of these factories are still on account of lack of raw products and because of the wholesale destruction of machinery by the Germans during the occupation.

"The iron and steel industry of Poland in 1913, occupied by 16,000 workmen, and the value of the output amount to $75,000,000.

"In the zone of oil wells in Eastern Galicia a highly developed refining industry flourishes. In 1912 900,000 tons of petrol was refined. There were produced 350,000 tons of petrol for illumination, 70,000 tons gasoline, and 50,000 tons of paraffin.

"The lumber industry is developed mostly in former Russian Poland and in Galicia. There are large sawmills all over that territory and a considerable amount of worked lumber had been yearly exported to Germany and Austria.

"Chemical industries are almost exclusively limited to the production of fertilizers for agriculture. With the development of intensive cultivation the production of fertilizers is bound to increase considerably after the war.

"The railroads in Poland before the war were in the hands of the Imperial Governments. Their development depended therefore from the politics of these Government, and was left mostly by purely strategical considerations absolutely ignoring the interests of local populations. The total length of railways in Poland amounts to about 12,150 miles, this being seven miles on 100 square miles of territory.

"Congress Poland before the war had a lively export trade of her own goods to Russia, and also took part in a very important transit trade from and to Russia.

"Congress Poland exported to Russia cotton and wool, leather wares, machinery, sugar, spirits, coal, paper, dyes, rubber wares, and jute-goods. The products of the Polish industries always found willing buyers in Russia. Polish business men and technical experts, on account of their perfect knowledge of Russia, her language and habits, competed successfully against the Germans in Russia and were considered everywhere trustworthy and reliable.

"Business opportunities in Poland, especially at present, are enormous. Poland wants to purchase goods of every description. The destruction of machinery must be made good. Machines of every description, agricultural implements, raw products for industry and especially cotton, dry goods, clothes, shoes, and every kind of manufactured goods find in Poland easy market. Railroad material, automobiles, and tractors are needed in great numbers, as well as dyes, chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceutical products.

"Many industries want capital for further development. Thousands of miles of railways must be built and tens of thousands of miles of roads. Rivers are to be regulated and canals constructed. An enormous field for enterprise is open in a country that will be able to pay for her needs. The extraordinary financial situation, lack of debts so advantageous when comparing with other heavily indebted countries, makes all investments in Poland particularly attractive. A great current of trade is likely to be soon established."

SWISS LEARN OUR DANCES.

Commercial Mission Members to Take Jazz Steps to Alps.

In order to prepare themselves for their tour of the country, the members of the Swiss Commercial Commission, which arrived in this country last week to study conditions in the United States manufacturing and commercial plants, have organized a dancing class and during the next few days will endeavor to master the much-talked-of American dances.

Miss Emily Illingworth, hostess at the Waldorf-Astoria, is acting as instructor, and the lessons started yesterday morning on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria, when twenty-six of the delegates received their first lesson. Swiss visitors are most interested in the Fox Trot and Jazz dances. Many of them are already proficient in the Tango and old-fashioned waltz. The dancing lessons will continue until the visitors are ready to start on their trip West.

JUSTICE ASSAILS GREENWICH VILLAGE

Also Deplores Cabarets Where Dust Is Kicked Into the Food.

Social conditions in Greenwich Village, which he pictured as having once been a delightful section of the city, were deplored by Justice John M. Tierney, sitting in the Bronx Supreme Court, in remarks growing out of the divorce suit of Marguerite E. Hand of the Hotel Newton, Ninety-second Street and Broadway, against her husband, Claudius Q. Hand, a corporation lawyer, having offices at 45 Broadway. Evidence already had been taken in the divorce suit, and Robert E. Morrell, the referee, having decided that the complainant was not entitled to the divorce, appeared before the court Friday and entered a motion that his finding be affirmed.

The evidence read from the report of the referee showed the complainant had accused her husband of having maintained three apartments in Greenwich Village last year, that he was dispossessed at one place because of noise that was made there, and that last December the complainant, accompanied by her uncle and two detectives, went to a studio at 10 East Fifteenth Street and found her husband there in the company of a woman.

Yesterday morning, after Mrs. Hand's attorney had made a motion that her husband be required to continue to pay her $70 a month alimony, Justice Tierney announced that he would reserve decision on both the motion for confirmation of the finding of the referee and that for the continuation of the payment of alimony to the plaintiff.

Of Greenwich Village, the court had the following to say:

"This section some years ago was one of the most delightful in the city. It was both the home and the birthplace of some of the most prominent men in New York. I am astonished at the people and the change of character that the neighborhood has undergone. These disgusting and debauching conditions cannot be traced to native New Yorkers. They have been introduced by people who came over from the old world. It is deplorable that this once splendid section should now be the abiding place of such characters."

Justice Tierney also criticised the modern cabaret in the following statement: "I cannot understand why people go to these cabarets to dine and dance. They order expensive food and then begin dancing and kick dust into it."

WANTS BARONETS TO WORK.

Sir Edward Holden Enjoins Successors in His Will.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The estate of Sir Edward Holden is provisionally sworn at £100,000 "as far as at present can be ascertained."

Sir Edward's will expresses the wish that any holder of the Baronetcy after his sons should be actively engaged in professional or business pursuits. The trustees are empowered ot withhold benefits under the will from any successor to the Baronetcy other than his two sons until such persons shall have entered some profession or shall have taken up some trade or business in which they shall b eactively engaged or shall have passed the London matriculation test, or some such examination as shall be satisfactory to the trustees.

KING TO BE HERE 6 WEEKS.

No Change in Original Plan for Albert's Sailing Sept. 22.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—King Albert's visit to Madrid, which he has intended to make soon, will probably be postponed, according to an announcement made here. He will remain in the United States about six weeks.

Conferences with Norman Armour Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy here, and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, have not brought about any change in the original plan for the King and Queen to sail on Sept. 22.

PRINCE'S BOSTON ACCENT.

King of Siam's Nephew Causes Comment in England.

LONDON, Sept. 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The nephew of the King of Siam, Prince Arthiti Arra, who has arrived in England, to continue his studies, is attracting attention from the newspapers because, they say he speaks with an American accent.

The Prince has been in a Boston school for two years, and while learning English acquired the manner of the Bostonians.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES SIENA

Houses Collapse with Casualties in Several Towns in the Province.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Several villages in the province of Siena were severely shaken last night by an earthquake. Houses collapsed or were badly damaged at Bagni, Asciano, Montorio, Radicofani, Pian Castagnajo, Badia, San Salvatore, and Celle. One person is dead and several are reported injured at Pian Castagnajo. Ten were injured at Celle. Assistance has been sent to the province.

RHEIMS TO MARK RUIN DAY.

Sept. 14 to be Observed for Bombardment and Deaths.

RHEIMS, Sept. 13.—In memory of those who lost their lives at Rheims in the war and in commemoration also of the beginning by the Germans of systematic bombardment of the Cathedral, Sept. 14 hereafter will be observed each year in Rheims as a memorial day.

Tomorrow wreaths will be laid by the monuments erected in the cemeteries outside the town to the memory of the inhabitants of this city who fell in the war.

DIVES UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN

Man Is Dragged Ten Feet, but Escapes Serious Harm.

A large crowd in the subway station at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street yesterday morning saw a man who had been pacing the platform threw himself in front of a southbound Interborough train, operated by Motorman John Hayes, as it was drawing into the station.

The train was going slowly and the motorman was able to stop it before it passed over the man. He was dragged ten feet, however, and sustained lacerations of the head, for which he was attended by Dr. Gregor of New York Hospital. Later he was taken to Bellevue. At the hospital the man described himself as Stanislaus Corosky, 30 years old, of 22 Oakland Street, Brooklyn. He refused to tell why he had jumped in front of the train.

CITY TO RUN BUSES WHERE CARS STOP

Mayor Says Lines Will Be Operated Over Routes Ordered by Court to Suspend.

ATTACKS ACTION OF JUDGE

Calls Meeting of Committee Headed by His Appointees to Fight Fare Increase.

NIXON ASSAILS HYLAN

Says He Has Criticised Citizens Union for Meddling, but Has Named Similar Body Himself.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that buses would be operated along the routes of the four storage battery car lines, operating mainly on the lower east side, which soon will be abandoned by order of Federal Judge Mayer at the instance of Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company.

The Mayor said that if the company had abandoned operation without an order of the court it would have forfeited its franchises. The Mayor, like his subordinate, Commissioner of Accounts David Hershfield, severely criticises Judge Mayer.

"The responsibility of closing down these lines," the Mayor's statement reads, "rest entirely on Judge Mayer of the Federal Court, and the receiver, Job Hedges. The city authorities have no jurisdiction in the matter. The closing down of these lines by order of Judge Mayer will not force the city to submit to the demands of the traction interests for an increase in fare.

"Many of these lines have been overcapitalized again and again, and every time street car horses were sent to the boneyard, or horse cars were relegated to the junk pile and other property worn out and new equipment purchased, a new debt would be incurred on top of the original indebtedness, and that process was continued without reducing any of the old indebtedness until today they are endeavoring to pay interest on all of this indebtedness when the property, other than the franchise, is practically worth nothing.

"Instead of setting aside a sum yearly to replace such property, enormous dividends have been paid year after year on many of the lines in the city, resulting in the holders of such securities receiving enormous returns out of the profits without storing up anything for an emergency of this kind.

Criticises Receivers and Court.

"If the corporations cannot get more money out of the people for fares, they put the roads in the hands of a receiver, and then the receiver, at the direction of a Judge of the Federal Court, closes down these lines.

"It is no wonder that the plain people are repudiating their agreements, when public officials attempt, with one stroke of the pen, to repudiate a contract for a 5-cent fare between the people and the traction companies, allowing the traction companies to charge more than the contract calls for. If the courts uphold this one-sided policy in favor of the transit corporations, no more franchises should be granted to any corporation.

"If the cost of service is reduced, there is no way to compel the corporations to give the benefit of that reduction to the public. The profit goes to the corporation, and they put it in their pockets. If, on the other hand, conditions change and the company attempts to show that the cost of service appears to be more than that fixed in the franchise, then they endeavor to get an increase in fare with the aid of public officials.

"I rely on the people to help me in this fight against the stock-jobbing, manipulating traction interests and their sympathizers.

"The time is near at hand when the courts will realize that they should have some little solicitude about the people's interests as well as the interests of the traction companies."

Plans Meeting of Protest.

The Mayor issued a call yesterday to the Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee, organized to oppose increased car fares, to meet in the Board of Estimate Room in the Municipal Building, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. It was announced that it was proposed at the meeting to plan for a mass meeting at which citizens could enter protests against increases in fare rates.

Ways and means also will be discussed to create a formidable opposition to all officials supposed to favor aiding the traction companies by allowing them to charge higher fares or to charge for transfers.

The vigilance organization is also seeking evidence on which to base an application to the Governor for the removal of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, who

which he has nothing to do. In this respect he appears to be inconsistent."

Burr Publishes Nixon's Testimony.

Mr. Nixon said if he could obtain a list of the persons comprising the Vigilance Committee hemight reply, providing some of its members were acting outside of the control of public officials appointed by the Mayor.

Corporation Counsel Burr made public yesterday an abstract of the testimony of Mr. Nixon concerning zone fares which he has obtained from the records of the Federal Electric Railway Commission. The purpose is to show in proceedings before Justice Finch of the Supreme Court, to restrain Mr. Nixon from acting further in the application of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation for permission to charge a seven-cent fare, that Mr. Nixon's sanction of the North Shore Traction Company's move to establish a zone system conflicted with this testimony. The abstract reads:

Commissioner Meeker—Do you not think that a zone system might fill up the holes in the transportation curve and equalize the passenger transportation throughout the day, and thereby add very materially to the revenues of the New York companies, and enable them to take advantage of this peculiar situation of New York, namely, the immense congestion of population?

Mr. Nixon—I have told you that originally the zone system is the best system that can possibly be adopted, because you make a man pay for what he gets. But we have contracts in New York City that require us to furnish long or short hauls for 5 cents, and while we might, in the congested parts, for instance, or loading from zone centre, charge 3 cents or 5 cents for the first mile and a cent for each mile after that, as they do in New Jersey, it would tend to break the faith, to a certain extent, anyway—to a large extent—upon which a tremendous amount of city building was predicated.

Outlying districts have grown up over night, almost, and flourishing centres, through the fact that they knew they could get transportation for 5 cents to the great centre of New York's activity, which is one-fortieth of its total area.

Said Franchises Stood in Way.

Now if you go back and charge this man more for his twenty-mile ride, he will come in there and live, and we will have families in one room in tenement houses, instead of in an open house with light and air all around. That seems to be the idea. You are limited to that consideration by the force of congestion, which we are trying to avoid, and also by the fact that already the city has made contracts, and the people of the city have made their investments for many years with the general idea that there would not be a zone system established.

Commissioner Meeker—Your principal objection is the existing contracts and franchises?

Mr. Nixon—Yes, but even with the existing contracts and franchises I believe it to be perfectly possible to arrive, in a few years, after the intimate operation of the system has been established, after the connecting links have been supplied which are now in process of completion, to get back not only to the 5-cent fare but to a better fare.

Mr. Nixon explained that his action in permitting the North Shore Company to establish the zone system was not taken until after the Public Service Commission of the Second District had accorded the privilege in areas outside of the city.

BRITAIN BUYS NITRATE.

Takes 500,000 Tons from Chile at 9 Shillings Per Ton.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12.—The Chilean Nitrate Commission in London has sent home advices that it has sold 500,000 tons of nitrate, which the Nitrate Association is to diliver between Oct. 19 and March 20 next.

All the vessels needed for its transportation, it is stated, are to be sent from England. The announcement led to a rapid rise in nitrate shares on the Stock Exchange today.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 13.—The first negotiations of magnitude for the sale of nitrate abroad since the signing of the armistice were concluded today, it is learned. The British Government has bought 500,000 tons of the product at nine shillings per ton.

The Allies still have here 120,000 tons of nitrate bought during the war, which probably will ultimately go to the United States.

NOSKE BAN ON GAMBLING.

Suppression of Public and Private Clubs in Berlin Ordered.

BERLIN, Sept. 11. (Associated Press.)—Greater Berlin's wave of gambling will end on Sunday if an order issued by Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, suppressing public and private clubs, is strictly enforced.

The provisions of this long-expected order are sweeping, violations of it being punishable by fine or imprisonment, and no loopholes are left for pseudo-clubs under camouflaged titles. The city is now honeycombed with such public and private resorts, fully 300 fashionable apartments in the West End being occupied by these establishments.

The order applies only to the military district of Greater Berlin. In an effort to stop the widespread prevalence of gambling Prussian authorities raided North Sea and Baltic watering places a week ago.

FILIPINOS TO PLEAD AGAIN.

Mission Will Ask Two Big Parties for Independence Planks.

MANILA, Sept. 11. (Associated Press.)—Renewed efforts to obtain independence for the Philippine Islands will be made next year by a Filipino mission which will visit the United States and lay before the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties the matter of inserting independence planks in the party platforms. Announcement of the proposed action was announced here today. A Filipino mission recently returned home after unsuccessful efforts to have Congress declare the independence of the islands.

The new mission, which will be headed by Manuel Quezon, Territorial Delegate to Congress, will leave here next February. Quezon also was spokesman for the first mission.

TO MASS PLEBISCITE VOTES.

Germans Said to Plan Sending Back Natives of Districts.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Germans are taking steps looking to the repatriation, to districts in which plebiscites for the determination of political affiliations are to be taken, of all Germans born in such districts, according to a Warsaw dispatch today. The repatriation to be for a term coincident with the time required for the taking of the plebiscite.

Berlin dispatches report a quieting down of conditions in Upper Silesia. Industrial work is going on throughout the section, it is said, with production higher than the average before the war. The coal output in the last few days, it is stated, has reached an average of more than 90,000 tons a day.

MEXICAN MEDAL SELECTED.

State to Honor All New York Men Who Served on the Border.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The design for the Mexican border medal to be given by New York State to soldiers, sailors, and marines of the State who served in Mexico, along the border, or who were mobilized for duty between June, 1916, and April, 1917, has been selected, Adjt. Gen. Berry described the medal as follows:

"The obverse will bear a representation of the Aztec God of War, Huitzilopochtli, and on the reverse will be the coat of arms of the State, with the words, 'Mexican Border Service, 1916-1917.'

"The obverse of the medal," General Berry continued, "is rather startling at first, as is its spelling, but it is historically correct."

Applications for the medals may be obtained at local armories or at the Albany office of General Berry.

10,000 EX-SOLDIERS ARE STILL JOBLESS

Re-employment Bureau Appeals to Employers to Provide Work for Them.

LISTS EXPERIENCED MEN

Executives, Professionals, and Technical Experts Classified to Show Qualifications.

Ten thousand former service men in New York City are seeking jobs through the Re-employment Bureau, 505 Pearl Street, according to announcement made last night by Alfred L. Smith, the Executive Secretary. Mr. Smith urged that the employers remember that work must be provided not only for many of the men in the 1st Division, who marched behind General Pershing on Wednesday, but also for thousands of others who were in the service. A list of the executives, professional and technical men, out of employment was announced by Mr. Smith.

"In less than five months' time," said Mr. Smith, "the Re-employment Bureau sent more than 17,600 men to jobs. The majority of these men are still holding these positions. Of course, hundreds were placed in temporary vacancies. For those men who are not now working new places must be found."

The complete list of executives, professional and technical men seeking positions through the Re-employment Bureau follows:

SCIENCE.

1 Mathematician. | 2 Biologists.
57 Chemists, (junior.)

INSTRUCTION AND CULTURE.

21 Teachers.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH.

1 Interviewer. | 1 Inventor.

ORGANIZATION.

4 Organizers.

FINANCE.

17 Banking clerks. | 21 Insurance men.
20 Brokerage clerks. | 11 Real estate experts.

FARMING.

8 Agricultural experts, (junior & senior.) | 3 Animal husbandry experts.
4 Forestry experts. | 5 Veterinarians.
2 Landscape architects.

MINING.

1 Mining engineer. | 1 Location surveyor and prospector.
1 Geologist, mineralogist, and metallurgist. | 1 Smelting and refining expert and assayer.
15 Mine superint'd'ts.

BUILDING.

1 Architect. | 2 Heating and ventilating men.
10 Architectural draftsmen & beginners. | 2 Plumbing contractors.
2 Structural engineers | 9 Estimators.
1 Structural draftsman, (junior.) | 3 Appraisers.
2 Stone draftsmen.

SUPERVISION.

10 Inspectors, graders, and checkers. | 37 Managers.
1 Tester. | 19 Executives.

MANUFACTURE.

2 Industrial engineers | 5 Iron and steel men.
2 Efficiency workers. | 6 Textile men.
26 Product'n managers | 2 Paper and pulp men
8 Master mechanics. | 1 Rubber man.
4 General managers.

OFFICE WORK.

6 Clerks, (over $1,500) | 27 Stenographers, (over $1,500.)
3 Computers. | 30 Secretaries.
10 Statisticians. | 21 Correspond'ts, (over $1,500.)
16 Accountants and bookkeeper, (junior, over $1,500.) | 6 Credit men, (over $1,500.)
4 Auditors. | 83 Office managers.
5 Cashiers.
2 Treasurers.

REFRIGERATION AND STORAGE.

2 Warehouse managers.

TRANSPORTATION.

2 Warehouse manage | 16 Automobile men.
2 Railroad men. | 2 Routing managers.
39 Traffic men, (junior and senior, over $1,500.) | 2 Aeronautical engineers.
11 Shipping specialists | 50 Aviators.
1 Marine engineer and architect. | 3 Internal combustion engineers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

68 Civil engineers and municipal engin'rs | 30 Surveyors.
1 Sanitary engineer. | 6 Topographical draftsmen.
21 Contractors. | 7 Rodmen, Chainmen, and axemen.
25 Supts. of construction. | 2 Bridge designers.

POWER AND LIGHTING.

43 Mechanical engineers, (junior.) | 6 Mechanical draftsmen, (junior.)
24 Electrical engineers, (junior.) | 3 Electrical draftsmen, (junior.)
1 Producer gas expert | 31 Letterers & tracers.
9 Supts. of operation.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

35 Lawyers. | 4 Employment workers.
9 Sociologists, civic workers, welfare workers. | 25 Field workers.

HEALTH.

23 Physicians surgeons | 1 Eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist.
4 Bacteriologists. | 1 Optician and optometrist.
2 Laboratory technicians. | 14 Dentists.
3 X-ray technicians. | 14 Directors of sports and athletics.
1 Nurse.

COMMUNICATION.

5 Telephone engineers, (experts.) | 1 Telegraph operator.
2 Wireless operators. | 50 Linguists.

PUBLICITY.

28 Advertising men. | 4 Writers.
2 Advertising space salesmen. | 6 Publishers.
4 Lecturers and public speakers. | 8 Editors.
30 Reporters.

TRADE.

76 Foreign trade experts and beginners. | 27 Merchants.
1 Foreign exchange expert. | 41 Purchasing agents.
30 Engineer-salesmen.
36 Sales managers.

ART.

17 Artists. | 11 Photographers.
3 Interior decorators.

AMUSEMENT.

26 Musicians. | 7 Motion picture specialties.
1 Conductor.
11 Actors, vaudeville artists. | 6 Stage directors.
10 Ticket sellers.

NON-SPECIALIZED.

69 College graduates. Men to learn business, with good prospects, where initial salary exceeds $1,500. This does not include apprentices desiring to learn a trade, as manual laborers are not handled in this section.

PEACE CONFERENCE BIBLE.

President Announces Acceptance and Hope for Religious Freedom.

A Bible prepared by the American Bible Society and sent by President Wilson to the Peace Conference, along with a memorial addressed to the Peace Conference urging religious freedom for all the nations of the world to be provided for in the Peace Treaty, has just been accepted by Premier Clemenceau. Frank H. Mann, a General Secretary of the society, announces that he has received the following from President Wilson's secretary:

"The President asks me to say that he did present the Bible to, and it was very cordially accepted by, the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau. Every effort was made by the Peace Conference to secure complete religious freedom throughout the world. Particular attention was paid to the matter in the treaties formulated with the new countries where religious minorities were particularly protected, and also in the provisions for territories which were to be put under mandate."

Southern Spain Feels Earthquake.

MADRID, Sept. 12, (Havas.)—Earth shocks were felt yesterday at various points in Southern Spain. The disturbances, according to reports thus far received here, were most severe in the vicinity of Cartagena.

LIVE STOCK BELGIUM'S NEED

German Replacements Under Treaty Leaves Farms Impoverished.

Government officials and farmers of Belgium are optimistic regarding the future livestock industry of that country. In accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, Belgium is to obtain many thousand head of breeding stock from Germany and in addition will import meats and live animals for slaughter until the prewar supply of livestock is largely restored. Refrigeration facilities are being provided at Antwerp whereby, it is expected, 2,000 tons of frozen meat a month can be handled and distributed to other parts of Belgium. The thirtieth annual show of the Belgium Draft Society—the first show since 1914—was held at Brussels, June 13 to 15, 1919, and surpassed expectations.

These are some of the developments typical of Belgium activity in livestock reconstruction as observed by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who have just completed a study of agricultural conditions in Europe.

The livestock situation in Belgium is still serious, however, as might be expected after four years of occupation by the enemy. There have been big reductions in all classes of livestock and the people have set about to restore their agricultural resources. They hope to accomplish this in three years, but even under favorable conditions the task is more likely to require fully twice that time.

Horses in Belgium show a decline of nearly 100,000 head, or more than one-third of the number in the country in 1913, according to figures obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The Germans took more than 90,000 head. The further reduction is accounted for by a reduced number of young stock at present, since breeding could only be carried on by permission of the Germans.

The Peace Treaty provides that Belgium is to obtain from Germany 200 stallions, 5,000 mares, and 5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years old) of the Belgian draft breed. On account of scarcity of horses, cattle are being used for work purposes to a much greater extent than before the war.

According to Belgian figures, the number of cattle in Belgium declined from 1,849,484 in 1913 to 886,892 in 1919, a falling off of nearly 1,000,000 head, or more than 50 per cent. Of these the Germans took more than one-half.

The loss has been partly reduced by the importation from Holland of about 4,000 milch cows which the Ministry of Agriculture has sold to the farmers, particularly in the devastated areas. In addition the Peace Treaty provides that Germany is to deliver to the Belgian Government 2,000 bulls, 50,000 milch cows, and 40,000 heifers. There was a serious drought in Belgium during the Spring and early Summer, causing a shortage of feed. Owing to this shortage, and in view of animals exported from Germany, little interest has been shown in additional importations of cattle this year except for slaughter.

"Cattle for slaughter," the report states, "have been imported from the United States, Canada, and Argentina. It is the policy to continue to import some animals for slaughter and to import meats in larger quantities than before the war, until the Belgian herds are again restored."

The figures of the Ministry of Agriculture show that of 1,412,286 swine in Belgium in 1913, the total loss was 1,093,790, of which the Germans took more than 250,000. This great reduction of 77 per cent. in the pig stock of Belgium means that large quantities of pork and pork products must be imported until the herds are restored. The terms of the Peace Treaty call for the delivery of 15,000 female swine from Germany.

From present indications Belgium will import nearly 2,000 tons of condensed milk monthly during the coming Fall and Winter to supplement the scant fresh milk supply. The cost of fresh milk varied somewhat, according to locality, but during the time of observation averaged more than three times the prewar price. Butter was seen on sale in several stores in Brussels for 5.8 francs a half kilo, equivalent to about 80 cents per pound.

In summing up the observations, it is concluded that the Belgian livestock situation, though serious, is not critical. There is a strong tendency against the importation of nonessentials, but the Belgian people realize that large quantities of their food products must be obtained from the United States.

LATIN AMERICA FOR LEAGUE.

C. H. Calhoun Reports Southern Republicans Strongly Favor It.

"Latin Americans are intensely interested in the League of Nations and the majority of the people and Governments are strongly in favor of it," says a statement issued last night by the League to Enforce Peace.

"It is looked upon generally," continues the statement, "as an instrument that will stabilize their Governments and improve their diplomatic relations and economic intercourse with the rest of the world, but they are a bit puzzled and concerned over the opposition to the League in the United States.

"This information comes from C. H. Calhoun, correspondent in the Panama Canal zone of the Foreign Press Service. He has recently arrived in New York on leave of absence.

"'The Latin American Governments will undoubtedly join the League of Nations,' said Mr. Calhoun, 'and with the United States on the outside looking in or independently isolated the situation as to the Monroe Doctrine will be rather puzzling. The Monroe Doctrine is looked upon in Latin American countries generally as an understanding between the United States and the world outside of continental America and a gentleman's agreement between the United States and the other American republics.

"'The fact should not be overlooked that the Monroe Doctrine, like any other truly democratic instrument, depends upon the consent of the governed, and that it does not give the United States mandatory power over all of Latin America. It is the latter attitude that the Latin Americans resent, and there is a feeling among the conservative and anti-American element that the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States is due to the fact that it might interfere with the imperialistic designs of the Yankees on their own countries.'"

"OBJECTOR" GOES FREE.

War Department Order Releases Brandon, a "Red" Agitator.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 13.—An order of the War Department has freed Joseph Brandon, a "Red" leader of the conscientious objectors at Camp Funston. It became known here today that this order, which became effective Monday, gave Brandon his freedom unconditionally.

He was the leader of the obstructionists held in prison camps at Camp Funston and Fort Riley, to which camps they had been sent after being "selected" as the most recalcitrant objectors in the country.

Brandon was equipped with civilian clothing under the terms of the order of release and was escorted to the train by an armed guard to protect him against possible attacks by indignant soldiers.

His release was effected by the War Department through an order to remit his disciplinary barracks sentence, not one day of which had been served.

Brandon was sentenced by court martial "to be shot to death with musketry," after conviction Oct. 1, 1918, on a charge of willful disobedience of military orders—violation of the 64th Article of War. This was commuted to twenty-five years' imprisonment. On June 20, 1919, the President ordered the sentence cut to five years.

French Socialists to Stand Alone.

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Havas.)—The convention of the Socialist Party, which assembled here yesterday to choose candidates for the coming elections, has decided that it would refuse to make any alliance with other parties.

ANZAC CLUB ROOMS HERE A BUSY PLACE

Reception Committee Provides Entertainment for Australian and New Zealand Soldiers.

MANY COME TO STUDY

Only Fighters with Perfect Records Permitted to Take an "Educational Leave."

The east side of Madison Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Streets, looks as though it were following the example of those business sections in some foreign cities, where all the shops of one kind are grouped close together, greatly facilitating the gentle art of shopping. On one side of the avenue are the American Legion Membership Drive Headquarters, the National League for Women's Service, The Carry-on Club, for permanently disabled American soldiers and sailors, and there is one staid old house that seems to look at itself in some surprise, as it bears on its front a large blue and white sign, which says "Coo-ees" and then "Australian Soldiers' Welcome Room"; also this sign bears a copy of the Australian flag.

Many people have thought that these quiet Australian boys didn't need any attention. There was a vague feeling in some quarters that there were Australians in town from time to time. They would be noticed on the streets, or pointed out at a "show," but the general public did not get much nearer to them. The first meeting place for Australian soldiers in New York City was at the headquarters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire. But the movement soon outgrew this first stage and in May of this year, quarters were found at 258 Madison Avenue. Here was taken up the work of providing entertainment for the visiting Australian and New Zealand soldiers, passing through New York. Here they have received mail, met their country folk, and been generally taken care of.

The Australian Soldiers Reception Committee was formed in January, 1919, by patriotic Australians in New York City for the purpose of entertaining their soldiers passing through this city and giving them the necessary aid, social and otherwise.

On the recommendation of the Honorable H. J. Braddon, the Australian High Commissioner, the sum of $10,000 was given by the Australian Government and patriotic Australians in this country also furnished added financial support.

But before this time, and when the present rooms had not been opened, the generosity and hospitality of individual members vied with the entertainment work done later by the committee. Tea and coffee was served, dances were given, and informal entertaining was the rule at the home of the present President, Mrs. George C. Penboss.

Many Use Quarters.

There has been no effort to furnish a canteen or give sleeping accommodations to the men. The Australian rooms have been purely a social club used by soldiers and officers. Many have used the rooms to write their letters home, to play the piano and to sing, to read books and magazines and the home papers, to get general information about the city, or ask for personal advice and help. The effort has been to reproduce the home atmosphere. The men have wanted to dance and betrayed their fear of the new "American steps," as they called them. Stalwart young veterans of Gallipoli or Measines Ridge have wilted and grown pale at their first encounter with these novelties, but they showed quick appreciation of proffered dancing lessons, and soon were going it most merrily. There have been sight-seeing tours of the city, trips to Coney Island and theatre parties.

The club rooms have been open from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. Among those who passed through the rooms was a contingent comprising twenty officers, ranking from Majors down, and 100 men, ranking from Regimental Sergeants-Major down to privates, who came from England on their way to agricultural colleges in California. It is the plan to have this group of men study intensive farming and irrigation methods while in this country.

The Australian Government is giving them their military pay and their living expenses while away from home as if they were on foreign duty. They are in this country for six months definitely and with the option of staying for a full twelve months. This work is being done with the co-operation of American colleges, of the Governor of California, and the United States Federal Government.

These one hundred men were met at the pier by representatives of the club. In the afternoon almost two hundred persons had tea at the rooms, including eighty Canadian nurses, who had come over on the vessel with these soldiers and were very glad to avail themselves of the hospitality. During the two days spent in the city the men were taken to Coney Island, entertained at dinner, and the Australian rooms were always at their service. Their social engagements during their stay were under the auspices of both the High oCmmissioner and Captain Davies, their officer in command, but the club rooms were their home, and as the club committee met them, so it saw them off, at the train.

Australians and New Zealanders living in New York have had a tendency to drift apart, and the bringing together of these people and the associations made by the club have resulted in the determination to form a permanent club here in New York for all Australians and New Zealanders resident in the United States. The matter is now in committee stage, and the question of how the club is to be organized and financed will be decided shortly.

Entertain Dignitaries.

In their war activities the Australian rooms have already served as a club. Several hundred Australians were present at the housewarming and reception. The Reception Committee has tendered a farewell dinner to the retiring High Commissioner, the Hon. H. Y. Braddon, and Mrs. Braddon, on the eve of their departure for England, and various receptions have been given at the rooms to prominent Australasians, including Sir Joseph and Lady Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Hedley, &c. Sir Joseph Ward was one of the representatives of New Zealand at the Peace Conference, Cabinet member for New Zealand, and ex-Premier. Colonel Hedley assisted in the administrating of the Australian Comforts Fund in France and England, and also in Egypt prior to the Australians' departure from there.

The Australian committee arranged to co-operate on July 28 with the Canadian War Memorial Fund to give an Australian and Fifth day. The basic idea was the bringing of the American 27th Division and the Australians together, commemorating their action together in September at the underground canal at St. Quentin.

A number of the Anzac boys who have come through are simply completing their education of travel, having seen France, Belgium, the Rhine country, and Egypt. They find themselves ambitious for still more sight-seeing. And the Australian boy takes it all in.

A little talk to the boys in the Australian rooms brings out two points—that there were apparently two things the Australian soldier did—one was corresponding with his family, and the other was writing up his diary—and then, according to him, he attended to his other little duties—such as fighting and so on. The majority of them came here with the idea of getting commercial knowledge to apply in Australia on their return. Some of the boys have even gone down to Cuba in this thirst for knowledge. They have all paid their own expenses, having got their discharge in England, or received special permission, known as extended leave without pay or allowance. They are therefore not service men in the strict sense as they are not on duty. But they are all ex-service men and every one of them has taken an active part in the fighting, from Gallipoli onward. They are, as a whole in a class by themselves, as no one of them was permitted to come here unless he had a "conduct sheet" that was without a blemish.

While the original Anzacs were those who actually fought at Gallipoli—the word being formed of the initial letters of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps—a young Anzac Captain at the Australian rooms confided the fact that the term had become almost general for all the Australians, and while the real Anzacs didn't mind he just wanted to mention that those that came after Gallipoli were known as the D. T. S. deep thinkers; or the N. T. L.'s, nearly too late.

Twenty thousand Australian veterans have applied for positions with private concerns or individuals in Great Britain for the purpose of brushing up their knowledge and experience of various branches of business, or to learn a trade or business. These men are entitled to keep any wages or salaries paid them. They are still in the service. They will receive full military pay and be entitled to all military privileges. They are entitled to regular subsistence allowances ranging from $10 to $30 a week, not only according to rank, but according to the conditions of living existing in the place in which they may be working. This is known as nonmilitary employment, and the maximum period permitted any soldier to remain in this capacity is nine months, provided it does not preclude the Government from getting him back into Australia and discharged before the end of the present year. Medical men among Australian veterans have received three months of lectures in the principal London hospitals and law students three months at the Temple.

NOSKE CONDEMNED IN MECKLENBURG

Majority Socialist Convention Attacks His Methods of Repression.

Further evidence of the dissension obtaining in the ranks of the Majority Socialist Party of Germany as the result of the so-called Prussian tactics adopted by Gustave Noske, Minister of National Defense, in his work of repressing Spartacide agitation and strikes in general is found in a report of the district convention of the Mecklenburg Majority Socialists printed in the Berner Tegwacht of Aug. 16.

Herr Noske was made the object of many attacks and found few apologists among the delegates to the convention, which was held in Malchin on Aug. 10 and 11. After several orators had consigned Noske and his Junker-officered troops to a place where they would not suffer from the coal shortage expected in Germany next Winter, the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. The district convention demands that the party executive compel the comrades in the National Government to renounce all methods of government that are contrary to Social Democratic principles and the traditions of the party, especially such things as the system of defense now menacing the Republic, the contemptible spy system, the state of seige, martial law and the suppression of newspapers and the so-called preventive arrest. They should particularly give up the entrusting of these violent methods to the officers.

"2. The district convention most sharply disapproves of the action of some comrades in the National Government in agreeing to and defending the school compromise, something which, without the intervention of the Minister of Education, Comrade Hänisch, would have come within a hair's breadth of becoming a national law as the school program of the party.

"3. The district convention voices its indignation at the fact that Comrade Wolfgang Heine, Social Democratic Minister of the Interior of Prussia, has, as a lawyer, represented the former grand duke in his demands upon the national property, and it considers this incompatible with the duties of a member of the party and a comrade."

HOW WOMEN HELPED IN WAR

Red Cross Chapters Turned Out 375,174,825 Articles for Soldiers.

In announcing yesterday the mobilization of women for the Third Red Cross Roll Call, which will be from Nov. 2 to 11, the Atlantic Division recounted some of the results accomplished by American women in backing up the country's fighting men. In two years they produced nearly $100,000,000 worth of surgical articles and garments. During the 24 months ending on the last day of April the Chapter workers turned out 375,174,825 surgical dressings, hospital and refugee garments, and knitted comforts for the soldiers and sailors, the value of which was estimated at $96,184,359.

The approximate number of articles, and their estimated value, produced by the women of the various Red Cross Divisions, were as follows:

New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island), 29,084,705 articles, valued at $7,450,995.

Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Connecticut), 77,859,904 articles, valued at $18,597,428.

Pennsylvania-Delaware, 25,877,221 articles, valued at $7,670,279.

Potomac (District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia), 11,261,056 articles, valued at $2,404,310.

Southern (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee), 10,899,-796 articles, valued at $3,187,233.

Lake (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky), 28,010,-749 articles, valued at $9,169,597.

Central (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska), 90,967,983 articles, valued at $17,290,275.

Gulf (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana), 5,839,633 articles, valued at $2,111,906.

Northern (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana), 22,492,221 articles, valued at $7,994,156.

Southwestern (Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas), 65,319,004 articles, valued at $13,882,229.

Mountain (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico), 13,379,966 articles, valued at $4,259,262.

Northwestern (Washington, Oregon, Idaho), 10,522,330 articles, valued at $4,-162,511.

Pacific (California, Arizona, Nevada), 19,669,288 articles, valued at $4,257,483.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 women and girls participated in this tremendous work throughout the country, and it is among them largely that the Red Cross is now recruiting the million workers, who will assist in the enrollment of members for 1920 during the ten days ending Armistice Day, when as nearly universal membership will be sought to maintain the effectiveness of the organization built up in the war for the big peace program of the Red Cross.

COLLEGE FOR POOR BOYS.

Presbyterians to Erect Non-Sectarian School at Stony Brook.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Sept. 13.—A non-sectarian Christian college for the education of poor boys will be opened here in the Fall of 1920 on the grounds of the Presbyterian Stony Brook Assembly, according to an announcement made here by Dr. John F. Carson, President of the Assembly and pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. One of the essential studies of the college will be the Bible.

While the controlling body will be the Presbyterian Church, it is not planned to make the school a denominational institution. The new educational enterprise will be supported by endowments from individuals and benevolent organizations.

Two established hotels, Johnston Hall and Hopkins Hall, now on the assembly grounds, will be used as dormitories for the boys. These buildings were the gifts of Ferdinand T. Hopkins of Katonah, N. Y., and Robert Johnston of St. Louis, Mo. A large portion of the books in the library of the late Judge Jesse S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston Spa, N. Y., will be part of the college library.

For Other Gimbel News See Section 1.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Store Hours 9 to 5:30.

The Gimbel Presentation of Autumn Millinery

Stands Uniquely Alone in Scope and Exquisiteness

LET Milady shop for a Paris hat in other exclusive Millinery Shops. She is shown one at a time . . . six or seven perhaps in all. She must be content.

The Gimbel Salons Are Galleries Glowing with Millinery Beauty—Each Model an Art Masterpiece.

—Not Just a Mere Handful of Paris Hats

All the Original Paris Millinery Successes—from the Modistes Whose Names Are Those to Conjure With . . . Revealed for Your Entire Appreciation and Selection.

Where, too, may be seen the identical copies of the original Paris hats? Fashioned in the imported materials minutely duplicating the hat for

At Gimbels—These Inspired Copies Created in the Gimbel Studio with the same spirit of Inspired Artistry

Are Offered at Prices Incommensurate With Their Art—

$15 to $38 and Higher

GIMBELS—FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

The Gimbel Lace and Garniture Shop Invites You to an Informal Presentation of the

New Laces and Trimmings

Recent European Importations and American Creations.

The Laces

—for "one's evening frock must be of lace," says Paris—include

The Ultra-Smart Black Chantilly. The Delicate Margot Lace, frosted with silver and gold embroidery.

Filmy Flounces of Creamy Chantilly and Embroidered Thread Lace—soft as a cobweb.

Embroidered Tinsel Flouncings — (Everything must glitter, you know.)

Duchesse, Rose Point, Irish, Filet, Cluny—to glorify sheer blouses—or to fashion them—as Paris decrees.

The Trimmings

—"the stuff that dreams are made of" to adorn frocks that are dreams of beauty.

Beautiful Spangled and Beaded Robes, Tunics, Dolmans, Manteaux, in Black—and shimmering colors.

Jet, in bands, in tassels, in motifs in subtly woven girdles—as worn on the Champs Elysees.

Passementerie Bands in soap-bubby irridescence.

Hand-Made French Flowers in delicate pastel tints.

Metal Cloths, supple—gleaming—resplendent.

Delectable Nets, in every hue of the American Color Card.

This Is but a Slight Idea of the Scope—No Notion of the Splendor of the Magnificent Ensemble. Come—Visit It!

GIMBELS—LACES AND GARNITURES SHOP—Main Floor

New Browns, New Blues and Other

Autumn New Colors Are in the

Splendid New Velvets, New Velveteens and Fine Dependable Corduroy

Very choice, very popular and very scarce are some of these new colors and new weaves. So come promptly, and early in the morning, so you may shop leisurely and successfully "get first choice."

Double Width Chiffon Velvet, rich, deep pile. Colors and black. **$8.50 yd.**

Double Width Chiffon Velvet, exquisitely finished. Colors and black. **$9.50 yd.**

Black Chiffon Velvet, in four splendid qualities. **$8.00, $8.50, $9.50 and $12.00 yd.**

Double Width Black Velours for coats. $8.00 yd.

Double Width, Erect Pile Black Silk Velvet, $7.00 yd.

Double Width Erect Pile *Plain Silk Velvet* *$8.50 Yd.* in the following colors: Taupe, Brown, Dark Green, Bordeaux, Prune, Sapphire Blue, Delft Blue, and Gold.

Trimming Velvets, in all the newest Paris colorings, **$1.75 to $3.50 yd.**

35-Inch White Silk Plush, suitable for wraps, etc., **$5.00 yd.**

Velveteens and Velvet Corduroys

44-Inch Black and Colored Velveteens, twill back, in a wonderful assortment of street shades. **$5.50 yd.**

36-Inch Black Velveteen, twill back, **$4.00 yd.**

44-Inch Black Velveteen, twill back. **$5.50 yd.**

26-Inch to 27-Inch Silk Finish Twill Back Velveteen, in a splendid color assortment and black. **$2.75 yd.**

27-Inch Costume Corduroys, twill back. Black and street shades. **$3.00 yd.**

32-Inch Costume Corduroys. Street shades and black. **$1.75 yd.**

GIMBELS SILK SECTION—Second Floor

LEGION OPENS DRIVE FOR MORE MEMBERS

Nation-Wide Campaign Will Start Tomorrow to Enroll All Ex-Service Men and Women.

TO LAST THROUGHOUT WEEK

Recruiting Stations to be Established in Stores in All Parts of City.

Beginning tomorrow and continuing a week, the American Legion will conduct a country-wide membership drive to enroll the men and women who served in the war in that organization.

Plans have been perfected to reach all ex-service men and women, and to impress on them the desirability of uniting with the Legion, which was conceived in the war-devastated areas of France by members of the American Expeditionary Force. Stress will be laid on the important part the Legion may be expected to play in preserving American institutions against radical forces at work to undermine and destroy them. Attention also will be called to the non-political character of the Legion, whose dominant note, as outlined at the St. Louis caucus in May, is Americanism.

George Brokaw Compton, Chairman of the New York County organization, of the Legion, is in charge of the local campaign. Richard Levering, who has been named Chairman of the Membership Drive Committee, will be in charge of the details. Associated with him on the committee are J. P. Drouillard, Vice Chairman; Edwin J. McDonald, Secretary, and Joseph L. Seligman, Treasurer.

To make certain every ex-service man will be reached the Membership Committee has enrolled such agencies as the United Cigar Stores Company and the War Camps Community Service. There are twenty-seven posts in the county, each with its geographical limitations. In each district a United cigar store has been designated as campaign headquarters, and a representative of the Legion will be in constant attendance during the week. The War Camps Community Service has given a list of 35,000 names of service men, and efforts will be made to reach all. War Camp booths throughout the city will be used for registration.

Can Start New Posts.

Under the constitutional rules of the Legion it is necessary that each member be identified with a particular post, which may be established on a locality basis through a business organization or through social organizations. To accommodate candidates who do not specify a particular post for affiliation a Manhattan Enrollment Post has been formed with headquarters at Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. This post will serve as a depot brigade or reservoir from which the men later will be distributed or assigned to posts already formed or now seeking charters.

No man is compelled to affiliate with a post against his will. If no post existing appeals to him he is at liberty to petition, with fourteen others, for a new charter.

Expenses of the campaign are to be paid, it was announced yesterday, from a volunteer fund being collected by the Finance Committee, of which Harold Bolster is Chairman and Whitney Eastwood is Co-Chairman. On the committee are Charles A. Osborne, Treasurer; Major Gen. Robert Alexander, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Michael Friedsam, Charles Elliott Warren, Robert Lincoln, Joseph L. Seligman, R. H. Thurnheim, Trubee Davison, A. Clarke Bedford, and Wesley M. Oler.

The legion constitution prescribes a minimum dues of $2 a year, which every member is required to pay. Posts which have planned clubhouses, in some cases, are charging a larger fee. Most posts have held to this minimum as annual dues.

The legion gave out yesterday the first complete list of posts already formed in the city. The locality posts and recruiting headquarters, with representatives of the legion in attendance during the drive, follow:

List of Locality Posts.

Battery Post—From south end of Manhattan to Fulton Street. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 1 Wall Street.

City Hall Post—Fulton Street to Franklin Street, North River to New Bowery. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 273 Broadway.

Major A. Mercenna Post, No. 76—Brooklyn Bridge to Franklin Street, Bowery to East River. G. C. Griffin, United Cigar Store, 111 Canal Street.

Canal Street Post—Franklin Street to Houston Street, North River to Bowery. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 380 Canal Street.

Bowery Post—Houston Street to Fourteenth Street, Broadway to Essex Street. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 346 Bowery.

East Side Post—Delancey Street to Fourteenth Street, Essex Street and Bowery to East River. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 31 Avenue C.

East Fourteenth Street Post—Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue and Broadway to East River. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 110 Third Avenue.

Greenwich Village Post, No. 18—Houston Street to Eighteenth Street, North River to Broadway. F. R. Stoddard, Jr., United Cigar Store, 104 Sixth Avenue.

Chelsea Post.—Eighteenth Street to Fortieth Street, North River to Eighth Avenue. R. M. Watkins, United Cigar Store, 401 West Twenty-third Street.

Eleventh Avenue Post.—Fortieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, North River to Eighth Avenue. Charles E. Gerhardt, United Cigar Store, 740 Ninth Avenue.

Broadway Post, No. 415.—Eighteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue to Lexington Avenue, except territory of J. Raymond Ahearn Post. Hartman Nickerson, United Cigar Store, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

J. Raymond Ahearn Post, No. 262.—Fortieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Madison Avenue to Lexington. William B. Gill, United Cigar Store, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Murray Hill Post, No. 56.—Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Lexington Avenue to East River. Irwin M. Rackoff, United Cigar Store, 504 Third Avenue.

Yorkville Post, No. 36.—Fifty-ninth Street to Ninetieth Street, Fifth Avenue to East River. W. H. D. Pell, United Cigar Store, 1,500 Third Avenue and 1,123 Third Avenue.

Manhattan Post, No. 319.—Fifty-ninth Street to Seventy-second Street, North River to Central Park West. Charles W. Kramer, United Cigar Store, 1,945 Broadway.

Sagamore Post, No. 313.—Seventy-second Street to Eighty-sixth Street, North River to Central Park West. Dr. F. C. Ritchie, United Cigar Store, 2,284 Broadway.

Belvedere Brooks Post.—Eighty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, North River to Central Park West. Francis P. Fallon, United Cigar Store, 2,361 Broadway.

Riverside Post, No. 51.—Ninety-sixth Street to 100th Street, North River to Central Park West. W. Irving Taylor, United Cigar Store, 2,690 Broadway.

Morningside Post, No. 11.—110th Street to 125th Street, North River to Morningside Park. George W. Jacques, United Cigar Store, 2,945 Broadway.

Harry Bulock Post, No. 312.—110th Street to 120th Street, Morningside Park to Park Avenue. Louis W. Fehr, United Cigar Store, 113 Lenox Av.

Lexington Post, No. 108.—Ninetieth Street to 125th Street, Fifth Avenue to East River. Edwin J. McDonald, United Cigar Stores, 1,491 Lexington Avenue and 2,126 Third Avenue.

Harlem Post, No. 133.—120th Street to 135th Street, North River to East River. Sidney M. Louis, United Cigar Store, 2,160 Seventh Avenue.

Phoenix Post, No. 370.—130th Street to 155th Street, St. Nicholas Avenue to Harlem River. Percival E. Hagin, United Cigar Store, 2,694 Eighth Avenue.

Washington Heights Post, No. 171.—130th Street to 168th Street, North River to St. Nicholas Avenue. Henry S. Miller, United Cigar Stores, 1,704 Amsterdam Avenue and 2,403 and 2,776 Broadway.

Richard J. McNally Post No. 393.—168th Street to end of Island, North River to Harlem River. Samuel H. Dribben, United Cigar Store, 1,462 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Business Organization Posts.

The business organization posts are:

Guaranty Post No. 104.—Employes of Guaranty Trust Company. William K. Doggett, 140 Broadway.

Wall Street Post No. 105.—Employes of Winthrop & Ames. James J. McCormack, 15 Wall Street.

Lieutenant William B. Lahey Post No. 144.—Employes of New York Tribune. Frank J. Price, Tribune Building.

John J. Booth Post No. 182.—Employes of Hornblower & Weeks. Harold F. Dorman, 42 Broadway.

New York World Post No. 217.—Employes of New York World. Richard Freyer, Pulitzer Building.

McAlpin Post No. 251.—Employes of McAlpin Hotel. E. M. Blackwell, McAlpin Hotel.

Jack Smith Post No. 281.—Members of Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Timothy Sullivan, 331 Second Avenue.

City Bank Post No. 304.—Employes of National City Bank, City Company, and International Banking Corporation. C. P. Storms, 55 Wall Street.

W. R. Grace Post No. 342.—Employes of W. R. Grace Company. T. T. Reilly, 7 Hanover Square.

Pennsylvania Station Post No. 371.—Employes of Pennsylvania Railroad. M. B. Einstein, Pennsylvania Station.

Metropolitan Post No. 385.—Employes of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. W. H. McIntyre, 1 Madison Avenue.

S. W. Straus & Co. Post No. 397.—Employes of S. W. Straus & Co. Harvey S. Hambur, 150 Broadway.

Liberty Post No. 398.—Employes of Liberty National Bank. M. R. Blalsh, Liberty National Bank.

Stars and Stripes Post No. 399.—Members of Home Sector staff. Tyler H. Bliss, Butterick Publishing Company.

Thomas B. Wanamaker Post No. 413.—Employes of John Wanamaker. G. E. S. Pinney, care John Wanamaker.

Quincy Mills Post No. 412.—Employes of The Sun. A. P. Maher, Sun, 150 Nassau St.

Military and Naval Posts.

The Military and Naval Posts are:

Sergeant Isaac Freedman Post No. 6.—Machine Gun Company of 317th Infantry. Howard McKinley, 445 East Twenty-third Street.

Joseph Hodges Choate Post No. 16.—Men of Naval Reserve. Charles Hann, Jr., 30 West Forty-fourth Street.

107th Infantry Post No. 107.—Men of 107th Infantry, formerly the 7th N. G. N. Y. F. M. Justis, 19 Cedar Street.

Semper Fidelis Post No. 134.—Women of Marine Corps. Ray C. Sawyer, 79 Hamilton Place.

Burke Kelly Post No. 173.—T. F. Twyford, 80 Maiden Lane.

Theodore F. Mead Post No. 191.—Men of 1st Field Artillery. John R. Caldwell, care Equitable Trust Company.

Colonel N. B. Thurston Post No. 192.—Headquarters men of 27th Division. J. W. Ferrell, 328 Municipal Building.

Knickerbocker Post No. 240.—Men of the old 9th Infantry. J. J. Flanagan, 311 West Thirteenth Street.

Lieutenant Jefferson Feigl, 1st Division, U.S.A. 247.—Men of the 1st Division. S. J. McTeague, 53 William Street.

Empire Post 250.—Men of Quartermaster Corps. A. C. Finelite, 150 Nassau Street.

102d Engineers, Post 278.—Men of 102d Engineers. G. H. Johnson, Home Insurance Company, 55 Cedar St.

305th Infantry Post 305.—Men of the 305th Infantry. W. W. Metcalf, 131 East Twenty-third Street.

306th Infantry Post 307.—Men of 306th Infantry. T. E. Storm, 608 West 138th Street.

Manhattan Naval Post 328.—All naval men. G. G. Fry, 43 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Cruiser and Transport Service Post 341.—All men in Overseas Transport Service. De Courcey Fales, 25 Broad Street.

Jane A. Delano Post 344.—All women nurses of the army and navy. Mrs. Grace P. Rogers, 317 West Forty-fifth Street.

Lawrence Dwight Post 339.—Men of 1st French Artillery Battery. J. M. McCoy, 760 West 145th Street.

Manhattan Ordnance Post.—Men of the Ordnance Service. William H. Darrow, 107 Broadway.

Guynemer Post 303.—All aerial radio men. E. H. Felix.

105th Machine Gun Battalion Post 372.—105th Machine Gun Battalion. Major Whitney, 120 Broadway.

School of the Line (S. O. L.) Post 374.—Men of the School of the Line. Edward Oldham, care Abercrombie & Fitch.

Field Artillery Post 387.—Any artilleryman. J. R. Swan, 140 Broadway.

Miscellaneous Posts.

Miscellaneous posts are:

President Theodore Roosevelt Post, 1.—Delegates to original St. Louis caucus. George Brokaw Compton, 40 Wall Street.

William Lloyd Garrison Post, 15.—Colored service men. D. Lincoln Reid, 205 West 137th Street.

Cannoneers Post, 22.—Members of training class in field artillery. F. L. Robbins, Jr., 32 Liberty Street.

Tiger Post, 23.—Boyce's Tigers. J. L. Brickford, 425 West 214th Street.

Barbara Frietchie Post, 43.—Women of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Mrs. J. W. Wheelock, 30 Madison Avenue.

Charles F. Dahmler Post, 170.—Club in neighborhood of Tompkins Square. Frank Scharfenberger, 158 East Seventh Street.

John Purroy Mitchel Post of Manhattan, 208.—Open to all. Harry C. Cushing, 3d, care Hayden & Stone, 25 Broad Street.

Antilles Post, 243.—Men in shipping trade. R. M. Watkins, 284 Stone Street.

City Club Post, 244.—Members of City Club. E. M. Lewis, 55 West Forty-fourth Street.

Bowling Green Post, 311.—Social basis. Frank J. Rascovar, 26 Beaver Street.

Sidney Rankin Drew Post, 340.—Men in publicity, literary, artistic, dramatic or amusement work. Welles Hawkes, United States Navy Publishing Bureau, 218 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Kamerad Post, 361.—Jewelers' Association. C. J. Dieges, 15 John Street.

Columbus Post No. 396.—Americans of Italian birth. D. T. Cavello, 110 Bayard Street.

Fellowship Post No. 414.—Social basis. B. J. Rabin, 332 East Seventeenth Street.

Columbia University Club Post.—Members of club. Guy Van Amringe, 55 Liberty Street.

General Lafayette Post.—Members of police force. Major Bernard Flood, 318 West Fifty-first Street.

Friars Post.—Members of the Friars. J. F. Miller, 110 West Forty-eighth Street.

Civil Service Post.—Civil service employes. D. S. Lenihan, Municipal Building.

Oscar Galliard Post.—Social basis. N. P. Courtney, 1,487 Vyse Avenue.

Sergeant James Hamilton Post No. 209.—Social basis. R. L. Anderson, W. C. C. S. House, Lexington Avenue and 127th Street.

The Special Post is the Manhattan Enrollment Post. Robert McC. Marsh, membership drive headquarters, Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

Celebrates Her 101st Birthday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Abigail Ten Eyck, mother of Mrs. Anna Hall of Plainfield and Miss Jeanette Ten Eyck of South Branch, N. J., observed her 101st birthday yesterday at the home of Miss Ten Eyck, with whom she lives. She was born near South Branch and always lived there, and is the oldest member of the Reformed Church of that place. Her husband, Abraham Ten Eyck, died many years ago. She has one other daughter, Miss Mary Ten Eyck, living in Florida.

The September AEOLIAN SALE of PIANOS & PIANOLAS

BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Exchanged Grands, Uprights and Players
In Splendid Condition and at Very Low Prices

THIS is the great *quality* and *value-giving* sale of the year in the music trade of New York.

There has been a tremendous retail business done at Aeolian Hall during the past six months. All records have been broken both in the number and character of instruments sold. This is partly due to the rapidly increasing popularity of the wonderful new Duo-Art Pianola — partly to the strong buying movement evident in all lines of business.

As usual, a great number of instruments have come to the Hall in exchange for the new ones going out. These exchanged instruments are not old, worn-out specimens "traded-in" because no longer useful. On the contrary, they are fine examples of the piano-makers' art. They have come for the most part, from New York's best homes and were capable of satisfying their previous owners for many years had not these owners desired and been able to buy something later and better.

A majority are *new* in all but the technical sense. All are like new both in musical quality and appearance for the Aeolian Company's corps of skilled workmen have taken care of every detail of refinishing and installing new parts for those showing wear.

This is a most wonderful opportunity for the judicious buyer. Prices on all musical instruments, like other things, have risen rapidly and in all probability will go still higher.

Here, in this splendid assortment of Grand and Upright Pianos and of Pianolas, are values impossible to obtain elsewhere and possibly never to be duplicated.

There are also included in the sale this year, a limited number of Aeolian Orchestrelles, that superb instrument that is similar to and takes the place of the Pipe-Organ in homes where the price and size of the Pipe-Organ make it impractical.

UPRIGHTS *from $125*

INCLUDED in the sale are a large number of excellent upright pianos, modern in case design, and every instrument put in first-class condition by Aeolian repairmen. Represented are such standard pianos as Steinway, Weber, Knabe, Chickering, Kranich & Bach, Steck, Sohmer, Hardman, Vose, Stroud, Wheelock, Haines, Conover, etc.

Terms as low as $5 monthly.

PIANOLAS *from $395*

THE famous Pianola in splendid Steinway and Weber pianos and also the more moderate priced Steck, Wheelock and Stroud. All modern, in perfect playing condition and priced without regard to *present day values.*

Terms as low as $14 monthly.

GRANDS *from $475*

A SPLENDID collection of Grand pianos awaits your selection Monday morning. Instruments of practically every leading make—all sizes, from dainty miniature models measuring less than five feet, to magnificent concert Grands. Among the wonderful values included are such instruments as the Steinway, Weber, Knabe, Chickering, Sohmer, Steck, Lauter, Mathushek, Kimbal, etc.

Terms as low as $15 monthly.

ORCHESTRELLES *from $400*

(At Aeolian Hall, 42nd St. only)

ONE of the most unusual features of our Fall Sale of 1919 is a group of about twenty Aeolian Orchestrelles, all in fine condition and all very radically reduced in price.

Terms as low as $12 monthly.

Every instrument in the Sale carries the full Aeolian Guarantee
All Aeolian Stores will be open Evenings until 9:30 during the Sale

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

In MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street ▼ *In* THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street ▼ *In* BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue ▼ *In* NEWARK 895 Broad Street

COMMUNITY WORK THAT AIDS ADULTS

Educational Alliance, on East Side, Teaches Parents as Well as Children.

PLANS A NEW BOYS' CLUB

Dr. Henry Fleischman, the Director, Sees Dangers in Debating Society Type.

New York as the melting pot is well illustrated in that hectic, crowded district that has Seward Park as its centre. Essex, Hester, Suffolk and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway are the main boundaries of this little green spot, but Canal Street manages to slide across one corner of it, and Division Street cuts a notch out somewhere between Suffolk and Jefferson.

On the East Broadway side stands an imposing building bearing the name Educational Alliance, although a great American flag covers the words completely when General Pershing and his men are parading, or when a holiday or anything of a patriotic nature is going on. The neighborhood is distinctly tenement. Rows of pushcarts, laden with merchandise ranging from miscellaneous Japanese "art goods" through hardware and lavender socks to every known variety of food, are lined along the curbs. A cart of cassava melons adjoins one with five different kinds of cucumber pickles, which look alike in only one particular—that is, their total unfitness for human consumption. The little wisp of a girl in charge is lunching off a fat yellow specimen, her bites of this alternating with her investigation of a large slice of jelly-roll held in the other hand. She evidently believes in a balanced diet.

Thronged with Humanity.

The sidewalks are crowded with people—men, women and children, but particularly women and children and babies—in carriages, on laps, in fact everywhere. Stunted, battered men wave dirty garments at the passerby, inviting attention to this second-hand grandeur. Two greasy youths fumble and feel a khaki suit which is being offered for sale. Possibly in the near future some fat old dowager "up town" may have a chance to exclaim: "Again! Dear me! Here's another soldier caught trying to hold people up!" It is the Ghetto—noise and filth and crowding and movement. The movement is most like a swarm, and can be definitely sensed and felt.

The neighborhood is a very old one, although the Educational Alliance has only existed there for twenty-eight years. While actually a Jewish foundation, it does not limit the scope of its work to any race or religion. Among the people of the neighborhood who enjoy the privileges of the Alliance are a good number of Italians, some Greeks, quite a few Turks, and a few Irish. To the outsider it is a Jewish neighborhood, filled with nothing but Jews. But one who knows it well tells a different story.

Within five minutes' walk of the Alliance are representatives of many nations and races. In one block near by on Madison Street may be found in adjoining houses a Chinese laundry, an Irish undertaker, a Greek coffee house, a Jewish grocery store—one right beside the other. The Greek is not an isolated national, but represents a large and growing Greek colony, who come to sip their coffee and play long, quiet games of chess in the hot afternoons.

Influx of Spaniards.

Within recent years the Spaniards have invaded the neighborhood—they keep principally along the waterfront. They form a growing, enterprising colony, creeping up day by day. They seem to have pre-empted the occupations of the Greeks, and are vendors of fruit, bootblacks and peddlers, as well as manual laborers. These are real Spaniards from Spain, and not Mexicans, South Americans, Cubans, or Porto Ricans. The Spaniard is noted for his ability to live on a very narrow margin, for his frugality and his thrift. In some places abroad it is stated that the Jewish element is crowded out inevitably by the Spaniard, once he gets a footing. It is too early as yet to predict developments along this line on Water Street.

However, the people who come to the Alliance from here and who are reached by its work are so preponderantly Jewish that its work and influence must be considered and spoken of as Jewish work and Jewish influence. Its influence extends to almost all ages, at least to most of the active ages of the family—from 6 to 60 years.

"We deplore," said Dr. Henry Fleischman, the administrator, recently, "the fact that there is a great tendency on the part of philanthropic organizations to place all their weight and emphasis on the young people, when you remember that all these boys and girls under the compulsory law must go to school, where they are reached by Americanizing influences."

Dr. Fleischman advocates a greater effort to reach the young man past school age, and the adult father and mother. He points out that the more the child is Americanized, the greater the distance that is placed between it and the parents, which makes for the disruption of the home. This disruption or disintegration of the home is the biggest danger in the situation today. These children live in an Oriental atmosphere at home. Jewish civilization is practically Oriental in its origin, tendency and influence, and more particularly is this true for the women and for the children. The men emerge more quickly from that phase. While the child's home influences are Oriental its school life is strictly Occidental and American.

"Very few institutions have taken sufficient note of this dual life of the child," said Dr. Fleischman—"the Oriental atmosphere of the Yiddish-speaking home, from which the child emerges at the very door of the tenement. The parents are unable to visualize the life of the child outside the home, its school, its studies. Few parents know the names of the studies in which the child is engaged. To place more emphasis on the child is unwise."

Reaches Whole Family.

The Educational Alliance in its work tries to embrace the whole family. Working on the basis that the more the child becomes Americanized the greater becomes the distance between the parents and the offspring, great efforts have been made to get the father and the mother interested in the institution. It is felt that great strides are being taken in the direction of interrupting the disintegration of the home, when, as is often the case, the whole family comes to the Alliance house. Amusements are provided suited to the needs of the adult.

For instance, the father of the family will go on up to the top floor of the building, where he may sit and smoke or play chess, checkers, or whist with his cronies. Or he may listen to a lecture in civics, history, or some other subject bearing on his present-day environment and life. Thus he learns that Grand Street is not the beginning and end of America—that there is something more than New York even! He will smoke and feel at ease and drink many glasses of hot tea, which is served, Russian style, in a glass, at a cost of 2 cents a glass. So he will not be accepting charity.

On the third floor the mother of the family will be sitting with a group of other mothers, all with common interests, their husbands' wages, their children's health, their clothes and general needs—in other words, all meeting on common ground—and they will be all trying to learn to mend. Many of these people have never been taught that everything they wear should be cleaned and mended and kept as perfect as possible as long as they wear it. A well-to-do Jewish woman, commenting on the so-called "poor," remarked: "I do not know how these women get time to sit in a window with their elbows resting on the sill hour after hour. I have no time to do anything like that if I wished to." This woman is one who devotes a great deal of her time to kindergarten and other work for the assistance of those poorer and less fortunate than herself. Her little girl wears a simple gingham frock, while in the depths of the slums the georgette and crepe de chine flourishes—and decays—especially decays, as it is often not cleansed when soiled, and not mended when torn.

Teaches Cleanliness.

Every effort is being made by the Alliance to overcome these conditions, to teach the people the value of honest, solid fabrics and honest, solid habits of cleanliness and uprightness. There are mending clubs, sewing clubs and just mothers' clubs. The mothers may freely discuss any subject they wish; they are encouraged to air their problems and take counsel, one with another. "In these clubs," says Dr. Fleischman, "we have people who try to show the mothers the necessity of keeping a more watchful eye on their children, explaining to them just what is happening around here."

The rudiments of child hygiene are taught, questions of diet are discussed. Mothers are told that pickles and lollypops don't make a particularly nourishing lunch for a child. Classes are held in American cooking methods, canning and preserving.

The children's activities are very similar to those of their school hours.

The Alliance is particularly well satisfied when it gets father, mother and the boys and girls all to come into the building together.

To Show Flat Keeping.

Dr. Fleischman proposes to do something novel in the way of a demonstration.

"I am thinking of going over on Hester Street, or Rivington or Delancey Street, and renting a flat there—just an average, typical, east side flat, to be furnished in typical east side fashion. I am going to have a woman in charge to show the mothers the proper method of keeping house. It will be a model flat, but not a model flat in the usual sense of the word. I saw one the other day—every room beautifully light, all with windows on the street, lovely, light and airy rooms, hot and cold water, white enamel tub—quite a model flat in fact—with everything that 99 per cent. of these people never have. That is not my idea at all. I am going to teach the women here to keep house with what they have, with conditions as they exist, not in a model flat where conditions are entirely different from the average dark, dingy, cold, water, walk-up sort of flat such as these people rent. The idea is to show the mother how to get the best possible result under these conditions."

There is no question that these people know about the hot and cold water, the light, airy rooms, the enamel tub and all the rest of it, and there is a constant exodus from the crowded east side section, up through Harlem, the Bronx, Washington Heights and Riverside Drive—a sort of continual migration. It is pointed out and emphasized that none stay in the Ghetto if they can get out.

If a pleasant surprise is being planned for the mothers, in the form of the real model flat, the boys are not being forgotten. At present the Educational Alliance is working on a very interesting experiment which it is expected will be put in practice shortly. The fact is that most of the clubs and other activities for boys have not proved as valuable as they might have been.

Dr. Fleischman cites one such club, composed of boys around the age of 12 talking about subjects on which they were not really qualified to possess an opinion or pass judgment.

He pointed out that the boys in the average literary and social club of this sort will plan dances and entertainments for themselves and their girl friends and spend the rest of the time squabbling about the balance in the treasury. The average debating society, he thinks, may be good, as far as it goes, but it makes for a peculiar type of mental sophistry. The Educational Alliance wishes to train the boys along lines that will make for their mental uprightness, essential integrity and mental strength, and with this in view a new rule is going into force.

To Study Real Subjects.

"I am going to insist that every club for boys in this building have as its basis for existence some technical or manual work—no talking, no sophistry and debating about things of which they know nothing. It gives them a peculiar lack of sincerity; results in a peculiar type of mind, equally at home on any side of the fence. I want to retain all the club spirit, that atmosphere with all its informality. A club can only be a club if members are united in some purpose; there must be something that holds the boys together. I have in mind things as varied as Venetian iron work, electric wiring, practical astronomy, and the study of botany—some concrete, definite thing, that will be the leader, just as in the old days, but instead of these boys wasting their time with 'Mr. Chairman this and Mr. Chairman that,' and suspending the constitution and reinstating the constitution according to a manual, the chairman is going to get kicked out of the front door. It has been the bane of my existence here. Whenever some one thinks something is unconstitutional they suspend the constitution—we are tired of it."

Judge Greenbaum, the President of the organization, Lee Kohns and Benjamin Tuska, First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, and the Chairman of the committee, Arthur Selig, are the men who are upholding Dr. Fleischman in the work.

"We are all working on an intensive American plan," said Dr. Fleischman, "by which I mean we are all working to do our share in allaying the general unrest. We want to show the people that panaceas for all economic and social ills cannot be devised and prescribed altogether and at once, over night, by some prophet that arises in their midst. We want them to be ardent patriots, Americans, with all that that name implies and connotes. We want to develop in them the spirit of reverence, regard and respect for the community, its laws, its government, its history and its tradition. If we can do this we feel that a great deal of the present-day tendencies to radicalism will fall of themselves. Once made to feel this respect for our American institutions, it follows that they will not be so prone to fall into the clutches of every cart-tail orator."

To Oppose Radicals

"This institution," continued Dr. Fleischman, "was originally founded for the purpose of Americanizing the immigrant, and it proposes to continue in that path, undeterred by any so-called 'neighborhood sentiment'; and it will not be diverted from its path by any feeling that may be displayed by the most ardent red radicals. We are going to pursue a course that will have for its purpose the making of fine American men and women, right thinking, straight-dealing men and women. Every individual on the staff of the Alliance and every one of my associates is heartily in sympathy and entirely in accord with this spirit and purpose; they themselves are Americans, imbued with the American spirit and desirous of inculcating that spirit."

The work of the Educational Alliance has many ramifications. In addition to religious work, classes in English, American history and government, reading rooms, varied entertainments, lectures, concerts, a gymnasium, social rooms and clubs for old and young; classes in art, domestic science and technical training; a legal aid bureau to redress wrongs and to advise applicants of their legal rights have long been established activities of the Alliance, to which, during the Summer months, are added a well equipped roof garden, outings, camps for boys and girls and outdoor neighborhood recreations.

"The Educational Alliance," said Judge Greenbaum recently, "long ago realized that Americanization is not brought about by the mere teaching of English, American history and government. The task is far more subtle. Ways and means must be adopted which gradually and unconsciously lead to a comprehension of American institutions."

CALL TUBERCULOSIS WORSE THAN WAR

National Association Reports 1,000,000 Active Cases and 150,000 Deaths in Year.

PLAN DRIVE FOR $6,500,000

Survey Indicates 2,000,000 Unsuspected Sufferers from Disease in Nation.

A survey of the country shows the United States is face to face with a condition more menacing to its people than actual warfare, according to the report of the Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, which met yesterday at the Russell Sage Foundation.

The survey shows an annual death rate from tuberculosis in the United States of 150,000, and more than 1,000,000 active cases of the disease in the nation.

To combat and prevent the spread of the disease, an intensive national campaign is necessary it was asserted. Funds for the campaign will be sought by a ten-day sale of Red Cross seals, beginning Dec. 1. The total of the several State budgets will be more than $6,500,000.

During the discussions, attention was called to the revelations of the war-time medical examination boards, made up largely of members of the Association. Official figures were cited, showing that of the men called to the colors nearly 100,000 were tuberculous.

It was pointed out that the death rate of 150,000 a year from one preventable disease means the sacrifice of more lives than the United States Army lost in the year it was actively engaged in the war.

In a statement of conditions in the country, the association said:

"The unsuspected cases of tuberculosis greatly exceed the known evidence of this, having been obtained by the examination of 30,000 residents of Framingham, Mass. The percentage shown there indicates 2,000,000 unsuspected cases, which, unless precautions are taken, will add materially to the prevalence of the disease.

"Experts comprising the Executive Board of the association that is leading the fight against tuberculosis also announced that they had formulated educational campaign for the coming year. This, they said, would extend to every part of the country, with a view of impressing on the people that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, and of inducing them to take measures to protect themselves and those with whom they come in contact.

"Plans to care for all affected persons will be pressed, and an appeal will be made to establish more dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums. Special efforts will be devoted, it was said, to search out unsuspected cases."

Among noted tuberculosis experts at the conference were Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, President of the National Association; Dr. E. R. Baldwin, of Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Dr. George Thomas Palmer, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. George M. Kober, Washington; Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee; Dr. William Charles White, Pittsburgh; Mr. William H. Baldwin, Washington; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore, and Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, managing director of the National Association, New York.

RUSSIA'S WHEAT NEEDED.

Southern Crop Will Not Compete with American Wheat, it is Said.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Advices from American Red Cross investigators at Poltava, Southern Russia, received in Paris today state that reports of an enormous grain surplus in Ukraine and Southern Russia, which have disturbed American wheat growers with visions of a tumbling market, may be dismissed as groundless.

Investigators who have just arrived at Poltava after a tour of the country recently liberated by General Denikin from the Bolsheviki, state that early threshings promise a crop from 10 to 25 per cent. above the normal, this being due to the spurring influence of the Germans, who directed their energies last Fall to having every available foot in Ukraine put into Winter wheat.

Even this bumper crop, however, will fall short of the domestic demand, and it is declared that not a bushel of it will ever enter into competition with wheat from the United States, Russia and the countries bordering on the Black Sea will need the entire 1919 crop.

Rumors that General Denikin might export wheat to pay for war materials have been met with intense disapproval throughout territory under his control, and it is said that such procedure would imperil his hold upon the people.

While the food situation is generally good, American doctors connected with the Red Cross units operating in this territory report the medical situation as being precarious. There is much disease, and few hospitals are properly equipped to deal with it.

Big German Revenue from Fortunes.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (Associated Press).—The Government's inheritance tax, it is estimated, will yield 775,000,000 marks per year, while its levy on fortunes will turn over to the National Treasury nearly 3,000,000,000 marks annually for the next thirty years.

Know the World's Activities

DEEP in the hearts of thoughtful men today there is an abiding consciousness that we are living in a new era—an era that is shaping the destinies of future generations. We are strangely aware of the scrutiny of eyes that shall not see until long after our eyes have been closed.

In these days it is not enough to know what the man next door is doing. A knowledge of the entire world's activities is now essential to every intelligent man and woman.

There is one monthly periodical that fills this need of knowing and understanding the trend of human events. That publication is Current History Magazine.

IN CURRENT HISTORY you find the facts of the present day that are fashioning the civilization of the future—not comments, but facts—written without prejudice or bias and uninfluenced by political, racial or religious standards or traditions. All the facts are presented, yet no editor's opinions are thrust upon you, no individual's ideas or political sympathies are promoted either by direct statement or indirect suggestion.

For your own benefit and for the sake of others comes the imperative call for you to grasp the full meaning of world events. Among the important questions now in the public mind which are fully treated in September Current History are:

The Chinese-Japanese Controversy
Germany's New Constitution
The Allies' Fearful Balkan Blunders
Russia Under Bolshevism
America's War Effort
(Graphically Shown in Charts)
Turkey's Disintegration
Causes and Cure of Labor Unrest
International Labor Conference
Poland as a Free Nation
Bulgarian Atrocities

—In all, 44 articles—16 pages of Rotogravure illustrations, 45 international cartoons

25c a copy at news stands $3.00 a year by mail

Current History

A Magazine Published by The New York Times Co.

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

WAR-TORN NATIONS FACE HARD WINTER

Small Countries Especially Are Confronted by Lack of Food and Clothing.

THOUSANDS WITHOUT SHOES

Worker in Poland Tells of a Day's Journey in Which Not a Domestic Animal Was Seen.

The smaller nations of Europe will be facing not only conditions of starvation but a serious lack of clothing during the coming Winter, according to reports received from many workers of the various relief agencies that are helping to bring normal conditions of living back to these peoples.

In Poland there are thousands of men, women, and children who are entirely without shoes and stockings, as shown by a report that has just been made to the American Jewish Relief Committee by Frank W. America, an American Red Cross representative stationed in Warsaw, who has just made a trip of inspection through the Pinsk region.

"In a whole day's travel," writes Mr. America, "we did not see a cow, nor did we pass a horse or a dog. The peasant refugees who did have a cart full of meagre household goods hauled it themselves. On one stretch of road we saw an unusually large number of refugees barefoot. Then we noticed that they were carrying their boots under their arms. They were saving them for the colder days when there would be snow and slush under foot."

Shoes, according to Isidore Hershfield, a prominent lawyer of this city, have been all but an unknown luxury in Poland for at least two years. Mr. Hershfield has made two trips to Poland in that period. He recently sailed again for Warsaw, to supervise the disbursing of funds and the distribution of supplies to be provided from the $35,000,000 total being raised this year in this and other States by the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Barefoot in Winter.

"Last Winter," said Mr. Hershfield, "it was a common sight to see men, women, and children barefoot in Warsaw and other Polish cities which I visited. Snow or slush was often under foot, and the suffering among the poorer Jewish classes that resulted from the dearth of shoes was terrible. Families remained indoors as much as possible, but hunger forced them to go out from time to time to seek food at Jewish relief stations."

Likewise in Serbia, the return to anything like normal conditions, even in the simplest matters of daily life, are still far off, as indicated by reports recently received by the Serbian Relief Committee. Miss Helen Losanitch, Honorary Secretary of this organization, writing from Belgrade, says:

"It is difficult for even me, a Serbian, to realize how very short we still are on everything, the most simple and essential things. The prices of the few things that are to be had are fabulous—almost, one cannot buy anything at all. The supplies, (a portion of the February shipment long delayed in transit,) were reported due at Fiume yesterday, but there will still be a great deal of trouble getting them through to Belgrade. We have to pay for our experience; it will not be safe for a long time to forward supplies without some one to accompany them throughout the entire journey.

"We are still dreadfully short of bedding. Another home is being cleaned and made ready, and the scale of the work increased by the use of tents. The demand for buildings continues far to exceed the supply. Our work is going well at both homes, (Lazarevats and Chackchack,) and with the completion of the repairs we shall soon be able to care for several hundred more children.

War Orphans in Need.

"The food situation is in such shape that there need be little fear of actual starvation in Serbia this Winter, but it is a mistake to assume that there is otherwise any appreciable change in general conditions throughout the country, and the need for strenuous work in caring for Serbia's hundreds of thousands of war orphans grows with each day that brings us nearer to cold weather."

The following donations of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by the following relief organizations:

FEDERAL COUNCIL COMMISSION ON FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Nyack Presbyterian Church	$ 200
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	25,000

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

Charles H. Pratt	$500.00
J. Frederick Talcott	250.00
Mrs. Geo. W. Perkins	250.00
The Johnson Family	500.00
William H. Nichols	450.00
Minnesota Committee	20,000.00
Rochester Patriotic and Committee Fund	18,750.00
Northern California Committee	11,500.00
Mennonite Relief Committee	5,000.00
Indiana Committee	2,000.00
Pittsburgh Committee (Allegheny Co.)	15,000.00
Brooklyn and Queens Co. Committee	1,250.82
Vermont Committee	250.00
C. W. Hoyman	368.50
Crosby District	248.68
Committee for Armenian Relief	504.52
Eastern Mennonite Board of Miss.	500.00
Falcon Camp Meeting Association	200.00
Thomas M. Adams	200.00
Northfield, Minn.	467.20
Canandaigua War Chest, Incr.	250.00

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF JEWS.

Relief Com., Toledo, Ohio	$335.02
Ladies' Rel. Fund, No. Adams, Mass.	314.00
Rel. Com., Kamsack, Sask., Canada	284.50
Rel. Com., Calgary, Canada	2,000.00
Through Jewish Daily News, N.Y.C.	925.43
Rel. Com., Allentown, Penn.	500.00
Rip Van Winkle Hotel, Pine Hill, N.Y.	379.00
Collection South Boston, Va.	200.00
Elkin's Hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	814.05
Rel. Com., Yonkers, N. Y.	523.00
Rel. Com., Cleveland, Ohio	200.00
Jewish Morning Journal, N. Y. C.	1,441.86
Rel. Com., Charleston, S. Carolina	300.00
Rel. Com., New London, Conn.	500.00
Collection, Uniontown, Penn.	829.00
State campaign, Dallas, Texas	12,500.00
Collection, Centerville, Iowa	214.00
Rel. Assn., Carteret, N. J.	200.00
Rel. Com., Norwich, Conn.	250.00
Collection, Morristown, N. J.	243.00
Rel. Com., Trenton, N. J.	591.74
Through Jewish Daily News, N.Y.C.	705.65
Through Jewish Daily News, N.Y.C.	884.75
Rel. Com., Bayonne, N. J.	1,000.00
Rel. Com., Marietta, Ohio	250.00
Rel. Com., New Bedford, Mass.	3,333.33
Rel. Com., Seattle, Wash.	2,500.00
Rel. Com., New Bedford, Mass.	3,333.33
Rel. Com., New Bedford, Mass.	3,333.33
Rel. Com., Buffalo, N. Y.	2,000.00
Designated sums for institutions	323.92
Smaller amounts than $100	3,432.38

THE FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE.

Volunteer Committee, City Club	1,404.00
Paterson Committee	483.00
11 renewals	483.00
Miscellaneous gifts	329.00
Sunday schools	305.00
Roanoke Committee and Mrs. S. B. Reiley	242.00
D. W. Kuhn	210.00
Women's Clubs	215.60
H. S. Spencer and Wm. T. Hiller	200.00

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR TRAINING IN SUITABLE TRADES THE MAIMED SOLDERS OF FRANCE.

A Friend	1,000.00

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Oklahoma Campaign Committee	5,000.00
Various	505.03

AMERICAN FREE MILK AND RELIEF HOR ITALY.

C. A. Coffin	500.00
Miscellaneous	352.00

THE SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

French Heroes Lafayette Fund	4,805.97
Beaver County War Service	1,000.00
National Allied Relief Association	821.00
Oberlin War Chest	500.00
Lexington War Chest	500.00
"A Friend"	300.00
Serbian Relief Committee, Sussex, Canada	225.00
Katherine Smith	144.00
William H. Nichols	100.00
Miscellaneous	3,029.00

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. James McLean, N. Y. City	500.00
Miscellaneous	327.00

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

Colorado Springs Sub-Committee	673.00
Headquarters donations	298.00

The people of Russia who have been liberated from the Bolsheviki are in great need of food, clothing, and medical supplies, for which an appeal is made by the Committee for the Relief of Russia, 260 West Forty-second Street, which was founded by General Dobrjansky, who has just returned to Russia from the United States, taking with him medical supplies furnished by the American Red Cross. Acknowledgement of the receipt of these supplies was received by Arnold Wood, associate director of the American Red Cross, in a cablegram from the Russian Military Attaché at Copenhagen. This message reads:

Plea for Russia.

"Supplies sent with General Dobrjansky received. Hearty thanks for your valuable support to Russian army. General Judenitch cables just yesterday—feels want of linen, sugar, soap, tobacco, iodine. Please help if possible."

Donations of food or of any of the above named supplies will be gratefully acknowledged by the committee in New York, which will see that they are sent to the cities in Russia not under Bolshevist rule, where food and clothing are most badly needed.

In the liberated regions of France the people are returning to their old homes with a splendid determination, says Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., who has just made a tour of that part of France. In a letter to Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the fund, he says:

"During my recent trip to France I had the pleasure of making several visits to the office of The Fatherless Children of France in Paris. I made inquiries concerning the viewpoint of the French people with respect to the activities of our association, and found on all sides a wonderful feeling of gratitude and appreciation for all that The Fatherless Children of France has done for the little orphan. Captain André Tardieu expressed himself to me most enthusiastically and happily upon this matter, and also mentioned, with deep appreciation, your work in thus aiding France. I also listened to similar encomiums by other prominent persons in Paris who knew that I was interested in the work of our association.

"I visited most of the battle areas in France, and was able to visualize the difficulties under which the people of this section were struggling, and I found these conditions pitiful and pathetic. It was splendid, however, to see with what great courage these poor people were endeavoring to overcome the frightful disaster which had overtaken them. Throughout the whole devastated area they were returning to their former homes, and, of course, they were accompanied by their children.

"I was particularly interested in the attempt made to render the lot of these little ones at least supportable. Of course, the future of France is dependent upon how these children are maintained and brought up, and it seems to me that this forms the chief problem of our association. From my observation I feel that the French people would like to assume the entire responsibility for the little ones, and this they will do eventually, but at present so many difficulties and obstacles confront them that for a time they must be assisted by our association."

Outlines Work in Near East.

The Near East Relief, which was formerly the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and which has been incorporated by special act of Congress, while reporting that a great work has been done during the war, anticipates that still greater work remains to be done to keep the stricken peoples of the Near East from perishing. Outlining its work for the future, the organization says:

"Tens of thousands of little children, besides men and women, are living today who without relief would certainly have perished. But the need for relief has not passed. These refugees (700,000 reported by the military authorities in Caucasus alone, exclusive of other areas) are not yet able to return to their homes, which are occupied or controlled by demobilized but armed Turkish soldiers and bands of brigands. They must in some way be helped through another Winter, or until they can be restored to their lands and ruined homes under proper governmental protection.

"The able-bodied adults will quickly regain self-support, but a large part, if not the majority, of the refugees are orphans who do not know their own names or the names of their relatives. These children, who are potentially 'the Near East,' must be saved, sheltered, clothed, fed, and educated until they can take their proper places in the service of their new country and the new world. Confronted by these facts and responsibilities, the Executive Committee of the Near East Relief has adopted the following tentative guiding principles for is working during 1919-20:

1. Work of general relief, repatriation, rehabilitation, &c., to be thrown upon governmental agencies as soon and as rapidly as responsible Government is established.

2. Continuance of the committee's medical and sanitation work. At least twenty-five well-organized hospitals are now operating besides numerous dispensaries.

3. Maintenance of present staff of 400 experienced relief workers and agents now occupying practically every important centre of distribution in Near East.

4. Development of industrial relief and trade schools to secure the largest practicable measure of self-support and future usefulness.

5. Support of such orphans as cannot be cared for by relatives, Government, or other agencies.

In order to determine the minimum budget required to cover the above tentative program a commission is now in Western Asia, engaged in making a survey of the needs of these peoples. However, it is estimated that such a budget, if kept to its minimum terms, according to the organization, will be fully equal to the disbursements of the last year.

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Amount of Contributions—Total to Date.
American Free Milk and Relief for Italy	Vanderbilt Hotel	Walter Meacham	$852	$54,044
Am. Com. for Train'g Maimed Sold'rs of France.	Biltmore Hotel	Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.	1,006	452,382
Am. Com. for Armenian and Syrian Relief	1 Madison Av.	Cleveland H. Dodge	87,656	30,257,668
American Women's Hospitals	537 Madison Av.	Dr. Sue Radcliffe	55	410,189
Central Committee for Jewish Relief	51 Chambers St.	Harry Fischel	47,632	4,589,548
Devastated France Committee	16 East 39th St.	A. C. Humphreys	5,893	1,237,526
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	3,798	978,806
Federal Council Com. on France and Belgium.	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	25,483	626,210
Free Milk for France	1 West 56th St.	Henry E. Cooper	673	157,348
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	827	129,113
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Coggeshall	12,024	993,245

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Collapse of Boston Strike a Factor in Rise of Stocks—French Exchange Falls.

Yesterday's dealings in stocks expressed relief over the collapse of the police strike in Boston, a development which was considered in some speculative quarters as a significant setback for the program of the American Federation of Labor in its present aggressive campaign. Doubtless considerable short covering aided in bringing about gains of from 2 to 5 points or more among the more active industrial issues, but there appeared to be a fair volume of new buying for the long account. This was demonstrated as well among the railroad shares as in the ranks of the industrials. The turnover, in the neighborhood of 500,000 shares, was substantial for a Saturday. The best quotations of the session were established midway in the two-hour period, the later transactions being directed partly by realizing sales.

The financial community awaits with interest possible important developments this week in the labor field. The steel union leaders have established headquarters in the heart of the industry, and the utterances coming from this centre reflect what seems to be confidence that a wide following will accept the strike call a week from tomorrow. The union strike managers are preparing an appeal to workers not affiliated with unions to act in sympathy with the union members, with the purpose of tying up as many plants as possible. Their plans were laid before the Boston strike went down to such complete defeat, and while special circumstances surround the situation in the New England city, it would hardly be surprising if the event had much impression upon workers in industries. At least, it serves to concentrate attention upon the proposed steel strike, and may have influence in causing the strike movement in other directions to be checked, pending the conference on Oct. 6 between capital and labor at Washington.

Outside of consideration of labor matters, the markets had little to engage attention yesterday, except for a further recession of French exchange. A sharp decline of 12 centimes in a market which seemed to lack support through buying orders all the way through carried the check rate to 8.68, a new low record. At this level the franc had an exchange value of no more than 11.5 cents, compared with the normal quotation of 19.3, the discount being in excess of 40 per cent. Sterling was steady, as were the other exchanges except lire, which lost a little ground.

The Clearing House bank statement showed evidences of preparations for the income tax payments of tomorrow, although the process did not entail an expansion of loans as recorded by the "actual" figures. On the contrary, the "actual" statement disclosed a decline of $10,190,000 in the loan account; the "average" reported an expansion of more than $38,000,000. The total of demand deposits increased nearly $170,000,000. Surplus reserves increased $13,600,000 to a total of $45,800,000, the largest since Aug. 16. The Federal Reserve Bank report displayed a rather unusual decline in rediscounts in the eve of heavy payments by taxpayers, the contraction as compared with the preceding week being $60,600,000 on loans based on Government obligations and of more than $3,000,000 in case of rediscounts based on other paper.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Sept. 13.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6	High 6
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days.....6	Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....6	Ninety days.....6
Four months.....6	Four months.....6
Five months.....6	Five months.....6
Six months.....6	Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5¼@5½
4 to 6 months.....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.17¾	$4.17¼	$4.17¾	..
Cables	4.18¼	4.18	4.18	..
France—				
Demand	8.63	8.68	8.68	—12
Cables	8.66	8.68	8.80	—.12

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.17¾	$4.18
5.1815 Paris	8.63	8.60
5.1815 Belgium	8.55	8.53
China—		
Hongkong	86.50	86.60
Shanghai	128.50	128.75
Peking	136.50	136.75
40.20 Holland	37.125	37.3125
19.30 Greece	18.50	18.60
5.1813 Italy	9.79½	9.77½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	41.00	41.25
Calcutta	41.00	41.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.75
Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.30 Spain	19.16	19.15
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.35	24.50
Christiania	22.90	23.10
Copenhagen	22.00	22.10
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.35	42.50
32.44 Rio	25.00	25.125
5.1913 Switzerland	5.61	5.59
$1.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	4.25	4.35
500 rubles	4.00	4.15

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market: Cents Per Kronen.

	Checks	Cables.
23.83 Germany	*3.90	3.95
21.83 Poland	*4.10	4.20
20.26 Austria	1.95	2.05
20.26 Jugoslavia	2.80	2.50
20.26 Czechoslovakia	3.30	3.40
10.36 Finland	6.25	6.50
19.30 Rumania	4.40	4.60

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.13¾	$4.12¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $875,288,311; balances, $73,499,681; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $98,900; Federal Reserve credit balance, $69,348,007.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25¢@10c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $29.6875.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 60¾d; in New York, $1.12; Mexican dollars, 87c.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.60	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.75	6.00
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.85	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'22	5	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'34	5	5.75	5.40
Chicasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.50	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5 @6	6.00	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1919-'27	4½	5.87	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.15
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½@5	5.70	5.55
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'27	5	5.75	5.55
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.87	5.65
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5 @6	8.37	6.60
Mo., Kan & Tex.	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.50
Mo. Pacific	1919-'27	5 @6	6.00	5.70
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.37	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.70
N. Y. C. & R.	1919-'32	4½	5.85	5.75
Norfolk & West	1919-'24	4½	5.60	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.35	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.55	5.23
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.35
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'27	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	5.75
So. Pacific	1919-'34	4½	5.75	5.40
Southern Ry.	1919-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	6	6.25	6.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	491,900	144,490	199,200
Year to date	208,157,637	72,628,311	182,659,487

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38	39½	100	Advance Rumely	38	39	38	39	+1½
72	77	100	Adv. Rumely pf	72	72	72	72	..
86½	90	1,000	Ajax Rubber	86½	90¾	86½	90¾	+3¾
..	..	4,900	Ajax Rub. rights	..	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
44¾	46	3,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	+1¾
85½	87¾	400	Amer. Beet Sugar	86	85	87	87	..
113½	114	500	Am. Bosch Magn	113	113½	113	113½	+1½
54⅝	54½	1,700	American Can	54¼	54⅝	54	54½	+½
104½	105½	200	American Can pf	105½	105½	105¼	105½	+1
134	135½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdy	134	136¼	134	136½	+2½
55	56	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	+¼
91	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	..
34½	35½	1,450	Am. Hide & Leath	35¼	37	35¼	36¾	+1¾
127⅝	128¼	2,800	Am. Hide & L. pf	127	128¼	127	127¾	..
68	69½	100	American Ice pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	..
105	105¼	6,800	Am. International	105	105¾	104½	105	+¼
72½	73¾	200	Amer. Linseed	72¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+1¾
100	100⅛	24,200	Amer. Locomotive	99½	101¾	99	100⅝	+1⅛
39½	39¾	2,900	Am. Ship & Com	39	39¾	39	39¾	..
78	78¼	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¼	+¼
40	40¾	400	Am. Steel Found	40	40	40	40	..
95½	96	300	Am. Steel F. pf	95½	96	95	96	+¼
129¾	131	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	130	130½	129	130½	+1
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	118	116	118	+2
88¼	88¾	2,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	88½	89⅝	87¾	88¾	+1¼
100⅝	101¼	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝	+1
225	230	100	Amer. Tobacco	224½	224½	224½	224½	..
120¼	120⅝	2,600	American Woolen	121½	121½	120¼	120⅝	+1½
107	108	100	Amer. Woolen pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
22¾	23	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	22	23	22	23	+¾
58	60	200	Am. Z L. & S. pf	59½	59½	58½	59½	+½
69¾	69½	4,000	Anaconda Copper	69½	69¾	68¾	69¼	..
25¾	26	300	Assets Realization	25	26	25	25¾	+¾
52½	53	100	Assoc. Dry Goods	53	53¾	52½	53¼	+¾
80⅜	81¾	900	At., Top. & S. F	80⅜	82	80⅜	81¾	+1
80¾	81	100	A., T. & S. F. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
156	163	300	Atl. Gulf & W. I	161	162	161	162	+2
134¼	134¾	48,900	Baldwin Loco	129¾	136¾	129¾	132¾	+2½
40	40¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅝
126	128½	100	Barrett Co	128	128	128	128	+2
29¾	29¾	800	Bethlehem Motors	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
93	93½	12,900	Beth. Steel Class B	92	93½	92	93½	+1⅝
114	114½	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1
17¾	18	700	Booth Fisheries	18	18¼	18	18	..
26	27	100	Brooklyn R. T.	24½	26¾	24½	26¾	+1¾
10¾	11	100	Brunswick Term. & R. Sec.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
130	133	100	Burns Bros.	132	132	132	132	—1
11⅞	12	700	Butte Copper & Z	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+¼
24¾	25½	300	Butte & Superior	25	26¼	25	26	+¾
38¼	38¾	400	Caddo Cen., O. & R.	37¾	38½	37¾	38¼	+¾
65¾	66¼	200	California Packing	65	66	65	66	+¾
54	54¾	3,400	Cal. Petroleum	54¼	54¾	53¾	54¼	+¼
85	86	300	Cal. Petroleum pf	86	86	85¾	85¾	—¼
151½	152½	200	Canadian Pacific	150¾	152	150¾	152	+1
28	29	100	Central Foundry	30	30	30	30	..
57	58½	200	Central Found. pf	59	59½	59	59½	— ⅛
99¾	100	2,500	Central Leather Co	99¾	100¼	99¾	99¾	+¼
55	55½	1,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	55	55¾	54¾	55	+1
285	289	100	Chandler Motor	286½	286½	286½	286½	..
56	56¾	200	Ches. & Ohio	55¾	56	55¾	56	..
43	44	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	43	42¾	43	+⅜
63¾	64	800	C., M. & St. P. pf	62¾	63½	62¾	63¼	+⅜
83	84	100	Chi. & Northwest	83¼	83¾	83¼	83½	— ⅛
23	23¼	900	C., R. I. & P.	23	23¾	23	23¾	+¾
61	100	100	C. R. I. & P. 6% pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+¾
24½	24¾	2,100	Chile Copper	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	+¼
45	45¼	3,000	Chino Copper	44¾	45¼	44¾	45	+¼
44¾	46¾	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	46	44¾	46	+1¾
21¾	22	100	Col. & Southern	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
63¾	63½	1,200	Colum. Gas & Elec	62¾	63¾	62¾	63	+⅛
56	56	100	Computing Tab Rec	58	58	58	58	..
60	63	200	Consol. Cigar	60	60	60	60	—3⅝
77	78	100	Consol. Cigar pf	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¼	+¼
94	94½	200	Consolidated Gas	94	94	94	94	..
91	94¾	1,300	Continental Can	93½	96	93¾	96	+2
12¼	12¾	4,700	Continental Candy	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	+⅝
72	75	100	Continental Ins	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+⅛
87¼	87½	2,400	Corn Products Ref	86½	87½	86½	87¼	—1
106	108	100	Do pf	107	107	107	107	+⅛
183½	187	4,900	Crucible Steel	182½	189½	185	187	+3½
34½	35	5,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	34¼	36¼	34¼	34¾	+⅜
80½	80¾	200	Do pf	80	80¾	80	80¾	..
9	10	100	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10	10	10	..
17⅜	18	3,200	Do pf	17	18¼	17	18	+1½
34¾	35	100	Elk Horn Coal	35	35	35	35	..
29	30	100	Emerson-Brant	30	30	30	30	..
102	104½	100	Endicott-John. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	+½
15¾	16¼	500	Erie	15¾	16	15¾	16	+⅛
24¾	25¾	800	Do 1st pf	25	25	25	25	+⅜
102½	103	200	Fam. Players-L	102½	102¾	102	102¾	+⅜
138	140	2,100	Fisher Body	133	140½	133	139½	—6½
43¾	46¾	3,500	Fisk Rubber	43¾	46¾	43¾	46¾	+1½
47	48	400	Freeport Texas	47	47	47	47	..
30	30½	200	Gaston, W. & W	30	30	30	30	+⅛
81¾	82	1,100	General Cigar	82	82¾	81¾	81¾	—⅜
236	237¾	800	General Motors	236	237½	236	236	..
86	86¾	100	Do deb	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
81¾	82	2,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	81½	82	81¾	81¾	+¼
87	87½	1,600	Great Northern pf	87	87	86¾	87	+¼
44¼	44¾	800	Do ctfs. for ore p	44	44¼	44	44¼	+¼
42¾	43	300	Greene Can. Copper	42¾	43	42¾	43	+⅞
58¾	60	200	Gulf States Steel	60	60	59¼	59¾	—1½
64½	65	10,500	Haskell & Barker	62¾	65½	62¾	65	+1
61¾	61¾	6,800	Inspiration Copper	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	..
100	..	100	Interborough Con	100	100	100	100	—⅝
132¾	133½	900	Int. Harvester	132¾	133¾	132¾	133¾	+¾
61¼	61¾	7,300	Int. Mer. Marine	61¼	61¾	60¾	61¼	—1
121¾	122	7,800	Do pf	121¾	122¾	121¾	121¾	—1¼
25½	26	200	Internat. Nickel	25½	26	25½	26	+⅛
56¾	57	200	Internat. Paper	56¾	56¾	56½	56¾	..
37⅝	37¾	200	Jones Bros. Tea	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+¼
137	138	100	Kelly-Spgfld. Tire	135½	138½	135½	138½	+2½
78	80	900	Kelsey Wheel	73	80	73	80	—10
36	36¾	1,700	Kennecott Copper	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1
63¾	64½	3,500	Keystone Tire & R	62¾	64½	62¾	63½	+⅝
83¼	83½	800	Lackawanna Steel	82¾	83½	82¾	83½	+⅝
100	104½	100	Lake Erie & West	104	104	104	104	+⅞
49¾	49¾	200	Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+⅞
70	72	200	Loose-Wiles Bis	70	71	70	71	+1
230	235	2,800	Lorillard (P.) Co	230	235½	230	235	+6½
34	36	18,800	Mex. Petroleum	211	214¼	209¾	211¾	+3¾
27	27	400	Miami Copper	27	27	27	27	..
51¾	51¾	2,200	Midvale Steel	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾	+⅝
16	16½	200	Minn. & St. L., new	16	16½	16	16½	..
13¼	13½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
46	46¾	200	Missouri Pacific pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+⅜
63	63½	400	Montana Power	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+⅛
37	37¾	500	Nat. Acme	37	37	36¾	36¾	+⅛
47	48¾	300	Nat. Aniline & Ch	47	47¾	47	47¾	—1
89¾	90	50	Nat. Aniline & C. pf	89¼	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
15⅞	16	800	Nat. Conduit & C	16	16	16	16	..
79½	81	300	Nat. Lead	81	80	79¾	79¾	—1⅝
35¼	36½	200	N. O. Tex. & Mex	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	—1¼
118	119	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	112	119	112	119	+5
72	72½	200	N. Y. Central	72	72	72	72	+½
25	26	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	25½	25½	25½	25½	—½
58	60	100	N. Y. Dock pf	58	58	58	58	—5½
31¾	32	700	N. Y. N. H. & H	31¾	32	31¾	32	+1
96¾	97	100	Norfolk & Western	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
63	64	900	North American	63	64¾	63	64¾	+1⅝
86¾	87	700	Northern Pacific	86¾	87	86¾	87	+¾
76	76	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	76	76	76	76	—⅜
53¾	54	3,400	Ohio Cities Gas	53¾	54¼	53¾	53¾	+⅛
44¾	45¼	4,100	Okla. Prod. & Ref	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+⅝
44¾	46	900	Pan-Am. P. & T	122	123¼	121¾	122¼	+1¾
42	43	1,100	Penn. R. R.	43	43	43	43	..
18	18	100	Pere Marquette	18	18	18	18	+⅜
57¾	58	1,900	Pierce-Arrow	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+⅜
21¾	22	900	Pierce Oil	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+⅜
68	72	600	P., C., C. & St. L	68	72	68	72	+5
62¾	63	100	Pittsburgh Coal	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+¼
23	23	900	Pond Creek Coal	23	23	23	23¾	+¼
91	91¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	91	91¼	91	91¼	+1¼
121	122	300	Pullman Co	121	121¾	121	121¾	+1½
65½	66	1,100	Punta Alegre Sugar	65½	66¾	65½	66¾	+1
97¼	98	500	Railway Steel Sp	97¼	98	97¼	98	—2
107	110	100	Railway Steel S. pf	107	107	107	107	+½
24¼	24¾	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	—⅛
79¾	79¾	700	Reading	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+⅛
92	93	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	92	93	92	93	+¾
96¾	97½	14,600	Royal D., N. Y. shs	96¾	99¼	96¾	96¾	+¾
15	15½	100	St. Louis Southw	15	15	15	15	..
24	25	100	St. L. Southw. pf	24	24	24	24	+1
82	83	400	Savage Arms	82	83	82	82¼	+1¼
22¼	22¾	600	Saxon Motor	22¼	22¾	22	21¾	+¾
9¾	10	200	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅜
13¾	14	1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	13½	14	13½	14	..
60¾	62	13,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	60¾	62	60¾	60¾	+¾
102¼	102¾	11,800	Southern Pacific	100¾	102¾	100¾	102¾	+2¼
65	66	400	Strom. Carburetor	65	65¾	64	64	—½
..	..	100	Strom. Carbur. rts	..	..	..	9¾	..
116¼	116¾	7,300	Studebaker Co	116¼	117¾	116¼	116¾	+¾
116	116	600	Stutz Motor	116	116	114	114	—1
..	4¼	100	Stutz Motor rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13	13¾	900	Tenn. C. & C	13	13	13	13¾	+⅜
272	273¾	4,800	Texas Co	267½	273¾	267¾	272	+5¾
50¼	50¾	600	Texas & Pacific	49	50¾	48	50¾	+1½
21	21	100	Third Avenue	21	21	21	21	..
101	101¼	4,200	Tobacco Products	101	101¼	100¾	101¼	+2¼
57¾	57¾	4,200	Transcontinent. Oil	57¾	57¾	57	57¾	+¾
86¾	86¾	100	Transue & Wms	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+¾
123	124	1,000	Union Pacific	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾	+2½
120	..	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	121	121	121	121	+3
142	150	100	United Drug	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	—4½
51¾	52½	200	United Drug 1st pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	—¾
103¼	103¾	38,500	United Retail St	103¼	104¾	103¼	103¾	+1¾
84	84¾	7,400	U. S. Food Prod	82¾	84¾	82¾	84	+¾
138	138	8,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	134	138	134	138	+4¾
45	45	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
114½	115	1,200	U. S. Rubber	114	114¾	114	114¾	+1¾
13	13¼	800	U. S. Rubber rts	13	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
116	117	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+½
69½	69¾	4,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	68¾	70	68¾	69¾	—1
104¾	104¾	32,700	U. S. Steel	104¾	106¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
114¾	115	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
85¼	86¾	3,900	Utah Copper	85¾	87	85¾	86¾	+¾
10	10¼	400	Wabash	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
30	30¾	100	Wabash pf. A	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+⅛
56	58¾	300	Wells Fargo Exp	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅜
12¼	12¾	500	Western Maryland	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
84¾	85	200	Western Union Tel	83¾	85¼	83¾	85¼	+1¼
54¾	54¾	500	Westingh. E. & M	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+⅛
15¾	16¼	12,800	Wheeling & L. E	15	16¾	15	16	+2¼
24¾	25½	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	25	25¾	25	25

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LESS COTTON CONSUMED.

Total During August Was 523,707 Bales of Lint and Linters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Cotton consumed during August amounted to 502,536 bales of lint and 21,171 of linters, the Census Bureau announced today. In August last year 534,071 bales of lint and 101,299 of linters were consumed.

Cotton on hand Aug. 31 was: In consuming establishments, 1,136,539 bales of lint and 262,656 of linters, compared with 1,215,832 bales of lint and 153,661 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 1,851,096 bales of lint and 224,054 of linters, compared with 1,804,560 of lint and 115,688 of linters a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 34,187,310, compared with 33,601,305 a year ago.

Imports were 14,070 bales, compared with 7,636 in August last year.

Exports amounted to 473,872 bales, including 5,166 bales of linters, compared with 287,450 bales, including 12,644 of linters, in August last year.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

COLORADO POWER CO. for July—

	1919.	1918.	Decrease.
Gross	$85,686	$103,547	$17,861
Net, after tax..	39,941	56,086	16,145
Total income..	45,301	61,972	16,772
12 mos. gross	1,129,534	1,262,293	69,760
Net after tax..	613,383	725,148	111,764
Total income..	644,966	760,268	115,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	300,676	413,690	113,014

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for July—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	794,768	694,068	100,672
Net after tax..	406,334	372,294	34,040
Total income..	413,537	380,770	32,761
Sur. aft. chgs.	260,869	219,476	41,386
7 mos. gross..	5,116,661	4,614,174	502,487
Net after tax..	2,572,459	2,526,064	94,356
Total income..	2,689,437	2,596,884	42,547
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,574,397	1,468,426	105,971

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Gross rev.....	5,208,232	4,562,245	3,581,726
Net after exp.	1,122,944	1,033,453	722,745
Net profit....	635,839	643,216	416,589
Pref. divs.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Com. divs.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
Surplus	235,839	243,216	16,589

S. S. KRESGE CO.'S SALES for August—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Sales	3,405,406	3,068,703	336,705
Eight months.	24,808,752	21,537,650	3,271,102

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Locomotive ...	Sep. 23	Oct. 23	Nov. 12
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	Aug. 29	.....	Sep. 19
Chandler Mo. C Co.	Sep. 19	.....	Oct. 6
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Sep. 23	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Comm. Ry. & Light	Sep. 5	Sep. 23	Sep. 29
Chez. Carpet	Sep. 16	.....	Oct. 7
Cripple Crk. Cen. Ry.	Sep. 8	.....	Sep. 23
Cuba R. R. pf.....	Aug. 16	Sep. 18	Sep. 17
Gold & St. Tel. Co.	.....	.....	Sep. 30
Granby Con. S. & P.	Sep. 23	Oct. 7	Oct. 7
Grt. North'n Ry. pf.	Sep. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 8
Kook. & D. M. Ry. Co.	Sep 10	.....	Oct. 2
Laclede Gas L. (St. L.)	Jan. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
Lake Erie & W. R. R.	Sep. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
Manila El. R. R. & L.	Aug. 30	.....	Sep. 19
Maxwell Motors ...	Sep. 24	.....	Oct. 14
Midvale Steel & Or.	Sep. 12	.....	Oct. 7
Minn. & St. L. R. R.	Sep. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Nat. Rys. of Mexico.	Sep. 1	.....	Oct. 1
Pacific Coast Co...	Sep. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
Pitts. C. C. & St. L.	Oct. 31	.....	Nov. 10
Punta Alegre Sugar.	Aug. 26	.....	Sep. 15
Republ. Mo. Tr. Co.	.....	.....	Sep. 25
Saxon Motor Car...	Sep. 6	.....	Sep. 16
St. Louis S'w'n Ry.	Sep. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Sinclair Oil & Ref.	Sep. 15	Sep. 23	Sep. 22
Southern Ry.	Sep. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	Sep. 27	.....	Oct. 7
West'n Pac. R. R.	Sep. 16	aft. mtg.	Oct. 7
Wheel. & L. Erie Ry.	Aug. 30	aft. mtg.	Oct. 3

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Sub'p'n Day.	Privilege Expires
Alex Rubber	Aug. 30	Sep. 9	Sep. 15
Stromb'g Car. of Am.	Aug. 29	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Stutz M. Car of Am.	Sep. 17	Oct. 7	Oct. 17
U.S. Rub. Co. com.	Sep. 13	Sep. 23	Oct. 1
Wils. & Co. V. Tr. Cfts.	Sep. 3	Sep. 11	Sep. 17

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s June, 1967	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1957	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1966	97	97⅛	97
4½s Mar., 1964	97	97⅛	97
4½s Mar., 1962	97	97⅛	97
4½s Sept., 1960	97	97⅛	97
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97	97⅛	97
4s May, 1959	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
4s Nov., 1958	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
4s Nov., 1957	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
4s Nov., 1956	92	92⅜	92
4s Nov., 1955	92	92⅜	92
4s Nov., 1938	94	95	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1953	82½	83½	82½
3½s Nov., 1954	82½	83½	82½
3½s May, 1954	82½	83½	82½

4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s 1919-1923	4.55	4.35	4.55
4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.37	4.55
4½s 1949-1953	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1920-1938	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1940-1933	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
85 Cities Service ...	482	477	478	488
2,325 Cities Service pf.	78¾	78½	478	78½
.... Cities Service deb. B 7s	..	..	102½	..
.... Cities Service deb. C 7s	..	..	108	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power..	14	16½
Adiron Elec Power pf..	78	80
Am Gas & Electric....	120	123
Am Gas & Electric pf..	40	41
Am Light & Traction...	230	235
Am Light & Trac pf...	94	97
Am Power & Light.....	60	64
Am Power & Light pf..	71	73
Am Public Utilities....	5	10
Am Pub Util pf.....	24	29
Am W W & Electric..	5½	6½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	62
Am W W & Elec partic.	10	13
Carolina Power & Light	36	39
Colorado Power.....	20	24
Colorado Power pf....	97	101
Columbus Elec pf.....	70	75
Com Power, Ry & Lt..	23	28
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	53	56
Conn Power pf.....	78	83
Consumers' Power pf..	85	87
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec pf	79	83
El Paso Electric.....	90	90
El Paso Electric pf....	80	85
Electric L. & P.	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf...	70	75
Federal Light & Trac..	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf..	47	51
Galveston-Houston Electric	12¾	14¾
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	55	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s...	63	66
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	72	74
Arizona Power 6s, '33..	82	86
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56.	90	95
Col G & E deb 5s, '27..	80	84
Col Power 5s, '53.....	84	87
Comm Power 5s, '43....	83	90
Dallas Elec 5s, '22....	100	...
East Tex Elec 5s, '32..	84	88
East Mst Elec 5s, '31..	99½	...
El Paso Elec col 5s....	87	92
Gt West Power 5s, '46.	83	85
Mct Edison ref 5s, '52.	91	94½
Midwest Util 6s, '23..	92½	95¾
Miss River Pow 1st 5s.	76	78½
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s..	82	85½
Nor States Pow 5s, '26.	92½	94
Nor States Pow 5s, '41.	84	87
Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31.	88	95
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	97	99
So Cal Edison 5s, '39..	88	91
S W Power 5s, '43....	81	85
Stand Gas & El 7s, '21.	97	99
Twin C G & E 5s, '53..	72	77
Un L & R 1st 5s, '37..	86½	87
Un L & R deb 6s, '26..	86½	90
U S Pub Serv 6s, '27..	83	86
Utah Securities 6s.....	87	88½
Un Uti conv 6s, '42..	80	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Balt Tube..	70	70	70
8,044 Celestine	3.95	3.50	3.70
4 Canton Co...	180	160	160
75 Cosden	11	11	11

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Con Coal....	85½	85½	85½
100 Edison....	35	.35	.35
100 GottlebB& S.	1	1	1
1,200 Indiahoma...	10¼	10	10

Bonds.

$5,000 Cosden 6s, B.....			101½ 101½ 101½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Ariz Com'l.	15½	15½	15½
50 Big Heart...	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50 Butte & Ariz.	74½	74½	74½
25 Carson	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
30 Centennial...	18	18	18
10 Chino	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
152 Cop Range..	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
945 Davis-Daly...	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
235 East Butte..	17½	17½	17½
50 Hancock	7	7	7
54 Helvetia	5¾	5¾	5¾
25 Isle Royale..	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Isle Royale.	33¾	33¾	33¾
50 Michigan ...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
15 New Cor'a..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
6 New River..	17½	17½	17½
7 Do pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
100 North Butte.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
345 Ford Creek.	22½	22⅜	22⅜
5 St Mary's...	60	60	60
60 Trinity	1¾	1½	1¾
500 Tuolumne ..	2½	2½	2½
1,590 U S Smelt..	70	68½	69⅝

Railroads

70 New Haven..	31½	31¾	
50 West End...	41½	41½	41½
3 West End pf	49	49	49

Miscellaneous.

23 AmAgrCh pf	98½	97½	98½
15 Amoskeag pf.	81	81	81
15 Am Sug pf.....	118	118	118
85 Am T & T...	101½	101	101¼
45 Am Wool pf.	103½	103¼	104¼
450 Century Sil.	88½	88½	88½
2 Edison	147	147	147
50 Fairbanks...	76	76	76
225 Gray	38½	38½	38½
160 Int Prod	45¼	45	45¼
105 Do pf	78¾	78	78
125 Libby	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
300 Mass Gas	70	70	70

1,800 Mullins	36⅝	35	36¼
515 Nat Leath...	19	18¾	18⅝
1,465 Pond Creek	39¾	39¾	39¾
360 Punta Sug..	70	69	69½
50 Root-Van	41½	41½	41½
210 Stewart	51	50⅜	51
127 Swift	124½	124½	124½
170 Torrington..	70	68¾	70
267 United Fruit.	185	184½	185
480 United Shoe.	52	51½	52
1,085 Ventura	17	16⅞	17
145 Waldorf	18⅝	18½	18⅝
25 Walworth...	21	21	21

Bonds.

$5,000 Punta Sugar 6s.....		100	100
1,000 Swift 5s.....		92½	92½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
220 Armour pf.	104¾	104	104¾
25 Cudahy	108	108	108
200 Com Edison	106½	106½	106½
280 Cont Motors.	11½	11½	11½
225 Hupp	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Hart S & M.	88	88	88
1,685 Lib McN	27¾	27¾	27¾
100 Nat Carb pf.	124	123	123
2,685 Nat Leather.	10	10¾	10¾
10 Pub Service.	85	85	85
1,7 Qua Oats pf.	96½	95¾	95¾

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Reo Motors..	31	31	31
30 Sears, Roeb.	205	205	205
2,525 Stew Warn.	117¾	115	117
115 Swift Inter.	57¾	57¾	57¾
2,242 Swift	126	123	123
194 Do rights..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,715 Thompson ..	41	41	41
1,715 Un Carbide.	80¾	79½	80¾
110 Wrigley	76½	76	76
10 Wilson rts.	1¾	1½	1½

Bonds.

$2,000 Com Edison 1st 5s.....		90½	90¼ 90¼
1,000 Swift 1st 5s.....		93	93 93

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Am S. & G..	39¾	39	39¾
14 Am Gas.....	55	55	55
6,540 Elec Stor B..	108½	104½	108
1,680 Gen Asphalt.	93½	90½	92
293 Do pf.....	137	135	135½
1,560 L Sup Corp.	21½	21	21½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Ph Co 8% pf	34	34	34
188 Phila Elec...	25¾	25¾	25¾
575 Ch R T ctfs.	26½	26¼	26⅜
100 Ton Mining..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15 Un Gas Imp.	68½	68½	68½

Bonds.

$1,000 Phila Elec 1st 5s.....		93½	93½ 93½
1,000 Reading gen 4s.....		81	81 81

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
187 Ark Gas	79⅝	79	79⅝
250 Barnsdall...	37	37	37
180 Carbo-H pf.	37½	37½	37½
2,480 Marland	7¾	7¾	7¾
105 Mfrs Lt & H	53⅝	53½	53½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Ohio Fuel ..	53¾	53¾	53¾
10 Okla Gas....	34¾	34¾	34¾
4,100 Pitts-McShane	32	30	32
27,000 Pitts-Jerome	52	48	48
20 Riv'sideWest	35	35	35

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	32	32	32
Atlantic Refining	1375	1400	1375
Do pf, new issue	107	110	107
Do rts, new issue	30	35	30
Barnsdall Corp...	470	490	470
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99
Chesebrough Mfg Cons.	300	320	300
Continental Oil....	580	590	580
Crescent Pipe Line.	35	37	35
Cumberland P. L...	170	180	170
Eureka Pipe Line.	165	170	165
Galena-Signal Oil..	95	98	95
Do pf, new.....	103	106	103
Do pf, old.....	108	115	108
Illinois Pipe Line.	183	185	183
Indiana Pipe Line.	100	100	100
Int Petroleum....	31	31	31
National Transit..	27½	28⅜	27½
New York Transit.	182	187	182
North'n Pipe Line	108	112	108
Ohio Oil Co.....	372	377	375

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel Co.	73	76	72
Prairie Oil & Gas.	695	695	695
Prairie Pipe Line.	290	295	290
Solar Refining Co.	355	365	355
Southern Pipe Line.	164	168	164
South Penn Oil....	330	335	330
S W Penn P L....	100	103	100
Stand Oil of Cal..	290	295	290
Stand Oil of Ind..	715	720	715
Stand Oil of Kan..	570	590	570
Stand Oil of Ky...	455	465	455
Stand Oil of Neb..	525	550	525
Stand Oil of N. J..	880	885	880
Do pf, new issue.	109½	110¼	109¾
Do rts, new issue	9¾	10⅜	9½
Stand Oil of N Y.	398	402	390
Stand Oil of Ohio.	525	530	525
Swan & Finch....	93	100	93
Union Tank Car..	130	132	130
Vacuum Oil.....	443	447	443
Washington Oil....	40	45	40

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Brass	224	238	224
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf.....	85	92	80
Baldwin & Wilcox.	122	124	122
Bliss	350	370	398
Do pf.....	65	75	65
Du Pont	313	318	312
Do pf.....	93½	94½	95½
Hercules Corp	137	140	137
Federal Bulb 1st pf.	99	101	99
Fisk Rub 1st pf...	99	101	99
Hercules	216	220	219

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Hercules pf	107	110	107
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	180	190	180
Do pf	100	105	100
Merrimac Chem....	93	96	93
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	115	128	118
Do pf	95	160	95
Scovill Mfg	395	410	395
Std Screw Co.....	360	375	360
Tec & Tec C & O..	1700	1800	1700
Valvoline Oil pf....	104	107	104
Yale & Towne.....	255	265	255

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was little pause to the vigorous upward trend of prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, with numerous of the equipment and oil properties advancing to new high levels, while the active steel, copper, marine, and rail issues and some of the specialties recorded material gains for the session.

Baldwin Locomotive was advanced 8¼ points and American Locomotive 2⅞, both entering new high ground. Mexican Petroleum rose 7⅛ to a record high price. Crucible Steel gained 6⅝, while Bethlehem Steel B moved up 2⅜. Republic Iron and Steel 2, and United States Steel common 1. Anaconda netted a gain of 1⅜, and Inspiration 1⅝. United Retail Stores moved up 2⅞. United States Food Products 2⅝, and United States Industrial Alcohol 4. The motor and tobacco shares netted gains of from 1 to 2 per cent.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
120 Ajax Rubber	89¼	89¼	89¼
660 Allis-Chalm..	45⅝	44½	45
410 Am Can.....	54⅝	54¼	54½
530 Am C & F....	137	135½	137
30 Am Cot Oil.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
480 Am H & L..	37¼	36⅜	37
880 Am Internat.	105⅜	104⅝	104⅞
110 Am Linseed	73½	72½	72⅝
3,020 Am Loco....	101½	99⅝	100⅝
880 Am S & C..	39½	38⅝	39⅜
240 Am S & R..	78¾	77¼	78
120 Am St'l Fds.	40¾	40¼	40¾
420 Am Sugar...	130½	130⅜	130⅝
760 Am Su Tob..	88¾	87⅝	88¾
210 Am Woolen.	122⅝	122¼	122½
20 Am Zinc....	23¾	23¼	23¼
1,210 Anacon Cop.	69⅜	68¼	69½
15,990 Bald Loc..	136½	120¼	134⅝
110 Balt & Ohio	40	40	40
2,530 Beth St'l B..	93¾	91⅜	93⅝
110 Midvn R T..	27¾	26⅝	26⅝
230 Cal Petrol....	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛
660 Cen Leather.	100¼	99¼	100⅛
220 Cerro de P..	85¼	84½	85¼
20 Ches & Ohio	56	56	56
120 C. M & St P	43¼	42	43¼
150 Chino Copper	45	45	45
150 Col F & I..	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
150 Cont Can....	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,450 Cont Candy.	12¾	11⅜	12¾
550 Corn Prod...	87½	86¾	87½
2,070 Crucible Sti.	188⅝	185⅝	187⅜
610 Cuba Cane S	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
310 D & R G pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾
110 Erie	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
110 Fisk Rubber	46¾	46¾	46¾
220 Gen Cigar...	82½	81½	81⅝
350 Gen Motors..	237	237	237
430 Goodrich Co.	81⅞	80⅝	81⅝
110 Haskell & B.	65¾	64¾	65⅜
650 Inspir Cop...	61⅝	61	61

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
970 Int Mer Ma.	61¾	60½	61⅜
760 Do pf.....	122⅜	121½	122⅜
110 Kenne Cop..	28¾	28½	28¾
310 Key Tire..	64⅝	63½	64⅜
3,150 Mexican Pet.	216	208½	215
220 Miami Cop..	27	27	27
365 Mid Steel...	52	51½	52
310 Mo, K & T..	18	12¾	13
310 Nat Conduit.	16½	16¼	16½
420 NY, NH & H	33	31¾	32
210 Nor Pacific.	86¾	86¾	86⅝
540 Ohio C Gas.	54⅝	53¾	54½
200 Okla Oil....	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
1,210 P A P & T.	123¾	121½	123⅝
935 Pierce-Arrow	38¾	37¾	38
130 Pierce Oil....	21⅞	21¾	21⅝
210 P Steel Car	90½	90½	90½
110 Reading	79⅛	78¾	79⅛
610 Rep I & S	93¾	92¾	93
1,080 Rep Durham..	98¼	98¼	98⅝
920 Sinclair Oil.	61	60½	60⅞
580 South Pac..	102½	100¼	102¼
1,590 Studebaker .	117½	116¼	116¾
310 Stutz Motor.	116¼	116¼	116¼
130 Tenn Copper	13¾	13¾	13⅝
120 Texas Co....	270½	270½	270⅝
160 Tex & Pac..	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,415 Tob Prod....	101¾	100½	100⅝
1,470 Transc Oil..	57¾	57	57⅜
120 Un Pacific..	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
580 U S F P 5½		82½	83⅞
110 U Sind Al..	137¾	137¾	137¾
920 U S Rub....	114⅜	113¾	113⅝
8,550 U S Steel..	105	104⅛	104⅝
3,280 Un Retail S.	104½	102½	104
210 Utah Copper	87	86½	87
420 Vest El....	54¾	54¾	54⅝
130 Wheel & L E	15⅝	15½	15⅝
110 Wilson & Co	84½	84½	84¼
610 Wil Overl'd.	33¾	33½	33¼

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800 ‡Aetna Expl.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
400 Allied Pack, Inc.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400 ‡Brit-Am Ch	9¼	9	9¼
400 Brit-Am Tob, coupon	23	22¾	22⅞
500 Canopus Iron	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300 ‡Chand Mot, w i.....	96	94	94
1,500 ‡Coca-Cola, v t ctfs....	38¾	38⅜	38¾
800 ‡Col Graph, w i.....	47¼	47	47
1,000 ‡Cu-Mor Ch.	1¼	1	1⅛
300 ‡Dafoe-Edmc	13¼	13	13¼
1,100 Delatour Bev	17½	17	17¼
100 ‡Dur Hos, B	48	48	48
100 ‡Excel T & R.	7	7	7
1,200 ‡Farrell Coal	56	55½	55⅝
5,400 ‡Gen Asph..	92½	90	92½
1,400 ‡ Do pf....	140	135	140
300 ‡Gen Tractor.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Grape-Ola	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Do pf.....	1½	1½	1½
800 ‡Heyden Ch.	9¾	9	9¼
1,500 Hupp Mot C	11¾	11	11
3,000 ‡Indian Pack	27	25½	25½
100 Inter Rub....	21	21	21
1,000 ‡Knick Mot..	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
100 ‡

ORDERS PILING UP IN THE STEEL MILLS

Increase in Unfilled Obligations Is Reported for the Third Consecutive Month.

REPORT GAIN IN SHIPMENTS

Situation at the End of August Was Better Than for Some Time Past.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—Production of steel ingots in August was at the rate of about 80 per cent. of capacity, against a 75 per cent. rate in July, showing a 10 per cent. gain for one month. The low point in production was about 56 per cent. at the middle of May, so that there has been a remarkably rapid recovery. The rate in January and February, however, was above the present rate. Computations are based upon the monthly report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, giving the output of thirty companies which in 1913 made 84.03 per cent. of the total output of the industry. The reporting companies made 2,746,081 gross tons of steel ingots in August, which indicates a production rate for the whole industry of about 39,100,000 tons a year. A conservative estimate of actual capacity is 49,000,000 tons.

August was the third month for the United States Steel Corporation to show a large increase in unfilled obligations. From December to May, inclusive, the unfilled tonnage decreased quite steadily by an average of 640,000 tons a month. Then there was a sudden reversal, the following increase being shown: June, 810,545; July, 685,806; August, 530,442 tons. While the unfilled obligations increased less in August than in June, the bookings were actually larger, because there were much heavier shipments in the later month.

During August the market was generally reported as being relatively quiet. The business may have been quietly conducted, but there was a large volume of it, the bookings being fully one and one-half times the shipments. For weeks past a feature of the situation has been that the mills have been averse to booking orders from those who are not regular customers, and thus various orders have gone the rounds, either not being placed at all or with some difficulty. Buyers with regular mill connections, on the other hand, appear to have experienced little difficulty in placing their orders. All such business is subject to reservations as to deliveries being delayed due to strikes, accidents and causes beyond control.

The steel mills as a rule are practically sold up through the present year, under contracts with their customers, and the proportion of contract business that is actually specified and scheduled on mill books for rolling is 50 to 60 per cent., while some contracts are specified practically in full. Much contract business will have to run over into the new year. The Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations at the end of August, for instance, 6,109,103 tons, represented a tonnage equal to six months of shipments at the present rate of production.

Strike Call Is Taken Calmly.

The calling of a strike of the iron and steel industry by the Fitzpatrick Committee of the American Federation of Labor caused little excitement in trade circles, and has not materially affected the market. It is not believed that any general strike can occur. Many estimates have been made in the last few weeks as to the number of men the labor organizers have enlisted in their movement, these estimates generally ranging from 10 to 20 per cent., but such percentages, if accurate, would not be indicative of what may be expected, for the reason that the results of the organizing campaign were far from being uniformly distributed. At some plants the following was large, while at others there was hardly any success, and thus if there is any strike at all it is likely to be localized.

Foundry grades of pig iron are showing more activity. Some furnaces have been showing a disposition to ask advanced prices, particularly for next year's deliveries, but this tendency does not seem to be altogether as pronounced as a fortnight ago. In some districts a few sales have been made for next year at advances, but no such business has been reported in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts. On the other hand 5,000 tons of Valley foundry iron for this year's delivery has been disposed of in odd lots at $1 a ton advance over regular quotations, some brands being still available at regular prices. Some important furnace interests, instead of seeking to obtain higher prices, are anxious that the market be held at its present level, in the belief that this would be best in the long run for all concerned. Bessemer and basic grades are quite inactive.

A considerable amount of business has been done in plates at the $2.50 price. The market is steady.

The news of the calling of a strike in the iron and steel industry has naturally given a chill to the scrap market, already in a very quiet condition. It is sure that all consumers will pursue a still more conservative course in the matter of buying scrap. There is nothing like a slump in values. If the strike talk blows over scrap will be worth as much as ever, while if there is a strike of any duration there will be all the more pressure afterward to produce steel, on account of banked-up demand and in that case there would be more recourse to scrap to swell steel outputs.

United States Steel Corporation's shipments during August are estimated at about 81 per cent. of capacity, as against 71 per cent. in July. The increase in unfilled tonnage announced for August was equal to about 43 per cent. of capacity, and thus the bookings appear to have been about 123 per cent. of capacity. At the present rate of shipping it would require almost six months, or to March 1, 1920, to ship a tonnage equal to the unfilled obligations reported for Aug. 31.

Pressure for Tin Plates.

Pressure for tin plates continues so heavy that it is doubtful whether there will be the usual period of slack operation this Fall. The order books of most mills are in such condition that, if slackening at all, is in prospect.

Thus the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company already has scheduled its mills through the first week of November, leaving all business that may be booked from now on to be scheduled for later rolling. The leading interest this week operated 96 per cent. of its tin mills, last week having shown about 90 per cent., and from now on all its tin mills will operate except such as are down for repairs. Independents are operating about 95 per cent. of their mills.

There is a moderate amount of pressure for sheets in the open market, but the tonnage demand is not large in the aggregate. Buyers contracted only on a moderately liberal scale, and they are now specifying very heavily. It is estimated that while contracts run to the end of the year, fully 60 per cent. of the contract tonnage unfilled is specified. Sheet prices are very firm, and occasionally a producer quotes above the regular market.

Among the independent sheet mills operations are full, except as there are mills out for repairs or closed on account of labor troubles, and the average operation among independents is about 9 per cent. of the full number of mills. This week the leading interest operated 90 per cent. of the full number of mills. For the present period the company will operate all its sheet mills that it is physically possible to operate. Orders are in excess of prospective output, and a considerable tonnage will have to be carried over into next year. The company is out of the open market, and has been so for some time.

There is a fair run of orders in the open market for forging billets, but inquiry only the usual small tonnages. For rolling billets there is scarcely any inquiry, but deliveries are heavy on regular contracts. There are no offerings of sheet bars, and it would probably be difficult to buy in the open market, but there is only an occasional inquiry, as steel mills are supplying their regular customers without difficulty. The Steel Corporation is supplying its sheet and tin mills with sheet bars to the full requirements, but with some difficulty, since from 5,000 to 6,000 tons a month are being shipped from Gary to more eastern mills.

There is little inquiry for ferromanganese in the market at present, and one can hardly look for inquiry, as the representatives of the English producers have endeavored to make a thorough canvass and sell to all customers who stood in any need of material. It is not certain that they have withdrawn quotations in the United States, but it is clear that they are not quoting openly. The trade assumes that the withdrawal, or partial withdrawal, is on account of the complaint made in Philadelphia ferromanganese producers before the Federal Trade Commission, charging the English producers and their American agents with "dumping." The market is quotable at $110, dilivered, asked by domestic producers and English producers not known definitely to be quoted at all.

Coal production in the Pittsburgh district still stands at about 60 per cent. of mine capacity, the limiting factor being car supply. Up to about two months ago the limiting factor was orders, and as they began to increase the production swelled until a car shortage appeared. And now, when both these factors are disappearing, there arises a more gloomier prospect, the limiting factor of labor. About 300 cars daily, or 15,000 tons, of coal from this district is now going into the lake trade, equal to about 15 per cent. of the district's output. This is much less than the movement of a few weeks ago, and will continue to decrease before the close of navigation. The whole market is quotable a shade stronger as follows: Steam coal, slack, $2.10 to $2.30; mine run, $2.50 to $2.60; gas coal, slack, $2.20 to $2.40; mine run, $2.50 to $2.70; prepared sizes, $2.60 to $2.90, all per net ton at mine, Pittsburgh district.

BIG PRICE FOR OIL LAND.

Discoverer of Rock Creek Field Gets $1,000,000 for Small Interest.

Carl H. Pforzheimer and Wilson, Cranmer & Co. of Denver have purchased a half interest in the 35 per cent. working interest which William H. Armstrong held in 800 acres of proven ground and 1,200 acres of other land in the Rock Creek oil field of Wyoming, for a sum said to be more than $1,000,000. The purchasers acted as brokers, the ultimate buyer being the Elk Basin Petroleum Company of Maine. The 65 per cent. interest in the property is held by the Ohio Oil Company. Negotiations are understood to be under way for the purchase of the remainder of the Armstrong holdings, the Elk Basin Company holding an option.

The Rock Creek field was discovered by Armstrong, who was graduated from Princeton in 1907. He set out to discover oil five years ago, and arriving in Denver announced that he expected to discover a new field in the southern part of the State. He discovered the Lost Soldier field two years later and sold this for $50,000. He then carried on his work in the Rock Creek field, and eventually interested the Ohio Oil Company. His leases were taken over by this company, and Armstrong took in return a 35 per cent. working interest in the property. Only recently he sold his interest in 640 acres to the Lance Creek Royalties Company for approximately $500,000.

Plea for a Stricken Family.

A mother of three young children, the oldest only 5, is in desperate need of assistance. Her husband is afflicted with a fatal illness, and his wife is forced to be both wage-earner and home keeper. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has obtained medical care for the father, and a part time job at light work has been obtained for the mother. But if the family is to be kept together financial assistance must be given to supplement the woman's wages, and for this purpose a fund of $200 is being raised to provide a weekly allowance for food and other living necessities. Contributions may be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 426 T."

American Credits for Polish Cities.

BASLE, Sept. 13.—An American company having a capital of $100,000,000 is being organized in Poland to extend credits to Polish cities so that they may meet their necessities, especially for the construction of canals, water plants, and hospitals, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

$5,000,000 FOR HOSPITALS.

British Red Cross and Order of St. John Distributing War Fund Surplus

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It has been decided to make grants to hospitals and other institutions in England and Wales tot a total of nearly £1,000,000 from the surplus funds of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. The grants range from £25,000 for large hospitals to £600 for cottage hospitals.

For the establishment of a tuberculosis colony for pensioners in East Lancashire £70,000 is allotted, and there are several other important tuberculosis schemes.

SEALSKIN PRICE GOES UP.

Ten Per Cent. Advance Noted at Auction in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Brisk trading in Alaska sealskins, in which there was a general advance of 10 per cent., was the outstanding feature of yesterday's operations on the International Fur Exchange. Sales for the day approximated $900,000, bringing the total for the three days close to the $4,000,000 mark.

An offering of 6,000 white fox pelts, thrown on the market during the opening hour, found ready bidders at prices ranging from $65 to $77 for fair and choice lots. A few fine lots brought $80 and $81, the top price being paid by Gunther, a New York furrier. These pelts also were greatly in demand by buyers from Paris, where this fur is being worn extensively. Paris and London also dealt heavily in the ordinary white pelts at $55, and stained pelts, for dyeing, brought from $40 to $50 each. Third and fourth grades ranged from $10 to $20.

Spirited bidding developed when 1,700 cross fox were offered. The opening bid was $95, and high grades brought as high as $175. Many sales in the dark silvery pelts were made at $100 and $150. Mixed first and second grades brought from $75 to $100, mixed seconds and thirds from $50 to $60, and the lowest price recorded for fourth grades was $14. Paris and London buyers were active in the market.

Hudson Bay sables brought from $60 to $135.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Theakston de Coppet to Cornelius Hearn, jr., at Sheerin, Weisel & Co., 25 Broad Street; William C. Taggard to Henry C. Weltzien, at Asiel & Co., 52 Broadway.

New Partnership—Prentice & Slepack, Sept. 9, 1919, 54 Wall Street; Edward H. Jewett, Sarrell Prentice, M. J. Slepack, Osburne Halstead.

Change in Firm—Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, Hugh Hartshorne admitted.

New Addresses—Alexander H. Brown, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 66 Broadway; James R. Lowell, at Wrenn Bros. & Co., 39 Broadway.

Branch Offices—J. M. Byrne & Co., Spring Lake, N. J., discontinued, Kelley, Jewett & Co., Spring Lake, N. J., discontinued. Logan & Bryan, (new,) Winnipeg, Canada, William R. Wilson manager. Thomson & McKinnon, Oshkosh, Wis., discontinued; Belleair, Fla., discontinued; (new,) Davenport, Iowa, A. W. Houston, manager; (new,) Excelsior Springs, Mo., George M. Bingham, manager; D. W. Wagner & Co., Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., discontinued.

KEEP IN STEP.

Know the trend of the world's events. Keep in step with the progress of nations. What is happening the world over is recorded in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, 25c at news stands, $3.00 a year by mail. Current History, a monthly magazine, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, N. Y.—Advt.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 13, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nts, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,887,900	$53,124,000	$524,000	$5,344,000	$35,708,000	$3,219,000	$785,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	7,040,400	88,910,000	1,782,000	13,065,000	88,391,000	47,000	.....
Merchants' National	3,000,000	5,041,100	50,503,000	3,410,000	6,453,000	24,634,000	1,900,000	1,761,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	12,392,500	160,405,000	9,580,000	22,591,000	153,436,000	3,563,000	2,000,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,937,400	29,895,000	1,021,000	4,047,000	25,247,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	54,313,700	551,910,000	14,667,000	79,662,000	(a)615,750,000	29,112,000	1,426,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,850,300	89,432,000	1,550,000	7,893,000	58,049,000	6,656,000	439,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	971,800	20,119,000	396,000	2,192,000	16,024,000	528,000	147,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	500,000	125,900	4,937,000	120,000	297,000	3,376,000	.....	244,000
Am. Exchange Nat'l	5,000,000	6,317,600	120,317,000	1,720,000	13,107,000	95,276,000	5,533,000	4,494,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,840,400	398,126,000	3,219,000	36,364,000	276,781,000	4,695,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,164,300	22,124,000	1,523,000	3,027,000	19,404,000	50,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	3,000,000	4,560,000	129,964,000	5,385,000	11,629,000	93,720,000	10,060,000	2,931,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	18,118,400	137,201,000	6,630,000	12,258,000	125,360,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,275,500	41,447,000	1,000,000	5,578,000	39,330,000	355,000	996,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,531,000	45,792,000	2,317,000	4,415,000	32,004,000	4,000	.....
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,319,800	135,239,000	6,022,000	17,289,000	137,554,000	4,333,000	.....
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,164,300	45,423,000	682,000	3,123,000	23,828,000	903,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,995,400	209,832,000	1,948,000	21,100,000	160,243,000	3,045,000	4,565,000
East River National	1,000,000	606,100	8,795,000	432,000	1,237,000	9,241,000	410,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,139,700	22,178,000	951,000	2,509,000	17,360,000	.....	841,000
First National	10,000,000	33,348,500	321,749,000	1,349,000	20,915,000	150,750,000	3,867,000	8,176,000
Irving National	6,000,000	7,553,800	125,623,000	3,429,000	18,443,000	125,950,000	1,032,000	1,430,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	414,100	13,580,000	615,000	1,768,000	13,208,000	565,000	197,000
Continental	1,000,000	719,200	7,839,000	173,000	1,038,000	6,881,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	18,478,800	329,984,000	7,296,000	38,567,000	295,303,000	20,955,000	1,100,000
Fifth Avenue	500,000	2,227,100	22,052,000	1,164,000	2,468,000	18,623,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	886,800	8,530,000	334,000	1,151,000	7,283,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	748,800	8,574,000	437,000	1,407,000	8,850,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,118,200	19,455,000	1,080,000	2,582,000	19,079,000	15,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,377,800	13,265,000	475,000	1,656,000	12,034,000	39,000	895,000
Fifth National	1,000,000	365,700	10,762,000	815,000	1,120,000	8,444,000	385,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,971,600	51,442,000	1,062,000	8,519,000	52,800,000	83,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,737,300	95,627,000	549,000	10,196,000	74,142,000	13,227,000	1,976,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,388,300	25,717,000	907,000	2,383,000	15,770,000	430,000	415,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,288,500	17,020,000	584,000	2,317,000	17,721,000	452,000	396,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,473,800	45,690,000	885,000	3,968,000	27,533,000	5,997,000	.....
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,766,600	313,895,000	1,070,000	35,687,000	260,621,000	12,355,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,500,600	66,425,000	616,000	6,533,000	49,663,000	6,137,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	29,479,900	537,636,000	3,812,000	67,895,000	(b)511,516,000	30,019,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,300,000	14,590,000	348,000	1,388,000	10,898,000	677,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	7,007,300	51,493,000	1,125,000	10,427,000	74,272,000	6,650,000	.....
People's Trust	1,200,000	1,600,700	31,073,000	1,072,000	2,857,000	28,749,000	1,916,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,009,000	88,985,000	506,000	7,785,000	58,508,000	2,138,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,359,000	27,461,000	500,000	2,598,000	18,805,000	1,889,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	772,300	22,600,000	585,000	2,926,000	20,357,000	1,357,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,440,400	44,688,000	503,000	4,242,000	32,332,000	1,299,000	.....
Nassau Nat. Bank, Rkvlle.	1,000,000	1,242,800	16,747,000	439,000	1,177,000	11,681,000	756,000	50,000
Irving Trust	3,000,000	1,428,300	61,314,000	2,280,000	8,528,000	63,987,000	1,885,000	.....
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,248,200	124,748,000	4,267,000	14,962,000	(c)149,456,000	9,599,000	.....
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	732,900	18,838,000	712,000	2,095,000	16,652,000	433,000	.....
Total	$207,600,000	$384,751,600	$4,917,142,000	$99,142,000	$537,535,000	$4,027,131,000	$198,238,000	$36,083,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,592,400	$17,118,000	$2,296,000	$983,000	$17,451,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	820,000	5,285,000	657,000	399,000	3,142,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,346,700	25,538,000	2,609,000	2,296,000	26,909,000	58,000	.....
State	2,000,000	1,031,400	56,979,000	3,509,000	2,666,000	33,056,000	19,031,000	.....
Total	$3,750,000	$4,799,500	$104,920,000	$9,071,000	$6,254,000	$82,558,000	$19,089,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,464,400	$48,116,000	$981,000	$3,015,000	$26,455,000	$806,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	3,417,500	23,980,000	797,000	1,489,000	15,092,000	570,000	.....
Total	$9,000,000	$17,881,900	$67,096,000	$1,778,000	$4,504,000	$41,547,000	$1,378,000	.....
Grand total	220,350,000	406,833,000	5,089,158,000	109,991,000	548,293,000	†4,151,236,000	218,705,000	$36,083,000
Change	.....	.....	+38,681,000	+2,505,000	+7,739,000	+83,298,000	+881,000	+227,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $99,640,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $23,899,000.
(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $46,483,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $17,624,000.
(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $37,473,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $6,837,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	.....	$4,914,063,000	$97,205,000	$588,055,000	‡$4,131,839,000	$199,113,000	$35,928,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	.....	104,579,000	9,083,000	6,466,000	83,437,000	19,367,000	.....
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	.....	67,036,000	1,854,000	4,813,000	41,724,000	1,399,000	.....
Grand total	.....	$5,085,678,000	$107,942,000	$599,334,000	‡$4,257,000,000	$219,879,000	$35,928,000
Change	.....	−10,192,000	−920,000	+$5,482,000	+160,783,000	+1,535,000	+46,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks June 30, 1919; 14 State banks and 15 trust companies June 30, 1919.
Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $823,898,000 in avg. statement; $788,244,000 in actual statem't.
†United States deposits deducted, $214,463,000 in average statement and $181,609,000 in actual statement.
‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R'sve in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'sve in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$537,335,000	*$529,474,170	$28,090,830	−$2,897,200	.....	$588,055,000	†$543,112,460	$44,942,540	+$13,653,070
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$9,071,000	6,254,000	14,860,440	464,560	+ 192,160	$9,083,000	6,466,000	15,018,660	530,340	+ 236,060
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,778,000	4,504,000	6,232,050	49,950	+ 333,200	1,854,000	4,813,000	6,258,660	206,400	− 234,650
Total	$10,849,000	$548,293,000	$550,566,660	$28,575,340	−$3,038,240	$10,737,000	$599,334,000	$564,389,720	$45,681,280	+$13,655,080

*$523,527,000 on net demand deposits and $5,947,140 on net time deposits.
†$537,139,070 on net demand deposits and $5,973,390 on net time deposits.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business Sept. 12, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates		$148,884,037.78
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board		128,740,190.82
Total gold held by bank		$277,624,234.60
Gold with federal Reserve Agents		289,953,565.00
Gold redemption fund		25,000,000.00
Total gold reserve		$592,477,799.60
Legal tender notes, silver, &c		51,397,213.60
Total reserves		$643,875,013.20
Gills discounted:		
Secured by Government war obligations	$611,441,288.61	
All others	40,692,127.52	
Bills bought in open market	70,555,968.17	
Total bills on hand	$732,089,319.50	
U. S. Government bonds	1,256,800.00	
U. S. Victory notes	50,000.00	
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	92,752,500.00	
Total earning assets		$826,148,619.50
Bank premises		3,384,061.72
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits		206,934,180.27
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes		2,529,800.00
Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries		158,231,905.80
All other resources		2,312,284.78
Total resources		1,844,025,895.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in		$99,059,950.00
Surplus		32,922,051.18
Government deposits	$162,443.44	
Due to members—reserve account	751,883,310.86	
Deferred availability items	132,174,347.05	
All other deposits	76,990,759.86	
Total gross deposits		981,111,061.31
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation		732,893,580.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability		46,042,000.00
All other liabilities		8,097,272.83
Total liabilities		$1,844,025,895.27
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$861,085,485.00	
Against which there are deposited with F. R. Agent:		
Gold	289,953,565.00	
Commercial paper	731,681,252.80	

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$674,742,500	+$14,121,700
Gold	7,286,400	− 81,300
Currency and bank notes	28,278,400	+ 1,691,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	66,033,000	− 5,000,000
Deposits	779,798,100	+ 18,714,800
Reserve on deposits	117,645,800	− 5,806,300

Percentage of reserve, 20.1 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,122,271,100	+ $3,461,200
Gold	10,823,900	− 9,200
Currency and bank bills	21,468,400	+ 657,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	234,115,100	+ 15,389,200
Deposits	2,216,849,800	+ 40,968,400
Reserve on deposits	323,148,000	+ 18,493,300

Percentage of reserve, 17.6 per cent.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$813,134,900	− $541,400
Gold	7,496,600	+ 487,500
Currency and bank notes	16,783,900	+ 240,700
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	173,175,200	+ 4,295,000
Total deposits	980,581,200	+ 4,616,600
*Net deposits	787,234,600	+ 7,085,800
Reserve on deposits	140,545,400	− 382,900

Percentage of reserve, 20.1 per cent.

RESERVE.

	State B'ks.	P.C.	Trust Cos.	P.C.
Cash	$22,344,500	14.02	$73,025,300	13.56
Deposits in banks and trust companies	13,070,200	08.18	32,105,400	05.94
Total	$35,414,700	22.21	$105,130,700	19.52

*Deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City, exchanges and deposits by United States Government proceeds of sale of bonds.

Hides and Leather in Italy.

An association with headquarters at Rome, Vice Consul James J. Murphy writes, has been formed of dealers in hides and leather to supply and distribute among members raw and tanned hides.

India Takes Off Hide Embargo.

Shipments of hides and skins are now permitted to all destinations except to enemy and Scandinavian countries without reference to the Indian Government, cables the American Consul General at Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$16,984,000	$16,100	$282,900	$1,830,500	$910,400	$15,090,600
Colonial	12,815,000	286,000	1,197,000	1,016,000	331,000	14,767,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	7,507,656	12,502	8,424	1,081,747	2,317,208	9,219,628
International Bank	9,076,950	172,698	636,133	488,340	.....	7,749,485
Mutual	11,488,000	.....	240,000	1,760,000	.....	12,170,000
New Netherlands	8,981,000	.....	194,000	1,569,000	36,000	7,846,000
Washington Heights	2,807,000	74,000	276,000	154,000	.....	2,809,000
Yorkville	31,414,000	*1,108,000	313,000	421,000	.....	12,362,000
BROOKLYN—						
First National	12,313,600	4,100	250,700	880,500	785,400	10,287,500
Mechanics'	35,712,800	323,800	1,548,600	4,475,400	8,500	35,562,500
North Side	5,587,826	9,061	426,421	489,468	5,665	6,064,192
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	8,701,000	84,000	586,000	2,479,000	62,000	10,039,000

*Average balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN—					
Hamilton	$8,150,000	$499,000	$652,000	.....	$7,880,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics'	9,039,164	328,282	741,524	$172,295	9,611,336

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Bank of Cuba	$1,432,405	$80,720	$77,150	$240,890	.....	$2,162,160
Bank of United States	22,543,560	8,700	504,900	1,818,000	$2,503,800	19,441,000
Broadway Central	1,922,100	96,000	108,000	225,800	94,000	2,307,600
Bronx Borough	2,947,887	846	143,270	287,278	.....	3,173,045
Bryant Park Bank	2,419,900	59,900	269,500	325,300	.....	2,813,100
Chelsea Exch. Bank	7,297,000	.....	686,000	853,000	3,000	6,980,000
Commonwealth	1,955,000	.....	76,000	306,000	.....	1,835,000
Europe (Bank of)	3,856,902	125,000	408,253	245,180	.....	4,344,941
Gotham National	9,037,000	.....	420,000	1,223,000	536,000	9,868,000
Harriman National	32,493,000	59,000	881,000	3,518,000	813,000	32,480,000
Public National	49,775,000	4,000	1,799,000	4,871,000	2,288,000	50,183,000
Twenty-third Ward	4,221,000	97,800	401,100	736,100	25,000	5,385,600
Westchester Av. Bank	2,674,000	47,000	205,300	5,000	.....	2,545,100
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	3,424,600	7,000	518,200	218,000	.....	4,021,200
Homestead	2,100,000	137,000	129,000	130,000	.....	2,405,200
Montauk	1,600,000	6,000	136,000	120,000	.....	1,800,000
Peoples National	4,241,373	1,500	150,747	438,008	187,000	4,845,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
Hudson County	5,201,000	31,300	223,000	980,300	48,300	5,451,800
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	8,585,600	8,000	287,100	935,000	31,000	8,968,700
Second National	7,113,820	9,211	214,273	1,046,595	163,983	8,174,725

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—					
American	$5,361,611	$486,221	$470,143	.....	$5,082,781
Central Union	208,210,000	*27,888,000	8,048,000	$1,461,000	217,585,000
Empire	40,772,200	*2,725,500	5,586,200	2,424,800	47,881,600
Equitable	167,313,000	*21,640,000	4,892,000	24,041,000	228,269,000
Fulton	8,484,160	*1,287,700	277,600	.....	8,901,400
Hudson	6,014,700	559,300	1,264,500	346,100	7,074,600
Mercantile	18,396,800	*2,332,100	801,100	25,000	19,531,000
N.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

ESTABLISHED FIRM WILL OPEN DEPARTMENT, FURNISH MERCHANDISE TO OUR CUSTOMERS WHO ARE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH DEPARTMENT STORE SWEATER COAT BUSINESS; SALARY NOT MENTIONED, BUT SMALL INVESTMENT PREFERRED; WILL SHOW PROFITS 7 000 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DO YOU WANT A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS that will sell without publicity? Or could you handle with extra capital for exclusive? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3801. Booklet mailed upon request.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage sales department; $300 to $1,500 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to individuals if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 414 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Advertiser offers Wall St. agency with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania territory as national credit collection service; established 22 years; annual renewals automatically; bring $5,000, $4,500 purchases business. T 516 Times Downtown.

Cafeteria, well established, for rent season 1920; in Amherst House, Ocean Grove, N. J.; $1,000, including complete outfit; can show opportunity to make good money. A. M. Ahring, Amherst House, Ocean Grove.

Capitalists wanted to finance well-established concern manufacturing high-grade, artistic goods; trade is exclusive; could be the finest in the United States; splendid opportunity for a big man. H. L., 100 Times.

Would like to buy a good going retail men's clothing business in the downtown district; well located; prefer Broadway, between 42d and 48th Sts. G 335 Times.

Man, educated, of ability and initiative, to associate himself with a high-grade house; will require no capital; must be well connected. L 668 Times Downtown.

Output of good silk mill making georgettes and crepe de chine wanted by silk jobber selling best trade in the country; for now or 1920. Y 141 Times Annex.

Man and money, neither alone, for business selling best stores; wonderful opportunity; owner busy. Honest J 780 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in delicatessen store, $1,500 required. V. 1,264 Times Bronx.

Want to buy a good going ladies' dress jobbing business; will pay cash. G 334 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.—$50,000 TO $275,000; WISH TO ACQUIRE CONTROL IN GOING MANUFACTURING OR MERCANTILE CONCERN. ALL REPLIES ANSWERED WITHIN WEEK AND REGARDED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. LETTERS RETURNED IF NOT INTERESTED; NO BROKERS; WILL DEAL WITH PRINCIPALS ONLY. J. B. R., P. O. BOX 1280, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED.—LADIES' NECKWEAR OR SIMILAR FACTORY; WILL BUY OUTRIGHT; ALSO LOFT SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, OR SUBLEASE. K 225 TIMES.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR PRINTING PLANT? Printing salesman, controlling large volume of business, desires to purchase medium-sized printing plant; prefers to deal direct with an owner who really desires to sell and must be reasonable. Confidential. D 58 Times.

Attention! What have you to offer businessman with $5,000 and services; twenty years' experience in manufacturing and salesmanship; no get rich or stock schemes; plain business talk and investigation invited. Attendances. Address letter, Opportunity, 105 East 23d St.

Young man wants to invest three to four thousand dollars in men's leather goods business; has had five years' experience selling on the road and has large acquaintance among wholesale and retail drug and notion trade; excellent references. L 542 Times Downtown.

SILK BUSINESS.

Will invest upward of $25,000 in silk jobbing business; buying and selling jobs only; quick turnovers. Will give interest to party having practical experience in picking up lots and selling them. Phone Monday, Chelsea 7320, Mr. Appleton.

A concern in New York City, at present making precision tools, will invest $25,000 and shop in the manufacture of some useful machine or mechanical device; will also pay a liberal commission to any one able to secure Tool and Gage work. L 679 Times Downtown.

Two young men wish to connect or purchase manufacturing or wholesale business with good prospects; can invest $25,000 to $75,000 if proposition is good; we are Hustlers and good business men; references exchanged with full particulars. Y 129 Times Annex.

Two young men, brothers, ambitious, energetic, capable, one a successful salesman; will invest $3,000 to $10,000 in present paying or promising business with future; further banking when warranted; details strictest investigation. K 122 Times.

GARAGE OWNERS ONLY.

I will buy a garage business in the East or West Side residential section; preferably in Yorkville, and will pay from $5,000 to $25,000 for sale. W. O., Box 229 Times Downtown.

Man, 37, intelligent, hustler, with capital of $10,000, wants partnership in legitimate business; must bring good returns and stand rigid investigation. Sailor, care H. M. Kanter, druggist, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Man, 37, with capital of $10,000 to $15,000, wishes to enter partnership in legitimate business, jobbing or manufacturing; should stand thorough investigation. Box 205, 649 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Export, import shipping transactions; attorney will finance any amount; must stand thorough investigation; straight compensation or percentage of profits. Write full particulars. H 752 Times Downtown.

Expert office man and highly efficient business man has $8,000 to invest, with services, in established manufacturing or jobbing business; give particulars. Y 137, Times Annex.

Will invest moderate capital in established motor truck business from New York to Philadelphia; plan to enlarge business. Write F. R., 200 Cable Bldg.

Young man wishes to purchase entire or half interest in established pawnbroking or jewelry establishment showing profits. A 264 Times.

Wanted, by Oct. 1, furnished house, closing my Summer rooming house; will act quickly; pay cash; full particulars first letter. G. W., 62 Times.

Man with some business experience has $3,000-$5,000 to invest with services, in good proposition; give full particulars; confidential. K 499 Times Downtown.

Garage wanted by auto engineer, with repair possibilities; will rent or purchase; will consider partnership. K 528 Times Downtown.

Will invest $1,000 to $2,000, with services, good business, or take position with future where services will be appreciated; office experience; references. A 266 Times.

Wanted to buy, a well established coal business, with railroad facilities, in any part of Connecticut or New York State. Write to Y 113 Times Annex.

WANTED TO BUY

a manufacturing plant doing business now; must stand sound investigation; full particulars. O 332 Times.

Partnership in sound manufacturing proposition; will invest $5,000 with services; only letters giving details will be considered. Y 82 Times.

Energetic young man has several thousand dollars to invest in good business. D 45 Times.

SECURITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. Y 111 Times Annex.

Accountant, executive, will invest $5,000-$5,000, with services; confidential. 210 Times.

Experienced jobber will invest $10,000 in established textile; will consider partner with same. K 242 Times.

Young man with 10 years' practical retail experience desires to go into business with backing. K 240 Times.

Will invest up to $5,000 in bona fide proposition; experienced salesman and manager. L 678 Times Downtown.

Executive will invest $2,500 with services established business; particulars for interview. Y 112 Times Annex.

$250,000 to $300,000 clients' money to invest; highly rated commercial business only. Colonial Audit Co., 38 Park Row, New York.

A proposition that will stand investigation; will invest $2,000 and my services; good business experience; references. G 350 Times.

Business woman would invest with services in growing business. A., 508 Amsterdam Av.

Capable young man will invest $500-$1,000, with services; legitimate enterprise. A 135 Times.

Sales Advertising Manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. J 089 Times Downtown.

Aggressive Stock Salesman-Promoter with clientele will market meritorious securities. Y 86 Times Annex.

$500 and services offered by young, ambitious man. G 339 Times.

$10,000 to invest in good paying proposition; must stand investigation. A 235 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

For rent, for sale, or would make substantial investment with party, active or silent, to finance a silk waist manufacturing business; at least amount required $50,000; plant consists of 100 machines, plain stitchers, tuckers, hemstitchers, seamers, belting, buttonhole, button sewers, cutting tables, pressing plant, &c.; factory occupies 40,000 square feet space; located near Manhattan; show room and office in city; am a manufacturer and my rules is well known; have splendid organization. Y 174 Times Annex.

WANTED—AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS STANDING AND ABILITY, WHO CAN INVEST ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN AN AUTOMOBILE TIRE FACTORY, TAKING OFFICE AS TREASURER. T 541 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—ADVERTISER HAS AN ESTABLISHED GARAGE AND PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE RENTING BUSINESS WHICH IS YIELDING EXCEPTIONAL RETURNS ON PRESENT INVESTMENT; WANTS AN ASSOCIATE WITH $18,000 OR MORE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING ANOTHER GARAGE AND SECURE ADDITIONAL CARS FOR INCREASING BUSINESS. BOX 18, 326 9TH ST., BROOKLYN.

Active, practical business man, able to manage energetically sales department of New York City and pieces territory agency throughout U. S. of a New York corrugation manufacturing a product indispensable to the building trade, which sells in bulk; to such a man we offer an excellent salary with bonus on sales turnover; must be able to invest from $3,000 to $5,000 in company's stock; above all, we insist on references as to capability and character; a rare opportunity of great merit. D 36 Times.

$150,000 WANTED FOR EXPANSION OF A LARGE MODERN DYESTUFFS PLANT OPERATING VERY PROFITABLY FOR YEARS; ORDERS ON HAND; SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST OFFERED, AMPLY SECURED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. CLAY ADAMS CO., 100 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

PRINCIPALS, men of integrity, HIGH GRADE, who have handled A1 propositions are invited to entertain a project of importance which has been recommended and indorsed GOVERNMENT, LABOR and LEADERS in FINANCE; State and district managers who will be appointed are required to invest from $1,000 to $10,000; highest credentials must be furnished as to character and ability to be accorded an interview. T 545 Times Downtown.

Company controls radical improvement in steam heating; saves coal; endorsed by leading engineers; architects specify everywhere; demand and orders from all parts of the country, Canada and foreign countries; $15,000 temporary capital required; money returned with 8% interest and 40% premium; 100% free in common stock as permanent interest on amount invested; small corporation; tremendous dividend possibilities; exceedingly rare money-making opportunity for one or more who act quickly. W 59 Times.

OFFICE POSITION, to ambitious and industrious man, is the opportunity given to join the office force of a young, growing export concern; good salary; will be paid in return for services and capital assistance; only applicants who are willing to invest and work up a big business will be considered; state details as to experience, financial standing, &c. P. O. Box 42, Station V, New York City.

PROMINENT MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S APPAREL IS SEEKING A PARTNER WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO ACT AS TREASURER AND INSIDE MAN; MUST BE PREPARED TO INVEST FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; BUSINESS WELL ESTABLISHED AND WILL BEAR CLOSE INVESTIGATION. A 201 TIMES.

CAPITAL WANTED.—EXPORTER AND IMPORTER, WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS REQUIRES $10,000 FOR EXPANSION. H 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

An Opportunity for Idle Capital.—The control of a corporation can be purchased; the product has a tremendous field for development, sales tests have been made, resulting in the fact that the products is demand and will prove to be one of the best investments of the kind. If you are open for a good proposition, address A 230 Times.

WANTED, BY LIVE WIRE, WHO IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AS JOBBER IN AUTO SUPPLY BUSINESS, A PARTNER, AN INSIDE MAN, WHO WILL INVEST $15,000 CASH; A LIBERAL TO THE RIGHT PARTY AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED. W 92 TIMES.

Export executive, with 20 years' practical experience as salesman for large German export houses in Europe and Far East, with splendid connections for buying and selling, wants party to finance an export and import business; clean business record and highest credentials. G 383 Times.

$200,000 to $250,000.—A partner wanted in established manufacturing business; an energetic business man having the above amount and a clean reputation; with the above additional capital, a large profit can be made; principals only; rare opportunity. A 224 Times.

Hotel Opportunity.—Owner of magnificent resort; year around hotel; near large city; desires co-operation with manager, steward, president or treasurer; must invest $10,000-$25,000 to insure earnestness; former proprietor retired wealthy. Address Box W. M., 201 Times.

Rabbit fur and meat are rapidly becoming factors in commerce; $25,000 required by going farm for expansion; attractive proposition inviting strictest investigation. Marshall & Co., 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 1427.

Well-equipped plant in corner building with 50 single-stitch and zigzag sewing machines, plenty table space and storeroom, is ready to take up new line or contracts; partnership with desirable party possible; only first-class propositions considered. F 75 Times Downtown.

Live business man, with executive ability and $2,500 cash can connect himself with manufacturing concern of New York City as their representative; to an active man of the above qualifications and with unquestionable references, we have an extremely lucrative opening. D 41 Times.

Old-established engineering contractor, well and favorably known, seeks associate investing $30,000 for expansion purposes, and competent to participate in business management; rigid investigation invited. Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

Have subscribed for small short-term debenture bond issue of industrial corporation of big earning power; if I can take entire $35,000 the bonus will be larger; I am $15,000 short; want one or several persons to join me; no brokers or agents. R 80 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Capital wanted to expand an automobile accessory of unusual merit and commercial possibilities; stands strictest investigation; principals only. D 868 Times Annex.

Reputable brokerage firm with valuable contract offer interest to acceptable associate willing to invest from $10,000 to $15,000 as needed; particulars at interview. P 272 Times.

Having jobber's representation of four different concerns and ready to take on new lines, I need active man with $4,000 for half interest in business enjoying good clientele and profits. K 481 Times Downtown.

WANTED, BY ESTABLISHED FIRM, LADY WITH SMALL CAPITAL FOR DRESS PARLOR; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. E., ROOM 61, 96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the automobile business can secure agency for high-class popular car; metropolitan district; who will finance up to $75,000? A 240 Times.

Experienced manufacturer desires party with capital to start manufacturing in ladies' wearing apparel; have patents pending on same; will also invest capital. Y 197 Times Annex.

High-class tractor, four years' demonstrated quality, needs capital; principal interested in tractor industry, with ambition to control same. Apply A 267 Times.

Office manager wanted with established paper concern; must take in installments $5,000 interest; excellent future; state age, business experience, references. A 224 Times.

Young export concern, with considerable business on hand, needs live man, with some capital; good proposition. W 506 Times Downtown.

Active partner with $25,000 wanted; suburban bungalow development; large earnings; liberal salary; adequate security. Mason, Sea Cliff, L. I.

MANAGER OF SUCCESSFUL PLANT WANTS BUSINESS ASSOCIATE WITH $15,000 TO ACQUIRE CONTROL. A 210 TIMES.

$20,000.—Irrefutable facts and figures, not theory, and good security; references exchanged. A 239 Times.

Partner with means wanted for fully equipped handkerchief factory. W 241 Times.

Partner, $1,000, moving picture show, traveling automobile; chance see country. O 333 Times.

Energetic man, with $4,000 can secure interest in good woodworking business. L 449 East 149th St.

Equity in valuable leasehold; income $300 monthly for 5 years; investment $6,000. A. C., 119 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Mechanical and efficiency engineering house wants manager who can invest $10,000 to $15,000 with services for the purpose of financing a concern with excellent opportunities to make large profits; have an established business of eighteen years in manufacturing of engines of our own design, and are now developing a new type, which will have no competition; this is your opportunity and will pay you to investigate at once. A 209 Times.

MAKE FROM $500 TO OVER $2,000 PER MONTH CLEAR PROFIT. OPERATING KESSLER-PRIMEAU ELECTRIC BAKERY. Baking done entirely by electricity; remarkably low operation cost; most modern, sanitary method in existence; exclusive territory now being allotted; requires an investment of $5,000; write and secure the exclusive rights to operate in your locality now. KESSLER-PRIMEAU ELECTRIC BAKERIES, 128 W. MADISON ST., Chicago, Ill.

$15,000 to $25,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article real merit required is practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field. Investor acquires liberal interest; may control expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured; really excellent opportunity for able executive, active, energetic, successful personal, referable salesmanager experience. O 356 Times.

Need $75,000 to $100,000 for three to five months; have orders for export from the most responsible concerns in the city; can furnish the highest references, both as to my ability and character; handle your own money; orders over $500,000 to start with; am positive that any sound financier or business man will appreciate this opportunity if you have laid my facts before him. O 96 Times.

Start a business of your own and have the backing of a corporation rated $100,000. This is a wonderful opportunity for a man who can furnish $3,000 and $6,000 for merchandise and is willing to locate in bone dry territory. Thorough training given the right man and fullest co-operation assured at rare opportunity of great merit. D 36 Times.

A congenial, progressive, rated and successful business man who will invest $5,000 at once in treasury stock, carrying bonus of like amount, of a New York corporation having excellent prospects with unlimited possibilities, may become Vice President and Director; please make appointments for Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday, and Thursday for personal interview and investigation. W 328 Times.

Have just consummated contract with manufacturers of an automobile accessory to be its exclusive sales representative for the world. Have tried it out for two months in certain territory and met with such tremendous and unbelievable success that I now need a man or men, with $25,000 or more to go into this nationally with me. W 197 Times.

Opportunity for organizing contracting company, build suburban dwellings, (not speculative building); capital $36,000 absolutely necessary, strictest account; account shortage materials contracts must be placed now for next year; world like master plumber, electrician, carpenter foreman take interest; can start ten houses. 231 Times.

Consulting engineer, established, desires a young business man, preferably with technical training or some knowledge of construction work to join him in a construction enterprise of exceptional merit and no competition; $5,000 to $10,000 required. O 146 Times.

Lady will sell half interest in 3 elegantly furnished apartments for $3,500, or 4 apartments, $6,000; leases shown; share profit, $300 or $500 month; security worth $12,000; central location, highclass houses, 5th Av., 57th St., 55th St.; bank reference; immediate. Address P. O. Box 28, Station J, N. Y. C.

Owner valuable patents with eleven years to run wants partner to manufacture article now being stopped by war; market through all department stores; article extensionally advertised and demand now insistent; no competition; will bear closest investigation; principals only. A 200 Times.

New York manufacturing corporation of exceptional standing has opening in Boston and Philadelphia for their agency of great merit; an active salesmanager with $2,000 cash and unquestionable references will find this highly profitable. Address for appointment to D 42 Times.

Old-established contracting firm; has executed large construction projects this city; war caused suspension of activities; now starting again; wants active partner who can furnish about $20,000; good profits for young man, with opportunity to learn business. A 139 Times.

Partner wanted, $5,000 cash; opportunity extraordinary; immediate action necessary; possible large returns; business has unusually large possibilities; strictest investigation courted; contracts closed; particulars at interview. Address Room 815, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Promoter wanted to finance big proposition, controlling valuable rights. W 885 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Middle-aged man, 20 years on Pacific Coast, experienced in banking, finance; large acquaintance in New York and East among financial people; family and antecedents well known in East; well educated; University man; has ability to meet and command respect of men of experience; now occupying responsible position with large corporation on Pacific Coast; desires to form connection to represent Eastern financial house or individual on Coast. Address, Hazard, Room 509, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPORT

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, member American Society M. E., desires connection with export house; speaks and writes German fluently, some French; experienced in purchasing economically mechanical equipment, metals, &c.; legal training; good correspondent. A 1366 Times Bronx.

Exceptionally well equipped factory for the manufacture of candy; machinery installation complete to turn out cocoanut specialties at once; 3 large Burkhard steam jacketed copper kettles; centrally located in Brooklyn; 5 years' lease; will entertain proposition to join right party. J. M. W., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A large motor truck and farm tractor manufacturer offers distributing contract for city and nearby territory; opportunity for company operating fleet of trucks in long-distance hauling to establish sales organization; correspondence solicited; factory representative in city. A 121 Times.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—Experimental work, models, instruments, tools, dies, light machinery, general manufacturing; over twenty years' specialised experience; customers supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers and Inventors' Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

EXPORT—SCANDINAVIA. — Danish-American woman, long traveling business experience abroad, would represent manufacturers; 9 years position in large American house buying dry goods, linens, silk, cotton; connection excellent; English, Scandinavian, German spoken. N 215 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN WILL HANDLE PROPOSITION THAT HAS EARMARKS OF MERIT, MINING OR INDUSTRIAL; MUST HAVE BACKING; HAVE OUT-OF-TOWN CLIENTS WAITING FOR GOOD INVESTMENT; PRINCIPALS ONLY. STOCKS, K 123 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN CLIENTELE AND IS PUSHED TO HANDLE A FIRST CLASS ISSUE THAT WILL STAND INVESTIGATION; WILL DEAL WITH PRINCIPALS ONLY. K 518 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Large foreign and domestic distributors wish to add to their line useful household novelties or specialties that will have wide appeal; will purchase patents or pay royalties; all information sent will be held in strict confidence and returned if desired. K 188 Times.

A standard motor truck, exceptionally well built of most popular units, backed by strong, progressive and well established organization, offers liberal proposition on an exclusive agency basis; territory in N. Y., N. J., Conn., Penn., Delaware, Maryland. H 616 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Grey Iron Foundry wanted, capable of manufacturing and financing an automobile accessory (weight 15-20 lbs.) thoroughly protected in U. S. Patent Office; possesses unusual merit and commercial possibilities; will stand thorough investigation. D 867 Times Annex.

I have a new safety sewing machine table, doing away with pulley and belts, in the factory; approved by the New York State Board of Inspectors; need some machine shop owner to manufacture on a royalty basis A 245 Times.

GENTLEMAN with highest recommendation, speaking English, French, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, all fluently, willing to go to Europe or Levant for a reliable house to act as buyer and seller and to open agencies in foreign countries. A 221 Times.

Ladies' Silk Underwear.—Manufacturer of silk underwear wants partner with thorough knowledge and experience in the manufacture or selling of silk underwear who can invest $3,000 against equal investment; good opportunity for right man. D 55 Times.

To manufacturers of jersey cloth and silk stockinette.—Two young men, expert boss knitters, contemplating opening a factory, would like to hear from big manufacturers, to supply us with contracting work. A 166 Times.

Wanted, broker to dispose of all or part of 8% preferred stock with bonus of common issue of $500,000 of a new dyeing and printing plant for cotton piece goods; this is an exceptionally attractive selling proposition. Box L 700 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS EXPORT REPRESENTATIVE.—Competent export representative in New York, who will get business for you and attend to all details on salary and commission basis; great opportunity for out of town manufacturers. A 312 Times.

Stock salesman wants clean industrial, mining, or oil; sell out of town. W 196 Times.

Stock salesman wants good oil stock to sell out of town. W 570 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A high-class agency in California. Must be a staple with which I can build a permanent business producing $5,000 or over first year and capable of unquestionable guarantee with others equal to those I represent. Will be in San Francisco (Hotel Stewart) Sept. 15 to Oct. 1; (Hotel Oxford) Oct. 1 to Oct. 15; (Hotel Alexandria) Los Angeles, Oct. 15 to Nov. 1. Will have just completed successfully a five-year sales campaign in N. Y. under extremely hard conditions and know positively that I can make a big success with the right line in California. I am a native Californian, know the country and the people and have had fifteen years' experience as salesman and sales manager. American, 34, in perfect health, possessed of unusual ability in handling salesmen, a pleasing personality and appearance and energy plus. Of unquestionable integrity; gilt-edged references, in N. Y. until November and will learn your line at my expense, (must not be too technical.) An interview with convince you of my ability. Your proposition must also satisfy me thoroughly as to earnings and future. No line requiring slightest misrepresentation will be considered. G 355 Times.

LININGS—JUTE CANVAS. IMPORTED VENETIANS AND SERGES. IMPORTED BUCKRAM AND TRIMMINGS. CARONDELET CONVERTING HOUSES IN THE CITY HAS OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED MAN; ABOUT 30 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE in a new line and can-vas department. Must be thoroughly wholesale clothing and cloak trades; one who knows how to buy imported Venetians, serge linings and jute canvas; a salary assured who has made good in selling over $5,000 a year; we will furnish capital up to $100,000; great chance for the right party who can put money and brains in the profits. Confidential. D 50 Times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH GRADE REPRESENTATIVES. MEN HAVING AUTOMOBILES, TO BUILD UP A TRADE OF THEIR OWN. CAN START WITH A SMALL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE. WE HAVE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY BACKED BY NATIONAL ADVERTISING. FROM THESE WE FURNISH YOU LEADS TO CLOSE. WRITE OR WIRE FOR TERRITORY TODAY. ALCEMO MFG. CO., 131 BRIDGE ST., NEWARK, N. J.

HARDWARE.—AMERICAN TOOLS & STEEL AND METALWARE LINES, NEW AND NOVELTIES FOR SIMILAR ARTICLES; REPRESENTATION, STOCK ON COMMISSION, OR ON FIXED ACCOUNT, WANTED FOR AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, BALKANS, AND THE ORIENT, BY WELL-INTRODUCED AGENTS. APPLY TO S. ROSENBERGER, 40-42, HETZGASSE, VIENNA, 111-3.

ADVERTISING IN EUROPE

for American business houses can be best served by a European who knows Continental methods; such a specialist will be glad to discuss the subject with any interested concern who will address Y 51 Times Annex.

Representative wanted who is in close touch with the textile mills and dyers throughout the country to handle fast color direct sulphur and basic dyes; this is an excellent opportunity for a real live wire to connect with a high-class proposition; the aniline colors that we manufacture are equal to prewar quality. Give age, experience, qualifications and references. Baird-Stern Chemical Co., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Mechanical work; any article or tool, complete or parts thereof; precision instruments or, parts; optical or otherwise; electrical devices; quantity manufacture preferred; machine room has lathes:—precision, Worcester or Turret with taper attachments; milling machines; Sharpe; drill presses, &c. plating and japanning departments; new finishes developed. Kollmorgen Corporation, 35 Steuben Street, Brooklyn.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER, TO SELL ON COMMISSION BASIS, IN JAPAN AND CHINA? CONSOLIDATED IMPORTING & EXPORTING CO., 214 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.

Capable, energetic man, age 34; have had charge in all kinds of building operations; master mechanic, thoroughly conversant with plans; open for engagement with large firm or corporation; state salary; best of reference considered; best of reference from present employer. Opportunity 114 Times Annex.

At Your Disposal.—A clean-cut American, in his early forties, with thirteen years' experience as business manager for one of America's foremost platform speakers, recently retired; can show a wonderfully successful record; have centrally located office; want an interest in other business; as salary; please be explicit in your reply. K 135 Times.

Spanish-American, thoroughly acquainted with export-import business, with South America and able to get business, would like to make connections with large export house; one who can appreciate honesty, ability and hard working qualities and play fair. A 311 Times.

CORSET BUSINESS.—We are looking for a capable woman to open a small shop in Greater New York, Westchester County, or Long Island for a nationally known made to measure corset; no stock required; expenses small, profits large; have your own business and be independent. 141 Times.

Italian-American, 23, well educated in both languages, returning to Italy this Fall desires to get in touch with exporter, importer or manufacturer, who could use his services; knows the people and business conditions first hand and would consider any worthwhile proposition. Write Y 158 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS. — WE MAKE TOOLS, DIES, SPECIAL MACHINERY, METAL STAMPINGS AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. LINK MANUFACTURING CO., 88 WALKER ST.

EXCLUSIVE EXPORT AGENCY

PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

owing to change of business. If interested communicate with J 765 Times Downtown.

Canadian, returned officer, speaking English and French, wants agencies for Canada or Province of Quebec on commission basis; also able to finance business to extent of $2,000; best of references. Captain H. Dansereau, Apt. 5, 190 Mansfield St., Montreal, Canada.

Agency Wanted.—Reputable firm, employing several hundred canvassers, desires exclusive Eastern territory on novelty or patented article of meritorious value; send sample and full particulars. J 751 Times Downtown.

Export house, established, rated, will consider several additional non-competitive lines for Europe and South America from well rated houses only. D 50 Times.

SALES AGENCY ON PACIFIC COAST desires to represent manufacturers of men's, women's children's wearing apparel and furnishings on commission; live wires with good following; principal now in N. Y. A 205 Times.

Plating or japanning; any finishes; our plating and japanning departments are open for jobbing; quantity lots preferred; special finishes developed. Kollmorgen Corporation, 35 Steuben Street, Brooklyn.

Half interest in light manufacturing business open for rigid investigation offered dependable party investing $16,000; competent to assume entire office management. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Young American business man going to Italy, who speaks French and Italian and understands conditions thoroughly over there, would like to represent an American firm. O 334 Times.

Singapore, (Malay,) Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, (Java;) I desire to get in touch with manufacturers wishing to establish agencies in the above ports. Write L. J. Phegan, L-951 Broadway.

Prominent salesman desires to open up a sales agency for notion and button items; big following among all the largest retail and jobbing houses; only those who can deliver merchandise answer. R 29 Times.

Structural engineer will prepare steel and concrete building designs, plans, architectural plans, specifications; reasonable rates; work guaranteed. Rowland, Suite 400, 50 Church St., N. Y. C.

Selling for England Sept. 20; would like to represent first-class business house; college graduate; age 23; references furnished. John Lang, 18 East 8th St. Phone Murray Hill 4914.

OPEN FOR LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION.

Have equipped Broadway office; thoroughly business; sales experience; no capital to invest. L 709 Times Downtown.

Expert builder in two-family houses, bungalows, or remodeling any building; capital and high credit. What have you to offer? Care of N. L., 678 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Belgian, 40 years old, understanding French, Flemish, English, best references, here and abroad, going back, wish agency or anything. E. D. G. 108, Jutland, N. J.

Experienced Frenchwoman desires to run dining room in first-class apartment or small hotel. R 89 Times.

Cotton goods converting man open for engagements; experienced, all lines; capable buyer, manager. R 83 Times.

Experimental work, models, instruments, tools, dies, light manufacturing. Metal Products Manufacturing Co., 341 West 23d.

An electrical organization, with 10 salesmen and loft, want to represent reputable concerns. P. S., 452 Third, ed., Brooklyn.

Steward-Manager wishes position hotel, restaurant or club; would invest. S. K., 98 Park Av., Rutherford, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Foundry Work Wanted.—A manufacturing concern, well equipped with up-to-date machinery, accepts iron foundry, brass foundry and sheet metal jobs; plant located in Central Pennsylvania, shipping facilities and labor conditions excellent; desires to contract with concerns requiring high-grade foundry castings; can furnish patterns; also machine work; prices very attractive. Address Box Y 87 Times Annex.

N. Y. STATE DISTRIBUTER wanted for S. & S. Stock Absorbers for all cars; let us prove to you what success this has met with in other territories as to its efficiency and money-making possibilities; one State distributer made $2,800 net profit first six weeks; an energetic man with few thousand dollars can make over $20,000 first year. W 123 Times.

Agent Wanted.—Well established special agent, Cape Town, South Africa, with first-class connections, invites correspondence with good business firms with a view to establishing agency; highest references. Apply to ACTIVITY, care of Messrs. Sells' Advertising Agency, 164 West Regent St., Cape Town, South Africa, Ltd., 10 Wall St., New York.

Am going to Europe at once; headquarters at Smyrna, Asia Minor; desire to form connection and represent American manufacturers desiring to do business in Greece, Greek Turkey, and Asia Minor. P. Vance, First National Bank, Monterey, Cal.

Manufacturers, moving or enlarging plants, will reduce cost of production by my labor-saving system of factory arrangement; references. Address factory engineer, G 344 Times.

Wanted lines for the Orient manufactured in New York; only meritorious merchandise considered; must have quick delivery. Box O, Room 100, 743 Market St., San Francisco.

GOING TO WEST COAST.

If you desire to be represented there write K 278 Times Downtown.

Work Wanted.—Machine shop fully equipped for tools, models and machine work; any description, charge $1 to $1.25 per hour. Kirby Machine and Tool Co., 343 Robinson St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE MAN.—A corporation requires one with knowledge of suburban land operations, and who can qualify for the position of treasurer. Apply by letter to E. H. Howlands, 120 Broad St., New York.

Two hustling young Americans, going to Holland and Germany for export and import, with wide acquaintance abroad before the war, solicit connections from big exporters and manufacturers. Y 65 Times Annex.

Designing engineer will originate or develop electrical, mechanical, or automobile machinery and devices, layout plans for efficient production; results guaranteed. D 961 Times Annex.

Executive position open to a capable person in a growing organization in the drug and chemical field; $10,000 required; give details as to age, experience, salary, &c.; references exchanged. D 57 Times Downtown.

Young man with business ability and financial backing wish exclusive agency for St. Louis and territory, on some reliable proposition. 1,426 S. Grand Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Machine Shops—Expert mechanic will manufacture by contract articles requiring machine work; exceptional shop facilities. H 548 Times Downtown.

Capital procured through sale stocks or 1 bonds by brokerage house with extensive connections and clientele; rigid investigation necessary. TOY, 100 Broadway, New York.

Sales manager for large company, seven years, headquarters St. Louis, desires lines on commission, or what have you? Bank references. A 225 Times.

Representative.—This territory open to live representative to sell product of large demand to manufacturing trade; liberal commission right man. Pacco Chemical Co., Cleveland.

Executive, capable of handling salesmen, desires agency to handle output of mill or factory, any line of merchandise; good business with large following. K 216 Times.

Leaving for Europe, American, speaking French and Italian, experience traveling abroad, will accept commercial proposition or special mission. R 40 Times.

Young man, university graduate, capable business executive, now engaged as public accountant, desires mercantile connections. A 245 Times.

European Salesman, experienced, having several exclusive agencies for Europe, leaving shortly, desires silent partner to finance built like expenses of trip. 570 Times.

Agency wanted; man owning his own automobile and able to give security, wishes to connect with automobile or tire supply house. Write T. J., 21 2d St., Hoboken.

PRINTERS.

Linotyper with machinist will connect with printer offering best inducements; union. J 632 Times Downtown.

Can make good connection with Sarre region and Lorraine for exporting groceries, soap, cocoa, chicory, &c. Y 120 West 125th St.

Live motor truck proposition open for live dealers in New York. Iowa Motor Truck Co., 150 Nassau St.

Wanted to meet any one wanting to prospect in Mexico; mechanical and mineral; fair prospects. Write Box 78, 163 East 116th.

Head Continental export company, going abroad, will take line; commission. 439 Broome.

Metal stamping manufacturing, tools and dies made. Wagener, 89 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn.

French-Danish pastry chef is free for any engagement. D 65 Times.

Machine shop open for work, light manufacturing, iron or metal product. Hoffman, 1,410 Amsterdam Av.

Young lady wishes to learn manicuring and become business partner. M 965 Times Harlem.

Young man going to London, Europe, Orient, and Africa would like to represent. D 63 Times.

Salesman stopping Atlanta and other Southern cities, will sell few lines of merchandise. D 51 Times.

Stock salesman will finance meritorious proposition, industrial, mining, &c. F 275 Times.

Young business woman, owning typewriter, offers services and some capital in legitimate office business. D 48 Times.

Manufacture, on royalty basis, my new auto accessory recently patented; big demand; reasonable terms. M 521 Times Harlem.

Agency in New York for small manufacturer. Reliable. M 924 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE.

Business of rebuilding and selling old tires in best location of large city, 50 miles away; will teach purchaser; $3,000 to $5,000. Y 156 Times Annex.

Drug store, located in all year round seashore resort doing excellent business; can stand thorough investigation. Y 154 Times Annex.

Furnished house, 70s, just off Broadway, subway; 12 beautiful rooms; electricity; rent $180; income over $400; $1,500 required. Winters, 17 West 42d.

Furnished two connecting houses, West 70s; 33 rooms; rent $250; income over $900; straight lease; $6,000 required. Cusack, 176 West 72d St.

Corner shop for sale, net profit $100 weekly; best business section in Brooklyn; cash necessary $4,000 to $5,000. Address B., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Corner store for rent; best business section; occupied as a drug store over 25 years; stock and fixtures can be purchased; long lease; investigate. "Drugs," 70 Times.

Store and contents of auto supplies,

The Merchant's Point of View

IN referring to measures to overcome the high cost of living, now the engrossing topic, much stress is laid on the need of the people to preserve the same spirit that prevailed during the war. The advice is well meant, but is apt to arouse a conflict of emotions in view of some striking and well-remembered happenings of the period referred to. At the start, nearly two and one-half years ago, when this country enlisted in the conflict, there was an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which seemed to engulf all sordid considerations. Articles of divers kinds needed for war purposes were offered to the Government below the market price, men of high standing volunteered their services at $1 per year, mills and factories gave army and navy orders the right of way, and even owners of real estate gave the use of their property for public purposes at nominal rentals. Subsequently, when the occasion arose, persons stinted themselves in their diet and clothing. But, by and by, some disconcerting things became apparent. Restaurants, for instance, made patriotic pretense of cutting down portions, while the prices for the same were increased. Things to wear, made of inferior or skimped materials, were thrust upon the public at higher cost than better kinds used to have, and the Government's right of way in factories and mills was used as an instrument of exploiting the general public. There was opportunity for great profits, and there were few producers who did not avail themselves of it to the utmost. This is still the condition.

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The New Word "Profiteer."

Wars, especially foreign ones, invariably add forceful words to the language, or give new meanings to old ones. The civil war produced a lot of them like "skedaddle" and gave a new twist to others like "contraband." Out of the Boer war came, among others, the word "commandeer," which has been in fairly general use since. Perhaps the most striking of the new words coined during the recent struggle is "profiteer," constructed by putting an extra "e" in the old word "profiter," but with a meaning all its own. This meaning was defined by Sir Auckland Geddes, the President of the British Board of Trade, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, as follows:

> To profiteer is to make unreasonably large profit, all the circumstances of the case being considered, by the sale to one's fellow-citizens of an article which is one or one of a kind in common use by or for the majority of the population.

He added that the introduction of the word into the language is really something of a landmark, for it marks an increase in the social consciousness. It shows that people on a large scale, the populace as a whole, are realizing that action taken by individuals for their own benefit may be against the interests of the population as a whole, and that indeed is the case with the making of unreasonable profits in connection with articles in common use, or of a kind that is in common use. These remarks were made on a motion for the second reading of a bill to curb or put a stop to the practice in Great Britain.

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British Way to Meet It.

As some attempt is being made in this country in the same direction, it may be interesting to note the manner in which the British are tackling the problem. The law they are trying to enact would run for only six months. Under it the Board of Trade will be given power to investigate prices, cost and profits and to receive and inquire into complaints that unreasonable profits are being exacted either at wholesale or retail. After a hearing the board will have the right to declare a price that would yield a reasonable profit, require the seller to repay any excess or by summary proceedings the seller convicted and fined or imprisoned. Where the seller is a corporation, every officer and director will be considered guilty "unless he proves that the act which constituted the offense took place without his knowledge or consent." The board may also establish or require local authorities to appoint committees to which the board may delegate any or all of its powers, or authorize local authorities to buy or sell any articles to which the act applies, which include both food and clothing among other things. In the address of Sir Auckland Geddes, he referred to the case of the boot and shoe prices as one of those which needed investigation. Thus, in nonfashionable shopping districts, footwear were priced from $12.16 and $14.60 per pair when "something similar" could be bought wholesale at from $3.65 to $6.08 per pair. It is a curious circumstance that, not long after the address was made, English tanners and shoemakers came to an agreement to produce standard shoes of good quality at fairly low prices.

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To Get Increase of Production.

One thing that has been much stressed, and very properly, as a means of reducing costs is increase of production. This is axiomatic. It means larger production without extra overhead expense and, consequently, a lower cost per unit of output. If hours of labor are curtailed and production is correspondingly reduced, the products are bound to be more expensive. It is not safe to take it for granted, however, that the mere curtailment of working hours, say from ten to eight a day, implies a reduction of 20 per cent. of output. In Great Britain, where the subject was carefully studied during the war when it was necessary to speed production to the utmost, it was discovered that reduction of working hours frequently meant increase in output and more satisfactory products. There was a patriotic spur in those days which may have helped some in getting such a result. And, in fact, spirit or pride in their work on the part of the workers always counts for much. If there is any lack of either in this country just now, it might be the part of wisdom to discover the cause therefor with a view to removing it. And, as a suggestion, would it not be well to find out how much of dissatisfaction is due to the fact that increases in wages and reduction of hours have been made the pretext for disproportionate increases in price which oppress workers more than others. This is something which holds good as to many of the necessaries of life and may help to account in part for the attitude of laboring men and women. If the game is played fair and employers are on honor, the chances are that the employes will follow suit.

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Germany as a Trade Factor.

Reports of a very conflicting kind keep coming from Germany regarding industrial and trade conditions. There seems no doubt but that merchants are busy there trying to restore the broken threads of their foreign connections on which so much of the former prosperity was based. Already considerable business is being done with contiguous countries and even with former belligerents. But the products the Germans have to deal with are limited in scope, as they are in need of so much and such varied raw material which they must obtain from without. Some idea of what they need is afforded by the list submitted by the German Government to the Reparation Commission. Foodstuffs are, of course, at the head. These include fat, meat, cereals, potatoes and other vegetables and milk. Next come vast quantities of phosphates for fertiliser and forage. Raw materials for the textile industries for two months supply include 20,000 bales of East Indian cotton, 42,000 tons of other cotton, 1,000 tons of fine thread, 2,000 tons of cotton thread, 6,000 tons of flax, 5,000 tons of flax thread, 5,000 tons soft hemp, 15,000 tons of jute, 300 tons of oakum, 350 tons of silk, 1,500 tons of washed wool, 7,000 tons materials for fancy fabrics, and 2,000 tons of spun and combed wools. There, with endless quantities of leather, all kinds of metals—especially copper, tin, lead and aluminium—rubber, turpentine, glue, &c., make up a very formidable array. They prove conclusively that Germany is in no position to be a very formidable competitor in foreign trade for some time to come.

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Cotton Quotations and Cotton Goods.

To the gentlemen who bet industriously on the exchange on what the price of cotton may or should be, the principal subject of interest during the last week was the course of a tropical storm which was raising havoc between the Bahamas and the Gulf and which bore the possibility of doing damage to the crop. This served to bolster up quotations at times when the tendencies were the other way. With a lull in exports due in some measure to the unfavorable rate of exchange and with domestic takings small, it is becoming somewhat harder to reassure planters or holders of cotton that increased prices will be paid for the crop now beginning to come forward in volume. But in the growing districts all are being urged to hold on until what are considered fair prices are obtained. As stated at a meeting of growers and factors in New Orleans the other day, these should be 36 cents per pound for this month and an increase of one-half cent a month until 40 cents is reached next May. Another meeting is also to be held to discuss an even higher minimum price. Resolves of this kind, however, will hardly go far if stocks accumulate. The goods market during the week showed little activity except on the part of second hands, who keep releasing their holdings whenever opportunity offers. Naming of high prices for ginghams was accompanied by statements that the supplies would be inadequate and that, therefore, allotments would have to be made. This was rather surprising in view of the fact that it followed a country-wide drive of a week's duration to get rid of ginghams in the hands of retailers.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

At the public auction sale of wool in Philadelphia on Thursday, the first of the kind held, the bidding was light and most of the offerings had to be withdrawn. This does not indicate, however, that such sales in the future are bound to have similar results. The lots offered were of the domestic kinds which the mills do not seem to be in need of at the moment. They are concerning themselves more with the efforts still in progress to secure fairly large quantities of the finer Australian fleeces. Wool powers are resenting the attempts to create an impression that the excessive prices of clothing are due to the enhanced cost of the raw material. The Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association has written to the Secretary of Commerce asking him to investigate and find out where the big profits come in. He shows that the cost of the wool entering into a $50 suit is not over $4.50. He might have gone one step further and shown that that amount of wool made into cloth figured around $16. Retail clothiers are showing some fear that their customers will not pay the high prices fixed for suits and, at their convention in Chicago during the week, resolved to examine the books of clothing manufacturers to find out costs and profits. The dealers in women's garments also express some trepidation as to whether they can make prices hold. The manufacturers, on the other hand, say that Spring prices will be even higher than those for Fall because of the added cost of labor and materials. But the decision rests with the public, which cannot be pushed to buy if prices get beyond their reach.

CLOTHING PRICES AT THEIR PEAK?

License System Suggested to Provide Standard Garments at Reasonable Cost.

Operations for the Spring (1920) clothing season have advanced to a point where manufacturers can safely predict that the peak of prices will be reached at that time. Advancing prices, it is said, are no more welcome to the reputable clothing concerns than they are to the public, and for that reason not a little criticism has been heard in the trade regarding the free use of the "whitewash" brush to absolve every one in the business from the taint of profiteering. The clothiers are willing to admit that there are cases where margins of profit are unreasonable, but they also contend that this is not so with the responsible and long-established houses. They can see no end to be gained by wholesale investigation by Government agents. The plan put forward by the representative of one well-known house follows that which was adopted in England, and at the same time, in his judgment, provides a simple means of providing clothing at the most reasonable rates for those who cannot afford to pay the higher tariffs for more stylish garments.

Starting with the purchase of wool or the use of what is now in its possession, the Government, this man explained, should license the spinner, cloth manufacturer, clothier, and retailer to make and distribute the clothing at a small fixed profit, thus providing clothing at a price only slightly above the cost.

"The purchase of cloth and the licensing of the manufacturer and retailer," he said, "was suggested in England at the very beginning of the attempt to restore normal prices. It was discarded at first, but finally adopted after other measures had failed. It is now being operated, and accomplishes the required purposes. If a similar plan were used in this country I believe the same results could be obtained.

"Some people think that the remedy for inflated prices is regulation, but this is not usually the best method. For one thing, no two manufacturers and no two retailers have the same operating cost. If an average is struck, those who are below the average are given an advantage and those above suffer. In England, for instance, it was discovered that where the fixed price was too low a number of reputable concerns with service features that were appreciated by the great majority of customers were practically forced out of business.

"Price regulation and the wholesale investigation of different trades that some people are urging as a method of lowering costs is an expensive proposition, and the expense, of course, will have to fall on taxpayers. I doubt whether the entire army that went to France would be sufficient to make a thorough investigation and keep strict watch on costs and prices.

"On the other hand, the licensing plan offers a simple means of getting lower priced merchandise on the market. There is not a retailer who would refuse to carry goods bought under the plan.

"At present manufacturers and retailers in the clothing trade have found, as those in other lines have also, that one of the features of the present demand is the call for merchandise of the higher grades. This means that quite a large part of the buying public has more money to spend and seeks a better class of goods. On the other hand, it is realized that not all people are so fortunately situated, and something ought to be done to supply the requirements of this group.

"It has been natural, of course, for the manufacturers to encourage the demand for higher quality goods, and just as natural for the mills to increase the standard of their products. This has resulted in preventing the manufacture of the usual quantity of cheap goods, and has been one of the contributing causes to the present high values.

"With the risk involved in making ultra-stylish garments, it is to be supposed that larger margins of profit must be marked on this class of merchandise to guard against possible losses. This cannot be called profiteering because, besides the element of cost, there is also the element of risk, and, just as a premium must be paid for insurance that covers an unusual risk, so the clothier is justified in asking similar protection.

"However, when it comes down to staple styles, staple fabrics, and staple patterns, the element of risk is removed and the clothier is content to ask even less than his usual profit. If the Government were to take advantage of this willingness on the part of manufacturers and retailers to do business on smaller margins when no risks are attached, clothing could be provided at rates considerably cheaper than the present average. Suits designed on standard lines could be made in three or four staple colors, such as blue, brown, gray, and green, and sold, say, at a dollar profit for the manufacturer and a dollar for the retailer."

NATIONAL BLOUSE WEEK.

Methods Whereby the United Waist League is Pushing It.

An advertising appropriation of $50,000 is to be spent in bringing home to the women of the country through the important daily newspapers from coast to coast, the message of National Blouse Week, which is to be held from Nov. 10 to 15. This amount was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the members of the United Waist League of America, at its headquarters, 29 East Thirty-second Street. According to Executive Director M. Mosessohn, the coming "week" promises to be the biggest feature of its kind ever conducted by the apparel and kindred trades of the country. Plans are now under way to commence the advertising campaign within the next few weeks.

In addition to the publicity to be purchased in the newspapers, the waist manufacturers will individually call the attention of retailers throughout the United States to the project by the distribution of literature which has been prepared by a special committee of the league. More than 400,000 pieces of this literature will be put in the mails tomorrow. This will be the "opening gun" of the campaign.

No French Licensing of Credits.

American organizations in France have been somewhat relieved by the announcement that preliminary authorizations are not necessary for the establishment of French credits in the United States. It was feared that the licensing of credits might be used as a continuation of the French restrictions on purchases made out of that country. Increased customs duties, cables, and mail delays, delays in connection with passport vises, uncertainties of internal transportation, the congestion of goods in the ports and, above all, the increasingly adverse rate of exchange still present serious impediments to the transaction by American firms of business in France.

Reducing Overhead on Garments.

As a means of reducing the overhead expense entailed through having six very busy months and then a six months slack period, the E. A. Wechsler Company, Inc., has announced that a line of coats and suits for the jobbing and catalogue trade exclusively will be opened about Nov. 11. This will make possible a full year of operation, with resulting economy. At present it is customary for houses in the trade to make enough profits to carry them over the dull season, when the overhead charges are the same as during the period when trade is rushed.

Cuban Customs Violations.

The Cuban customs regulation which forbids merchandise intended for sale to be brought in as baggage has, according to Consul General H. W. Harris, been violated recently in a number of cases. Such merchandise should be sent by mail, express, or freight, as the circumstances require. Samples above $500 in value do not come within the law, under which 75 per cent. of the duty may be refunded when the samples are removed from Cuba. Cuban consular invoices are required in cases where the value of the shipment to Cuba is $5 or more.

TRADE ACCEPTANCE QUERY.

Does It Lead to Better Observance of the Terms of Sale?

Friends of the trade acceptance, says the September bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, have frequently contended that its use leads to better observance of the terms of sale. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that a prominent opponent of the trade acceptance method complains that it is the cause of added abuses of terms, and that because of its frequent misuse customers are demanding special favors in the way of long and special terms such as he had never before heard of.

This man has sent to the association a letter from a customer which illustrates the abuse to which he refers—the demand for the cash discount for giving of a trade acceptance, to which is added interest from the cash discount date to the date of maturity of the acceptance. The letter follows:

> We note in your favor of Aug. 4 the inaccountability in the matter of a trade acceptance for ninety days from discount days.
>
> The trade acceptance would bear interest at 6 per cent. included in the settlement.
>
> We are sorry that we are unable to comply with your established rule for this reason: that our blanket bills are so large during October and November that we could not pay in cash on your invoice at the time specified. We presumed that the bank would carry the trade acceptance and that would release the burden to yourselves. In fact, we are doing this every day with other firms. It means discounts for us and means cash to the house.
>
> In case the above does not meet with your approval, kindly cancel the order and still consider you have our good will.

The question is, the bulletin adds, who is right? Is it the man who says that the trade acceptance tends to healthier thinking and better methods in sales terms, or he who says that it has increased the abuse of sales terms? Expressions of opinion on the subject would not be unacceptable to the bulletin. They should be addressed to the Bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row, this city.

SALE AGENCIES IN CHINA.

Advantages to Manufacturers in Being Thus Represented.

In treating of the advantages to be gained through the use of a sole agency, the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce states that a phase of marketing with which the American manufacturer is not equipped by experience to cope is the difficult one of distributing territory. It is pointed out that the division of territory under distinct agency contracts must be modified in Oriental trading. The large organizations operating in China find it highly inexpedient to entertain any but the sole agency.

The main argument, it seems, against the large distributing organizations in China is the apparently higher commissions they charge. The small dealer, operating on as close a margin as 2½ per cent. in addition to the commission of 10 per cent. allowed him, is able to undersell goods from the larger concerns which are under heavier selling and distributing expenses, all of which is necessary for the high type of service they render.

The prestige of the sole agent in the Orient is much higher because of the fact that he can afford to advertise. He is proud of this fact and advertises it and, if but one dealer succeeds in getting an order to the factory direct, it is noised about much to the loss of prestige of the sole agent. The few orders that the manufacturer may lose by refusing outside business, it is pointed out, will not compare with the loss in business sustained by thus causing the sole agent to cut down on his purchases. On the other hand, under the sole agency plan the manufacturer most assuredly gets a larger percentage of the business in sight, as well as a broader, more efficient, intelligent and aggressive representation than he could obtain in any other way.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Higher Prices in Evidence in Those of Japan and Italy.

The price trend of the Yokohama raw silk market continues upward, owing to good buying for American consumption, and quotations are being advanced slowly but steadily. Sinshiu No. 1 is now being quoted at 2,300 yen. The visible supply of silk at Yokohama is estimated at about 15,000 bales, which is normal for this time of the year.

The Canton market is quiet, according to advices received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., but prices have not gone down any further. There has been some demand for new style Cantons, which have been bought quite heavily of late by American importers, and prices in these grades have stiffened up considerably. Shanghai reports a quiet market and unchanged prices. A few transactions in tsatlees have taken place, but they have not been enough to affect the market one way or the other. Steam filatures and tussahs are without demand.

The Italian market continues active at Milan, and at advancing prices. Extra classicals for single weaving are now quoted at 206 lire, but, owing to a further drop in exchange, prices are still attractive to buyers in this country when compared to quotations for silk in the Far Eastern markets. Reelers in Italy are now pretty well covered with orders, and it is difficult to obtain silks for shipments beginning this side of January.

In the local market there has been a steady demand for all grades of raws, and a good daily business has been done. Manufacturers are busy, and, while here and there local strikes are hampering business to some extent, on the whole the situation is sound and the outlook for the future is promising.

TO STOP BUYERS' PLAN.

Ladies' Garment Makers Act to Prevent Break in Prices.

The Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, representing the stock and immediate delivery houses in the women's garment lines, have formulated a defensive plan of action against retail buyers who have threatened to withhold purchases in order to break prices in the market. A general membership meeting of the organization decided to make up no further goods for the Fall season except on receipt or orders. Furthermore, by means of an interchange bureau to be established, it will become possible for these wholesale dealers to obtain from each other what they lack to complete an order.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that with the present scarcity of material, the shortened hours of labor, and the coming holidays in the trade, prices will not only withstand the attacks of the retail buyers but are liable to advance when the buyers realize the shortage of merchandise.

The association represents, it was stated yesterday, 25 per cent. of the stock and immediate delivery houses in the trade and 60 per cent. of the entire output of the local industry. These concerns attend to the purchase of materials, the designing of styles, and the inspection of finished garments which are made by contractors.

American Exports to China.

Percentages of American goods, compared with those from other countries, prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce in China, show that more than half the imports of leather boots and shoes, lubricating oil, steel bars, hoops, sheets and plates, and pipes and tubes come from the United States. The percentage of boots and shoes is 69½ per cent., lubricating oil 61 per cent., and pipes and tubes 64 per cent. Automobiles are taken at the rate of 43 per cent., railway materials, excluding sleepers, 40¾ per cent., and cigarettes 47 per cent. A creditable showing is made on all iron and steel products. Cotton and cotton goods show only 6½ and 4 per cent., respectively, and textile machinery only 9 per cent.

VARIOUS THEY WHO DEAL IN JEWELRY

Grocers, Druggists, Barbers, and Milliners, and Even an Undertaker Among Them.

Mrs. Ed Barlow owned a diamond ring, which, in the part of Tennessee she dwelt in, was a wonder of the countryside. In the course of time, however, the fortunate woman—fortunate in the sense of having such a ring—bowed her head to the GrimReaper and passed on. To Mr. Ed Barlow it seemed as if her last breath had scarcely been drawn before Sime Pardew, the undertaker for the general vicinity of the Barlow habitat, appeared on the scene.

To himself the newly-made widower remarked the fact that it had not taken long for "that buzzard to git out this-a-way," but his greeting to the hasty Sime was of a somewhat different nature.

"Howdy, Sime," he remarked laconically, and then—in answer to the undertaker's unspoken question—"Yep, she's gone."

"So I heard over to the village, Ed," commiserated Sime, "and it's a durn shame. She wus a durn good woman, Netty wus."

"She wus so, Sime."

"Yes, indeedy, Ed, and when I heer'd about it I come right over."

"You sure some quick enough, Sime. 'Fraid you'd get beat outa buryin' 'er?"

"Twant that, Ed. I come over quick as I could to buy that ring o' hern. It'll fit in right smart with that other jew'lry I got over to the shop. What's the price, Ed?"

While there is no reason for saying that the foregoing conversation ever really took place, recourse to the records of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade here yesterday revealed that among the queer places where jewelry was for sale in several of the Southern and Southwestern States was an undertaker's shop in a small town in Tennessee. Further than this, the same records showed that jewelry stocks worth $100 or more are carried as a side line by many and divers small town merchants.

Just how profitable this business, in the aggregate, is to manufacturers and wholesalers of jewelry is a matter of conjecture, but the fact remains that there is at least one concern, located within a day's journey of this city, which makes a specialty of selling its wares to any merchant except a retail jeweler. While the small jeweler doubtless is allowed to buy the concern's goods if he comes after them, it appears that this trade is not sought. Preference is given to millinery shops, shoe stores, &c.

To the man or woman who has not become accustomed to being offered hosiery in a shoe shop, and who does not realise the trade producing possibilities of this and other combinations of merchandise, mention of the concern in question may come as something of a surprise. This being true, this man or woman would be surprised still more to enter a grocery store in a little Southern place and see, side by side with miscellaneous canned goods and other edibles, displays of rings, pins and watches of the different kinds. This store, by the way, is not one of the well-known general stores that dot the landscape all over the United States. It is distinctly a grocery store and except for certain kindred merchandise it carries no other side line than jewelry.

To find more or less complete lines of jewelry offered by notions stores, haberdashery shops, drug stores, and pawnbrokers may not be so surprising. The last-named often do a big business in new jewelry, as well as goods that are out of pawn. But who would expect to see engagement rings, wedding rings, &c., carried by a furniture store? Or a shoe store? Who would expect to see a line of cuff links, scarf pins, and other jewelry for sale in a barber shop? Yet the records of the board show that this is the case in more or less isolated instances.

Nor are dealers in photographs missing from the list, a case of this kind being known of within a few hours' ride of this city, and between here and Albany. Diamond rings for sale in a hardware store are also on record. Dealers in stationery and in books can be found, too, with jewelry for sale in their establishments. Music dealers are on the list, as are optometrists. In fact, quite a few of the latter handle jewelry, though it may as well be in this case that jewelry is the principal line.

At least one photographer has in mind the desire of the average bride-to-be pictured with a diamond engagement ring, and if, in his haste or nervousness, the bridegroom has forgotten to buy one, he can be served on the premises. Just why a dealer in photographic supplies should handle jewelry as a side line is problematical—unless it was adopted as a means of combating the high cost of living—but the board's records show that it is done.

At least one crockery shop can offer the things needed to supply the outward and visible signs of an external and non-spiritual prosperity. The same is true of an enterprising restaurateur. And last, but by no means least, is a certain retail dealer in confectionery who has discovered to his profit the relation of what might be called the stock tokens of affection, which he sells, to the greater and more lasting tokens of love, such as diamond rings.

BRITISH OPTICAL WORK.

Lenses of Great Defining Power That Are Now Being Made.

Manufacturers in Birmingham, England, have been bending their efforts to increase the production and quality of lenses for photography so that they may compete with German lenses, which were generally in use throughout Great Britain prior to the war. Consul Wilbur T. Gracey describes some of the developments which have been made, including the manufacture of the most powerful photographic lens made. This lens was 6½ inches in diameter and had a focal length of 36 inches. Used from an aeroplane it would give good visibility from a height of five miles and enabled the detection of barbed wire at the height of three miles.

The problems to which lens designers are now addressing themselves relate chiefly to the achievement of increased rapidity in photography, which would enable snapshots to be taken in a dull light. The designers are not endeavoring to imitate German goods, but are depending upon original work, claiming that the all-British lens has made such an advance during the war that it is now well ahead of anything Germany could show prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Gray Goods Sales Pick Up.

Trading was snappier in the local gray goods market yesterday than has been the case for some little time. Two or three of the big buyers entered the market for printcloths, and the result was the selling, in a large way, of 39-inch 68-72s at 18¼ cents for delivery during this month and next, and of 38½-inch 64-60s, for October-November shipment, at 15 cents. While both first and second hands were sellers at these prices, the bulk of the business was done by the mills. Sheetings and other fabrics offered here did not respond yesterday to the activity in printcloths, but it was thought in certain quarters that the market is again on the eve of a general and active buying movement.

Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Nearlinen
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. Mfrs. Hyde.

AGAINST TRADE ABUSES.

Work to Be Done by a Credit Bureau of Dress Industries.

Direct action to combat the abuses practiced by some retailers in various parts of the country in their dealings with manufacturers of dresses for women, misses, and children will be taken by the Associated Dress Industries of America, beginning on Oct. 1. The first step will be the inauguration of a credit bureau, which will be operated along lines new to the garment industry, and which will embrace a daily bulletin service to all manufacturers who belong to the association. This bulletin will give them the actual ledger experience of their fellow-members in their dealings with retailers, and will register the chronic "returners," as well as retailers guilty of unfair cancellations and other trade abuses.

The new bureau will also put a stop to the activities of retailers who take excessive discounts, and who indulge in other unbusinesslike methods. It will be put into operation at a time when the industry is greatly in need of a bureau that will end, once and for all, the business careers of unscrupulous retailers and which will, at the same time, be of service to those retailers who give the manufacturers a square deal. A special staff has been organized by Executive Director David N. Mosessohn to handle the work of the bureau.

In organizing it Mr. Mosessohn has conferred with the foremost manufacturers and retailers of this city and has received a promise of full co-operation from them. Discussing the project yesterday, he said in part: "This new credit bureau will put manufacturers of dresses to a test in so far as their pledge of co-operation is concerned. In other words, every manufacturer will be expected to furnish confidentially to his fellow-members his actual ledger experience with the retailers he sells to. With each manufacturer working along these lines, one helping the other, the industry will soon be able to dispense with the retailers who have made life miserable for so many manufacturers in the past."

SHOE EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

Are Dwindling Because Domestic Factories Supply Them.

That Brazil is becoming to a very large extent independent of imported footwear is the conclusion reached by Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, who expresses the opinion that the opportunity for American footwear in that country is now confined to high-grade shoes and specialty lines. It will never be possible, he states, to sell cheap footwear there again, because of the high tariff and the excellence of the footwear produced in the domestic factories.

American shipments of boots and shoes fell off from $534,000 in 1913 to $57,000 in 1918, despite the fact that European supplies were cut off and this market was the only one available. The interruption to deliveries and the difficulties of placing orders contributed to the rapid development of the Brazilian shoe manufacturing industry.

Although the market for boots and shoes has dwindled to a negligible size, Mr. Brock states that an excellent opportunity is afforded for imported upper leathers and supplies. In 1917 the country imported nearly 84,000,000 worth of tanned and finished leathers, not including sole leather.

British Handling of Dyes.

The British authorities purpose, according to Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, to take under the terms of the Peace Treaty only such German dyestuffs as cannot be obtained or made in Great Britain, and in the importation of these a rationing scheme will be employed the provisions of which will be applicable to individual firms as well as to the countries of the associated powers. American dyes will be given a most liberal treatment, but as only a few lines can compete in price with British-made dyes, it is not expected that there will be any demand except for such lines and possibly for some specialties that are not produced at home. Import licenses for these lines, according to the Consul, will be granted "fairly freely."

Auctions.

Sale Extraordinary.

Miller's Auction Rooms

University Pl., Cor. 13th.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Tuesday - Wednesday
Sept. 16-17, at 11 A. M. each day.
BY ORDER OF A VERY PROMINENT NEW YORK FAMILY.

Artistic Household and Personal Effects

Which merits the attendance of those seeking furnishings of the highest order and consists of the following:

Diamonds & Jewelry,

Rare Bronzes and Seyres Vases, Beautiful Pedestals, Paintings, Clock Sets, Sterling Silver of the rare kind, Curios, Louis XIV and Empire Parlor Furniture Cabinets, Andirons and Fenders, Portieres, Curtains, Fine Table and Bed Linen, French Gray Enamel, Solid Mahogany and American Walnut Bedroom Furniture in complete suites, Very Elaborate Dining Furniture, Dutch Marqueterie Tables and Desks, Mahogany Player Piano, $300 Victor Victrola and Choice Records, Crystal Chandeliers and Electroliers and various other items too numerous to specify.

Oriental, Turkish and Persian Rugs
of every conceivable size and texture.
2,000—Numbers—2,000
Medium Furniture
suitable for every part of the house.
J. A. MILLER, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE OF THE SEASON AT OUR GALLERIES
BENJ. S. WISE, Auct'r
will sell at Public Auction, at the
WISE AUCTION BUILDING
428 Columbus Av. at 81st St.
Next Wednesday, 2 P. M.
Also Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Household Furnishings, Works of Art, Paintings, Rugs, Draperies, Pianos, &c.
by Order of Executors of Estates,
including the Famous Napoleon Bedroom Suite, Costing $25,000, formerly the property of
George Kessler, Esq.
NOTE:—75 Persian Rugs and Carpets will be sold Friday, 2 P.M.
Goods on View with Catalogue Monday & Tuesday, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
SMITH & JAFFE,
Salesroom 66 W. 45th St. Tel. Vand. 2024.
Office, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 421 Barclay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 4000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.: J. H. Wasser, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets, white goods, stationery, toys; 23 East 26th; Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.: Miss B. L. Webley, cloaks, suits; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE—The Hub: Mrs. E. Kaufman, waists, blouses; McAlpin.

BOULDER, Col.—Arthur Stores Co.: M. Reinert, clothing, shoes, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: H. N. Hess, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Felix Rothschild Co.: F. Rothschild, mfrs., men's, boys' clothing, overcoats, Summer clothing, pants, knee pants; Waldorf-Astoria.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.: C. Gilbert, millinery, gloves, hair goods; 889 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Grand Leader: H. Turk, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—R. Gottlieb Co.: R. Gottlieb, woolens, dresses, linens; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.: J. M. Kelley, genl. buyer; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.: L. H. Hite, linoleums, carpets; 145 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. Shayne & Co.: M. Clark, hats; Union Square.

CHICAGO—Spear, Work & Co.: J. Lazet, infts. clothing; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—Hynes Co.: J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—Boston Store; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, cloaks, suits, waists, notions; 1,350 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Hall's Sons; W. S. Hall, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

LANSING, Mich.—E. Blanchard, men's furn. goods; Grand.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—M. Klein, furs; Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.: H. C. Reed, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Mendelsohn & Son: I. B. Mendelsohn, carpets, rugs, upholstery, mattings, furniture; Pennsylvania.

PORTLAND, Me.—I. H. Schlossberg, furs; Commodore.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.: H. L. Bloomberg, millinery, 579 B'way; Collingwood.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. Goldman, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Flanders.

ST. LOUIS—S. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; Park Av.

NEW TRIMMING FOR HATS.

Use of Silk Beaverette in Competition with Beaver Strip.

One of the fabrics that are running in competition with beaver strip this season, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, is called silk beaverette. This fabric is made up in 18-inch strips, and can be had in all the desired new shades, as well as the dark, staple ones. Quite a little of this fabric, says the bulletin, is being used in conjunction with others, preferably panne velvet, in the new Fall models. It goes on:

"The advantage of silk beaverette over beaver strip is that it is even more attractive when mussed or rubbed the wrong way, whereas beaver becomes worn and shabby-looking when not smooth. The material is also well adapted to use in the little beret that is so popular just now, or can be made up in soft little chin or cuff brim models. In these cases the material can be used by itself, while on the latter models it is combined, as a rule, with panne or velvet."

German Goods for Mexico.

German merchants in Mexico City have already taken advantage of the recent raising of commercial restrictions by placing important orders in Germany. During the war various German drug and hardware stores were obliged to stock heavily with foreign goods, as they were unable to obtain merchandise from the usual source. It is stated that the orders placed now in Germany by these merchants will amount to about 1,000,000 marks.

LOFT Wanted
50 OR 75x100
Between 23d and 37th Sts.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OR FEBRUARY 1ST
IRVING FINKELSTEIN,
30 W. 33d St. Madison Square 2844

POSTAGE
The monthly magazine that tells how to transact business by Mail, Advertising, Selling, Buying, Collecting, Letter-Office Systems. A necessity in every business office. 6 months, $1.00. 1 year, $2.00. "POSTAGE," 297 Metropolitan Tower, N. Y.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CLOTH Wanted.—Several silverbloom cloths, brown and new blue; large quantity for cash. Cooper & Grapes, Pierrepont 1000.

LINOLEUMS Wanted.—Remnants, Linoleum 718, shadow 4072, 3544, 9 ft. 6 in. Duret superior, navy silvertone, 3041; cash. Chelsea 2270.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CAMEL'S HAIR POLO CLOTH; 58-inch. Reich, phone WIS Madison Square.

CLOTHING for immediate delivery. Ascher & Rosenberg, 36 5th Av.

COATEES for immediate delivery, $18.50. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9596.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles, at a sacrifice price. Understelling Waist Co., 116 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Our new Fall dresses achieve the top-most smartness combined with fine quality; compare our tricotine dresses, $13.75; woolen velours, $12.75, and serges, $4.75, with others of equal price and look at their style, quality and their workmanship and you will not be surprised why we have increased our business this season more than 100% over the previous year. There is a reason: M. Weidman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jot of new setting to close out. Michael Simon, 334 5th Av.

SERGES.—Silvertones, oxfords, broadcloth, tricotines, velours, cheviots, plains, panne velours. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 2900.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 254 4th Av., Mad Sq. 7900.

STEVENS POLO, 1075. Phone Reich, 4182 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Ladies', all wool, poplin, for immediate delivery at $16.75. Joseph Brill, 25 West 18th St.

Allied Industries.

Loft wanted, whole or part, about 25x100, for manufacturing cloaks; lease or sublease; 20th to 40th St.; handsome house; quick action necessary. N. R., 810 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE.—One of the largest coat and suit houses has an unusual opportunity to offer to a live, well-established Middle West representative; for such a party we have an attractive proposition; an exclusive, staple, high-class, dress and jobbing trade; good opportunity for young man; state experience, age and salary expected. Otherwise applications will not be considered. W 104 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell mill lines of hosiery and underwear to retail trade and department stores on commission basis; men with experience preferred; state full particulars. A 197 Times.

SALESMAN to sell bathing shoes, experienced in this line preferred; commission basis. T 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2,) experienced hosiery line; commission basis. W 208 Times.

WAIST BUYER, (female,) wanted by large Southern specialty store; good opportunity; must know medium and better trade. Apply by letter, giving experience and salary expected; confidential. Wm. Van Burgh, 1,140 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING or selling connection with progressive organization; twelve years' manufacturing and sales experience; age 36; exceptional credentials. G 808 Times.

MILL AGENCY wanted for hosiery in the jobbing trade. A 218 Times.

SALESMAN, selling line of infants' and children's white dresses, doing large volume of business, traveling Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, desires line children's colored dresses, 2 to 6

HELPS DOUGHBOYS FIND THEIR BRIDES

Travelers' Aid Association Meets Each Ship to Watch Over Strangers.

UNRAVELS MANY TANGLES

Workers Often Clear Up Misunderstandings When No One Meets Girls at Pier.

A soldier recently dashed into one of the War Camp Community Service offices and waved a picture of a sweet-faced English girl before the eyes of the astonished man in charge, demanding: "Where is she? Is she all right? Why can't I get her out?" He rattled it all off as one question.

It was merely a detail of an episode in one of the many romances begun overseas to which the finishing touches are being put over here. War brides are coming into the country with every steamer and transport. There are English, French, and Italian brides; dark-eyed brides from sunny Spain; rosy-cheeked ones from the mountains of Switzerland; Dutch brides, very self-conscious of their first pair of real leather shoes. The doughboys seem to have made a point of not showing any partiality, and almost every country of Europe is represented.

Today on the War Camp Community Service man's desk stands a framed photo showing that dainty English bride, in her wedding dress, with veil and bouquet, marking the end of a pretty romance.

One would think it a simple matter to get each girl connected up with the right man. But as a matter of fact it is not. There is no trouble with the fortunate couples who were married while still overseas and who return on the same transport. They are all ready to settle down and go to housekeeping in one of those little enchanted homes in the lower part of the old home town, where they can start cutting the enchanted grass with an enchanted lawn mower—as it is told by Stephen Leacock in one of his stories—and live happy ever after.

Trace Sometimes Lost.

Often, however, the men have been called home while they are still only engaged to the girls. The term "girls" is a liberal expression—the war brides are anywhere from 15 to 50.

These "girls" follow on later steamships, looking forward to joining their husbands-to-be. Then the trouble is apt to begin. Brides get lost. Bridegrooms can't be found.

Tears are shed. Sometimes weeks pass before the two locate each other.

The task of looking after these strangers from the time that they arrive in this city is shouldered by the New York Travelers' Aid Association. Go down to the dock at any time when an overseas steamship or coastwise vessel is coming in. Standing near the gangplank there is always a woman wearing the identifying Travelers' Aid badge. She watches every person that disembarks and quietly offers her services to those who appear bewildered by their new surroundings. Letters are turned over to her with only the vaguest of descriptions; perhaps she has with her one from a frantic doughboy, begging her to please meet his girl in New York and send her out to Seattle, with the added statement that he doesn't know what ship she is coming by, but that she has dark hair and eyes!

Descriptions Vague.

Descriptions of this sort are received from time to time. About all the worker can do is to take in hand every lost-looking girl and trust to time and patient work to straighten things out.

The Travelers' Aid agents must be fluent linguists, for each week they have to handle scores of cases from every European country where the doughboy has been or come within reach of. The prize worker is Mrs. Dareno, an Italian. In addition to her own language and English she speaks Spanish, French and Dutch.

"When I find a girl who doesn't understand any of these," she declared, "well, I just have to depend on the sign language."

It is the task of the Travelers' Aid to see that every one of these girls is safely married to her betrothed, whether he comes to the pier to meet her or gets no nearer than Kalamazoo, and the association works on the assumption that there is always a chance, if there is a delay, that the bridegroom-to-be may change his mind before the ceremony takes place. Not that they give the American doughboy the reputation of being disloyal. Far from it. He is ordinarily known to be only too anxious to have his "girl" arrive, so that they can "get hitched up," as the soldier expresses it, with more force than elegance.

An Unhappy Episode.

However, occasionally there is an exception. Among the "marriage cases" recently coming over on a transport was a charming little French girl. With shining eyes she told the Travelers' Aid worker of her "ver brave Americaine Beelle." Billie was duly sent a telegram telling him of his bride's arrival. A week passed without an answer. A social organization in his city was written to and asked to look him up.

The reply furnished information to the effect that a few weeks before he had married another girl. Little Marie did not go into hysterics, as was feared, when she was told. But she looked very sad and said: "Then I will go back to my home. I will never, never trust the Americaine again." But against this unhappy episode must be considered hundreds of happy reunions and weddings.

Unaccompanied girls are kept on board the arriving vessel by the immigration officers until the other passengers are out of the way. Then they are taken charge of by the Travelers' Aid worker. Take a group of French war brides just arriving; they keep close together, evidently feeling their strangeness. They are a rather odd conglomerate lot, peasants as well as Parisians, some good to look upon, others not so beautiful. Here is a widow, with a couple of young children clinging to her skirt, here a very young girl, looking as if she wished her mother were there to cling to.

Know Little English.

Some of the men come long distances to meet their brides at the pier. It is a funny and yet pathetic sight to see the happy couples meet. The girl can speak about ten words of English perhaps, the boy eleven of French. But that is no handicap.

To safeguard the girl the worker insists that the wedding ceremony be performed before they leave for the groom's house. So there is a general scrambling about for license, wedding veil, and bouquet. The French bride in particular does not feel properly married if she has no veil. As for the bouquet, there is a florist whom the Travelers' Aid has simply to call up and announce a "marriage case." Ten minutes later there appears a bouquet.

The girl invariably takes it all calmly, but the groom fairly dances about in excitement and nervousness over the approaching ceremony.

"You'll stick to us, won't you?" is the oft-repeated petition of the groom, in all seriousness. "You see, we've never done this before."

Favor a Church Wedding.

Do they want a church or civil wedding? If the girl is French or English she usually wants this most important event of her life sanctified by the Church. Accordingly a priest or minister is found. Two Travelers' Aid agents stand up as witnesses, the knot is tied, and the happy couple sent on their way.

Many are the letters of gratitude that find their way back. One boy wrote:

"Next to God, we thank the Travelers' Aid."

Frequently the couple express their preference for a church wedding in the groom's home town. In that case, they are escorted to the Municipal Building, where a civil marriage is performed by a Justice of the Peace and they are told that they can have their church wedding, with all the frills they like, when they reach home.

One interesting case had the following complications: She was a Spanish girl, beautiful, and fiery-tempered. He was a doughboy who had met her at Gibraltar. Now, in Spain one may marry by proxy. Is the husband at the other side of the globe? That is no reason for postponing the ceremony. The girl has only to stand up with another man, who for the time being takes the name of the real contracting party. The priest says the binding words and the union is complete—and let no man cast asunder, &c.

Miss Spaniard chose to get married before starting over the sea to meet her betrothed in America. Proxy marriages are not legal in America. But when the Travelers' Aid tried to explain this to the dark beauty they encountered the worst sort of a storm. She hurled condemnatory epithets at them, accusing them of trying to separate her from her husband. The man arrived on the scene, but that did not improve matters. He, too, insisted that they had been married and that it was all right; that the Spanish variety of marriage was good enough for him. It took time and a lot of argument to persuade them to go down to the Municipal Building for an all-American marriage.

Other Societies Aid.

In cases where the groom does not come to New York to meet his bride-to-be, the Travelers' Aid first makes sure that she will be with relatives of her fiance before permitting her to go on. If that cannot be arranged, a place to live and some form of occupation are found for her here until such time as he sends word that he is ready to marry her at once. Other associations cooperate, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, or the Girls' Friendly Society, and through their branches in the town to which the girl goes the Travelers' Aid receives information when the ceremony actually takes place.

The couples aren't entirely abandoned by the Travelers' Aid after they are safely married. The association keeps in touch with them and endeavors to ascertain if they are happy. For with the romantic excitement of journey and wedding over the war bride may learn to her sorrow that coming to America to marry isn't quite all that was expected. She is away from her home, her friends, her language, and her home customs, and her country. And possibly he seems a little less a hero stripped of his uniform and of all the romance of war that surrounded him when they met. The foreign girl, transplanted in this sudden way, has a tremendous lot of adjusting to do before she will find permanent happiness. And, with some, will it ever be a successful experiment? It is too soon to answer that question.

Most of the couples launched on life's journey together, under the auspices of the Travelers' Aid Association, report themselves as quite contented and happy. The war bride is apt to average pretty high in romantic ideas, and that is the probable explanation. A notable exception was a young cockney girl.

A few months after they had seen her happily married the Travelers' Aid received a frantic appeal from this girl. She was miserable, she was unhappy, she couldn't possibly stay in America any longer. The association did not know whether to argue the point or help her to get a divorce forthwith. Finally they disgorged her case as one of pure homesickness and wrote advising the young husband to send her home on a visit. It worked like a charm, and before many months the husband sent word that she was back again and perfectly happy.

Care For Others, Too.

It isn't only in war marriages that the Travelers' Aid has many times saved the contracting parties from trouble or tragedy.

A case in which the Travelers' Aid averted a near-tragedy was that of a little Greek girl who had come to this country to marry. The Travelers' Aid agent wrote to the given address only to learn the man was no longer there. For three weeks the search was continued without success. Then suddenly there appeared a man who claimed he knew Peter. He brought with him "Peter's brother and cousin." With sad faces they told the little girl that Peter would not marry her and that he had been doing wrong. But the little Greek refused to believe them, remaining steadfastly loyal. A day or so later word came from a Washington official that Peter had been located. He hadn't known that his bride was in this country and was eager to have her come at once and marry him. As the official gave the assurance that everything was all right, the girl was sent on. Later it was discovered that the man who had turned up with the "brother" and "cousin" was a matrimonial agency and was trying to get the girl for one of his clients.

PARDO DENIES PLOT TO OVERTHROW LEGUIA

Ex-Peruvian President, in New York, Calls Lima Arrests Political Vengeance.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—Augusto B. Leguia, the President of the republic, issued a personal statement tonight reiterating charges that a well-developed plot to assassinate him had been the reason for the wholesale arrests made here Tuesday night. The President asserted he had obtained a letter written by ex-President Pardo approving the plot and offering to finance the movement to overthrow the Executive.

Referring to the attacks which had been made by mobs on several newspaper offices, the residences of their proprietors, and others following the announcement of a plot, President Leguia stated that the Government would soon issue a declaration repudiating the acts of the mobs and ordering the prosecution of the leaders and the holding of an investigation, which he said would probably result in the demotion of certain responsible officials.

José Pardo, former President of Peru, made an emphatic and unqualified denial here yesterday of the statement appearing in a dispatch from Lima, Perú, that he had approved and offered to finance a plot to overthrow Augusto B. Leguia, the present President of the South American republic. Mr. Pardo arrived in New York Sept. 5. He was deposed from the Presidency by Leguia, he claims, six weeks before his term of office would have expired legally.

"Never have I written a letter to anybody," said Mr. Pardo, "offering to finance the revolution against Leguia. Leguia's statement regarding myself is as false as his other allegation that the distinguished Peruvians now imprisoned in Lima were plotting to assassinate him."

Mr. Pardo deplored the attacks in Lima upon newspaper offices and the burning of the residences of Antero Aspillago, Dr. Augusto Durand, and others.

"The arrests of Luis Pardo, Juan Durand, and Ramon Aspillago, charged with being party to a conspiracy to overthrow the administration of Leguia by force is incomprehensible to me," Dr. Pardo continued.

"I do not believe any one of these men capable of criminal acts such as are imputed to them; they are above suspicion. The facts, in my opinion, are that the Government of Leguia is seeking vengeance upon its political adversaries and to this end is charging them with acts which they never committed.

"I have seen in some American newspapers reference to the conspiracy in Peru to re-establish the Pardo administration. I want to say in this connection that there is no Pardo administration to re-establish; my term of office came to a legal end on Aug. 4. There should, however, be re-established in Peru a constitutional administration; this because the revolution of July 4 put an end to the legal Congress of the country and set up in its stead a Government of force which is both outside the law and beyond the jurisdiction of the political parties of the republic."

BLOOMINGDALES

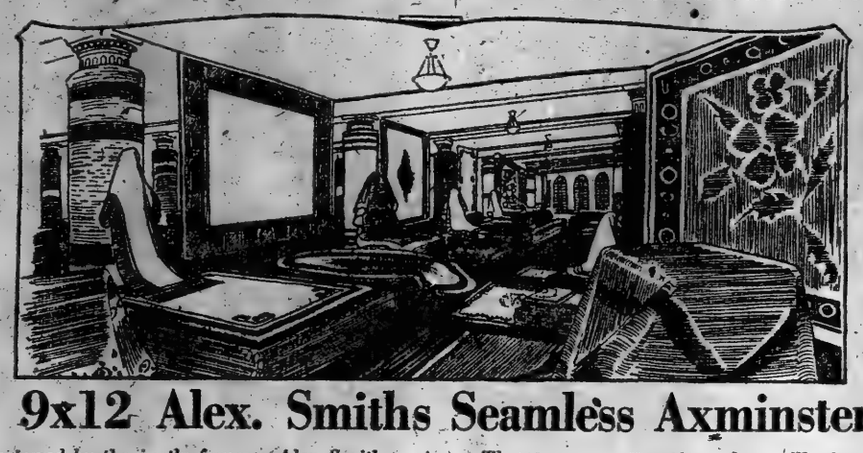
Store Opens 9 A. M. • • • LEXINGTON AT 59TH—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVE. • • • Store Closes 6 P. M.

ANNUAL RUG SALE

—And You Might Count Upon the Fingers of One Hand the Number of Stores in America Who Can Duplicate It Today

EVERY rug listed below is reduced in price. Every rug listed below is a *good* rug. And yet these two facts, interesting in themselves, are not the most remarkable feature of this sale. *The great and important feature is that we are able to have a sale at all.* For conditions are such that the factories are able to deliver only a small part of their orders and the stocks of most stores—even the greatest—are sadly depleted.

Fortunately, we anticipated a great rug business and placed such heavy rug orders that we are in a position to offer this very sizeable collection. True that it is only a fraction of what we would have for you in normal times—but these rugs shine in quality and value rather than in quantity. That isnt a very grievous offense, is it?



Perhaps you are wondering why we advise anticipating your needs—when rugs are as scarce as they are at present. It is because we see no relief in sight. If you will need a rug any time this winter you cannot do better than to buy it in this sale. We say this sincerely, with your best interest at heart. We would gain an advantage by *not* selling them now they are sure to increase in value within the next few months.

Notice—100 9x12 Alex. Smiths Seamless Axminsters at $39.50

A 9x12 seamless Axminster (and manufactured by the justly famous Alex. Smith Mills) would be a splendid offering at any time at $39.50. But today it is nothing short of an event. To tell you how we managed it would be a long and none-too-interesting tale. But the result is here—and that is interesting.

The rugs are attractive—they will give tone to any living room or dining room. Simplicity is their outstanding characteristic and they are consistently lovely in coloration. There are Oriental, Chinese and Turkish patterns in subdued tones—designs worthy of the originals which these so artistically duplicate.

Seamless Axminster Rugs

SIZE 8.3 x 10.6

$37.50

Axminster has become a synonym for "well-wearing," and these particular Axminsters are good-looking as well as durable. Chinese and Persian effects—some with all-over designs.

Japanese Jute Rugs

9x12	*8x10*	*6x9*	*4x7*
$43.50	$37.50	$24.75	$13.50

These are remarkably accurate reproductions of the imported Chinese rugs in good tones or blue, brown, taupe and old rose. The designs are Chinese—and lovely as can be.

Fervak Axminster Rugs

9x12	*8.3x10.6*	*7.6x9*	*6x9*
$52.50	$49.50	$36.25	$28.50

These rugs are a product of the Sanford Mills—they need no further recommendation to people who are familiar with the splendid floor coverings they turn out. A large number of good patterns.

Seamless Axminster or Wool Velvet Rugs

$24.75

SIZE 6x9. Oftentimes two small rugs are better than one large one—and there are very attractive patterns in this group for your choosing. Persian and Oriental patterns.

Wool Velvet Rugs

Size 9x12

$45.00

Luxuriously colored and artistically designed are these soft wool velvet rugs. New designs in medallion and all-over effects.

Plain Colored Carpets

$3.25 Per Yd.

Greatly in demand are these plain colored carpets—especially in these good shades—blue, brown, taupe, green and red. A plain background is oftentimes most effective for furniture. These carpets will make very smart-looking rugs. And, of course, they are ideal for halls and stairs.

Sanfords Beauvais Axminster Rugs

Size 9 x 12 $59.50

Size 8.3 x 10.6 $52.50

Size 7.6 x 9 $42.50

Size 6 x 9 $32.50

Size 4.6 x 6.6 $18.00

BEAUVAIS means much to those who know rug values. And the patterns (reproductions of Chinese or Persian designs) will appeal to any one with an eye for beauty. Matched patterns are available in all the above sizes.

Heavy Seamless Velvet Rugs

SIZE 8.3 x 10.6

$42.50

All-over or medallion patterns of exceptional neatness and charm. Colorings appropriate for living or dining rooms.

Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12	*8.3x10.6*	*6x9*	*4.6x7.6*
$75.00	$72.50	$47.50	$26.50

Karadi and Mahul qualities. They have a rich, high, silky nap—the sort into which ones feet sink so pleasantly. Many attractive color schemes.

Smiths Seamless Brussels Rugs

9x12	*8.3x10.6*	*7.6x9*	*6x9*
$33.50	$29.98	$19.50	$16.75

These firmly woven, extra-durable rugs are shown in a wide range of Turkish and Oriental designs. Color harmonies to tone in with any room you may have—or have in mind.

Seamless Axminster or Wool Velvet Rugs

$32.50

SIZE 7.6x9. Both these wanted rugs come in Persian, Chinese or Turkish patterns in effective colorings.

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Be sure of the quality of the floor coverings you buy for your kitchen. It isnt the sort of thing one changes with the seasons—it doesnt get a rest during the summer when lighter rugs substitute in other rooms—it must stand wear every day and all day. We know these floor coverings to be durable, and you will know it too—long after they have left our floors for yours.

Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs

Size 9x12—$15.98 | *Size 6x9*—$8.48 | *Size 3x9*—$2.50

These well-known rugs are the last word in stanch wearing quality and are the most sanitary of floor coverings for kitchen, bath, nursery, playroom, etc. Attractive medallion and small all-over designs.

Cork Linoleums

89c

Square Yard.

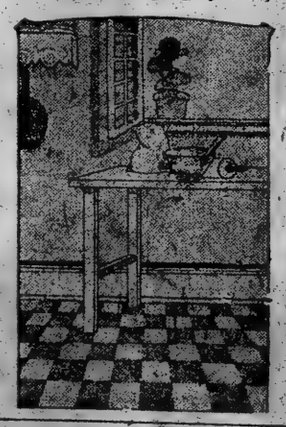
Printed in inlaid tile or parquette designs on a heavy cork foundation.

Plain Brown Linoleum

$1.65 to $2.50

Square Yard

This never-wear-out linoleum is particularly desirable for store and office use. But many housekeepers and hotel keepers prefer it to fancy linoleums.



Inlaid Linoleums

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Square Yard.

A wide range of desirable patterns. The colors go through to the back and will last as long as the foundation.

New Process Floor Coverings

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Square Yard.

A heavy floor covering in tile and imitation hardwood patterns.

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Two or more small rugs will often be an improvement on one large one—and a worthy saving, too. Or, perhaps, there is a barren corner in your room, or a window recess into which your rug does not reach. Then you will be interested in these small rugs at large savings.

AMERICAN WILTON WEAVE

36x63	*27x54*
$19.95	$11.95
BEAUVAIS	**AXMINSTER**
36x70	*27x54*
$8.50	$5.25
FERVAK	**AXMINSTER**
36x70	*27x54*
$7.75	$4.75
SMITH	**AXMINSTER**
36x63	*27x54*
$6.75	$3.75
COLONIAL VELVET	**WOOL VELVET**
27x54	*27x54*
$5.25	$4.00
ROXBURY	**AXMINSTER**
27x54	$3.25

(Attractive hit-or-miss colorings with plain red borders.)

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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OIL IS POWER.

Today oil is king, because it is supplanting coal as fuel in land and sea transportation, and its uses are manifold in industry and rapidly increasing. The nation without reservoirs of oil must falter in the competitive struggle, and it cannot wage war. In his testimony before the Senate subcommittee investigating Mexican relations Mr. EDWARD L. DOHENY said that he learned in Europe that "the British Government had acquired 65 per cent. of the interests of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which controls 55,000 square miles of rich oil territory." It was said years ago that wherever petroleum is met with Englishmen are to be found." British subjects of Hong Kong were trying to obtain concessions of oil fields in China in the last century. They are vying with Americans today in developing oil territory in Mexico, probably the richest in the world. Baron FISHER, one of the wisest men who ever sat in the Admiralty, urges that coal be discarded altogether in favor of oil on British warships, and declares that the future of the British Navy and merchant marine "absolutely rests on the internal combustion engine." Mr. DOHENY, an oil king himself, said to the Senate committee:

> The German Government, we learn, is planning to acquire the Black Sea oil fields. The President of the British Board of Trade recently made the frank announcement that the Government's policy was to acquire oil fields wherever possible throughout the world. The importance of oil is fully recognized by all the great Governments, unless it be our own. A ton of oil used for fuel is equal to two tons of coal; if used in an internal combustion engine, it is equal to six tons of coal.

In a table published by the National Fuel Administration in 1918 it was set forth that this country "marketed" 335,315,601 barrels of crude petroleum containing forty-two gallons in 1917. Russia's production was estimated at 69,000,000 barrels, Mexico's at 55,292,770, and then came the Dutch West Indies with 12,928,955 barrels, India with 8,500,000, Galicia with 5,965,447, Japan and Formosa with 2,898,654, Rumania with 2,681,870, and Peru with 2,533,417. Other countries in the list producing smaller quantities were Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt, Germany, Canada, and Italy. Persia, which promises to be a leader in production, was not mentioned at all. Since 1917 oil has gushed in vast quantities from new wells in California, Oklahoma, Texas, and other States of the Union, and the table of the Fuel Administration has become obsolete. All the world is boring for oil, and, as it is found on every continent, there must be valuable reservoirs untapped. Mr. DOHENY estimates that there will be 15,000,000 internal combustion engines in the United States in ten years, or two and a half times as many as there are now. Perhaps he may be right when he says that the United States will not be able to supply the oil needed ten years hence. But he may be mistaken. It has been estimated, perhaps loosely, that the reserve of oil in the American States is 7,000,000,000 barrels; the total production up to 1918 was 4,255,000,000 barrels. The estimate does not include shale oil, that is to say the oil yielded by rock formations in the Western States. GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL of the United States Geological Survey has "estimated that the oil in the shale ranges of Colorado alone amounts to 20,000,000,000 barrels." Other Western States abounding in oil rock are Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, and California. The State Geologist of Colorado speaks of a "content" of 36,000,000,000 barrels for that State. In an article in The National Geographic Journal for February, 1918, Mr. MITCHELL made the following statement:

> The production of oil in this country, instead of decreasing, will continue to grow; it will even, because of the shale resources, greatly increase its present output of 340,000,000 barrels a year, and will keep pace with the enormous increasing demand.

This sanguine statistician promises "a supply of gasoline for many generations to come." On the other hand, Mr. DOHENY declares that the supply to run the 15,000,000 internal combustion engines of 1929 will not be found in the United States. But Mexico will supply the deficiency, according to this authority, who says that the present full capacity of wells already drilled in Mexico is 1,000,000 barrels a day, "which is more than the present producing capacity of the United States." It is comforting to know that 80 per cent. of the crude oil land in the Tampico district belongs to Americans.

Obviously, the United States cannot allow Mexico to confiscate, by taxation or otherwise, oil interests to which American citizens can show a legal title. It is equally clear that Great Britain, which has little oil territory in the colonies, will stand by its concession holders in Mesopotamia and Persia, and that Germany will not refrain from using its power, or from intriguing, to control Russian oil fields. The United States possesses petroleum resources that should supply its needs for a term of years, discarding the possibilities of shale oil production, but even the United States cannot afford to neglect any rights its citizens have acquired in Mexico. Petroleum and its numerous products are too valuable to be overlooked wherever the crude oil may be found and claimed. Self-preservation requires that Great Britain shall support Britons who own oil lands in Mexico, and the prize in Persia seems to belong legitimately to British subjects. Germany, if it is to cut any figure as a trading nation, or go to war again, must have oil in vast quantities. No nation can be great in a material way unless it commands ample resources of petroleum.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The word "rebellious" applied by a Congressman to Postmaster General BURLESON arrests attention. Mr. BURLESON is part of the executive arm of the Government. He may or may not be an indifferent Postmaster General; that point is not involved. The fact is that, although the word has not been used about the President of the United States, there is evidently the same sort of feeling toward him on the part of many members of the Senate and House. Congress still feels, perhaps, something of the old belief that the executive branch is merely its servant; if it does, it ignores the changes which time has made in the relation between the executive and legislative branches since JAMES BUCHANAN went out of office.

When, in 1900, Admiral DEWEY declared himself a candidate for President, he explained his previous declination on the ground that at that time he had imagined the Presidency to be a superior office, but that now he had learned that the duty of the executive branch was simply to carry out the orders of the legislative, and for that duty he felt himself capable. He was most unjustly scoffed at, and his candidacy disappeared under a storm of good-natured mirth. What he had done was simply to state the theory of the Presidency that had been accepted universally for most of the country's history before 1860. It was out of date, that was all; things had happened since 1860 which had brought about a new theory of the relation between executive and legislative.

There are instances well known to students of our early history in which statesmen refused to be considered for the Presidency on the ground that it was an inferior office, and that the position of Senator or Speaker was much more important. BUCHANAN, much denounced and ridiculed for what was called nervelessness, was simply carrying out the old theory of the Presidency, that it was purely an administrative office, and that the powers of its occupant were limited by Congress and the States. It is to be doubted whether LINCOLN disagreed with him on that point in the late months of 1860 and the early months of 1861. But the necessities of war forced upon LINCOLN the rapid assumption of larger powers than the routine-minded BUCHANAN would ever have believed possible. The beginning of the growth of executive power was in the war of secession.

President JOHNSON was forced and hurried by similar exigencies into the assumption of still large powers, the exercise of which soon brought him into collision with a Congress jealous of its supposed prerogatives. He had not tact and patience enough to meet the test. Nevertheless, GRANT, who succeeded him, took no step backward on the road marked out by LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the executive power, though nothing like what it is today, grew to such an extent that GRANT was assailed as an autocrat and a "Caesar."

There never was a step backward, though GRANT'S successors were easy going men; and when CLEVELAND, a man of a strong type, came into office, the change was recognized and the new powers of the executive were enforced, even at the cost of many a bitter fight between the President and the Senate, or between the President and the whole of Congress. MCKINLEY further extended the power of the executive, and it is needless to remind the reader of the steps taken by ROOSEVELT and TAFT. ROOSEVELT'S settlement of the anthracite strike in 1902 was the beginning of the whole conception of the Presidency as an economic power, having a direct relation to disputes affecting the welfare of the people. TAFT never deviated from the Roosevelt policy so far as it related to the power of the executive; it was increased under him. Finally WILSON carried the Government abroad and forced its power upon other nations.

It is too late to revert to the times of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the times when the executive was what Admiral DEWEY vainly imagined it still to be, a mere tool of the legislative branch. The word "rebellious," whether applied to a branch of the executive or felt in the minds of men hostile to the whole executive, is a word not of 1919 but of 1840.

BACK TO THE HUMANITIES.

In saying that the universities of Germany "will doubtless be closed to Americans for some years to come," Dr. GEORGE ROBERT PARKIN was manifestly amusing himself with an ironic understatement. The attitude of the German intellectuals in 1914 will not be forgotten during their lifetime and long thereafter. But it did not need that boiling over of Prussian piety to awaken our educators to the defects of Teutonic culture.

Time was, to be sure, when our colleges stood in need of certain lessons which only the German universities could teach. One was that it was advantageous for an institution of learning to possess a library. A Harvard graduate of the early nineteenth century was the Christopher Columbus of this discovery. A second and more recondite virtue of German teaching was the scientific method. In America, and indeed in England, learning was supposed to be contained in the pint pot of the ancient curriculum. That was why libraries were neglected—and laboratories. The Germans were the first to insist upon tracing out knowledge in its sources; they made independent research the touchstone of scholarship. By the end of the nineteenth century American universities had been pretty thoroughly Germanized, making a god of the doctor's thesis and the degree of Ph. D. A reaction had, however, already set in. Another momentous fact was finding its Christopher Columbus, namely, that there is something more in history than a collation of sources, something more in languages and literatures than comparative philology. No one dreamed again that the humanities could be contained in a pint pot; but it became manifest that, without unduly neglecting the methods and the points of view of science, one could still imbibe something of the spirit of history and philosophy, or drink deep of the wells of literature. The twentieth century was already harking back to the humanities.

The English universities also became Germanized, though more tardily and without ever quite surrendering their traditional loyalty to the spirit of liberal education. In 1895 Professor E. RAY LANKESTER, who had returned to his alma mater with the express intention of Germanizing it, was almost in despair of progress. The following decade, however, saw an immense advance in scientific instruction. In part this was due, perhaps, to the advent of the Rhodes Scholars, with their demand for a wider field of choice and a more thorough method of study. In his article in The Atlantic Monthly, Dr. PARKIN, who is organizer of the Rhodes scholarships, lists the subjects in which it is now possible to take the Bachelor degree: mathematics, physics, chemistry, animal physiology, zoology, botany, geology, astronomy, engineering science, jurisprudence, modern history, theology, Oriental subjects, English language and literature, the modern languages—and, of course, the traditional "Greats" or Literae Humaniores. Quite recently both Oxford and Cambridge have established a Ph. D. degree, so that those who wish may pursue scientific method and training to its extreme in their chosen subject.

In American opinion, as Dr. PARKIN recognizes, Oxford education has suffered from a reputation of dilettantism. In part the reputation was justified; but it was mainly due to the fact that our long obsession with German ideas made us incapable of estimating properly what the English universities really stand for. This is not easy to put in words. But let us say that it is for the spirit through the letter, for that liberation of the vital forces which comes through learning. As the Germans proceed by organizing and subordinating all forces, material and personal, the English excel by developing and enlarging the human factor. At Oxford a scientist must come in touch with the living implications of his subject; a student of history must come in touch with the political and social forces that move his own time. To the English mind an education is successful in proportion as it enlarges, strengthens, and ennobles. In the future those young Americans who would once have gone to Germany for advanced study will be powerfully attracted to England.

The German universities are still supreme in the extent and thoroughness of their scientific culture. For the student who looks forward to a medical specialty they have much to offer. For the student who aims at the commercial exploitation of chemistry they have no near rival. They are the fountainhead of modern German industrialism, many of the methods of which young Americans have hitherto learned. But in this regard it is a truth with no ironic undertone that "they will doubtless be closed to Americans for some years to come."

LABOR PARTY TACTICS.

It is evident from the vote in the British Trades Union Congress on "direct action," though it was a more or less illusory vote, that, in spite of all the rant of the hotheads like Mr. SMILLIE, and Mr. FRANK HODGES, and Mr. HERBERT SMITH, leader of the Yorkshire miners, in their little scheme of sabotage, even with the sophisticated method of taking votes in block, the trade unions do not support "direct action." Officially, they are divided upon it about equally. The policy which they really pretend to favor is nationalization. They are going to force the Government. "Direct action" is only a threat, in reality a vain threat, to call the attention of the Government to nationalization. Nationalization itself is another threat, and probably a vain one, to force the Government out and to force the Labor Government in.

As to nationalization, Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke the fatal word the other day. There was no money for the Government to indulge in experiments of nationalization. The friends of nationalization, depending upon a phrase of Mr. BONAR LAW'S after the preliminary, and before the full, report of Mr. Justice SANKEY, assert that the Government is pledged to the nationalization of the coal mines. In that case, and holding Mr. BONAR LAW to the fullest responsibility, he would have to get out of the Government.

There is nobody but the Labor Party to take up the Government in the doubtful case that the House of Commons would refuse a vote of confidence to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE directly and unequivocally on that policy. The Asquith Liberals are negligible. Causes and elements of disorganization in the Coalition are numerous enough. The titular opposition is the Labor Party. That party may feel a little encouraged by the fact that the eminent pacifist and friend of Bolsheviki, Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, beaten in December by nearly three thousand majority at East Ham, South, has just crept into Parliament in a constituency in Lancashire which, for the moment, feels the recent strikes more than the general interest of Great Britain. The Labor Party must cease to be a class party tainted with Bolshevism and pacifism, with radical notions, with that Soviet madness to which men like Mr. SMILLIE have pledged themselves; it must be not a class party but a party appealing to the general electorate, as Mr. CLYNES, one of the ablest of Labor Party leaders, has told his associates, apparently in vain, before it can hope to appeal to the people with any chance of success.

What is done at this Trades Union Congress must be regarded in the nature of an experiment. "Direct action" has been shelved or marked "doubtful." A great hullabaloo has been made about nationalization. Yet a certain amount of intelligence must be credited to such of the leaders as still possess a British and not a Russian mentality. They are going to ask for a great deal more than they expect to get. They are trying to frighten the Government. If they are to succeed it, they will have to be moderate. They can rule in no other way. Through all this heat we see the cool heads that know how different, especially in still conservative Great Britain, are political demands from political expectations and possibilities.

THE FOREIGN VIEW.

It is too much to expect that foreign newspapers should take the proceedings in the Senate at their proper value. We ourselves have a way of hailing the speech of some obstreperous Deputy or Member of Parliament in Japan, Great Britain or France as the expression of the people or the Government, without ever taking the trouble to ascertain whether the man is a Jeff McLemore or a Porter McCumber. There are as many uncovenanted statesmen in Paris and Tokio as there are in Washington.

It is not surprising to find Germany plucking up hope over what it calls the proceedings of the Senate. The Senate has not proceeded anywhere yet. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has presented two reports, one a majority report and the other a minority report. It will be a long time before the Senate decides between them, or decides to compromise between them. Yet in foreign lands the stray talk of Senator JOHNSON or somebody like him is being treated as if it were a decision by the Senate. Senator LODGE, we learn, has become a popular favorite in Berlin. "The dawn of a new day," the Mittag Zeitung calls the present situation in the Senate. We hear of a Commander RUSH, just returned from an American internment, who is enlightening Germany about the intentions of the United States, which he finds favorable to Germany. That nation has always been incurably optimistic, in the sense of regarding a straw as a good thing for a drowning man to reach for. Commander RUSH has listened too intently to Mr. LODGE.

On the other hand, a good friend of America, the Geneva Journal, published in a neutral country, despairs too soon. It, too, treats the outbreaks in the Senate as if they were deliberate actions and results. "For the ordinary, typical American politician, and even for the best of them, only one thing counts—party interest and electoral victory." Wait until the Senate has acted. The Senate contains many men of many minds. It has always had a way of permitting all the loose, vindictive, and senseless talk that excitable Senators might choose to indulge themselves in; but afterward it has acted, not always with complete wisdom, but at worst with compromises which have been found to work out well enough in the long run. Things looked pretty bad when the "twelve willful men" prevented the armament of American ships; but those who despaired of the country may have got some satisfaction over the fact that three months later General PERSHING'S army was beginning to land in France.

Our national habit is to let outcry go as far as it likes, and then to let the silent men make the decision. We like to think it is also the national habit of France, Great Britain, and Japan, or of the human race. Let Germany not exalt her horn too soon over a few Lodge-Johnson speeches, and let not our friends in Switzerland or elsewhere feel prematurely that all is lost.

CLASSICS FOR ALL.

One of the numerous activities of the British Ministry of Reconstruction, now consolidated with the Ministry of Service, was the distribution of information on divers matters in the shape of fourcent pamphlets. One of these is called "The Classics in British Education." It is good, if a little surprising, to see that the official reconstructionists regard Greek and Latin as a part of the general work of rehabilitation. "A good half of the finest literature of the world," writes the pamphleteer, "they should not remain the special preserve of one social class." "It is for the working classes, now that they are rising to fuller power with more articulate expression, to claim the right of access to this mine of intellectual wealth."

There are now some 20,000,000 British electors. The majority of them must be members of the "working classes," which are not only rising but have risen to larger power. They have the right already of access to Greek and Latin, at least in good translations; not, indeed, as cheap as they used to be, but what is? For the moment, the special favored class economically is the "working class." For them, in these days, are visits to Brighton and all the seaside resting places, for them largely the week-end. The two or three million people that groan under the income tax and pay subsidies for the benefit of the "working class" may now properly be said to be "the lower classes." Ever shortening hours tend to make a large "leisure class" of manual laborers. The old patrician class is gradually going under. The middle class, with the exception of the new rich, is hard pressed. The professions are squeezed hardest of all, perhaps. The great public schools must ultimately be full, it seems safe to conjecture, of a new race of boys; and the precious task of writing Greek and Latin verses be intrusted to other hands.

In a curious article on "The Bond of Letters," The Spectator calls for a revival of literature, of the English classics. It seems that if people of all conditions read BOSWELL'S "Johnson," MILTON'S "Areopagitica," Pope, "the great novelists from FIELDING to CONRAD"; read, especially, the King James Old Testament prose; if many men, most men, all men, took up a common course of reading, "what an immense bond" among them it would be. "It would destroy the estrangement that comes of class distinction." "The English workman, aristocrat, bourgeois are amazingly alike in mental and physical features, but they have different features and different tongues."

Well, take those eminent radicals and Socialists, Mr. R. I. TAWNEY and Mr. G. D. COLE, both of Oxford. They have been exposed largely to the same cultivation and the same studies as the most conservative of dons. Mr. SIDNEY WEBB may read Montaigne as earnestly as Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON. Where does the bond between them come in? Any book is read in a different way by different readers, becomes, in effect, a different book; and it is entirely conceivable that a good Virgilian scholar or an admirer of SOPHOCLES might be in belief and action an incandescent Bolshevik.

The late SAMUEL BUTLER used to admire the British aristocracy because they didn't read books. This was too large a statement, because, as everybody knows, many accomplished scholars have belonged to that class. But leisure, devotion to sport and the open air, knowledge derived from intercourse with distinguished persons in many countries, have been their usual means of education, no matter what formal "educational advantages" they may have enjoyed. As the "working class" gets more and more leisure, it will give more and more time to the open air, and to sport, at least in the form of seeing other people play games. So far as Greek or Latin or English great books are concerned, it is probable that only comparatively few people read them much. As the world gets older, the pile of books, as of history, becomes almost as big as the world itself. Happy the man who, like LINCOLN and so many others, fed in youth on a few, a very few, but of the best, books! Presumably the British "working class," like most readers, will read few books, the newspaper, and particularly the sporting newspaper, sufficing for their intellectual needs. If only their few books were the best books! Yet, let us not be duped into virtuous advice about the reading that other people should do. Most of us, even the most austere or pretentious, accept, without much thought or remembrance, the undistinguished, "frivolous" works of our own time. Why not? Enviable in so many respects, the Greeks are not least to be envied because they had little to read. Probably they never would have accomplished anything if they had been swamped with literatures, if they had had to "grind" in youth, say at Sanscrit, Persian, and early Ethiopian.

A VISION OF THE LAST MARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who saw the triumphal parade on Wednesday felt it was a fitting finis to the pages of New York's stirring war history. The tumult and the shouting now die away—the man in uniform will once more be a rare sight on our streets and the chapters contributed to the great world war by the superb American Army, under the command of the great General, who so completely typifies the spirit of virile Americanism, have already passed into history.

But to those of us who had the incomparable privilege of serving "over there" there is one special memory of our multiform experiences which time will never efface, and that is the remembrance of the expression on the faces and in the eyes of those who went forth at their country's call to face perils by sea and the unknown dangers in the darkness of No Man's Land. Your editorial comment on this very point in yesterday's TIMES therefore interested me greatly, for you accurately describe the look on the faces of those who marched on Wednesday, and of others who marched on previous occasions, as being that of "A settled calm as of the soul that had found itself captain."

As I moved among those boys day after day—and most of them were boys—I felt that the spirit of God was upon them and that their baptism of fire and suffering had awakened within them the spark of divinity which is latent in every human soul. This same spirit was reflected in the glorified expression of the great commander as he led his victorious troops down Fifth Avenue the other day. May all of us to whom there has come through our war service this revelation of the spirit of Christ made manifest in mankind when the supreme test came cherish that vision and keep it clear and undimmed, as a guidance and inspiration to the end of our lives.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN.
Guilford, Conn., Sept. 12, 1919.

MILITARISM ALIVE IN SILESIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the agitation that is now occupying the time and energy of some of our lawmakers against the sending of American troops to German Silesia there seems to be a stressed partiality toward the political rather than the national side of the question. An American force, consisting of merely two infantry brigades, would do more to bring that respect and obedience to the laws of civilization to the militaristic class that is today ruling in Silesia and Posen than any series of notes, no matter how longly protracted they be.

From personal experience and encounters with officialdom in Posen and Silesia I dare to say that nowhere else can we find so distinct disobedience and disrespect to that civil authority which is considered by us to be the foundation of liberty. Here we find Junkerdom firmly perched in the saddle, heeding no command but that of personal advantage, disregarding every command that even the Interallied Councils have given.

If we are willing to see that principle for which we primarily engaged in the war be lost, and to see that militarism is left free to act as it wills, then we should heed the soporific exhortations of those who are supposed to represent us in the Government.

BERTRAM P. FRIEDNER.
New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

H. C. L. FOR FICTION WRITERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an age where price elevation is a current topic and where the H. C. of L. momentarily becomes higher, I wonder if any one has considered these things in connection with the magazine writers—those, I should say, who depend entirely upon their pens and their friends the editors for a livelihood? It is a well-known fact that the writer is in a curious predicament. He (or she) finds all living expenditures advance, but yet can find no way of meeting this advance save by doubling the fiction output. Labor, abstractly speaking, has protected its own by threats and strikes. The magazine writer has no means similar to this he may employ. Business houses have increased the salaries of their employes, but, with few exceptions, magazines have not raised their word rate. How, then, may the author meet and keep up with the daily increase in prices? He is only human, he is limited to just so many ideas and to so much work. And, above all, he is entitled to a voice and a right to be heard. It is perfectly true the screen has thrown opportunities in his way which, a few years ago, were not to be had or enjoyed, but here the competition offsets the benefits accruing. I ask any magazine writer to step forward and solve the difficulty.

SCRIBBLER.
New York, Sept. 10, 1919.

SUPPORT FOR THE LEAGUE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I not congratulate you upon the character of the editorial articles which have appeared in THE TIMES of Sept. 10 and 11, concerning the treaty of peace? In my opinion they define with exactness the position which the United States Senate and the public should take. There is so much unwarranted and unintelligent criticism of the treaty that I wish that articles of this character, in order that they might have the widest possible influence, might be printed on the front page of THE TIMES, where every reader would see them. The prompt ratification of the treaty is of sufficient importance to justify this unusual position for the able articles which support it.

E. B. HAYNES.
New York, Sept. 11, 1919.

LIBERALS' QUESTIONNAIRE.

Some of Its Points Complained Of as Misleading Through "Yes" or "No."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the questions propounded by the "Drafting Sub-Committee" of the self-styled "Committee of Forty-eight for a Conference of Liberals" are deserving of analysis. The lists of questions have been widely distributed, and those who receive them are expected to answer "Yes" or "No" to each question by marking squares provided for that purpose. Of the forty questions printed in the list, many are fairly put, but a few are very misleading.

For instance, question No. 8 is: "Do you favor literal restoration of the constitutional rights of free press, freedom of speech, and public assemblage?" This is drawn on the model of the well-known question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" Whether the answer be "Yes" or "No," it admits what is necessarily implied in the question, that those constitutional rights have been taken away, an implication whose truth the immense majority of Americans would unquestionably deny.

It is interesting, too, to collate question 14 with the above question 8. Question 14 reads: "Do you favor limiting the power of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional by some such method as requiring three-fourths majority in the Supreme Court?" Question 8 implies a complaint against the courts for not declaring unconstitutional the laws against treachery and sedition in time of war, while question 14 looks toward limiting yet more strictly the right of the courts so to find. Furthermore, question 8 calmly assumes that the laws in question are indubitably unconstitutional because the "Drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee of Forty-eight" has so declared them—whether by a majority only or by a three-fourths vote is not stated—without hearing argument or receiving briefs; while question 14 shows a desire to forbid the United States Supreme Court so to find, even after the fullest consideration, unless by a three-fourths vote.

Another question which assumes something that is incorrect is No. 11 (b): "Do you favor the continuation of absolute control of foreign relations by the President?" As a matter of fact, the President's control of foreign relations, while great, is by no means absolute; not so nearly absolute as that of the British Premier, for instance. The President may negotiate treaties, but they do not bind the country unless approved by two-thirds of the Senate; his appointment of all Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers is subject to confirmation by the Senate; and war can be declared only by Congress. The British Premier may, and usually does, do all of these without asking the consent of either house of Parliament.

Question 3, to be fairly stated for answering, should be divided into three. It reads as follows: "In regard to the negro, do you favor stringent enforcement of the laws against lynching; and enforcement of the Federal constitutional amendments for their protection?" The first phrase would be generally approved not only in the North but in many parts of the South. Of the constitutional amendments there are two which were especially intended for their protection, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. One of the provisions of the former can be enforced by the action of Congress alone by reducing the representation of those States where the negroes are, in large part, excluded from the ballot, but no Congress, even when overwhelmingly Republican, has taken such action. As to the Fifteenth Amendment, so far as voting for local or State officials is involved, the events of the years immediately following the civil war established that this could be enforced in many of the Southern States only by overawing them by a standing army of overwhelming proportions, and practically putting those States under martial law. It would be of interest to know what proportion of the people who send in answers to these questions would really approve such action.

BOARDMAN WRIGHT.
New York, Sept. 10, 1919.

NO UNIONS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the American Federation of Labor I would like to say a few words anent the Boston police force. If the managers and directors of the American Federation of Labor were level-headed and patriotic Americans such scenes would never have to take place, because charters would be refused to any union whose members are employes of the Federal Government or of any State or municipal Government. Then there would be no danger of the Soviets and Bolsheviki ever getting control of the best Government on earth, a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Any one who is a member of the American Federation of Labor and becomes an employe of the Government should be suspended and barred from voting on any question in the American Federation of Labor until he has taken some other employment. Then the American Federation of Labor would become a really benevolent and beneficent institution of which all could be proud.

L. E. LA CROIX.
New York, Sept. 11, 1919.

SUMMER'S END.

My garden's very gay;
Vines and flowers all
In a pied array
Play at carnival.

But if you will come
You'll hear the cricket cry,
Telling Summertime,
"Good-bye! Good-bye!"

I see the first red leaves,
And brown leaves fall;
The birds now come in flocks—
They do not sing at all!

Grapes have a pleasant smell,
And I know of a place
Where they hang white and sweet
Against the leaves like lace!

Coxcomb, like the cry
Of a wounded thing,
Lifts its red head high,
A late blossoming.

Beloved of honeybees,
The orange marigold,
Aromatic, spreads
Fold on starry fold.

In the vivid throng
Here fringed asters are.
Each one with a heart
Like a friendly star.

Sometimes, now, it seems
That the garden tries
To give all she can
For me before she dies.

If you will visit me
You'll hear the cricket cry,
Telling Summertime,
"Good-bye! Good-bye!"

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY AND OTHER QUESTIONS

THE TREATY IN THE SENATE

Views Condemning the Course of the Republican Majority on the Question of Ratification

Whippany, Sept. 12, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John Fiske, the historian, treats at great length details of the five years' struggle of the great men who framed the Federal Constitution of the United States to secure its adoption.

Alexander Hamilton, the leader in the struggle, met Governor George Clinton, Samuel Adams, and others in the strife and overcame all the State rights and other partisan arguments by speech and pen and his electric personality until after years of labor New York, the last colony to adopt what we hold so sacred a compact, came into the Union and the League of Friendship was no more.

The opposition was of the class which now obtains in Congress—partisan, selfish, and jealous, (then of the great Hamilton, its advocate,)—and constitutes the opposition to the treaty a parallel.

Great criminal lawyers hold in court cases of clients by appeals, shifts, and subterfuges until public interest has been lost, and finally permit the crime final to be tried when antagonistic sentiment no longer is an atmosphere, and the guilty party escapes.

The United States Senate, for party purposes and with jealous mind, is carrying on a similar defense of Germany. Germany is held by no pledge and is given ample time to reconstruct her military system and to make preliminary arrangements during the chaos existing that will culminate in alliance with Russia or Japan or both. Senator Lodge is soiling a spotless reputation by joining a cabal such as Gates, Burr, and Clinton formed against Hamilton, Jefferson, and Washington.

The country is now quite wearied of the prolonged contest, a continued state of war, with the labor situation and the tyrannous war conditions, which can only be mitigated by settlement and by the signing of a treaty by the late belligerents.

The obstructionists have aroused a state of antagonism through the country which will find its vent in the next general election.

It may be that this prolonged strife may in history be given the same judgment that we give to the five years' strife for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and that John Fiske names a "Critical Period of American History."

GEORGE DACRE BLEYTHING.

Senator Lodge's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems amazing that Senator Lodge, whose first fame was as a historian, could write a report of sneer and scuttle upon the most momentous effort to prevent lawlessness that has ever been made. But still more astounding, in a man of his training, are some of the arguments he deems sufficient for his colleagues of "the most august assembly on earth":

That, because the Peace Conference had taken six months for its stupendous and intricate work of construction, six weeks was not an unreasonable period for the committee to formulate its destructive alterations already discussed for months.

That we have the right to criticise the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan for delay in ratification as much as our own.

That the supplies of food sent into Germany constitute a real resumption of trade, or that the Consuls of Spain could, or would, advance our interests as effectually as our own.

That Germany, having, by the ratification of England, Belgium and France, a treaty of peace, signed and sealed, would consent to a postscript—unless her terms were bettered thereby. (We will have only one division with which to force a separate treaty.)

That the mere ratification by one nation, England, ought to have quieted social unrest to the same extent as when all of the great powers have ratified, and peace is an established fact.

That the proposal of the Shantung (really Kiao-Chau) amendment can have any effect other than a slur upon England and France, except to release Japan, as far as we are concerned, from her promise to restore China's sovereignty.

That the Senate should have been supplied with all of the facts and material necessary in the negotiation of the treaty, when he, himself, said in 1906: "We have no possible right to break suddenly into the middle of a negotiation and demand from the President what instructions he has given to his representative."

And his captious cry for the independence of a cynical solitude makes one exclaim, with the poet: "Oh, for a Lodge in some vast solitude!"

C. W. Y.

New York City, Sept. 12, 1919.

The American Model.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true that we as a nation have been able to eliminate competition between the States, we can easily take the same system and eliminate competition between nations, which in many cases, in so far as area, or even population, may be concerned, are not as vast as New York or Texas.

The League of Nations distinctly means the greater United States. This country will be one, France another, Great Britain another, Australia another, Canada another State, and so on ad infinitum.

The whole quarrel as to the voting capacity of each must remind any sane person of the days from 1820 to 1860 in our country. We, as a nation, have passed out of the era of Missouri Compromises and Kansas-Nebraska Omnibus bills. Crittenden in those days was a fair example of Borah in these hours of travail. We don't need any more Henry Clays. Daniel Websters are just now far above par. The wild egotists in politics are angry because there are none on the market! That type never was bought.

The man who does not believe in the League of Nations denies the value of the principles affirmed in Magna Charta, asserted again in the Declaration of Independence, perpetuated monumentally by the success and progress of our own country, and would throw us back a whole millenium to fight a hundred wars and sacrifice millions of lives and billions of treasure to prove over again what already has been completely demonstrated.

The Senate doesn't lose any power, but, quite to the contrary, it gains prestige—for as it becomes a legislature it comes nearer to a participation in world affairs and will become less interested in factional fights. The substance of our law, if so applied, makes the decisions and the dicta of the United States Supreme Court of greater importance, because under the League of Nations the one hundred and more years of labor of this tribunal become the pattern, even if not the law, of the whole world; affecting and touching upon the lives of almost a billion, when before the destiny of only one hundred million people was directly affected by its authority.

If what the United States of America has shown to be best for it, and put that question to the greatest court on earth, from which there is no appeal, the court of the sword, and fought the greatest war that mankind ever observed, with the exception of the last one, is not best for the world then we as a nation are wrong and were always wrong, but the writer doesn't believe that, and France doesn't believe that, nor England, nor any other sane free-thinking people. The United States was an experiment founded upon what then seemed a foolish hypothesis, but which proved to be the model of civil government. What's right for us is right for the world if the world wants what is right. That's what the League of Nations stands for.

CLIFFORD GREVE.

New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

The Case of China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The China Society is circulating literature in which it opposes the ratification of the Peace Treaty on the ground that the articles relating to Shantung are unjust to China. The title page of one of the pamphlets declares, "China asks only justice." The circulars start with the statement that in 1898 China was forced to grant to Germany certain concessions in Shantung. The question how much force was used is not important. What was done with the consent of China is the important question.

The fact is that the Chinese Government did grant to Germany in 1898 the right to occupy and improve the port of Kiao-Chau, to build a railroad from this port up to the coal deposits in the Province of Shantung, and to open mines there and take out coal. Under these concessions the Germans did improve the port, lay submarine cables, build the railroad, and open the mines. These improvements were necessary to the welfare of China. The Chinese suffer greatly for want of fuel. Religious prejudices have kept them from mining coal, which is abundant in their country. Indeed, they have not the engineering skill to build railroads, to manage them, and to engage in the business of mining. All this the Germans had, and they expended many million dollars in the enterprise without objection from China.

Then Japan went into the war, sent an army and navy, and took from Germany all this valuable property. That was legitimate warfare. By the laws of war the Japanese acquired all the German rights. When, after this had been done, the Chinese went into the war in alliance with Japan and the European powers it was bound to take the situation as it was. The Germans had no longer any interest in Shantung; on the contrary, Japan was the ally of China. China has no more right to confiscate without compensation the railways, mines, harbor, and cables that belong to Japan than the United States had when it went into the war to confiscate the Grand Trunk Railroad in Maine and the terminals at Portland, which belong to a British company.

All this appears to be overlooked by the men who, in Congress and out of it, use the language of the China Society and denounce the "Shantung crime." Apparently they would rather have the Chinese people go cold than buy coal of Japan.

There is no question of sovereignty now involved. The Japanese recognise the sovereignty of China in the Province in question, but they properly refuse to give up their own property there, the title to which they acquired in legitimate warfare. If China had made war on Germany and taken this property from the Germans, that would be a different situation, but Japan made the war, and took the property with the expenditure of Japanese blood and money. They are not proposing to use it to the injury of China, but to its great benefit. How the China Society can call this a crime and strive to stir up bitterness between the two nations as they do is incomprehensible to me. Such conduct on the part of Germany led to the present war, and if China continues it the natural consequences will be another Chinese war. National hatred is the proximate cause of war.

The object of the League of Nations is to promote friendly relations between its members and to see that justice is done between them, yet China refuses to enter that League and is opposing the ratification of the treaty which provides it. I can hardly imagine a more short-sighted policy. If Japan is really as ambitious as the circular declares, and the League of Nations should be destroyed by the refusal of our Senate to ratify the treaty, what hope could China have to oppose these ambitious designs which the society attributes to Japan?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

The Larger View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all, the supporters and antagonists of the League are fundamentally at variance with one another in their beliefs, and having no basic point to begin on, can therefore never agree, nor can they convince one another. The former are internationalists, the latter nationalists. It is wrong to say the former are unpatriotic; they merely take a somewhat larger view.

A bitter antagonist of the League asked me the following question the other day: "But if we join the League and a disturbance comes in Asia Minor, you might be called to go all the way over there and fight, might you not?"

"Yes," I said. "I wouldn't want to go and fight, but having subscribed to something I believed in I would consider it my duty and privilege to fight for that ideal." He could not understand.

I think there are many people who feel the same way about it, but who never take the trouble to find out their feelings. At least 2,000,000 of the young men of our country recently proved that they could go abroad to fight for an ideal. What is the difference, then?

W. H. CHILTON, JR.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1919.

Armenia and the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For nine months Nicolai Papin, head of the delegation of Armenians at Paris, has been trying to get the Allies to recognise the Armenian Republic, so that it may really negotiate loans, buy munitions and arms to defend itself against the Turkish and other Turanian hordes of the south, as well as the Bolshevik of the north.

President Wilson was appealed to by the delegation and the numerous Armenian organizations to exert his influence to have justice done to Armenia. The Armenian National Union of America appealed to the Peace Conference at Paris, but no action was taken by the conference. It was told to wait for the signing of the peace covenant by Germany, that a solution would be found to untangle the Armenian case, and to put its hope in the League of Nations, by other means being found to reconcile the conflicting interests of England, France, and Italy.

Now the treaty of peace has been signed and ratified by Germany, and the debating in the different Parliaments and Senates has been going on for weeks and weeks, and in the meantime the wily Turk is using the diplomacy of the former Sultan Hamid in setting one European power against another, all the time preparing to deal the final crushing blow to the Armenians when the right time arrives.

President Wilson apparently understands the calamity in store for the Armenians if something is not done at once. However, his position, thanks to the Republicans, has been made so difficult that for him to recommend a mandate for Armenia is bound to draw the Knoxes, Lodges, and Borahs up in arms against him still stronger, and if he did not recommend some practical help or solution for the Armenian question and let them "stew in their own juice," he knows the tremendous moral responsibility of such action upon the fair name of these great United States.

While European powers are busy arranging their program of reconstruction at home and depending on us for guidance and amelioration for world conditions, our Foreign Relations Committee is hunting needles in the haystack to embarrass President Wilson even though by doing so and delaying matters part of the world goes to the dogs.

President Wilson in his address at Kansas City touched upon the Armenian question in these words: "Then there was another thing we wanted to do, my fellow-citizens, that is done in this document. We wanted to see that helpless people were nowhere in the world but at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and masters. There is one pitiful example which is in the hearts of all of us. I mean the example of Armenia. There was a Christian people, helpless, at the mercy of a Turkish Government which thought it the service of God to destroy them. At this moment, my fellow-citizens, it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed.

"When I think of words piled on words, of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over are happening in these pitiful parts of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing. Great peoples are driven out upon a desert, where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die, and the men, women, and children thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven, and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion?"

The League of Nations will not only help solve the most tragic case known in history, that of the Armenians, but everywhere people that have not had a square deal will have their freedom guaranteed. Posterity will never forget the great part played by America through this great document of the League of Nations in establishing justice for all and thus gaining the everlasting gratitude of all small and hitherto suffering races.

DIRAN A. KURK.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 11, 1919.

How Will It Help Ireland?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The guerrilla warfare which Irishmen of all classes have waged against the treaty for months is no surprise to thoughtful Americans. True to the old Erse proverb, that "contention is better than loneliness," our Hibernian friends have exhibited their normal tendency to do the wrong thing at the right time. For what better illustration of rancor and unbalanced judgment can be found than in the present superheated intellects of Irish leaders in America? With one accord they are all running down a steep hill, waving their hats in their hands and shouting at the top of their lungs, "Kill the treaty—kill the treaty," and soon they will go over the precipice into the deep oblivion of nothingness.

What a picture and what a contribution they are making to the reconstruction of a troubled world! Well may the President exclaim, "Lord, deliver me from my party friends!" After five years of bloody fighting with unspeakable horror and anguish from wicked conflicts among men, these ardent patriots thus shy their castor into the ring. They would have us fight Europe and Japan over again, just because Ireland and the Pope have failed to get separate seats at the Peace Conference, and because England refuses to disrupt the United Kingdom. Of course they want Europe and particularly England to keep hands off the New World, but they are dead set that Uncle Sam shall actively intervene in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. What logicians and diplomats! The American people must heave a sigh of relief to know that such men are not in charge of our Department of State.

Now, what is the real ground of Irish opposition to the Peace Treaty? There is only one answer—irrational hatred of England. The animosity of Irish leaders is so extreme that they care nothing about reparation for German infamies, nothing about return of Alsace-Lorraine, nothing about the restoration of stolen lands to Poland or Serbia. Not a voice of sympathy have they raised for poor Armenia. Indeed, they have not made one single, helpful contribution to the solution of war problems. Ignoring the immense benefits of the treaty, utterly reckless in their passion for its rejection, they stamp and foam and hurl epithets at England as the imaginary foe of mankind. Living in a world of fiction and fancy, no amount of facts will change their minds. Whether a policy is wise or feasible never dawns upon their intellects, so on they go with a wild campaign year in and year out. Humorous and clever at argument and retort, they never see the humor of their own grotesque performances.

Let me ask our Irish friends a few questions: How will the wrecking of the Peace Treaty help Ireland, or America, or mankind? Is there any nation more interested in having it killed than Germany? Would they prefer to aid Germany instead of Belgium, or France, or Poland? What kind of a treaty can they substitute and get ratified by the great nations which have suffered most?

There must be many sensible Irishmen in this country who are tired of being led around by the nose in a vain search for impossible things. Thousands of them must be anxious to remove the suspicion that they are Irishmen first and Americans afterward.

Let us hope that this era of wild words about Irish independence, self-determination, and other catch phrases will soon be superseded by the reign of reason. Let us have some constructive, instead of destructive, work. Let Irishmen in America turn their minds to the solution of American problems, and if they are the loyal Americans they profess to be, let the welfare of the Republic and her institutions be their first concern. Let them join with other Americans, with Belgium, Italy, and France, to secure the adoption of a treaty which is the greatest charter for humanity and the small nations ever wrung from the hands of military despots.

CHARLES H. McINTYRE.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1919.

Latin-American Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few American Senators are the only opponents in the whole world to the League of Nations. They have allowed politics to be mingled with the most important problem the people of the earth have yet confronted.

And there is a great deal of hypocrisy in their argument against the League. Why so much talk, for instance, about England's six votes? Do they honestly think that the United States will have but one? How do they suppose that Panama, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and many other American countries would vote on any question in which this country might be really interested?

If the Monroe Doctrine, besides, is to be for the general benefit of the Latin-American republics, and not, as it has been several times in the past, for aggression, the United States will have the support, in any great issue, of the whole group of these republics. Great Britain, notwithstanding the six votes, would look rather poor, rather isolated, in front of such a combination. This is common sense as against crocodile's tears.

H. P.

New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

CREDIT OF THE RAILROADS

Senator Cummins's Proposals From the Standpoint of the Investors

By JAMES SPEYER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Sept. 10 contains an article by Mr. Victor Morawetz, in which he clearly points out the principal shortcoming of the Railroad Bill, recently introduced by Senator Cummins, viz., its "failure to provide a workable way" for assuring to the railroad companies not only a fair but a continuing and certain return on the capital now invested and to be invested in the future.

The bill contains many new and admirable provisions, which should go a long way toward stabilizing conditions, but it is a sad disappointment in that it fails to provide effectively for the re-establishment and maintenance of railroad credit. Perhaps this is not so astonishing when one remembers that even some individual railroad managers seem to attach greater importance to operating details, regional systems, competition, &c., than to the fundamental financial questions involved.

After all, the fundamental requirement which has to be met is railroad credit—required not only for the payment of wages to the employes and for the fixing of transportation costs, but also to enable the railroad companies, whether there be 100 or 20 of them, to get the funds to meet existing obligations and for future improvements and extensions necessary for the development of particular sections, and for our country as a whole in the keen competition for foreign trade.

While Senator Cummins states that "it is the duty of the Government to see that adequate transportation is furnished the people of the United States at the lowest possible cost consistent with fairness to the capital invested," his bill does not provide with any definiteness how to ascertain and maintain this "fairness" or how to determine the "capital invested."

It would not be so difficult to determine the "capital invested," although physical valuation of a given date, taken by itself, would not be a just criterion. It is more difficult to determine what is today, or what will be tomorrow, a "fair" return. Ten years ago 4 per cent. was considered a fair return. Today 6 per cent. might be so considered. What will it be in ten or twenty years from now? But it is not so much the "return" itself as the reasonable assurance of the maintenance of this fair return that is required. Admitting that an agreement could be arranged between the borrowers (the railroad companies) and the lenders (our investors, large and small) as to what constitutes a "fair" return today, the bill does not contain any assurance of the maintenance of this return when determined, except through the changing judgments and decisions of changing Government bodies to fix what they might consider "just and reasonable rates."

As Mr. Morawetz points out, this is the very method that has been tried and found woefully wanting. The principal reason why investors have lost confidence in railroad securities is because no definite rule is prescribed by law for fixing what is a "just and reasonable rate" to accomplish the desired results. Whether it is possible to fix by law such a rule seems doubtful, but it is certain that the bill does not even attempt to do so. Therefore, the uncertainty as to the future net income and "return" would remain, and the lack of confidence of the investing public in railroad securities would be bound to continue.

During the last decade or so repeated and successful efforts have been made by interested parties to increase wages, and by others to prevent an increase in rates, but not much effective consideration has been given by our Government bodies as to how to help the owners "to make both ends meet." Due to this and to onerous rules and regulations of Governmental authorities, formerly solvent, honestly managed railroad companies have become insolvent. Innocent investors have suffered heavy shrinkage of their investment and have frequently been deprived of the moderate income on their savings at the very time when they urgently needed it and when in fairness, on account of the higher cost of living, they were as much entitled to an increased income as was labor.

Attempts are still being made to becloud the railroad problem by creating a "smoke screen" and to hide behind it the true facts and intentions, viz., by laying stress on real or pretended mistakes or cases of abuse of trust by a few of those who have been connected with railroad management in the past, the persistent, unwarranted attacks on legitimate investment and property rights are to be excused. Surely the mistakes or misdeeds of a few (who, if really guilty, should be punished) are no more of an excuse for unfair treatment of railroad investors than would the mistakes or abuses of a few labor leaders be an excuse for denying to railroad employes the increase in wages to which they appear entitled.

When the Government took over the railroads the law specifically provided, and tried to define "just compensation for the owners" for the use of their properties, but, even so, the owners of very few of the railroads consider that they have been offered or have received this "fair compensation" for their use while the Government had full control and management thereof.

The depreciation of railroad securities has been a heavy blow to millions of individual owners and to savings banks and life insurance companies, and should, and can, be remedied. The large amount of funds annually needed for the maintenance and development of our transportation system cannot be obtained to any sufficient extent, if at all, until there are provided definite and stable guarantees of income and of return on capital to be invested in the future.

It will not make much difference how many railroad systems there be, whether there be "regional systems" or not, or how closely new issues of securities will be supervised, or how much of any surplus will go for improving the conditions of labor, (which I, for one, would like to see done,) or whether there are two representatives of labor and two of the Government on each board, &c. The essential problem remains how to re-establish and maintain railroad credit. Owners of railroad securities should not be dependent for their income on what the present or future members of the Transportation Board or Interstate Commerce Commission may consider, from time to time, the capital invested to be or what to a "fair return," on what they may think from time to time, to be "just and reasonable rates" expected by them to produce this return. They must be reasonably assured of their income under strict Government control.

The owners of railroad securities—men and women, all voters—are entitled to ask the Government authorities, both Federal and State, promptly to take steps to restore the true value of railroad securities, because it is very largely due to mistaken policies of the past, to mistakes of commission and omission of Government bodies, that railroad credit generally has been well-nigh destroyed.

The proposed bill does not provide effective guarantees and does not assure a definite and stable return on railroad securities, outstanding and to be issued.

I believe that when this matter is once thoroughly understood by our legislators, and its importance for all classes thoroughly appreciated, American common sense and love of fair play will prevail, as they have in similar crises in the past. It is one of the most urgent problems for the prosperity of the country as a whole, and should be fairly solved before the properties are returned to their owners.

JAMES SPEYER.

REPLY FROM A WAITER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please allow an old "Knight of the Napkin" an opportunity to answer and comment on S. B. Colby's article entitled "Shall We Compromise with the Waiter?" Our profession has in the past received many hard criticisms, has received many a knock, but for the most savage, cruel, and unfair attack I herewith hand S. B. Colby first prize. His article reeks of deadly hatred and mean spite against Mr. Gargon.

As a waiter who has worked in many parts of the world I protest bitterly against such accusations. They are untrue and bear no relation to facts. Waiters today are a hard-working, deserving, intelligent body of men, and in return for tips, Mr. Colby, have to stand for such unmerited abuse as flows from your pen.

Is it a waiter's fault that he is compelled to accept bribes from guests in order to make a sufficient sum of money to keep his family in a decent manner? Why is it that Mr. Colby doesn't start a campaign to abolish tipping and compel the hotel and restaurant proprietors to pay waiters living wages? That is the root of the evil of tips, lack of a decent wage. Which would waiters prefer, tips or a living wage? Believe me, it would be a bright and happy day for us if tipping were forever abolished. So go ahead, Mr. Colby, you are hereby elected by the unanimous vote of the garçons to be President of the anti-tipping association.

No, Mr. Colby, you are all wrong, Sir, all wrong. The modern waiter of today to be successful in his profession has to possess intelligence above the average, tact, diplomacy, refinement; attainments which quite a few hotel guests I could mention do not have. Come up and see me on the roof garden, Mr. Colby, where, if I wait on you, you will receive service that will sweeten the bitterness you have for the waiters. I bear you no ill-feeling, Sir; you have been misled, have patronized the wrong class of hotels, have perhaps had poor service—do you know that a humble waiter appreciates a word of kindness more than a tip?

WILLIAM KIDD.

New York, Sept. 13, 1919.

AN ADRIATIC INQUIRY

Jugoslavs Welcome the Suggestion Sent to Senator Lodge from Fiume

New York, Sept. 12, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, an appeal for "justice for Fiume" has been cabled to Senator Lodge by Orsolnack, who has been serving at Paris as "plenipotentiary" for Fiume. Between many insinuations to right and left, Signor Ossolnack appeals to the Senate to investigate the case of Fiume, Dalmatia, sending a commission of experts who would be impartial and throw light on the question.

There we have a proposal to which no Jugoslav would object. Full light on Fiume—and not on Fiume alone, but on all the contested territory—is just what the American Jugoslavs are preaching all the time. In sending this appeal to the Senate Mr. Ossolnack is playing, however, only a political card. He would feel very uncomfortable if the Senate should indeed send on the spot a commission of impartial experts.

Signor Ossolnack asserts that Jugoslavia is making active propaganda in America "with all kinds of false statements—for instance, sending broadcast a protest denying the right of the National Council to represent Fiume."

These "false" statements—it is not to be forgotten—are not Jugoslav inventions, but are all originated in Fiume. Mr. Ossolnack should rather take the matter up with his co-citizens and not insinuate falsehood to whom it has only striven that all manifestations of Fiume's political sentiments should come before the tribunal of world's public opinion. Without this publicity the self-appointed National Council of Fiume would have already "self-determinated" for half of Europe.

It is now an undeniable fact that the Italian National Council of Fiume—ruling the town with the support of the Italian occupational army—is only a self-appointed body, which at best represents only that Italian party in Fiume which is for annexation to Italy.

The so-called plebiscite in Fiume was only a vote of this political body. The Jugoslav National Council of Fiume-Susak has, indeed, asked repeatedly for a real plebiscite in Fiume as well as in all the countries occupied by the Italians, but the Italian National Council, knowing the result of a free plebiscite, opposes it with all its power.

Besides the Italian Annexationist Party in Fiume, we have in Fiume the Italian Autonomist Party and the International Social-Democratic Party of Fiume, both of which are bitterly opposed to annexation and request that Fiume be declared a free city. The Italian Autonomist Party, in a statement to the commanders of the allied troops of Fiume, claims that Fiume (without Susak) has 12,000 electors, of whom 3,000 are adherents of the Autonomist Party, 5,000 are Socialists and 3,000 Slav electors; therefore the number of those who are partisans of the annexation, pure and simple, of Fiume to Italy, would be extremely small. The Jugoslav National Council of Fiume-Susak, in an appeal to the Senate, claims it would not reach more than 15 per cent. of the voters. The International Social-Democratic Party, on the other hand, claiming a membership of 7,000 members, has sent a memorial to the conference at Paris strongly opposing the annexation to Italy.

Therefore, we have in Fiume (without Susak)—having a population of 46,000 inhabitants, of whom, according to the Hungaro-Italian statistics, about 23,000 are Italians and 16,000 Jugoslavs—two purely Italian parties, one international party and one purely Slav party, of which only one—the party of the Italian National Council—claiming the monopoly of speaking in the name of Fiume, is for annexation to Italy, but is denounced by all other parties as representing only a small minority of the population.

This all concerns only that part of Fiume which, under Hungary, enjoyed municipal autonomy. Now, if the National Council has such a hard time in "self-determinating" for Fiume downtown alone, what right has it to shape the destinies of that larger Fiume area which would be annexed to Italy? For, the annexation of only Fiume City, surrounded by Jugoslav suburbs and a wide Jugoslav province all around, is quite an impossibility. It is obvious that Fiume cannot be separated (for international and economic, as distinct from purely administrative, purposes) from the large Great suburb of Susak; that if the two are treated as a whole, the 24,800 Italians are in a minority as against the 27,000 Jugoslavs (and, of course, increasingly so according to the size of the district selected for a plebiscite,) and that in order to establish a continuous land connection between Fiume and Italy, it would be necessary for the latter to annex at least 100,000 Slavs in excess of those which would fall to her under the treaty, and, of course, incidentally to ignore such trifles as the self-determination of the Slav majority.

The liberal Italians C. Maranelli and G. Salvemini, in their recent edition of the "Question of the Adriatic," (Florence, 1919,) epitomize the Fiume question by saying:

"In the solution of this (the Fiume) question it is necessary to conciliate two contradictory rights: that of the Italians of Fiume to live their own life in the city in which they are in the majority * * * and that of the Slavs, who surround the town and sever it from Istria, and who are not to be dragged by the Italians of Fiume under Italian sovereignty, like a suit which would be claimed by the proprietor of a button or a cow which had to be awarded to the proprietor of the rope to which she is tied."

R. F. HLACHA.

WORK FOR WOMEN DOCTORS

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Aug. 24, appeared an article under the title "Women's Handicaps in Medicine."

I read the article with much interest, but cannot refrain from commenting upon some of the statements contained therein which appear to me not in accord with the facts.

The increasing demand for the services of women physicians cannot be controverted. The experience in my own offices at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania duplicates that of the college officer mentioned in Miss Sears's article. It is impossible to find candidates to fill the advantageous positions which present themselves.

Attention should, however, be called to the fact that the number of women entering the study of medicine is now upon the increase.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, in its recently issued "educational number," (Aug. 16, 1919,) states:

"During the past year there were 686 women studying medicine, or 185 more than last year and 78 more than in 1917. This increase is probably due to the war emergency and the resulting demand for physicians. The percentage of women to all medical students this year is 5.2, a larger percentage than that of any previous year."

In view of the fact that the total number of medical students enrolled in the United States during the 1918-1919 session showed a decrease of 578 students as compared with the previous year, this increase in the number of women studying medicine is of special interest.

It is significant also to note that the cessation of the war has not led to a decrease in the number of women matriculants this fall at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, our enrollment on the contrary promising to be 25 per cent. greater than that of last year.

There is no doubt that the long period of preparation, seven years as a minimum, deters many from the study of medicine, but this difficulty confronts the young man and the young woman alike, and no doubt accounts for a considerable proportion of the decrease noted in the total number of medical students enrolled during the years 1906 to 1919.

I must concede in this connection, however, that our social conditions make it easier for the young man to secure opportunities for partial self-support during his college days, while convention handicaps the young woman in similar straits. It is furthermore quite the usual thing, if family funds are limited, for the boy to be given his professional educational opportunity, which is then necessarily denied to his sister.

Nevertheless, since 1914 the percentage of women studying medicine has slowly increased, indicating their steady interest in this profession.

Today the call for women qualified in the many phases of work in preventive medicine or hygiene is a striking feature of the nation-wide program in health education. In view of this demand, and in recognition of the heavy financial burden assumed by the medical student, I believe the establishment of scholarship endowments in medical schools should be heartily undertaken by all who are concerned with the problem of the national health.

I desire also to take exception to the statement that the "opposition of the men" is the second great barrier to the entrance of women into the medical profession.

There are prejudiced persons of both sexes who disapprove of the study of medicine by women, and there are undoubtedly some men who through "jealousy or distrust" are not disposed to be friendly to the woman physician. But the number of such uninformed and narrow-minded individuals is decreasing, as is proved by State legislation, which requires the services of women physicians in many public institutions. My own personal experience and that of thousands of women physicians is a direct refutation of the above charge.

Internships are not hard for the women graduates to secure, but on the contrary are freely offered—the openings being innumerably greater than the candidates who are prepared to accept them. We cannot begin to meet the calls for resident physicians in general and special hospitals, large and small, throughout the country.

A woman's medical practice is of a kind and quality of its own. She is far less likely to be commercial in consideration of her cases, and as a rule more willing than is a man to spend much time in careful attention to details of home surroundings, domestic relations, and personal family relationships, all of which may have a definite bearing on the health of the patient.

The education of our youth at home and in school and college in the fundamental facts of hygiene is demanding attention, and herein lies a very distinct field of work of inestimable importance if we are to raise the physical standard of our young people, an obligation which the findings of the army draft surely places upon us.

MARTHA TRACY,

Dean, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION

Wilna, N. C., Sept. 8, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read with much interest an editorial on the subject of "Selective Immigration," in which you spoke approvingly of a recent utterance by Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, in favor of selective immigration.

It goes without saying that thousands of good Americans will heartily indorse Mayor Hanson's timely suggestion, made, as it was, when the Dillingham bill, bearing on this all-important topic, is before Congress, and which I, along with many others, sincerely trust may soon become a law of the land.

I warmly indorse the sentiment or suggestion made by Mayor Hanson, because such action is now sorely needed, and, further, it expresses a sentiment which found lodgment in my mind well nigh thirty years ago. At that time I had not been a resident in this country many years. Previous to that time I, as a newspaper man, had traveled over a good deal of Europe in quest of information pertaining to social and political conditions on the Continent, and so was able to contrast them with conditions as I found them this side the Atlantic.

In those early days there was an immense tide of immigration in full movement. Foreigners, literally by the millions, were landing on these shores and were being allowed to drift wherever they chose with not the slightest attempt being made either by Government officials or philanthropic societies to help these new arrivals to offset settlements where they might hope to make a good start in the New World.

After noting these conditions for several years, meanwhile lending a hand in a small way to aid these strangers to locate themselves and to secure employment for the men folk, I ventured on a one-man campaign in the hope of stirring up public sentiment along these lines.

Permit me to outline my plan. When a family or the head of a family living in any European country felt a desire to emigrate to the United States a document was to be secured from the local Magistrate, minister, schoolmaster, or other public functionary, bearing testimony to the ability, character, and general fitness, including likewise the financial resources, of the family in whose behalf such testimonial was given. Such document was then to be indorsed by the nearest resident United States Consul or other representative of our Government. The holder of such a recommendation then had permission to break up his home and cross the Atlantic. On arrival in this country a properly accredited Government official would examine the party's credentials and determine to what part of the country these immigrants had planned or hoped to go. Thorough inquiry was to be made as to the particular branch of industry the newcomers had been engaged in in their home land; and, the examining official being well posted as to just where such particular type of labor was most needed, would see that the group or individual was sent out to that point.

If agriculture had been their former pursuit, then some one or other of our great farming States must be their destination. If they were coal miners, then they were to be sent to one or another of our various coal-mining States. If iron or steel workers, they were to be sent to the points where their expert labor was nearly always in demand. If they were cotton spinners or weavers or accustomed to shoe factory work, they were to be directed and helped to the districts, towns, or cities where they were tolerably sure to find quick employment at remunerative wages. The same plan was to be adopted in every case, and in that way every branch of trade and industry in which the newly arrived immigrants were interested would receive its quota of the new labor and the new laborers be assisted to make a prompt start in this country. Exceptions to such a plan were to be made only in such cases as where it was found, after thorough investigation, that the newcomers had friends or relatives already over here who were willing and able to take care of them until they were able to find employment for themselves.

By the carrying out of such a plan as outlined above the immigrants would be assisted in settling down where their particular kind of labor was in demand; where they would soon be able to start new homes, earn good wages, realize their dreams of happiness and prosperity, and at the same time be doing something to develop the resources of our country or some little return for the privilege of being allowed to flee from the too often distressing political and social conditions in the midst of which they had lived and to make a new start in life in our midst.

How much safer and better if such a plan had been adopted and carried out before millions were dumped on our shores who, in view of what is now happening and may continue to happen in a near future, this country would have been far better off without.

Our national and local indifference in these matters has been tragical in its results, not only in the case of thousands of the poor, friendless strangers in the early days of their struggles to get a start in this fair land, but likewise at the present time when the very fabric of our national life itself is menaced, and the leaders of thought—capitalists, employers, legislators, indeed, all the best elements of American life—are wondering what is going to be the final outcome of all this unrest, too largely caused by the I. W. W., Bolshevism, and the other disturbing elements and movements, whose leaders are on the war path, threatening to overturn all law, order, peace, happiness, as they have already well-nigh destroyed every feeling of public confidence.

W. S. KEY.

Lodge, the Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Italy, through her Fiume representative, has sought out Mr. Lodge as representing the real United States of America for the help she can never hope to get from the League of Nations.

All the other countries will do the same when they have any favors to ask.

The League of Nations is dead and the treaty will go back to Paris a corpse.

JOHN S. CHEESMAN.

New York, Sept. 10, 1919.

Lines
The Expression of
Art in Dress

OF ART IN DRESS there is a multitude of definitions but only one criterion—the Correct Line of the Individual Figure. And that designer creates the most beautiful productions who best comprehends Line.

There are no two trees exactly alike; no two faces absolutely similar and no two figures having identical lines. The creative artist in Dress masters the natural line of the figure on which he superimposes the right artistic line, so that the individuality of the wearer is first comprehended and then enhanced. The final production is an ensemble of harmonies radiating from the natural basis and transformed by Art.

In Dress, as in life, there is an eternal fitness of things. A woman of modest stature is graced by wearing straight lines, while a woman of height above the normal needs draped lines. Similarly a figure of small waist cannot be gowned precisely as one of ample waist; one may feature a wide girdle, the other may not.

To Study Your Line Is To Master Your Figure and the House of Collins fulfills the humble mission of aiding every woman to understand her uniquely individual Line.

This identification of the Correct Line with Art In Dress will explain the gracious distinction in our

Fall Exhibit
of Suits, Coats, Gowns, Furs, Millinery

Your visit to this Exhibit will strengthen that co-operation between Designer and Patron which underlies Collins Art in Dress.

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The Signature Identifying a Collins Production Is on Every Original Model

HOW THE GREATEST CITY NEGLECTS ITS CHILDREN

New York's Wanton Disregard of Their Well-Being Analyzed by a Chicago Visitor, Who Finds Them Gambling Because No Other Diversion Is Provided

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY.

THE children of Greenwich Village offer a tragedy shocking to those not inured to the grimness of the metropolis. The visitor used even to the lack of consideration with which such a city as Chicago treats its young people is quite unprepared for the greater neglect of New York. Here children are an intrusion. They are not included in man's scheme of a city. If they appear, theirs is the hazard. From the standpoint of the municipality there is no room for them. New York, and in particular such places as Greenwich Village, is like apartment owners who post signs "Children Not Wanted." In very truth they are not. When they come they are ignored so generally that if they were more sensitive they would go away never to return.

My place of observation is Jones Street. A blacksmith shop, a piano factory, a box factory, not to mention numerous small stores and decrepit tenement houses are my neighbors. In these last, hundreds of children are gathered. The Jones Street gang has quite a reputation in our neighborhood. Whenever a howling mob of dervishes is heard rushing toward some errand of destruction, the old denizen shakes his head and mutters, "The Jones Street gang again."

I first became aware of the gang early one morning. As I left my lodging I saw two little chaps of 6 or 7 on the door stoop. They were "shooting craps." They invited me to join the game. On my assertion that I did not know how to play they offered to explain the rules. They did. It would have been hard to find a gang of wandering negro laborers who were more expert at "African golf." At 7 my neighbors are proficient gamblers.

Varieties of Gambling.

I do not think less of them for it. Rather I think more. It shows how unconquerable is their spirit. New York can distort it, but it cheerfully lives on. From early morning well on to midnight, fair weather and foul, the Jones Street kids are driven by very circumstance to gamble. When they have pennies, these are the stakes. When they have no money but are not quite bankrupt, Liberty Loan buttons will serve the purpose. If they are below the poverty line of childhood, the tin tops of beer bottles take the place of coin. But whatever the medium and whatever the game, they gamble.

So universal is it that none familiar to the scene notices it. Policemen wisely do not interfere. Parents approve lest something worse be done. In truth the entire adult neighborhood would view with regret any effort to end the children's gambling. For it would undoubtedly mean trouble. Windows would be broken. The percentage of fights would be higher. Street accidents would increase. Street noises would be noisier. Depredations would be more numerous. Life would be even less tolerable in that squalid section where poverty and art make so chivalrous and so vain an attempt to hide ugliness which nothing less than the demolition of great areas could truly cleanse.

Gambling is, in fact, practically the least noxious of the avocations of youth from the cursory point of view of the adult world. "Craps" and pitching pennies keep children quiet. The preoccupation of a legislator playing poker can be seen on the faces of children absorbed in this supreme pastime. All the good qualities, and they may be many, which betting games bring out are undoubtedly developed. In particular there is the great deftness, the skill, produced by much handling of dice, much slinging of pennies, and shuffling of cards. A cunning artistic to a degree is thereby attained. A capacity for quick judgment may be stimulated. The boys of Jones Street and their comrades of the lower west side are perhaps using the best opportunity which New York gives them when they gamble.

Yet it is not from preference that they pitch pennies hour after hour. They try other devices only in the end to be balked.

Youthful Versatility.

With the opportunities at hand they do show real imagination. They attain true adventure. For example, a half dozen may be seen on occasion disputing with an express wagon or a motor van the right of way through some side street. It takes courage to stand in the way of a motor truck until the driver is uncertain whether or not he will kill a boy. Agility is required to dodge the vehicle. Sometimes, tragically, that agility fails. Finesse is needed to continue a satisfying conversation with the driver when the lad escapes. The Jones Street gang can and does do that. But it is hazardous, and after a time it palls. Dodging is wearisome. The stream of traffic is endless, but the strength of children does not hold out forever. Besides, even profanity has its limitations as a diversion. A boy can exchange oaths with a righteously angry driver for ten minutes, but words fail when the next car comes. "Shooting craps" it better than that.

There are other things, of course, which a boy's, or a girl's, imagination will discover. Making unusual noises is one of the most entertaining—to those performing the feat. The Jones Street gang knows how to beat the thin boards taken from orange boxes in such a way that the ebullitions of an exploding package of old-fashioned firecrackers seem, in comparison, but feeble chirrups. It is a great sight to gaze on a block of youngsters whacking the sidewalks with these thin boards so furiously that subway, motor cars, blacksmith shop, and factories are drowned in the din. Such an outburst of energy is admirable. It bodes well for the future of the race. The possession of the temperament which demands expression even at such a cost is a noble thing. It is none the less a melancholy comment that veritable babes should be driven to such violence in order to attain pleasure. As a man hears it, gambling is better.

But the yearning of the young is incessant. It stops not with such endeavors. The Jones Street boys, and more particularly the girls, have learned to howl in unison. That is a special accomplishment. Exhibitions are given when it is desirable to discipline some meddlesome adult. I have heard forty children howl down a woman indiscreet enough to order the gang to depart from her domicile for their own.

A marvelous quality is to be found in this mass howl. Naturalists describe a monkey in the Amazon upper jungles which is said to have the most terrible sound of any living creature. I do not believe these scientists have listened to the chorus of Jones Street when its members have been excited to the utmost of derision. Possibly it would be profitable for some futurist musician eager to learn strange novelties to attend such a concert. He would hear wild sounds undreamed of where life flows in more placid channels. From the explosions which thus come when the current of youthful emotion is dammed are produced vibrations uncharted by the old masters. From a certain standpoint, however, gambling is preferable.

Duels with the Grocer.

As individuals, too, the members of the Jones Street gang have acquired many varieties of strange skill. Much of this is devoted to escaping the consequences of adult irritation. The duel of the boy and the grocer is all too typical. In a contest of this kind the boy is the first aggressor.

When he has teased the grocer past endurance by disarranging the vegetables, the game begins. As I have seen it played, the grocer kicks and the boy retreats. But not far. The boy usually is able to estimate the trajectory of the grocer's kick to a nicety. He, bent over something after the manner of a swordsman, faces his grown-up adversary. The grocer tries to "kick him in the stummick," that being esteemed especially successful if the blow is landed. But I have never seen it land.

The boy jumps back, a few inches at a time. The rhythm of kicking soon so masters the man that he must perforce continue kicking, even though a change in tactics would be more successful. As the boy jumps, he yells. It matters not what he says. The grocer understands that abysmal contempt is being uttered. I have never witnessed derision more complete. This joust usually attracts a large crowd and sympathy seems ever with the boy. When the man, who is, ordinarily, fat, finally fatigues himself to the point where a change of attack is essential, the boy runs away and is lost in the crowd. An event of this kind is very amusing in Jones Street. Its risible after-effects persist for some time. I am not certain, however, that it is to be chosen in place of gambling.

The one overwhelming fact is that New York's children were not taken into account when the city was allowed to grow.

Other things were provided for with more or less intelligence, but New York has never thought of children with anything approaching the competence of any of the important Western cities. As compared with Chicago in this respect, New York is provincial beyond words. As compared with a place such as Oakland, Cal., New York does not exist. The Western cities know that children are human beings and that normal human impulses must be satisfied. New York fancies that children are objects to be ignored. It cannot be done.

In an Abnormal Atmosphere.

It would be hard to conceive of a more abnormal world than that in which dwell the children of Greenwich Village and of other similar sections of New York. Hardly a single decent instinct of childhood is permitted wholesome expression. If a little girl craves the companionship of a doll, it is the street, somebody's door stoop, or a recess in some old house that is the only available refuge. If a boy wants to build a playhouse, he must trespass. I have seen small-boy houses built against the barred windows of slightly used factories. Their pathetic little structures are thrown up, to endure until some contemptuous adult kicks them down. It is not strange that children turn to gambling. That, at least, is not annoying enough to warrant the interference of the grown-up world. There at least is quiet undisturbed and peace for children.

The loyal Gothamite, however, points with apology to the so-called parks and playgrounds of this metropolis. What sad makeshifts these are to eyes trained to a more generous conception! There is Hudson Park, for example, near enough to attact the older children of Jones Street, if only children were esteemed of more value than grass in New York. But they are not. So Hudson Park, in the centre of the congested blocks of the lower west side, has limited hospitality for children. Grass is there, a welcome sight in the squalor of dirty buildings, and how it is protected! High wire fences fend off the human young, in order that young grass may grow. Where else in America is grass of more value than children's play?

Washington Square, that pride of the native New Yorker, is even more shameless. A part of that famous place pretends to be set off for children. But what can they do? Iron fences topped with spikes welcome children to the open green spaces. No games have been arranged. No play director is there. No unincumbered space has been set aside for children. They do use the square, of course, as they use Jones Street. Childhood is invincible. At times the boys disport themselves in the fountain. Policemen who cannot see boys "playing craps" have, however, sharp eyes for boys in the water on a hot day. Still, that adds to the adventure. There is greater zest in splashing when "lookouts," have to be commissioned and when a dive in a paltry pool is likely to be ended with the quick admonition, "Cheese it, kids, th' cop is comin'."

If New York only had imagination, Washington Square could be made one of the most charming places in the world.

They Could Have Wholesome Play.

With the aid of a play architect and play directors, opportunities for normal recreation could be given to thousands of children daily. Poor young things who are bored to mischief could have the chance for wholesome play. But even in its Quartier Latin New York lacks creative imagination. London can afford to build a toy yacht pool in its most famous park, hard by a royal castle; but New York can think merely of a little pond which children must approach surreptitiously and enjoy only until armed authority drives them out. Yet this is the great city of the New World.

In endless ways, albeit, childhood revenges itself. For nothing is more certain than that human instincts, among which the play of children is fundamental, when denied healthy outlets will discover abnormal ones. The current of life cannot be stopped. Either it flows in channels which the race has found to be safe or it cuts new beds for itself. No one who has ever lived amid the ceaseless turmoil of Jones Street or of any of the multitude of kindred thoroughfares on the west or east side can dream that the best potentialities of the coming generation are being developed. From the week of birth until the time when precocious maturity swallows them the young of the congested neighborhoods have been trained in the worse things that communal neglect can engender.

Babies are scarcely born on Jones Street before they learn to wail on the highway. Uncomfortable tenements drive mothers to deposit their helpless babies at the edge of the uncomfortable street. There the mingled cries of children of all ages compose a medley unapproached as a warning of human distress. The shrill yells of infants of various ages merge to notes harassing to consider. Then toddlers crawl about the dirty gutters competing sometimes with gaunt cats for the right of scrutiny into stray accumulations of waste. Then older and upright, tender children are forced to learn all the infamy which chaotic neglect amid overcrowding can teach. But nonetheless these are the people in whose hands the future of this city rests. These unthought of, municipally undesired children of today are they to whom the responsibility of the future must be committed. What says statesmanship of this? Does none care for the New York that is to be?

Yet there is something worse in Jones Street. The children, driven to sordid, unnatural amusements because nothing else is available, do not suffer the most. The depths of misuse are to be sounded where children play not at all. There are such children in Jones Street. I remember one little girl. She said she was 9, but physically she was younger. She was invited to go on one of the excursions to the outlying parks which settlements arrange for the children of that section. This little girl had to decline the invitation. She could not play. She must work. By day and until a late hour at night, it developed, she and all her family "worked on flowers." A smaller sister of 7 was bound to the same enterprise, while two older brothers were freed from it only because they "washed dishes" in a cheap restaurant maintained by their father.

The impression is abroad in this country that child labor has been ended save only in the cotton mills of the South and on the farms of the poorest sections of the country. It is not so. Children of New York toil amid conditions as dreary and as devastating as did ever a mill child.

More than a generation ago Theodore Roosevelt, then a young civic reformer, hurled his lance against that wretched evil. But it continues. In the heart of New York tiny children "work on flowers," "sew on pants," and do any other work which parental will decrees in a city where home work and sweatshop conditions are not too abhorrent to be permitted. Some day, when they grow up and when perhaps the nation needs the loyalty of all in the time of a great crisis, efforts will be made to persuade these infant workers of the present that America is the land of equal opportunity, that all are born free and equal, that the right to seek life, liberty, and happiness are universal possessions. They will respond generously and forgivingly, for it is the way of mankind. But surely this community will not be able to thank itself. New York is doing little to earn the friendship and the loyalty of the children who at 7 or 9 are forced to labor.

Slaves of Flower Making.

A curious suggestion lies in the fact that so much of this infantile energy is devoted to "working on flowers." In the midst of squalor they are forced to produce articles intended to be beautiful. Denied all enjoyment of beauty, they must fabricate for their elders things decorative. Yet even that, even the products of their handicraft, are but poor imitations of the truly beautiful things of the world.

That is Greenwich Village, the home of these children. A splash of paint, flamboyant and arresting, a daub and a smear on the door of an abandoned cellar, a neurasthenically gay production in the centre of a place whence all natural beauty has fled—that is the New York of hundreds of thousands of children. Not that the wild colors of the Village should be fewer. Their poor achievement redeems, by its valorous expression of the yearning for beauty, a district that would otherwise be well nigh intolerable. But the scattered tinsel emphasizes only too bitterly the real want experienced by so many.

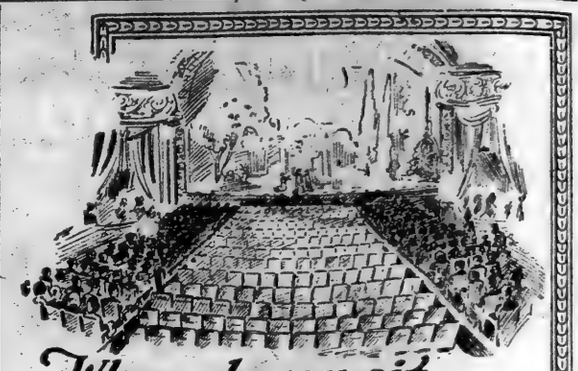
Chicago has been called, and with some justice, the ugly city. Nonetheless, Chicago and many other of the important cities of the West have learned to provide for their children in a manner which ought to stimulate this great metropolis. In a district such as Greenwich Village, Chicago builds parks and playgrounds for its young. If houses are in the way, houses are moved, and when once the débris is cleared away Chicago does not rod a poor park, build a fence, and hire guards to drive out the children that the grass may live. Chicago knows that there is no beauty greater than that of happy children, normally at play.

A Forecast of Bitter Days.

New York will come to it. New York is the rich city, rich in wealth and in natural advantages. New York imagines now that it cannot afford to rear its children sanely. New York thinks that universal street gambling among its poorer children is a part of the natural order. It does not even guess that things might be better. Some day a different view will obtain. Some day a statesman will arise who will balance the social ledger and point out the way to true economy.

Crime will then be summed up from its origins. The contribution due to education in disorder on the streets will be reckoned. Juvenile courts will show how in part they are necessary because child life is abnormal. Schools will show how much of their effort is directed in vain because children exhausted by street life are not capable of receiving full training. Industry will show how production suffers because children have never been allowed to develop that strength of mind and body which comes from a healthy life. Politics will discover that a diseased social environment does not make a well civic body. The statesman and the city which take all the elements into account will see at a flash how enormous an economy it would be to give children, even the children of the poor, the resources and the uninterrupted opportunity for play.

To a degree, remarkable in view of New York's backwardness, Western cities know this truth and act on it now. The greatest city of this hemisphere will learn. Jones Street will be a better place then, and Greenwich Village will be less tawdry. On the foundation of children's happiness true prosperity will be built.



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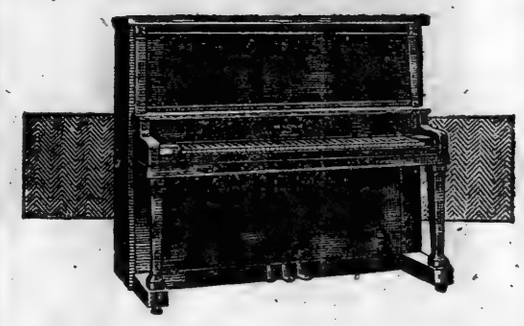

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AMERICAN RULER OF RUSINIA

Autonomous Member of Czechoslovak Republic With Acting Governor, Who Was Brooklyn Public School Boy

ONE of the smallest new self-governing republics in Europe—Uhro-Rusinia—has for its executive head an American citizen—a 32-year-old lawyer and one-time student at De Witt Clinton High School. Of this tiny State little is heard of in America, yet, like many others of the newly formed States, it was born in America and owes its development to America.

Gregory I. Zsatkovich is not an American name, but Gregory I. Zsatkovich is very much of an American citizen. So much so that he has refused to give up his American citizenship to gain political honors in Rusinia, where he was born and where he lived until he was 5 years old. He was made Acting Governor in spite of his American citizenship. He has just returned to this country to take his family from Homestead, Penn., to the country of which he is now head. The Zsatkoviches—father, mother, and two children—will return to Rusinia before Oct. 1.

Uhro-Rusinia has a population of about one million. Its capital is Uzhorod. It is a self-governing unit of the Czechoslovak Republic, with which it has monetary, railroad, telegraph, telephone, military, and foreign matters in common. It has a Special Diet for legislation on all local matters.

Sat in the Carpathian mountains, Rusinia—to shorten the hyphened name—is noted for its picturesqueness, with its pretty, well-kept houses and its quiet, contented people in their bright national costumes. It is almost one and one-half times as big as Montenegro, having between 20,000 and 25,000 square kilometers. The snow-capped peaks of the Carpathians are in the north.

The country abounds in mineral waters and excellent wines. It has coal and oil and sufficient salt to supply all of Czechoslovakia. It is said to have some of the best water power possibilities in Europe, as well as huge forests of spruce, birch, and oak. Present railroad facilities are adequate for its needs, but development is promised. The southern part is devoted to farming.

The war left its mark on Rusinia as a result of occupation by both the Russians and Germans. In the northern part of the country the homes are in ruins and the fields are devastated by cannon. The Magyars, too, entered the country, and, after, killing the Rusin parents who dared oppose the Bolshevist Magyar movement, took thousands of younger people to Hungary to put them into military service against their own people. On their retreat from Rusinia in May they took with them also money, jewelry, cattle, sheep, and horses, and even all the clothing they could find, leaving the Rusins in a terrible condition.

Many of them are in a pitiful state now. Their condition is being bettered, however, by aid from Czechoslovakia and from the 500,000 Americans of Rusin descent. Before the Winter comes Mr. Zsatkovich expects to bring them new aid from this country.

American Rusins are settled in large numbers in about 150 cities of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Illinois, and smaller numbers are to be found scattered all around in the States. They are represented by the American National Council of Uhro-Rusins.

The story of the formation of the new Rusin State as told by Michael J. Hanchin of Homestead, Penn., who is editor in chief of a Russian newspaper, is as follows:

"Realising the impossibility of communication with the Uhro-Rusins in Hungary," he said, "this American National Council of Uhro-Rusins agreed upon what the aims and ambitions of the Uhro-Rusins are, and on Oct. 21, 1918, presented a memorandum to President Wilson. After an audience with the President, the Directors of the American National Council of Uhro-Rusins, accepting the suggestion of the President, decided to carry on an active campaign, so that the Uhro-Rusins of Hungary would comprise an autonomous State in federation with other States or Stats.

"On Oct. 23, 1918, at the convention of the Mid-European Union in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penn., the Uhro-Rusins were recognised as a separate and distinct nationality, and on Oct. 26, 1918, Gregory I. Zsatkovich, representative of the Uhro-Rusins, signed the declaration of aims of the oppressed nationalities of Europe for and on behalf of the Uhro-Rusins.

"On Nov. 18, 1918, the American National Council of Uhro-Rusins unanimously decided to recommend a union of an autonomous Uhro-Rusinia with the Czechoslovak Republic, and further decided to submit the recommendation to a vote of all the Uhro-Rusins in America. This vote was completed in the latter part of December, 1918, the result being almost three to one for ratification of the recommendation of the National Council. A commission of two, Gregory I. Zsatkovich, Chairman, and Julius J. Gardos, the President of the National Council, were elected to go to Uhro-Rusinia and inform the Uhro-Rusins of the recommendations and wishes of their brethren in America, and also to distribute funds, partly collected and to be collected, for charitable purposes.

"The Uhro-Rusins are the descendants of the Red Russians. A branch, planted on the southern part of the Carpathians, has grown up as a separate tree. As a Russian nationality, they belonged to the original Russia. But after the Magyars had occupied Hungary, and made the Carpathians the boundary of Hungary, the Uhro-Rusins became entirely subjects of Hungary. That was in the twelfth century.

"From that time until the present date they have been under the rule of the Magyars, their rights and privileges varying through the centuries, at one time being possessed of autonomous powers, which subsequently were denied them. In 1868-9, the Hungarian Constitution guaranteed them certain autonomous rights, which rights, however, were never granted.

"The Uhro-Rusins inhabited fourteen counties of Hungary. But today only eight whole counties and part of two other counties are classified as Uhro-Rusins, which are the following: Spis, Saris, Abauj, Zemplin, Ung, Bereg, Maramaros, and Ugoca, and a portion of Gemer and Borsod. Some parts of these counties are claimed by the Slovaks, and some by the Magyars. This question was considered by the Peace Conference at Paris and the boundaries of the Uhro-Rusin State are established."

Zsatkovitch, the new head of Rusinia, was the son of Paul J. Zsatkovitch, a Rusin writer. He came to America with his parents at the age of five and was educated at public schools in New York City, including De Witt Clinton High School. Later he attended St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Penn., and the Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Penn., from which he was graduated in 1907. He received a law degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. He is attorney for the United Societies of the Greek Catholic Religion. He is a member of the Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. His official title is "President of the Directorate of Autonomous Rusinia."

NOTES ON CURRENT ART

NOVEMBER sees the opening of the Philadelphia exhibitions.

The Philadelphia Water Color Club, with the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, will hold the seventeenth annual exhibition of water colors, black and white work, drawings and pastels at the Academy, beginning Sunday, Nov. 9, 1919, and ending Dec. 14, 1919, both inclusive. Work entered from the City of New York may be sent direct to the Academy, or be delivered unpacked to Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on or before Tuesday, Oct. 21. A prize of $200, known as the Philadelphia Water Color prize, is offered this year by friends of water color painting. This prize will be awarded to that American artist or resident foreign artist showing the strongest water color or group of water colors in the exhibition. The jury of artists will make the award, but may withhold the prize if, in their judgment, no work be of sufficient merit. Other prizes are the Beck prize of $100 for the best work in the exhibition that has been reproduced in color for the purpose of publication, and the Dana water color medal for the best work in water color. The award is for "boldness, simplicity and frankness of work, whether the picture be a landscape, marine, architectural or figure piece."

The jury of selection and award are: Arthur B. Carles, Charles Demuth, John J. Dull, William F. Day, F. Walter Taylor, M. W. Zimmerman. The hanging committee is: F. Walter Taylor and M. W. Zimmerman. Clement B. Newbold is Chairman of the Academy's committee on exhibition. A press view will be held on Saturday, Nov. 8, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. A reception and private view will be held the same evening, from 8:30 until 11. The artists' evening will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 8:30 o'clock. The exhibition will be open to the public on Sunday, Nov. 9, 1919, and will close on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1919.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters announce the eighteenth annual exhibition of miniatures to be held in the galleries of the Academy, Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, from Sunday, Nov. 9, to Sunday, Dec. 14, 1919, inclusive. The society's Medal of Honor, bronze, will be awarded by the jury of selection in recognition of high achievement to a miniature painter whose works are in the annual exhibition. Miniatures from points outside of Philadelphia must be received, by parcel post or express prepaid, at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry Streets, on or before Monday, Oct. 27, 1919.

The jury of selection are Alexandrina Robertson Harris, Jean Williams Lucas, Rebecca B. Pesis Patterson, Edna Heustis Simpson, and Frank Walter Taylor. The Hanging Committee are Johanna M. Boericke, Mary W. Bonsall, Sarah Y. McF. Boyle, and Berta Carew.

A Portrait by Gilbert Stuart.

Another portrait by Gilbert Stuart has been added to the little collection of Stuarts at Bowdoin College, bringing the number up to five. The new acquisition is the gift of E. D. Jameson of Boston, who is a grandson of Mrs. Phebe Lord Upham, the subject of the portrait. It is supposed to have been painted shortly after the marriage of Phebe Lord to Professor Thomas Cogswell Upham, and as this took place in 1825 the portrait must belong to Stuart's latest period. Professor Upham was connected with Bowdoin College for over forty years and nothing could be more appropriate than this gift of the portrait of his beautiful young wife concerning whose charms a writer for The Portland Express and Advertiser is dithyrambic.

References to War Memorials in the New York Public Library.

Mr. Weitenkamp in the current bulletin of the New York Public Library publishes a list of references to war memorials to be found in the library. In his preface to the list he says: "The question of war memorials began to occupy people in various countries as early as 1915. In the last year and a half, especially, there has been a noteworthy increase of writings on this subject. The present annotated list is offered as a help toward choosing the appropriate memorial for the given instance. Obviously absolute completeness is unattainble, even if newspaper comments and editorials, which must have been numerous throughout the land, are disregarded. The present list is supplemented by a collection of cuttings housed in the Art Division of the library. In both list and cuttings all material relating to memorials of other days, often the product of patriotism without aesthetic restraint, has been omitted. That, of course, does not mean that consideration of the basic principles underlying sculpture and monumental structures has been omitted. It is precisely this that has been emphasized. It is general principles that are needed rather than individual examples to be copied blindly. An article in the Town Planning Review divides memorials into those which involve structural embodiment and those which do not. We have to do here with the former; that excludes, for example, medals. As for the rest, the full annotations and summaries which follow many of the titles should help toward that practical aid to which this list is supposed to guide. It is as an instrument for immediate need that it has been prepared, not as an academic affair. And in the matter of immediateness, it is well to note that various writers listed here sound the warning to make haste slowly."

An example of unconventional memorial sculpture is the bronze group by Andrew O'Connor dedicated to the Boy Scouts of America in memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt. This group recently has been unveiled at the Glen View golf course near Chicago and is regarded by the critics who have seen it as a picture in bronze rather than a piece of legitimate sculpture. The models were the four sons of the artist and the family terrier.

Graphic Charts.

Something already has been said about the series of graphic charts published by the Bureau of Education at Washington, and concerning the importance of industrial art as a national asset. Attention should be called to the publication not once but many times, however, since it gives incontrovertible arguments for industrial art schools, and makes perfectly clear their relation to the community. Chart II is devoted to the practical problem of how the city can improve and increase the goods sold in American stores by training the workmen, designers, and salesmen to produce and sell more attractive and substantial products, and by training the buyers and users always to avoid the ugly and demand beautiful things. In the prefatory comment on the chart the following note of warning is sounded: "Although education in art and industry can prepare us to make and choose wisely, whether we profit by this instruction individually or collectively depends upon our own initiative, (1) as consumers demanding design and durability in exchange for a reasonable price; (2) as designers, firm in the standards we set, being guided by the principles of evolution rather than by the idiosyncrasies of fashion; (3) as workmen taking pride in excellence of craftsmanship, and feeling a share of responsibility for the output; (4) as salesmen guiding the buyer through an intelligent and thorough understanding of the romance of goods, and a sympathetic insight into the needs of the purchaser, resulting in an enlightened customer and a satisfactory sale."

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In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 for the County of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, June Term, 1918, No. 5395. In Equity. "Spatola vs. St. James Hotel Co."

St. James Hotel in Philadelphia

The St. James Hotel property embodies three buildings—the Hotel at the southeast corner of 13th and Walnut Streets—the Annex—the Power House. The Hotel is a thirteen-story property in the very heart of the shopping and theatre district. It is one block from Wanamaker's Department Store—one block from the Bellevue-Stratford—one block from the Ritz-Carlton. It has two passenger elevators, one service elevator, one sidewalk lift and on storeroom lift. Fire-proof construction.

The St. James Annex, at the corner of Walnut and Camac Streets, is a thirteen-story resident building, with two Otis plunger passenger elevators. The St. James Hotel and Annex together have 314 sleeping rooms, with 281 private baths, and 35 rooms with running water.

The Power House for the building is located at the corner of Camac and Chancellor Streets, in a building separate and apart, but connected by a tunnel with the two main Hotel properties. This is a five-story and double-basement building, with the equipment for the lighting, heating and water power for the use of the Hotels. On the second floor is a laundry capable of turning out 8000 pieces daily and a large starchwork department. Two other floors are used for barracks for the sleeping quarters for employees and the fifth floor for the carpentry and upholstery departments. These buildings are all in good condition.

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Application for confirmation Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M. in Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for the County of Philadelphia.

ISRAEL HECHT, Receiver, St. James Hotel Co.
Further particulars will be furnished by receiver's counsel, or auctioneers:
SUNDHEIM, FOLZ & FLEISHER, Real Estate Trust Building, Phila., Pa.
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FULL TEXT OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION

New Basic Law Adopted by the National Assembly at Weimar on July 31, 1919, and Effective Since Aug. 13

AFTER having deliberated for many months the German National Constitutional Assembly elected on Jan. 19 formally adopted a Constitution for the new republic on July 31. This Constitution was printed in the National Legislative Journal on Aug. 13, thus becoming the basic law of the nation. The full text of this document has finally reached New York and is given below. Although the Constitution itself provides that the popular legislative body shall be known as the Reichstag, it was announced on Aug. 14 by Konstantin Fehrenbach, the President of the National Assembly, that the name German National Constituent Assembly would be retained by that body, which would exercise all the rights and duties laid down in the Constitution for the Reichstag.

The only alteration in the present Constitution likely to be effected in the near future is the changing of the famous Article 61, which provides for the admission of Austrian delegates, with voices but not votes, to the National Council, and which has aroused sharp protests from the allied powers. The National Council forms a sort of Upper House and corresponds largely to the old Federal Council of the empire.

Preamble.

The German people, united in all its branches and with the determination to build up and strengthen its domain in liberty and justice, to preserve peace, both at home and abroad, and to foster social progress, has adopted the following Constitution:

Composition and Functions of the Government. Government and States.

ARTICLE 1.

The German Government is a Republic.

The power of the State is derived from the people.

ARTICLE 2.

The territory of the nation consists of the territories of the German States. Other territories may be taken into the Government by national law, when their inhabitants, by a vote of self-determination, express such a desire.

ARTICLE 3.

The national colors are black-red-gold. The trade flag is black-white-red, with the national colors on the upper inside corner.

ARTICLE 4.

The universally recognized principles of the laws of nations are accepted as binding elements of the laws of the German nation.

ARTICLE 5.

The power of the State shall be exercised through the agencies of the Government on the basis of the Constitution in all matters affecting the nation, and in all matters affecting the respective States through the agencies of such States on the basis of their respective Constitutions.

ARTICLE 6.

The Government has the exclusive right of legislation over:

1. Foreign relations.
2. Colonial matters.
3. State property, right of changing residence, immigration and emigration, and extradition.
4. Military organization.
5. Coinage.
6. Customs, including the unification of customs and trade districts and the free circulation of wares.
7. Posts, telegraphs, and telephones.

ARTICLE 7.

The Government has right of legislation over:

1. Civil law.
2. Criminal law.
3. Judicial proceedings, including the execution of penalties and co-operation between departments.
4. Passports and police for aliens.
5. Poor laws and vagrancy.
6. Press, associations, and assemblies.
7. Population policy; provisions affecting maternity, nurslings, young children and adolescents.
8. National health, veterinaries, protection of plants from disease and pests.
9. Labor law, insurance, and protection of workmen and employes and employment agencies.
10. The organization of trade representation in the nation.
11. Provision for war veterans and their survivors.
12. The right of alienation of property.
13. The socialization of natural treasures and economic undertakings, as well as the production, organization, distribution, and evaluation of economic goods for the community.
14. Trade, weights and measures, issue of paper money, banks and stock exchanges.
15. Traffic in food articles and luxuries, as well as objects of daily need.
16. Industrial pursuits and mining.
17. Insurance.
18. Navigation, fishing on the high sea and along the coasts.
19. Railways, internal navigation, communication by vehicles propelled by power on land, on sea, and in the air, construction of highways, in so far as general communications and national defense are concerned.
20. Theatres and cinematographs.

ARTICLE 8.

The Government further possesses legislation over taxes and other sources of income, in so far as they may be claimed in whole or in part for its purposes. In the event that the Government claims taxes or other forms of income which formerly belonged to its confederated States, it will be bound to consider the maintenance of such States' vital means of support.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever a need for centralized control occurs the Government has right of legislation over:

1. Community welfare.
2. Protection of public order and security.

ARTICLE 10.

The Government in respect to legislation may lay down principles for:

1. The rights and duties of religious associations.
2. Schools, high schools, and scientific publications.
3. The official rights of all public bodies.
4. Land rights, land divisions, settlements and homesteads, title of landed property, habitations, and distribution of inhabitants.
6. Interments.

ARTICLE 11.

The Government in respect to legislation may lay down principles for the permissibility and mode of collection of taxes, in order to prevent:

1. Injury to income or to trade relations of the nation.
2. Double taxation.
3. Excessive and burdensome taxes on the use of public ways of communication which hinder traffic, and of tollways.
4. Tax disadvantages of imported wares as compared with domestic products in trade between the various States and State districts, or,
5. To exclude or to conserve important communal interests.

ARTICLE 12.

So long and in so far as the Government makes no use of its right of legislation, the confederated States possess the right of legislation. This does not apply to the exclusive legislation of the Government.

The Government has the right, wherever the welfare of the community is involved, to veto laws of confederated States related to the objects of Article 7, Section 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Government law transcends States' law.

In case there should arise doubt or difference of opinion as to whether State legislation is in harmony with Government legislation, the proper officials of the Government or the central State officials, according to the specific prescription of a Government law, may resort to the decision of a highest national court.

ARTICLE 14.

The laws of the Government will be exercised through the State officials, unless the national laws provide otherwise.

ARTICLE 15.

The Government Administration exercises supervision in matters over which the nation has the right of legislation.

In so far as the laws of the Government are to be exercised by State officials, the Government Administration may issue general directions. It has the power to send commissioners to the central State authorities, and, with their approval, also to subordinate officials, to supervise the fulfillment of the Government laws.

The State Administrations are charged, at the request of the Government Administration, to eliminate defects in the execution of the national laws. In case of differences of opinion, the Government Administration, as well as the State Administration, may resort to the decision of the Supreme Court, in case another court is not prescribed by Government law.

ARTICLE 16.

Those officials charged with the direct administration of Government in the different States shall, as a rule, be appointed from citizens of the given State. The officials, employes, and workmen of the Government Administration will, when desired, be employed in their home districts as far as proves possible, and whenever considerations of their training or of the demands of the service present no objection.

ARTICLE 17.

Every State must have a republican constitution. The people's representatives must be chosen in universal, equal, direct and secret vote cast by all German men and women citizens on the basis of proportional representation. The State Administration shall require the confidence of the people's representatives.

The election basis for popular representation applies also for the community elections. Through State law, however, the right to vote may be made to depend on the length of residence in the community to the extent of one year.

ARTICLE 18.

The division of the Government into States shall serve the highest economic and cultural interests of the people after most thorough consideration of the will of the population involved. Changes in State boundaries and the reconstruction of States within the nation may occur on the passing of a national law changing the Constitution.

If the States directly involved agree, a simple Government law will suffice.

A simple Government law will be sufficient, further, if one of the States involved does not agree but the territorial change or reconstruction is demanded by the will of the population and a predominating national interest requires it.

The will of the population is to be determined by referendum. The National Administration will sanction such a vote when a third of the inhabitants qualified to vote for the Reichstag, and who belong to the territory whose separation is opposed, demand it.

To determine a territorial change or reconstruction three-fifths of the votes cast, or at least a majority of votes cast by qualified voters, shall be required. Even when a separation of only a part of a Prussian administrative district, a Bavarian circle, or, in other States, a corresponding administrative district, is involved, the will of the population of the whole district under consideration must be determined. If a considerable dependence of the district to be separated on the whole region does not exist, the will of the population of the district to be separated may be pronounced sufficient on the basis of a special Government law.

After the consent of the population has been manifested by vote the Government Administration must lay before the Reichstag a corresponding law for enactment.

In case dispute arises over financial or property details when such union or separation is accomplished, the Supreme Court of Germany, if charged therewith by one of the parties, may give a decision.

ARTICLE 19.

In the case of constitutional disputes within a State in which no court exists that may resolve them, as well as in the case of disputes of a non-private nature between different States or between the Government and a State, the National Supreme Court, at the request of one of the parties in dispute, shall decide, in case another court of the Government does not have jurisdiction.

The National President executes the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Reichstag.

ARTICLE 20.

The Reichstag shall consist of the deputies of the German people.

ARTICLE 21.

The delegates are representatives of the whole people. They are subject only to their own conscience and shall not be bound by any orders.

ARTICLE 22.

The delegates shall be chosen on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret vote by all men and women over the age of 20, in accordance with the principles of proportional representation. The day for elections must be a Sunday or a public day of rest.

Other details will be determined by the Government election law.

ARTICLE 23.

The Reichstag will be elected for four years. New elections must occur at latest after the expiration of sixty days following its expiration.

The Reichstag will convene at latest on the thirtieth day after election.

ARTICLE 24.

The Reichstag will meet each year on the first Wednesday in November at the seat of the National Government. The President of the Reichstag must call it earlier, if the President of the Republic, or at least a third of the members of the Reichstag demand it.

The Reichstag shall determine the close of session and the day of reconvention.

ARTICLE 25.

The President of the Republic may dissolve the Reichstag, but only once for the same cause.

New elections shall occur at latest on the sixtieth day after such dissolution.

ARTICLE 26.

The Reichstag shall choose its President, as well as his representative, and its secretary. It shall determine its own order of business.

ARTICLE 27.

Between two adjournments or election periods the President and his representative of the last session shall continue all necessary business.

ARTICLE 28.

The President shall exercise the power of law and police duty in the Reichstag building. The management of the House is subject to him; he shall have power over the incomes and disbursements of the House, in accordance with the standard of Government economy, and shall represent the Government in all legal business and litigation arising in his administration.

ARTICLE 29.

The Reichstag's proceedings will be public. At the request of fifty members the public may be excluded on a two-thirds majority vote.

ARTICLE 30.

Truthful reports of the proceedings in open sessions of the Reichstag of a Provincial Parliament or of their committees shall carry no responsibility.

ARTICLE 31.

A Court of Election Control shall be formed in the Reichstag. This court shall decide the question whether a delegate shall lose membership or not.

This Court of Election Control shall consist of members of the Reichstag, which the latter chooses for the election period, and of members of the Government Court of Administration, to be appointed by the President of the Republic at the suggestion of the President of this court.

This Court of Election Control shall form its decisions on the basis of public oral discussions conducted by three members of the Reichstag and two judicial members.

Besides the proceedings of the Court of Election Control, other proceedings will be instituted by a Government Commissioner appointed by the President of the Republic. These proceedings, however, shall be regulated by the Court of Election Control.

ARTICLE 32.

To make any decision of the Reichstag valid, a simple majority vote shall be required, in so far as the Constitution does not prescribe a different ratio of voting. For elections to be undertaken by the Reichstag the Committee on Rules may admit exceptions.

The determination of a decision will be regulated by the Committee on Rules.

ARTICLE 33.

The Reichstag and its committees may demand the presence of the National Chancellor and of any other Government Minister.

The Chancellor, the Government Ministers, and their duly appointed representatives, shall have access to the sessions of the Reichstag and of its committees. The confederated States shall possess the right to send their plenipotentiaries to these sessions to interpret the views of their State governments regarding the object of discussion.

At their request the representatives of the State government must receive a hearing during the discussion, and the representatives of the National Government must be heard also outside the order of the day.

They shall, however, be subject to the control of the Chairman in matters of order.

ARTICLE 34.

The Reichstag has the right, and, at the request of one-fifth of its members, the duty of appointing committees of investigation. These committees in open sessions shall bring to light the evidence which they, or the members proffering the request, shall consider required. Publicity may be excluded by the committee of investigation by a two-thirds majority vote. The Committee on Rules shall regulate the proceedings of the committee and determine the number of its members.

The judicial and administrative officials shall comply with requests made by these committees for information evidence, and the records of these officials shall on request be laid before them. The prescriptions of the penal code shall have application to the investigations of these committees and of the officials by them petitioned, but the secrecy of letter and parcel post, telegraph, and telephone services shall be undisturbed.

ARTICLE 35.

The Reichstag shall appoint a Standing Committee for outside matters, whose activity shall exist also outside the session and after the close of the election period until the reconvention of the new Reichstag. The sittings of this committee shall not be public, unless the committee by a two-thirds majority vote decides for publicity.

The Reichstag further shall appoint a Standing Committee to maintain the rights of the popular representatives as against the Government Administration outside of session and after the close of the election period.

These committees shall have the rights of investigating committees.

ARTICLE 36.

No member of the Reichstag or of a Provincial Parliament shall at any time, because of his vote or because of any opinions expressed in the fulfillment of his duty, be judicially or officially prosecuted or in any way be held for responsibility outside the Assembly.

ARTICLE 37.

No member of the Reichstag or of a Provincial Parliament shall, without approval of the house to which the delegate belongs, be subjected to investigation or arrested during the session on account of any action involving penalty, unless the member is arrested in the act or, at latest, on the following days.

The same approval is required in the case of every other limitation of personal freedom which hinders the fulfillment of the delegate's legislative duties.

Every criminal proceeding against a member of the Reichstag or of a Provincial Parliament and every arrest or other limitation of his personal freedom shall, at the demand of the house to which the delegate belongs, be revoked for the period of the session.

ARTICLE 38.

The members of the Reichstag and the Provincial Parliaments are empowered to refuse evidence concerning persons who have given them information in their capacity as delegates, or to whom, in the fulfillment of their duties as delegates, they have given such information, as well as to testify concerning such information. In regard also to the seizure of documents their position shall be the same as that of all persons who by law are given the right of refusal of evidence.

A search or seizure may be undertaken in the precincts of the Reichstag or of a Provincial Parliament only with the consent of the President.

ARTICLE 39.

Officials and members of the army need no leave to fulfill their office as members of the Reichstag or of a Provincial Parliament.

If they become candidates for a seat in these bodies the necessary leave shall be granted them to prepare for their election.

ARTICLE 40.

The members of the Reichstag shall have the right of free transport over all German railway lines, and also compensation as prescribed by a national law.

The National President and the Government.

ARTICLE 41.

The President of the Republic shall be chosen by the whole German people.

Every German who has completed his thirty-fifth year is qualified for election.

Further details are determined by a national law.

ARTICLE 42.

The National President, on assuming his office before the Reichstag, shall take the following oath:

I swear to consecrate all my energy to the welfare of the German people, to increase its advantages, to avert its injury, to preserve the Constitution and the laws of the nation, to fulfill my duties conscientiously, and to deal justly with all.

The addition of a religious declaration shall be permissable.

ARTICLE 43.

The duration of the President's tenure of office shall be seven years. Re-election shall be permissible.

Before the expiration of this term the President may be deposed by a referendum, at the request of the Reichstag. The decision of the Reichstag shall require a two-thirds majority vote. Through such decision the President shall be prohibited from further exercise of his office. Rejection of his deposition by a referendum shall count as a new election and entail the dissolution of the Reichstag.

The National President shall not be subject to prosecution without the sanction of the Reichstag.

ARTICLE 44.

The President may not at the same time be a member of the Reichstag.

ARTICLE 45.

The President shall represent the nation in matters of international law. He shall in the nation's name conclude alliances and other treaties with foreign powers. He shall accredit and receive Ambassadors.

Declaration of war and conclusion of peace shall be subject to national law.

Alliances and treaties with foreign States, related to subjects covered by national law, shall require the approval of the Reichstag.

ARTICLE 46.

The President shall appoint and dismiss Government officials and military officers, if not otherwise provided by law. He can exercise this right of appointment or dismissal through other officials.

ARTICLE 47.

The President has supreme command over all the military forces of the nation.

ARTICLE 48.

If any State shall not fulfill the duties prescribed for it by the Constitution or by Government laws the President of the Republic may hold it to such fulfillment with the aid of armed power.

The President, in the event that public security and order in the German nation should be considerably disturbed or endangered, may take all necessary measures to re-establish such public security and order, and, if required, to intervene with the aid of armed power. To this end he may provisionally abrogate, in whole or in part, the fundamental laws established in Articles 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, and 153.

The President must immediately inform the Reichstag of all measures provided for by Paragraphs 1 or 2 of this article. These measures may be revoked at the demand of the Reichstag.

In case of danger from delay the Provincial Government may take provisional measures of the kind mentioned in Paragraph 2 for its own territory. These measures may be revoked at the demand of the President of the Republic or of the Reichstag.

Details are provided by a Government law.

ARTICLE 49.

The President of the Republic shall exercise for the Government the right of pardon.

Government amnesties require a national law.

ARTICLE 50.

All arrangements and dispositions of the President of the Republic, including those concerning the army, to become valid must be countersigned by the Prime Minister or by duly qualified Government Ministers. Responsibility shall ensue upon this countersigning.

ARTICLE 51.

The President of the Republic in case of impediment shall be represented by the National Chancellor. If such impediment last for any considerable time, this representation shall be regulated by a Government law.

The same provision shall apply in case of a premature vacancy of the Presidency until the new elections are completed.

ARTICLE 52.

TTe administration of the Government shall consist of the National Chancellor and the Government Ministers.

ARTICLE 53.

The Chancellor, and at his suggestion the Ministers of the Government, shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 54.

The Chancellor and the Government Ministers shall require the confidence of the Reichstag for the fulfillment of their office. Any of them must withdraw in the event that the Reichstag by explicit resolution withholds its confidence.

ARTICLE 55.

The Chancellor shall preside in the Government Administration and shall conduct its affairs in accordance with an order of business, which shall be determined by the Administration and approved by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 56.

The Prime Minister shall determine the line of policy and shall assume responsibility therefor to the Reichstag. Within this line each and every Government Minister shall conduct independently the field of activity allotted to him, assuming his own responsibility to the Reichstag.

ARTICLE 57.

The Ministers of Government are charged to lay before the Government Administration for discussion and decision all drafts of law, all matters so prescribed by Constitution or law, and all differences of opinion over various questions which concern the functions of several Government Ministers.

ARTICLE 58.

The Government Administration shall ratify its decisions on the basis of majority vote. In case of a tie the vote of the presiding officer shall be decisive.

ARTICLE 59.

The Reichstag is empowered to entertain a complaint before the Supreme Court of the German nation against the President of the Republic the Prime Minister and the Government Ministers, on the ground of their having violated the Constitution or a Government law. The proposal to initiate this complaint must be signed by at least 100 members of the Reichstag and requires the approval of the majority prescribed for alteration of the Constitution. Other details will be regulated by the Government law applying to the National Supreme Court.

The National Council.

ARTICLE 60.

A National Council [Reichsrat] shall be formed for representation of the German States in national legislation and administration.

ARTICLE 61.

In the National Council every State shall have at least one vote. In the case of the larger States one vote will be accorded to every million inhabitants. Any excess equal at least to the population of the smallest State will be estimated as equal to a full million. No State shall be represented by more than two-fifths of all votes.

German-Austria, after its union with the German nation, shall receive the right of participation in the National Council with the number of votes corresponding to its population. Until that time the representatives of German-Austria shall have a deliberative voice.

The number of votes shall be newly determined through the National Council after every general census.

ARTICLE 62.

In committees formed by the National Council from its own members, no State shall have more than one voice.

ARTICLE 63.

The States shall be represented in the National Council through members of their respective Governments. But half of the Prussian votes will be disposed of according to a State law, by the Prussian Provincial Administrations.

The States shall have the right to send as many representatives to the National Council as they have votes.

ARTICLE 64.

The Government Administration shall be bound to summon the National Council at the demand of one-third of its members.

ARTICLE 65.

The Presidency of the National Council and of its committees shall be filled by a member of the Government Administration. The members of the Government Administration shall have the right and, on demand, the duty, to participate in the dealings of the National Council and its committees. During its sittings they shall, if they so desire, be given a hearing at any time.

ARTICLE 66.

The Government Administration, as well as every member of the State Council, are authorized to make proposals in the National Council.

The National Council shall regulate the conduct of its business through an order of business.

The plenary sessions of the National Council shall be public. According to the order of business, the public may be excluded for special objects of discussion.

A simple majority of the voters shall be decisive in voting.

ARTICLE 67.

The National Council shall be kept informed by the National Ministries of the conduct of national business. The proper committees of the National Council shall be summoned by the National Ministries for deliberations over important subjects.

National Legislation.

ARTICLE 68.

Projects of legislation shall be introduced by the Government or from the body of the Reichstag.

The laws of the nation shall be determined by the Reichstag.

ARTICLE 69.

The introduction of legislative projects by the Government Administration shall require the assent of the National Council. In the event that the Government Administration and the National Council shall not agree, the Government Administration may nevertheless introduce the project, but shall be bound to record the dissent of the National Council.

In case the National Council approve a project of legislation and the Government Administration disapprove it, the latter shall introduce the project in the Reichstag with an exposition of its own standpoint.

ARTICLE 70.

The National President shall make a compilation of all laws created according to the Constitution and within one month publish it in the Government Legislative Record.

ARTICLE 71.

All Government laws shall come into force, unless otherwise specified, on the fourteenth day following the date of the issue of the Government Legislative Record in the nation's capital.

ARTICLE 72.

The publication of a Government law may be deferred for two months, if so demanded by one-third of the Reichstag. Laws which the Reichstag and the National Council declare as urgent may be published by the President of the republic without regard to such demand.

ARTICLE 73.

A law approved by the Reichstag must be referred to the people before its publication if the President of the Republic so decrees within a month.

A law whose publication is deferred at the demand of at least one-third of the Reichstag must be laid before the people for decision, if one-twentieth of qualified voters make such proposal.

A referendum shall further be resorted to if one-tenth of qualified voters express the desire that a project of law shall be proposed. A fully elaborated project of law must be the basis of such desire.

The Government must lay this project of law before the Reichstag and explain its own stand regarding it. The referendum shall not occur if the desired project of law is accepted by the Reichstag without alteration.

Only the President of the Republic may call a referendum for matters concerning the budget, tax laws, and salary payments.

A national law shall regulate the procedure to be followed in a referendum or a project of law desired by the people.

ARTICLE 74.

The National Council shall have the right of veto against laws approved by the Reichstag.

This veto must be entered before the Reichstag by the Government within two weeks after ratification, and within two further weeks at the latest must be circumstantiated.

In the event of such veto the law shall be laid before the Reichstag for a second decision. If the Reichstag and the National Council do not agree, the President of the Republic may within three months refer the subject of dispute to a referendum. In case the President does not avail himself of this right, the law will be considered not to have been passed. If the Reichstag rejects the protest of the National Council on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote, the President shall publish the law in the form accepted by the Reichstag within three months, or else decree a referendum.

ARTICLE 75.

Through a referendum a Reichstag decision may be nullified only when a majority of the qualified voters participate in the voting.

ARTICLE 76.

In respect to legislation the Constitution may be altered. But decisions of the Reichstag on alteration of the Constitution shall be valid only when two-thirds of the lawful membership are present, and at least two-thirds of those present give their assent. Decisions of the National Council on alteration shall also require a two-thirds majority of all votes cast. In case a change of Constitution is determined by popular desire through a referendum, the assent of a majority of qualified voters shall be required.

In the event that the Reichstag determine on an alteration of the Constitution against the protest of the National Council, the President of the Republic need not publish this law, if the National Council demand a referendum within two weeks.

ARTICLE 77.

The Government shall issue the general administrative decrees required for the execution of the national laws where no other provision is made by law. The assent of the National Council is necessary, when the execution of the laws is incumbent on State officials.

National Administration.

ARTICLE 78.

Relations with foreign States concern the nation exclusively.

In matters regulated by provincial law the confederated States may conclude treaties with foreign States. These treaties require the consent of the nation.

Agreements with foreign States regarding change of national boundaries may be concluded by the nation on consent of the State involved. Alterations of the boundaries may occur only on the basis of a Government law, except in cases where mere correction of the boundaries of uninhabited districts is in question.

To assure the representation of interests arising for special States through their special economic relations or their proximity to foreign countries, the Government shall decide on the measures and arrangements required in concert with the States involved.

ARTICLE 79.

The defense of the nation concerns the nation. The military organization of the German people shall be placed under unified control by a Government law in which the special provincial institutions shall be given due consideration.

ARTICLE 80.

Colonial administraton concerns the nation exclusively.

ARTICLE 81.

All German merchant ships shall constitute a unified trade fleet.

ARTICLE 82.

Germany forms a customs and trade territory surrounded by a common customs boundary.

This customs boundary shall be identical with the frontier boundary. On the coast the shore line of the mainland and of the islands belonging to the national territory constitute the customs boundary. Exceptions may be determined for the customs line running along the seacoast and other waters.

Foreign territories or parts of territories may be annexed to the customs territory by national treaties or agreements.

Parts of the customs territory may be excluded on special request. In the case of free ports this exclusion may occur only through a law altering the Constitution.

Customs districts excluded may be annexed to a foreign customs district through national treaties or agreements.

All natural products, as well as arts and crafts products, may in the free intercourse of the nation be transported into, out of, or across the boundaries of the various States and communities. Exceptions may be permitted by a Government law.

ARTICLE 83.

Customs and excise of articles of consumption shall be administered through Government officials.

Measures shall be provided for the administration of Government taxes through Government officials which shall enable the confederated States to maintain special State interests in the spheres of agriculture, trade, crafts, and industry.

ARTICLE 84.

The Government shall provide by law for:

1. The organization of the administration of taxes in the different States so far as shall be required for the unified and regular fulfillment of the national tax laws.
2. The organization and functions of the officials charged with supervision of the execution of the national tax laws.
3. Balance accounts with the confederated States.
4. The reimbursement of the costs of administration in the execution of the national tax laws.

ARTICLE 85.

All revenues and disbursements of the nation must be computed for every fiscal year and entered in the budget.

The budget shall be confirmed before the beginning of the fiscal year by law.

The expenses shall regularly be appropriated for one year; in special cases they may be approved for a longer period. In other cases provision in the budget law extending beyond the fiscal year or not relating to the revenues and expenses of the nation or its administration shall be prohibited.

The Reichstag, in the drawing up of the budget, may not increase or add new expenses without the consent of the National Council.

The consent of the National Council may be replaced according to the provisions of Article 74.

ARTICLE 86.

For the employment of all national revenue the Minister of Finance shall in the following fiscal year, to cover the responsibility of the administration, submit an account of reckoning to the National Council and to the Reichstag. The auditing of this account shall be regulated by national law.

ARTICLE 87.

In the matter of credit, moneys shall be procured only in case of extraordinary need and regularly only for expenses connected with promotion. Such procuring of moneys as well as the assumption by the Government of a security obligation may occur on the strength of a Government law.

ARTICLE 88.

The post and telegraph services, together with the telephone service, concern the nation exclusively.

The postage stamp symbols shall be the same for the whole nation.

The Government Administration shall, with the consent of the National Council, issue decrees laying down principles and duties in the use of means of communication. With the consent of the National Council it may extend this authority to the Postmaster General.

The Government Administration, with the consent of the State Council, shall appoint a supplementary council for advisory co-operation in postal, telegraph, telephone communications and the regulation of prices.

Only the Government shall conclude treaties dealing with communications with foreign countries.

ARTICLE 89.

It is the nation's duty to take over railroads serving general traffic, with all their property, and to manage them as a unified system of communication.

ARTICLE 90.

With the taking over of the railroads the Government shall also take over the right of property alienation and the supreme State rights relating to railway organization. The National Supreme Court shall decide the scope of such rights in case of disputes.

ARTICLE 91.

The Government Administration, with the consent of the State Council, shall issue decrees regulating the construction, the management, and the traffic of railways. With the consent of the National Council it may extend this authority to the proper Government Minister.

ARTICLE 92.

The Government railways, irrespective of their budget and their accounts in the general budget and general accounts of the nation, shall be administered as an independent economic undertaking, which shall defray its own expenses, including interest and cancellation of the railway debt, and shall set aside a railway sinking fund. The amount of the cancellation and of the sinking fund, as well as the objects for which money shall be applied, shall be regulated by special laws.

ARTICLE 93.

Acting for the Government railways with the consent of the National Council, the Government Administration shall appoint supplementary councils for advisory co-operation in matters of railway traffic and transportation charges.

ARTICLE 94.

In the event that the Government has taken over into its administration the railways of a certain district which serve general transport needs, within that district new railways serving such general transportation needs may be built only by the Government or by its consent. In case such construction of new railways, or alterations of existing railway organizations, concern the sphere of authority of the State police, the Railway Administration, before decision, must grant a hearing to the State officials.

In case the Government has not yet taken over the railways, it may administer on its own account railways considered essential for general transportation, or for national defense, by virtue of Government laws and despite the opposition of the States which they traverse, yet without infringing sovereign State rights, or it may give over construction rights to another, if necessary, also according right of alienation.

Every Railway Administration must consent to connection with other railway lines at the latters' expense.

ARTICLE 95.

Railways for general traffic not administered by the Government are subject to the supervision of the Government.

The railways thus subjected to Government supervision are to be applied and equipped according to the same principles, to be determined by the Government. They shall be maintained in safe condition and to be extended as necessity demands. Transportation of persons and goods shall, as need arises, be provided for and equipment furnished.

In the supervision of the cost of transportation, the supervisors shall work toward a uniform and a low railway rate.

ARTICLE 96.

All railways, including those not serving general traffic needs, must comply with the demands of the Government for use of the railways for the purpose of national defense.

ARTICLE 97.

It is the duty of the Government to take over for administration all waterways serving general communications.

After such taking over, such waterways serving general communications may be applied or extended only by the Government or with its consent.

In administering, extending, or reconstructing such waterways the needs of agriculture and irrigation shall be preserved in co-operation with the States affected. The latters' claims shall also be regarded.

Every administration of waterways must agree to amalgamation with other inner waterways at the cost of the undertakers. The same obligation exists for the construction of a connecting way between inner waterways and railways.

In taking over the waterways the Government shall assume the right of alienation and authority over transportation cost and the policing of waters and navigation.

The task of building water communications in connection with the extension of natural water ways in the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe regions is to be undertaken by the Government.

ARTICLE 98.

Supplementary Councils shall be formed with the consent of the National Council by specific decree of the Government Administration for co-operation in matters affecting water ways and national water ways.

ARTICLE 99.

Expenses on natural waterways shall be incurred only for such works, establishments, and other institutions as are destined to facilitate communication. In the case of State and community institutions they must not exceed the expenses required for repair and maintenance. The costs of repair and maintenance for institutions not intended exclusively to facilitate communication, but also to further other purposes, may be increased by navigation expenses only to a relative degree. Sums paid for interest and debt cancellation shall be included in costs for maintenance.

The provisions of the preceding clause apply to the disbursements incurred for artificial waterways as well as for constructions on such and in harbors.

The total costs of a water way, a river district, or a system of water ways may be reckoned as fundamental in matters of inner navigation for the estimation of navigation expenses.

These provisions apply also to timber-floating on navigable water ways.

Only the Government may impose other or higher taxes on foreign ships and their cargoes than on German ships and their cargoes.

For the procuring of means for the maintenance and equipment of the German system of water ways the Government may call on the participators in navigation for contributions in other ways.

ARTICLE 100.

To cover the cost of maintenance and construction of inner navigation routes any person who in any other way than through navigation derives profit from the construction of dams that shut off valleys, may also be called upon for contribution, whenever several States are involved, or the Government bears the cost of the outlay.

ARTICLE 101.

It is the duty of the Government to take over as its own property and into its own administration all sea signals, especially lighthouses, lightships, buoys, floats, and beacons. After such taking over sea signals may be repaired or improved only by the Government or with its consent.

Administration of Justice.

ARTICLE 102.

Judges shall be independent and subject only to the law.

ARTICLE 103.

Regular justice shall be administered through the national courts and through the State courts.

ARTICLE 104.

Judges administering regular justice shall be appointed for life. They may be permanently or temporarily removed from office, or transferred to another office, or retired against their will, only by virtue of judicial decision and for the grounds and in the forms provided by law. The law code may fix age

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limitations, on reaching which Judges may be retired.

The temporary relief from office consequent on law is not affected by this article.

In case of a change in the organization of the courts or their jurisdiction districts the administration of justice in the provinces may decree transfer against desire to another court or removals from office, but only under allowance of full salary.

These provisions have no application to commercial judges, rural justices, and laymen.

ARTICLE 105.

Extraordinary courts are illegal. No one shall be removed from the jurisdiction of his legal judge. Provisions made by law for martial courts and military courts are not affected hereby. Military courts of honor are suspended.

ARTICLE 106.

Military justice is to be suspended, except in time of war or on board warships. Further details are regulated by national law.

ARTICLE 107.

Administrative courts both of the nation and the States must, according to law, protect the individual against dispositions and provisions of administrative officials.

ARTICLE 108.

According to national law a National Supreme Court is established for the German Nation.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Germans.

The Individual.

ARTICLE 109.

Germans are equal before the law. Men and women have fundamentally the same civil rights and duties.

Public advantages or disadvantages of birth or rank are to be suspended. Titles of nobility shall be accepted only as part of a name and may not be conferred any longer.

Titles may be conferred only when they designate an office or a profession; academic degrees are not affected by this provision.

Orders and insignias of orders may not be conferred by the State.

No German may accept a title or order from a foreign Government.

ARTICLE 110.

Citizenship in the nation and in the States may be acquired or lost, according to the provisions of national law.

Every citizen of a State is at the same time a citizen of the nation.

Every German in every State of the nation has the same rights and duties as the citizens of the State itself.

ARTICLE 111.

All Germans enjoy the right of free traveling throughout the whole nation. Every one has the right of sojourn and settlement in any place within the nation, the right to acquire ground property and to pursue every means of livelihood. Limitations require the issuance of a Government decree.

ARTICLE 112.

Every German has the right to emigrate to countries outside Germany. Emigration may be limited only by national law.

All citizens of the nation have right of protection by the Government both within and without the national boundaries as against foreign countries.

No German may be delivered over to a foreign Government for prosecution or punishment.

ARTICLE 113.

Those elements of the nation speaking a foreign language may not be impaired judicially or administratively in their free and popular development, especially in the use of their mother tongue for instruction, or in matters of internal administration and the administration of justice.

ARTICLE 114.

Freedom of the person cannot be impaired. An impairment or withdrawal of personal liberty through public power is admissable only as prescribed by law.

Persons, whose freedom is taken from them, are to be informed at latest on the following day by what official and on what grounds their liberty was taken from them, and they shall immediately receive an opportunity to present objections against this loss of freedom.

ARTICLE 115.

The home of every German is his place of refuge and cannot be violated. Exceptions are admissible only as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 116.

No action can be penalized, if penalty is provided by law, before the action has been committed.

ARTICLE 117.

Secrecy of letters and of postal, telegraph and telephone services cannot be impaired. Exceptions may be admissible only as prescribed by national law.

ARTICLE 118.

Every German has the right within the limits of the general laws to express his opinion by word, in writing, printing, by picture, or in any other way. No connection with his labor or employment shall hinder him in the exercise of this right and no one may injure him if he makes use of this right. No censorship exists, though different provisions may be passed by law in the case of moving pictures. Legal measures are also permissible for combating obscene and indecent literature, as well as for the protection of youth at public plays and spectacles.

The Social Life.

ARTICLE 119.

Marriage, as the foundation of family life and of the maintenance and increasing of the nation, is under the particular protection of the constitution. It is based upon the equal rights of both sexes.

The maintaining of the purity, the health, and the social advancement of the family is the task of the State and the communities. Families with numerous children have a claim for compensating care.

Motherhood has a claim upon the protection and care of the State.

ARTICLE 120.

The education of their offspring to physical, mental, and social ability is the highest duty and natural right of the parents, whose activities are watched over by the political community.

ARTICLE 121.

Illegitimate children are to be provided by legislation with the same conditions for their physical, mental, and social development as those of legitimate children.

ARTICLE 122.

Youth is to be protected against exploitation, as well as against a lack of moral, mental, or physical guarantees. The State and the communities are to take the necessary steps to this end.

Compulsory measures for welfare can only be ordered on the basis of the law.

ARTICLE 123.

All Germans have the right to gather in meetings peaceably and unarmed without announcement or particular permission. Meetings in the open may be made liable to previous announcement by a national law and, in the presence of immediate danger to the public order, be forbidden.

ARTICLE 124.

All Germans have the right to form societies or associations for purposes not contrary to the penal law. This right cannot be limited through preventive measures. The same provisions apply to religious societies and unions.

Every association has the right to acquire legal character in accordance with the civil law. No society may be refused this right because it pursues a political, social-political, or religious object.

ARTICLE 125.

Liberty of the suffrage and its secrecy are guaranteed. Details will be laid down by the election laws.

ARTICLE 126.

Every German has the right to appeal to the competent authorities or to the representatives of the people with written requests or grievances. This right may be exercised by individuals as well as by several persons together.

ARTICLE 127.

Communities and community associations have the right of self-administration within the limits of the law.

ARTICLE 128.

All citizens of the State, without distinction, are to be admitted to public office according to the provisions of the law and their abilities.

All exceptional regulations against female officials and employes are set aside.

The principles of the official conditions are to be regulated by a national law.

ARTICLE 129.

The employment of State officials is for life, in so far as it is not provided differently by law. Pensions, salaries, and pensions for relatives and dependents are regulated by law. The legal acquired rights of the officials are inviolable. The legal way is open to officials for their property claims.

The officials can be suspended only under legal provisions temporary or definitely or in another position with smaller salary.

Against every demand for punishment in the service a form of appeal and the possibility for a reopening of the trial are to be provided. In the investigation over the person of an official facts against the ficial are only theu to be recorded when the offical who had the opportunity to express himself as to the complaint the official is to permitted to inspect the complaint.

The inviolability of the acquired rights and to keep open the legal way for the property complaints are especially assured to the professional soldier. For the rest their positnon is regulated by national law.

ARTICLE 130.

The officials are servants of the whole community, not of a party.

To all officials freedom of their political beliefs and right of association is assured.

The officials receive, according to special provisions in the national law, special representation as officials.

ARTICLE 131.

In case an official violates during the exercise of his public duties the duties bound to a third person, the responsibility comes upon the state or the authority in whose services the official is. The right to take counter action against the officia' is reserved by the state. The regular lawful way should not be excluded.

The detail regulation comes under the apportioning legislation.

ARTICLE 132.

Every German, according to the provision of the law, has the duty to accept honorary offices.

ARTICLE 133.

All citizens are obliged, according to the measures of the law, to do personal services for the State and the community.

The duty of military service is arranged according to the National Army law. This determines also how far certain fundamental provisions are to be restricted for the members of the army in order that the members of the army can fulfill their duties and military discipline be preserved.

ARTICLE 134.

All citizens, without any distinction, contribute according to their means to carrying all public burdens, according to the provisions of the law.

Religion and Religious Societies.

ARTICLE 135.

All inhabitants of the nation enjoy complete liberty of worship and conscience. Undisturbed enjoyment of religious liberties is assured by the Constitution and is under national protection. This provision leaves the general State laws untouched.

ARTICLE 136.

Civic rights, State rights and duties are neither conditioned nor limited by the enjoyment of religious liberties.

The enjoyment of civic and State rights as well as the admissibility to public office are regardless of religious beliefs.

No one is bound to reveal his religious belief. The authorities have only in so far to ask for the affiliation to a religious society if rights and duties are demanding such [information] or in case a lawfully organized census demands such information.

No one is to be forced to church duties or church festivities, or to participation in religious exercise or to the giving of a religious oath.

ARTICLE 137.

No Government established church is recognized.

Freedom of organization for religious purposes is assured. The joining together of religious societies within the nation is not restricted. Every religious society regulates and administrates independently its affairs within the limits of the law. It appoints its officers without the co-operation of the State or the municipality.

Religious societies acquire legality according to the prescriptions of the civic laws.

The religious societies remain, in so far they were, to the present bodies under the public law. To other religious societies are to be accorded the same rights if by their constitution and, the number of their members they give the guarantee of permanency. An amalgamation into a federation of a number of such public lawfully religious societies makes of such a federation a public corporation.

The religious societies, which are recognized public corporations, are entitled, on the basis of the civic tax lists, to raise taxes according to the provisions of the respective State laws.

The religious societies are put on the same footing with the societies which have as their aim the cultivation of a world conception of life.

In so far as the carrying out of this provision requires a further regulation, it comes under the respective State laws.

ARTICLE 138.

State contributions to religious societies based on public law, contract or special legal titles are abrogated by State legislation. The fundamental laws pertaining to this come under national laws.

The propriety and other rights of public religious societies and religious societies determined for their institutons wth purposes of worship, teaching purposes and charity purposes, religious foundations and other propriety are guaranteed.

ARTICLE 139.

Sunday and the State-recognized holidays remain lawfully protected as days of rest and spiritual elevation.

ARTICLE 140.

To the members of the Army is given the necessary time for the fulfilling of their religious duties.

ARTICLE 141.

In so far as they exist the necessity for worship and spiritual advise in hospitals, institutes of corrections, or other public institutions, the religious services are permited to administer. Every compulsion is to b held away.

Education and Schools.

ARTICLE 142.

Art, science, and its teachings are free. The State accords them protection and takes part in their promotion.

ARTICLE 143.

The education of the young is to be provided for through public institutions. In their establishment the nation, States, and communities work together.

The instruction of teachers is to be regulated on a uniform basis for the nation according to the generally recognized principles of the higher education.

The teachers in the public schools have the rights and duties of State officials.

ARTICLE 144.

The entire school system is under the supervision of the State; it can accord participation therein to the communities. The school supervision will be exercised by technically trained officials.

ARTICLE 145.

There is general compulsory attendance at school. This duty will be principally attended to by the popular school with at least eight years of instruction, and the following continuation schools up to the completion of the eighteenth year. Instruction and the paraphernalia in the popular and continuation schools are free.

ARTICLE 146.

The public school system is to be organically constructed. Upon a basic school for every one is erected the middle and higher school system. For this superstructure the rule for guidance is the multiplicity of life's callings, and the acceptance of a child in a particular school depends upon his qualifications and inclinations, not upon the economic and social position or the religion of his parents.

Nevertheless, within the communities, upon the proposal of those entitled to instruction, there are to be erected popular schools of their faith or view of the universe, in so far as this does not interfere with a regulated conduct of the schools in the sense of Paragraph 1. Details will be laid down in the State legislation, according to the principles of a national law.

For the attendance of those in poor circumstances at the middle and higher schools, public means are to be supplied by the nation, States, and communities, with especial assistance to the parents of children regarded as adapted for education in the middle and higher schools, until the end of the instruction.

ARTICLE 147.

Private schools as a substitute for public schools requir the approval of the State and are subject to the provincial laws. Approval is to be given when the private schools do not stand behind the public schools in the scientific education of their teaching staffs and in their objects and equipment, and a division of the pupils according to the property possessed by their parents is not demanded. Approval is to be withheld when the economic and legal status of the teachers f not sufficiently guaranteed.

Private popular chools are only to be allowed when there is no public popular school of their faith or world view in the community for a minority of those entitled to instruction whose desires have to be considered according to Article 146, Paragraph 2, or where the educational administration recognizes a particular pedogogical interest.

Private preparatory schools are to be abolished.

The existing law remains for private schools that do not serve as substitutes for the public schools.

ARTICLE 148.

Moral education, civic sentiment, and personal and professional ability in the spirit of popular Germanism and of international reconciliation are to be striven for in all the schools.

In giving instruction in public schools care must be taken not to hurt the feelings of those who think differently.

Civics and labor instruction are branches of instruction in the schools. Every pupil will receive a copy of the Constitution upon completing his school duties.

The system of popular education, inclusive of the popular high schools, is to be promoted by nation, States and communities.

ARTICLE 149.

Religious instruction is a regular branch of the schools, except in the schools free from religion (worldly). The imparting of religious instruction will be regulated by the school legislation. It will be given in accord with the principles of the religious societies concerned, without prejudice to the State's right of supervision.

The imparting of religious instruction and the using of church institutions are left to the desire of the teachers, and the participation of the pupils in religious studies and in church solemnities and acts is left to those who have the right of determining the child's religious education.

The theological Faculties of the colleges are maintained.

ARTICLE 150.

The monuments of art, history, and nature, as well as the landscape, enjoy the protection and care of the State.

It is the affair of the nation to prevent the emigration to foreign lands of the German art possessions.

The Economic Life.

ARTICLE 151.

The regulation of economic life must correspond to the principles of justice, with the object of the assuring of a life worth living to all. Within these bounds the economic liberty of the individual is to be assured.

Legal compulsion is only admissible for the safeguarding of threatened rights or in the service of predominant demands of the public good.

The freedom of trade and business is safeguarded according to the national laws.

ARTICLE 152.

There is freedom of contract in business relations within the limits of the law.

Usury is forbidden. Legal arrangements that are in conflict with decent customs are null and void.

ARTICLE 153.

Property is safeguarded by the Constitution. Its composition and limits will result from the laws.

Confiscation can only be carried out for the benefit of the community as a whole and with due process of law. There will be appropriate compensation, as far as a national law may not otherwise prescribe. In the case of dispute as to the amount of the compensation the ordinary courts may be appealed to in so far as national laws do not provide otherwise. Confiscation by the nation from States, communities, and societies organized for the public welfare can only be effected with compensation. Property implies a duty. Its use should at the same time be a service to the general welfare.

ARTICLE 154.

The right of inheritance is safeguarded according to the civil law.

The State's part in the inheritance will be provided for by law.

ARTICLE 155.

The division and use of the land will be watched over by the State in such a way as to prevent its misuse and to promote the object of insuring to every German a healthful dwelling and a dwelling and business homestead corresponding to their needs to all German families, especially those with numerous children. War veterans are to be specially considered in the homestead law to be created.

Real estate, the acquisition of which is necessary for the satisfying of needs for dwellings, for the promotion of settling and bringing of land under cultivation, or for the promotion of agriculture, can be condemned. Entailments are to be dissolved.

The working and exploitation of the land is a duty of the land owner toward the community. An increase of value of land arising without the applying of labor or capital to the property is to be made to serve the community as a whole.

All mineral treasures and all economically useful forces of nature are under the control of the State. Private rights are to be turned over to the State through legislation.

ARTICLE 156.

The nation can through law, without detriment to compensation, and with a proper application of the regulations covering expropriation, transfer to public ownership private economic enterprises adapted for socialization. The nation itself, or the States and communities, can take part in the administration of economic undertakings and societies, or insure a dominating influence in some other way.

Furthermore, the nation can, in the case of pressing necessity for the purpose of public business, combine through law economic enterprises and societies on the basis of self-administration, with the object of insuring the co-operation of all the working sections of the people, of allowing employers and employes to participate in the administration, and of regulating the production, preparation, distribution, use and prices, as well as the import and export, of economic goods along principles conducive to the benefit of the community as a whole.

The co-operatives of production and distribution and their associations are to be embodied into the common system of economics upon their request and with consideration for their composition and peculiarities.

ARTICLE 157.

Labor power is under the special protection of the nation. The nation will create uniform labor laws.

ARTICLE 158.

Intelectual labor, the rights of the discoverer, the inventor and the artist, enjoys the protection and care of the nation.

The creations of German science, art and technique are to be protected and promoted also abroad through international agreement.

ARTICLE 159.

The right of combination for the defense and promotion of labor and business conditions is guaranteed to everybody and to all professions. All Agreements and measures which attempt to limit or impede this liberty are illegal.

ARTICLE 160.

Any one employed as an office employe or a worker has the right to the time off necessary to exercise his civic rights and, so far as it does not materially injure the business, to fill public honorary offices conferred upon him. The law will define how far he may demand compensation.

ARTICLE 161.

For the purpose of conserving health and the ability to work, of protecting motherhood and of guarding against the economic effects of age, debilities and the vicissitudes of life, the nation will create a comprehensive system of insurance, with the authoritative cooperation of the insured.

ARTICLE 162.

The nation is for an international regulation of the legal status of the workers that strives for a general minimum measure of social rights for the whole working class of the world.

ARTICLE 163.

Every German has, without prejudice to his personal liberty, the moral duty so to use his intellectual and physical powers as is demanded by the welfare of the community.

Every German shall receive the possibility of earning his living through economic labor. In so far as the appropriate opportunity to work cannot be given to him his necessary maintenance will be looked after. Details will be arranged through special national laws.

ARTICLE 164.

The independent middle class in agriculture, manufacture, and trade is to be promoted in legislation and administration, and is to be protected against being overburdened and made victims of extortion.

ARTICLE 165.

The workers and office employes are qualified to take part with equal rights and in co-operation with the employers in the regulation of wage and labor conditions, as well as in the entire economic development of the productive forces. The organizations on both sides and their unions are recognized.

The workers and office employes receive legal representation in the Factory Workers' Councils, as well as in the District Workers' Councils grouped according to economic districts, and in a National Workers' Council, for the purpose of looking after their social and economic interests.

The District Workers' Councils and the National Workers' Council meet together with the representatives of the employers and of other interested circles of people in District Economic Councils and a National Economic Council for the purpose of carrying out the joint economic tasks and for co-operating in the putting into effect of the laws of socialization. The District Economic Councils and the National Economic Council are to be formed so as to provide for the proper representation therein of all the important trade groups according to their economic and social importance.

Social political and economic political drafts of laws of fundamental importance are to be submitted by the National Government to the National Economic Council for its opinion before presentation. The National Economic Council has the right itself to propose such plans of laws. If the National Government does not agree with it, it has the right, nevertheless, to present the proposal to the Reichstag with an exposition of its standpoint. The National Economic Council may have its proposal represented by one of its members before the Reichstag.

The Workers' and Economic Councils may have conferred upon them the powers of control and administration in the fields turned over to them.

The building up of the Workers' and Economic Councils and the defining of their duties, as well as their relation to other social self-administrative bodies, are exclusively matters of the nation.

Transitory and Final Regulations.

ARTICLE 166.

Until the establishment of the National Administrative Court the National Court will take its place in forming the Court for Examining Elections.

ARTICLE 167.

The regulations of Article 18, Paragraphs 3 to 8, become effective two years after the announcement that the Constitution has gone into force.

ARTICLE 168.

Until the promulgation of the national law provided for in Article 63, but at the most for only one year, all the Prussian votes in the National Council may be cast by members of the Government.

ARTICLE 169.

The National Government will determine when the regulation laid down in Article 83, Paragraph 1, is to become effective.

ARTICLE 170.

The Postal and Telegraph Administrations of Bavaria and Württemberg will be taken over by the nation not later than April 1, 1921.

If no understanding has been reached over the terms of their taking over by Oct. 1, 1920, the matter will be decided by the Supreme Court.

The former rights and duties of Bavaria and Württemberg remain in force until the act of taking over. Nevertheless, the postal and telegraph traffic with foreign countries will be regulated exclusively by the nation.

ARTICLE 171.

The State railroads, canals, and ocean signal systems are to be taken over by the nation not later than April 1, 1921.

If no understanding has been reached over the terms of their taking over by Oct. 1, 1920, the matter will be decided by the Supreme Court.

ARTICLE 172.

Until the national law regarding the Supreme Court becomes effective its powers will be exercised by a senate of seven members, four of whom are to be elected from among its members by the Reichstag and three by the National High Court. This senate will arrange its own methods of procedure.

ARTICLE 173.

Until the decreeing of a national law according to Article 138, the existing State contributions to the religious societies based upon law, agreement, or special legal titles will continue.

ARTICLE 174.

Until the decreeing of the national law provided for in Article 146, Paragraph 2, the existing legal condition will continue. The law will have to pay special attention to districts of the nation where a system of schools not separated according to faiths legally exists.

ARTICLE 175.

The regulations of Article 109 do not apply to orders and decorations conferred for services in the war years of 1914-1919.

ARTICLE 176.

All public officials and members of the army are to be sworn upon this Constitution. The details will be fixed by an order of the national President.

ARTICLE 177.

Where in the existing laws it is provided that the oath be taken in connection with a religious form, the taking of the oath can be made legal by having the swearer say, leaving out the religious form, "I swear." For the rest the contents of the oath provided for in the laws remains undisturbed.

ARTICLE 178.

The Constitution of the German Empire of April 16, 1871, and the law covering the temporary exercise of the national authority of Feb. 10, 1919, are annuled.

The other laws and regulations of the nation remain in force, in so far as they are not in contradiction with this Constitution. The arrangements contained in the Peace Treaty signed on June 28, 1919, at Versailles, are not affected by the Constitution.

Ordinances of the authorities legally issued on the strength of previously existing laws retain their power until annuled through other ordinances or legislation.

ARTICLE 179.

In so far as reference is made in laws or ordinances to regulations and institutions which are abolished by this Constitution their places will be taken by the corresponding regulations and institutions of this Constitution. In particular will the place of the National Assembly be taken by the Reichstag, that of the Committee of States by the National Council, and the place of national President elected on the strength of the law covering the temporary exercise of the national authority by the national President elected on the strength of this Constitution.

The power to issue ordinances conferred upon the Committee of States through the former provisions is transferred to the national Government; the Government in issuing ordinances requires the approval of the National Council as laid down in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 180.

Until the convening of the first Reichstag the National Assembly will function as the Reichstag. Until the installing of the first national President his office will be conducted by the national President elected on the strength of the law covering the temporary exercise of the national authority.

ARTICLE 181.

The German people has adopted and decreed this Constitution through its National Assembly. It goes into effect upon the day of its publication.

Weimar, July 31, 1919.

IRISH QUESTION AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Senate Committee Gets Letters Clarifying Dispute Over American Advocates' Foreign Tour

THERE has been misunderstandings and contradictions in regard to the presentation of Irish claims to the Peace Conference by the "American Commission of Irish Independence," represented in Paris by Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne, and Michael J. Ryan. A short time ago this commission made public an interview which it had with the President on June 11. In this interview Mr. Wilson was quoted as informing the delegates that he was powerless to aid them in their request to gain a hearing for the representatives of the so-called Irish Republic, namely, Eamon de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count George Noble Plunkett.

Just what the Irish delegates demanded, the extent to which the American Peace Commission could help them, the course of procedure adopted by the delegates which made them persona non grata with the members of the whole Peace Conference, are made clear in a series of letters that passed between the delegates and the various members and officials of the Versailles Conference. These were presented to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at the recent hearing.

First Letter to Wilson.

The delegates arrived in Paris early in April. On the 16th of the month they sent this letter to the President:

Dear Mr. President: We beg to advise you that in pursuance of the commission given us by the Irish Race Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on Feb. 22, 1919, we were among other things instructed to obtain, if possible, for the delegates selected by the people of Ireland a hearing at the Peace Conference.

The delegates so selected are Messrs. Eamon de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count Plunkett.

If these gentlemen were furnished safe conduct to Paris so, that they might present their case we feel that our mission would be, in the main, if not entirely, accomplished.

May we therefore ask you to obtain from Mr. Lloyd George, or whomsoever may be intrusted with the specific details of such matters by the British Government, safe conduct for Messrs. de Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett from Dublin to Paris? * * *

The letter ended with a request for a personal interview, which was granted. The subject matter of that interview has not been made public.

After Touring Ireland.

Shortly after seeing the President the Americans went to Ireland. It was their activities there that overturned the apple cart. Upon their return to Paris they wrote a letter to Mr. Lansing reiterating their request for a safe conduct for the Irish delegates from Dublin to Paris. The letter, dated May 17, ended with the paragraph:

As you know, the British Government assented to our going to Ireland. We went there for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the Irish people and ascertaining for ourselves at first hand the conditions prevailing in that country. We have returned therefrom and are now more desirous than ever that the authorized representatives of Ireland shall be given the opportunity to appear and present the case of that country to the representatives of the assembled nations.

To this Secretary Lansing replied on May 24, as follows:

Hon. Frank P. Walsh, Grand Hotel, Paris.
American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Hotel de Crillon.
Paris, May 24, 1919.

Sir: I have received the letter which you and Messrs. Dunne and Ryan addressed to me on May 16 in regarding the issuing of safe conducts by the British Government to Eamon de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and George Noble Count Plunkett, in order that they may proceed from Ireland to France and return, and I immediately took steps to acquaint miself with the facts of the case, which transpired before the matter was brought to my attention by your above-mentioned letter.

I am informed that when the question of approaching the British authorities with a view to procuring the safe conducts in question was first considered every effort was made in an informal way to bring you into friendly touch with the British representatives here, although owing to the nature of the case it was not possible to treat the matter officially. The British authorities having consented that you and your colleagues should visit England and Ireland, although your passports were only good for France, every facility was given to you to make the journey. Before your return to Paris, however, reports were received of certain utterances made by you and your colleagues during your visit to Ireland. These utterances, whatever they may have been, gave, as I am informed, the deepest offense to those persons with whom you were seeking to deal, and consequently it seemed useless to make any further effort in connection with the request which you desired to make. In view of the situation thus created I regret to inform you that the American representatives feel that any further efforts on their part connected with this matter would be futile and therefore unwise. I am, Sir, your obident servant,
ROBERT LANSING.

During the period that elapsed between the writing of the note to Lansing and its reply the American committee had again written to the President urging him to use his influence to gain the safe conduct for the Irishmen, and telling him of their inability to get a hearing with Premier Lloyd George. The letter ended with a request for a private hearing wherein they would present facts of telling importance to him. Mr. Wilson referred the letter to Mr. Lansing, who answered as above quoted.

Letter to Clemenceau.

On May 17 de Valera and his associates sent the following letter to Premier Clemenceau, also sending copies to President Wilson, Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, General Bliss, and Henry White:

Mansion House,
Dublin, May 17, 1919.

To M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference of Paris.

Sir: The treaties now under discussion by the Conference of Paris will, presumably, be signed by the British plenipotentiaries claiming to act on behalf of Ireland as well as of Great Britain.

Therefore we must ask you to call the immediate attention of the Peace Conference to the warning which it is our duty to communicate, that the people of Ireland, through all its organic means of declaration, has repudiated and does now repudiate the claim of the British Government to speak or act on behalf of Ireland, and consequently that no treaty or agreement entered into by the representatives of the British Government in virtue of that claim is or can be binding on the people of Ireland.

The Irish people will scrupulously observe any treaty obligation to which they are legitimately committed; but the British delegates cannot commit Ireland. The only signatures by which the Irish Nation will be bound are those of its own delegates deliberately chosen.

We request you to notify the Peace Conference that we the undersigned have been appointed and authorized by the duly elected National Government of Ireland to act on behalf of Ireland in the proceedings of the conference and to enter into agreements and sign treaties on behalf of Ireland.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our highest esteem.

(Signed)
EAMON De VALERA,
ARTHUR GRIFFITH,
COUNT GEORGE N. PLUNKETT.

Numerous other attempts to gain a safe conduct for Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett failed. The three American delegates decided to plead the cause of Ireland themselves. They subsequently wrote to the President and requested him to use his good offices with the members of the Peace Conference to gain a hearing for them. The letter in part follows:

American Commission on Irish Independence.
Paris, May 31, 1919.

Dear Mr. President: We beg to advise you that, in pursuance of the commission given us by the Irish race convention held in the City of Philadelphia on Feb. 22, 1919, and following our letter to you of April 16, 1919, every effort has been made to obtain a hearing for the delegates selected by the people of Ireland to represent them at the Peace Conference. Our information is that the Government of Great Britain has definitely denied safe conducts to these representatives, and hence they cannot appear before the Peace Conference or any committee thereof.

The resolutions and instructions under which we are acting provide that, if opportunity be not given the regularly chosen representatives of Ireland, we should ourselves present her case; her insistence upon her right of self-determination, and to international recognition of the republican form of government established by her people.

We therefore petition you to use your good offices to secure a hearing for us before the special committee of the four great powers, so that we may discharge the duty imposed upon us by our convention. * * *

With considerations of our continued great respect and esteem, we are, sincerely,
FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman.
E. F. DUNNE.
To the President of the United States, Paris.

They wrote to the American Peace Commission requesting a hearing before that body apart from a secondary hearing before the Peace Conference.

To this the Secretary General of that committee replied in a manner that would seem conclusive. The hearing was refused on the ground that the American committee was not empowered to act for the representatives of another nation.

While this was going on in France the United States Senate had passed the two following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endeavor to secure for Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count George Noble Plunkett a hearing before said conference in order that they may present the cause of Ireland.

"Resolved further, That the Senate of the United States express its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a Government of its own choice."

Acting upon this, the Irish Committee penned the following letter to the American Peace Commission:

American Commission on Irish Independence.
Paris, June 13, 1919.

American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris:

Gentlemen: Following Mr. Lansing's letter of the 24th ultimo, conveying to us the opinion of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace that further effort to secure the issuance of safe conducts by the British Government to Messrs. de Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett would be futile and unwise, we proceeded, as you have been individually informed, to ourselves secure a hearing before your full body upon the merits of the Irish case.

While making this effort we are informed that the United States Senate has passed a resolution requesting your honorable body to endeavor to secure a hearing for the same gentlemen before the Peace Conference, in order that they might present the case of Ireland, and expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the people of Ireland for a Government of their own selection.

In this situation we feel that further effort upon our part should be suspended until the resolution is acted upon by your honorable body.

We most respectfully urge, both as American citizens and in our representative capacity, that early and favorable action be taken by your body upon the Senate resolution.

If your commission concludes so to act upon the Senate resolution, and a hearing is granted by the Peace Conference to the Irish representatives and international recognition is accorded to the republican Government set up by the people of Ireland, there will be no necessity for further demand by us upon your valuable time.

Will you therefore be good enough to advise us of whatever action your honorable body may see fit to take at the earliest convenient moment?

With assurances of our appreciation for other courtesies, and indulging the hope of an early response to this communication, we are, very respectfully,
American Commission on Irish Independence.
FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman.
E. F. DUNNE.

The response was as follows:

American Commission to Negotiate Peace.
Paris, June 21, 1919.

Frank P. Walsh, American Commission for Irish Independence, Grand Hotel, Paris.

Sirs: I beg to acknowledge, on behalf of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, the receipt of your letter of June 20, in which you advise the commission of a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its annual session now being held at Atlantic City and ask certain questions with regard to the recent Senate resolution.

In reply to your letter I beg to inform you that, in accordance with advice which has already been given you, a copy of the said Senate resolution was forwarded to the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau. M. Clemenceau alone is competent to bring this whole question to the attention of the conference. Beyond this, of course—as you very readily will appreciate—neither the American commission as a whole nor any of its individual members can take any further steps in the premises. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. GREW,
Secretary General.

The last chapter in this controversy seems to have been written toward the end of June, when, after Premier Clemenceau's refusal to act on the Irish question, the following direct appeal was made to the "Tiger":

[Personal and urgent.]
American Commission on Irish Independence.
Paris, July 22, 1919.

M. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference and Premier of France, Paris.

Monsieur le President: We are in receipt of information from sources of high authorities that, as President of the Peace Conference, you have notified American peace plenipotentiaries that, so far as further consideration of the Irish question is concerned, the matter is one in which you will take no action.

We understand this decision covers:

1. That the resolution of the American Senate, officially forwarded to you by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and the recommendations contained therein expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the people of Ireland in their efforts to obtain a Government of their own choice, is, by this action, denied in a manner suggestive of your entire disregard of American public opinion as rendered in the deliberate resolution of our highest legislative body.

2. That the Peace Conference further ignores the request of the honorable Messrs. Walsh and Dunne for the appointment of an international tribunal to investigate into the charges of barbarities and inhuman conduct, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, perpetrated by the British Government through its military forces in occupation of Ireland, and upon its defenseless people.

The knowledge of your decision in these matters has been up to now withheld from the American public. The results of the publication of this information will doubtless have very material weight at this time while the attention of the United States Senate is occupied in matters of international importance, in which we feel France has a material interest. Arrangements have already been made for giving widespread publicity in America to this decision on your part. But before taking this step, we respectfully suggest that an audience may be granted by you to the undersigned to present the importance of the situation, particularly in its relation to the future interests of France, of America, and of Great Britain.

There are 20,000,000 citizens of Irish blood in the United States, and the effect of this information when published there needs no characterization by us to indicate how grave may be the danger to the continuance of those same relations of amity and esteem that have marked the friendships existing between the French, American, and Irish peoples.

Trusting that I may be accorded the honor of this audience with you at your earliest possible convenience, and with assurance of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to remain, sincerely yours,
American Commission on Irish Independence.
JOHN ARCHDEACON MURPHY,
Commissioner in Charge.

The half-veiled threat in the second half of the letter was ignored by Clemenceau, and the hearing was not granted.

ACTORS' REVIEW OF THE STRIKE

History of the Equity's Fight and Victory in a Statement Signed by Leading Players

Over their signatures a number of well-known actors and actresses have issued a statement, prepared for them by George Creel, covering their view of the recent actors' strike, and the events leading up to it. With certain omissions indicated by asterisks this statement is printed below.

THE "actors' strike" may not stand clear in the public mind if considered merely as an explosion that shook the theatrical world during August, 1919. The story, told properly, must trace back through years of poverty, irresponsibility and virtual isolation—must reach forward to a future in which dramatic art will be a real social value, not managerial fustian, and the actor and artist not a strolling player denied self-respect and expression.

Strange as it may seem, the spirit of Shakespeare's stage, in spite of every change, continued to dominate the theatre until a comparatively recent date. In no sense a profession, but simply a happy-go-lucky federation of roving bands, the actor people strolled down through the decades, leading the ingrown, nomadic life of gypsies, marrying within their own ranks, rearing their children to follow in their footsteps, asking little, needing little, a separate caste sufficient to itself. Booth, Barrett, Forest, and others came, lifting the stage to a new level of dignity and honor, but this change in spirit, the swift rush of heightened aspiration, left the organization itself comparatively untouched. The fraternal impulse, the co-operative habit, still prevailed. The managers were either players or else men of artistic gift and dramatic insight; every venture was in the nature of a partnership, money was not the chief incentive, and actors remained a "close corporation," knitted together by traditions shared in common.

With growth came prosperity and with prosperity came the commercial conquest of the theatre by business men moved only by business instinct. Playhouses commenced to spring up in every city, the old simple arrangements of traveling gave way to an elaborate plan of bookings, factory methods were adopted with respect to hiring, contracts took the place of verbal agreements, borrowed millions were brought in, and to earn the largest possible returns on huge investments, every trick of bartering was brought into use.

The players, however, did not change as conditions changed. They continued to live in the spirit of the bygone co-operative days, when the manager was a "guide, philosopher, and friend," when money was a "vulgar consideration" and "Art" all important. As a matter of course this attitude delivered them into the hands of the theatre's new commercial control, and evils and injustices edged in that grew to have the weight of millstones about the neck of the unfortunate player. If every play was a "business gamble," as the manager phrased it, the risk fell almost entirely upon the actor, for to quote the statement of a great lawyer concerning a contract in evidence, "the only thing guaranteed to the actor under this contract is the privilege of working unlimited weeks for nothing."

Rehearsals Unpaid For.

Rehearsals were never paid for, although lasting as long as fifteen weeks in many instances, and there was no assurance that more than one week's salary would be received. Even if the production did not fail, forcing the actors back into another dreary round of rehearsals, there was always the chance that a whim of the manager might lead to discharge at a moment's notice.

If it happened that a company's tour was canceled in California, Texas, or some equally distant State, it was up to the players to get back to New York as best they could.

As Holy Week and Christmas week were usually "poor business," the custom grew of cutting salaries in half for these periods. The rich possibilities of the idea becoming apparent, the practice was soon extended to take in the two weeks before Christmas, the two weeks before Easter, and election week. One manager even went so far as to pay only half salary for the first four weeks of a play, arguing naively that the element of rehearsal still maintained.

Saturday nights, during shopping seasons, were also "poor business," so it became increasingly the habit of managers to cancel performances, at the same time deducting one-eighth of the actor's salary.

Yet holiday matinées were not paid for, and when business was good, other extra matinees were crowded in for which the players never received a penny.

All costumes had to be provided by the actors, and, with women particularly, it was often the case that the last cent of savings or borrowings went into dresses for a play that lasted less than a week.

Out of all these abuses came the Equity Association, the first recorded attempt of actors to gain recognition as people. The beginning was a casual meeting of five or six prominent actors at the Players Club in January, 1913. Talk turned upon the increasing number of "benefit performances," and drifted into a general discussion of the conditions that kept the average actor in a penniless state, compelled to borrow from more fortunate friends, afraid to assume the decent obligations of citizens and parents and shadowed always by the fear of poverty-stricken old age.

One man had just finished rehearsals stretching over twenty-three weeks and had received pay for four performances. Two productions, one lasting a single night, the other three nights, and in each production were other men like him, and women with heavy investments in costumes. One after the other contributed his bitter experience or recited instances of destitution, actual starvation and bitter injustice.

The Actors' Equity Association was organized then and there, not as a threat, but in the hope that the simple presentation of unbearable wrongs would lead to redress. Not all of the stars by any means were willing to risk their assured positions for any altruistic impulse, and even among those who suffered abuses there was the fear of consequences. After weeks of heartbreaking effort, however, a fairly representative membership was gained, and with the aid of competent legal advice the "equitable contract" was framed and laid before the managers. A timid little contract asking only a few fundamental reforms, but despite its moderation the answer of the managers was absolute refusal. When the actors persisted there were threats of discharge and blacklisting. For three years the Equity went cap in hand from office to office begging common justice, common decency, meeting only with insult and derision.

What was there to do? Where was help to be found? Betrayed and rejected by those who were supposed to be their "own people," the conviction grew that the one hope was to find allies, to make common cause with other groups working to similar goals of security. The actors had watched the musicians of the theatre form themselves into a union, had seen them join the ranks of organized labor, and were exactly familiar with their entrance into decent incomes, self-respect and independence. As a consequence, a unanimous vote of the Equity membership in 1916 gave the council power to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor whenever such decision seemed wise and necessary.

The Equity Contract.

It was a thoroughly discussed step, and even after being made was followed by no sudden leap. The council went to the managers again, expressed every willingness to avert unionization and begged some measure of concession in the interests of a professional sinking deeper into poverty and hopelessness. Face to face with an alternative the managers put aside the refusals of three long years, and through the Summer of 1917 so-called "contract meetings" were held. In October an "Equity contract" was agreed upon that seemed to promise emancipation, a "ratification supper" buried differences, presumably, and every manager agreed to issue the new contract with its promise of justice and fairness. These were the essential features of the contract:

1. Transportation from New York and back to New York, a reform of the abuse that dumped players thousands of miles from home.

2. Full salary for all weeks played.

3. Free rehearsals to be limited to four weeks for dramatic productions and six weeks for musical productions and spectacles; rehearsals beyond this limit to be paid for at half salary.

4. No engagements less than two weeks.

5. Holy Week and Christmas Week not to count as "lay offs," except in cases of physical inability to give performances.

6. A solemn agreement to recognize the Equity as the representative of the actor," with further provision for arbitration of every dispute.

This last clause was the most bitterly contested, and yet, for the actor, it was the heart of the whole controversy. A chief reason for the actor's frequent deprivation of rights was his inability to plead or prosecute his own case. Often the breach of contract occurred with the actor miles removed from opportunity for personal conference with the manager, while even if suit were filed, either legal costs ate up the amount involved or else a series of continuances would delay the trial until such time as the player's duties had called him beyond the possibility of attendance. It was to supply its members with a "friend on the ground" armed with money and legal aid that the Equity held to the disputed clause, and even the managers finally conceded its necessity and perfect fairness.

Broken and Delayed Contracts.

Will even the most prejudiced assert that these demands were either unreasonable or unfair? With the actor still giving the manager from four to six weeks' service absolutely free of charge, was it too much to ask that at least two weeks' salary should be guaranteed? With eleven holiday matinées still provided for as an outright gift to the managers, was it an "act of rapacity" to protest against other arbitrary deductions from pay envelopes? Small though the concessions were, and even though dictated by the common decencies of fair play, few managers kept the solemn pledge. Many delayed months in the issuance of the new contracts and 90 per cent. broke them continuously. Still the Equity fought on, and by sheer insistence, by courageous proof that it did not mean to sleep on a single right, managed to force settlement after settlement under individual contracts. In the six years of its existence the Equity collected $460,000 for its members, every cent of which would have been lost but for its bitter fighting. In view of recent and repeated attacks upon "paid agitators," it is a matter of pride to explain that no officer or council member of the association has ever received a penny for services, giving wholeheartedly of time and energy and running the risk of anger and blacklists, all without other reward than the betterment of a beloved profession.

In May, 1919, a new managerial body was formed, and the Equity was invited to a "get-together" luncheon at which "no business was to be talked." However, even before the coffee the Equity guests were informed that the new Producing Managers' Association did not like the existing contract in many important particulars, and must insist upon certain changes. They were told, in return, that the Equity itself had many causes of dissatisfaction and was perfectly willing to consider changes. A committee, consisting of eight managers and five actors, was named to confer and report. What the managers proposed was that the contract should be amended so as to give them the right to lay companies off for one week without pay when coming in from the road to play New York, Chicago Boston, and Philadelphia. The representatives of the actors agreed to three days.

Also that the time of free rehearsals should be extended to five weeks in the case of dramatic productions, and seven in musical productions and spectacles. The Equity, countering, insisted that the free periods already in agreement were excessive and suggested a reduction to three and five. Discussion resulted in a decision to let the free rehearsals remain at four and six weeks.

The actors, for their part, entered protest against the growing practice of extra performances without pay, and asked that eight performances constitute a week's work, all other performances to be paid for pro rata. Stock companies and popular price attractions were exempted, so that a principal managerial objection was discounted at the start.

Suddenly, violently, in the midst of seemingly friendly negotiations, the Producing Managers' Association gave a statement to the press, announcing that the demands of the actors were unreasonable and extortionate, and declaring that the Equity would not be recognized or dealt with in the future. The action came as a thunderclap. A majority of the membership was in favor of accepting the flat declaration of war, but the moderation of the officers prevailed. (Under clause 16, providing for the arbitration of all disputes,) the managers were asked to submit the controversy to an impartial discussion, and the Equity brought forward the names of ex-President Taft and Judge Charles E. Hughes, both having consented to act. The managers answered that there was nothing to arbitrate, and that the Equity had ceased to exist as far as they were concerned.

In July the council exercised the authority given in 1916, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, receiving a charter that granted full autonomy, entire control of internal policies, and funds, and guaranteeing against the Equity's inclusion in strikes unless specifically authorized by its own membership. Even then the olive branch was not put aside, and again the Equity asked the managers for arbitration, agreeing, in event of a decision in their favor, to delay its application until the season of 1920-1921. The answer was a contemptuous refusal.

From June to August the Equity underwent an attack from the managers that sapped the very foundation of its strength. A progressive "lockout" disemployed member after member; threats, persuasion, and bribery were used to destroy the Equity morale, and, as a last resort, the managers hucksterred a contract that granted every one of the demands that had been denounced as "unreasonable," when advanced by the Equity. But, as every intelligent actor saw quickly, a "fake" arbitration clause was provided that returned the actor to his former status as an individual, with all of the old powerlessness to enforce a single right.

Day by day the managers perfected their "closed shop." Many of their number were heart and soul with the Equity, but they were whipped into line by the knowledge that a powerful few could drive them out of business. Forced at last to the conviction that it was either war or peonage, the Equity took a vote on Aug. 7, and almost without a dissenting voice 4,200 members declared in favor of a strike. Within a week the membership had leaped to 8,000.

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Twelve companies were called out the first night of the strike. Even this proof of strength did not induce the managers to take the matter seriously. For long years theirs had been the power and the glory, and the habit of autocracy was so strong that their mental process could not adjust to the startling fact of an actual revolt.

It was not only the case that the actors did "stick," contrary to contemptuous prediction, but more theatres were closed until in New York, only one non-Equity show, pitifully performed by strikebreakers, kept its doors open. Forced to seriousness at last, the managers gave up their attitude of invincible autocracy and utilized their highly paid publicity agents in putting themselves before the people as "grossly wronged" and "shabbily treated."

A chief attack was based upon alleged contract breaking. Equity members, by striking, had "violated contracts" and the cry of "outraged faith" went up to heaven. Doubtless many of the laity were deceived by this plausible pretense, yet of all the many attacks conceived and made, this charge of contract breaking was the most baseless and the most false.

The contract alleged to have been broken expressly designated the Equity as the representative of the actor in event of dispute. One clause specifically called for compulsory arbitration in all disputes, the Equity to appoint an arbiter, the managers one other, and in event of failure to agree a third arbiter to be mutually agreed upon.

As far back as June the Producing Managers' Association in public statements announced that relations with the Equity were discontinued. Through June, July, and into August, they refused to submit to the solemn arbitral agreement contained in Clause 16, and a final declaration served notice that no manager in the future would recognize the Equity in any manner and that a war of extinction was on.

This was no mere contract breaking but contract destruction. By public and repeated repudiation of the Equity, party to every contract as the representative of the actor, the Producing Managers' Association wiped every contract out of existence as much as though they had gathered them in and torn each into pieces. Then when the actors, after three months of pleading for reinstatement of the contract, rallied to resist the "scrap of paper" theory, they were "contract breakers."

The Closed Shop Argument.

Another point was the "closed shop." Never at any time had this been threatened by the Equity. The dramatists came upon the scene at the height of the strike, and said that the only thing preventing an instant and amicable settlement was the "Equity's insistence upon the closed shop." They had this from the managers themselves. The officers of the Equity straightway signed and sealed an explicit denial, also an offer to the managers to enter into an agreement specifically surrendering any right to a closed shop. The dramatists, highly elated, left with the conviction that the strike was settled. The managers, learning the contents, refused to open the letters, even to receive them.

* * * * * * * *

Without frenzy, and facing what seemed to be a death grapple with a rich, compact and powerful organization, the Equity conceived the idea of presenting its own shows, and almost over night four houses were opened, presenting brilliant programs to packed auditoriums. The artistic success, coupled with the financial returns, led to arrangements for similar productions in other cities. The possibilities of a theatre operated by players in the interests of real dramatic art, together with the grim fraternalism of the allied stage crafts, brought the managers face to face with the certainty of defeat. It is known that at one meeting a vote to settle the strike by full concession of the justice of the Equity's contentions was carried by a majority of 30 to 5, but this half dozen controlled the bookings, and were able to cudgel the thirty-six back into line. As the strike spread to Boston and other cities, however, and as the theatre owners of the nation began to demand attractions, even the implacable few grew amenable to reason.

Meetings with the Equity were resumed through the medium of lawyers, and on Wednesday night, Sept. 3, a contract was agreed upon. The Equity officials approved it without change, but when it came back from the managers it was altered so adroitly as to destroy all possible value. Two exceedingly offensive alterations prohibited the enlistment of new members by the Equity and refused reinstatement to strikers. Even so, the Equity felt that the alterations were simply strategic moves not affecting the process of the parley, but in the morning papers of Friday, Sept. 5, the managers announced that negotiations had been broken off finally by reason of the unfairness and high-handed methods of the Equity.

The proposed contract ran for five years, and it was an Equity suggestion that all suggested changes or desired modifications must be presented for discussion prior to the first of each January. What the managers sought to make the people believe was that the contract itself had to be brought up for new agreement each and every Jan. 1, thereby giving the Equity the opportunity to swing its club yearly in the very heart of the season.

There was not a day in the last two weeks of the strike that it was not in the power of the Equity to have paralyzed the entire theatre by means of a general strike. It was not done, for there was the daily hope that the managers would listen to reason. But the Tuesday statement was a last straw, and on Friday the word went forth that made the strike national and complete. The rush of the managers to resume conferences was swift and instant. At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Sept. 6, the strike ended in the signing of a contract that embodied practically every Equity demand.

The Equity did not get the "closed shop" because it had stated repeatedly that it did not want it. It did not demand the dissolution of the Fidelity Association, as the managers ignored in the settlement and recognized the Equity as the one organization empowered to represent the actor.

Victory is not regarded by the Equity as an anaesthetic, but as a spur. Collective bargaining is not an automatic device by any means. To be successful it requires balanced power, and even as the Equity has no quarrel with the maintenance of the Producing Managers' Association, so does it trust that the managers will not begrudge growth and strength to the Equity.

JOHN DREW,
MARJORIE RAMBEAU,
JOHN EMERSON,
EDITH TALIAFERRO,
ED. WYNN,
ERNEST TRUEX,
HELEN WARE,
LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Vantines
The Oriental Store.

Chinese Jade Jewelry

ATTENTION is directed to a most comprehensive display of genuine Chinese jade-mounted jewelry, for men and women, including an unusual showing of exceptionally well-carved—also plain—unmounted pieces, of exquisite coloring, just received from our representatives in the Orient.

To indicate the variety:

Brooches, $12 to $75.
Rings, $22.50 to $600.
Necklaces, $75 to $500.
Earrings, $18.50 to $110.
Pendants, carved, unmounted, $35 to $225.
Scarf pins, $16 to $50.
Pendants, platinum and diamond mountings, $150 to $375.

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Announce the return of Mme. Gensburg from Paris, with a large selection of

IMPORTED

Gowns
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Embracing modes of originality especially created for Gensburg, as well as charming adaptations of Parisian style motifs of the hour in all the prevailing color tones

On display beginning Monday, September 15, 1919

Bettz
DISTINCTIVE RIDING HABITS AND SPORT SUITS
YOUTHFUL TOWN AND COUNTRY CLOTHES
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MELLES
450 FIFTH AVENUE Between 39th and 40th Sts. Over Mirror Candy Store
A SALE UNUSUAL
of Street and Afternoon
DRESSES
Distinctive Styles in
TRICOTINE JERSEY
SATIN SERGE
Actual Values up to $45
SPECIALLY PRICED $29.50 FOR MONDAY

The Newspaper to Read Next Sunday

A PINNACLE of quality has been reached in the Sunday edition of The New York Times.

It represents the last word in newspaper production, both in illustrations and articles.

The rotogravure pictures depict finished art in periodical illustrating.

The special articles, supplementing all the day's news at home and abroad, are carefully chosen with a view to covering vital subjects in this period of worldwide change.

NEXT Sunday's striking features in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times include:

Boston's Police Strike
Pershing in Philadelphia and Washington
Senior and Women's Golf Tournaments
Hindenburg as a Civilian
Rationing Hungry Rumanian Children

NEXT Sunday's noteworthy articles in the Rotogravure Magazine and other special sections of The New York Times deal with

America's Revel of Luxury
Grey, Britain's New Ambassador
Stephen Leacock's "Road to Freedom"
An Officer's Analysis of A. E. F. Behavior
What Many Strikers Are Demanding
Profiteering Days in France

and a variety of other subjects—not all serious, one or two even gayly frivolous.

THERE is no narrow groove of interest in The Sunday Times.

Its field is the world of current events—news, industry, politics, work, art, literature, sports, music, drama—the things men and women want to read about and see, in a world where entertainment and seriousness alike have their places.

Order From Your Newsdealer.

The New York Times
Next Sunday

CURBING PROFITEER, BUYER'S JOB

Workings of the Fair Price Committee and the Tricks of the Corner Groceryman

SAMPLE SCHEDULE UNDER THE FAIR PRICE PLAN.

Article, Kind, and Grade.	Quotations for Sept. 8, 1919. Wholesale Prices. Cents Per Lb.	Maximum Margin, Cents.	Maximum Fair Prices, Cents Per Lb.
Beans—Lima, domestic	11¾ @13½	2	14¾ @16½
Beans—Pea or medium, domestic	8½ @ 9¾	3	11½ @12¾
Beans—Pea or medium, imported	8½ @ 9¾	3	11½ @12½
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 ounces	8½	1	9½
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 ounces	8	1	9
Butter—Fresh creamery firsts, (good table)	53 @57	6	59 @63
Butter—Fresh creamery seconds, (cooking)	50 @52½	6	56 @58½
Cheese—American whole milk	34 @34½	7	41 @41½
Corn—Canned, No. 2 standard	11 2-3 @12½	3½	15 1-6 @16
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated	4¾ @5¾	1½	6¼ @ 7¼
Eggs—Selected candled, fresh	60 @62	7	67 @69
Flour—Wheat	6¾ @ 7 2-5	1	6¾ @ 8 2-5
Lard	31	6	37
Milk—Evaporated, (unsweetened,) 6 ounces	6 3-5 @ 7	2	8 3-5 @ 9
Milk—Evaporated, (unsweetened,) 16 ounces	14 @15	2½	16½ @17½
Oats—Bulk, rolled	5 3-10@ 6	1½	6 4-5 @ 7½
Onions	3 @ 3¼	1½	3½ @ 4¾
Peas—Canned, No. 2 standard	12 @13	3½	15½ @16½
Potatoes—Long Island	2 9-10@ 3¼	1	3 9-10@ 4¼
Rice—Broken, domestic	9 @ 9½	2	11 @11½
Rice—Blue Rose	14¼ @15½	2	16¼ @17½
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 tall pink	18 @19 1-12	6¼	22½ @24 1-12
Sugar—Granulated, (bulk)	9½	1	10¼
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2 standard	12 1-12@13	3	15 1-12@16

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

PRICES are fair when the dealer ceases to profiteer and the customer begins to give some attention to the gentle art of buying.

The Fair Price Committee, under the aegis of Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City and the outlying counties of Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk, is trying now to standardize prices.

What is a fair price?

It is a complicated equation derived from some 50 sources. From the reports of the United States Government, of the State Bureau of Markets and from the researches of the City Commissioner of Markets the basis of fair prices is derived. Then the wholesale dealers are asked the prevailing prices and the quotations in the trade and lay press are analyzed. After that twenty-five or thirty retail dealers and chain store owners are called upon to contribute to the symposium.

Next the statistician is called in to apply to all this the time honored rule of thumb. He adds to the average of the wholesale quotations certain figures of profit upon which the United States Food Administration had determined when the war was in full career. This is purely an arbitrary calculation, in the opinion of some experts, for certainly conditions have been changing rapidly since the armistice.

By making these additions of maximum margin the so-called maximum fair prices are evolved. For instance, it was set forth that the maximum fair prices for butter suitable for table use should range in the week beginning last Monday from 59 to 63 cents a pound. This is for fresh creamery firsts, the wholesale price of which, according to this tabulation, varied from 53 to 57 cents a pound, with a supposed margin of 6 cents for profit.

According to schedule, select candled fresh eggs, with an average wholesale quotation of from 60 to 62 cents a dozen and a maximum marginal profit of 7 cents, should bring from 67 to 69 cents a dozen at the stores of all well-minded dealers.

It is understood that the fair prices are for goods for which the customer pays cash and then and there takes away with him. Hence all such merchandise is spoken of as sold on the "cash and carry plan."

Recalcitrant Dealers.

The impression has been given broadcast that something very drastic is to be done to dealers who fail to live down to these prices. They are supposed to be prosecuted, but there seems little to justify the suspicion. The names of some of them who have been detected charging unfair prices have been printed from time to time in the newspapers.

There are plenty of loopholes which enable the greedy grocer and the cold-blooded butcher to get all the price which the traffic will bear. Theoretically the customer can look the grocer squarely in the eye and demand of him why eggs are 81 cents when according to the schedule of fair prices they should be about 20 cents a dozen less.

"But, my dear Sir," says the affable salesman, "these are our own special Uglayton eggs, from our own farm and guaranteed absolutely fresh. Why, we own the hens that laid these eggs. Don't you see on the box that they are from our own farm and are our own special brand?"

It is evident from the box itself, and one must believe everything that he sees in print, that these eggs are certainly something very special. The salesman insists that after they have been exposed for sale for twenty-four hours and have not been purchased they will be taken out of the box, deprived of their printed yellow jacket and be sold at something like the regular quotation as strictly fresh eggs. Then after a few days more they will again be transferred, if they are still unsold, and recalled as just eggs. So these extra select products of the lowly hen will eventually reach the bargain counter and piles of them may bear the legend:

"We Are Throwing These Eggs at You at Fifty Cents a Dozen."

Concerning Butter.

The same practice holds with regard to butter. The wily dealer may decide that he has a special brand of butter to which no ordinary quotations could apply. He may admit to himself and to fact that fresh creamery firsts should be sold at 63 cents a pound, but that does not interfere with his putting a fancy name on the product and charging the public anything from 72 to 80 cents for it.

In these days of butter substitutes it is easy for a dealer to put forth a print of so-called butter which is mostly palm oil with a little milk added to it, hardened by boiling it up with some metallic nickel and to call it butter. He does not, however, take the risk of putting a label on it and retails it in an absolutely plain wrapper.

Efforts have been made in every direction to establish definite brands. There are some brands which are standardized, but in these days many new ones come into being overnight in order to satisfy the cupidity of the grocery man.

The favorite way in which the unscrupulous dealer dodges the fair price issue is through the telephone. One of these days when some genius invents a telephone through which we can see as well as hear, the corner grocer will not have such an easy time of it. The high prices which prevail in districts where persons of moderate means live are largely due to the fact that housekeepers give their orders by wire instead of personally inspecting the wares.

The other day a woman on the west side priced cucumbers over the telephone and was told that they were 10 cents each. She declined to buy them at that price and passing the store a half hour later she was surprised to see a basketful in front with a card marked 5 cents each. This was the prevailing price of that avenue in that neighborhood. The woman had asked for 5-cent cucumbers over the phone, and was told that there were none. Needless to say, the grocer lost a customer of many years' standing.

Fair Price Literature.

The investigations of the State Commissioner of Foods and Markets into the distribution of food in the city of New York should be read by every housekeeper. Down at the branch office of the Commissioner, at 90 West Broadway, are stacks of pamphlets which he has prepared on this subject and they are free to the public. On the walls of his office are maps of the city showing the many thousands of small grocery stores, a glass-headed pin representing each. These pins are so close together in most sections of Manhattan that they seem to make up a solid mosaic.

They are an indication of the general indolence of the buying public. The innumerable little grocery stores of New York City exist largely because the people are unwilling to go any distance to buy supplies or to select their goods from large stocks which are constantly being "turned over." Where stocks are being constantly renewed the customer can always be sure of getting clean and fresh merchandise. The average man or woman knows perfectly well that by going to Washington Market a cake of a standard cheese in prime condition can be purchased for 5 cents less than in the neighborhood in which he lives. The consumer clings to the neighborhood store because he does not care to put himself to the slightest inconvenience. There will never be an era of fair prices as long as these easy-going habits are encouraged.

The wife of a well-known surgeon, living just off of Fifth Avenue, acquired the habit of going over to Third Avenue to do her marketing, her chauffeur carrying the packages to the car, thus saving a considerable sum every day. This is at a chain store where the prices are standardized. But had this same woman gone to a store privately owned she would have found a scale of prices to correspond to the chauffeur and the car.

While Third Avenue prices are low, Second Avenue prices are still less. One woman who lived on the west side whose interests took her to the vicinity of First Avenue several times a week treated her family frequently to live fresh lobsters because she could get as fine ones near First Avenue at 40 cents a pound as she would have had to pay 55 cents a pound for in the neighborhood in which she lived. She also found that in this district the dealer took a good deal of pride in his wares. This brought him a large volume of trade and he never had any stale goods. His frequent changes of stock enabled him to sell at uniformly fair prices.

Greed Destroys Profits.

Although so many of the small food dealers of the city of New York resort to high prices and unfair methods, they make far less than is generally supposed, for most of them are victims of their own greed. The investigations of the State authorities show that these profiteers eke out a miserable living. The more they overcharge, the more in most cases their trade declines and the less saleable their goods become. They turn over their stocks entirely only a few times a year, whereas enterprising dealers who are far-sighted enough not to take a mean advantage of the public build up a profitable business, with much good will.

The average grocer in the metropolis, according to this official investigation, clears only about 25 dollars a week. He works early and late and very often members of his family assist him. He is a product of a faulty system of distribution and one of these days, when the question of the cost of living is taken up seriously, he is likely to become an extinct type. The wasteful system of distribution of commodities in the City of New York with its numerous middlemen and its small profiteers will eventually give way to one founded on a sound economic basis.

The well-meant efforts of the Fair Price Committee are at best only palliative. Such as they are, however, they are well worth studying as signs of a new era.

Arthur Williams, the local Food Administrator, is working along the present lines with enthusiasm and ability. He is making use largely of moral suasion to obtain his ends.

"Perhaps the most active agency through which the Fair Price Committee works," he said the other day, "in preventing profiteering is that of co-operation and understanding between dealers and the public and itself. I lay stress upon this spirit of co-operation, which is but bringing into play that element of patriotism which is possessed by most of our New Yorkers, men, women and children. The great majority of the dealers of the city are anxious to do what they can to render service to the people here and to the Federal authorities at Washington. This was proven many times during the activities of the Food Board, and has been again demonstrated during the last three or four weeks, since the call was made by United States Attorney General Palmer.

"The first step to be taken by the committee was to tell the dealers what was expected of them. Before Mr. Palmer's action, back to the first of the year, all Federal rules, with one or two exceptions, had been abrogated, and each dealer was a law unto himself. I should not form the opinion that the great majority of the retail dealers were consciously and deliberately profiteering, but rather in the absence of a guide as to proper conduct, and any regulation or direction from Washington they simply added here and there, as opportunity made possible, the aggregation of these little additions being enormous.

Dealers Trying to be Fair.

"As soon as the request of the Attorney General was made public, and the views of the Fair Price Committee were offered, the great majority of the retail dealers approved the margins, and we believe are now closely following these margins. Thus far there has been no instance of a necessary enforcement of the fair price list, as the dealers seem to be following it voluntarily. Where we have had specific instances of profiteering the dealers have voluntarily refunded the overcharge, and have agreed to the return of any overcharge made to others. I believe all of these instances occurred prior to the renewed activities of the Food Administration.

"Thus far there has been no reported instance of misrepresentation as a reason for increasing the price. The brands of the fair price list are very well known, and, confining the list to a comparatively few items, it is more readily followed and checked. The Fair Price Committee bases the figures directly upon the cash and carry plan. It has not seemed practicable thus far to cover items luxurious in food or luxurious in service. Our effort is directed toward the cheapening of food for the great body of our people to whom every cent of expenditure means something. There was a very widespread compliance in the matter of the egg price—rarely exceeding 1 or 2 cents on the high side, and in some instances falling several cents below the margin on the low side. We are speaking, of course, of fresh eggs, not the storage, which are as yet hardly on the market.

"In addition to the co-operation of the dealers, we need the very active co-operation of the women of the city. We urge them to shop in person, and not by telephone, and to study the fair price list, and let the dealers see that they are using it. Likewise, they are urged to buy moderately, and the cheaper foods and cuts of meat, for at least some of the meals of the week. The universal testimony has been that a great deal of extravagance exists in the buying of today, elimination or the lessening of which is one of the objectives of the committee. Another desire is that the food dealers shall feel assured of our intention to represent them fairly to the public. If they are dealing fairly, following closely the maximum margins agreed upon, and otherwise co-operating in this effort to reduce the cost of living; this should be understood and appreciated by the public. The punishment of the offender is much more severe if he can be segregated and punished individually rather than be left hidden in a large group.

"A spirit of co-operation toward the work of the committee has been found on every hand. It reaches to Washington, to the Capitol at Albany, and to the City Hall. It includes the dealers in food, groceries, and meat, retail and wholesale, and extends through to the public."

It will thus be seen that the ultimate solution of the cost of living problem rests with the consumer, who, if he will, can take matters into his own hands and through his duly appointed representatives institute many needed reforms in the production and distribution of food.

A TRIO AND OTHERS.

The Elshuco Trio, organized last year by Willem Willeke, is to begin its second season with a changed personnel. The leader, who remains, announces a series of three concerts in Aeolian Hall on Monday evenings, Dec. 8, Feb. 9, and March 8. Robert Johnson, violinist, supplants Samuel Gardner, and the place left vacant by the death of Richard Epstein will be filled by the Italian pianist, Aurelio Giorni.

Josef Hofmann will make but three appearances in New York this season, his first piano recital in Carnegie Hall taking place on Nov. 22. Jascha Heifetz, who has chosen Oct. 25 for his first violin recital there, is to have Samuel Chotsinoff as accompanist on a trip to the Pacific Coast. Other artists of the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau will have between sixty and seventy concerts in the city during the Winter.

Benno Moiseiwitsch, a new Russian pianist who will make his début with the Philharmonic Society on Nov. 20, will be heard in four Carnegie Hall recitals later in the season. Last year he gave more than 100 concerts in England, twenty-five being orchestral appearances in London.

AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

Maurice Dumesnil, the French pianist, now playing in South America, will return here in January for a short tour.

Mischa Elman, whose father recently returned to London to sell the family home there, closed since the war, plans to resume his tours abroad after giving 125 concerts in America this season.

Eleanor Spencer, pianist, played on Aug. 27 at Georg Schneevoight's symphony concerts at Scheveningen, near The Hague.

W. & J. SLOANE

Established 76 Years Ago

AN "ECONOMY" SALE

WITH the object of assisting in the movement to reduce living expenses, we have set aside a large portion of our immense stocks and will offer them tomorrow at prices decidedly lower than those now prevailing for goods of similar quality. We are doing this deliberately, notwithstanding many indications that increasing cost of production will make it impossible to replace the goods at these figures.

Value is not measured by what you pay, but by what you get for your money. The articles offered are of "SLOANE" standard qualities; clean, perfect and more serviceable than the LOW PRICES would indicate.

Only a few examples can be submitted here. The selections must be seen to be appreciated.

264 DOMESTIC RUGS

Wiltons in several Standard Weaves, Seamless Chaumont Axminster and Seamless Wilton.

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$42.00	$29.50
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	46.75 to $70.00	36.50 to $52.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	66.50 to 103.50	49.50 to 72.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	72.00 to 125.00	63.50 to 82.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.	97.50 to 157.00	72.00 to 112.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	155.00 to 168.00	99.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	125.00 to 189.00	83.50 to 94.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.	195.00	149.50

A FEW KHORASSAN AXMINSTER RUGS

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	$42.00	$35.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	67.50	57.50

HEAVY SEAMLESS ART SQUARES

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
From 3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$9.75	$7.25
To 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	60.00	44.50

260 MADE-UP RUGS

Wilton—Axminster—Brussels

Sizes from 6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.

Sizes	Wilton	Axminster & Brussels
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	$32.50	$26.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	49.50	42.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	39.50	33.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	65.00	43.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	79.50	61.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.	88.50	67.50

Many intermediate sizes at proportionate prices.

HALL RUNNERS

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
2 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	$25.00	$20.00
2 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.	41.00	26.50
3 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	31.00	25.00
3 ft. 0 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.	60.00	48.50

100 ORIENTAL RUGS

Comprising PERSIAN, TURKISH and INDIA weaves

The prices asked are lower than the import prices of today. Sizes range from 9 ft. x 6 ft. to 22 ft. x 15 ft. A few examples follow:

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
Amritsar Carpet, 20 ft. 1 in. x 14 ft. 1 in.	$470	$285
Persian Carpet, 22 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 9 in.	595	275
Amritsar Carpet, 17 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	875	550

25 IMPORTED HAND-TUFTED RUGS

of exceptional durability, *at prices lower than those prevailing for domestic machine-made fabrics.* These rugs in plain, two-tone and all-over designs, are especially suited for Dining Room, Hotel and Office use. Sizes range from 12 ft. x 11 ft. to 20 ft. x 15 ft. A few examples follow:

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
12 ft. x 11 ft. Two tones of tan	$280	$180
14 ft. x 11 ft. Light green, Adams border	420	260
17 ft. x 11 ft. Two tones of red	360	235
18 ft. x 12 ft. Mulberry	460	290

75 CHINESE RUGS JUST RECEIVED

of unusual quality and design. These rugs, hand woven to order over two years ago at *costs much lower than at present*, have just reached here from China, where they were held until the Government shipping embargo was raised. They are heavy in quality and beautiful in designs, porcelain blues, fruit reds and tawny yellows being the prevailing colors. They represent a very high type of Chinese handicraft. *The prices are less than present wholesale quotations.* Sizes range from 9 ft. x 6 ft. to 15 ft. x 10 ft.

75 IMPORTED FIBRE RUGS

For use in Sun Parlors, Breakfast Rooms, Sleeping Porches, etc. These rugs, in oval and rectangular shape, are offered at the following exceedingly low prices:

Sizes	Prevailing Prices	Sale Prices
10 ft. x 8 ft.	$22.50 to $35.00	$17.50 to $26.00
12 ft. x 9 ft.	27.50 to 43.00	22.50 to 35.00
15 ft. x 9 ft.	37.50	30.00
15 ft. x 12 ft.	57.50	39.00

See our INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT ON FURNITURE in Today's "Times," "Herald" and "Tribune."

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

JEWS SLAIN IN UKRAINE

Their Former Minister in That Country Sends a Review of the Pogroms

Former Jewish Minister of Ukraine, in the Jewish newspaper, The Day, of New York.

ON Nov. 13, 1918, the rebellion of the Ukrainian peasants against the aristocratic government of Hetman Skoropadsky broke out, and it struck a sympathetic chord in the various strata of the Jewish population. Except for the few sugar magnates and several other big speculators, who were organized in a reactionary group, the Jews were unanimously opposed to Skoropadsky. In a few provincial towns groups of Bundists (Jewish Social Democrats) and Poale Zionists even armed themselves and joined the rebels.

The Directorate, which gave to the revolt its initial momentum, showed a decidedly friendly attitude toward the Jews. Its first decree, which became the gospel of the rebels, contained this clause about the Jews: "Do not harass the Jews! They are our allies in the struggle against the Polish clique in Galicia, and here, too, they will be with us."

Two weeks later, when the rebellion had spread through the greater part of Ukraine, the Directorate, at that time situated at Vinitsa, re-enacted, by special decree of Dec. 9, the national-personal autonomy law, which six months previous had been revoked by the Hetman. The Poale Zionist, Sholen Goldman, was appointed temporary director of national affairs.

The rebellion was a complete success. It seemed that the German army of occupation, which, including the Austrians, represented a force 250,000 strong, would soon become insufficient protection for the Hetman, especially after reports of the revolution in Germany began to be circulated. On Dec. 15, when the Directorate victoriously marched into Kieff, it had under its flag an army from the lower ranks and had no strong of some 300,000.

Although the revolt was organized discipline, no violations were committed on the Jews at this period. This fact is particularly noteworthy because in many places the Jews were the only ones who could understand and speak the German language, and this gave the ignorant peasant masses, who loathed the Germans fearfully, an impression that they were helping the foreigners.

That period was too good to last. On Jan. 1, just a month and a half after hostilities had begun, the first Jewish pogrom occurred in Avrutch, a city in the Province of Wohlin. During this first pogrom forty-five Jews were killed, and the loss in property was considerable. In the middle of June this pogrom was repeated, and during the terrible period that ensued this unfortunate city suffered heavily from massacres. Several times it passed from the Ukrainians to the Bolsheviki, and vice versa. The leader of the first pogrom was a certain Kozir-Zirko, an "ataman" who, by the way, disobeyed the orders of the Central Government.

The second pogrom occurred a week later in Berditchew. It took place at the railroad station, and about twenty-five transient Jews were killed. Within the city this pogrom was not so significant in its immediate results—only a few lives were lost and little property was destroyed—as in its character, which brooded of evil. It was carried on entirely by soldiers of a special "Battalion of Death" which claimed to perform a "sacred mission"—namely, fighting Bolsheviki.

The fears of the Jews were realized. A few days after the Berditchew affair the same military band made a ferocious massacre in Zhitomir. A Bolshevist revolt which had occurred the day before served as a pretext for this atrocity. It is significant, however, that this revolt was started not by Jews but by soldiers of local regiments.

The pogrom in Zhitomir lasted for two days, and resulted in ninety deaths and about 100,000,000 rubles in losses. The plundering of the shops was so systematic that afterward it was impossible to buy a collar or a box of matches anywhere in the town.

The Zhitomir pogrom forced the Government, then entirely socialistic, to take steps. Unfortunately, however, the real power was not in the hands of the Government, but in the Directorate, and the Directorate, which consisted of five members, was torn by internal strife. Its two principal leaders, Vinichenko and Petiura, were divided. While the former was in favor of joining the Bolsheviki, the latter sought the aid of the Entente against the Bolsheviki. Thus, torn by internal strife and dependent upon reactionary, anti-Semitic military leaders, the Directorate was unable to stop the massacres. Its proclamation against pogroms, (issued Jan. 10,) which was undoubtedly prompted by honest motives, failed to satisfy Jewish public opinion.

The last clause of this proclamation was an appeal to the Jewish Democrats "to crush the individual Anarchist-Bolshevist Jews, who are antagonistic to the Ukrainian working people and the Ukrainian Government, thereby giving the Hetman and the provocators a chance to agitate against the peace-loving Jewish race, and causing misunderstanding between the Ukrainians, the real defenders of the working people, and the Jewish Democrats, who are not Anarchist-Bolsheviki and are loyal to the Ukrainian Government."

It was feared in Jewish circles that such an ending to a proclamation, the beginning of which was decidedly opposed to pogroms, might serve local military leaders to justify their indifference to outrages committed on Jews, and an effort was made immediately to check the spread of the proclamation in the army. At the same time a second proclamation was issued, signed by Melnick, the commander of the Artillery Corps, distinctly condemning progroms or violence of any kind.

This was followed by a number of other measures by the Ministry to check the pogrom wave, and for a while it seemed to be effective. During the latter part of January, the pogroms were less frequent and less bloocy. But then began a regular, systematic persecution of Jews on trains. At a number of large railroad stations Jewish passengers were dragged out of cars, robbed, beaten, and often shot. To find the offenders was, of course, impossible, as the trains were all in a state of siege, due to the war against the Bolsheviki, and orders of the civil Government were disregarded. The number of Jews killed on trains during the month of January and to Feb. 10 was no less than 200.

It is fair to say here that many villages which were suspected of Bolshevism, or failed to meet the passing troops with bread and porridge, suffered the same fate as some of the smaller Jewish towns. The only difference is that, while for the villages some pretext was necessary, in the case of the Jews their race was sufficient.

The latter part of January and the beginning of February brought reports of minor pogroms in the Cherubilov section, in Siavuta, in unfortunate Avrutch, in Letitchew, and in a number of smaller towns near the front. About these pogroms I have no official facts or data, as they usually occurred just before the towns were surrendered to the Bolsheviki.

All this took place in that part of Ukraine which prior to the revolution belonged to Russia. In Western Ukraine, (Eastern Galicia,) where there was a separate Government, (Secretariate,) with headquarters at Stainslaw, all was comparatively quiet. The Secretariate at Stainslaw had more power than the Government at Kieff, and it fought the pogroms energetically. On Feb. 13 and 14, when a band of spidiers arrived from Russian Ukraine, and started a pogrom in Tarnopol, it was at once quelled by the local military power, and the instigators were tried by court-martial and shot. The losses of this pogrom amounted to about three million crowns.

The first of a new series of events which leave the scope of ordinary pogroms and assume the character of slaughter occurred in a city which will forever be written in letters of blood on the pages of Jewish history.

Proskurow.

It happened in Proskurow. The slaughter began immediately after the crushing of a Bolshevist rebellion in which the Jews by no means played a prominent part. But there is good ground for believing that the Bolshevist revolt was a convenient excuse for carrying out a scheme long planned. When I was in Proskurow in March—a month after the massacre—I was shown a printed "command" from the "ataman," Semesenko, that was dated Feb. 7, (a week before the pogrom.) This "command," conspicuous for its illiteracy, contained a special point in which the Jews are warned not to "incite the Christian populace; such a wretched nation and it seeks to overturn the whole world. Why don't you value your lives?"

This "command," and particularly the verbal threats of the self-styled "ataman," created much uneasiness among the Jewish population. In addition to that, it was learned that Semesenko had twice refused to obey orders from higher up, to leave with his troops for the front, on the ground that he expected a Bolshevist revolt in Proskurow any day.

The dark forebodings became a reality. On Feb. 15, after a Bolshevist uprising which lasted several hours, Semesenko, at the head of several hundred of his Cossacks, marched victoriously into the city. Immediately the slaughter of Jews began, and the killing was marked by terrible ferocity and unusual rapidity.

Within four hours (from 2 to 6) approximately 3,000 beings—men, women, children, and aged—were slaughtered. This figure was given to me by the Elder of the Jewish community of Proskuroff, Dr. Lisser, and the President of the local Poale Zionists, Dr. Greenfield. This figure is absolutely authentic. It is characteristic that in Proskuroff no pillage was done; there was no time for that. This was not a pogrom in the old sense of the word; there was no torn bedding or ruined stores—it was a slaughter. After the bloody spectacle the troops remained in the city another week and disappeared. On their way they made another slaughter in the neighboring town of Felshtin, where 600 victims fell.

Simultaneously with the slaughter in Proskurow and shortly thereafter pogroms occurred in Balta, Golta, Vasilkoff, and Christinowka. The exact number of victims is unknown, as the figures vary and I was unable to ascertain them, being by that time (the middle of February) already out of office. The Jewish Ministry was taken over by a member of the People's Party, Mr. Krasny.

On Feb. 5 the Bolshevist Army entered Kieff; by the middle of March it reached Zhmerinka. After that time, the Directorate was in power only in parts of Podolien and in Wohlin, where the front constantly kept shifting from east to west and back. The anarchy that reigned in these sections was terrific. It stands to reason that the Jews drained the bitter cup to the last.

The early part of April, Berditchew—according to Ukrainian official reports—was largely destroyed by artillery fire. Berditchew, Zhitomir, Dubna, Rovna, and other thickly populated Jewish cities passed several time from one to the other of the contending forces.

According to various reports, the Government of Martos, (Ukrainian Social Democrat,) since the beginning of April the nominal ruling power in that section, did everything within its power to stop the pogroms, but it is impossible to say to what extent it succeeded. Authentic reports are harder to get from that part of the world than from the wilds of Africa.

However, from all the reports that have reached me, it is clear that since April the bloody pogrom wave has been swept over to those parts which were occupied by the Bolsheviki. Due to the constant bread requisitions and other causes, a series of peasant revolts began, the character of which soon became anti-Semitic. The pogroms and massacres were carried on not only by rebellious soldiers but also by large masses of the peasant population. Here atrocities were committed that recall to mind the bloody persecutions of Bogdan Chmielnitzki. Thousands of peasants, armed with scythes and pitchforks, swooped down upon the surrounding Jewish towns.

In several places attempts were made to organise a self-defense, but these attempts were unsuccessful, for the reason that the Bolshevist power forbids Jews to carry weapons. They contend that if the Jews want to defend their lives they must join the Red Army. But such a step would have another effect. Should Jews in large numbers join the Red Army the terrible struggle of the peasants against the Bolsheviki would then openly take the form of a crusade against the Jews.

The fate that befell the Jewish population of those parts where the uprising of Gregoriev occurred was particularly disastrous. In January this "ataman" was on the side of the Directorate, and he behaved fairly descent, although there is good ground for believing that the massacre at the station Bobrinskaja, (January, fifteen victims,) took place with his knowledge and consent.

At the end of February, when the Bolsheviki crossed the Dnieper, he joined them with all his forces. He made himself famous by forcing the French and the Greeks—in spite of the support of the French fleet—to leave Cherson, Nicholaeff, Odessa, and Krim. By the end of April, however, he again became an opponent of the Bolsheviki. He started a rebellion against them on purely anti-Semitic grounds. At the same time a revolt broke out in the Province of Kieff under the leadership of Zelion. During all these outbreaks Jewish blood flowed most freely. In Yelisavetgrad there were 2,000 victims; in Cherkassy, 600. In several smaller towns nearly the entire Jewish population was exterminated. To these belong Miedsebova, Kuchlitch, Alexandrowka, Blabokritch, and Trostianetz. In the Jewish colony of Babri the slaughter was so cruel that only a woman and five children remained alive.

Communication between the various cities is so bad that, from many places where massacres occurred, exact data or figures cannot be obtained. Among these are Uman, Kremenchug, Balta, Vasilkoff, Zvienigorodka. Altogether there were registered from Jan. 1 to the end of May no less than 120 pogroms, and the total number of deaths is estimated at 30,000. These figures are authentic and not exaggerated.

Lately, a new series of pogroms was started on the left side of the Dnieper—in the province of Ekaterinoslaw. These parts, which were not affected very much by the earlier pogroms, suffered heavily from Machno's bands.

This remarkable—semi-savage but strong-willed—man underwent, within one year, a tremendous "development." He changed from an extreme anarchist to a disciple of Denikin, whom he now supports against his former comrades, the Bolsheviki.

He is a sort of Stenko Razin of the twentieth century. He exercised particular cruelty on the Jewish colonies of the Province of Ekaterinoslaw.

To be accurate, it must be said here that in the Red Army, too, there appeared strong tendencies toward pogroms. This army has lost a good deal of its former military character. Dire need compelled the Bolsheviki to receive within their ranks elements whose class instincts would place them among their opponents. These are the peasants of Central Russia. Wherever uprisings of these military bands take place, they are directed against the Jews, and such uprisings occur quite frequently.

It is true that the Bolsheviki resort to strong measures to crush such revolts and pogroms. Hundreds have been shot for participating in them. But until something is done the condition of the Jews is deplorable.

Finally, a word as to the condition of the Jews in that part of Ukraine now occupied by the Poles, which is now a considerable area. Besides East Galicia, it includes a large part of the Province of Wohlin.

Pogroms in the full sense of the word have not been heard of during the last few months. The Polish military power is quite strong here, so that pogroms cannot take place without its knowledge. And the many protests against the Polish pogroms all over the world force Poland to be a little more careful. The hatred against the Jews, therefore, expresses itself in different forms. Thousands of Jews from East Galicia are interned in prison camps, where they are treated with terrible cruelty. For the slightest offense they are mercilessly beaten. The camps are swept by a deadly typhoid epidemic—a result of bad food and insanitary conditions. All Jews who held Government posts under Ukrainian rule have been discharged. Thousands of Jewish teachers, railroad workers, postal employes, and the like were thrown out of employment and are starving. Economic conditions which formerly were bad enough, are now intolerable. The trains are entirely in the hands of the anti-Semitic Polish army, which stops at nothing to prevent the Jews from using them for economic purposes.

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HOMESICKNESS FOR FRANCE

Growing Ailment of Some of Our Returned A. E. F. Men Whose Hearts Absence Has Made Fonder

AMERICAN officers and soldiers are homesick for France.

The pendulum of regard in which the French people are held, or have been held, by American officers and soldiers, is swinging the other way. Nervous and irascible criticism of our French allies, mostly due to our desire to find something to criticise, is giving way to heartfelt expressions of regard, even love, for Jean Thiacois and his women folk.

When we were in France we damned things French with a hearty gusto, which, when analyzed carefully, was found after all to have very little support in our hearts. We kicked constantly about being overcharged—"soaked," we called it. The officers and buck privates and noncommissioned officers said they were overcharged by French storekeepers. They accused women conducting little fancy shops of selling them cheap and gaudy fluffies of feminine attire which those same French women wouldn't wear to a "dog fight," to quote one enlisted man. It is only now that these A. E. F. men are waking up to the fact that, if these gaudy fluffies were offered to them for sale, it was because the French storekeepers had the idea that was the kind of stuff Americans wanted.

The Frenchwoman, innately, has a very definite taste for the pretty things in life. She has no more regard for lavender aprons with "Souvenir of France" embroidered on them in yellow letters than has the American girl. But the Frenchwoman found that American soldiers seemed to buy that sort of stuff and she stocked up with it. Plain white silks and dainty lace aprons would have been more to her idea of what the soldiers ought to send home. But she bowed to what she believed was the inevitable.

Soldiers in France were overcharged. That cannot be denied. But nine-tenths of the overcharging over there was our own fault. It was a common thing for an enlisted man or an officer to say "Keep the change" in his pidgeon French—Oh, our French!—when he would get a fifty-centime piece in change. And it was a common failing with all of us to show willingness to pay anything for what we wanted—especially if we thought some other American wanted it.

In one of the pretty little villages near Dijon, in France, was the headquarters of a certain infantry brigade which distinguished itself later at Montfaucon. The mess officer at this brigade headquarters had on his hands a General and a group of other officers who simply loved fresh eggs. So he bought eggs from the village stores every day.

For a short time after the brigade headquarters reached the little village eggs were costing about 4 cents apiece. In French money that would be 20 centimes. One day the mess officer found the eggs had jumped to 5 cents apiece, and on the following day found they had gone to 6 cents.

"Aha!" said a member of the mess, "they're after our money."

But the mess officer soon found that another mess officer in the town was forbidding the brigade mess officer for the small supply of eggs on hand, and the French village storekeeper couldn't be blamed for taking the extra money. Finally the brigade mess officer had to do a little daily bidding against his rival. When the brigade headquarters cleared that village eggs were selling at 10 cents apiece. Who was to blame? The French storekeeper? No. He would have been content until the end of time with his old price.

Americans who went on a certain military expedition not so many years ago know by experience that they do not have to leave their own country to taste the bitter flavor of higher than legitimate prices. It is a standing joke in one New York regiment that interesting but dust-gathering armadillo backs cost $3.50 a piece to soldier souvenir hunters in one village near the Rio Grande. And many American soldiers can remember what daily papers and magazines cost them in a railroad station just before they left for the Rio Grande.

Coming up to the present in our own country, there is an officer in the United States Army who has a vivid recollection of paying $1.45 for a hair cut and a shave not long ago in a barber shop in the States. In his wildest moments a French barber wouldn't dream of charging an American any such price as that. American officers and soldiers always will remember the way they were "soaked" right here in the United States by many business firms in the days which have elapsed between the start of Uncle Sam's preparation for war and the present. Many have not forgotten those American concerns that wanted to charge them $60 for automatic pistols in the days when those weapons were being bought as equipment by new officers.

An American officer, believing that French-made gloves are superior to gloves made anywhere else in the world, went into a Paris store and bought several pairs for women relatives. His friends howled "you were soaked good and proper" when he told them the price he had paid for the gloves—about 20 francs a pair. But when he reached home and compared prices he found he had paid just about one American dollar less for the gloves than he would have paid in the States.

In the quaint old city of Bar-le-Duc in France is a French army commissary store. It wasn't considered just the thing for any one but French officers or men to buy in the canteen, but the right of purchase, nevertheless, was extended to American mess officers who had French officers in their outfits. One American mess officer bought all his wine in this French commissary and he paid the same prices charged to French military men. Yet when one of the members of the mess said one day that he knew for a fact—despite the testimony of the American mess officer—that the French commissary was charging two prices, this charge, though utterly without foundation, was believed by other officers who heard it.

Misunderstanding which could have been cleared up by a little investigation, existed among American officers and soldiers as to the regulations governing French canteens. Americans couldn't buy at them and they got mad. They didn't seem to remember that French officers and men could not buy at American canteens unless they were attached to American units. The solution was reached through mutual agreement between French and American authorities. The Americans were afraid Frenchmen would buy from them in such numbers as to leave the American canteens short of stock for American officers and soldiers. And the French felt the same way about their own canteens. So the arrangement was made. It was perfectly logical and sensible. But it gave our boys one more thing to talk and kick about.

Furious uproar was created in one American division when it was ordered out of a certain area near Verdun. The men kicked because they heard a rumor that the French people in the region had demanded that they be ordered out. Nobody in that division wanted to stay in the section, which was lonely and uncomfortable. But everybody kicked at leaving because of that rumor.

The editor of the newspaper published by that division investigated the report and found it was true, strictly true. The French people, in a petition, had demanded that the Americans be removed tout de suite. But—the petition also included all French troops in the area. In short, the French country folk were tired of American and French troops alike. And any one who served at the front will understand why. The above facts were printed in the division paper and, lo, the officers and men immediately saw the light.

Complaints about France and the French are being made generally by American troops in France and by those just landing from ships in American ports. Most of the complaints have but little foundation and really result, in most cases, from the impatience of the men to get home and out of service. They feel, in a vague sort of way, that all France is responsible for any delays in their homecoming which may occur. But France hasn't anything to do with it.

Interesting changes come into the remarks of the officers and men after they've been back and out of service a little time. The novelty of coming home wears off, and then they remember the good features of life in France. They remember the freedom they had over there. They remember the free and easy way they did things, and how, in every village they were billeted in, they were, in veriest fact, the cocks of the walk. They remember the almost total lack of restriction on their movements. Then they look the States over.

If one of them even laughs aloud in a public street, as he could in France, his fellow citizens look at him as if he were crazy. If one, forgetting he is not in France, should break into song in an American street, he would be arrested for disorderly conduct.

Dire things would happen to the American officer or soldier who should enter a store in the States and sing out a cheery "Good morning" to everybody in the place. He probably would be arrested. But he could do that in France. He could even hold the hand of the little sales girl who was waiting on him. She wouldn't see anything wrong in it and he wouldn't. But let the returning doughboy or any other soldier do that to a sales girl in the States. Wow!

General complaint is made by returning officers and soldiers that the French do not appreciate what the Americans did in France. That is absolute rot. In their hearts the French do give us full credit for the share we had in bringing the Kaiser and his army to the death. But the French aren't so constituted that they can rush up to us every minute and tell us how wonderful we were. But they'll be open in their praise of us when we're all home.

It isn't logical that Frenchmen and Americans should dislike one another. All this complaining—there's a good deal of it done about us by the French, too—is just passing. It doesn't at all represent what we really think. Way down we know the French are wonderful. We know what they did at Verdun in 1916. If they hadn't done what they did then we would never have gone to France to fight the Germans. We'd have met them closer to our own American firesides than at Montfaucon and the country north of Verdun.

Officers and men of the American Army made the frequent boast that America won the war. Well, we didn't. Our men turned the tide at Chateau-Thierry, 'tis true. But we didn't win the war. We precipitated its ending, and there's no doubt of that. But we didn't win the war, by a long shot. Let's give credit where credit is due. Time was when it was considered a real American trait to do that. And surely it still is an American trait.

All these truths are coming home to the members of the Army of the United States after they're back awhile. Expressions of regard for France are being voiced now by officers and men who were among the bitterest critics of the French before they came home. Our returning soldiers are just a bit disappointed in the home country. They haven't always found even kindness toward them in circles outside their own families.

Officers and men wearing the overseas caps have been heard to complain that they are sneered at and often insulted in the streets. This is largely due, perhaps, to the fact that the men who stayed at home are on the defensive. They are afraid the overseas men are displeased with them because they didn't get over. And they want to head criticism off, as it were, by getting in their little knocks. Well, if the truth were known, the overseas man is absolutely indifferent now, even to the slacker. He wants to get out of service and take his place again in civil life. He isn't very happy going around in uniform. People in the States are not kind to him. He doesn't want to be kissed or feted, but he does want to feel that he gets some credit for going over. But, and most officers and men returning will agree to this, the attitude of the general public is not gracious to the man in uniform.

And all this is swinging the thoughts of the officer and man back to France.

"Good old France," said one officer, who had done, in the past, just a little "knocking." "Good old France. I miss it. I want to get back there. There's freedom and kindness over there. There's something lacking here in the States which wasn't lacking before I went away."

Yes, the pendulum is swinging in the other direction now. It's swinging in the right direction.

France is all right.

INSTRUCTION
Other Instructional Advertisements Section 6, Pages 3 and 4.

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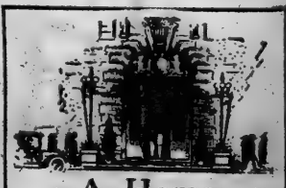

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Other Hotel Advertisements Section 4, Page 4.

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431 Rooms, with Bath, $2.00 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLEA FOR ADMITTING DYES

Textile Men Say American Industries Will Suffer If Certain German Products Are Barred

SINCE the channels of international trade were violently closed by the world war, the manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States has made rapid progress, but has not as yet attained a position of preeminence. In some instances the dyes have proved a satisfactory substitute for the German standards. In others the foreign grades have not been duplicated.

It is contended by one element of trade opinion that the general prosperity of many independent domestic industries will be harmed by extending further and further the Government aid to dye manufacturers in their efforts to produce certain grades of dyestuffs. E. S. Graves, Vice President of the Franklin Process Company of Providence, was asked the other day to voice that side of the argument.

"It is the insistent and urgent claim of representatives of the textile and allied trades that important branches of their business will become prostrate if those German dyes which domestic manufacturers have not as yet been able to produce are not promptly received," he said. "The argument has been made clear, and seems to be unanswerable, that textile manufacturers will be seriously handicapped for many years to come if finished goods of foreign make shall be permitted to fill our market demands.

"It is imperative that our mills shall not be compelled to shut down, in whole or part, and it is obvious that further withholding of the essential dyes will hinder the production of goods falling within necessities. If mills are compelled to shut down, foreign concerns which are now getting German dyes may be established in the meantime to take over the trade. Thus not only our dye industry but other business dependent upon the use of dyes will become established in foreign countries. That course will not only divert these German dyes to other countries, but will deprive this country of benefits to allied industries. The opponents of present importation of dyes are acting contrary to their own best interests and the interests of the country.

"It is not a question of the protection of manufacturers of domestic dyes. It is not a question of governmental policy in respect to the great chemical industry. It is a vital question as to the attitude of the Government in preventing serious harm to the great and widely established textile interests of the country, pending an effort to foster and promote a domestic chemical industry.

"The lack of vat dyes to meet the immediate demands of the trade and the conceded inability to produce such dyes at this time in this country are established. All concerned recognize the necessity for these dyes in continuing the manufacture of many textiles, notably shirtings, cotton dress goods, and silks.

"It has been the aggressive policy of some departments of the Government, which were created to meet the war emergency, to apply the restrictions on trade, and to use the powers conferred upon certain officers, not to conserve enemy property, and not to restrict imports, but rather to destroy German property and the ability of the German people to continue business in this country. It is confidently believed that that policy is wrong in principle; that it is contrary to the best interests of our citizens, and that it is opposed to the declared purposes of our Government to act justly, even to its former enemies in war.

"The welfare of this country must be considered in connection with the attitude of our allies towards the enemy. Great Britain and other nations have opened the doors of trade to German goods, and all seek to bring about normal conditions. Our Government now permits the free importation of German goods, except certain dyes and chemicals. The policy of the Government would be limited to those particular commodities were it not that wide and important branches of other trades are intimately associated with the dye industry. It now becomes a question of renewing and maintaining American trade in all branches. There may be in Germany large quantities of goods ready for immediate delivery. There may be many consumers who, either for sentimental or for other reasons, will be unwilling to trade with Germany, but it is certain that many concerns in countries which have been at war with Germany will be forced to buy some goods which are so necessary to the continuation of business. Among these are the German dyes, which, to some extent, are the best manufactured by any country, and which cannot, as yet, be duplicated, either in the United States or in England, notwithstanding the control of German owned patents and the experience gained during the war.

"One British textile manufacturer is quoted thus: 'It may seem unpatriotic to buy German goods, but you must remember that British manufacturers cannot afford to pass up such goods from Germany when they cannot get anything so suitable or so cheap elsewhere. The great peril of protection is that it protects the inefficient or backward methods. It doesn't encourage the British dye manufacturer to improve his processes. It only forces the user of dyes to pay a higher price for an inferior article.' In reporting this comment the public press states that the same philosophy has reached other lines of activity with the result that British trade with Germany will probably reach prewar proportions in the near future. So it will inevitably follow in all countries. It is for the welfare of the country that textile and other industries shall be encouraged to produce the maximum, and it is the concern of the Government to see that proper protection shall be given to an extent that will enable manufacturers to compete fully and profitably with foreign countries.

"It is no less the concern of the Government to facilitate importers who are familiar with the technical requirements of the manufacturers, and who can most promptly arrange to bring over the needed dyes. These dyes are now available in Germany, and it is reported that the Government has unofficially declared its purposes to bring over from Germany a supply sufficient for six months. Thus the effort to import German dyes is properly regarded as a patriotic endeavor, and the importers who were engaged in that business before the war are the natural and proper concerns to act in the present emergency. Efforts to destroy any dealings with Germany must not, through oversight or design, lead the representatives of our Government to engage in private business, or, on the other hand, to suffer any particular concern to establish a monopoly.

"It has been suggested that a representative of the Government be sent abroad to secure these German dyes. No man, and no body of men, could undertake to do this as a Government agency without acting in a dual capacity, and necessarily departing from the safe and well-established policy of the Government. There is no need for sending an official representative abroad. The demand is acute. Time is of the essence, and delay may be disastrous in unexpected directions. It would be unwise to resort to experiment or the creation of new agencies, for these would surely hamper merchants by reason of the impossibility of meeting the requirements of different mills. The pre-war channels are now open, and they are the logical, as well as the most expeditious, means to use. The Rhineland Commission on the other side will control the funds, and the War Trade Board can control the amount to be imported. There need be no fear of dumping. Legislation to be adopted by Congress will take care of the future and break up any relations which may become established, and which may then be deemed hostile to American interests.

"To meet the present emergency, pending appropriate legislation, American concerns which are equipped and ready to resume imports as before the war should be encouraged in their efforts and permitted to conduct business freely. The importers have had long years of experience; they are thoroughly familiar with the varying needs of the many manufacturers, and it would be unwise and perilous to fetter them in the resumption of imports of needed commodities."

EMERGENCY WAGONETTE CORPS.

IN the midst of the much-advertised sales of army food, and while the crowds were flocking to them, who of us has not met a thrifty housewife staggering along under a load of those cheaply bought groceries or trundling along a baby carriage piled with her purchases? Also we may have met one whose baby was no longer a baby, but a boy with a wagon all his own, and seen the boy and wagon joyfully helping mother by hauling those groceries—the boy feeling almost as if he were the grocery man himself. Many an economically inclined housekeeper has no doubt been kept away from the sales because she has not felt equal to the job of carrying things herself, and was not so fortunate as to have a son with a wagon to help her.

In one neighborhood at least—that around the public school in West Sixty-eighth Street—this situation was promptly realized and met. It soon became evident there that any housekeeper might go and buy freely and have no fear of the trials and worries of getting the stuff home, for a new, and one would say a cheap express service was organized by the young financiers of the neighborhood. On days of sale wagons were backed up in front of the school each morning as they would be in front of any other market, or better, like taxis at a popular suburban station or carriages in front of a hotel. There was too much the same rivalry to get fares with a lot of pushing and shouting. But instead of "Taxi! taxi!" or "Here is your carriage, sir, here is your carriage!" it was "Here you are! I will take 'em home! Let me have 'em"! Frequently two very eager applicants would seize the groceries at the same time and between them let them fall helter skelter on the pavement. The wagons themselves, one could easily see, had been created overnight to meet the great demand the young financiers saw must exist in the morning. With the ingenuity peculiar to young America, the boys made them of almost anything and everything. One, somewhat smaller than most, had evidently started life as a case for canned tomatoes, a book strap and a pair of roller skates. The body of another had been made from boards that looked as if they had once been used to make a pen to mix mortar in, (there is some building going on in the neighborhood,) while its wheels had evidently come from a discarded baby carriage. The wheels of another had certainly at one time been on a velocipede, no doubt the one time proud possession of a richer boy. In spite of being made of odds and ends and scraps, the job had usually been so well done that each impromptu vehicle seemed strong enough to carry all the groceries that one woman could buy. The owners dashed off as soon as they got a load, and rushed back again in order to have as many loads as possible during the morning, for like taxi drivers at a time of strike they are out to make every penny possible.

One day, after the sale had closed, a passerby found a group of small boys busily painting a new made wagon, and much discussion going on as to how it had best be done. One boy ended it all by saying: "I've got all the paint, and I am going to do it."

No telling what grandeur will develop if real rivalry starts, for as yet each wagon represents a separate company, and each will, of course, try to outshine all others. And if the cash-and-carry stores continue to sell much cheaper than the stores that send and deliver, the children's express may become as permanent an institution as the umbrella brigade that meets you at all the uptown subway and elevated stations on a rainy day and for a dime or more takes you home comfortably and saves your new hat.

AERIAL INSURANCE

Already Policies on Machine and Flier Are Obtainable, and Soon the Risk Will Be Stabilized

By J. OLIN HOWE.

DURING the present year from seven hundred to a thousand airplanes will be purchased for private use in the United States, the majority of them singly, and competent authority predicts that Americans will buy five thousand planes for business or pleasure purposes in 1920.

With the airplane a commercial proposition, aerial insurance follows as a matter of course. While a newer thing in this country than in England, where in the name of insurance Lloyds will gamble on almost anything, insurance of planes and their pilots and passengers is on a more scientific basis here and doesn't cost as much.

Several American fire insurance companies are writing policies covering airplanes from fire and kindred risks, either while in the hangar or in the air, and one American company whose business lies in the life, accident, and liability fields, is insuring owners against all public liability and damage inflicted by the plane on property or person while in the air or on the ground. This does not include damage from collision between planes, as automobile liability insurance does damage by collision between cars, but the insurance written by the fire companies covers this risk. This company also writes compensation insurance for employes of aviators or the aviators themselves—even exhibition fliers, who are not accustomed to performing hair-raising stunts at the risk of their lives to thrill spectators.

Insurance in Effect.

One may, moreover, buy trip and annual accident insurance, whether one fly the machine or merely ride in it, and the company even writes term life insurance on the lives of those who subject themselves to the hazards of the air, for a special premium and limited to one year. The peril of aviation is barred from the regular accident policy on both sides of the Atlantic.

Any passenger about to take a trip in an airplane will find on sale accident tickets similar to the familiar bits of pasteboard purchasable at any railway station and on steamer piers which protect one while on a journey against accident on train or boat. Like those long associated with travel by land or water in this country, these aerial trip tickets furnish accident insurance in a definite amount, with the usual indemnities for temporary injury or dismemberment, and are either limited by time—generally not to exceed twenty-four hours—or written for a certain trip, with starting point and destination given, and continue in force until the trip is completed.

To be sure, these trip tickets have not yet come into as general use as will doubtless be the case when aerial transportation companies furnishing air taxis are just around the corner in all our cities.

Meanwhile, there is greater interest in the airplane liability and property damage policy and in the compensation policies. The flier trained by Uncle Sam during the war wants to continue flying, and in scores of cases he is doing so. Those who were not fortunate enough to get to the front are even more anxious to stay in the game than those who did.

For protection against liability for damage from any accident which might occur up to $5,000 if confined to one person or $10,000 if affecting two or more these chaps pay $125 premium per year. This does not, however, cover damage to any one who may be riding in the machine, as automobile liability insurance does. It does include property damage as well as personal, to the person injured by the plane or by anything falling from it.

Planes and Autos.

The marked resemblance between aerial liability insurance and automobile liability insurance is really only broken by the former's not covering those riding in the machine and by it excepting collisions. Collision insurance for aircraft is a very different matter from that for motor vehicles upon the ground. Every landing of a flying machine is a collision, in a way, and especially every forced landing. Damage not infrequently happens to the plane when the pilot is making an intended landing, and it almost always happens when he makes a forced landing. Uncertain and unsatisfactory landing conditions as yet render it almost out of the question to undertake collision insurance except such as would not be fully protective, and this is a kind of insurance that American companies do not care to write.

The company which writes these lines of aerial insurance not written by the fire companies is the largest insurer of the compensation obligation in this country and probably in the world, and makes a specialty of insuring hazardous employments, so that the step from providing compensation insurance for chauffeurs to furnishing it for aviators was not a long one. The compensation laws of many States now require employers of aviators to obtain insurance. It was, in fact, along this line that the company found its way into aerial insurance in general.

Nor are employers of aviators confined to those who are conducting aerial exhibitions about the country or proprietors of flying schools or manufacturers of aircraft. Aerial taxi routes are already in existence; in the oil fields of the Southwest the airplane cuts the time required to visit wells located in out-of-the-way places to a minimum; mine paymasters in Mexico evade bandits by airplane; the interior of Labrador, as regards its timber resources, is being charted from planes by an expedition headed by a former British aviator, and in various cities department stores and other commercial houses have taken to delivering goods by the aerial route. Compensation insurance on the pilots who hold the joystick on these planes costs only about $1 a day each, even for the exhibition flier, who, naturally, is in more danger than his commercial brother.

Precautions Against Stunts.

The insurance companies look askance at the stunt flier, however, on both sides of the Atlantic. Even in the liability policies on this side the insured must agree, as a part of his warranties, not to use the airplane insured in a race or competitive speed test, or even public exhibition flight, and not "in any aerial acrobacy, 'trick' or 'stunt' flying." The British policies are even more detailed about this. Lloyds' "White Wings" aviation policy provides against any claim "by reason of insurrections, riots, strikes, civil commotions, capture, seizure, military or usurped power, or war, or while being flown at night or during the prevalence of high winds or fog, or while the airplane is left unattended, or in consequence of practice in or exhibitions of trick or upside-down flying or looping the loop, or racing or pacemaking, or during the first flight of a new airplane." It is pretty generally agreed that, whatever its value may be in testing out a machine, stunt flying in peace time is foolish.

This phase of the matter is touched on in the conclusions of the Committee on Aviation Hazards of the National Safety Council, of which Frederick L. Hoffman, third vice president of the Prudential Insurance Company, is chairman. The Executive Committee of the council appointed this committee to investigate and report on definite terms on which aerial insurance could be undertaken by its constituent companies. The committee's work is not complete, but it has agreed to divide the hazards of aircraft from an insurance standpoint into these six classes: (1) Accident liability of operators, due to lack of proper training, inexperience or want of skill, and a disregard of the suggestions disclosed by the Air Medical Service; (2) Accident liability resulting from defects in machine construction, due to faulty technique of manufacture, neglect of proper repairs or attention to weak points in construction, defects of motor power, faulty engine construction, &c.; (3) Accident liability of passengers, due to improper care in seating arrangements, &c., or want of physical adaptation to variations in altitude, which would require a due consideration of questions of altitude physiology; (4) Accident liability of operators and mechanicians on the ground, due to disregard of proper safety precautions concerning both the operator and the bystander; (5) Accident liability, due to inherent natural causes, such as unusual weather conditions, want of knowledge of air variations, &c., and neglect of the use of the radio apparatus, &c.; (6) Accident liability resulting from general causes not covered by the foregoing enumeration, including the tendency to foolhardiness and recklessness best illustrated by the recent phenomenon of "an example of how fliers risk their lives to thrill crowds," in which Lieutenant Elliot and Lieutenant Short were reported to have done, "some sky vaudeville to amuse thousands of spectators at Sheepshead Bay."

Data Lacking.

A real handicap in the way of all aerial insurance is the lack of competent data upon which to base it, but there is available in this country a mass of material gathered by our Army Air Service and Naval Air Service, both in this country and in France, and an American insurance actuary turns to account figures which might seem to have only a remote bearing on his problem. The aircraft industry also has no small compilation of statistics and it has been possible to extract from this fundamental facts regarding planes and their operators of great value to the insurance men.

The Chief Inspector of Risks of the company writing the liability and compensation business is a former United States aviator who saw service at the front and knows airplanes thoroughly. His knowledge came to practical application recently when a purchaser of a plane wished to insure it and the Inspector found mechanical faults in the machine which caused him to report against the acceptance of the risk. The plane was a new one, just from the factory, and was supposedly in perfect shape, but it had vital construction and assembling errors which had evidently got by the factory inspectors. However, the insurance company's man was able to suggest changes which were not difficult to make, and when the plane had been made not only safe, but as near foolproof as might be, he O K'd the policy and it went through.

A couple of the company's solicitors in this department are ex-army fliers, also, and the technical knowledge of all three is not only a protection to the company but a decided factor of safety to the purchaser of an airplane. It is but natural that the thought the insurance world has given the general subject of aviation should react favorably on the aircraft industry. Insurance men proceed always with a proper underwriting caution, but their efforts are constructive and ever look to the safety features which are of especial importance in the case of aircraft. Their influence tends to produce safety in construction as well as in operation and to standardize such safety to the lasting benefit of every one affected.

All underwriting, here and abroad, is based on the use of first-class material and designs which have passed the highest engineering judgment, construction as near perfect as is humanly possible and operation by licensed pilots so trained and skilled as to eliminate the factor of human error as far as possible. This last brings up the question of whether or not women are to be accepted as good risks as airplane pilots. No policy with a woman aviator as its subject has been written in this country so far and the principal British aerial insurance enterprise has provided for insuring only male fliers.

NATIONALITY OF OUR SAILORS.

THE proportions of native-born and naturalised Americans among the officers and crews of American merchant ships during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, increased to 47.6 per cent. of the total and is now substantially the same as in 1914, but native-born Americans comprised four-fifths of this percentage for the last fiscal year and two-thirds during 1914. The change is due in part to young Americans discharged from the navy who have entered the merchant service, to those who under the draft laws preferred the merchant service to the army, and to the appropriation of $8,250,000 by Congress to the Shipping Board for recruiting and training officers, engineers, and crews for American merchant vessels.

The nationality of those shipped as officers (excluding masters) and men (counting repeated shipments) before United States Shipping Commissioners, as returned to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, was as follows for 1914 and 1919:

Nationality.	1914.	1919.
Americans (born)	63,247	97,160
Americans (naturalised)	31,417	24,676
British	24,745	26,848
Chinese	94	729
Japanese	98	1,198
Filipinos	472	1,154
Germans	9,497	138
Norwegians	8,104	10,527
Swedes	6,221	10,054
Danes	2,290	3,843
Russians	4,526	10,106
Austrians	3,863	125
French	617	694
Spanish	25,022	24,163
Italians	4,368	2,508
Portuguese	3,321	5,481
Others	11,442	34,811
Unknown	10	...

Those classed as "others" are mainly from the countries of South America, citizens of the several States which have been created by the war, and Swiss shipping as stewards.

A record of the Great War, starting from the beginning and ending with the Peace Treaty

The New York Times War Volumes present the history of the war in a new form. They were written as the war progressed, and the chief episodes are told by eyewitnesses. The important documents, records, reports, &c., were compiled at the very outset and cover the mighty conflict month by month.

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A narrative summary, written by a competent historian, covering a three months' period of the war introduces each volume. Volume 1 has an introduction written by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Volume 2 by Dr. Paul van Dyke of Princeton, Volume 3 by Dr. Seymour of Yale, Volume 4 by Dr. Lingelbach of the University of Pennsylvania.

Nineteen of the volumes are now ready for delivery, bringing the history up to April, 1919. Volume 20, which will speedily follow, will contain the full text of the German Peace Treaty, word for word, and also a cumulative index, together with a handy gazetteer of names and places mentioned in the preceding nineteen.

Each volume has also a separate index with cross references.

Each volume is illustrated with rotogravure portraits and pictures of historic episodes, 48 pages of illustrations in each volume.

International cartoons form a feature of each volume. There are 60 pages representing the best cartoons which were produced in the various countries during the different periods of the war.

Altogether in the 20-volume set there are 12,000 pages, 960 pages of illustrations in rotogravure, and 1,200 pages of cartoons.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

VASTNESS OF HOOVER'S WORK REALIZED AS HE RETURNS

Supreme Economic Dictator of the War-Torn Countries, He Not Only Fed All Europe East of the Rhine, But Gave Force to the Nominal Authority of the Supreme Council of the Allies.

HOOVER has been the nearest approach to a dictator Europe has had since Napoleon. His responsibility and power were tremendous since President Wilson retired. He fed the whole of Europe east of the Rhine.

"Only through him could the nominal rulers of Europe—the Supreme Council—get their voice heard in those regions. He made himself—or was made—in reality supreme economic dictator, and in Europe the economic factor swamps everything else at present."

In these words The Manchester Guardian pays tribute to Herbert C. Hoover, now that he has departed from Europe after finishing his job of feeding and clothing and industrializing the score of nations which would have gone under but for his genius of organization. According to Edgar Rickard, the man who has represented Mr. Hoover here in matters pertaining to the relief organizations, it was this genius of organization which made Hoover the power he was.

"People speak of Hoover as a food expert or food administrator," said Mr. Rickard at his New York office two days ago. "Somehow the impression might be gained that Hoover limited his work to purely food questions. Hoover's job was a greater one than determining whether the nation should eat doughnuts or bran muffins. Hoover is an economist above all, and if such a term were possible I'd say he was an engineering economist.

Total Relief Deliveries Under Hoover's Direction from Dec. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

	Metric Tons.
Finland	123,338
Esthonia	14,065
Latvia	4,716
Lithuania	2,137
Poland	612,565
Germany	778,924
Holland	24,532
Denmark	19,942
Belgium	748,429
Northern France	88,338
Czechoslovakia	323,503
German Austria	371,101
Hungary	633
Greater Serbia	89,442
Italy	15,034
Rumania	216,095
Bulgaria	22,831
Turkey	14,458
Armenia	31,060
Russia	15,077
Russian prisoners in Germany	2,655
Total	3,219,796

Qualities of Articles Sent to the 21 Countries.

	Metric Tons.
Breadstuffs	2,123,874
Beans and peas	81,584
Rice	111,847
Meats and fats	288,300
Milk	71,360
Cocoa and sugar	62,146
Cloth	30,063
Miscellaneous	450,642
Total	3,219,796

Value of the 3,219,796 tons, $770,795,000.

Traits of Quick Decisions.

"His wonderful aptitude at making correct decisions in an emergency can be traced to his training as an engineer. It was the knowledge of what that training meant and the appreciation of the need of it that caused him to choose a large number of his men from the ranks of his own profession. The world was at war or, what was equally chaotic, just getting over a war. Things were out of their normal proportions; men were out of the groove of normal thinking; life, industry, international relationships were disorganized. The need of thinking quickly and acting quickly was paramount. To a man who has been accustomed to handle the many intricate problems connected with mining operations, where the clear-headedness of the moment mean the difference between success and failure, quick thinking and quick action become second nature. Hoover possesses those qualities to the nth degree.

"The armistice was signed on the 11th of November. On the 18th of the month Hoover sailed for Europe with instructions to ascertain the part that America should take in the relief of the civic populations. Before he had gone he left word for the immediate shipment of 60,000 tons of food. The ships carrying this food were sent in two streams, one going to Falmouth, England, to await orders to sail to the northern ports of Europe, the other to Gibraltar for shipment to the Mediterranean ports. This initial order of food was valued at some $50,000,000. The Government had not yet made its appropriation; that did not come until the following February, but Hoover knew the needs of the starving nations and felt assured that the governments of the world or their commercial credit would be forthcoming. It was the same sort of foresight that characterized his work when he formed the Belgian Relief Commission. There, too, he had committed himself for about $10,000,000 worth of food before he had been assured of official sanction. He is a genius at cutting the red tape that would bind the activities of a lesser man.

"The job that met Hoover upon arriving in Paris was one without parallel in the history of the world. He had to survey and discover the needs of a continent made up of disrupted nations and newly born nations. It is hard to say which was the more difficult task or what was the difference in the difficulty of handling them. Nevertheless, with headquarters established at Paris, the work was speedily taken up.

Three Classes of Aids.

"In mapping out his course of action Hoover called upon three distinct classes of men to help him. First, there were the men who had been associated with him in the Belgian relief. They knew how to apply relief. Second, there were the Food Administration men. These were invaluable by virtue of their knowledge of food resources in our own country. Third, there was the whole expeditionary force from which he could have his pick in choosing the men he wanted for their military standing and ability. These were necessary in countries where only the uniform spelled authority. The combination of forces presented by these three types made a highly efficient machine, at the head of which was a man possessed with a master mind at co-ordinating them."

The problems that met the head of the Relief Administration were many and varied. First of all there was the feeding of the populations of some twenty countries. During Hoover's administration of the food resources of the relief administration the following countries were taken care of: Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Northern France, Czechoslovakia, German Austria, Hungary, Greater Serbia, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Armenia and Russia.

Secondly, there was the rebuilding of industries by ordering special shipments of necessary material to those countries where work was at a standstill for lack of them.

Thirdly, there was the organization of some basis of exchange between neighboring countries, which, through depreciation and rapidly varying value of currency, could not come to any terms of exchange.

Fourthly, there was the care and exchange of repatriated prisoners, a job originally in the hands of the Supreme Council, but shifted for lack of movement into the field of Hoover's activities.

Fifthly, there was the speeding up of natural production of every kind and the settling of disputes among the greatly disorganized laborers.

Sixthly, there was the organization of communication facilities which had been greatly disrupted during the war.

Seventhly, there was the care of the undernourished children, a field of activity in which Mr. Hoover was especially interested.

There were a good many other things, such as acting as mediator, instructor, and in one or two cases dictator as to who should or should not rule a bit of disputed territory. To the glory of America be it said that Mr. Hoover never once forgot what the war had been fought for and he minced no words in letting the powers that be know it.

In treating with the question of food, Mr. Hoover studied the problem from the standpoint of future needs as well as from that of present demands. The following extract from a report submitted to him will serve to show the nature of his work:

"The food problem of Galicia is different from that of the Kingdom of Poland, (the term 'Kingdom of Poland' excludes those Polish territories which were formerly held by Germany or Austro-Hungary.) A large part of Galicia lies in the foothills or in the mountains of the Carpathians, a territory not permitting intensive agriculture and not self-supporting before the war. In times of peace the peasants went over the range into Hungary and Czechoslovakia for the harvest season and brought back their earnings in the form of grain. Even with the war over this was not permitted this year because of the feeling between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks and the Bolshevist situation in Hungary. During the war troops passed and repassed through this region—Russian, Austrian, German, Polish and Ruthenian. As a result of the military requisitions the territory from Lwow (Lemberg) west of the Dunajec River is practically barren of livestock and farm machinery. The destruction of the villages is complete. Outside of the larger towns practically all the buildings are low, log huts with thatched roofs. Almost every hut was burned. The Russians burned all the Roman Catholic churches, and when the Austrians came back they burned all the Greek Catholic churches. The large cities are as badly off. Gorlice and Dukla are as badly destroyed as the towns in Northern France. Przemysl and Lwow suffered very heavily. The country is now disorganized and ill-fitted for the intensive labor necessary to till fields idle for five years.

"Transportation is peculiarly difficult. The greater portion of the mountain territory is 20 to 30 kilometers from any railroad and 60 to 150 kilometers from the single main line of railroad—from Krakow to Lwow. The roads are fairly good, but it is almost impossible to reach some portions of the mountain districts because there are few horses and no motor transportation.

"There is a fair crop in the foothills and the plains of Northern Galicia that will almost suffice for the next Winter, but the mountain districts have little food and the crop will be too small to last over the Winter months. There is no actual starvation, but the people are living on vegetables and green stuffs, and in the more remote spots many are surviving on roots, herbs, and berries. There is some goat and cow milk, but practically no meat except wild boar. There is no fruit, no white flour, and rye for black bread is very scarce."

Poland's Share of Relief.

This was written during the latter part of July, when the committee was closing up its affairs. Up to that time Poland had received over 300,000 metric tons of food, of which Galicia was given its share. Under the conditions obtaining there at the time the division of supplies was no small task, but the men working under Hoover saw to it that justice was done by all the communities.

This distribution of food was not without its dangers. In May, 1919, Mr. Hoover ordered 900 tons of flour to be shipped to Novorossisk, to be sold to refugees concentrated in the coastal towns of the Black Sea Province, in Southern Russia, on the northeastern coast of the Black Sea. The instructions given at Constantinople were to sell the flour to any local Government at 11 cents a pound in exchange for such currency as could be turned into dollars at Constantinople. Further instructions were given that if no Government would buy the flour the A. R. A. men were to sell it directly to the refugees and then supervise its distribution. Four hundred tons were sent in the first shipment. The various attempts to sell the flour which was so badly needed are described in what follows:

"Inability to find safe storage for the flour was the first difficulty encountered when we arrived at Novorissisk on the British transport War Pointer. We were warned by both the British and the Russians that a large part of the flour would be stolen. No guards were available except Russians with Bolshevist tendencies. Looting of British munitions and clothes brought in for the volunteer army had been a frequent occurrence. As our flour was on top of the cargo, we paid $1 a ton to the crew of the War Pointer to move the flour between decks, so that the rest of the cargo could be unloaded first, and thus give us time to arrange for the disposition of the flour.

"Attempts to sell the flour to the Black Sea Government at Novorossisk were of no avail because there is absolutely no money in this country except the Don ruble, which has no value whatever outside of Southern Russia, and because flour was being sold on the market of Novorossisk at a price about two-thirds that at which we were authorized to sell, although only a very small amount of grain was being brought over the Caucasus Mountains from the Kouban province.

"At this moment telegraphic authority was received from the A. R. A. headquarters at Paris to dispose of the flour by accepting the best possible Governmental or municipal promise to pay.

"We then visited Ekaterinodar, seventy miles from Novorossisk by rail, north of the Caucasus Mountains, in the province of the Kouban Cossacks. Ekaterinodar is the headquarters of the Volunteer Army Government and also of General Briggs and a large British military mission. General Briggs informed us that he had numerous requests for food to be sent to the Volunteer Army, both for distribution among the refugees in the Black Sea province and among the inhabitants of such territory as might be freed from the Bolshevists. He had expected much larger shipments and had not been notified of the arrival of our flour. He advised the Volunteer Army to accept our 400 tons. When we called on General Drajomirof, Chief of Political Affairs for the Denikin Government, he was willing to take the flour on our terms.

"The contract provided that the flour be delivered to the representative of the volunteer army at Novorossisk and be checked and receipted by him, the cost to become a liability of any new Government which might be formed by a union of the volunteer army with other forces."

Hoover's Active Part.

The aim in every instance was to get the food where it was most needed. Behind every shipment there was felt the influence and inspiration of Mr. Hoover. The method of his getting shipments of food into the mountain passes of Montenegro is a case in point. Reports had reached him to the effect that the people in that country were starving for lack of transportation facilities to get food to them in a hurry. Up to that time the Montenegrins had used no other form of carrier service than the pack mule. And there were no mules. Mr. Hoover surveyed the territory, and in a short period had strung up wire tramways over the cliffs.

The reorganization of industry was another form of activity taken up under his direction. Desirous in all cases of preventing pauperization by giving the people a chance to earn a livelihood, he made an attempt to reorganize the industries wherever it was possible. The condition of the cotton mills in Poland was an inspiration for this work.

"I do not wish to finish before paying tribute to the industrial energy of these mill owners which led them to maintain their factories in such splendid shape during five years of idleness," reads the report. "It is an impressive sight to see the thousands of looms in perfect order. I never saw a rusted machine. All were covered with grease and oil and protected from the air by great paper sheets. The carding machines, with their millions of tiny steel pricks, were shining like new, and every piece of machinery left intact in the mills is in perfect order, ready for immediate operation. One of the sad sights of the war is the stagnation of this industry, the silent tomb containing these dead machines, and the faith of these men who daily watched their mills, protecting and preserving all that was left of them, is admirable to the highest degree."

Approximately 25,000 bales of raw cotton were sent to Poland, the greater portion of which was shipped to Lodz, which is the great manufacturing centre. The employment which this material will give to the inhabitants of the city is expected to do much toward settling the economic and social unrest there.

Money Exchange Problems.

The problem of exchange has been a very touchy one among the smaller nations. Very few of them have as yet established a dependable system of currency. At the time Mr. Hoover came over to Europe there was continual bickering and disagreement over terms of trade. Much suffering and starvation which could have been prevented was needlessly aggravated. The Czechoslovaks and the Austrians, for instance, could not come to terms on any basis. The Czechs needed transportation material which the Austrians could give them in exchange for beet sugar, but the Czechs were afraid of being cheated, and consequently suffered from a surplus on the one hand and the lack of transportation to ship it on the other. It was then that Mr. Hoover stepped in and formulated a system of exchange that was agreeable to both parties. He did the same thing for the Poles and the Serbs and others, for every combination, in fact, where there was a possibility of barter of any sort. At one time he had to decide how many eggs a locomotive was worth. As a result of his work a movement was started of spreading over the greatest possibly territory what there was to be spread.

On July 13, 1919, the following agreement was made between the countries mentioned:

"In accordance with recent contracts between Poland on the one hand and Germany, German Austria, and Czechoslovakia on the other hand interchange of goods such as potatoes and coal shall be resumed on and after July 30 from these points of transit: Hohensalza, Bromberg, Ercs, Bentschen, Lissa, Adelnau, Kempen." The agreement goes on to give the terms of transit, most of which are an assurance on the part of the German Government that they will play the game straight.

A system of barter and exchange was also arranged between Russia and Armenia. It is interesting to note that in speaking about that Mr. Hoover is gratified at the fact that the Armenians can thus get the wheat at one-half the price they would otherwise have to pay if they had to buy it from the American Relief.

"The plan of sending a miscellaneous cargo of hardware, clothing, and other manufactured goods to Novorossisk in the Kouban to barter for wheat for shipment to Armenia has resulted in obtaining 8,000 tons of wheat for the Armenians at about half of what the wheat would have cost them if it had been shipped directly from the United States."

Ever since the signing of the armistice the problem of the repatriation of the nationals of the different countries has been a difficult one. Poland alone had some 1,050,000 men scattered over the face of Europe; Russia had an equally large number; Serbia, Hungary, and Austria had them in varying numbers. The work of repatriation had been carried on in the best possible manner by the countries concerned, but there was a lack of co-ordination and co-operation in the work which tended to demoralise the effort. The results obtained were not in satisfactory proportion to the energy expended. Things were coming to a rather hopeless point when again the man of action, Hoover, stepped into the breach and by special request submitted a plan of co-ordination of action to the Supreme Council. The letter he wrote them on July 26, 1919, follows, in part:

Hoover's Plan for Prisoners.

"It appears that there are some 200,000 German, Austrian, and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia and that these prisoners are suffering greatly and are a constant menace to the Siberian Government. There are also certain Polish prisoners and civilians now scattered all over the world who will require more systematic assistance at repatriation, but there is an entire deficiency of funds with which to pay the incidental expenses. There are probably also other odd lots of expatriates of various nationalities as the result of the war who need systematic repatriation. It would appear to me that this problem requires definite organization, and I should like to submit the following plan in the matter for action by the Council:

"First, that a commission comprising a British, French, American and Italian military officer should be set up and undertake the management of this repatriation. That this commission should communicate their appointment to the Austrian, Hungarian, Polish and other Governments, and that they should offer to undertake the repatriation, provided funds are placed to their credit in advance by each of the Governments concerned.

"It would appear to me that if such a body is set up under capable officers they would be able to work out a solution in this manner and to secure from the allied Governments the necessary shipping and other services which would be necessary. They could invite a delegate of each of the governments concerned to sit with them in respect to matters which concerned such a government and they could engage the necessary staff to carry on the work. They would probably need to appeal to various allied Governments and to charitable societies for some assistance in respect to prisoners originating from quarters unable to supply these funds; but, in any event, they would create a centre around which all effort of this kind could be directed. * * *"

This same organizing genius was again called to the fore when the coal production in the mining regions, instead of gaining an impetus with the closing of the war, fell to a rate of production greatly below normal. Through the efforts of Colonel A. C. Goodyear, one of Hoover's righthand men, an agreement was reached between the miners of Ostrau-Karwin coal basin and the mine-owners. A member of the American relief acted as mediator and both the miners and the owners were assured of open hearings and fair play. One of the clauses provides that in order to obtain the agreed "minimum wage" the miners must produce 80 per cent. of the normal production, a definite reasonable rate having been fixed as the normal. The miners have now come to an appreciation of the fact that it is to their advantage to increase the rate of production, every increase meaning a corresponding proportional increase in the wages earned. The members sitting on this wage commission consist of one mining engineer representing the Government, one operating engineer representing the owners, two men in the confidence of the workmen, and a representative of the American Mission who acts as a general adviser. Thus far the results have been very satisfactory.

Hoover's Field Telegraph.

When Mr. Hoover went over to Paris in November he found that he could not get into telegraphic communication with his associates owing to the fact that the telegraph systems which had been torn down during the war had never been replaced. Instead of worrying about how he could get the Governments or the nominal Governments to repair these lines, he went about having a special telegraph system constructed for the use of the A. R. A. He called the army and the navy men into the field and before very long telegraphic connections were obtained between the principal points of action. A circuit was established between Trieste, Spalatto, and Ragusa. This was followed by the building of a telephonic and telegraphic circuit between Trieste and Vienna, Trieste and Fiume, Vienna and Coblenz, and Coblenz and Paris. Connections were also made between Austria and Croatia, to Belgrade, to Bucharest; from Vienna to Hamburg, from Vienna to Prague, from Hamburg to Coblenz, and from Vienna to Warsaw. Through co-operation with the navy, direct service was maintained between London and Paris. The policy adopted in establishing this system was the one of borrowing circuits from the local Governments, securing the proper authority for connecting them across the borders where they had been interrupted, and then operating them with American men.

In addition to handling the telegraphic traffic of the A. R. A and of the many other American organizations, the district superintendents, acting under instructions from Mr. Hoover, exerted every effort toward influencing the local Governments to re-establish public telegraphic and telephonic communications with one another. Partly as a result of these negotiations with the local Governments, public telegraphic communications have been established in several of the countries. Public circuits are now in operation from Vienna to Berlin; from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Berne, Switzerland; to Berlin, Vienna, Dresden. Public connections have also been established from Berlin to Vienna, Prague, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland, and attempts are being made to establish circuits between Frankfort, Germany, and Milan, Italy. Every effort is being made to have the public lines put up before the A. R. A. lines are disconnected.

The branch of relief work dearest to Mr. Hoover's heart was the special relief work for children. Wherever possible he tried to organize special committees and special relief units to insure the children an extra meal a day. His attitude in this work can best be portrayed by quoting from a man who was closely associated with him in this branch of the work, Lieutenant John M. Oskison:

Feeding the Children.

"'Paris,' he says, 'was a fairly cynical atmosphere out of which to launch the idea of feeding an extra meal a day to several million kids. Ever so many heads of the wise and great were lifted into the rarefied air which only the winds of world politics blow—and others were so busy tracing the devious trail of old-fashioned diplomacy that they couldn't 'get' the child-feeding idea.

"'As I wandered about over Central Europe and met the military, diplomatic and economic scouts of other nations, I caught from them the reflection of Paris. In polite terms, they wanted to know what all this relief effort really meant. I could explain fairly well the general program by saying that America had commissioned Hoover to help save Central Europe from universal anarchy by selling food on credit and trying to aid in starting these young and tottering nations toward economic reconstruction.

"'But that child-feeding program. The only thing I could think of in the way of practical argument was that if we didn't help to save these millions of kids from growing into weakling adults, we'd stand small chance of collecting what is owing to us and of developing profitable trade twenty years from now.

"'If Hoover hadn't been incurably shy and so stubbornly sound as an economist he might have worked up a lot of economic arguments we could have used—specious arguments, to be sure. But he didn't argue; all I ever got out of him was a sort of indignant statement that the Allies didn't fight the war to punish women and children, and anybody could see that a starving kid ought to be fed.'"

Before he left for America, Hoover went on a ten-day trip through Central Europe to see what his organization had actually done in translating his ideas into increased rations for child and man. According to Lieutenant Oskison the ten days were one of suffering for the man. The lack of restraint of language used by the people of Central Europe in expression of their gratitude to him was more than he could stand. The incident at Prague, told by Lieutenant Oskison, was typical.

"At Prague, when the official gratitude of Czechoslovakia was being expressed by President Masaryk and members of his Government, there came a sudden break. Some one faltered—a tear got into his eye or a sob into his throat, some emotional chord was vibrated and the whole show was off! They found at Prague that Hoover was suffering under fireworks; they stopped shooting them off, took him around to see the kids, to eat at the kitchens where the extra meal a day for thousands of youngsters was being cooked and served, and allowed him to inspect things after his own fashion.

"His utter failure to react to the roll of verbal thunder where his organizing genius, his sound understanding of political economy, and his great sympathies had worked miracles was perfectly in keeping with the man and his character.

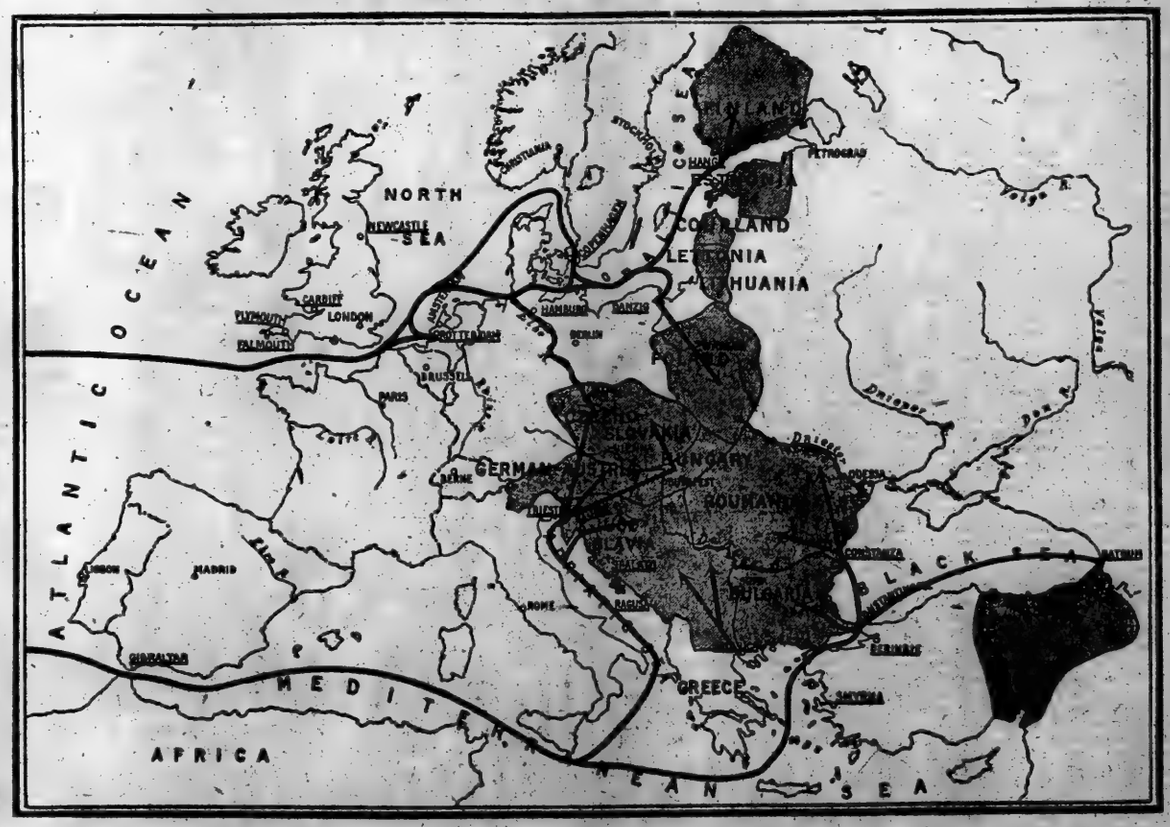
"Only it was hard for Central Europe to understand."

There was, however, nothing shy about this man when he was doing the thing that he thought the right thing. A case in point was his declaration to the Supreme Council at Paris that, unless the Rumanians were ordered out of Hungary and a Hapsburg removed from the power he had surreptitiously been allowed to gain, he would cease making shipments to Hungary. Fearful of his message not getting the publicity it deserved, he released it to the press, saying in part:

"'We made an agreement last November changing the rules of the game and under the new rules we must not rob the robber, (meaning Rumania's action in Hungary,) but that is what is being done.' The Supreme Council immediately informed the Archduke Joseph of Hoover's decision and two days after the receipt of the note he stepped down and shipments of food were once more resumed.

HERBERT C. HOOVER.

EUROPEAN NATIONS AIDED BY AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.



Shaded Areas Are the Countries Which Got Help from the Hoover Organization. Black Lines Show Routes of the Relief Supplies.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE EMANCIPATED THEATRE

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Mr. Tarkington, Playwright--- Gilbert and Sullivan Here and in London

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

ONE of the seven new plays presented for the first time in New York last week was an American comedy of manners called "Up from Nowhere," in which the distinguished Norman Trevor, somewhat miscast, proved to be a palpably imitation rough diamond. The play is the joint work of Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, two writers whose fiction has stirred the deep and delighted laughter of a continent, but who, as playwrights, are no great shakes.

You are inevitably led afresh into idle speculation as to why Mr. Tarkington writes plays. It cannot be for fame, because his position as the foremost teller of tales in America has given him plenty of that. It cannot be for money, because he must already have more than becomes a struggling playwright. Besides, literary agents languish on his doorsteps and magazine editors toss in their sleep o' nights in the hope that he will write some more stories. It cannot be because he burns with something to say, for, as far as his plays are concerned, he quite obviously does nothing of the sort, and, anyway, he must know in his heart that whatever he has to say he can express more tellingly in another medium. Nor can it be because he craves a wider audience. That would be too absurd. It has been estimated that "The Music Master," which has proved quite a popular piece as plays go in our times, has been witnessed in the past fifteen years by 3,750,000 people. Now, one of Mr. Tarkington's stories can be read by as many people as that in one week, if he prints it in a certain magazine, the name of which, in an unremunerated column such as this one, must, of course, remain shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

One is driven to the conclusion that Mr. Tarkington just has an itch to write for the theatre. It is certainly within his rights as a freeborn and uncommonly creditable American citizen, although the thought is insistent that the time expended on "Up from Nowhere" might have produced another romance in the life of William Sylvanus Baxter and another smoky evening of reminiscence at the Arrowhead Ranch.

Of course, this particular form of itch is familiar enough. Stevenson's unsatisfied yearnings to write for the stage are a matter of record and Mr. Cobb's a matter of memory. It is a commonplace that no first-rate writer of fiction in our language has ever written a great play. Indeed, none has ever written quite so well for the theatre as for the library. Barrie has come near it, but even "Peter Pan" is something less than "The Little White Bird." Somerset Maugham is an adroit and experienced dramatist, but the best of his plays is a negligible thing compared with so great a novel as "Of Human Bondage." Mr. Tarkington and Mr. Wilson have been writing plays together for many and many a day. It is evidently more than a seven years' itch with them. But the best they have accomplished for the stage scarcely deserves to be mentioned in the same breath with the tales they have told.

Mysteriously, Mr. Tarkington's best qualities abandon him when something whispers in his ear that the thing he is writing is a play. He grows horribly embarrassed. He becomes unexpectedly trite, mechanical, and exaggerated. His humor, his rich, incomparable humor, deserts him. Of course, the stage version of "Seventeen" was not his, but you can pore over such pieces as "Mister Antonio" and "Up from Nowhere," you can even go back to "The Man from Home," and fail to find any trace of the magnificent Tarkington who wrote the account of Willie Baxter and the wash boilers, and the adventure of the wistful Duke with the rakehell cat.

Then, too, you miss completely the amazingly perfect reproduction of everyday speech which is the never-failing joy of a Tarkington narrative. No one in this country ever set down more faithfully the helter-skelter American language as it tumbles from American lips. Compared with it, the stuff spoken in the Tarkington theatre is a dead language. Compared with Augustus Thomas, Eugene Walter, and even Willard Mack at their best, Mr. Tarkington has not the faintest notion of how to write a stage dialogue which will be telling and human when spoken across the footlights. The dialogue Mr. Thomas can write when the fit is on is doubtless quite unreadable. Apparently, it is set down by one who hears the speech coming across the footlights in the theatre of his mind and who, at the same time, sees the face of the speaker and sees his body, too. What appears in the manuscript may be only a spare record of phrases, a string of disjointed syllables, but when spoken on the stage it comes miraculously to life.

It is the affable Mr. Heywood Broun who advances the curious suggestion that Mr. Tarkington is handicapped as a playwright because he is not adept at portraits of women. Memories of Helen in "The Gentleman from Indiana" and of the Lady Mary Carlyle are growing faint. But what of the flirt? What of the unforgettable Lola Pratt? And what of one of the most extraordinary feminine portraits in all literature? What, oh, what, of Jane Baxter?

Questions and Answer.

N. M., H. B., M. W. D. MacM., R. T. S., L. B., "Furious," D. K. J., S. U. B., E. R. S., B. U. V., T. L. J., D. R. S., N. S., K. T. E., R. J. K., D. W., M. M., M. W. T., P. T. W.

Yes, yes, we know Lady Gregory didn't write "Riders to the Sea."

Mr. Gallo's Troupe.

THE strike is said to have caused heavy losses to those engaged, but the public suffered only the loss of three Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, for one week out of the Gallo English Opera Company's engagement at the Shubert was lost in the scuffle. In that week, "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "The Gondoliers" were all in the bill. These, with "The Chimes of Normandy," "The Geisha," and "The Mikado," make up the Gallo répertoire. The newly-formed opera company is booked for a long tour, and, if it were not for the promise of many Savoy operas in the coming season of the Society of American Singers at the Park, some of us would probably pull up stakes and just trail the Gallo company across country.

"The Mikado" is excellently done, with a full, fine-throated chorus and some able principals. The little Japanese Yum Yum is no more than so-so. But consider the Mikado himself. The part has never been bettar played in this generation than it is played by William Danforth, whose performance is masterly and richly Gilbertian. Mr. Jefferson De Angelis is a passable Ko Ko, although he is no De Wolf Hopper. But who, except De Wolf Hopper, is? A most sprightly, sweet-voiced and winning Pitti Sing is presented by Rosemond Whiteside, who must be about the age her father was when, as a boy, he first played Hamlet. Of course the new opera company is full of clever people who, by improvisations here and there, improve tremendously on the feeble lines and lyrics of W. S. Gilbert.

"Ruddigore."

SPEAKING of Gilbert and Sullivan, as one does from time to time, London is in somewhat a-flutter over the forthcoming series of D'Oyly Carte revivals, which will begin at the Prince's Theatre on Sept. 29 and continue till the end of January at least. It is the first West End presentation of the Savoy operas in ten years, and forgotten Old Playgoers are hobbling forth from their retirement for the great occasion. There will be reminiscences of Grossmith and Barrington and Temple in the stalls that night. There will be tales of the tired Sullivan smiling from the orchestra pit at some remembered première and gales of laughter for this or that tart rejoinder attributed to the scathing Gilbert.

There is a keen anticipation for "Ruddigore," which, for all that its score is one of Sullivan's best, has not been revived in London since its first engagement back in 1887. It was always counted a Savoy failure, though it netted Gilbert £7,000 and ran for 288 performances. But that was no success as success was measured in the home of "Pinafore" and "The Mikado." It was even booed on its first hearing, a thing that had never happened at the Savoy. Its title gave the British public gooseflesh, and one lyric—the man-o'-war's man's ballad on the voyage of the saucy Tom Tit—managed to offend both the British Navy and the French visitors in town. That song, which was so perfect a satire on the Anglo-Saxon idea of the French before the first battle of the Marne, is interesting to reread in this changed world of today. Here it is:

I shipped, d'ye see, in a Revenue sloop,
And, off Cape Finisterre,
A merchantman we see,
A Frenchman, going free.
So we made for the bold Mounseer,
D'ye see?
We made for the bold Mounseer.

But she proved to be a Frigate—and she up with her ports,
And fires with a thirty-two!
It come uncommon near,
But we answered with a cheer,
Which paralyzed the Parley-voo,
D'ye see?
Which paralyzed the Parley-voo!

Then our Captain he up and he says, says he,
"That chap we need not fear;
We can take her if we like,
She is sartin for to strike,
For she's only a darned Mounseer,
D'ye see?
She's only a darned Mounseer!

"But to fight a French fal-lal—it's like hittin' of a gal,
It's a lubberly thing for to do;
For we, with all our faults,
Why, we're sturdy British salts,
While she's only a Parley-voo,
D'ye see?
A miserable Parley-voo!"

So we up with our helm, and we scuds before the breeze
As we give a compassionating cheer;
Froggie answers with a shout
As he sees us go about,
Which was grateful of the poor Mounseer,
D'ye see?
Which was grateful of the poor Mounseer.

And I'll wager in their joy they kissed each other's cheek,
(Which is what them furriners do,)
And they blessed their lucky stars
We were hardy British tars,
Who had pity on a poor Parley-voo,
D'ye see?
Who had pity on a poor Parley-voo!

However, it was not this song nor the title of the opera which kept "Ruddigore" out of the répertoire of all revivals until this Fall. The reason was economic. The opera is so costly to mount that one need search for no other explanation. Economic reasons also are behind the decision to hold the coming season at the Prince's rather than at the Savoy, which was built from the funds the operas made. A writer in The London Telegraph says:

If any there be who may wonder why the old home of the "triumvirate" has not been chosen for the coming enterprise, the answer—I am quoting Mr. Miller's own words—is that the house is not large enough having regard to the enormous increase in the cost of running such a season as compared with the expenses in former days. I believe it is a fact that in the Savoy's palmy era the weekly expenses never exceeded £800. At the present day an ordinary non-musical play cannot be run at a West End theatre for less than £1,200 per week "all in," and, as showing how the costs of theatrical enterprises have risen in the last few years it is interesting to note that the initial outlay on Mr. Miller's production of Messager's "Beaucaire" at the Prince's amounted to not less than £14,000, while, even in the last two years, salaries and working expenses have increased to such an extent that in the case of one musical piece, produced in 1917, whereas the weekly outgoings were then about £1,300, they now fall very little short of £1,800. Under these conditions, any idea of attempting a season at a small house like the Savoy would simply have been out of the question.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD.—"A Prince There Was," with Grant Mitchell.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA.—"39 East."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"Tea for Three," with Cecil Spooner.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

MONTAUK.—"Tiger Rose."

MAJESTIC.—"The Woman in Room 13."

ORPHEUM.—James Hussey and company in "Move On," Carlos Sebastian, Dooley and Sales, Elizabeth Murray, Smith and Austin, Jack Inglis, Kerr and Weston, and others.

BUSHWICK.—Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in "A Travesty on the Eternal Triangle," Lillian Fitzgerald, Kingsley Benedict, James C. Morton, Val and Ernie Stanton, Olsen and Johnson, and others.

Helen Hayes, Whose Performance Last Season as Margaret, the Would-Have-Been Girl of "Dear Brutus," Brought Her Sharply to Attention, Will Be the Incorrigible Daughter of the Household in the New Booth Tarkington Comedy, "Clarence," Coming to the Hudson Next Saturday.

ECHOES OF A STRIKE THAT WAS

THE stage has rallied rather quickly from the strike. Of the numerous plays in New York which fell a prey to the unrest all but one have already resumed their runs, and that one will get under way again during the coming week—this despite the earlier belief that many of the attractions would require several weeks to reconstruct. The table published elsewhere on this page lists thirty theatres which were in operation last night, so it is obvious that the metropolis is no longer starving for entertainment. The next two weeks will probably see ten more houses occupied, and when that happens the season will be at the full. There are in the city some forty-five first-class theatres, but they are rarely all in operation at once.

As to the manner in which the late participants have recovered from the strike, they are naturally somewhat slower to convalesce than have been the plays. Nearly all companies are composed jointly of Equities and Fidos, and in these circumstances it is perhaps inevitable that there should be some feeling. Here and there, in fact, the feeling has culminated in a physical encounter—notably in the case of a popular leading man who undertook to fill a striker's place in a current success.

But forgiveness and forgetfulness are being preached on both sides, and the indications are that even the few who remain hot-headed will in time overcome their prejudices. The armistice is for five years, and both sides—the managers in particular—have learned so much by the strike that it is extremely doubtful if there ever will come a like rupture again.

One of the coups d'état planned by the Equity, in the event that the managers had gone ahead with their announced plan to operate theatres with nonunion stage hands, was the substitution of union men in the guise of nonunion men. Of the crew of eighteen alleged nonunion men which the Selwyns had gathered for the première of "The Challenge" a week ago last night fifteen were union members brought from out of town. Their plan was to set the first act—and then walk out, thus making as much trouble for the management as could legitimately be made and discouraging other producers who might undertake to operate on a nonunion basis. For the manager, obviously, could never be sure that he was not hiring union men, and, equally, never could be sure that he would not have to refund his gross receipts to an impatient audience.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away it is becoming more and more apparent that many of the producers, for all the brave statements to the contrary, were in favor of Equity recognition from the beginning. Among them was Charles B. Dillingham, who, when his players in "She's a Good Fellow" went on strike, sped them on their way with a word of admiration for their stand. A. L. Erlanger was another who early insisted that the Equity should be recognized, and in the last days of the strike there were rumors a-plenty that Mr. Erlanger and his followers would withdraw from the Managers' Association if a settlement were not speedily reached. Recognition was opposed most bitterly by David Belasco, although, when he left the St. Regis conference on the night that the strike was settled, he wore a smile which could have meant only that the ordeal of recognition had been less painful than he had anticipated. The spectacle of Mr. Belasco sitting at the same council table with Francis Wilson—between these two, unquestionably, there was the bitterest personal enmity of the strike—must have been indeed one to bring tears to the eyes of the Federation of Labor organizers.

Just as rumors of internal dissension among the managers gained currency, so the last few days of the strike brought reports of a break in the ranks of the Equity. The rejection of the managers' peace offer and the tone taken in that rejection moved the conservative element within the organization to demand that the offer be reconsidered. It was this group, headed by Frank Gillmore and Bruce McRae, that is said to have been responsible, so far as the Equity was concerned, for the settlement.

The lifting of the ban caused perhaps the greatest rush of players for engagements which the managers' hardened office boys ever have seen. The theatrical business never had been so completely at a standstill as during the strike period, and accordingly the resumption of business found thousands of players without engagements. They trooped by the score to the offices of the producers, and in most instances the managerial waiting rooms were too small to hold them. The weeding-out process, in the case of a congested waiting room, is simple. A few of the elect are admitted to the Sacred Presence; the remainder sit, sometimes for hours, awaiting their interviews. Then the manager's door opens, and that person himself emerges. He is sorry, but there will be nothing more today. Some other time, perhaps—tomorrow. He has a whispered word with one or two of the most insistent among the applicants, but all that he whispers is what he has already told the assemblage at large. And then the crowd aims again for Broadway, traveling, two or three at a time, in the uncomfortable little elevators with which a majority of the theatrical offices are provided.

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

ONCE more the Rialto is dizzying—not with strike this time, but with its accustomed September activities. Although the week immediately ahead will be a light one, an endless succession of new pieces looms up on the horizon—"Thunder," the newest Smith-Golden production, at the Criterion; "Too Many Husbands," by Somerset Maugham; in all probability "The Girl in the Limousine" at the Eltinge; a new Midnight Frolic on the New Amsterdam Roof; haply Mr. Hitchcock's new musical entertainment at the Globe; Mr. Cort's "Just a Minute," at the Knickerbocker.

Soon thereafter will come "A Young Man's Fancy," with Jeanne Eagels and Philip Merivale in the cast; Eddie Leonard and "Roly Boly Eyes"; "The Luck of the Navy" and its scenery, at the Manhattan Opera House; Barney Bernard in his multiple-named comedy; McIntyre and Heath in "Hello, Alexander"; Ruth Chatterton in "The Merrie Month of May"; Mr. Savage's "See-Saw," and numerous others.

In the excitement of the strike the theatre owners entered into certain contracts for entertainments which they thought would be permitted to operate, and in several cases the sudden end of hostilities leaves these contracts still in existence and the strikebreaking attractions on the boards. It will require no more than a few weeks to clear the decks, however; by October only the closest of close observers will know that there has ever been a strike.

A number of our fair American cities are going to be deprived of their annual glimpse of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" this season, according to the producer's present plan. In previous seasons the "Follies" has been torn away from the New Amsterdam Theatre in September or October, regardless of its flourishing state, and sent upon the road. Now the advantages of an extended New York run are beginning to appeal to the management—Mr. Ziegfeld, it must be remembered, now has an interest in the New Amsterdam Theatre—and the hinterland, or large portions of it, seems about to be grievously disappointed. The present plan calls for the continuance of the "Follies" at the New Amsterdam until at least the beginning of the new year.

Mr. Woods's plans for New York have been somewhat shaken up, and, accordingly his "Too Many Husbands" will give way to Mr. Tyler's "Clarence" at the Hudson. It is not unlikely that "Too Many Husbands" will be placed in the Booth or the Bijou Theatre, thus leaving the Eltinge free for "The Girl in the Limousine," as originally planned. "A Bashful Hero" was announced for the Bijou, and "The Great Illusion" for the Booth, but to date neither of these pieces has been placed in rehearsal.

Nor strikes nor wars nor forest fires can long disturb the prosperity of a successful play. "Lightnin'," reopening a week ago last night upon a few hours' notice, following the end of the strike, attracted the largest audience which the Gaiety Theatre ever has held—larger, that is, by reason of the number of standees. Similarly, "East Is West," when it reopened last Monday, picked up where it had left off when the strike came—which was a goodly spot. Present indications are that both of these plays would have comparatively little difficulty in going through their second Broadway season, assuming that their respective managements care to make the attempt.

One of the bits which comes out of the rumor hamper is that Somerset Maugham's "Too Many Husbands," when it is revealed in these parts in another week, will be in part the work of that most industrious writer and rewriter for the theatre—Willard Mack. Mr. Maugham was recently in New York, at which time he witnessed a rehearsal of his play with the Mackian emendations—and, since no sounds of conflict have since issued from the Woods laboratory, presumably approved them.

Mr. Mack, by way of varying his activities, is at present directing rehearsals of the newest Montague Glass-Jules Eckert Goodman play, in which that well-known Equity member, Barney Bernard, will appear. The play will bear one of three titles—"The Honorable Abe Potash," "The Honorable Sam Davis," or "The Honorable Sam Goldstein." In the interim the printer waits.

Mr. Belasco has obviously thought somewhat better of his vow never to produce plays again if he were compelled to deal with the Equity. At all events, he will waive the point long enough to present "The Gold Diggers" at the Lyceum Theatre in another two weeks. "The Gold Diggers" is a chorus-girl comedy by Avery Hapwood and earned encouraging comment, to phrase it mildly, in Atlantic City during the Summer. Ina Claire, after two seasons in "Polly with a Past," will be elevated to stardom in the play, and the cast will include also Bruce McRae—the same McRae who signed so many statements for the Equity during the late unpleasantness—H. Reeves-Smith, Frederick Truesdell, Jobyna Howland, (as a sophisticated lady of the ensemble,) Beverly West, and Louise Galloway.

The placing of "The Gold Diggers" in the Lyceum Theatre leaves Mr. Belasco's own playhouse clear for eventualities. The most likely of these is the new play for Lenore Ulric, said to be Chinese in character. Work upon it is not far advanced, however, and it is more or less certain that the Belasco will be dark for at least six weeks.

"Prisoner of the World," which John Craig's stock company is now acting in Boston, is a Selwyn-owned play, and in part the work of Margaret Mayo, the second author being Henry Forman. The title has reference to the late Kaiser, and the plot has to do with an attempt to kidnap him. It is, according to all reports, a merry little thing.

James Gleason, who has been scoring rather emphatically in "The Five Million," will presently drop out of that cast—if he has not already done so—to head a Western organization of "A Prince There Was." In the latter piece he will play the Robert Hilliard-George M. Cohan-Grant Mitchell rôle.

Rita Weiman's "The Acquittal" will begin a Chicago engagement a week from tonight at Cohan's Grand Opera House. "The Acquittal" is a murder play, and the prevalence of that kind of entertainment in our fair city at this moment is what is causing the astute Messrs. Cohan and Harris to delay its presentation here for the nonce.

Not the musicalised "Girls," but a work entitled "Frivolities of 1919," will claim the services of Nan Halperin during the coming season. Miss Halperin, having made her mark in vaudeville, has long been anxious to emerge therefrom, and is said to covet stardom in a non-musical play. Be that as it may, "The Frivolities" probably will be ready in another month or so.

Lola Fisher is about to come under the management of George C. Tyler, who has been anxious this long time to be the director of her footlight destinies. Clare Kummer, who has twice provided Miss Fisher with plays, is now writing another to her measure, and the promise is made that it will be produced in New York in November.

A musical piece entitled "My Lady Friends" is being made ready for Clifton Crawford, who, since "The Quaker Girl," has made several ineffectual forts to ensnare an entertainment which would satisfy both himself and the public. "My Lady Friends" is the work of Frank Mandel and Emil Nyitray, and will be produced out of town on Oct.

IN THE MAILBAG.

Dear Dramatic Editor and Friend.

Now that the two wars are over I want to tell you a secret about names advertised to appear at benefits.

During the late unpleasantness in Europe I gave all my spare time to singing for the men in uniform. As I was playing all the time, I had to make a choice as to whether I would sing for the men or for their folks at benefits and drives. I chose the men. So I refused almost every request weeks and days before the event. (The "almost" means I sang at fifteen benefits during those months on days when I could sing for the soldiers.) Now, how do you think I felt when Sunday after Sunday my name appeared, after refusals which ended: "I understand, Miss Bayes, you are doing your work elsewhere." Now what do you suggest? Will you use my word for it that during the war I happened to me at least twice a month?

I sent the first letter the committee received, saying how happy I would be to sing at the Barney Fagan benefit. Barney and I are old friends. During the last few weeks, when things were strained, I felt I couldn't do my work properly under the circumstances, and telegraphed five days ahead how much regretted not being able to sing. Barney Fagan 'phoned my house and said how sorry she and her husband were, and that they understood perfectly. But my name was in the ads just the same.

What can we do?

Please believe it isn't always the fault of the actor.

Hoping you haven't enjoyed your hard rest, I am, your loving son,

NORA BAYES.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE.—Frisco and Loretta Mellmott, Anna Wheaton and Harry Croroll, Rae Samuels, Devaney and Shirley, "For Pity's Sake," A. Robins, Raymond and Schirman, and The and Geneva.

COLONIAL.—Charles King in "Dry Stars," Mosconi Brothers and company, Hunting and Francis, Kl Brothers, "The Ragged Edge," Mahon, Diamond, and Rosevera, and others.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Wilfred Gaxton in "The Junior Partner," Rupert Hughes; Gallagher and Bailey, Mlle. Rhea and company, Charles Irwin, Charles Ray in "Bill Henry" (film.)

RIVERSIDE.—Cameron Sisters, Rooney and Joseph Santly, Walter C. Kelly, "Kiss Me," Dickinson and Deagon, Stanley and Birnes, Lou Kohlmar and company, and others.

ALHAMBRA.—Irene Bordoni and Lieutenant Gitz Rice, Hermine Shone, Jack Denny and company, Bert Bernie, Regal and Moore, Fallon and Brown, Sully and Houghton, and others.

ROYAL.—Emma Carus, "Playmates," Mlle. Diane and Jan Rubini, El Brendel and Flo Bert, Davis and Darnell, Frank Crumit, and others.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 8
Nine o'Clock Revue	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 6
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 28
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
John Ferguson	Fulton	May 12
La, La, Lucille	Criterion	May 26
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 9
A Lonely Romeo	Casino	June 10
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 26
Galeties of 1919	Forty-fourth Street	July 7
The Five Million	Lyric	July 14
Greenwich Village Follies	Nora Bayes	July 15
The Crimson Alibi	Broadhurst	July 17
A Voice in the Dark	Republic	July 28
The Challenge	Selwyn	Aug. 5
Chu Chin Chow (revival)	Century	Aug. 8
Those Who Walk in Darkness	Forty-eighth Street	Aug. 14
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Up From Nowhere	Comedy	Sept. 8
Thurston (magician)	Globe	Sept. 8
Nightie Night	Princess	Sept. 9
A Regular Feller	Cort	Sept. 9
Lusmore	Henry Miller's	Sept. 9
Friendly Enemies (revival)	Manhattan	Sept. 10
She Would and She Did	Vanderbilt	Sept. 11
Scandal	Thirty-ninth Street	Sept. 12
Civilian Clothes	Morosco	Sept. 12
Adam and Eva	Longacre	Sept. 13

WHO'S WHO ON THE STAGE

FRANCIS BYRNE, whose performance as the harassed hero of "Nightie Night" is one of the delights of that hilarious farcical bit, is a farceur trained in the school of drama. It is traditional, or said to be, that the heavy actor longs to play comedy and vice versa, but in the practical theatre it is rare to find a player who is sufficiently endowed with talent to win victory in both of these fields. Byrne, whatever his preferences, can qualify. In his earlier years—until very recently, in fact—his métier was the so-called heavy rôle; in the last few seasons, however, he has developed a real flair for farce, and is in great demand among managers for that brand of entertainment.

Byrne has been nearly twenty-five years on the stage, having made his début in the company of Modjeska as Lucio in "Measure for Measure." He followed it by Sebastian in "Twelfth Night," and, although he joined the company to play bits, he found himself cast for juvenile leads in four weeks. In the last performance which Modjeska gave of "Magda" Byrne was the Max.

Two seasons of stock in Montreal and Milwaukee taught him something of the technique of his calling, and he came back to New York then to play David in "Way Down East." Then he played a "heavy"—that being the appellation by which the profession designates the villain's rôle—in "Captain Jinks" with Ethel Barrymore, and followed this with a rural character in "The Sky Farm." Then another heavy—for he was beginning to have something of a reputation as an actor of villains—with Maude Adams in "The Pretty Sister of Jose."

He next moved along the Barrymore family to Lionel, appearing with him, in the rôle of a newspaper reporter, in "The Other Girl." A little later, following a stock season in Boston, he created the rôle of Crawford in "The Chorus Lady," and played it, as happens in successes, for two years. Then followed a long succession of plays—"The Third Degree," "Such a Little Queen," "The Upstart," "The Havoc," "The Conspiracy," "The Rule of Three," "The Eternal Magdalen," and others. In nearly all of these his rôle was that of the heavy, and the few occasions when he played comedy rôles did not indicate that he was particularly endowed for such parts.

Then, two seasons ago, he appeared in New York in "The Naughty Wife," and from that time he has been rather generally recognized as a skilled farceur. Late last season he played a dramatic rôle in "The Net" for a brief time, but now, in the farce at the Princess, he is cast for the first time as leading farceur. It is altogether likely, also, that rôles of this kind will now continue to fall to him.

STEWART WILSON, who, by reason of his work as the neurotic youth in "A Voice in the Dark," has riveted certain attention upon himself, was discovered last season in a fairly obscure stock company in Union Hill, N. J. Despite the hazards of the journey to that spot, A. H. Woods was prevailed upon one day last Winter to make the journey for the purpose of witnessing the performance of a certain actress who had been recommended to him. The actress failed to appeal, but the trip bore fruit in the discovery of Wilson, who was the juvenile of the company.

In his two seasons with the Union Hill stock company Wilson had run the entire gamut of stock productions from musical comedy to Shakespeare. Or perhaps it would be more appropriate to reverse the sentence, for song was Wilson's first love, and it remains his last at the present writing.

In spite of his association with a mystery melodrama Wilson has not given up his ambition to shine on the musical comedy stage. This ambition first took root when he was 12 years old and under circumstances hardly conducive to the fostering of musical comedy ambitions. He was singing in a church choir in Wilmington, which association did not point to the stage very emphatically. A traveling company of "The Volunteer Organist" came through the town, and Wilson literally floated into the troupe on the strains of his own music.

Next, through the intercession of the late Arthur Johnson, then a Lubin star, he did some picture work with that company. His experience since that time has been chiefly in stock. In addition to Union Hill he has played in stock companies in Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Tampa and other cities. He spent a year in vaudeville in a sketch called "The Little Comrade," and a year on tour with "The Three Twins."

Tony Sarg's Marionette Show Can Have Its Clown No Less Than the Hippodrome. The Sargian Puppets Are at Present Acting "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Provincetown Players' Theatre in Macdougal Street.

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

LAST week the ending of the strike saw the floodgates opened, and most of the waiting plays were rushed into their theatres.

The week ahead will accordingly be comparatively light; two new comedies and an Ibsen revival will be the total influx.

FIRST IS LAST—*Wednesday night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.*

The industrious Samuel Shipman, two of whose last-year attractions are still to be seen in these parts, will begin his new season with this comedy. His collaborator in this instance has been Percival Wilde. The play deals with "the sudden ups and downs of eight young friends, who discover that life, which they had hoped to lay out according to plan, holds many surprises for them."

The principal rôle will be played by Hassard Short, transferred from "East Is West"; the leading woman will be Phoebe Foster, and the cast will also include Franklyn Ardell, Robert Strange, Richard Dix, Kathleen Comegys, Edward Robinson, Mary Newcombe, Elise Bartlett, and James Kearney.

CLARENCE—*Saturday night at the Hudson Theatre.*

Booth Tarkington, who appears to be giving a large percentage of his time to playwriting these days, is the author, unassisted, of this newest comedy. The play has to do with the post-bellum adventures of a modest private in the commissary department, and is said to be a distinct departure for Mr. Tarkington. The title rôle will be played by Alfred Lunt, who has hitherto been seen only briefly in New York. Late in the run of "The Country Cousin" here he took Eugene O'Brien's rôle, and had previously played a bit here in the short-lived "Romance and Arabella."

In addition to Lunt, a pair of juveniles will be played by Helen Hayes (the Margaret of "Dear Brutus") and Glenn Hunter. Mary Boland and Elsie Mackay will share the leading woman's honors, and the cast will also include Susanne Westford, Rea Martin, John Flood, Willard Barton, and Barlowe Borland.

HEDDA GABLER—*Saturday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.*

Leigh Lovel and Octavia Kenmore will begin a six weeks' Ibsen season in distant Grand Street on Saturday night. The occasion will mark their first appearance in America, although in England they have been well known for twelve years as able exponents of the Ibsen plays. There they have produced practically all of them, including even those which are unfamiliar to the American stage. Their season at the Neighborhood will be for six weeks, during which time it is planned to revive half a dozen or more of the plays. "Rosmersholm" will follow "Hedda Gabler."

Albert Bruning will be prominent. Mr. and Mrs. Lovel's support as w Harold West and Augusta Haviland

"The Jest," with John and Lio Barrymore again heading the cast, resume at the Plymouth Theatre on M day night. In its nine and a half we at the Plymouth in the Spring the p set a new record for sustained pr perity of a dramatic offering.

Tony Sarg's agile marionettes beg an engagement at the theatre of t Provincetown Players, 133 Macdoug Street, on Friday night, presenti "Jack and the Beanstalk." This pr gram will be continued until Frid night of this week, when they will "A Victorian Romance," "Polly a Her Pals," and "The Great Indi Snake Charmers." Matinées for childre will be given Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"The Five Million," following a week at the Maxine Elliott, will return tomorrow night to its original home, the Lyric, from which it was crowded by the strike and Helen Keller's motion picture.

"Oh, What a Girl!" will resume its run at the Shubert Theatre tomorrow. It is the last of the strike-interrupted entertainments to get back into its stride.

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The Revuesical Comedy of New York's Quarter Latin

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50 Famous Artists' Models in

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44th St., West of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

OPENS WED. EVE.

Wm. Harris, Jr., presents the new comedy

FIRST IS LAST

By Samuel Shipman & Percival Wilde

CAST INCLUDES:

Howard Short	Phoebe Foster
Franklyn Ardell	Kathleen Comegys
Robert Strange	Mary Newcombe
Ralph Dix	Ellen Bertell
Rev. Robinson	James Keaney

Maxine Elliott Theatre

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GRACE GEORGE

AT HER BEST."—Times.

Scores a triumph in her latest comedy success

"She Would And She Did"

By Mark Swan.

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A VOICE IN THE DARK

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With this Ideal cast:

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WEEK SEPT. 22.....'A LITTLE JOURNEY'

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WITH THE ORIGINAL GREAT CAST:

Frank Fay	Harry Kelly	Hazel Kirke
Sam Ash	Lew Cooper	Vera Gruner
Paiste De Forest	Ignacio Martinetti	Elizabeth Moffatt
Ma. Belle	Sam Curtis	Veronica Marquiss

And Oh, What a Chorus!

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By Martha M. Stanley & Adelaide Matthews

"Saucy, frothy, scintillating."—Herald.

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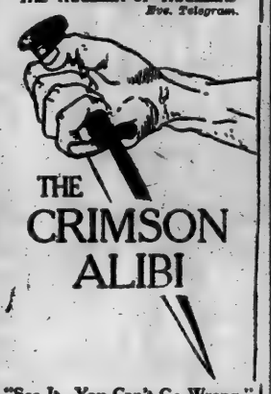
GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.

"THE THRILLER OF THRILLERS" Eve. Telegram.



THE CRIMSON ALIBI

"See It. You Can't Go Wrong." Eve. World

A CORRECTION

ONCE A LITERARY YOUNG LADY ASKED BOOTH TARKINGTON FOR HIS AUTOGRAPH, BUT AFTER GETTING IT SHE HANDED IT BACK TO HIM, SAYING, "OH! I THOUGHT YOU WERE ROBERT W. CHAMBERS." THIS NOTICE IS PRINTED TO SAVE THE YOUNG LADY FURTHER CONFUSION. THE COMEDY NOW RUNNING LIKE WILDFIRE AT THE COMEDY THEATRE WAS NOT WRITTEN BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, OR EVEN BY MARIE CORELLI, BUT BY THE AUTHORS OF "THE MAN FROM HOME," TO WIT, BOOTH TARKINGTON AND HARRY LEON WILSON, AND ITS NAME IS

UP FROM NOWHERE

AND, GIRLS, NORMAN TREVOR IS THE CHIEF CHARMER — IN FACT "THE WHOLE CHEESE."

2ND SEASON

Wm. Harris, Jr., presents the ultra-successful comedy

EAST IS WEST

with FAY BAINTER

by Samuel Shipman & John B. Hymer

ASTOR THEATRE

MATS. WED. & SAT.

MOROSCO HAS *The First Real Hit of the Season*

W. 45th St. Phone Bryant 230

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.

OLIVER MOROSCO presents Thompson Buchanan's New Comedy with Olive Tell and Thurston Hall

Civilian Clothes

A Typical Morosco Cast

10,000 persons last week saw HOLBROOK BLINN in

THE CHALLENGE

EUGENE WALTER'S GREAT PLAY

and liked it.—Ask them.

Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 47.

ARTHUR HOPKINS announces the beginning of the NEW SEASON on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19th

OR

JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE

in SEM BENELLI'S

"THE JEST"

at the PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Phone Bryant 4283. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.

Seats on sale Monday, eight weeks in advance.

CASINO

39th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

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"THE GAY OLD BOY"

in the greatest hit of his career

A LONELY ROMEO

A Rollicking Musical Comedy with Entire Original Cast and The Most Beautiful Chorus in New York.

POP. WED. MAT. Best Seats $1.50

William A. Brady's 48th ST. Theatre, just E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 178.

Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:25.

A Powerful Play of Thrills and Laughs!

"MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WOULD HAVE THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES AT

'Those Who Walk in Darkness'"

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT—*N. Y. Times.*

By Owen Davis from the novel by Perley Poore Sheehan

Super-distinguished cast includes Donald Gallaher

Laura Walker, Amy Ricard, Howard Kyle, Arthur Shaw, Consuela Bailey, George W. Wilson, Helen Tracy, Godfrey Matthews, Kathryn Sheldon, J. G. O'Connor, Millie Freeman, Otha

"SURE TO BE A POPULAR SUCCESS" —*Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

Sole Management.....MORRIS GEST

34th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.

LAST 2 WEEKS

A. H. WOODS presents

LOUIS MANN

IN THE WORLD'S OWN COMEDY

FRIENDLY ENEMIES

WITH THE HUDSON THEATRE CAST.

Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1. ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.00

Beginning Mon., Sept. 29 Limited Engagement of 2 Weeks Only

DAVID BELASCO Presents DARK ROSALEEN

First Time at Manhattan Opera House Prices

11TH BIG WEEK!

A Laugh or a Thrill With Every Tick of the Clock

William A. Brady, Ltd., presents

AT 9:45

Owen Davis' thrilling melodrama of mystery, marriage and murder.

NOTABLE CAST

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

BEST SHOW IN TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in The Better 'Ole

46TH WEEK

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

LAST DAY

HELEN KELLER

In the Sensational Screen Success

DELIVERANCE

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d west of B'way. Mat. 2:30, 25c-50c. Evs. 8:30, 25c to $1.

BEGINNING TODAY (SUNDAY)

WILLIAM FOX Presents

The Greatest Western Melodrama Ever Screened

William Farnum

in ZANE GREY'S GREATEST NOVEL

The LAST of the DUANES

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2 Times Daily & Sunday, 1 to 11 P. M.

PRICES 50c-$1.00.

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THE NEW YORK THEATRE GUILD, INC. Presents

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JOHN FERGUSON

AT THE FULTON THEATRE

West 46th Street. Evs. 8:30. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.

B. F. KEITH'S 81st Street THEATRE, B'way & 81st St.

Concerts Sunday, 2.15 & 8.15. Week of Sept. 15

WILLIAM GAXTON & CO

in "The Junior Partner," by Rupert Hughes.

CHARLEY IRWIN

ED GALLAGHER & ROLLEY—Joe

MLLE. RHEA & CO.

"A Sculptor's Garden" Clinton & Rooney

AND

CHARLES RAY

in His Latest Feature Picture, "BILL HENRY"

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Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Sept. 15.

Dorothy—Madeline CAMERON SISTERS in a Repertoire of New Dances.

PAT ROONEY Assisted by JOE. SANTLEY

LEE KOHLMAR & CO.

"KISS ME" Harry DICKINSON & DEACON—Gregie Stanley & Birnes Camilla's Birds

WALTER C. KELLY The Virginia Judge.

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149th St., E. of 3d Ave. Tel. Melrose 3300.

Evs. 25c to $1.50. Sat. Evs. 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mats. 25 & 50c. Sat. Mats. 25, 50 & 75c.

BEGINNING MON. EVE., SEPT. 15

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

THE SELWYNS PRESENT

CECIL SPOONER

in

TEA FOR 3

By ROI COOPER MEGRUE.

WEEK SEPT. 22 "39 EAST" SEAT SALE TOMORROW

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, B'way at 41st St. Continuous Noon to 11 P. M. POPULAR PRICES

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FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP. Presents

A picture crammed to the brim with stirring scenes, amazing surprises and delicious humor.

He was one of those men who won't be dared. She knew in her heart that, somewhere, sometime, that third kiss was coming to her just as surely as her next birthday.

The Third Kiss

A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE.

COMEDY—TOPICAL REVIEW—SCENICS—VARIETY NUMBERS AND BROADWAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CHANGE OF DATE

THE Vatican Choirs

OF 70 NOTABLE VOICES OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL, ST. PETER'S BASILICA, ST. JOHN LATERAN and THE SCHOLA CANTORUM.

Under the Personal Direction of MAESTRO RAFFAELE CASIMIRI

OWING to an unavoidable delay in the arrival of the S. S. BELVIDERE, bearing Maestro CASIMIRI and THE OFFICIAL CHOIRS from the VATICAN, it is necessary to

POSTPONE THE OPENING CONCERT from TUESDAY, SEPT. 16 to THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 18 AT CARNEGIE HALL

All tickets sold for TUESDAY NIGHT Concert will be GOOD FOR THURSDAY NIGHT

No exchange of tickets is necessary. Your original tickets will be treated the same as if there had been no change in the original date.

That's What They All Say—

Edward A. MacManus' Melodramatic Masterpiece

"The Lost Battalion"

"A Thriller. Teems with Romance and Humor." —*Eve. Sun.*

It has every element of human appeal and is the reproduction of the most thrilling episode in history, re-enacted by every gallant survivor.

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LONGACRE THEATRE 48th St. & B'way. Phone Bry't 22

Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

"ANOTHER COMSTOCK AND GEST HIT"

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present A New [illegible] American Life

ADAM ANDEVA

By Guy Bolton & Geo. Middleton

NOTABLE CAST INCLUDES

Ruth Shepley	Otto Kruger
Roberta Arnold	Courtney Foote
Adelaide Prince	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Berton Churchill	Reginald Mason
Jean Shelby	Richard Sterling

Staged by ROBERT MILTON.

LYRIC THEATRE 42nd St. & B'way

Matinees Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:30.

BACK TO THE SCENE OF ITS FIRST TRIUMPH

THE FIVE MILLION

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest's Successful Comedy Hit—By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandell.

RESUMING TO-MORROW NIGHT ITS PHENOMENAL AND RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

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SOLE MANAGEMENT MORRIS GEST

Evs. at 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. POP. MAT. WED.

LAST 5 WEEKS—LAST 3 WEEKS—LAST 2 WEEKS

ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS SAT. EVE., OCT. 4.

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present The SECOND "COSTUME" EDITION

The World's Most Beautiful Production

Chu Chin Chow

Written and Created by OSCAR ASCHE. Music by Frederick Norton.

NOW IN ITS FOURTH YEAR AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON, AND STILL PLAYING TO CAPACITY THERE.

14 BIG SCENES—COMPANY OF 300 PEOPLE

Never before in the history of theatricals has there been seen any production so brilliantly artistic, so superbly gorgeous, so wonderfully staged, as this.

NEW DANCES, NEW SONGS, NEW COSTUMES

RIVOLI B'WAY AT 49TH ST. HUGO RIESENFELD Director

BEGINNING SUNDAY, 1 P. M.

SECOND WEEK OF

GEORGE LOANE TUCKER'S PRODUCTION

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE

The only picture that has ever been booked for two consecutive weeks at the Rivoli and the only picture that has been accorded a second review by the critics.

READ WHAT THEY SAY:

Lawrence Reamer in THE SUN: "Inspiring and finely conceived picture."

Harriet Underhill in THE TRIBUNE: "'The Miracle Man' is great!"

Louis V. De Foe in THE WORLD: "Hailed as a screen triumph."

John J. MacMahon in THE AMERICAN: "The feature has been made an event."

T. E. Oliphant in THE MAIL: "Difficult to find adequate words of praise."

Allison Smith in THE GLOBE: "A perfect presentation of Tucker's masterpiece."

Helen Pollock in THE MORNING TELEGRAPH: "The picture is a corker."

Robert G. Welsh in THE EVENING TELEGRAM: "A remarkable picture."

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Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

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EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS $1.50 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays

Two Big Concerts Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M. | Beginning Monday, Sept. 15th.

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ANNA WHEATON & CARROLL HARRY

in an Entirely New Programme.

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Featuring TOM DEVANNEY and "SNAPPY" STANLEY and Company of U. S. Boys who have seen service overseas.

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"FOR PITY'S SAKE"

Featuring THOMAS DURAY

A Travesty Melodrama presented by C. B. Maddock.

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"The Walking Music Store."

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Melissa TEN EYCK & WEILY Max

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THE BLUE STREAK OF VAUDEVILLE—Special Songs by Herbert Moore.

F. F. PROCTOR'S

BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS

125th St. Park & Lex. Av. Bill McDermott, Tracey & Wahl, Maggie LeClair & Co., Murray Vogt, Dotson, Alfred Farrell & Co., "The White Weather." Cont. 1 to 11

58th St. At 3d Av. "Little Brother of the Rich," Scott Shaw, Gray and Old Rose, Allen, Clifford and Barry, Rogers & Lann, and others. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M.

23d St. Near 6th Av. Six Military Maids, Waters & Walters, Barry Girls, 3 DeFoe Boys, The Lobby Lizard, others, and "Fires of Faith." Cont. 1 to 11.

5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. The Music World, Old Time & Modern Song Revue, Jimmy Lucas, Geo. M. Rosner, Valla Nevada, Lorner Girls, Shelton Brooks, othe.

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BEST PICTURE IN TOWN

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told

DOROTHY PHILLIPS IN THE RIGHT To HAPPINESS

Produced under direction of Allen Holubar.

"Engrossing" —Mail. "Convincing" —Globe. "Elaborate" —World. "Beautiful" —Telegram.

Russian Quartette—Balalaika Orchestra—Symphony Orchestra—

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Twice daily: Mats. 2:30, Eves. 8:30. 25c-50c-75c. Every Mat. except holidays 1,000 seats 25c.

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B'WAY at 42d St.

Hugo Riesenfeld, Director.

BEGINNING TODAY AT 1 P. M.

Adolph Zukor presents

ELSIE FERGUSON

in a Paramount Artcraft Picture

"The Witness for the Defense"

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CHARLES CHAPLIN

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Hr. at 8:15.

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Constance a Winner

She has Fairbanks's pep and personality in "A TEMPERAMENTAL WIFE," and the story is by the same author-director combination that so successfully put over the first great comedy stories with Fairbanks. It's a riot of speed and fun.

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Broadway & 47th St. —*"A National Institution."* Direction JACK EATON—COMMENCING TODAY.

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Emerson-Loos Production

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

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Largest in New York. Carl Edouarde, Conducting.

Chester Scenic. Harold Lloyd Comedy.

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Also O. Henry's "Buried Treasure."

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ON THE ROOF ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock REVUE

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New York's Brightest Musical Farce
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MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 22d
JOHN CORT'S NEWEST, BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL COMEDY
JUST A MINUTE
By Harry L. Cort, Geo. E. Stoddard and Harold Orlob (Authors of "Listen Lester")
Big Cast of Broadway Favorites and a Croix De Cort Chorus of Youth, Talent and Beauty.
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B'way & 46 St. Tel. 310 Bryant. Eve. 8:30
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LIBERTY Theatre, W. 42 St. NIGHTS at 8:15
POPULAR 50c. to $2.00 MATS. WED. & SAT.
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GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919
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ORIGINAL CAST and
50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers

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"SURE FIRE" says De Foe of the World.
"REFRESHING" says Darnton of Eve. World.
"In for a Good Non-Stop Run" says The Sun of
A REGULAR FELLER
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"Lusmore"
An Irish Peter Pan.
"THE PLEASANTLY DIFFERENT PLAY." —Eve. Journal.
"THE BOY WHO NEVER KNEW FEAR."
"LUSMORE IS JUST ANOTHER PROOF OF WHY 'GOD LOVES THE IRISH.'" —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

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OPENING SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20
Booth Tarkington's NEW COMEDY
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(Direction GEORGE C. TYLER.)
with this exceptional ensemble:

Alfred Lunt	Mary Boland
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Willard Barton	Suzanne Westford
Barlowe Borland	Ben Martin

Staged by Frederick Stanhope
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GEO. COHAN THEATRE
M. SPECIAL
MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 22
SEAT SALE THURS., SEPT. 18.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
SEE-SAW
A Rollicking New Musical Play.
Book and Lyrics by Earl Derr Biggers
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If every newspaper in this city and all your friends were to tell you that the most unique, the most wonderful and the most astounding performance that has ever been presented in New York City is now being given by

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Smith, Livingston and Fulton Sts.
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Week of September 15.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
"THE MOTHER AND THE LAW,"
A Play of Today Founded on Fact,
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sunday,
The Star of a Thousand Charms,
ALICE BRADY
in "HIS BRIDAL NIGHT."
6 HEADLINE VAUDEVILLE ACTS 6

MAJESTIC Matinees Wed. & Sat.
Season Opens To-morrow Night
A. H. WOODS Presents
The Sensational Melodramatic Success
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
By Samuel Shipman and Max Marcin
With
ROBERT EDESON JANET BEECHER
GAIL KANE CHARLES WALDRON
and Original Company from the Republic Theatre, New York.
Next Week LEE & J. J. SHUBERT Present MAYTIME

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"TIGER ROSE"
By WILLARD MACK
With the New York Production.
Sept. 22d, David Belasco Presents
FRANCES STARR
"TIGER! TIGER!"

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Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8.15. Week of Sept. 15.
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With Himself, Tot Qualters, Wm. Worsley, 6 Shimmy Cops and many others on you in His Latest Comedy Revue, entitled "MOVE ON."
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Songs and Stories.

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In Their 1919 Edition of "Will Yer Jim."		

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A Quiet Family Hotel
Single Rooms, $2
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Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor)
Luncheon, 65c. Dinner, 85c.
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Try Our Home-Made Dinner, $1.00—5-8 P. M.

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STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON, 50c.

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Sunday Dinner, $1.
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PUSSIAN INN Table d'Hote Luncheon and Dinner
32 W. 37TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea

SUNFLOWER, 6 East 39th Street. Formerly Samovar.
Same Management. Chicken Wed., Sat., Mon.

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The MADISON SQUARE
Quiet, Homelike, Refined.
A few choice NON-HOUSEKEEPING Apartments open for leasing from October 1st, ranging from 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with one or more baths, to 14 rooms and five baths, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
One (1) room and private bath, $900 year, up.
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The dining rooms are conducted on the American and European Plans, with a la carte and table d'hote service, and maintained exclusively for guests and their invited friends.
A personal inspection will solve the problem of "Where to Live and How to Live."
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SOPHIE TUCKER And Her 7 Kings of Syncopation
Special DINNER $1.25
"DE BANQUET" Cuisine Par Excellence
Lt. J. TIM BRYMN & Gen. Pershing's Favorite
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REISENWEBER'S
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A Hotel of Quiet Dignity
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For lease by the year, a few exceptional apartments. Sitting room, bedroom and bath. All outside rooms, unusually large. Ample closet space.
Unfurnished at $1,300 per year. Furnished at $1,500 per year.
Apartments of any number of rooms, each bedroom having its own bath, for rent by the week, month or season.
Excellent restaurant. Prices moderate.
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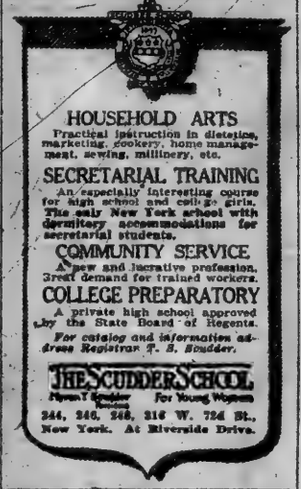

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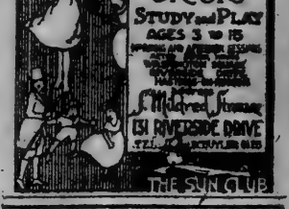

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NEW MUSIC SEASON NEAR

WHILE it is declared to be exceedingly difficult to procure European musical novelties amid the aftermath of war, Josef Stransky is said to have secured several such works for his ninth year as conductor of the Philharmonic Society of New York. As in former years, too, the programs will offer many American compositions. One of the first will be a symphonic work by Bernard Rogers. A novelty from Mr. Stransky's native Bohemia is a tone poem, "In the Tatra Mountains," by the young Czechoslovak composer, Vitezlav Novak.

The Philharmonic season—the veteran society's seventy-eighth—will include twelve Thursday evenings, sixteen Friday afternoons, four Saturday evenings, and twelve Sunday afternoons in Carnegie Hall, as well as five Sunday concerts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The orchestra will also make three short tours, to include over thirty cities throughout the country.

A month before the first New York performance in November, the orchestra will reassemble, with few changes, it is announced, though slightly augmented. The conductor has come from his Summer home in the Adirondacks. The Philharmonic's special box office at Carnegie Hall will not be open until October, but applications for seats are meanwhile received at the offices of Secretary Felix Leifels.

FRENCH HONOR DAMROSCH.

General Pershing in May last invited Walter Damrosch, Conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, to inspect the work of the Army Bandmasters' School which he had assisted in founding last year at Chaumont, France. Mr. Damrosch has now returned from Europe, where he also found time to arrange for a tour with his own men to Paris and other capitals next Spring.

"The warmth of feeling held in artistic circles toward America," he said recently, "was evidenced by a dinner given at the Cercle Volney on May 24, attended by 100 of the chief musicians of France. The Chairman was Georges Hue, the composer, and I was seated between Theodore Dubois, head of the Conservatoire, and Vincent d'Indy of the Schola Cantorum. Others present were Alfred Cortot, Paul Vidal, Florent Schmitt, Roger Ducasse, Maurice Ravel, Pierre Monteux, and Henri Casadesus."

Speeches were made at the dinner by d'Indy, the veteran Dubois, and the Chairman, promising a welcome to America's musicians. Mr. Damrosch said he replied by thanking them for these expressions of friendship "on behalf of the whole musical fraternity of the United States."

The New Yorkers will make an eight weeks' tour through France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and England, the opening concerts being on May 4, 6, and 9, at the Paris Opera. This will be, it is said, the first time an American symphony orchestra has ever made so extensive a European tour. The home season of 1919-20 also marks the thirty-fifth year of Mr. Damrosch as a conductor, perhaps another world's record, and the endowment of his organization by Harry Harkness Flagler has made its work secure for years to come.

PLAN OPERA FOR ADMIRAL.

Among the plans to greet Admiral Hugo Cons, here on an official visit from the Italian Government to the United States, is the production of a gala operatic double bill in Madison Square Garden on Sunday night, Sept. 28, when Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" will be sung by all-star casts. The performance will also benefit, financially, the Babies Free Milk Fund of Italy.

The Admiral and his staff, officers and crew of the battleship Conte di Cavour, will be guests of honor, and Carlo Barsotti, editor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, has enlisted the cooperation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and the Consul General.

Admiral Cons was recently received with public ceremonies in Boston and Newport. He planned to visit New York, arriving here on Sept. 15.

GALLO TOURING CANADA.

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company, shut out from its New York engagement by the theatre strike, has started on its long tour of thirty-four consecutive weeks, comprising 288 performances, and covering 13,700 miles. Eighteen operas are in the repertory arranged by Fortune Gallo, impresario, and Charles R. Baker, manager of the tour, which will terminate at Washington next May.

Canada gets a lion's—a British lion's—share of performances, due in part to social events of the Prince of Wales's visit there. The opera company plays Quebec and Montreal, then back through the States to Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Christmas Day will be spent in Winnipeg, then on to Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria. The return will be by Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh.

SYMPHONIES FAR AFIELD.

Adolf Tandler, director of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, is in New York looking for new works by American composers. The West is keen for discovering native genius, he declares, and the Los Angeles public schools have their student orchestras training up both new players and a new public. Mr. Tandler himself was a student in Vienna with two famous New Yorkers, Hugo Riesenfeld and Arthur Bodansky.

Louis Persinger, concertmaster of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and director of the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco, has returned there manuscript, for the chamber music organization, which will open its season this year at the University of California.

Ernest E. Schuyten, who will head the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, opened in the early Autumn, is director of the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra, an organization less widely known in the past than was the classic French Opera there, which still is credited with many "first performances in America."

LHEVINNE TO PLAY HERE.

Josef Lhevinne, the pianist, cabled from Copenhagen recently to London Charlton that he was sailing Sept. 13 for New York, on the Frederick VIII. Thirteen years ago, as a man of 22, Lhevinne appeared here for the first time, in the Philharmonic concerts under Wassily Safonoff, who had been his teacher in Russia. At 17 he had won the Moscow gold medal for piano, in a class with Scriabine and Rachmaninoff.

When the war broke out, Lhevinne was in Berlin, where he was arrested as an enemy alien and interned. He is now coming back, accompanied by his wife, Rosina Lhevinne, herself a pianist, and their two children, the elder, Constantine, a godson of Tolstoy and named for the hero in "Anna Karenina."

RED TAPE BINDS ARTIST.

Giuseppe Bamboschek, assistant conductor of opera at the Metropolitan, and musical secretary to General Manager Gatti-Casazza, returned lately from a two months' visit to Italy and France.

"Europe," said Mr. Bamboschek, "is a good place to stay away from just now. Living is cheap even in New York, compared with the cost of ordinary things in Italy and France. What do you think of 1,200 francs for a dress suit that you could get before the war for 250 francs?

"And then, after all the troubles and annoyances one has in moving about in Europe," he added, "you would think the war was still on. The 'red tape' business just now must be the most prosperous on earth."

SCHINDLER RETURNING.

Kurt Schindler is expected from Russia about Sept. 20, to resume his work with the Schola Cantorum. While abroad he also visited Spain and was the guest of the Orfeo Catala, of Barcelona, which paid a public tribute to Mr. Schindler's labors on behalf of Catalonian music in this country. As conductor of the Schola Cantorum, he gave programs of Catalonian folksongs at the January concerts of 1918 and 1919. Don Lluis Millet, who directed the Spanish concert in his honor, closed with a group of Schindler's choral compositions, which received instant repetition. Indeed the entire concert was repeated some days later before an audience of several thousand.

From Italy comes word that General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who had been spending much time at the Lido, near Venice, and at his former home in Ferrara, sailed Sept. 10 from Genoa on the steamship Dante Alighieri, due to arrive here about Sept. 26. With him were the conductor, Roberto Moranzoni, and the Polish basso, Adamo Didur.

"I never felt better in my life," wrote Mr. Gatti in a letter just received by a friend. "My nerves are in fine condition and my face presents an aspect at once of health and of amiability. I hope I can keep it that way all Winter.

"In Italy everything now is calm and peaceful. Even before, nothing serious happened, notwithstanding many alarmist reports in foreign newspapers. The general strike was a positive fiasco.

"As to the two popular movements against the high cost of the necessities of life, they were most righteous and obtained marvelous results, to the loss of the profiteers and robbers, it is true, but to the great advantage of the population at large.

"Italy is, in spite of its difficulties, a great country destined ever to ascend. It will continue its upward progress irresistibly. If American business men and statesmen do not realize the fact, they must be blind."

CURRENT MUSIC NOTES.

The MacDowell Symphony Orchestra, led by Max Jacobs, will resume rehearsals on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. Women as well as men, professional and non-professional players, are eligible for membership.

Helen Kanders will sing at the Hippodrome on Oct. 6 in a concert of the Humanitarian Cult, with the violinist, Maximilian Pilzer, and the Chicago Opera baritone, George Baklanoff.

Dicie Howell, soprano, who appeared at both the Stadium and Columbia University concerts, will make a formal début on Nov. 4 at Aeolian Hall.

Two Rubensteins, Arthur and Beryl, both pianists—as was their great namesake, Anton—will be heard this season in New York.

Arrigo Serato, an Italian violinist, arriving in October, will make two appearances with the New York Philharmonics.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Mayor Hylan People's Concerts will close on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where the New York Military Band, under Edwin Goldman, will make a farewell appearance arranged by the City Chamberlain, Philip Berolzheimer. The soloist, Mana Zucca, will sing one of her own works, and the band will play Tschaikovsky's "Marche Slave," Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, Gounod's "Ave Maria," Bach's "Bourree," and American airs by Herbert and Goldman.

Guiseppina Rosanelli, Titta Ruffo and Mischa Elman are among a score of artists engaged for the coming season's musicales at the Commodore and Biltmore.

Maggie Teyte, Reinald Werrenrath and Edward Morris will open an American concert course at the Manhattan on Nov. 9. Among a dozen artists to follow are Mabel Garrison, Sophie Braslau, Emilio de Gogorza, John Powell, and Albert Spalding.

Magdeleine Brard, Micheline Kahn, Yvonne Astruc, Raymonde Delaunois, and Raoul Laparra are announced for tours here by the French-American Association for Musical Art.

Carolina Lazzari, McCormack, Rachmaninoff, Heifetz and others are engaged for Joseph Fuerstman's concerts in the 1st Regiment Armory at Newark.

D. W. Griffith's "The Mother and the Law" has been booked for the Loew circuit, beginning tomorrow.

George Foster Platt, whose first screen production was "Deliverance," with Helen Keller, has been engaged by Cathrine Curtis to direct pictures for the company of which she is the head.

IN THE FILM FIRMAMENT

GEORGE LOANE TUCKER, at present is a director, not an actor—but no apology is offered for placing a biographical sketch of him under the above caption, for any one whose work brightens the motion-picture screen is in the film firmament. And George Loane Tucker's work illumines the screen. To say that he is one of the screen's miracle men might sound like cheap press-agentry, but there's "The Miracle Man" to show what he can do. The company of directors whose work seems to be the result of inspiration as well as perspiration is small, but it includes the maker of "The Miracle Man."

Mr. Tucker was born in Chicago, the son of a lawyer and an actress. He is said to have had early dreams of following in his mother's steps, but his father and Chicago were against that. So he studied law, and after graduation from the University of Chicago entered the legal department of a Western railroad. He became chief clerk of its maintenance of way department and then contracting freight agent, but it is recorded that he had no taste for his work and found it impossible after the death of his wife at the birth of his son. The stage appealed to him more strongly than ever as something to command his whole mind, so he joined a road show playing one-night stands. For the next few years he was affiliated with Cohan & Harris, H. H. Frazee, Henry W. Savage, and Joe Weber, and then the rising screen attracted him. He wrote a scenario and sold it to the old Biograph Company, on condition that he be engaged to play the leading rôle. He did not know then that he was a director, but his ambition soon led him behind the camera. He wrote and produced "Traffic in Souls," the success of which made his name known in London, and his next work was as Director General of the London Film Company, for which he produced screen versions of "Rupert of Hentzau," "The Christian," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "The Manxman." He returned to America in 1917, and was responsible for "The Cinderella Man" and "Virtuous Wives." Then he began the production of a series of Paramount-Artcraft pictures, the first of which is "The Miracle Man."

It is said that one of the qualities possessed by Mr. Tucker is that of patience. He does not like to be hurried. He is careful about every detail of a photoplay, according to report, and searches for what he wants until he finds it, or thinks he has found it. He spent three months, for example, in photographing "The Miracle Man," and nine weeks in cutting the film for its final form. Also he would rather develop a player than take one ready-made. He selected Thomas Meighan for one of the principal parts in "The Miracle Man," although Mr. Meighan had seemed to many more of a matinee idol than an actor of importance, and he took Betty Compson from screen farcing. What he was able to bring out of both of these is now a matter of record—though, still, also, one of surprise.

Other pictures made under the direction of Mr. Tucker are "Arsene Lupin," "The Middleman," "I Believe," "The Man Without a Soul," and "The Mother." More important, there are others to come.

Otto Hoffman.

THERE was a character called Jess Tighe in "The Sheriff's Son," a Charles Ray picture from the Ince workshop. He was an old paralytic who ruled a band of outlaws from the chair from which he never rose except to fall dead. He appeared in comparatively few scenes in the photoplay, but was the centre of every one of the few. He was the most dynamic figure in the story, one of its puppets with personality. In manner, make-up and eloquence of action he made his character live. In "The Busher," another Ray picture, there was a church deacon who could not resist a baseball game. So far from being paralyzed, he was one of the most active persons in the photoplay, and his sympathetic good nature was in contrast with the vicious disposition of Jess Tighe. In "The City of Comrades", a Tom Moore vehicle, there was an old derelict, Lovey, the hero's companion in crime, starvation and reformation, who at times brought reality into the artificial romanticism of the story. Each of these characters was distinctly different from the others, but all were genuine. And all were the work of Otto Hoffman.

Like many of the players listed as "character actors" who put more into a photoplay than a "star" can take out of it, Mr. Hoffman is a man of varied and long experience. He was born in New York forty years ago, and one of his early stage connections was with James A. Hearne, for whom he acted and served as assistant stage director. Later he joined Viola Allen in "The Palace of the King," and then played a part in David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony," in which Marie Doro made her bow as a star. He was a member of Percy Williams's stock company in Brooklyn, traveled with the Albee Stock Company over the Keith circuit, and worked twenty weeks in a minstrel company. He succeeded Thomas H. Ince as comedian in Josephine Cohan's company, appearing in "A Friend of the Family," and, after an engagement in London, returned to America to play with Louis Mann in "The Cheater," with William Courtleigh in "Coming Home to Roost," with Otis Harlan in "The Broken Idol," with Christie MacDonald in "The Spring Maid," with Elsie Ferguson in "The Strange Woman," with Aubrey Boucicault in "Divorçons," and in the original all-star cast of "The Two Orphans" for its New York run.

With this experience in stage-management and in acting in plays, minstrel shows, and musical comedies, he came to motion pictures and directed a series of Indian pictures for the Brian Film Company in Montreal. Next he applied himself to writing, and after revamping "The Twisted Thread," a serial, for the Balboa Company, he wrote comedies for the Gaumont Company. But, apparently, acting is his forte, and now screen acting, for recently he has been confining himself to the studio. He has been with the Peerless, Paragon, and Edison companies, but seems now to have been brought into the bright fold of which Thomas H. Ince is the shepherd. In addition to the photoplays mentioned above, he appeared as a tramp printer with Charles Ray in "String Beans," and previously with Ray in "A 9 o'Clock Town."

Charles Ogle.

Not the master of makeup and impersonation that Otto Hoffman is, Charles Ogle nevertheless is one of the most sincere and convincing of screen actors. He is not absorbed by the character he is playing to the point of losing his identity in it, but he puts into every part the quality of truth. His interpretation of a character is invariably accurate. Many must remember the kindly garage keeper in "Too Many Millions," the Justice of the Peace in De Mille's second edition of "The Squaw Man," and the ringmaster in "Under the Top," (almost the only human being in the photoplay.)

Mr. Ogle is another screen actor who found the law too uninteresting. He was born in 1865 in Pennsville, Ohio, and, as is unusually reported about players, expressed a youthful desire to go on the stage. His father, it is said, thought he ought to be a minister, but finally consented to let him study law. He received his A. B. and LL. B. degrees from the University of Illinois and practiced law in Chicago with success, but never got the stage out of his mind. Eventually he followed his first inclination and became an actor, appearing in support of Hilda Spong, Chauncey Olcott, and others.

About twelve years ago Mr. Ogle first acted for the screen, in a picturization of Bret Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp," and since then he has never left the studios, having been associated at different times with the Edison, Universal, Lasky, Artcraft, and Paramount Companies. Most of his work recently has been for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. Some of the pictures in which he has appeared are "Romance of Redwoods," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "The Sunset Trail," "M'Liss," "The Firefly of France," "The Source," "The Goat," "Rimrock Jones," "Wild Youth," "The Valley of the Giants," and "Told in the Hills."

THE BRITISH CONTROVERSY.

BRITISH exhibitors, apparently, or at least those interested in the exhibition of motion pictures in Great Britain, are not an absolute unit in their opposition to the alleged effort of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to enter their field. This is indicated by the fact that two London trade journals, The Kinematograph Weekly and The Bioscope, are not hostile to the American corporation's activities in England, while The Cinema and other papers give liberal space to the opposition.

As was reported in this department last month, the complaint of those opposing the Famous Players-Lasky interests is that the American firm, through its connection with Picture Playhouses, Ltd., an organization formed in England to exhibit pictures and build theatres, is seeking to become an important, if not dominating, factor in the exhibition of pictures in Great Britain. The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is also interested in the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers, Ltd., another organization formed in England for the production of films, but no group of British exhibitors, it seems, is opposing this concern. The fight centres around Picture Playhouses, Ltd., the exhibiting company.

One of the spokesmen for the interests friendly to the American corporation is Major David Davies, member of Parliament, Chairman of the Board of the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers and a director of Picture Playhouses, who makes the statements that Picture Playhouses, Ltd., is "an entirely British concern," "controlled by British capital and British directors," that "the suggestion that Famous Players-Lasky control the management is absolutely untrue," that no agreement between the exhibiting organization and the Famous Players-Lasky producing and distributing interests exists, and that Picture Playhouses will not confine itself to Famous Players-Lasky films.

As regards the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers, Major Davies says that its control is "entirely in British hands" and that "insinuations of sinister intentions to control the exhibiting company, Picture Playhouses, Ltd., through this producing company are as baseless as they are beside the mark."

Major Davies is "at a loss to understand the object" of the exhibitors leading the fight against Picture Playhouses, "unless it is that they wish to secure a monopoly of the film trade," in which case "it would appear to be simply a protectionist move."

The Biograph, which originally printed Major Davies's interview, says editorially that the protesting British exhibitors "have been chasing a bogey that has only existed in their own imagination."

In The Cinema of Aug. 14 F. E. Adams attacks Major Davies's position, and states "that the British exhibitors have but one grievance, and that grievance is that they take the greatest possible exception to the Famous Players-Lasky being in any way connected with Picture Playhouses, Ltd., on any other new cinema theatre building company."

Mr. Adams asks Major Davies ten questions, obviously intended to show that the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation's real influence in Picture Playhouses, Ltd., is such as to give the American producers practical control of the company.

COMING PICTURES.

VITAGRAPH has acquired the screen rights to "The Fortune Hunter," "The Great Divide," "Shenandoah," "The City," "The Sporting Duchess," and other stage successes of seasons more or less recent. Also, Albert E. Smith, President of the company, announces that he will produce motion-picture versions of twelve novels, by Rex Beach, Robert W. Chambers, Rupert Hughes, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Irving S. Cobb, George Ade, Gouverneur Morris, Amelie Rives, and George Randolph Chester. The first of this series will be "The Vengeance of Durand," from Rex Beach's novel, with Alice Joyce in the leading rôle.

Al St. John, whose doleful face has been seen in many of the Arbuckle comedies, in which he has usually been Fatty's deadly enemy, is to be featured in eight two-reel comedies to be released by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in the next twelve months.

Jack Pickford's first picture for the Goldwyn Company is to be made from John Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

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heory That a Worker's Reward Is a Fair Measure of His Productive Value in the Face of Shattered Faith in Our Old Social System

By STEPHEN LEACOCK,

Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal.

The Road to Freedom---III. The Failures and Fallacies of Natural Liberty.

HE rewards and punishments of the economic world are singularly unequal. One man earns as much in a week, or even in a day, as another does in a year. man by hard manual labor makes ough to pay for a humble shelter plain food. This other by what congenial activity, fascinating as e of chess, acquires uncounted ns. A third stands idle in the lace asking in vain for work. rth lives upon rent, dozing in his and neither toils nor spins. ith by the sheer hazard of a lucky " acquires a fortune without t all. A sixth, scorning to work, nothing and gets nothing; in him es a primitive dislike of labor not fully "evoluted out"; he slips the meshes of civilization to beh a "tramp," cadges his food where n, sans his tattered rags when it rm and shivers when it is cold, mingly with the birds and reappearing the flowers of Spring.

all are free. This is the distinguishing mark of them as children of ve. They may work or stop. e is no compulsion from without. man is a slave. Each has his "natlliberty," and each in his degree, or small, receives his allotted re-

s the allotment correct and the ard proportioned by his efforts? Is ole or unfair and does it stand for ue measure of social justice? is the profound problem of the ieth century.

View of the Last Century.

e economists and the leading thinkof the nineteenth century were in no about this question. It was their conviction that the system under ch we live was, in its broad outline, stem of even justice. They held it that every man under free competiand individual liberty is awarded what he is worth and is worth exwhat he gets; that the reason why his laborer is paid only $2 or $3 a is because he only "produces" $2 $3 a day; and that why a skilled orer is paid ten times as much ecause he "produces" ten times much. His work is "worth" times that of the plain laborer. By same reasoning the salary of a corration President who receives $50,000 ar merely reflects the fact that the produces—earns—brings in to the eration that amount or even more. big salary corresponds to the big ency.

d there is much in the common erience of life and the common conn of business that seems to support view. It is undoubtedly true if we k at any little section of business ewly taken as a fragment by itself. the most purely selfish grounds I y find that it "pays" to hire an ver at a hundred dollars a day, and ght find that it spelled ruin to attempt to raise the wages of my workmen beyond four dollars a day. erybody knows that in any particubusiness at any particular place and with prices at any particular t, there is a wage that can be paid a wage that cannot. And everyy, or nearly everybody, bases on e obvious facts a series of entirely neous conclusions. Because we can change the part we are apt to think cannot change the whole. Because brick in the wall is immovable, we that the wall itself might be re-

single employer rightly knows there is a wage higher than he can and hours shorter than he can But are the limits that frame h real and necessary limits, resultfrom the very nature of things, or they mere products of particular umstances? This, as a piece of pure omics, does not interest the individual employer a particle. It belongs the same category as the question the immortality of the soul and er profundities that have nothing to with business. But to society at the question is of an infinite imtance.

Old and the New.

the older economists taught, and educated world for about a century ved, that these limitations which ed the particular employer about fixed and assigned by natural eco law. They represented, as has explained, the operation of the sys of natural liberty by which every got what he is worth. And it is true that the particular employer can no more break away from these limits than he can jump out of his own skin. He can only violate them at the expense of ceasing to be an economic being at all and degenerating into a philanthropist.

But consider for a moment the peculiar nature of the limitations themselves. Every man's limit of what he can pay and what he can take, of how much he can offer and how much he will receive is based on the similar limitations of other people. They are reciprocal to one another. Why should any one factory owner not pay $10 a day to his hands? Because the others don't. But suppose they all do. Then the output could not be sold at the present price. But why not sell the output at a higher price? Because at a higher price the consumer can't afford to buy it.

But suppose that the consumer for the things which he himself makes and sells, or for the work which he performs, receives more? What then? The whole thing begins to have a jigsaw look, like a child's toy rack with wooden soldiers on it, expanding and contracting. One searches in vain for the basis on which the relationship rests. And at the end of the analysis one finds nothing but a mere anarchical play of forces, nothing but a give and take resting on relative bargaining strength. Every man gets what he can and gives what he has to.

By Way of Example.

Observe that this is not in the slightest the conclusion of the orthodox economists. Every man, they said, gets what he actually makes, or, by exchange, those things which exactly correspond to it as regards the cost of making them—which have, to use the keyword of the theory, the same value. Let us take a very simple example: If I go fishing with a net which I have myself constructed out of fibres and sticks, and if I catch a fish, and if I then roast the fish over a fire which I have made without so much as the intervention of a lucifer match, then it is I, and I alone, who have "produced" the roast fish. That is plain enough. But what if I catch the fish by using a hired boat and a hired net, or by buying worms as bait from some one who has dug them? Or what if I do not fish at all, but get my roast fish by paying for it a part of the wages I receive for working in a sawmill? Here are a new set of relationships. How much of the fish is "produced" by each of the people concerned? And what part of my wages ought I to pay in return for the part of the fish that I buy?

Here opens up, very evidently, a perfect labyrinth of complexity. But it was a labyrinth for which the earlier economist held, so he thought, the thread. No matter how dark the passage, he still clung tightly to it. And his thread was his "fundamental equation of value" whereby each thing and everything is sold (or tends to be sold) under free competition for exactly its cost of production. There it was, as simple as A B C; making the cost of everything proportional to the cost of everything else, and in itself natural and just; explaining and justifying the variations of wages and salaries on what seems a stern basis of fact. Here is your selling price as a starting point. Given that, you can see at once the reason for the wages paid and the full measure of the payment. To pay more is impossible. To pay less is to invite a competition that will force the payment of more. Or take, if you like, the wages as the starting point. There you are again; simplicity itself; the selling price will exactly and nicely correspond to cost. True, a part of the cost concerned will be represented not by wages but by cost of materials, but these, on analysis, dissolve into past wages. Hence the whole process and its explanation revolve around this simple fundamental equation that selling value equals the cost of production.

This was the central part of the economic structure. It was the keystone of the arch. If it holds, all holds. Knock it out and the whole edifice falls into fragments.

A technical student of the schools would digress here, to the great confusion of the reader, into a discussion of the controversy in the economic cloister between the rival schools of economists as to whether cost governs value or value governs cost. The point needs no discussion here, but just such fleeting, passing mention as may indicate that the writer is well and wearily conversant with it.

Value and Cost.

The fundamental equation of the economist then is that the value of everything is proportionate to its cost. It requires no little hardihood to say that this proposition is a fallacy. It lays one open at once, most illogically, to the charge of being a Socialist. In sober truth it might as well lay one open to the charge of being an ornithologist. I will not, therefore, say that the proposition that the value of everything equals the cost of production is false. I will say that it is true; in fact, that it is just as true as that two and two make four; exactly as true as that, but, let it be noted most profoundly, only as true as that. In other words, it is a truism, a mere equation in terms, telling nothing whatever.

When I say that two and two make four I find, after deep thought, that I have really said nothing, or nothing that was not already said the moment I defined two and defined four. The new statement that two and two make four adds nothing. So with the majestic equation of the cost of production. It means, as far as social application goes, as far as any moral significance or bearing on social reform and the social outlook goes, absolutely nothing. It is not in itself fallacious. How could it be? But all the social inferences drawn from it are absolute, complete, and malicious fallacies.

Any Socialist who says this is quite right. Where he goes wrong is when he tries to build up as truth a set of inferences more fallacious and more malicious still.

But the central economic doctrine of cost cannot be shaken by mere denunciation. Let us examine it and see what is the matter with it. We restate the equation again.

Under perfectly free competition the value or selling price of everything equals, or is perpetually tending to equal, the cost of its production. This is the proposition itself, and the inferences derived from it are that there is a "natural price" of everything, and that all "natural prices" are proportionate to cost and to one another; that all wages, apart from temporary fluctuations, are derived from and limited by the natural prices paid for the things made; that all payments for the use of capital (interest) are similarly derived and similarly limited, and that consequently, the whole economic arrangement, by giving to each person exactly and precisely the fruit of his own labor, conforms exactly to social justice.

Argument in a Circle.

Now the trouble with the main proposition just quoted is that each side of the equation is used as the measure of the other. In order to show what natural price is we add up all the wages that have to be paid, and declare that to be the cost, and then say that the cost governs the price. Then if we are asked why are wages what they are, we turn the argument backward and say that since the selling price is so and so the wages that can be paid out of it only amount to such and such. This explains nothing. It is a mere argument in a circle. It is as if one tried to explain why one blade of a pair of scissors is four inches long by saying that it has to be of the same length as the other. This is quite true of either blade if one takes the length of the other for granted, but as applied to the explanation of the length of the scissors it is worse than meaningless.

This reasoning may seem to many persons mere casuistry, mere sophistical juggling with words. After all, they say, there is such a thing as relative cost, relative difficulty of making things, a difference which rests upon a physical basis. To make one thing requires a lot of labor and trouble and much skill; to make another thing requires very little labor and no skill out of the common. Here, then, is your basis of value, obvious and beyond argument. A primitive savage makes a bow and arrow in a day; it takes him a fortnight to make a bark canoe. On that fact rests the exchange value between the two. The relative quantity of labor embodied in each object is the basis of its value.

This line of reasoning has a very convincing sound. It appears in nearly every book on economic theory from Adam Smith and Ricardo till today. "Labor alone," wrote Smith, "never varying in its own value is itself the one and only measure by which the value of all things at all times may be compared."

But the idea that quantity of labor governs value will not stand examination for a moment. What is quantity of labor and how is it measured? As long as we draw our illustrations from primitive life, where one man's work is much the same as another's and where all operations are simple, we seem easily able to measure and compare. One day is the same as another, and one man about as capable as his fellow. But in the complexity of modern industrial life such a calculation no longer applies; the differences of skill, of native ingenuity, and technical preparation become enormous. The hour's work of a common laborer is not the same thing as the hour's work of a watchmaker mending a watch, or of an engineer directing the building of a bridge, or of an architect drawing a plan. There is no way of reducing these hours to a common basis.

We may think, if we like, that the quantity of labor ought to be the basis of value and exchange. Such is always the dream of the socialist. But on a closer view it is shattered like any other dream. For we have, alas, no means of finding out what the quantity of labor is and how it can be measured. We cannot measure it in terms of time. We have no calculus for comparing relative amounts of skill and energy. We cannot measure it by the amount of its contribution to the product, for that is the very matter that we want to discover.

What the economist does is to slip out of the difficulty altogether by begging the whole question. He deliberately measures the quantity of labor by what is paid for it. Skilled labor is worth, let us say, three times as much as common labor, and brain work, speaking broadly, is worth several times as much again. Hence, by adding up all the wages and salaries paid we get something that seems to indicate the total quantity of labor, measured not simply in time, but with an allowance for skill and technical competency. By describing this allowance as a coefficient we can give our statement a false air of mathematical certainty and so muddle up the essential question that the truth is lost from sight like a pea under a thimble. Now slipped the phrase "quantity of labor" up his sleeve, and when it reappears it has turned into "the expense of hiring labor." This is a quite different thing. But as both conceptions are related somehow to the idea of cost, the substitution is never discovered.

On this false basis a vast structure is erected. All prices, provided that competition is free, are made to appear as the necessary result of natural forces. They are "natural" or "normal" prices. All wages are explained, and low wages are exonerated on what seems to be an undeniable ground of fact. They are what they are. You may wish them otherwise, but they are not. As a philanthropist you may feel sorry that a humble laborer should work through a long day to receive $2, but as an economist you console yourself with the reflection that that is all he produces. You may at times, as a sentimentalist, wonder whether the vast sums drawn as interest on capital are consistent with social fairness; but if it is shown that interest is simply the "natural price" of capital representing the actual "productive power" of the capital there is nothing further to say.

You may have similar qualms over rent and the rightness and the wrongness to obtain it, may seem difficult of justification. But, after all, land is only one particular case of ownership under the one and the same system. The rent for which the owner can lease his farm is simply as a consequence of the existing state of wages and prices. High rent, says the economist, does not make high prices; it merely follows as a consequence or result of them.

Rent and Prices.

Dear bread is not caused by the high rents paid by tenant farmers for the land; the train of cause and effect runs in the contrary direction. And the selling price of land is merely a consequence of its rental value, a simple case of capitalization of annual return into a present sum. City land, though it looks different from farm land, is seen in the light of this same analysis, to earn its rent in just the same way. The high rent of a Broadway store, says the economist, does not add a single cent to the price of the things sold in it. It is because prices are what they are that the rent is and can be paid. Hence on examination the same canons of social justice that cover and explain prices, wages and interest apply with perfect propriety to rent.

Or finally, to take the strongest case of all, one may, as a citizen, feel appalled at the fact that natural value conforms to the cost of production, then the whole edifice collapses and must be set up again, upon another plan and on another foundation, stone by stone.

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A Word to the Wives!

Won't you gently remind the man of the house that tomorrow, September 15th, is the last day that he should be seen in public with a STRAW HAT. And tell him, for us, if you will, please, that we have a new DERBY and SOFT HAT picked out for him. He can select the one YOU LIKE BEST.

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Vogue Catalogue

of Fall Fashions

Fashion's happiest ideas—for suits, frocks, coats, home dresses, lingerie, blouses, kiddies' clothes and what not—with suggestions as to ways to use the fashionable silks and wools—French serge, duvetyn, Poiret twill, tricotine and others.

Great favor is being shown the three-piece costume, consisting of a two-piece dress and coat. See the newest patterns for this type.

Vogue patterns are 50c for skirts and blouses, 1.00 for costumes.

Vogue Pattern Catalogues, 25c each.

Bamberger's—Second Floor

14.50 and 15.00 Dinner Sets Reduced to 12.00

Service for six persons

The small family can use one of these sets to advantage.

Made of good grade lightweight porcelain, and decorated in five different designs. One consists of a narrow border of pink buds and blue corn-flowers. Another has a decoration of green festoons and pink buds.

Regularly priced at 14.50 and 15.00—these dinner sets are going on sale at 12.00.

Bamberger's—Basement

The Electric Range

In the Kitchen

The electric range has recently been added to the line of other electrical household appliances. We could tell you all about this wonderful range here, but you will be more interested in actually SEEING it cook food.

Mrs. Ada B. Vail

will be with us, in the House-furnishings department, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. She will demonstrate all the advantages of this range, which, by the way, is a Westinghouse product. At 2:30 each day she will actually cook in it.

Women who are interested in making their kitchens more efficient will certainly want to attend one of these interesting demonstrations.

Bamberger's—Basement.

Let us show you the

Autumn Coiffure Styles

You owe it to yourself to dress your hair in a fashionable, becoming way, so that you may wear the fall frocks and hats to complete advantage.

Our expert hairdressers will be happy to help you find your style.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

4.00 Pearl Necklaces at 3.25

Recently imported—these pearls are very lustrous and attractive. Twenty inches long, for wear with afternoon costumes and dainty blouses. Finished with 10-karat gold clasps.

Decidedly worth while at this sale price, 3.25.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

The New Automobile License Bureau

The New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Department has opened an Automobile License Bureau on the sixth floor of the Bamberger store.

Here you may obtain:
Beginner's Permit Owner's License
or Driver's License

for motor vehicles of all descriptions. Women will find the bureau at Bamberger's of particular benefit, for they may use it without loss of time while downtown shopping.

A Jardiniere from Japan

—is more than a receptacle for holding a plant.

It is a very interesting expression of the art of decorating pottery according to Oriental ideals.

These jardinieres were personally bought by our basement buyer, who but recently returned from Japan and China. At 4.00 to 40.00.

Bamberger's—Basement

A Photographic Story

Of Your Trip

Words will die, but the story of that eventful trip, in picture form, will last for a long, long time. Always take a Kodak with you. Roll films developed here at 5c per roll with orders for printing.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

"J-E-T,"

says Paris

The demand for jet jewelry as an accessory to autumn costume styles is such that French jewelers are making jet pieces in greater quantities than ever before.

We now have on display a recently arrived shipment of the most fashionable jet ornaments France has created—necklaces—brooches—burpins—earrings. Interestingly priced.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

(Two as sketched)

"Panne Velvet," a Millinery Pronouncement of Paris

Reason—Paris has gone in for soft crushed effects, and no fabric in the millinery world takes on such exquisite contours as panne velvet when so treated.

Let us show you the newest hats in this soft, lovely shimmering fabric—each developed with a deftness that makes it a creation—each trimmed in a way to stay in your memory.

And each so becoming that even though you bought a hat but yesterday you will surely want to buy one of these.

Trimmed in the mode—with glycerin or natural ostrich—heckle or coque breast feathers—plaited ribbons—flowers,

Priced at 12.50 to 35.00

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The Great Rug Industry of the Far East Is at a Standstill

The brown-skinned workers no longer sit before their frames, weaving their hand-dyed threads.

Their frames are gone—their homes are gone—in many, many instances the brown-skinned workers themselves are gone—it is the aftermath of war.

Oriental rugs will be priceless in a short time, if this condition continues.

Long before the situation came to pass we purchased very heavily of Persian and Chinese rugs—and today we can still offer them to you at an extraordinarily low price—prices in most cases below today's average wholesale cost.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Two Items for Children

Drawers and Nightgowns at Reduced Prices

Children's Drawers, 42c

There are only 600 pairs in the entire lot; very small when you consider the selling price. The drawers are made of a good grade heavy muslin, the knickerbocker style, trimmed with torchon edge. Sizes 2 to 12 years, on sale at 42c each.

Children's Gowns, 1.46

There are only 225 gowns to be disposed of at this price; when they are gone there'll be no more. They are made of a heavy grade white flannelette; the yokes are braid trimmed; come with and without collars. Sizes 4 to 14 years, 1.46.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Time to Think *Directly* About the New Suit You Want for Autumn

(One as sketched)

And NOW it is time for you to buy—at Bamberger's, because:

Here you will find the most fashionable assortment of suits, in the greatest variety of fabrics, styles and shades, at whatever price you choose to pay.

We have many very attractive, high type suits at 49.50.

There is a wonderful choice at 59.50—and a still greater at 69.50.

And so on—until, if you are seeking something that is regally beautiful, that is lavishly trimmed with handsome, expensive furs, you come to a choice at a gradually rising scale, whose top price is 395.00.

As we have just said—it is simply a question of what you want to pay. But we ourselves think that somewhere between forty-five and a hundred dollars gives any woman a splendid choice.

Rayonne Chameleon Cord Duvet Superior
Tinseltone Cheveronia Duvet de Laine
Peachbloom Cashmere Duvet Stripe Silvertone

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Important

(Monday Only)

Men's Shoes Priced 1.95
A very small lot, the remainder of the sample sale, to be disposed of Monday at 1.95 the pair. Both high shoes and low shoes in sizes 5½ to 7. Men with small feet and bigger boys may participate in this and save a tidy sum. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. LIMITED QUANTITY. Second floor.

Music Rolls, Offered at 29c
Popular songs, many of the newest included, to be offered tomorrow only at 29c each. In the lot are: Everybody Wants the Key to My Cellar, Little Birch Canoe, I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles, Chong, Rapid Fire, Under the Banner, City Troop, Father of Victory, etc. On sale while the quantity lasts. Sixth floor.

65c Black Sateen at 45c yd.
Yard wide materials in remnant lengths. Softly finished, highly mercerized materials in lengths from 2½ to 10 yard pieces. Ideal for all lining purposes. Lining Dept., Second floor.

Boys' 1.25 Blue Serge Caps on Sale at 71c
Made of the fine grade wool serge, in large shapes. Just right for school wear. All sizes in the lot, at 71c. Second floor.

15c White Castile Soap, 9c
Large size cakes, sweetly scented, for bath and toilet use. Regularly 15c cake; on sale at 9c. First floor.

2.50 Curtains, on Sale at 2.00 pr.
Various designs in the lot to select from; all with imitation filet motifs in the corners, and neat hemstitched designs. Finished with two-inch hemstitched hems. Made of a good quality scrim, in white and Arabian. On sale Fourth floor.

1.98 Cut Glass Nappies, 1.59
Select from 6-inch handled nappies or bon bon dishes, cut in the combination floral and miter pattern on lead blanks. All pieces are perfect. On sale in the Basement.

26.00 Electric Floor Lamps, 21.00
Solid mahogany floor portables of the standard height, equipped with two light sockets. Complete with 24 inch silk shade in fancy shapes. May be had in old rose, old gold and old blue. Basement.

50c and 75c Writing Paper, 39c
We offer an assortment of odd boxes, writing paper, white and khaki paper with attractive French borders, white linen bond paper, with envelopes lined with tinted tissue. Some boxes contain 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, others 36 sheets and 24 envelopes. On sale while the quantity lasts at 39c. First floor.

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Newark, New Jersey

LEA FOR "BOSTON TECH"

A Chairman of a committee which includes Theodore N. Vail and Otto H. Kahn, Coleman du Pont has appealed for $8,000,000 to increase the endowment funds of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, popularly known as "Boston Tech." He declares that the institute has demonstrated its power to serve this nation and other countries of the world in training men for the hardest and most necessary tasks. New developments demand increase in facilities. Mr. Pratt's plea contains the following paragraphs:

"There was a time when educational problems were the concern of the few. The great mass of parents accepted the general curriculum of the public schools, and their children through high school cared not any thought as to whether what they were learning was to be of any practical use to them, and, if college education was to follow, a course was chosen without any particular reference to specialization. The country's rapid growth and development created new and insistent demands for trained technical minds. A few men saw the vision of the future and specialized training was the result.

"But even then the financial responsibility was a matter of slight concern to many. Parents paid taxes or registration charges for their children's schooling and felt that their duty ended there. They did not understand—and many do not even now—that tuition and entrance fees are far from maintaining large institutions of learning. It is only by large endowment that such institutions can survive. And this endowment must increase as the years go on to meet new developments. Aerial navigation has come to be a factor to contend with in the forward movement of the world. Consequently every university in the country is either opening a course in aeronautics or preparing to do so. And this science is bound to take on vast proportions within the next few years.

"Therefore it is readily seen that the institutions of specialized training are essential constituents of progress, and, as such, should be supported by the good-will not of a few but of the entire people. When such institutions need funds they should be forthcoming at once through popular subscription in the way of a permanent endowment.

"No college of specialized scientific learning in this country has contributed more to our reputation in the engineering and mechanical world than has the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chartered in 1861, it has continued since then to turn out annually hundreds of technically trained young men and women who have filled important positions in industry and commerce. Wherever big things in the structural world have been going on, there have been the graduates of the institute. They have harnessed water power that formerly baffled power experts; they have found ways and means of working mines that had been considered unworkable; they have helped to build railroads over lands known as impassable. Wherever there were enterprises requiring technical skill and originality there were to be found men who had been grounded in their professions by this institution.

"Its war record is an enviable one. Its alumni were in practically every branch of the service.

"And now that peace is here, preparations must be made to increase facilities and accommodations. Because of a change in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the institute has suffered a loss of $100,000 a year. Also, it has to meet a higher cost of materials and labor as well as to make provision for the increase in salaries of its teachers, which are the master mechanical minds of the time."

Theodore Roosevelt and Georg Brandes

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

My first meeting with Theodore Roosevelt, though brief, will be ever memorable for me. I was not precisely "summoned" to Oyster Bay on election day early in November, 1915, though I gladly accepted Colonel Roosevelt's invitation in the light of a "royal command," and went over to Long Island in company with John Quinn, who had arranged the meeting, and Francis J. Heney, once public prosecutor in San Francisco. I had received several letters from the Colonel of Colonels, of which I recall two significant sentences. One ended: "What a trump John Quinn is!" The other begins: "I have just received your New Cosmopolis. My son Kermit, whose special delight is New York, would probably appreciate it more than I do, for I am a countryman rather than a man of the pavements." Now, I had always thought of Theodore Roosevelt as a "man of the pavements," notwithstanding his delight in rough-riding across Western prairies. Personally I found him the reverse of either; a scholarly man, fond of music and the fine arts—he showed me a number of canvases by the late Marcius Simmons, a young American painter, who had been greatly influenced by Turner. The Colonel had an excellent library of Colonial literature, and was fond of digging out pregnant sentences for quotation in his speeches from early preachers and statesmen. He appeared to be interested in my comparison between his prose style and the prose style of President Woodrow Wilson; the one swift, concise, full of affirmations, striking sentences, and notable for its absence of glitter. For the Colonel reality was greater than rhetoric; while the prose of Mr. Wilson is eminently professorial, preserving as it does a nice balance of sound and sense; above all, "literary" prose, the prose of the study, never dynamic, seldom brilliant; prose "standardized," eighteenth century, smooth, sinuous, flexible, and ever-illuding prose.

My distinguished host showed some of the trophies he had acquired in Europe when on that historic grand tour; and as I had not visited him in the guise of a professional interviewer I did not write at the time of what I saw; but now I may do so without violating the intimacies of private hospitality. One thing that interested me was a photograph of the late Andrew Carnegie, taken in Berlin during the military manoeuvres; both Carnegie and Roosevelt had been guests of William Hohenzollern, then Kaiser. I told the Colonel that I had been present at the formal opening of the Peace Palace, in September, 1913, at The Hague, and that the day had been so hot that all Holland, there represented, had fled to the beach at Scheveningen, adding that I believed the Palace eventually would be turned into the handsomest café in Europe; and I had printed this prophecy (?) in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine when reporting the solemn humbuggery of the peaceful house-warming.

War was discussed with all the zest of the wonderful man. One question I permitted myself. "Colonel, would the Lusitania have been sunk if you had been in the White House?" Snapping his formidable jaw, he exclaimed: "There would have been no Lusitania incident if I had been President."

I need hardly tell you that the John Quinn referred to is an art collector, and a well-known figure in legal circles here. His collection is rich in modern art from Puvis de Chavannes to Picasso and Augustus John. One of his Puvises, the famous decapitation of St. John, now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum as a temporary "loan." Last week the French Government bestowed upon Mr. Quinn the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Among other various topics, the Colonel descanted on the poetical merits of George Cabot Lodge, son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who died in the very harvest time of his genius. In his introduction to the two volumes of "Poems and Dramas" Theodore Roosevelt has never written with such a happy mingling of perspicacity and tempered enthusiasm. Among the younger American poets I find Lodge of importance, not alone because of his potential promise, but because of his actual performance. An authentic poet, his versatility is marked. In his sonnets and lyrics he paid the admiring tribute of youth to Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Meredith, and Swinburne. He could mimic Walt Whitman, who is fatally easy to parody, and he early succumbed to Schopenhauer and Baudelaire. In at least one of his dramas I found the cosmic ecstasy of Nietzsche; also the doctrine of the Eternal Return. But young Lodge had assimilated a half dozen cultures, and passed far out to sea the perilous rocks of imitation, upon which so many lesser talents have come to grief. When as an achievement we consider his "Herakles" we are amazed at its maturity of thought and technical finish. The poet, the Maker confronts us, and in reclothing the antique and tragic myth with his own lovely language he is, nevertheless, a "modern." I know few poets of the new school who may boast this sense of the vital present, added to a divination and an evocation of "old, unhappy far-off things and battles long ago." His figures are not fashioned by academic black magic, but are vital beings, loving, trusting, suffering, and in conflict with ineluctable destiny. He had the lyric art, also the architectural. He was a singer and a builder of the lofty rhyme. His handling of complex forms and abstruse rhymes was remarkable. George Cabot Lodge possessed both voice and vision. His life, by Henry Adams, shows him to have been a young man beloved by his friends, among whom were Jonathan Stickney Trumbull, Langdon Mitchell, and the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. When I met him in Paris he was a student at the Sorbonne. It was about 1896. A charming youth. I may only add now my humble mite of admiration to the manes of this dead genius.

When I saw Dr. Georg Brandes at the Hotel Astor a few months before the outbreak of the Great War I told him that he resembled the bust made of him by Klinger. It was the first time I had talked to the celebrated Danish author, to whom I had dedicated "Egoists." Then past 70, as active as a young man, I could see no reason why he shouldn't live to be a centenarian. An active brain is lodged in his nimble body. I had made up my mind to ask him no questions about America. I found him in a rage over the way he was misquoted by some of the interviewers. It should be remembered that primarily he is a cosmopolitan thinker. He writes in English, French, German, and Danish with equal ease. As to the provinciality of our country's literature and the seven arts he has definite opinions; but he was polite enough not to rub them in on me. He was accused of finding his favorite reading in the "works" of Jack London! That idea amused him. Among our "moderns" it is Frank Norris he likes; a slight difference, indeed. Emerson, Poe, Whitman interested him, though not as iconoclasts or pathfinders.

The originality of this trinity he didn't dwell upon; made-over Europeans, he called them: Emerson and German Transcendental philosophy; Poe and E. T. W. Hoffmann; Whitman and Ossian—Walt's rugged speech is a windy parody of MacPherson's, and Ossian himself is a windy parody of the Old Testament style.

Brandes is an iconoclast, a radical, a nonconformist born, and more often a No-Sayer than a Yes-Sayer. The many-headed monster has no message for him. As he was the first European critic to give us true pictures of Ibsen and Nietzsche, I led him to speak of the poet-philosopher. At Baireuth, where I had gone to hear the Wagner music-drama at its fountainhead—and very muddy was the music-making, I am sorry to say—I was shown the house where was born Max Stirner. My friend said: "When the very name of Richard Wagner is forgotten, Stirner's will be in the mouth of the world." Of course, this [illegible] and that he had been a poor, half-starved schoolmaster in Berlin, and, in 1845, imprisoned by the Prussian Government. This intellectual anarch—rather call him nihilist, for, compared with his nihilism, Bakunin's is only revolutionary resistance—was to become later the most powerful disrupting force in Europe. I couldn't believe it. But now I recall my friend's prophecy when I read of the doings of the Russian Bolsheviki. Not Nietzsche, but Stirner, has been the real motor force in the contemporary revolution. No half-way house of socialism for the Reds! And that is the lesson of Artzibachev's "Sanine," the import of which the majority of critics missed, partially because of the imperfect English translation—many suppressions, and also because they missed the significance of the new man, who, while continuing the realistic tradition of Dostoievsky and Tolstoy, was diametrically opposed to their sentimental Brotherhood of Man—Toujours that old fallacy of Rousseau!—and preached the fiercest individualism, violently repudiating Nietzsche and his aristocratic individualism. It may be said in passing that a reaction to individualism is bound to come; the lesson of the war will not be lost. Nor the teaching of Emerson. After the present overt suppression of the individual, [illegible] Dr. Brandes [illegible] more by Nietzsche than Stirner; he was the first to call Nietzsche a "radical aristocrat." We switched to the theme of Strindberg. Brandes said: "Yes, he was mad. Once he visited me and told me of a call he had made at a lunatic asylum near Stockholm. He rang the bell and asked the physician if he—Strindberg, the greatest of dramatists—was crazy; to which the doctor replied: 'My dear Mr. Strindberg, if you will only consent to stay with me six weeks and talk with me every day, I promise to answer your question.'" After that Brandes had no doubts on the question. Brandes is not only the discoverer of Ibsen, Nietzsche, and Strindberg, but he himself is a revaluer of old valuations. Therein lies his significance for this generation. In 1888 he wrote to Nietzsche: "I have been the best hated man in the north for the last four years. The newspapers rave against me every day, especially since my long feud with Bjornson, in which all the 'moral' German newspapers take sides against me." * * * Today he is regarded as a reactionary by the Reds. The affections of Brandes have always been bestowed upon the literatures of England and France. Of his "Main Currents" Maurice Bigeon has said that Brandes did [illegible] "what is vital, what makes for progress, what has lasting influence in social life? Asks the Dane in his 'Main Currents.'" He will remain the archetype of cosmopolitan critics for future generations. A humanist, the mind of Brandes is steel-colored. Ductile, when white-hot, it flows like lava from a volcano in eruption; but always is it steel, whether liquefied or rigid. Pre-eminently it is the fighting mind. He objects to being described as "brilliant." The model of Brandes as a portrait painter of ideas and individuals is Velasquez, because "Velasquez is not brilliant, but true."

Yet he is brilliant and lucid, and steel-like, whether writing of Shakespeare or Lassalle. An ardent upholder of Taine and the psychology of race, he contends that in the individual, not in the people, lies the only hope for progress. He is altogether for the psychology of the individual. Like Carlyle, he has the cult of the great man. The fundamental question is—can the well-being of the race, which is the end of all effort, be attained without great men? "I say no, and again, no!" he cries. He is a firm believer in the axiom that every tub should stand on its own bottom; and in our earthly pasture, where the sheep think, act, or vote to order, the lesson of Brandes is "write [illegible] Also by Emerson. Beware Bogy—the cowardly spirit of compromise, with its sneaking prudent advice: Go around! For mobs and mob-made laws Georg Brandes has a mighty hatred. He, too, is a radical aristocrat whose motto might be: Blessed are the proud of spirit, for they shall inherit the Kingdom of Earth!" With his Hebraic irony he stung to the quick the spiritual sloth of Denmark. His life was made unpleasant at the Copenhagen University; but he had behind him the younger generation. He knew that to write for the intrenched and prejudiced class would be a waste of ink. He exploded his verbal bombs beneath the national ark and blew sky-high stale and false ideals. He became a national figure after he had been recognised as a world critic. Not the polished writer that was Sainte-Beuve, not the possessor of a synthetic intellect like Hippolyte Taine's, Brandes is the broadest-minded man of the three, and upon his shoulders their critical mantles have fallen. Agitated as he was by the war—his letters to me were full of references to it—he was philosopher enough to plunge into the profoundest work. He has finished two studies on such divergent themes as Goethe and Voltaire. Let us hope both books be given an English garb and speedy publication.

[illegible] forty-eight performances at the Lyric Theatre, starting Monday, Oct. [illegible] and running eight and a half weeks, to Wednesday, Dec. 15. The opening [illegible] will include speech-making, preceded by choral ensembles from "The Meistersingers of Nuremberg," led by Theodore Spiering, and followed by Kreisler's "A Night in Granada," conducted by Louis Koemmenich. A light opera in German will be produced each Tuesday, continuing Wednesday and Thursday nights, and a classic operetta every Friday, repeated Saturday, matinee and night. On Sundays there will be [illegible] concerts."

In the repertory for Sunday nights will be "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhaeuser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," "The Rhine Gold," "The Valkyrie," "Siegfried," "The Twilight of the Gods." The week operas include "Czar and Carpenter," "Freischuetz," "Trumpeter of Sackingen," "Stradella," "The Girl of the Cross," "The Armorer," "Fra Diavolo," and "Martha," while the operettas will be "The Bat," "Fatinitza," "The Gypsy Baron," "The Tyrolean," "La Belle Helen," "Boccaccio," "Chimes of Normandy," and "The Beggar Student."

The management has in preparation a new American opera in one act, entitled "The Last King," by Maurice Arnold, to be sung in English, and Max Reger's "Joseph and His Brethren," and "The Dead Eyes," by d'Albert, in German. All the productions will be staged by Carl B. Lessing, Technical Director.

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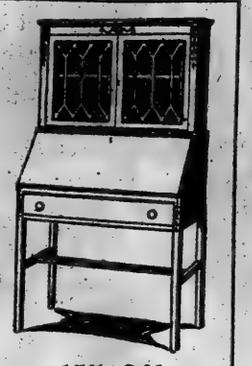

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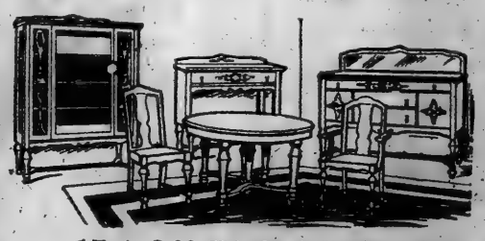

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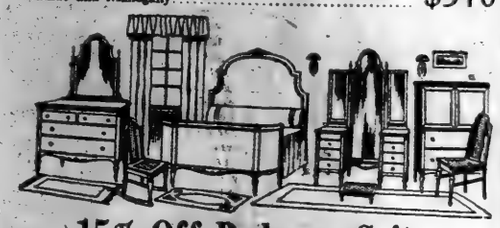

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Young Men Who Thought They Were Sick Formed One Class of Cases Described by Doctor Who Directed Army's Psychiatric Section—A Warning to Public Health Officials

By PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.,
Lt. Colonel M. C., U. S. A., Chief of Section of Neurology and Psychiatry, Surgeon Generals' Office.

THE mobilization furnished this country its first detailed information concerning the individual health of young men, and the frequency and importance of various chronic diseases and conditions which disable. It was the first national health survey. The facts of pathological significance were obtained by the rejection of recruits and the discharge of men recently enlisted who were reported by medical officers as unfit for military service. The total of unfitness approximated 10 per cent. of all candidates. The unfitness was a static fact, not a production of war.

The neuro-psychiatric examinations disclosed an astonishingly large number of men suffering from nervous and mental disease or defect. As compared with other groups of diseases the nervous and mental group stood fourth in order of frequency, rejection for these causes being exceeded only by rejections classified under diseases affecting (a) eye, ear, nose, and throat, (b) bones and joints, (c) heart and blood vessels.

The nervous and mental group had a sanitary and economic importance its relative standing by no means indicated. Many of the purely physical disqualifications, while making soldiering impossible, were in fact minor and did not imply an inferiority on the part of the individual which would prevent him from competing, on equal terms, in many civil occupations. In contrast to that, rejection for nervous causes not only implied an economic inferiority, but also, and this especially in the most numerous class, the feeble-minded, that the individuals were actual hindrances to civilization and were prone to increase rapidly their kind.

An Important Health Problem.

Up to May 1, 1919, the army returned to the civil community approximately 72,000 of these cases. The army returned what the civil community offered it—nervously handicapped men. Although the army statistics refer only to men and to a limited age group, the figures can be used as the basis of an estimate as to what the number would be if children, women and men outside the military age were counted. Such a total would be large enough to leave no room for doubt that nervous and mental diseases, which are after all a barometer of the mental stability of the people, constitute important problems in public health and, as it will be the purpose of this article to show, in preventive medicine. Yet as national problems they receive scant attention. In public health programs they are almost entirely disregarded and there are only two or three medical schools which make a pretense of adequate instruction in neurology and psychiatry. We build institutions and look up in them to excess of capacity those who cannot live in society with safety to themselves or to others, but we do not study causes nor do we strive to control or prevent what is susceptible of substantial control and prevention.

The Eight Classifications.

The patients who passed through the hands of the neuro-psychiatric officers of the army in the United States, and who were fully classified up to May 1, 1919, were all unwounded, and may be considered under eight headings, viz.:

1	Psychoses, or mental diseases	7,910 or 11%
2	Epilepsy	6,385 or 9%
3	Organic nervous diseases	6,916 or 10%
4	Glandular disorders affecting growth	4,805 or 7%
5	Neuroses, or functional nervous diseases	11,443 or 17%
6	Inebriety (alcohol and drugs)	3,878 or 6%
7	Mental defect	21,358 or 31%
8	Constitutional psychopathic state	6,196 or 9%

As far as the eight different classes of nervous defects are concerned, a detailed discussion of all of them would be out of place here. The first four are medical rather than sociological problems, and can be dismissed with brief notice. The war showed the economic and humanitarian importance of proper care of the insane. Grave symptoms, under the methods established throughout the military hospitals, would disappear and the patient go on to speedy recovery, whereas the same patients, had they been put into prisons as they used to be, would have met a very different fate. In fact, it was definitely shown that physical restraint is rarely necessary in the treatment of insanity.

The last four classes, namely, the neuroses, inebriety, mental defect, and psychopathic states, are also, like the preceding, intricate medical problems, but they are much more than that. They are social conditions—every-day social conditions. Every employer of labor, every parent, every one concerned with public policies, is constantly encountering, to his dismay, individuals from these four classes, without recognizing them or knowing what to do with or for them.

Such persons are not only ineffective themselves, but they make others ineffective. It is in them that mental contagion, which leads up to hysterical mass movements, spreads with the greatest rapidity, and in their minds sedition finds an easier road than reason. They are sick persons, whose symptoms appear as abnormal behavior. Their prevalence concerns the health of the country, but still more it concerns the country's morale. No real reconstruction for them can take place until the problem they present is understood by the non-medical community. Doctors must ascertain the facts in the first place, but it is from men who are not doctors that must come the provision for research into the causes of these disorders, on the one hand, and for the legislation necessary to make approved remedies effective, on the other.

The war unearthed a new social problem when it revealed throughout the United States a [illegible] combination of functional nervous [illegible], i. e., nervous manifestations [illegible] organs, beyond all expectation. The lurid stories of shell shock, or neurosis, abroad, while they emphasized the significance of lowered morale in soldiers, obscured the real issue and diverted attention for a time from the seriousness of the question as a peace problem here at home. Our present statistics, which represent a cross section of American youth untried by war, showed 11,000 cases and more—one-sixth of the total of nervous and mental rejections, more than the insane and inebriates put together. There were no previous data concerning them. Fairly accurate estimates as to the frequency of insanity and mental defect have been possible for several years, but the neuro-psychiatric examinations of the army furnish the first statistics in relation to functional nervous disease. In the mechanism of neurosis is to be found a condition of mind which induces a person to avoid or get out of a disagreeable personal situation because he is "sick." The "sickness" gets worse as the situation becomes more imminent or acute, and improves as soon as it recedes. It is mainly a subconscious affair, and in this respect different from malingering. While some patients of this class must be considered to be trying as hard as they can to put up with or to overcome the obstacles in their path, in most there are faults which require correction before they can really help themselves. These faults are in general physical makeup, but especially are the results of faulty training and education. The individuals are thus more or less overpowered and prevented, without help and restraining, from behaving differently. The symptoms are legion, deceive parents, associates, and (too often) medical men as a result of all which the neurosis takes a firmer hold on its victim.

Conjuring Themselves Sick.

In the ordinary course of life the patients are those who haunt clinics with vague complaints, who throw up their jobs, who are always more or less idle or ailing. Rich and poor are affected alike. In social movements they seldom are leaders, but go to swell the inert mass of humanity which is easily inflamed, for a time, by untried doctrines.

In the army neurosis prevailed among those lacking in resistance to physical strain, or deficient in those traits of character which may be embraced by the term virility. In the first class were those who failed to recover normally from physical traumata, sudden or long drawn out, and, in the second, those in whom no cause was apparent but who did not seem able to keep up a strong heart in the face of trying or even disagreeable circumstances. A strong coloring of unwillingness to serve in the army was spread in both classes.

The cases presented certain differences, depending upon whether they made themselves known in this country or in France. The home patients, many of them, brought their symptoms with them to camp, or else presented them soon after enlistment. They either had not been able to put up with peace conditions, or else the idea of war, as it grew nearer, was too much for them.

These patients gave little or no service and were separated from the service, 71 per cent. of them, in less than three months. They ate up hospital beds with opacity. An analysis made of 100 cases at Plattsburg revealed that sixty-one of them had spent more than two-thirds of their total service in the military hospitals. On the signing of the armistice the symptoms faded away. The situation had ceased to exist.

But those who came under the observation of the special neuro-psychiatric officers by no means represent the totals that strained medical personnel and equipment. In army hospitals many of these patients passed unrecognized by the physicians in charge and were held under some other diagnosis, of which gastro-intestinal disorder was the favorite. Such a state of affairs is not confined to the military hospitals. It is probable that 10 per cent. of patients in medical wards of hospitals throughout the country today are those whose chief trouble is functional nervous disease and who receive little or no benefit from the treatment accorded them. The hospitals provide beds to no purpose and the patients lose more than their time.

Nervous Disorders and Unproductiveness.

Thus the mobilization, in uncovering so much functional nervous disease, has brought us face to face with a social problem far greater than any one could have suspected. We are almost in a position to state that these personality disorders produce a greater degree of ineffectiveness than insanity, and are to be counted among the most important of the pathological causes of unproductiveness.

They have become a pressing subject of reconstruction, not only for ex-soldiers but for the steady numbers which succeeding years produce.

The remedies depend on all means which provide for the treatment of large numbers, for the classification of types and especially upon all forces which tend to raise morale and idealism. In civil life, the therapeutic efforts undertaken by medical men have been confined to the individual, and so of not much use to the country at large. Non-medical agencies, such as boys' clubs, boy and girl scouts, settlement agencies, playgrounds, &c., promise most in the line of prevention. These stabilize ideals and standards at a period of life when all habits are formed. The more that these agencies are extended the more effectually the individualism of neurosis is combated and the fewer cases of this class will be found in our hospitals. The essentially personal preoccupation of the neurotic would be replaced by the idea of co-operation, of working together to an end, of patriotism.

The more community activities of this kind are extended the sooner we may look for the day when the present victims of neurosis will be of more use to themselves and to the country than they were in this war. The establishment of a universal military or other Government service would aid this social extension and would of itself create an idea of solidarity that would assist in the development of character in the pre-military age periods, and later would carry on the ideal of working for something outside of one's self which is the greatest foe of neurosis.

Rejections or discharges from these two causes were relatively infrequent in our army. Probably no army ever was so temperate. Alcoholics were wittingly accepted both at the local boards and at the camps, and the army, thanks

PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.

to the camp regulations as to alcohol, was able to make most of them good soldiers. In contrast to this, few of the drug addicts who were discovered were retained, as drug addicts have always had a bad name in the army.

The knowledge concerning the extent of drug inebriety in this country has always been vague. The widest differences in the estimates exist. In certain sections of the country, notably the Atlantic seaboard, with New York as the centre; along the Mexican border and on the Pacific Coast, at points of entry, there are many known drug addicts. In some States laws have been passed which compel many of them to register, so that in a State like New York the police have actual records of several thousands. It was from these districts where addicts were known that the rejections from service for this cause were chiefly recorded. In other districts comparatively few were found. For example, while Camp Upton, which received the select men from the metropolitan district of New York, rejected or discharged 363 cases, Camp Grant, near Chicago, had a total of only 27. So the distribution of drug addiction over the country is extremely irregular, and inferences drawn from any one section and then given a universal application would surely be erroneous.

Up to May 1, 1919, the total rejections for drug addiction recommended by neuro-psychiatric officers totalled 3,284, although some particularly interested in drug addiction had warned us to be prepared for 500,000.

If these army figures, which are the first accumulated on the basis of a country-wide survey, represent a true state of affairs, drug addiction in the United States is not the terribly widespread evil it is represented to be by enthusiasts, and especially nowadays by those in search of anti-prohobition arguments. There are several reasons why the above figures may be accepted as reflecting an approximately reassuring state of affairs. In the first place, the military age is the age of election of drug addiction, and there are more men addicts than women. It is universally admitted that a true addict cannot work or carry on without "dope." Therein lies the habit. Now, some will assume that traffic in the home camps, or drugs sent by friends, or bought by soldiers on furlough, guaranteed an ample supply. But few instances of traffic came to light in these camps in spite of the vigilance of the military police, intelligence officers, and inspectors. And drug addicts certainly did not get overseas in any great numbers, because in France, where access to habit-forming drugs was not easy, there were practically no cases of drug addiction reported. Addicts, if they had been in France, cut off from drugs, would have been found, inevitably, in the hospitals.

So it seems that drug addiction has not honeycombed American youth as many would have us believe. In certain local communities it is a threatening and demoralizing evil; and there is need of definite policies, not founded on hysterical overstatements, but on a knowledge of the situation and especially of the psychology of addiction.

Communities which have to handle these problems would do well to bear in mind that half-way measures never have worked and that any cure of drug addiction must include an entire control of the patient for a long time, followed by employment of some kind, under the supervision of an organization or of parole officers.

Feeble-Mindedness.

The mobilization demonstrated a degree of feeble-mindedness in this country which takes most thinking men by surprise. There were more mental defectives rejected at draft boards and camps, or discharged soon after enlistment, than any other neurological or psychopathic patients. They constituted 29 per cent. of all neuro-psychiatric rejections among whites, 48 per cent. among blacks. More were found among drafted men than among those who were inducted, and more in certain States than in others. The total number exceeded 26,000. Throughout the country the incidence of feeble-mindedness among drafted men was 5 per 1,000, which is probably below the incident rate in the total population. In certain sections large numbers of them were foreign born. For example, 31 per cent. of the rejected feeble-minded recruits from New York had come to this country as immigrants, although our laws are specific in excluding this class.

In spite of the large number rejected, it is probable that [illegible] half-[illegible] were accepted for service than any other class of recruits inapt by reason of nervous and mental diseases. This is partly due to the fact that minor grades of defect are difficult to identify in hasty examination, and, also because no one knew two years ago just what in the way of military service might be expected of a mental defective. Consequently, large numbers of them accumulated in the troops, causing no little embarrassment. From the whole experience we are able to draw important lessons, both military and sociological, concerning the management of mental defectives as a national problem.

Specialists knew that feeble-minded young men, perhaps one-third of them, could be trained into workers of at least 50 per cent. normal efficiency and that 73 per cent. of even institution inmates were capable of useful labor. It, therefore, seemed possible at the outset that feeble-minded recruits might be trained in the army. Therein lay the error. For it requires time and patience to train a mental defective to become a useful element of an organized machine, and the training must be begun early and be carried out under highly specialized conditions. To fill such requirements in our establishment was entirely out of the question, and indeed it is doubtful if any army is organized in a way to make such a system of training practical. Even if practical it seems hardly worth while, for the class of labor at which mental defectives are particularly efficient is agricultural, a means of supply for an army, but one better operated under other Governmental departments.

There is little doubt that in future the interests of the country will best be subserved if mental defectives are not accepted for military service. But both State and Federal Governments should take up the problem immediately. It is for them to realize that the feeble-minded, useless, costly and dangerous if left to themselves, as for the most part they are now, can be useful as agents in food and other supply under proper management, segregated on farms. There seems a good future for even the low-grade feeble-minded boy as a farm colonist, after some institutional training.

Constitutional Psychopathic States.

While not insisting upon a universal predisposition on the part of those who fall the victims of the diseases and conditions already mentioned, it is certain that most of them have less than normal nervous resistance to the exactions of existence, and in this sense must be called psychopathic.

In addition to those already in the grip of nervous or mental disease or defect, is a separate group, of which the members, at the time of any one or more examinations present no symptoms definite enough to justify their being classed with any disease type. Some are superficially brilliant, enthusiastic, laying some claim to brief leadership, but unbalanced, changeable, and eventually disloyal to any organization. Suggestible, they easily become the tools of designing propagandists in spreading seditious doctrines, or in the commission of acts in defiance of law and order. Others are characterized by abnormal personality traits, such as suspicion, self-consciousness, obsessions, lack of control, and their social histories reveal disorders in the sphere of behavior. They have records of having repeatedly got into undesirable situations without the capacity of getting out again unassisted. They do not profit by experience—on the contrary, they fall into the same pits over and over again. They are recidivists, whether the undesirable situation is criminal or not. They are individualists and unsuitable for work in co-operation with others. They would have been in constant trouble in the army, and it was a good thing for them and for the military establishment that 6,196 of them were rejected by the neuropsychiatric examiner.

They and all other psychopathic personalities lead naturally to the subject of delinquency, as the psychopathic make-up is so largely represented among offenders. It would be a conservative estimate which placed the proportion of the mentally diseased or defective, without counting the purely psychopathic personalities, among the inmates of our civil penal institutions as low as one-third. The mentally deficient alone almost reach that proportion, as is shown by the 1918 report of a special committee of the New York Commission of Prisons appointed to investigate the matter of mental disease and delinquency. Based on the mental examinations of inmates at several different institutions, were found:

	Public Mental
In State prisons	30.0 per cent.
In reformatories	36.5 per cent.
In penitentiaries and workhouses	33.5 per cent.

Thus psychiatry and criminology have become closely linked. An example of how closely is furnished by the records of delinquency in our army. Based on previous experiences, the estimates made by competent authorities at the beginning of the war put the number of delinquents to be expected from an army of 3,000,000 men at 60,000. The actual figures up to the Spring of 1919 were 4,000 confined in the Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks and 10,000 in guardhouses, including the A. E. F. There are only a few factors which can have an important bearing on this discrepancy, and which are novel as compared to our previous experience. It is possible that by the draft a more representative and on the whole higher grade of men were inducted into the army than was represented by the regular army previously. Another cause is prohibition for the camps and cantonments. But these two causes fail to explain the difference between what was predicted and what actually happened. While general figures on this point are not at present available, there can be no doubt that the presence of neuro-psychiatric examiners materially assisted in the reduction of delinquency. They did this by assuring the exclusion of potential delinquents from the army, and through their co-operation with Judge Advocates, both in the camps and in the field.

Lesson of the War.

It would seem then that the great lesson of the war as far as neurology and psychiatry is concerned is a final demonstration that our communities contain definite fixed quotas of crippling and multiplying diseases for the control of which no adequate provision exists, and that the sufferers from these conditions are handicapped in their relations to society, and that many of them burden and injure it. We have now a unique opportunity to change our attitude and improve our policies in these matters.

Efforts should be made to secure sound regulations and laws and the enforcement of them regarding nervous and mental undesirables as soldiers or as foreign-born citizens; standardization of State care of all kinds; community agencies to improve the health and morale of neurotics; common sense in the management of drug addiction and the Federal control of the manufacture and sale of habit-forming drugs; State control of the feeble-minded, and a careful adjustment between the parole system, colony and institutional care; the extension of the principles of the psychiatric clinic at courts and in correctional and penal institutions, and the legal denial of full liberty of the social defective.

The basis of the whole sociological program is the recognition and classification of subnormal personalities, and a supervision in accordance with the varying needs of the different classes. If there is any one point at which intensive psychiatric and psychological study should begin, it is not difficult to be certain where that point is. It is in childhood and early adolescence. In there periods there is a humanitarian and economic importance in the identification of members of the psychopathic family that is lost in adult age. It is school children, not prison inmates, whom we may hope to reclaim. It is at the time of habit formation that a neuro-psychiatric program can promise constructive results. Then, tendencies to insanity, to the neuroses, to delinquency can be recognized, and it is then that they offer a reasonable chance of correction. Well formed habits made at that time are worth more to the individual of sub-normal mentality than intelligence. The development of psychopathic and criminal traits are frequently the creation of improper environment. Too many children are left unsupervised in criminal homes, in drunken homes, in divided homes. Twelve per cent. of the boys and more than 50 per cent. of the girls placed on probation in the State of New York have been brought to the court in the first place on account of improper guardianship. Many normal children become deviates under this, and the sub-normal have little chance of character survival.

Treating Subnormal Children.

The principle of classifying subnormal children on the basis of intelligence and personality should be widely extended. It should be followed by assignment to special classes for such as can be benefited by such classes, (90 per cent.,) and institutional care for others. At the end of the school period, the subnormal should not be turned loose on the community, as they are now, but placed under a parole system directed by a suitable commission, and, in the event of their failure, commitment for a time to an organized institution, where many can receive the training denied them at home. With the proper development of the special classes and the probation system, the need of institutional care will become progressively less, as it must, because no Legislatures will provide institutional care for all. There are, for example, 41,000 feeble-minded in the State of New York outside institutions. The educational departments of our States and municipalities are therefore the most promising agencies in the control of the menace of nervous and mental disease and criminology.

If all the various measures, or modifications of them, which have been outlined were adopted, one would be safe in predicting an immediate drop in our insane rate, criminal rate, and an increase in our productiveness.

Why have they not been adopted? One significant answer to this question will be found in the indifference on the part of the medical profession to nervous and mental disease. What medical school today, what general hospital, gives any but the most meagre and grudging representations to neurology and psychiatry? Our medical faculties have done so little to encourage interest and knowledge in these subjects that some of the most important social features connected with them have been brought to public interest by laymen. Indeed, we are so behindhand in these matters that there is a question if American neurology and psychiatry will ever attain the position they should have unless there is established a special foundation for research and teaching to do for the menace of mental disease what is

AS TO "BAD BOYS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a more contributor to the various funds of the Y. M. C. A. and other associations ask a question concerning the overseas work which the young woman whose impressions of "our bad boys" were published in THE TIMES did for her salary?

She quite frankly acknowledges going without her uniform, as must have been strictly against the orders of the organization by which she was employed. She was A. W. O. L.

If she were the type of girl who objected to being misunderstood, why on earth did she repeat the experience—unless she were, of course, doing something that was not quite proper—perhaps going to some place in Paris where person who was indulging in some of the privileges of the "bad boys"—one who had not much right to the "holier-than-thou" attitude.

This particular contributor to her salary, however, is more interested in her motives for going to France than in any "wild parties" which the war worker may have attended in her leisure hours. Did she go for a story? If a periodical were paying her salary she would have had a perfect right to bring back whatever impressions she had received of the A. E. F. But presumably she went to be of service to the soldiers. We who were unable to go because we had relatives in the service, who therefore contributed money that the work might be done by others, had the right to expect our employes not to turn State's evidence when an opportunity came along to sell a ripping good tale for publication, just as we do not expect our physicians to publish his memoirs.

Incidentally, our soldiers were sent to France to beat Germany. They enlisted and they were drafted just for that job. The physical and mental examinations which they received were for that purpose, nor was their proficiency in table manners, the Shorter Catechism, or knowledge of etiquette on the streets of Paris looked into by the examining board.

SOLDIER'S SISTER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1919.

$180,000,000 A YEAR FOR RATS

YOU pay one-half of one cent every day for the support and sustenance of a brown rat, according to figures compiled by the United States Public Health Service.

There is one rat, at least, for every person in the United States. This estimate is considered conservative, but coincides with that for Great Britain and Ireland, and also with authoritative figures for Denmark, France, and Germany. The annual upkeep per rodent was computed by the same authorities as $1.80 in Great Britain, $1.20 in Denmark, and $1 in France. The depredations in this country will very probably exceed the estimate for Great Britain. One-half a cent a day is considered conservative, but even on this computation, it costs the United States $180,000,000 a year to support its rat population.

It is because of this terrific economic loss and the additional fact that rats are a constant menace to the public health that the Public Health Service has issued a warning to the country to take the necessary measures to destroy them.

There are three kinds of rats included in the survey in this country—the Norway or brown rat, the black rat, and Alexandrian rat. The Norway rat, larger and more ferocious than the others, has pretty generally killed them off, and today the black rat and Alexandrian rat are seldom found except in seaports.

The brown or Norway rat, since he discovered America, has literally blazed a trail across the continent. Today it is conservatively estimated that there is at least one rat for every dweller in the cities, and on the farm there are at least three rats for every person. None of these rats is native to the United States. The black rat, which is now regarded as a visitor to our seaports, came to America long before the Norway rat, probably in the sixteenth century. He thrived until about the time of the American Revolution, when the Norway rat was first observed. The latter's arrival was generally followed by the disappearance of the black rat, which is about the only good the Norway rat ever accomplished. The black rat generally is considered more dangerous to the public health, since it inhabits dwellings more often than its brown brother and comes in closer contact with man.

Of many measures suggested for destroying the rat, the Public Health Service advocates one as most effective. It is rat-proofing the buildings so that rats cannot get in for food, thereby starving them to death.

Don't Hide Behind the Coal Pile

If you own one of these smoking stacks don't hide behind your coal pile, and throw up your hands and say "it can't be helped—I can't get the right kind of coal." It isn't the coal at all—its the boiler. If you have a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler heating your big buildings you will never be forced to alibi yourself by saying you can't get the right kind of coal—because a Kewanee Smokeless will burn *any coal you can get anywhere* without smoke or waste.

There are a lot of boilers that are now smoking like the devil that were getting along fairly well a few years ago. But a few years ago it was possible to get all sorts of nice genteel coal and so these delicate boilers could be coddled and "milk fed." Now fancy coals are impossible and even the poorest coals are high priced—and so these boilers that are not properly made to burn any old coal have just naturally gotten stomach trouble.

This coal situation isn't going to get any better. Look at the government survey of available coals and you will see that. There is plenty of coal in the United States but it isn't fancy coal.

So there is only *one safe thing to do.* Get all your buildings equipped NOW with a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler which will burn any coal that you can get. That will end your coal troubles and will save you a wad of money, because it is the most economical coal user you can imagine.

If you have not investigated the Kewanee Smokeless Boiler you owe it to yourself to do it now.

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BODY BUILDING OR REDUCING

Arthur McGovern, former boxing champion and physical director of Cornell University Medical College, has developed a method of dealing with worn-out men, old before their time, suffering from weakness, lassitude, and other evils resulting from physical and mental fatigue. He can build up an emaciated frame or reduce redundant adipose tissue. A well-known heart specialist, in doing justice to the McGovern system, says: "Because of the pressure of work in February, 1917, I found I was unable to get sufficient exercise, and started your system under your supervision. Since that time I have averaged three to five hours a week at your Gymnasium and am truly grateful to you for the improvement that has resulted to my health. The appalling number of men rejected by the draft because of underweight and underdevelopment indicates, I think, more than is generally appreciated, the need of more attention on the part of the community to corrective exercises. Such work as you are doing is of solid worth to the public health."

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If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is better than some expensive soaps or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

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Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass."
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Small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket.

At all Drug and Country Stores.
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POLICE UNIONS IN THIRTY-SEVEN CITIES

Washington Force Has Taken the Issue to Court While Boston Men Were Going on Strike

In two American cities there is an acute situation over the unionization of the police force and its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Boston has been afflicted by the first police strike, which President Wilson two days ago described as "a crime against civilization." In Washington, instead of the issue going to a strike, it has been taken to the courts by the police union. The union has asked for an injunction preventing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from carrying out their orders that any member of the force found to belong to a union affiliated with a labor organization would be discharged Sept. 7 on the ground that their right to organize is illegally interfered with.

Many other cities of the country face such clashes as have come to Boston and Washington. Policemen's unions affiliated with the American Federation have been formed in thirty-seven cities, most of them, it is stated, with practically 100 per cent. membership. The list, obtained at the national headquarters of the Federation in Washington, consists of:

Oklahoma City, Okla.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Moberly, Mo.
Peoria, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Washington, D. C.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Jersey City, N. J.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Macon, Ga.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cumberland, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Tulsa, Okla.	Superior, Wis.
Fort Worth, Texas.	Huntington, W. Va.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Portsmouth, Va.
Norfolk, Va.	Richmond, Cal.
Pueblo, Col.	Key West, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Janesville, Ohio.
Warren, Ohio.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Lynn, Mass.
Portland, Ore.	Vicksburg, Miss.
St. Paul, Minn.	Belleville, Ill.
Meridian, Miss.	Topeka, Kan.
Evansville, Ind.	

The aim of the movement is to organize the police forces of the country into a national body, similar to that of other branches of the Federation. New York City is considered by the leaders to possess an importance fully equal to that of the capital of the country and is therefore one of the chief goals in the pioneer work. Favorable expressions have been received by the organizers from some members of New York's force, it is understood.

In Washington the issue may be fought to a finish, but last week the Commissioners received from President Wilson's Secretary a telegram advising on behalf of Mr. Wilson that any issue be postponed until after the forthcoming industrial conference at the White House. The Commissioners said the President's suggestion would be followed.

The pressure of the American Federation, with its four million members, is being used in Washington to win recognition of the police union. The District Commissioners, on the other hand, have taken a position from which, they assert, they will not retire—that no member of the force may belong to a police union affiliated with a labor organization. The Commissioners have full jurisdiction, but already the contest has extended to Congress and it is likely that before the struggle is ended a vote on some phase of the question will be forced. The Central Labor Union of Washington announces that a copy of its report championing the cause of the police union will be sent to each national legislator.

Congress Urged to Stand Firm.

The day before this report was framed Senator H. L. Myers of Montana proposed in the Senate that Congress interpose by refusing to vote the pay of any member of the Washington police force who belonged to a union. In pointing out the national importance of the question the Montana Senator said:

"I think the time has come for members of Congress to stand up and be counted. Every member of this body knows whether or not he is in favor of the police forces of the country being affiliated with a superior body of organized labor; there is no middle ground; there is no neutral position; and I think the time has come when each of us ought to say whether or not he is in favor of it. I think the country expects it of us, and has a right to expect it of us. If a majority of the members of Congress shall say they are in favor of it, I would be willing to submit, as a good citizen, to the rule of the majority; the minority would have to submit; but I think the country is entitled to an expression of opinion from Congress on the subject and ought to have it.

"If the Police Department of the District of Columbia is permitted to affiliate with a superior body of organized labor, you may be sure that the police forces all over the country will follow suit and do the same thing. In every city and town of the United States of more than 5,000 population you will find that the police forces of the country will be speedily unionized and affiliated with a superior body of organized labor."

This challenge is taken up by the Washington labor federation in these words:

"And if it be true, as is alleged in the city newspapers, that those in authority have threatened that policemen who retain their affiliation with organized labor shall not be granted the increases in salary to which it is admitted they are entitled, then those in authority are seeking even the very flimsiest excuse for withholding from these tried and proved efficient public servants that which they have earned and should receive; and if it be true, as it is published, that members of the Senate and of the House indorse the order of the Commissioners and would withhold those increases, then the Central Labor Union should ascertain at once whether these allegations reflect correctly the views of the dominant party in Congress; and if they do, then the time has come for organized labor to call upon all central labor unions, all State federations, all local unions, all nationals and internationals, and the American Federation of Labor, and upon all good, law-abiding citizens to centre their activities in every State and Congressional district, with a view to keeping such men forever out of Congress hereafter and to send others who will be fair and just to the great masses of the American people."

Story of Washington Trouble.

Every step in the trial of strength, which previously has received scant attention in the news sent from the capital, now receives an enhanced importance owing to the occurrence of the police strike in Boston. The starting point goes back to the last annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor. What was done there was placed before the District of Columbia Commissioners by Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation. He said:

"For years many policemen, many policemens' organizations, which have been formed—prudential, benevolent, and societies of that kind—have by personal appeals, by correspondence with officers of the American Federation in many cities of the country, have asked us to recognize them as unions and to organize them into unions and to issue charters to their as affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. For years we have held off. The requests became so widespread and from so many sources that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City, June 9 to 16, 1919, or just about two months ago, a resolution was adopted to issue charters to all bona fide organizations of policemen."

The Washington police took steps to form a union soon after the resolution was passed by the Federation, but it was not until the latter part of August that the issue was sharply defined between the police union and the Commissioners. The leaders in organizing the union said it had been their impression that there would be no objection to affiliating with a labor organization, at any rate most of the members of the force had joined the union before the first clash of difference between it and the Commissioners. The Commissioners then issued the statement, to which they now refer as their platform and on which they purpose to stand pat:

"The Commissioners, after careful consideration of the whole question of the organization of a policemen's union affiliated with any other labor organization, have reached the conclusion that they must take the necessary steps to assure entire and complete independence of the Police Department.

"They approve heartily of the principle of collective bargaining and they welcome the organization of members of the police force for purposes of collective representation, mutual support, and organised effort to increase their salaries or improve their working conditions.

"They must, however, withhold their consent from any project to connect such an organisation of members of the Police Department with any other labor organisation.

"The fact that the policemen's union is bound by a 'no-strike' provision is an earnest of the intention of its members not to resort to a strike as a weapon of compelling its demands. But if it be affiliated with other organizations which do contemplate the use of the strike in an emergency every member of the police force who is a member of the union would be liable to the charge, however falsely made, of favoritism in the performance of duty in the event of industrial trouble involving the organization with which it is affiliated.

"Authority, especially here in the national capital, at all times must be represented by a police force that has no connection with any organization but the constituted agencies of the Government.

"This decision must not be interpreted to mean that the Commissioners are opposed to labor organizations, nor must it be taken to mean that they are unwilling to meet representatives of any organization of policemen. It is only what it purports to be—a statement of the decision of the Commissioners that the organization of policemen, a body of men sworn to enforce the law impartially under all circumstances, must be an organization of policemen and nothing more; that it must not be connected with other labor organization."

"No Strike" Arguments.

After the Boston policemen began their strike last week, inquiry was made at the office of the District Commissioners in Washington as to the no-strike provision referred to. The statement was made that it was understood that it was contained in the charter.

At the American Federation a representative asked about this said: "There is no strike provision in the charter issued to the police unions by the Federation. That is a question left for each particular union to determine according to the circumstances facing it. They make their own regulations, and, of course, if they desired to put in a no-strike provision, they could do so."

The police unions affiliated with the Federation, in short, claim the weapon of the strike just as any other member union, and it is pointed out by opponents of a unionized police force that unless the no-strike clause were in a contract under which the violators could be responsible, the heat springing out of issues in full clash would likely sweep away any provisions that hampered carrying the fight to the limit.

The police have two main aims in affiliating with organized labor. "One is better pay, the other shorter hours. Their pay has advanced slowly compared with the increase in cost of living and in contrast to the large increase obtained by the unions for their members. In some cities the pay is unchanged. Policemen's organizations which have sought advances have found that city governments act slowly. A few cities, realizing what was ahead, raised the wages of the policemen. One of these was Buffalo. It is reported that efforts to form a police union there have been defeated in this way. New York is now considering a pay increase.

On account of the usual delays in obtaining from the city governments an increase in wages, policemen saw in the Federation a big lever that promised quick results. This is shown by some of his questions and answers when Mr. Gompers appeared before the District Commissioners a few days ago. Louis Brownlow, Chairman, said: "We have recognized and have stated publicly that the members of the police force are not sufficiently well paid. We have endeavored by every means in our power to secure from Congress the immediate change in legislation to ameliorate that condition."

Mr. Gompers: "And this practically without success."

Mr. Brownlow: "Thus far without success, in so far as the last measure is concerned. Some slight, I think insufficient, changes were granted by Congress in the last two years."

Mr. Gompers: "These policemen are reasoning and patriotic citizens, men of families as a rule. They find that all this is a slow process, and they show by their application their desire to have the support of the American labor movement, of the great mass of 4,000,000 workers, to get behind their request."

Senator Thomas's Warning.

Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, in addressing the Senate a few days ago, said:

"Let us suppose that a strike should occur in the city of Washington, and it is perhaps not too much to suppose that it might occur in the Post Office Department, and that the Postmaster General should call upon others to take employment under the Government and discharge the duties which are cast aside by the members of the postal union, and the members of the union should interfere with violence and by force to prevent the taking of these places by outsiders. Does any man believe for a moment that the police of this city would protect the new officials to the same degree and with the same efficiency as would be the case if they themselves were not a branch of the same general organization? It is not in human nature."

Another example cited by the Senator was:

"Suppose some man belonging to this union who has been derelict in the performance of his duty or has discharged it in a way not justified by the law should be suspended or discharged from service, and the union should say, 'No'—that is one of its purposes—' it does not make any difference how this man discharged his duty; he must remain upon the force or we will all quit, and if we quit there are other organizations that will go upon a sympathetic strike,' and prevent the employment of new men to discharge the functions of municipal government.

"Mr. President, here we have the whip hand in the matter of the District of Columbia, if we will only exercise it. We hold the purse strings, and I think the Congress of the United States should let the District Commissioners at once understand that we are squarely behind them, and that if the officers of the law in the capital city of the United States persist in their present determination, even though supported by the injunctive process of the courts, they will receive no appropriations from the National Government for salary purposes, and we owe it not only to the people of the District but to the people of the United States to set that example and do it now, when the urgency is great and the need most apparent.

"I do not know that that will be done. I am not sure that there is sufficient moral courage in the Congress of the United States to do it, but I predict that unless it is done our failure to act will be converted into a precedent, and States and municipalities will cite our inaction as a reason for their similar inertness and inefficiency.

"I know that a Presidential election is approaching, and that the Democratic and Republican Parties are looking forward to that event as the supreme issue of the immediate future, and may be prepared to accept any conditions rather than to resort to some affirmative action which may imperil the result by antagonizing portions of the electorate."

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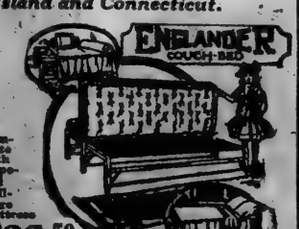

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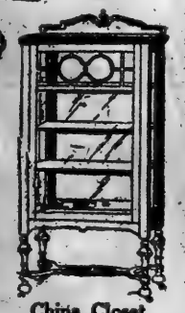

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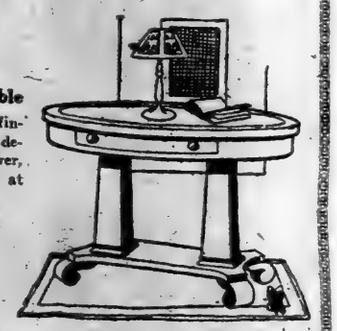

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The gain over the same period last year is 3,264,568 lines—greater than made by any other New York morning newspaper.

FIRST
in advertising volume and gain—August, 1919

IN August The New York Times published 1,460,544 agate lines of advertising. This represents

—a greater gain over August, 1918, than ever made by any other New York newspaper.
—a greater volume than was published during August by any other New York newspaper.

FIRST
in circulation

THE circulation of the daily edition of The New York Times exceeds that of any other New York morning newspaper. On Sunday The Times is purchased by more than half a million persons.

FIRST

The New York Times

Twenty-ninth, Made Up of Men from Many States, Served Heroically at Verdun and on the Meuse

ALTHOUGH the Rainbow Division was the war's complete example of the mixture of men from different States in a single unit, there were other cases in which the same principle was carried into effect. One of the chief among these was the 29th, popularly known as the Blue and Gray Division. It was made up of National Guard units from the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. The men from Delaware who first formed part of this division were later placed elsewhere.

Organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, in 1917, it arrived in France in June of the following year and was sent for a time to the tenth training area. Within two weeks these newly arrived regiments were ordered to the front. They finally joined the French units in the centre sector, Haute Alsace. Here the men did their share in desultory raiding, and a number of officers the end of the beginning of October, when it was sent to Verdun as a reserve of the 17th French Corps.

The allied drive west of the Meuse and through the Argonne which began on Sept. 26, 1918, was more or less a surprise and the Germans were obliged afterward to hurry reinforcements from the east bank of the river to meet the emergency.

From the 30th to the 29th of September the 29th Division was in First Army Reserve. It then began to move forward by night marches to a position nearer Verdun. On the 24 of October the division was assigned to the 17th French Corps for a projected attack east of the Meuse.

The Meuse River was unfordable and the canal which paralleled it was dry from Samogneux northward, and had to be bridged below that point. There are two main river roads from Verdun north, practically all the troops of the 29th Division with the exception of one battalion, were marched from their positions west of Verdun to Charny, crossing the river and canal by the bridge between Charny and Bras.

The Etrayes front line ran from Samogneux almost due east, and was held by the 17th French Corps. The American line on the west bank of the Meuse, from Regneville to Villosnes, was held by the 33d Division.

On the morning of Oct. 8, at 5 o'clock, the 58th Brigade, consisting of the 115th and 116th, and 113th Machine Gun Battalion, after a night march of about fourteen kilometers attacked without artillery preparation. This attack was supported by the 108th Artillery Brigade, which, on Oct. 7, had been released from the 5th Corps and attached to the 29th Division. The action was planned to be a surprise, and that it was such is proved by the fact that the German artillery did not react for over half an hour. The brigade attacked under the orders of the 18th French Division, which had previously held the sector.

A large number of prisoners were taken on that day, many being in the dugouts where they had been driven for shelter by the unexpected heavy artillery fire of the rolling barrage, which was closely followed by the infantry. The net results of the day's work were: The capture of approximately 1,500 prisoners, several pieces of heavy artillery, many heavy machine guns, and the control of the Malbrouck Hill position, which broke the organized German line of resistance.

A period of inaction gave the Germans time to bring up reinforcements and resistance to the following was very stubborn. In the meantime all four regiments of the 29th had been thrown into the line, over one-half the men of the division actually facing the enemy. The front was seven kilometers, which allowed less than one rifle per meter.

On Oct. 12 the 113th and 114th Infantry attacked in the neighborhood of the Bois d'Ormont with considerable effect. Oct. 15 and 16 brought on active fighting in dense woods, with stiff machine-gun fire from the enemy.

The line presented a peculiar aspect in that it formed the arc of a circle be-

with the exception of one battalion, were marched from their positions west of Verdun to Charny, crossing the river and canal by the bridge between Charny and Bras.

The Etrayes front line ran from Samogneux almost due east, and was held by the 17th French Corps. The American line on the west bank of the Meuse, from Regneville to Villosnes, was held by the 33d Division.

On the morning of Oct. 8, at 5 o'clock, the 58th Brigade, consisting of the 115th and 116th, and 113th Machine Gun Battalion, after a night march of about fourteen kilometers attacked without artillery preparation. This attack was supported by the 108th Artillery Brigade, which, on Oct. 7, had been released from the 5th Corps and attached to the 29th Division. The action was planned to be a surprise, and that it was such is proved by the fact that the German artillery did not react for over half an hour. The brigade attacked under the orders of the 18th French Division, which had previously held the sector.

A large number of prisoners were taken on that day, many being in the dugouts where they had been driven for shelter by the unexpected heavy artillery fire of the rolling barrage, which was closely followed by the infantry. The net results of the day's work were: The capture of approximately 1,500 prisoners, several pieces of heavy artillery, many heavy machine guns, and the control of the Malbrouck Hill position, which broke the organized German line of resistance.

A period of inaction gave the Germans time to bring up reinforcements and resistance to the following was very stubborn. In the meantime all four regiments of the 29th had been thrown into the line, over one-half the men of the division actually facing the enemy. The front was seven kilometers, which allowed less than one rifle per meter.

On Oct. 12 the 113th and 114th Infantry attacked in the neighborhood of the Bois d'Ormont with considerable effect. Oct. 15 and 16 brought on active fighting in dense woods, with stiff machine-gun fire from the enemy.

The line presented a peculiar aspect in that it formed the arc of a circle be-

the 58th Division, which had orders to conform to our movement and had advanced to the ridge through the Bois de Chaume, with the 57th Brigade on the right, facing Etrayes Ridge, along the south side of the Ravin de Molleville.

The Etrayes Ridge, extending due east from the Molleville Farm clearing, was densely wooded and held by the Germans within 40 yards of our troops, in the western ridge. A counterattack launched from it would have been a serious threat, striking at the flank and rear of the 58th Brigade. Defense against such an attack was difficult because the deep open ravine of Molleville Farm lay immediately behind the front line. The brigade joined at this point.

Movement was so difficult in the thin strip of woods held that the liaison was more one of information than of actual strength for combat. The ridge afforded excellent hostile observation. Ormont Woods had not been taken and it had become apparent that it would not be so long as Belleau Wood, looking down on it, was held by the enemy. The capture of Etrayes Ridge was a necessary preliminary to an attack on Belleau Wood. Etrayes Ridge was captured on Oct. 28.

Approximately 280,000 rounds were fired on the enemy by the machine guns during the day.

The net result of our operations was an advance of seven kilometers, breaking through all organized lines of resistance of the enemy, the capture of about 2,400 prisoners, about twelve guns ranging from 7 to 210 mm., 250 light and heavy machine guns and a large amount of other military property.

The report of these operations is forwarded by Major Robert C. Cotton of the General Staff. It contains, beside the account of actions, certain observations based on the facts. The great value of machine guns in the offensive was again demonstrated. Complaint is made of the limited quantity of ammunition. Gas shells were notably lacking. And air service was said to have been of little value, in strong contrast with that of the Germans, which aided them frequently to locate our positions with terrible accuracy.

ROMAN CHOIRS TO SING

SENT to America "through the desire to share with this country"—Italy's ally in the war—"something traditional and characteristic of the earlier Roman life and arts of peace," a body of singers known as the Vatican Choirs are due here late tomorrow aboard the steamship Belvidere from Naples. On account of a widespread interest in the visit, City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer announced that the Mayor's Committee would hold a reception to the choir and its leader on the steps of the City Hall at noon next Tuesday. The public is invited and so are "members of all denominations and creeds interested in church singing and church music." As the choirs may not land till Tuesday morning, they are to rest two days before singing here.

The fifty-eight singers, under the direction of Raffaele Casimiri, canon of St. John Lateran, will give a concert on Thursday evening, already sold out at Carnegie Hall. On this occasion they will be heard in the second concert ever given by a Papal choir outside of the Vatican environment for more than 1,600 years, during which polyphonic music has been fostered by the Pontiffs of the Roman Catholic Church. Their only previous concert took place on Aug. 15 in St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice.

Mayor Hylan is expected to attend the opening concert on Thursday, as also is Archbishop Hayes. A roster of the choir gives sixty-three names, including the leader and four assistants. Heading the singers are Domenico Mancini, soprano, of St. Peter's, and ten other men of like voice, with four contraltos, fifteen tenors, five baritones, and five basses.

Besides male sopranos, contraltos, and others, there are eighteen boy choristers, one of whom is Luigi di Tommaseo Paschelli, said to be the finest soprano of the Sistine Chapel. At the Augusteum Theatre in Rome he also sang the leading rôle in the oratorio of "Joan of Arc."

While the official Italian list, in describing the singers, uses a word translated as "soloists," it is their American managers' contention that the Roman Choir reforms of recent years eliminated "solo" singing in the old sense. According to this statement, four of the singers are choristers in St. Peter's exclusively, 10 men and 11 boys in both St. Peter's and the Sistine Chapel, 9 men and 1 boy in the Sistine choir alone, 9 men and 2 boys in that of St. John Lateran, and 1 man and 4 boys in both St. John Lateran and St. Peter's. Seven men are credited to no choirs in the official list.

The choirs' programs will include works of Palestrina, Vittoria, Marenzio, Viadana, Ingegneri, Perosi, and Casimiri. A second appearance is already announced for next Sunday at the Hippodrome.

QUARTET SINGS TONIGHT.

Immediate interest attaches to the appearance this evening, in Carnegie Hall, of a quartet of soloists from Rome, all of whom have on many occasions sung in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican. They come here independently and have been announced as artists of reputation in their own country. Critical judgment on the merits of their singing will rest with a public familiar with the similar work of local choristers, notably the recent concerts of Father Finn and the many seasons of the Musical Art Society.

Typical of the music "a capella" that the visitors will present, both religious and secular, is tonight's program of the quartet, as follows: "Alleluja," Jommelli; "O Vos Omnes," Vittoria; "Panis Angelicus," Jannaconi; "O Sacrum Convivium," Perosi; "La Preghiera," Marchetti; "La Cruda Mia Nemica," Palestrina; "L'Ora Vespertina," Antolisei; "La Canzone del Folione," Di Lasso; "Il Ritorno del Gregge," Muller, and "Cor Meum et Caro Mea," Capocci. The ten numbers, with three exceptions, will be sung by the voices unaccompanied. Some facts about the singers, Messrs. Gabrielli, Gentili, Cecchini, and Dos Santos, were told in THE TIMES of Aug. 20, following their arrival.

The artificial high voice in man is unknown here, and rare in Rome, it is said, since the year 1870. As an adult male soprano today, Alessandro Gabrielli is described as a natural phenomenon. A giant in stature and an army veteran, he is 33 years old, unmarried, and lives with his parents in Rome. Luigi Gentili, the contralto, has sung in the Roman choirs since boyhood, his voice remaining unchanged. A brother-in-law of the late Prof. George Olcott of Columbia, he has five children, including twins. The other two singers of natural male voice are Ezio Cecchini, tenor, and Augusto Dos Santos, bass. Gentili, the contralto, and Dos Santos, both served as officers in the Italian army during the war.

Before sailing from Italy on July 25, the quartet sang at the dedication of an organ presented by Pope Benedict XV. to the Church of St. John the Baptist of Genoa. They arrived by way of Boston, bringing credentials from Dr. Ernest Boezi, of St. Peter's, and from Lorenzo Perosi, of the Sistine Chapel. They also carried letters of introduction from Cardinal Merry Del Val.

ORATORIO SEEKS 1,800 VOICES.

The Oratorio Society of New York will give an elaborate music festival in the Spring of 1920, instead of its usual concerts scattered through the season. Six gala concerts will be presented, beginning April 6, 1920, in the 71st Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, seating an audience of 5,000. A special stage and sounding board will be constructed for the special festival chorus of 1,200, and a children's chorus of 600, with an orchestra of 150.

In view of the many voices required,

two branch choruses have been announced, one in Brooklyn and one in neighboring New Jersey. Hearings will be held during the last two weeks of this month, and singers with fair voices and ability to read music at sight are invited to join. It is hoped to make the festival "one of the greatest ever held in America."

But one of their usual concerts, and that an annual observance ever since 1873, is announced this Winter by the Oratorio veterans. They will give the performance of Handel's "Messiah" at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 30, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with soloists, including Frieda Hempel, soprano, formerly of the Metropolitan; Emma Roberts, contralto; Morgan Kingston, the opera tenor, and Frederick Patton, bass.

FOR WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

Singers of Worcester County, Mass., will hold their sixty-first festival in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, from Oct. 6 to 10. It will be the "All-American" festival announced for last year and omitted because of the influenza epidemic. Five concerts will present works of nineteen American composers.

The choral works chosen are Chadwick's "Judith," Hadley's "Ode to Music," and Daniels's "Peace With a Sword," sung by 400 voices. The soloists will be Mabel Garrison, Louise Homer, Emma Roberts, George Hamlin, Lambert Murphy, Reinald Werrenrath, Edgar Schofield, Milton C. Snyder, Frances Nash, and John Powell.

ORCHESTRA FROM ITALY.

Arrangements have been perfected for the reception of the celebrated St. Cecilia or Augusteum Orchestra, from the Royal Academy of Saint Cecilia in Rome, which will appear in the United States under the patronage of the King of Italy and the Italian Government. The first concert will be held early in October at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the auspices of the Italo-American Association for Music, of which Otto H. Kahn is Chairman, assisted by many of the leading music patrons of New York.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"A Temperamental Wife," the first John Emerson-Anita Loos-Constance Talmadge production, with Miss Talmadge in the leading role and a cast including Wyndham Standing, Ben Hendricks, E. Jensen, and Armand Kalis, directed by David Kirkland, released by First National; "When It's Time to Retire," an Outing-Chester picture, showing Zulus in their native land; an analysis-of-motion picture of sports at the police games; the Topical Review; "O Solo Mio," sung by Cario Ferretti, baritone; songs by Dorothy South, soprano; the overture to "William Tell," played by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde conducting; organ solos by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson.

RIALTO—"The Witness for the Defense," with Elsie Ferguson, adapted by Guida Bergere from A. E. W. Mason's play of the same name, directed by George Fitzmaurice, with a cast including Vernon Steele, Warner Oland, Wyndham Standing, Amelia Summerville, Cora Williams, Blanche Standing, and Etienne Girardot, an Artcraft picture; "The Floorwalker," with Charlie Chaplin, a revival; the Magazine; "Il Guarany," by Antonio Gomez, played by the orchestra; a duet from Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers," sung by Martin Brefel and Edoardo Albano; Lee David's "Tents of Arabs," played on the marimbaphone by Harry Edison and Frank Wolf; Scotson-Clark's "Torchlight March," played on the organ by Arthur Depew.

BROADWAY—"The Third Kiss," with Vivian Martin, adapted by Edith Kennedy from the work of Hellodore Tenno, directed by Robert G. Vignola, with a cast including Harrison Ford, Robert Ellis, Kathleen Kirkhamy, Thomas D. Persee, Edna Mae Cooper, and Jane Keckley, a Paramount picture; Pictorial News; a scenic; a comedy; musical numbers by soloists and the orchestra, under the direction of Enrico Leide.

RIVOLI—George Loane Tucker's "The Miracle Man," with a musical accompaniment arranged by Hugo Riesenfeld and settings designed by Joseph Urban, in its second week at this theatre.

PARK—"The Right to Happiness," with Dorothy Phillips, directed by Allen Holubar, opened Aug. 30.

GEORGE M. COHAN—"The Lost Battalion," second week.

CENTRAL—"Checkers," opened Aug. 24.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "His Bridal Night," with Alice Brady; Tuesday, "The Virtuous Model," with Dolores Cassinelli; Wednesday, D. W. Griffith's "The Mother and the Law"; Thursday, "The Society Exile," with Elsie Ferguson; Friday, "Where Bonds Are Loosed," with Clara Kimball Young; Saturday, "The Sundown Trail," with Monroe Salisbury; Sunday, "The Wolf," with Earle Williams.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "Evangeline"; Wednesday and Thursday, "Upstairs," with Mabel Normand, and "Heartsease," with Tom Moore; Friday and Saturday, "The Way of a Woman," with Norma Talmadge.

IN THE NEWS NET.

THE latest announcement from the so long silent and now very talkative Capitol Theatre at Fifty-first Street and Broadway is that Arthur Pryor's Band, just completing its sixteenth season at Asbury Park, has been engaged to supply its music and John Wenger, known for his remarkable settings at the Rialto and Rivoli, will be its art director. Mr. Wenger will create the settings in which Ned Weyburn will stage dances and other entertainment. It may be supposed that he will leave the Rialto and Rivoli, although this has not been announced and could not be verified at the time of this writing.

About the only important information concerning the Capitol now missing is that of the date of its opening, which continues to be announced as "soon."

An interesting report relative to Mr. Wenger's future activities is that he will produce short motion pictures derived from musical works, paintings and fables. His plan is to provide musical accompaniments for his films, and in some cases poetic recitations and choral numbers.

D. W. Griffith will move his entire producing organization from California to New York before Oct. 1, it is announced by Albert L. Grey, his general manager. Mr. Grey has selected part of the Henry Flagler estate in New Rochelle as a site for his studio, and the erection of buildings for which plans have already been drawn will begin in the near future.

Hugo Riesenfeld thinks that the green room so well known in theatres of a former day should have a place in the motion picture house and accordingly has converted his office in the Rivoli into a reception hall to which his friends are invited on Sunday afternoons between 4 and 6 o'clock for conversation and tea. As the actors cannot step from the screen to the Rivoli green room, which, incidentally, is blue, Dr. Riesenfeld will be the host, expecting players who happen to be in town to come as guests.

Bettina, the Italian actress whose pictures are known to many in Europe, is to become a Metro star by an arrangement between Metro and the Caesar Film Company of Rome. The American company plans to bring into this country at once the photoplays in which Bettina has already appeared and to send one of its own directors to Italy to take charge of the production of new films in which she will have the leading roles. Later, it is said, the actress will come to America to work in the Metro studios.

"The Story of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation" has been issued by the corporation in an impressive booklet of seventy-eight large pages containing many pictures and reading matter calculated to carry out the idea that "the story of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is the story of the motion picture." There's no doubt about it, the corporation does "recommend itself most highly," but it has notable achievements to point to, and its eulogy of itself contains much interesting information.

The field of the educational motion picture is ever widening. The screen is to be used now in an extensive campaign for the development of State highways and systems of highway transport. Under the direction of the State Reconstruction Commission, and with the support of the State Highway Commission, a train of motor trucks furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, equipped with films supplied by Harry Levey of the industrial and educational department of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, will soon make a tour of the State, visiting every important city.

Films dealing with the questions of capital and labor, also prepared under Mr. Levey's direction, will be shown at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to be held in New Orleans Sept. 21-25. The pictures have been made from the point of view and for the benefit of the advertising man.

There is promise of enrichment for the educational screen in the announcement that an expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and conducted by the educational department of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has left for the Canadian Rockies with the purpose of photographing rare animals. The motion pictures obtained will be shown to the public in The Paramount Magazine and preserved in the film library of the Museum of Natural History. The members of the party headed for Banff, Alberta, are John Brodex, a mineralogist; Captain Nathan Pearl, a big-game hunter, who will have charge of the expedition while on the trail; J. O. Colt, another hunter; Warren H. Keates, cameramans L. W. Hutchins, who is in general charge of the expedition, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., representing a New York newspaper.

From Banff the picture hunters expect to go by pack train up the Spray River, through the Goat Range to a point east of Mt. Assiniboin, south to the Kananaskis Lakes, and through a pass in the Misty Range to the Highwood River. From the Highwood River, it is said, the party will go through territory not yet invaded by the white man, from which they will emerge by one of the tributaries of the Oldman Rivers. Mr. Hutchins estimates that he and his companions will be gone six weeks and will spend forty days on the trail.

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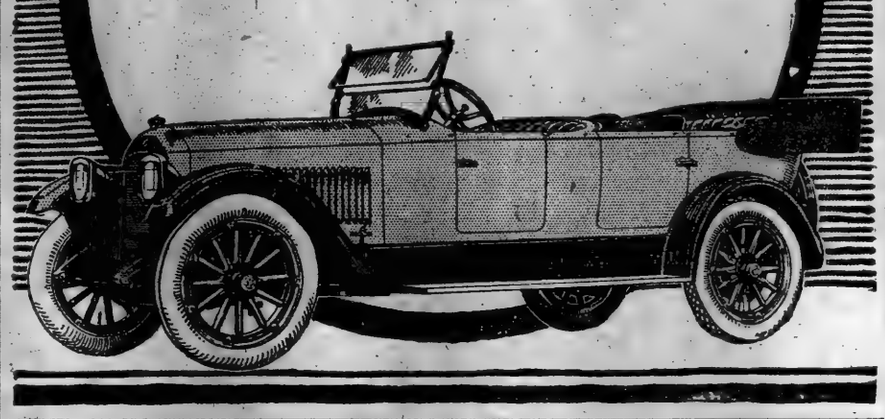

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33x4	Non-skid	33.60	2.80	34x4½ Ribbed	35.95	3.70
34x4	Ribbed	33.95	2.90	36x4½ Non-skid	40.95	3.70
34x4	Non-skid	34.85	2.90	33x5 Ribbed	43.95	3.90
32x4½	Non-skid	34.90	2.95	35x5 Non-skid	46.95	3.90
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30x3	Skid	9.95	1.75	33x4½ Ribbed	34.75	3.25
30x3½	Ribbed	12.95	2.25	33x4½ Skid	37.95	3.25
30x3½	Skid	13.95	2.25	34x4½ Ribbed	34.50	3.50
32x3½	Ribbed	13.95	2.35	34x4½ Ribbed	36.45	3.50
32x3½	Skid	15.95	2.35	34x4½ Skid	39.95	3.50
34x3½	Ribbed	15.75	2.50	35x4½ Ribbed	37.75	3.60
34x3½	Skid	16.75	2.50	36x4½ Ribbed	37.95	3.70
31x4	Skid	19.85	2.60	36x4½ Skid	41.75	3.70
32x4	Skid	20.00	2.70	35x5 Skid	45.75	3.90
33x4	Skid	21.75	2.80	37x5 Ribbed	43.40	3.95
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In August, 1919, The New York Times published 31 per cent. of all the automobile advertising appearing in New York morning newspapers. The Times printed 121,274 agate lines—a gain of 79,017 lines over the preceding August, a greater gain than the total automobile advertising published in August of this year by the next New York morning newspaper.

BIG FIELD AHEAD FOR COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Airplane Will Be Competitor of the Railroad Instead of the Motor Car, Says Flying Club Official

English aircraft manufacturers, under the stimulus given their industry by the Government, have made great strides in the commercial development of the airplane, according to F. G. Diffen, President of the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation, who has just returned from a six weeks' stay in England. Mr. Diffen, who is Vice President of the American Flying Club, went abroad to study the latest types of commercial plane and to confer with London bankers and airplane manufacturers with a view of establishing international commercial aviation relations.

"British manufacturers are already operating on a peacetime basis," said Mr. Diffen, "and the encouragement they have received from their Government has prompted them to push their work on commercial type machines as rapidly as possible. They have received sufficient orders for the war type planes to allow them to retain their factory organizations, which would be impossible without the support of the Government. This is made possible by the appropriation of $350,000,000 recently made by the British for aeronautics, but substantial prizes that have been put up for airplane competitions have also been a source of encouragement to the manufacturers, dealers, and owners of airplanes and have kept the public interested in aviation development. The competitions are conducted in such a way as to demonstrate the utility of aircraft and the feasibility of using them as cargo carriers covering long distances. Airplanes are now being built in England carrying forty people, and these are being built by commercial concerns and will be used solely for commercial purposes. Dirigibles five times as large as the R-34 are approaching completion and will be used in regular Colonial service within eighteen months connecting Great Britain and her colonies. The aviation business in England is now higher in the matter of expenditures than the automobile business—a condition that will eventually obtain in the United States.

"When the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation recently purchased the entire flying equipment of the Royal Air Force in Canada airplane manufacturers and the public in general were of the opinion that our move was a little premature and that the American market was not yet ready to absorb the machines. They accused us of letting our enthusiasm dictate to our better judgment. But when we disposed of the entire lot of several hundred Canadian training planes within three months and could have sold as many more, our prediction that commercial aviation had arrived was fulfilled.

"The fact that the airplane has successfully covered long distances proves that it is a competitor of the railroad and not of the motor car, as some would seem to think. There is no question in my mind but what we will see an air route operating between New York and Chicago on regular schedule, and this will come by the Spring of 1921. The best evidence that such routes are bound to come is the fact that transportation development has never moved backward, and as the man on horseback succeeded the pedestrian, and as the motor car succeeded the stage coach, so will the airplane succeed the railroad train in the matter of speedy transportation.

"While we must expect that some will continue to ridicule the airplane, we must remember that there always has been and always will be a certain number of people who are noted for saying that this or that 'can't be done.' And then the first thing they know some one turns around and does it. When the first motor cars appeared on the streets of London a law was passed that all motor vehicles must be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag, as they were considered a menace and a rich man's toy. When we think of the resistance the motor car manufacturers had to overcome to convince the people that the automobile was a practical vehicle, the problems that confront those who are developing commercial aviation do not seem nearly as big.

"Whether or not they will be built by that time will depend largely on the support the manufacturers are given by the Government, as they must have definite orders for at least a small number of machines for Government use in order to help finance the production of commercial type planes and to keep their organizations intact.

"England, by adopting aerial laws governing civil aerial transport, has taken a big step in the right direction. We should make similar laws in the United States immediately rather than to leave it to each State, whose laws would probably be based on a series of judicial decisions, which would obviously retard the industry. If the success of the British manufacturers who are marketing airplanes as fast as they can make them can be taken as a criterion, then the United States market will easily absorb several thousand machines next Spring and Summer if they can be built."

Mr. Diffen predicted that by next Spring scores of municipal landing fields and airdromes would be in operation. He said that a number of civilian fliers would make aviation their vocation during the next twelve months. He saw a great future for the commercial airplane in America, its development increasing with the interest which the public took in this new means of transportation.

Prince of Wales Buys Car.

From England comes the announcement that the Prince of Wales, who will soon be a visitor to the United States, purchased the first "Victory" Arrol-Johnston car delivered from the factory. The "Victory" is of the new and light type made possible by a judicious mingling of automobile and aircraft practice, and it is claimed that it offers a marked decrease in ordinary running costs.

USED CAR SALE TAX.

New Pennsylvania Law Expected to Lessen Motor Thefts.

Pennsylvania's new automobile bill, which went into effect July 1, requires all persons selling used or second-hand cars to fill out a form under oath and pay $2.50 on each transfer of a car. In other words, the person who sells it must furnish you a statement and description of that car under oath. The purchaser sends the original to the State Highway Department with the $2.50 fee.

The seller is obliged to give the purchaser a similar statement in duplicate under oath. The purchaser then files an affidavit with the State. The purchaser, whether dealer or individual, always pays the State the $2.50 when he buys a used car.

The chief object of this tax on the sale of used cars is to make it difficult to dispose of stolen cars in the State and thereby decrease the number of thefts of automobiles.

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Known as the Limoudan, this is the latest model of the King "8" motor cars. Has wide plate-glass windows, metal-lined ventilators, and other refinements for perfect comfort.

Motor Corps School Training.

Nearly 200 enlisted men of the Motor Transport Corps left New York for Camp Holabird, Baltimore, a few days ago, where they will undergo intensive training. Upon completing the course, the soldier will receive a certificate of graduation, so that upon his return to civil life he will be qualified to become a machinist, a repair man, an ignition expert or some other specialist.

Capt. William D. Sherman, Recruiting Officer for the Motor Transport Corps in New York, states that another detachment of men will leave for the school in a few months, and those who enlist now will have the preference of being selected. The Motor Transport Corps, by offering to young men the opportunity to attend these training schools, will in a sense become a mechanical school which will be of very material benefit to the motor industry. The Motor Transport Corps District Headquarters here are at 461 Eighth Avenue.

Care of Inner Tubes.

Underinflation is injurious to tubes. When the underinflated tire passes over a stone both casing and tube are jolted against the rim and sooner or later a leak will develop. All tires should be inflated to the standard prescribed by manufacturers.

Putting undersized tubes in casings is a common fault. This strains the tube, makes the expansion all one-sided on the tread side of the tire, and generally results in a blowout.

SAFE MOTOR DRIVING DEPENDS ON BRAKES

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW,
Technical Director, West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School.

Every car has two sets of brakes, operating independently of each other and either one should be in shape to hold the car. There is nothing the matter with the brakes on most cars when they come from the factory. There will be little the matter with them at any time, if given the proper care, if oil is put on where it is needed, and kept off where it is not needed and if worn parts are renewed in time to prevent an accident. The brakes will hold the car as long as they are in condition. It is the driver's business to see that they are kept in good condition before going out. It may be a matter of life and death before the garage is reached again.

Drivers should learn to use first the foot and then the emergency brake on long hills. This alteration allows each in turn to cool off, for where there is so much friction heat cannot be avoided, and only by alternating the brakes is there safety from burned out linings. The driver should also learn how to use the motor as a brake. By engaging a lower gear and cutting off the ignition, the engine under compression, speed will be retarded sufficiently so that moderate use of the foot brake is enough for safety.

Brake linings nowadays do not actually burn out, being made of an asbestos composition. They char and lose frictional qualities and the fabric is likely to crumble away from the wire woven within it.

Another serious cause of brake failure is oil. As a rule this comes from the differential, leaking through the axle housing to the hub and thence overflowing to the brake drums. This may be the result of a too liberal quantity in the differential. Then when the car turns off the crown of the road the oil overflows the casing and the only outlet is the axle housing. Sometimes the play of the parts acts like a pump and sends the oil out along the axle.

The remedy is using less oil, and if that does not remedy it, put a felt washer in the axle housing. This consists of a long, thin strip of hard felt wound around the shaft. Wind it, beginning at the wheel end, in a direction opposite to the forward motion of the shaft. It should be fastened to the shaft with shellac and bound with cord in several places. It need not cover more than six or eight inches of the shaft.

If you do not know, where to oil the brakes look up the lubrication chart of your car in the manufacturer's instruction book and then locate each bearing by inspection. You will find that they collect plenty of road dust which needs be removed, for this grit makes excessive wear and wear means a weak part which may break.

The springs which hold the brake bands clear of the drums need attention occasionally to see that they do their duty and are not broken. Another thing to watch is the condition of the brake lining. They become greasy and do not grip the drum. The garage man will burn out the grease with a torch after removing the bands. You can save this expense by doing it yourself. Soak it in kerosene and apply a match if you have no torch.

The linings wear thin, so that the retaining rivets score the drum. Better let the repair man replace the lining for you may do the job if you can get the proper lining material and remember to countersink the rivets. But it is a job better left to the experienced.

Adjustments are made in front of each brake band and on the brake linkage. To adjust, jack up the rear wheels, set brake, and turn adjustment until each brake, when applied, holds the two wheels with equal force.

ADVISES TIRE ROTATION.

Partly Worn Tires on Front Wheels Will Increase Mileage.

Few motorists, says a tire expert, realize the importance of always mounting new tires on rear wheels, moving up the partly worn tires to the front wheels. This principle of tire rotation, it is stated, will increase tire mileage as much as 50 per cent.

The service which tires are called upon to give on front wheels is much less severe than that required on rear wheels. Tires nearly worn out in service on the rear wheels will run for many miles under less severe conditions on the front wheels.

The chief objection to practicing this principle of tire rotation comes from those who use non-skids on rear wheels only, finding that non-skid tires on front wheels cause difficulty in steering, much the same as driving over rough roads. This objection to the use of non-skids on front is confined to tires with small, sharp protections. The non-skids with a broad, flat traction surface can be used on the front wheels just as satisfactorily as on the rear.

At This Branch—

TIMKEN
HYATT
NEW DEPARTURE

Official service on Timken, Hyatt and New Departure Bearings. Complete stocks of these three leading makes of anti-friction bearings are always carried.

BEARINGS SERVICE COMPANY

New York Branch
239 W. 56th St. Phone Circle 1600

THE W-P RUBBER

How We Go At It

First we look into the battery to see if you put water in it.

Then we use the hydrometer which is the one *reliable* way of knowing the condition of its charge.

Then, if no special cause of trouble appears we put it on the line to see if it will take a charge.

But if there is plain indication of serious trouble we open the battery up and find out *exactly what's what.*

Don't trust your battery to amateurs or artists in guesswork, who claim they can tell inside condition by outside inspection.

Come here where you find adequate machines and apparatus to really inspect, charge and repair any battery.

Willard Storage Battery Company
412-420 West 125th St.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.
EAST STATION 214-218 E. 84th St. 2270 Plaza. | WEST STATION 106-110 W. 63d St. 9265 Col.
INSIDE SERVICE

DELMI CO., Inc.
BROOKLYN 4th & Glisson Av. 9310 Prospect. | FLATBUSH Cortelyou Av. & E. 2d St. 7671 Flat.
FLUSHING, 109 Broadway Flushing 3961.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

If You Are Looking for a Car
If You Are Thinking—or Ever Thought—of Buying One

Visit the Rebuilt Motor Car Salon
of
Douglas C. Burrelle
Where Opportunity Meets You With This

CLEARAWAY SALE
OF
REBUILT MOTOR CARS

Our summer-time lease of our big sales salon (Iceland) expires this month. Therefore, as has been our custom for many years, we offer the many cars now on display at reduced prices. That will save us the trouble of moving some and storing others, for our permanent quarters at 1700 Broadway will not hold all we have today.

We have liberally reduced the prices of these fine motor cars—an unusual assortment of standard makes of the better sort, refitted and refinished to "just-like-new" appearance and action.

Look Over The List—The Car You Want Is There
Reduced To A Price That Spells Savings

Rolls Royce Sport Car	*Franklin Sedan*	*Locomobile Town Car*	*Winton Special Roadster*
Cunningham Suburban Sedan	*Mercer 1919 4-Pass. Sport*	*Marmon 1919 Chummy Roads'r*	*Kissel Silver Special Roadster*
Cadillac Model 57 Victoria	*Murray 1917 Touring*	*National 1918 Touring*	*Dodge 1918 Sedan*
Cadillac Model 57 Sedan	*Stutz 1918 Speedster, 16 valve*	*Brewster Special Sedan*	*Oldsmobile 1919 Touring*
Cadillac Model 57 Limousine	*Stutz 1918 Sport, 16 Valve*	*Owen Magnetic Touring*	*Stearns 1919 Coupe*
Cadillac Model 57 Touring	*Stutz 1918 Coupe, 16 valve*	*Roamer 1919 4-Passenger*	*McFarlan 1918 Coupe*
Cadillac Model 57 Roadster	*Biddle 1918 4-Passenger*	*Liberty 1919 Town Car*	*Hudson 1919 Cabriolet*
Cadillac Model 57 Phaeton	*Renault Special 4-Passenger*	*Paige Special Touring*	*Chandler 1919 Chummy*
Pierce Arrow 38 H. P. Touring	*Lancia Special Colonial Sedan*	*Peerless 1918 Roadster*	*Cole Aero Eight Sedan*
Packard 1918 Phaeton	*Lancia Special Brougham*	*Scripps Booth 1919 Roadster*	*Jordan 1918 Cabriolet*
Crane Simplex Special Touring	*Fiat 30-35 Fleetwood Roadster*	*Standard "6" 1918 Touring*	*Hupmobile 1919 Sedan*

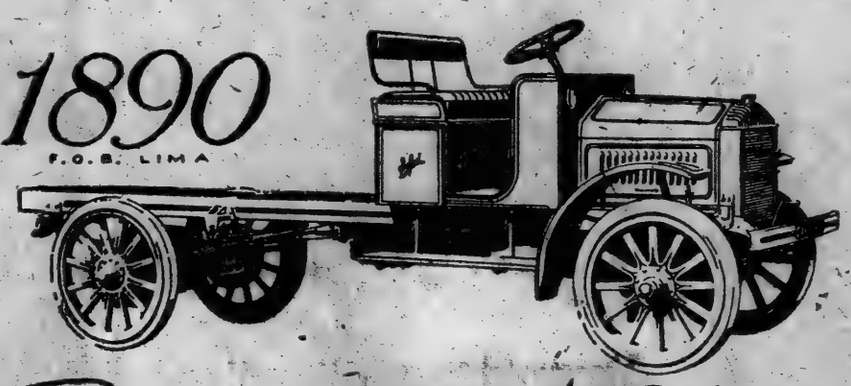
The Burrelle Organization has been built upon confidence of the sort that grows out of true representation of facts and square dealing. Hundreds have bought from Burrelle this season. Your opportunity is greater—prices are reduced.

Formerly Iceland.
Between 52d and 53d Streets.

Telephones
Circle 5252, 5253 and 153.

1680 Broadway (OPEN EVENINGS) **New York**

$1890
F.O.B. LIMA



Announcing the New Garford 1¼ Ton Model.

*Pneumatic Cord Tires, 36 x 6" all around. Timer Tilt frame and Rubber Mats. Self-contained Electric Lighting and Starting. 3125 miles.

Star MOTOR TRUCKS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

IN the new Ton-and-a-Quarter Model 25 Garford we present the sturdiest Motor Truck of that capacity built today.

It is in the truest sense a Garford—designed and built not merely to widen but to enhance Garford reputation for efficiency and durability.

Garford resources and facilities for its production in large quantities are exceptional.

Conditions most favorable for standardizing high-quality manufacture enable us to establish in this Garford a value of outstanding dominance.

This new Garford materially widens the field in which Garfords deliver the *Low Cost Ton Mile.*

Now on Exhibition

Come in

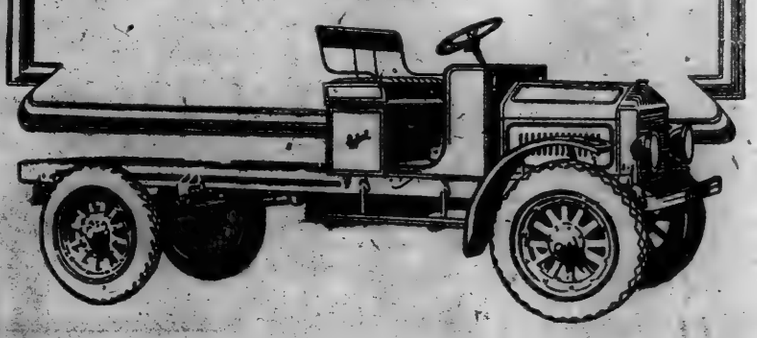
and

Inspect It—

"USERS KNOW"
Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc.,
427-431 West 42d St., N. Y.
Phone Bryant 8530
Factory:
Lima, Ohio

The Huskiest 1¼ Ton Truck Ever Built

Motor	3¼ x 5¼
Axle	1½ Ton Size
Frame	1½ Ton Size
Transmission	1½ Ton Size



MOTOR STUDY COURSES OPEN AT CITY COLLEGE

Aeronautics Also Added to Curriculum—Large Equipment for Practical Work in the Laboratories

Few persons, evidently, have any idea of the important place assigned to the automobile by the College of the City of New York as a part of its curriculum. Although the course in automotive instruction was started but a few months ago, the automobile laboratories of the college include a varied equipment of cars, chassis, engines, sectionalized models, parts, and accessories for instruction and for practice work by the students. The equipment is valued at $100,000, and has been obtained almost entirely by donation. An addition to the Engineering Building, 200 by 75 feet, has already been commenced to provide more floor space for the automobile and gas engine laboratories.

The automobile course is designed especially for car owners, chauffeurs, and repair men. The shop instruction is given by a corps of automobile experts who are specialists in different phases of automobile work, and under their guidance the students learn to take down and reassemble motors, to overhaul and tune up cars, to repair the electrical systems, time the valves and ignition, adjust clutches and brakes, and to locate and remedy engine troubles. The construction and care of all parts of the car are covered in lectures and demonstrations. In addition, the students are taught the proper method of handling a car in individual outdoor driving lessons.

The course is open to both men and women, and the students may register for either the afternoon or evening classes. The afternoon classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 2 to 5 o'clock. Evening classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 7:30 to 10:15 P. M. The course lasts eight weeks, or a total of seventy-two hours, and a fee of $25 is charged for the complete course, including lectures, laboratory instruction, and outdoor driving lessons. In addition to this fundamental course, a new class is being started for more advanced instruction. This class will take up automobile starting, lighting, and ignition systems, and will consist mainly of laboratory practice in locating and remedying engine troubles and repairing electrical systems. The classes will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 10:15, and the fee for the eight weeks' course will be $15.

The Summer session, recently closed, had 125 students in the automobile department, and the college is expanding its facilities and enlarging its instructional staff so as to give automobile training to 1,000 men and women during the coming year.

A series of practical theoretical courses in aeronautics is also being given. The aeronautic laboratories contain equipment valued at $100,000, including the leading types of airplanes and aviation motors. These courses are arranged to prepare men for the flying schools, for employment with the aircraft and motor companies, and for positions as draftsmen, designers and aeronautical engineers. The registration since the start last Summer has been over 600.

The aeronautic instruction includes courses in aeroplane mechanics, advanced aeroplane mechanics, aeroplane drafting, aeroplane design, aeroplane motor design, and mechanical inspection. Each course covers eight weeks of two nights per week, and the fee is $12.50.

All of these automobile and aeronautic courses will commence Oct. 1. Registration will begin after Sept. 15. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Director of Vocational Courses at the college, is in general charge of the automobile and aeronautic studies.

EASY TOURING QUALITIES.

Kissel custom-built four-passenger car, now being shown with other models by the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company.

WINTER FERRY SERVICE.

Keep New Rochelle and Sea Cliff Line Open for Motorists.

Motorists will be glad to learn that the ferries between New Rochelle and Sea Cliff and Bridgeport and Port Jefferson will continue service all Winter. The schedule for the former will be: New Rochelle every four hours beginning 9 A. M., and Sea Cliff every four hours beginning 10 A. M., and on Sundays every two hours from each end, odd hours New Rochelle, even hours Sea Cliff. On the Bridgeport-Port Jefferson ferry, boats leave Bridgeport at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Port Jefferson at 12 noon and 6 P. M. The boat has a capacity for forty automobiles and 1,000 passengers. It was reconstructed from a large lake steamer.

The Marine Operating Company, which controls these ferries, has just purchased the three iron ferryboats, James M. Waterbury, Newtown and Jamaica, from the Nassau Ferry Company, which recently operated in the East River between Houston Street, New York, and Grand Street, Brooklyn. The James M. Waterbury has been rebuilt with an upper deck and her name changed to Rye Beach, and is now in service between Rye and Sea Cliff. Next year she will be run between Rye and Oyster Bay. The name of the Newtown will be changed to Stamford and will run between Stamford and Oyster Bay, while the Jamaica will be renamed New Rochelle and will run between New Rochelle and Sea Cliff. With the Bridgeport ferry, this will make five routes available next year for motorists across Long Island Sound.

AUTO SHOW PLANS.

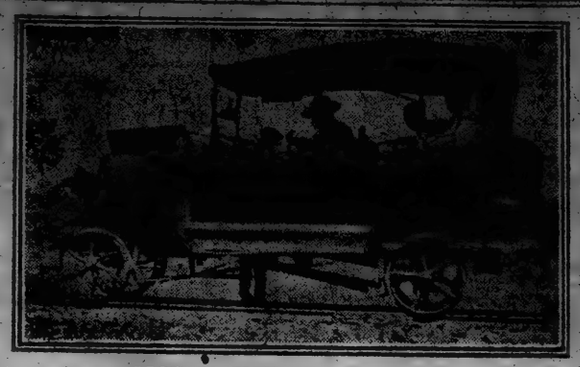
Applications for Palace Exhibition in January Close Sept. 27.

Applications for space for New York's annual national automobile show during the week of Jan. 3-10 must be made by Sept. 27 at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street. The drawing for positions will be made on Oct. 2. The manufacturers who are members of the chamber will have first choice in the drawing.

From reports already received by the management it is believed that the 1920 show in its old accustomed place in the Grand Central Palace will be one of the largest and most successful ever seen in this city. A truck and commercial car show will be held during the same week as the passenger car exhibition. The trucks will be displayed in the 8th Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx, close to the big reservoir in a part of the old Jerome Park. It is far from the Forty-second Street centre, but the management states that the armory is really easier to reach than other buildings in the lower part of the city, as subway trains from Grand Central make the trip in half an hour. The great size of the building makes it possible to accommodate practically any number of large commercial motor vehicles.

Extra Duty on Tires for France.

New duties recently imposed by the French Government upon imports of tires are equivalent to an increase of 30 per cent. in the former rates of duty. The present duties on imports from the United States are 195 francs per 100 kilos, or $17.07 per 100 pounds, for pneumatic tires, and 130 francs per 100 kilos, or $11.38 per 100 pounds, for solid tires.



NOVEL USE FOR MOTOR.

An old Maxwell car equipped with flange wheels for inspection tours by army officers along the Panama Canal.

Heavy Lincoln Highway Traffic.

A recent traffic count in Bedford County, Penn., on the Lincoln Highway, taken during three consecutive days, showed the passage of 9,000 touring cars and passenger automobiles of all kinds in addition to 500 trucks, motorcycles and commercial vehicles.

Anzac Highway in Australia.

Good roads advocates in Australia are urging the construction of an "Anzac Highway" as a memorial to the Australian soldiers who fought in the war. It is planned to have the highway bisect the continent of Australia in the same manner in which the Lincoln Highway bisects the American continent.

MOTOR TRUCKS ON FARMS.

Agricultural Industry Exceeds All Others in Their Use.

Statistics recently compiled show that the largest users of motor trucks in the world are American farmers, with 79,780 motor trucks in operation. Manufacturers come second, with 71,858, and retailers third with 14,000.

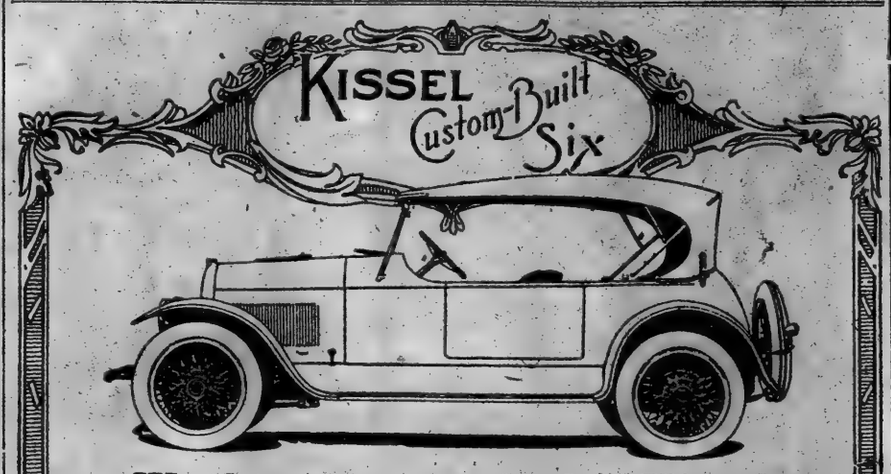
These figures are taken from statistics for the year 1917. Estimates for 1918 show a tremendous increase in the use of motor trucks, but with the farmer still in the lead.

It is estimated that during 1918 approximately 350,000,000 tons of farm products were hauled to market in motor trucks by the farmers of the United States.

Motor Routes to Trenton.

The road is closed between New Brunswick and Princeton, also between Hightstown and Windsor. Motorists going through to Trenton and Philadelphia can follow the Cranbury Turnpike to a road which turns off just before reaching Dayton and runs through Monmouth Junction, thence over the old Trenton Turnpike, which is in fair condition, to Trenton.

There is no improvement in the general condition of the Bound Brook-Somerville road over last year. It is still very rough and poor in sections, especially through Bound Brook to Somerville.



We have secured the Kissel Franchise for Greater New York, Eastern New York, Western Connecticut and Northern New Jersey

THE Kissel Custom-Built Six—a composite in body design of those unique and distinctive features which mark the custom-built job—is for those New Yorkers who demand exclusiveness and individuality in their motor cars.

There are three open models—2-passenger Speedster in Chrome Yellow; The Tourster, a 4-passenger beauty in Kissel Blue, and the 7-passenger Touring in Gun Metal; all representing advanced and exclusive ideas in body building—real inspirations in motor car designing.

They are mounted on the Kissel custom-built chassis, with the new Kissel custom-built motor of the high speed and high efficiency type, the result of thirteen years of brilliant engineering achievements—replete with those features that combine efficiency in performance with economy of operation.

Their first Broadway presentation will be on Monday, Sept. 15th. New York's most critical motorists are particularly invited to attend.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co.

Broadway at 52nd Street — NEW YORK CITY

Service Building: 225-231 West 49th Street

Salesroom Telephone Circle 261

DORT

Quality Goes Clear Through

The simplicity and accessibility of the Dort are matters of deliberate design.

The thought first was to produce a car that would need as little as possible of service attention.

And, secondly, accessibility was sought so that it would be a simple task to give the car adjustment whenever that should seem desirable.

As a matter of fact, Dort owners find that but the barest fraction of their time is ever taken up with giving service to the car.

PRICES

Touring Car	$ 985
Roadster	985
Fourseason Sedan	1535
Fourseason Coupe	1535

F. O. B. Factory

Wire Wheels and spare tires extra

(108)

DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY

New York Branch:

Broadway at 58th Street

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

C. B. Warren, President of the Warren-Nash Motor Corporation, which has taken over the entire metropolitan distribution of Nash cars, announces that a new retail salesroom will be opened at 1,928 Broadway, near Sixty-fourth Street, by Oct. 1.

A 200-mile road race over the rough roads of Northern Argentina recently found a car from the United States winning first place. Overdan Piovano was the victor. He attributed his victory to his United States chain-thread tires. He drove an Overland.

C. O. Corey has joined the Stanwood Rubber Company's tire plant at Newark, in charge of all engineering operations, under the supervision of Edward Hutchens, Vice President and engineer of the company.

D. McCall White and E. C. Howard, who recently resigned from the Cadillac Motor Car Company in Detroit, are preparing to enter the market with a new car.

The Studebaker Efficiency and Economy Club has resumed its Winter schedule of semi-monthly meetings. Prominent speakers will address the members on the leading topics of the day.

So great has been the demand for Fordson tractors from farming sections this year that the factory at Dearborn, Mich., has made it a policy not to ship tractors to any one unless the bona fide order of the prospective owner is on file.

The new Cleveland car being shown by the Buick Motor Car Company, at Broadway and Sixty-second Street, is being made in four models—five-passenger touring, five-passenger sedan, three-passenger roadster and four-passenger coupe.

C. K. Whidden, manager of the solid truck tire department of the United States Rubber Company, announces that the company has perfected a new solid tire embodying novel principles of construction.

A non-carbon auto oil is being introduced by the Gibraltar Oil Sales Company, which has opened offices at 250 Madison Avenue. The oil is prepared by a special process, which, it is said, effectually eliminates carbon deposits and gives greatly increased efficiency.

Among automobile accessory manufacturers the Benford Auto Products, Inc., is said to have the third or fourth largest distribution in the country. The merchandise of the company is being sold by about 30,000 to 40,000 automobile supply stores and garages.

Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, says that his factory capacity is being increased about 60 per cent., but will be unable to catch up on orders for several months.

The Brockway Motor Truck Company has put on the market a new type of truck for handling coal. By placing the front axle under the centre of the engine instead of in front it has been possible to build a powerful truck with a very small turning radius.

James C. Nichols, who for many years had the agency for the Schebler carbureter, has discontinued that agency, and is now the factory distributer for the Zenith carbureter.

James M. Buick has been made Vice President in charge of sales of the American Car and Foundry Company, 165 Broadway, and William C. Dickerson becomes Vice President in charge of operations.

George Stowe, President of the Mitchell Motor Car Company of New York, has just returned from the Western factory with the information that makers do not believe the industry will be able to catch up with the demand for two or three years. Prices, he added, were likely to show additional advances during the next year.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Haynes Automobile Company, on Aug. 5, a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared upon the preferred stock.

H. M. Bacon has taken up his new duties as general sales manager of the McGraw Tire and Rubber Company of Cleveland. He has been with the Diamond Rubber Company since 1914.

Although it has only 700 inhabitants, the Town of Barre, Vt., recently purchased for use in maintaining the roads in its district a Garford two-ton truck, equipped with a steel dump body and a hydraulic hoist.

Colonel Charles Clifton has been succeeded as President of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company by John C. Jay, Jr. Colonel Clifton remains as Chairman of the Board of Directors. George W. Mixter succeeds Henry May as general manager.

J. K. McKeough has been appointed manager of the truck division of the Nash Motors Company.

The capital of the Fiat Company has been increased from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 liras at a special general meeting recently held in Turin. This increase has been made by the creation of 500,000 shares of a nominal value of 200 liras each, to be offered in option to the present shareholders at par, at the rate of one new share for each share now held.

This old tire will outlast that new one-Why?

Because the owner uses Whistler. His tires are always inflated right. They last nearly twice as long as a tire not equipped with Whistler.

A Whistler costs $1.00 ($4.00 per set of four). It lasts indefinitely. A new tire costs about $40.00. You'd save around $29.00 a tire by asking your dealer for Whistlers today. Isn't that a real bargain?

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Dealers, ask your jobbers.

THE AUTOMATIC SAFETY TIRE VALVE CORP.
1765 Broadway — New York City

Here it is—Screw it on.

Beacon Sales Co., 1844 B'way, New York City.
Carmody Engineering & Sales Co., 1568 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 4th Ave. & 13th St., N. Y. C.
Motor Car Equipment Co., 19 West 62nd St., N. Y. C.
Wm. E. Prudden Hardware Co., 864 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
Times Square Auto Supply Co., Inc., 56th St. & B'way, N. Y. C.
78 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 90 Chambers St., N. Y. C.
Elin Auto Supply Co., Newark, N. J.
Charles E. Miller, 97 Reade St., New York City.
Auto Hardware & Equipment Co., Inc., 256 West 55th St., N. Y. C.
Banister & Pollard Co., 206-208 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Export Distributors: Everett, Heaney & Co., 496 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Factory Products Corporation, 2 Rector St., N. Y. C.

Whistler
TRADE MARK
"IT WHISTLES WHEN ITS RAD ENOUGH"

"Exide" Battery Service

BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE

"Small Service Is True Service." Wordsworth.

We are fully equipped to serve every make of starting and lighting battery—from the mere testing or watering to the complete rebuilding.

Come in and talk over your battery problems with us—let us find the real solution for you.

When you want the absolute dependable best we can supply you with an "Exide" Battery.

DRIVE YOUR CAR IN

Exide Battery Depots, Inc.

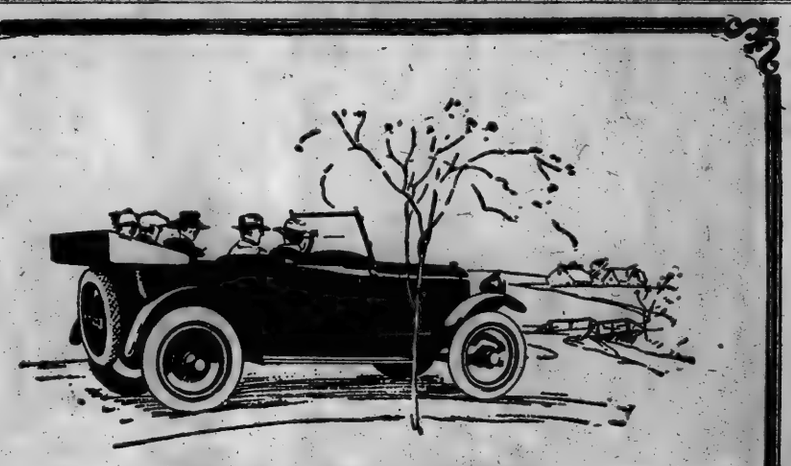
West End Ave. & 64th St.

Phone Columbus 6470

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Except Sunday

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co., 239 West 58th St.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Values

The measure of value in an automobile is the service and comfort it provides.

On that basis we offer the Paige five-passenger Linwood as the best value for all-around family use that the market affords.

It is a thoroughly "sensible" car from the standpoint of both first cost and operating expense.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.

SCHOONMAKER

JACOD

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"WE signed a Declaration of Independence when we bought this Coupe from Schoonmaker & Jacod. Formerly we fought our way downtown and beat our way back at night. Friend Wife had her hands full dodging trucks, street cars and busses whenever she went shopping. It's different now! Schoonmaker & Jacod showed us this Coupe, gave us facts and figures without any fancies; explained why they purchase only cars of the better types and how carefully their expert Service Engineers overhaul them. No wonder we are getting real service from this car and no wonder we declared our independence of the jostling and jolting crowds."

These Cars Will Make You Independent of Time Tables and Rushing Crowds

Cadillac Type 57 Victoria	Cadillac Type 57 4-Passenger
Cadillac Type 57 Sedan	Cadillac Type 55 Sedan
Cadillac Type 57 Touring	Marmon 1916 Chummy Roadster
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Mercer 1918-19 Sporting 4-Pass.
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Mercer 1917 Touring
	Stutz 1919 Speedster

"Good for Miles and Miles of Service."

1700 Broadway at 54th Street

Telephone Circle 2185-4276

"Facts First—Sales Second"

STATE CONTROL AND SUGAR COST

Equalization Board Has Made $25,000,000 at Nobody's Expense on $5,000,000 Capital

A LITTLE more than a year ago President Wilson, as trustee of the American people, made a small investment in sugar. Compared with the billions poured out of the Treasury for various purposes connected with the task of defeating Germany, it was a trifle, a mere $5,000,000 drawn from the emergency fund provided by Congress. But it was the only war investment by the Government that has yielded actual cash returns. When the books are closed Dec. 31 next the profits will be in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 or 500 per cent.

With the $5,000,000 as working capital the United States Sugar Equalization Board was organized. It was chartered in Delaware in July, 1918, with Mr. Wilson as sole stockholder, and a Government control system which involved the purchase of the entire Cuban and American sugar crops was put into effect. This superseded, at Herbert Hoover's suggestion, an arrangement under which an international committee had previously handled the task of rationing sugar to a large part of the world. The price for the American raw cane products was stabilized at 7.28 cents a pound. For the refined beet product of the West a price of 8.82 cents was fixed, and refiners and others connected with the distribution of sugar were limited to certain specific rates of compensation. Then the Cubans were called in. After various conferences they agreed to accept 5½ cents a pound. Contracts were made on this basis for their entire crop of approximately 4,000,000 tons, a third of which was allotted to the British through their Royal Commission.

This monopolistic arrangement, conceived and carried out in the interests of victory, is responsible for the fact that it has been possible, except in comparatively isolated instances of profiteering, to put sugar on the American dining room table for eleven cents a pound. It is also responsible for the tidy profit soon to accrue, though this seems to be something in the nature of an accident that is costing nobody anything, neither the American producer nor consumer, nor yet the Cubans.

That Little Differential.

Without going into intricate figures, it appears that after a basic price of nine cents for all refined sugars at refining points had been set there developed a differential or margin amounting to about three-eighths of a cent a pound on the Cuban product. Such differential was too small to pass on to the ultimate consumer. Refiners, jobbers and dealers would have shared it before it got that far. On the other hand, the Cubans had obtained the price they asked. Hence the prospective return of the $5,000,000 to the United States Treasury with a five-fold increase.

The Cuban contracts, however, expire with the dying year. Jan. 1 will mark the beginning of a new deal. Europe, clamoring for more sugar than it can possibly get from the Western Hemisphere, is already contracting with the Cubans for deliveries next year at six and a half cents a pound. For the woman whose husband has developed an amazing taste for sweets since July 1 the matter of paramount interest is the possibility that in spite of the general offensive now in progress against high prices she soon may be required to pay at least twelve cents a pound.

In some quarters this is accepted not as a possibility, but practically as a certainty, one reason being that it will not be possible to renew the Equalization Board's contracts on the present profitable basis. Already the Cubans are debating national legislation requiring an increased price, although many of the larger growers on the island are opposing the move on the ground that there is too much politics now complicating their local situation.

Some of these growers base opposition also on another and entirely new ground which is not exploited in public. This is that higher prices are dangerous in that they will inevitably prompt labor to demand further increases in pay and so raise labor costs to a new level at which it will remain, without increasing output or otherwise benefiting the employer, after the restoration of normal conditions forces a market recession.

These are only a few of the angles of the sugar situation—which has as many as a sugar crystal has facets. But among men who have studied it, who have struggled with its problems in the Equalization Board, incidentally without being on any Federal payroll, it is believed the "fair" retail price will be twelve cents shortly, and that only provided the Government continues control, a question which is now before the authorities in Washington.

Control or Higher Sugar.

If such control is not continued then anything may happen. Even 20-cent sugar would be no surprise. For the world is short of a normal supply by approximately 1,700,000 long tons, (2,240 pounds,) or more than half the crop ordinarily harvested by the Cubans before they, in common with the other allies against Germany, began to "speed up" production under the stimulus of increased remuneration. Consumption also has increased to an astounding extent, especially in this country, a circumstance which the hard-driven controllers, striving constantly to match supply with demand and wondering what on earth people are doing now with sugar, attribute to various causes, first among them the effect of prohibition through the general economic prosperity of consumers. The increase of canning and preserving due to public education in that direction and the increased manufacture for export of condensed milk and other commodities in which sugar is used are other factors partly credited with the result.

During the last eight months the United States has consumed 2,614,000 long tons, or more by 326,000 tons than in the similar period of last year. In July, the first month of enforced national abstention from alcohol, and also normally a month of heavy demand, the refinery deliveries aggregated 470,000 tons, compared to 430,000 for June. At this rate the country's sugar consumption will be around 4,200,000 long tons—9,408,000,000 pounds—or a trifle more than ninety-four pounds for every man, woman and child this year.

As for the consumption in canning, that industry has not appeared to have been of extraordinary volume this season. Reliable statistics are not available, but nobody believes that the farmer's wife and her urban sister have been putting up more preserves than usual, particularly the latter. Prices for fruit and other materials have been too high in town. And so for lack of something more plausible in the way of explanation, producers, refiners, and others subscribe to the theory of the physiologists that the man deprived of his beer or hard liquor instantly develops an unwonted fondness for candy, desserts, confections, and soft drinks, though as to the latter in most quarters a stubborn doubt lingers, notwithstanding the undeniable fact that the requirements of the makers of soda fountain refreshments are accounting for a steadily increasing proportion of the available supplies.

Nor has there been domestic hoarding to any appreciable extent. If there had been, reprehensible as the practice is regarded generally, there would probably have been none of the flurry and actual reduction of corner grocery supplies such as more or less alarmed the chiefs of household commissariats a few weeks ago. Almost everybody familiar with the sugar situation ascribes that sudden recurrence of conditions resembling the short ration period of a year ago to a combination of circumstances—the ship strike, which tied up all Atlantic ports recently, coupled with the fact that American jobbers had neglected to keep up reserves, which in New York City alone normally amount to 100,000 tons, in the face of a rapidly growing demand. In explanation of this inactivity it has been stated that early in the year the sugar trade had been expecting lower prices.

A Broker's Explanation.

Another explanation, however, comes from an independent broker, who said:

"About the middle of last year, when it came to a question of governmental control for the stabilization of prices, it was agreed by the United States Equalization Board and the British Royal Commission to buy the Cuban crop as a whole. Of that crop the United States was to get two-thirds and the British one-third. Later it was agreed that the refiners in this country were to refine for the British Royal Commission a quantity of sugar amounting to between 500,000 and 600,000 tons, which Great Britain was to take in equal monthly installments for eleven months of the year, beginning with January and including November.

"It was understood that should the British Royal Commission find itself unable to take the installment for any specific month that installment would be automatically canceled. The British commission found itself in such a position at the very beginning. It was not in position to accept the installments for January, February and March, but asked postponement instead of cancellation.

"This was agreed to by the Equalization Board and the American refiners. But in the meantime, early in the year, our refiners sold a large quantity of sugar—about 100,000 tons—for export to neutral countries, in addition to the installments which Great Britain had failed to take. These contracts were made before the cancellation proviso was waived. Thus when Great Britain called for her early installments in June, July and August, her requirements, with our own increasing demands, promptly outstripped shipping facilities.

"On top of that came the shipping strike. About 300,000 tons of ships were tied up for nearly thirty days. This caught the American jobbers, already extended on contracts, almost entirely unprepared. Prior to the war emergency, when price fluctuations prevailed in accordance with the law of supply and demand, it was the practice not only of the big dealers, but of the large consumers, to accumulate during periods of low prices large reserves. This was usually during the months of heavy production in Cuba, Louisiana, and the beet sugar States of the West—roughly October to April—a period of comparatively low consumption all over the world.

The Recent High Market.

"But during the period of sugar control the stabilization of prices has removed the normal incentive to accumulate stocks. Sugar cost the buyer as much last January as it cost him yesterday. There was no margin which would allow him to pay carrying charges, in other words for storage. 'Why then,' the buyer asked himself, 'should I purchase stocks before I need them, when I can buy at the same price when I do?' So when the seamen's strike occurred there were no reserves on hand, and with Great Britain calling for her arrearages and the supplies of the neutrals contracted for, our domestic trade had to suffer. Hence the recent 'tight market.'"

Officials of the Equalization Board said that it was only along in May, when warnings were issued that stocks had been allowed to get dangerously low, that the situation began to be realized. The refining capacity of the country is not sufficient by 25 per cent. to take care of demand in periods of heaviest consumption, and when the ship strike occurred to complicate the situation it was impossible to get in anything like the supplies required.

In this connection, there have been complaints from Cuba that their stocks were being held up without reason. Some of the producers there reported early in August that about 2,000,000 tons were still in the island warehouses, while ships were sailing from Cuba in ballast. But official reports to the Equalization Board show that sugar was being moved out of Cuba at rates varying between 30,000 and 70,000 tons a week directly after the ship strike. The United States Shipping Board, working in conjunction with the steamship lines regularly in the West Indian trade, has cooperated to such an extent that the delayed stocks have been reduced to less than 900,000 tons.

The latter figure represents the tail end of the crop which was bought on behalf of the United States. When that is distributed the work of the Delaware corporation known as the United States Equalization Board will have been completed as far as the 1919 sugar crop is concerned. Then the question of continuing control will become acute.

Position of Louisiana Planters.

There is, of course, opposition to this. The Louisiana planters, who have a new crop of less than 50 per cent. normal, would like to see a free market.

But many recognized sugar experts are convinced that it is necessary, in the public interest, to continue control of sugar distribution for at least another year. They have devoted their lives to the handling and study of sugar, and though admitting freely that they do not know as much about it as some lawmakers, for instance, claim to know, yet out of the fullness of their experience, before, during, and since the war, they have reached this conclusion:

That in spite of the obvious shortage and the steadily growing demand, the world—and especially the United States—has enough sugar to go around, provided its distribution is subjected to careful supervision.

BODANZKY AT THE BATON.

During the month to come, Arthur Bodansky will conduct daily rehearsals of the New Symphony Orchestra, for which purpose he arrived in New York last week from Seal Harbor, Me. Mr. Bodansky gave out a summary of the chief works he will produce at ten pairs of concerts which the New Symphony will give at Carnegie Hall this season, as follows:

Symphonic Works: Debussy, "Iberia"; Schumann, Symphony No. 3, E flat major; Beethoven, No. 5, C minor, and No. 6, "Pastoral"; Schubert, C major; Brahms, No. 4, C minor; Richard Strauss, "Heidenleben"; Glière, "Ilja Mourometz," symphonic poem; Elgar, "Symphonic Variations"; Loeffler, "Pagan Poem"; Ernest Bloch, "Hiver Printemps"; Liszt, "Orfeo," symphonic poem; Henry Hadley, "Salome"; Cesar Frank, "Le Chasseur Maudit," symphonic poem.

Other Works: Wagner, "Faust" overture; Mendelssohn, overture, "Ruy Blas"; Berlioz, scherzo, "Queen Mab," and "Rakoczy" march; Gluck, overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis," Wagner endinr; D. Stanley Smith, overture, "Prince Hal"; Wagner, overture, "The Flying Dutchman"; Glinka, overture, "Russian and Ludmilla"; Wagner, "Siegfried Idyll"; Pergolesi, concertino in F minor, for string orchestra, arranged by Sam Franko; Weber, overture, "Friseschuetz"; Sinigaglia, "Piemonte" suite.

Solo Works: Brahms, violin concerto, Jacques Thibaud; Beethoven, piano concerto in E flat major, Harold Bauer; Rachmaninoff, piano concerto in F sharp minor, played by the composer; Mozart, piano concerto in D minor, Guiomar Novaes; Chopin, piano concerto in F minor, Leopold Godowsky; Bach, violin concerto in E major, Fritz Kreisler.

Important additions to the executive and other boards of the new orchestra include Adolph Lewisohn, Clarence H. Mackay, Alvin Krech, Lawrence Gilman, George F. Baker, Jr., J. Parke Channing, Charles Hayden, Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Walter J. Salmon, and Alvin Untermyer. Mr. Krech, who is President of the Equitable Trust Company, has accepted the Treasurership of the orchestra.

Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar of the original committee have announced special students' tickets admitting to each concert and to the last preceding "general rehearsal." All students applying must be pupils of recognized teachers of repute, and must show credit marks in their studies of from 90 to 100 per cent.

ELMAN TO REAPPEAR.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, will play on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, at the Hippodrome. This is the last season of Elman in this country before he leaves for a five years' tour of Europe, and it is his first appearance alone in New York in the last two years during which he played in combination with Ysaye, and in benefits with Caruso.

Every station on the East and West Side Subway Lines leads directly to the Court Entrance, accommodating, with its Own Entrance at the Flight St. Sta. for a St. fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

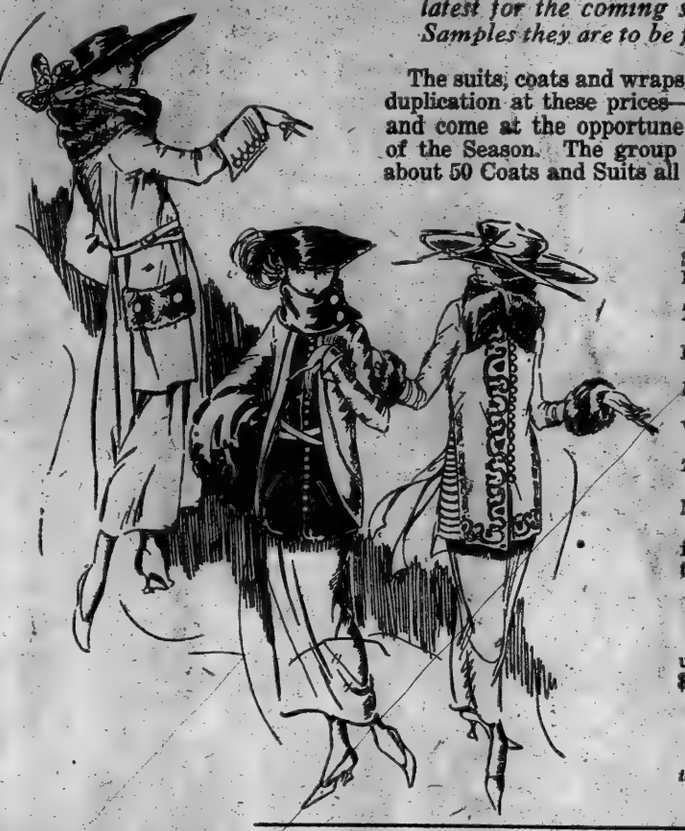
Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

An Impressive Sale for Followers of Fashion

WOMEN'S SAMPLE SUITS, COATS AND WRAPS

At Savings of About Half Their Present Retail Values

These Sample Models are purchased from one of the most exclusive makers in Manhattan. The materials are exquisite, and the styles are all the very latest for the coming season. Because they are Samples they are to be found in SIZE 36 ONLY.



The suits, coats and wraps in this sale are absolutely without duplication at these prices—they are in the best of condition and come at the opportune moment of The Very Beginning of the Season. The group is limited in number, comprising about 50 Coats and Suits all told, the majority being Suits.

Materials of Coats—
Peachbloom, Evora cloth, Velongora, Suede Velour, Chiffon Velvet and Metal Brocade.

Trimming the Coats—
Mole, Opossum, Wolf, Beaver and Natural Raccoon.

Materials of Suits—
Peachbloom, Tinseltone, Chevrona, Velveteen and Silvertone.

Trimming the Suits—
Beaver, Hudson Seal, Nutria, Natural Muskrat and Natural Caracul.

The SUITS would regularly be marked from $87.50 to $225.00. On sale in three groups at

$59.75—$89.75—$125.00

The COATS and WRAPS would regularly be marked from $150.00 to $395.00. On sale in three groups at

$97.50—$135.00—$165.00

(Note: *The suits are strictly size 36 models; the coats and wraps vary from 36 to 38.*)

Second floor, Central Building.

New Silks From France

Black Satin *Black Taffeta*

Priced Lower Now Than Later

While these splendid Black Silks from a famous Lyons maker are the first of our Fall imports to arrive from France, they are also the last to come over at earlier lower prices; so they are well worth buying by women with Fall dressmaking plans on their minds.

The silks, as is usual with this maker's fine goods, are of high quality, of perfect dye and lustrous finish.

Black Chiffon Dress Satin
35-inch, $2.98 and $3.49 yard. 39-inch, $3.49 yard.

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta
35-inch, $2.98 yard. 39-inch $3.49 yard.

Black Chiffon Faille
35-inch, $3.98 yard.

Street floor, West Building.

To Start the Third Week Of The September China Sale

17,944 Pieces of Dinnerware

At the Lowest Prices Yet Offered

You can find this ware—a very popular Delft design on American porcelain—in other stores.

But at nowhere near the low prices at which we have marked our large purchase of it for Monday's selling.

The pattern is a charming one; the ware is a good quality of porcelain. It is such offerings as this that have made this September China Sale a success that has far surpassed all our previous records and is still doing so.

The ware will be sold as follows:

In 32-Piece Luncheon Sets at $3.95

Consisting of 6 each of luncheon and bread and butter plates, dessert dishes and cups and saucers, 1 platter and 1 uncovered vegetable dish.

In 50-Piece Dinner Sets at $7.98

Providing a complete service for six people.

In Single Pieces As Follows:

	Each.		Each.
Tea Cups and Saucers	25c.	Medium size Dishes	49c.
Coffee Cups and Saucers	32c.	Large size Dish	89c.
Large Size Dinner Plates	25c.	Sugar Bowls	69c.
Breakfast Plates	19c.	Creamers	35c.
Tea Plates	17c.	Covered Dishes	$1.25
Pie Plates	15c.	Casseroles	$1.35
Bread and Butter Plates	12c.	Gravy Boats	49c.
Soup Plates	19c.	Pickle Dishes	39c.
Dessert Dishes	10c.	Uncovered Vegetable Dish, 39c. and 49c.	
Oatmeal Dishes	19c.		
Small size Dishes	29c.		

Subway floor, Central Building.

A Bountiful Store of RUGS

At Prices That Will Be Exceeded By 25% Or More Later On

Our wide, capacious Rug Store is heaped high with the finest stock of Domestic Rugs we have ever shown. Wall racks display over 200 patterns in 9x12 ft. Rugs alone, not to mention other styles similarly shown—a remarkably convenient method by which to make selections.

It is *the* stock in Brooklyn from which to choose the Rugs needed for your Fall furnishing plans, and now is the time to do the choosing because there is no question that the rise in price of these same qualities will be considerable, as stocks have to be replenished. To begin with, there are

Standard Grades of Axminster Rugs

We show this extremely popular grade of Rugs in a splendid variety of patterns from the best American makers.

The Small Sizes		*Room Sizes*	
27x36 in.	$4.25	6x9 ft.	$25.00 to $32.50
27x54 in.	4.50 to $5.75	6¾x9 ft.	29.50 to 39.50
27x72 in.	8.50	7½x9 ft.	35.00 to 42.50
36x72 in.	7.75 to 9.50	8¼x10½ ft.	39.50 to 52.50
54x72 in.	16.50	9x12 ft.	45.00 to 59.50
The Hall Sizes		*Extra Large Sizes*	
27 in. x 9 ft.	$12.75	9x15 ft.	$90.00
27 in. x 12 ft.	16.85	10½x12 ft.	90.00
27 in. x 15 ft.	21.25	10½x13½ ft.	100.00
		11¼x15 ft.	110.00

The Best Grades of Wilton Rugs

Exquisite designs and colorings from the most famous American makers.

Small Sizes		*Room Sizes*	
22x36 in.	$5.50 to $8.50	6x9 ft.	$47.50 to $76.00
27x54 in.	7.75 to 12.75	8¼x10½ ft.	69.50 to 112.00
36x63 in.	12.75 to 20.00	9x12 ft.	75.00 to 123.00
54x90 in.	26.50 to 42.00	9x15 ft.	110.00 to 168.00

Fine Types of Persian and Chinese Rugs

Many of them newly received and all of them marked at prices so moderate that rug connoisseurs who have made a tour of the New York showrooms will open their eyes in wonder.

Carpets in a Multitude of Patterns

Hartford Tapestry Brussels, $1.85 yard
Colonial Velvet, 2.95 yard
Smith Wilton Velvet, $3.95 yard
Hartford Plain Color Wilton, $3.85 yard

Perfect Inlaid Linoleums, $1.35 Sq. Yd.

Included in this splendid group are Nairn's, Universal, Sussex, Hudson, Armstrong's, Acco, Blabon's and Midvale brands in desirable patterns.

Felt Floor Cloths, Perfect Goods, 54c. Sq. Yd.

Neponsit, Congoleum and Ringwalt, all of best quality, in 25 patterns.

Third floor, East Building.

S. BAUMANN & BRO
NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH STR.
Open Saturday Evenings

Stop and Think!

When you buy home-furnishings you are not SPENDING your money. You are investing it! Are you going to make a careful investment? A WISE investment? If you are, you will buy HERE, where you can accomplish the greatest saving, where you will find only reliable furniture, at lowest prices, and where

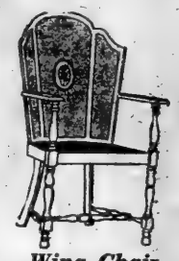
"We Make Terms to Fit"

Plain Figures on Everything

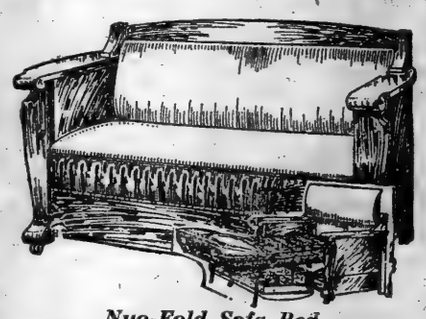
Tea Wagon
in American Walnut or Mahogany, with removable glass tray; as illustrated.... $26.50

MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE

4-Piece Genuine American Walnut Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite
Consisting of BUFFET 60 inches long, CHINA CLOSET 48 inches long, SERVING TABLE 38 inches long, DINING TABLE 48 inches, 6 ft. extension; Four Pieces, at $325.00



Wing Chair
William and Mary Period, in genuine antique mahogany finish, cane back and seat, $17.75



Nuo-Fold Sofa Bed
Mahogany frames, upholstered in imitation leather; makes a full size bed when open; this does not include mattress; at $59.98

Wing Rocker
William and Mary Period, in genuine antique mahogany finish, cane back and seat, $17.75

4-Piece Louis XVI. Period American Walnut Bedroom Suite
Consisting of Dresser, 42 inches wide; Chifforobe, 36 inches wide; Toilet Table, 38 inches wide; Bed, with bow foot, in full size; 4 pieces; as illustrated; at..... $209.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.
Open Saturday Evenings

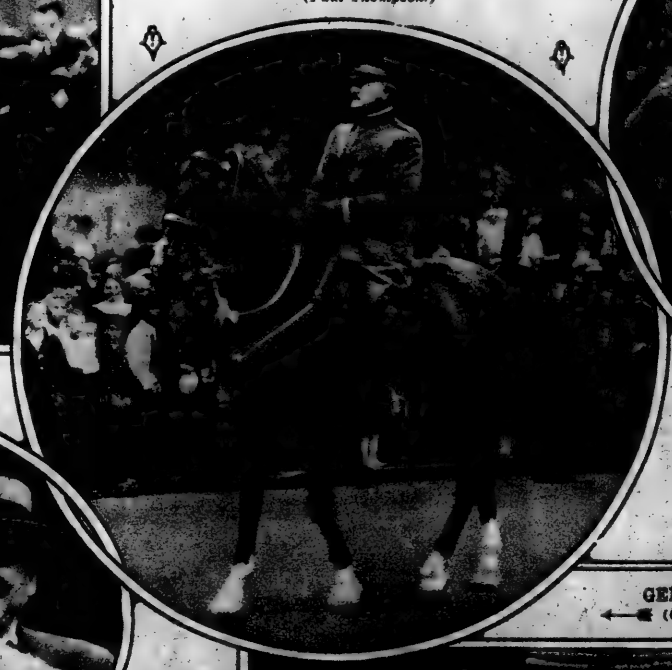
Sunday,
September 14, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 5
In Two Parts

THE FIGHTING FIRST DIVISION, U. S. REGULARS,
First to Go to France and the Last to Return, in Their Triumphant Procession Down Fifth Avenue on Last Wednesday, Led by the American Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., General John J. Pershing.
(*Paul Thompson.*)

OFFICIAL REVIEWERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION'S GREAT PARADE.
They Are, Left to Right: General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor John F. Hylan.
(*Graphic News Bureau.*)

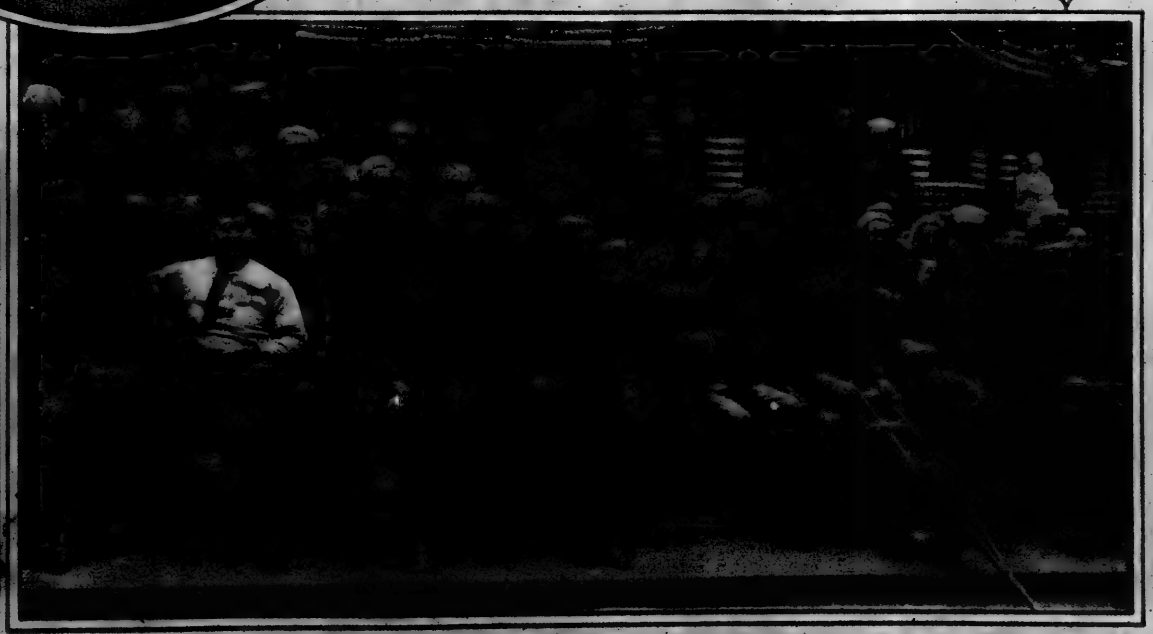


THE LASS WHOM GENERAL PERSHING KISSED: MISS KITTY DALTON,
a Knights of Columbus Flower Girl, Presenting a Bouquet of American Beauties to the Commander-in-Chief, Who Immediately and Gallantly Rewarded Her Before All Fifth Avenue.
(*Graphic News Bureau.*)

MISS MAY PERSHING, GENERAL PERSHING'S SISTER, AND WARREN PERSHING,
His Only Son, See the Parade from the Official Reviewing Stand.
(*Graphic News Bureau.*)

GENERAL PERSHING LEADING THE FIRST DIVISION DOWN 5TH AVENUE.
(© *Paul Thompson.*)

CARDINAL MERCIER, PRIMATE OF BELGIUM, WITH ARCHBISHOP HAYES
of New York at His Side, Reviewing the Parade of the First Division from a Stand in Front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Bishop De Wachter of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop Hayes, Bishop Glass of Utah, Mrs. Brand Whitlock and Mr. Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



AMERICAN WOUNDED, BOTH OFFICERS AND MEN, SEE THE FIRST DIVISION'S TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION FROM PARK BENCHES IN FRONT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

GENERAL PERSHING STANDING WITH THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR ON THE PLAZA IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.
In the Front Row, Left to Right, Are: Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee; Governor Alfred E. Smith, General Pershing, and Mayor Hylan.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

WARREN PERSHING,
Son of General Pershing, Arriving With His Father's Commission as General, Which He Never Let Go Out of His Hands.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

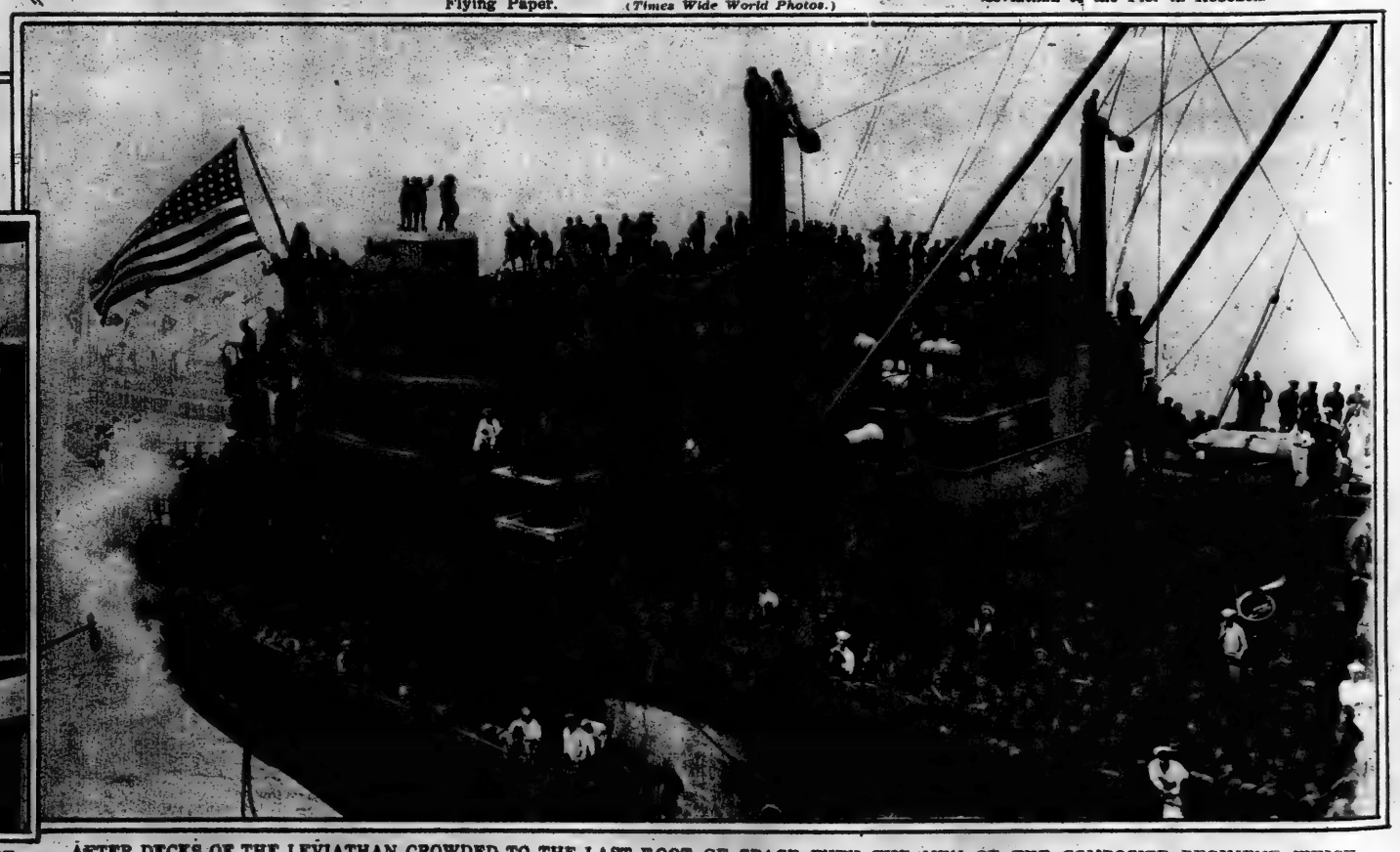
BROADWAY CLIFF-DWELLERS, WITH HATS IN THE AIR AND WILDLY EXCITED, RECEIVE GENERAL PERSHING,
On His Way from the Battery to the City Hall, With a Perfect Cyclone of Streamers and Flying Paper. (Times Wide World Photos.)

(Times Wide World Photos.)

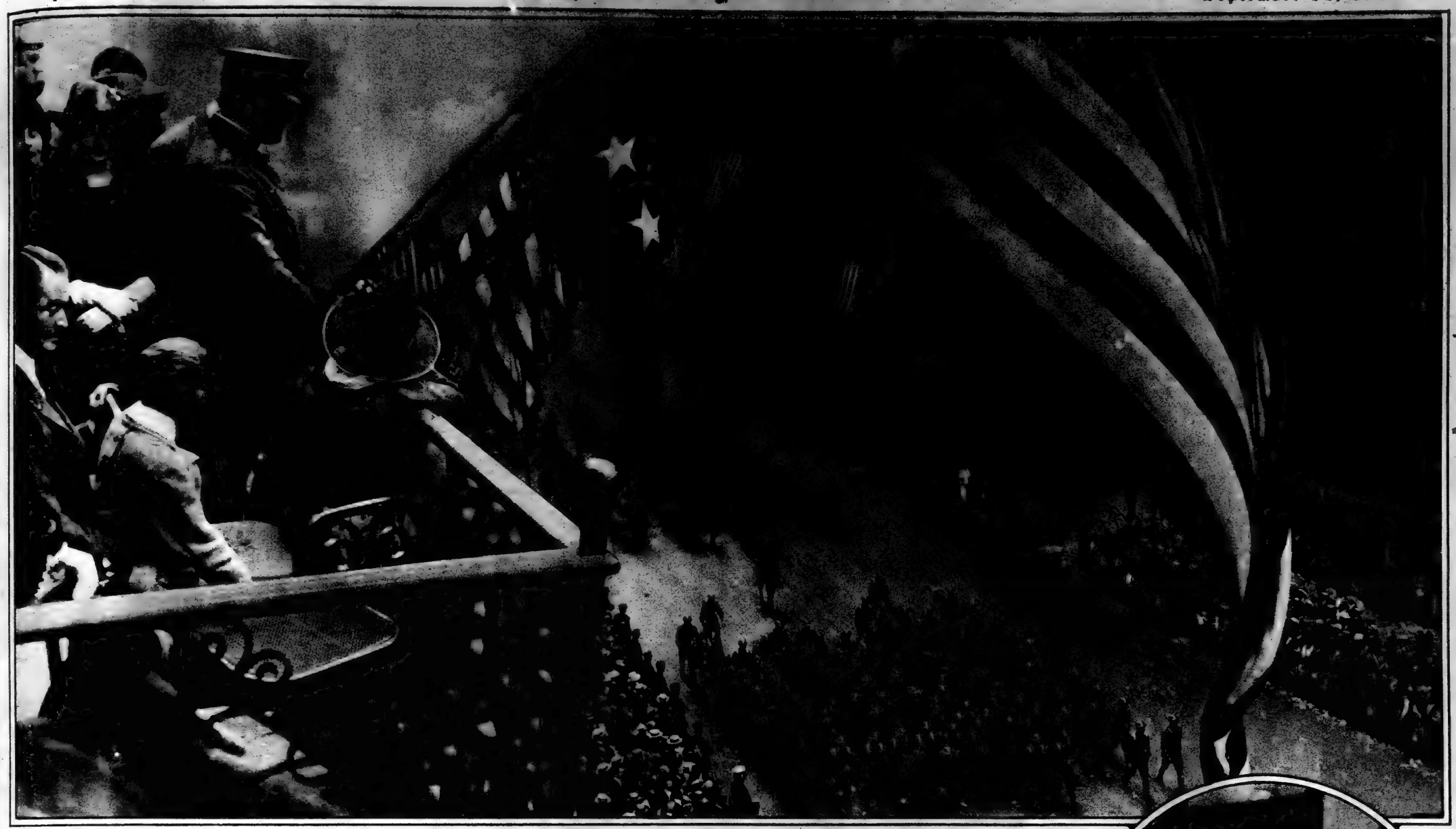
ABOUT TO SET FOOT AGAIN ON AMERICAN SOIL.
General Pershing Passing Down the Gangway from the Leviathan to the Pier in Hoboken.

FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE LEVIATHAN, GENERAL PERSHING LIFTS HIS CAP IN HIGH GREETING TO FRIENDS ON THE WELCOMING FLEET.
← (C) (International Film Service.)

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE BOAT, WITH GENERAL PERSHING ON THE BRIDGE, Standing Between General March and Secretary of War Baker, Approaching the Battery Landing, General Pershing Smiling His Bravest in Response to the Cheers from the Shore. (Times Wide World Photos.)



AFTER DECKS OF THE LEVIATHAN CROWDED TO THE LAST FOOT OF SPACE WITH THE MEN OF THE COMPOSITE REGIMENT WHICH REPRESENTED THE A. E. F. IN THE GREAT VICTORY PARADES IN PARIS AND LONDON.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL PERSHING, FROM A BALCONY OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, REVIEWING THE LAST SECTIONS OF THE PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION, WHICH HE HIMSELF LED,

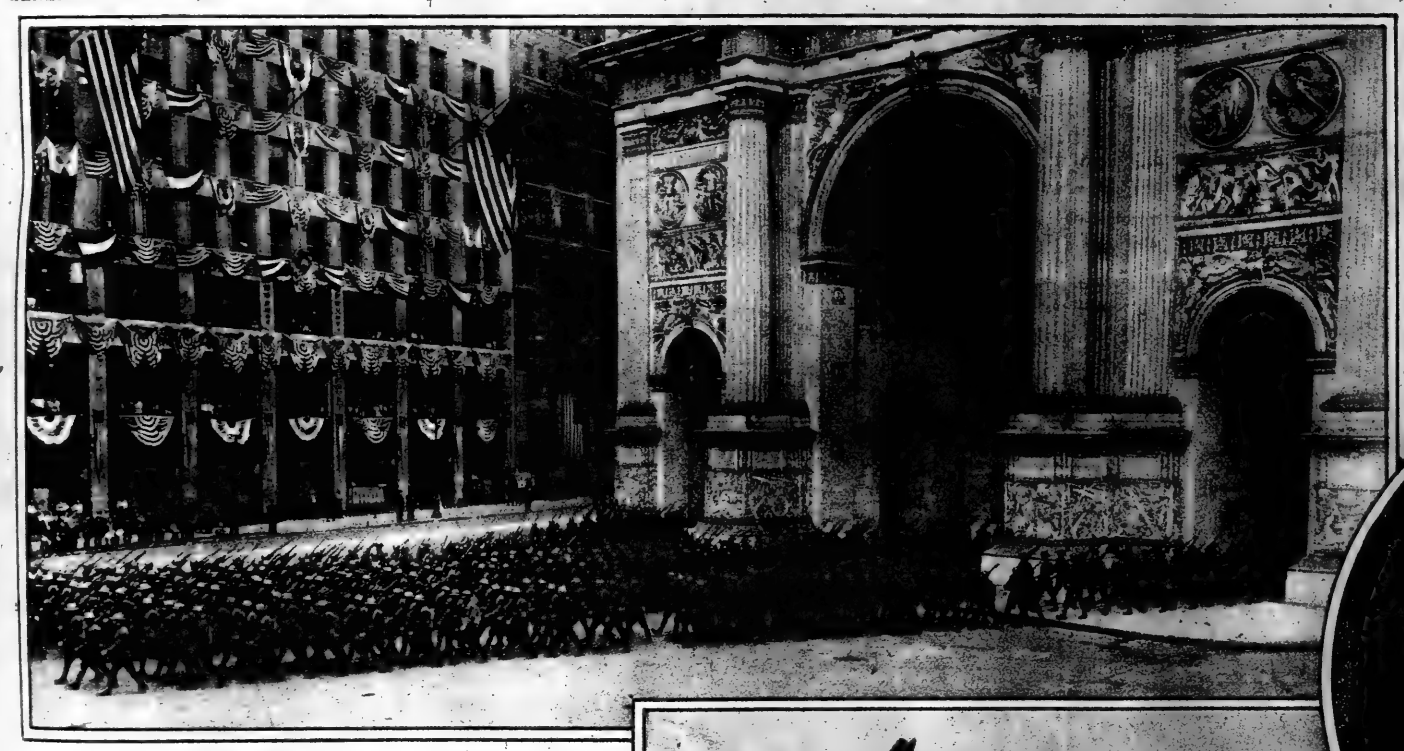
Having Gone Immediately to the Hotel from Washington Square, Where the Parade Disbanded.

This Composite Photograph Shows Him, With Personal Friends About Him, Looking Down Upon the Gallant Men and Superb Equipment With Which He Fought for the Freedom of the World.

(© *International Film Service.*)

GENERAL PERSHING KISSING THE FLAG OF HIS COUNTRY in the Presence of Tens of Thousands of Boy Scouts and School Children at the Ceremonies in His Honor in Central Park.

(© *Press Illustrating Service.*)



WHERE NONE BUT VICTORS MAY TREAD: "PERSHING'S OWN," MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION'S COMPOSITE REGIMENT, Fresh from Their Triumphant Marches in Paris and London, Passing Under the Arch of Victory in Fifth Avenue.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Wife of Brigadier General Vanderbilt, and Friends Reviewing the Parade from a Window of Her Residence, a Number of Small Boys Having Also Been Invited from the Streets to Share Better Vantage Point.

(© *International Film Service.*) ←

PERSHING'S FAREWELL TO THE RECEDING SHORES OF FRANCE: FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE LEVIATHAN THE AMERICAN COMMANDER WAVES HIS FINAL ADIEU TO THE LAND HE DID SO MUCH TO SUCCOR.

(*International Film Service.*)

PRESIDENT WILSON ON HIS TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR, Warmly Thanking a Young Woman of St. Joseph, Mo., Whose Tribute Was a Bouquet of Flowers Plucked from the Fields.

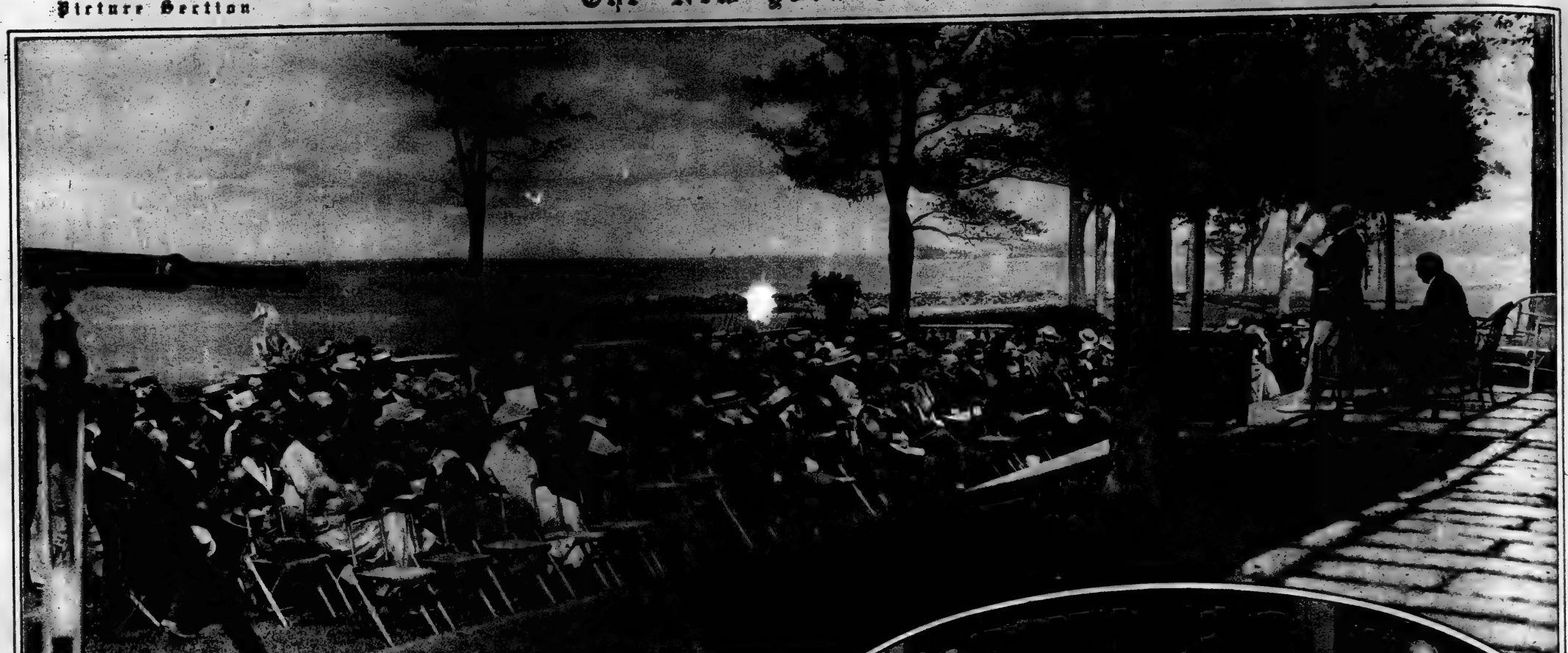
(© *International Film Service.*)

THE HANDCLASPS OF FAREWELL: MARSHAL FOCH BIDS GENERAL PERSHING ADIEU AT THE WATER'S EDGE AT BREST.

(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

HERS TO SIT IN THE PRESENCE OF ROYALTY: Mrs. Dongal McLan, Oldest Canadian in All the North Bay Section of Ontario, Greeting the Prince of Wales.

(*Courtesy C. P. R.*)

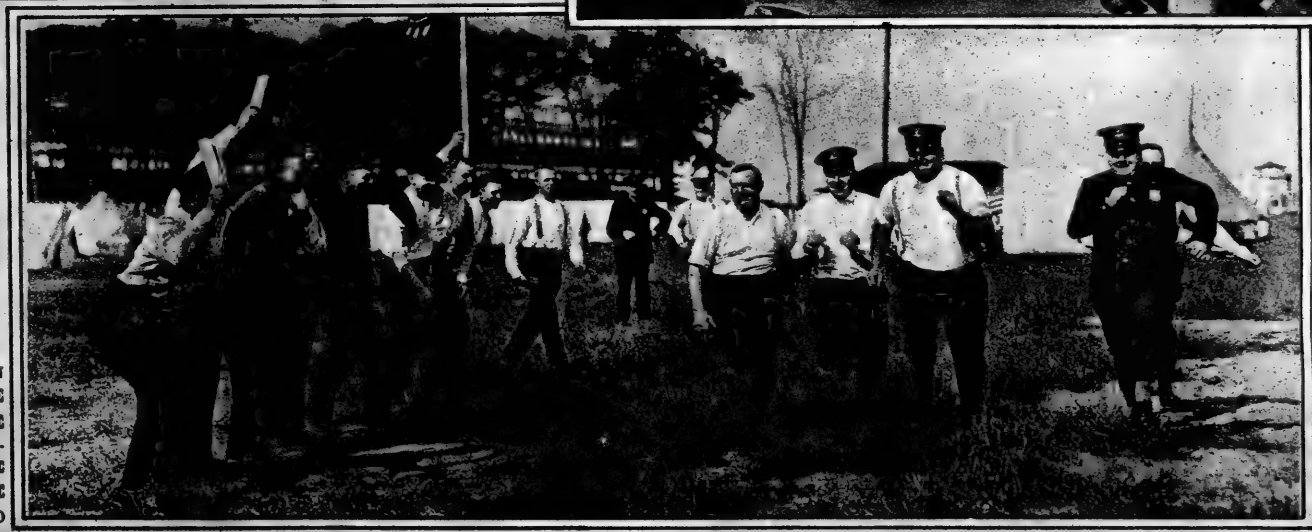


LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR IN A CONFERENCE ON A CLOSER UNION AND A BETTER UNDERSTANDING
at the Home of Henry P. Davison, Member of J. P. Morgan & Co., at Peacock Point, Locust Valley, L. I. R. J. Caldwell, Special U. S. Commissioner to Investigate Working Conditions in England and Owner of Extensive Cotton Mills in New England, Presenting the Employers' Viewpoint to the Conference, George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the City Parliament of the Greater New York Community Councils, Presiding.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

HENRY P. DAVISON LISTENING TO THE ADDRESSES AT THE CAPITAL-LABOR CONFERENCE HELD IN THE GROUNDS OF HIS HOME OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. CHARLES CARY RUMSEY, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE E. H. HARRIMAN, WITH MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON, HOSTESS, AT THE CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL NEEDS HELD AT HER HOME.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

LABOR CHIEFS AT THE CONFERENCE AT THE HOME OF H. P. DAVISON. They Are, Left to Right: Thomas Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Porters; Thomas Rock, Pavers' Union; Thomas J. Curtis, Tunnel and Subway Workers' Union; Abraham Lefkowitz, Teachers' Union, and Charles Barnes, Federal Board of Vocational Education.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FINISH OF THE POLICE RACE FOR 200-POUNDERS AND OVER AT CAMP JOHN F. HYLAN, PATROLMAN MURPHY, SHOWN AT THE EXTREME RIGHT, WINNING.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WILD WEST ATMOSPHERE AT CAMP JOHN F. HYLAN: TENSE MOMENTS AT A CRAP GAME, WITH NOT A POLICEMAN IN SIGHT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CHIEF INSPECTOR JOHN DALY ADDRESSING MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE AT CAMP JOHN F. HYLAN, SHEEPSHEAD BAY, WHERE THE FORCE IS HOLDING ITS ANNUAL SUMMER ENCAMPMENT.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ALLAN DINEHART AND LOUISE DYER
in a Scene from "The Challenge," at the Selwyn Theatre.
(White.)

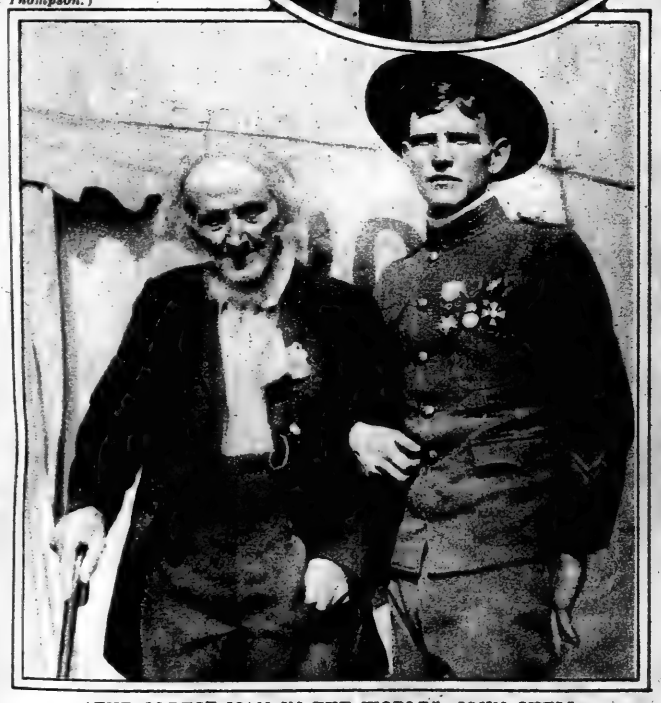
MRS. JOSEPH EARLE STEVENS,
of New York, a Participant in the Society Pageant Given at the Summer Home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Southampton, L. I. (Charlotte Fairchild.)

MISS MARY MILLICENT ROGERS,
Daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers of New York, in the Pageant Recently Given in the Garden of Del Mare, the Rogers Summer Home at Southampton, L. I. Miss Rogers Will Be a Debutante at the Coming Winter Season.
(Charlotte Fairchild.)

VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL RECEIVING ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, MABEL MILLER,
Formerly of Nome, Alaska, Said to be the Only Eskimo Girl in the United States, Who Came to Present Him With a Gavel Carved from a Walrus Tusk, to be Used in Presiding Over the Senate.
(© Harris-Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

INA CLAIRE.
Soon to Appear in a Belasco Production, "The Gold Diggers."
(Abbe.)

ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON,
Former Commander of the American Naval Forces in European Waters During the War, Receiving from Secretary of War Baker the Distinguished Service Medal.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



"THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD"; JOHN SHELL
of Leslie County, Kentucky, Who Will Be 132 Years Old if He Lives to See the Dawn of Tomorrow. Standing With Him Is Sergeant William Sandlin, Reported to Have Killed or Captured Twenty-four Germans and Destroyed Half a Dozen German Machine-Gun Nests in a Single Day, for Which He Was Awarded the Decorations Which He Wears.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
with the Secretary of the Navy at Her Side, by Pressing a Button Flooded for the First Time the Pearl Harbor Dry Dock at Honolulu. (Underwood & Underwood.)

SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE GREAT PEARL HARBOR DRY DOCK AT HONOLULU, FOR WHICH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS MADE A SPECIAL TRIP TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

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THEY must be washed so often! Yet they must be kept soft and "comfy." Not a scratchy thread! Not the least bit shrunken!

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Lux won't hurt anything pure water alone won't injure. Your grocer, druggist or department store has Lux—Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

To wash little woolens like new

Use two tablespoonfuls of Lux to a bowlful of water. Dissolve in boiling or *very hot* water, whisk into a thick lather and add cold water to make suds lukewarm. Put the woolens in. Then squeeze the suds through the garments. *Do not rub.* Rinse three times in clear, lukewarm water, dissolving a little Lux in the last rinsing water. Squeeze the water out. *Do not twist.* Dry in a moderate temperature. Press with a warm iron.

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This car meets the special train for Broadway, Greenwich Village, Wall Street, the bridge club—picking up P. G. Wodehouse, Heywood Broun, F. P. A., Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, George Chappell, John Held, Jr., Ethel Plummer, R. F. Foster, and others just as numerous and festive.

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Runs over to London and takes on Hugh Walpole, A. A. Milne, Thomas Burke, G. K. Chesterton, Lord Dunsany, George Arliss, Fish, Lady Russell.

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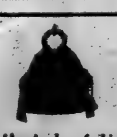

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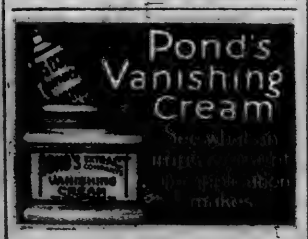

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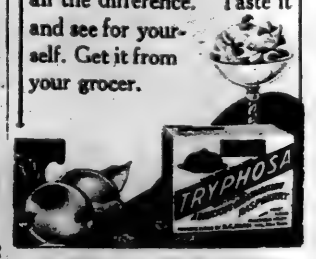

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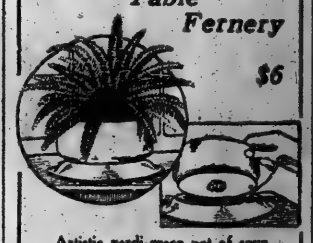

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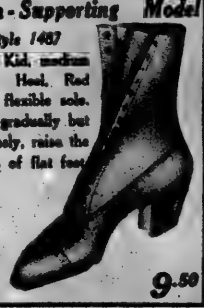
Black Kid, medium Cuban Heel. Red Cross flexible sole. They gradually but painlessly, raise the arches of flat feet.



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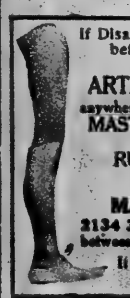

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Flower Garden
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For Men & Women
Cover entire body or any part. Send for *Illustrated Booklet.*

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Permanent Wave $20
All Over the Head
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Six Months' Guarantee
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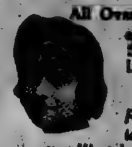
Our Method Is Always Successful.



From a photograph taken five months after Waved, by Mr. Emile.
Ideal Transformations, $18.00.
Covers entire head, beautiful styles, first quality hair.
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THERE! There! There!
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Your dependable Wilsnaps hold right. They hold tight. They yield quickly, too, to your fingers' light pressure.
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117 East St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, O.
The fastener of the theatre dressing-room—quick—dependable!
Look for this card —orange colored— 10c everywhere
WILSNAP
Fashion's Fastener

Sunday,
September 14, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section 6
In Two Parts

PARIS FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER: THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TO BE TAKEN IN FIVE YEARS FROM THE LOFTIEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD,
the Tower, Closed to All Visitors Throughout the Period of the War, Having Just Been Opened to the Public.
(© International Film Service.)

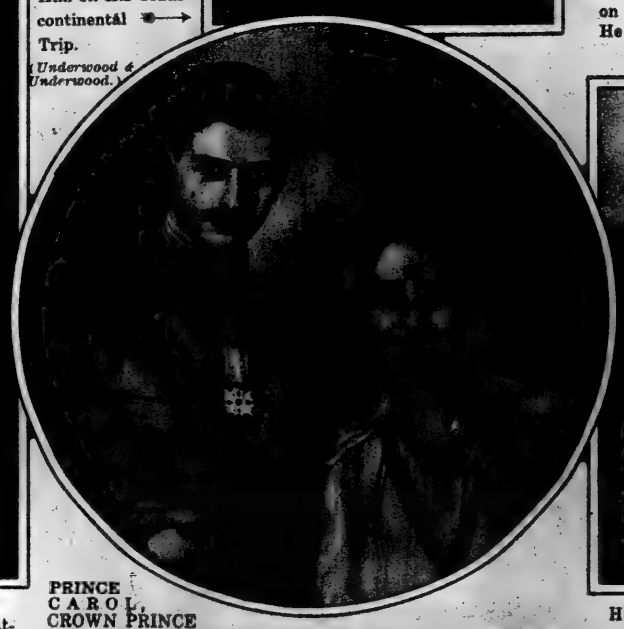
ADMIRAL ALEXANDER KOLCHAK, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AT OMSK,
Which the United States Government Has Been Urged to Recognize, Seated With His Aids in an Automobile in Front of His Palace at Omsk. (© International Film Service.)

THE PRESIDENT
Keenly Observing the Great Crowds Which Everywhere Flocked to Greet Him on His Trans-continental Trip. →
(Underwood & Underwood.)

(© International Film Service.)

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKING HIS "REPORT" DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE
on the Treaty with Germany and the League of Nations in a Tour Which Takes Him to the Pacific and Back. He Is Here Shown, with Mrs. Wilson at His Side, Riding Through the Thronged Streets of Columbus, Ohio, Where He Opened His Campaign.

THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Now Touring Canada and Soon to Visit New York, Standing Beside His Great-Grandmother, Queen Victoria.
From a Rare Photograph Taken at the Osborne House, Isle of Wight, England, in 1900, When the Prince Was Six Years Old. (From Times Wide World Photos.)



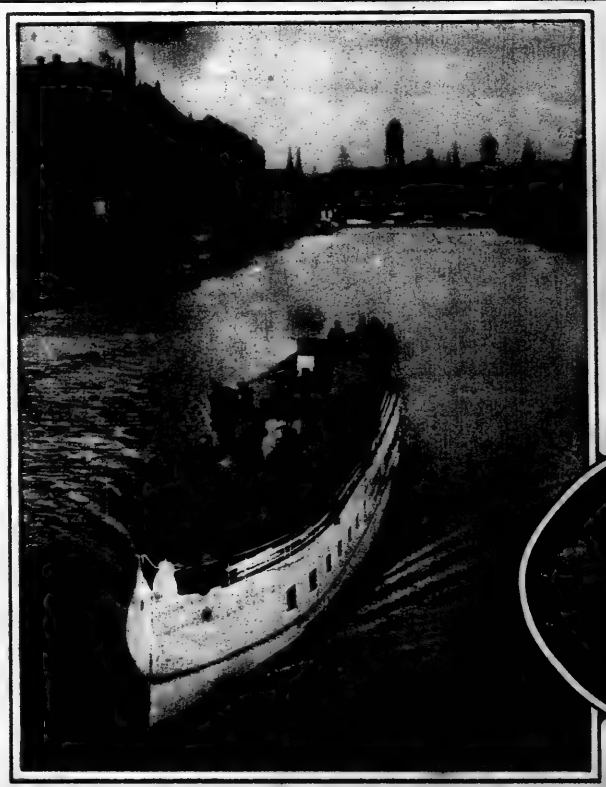
PRINCE CAROL,
CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA, AND THE FORMER MLLE. ZIZI LAMBRINO,
the Beautiful Young Commoner with Whom He Contracted a Morganatic Marriage, and for Her Renouncing All Rights to His Throne. (International Film Service.)

HUIS DOORN, OR "THE HOUSE OF DOORN," NEW FOURTEENTH CENTURY MANSION IN HOLLAND,
Purchased on Aug. 16 by the Former German Emperor, the Former Empress Making the Selection. This Is, So Far as Known, the First Photograph to Reach This Country of the Kaiser's New Estate.
(© Times Wide World Photos.)

BESIDE THE RIVER SPREE: AMERICAN SOLDIERS, STATIONED IN BERLIN and Off on an Afternoon's Outing, "Tripping the Light Fantastic" on the Grassy River Shore with German Frauleins as Partners.
(*International Film Service.*)

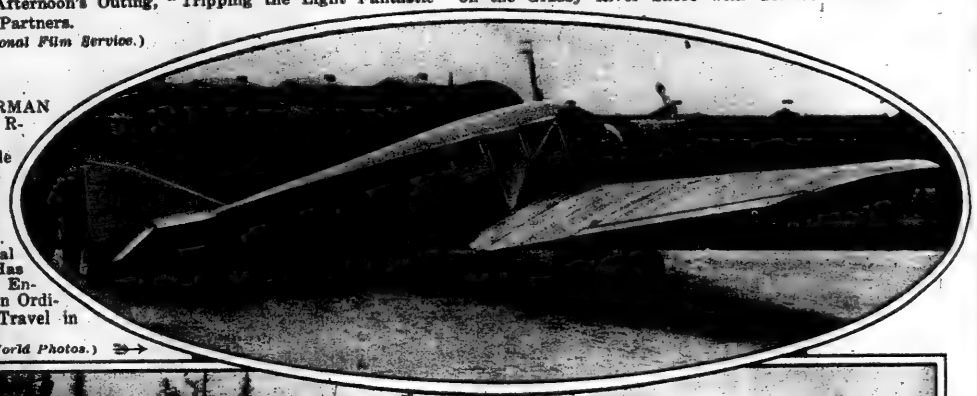
(*International Film Service.*)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, Who Finally Reached Berlin, Are Thoroughly Enjoying It: A Sight-seeing Party Sailing Down the Spree.
(*International Film Service.*)



RUBBER STILL AT A PREMIUM IN GERMANY: DEFENSE MINISTER NOSKE'S NEW CYCLE BATTALION on Patrol Duty Through the Streets of Berlin, the Tires of Most of Their Bicycles Being Made of Coiled Springs Instead of the Customary Pneumatic Tires.

THE NEW GERMAN FIREPROOF AIR-PLANE, Which Recently Made a Successful Trial Flight from Johannisthal Aviation Field Near Berlin with Six Passengers. It Is Made of Metal Throughout, and Has an Enclosed Cabin Enabling Passengers in Ordinary Clothing to Travel in Comfort.
(*From Times Wide World Photos.*)



LYING IN WAIT FOR BOLSHEVIST MARAUDING PARTIES: SQUAD OF BRITISH AND SLAV TROOPS GUARDING THE SINGLE TRACK RAILROAD, the Only Artery of Rail Travel from the Heart of Russia Northward to Archangel. Bolshevist Forces Were Known to be Operating Just Beyond the Curve.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

LONELY GRAVES OF THE FIRST TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO BE KILLED SOUTH OF MURMANSK IN THE ARCHANGEL SECTION. Buried Here Are Lieutenant Frank B. Garrett of Gatesville, Texas, and Sergeant (First Class) Frederick Patterson, Los Angeles, Cal.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

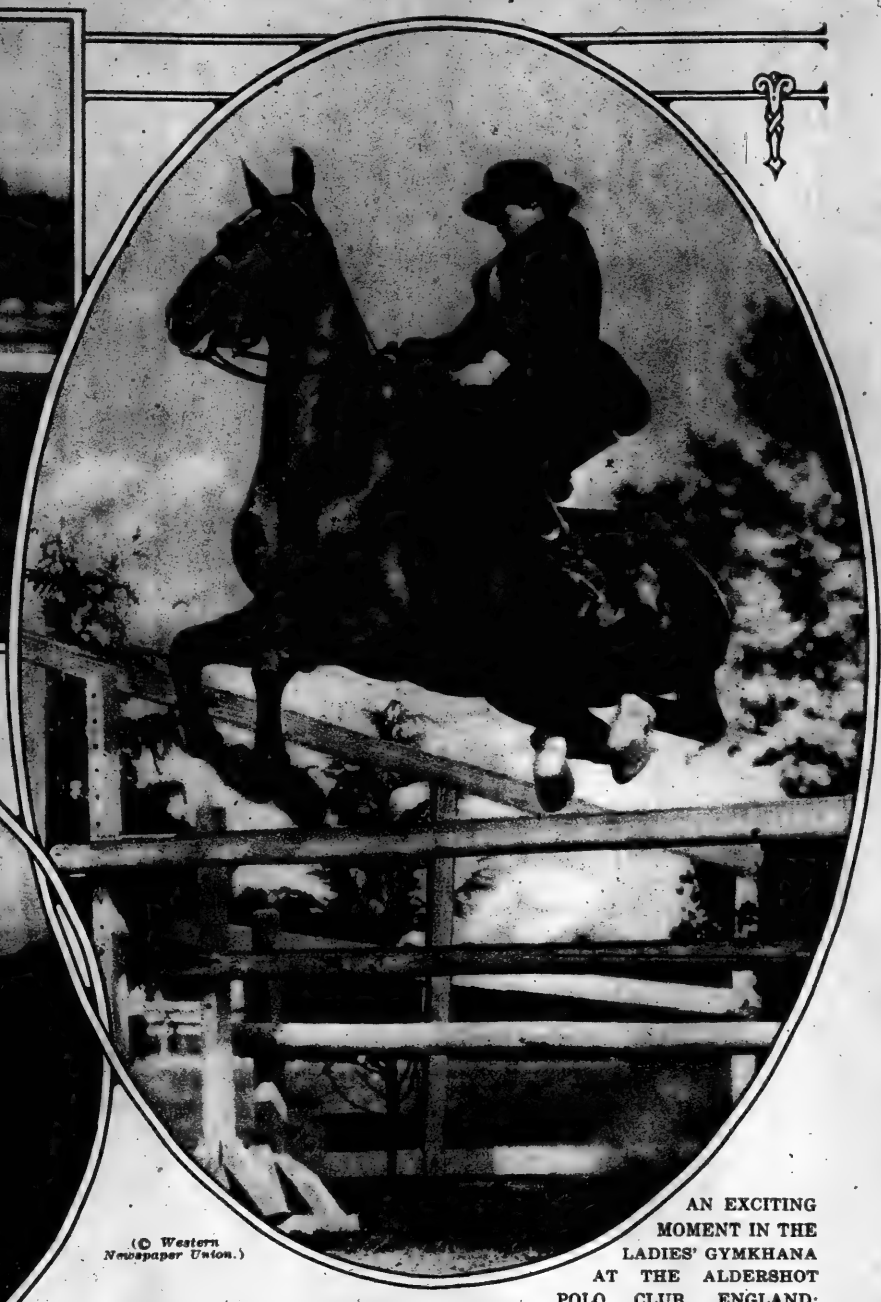
MERMAIDS OF THE HIPPODROME'S "HAPPY DAYS": ALL MEMBERS ARE OF THE FIRST ORGANIZED LABOR UNION OF CHORUS GIRLS IN AMERICA.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

THE LADIES' GYMKHANA AT THE ALDERSHOT POLO CLUB:
Miss Aveling Winning the High Jump.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

ALL FEET OFF THE GROUND:
Sun Briar and Exterminator, Two of the Leading Horses of the 1919 Racing Season, in a Spirited Workout on the Saratoga Track.

(C. C. Cook, from Times Wide World Photos.)

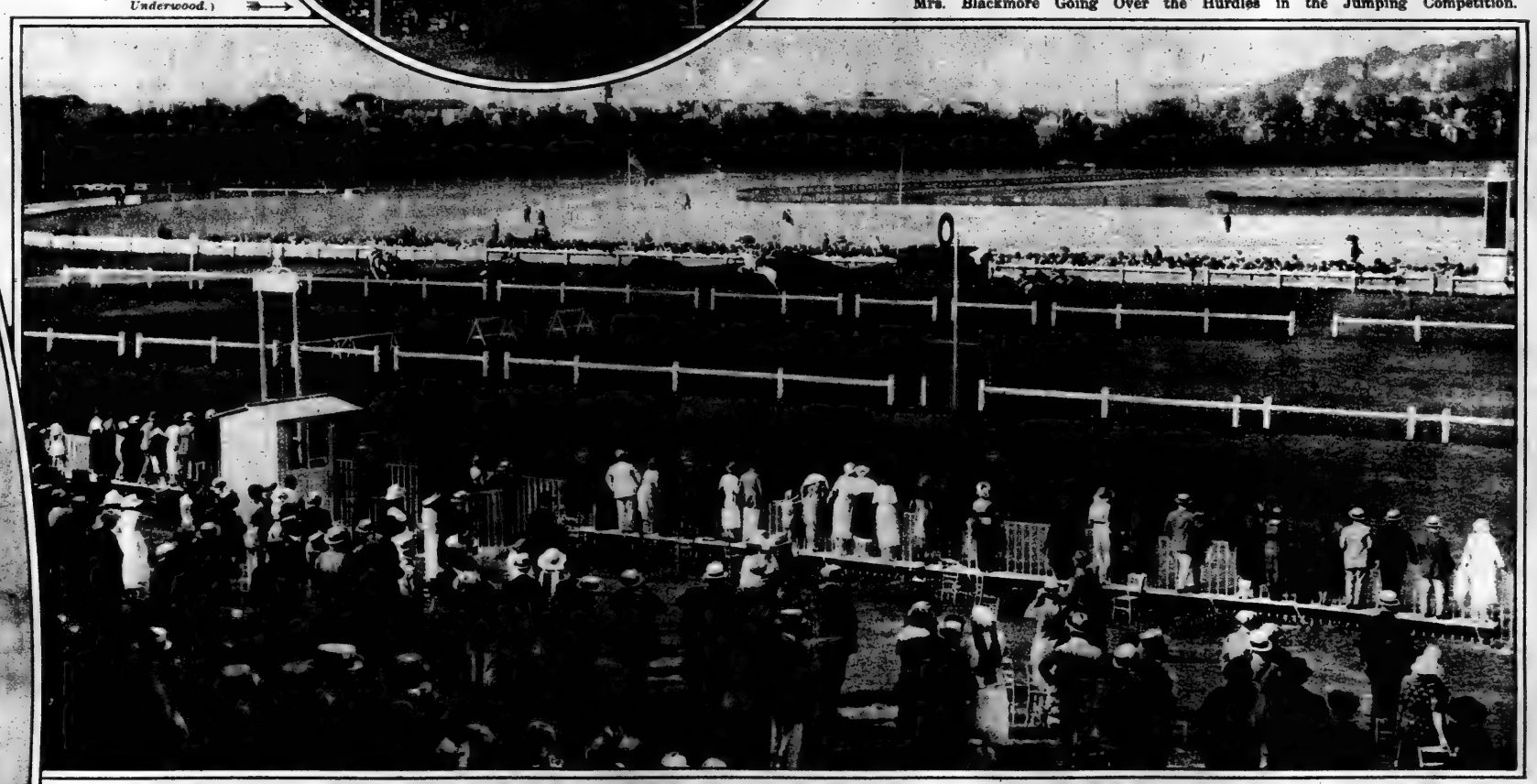
OVER THE TOP AT 11 FEET, M. H. Dickinson Wins the Pole Vaulting Contest at the Grasmere and Lake District Athletic Festival in England.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



(© Western Newspaper Union.)

AN EXCITING MOMENT IN THE LADIES' GYMKHANA AT THE ALDERSHOT POLO CLUB, ENGLAND:
Mrs. Blackmore Going Over the Hurdles in the Jumping Competition.

A GRACEFUL DIVE BY MISS LILIAN TREVOR, AN ENGLISH ACTRESS,
at the Open Air Baths, Chiswick, England.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



OVER THE JUMPS DURING THE MILITARY STEEPLECHASE AT THE FAMOUS TRACK AT BEAUVILLE, FRANCE.
(© Central News Service.)

A PICTURESQUE MEMBER OF THE BLACK SEA ARMY TEAM OF ENGLAND
Putting the Shot in the Workout for the Army Championships to be Held at Aldershot. (© Central News Service.)

BAREFOOT CHAMPIONS OF THE BLACK SEA ARMY TEAM OF ENGLAND
Going Over the Hurdles at Aldershot, Training for the Army Championships.
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GREATCOATS

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FASHIONABLE models, excellent tailoring, distinctive lines, choice fabrics—the Patrick Duluth north country cloth—identifies Patrick Products.

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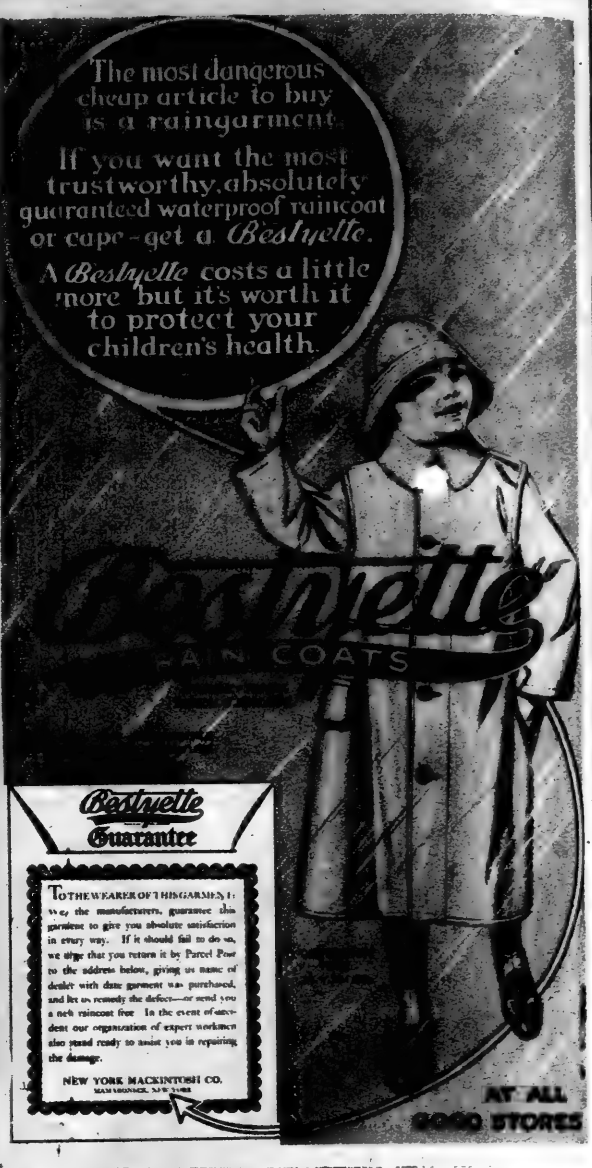

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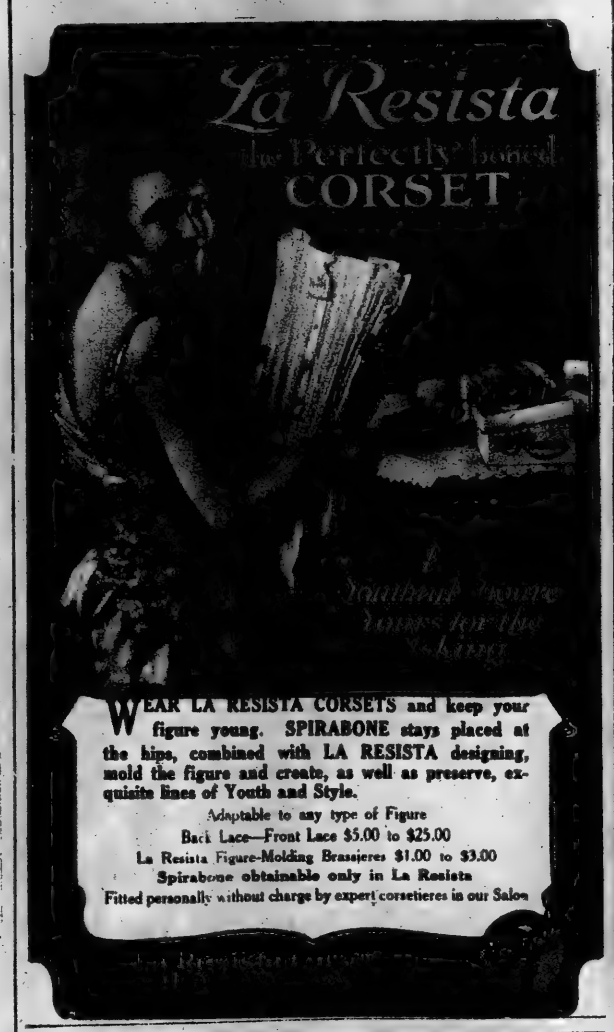

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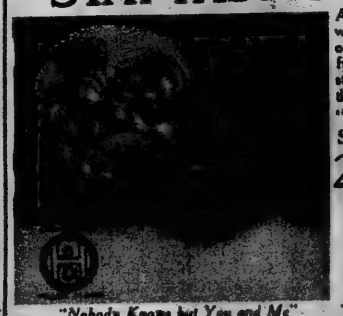

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2 for 25c Come in all shades to match your hair perfectly. At your favorite shop, or postpaid, on receipt of price.

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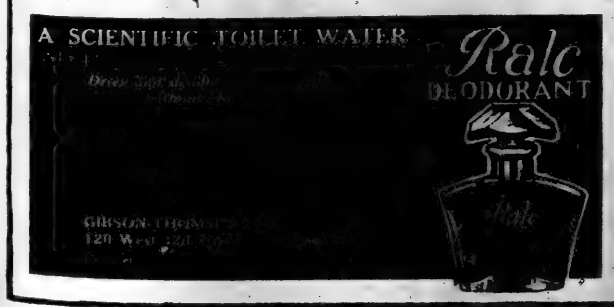

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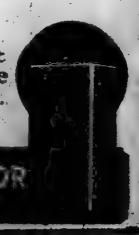

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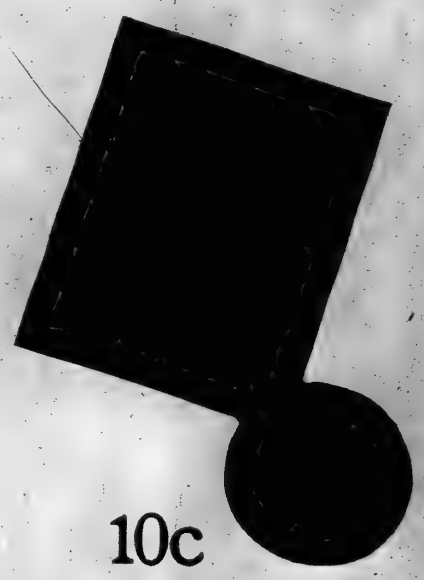

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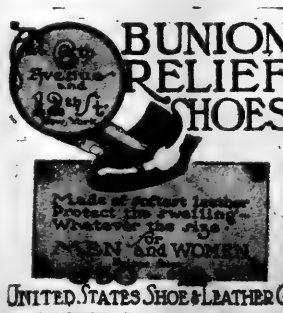

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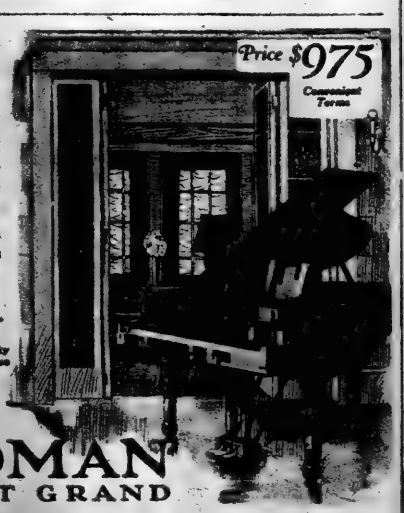

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No. 1517
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Lamp, $50.50
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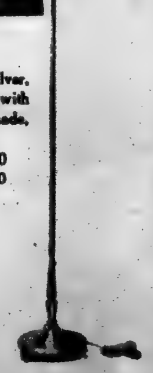

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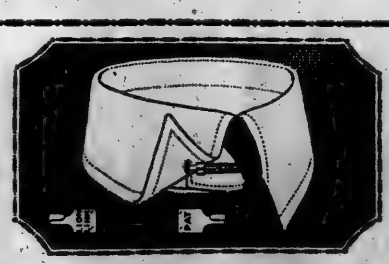

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The relation a perfect fitting collar has to correct dress, is described by the foremost authority on men's fashions, in the Booklet "Correct Dress and Collars." Here is the coupon - mail it today.

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Flavors of fruits so rich, so ripe, so luscious, created in Nature's happiest mood, have always been the criterion for the taste of Belle Mead Sweets. That is why we call them Nature's Sunniest "smiles." That is why to taste them gives you rare delight.

Try a box of Belle Mead Sweets, De Luxe Assortment. Taste the flavor of the delicious bon-bons and chocolates—each looks so inviting as you pull the trays out of the box and make your choice. There you'll find your favorite, too, and oh so good to eat!

Each dainty piece is made in the Belle Mead *different* way in the sweetest, cleanest, sunniest candy factory in America, where even the air is washed.

Look today for the dealer in your neighborhood who sells Belle Mead Sweets. If you cannot find him, ask us to send you his name and address from Trenton, New Jersey.

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The Ability to Become a Convincing Talker

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Co. within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago, Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

FREDERICK HOUK LAW

As educator, lecturer, executive, traveler and author few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 30 years active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Teachers College, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M. and Ph.D.

Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and scores of six school text-books. He was Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York, and is head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writer of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the principles of effective speaking were clear to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really not a difficult thing to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure attention to what I was saying and how to make what I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet varying conditions. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, it is best to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the idea the very first evening, and it was only a short time before I was able to apply the principles and found that my words were beginning to be effective upon those to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done quickly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now $7,500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute much of my success to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the dullest season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk well where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches on war subjects and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little Town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the idea of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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Times Mag. Sec. 9-14-19

Section 7 SIXTEEN PAGES

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

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Mine Exploding at the Centre of Sweep Wire. The Wire Which Is Being Drawn Through the Water Between These Two Mine Sweepers Is More Than Three-quarters of a Mile in Length.

BEARDING THE MINE BARRAGE

American Craft Are Sweeping Up Concentrated Destruction Which Guarded the North Sea Gates

By DUDLEY A. NICHOLS,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.

B-L-U-N-G!

Every ounce of metal of the ship quivers from the shock. The Captain on the bridge casually turns his head and glances through the North Sea mist to a point 200 yards astern, where some demoniac force has suddenly loosed itself beneath the waters. A mountain of water rises up like a pillar of alabaster on a vast base of jade, rises higher and higher, pauses, and then falls back into the sea with a great seething noise.

"Upper level! Charted position!" comments the Captain laconically as his watchful eye comes back to the ship's course, while a yeoman at his elbow calmly scribbles down this information on his record sheet; and this is but the tiniest fraction of the day's tally, whose myriad scores will presently approach that grand total significant of the completion of the gigantic task of removing the North Sea mine barrage. Another item in the list of achievements of the United States Navy! But it is this matter-of-fact manner which is amazing to one not thoroughly acquainted with the way of the navy.

A Typical Mine Sweeper of the U. S. Navy. Note the Elliptical Life Rafts Slung So That They May Be Released at a Moment's Notice.

It has been told how the bold plan of mining the North Sea was conceived and how executed. After Rear Admiral Strauss, the commander of the United States mine force, had successfully completed this huge project, the signing of the armistice presaging the restoration of peace caused him to return to America to make preparations for the removal of the mine barrage when the proper time arrived.

Now, if the task of laying the barrage were enormous, then the difficulties to be surmounted in its removal were herculean; but plans went steadily forward until the Spring of 1919, when the mine-sweeping detachment steamed unostentatiously into Kirkwall Harbor in the Orkney Islands with Rear Admiral Strauss's flag flying from the main truck of the U. S. S. Black Hawk. The detachment comprised eighty-two vessels.

Stretching away from these islands in the Far North lay an area 230 miles long, with an average width of 25 miles, over 5,000 square miles strewn with 70,000 mines, a deadly gate across the North Sea through which no ship might pass. No one can deny that the work of laying these mines was fraught with danger, but conceive if you can the peril which confronted the 4,000-odd men who were here to accomplish its removal.

As each mine dropped into the sea mine planters were surging ahead; so that even if something went amiss in the mine's delicate mechanism and

Kirkwall Harbor, With the Village of Kirkwall in the Foreground. Vessels of the Mine-Sweeping Squadron May Be Seen at Anchor.

caused it to fire prematurely no harm resulted. The great potential danger was the possible torpedoing by a submarine or bombing from the air of a mine planter, which would naturally explode the thousands of pounds of TNT on board; but the protective escort of destroyers and battle cruisers from the Grand Fleet precluded this, just how much it probably never will be known.

The sweepers had no enemy forces to consider, but faced a far more hazardous situation; they had to steam boldly back and forth over these waters whose placid surface concealed 70,000 units of concentrated destruction and explode or cut off and sink mines until not a single one remained.

In the British mine-sweeping service all personnel consists of volunteers, the duty is made as attractive as possible by extra pay and additional allowances, and a bonus of a considerable sum is paid for each mine swept up or destroyed.

It is in line with the traditions of the

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. Navy, Commander of the United States Mine Force.

United States Navy that none of these conditions prevails in its mine-sweeping detachment; nor is there a single sailor who works less cheerfully because of this; it is his duty, and he is proud to do it. Then, too, the labor of laying the barrage was performed in wartime. It was a direct offensive blow at the enemy veiled with that romance of war which leads men to smile in the face of danger, while its removal is a measure of reconstruction, a humanitarian project now being carried on in that post-war period when men are thinking of their homes and the value of life has returned to par.

At the time the mine-sweeping detachment steamed into Kirkwall Harbor each mine sweeper had been equipped with an electrical device developed by the navy which decreased to a certain extent the extreme sensitivity of the mines. Of course this but partly obviated the danger, for these mines were of a type so delicate, yet positive in their action, that they ordinarily were detonated by the mere presence of any vessel in their immediate vicinity; a ship was not required to touch the mine sphere, as in all previous types of mines.

With this detachment of fine, big, newly built sweepers, with their speed of fourteen knots, oil fuel, and late design, were many little sub chasers clustered about the repair ships Black Hawk and Panther, ready and waiting to dash out and sink by gunfire the thousands of mines swept up, and fuel ships, water tenders and auxiliary vessels.

To the layman the term mine sweeping will convey only a vague idea of the procedure followed out. It is a cutting rather than a sweeping process, for each mine is held in its proper position and at a certain level by a steel mooring rope which is fastened to an anchor resting on the bottom, and this mooring rope must be cut in order to bring the mine to the surface.

An elementary form of sweep might

Crew of U. S. Mine Sweeper Preparing to Launch the Kite Which Keeps the Mine-Sweeping Cable at the Proper Depth.

consist merely of a heavy steel cable having each of its ends made fast to a tug, so that with the two tugs steaming abreast of each other this cable would catch the mooring ropes of any mines within the area between them. Then the mines would be dragged along and in all probability the mooring ropes would finally part, allowing the buoyant mines to float to the surface.

To sweep a considerable area, however, the sweeping tugs must proceed with all possible speed, and as soon as this is done the horizontal water pressure against the cable lifts it to the surface, with the result that the mines are passed over. To overcome this the kite principle was adopted, but the kite was made to dive instead of fly. The yate pressure on a mine sweeping kite causes it to dive just as the wind pressure on an ordinary box kite lifts it up high into the air.

A huge steel kite, weighing 1,800 pounds is towed by each sweeper to attain the level of the deepest mines in the North Sea barrage, which were laid at the maximum depth to which a modern submarine dare submerge.

Just as lengthening the string to an ordinary kite will cause it to rise, lengthening the cable by which the water kite is towed causes it to dive deeper; and it is by this simple means that the mine sweepers are enabled to cut off mines at any desired depth. These vessels always work in pairs, the sweep for each pair comprising a kite towed by a wire rope from each ship and a steel cable stretched between the two kites. The wire rope is called the kite wire, while the steel cable takes the name of sweep wire.

During the war, when mine sweepers were called upon to sweep mines on a scale never known before, it was found that an ordinary steel cable would not cut the mine mooring ropes as quickly as desired. To meet the demand for a better cable, serrated wire, which acts like a huge flexible file and cuts the mine moorings a few seconds after contact, was developed. This wire is now in sole use by mine sweepers.

In clearing the North Sea barrage entirely new problems have been encountered, for this new type of mine is so extremely sensitive and hostile to anything metallic that the majority of them are exploded upon contact with the sweep wire, and the result is a glorified Fourth of July exhibition throughout the work.

The barrage consists of overlapping fields extending east and west, each field being made up of a series of parallel lines of mines moored at various levels. The average length of each field is fifty miles, including approximately 5,000 mines.

In a tiny room on the bridge of the detachment flagship the radio telephone operator turns a switch, and as his dynamotor whines up to speed he speaks into the transmitter:

"Hello! Hello! Signal for Robin, Turkey, Eider, Oriole, Woodcock, and Seagull! Answer on 400 meters!" and out of the air come the responding voices: "Robin!" "Turkey!"—each division flagship indicating that it is ready to copy the signal.

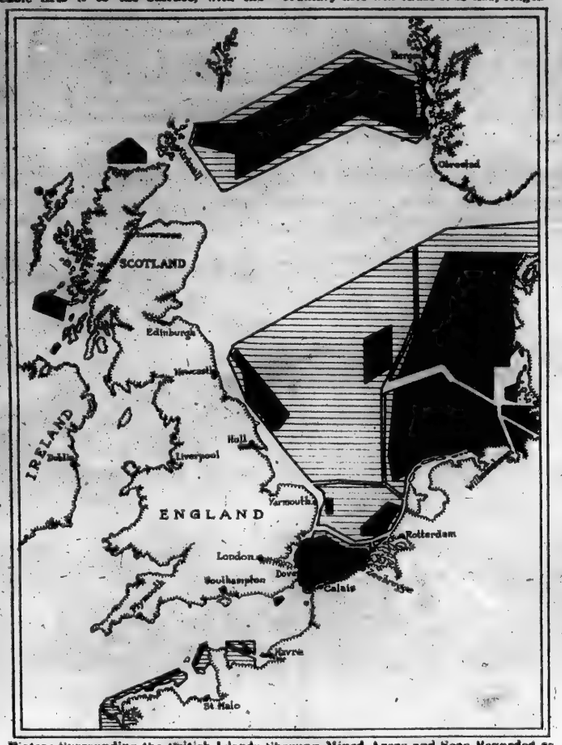
After each has received and acknowledged the order they shift their telephone transmitters to different wavelengths and retransmit to the various ships of their divisions. In this way simultaneous telephonic communication goes on throughout the entire detachment without causing mutual interference.

Within a few minutes there is a rattle and clank from winches as the dozens of anchors are weighed. Getting under way the sweepers take position in their divisions, squadron formation is assumed, and with their screws churning up a frothy wake astern all steam slowly out to sea, seeming in the perfect symmetry of their relative positions to be interconnected by countless invisible strings.

On board the sweepers the deck forces are occupied in completing the final preparation of their sweeping gear and making everything fast for sea; or those off watch are enjoying to the utmost

(Continued on Page 16)

Captain R. C. Bulmer, U. S. Navy, Detachment Commander. Captain Bulmer Was Killed in an Accident Near Kirkwall Soon After This Photograph Was Taken.



Waters Surrounding the British Islands Showing Mined Areas and Seas Regarded as Dangerous Owing to Possible Existence of Moored Mines. Solid Black Portions Show Location of Mine Fields. Shaded Portions Show Areas of Probable Danger.

Farmers Enter National Affairs

(Continued from Page 3)

gram. I do not doubt that the present Secretary is an accomplished and able man, but he is not a farmer. How would the business men feel if a farmer were placed at the head of the Department of Commerce, or the labor class if a farmer were made Secretary of Labor? We feel that agriculture is too important to the welfare of this country for the office of Secretary of Agriculture to be filled by any person except a practical farmer of broad and successful experience. That up to this time this has not been considered necessary is proof of how poorly we have been represented at Washington. Those who have contended that the farmer was always well taken care of by the Government see how ill-founded the assertion was. The saying is often heard that it is a good thing for the country for business to be prosperous. We want to see it equally recognized that it is a good thing for the country for the farmer to be prosperous.

"We are now trying to cause the passage of a piece of legislation which we think will be of benefit to the country as a whole, in lowering the high cost of living. That is a bill which will remove all doubt as to the right of the farmer to engage in collective bargaining.

"In 1913 an amendment to the Clayton act was obtained which permitted farmers to form non-profit making associations to market their products. That was Section 6. The labor interests also got an amendment which enabled them to engage in collective bargaining—Section 20. Labor's amendment stood the test, but we found a joker in ours, for the limitation of non-profit making hampered us from raising capital, and of course you cannot do business without capital. As a consequence, farmers' marketing associations over the country have had to face prosecutions for two years, not because the prices asked were unjust but because of collective bargaining. This has held the farmer back in developing distribution agencies that would cut down the cost between the producer and the consumer. It has checked co-operation among farmers. We want to get the capital limitation removed. Senator Capper is pushing a bill in the Senate to have this done, and there is a similar bill in the House."

Mr. Lyman was reminded that labor obtained its exemption on the ground that labor was not a commodity.

"And we contend," he answered, "that farm products are the result of farmers' labor, and that he has an equal right to market them by collective bargaining. If the farmer is not permitted to market his products through co-operation, then he cannot make the money that he should and he will become discouraged; some of the farmers' selling organizations are already discouraged because of arrests made. The result will be a decline in agriculture. Then we shall hear of the Bolshevist doctrine to nationalize the land, but no thinking person wants to hear of that—not even agitation of the subject."

Members of the association are: Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, 1,000,000 members; Farmers' National Congress, National Agricultural Organization Society, National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, National Dairy Union, Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, National Milk Producers' Federation, Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, Farmers' Society of Equity, American Association of Agricultural Legislation, Intermountain Association of Sugar Beet Growers, Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association.

The only large farmers' organization not a member is the National Grange, and it has agreed to work with the National Board on all matters of importance generally to farmers, and to support the project to erect at Washington the "Temple of Agriculture."

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That more than 30,000 American firms have expressed to the Dept. of Commerce at Washington their intention of pushing foreign trade in their various lines of manufacture? And that each requires the services of foreign trade men?

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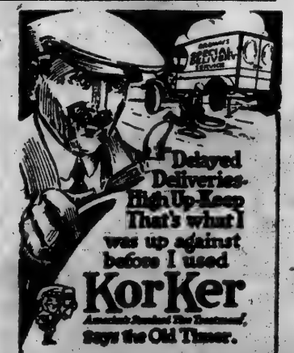

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Cadi of the Rent Profiteers

Arguments on the High Cost of Flats and the Rights of Landladies in the Premises

Sketches by Norman Borchardt.

"Captain Goldsmith is a large person with well-protected bones."

IN a strike of that prehistoric period when unions were making their first timid experiments, an old-line New York policeman offered this comfort to a troubled citizen:

"Dawn't ye worry, me frind. It'll ahl come right, fer the Mayor is goan to meditate bechune the parties."

The period of meditation is past. Mayor Hylan knows it. And if, through no fault of his own, he was among those absent from the councils where traction and other strikes were settled, at least he has appointed one real mediator "bechune the parties." The man is Captain Goldsmith, who sits all day on the twelfth floor of the Municipal Building to hear and to dispose of disputes between tenant and landlord. He acts in behalf of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering.

Yes, he acts. Captain Goldsmith is a large person with well-protected bones and a good circulation. He takes off his coat and labors like a wood cutter, preserving the dignity of the "court" by the force of a judicial temperament that needs no gown or wig, and an auctioneer's voice that needs no megaphone. From time to time he shouts an efficient phrase at those who laugh or whisper:

"Soft pedal, please!" Or

"If you'll be good now, we'll serve tea pretty soon, and let you all talk as sociable as you please." Or

"A little more silence on the mourners' bench."

They come to "court" in clans. Like a fire these hearings turn the apartment inside out. Usually two or three persons act as chief spokesmen, but the others are there like the Greek chorus—or the chorus of musical comedy, if one must be modern. Whoever is speaking, the hum of the human hive fills the pauses. The whole flathouse finds a voice. Often the mere matter of rent is lost in the tangle of personal relationship.

"This man uses a method of bragadatsio, as you might say," complains one tenant.

"He says you insulted him." This from Captain Goldsmith.

"He knocked a cigar out of my hand," specified the landlord.

"A little more silence on the mourners' bench."

"If a man stuck a cigar in your face would you let him do that?" the tenant asked.

"If a man stuck a cigar in my face on purpose, I'd knock him down," was the official answer. But as a look of triumph spread over the insulted features of the tenant, the Captain added: "If I accidentally and innocently waved my hand near him and he knocked the cigar out, I'd beat him to a pulp!" Thus honors were kept even. The tenant's plea flowed on:

"A week ago he said I was the most desirable tenant he had."

"A great many changes can take place in a week," remarked the sage. But in the next case he had a situation which called for more than proverbial wisdom. Tenants of a cheap flathouse in the Bronx made the definite complaint that their monthly rent had been increased four dollars.

"I am not a business woman," explained the landlady. "This raise should have been made long ago. I wished to treat them kind, but I cannot sacrifice any longer, that's all the consideration I have. It's true I intended to raise twice as much, but I didn't do it. I intended to, but——." The Captain saw at once that he had a woman who would "tell all" whether it was to her advantage or not. He began to question her.

"This is a walk-up apartment?"

"Yes," cried a nameless voice from the chorus, "and there's a factory."

"Kindly keep quiet. If there's a factory there we'll have it removed. Is there steam heat?

"Yes," came back the irrepressible chorus, "steam heat, factory in the back, fish market in front." Disregarding the irrelevant odors, Captain Goldsmith began to reason with the autocrat.

A Policeman of Paris Who Decorated the Farther Wall.

A Young Married Couple Had a Grievance, and So Young Was the Lady That When She Wished to Address the Captain, She Raised Her Hand as She Had Done to "Teacher" in School.

"If there was any place to go, Madame, you might raise your rent and they could find something else. But there are no vacant rooms in New York. If you force these people out you are disturbing the equilibrium of thirty-two tenants."

"No," protested the woman, "only sixteen."

Meanwhile, a tenant who kept strictly to the Bronx, begged leave to state the case in terms of cash.

"I figure that she is getting $15,000 from this building."

"Now you're getting personal," protested the woman. She was a sensitive spirit. "Don't talk personal, it hurts too much. I'd give half my life to have half these tenants out of my property."

"Who would you give it to?" asked the Captain laconically. Then he announced his conclusion:

"I don't believe any walk-up apartments in the Bronx are worth more than you get now. But this is not at present a case of profiteering. You say yourself you intended to charge more.

The Lady Wept When Informed She Was Profiteering.

Will you agree to abide by the present price?"

"I abide," responded the woman solemnly as if it were a marriage. But she added, "I'll do it for you, Captain, not for them." That didn't satisfy the genial arbiter of apartment destiny. He tried to establish more friendly relations. Once more the chorus chanted these words, no less literally reported because, in the interest of art, they are printed in verse form:

If she will give us
A year's lease, we'll make a party,
And she'll be the first
To be invited.

The Captain cut off her answer thus:

"Madame, I know exactly what is in your mind. For what you are thinking of these people you could be locked up in jail. For what they think of you they could be hung. But we'll make this little contract between you and them, and you'll all go home and forget your troubles."

"I do possess a bad fault, Captain," sighed the protagonist, "but you can't cure me of it." Nevertheless, the agreement with her tenants was made and signed and that company filed out.

The next landlady was more belligerent, though not less frank.

"If other people can get more money for their flats, why can't I? Plenty of agents tell me they can get more."

"Who are they? Tell me their names and addresses." Captain Goldsmith's jaws came together with a snap. "These men are actually out to encourage profiteering. I'm going to curb them."

It appeared that the flathouse had almost no expenses to pay. Hot water was not furnished. The owner kept repeating: "Prices have gone up, my expenses have all increased." But she failed to specify any considerable justification for the $5 a month she had added to the rent.

"Split the raise," suggested the umpire. "Make it $2.50." This was finally agreed upon. Then the amicable Captain tried to heal invisible wounds.

"What!" snapped the owner, "be on good terms with the people that have brought me to this place?"

"What's the matter with this place?" asked Captain Goldsmith patiently. "Ain't we all comfortable and pleasant? Ain't I good-lookin' enough? Don't I have good-lookin' officers here to take care of us all?" and he waved his hand admiringly toward a policeman of parts who decorated the farther wall. There was no reply. Obviously only one could be given.

In contrast with such cases are those in which the personal element scarcely enters. A certain large property belongs to a realty company whose ownership has changed hands with an immediate and heavy increase in rent. On the face of it, speculation would seem to be an element. Captain Goldsmith, however, was determined to give all sides fair play. When representatives of the company told of expenditures that suggested a Sultan's palace, the tenants raised one long reverberating laugh.

"Don't antagonize your landlord before the case fairly begins," warned the Captain. "These facts can all be looked up. If any statements made are not true I can find that out. That's what I'm here for."

FARMERS ENTER NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Like Labor Unions and Business Men, They Will Have a Fine Building at Washington—Demand for a Farmer as Secretary of Agriculture

A NEW force has unsettled the balance of power at Washington. The readjustment will be of deep national significance. Hitherto, in the shaping of legislation of broad economic bearing, the struggle has been mainly between capital and labor. Henceforward it is to be three-sided.

The farmer is the newcomer.

In the clash of these great groups, representing on the one hand what the profit in business enterprise should be, on another what wages the workman should receive, on the third what the farmer should be entitled to for his products, solutions of problems pressing on the country are to be worked out.

The first to realize the importance of a home in the capital of the country was labor. That was in the time of the scandals of individual lobbies. The American Federation of Labor resolved to come to Washington to present its side of the case in what it considered a direct, legitimate way. Later the Federation built a handsome office building which it now occupies as national headquarters. Then the business man arrived, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Some time ago the Chamber bought a plot of ground in the White House district, and, it is announced, will erect as its permanent home a building that will be a credit to the city in this place of monumental buildings.

From afar scattered farmers' organizations watched what these organizations were accomplishing for their memberships by headquarters in Washington. The methods employed could not be criticised; what was brought to bear at Washington on important issues was the organized opinion of the great groups concerned—authoritative representation. But from the beginning the farmer has been difficult to organize. The traditional independence of farm life has made him the last to learn the lesson that in union there is strength, and after organizations along various lines were formed the attempt to amalgamate these into a central body, like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which represents hundreds of business organizations over the country, encountered even stiffer obstacles.

Not until the war caused a vast concentration of activities at Washington did the farmer show any ability of concerted action on a large scale. When he beheld others, non-farmers, fixing the price of his products, he held aloof no longer.

Representatives of the various farm organizations hastened to Washington. Out of their contact with one another in the stress of the war and in the continued co-operation in the movement of important events since—most of all out of their realization that if Washington were left unguarded a dual struggle between capital and labor over high living cost was likely to result in heavily bearing down the price paid the farmer for his products—has come the first union of farmers' organizations. It is to be a Chamber of Agriculture, modeled in important outlines like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The name chosen is the National Board of Farm Organizations. A national home of its own has been purchased at 1731 I Street, Washington, at a cost of $60,000, containing thirty rooms. It will be occupied by the organization in a few days, and in rooms where formerly Cabinet members lived and pondered over affairs of State—Frelinghuysen, Arthur's Secretary of State; Wanamaker, Harrison's Postmaster General, and Whitney, Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy—farmers will put their heads together in the first concerted action to put their case before the American people from the national capital.

Leet Bros.

Historic Residence at 1731 I Street, N. W., Washington, Just Bought as Home of the Chamber of Agriculture, a New Farmers' Organization Similar to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

One-third of the farms of the country, it is estimated, are represented in the organization. It is planned to raise $8,500,000 among farmers to carry on the work, and to expend $1,250,000 for the erection of a permanent home at Washington, the building to be, in the words of one member of the board, "at least one story higher than that of the American Federation of Labor."

Charles A. Lyman, Secretary of the National Board, who operates a farm in Northern Wisconsin, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and later spent a period in Europe studying co-operating movements by farmers.

"These are critical times," Mr. Lyman said in Washington the other day, "and we think it is for our own interest, and for the interest of the country as a whole for us to be here, and here we are to stay. In standing for a square deal for the farmer, we feel that we are championing the foundation industry of the country. The drift from the farm to the city continues; the rural population is now but 45 per cent. of the whole. The fall of another 15 per cent. would, I think, be close to the danger point. There is but one way to check this—assured fair returns to the farmer for his efforts."

"Will you oppose Federal control of food prices?"

"Yes, we are opposed to that in principle," was the answer, "though our board has taken no official action to that effect. When the war came on, the American farmer was aware, of course, that the farmers of other countries had submitted to Government control of farm products. When we entered the conflict, and Federal food control was put up to the farmer, he acquiesced, and in doing so he made a material sacrifice which was, to say the least, second to that made in no other industry. He agreed to it as a war measure. Now the lid is off everything else except the farmer's product. According to a statement made by Mr. Hoover, if the lid were off wheat it would be selling for $3 a bushel. That margin the farmer is losing, and remember, too, that the farmer is not receiving the Government price of $2.26; owing to cost of delivery and the grading system he is not receiving anything like that. The laboring man demands a five-cent loaf of bread, but he does not want his wages touched. We are willing for prices to be lowered, if lowered fairly. We are here to protest against placing the larger part of the burden on us.

"Much of our work here will be educational. We will keep our members posted on what is going on here. We will watch legislation for one thing, but that part of the work should not be overemphasized; we are not going to run to the hill on every bill that is up, only on those where the farmer's interest is directly concerned. Wherever labor and business men have been represented here in Washington we expect to be also. We claim it was wrong, for example, that the Food Administration and the War Industries should have been constituted without any representation of the great farmers' organizations.

"I was told that the United States Chamber of Commerce had 1,000 members on the War Industries Board. Naturally they were able to get together quickly when their legitimate interests were threatened. I do not know of any practical farmer on the Food Administration; perhaps a half dozen who were indirectly interested in farming, bankers-farmers.

"We expect to hold referendums on questions of importance to us, just as the Chamber of Commerce does on subjects of importance to business men. We think this will be a real service to Congress and the country. There is now no way to tell how the farmers stand on a question. Contradictory statements are made, coming from one or another section. By carefully conducted referendums through the instrumentality of member organizations, we shall be able to obtain authoritative answers to questions presented. Like the Chamber of Commerce, we will build an organization of experts, so that when a transportation problem comes up, or a food price question, or one concerning the profits made by farmers, we shall be able to present data on our side of the case. In this way we expect to rest our claims on facts, and we shall be willing to abide by the facts.

"It is an old saying that the farmer is not understood by the city man, but it is a true one. We hope to clear some of that misunderstanding away from each side. Above all, we are here to do constructive work, not to engage in purposeless fault-finding. The Chamber of Commerce has sent its representative to Europe, to study business and industrial conditions, and the result has been of benefit to American enterprise. We expect to send our people to Europe also, to do everything possible to build up American agriculture. In a large sense we believe we are serving our country in one of the best ways when we do so.

"The National Grange has taken the lead in the position that the Secretary of Agriculture should be a farmer, and the National Board of Farm Organizations undoubtedly concurs in that pre-

(Continued on Page 15)

Photo by White.

John D. Miller of New York, Vice President of the Dairymen's League.

J. H. Kimble, President of the Farmers' National Congress.

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President Poincare, in the Name of France, Decorating General Pershing With the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Decorations Conferred on Gen. John J. Pershing

No Other American Has Had So Many—A Concise Review of His Honors at Home and Abroad, and What Each Medal Signifies

By FERRISS POWELL MERRITT,
Author of "Decorations of Honor, U. S. Army," and Member of the American Numismatic Society.

HE is General Sir John Joseph Pershing, D.S.M., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.M. and L., G.C.O.L., G.C.M.G., P.O.R.S.—and so on to an exhaustion of the alphabet, if one should list all the letter combinations of the military and civil honors conferred by our allies on the commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces.

No American before him received so many decorations. The basic law of the United States, previous to our war with Germany, did not generally permit citizens or officers to take foreign honors, but on July 9, 1918, Congress authorized acceptance of such distinguished marks of bravery and service.

Great Britain bestowed on General Pershing the Order of the Bath, with the rank of Knight of the Grand Cross, carrying with it knighthood and the handle of "Sir" to the name. The Bath, though an order of knighthood and chivalry, is more definitely classed as an order of merit, incidentally the highest ranking order of the world's long list of such honors. It is said to have been created by Henry IV. at his coronation in 1399, but authoritative establishment by George I. in 1725 is more generally credited.

Ranking equally high is the Legion of Honor of France, the only order of the republic surviving all the vicissitudes of French Government since 1804. President Poincaré, as Grand Master, conferred the title of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on General Pershing in the Court of Honor in Paris. Napoleon I. instituted the order and divided France into fifteen districts as a basis of organization. The plan included schools and hospitals at each district headquarters and a comprehensive scheme of education. Administration is in the hands of a Grand Chancellor, who has a council nominated by the Grand Master.

The Italian Government conferred upon General Pershing the decoration of the Great Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, one of the highest distinctions in Italy. The ceremony took place at the Italian Embassy at Paris in September, 1918. The insignia consists of a white cross surmounted by a crown and hanging from a long green sash. With it goes a cross laid over a silver star, which is worn pinned to the breast.

King Victor Emmanuel also bestowed upon General Pershing the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy on the occasion of the General's recent visit to Italy, at the royal palace. The Order of Savoy is the highest strictly military honor open in Italy to soldiers of the Italian or allied armies.

Belgium also gave our commanding General the nation's highest honor, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, conferred in person by King Albert. This honor, established by King Leopold I., in 1832, has five classes, and covers both civil and military merit.

Japan honored Pershing by the bestowal of the Paulonian degree of the Order of the Risen Sun, the supreme order of the island kingdom and the highest honor it has ever granted to a distinguished foreigner.

The various ceremonies of investiture during the war included the presentation by General Bliss, by order of the President, at general headquarters in Chaumont, on Nov. 16, 1918, of the American Distinguished Service Medal, granted under Congressional act to those who render exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in times of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

General Pershing's service previous to the war with Germany had earned for him five honorary decorations of the United States Army—the Indian Wars Badge, Spanish War Badge, Cuban Occupation Badge, Philippine Insurrection Badge, and the Mexican Service Badge.

The Indian Wars Badge covered the service of the young Lieutenant on the Western frontier; the Spanish War Badge, Captain Pershing's service in Cuba as regimental quartermaster, and the Badge of the Cuban Occupation, subsequent service in the Army of Occupation during the United States military government of Cuba. His service in the Philippines, a total of ten years, won his promotion from Captain to Brigadier General, and earned the Philippine Campaign Badge.

The following letter tells the story so far as is known of the only case of refusal of recommendation for the Congressional Medal of Honor:

Headquarters, District of Mindanao,
Zamboanga, P. I.
Sept. 30, 1913.

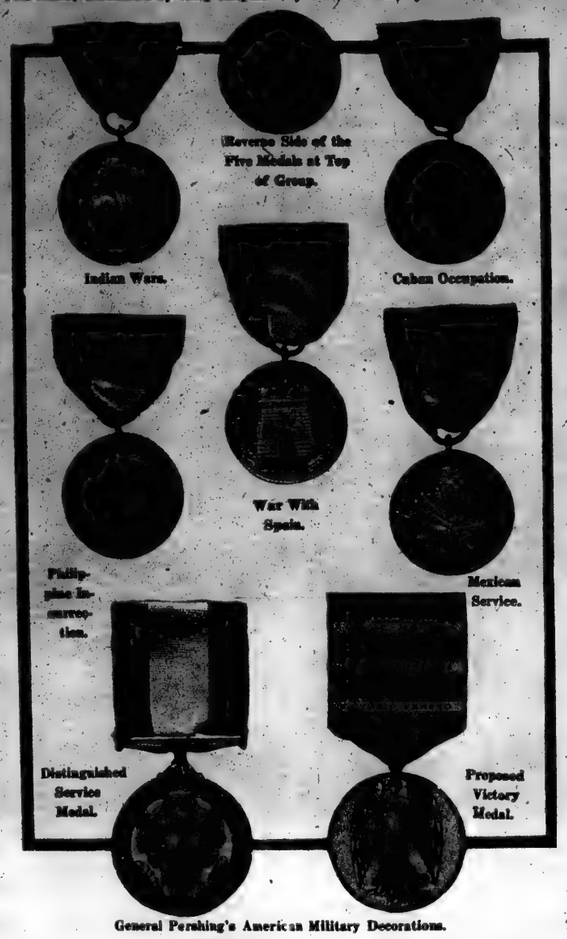
From: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. Army.
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.
Subject: Medal of Honor.

1. I have recently been informed that a letter, supported by certificates and affidavits from officers and enlisted men, was sent some time ago to the Adjutant General of the Army by Captain George C. Charlton, P. S., recommending me for a Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Moros on Mount Bagsak, Island of Jolo, P. I., July 15, 1913.

2. While I highly appreciate the opinion of those officers and men, who so gallantly performed their duties in this fight, I do not consider that my action on that occasion was such as to entitle me to be decorated with the Medal of Honor. I went to that part of the line because my presence there was necessary.

JOHN J. PERSHING.

Our neighbors on the southern border also added to General Pershing's medals and decorations. The Mexican Service Badge came to him as a result of the punitive expedition he commanded after the Villa raids. Last, but not least, of his American honors is the Victory Medal recently announced by the War Department, covering the war with Germany. Pershing will wear it in common with every American soldier of honorable service.



General Pershing's American Military Decorations.

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Smoldering Fires

A MATCH—flame a-flicker—falls to the ground. You step on it—and it is out. Ignore it—forget it—and the wind fans it to a flame. Devastation, poverty and death follow in its path. A falling lamp destroyed the City of Chicago. What started as "a small trivial fire" burned the entire business section of Baltimore.

The little smoldering fires of disease are just like that. All too frequently they are hidden from sight. Somewhere inside they take hold and spread.

Ignorance and neglect are the winds that fan the little smoldering fires into flame.

Just as there are special men and special apparatus and special departments in every city to fight the fires of material just so there are now special workers to fight the fires of disease.

The annual health service of the Life Extension Institute is not unlike that of the Fire Wardens of the Great Northwest—watchers who search day and night from their observation posts on the tops of the highest mountains, ready to give warning and stamp out as quickly as possible the smallest fires—fires which might, if left unchecked, devastate and destroy the vast and invaluable forests.

Recently one of these observers on the top of Mt. Hood, 11,000 feet high, reported smoke sixty miles away. It proved to be smoke from a little, innocent, hard-working donkey engine, but nothing escapes the ceaseless vigil of these men and no department of the government is conducted more efficiently.

In the vast forest of human lives the same need for vigorous and constant watchfulness exists. There are little smoldering fires in each life which are easily discoverable and can be stamped out entirely or carefully watched to prevent their doing further damage.

To avoid searching for these fires lest we find them and have the opportunity of putting them out or of checking them, is certainly an artless attitude toward life and one which leaves a man's whole physical future uncharted and unprotected.

A complete physical examination at the Life Extension Institute will tell you just where you stand—your health assets—your disease liabilities. You will no longer guess or worry as to whether you are well or not. You will know!

The great protective value of the Institute's examination lies in the fact that the Institute's examiners carefully search the whole body for any obscure, unknown or neglected condition which may be undermining your vitality and threatening your future welfare and happiness.

There is absolutely nothing unpleasant or depressing about the Institute's examination service. On the contrary it is an optimistic, cheerful, constructive service that gives to the member renewed confidence and courage.

It is an all-round life-saving service designed to bring to you the comforting news of good health, as well as to detect danger and warn you if warning is necessary.

Another thought—

Your membership in the Life Extension Institute is not a matter of a few details. It is an annual association with a scientific organization designed to help you protect yourself from danger—both present and future.

The Life Extension Institute has examined more than 100,000 men, women and children. In this vast number many lives have been saved—much illness, suffering and poverty prevented.

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The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of one hundred leading scientific men, including the Surgeons-General of the Army (retired) and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service, several ex-Presidents of the American-Medical Associations, Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in public welfare. A complete list will be furnished on application.

It makes no difference where you live. In addition to its staff of twenty examining physicians in the Head Office here in New York, the Life Extension Institute has more than 6,000 Examining Physicians located in principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada.

Examinations of subscribers who live in New York and vicinity are made at the head office of the Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them.

There is not a man or woman reading this message today who doesn't realize the value of a thorough physical examination or who hasn't decided, at sometime or other, to get it.

We do not wish to frighten you. But don't put it off too long. Every day counts.

The cost of the Institute's Annual Health Service, including its standarized physical examination, quarterly urinalyses, extensive detailed reports, educational service, and other valuable privileges, is $15 a year.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of men and women desiring full information regarding the Life Extension Institute.

The Life Extension Institute was established by a group of scientists, publicists, and business men, who desired to provide a self-supporting central institution of national scope devoted to the science of increasing human happiness and efficiency and preventing human misery and inefficiency—a responsible and authoritative source from which the public might draw knowledge and inspiration in avoiding needless sickness and premature death.

A provision has been made for the utilization of a substantial portion of the dividends in public health work, under the trusteeship of ex-President William Howard Taft and Professor Irving Fisher. Two-thirds of the common stock is held in trust by Mr. Taft and Professor Fisher for this purpose.

N. Y. T. 9-14-19

GENTLEMEN: Please send me a copy of "*The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life,*" and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute. It is understood that this request involves no charge or obligation

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Telephone, Bryant 1007

Two Significant Boston Exhibitions

Art at Home and Abroad

From an Etching by Stephen Parrish of the Painting by William M. Hunt.

THE Boston Museum of Art now contains a memorial gallery filled with the work of William Morris Hunt, one of whose daughters has chosen this admirable way of perpetuating her father's memory. No eulogy or commemorative work of art speaks for a man with the same eloquence as the things he himself has done, and faith in his deservingness cannot better be expressed than by showing the public his accomplishment in his own field.

The gallery contains a fairly representative collection of Hunt's paintings and drawings, ranging from the large and brilliant study for the lost decoration of the Capitol at Albany to little charcoal drawings and the lithographs. "How do you get this facile way of working?" Millet is said to have asked, with one of Hunt's pictures before him, and this pleasant museum room echoes with the question. It brims over with eagerness and loyal appreciations, and above all with that amazing facility of which Millet had no trace, and which enabled Hunt to skim the cream from many diverse methods and thus enrich—at the same time, it must be owned, diluting—his native inspiration. It would be difficult to find another collection of works by an American artist showing so clearly the joy of craftsmanship and so little the sharpness of conquering.

Hunt was typical of his period, a period in which the aesthetic discovery of Europe was an important event. His mother took her young family to Europe to be educated when such an undertaking was an adventure, and William, who had expected to become a surgeon, promptly turned to art, first studying sculpture, and then, under the influence of Couture's "Falconer," seen in the window of a shop, plunging enthusiastically into painting.

He painted first in the Couture way, with a careful drawing preceding an attack upon the canvas with pigment that bore no retouching. He loaded his lights and dragged his halftones into his shadows and left it at that. He was very well adapted to succeed with this brilliant method, but Millet drew him toward an opposite ideal, and he painted peasant subjects with sympathy in his heart, but with a brush somewhat too sophisticated for the Barbizon simplicities. The old masters, of course, entreated him, and Venice and Holland gave him something.

In the collection at Boston we have them all—Couture, elegant and spontaneous; Millet, solid and thoughtful; Rembrandt, Titian, Correggio—influences that played over a candid and receptive mind, to become immediately reflected in the pictures painted while they were dominant.

What most impresses one is not, however, the artist's readiness to seize upon advantages worked out for him by others, but the irreducible bit of Hunt present in everything, in even those things that come nearest to being out-and-out copies. The study for the head of the young woman in "The Fortune Teller," painted while Hunt was still with Couture or under his influence, is almost wholly American and almost wholly Hunt, in spite of the rich Italian palette and the alien type. The emphasis thrown upon emotional expression is held in check by a shyness that is nothing if not American, and the restraint betrays its origin. It would be amusing to see this head, so passionate yet so discreet, in juxtaposition with French and Italian versions of similar subjects. Three portraits in the collection are distinguished by their warm vitality. That of a woman in black standing against a background of brazen yellows warming to brownish gold suggests Manet in its design. The painter has used his palette knife freely, and the figure in its flowing robe is broadly indicated. The features are well defined with a peculiar richness of modeling that gains significance by contrast with the flat cursory treatment of the figure, and that forms an important element in the general felicity of Hunt's workmanship. Another portrait of a rubicund man seated is more vivid. The pigment is applied in rough lumps, and the color has kept its freshness without a flaw in the clear, dangerous vermilions. The most important of this group of portraits is, however, that in which there were fewest technical difficulties to be surmounted. The lovely life-size drawing of Mrs. Claflin, made on smooth canvas with charcoal, is the most successfully unified work in the room, the richest in conviction, and the most expressive of the artist's feeling toward his subject. The sweet, stubborn young profile of the head and the girlish figure are beautifully drawn. There are no concessions in favor of picturesqueness. The hair is drawn up from the slim neck and rather fussily arranged; the costume is in the fashion of the time, and, though sketchily treated, is realistic and contemporary both in outline and detail. There is a satisfying coherence among the different parts of the design, and the impression is given of an image that springs like a flower from the artist's own emotion. There is no trace of the influence of great forerunners, of an attention divided between the thought of the thing to be done and the memory of things done by others. It is a pure and beautiful work of art, an organism created with its vital principle, and, in spite of the lowly medium, which still somewhat detracts from salesroom values and the eagerness of collectors for possession, is the masterpiece of the collection.

The lithographs also are charming records of a personal mood, although the little "Flower Seller" recalls inevitably the industrious maidens in the early work of Fantin-Latour. There is the same full, round modeling and the same quietness in the rendering.

Among the figure subjects in color the study for the "Girl with Kitten" is the most ingratiating. It is much simpler than the later painting, which loses by every departure from the original sketch in which the little golden face has something of the profound innocence of Rembrandt's girl leaning out of a window at Dulwich. The influence of the Dutch masters is apparent in the painting, but not so apparent as to destroy the sense of an intimate aspiration. The painter has given us in the study everything necessary to communicate a feeling of reality; the weight and substance of the little body, the tenderness of the contours as they emerge in light from dim trembling shadows, the alertness of the kitten's head and the steel muscles beneath the soft mass of flesh and fur blotted against the child's shoulder. In the larger version something of all this has been lost.

Whatever may be said of the individual works, the collection as a whole is something to be cherished in a city where Hunt not only painted but taught. He had the rare gift of imparting not only knowledge but enthusiasm, and his pupils held him in reverence long after they passed out of his immediate circle. His ideas about art have been made into a kind of saga and their vitality kept to a most unusual degree by the manner of their narration. And he was not more a teacher than a helper. It was his privilege but also it was much to his honor that he helped Millet when that unworldly master was exchanging his pictures for tubes of paint to make new ones. He also bought pictures lavishly from other artists and made his friends buy them. He is said to have been the first American to own bronzes by Barye. He was not only a voice but a purse in the wilderness, and his generosity and the freedom with which he gave his time and his counsel and his thought, together with his money, shows him to have been one of those rare benefactors who are disinclined to let one hand wash the other in the matter of giving.

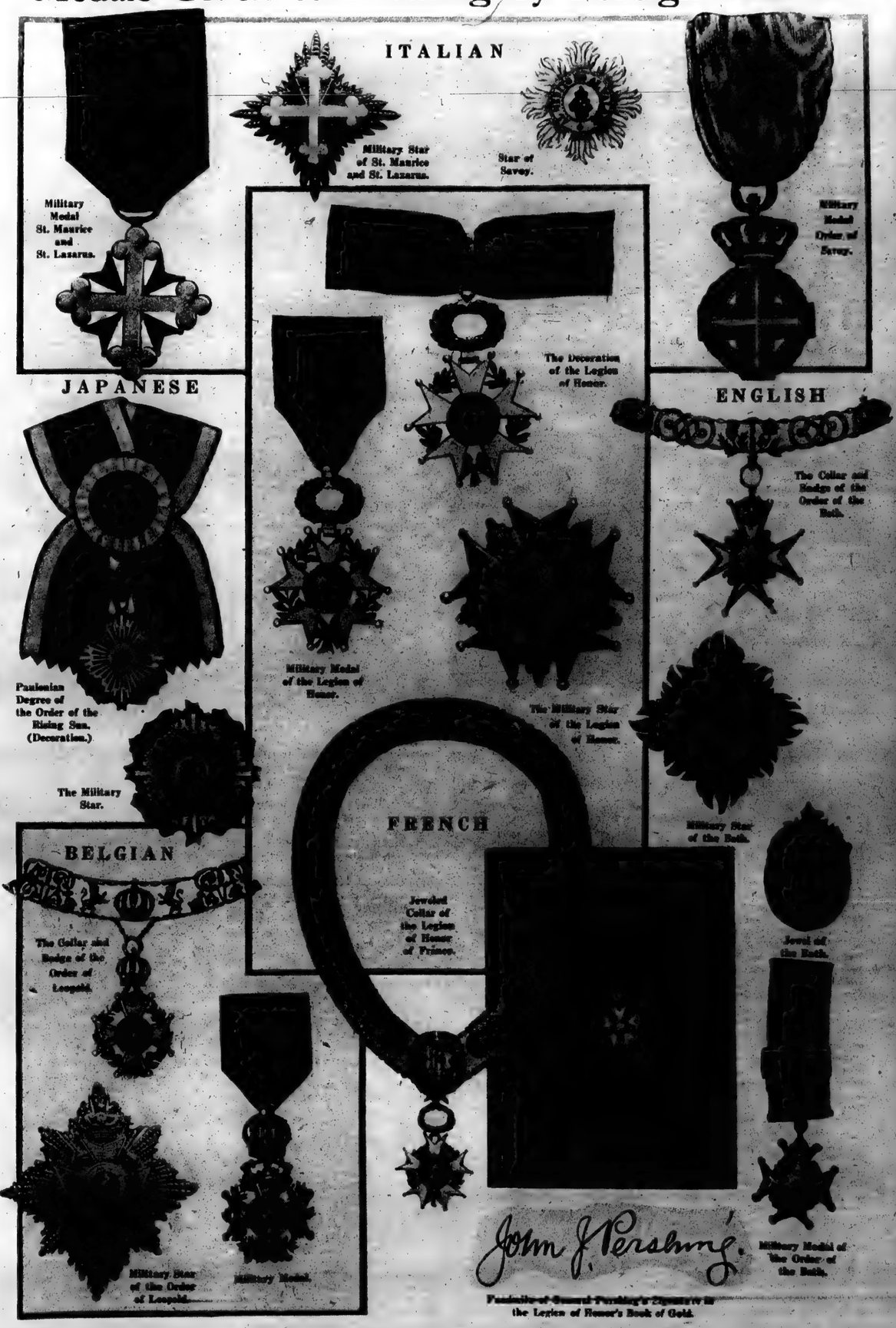
It is very interesting to turn from Hunt back to Copley and to a period when America rejoiced in her detachment from the past. To compare the "Mother and Child" in the Hunt collection with the "Mrs. Daniel Rea" and child, by Copley, in the exhibition of Colonial masters at the Vose Gallery, is to span with one stride the gulf between the middle of the eighteenth and the middle of the nineteenth century. Copley died nine years before Hunt was born. In his early work, before he went to England and turned his steel into papier-mâché, he had undoubtedly a crude conception of art, but one that, followed consistently, must have led to strength and individuality. This Colonial lady, whose features are placed quite crookedly in her face, is seated in a stiff and unnatural pose, and the self-possessed child standing precariously upon its mother's satin knee in an ill-proportioned puppet. But there is great comfort in complete precision of statement such as this, even when the statement is a distorted form of truth. One hardly prefers the handsome little head of Elizabeth Byles Brown, done in pastel, and also an early work by Copley. Its extraordinary fairness, the keynote furnished by the string of pearls hung about the pearliest of throats; its pure, beautiful blues, the cloudy brown of the hair, certainly make for enchantment and so does the childish smile; yet the harsh, athletic method in the "Mrs. Daniel Rea" exercises a more compelling magic. When the harshness and tenderness are found together, as in certain of Copley's portraits of children, he is an irresistible primitive, and the harmony of his art is incontestable.

In the exhibition at the Vose Gallery he seems rather more a primitive than his predecessor and master, Jonathan Blackburn, who is represented by a couple of unusually fine portraits—Mrs. Samuel Cutts and Mr. Samuel Cutts.

These portraits show us how admirably every one knew how to play the game at that period. There was no notion at all of getting away from the appearance of caring for appearance. At that time every one did care for appearance, and "Behavior Books" were among the best sellers. When you sat for your portrait a certain conventional pose was accepted as correct and as a matter of course you wore your best clothes. Superb clothes they were, as the portraits attest.

Mrs. Cutts in her grayish blue satin skirt and her grayish violet scarf and Mr. Cutts in his quiet suit of brown are images not to be dethroned by the studiously negligent portraits of the present. They breathe responsibility and the consciousness of private and public worth. The good-tempered features are composed in an expression of profound decorum, and suggest the forgotten significance of the word as it was used when patriots considered it both decorous and sweet to die for their country.

Medals Given to Preshing by Foreign Nations



Facsimile of General Pershing's Signature in the Legion of Honor's Book of Gold.

Does a University Career Offer "No Future"?

Failure to Pay Professors Decent Salaries Presents Grave Problem—World of Business Is Drawing Them Away

By Professor EDWIN F. GAY,
Dean of the Harvard Business School and Former Chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Statistician, War Shipping Board.

It is an accepted generalization, proved by the facts of economic history, that a period of general advance in the price level tends to the advantage of those who make or sell goods and to the disadvantage of those who sell their services.

Since the middle of the last decade of the nineteenth century one of these secular changes of price level has been in progress—a steady upward movement, rapidly intensified during the war. As usual, salaries and wages have lagged behind; but partly because of the operation of the "supply-and-demand" factor, and partly because of concerted action by many industrial groups among the wage earners, the lag in wages is less pronounced than that in salaries. Of the salaried workers the two chief groups of clerical workers and teachers are the hardest hit and are facing a real crisis.

The position of college teachers in this crisis is no worse than that of many others of the salaried workers, but because of the importance of the higher schools of learning in our national life, their case calls for special consideration. Looking at the plight of our university and college teachers from this national viewpoint, we must admit that they might well claim something more than an increase in salary which barely makes good the rise in the cost of living. They might point to the new functions which during the last generation have been taken over by the leaders in our educational system. They are now expected not only to transmit the store of usable knowledge, but to add to it by research on all sides; they are looked to increasingly for the training of teachers and administrators for the lower schools, thus bringing the university in closer touch with the great masses of the population; they are under constant pressure to meet the new needs of an industrial society by new, specialized instruction; they are called upon to respond intelligently to the demand for [illegible] improvement in methods and [illegible]

and yet while striving to meet these great expectations the men who carry such heavy responsibilities are relatively sinking in the salary scale. As compared with the rewards paid to exceptional training and intelligence in the business world, even a restoration of the professor's earning power of twenty years ago still leaves him lower than his classmates in business. And in our industrial society it is the business men who more and more set the scale of social values. The professor is warranted in asking, "Is my work less valuable to society than it was a generation ago?"

The modern business man, realizing more fully than ever before the growing dependence of his great enterprises upon scientific research, systematic organization, and keen intelligence, knows well the answer to that question. By his very complaints of the shortcomings of the colleges he acknowledges that the professor's work is more valuable actually and immensely more valuable potentially than at any former time. He wants, as he tells us, to find "topnotchers" for his business, and he knows that it takes big men to train big men. Every year he turns more confidently to the colleges for promising recruits and for "experts." If this fruitful relationship is to continue the teacher's needs must be met.

President Lowell states the modest case of the college teachers: "Professors in universities," he says, "do not demand or expect salaries on the scale of those earned in business or among the successful members of the great active professions. They would be satisfied with salaries that enabled them to live with reasonable comfort in the comparatively modest scale of life which their position calls for, and to give to their children as good an education as they received themselves. They also want to provide for their old age."

No considerable amount of proof is necessary to show that this not unreasonable standard existing before the war cannot in most colleges be met today. President Lowell says that "the salaries of professors at Harvard are not large enough to enable them to live in this way." What is true of Harvard is still more true of the large number of in-

Professor Edwin F. Gay, Who, After Jan. 1, Will Forsake Educational Pursuits to Manage The New York Evening Post.

stitutions with a somewhat lower salary scale. From one of the greatest of our Western State universities come figures and facts which illustrate the statement. At this institution careful budgets have been recently collected from twenty-six full professors, fifteen associate professors and twenty-one assistant professors, which show an average annual deficit for the three groups of $646, $723, and $826, respectively.

The average salary in 1918 of these sixty-two men of professorial rank was $2,438 and their average expenses were $3,191, leaving a deficit of $753. A study of the budgets by size of family indicates clearly the advantage of celibacy, since an average married couple, even without children, incurs an annual deficit of $221, while with two children the deficit is $792, and with three children runs to $928.

From the confidential report accompanying these figures the following comment should be read:

> Only a detailed study of the budgets can make apparent the lowered standards of living, as compared with life here ten years ago. Families which formerly could employ domestic help have been compelled to give up that item of expense. Many of the men reporting have noted that the items for clothing have been reduced to a minimum during the war period. Again and again in these budgets one can note that the items for books, for vacations, for theatre and music, and for travel are extremely low. Of the sixty-two professors reporting, only six have automobiles, and some of these are explained by residence, location, or professional use; this is not included as an item of expense in any budget. Four men of professorial rank report absolutely no insurance and no savings. One professor remarks that "practically all recreation that involves expense has been given up," and this condition is apparent in many of the budgets.
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> The representation of the university at meetings of learned or scientific societies has materially fallen off because of the expense involved. The effect upon research work in the university is serious, and the standing of the university in scientific work is falling.
>
> The study of the budgets can only hint at the sacrifices and economies which have become necessary in professorial families. The burden of the solution of the problem falls inevitably upon the wife. The social life of the university suffers; students under the circumstances can see little of the professors in their homes.
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> In view of the above it is apparent that the actual deficits as reported by the university professors represent only one phase of the acute situation which now faces the university staff. The lowered standards of living which accompany these deficits are of serious import for the educational interests of the State.

The Faculty Committee, headed by a well-known economist, in drawing up its report, calls attention to its earnest effort to avoid exaggeration. We may safely regard the case it presents as typical. Its work contributed to an increase of 25 per cent. for professors and 30 per cent. for the instructing force below that rank, to be effective for the academic year 1919-20. President Lowell likewise advocates an increase of only 25 per cent., while college teachers face account books which show scarcely an item which has increased less than 50 per cent., and many over 100 per cent.

But this is not a statistical article, and it is not particularly to the point to demonstrate, as can readily be done, that many artisans are earning more than the average assistant professor, and that the more skilled groups of wage earners are rapidly climbing to equal salary rank with the full professor. Nor is it needful to dwell on the precise figures of the rise in cost of living. These vary somewhat with locality, but no statistical phenomenon of our time is more painfully obvious to all of us to whom the cost of living is a matter of concern. Serious as is his present situation to the college teacher, it is not so serious as the future situation of the American college, with all that this implies to our national civilization.

The present generation of college teachers will manage somehow. Salary increases of 25 per cent., combined with a radically reduced standard of living, will permit their continued individual existence. It was not an easy life before; it must become still more frugal.

The really urgent problem is that of the next generation of college teachers. Two generations ago the choice of professions open to a college graduate was limited and the narrow curriculum made easy the entrance to college teaching. Now the whole world of business has been opened and college graduates find ready acceptance, while college teaching calls for prolonged, intense, and specialized preparation. There are no splendid material prizes at the top of the teacher's profession, but they have not been needed, for even if scholarship were not its own reward, there still remained a pleasant social estimation of the university career. "High thinking and low living" may have been the teacher's traditional habit, but when the living falls too low, even the high thinking youngster must look elsewhere for the exercise of his talent.

The registrar of one of the chief Eastern colleges sums up tersely this aspect of the problem. "I can only say," he writes, "that the situation here is serious, so serious that a good many men are going from the Faculties into other lines of work. Practically no men among the undergraduates will even consider teaching as a profession."

The exodus of the college professors, noted by this college official, is one of the interesting and significant consequences of the war. College salaries are not, of course, the only reason for their leaving academic work. The varied opportunities of war work brought new contacts and new vistas of possibilities, developed unsuspected executive capabilities, released new energies. Some of those who are changing their vocation may later return to their first choice; some would change even though the financial prospects were equal. But in most cases the question of salary or salary prospect undeniably played a considerable part. Those who come back to the colleges return enriched by their war experience, but the colleges are certainly poorer by the loss of the many leaving.

Any one who had some acquaintance with Washington at the close of the war can confirm this statement as to the unsettling effect of the war on college teachers. He will count up his friends who have gone into business or remained in Government work and note their success. One has gone into a rubber concern at double his college salary, another to a steel export house at a similar increase, another to a manufacturers' association, another to an important labor position. An oil expert, formerly an assistant professor at $2,200, is now making seven or eight fold this income as a consulting engineer. A professor of economics from an Eastern college goes to Spain for the Department of Commerce; another economist, this time from the West, remains with the State Department; still others with the Shipping Board. One hears that five out of seven teachers of physics in a leading Western university went away for war work; not one is returning to university employment.

The significance of this change lies in the quality of the men who are now withdrawing from academic service. They do not belong to that small class of pure scholars, but to that far greater number of average able men who do most of the useful work of the world. They are men who possess each a variety of aptitudes, who can act on occasion as well as meditate. Research and teaching had appealed to them, but in devoting themselves to this work they had sacrificed some of the joys of action. Now the opportunity for executive responsibility appeals to them with redoubled force, because the scholar's life seems to have become, in its material conditions for themselves and their families, too cramped and penurious.

The war, however, has only accentuated and opened the opportunity for a shift which was already noticeable before the war. Young college graduates of energy and talent who normally, twenty or thirty years back, would have thought of entering upon university work, now just as normally think of business careers. What college teachers of experience have not known repeatedly of bright youngsters, proficient in their undergraduate work, who could not be induced seriously to consider preparation for the scholar's and teacher's career, or who have so considered it and reluctantly turned from it because "it has no future"?

This is the vital problem in the present situation of the colleges. It is obvious that our universities have performed and are performing an indispensable function in our national life. It is not so obvious to the general public that this great service cannot be rendered as it should be rendered in time to come, if the university career "has no future." American college education has many advances still to be made, but one thing is fundamental to its progress: Its teachers must be decently paid.

Beautiful Church Windows in New York

Some Examples in St. John's, St. Patrick's, Grace Church, and the Spanish Our Lady of Hope That Stand Comparison With European Masterpieces

By HELEN MARSHALL PRATT,
Author of "The Cathedrals of England," and "Westminster Abbey."

WHAT constitutes a beautiful church window? One might reply that it is a matter of individual taste, and in a certain sense that is true, but, as in painting and architecture, there are standards generally accepted by those qualified to judge, so of windows, meaning now the glass which they contain. The mediaeval windows of Rheims and Chartres, of Canterbury and York, Lincoln and Exeter cathedrals are generally accepted as standards of excellence, and one accustomed to their lovely colors and interesting designs cannot accept as of equal beauty the tawdry colorings and confused designs of some of our modern church windows in Europe and in America.

The old window-makers of Europe believed that there must be something more than beauty of line and of color in their work, that it must assist in the chief object of the church, the worship of God, and before the days of printing they selected stories from the Bible or from the lives of saints, visions of angels, and of the Trinity, with appropriate inscriptions so that a child might understand their meaning; or else restful patterns in low tones.

What have we in New York City of beautiful windows?

The answer is that we have very many that are lovely in color alone and in purity of glass, for we make much finer glass today than did the old French workers; we have a considerable number of excellent historic design and several which are beautiful both in color and design and true to the noblest traditions of a church interior.

Of these, in the very limited space at my disposal, and welcoming suggestions concerning others, I select examples in five churches—St. John's Cathedral, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Grace Episcopal, the Holy Communion, and the Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope.

A pair of gloriously beautiful windows, very much smaller but almost equal in beauty to the Five Sisters Window of York Cathedral, are found in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the little chapel of St. Columba, the third chapel in order on your left as you enter the north choir aisle. They face each other, one on either side of the altar, are of the sort called pattern windows because, instead of figures or scenes, geometric patterns are used, and are also called grisaille windows on account of the amount of grizzled or grayish brown glass employed.

Can I make you see or long to visit these lovely windows? You must take time for it. As you first enter the chapel you may be disappointed at their general effect, but as you come closer their wondrous beauty is each moment revealed. They are better worth studying than any that I know in the city, with two exceptions at Grace Church. I select only one light of the north window, the west light, for study, but all lights are of equal beauty. Each light of the Five Sisters at York is 53½ feet high and 5 feet across, while these are only about 11¼ feet high, and the York window has five lights instead of two.

The plan consists of five large rounds or medallions one above another, and between them is a small circle containing a golden rose. Around and between the large circles is a variety of small patterns in the quaint brownish grisaille color. Look closely and you will see the peculiar background of crossed brown lines, known as "cross hatching," precisely such as you see in the thirteenth century windows of Salisbury Cathedral and elsewhere. Each large circle contains a geometrical design and each has its own central bit of color, rose and amber alternating in this particular light.

Now notice the borders in this one light, for borders were a prominent feature of the early mediaeval windows. Here are five—two small borders of small silver blocks around the entire light; then one having beautiful sprays of three silver leaves with a gold stem and three berries set on a deep blue ground with two small bright flowers, alternately ruby and green, above each spray. The fourth border consists of small diamond and rose grisaille set on a cross-hatched ground, and the fifth has small designs on a ground of deep blue.

If you study this window faithfully you are well prepared to enjoy the pattern windows of the European cathedrals, for all resemble each other.

The Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral is a beautiful example of early English Gothic architecture, the most beautiful that I know in the city, graceful, well wrought, and of elegant design. Though the windows within the chapel itself (I am not speaking of the vestibule) are not yet filled with glass, all are leaded for the insertion of glass, and their clearly seen designs are precisely what one finds in the famous thirteenth century windows of Canterbury, St. Chapelle, Amiens, and Chartres, to name no more. In imagination fill these big and little circles, squares, diamonds, and quatrefoils with Bible stories in low rich tones, set each against alternate backgrounds of red or blue glass, surround them with proper borders, and you have a choice window. Down at Grace Episcopal Church, on Broadway, the west window of the north transept shows similar designs, but the glass is not Mosaic and the color is somewhat garish.

But in this same Grace Church are a pair of great transept windows of fourteenth century design, like the church itself, among the most beautiful in the city. They face each other across the transept, forming a large part of the north and south walls of the church

Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope.

above the doors. At the foot of each runs a broad band of grisaille foliage; above it a band of pictures of Bible scenes; then a second broad band of foliage and above four large standing figures in rich color, one in each light. The predominating colors are the deep rich blue, amber, ruby, and green of mediaeval glass. In the north transept window, the lower lefthand picture shows Noah holding a model of the ark and two workmen copying it; in the next two panels Moses and the Burning Bush; and in the last panel, Jacob's Dream. In the second-story window on the east side of this same transept is a richly mediaeval picture of Moses in the Bulrushes. Beyond it, told in three lights of the glass, is a vivid representation of Abraham offering his son Isaac, and the sequel.

Of similar design are the clerestory windows in the chancel, all in the rich blue, ruby, green, amber and silver used by mediaeval glaziers, much clearer and purer in tone but also, it must be confessed of all our modern glass, much less interesting in effect than the old glass so full of impurities, so uneven in quality. Of particular interest among these clerestory windows one might name, on the north wall of the chancel, the westmost window representing The Baptism of Our Lord; and on the south wall, the second window from the east, The Supper at Emmaus, a beautiful picture of Our Lord at table with the two disciples; the third window, The Ascension, and the fourth, The Transfiguration with Moses bearing the tables of stone, and Elias. In all the glass pictures of this charming little church I think there is but one which does not show the living Christ; there is a Crucifixion in the south transept. The design of the stone work of the two rose windows over the small doors at the east end of the side aisles is remarkably beautiful, quite equal to the designs of Rheims or Chartres or Amiens from which, no doubt, the young architect derived them.

In the Church of the Holy Communion is an excellent series of fourteenth century windows, lately inserted, beautiful in color, perfect in harmony with one another and with the interior. Each of their two lights is divided into two panels, the upper containing a large figure under a lovely canopy of silvery glass, the lower a scene in the life of the large figure. Angels appear in the tracery bearing inscriptions; the borders consist of silver foliage sprays on a ground of ruby and black.

The first window on the right as you enter pictures the coming of St. Augustine and the monks from Rome to Canterbury, Pope Gregory blessing them in departing, their arrival in Canterbury, and address to the King and Queen Bertha, a window well worth careful study because it is not only beautiful but faithful to good traditions of ecclesiology and of glassmaking.

The Roman Catholic Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope, at 156th Street, near the Spanish Museum, contains a series of lovely windows of the late Renaissance type, entirely unlike those already noticed, since they are not wrought in mosaic glass leaded together, but depend largely on the use of paint fused to the glass. Their beauty lies in their rich deep coloring evenly balanced with lighter tones, the excellent grouping of the figures, harmony with one another, and perfect adaptation to the delicate green and gold of the walls.

Study of detail in these windows is much less gratifying than in the Gothic windows. The pictures represent scenes in the life of Christ, and only an artist in figure painting could adequately represent such scenes. As you sit in the centre aisle of this choice church—it is only twelve pews deep, and there are only three windows in each side aisle, and as many, but smaller, in the gallery above—the lovely rich colors, blue, red, green and gold, with gleams of silver, all so exquisitely balanced and seen through the fine arches of subdued tones, they form a marvelously interesting series, restful, full of feeling and inducing to worship. Among the best are The Annunciation, on the left wall, having a lovely youthful figure of Gabriel in robes of rich green with golden fringe, a silver amice striped with gold and marvelous wings of blue and green in peacock design. He bears a scroll inscribed "Ave gratia plena." The Nativity, in the second window beyond, is a fine group of angels with the Virgin kneeling in adoration before the Holy Child and the protecting Joseph in the background. Two of the richest and best on the right wall of the church are The Adoration of the Magi, the three Kings in robes of glowing ruby, deep amber and sapphire, presenting gifts to the Child in its mother's arms; and The Marriage at Cana, with the bride and bridegroom seated near the head of the table by the host, who gazes with chagrin at his empty wine-cup; the Virgin in blue robes kneels before the imposing figure of our Lord, who directs the operation of a servant as he pours wine into a great empty jar; at the foot of the table the disciples are seated.

Note also the delicate small figures of the four archangels in panes placed above and at the sides of the altar, and the beautiful ceiling window of amber-tinted glass, wrought with a vine and bearing, in the central panels, the emblems of three persons of the Trinity; also the arms of various prominent Spanish sees, Madrid, Lisbon, Havana, the City of Mexico, and Santiago of Chile.

In the museums of nearly all large cities one may find excellent examples of old glass, not indeed often in entire windows, though there is one of this sort in the Metropolitan Museum of this city, but in separate panels so placed that a very good idea of the thickness, quality, and color of mediaeval glass may be obtained. And in many of our modern churches all over the land there have been faithful students of the best Gothic art who have reproduced much of the spirit of the old cathedral builders and glaziers.

Bearding the North Sea Mine Barrage

(Continued from Page 2)

these hours of relaxation preceding the commencement of more serious work.

As the minefield is neared the divisions segregate. On a division flagship a queer looking, checkered flag flutters up the signal halyard and the single line formation gives way to a formation in pairs or teams. Life belts are donned. It is time to pass the sweep. In each pair one ship slows down slightly while her mate comes alongside until they are running abreast and about fifty feet apart. A handline is heaved across the gap between them, the end of the sweep wire hauled over and shackled to its other half, and as they diverge the wire is rapidly paid out. The kites are launched with a great splash and the sweepers wheel into the lines of mines, maintaining a constant separation of four or five hundred yards.

It is at this moment that pandemonium begins. Mines explode in the sweep, ahead, astern, on the beam, and everywhere except directly underneath. At least one fervently hopes not underneath! The sea has suddenly become a Pandora's box teeming with evil spirits of noise and demolition.

It is inconceivable that any ships can endure such tremendous shocks without sustaining serious damage. So severe is the shock from a deep level mine a hundred yards distant that it is as if a prodigious blow has been suddenly struck on the ship's keel by a colossal hammer.

A half mile astern of each pair of sweepers comes a little sub-chaser whose duty it is to sink all mines which are cut off and float to the surface. To accomplish this a half dozen men are kept busy firing service rifles.

Thousands of fish are stunned or killed by the explosions and the sub-chasers find time to pick up a deck load of these of a size, variety, and excellence to tempt an epicure. At night they generously distribute this cargo of fresh food among the sweepers; and as a result the sub-chasers have come to be dubbed the "fish boats." The seagulls quickly discovered this unlimited source of delicate food and became fast friends and followers of the mine sweepers.

Occasionally the grim purpose for which the barrage was laid is brought vividly to mind. The U. S. S. Rail and U. S. S. Eider, observing that their sweep wire had fouled some submerged object during one operation, made full speed ahead until the wire finally parted from the strain. Immediately a large oil slick began to rise to the surface; and after the sweep had been repaired and repassed, this position was swept over with the sweep wire hauled up to a shallower depth; but the mine which should have been at this point had disappeared. One of the German corsairs had saved our sweepers the trouble of removing it.

It has become a common occurence to part sweep wires on submerged wrecks while sweeping over the shallower portions of the barrage.

Considering the jeopardy involved the casualities have been slight up to the present time.

During the second operation a mine became fouled in the U. S. S. Bobolink's kite. Now what followed is indicative of that fine spirit of the navy which is so constantly but quietly displayed in the Minesweeping Detachment. For Lieutenant Bruce, commander of the Bobolink, instead of remaining at his place on the bridge, chose to go aft and assume charge of the attempt to clear the kite. His first thought was to order all the crew forward to a place of safety, retaining but one officer and one man to assist him. No sooner had this command been carried out than the mine, which was being dragged a few yards astern, exploded with a terrific concussion. The Captain was killed immediately; and his two assistants were blown a hundred feet from the ship into the water, from which they were rescued by members of the crew who had by this time recovered from the shock. The Bobolink was not critically damaged and her sweeping partner was able to tow her into port.

A similar accident occurred to the U. S. S. Patuxent during this same operation, injuring Lieutenant Harmer, who was in command. Other ships have been temporarily disabled by explosions occurring near by.

During one of the later operations the U. S. Trawler Richard Bulkeley sighted a fouled mine while heaving in the sweep wire, and before the wire could be paid out the mine exploded. Immediately the Bulkeley began to sink by the stern, and although her sister ships went to her assistance at full speed, she went down before they could reach her. Commander King and six men were lost, while the remainder of the crew were rescued from the water.

There is a sort of esprit de corps in this branch of the service, unwritten and never mentioned, which is an admirable and noble thing: If a sweeper is in trouble any or all ships in her vicinity fling all caution to the winds and rush to her succor.

An impressive instance of this occurred soon after the Bulkeley accident. An upper level mine exploded directly beneath the U. S. S. Pelican and simultaneously five more mines were countermined about her by this initial explosion. With her seams opened up and badly damaged otherwise, she listed sharply and began to go down. Fortunately some of her watertight bulkheads held, and within a few minutes five other sweepers reached her.

Captain Bulmer, detachment commander, chanced to be on the U. S. S. Auk at the time. Perceiving the possibility of salvaging the Pelican he ordered the Auk to make fast to her port side, the Eider to her starboard side, and a few minutes later these two ships had all pumps going to their limit. The Pelican began to rise from the sea which had almost engulfed her like a submarine emerging to the surface.

Trained for years to meet such situations as this, Captain Bulmer's excellent seamanship now stood him in good stead. He directed the U. S. S. Teal to pass a towline to the bow of the Pelican, and in such fashion this intrepid cavalcade laid course for the nearest port.

The sweepers Swallow and Chewink with two sub-chasers proceeded astern,

Mine Fouled in Kite Wire. One Minute After This Photograph Was Taken from the U. S. S. Patuxent, the Mine Exploded, Causing Considerable Damage.

ready to offer help in case of emergency. Very little speed could be made for fear of burying the Pelican's bow; and as the sea became rougher orders were given to the Teal to pump a continuous flow of oil over the side.

For some time the hose ends which extended into the Pelican's holds had been fouling with blankets, boots, and innumerable articles; and this grew steadily worse until at midnight it was decided to remove her crew. Lieutenant McHugh, in command of the Pelican, asked for twelve volunteers to remain on board; but the twelve men did not step forward.

No, Sir! He didn't get twelve volunteers. He got eighty! Every mother's son of a bluejacket wanted to stay in his place and struggle in that slimy muck of oil and ice-cold water where he had been laboring for twelve hours. From this whole crowd the Captain selected a few of the huskiest and the remainder were reluctantly transferred to the Auk and Eider. Coffee and sandwiches were passed over to these men on the Pelican, their first food for many hours, while they toiled unflaggingly at clearing the hoses.

The situation grew worse, and as her bow dipped deeper and deeper into each oncoming wave the Captain on the bridge wondered if his ship were at last going to relax like a drowning man and with a last lurch swirl down and down to a final resting place in the mud. On the rescue ships men stood at each line, axes poised in hand, ready to slash them at the moment the Pelican should start on her last cruise.

And then when all hope was at its lowest ebb came one of those strange incidents which are beyond all understanding: The crew, that meager handful of volunteers, expecting any moment to be sucked down into a maelstrom of swirling black water, grouped on the fantail of their ship and started to sing: not one of those mawkish Please-break-the-news-to-Mother ballads, sung in a sentimental treble, nor yet the "Where Do We Go from Here, Boys" of the Tuscania disaster. It was the rollicking tune of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," shouted by a chorus of strident, discordant voices.

Just what aid the song brought it is not known; but the hoses were suddenly cleared, the water which had been pouring into the Pelican began to gush out through the pumps, and the crisis was passed.

The following day a signal was flashed by radio from the detachment commander to Admiral Strauss saying that the Pelican had been safely placed in drydock at Scapa. Captain Bulmer's paramount skill and courageous determination, supported by the indefatigable effort of every man concerned, had saved this million-dollar ship, a ship with her hull ripped and shattered by explosions until it was no more than a sieve.

Not all of the casualties have been recounted here. Other accidents have occurred, other lives have been lost, and indubitably the future will add to the list. But the work goes on cheerfully and skillfully to its finish; and when the Commander of the Mine Force designates this great task finished, that area of the North Sea which was the Northern Barrage will be as devoid of mines as the proverbial billiard ball is of a coiffure.

Mean Streets as Playgrounds

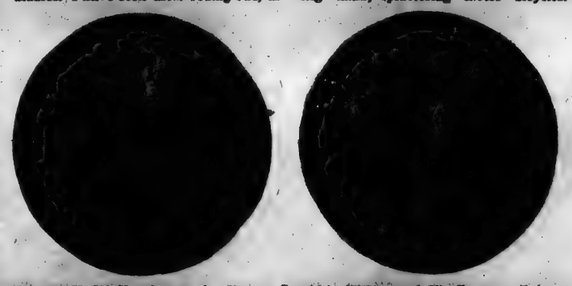
By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN,
Late Premier of South Australia.

WILL CROOKS, M. P., with his magic wand of good-fellowship, recently turned one of the Mean Streets of London into a temporary Hall of Feasting and Festivity for the children. His happy inspiration at once prompted the question, "Why is this not done more often?"

In the crowded centres of great cities like London, New York, Paris, Chicago, and even in my far-off country of Australia, the Mean Streets are often the only available playgrounds for the kiddies. I have seen them oozing out, as Barry would say, of their tenements at dusk—on the east side, throughout the East End, or in the purlieus of Paris—pouring into the roadways to play. The sight always reminds me of the rabbits in Australia that come out of their warrens as the sun goes down, seemingly to sport in the open.

You might go through these ways in the day and you might not know there were children there.

All the time of the play hours of the children the traffic moves up and down the thoroughfares of their playgrounds—great lorries, flying motor cars, screaming taxis, spluttering motor bicycles.



German Medal Showing on the Obverse President Wilson and His Fourteen Points, on the Reverse a Dismayed Dove of Peace With Only Four Points Left.

These little ones of the streets learn to play hide and seek with Death. They dodge under great wheels, escaping often by a miracle.

It certainly is not an ideal recreation ground, but it is all they have, and, however good may be our intentions, it is all they are likely to have for some time.

But Will Crooks comes along with a new idea. He halts the traffic, sets tables loaded with good things in the streets, and his cheerful spirit does the rest.

This is for one day in the year only. Why cannot we turn certain of these Mean Streets into playgrounds every fine day of the year? Let us halt the traffic at certain hours in certain streets and divert it down parallel streets.

Do not let us take the busy hours for this purpose, but only the twilight hours—say after 6 P. M. All good lorries should be in bed by 6. Such traffic as must be about its business after the respectable hour of 6 P. M. wouldn't mind proceeding on its way down streets parallel to the playing streets. The children's curfew, summoning them to play, instead of to their crowded homes, would need, of course, to ring earlier in Winter.

As John Masefield tells us:

"He who gives a child a treat, joybells rings in Heaven's Street.
He who makes a child a home builds palaces in Kingdom Come."

Re-Rabbiting Northern France

Story of the Woman Who Has a Fund for Helping Destitute Refugees in a Unique Way

THIS is the story of how the rabbit disappeared from Northern France and how they came back again.

Rabbit stew! The anticipation of its steamy goodness hastened Jacques' homeward steps in the quiet days before the invasion, when one tilled the field without danger of hitting an explosive shell, and a good dish of meat was on the table two or even three times a week. Even in those fat times a rabbit dinner was a mild celebration. Perhaps the little ones cried a bit when a favorite bunny disappeared into the pot, but on the whole they took the loss philosophically—and there were always new litters, bunches of brown fluff to be tended with dandelion leaves and petted into sleek and placid roundness. In all the fertile stretch of the Department du Nord there was hardly a farm without its hutch stocked with round-eyed, round-haunched French bunnies or long, rangy Belgian hares.

During the German occupation, the stubborn women and old men who stayed on in their towns and villages found that rabbit had become their staple. The invaders had no stomach for the native delicacy, so, as they had to allow something to their starved, unwilling hosts, they left them this. The rabbits continued to prosper on the tiny ration allowed to beasts, even edible beasts, when humans were hungry, and the French regarded with grateful surprise the cherished colonies that grew so plump with such small encouragement.

Under the last terrible bombardments, however, all the French were evacuated—without their rabbits. And in that withering fire the breed disappeared as completely as did every growing thing, even to the weeds between the stones.

In the ruined towns and villages along the northern frontier a few souls, exceptionally hardy or exceptionally home-loving, have wandered back into even the most desolated villages. The homing instinct endures in the heart of man. It is a thing of pathetic grandeur in this land whose landmarks are all obliterated. It has brought its people home, and often they cannot find where their homes have been. They live among the ruins, making shift to patch wall and wall together with bits of débris. They have not the simplest things with which to begin rebuilding their lives or their land—neither wood nor coal, farm tools, seed nor water, furniture, stoves, nor cooking utensils.

Without these things they cannot make new houses. They cannot get the land in order, or start a garden patch because the ground itself is dangerous. The fields are sown thick with unexploded shells. A plowshare may graze one lightly, or a probing face may find death hidden under the clods. Children dare not pound the dirt with stick or stone, and they tread delicately among the ruins. How they learned this lesson of wariness is witnessed by the maimed and disfigured men and women in every village, and the children who have lost an arm or an eye, or more, at their play. So the people have nothing to do, being unable to work and too weary to play. They sit aimlessly between meal and meal, and though meals are by all odds the vital events of the day, they do not bulk large in size. The Government gives a small allowance to the unemployed refugee, not much more than enough to pay for the small ration he is allowed each week—a pound of meat, a little bread, and some cereals. That is all, for food is scarce in that region, and many must be fed.

This is the north of France, where 2,500 villages and towns stand in ruins, where 500,000 buildings were damaged, 200,000 of them being totally destroyed; where 2,000,000 people, one-twentieth of the best earning power in France, were dispossessed. Of that 2,000,000, 95 per cent. of those still living want to come back, and they are coming back as fast as the reviving life of the region can absorb them—and faster. The Government is doing what it can for them, sending up food, portable houses, turning over empty barracks, getting together seed and materials and tools. But the work is vast and tragically slow. And the people seem to be getting nothing. Their minds and their hands are empty. So it is that any gift to this region, no matter how small, is welcomed. From the nine Red Cross warehouses, too, supplies are being distributed through private French societies.

Mrs. Brinck Thorne went to France last year with some hundreds of other Red Cross canteeners. She differed from them only in this, that she had 5,000 spare dollars in her purse to invest in some personal venture for France. And during her three months' work at Is-Sur-Tille she was alert to find the particular niche her little fund could fill.

At the end of her canteen service she secured a Red Cross permit and turned north toward Lille, "to see what she could see." She saw it—under the guidance of Miss Harris, the Red Cross director of that region. She had known the facts before, but she realized that her preparation had been inadequate. There are some things you have to see for yourself. She went into the regions about Verdun, Soissons, Rheims, and Amiens. Distribution committees had been organized among the women in many villages, and Mrs. Thorne grew to know those of the Nord Department intimately. When she stopped seeing them as refugees and saw them as people, she began, too, to see this life among the ruins as they saw it: not as a waste of desolation, but as a reality, a hard one, but endurable. She began to see the tiny things on which they rested, their hopes, and to recognize what things in the makeshift of their living were permanent, and could be built upon. It was like finding the foundation walls under the rubble of a ruined house.

One day Mrs. Thorne began to think rabbits. Rabbits would eke out the meat ration, so perilously slim; rabbits would also occupy idle hands and blank minds. Moreover, rabbit raising was economical. They could live on odds and ends and waste, they were good foragers, and they multiplied by geometrical progression. Most of all, she thought of the children, the little boys and girls sitting wearily on their doorsteps, with lax hands and dull faces. The more she thought of them the more she wanted to give them live things to play with and to take care of, soft brown things, bunnies.

So she and Miss Harris set out to buy rabbits, not the big, greedy Belgian hares, but the thrifty little French rabbits that give so much and demand so little. They started foraging up the Somme Valley. There were rabbits to be had, not many to be sure, but still there were rabbits, if madame wished to pay 25 francs apiece for them. Madame did not wish. She went further, the whole length of the valley, then into Belgium, and later back to Paris and its environs. Everywhere it was the same. Prices varied in different markets, but they balanced always about the 25-franc mark. Moreover, no one wished to sell their animals alive. It was more profitable to sell the meat and the skin separately.

By this time Mrs. Thorne had collected more money from American friends, and she was determined to spread that money as thin and as far as she could. So when she had followed her last rabbit trail to a fruitless end she wrote to the Sous Prefet of Paris Police. She told him that she had money to spend in the devastated region, and that she would spend it only on rabbits. She was sailing in three days for America. If rabbits were not forthcoming at reasonable prices the money would sail with her. That was on Wednesday. In two days word came that the rabbits could be secured, and at 12 francs apiece. Shipments would begin at once and continue indefinitely. But Mrs. Thorne must be very careful never to break their continuity by refusing consignment, for the connection could not be re-established.

That was agreed. An agent was established in Paris, M. Loria, to receive the rabbits and reship them to Miss Harris at the different distribution points. The Red Cross pays for the transportation, M. Loria and Miss Harris gave their services free, so all the money at Mrs. Thorne's disposal actually goes into rabbits.

On June 19 a letter came from Lille. "The first rabbits have really come," wrote Miss Harris; "Arras received 237 and Douai 140. They caused much excitement and joy. It is wonderful to find them at all, and at an average price of 12 francs. They sold in the market at Douai last week for 28 francs apiece without the fur."

The rabbits are distributed by the committees already established in the villages. In large part they are women who stuck out the occupation and who came to be the strength and refuge of their people in that time of trial. There is a mother rabbit for every three families, and a male for every three females. The four rabbits are given into the care of one woman, who holds them in trust for nine families.

It is a sacred charge. It is hard for us to imagine the place these rabbits have in the estimation of the villages. They more than rival the two incubators the Red Cross loaned to Arleux, near Douai, the incubators that hatched 15 eggs, the precious contribution of ten families, and that were watched night and day for the cracking of the first shell.

The rabbits are wards of the State. Their official position was confirmed by this proclamation issued from Cambrai to the Mayors of all the communes in that arrondissement:

Cambrai, June 5, 1919.
Sous-Prefecture of Cambrai.
The Sous-Prefet of Cambrai to [illegible] the Mayor of ——.

I have the honor to inform you that I hope to be able in the near future to distribute to a certain number of communes the first consignment of rabbits, obtained by the American Red Cross at Lille.

It is made a condition that these animals shall not be given to individual persons who will derive thus some benefit from them, but that they shall be considered as breeders and their litters used to repopulate the warrens.

I have it in your hands to discover the best method to adopt in your commune to attain this end, as well as the disciplinary measures to take to respond to those who do not observe these conditions.

Before entering your communes this distribution, I wait to learn, by return courier, if you think you can accept these animals on the formal conditions which I have just set forth.

THE SOUS-PREFECT.

With one accord the Mayors accepted the charge, and the infiltration of rabbits began. They came sometimes in battalions and sometimes companies, but mostly in squad lots of four and eight.

Recently M. Loria cabled from Paris: "Supplied 2,600 rabbits, average cost 12 francs. Shipped Arras, Douai, Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Roubaix, Tourcoing to supply 200 Domains. No funds left."

More funds were soon supplied.

Twenty-six hundred rabbits will repopulate the warrens of 5,200 families. That is something. Especially if you think in terms of individuals. It is something to give one child a playmate; it is something to give a family a dish of meat once a week.

War Leaders Whose Stars Rose and Faded Quickly

Meteors of the Battlefronts: Generals Brusiloff, Korniloff, Kluck, Falkenhayn, Moltke, French, Smith-Dorrien, Nivelle, Cadorna

ONE of the striking memories of the great war is the meteoric rise and fall of some of its leading figures, men who flashed into prominence, only to sink as suddenly into oblivion.

Take, first, the career of General Alexis A. Brusiloff, brilliant Russian General. For a time he was hailed everywhere as the savior of Russia, the mainstay of the allied cause, the Nemesis of Germany; now nobody can say with certainty whether he is alive or dead. The events that have swept over Russia since the downfall of the Czar have seemingly passed him by—assuming that he has not fallen a victim to murderous fanatics.

Brusiloff leaped to prominence at the beginning of the war, when Russky and he, commanding the left wing of the huge Russian Armies under the command of Grand Duke Nicholas, swung forward against the Austrians in August, 1914, the first month of the war. The Austrians, under Auffenberg and Dankl, had planned an offensive of their own; the two great hosts met in mid-strike. The result of the impact was a sweeping Russian victory, which hurled the Austrians back into their own territory. They tried to reorganize and stop the Russian invasion, but Brusiloff and Russky, following close on their heels, won another tremendous victory, which gave them possession of Lemberg, capital of Austrian Galicia. Still moving forward, the Russians invested the Galician stronghold of Przemysl; their advance guards made forays to the very outskirts of Cracow. Przemysl fell in March, 1915, and Brusiloff pushed to the crest of the Carpathians. Below him lay the plains of Hungary; it looked as if he was about to strike a fatal blow at the Hapsburg monarchy.

But the Germans rushed to the aid of the demoralized Austrians. Mackensen struck on the Dunajec, the Russian army of Dimitrieff was annihilated; Austrians and Germans, in their turn, moved forward. In this serious crisis the star of Brusiloff again burned brightly; as the enemy moved eastward, the rear of his army in the Carpathians was menaced. Only his prompt action in ordering a general retreat, the celerity with which he safeguarded his line of retirement, saved his army from disaster. He emerged from the retreat with his military reputation brighter than ever.

But it was later, in 1916, that he astonished the world with his military genius. While the Germans were pounding at Verdun and the main Austrian forces were striking hard at the Italians in the Trentino, a tremendous Russian attack was launched on a wide front from the vicinity of Czernovitz, in the Bukovina, to near Kovel. The Austrians were struck down; everywhere the armies of Brusiloff advanced, gathering prisoners and war material in quantities that seemed incredible. The Austrians abandoned their Trentino operations and hurried their best divisions to grapple with the new peril. But again the Germans rushed to their aid, stripping even the Verdun front to meet the crisis created by Brusiloff. Outside of Lemberg and along the Stokhod further north his armies were at last brought to a halt by the armies of Boehm-Ermolli, Bothmer, Linsingen, and others, but not before Brusiloff and his chief lieutenants—Sakaroff, Lechitsky, Kaledin, Scherbacheff—had inflicted appalling losses on the enemy. One estimate of the number of prisoners taken by Brusiloff's armies was 400,000.

And then—Brusiloff vanished. In March, 1917, the Russian revolution dethroned the Czar. Other Russian Generals figured in the news of the next few dark months: Alexieff, Korniloff, Kaledine, Denikin, Gourko. Of Brusiloff there was next to nothing. It was said once that he was wounded; another time that revolutionists had searched his house in Moscow, causing him to protest to the revolutionary authorities; more than once there were rumors of his death. But those who held the belief, created by Brusiloff's splendid victories, that he was destined to lead Russia out of chaos into light, were doomed to disappointment.

The Russian revolution produced many meteors, among whom the best known were Kerensky and Korniloff. The former, hailed as the savior of Russia during his brief tenure of office in 1917, is now discredited and a fugitive. Korniloff, the Cossack General, was set up against Kerensky in the Summer of 1917, and for a while it looked as if he would rally around him the better elements believing in action, oust Kerensky, and save the Russian revolution from being debauched by the Bolsheviki. But the Korniloff revolt collapsed, and its leaders, after several attempts to overthrow the Bolshevist régime that succeeded Kerensky, perished, according to reliable evidence, in a battle against the Reds.

The first few months of the war brought forward a number of meteors on the western front. When the Germans violated Belgium in August, 1914, and smashed toward Paris, the name that came to typify their ruthless onslaught was that of von Kluck, leader of the German right, who drove his troops almost to the French capital. It was Alexander von Kluck who had been chosen to make good the Kaiser's boast that he would dine in Paris. Everybody remembers how the Huns were turned back at the eleventh hour, in the first battle of the Marne.

Some say von Kluck showed himself an admirable General; both in advance and retreat. Others—among them Viscount French, in his book "1914"—declare his leadership was faulty and irresolute. Whatever the truth may be, he vanished as a leading figure of the war. After weeks of oblivion he was reported wounded in the fighting along the Aisne about Soissons. Later he gave out an interview at his home near Berlin; and once he was said to be in command on a sector of the eastern front.

Another meteoric war figure was von Moltke, Germany's first Chief of Staff in the war. This General, a nephew of the great Prussian strategist of 1870, directed the opening operations of the Germans against France. After the Marne it was obvious that he had failed, and Falkenhayn took his place.

Falkenhayn's war career may be divided into two flashy manifestations. After succeeding Moltke he planned the German coup against Verdun. Failing, he was removed from the chief command and superseded by the Damon and Pythias team of Hindenburg and Ludendorff. It looked as if there was nothing more for him except a chair in the German Down and Out Club beside von Kluck, von Moltke, and the rest. But Falkenhayn was not "through" yet. He was placed in charge of the German-Austrian forces operating in Transylvania against the Rumanians and rose once more when he defeated them at Hermannstadt and Kronstadt, broke through the barrier of the Carpathians, and, after another victory at Tirgu Jiu, (November, 1916,) effected a junction with Mackensen, who had crossed the Danube from the Dobrudja, helped beat the Rumanians again on the Argesh, and entered Bucharest with Mackensen on Dec. 6, 1916.

Having thus partially restored his prestige, Falkenhayn received the command of the forces of the Central Powers operating in the Near East against the British, and went to Palestine, where he organized defensive measures against the impending invasion of the British under Allenby. But Allenby overrode all opposition. Falkenhayn's chief lieutenant, Liman von Sanders, and his Turkish coadjutors were ignominiously defeated, and the second star of Falkenhayn faded.

A brief career in the allied armies was that of Sir John French—now Viscount French of Ypres—commander of the "Old Contemptibles," the original British army which fought so magnificently in endeavoring to stem the German onslaught through Belgium, and contributed materially to the winning of the first battle of the Marne. After that French covered himself with glory at the first battle of Ypres, finally completely frustrating the supreme attempt of the Prussian Guard to hack its way through to the Channel ports. Soon afterward he engaged in an acrimonious dispute with the British authorities as to the supply of ammunition in the field and was soon shelved, taking charge of the home defense of Britain, while the chief command of the British forces in France went to Sir Douglas Haig.

And there was Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who, commanding one of the corps forming French's little army, found himself, after days of retreat and constant battling against the Germans, almost hemmed in near the town of Le Cateau. He decided, despite the peril involved, to make a stand, believing he could make his further retreat safer. The result of his decision was the desperate battle of Le Cateau. Smith-Dorrien succeeded in fending off the Germans and continuing his retreat, and was extolled to the skies. It was said that Le Cateau saved the British Army from annihilation and made possible the victory at the Marne. But criticism soon took the place of praise. Sir Horace was deprived of his command and relegated to Africa. Though much continued to be said in approval of his stand, the latest voice in the controversy—that of French, Smith-Dorrien's chief—is unsparing in criticism of the decision to make a fight at Le Cateau. Far from saving the British, says French, it almost brought about their destruction.

The French produced a meteor in Nivelle, who succeeded Pétain at Verdun and became famous for his recovery of the ground won by the Germans in their first onslaughts against the Meuse stronghold. As a result of this he was placed in command of the French Armies and set to work planning a great offensive movement to sweep the Germans out of their positions along the Aisne in Champagne. This offensive, launched in the Spring of 1917, netted 30,000 prisoners, but was not pushed. A controversy arose, the adherents of Nivelle alleging that he had actually broken the German line when he was ordered to stop by the politicians controlling the French operations, who were unnecessarily scared by the French losses, while those against him declared that the advantages won by him were nowhere near a compensation for the appalling cost in French lives which they had entailed. He was removed from the chief command and did not thereafter figure prominently in the war.

Italy's flashiest General was Cadorna—that is, his fall was meteoric, his rise having been slow and sure. Cadorna was Commander in Chief of the Italian Armies from May, 1915, to the Caporetto débâcle in October, 1917. Among all the allied commanders none seemed surer of his position, more strongly intrenched in public favor. But, in fighting toward Trieste, he had greatly extended his left wing of his armies and neglected the safeguarding of his right, around Caporetto and Tolmino, on the upper Isonzo. A break-through by the enemy hereabout would completely nullify all Cadorna's gains further south, since it would menace his line of retreat and necessitate the hasty evacuation of all the positions won in the advance toward Trieste. Yet he allowed such a break-through to occur. After a campaign of propaganda among the Italian soldiery, calculated to undermine their morale, three German divisions and strong forces of Austrians smashed the Italian lines around Caporetto, strangled all resistance, and were soon pouring down upon the rear of Cadorna's centre and right, on the Carso and further south. The fruits of two years of bitter warfare were lost in a fortnight.

Eventually the Piave became the tomb of Austrian and German hopes of conquest in Italy, but Diaz, not Cadorna, was destined to garner the laurels of victory there. The veteran Italian commander, relieved of his command after the retreat from the Isonzo line, was tried by a court-martial, which found him principally responsible for the disaster. He may appeal, he may be exonerated, history may deal with him more leniently than his contemporaries. But, just now, he can be ranked only as one of the meteors of the war.

General A. A. Brusiloff.

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General Robert G. Nivelle.

General Sir John French.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

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General Luigi Cadorna.

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Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff.

On the Trail

General von Kluck.

General Helmuth von Moltke.

General Eric von Falkenhayn.

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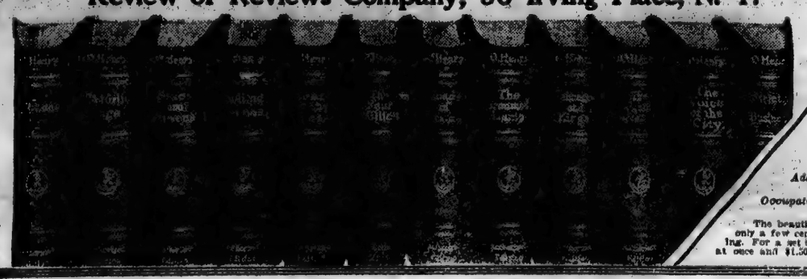

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The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 8

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

ROOSEVELT'S LETTERS TO HIS CHILDREN

Unique Collection, Marked by a Delicious Humor and Parental Sympathy, That Will Have a Lasting Place in the Literature of Childhood

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LETTERS TO HIS CHILDREN. Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Scribners.

THE art of letter-writing is dead, say some. There is an especially difficult branch of it—that of writing letters to children. Even the men whose letters have passed down from the mountains into the smiling valleys of literature avoided that trail. It's one of the things you can't do, you know, at least without becoming self-conscious to the destruction of your literary quality. Avaunt is the word written over that path.

So you, the wise reader, never take up any letters to children. You know in advance what they will be. And yet, suppose you could find combined in one volume the letters of a Christian and American Lord Chesterfield and the letters of a really sincere Thackeray— But no, you couldn't. If you did you wouldn't believe in them—still less if you were told beforehand that Juliana Ewing was in some fashion mixed up with them.

Still you find these things almost in juxtaposition. One is to "Blessed Ted" in Groton, now Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt:

> I want you to do well in your sports and I want even more to have you do well in your studies; but I do not expect you to stand first in either, if so to stand could cause you to overwork and hurt your health.

The up-to-date and Christian Lord Chesterfield; and when we remember that he was Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., the sense of surprise with which we find him advising "Blessed Ted" not to stand first in sports if it will hurt his health seems somehow strangely inconsistent with the character we had built up out of our imaginations for the man. But never mind; that was the Lord Chesterfield side of him; let us find a Thackerayan side, yet such a side as Thackeray himself never could have exhibited.

> He bucked Ethel over his head the other day.

Illustrated with a fiercely crude line drawing of the pony bucking Ethel over his head. The President of the United States from 1901 to 1909 cared nothing for his reputation as an artist. Ethel (now Mrs. Richard Derby, and a lovely and charming matron) is mostly arms and feet as the pony bucks her. The President was not a great artist; still, as was the case with his writings, he managed to convey vividly what he had in his mind.

These letters of Theodore Roosevelt have been collected into a sympathetically edited volume. Surely, Mr. Bishop must have had some of the love for children, the twinkle of humor with which the great man viewed them, and the all-comprehending understanding of them ami their queer little mental processes; in other words, though Theodore Roosevelt had a great deal of Santa Claus in him, Mr. Bishop must have had some of the adopted German saint in himself, or how could he have got so near to the heart of childhood? The Colonel, at any rate, had that love of animals without which no man can understand children. "We have never had a more cunning kitten than Tom Quartz," he informs "Darling Kermit." Nevertheless, justice compels him to add:

> I have just had to descend with severity upon Quentin because he put the unfortunate Tom into the bathtub and turned on the water. He didn't really mean any harm.

Quentin, in fact, seems to have been the erring member of the Roosevelt family. Once he shied a stone at his mother's head, and, although the Colonel recognized that the thing was done without evil intent, he felt obliged to explain to Quentin the enormity of his crime, until Quentin, bowling, fell in "a yellow-haired abandon of grief" into his father's arms. The grass has been growing on Quentin's grave in France now more than a year, and his father has gone to join him. Poor little enfant terrible! He never lived to reach his majority. The rest of them, perhaps, were a little more serious. To one and all the father's heart went out; but in these letters one can discern a special twinkle in the eye, a special softening of the lines of the face, for scapegrace Quentin, though to Ted, who was most like himself, went out the fullest measure of the father's heart.

Colonel Roosevelt's "Picture Letter" to Ethel, Written at the White House, June 22, 1904.

But, after all, that is a little unfair. Whether it is "Blessed Ted," or "Darling Little Ethel," or "Dear Quentyquse," or any of the rest of the brood to whom these letters go, it is impossible to accuse him of playing favorites. And through them all what love and adoration of the mother shows! To him she is always beautiful. She looked so pretty today when we were out riding; she looks so much younger and so lovely this morning; she is prettier than ever as I write this. The man's impressible love for Edith Carow breaks out over and over again, in the most unexpected places, in letters written to children who cannot be expected to understand or guess the deep feeling that lies under it until they are old enough to feel some such emotion themselves. To him Edith Carow is not only the girl who won his heart years ago but something intangibly lovelier, growing dearer and also growing more physically beautiful as the years go on. One can imagine that when her hair became white it was merely the addition of a new beauty in her lover's eyes. What a lover! He was the type for which all true women secretly yearn.

The most characteristic thing about this playboy of the western world is the joy he takes in animals, a joy he shares with those lusty boys and those hearty girls of his. He acquires, for instance, a horned frog and a badger in one of his Western trips and writes enthusiastically home to Archie about them. The badger seems to make the greatest hit—at least, he writes to Senator Lodge that Josiah (this being the badger's name) has been greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by the children and "has passed an affectionate but passionate day with us. Fortunately his tempers seem proof." What Tom Quartz, the kitten, thought of Josiah, if they ever met, is not recorded.

Once, in 1903, they thanked us his celebrating Ethel's birthday by a romp in the barn, concerning which he wrote to their Aunt Emily:

> Of course I had not the heart to refuse; but really it seems so, yet, mildly, rather odd for a stout, elderly President to be bouncing over hayricks in a wild effort to get to goal before an active midget of a competitor, aged nine years. However, it was really great fun.

It was. You'd better believe he enjoyed it. That is why that same Ethel, now a grown and lovely woman, looks back on him not as a father, but as a chum, an old pal. Blessed is the man who can leave that memory among his children. How true in the main is Oscar Wilde's epigram about how children, grown, begin to analyze and then to judge their parents, and his conclusion, "Rarely, if ever, do they forgive them." It is a bitter Wilde truth, but rare men like Roosevelt live to confound it. Jacob Riis tells how he found his way to his boy's heart by forgetting that he was a father and becoming a fellow-fisherman. That, however, was never necessary for Roosevelt; the man with the child heart. He did not need to learn children, because, like Hans Christian Andersen, he knew their hearts—their hearts were like his own.

How delicious it is to find him reading "Jim Bludso" to the children, and the irrepressible Quentin demanding to know "whether the colored boy did not find sitting on the safety valve hot." A question that would never occur to a grown-up; yet how eminently sane, sensible, and even vital. Of the millions who have read that poem, how many have stopped to inquire about the condition of the trousers of the "nigger squat on the safety valve"? Did Mr. Hay ever learn of this criticism? It is greatly to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt reported it to him and demanded light.

The hour and space grow on, and this shadly quotable book still stares us in the face. Quotation is a crime against the composing room, and yet how can one give the flavor of the book without quotation? Here is sage Quentin, aged 3. The President asks Archie how often he has washed his face. Sage Quentin: "Very seldom, I fear." What is one, even a President, to do with a boy like that? Nothing but to curb the damnable mischief in him, encourage the manly streak, and thereby breed such a mixture of Yankee courage and honesty and spirit and virtue that all men's eyes will grow wet as they read the rough headstone the Germans will some day erect over the place where he was shot down from his airplane and lies buried.

CHARLES WELLS THOMPSON.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE QUERRILS. By Stacy Aumonier. With frontispiece. The Century Company.

A CAREFULLY detailed study of a family group, at once individual and typical, is presented by Stacy Aumonier in his latest novel, "The Querrils." The Querril family, father, mother, and five children, are well educated, well-to-do people living a pleasant, sheltered life in a London suburb. They are devotedly fond of one another, and in later years one of their intimate friends describes these years at Chessilton Heath as "the old days when we did nothing but play tennis and be sweet to each other." From this little circle of persons who are "sweet to each other," a circle composed of the Querrils themselves and a few chosen friends, all that is disagreeable or disturbing is shut out. Mrs. Querril in particular refuses to read or hear anything about poverty or vice or suffering. But the three Querril sons, Rodney, Martin and Peter, are all interested in a little settlement of which Rodney is the moving spirit. Through this settlement the first disturbing influence enters into the peaceful existence of the Querril family, subjecting them and their way of looking at things to a terrible test. And later comes the great war, altering their lives as it altered the lives of so many.

Much of the philosophy of the book is summed up at the end by Decimus Pontern, an old friend of the Querrils, a sailor and a writer. It is a plea for discontent with things as they are, for an "interference" which, though it may sometimes be mistaken and sometimes cost a heavy price, is nevertheless a fine and beautiful thing in that it represents an honest attempt to right what is wrong. The Westerner, the Anglo-Saxon especially, is driven by something within himself to insist "on certain broad principles of humanity." When these are at stake, then, and to the best of his ability, he interferes. "He interferes unwisely and sometimes culpably, but still he interferes, and there's hope for a man or a woman or a State which will do that."

The book is interesting and well written, all the threads of its complicated plot being kept firmly within the author's grasp. It has, too, a unity of effect not often achieved by a story of which a family or group is the protagonist, rather than an individual. The people are real, and the easy, pleasant life at Chessilton is made to move clearly before our eyes, in strong contrast with that of the Trooms, who represent the scum of the great city, and whose existence impinges upon that of the Querrils with such devastating effect. With the single exception of Martin, who remains shadowy and seems rather superfluous, each of the Querrils is a distinctly portrayed individual, and so, too, is Tony

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

MacDowell, the keen-witted and likable American, who proved so good a friend to Peter; Ebba Jenssen, the Swedish pacifist whose intense selfishness and self-centredness made her so alien a figure among the altruistic Querrils, and Decimus Postern, the "humid," successful and solitary man of letters who is perhaps the most interesting of them all. "The Querrils" is a thoughtful book, the kind of novel which, despite a well-wrought plot, is less a story than a critical exposition of certain phases of life and of humanity, with no cheap "glad" theory, but accepting living as a difficult and often perilous business in which the best one can do is to act according to that intensely English phrase now so familiar to us all—"carry on."

DEEP WATERS

DEEP WATERS. By W. W. Jacobs. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MANY of the tales collected in this new volume entitled "Deep Waters" are told by the night watchman. He is a retired sailorman, in charge of a pier, who does not take his duties so seriously as to permit them to interfere with his visits to that attractive public house called the Bear's Head. One or two of his stories are concerned with the doings of his friends, but most of them relate various haps and mishaps of his own. The unlucky fate that befell of "shareholders," who always managed to get into trouble whenever he came ashore, has the place of honor in the book. He was a sailorman, and "a sailorman is like a fish; he is safest when he's at sea," says the night watchman, who frequently proved in his own person the truth of his contention. "Sam's Ghost" gave him many anxious moments, and "Paying Off" proved very expensive, but neither of these could be compared for an instant with the trial of having a woman mistake him for her long-lost husband, or the embarrassment of being, quite against his will, "The Substitute" for the philandering Skipper Pratt. He is an entertaining person, this discursive and philosophical night watchman, whose views of honesty were rather more usual than admirable.

But though he is entertaining, and though he occupies a prominent place in the book, he has nothing whatever to do with the two best of the dozen stories it contains—"The Convert" and "Striking Hard." While the plot of the second of these is in essence about as old as the oldest known folklore—a man's unsuccessful efforts to do his wife's work—it is also as modern as this season's fashions, and it is told in a very graphic and amusing way. The irate Mr. Porter and the sweetly obstinate Mrs. Porter are real people and the description of the strike meeting at which the tall and bony Mrs. Gorman took the chair is very funny. "The Convert" is almost equally amusing in its account of the difficulties and hardships besetting a certain husky individual named Joe Billing, who had been the terror of Elk Street until he listened to certain earnest souls, got what he called "a new art," and started to put into practice the doctrines of good works and turning the other cheek. The experiences of a householder upon whom soldiers were billeted, and the "family cares" of a man who sought to defend his bachelorhood by avowing himself the possessor of a wife and five children, are among the other tales related in a book which, though not without dull moments, is on the whole an entertaining volume, pleasant to have at hand and pick up during an idle hour.

IN THE GOBI DESERT

YELLOW MEN SLEEP. By Jeremy Lane. With frontispiece. The Century Company.

THOSE persons who chance to be familiar with the novels of Will Levington Comfort will find traces of the influence of that unusual writer both in the manner and the thought of this new novel, "Yellow Men Sleep." And it cannot be said that the influence has been a marked-ly beneficial one, so far at least as this especial book is concerned. A story of China, and to a great extent frankly intended as a "thriller," the author's efforts to write in a mystical and poetic style are more evident than are any mystical and poetic effects, while, despite the imaginative quality shown in the fundamentals of the plot and in the working out of certain of its details, most of the thrills somehow fail, in the vernacular of the stage, to "get across."

A good deal of the story, as by all odds the best part of it, is laid in the Desert of Gobi, where the hero, Con Levington, discovers a hidden empire known as Tau Kuan, the Empire of the Yellow Sun. It is from this empire that the terrible drug Koresh which is called "koresh," or "the deep gray cufas," and part of Con's mission is to discover the source of the drug for the United States Government. But, besides the drug, there is a beautiful American girl held both as prisoner and as Princess in Tau Kuan, and Con endeavors to free her from her not unwilling thralldom, a thralldom quite as much mental and spiritual as bodily. He has a number of adventures in the wonderful palace of ancient Tau Kuan, and many encounters with his arch enemy, the astute Chee Ming, visier of the palace, the one person who travels the difficult road from the Empire of the Yellow Sun to the outer world, bearing with him the terrible koresh. Much of this part of the book is interesting and shows a good deal of imagination. The descriptions of the palace, of the wretched, dwarfish slaves who toiled underground mining the deadly drug, of the subterranean chamber where royalty dreamed beneath the spell of koresh, and of the leaping gas which illumined the cavern, are all well done. But there is a very long introduction, relating the circumstances of Con's parentage, birth and early life, which might be all very well if Con's character and personality ever became a matter of especial interest or importance, but which the author's failure to make him a living human being renders rather tiresome. The entire episode of Morna Valsalé seems superfluous, and Chee Ming's masquerade is as unreasonable as Con's behavior is stupid, so that the first part of the book drags badly. Mr. Lane's strong point is not character drawing, but if he would endeavor to give more verisimilitude to the minor details of his narrative, stop trying to be mystical, and be content to write simply and without frequent indulgence in such phrases as "Twilight pressed the barb of desire in her flesh" he ought to be able to turn out a very good adventure story.

LITTLE HOUSES

LITTLE HOUSES. By George Woden. E. P. Dutton & Co.

MR. WODEN'S first and very long novel is one of those books which, being practically without plot or theme or any especial theory of life, depend entirely upon the author's ability to depict character and to create atmosphere. In the first of these requisites the producer of "Little Houses" is not entirely lacking; several of the minor characters in the book—especially the kindly, garrulous Mrs. Onions and the genial Mr. and Mrs. Allday—are well drawn, but John Allday seems to live in a sort of dase which affects the reader, and though one can easily see elements of interest in both Sam Bloom and the unfortunate Maggie, these are never developed. One begins the book hopefully, with an expectation that it is going to get somewhere, a hope which grows fainter and fainter as the volume progresses, flares up for a moment toward the end, and dies out completely before the close. Mr. Woden never seems to get a good, firm hold on either his characters or his situations. He writes fairly well; takes almost any page or even chapter of the book, consider it apart from the rest, and it will seem promising; but the novel as a whole is weak and very dull. There it nothing in it which holds the reader's attention; no character whose development or whose fortunes he cares about, no theme or situation whose working out claims his interest, no interpretation of life nor any vision which penetrates far enough beneath the surface to be more than commonplace.

It is a very leisurely, very detailed book; some seven pages, for instance, are given over to a minute description of how John Allday fell ill with rheumatic fever; and as the reader does not care in the least whether he developed rheumatic fever or cholera morbus or delirium tremens, the description is profoundly boring. Some of the pen pictures of scenery are gracefully drawn, and the book has possibilities, but the author seems to have had no clear idea as to what he wanted to do, and the result is a novel which, though good in fragments, is as a whole singularly uninteresting.

A CANDLE IN THE WIND

A CANDLE IN THE WIND. By Mary Imlay Taylor. Moffat, Yard & Co.

A GOOD plot, some excellent writing, and more than a little well done psychological analysis make Mary Imlay Taylor's new novel, "A Candle in the Wind," a book of rather more than usual interest. It is too long, especially toward the close, and the conclusion itself is not very credible. For while it is possible if not altogether probable that a man who was known to have shown the white feather, known to have failed at the

(Continued on Following Page)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

MRS. M. D. OVITT.—Can you tell me anything about Grave Livingston Lutz? I was told, when I first commenced reading her books, that she was the daughter of Mrs. Isabell Alden (Pansy,) and now I find, in one of her books, a dedication to her mother, Marcia Macdonald Livingston. Is she related to Mrs. Alden? Can you give me a full list of her books, and tell me whether her name is pronounced with the long or short sound of the "u"?

She was born at Wellsville, N. Y., April 16, 1865, and is the daughter of the Rev. Charles Montgomery and Marcia Macdonald Livingston. She married the Rev. Thomas G. F. Hill of Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 8, 1892. He died in 1899. She married Professor Flavius J. Lutz of Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1904. Her publications are: "A Chautauquan Idyl," "Katharine's Yesterday," "In the Way," "Lone Point," "A Daily Rate," "An Unwilling Guest," "According to the Pattern," "The Story of a Whim," "The Girl from Montana," "Marcia Schuyler," "Aunt Crete's Vacation," "Phoebe Dean," "Dawn of the Morning," "The Mystery of Mary," "Lo, Michael," "The Head Man," "The Man of the Desert," "Miranda," "The Obsession of Victoria Gracen," "The Finding of Jasper Holt," "A Voice in the Wilderness," "The Witness." We do not know whether she is related to Mrs. Alden. The "u," we believe, is short in her name.

"In Flanders Fields"

D. A. BUELL.—Will you kindly advise me where I can procure the poems of that gifted young man who wrote "Flanders Dead"? I regret that his name has escaped my memory and I have appreciated his work so that I feel contrite in this appeal.

We presume that our correspondent means Lieut. Col. John McCrae, born at Guelph, Canada, in 1872, died in Flanders, Jan. 28, 1918. He wrote "In Flanders Fields."

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row.

"In Flanders Fields and Other Poems," is published at $1.50, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

"You Kissed Me"

C. W.—A good many years ago I clipped from The Baltimore (Md.) Sun a poem, or which it was stated in a note of the editor that one of the prominent American poets, (I believe it was Whittier,) had said that it was an example of most perfect verse construction. The cutting has gotten lost in course of time, and although I have watched your literary section for years, in the hope that some one else might have asked about this poem, I have not come across it, nor have I found it anywhere else. The opening lines are:

You kissed me, my head lay low on your breast,
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest.
and the last line reads:
And if you were hero, would you kiss me again?

The poem is entitled "You Kissed Me," and is by Josephine Hunt. It is published in "Heart Throbs," Volume 1, Chapple Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. The poem begins:

You kissed me! My head
Drooped low on your breast
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The poem "J. A. R.," Aug. 24, asks for is Henry van Dyke's "America for Me," which is included in the section "Pro Patria" of his collected poems, published by Scribner in 1911. I append the poem. It is dated June, 1909:

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the Kings—
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day
In the friendly western woodland where Nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack:
The Past is too much with her, and the people looking back.
But the glory of the Present is to make the Future free,
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

This query has been answered also by Mary B. Earle, Rockville Center, L. I.; La Fayette Lents Butler, Hazleton, Penn.; Frances A. Findlay, Mahonic Lake, N. Y.; Edith Holden, Rockridge, Greenwich, Conn.; M. A. Dorman, Norfolk, Conn.; "B. K. K.," New York; Inglis Stuart, Beacon, N. Y.; Mrs. J. V. Calver, Washington, D. C.; "M. G.," Pittsburgh, Penn.; Wilmyne Hassler, Weehawken, N. J.; "I. D. H.," Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Louise Fischer, Freeport, L. I.; Harriet Seemann, Canadensis, Penn.; Mrs. Adrian Westervelt, Nyack, N. Y.; Mary G. Clark, Old Bennington, Vt.; "E. M.," Lenox, Mass.; Helen H. Betzinger, Albany, N. Y.; "H. E. B.," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; M. Warburton, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miriam B. Thompson, Caldwell, N. J.

"Lavinia," by Ruffini

HABEL A. DRAKE.—"Mrs. O. P." on Aug. 3, desired to know of a novel whose heroine was named Lavinia. I walked to the library and put my hand right on a book called "Lavinia," a novel, 1860, by G. Ruffini. Rudd & Carlton, 130 Grand Street, New York. It is probably out of print now. Will gladly send the book as a gift to "Mrs. O. P." if she wishes it.

"Weight of Jewel or Plate"

HARVEY B. GAUL.—In answer to Dorothy A. Hapgood's question as to the lines beginning:

'Tis not the weight of jewel or plate,

we'll say that the author is Edmund Vance Cooke.

"A. W. S.," Summit, N. J., says that the poem is by Edward A. Martin.

A Fond Farewell

WALLACE GEER.—The poem asked for by Eva Scott is "A Fond Farewell," by A. Spencer Gilbert, and was printed in The Vidette about last March. It consists of about six quatrains.

APPEALS TO READERS

ADAM KUHN.—I am most desirous of finding out by whom the poem containing the following lines was written, and the title of the book in which I may find it:

I touch my heart as the Easterns do,
May the sun of Allah shine on you.

I do not know whether that is a first line or not, nor do I know whether that is the exact wording.

Lincoln's First Call

C. M.—Will some reader inform me where I can see the original printed copy of the proclamation containing Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers? It was issued on April 15, 1861. There is no copy of this call on file either at the Congressional Library or the New York Public Library.

A Ghost Story

HELEN LAMBERT.—I am anxious to locate a certain ghost story whose plot is about as follows: A man had wandered into a churchyard and meditated on the tombstone of one of the graves. And when he returned to the village he had assumed the personality of the man upon whose tomb he had sat. Can you help me get at the title and author of that tale? My request I realize is somewhat threadbare, but that is all I recollect of the story.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, the Spanish novelist whose two war novels, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "Mare Nostrum," have eclipsed the sales of all other war books in this country, is coming to the United States to deliver a series of lectures. He will arrive in New York early in November, and his tour will include all the principal cities of the country and extend from coast to coast. He will have three lectures, one on "The Spirit of the Four Horsemen," dealing with reconstruction in Europe; another on "How I Write My Novels," and the third on "The America We Know," which will present to Americans the vision of this country which Europe gained through our participation in the war. As he speaks only Spanish, he will be accompanied by an interpreter, or co-lecturer, Robert King Atwell, an American who has spent much time in Porto Rico, who will occupy the stage with him and translate his lecture as he speaks.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report large advance orders for Clemenceau's novel, "The Strongest," which they will publish in an English translation at the end of next week.

A new edition of "Belgium, a Land of Art," by William Elliot Griffis, with its contents brought up to date, is being prepared for early publication by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Alfred A. Knopf announces that he will soon have ready a new novel by Joseph Hergesheimer entitled "Linda Condon," having a very modern theme.

"The Girl and the Job," by Helen C. Hoerle and Florence B. Saltsberg, which the Holts will bring out this week, will show how rapidly the field of possible employment for women has broadened during the last few years and how ambitious young women may find careers as bacteriologists, architects, interior decorators, draftswomen, and in many other professions.

Thomas Walsh has written a book of poems, to be published by the John Lane Company this Fall, which will tell the story of the old-time troubadour who turned from the world, entered a monastery, and later, as Bishop of Toulouse, cooperated with Saint Dominic and Simon de Montford in suppressing the Albigenses. It will bear the title, "Don Folquet."

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose book about the A. E. F., "Average Americans," the Putnams have in train for early publication, says in it concerning the conduct of our soldiers in France: "During the twenty months that I spent in Europe I was serving with troops virtually the entire time, commanding them in villages all through the north of France, through Luxemburg and Germany, and in all that period I never had one complaint from the inhabitants concerning the treatment by our men of either women or children."

Dr. John H. Finley's copy of "The Modern Reader's Bible" is a widely traveled book. In addition to several years of active and somewhat roaming life in America it has, he says, "crossed the Atlantic six times, made a tour of France, journeyed, after being rebound, through Egypt and the Holy Land to the border of the Syrian desert, and gone on a second expedition beyond the Euphrates and then to Constantinople."

John Russell, whose "The Red Mark and Other Stories" Alfred A. Knopf will publish late this month, has left for an extended trip in China, Japan, and the South Seas, where he expects to find new material for fiction.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have taken over from Mitchell Kennerley W. H. Hudson's "Adventures Among Birds" and are having it printed in an American edition, to be brought out this Fall, profusely illustrated with pictures taken from that classic of ornithology, Thomas Bewick's "History of British Birds," first published in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The pictures for the Hudson book will be from an 1826 edition.

A new volume of verse, "Dust and Light," by John Hall Wheelock, is ready for immediate publication by the Scribners, who make it known at the same time that Mr. Wheelock is the author of "Alan Seeger: A Sketch," a tribute to the young poet that appeared anonymously in Scribner's Magazine, was afterward reprinted in pamphlet form to meet the demand, and has been generally attributed to William Archer. "Dust and Light" contains a number of poems already familiar to poetry lovers which are now first gathered into book form.

The announcement of a new illustrated edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which Houghton Mifflin Company promises for early next month, brings new proof of the wonderful vitality of Mrs. Stowe's story. Librarians say that it is among the books they have to rebind most frequently. This new edition will have many cuts in the text, four full-page illustrations in black and white, and a frontispiece in colors by E. W. Kemble.

Harper & Brothers, commenting upon the program of a moving-picture house in Connecticut which asserted that Hall Caine is the author of "Ben Hur" and that the book was the result of what started out to be a searching criticism of the Bible, say that more than 2,000,000 copies of General Wallace's "Ben Hur" have been sold.

James Branch Cabell is the author of a novel to be called "Jurgen," whose theme centres on the adventures of an old poet to whom is granted the combination of a young man's body and the shirt of Nessus. It will be published in the latter part of this month by Robert M. McBride & Co.

The Jewish Publication Society of America announces the following books for publication this year: "A Biography of Baron de Hirsch," by Max J. Kohler; the third series of a hitherto unpublished collection of essays by the late Professor Solomon Schecter; "Hellenism," by Norman Bentwich; "Bypaths in Hebraic Bookland," by Dr. Israel Abrahams of Cambridge; the fifth volume of "Legends of the Jews," with notes by Professor Ginsberg; the third volume of Dubnow's "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," with important additional matter contributed by Professor Israel Friedlaender; a description by the Yiddish poet, Yehoash, of a tour through Palestine; the American Jewish Year Book for 5680, which will contain articles on the Jewish contributions to the world war and a complete directory of national and local organizations in the United States.

A volume of addresses by President Wilson, to be called "The Triumph of Ideals," is ready for immediate publication by the Harpers.

Scribners are publishing at once "The World Shut Out," a novel scened in the Alban hills near Rome, by Norval Richardson of the American Embassy to Italy.

Alfred A. Knopf announces for publication this week the following volumes: "Body and Raiment," by Emily Tietjens, picturing a soul's experience; "Poems: First Series," by J. C. Squire; "Books in General," by Solomon Eagle, and "Modern English Writers," by Harold Williams.

A new O. Henry book, "Waifs and Strays," containing a dozen short stories never before published in a popular edition, is promised for Oct. 11 by Doubleday, Page & Co. It will have also a variety of personal reminiscences of the author, contributed by Arthur W. Page, George Jean Nathan, Arthur Bartlett Maurice, Franklin P. Adams, and others, while there will be appreciations in verse by Christopher Morley and Vachel Lindsay and critical estimates by William Lyon Phelps, Stephen Leacock and A. St. John Adcock. The volume will contain also a complete index to all the O. Henry stories.

The John Lane Company announces the twenty-seventh edition of Rupert Brooke's "Poems" and the twenty-fourth edition of Laurence Hope's "India's Love Lyrics."

Dodd, Mead & Co. promise that the suppression of the revelations of Admiral von Tirpitz in Germany and the attempts of his friends to have the book removed from Fall lists elsewhere will not affect their publication of the work this Fall, as already announced.

Edward Streeter's "Dere Mable" has been put into braille type for the use of the blind.

A new novel by Sinclair Lewis, "Free Air," will be published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe next week.

The University of Chicago Press, in response to a popular demand, is now publishing the volumes in its Constructive Studies series in paper as well as cloth binding.

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

moment of supreme testing, might have been permitted to accompany an expedition in search of the south pole, one can scarcely believe that he would have been placed in charge of it and made its leader, even at the instance of the fine man who had passed every test and proved his courage and devotion and perfect trustworthiness. There are other minor details which also leave something to be desired, but on the whole the book is an interesting one, well and thoughtfully written.

It is, however, a book which it is difficult to discuss without revealing the plot, and as it is one in which the plot is of very great importance, to reveal it would be unfair alike to the author and to the prospective reader. A story of redemption, its two principal characters are the man who failed at the moment of the great test, and the woman whose love finally lifted him up and renewed his courage and his hope. But though Diane could pardon Arthur Faunce, the reader finds it difficult to do so, and to accept the solution which sacrifices to his welfare and happiness those of an infinitely better man. This, not because of the panic—wrought and deeply repented betrayal, memory of which made Faunce a haunted man—more than one brave man has been a momentary coward—but because of the deliberate treachery of his dealings with Diane, the treachery, not of a moment's desperate and overwhelming fear, but lasting through many months of actual and of tacit lying, and because he would have deserted Rayburn had it not been for the other better man. Nor does Diane herself, for all the author's repeated insistence on her strength and nobility of soul, hold the reader's sympathy while she vacillates between the two men who love her, and of whom she fancies she loves first one and then the other, in a way which would seem to indicate that she did not in truth care very much for either of them. The analysis of the craven betrayer, however, is very well done. His remorse, his haunted nights, his desperate snatching at possible relief by confessing the truth to the old doctor whose professional honor will not permit him to betray the confidence even under extreme provocation—all these are well and truthfully pictured. Well done, too, are many of the descriptions and most of the minor characters, while the conclusion of it all is something about which readers will probably disagree.

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY. By Edgar O. Achorn and Edward N. Teall. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

THOSE who share Kipling's estimate of the fair sex as voiced in his poems, "The Vampire" and "The Female of the Species," will applaud "The Unknown Quantity," a novel by Edgar O. Achorn and Edward N. Teall. Californians who read it will also be rejoiced by pages-long tributes to their climate. Another group to whom we can recommend it are those who are forever wailing that the publishers lack the courage to print a story without the conventional happy ending.

Most other readers will put the book down with emotions akin to those one experiences on leaving the dentist's after a particularly painful siege.

The action of this depressing story of the making of a misogynist might be graphically represented by a steadily downward-sloping line with its peak labeled "love at first sight" and its base "disillusionment." The progress of the hero down this incline upholds the theory that a total eclipse of the powers of perception follow in Cupid's path, and recalls Oscar Wilde's bonmot about the author's suspense becoming unbearable.

The two main characters, with whose help the authors refute Henri Beyle-Stendhal's contention that "beauty is a promise of happiness," are a Boston lawyer with a New England conscience and a very modern belle dame sans merci—a widow with two children, vaulting social ambitions and a Kaiserish bump of selfishness. Both of these characters are colorlessly drawn, and neither enlists the reader's sympathy.

In the end Chester Clarke, the lawyer hero, makes his great sacrifice; and the widow reaches the goal of her social ambitions. No further idea of the plot can be suggested without giving away the whole story.

Scattered through the book's 330 pages there are dissertations on artistic and ethical questions interminable enough to delight a Greenwich Village conclave and platitudinous enough to fit naturally into an Alderman's Christmas speech to the high school children of his district. Several years ago Professor Hugo Münsterberg wrote an article for The Atlantic Monthly savagely ridiculing writers of fiction for their naïve psychology. This fault of fatu-

(Continued on Page 467)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION
OF
The New York Times

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

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HOW THEY WORK

IN more than one respect the career of WILLIAM DE MORGAN is unique in literature. Without attempting to determine his rank among writers of fiction—ardent admirers regard him as second to none in the art of story-telling, while such critical journals as The London Times declare that "he was not a first-rate novelist"—there can be no doubt of his popularity with a large body of readers, and it is a popularity that is apparently destined to endure. This is the more extraordinary when one remembers that Mr. DE MORGAN did not write his first book until he had reached the age of 66. Youth is usually the period in which the greatest activities and the greatest achievements are shown in imaginative literature. One could cite, indeed, a long list of writers, some of them of the highest rank, whose entire literary work was completed before they had reached by a number of years the age at which Mr. DE MORGAN began his literary career. With age the imagination is supposed to leave its loftier, skyward flights and content itself with the prosaic happenings of the humdrum earth. But in the case of Mr. DE MORGAN this rule was apparently reversed. Until he was 66 he was engaged in stained glass work and ceramics, in which he scored a marked success, especially in the latter. Then he suddenly changed the thought and habit of a lifetime, became an author and produced a series of exceptionally long novels at the average rate of one a year.

TO write a 300,000-word novel a year would tax the energy and the invention of a young author; in the case of a man whose literary work began when he was 66 years old it is altogether without precedent. With the publication of Mr. DE MORGAN'S posthumous novel we learn something of the method by which he worked that adds to the interest with which one reads of his unique literary experiences. Thus, in her introduction to "The Old Madhouse," Mrs. DE MORGAN tells us: "When my husband started upon one of his novels he did so without making any definite plot. He created his characters and then waited for them to act and evolve their own plot. In this way the puppets in the show became real living personalities to him, and he waited, as he expressed it, 'to see what they would do next.'" Theoretically, that would seem to be the natural method for turning out a good work of fiction. But it is doubtful if novelists, as a rule, have followed it. The plot usually comes first, and one reads how the average author carefully sketches out the entire action of his novel, summarizing it chapter by chapter, before writing a word of the book itself. HENRY JAMES adopted the extraordinary method of dictating to his stenographer a sort of discussion of the characters and plot to be used in a projected novel, out of which the novel itself was gradually evolved. Apparently, writers of the imagination seldom use the same methods in their work. FLAUBERT averaged little more than a page of manuscript a day, writing and rewriting and declaiming his sentences before he was satisfied with them. BALZAC dashed off what might be called the first version of a story with marked rapidity. When it came back to him in printers' proof, he practically rewrote it, and this, in some instances, more than once. TOLSTOY, also, corrected and interlined his manuscript to such a bewildering extent that his wife was compelled to make two and sometimes three fresh copies for him before his rage for corrections had spent itself. In direct contrast with this method we learn that SHAKESPEARE wrote with such an easy fluency that his manuscript came to the printers with scarcely a blot—a fact that BEN JONSON bewailed, claiming that SHAKESPEARE'S easy, uncorrected flow of words plunged him into innumerable mistakes.

FLUENCY, rapidity in writing, however, in spite of this immortal instance of it, is by no means the inevitable mark of great genius. The best of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S novels were not written in this manner. It was when circumstances compelled their overworked author to turn them out at lightning speed that his novels lost in invention, veracious character study, and the gentle kind of humor that distinguishes the earlier volumes in the Waverley series. TROLLOPE, another prolific writer, who set himself so many thousand words, like a schoolboy's task, to write per day, would doubtless have improved the quality of his work had he written less and "blotted" more. On the other hand, there are instances where one cannot help feeling, a little less care and more speed in writing might have brought better results from a purely artistic point of view. SAMUEL BUTLER, for example, toiled over "The Way of All Flesh" for twelve years. As his companion for so long a period it gradually became the record of his beliefs and opinions on any number of subjects that are not really connected with the novel. The intrusion of this kind of material into the latter mars a work that, in the estimation of many critics today, stands in the front ranks of modern fiction. But, for one novelist who is too careful, too deliberate in the production of his work, there are scores who fall into the other extreme. The daily stint of TROLLOPE, we imagine, would seem a comparatively small matter to the typical writer of "best sellers." When every word that falls from one's pen means an appreciable amount of gold the temptation to keep on writing without stopping to blot or recensider a passage is bound to be great indeed. But it is the kind of temptation that stands a menace to true literary art.

IT has been said even of so great an artist as BLASCO IBANEZ that his haste in writing has allowed him to expand some of his novels with material that really does not belong to them and that detracts from their value as fiction. Thus, in reading so splendid a book as "Mare Nostrum" one sometimes loses the thread of the story in the pages upon pages of encyclopedic information regarding the Mediterranean Sea through which the reader is compelled to wade. The total result, however, in this particular book is to leave the reader with the impression that he knows all that there is to be known about the Mediterranean from its depths to its shallows, its past to its future. This result, it may be contended, is well worth achieving and quite disposes of the complaint that the book is too encyclopedic to be considered a perfect work of fiction. After all, it is the total result that counts in a book as in most other things. The various methods used by famous authors in writing their books is always an attractive subject, and it is with interest that one looks forward to hearing Señor BLASCO IBANEZ himself lecture on "How I Write My Novels," as it is announced he will, during his promised visit to this country.

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

EDWARD JERNINGHAM AND HIS FRIENDS. Edited by Lewis Bettany. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.
A series of eighteenth century letters by Edward Jerningham, Edmund Burke, Horace Walpole, and others.

NAPOLEON'S STRUGGLE WITH THE HUN. By Harry H. Hughes. 12mo. Wichita, Kan: The Johnson Press and Publishing Company.
The author states that he has not written his book simply as a biography of Napoleon, but more as an analysis of the great Corsican's relations with the Germans, showing that the prejudices of the latter against Napoleon were unjust and unreasonable.

GEORGE WASHINGTON THE CHRISTIAN. By William J. Johnson. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press.
A companion volume to the author's "Abraham Lincoln the Christian."

A CHILDHOOD IN BRITTANY EIGHT YEARS AGO. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
Collection of childhood memories gathered from many talks in the author's own tongue with an old French friend. The book contains thirty-two full-page illustrations by P. de Leslie.

THE HOTHAMS. By A. M. W. Stirling. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. Two volumes.
A chronicle of the Hothams of Scarborough from hitherto unpublished family papers containing letters from Lord Chesterfield, Mrs. Siddons, Kemble, Mrs. Piozzi, as well as stories of Hood, Howe, and Nelson.

PAGES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE PAST. By A. M. W. Stirling. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. Two volumes.
Contains a collection of private papers of Sir William Hothams, Admiral of the Red.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND. By Edward R. Turner. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.
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Includes the poems published in England, in Mr. Maynard's three earlier volumes.

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Essays

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Studies of the first years of the French Renaissance covering the period 1512-1555.

War Books

MY "LITTLE BIT." By Marie Corelli. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
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DISABLED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PENSIONS AND TRAINING. By Edward T. Devine. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.
One of a series of economic studies of the war.

BRITISH WAR ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Fairlie. 12mo. New York: Oxford Universitiy Press.
Historical study published in a series of primary economic studies of the war, edited by David Kinsley, Professor of "Political Economy" in the University of Illinois.

THE SOUL OF "C. R. B." By Madame Saint-René Taillander. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
A noted Frenchwoman's account of the Hoover relief work in Belgium and Northern France.

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A story of today, the scene of which is set in the South by the author of "Slippy McGee."

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A story of a canary and his friends.

JUDY OF ROGUE'S HARBOR. By Grace Miller White. 12mo. New York: F. H. Fly Company.
A story of the storm country on the shores of Lake Cayuga.

Science

TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH. By Noran H. March. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
A handbook for parents, teachers, and social workers on the training of boys and girls.

Religion

THE HEART'S DOMAIN. By Georges Duhamel. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
A collection of moral and religious essays translated from the French.

Travel

NEW RIVERS OF THE NORTH. By Hulbert Footner. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
An account of the adventures of two amateur explorers of the headwaters of the Fraser, the Peace and the Hay rivers.

THE STORY OF THE PARIS CHURCHES. By Jetta S. Wolff. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.
Illustrated accounts of famous historical churches.

Juvenile

CURLY OF THE CIRCLE BAR. By Joseph Bushnell Ames. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
An adventure story for boys, the hero of which is a young American on a ranch in Texas.

THE TRAIL MAKERS. By Charles P. Burton. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
The adventures of two boys who spent the Summer with a railroad construction gang and who came in contact with a German spy who tries to dynamite the big viaduct.

THE BOYS' AIRPLANE BOOK. By A. Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
An illustrated handbook of information intended especially for boys with a taste for mechanics.

FIELD, FOREST, AND FARM. By Jean Henry Fabre. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.
Essays and sketches of farming life, one of a series written primarily for young people.

THE CAMERONS OF HIGHBORO. By Beth B. Gilchrist. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
Story of the war for children.

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Humorous verse and prose for children, profusely illustrated with colored plates.

THE SLIPPER POINT MYSTERY. By Augusta Huiell Seaman. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
A mystery story for girls, the scene of which is on a little river in New Jersey near the coast.

THE LOVELY GARDEN. By Fairmont Snyder. 12mo. New York: F. F. Volland Company.
Fairy story of a garden inhabited by a King and Queen and their Court.

FOR DAYS AND DAYS. By Annette Wynne. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
An anthology of child verse.

Miscellaneous

PEACE AND BUSINESS. By Isaac F. Marcosson. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.
Covers the commercial rebirth of Great

(Continued on Page 469)

SOME RECENT BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

A STRANGE and charming little travel book, quite unlike any other, is "Blue Magic," by Edith Ballenger Price, (the Century Company.) It is not a travel book, as such, but it tells something of the travels of a little boy, quite a little boy, only 7, whom the story takes up as he lies on a pillowed chair on a yacht in that mysterious land of Egypt on its great, mysterious river, the Nile. It is an interesting place to be, but not so interesting for a little boy who must lie among the pillows while every one else is away seeing the wonderful sights of that wonderful country. But Fen, for that is the name of the little boy, with a "sensitive mouth" and a little face, framed, as the book says, with "red-gold hair," whose poor little back has been hurt and who has come to gain strength in the soft Egyptian air, cannot go ashore or even from where he lies see the blue waters of the Nile. Perhaps, however, if Fen had not been quite alone on the boat, the blue magic would not have happened. The first sign of it was the appearance of a "head," which looked at Fen from over the rail.

"It was quite a nice head," the book says, "dark-haired, bronzed by sun and salt air, clean-shaven, with a whimsical mouth and gray eyes that were laughing, though the lips were not." Then the "head," which belonged to an "exceedingly tall, white-clad young man," came over the rail at Fen's invitation, and the blue magic began. He is a "Blue Djinn named Siddereticus," that is what the young man with "quite a nice head" tells Fen, and wonderful things immediately begin to happen. Scarabs, all for Fen, appear at the sound of magic words; there is an amulet which brings the Blue Djinn when Fen wishes him; a quaint little teakwood table, with very good things to eat, appears mysteriously at tea time, and a gondola, later in Venice, to take Fen through the marvelous water streets of the city of the sea. There is a pretty young Aunt Cynthia; there are parts of the book that are sad and parts that are happy, but altogether a very charming story.

A real travel book or a book about a land which is very strange to most people is "When I Was a Girl in Iceland," by Hólmfridur Arnadóttir, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.) There are many things of interest which Miss Arnadóttir has to tell about her native land, and one that will surprise the young people most and the older ones as well, for Iceland is little known, is that the name is a misnomer, that the country is not continually a mass of snow and ice, but that there are grass and flowers—one very warm year even flowers from the meadows at Christmas—and the author says that the coldest weather she has ever known has been during a Winter spent in New York. It is the Gulf Stream washing the southern shores of Iceland that makes its comparatively mild climate. A little continent, Miss Arnadóttir calls Iceland, and the biggest island in Europe—the country belongs to Denmark—with the exception of Great Britain.

An interesting thing about Iceland for Americans is that its people discovered America many, many years ago, but had not the money to make settlements in the new country. Now, the author says, it is time for Americans to discover Iceland, and never lose sight of it again. To this end she tells all about her native land and her life there until a little over a year ago, when she came to New York, where she is teaching the Icelandic and Danish languages and is studying American methods of education to aid the people of Iceland, who are intelligent and with no illiteracy in the population. There are many illustrations from photographs, with the author in the frontispiece wearing her native dress.

Quite the most interesting of all of Nina Rhodes's many books is "Nora's Twin Sister," (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.) It is an exciting story of the twins, who are very pretty little girls, with dark brown eyes and golden curls, but who for a long time do not know each other for reasons that one must read the book to understand. Then they meet, and that is the beginning of very thrilling events. One can imagine how very astonishing it must be for a little girl to look up in her own house and see standing in the doorway another little girl who looks exactly as she looks to herself in the glass, and then to be told that the little girl is her own twin sister. That is what happened to Kathleen Crawford, who was a rich little girl, living on Fifth Avenue, New York, and the little girl who appeared so suddenly was Nora O'Neil, who lived in a big studio on the other side of the park, and was actually Kathleen's twin sister. It is easy to understand how one little girl might be carried off for the other, and what queer things might happen to any one who was not really the self she was supposed to be and did not know any of the people about her. That is something of the story, which has a most happy ending after many strange and unusual happenings.

"Billy Vanilla," by Sol N. Sheridan, (also Lothrop, Lee & Shepard,) is a funny little story about a funny little boy and ever so many other people and birds and dogs and snow and even wolves. There is a "shaggy boy" in the story, and a "thousand-year-old boy" and a little old lady, who is not old, but very pretty, and a red-whiskered man, who is very fond of the little old lady. Billy Vanilla, who has a bigger, honest-to-goodness name, gives a poor little boy his sweater, and gets another red one, so he will have a red breast like the robins; there is a wedding at the end of the book, which does not sound interesting for small boys, but then there were lots of ice cream to eat and some of the wedding cake was given to the birds.

Ralph Henry Barbour's latest book, written in collaboration with H. P. Holt, "Fortunes of War," (Century Company,) is a sea and war story combined, with many thrills. Jerry Kendall's father has left as a legacy to him and his sister, Nan, a good seagoing boat. They intend to sell it at first, but when Ben Duncan proposes that he and Jerry get together a crew and take the boat, loaded with lumber, to the other side, where the war has put a premium on that commodity, Jerry, who comes of a seafaring race, jumps at the opportunity. The unfortunate choice they make in selecting a skipper, with the Germans and a submarine, stir things up very considerably. But lumber is a cargo that fortunately is not irreparably damaged by being wet. It is a fine thing to help the United States Government find a German submarine base, and of course Mr. Barbour and Mr. Holt would never do anything so unkind as to injure the health or fortunes of their heroes or see Uncle Sam or his men put in the wrong in any way.

"The Liberty Girls," by Rena I. Halsey, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard,) is Nathalie Page, the founder of a club of girl patriots who take that name. It is a long story of 380 pages; there are waifs who are taken up to a mountain home and taught the spirit of liberty; there is a mystery room, a burglar, a young soldier, who finds a lost grandmother, and much improving knowledge in the book. Nana Bickford French in the illustrations pictures very attractive girls.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Page 460)

Britain, France, and Italy together with a description of conditions in Switzerland, Holland, and Spain and an analysis of the difficulties under which Germany will labor in her effort for rehabilitation. The author made five trips to Europe between 1914 and 1919 and his present volume, dealing with wartime economic questions, is the final result of his investigations.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE. By Charles M. Pepper. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
A survey of world markets and the kind of trade that makes them. The book gives an analysis and an interpretation of the Great War, the control of raw materials, and the nationalized efficiency of the principal countries of the world.

TRUST DISSOLUTION. By Merle Raymond Thompson. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.
A study of more than thirty monopolies which the Government has attacked under the terms of the trust laws. The author was formerly Fellow in Political Economy, State University of Iowa, and is now Professor of Social Sciences, Morningside College.

THE PROJECT METHOD IN EDUCATION. By Mendel E. Branom. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.
Deals with the new methods in education.

FISHING TACKLE AND KITS. By Dixie Carroll. 8vo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Co.
Handbook of practical information for anglers.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS. By Graham A. Laing. 12mo. New York: The Gregg Publishing Company.
A textbook intended for secondary schools.

THE TREE BOOK. By Ines N. McFee. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
Popular illustrated book on the common trees of our roadsides and woods adapted for beginners in tree study.

CANOEING, SAILING AND MOTOR BOATING. By Lieut. Warren H. Miller. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
Practical information with many illustrations for the building and rigging of sailcraft, canoe handling, and motor boat management.

ROMANCE OF A GREAT FACTORY. By Charles M. Ripley. 12mo. Schenectady, N. Y.: The Gazette Press.
Deals with electrical subjects, especially the contributions made by the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company, which employs nearly twenty-five thousand men.

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. Collected and edited by James Brown Scott. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. Two volumes.
An analysis of cases decided in the Supreme Court.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. 8vo. Washington, D. C.? Headquarters of the Endowment.
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

be organized. These consequences he pictures as culminating in a reign of terror, patterned after the Bolshevist régime in Russia. By adopting the form of a novel to protest against the encouragement of socialism, he renders the theoretical concrete and endows it with human interest. The book is apropos of the prevailing labor unrest and is obviously directed toward those—and their name is legion—who know little about socialism, and because of their hazy conception are apt to regard the movement as the dream of some social reformers, interesting in the abstract and incapable of ever being effected.

In Mr. Harold Cox's preface to the book he says: "Socialistic theories fail in practice because they are at variance with basic human instincts—the love of liberty, the desire for personal possessions, the attraction of sex, and the parent's preference for his own children. The working out of these instincts by imperfect beings in an imperfect world, though it brings happiness to many, leaves a large number at a low level of existence and some in actual misery. This is the starting point of the whole socialistic propaganda." And Mr. Bleackley attempts to prove that socialism would bring happiness to no one, only unbridled license to a swarm of fanatical aliens, whose forefathers were so downtrodden and oppressed that the thirst for revenge upon the moneyed and middle classes has become an unquenchable, insane craving. Mr. Bleackley betrays three great fears for the future of England; that an unrepentant and unrestricted Germany will again be guilty of duplicity, that, given suffrage, the women will gain ascendency through numbers and that England will have petticoat government, and that Bolshevism will be spread by its adherents among the aliens living in England. Even the League of Nations does not escape his pen, for his references to this international alliance infer that it will prove impotent and quite unable to cope with the post-war situation.

Joseph Anymoon, the hero of the novel, represents those who think they believe in radicalism and socialism until they see where these movements are leading them, at which time it is almost too late to revert to the old order. When the story opens, Joseph Anymoon is the first President of the British Commonwealth. The war has been over for some time, but peace has not brought the happiness hoped for and expected. There has been great labor unrest and consequently a great social upheaval. Every one is shouting "Democracy" and "Liberty" and trying to overthrow the Government to attain perfect freedom. Meanwhile the royal family has left England, and Anymoon, a man of the people, risen to power through his own efforts and genius, has seized the reins of government. He is described as resembling Oliver Cromwell in appearance and personality. He is a sincere reformer and an idealist, but he is neither fanatical nor visionary. He is an incurable optimist, and he has an inexhaustible fund of humor and common sense. In fact, he is a most refreshing and likable character. When he is awakened to the truth that the course he is pursuing is leading England to destruction, he does everything in his power to save his country from annihilation at the hands of the Crimson Guard.

Anymoon is very ill at one time, and during his delirium he dreams that England has at last reached the stage of perfect equality, that of the Bee-Hive. This burlesque on the state of human affairs in which perfect equality is attained is the best part of the whole book.

CRUCIBLE ISLAND

CRUCIBLE ISLAND. By Condé B. Pallen. The Manhattanville Press.

Mr. Pallen's story, though written, it would seem, primarily as an argument against socialism, is a fairly entertaining yarn, worked out with considerable ingenuity. Carl Runder, the hero and principal character, is a young Socialist who has conspired against the power of the Prince of Unterwald. He is arrested and condemned to exile for life on the island called Schlectland, from which no man has ever been known to return, and which has in consequence a sinister reputation. To his great amazement Carl discovers on arriving at his destination that he is to live in a very beautiful valley as a member of a community organized according to the ideas and principles of Socialism. Founded by a company of 500 Socialists sent there by their different Governments and since augmented by persons like himself, the valley, which is called Spielgarten, at first seems to him a veritable earthly paradise. Within its borders the inhabitants conduct their own affairs as they wish; but no one is allowed to leave the valley, which is surrounded on three sides by mountains, while the fourth is guarded by soldiers who are under orders to kill any one who attempts to escape.

Of course there is a love story interwoven with the main theme of the narrative, and it has a great deal to do with the decision to which Carl Runder presently comes—that he would rather be shot than go on living under what he had once fancied would be ideal conditions. How he and several others who shared his views finally succeeded in getting away from the island, the difficulties which beset them and their various adventures, form a considerable part of the story.

LADY OF THE CROSSING

THE LADY OF THE CROSSING. By Frederick Niven. George H. Doran Company.

When Sam Haig arrived at Kootenay he owned the large sum of $9, and did not, it would seem, know how to do anything in particular. His first job was a distinctly humble one, but out in Kootenay they were used to having men begin in humble fashion and later blossom forth into all sorts of splendor, so Sam Haig's poverty proved no bar to his meeting all kinds of people from the harassed Timpkins, proprietor of the cut-rate boarding house, to the Webleys, who had a charming place just outside the town and gave garden teas. And of course he soon encountered beautiful Mildred Henderson, whom he had first seen as she was crossing the street on the very evening of his coming to Kootenay, and promptly fallen in love with.

The little tale is pleasantly written; it has no "blood-and-thunder" element, but some very likable people and others a good deal less agreeable. Its hero never does anything very startling—though he is condemned to serve a week at hard labor with the chain gang—and he never becomes a millionaire, but he is an attractive young man, with a sense of humor, and we hope he made a success of his fruit farm. Among the minor characters Mr. and Mrs. Timpkins are perhaps the most appealing; that reader must be hard-hearted, indeed, who does not sympathize with their difficulties—difficulties arising principally from the propensity shown by many of their boarders to depart leaving unpaid bills behind. Altogether "The Lady of the Crossing" is a pleasant little story of life in a frontier town, told with more than a little quiet humor.

JANET OF KOOTENAY

JANET OF KOOTENAY. By Evah McKowan. New York: George H. Doran Company.

Janet Kirk describes herself as a teacher, reporter, and homesteader, "all three states," she admits, "very hard on the coy-maiden-with-drooping-eyes attitude." By means of delightfully chatty letters to her friend Nan she tells of her adventures as proprietor of a fruit farm in the Kootenay Valley, Ralph Connor's country. She calls her farm "Arcady," and the title is not inappropriate, for certainly Janet encounters none of the difficulties which Freeman Tilden describes in his more realistic "Second Wind" or that we read about in the reports of back-to-the-soil enterprises offered by the opponents of the present Soldiers' Land bill now before Congress. But "Janet of Kootenay" is a pleasant story, as Arcadian as the title of the heroine's farm, told with humor and a pleasant flavoring of love interest. It is never mawkish, never sentimental.

Captain Fenton is a convalescent soldier who has been gassed at the battle of the Marne, and he helps Janet around the farm, since he owns one himself. The neighbors, much to Janet's naïve surprise, talk in the country much as they do in cities, only more so. "Why," she complains, "doesn't the wonderful bigness of all this get into people's natures more? Right in the shadow of these gigantic hills, with the roar of that mighty canyon over there always in their ears, with the generosity of nature all about, and the bigness of the work they are doing, how can they go about with their vision narrowed down to where they question the acts and motives of every other human being?" Nevertheless they can and they do—until Janet's marriage to the Captain puts them to silence.

CAKE UPON THE WATERS

CAKE UPON THE WATERS. By Zoë Akins. Illustrated. The Century Company.

In those not yet distant days when seasonal publishing was still the custom, "Cake Upon the Waters" would surely have appeared with the beginning of the warm weather. For it belongs distinctly to the particular class of story once known as "Summer fiction." It is a very light and, though agreeably written, not very clever little tale, the conclusion of which is perfectly evident from the beginning, concerning a young and charming widow, Kitty Davenant. Kitty was very extravagant; she denied herself nothing, and was almost if not quite equally generous with other people. She had to a marked degree "the gift of giving," and exercised it constantly, casting her "Cake Upon the Waters" in a lavish fashion, which distressed and greatly worried her lawyer and old friend, Mr. Everett Jamison. He looked after her affairs for her, and realised that she could not go on spending more than her income and running into debt without getting into serious trouble.

After awhile, however, Kitty's cake returned to her multiplied many times over, and she suddenly acquired an enormous fortune. Riches had a distinctly detrimental effect upon her character, and not until it seemed quite possible if not entirely probable that she might lose her fortune almost as suddenly as she had received it, did she really learn her lesson. And, of course, everything came out right for her in the end.

MR. SYMONS ON THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA

(Continued from Page 461)

though they ever disclose their full dramatic power except when they are acted.

Another example of this undramatic criticism is to be found in the essay on "Antony and Cleopatra," wherein we are told (Page 6) that certain deductions and inferences of Mr. Symons's own devising leave us "in no doubt as to the moral Shakespeare intended to draw, a moral still further emphasized by the reticent quietude of Octavia, the counterpoise to Cleopatra—a character of delicate invention, surprising us by the precise and attractive image she leaves upon a play where she is mainly silent."

It is safe to say that mighty few spectators ever received a precise image of a character who is mainly silent. And what warrant has Mr. Symons for asserting that there is any one particular moral that Shakespeare meant to draw? Morals there are in Shakespeare's plays, and a-plenty of them, because the English dramatist, like the Greek, "saw life steadily and saw it whole," but it may be doubted whether there is any play in which we can pin him down to one obvious moral, deliberately intended. Shakespeare is too large ever to limit his ethical effect to any single intent.

Equally astounding is the assertion in the essay on "Troilus and Cressida," (Page 147) that "it is probable that in this play, the most tragical of all comedies and the most comical of all tragedies, Shakespeare for once wrote to please himself."

Now "Troilus and Cressida" is a puzzling play; it is never really tragical and it is never really comical—that is, we are not thrilled by its action, and we do not laugh at its humor; but we stand aghast in wonder where a critic comes to the conviction that in composing its unsatisfying intrigue Shakespeare, "for once wrote to please himself." And Mr. Symons, in this same essay (Page 150) tells us that "Shakespeare takes the story of the fall of Troy, the commonplace of poets and romance writers, a legend almost as sacred as the Bible, and he makes it, in his parody of it, a parable of the world."

To call "Troilus and Cressida" a "parable of the world" is, if I may be pardoned for using plain language, simply nonsense; and this amazing sentence also reveals that Mr. Symons ignored or is ignorant of the mediaeval Troy legend which Shakespeare was rehandling and on which Mr. Symons will find light in the examination of this play and of its sources in the Middle Ages which Professor W. W. Lawrence contributed to the Columbia "Shakespearean Studies" issued in 1916.

Since I have here referred the British critic to a contribution by one of my colleagues at Columbia, I am moved to refer him to a contribution by another of them. In his papers on "Cymbeline" and on the "Winter's Tale," Mr. Symons shows that he did not perceive the likeness of these two plays in their tone, in their plotting, in their motivation, to the Dramatic Romances of Beaumont and Fletcher—a likeness which Professor A. H. Thorndike has ascribed to Shakespeare's characteristic utilization of a theatrical formula which had proved its popularity with the playgoers he was always desirous of pleasing—just as he had earlier availed himself of the patterns of Kyd, of Marlowe, and of Lyly. Of course, it is only fair to remind the reader of this review that Mr. Symons wrote his papers long before Professor Thorndike and Professor Lawrence made their useful contributions to our knowledge of Shakespeare; he could not be expected to avail himself of essays not written until a dozen or a score of years after he had published his papers; but he has now republished them, as they were originally written, without profiting by the illuminating contributions of these two American scholars.

Nor has he availed himself of the contributions of two other American scholars, Professor George Pierce Baker and Dr. Harold De Witt Fuller, who jointly and severally worked out an ingenious and plausible suggestion to the effect that Shakespeare's share in the authorship of "Titus Andronicus" was little more than the combination into one play of two pre-existing pieces on the same theme, both of them now lost, but one recoverable in a German version and the other in a Dutch adaptation. Professor Baker and Dr. Fuller made out a good case, which demands respectful consideration from any critic who undertakes to discuss the problem. Mr. Symons either ignored their articles or is ignorant of them, since he reprints his paper of 1885 in this volume of 1919.

The "sun do move," and so does the rest of the universe; and the world of Shakespearean interpretation has moved a long way since these "Studies in the Elizabethan Drama" were written. But by republishing them without bringing them abreast of the "state of the art," Mr. Symons lets us see that he has not moved and that he is not even conscious that a movement has taken place. Whatever value his several papers may have had when they were penned has evaporated with the passage of the years, and we cannot but wonder why the author has made a vain effort at this late date to rescue them from the oblivion of the back number.

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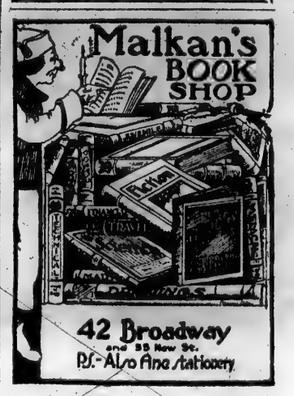

ARTHUR SYMONS ON THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

STUDIES IN THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA. By Arthur Symons. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1919. 261 pp.

IN the last twenty or thirty years we have made an immense advance in our knowledge of the Elizabethan drama and of the Tudor playhouse, wherein the Elizabethan drama was born. A host of enthusiastic investigators, British, American, German—and of late, French also—have toiled incessantly to collect facts, to set them in order, and to interpret them. The task is not yet accomplished, and there are fields of inquiry where only the surface has been scratched. We need, for instance, a detailed stage history of each of Shakespeare's more important plays on the plan of Miss Woods's "Stage History of Richard III.," recording the various stage versions and informing us as to the successive revivals during the three centuries which have elapsed since Shakespeare died. To set beside Miss Woods's solidly documented volume there are only the late Austin Brereton's sketchy "Stage History of Hamlet" and Professor G. C. D. Odell's amusing account of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" on the American stage.

There are other fields, however, where the full crop has been gathered, and where very little has been left for belated gleaners. For one thing we probably know now pretty nearly all that we shall ever know about the sources of the plots of Shakespeare and of his fellow-playwrights in the spacious days of "Eliza and our James." Almost every one of the stories used by Shakespeare, by Beaumont and Fletcher, and by the others has been run down and tracked to its remote lair in mediaeval legend and in Oriental folktale. In this humble but necessary work, demanding patient and plodding industry rather than critical insight, the Germans have been most useful; they are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and they can be counted upon to accumulate the needful information, even if their interpretation of it is likely to be more or less misleading. They are inclined to believe that the hurried English playwright, snatching hastily at any story which swam within his ken, was inquisitive as to its foreign origins, instead of being completely satisfied with the version which he had casually happened upon. It is often asserted, for instance, that Shakespeare took "Romeo and Juliet" from a story by Bandello, whereas the fact is that he took it bodily from the ponderous novel in verse which Arthur Brooke had amplified from the brief Italian tale.

One of the most fertile fields—and one from which the full harvest has not yet been garnered—is the inquiry into collaboration as this was practiced by the Elizabethans. We have had it made plain to us that Shakespeare is not the sole author of "Henry VIII.," and that his partner in its composition was probably Fletcher; and in his paper on the "Question of Henry VIII.," in the volume under review, Mr. Symons reminds us that it was almost simultaneously in 1850 that Emerson and Spedding proclaimed that Shakespeare had had an associate. We have also had it made plain that the plays which are roughly ascribed to Beaumont and Fletcher were many of them the work of Fletcher and Massinger, with not infrequent assistance from other poets. And we have had it made plain to us, once more, that what at first sight may look like collaboration—i. e., the product of two minds working together—may, on closer study, turn out to be not a true collaboration, but rather a revision by one hand of a play already completed by another. To disentangle the work of the later writer from that of the earlier is a task of surpassing delicacy—triumphantly accomplished by Professor Ernest H. Wright in his analysis of the authorship of "Timon of Athens."

These labors in these different fields of investigation have made possible a better understanding of Shakespeare and of his predecessors and contemporaries; and this has been greatly aided by the result of the more adequate interpretation of the more recently accumulated information about the Elizabethan playhouse and about the conditions of performance on the sceneless platform that jutted out into the unroofed yard where the restless groundlings stood. It was for this sceneless platform with its gallants, seated on three-legged stools and smoking long pipes, that Shakespeare wrote his merry comedies and his mighty tragedies, shaping them perforce to the limitations of his theatre, as he also created his myriad characters to serve as attractive parts for his fellow-actors, Burbage and Armin, Heming and Condell. Every successful dramatic poet, it cannot be too often repeated, must construct his plays in conformity with the conditions of the theatre of his own country in his own time; and if we wish to appreciate adequately his craftsmanship, his mastery of the art of playmaking, we must familiarize ourselves with these conditions.

This much by way of preliminary to the consideration of Mr. Arthur Symons's volume of essays, which he has chosen to call "Studies in the Elizabethan Drama." When we take up a book so entitled we are justified in the expectation that it will be abreast of "the state of the art"—as the engineers put it. We have a right to hope for additions to our knowledge—that is to say, that the author will bestow upon us some specific contribution of his own, if it is only the correction of the errors of one or another of his predecessors. The question before us is simple: How far does this book fulfill this hope and expectation?

Mr. Arthur Symons is an industrious man of letters, well read and well equipped for constructive criticism, in so far as reading can furnish this equipment. He has published more than one volume of verse; he has composed more than one dramatic poem; he has translated more than one play from more than one foreign language; he has issued biographical studies of Blake and of Browning; he has registered his impressions of the most picturesque cities of Europe; he has gathered in two volumes his more or less disconnected essays on a few of the various aspects of the "Romantic Movement in English Poetry" and of the "Symbolist Movement in Literature"; he has put forth a book of "Spiritual Adventures"; he has collected casual essays into two volumes on the "Seven Arts" and on "Plays, Acting, and Music"; and in these varied tomes—or at least in those of them which I happen to have read—he has revealed a real interest in literature, a frequent delicacy of feeling, and a pleasing felicity of phrase.

What manner of book is this volume of "Studies in the Elizabethan Drama"? The first remark to be made is that it is a fortuitous concourse of atoms, with no visible unity. It contains papers on ten of Shakespeare's plays—and three soldier studies of Massinger, of Day, and of Middleton and Rowley, originally prepared to serve as introductions to volumes of selections from these playwrights in the Mermaid Series. Of the ten Shakesperean papers several appeared in Harper's Magazine to accompany the late E. A. Abbey's drawings. They are all dated by the author, so that we can see that they were written between 1885 and 1907—most of them between 1887 and 1890, say thirty years ago. They may have been more recently revised, but, if so, this revision has been confined to the style, and it has apparently left the subject matter what it was originally.

The second remark that a reviewer is compelled to make must be an expression of regret that Mr. Symons, if he wished to confer upon his magazine essays the comparative permanence of a bound volume, had not been able to do so when they were fresh, and when the opinions expressed were abreast of the "state of the art." In 1890 these studies were all well enough, whereas in 1919 they are hopelessly out of date; that is to say, they are not validated by the information now available; and they are written in a tone now no longer approved. We are getting to be not a little weary of the traditional laudation of everything attributed to Shakespeare. We are annoyed at the superstitious adulation bestowed not only on his best plays but on his poorest—and some of them are poor enough. This fulsome flattery is uncritical, if only because it fails to discriminate between Shakespeare's good work and his bad work, and so makes it difficult for us to find fit words in which to praise his best.

Mr. Symons is not the worst of sinners; and he is not as reckless as some others are in beplastering Shakespere with extravagant adjectives; but he is not cautious in the adjustment of his epithets of eulogy. For example, in praising that ever delightful but doubtfully double-jointed comedy, "Twelfth Night," he asserts (Page 36) that

> No characteristic of the play is more unmistakable than its perfect unity (!) and sure swiftness of composition, the absolute rondure of the O of Giotto, done at a single sweep of the practiced arm. It is such a triumph of construction (!) that it is hard, in reading it, to get rid of the feeling that it has been written at one sitting.

If Mr. Symons had read M. Jusserand's analysis of "Twelfth Night" in his "Literary History of the English People," the British critic might have been spared this exposure of his ignorance of the laws of dramatic construction. And in the passage quoted above there is another significant clause—the one in which Mr. Symons tells us that "it is hard in reading"—a clause betraying his belief that Shakespeare's plays can be judged by reading—as

(Continued on Page 468)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

MODERN JAPAN: Social, Industrial, Political. By Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Political Science and International Law, Indiana University, and Susanne W. Hershey. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE keynote of this lucid and sympathetic, but impartial, essay on what may be called the "wonder-nation" of the nineteenth century, struck by the authors, when they say, in the opening chapter, "If it is true that the Japanese have begun to exhibit a juster and saner appreciation of things Western, is it not time that Westerners began to exhibit a juster and more discriminating appreciation of things Japanese?" A greater help toward the full comprehension of the Japanese point of view as to the whole duty of mankind universally, as well as to a knowledge of the economic, religious, educational, and political conditions prevailing in Nippon and the smaller islands, has seldom been afforded than will be found here. The reader is reminded at the outset that for centuries before Western ideas and machinery found their way into Japan there had prevailed in that country a novel and highly developed culture of its own, uncontaminated by contact with outside influences. Now, after sixty years or so of association with and tutelage by the people of the rest of the world, when "the first mad rush of knowledge and enlightenment is over," the Japanese attitude of semi-worship of their foreign instructors has disappeared. And for a sound reason, thus:

> When it became apparent that Western civilization had its defects and blemishes, the Japanese began to suspect that their own culture contained elements which were perhaps equal, if not superior, to those of Europe and America. They began to ask, "What would it profit us as a nation if we gained the whole world and lost our own soul?" A reaction set in which led them, at least for a time, to discard Western ideas and overprize their own attainments and achievements. This reaction has by no means exhausted itself, but beyond question their best minds are dissatisfied with many things foreign and Japanese alike, and are looking forward to a sort of fusion of the best and to an elimination of the worst in both civilizations. * * * Intelligent and experienced missionaries are almost the only foreign residents in Japan who really see beneath the mask of Japanese etiquette and succeed in breaking down the reserve of the people. To them the Japanese are just plain, ordinary folk, with the vices and weaknesses of humankind the world over, but with infinite potentialities for progress.

After a brief chapter on the geography and population of Japan, the authors devote some space to the family, and particularly to the subordinate status of women therein. Remarking that "critics and students of Japan agree that, in respect to the domestic virtues, the Japanese woman, according to ancient ideals, is irreproachable," they continue:

> But the Japanese woman is in no way considered the equal of her husband. As a wife she is commonly addressed Okusama, meaning the honorable lady of the house, though the literal meaning is honorable back room, implying seclusion and modesty. She is still only the first servant of the household, and as much is respected according as she fulfills the standard wifely requirements of docility, patience, and service to husband, mother-in-law, and family.

Referring to the beliefs common among the Japanese people that widened social privileges for women increase immorality, and that educated women make poor housewives, the book says:

> Given a third of the social liberty which the American girl takes as a matter of course, the Japanese girl would fall an almost certain victim to moral disaster. It does not follow that the Japanese girl is inherently weaker or less moral than the American girl. The moral training of the American girl has been focused largely about sex morality—on watchfulness and resistance to the male. She is taught that the direst social penalties will be inflicted upon her who fails to be watchful. The moral teaching of the Japanese girl, on the other hand, centres about obedience and subserviency to the male. Until she is given over in marriage she has few contacts with the male outside of her own home, and society has as yet made almost no provision for such contacts. Naturally, clandestinism will result until a franker relationship between the sexes is established and society arranges for more normal opportunities of communication and association.

The educational system, which has received a great deal of attention in Japan since 1871, when the Mambusho, or Department of Education, was established, is the subject of many pages, in the course of which is brought out the interesting fact that "Japan probably spends less money for educational purposes than any country in the world having an efficient school system." In considering the undeniable fact that Christianity makes but slow progress in Japan, in spite of the hard and zealous work of many missionaries, the authors come out flat-footed in these terms:

> One unquestionable source of confusion to the Japanese seeker after religious "truth" has been the many conflicting voices calling to him from the West. Not only are there more or less conflicting doctrines of the various sects, but the intelligent and diligent inquirer must soon have discovered that the Western nations were not really Christian in theory or practice. It was not merely that the merchants, sailors, and tourists with whom he came in contact failed in the practice of the Christian virtues, but an impartial study of the history of the so-called Christian civilization of the West must have convinced him that, in marked contrast to the printed Gospel, its historical pages were steeped in corruption and bloodshed. Not merely this, but obviously leaders of Western thought had long since begun to doubt the truth of much that was taught and printed concerning their religious teachings. There were the eighteenth century deists like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu; the English utilitarians like Hume, Mill, and Bentham; the evolutionists like Darwin, Spencer, and Huxley, and finally the higher critics like Strauss, Bauer, and Renan.

Poverty and social evils receive extended attention in the volume, and there is considerable space given to the problems that revolve about the Yoshiwara. The picture there drawn of a very large part of Japan's population is almost unbelievably sad. The Government of Japan is described as a "military-bureaucratic-clan aristocracy or oligarchy, veiled by representative forms," and there is a glimpse of the manner in which political parties have been formed and run their course. The relations of Japan to Korea, Manchuria, and the United States, and Japanese aims in China, all have their separate chapters, and then the possibilities of war between Japan and the United States are discussed, the results of which are practically summed up in this, which begins the chapter on that subject:

> The questions so often asked, "Shall we have war with Japan?" or "Is war between Japan and the United States inevitable?" "Is war probable?" "Is it possible?" are hard to answer. "Possible?" yes. "Probable?" that depends. "Inevitable?" no. With the present temper of the Japanese people, their sensitiveness, keen sense of national honor, liability to sudden outbursts of passion in spite of or perhaps because of their habitual power of self-control, it is possible that an outbreak of mob violence on the Pacific Coast might precipitate an armed conflict. But this is not likely, under their present form of Government, for the chauvinistic spirit of the masses is held in leash by leaders of the clan oligarchy, many of whom understand what sacrifices a war with America would involve.

The volume ends by quoting and indorsing the words said to have been used by Viscount Ishii, Ambassador to the United States, in his message to the people of this country on the Fourth of July, 1918: "We trust you, we love you, and, if you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal good-fellowship down all the coming years."

Not only is this book comprehensive, clear, and sympathetic in its treatment, but it is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating stories of Japan as she is at the present day that has yet left the press.

HOW ANIMALS TALK

HOW ANIMALS TALK. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. New York: Harper & Brothers.

YE who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy," who love the furred and feathered folk of all outdoors, who love, too, beautiful prose and relish a ramble in the fields of scientific speculation, here is a book to take your hearts by storm. So strong a spell of enchantment does the author's word imagery throw over the reader, and so completely does he intrigue the fancy with tales of the life comedies and tragedies of deer and wild duck, dogs and bees, bear, beaver and caribou that you go greedily along the pleasant stream of his inductive reasoning with no impulse to controvert his conclusions.

"How Animals Talk" might be subtitled "Ambitious Adventures in Transcendental Theory." The author maintains that animals talk to one another, that much of this "talk" is silent, perhaps telepathic. It is carried on, he says, through what some savages call "chumfo," not a sixth sense but a merging of the five senses into a single perfect instrument of perception. Man, he believes, with the exception of some primitive individuals, has nearly lost this faculty through the corroding of artificial habit. But it is still within the range of biological possibility that the sense-bound genius homo may yet learn to hear with his toes or smell with his fingers, since every cell once exercised the function of all five senses. Every life attracts every other life by occult force as surely as matter attracts matter by force of gravitation. This thought and impulse transference goes on continually between animal and animal, man and man, and man and animal, largely in the subconscious mind.

Space forbids any questioning or even enumeration of the manifold incidents of animal life Dr. Long reports so entertainingly in support of his contentions. Suffice it that we are filled with amusement and delight over the beauty of his woodsy symphony, his descriptions of the air-dance of bird flocks at their wing drill, of the panics and migrations of animals, of all the curious phenomena of flock and herd. We marvel that the author has found time to observe so much in so many climes and forget to analyze his more revolutionary statements. To those doubting Thomases (and there will be many such among the readers of the book) who cavil at the accuracy of the incidents from which the Rev. Dr. Long draws his conclusions, we quote De Quincey's axiom of criticism that "to understand you must sympathize." Such readers will be more than repaid by Dr. Long's descriptions of wings more eloquent than an actor's hands, by his interpretation of the mother fox's silent admonitions to her young, by the helping hand he holds out to those who would recross the gulf of ages-long evolution and study the animals around him.

The book is beautifully printed, the cleanest of large type on heavy paper with wide margins. Mr. Copeland's illustrations, while not always faithful to life in all details, chime well with the poetic tone of the book.

A GERMAN LEAGUE

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By M. Erzberger, Member of the Reichstag. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MATHIAS ERZBERGER is strong for the League of Nations. A complete summary of his ideas regarding it have already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. His book shows evidences of much research, of deep interest in the momentous subject of permanent world peace. And on his title page is this quotation from Saint Augustine's Epistle to Darius: "It is more glorious to kill with words than to slay men with the sword."

But the most striking thing about Herr Erzberger's book is that he has utterly failed to grasp Germany's position in the world just now. After a few pages the reader becomes utterly bewildered as it begins to dawn upon him more and more that, in Erzberger's eyes, Germany stands on a par with nations like France, Great Britain, and the United States in a discussion of how the future can best be arranged for the welfare of mankind. At first one might think that this is because his book was written while Germany still believed that she would either be a victor in the war or that the Entente would find it impossible to defeat her to such an extent that compromise would not be necessary. Yet the preface bears the date of September, 1918, two months before the armistice! So one is forced to the conclusion that, with Germany's abject surrender only a few weeks away, Herr Erzberger still believed that his country would have as much voice in the future ordering of the universe as anybody.

Therefore his book acquires a remarkable aura of unreality; one asks, "Is this man talking in his sleep?" It is all about as relevant as would be a project, carefully drawn up by a criminal on the night before his sentence to death, embodying his ideas of how his trial should be conducted and exactly what words the judge should use in acquitting him and restoring him to an unimpaired standing in the community.

It cannot be denied that some of Erzberger's ideas of future solidarity among the nations of the world are good. He has a vision of a perfectly lovely Utopia. Perhaps there may be something like it some day. But just as the reader begins to sympathize with him and believe that, after all, he has the right idea, up bobs a sentence proving conclusively that the author has quite failed to realise that Germany has done any wrong or suffered defeat in the war, so that all that has gone before becomes ludicrous.

There is at least one exception in Herr Erzberger's failure to see German wrongdoing—his attitude toward the invasion of Belgium. He thinks that it was wrong for Germany to overrun her unfortunate neighbor and has no patience with those Germans who, instead of admitting that it was wrong, sought during the war to justify the invasion. But, even after this admission, he stumbles once more over his inability to see things as they are. He brings up the "tu quoque" argument. "There is absolutely no doubt," he says, "that Great Britain and France have heavy sins upon their conscience." His contention is, apparently, that Germany, having failed to make good after wronging Belgium, should enter the League of Nations quite as freely as France or Great

(Continued on Following Page)

By the Author of "Slippy McGee"

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 459)

ously stating as scientific fact fallacious formulae of mental chemistry is obtrusive in the authors of "The Unknown Quantity."

Messrs. Achorn and Teall display occasional flashes of descriptive power, but the dialogue throughout the book is wooden in the extreme. The authors miss several chances to create dramatically effective situations.

THE STARLING

STARLING. By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

THIS book has something of the quality which the heroine's novel, "Dickory Dock," must have possessed. And we have no sympathy with the horrid reviewer in the story who began his critique of Sarah Cawthorne's novel with the forbidding words: "Another happy little stranger is in our literary midst * * *" We believe in "Dickory Dock" because we believe in Sarah, a thoroughly delightful lady, delightful because she has spent her life behind "the hedge" and takes such a childlike joy in the things other people take for granted. It is a tribute to the author's intuition of male psychology that both the men in the story who are in love with Sarah are in love with her because she has spent her life immured, and neither of them wants to break down the hedge. Only they both want the hedge to remain up for different reasons: Robert because Sarah's lack of sophistication makes her a better "audience" for the conversations of which he is the subject; Christopher Saxe, the thoroughly likable young journalist, keeps the hedge from burning because he realizes that Sarah's charm comes from her innocence of worldliness, coquetry, guile.

The hedge in the story is both real and symbolic. Actually it is a very "solid, evergreen rampart twenty feet high" about Sarah's house; more pertinently it is the temper of her father. More accurately it is the temperament of her father, for he never gets angry; in other words, never puts himself at a disadvantage. He is a professor in the university, a great scholar, a rationalist, a despiser of instinct, a rather Teutonic figure, it must be confessed, though such men occur here and there even in the best regulated countries. Sarah and her mother are passionately anxious for companionship, for people, for sociability, but Professor Cawthorne will not allow them to break through the hedge. Some one else might have languished eternally, but not Sarah. She is too lovely not to be found out; the two men in the story do it. It is a great credit to them and justifies Mrs. Cawthorne's apology in behalf of the male sex: "It is true, my dear, men are not much, but they are all we have in that line!" We recommend "The Starling," full of sly humor and shrewd bits of characterization.

THE SECRET HOUSE

THE SECRET HOUSE. By Edgar Wallace. Frontispiece. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

NOBODY could wish for a more tangled up story than this, nor for one with more exciting incident, nor with more surprises up its sleeve, nor with a more deeply enfolded mystery. A prince of blackmailers, a sort of king pin of all blackmailers, is the central character and the battle royal of wits that goes on between him and T. B. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard, furnishes the skeleton of the plot. But aside from that, or perhaps contributory to it, there is a variety of complicated wickedness in which the boss blackmailer, Mr. Gregory Farrington, and his wily assistants are engaged, and these wicked schemes are constantly being developed out of the tale as it unfolds in bewildering complexity and with thrilling, hair-raising dangers for T. B. Smith and his assistants, for the fair heroine and one of her admirers and for other respectable citizens.

The Secret House is a mysterious building, some distance from London, wherein the blackmailer and his accomplices have their retreat. The final chapters of the story are scened among its mysteries and dangers. For it is full of ghostly dangers, deadly traps, death-dealing surprises for any one whom Gregory Farrington does not wish to enter its doors. And he endeavored to make sure that no one should come near it without his knowledge and consent by means of electric alarms all about it, and death-bearing electric wires threaded through all the hedges. When T. B. Smith, having eluded all these things, approached the entrance door and, by way of caution, put a rabbit down in front of him and made it attempt to push its way past a steel-beaded curtain hanging at the door the little creature's life went out in "a quick flicker of blue light." Farrington is a mechanical genius who makes electricity serve his needs in many marvelous ways, both in the Secret House where it does many things besides kill the people whose death he desires, and in the offices, tucked away on the top floor of a London office building, where he edits "The Gossip's Corner" and gathers in vast quantities of information out of which he works out his blackmailing campaigns. A thorough villain he is, a villain of resource and daring and ability and agile wits and even of genius, while only a little less capable as villains are "Count" Poltavo and his other colleagues. T. B. Smith has the time of his life in his chase of them, and so will the reader who enjoys a clever detective story.

WITS AND THE WOMAN

WITS AND THE WOMAN. By Violet Irwin. Illustrated by Christine C. Curtis. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

CLARISSA KENDALL, ex-saleswoman in Bain & Dingley's department store, is quite right when, on the first page of Miss Irwin's story, which Clarissa tells in the first person, she gives warning to "the highbrows right off the bat—this is no place for them." Neither is it for any one who wants rhyme or reason or any other intelligent thing in a novel. It is—but let Clarissa herself describe it, in the second paragraph of the book: "My tale is a good tale, a ninety-five horse power, twelve cylinder scooter. It gyrates the whole spectrum in color; but there's no more art about it than in a cubist statue; the plot resembles most a ragged bunch of coldslaw."

When Clarissa started upon the cyclone of adventures that constitutes the story she was a saleswoman in a department store that had a small auditorium wherein various kinds of entertainments were given. On a day when there was to be a talk on spiritualism and mesmerism the woman in whose charge the arrangements were forgot about it, and not until it was within a few minutes of the scheduled time did she remember and begin to hustle.

As she had forgotten to send out invitation cards, she had to provide an audience in some other way, and so summoned a few dozen of the comeliest and most attractive of the saleswomen, had them dressed in the costume department, and sent them to fill the chairs in the theatre. Clarissa was one of the favored ones, was mistaken by a high society youth for one of his own class, and volunteered as a subject for the mesmerist. Somebody shot the mesmerist while she was under his influence, and his spirit still possessed her when the revolver shot wakened her from the trance. It appears to have been a bold and hardy and adventurous spirit, ready for any kind of a plunge and, as she says of him, "though sometimes hazy about the end, he was always perfectly sure of his beginnings."

Under his instigation she starts upon a career of social adventure whose pace and convolutions make a whirlwind seem slow and straight. When the reader grows giddy with it all, as he does every few pages, he shuts his eyes and thinks of simoons in Southern seas and eruptions of Javan volcanoes by way of steadying his mind. Sometimes, also, he has a chance to rest his taut nerves while he stops to figure out what some of the slang means. Clarissa is an expert, a sort of doctor of philosophy, on slang. She knows, and uses, all the slang that anybody anywhere has used in the last ten years. And when she runs out of slang that has already been invented she creates some to suit her need. To say that this is a vivacious story is a pale and flabby description.

ANYMOON

ANYMOON. By Horace Bleackley. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. New York: John Lane Company.

THIS novel is a challenge to think, hurled at the heads of the English people, a warning to them to open their eyes before they stumble into the chasm of socialism which Mr. Bleackley believes is yawning at their feet. But this vigorous and sincere, if extreme and often vitriolic, attack on socialism is meant for perusal before the fireside on a wintry evening and not for an hour's diversion on the park bench. And if you dislike being shaken up mentally and having your customary lazy optimism dispelled by strange doubts and fears, do not take "Anymoon" with you on your vacation. The book is timely, of course, but at the same time rather out of season, for who wants to do serious thinking when the mercury is rising?

In "Anymoon" Mr. Bleackley shows what he believes would be the necessary consequences of the principles, on which the disciples of socialism wish society to

(Continued on Following Page)

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 463)

righteousness, despite the ridicule of contemporary opinion. And they form a barrage fire for the aphorism of Rousseau, quoted in the following paragraph, that "the best habit is to form no habits whatever." As part of a chapter called "Preparation for Efficiency" Professor Swift marshals these examples to prove to the average reader that whereas habits are valuable for the performance of certain mechanical acts, to save the wear and tear on the higher brain centres they should not be allowed to superinduce mental anchylosis. "Ideas," we are told, "should be kept in a fluid state, so that they may easily make new combinations." And then Professor Swift quotes from "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," where the little Englishman says: "The reality of life is adventure, not performance."

It is to the average man that the book is addressed. The effort is made to divest psychology of its mythical horrors—and by reference to the everyday facts of business and ordinary life the author does so divest it. However, he escapes the Scylla of abstruseness only to approach the Charybdis of platitude which is the great danger in discussing subjects of the "higher learning" in terms of life. Professor Swift's book is full of passages which are beyond controversy, because they are undeniable; for example:

> In business probably the most effective antidote for monotony is to make an outlet for success. Blind alleys in occupations are discouraging and discouragement generates drudgery. No visible outlet to one's work, and discouragement, are the conditions that breed monotony.

How the "outlet for success" is to be provided Professor Swift does not say. The nearest answer he gives is when he speaks, in another connection, of the experiment in the Filene store in Boston, which gives the employes a share in discussing the policy of the store regarding holidays, etc. When the reader is told, as he is told on Page 150, that Thomas Huxley hated composition until he reached an age when he had something to say, he may consider that the fact has a certain speculative interest, but its contemplation is not likely to improve his own handwriting. In other words, the aim of such a book, namely, "the organization of the mental and physical faculties to the end of getting the most out of them," cannot easily be served by the reiterated illustration of the elementary facts of psychology in terms of the everyday.

But Professor Swift's book has a distinct raciness which will enlist the interest of many readers. Characteristic of its method is the explanation of the action of the subconscious through the story of a salesman who had put the wrong price on a bill of goods sent to a customer, had gone home, spent the evening with friends, but had arisen in the middle of the night, suddenly conscious that he had quoted a wrong price, and gone to the telephone to cancel the sale. A chapter on "The Psychology of Digestion" tells why regularity in meals is a desirable habit to form.

> Women who eat a "picked-up lunch" are in much the same position as the dogs into whose stomachs food was introduced through the gastric fistula. The absence of attention and interest in the dogs prevented the secretion of gastric juice, and the food remained long undigested. Probably here also lies the explanation of loss of appetite in some women who do their own housework.

Indeed, the book is as entertaining as one of Professor Münsterberg's lectures to freshmen at Harvard used to be.

MY "LITTLE BIT"

MY "LITTLE BIT." By Marie Corelli. New York: George H. Doran Company.

MISS CORELLI'S many readers in America know with what skill and force and effect she can use her pen in the writing of fiction, but heretofore they have had little opportunity to acquaint themselves with her equal power in other kinds of writing. But now, in this collection of war essays, they will find that she displays in this kind of prose, wherein the presentation of fact and argument take the place of imagination, the same sweeping eloquence, the same emotional power, the same skill in persuasive statement that they are already familiar with in her fiction. Two of the essays, noteworthy for their sensing of approaching calamity, antedated the war by a year or two. The first one, "Savage Glory," although its date is away back in February, 1913, when it appeared in an English magazine, is still of living interest, and will remain so until the covenant of the League of Nations becomes an accomplished fact. "If war," she says, "is still to confirm us and other nations as Savages, we must behave accordingly." And she concludes: "But when we can get rid of our Savagery, we shall lay down our arms. We shall realize that Civilization means Unity; Unity in all high purpose and progress toward the betterment of mankind." The other pre-war essay is called "The Great Unrest," and makes a study of the restlessness, in all phases, its causes and its significance, that characterized civilization in the years before the war. "It needs no gift of prophecy," she says in this article, "and no special intuition to see that we are on the brink of some tremendous change in the destinies of the human race."

There are nearly fifty of the essays written during the war, all of them to further war purposes, and published by the author without recompense as part of her contribution to her country's need. They vary in length from a page or two to fifteen or twenty pages, while the themes include a great variety of subjects upon which a talented pen might aid the general need. An eloquent, inspiring appeal to the women of Britain to devote themselves still more wholly to war needs must have had wide effect. There is a tribute to Canada and the soldiers she sent. An appeal for starving Belgium was written at the request of Herbert Hoover and published very generally in American papers. An article on "The World's Greatest Need," which a subtitle aptly describes as "an appeal to the sanity of Governments," is well worth sober reading and thought at this time when, in at least one Government, the future of the world is still hanging by a thread. Answer to the question, "Is All Well with England?" is chiefly devoted to discussion of the menace of German commercialism as about to take the place of German militarism. There is vigorous sarcasm, worth reading at any time for its biting humor, in a short article on "The Potato 'Scream,'" wherein Miss Corelli uses a stiletto upon her fellow-citizens with grace and force. In one narrative she tells the true story of how it happened that she was brought into court during the war on the charge of hoarding sugar, an event that was widely reported in American papers at the time. She shows how absurd the action was, discloses its animus and, incidentally, brings out that sharp-pointed stiletto of hers, which she can handle so vigorously, for the benefit of a number of people connected with the affair. Even her friend, Sir Thomas Lipton, does not get off without a stinging touch or two.

PAVED STREETS

PAVED STREETS. By Elias Lieberman. Boston: The Cornhill Company.

MR. LIEBERMAN has written some stirring "occasional verse," swinging and rhythmic, fine in spirit. That he can write gay little quips as well the present volume proves; there is a good deal of bright humor, some merry satire, in "Paved Streets." But the best thing in the book is the writer's response, quick and vigorous, to the cry of the day. The volume is in three parts, "Souls and Streets," "An Ancient Race," and "The Great Struggle." The number of poems that are actually about the war is small. But the spirit of America today speaks again and again in the book. Here is its song in the "Chant of Royalty":

> Firm as the furnace heat
> Rivets the bars of steel,
> Thus to thy destiny,
> Flag, are we plighted;
> One are the hearts that beat,
> One is the throb we feel,
> One in our loyalty,
> Stand we united.
>
> Many a folk have brought
> Shew and brawn to thee;
> Many an ancient wrong
> Well hast thou righted;
> Here in the land we sought,
> Stanchly, from sea to sea,
> Here, where our hearts belong,
> Stand we united.
>
> Ask us to pay the price,
> All that we have to give,
> Nothing shall be denied,
> All be requited;
> Ready for sacrifice,
> Ready for thee to live,
> Over the country wide,
> Stand we united.
>
> One under palm and pine,
> One in the prairie sun,
> One on the rock-bound shore,
> Liberty-sighted;
> All that we have is thine,
> Thine, who hast made us one,
> True to thee evermore,
> Stand we united.

The section called "An Ancient Race" speaks for the Jewish people, here and elsewhere, beautifully, sometimes sadly, always earnestly. In the poem called "The Banner of God," the author sets forth the loyalty of the "ancient race" to America. But something of the same thought is more broadly expressed in the first poem in the book, "I Am An American."

There are many quick word-pictures of various kinds in "Paved Streets," and in the patriotic poems there is much nobility of spirit.

By Louis Tracy

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Britain because those nations also have stains on their records.

On the subject of the German colonies Herr Erzberger remarks:

> Germany cannot, for the sake of her honor, submit to be shut out from the ranks of the colonizing powers. If she were struck out of the ranks of colonizing it would mean the moral degradation of Germany. * * * The insistence upon colonial possessions is, therefore, in the first place, a question of national honor, and of her equality of rights, as a civilized nation, as compared with the other nations of Europe.

Possibly that will sound like sense to our grandchildren and have a basis in reality to the grandchildren of Herr Erzberger. Just now it ranks high as humor. The man who wrote it, we feel sure, would see nothing incongruous if he were invited today to discuss the League of Nations with Colonel House. He is much like a man smoking a pipe in his study during a terrific bombardment of his house, and thinking of the immortality of the soul. Smoking a pipe in your own study is very nice and the immortality of the soul is a beautiful thought; but the place for that man is down in the cellar, and the appropriate train of thought for him is how he can get as much of his body as possible under the coal pile until the bombardment is over.

TO BAGDAD

THE LONG ROAD TO BAGDAD. By Edmund Chandler. Two volumes. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company.

THIS book, giving a complete account of the Mesopotamian campaign by the official "eyewitness" of the British Army, was written under the following circumstances, as told by the author in his preface:

> The greater part of this book was written on the scenes of the actions described. Very little could be published at the time about the doings and sufferings of our army in Mesopotamia and our relations with the people of the country; for though an official "eyewitness" was appointed, he was always judiciously gagged. From the beginning the censorship was a source of mystification to our troops; it provoked anger and mirth in an equal degree. Obscurity became a tradition. * * * Under the circumstances I have derived a certain satisfaction from the writing of this narrative in which nothing has been glossed over. Although I was the official "eyewitness" in Mesopotamia, there is little in these volumes that is officially inspired.

The two volumes, beautifully and copiously illustrated, and, happily, containing excellent maps, give a complete account of the Mesopotamian campaign. The first volume begins with the advance of the relieving force from Ali Gharbi, describes the fall of Kut, the capture of Samara, and the armistice and surrender of the Turkish Army—Qualah Shergat. The policy of penetrating Mesopotamia, the author says, "was of doubtful wisdom." Of the persistent Bagdad objective he says:

> Our grasp at Bagdad in November, 1915, without the transport to convey our reinforcements to the front when they arrived, is impossible to defend. * * * But we wanted Bagdad. The city was an irresistible lodestar. It would be a set-off to Gallipoli. To hold it would save the wavering East.

Besides the military information, the volumes contain a large amount of picturesque description and furnish a vivid idea of what Turkish rule means, forging another link in the long chain of evidence showing that there is no brand of savage persecution to which the Ottoman subjects are averse. Of these gentlemen Mr. Chandler says:

> The Hun apathy or sympathy we can understand. The difficult thing is to reconcile the atrocities with what we have seen of the Turks.

The apathy referred to is the apathy to massacre. And the difficulty the author finds is in reconciling the acquiesence to Armenian massacres with the outer seemliness of individual Turks. Mr. Chandler concludes wisely that even the best of them have forfeited their right "to belong to a governing race."

SOCIALISM AND STATISM

SOCIALISM VERSUS THE STATE. By Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

IN the opinion of this distinguished Socialist the exercise of industrial powers by many Governments during war is a sort of false socialism which obstructs the progress of true socialism. He conceived this thought before the war, and expressed it in this book which was written also before the war, but is published now because the war demonstrated the truth which he seeks to impress upon Socialists and non-Socialists alike. That the several States engrossed many industries in a manner during the war which public opinion would not have endured before the war is so well known that it needs no demonstration. That it will continue after the war is the danger to socialism which this Socialist foresees and wishes to prevent. The necessity of State control of industries which he foresees arises from the enormous war debts. They constitute a burden which would be unsupportable by ordinary methods of taxation. Therefore fiscal necessities dictate State monopolies as a source of profit which the States will direct toward the relief of taxpayers. These Government monopolies of the means of production and exchange are the heretic socialism, which Vandervelde calls Statism. Others than he will recognize that the economic dictatorships to which capitalist States submitted through patriotism and necessity were not socialist in their doctrine or motive, but the socialist reasons why they were not socialist are more interesting and less obvious.

> It is absolutely incorrect to say that the Socialists wish to intrust the operation of the principal industries to the Government-State. The function of a Government, in brief, is to govern, not to manage industrial enterprises, and to intrust functions of an economic order to a Government is like placing a police officer in control of a lighting plant, or asking the commander of an army corps to busy himself with posts, telegraphs, and railroads.

Therein Socialists and capitalists will agree. Neither will dispute the unhappy result of placing a political official, such as our Postmaster General, in charge of such technical matters as the operation of the wire services. The control of our railways by political officials, the Interstate and State Commissions having been succeeded with even worse results by another Cabinet officer, is another example. The waste of billions in the shipping experiment is another, and there are still more. No criticism is intended. They were war necessities, were loyally submitted to, and would be again under like necessity. They were not socialism, according to Vandervelde, because they were administered by Government, and not by the people. Capitalism operates better than Governments, contends Vandervelde, and socialism—the People's Labor State—would operate better yet. Socialism calls for the separation of the State, the organ of authority over men and conduct, from the State, the organ of management or administration of things. Alike in the economic and political orders, in all spheres of collectivism, socialism is anti-State, not pro-State. It wishes to separate the State from labor as from religion. Socialism wishes to reduce the State to police functions, assimilating unions to churches, and leaving labor to administer itself in equal freedom with religion. Capitalist collectivism is not socialism. It is not necessary that the proletariat should reject the benefits accruing from social reforms conceded by the bourgeoisie. Socialists may accept all such alleviations of industrial conditions, but they never should lose sight of their objective, the conquest of political power, in order that they may destroy it when they wrest it from the master classes.

The more that orthodox Socialists expound their tenets the more they make them seem like a myth, something like the search for the Holy Grail, a fabulous ideal of popular origin and semireligious nature, promising some benefits impossible of attainment through any other or merely human agency. Socialists are a sort of crusaders, invulnerable to any demonstration that their Promised Land could not be achieved even if they expelled the capitalist Mohammedans from it. Bolshevism is not socialism any more than capitalism, even though capitalism and Bolshevism alike practice many Socialist proposals. Bolshevikt and Socialists are as cruel as the Christians of the Inquisition, and from motives expressed in faultless formulas. The inconsistency between precept and practice is nothing to them. It is sufficient answer to restate the formula, and to declare that all who dissent are anathema, and the truth is not in them.

PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE DAY'S WORK. By Edgar James Swift. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITH a chamois-like nimbleness Professor Swift skips from authority to authority, quotation to quotation. His pages are as crowded with well-known and obscure names as the pages of the "Success books" of Orison Swett Marden. In a single paragraph Professor Swift mentions Galvani, Daguerre, Ohm, Dante, Cuvier, Lavoisier, Professor Lovering, Lebon, Jouffroy, Lardner, Young, Fulton, Hook, Plencis, and Pasteur. The only relation between these diverse individuals is that they all followed truth and

(Continued on Page 466)

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VITAL PROBLEMS BEFORE CHINA AND JAPAN

THE FAR EAST UNVEILED. By Frederic Coleman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THE slightly unfavorable impression one receives from the title of this book is at once dispelled when the work is opened. What Mr. Coleman really unveils before us is a vast problem, which he treats with singular earnestness and frankness, and with the restraint and good judgment that come from an intimate knowledge of his ground and of the dangers of too positive convictions about the ever-changing and mysterious Far East. It is by no means saying too much to maintain that this is one of the most important studies of the day. We have seen the results of ignorance of history and racial psychology coming to full fruit in our experiences with Germany. That ought to be our lesson, from which we may learn that there must no longer be great unknown areas in the world. Russia, the East, the growing young nations, we must understand, and if this is to be a democratic age nothing less than popular understanding of the earth will be sufficient. That is why it is implied that such books as Mr. Coleman's are timely and important.

Mr. Coleman's work is based upon investigations at first hand, well founded upon a rich experience in the East. These studies have included personal study of the "open door" in Manchuria, investigation of industrial conditions in Japan by visits to many shops, interviews with a great variety of authorities, both in Japan and in China, including the President and Premier of China, Ambassadors, the present and the late Premier of Japan, prominent editors, and many English and American residents in the Orient. The author's pursuit of truth was plainly persistent and skilful, as well as forceful, and its success has put all those who are interested in world politics and in the welfare of America under obligation.

Japan is, of course, the centre of interest, or at least Japan's part in the East most compels attention. Mr. Coleman's attitude is explainable. He shows Japan at the parting of the ways, as does a predecessor in the same field, A. M. Pooley; and by parting of the ways he means that Japan's future depends greatly upon the dominance in her politics of one or the other of the prevailing parties and tendencies, the military or the industrial. It is Baron Kato's remark that if Japan can attain balance and restraint during the war her future can hardly fail to be glorious is quoted with approval as representing clearly the situation. Mr. Coleman, we say, is optimistic. He believes that the war will have taught Japan much, and that change in her policies will be inevitable—that an American war with Japan is by no means unavoidable, especially since our own experiences of the war have shown us the way toward a better knowledge of our position and have clearly demonstrated the fatuity of our indifference toward protection. The greatest discouragement to war may be our own preparedness in the name of the right and of righteousness.

The intellectual element in Japan Mr. Coleman finds to be strong and growing. It stands for a belief that now the reputation for fair dealing will be the greatest possible asset Japan can accumulate. Especially the removal of the prevailing suspicion of the Japanese on the part of China is of the greatest importance, from the point of view of the intellectuals, since so much depends upon the possibility of the development of China's raw materials, and the securing, upon a good working basis, of China's markets for the manufactures of Japan. Any tendency that leads toward the partition of China, or focuses trouble there, is detrimental to the interests of Japan.

That the military party is still dominant in Japan, and that Japan has been following dangerously in the footsteps of Germany cannot be concealed. During the war anti-British sentiment has been strong, and in 1916 the Japanese press indulged in a long and bitter attack upon Great Britain. There was a popular demand that Japan should take full advantage of the distraction of the Western nations and should consult exclusively her own interests—a sentiment clearly shown when later England's embargo upon hosiery led the Japanese manufacturers to assert their interests wholly in the face of England's need and crisis. Only by reading the book in detail can one form a just opinion, however, either of public sentiment in Japan or of the precise attitude and politics of the military party. The author avoids making sharp decisions and merely places the evidence at the disposal of the reader. Plainly it is not the reviewer's place to generalize where the writer has exhibited restraint, but it requires but little reading of the history of Japan to understand that the military interests are very strongly intrenched and are politically dominant.

A considerable portion of the book is devoted to the internal and the foreign industrial conditions and relations of Japan. We are told that the business ability of the Japanese has been overrated, and that, although there is steady progress, the power of organization has not been greatly developed; that business honesty is a late and not yet very hardy growth; that the Japanese workmen as a class are very much inferior to the Chinese, and that certainly in many parts of Japan industrial conditions are exceedingly primitive and bad. We are reminded that it was no more than fifty years ago when the social life of Japan followed the formula "Shi-N-Koh-Shoh, (soldier, farmer, artisan, tradesman,) and that the tradesman has not yet overcome the traditions of his class. This we see reflected in foreign relations, and must take into consideration in trying to estimate the Japanese conception of the "open door," as it is put into practice, for example, in Manchuria. The business of the West finds an open door precisely to the extent that it vigorously asserts its rights and is backed strongly by home Governments. Whether or not the letter of the agreement in regard to Manchuria's ports is being kept, the author does not decide, but he makes it plain that the Japanese interpretation is that a port is open when foreign goods are not actually excluded. The story of the manner in which Japanese capital has gained control of some of the great industrial interests of China must be read in full to be appreciated, and for this a book like Hauser's "Germany's Commercial Grip of the World" will make good collateral reading.

But in judging all this we must not forget what Western standards of business are. The Japanese have accepted the idea of competition in its absolute sense, it is apparent, and to this sharpness of competition there is added a social element which by no means mitigates the struggle, since the Japanese are but too well aware of the sense of inequality which the British in the East, at least, has neither the intention nor the art to conceal. In this direction, indeed, lies trouble. There can be no doubt that Japan's delicate balance in the war was not all the result of the algebraic sum of interests, but was also based upon popular sentiment and social psychology.

Even the author's optimism is somewhat strained in contemplating the picture of the China of 1916. Wu Ting-fang, well known as former Ambassador to the United States, says that China is still infantile; that what China needs is time to grow up; that in China the ability to organize is still non-existent. Nothing seems to be more necessary to China today than confidence in Japan's willingness to work for the interests both of China and Japan. At present there can be no doubt, from the evidence presented by Mr. Coleman, that Japan is making steady progress toward the internal control of China. Statesmen are accused of abetting Japan's interests to the detriment of China, and the story of more than one industrial development indicates strongly that there is far greater confidence in Western capital and willingness to co-operate with Western capitalists at a relative loss rather than to accept the aid of Japan. Sun Yat-sen, the first President of the Chinese Republic, expressed the view that the better element in Japan is interested in treating China fairly, and that this party, although greatly in the minority, has the power to swing public sentiment. The Premier of China gave the impression that he thought China's position unfavorable, and that Japan had all the advantage. That China is drifting badly, from a financial point of view, is obvious. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, holds the view that the Western Powers ought to co-operate with Japan in the financing and development of China, but in the view of the Chinese, Japan would inevitably dominate in a council, and an allied loan would mean now a Japanese loan unless America is willing to participate. One gathers the opinion, that in the face of such a situation China is incompetent and powerless, and Mr. Coleman's report of his visit to Li Yuan-hung, the President, does nothing to dispel this conviction, for there he found a man dominated by conservative views and suspicious of all new movements. In this situation, Mr. Coleman points out, one of the greatest needs of China is that Western capital should enter and show the way to the development of Chinese labor — and also there is little chance for independent American capital in China, if the Japanese can in any way prevent its entrance. Whether or not the future of China lies in the direction of economic education and development at the hands of the West, as Mr. Coleman urges with almost religious fervor, many will agree with him in believing that it is to China that the eyes of the world will soon turn. Indeed, the eyes of the world have already turned toward China, which now, with Russia, becomes the great centre of interest for world politics—let us hope of a new type of world politics, which shall take to heart the welfare of the belated countries as well as the advantage of the Powers.

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STUDYING BOTH SIDES OF THE IRISH QUESTION

IRELAND AND ENGLAND: In the Past and at Present. By Edward Raymond Turner. New York: The Century Company.

AT last there comes a volume containing what so many thousands of American readers have long wished for—a dispassionate, just, and thoroughly informed survey of the age-long struggle between Ireland and England, a survey that would set forth the essential facts on both sides without prejudice and without endeavor to make a case for either one, but solely for the purpose of stating and interpreting history with full justice for both. That is not an easy thing to achieve with regard to any controversy in which human passions have been long engaged, and it has been particularly difficult in this case because of its many complications. The legion of books about Ireland proves how difficult is the task, for heretofore they have chiefly been characterized by partisan feeling, usually of a highly colored character. This new book by the Professor of European History in the University of Michigan is almost, if not quite, the first to treat the subject comprehensively, in a scholarly, authoritative way, but with humanity and inspired solely by the desire to present it truthfully. Having some Irish blood in his veins and having also affiliations in England, he is able to view the subject with understanding and symnathy for both sides. Being a student of history he has learned that it is not fair to judge long past centuries by the standards of our own and is able to view actions, tendencies, movements, political purposes against the wide horizons of the times in which they develop. From the first to the last page of his book there is nothing in it that is narrow, one-sided, or prejudiced in its feeling or its viewpoint.

The first chapters review the beginnings of Irish history, far back in the first centuries of the Christian era, and give full credit for the development of the old Celtic culture and the zeal and success of Irish Christianity. Next the author passes briefly over the invasions of the Scandinavian barbarians and the constant warfare with them and between the native tribes, which continued for four or five hundred years. The Irish people were beginning to recover from the decadence of those centuries when, in the twelfth century, the Normans began the conquest of Ireland as the rounding out of their conquest of England a hundred years before. The roots of Ireland's troubles for the last seven centuries or more appear to be rooted in the welter of world politics at that time, with a traitorous Irishman, the Pope of Rome, and the King of England all taking a hand in the fostering of their sturdy growth. Of the struggles of the succeeding centuries, which he passes in rapid review, he says that although "Irishmen think it a misfortune that their country was conquered by England, it was a far greater misfortune that the conquest once undertaken was not during such a long time made complete." Of the condition at the end of the Middle Ages he says, and the fine, understanding spirit of the paragraph is typical of the whole book:

> The power of England, feeble at home, was almost gone in Ireland. What England had accomplished in Ireland was mostly an evil thing. She had not really conquered it, but she had been able to retard its development, keep its people from their heritage, whatever that might have been, and she had sowed evil seeds for the future. As one peers far back into this old time he is oppressed with sadness more than with anger, for here was the result of circumstance, ignorance, and incapacity rather than malevolent intention.

The story of the following centuries, with all their appalling events in Ireland, is told in the light of historical knowledge about conditions in England and other European lands, the attitude everywhere of upper to lower classes, the standards of life, the recognised rights of conduct. In the same large-horizoned, tolerant and understanding spirit he carries the story on through the centuries to the present, bidding us remember that "the world was filled with prejudice, with established religions, with divine right and privilege of class." But although he shows always that the evils visited upon Ireland were mainly the result of conditions and beliefs and standards of conduct that were universal, he nowhere minimizes their magnitude and appalling character.

In addition to the story of Ireland's political and economic struggles there are chapters on the Irish language and literature and the modern revival of Irish culture. One chapter tells of the agriculture renaissance and of the work of Sir Horace Plunkett, which he praises warmly. The new spirit that has been growing in Ireland for a generation or more receives ample discussion and full account of the various forms in which it has manifested itself, some of which Mr. Turner thinks unwarranted and unfair. When he comes down, in his survey of the more recent years, to the formation, development, and recent manifestations of the Sinn Fein movement his treatment of the subject and his spirit are particularly admirable. It will probably offend the extreme Irish partisans, but only narrowness and bigotry of an inexcusable sort can justly find any fault. After he has traced its growth and analyzed its spirit and purposes to the eve of the war he says:

> There was something about it that was lovable and noble, beautiful and strong. * * * Already Sinn Fein had brought some benefit to Ireland: it was teaching the new generation to love the best of whatever was good in the past, and it was making strong and self-reliant the men and women of the country. * * * And yet there was not much that was really constructive about it, nor was there much of the practical good sense that takes things as they are and does the best that is to be done with them. * * * Certainly they were not wicked or depraved; but were they not sometimes childlike and foolish, seeing only a little of the things in this world, and seeing that little with such terrible ardor that brain and heart were on fire?

The Easter Rebellion of 1916 is related with adequate fullness and with conclusions and judgments that do not leave either side unscathed. A chapter near the end of the volume on "America, Great Britain, and the Irish Question" deserves to have the widest possible study, for it comes very near to being the first fair, sane, true and just exposition of the Irish question in the United States that has ever been made. Especially valuable is his analysis of the part the descendants of Irish immigrants have played in preventing good understanding and co-operation between America and Britain. "I believe," he concludes, "that a better understanding of the Irish question would cause most Americans to view it somewhat differently than heretofore, with sympathy for the perplexities of England as well as for the aspirations of Ireland; and it is not impossible that Irish-Americans, viewing the matter more wisely, might cause Irishmen at home to see it more broadly and more truly also." Certainly, both Irish-Americans and Irish would do well to ponder deeply the truth and importance of Mr. Turner's terse presentation of the reasons why, in the present condition of the world, the British Isles should continue to exist as one group and one unit. "If Ireland and Great Britain," he says, "were not in a United Kingdom, it would certainly be the first task of the wisest men in both countries to bring about some union between them. They ought then most certainly to be trying to effect a federation even as now the extremists wish to bring about separation."

Mr. Turner has done nothing less than a very great public service in the writing of a book so admirably—and so unusually—sane and just and fine-spirited about a controversy concerning which the ignorance and the prejudice which exist in this country carry the seeds of much possible evil. It is written in a popular style, but that has not lessened in the least the real scholarship evident beneath its easily read pages and ought to increase its potentialities for good influence. And everybody who has the good of humanity at heart will hope to see it rapidly become so popular as to win a place among the "best sellers."

BOLSHEVISM

UNDER THE BOLSHEVIK REIGN OF TERROR. By Rhoda Power. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Under Bolshevist rule, says the author of this eyewitness account, Petrograd was "washed with blood. The Red Guard, searching systematically from house to house, arrested any one in whose possession they found a military uniform, and killed any junker who was hiding. Many of these boys pretended to be servants in their fathers' houses, but were denounced by the real employes and shot before their own doors."

The author gives an interesting account of the Soviet law. All banks were taken over and the money in them confiscated by the State. Each depositor was given a maintenance allowance of one hundred and fifty rubles a week, "irrespective of the number of people whom this man had to support. So that a family of two received the same as one of seven, unless the latter contained two people banking in different places * * *. The allowance was ridiculously inadequate, as prices were so high, and many families were on the verge of starvation."

Everywhere the bourgeoisie suffered, not on account of any violation of Bolshevist rule, but merely because they were bourgeoisie. There were anti-bourgeoisie processions with the leaders carrying red banners bearing the legend: "Death to the bourgeoisie."

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Section 9 SPORTS SECTION

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION Section 9

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

MAN O'WAR BREEZES HOME AN EASY VICTOR IN FUTURITY BEFORE GREAT CROWD AT BELMONT

MAN O' WAR WINS RICH FUTURITY

Fleet Son of Fair Play Takes Classic at Belmont by Three Lengths.

JOHN P. GRIER IS SECOND

Crowd of 20,000 Roars Enthusiastic Greeting as Winner Is Led Back to Judges' Stand.

PURCHASE RUNS ALONE

Hildreth Entry Is Only Starter in Inaugural of Jockey Club Stakes.

Running with the ease and grace becoming a real champion, the Glen Riddle Farm's great Man o' War captured the rich Futurity at Belmont Park yesterday, adding $26,650 to his earnings for the year, and at the same time closing the most brilliant season enjoyed by a two-year-old since the days of Colin. It was scarcely more than a gallop for this remarkable son of Fair Play, and, though the best juveniles the season has brought out were matched against him, he never gave his hundreds of supporters a moment of uneasiness from the time the barrier went up. At the finish he was running all alone three lengths in front of John P. Grier, one of the three sent to the post by Harry Payne Whitney, while Dominique took third with an advantage of but a neck over W. R. Coe's Cleopatra.

It was a great day for Man o' War and the 20,000 who saw him win, most of whom either supported or fancied the colt. When Jockey Johnny Loftus, who has ridden Man o' War in nearly all of his races, brought the colt back to the judges' stand after the race, the winner was accorded an enthusiastic reception. It was realized that one of the greatest horses that has been developed in this country was being paraded before the crowd.

The one disappointment of the day was in the running of the new Jockey Club Stakes, which had its inaugural yesterday. This race, a weight for age event at a mile and a half, should have been second in importance only to the Futurity, but lacked even the elements of a contest, for all the entries were scratched except Sam C. Hildreth's Purchase, which ran the distance alone and drew down the winner's share of the purse, amounting to $5,350, for his jaunt around the course.

It was not a record crowd that saw the Futurity, but it was an enthusiastic one. The main stands were well filled and the attendance at the clubhouse was particularly good. It was a typical Futurity Day crowd and automobiles were parked into every nook and corner of the spacious grounds.

Nine Horses Go to Post.

There were nine starters for the Futurity. H. P. Whitney withdrew his Arathusa and added Dr. Clark. James MacManus scratched Padrica. Whitney was represented by John P. Grier, Upset and Dr. Clark, and the entry was made the third choice, with S. C. Hildreth's Dominique being quoted at the price next lowest to that named for Man o' War. The Fair Play colt was quoted at 1 to 2 throughout the brief time that hundreds were seeking to support him, and this was considered a very fair price, in view of what he had accomplished this year. Dominique was placed at 9 to 2, but was played mostly for the place, while the Whitney entry ruled at 6 to 1 and was accepted at 1 to 2 for show. Most of the support in the race was for the favorite, and it was said that seldom has a horse gone to the post with so many supporters.

It took some time for Starter Cassidy to get the youngsters away from the post. Man o' War, as usual, was frisky, though not fractious. Cleopatra also caused considerable trouble and would not remain in line. Johnny Loftus had no fear before the race, except that something might happen at the barrier, as was the case on the occasion when Man o' War met with his only defeat. Loftus was particularly cautious. He did his best to keep Man o' War quiet with his head facing down the course. But the other jockeys were set upon preventing Man o' War from getting any the best of the break and the continual shifting for positions kept the horses at the post for eight minutes. Once Man o' War bounded through and leaped twenty feet down the track. From the stands it was thought the start had been made and there was a cheer, but Man o' War went back to his position.

Not a better start has been made all season than the one that sent the Futurity candidates on their way. The nine horses left the barrier almost in a straight line and for at least two hundred feet they raced nose and nose before one showed in front.

Dominique's Nose in Front.

Dominique, with his ability to get away quickly, poked his nose out from the throng after a few strides and for a very short distance he was in front. Against an ordinary field of two-year-olds he might have remained there, but he was about to measure strides with a real champion, Man o' War had a position right in the middle of the track, and he had bounded away without swerving to right or left. Dominique had scarcely put his nose in front when the big chestnut colt came up beside him. This was the part of the race many had looked forward to, wishing to see how these two racers would compare when squared off.

Winner of the Futurity, Classic Speed Test for Two-Year-Olds, and Other Regally Bred Youngsters in the Field

MAN O' WAR'S WINNINGS $82,725 FOR THE YEAR.

Date.	Race.	Amount.
June 6.	Over night	$500
June 9.	Over night	4,200
June 21.	The Youthful	3,850
June 23.	The Hudson	2,825
July 5.	The Tremont	4,500
Aug. 2.	U. S. Hotel Stakes	7,600
Aug. 23.	Grand Union Stakes	7,600
Aug. 30.	The Hopeful	24,600
Sept. 13.	The Futurity	26,650
	Total	$82,725

Dominique did not falter, as so many of the Peter Quinces do. He did not have time to falter before Man o' War was on his way, leaving the others to fight it out among themselves.

Without powerful glasses it is difficult to place the horses coming down the straight course until they reach the eighth pole, and it was impossible for many to determine which one was leading. But Man o' War had increased his lead to two lengths at the point which marks the head of the stretch and he was then running so easily that there was no question about the finish. Presently he came close enough so those on the lawn could distinguish him and there was a cheer throughout the crowd.

Up to this point Dominique had held second position and was running an excellent race. But suddenly from out of the bunch came John P. Grier, making a mighty effort to catch the fleet leader. It was a hopeless effort, for though the Whitney colt showed remarkable speed and rushed past the others, he could never get up closer than within three lengths of Man o' War. But he did take the measure of Dominique in no uncertain manner, and when the racers had come close enough so the positions could be seen plainly, John P. Grier was about five lengths in front of the Hildreth colt. The Whitney colt finished with that much of an advantage for the place, but was doing his best, while Man o' War had seemed never to increase his pace in the last eighth of a mile, and just before going over the finish line Loftus was looking back to see how much he had to spare.

W. R. Coe's Cleopatra ran a powerful race and was gaining when she crossed the line. At usual, she could not develop her speed over the distance, as she has proved she is better at seven furlongs. She had all but caught Dominique at the finish.

Miss Jemima a Bad Last.

C. E. Rowe's Miss Jemima, which was the queen of the fillies in the West, but which met with more than her match on the Eastern tracks, finished last, but did not run a race up to the standard she displayed in Kentucky. She was pulled up when it was evident that she could not overtake the others. Plainly, Miss Jemima had been racing too much this season, and it was evident in her previous start that she was going stale. G. W. Loft's On Watch, which had not raced in several weeks, made a good showing, finishing behind Upset.

The Jockey Club Stakes, which should have provided a good contest, was only an exhibition in which Jockey Kummer sent Purchase around the track at a good clip and showed the spectators how nicely the fine three-year-old champion can run. There were five entries for the race, but the other owners refused to match their steeds against Purchase. P. A. Clark had entered Dunboyne and Polka Dot, both of which ran in the Lawrence Realization, while Edward Arlington entered Questionnaire, which really won the Realization, but was disqualified. Clark first withdrew his pair of racers and then Arlington scratched Questionnaire. That left only Purchase and Thunderclap, and as they were both from the Hildreth Stable it would not have been a contest. Hildreth then withdrew Thunderclap.

A laugh went up from the crowd when Purchase went on his way. The officials had previously gone through all the formalities as though it was a real contest, to the extent of arranging the barrier. Purchase did the mile and a half in 2:41 3-5, which is not with'n nine seconds of the track record for the distance. It was just like a morning workout for Purchase, and will probably help him for some of his coming engagements.

The Brook Cup Steeplechase Handicap over a distance of three miles had three starters, and both first and second money went to J. E. Widener, whose Skibbereen and Stonewood finished one, two, with Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Hibler third. Skibbereen set the pace all the way and for a turn or two the field Stonewood lagged behind Hibler. All three jumped nicely and there was no mishaps in the race, but the Widener pair soon made it evident that the race was theirs at any time. Stonewood went into second position on the second turn and was close up with his stable mate. Hibler tired in the final mile and had no chance when it came to the run through the stretch.

Arrah Go On Home First.

S. C. Hildreth's Arrah Go On showed a return to form in the first race, which was a six furlong sprint for three-year-olds and upward. Arrah Go On had run two very miserable races at Saratoga and seemed to have gone badly for the season. Earlier in the year he was one of the best sprinters in his class. Yesterday he showed some of his former speed, and going into the lead at the break, raced easily to win by three lengths from Thomas F. McMahon which took the place from Vague. Arrah Go On had been made a strong favorite despite his recent races and there was considerable cheering for him when he hugged the rail at the turn and came down the stretch drawing away from his rivals.

The Roxbury Handicap, which was the fifth race on the card, went to Nash Turner's Panaman, which defeated Ivry and Happy Valley, among others. Panaman was always in front over this mile test. He got a good break at the barrier and was rushed into a lead of three lengths by the time he reached the turn. Ivry, which is always a slow beginner, found his speed as he was turning into the stretch and came from next to last to second in the final drive. With a little more distance to go he might have overtaken Panaman, for he was gaining with every stride. He passed Happy Valley on the way through the stretch and was easily best of all the others.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800. Six furlongs, main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Arrah Go On, 4	107	Buxton	7-10	1-4 1[3]
T. F. McMahon, 8	110	Ensor	15-1	5-1 2½
Vague, 5	116	Frach	16-5	7-10 3½
Surplice, 3	103	Rowan	40-1	10-1 4
Sunningdale, 3	103½	McCabe	50-1	15-1 5
Peas nt, 5	105	Ambrose	12-1	4-1 6
Uncle's Lassie, 5	105	Callahan	8-1	5-2 7
Peerless One, 4	105	Herrilton	50-1	15-1 8

Time—1:13 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Arrah Go On, br. g., by Sweep-Tillangowan; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE.

The Brook Cup Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; plate, $500 value, added. About three miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Skibbereen, 5	145	Smoot	1-2	out 1[1]
Stonewood, 5	144	Byers	1-2	out 2[2]
Hibler, 5	142	Williams	8-5	1-2 3

Time—6:12 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Skibbereen, b. g., by Hawkswick-Trojana; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by J. H. Lewis.

THIRD RACE.

The Futurity, for two-year-olds; $5,000 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Man o' War	127	Loftus	1-2	1-5 1
John P. Grier	117	Ambrose	6-1	7-5 2[2]
Dominique	122	Kummer	9-2	6-5 2[nk]
Cleopatra	117	McAtee	20-1	6-1 4
Upset	120	Rice	6-1	7-5 5
On Watch	119	Kelsay	30-1	8-1 6
Paul Jones	122	Butwell	25-1	8-1 7
Dr. Clark	122	Johnson	6-1	7-5 8
Captain Alcock	119	Ensor	40-1	10-1 9
Miss Jemima	122	Buxton	30-1	8-1 10

Time—1:11 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Man o' War, ch. c., by Fair Play-Mahubah; owned by Glen Riddle Farm and trained by L. Feustel.

FOURTH RACE.

The Jockey Club Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; $5,000 added. One mile and a half.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Purchase, 3	118	Kummer	1	1

Time—2:41 3-5.

Walkover. Purchase, ch. c., by Ormondale-Cherryola; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

The Roxbury Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Panaman, 4	106	Frach	9-5	4-5 1[1]
Ivry, 4	110	Callahan	9-2	2-1 2
Happy Valley, 4	110	Callahan	12-1	4-1 3½
Stradragon II	115	Rice	5-1	2-1 4
Tetley, 4	100	Carroll	5-1	2-1 5
Doleful, 4	110	Fisher	6-1	5-2 6

Time—1:38 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Panaman, b. g., by Magellan-Pronta; owned and trained by Nash Turner.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden fillies, two years old; purse $800. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pontypridd	112	Rice	3-5	3-5 1
Swirl	112	Fairbrother	6-5	2-5 2[2]
Northern Belle	112	Ensor	4-1	6-5 3[4]
L'Orpheline	112	Rice	30-1	8-1 4
Lady Lucille	112	Kummer	15-1	8-1 5
Balayeuse	112	Freel	30-1	10-1 6
Dickey	112	Butwell	30-1	10-1 7

Time—1:00 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Pontypridd, b. f., by Llangibby-Orange Lady; owned by John Sanford and trained by P. M. Busch.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—All Ages Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Valor, 127 pounds; Ticklish, 105; Routledge, 100; Leading Star, 100; Old Rosebud, 120; Kashmir, 100; Fairy Wand, 112; Flags, 120; Camoufleur, 98; Lord of Thirteen, 115; Sensings Park, 118; Star Hampton, 105; Hollister, 100; Corn Tassel, 113; Salvestra, 106; Enfilade, 115; Blue Laddie, 100; Masda, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Ora, 106 pounds; F. G. King, 106; *Nanette Flack, 91; Umbala, 109; Salvatella, 113; Lady Ward, 103; Manoeuvre, 109; Dahinda, 106; Asterisk, 108; Wilfredia, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Bellrose Stakes; for two-years-olds; $1,500 added; five furlongs. Glen Light, 106 pounds; Sugarmint, 101; Krewer 107; Simpleton, 106; Northern Belle, 100; Pare Up, 98; Our Maid, 106; Ghetto, 97; Sister Helene, 98; Devildog, 102; End Man, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayview Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $2,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Dunboyne, 115 pounds; Star Master, 120; War Machine, 97; Valor, 120; Naturalist, 123; War Cloud, 123; Lucullite, 123; Sennings Park, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Ora, 106 pounds; Kashmir, 108; Sasin, 113; Whimsey, 108; Tetley, 103; Orderly, 113; *Miss Krutch, 102; Keen Jane, 98; War Spirit, 101; Arrah Go On, 115; Koh-i-Noor, 108; Ground Swell, 98; Dr. Ras, 96; Senator Crow, 101; Chassear, 101; *Abadine, 121; *Grundy, 103; Peerless One, 110; Tenora Bon, 113; Doleful, 111; Frank Waters, 121.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Georgie, 101 pounds; Dunsandel, 101; Bridge Player, 101; Beck and Call, 112; Neddam, 119; Service Star, 101; Wildair, 107; Krewer, 107; Sagamore, 101; Walk the Plank, 112; White Socks, 107; Gloria France, 112; Padraic, 107; Indiscretion, 101; Lunette, 104; Fair Gain, 101; Davis Harbur, 107; Mlle. Vivian, 104; Homely, 109; Truly Rural, 109; Caster, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ROSS MAKES SWEEP AT HAVRE DE GRACE

His Entry Runs One, Two, Three in Feature Race of Card in Maryland.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 13.—The purse offered for the Potomac Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature here today, was quite easily captured by Commander J. K. L. Ross, who entered three horses, which finished one, two, three. These were Sir Barton, Billy Kelly, and Milkmaid, and they finished in the order named. The presence of this formidable array frightened away many owners and the only other starters were Clean Gone and Be Frank.

This was the first victory for Sir Barton since his long layoff and he showed great improvement today. On the opening day here, he made his initial appearance in a six furlong sprint, which went to his famous stablemate, Billy Kelly. That race was a warm-up for the great Sir Barton and apparently did him much good. On Thursday he seemed to tire toward the finish, but today he ran with much of the ease and grace which marked his races in the early part of the season.

The race lacked the real elements of a contest because at all times it was in the hands of the Ross racers. Billy Kelly, with his great speed, set the pace for part of the distance, and, when Sir Barton was ready, he moved into the lead and won handily. Milkmaid always was able to hold Be Frank and Clean Gone safely. Be Frank ran a good race but likes a greater distance and could not fully develop his speed. Moreover, the pace was fast and he could not be saved for a strong finish.

Commander Ross also scored in the third race today, when his Constancy defeated a field of two-year-olds at six furlongs. She beat My Laddie and Carmandale among others, and raced with something of the speed she had shown at Saratoga when she reached the top of her form.

BROOKES BEATS JOHNSTON.

Australian Takes Straight Sets in Match with Tennis Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Norman Brookes of Australia and William M. Johnston of California, national champion, fought through two hard sets here today, in each of which the Australian emerged victorious. The scores were 7—5, 7—5.

With the score 4—3 against him, Brookes got his drives deeper into the court and advanced to the net. Some wonderful rallies ensued, but for three games Brookes was not to be denied and brought the score to 5—3. Johnston severed the match at 5 all. Here Brookes got going again, winning five straight games and the set.

Brookes took the last four games, all of which were close, by raising his net game to great heights. Johnson appeared nervous at times during the match, but it was partly because of the brand of tennis he was up against. Brookes kept him on the run every minute and displayed his wonderful court generalship.

Gerald Patterson of Australia defeated Willis Davis of California after dropping the first set.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Norman E. Brookes, Australia, defeated William M. Johnston, California, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2. Gerald Patterson, Australia, defeated Willis Davis, California, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Ralph Burdick and Walter H. Hayes, America, defeated Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, Australia, 6—3, 7—5.

BROOKLYN TEAM LOSES.

Ex-Champions Bow to Paterson Cricketers in League Match.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Catching the Brooklyn, ex-champions of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, off form in the league match at Olympic Park here this afternoon, the Paterson Cricket Club placed a well-earned victory to its credit on totals of 88 to 55. The visitors batted first, but J. L. Poyer, with 16, was the only batsman to get into double figures. S. Welch captured 5 wickets for 10 runs and was the most successful of the local bowlers, although James Mullen accounted for Poyer's wicket, letting in only three runs.

Paterson's success was in a large measure due to the good work with the willow on the parts of James Mullen, 18; W. Dalby, 16, and W. Everall, 10. J. L. Poyer acquitted himself well with the ball, taking 4 wickets for 17 runs. Rushton was credited with 6 wickets for 38 runs.

NAHMA WINS CENTER CUP.

Commodore Ellis's Yacht Finishes First in Oyster Bay Race.

Commodore Ralph Ellis of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club won the Robert Center Memorial Cup in his Nahma, one of the Fish Class of the organization, off Center Island, Oyster Bay, yesterday. The race was sailed in a fresh northwest breeze that gave the yachtsmen plenty of sport.

Barracuda, the property of De Forest Hicks, Chairman of the Race Committee, finished second. Then came Periwinkle, which belongs to W. H. Appleton.

Fourteen yachts took part in the race. The club plans to hold races on the remaining Saturdays of the month.

The summary:

ROBERT CENTER MEMORIAL CUP.
Start, 3:50. Course No. 1.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Nahma, R. Ellis	5:33:05	1:43:05
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:34:05	1:44:05
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	5:39:27	1:49:27
Tuna, R. Bowers	5:40:02	1:50:02
Sculpin, Frank Remington	5:40:40	1:50:40
Pompano, C. G. West, Jr.	5:43:20	1:53:20
Velador, G. Nichols	5:43:37	1:53:37
Sabolo, H. P. Davison, Jr.	5:47:20	1:57:20
Shark, H. S. Morgan	5:47:36	1:57:36
Cockle, Outerbridge & Harvey	5:48:50	1:58:50
Cod, C. M. Fair	5:49:15	1:59:15
Snapper, W. E. Roosevelt	5:50:25	2:00:25
Sea Robin, J. S. Morgan, Jr.	5:52:22	2:02:22
Eel, T. Davison	5:54:00	2:04:00

JACKSON WINS IN SINGLES.

Captures Junior Race at Nautilus Club Regatta.

Some of the keenest contests that have ever featured the event were seen in th thirty-fifth annual regatta of the Nautilus Boat Club at Bensonhurst yesterday. Most of the six events on the program resulted in close finishes, with the ultimate winners not decided until the last few strokes had been made.

One of the prettiest rowing races that has been seen in local waters this season was witnessed in the junior four-oared gig race. It was battle from the start, and after the mile course had been covered a scant half length separated the first two crews. The first and second crews rowed nip and tuck over the entire distance. Seldom have two boats been more evenly matched in strength and skill. There was but little splashing, and to those at the finish line it seemed that the winners were crowned with the laurel because they finished a stroke and shot over the line just ahead of those in the second boat were catching the water with their oars.

Cups were presented to the winning crews and medals were awarded to the winners in the singles. Ever since the junior singles event has been a part of the program for the club's annual regatta, the prizes for the even have been donated by Louis Firuski and this event has always been noted for the rivalry it generates. Yesterday's was no exception. It was eventually won by F. Jackson, but he was forced to use all his rowing prowess to defeat G. Byrne and J. A. Lenheady, who finished second and third respectively.

The novice singles is always an interesting event. Usually the oarsmanship in this race is not of the best, but yesterday little fault could be found with the work of the novices. The race was eventually won by L. R. Johnson, with F. Grimes and K. Brown finishing second and third respectively. The officials' time was taken in any of the events, all of which were closed to members of the Nautilus Boat Club.

The summaries:

NOVICE SINGLES.—Won by L. R. Johnson; F. Grimes, second; K. Brown, third.

SENIOR SINGLES.—Won by W. D. Duryea; E. W. King, second; F. T. Dabb, third.

JUNIOR SINGLES.—Won by F. Jackson; G. Byrne, second; A. Lenheady, third.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLES.—Won by J. Carvell; P. W. Korinko, second; A. Doughty, third.

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED GIG RACE.—Winning crew, J. L. White, W. F. Quail, G. M. Knox, F. Lanchantin, W. Kilkelly, coxswain; second crew, F. Grimes, L. R. Johnson, J. V. LaGee, H. Horgath, T. Cawley, coxswain; third crew, S. H. Quail, F. Simonds, J. Cooney, K. R. Brown, H. Schmitt, coxswain.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED GIG RACE.—Winning crew, W. D. Duryea, H. Matz, J. Kavanagh, B. W. King, G. L. Lanchantin, coxswain; second crew, F. T. Dabb, J. A. Lenheady, S. W. Korinko, R. D. Cawley, coxswain; third crew, Bishop, coxswain; third crew, J. Carvell, D. Lanhe dy, A. J. O'Keefe, H. Schmitt, W. J. Kilkelly, coxswain.

REACH SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Swords Defeats Geddes in Scarsdale Club Golf Tourney.

Scarsdale golfers came through to the semi-final round of match play yesterday in the club tournament. The best match was played between S. B. Geddes and W. Swords. After see-sawing for several holes, Swords finally cupped the home hole to win by 1 up.

CARL REFORMS AND TROTS TO VICTORY

Unruly Horse Driven by Stephen Dunn Is Star Performer at Nassau.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Nassau Driving Club ended the season's matinee events on the Mineola track this afternoon with a splendid card, which was disposed of in good order.

The star performer was Carl, owned and driven by Stephen Dunn. Carl has acted badly in scoping heretofore, but Dunn bought him recently and changed his rig.

The result was a surprise, as Carl never broke, won his first heat with ease, and, after getting a bad start in the second heat, was paced nicely by his driver and came away in the stretch and won easily. His performance elicited much applause from the spectators.

The summaries:

TWO AND THREE YEAR OLD TROT.

Ruth Bigok, b. m., (H. Whitney)	1	1
Daisy Kohn, ch. f., (A. Cornwall)	2	5
Tod Work, b. g., (E. Shneona'ker)	6	2
Peter Verde, ch. g., (R. Hoeffner)	3	3
Straight Pearl, b. c., (F. Clancy)	5	4
Major Brook, br. c., (L. W. Boynton)	4	6
Billy Sunber, b. c., (J. J. Looney)	7	7

Time—2:25, 2:25½.

2:35 PACE.

Oakland Boy Jr., ch. h., (P. Conroy)	1	1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	2	2
Robert Brook, blk g., (R. Hoeffner)	3	3

Time—2:35, 2:35.

2:25 PACE.

Sidney Patchen, blk. h., (S. Post)	2	1
N. R. B., b. g., (J. H. Lawrence)	1	2

Time—2:21¾, 2:23, 2:26½.

2:16 TROT.

Direct Aquilan, b. h., (F. T. Steinway)	1	1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (F. H. Nuhn)	2	2
Jack Lantern, b. g., (J. Barrington)	3	3

Time—2:16½, 2:15¼.

2:20 TROT.

Emma Tipton, ch. m., (J. Siebert)	1	1
Alice Peter, b. m., (A. Cornwall)	2	3
Belifair, br. g., (J. J. Looney)	3	2

Time—2:17¾, 2:17¼.

2:30 TROT.

Carl, blk. g., (S. Dunn)	1	1
Yankee Man, b. g., (T. W. Basset)	3	3
Topal, b. g., (S. Post)	2	2
Little Kate, b. m., (J. Barrington	4	4

Time—2:20¾, 2:22¾.

2:25 TROT.

Ethel B., blk. m., (W. Thomas)	1	1
Daisy McGregor, b. m., (P. Doran)	2	2
Libby Medium, b. m., (J. Barrington)	3	3
Worthiest, b. h., (G. Horsefield)	4	4

Time—2:20¼, 2:22¼.

COLT RACE.

Badona, b. f., (J. Van Opstal)	1	1
Brownie Day, br. g., (R. Racher)	2	2

Time—2:35; 2:50.

2:22 TROT.

Longwood, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	2	1
Sarah Yorke, blk. h., (R. Hoeffner)	1	2
Plancon, br. h., (G. Horsefield)	3	5
Dark Pearl, ro. h., (W. Miller)	5	3
Oraldene, ch. h., (W. Quis)	4	4

Time—2:21¾; 2:20½; 2:21¾.

LAWN TENNIS FINALS TODAY.

New York Title in Mixed Doubles Will Be Decided.

The final round of the New York State mixed doubles championship was reached yesterday afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, the surviving teams being Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Lyle E. Mahan, and Miss Marie Wagner and Albert J. Ostendorf. These same pairs met last week in the finals for the Long Island title at Woodmere, the former combination being returned the winners after three close sets. Their second encounter this afternoon will, therefore, be watched with great interest by the tennis fans.

In yesterday's matches the chief thrills were offered by the splendid resistance put up by Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Walter J. Toussaint against Mrs. Weaver and Mahan. These two teams had played each other to a standstill on Friday following an injury to Mrs. Weaver at the very start of the match, but yesterday the West Siders were expected to capture the honors without undue difficulty. They were outmanoeuvred in the opening set, however, losing at 7—5, and then had to work their shots to the limit to square the match at the same score. The rubber was hard fought throughout. Mrs. Weaver and Mahan eventually winning at 6—4 through a single break in service.

The summaries:

New York State Mixed Doubles Championship.

Third Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Muriel Binzen and E. H. Binzen, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Grove and H. W. Forster, 6—1, 6—4; Miss S. F. Weaver and Lt. E. Mahan defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

CORNELL MAN WINS IN HOBOKEN TENNIS

Kirk Reid Plays Strongly in Defeat of Hammett in Castle Point Tourney.

HATHAWAY IS A VICTOR

Turns Back the Veteran Mollenhauer in Hard-Fought Match—Anderson in Endurance Test.

Rapid progress was made in the open tournament for the new Castle Point Trophy at the Hoboken Tennis Club yesterday, practically the entire first round and several matches of the second being cleaned up under the efficient direction of Haddon Ivins and his associates. Among those who advanced to the third round were Dr. William Rosenbaum and Augustin Healy, the latter winning a spectacular straight-set victory over S. V. Brubans, one of the leading experts of the home club.

Of the early battles of the afternoon the best was that between Kirk M. Reid of Cornell University and Alfred D. Hammett, the former winning at 6—3, 8—6. Reid, who was runner-up to C. S. Garland in the intercollegiate championship this week, gave a fine exhibition of hard hitting, both backhand and forehand. Hammett's steady chopping, however, often had him in trouble, and both sets were hard fought.

Good tennis was played also by the two Fred Andersons, father and son. The senior member of the famous Brooklyn family ran into unexpected opposition on the part of Kenneth Johnson of the Hoboken Club, and after winning the opening set, 6—3 was carried through a long deuce session by the steadiness of his opponent, who eventually squared the match at 14—12. Darkness made further play impossible, and the deciding set will be played today.

Junior Anderson a Victor.

The junior Anderson won in straight sets from W. R. Beckhorn, but was in trouble in the first half of the encounter, taking the opener with difficulty at 8—6. Anderson's reach and volleying ability, however, kept him in front to the finish, and he closed out his victory in good style at 6—3.

H. R. Hathaway captured a well-played match from the veteran Henry Mollenhauer, exchanging fast drives in beautiful form, and having all the better of the volleying close up. The first set was a desperate battle and finally fell to Hathaway at 8—6. Mollenhauer showed the effects of his hard running and hitting in the second session and succumbed more quickly at 6—2.

On another grand stand court Franklin P. Adams and Milton Soper indulged in a long-drawn endurance contest, dividing the first two sets at 6—4 each, with the latter eventually pulling out a victory by the same score. Adams was steady, but not sufficiently severe, often driving straight at his opponent when a lob or a placement might have turned the tide in his favor. In the adjoining bracket Sigmund Spaeth took a three-set match from H. G. W. Parmele of the Staten Island Club, taking the opener at 6—2 on his rival's errors, but losing the second 6—4 when Parmele steadied remarkably. The rubber went at 6—3 after a close battle in which both players fought continually for the advantage of the net position.

Rosenbaum Eliminates Archer.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, after advancing by a default, eliminated John Archer by superior speed, whi e Harry Sacks, beginning with an impressive victory over M. E. Macusoud, fell before F. C. MacWatly in the second round. Other winners were Abraham Bassford, Jr., A. L. Bruneau, W. J. Schwarts, F. D. Powers, and R. C. Van Vliet.

Today's feature match brings together Leonard Beekman and Dean Mathey, at 3 o'clock, with Harold Throckmorton meeting Charles Chambers an hour earlier. Melchior Keasbey, champion of Canada, also plays his first match today.

The summaries:

Castle Point Open Tournament.

SINGLES.—First 'Round—Kirk M. Reid defeated Alfred D. Hammett, 6—3, 8—6; A. L. Bruneau defeated H. Bubbs, 6—4, 6—8, 10—8; F. D. Powers defeated B. Landau, 7—5, 6—4; W. M. Schwarz defeated H. C. Neubauer, 6—4, 6—3; H. Wiesbitter defeated C. Gillon, 6—4, 6—2; Milton Soper defeated Franklin P. Adams, 8—4, 4—6, 6—4; Sigmund Spaeth defeated H. G. W. Parmele, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Harry Sachs defeated M. E. Macusoud, 6—2, 6—4; F. L. MacWatty won from Edward Oelsner by default; Fred C. Anderson defeated W. R. F. Shaw by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from Joseph Boyle by default; T. Woodford won from H. Norton by default; Ralph De Mott defeated D. P. Prentice, 6—3; Henry Pope defeated W. C. Hammond, 6—3, 6—4; H. R. Hathaway defeated Henry Mollenhauer, 8—6, 6—2; Cosmo Farquhar defeated George Zabriskie, 6—3, 8—6; A. L. Murray defeated Raymond Hicks, 6—4, 6—4; R. C. Van Vliet defeated C. W. Isbell, 6—0, 7—5; Wesley Caffrey defeated Robert Cone, 6—1, 6—3; Allen Bekr won from Dr. G. B. Stanwix by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated W. C. Knox, 6—3, 6—0; W. H. Ruxton won from L. G. French by default; Edward Rosenbaum defeated John Archer, 6—2, 6—1; T. M. Day won from W. M. Fischer by default; A. J. Gowan defeated W. K. Chapman, 6—0, 6—3; Fred G. Anderson vs. Kenneth Johnson, 6—4, 12—14 (unfinished.)

SECOND ROUND.—Augustin Healy defeated S. V. Brubans, 9—7, 6—2; H. Holbrook won from H. S. Parker by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated John Archer, 6—2, 6—3; F. L. MacWatty defeated Harry Sachs, 6—2, 7—5.

ROWDY LEADS ALERA IN RACES ON SOUND

Open Yachting Season Ends with Stamford's 27th Annual Regatta.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—In a northwest breeze that had considerable strength the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club and the final open race of the Summer on Long Island Sound were sailed off here today. Thirty-two yachts came to the starting line, an excellent number, considering that it was the final race of the season. All the divisions had good races, the larger classes covering a 13¾ mile course, made up of a run, a reach, and a beat.

Two of the New York Yacht Club's thirty footers made up the most important class started by the Regatta Committee, comprising E. G. Draper, B. Jacob, and H. H. Oddie. The yachts were Charles Belsky's Rowdy and Alera, the property of F. W. Belknap. The former won by 6 minutes and 19 seconds.

The first division of the handicap class filled in an excellent manner, on actual time the winner being Joyant, the property of T. B. McGovern, Jr. In the third division the winner on actual time was Robin Hood III.

A big fleet of Indian Harbor yachts came here for the regatta. In the popular Arrow Class the winner was Comrade, the property of A. G. Hanan, which beat C. D. Mallory's Rani by 2 minutes and 14 seconds over a 10¼-mile course. Among the one-design boats of the same club the winner was J. W. Lewis's Hiuheehee.

The Stamford one-design yachts had their usual good scrap. This division seldom sails away from these waters. Today the winner was Polly, which belongs to D. L. Elliman. Polly led home a fleet of eight, beating H. H. Oddie's Sandy Kit by 1 minute and 4 seconds over a 7¾-mile course.

Only three of the Stars competed. The winner proved to be Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder, Jr. Along with the Stars sailed Spendrift, well handled by Miss Cornwall, the owner. Spendrift is an Orienta one-design yacht. Having no class competitor, Miss Cornwall soon g

JOIE RAY SETS NEW A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD FOR ONE MILE RUN

JOIE RAY TEARS OFF NEW A. A. U. RECORD

Lowers Championship Time in the Mile and Later Beats Homer Baker in the Half.

N. Y. A. C. WINS BANNER

Gains Lead Over Chicago A. A. in Last Race at National Games in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Joie W. Ray, the blond-haired Illinois A. C. flier, created a new championship record on Franklin Field this afternoon in defending successfully his one-mile title in the annual Senior National A. A. U. track and field championships. The deep-chested little Chicagoan, running one of the best races of his career, traveled over the mile route in 4:14 2-5. This clipped the previous championship record, made by Ray in 1917, by 4 seconds.

The New York A. C. superiority on track and field was again demonstrated when the Winged Foot athletes carried off the championship banner with a total of 46 points, six more than was registered by the Chicago A. A., which finished second. The Illinois A. C. was third. This makes the fourth title the Mercury Foot organization has gained since resuming championship competition after the war. The club won the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior and senior titles, and yesterday carried off the national junior championship.

The day was ideal for an outdoor track meet. A hot sun beat down upon the field, its warm rays tempered by a slight breeze which swept over the field throughout the afternoon. The crowd was larger than that which turned out yesterday for the junior title meet, but withal the attendance of only 2,000 was disappointing.

Ray thrilled the spectators with his victorious display in the mile. The little Chicagoan ran a characteristic race, contenting himself with a position behind the leaders until within a lap of the finish. Then the blond-haired runner went away in a burst of speed, his sturdy legs carrying him over the ground as if on the wings of the wind. His rivals fought valiantly to overtake him, Eddie Fall, Jr., of the Chicago A. A. being Ray's chief rival on this bright Saturday afternoon. But the best Eddie had wasn't good enough against Ray's spectacular performance. Fall, after leading for three laps, was displaced by the record-seeking Ray on the final turn to the tape, and was beaten by a matter of about four yards. Fall, too, bettered the record, being clocked in 4:15

Jimmy Connolly, the Boston A. A. boy who captured the junior title yesterday without extra exertion, finished third, run out, about twenty-five yards back of Ray. Following Connolly, completely out of it, was Clyde J. Stout, Ray's clubmate, who occupied fourth place.

Ray Trails at the Start.

A quintet of the country's leading milers lined up at the starting mark in quest of this title. Fall drew the pole position, with Connolly second, J. Simmons of the N. Y. A. C. third, Ray fourth, and Stout on the outside in fifth place. With the bark of the gun Fall was off in front, followed by Connolly, the order thereafter being Simmons, Ray, and Stout. Ray moved into third position at the furlong mark, following Fall and Connolly. Fall led the pack over the first quarter in :58 4-5.

Entering the second lap Ray moved into second position, displacing Connolly, who went back to third place. Simmons weakened on this round of the cinderpath and dropped back to the end of the field. The N. Y. A. C. youngster never again got up.

Fall went along in his pace at the head of the field until within about ten yards of the half-mile mark, when Ray put on a little steam and flashed past the judges in the lead by a whisker. His half-mile time was 2:07 4-5.

This rally was the beginning of the end of the race as far as the title was concerned, for Ray, with that ability which has gained him worldwide fame and fleets on the cinderpath, remained at the head of the field and furnished as brilliant a piece of running as has been seen in a championship struggle in years. Fall clung to the flying heels of Ray round the turn into the third lap, but on the backstretch the strong-limbed little Illinois runner, as if to test his ability, let loose with a burst of speed which carried him about ten yards ahead of Fall.

Fall Puts Up Game Challenge.

The Chicago A. A. representative was in topnotch form, however, and fit for the race of his life. Despite Ray's margin of open ground, Fall did not lose heart. He quickened his pace with Ray, but the champion was off in his closing stride now and there was no overtaking him. Ray maintained his margin of about ten yards to the three-quarter mile mark, which he passed in 3:09 1-5.

Then the spectators began to talk of a record. They did not talk of Norman Taber's world mark of 4:12 3-5, but gave their attention to Ray's own championship figures, and their speculation was right.

Ray went away at a terrific clip with the bark of the gun signifying the closing quarter. The sturdy little Illinois A. C. flyer, putting every ounce of his strength into this, his closing effort, glided over the cinderpath in a manner which challenged the mark that has stood for years. With all the gameness of a man with his back to the wall, Fall stuck to his task, but this practically meant striving for the impossible, for the runner who could overhaul Ray today has yet to be discovered.

Ray's Margin Four Yards at Finish.

Round the turn of the fourth lap and through the back stretch Ray and Fall raced, the crowd cheering madly and overlooking the other competitors on the track. Ray maintained his margin of ten yards up to within about fifty yards of the finish, when Fall threw every ounce of his strength into a dash and cut down six yards on the flying Illinois runner. The sprint brought the crowd to its feet, but Ray was unbeatable and retained his title.

When the new record was announced by Frank Gandel, Knights of Columbus Secretary, the crowd went wild with delight. Even some of the officials forgot their dignity and headed by Chris Patton, one of the official who accompanied the New York contingent, swarmed about the record-maker showering praise on him.

The track for this race was in much better condition than the track the juniors raced over yesterday, yet it was not quite up to its best condition, which adds to the lustre of Ray's achievement.

Later Beats Baker in the Half.

Ray added to his laurels later in the day when he captured the half-mile title in a heartbreaking duel with Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., champion at this distance in 1913 and 1914. The strong limbed little Illinois runner, flashing past the roaring crowd in a dazzling burst of speed, jumped Baker on the last turn and flew over the home stretch to a victory by about seven yards. Eddie Fall, Chicago A. A., was second. Ray's time was 1:56 4-5, two seconds slower than the championship record.

The Illinois flyer defeated five rivals for this title. Sandy Evans of the Crescent A. C., New York, and Baker were leading Ray up to the final turn, when the blond haired phenom pulled his spurt which landed him from third to first position. Once in front Ray picked up speed as he progressed. Baker fought with all the strength that was in him to overtake the fast vanishing Ray, but once again the Illinois runner was unbeatable. Inch by inch Baker crept up in the stretch until he had decreased the lead to one yard. Then, about thirty yards from the worsted, Baker's strength gave out. The former champion cracked like a piece of crockery and was defeated for second place by Eddie Fall in the final ten yards.

New High Jump Record Made.

Ray was not the only athlete to register a record-breaking performance. John Murphy, of the Multnomah A. C. of Portland, Ore., in annexing the running high jump title, cleared the crossbar at 6 feet 3⅝ inches, three-sixteenths of an inch better than the previous record championship jump, made in 1912, by H. Grumpelt of the New York A. C. Eight of the competitors in this event cleared the bar at 6 feet or better. Harry Barwise, of the Boston A. A., was runner up for the title, with a leap of 6 feet 2¼ inches, which was one inch better than Walter Whalen, another Boston A. A. athlete, who finished third. In fourth place was R. Landon of the New York A. C., who tied at 6 feet 1½ inches with Whalen, but lost the show place to the latter in the jump off.

Loren Murchison of the New York A. C. was dethroned as furlong champion, by Henry Williams of the Spokane, Wash., A. A. C. The latter annexed this title, covering the 220 yards within two-fifths of a second of the championship record. Williams's time was 0:21 4-5. Williams crossed the finish line about two yards ahead of the New York sprinter, who beat Morris M. Kirksey, junior Century champion, by a hair's breath.

Charley Poree of the Millrose A. A. successfully defended his five-mile-run championship in a race in which he was not really forced to extend himself to his limit. The bronzed little distance runner, hiding his time until the last lap, shot out into the lead, displacing Pat Flynn, one of the heroes of the 165th Infantry, and won by about twenty yards. The champion's time was 26:02, more than two minutes slower than his own championship record, made last year at Chicago.

Eight distance men faced the starter in this race, but the field was decreased by one man in the first mile when B. F. French of the Chicago A. A. lost one of his shoes and retired. French was leading at the time of his accident. The running throughout was between Flynn, Poree, and Max Bohland of the Fairfield A. C. national hill-and-dale king. These three runners alternated in the pace until the final mile, when Bohland weakened and dropped to the rear. Flynn held his pace, however, and led Poree until the bell lap, when the diminutive Millrose A. A. runner jumped his rival and won by about twenty yards in a terrific burst of speed. Bohland was third, about one-quarter of a lap back of Flynn, while H. C. Ackerman of the Meadow Brook Club, the only other runner to finish, was fourth.

N. Y. A. C. Leads Chicago A. A.

Today's battle for the club honors was one of the closest of years, the result hinging on the outcome of the final event. Previous to the javelin throw Chicago A. A. was leading by a score of 40 to 38, but George Bronder successfully defended his title, and was followed by Jim Lincoln, who took second place. The points in this event decided the issue in favor of the New York A. C.

Pat McDonald, the genial traffic policeman of New York, aided in the Mercury Foot success with a brace of victories. Pat captured his specialty, the 16-pound shot put, with a heave of 45 feet 8 inches, and threw the 56-pound weight the winning distance of 37 feet 6 inches. McDonald also finished fourth in the hammer throw with a heave of 146 feet 6 inches. His brace of victories and his placing in the hammer event made McDonald the greatest individual point scorer of the meet.

In the 120-yard high hurdles J. Thomson, Boston A. A., was dethroned because of a tumble he took going over the fourth hurdle. Thomson was enjoying a slight lead over Bob Simpson, the Illinois A. C. hurdler and record holder; Fred Kelly, New York A. C., and Harold E. Barren of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. Thomson's leap for the fourth hurdle did not carry him quite clear of the stick. He wavered for a moment and finally sprawled on all fours on the ground, narrowly missing a head-on collision with the hurdle in front of him. Simpson crept slightly to the fore as the race progressed and managed to win by less than a yard over Kelly.

Simpson gained his second championship title when he led over the sticks in the 220-yard low hurdles race. The Illinois A. C. timber-topper led all the way in this race and won by about two yards. Earl Thomson finished second and Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., was third.

Floyd Smart of the Chicago A. A. was another to win two titles. Smart captured the quarter-mile hurdle race by a comfortable margin from Billy Meanix of the Boston A. A. in 0:53 3-5, and then gave his attention to the running broad jump, in which he was returned the winner with a leap of 22 feet 7¼ inches. Smart's nearest rival was Sherman, a clubmate, who leaped 21 feet 10⅝ inches.

Frank Shea of the Pittsburgh A. A. scored a comparatively easy victory in the quarter-mile title chase despite a strong finish by the sturdy Jimmy O'Brien of the Loughlin Lyceum of Brooklyn. Shea won by a margin of about one yard.

Billy Hayes Takes 100-Yard Dash.

Billy Hayes, the crack Boston A. A. sprinter, carried off the 100-yard title in a close race. He led Loren Murchison, the St. Louis speed marvel, who carried the New York A. C. emblem, Henry Williams of the Spokane A. A. C., and Pete White, the dusky flier of the Salem-Crescent A. C. of New York, over the line in that order. Murchison got off to a flying start, and running on the outside lane, flashed slightly in front of Hayes for about twenty-five yards. The big Bostonian, however, went over the ground like a frightened deer, and soon overhauled the New York standard bearer in the dash to the worsted. Hayes shook off Murchison and broke the line a winner by a hairsbreadth. Williams was close on the heels of Murchison and White was a short distance back in fourth position. A blanket would have covered the sprinters at the end of their journey. Hayes sprinted to the title in 0:10 1-5.

In the three-mile walk Dick Remer, veteran champion, was dethroned. After making a hard fight he was forced to take third honors to the youthful Willie Plant of the Morningside A. C. The veteran strove hard to keep up with Plant and Joe Pearman of the New York A. C. but weakened. In the final mile Pearman and Plant had the title between themselves, the Morningside ped trailing the pace of Pearman up to the time the walkers entered the home-stretch. Here Plant went away in a victorious burst of speed which carried him past the tiring Pearman and landed him home a winner by a margin of about forty yards. Plant's time was 22:01 3-5.

Ray's Team Wins Relay.

Not content with his record in the mile and his victory in the half mile race, Ray came to the scratch for the final leg of the four mile relay for the Illinois A. C. and carried his team to an epoch-making victory. The little blond-haired runner showed none of the effects of his two previous races as he sped over the ground, running anchor for his club. Ray ran his mile in 4:32, beating Bobbie Crawford of the Millrose A. A. in a driving finish by about five yards. The time for this event was 18:44 4-5, beating the previous championship record of 18:47 1-5 made by the Chicago A. A.

Loren Murchison carried the Winged Foot of the New York A. C. to victory in two of the relays, and in another a triumph was lost only when Jack Sellers caught a stitch in his side while running the final leg. This occurred in the two mile race, which went to the Boston A. A. when Jimmy Connolly led Sellers over the line.

Murchison flashed the Winged Foot home first in the quarter mile relay, in which the New York A. C. victory was registered in 0:44. This equaled the championship record. In the half mile relay, race Murchison again ran anchor, and landed the New York A. C. emblem home in front.

The summaries:

Track Events.

100-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by William B Hayes, Boston A. A.; Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C., New York, second; Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., Wash., third; Peter J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., Wash.; Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C., second; Morris M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third; William D. Hayes, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—0:21 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Final.—Won by Frank J. Shea, Pittsburgh A. A.; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, second; J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A., third; P. S. Spink, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:50 1-5.

Time—0:50 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles, Final.—Won by Robert I. Simpson, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Fred W. Kelly, New York A. C., second; Harold E. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—0:15 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles, Final.—Won by Robert I. Simpson, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Earl J. Thomson, Boston A. A., second; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; Willard Wells, Multnomah A. A. C., fourth. Time—0:25 2-5.

One Mile Run.—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; E. H. Fall, Jr., Chicago A. A., second; James W. Connolly, Boston A. A., third. Time—4:14 2-5. (New record.)

440 Yards Relay Race.—Won by New York A. C. (L. Loren Murchison; 2, Fred W. Kelly; 3, A. B. Kelly; 4, L. R. Patterson); Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; St. Christopher Club, New York, third. Time—0:44.

880-Yard Relay Race.—Won by New York A. C., (J. R. Patterson, E. Madden, A. B. Kelly, L. Murchison); Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; Chicago A. A., third; St. Christopher Club, New York, fourth. Time—0:31 4-5.

One Mile Relay.—Won by Boston A. A. (J. W. Driscoll, W. D. Hayes, E. Thomson, W. H. Meanix;) Chicago A. A., second; Loughlin Lyceum, New York, third; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—3:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Boston A. A. (J. A. Caffray, W. F. Donald, J. W. Driscoll, J. J. Connolly); New York A. C., New York, second; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8:07 2-5.

Two-Mile Walk.—Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York; J. Pearman, N. Y. A. C., second; Richard F. Remer, unattached, New York, third; E. Renz, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—22:01 3-5.

Field Events.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by S. G. Landers, Chicago A. A., 46 feet 4½ inches; second; Dan E. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 46 feet 1½ inch, third; Herbert Prem, unattached 45 feet 5⅝ inches, fourth.

High Jump.—Won by John Murphy, aultnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 6 feet 6 3-16 inches, (new record); Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., 6 feet 2¼ inches; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 6 feet 1½ inches, third; R. Landon, New York A. C., 6 feet 1½ inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by F. G. Smart, Chicago A. A., 22 feet 7¼ inches; S. G. Landers, Chicago A. A., 21 feet 10⅝ inches, second; Dave Pollitzer, Mohawk A. C., New York, third; M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., New York, 21 feet 10 inches, fourth.

Pole Vault.—Won by F. R. Foss, Chicago A. A., 12 feet 6 inches; Ford Hall, Chicago University of Chicago, 12 feet 6 inches, second; Ed. Knourek, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 12 feet 6 inches, third; Ralph Spearow, Portland, Ore., 12 feet, fourth.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 175 feet 6⅝ inches; M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 167 feet 7⅜ inches, third; University of Chicago, 12 feet 6 inches, second; William S. Krapowitz, Mohawk A. C., New York, 149 feet 1 inch, third; Patrick McDonald, New York A. C., 147 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Sixteen-Pound Shotput.—Won by Patrick McDonald, New York A. C., distance, 45 feet 8 inches; A. M. Mucks, Chicago A. A., 44 feet 11 inches, second; Herbert Elsey, Mohawk A. C., New York, 43 feet 8½ inches, third; Wilson C. Beers, New York A. C., 43 feet 2⅝ inches, fourth.

Discus Throw.—Won by A. M. Mucks, Chicago A. A., 140 feet 3¾ inches; Ken Gilfillan, Notre Dame, Ind., 140 feet ⅛ inch, second; R. L. Burd, U. S. Marines, Quantico, 138 feet 8 inches, third; E. Muller, New York A. C., 133 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Javelin Throw.—Won by G. Bronder, N. Y. A. C., New York, distance 176 feet 9 inches; C. Lincoln, N. Y. A. C., 176 feet, second; Arthur Ward, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, 171 feet, 1 inch, third; Racine Thompson, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 169 feet, fourth.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Patrick McDonald, New York A. C., 37 feet 6 inches; Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 35 feet 8⅝ inches, second; M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 35 feet 9½ inches, third; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher Club, New York, 30 feet 3⅝ inches, fourth.

Team Point Score.

New York A. C., 46; Chicago A. C., 40; Illinois A. C., 26; Boston A. A., 21; Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 11; Loughlin Lyceum, New York, 11; Spokane (Wash.) A. C., 7; Millrose A. C., 5; Paulist A. C., New York, 5; Pittsburgh A. A., 5; Mohawk A. C., 4; Cross Country Club, Baltimore, 3; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 3; Notre Dame University, 2; University of Chicago, 3; Olympic Club of San Francisco, 2; Salem Crescent A. C., New York, 2; United States Marine Corps, 2; St. Christopher Club, New York, 1; Baltimore A. A., 1.

NEWARK WINS, THEN LOSES.

Takes First Game from Reading by 4 to 1; Drops Second, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Newark broke even here today with Reading, taking the opening game, 4 to 1, with very little hitting, and then falling down, although eleven hits were made off Brown, in the final battle, which went Reading's way, 5 to 2.

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Miller,1b	3	1	0	12	0	0
Dowd,2b	4	0	0	1	5	0
Letter,lf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Brueger,c	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jacob,cf	2	1	0	3	0	0
Sargent,ss	4	1	1	1	1	0
McAlpin,3b	4	1	1	3	4	0
Denke,rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sauers,rf	2	0	0	4	1	0
Gaw,p	1	0	0	0	4	0
Total	28	4	3	27	14	0

READING. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Burns,cf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Cook,ss	4	0	0	2	1	0
Altenburg,rf	3	0	3	0	0	0
Welser,lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Grower,1b	4	0	0	6	1	0
Sherman,3b	4	0	1	0	1	4
Hummel,2b	3	0	0	2	1	0
Konnick,c	3	0	0	5	0	0
Barries,p	3	0	1	1	4	0
Total	33	1	6	21	9	4

Error—Sherman.

Newark	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—4
Reading	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Sargent, McAlpin, Letter. Three-base hit—Sauers. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Miller. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Reading, 7. Bases on balls—Off Gaw, 2; Barries, 7. Struck out—By Barries, 1.

SECOND GAME.

READING. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Burns,cf	5	1	3	3	0	0
Cook,ss	4	0	0	2	1	0
Altenburg,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Welser,lf	5	2	4	2	0	0
Brower,1b	4	0	2	9	3	0
Sherman,3b	5	0	0	2	1	1
Hummel,2b	4	1	1	0	3	1
Morrety,c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Brown,p	4	1	2	2	1	0
Total	38	5	13	27	9	2

NEWARK. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Dowd,2b	4	0	2	3	3	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	12	1	0
Letter,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Madden,c	4	0	1	5	0	0
Jacob,cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Sargent,ss	4	0	1	0	1	0
McAlpin,3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Sauer,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
McCabe,p	4	0	0	0	3	0
aDenke	1	0	0	0	0	0
bRommel	1	0	0	0	0	0
cRuggy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lyons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shea,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	11	27	9	0

a Batted for McCabe in fifth.
b Batted for Shea in seventh.
c Batted for Lyons in ninth.
Errors—Cook, Norrety, Sargent, McAlpin.

Reading	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1—5
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two base hits—Burns, Jacob. Three base hit—Sauer. Stolen bases—Jacob, (2;) Welser. Left on bases—Reading, 8; Newark, 8. Base on balls—Off McCabe, 1; Shea, 2; Brown, 2. Hits—Off McCabe, 10 in 5 innings; Shea, 2 in 2; Lyons, 1 in 2. Struck out—By McCabe, 4; Brown, 3. Losing pitcher—McCabe.

Columbia Wins Series.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—The five-game post-series between the pennant winners of the South Atlantic and Southern Associations was won today by Columbia, of the South Atlantic, by defeating Atlanta, 11 to 2.

TIGERS RALLY IN VAIN.

Score Seven Runs in Last Two Innings, but Senators Win, 9 to 8.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Washington took the second game of the series from Detroit today, 9 to 8. Detroit scored seven runs in the last two innings. A recruit from the New Haven team, pitching his first big league game, though a bit unsteady, was credited with a victory.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Judge,1b	4	2	2	8	0	0
Foster,2b	5	1	1	2	1	0
Milan,cf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Rice,rf	4	2	2	4	1	0
Ellerbe,ss	3	1	1	3	4	0
Gharrity,c	5	0	2	8	2	0
Shanks,3b	5	0	2	1	2	0
Menosky,lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy,lf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Courtney,p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	15	27	11	0

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Bush,ss	3	2	1	0	2	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	3	4	0	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hallm'an,1b	5	0	1	11	0	0
Flagstead,rf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Shorten	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jones,2b	2	0	1	0	0	0
Dyer,3b	1	2	1	0	1	0
Young,2b	2	1	2	2	3	0
Stanage,c	5	1	1	3	1	0
Ellison	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
bLindsmith	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham,p	1	1	0	0	1	0
Total	35	8	12	24	10	2

a Batted for Menosky in third.
b Batted for Flagstead in ninth.
c Batted for Leonard in fifth.
d Batted for Ayers in sixth.
Errors—Ellerbe, Cobb, Flagstead.

Washington	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	—9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	—8

Two-base hits—Ellerbe, Cobb, Hallmann, Gharrity, Dyer. Three-base hits—Rice, Murphy. Stolen bases—Judge, Bush, Milan. Sacrifice hits—Ellerbe, (2,) Foster. Left on bases—Detroit, 15; Washington, 10. Bases on balls—Off Courtney, 11; Leonard, 3; Shaw, 1; Cunningham, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 6 in 4 innings; Ayers, 6 in 1; Cunningham, 7 in 5; Courtney, 12 in 8, (two runs scored, three on base in ninth); Shaw, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Courtney, 2; Leonard, 3. Winning pitcher—Courtney. Losing pitcher—Leonard.

PIRATES WIN TWO GAMES.

Phillies Beaten by Pittsburgh in Double-Header, 4 to 1 and 2 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 13.—Pittsburgh won both games of a double header here today from Philadelphia by scores of 4 to 1 and 2 to 0. Smith was hit hard and timely in the first game, while Carlson held the visitors to two hits, which came in the first inning and produced their only run of the day. Adams kept the Philadelphia hits scattered in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Elgbee,lf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Wis'th,rf	4	0	1	1	2	0
Grimm,1b	3	1	0	10	0	0
Barbare,3b	3	1	2	2	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	3	4	0
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2	3	0
Schmidt,c	2	1	1	8	0	0
Carlson,p	3	1	1	0	3	0
Total	30	4	8	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Lebo'reau,lf	4	1	1	2	1	0
Blackburn,2b	2	0	0	2	1	0
Williams,cf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meusel,rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	8	2	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	5	1	0
Paulette,2b	2	0	0	1	5	0
Adams,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
aCallahan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	2	24	13	0

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
Error—Barbare.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Southworth. Three-base hits—Carlson, Cutshaw. Carey. Sacrifice hits—Blackburn, Barbare. Double plays—Williams and Bancroft; Cutshaw, Terry and Barbare. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 8. Struck out—By Carlson, 2.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Southw'th,rf	4	0	0	0	2	0
Whitted,1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Barbare,3b	4	1	1	4	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	2	1	1	4	3	0
Terry,ss	2	0	0	4	1	0
Schmidt,c	2	0	0	5	2	0
C.Adams,p	3	0	2	0	3	0
Total	29	2	5	27	11	0

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Lebo'reau,rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackb'ne,2b	4	0	0	0	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	4	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	7	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	2	0	0
Paulette,2b	4	0	2	1	0	0
Adams,p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Callahan,rf	1	0	1	1	0	0
Hogg,p	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	30	0	8	15	8	0

a Batted for Lebourveau in seventh.
Errors—Bancroft, Southworth, Whitted.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—C. Adams. Three-base hits—Callahan, Barbare. Sacrifice hits—Callahan, Terry. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Southworth, Schmidt and Barbare. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. Base on balls—Off Hogg, 1; C. Adams, 1. Hit by pitcher—By C. Adams, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Hogg, 1; C. Adams, 1.

ORIOLES WIN 100TH GAME.

Baltimore Scores 3 to 1 and 3 to 2 Victories Over Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The champion Orioles ran their victories up to the century mark today by winning a double-header from the Jersey City Club before about 3,000 persons, by the scores of 3 to 1 and 3 to 2. It required ten innings for them to defeat Al Schacht, who has been the Jinx to the Orioles all season, in the final encounter, and the chances are that the Birds would have been forced to wait until tomorrow's double-header to ring up their hundredth win except for some brilliant and spectacular fly-chasing in right field by Max Bishop.

Doolan opened the tenth by walking, but was forced at second by Boley. Leffler popped to second, while Hill walked. Then Maisel singled to centre, scoring Boley with the deciding run.

Parnam and Zellers engaged in a merry flinging battle in the first game, with the former having all the better of the argument.

The final games of the local International season are scheduled for tomorrow.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Maisel,3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Lawry,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jacobson,cf	3	1	1	3	1	0
Bentley,1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Bishop,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Boley,ss	3	0	1	1	3	0
Leffler,c	3	0	1	3	1	0
Parnham,p	3	0	0	2	1	0
Total	29	3	9	27	9	0

JERSEY CITY. (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Kane,rf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Moore,3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Zitzman,cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Bauman,2b	4	1	2	3	5	0
Denoville,1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Berrigan,ss	4	0	1	4	2	0
Wig'w'th,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hudgins,c

YANKEES NAIL THEMSELVES INTO FIRST DIVISION BERTH BY BEATING THE BROWNS TWICE

YANKS TWICE BEAT ST. LOUIS BROWNS

Locals Take Double-Header from Mound City Clan by 4 to 1 and 9 to 6.

TOBIN KNOCKS TWO HOMERS

Lefty Leifield, Old Pittsburgh Pitcher, Plays Relief Role in Both Contests.

The Yankees won a double-header for a change up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, trimming the St. Louis Browns in the first game, 4 to 1, while they came from behind with a rush in the closing argument and passed the Missourians by the glad tidings of 9 to 6. Some 15,000 saw the fun and rejoiced at the fight and aggressiveness that Huggins's lads showed in the second game when they overcame the six-run lead which St. Louis piled up in the firstt five innings.

The two-ply victory made the Yankees' residence in the first division more solid and also boosted them up nearer Detroit, now perched in third place. New York is now only two and a half games behind the Tigers, and are going fast.

Johnny Tobin decorated yesterday's pastimes with a home run in each game. Tobin is on a hitting rampage, and in the last forty times at the bat he has made twenty hits. Lefty Leifield, the southpaw, who used to be with the Pirates years and years ago, was the rescue pitcher in each game yesterday, but he didn't do any rescuing. Sothoron was the St. Louis flinger from whom the Yanks harvested their runs in the first game, while Gallia faltered in the fifth, sixth, and seventh innings of the second game when the Yanks heaped up runs so fast that they went by the Browns in a manner which made it appear that the St. Louis lads were standing still.

George Mogridge pitched a fine game in the first encounter and gave the enemy only five hits. Thormahlen lasted only two innings in the second game when he gave way to Quinn. Quinn gave way to Shore in the fifth, and the long lanky Yankee pitcher finished the game, although he had several moments of uncertainty.

Thormahlen Hit Hard.

The Browns slammed Thormahlen so hard in the second inning of the second game that they had piled up five runs before the session was over. Sisler opened with a two-base smash to left. Demmitt filed to Pratt, and Severeid was safe on Pratt's fumble. Sisler going to third. Shepner shot a double to right, scoring Sisler. Gerber hit a hopper to Baker, who tossed Severeid out at the plate. Gallia singled to centre, scoring Shepner.

Tobin went in another batting spree and socked another homer into the right field stand, pushing Gerber and Gallia home ahead of him. The assault on Thormahlen was quieted when Gedeon fanned. Jack Quinn succeeded Thormahlen in the next inning.

St. Louis added another in the fifth. Jacobson got a hit to short and was forced by Sisler. Demmitt angled to right, sending Sisler to third. Severeid rapped a single to centre, scoring Sisler. A wild pitch put Demmitt on third and Severeid on second. Shepner skied to Fewster and Gerber walked, filling the bases. Serious complications were avoided when Gallia fanned.

The Yanks got a pair of tallies in their half of the same inning. After Pratt filed to Tobin, Lewis singled to left and went to third when Bodie smashed a single to right. Ping went to second on Demmitt's fumble, Muddy Ruel soaked a single through second, Lewis and Bodie romping home. Vick was sent in to bat in place of Quinn and he fanned. Fewster ended the inning when he fouled to Sisler.

Ernie Shore took up the pitching duty in the sixth. He couldn't find the plate and loaded up the bases with free transportation, but pulled out of the hole before any runs trickled across.

Yankees Develop Punch.

The Yankees annexed another brace of counters in the sixth. Peck was safe on Gerber's fumble and Baker fouled to Sisler. After Pipp hoisted a fly to Jacobson, Pratt smacked a double to left centre, scoring Peck. Lewis rapped a single to left, scoring Pratt. Bodie forced Lewis and finished the inning.

The Yanks rose in their fury in the seventh and galloped to the front. Ruel walked and went to third on Shore's single. That was the end of Gallia, and Lefty Leifield again came to the rescue. Fewster drew a pass and crowded the bases. Peck fanned. Baker punched a single to right, sending Ruel and Shore home, tying the score.

Pipp hoisted a sacrifice fly to Jacobson in deep centre, Fewster romping over with the tally which put the Yanks in front. Del Pratt singled through second, sending Baker to third. Duffy Lewis, getting his third hit of the game, sent Baker to the home with the run.

With two out in the eighth, Fewster bounded a double off the right field stockade. He tallied when Peck soaked a single to left.

Locals Start Early.

Sothoron hit Fewster in the first inning of the opener, and the runner went down on a wild pitch. Peckinpaugh fanned, and when Baker sent a Texas leaguer to right, Fewster tallied. Sothoron's control was still bad, and he hit Pipp violently on the wrist. Pratt banged a single to left, scoring Baker. Pipp going to third on Tobin's fumble. Lewis rolled a bouncer to Shepner, who tossed Pipp out at the plate. Bodie rocked a single to centre, scoring Pratt. After that juicy inning Sothoron settled down and permitted little damage. He held the Yanks to two hits, a pair in the sixth giving the Yanks their other run. In this session Baker singled to left, advanced on Pipp's sacrifice, and scored on Pratt's single to centre.

The Browns were covered from a whitewash by Johnny Tobin, who pickled a home run into the right-field grand stand in the sixth.

The excellent performance of Mogridge brought him waves of applause. He held the Browns to five scattered hits.

Leifield did a fine bit of pitching in the eighth when the St. Louis defense began to crumble. Peck was safe on Shepner's bad toss to first. Baker walked, and Pipp rolled to Leifield, who forced Peck at third. Pratt was safe when Jacobson muffed his high fly. Lewis rolled to Shepner, who chucked Baker out at the plate. The session ended when Bodie died at first.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,rf	3	1	0	1	1	Tobin,lf	4	1	2	6	0
Peck,3b	4	0	1	2	4	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Baker,3b	3	0	2	0	4	Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	10	1	Sisler,1b	3	0	0	6	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	5	2	Demmitt,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Severeid,c	4	0	1	9	2
Bodie,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Schepner,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Ruel,c	3	0	1	6	0	Gerber,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Hannah,c	0	0	0	0	0	Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	3
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	2	1	Sothoron,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	12	Collins	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	5	24	10

a-Batted for Sothoron in eighth inning.

Errors—Jacobson, 2.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Tobin. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Double play—Severeid and Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 4; Leifield, 1. Hits—Off Sothoron, 6 in 7 innings; Leifield, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sotheron, 2, (Pipp, Fewster.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Sothoron, 6. Wild pitch—Sothoron. Losing pitcher—Sothoron.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Tobin,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Peck'p'sh,ss	5	1	1	3	1	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Baker,3b	5	1	1	2	2	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Sisler,1b	3	2	2	12	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	5	Demmitt,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Severeid,c	5	0	1	3	0
Bodie,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Schepner,3b	5	1	1	1	4
Ruel,c	3	1	1	7	0	Gerber,ss	5	1	0	1	3
Thorm'hlen,p	0	0	0	1	0	Gallia,p	4	1	2	0	0
Quinn,p	1	0	0	0	2	Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	0
a Vick	1	0	0	0	0	b Austin	1	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	2	1	1	0	0						
Total	36	9	13	27	7	Total	37	6	8	24	12

a Batted for Quinn in fifth.
b Batted for Leifield in ninth.
Errors—Pratt (2,) Demmitt, Gerber.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	—9	
St. Louis	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6	

Two-base hits—Sisler, Schepner, Pratt, Fewster. Home run—Tobin. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Gerber, Gedeon, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 12. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; Shore, 6; Gallia, 1; Leifield, 1. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 4 in 2 innings; Quinn, 4 in 3; Shore, 0 in 4; Gallia, 8 in 6, (none out in seventh); Leifield, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Thormahlen, 1; Quinn, 2; Shore, 2; Gallia, 2; Leifield, 1. Wild pitch—Quinn. Winning pitcher—Shore. Losing pitcher—Leifield.

INDIANS DEFEAT RED SOX.

Come from Behind in Eighth Inning and Win Game, 4 to 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Cleveland took its second straight game from Boston today, 4 to 3. A pass by Hoyt to Chapman, Speaker's single, Harris's sacrifice fly, Gardner's single, Wambsganss's sacrifice fly, a pass to Smith and O'Neill's single gave the visitors three runs in the eighth. Graney played sensationally in left field.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	5	0	Hooper,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	0	4	3	Witt,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Roth,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Harris,1b	2	0	2	11	2	Muich,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	1	2	Johnston,c	4	0	1	5	3
Wamb'g's,2b	3	0	0	0	3	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	14	1
Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Shannon,2b	4	0	0	1	5
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	1	0	Scott,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Coveleski,p	3	0	0	0	3	Ruether,p	3	0	0	0	2
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0	x-Hooley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	7	27	13	Total	35	3	9	27	15

x Batted for Hoyt in eighth.
Errors—O'Neill, Hoyt.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4	
Boston	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Roth. Stolen bases—Roth, Witt, Shannon. Sacrifice flies—Wambsganss, Harris, Ruth. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 3; Hoyt, 8. Hits—Off Myers, 9 in 7 2-3 innings; Bagby, 0 in 1 1-3; Hoyt, 7 in 8; Russell, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Hoyt, 3; Russell, 2. Winning pitcher—Myers. Losing pitcher—Hoyt.

CINCINNATI BREAKS EVEN.

Wins Opener from Boston on Error and Drops Second Game.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The Boston Club held the league leaders to an even break in their double-header here this on three hits when Smith dropped Neale's fly ball with the bases full and two out in the fifth inning, and three runs scored. But for this error the Reds afternoon. Cincinnati won the first game would have been shut out by Scott, who outpitched Ruether.

In the second game Ring was hit freely while Causey was effective. Ring was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning and Luque finished the game. In the ninth Kopf's single and Duncan's triple, put the Reds one run behind, with a man on third and no one out, but Causey prevented the scoring of the tying run and Boston won, 4 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	3	1	0	1	3	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	10	1	Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	4	3
Roush,cf	2	1	1	0	0	Powell,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Neale,rf	3	0	0	4	0	Nutter,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	2	0	Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Duncan,lf	3	0	0	4	0	Mann,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Schreiber,3b	4	0	1	2	3	Maranville,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	2	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	2
Ruether,p	3	1	1	0	1	Scott,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	3	3	27	10	Total	31	2	7	24	9

Errors—Maranville, (2,) Smith, Mann.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Schreiber, Mann. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Double play—Schreiber, Rath, and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 1; Scott, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Ruether, 1. Struck out—By Ruther, 2; Scott, 3. Wild pitch—Ruether.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boeckel,3b	4	1	3	1	0	Rath,2b	3	0	1	3	4
Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	1	4	Daubert,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Powell,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Roush,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Nutter,cf	4	0	2	4	1	Neale,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Thorpe,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Kopf,ss	3	1	2	1	3
Carroll,ss	3	2	1	2	1	Duncan,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Maranville,ss	4	1	3	3	6	Schreiber,3b	3	1	1	1	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	5	0	Magee	3	0	0	0	0
Causey,p	2	0	0	1	3	Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	0
						Rariden,c	3	0	0	9	1
						Ring,p	2	1	0	0	2
						b Bax	0	0	0	0	0
						Luque,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBressler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	10	27	21	Total	29	3	6	27	16

a Batted for Schreiber in seventh.
b Batted for Ring in seventh.
c Batted for Luque in ninth.
Errors—Rawlings, Maranville.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3	

Two-base hit—Schreiber. Three-base hit—Duncan. Stolen base—Carroll. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, O'Neil. (2.) Sacrifice fly—Rariden. Double plays—Ring, Daubert and Neale; Rariden; Nutter and O'Neil; Carroll, Boeckel, O'Neil and Maranville; Rawlings, Maranville and Thorpe. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 2; Causey, 6. Hits—Off Ring, 9 in 7 innings; Luque, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Ring, 6; Causey, 2. Wild pitch—Ring.

Baseball today, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

CUBS TAKE FINAL GAME FROM ROBINS

Brooklyn Fails to Bunch Hits and Loses to Chicago by Score of 2 to 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Chicago Cubs defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers by one run in the final game of the series here this afternoon. The score was Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. It was a pitchers' battle between Al Mamaux and Grover Cleveland Alexander, and the Robins' hurler might have fared better had not his teammates been guilty of at least one breach of baseball judgment.

In the fifth inning, with the score standing 2 to 0 against them, the Dodgers started an incipient revolt that looked promising, but gummed up the works by exercising some mighty poor judgment. Konetchy led off by hitting to centre for a base. He was forced by Baird, Herzog to Hollocher. Brooklyn's prospects were polished to a scintillating brightness when Kreuger grounded to Magee, who made a wild throw, Baird reaching third and Kreuger being safe at first. With but one out instead of waiting for a long fly, which would have been productive of one run, or a hit which might have changed the entire aspect of the game, the Dodgers elected to try a double steal. Kreuger took a big lead off first, and Alexander threw to Merkle, who relayed to Hollocher as Kreuger dashed for second. Bair made a break for the plate, but was out by the proverbial mile on Hollocher's throw to Killefer.

The Cubs won the game in the second and third innings. In the second round, Barber started the fireworks by doubling to right. He advanced to third on Magee's sacrifice, Kreuger to Koney. Paskert advanced, but Killefer struck at Mamaux that the pitcher tried to knock down with his bare hand. The ball caromed into centre field, however, and Barber scored.

In the third inning the Cubs got their margin of victory when they scored another run. Mamaux wavered and walked McCabe. Hollocher was tossed out by Baird, but Herzog singled to left and McCabe romped to third. Merkle hit to centre for two bases and McCabe scored. Herzog also tried to score on the hit, but was nipped at the plate, Wheat to Olson to Kreuger.

Brooklyn got its lone run in the eighth inning. Mamaux started the round with a one-base hit to right and went to second, while Olson was being tossed out by Herzog. Johnston struck out, but Griffith beat out a hit to Hollocher which enabled Mamaux to perch on third. Zach Wheat made good in the pinch and singled to left, Mamaux scoring.

Knockout Punch Is Missing.

In the ninth it looked as if the Dodgers might tie the score, but it was the same old story of the knockout punch being missing. Konetchy led off with a double to centre, Hickman ran for him, and skipped to third on Baird's sacrifice, Alexander to Merkle. After Kreuger tried to knock in the cover of the ball and fanned, Mitchell was sent in to bat for Mamaux. He let four bad ones pass and walked. Olson was found wanting in the balance and weakly popped to Herzog, ending the canto and game.

But not all the baseball the Dodgers played was faulty. The Cubs came within an ace of grabbing a run in the fourth inning, and would have got away with it had it not been for some fast defensive work on the part of the Robins. Magee had started the round with a double. Paskert dumped a bunt toward first, and Magee was run down between second and third, Koney to Olson, to Baird. It was one of the snappiest plays of the game, and, since Killefer followed it by knocking a long fly to Wheat, Magee would have scored had he been able to reach third on the attempted sacrifice.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCabe,rf	3	1	0	3	0	Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Hollocher,ss	3	0	1	1	3	Johnston,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	2	Griffith,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	15	1	Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Barber,lf	2	1	1	0	0	Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Magee,3b	3	0	1	0	5	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Baird,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Killefer,c	3	0	1	7	0	Krueger,c	4	0	1	5	3
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	6	Mamaux,p	2	1	1	0	0
						aMitchell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	6	27	18	Total	34	1	8	24	12

a Batted for Mamaux in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Magee.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Barber, Olson, Magee. Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Hollocher, Barber, Baird. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; Mamaux, 1. Struck out—By Mamaux, 5; Alexander, 4.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 1. (First game.)
New York, 9; St. Louis, 6. (Second game.)
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 9; Detroit 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 1. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 0. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	83	45	.649
Cleveland	75	52	.590
Detroit	73	54	.575
New York	69	56	.552
St. Louis	64	64	.500
Boston	62	64	.492
Washington	50	79	.388
Philadelphia	34	93	.268

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	89	41	.685
New York	80	46	.625
Chicago	67	60	.527
Pittsburgh	67	62	.519
Brooklyn	61	67	.477
Boston	56	73	.411
St. Louis	47	77	.379
Philadelphia	45	81	.357

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	128	476	71	160	.346
Jackson	128	476	71	160	.346
Sisler	121	466	86	159	.344
Veach	127	467	78	157	.343
Peckinpaugh	108	395	52	130	.329

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Roush	127	475	68	151	.318
Groh	120	440	79	135	.307
Hornsby	125	460	57	140	.304
Myers	124	473	52	143	.302
Stock	124	450	52	136	.302

These figures include yesterday's games.

ERRORS HELP CHICAGO WIN.

Athletics' Defense Cracks and White Sox Score Easy Victory, 8 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Philadelphia was ahead until Witt muffed Lowdermilk's pop fly in the third, after which Chicago's sluggers opened up an attack that won them an easy 8 to 2 victory today. Brilliant infielding by the visitors made the game interesting, while the locals also made two fast double plays. In the sixth Chicago scored two runs on the squeeze play, with Schalk bunting and Risberg sprinting home from second while Galloway held the ball waiting for somebody to cover first.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	2	1	0	High,rf	3	0	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	2	1	5	6	Wingo,lf	4	1	2	6	0
Weaver,3b	5	0	1	0	3	Griffin,1b	4	0	6	8	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	4	0	Walsh,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Galloway,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	13	0	aBurrus	1	0	0	0	0
Risberg,ss	4	2	2	2	4	Dugan,2b	2	1	0	2	4
Schalk,c	4	0	1	2	3	Walker	1	0	0	0	0
Lawd'm'lk,p	4	1	0	2	0	Witt	1	0	0	0	0
						cBurns	1	0	0	0	0
						Perkins,c	3	0	2	1	1
						Zinn,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Naylor,p	1	0	0	0	1
						dBrunk	1	0	0	0	0
						Kinney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	9	27	18	Total	33	2	7	27	12

(a) Batted for Galloway in ninth.
(b) Batted for Dugan in ninth.
(c) Batted for Witt in ninth.
(d) Batted for Naylor in seventh.

Errors—Risberg, Wingo (2,) Dugan, Witt, Naylor.

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	—8	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Risberg, Wingo. Three-base hits—Felsch, Welsh. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins. Double plays—Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil (2); Galloway, Dugan, and Griffin; Dugan, Galloway, and Griffin. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 3; Zinn, 3. Hits—Off Zinn, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; Naylor, 5 in 3 1-3; Kinney, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Lawdermilk, 2; Zinn, 1. Passed ball—Schalk. Losing pitcher—Zinn.

Racing Ended at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 13.—Racing in Hot Springs in the future was called off today after Circuit Judge Wood took a positive stand in opposition.

St. Joseph Team Wins Pennant.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—By winning from Wichita yesterday, St. Joseph clinched its hold on first place in the Western League and became the assured pennant winner.

WHITE SOX STRONG IN ALL POSITIONS

Excel Other Major League Clubs in Batting—Are Second to None on Defense.

TEAM WORK TO HIGH DEGREE

Cicotte Is Best Boxman of Season and Eddie Collins Is Still One of Baseball's Greatest Stars.

Standing out clearly above all rivals in the league which they are soon to represent in the world's series, the Chicago White Sox have all but clinched the honors for which they have been battling since last April. In a few days the speedy aggregation led by the aggressive Kid Gleason will put itself beyond the reach of all other contenders, and then will begin the process of preparation for the big battle with Pat Moran's Reds.

It has been charged at times in the past that one league or the other boasted of a team that was stronger at the close of the campaign than the pennant winner. This may have been due to the addition of star players late in the season, or to accidents and other breaks in luck, which gave one club an advantage over the other. No such cry can be raised about the White Sox of 1919, who have established their right to represent the American League by general superiority in practically every department of play.

Gleason's team has played as good ball this season as the best products of the American League in years gone by. The great Athletics of 1911-12-13, and the Red Sox teams of 1912-15-16, were unusual combinations, but neither team excelled the White Sox of this year, except in one particular. Mack, Stahl and Carrigan had more high-class pitchers to call upon than Gleason has had this year, and the handicap in numbers has been offset by the Kid's judgment in picking his boxmen. In batting and fielding the White Sox do not run second to the great teams referred to above.

Strength In All Around Play.

It is composite strength that the Chicago club shows at its best. Four of Gleason's regulars have been .300 hitters all season and three more have been hitting above .275. The team collectively has batted .283 for the season, a mark above that of any other combination in the league. In fielding, taking the infield, outfield and catcher in the composite, the Sox have no superior. It is the best base-running team in the American League and has been excelled by only one National League club, the Reds. The difference amounts to only seven or eight stolen bases on the season, so there is no marked superiority here. Gleason has a veteran team with the different players understanding one another thoroughly and, in fact, it performs like a machine.

As mentioned above, the pitching staff does not contain the number of dependable boxmen usually associated with a pennant winner. But in Eddie Cicotte it has the greatest pitcher of the year, perhaps the only boxman who will be able to register thirty victories in the curtailed season. He has been ably assisted by Claude Williams, the most successful southpaw of the season, and these two will do most of the pitching in the big series. Cicotte has pitched even better than he did in 1917, and Williams never showed to such advantage as in the season now drawing to a close.

Urban Faber, who did the heavy work in the victory of the White Sox over the Giants in the 1917 world's series, has not had such success this year and he is not expected to play a big part in the coming classic. His work this season has been overshadowed by the performance of Dick Kerr, a midget southpaw, who made his major league début last Spring. Kerr appears at this time to be more likely to shine in the series than Faber. Cicotte is a certainty for the opening game of the set and he will be rested up to work in at least three of the games. The other Chicago boxmen—Erskine Mayer, Bill James and Grover Lawdermilk—will hardly get any closer than the bench, unless it becomes necessary to use a pitcher in a game already lost.

Catching and the Infield.

Ray Schalk, not as fast as he was a few seasons back, but a better hitter this year than in recent campaigns, will do all the catching. Schalk continues to do practically all the backstopping for the club, as he has done since joining the White Sox back in 1912. This is the seventh season in which he has caught more than 100 games. Now and then some flashy rival comes to the front but none has been able to keep Schalk off the pedestal to which he climbed as soon as he became the White Sox regular catcher. He is at least as good as any other maskman in the game and many critics place him at the head of the list. He hits around .275, is a fine thrower and an artist behind the bat. Byrd Lynn is first substitute maskman and Joe Jenkins is third catcher.

The infield is a truly veteran combination, barring Risberg at shortstop, but Father Time has dealt leniently with the veterans. Eddie Collins has been a big league star since 1908, but he still is able to outstep most of the youngsters in the game. Buck Weaver is completing his eighth season on the left wing of the Chicago infield and he still belongs to the fastest in the game. Risberg, a youngster among veterans, has all the dash and speed of youth, a wonderful pair of hands and as strong an arm as ever shot a ball across an infield. Gandil at first base is not as fast as the other members of the inner cordon, but he is a ready plugger who combines intelligence with natural baseball ability, rounding out a combination of infielders which bows to no other quartet in either league for all-around efficiency. Fred McMullin does the utility work at second or third, John Collins at first, and in case of accident to Risberg Weaver shifts over to short and McMullin goes to third.

The infield differs slightly from that of Manager Rowland in the 1917 series with the Giants. Risberg and Weaver started the 1917 campaign in the positions which they have held all this season, but Risberg hit poorly and was erratic in the field. As a result Rowland shifted Weaver over to shortstop and sent McMullin to third, which positions they occupied in the world's series. Weaver, who never has had the credit which really belongs to him for his ability to do all things well and plays two or three positions, is as much at home in one place as the other. The infield substitution of Risberg for McMullin is the only difference in the Sox of today and the team that played the Giants.

Same Old Outfield.

The outfield is exactly the same as in the 1917 series, is just as fast on the defense and stronger on the attack. Felsch has not batted up to his 1917 form, but Joe Jackson is hitting far better than he hit two years ago, and the same is true of the right fielders. Leibold and John Collins.

WILD TROUNCES SWEETSER IN FINAL MATCH OF TOURNAMENT ON ARCOLA LINKS

WILD DECISIVELY DEFEATS SWEETSER

Baltusrol Golfer Wins by Margin of 9 and 7 in Final Round at Arcola.

UPHILL FIGHT BY LOSER

Ardsley Expert Starts Afternoon Battle 10 Down and Puts Up a Plucky Argument.

Edward M. Wild of Baltusrol, runner-up to Max Marston in the New Jrsey state championship routed young Jesse Sweetser of Ardsley yesterday in the thirty-six hole final round for the chief trophy in the Arcola Country Club invitation tournament, winning on the eleventh green in the second round by the wide and decisive margin of 9 up and 7 to play. There was no room for dispute in this golf argument; Wild had the better of it coming and going. Sweetser's play is like the temper of the young lady famed in song and story who "When she was good, she was very good, and when she was bad, she was horrid!" It was no day for the Ardsley boy to go wrong, with Wild shooting straight down the course in the morning for a round of 75, and Sweetser found himself no less than 7 down when he paused at luncheon to take stock of the matutinal work.

After halving the first hole, the Baltusrol golfer won four in a row, while his opponent was curiously exploring the rough on both sides of the course and experimenting with more than his share of putts on the greens. Sweetser won the sixth, when Wild missed his putt for a half, but the Baltusrol golfer was 4 up again when Sweetser took a 4 on the downhill iron shot to the seventh green. The eighth and ninth holes were exchanged, leaving Wild 4 up at the turn in 37, to a 43 for his opponent. One thing that militated against Sweetser was the brisk Autumn wind that chased over hill and dale around Arcola. With his full sweeping swing and his sky-scraping approaches he was totally at the mercy of Northwest Wind, Esquire, especially as the Arcola greens were not as receptive to backspin as other courses on which Sweetser had been playing of late. Usually a good, keen putter, he consistently failed to hole those fatal five-footers yesterday, and that tells the tale of his crushing defeat.

The Ardsley youngster won the tenth hole 4—5, but that was his last kick in the morning round, and he lost four more holes on the way to the home green. There was no slack of action on every hole. Only five of the eighteen were halved, with Sweetser winning three and Wild the sum total of ten, leaving him 7 up on the round.

The morning cards were:

Wild—									
Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	6	3—37
In	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	5—38—75
Sweetser—									
Out	4	6	4	6	5	4	4	5	5—43
In	4	5	4	6	4	4	5	5	4	6—42—85

Sweetser Shows Improvement.

The way the afternoon round started it looked as if the match would end before the turn was reached. On the first hole Sweetser hit his second shot into the middle of a dismal swamp, and, when he dropped another ball, it fell in such a position that it rolled over when he was addressing it. But, technicalities aside, he would have lost the hole in any case, as Wild chipped up well and sank a putt for a par 4 after being just short of the green on his second. Both players found the rough on their tee shots from the second starting point, but Wild duplicated his first hole feat of chipping up and going down in a single putt, while his opponent failed on a like quest. When Sweetser put his tee shot into a trap at the short third, came out short, and then took three putts, Wild found himself no less than 10 up, which is rather a commanding position, as golf matches go, these unregenerate days.

Right at this point is where Sweetser started to play a little golf, and he breezed along the next four holes in two strokes under par, winning each and every hole and cutting the lead to 6 up. He was just on the edge of the 485-yard fourth green with his brassie second, chipped up and sank a putt for a birdie 4. On the fifth he sank a fifteen-footer for a birdie 3. On the sixth Wild put his second shot into a trap left of the green on the hillside, and after delving deep into the sand once or twice he gave up the assault on the fortress and picked up his ball. On the seventh hole Wild sliced his tee shot to the rough, while his opponent was just on the green with his tee shot. When the Baltusrol player missed his putt for a 3 he lost the hole.

If Sweetser ever had any chance to win after the morning calamity, it was just at this very point. He had cut the terrible lead of his opponent from ten holes to six, and, metaphorically speaking, he seemed to have him on the run. The eighth is a long hole, and, as Wild is rather a short hitter, the chances for winning another hole seemed in favor of the Ardsley youngster. Stepping into the ball with his full, free swing Sweetser hooked his drive behind a locust grove, and then and there whatever chances he had of winning the Arcola Country Club invitation tournament went a-glimmering. When he got up to his ball, he found he was so close to the trees that he had to play out at right-angles to the line of the hole, and was lying 2 behind the drive of his opponent. Instead of being 3 down, he was 7 down again, and his morale had suffered a pronounced set-back.

Time for the Mourners.

The pitch to the lofty ninth green found him short of the summit, and he was 8 down a moment later when Wild holed a 3. From this point it was merely a matter of the mourners seeing that the corpse was interred with all due form and ceremony. When Sweetser hit his tee shot into a trap at the tenth, it looked as though the match was over, but young golfers have this in their favor—they never know they are beaten until they are warned off the course. From the depths of the sandpit, Sweetser whaled a beauty with a midiron to the green which was about two hundred yards down the course. When the ball stopped rolling, it was some fifteen feet from the pin. This was only good enough for a half, however, as Wild took a par 4 and was dormie 8. He made it 9 and 7 for the match on the next green, where the Ardsley boy was short on his chip shot. He kept trying up to the last putt, however, but after missing his putt for a 4 he knocked the ball away and smilingly congratulated Wild.

The cards:

Wild—Out	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	5	3—39
In	4	3	4	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sweeter—Out	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	6	5—39
In	4	5	4	•	•	•	•	•	•

The winners in the other divisions were as follows: Beaten eight, first sixteen, D. D. Cooke, Arcola; second sixteen, C. M. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, beaten eight, A. L. Peirson, Mon cl.a.; third sixteen, H. W. Lockett, Wykagyl, beaten eight, P. L. Rhodenberg, North Jersey; fourth sixteen, W. G Phillips, Ridgewood, beaten eight, H. F. Harrison, Arcola.

TENNIS TILT AT SCARSDALE.

Sunningdale Club to Stage Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles Events.

Open tennis tournaments in women's doubles and mixed doubles will be held at the Sunningdale Country Club Scarsdale, N. Y., the former beginning next Saturday afternoon, Sept. 20, and the latter on Wednesday morning, Sept 24. Prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners-up. Entries may be made at any time to the tennis committee at the club.

PATTEN WINS GOLF TROPHY.

Captures Equinox Cup by Defeating Sherrill Sherman, 9 and 8.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 13.—For the second time this season William W. Patten of the Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, scored an important victory over Sherrill Sherman of Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, when he defeated him 9 up and 8 to play in the thirty-six hole final for the Equinox Cup at Ekwanok Country Club today.

Patten was a shade better than Sherman in every department of the game, played a little longer than his opponent, was better on his approaches, and his putting was of the unbeatable kind.

Sherman started the day with a long putt for a three on the first hole, but lost his lead at the fourth, and was never again up. In fact, he won only at the twelfth and twentieth holes.

Patten made thirty-nine for the first nine holes, thirty-eight for the second nine, and thirty-seven for the last nine played.

The summary of the winners follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN, for Equinox Cup, thirty-six holes: Final.—W. W. Patton, Mohawk, beat Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, 9 and 8; losing eight of first sixteen, thirty-six holes. H. D. Bassett, Canoe Brook, beat E. C. Beal, Uniontown, 3 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—J. D. Cady, Rock Island, beat L. E. Wood, Buffalo, 6 and 5; losing eight of second sixteen, A. C. Cramer, Oswentsis, beat J. D. Kopt, Marine Field, 4 and 3.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—F. C. Russell, Cherry Valley, beat Dumont Clarke, Emmanok, 4 and 3; losing eight of third sixteen, C. M. Clark, Philadelphia, beat J. R. O'Connell, Wollaston, 1 up.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—M. W. Wilcox, New Bedford, beat T. R. Bateman, Winchester, 1 up; losing eight of fourth sixteen, Cameron Duncan, Fox Hills, beat John Kerr, St. George, 2 up.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—C. N. Eaton, Winchester, beat Brainard Graves, Wannamoisett, 2 up.

GOSSIP OF THE GOLF LINKS.

Park to Build Five New Courses for Chicago Club.

Wiseacres in the golfing world have put up a candidate to run against President Carranza, Senator Lodge, and others for the busiest-man-in-the-world championship. He is Willie Park, the veteran and truly renowned architect of links. Park has rarely passed a single season without drafting, planning, bunkering, teeing, and greening a course which has eventually become one of the most likeable in this hemisphere. But his reputation and his record of many successes have kept so many jumps ahead of him that this year he is up to his neck in work.

The Metacomet Golf Club of Providence, R. I., one of the allied organizations in the U. S. G. A., has recently contracted Park to construct a new links. Out in Chicago, where golf courses are already thicker than flies, Park has been the architect selected to lay out five new courses for the new Olympian Fields Country Club. This club, a member of the United States Golf Association only since 1917, has come along with surprising strides under the presidency of Alonzo A. Stagg, the football coach, and is now to branch out with a quintet of new playgrounds for the linksmen. This addition to the Chicago golf equipment should in a measure relieve the congestion of which so many have complained.

Not to be outdone by the professionals, who will be holding forth this week at the Engineers' Club, metropolitan amateurs will have ample golfing at the invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club from Thursday to Saturday. There will be the usual eighteen-hole qualifying round and three sixteens of match play. Many of the leaders on the New York district links, who finished at Arcola yesterday, will tee off at Tuxedo. An added feature on Saturday will be the eighteen-hole medal play handicap, open to all except the finalists. Entries must be received at Tuxedo Park not later than Wednesday. W. R. Betts is Chairman.

The victory by an amateur over the pros in an open tournament is getting to be a happening of less and less exciting interest these days. Last week Jesse Guilford, the Woodlawn amateur, matched up against such oldtimers as Mike Brady of Oakley, George Fotheringham of New York, and John Cowan of Stockbridge. But that wasn't the point. He beat them for the Massachusetts open golf championship over the links of the Worcester Country Club and became the first amateur player to snatch away this important New England crown.

Golfers now and then hear of a hole being played in "eagle," but they wonder at it, and generally the feat is on too far distant courses to give absolute proof. But a large gallery last week in the Southern open title series at Atlanta saw it done by a player whom they knew and knew well. There was no hearsay evidence to Jim Barnes's accomplishment on the fifth hole of his first round. This hole measures 610 yards for a par five. Jim started off the tee like a Van Cortlandt Park Monday morning dub. He hooked his drive into the rough and then went to the other extreme of misfortune when he sliced his second shot into another patch of heavy grass. He hall for his mashie and came down with a mighty swing. The hole was 160 yards from his lie, yet the ball rolled into the cup for a 3.

There are two exhibition matches scheduled for this afternoon that should attract a good gallery of novices who want to improve their game by studying the finesse of real golfers. These are the foursomes at Deal and at North Shore, which will be staged by some of the professionals who take that means of tuning up for the national pro championships at the Engineers' Club this week. At Deal Alex Smith and Gil Nichells will oppose Bob Macdonald and Pat Doyle in a thirty-six-hole match for a purse given by the club. Out at the North Shore C. C. an eighteen-hole round will come off with Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchinson lined up against Mike Brady and J. Douglas Edgar. The latter match is a benefit for the benevolent fund of the Professional Golfers' Association.

The Upper Montclair Country Club has issued notices extending the privileges of its course to all members of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association who might want to test out the Jersey links on the second Wednesday of each month.

Caddies at the Sleepy Hollow Club in Scarborough are still chuckling over letting down of "judicial dignity," by a Supreme Court Justice recently. Accustomed as he was to stepping out to the practice tee on late afternoons and driving 25 or 50 balls, one day last week he found a day when drive after drive comprised everything under the sun except distance and direction. Hooks, slices, flips, tops, and the other possibilities in driving were the only products of all his efforts. Completely disgusted, he circled his wooden club over his head and launched it with full might southeasterly. It landed high up in a fruit tree and remained there. A new caddy who has much to learn about true golf temperament timidly suggested that he climb up for the stick. The Judge snapped back something to the effect that there was a good, warm place for it, and he walked back to the clubhouse. The caddy has the stick today and vows it was brand new.

Thinking about caddies is a reminder how the high wages of these post-war days has nearly affected an extinction of the species up on Cape Cod Massachusetts. Joseph C. Lincoln, the well-known writer of "Cap'n Eri" and other portrayals of New England fishing folk, was playing over the Chatham Bars course on the Cape recently when his partner inquired why he did not write a story about caddies. "There's not enough asbestos paper in the world for the hot stuff I would like to write about them," was Lincoln's rejoinder.

Golf Prize for G. H. Collett.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 13.—George H. Collett of Metasomet Golf Club Providence, won the gross score prize in the medal handicap round at Ekwanok Country Club today with a card of 85. His net score contest resulted in a tie at 84 as follows:

A. C. McClure, Lakewood, 93, 9—84; C. F. Farrell, Essex County, 98, 14—84; George A. Kelly, Oakmont, 98, 14—84.

PRO GOLFERS REACH YEAR'S FINAL TEST

Absence of Hagen from Roslyn Tourney a Disappointment, but Field Is Strong.

When the national open golf championship for this season of 1919 was tucked away, back in June, as a result of Walter Hagen's victory at Brae Burn, professional linksmen wiped off their clubs, got out their sandpaper, looked to their handle-grips and began speculating over the Professional Golfers' Association tournament. This is their sole remaining event, with the minor exception of occasional matches, between now and next year, and it will begin tomorrow over the Engineers' Country Club course at Roslyn, L. I.

There are many features to cause satisfaction, and others not so bright. Walter C. Hagen will not compete. That is an unhappy fact. Hagen declined or refused to—anyway, he did not—qualify for—this annual professional classic. Without him something will be lacking. Hagen won the national open title, to be sure. And he followed this with a victory in the Metropolitan open. But skeptics will continue to exist despite everything, and there are many who scratch their chins and cogitate whenever they recall the Hagen-Brady tussle at Brae Burn.

Mike from Oakley had what was supposed to be a fair-sized lead among such company when the Detroit player came from behind, overcame a five-stroke lead and tied the 72 holes with Brady for a 301. And then came the play-off. Hole after hoe was played and cupped and after eighteen of them Hagen became the winner. But here's the point. His margin was small enough to leave with many the indelible impression that the one man was no better than the other. Hagen got a 77 in the play-off round and Brady a 78, but Brady's chip shot on the eighteenth almost got him a 3. As it was he lost the title by the margin of two inches after ninety holes of play.

Won by Three Strokes.

Two inches is a disgustingly small margin. But in the Metropolitan open at North Shore Hagen was again elevated to the championship. This time his margin was three strokes—three strokes lower than the card turned in by Emmet French of York.

But probably the greatest disappointment of all lies in the fact that Jim Barnes will not have the opportunity to go after Hagen. Alongside of Barnes's golfing crowns the laurels of Brady and French are, as one might say, stymied. Barnes will come to New York for the pros' championship with titles and honors hanging all about him. He started off this Spring by winning the North and South open at Pinehurst, where Brady was runner-up. And since then he has reached out and pulled in the Western open championship and Southern open championship, all important sectional titles. Moreover, Barnes is the present holder of the pros' title, played for the first time in 1917. And, in between times this season, he has annexed the Shawnee open championship and, with Bobby Jones, tied for the runner-up position in the Canadian open series.

Coast Golfers Are Absent.

There is another void in the pro tournament. No representative from the Pacific Coast will compete. Although entitled to two, the Far Westerners opined that the distance and expense—mostly the latter—were too great, and they waived their rights of representation. However, without the slightest thought of the old and true adage of sour grapes, golfers doubt whether the Westerners would have cut any figure in the tourney except a piece of turf divot now and then. Brady, French, Jim Barnes et al. blot them with their shadows.

As it will be played, however, representatives from every section except the Far West will vie for professional supremacy. It is, in fact, the national professional title which is at stake, although the tourney goes under the name of Professional Golfers' Association tournament. The Middle Western district, centring around both Chicago and Cincinnati; the Massachusetts district; the Southeastern, and the Southwestern, will all have their strongest pros pitted against the New Yorkers.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the usual amateur-professional four-ball contests, where the cream of both divisions of golfers will put out their best efforts toward record-breaking. On Tuesday the first round will get under way and, fortunately, the pairings have so resulted that with one or two exceptions none of the pro top-notchers will meet each other so early. Barnes will oppose Carl Anderson of New York, Bob Macdonald of Chicago will go against Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills crack; and Jock Hutchinson, Chicago, will meet John Brademus of hereabouts. All these are fairly widely separated in the brackets and will insure superlative golfing throughout the week, even though the Emmet French-Clarence Hackney and Mike Brady-Louis Tellier matches are set for the opening day on account of 3 pairing.

Strong List of Contenders.

The other pros here for the tournament are: Joe Sylvester, St. Albans; Ito Hackbarth, Cincinnati; Billy Mehlhorn, Oak Park, Chicago; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy; George Fotheringham, Glen Cove; Ed Loos, Beverly, Chicago; Tom McNamara, Siwanoy; Louis Martucci, White Beeches; Jack Hobens, Englewood; Harry Hampton, Richmond, Va.; James Bose, Milwaukee; Fred McLeod, Washington; David Wilson, Chicago; George Gordon, Wannamoisett, R. I.; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, Del.; James West, Rockaway Hunt; Willie Kidd, Algonquin, St. Louis; and Ray Cole, Sunset Hills, St. Louis.

This week's play at the Engineers' Club will net $2,500 to the pro golfers, including the Rodman Wanamaker prizes. In fact, the professionals this year have had dangling before them fat enough purses to invite any one of them to go out and lower course records. The Southern Golf Association's open tournament last week offered $1,380 and the three big open title tourneys of the U. S. G. A., Massachusetts, and the metropolitan district all boosted the prize money so as to co-ordinate it with the high cost of living. Another big pro series which remains to be played is at the Yahnundasis Club at Utica. Here, on Sept. 26 and 27, prizes totaling $1,200 will be divided. The winner will carry off $400, second money is $250, third $125, fourth $100, and the remainder will be split among the next six.

As a curtain raiser a four-ball affa'r will be played this afternoon at North Shore for the benefit of the association's benevolent fund. Brady, Hutchinson, Barnes, and J. Douglas Edgar, the Atlantan who won the Canadian open, are the quartet who will perform.

After the pro tournament, only two nationally important golf fixtures remain on the schedule for this season. They are the women's national amateur championship at Shawnee-on-Delaware and the Lesley Cup matches over the National Links on Long Island.

Doubtless there are good reasons why these affairs should be booked so as to make a conflict in dates, but the reasons to many seem obscure. The women's national tourney will begin Sept. 29, the day for qualifying, and continue through Oct. 4, when the finalists will meet.

The Lesley Cup tournament is the annual tripartite trophy competition among the golfers of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, and is held annually on a course in the Quaker district, in New England, or around about New York. This year it will be staged Oct. 3 and 4.

PLAN CLUB GOLF MATCHES.

New York A. C. Arranges Two Team Events on Links.

Members of the New York A. C. are contemplating a revival of golf team matches in the near future, according to an announcement made recently. Already at least two team matches have been tentatively arranged, but the members have deferred the adoption of a regular schedule to await further entries.

The New York A. C. club championship will be conducted either late this month or early in October over the Fox Hills Golf Club course at Clifton, S. I. This course has been the scene of the annual Mercury Foot title tournament for several years. Programs for the tournament have not yet been distributed, but it is expected the notices will be circulated soon.

In addition to the championship sixteen the committee in charge of the event will provide trophies for as many sixteens as qualify, with consolation for beaten eight prizes in all sixteens, as has been the custom for years. This plan provides three days of golf for those members who feel they are not of championship calibre.

NASSAU OFFERS TROPHIES.

Glen Cove Club to Hold Three-Day Golf Tourney.

The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove will hold a three-day invitation golf tournament Sept. 25, 26, and 27, open to members of the United States Golf Association and such others as may be invited by the Nassau Country Club. The Nassau Country Cup, Glen Cove Cup, North Country Cup, and Red Spring Cup, also an eighteen-hole medal play handicap cup for low net score, and gold medal for best gross score, are the trophies to be awarded.

All entries for the tournament and handicap must be received by Sept. 23 and 25, respectively, and addressed to H. C. Martin, Secretary, Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, N. Y.

TABERSKI TO PLAY MATCH.

Will Meet "Unknown" Pocket Billiard Expert at New Academy.

Interesting billiard matches have been arranged for the Fourteenth Street Billiard Academy, 126 to 136 East Fourteenth Street, which opens Saturday, Sept. 20, at 12:30 P. M. On the opening day Frank Tabersky, world's champion pocket billiard player, will have a match with a dark horse whose name is not to be announced until the beginning of the game. Joseph Concannan, New York State champion, who is managing the academy, will play George Clark on Sept. 22. Mr. Clark is one of the entrants for the world's championship tournament, to be held in Philadelphia, Dec. 1. Other star players who will be seen there are Louis Kreuter, the boy wonder; Charles Brogan, formerly champion of New York State, and George Clark, champion of New Jersey.

MEADOWBROOK FOUR BEATS BRYN MAWR

Capt. Cooley's Polo Team Wins Junior Match at Bala by 6 Goals to 4¼.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Meadow Brook defeated the Bryn Mawr polo team this afternoon on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala by the score of 6 goals to 4¼. It was the first match in the series for the junior national championship and attracted a crowd of 7,500.

It was a match which fairly teemed with brilliant mallet plays, daring riding off, and thrilling gallops from goal to goal and board to board. Meadow Brook won because of the almost faultless team work. Each man not only played the ball in an unerring fashion but also was on his opponent at all times.

Only those who saw the match can appreciate the brilliant strokes of the Bryn Mawr quartet when strokes saved goals. One play in the second period, when the teams had ridden each other almost to a standstill, was perhaps one of the most daring ever witnessed on a polo field.

The ball had been driven back and forth. Neither team seemed able to score. Suddenly Captain Cooley took the ball out of a middield scrimmage. He drove it to Gatins, who cayromed it off the boards to Hechscher, who in turn passed it to Cooley. Cooley sent it with the speed of a bullet goalward.

The ball, whizzing over the closely cropped field, evaded all the Bryn Mawr players excepting young Strawbridge. He galloped along with it, and just as it was rolling to the goal line, now but a few feet away, he reached out over the side of his mount and with a quick stroke drove the ball toward the board.

The summaries:

MEADOW BROOK.	BRYN MAWR.
1—G. M. Heckscher.	1—Wister Randolph.
2—J. M. Cooley.	2—R. Wanamaker, 2d.
3—Benj. K. Gatins.	3—R. E. Strawbridge.
Back—J.G.Milburn,Jr.	Back—R. H Strawbridge, Jr.

FIRST PERIOD.—Goals—1, Cooley, Meadow Brook. Time—2:36. Meadow Brook penalized ½ goal, illegal mallet hooking by Gatins.

SECOND PERIOD.—No score.

THIRD PERIOD.—2, Gatins, Meadow Brook, 4:24. Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ goal, safety by Strawbridge, Jr.

FOURTH PERIOD.—3, Cooley, Meadow Brook, 1:15; 4, Gatins, Meadow Brook, 3:12; 5, Strawbridge, Jr., Bryn Mawr, 4:15.

FIFTH PERIOD.—6, Cooley, Meadow Brook, 2:01; 7, Gatins, Meadow Brook, 2:30; 4, Strawbridge, Jr., Bryn Mawr, 2:54.

SIXTH PERIOD.—9, Strawbridge, Jr., Bryn Mawr, 2:30.

SEVENTH PERIOD.—10, Wanamaker, Bryn Mawr, 4:47; 11, Cooley, Meadow Brook 1:45; 12, Randolph, Bryn Mawr, 0:50. Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ goal, cross-riding by Randolph; Meadow Brook penalized ½ goal, cross-riding by Milburn.

EIGHTH PERIOD.—No score.

Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 7; lost by penalties, 1; goal net score, 6. Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 5; lost by penalties, ¾; net score, 4¼.

Referee—Harry H. Holmes, Boston.

Time of periods—7¼ minutes each.

RUMSON POLO PLAY CLOSE.

Three Teams Separated by 3¼ Goals in Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Only three and a quarter goals separated three polo teams at the finish of a club handicap round robin tournament played today at the Rumson Country Club before a large gallery of society folks. The closeness of the matches, played for handsome cups presented by G. Jason Waters and Leland H. Ross, furnished keen interest and excitement up to the last few minutes of play.

The Rumson Flycatchers won the match with a total of 10¾ goals. The Rumson Wildcats finished second with 8 goals, and the Rumson Robins third with 7½ goals. For the winners Howard S. Borden, an old Rumson star, played a fine all-around game, and tallied 4 goals. L. H. Ross also scored 4 goals, while G. Jason Waters, who is playing a better game than ever, made a strong back. Hugh C. Barrett and J. Ford Johnson, Jr., played an exceptionally fast game for the Wildcats, while E. S. Lee was the mainstay of the Robins.

KUMAGAE TO DEFEND TITLE.

Richards to Play Japanese for Ontario Tennis Championship.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese tennis star, will defend his title of Ontario lawn tennis champion tomorrow against Vincent Richards, the seventeen-year-old expert from Yonkers, as a result of play in the semi-finals today.

Kumagae defeated Walter Wesbrook of Detroit, 6—4, 6—1, while Richards eliminated Harold Taylor of Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3. The Richards-Taylor contest did not produce the brand of tennis expected, and the youthful star won in the remarkably short time of twenty-five minutes for the whole match.

Kumagae had more difficulty in disposing of Wesbrook. In the first set each player won on serve until fourall had been called, when Kumagae broke through and took the set. In the second, the Japanese champion played a much more aggressive game, venturing to the net more frequently, and scoring placements after brilliant volleying.

TENNIS AT STOCKBRIDGE.

New Yorkers Prominent in Final Events of Open Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 13.—Finals in the open Stockbridge tennis tournament were played today. Lawrence B. Rice of New York won the men's singles, defeating R. P. Bennet of New York, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Helen T. Rice of New York, junior metropolitan champion, won the women's singles, defeating her mother, Mrs. Edwin T. Rice of New York, 6—2, 6—3.

The mixed doubles were won by A. H. Chapin, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Margaret Chesney of Pittsfield, defeating Wirt Walker of Chicago and Miss Helen T. Rice of New York, 8—6, 6—3.

E. S. Chase and A. H. Chapin, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., won the men's doubles, defeating L. B. Rice and R. P. Bennet, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

NEW YORK TO SEE NOTABLE FIGHTS

Winter Series Planned for Madison Square Garden—Wilde May Open Season.

Prospects for a resumption of boxing activities in this city during the coming indoor season are bright, according to unofficial, but apparently reliable, reports. It is understood the Army, Navy and Civilian Boxing Board of Control is preparing a series of shows which it is planned to conduct at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the National Sporting Club of New York, and along the lines followed by the National Sporting Club of London.

Jimmy Wilde, British bantamweight, and Joe Lynch, one of the leading contenders for the title in this class, are understood to be under consideration for the opening show. Plans for this contest are contingent upon the English boxer's arrival in this country and his acceptance of terms. As an alternative inaugural attraction, it is understood, Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, is being considered and the country is being scoured for a suitable rival for the newly crowned king of the heavies.

The proposal to resume boxing competitions in this city during the coming Winter does not necessarily include the passage of a law legalizing the sport, although such legislative action is not entirely improbable. The plans, it is understood, provide for the organization of a club to be operated similarly to the National Sporting Club of London. Madison Square Garden has been selected as the scene of the proposed club's activities. Access to the club will be by membership, which will be furnished acceptable applicants by those in control of the club. An annual fee will be collected for membership, and bouts will be arranged between the leading exponents of the sport.

It is possible, however, that the sport will be restored, and that once again New York will be made the mecca for the country's boxing activities. The tremendous advantages boxing gained through its assistance in preparing soldiers and sailors for their battles abroad, together with the great army of new friends and exponents attracted to the benefits to be derived from participation in the sport, are conditions which are expected to result in a restoration of legalized boxing.

From various sections of the country come evidences that boxing is due for a remarkable revival as an indoor attraction. The sport, like baseball, has come in for its share of interest from a people whose minds have been occupied with war's apprehensions for more than two years. At South Bend, Ind., on Labor Day, the sport was revived after a period of inactivity extending over five years. Barney Adair of Harlem and Mel Coogan of Brooklyn were the performers in a bout which attracted 2,000 persons—a large crowd for South Bend. Promoters of Baltimore are preparing for the indoor season and plan to reopen the American A. A. with a bout between Joe Lynch and Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne, Ind.

MICHELIN

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Users of Michelin Casings and Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes are naturally fond of telling friends about the truly remarkable service they get from Michelins.

In consequence, Michelin Tires have secured so wide-spread a reputation that many a motorist believes they must be high-priced.

That this is far from true—that Michelins are in fact very moderate in cost—you can prove by comparing the prices below with those of any other good tires.

MICHELIN PRICES

UNIVERSAL TREAD FABRIC CASINGS		RING-SHAPED RED TUBES
30 x 3½	$19.00	$3.95
32 x 3½	24.50	4.20
31 x 4	27.90	4.50
33 x 4	34.50	5.50
34 x 4	35.75	5.70

(30 x 3½ Soft Bead Clincher plain tread $18.90)

UNIVERSAL TREAD OVERSIZE CORDS		RING-SHAPED RED TUBES
34 x 4	$51.25	$5.70
34 x 4½	58.00	7.10
35 x 5	68.00	8.30

(*Prices do not include war tax*)

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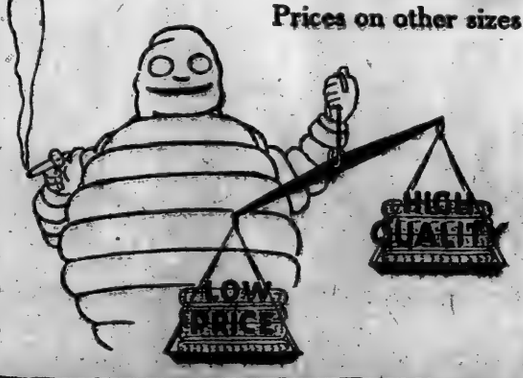

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COACHES ARE HARD AT WORK BUILDING COLLEGE GRIDIRON MACHINES

COLUMBIA PRACTICE STARTS TOMORROW

Head Coach Dawson Will Size Up His Ends and Back Fielders First.

TOM THORP TO COACH LINE

Old-Time Columbia and All-American Tackle Will Be Dawson's Chief Assistant.

When the back field and end candidates for Columbia's football squad report for first practice on South Field tomorrow afternoon they will find as assistant to the head coach Tom Thorp, former Columbia lineman, all-American tackle for several years and more recently one of the leading football referees in the East. Announcement was made last night by H. C. Danielson, graduate manager at Columbia, that Thorp had been re-engaged to assist Head Coach Fred T. Dawson.

Thorp's particular task will be the development of the Columbia linesmen. He has been a member of the Blue and White coaching staff since 1915, when football was readopted after a lapse of the gridiron game of nine years, and his success with squads of not too promising material has been remarkable. Thorp himself was one of the greatest linesmen of the old "big six" combination of Eastern college elevens, and back in the days of 1902 and 1903 it was men like Big Bill Morley, Harold Weeks, and Tom Thorp who held a big wedge in Columbia's defense. Alumni and undergraduates alike at Morningside approve unanimously of Tom Thorp as Dawson's chief assistant.

This season will be virtually Coach Dawson's first at Columbia with a typically college eleven. Although he succeeded Coach Metcalf last year, the gridiron season was too closely linked up with military affairs at Columbia. Under the system employed at universities with the Students' Army Training Corps, as at Columbia, practically all students became eligible. Dawson, coming to New York after his several successful years at Union and at Princeton, was able to turn out a cracking good combination which won five of its six scheduled games and lost only to Syracuse, rated in 1918 the strongest team in the East.

Bobb Will Not Return.

This season he will have a harder task and a less promising squad. Officers and candidates of the S. A. T. C. were either graduated or have been transferred, and the loss at Columbia includes eleven members of the 1918 squad. Running Captain Bobb, acting Captain last season and a clever, fast halfback; Barish, Houlihan, and Zychlinski, all veteran members of the back field. Houlihan and Zychlinski have become automatically ineligible under Columbia's rigid football terms by their matriculation in professional schools of the university.

On the other hand, Coach Dawson is banking strongly on Charlie Shaw, Captain of the track team and a big, powerful player who knows the game and has considerable football instinct. Jack Kennedy, although still an Ensign in the navy, will return to civilian life this week and report at South Field for his old berth at end. Kennedy was a Columbia wing in 1916 and showed surprising speed and fighting ability, despite his light weight. He is a brother of Ed Kennedy, the Columbia swimming coach Umapary, a veteran of the 1917 eleven, will return to form with Shaw, the nucleus of the back field offense.

Dawson's line will be given over to Tom Thorp, and here it is that the Columbia team has an apparent weakness. Robinson and Kraus, tackles; Parkes, a guard, and Fargo, last year's exceptionally brilliant centre, are lost by graduation or transfer into the professional schools. This takes away practically the whole centre of the defence. But the places Thorp will endeavor to round into shape Modarelli, a pivot man, and Scovil and Eccles, former freshmen guards. Tom Farrel, the basketball star, and Sam Weinstein are two more linesmen who will return.

Schedule Is Formidable.

Columbia's schedule this Fall is the most imposing since the return of the gridiron game, and was quite evidently mapped out with the idea of convincing the faculty authorities that next year the ban against the big Eastern elevens should be lifted and that Cornell and Pennsylvania should be played. This season finds Columbia battling through such teams as Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, and N. Y. U. in order to get in shape for the big Brown game here in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Columbia gets a late start, however, and from tomorrow, when first practice will be held, until Oct. 11, when Vermont will play here in the opening game, there are four weeks of practice.

Groundkeepers last week finished sodding over the baseball infield with turf, and an excellent gridiron is the result. Goal posts were put in place and the dressing quarters, training room and facilities in Furnald Hall were made ready. The grandstands on the north side, razed annually to allow space for basketball, will be reconstructed next week.

Although the list of visiting coaches has not been completed, it is likely that several of the members of the recent Columbia elevens, particularly the undefeated 1915 team, will offer their services to Coach Dawson. The sensational drop-kicking quarterback, Howard Miller, would be a big help in teaching some of the tricks he worked so well in defeating N. Y. U., Wesleyan and other teams. Miller is in New York and there is the possibility that he returns for his senior year as a student. If not, he has signified his willingness to offer coaching help. Other former stars whom Dawson could utilize as assistants are Francis Simmonds, the 1915 captain, and Joe Brown, the rattling good centre three years ago.

Training equipment for the Blue and White squad was received last week and immediately Gus Peterson took it in charge. Peterson is the veteran trainer at Morningside who coaches successful wrestlers annually after the football season ends.

STEVENS FOOTBALL WORK.

Practice to Begin Tomorrow—Prospects Bright for Strong Eleven.

The athletic authorities of Stevens Institute announce that football practice will begin tomorrow and a large squad is expected to report. It is hoped the entire undefeated 1917 eleven can be placed in the field this Fall, as many of these men are returning to college from overseas. There is also some promising new material.

Duborow of Swarthmore, who coached the Stevens nine in the Spring, will have charge of the squad.

Paulus to Coach Hanover College.

HANOVER, Ind., Sept. 13.—S. E. Paulus, former star quarter back of the Hanover College team, will return to his alma mater to take charge of football this Fall. The Hanover schedule includes games with Georgetown, Kentucky, Franklin, Butler, and Valparaiso.

New Zealand Has Expert Hurdler.

New Zealand has a hurdler of uncommon ability in H. E. Wilson, who won the 120 yard title in recent English track and field sports. He traveled the course on wet grass in 0:15 4-5.

NAVY BACKFIELD IS LIGHT.

Coach Dobie Has Strong, Aggressive Batch of Forwards.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 13.—The preliminary practice of the big squad from the new fourth class of the Naval Academy ended today, and Coach Dobie and his staff are ready for the squad of last year's men, who will report on Monday. Dobie will select a number of new men who will be moved to the main squad, most of whom will go to Squad B, from which recruits are drawn for the main team and substitutes.

Dobie says frankly that no stars have been produced by the Summer work, and not more than half a dozen will go to Squad A. However, there are a number of likely youngsters who are expected to do good work in a year or so.

The organization of the coaching staff has been outlined, but may be changed if certain former players, now officers, report. Assisting him with Squad A, Dobie will have Lieut. Commander Boynton, football representative of the Navy Athletic Association. Lieut. Commander W. A. Richardson will have charge of Squad B, and will be assisted by John Wilson, formerly coach at St. John's, this city.

More than the usual attention will be paid to class football. Each class will have a team, and there will be a series of games for the academy championship. The fourth class team will have a schedule of four games with outside teams, while each of the other classes will have one outside game. This is a new feature of the academy. The coaches of the class teams will be Lieut. Commander Laird, Lieutenants Wright and Solhaug, and Mr. Mellon, the latter formerly of St. John's.

The class squad has been at work something over a month, and has advanced considerably. Scrimmages have been going on for two weeks, and were not stopped by the hot weather of this and last weeks. Many of the players have been losing considerable weight, and the coaches state that the period has been remarkable for the fact that men of little football experience have been giving greater promise than most of those who came to Annapolis with some reputation.

Among those likely to be moved to the big squad are the following: Backs—Woodside, 165 pounds; Walker, 155 pounds; Soucek, 160 pounds; Woodward, 180 pounds; Rooney, 160 pounds; Avery, 165 pounds; Bernstein, 165 pounds; Sparling, 165 pounds; Taylor, 160 pounds, and Hamilton, 160 pounds. Ends—Callahan, 158 pounds; Dana, 165 pounds; Fleming, 160 pounds. Other linemen—Carney, 190 pounds; Johnson, 172 pounds; Welker, 180 pounds; Rosenthal, 180 pounds. Owsley, 178 pounds; Bolles, 175 pounds.

Coach Dobie will have to work a team into shape in a short period, as the season opens on Oct. 4, North Carolina State playing at Annapolis. On Oct. 11 Johns Hopkins plays here, and the management is still unable to fill the Oct. 18 date, but is hoping that a suitable opponent can be secured. At present indications are for one of the strongest and most aggressive lines in years, but a backfield, which, though fast and spirited, will lack weight and experience.

WORK FOR RUTGERS SQUAD.

Coach Sanford Puts Football Men Through Paces Twice a Day.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Although faced with the task of practically building up a new team, Coach Sanford has already worked the Rutgers gridiron squad into fair shape.

The team was considerably strengthened today by the return of Lawrence Stryker, Varsity tackle in 1916, who has been in France for two years, and Francisco, end of the 1917 team, who was in the air service last year.

CAP ANSON'S TWO RECORDS.

Played with Chicago 22 Seasons and Managed Club for 19 Years.

Shattering long-standing baseball records is getting to be an annual feature. In recent years scarcely a season has passed without some cobwebbed mark being bettered. But there are two dust-covered records in the annals of the diamond game that promise to withstand all attacks for some time to come. They are both held by Adrian C. (Cap) Anson.

He stayed longer in the service of a single club than any other player. He was manager of the same club longer than any other man has ever managed a baseball team. Anson played continuously with the Chicago team from the Spring of 1876 to the Fall of 1897, twenty-two seasons. He managed the club for nineteen seasons.

Connie Mack has managed the Athletics since 1901, eighteen years, and McGraw has led the Giants since 1903, sixteen years.

FORTY MEN ON HAND FOR YALE PRACTICE

Team Is Assured of Strong Centre Trio and Is Well Equipped with Coaches.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Yale expects a much smaller football squad than usual when practice begins on Monday. Only about forty candidates have notified Captain Tim Callahan that they will arrive at college in time for the opening kick-off, but between fifty and seventy-five are assured before the close of the week.

Dr. Albert Hayes Sharpe, who took up his work as Yale's athletic director this last week, has gone over the situation with Trainer John Mack and Line Coach Dr. Arthur E. Brides, and plans in detail have been laid for the opening of the practice season. The other resident coaches, Dr. Billy Bull, Jack Cates, and Herman Olcott, will arrive on Monday or Tuesday. Olcott, although technically Yale's new director of freshman athletics, will devote considerable time to assisting in the coaching of the Varsity football squad. Cates, who was formerly coach of Annapolis and one of Yale's most brilliant ends of fifteen years ago, will have charge of the candidates for this position. Dr. Bull will, as usual, look out for the backfield squad and Dr. Brides for the men in the centre of the line.

Two particularly valuable assistant coaches have been secured in the persons of Howard Baldrige and Charlie Taft, tackles of the 1915 and 1916 season. They are in the law school and will be with the football squad most of the season. Taft is the son of the former President.

Considerable uncertainty exists about the return to college of several of the most valuable linemen of the freshmen eleven three years ago. Welch, guard; Munger and Walker, tackles, and Dilworth, Scully, and Hawes, ends, are expected, but nothing definite has been heard from them. The material for the tackle and end positions is extremely scant and failure of most of these players to report will sadly upset the hopes of Dr. Sharpe.

Yale will present one of the most powerful centre trios of recent years in Captain Callahan at centre and Carter Galt and Jim Acosta, guards. Callahan and Galt were on Yale's last intercollegiate eleven three seasons ago, and Acosta played on the strong freshman team.

Behind the line Yale's outlook is regarded as especially hopeful. Three candidates of exceptional promise will be tried out at quarterback, LaRoche, Kempton and Murphy. LaRoche held the position in 1916, while Kempton captained the freshman that year. Murphy, who is the son of the late Mike Murphy, was halfback on the freshman team. He is probably the most versatile drop-kicker and place and distance punter on the squad, and may be used for these specialties almost exclusively. Kempton, who is a dashing roving back, may be transferred to halfback. Lay and French, the freshman halfback of three seasons ago, are expected to return. Jim Braden, fullback in 1916, has been here most of the Summer and is in excellent condition. He was captain of the Yale track team last Spring and is president of the undergraduate athletic association.

Of the linemen, Welch was the best guard of the freshman team in 1916, and Munger and Walker were his regular ends. Dilworth was an exceptionally clever end rush. Scully is brother of Jim Scully, one of Yale's most famous ends.

The practice until college opens will be held on the old varsity football field, the squad being transferred to the Bowl after the regularly scheduled games begin.

COMISKEY ONCE LED REDS.

Owner of White Sox Managed Cincinnati Club from 1891 Through 1894.

With the Cincinnati Reds on the verge of capturing the National League pennant for the first time it is interesting to note that no less than thirteen men have managed the team in the last twenty-eight years. Among the thirteen was Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, which club will oppose the Reds in the world's series. The following are the men who have managed Cincinnati teams since 1891:

1891-1894—Charles Comiskey, first base.
1895-1899—William (Buck) Ewing, catcher.
1900—Bob Allen, shortstop.
1901—John (Bid) McPhee, second base.
1902-1906—Joe Kelley, outfielder.
1906-1907—Ned Hanlon, outfielder.
1908—John Ganzel, first base.
1909-1911—Clarke Griffith, pitcher.
1912—Hank O'Day, pitcher-umpire.
1913—Joe Tinker, shortstop.
1914-1916—Charley Herzog, shortstop.
1916-1918—Christy Mathewson, pitcher.
1919—Pat Moran, catcher.

STATE HAS GUIDES LISTED.

Deer Hunters Will Find Stats Badges on Menters.

Vacationists who go into the woods from now on, and sportsmen who will soon be flocking to the mountains for the deer hunting season, are likely to see upon the cap or coat of their guide a neat little badge which bears the State seal, a miniature representation of a camp and the words "New York State Registered Guide." It is the insignia of the new guides' register, inaugurated by the Conservation Commission, and indicates that its wearer has been listed with the commission as a competent and reliable guide.

The first of the badges, which have just been distributed from the office of the Conservation Commission, were accompanied by a letter to the guides from Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, explaining the object of the registration. It said: "One of the important purposes underlying this experiment of the registration of guides is the attainment of the best co-operation between guides and others who live in the forest and game districts and the Conservation Commission, whom the Legislature has charged with the duty of protecting fish and game from its unreasonable use. In this way true conservation can best be accomplished and true enjoyment of the resources of our State be secured, to the end that the benefits that are bound to result may be enjoyed to the full by the citizens of the State. It must be realized that the conservation of our natural resources benefits every one, yourself included. If ruthless destruction of deer, bird life, fish, and forests were permitted, the Adirondacks and every other game section of the State would soon have no visitors or hunters, for there would be nothing to attract them. On the other hand, the more abundant the game and fish, the more unspoiled the forest, the greater will be the number of visitors."

That the advantages to be derived from registration are fully recognized by the guides is shown in the large number of applications that have been received by the Conservation Commission since the guides' registration law was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Each applicant has been required to fill out a form giving details of his ability as a guide, including his knowledge of cooking, swimming and management of boats, his ability to make and carry packs, his past experience in guiding, and the territory with which he is familiar. Certificates of character, ability and experience are also called for, as well as the names of three persons by whom the applicant has been employed as a guide. From the latter the Conservation Commission has secured statements of the actual skill of the guide in the field, and no licenses have been approved unless these reports were satisfactory. Finally, no registration is complete until approved by the district guides' committee for the district in which the guide resides. The regulations provide for eight such districts, as follows: District No. 1, Washington, Saratoga and Warren Counties; District No. 2, Hamilton and Fulton Counties; District No. 3, Herkimer, Lewis and Oneida Counties; District No. 4, Essex County; District No. 5, Franklin and Clinton Counties; District No. 6, St. Lawrence County, except town bordering on the St. Lawrence River; District No. 7, towns bordering on the St. Lawrence River in St. Lawrence County; District No. 8, Forest Preserve counties in the Catskill Mountains. No fee is charged for registration or the badge.

As soon as the registration for the year is complete, the Conservation Commission will publish a list of all registered guides with their addresses and a brief statement of the territory in which they are qualified to guide. In the meantime it will be glad to furnish the names of registered guides for any given locality. The commission also invites reports of experiences with registered guides.

BELGIUM LIKES BASEBALL.

Brussels Wins Pennant in Seven-Club Circuit Overseas.

Although baseball has failed to supplant cricket as the national pastime of the English sporting public, much progress was made toward popularizing the game in Belgium, Holland, and France. Brussels captured the pennant in the Belgium-Holland baseball league, and the 200 American soldiers stationed there are elated. Antwerp, which has the headquarters for the Antwerp-Rotterdam base of the S. O. S., finished in second place, and Rotterdam and The Hague brought up the rear. All the soldiers were happy, however, for they felt they had done important missionary work in baseball.

The Belgians and the Hollanders have progressed to such a point that they can easily follow the game.

Frank M. Paul, Y. M. C. A. athletic director for the base section, directed the baseball activities. He organized a league with seven clubs among the soldiers of Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam and The Hague and the sailors plying between Rotterdam and Hamburg and Danzig.

DEMPSEY SEES NO CHANCE FOR BOUT

Belittles Ability of Meehan, Beckett, Carpentier—How He Compares with Oldtimers.

In view of the stories which have been in circulation recently to the effect that Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, was tiring of his theatrical work and was clamoring for some real activity in the ring, some recent remarks credited to him are very interesting. He was discussing the prospect of entering the ring in the immediate future and was quoted as follows:

"I don't see much chance of fighting for several months, although I think Kearns ought to take up some of these phony challenges. Willie Meehan doesn't amount to anything. He's a cheese fighter. He can't hit or box. All he can do is cover, clinch, and stall. At San Francisco, in that benefit bout, Kearns had to promise him I would not knock him out before he would go on. Personally I think Meehan and I would make a bad match, but if the public thinks enough of it to offer $30,000 I don't see why I should not take it.

"I don't think much of the talent that's challenging. I'll take them all on within a month if Kearns says the word—and that goes for Beckett and Carpentier, too."

Bold language! It might be taken to indicate that, in spite of his "dislike" for the theatrical business and the reported $15,000 a week that goes with it, Dempsey is paving the way to remain on the boards for some time to come. The disparaging manner in which he refers to the only logical contenders for the heavyweight crown who are now disporting themselves on the pugilistic horizon leads to this belief.

However, it is rumored in boxing circles in this city that Jack Kearns, the manager of the champion, has virtually decided to accept a lucrative offer for Dempsey to cross the ocean and meet the winner of the Beckett-Carpentier bout. The English champion and the Frenchman are scheduled to meet in London next month, and those who are in a position to know declare they would not be surprised if Dempsey left for England to fight early in December or not later than January.

Compared with Oldtimers.

In connection with Dempsey's rise to opulence the old question "Is he as good as the oldtimers?" is being raised. It is more or less futile to try to make comparisons because of the varying calibre of the different fighters. John Sullivan, James J. Corbett, Robert Fitzsimmons, James J. Jeffries, Tommy Burns, Jack Johnson, and Jess Willard preceded him as champions.

Willard, of course, can be eliminated from consideration because of his decisive defeat by Dempsey at Toledo on July 4, but many old-time fans insist the others be weighed in the balance against the present titleholder.

To those who have made an exhaustive study of boxing it seems that Sullivan, even at his best, would have been defeated had Dempsey then been parading within the roped arena. Sullivan was a powerful man, but there seems to be little doubt that Dempsey is a harder hitter than was Sullivan. The latter was one of the easiest of all champions to hit. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that Dempsey would have been able to hit him, and that is all that Dempsey asks.

The chances are that Corbett would have lasted longer in front of Dempsey than any of the others. Because of his exceptional cleverness Gentleman Jim would have been able to hover beyond the range of Dempsey's big artillery for some time, but since he was not what is known as a heavy hitter it is improbable that he would have been able to keep Dempsey from eventually working his way in close and crashing over a punch or a series of punches similar to those which finally compelled Willard to give up and permit his handlers to throw in the towel.

In his prime Fitz was the hardest hitter that ever trod the glove-edged highway, but Fitz was slow in the ring and, in addition, he was always hit in the early rounds of a bout and occasionally floored. While discussing Fitz and Dempsey recently Jim Coffroth, the California boxing impresario, said: "I believe that Dempsey can hit harder than Fitzsimmons could. I saw Fitz and I have seen Dempsey, and it is my belief that Jack is the hardest hitter the ring has ever known."

Since it was no credit to hit Fitzsimmons, the same applies to him that applies to Sullivan in trying to make comparisons.

Could Have Beaten Jeffries.

Next in line was Jeffries. Big and powerful though he was when at his best, he was easy to hit. In most of his fights he was being outpointed up to the time he won by a knockout. He had a strong jaw, but no jaw could be expected to withstand blows as powerful as Dempsey treats his opponents to. Dempsey would have been able to reach Jeffries and, since Jeff always had to get set before delivering a punch, Dempsey's speed and his footwork would have enabled him to be beyond Jeffries's reach by the time the punch was fully under way.

Tommy Burns, who filled in as champion for a time, would have been a mark for Dempsey. Of that there is not the slightest question. He would not have lasted more than two or three rounds at the outside, and the chances are that he would have been knocked out in the first.

Following Burns came Jack Johnson—clever, smiling Jack. It took Johnson fourteen rounds to stop Burns in Australia in 1908, and it took the burly negro fifteen rounds to stop the shadow of the former Jeffries when they met in their memorable fight at Reno on July 4, 1910. How long do you imagine it would have taken Dempsey to turn the same trick against Jeffries had he been fighting him in the condition the once great Jeff was when he met Johnson? Then, too, Johnson fell before the man Dempsey defeated at Toledo.

Dempsey has done everything that has been required of him to date. In working his way to the top of the heap he met and defeated decisively all of the leading contenders for the heavyweight crown before he met Willard. He sidestepped no one.

When everything is considered it seems that none can gainsay that Dempsey compares favorably with any champion who has ever graced the heavyweight throne.

PERSHING A BOXING FAN.

General's Return Means Big Boom for Sport, Says Jimmy Bronson.

General Pershing is the most enthusiastic booster of boxing in the world today, according to Jimmy Bronson, who spent many months in France as an athletic director for the Y. M. C. A. and who years ago was a featherweight of renown. With the return of General Pershing to this country Bronson sees a great boom for the sport. Bronson declares that General Pershing has been made a fan by practical demonstrations of the value of boxing. The veteran featherweight asserts that not once while over there did General Pershing fail to aid the sport in every possible manner.

To substantiate what he says, Bronson told of a conversation between General Pershing and Sergeant Bob Martin just after Martin had won the Inter-Allied heavyweight championship by knocking out Captain Cowgill of Australia in the first round of the final bout. Upward of 40,000 persons saw the bout and their cheers were still ringing in the ears of Martin as he was threading his way to his dressing room. General Pershing stopped him and extended his hand in congratulation.

"I knew you could do it, but I didn't think you would do it so quickly," the General said to Martin, according to Bronson. "This game of yours is a game that made the American army the greatest in the world. Go back home, Bob, live clean, think clean, box daily and you'll succeed. Good luck to you."

MORAN TELLS HIS METHOD.

"Miracle Man" of Reds Explains Secret of Success.

Pat Moran, the latest "Miracle Man" of baseball, has been prevailed upon to set forth what he believes to be the ingredients that make championship baseball clubs and successful managers. Briefly told, they are:

"First—Hard work.

"Second—Gain the confidence and respect of your players. That means co-operation and team work.

"Third—Do not employ the mailed fist. Driving men does not pay. I have never yet seen it succeed.

"Fourth—Play every game to win; let the next one take care of itself.

"Fifth—A manager must work just as hard as his men. If a manager loafs he cannot expect his players to keep on their toes.

"Sixth—Be one of the boys and keep their minds on the game."

Not since the National League was organized in 1871, forty-eight years ago, has Cincinnati tasted the fruits of victory, but Moran took his magic to the Ohio city and, lo and behold, the Reds are on the verge of grabbing a flag!

Naturally, every one is anxious to learn to what Moran attributes his successful molding together of championship combinations. Many guesses have been made, but Moran has finally been coaxed to divulge the secret combination of his treasure chest.

But, before relating what Moran had to say, it might not be amiss to state that his personality has had not a little to do with his success as a leader. While in Philadelphia he held the respect and confidence of his players, and since going to Cincinnati he has won the admiration and support of every man on his club. Clubs managed by Moran have not suffered from internal dissension.

When pressed for a statement Moran thought long and hard. His usually genial face became stern. The lines around his mouth became set and prominent. It was evident he was in earnest thought. Then he said:

"Naturally, the ability to play baseball must be considered first. If it exists then it is a matter of hard work on the part of both manager and players, supported by a knowledge of the game and the ability to apply that knowledge to intelligent direction on the part of the manager. Mutual confidence and regard between manager and players are sure to produce a winning combination.

"Issuing orders is my business. When these orders are carried out and they fail to produce the results expected the men are not to be blamed. If they put every effort in the attempt, it has not been their fault that it has failed. I men obey my orders not simply because I am manager of the club but because they know that I am striving for the same thing they are striving for—to win baseball games. I do not believe in adopting mailed-fist methods. Driving men never pays. I never yet have seen it produce results. Harsh methods are not conducive to promoting team work, and no team can hope to succeed without co-operation on the ball field. I attribute the success of my work to the fact that we are on top in the National League race.

"By paying strict attention to business is the only way to win," continued Moran. "The Reds play every game to win, letting the next one take care of itself. I believe in trying to be one of the boys and keep their minds on the game by talking baseball as much as possible with them. However, I try to keep them from talking about the world series. There will be time enough to talk about that when we have clinched the National League pennant. Until that time it is taboo on Cincinnati Club. I like to keep the players' minds on the immediate work at hand. You know, by winning ball games is the only way pennants can be won.

"When a ball team aims to get somewhere in a pennant race there can be no loafing. Hard work is the only thing that brings success. If the Reds hadn't been on their toes all the time, hustling to the limit of their ability, they would not be where they are today. When a team works that way it is bound to meet with some degree of success.

"In this connection all of the credit should be given to the players on the Cincinnati club and not to me. The application of my longer experience—I have been identified with professional baseball for about twenty years—was the only way in which I figured in what the team has achieved. Every one of the players gave his best efforts. I merely directed those efforts because of my greater experience."

There was a part for every man to play, and each of them has played it. It is not essential to have a set of rules to govern players by. The first thing to do is to gain the respect and confidence of the players. Co-operation is the natural result."

Moran has gained the respect and confidence of his players. There is not a man on the club who has not the most implicit confidence in Pat's ability to direct plays and cope with any situation that might arise.

COMISKEY ONCE LED REDS.

Owner of White Sox Managed Cincinnati Club from 1891 Through 1894.

With the Cincinnati Reds on the verge of capturing the National League pennant for the first time it is interesting to note that no less than thirteen men have managed the team in the last twenty-eight years. Among the thirteen was Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, which club will oppose the Reds in the world's series. The following are the men who have managed Cincinnati teams since 1891:

1891-1894—Charles Comiskey, first base.
1895-1899—William (Buck) Ewing, catcher.
1900—Bob Allen, shortstop.
1901—John (Bid) McPhee, second base.
1902-1906—Joe Kelley, outfielder.
1906-1907—Ned Hanlon, outfielder.
1908—John Ganzel, first base.
1909-1911—Clarke Griffith, pitcher.
1912—Hank O'Day, pitcher-umpire.
1913—Joe Tinker, shortstop.
1914-1916—Charley Herzog, shortstop.
1916-1918—Christy Mathewson, pitcher.
1919—Pat Moran, catcher.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out.

Covered Court Tennis in Paris.

Announcement has come from Paris that the "world's" covered court tennis championships will be held in that city at the Sporting Club de Paris on Nov. 15.

Tennis as Recreation of Royalty.

Tennis is a favorite recreation of royalty in England. Buckingham Palace is now equipped with a first-class hard court, and members of the royal family and their guests have played there frequently this Summer. Prince Albert and Princess Mary are both enthusiasts, and are said to have acquired considerable adeptness through steady practice. Princess Mary exhibited an especially keen interest in the contests for the ladies' championship at Wimbledon this Summer.

Higgins Slated to Lead Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Bob Higgins, veteran catcher, who served several years with the New Orleans Pelicans, is slated to manage the Atlanta Crackers of the Southern League next season. Announcement of Higgins's appointment has not been made formally, but the understanding in general that he will take the helm for 1920. Charlie Frank has decided to stick to his job as President of the club and Higgins has in effect been doing all the heavy work of manager recently, and has been largely responsible for pulling the club out of the second division and giving it the lead for the pennant, which it won.

Virginia Tech Has Star Players.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Sept. 13.—The Virginia Tech football team will open practice for the season on Monday, with Coach Charles A. Bernier in charge. From information at hand, Tech will have an eleven that will be the equal, if not the superior, of last year's team, which earned the title of South Atlantic champions. The Maroon back field will be built around what are considered the fastest, headiest and most valuable ground-gaining pair of backs ever developed in any institution of the Old Dominion. These two men are Henry Crisp, acting Captain of the 1918 eleven, and Henry Redd, who starred at full back here in 1916.

John J. Mack Sports a "Y."

John J. Mack, Yale's veteran track team coach and football trainer, is now entitled to wear the "Y." Mack was voted the honor as the gift of alumni and undergraduates in recognition of his skill in developing college record holders among the track and field athletes of the university.

Edmunds to Coach Vermont.

William Edmunds, who starred as guard on the Michigan football team in the seasons of 1909-'10-'11, has signed a contract to become athletic director at the University of Vermont. He will coach all branches of athletics there this year. Edmunds recently was discharged from the army, in which he was a Major of infantry.

Gilbert Leads Southern League.

Gilbert of New Orleans seems to have won the batting crown of the Southern League. His average is .349, twenty-five points higher than that of McDonald of Nashville, who was his closest competitor. Gilbert also led the field in stolen bases, with a mark of forty-two, nine more than his teammate and rival for the honor, Jack Sullivan, was able to register.

Sullivan Sold to Braves.

President A. J. Heinemann of the New Orleans team of the Southern League has announced that Outfielder Jack Sullivan has been sold to the Boston Braves. The purchase price was not announced, but was said to be something like $5,000. Sullivan is strong in fielding, throwing, and hitting, his one weakness being in base running.

Played Against Reds in 1869.

One of the most interested spectators at the forthcoming World Series will be Ollie M. Evans, who in Steubenville, Ohio, played against the champion Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869. Evans played third for the Steubenville nine. Evans is now a leading member of the commission business in Columbus, Ohio, and was formerly an official of the city government.

Phillies Acquire Lebouriveau.

The Phillies announce the acquisition of a new outfielder who has batted over .300 for the Peoria team of the Three I League this season. His name of Lebouriveau should lead to more mispronunciations than that of LaJoie ever did. He has a fine reputation as an all-around gardener.

Honor to Fred Luderus.

When Fred Luderus, the sterling first base guardian of the Phillies, returns to his home park on Sept. 23, he will be presented with a watch, the gift of Philadelphia fans in recognition of his remarkable record of steady service. Including the games of Labor Day Luderus had played in 510 consecutive contests. He had not missed a game since June 22, 1916, and had dethroned Eddie Collins, who had held the former major league record for consecutive games. Collins played in 478 consecutive games before injuries forced him to the sidelines.

Another Stunt for O'Leary.

Dan O'Leary, the veteran walker, has announced his intention of essaying a walk of 10,000 miles to begin some time early next year. This walk, if carried out, will take in every State in the Union and also the Canal Zone. O'Leary is now 73 years old.

Protests Sale of Ted Turner.

Roger Bresnahan, President and Manager of the Toledo American Association Baseball Club, has filed a protest with A. L. Tearney, President of the Three I League, against the sale of Pitcher Ted Turner to the Chicago Cubs. Bresnahan says that he sent Turner to Bloomington of the Three I League under a "gentlemen's agreement" that he was to be returned at the close of the Three I season. Officials of the Bloomington team have announced that they will fight Bresnahan's efforts to stop the sale of Turner.

All-Around Record for Britisher.

A remarkable record in all-around athletics by a man fifty-four years of age was achieved recently in London by Walter Brickett, the British Olympic swimming trainer. Brickett set himself the task of walking a mile, running a mile, running a mile over hurdles, cycling three miles, sculling a mile, and swimming a mile in one hour. These eight miles made up of such varied sports to be accomplished inside an hour represented a performance never before attempted by any athlete, and there was a great deal of interest aroused by it. Brickett began by walking a mile, which he covered in 7:59 4-5. The hurdling took him 7:27, and the three miles cycling 10:31 2-5. This accomplished, he was able to row a mile down stream, and then tumbling backward out of the boat, swim back to his starting point opposite the London Rowing Club's boathouse at Putney. As Brickett did the mile rowing in 7:02, and the swim in 14:58 1-5, his total full time for the six events was 55 minutes 34 1-5 seconds, and he beat the hour by 4 minutes 25 4-5 seconds.

Cornell Honors John T. McGovern.

As representative of the New York alumni, John T. McGovern has been appointed a graduate member of the Cornell Athletic Association. He succeeds Romeyn Berry, who has recently become Director of Athletics at Ithaca. Mr. McGovern was one of the originators of the movement designed to have every student at Cornell a member of some regularly competing team. As an undergraduate at Cornell, a member of the class of 1900, he ran on the cross-country team and as a half-miler on the track team. He is a lawyer. During the war he served as a First Lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps.

Yank Recruit's Skull Fractured.

Dennis Murphy, catcher for the Toledo American Association team, is suffering from a fractured skull as the result of being hit by a pitched ball. Murphy was recently purchased by the Yankees. The seriousness of his injury was not discovered until long after he had been hit, and he was able to walk off the field unassisted.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
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Strength and simplicity make it the ideal radiator guard for trucks.

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238 West 54th St. Phone 113 Circle.
1918 National touring, 1918 Dodge sedan, 1918 Dodge coupe, 1917 Maxwell sedan, 1918 S. G. V. roadster, extra seat, electrically equipped; 1917 Pathfinder, 4 passenger, wire wheels; 1917 Locomobile 7 passenger touring; 1916 Flat touring, electrically equipped; 1917 Maxwell speedster; 1914 Packard 48, 7-passenger touring; 1917 White, 4 cylinder limousine; 1917 Hudson limousine, 1917 Paige limousine. NORMAN GARAGE AND SALES CO., 238 West 54th. Circle—113.

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Limousine Landaulet, late series. Practically new. Has run only 2,320 miles. 6 brand new cord tires.
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AT last the problem of low grade fuel is *really solved* by the motor of the new Velie. Here is a motor that burns low grade fuel perfectly—and gives greater power—greater speed—more miles per gallon—with lessened vibration.

A motor running smoothly and solidly at all speeds; its unusually large crankshaft held firmly by four bearings. A motor with rods and pistons accurately balanced, and enduring bronze-backed bearings everywhere.

A more powerful motor—power gained by larger valves, thorough combustion and a better co-ordination of working parts. And with it all, a velvety quietness that comes from capable design and superior workmanship.

A motor worthy of this beautiful car—the first authoritative example of the new style tendency—with more room—the deepest, most restful upholstery—more comfort and convenience than you ever dreamed of.

Come and see the new Velie—today's perfection of automobilescience and art. Ride in it as hundreds have done—and let us have your judgment.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

RE

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Union Carbide Company Buys Big Office Building on East Forty-second Street.

DEAL INVOLVES $7,000,000

Old Trinity Parish House Sold—Active Trading in Upper West Side Apartments.

For a figure reported to be about $7,000,000, the Union Carbide Company, of which George O. Knapp is President, has purchased the twenty-one-story office building on the southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

The property, which was sold by the Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Company, the principal stockholders of which are Frederick Johnson and C. K. G. Billings, covers a plot fronting 144 feet on Forty-second Street, 98.9 feet on Madison Avenue, and running through the block to Forty-first Street, where it has a frontage of 44 feet.

The Union Carbide Company, which is capitalized at $50,000,000, and its subsidiary companies occupy a number of floors in the building just purchased on long-term leases. The officers of the company are George O. Knapp, President; Giles W. Mead, and Edgar F. Price, Vice Presidents; William M. Flock, Secretary; Cornelius K. G. Billings, Nicholas F. Brady, Edward S. Whiting, Frederick Johnson, George O. Knapp, James N. Wallace, and Jesse J. Richa, Directors.

There has been marked activity in the Grand Central zone for several months past, but the sale of the Madison Avenue corner is by far the largest of the year. Several other deals of less importance are reported pending.

Trinity Parish House Sold.

William D. Kilpatrick bought the old Trinity Church Parish House, at 88 and 90 Trinity Place, the southwest corner of Thames Street. The plot is 75 by 75 feet, and the building is four stories high.

Printer Buys in Sixteenth Street.

Duross & Co. sold for J. I. Wakelee to Frederick E. Platt the dwelling, on a lot 17 by 80 feet, at 253 West Sixteenth Street. The buyer, who is a printer, will alter the lower part for his business and the upper floors into apartments.

West Twenty-ninth Street Transaction.

J. Arthur Fischer sold for F. Poffet two four-story buildings on a plot 44 by 99 feet, at 321 and 323 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Apartment House Deals.

F. F. McDowell sold for the New York and New Jersey Realty Company, to clients of Jacobs & Livingston, the apartment at 610 West 152d Street, held at $150,000.

James H. Cruikshank bought from Dorothy M. Symes the five-story apartment, on lot 25 by 100 feet, at 121 West 134th Street, held at $18,000.

Neil & Parker sold for Clarke & Clarke a five-story apartment, on lot 24.11 by 75 feet, at 2,197 Seventh Avenue, on the corner of 130th Street.

L. & A. Pincus & Morris Goldstone sold to a client of E. Sharum Company a six-story apartment, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, at 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street, held at $100,000 and renting for $16,650. The transaction was for all cash.

Spear & Co. and Frederick Fox & Co. sold for the Robert Hoe estate a six-story apartment at the southwest corner of 112th Street and Seventh Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100, to Exeter Realty Company, Louis Schlecter, President. The property was held at $175,000.

E. Francis Hillenbrande sold for the Economy Building and Realty Company to the G. & E. Realty Company the Bona Vista, a ten-story apartment, on a plot 153 by 100 feet, on Riverside Drive, between 108th and 109th Streets, held at over a $1,000,000 and renting for $101,000. The buyers gave in part payment the six-story apartment, on a plot 100 by 100 feet, at 202 to 218 West 118th Street, which shows a rental of $32,000.

Dwelling Sales.

The Equitable Life Assurance Company sold through Neil & Parker the dwelling, on a lot 17 by 99.11 feet, at 254 West 139th Street.

Shaw & Co. sold for the estate of Anton Larsen the dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 45 by 100.11 feet, at 315 East 124th Street, to Giovanni Mazullo.

The Bronx Market.

Nicholas Lopard sold to Mrs. Johanna Fisher the flat and stores, with garage, at 1,216 Southern Boulevard, and with E. Magidson for Dr. H. Westfehling to Leo R. Wishnevsky the two-family dwelling at 649 Bryant Avenue.

D. A. Trotta sold for J. F. Fisher the three-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 463 East 185th Street.

Brooklyn.

O. E. Allard and J. J. Levey sold a dwelling, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, at 1,083 East Eighth Street, Flatbush.

Louis Gold, builder, has commenced work on a three-story reinforced concrete factory at 133d Street and Brown Place for the Howard Piano Company, and a two-story reinforced concrete factory at Skillman Avenue and Honeywell Avenue for the Gehnrich Indirect Heat Oven Company, Inc. The two jobs involve $500,000.

Charles Partridge sold for Casine L. Rose to an investor the apartment house at 709 Franklin Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst sold to Lee Rudolph the dwelling on a plot 27 by 100 feet, at 1,213 East Thirty-fifth Street, and to Joseph Rudolph two dwellings, on lots 21 by 100 each, at 1,349 East Thirty-seventh Street. Philip Lohman was the broker in both deals.

R. A. Schiesing sold for Mrs. Calvert, executrix of the estate of Heidt, the six-family brick tenement house at 141 Cooper Street to George Zoliner for investment; the six-family brick tenement at 1,919 Linden Street, Ridgewood, for Marie Spreeman to Anton Kempf; the six-family house at 130 Woodbine Street for the estate of Eva M. Irmscher to George Leitz; the six-family brick tenement house at 1,717 Harman Street, Ridgewood, for George Meixner to Rudolf Brennels, and the six-family tenement at 526 Stockholm Street for Dorothea M. Kromer to Michael Mueller.

John Connery bought from Mrs. Annie Noonan through F. C. Sauter the dwelling at 262 Tenth Street; the same broker sold for Joseph F. McKeown to Michael Frederic the dwelling at 5,820 Eleventh Avenue.

Staten Island.

Miss E. O'Reilley sold to Alfonso Bragna through W. S. E. Hall the dwelling at 108 Montgomery Avenue, St. George.

Queens Borough Sales.

Booth, Haugaard & Jobes, Inc., in conjunction with Robert J. Coverdale, leased for a period of twenty years the southeast corner of Fulton and Union Hall Streets, Jamaica, for the William Ulmer Brewing Company to the National Drug Stores Corporation of New York City.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Mrs. Mildred G. T. Potter to Julia A. Schott the dwelling at 101 Murray Street, Flushing.

Westchester.

Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for Mrs. Ella V. Ridgeley her house in Lester Hill, White Plains, to J. P. Heroy of Newark; also for the Philipse Manor Company the dwelling known as the Lodge at Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown, to Mrs. Mary Nolan.

M. A. Broderick sold for Martha J. Ferris to Robert Clark a house at 389 Sawmill River Road, Yonkers, and for J. H. Wilson to Helmuth Moerchen the house at 488 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for Henry Fulling to William A. Jackson the dwelling at Gifford Park, Tuckahoe.

New Jersey.

Carl Man reports the following dwelling sales in Verona: For George H. McClellan to Robert C. Heebner, 58 Linden Street; for John W. Bloxham to James M. Hocart, 83 Park Avenue; for Mrs. Gilbert B. Pease to Mrs. Thomasine T. Hocart, 15 Pease Avenue; for William H. Klentz to Gustav Swenson of Montclair, 11 Forest Avenue; for John F. O'Neill to Hiram H. Littlefield, 11 Hillside Avenue, and for Mrs. Matilda Block to William McDonald, 13 Lakeview Place.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Charles A. Paussling to Benjamin D. Brance the dwelling at 599 Summer Avenue, Newark, and for Lyman G. Rowe to Mrs. Immaculata Fiere, the dwelling, on a plot 48 by 144, at 231 Central Avenue, Orange. Also, for John T. Haney to Mrs. Alice Carver the dwelling, on a plot $7.5 by 100 feet, at 155 Sanford Street, East Orange.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers sold for Alfredrick C. Ames to William J. Panot, Jr., a dwelling, on a plot 75 by 220 feet, at Melrose Place, Montclair, held at $18,500.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for McDermotts, Inc., to E. Cory a store on Forty-second Street at Sixth Avenue.

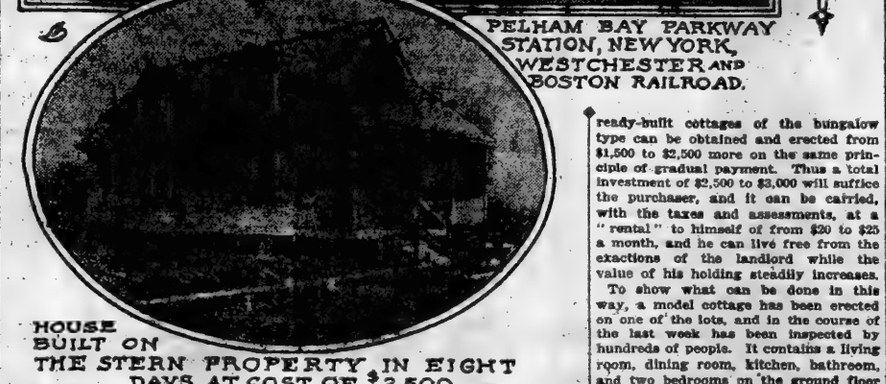
The E. Tanenbaum Corporation leased for a term of years, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, the corner store, 14.6 by 43, to the Monarch Carburetor Lock Company; the adjoining store, 14 by 43, to the N. Dorf Leather Goods Company; the centre store and entire basement, containing about 12,000 square feet, to the Alpine Restaurant Company. These leases are for a term of years, and an aggregate rental of over $250,000.

ONE WAY OUT FOR THE HARRIED HOMESEEKER

Improved Transportation Opens Up a New Section of the City—In Next Tuesday's Sale of the Stern Estate on Pelham Parkway the Small Buyer Will Have a Chance

HOUSE OPPOSITE THE PROPERTY.

WEST DRIVE PELHAM BAY PARKWAY ON WHICH THE STERN PROPERTY FRONTS



PELHAM BAY PARKWAY STATION, NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

HOUSE BUILT ON THE STERN PROPERTY IN EIGHT DAYS AT COST OF $2,500.

Gradually, in this era of increasing rents and scarcity of housing accommodations, there develop various means of escape for the harried homeseeker. The demand itself creates new sources of supply.

Naturally the homeseeker finds his best way out of his difficulties in the opening up of new sections of the city for settlement. Rising costs make it unprofitable for the owners of large undeveloped and therefore unproductive estates to withhold them from the market, and the vehemence of the public demand for increased accommodations hastens the determination to sell quickly. The result, in these days, is a quick, superficial development to show the possibilities in the property and an auction sale to dispose of it.

There have been many of these auction sales in the last few weeks, and there are more coming. Not in all of them is there to be found, except indirectly, real relief for the city householder. Sales of lots in outlying sections of Long Island and New Jersey, by reason of their transportation facilities, hardly affect the problem of the average New Yorker. The auction of rock-burdened holdings and interior undeveloped plots in expensive sections of the city fail to help the situation, because the heavy assessments consequent upon the development of the property make their use prohibitive except for costly apartment houses calling for heavy investment. And with labor and building materials at their present prices, few of these are being built.

But here and there are seen signs of real relief. One in sight at present is on the eastern side of the Bronx in the beautifully wooded region alongside Pelham Parkway, where are situated 284 lots, to be sold at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom at noon next Tuesday by J. Clarence Davies for whatever they will bring.

The property comprises twenty-three acres, through which the city has now laid out attractive streets and avenues. Twenty years ago it was purchased by Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers, one of the shrewdest merchants in the city, and it has been held intact until now the extension of transportation facilities and the demand for more homes, easily reachable, has brought it into the market.

To the west and north are large holdings of the Astor estate and the Vanderbilt syndicate. To the east another large tract is held by the Gould syndicate. Alongside is the 400-foot wide Pelham Parkway, with its faultless north and south drives and beautifully shaded side paths.

The estate, a well-wooded, level, dry tract, has a frontage of about 1,800 feet on the Parkway to the south of the main highway, leading across country toward East Chester.

Adjoining on the north is the house where Tim Sullivan, Congressman and political leader, lived at the height of his fame, and from which, at the end, he wandered away to meet his death on the tracks of the New Haven Railroad a mile away. Diagonally opposite, at the crossing of the Parkway and the East Chester Road, is the picturesque Pelham Heath Inn.

Ten years ago the Directors of the New Haven Railway, which has a station some ten minutes distant, seeing the rapid development through this countryside of a tide of suburban travel which the main line would find it impossible to care for adequately, built alongside it the most extensive, solidly constructed electric railway in the Eastern States. That line is the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.

Its Pelham Parkway station, with a continuous express service to the city at a five-cent fare, is only 1,500 feet from the western end of the property. The White Plains road extension of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which the Interborough, with much protest, constructed and opened two years ago as part of the rapid transit extension plan, is only a city block or two further on, and carries the Pelhamite to any part of the town for a nickel.

It is the opening up of these transportation facilities which gives the rent-racked flat dweller his chance. Those in charge of the disposal of the Stern property figure that under the terms of purchase offered interior lots can be acquired at this auction for as little as from $150 to $200 cash apiece. Good, ready-built cottages of the bungalow type can be obtained and erected from $1,500 to $2,500 more on the same principle of gradual payment. Thus a total investment of $2,500 to $3,000 will suffice the purchaser, and it can be carried, with the taxes and assessments, at a "rental" to himself of from $20 to $25 a month, and he can live free from the exactions of the landlord while the value of his holding steadily increases.

To show what can be done in this way, a model cottage has been erected on one of the lots, and in the course of the last week has been inspected by hundreds of people. It contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms on the ground floor and an attic with two unfinished rooms. As a further demonstration that the investor need lose no time in acquiring his new home, it was erected and finished in eight days.

The contractor agrees to duplicate this house on any other site on the estate for $2,500. It is so constructed, also, that if need be, in the future another story can be put in above or below the first, making it a two-story and attic residence, capable of accommodating a full-sized family.

As to future increase in value of the property, it is pointed out that twelve years ago at auction sales of lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx were sold for $1,500 and $1,600 each. Today it is impossible to buy good lots on the Concourse for less than $5,000 to $20,000 each, and it is only fair to assume that the same thing will occur on Pelham Parkway, which is the easterly and far more beautiful continuation of the Concourse.

FEDERAL AID TO FINANCE BUILDING

There is a movement on foot among prominent New York builders and real estate interests to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress to make available a modern system of banking for long-term investment credits, complementing, but in no way interfering with, the Federal Reserve system, so that the nation's wealth may be more completely mobilized to the nation's advantage, both in times of peace and in times of emergency.

At a dinner in connection with the "Own Your Home Exposition," Friday evening, F. T. Miller, President of the F. W. Dodge Company, discussing Federal aid for construction work, said:

"Long-term loan banking, experience has shown, cannot be safely conducted by institutions whose customers' deposits are subject to immediate call.

"Generally speaking, long-term investment credits, real estate loans, &c., are therefore dealt in by trust companies, savings banks, insurance companies, &c., while short-term or commercial credits are supplied by banking institutions which carry customers' deposits subject to check.

"The uncertainty incident to the reconstruction period, the Federal Reserve act the larger profits incidental to speculative investments and other influences have recently favored the growth of short-loan banking.

"Much of the money which has been collected through War Savings Stamps, postal savings, income taxes, and the sale of Government bonds as well as from the sale of foreign securities has been deposited in the commercial banks.

"John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, is reported to have announced that the national bank deposits on June 30, 1919, exceeded by $21,000,000 the highest mark ever recorded, aggregating $15,925,000,000, and that the capital, surplus, and profits of the national banks on June 30, 1919, amounted to $2,363,000,000, the highest figure yet reached, being an increase of 4.8 per cent. over the corresponding figure of June 29, 1918.

"Trust companies and other banking institutions which formerly carried long-term credits are becoming members of the Federal Reserve system.

"Senate Bill 2472, introduced by Senator Edge of New Jersey, which was favorably reported on July 25, provides for Federal Reserve accommodations through the agency of member banks to corporations which are to be exclusively engaged in foreign business, and which are to be empowered to "lend money on real or personal security." This may mean that in order to allow these corporations to compete with institutions abroad, the funds subscribed in the United States, as well as certain Federal Reserve accommodations, are made available for foreign real estate loans, thus, by a degree at least, making less money available for domestic real estate loans.

"The use of continually accumulating funds for short-term credits may have been a factor in maintaining inflation, and even in facilitating speculation at a time when the absorption of funds into loans based on land and construction might have healthfully retarded circulation and created permanent wealth.

"From 1913 to 1918 the total loans and discounts of banks in the United States increased 54 per cent.; individual bank deposits increased 59 per cent.; stocks and bonds owned by banks and insurance companies increased 68 per cent., and savings are estimated to have increased 200 per cent., while during the same period the combined real estate loans of banks, insurance companies, and building and loan associations increased only 28 per cent., viz., from $6,170,000,000 to $7,890,000,000.

"The average amount of money loaned annually on mortgages in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn during the ten-year period from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, was $472,000,000. The average annual amount of mortgage loans from Jan. 1, 1915, to Feb. 1, 1919, was $129,000,000, a decrease of 60 per cent.

"The request of the Lockwood Joint Committee of New York for Federal legislation, the report of the committee of the Merchants' Association of New York and reports of committees of other governmental and civic bodies which have made special studies of the statistics of money available for building loans indicate a widespread opinion that the supply of money for long-term credits and real estate loans has been decreasing during a period of the nation's greatest need for permanent structures and improved tools of industry to supplement the shortage and inefficiency of labor, to increase general production and to thus lower prices.

"Income taxes have so decreased the net returns from investments in mortgages that individual investors have sought securities of a more speculative character.

"To partially overcome these tendencies and to make available a more ample supply of money for building purposes, Senator William M. Calder of New York has introduced Senate Bill 2094, providing for exemption from taxation of the income on mortgages on real estate, the principal of which, when held by any individual, does not exceed $40,000.

"With the same purpose in view, Representative James C. McLaughlin of Michigan has introduced House Bill 8080 adding a new section (No. 9) to the Revenue act of 1918, providing that:

"'The amount received by an individual as interest on an aggregate principal not to exceed $40,000 of loans secured under mortgage or otherwise solely by real estate, and bearing interest not to exceed five (5%) per cent. per annum, shall be exempted from taxation under the provisions of the income tax law.'

"It is the belief of the proponents of these measures that the taxation yielded by the permanent wealth created through the use of such loans will more than offset the amount of the income tax exempted and that through such investments the general productive capacity of the nation will be increased. The proponents of these bills hold that inasmuch as a national shortage of building construction and of money available for it has been brought about through Government measures, the remedy should come through the same channel. They also hold that the measures proposed will bring immediate results throughout the nation without the creation of administrative machinery.

"Senator Calder of New York has also introduced Senate Bill 1469 and Congressman Nolan of California has introduced House Bill 7597, the purpose of both of which is to license building and loan associations to rediscount through bond issues, in order that they may make loans to intending home owners, the mortgages which the building and loan associations now have on hand to the extent of about $2,000,000,000.

"These bills aim to extend to the home owner aid similar to that which the Farm Loan bill already furnishes to the farmer; but, unlike the Farm Loan bill, these bills do not extend Government financial aid, as the building and loan associations already have ample assets. The problem of the building and loan associations is simply to make their assets more liquid. At present they can but loan the moneys as collected in weekly installments from the members.

"While these bills do not involve the lending of money by the Government, they do contemplate Governmental supervision necessary to insure financial soundness of operations, and, therefore, investment attractiveness of the securities issued.

"The system of local supervision and of continued amortization as practiced by the building and loan associations throughout the country has merited universal commendation. Loss in these institutions is practically unknown, although their combined operations aggregate over $1,000,000,000 annually. It is said that these operations have been carried on at an expense of less than seven-eighths of 1 per cent.

"Should these measures be enacted, the funds thus made available for small real estate mortgages would relieve the small homeowner, who is now quite unable to secure accommodation, from the embarrassment of continued renewals and from the expense of commissions and bonuses, and would allow him, in peace of mind, to gradually acquire his home through monthly payments little in excess of current rent charges.

"Those intimately familiar with long-term investment credits and real estate mortgage loans are naturally the first to foresee the consequences of the gradual diversion of funds from the channels which have contributed to the permanent upbuilding of the country, and they urge that this matter is of sufficiently immediate national importance to warrant the appointment of a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, to be assigned to investigate the causes and study the consequences of the increasing shortage of money available for long-term loans secured by land and permanent improvements and to devise appropriate remedies."

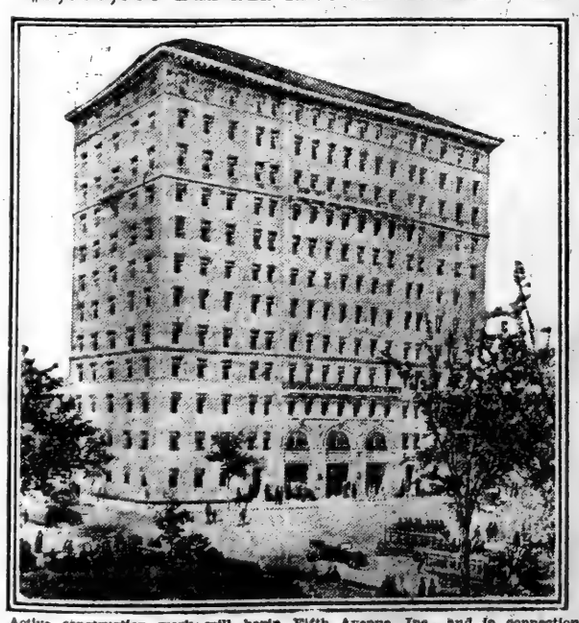
Penn Zone Lessee to Build.

Henry Brady has leased for John J. Cavanagh the plot at 142 West Thirty-second Street to Blumenfeld & Piser, and for the adjoining owners, 140 and 144 West Thirty-second Street for a similar term of years to I. Goldberg. The three owners will erect, from plans by I. Silverman, three two-story brick buildings, which will be occupied as high class retail stores and show rooms.

Fire Insurance Losses.

The losses suffered by all the fire insurance companies in the United States last year were $290,000,000.

$3,000,000 FIFTH AV. APARTMENT



Active construction work will begin this week on the apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street by a syndicate headed by Clifford C. Roberts. It is the expectation of the Fred F. French Company, architects, engineers, and builders, that the improvement will be completed by early Fall, 1920.

The owning corporation is the 910 Fifth Avenue, Inc., and in connection with the financing of the operation S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten an issue of $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds. The valuation of the property is given at $3,000,000, of which $1,750,000 is represented in the building. The seven duplex and ten simplex apartments in the building will command a gross annual rental of $441,500, according to the owner's estimate.

WANT NEW BRIDGE.

Chamber of Commerce Indorses Newark Bay Plan.

After consultation with practically all of the manufacturers whose plants are located along Jersey City's Hackensack River and Newark Bay waterfront, and after carefully weighing in the balance the advantages to be gained in the construction of another roadway bridge across Newark Bay, providing a quick method of travel between Jersey City and South Jersey points and eliminating a long, slow trip through the city of Newark, as contrasted with the handicaps placed on navigation by the placing of additional draw bridges across the channel, the West Waterfront Committee of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as favoring the plan for another bridge across Newark Bay as outlined by the joint Engineer Committee of the Hudson and Essex County Boards of Freeholders.

In making its recommendations to the Freeholders at a public hearing held in the County Court House, Newark, the Chamber's committee qualified its recommendation with the following considerations:

First. That the proposed new roadway bridge be built parallel to the present Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge connecting Port Newark with West Fifty-eighth Street, Bayonne.

Second. That the roadway bridge be built in keeping with the suggestions of the County Engineers so that the draw in the railroad bridge would open at the same time, thus in effect making only one draw that steamships using the river channel would have to go through.

Had it been possible, in the opinion of the Chamber's committee to compel the Lehigh Valley Railroad to remove its bridge over the bay and carry its tracks from Jersey City to Newark through a tunnel, the members of the West Waterfront Committee would have seriously opposed the building of a roadway bridge, but as long as it seems fairly certain that there is every likelihood of there being a railroad bridge over the bay for many years to come, the committee felt that it would be unjustifiable to recommend that the State go to the extra expense of building a tunnel to carry traffic across the bay.

There can be very little doubt of the necessity for providing some method of relief for the volume of traffic that at present is going over the badly congested Lincoln Highway, and with eyes trained on the future development of Jersey City's west waterfront, the Chamber of Commerce through its Waterfront Committee feels strongly that another bridge south of the Lincoln Highway and affording a short cut to South Jersey will be the best natural developer of this great territory.

It is proposed to ask the State to defray the cost of the roadway bridge over Newark Bay out of the funds collected through the State road tax, to which the citizens of Jersey City and Newark contribute many thousands of dollars without receiving a single dollar of direct return. In this event the new bridge would be made a part of a State highway system leading down to the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, which will have its Jersey City terminus at Thirteenth and Henderson Streets.

Dwellings and Sites at Auction.

A sale by public auction, scheduled to be held Wednesday, Sept. 17, in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, involves the offering of a large number of properties variously located in the Dyckman section of Manhattan, the Borough of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Westchester County, Connecticut, and New Jersey, consisting mainly of building sites and dwellings.

Decline in Immigration.

Statistics published by the United States Labor Department show that only 141,132 immigrants were admitted to the United States in the year ended June 30 last. In the five years following June 30, 1914, the total immigration was only 1,172,679, compared with 5,174,701 in the five years preceding the outbreak of the war—a decrease of more than 4,000,000. The net decrease was considerably larger owing to the unusually large proportion of alien departures during the period.

Queens Lot Sale.

Saturday, Sept. 20, at 2 P. M., Joseph P. Day will sell at auction on the premises 372 lots at St. Albans, Queens, near the St. Albans station of the L. I. R. R., and the St. Albans Golf Club. The sale will be held rain or shine.

PLAN EXTENSION OF THE MARGINAL WAY

Dock Commissioner Hulbert Seeks Aid in Fight for Relocation of Pierhead Line.

CHIEF ENGINEER OBJECTS

Three New Piers to be Erected North of Battery Place—Other Improvements Planned.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert has asked The Merchants' Association for its co-operation in bringing about the relocation of the pierhead line in the Hudson River from Rector Street to the Battery in order that West Street may be widened.

Commissioner Hulbert's Letter.

The situation was set forth last week by Commissioner Hulbert in the following letter addressed to the Marchants' Association:

"1. The marginal street along the North River has been physically constructed from Gansevoort Street to a line 330 feet south of Rector Street.

"2. All traffic now using this street above Rector Street, desiring to reach the ferries at the foot of Whitehall Street or other points south of Rector Street, is compelled to use West Street, below Rector, which is only seventy feet wide.

"3. West Street is a public highway not under the jurisdiction of this department and cannot be used for commercial purposes.

Hearing on Land Condemnation.

"4. Leases executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Oriental Navigation Company and Pierce Brothers Line, respectively, for the three new piers to be erected north of Battery Place, have been presented to this department and an application has been made to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to condemn the land, upon which a hearing will be had before said bodies on Sept. 25 and 26, respectively.

"5. It was the intention of the writer to move out the bulkhead line so that the marginal street might be extended to Battery Place.

"6. Application was made to the Harbor Line Board to extend the pierhead line an equal distance so that it would not be necessary to shorten the piers.

Chief of Engineers Objects.

"7. I understand the matter was favorably recommended by the Harbor Line Board, but the application has been returned by the Chief of Engineers, who invites attention

(a) To the fact that the length of slips to be accommodated is not given in the testimony of the hearing held on the subject.

(b) There is nothing to show that West Street cannot be widened a reasonable extent and permit wharves to be built which will accommodate any steamers desiring to use them, nor necessity for piers longer than the existing harbor lines will permit.

(c) That if the desired extension of the pierhead line were granted, it would create a re-entrant angle in the line at the upper end of the proposed change and thus introduce into the situation a temptation to rectify the line at some future time by drawing a straight line from the outermost part of the extension to some point in the line at Chelsea.

(d) That any extension of the pierhead line in this vicinity will be that much encroachment upon the deep water fairway which is already too narrow and which the Federal Government proposes to widen by dredging along the Jersey side of the channel.

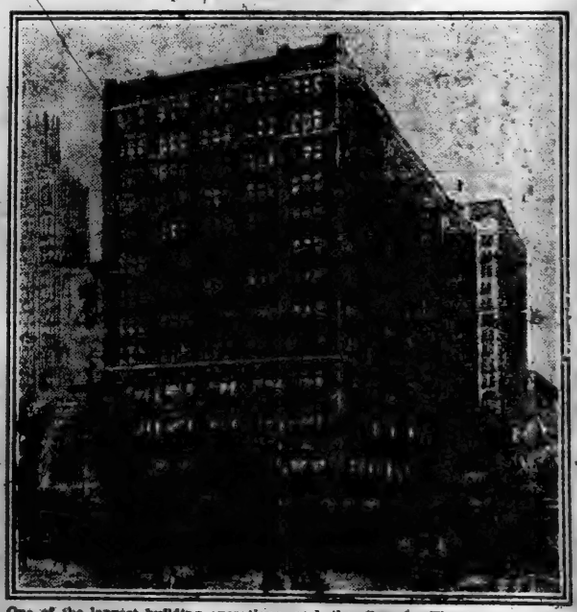
Rehearing Is Proposed.

"8. The maximum width of the proposed extension of the pierhead line is 85 feet and the width of the river at that point is 3,870 feet as against 2,775 feet between Chelsea and Hoboken.

"9. It is quite evident that whoever passed on the report of the Harbor Line Board at Washington is not cognizant of local conditions and requirements.

"10. It is proposed to have a rehearing before the Harbor Line Board in the near future, and I should like very much to have the active co-operation of your organization because I am sure that public sentiment in this community is unanimous upon the question of the necessity for the extension of the marginal street to Battery Place, and it is not possible to do this unless the pierhead line is extended in accordance with the application heretofore made by this department."

NEW SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING



One of the largest building operations in progress in the Times Square section is the construction of the new Buckley-Newhall Building, occupying the old Gerry site at the southwest corner of Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, adjoining the Union Dime Savings Bank and the Comedy Theatre, and facing Bryant Park.

The building is being erected by the Gerry Estate, under a twenty-one-year lease agreement with the Buckley-Newhall Company, negotiations for which were conducted by Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., and the Cruikshank Company, representing the Gerry Estate. The lease involves about $2,000,000.

HOLDS TAX LAW VOID UPON NONRESIDENTS

Judge Knox Rules Statute Does Not Apply to Persons Living Outside the State.

REST OF MEASURE VALID

Applies to All Living Inside Boundaries of New York—Case to be Appealed.

Federal Judge John C. Knox has declared to be unconstitutional and void the sections of the New York State income tax law (Chapter 627, laws of 1919) applying to nonresidents. The opinion was given on a motion to dismiss the suit of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company vs. State Controller Eugene S. Travis, the suit being to restrain enforcement of that portion of the law taxing nonresidents.

Judge Knox, while holding that the law is unconstitutional and void so far as it seeks to levy an income tax on nonresidents, explained that nothing in his opinion should be construed as affecting the application of the law to residents. The decision is likely to be taken directly to the United States Supreme Court by the State on appeal. If it receives a quick hearing in that court, the decision may be available for the guidance of the Legislature at the beginning of the regular session.

In substance, Judge Knox found that the law is unconstitutional because it runs counter to the constitutional provision decreeing equality between citizens of the different States. Judge Knox said:

"By reason of the decision I have determined should be made in this case it will be unnecessary to enter upon a discussion of the enactment in its entirety. That the State possesses practically unlimited powers of taxation within the realm of its jurisdiction, save as circumscribed by constitutional limitations, is fundamental, and income taxes are no exception.

"The outstanding question, it seems to me, of this litigation is whether the act, as drawn, transgresses upon the equal privileges and immunity provision of the Federal Constitution, and if it does, I need not proceed any further. So far as decided cases on this precise question go, there appears to be none.

"It is necessary to consider more or less original sources and resort is had in the case of Corfield vs. Coryell, 4 Washington Circuit Reports, 381. The accuracy of the language and the authority of this case, so far as I know, have been above question, and Justice Washington there said that he had no hesitation in confining the expression that 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, to those privileges and immunities which were in their nature fundamental, which belong of right to citizens of all free Governments and which have at all times been enjoyed by the citizens of the several States which compose the Union from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign.'

"Among those fundamental rights, said Judge Washington, were • • • exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by the other citizens of the State. It need not be argued that the rights of a corporation created by one State within the borders of another State are not altogether similar to the rights of a natural person so circumstanced."

LAWS AFFECTING REALTY.

Measures Passed by the Extra Session of the Legislature.

At the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature four new laws were enacted affecting realty ownership. The sponsors of the new laws sought, first, to relieve the housing situation by encouraging erection of new buildings, and, second, to give the tenant additional time in dispossess proceedings.

The new law relating to summary proceedings provides that no monthly tenant shall hereafter be removed from any lands or tenements on the grounds of holding over his term unless at least twenty days before the expiration of the term the landlord or his agent serves upon the tenant, in the same manner in which a precept in summary proceedings is now allowed to be served by law, a notice in writing to the effect that the landlord elects to terminate the tenancy, and that unless the tenant removes from said premises on the day on which his term expires, the landlord will commence summary proceedings under the statute to remove such tenant therefrom.

The effect of this law is to give the tenant further opportunity to arrange for vacating the property than is provided in the existing statute.

The other new law relating to summary proceedings provides that in proceedings for the eviction of a tenant from a room or apartment in a tenement house a stay may be granted for not more than twenty days if the tenant shall make a deposit in court of the amount of the rent for the period of the stay at the rate fixed by the landlord for the month immediately prior to the issuance of the warrant, which deposit shall be paid to the landlord or his agent by the Clerk of the court.

It remains to be seen whether the other two laws passed at the extraordinary session, the one authorizing savings banks to make building loans and the other legalizing the conversion of four-story private houses into four-family apartments, will result in furnishing any considerable additional number of apartments or dwellings.

Brick and Tile Industries Report.

A report on the brick and tile industries for 1918, prepared by the State Geologist of the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Development, working in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey, shows a total production valued at $8,197,962, which is $1,795,407 less than the previous year.

This falling off was due largely to a decreased demand for building materials and partly because of the curtailment of fuel imposed on clay-working industries by the Fuel Administration on April 13, 1918.

According to the latest ratings based on 1916 statistics, New Jersey stands fourth in the United States in the brick and tile industries. Middlesex County had the largest production in the State last year.

Thirteen Years to Build.

It took thirteen years to build the Brooklyn Bridge.

BOOM IN PORT CHESTER.

Chamber of Commerce Working on Solution of Housing Problem.

An unprecedented industrial boom, accompanied by great real estate and building activities, has struck Port Chester, N. Y., and gives promise of continuing indefinitely. Through the Chamber of Commerce, of which Nicholas F. Palmer is Chairman, the Mint Products Company, manufacturers of mint confections, this week closed negotiations for a site for a four-story reinforced concrete factory, 50 by 200, on a large plot on the Boston Post Road, to cost $200,000.

Other concerns which are either located at Port Chester or which have definite plans laid for establishing themselves there, are the Philip R. Mallory Company, Inc., manufacturers of tungsten products, with plans for a two-story concrete building on a plot 50 by 150 feet at Fox Island, and the Argus Asbestos Company, Inc., a branch of an English corporation which has just moved into a new two-story factory at Lyon's Point.

The Port Chester Chamber of Commerce is working on a housing plan similar to that of the United States Housing and Emergency Fleet Corporation for the accommodation of growing population brought in by the industrial boom.

NEWARK THEATRE PROJECT.

New Moving Picture House for Broad Street and Central Avenue.

Announcement was made some time ago of the acquisition of various parcels of real estate at the corner of Broad and Rector Streets, Newark, but only rumors have been current as to the use that is to be made of the plot, which has a frontage of 181 feet and a depth of over 350 feet on Rector Street, with a total area of over 52,000 square feet. The plot is one of the most prominent in Newark, standing at the head of Broad Street and Central Avenue, the two leading thoroughfares.

It is now announced that a portion of the plot will be used for a large motion picture theatre. The main body of the theatre will be located about 135 feet back from Broad Street, with an entrance and lobby leading from Broad Street. Back of the theatre will be space for auto storage for theatre patrons, and possibly a modern garage. It is reported that the remainder of the plot, a parcel 150 feet by 150 feet on the corner of Broad and Rector Streets, may be utilized for either a hotel or an office building.

The theatre will seat 3,500. Norton, Bird & Whitman are the engineers.

Over $10,000,000 in Loans.

William A. White & Sons have placed $10,759,500 in mortgage loans since the first of the year. Among the more recent loans are the following: $775,000 on 374-8 Fifth Avenue, six-story business building; $30,000 on 1,033 Fifth Avenue, five-story dwelling; $25,000 on 35 Water Street, four-story warehouse; $110,000 on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Broadway, two and five story flats, $9,000 on 226 East Forty-first Street, three-story loft; $75,000 on 404 West 116th Street, six-story apartment house; $19,000 on 100 Hester Street, six-story tenement; $170,000 on 61-9 East Eighty-sixth Street, seven-story apartment house; $80,000 on 447-51 West Fifty-third Street and 704-8 Tenth Avenue, factory buildings; $80,000 on 355 West Sixteenth Street and 354-60 West Seventeenth Street, two-story garage; $42,500 on 184-6 Mott Street, six-story tenement; $50,000 on northeast corner Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street; $30,000 on 3-5 Coenties Slip, five-story buildings; increased loan to $500,000 on 323-33 East Forty-fourth Street, and 322-34 East Forty-fifth Street, four-story garage; $200,000 on 227-43 West Sixty-first Street, three-story garage; $180,000 on northwest corner 142d Street and Convent Avenue, six-story apartment house; $275,000 on 114-6 West Seventy-second Street, fifteen-story apartment hotel; $690,000 on northwest corner Broadway and Chambers Street, eighteen-story office building; $220,000 on 177 Broadway, five-story business building; $55,000 on 122 East Nineteenth Street, seven-story apartment house; $25,000 on 116 East Eighteenth Street, five-story loft building; $120,000 on southwest corner Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, five-story hotel with restaurant on the ground floor; $40,000 on 72 Wall Street, five-story business building; $105,000 on 239-43 East Fifty-sixth Street, four-story garage; $200,000 on 220-8 West Forty-eighth Street, four-story fireproof theatre with offices; $13,500 on northwest corner of 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, five-story tenement; $17,500 on 12 South Street, three-story loft building; $45,000 on 835 West 179th Street, five-story apartment house; $25,000 on east side river 57 feet north of 149th Street, one-story garage; $117,000 on 35-9 West Ninety-sixth Street, eight-story apartment house; $550,000 on 116-20 West Thirty-fourth Street, twelve-story fireproof hotel. The interest ranges from 5 to 6 per cent.

New Pickwick Arms.

Ground was broken last week for the new million-dollar Pickwick Arms at Greenwich, Conn. The building is to be erected on the site of the old Lenox House at the corner of Boston Post Road and Greenwich Avenue, on a plot of approximately twenty-nine city lots.

The hotel, which will contain 100 large rooms, is to be fireproof throughout. It is being designed in Old English architecture by the Frod F. French Company, which is also constructing the building.

The Greenwich Trust Company, of which Harral S. Tenney is President, has underwritten a $350,000 issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage serial bonds.

Russel A. Cowles of New York and Greenwich will own and operate the hotel.

This is one of several operations now being conducted by the Fred F. French Company amounting to upward of five million dollars, including the $600,000 hotel at Kew Gardens, the $250,000 apartment house at Mount Vernon, N. Y., the ten-story reinforced concrete loft building in West Twenty-ninth Street, and the twelve-story fireproof apartment house at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

$6,000,000 Newark Lease.

One of the largest real estate transactions on record in the State of New Jersey has been consummated by Louis Kamm, Inc., in the leasing of the properties Nos. 635-643 Broad Street and Nos. 2-20 New Street, Newark, N. J., for the heirs of Adrianna A. Edgar to the Frank G. Shattuck Company of New York and Boston, operating Schrafft's Candy and Tea Rooms.

The lease which was made is a ground rental and is for a term of sixty-three years, involving $6,000,000. On the property leased is a series of three-story brick and frame buildings.

It is the intention of the lessee, Frank G. Shattuck Company, to demolish the buildings at the expiration of the present leases in 1920 and to erect a new mercantile building to cover the entire plot. The Shattuck Company will use a portion of the ground floor and the upper floors for their own business and will sub-let the part they do not require.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

Liability of Landlord for Crime of an Employe.

A very interesting litigation has just been terminated by the decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, in the case of Livingston vs. Gennert on the question as to the liability of a landlord for a crime committed by an employe of the owner of an apartment house.

In the latter part of 1916, the superintendent of the "Clifton," at 284 Riverside Drive, engaged an assistant porter and general mechanic, who gave certain telephone references as to his character, &c. After being employed in this apartment house for a period of two or three weeks he left the work at which he was engaged in the basement and went of his own accord to the apartment of one of the tenants and, on the pretext that he came to fix the radiator, which he claimed was leaking through on the tenant below, gained admission to the apartment. After working for a few minutes on the radiator in one of the bedrooms he left, stating that he was going out after some more tools.

After he had gone, it was discovered that he had stolen certain jewelry valued at upward of $2,000 from an unlocked bureau drawer in the bedroom of this tenant's apartment. He has not been heard of nor seen since that time. The Police Department of the City of New York and Pinkerton's Detective Agency have been unable to locate him.

In an action for the recovery of the accrued rent the tenant set up a counterclaim for the value of the jewels so stolen by this employe, claiming negligence on the part of the superintendent in not obtaining proper references from this employe before engaging him, the tenant claiming that the superintendent engaged him without first procuring any references.

On the trial a motion for judgment on the pleadings was made by Thomas F. Kane, who was the attorney for the landlord. This motion was granted. On appeal, however, the Appellate Term held that the tenant had a right to show as to whether or not this superintendent had been negligent in employing this workman as alleged in the tenant's counterclaim, and therefore reversed the judgment and sent the case back for a new trial.

On the second trial the tenant's attorney made every possible effort to show that the superintendent was guilty of negligence, but judgment was granted, however, in favor of the landlord. The tenant again appealed to the Appellate Term and the three questions passed upon by the Appellate Term were:

1. The negligence of the superintendent in not fully investigating this employe's record before engaging him.

2. The contributory negligence of the tenant in not placing the jewels in a wall safe provided by the landlord; and

3. The question as to whether or not a settlement had been made with the insurance company and, if so, what effect it would have on the issue.

The Appellate Term dismissed the counterclaim interposed by the tenant and granted judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount sued for. Subsequently the tenant made a motion for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division from this order but this motion was denied.

West End Avenue Apartment Brings $800,000.

The 850 West End Avenue Corporation, Jerome C. Mayer, President, represented by Zetner, Simon & Ascher, sold to the Owl Construction Company the thirteen-story apartment, having a frontage of 82 feet on West End Avenue and 100.8 feet on Ninety-second Street, renting for $90,000 and held at $800,000. Phillips & Avery represented the buyer.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x180, P. M., Sept. 12; Havana Hotel Corporation to Ralph L. Spotts, 340 West 82d Ave, exc. &c, 10 years, prior mtg $400,000; attorneys, Kendall & H., 120 Broadway.....$160,000

SAME PROPERTY; Adams Plaza Holding Co. to Fannie Ehrlich, 316 Lenox Av, mtg $154,000, 5½ part, all liens, Sept. 10; same attorney.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 191, w s, 118.7 ft s of 120th St, 21.8x88.6x27x71.11; Schor Contracting Co. to Keller Realty Co., 220 Broadway, mtg $17,500, all liens, Sept. 11; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 325, e s, 49.4 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Albert Herskovits, 670 West End Av, mtg $35,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....

20TH ST, 242 West, s s, 98x22x irregular; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., administrator, to Hy. A. Collins, Jr., 224 West 20th St; all liens, Sept. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

23D ST, 69 West, n s, 21x98.8; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. to Louis Schwartz, 304 East 149th St., et al, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, L. Freiman, 302 Broadway.....$100

44TH ST, 10 East, s s, 25x100.5; Georgiana Wimmer to Henry Phipp Estates, 787 5th Av; mtg $100,000, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

73D ST, 272 West, s s, 18x100; Jno. M. Hyde to Louis T. and Margaret V. Haggin, 1 East 64th St; Allen McCulloh, 273 West 73d St, and H. Esk. Moller, 755 Park Av, exrs. Jas. B. Haggin, dec'd, s, June 23, 1917; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.$1

94TH ST, 19 West, n s, 16x100.8; Hy. M. Toch to Dora Toch, 19 West 94th St; Sept. 3; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 277 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 222 West, s s, 16.6x100.11; Wm. H. Willcox, trustee, to Anna Steininger, 222 West 121st St, Sept. 12; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

122TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; mtgs $5,837.50; Jerome Av and Macomba Road, between Belmont St and West 176th St, being lots 120-121, map of estate of Octavia Moss, mtg $900; Anna C. Sullivan to Madaline Sullivan, 2,274 Broadway, May 23, 1918.....$100

130TH ST, n s, 279.4 ft west of Amsterdam Av, 64.1x36.7x irregular; Harvey J. Leffer to Eleanor L. Knowles, 472 West 144th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 18.....$1

131ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; E. J. Dowling to Jas. K. Humphrey, 141 West 131st St, replaces lost deed, $5,000; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 248 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Alice Rosenheim to Fannie Marx, 4 Wallace Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; ¼ part, all liens; attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$1

137TH ST, 110-12 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; Julius Blauner et al., executors, &c., to Arbutus Realty Co., 3 Rector St; mtg $34,000; correction deed; all liens, Sept. 16; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$200

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Murray Holding Co. to Trustees of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., State of N. Y.; 2,005 Amsterdam Av, mtg $80,000, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

207TH ST, 624-6 West, w s, 100 ft n of Broadway, 50x125; Mary A. O'Hare to Jos. Eisen, 1,416 Bryant Av, mtg $44,000, Sept. 1; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,775, w s, 25x100; Caroline G. Hartweck to Ida L. Karlebach, 249 East 235th St, mtg $5,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BAKER AV, 627, n s, 25x100; Ella A. Greggetta to James Brownahield, 1,664 Wallace Av, Aug. 20; attorney, E. A. Acker, 176 Forest Av.....$5,876

SAME PROPERTY; James Brownahield to Herman G. Grosstuck, 452 West 164th St, mtg $4,000, Sept. 12; attorney, same.....$1

BELMONT AV, 2,328, e s, 25x100; Hy Weilstein to Olimpia De Maio, 2,312 Hughes Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 9; attorneys, Migliaccio & Mason, Inc., 4,428 3d Av.....$100

BRYANT AV, 1,400, w s, 25x100; John D. Kroog to Rose Miller, 178 2d Av, mtg $8,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Hy Podelsky, 309 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,320, s, 25x100; Susan A. McLees to Camillo Magliaro, 541 East 182d St, mtg $3,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BENCH AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.3x50x101.1; Minnie Wood to Irwin G. Warren, 1,813 Gleason Av, Sept. 12, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CITY ISLAND AV, n w corner of Scofield St, 28x100, City Island; Annie Booth et al. to Mollie N. Jewell, 241 City Island Av, Sept. 4; attorney, William Hecht, 51 Chambers St.....$4,500

GOODRIDGE AV, e s, 135 ft n of 250th St, 10?x130.9x76.4x142.1; Clyde C. Miller to Cash Investing Co., title wife, as Goodridge Av and 250th St, mtg $38,000, Sept. 3; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av.....$100

MONROE AV, s e c 173d St, 95x25; Ida V. Price to Duo Co., 341 East 149th St, mtg $13,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ODELL ST, w s, 180 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108; John Mahon to Ernest Nelson, 224 West 114th St, mtg $2,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e c 188th St, 50.4x100x42x100.2, also Park Av, e s, 83.4 ft n of 188th St, 42x100; Louis Ruggiero to Aniello Ruggiero, 2,480 Belmont Av, mtg $64,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Aniello Ruggiero, 2,480 Belmont Av.....$100

POWELL AV, e s, at n w corner of Lot 270, map of Unionport, runs s 102x e 16.9x n 103 and Trunk Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

BAKER AV, 627, n s, 25x100; James Brownshield to Ella A. Gregg, 150 West 75th St, 5 years 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.7; Irvin C. Warren to Minnie Wood, 1,515 Beach Av, Sept. 12, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BELMONT AV, 2,328, e s, 25x100; Olimpia De Maio to Henry Weinstein, 2,328 Belmont Av, Sept. 9, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. Berliner, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

BELMONT AV, 2,320, e s, 25x100; Camillo Magliero and another to Susan A. McLees, 2,320 Belmont Av, prior mtg $3,500, Sept. 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$2,500

FREEMAN ST, 20 ft w of Chisholm, 25x75; Jennie and Millie Langer, 865 East 172d to Barbara Janson, 850 Freeman, Sept. 12, installs, 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guaranty & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

GRAND AV, s w corner of 188th St, 54.2x 166 to Croton Aqueduct; Alanio Building Co. to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St., Sept. 12, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Snow and S., 15 Wall St.....$5,000

LOT 13, block 4,623, tax map; Johanna O'Connell to Cornelia A. Thorn, 2,789 Morris Av., Sept. 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$3,000

MONROE AV, s e corner 173d St, 95x25; Duo Co. to Meta Kornelius Jewell, 41 Melrose Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., et al., admrs., Sept. 5, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

O'FOLL ST, w s, 150 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108; Ernest W. Peterson to John McMahon, 83 Charles St, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $2,000, Sept. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

POWELL AV, s s, part Lot 270, map Unionport, 16.9x103; Clara Graessle to Marie Wieland, 2,147 Gleason Av, prior mtg $2,000, Sept. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Herman G. Grosstuck to James Brownfield, 1,664 Wallace Av, Sept. 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.$700

SHERMAN AV, n e corner 163d, 55x104.9; Arthur D. Cahn to Emma Hein, 20 Godfrey Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., prior mtg. $15,000, Sept. 10, 5 years 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$10,000

183D ST, 66 West, n s, 17x100; Michael St. Egan to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 12, 5 years, 5½ p. c.$2,500

214TH ST, n e corner Maple St, 962.8x25; Raffalla Lombardi to Eastchested Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 12, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING.

There is one periodical that tells you and shows you what the world is doing—that gives the facts of history in the making, without comment or criticism. It is CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. In it each month, gathered from official sources, are presented the world's events, 25c at news stands, $3.00 a year by mail. Current History, a monthly magazine, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, N. Y.—Adv.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 99 ft s of 122d St, 19.11x 70; Gay Holding Corp. to Chas. Brown, 60-72 East 77th St; mtg $13,000, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 541-49, s s, 200 ft n of Bleecker St, runs e 100x n 100.5 to former c l Amity Lane (now closed) x s e—x n 35.11x w 126.7 to street x s 129.5 to beginning; Lorenzo A. Cuneo et al to Fred A. Cuneo, 66 Wash Square S, 1-3 part, mtg $42,000; attorney, W. Ryerson, 135 Nassau St.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, s w cor 70th St, 100.5x 100; R. L. Spotts, executor, &c., to Havana Hotel Corp., 104 West 70th St; mtgs $580,000, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way.$650,000

CONVENT AV, 310-6, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 72x100; Millington Holding Co. to Boston Road Construction Co., 1,540 Wilkins Av, mtg $71,000, all liens, Sept. 13; attorney, Phil D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$1

FRANKLIN ST, 70 and 72; Broadway, 377 and 379; Broadway, s w corner of Broome St, 28x200 to e w of Mercer St; 9th Av, 807, 1,406 St, 811 to 817 West; 141st St, 312 West; 141st St, s s, 183.2 ft w of 8th Av, 16.9x99.11; 736 St, 372 West; Broadway, 333 to 337; Louis T. Haggin et al., executors, trustees, heirs, &c., of James B. Haggin and trustees under deeds of trust to Haggin Estate, 15 Broad St, March 28; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway.....$1,000,000

NORTHERN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100 x100; Fannie Ehrlich to Adams Place Holding Co., 811 East 182d St, ½ part, mtg $158,000, all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Adams Place Holding Co. to Fannie Ehrlich, 316 Lenox Av, mtg $154,000, ½ part, all liens, Sept. 10; same attorney.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 191, w s, 118.7 ft s of 120th St, 21.8x88.6x27x71.11; Schor Contracting Co. to Keller Realty Co., 220 Broadway, mtg $17,500, all liens, Sept. 11; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 325, e s, 49.4 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x 100; Arthur D. Cahn to Albert Herskovits, 670 West End Av, mtg $35,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....

20TH ST, 242 West, s s, 98x22x irregular; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., administrator, to Hy. A. Collins, Jr., 224 West 20th St; all liens, Sept. 6; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

23D ST, 69 West, n s, 21x98.8; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. to Louis Schwartz, 304 East 149th St., et al, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 9; attorney, L. Freiman, 302 Broadway.....$100

44TH ST, 10 East, s s, 25x100.5; Georgiana Wimmer to Henry Phipp Estates, 787 5th Av; mtg $100,000, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

73D ST, 272 West, s s, 18x100; Jno. M. Hyde to Louis T. and Margaret V. Haggin, 1 East 64th St; Allen McCulloh, 273 West 73d St, and H. Esk. Moller, 755 Park Av, exrs. Jas. B. Haggin, dec'd, s, June 23, 1917; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.$1

94TH ST, 19 West, n s, 16x100.8; Hy. M. Toch to Dora Toch, 19 West 94th St; Sept. 3; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 277 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 222 West, s s, 16.6x100.11; Wm. H. Willcox, trustee, to Anna Steininger, 222 West 121st St, Sept. 12; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

122TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x 99.11; mtgs $5,837.50; Jerome Av and Macomba Road, between Belmont St and West 176th St, being lots 120-121, map of estate of Octavia Moss, mtg $900; Anna C. Sullivan to Madaline Sullivan, 2,274 Broadway, May 23, 1918.....$100

130TH ST, n s, 279.4 ft west of Amsterdam Av, 64.1x36.7x irregular; Harvey J. Leffer to Eleanor L. Knowles, 472 West 144th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 18.....$1

131ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; E. J. Dowling to Jas. K. Humphrey, 141 West 131st St, replaces lost deed, $5,000; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

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137TH ST, 110-12 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; Julius Blauner et al., executors, &c., to Arbutus Realty Co., 3 Rector St; mtg $34,000; correction deed; all liens, Sept. 16; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$200

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207TH ST, 624-6 West, w s, 100 ft n of Broadway, 50x125; Mary A. O'Hare to Jos. Eisen, 1,416 Bryant Av, mtg $44,000, Sept. 1; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,775, w s, 25x100; Caroline G. Hartweck to Ida L. Karlebach, 249 East 235th St, mtg $5,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

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SAME PROPERTY; James Brownahield to Herman G. Grosstuck, 452 West 164th St, mtg $4,000, Sept. 12; attorney, same.....$1

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BELMONT AV, 2,320, s, 25x100; Susan A. McLees to Camillo Magliaro, 541 East 182d St, mtg $3,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

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MONROE AV, s e c 173d St, 95x25; Ida V. Price to Duo Co., 341 East 149th St, mtg $13,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ODELL ST, w s, 180 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108; John Mahon to Ernest Nelson, 224 West 114th St, mtg $2,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e c 188th St, 50.4x100x42x100.2, also Park Av, e s, 83.4 ft n of 188th St, 42x100; Louis Ruggiero to Aniello Ruggiero, 2,480 Belmont Av, mtg $64,500, Sept. 12; attorney, Aniello Ruggiero, 2,480 Belmont Av.....$100

POWELL AV, s s, at n w corner of Lot 270, map of Unionport, runs s 102x e 16.9x n 103 and Trunk; Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

BAKER AV, 627, n s, 25x100; James Brownshield to Ella A. Gregg, 150 West 75th St, 5 years 5 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$5,000

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.7; Irvin C. Warren to Minnie Wood, 1,515 Beach Av, Sept. 12, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

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SAME PROPERTY; Herman G. Grosstuck to James Brownahield, 1,664 Wallace Av, Sept. 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same..$700

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183D ST, 66 West, n s, 17x100; Michael St. Egan to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 12, 5 years, 5½ p. c..$2,500

214TH ST, n e corner Maple St, 962.8x25; Raffalla Lombardi to Eastchested Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 12, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL ESTATE MAN

who is capable of making $10,000 or over per year. One of the best known real estate firms in the city has an opening for an experienced high class real estate man. Those having successful records will find this an excellent opportunity. Give full details, stating experience and compensation desired. Letters will be kept strictly confidential.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

The greatest port on the South Atlantic Coast is
NORFOLK, VA.,
at which port I am offering the largest and best located wharf and warehouse property at
Public Auction Sale
on
Wednesday, October 1st
at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises

This property is located on the Portsmouth side of Norfolk Harbor, in close proximity to the United States Navy Yard. It is owned by the Seaboard Wharf & Warehouse Company, and has been operated successfully for the past thirty years until taken over by the Navy Department at the beginning of the Great War, to meet the necessary expansion and demands of the Navy Yard. The Navy Department's lease has expired and immediate possession of the property can be given to the successful purchaser.

The property will be sold in two parcels, and as a whole, as follows:

Parcel No. 1—Large wharf with dock alongside, with frontage of about 116.28 feet and a depth of about 459.57 feet.

Parcel No. 2—Large wharf with three docks and spacious brick and corrugated iron warehouses, with a frontage of about 782.11 feet and a depth of about 434 feet.

The property will then be offered as a whole, including parcels number one and number two, total frontage of 818.39 feet and an average depth of 446.78 feet, to a wide paved street in the rear, including all improvements referred to in parcel No. 2.

The offering of this property at public auction presents an exceptional opportunity to investors as well as to business enterprises that require centrally located water front property. It is situated on First Street, between Bart and Randolph Streets, easily accessible by direct connection, and connection through the Belt Line with the eight trunk lines that center in Norfolk; and easy hauling over paved streets for local delivery in the two cities.

There is a depth of water in the channel at the pier headline of forty (40) feet, with enough depth in all water docks, all of which have recently been dredged. Ships and lighters can be unloaded by hand direct to warehouse.

Present buildings on the property contain about 100,000 square feet of floor space.

Four railroad sidings traverse the property.

All bulkheads, buildings, and in fact the entire property, is in excellent condition. Any ship with a draught up to thirty-five (35) feet can dock at these wharves. **Excellent labor market.**

66 2-3% of the purchase price can be carried at a first mortgage on the property, at 6% interest.

For full particulars and booklet apply to

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. Telephone 3500 Rector.

Absolute Auction Sale
For Whatever They May Bring to Close the Estate of Martha T. Willets, dec'd.

Robert H. Willets, Stephen T. Willets, Alfred Gardner and Wilson M. Powell, Executors.

170 Well Located LOTS and 4 HOUSES
In Heart of Business and Residential Section of the County Seat of Nassau County,
MINEOLA, L. I.
ADJOINING L. I. RAILROAD STATION
On Main and Front Streets
First, Second and Third Avenues

Saturday, Sept. 27th
At 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine, under Tent
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
Title policies free from Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., 7 Wall St., N. Y.

Send for Bookmap
31 Nassau St., New York City.
Telephone Rector 6500
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

Absolute Auction Sale
For Whatever They Bring
372 ST. ALBANS LOTS
ADJOINING JAMAICA, Boro of Queens, NEW YORK CITY
ON FARMERS AVENUE

Kenmore, Mayville and Fletcher Aves. and Adjacent Streets, NEAR ST. ALBANS STATION AND GOLF CLUB

St. Albans is the next Station beyond Jamaica.
26 MINUTES FROM PENN. TERMINAL
and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Saturday, Sept. 20th
At 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine, under Tent
60% may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5½%.
Title policies free from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

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Telephone Rector 6500
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

5th Av. Income
Am authorized to sell a 5th Av. property, on which I can deliver possession or guarantee lease unless above 13%. Principals only.
CHAS. L. VAN FOSSEN,
300 West 57th Street.

SPLENDID BARGAIN
... story walk-up; Park Av., below 125th ... 25 feet frontage; boilers and ranges; ... for quick sale $16,000; mortgaged $12,000; ... $4,000 cash.
... M. FULTON, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN.
... portion, private house, all improvements, ... garage; two lots 50x101; will ... $14,000.
EUGENE J. BUSHER,
... 149th St. and Courtlandt Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE.
$10,000 cash invested in five story apartment house will net $4,000 per year; one 3, three 4, one 5; price $55,000.
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East 149th St. and Courtlandt Av.

A GOOD BUY
TWO 40-FOOT APARTMENTS
FOX ST., BRONX.
New-Law Houses, in excellent condition. Rents over $12,000.
PRICE $40,000 EACH.
J. H. MAYERS, 185 Broadway

BARGAIN.
50 foot apartment house.
Three 4, one 5, all improvements.
Price $50,000. Rents over $8,000.
EUGENE J. BUSHER,
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AUCTION OFFERINGS
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1919
At 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City

MANHATTAN BOROUGH

N. W. Cor. Academy and Cooper Sts. S. E. Cor. Sherman Av. and Arden St.	2 Plots, size 100x100 each. 3 story frame dwelling. Plot, size 125x125.
South Side West 215th St.	119 feet west Park Terrace East. 1 block W. Broadway, size 50x100.

BRONX BOROUGH
BY ORDER OF
CITIZENS' TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

West Side Grand Av.	25.8 feet south of 176th st. Choice plot, size 25.8x100.
East Side Macomb's Road	25 feet north of 175th st. Choice plot, size 25.5x100x25x95.
North Side 175th St.	90 feet east of Macomb's Road. Choice plot, size 19.5x101x30x100.
West Side Corlear Av.	AND 100 feet south of West 238th st. Two choice lots, size 25x150 each.
South Side West 238th St.	50 feet west of Tibbett av. Choice subway station lot, size 25x100.
4,644 White Plains Av.	Runs through to Garden Place at Baychester av. subway station. Choice plot, 50x95.
N. E. Cor. Bryant & Seneca Avs.	Choice lot, size 54x100.

60 Per Cent. May Remain on Mortgage 3 Years at 5 Per Cent.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH
BAY RIDGE PROPERTIES
LIQUIDATION SALE
To liquidate the Dome Realty Co.

West Side Fourth Avenue	25 feet south of 62d St. Size of plot 75x100.

RALPH B. ITTELSON, Attorney, 180 Broadway, N. Y City.

North Side 80th St.	190.7 feet east of New Utrecht av. 11 choice lots, size 20x100 each.
South Side 93d St.	200 feet west of Third av. Choice plot, size 100x100.

60% May Remain on Bond & Mortgage 1 or 3 Years at 5%.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

"SUNSET INN." East Side Main St. running through to Echo Bay. With right of way to L. I. Sound.	214 feet south of Lefevres Lane. The three story and basement frame hotel, with outbuildings, &c. Size of plot 100x200x irreg.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

156 Sycamore Av., S. E. Cor. Linden Av.	The three story frame Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements. Possession. Size of plot, 163x183, irreg.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1919,
At 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
BELLE HAVEN
GREENWICH, CONN.
By Order of the Downing Realty Company
3 32-100 Acres of Land and Dwelling

Corner Otter Rock Drive, Day and Mayo Avs.	The completely furnished brick and frame dwelling, 18 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood floors, electricity, &c.; two story frame garage for four cars, 5 horses and living quarters above for two families; greenhouses, &c. Possession. Open for inspection. Also, directly across the Drive,

3½ Acres of Land
Corner Belle Haven Pl., Otter Rock Dr. & Meadow Wood Dr.
TERMS LIBERAL.
RALPH BRUSH, ESQ., Attorney, Greenwich, Conn.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAPS
to the attorneys or the auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ANNOUNCEMENT
ABSOLUTE SALE
Without Reserve to the Highest Bidder
Former Holdings of the Clinton Realty Co.
294 FULLY DEVELOPED LOTS
GUTTENBERG, N. J.,
Opposite the Guttenberg Race Track, SOLD ON SEPT. 6.
These lots are fully developed with gas, water, electricity, curbs, sidewalks, gutters, &c. Magnificent view. Wonderful opportunity for the homeseeker.
FULL PARTICULARS TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

MY NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY
Will Be
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1919
It will pay you to consult me at once regarding same.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Real Estate Auctioneer **ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN** Real Estate Auctioneer

Arthur C. Sheridan, Inc., has been requested and authorized to offer at
VOLUNTARY AUCTION SALE
BY ORDER OF JOHN JAMISON, ESQ., OWNER.
THE MAGNIFICENT 6 STORY PRIVATE DWELLING AT
1006 5TH AVENUE
Between 81st and 82d Streets
OF HIGHEST ARCHITECTURAL ART;
WELL APPOINTED; COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT;
SALE TO BE HELD ON PREMISES AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30
REASONABLE TERMS
Open for Inspection Every Day from 9 A. M. Till 12 Noon.
TARRANT PUTNAM, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 111 B'way.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, At three P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.
SUPERB COUNTRY ESTATE.
MODERN 10 ROOM DWELLING, OUTBUILDINGS AND 35 ACRES
LOCATED ON TOMAHAWK ROAD, WHICH IS THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN KATONAH AND LAKE MAHOPAC, AT
KATONAH, WESTCHESTER COUNTY
LIBERAL TERMS. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
GEN. LOUIS W. STOTESBURY, ATTY., 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

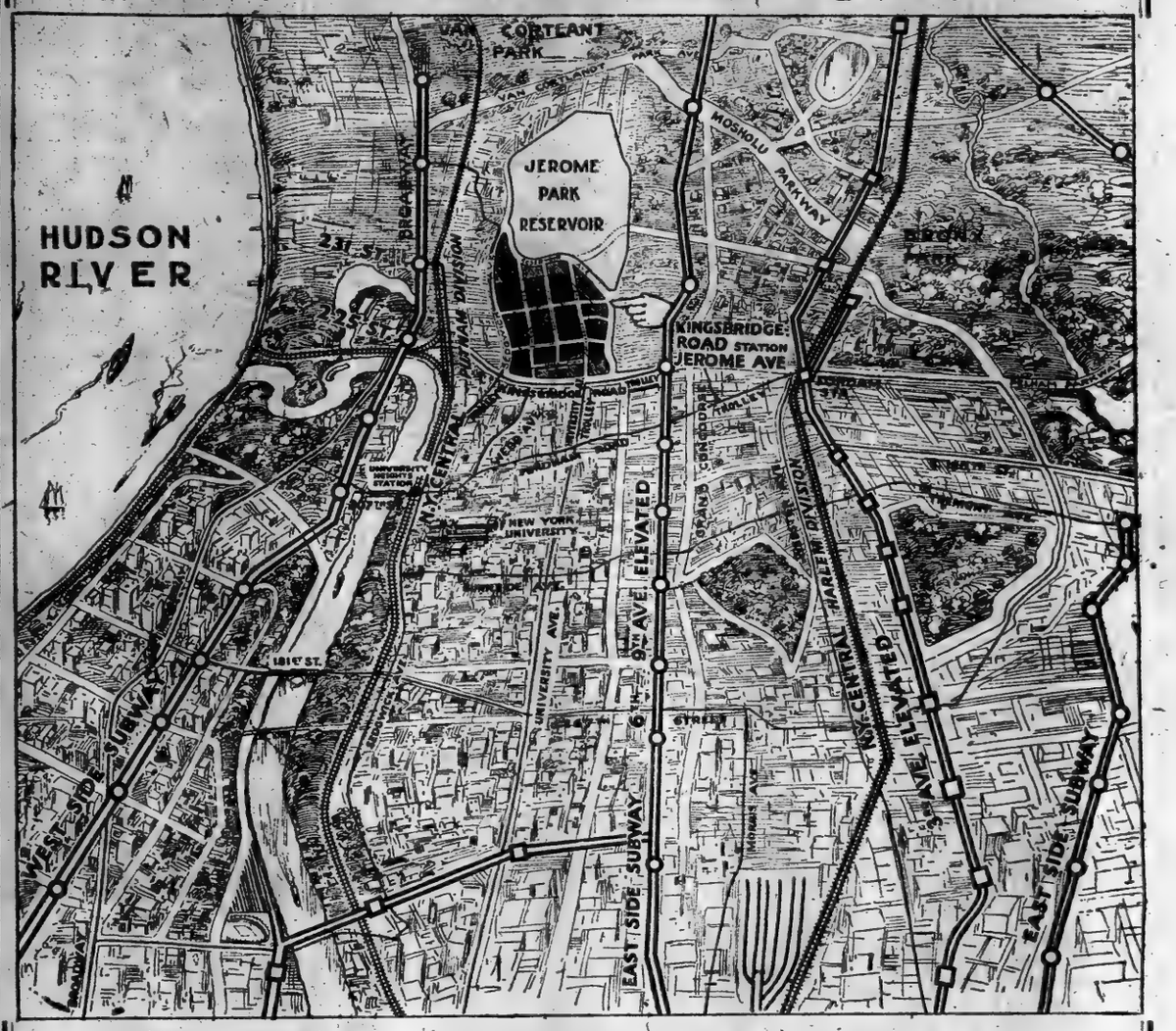
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27,
at PLAINFIELD, N. J.
SALE AT 3 P. M. ON PREMISES
Large Modern Dwelling on Corner Plot
Site 175x160, located at 1111 and 1115 Putnam Ave., cor. Carlton Ave.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LIBERAL TERMS.
SALE AT 4 P. M. ON PREMISES
12 Room Dwelling with Bath, on Plot
75x200, Located at 224 East 7th St.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION. POSSESSION NOV. 1ST.
LIBERAL TERMS.
BOOKMAPS AT THE AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 162 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

Real Estate is Merchandise

Buy it with discrimination

Good transit brings population, Population brings value Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

See for yourself the wonderful transit to the Claflin Estate Property



The City has invested $250,000,000.00 in new subways and elevated lines. The City is through for the present. No more subways or elevated roads will be built for years to come.

Moral: Buy real estate where you can get the benefits of subways and elevated roads that exist NOW

Take the Lexington Avenue Subway, Sixth Avenue Elevated or the Ninth Avenue Elevated, all of which run for a five-cent fare up Jerome Avenue, and get off at Kingsbridge Road Station. Walk over this wonderful Claflin Estate property, which is well drained high ground, and consider what it means to this property to have a

five-cent subway practically at the door **NOW**

THE CLAFLIN ESTATE PROPERTY
consists of
471 University Heights Lots
Located on
West Kingsbridge Road, University, Sedgwick, Webb Avenues, 195th and 197th Streets, and adjacent Avenues and Streets
To be sold separately at

Absolute Auction Sale
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d
At 12 o'clock Noon, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, New York City

50%	of the purchase price may remain on mortgage for three years at	4½%
60%		5%
70%		5½%

Title Policies of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. FREE. They guarantee the title to the lots you buy at the Claflin Estate auction sale, Tuesday, Sept. 23d

Send for Bookmap.

31 Nassau Street
New York City

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

Telephone Rector 6500

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

Get This in Your Mind
GET IT GOOD

YOUR RENT HAS BEEN RAISED

You don't want this to happen again

WE ARE GOING TO SELL 284 LOTS

ON PELHAM PARKWAY AND ADJACENT STREETS

For whatever they will bring

WHETHER FOR $50 APIECE,

$500 OR $2,500 APIECE

We are going to sell them. They are going to go
and they are certainly suitable for home builders,
as on Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road
there are water and electric light
and a trunk sewer is now building through the property.

A model brick filled house costing $2,500 is now on the property.

GOOD READY-MADE HOUSES can be bought from the Aladdin Co.; Bossert; Gordon Van Time Co.; Drucker Sectional Building Co.; Hodgson; Harris Bros. Co.; Edwards Manufacturing Co. and many others, for $1,500 to $3,000 each.

For a small amount of cash

You can live in your own home

for half the rent you are now paying.

AND WE WILL HELP YOU FINANCE IT

284 LOTS

AND A NEW MODEL DWELLING

on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway,

Eastchester Road and adjoining Avenues and Streets

Will be sold by order of Benjamin Stern FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING

At an Unconditional and Absolute

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, September 16th, at 12 M., at the

Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey Street

TO REACH THE PROPERTY: Take either 7th Avenue or Lexington Avenue Subway Express to East 180th St., transfer to White Plains Avenue extension and get off at Pelham Parkway station (five cents fare); or take same subway train to East 180th St. station and change to New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, get off at Pelham Parkway station. The latter station is a short distance from the property.

70% may remain on mortgage at 5%

Titles Insured Free to Purchasers

Liberty Bonds taken in payment

For maps and particulars apply to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street & 3rd Avenue

HENRY BRADY, 200 West 23rd Street

Agents and Auctioneers

FOR SALE
WEST SIDE DWELLINGS

$20,000	Near 72nd St. subway station, small American basement dwelling, electric light, all improvements. Occupancy Oct. 1st. Immediate action necessary.
$22,000	In the 90's, near West End Ave., 4½ American basement, 8 rooms on a floor; excellent condition; 2 baths; electric light.
$24,000	Near Columbia University, modern American basement, 8 rooms on a floor, can be readily altered into small apartments which would rent for $4,000. Steam heat, parquet floors, electric light. Small amount of cash necessary.
$25,000	Near Central Park West, in the 80's, modern 3 story, 18 feet, high stoop dwelling, in perfect order, with all improvements.
$25,000	In the 80's, near 86th St., 4 story high stoop, 18 feet, in good order, ready for immediate occupancy. Subject to a first mortgage of $17,000 @ 5%, due 1936.
$25,000	Near West End Ave., remodelled 3 story high stoop dwelling, new plumbing, parquet floors. Possession before Oct. 1st. Exceptional opportunity.
$25,000	Near Central Park West, modern 4 story high stoop dwelling, 18.9x100, 3 baths, electric light, parquet floors. Occupancy Oct. 1st. This is an exceptional bargain and advise quick action.
$32,000	Near West End Ave., in the 70's, modern 4½ story American basement, 18 feet, in perfect condition, 3 baths.
$40,000	In the 70's, near Central Park West, a most complete 4 story 30 foot dwelling, with 5 modern baths, house in perfect condition and ready for immediate occupancy.
$40,000	Near Central Park West, in the 70's, 21x100, dining room extension, in perfect condition, suitable for a physician. Possession can be had at any time upon ten days' notice.
$40,000	Near West End Ave., very complete 5 story American basement with all modern improvements, steam heat, electric light, 4 baths, rear stairway. Immediate possession.

For Full Particulars

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72nd St.—Tel. 7240 Columbus

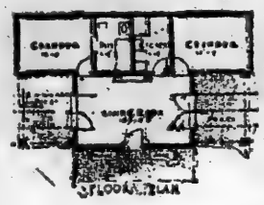
Costs No More Than A Medium Grade Automobile

If your lease is about to expire and you are confronted with a big increase in rental, why not investigate our plan, which will give you a home of your own without delay and without the bother and expense of building? It will make you independent now and forever of expiring leases and rising rents.

We have built a number of substantial, picturesque houses at our plant like that shown above, and will ship one to you by motor truck and erect it on your property anywhere within a radius of 50 miles of our plant. Small extra charge for greater distance.

Price Only $1800

Exclusive of wiring, plumbing and masonry.



If you have not seen the Piping Rock Model at our plant, we suggest that you call without delay. You will find it interesting.

Has living room, two bedchambers, kitchenette, bathroom and large attic.

Double walls and confined air space keep out the cold in Winter and the heat in Summer.

Terms: 25% with order. Balance when house is ready for delivery.

How To Get To Our Plant

Take Grand Street Car at Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. Car passes our door.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS, Inc.,

1318 Grand Street, Brooklyn - - - Telephone: Stagg 2600

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN YOUR OWN

THE OPERATORS ASSOCIATES, INC., have undertaken the largest and most up-to-date Private House development ever undertaken in Flushing, and it is their intention to make it most complete in every detail. Modern Homes of the Colonial Type. All streets improved and all plots laid out with trees and shrubs.

The Houses are noteworthy for their beautiful appearance, their ideal surroundings and their convenient location — 20 minutes from Times Square by Long Island R. R. Five cent carfare by trolley. Wonderful houses that are wonderful investments. They are ready for immediate inspection. The homes themselves are our most convincing argument.

All houses have Steam Heat guaranteed to be adequate, Electric Light, Base Plugs for ornamental Lighting and Vacuum Cleaner, Parquet Floors, High Grade Lighting Fixtures and the most modern Plumbing Fixtures. Kitchen Walls tiled.

—TERMS TO SUIT—

OFFICE ON PROPERTY
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SUNDAYS 2 TO 5 P. M.

Cor. Forest and Parsons Aves.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.

Telephone—Flushing 2084
or Write for Descriptive Booklet.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEWCOMERS TO NEW YORK

Mount Vernon is the place for you and your family to settle. Only 28 min. from Grand Central. New and up-to-date houses for sale 6 to 8 rooms; ideal suburban environment; good schools, churches, societies, clubs, theatres; houses have from 1 to 3 baths; lots large enough for garage, garden and driveway.

Prices $9,000 to $25,000

Come and be convinced.

Anderson Realty Co.

Nr. New Haven Station,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale

At Purchase

Hilltop estate, back of Rye and Port Chester, of 50 acres; great views of Long Island Sound and country; splendid shade trees, good farm land, woodland, brook; 18-room house, modernized, 6 baths, outbuildings. Asking $125,000; a bargain; immediate possession; with furniture.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

AT LARCHMONT:

New Colonial house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat and every other modern improvement. Near schools, churches, village, and Sound; only five minutes' walk to the railroad station. Price $14,000; terms to suit.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 EAST 42ND STREET.
Murray Hill 6441.

CHAPPAQUA

Two miles east of station, on a hilltop; 10-acre estate, several hundred fruit trees, large frontage, with several building sites; thoroughly modern remodeled house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, 2 open fireplaces, dining porch, sleeping porch, 3 living porches; dining and living rooms each 14x30; in excellent condition; immediate occupancy; garage for several cars; main State road to be built in Spring; views unsurpassed; elevation over 600 feet; $25,000.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION

12 East 44th St., N. Y.

Immediate Delivery.
Almost an Acre.

Brick Colonial house; high-class neighborhood; near station, on Harlem Division. 1st floor: centre hall 10 ft. wide, living room 16x20, mahogany woodwork; large dining room in white, with mahogany doors; lavatory and hall closet, butler's pantry and kitchen. 2d floor: 4 large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, and sleeping porch. 3d floor: 2 servants' rooms and bath. Laundry and toilet in cellar. Plumbing fixtures and fittings of the very best. A rare find these days. Price $36,000. Will make good terms to a quick buyer. M. H. Barry, 12 E. 44th St., N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Several Houses
at
CITY ISLAND
Borough of the Bronx.

Near and on the water. Many desirable plots. All with water view, within a few feet of good bathing.

Lexington Avenue Subway to Pelham Park now being completed, making City Island easily accessible to all parts of New York.

Write for Booklet.

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Sales Agent.

Office on Property Open Every Day.

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Buy a
Macaday House
AT
Manhattan Beach

Some complete. Others under construction. Prices $7,750 to $9,500. Discount for cash.

Norfolk Street
MANHATTAN BEACH
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for Particulars.

Or go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) "L" to Sheepshead Bay, change to Manhattan Beach car, or take Ocean Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay, and cross bridge.

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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT
Concrete Bungalows
With Heating Facilities and All Modern Improvements.

Large living room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms and ample closets.

Norfolk Street
MANHATTAN BEACH
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for Particulars.

Or go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) "L" to Sheepshead Bay, change to Manhattan Beach car, or take Ocean Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay, and cross bridge.

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FOR SALE
FACTORY SITE.
85,000 Square Feet.

Best Factory Section Bronx

19,000 Square Feet,
With Railroad Siding.
Both Exceptional Bargains

Harvey B. Newins, Inc.
347 5th Av., N. Y. City.
Phone Vanderbilt 7277-7277.

BIG OPPORTUNITY

New-law corner, West Bronx, rented at $12,000, can be bought for $72,500.

O'REILLY & DAHN
124 East 86th St. Tel. Lenox 3901

University Heights Homes.

Beautiful corner dwelling, on large plot, stone construction, 11 rooms, only $20,000. Detached dwelling, all improvements, $18,000. Large dwelling, all improvements, on 4 lots, $21,000.

E. M. WEISKER, 9 East Fordham Rd.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY

Five story walk-up, baths and hot water, hot heat; 15 families; fine condition; near 149th St. and 3d Av.; rents $3,600; price $21,000, easy terms.

ROBERT M. FULTON, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Homeseekers, Attention!
Obtain Possession
AT ONCE.
Beautiful Duplex House,

containing two 7 room apartments, with all modern improvements, located in Eastern Parkway, between Brooklyn and New York Avs.; upper floor rents for $100 a month; will sell to immediate purchaser at a sacrifice. R. J. MALONEY, 209 94th St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $12,500

Beautiful Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av.; most convenient location in Flatbush; one-family, and garage for two cars; house contains nine rooms and bath; electric light, parquet floors; deep plot.

E. M. Hollister, 1,380 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn Water Frontage

24 acres on Jamaica Bay; bargain.

Jamaica South, 23 Acres

2,000 ft. frontage on Rockaway Turnpike; for sale or exchange; brokers protected.

Owner, JOSEPH ROHRER, 119 West 42d.

JAMAICA BARGAINS

8 rooms, hardwood trim, steam heat, every city improvement; short walk to station; schools and stores; prices low; terms easy; come and see them; also vacant corner, 102 feet front, at about 50 per cent. of value. Oceanview Heights, 13 Herriman Av., Jamaica. Phone 656.

Jamaica, Adjacent to Model School

14 rooms, 9 bedrooms; superb for teachers' rooms; all modern improvements; frontage on two streets; most exclusive and elite section. Must be seen to be appreciated. BRUSEL, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica, Room 1. Phone 4186-W. Open Sunday.

KEW GARDENS

Modern stucco 8-room dwelling, inclosed porch, steam heat, electricity, 2 baths, open fireplaces; beautiful location; near station. 120 Onslow Place, near Austin Av. Price $22,500. Immediate possession. Open, or G. Girard, 215 Montague St.

1 AND 2 FAMILY HOUSES

Best sections of Jamaica and vicinity. PRICES $6,000 TO $30,000. SEE SEETH-MURRAY CO., 376 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

SECOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

TO THE HOME SEEKER

You should lose no time in securing an all-year-round bungalow site at Oakwood Beach; lots $350; each on easy monthly payments; ground high and dry, excellent for garden, etc. Will you help finance building?

J. W. HUGHES, Owner,
32 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHIPPAN POINT
An Ideal Water Front

A beautiful white Colonial home, set in among high trees, with green lawns of almost two acres stretching out to the water, with fine bathing beach and boat landing; the house is of modern plan, with spacious living rooms, four master bedrooms, two servants' rooms, three baths, hot water heat; a most perfect combination of lawn, trees, water, and a beautiful home at a reasonable price.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

UNEXCELLED

A charming little estate of five acres, with excellent views, only one mile from station, commuting distance of New York. House in perfect condition; immediate occupancy. Large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, electric light, 3-car garage. All kinds of fruit. A perfectly appointed home at a bargain price.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9328.

TOP O' THE HILL
Overlooking the Hudson

In the Riverview Manor section; one acre, prettily landscaped; good, solid home, built before war, of stone and stucco; nine rooms, two baths, sleeping porch; hot water heat; garage, with quarters.

A real bargain.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
or STOCK FARM.

200 acres. Stone mansion, 24 rooms, furnished, 45 miles, 600 ft. elevation; 3200 acre. Box L, Bedford, N. Y.

Exceptional Opportunities at
WHITE PLAINS
For Builders or Individuals

80 lots, 50x100 and larger, with all improvements, from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Division station; high ground, good location; can be bought at remarkably low prices on easy terms. Can arrange building loans. For further particulars apply

437 5th Av. New York Tel. Murray Hill 555 Scarsdale, New York

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Small Estates
in the Hills of Westchester

5 ACRES with remodelled Colonial farm house, one mile from R. R. station, 30 miles out; abundance of fruit and shade trees, 10-room house, three baths, hot water heat; fine views; artesian well; garage, etc. $20,000

A COLONIAL TYPE HOUSE with 5 acres of unusually high land, extensive views, 10 rooms, three baths, open fireplaces, sleeping porch, sun parlor; garage and stable. $20,000

A STUCCO AND HOLLOW TILE HOME, fine construction, 22 miles out; high location, with excellent views; four master bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat; garage, with quarters; tennis court; five minutes from trolley; 1½ acres; near express station and two golf clubs. $29,500

Further Details Gladly Given.

Prince & Ripley.
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

At Port Chester, N. Y.

Best residential section; one acre of ground; high elevation. House contains 12 rooms and 3 baths, all modern improvements. Fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable gardens, and plenty of shrubbery. Garage for 3 cars, gardener's cottage, tool and work shop, hennery and pigeon cote. Best bargain in Westchester County. Price $20,000; terms to suit. Might rent to responsible party.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 EAST 42ND STREET.
Murray Hill 6441.

A WATERFRONT ESTATE

3 Acres and Colonial House.

Only 20 miles from New York on a beautiful point, with finest private bathing beach on the West Shore. House of finest construction and appointments, contains 18 rooms, five baths, billiard room, modern plan. Sea wall, boat landing, 3-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters.

Offered at Attractive Price.

Prince & Ripley.
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NEW ROCHELLE.

Country home, 4 acres ground, rose garden, all kinds of trees. House has large living room, library, dining room, pantry, kitchen and laundry, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maid's rooms and bath. Price $25,000.

Old English design stone house, 1½ acres of ground, 12 rooms and 3 baths; 2-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters. Price $75,000.

HOME REALTY CO.,
NEW ROCHELLE TRUST CO. BLDG.
324 Main St. Tel. 827, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, Brechment section; hot water heat, gas and electric; garage; 2 baths and shower. Immediate possession. Price $15,500.

ALSO NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3 baths, vapor heat, sleeping porch, gas and electric. Quick possession. Price $16,000. Terms. Apply

Louis F. L'Hoest, with C. A. Cole,
57 Lawton Street. Phone New Rochelle 406.

A NEW HOUSE

in the best section of White Plains on a plot of almost ½ acre. 10 rooms, 3 baths, all the latest improvements. 2-car garage, immediate occupancy. The owner built this for his own house, but now offers it for sale. No profits in this price of $26,000. He prefers large investment.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9330.

BEAUTIFUL 7 ROOM STUCCO HOUSE

Corner Plot, 80x100. Good Neighborhood; only $7,500. Terms.

Burke Stone Agency, Brownsville, N. Y. Phone 1400.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Unusual House in Westchester County.

A Thatch Roof
Stucco English Cottage.

Living Room 2 Stories High, 30 Feet Long and 18 Feet Wide, with a big fireplace and windows on three sides. Four master bedrooms, sun porch, maid's room, garage, etc. Most interesting property overlooking Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor, New York. No agents. Write Room No. 1411, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

Parkside-Larchmont
On the Sound
23 minutes from Grand Central. (Sound Side of R. R.)

Restricted residential section, high ground, winding roads, with sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c., and build a home in accordance with your requirements, amongst the knolls and old oak trees, which make an ideal setting for an all-year residence. Five minutes' walk to station, only a short walk to school, churches, and Sound. $1,000 cash, balance on monthly payments like rent, will enable you to own your own home in this beautiful section.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.
11 East 42d Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 6441.

WHITE PLAINS
Ivycroft

A charming home with beautifully landscaped grounds of one-half acre; house built for owner's personal use, without reference to cost; ten rooms, two baths; all modern improvements; two-car garage; price far below actual cost to owner. Send for pamphlet giving photo, floor plans, &c.

Prince & Ripley
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

COUNTRY HOME

Eight minutes to railway station, easy commuting distance; hollow tile dwelling, green tile roof; 8 rooms; parquet floors, huge fireplaces; living room 17x27; 3 tiled bathrooms, 3 toilets, sun parlor, laundry, concrete cellar, hot-water heating system; 2-car garage, fully equipped; coops; concrete garden furniture and ornaments; all built in 1914; purest water, 10-ft. fountain; ornamental aquarium; spacious grounds; 180 century-old trees; young orchard, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, lawns, etc.; 3 golf clubs near by.

Owner, Box 62,
or 'phone 1833 Elmsford, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LE

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANC
South Yonkers.

$13,000; plot 60x180, two frontage stucco house, perfect condition, new decorated; eight rooms, bath, electric steam heat, hardwood trim, large porc fully screened; screens and shades throug out house; storm windows; large garag savings bank mortgage.

$15,000; plot 125 feet front by 100 de stucco house, richly decorated; eig rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat; lar porch; plot suitable for tennis cour shrubs, fine hedge, grand trees.

$14,500; plot 68x200; two frontages; ne Colonial residence; four bedchambers; tw tiled baths, oak floors, electricity, steam heat; portch, southern exposure, 11x22; fire proof garage under porch.

$17,500; plot 128 feet front, 125 rear x178x255; stone and shingle house; eight rooms, bath, electric light, hot water heat vacuum cleaner; living room 15x25; dinin room, 14x20; four bedrooms; oak floor throughout.

HIGH ELEVATION, REFINED SUR ROUNDINGS, VERY NEAR SCHOOL STATION AND VAN CORTLANDT PARK

$9,000; eight room house, perfect condition bath, hot water heat, open fireplace, screen storm windows, storm porch; corner plo 75x100; grounds superbly laid out; hi elevation; fine view; 7 minutes to statio near church and school.

ALBERT LOCKWOOD,
45 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.
Phone 220. Open Evenings

RYE, NEW YORK:

Modern all-year residence, 5 family bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms; 2 acres beautifully planted grounds; convenient to bathing beach, golf club, and station. In perfect condition, ready for immediate occupancy. For sale at pre-war price; a genuine bargain.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 EAST 42ND STREET.
Murray Hill 6441.

THE EXCEPTIONAL

Hollow tile and stucco, built to last. Three years ago the owner built for his own occupancy. Now circumstances induce him to sell. We have made a thorough inspection, and the design, construction, and location are perfect. Large living room, library, dining room, kitchen, lavatory. Complete master's suite of 2 rooms, sleeping porch, and bath; 3 other master bedrooms, with bath; 2 servants' rooms and bath; billiard room. Vapor heat, vacuum cleaner, open fireplaces. 3-car garage. Over an acre of gardens, landscaped to perfection. A perfectly appointed home.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9328.

OPPORTUNITY TO LEASE IN WHITE PLAINS

N. E. Corner of Broadway, on Orchard St. Large, old-established house with an acre of ground; beautiful trees; residence will be fairly redecorated inside and out and put in first class condition. Could be had on a term of 3 years, $1,500 to $1,800 a year. House is occupied by owner and could be seen. For further particulars see

LECLUSE, WASHBURN CO.,
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

PERHAPS

You want this dandy farm of 75 acres with farm house of 9 rooms in good condition. 2 barns, meadow, pasture, and woodland, apple orchard. You will double your money on this property in two years. Our price of $8,500 is a steal.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
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NEW ROCHELLE

Beautiful Colonial Mansion, 16 rooms, 6 baths, hot-water heat; 3-car garage; one acre lawn, with a variety of trees and shrubs. North Ave. section; high location, fine views. Asking $40,000. Worth much more.

H. M. OLCOTT 31 E. 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2338.

AT LARCHMONT

We have several houses of 7 or 8 rooms. Prices $7,500 to $15,000. These will make cheap rent for purchasers.

H. M. OLCOTT 31 E. 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2338.

Larchmont Manor

Beautiful Home, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Slate roof, hot water heat, four fireplaces, sun porch, &c.; garage with chauffeur's quarters; one acre.

Come and see it at once.

Corner of Willow Av. and Monroe Av.

M. S. KELLER,
121 West 90th St. Phone 1251 Stuyvesant.

QUAKER RIDGE

Est. 1852

A charming Colonial house of recent construction, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat; 2 acres lawns and garden; garage; $25,000. Unusual offering.

ASHPORTH & COMPANY
241 5th Av.

GENUINE VALUE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Harrington, 7 rooms, 1 bath; new, $10,500.
Tuckahoe, 8 rooms, 1 baths, garage; new, $14,750.
Scarsdale, 8 rooms, 2 baths, brick; new, $17,500.
Scarsdale, 9 rooms, 2½ baths, garage; 1 new, $18,500.

MAXWELL SMITH, Greenacres, Harrington, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 2266.

SCARSDALE OPPORTUNITY

Attractive Colonial house of brick and shingle, 3 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath, steam heat; near station; beautiful situation; owner leaving city; $17,500; quick possession.

Est. 1852
ASHPORTH & COMPANY
241 5th Av.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC

California bungalow, situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights; only one hour and fifty minutes from New York; if you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.

Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.
Telephone Gramercy 2877.

GREENACRES—PURE COLONIAL

Superb site, near clubs and station; unrivalled views; well built and planned 9 rooms, 3 baths; every luxury and convenience; fair price. Maxwell Smith, Hartsdale, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 2266.

FOR SALE
WEST SIDE DWELLINGS

$20,000	Near 72nd St. subway station, small American basement dwelling, electric light, all improvements. Occupancy Oct. 1st. Immediate action necessary.
$22,000	In the 90's, near West End Ave., 4½ American basement, 8 rooms on a floor; excellent condition; 2 baths; electric light.
$24,000	Near Columbia University, modern American basement, 8 rooms on a floor, can be readily altered into small apartments which would rent for $4,000. Steam heat, parquet floors, electric light. Small amount of cash necessary.
$25,000	Near Central Park West, in the 80's, modern 3 story, 18 feet, high stoop dwelling, in perfect order, with all improvements.
$25,000	In the 80's, near 86th St., 4 story high stoop, 18 feet, in good order, ready for immediate occupancy. Subject to a first mortgage of $17,000 @ 5%, due 1936.
$25,000	Near West End Ave., remodelled 3 story high stoop dwelling, new plumbing, parquet floors. Possession before Oct. 1st. Exceptional opportunity.
$25,000	Near Central Park West, modern 4 story high stoop dwelling, 18.9x100, 3 baths, electric light, parquet floors. Occupancy Oct. 1st. This is an exceptional bargain and advise quick action.
$32,000	Near West End Ave., in the 70's, modern 4½ story American basement, 18 feet, in perfect condition, 3 baths.
$40,000	In the 70's, near Central Park West, a most complete 4 story 30 foot dwelling, with 5 modern baths, house in perfect condition and ready for immediate occupancy.
$40,000	Near Central Park West, in the 70's, 21x100, dining room extension, in perfect condition, suitable for a physician. Possession can be had at any time upon ten days' notice.
$40,000	Near West End Ave., very complete 5 story American basement with all modern improvements, steam heat, electric light, 4 baths, rear stairway. Immediate possession.

For Full Particulars

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72nd St.—Tel. 7240 Columbus

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens, Rare Bargain

Charming Colonial home, at a sacrifice; owner leaving town; 10 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; wonderful interior; hot water heat, electricity, gas, hardwood floors; choice corner plot, 50x100; 3 minutes from station; immediate occupancy; $16,000; liberal terms. Robinson, 80 Clinton Ave., Jamaica, L. I.

SACRIFICE

Cozy 12 Room Stucco House
AT
HOLLIS PARK GARDENS, L. I.

Parquet floors; electric light; all modern improvements. Lot 75x120 feet; 23 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y., 4 minutes from Hollis station.

RACKETT & HOBART,
Jamaica Av. and Hollis Park Boulevard,
HOLLIS, L. I.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING

$14,000 Modern nine-room dwelling, large open attic, open fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electric light, hardwood floors, instantaneous hot water heater, screens and storm sash for entire house; glass enclosed porch, 2 car hollow-tile garage, heated, hot and cold water. Also room for living quarters above garage. Sewer, water and gas. Four minutes from station. Possession 30 days. Corner plot 125x145 feet. Mr. Halleran, Halleran Agency, Flushing, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens Residence

Modern stucco, hollow tile, every modern improvement, two baths, three toilets, large living room, open fireplaces, breakfast porches; 70-feet front, 6,800 square feet; choice location; 15 minutes to Herald Square; interior finish ivory, enamel, and mahogany; French doors, casement windows, large closet rooms, modern light and ventilation throughout; finest workmanship; price $26,000. GATES REALTY CO., 1,547 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE
FACTORY SITE.
85,000 Square Feet.

Best Factory Section Bronx

19,000 Square Feet,
With Railroad Siding.
Both Exceptional Bargains

Harvey B. Newins, Inc.
347 5th Av., N. Y. City.
Phone Vanderbilt 7277-7277.

BIG OPPORTUNITY

New-law corner, West Bronx, rented at $12,000, can be bought for $72,500.

O'REILLY & DAHN
124 East 86th St. Tel. Lenox 3901

University Heights Homes.

Beautiful corner dwelling, on large plot, stone construction, 11 rooms, only $20,000. Detached dwelling, all improvements, $18,000. Large dwelling, all improvements, on 4 lots, $21,000.

E. M. WEISKER, 9 East Fordham Rd.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY

Five story walk-up, baths and hot water, hot heat; 15 families; fine condition; near 149th St. and 3d Av.; rents $3,600; price $21,000, easy terms.

ROBERT M. FULTON, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Homeseekers, Attention!
Obtain Possession
AT ONCE.
Beautiful Duplex House,

containing two 7 room apartments, with all modern improvements, located in Eastern Parkway, between Brooklyn and New York Avs.; upper floor rents for $100 a month; will sell to immediate purchaser at a sacrifice. R. J. MALONEY, 209 94th St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, $12,500

Beautiful Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av.; most convenient location in Flatbush; one-family, and garage for two cars; house contains nine rooms and bath; electric light, parquet floors; deep plot.

E. M. Hollister, 1,380 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn Water Frontage

24 acres on Jamaica Bay; bargain.

Jamaica South, 23 Acres

2,000 ft. frontage on Rockaway Turnpike; for sale or exchange; brokers protected.

Owner, JOSEPH ROHRER, 119 West 42d.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1 & 2 Family Houses

READY—TODAY—BROOKLYN

The wise ones are looking around for a home today.

New York City is short some 40,000 homes and apartments.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL FALL. There will be a panic then among home buyers.

Send for our Brooklyn list—Today.

REALTY TRUST
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

FLATBUSH, $10,500.

322 Stratford Road, near Prospect Park South; lovely house, charming grounds; 50x100. Also

Easy Housekeeping, $5,250

7 rooms and bath, porch, parquet, electricity; wide street; 1,140 East 35th St., near Avenue K and Flatbush Av. Also 1,237 East 84th St., near by; now open, being decorated; others. Elliott, 154 Nassau, N. Y. Telephone Beekman 2685.

THE PLACE TO LIVE

At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 3 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan. NEW 7-room stucco houses and garages; open every day; evenings by appointment; West End subway to 25th Av. Station. THE VAUGHN PROPERTIES CORP. Telephone 5754 Bath Beach

FOR SALE
1096 OCEAN AVE.

4-STORY WALK-UP.
Send for full particulars.

I. G. WOLF, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.
6235 Madison Square.

FREE AND CLEAR

95 lots, value $2,000 each. location one of the best built up sections of Brooklyn, with all improvements in and paid for; suitable for one or two family houses; will exchange all or part for improved. Principal, Box 163 Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—PRICE $20,000.

Choice location; distinctive house, built by owner; centre hall, 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, large living room, five open fireplaces, veranda and enclosed sun porch; room for garage; 30 minutes from New York. Flatbush—2769.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Up to minute one family stucco house, in best section of Bay Ridge, 11 rooms and bath, beautiful sun parlor, parquet floors, steam heat, enclosed porch, electric and gas; instantaneous water heater; this house has to be seen to be appreciated. William Carson, 8420 Third Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHOICE HOMES IN WESTCHESTER

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, PURCHASE, ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON RIVER.

For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on terms to suit purchaser.

$13,000 Exceptional opportunity. Latest type gentleman's home, located in a desirable and restricted section, convenient to station; 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; unusually attractive interior; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station. Bargain.

$21,000 Opportunity for quick buyer, splendid new house, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, sleeping porch; every convenience; exceptional location, near station; trees and view.

$32,000 Ready for occupancy October 1st, one of the latest, best, and most attractive stone, timber, and stucco houses in Westchester; contains 12 rooms and 3 baths. Stands in center of an acre of land, beautifully landscaped, in a very desirable, highly restricted, and improved neighborhood. 40 minutes from Grand Central. Two-car garage.

$40,000 And a bargain; one of the most attractive places in Westchester; 40 minutes of Grand Central. First floor opens up beautifully. 6 large master bedrooms, 3 baths, also servants' quarters and bath on upper floors. Large garage, chicken house, etc.; 1½ acres land covered with fine trees and shrubs.

Choice Vacant Now is the time to buy vacant land, if you intend building in the near future. Have a number of very desirable sites for sale at extremely low figures.

Have many OTHER CHOICE PLACES in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $12,000 to $75,000 and upwards.

Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.

DAVID STEWART
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1150
Phone Bronxville 185.

"FAIRMEAD" Dobbs Ferry on Hudson

Thoroughly modern house of 17 rooms and 6 baths; beautifully situated directly on Hudson River; 12 acres; large fireproof garage, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings; reasonable price as owner sells to move to the West. For descriptive circular apply to

YOUR OWN BROKER or OWNER'S AGENT

MORGENTHAU JR. 1206 BROADWAY-PHONE CORT. 3066

FOR SALE
Small Farm and Country Home
Within easy commuting distance.
Excellent views of water and mountains.

Brick house contains 4 main bedrooms and 3 baths; steam heat; village water; electricity; old oaks, gardens and fruit trees; garage, heated; schools and trolley near at hand. Apply

J. F. McKean 542 5th Avenue.
Tel. Vanderbilt—5575
ALSO SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE SOUND SHORE BARGAINS.

A CORKING GOOD PROPOSITION
One of the best we have ever had. A Colonial type frame house, in the country, yet only 32 minutes from the Grand Central Station. Very high ground. All city improvements. Well settled community. House has 10 rooms tiled bath, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Hardwood floors and electric lighting.
Plot 103x100. Price $12,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PARK WEST
Handsome stucco house, ten rooms, 3 baths; nearly an acre of ground; very high, modern in every respect; garage; near Golf Club. Price very reasonable.
Burto Stone Inc. *Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 1480.*

NEW ROCHELLE
New Colonial Home white clapboard siding; 8 rooms and 3 baths; large living room, open fireplace, vapor heat, electricity; sleeping porch, garage; convenient to station and schools; $15,500.
Henry B. Downey 211 Huguenot St. Tels. 1807-4661 New Rochelle

Owner Moving to Boston.
Well-built modern 8-room residence, white clapboard exterior, wide porch, steam heat, fireplaces, every improvement; choice plot 50x100 on fine residential street convenient to station; garage, fruit trees, and shrubbery. A very pretty home. Price $9,500, 1-3 cash. Possession October 1st.
WM. E. MORRELL, INC.
Depot Square. Phones 1286-3011. White Plains, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME IN TOWN
Corner plot, about one acre; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, fruit and forest trees, lawn and vegetable gardens; 4 minutes from Columbus Av. station, Mount Vernon; 20 minutes from New York; house and 75 ft. price $17,500; house and 125 front x100, price $20,500; house and whole plot, 125x125, price $21,500. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

WHITE PLAINS.
In South Broadway, well built modern house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; perfect condition throughout. Choice plot 5½ x 200 feet, garden and shade trees. Price $11,500. Possession October 1.
WM. E. MORRELL, INC.
Depot Square. Phones 1286-3014 White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Stone and shingle house, 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, upper porch; 1¾ acres; garage for 2 cars and man's room; tennis court, beautiful garden; well shaded and conveniently located. Immediate possession. Price $25,000.
GEORGE E. DOOLAN,
Phone 238 White Plains, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Residential house, 8 rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat, electric lights. Plot 120x200 feet, garden, fruit trees, grape arbors, and lawn. 1 block from trolley. Price $7,500.
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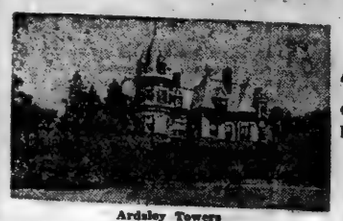
Attractive Home at Larchmont
7 ROOMS AND BATH; GARAGE AND LARGE PLOT NEAR STATION AND SCHOOLS; BARGAIN AT $12,500.
LOUIS P. MILLER, Phone 666 Larchmont, N.Y.

Attractive Country Estates AT ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON

OFFER SWEEPING VIEWS OF THE RIVER

Your Home Should Represent a Sound Investment with the Probability of Increasing Value.

HERE ARE TWO RARE OPPORTUNITIES



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MAY BE PURCHASED FOR CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN ITS ASSESSED VALUATION. FROM 4 TO 9 ACRES IF DESIRED.

In Picturesque Ardsley Park
40 minutes from the heart of New York
For Sale
on reasonable terms
Will Rent
Furnished

The Field Homestead
PROCURABLE FOR BUT LITTLE MORE THAN PRESENT VALUE OF ITS 24 ACRES OF ROLLING LAWN, MAGNIFICENT OLD TREES.

Choice Building Sites
Bordering the Golf Links of the Famous Ardsley Club
Many New Houses Are in Course of Construction. Don't Be Afraid to Build Now.

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GEDNEY FARM

A suburban community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills, at the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity, and macadam roads. Here will be found the glorious all year outdoor life. Golf and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound. 38 minutes from 42d Street by excellent express service.

BUILDING PLOTS

Are now offered on very reasonable terms. Every assistance given to Home Builders.

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.,
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway & 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

Tip-Top

Westchester's Highest Hill South of White Plains,
Overlooking Summit House, elevation 330 ft.
SOUND & PALISADES.

Everlasting house, all hollow tile and cement, even the partitions and stairs; 12 soundproof rooms, 2 tiled baths, shower, and servants' bath; Spanish tile roof, great stone terrace and enclosed porch; beautiful white wainscotings; grounds 100x150, enclosed by millionaires; more ground if needed; near station, schools; restricted community; price $25,000 for quick sale.

ERROL E. HART,
1149 80th St., Brooklyn. Phone.

Five Acre Estate AT Scarsdale

Unusually attractive offering; just placed on market; to be sold at less than valued grounds shaded with large trees and ornamental shrubs; lawns, flower gardens, &c.; buildings thoroughly modern; 4 master rooms, 3 baths; spacious living rooms on first floor; servants' accommodations; two-car garage. Arrange an appointment to inspect through Mr. McCanless of our staff.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44th St., N. Y.

ON THE SOUND:

Brick and marble mansion containing eight master bedrooms, eight servants' bedrooms, six bathrooms; large garage with living apartments; steel fireproof construction. Five acres of beautiful land, with private bathing beach, located in exclusive section. Less than one hour easy motoring from city.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
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Murray Hill 6441.

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Colonial Home with One Acre

In the highest, choicest section; grounds nicely landscaped; house set well back from road, contains 10 spacious rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat; as good as new; garage; immediate occupancy. This is a rare opportunity for the owner really wants to sell.

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Bargains in Building Plots
Beautiful restricted suburb
near station, 32 minutes Grand Central.
$375 up. Terms.
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MOUNT VERNON

On one of our beautifully shaded avenues, near station, churches, and schools, home finished in mahogany, quartered oak, with beamed and paneled ceilings, hot water heat, electricity, many fireplaces, 9 rooms; two 50-ft. plots; garage; property cost over $30,000; owner very anxious to sell for $20,000; great bargain. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

WHITE PLAINS.

In a private residential park, a Colonial stucco house of 10 rooms and 3 baths, with wide glass-inclosed porches; surrounded by over half an acre of the finest grounds in White Plains. All kinds of flowers, shrubbery, hedges. Large 2-car garage. Price $22,000.

WM. E. MORRELL, INC.
Depot Square. Phones 1286-3014. White Plains, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.
40 Minutes to New York.
Beautiful gentleman's estate, large grounds, shade; river view; brick house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 lavatories. Shown by appointment. $50,000 takes it. Worth double.
H. L. BUNTINGTON,
731 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT
Lawrence Park West
Bronxville, N. Y.

New house, ready October 10, on half acre plot, on high ground; beautiful surroundings; in the best section of Lawrence Park West; stone and English frame construction; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, large porches; price $31,000. For further particulars apply H-650.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., New York.

SALE COUNTRY PLACE

At the Court House, White Plains, N. Y., Public Auction, Sept. 22, 1919, 10 A. M., will be sold HOUSE AND LAND DESCRIBED AS ABOUT TWELVE ACRES; large frontage on east side of "California Road," town of East Chester, Westchester County, near Tuckahoe and Harlem Railway on the west, and New York, Westchester & Boston Railway on the east, and within five minutes' walk of trolley connecting same and near Oakridge and Wykagyl Golf Clubs.

Good site for gentleman's country place and small farm; to be sold without reserve, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

OSCAR LEROY WARREN, Referee,
White Plains, N. Y.
WILSON BROWN, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PELHAM

A New Colonial House

This is a well built Colonial clapboard home, on plot 75x100; near station, in finest section. There are nine rooms, three baths, gas and electricity, hot water heat, and a one-car garage. Possession may be had Oct. 15. This is the best buy in Pelham today for $16,000.

Prince & Ripley
437 5th Av. — Tel. Murray Hill 555.

LOOK

At this Tapestry Brick home, with an acre of well-landscaped grounds and surrounded by homes of the better class. Large living room, dining room, kitchen, lavatory, 4 master bedrooms, sleeping porch, 2 servants' rooms, baths. Steam heat, gas, and electricity; 2-car garage. The best bargain offered in this type of property.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9220.

NEW ROCHELLE

8 rooms 3 baths; vapor heat; garage; shaded high ground; 9 minutes to station.

Price $16,500

Rent, furnished, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage; over an acre; $500 per month to May 1.

FREDERICK JENKINS
57 Lawton St.
Tel. 3571. New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

A REAL GEM.
NEW COLONIAL HOME.

8 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, open fireplace, hot water heat, large living room; 2-car garage. ¼-ACRE PLOT, shrubbed. In one of New Rochelle's finest residential parks. A BARGAIN. Terms arranged.

We have the best class of houses in PELHAM, NEW ROCHELLE and LARCHMONT.

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PELHAM MANOR.

A perfect country residence. An acre of beautifully landscaped grounds, trees, shrubs, gardens, &c. The house—well, it must be seen. Six master bedrooms, four baths, living room, library, sun porch, billiard room, dining room, kitchen and comfortable servant's quarters. Two-car garage with room and bath.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE
193 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

PARK VIEW HEIGHTS

14 homes now building. Architectural department plans FREE. Your home financed. On a high, rolling, beautiful, restricted property; splendid views; 5 minutes' walk station; 33 minutes Grand Central.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES $4,500 UP.
Plans, photos, and full particulars.
PARK VIEW HEIGHTS,
52 Vanderbilt Av. Tels. Murray Hill 7327-6025.

Overlooks the Hudson

Commodious 11-room house, electricity, best modern plumbing fixtures; good sized trees grounds half acre; 2-car garage; gardens; views of Palisades and Hudson; to sell quickly price reduced to $20,000; convenient Ludlow Station, New York Central; 28 minutes from 42d St.

BELLOWS & WARREN,
Getty Square, Yonkers.

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Splendid Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths; luxurious owner's suite. Garage with quarters. Garden. Magnificent views over the Sound. 5 minutes to Stamford Station. H. A. SIBLEY, 6326 Murray Hill, or 167 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

PARK HILL, YONKERS.

45 minutes from Grand Central Sta. A most desirable residence. 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, on tastefully laid out one-acre plot in choice section of Park Hill, to rent; unfurnished, $300; elegantly furnished, $400 per month; for sale, $45,000. Inquire of WILLIAM SCHROEDER, 170 East 61st St., New York City.

Attractive Home, $7,900,

now building. Including plot; restricted property; beautiful views; 8 minutes from station, 33 minutes Grand Central; other homes near completion. Particulars 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1715. Phones 6035 and 7327 Murray Hill.

WE SPECIALIZE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SEE H. W. SULLIVAN.
280 South B'way. Phone 5900 Yonkers

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Gentleman's Stone and Stucco Home, excellent conditions; refined and restricted neighborhood; ten minutes to station, schools, &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Hall, large living room, open fireplace, glass enclosed sun parlor, dining room, open fireplace, butler's pantry and kitchen.

SECOND FLOOR—Four fine bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, and sleeping porch.

THIRD FLOOR—Billiard room, 2 servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas and electricity, hardwood floors, white and mahogany trim; ¾ acre ground, large garden, fruit trees, &c., and 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters. Asking $36,000, will take less. Terms can be arranged.

Complete list of houses for sale from $7,000 to $350,000. Furnished houses $300 per month upwards.

T. J. SULLIVAN
Tel. 900 20 NORTH 3756 AVENUE
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

AT MT. VERNON

Real—NEW—Bargains

Beautiful home, 9 rooms, tiled bath, all the very latest and up-to-date improvements; large plot; 5 minutes to 2 R. R. stations. Possession Oct. 1st. PRICE ONLY $10,500.

Apartment to Rent, $75.00

Modern 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; good location.

Many other bargains in new homes in MT. VERNON, NEW ROCHELLE, THE PELHAMS, and LARCHMONT.

N. E. Vail & Co., Inc. Tel. 1664
1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REAL WATER FRONT

To close an estate. The most wonderful property we have ever had to offer. Too exceptional to properly describe. All inspection necessary to appreciate its merits and advantages. If you want a perfect estate right on the water with private dock, make an appointment with us for an inspection.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9220.

GENUINE BARGAIN.

Fine Ten Room Dwelling,
Just Above Van Cortlandt Park,
Near South Broadway, Yonkers.

Two bathrooms, large veranda, sleeping porch, parquet floors, steam heat, electricity, &c.; an exceptionally well built house, on a plot 100x100
Price $16,500; $3,000 cash, balance easy terms; immediate possession.
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FOR SALE WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

White Plains—We have left a number of 7, 8, 9, 10 room houses for sale at bargain prices.

Country Home of 12 acres, with stone residence, all improvements, 14 rooms, 4 baths; numerous outbuildings.

Country Home of 12 acres, with stone residence of 12 rooms and 3 baths; numerous outbuildings.

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ATTRACTIVE NEW HOME
Just completed—ready for occupancy.
CHOICE LOCATION.
Has 9 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electric lights; on plot 50x150.
Price $15,000; terms to suit purchaser.
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EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE

Under construction

Nearly finished. Occupancy October 1st. Very high ground; near station; seven fine rooms, two baths; beautiful location.

Burto Stone Inc. *Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 1480*

FOR SALE, NEAR RYE

Well built house, containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, spacious garage, with chauffeur's quarters, garden, fruit, and shade trees; three-quarter of a mile from station, or 10 minutes by motor from Apawamis golf links and finest bathing beach; price only $16,000.

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Phone Sunday 624 Rye.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

Cozy little home, 6 rooms and tile bath; steam heat, electric lights, double oak floors; on plot 50x115. Fine shrubs. In restricted section, convenient to schools and transportation.

Price, $11,000.

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Commodious 14 room residence, electricity, hot water heating, 4 baths, pergola balcony; beautiful one acre grounds, large trees, gardens, spacious garage; river view; fine surroundings; 30 minutes from 42d St., by New York Central; price $37,500; cost $50,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

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Four master bedrooms, tile bath; steam, electricity, hardwood floors; 50-foot lot; very accessible; choice restricted community; a complete home. Good value at $14,500.

McCLELLAN & CO.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Chance to buy at less than cost to build new Bungalow of eight rooms, two baths, three open fireplaces, lavatory ground floor; glassed-in living porch; close to station; $14,500. Address W. K., 130 Tryon

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RIVERDALE-on-the-HUDSON
New Colonial Brick Residence
A Rare Opportunity

This beautiful estate consists of three acres of land, short distance from Riverdale Station. Beautiful Colonial brick residence containing 14 rooms and 4 baths, large garage with chauffeur's quarters, running brook, pond, beautiful trees, magnificent views. Exceptional bargain for quick buyer.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

This charming home is one of the finest in the suburbs of New York. It is a hollow tile house constructed in the most substantial fashion. Contains large entrance hall, beautiful living room, dining room, music room, large library and den, five master's bedrooms, three master's baths, several servants' rooms and bath; large garage. Remarkably attractive location in the midst of fine trees. One of the show places on the Hudson River at a very reasonable price.

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We offer at this time a number of beautiful homes of all sizes at Park Hill ranging in price from $10,000 to $30,000. We also have charming residences in the various districts of Yonkers.

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Beautiful residence containing 9 rooms and 2 baths, sleeping porches, magnificent views, fine grounds, one-half acre of land; must be sold at once.

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Beautiful Small Estate

Attractive residence, situated in the midst of fine trees and lawns, 2 acres of land. House contains 9 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; easy distance to station. Price $10,000.

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Beautiful Residence
on Commanding Site

Contains 10 rooms and 2 baths, all improvements, tennis court, fine gardens, greenhouse, 2-car garage. Great sacrifice. For immediate purchaser $22,000.

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This excellent modern concrete residence commands one of the finest views of the Hudson River. The house, which contains 11 rooms, is of exceptional beauty. It is within walking distance of the station and within one hour by express service from New York City. A neighborhood of fine residences and prominent families. Owner has authorized us to sell at once at great bargain, $17,000.

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Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM 42D ST.
Exceptional Bargains

$50,000—10-room stucco residence, the roof—3 baths—large porch and sleeping porch—2-car garage—plot 202x126; beautifully landscaped and surrounded by magnificent estates.

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$7,500—6-room frame Colonial home—2 baths—open fireplace—side porch—garage—plot 81x170.

$18,000—6-room frame Colonial home, 3 baths, 3 porches and sleeping porch—2-car garage, with room above.

These homes were built by the owners for their own occupancy just before the war and represent exceptionally good value at the prices quoted. They are all within a few steps of the popular Gedney Farm Hotel, where dancing, billiards, bowling, swimming pool, polo and all other sports are available; Gedney Farm Golf and Country Club is also right on the property.

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CHOICE HOMES AND VILLA SITES

Overlooking Hudson River from 181st, north to South Yonkers; $23,000 to $400,000. Principals only dealt with.

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Your rent pays for your home if you have some cash.

We draw your plans free, changing them to suit you.

"A Few Finished Houses"

Price $8,500, including steam heated garage. High, healthy ground, beautiful trees, city sewer, gas, electricity; close to schools, stores, churches. Send for pictures and plans of perfect homes.

MOUNT VERNON HOMES, INC.,
704 South Fifth Av.,
Three blocks north Dyre Av. station, Westchester and Boston Railroad. Fare 5c.

AN INTERESTING HOUSE

One Acre Plot—Cost Over $50,000. Now Offered for $25,500.
White Plains Road, Near Bronxville.
15 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot-water heat, parquet floors; music room, billiard room, solarium, 3 master bedrooms; 2-car garage; beautiful shade trees and shrubbery; everything in good condition. Quick possession.

ASHFORTH & COMPANY
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A delightful, high-class, established home community; 3 city blocks from station; generous plots; exceptionally reasonable prices and terms; will help finance building; several new houses and one or two completely settled homes for sale.

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New, attractive dwelling, 13 rooms, 5 baths; 2-car garage, chauffeur's quarters and bath; 4 acres, beautifully landscaped; large lawns, trees and garden; extensive Sound views; offered at low price.

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Cozy home, nine rooms, bath, gas, water, electricity, heat; half acre, fruit, berries, shrubs; near station; price $9,000; easy terms.

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If you cannot secure living accommodations in the City this Autumn or Winter, we will try to accommodate you at

BRIGHTWATERS
Call, don't write
T. E. Ackerson Co.,
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Frame dwelling, 6 rooms and bath, hot air heat, all improvements; corner plot, 50x125; possession at any time.....$6,750

Dutch Colonial dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, modern improvements; garage; corner, 100x115; well-planted grounds.....$8,500

Dutch Colonial dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, extra toilet; well built; open fireplace; desirable corner, 105x120.....$9,000

Frame dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot air heat; corner plot, 75x108.....$10,000

Frame dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, corner plot, 100x150...$12,000

Shore front, frame dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; garage; shade trees; 103x213; private beach.....$25,000

Newly built Colonial brick dwelling on waterfront; high elevation; 13 rooms, 3 baths, 2 toilets, all improvements; garage; 100x250.....$42,000

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Phone 36, Port Washington, L. I.
Phone 5673 Gracejy. 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SAVE $3,000

It costs more than $1,000 a room to build a small house now, and that is one of the reasons why a buyer of this ten-room house can save $3,000.

The house has three rooms and a large hall (finished in oak) on the first floor, a porch on the front and side.

On the second floor are four bedrooms, a bath with enameled tub and pedestal lavatory. There is a spacious porch here.

On the third floor are three bedrooms.

Gas, electricity, sewer connection, furnace heat. It is on top of a hill and convenient to station, elevated, and three trolley lines.

ONLY $7,500.

R. T. CHILDS, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

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10-acre country place of unusual charm has come in the market. Handsome modern residence, centerpiece of outbuildings, and beautiful grounds. Exceptional opportunity to purchase a delightful home in highly desirable section.

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FOR SALE
At Great Sacrifice

A Water Front Estate
On the North Shore

35 miles from New York; costing over $150,000 to create 5 years ago, is now offered at a substantial reduction. Attractive stucco dwelling, with every modern comfort; large garage; beautiful gardens, shrubbery and shade trees; white sandy bathing beach and protected anchorage. Particulars to principals only.

FRANCIS R. ROLAND,
47 West 34th St., N. Y.

A DOUGLAS MANOR BARGAIN

Wonderful plot on Little Neck Bay, overlooking Sound; splendid, grand trees, among beautiful homes, 25 minutes city; will plan, build, finance home if desired; particulars. W. H. Carnegie, Lynn Broadway.

Westchester County
SOUND HUDSON HILLS

For Sale
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE DAIRY FARM

35 miles from New York, 2 miles from station, between Bernardsville and Morristown; 180 acres, with large trout stream, farm house, nine rooms, bath, new dairy barn, other outbuildings can be purchased for $15,000, which represents half its actual value.
For further particulars apply M-312.

For Sale
IN THE WESTCHESTER HILLS

50 minutes out, express station; 168 acres of ridge land commanding extensive views; lake of 7 acres built by owner at great expense; residence of English design, most of which was imported; contains 12 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 3 baths; garage with quarters; several farm cottages and outbuildings; tennis court.
For further particulars and photographs apply R-824.

For Sale
ATTRACTIVE SMALL FARM

South of Briarcliff Manor.
Comprising 12 acres, with large brook and shade trees; old Revolutionary house, 8 rooms; barn. Can now be bought for $10,000.
For further particulars apply R-163.

For Sale at
PHILIPSE MANOR ON HUDSON

10 minutes' walk from station; ¾ acre of land, with flower and vegetable gardens; stucco residence, 10 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements; 2-car garage. Can now be bought at a low price.
For further particulars apply R-1076.

Exceptional Opportunities at
PELHAM

10 minutes' walk from station; stucco house, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, spacious porches on first floor; 4 bedrooms, bath on second; 2 rooms, bath on third; plot 75x125. Price, $11,000.
For further particulars apply S-3087.

10 minutes' walk from station; attractive plot, 50x120; stucco residence, containing living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry on first floor; 3 bedrooms and bath on second; 2 bedrooms on third; steam heat. Price, $10,500.
For further particulars apply S-3621.

New brick and stucco residence; large living room with built-in fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch on second floor; 2 servants' rooms, bath, billiard room on third floor; plot 100x125, with large shade trees.
For further particulars apply S-3068.

Five minutes' walk from station; plot 150x125; large shade trees; white clapboard house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; hot water heat; quartered oak throughout. Can be bought at much below cost.
For further particulars apply S-3033.

Exceptional Bargains at
NEW ROCHELLE

White clapboard Colonial house; large living room, with fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, spacious porches on first floor; 4 bedrooms, bath on second; hot water heat; all improvements; garage; plot 75x110. Price, $11,750.
For further particulars apply S-3207.

15 minutes' walk from station; plot 100x175; hollow tile and stucco residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor; all improvements; 2-car garage; highest location in the section.
For further particulars apply S-3498.

For Sale, Partially Furnished.
UNUSUAL WATERFRONT ESTATE

40 minutes out; 8½ acres; extensive lawns, stately shade trees, garden, shrubbery, etc.; frame residence, 20 rooms, 8 baths; gardener's cottage and greenhouse.

SANDY BATHING BEACH AND PIER.

Can now be bought at an attractive figure. For further particulars apply S-459.

AT MOUNT VERNON

New 9-room stucco house, Colonial design, 3 baths, hardwood floors, fireplace, breakfast porch, sun parlor; half acre, exceptionally fine location. Price, $20,000. For further particulars apply V-7094.

We can also offer a new stucco 7-room house, bath, on a plot 50x100, in fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station. Price, $12,000. For further particulars apply V-7054.

Two unfurnished 3-room apartments with bath, extra lavatory and porch. For rent at $1,750 and $1,800 per year.

For Sale at
LARCHMONT

15 New Houses.

Attractive in design; stucco and Colonial houses ranging from 6 rooms and 1 bath to 11 rooms and 3 baths, and in price from $10,500 to $35,000. Can be finished to satisfy purchaser's desire. Ready for occupancy October 1. For further particulars apply Larchmont office. Telephone Larchmont 700.

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Branch Offices: Scarsdale, N. Y. Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y. Larchmont, N. Y. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
LARGE GARAGE.
THREE ACRES.
FRUIT TREES, ETC.
Situated on Long Beach Road, Ocean Side, Long Island.
For Particulars Apply to
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GREAT NECK BARGAIN

Located corner plot of 10,000 square feet; very attractive brick residence of colonial design; 8 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, vapor heat; garage.
PRICE $25,000.
LECLUSE, WASHBURN,
3 WEST 35TH ST.

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COLONIAL COTTAGES

AT HOLLIS TERRACE; HOLLIS L.I.R.R.

Satisfied customers have purchased all of our recently completed houses. Our new operation will include a number of DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGES, and will be ready by November 1; plot 40x120; moderately priced; fancy up-to-date appointments. Terms if you desire it.

ELWOOD M. TOWNSEND & CO., INC.
250 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn. Bedford 9330.

FREEPORT

Ready October 1st.

A GROUP OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES whose picturesque effect depends upon old Colonial lines; 3 and 4 sleeping rooms and tile bath; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; steam heat, electricity and gas; plot 50x75; location unsurpassed; $8,500; reasonable terms. Henry J. McCord, 24-30 Grove St., Freeport. Phone 978. Open Sunday.

VALUABLE SHORE-FRONT.

A private residence with waterfront on the North Shore of Long Island, twenty miles from New York. Fourteen rooms, with all improvements. Garage for two cars. Northeast corner of Shore Road and Prospect Avenue, Port Washington. Open for inspection. Telephone 490 Port Washington. Business telephone 2480 Greenpoint. Terms to suit. Box 12, Station G, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

A charming old house in the heart of the Briarcliff Hills at Briarcliff Manor. Available at once.

Situated, at the intersection of the State and Pleasantville Roads amidst a wonderful setting of fine old maples. Contains 14 rooms and two baths, with all modern improvements, including a newly installed steam heating system. Piazzas on three sides. Convenient to Briarcliff Station, the Village Church, and the public and private schools. One acre of fine lawn with shrubbery and fruit trees. Possession can be given at once. The neighborhood is ideal in every respect. Selling Price $20,000, on terms to suit. Photograph mailed upon request.

A 12 acre farm with gas, village water and electricity available.

Situated on the macadam road midway between Briarcliff and Pleasantville, about a mile from either station, and within one hour of Grand Central. High ground, with fine views. Most of land tillable and watered by brook. House capable of remodeling for an all-year residence, with two good barns on property. Motor bus passes this farm, connecting with commuting trains at Briarcliff, Pleasantville, and Ossining. Offered at $10,000, on reasonable terms.

20 acre farm with fruit trees and berry patches.

Located one mile south of Briarcliff Manor on State Road, and two miles from Pleasantville Station. Farm house and several barns on the property. Well watered. Now being worked as a truck farm. A very desirable property within 30 miles of New York. Also additional acreage available. Can be bought at a low price on reasonable terms.

BUILDING SITES AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

Plots of all sizes, with village improvements. High elevation. Convenient to public and private schools, churches, and markets. Commuting distance to New York one hour.

Ask for our list of furnished houses at Briarcliff for rent during the Winter season. Monthly rentals, $75 to $250.

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See these special offerings—
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COLONIAL TYPE NEW HOUSE, charmingly located in restricted section; ten rooms, three baths; living room 18x24. Grounds 150x235. $21,000.

NEW SEMI-BUNGALOW, 34x45, superior construction; five bedrooms and billiard room; hardwood floors; two tile baths; nearly acre; hedge inclosed; garage with apartment; fine gardens. Remarkable value. $12,500.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE; finest parked corner; ten grand native trees; eight large rooms and sleeping porch; three bathrooms; center hall; all hardwood floors; very artistic; a prize property. Only $16,000.

HILL SECTION, good neighborhood; near trolley; eight rooms; entrance hall, tiled bathroom; electricity; nearly new; large apple tree; adjoining lot available; perfect condition. $9,000.

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West of Van Cortlandt Park

An ideal all-year-round home appealing to the most discriminating and exacting taste.

EIGHT ROOM STUCCO HOUSE ON LARGE ATTRACTIVE PLOT

Constructed of stucco and hollow tile. Numerous windows on all sides. Large sun porch, and fireplace in dining room, also in Master's Bedroom. Five bedrooms, three modern baths. All modern improvements. Fire-proof Garage. Occupancy October 1st. Location and surroundings ideal. Exceptionally good value.

A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN IDEAS CAN BE BUILT ADVANTAGEOUSLY AT FIELDSTON

At the present time contractors are busy erecting many beautiful houses in Fieldston. If you decide to build now and give your contracts in the near future, you can move into your house by the early part of next year. Act now so that the foundations can be started before the frost sets in. Convenient terms of financing arranged. Send for illustrated booklet and arrange for personal inspection.

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Seven to ten rooms, with two to three baths; thoroughly modern and first-class in every respect; built by the day under our own supervision. Large plots; within a few minutes' walk of the station; twenty-one minutes from Pennsylvania Station; fifty-four trains daily. Every convenience of the city with the quiet of the country. Prices, including garage, decorating, and all fixtures, $14,500 to $24,250. 25% cash, balance on mortgage.
Meter out to-day. From Queensboro Bridge follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway to the property.
From Pennsylvania Station: Best weekday trains, 9:12, 10:20, 11:20 a. m., 12:22, 1:22, 2:41, 3:20, 4:22, 5:07, 5:22, 5:37, 5:45, 6:01, 6:19 and 6:45 p. m. Saturday additional, 1:41 and 3:04 p. m. Best Sunday trains, 9:22, 10:22, 11:22 a.m., 1:22, 2:22, 3:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:22 p. m.

Send or call for plans, photographs and full particulars.

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Here is a proposition in a location which is rapidly assuming a prominent place in the investment field, offering an attractive opportunity either for the speculator or investor.

13 Brick Apartment Houses

Within 35 minutes of 42d Street
Also with Hudson Tube connections

There are 8 to 25 apartments to a house, with 2 to 5 rooms and bath to an apartment. All houses have steam heat and hot water.

AN OFFER WILL BE CONSIDERED BY PRESENT OWNER FOR ONE OR MORE.

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Complete, ready for occupancy. A beautiful, private, residential estate, with far views, beautifully shaded grounds, in an exclusive, aristocratic neighborhood; 1 hour from N. Y. C. by train, by motor 1¼ hrs.; 30 rooms, 6 tiled baths, 5 open fireplaces; 1,000 ft. elevation; charming road and water vistas stretch out for miles; less than a mile to Express Sta.

AN UNUSUAL, SPLENDID BARGAIN

FOR PARTICULARS TELEPHONE MR. KILBY, 1470 CORTLANDT.

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Beechmont One of the finest and choicest homes in this beautiful park—12 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatories, large porches, balconies, and sun parlors; appointments right up-to-date. Over 1 acre in lawn, garden, shade trees, shrubbery; garage for several cars. This is really a place YOU should see. Price Very Reasonable.

Residence Park Colonial type home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, 3 fireplaces; large porch, upper balcony; exquisite location; near college, schools, library and station; large plot, shrubs, etc. Price $16,000

50 Acres For Sale at a Bargain. Very good Colonial house, 12 rooms, large porches, sun parlor; well located for private home or high-class residential development. To close an estate—will accept Any Reasonable Offer.

Special lists of properties, $9,000 to $500,000.
All the better class homes for sale and rent,
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FOR SALE AT

Great Neck

Handsome residence, ready for occupancy Oct. 1; will decorate to suit purchaser.

Situated about eight minutes' walk to station and about five minutes' ride to Golf and Marine Club. Approximately one acre of land, many large and wonderful old elm trees; property fronting on two streets; city sewerage, gas, water, &c. Two-car garage, room and bath, all improvements.

1st Floor—Large living room with open fireplace, dining room, and pantry, kitchen with alcove, inclosed breakfast porch, tile laboratory.

2d Floor—Four master bedrooms with large wardrobe, two tile bathrooms and shower, large sleeping porch, and extra large cedar storeroom.

3d Floor—Billiard room, 15x30, and two extra large basins, servants' room and bath.

PRICE $32,500

Phone, write or call,

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16 New Complete All Year Homes.

Various Styles, Designs and Sizes. For sale from $14,000 up.

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FULLY FURNISHED

An unusually attractive house, containing five family bedrooms and three bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms and one bathroom; large sun parlor, sleeping porch and many unusual features.

Fireproof garage, greenhouse, chicken houses, splendidly constructed tennis court, basket ball court.

Two acres of highly developed land, with large vegetable and flower gardens and many shade and fruit trees.

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Lawrence is about thirty-five minutes from New York via the Long Island Railroad; the new road over the Rockaway Turnpike is near the property and brings it within about sixteen miles of the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, shortening the distance to New York by motor by over five miles.

For further information apply to Your own broker or

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or
Telephone Far Rockaway 1843.

Great Neck, L. I.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Actual Water Front Small Estate
Finest location; house, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage, 3 cars; bargain $58,000. Can be bought completely furnished.

7-ACRE ESTATE

with 400 feet perfect sand beach; fine old house, outbuildings; trees, lawns, shrubs, &c.; must be sold to close an estate.

5 New Houses Building

ranging in price from $27,500 to $36,000, on golf course, with sand bathing beach.

HARVEY W. CRAW
10 E. 43d St. Phone Vanderbilt 4048.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

FOR SALE ONLY.

Attractive house in this vicinity, containing nine rooms and four baths, three porches and two-car garage, on corner plot about 90x100; has Spencer heating plant, instantaneous gas water heater and many other attractive conveniences; house located in best section.

Price $40,000. Reasonable terms.

Forest Hills Gardens is but 15 minutes from Penn. Station, or 30 minutes by motor from Columbus Circle.

Apply to

THOMAS SWAIN,
Continental Av., Forest Hills, L. I.
Phone 6324 Forest Hills.

A Bargain for You

AN ALL YEAR ROUND RESIDENCE

Wave Crest—Far Rockaway

The Garden Spot of the Rockaways. 9 rooms, laundry, 2 storerooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, and garage; large porch with glass inclosure; steam heat; modern steam heating plant and electric lighting. Large Grounds with Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery & Flowers. Immediate possession. Price $22,500.

J. H. Mayers, 135 Broadway.

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In the Best Residential Section

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 10 ROOMS

4 master bedrooms and maid's room, 4 large rooms on first floor with sun parlor, garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's quarters, large spacious grounds. Further particulars, C. C. Moore, Agent, Merrick Road. Telephone 162 Freeport.

GOOD GROUND, L. I.

Twenty-two acres; 9-room cottage; big barn, garage; beautiful location; electric lights, running water, &c.; overlooking bay; bargain to quick buyer; might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone Beekman 2684.

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One hour out; 200 acres on Merrick Road, extending to bay; two miles water front; deep creek and yacht harbor, directly on road; half a mile to depot and large manufacturing community, with good schools, churches, fire department, theatres, boating, fishing.

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FOR SALE, BY OWNER, RESIDENCE, 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, GARAGE, TEA HOUSE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IF DESIRED. ADDRESS ROOM 2008, 55 LIBERTY ST. TEL. CORT. 5421.

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Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land; large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

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One stucco, six rooms and bath; steam heated; on plot 80x80; price $6,000.

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Beautiful home on best street in village, 231 Pine St.; 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, electric light, gas, hot water heat; ½ blocks from station, 3 blocks from school; barn; fruit and shade trees, garden; lot 150x195; $11,000.00; adjoining lot, 300x198, also for sale.

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"THE MAN WHO KNOWS WESTFIELD, N. J., REAL ESTATE."
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Beautiful New Craftsman Home

7 rooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath, 3 bedrooms in white enamel, parquet floors, open fireplace, beamed ceiling; steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; high elevation; 20 minutes N. Y. City; 5c. commutation; $1,000 cash, balance on installment mortgage.

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Our Westchester County property is in exclusive Pelham Manor.

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5 rooms, bath.....$4,000, $500, $30 month
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BEAUTIFUL 7 ROOM HOUSE

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Send or call for plans, photographs and full particulars.

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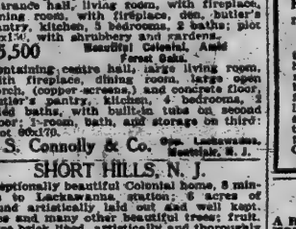

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GREAT NECK

First Floor: Living room, 22x15, with open fireplace, enclosed porch, large hall with beautiful staircase; dining room 15x16, with open fireplace, enclosed breakfast porch, pantry, tiled kitchen, service porch, refrigerator room, den and lavatory.

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Third Floor: Two large servants' rooms, bath and storage room.

Accessibility: Five minutes' walk from Great Neck Station, reached in twenty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Fifty trains daily. Convenient to private water front park for tennis, swimming and boating and to golf courses.

Location: On north side of Nassau Road. Bear right after going through main Kensington entrance on Middleneck Road.

Inspection: Open between two and six P. M. Saturday and Sunday, or by appointment. Send for booklet and plans.

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$9,000 Attractive House in Good Residential Section.

with 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, electricity; plot 50x150.

$14,000 A Home of Merit on One of the Finest Streets.

with large open porch, large sun porch, entrance hall, living room, with fireplace, dining room, with fireplace, den, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; plot 60x150, with shrubbery and gardens.

$15,500 Beautiful Colonial, Amid Forest Oaks.

Containing centre hall, large living room, with fireplace, dining room, large open porch, (copper screens,) and concrete floor, butler's pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, with built-in tubs on second floor; 1-room, bath, and storage on third; plot 66x170.

H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

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Exceptionally beautiful Colonial home, 8 minutes to Lackawanna station; 6 acres of ground artistically laid out and well kept. Pines and many other beautiful trees; fruit. House brick lined, artistically and thoroughly constructed, and in excellent condition; 1st floor, large living room, big open hall, library, reception room, big dining room, pantry and kitchen; 2d floor, 6 master's rooms, 3 baths; 3d floor has 3 master's rooms and bath. Four maids' rooms and bath. Property high elevation on a hill. Large porch around entire house. This desirable property can be purchased for less than present cost of construction of house alone. Satisfactory terms. For inspection,

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Must sell within the next 20 days my fine Home Property, less than 1 year old; containing 7 modern rooms or 8 rooms, big tiled bath, and fine sleeping porch; all improvements and half-acre plot, with fine lawn, garden, flowers, and shade trees; easy commuting distance; in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community, near express station. $8,750 on easy terms, or completed for less than your present rent per month; ready to move into; worth $12,000 to build to-day. PROPRIETOR, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

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TWENTY MODERN HOMES

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Beautiful estate of six acres fronting on three streets; about 1,400 feet feet. An old-fashioned, very substantial stone mansion, 16 rooms; in fair condition, with some improvements; three bathrooms; electric lights, etc. Reasonable price. Very easy terms if desired.

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EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
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For over 50 years identified with offering the best class of suburban Residential Property, Orange to Morristown, on Lackawanna R. R.

Offer a special opportunity in order to close a Merchant's Estate, at about half cost to replace, a modern frame residence of 14 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all in best of repair and ready for occupancy; ample sized garage and large grounds, inclusive of garden, shrubs, shade and lawns. In one of the pleasantest residential communities; only 30 minutes from Hoboken ON LACKAWANNA.

MONTCLAIR

A BEAUTIFUL HOLLOW TILE AND STUCCO HOUSE

on lot 100x160; convenient, high-class location. House has 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, palm room, dining room, kitchen, and pantry. Price $22,500.

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Simpson Merritt Co.

Opp. D., L. & W. Station, Montclair, N. J.

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Balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 35 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 8 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch, and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.

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11 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, 3 open fires; spacious, modern, complete; stable, garage, maid's room, light, water; poultry building; unusually productive garden, including asparagus and berries, variety of fruit and grapes.

WONDERFUL VIEW.

Near Country Club, convenient to station. Shown weekdays only by

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Seattle Houses, Bungalows.

30 minutes to B'way; commutation 11c; now building; large, light rooms, tiled bath, oak floors, chestnut trim, gas, electric, steam heat, gas range; ready to move in Oct 15; $750 down; $45 monthly; balance includes interest. Homesites $300 up. OPEN NOW.

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Desirable Boarding House

For sale only. Twenty bedrooms, furnished. Reasonable terms.

Particulars from

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$10,000. Modern Colonial residence, 7 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, (fireplace,) sun porch, (fireplace,) sleeping porch. Possession Oct. 1st.

$11,000. New white Colonial, 8 rooms, sun porch, sleeping porch, large living room, (fireplace,) tiled bath; steam, electricity. In most delightful location.

$12,000. Charming home in a choice location. 8 rooms, tiled bath, sun porch; steam, electricity; plot 100 ft. front, with garage. Shade and fruit trees.

$20,000. South side stucco residence. Large living room with fireplace; sun porch, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage. In most excellent condition.

$30,000. Mountain side residence on beautiful ¼-acre plot; 10 rooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping balcony. Beautifully developed grounds.

$40,000. Modern brick residence, on south side, 16 rooms, 3 tiled baths; every late appointment; 2-car garage; ¾-acre of beautiful lawn.

MURDOCH

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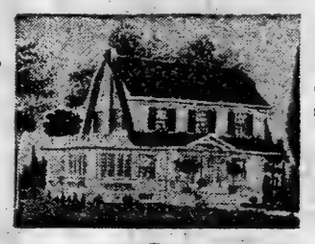
To You, Whose Rent Has Been Raised, Notice!

House is nearly new; contains 7 rooms and tiled bath; everything modern; situated on plot 100x160 feet; has tremendous living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 4 fine bedrooms; glazed solarium, sleeping balcony; walls are panelled in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

$1,000 cash secures title; balance $1,500 on 2d, and 1st mortgage of $5,000. 800 ft. elevation; superb views; rights to pretty lakes; easy, quick walk to Et. Stn. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 47 min. by train to N. Y. Write or 'ph. CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9857 Prospect.



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RESIDENCE 9 rooms, 3 baths; lower and upper porches. Excellent floors and plumbing. $15,000.

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COUNTRY estate of 4 acres; very desirable and livable house; 4-car garage, garden and lawn. Price $30,000.

EXCLUSIVE location. Colonial brick residence; 5-acre plot; rose garden, woodland; garage. $40,000.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J., MOUNTAINSIDE RESIDENCE

In Most Select Residential Section.

Price $47,000.

A property absolutely complete in every detail, having unexcelled location, overlooking New York; house perfectly appointed, 14 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, solarium; wide halls, finished in white enamel; six open fireplaces, two sleeping porches; house built six years ago, in most substantial manner for owner; in perfect condition; recently redecorated; ready for occupancy Oct. 1; ONE ACRE GROUND; garage; half or more can remain on mortgage.

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EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY AT GLEN RIDGE

PRICE $70,000

Splendidly constructed English design residence with tile roof; located amid beautiful surroundings and convenient to Lackawanna Terminal; the appointments, arrangement and conveniences are to be envied; 14 rooms, 2 large tiled baths; brick terrace 85 feet; two acres of land, highly cultivated and planted with shrubbery, ornamental and front trees, rose gardens, tennis court, &c.; 2-car garage, heated, with housekeeping apartment above.

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Handsome brick and frame suburban home in finest residential section, convenient to depot, trolley, schools, etc. First floor contains reception room, library, music room, art gallery, dining room, lavatory, kitchen, and servants' dining room; second floor, 7 bedrooms, billiard room, and 3 bathrooms; third floor, 9 rooms and 2 baths, including servants' rooms. Hot water heat, gas, and electricity; finest hardwood floors and trim throughout; beautiful fixtures and decorations. Large plot, with two street frontages. One of the finest homes in this section. Could be easily changed to three or four high-class apartments. Can be seen by appointment only.

HARVEY E. LINBARGER,
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Beautiful Modern Home for Sale.

Large living room, open fireplaces; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 tiled baths on second floor; 2 bedrooms, large billiard room and bath on third floor; hot water heat, hardwood floors, white enamel woodwork; finest fixtures and decorations; every improvement; garage with chauffeur's rooms and bath; 1½ acres; most select and convenient locality; no exchange.

Apply to your New York broker or

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Attractive house seven rooms, sleeping porch, large screened-in verandas, complete screens, shades, etc., steam heat, open fireplace, hardwood floors, every convenience; established neighborhood; near train, trolley; $6,000.

BOWLES & CO. Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

A BARGAIN 30 Minutes from City. $7800

NEW HOUSE, large living room; open fireplace, dining room, large pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, stairs; parquet floors; decorated; hardwood trim; white enamel bedrooms; fine neighborhood; 60 trains daily. EASY TERMS.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$12,500—10 rooms, 2 baths; sunroom, sleeping porch; choice location.

$16,000—11 rooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch; 2-car garage; plot 85x200; might rent for $1,500.

Investigation of both homes Oct. 1.

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Slate roof. Large grounds, 2-car garage, barn, two orchards, 4 gardens, grapes, rhubarb and asparagus beds. Good location. PRICE ONLY $8,500. IVAN WINKLE (Owner) Rutherford, New Jersey.

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Lots—Highest Ones. Lots—Large Ones.
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Lots and Lots of Lots.

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Attractive, Comfortable Corner Residence.
Hollow Tile Stucco Construction.
In First-Class Condition.

Entrance room, parlor, dining room, conservatory, kitchen, closed porch, five bedrooms, two baths, parquet floors, quartered oak trim, hot water heating, electric light, laundry, garage. Property 75x120, completely fenced in; in most prominent section, six minutes from New York Ferry. Wonderful view over Hudson and City of Manhattan. Price $30,000. No agents. Write to PRIVATE RESIDENCE, Y 90 Times Annex.

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$3000 Nine-room house; lot 97 feet front; $1,000 cash; balance mortgage.

$5500 10-room house; bath, furnace heat; lot 100x200; terms.

$6500 9-room, modern house, bath, hot air heat; gas and electric light; lot 50x125; terms.

$8500 Modern 9-room house with hot water heat, gas and electric light; hardwood trim and floors; garage; corner lot. Terms.

All the above houses are convenient to our main commuting station. Other bargains to offer.

The State Trust Company
Real Estate Department
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The Handsomest Estate in SUMMIT, N. J.

Artistic 18-room Colonial Brick Master Dwelling. Modern, spacious and complete. Suitable outbuildings; man's apartment, with improvements. Magnificent 12 acres. Beautiful lawns, fine gardens, orchard and woodland. Wonderful view. Write today for illustrated circular.

Attractive price and terms.
Shown week days only by
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Easy Housekeeping Estate at SUMMIT, N. J.

Beautiful corner plot, arranged to insure minimum upkeep cost, artistic new tile dwelling, with tapestry brick, stucco and half timber exterior. Exhibit labor-saving device now installed insures against servants' troubles.

Complete and handsomely furnished. Wonderful organ, with motor echo and automatic playing attachment.

Clear garage, completely equipped, man's apartment, with impts.; offered complete for less than new war cost. Shown weekdays only by

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HILLSIDE RESIDENCE AT MONTCLAIR

Owner's home, 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, attractively planted lot 220 feet deep; splendid value; located in a very choice residential section. Price, $21,000, which is very reasonable.

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If Your Family Needs

A roomy, comfortable home, superbly located, large trees and most beautiful setting; forty minutes by rail, 450-foot elevation. Over six acres, with a production that has supplied most of our table needs for ten years. Send for pictures, description and terms. Great bargain for quick action. Box 250, Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

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Modern fourteen-room house, two acres. Send for photo and circular. Owner, 51 Vesey St., New York.

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by insuring the title. We are specialists in insuring country real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A.

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HACKENSACK, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J. 5½ to 7 Acres. One of the finest places in this vicinity can be bought at very low figure, 6 minutes' walk station; house has all improvement, with hot water heat; all ready for occupancy; needs no repairs or decorations, heavy tile roof, all copper gutters and leaders; wonderful trees, garden, shrubbery, clear garage, with quarters attached; electricity, water, gas, telephone. Price $30,000. Shown by appointment only.
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Modern Dutch Colonial Home, 8 rooms. All improvements. Large shaded plot. Immediate possession. Only $8,500. Several other bargains.

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At Ridgewood Mahwah, N. J.

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At Cranford, N. J.—Large house, acre of ground; garage; reasonable rent to responsible party. N. W. Sharp, 300 Union Av., Cranford, N. J., or 24 Broadway, New York.

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Handsome houses in East Orange, South Orange and Glenwood, 6 to 12 rooms, sun porches, all modern appointments; choice locations, $7,500, $10,000 and up to $45,000.

C. H. STIGER,
Opp. Public Church Station, East Orange.

RED BANK, N. J.

FOR SALE,

Attractive country home, about 1 acre, super frontage, all improvements; 2 minutes' walk from R. R. station. Terms reasonable. M. E. to Red Bank, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Handsome [illegible] 11 rooms and 3 baths; garage for [illegible] and chauffeur's family; about 3 acres beautifully laid out grounds; [illegible] handsome properties at [illegible]. Charles G. Frier Co., 1 Park Pl., South Orange, N. J.

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Elegant home, 9 rooms, bath, hot-air heat, gas, electricity, sewerage, plot 50x100; near station. Price $5,650.

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Factory For Sale or Lease. Corner Building in center of NEWARK.
50,000 Sq. Ft. 100% light; steam heat; elevator; good labor centre.
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property on the "beautiful Shrewsbury" at half value. Little cash; easy terms. Address Box 46, Rumson, N. J.

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CHOICE SELECTIONS OF PROPERTIES; POSSESSION OCT. 1ST

MONTCLAIR

FOR RENTAL

Furnished and Unfurnished.

$3500 Handsome Mountainside residence, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, steam heat; garage for 3 cars, chauffeur's quarters.

$3800 Handsome residence, fully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; garage for 2 cars; lawns, gardens. To desirable family; reference required.

$4000 Mountainside residence, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage, steam heated, 3 cars.

$4500 Fully and handsomely furnished house on mountain, overlooking New York City, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for 3 cars, heated by steam.

$3500 Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; steam-heated garage; excellent, restricted location.

$2500 Handsome home at Essex Fells, 4 miles from Montclair, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, steam heat; garage; lawns, gardens; near station.

$300 Monthly—November to June—Handsome furnished residence (Glen Ridge), 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms; situated near station.

FOR SALE

$20,000 Stucco residence, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; near station, schools and churches; easy terms to desirable party; Oct. 1st; $8,000 cash, balance mortgage at 6%.

$22,500 Modern residence, 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms, steam heat, hardwood floors, plate-glass windows; near Lackawanna Terminal. Terms: $5,000 cash, balance mortgage at 6%.

$25,000 Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, steam-heated solarium; garage for 3 cars, heated by steam, chauffeur's rooms; near station and schools.

$27,500 Mountainside residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for 3 cars; lot 100 ft. frontage; terms $7,000 cash, balance mortgage at 6%.

$33,000 Brick-and-frame residence, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch, hardwood floors; garage.

$47,000 Handsome Mountainside residence, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms; magnificent view; large gardens; garage; possession Oct. 1st.

$175,000 Brick-and-half-timber residence, 15 rooms; 5 bathrooms, billiard room; fully furnished throughout; garage for 3 cars. Automobiles, including touring Packard, Franklin limousine and runabout. Servants will remain if desired.

FOR THE BETTER CLASS OF MONTCLAIR PROPERTIES, CONSULT:

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers (Not Operators),
Offices opp. Lackawanna Terminal, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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HISTORIC
WATER WITCH

Choice building sites on the banks of the picturesque Shrewsbury River, or on the famous Water Witch Hill for sale on easy terms; carefully restricted; large boat basin, free bathing beach; good fishing; furnished Cottages for sale.

WATER WITCH DEVELOPMENT CO.,
A. E. DENNETT, Sales Agent.
WATER WITCH, N. J.

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Unprecedented Opportunity
For Quick Buyer
Cost Over $75,000

Beautiful stone mansion, 12 large, spacious rooms, parquet floors, 3 baths, open fireplaces, wonderful staircase, magnificent hardwood trim throughout; heating, lighting, and water system perfection itself; fine stone garage, poultry houses, and other outbuildings; all built less than 5 years; 35 acres fine land; beautiful lake and streams; some timber; high, healthful location; wonderful view; hour from N. Y. City by train or auto. An inspection will convince you that this is the greatest bargain in the commuting zone. Write for price and terms.

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For A Retired Man!

This proposition offers a rarely beautiful home and environment, an exceptional speculative investment, and an occupational interest. The death of a retired banker has brought on the market to settle the estate a beautiful property of 70 acres, within commuting distance, commanding wide views of the Hudson, and with shore rights. Within town limits, all conveniences. Improved streets, landscaped grounds, beautiful modern residence and other houses, it offers a home and an opportunity for development at a price so low that the value is extraordinary; $100,000, about $35,000 cash required. Maps and details.

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ON CORNER PLOT

Mount Vernon, Restricted Section

Entrances on different streets; nine rooms, two baths each; double hardwood floors, circulating hot water; modern equipment; lot 83x100 feet; high ground; an attractive home; a sound investment. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Greeley 5802.

Beautiful Country Home

for sale; large house, 16 rooms, 2 large piazzas, front and back; barn, wagon house, chicken house, and shed; all in good condition, with 40 acres of land. For further particulars address

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99 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.

Beautiful residence in fine order; about 8 acres; electric lights; 14 rooms, 4 baths; large garage; superintendent's house, 6 rooms, bath; barn; large conservatory; log cabin. Summer houses; wonderful view of the Hudson; cost $175,000; price only $35,000; convenient terms. Address P. O. Box 373, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONT.

Directly on Hudson; about 5 acres in beautiful lawns; fine dock, boat house, Summer house; wonderful shade; splendid dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths. Great bargain, $20,000; terms.

H. J. McGINLEY, Nyack, N. Y.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN

About 60 acres of splendid level land; extensive road frontage; wonderful shade trees; private lake; State road; splendid dwelling, 14 rooms, 2 baths; price reduced to $16,000 for quick sale; terms.

H. J. McGINLEY, NYACK, N. Y.

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At Stamford, Ct.

60 acres on knoll and large lake. Unobstructed Sound & country views. 10 min. to R. R. station & golf club. A fine home, with large reception hall, living room, dining room, library, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servant's rooms and bath; 5 open fireplaces; hot water heat, electric light, etc.; gardener's cottage, horse barn, cow barn, apiary, cement ice house, garage, hay barn; fine artesian well; 2 streams on property; wonderful shade trees; 300 bearing fruit trees.

Must be sold to close an estate.
OFFERED AT $40,000.
147 Main St., Herbert A. Sibley, Stamford, Conn.

Snippan Pt., Stamford, Conn.
A Rare Bargain, $16.000.

A gentleman's home; 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, gas, hardwood floors copper screens; 18,750 square feet of land; garage with chauffeur's quarters; cement walks, beautiful shrubbery; block from privalks, beautiful shrubbery; block from private bathing beach and trolley, and near yacht club; beautiful location and views.

Leslie F. Smith, Tel. 2250. 442 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.

A most attractive Elizabethan dwelling, English tapestry brick, stucco, timber top, with its acres and half of grounds tastefully laid out in lawns, rock garden, rustic Summer house, rose, flower, and vegetable gardens, fruit and berries of all kinds; dwelling contains 7 bedrooms and 3 baths, large sleeping porch; well decorated; choice locality; garage, shore privilege.

W. F. DAY 200 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

A Delightfully Cool and Fascinating
ISLAND
NEAR SHORE
ONLY $6,000

Beautiful sandy beach; bold, rocky shore; deep water; shade trees; ideal location for pretentious Summer home, camp or bungalow. Hour out. New Haven Road.

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38 W. 32d St., New York, or Noroton, Conn.

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A Beautiful Home—in an Ideal Location.

15-room house, stucco over hollow tile; slate roof; steam heated. Garage and stable of same construction. Large variety of trees, shrubs and bushes.

LOT 200 by 300

LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, 3 FIREPLACES, 3 BATHS, BILLIARD ROOM, ETC.

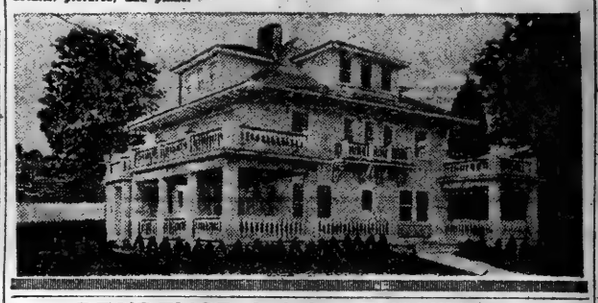
For particulars

Address Owner, J 650 Times Downtown. Phone 5020 Rector, RG.

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE

PRICE COMPLETE ONLY $13,500, ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

A charming old-time mansion, beautifully situated on a hilltop, 860 feet elevation, overlooking a magnificent inland lake, with large, beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers. Its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In select section of beautiful country estates. Ideal commuting to New York City. Twelve large rooms, three tiled baths. Living room 30 ft. long. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout; has every modern convenience and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating and several exclusive clubs nearby. GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Sq. Hotel, N. Y. City. Telephone 8400 Columbus. Has complete details, pictures, and plans.



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Handsome residence, fully furnished, offered for sale; immediate delivery; house located on Mountainside. Contains 15 rooms; 5 tiled bathrooms; fitted with modern, sanitary plumbing; billiard room, lounge, solarium; garage for 3 cars. Included in the sale price are 3 Automobiles: seven-passenger Packard, Franklin Limousine, and Runabout. Household servants will remain if desired. Excellent opportunity is hereby offered to secure a thoroughly modern residence. Furnished throughout. Also automobiles and servants if wanted. Price $175,000.

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F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers
Plaza Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

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At Greenwich, Conn.

An exceedingly attractive estate of 3 acres, with modern house of 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 4 baths, can be obtained at a bargain price. Near private school and club. Heated by hot water heat. One mile from station. Garage for 3 motors. $25,000 cash, balance on liberal terms. For photograph and details communicate with

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
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Back in the hills, on top of a high, well known ridge, commanding

GRAND VIEWS

of the Sound, Long Island shore, and country in all directions. Trout stream. Charming house of superlative excellence, with every conceivable comfort. Complete set of modern dairy and farm buildings. Cottages for gardener and help. Everything in excellent order. 55 minutes out, New Haven Road.

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38 W. 32d St., New York, or Noroton, Conn.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.

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Attractive house of 8 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, electric light, telephone, &c.; garage, with chauffeur's rooms and bath; beautiful grounds, cement walks, plenty shrubbery; ½ block to trolleys and beach; real sacrifice. Apply Owner, Box K 520 Times Downtown.

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Very desirable village home, eight large rooms, all modern conveniences; large lot; fine shade; desirable neighborhood; convenient to station; price $6,500. E. B. MORSE, New Canaan, Conn.

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Will Rent Allenhurst, N. J.
Furnished

Gentleman going South will rent from Oct. to May for $700 cash his fully furnished home, 6 master's rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, etc. Tel. Vanderbilt 1407, or write Room 204 B, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

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Western Florida presents wonderful opportunities. Balmy, healthful climate, never excessively hot nor unpleasantly cold. Abundant rainfall. Perfect drainage. Good soil. Excellent water. Fine timber. Three crops per season. Sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts, chufas, cotton, corn, velvet beans, and all forage crops thrive. Twelve months' pasture. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens flourish. Splendid pecans, figs, pears, peaches, and small fruits. Lands from $10 per acre up. Prices steadily advancing. We own and control 150,000 acres from seashore to foothills, town lots to 10,000-acre ranch. Tell us your needs and receive beautiful booklet free!

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SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

Highly improved Louisiana cotton, cane and corn plantation. Fine, modern "Owner's Residence," numerous tenants' residences and laborers' cabins; 2,500 acres in cultivation, cotton, cane, corn, alfalfa, clover and lespedeza; balance pasture and woodland; silos, cotton gin, large barns, &c.; on railroad and traversed by modern roads.

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FOR SALE.

Beautiful seaside home and grounds, at Carleton, on Bais des Chaleurs, Quebec, Canada.

Residence contains 10 large rooms, servants' quarters, ice house, garage, gas lighting plant, and boat houses; splendid salmon and trout fishing. For detail, apply H. W. D., P. O. Box 980, Montreal, Quebec.

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16 EAST 95TH STREET
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20 EAST 95TH STREET

Five-story American basement dwellings, 15 rooms, 2 baths each, butler's pantry, etc. Will be put in first-class order. Rent $2,500 each. Immediate possession. Shown by appointment only.

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100 ACRES

with over 2,000 feet frontage, on Delaware River, adjoining Burlington, N. J.; old Colonial mansion, barns and cottages; trolley line through property, also R. R. Station at corner; 100 fruit trees and balance for gardening; owner non-resident; sacrifice for $250 per acre.

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All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.
Graduate Agriculturist.
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ENTIRE BUILDING
8 Story & Basement
61 x 100
Southeast Corner of Spring & Mercer Sts.
Modern Fireproof Structure
Fully Sprinklered
Exceptional Heavy Floor Construction
2 PASSENGER AND 2 FREIGHT ELEVATORS
PASSENGER ENTRANCE ON SPRING ST.
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SUITABLE FOR
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We want about 6,000 or 7,000 square feet of office space, well-lighted, and in a building in keeping with the requirements of an advertising agency serving prominent manufacturers.

Rent or purchase of a residence, for conversion, would interest us.

Location: between 50th and 30th streets, and Seventh and Fourth Avenues. Grand Central or Times Square districts preferred, but not insisted upon.

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Address Mr. Lloyd.

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New Buildings to be Completed May and October, 1920.
Plans Now Available.

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5 ACRES, NEAR VINELAND.
MODERN HOME—STOCK, ETC.

Situate on principal avenue only few minutes' walk to centre of Vineland; one of the most attractive country homes and fruit and poultry places on the tract; beautifully shaded lawn; shrubbery, hedges, etc. Modern 10-room residence, large porches; hot water heat, hot and cold running water, gas, telephone, etc.; barn, poultry house, greenhouse; young peach orchard, apples, cherries, pears, berries, large variety nuts and grapes; owner gives horse, carriage, farm tools, and crops to quick buyer. Price reduced to $4,800 for immediate sale. Part cash accepted. NEW JERSEY FARM AGENCY, 508 LANDIS AV., VINELAND, N. J., exclusive agent. Send for free list of other bargains.

N. Y. Commuting Zone Farm, $2900, with Horse and

cow, poultry, long list; tools, wagons, buggy, crops, near R. R. depot; 10 acres fertile fields for heavy crops, pasture for several head, fruit, barn, poultry houses, corn crib; owner's other business demanding quick sale; $2,900 gets all; only $1,100 down, easy terms. See picture attractively shaded house, good condition, on page 57 new Fall catalog, just out, 160 pages of unequalled farm bargains, 27 States; your copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1503 Nassau St., New York.

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$1,500 Down Secures
304 Acres, 10 Cows and

Horses, hogs, poultry, wagons, full machinery, tools; mile to creamery, &c., 1½ miles town, stores, schools, churches; 160 acres tillage, wire fenced, 50-cow pasture, estimated 1,400 cords wood, 50,000 feet timber, much fruit; $4,700 farm income last year; 10-room house, large basement, barns, silo, corn, grain, hog houses; retiring owner's low price for this money-maker, $6,100; very easy terms; details Page 33, Fall catalog just out; write for your free copy this big 160-page book farm bargains from Maine to Florida and West to Nebraska. Strout Farm Agency, 150 G, Nassau St., New York.

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Choice location for Millinery or Waist House. Address Y 184 Times Annex.

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PARLOR FLOOR STORE.

Open for inspection. Excellent light. Owner, 23 West 39th. River 9062.

BUILDING ABOUT 10,000 SQ. FT.

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35,000 Sq. Ft.
on 4th Floor,
32-46 West 23d St.
Through to
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Modern, Sprinkled Building.
Possession 60 Days or Less.

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FOR RENT

Fireproof, Sprinkler Building
Broadway & Spring St.
Suitable for Jobbers and Importers
Apply to
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50x100; high ceiling; 67th St., near 5th Av.; finest retail store location in New York; will soon equal 5th Av.; long lease is desired; this is high class merchandise at a fair price.

Appointments made, but no information over telephone.

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at Broadway & 57th St.

6,100 square feet per floor. Will rent floors separately. Apply

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4th Floor, 24x98.
Seven-story Building, Elevator Service. Oct. 1st, 1919 to Nov. 30th, 1921, at Annual Rental $6,750.
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Convenient, Central Location.
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NOTE.—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

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1,564,768 SQ. FT., comprising 13 MAIN MANUFACTURING UNITS of the MOST MODERN TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION. Each 5 story brick and steel buildings with concrete floors. 5 HEAT TREATING BUILDINGS having a total floor area of 115,635 sq. ft. LARGE POWER PLANT FULLY SPRINKLED. R. R. SIDING. FRESH WATER POND.

REMINGTON ARMS PLANT, SWANTON, VT.

A TWO STORY CONCRETE BUILDING, containing 80,000 sq. ft. of all daylight manufacturing space. Series of one story new fireproof storage buildings, containing 50,000 sq. ft.; sprinkler system; Cafeteria; gas plant; large power plant; artesian wells; excellent labor; 40 acres; R. R. Sidings.

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The property of the Rockland and Rockport Lime Company, consisting of about 4½ acres, having a water frontage of 600 ft. on Newtown Creek, also a slip 100 ft. wide and over 200 ft. deep. The property is improved with a good bulkhead along the entire water frontage. Also 2 large one story buildings containing 25,000 sq. ft., having over 20 ft. clearance, now used as warehouses; within free lighterage zone; deep water.

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125,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, ONE & TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS. Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near large plant of Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR. RAILROAD SIDINGS. Steam heat; power plant. Sprinkler System. ARTESIAN WELLS.

Equipped Chemical Plant, 30 Miles from N. Y. City.

A 1 story brick building, 180x240, of SAW-TOOTH CONSTRUCTION, CONTAINING 25,000 SQ. FT. OF DAYLIGHT MANUFACTURING SPACE. Sprinkler system. Artesian Wells. LARGE POWER PLANT. Railroad siding 600 ft. long. 3½ acres of land. EQUIPMENT INCLUDES Crushing and Grinding Machinery, Reduction Furnaces, Filter Presses, Evaporating Kettles, Pulverizing Machinery and equipped laboratory.

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WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF BRIDGE PLAZA. A new 8 story building containing 457,000 SQ. FT. of excellent manufacturing space; R. R. SIDING ACCOMMODATING 24 CARS; six elevators, high ceilings; hot water; electric light; large crane; POWER PLANT; WITHIN 1 BLOCK OF SUBWAY STATION; EXCELLENT LABOR.

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TEN MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, N. Y. CITY; 77,000 SQ. FT. OF EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SPACE. Six story and basement brick building, 100x137. Fully sprinkled. Large elevator. Permanent light. L. I. R. R. SIDING. Excellent advertising features. Low insurance rate. Immediate possession. GOOD LABOR.

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ABOUT 7 MILES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, AT SOUTH RIVER, N. J. The Herrmann, Aukam & Co. plant containing about 150,000 sq. ft. of all daylight manufacturing space; 1, 3 and 4 story brick construction. FULLY SPRINKLED; LARGE RESERVOIR; POWER PLANT; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; 8 ACRES; RECREATION AND LUNCH ROOM; SHOWER BATHS, ETC.

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Located Nos. 404 to 412 East 166th Street, running through to 405-417 East 165th Street and 421-427 East 164th Street, consisting of four 4-story brick buildings and three 1-story brick buildings CONTAINING ABOUT 180,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE; 450 H. P. POWER PLANT. Land area approximately 60,000 Sq. Ft. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Modern Manufacturing Plant, Paterson, N. J.

100,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, consisting of large one-story foundry building 144x197—Boiler Shop 287x127—3 story machine shop 115x103—3 story and attic storehouse 191x56—2 story and attic office building 34x36—Power Plant, etc., 7 acres. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Completely Equipped Cement Plant, Stockertown, Pa.

CAPACITY OF 2,000 BARRELS PER DAY. A series of 1-story buildings, all directly connected, including boiler and engine room, drying and grinding rooms, kiln room, engine room, machine shop, bagging room, cooper shop and storage house; 2 stone crushers. LARGE POWER PLANT. V. & N. R. R. SIDING. 60 acres. LARGE CEMENT QUARRY, DEEP FACE. Heart of cement country. Excellent labor. STOCKERTOWN, 5 MILES FROM EASTON, PA.

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NOW FULLY EQUIPPED AS A CANNING PLANT. Property can be sold with or without canning equipment. 25,000 SQ. FT. OF EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SPACE. 2-story brick building, 60x128. POWER PLANT. STABLE AND GARAGE. ARTESIAN WELL. 2-story dwelling with stores containing 2 apartments of 7 rooms and bath. R. R. SIDING AVAILABLE WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF R. R. STATION. EXCELLENT LABOR.

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A one story hollow tile foundry containing 12,000 sq. ft. of floor space equipped with one Whiting No. 3 cupola and one Whiting No. 4 cupola, machine shop, dynamo, tumblers, laboratory, artesian well and pump, and narrow gauge railway and cars. Office buildings. GOOD LABOR; NATURAL GAS; PA. AND ERIE R. R. SIDINGS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS.

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Large one story foundry with clear of 26 feet, with outbuildings; containing 31,400 sq. ft., with a No. 6 Whiting cupola. Completely equipped with narrow gauge railway and cars, storage bins, core ovens, motors, artesian well and pump. GOOD LABOR; NATURAL GAS; PA. AND B. & O. R. R. SIDINGS.

Mill Site with Fresh Water Supply and R. R. Siding.

At Montville, N. J.—26 miles from N. Y. and 1½ miles from Boonton, N. J. A tract of 21 acres partly improved with 3 large warehouses opening on R. R. sid ings. Carpenter shop, stable, boiler house, office building, and garage. FRESH WATER RIGHTS, FILTERING BEDS. GOOD TRUCKING TO N. Y. Former site of John Capstick & Sons, bleachers, dyers and printers of woolen and cotton goods.

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20,000 square feet in 42nd St. & 5th Ave. district.

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80,000 Square Feet
Including Store,
FOR RENT.
In High Class Building,
Between 34th and 40th Sts.,
Near Fifth Av.
Possibly 100,000 to 125,000 Sq. Ft. can be obtained.
Possession Late 1920.
Cross & Brown Co.,
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Telephone Murray Hill 7100.

150 W. 57th St.
NEW STORE
25x100.
ALSO PARLOR STORE
25x75.
Adjoining Carnegie Hall and New Express Station, B. R. T.
R. E. SIMON
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160,000 SQ. FT.
Office Space
FOR RENT

Full service, including light, at $1.30 per square foot. Possession Feb. 1. Eight floors of 20,000 square feet each. Would rent separately.

Principals only.

MANNING & TRUNK,
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SEVERAL ENTIRE BUILDINGS,
25,000 to 80,000 Square Feet
Possession now or February 1, 1920.
L. Tanenbaum Strauss & Co.
640 Broadway

BELOW HOUSTON ST.

About 15,000 sq. ft. on 2 floors. Sprinkler Equipped Building. Possession February 1, 1920. W 577 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR RENT
Large, Fine Office

Facing 42d Street, near Fifth Avenue. Rent $1,200 per year. Phone Vanderbilt 1131.

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Manufacturing Loft Buildings
16 E. 18th St. and
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Must be sold at once.
Ten Per Cent. Income
Guaranteed.
All improvements—Fully occupied.
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in Far Rockaway, Sheridan Boulevard, Corner of Horton Place. The best plot for garage and repair works on the new shortcut Boulevard to New York and the Rockaways. Come and watch the car traffic for a week. Plot 100x120. Will sell for $16,500. Owner on premises. Hotel Princess right near corner.

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Factory Lofts
9,000 Sq. Ft., 3 Floors,
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Restaurant in Building
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Two Substantial Buildings
65,000 square feet. Four story; mill constructed; sprinkler system, elevator and power plant. In heart of very best labor district, and at all freight depots. Immediate possession. Price right. Terms reasonable.
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Staten Island; size 368x803; two complete basins with docks, buildings, &c. Suitable for boat repairs, ship yard, tie up, or storage purposes. Possession.
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That Cannot Be Raised!
NO CARE OR WORRY
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At 31 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, you will find what you want. Apartments of two large, fine rooms, dressing room, tiled bath, and electric kitchenette, with ample closet room, decorated to suit, with full Maid and House Service.
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3 Room Suites
On First & Second Floors.
Studios & room 18x27, with 7x12 north side studio window; bedroom, dressing room and bath.
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Between B'way and West End Ave.
2 Rooms Alcove Bath $1080—$1500
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1 Apartment to a floor
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LOCATION IDEAL.
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Representative premises Sunday 82 West 76th

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2 Exceptional Rooms with Bath.
Modern Conveniences
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Rent $1,000 to $1,400.
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Handsome and completely furnished; southern exposure; immediate possession; rent $7,500 yearly. Apply on premises or
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Physician's Suite of
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Also One Room Front
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Apartment of
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1st Floor—3 rooms and bath, $2,500.00
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Club, Maid and Valet
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Exceptional Service.
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UNFURNISHED APARTMENT
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3 rooms and bath; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.
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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
One (1) room and private bath, $900 year up.
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One apartment facing Madison Square Park, consisting of drawing room, 4 bedrooms and 3 baths, $4000 unfurnished; $4600 furnished.
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Personal inspection invited.
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2, 3 and 5 Rooms and Baths
INCLUDING SERVICE.
$70 per Month Up.
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3 EAST 85TH ST.
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$8,000 PER ANNUM.
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New house, finest residential section.
Resident Manager.

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MOST DESIRABLE
APARTMENT
IN NEW YORK
903 PARK AVE.
Northeast Corner 79th St.
16th and 17th floors connected by private staircase.
Each apartment contains 17 rooms and 5 baths.
An unusual apartment for family with children.
Will lease one apartment separately.
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ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
IN THE 80'S.
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11 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.
LEASE FOR ONE YEAR.
$10,000.
Must Be A1 Tenant.
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Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
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NEW APARTMENT HOTEL,
116 West 72d St.
Furnished Suites on Yearly Lease.
1 Room & Bath $1,020
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LARGE
11-ROOM FURNISHED
APARTMENT
For Further Particulars
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402 MADISON AVENUE
Town and Country Residences.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Park Av., East Fifties; 13 rooms..... $12,000
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Most convenient location, desirable clientele; rates moderate; a few 2, 3, and 4 room suites for yearly rental.

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8 OR 10 ROOMS
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Information is desired as to the present whereabouts of Emma Hemmerling and the names and addresses of any other heirs of Lena Christena Strohmaier, formerly residing at 221 West Fifteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who died December 4, 1917. Notify Joseph W. O'Hara, Attorney for George Dresselhouse, Administrator, Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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WANTED.—ADOPTION, GIRL ABOUT 3 years; excellent home, education, care; please give full particulars. G 321 Times.

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Forty cents an agate line.

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WOMEN'S CLOAKS AND SUITS,
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CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LINENS,
BOOKS,
NOTIONS,
MILLINERIES,
FURS,
GLOVES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
KNIT UNDERWEAR,

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNT

Require bookkeepers who have had department store experience; also typists and clerical workers.

ALSO

CASHIERS.

We need several tube-room and floor cashiers.

ALSO

MARKERS AND CHECKERS.

Can place several markers and checkers in our receiving department.

ALSO

CLERICAL.

Require sheet writer and clerical worker for our department of delivery. Must write a neat, clear hand.

ALSO

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

We require stenographers and typists for our mail orders and complaint departments.

ALSO

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Need waitresses for our restaurant and buffet lunch.

ALSO

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Require several girls of neat appearance for positions in our stock room. This presents an excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business.

ALSO

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We require several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary.

The advertised positions are particularly attractive for women between the ages of 18 and 35 years. The working conditions are excellent and offer splendid opportunity. Applications can be made at the employment office, subway floor, central building, or by mail.

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Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of women between 18 and 35 years of age who desire to become saleswomen. Complete instruction will be given in our school of salesmanship, with liberal salary from beginning, and every opportunity offered for advancement. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

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ARTISTS familiar with painting on celluloid. Write E 59 Times.

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A DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT REQUIRES AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR ITS FUR DEPARTMENT; A KNOWLEDGE OF READY-TO-WEAR MERCHANDISE AS WELL AS OF FURS IS ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, TO A. F., BOX 146 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography. Apply Monday, 37 9th Av.

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HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
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129 Duane St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; must be thoroughly experienced and have knowledge office routine; hours 8:30 to 5:15; must have over 2 years' experience and be thorough and conscientious; good opportunity for right party; apply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. W 238 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to make up monthly statements and assist in posting merchandise, &c., on customers' ledger; good opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary desired. "Receivable," P. O. Box 668, City Hall Station.

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ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, with at least one year's experience for wholesale house; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and full particulars; closed Saturdays, open Sunday. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, actual experience unnecessary; bright grammar or business school graduate, good at figuring, to gain experience which means advancement; call Monday in person. Beckley Ralston Co., 240 West 54th.

ASSISTANT CASHIER, must have had previous experience in like capacity. Apply by letter, giving age, references, and salary expected. Chas. T. Corby, 233 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT, credit department; extensive experience unnecessary; providing the applicant is bright, energetic and hard working; state particulars, including age and salary expected. L. C., 595 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in wholesale house; experienced and rapid worker; ability to use typewriter desirable but not essential; salary $20 with advancement; state full particulars. H 735 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT in children's institution. Apply 105 East 22d.

ADDRESSERS.—Several girls to address envelopes by hand; experience not necessary; also several for mailing department, folding and inserting; $12 weekly. W 300 Times.

ADDRESSERS.—Plain hand writers, $2 per thousand. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th St.

BILLERS.
LORD & TAYLOR
Require
BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
for their auditing dept.
Apply Employment Office, 9th Floor.

BILLING CLERK and typist, good, steady position for conscientious and willing worker; drug experience preferred, but not essential; salary $18-$20. L. R., 709 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, experienced on Underwood machine; must be rapid and accurate operator and good figurer. M. Martin & Co., 142 Madison Av.

BILLING CLERK, experienced Elliot-Fisher operator wanted by a first-class concern; splendid opportunity for the right girl; state age, experience and salary. W 318 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon-Hopkins billing machine operator; exceptional opportunity; state experience and salary expected. W 343 Times.

BILL CLERK, accurate at figures, for billing on Remington typewriter; state salary and religious connection. R 81 Times.

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BILL CLERK with knowledge of Elliott-Fisher machine; accurate at figures; good advancement. Hartmann Bros., 334 4th Av.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady who can use Underwood machine and is accurate; salary $18 per week. Supplies, 9, W 329 Times.

BILL CLERK to do billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R Q 516 Times Downtown.

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5TH AVE., AT 38TH ST.
Require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments
SUITS,
COATS & DRESSES,
PERFUME,
NECKWEAR,
NOVELTIES,
VEILINGS.
Good salaries, permanent positions, with fine chances for advancement.
Apply or write to
Employment Department,
6 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by wholesale house; must be experienced, wide awake, hard worker, and capable of handling large volume; some executive ability; an opportunity for right person who wants to grow up with established, growing, and successful concern; state age, experience, education, married or single, whether now employed, different firms you have worked for, nationality, religion, salary to start, &c., all in strict confidence, and references not to be investigated until after interview; no interview unless particulars given in application. W 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate; experience in subscription book business desirable; permanent position; Christian firm, located near Broadway and 34th St.; hours 9 to 5; write fully, stating nationality, age, experience, salary desired, if now employed, reason for desiring change. A 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity for young business school graduate who is willing to start with a growing concern; must understand double entry; short hours. Apply by letter only, stating salary expected, age, and education, Lincoln Mfg. Co., 26 East 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by a high-class firm; an ambitious, brainy and accurate young lady; good salary to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply own handwriting, with full particulars of age, education, and salary desired to start. W 316 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER
with knowledge of typewriting; good pay and steady position for ambitious young lady.

GREENHILL & DANIEL,
344 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY DESIRED. N. A., 704 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, experienced; salary $25; hours 9 to 5:30. Full particulars to Competent, O 367 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking entire charge of office electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate; state salary and full particulars. W 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts, &c.; good opportunity for right party. Call or address Adler Veneer Seat Co., Paynter Av. and Sunswich St., Long Island City, N. Y., 4 blocks from 59th St. bridge.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; good references; state age and salary. E. B., 6 West 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER who can typewrite, beginner, some experience; good penman, accurate; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious young lady; state experience, schooling, salary. N 292 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in the credit and adjustment department of a large New York City publication; must be able to use typewriter; state age and salary desired. Y 65 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.
Large manufacturing concern desires a bright, competent girl; experienced preferred. Write, stating age and salary, B. H. J., 163 East 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Double entry; must have some experience; write, stating age, salary, and full particulars, or call Jennings Lace Works Corp., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn; Prospect 2240.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, by a publishing house; must be thoroughly experienced, know something about accounting, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary wanted, H 687 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, who can also wait on trade; steady position, with chance for advancement; state age and salary; references required. A 255 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced in manufacturing business preferred; one who can take charge of office; good opportunity. Write, stating age, experience, and salary, T 585 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT by busy mail order concern; must have experience; thoroughly competent; $18 to start; advance rapid if work satisfactory. Apply 636 Broadway, 11th floor.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, fully capable taking entire charge of books, monthly trial balances; only those thoroughly competent need apply. Sipkin & Gorahen, 15 East 26th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper to take charge of books in large downtown retail stationery house; state experience, religion, and salary. K 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT. — Experienced, bright young girl, accurate at figures; good penman; good opportunity for right party. Weinberg Shoe Co., 2,103 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; bright, intelligent young woman, capable of taking complete charge of set of books; write stating experience and salary desired. T 555 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, neat appearance, able to answer verbal inquiries; salary to start, $20. Answer in own hand, giving full particulars. L 463 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Christian firm, accurate at figures; some experience necessary; permanent position; reliable firm; state salary. B. M., 464 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in large manufacturing concern; experience not necessary; knowledge of typewriting essential. Apply 344 West 38th, fourth floor.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND TYPIST, accurate and rapid; state experience, salary, and full particulars. L 541 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; permanent position; good salary; splendid future. Call Inwald Glass Co., 8th Av. Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; permanent position; good chance for advancement. Call Henry Hyman & Co., Inc., 77 Chambers St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced with controlling accounts; must be accurate and of neat appearance; state salary and full particulars. E 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on purchase ledger; one accustomed to taking off trial balance; permanent position; good salary to start. W 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, in wholesale jewelry house; must be well recommended; salary to start $18. Call 3d floor, 1,328 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN TYPEWRITE; RETAIL EXPERIENCE; DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER. — Burroughs bookkeeping machine; experienced; good salary; call Monday morning, Leo. Finkenberg, 31 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experienced only. Write, stating salary, A. T., 21 Delevan St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, in manufacturing house; state particulars. Z. Z., 209 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER,
with knowledge of controlling accounts and trial balance, with good penmanship; good salary to right party. Bergen Bed Co., 148th St.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Experienced woman, able to take full charge of books; salary, $25 to $30; state religious connection. R 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in printing office; knowledge of shorthand; state age, experience and salary; dependable. L 715 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; take full charge small office; light work; salary $18-$20. Call between 12 and 1, 1,170 Broadway, Room 308.

BOOKKEEPER, Brooklyn bank; state age, experience, and salary. T 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to assist in general office work. Durst Mfg. Co., 105 Chambers St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; one with posting experience preferred; $15 to start; good chance. 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good opportunity for advancement; state salary and experience. R. K., 218 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' thorough experience; double entry, trial balance. Box 42, 324 Rockaway Av., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts; accurate; good position for right party. S. Hyman, 197 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER, MANUFACTURING CONCERN, $25 WEEK. WRITE F. T. 412, 1,777 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, capable making trial balance and use typewriter. L. K., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; control accounts, trial balance; state salary. H 1000 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of stenography. Apply Gray-Andrews Corp., 73 Warren St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good at figures; good chance for bright girl. Call Uneeda Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, experienced in office; well-paying position with excellent prospects. W 261 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; liberal salary; retail fur establishment. Wilentz, 428 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge of typewriting. Star Metal Box Co., 507 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, general office assistant. Higgins & Gollmar, Inc., 30 Ferry St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced; state wages and capacity. G 342 Times.

BOW TIERS.
GOOD PAY, FIVE DAYS PER WEEK ALL YEAR; FINEST WORKROOM IN NEW YORK. SEE MR. PARKER, HEYWOOD, STRASSER & VOIGT, 26TH ST. AND 9TH AV.

BUYER FOR WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Buyer wanted for women's knit underwear department; must be thoroughly experienced; apply by letter only, stating in detail experience and qualifications; all communications confidential.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

BUYER
for dresses to assist in fine specialty shop in New York; must have original ideas and know the market thoroughly; state all particulars in first letter; strict confidence assured. A 119 Times.

BUYER.—High-class establishment has open position of buyer of neckwear; good salary; opportunity for advancement to woman of good taste and experience. W 219 Times.

BUYER.—An opportunity to buy ribbons will be given a bright, young, experienced woman at good salary. W 270 Times.

CARETAKER.—Woman; doctor's office and upper floors small private house; room, no board; state salary. O 384 Times.

WM. H. RANKIN COMPANY
Advertising
50 Madison Avenue, New York

September 12, 1919.

The New York Times:

We have been using newspapers to advertise the William H. Rankin Company during the past four years in about seven or eight cities in the United States. Last Thursday we used our first advertisement in The New York Times. This advertisement brought more returns than any we have ever had for ourselves anywhere. Before eleven o'clock three advertisers telephoned. During the next twenty-four hours twenty-five wrote directly.

I know now, as I never knew before, that nearly every advertiser in and around New York reads The New York Times. Practically every advertising man that I have met since Wednesday has complimented this organization on its announcement.

I thoroughly appreciate the value of The Times.

WILLIAM H. RANKIN,
President William H. Rankin Co.,
New York, Chicago, Washington.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

CANDY FORELADIES
FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.
One of New York's large manufacturers requires experienced forelaies for all departments; will pay highest salaries to start and offer unusual opportunity for advancement; 48 hours week, half day Saturday. S. B., 806 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS for city and all sections, on a woman's movement for a popular, patriotic memorial; commission compensation. For particulars, write E. G. Carter, 65 West 36th St.

CASHIERS, experienced retail stores; to capable young ladies a salary of $14 per week is offered to start, and an opportunity to graduate into a selling position offering advanced salary and commission opportunities. Apply any day to Employment Department, Forest Hills Hygeman Drug Stores, 151 Fifth Avenue.

CASHIERS
WITH TUBE ROOM EXPERIENCE.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ROTHENBERG & CO., 34-42 WEST 14TH.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT wanted in large automobile concern to check prices, additions, &c.; must be quick and accurate at figures; state age and experience; resident of Brooklyn preferred. Box 300, 1,220 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CASHIERS.
LORD & TAYLOR
require experienced
CASHIERS,
Apply Employment Office, 9th Floor.

CASHIERS,
experienced in retail stores; steady position, good salary; only experienced need apply. L. Berger, 120 West 125th St. Inquire at 146th St.

CASHIER wanted in large retail store, experienced, quick, and accurate; state where last employed and salary expected. F. A., 79, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

Cashier, experienced, accustomed to taking orders by telephone. A. Sulka, 512 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent, home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to K. B. Guiterman, Box 452, Lawrence, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, young English girl, for family of two in apartment, go to England in Spring; wages $50; good references. Write G. L., 1,358 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, white; three adults. 876 West End Av., 103d St. Call Monday, 9 to 4. Carfare paid.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS; competent; sleep home. Apply Monday before noon, 2 West 89th St., Apt. 12 South.

CIGARETTE FACTORY
EXPERIENCED PACKERS AND CIGARETTE TIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS;
ALSO LEARNERS; PERMANENT WORK.
E. A. CONDAX & CO.,
57 W. 19TH ST.

CLEANER AND MAID.—White woman to do cleaning and be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $12, or for half day's work salary $8, from 7 mornings to 1 or 12:30 to 5:30 P. M. Call Monday, A. Simonson, 806 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

CLERKS.
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF CLERICAL POSITIONS OPEN FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN IN OUR GENERAL OFFICES.
SOME POSITIONS ARE FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS, BUT A LARGE NUMBER OF BEGINNERS WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFY AS
FILERS,
MAIL READERS,
CASH REGISTER OPERATORS,
BILL CLERKS,
AUDIT CLERKS,
AND OTHER POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.
CALL AT ONCE OR WRITE TO THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERICAL WORK.
GIRLS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
for general office work, requiring no previous experience; graduate of grammar or high school are carefully taught correct business methods, fitting you for better advancement in position and salary; good pay to start; attractive business hours: 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
26 MORTON ST.
NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST. FERRY.

CLERK.—Attractive work, with increase in salary proportional to ability shown; high school graduate preferred; experience unnecessary; hours, 9 to 5. Saturday half holiday; state age, education, experience, if any, and salary expected. H 509 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

CLERKS.
Young women for beginning clerical work; high school training preferred; $12 to $14 a week; advancement.
KNOX HAT CO., INC.,
901 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERICAL.
REFINED GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK, in publishing house; ideal working conditions, with plenty of light and air; short hours; half day Saturday; opportunities are presented to work up to a very good paying position. Apply to
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

CLERICAL WORKERS
WANTED IN GENERAL OFFICES OF LARGE 5TH AVE. SHOP; EXCELLENT EASY HOURS, EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; EXPERIENCED WORKERS DESIRED; BRIGHT BEGINNERS ACCEPTED, WITH PROMPT ADVANCEMENT TO CAPABLE WORKERS.
DE PINNA,
8th Av. at 50th St.

CLERKS.
YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 25 YEARS FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH LARGE CORPORATION; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; PERMANENT POSITIONS. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. K 502 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—YOUNG WOMAN IN CHECKING DEPARTMENT OF PROMINENT ADVERTISING AGENCY; EXPERIENCE NOT IMPERATIVE, BUT MUST BE INTELLIGENT, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND ACCURATE; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; STATE SALARY DESIRED, AGE, AND NATIONALITY TO J. W. R., BOX 40, POSTAL STATION F, NEW YORK CITY.

CLERICAL and statistical work; opportunity for well-educated young woman who is accurate at figures to do interesting work; experience not necessary; permanent position, with advancement commensurate with ability; short hours, half holiday Saturdays all year; all legal holidays; luncheons served at nominal price. Call or write, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

CLERICAL WORKERS AND FILERS.—Several young ladies, high school graduates preferred, for interesting work in advertising office; salary $12 week to start; experience not necessary; we wish only those who are anxious for a permanent connection where intelligent work will be rewarded by quick advancement. W 301 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—High school graduates for work requiring accuracy, concentration, and good judgment; experience not necessary; for the right type of person the opportunities are excellent; state age, religion, experience, if any, and phone number. K 475 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS wanted by publishing house in the Bronx; girls with ambition, education, can obtain employment under extremely favorable conditions. Ask for Miss Morgan, Personnel Employment Service Bureau, Inc., 511-513 East 164th St.

CLERK, with high school education and at least one year's good business training, wanted by large corporation; excellent chance for efficient worker; state experience, salary, age and education in application. Y 170 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORKERS for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 16-20; splendid opportunity, refined surroundings. Apply in own handwriting. T 503 Times Downtown.

CLERK,
quick at figures, for cost work. This is a splendid opportunity with a growing concern. Write, stating full particulars regarding experience, age, salary, &c., Z. L., 209 Cable Building.

CLERKS.—YOUNG WOMEN, SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS; SALARY $14; STATE EXPERIENCE; ALSO EXPERIENCED ADDRESSERS AND CIRCULAR FOLDERS; SALARY $12. W 187 TIMES.

CLERICAL WORKER, for entering records, &c., no experience, good penman; references; wages to start, $10 to $12, according to ability. Apply Publisher, Room 26, 116 Broad Street.

CLERICAL.—Young women for responsible positions requiring accuracy and high degree of intelligence but no previous experience. Apply in person or by letter, 373 4th Av., (near 28th.) Room 701.

CLERK.—Bright, quick, and accurate young lady to keep stock cards retail shoe establishment; knowledge bookkeeping necessary; good salary to competent girl; state age, salary, experience. O 395 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Young woman, good penman, with some high school education; to write and file cards; salary $50 a month; state age, education and experience. E 36 Times.

CLERK, young lady as invoice pricer; must be quick and accurate with figures; state age, experience, and salary wanted. A 294 Times.

CLERK.—Must have good, rapid handwriting and be experienced and accurate at figures; give age, experience, education and salary expected. A 1058 Times Harlem.

CLERICAL WORK AND FILING in office of shoe factory; good chance for advancement. Wm. Hengs & Co., 963 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—For filing; high school training, 19 to 21, wanted by large corporation; good hours, surroundings and advancement. G. D., Box 70, Station D., New York City.

CLERK—ASSISTANT.
Young lady with some knowledge of stenography. Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 10 Jones St., near 4th St. and 6th Av.

CLERK, young woman; switchboard operator; Sundays and holidays only. 39 West 38th.

CLERKS.
GIRLS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
for general office work, requiring no previous experience; graduate of grammar or high school are carefully taught correct business methods, fitting you for better advancement in position and salary; good pay to start; attractive business hours: 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
26 MORTON ST.
NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST. FERRY.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

CLERICAL WORKERS.—Several girls, high school graduates preferred, for permanent positions; $12 weekly to start and advancement after two weeks. W 209 Times.

CLERKS.—We have positions open in our office for several bright girls; only those quick and accurate at figures need apply; experience not necessary. O 388 Times.

CLERK.—Mail order experience preferable; good handwriting; rapid advancement for energetic worker; $10 per week to start. T 560 Times Downtown.

CLERK, statistical assistant, wanted by a large insurance company; reply, stating age, education, and experience. L 660 Times Downtown.

CLERK, age 17 to 20, experience not necessary, some high school education preferred; salary $12. Apply Room 315, 195 Broadway.

CLERKS.—GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT BEGINNERS. APPLY BY LETTER, McCLURE BOOK CO., 70 5TH AV.

CLERICAL WORKERS, 21 to 45 years of age, in office large corporation. 346 Broadway, second floor.

CLERK wanted, pleasant work; permanency, advancement. Educators' Association, 366 5th Av.

CLERK for publishing house, no experience necessary; $10 salary to start. N. G., P. O. Box 43, Station D., N. Y.

COLORIST WANTED, EXPERIENCED WITH AIRBRUSH; PIECEWORK; GOOD PAY IF PROFICIENT. Y 62 TIMES ANNEX.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for billing department wholesale grocery; one experienced in this line preferable; good opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Comptometer, P. O. Box 608, City Hall Station, New York.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for Brooklyn concern; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate; state age and salary desired. T 538 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, permanent position; good chance for advancement; salary $15; state age, experience, and salary. K 529 Times Downtown.

CONSTANCE:
Regardless of anything whatsoever, Daddy implores you to phone him.

COOK to do general downstairs work; good wages, good home; New Jersey suburb. Address "W. X.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

COOK.—An experienced girl who can cook; will consider couple; man to do outside work; small family; good wages and hours; references required. Call at 78 Greenacres Av., Hartsdale, N. Y., or phone White Plains 845.

COOK.—Experienced white cook to work in New Rochelle or two girls to work together as cook and chambermaid-waitress; preferably sisters or mother and daughter; five in family; good wages; write references. Y 81 Times Annex.

COOK wanted for plain cooking; Orange, N. J.; waitress and nurse kept besides; wages $30. Please call 305 West 39th St., between 10 and 11, Monday morning.

COOK, who will help in general housework; two in family; small apartment; good pay to neat, clean, capable woman; no colored; call tomorrow between 10 and 3 P. M. Mrs. Scott, 102 Waverley Place.

COOK, chambermaid, and waitress, German preferred; sleep in; or man and wife; references required. Apply after 10 A. M., Mrs. S. Leidesdorf, 225 West 86th St., Apt. 11F.

COOK and chambermaid, friends or sisters preferred; good wages; small family, no washing; call immediately. Mrs. P., 324 W. 105d.

Cook, also a housemaid, white, for family of seven, in apartment in 2nd Broadway; telephone Schuyler 1333 mornings before 11, or evenings.

COOK willing to do general housework on parlor floor; family of 3; 1 hour's distance from New York. Mrs. H. Dawson, Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

COOK, young English girl; two in family, apartment; good plain cook; go to England in Spring; wages $35; good references. Write T. L., 1,358 Broadway.

COOK.—Experienced cook wanted by Oct. 1; 3 in family; good wages; no washing; references required. Call between 10 and 2, Apt. 5 South, 404 Riverside Drive.

CORRESPONDENT with extensive experience, to take entire charge of small office; prefer one with knowledge of French. Write full particulars. Y 191 Times Annex.

COOK wanted for family of five. Call Monday, between 10:30 and 12:30. Philbin, 35 East 30th St.

COOK.—Private house; reference required; call Sunday or Monday. 858 Central Park West, cor. 95th St.

COOK, white, experienced; private house; ten in kitchen. Telephone Monday, Plaza 4700.

COOK wanted; references required; call between 9 and 1. 137 East 60th St.

COOK.—Young girl, washing for family two. Call between 9-1, Apt. 7, 44 West 77th.

COOK, laundress, nursemaid; sleep in; small family. Glasser, 780 West End Av.

COPY WRITER AND CORRESPONDENT FOR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE SUIT CONCERN; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FOLLOWUP SYSTEM; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. M. S. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D.

CORSETS.—Do you know of a good corsetiere who would prefer to start up a little business of her own, taking orders for a nationally known made-to-measure corset? We can place two or three here in New York, Long Island, or Westchester County; few samples necessary, liberal commission; big demand now, can make $9 or $10 a day; will instruct ambitious beginners free; now is the time to start in for yourself. A 140 Times.

CHORUS GIRLS wanted, fifty, with good voices; young and good-looking; experience not necessary. Apply 11 o'clock Monday morning, Knickerbocker Theatre, Stage Door.

COST CLERK, with knowledge of pipe fittings and machine supply required, but not essential. Write, stating salary, A. T., 21 Delevan St., Brooklyn.

DEMONSTRATOR, EXPERIENCE REQUIRED IN TOILET GOODS AND SPECIALTY LINE; LOCATION WASHINGTON, D. C. APPLY MORRIS LEVY, 15 WEST 38TH ST.

DEMONSTRATOR to sell toilet preparations; Brooklyn department store; good salary and commission. Monte Christo Co., 13 East 59th.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young lady for confectionery line; state experience, age, and full information; salary basis. W 182 Times.

DESIGNER.
Prominent enterprising manufacturers of children's hats and bonnets requires services of a woman who can create chic designs of better grade; to such a party an unusual opportunity is offered. Write Z. W., 209 Cable Bldg.

DESIGNER on high-class silk waists; one with long experience and first-class references; reply, stating full particulars, Box 51, 1619 St. James Bldg.

DETECTIVE
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE A WOMAN TO ACT AS STORE DETECTIVE; EXPERIENCE IN DEPARTMENT STORE WORK IS ESSENTIAL. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Capable, well educated operator; several years' experience; good speed; state qualifications; $18. L 801 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be experienced; good position for capable operator; state salary. J 703 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, young lady, for Christian firm; must be experienced; salary, $20 to start. Address W 815 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, one with experience in office; state salary, experience, and references. D 7 Times.

DOMESTIC HELP.—For permanent positions in small quiet family, neighborhood 79th near 5th Av., the following domestic help: Cook, first class, to work without kitchenmaid; experienced waitress, parlormaid to assist waitress; chambermaid to do some ironing; also a woman to care for children and do some chamber

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

GIRLS! GIRLS!

GOOD POSITIONS

ARE NOW OPEN IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS FOR BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS GIRLS, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

BEST & CO.

PAYING HIGHEST SALARIES WITH LIBERAL BONUS, (MINIMUM WAGE $10 PER WEEK.)

MESSENGERS,

STOCK GIRLS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OFFERING CLASSES IN STORE SYSTEM, SALESMANSHIP, TEXTILES, ENGLISH, BUSINESS MATHEMATICS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; OTHER ADVANTAGES EXPLAINED ON APPLICATION.

Apply by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.

Steady work, liberal vacation with pay and time bonus for

CLERKS,
OFFICE GIRLS,
JUNIORS
with working papers.

Also a few places in
LIGHT STOCK WORK.

McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

GIRLS, (2,)

ONE FOR COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

LARGE PUBLICATION;

ABLE TO DO TYPEWRITING;

STENOGRAPHY NOT NECESSARY;

SALARY, $12 START.

C. C., 414 TIMES.

GIRLS, DO YOU WANT TO BECOME TYPISTS?

If over 16 years of age and graduates of high or grammer school

WE WILL TEACH YOU "TOUCH SYSTEM"

and pay you liberally while you are learning and pay better when you are graduated to a regular position. This is an excellent opportunity for ambitious and capable girls, as we teach you our own work and methods while you learn typing. All classes are conducted during regular business hours. Address "W. N.," 123 Times.

GIRL
NEAT-APPEARING GIRL
TO RUN A SMALL PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT;
STEADY POSITION, WITH GOOD PAY.
TAPPE, INC., 9 WEST 57TH ST.

GIRLS.—A few strong, willing girls wanted, ages 18 to 30 years, for making wire forms in electrical shop; no machinery; steady work; hours, 8 to 5; Saturday half-holiday all year around, with pay; sick benefits for long service; luncheon at cost; salary $14 to $16 to start. L 589 Times Downtown.

GIRLS—WOMEN.
Bright, at least 17, years old, for light, clean, responsible work in packing or timing department; experience unnecessary; good pay, short hours, plenty of advancement. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

GIRLS
for clerical work in a dress factory; good positions, with excellent chance of advancement; must have working papers. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 30th, 10th floor.

GIRLS.
to work in stockroom of large wholesale dress house; permanent position, and good chance for advancement.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.

GIRL, refined, for work in ladies' office; fine hosiery experience not essential; good chance for advancement. Call 9-10 A. M., Room 612, Monday, between 9:30-11.
GIRL.
Bright girl for clerical work; good chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 WEST 23D ST

GIRL wanted in office of publishing company, to assist in addressing mailing department; salary to start $8. Address Willing, P. O. Box 854, City Hall Station, New York.

GIRLS IN FINANCIAL OFFICE.
Young girls wanted in financial office for indoor messenger service and similar clerical positions. Apply, stating age, references, salary desired, H 710 Times Downtown.

GIRLS:
Competent, experienced girls for putting up samples of Swiss embroideries.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

GIRLS WANTED
IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 2D.

GIRL wanted for light housekeeping; good home and pleasant people to work for; references desired; age, from 15 to 22; call personally for interview. W. I. Garfunkel, 7 West 42d, 14th floor.

GIRL to assist photographer in in finishing department; permanent position; advancement. Apply at 10 o'clock, Room 504, 1,416 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GIRL without experience to make herself generally useful about office; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, and religion. J 702 Times Downtown.

GIRLS in stock record department; must be good at figuring decimals and fractions. American Machine and Foundry Co., 3,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

GIRL wanted for clerical work in large printing office; advancement for proper one. Address in own handwriting, L 623 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, for filing and office work in office of large corporation, located in Times Square section; no experience necessary; state age and salary desired. B 5 Times.

GIRLS for special office work and typewriting in mailing department; temporary, at once. John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St.

GIRL wanted in law office for general office work; no knowledge stenography necessary. Apply Room 1629, 15 William St., New York City.

GIRLS, 16 to 18, for office; no experience necessary; good pay. Write or call Claim Dept., Charles Broadway House, 849 Broadway.

GIRL wanted in advertising department of a large publication; must be able to operate typewriter; state age and salary desired. Y 70 Times Annex.

GIRL;
very light office work; $35. Write Room 706, 170 5th Av.

GIRL in Wall Street law office, to answer telephone; experience not necessary; state salary expected. Y 146 Times Annex.

GIRL, bright, way in trimming room, children's dresses; knowledge of laces necessary. A. W. Wolf, 53 West 38th St.

GIRL, YOUNG, ASSIST IN SHOWROOM OF LADIES' TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. APPLY 73 WEST 47TH.

GIRLS for special work in publishing house; experience unnecessary, hours 9-5:30; $9 start. Review of Reviews, 100 East 17th.

GIRLS, age 15-18, to do clerical work; no experience required. Room 508, 290 Broadway.

GIRLS for general office work, experience unnecessary; $8-$10. Apply by letter, P. F. Wiese, Dursee & Co., 2 South St.

GIRLS for packing chewing gum; $10 a week to beginners. Moore Gum Co., 928 Broadway, near 23d St.

GIRLS, work in stock room wholesale jewelry and novelty house. Call 1,261 Broadway, 4th Floor.

GIRL wanted immediately for messenger and office work; British subject preferred. Y 785 Times Downtown.

GIRL or young woman, white, good reliable cook, to assist housework, $27; reference. Call or write Mrs. Rinaldo, 382 West 40th.

GIRL to do filling in large electrical concern; no experience necessary. Call Miss Hurley, 17 Park Place.

GIRLS, for office of wholesale and importing house. Apply 28 Hudson St.

GIRLS to usher. Apply Knickerbocker Theatre stage door, Monday, 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

GIRLS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Av. & 34th St.,
want bright girls
who are ambitious
to win promotion.
Apply at 34th St.,
Employes' Entrance,
or by letter to
PERSONNEL BUREAU,
B. ALTMAN & CO.

GIRLS,

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., WEST,

Require

50 STOCK GIRLS.

Salary $12 with rapid advancement and promotion to sales clerks where merit is shown. Apply Superintendent's Office.

GIRLS' LUNCH ROOMS.
The N. Y. Telephone Co. has openings for several capable young women, to take charge of lunch rooms for girls; opportunity to learn the requirements of the work and for appointment in charge, as soon as possible. Answer by letter only to Room 2026, 24 Walker St., N. Y., stating age, education, and experience, if any.

GIRLS
WANTED BY HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT AS APPRENTICES; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN A GOOD-PAYING TRADE. APPLY ALL WEEK, TAPPE, INC., 9 WEST 57TH ST.

GIRLS.
Several young women wanted as assistants in publishing office; grammar or high school education; start at $12. Apply at once, 24 Floor, 225 West 39th St.

GIRLS for wrapping and labeling; 42-hour week, steady work, good pay, advancement; must be over 16 years of age or have working papers. Apply employment department National Aniline and Chemical Co., Brooklyn Works, East 43d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; take Church Av. car to Ralph Av.

GIRLS,
16-35 years, in various positions, work, pay and hours satisfactory to workers; experience unnecessary. Smith Pharmacal Co., 823 East 54th.

GIRLS—GIRLS
for light, pleasant work in paper pattern department; short hours, good working conditions; permanent employment; time bonus; liberal vacation with pay; advancement. Apply 8th floor, McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRL wanted, over 16 years of age, as stock clerk. 3 East 19th St., 4th floor.

GIRLS wanted; light and pleasant work; good salary. Hartmann Bros., 334 4th Av.

GLOVE REPAIRER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
WANT AN EXPERT GLOVE REPAIRER. WRITE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY.

GLOVES.
LORD & TAYLOR
have vacancies for bright, ambitious women
AS GLOVE SALESWOMEN.
Unusual opportunities are offered women desirous of securing permanent positions at liberal salaries. Apply Employment Office, 9th floor.

GOVERNESS, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, CARE FOR LITTLE GIRL OF 5; GOOD SALARY FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT EXPERIENCED IN THE CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. CALL TUESDAY BETWEEN 1 AND 1:30, ROOM 1307, 30 EAST 42D ST.

GOVERNESS.—A competent, refined woman, speaking English fluently, also French, preferred, wanted by Protestant family for boy 5 years, girl 3½ years; capable teacher and one accustomed to young children; very best references required; wages $75-$85. Call Sunday, Dr. J., 61 West 56th, or telephone Circle 3576.

GOVERNESS for little girl five and a half years old; woman of education; fond of children; understands physical care, who would appreciate good home; must have highest references. T 510 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced, with good references, for two girls, 5 and 6 years; one who speaks French preferred. Box 498, Lawrence, L. I. Telephone Far Rockaway 192 between 12 and 1 o'clock.

GOVERNESS wanted, preferably French, by out-of-town party. Full particulars can be had by telephoning Mrs. A. Well, Room 709, Hotel Majestic, between 2 and 6 P. M. Monday.

HAIR WORKERS, experienced at any branch, such as weaving, mounting or ventilating, can obtain steady positions at good pay; improvers taken; also apprentices, who are paid while learning. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d and 43d Sts.

HAIRDRESSER, who is an experienced marcel waver, wanted; steady and desirable position for a really competent party. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HALL GIRLS, chambermaids and waitresses wanted by first-class private Christian school for girls; high school graduates of good families wishing to learn stenography and typewriting while earning their own way; 7 hours' work an hall girls, chambermaids or waitresses, 2 hours' instruction and time to study; may live in or at home, with meals here; wages $20 per month, home, and instruction; a few places with higher wages, longer hours, and no instruction. W 199 Times.

HAND ADDRESSERS in large publishing house; week work; short hours; good salary. Call Miss Kearney, 119 West 40th St., 8th floor.

HEWLETT ROBIN CO.,
417 5th Av.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
YOUNG LADIES,
STOCK AND ORDER CLERKS,
IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent, reliable woman, preferably one not over 45, as working housekeeper for family of two adults and child in Princeton, N. J.; no laundry or heavy cleaning; no other maid kept; woman and child in Princeton, N. J.; no laundry or must be experienced in general care of house, but need not have held similar position before. Call with references Monday morning, between 10-12:30. Mrs. Smith, 127 East 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, competent, refined young woman to take care of my house, exclusive of kitchen; one capable of doing dining room work and light cleaning of rooms and general oversight over house; refined home in small college town; good salary and very consideration. Address, with details, Box 124, Clinton, New York.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a maid, (white,) for housework, who can cook; city references; three in family; good wages; no washing. Call before 10:30 A. M. and after 5 P. M., or by appointment, 466 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5E. Telephone Morningside 6326.

HOUSEWORKER. — Lady requires full-time maid; must be good, plain cook; sleep out; reference essential. Call Thursday 50 West 67th St., Apt. 31, between 5-8. Carfare.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, refined, capable, strong young woman as housekeeper; state age, religion and salary; good references required. Address Mott, P. O. Box 54, Station O.

HOUSEWORKER WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN; TWO IN FAMILY; GOOD PAY. STEADY PLACE. REFERENCE REQUIRED. MRS. JAQUA, 150 WEST 118TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; reliable woman, good cook, in apartment, small family adults; must take charge of catering and marketing; no washing; steady position, good wages. R 73 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable white girl wanted, general housework; good home; no washing; good wages; small apartment; car fare. Call Sunday, Apt. 11E, 500 West End Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent colored woman in family of two adults and two young children, where colored nurse is kept; to sleep out; references. Call between 10 and 12 Monday. 244 West 104th St., Apt. 3W.

HOUSEWORK.—Part-time work; young girl wanted in small family, 4 to 7:30 P. M.; carfare paid. Call mornings, Apt. 32, 634 East 21st St., Flatbush.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, white, family of two adults, 2 school children; plain cooking, no washing; wages $45. Mrs. Fishman, 666 West 162d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework, private family, to go to Greenwich, Conn.; good wages; references. Apply between 10 and 2 P. M., 131 West 81st St.

HOUSEKEEPER colored woman, about 35 years old, in family of four adults. For particulars apply Burckhart, 160 West 228th St. Car fare paid.

HOUSEWORKER.—Light housework, afternoons; also prepare and serve dinner for four. Apply mornings, Mackenzie, 251 West 51st.

HOUSEWORKER for small house, cedarhurst, L. I.; no washing; good wages; another maid kept. Apply evenings, 150 West 80th. Apartment 4B.

HOUSEKEEPER, by business woman, for 2 small school children and small apartment, adjoining school. H 608 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, general, girl, white, small family; good wages. 256 West 108th St., corner Broadway, Apartment 2D. Telephone 4672 Academy.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl, white, for general housework; small family; good references required; state salary desired. D 858 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for housework; sleep in; no cooking, no washing; good wages. Tel. Fordham 490 or apply Apt. 25, 2,698 Valentine Av.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD HOME, GOOD WAGES, SMALL FAMILY. MRS. HELLER, 515 WEST 110TH. APT. 7D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent woman to look after table d'hote restaurant; give experience and salary expected. W 347 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, to assist in general housework of small family hotel. Address S., 422 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, in hospital work, for small institution on Hudson; immediate. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th.

HOUSEWORKER, competent, reliable; small family; $30 per month. Inquire 233 West 42d St., Monday, 9 to 12 A. M.

IF YOU ARE
16 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE,
WHY NOT
BECOME
A TELEPHONE OPERATOR?
GOOD WORK—GOOD PAY,
PERMANENT POSITION.
Eight-hour day; six-day week.
$12 a week while learning.
Increased pay at regular intervals thereafter.
Every protection and provision for comfort and contentment.
No experience necessary.
Call "SPRING OFFICIAL" for more information, or apply in person at
58 W. Houston St., Manhattan,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
453 E. Tremont Av., Bronx,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn,
11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women 35 years of age or under for general work in their employes' lunch rooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

KITCHEN MAID, Swedish preferred, for Sept. 15, at Oyster Bay; Winter in New York; wages $45. Apply 165 East 74th.

KNITTERS to make ladies' sweaters at home; good pay. Write 577 5th St., Brooklyn, or phone South 2076M for appointment in New York.

LADY wanted, over 25, or middle age, to act as field secretary in organizing literary clubs with institution affiliated with national federation; one educated, refined, and accustomed to the best socially; business experience not essential; will be trained for duties; one willing to travel; best credentials required; liberal remuneration; salary basis. R 45 Times.

LADIES.—Five bright, capable ladies wanted to train at demonstrate and sell toilet specialties to dealers; $25 to $50 per week commission; railroad fare paid. Write at once. Geodrich Drug Company, Department 679, Omaha, Neb.

LADY to play piano in home for girls near city in return for board and laundry and use of piano. Apply with references Monday, 12-3, Room 408, 105 East 22d St. Write to name address.

LADY, with access to people of means and social prominence, to co-operate with well-known artist in securing orders for miniature; work is genteel and will give ample compensation. H 856 Times Downtown.

LADY, (cultured,) as secretary to concert artist; to arrange recitals; must be willing to travel; state telephone number for appointment. E 38 Times.

LADY with good appearance to demonstrate electrical appliances to housewives; good salary. Appli Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK, knowledge typing, advertising agency, newspaper or kindred line; experience preferred; tell about yourself in detail; all communications confidential. W 208 Times.

LAUNDRESS wanted for country, Winter and Summer; must understand fine laundry as well as plain, and must work with another laundress, who has been here 4 years; large wash, but every convenience to do it; hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; wages $45; must be willing to scrub laundry floor once a week and clean brass; must help in kitchen every other Sunday and sometimes help in the evening with dinner dishes in pantry; can have every other Sunday out and one evening a week after 5 o'clock, and can go to town one day a month. Ca Hazard, 55 East 50th St., Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS, to assist chamberwork; country, all year; references required. M. E., 35 Prospect Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

LEDGER CLERK.
Must be accurate and good penman, position leads to bookkeeper; state age, experience, and salary expected; all replies treated confidential; interview first essential. M. I. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

MATRON for small institution; must possess executive ability, and able to deal with children and employes. W 260 Times.

MAID AND CLEANER (white) to be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $12, or for half days, mornings 7 to 1 or afternoons 12:30 to 6:30, salary $8. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

MAIDS (2,) one to cook and one for housework and assist with three children, ages 8, 5, and 3; no laundry; apply singly or together; state age and wages. P. O. Box 6, Harrsdale, N. Y. Phone White Plains 2400.

MAID, middle aged woman, with good references, who is able to be useful in family consisting of man, wife and child; considerate treatment. H 702 Times Downtown.

MAID, reliable, for morning work; apply mornings, between 9 and 10. Mrs. A. Boim, 15 East 59th.

MAID in doctor's office; write references. Dr. Hübner, 320 Central Park West.

MAID.—White, preferred; half time. Inquire of bellboy, 65 Central Park West.

MARCEL WAVER, experienced in all branches; all year position. Idler & Smith, 703 Boardwalk, Atlantic City.

MESSENGER GIRLS.—Bright girls to collect and deliver mail in publishing house office and factory; steady job, good salary hours, 9-5; Saturdays, 12:30. Apply McGraw-Hill Company, 10th Av., at 36th St., ask for Mrs. French.

MILLINERY APPRENTICE ON POPULAR PRICED HATS; A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTIES; APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE F. B., 412, 1,777 BROADWAY.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
experienced; good pay, steady; half day Saturday.
MADAM BRUNDAGE,
563 Madison Av., cor. 58th.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, take charge small workroom; yearly position; $40 up. Maison Rose, 2,197 Broadway, near 78th St.

MILLINERY SALESLADY.
Refined young woman, accustomed to high class trade; Christian house.
MME. BRUNDAGE,
563 MADISON AV., CORNER 58TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

MILLINERY
SALESWOMEN.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced millinery saleswomen; permanent position with satisfactory salaries; apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

MILLINERY.
PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE NOW OPEN.
BEST & CO.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HATS,
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS,
SHOPPERS AND MAKERS.
HIGHEST SALARIES WITH LIBERAL BONUS; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. LUNCH ROOM WITH FOOD AT COST. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON ALL PURCHASES. FREE SERVICE OF OUR DOCTOR, DENTIST, AND CHIROPODIST.
Apply by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

MILLINERS.
PEGGY HOYT, INC.,
16 EAST 55TH ST.
COPYISTS; TO ONE WHO IS A DRAPER AND CAN TIE AN EXCELLENT BOW A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

MILLINERS, PREPARERS.
APPRENTICE MILLINERS.
RAPID ADVANCEMENT; YEARLY POSITION AT THE PREVAILING WAGE; 44-HOUR WEEK; HALF-DAY SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK.

MILLINERS.
IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HALF DAY SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK. TAPPE, INC., 9 WEST 57TH.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS, (2,) WITH MILLINERY COPYIST,
for smart young hats; one accustomed to best work.
MME. BRUNDAGE,
563 MADISON AV., CORNER 58TH.

MILLINERS experienced in high-class millinery, for store 30 minutes from New York; salary $30 per week. Nathan Millinery Shop, 1,054 Central Av., Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 2243.

MILLINERS wanted; first class improvers, apprentices; ideal working conditions; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday all year round; good opportunity for advancement. Myette, Inc., 9 East 54th St.

MILLINERY SALESLADIES.
We have exceptional openings in our new shop for several clever and experienced saleslad ies.
FERLE HELLER, 38 WEST 57TH.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, AND IMPROVERS, YEARLY POSITIONS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. R. LEE, CO., 51 WEST 46TH ST.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY TRIMMER; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. RAY MILLINERY, 226 W. 125TH ST.

MESSENGER.
Bright, energetic girl, over 16, for large downtown office; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; salary at start, $10. Call Monday morning, 76 William St. See Mr. Watson, Room 408.

MODELS.
NEAT YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS MODELS; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
734 5TH AV., NEAR 56TH ST.

MODELS.
BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
616 5TH AV.,
TALL, SLENDER YOUNG WOMEN FOR SHOWROOM;
LONG SEASON; BEST SALARY.

MODELS.
JUNIOR SIZE 17, FOR SAMPLE FIGURE IN WHOLESALE MISSES' COAT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY E. J. WILE & CO., 160 FIFTH AV.

MODELS.
SIZE 16 MISSES FOR SAMPLE FIGURE IN WHOLESALE MISSES' COAT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY E. J. WILE & CO., 160 FIFTH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM. APPLY ALL WEEK, CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

MODEL.—SAMPLE MODEL, SIZE 36, FOR LOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; PERMANENT POSITION. KRUSKAL CO., 99 MADISON AV.

MODEL.—ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY, SIZE 18, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OF SHOWROOM LADIES' DRESS HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY TO COMPETENT PERSON. H. K. LANG & CO., 187 WEST 29TH.

MODEL, Christian firm, refined appearance, must be tall, slender figure, size 34; 5th Av. experience preferred; call after 10 o'clock, Tuesday only. Harts, Inc., 581 5th Av., near 47th St.

MODELS.
Attractive girls, ages 12 to 20, pose photographs wearing apparel; 12 an hour to those qualifying. Carey Art Studio, 218 West 42d St.

MODEL, misses' for sample room; also wait on trade in showroom; steady position; only those possessing these qualifications need apply. M. R. Silverman, 131 West 26th.

MODEL.
Dignified young lady for exclusive dressmaking house; youthful figure. Carmichael, 19 East 59th.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to pose for fashion and advertising photographs; bring photograph; liberal fees. The Berger Co., 48 West 18th.

MODEL.
Perfect 16 miss will find pleasant all year round position with McCall Pattern Co., 236 West 37th.

MODELS,
stylish, 16, for dress house; steady work, good salary. Aarons & Homes, 36 East 31st.

MODEL.—Young lady for coat house. Julius & Reich, 127 West 26th St.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER or two friends to take entire charge of house and children of business couple; Westchester County, one hour from New York; $75. H 662 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER in professional family; experienced, intelligent woman to manage house and care for two-year-old child; $35; call after 10 A. M. Sunday. Langner, 133 West 11th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined, strong, patient; care of 2 children; good home. Call, expenses paid, Far Rockaway 691.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Small, refined Christian home. 73 Maple Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 3200.

MOTHER'S HELPER; apply Monday, between 10-12 o'clock. 3 East 43d St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Good opportunity; $30 per week; applicant to report Monday morning ready for work. Room 100, 155 William St.

NURSE, experienced infant's; Mansfield, Ohio; immediate, for 5 months; wages $50. 62 West 80th.

NURSE.—Graduate baby nurse immediately; $55 monthly; good home; one child; state full particulars. W 579 Times Downtown.

NURSE GIRL, colored, experienced in the care of small children. Apply Sunday, between 1 and 2, 270 Convent Av., Apt. 4A.

NURSE for child of 5. Call Monday between 10-12, 316 West 97th. Phone Riverside 6780.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 West 24th St.
Can use the services of
WOMEN
and
GIRLS
Over 18 years of age.
You do not need experience for most of these positions; the work is simple and easily understood.
We have positions open in the following classes of work:
ORDER PICKING.
Selecting orders for customers.
STOCK WORK.
Caring for stock, such as hosiery, underwear, &c.
EXAMINING.
Examining the quality of merchandise, such as shirtwaists, lingerie, &c.
PARCEL WRAPPING.
Wrapping light parcels for customers.
CLERICAL WORK.
Work is simple and of various kinds, such as order writing and examining, filing, taking account of sales, and general office work.
TYPISTS.
A few typists to copy orders, &c. If you have training as a touch typist you can readily do our work.
ALSO
A FEW STENOGRAPHERS.
These must be intelligent, educated young women, over 18 years of age, and must have had previous experience.
STARTING SALARY is very liberal, and quick advancement assured to earnest workers. In addition a bonus is paid for length of service over and above salary.
WORKING HOURS for greater part of the year are 8:30 to 5:00; Saturday half holiday most of the year.
VISITS FROM PARENTS of employes are encouraged, as the working conditions at the National are ideal.
We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service, rest rooms, library, and lunch room where food is sold practically at cost. Apply after 8 A. M.

NURSE, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CARE OF GIRL 5 YEARS, BOY 3 MONTHS; HIGHEST SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY; EXCELLENT HOME. CALL MONDAY BETWEEN 11-1 P. M. MRS. JACK GOLDSTON, 272 WEST 90TH.

NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER wanted; experienced person to care for baby eighteen months old and do some housekeeping; good home and good wages; call all day Sunday, 201 West 148th., Apt. 1B, or phone 4200 Audubon. References.

NURSE, experienced, entire charge of two-year-old girl and to assist with infant, reference; good wages. Mrs. S. H. Ivison, Garden City, Long Island. Telephone 1229 Garden City.

NURSE, to care for two boys, 3 and 8 years; also assist with housekeeping; pleasant environment. Address particulars, Murphy, 165 Broadway, Room 2015. Telephone Cortlandt 3382.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English or French, not over 35, for small child; salary $75; willing to leave New York. Call Room 423, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 9 to 11.

NURSE.—Scotch-English, quiet, refined; good disciplinarian; baby Winter in Morristown, N. J.; wages $50. Today, between 2 and 3, 52 West 39th.

NURSE, white, for one-month girl and three-year boy; experience and references necessary. Tel. Hackensack 2410, Mrs. Altschuler, Summit Av.

NURSE, experienced, for girl 2½ years; permanent position, good salary. Apply Monday, 9-11 A. M. Apartment 5B, 2,041 5th Av., corner 126th St.

NURSE wanted, graduate preferred, in home for convalescents for children; must have had some institutional experience. Apply or write Holiday Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

NURSERY MAID wanted, to assist experienced nurse with children between 2 and 5 years. Call Friday, between 10:30 and 12:30. Philbin, 25 East 30th St.

NURSE, experienced, practical; 2 children; Pittsburgh; wages $60. Today, 52 West 11th.

NURSE, experienced, for two children, boy 3 years, infant 3 months. Telephone Bronxville 563.

NURSE.—French-English, refined; child 4 years; Troy, N. Y.; wages $60. 52 West 11th.

NURSE, to take complete charge of 2 boys, 3 and 4 years old. Mrs. John J. Serrell, 436 Union Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

NURSE, undergraduate, for children's ward in hospital in White Plains. Apply Monto A. M., 420 East 59th St.

NURSE, competent, 2 children, 4½ years and 1 year; references. 171 85th St., Brooklyn. Phone Bay Ridge 85.

OFFICE GIRLS.—Large, progressive firm downtown requires the services of a few refined and educated young ladies for general office work, such as typing, billing, figuring, &c.; no experience necessary; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5, and 1 o'clock Saturdays. In reply state age, religion, and salary expected. J 765 Times Downtown.

OFFICE HELP.
GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK, ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MAIN OFFICE; GOOD SALARY, STEADY EMPLOYMENT. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ROTHENBERG & CO., 24-42 WEST 14TH.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Good position with pleasant surroundings. We have opening for an ambitious young lady. Hecht Bros., 53 West 14th.

OFFICE HELP.—Have an opening for high school graduates to learn a high-grade office specialty that is in universal use; an excellent opportunity for advancement; previous business experience not necessary; salary $10 to $11 to start; state age and education in first letter. Q 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.
Several young women wanted as assistants in publishing office; grammar or high school education; start at $12. Apply Saturday afternoon, 24 floor, 225 West 39th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman between 16 and 20 years to assist in general office work of a Christian firm; must have fair knowledge of typewriting; good salary to start. Address W 188 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Accurate at figures, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, capable to answer telephone. Apply Barrett Stone Bros., 4,179 2d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHY, REPLY, STATING SALARY, &c., N. O., 714 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE GIRL wanted by large insurance company; in reply, state age, experience, and schooling. L 855 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRLS, age 16-18; large insurance company; advancement. Address F. O. Box 826 City Hall Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for hand addressing; chance to learn typewriting; $11 to start. Room 1201, 373 4th Av.

OFFICE GIRL, young, for light office work in advertising agency. Apply Mears Advertising, Inc., 461 8th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be quick at figures; state salary. A 951 Times.

OPERATORS
children's wash dresses;
LEARNERS PAID;
steady work; high prices.
NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO.,
287 4th Av., 8th Floor.

OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher, for dry goods commission house; expert only need apply; application; preference given to one who can use comptometer. W 201 Times.

OPERATORS, experienced on men's neckwear, bat tie makers; also girl for plain operating. Apply all week, S. E. Powers, 435 5th Av.

PACKER.—Will pay splendid salary to experienced packer, with opportunity to better position; must have department store experience; confidential. W 221 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

PACKERS,
(FEMALE.)
MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. EXCELLENT SALARIES WITH LIBERAL BONUS.
Apply daily by letter or in person at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

PAPER PATTERN HELP.
HAND CUTTERS,
FOLDERS,
EXAMINERS,
at the McCreery Building, 374 St. and 6th Av. Convenient to Hudson Tube, 6th Av. "L," and all subways and surface lines. Girls earn $25 per week when experienced, and have half day Saturday year round.
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., 94-74 West 38d St., N. Y., (3d floor.)

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.
Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; vacation with pay; light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation room.
PICTORIAL REVIEW,
222 West 39th St., 6th floor.

PARLOR MAID (white,) take charge ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend to passengers and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

PHOTOGRAPH SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO; SALARY PAID ACCORDING TO ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE SALES. G. M., BOX 30, ROOM 1201, 220 WEST 42D ST.

PHYSICIAN.—Woman physician, registered in New York State, to take full charge of woman's department, this physician having large practice; liberal salary, full time. Address Physician, 300 23st 23d St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A security house of unassailable integrity handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity can use the services of a refined woman with social or business connections; such a woman is desired as an addition to the sales force of our woman's department; business experience not essential but susceptibility to training it; straight commission or small salary and commission; full retails required in first communication. K 491 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE to sell and demonstrate high-class toilet line to and out of city; years of experience required; highest salary paid. Call Madison Square 728 for appointment, between 9-12.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. & BROADWAY,
Require the services of Experienced Saleswomen for
SHOES, GLOVES,
FURS, HOSIERY,
SILKS, LACES,
JEWELRY, VEILINGS,
RIBBONS,
MISSES' SUITS,
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
CHINA AND LAMPS,
WASHABLE CURTAIN FABRICS,
COLORED CURTAIN FABRICS,
CUSHIONS AND SC

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY WANTED BY LARGE WELL-KNOWN BROOKLYN CONCERN; A LIGHT, CHEERFUL, REFINED SURROUNDINGS; SALARY $30; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD AT LEAST FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. STATE RELIGION. L 838 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.

A large wholesale corporation has a good opening for a young lady stenographer who is intelligent and accurate; good future for the proper party; state qualifications, age, religion and expectations. J 735 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

experienced, or bright beginner, in office of large manufacturing firm; good chance for advancement; salary begin, $12 week. Apply by letter.

BAER BROS., 428 WEST 37TH, ATTENTION MR. KENNY.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; must be intelligent and accurate; advertising experience preferred. Call Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, 2d floor, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady who has had at least one year's practical business experience; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must also be willing to assist in billing and general office work; splendid chance advancement for right party; answer own handwriting, stating experience, age, and salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. W 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export concern; an excellent chance for a beginner, or one who is attending business college nights, to obtain good experience and work herself into a good position; salary $12-$15 to start. Apply in person, between 10:30 and 2:30 Monday. Mr. Child, Great Northern Export Co., Inc., 4th floor, 118 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and clerical assistant wanted by prominent Christian Brooklyn school; refined, well-trained capable beginner considered; permanent position and good prospects for advancement; salary around $65 per month; give full particulars, age, training, experience, salary expected. Address Stenographer, 223 Temple Court, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, AGE 24-40, FOR PERMANENT POSITION, BY A LONG ESTABLISHED CONCERN IN JERSEY CITY; MUST BE CAPABLE AND HAVE HAD TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, RACE, SCHOOL EDUCATION, STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 188 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young, clean cut girl, graduate, who is accurate, neat, and willing; a good position for the right girl; good chance for advancement. Apply personally, 9 to 10:30 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., J. A. Herzberg Pur. Co., 109 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.

knowledge operating monitor switchboard; must be experienced; must be able to write notes accurately and rapidly; salary $15 to $18 start, with splendid chance for rapid advancement. K. K., 837 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with high school education wanted by large corporation; excellent chance for efficient worker; knowledge of filing necessary; state experience, salary, age, and education in application. Y 167 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in lower Broadway office; young woman of education and refinement; must be good grammarian; unusually desirable opportunity; experience and salary expected to commence. K 524 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with 2 or 3 years' experience, required by export firm; salary to start $20 to $22; advancement as earned; write, stating experience, reference, &c. W 281 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent stenographer and typist; steady position; pleasant and healthy surroundings. Write

L. R., BOX 28, 125 EAST 84TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.

COMPETENT AND GREAT WITH LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES. LOEB & SCHOENFELD, 57-33 WEST 23D.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and competent, for sales office of downtown chemical concern; permanent position. Reply, giving full details and salary desired. T 600 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, willing to do filing; splendid opportunity for beginner; Brooklyn manufacturer, adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; state age, salary. S 575 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large corporation; particular position, requires speed and accuracy in taking and transcribing notes, intelligence and ability; give full particulars. L 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT,

experienced in cloak and suit line preferred; state full experience and salary desired. B. F., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for downtown office; answer by own handwriting, giving age, experience and salary expected; no agencies. L 578 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by importing house; accuracy and neatness essential; state qualifications, reference and salary. J 713 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general correspondence; perfume house; hours 9 to 5:30, half day Saturday; $14 to $17 start; good opportunity. V. Vivaudou & Co., 418 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER; some experience in general office duties; by large manufacturing concern; state salary expected. H 627 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; opportunity for efficient worker in large publishing house; in reply state education, experience, religion, and salary. W 291 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; preferably one accustomed to dictaphone; must be willing worker; salary $15 to start. T 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant, experienced; excellent position for efficient worker; age, experience, and salary expected. R 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; Christian firm; good opportunity for bright beginner to advance rapidly; state age and salary expected. T 597 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, neat and accurate, with some experience; permanent position. Apply Thermoid Rubber Co., 250 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, good education; excellent opportunity; apply by letter only, stating experience and salary desired. D. M. Co., 502 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, permanent, pleasant surroundings, gymnasium privileges noon hour. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 119 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in chemical; ores' appearance; opportunity to become assistant in buying and selling. Huron Chemical Co., 230 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for wholesale furniture house; permanent position; general office experience; state salary expected. W 224 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and able to take care of large office; willing worker; salary to start, $25 per week. Apply Room 601, 280 5th Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; salary $23 to commence; opportunity for advancement; state education and experience in legal work. L 673 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated beginner; literary office; $12; good prospects. A 220 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in insurance preferred; salary $18 to $20. Apply Room 706, 99 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, wanted; must be high school education and be willing worker. Andrew Jergens Co., 44 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in manufacturing clothing concern. Greenbaum Mfg. Co., 752 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 2 years' experience essential; Christian stock broker's office. Sixth floor, 3 East 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian firm; very pleasant office; dictation by lady; call or write. Lewis, 481 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, Christian firm, experienced, steady position. Write, stating salary. A. T., 21 Delevan St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced, for busy office in Brooklyn; state age, salary desired. T 562 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Apply Employment Dept., Coon Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; permanent position; good salary if satisfactory. Sunset Magazine.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, competent typist; excellent, well-paying position. Apply, stating experience, &c., W 263 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.

YOUNG LADY, BETWEEN 21 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; MUST BE ACCURATE IN DETAIL WORK AND A GOOD PENMAN; ABLE TO TRANSCRIBE NOTES RAPIDLY AND CAREFULLY; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE, EXPERIENCE, AND PRESENT WAGES. ADDRESS H 734 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, for secretarial position in British concern; highest education absolutely essential; preference given person experienced law, general advertising, promotion, with thorough knowledge office organization; must be capable handling correspondence without dictation, possess maximum amount initiative and accuracy; position permanent. Apply in person only between hours 3 to 5 P. M., or by letter, Room 2200, 620 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.

We are looking for 4 or 5 capable stenographers having at least one year of business experience; splendid opportunity to work into good positions. Call Smith & Nessle Co., 30 Hudson.

STENOGRAPHER.

A girl who can turn out a real day's work and also has tact, personality, and experience necessary to handle the under help and take care of details for a busy executive.

A 305 Times.

STORE MANAGER

IN CLEANING AND DYEING STORE. Upper west side; must be experienced, quick and able to handle customers. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, &c., Metropolitan Dye Works, 180th St., Bronx River.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $10 TO START. B. C. D., P. O. BOX 326, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.— SOME EXPERIENCE IN ELECTRICAL LINE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH CHRISTIAN FIRM; SALARY DEPENDENT ON ABILITY. 71 MURRAY ST., 10TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by banking house; one who is refined, courteous, neat, and honest; must be competent, experienced, and who can furnish good references; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $20 to start; only those who are ambitious for real future need apply. Phone John 5820.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman who is experienced and who desires to secure a permanent position with a good opportunity for advancement wanted by a large company; permanency assured if satisfactory; salary $18 to start; in reply, state age, education, experience, &c. W 271 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large office appliance mfr. wishes a stenographer for a permanent position; thoroughly capable lady need apply; give full particulars in first letter and state salary to start. T 579 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT for small office near 42d St.; experience not so essential as neatness, refinement, education, and accuracy; application must state age, salary desired, names of previous employers. Address in own handwriting, A 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had experience, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing accurately; excellent position for one possessing necessary qualifications; state age, experience, salary desired. A. C. Box 336, Ave. A Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in leading export and import establishment; permanent position, with every chance for advancement, for capable young lady. Address, stating salary and full particulars, J. J., 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER interested in music advancement work; experienced young lady, high school graduate or equivalent; salary $15, with unusual opportunities for advancement. Call or write Room 509, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, for factory office; hours 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., half day Saturdays. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., 340 Hudson St. Eighth Av. car passes door.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Hardware export house requires immediately services of a girl capable of typewriting and handling switchboard; experience required in both. Apply Room 1728, Whitehall Building.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; high school graduate, not under 18; must be quick, accurate, and able and some responsibility; salary from $75 a month up. Apply at 105 East 23d St., room 302.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large, progressive corporation has vacancy for a capable stenographer, who has had several years' experience; state salary, religion and references. J 771 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted, having five or more years' experience; one who has chemical or export experience preferred; also one knowing foreign languages. Edgertyn, 118 William St.

STENOGRAPHER who can take dictation, transcribe her notes, and spell correctly; very desirable surroundings; hours 9 to 5, 1 on Saturdays; salary $18 to start; give age and references. W 245 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady for general office work and stenography with Christian firm; permanent position; state salary expected. Address L. A., Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER to work in real estate office. Bronx; experience not essential; chance for advancement; state salary desired. Real Estate, 2,914 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with bookkeeping experience for office of manufacturing concern; state experience and salary. Address, letters only, Steno., 200 E. 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, competent and well educated, for office; experience not essential; good chance for advancement; state salary. 702 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with advancement; must be rapid typist; replies must state age, religion, reference, experience, and salary desired. R 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of handling small switchboard. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Y 176 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, over 21, for publishing house; salary around $15 weekly. Apply 9th Floor, 244 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, law office; write full particulars, education, salary, &c., by mail only. Room 1658, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER in insurance broker's office; one with experience in that line preferred. Write, stating qualifications and salary, W. D., 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with some experience; must be good penman; excellent chance for advancement; permanent position. Call at The Harlow Kenmet Co., 724 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady; commercial experience; state experience, salary expected; commercial work. H 732 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper's assistant; bright beginner with initiative can secure good, permanent position with advancement; state salary, &c. W 330 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young lady with experience for N. Y. office of manufacturing concern; $25. D. A., 463 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Requirements, English, French, German, and brains; call between 12 and 2. Associated Service, 170 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a smart beginner; will make an expert of an ambitious young woman and pay accordingly. Address Merchant, Box A 264 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with secretarial experience for steel export office; state full particulars; good opportunity to right person. T 583 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; English, French and Spanish; state experience, salary wanted; give references. Address J. 772 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST as assistant to bookkeeper; must be good at figures; Christian firm; wages $15. Address in own handwriting, Manufacturer, A 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young woman rapid on the machine; no shorthand required; experienced in making lists and in tabulated work. Grand Rapids Show Case Co., 1,465 Broadway, corner 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady with knowledge of bookkeeping. Reply, stating experience, if any, salary, &c., Insurance, H 727 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for publishing house; must be accurate. Call McCready Publishing Co., 116 East 28th St., Room 410.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with at least two years' experience; must be neat and rapid worker. Apply Monday morning, Scroll Mfg. Co., 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ABLE TO DO BILLING. WRITE F. U. 412, 1,777 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl wanted to make herself generally useful in small office; steady position; $12. R 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in office of Brooklyn factory; must know her business. B 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm, some experience necessary; permanent position; reliable firm; state salary. B. M., 464 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in office of public service corporation. Room 1739, 130 East 15th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, CLERK.

FOR POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF AN EXECUTIVE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR NEAT AND ENERGETIC GIRL; RECENT GRADUATE IN SHORTHAND WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M.,

HEARN,
14TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
Employment Office, 4th Floor.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant secretary and office nurse in busy eye specialist's office; must possess refined personality and be well educated; no previous technical or nursing experience necessary, but must be first-class stenographer and typist and write good, legible long hand; duties interesting but strenuous; salary $22; position permanent; liberal vacation. Address, giving particulars, in own writing. Specialist, A 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Neat appearance; opportunity for businesslike young lady having ability selling in showroom.

PICHEL CO.,
886 5TH AV., ROOM 801.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY WANTED TO RELIEVE PRESIDENT OF A LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; STATE ABILITY IN DETAIL, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; APPLICATION CONFIDENTIALLY CONSIDERED. REALTY, K 519 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Importing house in textile line offers opportunity for refined young lady who desires permanent position with good future prospects. Actual previous commercial experience essential. Must be ready to start work no later than 22d inst. Address in own handwriting, giving full details of education and experience, also salary expected. E 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady just graduating from school, without business experience preferred; must be quick and accurate and of neat appearance, live with parents and able to furnish references for this position; excellent opportunity for right party, with advancement assured. Address, stating age and salary expected, Steno, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT FOR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE CLOAK AND SUIT CONCERN; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FOLLOWUP SYSTEM; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D.

STENOGRAPHER, by head office in New York of large New England mfg. company; pleasant surroundings, with special attention to comfort of women employes; salary $23, with opportunity for advance; state age, experience, and nationality of parents. K 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, $15-$30; beginners, $10-$15; typists, $10-$18; Oliver machine, 12 an hour. Oliver operator's demonstration in our office will enable you to become one without loss of time; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; one familiar with Elliott addressing machine preferred; salary $23; hours 9 to 5:30. Full particulars to Experienced, O 346 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; one familiar with newspaper advertising preferred. Apply in own handwriting, giving references, R 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, and typist, capable of taking Spanish and English correspondence, in mercantile house. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired. T 55 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced both in English and Spanish, in export and import firm; reference required. J 602 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; must operate Elliott-Fisher billing machine. J. Lebenman & Co., 8 West 30th.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; steady position and advancement. National Imperial Woolens, Inc., 906 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish,) good typist; concern; state experience, salary. K 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for office of Bronx manufacturer; experienced. Address F. Co., 249 East 136th St.

STENOGRAPHER, one with some experience and good education; large concern; good opportunity. K 561 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (male or female,) in Bronx law office; state age, experience, salary. Letters, Box 211, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; energy, imperative; nationality, religion and salary. K 568 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, beginner, (Remington,) $12 to start. Call Room 1501, 2 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; FIRST-CLASS SALARY, &C. H. E., 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, with experiences; must be accurate. Apply Gutman Bros., 892 Broadway, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER in a law office; one with experience preferred; state age, education, and salary expected. W 796 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good opportunity; state salary and references. Reply in own handwriting, R 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert, high school graduate for insurance office; work giving full particulars. Room 100, 135 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; state salary, experience and references; salary $20. Christian firm. W 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER.— Small office; metal business. Smith & McCroshen, 409 East 48th City.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work; permanent, salary $15; state experience. L 684 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Monitor board; some clerical work. Call Monday morning, Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experience not essential; $12 start. C. G., Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, one who can operate Underwood; excellent opportunity for advancement; $18 to start. O 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in law office; will consider beginner; write full particulars. 1208A, 347 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, education, experience; salary $16 start. L 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience; salary $12. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1013.

ST NOGRAPHER, ENTHUSIASTIC, AMBITIOUS. 41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

STORE SHOPPER,

One who knows merchandise and values, a good judge of service, one with a successful past record; state former employers, capacity and salary expected; no attention paid to answers unless the above is complete. Y 177 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR,

first class, to attend board and help in office; $16 to start; must be efficient; hours 8 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

CAPITOL LUNCH SYSTEM,
320 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Wholesale house requires services of operator, with experience; advise salary expected. L 614 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD (Monitor) and filing, also typist; good opportunity for clever, energetic girl. Phone Cortlandt 3541.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR,
experienced.
1,239 BROADWAY (30TH,) 7TH FLOOR.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted. Apply Monday morning, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.

STOCK GIRLS
ALSO
JUNIOR SALESPERSONS
FOR OUR
MILLINERY
AND
DRESSMAKING
SHOWROOMS.
GOOD, NEAT APPEARANCE NECESSARY; STEADY POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY SIDE ENTRANCE.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.

STOCK GIRL to assist in lace stock department; state age and salary expected. Alert, 455 Times Downtown.

TEA ROOM SUPERINTENDENT.

A large candy concern, operating several stores in New York City, having lunch rooms in connection with the same, are desirous of securing a competent, experienced woman to take charge of them; for such service and experience, an opportunity with unusual compensation is offered; replies (strictly confidential,) giving experience and references. Address J. J., 835 Times Downtown.

TEACHER DOMESTIC SCIENCE in home for girls near New York; moderate salary. Apply with references Monday, 10-1, Room 406, 105 East 22d St.

TEACHER of high school mathematics and chemistry in private school for girls; must be college graduate, with special pedagogical training. W 243 Times.

TEACHER. — French-American born preferred, for school. Write, giving telephone, W 203 Times.

TEACHER, modern illustrated bookkeeping, 3 evenings weekly; state experience, salary, give reference. B. C., Box 402 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; state experience, age, and salary expected. W 276 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted at large electric house; must be experienced, salary expected and required. L 544 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, Monitor switchboard; understanding filing, general office work experience; salary $12. Call Room 807, 225 Lafayette St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with Christian concern; salary, $60 per month. Edde Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, [illegible] to monitor board; $13 to start; chance for advancement. Room 1301, 373 4th Av.

TO SUCCESSFUL SALESWOMEN.

HAVE AN OPENING FOR WOMEN TO TRAVEL WHO HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN SELLING; THE WORK REQUIRES ABSENCE FROM TWO TO TEN DAYS IN EACH TOWN VISITED; WE ARRANGE HEADQUARTERS AND TOUR IN LEADING DRY GOODS STORES IN TOWNS VISITED; THE WORK IS TO PROMOTE SALES (PRINCIPALLY BY PHONE) OF A WOMAN'S MAGAZINE; A THOROUGH TRAINING IS GIVEN; THE SALARY TO START IS $30 PER WEEK, ALSO MILEAGE, TELEGRAMS, AND POSTAGE. WRITE, GIVING AGE AND EXPERIENCE,

STANDARD FASHION COMPANY,
12-16 VANDAM ST., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, beginner, who is a high school graduate; offers an opportunity for advancement with large piano concern; stenography not necessary. Call Story & Clark, 12 West 32d St.

TYPISTS.

GIRLS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING POSITIONS AS TYPISTS WITH A FAST GROWING ORGANIZATION.

PAY TO START BASED ON ABILITY, AND CAPABLE BEGINNERS WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO QUALIFY.

CALL AT ONCE.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS.

P. S. GRADUATES; PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

KNOX HAT CO., INC.,
601 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS.

WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR TYPISTS WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND AT LEAST 6 MONTHS' EXPERIENCE.

PLEASE CALL AT ONCE FOR AN INTERVIEW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
13 ASTOR PLACE.

TYPIST.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN NOT OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; MUST BE CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER, ACCURATE AND NEAT; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS H 720 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPISTS OR STENOGRAPHERS, PERMANENT POSITION IN HIGH-CLASS PUBLISHING COMPANY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG WOMEN WHO WANT POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. IN OFFICES OF THE BEST CHARACTER IN VICINITY OF 42D ST. AND 5TH AV. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. REFERENCES. W 178 TIMES.

TYPIST.—In office of new York organization; accurate, neat worker required; position permanent; in answering, state age, nationality, education, positions held, salary received, &c. T 561 Times Downtown.

TYPIST FOR CLERICAL WORK, OR STENOGRAPHERS, WITH OR WITHOUT BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION ASSURED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN OFFICES OF THE BEST CHARACTER NEAR 42D ST. AND 5TH AV.; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS SCHOOL TRAINING, IF ANY. W 177 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Good position for capable young woman; hours 9 to 5; write, giving particulars about yourself, and state salary expected; advertising agency. P 274 Times.

TYPIST.—YOUNG WOMAN BY PROMINENT ADVERTISING AGENCY. STATE NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED TO J. W. R., BOX 40, POSTAL STATION F, N. Y. CITY.

TYPIST, excellent opportunity for good typist, commercial high school graduate or equivalent, to do interesting work in advertising department of educational corporation and advance to position of responsibility; good starting salary, which will increase as ability is proven. Call Business Training Corporation, 185 Madison Av.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK.

LARGE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR HOUSE WANTS EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE; REQUIREMENTS SPEED, ACCURACY, AND MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY WANTED. A. K., 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.

Young lady, about 20, for large downtown office; neat, capable, experienced; Underwood machine; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; salary at start $15; state full particulars. L 685 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Splendid opening for experienced young lady, preferably one with knowledge of stenography; hours 9-5, Saturdays 1 o'clock; pleasant work; salary $20-$22, according to experience; state full particulars and how soon available. K 498 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS. (Oliver Machine.)—Constant demand for rapid operators; salaries $12-$15; new positions daily. If not an Oliver operator a demonstration in our office will enable you to become one without loss of time; no fee. Call 310 Broadway. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

TYPIST.—A downtown company has desirable vacancy for a clean cut typist; experience not essential; pleasant surroundings; excellent opportunities for advancement; hours, 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.; state age, experience and education. E 462 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Large company requires the services of a neat, rapid and accurate typist who is experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement for one who can qualify; position is permanent; salary to start $15; reply, stating age, education and experience. W 236 Times.

TYPIST.—Young girl, American, capable of taking some dictation, eager to become associated with high type Christian law firm where advancement will follow; good education, neat appearance. Call Room 1914, 120 Broadway.

TYPIST.—We have a permanent opening for a typist with about 1 year's experience; work consists chiefly of copying and form letters; hours, 9:30 to 4:30, with half-day Saturday; pleasant office, near 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 3884.

TYPIST.—Woman about thirty, to address envelopes, about three hours daily. O'Brien, 36 West 17th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

TYPISTS.

GIRLS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE using touch system, required for copying orders from customer's letters; previous experience not necessary; quick, accurate work will result in advancement; good salaries; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Attractive working conditions. Apply mornings.

SELLAS HESS & CO.,
25 MORTON ST.
Near Christopher St. Ferry.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography and simple clerical work in advertising department of large publishing house; pleasant surroundings and hours; advancement. Address Mr. Dame, Box 305, Madison Square Post Office, New York.

TYPIST, church organization needs services of competent girl; stenography not essential; best surroundings and assured position. Apply Townsend, Room 523, 287 4th Av.

TYPIST, bright, neat girl with experience, for small export office. Bowling Green; pleasant surroundings; write fully. K 514 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted in leading export and import concern; splendid opportunity for competent party. Address, stating salary and full particulars, W. W., 430 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted, with knowledge of stenography and experience in tabular work; write, stating salary and references and salary, J 782 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; UNDERWOOD MACHINE. MISS HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 333 EAST 34TH.

TYPIST,

rapid, accurate, ambitious; salary $12; proficient work means promotion; state age, experience. Address T T 139 Times.

TYPIST, at once for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 633, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST.—About 20; experienced; advancement; state salary to start. Advertiser, P. O. Box 1178, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST, to fill in, address, file and do general office work; $14; advancement; 8-hour day; address longhand, giving experience, K 95 Times.

TYPIST and filing clerk, experienced; permanent position, good opportunity. Reply, stating full details and salary expected. T 608 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in publishing house; one who would be willing to learn to run Fisher book machine; salary $10 to start. N. G., P. O. Box 43, Station D., N. Y.

TYPIST.

Permanent position to touch operator; no stenography. Apply Mr. Donnally, Monday, at 9:30, Room 504, 416 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TYPIST

for order department of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; state experience, salary desired, &c. Write Z. P., 209 Cable Bldg.

TYPIST to operate Remington Wahl machine; permanent position; state experience and salary desired. Reply L 592 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, (knowledge of stenography not necessary;) good opportunity; $12 to begin. Typist, P. O. Box 666, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST wanted in advertising department of Physical Culture Magazine, 119 West 40th St. Salary $12. Call Monday morning.

TYPISTS with mail order experience. Apply Monday morning, 9 A. M., Henry Mose & Co., 3d floor, 18 Beaver St.

TYPIST, who can figure; permanent position and good chance for advancement. Call 17 Park Place.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies for high-class insurance office; experience not required. Call 125 William St., 12th floor.

TYPIST.—One willing to learn the Dictaphone; state salary, experience, and references. D 8 Times.

TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—One who can use Elliott-Fisher billing machine. J. Lebenman & Co., 8 West 30th.

TYPIST wanted billing department; Underwood machine used; state experience and salary expected. H 700 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, general office work; good position. Lee, 2 West 47th St.

UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Splendid opportunity with Christian firm offered experienced, accurate woman. R 70 Times.

WAIST FITTER.

A vacancy occurs in a leading exclusive dressmaking establishment for a really clever fitter. (French preferred) only those with highest class experience and references need apply. Write with full details as to age, position held, and salary expected in strict confidence. Z. D., 269 Cable the same, is desirous of securing a

WAIST BUYER WANTED BY LARGE SOUTHERN SPECIALTY STORE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; MUST KNOW MEDIUM AND BETTER TRADE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; CONFIDENTIAL. WILLIAM VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS wanted for staff dining room for hospital; board, room, and laundry. Apply with references, Monday or Tuesday, 301 East 19th.

WAITRESS for 4 in family; $45 per month; must have good references. Call Monday between 9:15 and 10:15 A. M., at 46 East 67th St.

WAITRESS, experience unnecessary; congenial work; pleasant surroundings. People's Hospital, 203 24 Av.

WAITRESS PARLOR MAID wanted. Call Monday, between 10:30 and 12:30. Phifbin 31 East 30th St.

WAITRESS wanted, Italian; neat and competent; good references. Apply Mrs. Hibben, Prospect, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED.

Experienced saleslady for cloak and suit department in high-class specialty shop; busy town of about 100,000 inhabitants; four hours from New York; liberal salary. Y 75 Times Annex.

WOMEN.

PART TIME WORK.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING THE SERVICES OF WOMEN WHO CAN WORK FOR US FIVE AFTERNOONS PER WEEK. THE WORK CONSISTS OF WRAPPING, ADDRESSING AND ASSORTING IN OUR CATALOGUE MAILING DEPARTMENT AND MAILING IN OUR AUDITING DEPT. PAY 25C PER HOUR.

CALL AT ONCE.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN OPERATORS WANTED, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Wanted at Los Angeles, experienced machine operators for overall, shirtwaist, shirt, and women's dress factories.

Steady work.
Write for free illustrated booklet.
Be sure to state your occupation.

Address
Merchants and Manufacturers Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMAN

TO MANAGE HIGH-CLASS TURKISH BATH; MUST HAVE EXCELLENT BUSINESS AND PERSONAL REFERENCES; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED, &C. BOX 71, 1,619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

WOMAN wanted in school for six hardboard pupils, where all household chars in domestic duty; applicants must have had at least high school education and possess refinement; all gentlewomen with children must register in morning, rain or shine, at second floor and nothing one day every week. Charlotte Hoskins-Miner, South Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

WOMAN.—A well-bred woman, under 40, as house mother, private school for young children; must be attractive, experienced, and possess executive ability; nurse's training desirable. Write only Apartment 124, 905 West End Av.

WOMEN.—Two young, energetic women who have had experience as order clerk and cost clerk in the office of a shoe manufacturer. Write, giving particulars as to experience and salary required, to T 515 Times Downtown.

WOMEN, well dressed and of culture, wanted to sell high-grade Doppot Copper stock; salary and commission; extraordinary chance. 110 West 40th St., Room 1101.

WOMEN wanted to work in spare time selling rheumatic remedy; make big money; commission. Address the Solomon Rheumatic Co., 813 3d Av., Huntington, W. Va.

WOMEN, well-bred, well-informed,

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.,
New York City.

AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.

Established 1900.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BKPR.—M or f; have exp. in auditing dept. of some note; ad. preferably electric, and be familiar with L. C. C. rulings; $36-$35.
BKPR.—Competent double-entry man; $30.
BKPR., about 25 yrs. old, able to handle gen'l ledger, for downtown B'klyn concern; $25.
BKPR. & TYP.—Opportunity for young man who will "stick to it"; $25.
ACCTS. REC. BKPR.—Will take charge of this dept.; must understand sales distribution; $30.
LEDGER CLERK.—Prefer jobbing house exp.; familiar with complicated remittances; $25.
STOCK LEDGER CLERKS, (4.)—Must have similar training; ex-service men pfd.; $25-$28.
SPANISH STENO.—Dictation in Spanish; $30.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENO.—Dictation in English; $30-$35.
ASST. CREDIT MAN.—Wholesale or retail exp.; $30-$35.
EXPORT CLERK.—Thoroughly exp. in expt. regulations; good correspondent; must be from 22 to 30 years old and 100% American; exceptional chance for future with English house; to start, $30.
EXPORT CLERK.—Must speak Spanish fluently and be trained in commission business to S. A.; will take chg. of sample dept.; $25-$30.
SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Able to write snappy, business-getting letters; auto business; call early for this; $30.
TRANSLATORS & TYPISTS. (2.)—Must know French and English and one of the following: Italian, Spanish, or German; $20-$35.
CABLE CLERK.—Familiar with standard codes and good typist; $20.
ASST. BOOKER.—Exp. in M. P. film exchange business.

SPECIAL.

STENO.—World-renowned Virginia hotel; exceptional, high-class environment; all-year position; room, board, laundry, and $70 mo.
TRAFFIC MAN.—Able audit freight bills; traffic exp. nec.; well-known downtown industrial; $1,200 yr.
STENO.—Film dept. export house; exceptional opportunity; competent man; start $22.
STENO.-BKPR.—Midtown; ladies' apparel; $20-$25.
STENO.—Times Sq. section; mercantile assn.; $20-$22.
ST. NO.—Steel export; opportunity young lady; start $18.
B'KLYN STENO.—Well-known co.; $18-$20.
LEDGER CLERK.—On sales and customers' ledger; exp. posting, balances; penman; $20-$25.
LEDGER CLERK.—Downtown trust co.; $18-$22.
FREIGHT RATE CLERK.—Exp. R. R. office rec.; claims, tariffs, &c.; start $20.
LIABILITY INSPECTORS.—Young men; mech. exp. or training; energetic; common sense; start $18.
ASST. PURCH.—Familiar preferably stock and bond transfer ledgers; start $20-$100 mo.
STOCK CLERK.—L. I. City mfr.; $18.
TIMEKEEPERS, (2.)—Exp. in shipyard pfd.; handy Bronx; $18-$25.
TYPISTS, (2.)—Fair speed, accurate; $18-$20.
STENO. & TYPISTS, (12.)—Beginners; $15-$17.
GEN'L CLERK.—Newspaper; good at figures; assist bkpr.; $75 mo.
GEN'L CLERK & TYP.—Expt. and impt.; typing most essential; $75 mo.
SPANISH TRANSLATORS, (2.)—N. Y.'s largest expt. and impt. house; $75 mo.
GEN'L CLERK.—Tobacco corp., downtown; $14.
GENERAL CLERKS, (3.)—No exp. necessary; $18, $15.
GENERAL CLERKS, (2.)—Mfg. chemist; unusual opportunity; $15.
ORDER CLERK.—Mfg. chemist; unusual opportunity; $15.
JR. CLERKS, (3.)—Strictly clerical; $14.
JR. CLERK.—Expt. and impt.; opportunity to learn; $12.
CIGAR CLERK.—Club; central location; hours 12-3, 6-9 P. M.; $60 mo.
SWITCHBOARD OPR.—Exp. nec.; $15-$18.
CLERK.—Good at figures; B'klyn; $15.
GEN'L CLERK.—R. c. central location; $15.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, (3.)—Steel corp.; $14-$15.
JR. CLERKS, (3.)—Bank, Bronx; no exp.; $40-$75 mo.
GEN'L CLERK.—H.S. education; B'klyn; $15.
COLLECTORS, (3.)—Middle-aged; Plainfield, N. J.; $15-$18 and commission.
OFFICE BOYS.—$8-$14.
Call 9-1. Room 718.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

The Foremost Employment Exchange.

OUR FEMALE DIVISION IS SEPARATED INTO TWO DEPARTMENTS. "THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT" AND "THE JUNIOR" ARE LISTED IN THESE DEPARTMENTS. WE HAVE OPEN NOW OVER 150 EXCELLENT POSITIONS WITH THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. THE ENVIRONMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS IN MOST OF THESE ARE MUCH ABOVE THE AVERAGE AND THE EARNEST GIRL, NO MATTER WHAT HER BUSINESS EXPERIENCE MAY BE, WILL FIND HERSELF WELL REPAID FOR A VISIT TO OUR OFFICE.

The following 10 openings are URGENT CALLS the employers wish to fill immediately. If you qualify call early.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Knowledge of stenography or typewriting; must be willing to go to Connecticut; manufacturing concern; $30.
BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking full charge; uptown automobile concern; $30 to $35.
BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown; must be thoroughly competent; $25.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Printing concern; experience along this line necessary; $25.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Must have legal experience; $20 to start.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown; splendid opportunity for bright girl; $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—Able to operate switchboard; uptown; advertising experience preferred; $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown; bright young girl, anxious to advance herself; $100 month to start.
STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Uptown; neat appearing; competent; $1,200 year.
STENOGRAPHER.—Location, Brooklyn; experienced in automobile line; $22-$25.

OVER 140 OTHER OPENINGS FROM $10 A WEEK UPWARD.

NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

JUPP AGENCY,
67 Nassau St. 120 Fulton St.
EST. 1890. FREE REGISTRATION.
Stenographers, numerous positions; bookkeepers, typists, multigraphers; clientele best city firms; our efforts untiring; hundreds satisfied customers both sides.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
Suite 74 BROADWAY.
Secty-Stenos., publishing, law, brokerage, $20; banking and commercial, $25. Bkpr. & Steno, $23. Typists, $18-$20. Switchboard, $25. Floor, $22. Multigraph, $20. Mail Clerks, 6-30, $20. Dictaphone and Addressograph Ops., Clerks; many others. Register free.

BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway—1 Park Place.
Exceptionally HIGH-GRADE positions for STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, foreign.
BOOKKEEPER and assistants.
TYPISTS, clerks, switchboard.
$12-$35.
Free registration.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.
Sr. C. P. A. BOOKKEEPERS; Asst. ledger clerks; Jr. clerks; Foreign Exchange bookkeeper, Orient; Expert draftsmen; Tracers. Steno.-Sec'y; Legal and Com'l Stenos.; Insurance and Bond Department. Register Free.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, downtown insurance company; $20; permanent; advancement; hours 9-4:45-12. STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, downtown insurance company; $1,200; permanent; advancement; hours 9-4:45-5. Call, 620 6th Av.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$30-$18; TYPISTS, STATISTICAL, $18-$20; STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, $23-$25; ORDER CLERKS, $75; FILE CLERKS, $12-$15.

OWENS' AGENCY,
16 FULTON ST., COR. B'WAY.
Stenographers, $25-$25; beginners, $12-$15; Bookkeeper, $20-$25; Assistants, typists, $15; Office Assistants, $15; Switchboard Operators, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS.....$12-25
BOOKKEEPERS (Assistants).....12-25
CLERKS.....12-15
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.....18-20
TYPISTS.....12-18
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

ROSE E. CLARK, Employment Expert.
5 B'way, man 6t.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, and switchboard operators, male and female, educated Americans, experienced and beginners, promptly placed. Call all week. Cortland 4940.

COLON AGENCY, 289 Broadway.—High class office help placed immediately; registration free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Boo keepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to busy executive; $30 minimum; responsibility, efficiency, fast speedy stenography. Beacon Business Bureau, (Agency.), 2 Stone St.

STENOGRAPHERS, French Spanish, export, brokerage, steel, $15-$35; typists, clerks, switchboard. Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row; Cortland 4062.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Legal, com'l, Export & Brokerage stenos; Tuxedo typists; good salaries; Bookkeepers; Ill. Clerks; Switchboard Ops.; Registry free.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Unusual opportunity for high-class producers, experienced in program or special edition work; liberal commission; no beginners. Apply Tuesday, between 9 and 12, at 450 4th Av., 6th floor.

Stenographers, $15-$25; Typists; File Clerks; Clerical; experienced and beginners; free registration. Loughlin Agency, 27 Maiden Lane.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1,000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clericals, legal; commercial, unusual number of desirable vacancies; $12-$30.
Free Registration, Courteous Treatment.

HOPKINS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 907 8th Av.—Governesses, resident, visiting, $60-$100; Nurses; Teacher-Companion, $100; Family Housekeepers, $125; Daily Teacher; Dietitians; Housemothers, $60.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.

Have vacancies in following departments for salesmen:

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
TURKISH TOWELS,
REFRIGERATORS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALSO

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

requires the services of a high-grade, all-around salesman; must have had experience with houses of first class. Apply by mail.

ALSO

UPHOLSTERERS.

Require several thoroughly experienced and competent upholsterers on fine furniture repair work.

ALSO

JANITORS.

We require several janitors for sweeping and dusting.

ALSO

FITTER.

Need a fitter on women's suits and coats for our alteration workroom.

ALSO

WATCHMEN.

Can place several watchmen; hours 1 A. M. to 10 A. M.

ALSO

STOCK BOYS.

Need several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stockroom; this presents an excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business. Applications can be made at the employment office, Subway floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ACCOUNTANT—MANAGER.

In the development of our organization we have immediate need for a seasoned accountant with a good education, who is certified in one of the states with a recognized standing, or a member of the American Institute, to act as Manager of one of our offices. In reply please state age, education, complete details of business and professional experience, salary now received and salary expected for a new position, and whether there are any restrictions as to your location. Address reply to Mr. C. H. Scovell, personally, 110 State St., Boston, Mass. Scovell, Wellington & Company, Certified Public Accountants, Industrial Engineers, Boston, New York, Springfield, Cleveland, Chicago.

ACCOUNTANT.—Advertising agency has an opening for a certified public accountant to fill the position of controller and auditor; it is essential that applicant have experience in agency work, executive ability; give full details of experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; absolutely confidential. T 540 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Advertising agency requires experienced accountant, with tact and executive ability; superior opportunity for capable man to grow with developing business; write sufficient data to save needless interviews. T 541 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS—Seniors, wanted by firm of certified public accountants; splendid opportunity for qualified men possessing necessary senior experience; state age, education, and previous public accounting connections; confidential. O 340 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—At least three years' experience with recognized firms of public accountants; preference given to man who has qualified in qualifying for C. P. A. degree; state salary desired and full details regarding former employment. J 796 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.
Competent, experienced in general and cost accounting, also office management; state fully qualifications, salary, age. W 276 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, permanent position at once; state fully accountants; give full particulars concerning experience and qualifications. Write X. A., 1,600 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, several years' experience representative professional firms, high character, ability, quick, accurate worker; state salary, references, experience; permanent. J 580 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER wanted, familiar with cost accounting as applied to large woolen mill located in New England; exceptional opportunity; state age, experience, and references. W 265 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior accountant wanted by C. P. A. firm; state in detail age, education, experience, and salary. O 349 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, A1; Christian firm; salary first year $2,400, five-year contract. Telephone Bryant 8200 for interview.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, assistances required; must be capable; state salary required, giving age and accounting references. A. L., 817 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ACQUAINTED WITH READY-TO-WEAR TRADE.
We have an unusual proposition for a successful salesman widely acquainted with woman's apparel manufacture; this is a trade publication, combining features that will enable the right man to produce big results quickly; the man we take must furnish good references, be able to start on a commission basis, and to finance himself for a short period. W 331 Times.

AD WRITER WANTED.—A leading technical journal needs a good copy man; one who can write forceful, selling copy will find a good opportunity; state age, salary desired, and experience. H 691 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT WANTED BY PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND BE CAPABLE OF WRITING PRACTICAL, FORCEFUL COPY. "W-19," P. O. BOX 3434, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN,
experienced, soliciting space on magazine; position is with publication fast coming into prominence; an excellent opportunity to one with ambition and ability; write, giving in confidence about yourself, what you have sold, and salary expected. Y 165 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory, or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account. Call 10 to 11 and 3 to 4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING MAN.
A New York publishing house desires services of an experienced specialty advertising man; requirements, experience, ability, and education; permanent position. Apply between hours of 10 and 12. F. Bellas, Room 1106, 131 East 23d St.

ADVERTISING ARTIST
for large trade journal; must be experienced in designing, lettering, lettering, figure work; state age, experience, references, salary. J 792 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, medical copy writer, wanted; part time; good salary right man. Write A. M., 200 East 23d.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, trade paper; liberal commission; large field; good prospects. J 606 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on special propositions; good man with real records only; on liberal commission basis. Call Tellus Co., 99 Nassau St., 9-10 A. M.

ADVERTISING MAN, for successful magazine, large field and liberal commissions; opportunity. Write or phone Dr. J. J., 1,173 Broadway, Brooklyn, Bushwick 4788.

ADVERTISING OFFICE wants young man, 17 to 20, as assistant; must be accurate typist; unusual opportunity. T 573 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by established agency; state experience, age, denomination, and salary expected. K 570 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, who have had 2 years experience in making scale drawings and full size details, to learn architectural terra cotta drafting in our works at Perth Amboy, N. J., and Tottenville, S. I.; will pay satisfactory wages while learning, and when proficient, steady work is assured at good pay; do not reply unless you are willing to go out of town; 44 hours per week. Address by mail only, stating your experience. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 1,170 Broadway, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER, with decorative ability; must be rapid at sketching and able to render attractively in line and color; man conversant with miniature rendering preferred. K 246 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL Designers and Draftsmen of experience. Apply Nathan Myers, Architect, 7 Nelson Place, Newark.

ARMATURE WINDER.
Large specialty manufacturer desires the services of an electric expert capable suggesting and constructing armature windings to give greatest efficiency under special conditions; highly remunerative position; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. W 280 Times.

ARTIST-APPRENTICES
FOR
COLORGRAPHIC RETOUCHING
IN LARGE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WITH SCHOOL TRAINING IN DRAWING, OR PAINTING, AND THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN PHOTO NEGATIVE RETOUCHING, TO BECOME SKILLFUL COLOR PROCESS RETOUCHERS UNDER OUR SPECIAL METHODS. BEGINNERS START IN APPRENTICES' TRAINING SCHOOL, AND THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN COLOR CORRECTION OR NEGATIVE RETOUCHING WILL BE RATED AFTER TRIAL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ABILITY, AND TAUGHT STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED RETOUCHING UNDER SKILLFUL TRADESMEN. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. P. O. BOX 19, MADISON SQUARE, CITY.

ARTISTS.
Illustrators, designers, letterers, photo retouchers; call with specimens. Higgins & Low, 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 9612.

ASSISTANT CATALOG MAN.
We have an exceptional opportunity for a young man familiar with the production of catalogs; we want a man who knows something about paper; knows the manufacturing end of printing engraving, illustrating, &c., as an assistant; he will help with the purchasing of the paper and direct and control the makeup of our catalog and will be expected to follow up the work to insure prompt deliveries.

The chance for doing real work leading eventually to a big position is unusual; rapid increase in salary will be given as ability to get results is shown. Call Monday or Tuesday.

KNICKERBOCKER MAIL ORDER CO.,
3 WEST 19TH ST.

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER,
BY LARGE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN; YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE AS WELL AS OUTSIDE SALES WORK PREFERRED; MUST BE A GOOD CORRESPONDENT, WELL EDUCATED, AND WILLING TO WORK HARD TO SUCCEED; STATE AGE, WHERE EDUCATED, COMPLETE RECORD OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, SALARY WANTED, &c.

ADDRESS MANAGEMENT,
BUSH TERMINAL P. O., BROOKLYN.

ASSISTANT IN OFFICE.
MARRIED MAN BETWEEN 30 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE, EXPERIENCED IN THE SUPERVISION OF FEMALE HELP, POSSESSING KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING AND WHO HAS WORKED IN FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF MERCANTILE CONCERN, CAN SECURE POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ESSENTIAL THAT HE HAVE GOOD RECORD AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS IN FULL AS TO EXPERIENCE AND FITNESS, ALSO PAST EARNINGS. H 715 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT.—Foreign and domestic private bankers require capable and experienced assistant familiar with New York bank practices and export documents; one speaking two languages preferred; state age, nationality, salary required, and full experience. Address H 689 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

G. Fox & Co., Hartford, Conn., require the services of a bright, experienced, energetic man as assistant buyer in the cloak and suit department; also position open for floorman; good opportunities to the right party; state experience, age, salary expected; references, &c.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Must be accurate and good penman; position leads to bookkeeper; state age, experience, and salary expected; all replies treated confidential; interview first essential. M. L. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, with at least one year's experience, for wholesale house; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, and full particulars. Closed Saturday, open Sunday. Schlang & Co., 351 West 20th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER cost dept. of Brooklyn manufacturing corporation; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references, salary. T 574 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in wholesale manufacturing cloak house; must be quick and accurate at figures and write good hand; state salary. J. P. Wile & Co., 160 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; good penman, accurate at figures. K 499 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR Wanted.—Large Jewish settlement, in city of 700,000; male or female. Y 14 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT wanted, (male,) for middle-aged man who is partially paralyzed, to go into country for from six weeks to two months and take complete charge of him; must be congenial, strictly sober, and honest; one preferred who has knowledge of massage and who is able to run an automobile if required to do so; state salary expected, with references. W 255 Times.

ATTORNEY FOR LARGE AUTOMOBILE FINANCING CORPORATION, TO ACT AS EXCLUSIVE LEGAL COUNSEL; MUST BE BRIGHT, SNAPPY AND POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 64 TIMES.

AUDITOR.—Large motion picture corporation has an opening for a traveling auditor with substantial experience in exchange accounting and auditing; state in detail experience, education, and salary expected, and references; replies treated confidentially. Y 168 Times Annex.

AUDITORS.—Men with bank experience as auditors; also assistant auditor. Apply Knights of Columbus Employment Bureau, 46th St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.—The manufacturer of high-grade pleasure cars has openings for wide-awake men capable of demonstrating their own car; commission basis. State experience and qualifications by letter to Mr. Goebde, Noma Motor Corp., 30 East 47th St.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN to sell light delivery cars on commission; experienced men only; call Monday all day. Genereux & Co., Inc., 605 West 49th St.

BANK MESSENGER, 18-20 years old, for messenger and clerical work; salary $600. W 353 Times.

BANKING CLERK, Polish-Russian, thoroughly experienced, able to take full charge of this department; none others need apply. Diskant, 230 Broadway, Room 1423.

BARBERS wanted, colored. Robert Harris, 69 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

BILL CLERK'S ASSISTANT, 17-18 YEARS, IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND GOOD PENMAN; STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE STA.

BILL CLERK, experienced Elliott Fisher operator; permanent position, splendid opportunity for right party; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 236 Times.

BILL CLERK to do billing on Underwood typewriter; salary $12 start. R. G., 616 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, accurate at figures, for billing on Remington typewriter; state salary and religious connection. R 80 Times.

BILL CLERK on Moon-Hopkins machine; advancement. Address "Expert," L 688 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—An excellent opportunity for a young man about 25 years of age who thoroughly understands controlling accounts and has actually worked on the general ledger, cash book, &c., who, besides being able to post to ledger accounts, is capable of setting up monthly entries and understand them; state salary, religion and qualifications fully. J 770 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
Bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced in conducting foreign exchange banking system is wanted by a large Christian banking corporation; applicant must be vigorous and capable, and possess knowledge of French and Spanish; none others need apply; excellent opportunity. L 507 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prodding house has opening for young man capable of taking full charge simple set of books; small bond required; opportunity afforded right man to learn business and for such advancement would be rapid; salary to start $25 weekly; state age, experience, references, telephone. L 684 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A LARGE MANUFACTURER IS IN NEED OF THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED ON CUSTOMER'S LEDGER; THE POSITION IS ONE REQUIRING STEADY APPLICATION. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z. S., 200 CABLE BLDG.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted to handle customers' ledger in large office; must be familiar with trial balance, controlling accounts, and be quick and accurate; give full particulars, nationality, religion, and salary expected; replies confidential. W 848 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking entire charge of office; electrical manufacturing concern; must be familiar with controlling accounts; rapid, accurate; state salary and full particulars. W 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by wholesale house; must be experienced, wide awake, hard worker and capable of handling large volume; some executive ability; an opportunity for right person who wants to grow up with established, growing and successful concern; state age, experience, education, married or single, whether now employed, different firms you have worked for, nationality, religion, salary to start, &c., (all in strict confidence with references not to be investigated until after interview); no interview unless particulars given in application. W 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced bookkeeper, understanding controlling accounts, capable of taking trial balances and making up analysis; state experience; all replies treated confidential; interview first essential. M. L. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 25 to 30, thoroughly experienced and fully capable, to take charge of accounts of manufacturing concern; must have highest class references, showing that he has held similar positions for at least five years; salary $50 per week. Apply in own handwriting, giving fullest details. 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and ledger clerk; must write good hand, have some experience and be able to handle a great deal of work; a live hustler can advance rapidly; give past experience, age, &c. T 565 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, having a liking for public accounting work, can obtain a desirable position with good prospects; state age, experience, education, salary, and religion. T 542 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, who thoroughly understands business and factory accounting and is able to handle large amount of detail; apply in own handwriting, giving past experience in detail, age, salary, &c. T 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in contracting company's office; thoroughly competent man with knowledge of typewriter; schoolboy apply in writing, stating age, experience and salary expected. Fire Sp'k'r Co., P. O. Station S, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPING department large wholesale house requires services of capable assistant on customers' ledgers; excellent opportunity for active and capable young man; state age, experience, references, salary expected. J 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, not less than 25 years of age, well educated, willing to work hard for advancement, wanted by downtown manufacturer; apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience; salary to start $25. L 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced man thoroughly familiar with export bookkeeping, able to handle control accounts, &c. Knights of Columbus Employment Bureau, 46th St. and Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity offered to competent and experienced bookkeeper and general office manager; answer by mail, giving full particulars. W 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent and experienced, familiar with controlling accounts, credits; able to take charge of office wholesale tailoring concern. Call with credentials, 636 Broadway, 1st floor.

BOOKKEEPER, wanted in accounting department of large automobile manufacturer; must understand controlling accounts; state age and salary desired. W 208 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Real estate firm desires experienced bookkeeper, male or female, for only a few hours daily, to take care of books; only those familiar with real estate books need apply. S 186 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as assistant; must be rapid, accurate, and able to take off trial balances; replies must state in detail age, religion, experience, references, and salary desired. R 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced, for large corporation; splendid opportunity for right man; salary $25. W 582 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
large corporation, capable of taking charge of general ledger and making journal entries; state fully experience, former employment and salary. J 797 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, must be experienced; thorough knowledge corporation accounting; state age, references, and salary expected. M 945 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced man, able to take full charge of books; salary $25 to $30; state religious connection. R 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with established concern; must be quick and control accounts; state experience and salary expected. L 651 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in posting and trial balances; state salary required in own handwriting. T 522 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of modern methods; best references only; state particulars and salary expected. T 577 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for country club near New York; neat appearance and good manners essential; state age and salary expected. Y 196 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper to take charge of books in large downtown retail stationery house; state experience, religion, and salary. K 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER to take charge of real estate accounting department; state experience, training, and general qualifications in detail; confidential, W 304 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to handle inventories and consignment accounts with importing house; state references and salary. W 276 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in office of a manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary wanted. T 605 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
25 to 30, for large morning paper house, capable of handling entire set of books. Write full particulars, C. A., 479 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; control accounts, trial balance; state salary. H 990 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can make himself useful in shipping department. Apply, giving references, salary expected. H 1050 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Burroughs bookkeeping machine; experienced; good salary. Call Monday morning, Leo Finkenberg, 31 East 31st.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, to handle much detail; don't apply if you can't state experience and salary. H. R., 248 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; good opportunity for right party. Columbus, 118 Worth St.

BOOKKEEPER, speaking French; unusual position. A 182 Times.

BOYS.
A large wholesale concern is looking for some boys to do errands and light office work; steady position, good chance for bright boys to learn the business thoroughly and prepare for future. Call Mr. Lustgren, 10-14 Leonard St.

BOYS.
Real opportunity with definite advancement for bright, ambitious office boys, who wish to become associated with the largest rubber company in the world; call mornings, Employment Office, 142d floor.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
1,790 BROADWAY.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; uniforms with part; uniforms free. Apply,

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOYS,
16 or over, in various positions in office, including typing in order; pay increased every six months. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th St.

BOY about 16, with some high school training, to make himself generally useful in growing concern manufacturing men's neckwear; exceptional opportunity for one willing to start at bottom and work his way up. Call 9 A. M. Monday, J. M. Fenson, 6 East 46th St.

BOYS.—Wanted, in private banking house, where there is a good opportunity for advancement, three bright office boys, about 17 or 18; must be boys from good parents, willing to work; liberal salary. Address, giving personal and business references, H. H., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BOYS.—MILLS & GIBB CORP., 286 4TH AV., DEPT. G, HAS SEVERAL VACANCIES IN ITS WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS—BOYS TO RUN ERRANDS AND WORK IN STOCK; ALL STEADY POSITIONS, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

BOY wanted by export, import firm; must have high school education and be personally neat; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Address in own handwriting, J 5718 Times Downtown.

BOY, COATROOM, FOR DOWNTOWN CLUB; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; ANSWER BY LETTER, STATING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED, T 546 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted by advertising agency; an Association man with ambition and opportunity to make a success in life; state education, religion, and wages. W 175 Times.

BOY or young man in custom house department of manufacturing concern; permanent position; fine opportunity. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired, H 509 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by downtown banking firm; high school graduate preferred; liberal salary, with good opportunity for advancement; state full particulars, age, and salary desired, H 617 Times Downtown.

BOY, Christian firm, for general office work; good chance for advancement; must be of good family and well recommended; state experience if any and salary expected. T. O., 327 Times.

BOYS—BOYS
for stock room, manufacturing house; good opportunity advancement for intelligent, active boys. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 B'way.

BOY wanted, about 15; excellent opportunity for advancement with a large, old-established Christian firm. Apply 261 Broadway, New York, room 1115.

BOY.—TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE AGE, SALARY AND REFERENCES. WRITE B. F. 423 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 14-20, MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOYS, BRIGHT, IN ADVERTISING OFFICE; START $12; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL ROOM 1134, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

BOY,
Bright, ambitious boy; excellent chance for advancement.

KROWER-TYNBERG,
46 West 23d St.

BOYS, (2,)
with high school education; good opportunity; office large manufacturer; good salary; profit-sharing. Hilo Varnish Corporation, Marcy and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED, MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN OFFICE OF IMPORTERS. MUST FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES. J 790 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS as stock clerks, to run errands, and make themselves generally useful; opportunity for advancement in a wholesale dry goods house. J. P. Cahen & Brother, Inc., 372 Broadway.

BOYS.—$35 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; branch 9-4. Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of large export house; good salary; opportunity for advancement to the right kind of boy. L 574 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in large newspaper office; splendid chance for advancement. Call 10:30 A. M. Monday, Buhre, News Department, New York Times.

BOYS,
for errands, in office large downtown wholesale house. Call Mr. Zimmerman, 10-14 Leonard St.

BOYS.
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
M. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 23D ST.

BOYS
wanted in a large publishing house; good chance for advancement for capable worker; good hours and pay. Call at the Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY wanted for office work, to be trained as traveling salesman; Christian firm; write giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 241 Times.

BOY.—Bank credit department; a splendid opportunity for ambitious, energetic boy, 16-18 years old. L 619 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright and ambitious boy for busy export office; opportunity for advancement. Apply Monday morning, Marbury Bros., 90 West St.

BOY WANTED IN OFFICE; SALARY TO BEGIN $12; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY H. DUYS & CO., INC., 150 WATER ST.

BOY wanted, bright, about 15 years of age, for general office work; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. T 603 Times Downtown.

BOYS for engineering office; opportunity for advancement; 16 to start. Call Monday morning, 8:30, Room 5717, Grand Central Terminal.

BOY wanted, bright, intelligent, in insurance office; must have ambition to rise to better position; references required. Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, 66 William St.

BOY wanted by Wall St. banking house; opportunity for advancement. Address "Z. M.," P. O. Box 822, City H

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CANDY FOREMEN.

Large, modern, progressive candy factory requires experienced foremen for the following departments:
CREAM,
FUDGE,
HARD CANDY,
COCOANUT,
CHOCOLATE.
Will pay very highest salary to start and offer unusual opportunity for advancement; we are too big for the best men in the country and will pay them accordingly. Applications will be considered strictly confidential. Write
E. T., 209 CABLE BLDG.

CANDY MAKERS

wanted for the following departments: A man for cream and A. B. gum, first-class man for all grades of marshmallow, first-class man for all kinds of panwork. Address the D. L. Clark Co., P. O. Box 691, Pittsburgh, Penna.

CANVASSER, understanding accounting, to visit clients, firm accountants; liberal commission. T 98 Times.

CARPET LAYERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF COMPETENT CARPET LAYERS; STEADY POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

CARPENTERS wanted, first-class, for open shop. Box 304, New Bedford, Mass.

CASE MAKERS on jewelry cases; 44 hours weekly; wages $27 up; strictly union shop. H. E. Schoenwerg, 51 Maiden Lane.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED,

to drive Packard limousine car; must be white, single, a careful driver and good mechanic; must furnish at least two years' reference from last employer; a permanent position for good man in private family residing in nearby suburb. Address B. W., P. O. Box 374, City Hall Station, New York.

CHAUFFEUR—GENERAL HOUSEWORKER —Couple, man and wife, as chauffeur and general houseworker; must be well recommended; steady; first-class position. Apply Sunday morning, 963 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn

CHAUFFEUR and handy man; married; wife good cook; good home at Englewood, N. J.; reference required. Apply H. N. Fletcher, care W. & A. Fletcher Co., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, private touring car; middle-aged, easy hours; don't answer unless stating age, salary, married or single, private families you have chauffeured for. E 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; experienced, with private cars, for Packard and Pierce-Arrow; state mechanical and other experience, age, ref.; salary $40. Address Steady, N 256 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, for private family, understanding every detail Pierce-Arrow car; careful driver; courteous; $30 weekly; state age, experience. Letter only, 241 West 46d.

CHAUFFEUR for furniture truck; only one who has had experience in furniture business. McGrorty's, 3d Av., between 123d and 124th.

CHAUFFEUR-COLLECTOR, real estate office; references; furnish bond; wages $30. A. G., 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; must be good mechanic and have best of references. H 696 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; must be experienced and have good references. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., Room 711 1,133 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR for six-cylinder Loxier; neat appearance; capable mechanic; salary $30. Call 104 Murray St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; drive any make car; 7 years' experience. Sam Marks, Telephone 5364 Harlem, 269 Lexington Av.

CHEMIST, colorist, young, wanted, with good experience, matching and standardizing dyestuffs; party must be able to supervise and pass on an extensive amount of matching. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary expected, and reference. T 571 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, familiar with vegetable oils and lubricating oils, to take charge of testing, mixing plant at Perth N. J.; salary $25 per week. P. O. Box 108, Trenton, N. J.

CIGAR MAN WANTED
to take charge of and push the cigar, tobacco and candy end of our business; $25 per week and commission on sales. Apply by letter only, giving age and references. Bond required. Capitol Lunch System, 329 Broadway.

CLERKS.

Large Christian wholesale house has openings for experienced young men, over 21, as follows:

BILL CLERK in stationery department, making out bills by hand; $16 a week.

CLERK in shipping department; some knowledge required of freight and express; $15 a week.

Both positions require men quick at figures. No applications considered unless experience is mentioned. Hours 8-5, Saturday 12.
L 638 Times Downtown.

CLERKS—NIGHT FORCE.

Large bank needs two men as night mail clerks—midnight to 8 A. M.; must have experience or be good on adding machine; $80-$100; state particulars.

CLERK.—Large rubber company requires mechanical, good order clerk; must have knowledge of invoicing; rubber goods preferred; possess initiative, and be a good correspondent; future unlimited for man of ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. W 349 Times.

CLERKS.—Young men in office of large mercantile firm; some clerical experience necessary; very excellent opportunities and satisfactory starting salary; state experience, references, and salary. T 583 Times Downtown.

CLERK WANTED.
YOUNG MAN AS LEDGER CLERK for Bronx concern; good penman; good pay; state all particulars, experience, age, references. Call 1777 Times Bronx.

CLERK wanted for a country club on Long Island, $90 and room and board also young man to operate switchboard, typewriter for $40 per month, room and board. Address Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.

CLERK.—Young man, in a manufacturing concern, one with some experience in handling and packing stationery preferred; must be good penman and reckoner; state experience and salary expected. Address L 657 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted as an assistant in the order department of a wholesale coffee and tea house; must be quick at figures. Address, stating age, experience in office work, and compensation expected. C 650, L 680 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted in clerical capacity in sales office of large corporation; must be neat writer, quick and accurate, not afraid of work; state all particulars, experience, religion, and salary expected; good opportunity. W 350 Times.

CLERK, young man, ambitious, in planning department of manufacturing firm; must understand thoroughly routine of work through a machine shop; state age, qualification and salary desired. T 599 Times Downtown.

CLERK for shipping and receiving department, wholesale plumbers' and steam supply business; must know how to pack and be familiar with city. Call 452 Water St., New York.

CLERK to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing company; good opportunity for bright young man; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. W 180 Times.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young men for its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply. L 43 Times.

CLERKS wanted for night work. Apply Knights of Columbus Employment Bureau, 5 A. M. Monday, 46th St. and Broadway, bring your discharge papers.

CLERK ASSISTANT.
Young man with some knowledge of stenography. Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 10 Jones St., near 14th St. and 6th Av.

CLERK, beginner; start $15; state age, experience or education and religion. L 652 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Stock and receiving assistant in cardboard and paper company. L 707 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Must have good, rapid handwriting and be experienced and accurate at figures; salary expected, A 1087 Times Harlem.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMEN.
Large cotton goods converters want two cloak and suit manufacturers exclusively; no city novices considered; salary or commission. Experienced. 871 Times Downtown.

COAL BUYER wanted.—Having general experience in the purchase of large quantities of coal for export; call with self-written application, giving past record. Alton International Industries, 113 William St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CODE MAN WANTED.—Capable, energetic, thoroughly experienced on standard codes; opportunity for young man with necessary qualifications. Box 806, Times, 2 Rector St.

COLLECTION MAN; installment experience preferred; must be forceful correspondent, capable of reviving delinquent accounts through mail; state in detail nature of experience, age, salary expected. T 563 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR for installment accounts; young man preferred; no experience necessary; good chances for advancement; salary $18 weekly and bonus; give age, nationality and previous business experience. O 886 Times.

COLLECTOR wanted; experienced on installment book accounts; thoroughly familiar with the streets of New York City and Brooklyn; state age, religion, references, and salary desired. H 688 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, real estate office, (for Jewish houses); A1 references; must furnish bond; wages $20. R. F., 118 Times.

COLLECTOR for real estate office; good references. T 583 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted, under 30 years of age; must have good personality, originality, executive ability, and be able to get things accomplished; permanent position and splendid opportunities for the future; salary $1,500 for first year; write, giving age, degree, college, business experience, church connection, if any, and three references; position would involve leaving New York. Y 61 Times Annex.

COLORIST WANTED,
2 to 5 years' experience in matching and standardizing dyestuffs; must be able to pass on dyeing, do work of textile, technical nature, and have good routine practice; salary dependent on qualifications.
BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORP.,
NEWARK, N. J.

CLOTHING SALESMAN
for
STORE MANAGER.

First-class clothing salesman to manage men's and women's credit clothing store in city of over 100,000 population; must have good selling ability; credit experience not essential; answer by letter, giving age, complete mercantile experience, and salary desired. G. G., 417 Times.

COMPOSITOR.—Pressman to run job press and do composition in private printing plant of large downtown bank; must have considerable experience and be steady and first-class in every respect. T 581 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITER AND CORRESPONDENT FOR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE CLOAK AND SUIT CONCERN; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D ST.

COPY MAN of experience for service department of class publication; must write good, clear advertising copy, familiar with layouts, art work, engravings, type, &c.; good, permanent position; give previous experience; references. A 172 Times.

CORRESPONDENT,

BY LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN MAIL ORDER TAILOR-TO-TRADE MEN'S CLOTHING CORPORATION; THOSE WITH TAILOR-TO-TRADE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY,
K 126 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT Wanted—One who speaks some foreign languages, and possesses ability, versatility, and keen knowledge in expressing briefly and to the point (letters to) foreign trade; salary to start, $33 per week; submit all references. P. O. Box 383 Times Downtown.

COUNTER MAN.—Elderly American of refinement; good address, to take charge of counter, stenographers, telephone operators, &c., in a large real estate office; applicant must state full particulars as to age, executive ability, salary expected. H 682 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.
Office specialty manufacturer requires experienced correspondent capable of dictating strong sales and collection letters. Address, stating experience in detail and salary desired, W 188 Times.

CORRESPONDENT in credit department of leading import and export establishment; must be able to correspond in Spanish. Address, stating age, salary and full particulars, Credit Manager, 82 Pine Street.

CORRESPONDENT, high-class English, sought, (Spanish also desirable,) to conduct independently correspondence with foreign agencies, chiefly produce. K. K., 418 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT with extensive experience, to take entire charge of small office; prefer one with knowledge of French. Write full particulars. Y 179 Times Annex.

COUNTER CLERK.—Young man, good appearance, speaking French, wanted as counter clerk for large transatlantic steamship office. Address K. D., P. O. Box 323, City Hall Station.

COST CLERK, experienced in electrical manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary. C 209 Cable Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE, butler and cook, English preferred; excellent position in suburb for refined couple with good reference who desire a steady year-round position with every home advantage. Call C. H. C. Jagels, Second Natl. Bank, Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday morning.

COUPLE to do the general housework of small place at Riverdale, 231st St; wife to do cooking and chamber work and man for waiting, cleaning, and light grounds work; liberal salary. Apply Monday, Mr. Fox, 50 Pine St., or telephone 183 Kingsbridge.

COUPLE, experienced, for family in country, to do all housework except laundry and heavy cleaning; also to drive Hudson car. J 793 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Married; man as chauffeur and woman as housekeeper; no washing; good living quarters; in Far Rockaway. Call or write 1,847 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

COUPLE, chauffeur, and wife, as general housekeeper; good living quarters in garage. L 849 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted; cook and useful man. Call Monday, between 10:30 and 12:30, Philbin, 35 East 30th St.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR capable handling credit details, corrections and investigations in office of specialised credit organisation; state in detail previous experience, lowest salary expected at start. T 611 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN to handle reports correspondents in office of credit organization; former experience in handling credits preferable; excellent opportunity for permanent connection; state in detail previous experience; salary expected. T 610 Times Downtown.

CREW MANAGERS.—We wish to employ two high-class men or women crew managers at once; liberal terms will be made with those having their own crews with experience in magazine subscription or book work; no others need apply; state qualifications in full. D 28 Times.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN, to take permanent position in Chicago; color, fine booklet, book and catalogue work; non-union, but no strike; $48.50 per week to start for 50-hour week. Apply R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

DECORATORS. Apply 226 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER
ON
MISSES' COATS.

By one of the foremost houses in the city, making the better class of coats; only a man who has held similar position and can furnish the best of recommendations need apply; give fullest particulars, which will be considered confidentially. S. Z., 241 Times.

DESIGNERS.—Wanted, two high-grade designers, one for hydraulic work and one for general mechanical work and heavy machinery also two first-class checkers. Write, giving full details of experience, age, salary expected, and when at liberty, to H. H. Hummel, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Penn.

DIE MAKERS.—Tool and subpress diemakers, several first-class men, in a modern equipped tool room, near New York City; best rates paid to those that can do the work. If you are first class and want a steady position call Saturday from 1 to 4 and Monday morning at Johns-Manville Co., 41st St. and Madison Av. Ask for Mr. Jung.

DIE MAKER.—High-grade man; very best inducements. Write, stating full details of experience, not interested in salary but in quality of man. Box 80, 1619 St. James Bldg.

DIE MAKER
for steady work in open shop; Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R. O., 454 Times.

DIE SINKER wanted; good wages; steady employment. Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Inc., Endicott, N. Y.

DISTRICT MANAGER wanted for open territory in New York State and Connecticut for our monthly premium accident and health department; liberal contracts to the right men. Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN, EXPERIENCED ON JIGS, FIXTURES AND TOOLS; FIRST-CLASS MEN WITH PRACTICAL SHOP EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH A LIVE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. WRITE OR APPLY INTERNATIONAL FABRICATING CORPORATION, WILKES-BARRE, PENN.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
Several experienced draftsmen on layout work and small electrical motor designing. Apply
BLUM MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15th and Garden Sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

2

DRAFTSMAN,
ARCHITECTURAL.
$60-$65.
MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.
L. B. DENSLOW,
34 WEST 33RD ST.

DRAFTSMAN wanted with broad experience in laying out and designing platform elevators and baling machinery; ideally position and opportunity offered with growing concern now doing about three times a satisfactory business. Standard Scale and Supply Co., main office, 115 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

DRAFTSMAN, ARCHITECTURAL; FIRST-CLASS, PERMANENT OPENING FOR A GOOD MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN ALTERATION WORK AND ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF SUCH WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. W 252 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—Building contractors, New York City, have positions open for architectural draftsmen of reinforced concrete buildings; mechanical draftsmen experienced in steam-heating and plumbing layout. Write, stating age, education, experience, and salary wanted. W 239 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, familiar with machine design, wanted by young corporation manufacturing special patented apparatus; exceptional opportunity and rapid advancement for right party; state age, education, experience and salary expected. F. B., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN (2)
$100 MONTHLY.
APPLY CHIEF ENGINEER,
NEW YORK DOCK CO.,
JORALEMON AND FURMAN STS.,
BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.—Architectural draftsmen, industrial work; salary, $3000 to $3500 monthly; permanent position to proper parties; send samples of work with outline of experience and ability. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 710 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN or Detailers.—A good opportunity for two first-class draftsmen or detailers for automobile work. Answer, stating previous experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMEN.—Two electrical draftsmen, experienced on A. C. substation design; bring samples of work. Apply Design Bureau of N. Y. and Queens Electric Light & Power Co., 444 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN AND ENGINEER, experienced in handling architectural bronze and iron work; conversant with shop practice, accurate and energetic; good opportunity for man with executive ability; state experience and salary. A 297 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR.

mechanical, with some experience in plant layouts and general mechanical work; must be neat and accurate. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

DRAFTSMAN, STRUCTURAL.—A large contracting company wishes to hire a draftsman who is experienced in designing and detailing structural steel and reinforced concrete buildings. Send full particulars to E 670 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, for marine publication; in addition to editorial experience a good practical and theoretical knowledge of naval architecture, marine engineering, and marine transportation desirable. Send full particulars to E 670 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for cut stone plant; must be capable making working drawings; layout work; only those having experience in this line need apply. Henry Hahnein & Son, 417 East 103d St.

DRAFTSMAN on cabinet work; must be able to make stock bills and details; good pay; steady employment. Apply Ely J. Risser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced reinforced concrete detailers, with special reference to industrial building; state experience and salary expected. Box R., 124 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—An architectural draftsman familiar with country house work. Call or address Morrell-Smith Bank of Long Island Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with printing machinery construction; good position to competent man. Walter Scott & Co., 1,957 Broadway, New York City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Electrical draftsman on power station, sub-station, and switchboard work. Consolidated Edison Company, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Good detailer on motor truck work; permanent position; excellent opportunity. Day-Elder Motor Corporation, 26 Coit St., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, experienced in layouts of machinery for industrial plants; must letter well, make neat tracing; state experience and salary expected, R 41 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on machine and tool work; permanent salaried positions; state experience and wages. F. E., Box 72, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, one familiar with steel plate construction work; write full particulars, stating experience, age, and salary expected. H 676 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; capable of laying out and detailing from sketches and instructions; please call from 9 to 5. Jagenberg Machine Co., 134 West 24th.

DRAFTSMAN to design heating and ventilating systems for school houses; permanent position with chance for advancement; give experience. A 238 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER, competent, qualified in structural work and plant layout. Phone Market 1959.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, for builder's office; state age, salary, and experience. J 783 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN. — Detailers on structural work. Apply Room 313, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRUGGIST.—Registered New Jersey; be one capable of adapting himself to chain store system and ambitious to succeed a splendid opportunity is open. Liggett's, 500 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.

DRUGGIST.—Registered New Jersey; capable of adapting himself to chain store system and ambitious to advance himself. Liggett's, 171 Newark Av., Jersey City.

EDITOR WANTED.
ADVERTISING MANAGER
FOR NEW FASHION
AND ARTS PUBLICATION;
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
FOR EXECUTIVE
TO ASSUME ENTIRE MANAGEMENT.
APPLY BY LETTER TO
J. K.,
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.

EDITOR wanted for marine publication; in addition to editorial experience a good practical and theoretical knowledge of naval architecture, marine engineering, and marine transportation desirable. Send full particulars to E 670 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for marine work; technical graduates or those with experience in other lines considered. Y 87 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT
mechanics, experienced in all-around shop work; good permanent employment to right men. 190 Duane St.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, familiar with switchboards, appliances, and controlling devices; technical graduates preferred. Y 86 Times Annex.

ENGINEER wanted, with experience in making up general contract estimates; for Christian company in building construction line; must not be over 40, be familiar with reinforced concrete design and practice, and know sub-contractors and the analysis of the figures; state experience and salary wanted. W 225 Times.

ENGINEER for small boiler engine, downtown Manhattan; no night or Sunday work; third-class license sufficient; state wages wanted. T 50 Times Downtown.

ENGINE REPAIR MAN, one experienced on Corliss engine repairs. American Bumping & Radiating Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

ENGRAVER ON IVORY.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED DECORATOR AND ENGRAVER ON IVORY. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 11TH FLOOR, BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

ENGINEER AND DRAFTSMAN wanted; one who has had experience in boiler and crane work, both hand power and electric; would be given preference; give full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Y 190 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, experienced in taking charges from cash, knit underwear and hosiery. W 184 Times.

ERRAND BOYS for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

ERRAND BOY for electrical concern; opportunity to learn trade. Call J. Livingston & Co., 104 East 41st St.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Young man, ambitious, of good character and appearance, to start in and learn the business with a high-class mfg. concern; previous experience not necessary, but high school or equivalent education preferred; references required. Y 160 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR
REAL ESTATE MAN

who is capable of making $10,000 or over per year. One of the best-known real estate firms in the city has an opening for an experienced high-class real estate man, known having successful records will find this an excellent opportunity. Give full details, stating experience and compensation desired. Letters will be kept strictly confidential.
E. M. Lowy, 1,323 Broadway.

EXECUTIVE.—Leading import and export concern offers first class opening for competent executive; familiar with general merchandise export business; must be aggressive and be able to handle men with diplomacy and tact; knowledge of Spanish desirable. Address in confidence, stating age, salary and full particulars. L. L., 668 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
A real opportunity awaits a live, energetic man, willing to work long hours at hard work that will get him somewhere; some experience in correspondence and handling men essential; should be between 26 and 35 years old. With a thorough education; if willing to start at $30 per week, write us in confidence for interview. H 824 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN.

One of the largest concerns in the country, manufacturing soaps and washing powders, is desirous of securing the services of an A-1 man to handle its export business.

Splendid opportunity for a man who is capable of taking advantage of the present conditions to secure the proper results. Must be thoroughly familiar with export trade situation and have a knowledge of the requirements and possibilities for soaps and washing powders in all foreign countries. An acquaintance with the big export concerns located here and abroad is essential.

Salary commensurate with the responsibilities and opportunities. Full information must be furnished in first communication.

Address
W 186 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted for the position of assistant of the export department of a large manufacturer, doing an international business in both the United States and Canada preferred. In reply state experience, references, salary expected, and age. Y 69 Times Annex.

EXPORT.—Wanted at once by a substantial export corporation, Scandinavian representative, with established office in Copenhagen; give full particulars as to age, experience, and remuneration. Box 696 Times. 2 Rector St.

FACTORY PRODUCTION MANAGER, who is qualified to take entire charge of small plant; man who has had adding machine or cash register experience preferred; excellent opportunity for right man; answering give full particulars, state age, salary desired. Address O. M. Lazarus, 200 Broadway.

FILING CLERK, junior, wanted by insurance company; in reply state age, experience, and schooling. L 604 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE MEN WHO HAVE HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS FLOOR MANAGERS. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR.

FLOOR WALKER WANTED FOR HIGH CLASS SOUTHERN SPECIALTY STORE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. APPLY MONDAY, BETWEEN 9 AND 12, WM. M. VAN BUREN, 1,140 BROADWAY.

FLOORMAN, permanent position for experienced man, with large New England department store. Call Excelsior Trading Co., 230 5th Av., New York City.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Foreign exchange manager's assistant is wanted by a large Christian banking corporation; must be thoroughly trained in trading, speculation and bear points; must have knowledge of French and Spanish, and be capable of assisting in supervising the department; possession of the above qualifications necessary for consideration; excellent opportunity. L 586 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN MANAGER
WANTED, A MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF MANUFACTURING PART OF A PROMINENT CHILDREN'S DRESS CONCERN; ONLY THOSE HAVING THE EXPERIENCE TO DIRECT AND HANDLE HELP AND CONTRACTORS NEED WRITE, GIVING PARTICULARS, W. B., 620 PRESBYTERIAN BLDG.

FOREMAN, (Assistant.)—We are looking for a clean-cut, energetic young man as assistant foreman in machine shop. This position offers good opportunities to one familiar with practical machine-shop methods and capable of producing results. Write, stating experience and salary expected, to F. A., Box 144, 1,858 Broadway.

FOREMAN.—High-class catering establishment requires competent, reliable man to take charge of bake, pastry, and ice cream department; references essential; splendid position; state previous experience and salary expected, W 296 Times.

FOREMAN wanted for small cereal manufacturing plant in New York City; one with knowledge of pneumatic machinery and ability to handle competent help preferred; give references and state salary. T 586 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN FOR MEN'S PAD GARTER FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; ONLY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS THOROUGHLY NEED APPLY. N 270 TIMES.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES. — Americans, unmarried, sail over 30; preferably college graduates, with some banking or export experience; successful applicants will be developed into branch managers of established corporation opening new offices in Europe, South America, and the Orient; knowledge of foreign language essential except in Orient; salaried positions. J 729 Times Downtown.

FOR SALESMAN
THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF
HIGHEST GRADE
FUR GARMENTS,
SILKS, FURS,
AND EXPERIENCE WITH MOST EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
KURZMAN,
5TH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET.

FURNITURE FINISHER Wanted.—A good all round finisher wanted for furniture covers; good salary and steady work; and good home. Metropolitan Furniture Co., Waterbury, Conn.

G. FOX & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR EXPERIENCED AISLE MANAGERS, MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 28 AND 40. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY BY LETTER TO G. FOX & CO.

GARDENER.—Experienced in care of vegetable garden and fruit trees; single man, familiar with gasoline engine; good references and position. gentleman's country place in New Jersey; 40 hour from New York; references required; please write only; interview by appointment. Address Gardener, Room 1,205, 37 Wall St.

GARDENER.—Married man for all-year country home; large lawn, fruit, flowers, &c., no greenhouse; separate cottage, electricity and heat; position Oct. 1; state age, ability, wages desired, references. Address P. O. Box 121, Westfield, N. J. (40 minutes from New York.)

GARDENER, laborer, for real estate development; must be steadily with room, no board; suburbs. Phone 68 William St.

GENTLEMAN, well connected socially, to co-operate with well known artist in securing orders for miniatures; work in pastel; will give ample compensation. H 821 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN to solicit physical culture pupils as side line; opportunity to keep fit; good prospects; commission. N 281 Times.

HAT SALESMAN EXPERIENCED, APPLY TOMORROW MORNING, KENNEDY, 14 CORTLANDT ST.

HIGH-SPEED TOOLS.
Wanted by an old firm, rated A.A.1, expert to manage plant, small at present, making high-speed reamers, milling cutters, and twist drills; considerable enlargement contemplated with success; specialist only need apply; salary and commission; state qualifications. P. O. Box 247, New York.

HOUSEFURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY BUYER.

Experienced in merchandising, buying, pushing sales, to open a new department. Apply Merchandise Office, THE GOERCK CO., Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HOSIERY BUYER.

Buyer wanted for silk hosiery; one with experience in chain stores or large retail department store; interest in business if desired; excellent opportunity. Address, giving full details, salary expected, &c., Y 136, Times Annex.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE SALESMEN
and
Installment
Furniture Collectors.

We have a good side-line, moneymaking proposition where live men can make from $20 to $100 or more a week without interfering in any way with their present connection.

This is a commission proposition for men who are selling industrial insurance or collecting for installment furniture houses only to distribute literature on a novel plan for a responsible concern.

Come in and see our manager and talk matter over with him any evening this week. Apply Room 518, Bryant Park Building, 47 West 42d St., New York City.

IF YOU HAVE MERCHANDISING IDEAS and can put them into business English there is an opportunity for you in a rapidly developing advertising agency which offers a personal service to advertisers; send sample of your work, outline of your experience, and what salary you want to start; do not call unless requested. E. St. Elmo Lewis, Vice President, Campbell-Ewald Company, 247 5th Av., New York City.

INVENTORY CHIEF CLERK.
Man about 30 years of age to supervise the handling of inventories, auditing of the extensions, checking of the orders and invoice records and verifying prices; is application state age, married or single, where previously employed with wages. H 714 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR.—Graduate engineer with at least five years' experience, to teach machine design; excellent opportunity; salary dependent on applicant; location New York; write for interview, giving age, experience and references. Address Instructor, Box 225, Temple Court, New York.

INSTRUCTOR.—Young graduate engineer, with some experience in drafting room, to teach mechanical drawing; location, New York; write for interview, giving education, age, experience, and references. Address Drafting, Box 224, Temple Court, New York.

INSTRUCTOR, (Automobile.)—Full or part; driving and inside. Call 231 West 50th.

INSURANCE SOLICITOR by Equitable Life, exceptional inducement to good worker; special attention given beginner; commission 22 East 42d.

INVOICE CLERK; large export house; typist; chance advancement; state age, education, experience; salary. L 725 Times Downtown.

INVOICE CLERK (Portuguese) is wanted by export house; must have experience; state full details training, positions held, &c., in first letter. L 562 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR-TRACER. experienced steady position, good salary to the right man. Apply Mr. Schiff, 2,989 3d Av. (125th.)

JEWELRY order department of Lambert Bros. requires a man experienced in estimating on repairs and special order work; good opportunity and salary to right party. Apply Lambert Bros., 34 Av., corner 58th St.

JEWELRY SALESMAN for retail jewelry store; if you are a live wire and a strong salesman this position will pay you handsomely; your earnings will depend entirely by your own ability as a salesman; references as to honesty and experience will be required; position is permanent and future advancements assured H 688 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted by established advertising agency; good correspondent; state age, experience, denomination, and salary expected. K 568 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, male, experienced in bacteriology, serology, and blood counting; state experience and salary expected. O 944 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.
Must be accurate and good penman; position leads to bookkeeper; state age, experience, and salary expected; all replies treated confidential; interview first essential. M. I. A., P. O. Box 5, Station F.

LEDGER CLERK for large wholesale and retail concern; must be neat penman, rapid and accurate. Write, stating qualifications, salary desired, H 625 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK; young man; state experience, age, salary, and references. B 10 Times.

LIVE MEN WANTED
FROM
RETAIL STORES

who feel they have reached the limit of their opportunity in present position and who are not satisfied to remain for balance of their life

A MAN BEHIND THE COUNTER.

A large growing concern operating stores from coast to coast offers an unusual opportunity to men handling lines in the following lines:

Candy,	Music,
Dry Goods,	Notions,
Hardware,	Ribbons,
Hosiery,	Soda & Lunch,
House Furnishings,	Toilet & Sundries,
Jewelry.	Underwear.

In application state definitely age, married or single, and church association. All applications treated in strictest confidence. H 717 Times Downtown.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Trade paper putting in small shop has opening for linotype operator, who also understands setting advertisements; man wanted who could eventually take charge of mechanical department which would be increased in equipment later on; would expect to pay union scale or better. L 685 Times Downtown.

LITHO ARTISTS.
First-class letterers wanted Apply Robert Gair Company, foot of Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS REQUIRED FOR MACHINIST'S SHOP IN PENNSYLVANIA, PERMANENT WORK; GOOD WAGES APPLY 56 BROAD ST., ROOM 737.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS required for open shop in Pennsylvania; state experience and wages. H 847 Times Downtown.

MAGNETO
REPAIR MEN
WANTED, TWO EXPERTS WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND PRINCIPLES AND PERFORMANCE OF MAGNETOS.
APPLY SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,
WATERSHED SECTION.

MAIL ORDER MERCHANDISE MAN,

one familiar with lines in mail order business such as dry goods, notions, hardware, millinery, and ready-to-wear; unusual opportunity for man of good character possessing keen, active mind and the fighting qualities that will get deliveries; our business is expanding very rapidly and will continue so after present business conditions change; application confidential, in which give full history of your past experience, where employed and salary, age and number of children. H 719 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER FOREMAN, familiar with all branches of circular advertising work; state age, experience, and salary. K 678 Times.

MAIL ORDER SALES MANAGER, one who can employ mail order methods effectively in getting business direct without salesman; a finished correspondent; write productive letters on food products; create ideas; sick, train, and direct salesmen to bring out their best; a real job for one who can employ common sense methods and get results; must be willing to live in Chicago; state salary and details. H 840 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—A first-class department manager and salesman to handle sundry Oriental imports, such as textiles, brushes, straw braid, &c. T 617 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

MANAGER.
A splendid opening exists for an experienced bond man in a new investment banking house; must take full charge of a department; earnings of over $7,500 yearly guaranteed; write in confidence. A 302 Times.

MANAGER OF LAUNDRY

for textile industrial plant, in vicinity of New York; must demonstrate capabilities, knowledge of modern process and system, and distribution of costs essential; state salary. K L., 715 Times Downtown.

MANAGER
for women's specialty store in New York; one accustomed to finest clientele and can be of assistance to busy executive; state all particulars in first letter. K 159 Times.

MAN, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF ORDER DEPARTMENT IN LARGE CONVERTING HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH PROPER QUALIFICATIONS. W 284 TIMES.

MAN,

TO MANAGE TURKISH BATH; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, AND HIGH CLASS MANAGER; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY. BOX 78, 1619 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

MAN and WIFE wanted (well-behaved child no obstacle) for Winter work in Long Island suburb and Summer work on a lovely farm in Connecticut; man as houseman and gardener; woman for cooking and upstairs work; we offer a comfortable home, kind treatment, absolute fairness in everything and good wages to the right couple; we want equal fairness, unfailing courtesy, cleanliness and willingness; none but lovers of the country who will be content through Fall and Winter near the city need apply. Y 34

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

PACKERS.

LADIES' HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP
requires experienced
PACKERS.

Only those accustomed to handling parcel post and express packages will be considered; permanent positions, and rapid advancement are assured where merit is shown. Apply by mail, giving full particulars of past experience. W 250 Times.

PACKERS AND BAGGERS.

Large Christian wholesale house has permanent positions to offer as follows:

PACKERS.—Experienced case packers for warehouse.

BAGGERS.—Men to pack magazines in bags, tally them, &c.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age; salary $18 a week. 48 hours, 8-5. Saturday, 12. L 630 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.

MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT SALARIES WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

Apply daily by letter or in person, at office of Employment Manager, 7 West 35th St.

PACKERS AND CRATERS for light cast iron and steel work, steady position in Brooklyn factory; state experience and salary.—M. M., 463 Times.

PACKER.—Good opportunity to advance for strong, active, willing, and ambitious man; state age, salary desired, experience, &c. A 886 Times Downtown.

PACKER for silk house; first-class man, not afraid of work; state salary, references, and experience. W 317 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN wanted in large wholesale house; splendid opportunity for first-class man; state experience; salary; application will be confidential. Wholesale, H 474 Times Downtown.

PAPER CUTTER in cardboard and paper company. L 706 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work; one experienced in printing or newspaper business preferred; state age, salary, and experience in detail. D 880 Times Annex.

PHOTO FINISHER wanted; must be able to turn out first-class amateur work; give age, nationality, and reference. Thamer, Optician, Stamford, Conn.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Zinc etchers, negative strippers, engravers, and color provers wanted. Apply Robert Gair Company, foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHERS and half-tone finishers wanted. Howard-Wesson Co., Worcester, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR.—STEADY POSITION. APPLY L. S. WHITE, 1,546 BROADWAY.

PICTURE FRAME GILDER, experienced; permanent position; 50 cents per hour; in Philadelphia. Y 140 Times Annex.

PLUMBERS, with reference; good pay. Phone Coney Island 193; address 2,629 East 13th St., Brooklyn; Brighton L. Av. U.

PORTER and packer wanted by wholesale house; $24. Address with references, W 183 Times.

PRESS AGENT wanted, experienced, who can show an actual record of successful performance in furnishing his proofs. We want a man who is able to find the news value in the business methods of one of America's leading young executives, and who can give it to the public, through newspapers and magazines, in an interesting, forceful, and impressive manner.

In answering let us see what sort of press agent you are when it comes to offering your own services. State in detail just what sort of work you have done and mention actual results obtained through your work.

The person who gets this position must know exactly how to get his work across with publishers. We want the finished product, not an experimenter. Tell us what you want. Address A.-H. Klees, care Truth Publishing Co., Settegast Building, Houston, Texas.

PRESSMEN.

A specialty printing house, located in Jersey, near ferries and tubes, has some good openings for flatbed and rotary pressmen, preferably those who have had experience on Kidder and Metsel presses, which print from the roll; one is also have openings for men who have a general knowledge or some experience in this type of work and who would like to resume the trade; answer in detail, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 472 Times Downtown.

PRESSER.

Ladies' Gowns.
High Class Dressmaking Establishment,
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 East 55th St.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER.

A progressive production engineer, one who is a graduate mechanical engineer and who has had approximately ten years' actual experience in a plant where the work was planned, scheduled, dispatched, routed, &c., in accordance with the best modern practice, is wanted to co-operate with a firm of management engineers in the successful installation of such methods in a well-established plant; he is to assume full charge of the production department when installed; the position is permanent and the opportunity for personal progress is unusual; the successful applicant, in addition to the requisite experience, must be amply fortified with tact, firmness, open-mindedness, and aggressiveness; results are wanted, not excuses. W 434 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Here's an opportunity that will be your making if you are a producer; commission basis and profit-sharing arrangement. See M. Shipman, Room 32, 115 Worth St.

PRINTER.—All around man to take charge of job plant; permanent; fine opportunity. Acme Advertising Co., 64 East 8th St., N. Y. C.

PRINTER, high class, experienced man, capable of organizing and managing composing room; state experience, references, salary expected. W 229 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced, general commercial or manufacturing business; full particulars, references, salary, business history. H 583 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Two are wanted by large suburban office where leads are many and sales are numerous; would train young men in the business if they possess the ambition; salary and commission and expenses until we can determine your worth. W. E. H., 87 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man to receive pents at window; must speak German; state salary wanted and give references. B. W., 125 Times Downtown.

RENTING MAN, capable, in central realty office; experienced and worker; good opportunity; fair pay and commission; state references. Facilities, B. C., 70 Nassau.

RELIABLE realty corporation wants live man to assist salesmanager on syndicate work; one with large acquaintance preferred; right man will receive liberal commission. F. J., Box 333 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST COAT AND SUIT HOUSES HAS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO OFFER A LIVE, WELL - ESTABLISHED MIDDLE WEST REPRESENTATIVE; FOR SUCH A PARTY WE HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, A. K., 219 TIMES.

RUBBER SALESMAN.

Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances or other similar lines.

Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no special experience in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan which has proved exceptionally successful and hard work assures substantial remuneration; only men of highest type, whose record will stand strict investigation and who desire to be permanently associated with one organization should apply; answer by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishment; replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO TAKE POSITION OF BRANCH MANAGERS; AT THE PRESENT TIME WE ARE OFFERING HIGH-GRADE STOCK THAT IS ON A MONTHLY PAYING BASIS; THIS STOCK WILL BEAR THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION WITH REFERENCES OF SEVERAL NATIONAL BANKS, DUN'S, AND BRADSTREET'S; APPLICANTS WILL HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED WHO ARE PREPARED TO WORK ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MAKING CONNECTION WITH A HOUSE OF AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION THAT HAS AN EXCELLENT FUTURE FOR YOURSELF, WE ASK THAT YOU MAKE PERSONAL INVESTIGATION. SALES MANAGER, 410 PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SALESMEN WANTED.

UP TO THIS TIME WE HAVE ADVERTISED OUR PRODUCT AS AN "OFFICE SPECIALTY." NOW WE ARE PROUD TO TELL YOU IT IS THE SAFE-GUARD CHECK WRITER. WE REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SALESMEN TO TAKE CARE OF OUR EVER-INCREASING BUSINESS. OUR SALESMEN ARE EARNING $100 PER WEEK AND UPWARD ON COMMISSION. IF YOU ARE OF THAT CLASS WE WANT YOU. IF YOU ARE NOT KINDLY SAVE YOUR TIME AND OURS. OUR SALES DIRECTOR WILL BE IN NEW YORK ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 15 AND 16, AND IF YOU BELIEVE YOU CAN MEASURE UP SEE OUR MR. H. NEUSCHWENDER, HOTEL BRESLIN.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Expert field organizer-salesman for Oct. 1 by one of the largest English publishing houses; position of exceptional opportunity; must sell high-class subscription book salesman who can produce reference as to reliability and integrity; live leads and introductions furnished; commissions each sale averaging $35 to $75; preference given man who has sold Encyclopedia Britannica and high-class de luxe editions, United States and Canada; applications by mail will be confidentially treated; give phone number for early appointment. O 236 Times.

SALESMEN—BOOKS.
$10 to $25 A DAY.

The Pictorial History of the War just published by The New York Times Company is every day setting new records in the book field. The demand is universal. The price moderate. Sales are made quickly.

We have openings for two more men in the metropolitan district. Preference will be given experienced men in this work. men who can show that they are accustomed to earn $80 a week and up.

To such men we can offer an opportunity to increase largely their present earnings. Liberal commissions and quick sales make big profits for the salesman. Call at salesroom, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN to start January, 1920, wholesale jewelry and novelty house, to travel either New York State, East, South, or Middle West; only those with an established trade and following need answer; to one who can meet the above requirements an exceptional opportunity will be given; we cater to department stores especially; salary and commission basis; only those personally interested with reference called on, with whom employed, and how long traveling; also one acquainted with New York office trade can apply; strictly confidential. R 18 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR LEADING GLOVE CONCERN TO COVER OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU SELL GLOVES AND WANT TO BETTER YOUR POSITION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; APPLICATION WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. O 576 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted, to sell stock for New York corporation; experience as a stock salesman not essential but willingness to work; certain number of hours a day under the direction of our sales manager the only requisite; live leads furnished and real assistance rendered by our sales manager, who is himself selling this stock every day; remarkable opportunities for young man or salesman experienced in other lines to get into the stock-selling line where big returns are possible; commission only. W 202 Times.

SALESMAN to call on physicians in Northern New Jersey New York, and vicinity with a successful line of pharmaceuticals and surgical dressings; $35 per week and a bonus on direct and indirect sales; an excellent opportunity for an experienced man. Applications should give in detail references and qualifications, which information will be held confidential. Y 98 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

AN EXCEPTIONAL AND REMUNERATIVE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED AN INTELLIGENT, AGGRESSIVE, WELL APPEARING MAN TO AFFILIATE HIMSELF WITH A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER, ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND PHONE NUMBER; SALARY AND COMMISSION. BOX Y 197 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN with telephone or electrical engineering experience can find an opening in the New York sales department of one of the largest manufacturers of interior telephones, with opportunity of developing into the position of branch manager. Apply in person Monday or Tuesday to district sales manager. Salary and percentage. Victograph Products Corp., 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.

Opening for three real live salesmen with progressive house selling tools, hardware, and supplies to factories and machine shops; must have a large acquaintanceship among buyers of this material within radius of 25 miles of New York City; commission, with drawing account or straight salary. Phone Franklin 3737, ask for Mr. Severy.

SALESMAN

wanted, acquainted with the drug and department store trade, to solicit with the finest domestic perfumes; state experience, salary wanted and references. Address Perfumes, W 235 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced stock and security salesmen, with good following, and who have been successful in selling curb issues; commissions. Call Room 1408, 11 Pine St.; ask for Mr. C. F. Breitung.

SALESMAN, to sell advertising space in trade publication and assist in office; knowledge of copy-writing required; state experience, education, age and salary expected. N 283 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell full lines of hosiery and underwear to retail trade and department stores on commission basis; men with experience preferred; state full particulars. A 147 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile bearings; salary. Call 239 West 56th.

SALESMEN.

We have unusual opportunity for two high grade salesmen and business men to solicit business and develop territory for the Factory Management Course and Service. This is a home study course of the highest grade, prepared and backed by sixty American manufacturing specialists of national prominence. The purpose of the course is to train men for executive positions in manufacturing plants. Opportunity to make $5,000 up on commission basis for men of the right type. Must be men of education and personality to interview heads of big concerns successfully. Must show clean record and establish thorough reliability. Excellent opportunity in fast growing organization. Call for interview between 2 and 4. Sales manager, INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE, 13 WEST 54th St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.

A large concern, 50 per cent. of whose salesmen are earning $5,000 per year, desires the services of 6 additional competent salesmen who can produce results; nationally advertised line; permanent position; salary and commission; excellent opportunity for men of high selling ability; don't call unless you can prove your ability. Call Monday, 4:30 P. M., Partola Distributing Co., 26 West 17th St.

SALESMEN
for
SPECIAL WORK.

The Export Manufacturers of U. S., Inc., 149 Broadway, N. Y., require several energetic men capable of placing with manufacturers, wholesalers, and other concerns The Export Register, a directory of Export Commission Houses of the United States; to the proper men we offer exclusive sales arrangements and commissions sufficiently large to permit a wide margin of profit; men who are conversant with the selling of directories and books are offered an exceptional money-making proposition.

SALESMEN.

THE SCHULTES CIGAR STORES require a limited number of thoroughly experienced retail cigar salesmen; opportunities to those who are anxious to advance; salary and commission. Apply Employment Manager,

884 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN-ORGANIZERS.—We wish to employ three book salesmen and organizers who are experienced in organizing sales work; must be able to organize and address large meetings in business and industrial centres; the work is important and the commission liberal; state qualifications in full. D 29 Times.

SALESMAN, real estate, one who has had experience in sale of lots and suburban properties, wanted by leading New Jersey real estate operators; leads furnished; use of automobile; salary and commission. Call mornings, between 9 and 10, Room 200, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, PHARMACEUTICAL,
to sell medicines to physicians; permanent; liberal commission; trade well-established; manufacturer. R. K., 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (3,) Americans preferred, sell jobbing and export trade, hosiery and gloves, city, Middle West, Southern territory, salary or commission basis, with drawing account; no slackers need apply; must be capable earning $4,000 to $5,000 per year. Reply, stating age, experience, &c., W 551 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell incandescent lamps; Independent Manufacturer; liberal commission. Bigtin & Moffatt, Inc., 8 West 19th St., New York City.

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$10 to $25 A DAY.

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SALESMAN FOR GAME AND CUTLERY DEPARTMENTS DOWNTOWN SPORTING GOODS STORE. X. Y. Z., 583 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen to sell health service contract; salary and commissions; permanent firm, established 16 years; call 10-12 A. M. New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced in the wholesale grocery business, and who has sold or is selling groceries in the Metropolitan district; good salary for well qualified and aggressive man; state in confidence, age and experience, &c. J 779 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN calling on furniture dealers wanted for nationally advertised line of rugs; side line or exclusive; liberal commission arrangement. Call all week, 907 Mohawk Bldg., 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN to carry our well-known line of "Better Maid" silk, suede finish, lisle, and cotton gloves for ladies and men as a side line for the South, on commission basis. Bellingham Glove Co.

SALESMEN.—Several bright young men, some experience in the textile industry, for New York and vicinity; excellent opportunities; salary and commission. Apply with full particulars, W 263 Times.

SALESMAN, young man acquainted with the department store and drug trade by manufacturer of toilet preparations for Greater New York and vicinity; salary and commission. L. K., 707 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two (2) bright young men, 18-22, wanted to sell stock over telephone; good inducements, experience unnecessary; salary and commission. L 545 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, to handle established high-grade sanitary product; push more essential than experience; big permanent business; drawing account or commission. W 249 Times.

SALESMAN, Connecticut territory, sell highest grade pork product; knowledge of line essential; salary or commission. T. J., 115 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell silk lamp shades, department and furniture stores, Greater New York and vicinity; good commission. Paul Tester Co., 812 Broadway.

SALESMEN for line of vellings or as side line; several territories; commission. G 580 Times.

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SALESMAN wanted, experienced inside man, to wait on trade, be generally useful, large silk manufacturer. W 228 Times.

SALESMAN to sell bathing shoes, experienced in this line preferred; commission basis. T 544 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 33 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proven ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory, and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.,
Makers of the "Comptometer,"
Sole Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Av. and 34th St.,
want experienced
SALESMEN
in various departments.
Apply at 35th Street
Employes' Entrance,
or by letter to
PERSONNEL BUREAU.
B. ALTMAN & CO.

SALESMAN.

A real salesman whose successful record will stand closest investigation; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected; no traveling; chance of a lifetime for a man not afraid of hard work; good appearance, well dressed, and sunny temperament and past achievements. Address "C. A.," 121 Times.

SALESMEN.—Are you a $5,000 salesman? Do you want to get into the $10,000 class? We are adding to our force men to our advertising sales organization for work in New York City and State. Have you a clear business record as a producer? Have you strong personality? Are you accustomed to meeting men of affairs?

Be sure your answer is "Yes" before you call for an appointment.

Salary or commission.

PRESS SYNDICATE,
Mr. C. B. Drake, 50 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted, who is now covering either New Jersey, Connecticut, or New York State, with Ford car, to take orders from authorized Ford agents only for the new Ford locking device for Fords, on commission basis; exclusive territory granted and benefit of increased business to the right man. Apply in person, Edward W. Gillies, 2,100 Grand Concourse, at 181st St.

SALESMEN.

Experienced real estate salesmen for lots and small farms; entirely new proposition; out of town; no canvassing; single man 26 to 35, who have been selling lots and acreage recently, are what we want; commission and expense paid; good chance for some live wires. Apply Monday from 10 to 2, 400 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—I want a young man who has had selling experience and who has a working knowledge of factory cost accounting, to sell a nationally known high-grade specialty to manufacturers; must come well recommended, and not afraid of hard work; salary and bonus; if your application is satisfactory an interview will be arranged. W 230 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with the lighting fixture trade, for New York State, Penn., Eastern Canada, New England, and entire South-east of the Mississippi; only experienced, first class men will be considered; salary and commission; state experience. Box 11, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Downtown banking and security house has an opening for three top-notch security salesmen; experience not essential; clean-cut hustlers who have made big incomes preferred; straight commission; to such man an unusual and permanent opportunity is offered. Address K 149 Times.

SALESMAN.—An established house marketing high-class chemical specialties for garages and household purposes has several openings for live-wire salesmen on commission basis, averaging 20 per cent.; retail store trade. Write, with full particulars, to T 558 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Retail clothing experience essential, to act as assistant to manager out of town; will be permanent to the right man as soon as developed; state experience, age, salary, &c.; experienced managers also wanted. W 190 Times.

SALESMAN.—Downtown security house requires service of high class security salesman; experience on telephone essential; call early and commission. Room 53, 49 Liberty St.

SALESMAN buying business tract wanted to follow up business connections and present proposition to automobile business; salary and commission; references required. D 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high class, to travel New York State for a leading phonograph record; must have automobile; state full experience and other qualifications; commission with drawing account. W 290 Times.

SALESMEN, unusual opportunity for a few live wires to sell exciting material; salary, bonus and expenses paid; can earn five to ten thousand a year; Eastern territory. O 1258 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN to sell electrical appliances; drawing account against commission; ten-million-dollar corporation. Call early Monday morning, Premier Service Co., 3,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Security bankers, New York corporation, financing time sales automobiles; 20 per cent. commission; live leads furnished. O 831 Times.

SALESMEN to sell high class industrial stock; leads furnished; salary, commission; bonus to good man; apply in person, G. H. Brokmer & Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN for Missouri, Wisconsin, for leading manufacturer spices, grocers' staple goods; state age, experience, and salary required. W 258 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, for high-grade leather turn shoes; state your territory; commission basis. O 980 Times.

SALESMEN for most reliable motor truck on market; co-operation to close sales; liberal commission. 261 Broadway, Room 603.

SALESMEN, to carry side line of auto supplies on commission basis; write, stating territory now covering. W 167 Times.

SALESMAN.

A PROMINENT SILK CORPORATION INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN TERRITORY, EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ON COMMISSION OR SALARY; WE WANT THE BEST MAN TO BE HAD; HAVE NOW AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN THE BEST HOUSES. WRITE IN FULL CONFIDENCE TO BOX K 242 TIMES.

SALESMEN

A substantial financial house, recently formed, is laying a foundation for the strongest security selling organization in America.

IF

you are a master salesman and desire to enter the highest paid branch of the selling profession—securities—an opportunity that is seldom offered salesmen is open.

LEADS

of the highest type, insuring favorable interviews, and constructive help in closing sales are only a part of the co-operation given our men.

PERMANENCE

is assured those who qualify and are ready to sell according to our ideas. The compensation is commission against a liberal drawing account, insuring earnings limited only by ability to produce.

J 720 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—One of the largest manufacturers in the world, with branches all over the world and doing a large business in all of the United States and Canada, have open territory in several Eastern States which they can offer to exceptionally high-grade men on excellent commission basis. This line is a well known and nationally advertised cream separator, and is sold to hardware and implement dealers in every town and city. We have men in five different States who are making over $1,000 per month; preference given to men with auto and who are also in position to put on one or two other men to help them as the business may require; this is a straight commission proposition; the commission paid is exceptionally large, and we are only interested in big men, hard workers, successful salesmen, who are desirous of making more money than the average good salesman makes on salary. E. Garner, Room 1101, 261 Broadway.

SALESMAN.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN TO HANDLE ONE OF THE BEST DRESS LINES IN NEW YORK THROUGH THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN; APPLICANT MUST BE A MAN WHO CAN EARN BETWEEN $10,000 AND $15,000 PER ANNUM COMMISSION; THOSE WITH THOROUGH EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN ANSWER TO ABOVE, NEED APPLY. O 283 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—An able, energetic salesman is wanted by a responsible security house to close prospects interested by other salesmen; one having had experience in such work need not apply; moderate drawing against substantial commission to man who can produce results. In answering, give full details and to previous sales experience. L 610 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Resident salesmen with offices in Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and to cover their surrounding territory, to represent a large manufacturer of children's wash dresses and suits on strictly commission basis; five wires wanted who can show results; must come well recommended; a steady position with a live concern. Apply in person or by letter. Jack Rosenbloom, 1,270 Broadway, Room 405, New York.

SALES MANAGER
FOR FOOD PRODUCT.
Thorough knowledge of conducting national selling and merchandising campaigns through the grocery and drug trade; prefer man who would appreciate an opportunity to make an investment, assuring permanence and share in profits; send photograph and full information in first letter; confidential; write to Sayre & Baker, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

SALESMEN
EXPERIENCED IN THE SALE OF JEWELRY, CURIOS, LAMPS, &C.; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARY; APPLY IN CONFIDENCE BY LETTER ONLY.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
39th St. and 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—If you are looking for a real opportunity and are willing to pay the price in time and effort, one of the largest insurance companies in the world will train you in insurance salesmanship; systematic education; personal assistance; unlimited opportunities for money making; salary or commission. Address Dept. MCM, P. O. Box 59, Wall St. Station, New York.

SALESMEN, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.
Experienced salesmen, to handle side line of automobile accessories, ignition parts, pumps, and other fast selling items on commission basis; to travel in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England States; state particulars. W 198 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, one who has had some experience selling buttons to the clothing trade; this is a wonderful opportunity for a good man who commands trade; salary and commission; all communications strictly confidential. W 846 Times.

SALESMAN to sell galvanized metalware line; one for New England States and one for Middle Atlantic States; must be acquainted with the hardware, housefurnishing, and department store trade; commission basis. W 341 Times.

SALESMEN.—Progressive corporation has opening in chemical and dyestuffs department for wide-awake man to interview domestic users and export trade; salary and commission; state experience. W 184 Times.

SALESMEN.—It pays to advertise; show your prospects and he is your customer; sell our advertising material and service to all retail lines; $150 weekly and up commissions to live man. J 731 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to collect orders for high-class miniatures from people of means; experienced. H 556 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry vellings and nettings with a kindred line for Chicago and vicinity; strictly commission basis. Goldstein & Stahl, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced detailer, to sell physicians', surgical, hospital supplies; unique line unusual proposition; commission basis. Y 153 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for Middle West and city offices, experienced, to sell ladies' coats; commission basis. 23 East 26th St., 11th floor.

SALESMAN for grinding wheels, for Brooklyn; commission basis; must be clean cut and refined. Write T 537 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, TO SELL MOTOR TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY 1,643 EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, OR TELEPHONE E. N. Y. 960.

SALESMEN wanted, acquainted with drug trade, Brooklyn, New York, New Jersey; salary and commission. T 836 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Motor trucks; experienced preferred, on Clydesdale and Stewart trucks; straight, liberal commission only. 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN experienced in rock salt can make for city trade; commercial basis. Farragut 3745.

SECURITY SALESMAN
WANTED.

WE DESIRE TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF THREE SUCCESSFUL SECURITY SALESMEN, WHO CAN FURNISH A-1 REFERENCES AND CLEAR-CUT RECORD AND ABILITY, TO SELL STOCK IN AN ESTABLISHED AND RAPIDLY GROWING OIL CORPORATION WHOSE STOCK IS ACTIVELY TRADED IN ON THE NEW YORK CURB.

WE PAY ATTRACTIVE COMMISSIONS. HARMONY CO-OPERATION ASSURED. BUT NO DRAWING ACCOUNTS. SEE

I. B. PHILLIPS,
CARD MATSON HOUSE,
71 WALL ST.

SALESMEN.—Special side line of automobile accessories; liberal commission; no competition; men of selling ability, with an eye to the future, should investigate this opportunity. Apply to Mr. Jackson, Room 603, 2 West 45th St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted by a pharmaceutical manufacturing concern a live wire salesman to sell to exporters fluid extracts, tinctures, and pharmaceutical specialties; one with experience preferred; splendid opportunity; salary and commission. T 528 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted immediately by large grain shipping house; one familiar with the grain and feed trade preferred; let reply state qualifications with references and a record where previously and now employed. Address Advance, Box 255 Times Downtown.

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SALESMEN.—One of the largest manufacturers in the world, with branches all over the world and doing a large business in all of the United States and Canada, have open territory in several Eastern States which they can offer to exceptionally high-grade men on excellent commission basis. This line is a well known and nationally advertised cream separator, and is sold to hardware and implement dealers in every town and city. We have men in five different States who are making over $1,000 per month; preference given to men with auto and who are also in position to put on one or two other men to help them as the business may require; this is a straight commission proposition; the commission paid is exceptionally large, and we are only interested in big men, hard workers, successful salesmen, who are desirous of making more money than the average good salesman makes on salary. E. Garner, Room 1101, 261 Broadway.

SALESMAN.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN TO HANDLE ONE OF THE BEST DRESS LINES IN NEW YORK THROUGH THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN; APPLICANT MUST BE A MAN WHO CAN EARN BETWEEN $10,000 AND $15,000 PER ANNUM COMMISSION; THOSE WITH THOROUGH EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN ANSWER TO ABOVE, NEED APPLY. O 283 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—An able, energetic salesman is wanted by a responsible security house to close prospects interested by other salesmen; one having had experience in such work need not apply; moderate drawing against substantial commission to man who can produce results. In answering, give full details and to previous sales experience. L 610 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Resident salesmen with offices in Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and to cover their surrounding territory, to represent a large manufacturer of children's wash dresses and suits on strictly commission basis; five wires wanted who can show results; must come well recommended; a steady position with a live concern. Apply in person or by letter. Jack Rosenbloom, 1,270 Broadway, Room 405, New York.

SALES MANAGER
FOR FOOD PRODUCT.
Thorough knowledge of conducting national selling and merchandising campaigns through the grocery and drug trade; prefer man who would appreciate an opportunity to make an investment, assuring permanence and share in profits; send photograph and full information in first letter; confidential; write to Sayre & Baker, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

STOCK TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
Telephone men of experience wanted to market meritorious Burkburnett Oil Company; salary and commission. Room 906, 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

STOCK brokerage house desires the services of gentleman able influence trading accounts outside securities: excellent opportunity for right man; commission. T 569 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN or organization to take charge financing large new industrial enterprise; must have vision and connections; will make percentage or interesting contract. O 357 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Knowledge Greek and Italian desirable to handle issue of dividend-paying company; liberal commission; drawing account arranged. Box 473, Middletown, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN TO SELL HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. APPLY BETWEEN 12 AND 2, ROOM 907, 50 EAST 42D ST.

STOCK TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
Salesmen of Andrew's experience to market Burkburnett Oil Company; salary and commission. Room 307, 32 Court St., B'klyn.

STOCK CLERKS.—Experienced stock clerks wanted in importing house; knowledge of notions desirable; state salary and references. J 712 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY.
dry goods house; good pay; excellent opportunity. Loeb & Schoenfeld, 27-33 West 23d.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell securities over phone; excellent opportunity for producer; salary and commission. W 297 Times

STOCK SALESMEN, live men; liberal commission; wonderful opportunity; experience desirable, but not essential. 32 Union Square, Room 810.

STOCK SALESMEN.—To best telephone men with proved records will pay most liberal salary and commission now offered. Bester & Co., 1,482 Broadway.

STOCK CLERKS IN WHOLESALE NOVELTY HOUSE; SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERABLE. ARROW NOVELTY CO., INC., 108 EAST 16TH ST.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Very desirable issue; attractive commission basis; courts rigid investigation. 502-3, 505 5th Av.

STOCK AND ORDER CLERK; wholesale hardware; write full details; advancement. M 936 Times Harlem.

SWEATER COATS.
COMMISSION HOUSE WANTS TWO SALESMEN; MUST HAVE THOROUGH ACQUAINTANCE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS OF KNIT GOODS; WILL SHARE PROFITS; CAPITAL NOT NECESSARY, BUT A SMALL INVESTMENT PREFERRED. J 960 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS. APPLY 3D FLOOR, 148 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STRUCTURAL FITTERS
wanted by Earl C. Maxwell Co., 119 18th St., Brooklyn. Call at 7:30 A. M.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR LARGE REALTY CORPORATION OWNING HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN REPAIR WORK AND CARE OF ELEVATORS, PROMPT, &C., AND KNOW HOW TO HANDLE HELP; SALARY $150 PER MONTH AND LIVING APARTMENT REPLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND NATIONALITY IN CONFIDENCE TO BOX 1288 TIMES DOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, to manage overall plant in the South. W. P. Mathews, 43 Leonard, Room 403.

TAILORS AND PRESSERS.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED PRESSERS AND TAILORS.
APPLY ALTERATION WORK ROOM,
FOURTH FLOOR.

TACKER with some experience as an assistant; opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Apply 4th floor, 681 5th Av.

TEACHER, modern illustrated bookkeeping, 3 evenings weekly; state experience, salary, give reference. B. C., Box 402 Times.

TIRE SALESMEN.
Real live men can connect with the manufacturer of a high-grade pneumatic tire on commission basis; leads furnished; good territory open; an opportunity to make big money; write, giving selling experience and full particulars; all will be kept confidential. Address H. B., P. O. 107, Times Square Station, New York City.

TRANSLATOR, French, with a good knowledge of commercial English and typewriting. Write, stating salary expected, W 148 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER.
First-class, all-around designer on jig and fixture work. Call immediately. Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 153th and Garden Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TYPIST wanted; one with knowledge of statistical work and who is capable of using tabulators on a 28-inch Underwood machine to type statements for accounts and eventually advance him to more responsible position. T 566 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, book publisher; experience unnecessary; salary start, $12. K 490 Times Uptown.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT MAN; NEW FIELD. SEE MR. EDWARDS, BEVERLY SALES CO., INC., 81 EAST 10TH ST.

YOUNG MAN.
Cloak and suit store in prominent retail section of Brooklyn requires live wire young man as assistant floor manager; state experience, references, and minimum salary required; good opportunity for right party. Write Z. F., 205 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MEN, 14 to 17, to learn the advertising business; good chance for advancement; no experience necessary. Apply Room 712, 381 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 25 years old, as assistant in accounting department; must have thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and details of customers' ledgers, &c., having at least three years' business experience; advancement as soon as ability is shown; do not reply unless you state age, experience, references and minimum salary desired. Y 20 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, to assist in accounting department, large mercantile house; good opportunity for advancement; one who has attended high school preferred; apply by letter, stating age and salary desired. P. S., 419 Times.

YOUNG MAN, over eighteen years of age, for assistant in order and billing department; one having experience with export shipments preferred; must have at least two years' high school education; speed and accuracy with figures essential; good salary to start and excellent chance for promotion. Y 58 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN or WOMAN, who has had some practical experience in an advertising department or agency in placing and tracing orders, handling proofs, &c.; give experience, salary expected, and references; do not call unless requested. Campbell-Ewald Co., 347 5th Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN as assistant buyer of general merchandise, leading export house; splendid opportunity for hard-working and earnest young man to make a future for himself; working knowledge of Spanish absolutely essential. Address, stating salary and full particulars, O. 223 Church St.

YOUNG MEN in leading firm of importers with a general knowledge of import products; working knowledge of Spanish absolutely essential; splendid opportunity for competent young men. Address, stating salary and full particulars, R. R., 425 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; energetic, of good address, who thoroughly knows the city and has actual experience and success in selling non-alcoholic beverages; state full particulars as to experience, age, salary, and references. Address P. O. Box 50, Times Square Station.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18, high school graduate preferred, to assist in clerical work of advertising and sales department; must be a neat writer and thorough worker; salary to start, $12-$15. Apply in own handwriting, W 289 Times.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in a large concern located downtown, one having some high school training preferred; good chances for a bright fellow; salary $45 per month to start; state age. H 825 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in 5th Av. toy store, who understands painting of toy furniture and similar articles; salary $15 per week to start; address in own handwriting giving age and experience. H 618 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian firm, for general office work; good chance for advancement; must be of good family and well recommended; state experience and salary expected. K. M., 342 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under 20, good education, with collection department experience; excellent opportunity, leading to executive position; large technical publishing house; answer in own writing; state age, experience, salary. R 820 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work; knowledge stenography. 43 Great Jones St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MEN.—Large export house (Christian) will consider applications from high-grade young men in their teens; must be high school graduates; those accepted will be started at the bottom, and their advancement will be certain upon demonstration of ability and their willingness to cheerfully perform all duties assigned them; others will be dropped after a probationary period; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, if any, and church affiliation; give telephone number. H 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, must have glove experience, to sell house trade on floor of large wholesale glove house; exceptional opportunity for a bright youth who wishes to advance himself; state age, salary expected, experience and references; steady position. O 975. Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23-35, of good education and address is wanted in sales department of an established security house; knowledge of securities is valuable but not essential; however, some previous outside sales experience is necessary; this is an unusual opportunity to learn the business and one in which a capable and forceful man can be assured an excellent future; moderate salary and commission. Give full data in first letter. L 611 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced bookkeeping, knowledge typing, thoroughly understanding estimating, printing, bookbinding, layouts, half-tones, types; man of practical experience only considered; do not apply unless you can fully qualify in every respect; give references, record of past experience, and telephone for appointment. W 856 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under 30, good education, with collection department experience; excellent opportunity, leading to executive position; large technical publishing house. Answer in own writing; state age, experience, salary. H 675 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.
High-class millinery house require the services of young man thoroughly experienced on retail millinery, as buyer and manager of ready-to-wear hat department; state past experience, references, and salary desired. W 273 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Leading import and export concern offers splendid opening for young man take charge of their service department; must be able to converse fluently in Spanish and be familiar with Government passport regulations. Address, stating salary and full particulars, P. P., 424 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED BY EXPORT HOUSE; MUST HAVE FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN APPLICATION. OPPORTUNITY J 768 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN
for manufacturing office; good detail man, with knowledge of typewriting; splendid opportunity for bright, ambitious person. Apply own handwriting, Z. G., 209 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MAN.
high school graduate, wanted for cost department of fast-growing lumber concern; best chances for advancement. Box 74, 1619 James Bldg.

YOUNG MAN wanted as wrapper in 5th Av. toy store; salary $15 per week to start; address in own handwriting giving age and experience. H 613 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, high school graduate preferred, required to assist in office large steel corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. 71 Broadway, Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as stock clerk, also assist packing, in wholesale ribbon house; only those with knowledge of line need apply. G. Mengelson, 37 East 28th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted by silk commission house; must be clever salesman in office; state age, experience, references; salary, $12. L 661 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) as assistant in export department of large mercantile house; state age and salary. L 712 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18
for clerical position; must be accurate at figures; excellent chance advancement; state salary desired. Z. 3, 209 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale woolen house to start in sample department; advancement to salesman; state age, experience, salary desired. E. N., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, wanted on stock books in office of large silk house; must be accurate worker. K 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, to make himself generally useful in commercial stationery store; references. Apply 39 East 20th.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by export house; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred. C 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, intelligent, to assist in doctor's office. Call, 1-2 or 5-7 P. M., Room 502, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for stock room work to fill orders and keep records. Otter Mfg. Co., 24 West 17th.

YOUTH of good education in high-class religious (Episcopal) publishing and bookselling firm. O 312 Times.

YOUTH, not over 18, to assist in clerical work in office; short hours. Our manager, Meyer Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent; must have executive ability and knowledge of typewriting; salary, $25. T 594 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in accounting department; good at figures. K 571 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to learn the stock business; selling experience and neat appearance essential. W 298 Times.

YOUNG MAN in liquid department of pharmaceutical concern; good opportunity for advancement. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th.

Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

GUARANTEED POSITIONS
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$125 per month
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All expenses
for Radio Operators.
We can qualify you in four months.
Apply at once,
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INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY,
306 TRIBUNE BLDG., N. Y. C.
PHONE BEEKMAN 7561.

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IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A. LAW, BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN ANOTHER RECOGNIZED STATE; INFORMATION UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. J 703 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Big demand for motion picture, commercial and portrait photographers; 3 months' course covers all branches; individual instruction, day or night; easy terms (special rate till Oct. 1.) Phone or write for Catalogue "T," or call and investigate at once.
N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited. They do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Telsee 4054 for Booklet K. Marion Lustgas, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES
now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 28. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

UPHOLSTERY AND DRESS GOODS SALESMEN:
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
HAVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR UPHOLSTERY AND DRESS GOODS SALESMEN WHO ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE RETAIL SELLING OF THESE LINES. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, BETWEEN 9:30 AND 12 M.

YOUNG MEN.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN.
WE HAVE A SPECIAL COURSE OF TRAINING TO TEACH YOUNG MEN OUR BUSINESS TO FIT THEM FOR POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY, BUT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED. APPLY IN PERSON,
C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.,
86 3RD ST., BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BLDG. NO. 8.
EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 8TH FLOOR.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN THE OUTGOING MAILING DEPT. A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, AS ASSISTANT, TO SUPERVISE THE ENCLOSING OF LETTERS, INVOICES, ETC.; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; SALARY, $15 PER WEEK TO START; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE; GIVE REFERENCES. K 524 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.
Young man, 18 years of age, who has knowledge of filing and operating Underwood Typewriter, and assist timekeeper; has good chance for advancement and steady positions; salary $15 per week to start; hours, 9 to 5:30, 12 o'clock Saturdays. Apply to
LOFT, INC.,
Employment Department,
400 BROOME ST., N. Y.

DRAFTING AND MACHINE DESIGN.
16-week course; Study 8 to 12; work 1 to 5 under our co-operative plan.
Shortest and most efficient course in New York.
Call, write, or 'phone for descriptive folder.
Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF DRAFTING,
157 East 86th Street.
Telephone Lenox 6061.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English, punctuation, vocabulary, and development, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortland 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Opportunity, advancement, prestige, await the accountancy-trained man; investigate the advantages of this training for yourself; for 32-page bulletin giving details of evening classes in accountancy and business administration (Pace courses) and for admission card to pertinent lectures, address P. P. Lamphear, 219 West 23d St., N. Y.; A. L. Hardy, 56 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 180 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute. Instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English speaking students; write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Men who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Do You Talk Before Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ADVERTISING now recognized as greatest selling force in the world. Learn how to apply it to YOUR business by studying the subject evenings at 23d St. Y. M. C. A. under expert instructors; more than 10 years taught; prepare advertisements and how to build up sales through that aid. Send for booklet. Prof. Geo. Lamphier, Educational Director, 215 West 23d St., New York.

LEARN THIS LUCRATIVE PROFESSION.
There is an urgent demand for vocational counselors. Our course in mental analysis and vocational guidance will qualify you. Our Fall course is now forming. Write, call or phone Chelsea 4054 for booklet "B" and free ticket to a teaching session. Merton Institute, 96 19th St., at 5th Av., New York.

EXPORTING LESSON FREE.
First lesson tomorrow, Monday, 8 P. M. Only school using documents and examples of actual business transactions. Practical training, not theoretical. Be your guest. Convince yourself. Last season's graduates successfully placed. Write for booklet.
EXPORT AND IMPORT INST., 61 Park Row.

PATTERN MAKERS.—To a limited number of ambitious mechanics will be given exceptional opportunity to study pattern and model making and blueprint reading in a leading technical institute; instruction two three evenings a week; registration Sept. 18, 22, or 25. 26 Stuyvesant St. New York.

CARPENTERS AND CABINET MAKERS.
—Exceptional opportunity to study marine and machine pattern making, laundry work, wood turning and blueprint reading in the evening at a leading technical school; instruction free; registration Sept. 18, 22, or 25. 26 Stuyvesant St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Individual instruction. Students on probation. Graduates registered.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for well-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin, Room 707 Singer Building. Cortlandt 4565.

CARLSON'S INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGERS' COLLEGE.—Domestic and export; evening classes; personal and correspondence instruction; prospectus free. 2,008 Tribune Building.

MACHINIST TRADE
Taught practically; lathe, blueprints, micrometers, $35. Toolmaking Engineering Institute, 74 West 126th.

Learn motion picture and studio photography; earn $25 to $200 weekly; day, evening; easy payments. Brunel, 1,599 Broadway.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 305 West 57th.

ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mechanical, structural. Monday, 200 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN desires to exchange lessons in Spanish and French with English-speaking people. O 827 Times.

INSTRUCTOR, Spanish, hour, daily; Brooklyn school. N 204 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

INTERSTATE PERSONNEL BUREAU,
Temple Bar Building, Room 603,
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EXECUTIVES. EXECUTIVES.
Our organization specializes in maintaining a national clearing house for executives, such as work managers, superintendents, employment personnel, supervisors, production and efficiency engineers, office and store managers, accountants, cashiers, secretaries, expert and assistant buyers, good jobs, good salaries. Applications in confidence.
SUPERINTENDENT,
GENERAL FOREMAN,
ACCOUNTANTS, (3.)
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS, (2.)
These desirable openings must be filled immediately.

OLD VIRGINIA PLANTATION.
1,000 ACRES ON JAMES RIVER FOR $45,000.
Splendid brick Colonial mansion with three modern bath rooms, hot water heating plant, brick barns, outbuildings, tenant houses, mules, cattle, hogs, poultry, tractor and other equipment; railroad station on the place; thirty-five miles to Richmond; schools, churches, country store, &c., all within twenty minutes' walk of house; splendid opportunity for general farming and stock raising. Apply C. H., 200 Vanderbilt, Extension 2064.

BEACON BUSINESS BUREAU, (Agency),
2 Rivington St., Manhattan. Foreign trade specialists; can place correspondent familiar with Australasia, $1,200; Spanish-German-English stenographer, $1,200, $1,500.

JUPP AGENCY, 67 Nassau. 132 Fulton St., Est. 1882. Free registration; stenographer, bookkeeper, $25; numerous positions; hundreds boys.

HELP WANTED—Male.
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AMERICA'S PIONEER EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Established 1909.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT & TYPIST.—Young woman, experienced in export commn. house; perfect knowledge Spanish; $35.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown chemical house; $25.

BOOKKEEPER.—Entire charge controlling accounts, trial balance, double entry, &c.; Bronx; $25.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown steamship company; H. S. graduate; previous S. S. office experience; $20.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER. — Statistical work; (figures;) good penman; rapid figurer; $25.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined office, (uptown;) excellent environment; good opportunity; $25.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fifth Av. retail firm; sole charge; double entry; $25.

FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown import firm; experienced; dictation both languages; $30.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown; advancement; $25.

ASST. LIBRARIAN.—Commercial library; experienced cataloging, filing, indexing, &c.; $100 mo.

STENOGRAPHER & SECRETARY.—Good stenographer, general office work; downtown investments; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Uptown chemical concern; fine offices; $20.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown electrical firm; refined, educated; good advancement; $20.

STENOGRAPHER. — Uptown advertising house; high school education; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner in stenography, with educational background; conditions favorable; downtown financial; $20.

STENOGRAPHER. — General office work, billing, filing; downtown export house; $18-$20.

STENOGRAPHER. — Uptown advertising firm; eventually take charge own correspondence; $18.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; good opportunity; downtown export; ideal working conditions; $16.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; mostly clerical work; downtown export firm; $18-$20.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Refined, good at figures, large downtown export firm; accuracy and neatness main background; $20.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown engineering firm; experience necessary; $18-$20.

TYPIST.—Good, steady type, uptown advertising; good at figures; $18.

TYPIST.—Uptown auto firm; refined type; reporting dept.; $18.

TYPIST & GENERAL CLERK.—Downtown exporting; $18.

TYPIST & FILE CLERK.—Need not be expert downtown, corrected; $18-$20.

TYPIST & FILE CLERK.—Uptown, silk; $16-$18.

FILE CLERK.—Uptown auto supply house; $20.

ASST. FILE CLERK.—Uptown railroad firm; $16-$18.

BILLING CLERK.—Uptown silk firm; Elliott-Fisher or long carriage Underwood; $20.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR & TYPIST.—Uptown manufacturing concern; $16-$18.

STENOGRAPHER.—Uptown silk concern; good advancement; bright beginner; $15-$16.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brooklyn position; few months' experience; $16.

STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown export; begginer; $14-$15.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown, insurance; young girl just out of business school; $25 mo., start.

STENOGRAPHER. — Uptown, dressmaking house; some experience; $15.

CLERK & STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown newspaper office; very little stenography; chiefly clerical work and typing; $12.

TYPIST & CLERK.—Uptown engineer's office; copy work, filing, &c.; $15.

CLERK & TYPIST.—Small downtown office; general work; $14.

GENERAL CLERK.—Uptown commercial office; knowledge typing required; $60-$65 mo.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced, small downtown mfr.; $15-$18.

FILE & GENERAL CLERKS.—Uptown insurance firm; splendid opportunity for young women with high school education and no previous business experience; $55-$60 mo. and bonus.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR & RECEPTION CLERK.—Small monitor board; very pleasant office on Fifth Av.; $14-$15.

Call 9 to 1. Room 712.

FOR MEN OF UNUSUAL ABILITY
who are seeking a new or higher salaried connection, it becomes them to plan their campaign in such a manner that they produce the particular position which affords them their maximum salary and the best environment.

If you are actually qualified for position carrying salary between $2,500 and $25,000, communicate with undersigned, who will negotiate strictly confidential preliminaries for you on the particular position administrative, technical, professional; all lines. Correspondence privacy assured. Negotiations so conducted as to avoid jeopardizing your present connection.

I personally promulgate difficult negotiations and systematic searches for big openings, acting in direct confidential capacity. Can accept only cases of the grade indicated.

Call or write for explanatory details,

PAUL ZERRAHN,
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PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.

ENGINEERS AND DRAFTSMEN, structural, Pittsburgh.
AUDITORS.—Night work, hotel; $90.
ACCOUNTANT.—Spanish speaking; export; $1,500.
STENOGRAPHER.—Ship brokers; $25.
TYPISTS.—Oil company; $3.50 day; hotel, $70 mo.; billing clerks, automobile, $75-$90 mo.; policy listing, insurance, $75 mo.
BILLING CLERKS.—Good penmen, $15.
LEDGER CLERK.—Export, $20.
BOOKKEEPER.—Junior; Newark; $18.
CLERK.—Rapid, accurate figures; $18.
OFFICE BOYS.—(3) to care for mail, $60 mo.; (2) insurance, $10; (1) commercial house, splendid chance, $12; good chances to learn export business, beginning salary, $10.
ENGLISH-SPANISH correspondent, to care for sample room of export firm; familiar with exports to Colombia, S. A.
SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.—C. P. A. firm, NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

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51 E. 42d St., opp. Grand Central Terminal.
Tel. 2685 Vanderbilt. Room 516.
Opportunities not salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.
Beginners and experienced stenographers, typewriters, clerks, file clerks, switchboard operators, and miscellaneous workers.
Securities salesmen, those familiar with New York territory.

ADVERTISING POSITIONS OPEN. New England—Agency representative and account manager, newspaper classified manager; machinery copy writer and layout man; direct mail advertising, printing, and multigraph manager; young man with selling and sales letter writing experience New York State—Newspaper solicitor familiar with automobile accounts. Adequate salaries. Registration free. We connect the "stress." FERNALD'S EXCHANGE, Inc., Third National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
BOOKKEEPER, office manager, expert.....$35
BOOKKEEPER.....$30-$35
BOOKKEEPER, steamship office.....$30
LEDGER CLERKS.....$17
BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANTS.....$16-$20
STENOGRAPHER, engineering.—Month, $1,200
STENOGRAPHER, brokerage.....$25
STENOGRAPHER, French-English.....$30
Numerous.....$25
BOYS.....$15-$18

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency,)
51 E. 42d St., opp. Grand Central Terminal.
Tel. 2685 Vanderbilt. Room 516.
Call at our centrally located bureau.
Beginners and experienced stenographers, typewriters, clerks, file clerks, switchboard operators, and miscellaneous workers.
Securities salesmen, those familiar with New York territory.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Brokerage bkprs., stock transfer, P. & S., comparison, stock clerks, head runner; cashiers; Accountants, Sr.; bond and steel salesmen; bkpr., fam. with adv. and mag. accts., $35; Portuguese correspondent, $2,500; bkpr. and typist, $30; bkpr. accts. rec., $25; bank bkpr. clerks, $25; file ins. bkprs., $22; stens., $25; typists, $17; many others. Regular fee.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Inc.
208 Broadway, Room 226.
Asst. storekeeper, 2-4 yrs. exp., know Mnemonic system, $180; consular invoice clerk, $20; Spanish typist and typewriting exp., $40; Spanish, stens. and trans., $25-$40; bkprs. (2), $25; export and import clerk, typist, $30; clerks (6), $15 to $22; checkers, $20; stenogs., $20 to $25; steno. secretary, some outside work, $125.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
116 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.
THE FURNITURE EXCHANGE.

The following openings comprise a few taken from three of our departments for men. If your experience has been along similar lines we believe we have the best market for it.

EXECUTIVE DEPT. (J. M. Kelly.)
OFFICE MANAGER AND ADVERTISING MAN.—Complete charge of clerical force of patent look factory; thoroughly experienced executive; located in city; salary $3,500 to start.
SUPERVISOR, recreation and welfare work; large up-State factory; experienced in direction athletic and social activities; salary to start $2,500.
EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced importer; can work and student of economics; salary $60 week.
EMBRYO SALES EXECUTIVE—Clean-cut young man, experienced in research and procedure work; big opportunity for certified man; salary to start $2,500.
BOOKKEEPERS, (4)—Experienced in brokerage and downtown banking business; $25 up.
BOOKKEEPER, age 35-40, as night auditor, large city hotel; $165 month.
COST CLERKS, (3)—Manufacture of refrigerators; $35 to start.
STENOGRAPHERS, (3)—Knowledge of Spanish necessary; $30 up.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, (2)—Experienced lay-out work; $30 up.
JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN, (3)—Salary to start $18.
FARM SUPERINTENDENT.—Expert knowledge modern dairy methods; good business agent; age 30-50; salary to start $35; N. Y. State.
MANAGER, (BOND DEPT.)—Established downtown bond house; must be possessed of initiative, active and resourceful, to take complete charge; guaranteed $7,500; possible to make $15,000.

CLERICAL DEPT. (G. D. Hamilton.)
BOOKKEEPER—Large foodstuff house; auditing experience desirable; $30.
BOOKKEEPER—Paper accessories; fast-growing house; good future; $30.
BOOKKEEPER—Young man about 25 years old who is studying accounting. This opening is with one of the best houses in N. Y. City; $25.
BOOKKEEPER—Foodstuff house; good opening for capable man; $25.
BOOKKEEPER—Foreign banking house; some knowledge foreign exchange; $25.
BOOKKEEPER—Bank experience; $1,200 year.
BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST—First rate opportunity for bright man; $25.
SALES LEDGER CLERK—Chemical concern; $25.
STOCK LEDGER CLERKS, (4)—Chemical house; first rate opportunity for advancement; $25 week.
STENOGRAPHERS, (8)—Firm of accountants, $25; purchasing agent for Western house $25; brokerage $25-$30; wood products company $25; Wall St. house $50; railroad $125 mo.; export $25; export bankers $25.
10 SALES positions in various lines too numerous to mention.

JUNIOR CLERICAL DEPT. (H. C. Henry.)
BOOKKEEPERS, (2)—Must have bank experience; $22.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Large downtown company; $23.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Downtown; $20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—First-class 5th Av. real estate firm; $21.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Young beginner of very fine appearance, bond house; $15.
LEDGER CLERK—Laces and embroideries; very fine chance to learn the business; $16.
LEDGER CLERK—Accounts receivable; $22.
LEDGER CLERK—Ladies' clothing, uptown; $20.
CLERK & TYPIST—Downtown company; $22.
CLERK—Handle some correspondence and do inside selling; $18.
CASHIERS & TYPISTS, (2)—Very fine retail house; $20.
CLERK—Traffic department, downtown; $20.
CLERK—Chemical house; $18.
CLERK—For office of railroad; $18.
JR. CLERKS, (2)—The opportunities for bright, ambitious young men are still coming in. Various lines in all parts of the city; $12-$16.
Middle-Aged Man for light work, textile house; $16 week.
TYPIST—To do billing, export house; $20.
TYPISTS, (2)—Textile house; $20.
TYPIST—For bank; $15-$17.
TYPIST—Brooklyn manufacturing plant; $18.
STENOGRAPHER & CLERK—Uptown; $20.

EQUITABLE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICE, INC.
Telephone Vanderbilt 330.
171 Madison Av.
Suite 1503, Corner 33d St.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.—Men of professional experience, capable of undertaking engagements without supervision, can be placed with leading accounting firms; salary $2,600-$3,000.
ACCOUNTANTS. — Excellent openings with best grade business houses for men with good general experience and personalities; salary $1,800 to $2,500.
JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS.—Several accounting firms want young men with general accounting experience; salary $1,500 to $1,800.
TRAVELING AUDITORS, (several;) experienced public utility men for New Jersey; salary $1,800 to $2,100.
SHIPYARD MEN.—Two Hull foremen, experienced in marine engine building; possess executive ability; technical graduate preferred; out of town; salary $75 week.
COLLEGE MEN to learn the shipbuilding business, to be trained in shipyard school of one of best yards, out of town.
SHIPYARD MEN:
Two Quartermen Ship Fitters, first class, out of town, $1.16 hour.
Two Quartermen Riveters, first class, out of town, $1.16 hour.
SALESMAN.—Several very fine positions with large steel firms; salary $1,800 and commission.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Several able to speak and write Spanish, French and English; salary $25.
OFFICE BOYS, (6,) clean-cut, good personality, with large firms; salary $12-$15.
Some very choice positions for female stenographers and typists; excellent firms; salary $20-$30; also few openings for bill clerks, clerks and bookkeepers; salary $15-$20.
Call, in person, 9 to 5:30. Evening appointments can be made. Call Equitable Service, Vanderbilt 330.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency.)
51 E. 42d St., Opp. Grand Central Terminal.
Tel. 2685 Vanderbilt. Room 516.
Opportunities nor salaries were never better. Call at our centrally located bureau.

CLERK, junior, for bank; $12.75; bonus 25%; second year, $1,200; Christian bank.
STOCK BOY and shipping clerk, 48 hours, start $14; if satisfactory, promotion guaranteed.
AUDITOR, compensation insurance; leading downtown company; $25. Odell Agency, 220 6th Av.

HEAD TRANSFER CLERKS.....$40.00
BOOKKEEPERS (brokerage).....25-35
TYPISTS.....20.00
STOCK AND BOARD RUNNERS.....12-18
OFFICE BOYS.....10-15
REGISTRATION FEES.
WALL ST. AGENCY. 20 BROAD ST.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
164 NASSAU ST. ROOM 1032.
Bookkeepers, export, forwarding, $30; insurance, adjustments, collections, $20-$25; stenographers, $25-$28; clerks,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—French governess wishes to take child out afternoons; within Yorkville section. Box 24, 1,508 2d Av.

GOVERNESS.—Entire charge of education of children; French, music; good teacher; responsible; willing to travel. A 208 Times.

GOVERNESS. — Visiting; refined young French girl just arrived in U. S. desires position. Y 65 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Elderly, active American gentlewoman wishes position with family as domestic helper, or would act as housekeeper; good plain cook; accepted as member of family; reasonable compensation. M 283 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Well educated German lady, widow, 33, desires position offering home, as alone here; fond of children; good references; salary $60. If you need a servant don't answer this. A 150 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English woman of culture, refinement, experience desires position as secretary-housekeeper for elderly people or would act as companion-chaperone for young lady; Westchester County preferred; highest references. Y 127 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced, well-educated American, with initiative and executive ability, capable of taking charge; excellent nurse, secretary, congenial companion, versatile; moderate salary; excellent credentials. Y 151 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, conscientious woman wishes position as housekeeper in private family; good manager; best of references exchanged. R. S., Westfield P. O., N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Respectable, responsible married couple, no children, would take full charge first-class rooming house or private residence; man employed during the day. A 221 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER OR CARETAKER.

Refined Austrian lady, married, excellent cook, desires to manage refined family's home or to take care of private house; references. H 513 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable woman, trustworthy of taking charge of refined gentleman's home; no objection to one child; excellent cook; references exchanged. E 46 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced young woman desires charge business people's high-class apartment; comfortable home essential; references. O 357 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing; very conscientious; several years' experience institutions employed at present; wishes to make change. D 80 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER to couple in apartment; English woman; competent; good cook; first-class city references; $45-$75. D 15 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable widow, with son 12; reliable, honest, references; $50; in washing; Mrs. D., 139 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, refined woman wishes position as housekeeper small family of adults, where help is kept; exceptional references. Phone River 8877, Apt. 7.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable; apartment; couple, Call Monday, Academy 662, A 245 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined American widow wishes position; take full charge; best references. 730 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER (managing.) desires position institution private; supervise; references. 44 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. (Working.) — Apartment; business people or couple; references. R 17 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Scandinavian lady wishes position as housekeeper. Call Beekman 662, between 12 and 4 today.

HOUSEKEEPER for one or two adults; good cook, no laundry; reference; colored. Sailer, 117 East 59th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined lady, manage small house; excellent cook; references. G 228 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined American woman, capable taking entire charge. Y 183 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, intelligent American middle-aged woman; entire charge; highest references. E. 2,585 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—2 neat colored girls; cook, chambermaid and waitress; no laundry. Clark, 136 West 99th St.

HOUSEKEEPER; competent, refined; excellent cook; some other help is kept. Home Waverley 7201.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mother, with daughter in business desires position, small rooming house, west side preferred. K 168 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English woman, refined, Hebrew, take charge apartment for one or two business people. M 944 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Business couple, bachelor apartment cleaned and straightened out; two, three hours daily or by day; reliable woman. Box 118, 1,362 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, by young woman; small family; $15 week. G 397 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Excellent cook; daughter 14; small family; city; $45. E 21 Times.

INDEXER and cataloguer wishes position; 10 years' Times experience. T 145 Times Annex.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—Young woman, experienced technician, desires position in research laboratory or with position engaged in research; references furnished. W 314 Times.

LADY recommends her visiting governess (teacher) has been in my employ 11 years; thoroughly familiar with school curriculum; all elementary branches in English, French, music, especially. Mrs. J. Hardy, Dept. N., Box 13, Hardy, Dept. N., J.

LADY PIANISTE, thoroughly experienced; vaudeville, moving pictures; have good library; member A. F. of M.; position with picture house preferred. Miss Huggins, 268 West 47st St. Tel. Bryant 5450.

LADY'S MAID, Swiss, wishes to go to Europe with lady; willing to take care of child en trip; has passport; references exchanged. T 141 Times Annex.

LADY wishes position; take full charge property renting, collecting; cash bond, if required; reference, M. S., 402 West 42d.

LADY, color, wishes position part time; references. Write or call, Blanche Powell, 111 West 135th St., New York.

LADY, intelligent, in dental office; long experience. D 96 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

LADY, middle-aged, looking for couple to go South later on. 222 St. Nicholas Av., store.

LADY (English)—Swedish woman desires work in best of reference. Reply by mail, Tennyson, 1,000 West 8th St., Apt. 3.

LADY, stenographer, 3 years' experience high school graduate; excellent references. T 365 Times Downtown.

LADY wishes position in dental office; 2 years' experience; high school graduate; excellent references. Y 364 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Domestic science graduate, several years' experience, desires executive position with tea room or cafeteria. K 239 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. Mavis, 1 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

MASSEUSE (city license,) at ladies' residence; long experience. W 302 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Tine, 11 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8276.

NURSE-companion; position wanted in invalid's home; excellent references. K 135 Times.

NURSE-STENOGRAPHER, stenographer; 6 years' experience; capable, conscientious. K 135 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Undergraduate nurse, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, wishes position in doctor's office; one year's experience; morning hours preferred. Y 124 Times Annex.

NURSE.—New York registered nurse, well educated, thoroughly trained Swedish masseuse, accomplished linguist, desires position either as traveling companion to lady or chaperone. Y 179 Times Annex.

NURSE-GOVERNESS.—Experienced American young woman, kindergartner, as nursery governess. Answer, letter only, giving full particulars. C. L., 73 Irving St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, trained, having home in California, will take patient with her for Winter; leaving in two weeks for West; references. Y 147 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, children over 6; kindergarten training; sewing. K 31 Times.

NURSE (undergraduate,) typist, wishes position in physician's office afternoons. O 356 Times.

NURSE or governess, experienced; English, and French; references. Write E., 2,274 Broadway.

NURSE, refined, competent, take entire charge child one year up; high salary. Mrs. Conroy, 111 West 60th St.

NURSE, trained, wishes position physician's, dentist's office; at present employed; X-ray experience. W 142 Times.

NURSE, graduate, experienced, desires position afternoons, evenings, or both. Y 125 Times Annex.

NURSE, English, desires position as nurse or maid with family going to England; good references. A 238 Times.

NURSE, young, Scotch, experienced, wishes position; speaks French; city or travel. Y 152 Times Annex.

NURSE, visiting, will care for infant one or more hours of day; experienced, reliable. W 358 Times.

NURSE, for elderly lady; chronic case; $15; references. M 947 Times Harlem.

NURSE, graduate, references, desires office or social service position. Schuyler 8303.

OFFICE NURSE.—Woman of refinement, 2 years' obstetrical sanitarium, in physician's office; highest credentials. Write G. K., 25 Broadway.

PUBLIC ASSISTANT, bright, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting. 224 Times.

PUBLIC ASSISTANT, file clerk; 2 years' experience. K 251 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC STENOTYPIST, experienced, general desk and filekeeping, wishes position. Y 129 Times Annex.

RELIABLE GOVERNESS wishes several pupils under 12 years to complete small class for recreation afternoons throughout year; school references required; 70th and 80th Streets, West, preferred. Telephone Circle 5450, or write.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRICE CLERK.—2½ years' experience; high school graduate; $25; general office work. H 693 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (26,) college graduate, experienced stenographer and typist, holding position paying $1,500 per annum, accustomed to meeting people, wants opportunity for greater development. R., 473 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young lady, Columbia College (training, understanding French) thoroughly proficient. G. P. O. Box 69, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY (a man or woman; capable and reliable; college education; stenographer; bookkeeper; competent to take charge; $35. K 119 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—15 years' experience; can also manage large office force; expert typist. M 796 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, with business experience and thorough knowledge of office routine, desires office work after 3 P. M. L 652 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, electric appliances, now in responsible position largest retailers, would consider advantageous change where competency and ability will command good salary. Y 24 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy woman, over 30, at present employed as executive over junior clerks, Federal appointment, is available for corporation mission; individual requiring high qualifications; possess elementary knowledge of French, energy, education, poise, and varied business experience; will consider post in foreign locality with satisfactory remuneration and reasonable permanence assured; nothing lower than $35 per week besides expenses acceptable; rapid typist; accurate in checking, etc.; social and business references, if necessary, from Boston, Chicago, Washington, Newport, Brooklyn, and Central West. T. S., W 83 Times.

SECRETARY.

Nine years' experience with publishing and printing house; skilled typist and stenographer, accurate, accustomed to handling details; 3 years experience as chief assistant and secretary to editor of trade publication; thoroughly familiar with correspondence, advertising, mailing, Post Office regulations, subscriptions, editorial work, handling of copy, following up printing and engraving details, &c.; references. K 482 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Secretary-stenographer, now acting as assistant manager of sales department, desires position where business ability, faithfulness and interest are valued; has several years' experience in commercial and engineering lines; refined Christian; salary $40. O 350 Times.

SECRETARY.

Equipped by education and the training of 8 years of exceptional experience to meet the most exacting requirements of a high-grade secretarial or executive position; skilled stenographer; fluent, effective correspondent; salary $45. L 403 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT WITH EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT; TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE; HIGHLY EDUCATED; ALERT MIND; PERSONALITY OF DISTINCTION AND CULTURE; INITIAL SALARY $40. R 32 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—YOUNG WOMAN, (23,) 15 YEARS' WIDE EXPERIENCE, SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, ACCOUNTING, EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT, CAPABLE TAKING OFFICE MANAGEMENT, POSSESSES TACT, ABILITY, INITIATIVE, SEEKS HIGH-CLASS POSITION WHERE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS. H 688 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (22,) refined, high school and business school education, desires position where loyalty and willingness are appreciated; with last employer 4 years in secretarial all-around capacity; thoroughly familiar with commercial office routine; gilt edged references; $35. L 196 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED, WANTS POSITION DOWNTOWN WHERE ABILITY WILL BE REWARDED; HAS BEEN EARNING $165 MONTHLY; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. TELEPHONE 1615-M ORANGE, MORNINGS.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer and typist; well educated, refined; capable of handling correspondence with or without dictation; able assistant; alert, efficient, possessing executive ability, personality, and force; excellent references; salary $30. A 199 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; expert, initiative, executive ability, dependable; publicity recognized literary ability; references; prefer magazine, publishing, advertising, film producing. E 83 Times.

SECRETARY.—A released war worker, with four years' secretarial experience, accurate stenographer, typist, conversational French, German, desires a secretarial position. Apply Mr. Mayo, 193 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 1586.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — TEN YEARS ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE; EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR; PROVEN ABILITY TO GET THINGS DONE; $30-$35. A 175 TIMES.

SECRETARY.

alive, well-bred, good appearance, equipped by eight years' of exceptional experience to meet most exacting requirements of a high-grade stenographic executive position; salary $45. D 13 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, above average awake, 12 years' experience, architectural, engineering, contracting, exchange; accustomed rapid dictation; executive ability; $25-$30. H 1001 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Varied experience; initiative, capable managing office and handling voluminous detail; $35-$50 Black, 231 West 98th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, reliable, willing, conscientious; academic high school education; salary $25. M 929 Times Harlem.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER desires similar position; 8 years' experience; accurate; well educated; vicinity Grand Central; salary $35. E 13 Times.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.—Have you worth-while position for college graduate? Lots of "pep," excellent stenographer. B 12 Times.

SECRETARY, with enough experience to be competent, not too much to be taught your ways, would prefer work with minister, school, or welfare organization; correspondent, stenographer, typist. Main 8331.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; executive ability; highly recommended; salary $30. G 751 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Dictaphone.—Executive ability; conscientious worker; brains; will prove invaluable aid to busy executive. E 32 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; high school graduate; $30. K 223 Times.

SECRETARY - EXECUTIVE, corresponding or private, 4 years' experience; perfect French; excellent references. A 206 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT. — Twelve years' experience; thorough business knowledge; initiative; executive ability, salary $30. Box 683 Times, 3 Rector St.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, 25, excellently educated trained, thoroughly experienced, expert stenographer, executive ability, desires first-class position. O 337 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; refined, educated, accomplished; extraordinary ability, initiative; present employed; $28. J 790 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position, part time, experienced stenographer; refined young Christian lady; knowledge French; $18. A 227 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, educated, seeks responsible position; $30. W 589 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-PRIVATE; $25; alert, experienced, dependable; charge small office. O 1 Times.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, with business experience and thorough knowledge of office routine, desires office work after 3 P. M. L 652 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, electric appliances, now in responsible position largest retailers, would consider advantageous change where competency and ability will command good salary. Y 24 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy woman, over 30, at present employed as executive over junior clerks, Federal appointment, is available for corporation mission; individual requiring high qualifications; possess elementary knowledge of French, energy, education, poise, and varied business experience; will consider post in foreign locality with satisfactory remuneration and reasonable permanence assured; nothing lower than $35 per week besides expenses acceptable; rapid typist; accurate in checking, etc.; social and business references, if necessary, from Boston, Chicago, Washington, Newport, Brooklyn, and Central West. T. S., W 83 Times.

SECRETARY.

Nine years' experience with publishing and printing house; skilled typist and stenographer, accurate, accustomed to handling details; 3 years experience as chief assistant and secretary to editor of trade publication; thoroughly familiar with correspondence, advertising, mailing, Post Office regulations, subscriptions, editorial work, handling of copy, following up printing and engraving details, &c.; references. K 482 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Secretary-stenographer, now acting as assistant manager of sales department, desires position where business ability, faithfulness and interest are valued; has several years' experience in commercial and engineering lines; refined Christian; salary $40. O 350 Times.

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SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT WITH EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT; TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE; HIGHLY EDUCATED; ALERT MIND; PERSONALITY OF DISTINCTION AND CULTURE; INITIAL SALARY $40. R 32 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—YOUNG WOMAN, (23,) 15 YEARS' WIDE EXPERIENCE, SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, ACCOUNTING, EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT, CAPABLE TAKING OFFICE MANAGEMENT, POSSESSES TACT, ABILITY, INITIATIVE, SEEKS HIGH-CLASS POSITION WHERE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS. H 688 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (22,) refined, high school and business school education, desires position where loyalty and willingness are appreciated; with last employer 4 years in secretarial all-around capacity; thoroughly familiar with commercial office routine; gilt edged references; $35. L 196 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED, WANTS POSITION DOWNTOWN WHERE ABILITY WILL BE REWARDED; HAS BEEN EARNING $165 MONTHLY; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. TELEPHONE 1615-M ORANGE, MORNINGS.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer and typist; well educated, refined; capable of handling correspondence with or without dictation; able assistant; alert, efficient, possessing executive ability, personality, and force; excellent references; salary $30. A 199 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience and thorough knowledge of office routine, desires office work after 3 P. M. L 652 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, capable, competent, experienced; best references; $23-$25. K 228 Times.

Small American family of refinement would care for house or apartment in absence of owner; trustworthy, dependable; very highest reference. Box S. W., 104 East 14th St.

SOCIAL SECRETARY or Companion to Lady. —Young lady, some years' experience as private secretary, wishes to change for social position; can sew, knit, and crochet; fond of outdoor sports and traveling; can furnish best references. K 215 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, intelligent, conscientious worker, thoroughly familiar with office routine, seeks employment with exporters where willingness and ability are appreciated. Y 173 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wants stenographic position by well educated young woman with good working knowledge of Spanish. O 372 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Assistant to president of a large corporation, granted year's leave account of employer going abroad; this is too long a vacation for a girl who loves work and is fired with ambition; has shown exceptional qualifications and gained the utmost confidence of busy executive; one who realises that her own interests are best served by closest attention to her employer's interests, but must be paid accordingly. A 304 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY - BOOKKEEPER, 30, attractive personality; have brains, executive ability; 10 years' business, technical experience; above average in intellect; accurate, reliable, punctual; thoroughly voiced detail work; manage staff; girls; unquestionable references; $30. J 722 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, proficient in secretarial duties; have 6 years' commercial experience, can write letters impromptu, handle details; am conscientious, capable, and do not shun responsibility; I desire opportunity to demonstrate my ability. W 574 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with several years' commercial experience, seeks position with opportunity for advancement; steno export and import preferred; can furnish best references; salary $22. Address Ada Price, 316 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Corporation liquidated, employer wants to place exceptional stenographer with initiative, tact and ambition; quick to grasp detail; good memory; 7 years' experience; salary $30. B 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young lady, 16, exceptionally bright beginner, highest qualifications, high school education, desires position; reliable; salary $15. Address "Constant," 149 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; experienced, native of Panama, (colored,) knowledge of Spanish, refined, educated, desires position; $25. Senora Terrill, 2,958 Ocean Parkway. Phone Coney Island 1325.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian, six years' experience, wishes secretarial or executive position, convenient to Hudson Terminal. Address Capable, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, perfect English, German, Hungarian, with some knowledge of French, desires position as secretary, translator or office manager; weekly salary $45. Address B. W., 3,628 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 8 years' experience, desires first-class position where ability, initiative, and executive ability are recognized; salary $30-$35. K 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 26, 140 words minute shorthand; A-1 correspondent; college education; exceptional; executive office manager or secretary; $35-$40; highest references. Expert, 425 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and general office assistant, 20, thoroughly competent, desires position where accuracy and efficiency will be appreciated. L 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, possessing speed, accuracy, and experience in secretarial duties; bright, ambitious, and highly recommended; $25 a week to start. W 908 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, business college graduate; capable managing office; knowledge brass and metal specialties; adaptable to any business; salary $25. A 203 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, willing worker, 2 years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $18. Address J 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, experienced, desires connection high-class concern; knowledge filing; work direct from employers; $25. Y 136 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, with considerable advertising experience, desires position with live agency; capable; reliable. H 594 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, experienced in legal and commercial lines; well educated; good correspondent; Christian; $23. J 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well bred, educated, desires connection with large concern; export experience; brains, responsible; $28. K 554 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate. Box 704 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, desires evening work. B. D., 2 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able, experienced; high school graduate; salary $26. D 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; references; refined; $20-$22. E. Fried, 511 West 147th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 2½ years' experience; $18. R 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires part time work; wide, varied experience. E 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience general office routine; $27. 1,759 49th St., Brklyn.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, typist, file clerk, general office work; experience 3 years; $18. L 804 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, assistant bookkeeper; knowledge typewriting; thoroughly experienced detail work; capable of handling a busy board; courteous; good memory; high school graduate; $15. L 591 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian, 4 years' experience; high school; pleasing voice; any board; $18; references. L 427 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Monitor board; thorough business experience. Auxicus, 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR capable handling busy board; Christian; $18. J 734 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; 6 years' experience; can handle busy board; also do typing and filing; $18. O 347 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-CASHIER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; $18 to $20 week. H 894 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; three years' experience; best references; $18. K 640 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—New York State Normal graduate desires position, 2d, 3d, 4th grades, private or public school; 4 years' experience; very successful and highly recommended; can arrange for personal interview; in writing state salary; no agency. Y 149 Times Annex.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman system, experienced young woman, wishes a position as shorthand teacher. Merchant and Bankers' Business School, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 3201.

TEACHER-GOVERNESS, also visiting college graduate, foreign study, linguist, music; teaching and traveling experience; references exchanged. Write E. S., 3,525 Broadway.

TEACHER, experienced college graduate will give private lessons in elementary and high school subjects. 528 West 114th St. Tel. Cathedral 7812.

TEACHER or visiting governess by French lady, college education. A., care Morrens, 230 Central Park West.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

TEACHER.—French, art; grades; private home; mornings preferred. O 286 Times.

TEACHER, young, six years' experience, public, private schools. M 945 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wishes position busy board; experienced; references. Brooks, 301 West 48th.

TRANSLATING.—I translate German, English, French correspondence and scientific matter. R 86 Times.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Experienced lady travel with invalid lady or chaperon young girl; medical graduate; references. A 197 Times.

TYPEWRITING.—Copy work done at home. D 882 Times Annex.

TYPIST, office assistant, 3 years' experience; salary $18. K 444 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, accurate, intelligent, work on manuscripts, plays, or tabulation. O 45 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPIST and copyist, competent and rapid worker. Having four years' experience in office routine and secretarial work, desires position; highest credentials. M 77 Times.

TYPIST, with knowledge of general office routine and experience; salary $17. M 648 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Five years' experience; salary $25; expert on statistical report work; references furnished. A 194 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced knowledge stenography; miscellaneous; reliable; first. R. Tyrrell, 27 Thomas St.

TYPIST wishes manuscripts, photo plays, &c., copy spare time. Room 805, 27 Thomas St.

TYPEWRITING wanted, copying manuscript, any work which can be done at home. Call Plaza 3745.

TYPEWRITER.—French translator; accurate, good education, knowledge stenography, experience. D 19 Times.

TYPEWRITING. Manuscripts, &c., reasonably done; also translations. A 299 Times.

WELFARE WORKER.

College woman, 40, with years of experience in dealing with people, wants position as head of the welfare department of a company employing large numbers of young people.

Can teach shorthand, touch typing, filing, office work, business English; can conduct classes in personality, covering manners, morals, and dress; with talks on "Life as a Fine Art"; classes in salesmanship and advertising; can direct reading along lines best suited for individual development; knows the work thoroughly, likes it, and loves people; references; salary $75 a week. A 205 Times.

WOMAN, capable, professional, offers light housekeeping, sewing, exchange (or bright room; refined surroundings; city; references. O 59 Times.

WOMAN of 45, English, refined, educated, desires position as companion to elderly lady. B 24 Times.

WOMAN.—Refined, desires position as companion and helper to lady living alone. Address B., 447 East Fremont Av.

WOMAN, refined, intelligent, with little girl, seeks position with business couple; suburbs only. Telephone Lenox 4392.

WOMAN, experienced in management of homes, desires position in gentleman's home; city or country. E 67 Times.

WOMAN, past 50, efficient housekeeper, would take charge of growing children, diet, deportment, &c. P 276 Times Annex.

WOMAN, colored, first-class worker, half time mornings or from 8 to 4. C. Pleasant, 242 West 63d.

WOMAN, who has experience in organizing and successfully managing lunchroom, is open for position. Y 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, (German,) competent in office work, shipping and accurate at figures, able to take dictations in English and typewriting, desires position where advancement is assured to an alert, punctual and faithful employe; export or banking house preferred. Y 32 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires position with commission house or export office of manufacturing concern; steno-typist; stenographer, Spanish translator; thorough knowledge export business; can take complete charge of correspondence, negotiable papers, drafts, credits. R 29 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, experienced and education desires contract for season with leading Winter resort hotel as hostess; children's entertainer or pianist; highest references. K 154 Times.

YOUNG LADY, good education, seeks position where intelligence will be used advantageously; has been head file clerk and assistant secretary to manager of Government bureau; desires position. B 32 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, college education, capable of handling office detail, correspondence, filing, typing, bookkeeping, experienced; first-class downtown office; $23-$25. F 373 Times.

YOUNG LADY of attractive appearance, well educated, wishes position of refinement in studio or exclusive shop; knowledge of bookkeeping; hours 10 to 5 or less. A 220 Times.

YOUNG LADY with tact and executive ability, desires position as assistant to office manager, with reliable concern; thoroughly competent, experienced; salary $27. G 70 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, knowledge of French and typewriting, desires position secretary or companion to lady where education and refinement are essential. Y 106 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, 28, desires managerial or secretarial executive position. Ct. 1; 8 years one employer; experience; $40 per week. Address G 857 Times.

YOUNG LADY (22) wishes position as payroll clerk; 6 years' experience; excellent reference. Silverstein, 343 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, intelligent, experienced stenography, typewriting, medical terms, desires work afternoons or evenings. A 188 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, two years' newspaper and publicity experience, wants advertising position. Box 696 Times, 3 Rector St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wishes few hours' sewing daily in first-class family in exchange for used Winter garments. Write Box 1,016 34 Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, energetic, experienced, will sell fur manufacturer's overgrits, satin blouses; commission. S 11 Times.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, 21, wishes clerical position; experienced, C. L., 195 Mesereole St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position answer phone doctor's office; assist other duties; sleep in. K., 550 West 172d.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes to take 1 or 2 children out all day. Apply care Wolff, 141 West 90th.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Educated; energetic; initiative; clerical experience; school teacher. O 388 Times.

YOUNG LADY, knowledge bookkeeping, college education; desirable business connections. A 143 Times.

YOUNG LADY with filing experience wants position in large concern. M 964 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 244 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Several years' first class experience; $25. Miss B. Fulton, Stenographic Exchange, 68 Nassau St., Cortlandt 5051.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT,

OFFICE MANAGER.

American, (30,) married, capable executive; supervision accounts, credits, advertising, trade statistics; ability to take entire charge busy office; $60 to start. K 119 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—A former Internal Revenue Agent and auditor, who is thoroughly familiar with the new income tax rulings of the Treasury Department, which are without from publication, is now serving as advisor to corporations upon all questions pertaining to Federal taxes, analytical and cost accounting, and it would be his pleasure to form still other engagements with corporations in need of this class of work. A 41 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 34, 12 years' experience, 5 years with accounting firm; understands modern methods; capable to assume full responsibility; salary moderate; wants permanent position with reliable business concern. H. Fischer, 1,484 Bryant Av.

ACCOUNTANT AUDITOR, OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Wide experience, good personality, thoroughly trained, and practical understanding credits, collections; good correspondent; some concern requiring immediate results can employ me to advantage. R 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, experienced office manager, efficient, executive ability, thorough knowledge modern methods and systems, cost accounting, financial statements, reporting, foreign exchange, has initiative and tact, desires position. A 227 Times.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, N. Y. U., with knowledge of finance, economics, and commercial law, supplemented by 2 years' business experience, desires position where effort and industry will be remunerated; age 21. L 546 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 30, university graduate, C.P.A., another State, five years' public accounting experience, eight years' executive income Tax auditor, desires position as corporation comptroller or tax expert; salary $6,000 per annum. M 946 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, Columbia University, experienced bookkeeper, typist, excellent penman, accurate figurer, intelligent, capable, desires connection with commercial or accounting firm. K 567 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, (31,) constructive experience covering manufacturing cost, general accounting, office management, statistical work, civil and efficiency engineering; college training. L 615 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR.—Young man, 26, accountancy student past two years; four years' bookkeeping experience, seeks C. P. A. connection; excellent references. M 888 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Do you desire a $6,000 cost man for $1,000 per annum or a $2,000 bookkeeper for $500 per annum? Commercial Accounting Co., 347 5th Av. Murray Hill 9070.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, systems, office manager, many years' experience, financial statements; salary must be reasonable. Address, J. Crewdson, 1,223 Av., Woodhaven, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) experienced in [illegible] financial or business institution, has had some advertising experience, desires to act as assistant to statistician; salary $425. N 270 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior, Christian; fine qualities, experienced in public accounting; desires permanent position with C. P. A. firm; will start without salary; $25 to $30 after 3 months. M 791 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, thoroughly versed in modern accounting methods, corporation executive work, and every branch of business; employed at present; references. E 229 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, COST, (30,) thoroughly experienced; university training in all phases of cost accounting; good knowledge general accounting; references; $22-$25. O 364 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, cost and efficiency expert, long, varied experience with manufacturers, 2 years with C. P. A. firm as senior on independent work; expert system for management. H 694 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, practical experience in large corporation handling trial balances, assets and liabilities, cost accounting and profit and loss statements, desires position with public accountant. Y 226 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, experienced in steamship accounting; familiar with requisitioned and assigned vessels accounting, and versed in operating and management agreements; salary $3,500. B 52 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, senior, (28,) 8 years' experience certified accountants, desires position certified accountants or mercantile house. Harry Falb, 189 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systems installed; arrangements made without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 13 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 5984.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Would you employ young man, 18; high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, accountancy student, no experience, however? Do anything; any salary. E 54 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, employed uptown commercially, can give half time available for further work; will conduct small audits single handed or assist public accountant temporarily. K 217 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers at $2.50 weekly up; books opened, systematized. Goldwater, 123 Maiden Lane. Telephone Beekman 7500.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires connection with C. P. A.; at present employed with public accountant; work without supervision, general audits, &c. E 16 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Advanced student desires connection with certified public accountant; bookkeeper 5 years; salary secondary. M 132 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; bookkeeper, manufacturing accounts, costs, statistical work; office management; thorough; out of town considered. M 605 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, six years bookkeeping and public accounting; three years' university training; either mercantile or P. A. firm; best references. Y 141 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, fifteen months' auditing and investigation experience in various industries; $35 weekly. W 565 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, university graduate, thoroughly experienced, desires to connect with mercantile house. M 783 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with cost accounting and auditing experience, wishes position with accounting firm or manufacturer. D 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, recently released from civil service, is open for engagement. Fine student; best recommendations. D 20 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert auditor, ten years' experience, executive ability; take complete charge books, office management. J 706 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Certified.—Audits, financial reports, systems; small sets kept monthly; personal service. Wilcox, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT desires work evenings, Sundays, holidays; reasonable rates. O 338 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,

desires executive position. L 504 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scandinavian; age 33; six years' experience; expert mechanic; all [illegible]; country. 28 West 120th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 37; 13 years' experience on [illegible] Cadillac, Daniels; best reference; salary moderate. E. Grace, 438 West [illegible]

CHAUFFEUR.—MECHANIC; 43, single, wants private position; 9 years' experience on makes of cars; Cadillac preferred; references, city or country. N 296 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience; wants position; own repairs; [illegible]; Manhattan. 153 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 4 years' experience, wish position private; speaks French; [illegible]; Manhattan. 153 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; good mechanic; reference. Joseph Thorne, 69 [illegible]

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (26); 9 years' experience driving; private; city or country; [illegible]; 1 year last employer; 1863 Broadway, 3d floor.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 7 years' experience; private position; willing to do little [illegible]; references. A 226 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private, do [illegible]; all kinds; best of references; [illegible]; Manhattan or Brooklyn; 1863.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, two years' experience; mechanic, city or country; $30 [illegible]; 177 West 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, city references, [illegible] position commercial car. Bernhard, [illegible]; East 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, private; year's experience; city or country; references. Ritman, [illegible]; 1 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, desires position as private family, city or country; references; [illegible]; 102 West 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Private position; Cadillac last driven; reasonable pay. [illegible] Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 3 years' shop and 5 years' driving; head chauffeur or [illegible]; best references. N 284 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Thorough city references. Schuppert, 160 East [illegible]; Lenox 2464.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; seven years' experience; car; careful; references. [illegible]; Audubon 5318.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, with references, also experienced, wishes position city or country. James A. Hoche, [illegible]; 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, wishes position, private or small commercial car; moderate salary. [illegible] Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman, discontinuing motoring, recommends trustworthy, economical, temperate chauffeur. E. 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, limited, first-class reference, [illegible] position, small car. L 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes [illegible] position. 1st Lipp, [illegible] East 36th St.

CHEMIST, SALESMAN, 31, married, nine years in the chemical industries, two years in the army, recently discharged, seeks permanent connection with responsible house; where technical knowledge and strong personality will count. 182 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, young man, 3 years college graduate, would like connection with a [illegible] firm; salary not strong in experience; analysis; but would prefer [illegible] as assistant in research laboratory. M 92 Times. 2 Rector St.

CHEMIST, recent graduate, wishes position as assistant; experience in analytical [illegible]. M 200 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, capable executive, experienced, seeks manufacturing position. [illegible] Times.

CLERK, with 5 years' research experience, wants position with moderate salary. K [illegible] Times Annex.

CLERK.—Boy, 17, can fill a willing worker's position; understand bookkeeping; [illegible]; moderate. R 87 Times.

CLERK.—Evening work, after 6:30 o'clock, by competent clerk; [illegible]; good at figures; [illegible]. L 706 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, aged 26, Christian, air service flier, desires to locate with concern in any line of business for development; splendid opportunity to get the type of young man you are looking for at a moderate salary. A 201 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, ex-Lieutenant, 24, can accomplish; has ability, energetic and aggressive; executive; bookkeeper; immediate [illegible]; no object provided future is good. E 43 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (21,) knowledge of accounting, economics, &c.; financial or export house preferred. Roberts, 596 Riverside Drive, Tuxedo [illegible].

COLLECTOR, real state office; knowledge repairs department orders. Empire, 136 East 31st St.

CONSTRUCTION.—Married man, (27,) desires position as assistant superintendent; 3 years' experience; construction work. R [illegible] Times.

COOK, Japanese, first-class cook, capable housekeeper, wishes position; best references. J. 96 East 57th. Tel. Plaza 4926.

COOK, to laborer, and general supervisor; English; good references. Address W., [illegible]; 1267 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Competent Japanese, desires position as cook. Juichi, 148 West 65th, City.

CORRESPONDENT, with promotion, experience rounded out by successful outside record, seeks position in sales department of large concern where ability will be recognized by promotion. H 598 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — College man, with boundless pep and ambition and a great desire to learn, together with the ability to handle men and undertake correspondence, acquired during 2½ years in navy. Morris Jacoby, 1,256 Park Av.

CORRESPONDENT, fluent Spanish, good [illegible] executive, American, aged 32, [illegible] unlimited, excellent credentials, selling and office management experience salary $75 weekly. Write Z. O., [illegible].

CORRESPONDENT, Expert; advertising man; I can boost sales in any line; I work in part time. S. S., 66 Times.

COST CLERK, experienced, overhead, personal inventories; systems; references; [illegible] Times.

COUPLE, English, best references as to character, will undertake entire charge of bachelor's establishment; man, butler, valet; wife, capable in any household capacity; to be engaged after Sept. 30. J. G. Stone, [illegible] Madison Av.

COUPLE, efficient, (Americans,) will take charge of small apartment house or private dwelling for use of apartment; husband, machinist and engineer, wife excellent housekeeper; no objection. Q 290 Times.

COUPLE, Japanese, desire take entire charge bachelors's, small family; 15 years' reference. Otsuka, 148 West 65th. Columbus [illegible]

COUPLE.—Wife cook or laundress, man waiter or butler, in city. A. Manner, [illegible] Fifth Av.

CREDIT MAN, (Assistant,) 22, banking experience; prefers mercantile house. G 208 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER, executive, American, expert credit collection experience, capable of taking full charge or organizing new department; salary desired $4,000. T 551 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, office manager, 40, qualified by long experience and establishes record; wholesale house; dry goods line; salary [illegible]. H 749 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, ACCOUNTANT at present with textile jobbing house, $300.-000 annual sales, desires position with greater opportunities. G 289 Times.

CREDIT MAN, experienced on bank and agency detail, desires position in small progressive concern. L 547 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATING SALESMAN.

Mature man of culture and varied experience, able to meet and hold technical, professional and executive men; selling experience, but very adaptable; logical, psychologic, pragmatic, wishes work in chemical or scientific line—materials, processes or apparatus; position to promise (soundly) $5,000 yearly; salary or commission or both; willing to fit self for job on own time. J 882 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—Recent graduate, desires position in modern dentist office; salary no object. Phone Bushwick 1311.

DETECTIVE would like position large corporation, 20 years' experience; expert, best references; age 40. D 881 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural, having twelve years' experience, the last seven years as chief draftsman, thoroughly competent to handle anything in this line, either in the preparation of the drawings, specifications, or its supervision, is free for immediate employment. O 286 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, at present employed as assistant chief, desires to better his position; long experience in drafting, shop practice, and designing for quantity production; could take charge of drafting room or production. 1786 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, with good engineering training and eight years' experience, three years' work on designing gasoline engines, also shop and tool work, would like to connect with concern where ability and results are rewarded. A 242 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, ARCHITECTURAL.—Fifteen years' experience in public buildings and residences; can undertake to turn out complete plans and specifications. G 302 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural and ornamental, estimator, designer, preparing work for shop and following job to completion. O 309 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, expert layout, detailing and tracing, wishes work for spare time and evenings; reasonable. Ward, 200 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone 2747.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, and superintendent, country residence work preferred, wishes permanent position with builder or [illegible]. A 201 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer; technical college education; 10 years' experience. R 27 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, wishes spare time work; sketches, working drawings. D 22 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, expert on woodwork, detailing, listing, &c. E 31 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wishes few hours' work evenings; tracing, layouts, &c. O 270 Times.

DRESSMAKER wants work, home; up-to-date style. Plaza 9621. Lemmers, 436 Madison Av., 49th-50th Sts.

EDITOR, trade journal makeup man; A1 proof and copy reader; $40. D 54 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, ELECTRICAL.

Young contractor, compelled to give up business, wants connection with a firm who can use man of ability. H 729 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL.—American, 14 years' experience motor repairing, contracting, A. C. and D. C., wishes position of responsibility in charge of shop. J 110 Times.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR and salesman to "connect" with reliable electrical contractors; excellent references; wide experience. O 331 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, expert in X-ray apparatus of all kinds and medical instruments. M 942 Times Harlem.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, experienced, executive ability, hard worker; best references; moderate salary. K 178 Times.

ENGINEER, 3 YEARS UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTOR, 7 YEARS STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTING, ESTIMATING, AND CONSTRUCTION, DISCHARGED NAVAL OFFICER, WISHES POSITION. 1320. F. A. K., 419 S. BELMONT AV., NEWARK, N. J.

ENGINEER, chief, age 40, technical graduate, 20 years' executive and practical in operation and management of modern power plant equipment; fuel expert; references. Engineer, care Cunningham, 1,910 Prospect Av., Bronx.

ENGINEER, high-grade professional, open to proposition from live interests; qualified for position as chief engineer, construction manager, plant engineer, or sales engineer; write for full particulars. X 996 Times Annex.

ENGINEERING-EXECUTIVE position desired; past 3 years chief draftsman charge of mechanical engineering; 10 years designing tools, automatic machinery; 4 years' machine shop experience; age 34, married. Y 94 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE—MY STORY.

Since I reached New York, at 21 years of age, in 1900, my experience has been varied. In my present position I am carrying responsibility requiring initiative, sound judgment, executive ability, and the capacity to handle and organize a large force of men. I have broad experience in matters of finance, accounting, sales work and general business affairs in mechanical and construction lines.

During the last ten years my work has involved much travel throughout the greater portion of the United States, and has brought me in contact with men of all classes, from mechanics to the heads of large organizations and industries.

I have never been discharged or asked to resign. My record will stand the closest scrutiny. My income for seven of years past has been in excess of $10,000 a year.

I desire to change my present connection for personal reasons solely. These reasons will be given in detail to any one interested. I desire to have correspondence or interview with a progressive firm that can use a man of my experience and ability. The question of income is not important at this time as I have been careful with money. Opportunity is what I seek.

Address Executive, care George Batten Company, 381 4th Av., New York.

EXECUTIVE—FINANCIAL—ACCOUNTING—CHARTERED AND CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

Long and varied experience investigating propositions for large financial interests; experienced examining accounts of holding companies controlling numerous subsidiaries; position desired as executive in charge of accounts and finance of large corporation. Address Y 132 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE—ASSISTANT.

WEST POINT GRADUATE.

Regular army officer, age 35, married, leaving the service; over 12 years' experience in responsible executive positions in the United States, Panama Canal, and France along general construction, electrical transportation lines, desires a position with a future in a concern engaged, preferably, in the above work or in the export trade; excellent unsolicited recommendations as to ability, integrity, &c. Address E 761 Times.

EXECUTIVE

COMPTROLLER.

Competent entirely handle financial and internal management large corporation; thorough accountant; 15 years' managerial experience. W 328 Times.

EXECUTIVE

Desires connection with general contracting firm or with sub-contractor; college man; over thirteen years' experience inside and outside work; familiar with purchasing, estimating, securing sub-contracts, &c.; will accept office for four years an officer in a large general contracting firm; if interested he will call upon you. Reply Y 150 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVES ONLY.

I can free a busy executive's time for bigger things; experienced office management, correspondence, sales campaigns, internal promotion work; you will not regret employing this demobilised A.-E.-F. Engineer Sergeant. G 369 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 32, ex-Lieutenant A. E. F., ough knowledge English, Spanish, French, four years' office experience, desires position with reliable concern. L 690 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Thoroughly experienced Far Eastern export man (21) wishes position with export organization; excellent references. L 702 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Traveled France, Poland, wishes represent American firm. A 97 Times.

EXPORT.—Belgian graduate engineer, (30,) linguist, experienced, wishes position G 858 Times.

EXTREMELY capable sunshiny man desires position with large concern, preferably in Newark, N. J., as personnel or[illegible] officer, welfare officer, trouble settler, grievance adjuster; moral asset; experience overseas, hundreds of thousands of men; business and civic experience, many years; highest credentials. William Jeffery, 273 Washington Av., Newark, N. J.

FACTORY MAN, technically trained, with active manufacturing career, desires connection with manufacturing organization looking for a man who thinks beyond his job; remunerations according to position; age 34; unquestionable character, personality, and references. G 378 Times.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE, 20 years' experience toolmaking, production, assembling, experiments, wishes position in New York or out of town. Address S. P., 363 West 125th St.

FARMER, gardener, English, married, competent care of private place; references. Y 106 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY, preferably to individual; excellent education, 3 years' age; knowledge accounting; systematic; executive ability; state salary limitations. L 558 Times Downtown.

FOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS.

A man trained through long experience in the printing requirements of food products manufacturers wants opening with large firm as supervisor of printing; clean record of service with leading printers; thoroughly detailed knowledge of engraving ideas and the ability to execute them, and a good general knowledge of advertising are valuable assets to manufacturer interested in improving the standard and appearance of his product; industrious, adaptable, and young enough to be pliant; salary responsible at start. Address K 836 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN TRADE.

American, age 30, five years assistant to manager large general merchandise and contracting business in Philippines; fluent Spanish, expert stenographer, cable coding, sales experience, position abroad; cannot hold official position with U. S. Shipping Board on overseas cargo ships. O 355 Times.

FOREMAN, graduate electrician, all around mechanic; 8 years' experience; can handle 30 to 50 men and boys; A-1 instructor for new men; A-1 reference; out of town preferred. M 994 Times Harlem.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR and Interpreter.—Young man, college education, desires position; also stenographer and typist. O 216 Times.

GARDENER AND FARMER, married, German, (American citizen,) wishes position as working manager on gentleman's country estate; ten years in present position; excellent references; free any time after Oct. 15; compensation $125, house, fuel and usual privileges. E 44 Times.

GARDENER, thoroughly competent raising, taking care all kinds of flowers and vegetables; excellent references. Y. E. P. O. Box 446, Far Rockaway, L. I.

GARDENER, farmer, capable taking full charge country estate; English; first-class references. A 214 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GARDENER to take charge of private estate; thorough practical experience in greenhouse and all branches of work; English, married, child; good reference. Engaged Oct. 1. W. Sansom, Box D, Hunting-don, L. I.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, position, gentleman's estate by an all around man, Scotchman; middle age, strong and active; excellent references; can be seen at interview preferred. A. N., 23 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience in England, America, greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, &c.; middle-aged Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. Y 91 Times Annex.

GENERAL FOREMAN, 30, long experience in nearly all lines of construction work; railway and terminals preferable; ability with a kick to it; can furnish excellent references. O 199 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 30, with thorough knowledge of the surgical instrument line, at present manager of factory, seeks larger opportunity and desires to connect with reliable house. C 18 Times.

GENTLEMAN whose professional duties leave several hours a day unoccupied would read to invalid or collect accounts among people. F 290 Times.

GENTLEMAN'S clean cut, wishes position evenings. Mr. J. Hennessy, 89 West 54th.

HIGH-CLASS EXECUTIVE.

An architect of ability, of 40, of well-groomed business appearance, qualified to expeditiously handle, if desired, as well as a lawyer, designer, ad writer, and expert correspondent, known professionally from coast to coast, seeks a position in any line that will eventually justify an adequate salary. C 29 Times.

HOTEL CLERK or manager; thoroughly experienced; highest references. W., 2,943 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

HOTEL ROOM CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced man whose season has just closed desires permanent connection. N 274 Times.

I WANT A JOB

with a large corporation, where zealous effort plus common sense and enthusiasm will eventually be recognized; experienced in executive matters, adaptability, quick to grasp and solve problems; $5,000 to start. J 754 Times Downtown.

IMPORT and export house connection desired by young man; college student; capable. Saul Silverman, 106 W. 95th, care Jensen.

JAPANESE wishes a service for one gentleman as cook, valet; well experienced; reliable; references. Toku, 107 East 59th St.

JAPANESE desires position with gentleman; will do anything. Saki, 150 East 72d. [illegible] Islander.

JAPANESE wants morning job in bachelor's apartment. Oka. Phone Greeley 2796.

JEWISH NEWSPAPERMAN.

Expert publicity man and copy writer with excellent references, has part of time to devote. H 646 Times Downtown.

JIUJITSU.—Japanese jiujitsu expert, university graduate, gentle and polite, neat appearance, would like to teach the art of jiujitsu. Please phone Plaza 1251. Tanaka.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, experienced, young man, 27, New York University, desires to connect with accounting firm or in accounting department; references. K 198 Times.

KITCHENMAN.—Experienced; good one; sober, steady; city, country. L 619 Times Downtown.

LAW TRAINED MAN, (30,) desires position with business firm, executive, correspondent, or in credit division; experienced; excellent references; ex-navy officer. K 486 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, Italian, 32 years, wants position as executive, assistant or secretary; 10 years' experience; highest of references; pleasing personality; salary $2,500. G 354 Times.

LETTERER-WRITER.—First class letterer and show card writer desires permanent position with reliable firm; will come to New York on short notice. A. Barron, 7 Newton St., Cambridge, Mass.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, draftsman, machinist, and toolmaker, who fully understands building machinery and tools, seeks position. K 847 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER EXECUTIVE

OPEN FOR POSITION.

Clean cut American, age 37, is open for position requiring unusual executive ability; 15 years' experience, covering entire management, buying, advertising, &c.; exceptional references. Efficient, P. O. Box 373, City Hall Station, New York.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

Do you wish personal representation to the wholesale grocery trade in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida?

I offer my services as Manufacturer's agent, not as a broker, who works the jobber by mail, but as one who goes direct in person to the buyer. Over ten years' experience with this trade; references Al. A 256 Times.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE.

Accustomed handling 500 people successfully in woodworking and phonographs; an organizer and producer with proven cost and efficiency methods; would associate with concern not getting satisfactory results on nominal salary and percentage; references. A 259 Times.

MANAGER, advertising and sales promotion, will be open for engagement Oct. 1; various sale outlines; paper manufacturer preferred; advertising and sales promotion of million-dollar concern; salary nominal; married, Mason, 28; can produce actual copies of compelling work. H 882 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

Many years' experience, large sales prices, in America, Europe, and Latin-America, best credentials. K 467 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OF GARAGE.—Have proven my ability as manager of public garage, also foreman of large private garage; can be relied on in either public or private garage; can give A-1 references. T 614 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, formerly of import house whose business was and still is prohibited account war, seeks fitting position with concern needing services of inside man of responsibility; first-class commercial and bank references. Willes, E 3 Times.

MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING seeking connection with progressive organization; 12 years' manufacturing business experience; age 33; exceptional credentials. Q 300 Times.

MANAGER, versatile, university graduate; expert accountant, successful sales executive, vigorous correspondent; salary $150 weekly. L 819 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Restaurant; a first-class man; will go any place. Y 192 Times Annex.

MAN 45, experienced lecturer in 40 States, college education, chief executive of State organizations covering every county of Pennsylvania and Michigan for six years, thorough practical knowledge educational motion pictures from use in 500 churches and schools, Eastern representative of educational film company now, desires executive position; best of references. K 227 Times.

MAN, married, available immediately, [illegible] from war industry; twelve years' business experience, office or factory executive, general assistant, department superintendent, purchasing agent or supply buyer; clean record; [illegible] progressive, result producer. H 858 Times Downtown.

MAN — AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MANUFACTURE OF HIGH CLASS PIANO PARTS, IS DESIRIOUS OF MAKING A CHANGE; SATISFACTORY REFERENCE. ADDRESS BOX 317 TIMES.

MAN, experienced, (38,) wants position with established manufacturing concern; business experience of 17 years; selling, office work of all kinds, financial and executive; responsible and reliable worker. Y 78 Times Annex.

MAN.—Position wanted by a sober and industrious man as foreman or manager of a stable; 20 years' experience training and taking care of horses; reference. S. H., 200 East 23d St.

MAN.—Bright, young American, high school education with knowledge of stenography, desires position with reliable house; experience not necessary. Howard Waters, 562 East 167th St.

MAN, 40 years old, retiring from the liquor business, wants position as collector for mercantile house; can furnish security and references. Address Walter Konkel, 222 West 47th St.

MAN, efficient, reliable, professional experience, wants business connection; export and import or advertising preferred. M 98 Times Harlem.

MAN of mature age would connect with large concern; preferably as European agent or representative; thorough knowledge of languages. K 567 Times Downtown.

MAN with publication experience desires position as copy writer, assistant editor or reader; university graduate; 4 years' experience; salary $25. K 235 Times.

MAN from country wishes light employment; middle aged, active, intelligent; references. A. MacMorland, 700 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

MAN, intelligent, colored, would like to take charge of first-class dining room; highly recommended. [illegible] care Davis, 138 West 129th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MAN—Spanish university graduate; would be interested in offer for full or part time. A 187 Times.

MAN.—Intelligent, wishes position; can furnish $1,000 bond; leaves trade for good reason; city or out of town. Phillip Loeb, 60 E. 119th.

MAN, real estate, 19 years' experience, management, leasing, &c.; take charge estate, corporation, individual; $2,000. O 811 Times.

MAN, colored, general work in bachelor's apartment or small family; best city references. Lewis, 60 West 134th.

MAN and wife, colored, with references, wish positions as butler and cook. 55 West 126th St. Apt. 11. William Farris.

Man and wife want position; housekeeper, rooming house or small apartment; best references. Irving, 183 West 74th.

MAN, real estate, collect rent, charge estates, bonds. W 564 Times Downtown.

MARINE ENGINEER, (chief); steam unqualified, American, executive position, ship-building, operating; experienced machinist. 1,076 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

MARINE ENGINEER desires position as assistant to executive in reliable concern; good references furnished. H 676 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants position as EXECUTIVE with manufacturer or industrial organization. Have devised and installed successful PRODUCTION AND COST-FINDING systems which have brought RESULTS! W 106 TIMES.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR, plant maintenance and production; large fleet motor trucks, designer and constructing engineer, handling skilled help most trades; consider full charge, high-class concern only, in staple business; now with large brewery industry; aged 41. O 278 Times.

MECHANIC, expert, with practical experience on designing practical and single labor-saving automatic machinery, desires position with manufacturing company or private individual to put ideas into practice. C 188 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 15 years' experience on design of power stations and industrial plants, have had charge in field and office, seeks position. E 684 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly qualified in the design and construction of power plants, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and mechanical equipment of buildings. Q 15 Times.

MECHANIC.—First-class tool and die maker; take charge. H 1278 Times Bronx.

MILL AGENCY wanted for hosiery line; sell jobbing trade. A 218 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Capable executive desires full charge of busy office; supervision of accounts, trade statistics, advertising, correspondence; financial statements; American, (40,) married; $60 to start. K 120 Times.

OFFICE MAN,

accountant, correspondent, office manager, knowledge French and German, familiar with modern systems, experienced, capable executive, desirous of making a change; salary $4,000. [illegible] Times.

OFFICER, demobilized, age 20, married, desires position; fifteen months' experience investigating and settling claims for U. S. Government; speaks French and Italian. H 744 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, Accountant, Executive, (28,) married, experienced, good references, open for immediate engagement; salary $2,500. W 283 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT with working knowledge bookkeeping and sound business principles, executive ability, seeks connection. E 23 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (23,) college training, executive ability, accountant, stenographer, desires position affording opportunity to ambitious worker. K 553 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, college graduate; five years' experience; best references. I. A., R. 1902 Times Bronx.

OFFICE MANAGER; 23; married; 12 years' practical experience; unusual qualifications. H 703 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, credit man and accountant, 29, able to systematize and of proven executive ability. N 261 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly competent; $35. F 290 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED. FREE SERVICE.—Young man, energetic, desirous to enter commercial life again, after an absence of 4 years, offers services free for limited period; in return an opportunity for thorough business training; best of references. N 254 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man wishes position as all round assistant. K 200 Times.

POST OFFICE CLERK, 27, married, desires position with reputable mail order concern. M 590 Times Harlem.

PRINTER, union, wants responsible position; 12 years' experience in composing room, 2 years charge of shop; married; 15 months' overseas service. L 952 Times.

PRINTER.—Expert; I know agency advertising, type layouts, and advertising production thoroughly. Apartment 81, 102 West 76th St.

PRINTER.—Expert estimator, cost finder; standard system used; $85 to start; if good growing. K. E., 410 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN, high-class, wants responsible firm; must have good leads to follow up. L 646 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 34, with academic and legal training, understanding accounting, expert stenographer, holding position worth $3,000 per annum, accustomed to meeting people and getting results, seeks opportunity to put ideas into practice. C 478 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT, 12 years with one of the largest oil corporations; entirely familiar with works and office practice; capable executive; age 30, married; services available immediately. Y 144 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, with thorough knowledge of advertising matter, office forms, stationery, janitor's supplies, furniture; capable correspondent; 10 years' preparation experience; 31, college graduate; $30 weekly; overseas. K 518 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT OR ASSISTANT, seven years' experience manufacturing confectionery, bakery supplies, equipment, machinery, iron and steel, pipe and fittings; age 30; excellent education. L 560 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT or Sales Manager.—Ambitious, energetic American, now open for engagement; three years' export experience; three years in steel business. E 28 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN, experience, claims estates, collecting, renting. L 705 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MAN in real estate office; thorough knowledge all repairs. Geo. W. Brown, 3,001 Briggs Av.

SALES MANAGER—ORGANIZER.

Have built up and directed a force of twenty-four salesmen, increasing sales 400 per cent. in four years; have organized small corporation; pilot and squadron commander during the war; now securing excellent results in marketing new products; possess initiative and resourcefulness, desire permanent connection away from New York on account of growing children; opportunity more important than income, but cannot consider less than $3,500. Y 183 Times Annex.

SALES EXECUTIVE

With mature judgment as the result of 13 years' successful production in present position; qualified in publicity methods, sales management, convincing correspondence and personal solicitation; accustomed to large affairs; $5,000 salary or commission with drawing account, where possibilities are large. Address N 253 Times.

SALES ENGINEER

Technical graduate, (27,) having extensive power plant experience as test engineer of steam, and with success in selling experience in power plant equipment, desires sales position with a future. A 31 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, young Christian, wide experience, possessed of the necessary qualifications of a real salesman, coupled with education, refinement, personality and character, would consider a proposition with a reputable firm only; beginning Jan. 1, 1920, at present in textile line; remuneration, salary and commission basis. M 956 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, ASSERTIVE, FORGEMING EXCELLENT PERSONALITY, DESIRES TO REPRESENT RELIABLE NEW YORK OR DETROIT OR ALL MICHIGAN; REFERENCES FURNISHED. H. BERK, 548 COPLIN AV., DETROIT, MICH.

SALESMAN, with large personal following to manage the manufacturing and department store trade in New York City, is open for good proposition with reliable firm handling line of imported laces or piece goods. K 232 Times.

SALESMAN.—RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED, HUSTLER, WELL RECOMMENDED, WANTS REPRESENTATION OF ARTICLES IN FOOD PRODUCTS, CONFECTIONARY, OR RELATED LINES; CITY OR SUBURBAN. J 140 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, PACIFIC COAST.

Prominent coast salesman having an assistant; I have large following, an open for ready-to-wear accounts, reliable houses; confidential. Y 129 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.

Fit organizer, who delights in thinking; a [illegible] executive, who can sell, will build up organize or manage sales organization; now employed. A 164 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMANAGER

Securities.

Experienced investment house organizer seeks connection; salary $5,000, plus profitable commissions of $10,000 a year. D 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—COLLEGE GRADUATE, (24,) WELL APPEARING, THOROUGH BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE, CLEAN RECORD, DESIRES CONNECTION IN TEXTILES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MANUFACTURERS AS SALESMAN, OR IN SALES DEPARTMENT. J 794 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, selling line of infants' and children's white dresses, doing large volume of business, traveling Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, desires line children's colored dresses, 2 to 6 years, on strictly commission basis; must be A1 line; best New York reference. Address Y 69 Times Annex.

SALES ENGINEER desires applying initiative, imagination, and work to quality product; fifteen years' sales and managerial experience, about mental products, building materials, and plant equipment; have worked Eastern, Middle Western, Southern territories. Gentile, Q 300 Times.

SALES-ADVERTISING MANAGER, with successful record in marketing merchandise, specialties; also financial and realty experience, wants connection with progressive institution; credentials. Producer, L 855 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with established territory in Pennsylvania and Ohio, catering to large department stores, desires to connect with manufacturer of ladies' coats, dresses, &c.; commission basis only; do not answer if you can't make prompt deliveries. D 43 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced hosiery and underwear, desires to secure lines from manufacturers in knit goods connection and valuable acquaintance with New York City and State distributors, also exporters. G 185 Times.

SALESMAN, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN STATES, DESIRES AI LINE OF WAISTS OR DRESSES; COMMISSION. S 8 123 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 32, just released from army, wishes position as salesman; excellent reference; satisfied to start at moderate salary until result justifies increase. H 681 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I land business direct through the mail; circulars, &c., and line; if you have any sales problem let me show you how to cut your sales cost down to half; I work on Part time. H. H., 44 Times.

SALESMAN, 23; covering city and up State by automobile; 2 years experience selling hardware and housefurnishing specialties; unquestionable references. F 1270 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, university graduate; six years in sales departments manufacturers, selling experience, wishes connection with progressive organization; salary and commission. K 233 Times.

SALESMAN.—Chicago factory representative, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, wants novelty lines on commission basis; what have you? C 13 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced grocery and soap line, possessing executive ability, organizer of sales force; moderate salary to start, provided future assured. W 559 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER and executive, formerly wholesale liquor business, wishes represent other lines; commission basis; ability, experience, character, credentials. L 631 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, expert, desires to connect with leading publisher to initiate and build new business; experienced in creating, printing, and marketing; have handled big business. D 895 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced paper and envelope, 14 years manager manufacturing, 2 years outside selling, employed at present, wants to make change Oct. 1. Y 598 Times Downtown, or St. [illegible]

SALESMAN.

20, formerly sales manager, overseas soldier, wants high-grade line, automotive field Eastern New York, New England. E 52 Times.

SALESMAN.—Capable young man desires connection with progressive merchandise concern where honest efforts are appreciated. A 200 Times.

SALESMAN, roan, with eleven years' experience in selling hosiery and underwear wishes position as salesman; best references. J. A. Ross, 137 Clay St., Hackensack, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, city, suburbs, on collars, shirts, desires position; would consider also retail; best references. N 290 Times.

SALESMAN'S ASSISTANT.

College graduate to assist road salesman; must appearing; good conversationalist; [illegible]; 300 Godwin Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, 28, married, accountant, executive, desires outside work handling high-grade commodity in New York City and vicinity. J 621 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, age 29, wishes to take out line of children's dressed and coats for established trade out of town. E. L., 814 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covering N. Y., Conn., Mass., selling woolens, wants side line, for 5-10-25c up, and dept. stores. H 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young college man, ex-soldier, traveling salesman; experienced millinery, other mercantile lines. S. K., 860 Dawson St., Bronx.

SALES MANAGER, (37,) organize sales department, specialty; staple; no stocks; 10 years National Cash Register. L 632 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, interviewing every hamlet New York State, additional line; big money maker for experienced, able man highly indorsed. Ajax, K 213 Times.

SALESMAN, (30,) excellent address, pleasing personality, successful record, seeks connection with reliable wholesale house. H 597 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young college graduate, 21 desires position to develop into salesman; qualifications of highest type. U 1263 Times Bronx.

SALESMANAGER OR ASSISTANT, FOUR YEARS ACTUAL SELLING, TWO YEARS AS SALES EXECUTIVE. A 183 TIMES.

SALESMAN, traveling, age 26, Christian, open for high-class proposition in Ohio and adjacent territory. P. J. Keeshan, 6 Park Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN desires connection with mill agent or wholesale house selling hosiery, gloves, and knit goods; twelve years' experience; excellent references. C 34 Times.

SALESMAN wants to connect with reliable house; 7 years' experience with retail and jobbing dry goods trade in Greater New York and New Jersey. F. H., 56 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, wishes position where ability, personality, and energy are rewarded; salary-commission basis; road experience. E 55 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability open for immediate situation; his present firm not in position to fill further orders; references. A 271 Times.

SALESMAN, (engineer,) 23, competent, energetic, live wire, desires connection selling or representing concerns dealing in mechanical or electrical apparatus. R 33 Times.

SALESMAN, (27,) desires a staple line to sell on commission basis; no stocks. F., 811 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wants side line suitable toy, stationery jobbers. H 701 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, college graduate, 26 years old; will start as stenographer to learn line. H 780 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Italian, speaking English, French, Spanish, wants position. F 289 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

A1 record, staple specialty lines; forceful correspondent. M 790 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Side line calling on department stores, New England territory. What have you to offer? Y 107 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires city opening, progressive house; well educated and some experience. R 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—Drug, hardware, grocery or specialty line; salary and commission; Christian. E 36 Times.

SALESMAN, 31, 5½ years in auto accessory line, desires position traveling. R 61 Times.

SALESMAN, pearl buttons, 9 years' experience, desires changing. F. [illegible]

SALESMAN.—

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG OFFICER just discharged from army desires position in Europe with American firm; fourteen months overseas, eight months Coblenz, Germany, as executive officer; can manage office transportation supply of civilian popul tion or salesman in Europe, or can undertake mission; confidential Address Y 90 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN SEEKS OPPORTUNITY. Refined, Christian, (26,) five years' office and bookkeeping experience, desires position with reliable firm where ability, loyalty, and conscientious work are appreciated; excellent references. Apartment 33, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (26;) college-bred American, recently returned from overseas as naval officer; seven years' business experience as cashier, auditor, office manager, salesman, desires position with bank or large importers; minimum salary, $30. E 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, with drafting experience and knowledge of mechanical construction, wishes to connect with concern in automobile industry; in view of learning business. 1683 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, about 1½ years' various business experience, desires position with downtown firm; excellent references. H 432 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, technical graduate, desires connection with an electrical or engineering concern; has electrical, mechanical and drafting experience. F. Straus, 620 East 178th St.

YOUNG MAN, 30, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, English, French, German, good knowledge Spanish; willing start at bottom if good prospects assured. Storm, 146 East 90th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, familiar modern accounting methods, knowledge stenography, typewriting, seeks opportunity. L 86 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) out of service, seeks position with advancement; expert clerk; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; 3 years' office experience. A 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, technical, industrial training and experience, desires position of responsibility. M 881 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, holding responsible position during the day, desires position as salesman for evenings. K 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, 10 years' export experience, would like connection as salesman for manufacturing concern; salary moderate. J 657 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks opening with opportunity for advancement; 3 years' business experience, conscientious, initiative. L. W., 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) having fancy leather manufacturing experience, desires connection with millinery house. F., 81 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, third year accountancy student at N. Y. University, desires to make permanent connection with certified or public accountant. O 320 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat in appearance, quick and alert, willing to learn, desires position with future. A. Cohen, 753 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, many years' experience in foreign exchange; also familiar with exporting and importing; energetic and hard-working. K 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent studying accounting, desires position; former position credit man, office manager, also bookkeeper. D 878 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18 ambitious, wishes position assistant chemical laboratory. A 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, discharged from army, wishes to learn good paying trade; salary no object. A 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, speak, write French; five years experience, desires position with advancement; references. G 747 Times.

YOUNG MAN, advertising department store; high school graduate; two years' business experience. H 997 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education; 3 years' business experience, desires opportunity with good concern. Z 458 Howard, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires evening work; well educated; good experience; moderate compensation. O 348 Times.

YOUNG MAN, discharged soldier, married, wants position where he can advance; willing to work hard. E 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires connection; anything. H 635 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 19, desires clerical position; $16. H 637 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires work evenings, any kind. Phone Main 2985, after 6.

YOUNG MAN, (21;) clerical work, anything; advancement. Powers, 214 East 37th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) desires position as shipping clerk; can furnish the best of references. J 781 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, accounting student, 7 years' bookkeeping experience, desires connection with public accountant. A 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) neat appearance, desires position evenings from 6 to 12. M 966 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college graduate, B. S., wants good connections to develop into salesman. K 207 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, &c., seeks clerical position. A 258 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as clerical worker; five years' reference. Box 18, 1,815 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 27, just out of service; six years' traveling salesman; prefers position in city. A 247 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires employment during spare time, evenings and Sundays. W 588 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, student, wishes evening work, any kind. H 998 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN desires work of any kind. M. M., 88 Times.

$7,500.
EXPORT MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced in every phase of foreign trade; established relations with personally known agents throughout Latin America; perfect control Spanish and French; American citizen; services available shortly to progressive corporation. For interview address R 72 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS of the season, sacrifice sale of motor trucks, new 1919 models, 2, 3 and 4 tons; fully guaranteed; act quick; open Sunday. 520 West 57th St.

ALCO, latest touring, for sale cheap; beautiful car; perfect condition; every possible equipment; Winter door dome light and step light, five almost new brand-new Kelly-Springfield and Falls tires; best offer takes car. Bernard, 211 Tecumseh Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
The Most Talked of Car
of the Day.
CADILLAC.
I have to offer for immediate delivery:
Series 57, 4-Passenger.
Series 57, 4-Passenger, Westinghouse Springs.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touring.
Series 57, 7-Passenger Touneau, Windshield.
Series 57, Victoria Coupe.
Series 57, Town Car, Velour Upholstery.
Series 57, Touring Sedan.
ALSO
1917 MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger.
1918 NASH Sedan, almost new.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 1582.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER 1917 4-pass sport.
HUDSON 1919 runabout landau; new.
HUDSON 1918 touring, guaranteed 90 days.
HUDSON 1917 runabout landau; guaranteed.
HUDSON 1916 cabriolet; just overhauled.
MERCER 22-73, 4-pass. special sport.
MERCEDES 1914 sport; starter; lights.
SIMPLEX 1916 38 H. P. 4-pass. sport.
SOPER-FRASCHINI 70 H. P. 4-pass.
LOCOMOBILE, 38 H. P. runabout; starter.
GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 West 56th.

AUTO BARGAINS.
Stearns 1919 Limousine, Hudson 1917 Runabout, Chalmers 1917 Touring, Peugeot Special, National 1919 Sedan, Davis 1917 Touring, Mitchell 1917 Touring, Mercer 1917 4-passenger. ZENITH MOTOR CAR CO., 908 7th Av.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
Pierce-Arrow Series 4 suburban limousine.
1919 Cadillac victoria.
1919 Stutz speedster.
1918 Stutz 6-passenger touring.
1918 Stutz speedster.
1918 Kissel sedan.
1918 Chalmers town car.
1918 Marmon touring.
1918 Cadillac limousine.
1918 National chummy roadster.
1918 National 4-pass sport.
1918 Chandler sedan.
1918 Cadillac 4-passenger sport.
1918 Reo 6-cylinder touring.
1917 Franklin limousine.
1917 Cadillac 7-passenger touring.
1917 Mercer 4-passenger sport.
1917 Franklin touring.
1917 Hudson sedan.
1917 Chevrolet roadster.
1914 Mercer speedster, Model J; rebuilt.
1918 Ford touring.
Buick touring.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 West 57th St.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle

BARGAINS IN USED CARS OF QUALITY.
1918 Hudson Sedan.
1918 Dodge Sedan.
1917 Hudson Sedan, Model J.
1916 Cole Aero "8" Touring.
1917 Stutz Speedster.
1917 Stutz Touring.
1917 Buick Roadster.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway, one flight up.
Open Eves. and Sundays. Phone Circle 4480.

Bargains in Select Used Cars.—Pierce-Arrow 48 limousine, 1918; Stutz bearcat roadster, 1918; Hudson four-passenger Sport, 1918. Russell, 124 West 54th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BARGAINS GREATEST OF THE SEASON. Indiana dumper, Saxe 5-ton, Standard 5-ton, and others; bodies and cabs will be sold at once regardless of price; open Sundays. 520 West 57th St.

BIDDLE, 1918; Dusenberg motor.
CADILLAC, 1919, 4-pass., wire wheels.
PACKARD 3-38, Fleetwood Runabout.
CADILLAC, 1918, VICTORIA, wire wheels.
BERLESS, 1918, SEDAN, elegant condition.
CUNNINGHAM, 1918, Imperial limousine.
MAHMON BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
OWEN MAGNETIC SEDAN, slightly used.
HUDSON, 1919, CABRIOLET.
MERCER, 1919, brand new.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,857 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2867.
802-806 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1964.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE SIX TOURING.
Private owner; beautiful condition; engine recently overhauled; new piston rings, batteries about four months old; replasted last year; spotlight, mirror, 6 tires, 1 new; 2 tire cases; Weed chains; other extras; reasonable demonstration, but no joy rides; price, $600 cash. Phone Calley, Flatbush, 6100, after 6 P. M., or Sunday before 3.

BUICK —Will sacrifice my beautiful seven-passenger Buick; model "D 55," extra Winter limousine top, plate glass, four new shoock absorbers; just overhauled, painted; invite mechanical inspection, between 2 and 3 Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays. Miss Lane, 590 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 5414.

BUICK 1918 COUPE.
BUICK 1917 ROADSTER.
BUICK 1917 TOURING.
BUICK 1917 ROAD., 4-CYL.
COLE USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
226 West 58th St. (Broadway.)
HARRY A. BRENNER, MGR.

BUICK, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring, late 1917; driven less than 5,000 miles; like new in all respects; all extras; no dealers. Harrison Serrell, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 9650.

BUICK, 6-cyl. 1916 model; Winter and Summer tops; almost new tires, 3 extras; everything in all condition; $900. W. Tobler, 111 5th Av.

BUICK, late 1916 touring car; good condition. 16 East 83d St. Tel. Lenox 9657. Can be seen Sunday all day.

BUICK Sedans and coupes, 1918 and 1917 type, all in A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway; one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1917 six-cylinder touring; overhauled and refinished; at a reasonable price. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 56th St.

BUICK 1918, sedan type; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

BUICK 1917 D45 touring; extra detachable sedan top; bargain. Hamberg's car, Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

BUICK roads er, 1918, model E-44; practically new; first-class condition. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 123 West 64th St.

BUICK E-45, 1918, five-passenger, perfect condition, $1,275. Florence Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

BUICK 1918 sedan; mechanically perfect' Phone Audubon 9272, Bergman, for demonstration.

BUICK Roadster 1917, fine condition; a bargain for $800. O 238 Times.

BUICK 1917 little six; all year top; good condition. Winterbottom, 2,147 St. Nicholas.

BUICK 1919, seven passenger, beautiful condition; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

BUICK 1918 five-passenger; about new. Phone Columbus 2127. Mr. Roach.

BUICK 1918 sedan, like new; used by careful owner. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1919-1918 TOURINGS, roadsters. Frack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BURRELLE'S
CLEARAWAY SALE
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
All Prices Reduced. We Vacate Oct. 1.
CUNNINGHAM Suburban Sedan; like new.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC MODEL 61 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC MODEL 57 PHAETON.
CADILLAC MODEL 53 PASSENGER.
PACKARD 1918 PHAETON.
MERCER 1919 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER, 1914.
STUTZ 1919 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
BIDDLE 1918 Duesenberg, 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 Touring, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
RENAULT Special, 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial Sedan.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 1918-19 SMOOTHING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2183.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL 1919 SPEEDSTER.
SILVER SPECIAL 1919, 4-PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCERS 1917, ALL TYPES.
LIBERTY 1918 TOWN CAR.
WHITES 1916 "36" SEDAN.
BUICK 1917 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, PRESENT SERIES.
CADILLAC 4-Pass. Touring, Model 57.
CADILLAC 4-Pass. Sport, Model 57.
CADILLAC SUBURBAN, MODEL 55.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
FRANKLIN SEDAN, MODEL 9-A.
PEERLESS SEDAN, 1918.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, 4-passenger Touring, wire wheels, 1918 improvements, new appearance, excellent condition; bargain. Wasberg, 122 North Park Av., Rockville Centre, Long Island. Phone 656.

CADILLAC, 4-passenger; run only 13,000 miles; practically good as new; excellent condition, 6 tires and complete accessories; $2,400. seen at Snyder Av. Garage, 26 Snyder Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Flatbush 1252.

CADILLAC sedan, late 1916; privately owned, in excellent condition; now in daily use; to reasonable offer refused. Phone 50 Tompkinsville.

CADILLAC 1919, 7-passenger touring; consigned to us by owner; need room; make offer. Cadillac Auto Exchange, 56th St., corn. 7th Av. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC limousine, 1914 model; two years in storage; excellent mechanical condition; full equipment; new cord tires. O'Brien, 624 Madison Av. 9274 Plaza.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE.
Fresh car selection; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Rippath, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE, ALSO TOURING CAR; A1 CONDITION; AS GOOD AS NEW. Phone Bryant 2147. 217 WEST 60TH ST.

CADILLAC roadster, "55"; in excellent condition. J. J. Barrett, White Plains, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 2020.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC Sedan, present series; velour upholstering; like new. Marco, N. W. corner 59th and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC 55 Sport model, five-passenger; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

CADILLAC 1919, sport model, 4-passenger, recent delivery, car new. 883 7th Av., corner 56th St. Circle 5308.

CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy roadster. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1917, runabout; good condition; bargain. Seen at 1,780 Broadway. Cook Macconnell.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN.
Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,850 cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC, 1916 touring car; good condition; $1,500 Apply 60 Broadway. Room 404. Telephone 8686 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, Winter top, private owned, $2,000; no dealers. Rhinelander 1130.

CADILLAC 1918, seven-passenger, sedan type; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, mechanically perfect; splendid condition. George Wallace Copley. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC sedan, 1918 car; absolutely like new. George Wallace Copley. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC limousine, 1917, almost new, 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, with extra glass inclosure; all side curtains. Circle 5862.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan; perfect beauty; bargain; inspect at 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe, beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; practically brand-new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CADILLAC 1919 Victoria; practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CHALMERS 1917, 7-passenger sedan, excellent running order; tires excellent; slip covers; extra shoe; $850. Phone Fordham 5696.

CHALMERS.—Owner wishes to dispose of his Chalmers 6-cylinder limousine, in splendid condition. Apply Manager, Berwick Garage, 217-219 East 67th.

CHALMERS 1917 model, six-cylinder touring; a bargain at $765. Studebaker Corp., 1,764 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

CHANDLER 1918 dispatch, four-passenger; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

CHEVROLETS, all 1920 models, bby grands, and 490's; also light deliveries and trucks; immediate deliveries; small cash payment, balance long and easy installments. Bijou, Authorized Chevrolet Dealer, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Service Station, Wooster Av., cor. 161st St.

CHEVROLET—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Late 1918 practically new baby grand touring, $475 cash, balance $475 5 monthly payments; new car guarantee; any demonstration. Authorized Chevrolet Agency, 351 East 149th. M-Irone 10838.

CHEVROLET REPAIR PARTS.
Most complete stock; best service. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway. (68th.)

COLE "8" four-passenger touring, 1918 model; perfect running condition; good tires, one spare; private; no dealer. Phone Bowling Green 6387, Extension 5.

COLE Aero eight 1918; almost new 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

CRANE SIMPLEX limousine, also touring body, in perfect condition; $7,500; will pay 5% commission; car on exhibition at Locke & Co., 453 Park St., after 8 p. m. Before 8 p. m. address owner, Room 50, 200 West 72d St.

CUNNINGHAM 1919 sedan; practically brand-new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

DODGE sedan, 1919, have contract, car to be delivered this week. Russell, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1760.

DODGE touring, in fine condition; extra rim, two spare tires, Claxon horn, bumper, Weed chains. Owner, Mad. Sq. 6567.

DODGE touring, Winter top, 1917, driven only 8,500 miles; perfect condition; 4 new shoes. J 710 Times Downtown.

DODGE touring, late 1918; very good condition; sacrifice. South 462, Monday, after 11 A. M.

DODGE sedan 1918; beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE sedan; run 5,300 miles; like new. 350 West 58th. Apt. 7K.

DODGE 1918 touring; perfect condition. 1,928 Broadway, Room 602.

DODGE roadster; eight tires; extras; perfect condition; no dealers. E 41 Times.

DODGE 1918 sedan, 1918 touring, 1916 touring, roadster. Homan, 250 West 54th.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.
Van Tassell & Rainey's Sales Ring (established 1867,) 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles, passenger and commercial, by auction. Least troublesome and quickest medium for both sellers and buyers. More prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so list yours now. Auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 532.

ELECTRIC.—Beautiful electric 4-passenger coupe, driven less than 2,000 miles. The Winton Co., 890 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

ELECTRIC SEDAN, all new Exide batteries; newly painted; puncture-proof tires; will sacrifice. 1,751 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ESSEX touring for sale; one of the most beautiful light cars of the season; many extras; immediate possession. M. D. Ahrens, 50 Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 7814.

6-81X, 1919 model, practically new. M. F. Reuben, Farragut 6182 or Audubon 500.

ESSEX 1919 5-passenger; price $1,300. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

FIAT.—Returning abroad, sacrifice almost new $7,500 Fiat; fully equipped; cash $1,500. Alexander, 620 Riverside Drive. Audubon 3180.

FORD cars on easy payments, small amount down, balance $10 monthly; prompt delivery. M 1256 Times Bronx.

FRANKLIN, 9A Sedan, Adams William top.
FRANKLIN, 9A Town car, repainted.
FRANKLIN, 9A Touring, wire wheels.
FRANKLIN, 9B Chummy, 5 months old.
WHITE, last 30 h.p. Landaulet, like new.
ESSEX, 1919 Touring, 3,550 miles, $1,200.
BUICK, 1918 Touring. LANCIA, Spec. Tour.
STUTZ, 1918 Touring. PAIGE, 1918 Touring.
LOCO., 1915 Touring. NAT'L, 1916 Limo.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept. C. KUHL, Manager.
4th Floor. 225 West 58th St. 4th Floor.

FRANKLIN Chummy roadster and limousine, late models, excellent condition; reasonable. Phone D. B. McElwee, Jr., Morristown 111.

FRANKLIN sedan 1917, also 1917 touring; absolutely perfect, 1,778 Broadway, Circle 1417.

FRANKLIN 1917, "9A" sedan; also limousine; bargains. Seen 1,790 Broadway. Cook Macconnell.

FRANKLIN 1918 limousine; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

FRANKLIN, series B; 1916, two-passenger roadster; 18,000 miles; bargain at $1,200. Cortlandt 1711, between 8:30 and 9:30.

HANDSOME PAIR BEAR ROBES, also two beautiful PLUSH ROBES; perfect condition; no cash offers refused. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

HAYNES 1917, 4-passenger chummy roadster; fine condition; sacrifice. Dunham, Columbus 9800.

HAYNES 1918 chummy. Kalisch, 102 West 102d St. Riverside 9096.

HIGH-GRADE new limousine bodies, seating 5 inside, costing $1,600; will fit practically all chassis; will sacrifice. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 234 West 54th St. Phone Circle 8700.

HUDSON Super 6.—7-passenger car, bought in 1918; newly painted and nickeled; Summer and Winter top; brand new; six new cord tires; numerous extras unable to mention fully; exclusively lowest price; $1,800. Apply 66 Vanderbilt Av. Stapleton, S. I. The owner leaving for England Oct. 2, steamship Mauretania.

HUDSON. — Super-six sedan; elegantly equipped; passed front inspection; 1 year; Boyce motor meter and other extras; will accept your car as part payment. See Roye's Car, 415 East 54th.

HUDSON; all types; sedans, town cars, cabriolet, coupes and touring; 1916 to 1917 types; all in perfect condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON "SUPER 6" CABRIOLET.
Practically new; painted blue with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Tully, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON COUPE, series M, 1918; all new Kelly tires; many other extras. Cadillac Auto Exchange, northwest corner 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

HUDSON SUPER 6, 1917, all new tires; in first-class mechanical condition. 963 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1918 sedan, seven-passenger; wire wheels; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

HUDSON 1918, four-passenger Sport; bargain. Seen at 1,790 Broadway. Cook Macconnell.

HUDSON seven-passenger touring for sale; just like new; in A1 condition; price $1450. Spring 3234. No dealers.

HUDSON, 1918, 7-passenger landaulet, 6-cylinder; perfect running condition; recently overhauled. Bord's Garage, 114 West 58th St.

HUDSON 1918 touring, in good condition, with extra equipment. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 56th St.

HUDSON, 6-40, touring car, fully equipped; bargain. Astor, 1,934 Broadway; telephone Columbus 5622.

HUDSON sedan, model J; can't be told from new; mechanically perfect; new slip covers; bargain. Columbus 1887.

HUDSON 1917, 7-passenger Touring; special chance for quick sale. Academy 2263.

HUDSON 1918 sedan; practically new; bargain; inspect at 123 West 64th, Meyer.

HUPMOBILES, 1917 touring, 1913 roadster; real bargains. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th.

LANCIA touring car for sale, 1918 model, in first-class condition. Address Owner, J. P. Regan, P. O. Box 104, Grand Central Station.

LANCIA 4-passenger, wire wheels, Rolls-Royce lights; smartest looking car in town. Phone L. R. Best, Vanderbilt 2899.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE, 1919; ABSOLUTELY SAME AS NEW EVERY WAY; $6,000, NO LESS. 7504 MURRAY HILL.

LOCOMOBILE four-passenger special body runabout; very fine condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

LOCOMOBILE 1918, limousine; best possible condition. Seen at 1,790 Broadway. Cook Macconnell.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 touring; perfect condition; new cord tires; sacrifice $2,800; will take small car in trade. Circle 1037.

McFARLAN touring, 1918-19; beautiful car; condition perfect. Homan, 250 West 54th.

MACK, 5½ ton, good tires, good condition; price reasonable. Herrman Motor Truck Co., 607-615 West 57th St. Columbus 5573.

MARMON, model 34, 4-passenger club roadster, also 7-passenger touring, both cars rebuilt and repainted, guaranteed by company. Marmon Automobile Co. of N. Y., 1,880 Broadway; phone Columbus 5090.

MARMON, model 34 limousine, rebuilt and repainted, looks like new car, guaranteed by company. Marmon Automobile Co. of N. Y., 1,880 Broadway; phone Columbus 5090.

MARMON 7-passenger touring car, with extra sedan closed body; mechanically perfect; two extra wire wheels and tires. W 232 Times.

MARMON 34, 7-passenger, Victoria top; new paint. Abbot Chummy roadster; fine condition; both cars will sacrifice; no dealers. Address Estate, W 344 Times.

MARMON 34 touring car; fully equipped; like new; must sacrifice. Astor, 1,934 Broadway Tel. Columbus 5622.

MARMON 1917 chummy roadster; car every way good. George Wallace Copley. Plaza 4837.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

MARMON 1919 club roadster; car almost new; must sacrifice; no dealers. C. L. Crevat, Columbus 2137.

MARMON limousine, 7-passenger, 1918 model, for sale cheap; 5 new tires. X 249 Times Annex.

MARMON touring; just delivered; big reduction for quick sale. Columbus 1887.

MAXWELL, 1917, sedan; fine mechanical condition, appearance. Room 1408, 44 Cedar St.

MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDMAN'S HIGH-SPEED ROADSTER, ABSOLUTELY LATEST SERIES; EQUIPPED WITH BOSCH STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM; EXTRA DUPLICATE PARTS; WILL GUARANTEE FROM 4 TO 100 MILES PER HOUR; CAR JUST RELEASED FROM STORAGE; COVERED BY FULL GUARANTEE. GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 WEST 56TH.

MERCER 5-PASSENGER SPORT MODEL TOURING CAR FOR SALE BY OWNER; IN PERFECT CONDITION; DRIVEN ONLY FROM FACTORY SINCE COMPLETE OVERHAULING; ALSO JUST PAINTED BY THE NEW HAVEN CARRIAGE COMPANY AT A COST OF $300 IN MERCER BATTLESHIP GRAY; COMPLETE EQUIPMENT WIRE WHEELS, TWO EXTRAS; NO DEALERS. DEMONSTRATION CAN BE ARRANGED AT ANY TIME. PHONE OR WRITE BELMORD, BROADWAY AND 90TH ST. APARTMENT C. PHONE 10400 SCHUYLER.

MERCER speedster 1919, driven 4,000 miles, bought July 18, 1919; extras, 2 bumpers, flaming 2 gallon searchlight, patent toolbox trunk, 2 extra wire wheels, equipped with cord tires, 2 windshields; car subject to any examination or demonstration; guaranteed mechanically perfect. Doman, 7 Central Park W. st. Columbus 2168.

MERCER touring, recently overhauled and painted; exceptional value; must be seen to be appreciated. M. W., 62 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MERCER, 1917, 4-passenger; perfect condition. Miss Lincoln. Bryant 7720.

MERCER runabout, excellent condition, very reasonable. Kramp, 305 West 59th St.

MINERVA LANDAULET HOLBROOK, BEAUTIFUL INLAID MAHOGANY BODY; RARE CHANCE. GARAGE AND WAREHOUSE, 39 WEST 64TH STREET.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.
Van Tassell & Rainey's Sales Ring (established 1867,) 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles, passenger and commercial, by auction. Least troublesome and quickest medium for both sellers and buyers. More prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so list yours now. Auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 532.

MITCHELL for sale, 1919, sport model; five-passenger touring; used four months; cost $2,500; will take $1,250 for quick sale. Appel, 894 West 178th St.

NASH 7-pass. touring, fine condition. Phone Columbus 886.

NASH sedan 1919. 126 East 25th, near 4th Av. Madison Square 3064.

NATIONAL Speedster, $450, or exchange for small five-passenger. Demarest, Audubon 2270.

NATIONAL sedan, fine condition. Phone Columbus 886.

NATIONAL, 1917 coupe; 4-passenger. Mrs. Reilly, Columbus 6814.

NATIONAL, 1917, 7-passenger touring car; best condition. 114 West 50th St.

OAKLAND AMESBURY cabriolet, elegant four-passenger model, 38 four-cylinder; almost new; cost $2,000; accept $800. 506 West 79th.

OAKLAND little six, late 18, 5-passenger; perfect mechanical condition. D. B. McElmere, Jr., Morristown 111.

OLDSMOBILE "eight," model 45 touring; fine condition, cared for by owner; price $850. Phone Mr. Guttman, Melrose 6241 or see at Rogers Garage, College Av. and 143d St.

OLDSMOBILE 6-cylinder touring; purchased in July; perfect condition; sacrifice. Harry Mandler, 23 St. Nicholas Av. Cathedral 10382.

OLDSMOBILE SEDAN, 8-cylinder, 5-passenger; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

OLDSMOBILE, late model, 5-passenger touring, and cylinder, splendid condition; extras; no dealers. Telephone Riverside 9754 J.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; new sedan; factory overhauled; delivery. L. A. Adams, 52 Wall St., New York.

OLDSMOBILE touring, 8 cylinder, fine condition; very cheap. 24 floor, 238 West 19th.

OVERLAND AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned; all models. Open evenings.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 59th.

OVERLAND roadster, model 90,—1919; thoroughly overhauled; repainted,—new; price $850. R. A. Gair. Telephone Prospect 5184.

OVERLAND, five-passenger sedan, model 90, in A1 condition; price $900. Spring 3234. No dealers.

OVERLAND 1918 coupe, condition practically new; Olympic Park, 127th St., near Broadway, today (Sunday).

OVERLAND 1918 6-cylinder coupe; perfectly brand new. Phone Circle 5692.

OVERLAND 1916 touring for sale; thoroughly overhauled. Columbus 7991.

OWEN MAGNETIC, seven-passenger touring, model M-25, just repainted and overhauled; looks and runs like new; two new cord tires, spare on rear; car driven less than 10,000 miles; bargain for quick sale. Baker, R. & L., N. Y. Corp., 17 Central Park West.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 landaulet, elegant condition and appearance; price $2,200. Columbus 2368.

Packard, 3-25, Twin Six, Fleetwood Runabout.
Packard, 3-25, Twin Six Phaeton.
Packard, 2-35, Twin Six Touring
and extra limousine body.
Packard, 3-25, Twin Six Derham Limousine.
Packard, 2-25, Twin Six Fleetwood Brougham.
Packard, 2-38, Six-cylinder Touring.
National Touring.
Chandler 6x Touring.
Stutz, Model G, Runabout.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., OF N. Y.,
1,861 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, BRAND NEW, latest model, seven passenger touring, standard color, to be delivered in a few days; this car is brand new, and will be delivered from the Packard Motor Car Company; if you want a new Packard touring car you can get delivery at once from H. F. Stephens, 59 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin-six, 1916, in A1 shape; just been overhauled by Packard Motor Co. at cost of $800; new cord tires; a bargain at $1,600. Phone Evans, Barclay 7633.

PACKARD twin six 1916, No. 135, seven-passenger touring car, with covers, new cord tires, two spares; perfect mechanical condition; $1,700. H. Ware, 327 Roebling St., Brooklyn. Telephone Williamsburg 2252.

PACKARD 1918, 3-25, 7-passenger touring; in dead storage nine months; actual mile age 2,000; original shoes, like new. Cadillac Auto Exchange, 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

PACKARD 1918, seven-passenger touring, all new tires, run 4,000 miles, in first-class condition. No dealers. J. C., 5175 Bryant.

PACKARD 1916, 1-35, 7-passenger touring, new paint, new tires; excellent condition; reasonable; apply by mail only; no dealers. Kramp, 107 West 84th.

PACKARD twin 6, 1916; excellent condition; private owner. Can be seen Sunday at 1,819 Avenue O, Brooklyn. 15c 19th St., Brooklyn. No dealers.

PACKARD 1917 limousine car, 3-35, genuine, almost new, fully equipped; private. Edward Nally, care Automobile Club of America.

PACKARD limousine, 4-cylinder; in fine condition; interior and exterior very elegant; $1,500. Auerbach, Atlas Fireproof Storage Warehouse, 157 West 124th St.

PACKARD 1919 Fleetwood suburban sedan, gain; inspect at 123 West 64th, Meyer.

PACKARD Twin-Six, town car, perfect condition, handsomely upholstered; $2,500; week days only. A. L. Cook, 10 East 43d.

PACKARD 3-35, Judkins suburban sedan; run 1,000 miles; in excellent condition. Seen Astor Garage, 207

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 42 WEST.—Large rooms with every convenience; clean.

81ST ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny 2d floor, 4 rooms; bachelor house; $6 weekly.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Large second-floor front; private bath; $12.

81ST, 340 WEST.—Handsome parlor, bedroom, elevator, telephone, adjoining bath. Bisbee.

82ND, (near Broadway.)—Double room with running water, sixth floor; high-class elevator apartment; private phone. Circle 4671.

82ND, 27 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; convenient location; references.

82ND, 34 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom; shower, electric bath; private entrance; telephone; $12.50. Columbus 7884. Reeve.

82ND, 210 WEST.—Furnished room, adjoining bath; all modern improvements. Newton.

82ND, 40 WEST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS ADJOINING BATH; LAVATORY. ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

82ND, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern improvements; see to appreciate.

82ND, (2,025 Broadway, 1B.)—Attractive double, single rooms adjoining; exclusive apartment.

82ND, 132 WEST.—Large single front room; business people; private house.

82ND, 10 WEST.—Single room, exclusive residence; breakfast optional; gentleman.

82ND, 35 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suites, large appointed baths; hotel service; home comforts, southern exposure; $20-$300 per month, yearly lease only. Columbus 8055.

83RD ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; other rooms; references.

83RD, 66 WEST.—Newly renovated house; large room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

83RD, 33 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; references.

83RD ST., 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, 2d floor, front room, $20.

83RD, 308 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, running water; near Riverside; gentlemen.

83RD ST., 341 WEST.—Large dressing room, attached bath adjoining; exclusive house.

83RD, 37 WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath; luxurious appointments; elevator; electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 658.

83RD, 149 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE, SINGLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY.

83RD, 269 West.—Two large rooms; kitchenette, privilege one private bath; second floor; also other room, bath. $15.

83RD, 101 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable room, running water, adjoining bath, in private family; gentleman; $8. Munde.

83RD, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; privilege; residence; all conveniences; entrance.

83RD, 178 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; one or two men.

84TH, 41 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, ONE LIGHT BAY WINDOW; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE. COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; ELECTRICITY.

84TH, 25 WEST.—Remodeled, superbly furnished rooms; suites, private baths, service. Wheeler.

84TH, 145 WEST.—Medium size room, bath adjoining; gentleman only; with references.

84TH ST., 147 WEST.—Sunny room, ample closets; breakfast if desired; references.

84TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor with bedroom, electricity; telephone; 12-14.

84TH, 170 WEST.—Handsome, medium, large, single or suite; phone, electricity. Calvin.

84TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity, large rooms, twin beds, also single; moderate. Schuyler 8838.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; improvements; high-class house; gentlemen.

84TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; private house; gentlemen; reference.

84TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, in high class house.

84TH, 174 WEST.—Light, airy, desirable room in high-class apartment; private family; no other roomers, only gentleman need apply; references. Schuyler 8463.

85TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large suite; private bath; bachelors preferable; references.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable rooms; private bath; electricity; gentlemen; $14.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, near bath; electricity; reasonable; references.

85TH, 173 WEST.—Large living room, bed room, to rent to one or two business men; no other roomers; references. Lamkin.

85TH, 194 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private bath; refined, clear home.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large front room, running water, near bath; refined surroundings.

85TH, 360 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath; large closets; $12.

85TH ST., 137 WEST.—For bachelor or permanent business man who appreciates exceptional home environment, two choice rooms with breakfast; $25 weekly; high-class apartment; no other roomers. K 139 Times.

85TH, Broadway.—Two connecting front rooms, running water, bath adjoining; gentlemen; $100. E. G., 140 Times.

85TH, 175 WEST.—Large front bedroom adjoining, piano; professional, business woman. Walker.

85TH, 189 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; subway block; business couple, gentlemen.

85TH, 178 WEST.—Front living, bedroom suite, bath, telephone; kitchen privileges. Row of

85TH, 118 WEST.—MUSIC STUDIO, RECEPTION ROOM; REASONABLE.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

85TH ST., west of Broadway.—Exquisite accommodations for gentleman in high-class apartment; lavatory; sunny. Phone Schuyler 8958.

85TH, 29 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with, without private bath; elegant private house.

85TH, 166 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; electric light; private house; references.

85TH, 27 WEST.—Lady will share large front room with lady.

85TH, 131 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; Oct. 1; private house; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Nice furnished front parlor, use of piano, electricity.

85TH, 316 WEST.—Three-room suite; newly decorated; steam, electricity; table guests, ready for occupancy.

85TH, 250 WEST.—High class rooms, gentlemen; permanent; fourth floor west.

85TH, 33 WEST.—Two large front rooms, suitable two, $10, $12; references.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Large front room on second floor; also connecting room, private bath, for gentlemen; references, single or en suite, in newly decorated and newly furnished private residence, near Riverside Drive; references required.

86TH ST., 146 WEST.—Fair sized single room; electricity, telephone; business lady or gentleman; $5; walk up. Apt. 1B.

86TH, 146 WEST.—Fair-sized single room; electricity, telephone; business lady or gentleman $5; walk up. Apt. 1B.

86TH, 322 WEST. Riverside, 5th apartment West of Fifth floor, 2 rooms, southern exposure. Telephone 4720 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 39 WEST.—A sunny hall bedroom; gentlemen; references. Owner.

86TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, first floor; private house; all conveniences.

86TH, 34 WEST.—Front parlor, other rooms; electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large double room, private house; exclusive neighborhood references.

86TH, 115 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, piano, phone; first floor; gentlemen. Ulrich.

86TH, 208 WEST. (Apt. 6.)—Sunny outside room; lavatory, elevator; woman only.

86TH, 170 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large front rooms; electricity, running water, private telephone; every possible convenience; most centrally located, and kept immaculately clean; small private family and homelike surroundings; gentlemen only. Apartment 2.

86TH ST., 327 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, running water; electricity; private family. Owen.

86TH ST., 118 WEST.—Lovely large back room; nicely furnished; bath adjoining.

86TH, 101 WEST. (Apt. 5.)—Second floor; high-class house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Very desirable accommodation in exceptionally well furnished home, large rooms; gentlemen only; references essential.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Small room for gentleman, exclusive location; beautiful home; electricity.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large room, dressing room; running water; phone.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Cheerful airy room; $600 year and up. Top floor.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 3d floor room; large dressing room, bath; for 2 gentlemen; $15.

86TH, 251 WEST. (Apt. 23.)—Double room in modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Schuyler 3758.

86TH ST., 117 WEST.—Back parlor for doctor's office; private house.

86TH ST., 181 WEST.—Parlor; piano; bedroom; electric light; refined business people.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional opportunity. Handsomely appointed large and medium rooms, suite or single; refined private Clarendon family; permanent; gentleman; references. N 248 Times.

86TH ST., 44 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; kitchenette privileges; phone; $12 up; private family.

86TH, 71 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen or couple; convenient to 96th "L" Station.

86TH, 322 WEST. (near Riverside.)—Light, airy room; every modern convenience; gentleman; $6.50.

86TH, 170 WEST.—Light room, adjoining bath; private family; steam; $8. Disbrow.

86TH, 12 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; all conveniences; private house.

86TH, 31 WEST.—Fourth floor, single rooms; modern bath, same floor; also sunny front basement; $6 upward.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, two rooms, bath; select house; gentlemen.

92D ST., 35 WEST.—Parisian family; private house; one or two sunny, large desirable rooms; hot water; references; ladies preferred.

92D, 77 WEST.—Two communicating rooms with running water; suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Apt. 2.

93D, 214 WEST.—Exceptional room, bath adjoining; private home; gentleman. Apt. 2-D.

92D, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished double and single rooms; business women or students. Phone 1577 Riverside.

92D, 76 WEST.—Light, airy front room; one flight; gentleman; references.

92D, 230 WEST.—Rooms; running water; elevator; gentlemen. 4 Apt. East.

92D, 252 WEST. (Apartment D.)—Single room; electricity; block Broadway.

93D, 303 WEST.—Large, high-class rooms, with private bath and lavatory.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, southern exposure, electricity; owner; reference.

94TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for a lady; home comforts. Herlin.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Large desirable room to one or two gentlemen.

95TH, 36 WEST.—Large, small rooms; references; telephone.

96TH, 19 WEST.—Finely appointed rooms for select people; Christian home; references.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished large room; private bath, electricity.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Homelike room, private family; running water; business woman. Wright.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Lady having outside, southern exposure apartment; 1st part or single room; references; telephone, 5th.

97TH, 209 WEST. (Broadway.)—Outside room, running water, elevator, shower; gentleman. Elliot.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Charming large, newly furnished room, bath, dressing room; other large rooms; use housekeeping.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, attractive American home; $25-$30 monthly.

101ST, 211 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; scrupulously clean; gentlemen; reference. Apt. 73.

102D, 11 WEST.—Refined home for two gentlemen; near surface, elevated, and subway; free rug. Inquire Mackintosh.

102D, 19 WEST.—Sunny outside room, $4.50; home privileges; phone. Bailey.

105TH ST., 145 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, bath adjoining; no other roomers. Quinn.

105TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, lavatory, bath; phone; private family. Butterfield.

106TH ST., 310 WEST.—Delightfully furnished large front room and alcove; scrupulously clean; private house; moderate.

117TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant rooms; suite or single; steam; gentlemen.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Large room, private apartment, telephone; gentlemen preferred. Steiger.

108TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished; ground floor. Mather.

107TH ST., 229 WEST.—Will rent unusually attractive, sunny front room; bath adjoining; business lady or couple; modern nine-story elevator building. Apartment 62.

109TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms with, without private baths; kitchenettes.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom suite, facing street, near bathroom; private family; high class elevator apartment; gentlemen only. Sanders.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Large, light front room; southern exposure; all improvements. Doble.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen preferred; elevator; subway block. Apt 2F

111TH, 529 WEST, Apt. 21.—Room for gentleman; permanent; conveniences. Cathedral 6230.

112TH, 530 West.—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; refined family; no other roomer; business woman. Apt. 32.

112TH, 530 W ST.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; no other roomers Apt. 32.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Splendid room, refined gentleman; private family; breakfast. Cathedral 7938.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Private, small family; large room and bath; exclusive; gentleman.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; exceptionally clean; gentleman. Mrs. English.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Artistic room for gentleman; near Drive. Bennett.

113TH ST., 606 WEST.—Room and bath; gentleman; references. Apartment 4 West.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very attractive front room for a gentleman. Apt. 2.

114TH, 528 W ST.—Two large, well-furnished, airy rooms until Oct. 1.

116TH ST., 609 WEST. (Apt. 16.)—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; gentleman.

116TH, 626 Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful outside room, private family. Apt. 23.

116TH, 506 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; private house; one adult.

117TH ST., WEST.—Room in apartment of Christian business lady; breakfast privileges; only lady occupied daily considered; $8 weekly. Y. L., 3226 Broadway.

116TH, 374 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; facing Morningside Park; shower. Mills.

116TH, Subway.—Large, sunny room, huge closet; business people. 2530 Morningside, (34.).

116TH, 404 WEST. Apt. 43.—Attractive room convenient subway or surface cars.

117TH, 400 WEST. (3d.)—Room for gentleman in Christian family two adults.

117TH, 400 WEST.—Large room, piano, facing Morningside Park. Apt. 5.

117TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive rooms for business men; $6 weekly up; references.

117TH, 480 WEST.—Attractive large front room, overlooking Columbia. Apt. 23.

117TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable for two, elevator. A 295 Times.

121ST ST., 523 WEST. (near Broadway.)—Beautiful, large room, sixth floor, elevator apartment; suitable one-two business women or students; $8-$9; references. King.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished; southern exposure; kitchen privileges; double, $9 to $12; single, $5.50-$8. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST. (Apt. 34.)—Desirable rooms for business women or students.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Rooms for business men; every modern convenience; $4-$12. Apt. 21.

122D, 232 WEST.—Front, back parlors; electricity, gas, telephone, steam, bath, shower; clean, comfortable, quiet. Myers' bell.

123D, 12 WEST. (Apt. 2.) — Gentleman roomer; high-class apartment.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Nice light, clean room. Apt. 2F. Phone Morningside 880.

125TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room; dressing alcove; tiled bath; telephone adjacent; gentleman; beautiful home; subway, minute; references.

130TH ST., between Broadway and Riverside.—Two sunny, freshly decorated and furnished rooms adjoining bath, to permanent gentlemen only; $7 weekly. Inclusive terms; references exchanged. Y 121 Times Annex.

130TH, 330 WEST.—One large, one small adjoining room, next bath; high-class apartment; $10-$8; call only Monday afternoon, evening. Burkhardt, Apt. 32.

130TH, 610 WEST. (Apart. 8.)—Comfortable, beautiful rooms; modern conveniences; homelike; refined.

140TH, 510 WEST. (apart. 46.)—Sunny outside room, adjoining bath; gentleman only.

141ST ST.—Outside room, running water; electricity; well furnished; gentleman only. Apt. 46, 87 Hamilton Place.

142D, (136 Hamilton Place.)—Cheerful outside room; running water, electric light, elevator; gentleman. Harvey. Phone Audubon 2780.

142D, 549 WEST.—Large front room, single outside rooms; all improvements; Call Sunday, all evening; man only. Apt. 24.

142D, 501 WEST.—Furnished large comfortable room; gentleman; references; $7. Apt 62.

144TH, 1626 Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful outside room, private family. Apt. 23.

144TH, 506 WEST. — Large room; steam heat; private house; one adult.

147TH ST., WEST.—Room in apartment of Christian business lady; breakfast privileges; only lady occupied daily considered; $8 weekly. Y. L., 3226 Broadway.

150TH, 519 WEST.—Large front room and bath; business couple or two ladies preferred; maid service; private family; $12; references.

160TH, 648 WEST.—Home comforts with small refined family for gentleman; breakfast if desired, or other arrangements. Schiff.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

160TH ST., 665 WEST. Apt. 4-C.—Single room with private bath; private family.

162D, 429 WEST.—Room, private lavatory, next bath; all conveniences; housekeeping; privileges.

162D, 615 WEST.—Two cheerful rooms; private family; Audubon 2340, Apt. 26.

166TH, 510 WEST.—Attractive double room, southern exposure; private. Apt. 1F.

165TH ST., (3,024 Broadway.)—Large, light room, one or two gentlemen; all improvements. Henschel.

169TH, 502 WEST.—Desirable light room; improvements; telephone; private family Miller.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large parlor, facing Broadway; bedroom adjoining; subway Apartment 31.

172D, 720 WEST.—Light, airy room, with all conveniences of private home. Apt. 4F.

177TH.—Large room, private lavatory, overlooking Hudson; tennis, park. St. Nicholas 9512.

181ST ST., (Near Drive.)—Homey furnished room; no other roomers; breakfast if desired; reasonable. S. S., 23 Times.

AN UNUSUAL HOME OFFERED
to young business man; front room, near bath; southern exposure; Columbia University; 110th subway; private American family; breakfast. 7544 Cathedral, Apt 1 West. front.

AUDUBON AV., 124, (Washington Heights.) Sunny half outside apartment, $23-$25 monthly.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St. Subway.)—Attractively furnished, sunny suite, private family; suitable one-two gentlemen; ready Oct. 1; call afternoons. Phone 4848 River. Apt. 24.

BROADWAY and 157th, (The Columbus.)—Large, light, attractive rooms in high-class elevator apartment; nicely furnished; very reasonable; Christian family; call Sunday. Martens.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Delightful large three rooms, front suite, and bedroom adjoining bath; gentleman preferred. Phone Cathedral 7429.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Beautifully furnished large, airy room; running water; elevator. Shifkin.

BROADWAY, (in 70s.)—Attractive suite 2 or 3 rooms; private bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen only. Schuyler 3548.

BROADWAY, 1,983.—Single or double private bath, running water; breakfast. Milke Studio.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (101st St.)—Parlor and bedroom, desirable; references; gentleman. 7 South.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, shower; home atmosphere. Apt. 8 south.

BROADWAY, 3,750, (Apt. 25.)—A business woman will rent to a woman, a well-furnished, sunny bedroom.

BROADWAY, 3,905, (Apt. 4.)—Large, airy room, for one or two.

Bright room in bungalow; private family; 45 minutes Times Square. Phone 532 Kingsbridge.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 146.—Gentleman occupying handsomely furnished 3-room apartment will sublet to gentleman only one room and bath, including electricity and hotel accommodations; $87.50 month. Telephone Fulton, Columbus 6700.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—Large front parlor; handsomely furnished; no other roomers; references; gentleman; $50. A 312 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—For 2 gentlemen, a suite of 2 rooms; running water; between 66th and 67th St. Phone Columbus 9194.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Oct. 1, room in high-class elevator apartment; refined. W 93 Times.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 56.—Business woman, large, neat room, light privileges; only roomer. Apt. 11.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Large, front room, facing par; telephone; $9. Husband.

CHARLES ST., 6.—Pleasant room to refined person; Greenwich Village. Chelsea 2809.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Neat, warm room, $6; brass bed; private family, elevator. Apartment 36, Mrs. Amadon. Phone Morningside 214.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Apt. 63.)—Sunny outside room, overlooking Hudson. Morningside 8998.

CONVENT AV., 429, (148th St.)—Large comfortable, furnished; running water; suitable for two.

EXCEPTIONAL home for few business men; "L" and bus; room and breakfast. Academy 1426.

EXCLUSIVE living and bed room; private hall; electricity; subway, "L"; $60. Academy 4747.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 21.—Large, comfortable furnished room with bath, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment. Apply Superintendent.

FRENCH FAMILY will rent parlor bedroom, bath, facing Central Park; $33 monthly. Box 100, 852 Columbus Av.

HAMILTON PL., 61.—Two large outside rooms, private bath, one or two gentlemen; private family; references. Call Saturday, Sunday 2-7. Apt. 53.

Large front room, next to bath, handsomely furnished, in high class elevator apartment; no other roomers. Phone 7848 Cathedral. 9 to 5.

MANHATTAN AV., 254.—Newly furnished room; steam heat, electric light, bath, telephone. Call Cathedral 8540, Apt. 3, Sunday and evenings between 6 and 8.

MANHATTAN AV., 142.—Clean, well furnished room, electricity, telephone; permanent; gentleman preferred; sunny parlor connected, if desired. Hartnagel.

MANHATTAN AV., 400, (Apt. 74.)—Well furnished, comfortable, sunny room, modern house, with private family. Morningside 846.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, (cor. 116th St.)—High-class apartment; two connecting front rooms; running water; nicely furnished; gentleman appreciating nice home; $15; references. Morningside 8593.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 125th St.)—Room; exceptionally large, attractive; southern exposure; running water; in a high class apt; no other roomers; electricity; gentlemen $10 weekly. Apt. 3, after 7:30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 127th St.—Business woman living alone will rent large well furnished room, next to bath, with kitchen privileges to business woman or married couple; references. C 20 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 151st St.—Room in modern apartment of Christian lady, upper west side; refined business lady considered; kitchen privileges; home comforts; $40-$50 monthly. R. D., 2,525 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Beautiful large living room, kitchen, exclusive, $15; vicinity unsurpassed; also exquisite bedroom, $7. Apartment 60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 116th St.)—Refined family will rent large room, overlooking Hudson. Tel. Morningside 1389.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Apt. 5-A.)—Cozy, sunny room, with adjoining lavatory; independent entrance.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223, (94th.)—Beautiful room, alcove; twin beds; front, facing Drive. Parker, Apt. 2 north.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, Apt. 4-B, (110th Subway.)—Light, sunny rooms.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,532, (187th St.)—Large, light room, electric, steam, bath, phone, private family; gentleman; references. Meirovitz.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 654, (Apt. 3, North.)—Desirable rooms; modern apartment; reasonable; convenient.

SEDGWICK AV., 2,276, University Heights.—Large room to private house; $30 monthly.

TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS and private bath; exceptional and substantial accommodations; private house; choice location, west side $100. C 4 Times.

TWO ROOMS and bath, electricity; all conveniences; fine old fashioned house; bachelors; references. 40 West 36th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—2 single outside, sunny rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; private family (apartment,) for respectable business women; American family. (2 adults.) D 89 Times Annex.

WHEELER AV., 1,210.—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or business couples; piano, telephone; $20 weekly. Blum. Westchester 806.

WEST END AV.—Attractive outside, large, sunny room; private family; high-class apartment; gentleman only. Telephone Riverside 7822.

WEST END AV.—Large room, southern exposure, running water, two closets, $15; gentleman; permanent; private family. 5430 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 265.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining for Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1585.

WEST END AV., 902.—Attractive suite of rooms, private bath; 1054 Broadway subway, surface, and bus lines.

WEST END AV., (near 95th St.)—Single room furnished; business woman preferred. Phone Riverside 5445.

WEST END AV., 410, (70th.)—Single lavatory modern apartment; convenient location. Harvey.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—An unusually desirable back parlor, private bath.

WEST END AV., 926.—Fine, light rooms; suite or single. McQueen.

WEST END AV, 911.—Basement dining room; two houses connecting; table guests.

Westchester County.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive outside one or two rooms for business man or couple; private family. Phone Yonkers 1969, Party J.

Long Island.

Furnished bedroom and sitting room in private home; pleasant surroundings; suitable for business couple or two gentlemen. Apply or address Mrs. Baker, 204 Hammond Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

7TH AV., 22, Park Slope, Brooklyn.—Attractive alcove and square connecting rooms for two gentlemen; convenience; references.

CROPSEY AV., 2,106, Apt. 1-O., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.—Nearly furnished front room, high-class apartment house, private family; call 7 P. M.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

57 EAST 93D ST.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE APARTMENT TO LET; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT; EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE. APPLY CARETAKER ON PREMISES.

Refined business man desires unfurnished room with private family; west side, near subway; from about Sept. 20; terms, $5 to $6, including care of room. Write Z., 3035 Broadway.

Business woman wants one large or two small unfurnished rooms; Oct. 1; below 96th St.; reasonable rent; state particulars. Apartment 21, 327 West 121st St.

130TH, 36 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, one flight; newly decorated; running water; bath convenient; shady street; no other roomers; references.

MADISON AV., 1,302 (95d St.)—A desirable room, adjoining bath, suitable for business man or woman, in private house.

Room wanted by decorator for storage purposes. Miss Sparks, 18 East 48th St.

102D ST., 253 WEST.—Large, beautiful room in fine remodeled private house.

ROOMS WANTED.
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined Jewish young business man desires comfortable room with congenial family, without other roomers, occupying modern elevator apartment where he could feel at home; neighborhood Broadway 50th preferred, but would consider other good section or convenient suburb; permanent if satisfactory and reasonable. K 551 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by lady teaching in private school, from Sept. 26 to May 26, comfortably furnished, well-heated, sunny room, preferably with private bath, within walking distance of Plaza or near 5th Av. bus line. Address, with price and particulars, K 105 Times Annex.

Wanted, from Oct. 1, one or two furnished rooms, kitchenette, and bath, by young couple; private family preferred; between 75th and 82d Sts., west side; not over $50 per month; best references. Address Box 20, Braigville, Mass.

Wanted, 3 to 4 rooms, furnished, between 44th and 56th Sts., near 5th Av., or 72d and 104th Sts., West; must be modern apartment, for 2 bachelors. Box 699 Times 2 Rector St.

European gentleman with best references desires for immediate possession one large or two smaller rooms with private bath in a high-class apartment building on the west side, between 72d and 96th Sts.; state price regarding family, and terms. D 6 Times.

Young Japanese business man with highest references wants large, comfortable room permanently; must be private family with no other roomers; upper Washington Heights or country within easy commuting distance; state full particulars. D 2 Times.

Two Japanese gentlemen want two front rooms with private bath; neatly furnished; sunny; private family; breakfast desired; location Riverside or West End Av., 70th to 150th St., if possible; good reference given. Y 76 Times Annex.

Riverside Drive.—Exceptional accommodation; two rooms with private bath, en suite or single; river view in beautiful private Christian home. J 752 Times Downtown.

Wanted, Oct. 1, room and bath for lady with 6 months' old baby; feedings sent in; must be on Broadway car line; references given and required; state price; Mrs. Frederick A. Woods. K 256 Times.

One of two rooms with bath in up-to-date building by single gentleman, with private American or French family, on West Side, between 60th and 69th Sts.; state terms. F. H., 505 Times Annex.

Refined, responsible Christian business woman wants room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; private house; in good location, not above 96th St.; state terms. K 230 Times.

Business woman needs 3 or 8 furnished or unfurnished rooms, with kitchenette, in strictly private family; Jamaica or Flatbush preferred; references exchanged. Refined. 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Wanted, large, furnished room, and board, by couple with child 8 months, private family, Flatbush preferred; other good neighborhoods considered; state price, particulars in answering. E 68 Times.

Wanted, to rent room, bath, by refined young business man; vicinity of 42d St. and Park Av., or Brooklyn Heights; private family, no other roomers; reference. K 471 Times Downtown.

Bachelor of 30 desires room and bath with refined family, preferably in the Gramercy Park district; no meals desired; furnish rates and details; references exchanged. W 231 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, two sisters, (Jewish,) desire room, two rooms, and board; board optional; write full particulars, terms, location; best references. Room 812, 1,123 Broadway.

Professional young man, best references, seeks room, modern conveniences, strictly private home, best surroundings; west side, 67th and 110th Sts.; state terms. K 155 Times.

Young business woman wants room and board on University Heights or near Bronx or Van Cortlandt Park about Oct. 1; room must be exceptionally sunny and airy. K 186 Times.

Young Japanese business man wants single room in private family; West 80th St.-105th St.; no other roomers; electricity; state full particulars. L 533 Times Downtown.

Young Jewish gentleman wishes two rooms or one exceptionally large room, with breakfast for self; convenient family; Washington Heights only; state full particulars regarding family and terms. D 6 Times.

Gentleman and wife desire either two rooms and private bath or 1 large room and private bath, three months' rental assured, and possibly entire Winter; references. D 16 Times.

Young gentleman, Christian, desires neatly furnished room in nice private house, between Washington Square and 80th St.; not over $10 weekly; references exchanged. G 396 Times.

Gentleman requires room, private family, West Side, 65th to 86th Sts; must be immaculate; write giving full particulars; other roomers; occupancy Oct. 1. K 109 Times.

Two medium-sized adjoining rooms in refined surroundings; near 81st St. and Central Park; reference given. E. D. Stout, 2 West 47th St.

Refined Japanese gentleman wants furnished room, with private toilet, between 30th and 130th Sts., West. Write to Apt. 78, 838 Central Park West.

Wanted, two elegantly furnished outside rooms, with private bath, by two refined Japanese business men. H 963 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, graduate student, desires room quiet family; University district; would share responsibilities; would coach. K 185 Times.

South American educated young man wants room in private house; prefers where can exchange Spanish conversation for English. C 343 Times.

Refined business woman desires airy room, small adult family or business woman; no other guests; kitchen privileges; $6; upper west side preferred. Box 1,253 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Gentleman's home; 14 rooms; 40 acres; 4,500 fruit trees; fenced; bungalow, garage, barn, pumping plant, lighting plant; new; $16,000. J 834 Times Downtown.

$20 reward.—Three hundred acres, subdivided in five acre grounds; details on application. Tallahassee Farms, Inc., Tallahassee, Fla.

Accommodations desired, business woman's apartment; furnished, unfurnished; references exchanged. Please address, with particulars, M 985 Times Harlem.

Large room, well furnished, private home, use kitchenette, by man and wife of refinement, (Gentiles;) prefers below 110th St. B 4 Times.

Wanted till Summer, by two teachers and mother, three or four rooms, furnished for housekeeping; preferably below 22d St. J 723 Times Downtown.

Spanish, refined business lady desires light front room with private family; convenient to Broadway subway; $7. D 853 Times Annex.

Two front rooms for two persons, between 72d and 94th Sts., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; southern exposure; kitchen privileges if convenient. K 175 Times.

Wanted, furnished or unfurnished room; private bath; light housekeeping privilege, by lady with best references; East or West, below 86th. C 187 Times.

Wanted for Oct. 1 by a refined Hebrew bachelor desirable room with a refined family with or without board; references exchanged. C 90 Times.

Two connecting rooms, running water, electricity, telephone, in elevator house near Columbia University; single room. K 209 Times.

A gentleman desires well-furnished room with private bath, located between Madison and 5th Avs. and between 35th and 38th Sts. B 29 Times.

Japanese wants room, vicinity 161st, near Hudson; small family. R 58 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young Jewish business man desires nicely furnished room with refined family, 80th to 100th St.; permanent; state particulars. J 750 Times Downtown.

Room wanted, sunny, with use of bath, by young lady, preferably in private home, between 46th and 59th Sts., off 5th Av.; references. Y 35 Times Annex.

Gentleman, refined Japanese, desires exceptionally light room, modern improvements, private family. Address H. N., Room 3332, 120 Broadway.

Young man, refined, desires modern room, private bath preferred; best references; state terms, particulars. L 547 Times Downtown.

Two business girls wish one or two comfortable rooms with bath, Oct. 1, below 59th St.; state rent. N 258 Times.

A business man wants well furnished room permanently; any convenient locality; particulars appreciated. Address Merchant, A 288 Times.

Wanted, by man and wife, 2 rooms, bath; basement, 1st or 2d floors; between 29th, 45th and 3d, 5th Av. W 336 Times.

Professional woman wants room with private family who like dogs; permanent; back yard. Avery, 124 West 71st St.

Rooms for young business women, west side, below 96th; moderate prices; references exchanged. M. Obel, 161 West 75th.

Bedford section; gentleman desires large, light, steam heated room, closet; private; $15 to $20. J 681 Times Downtown.

Wanted, about Oct. 1, two rooms, (breakfast optional,) for brother and sister; particulars. Address A. M., 2,491 Broadway.

Two rooms by lady who works at home; 50th-70th Streets; $50 month. K., 153 East 60th Street.

Young lady, Jewess, desires real home in refined, congenial family; references exchanged; give full particulars. R 31 Times.

Japanese Government Railways, Metropolitan Building, official wants quiet, sunny room, well furnished. W 216 Times.

Room, running water, suitable for doctor's office, west side, above 60th St.; must be reasonable. A 289 Times.

Business gentleman desires furnished room, west side preferable; private family. Box 698 Times 2 Rector St.

Wanted by gentleman, furnished room with bath, west side. Box 699, Times 2 Rector St.

Young couple, refined, musicians; gentleman teacher, desire 4 rooms in select vicinity; private residence preferred. W 6 Times.

Wanted, one or two rooms and board in refined neighborhood; running water or private bath. Rector 9265.

A bachelor, Christian, with congenial people on west side; state rate and full particulars. R 737 Times Downtown.

Business woman, quiet, wishes room modern apartment, below 125th St.; privileges; would share small apartment, K 219 Times.

**Three adults desire two rooms, near bath; private family, west side, 72d

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Five-room apartment, front, balcony; newly decorated; high-class house; $100 per month; 1 year's lease; references required; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

116TH, (near Broadway.)—All or part high-class six-room elevator apartment, till end September; immediate. Apply Holmes, 547 West 110th. (Broadway.) Cathedral 3774.

116TH, 454 WEST.—Lady teacher would like to rent two rooms of her 5-room apartment to a responsible woman, $15 week; references. Apt. 2B.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Six nicely furnished light rooms and bath; long lease. Tel. 3826 Morningside.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two-room kitchenette. Apartment 8K.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 and 5 rooms; immediate possession; year's lease only. Mrs. Firth.

121ST, 631 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; all sunny corner; two flights; attractively clean; near Columbia. Apt. 34.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Three rooms, front; yearly lease; $100; Superintendent.

122D, 502 WEST.—3 room independent kitchenette Apartment; refined surroundings; possession; $75.

122D, 530 WEST.—Four-room apartment; steam, electricity, telephone. Apt. 5-B.

122D, 503 WEST.—Four rooms, southern exposure; married couple, ladies. Apt. 6.

124TH, 547 WEST.—Seven clean rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment; electricity, steam, phone; sublet to Oct. 1, 1920, $150 monthly.

125TH ST., 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; mahogany furniture; all outside rooms; color scheme blue and rose; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen; near Riverside Drive, subway station; also apartment with dining room.

125TH, 609 WEST.—Furnished apartment, large sitting room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; $75; immediate possession. The Whitestone.

133D ST., 600 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished; southwest exposure; all outside rooms; fourth floor; elevator and hall service. Inquire Apt. 28, after 6 P. M.; $55.

137TH SUBWAY.—Oct. 1, cozy four rooms, furnished complete; piano; private phone; river view; refined couple; best references, care; $75. 3584 Audubon.

137TH ST., WEST.—Attractive five rooms; elevator; sunny; completely furnished. Audubon 2220.

145TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment; seen by appointment. O 26 Times.

152D ST., 465 WEST.—Three-room furnished apartment to sublease at once for year. Apply Sunday, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dyckman 2746.

157TH, 544 WEST.—1 or 2 rooms; complete housekeeping; elevator apartment. Smith.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; elevator, subway; Riverside; adults. Supt.

158TH, 550 WEST, (near Broadway)—Block from subway; four large, light rooms, southern exposure; elevator; mahogany furniture; lease; references. Apartment 6C. Audubon 6344.

165TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—5, 7 rooms; all outside; overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

165TH, 601 WEST.—Attractively furnished modern 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; $125. Apt. 67.

171ST ST., (corner Ft. Washington Av.)—Four sunny rooms, all outside, south and west exposure, completely furnished; four flights up; no children; references required. A 287 Times.

172D, 725 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Four attractive rooms, bath; Hudson view; Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; $40. Columbus 2746, Suite 1118.

178TH ST., 667 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; electricity; privileges; couple or one. Book.

179TH, 701 WEST.—Sublet from Oct. 1, 4-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Grand piano, silverware. Call or phone St. Nicholas 9806. Apt. 54.

214TH, 325 WEST.—4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, bath, all modern improvements; completely furnished; references. Foster. Apt. 211, 2-4-5 ROOMS.

A number of most unusually artistic and comfortably furnished apartments, complete in every detail, for housekeeping; high-class elevator building, 517 West 113th St. Cathedral 7360.

3 LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APT., 4 MASTER BEDROOMS; Immediate Possession; $4,000 a year. By Appointment. Vanderbilt 7034.

AN UNUSUALLY homelike and cozy apartment of 7 well furnished rooms, with bath, near Broadway and 106th St.; reasonably priced; seen Sunday. Stanley S. Woolley, 663 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. WE HAVE WITHOUT QUESTION, THE MOST COMPLETE LIST OF ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS IN THE CITY. OPEN SUNDAY. STANLEY S. WOOLLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 2874.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionably best organization; best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 343-2361.

APARTMENTS.—CHOICE LOCALITIES. Handsomely furnished; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 280 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 West 72d. Columbus 8368.

APARTMENTS of from 2 to 10 rooms, located in the best sections of the city. Apply Thos. J. O'Reilly, Inwood at 109th St.

ARTISTICALLY furnished five-room apartment, electricity, elevator; cleanliness, view; lease $105 monthly. Sunday all day, weekdays 10-12, after 7:30, Morningside 2900.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, with garden; main floor; 2 bedrooms; kitchen, bath, and living room; open fireplace; laundry privilege; $125 a month. Apply 205 West 13th St., Tuesday, 2-4.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, dining room, bedroom, kitchen; near 203d St.-Broadway. Price $75. Telephone St. Nicholas 1100 Monday.

Beautifully furnished house-keeping suite; living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, complete in every detail; smaller bedroom, bath; flooded with sunshine; fine elevator apartment house; just off Drive; responsible parties only; lease $1,500 year, or season. Tuesday, Audubon 4675, or D 12 Times.

BEAUTIFUL furniture for two-room apartment, for rent reasonable. Phone Circle 2812.

BROADWAY, 3,672.—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, in finest section of Washington Heights; convenient to "L," subway, surface cars; references exchanged; $123; can be seen any time. Apt. 2B. Audubon 8967.

BROADWAY and 77th St., the Wellsmore, (Southwest corner), 3 rooms, private bath; handsomely furnished; $3,000. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Rector 435.

Business man, 28, would like to share his beautifully furnished 8-room apartment with refined, responsible young business men, upper west side, modern elevator building, convenient to Broadway Subway; reference exchanged; reply by mail only. Room 610, 217 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, in the Nineties.—Apartment overlooking the park; 8 large, light, cheerful rooms, 2 baths; unusually attractive; present tenant leaving city; will sublet at rate of present lease ($2,800), or will lease furnished for $4,000; references must be satisfactory to the landlord. Phone 9852 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 146, (corner 7th.) —Gentleman living alone desires sublet handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, bath, $150 month, including electric light, maid and hotel service. Telephone Fulton, Columbus 6168.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th St.)—3-room front studio apartment; $150 monthly; also 5-room front corner apartment; $225 monthly; yearly leases required. Call Superintendent at house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (96th.)—Very attractive six rooms, one bath, overlooking Park; October-January. L 575 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100. (Apt. 10B.)—Beautiful four-room apartment. After noon, 2-4, or phone Morningside 5790. Apt. 5B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 467.—Exceptional opportunity to secure elegantly furnished apartment; $275 per month. Van Doorn

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W 72d. Col. 1817.

CLARFMONT AV., 150, (125th St.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room elevator apartment; piano; everything supplied; southern, eastern exposure; outside rooms; convenient Columbia University; $125; possession Oct. 1. Mr. Baker. Morningside 4773.

COMPLETELY furnished, modern 5-room elevator apartment; year's lease; piano, china, silver, linens; sacrifice for $750 cash or $60 monthly. Apt. 4330, Apt. 5.

Couple with substantially furnished modern home beautifully and accessibly situated, Washington Heights, offers to share same, permanent basis, with adult family; inclusive terms $1,000 yearly. "Capacious," K 972 Times Downtown.

Duplex studio apartment de luxe, elegantly furnished; finest studio building in New York, centrally located; main studio 36x36, fireplace, balcony, &c.; eight rooms in all, with three baths; northern, western and southern exposures; electric Grand Steinway piano, silver, linen, &c.; will rent for one year from Oct. 1. W 192 Times.

ELEGANTLY furnished front apartment, 2 rooms, 2 baths, G. F. W.; near 86th St.; new modern 12-story building, 8th floor, overlooks lake, 5th Av. and Central Park West; new furniture; $160 month to one buying furniture, $5,600 complete or $300 month furnished; yearly lease only; immediate occupancy. Address, giving your phone number, P. O. Box 32, Station J, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

EXCLUSIVE furnished apartments and houses. F. R. Wood & Co., Inc., 128 West 73d St. Columbus 6345.

EIGHT comfortable, all light, outside furnished rooms, three bathrooms; located near 86th St., Riverside Drive; eleventh floor; fireproof building; immediate possession $475; seen appointment. Particulars, Jepson, 306 West 97th.

ENTIRE 2d floor of remodeled house near Washington Square, 2 enormous rooms, bath and kitchenette; attractively furnished; maid service if desired. Telephone Chelsea 6016.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive 4-room apartment, with kitchen and bath, handsomely furnished, in desirable neighborhood, $3,000 to the right parties; might consider sharing the same with refined couple. B 30 Times.

FIVE attractive outside rooms, newly decorated, attractively furnished, year's lease; immediate possession; appointment. Phone 8805 Morningside, Apartment 64.

FIVE-ROOM apartment on Claremont Av., outside, sunny, parquet floors, new furniture. Apply 106 Morningside Drive, Apt 79.

Four-room elegantly furnished high-class apartment, immediate, with lease. Address P. O. Box 23, Station J. Give phone number.

FOUR rooms, piano, near 183d and Jerome, $60. J. 617 Times Downtown.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 50, (corner 181st St.)—Four large, light rooms; bath; attractively furnished; high-class apartment; convenient to all transportation; two adults; references; phone mornings for appointment; $125 per month. Telephone 2883 Morningside, Apartment 8B.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—4-room modern apartments; back garden; $1,200 and $1,500; also one-room studio, 12½x19; shower, toilet, and kitchenette; shown by appointment only. Address 128 Washington Place.

HAVEN AV., 296.—Bright, sunny, 4 room and bath, furnished apartment overlooking Hudson, to sublet from Oct. 1 to May 1; all outside rooms; select house; $12 month. Apartment 8D.

HAVEN AV., 285, (West 178th St.)—Four room furnished apartment to sublet; modern and well lighted; fine view of the Hudson. Owner seen only all day Sunday. Apt. 8-C.

HIGH CLASS apartments in choice locations; 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths, 5 rooms and 2 baths. Phone Circle 5686.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, part of private house, six rooms and bath; heat, gas, and electricity furnished; references. 134½ West 13th St.

JEWISH widow shares 3 rooms, kitchenette with lady; references. Morningside 6204, 10.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS WITH US. Clients waiting. L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 1833.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th.)—Beautifully furnished two-room and bath apartment; maid, elevator, and Japanese tray service. Seen today from 1 to 4.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Seven rooms, two baths, 6th floor, elevator apt.; all outside, southeastern exposure. Telephone Morningside 6272.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Four, five room apartments; year lease.

MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY, TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV. EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS. FURNISHED UNFURNISHED.

NICELY FURNISHED 2 rooms and kitchen, week or month. Sept. 15 to 30; West 81st, Broadway. Schuyler 7188.

ON 91ST ST., (Near Park.)—Owner's apartment of 7 rooms, completely and beautifully furnished; $200. Further particulars apply Rennco, 2,616 Broadway. River 130.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (93d St.)—Five rooms, fully furnished, linen, silverware, newly decorated, player piano, vacuum cleaner; $150 month; six months' lease from Oct. 1. R 693 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful...furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, 1 block from Broadway Subway, in strictly high class fireproof building; 2 J. O'Dell, Audubon 5490.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (86th.) — Six outside rooms; large living room; wonderful view; suitable for two or three people only; $275 month. Riverside 2493, Apt. 5I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—Desirable apartment, high-grade furnishings, 8 rooms, 4 baths, 4 master bedrooms, for immediate possession. Tel. Cathedral 7067.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 127TH ST.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished, baby grand piano, electric Victrola; from Sept. 15 to 22. Plaza 2874.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Four sunny, delightfully furnished rooms; view of Grant's Tomb and Claremont from every window. Columbus 4156.

RIVERSIDE, (160th.)—Four rooms, front and south; attractively furnished. $125 month; year. Particulars, phone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE, (96's.)—Wide view; charmingly furnished 7 rooms, 3 chambers; possession now or October. Wallis Gray, Columbus 8974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th.)—Attractive apartment, 3 rooms and kitchen, $140; year lease required. Hawley, Apt. 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Six rooms, ground floor, $150; new; 1 year's lease; $150 month; immediate possession. O 400 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (102d.) — High-class two-room apartment, kitchen. White, Hotel Marseilles, Sunday P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Beautifully furnished modern apartment; sublet for one year at $200. Apartment 9 A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (3D.)—Six large outside rooms; Busy Grand piano; $200. Phone Morningside 4980.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, clean; immediate possession; concession. Chatfynn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 187.—Two large rooms, bath; beautiful open fireplaces.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Attractive, light 6-room apt., overlooking Hudson. Apt. 84.

Richly furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartment; fine location, off Drive; only responsible people; $2,200 year; season complete. D 11 Times.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT facing Drive; will lease for one year, $200 month. Superintendent, 745 Riverside Drive.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Beautifully furnished three-room elevator apartment; absolutely immaculate; modern; piano; $90; to be elevated one St. Nicholas bus; corner 128th St. top of hill. Carley.

Seven-room elegantly furnished apartment, front, 5th floor; wonderful views; Park, 5th Av.; $275 month, yearly lease. Evans, 2523 Riverside Apt. 5F. Immediate.

Six outside rooms, bath, furnished, on Central Park; high class; thoroughly modern. Phone Barclay 6168, 50 Park Place. $200.

SEVERAL high class furnished unfurnished apartments for rent, $150 to $500. Thomas, 2 810 Broadway. 1789th St. Aud. 2980.

Sublet.—Attractive two-room suite, prominent family, small hotel; private furniture; reasonable. Apply office, Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th.

Till Oct. 1, five rooms, partly furnished, near Columbia University. Cathedral 7940.

Two rooms or three rooms; private bath, electric lights; with or without kitchen. 1115 Studio, 1,988 Broadway.

TWO-ROOM and bath, furnished apartment, $40; will sell cheap. K 165 Times.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS or Jan. 1, apartment, overlooking Central Park, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchenette and bath. A 161 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.—Apartment, large living room, with gallery; large master's bedroom, bath, kitchen, two maids' rooms; $500 month for year, $400 three years. Nora MacLaren, Spring 1652.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 27-29, (Washington Square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, new, large; all elevation; $40-$1,800. Apply Guyon L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th St. Schuyler 9746.

WEST END AV., (99th.)—Couple offers beautiful large 3-room front bachelor suite, bath, exceptional environments, high-class elevator apartment; maid service; breakfast optional; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 7110.

WEST END AV., 753, (97th St.)—Floor, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; $125; year's lease. Seen Sunday, 11-6; weekdays, 12 M.-3 P. M.

WEST END AV., 839.—Attractively, completely furnished six rooms; year's lease; ...

WEST END AV., 745, (99th subway express.)—Two outside rooms, kitchenette; ...

WEST END AV.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2325 Academy.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished seven outside rooms, two baths, $450 month, one year. G. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., 856.—Floor, private house; living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath.

WELL-FURNISHED 3-room apartment, upper 70s, corner Broadway; private entrance; high class; $200. Schuyler 1906.

Furnished—Queens.

Newly furnished 6-room apartment, best location, Oct. 1 until May 1. 339 Hillside, Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 3043.

Furnished—Long Island.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS in city when you can live in a beautiful suburban apartment hotel, only 45 minutes from city, at a moderate cost; furnished rooms for two persons, $20 month, with private bath, $25 month; excellent meals served a la carte; beautiful dining room for $10 week. South Shore Hotel, Rose St. and Long Beach Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 249 Freeport, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Furnished suite, two rooms, bath, maid service; entrance Prospect Park and new subway stations; select tenants only. 804 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone 1416 Prospect.

CARROLL ST. 126.—Furnished, steam heated, sunny apartment, six rooms, bath; 10 minutes to subway; $75 month. Bennett.

EASTERN PARKWAY, 458.—Elegantly furnished 5 room apartment; modern. Johnson. Decatur 2854.

Seven light, airy rooms and bath; electricity, steam heat, telephone, and gas furnished. 207 7th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment; $90; call Sunday or by appointment. Apartment F4, 214 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Furnished—New Jersey.

51 EPPIRT ST., East Orange.—Seven rooms; fine neighborhood; near Central Av. car, Hudson Tubes, or East Orange station Lackawanna. Phone Orange 7038.

In Montclair.—Two furnished rooms, with private bath; golf course close by; short walk to trains; terms reasonable; references required. Y 102 Times Annex.

Couple, having high-class apartment in Jersey City, wish to share with gentleman; only those accustomed to refinement need apply. L 126 Times Annex.

Furnished—Miscellaneous.

ATTRACTIVE six-room furnished California bungalow; Long Island, within twenty-five minutes from 34th St.; tile bath, open fireplace, sun parlor; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis courts. Phone Cathedral 7880.

Unfurnished—East Side.

22D ST., 34 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—Apartment, 3 large, front, corner rooms and bath; light and sunshine; full hotel service; $115 per month; possession Oct. 1.

54TH, 121 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; 2 room, bath, kitchenette, and 1 room, bath, apartments; all improvements. Apply H. Hilbert, 242 Lexington Av. 1045 Murray Hill.

54TH, 117 EAST.—Oct. 1, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in perfect condition, $90; also one housekeeping apartment, four rooms, two baths, and kitchenette, $125. Apply Folsom Bros., 127 East 54th St.

84TH ST., 120 EAST.
8 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 2 OPEN FIREPLACES.

86TH, 163 EAST.—Exclusive Murray Hill; new building; elevator; studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, open fireplace, roof garden; $1,800; ready Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

40TH, 149 EAST, (Apartment 94.)—Three charming outside rooms, Grand Central district.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Apartment, entrance hall, large living room, alcove, dressing room, bath; year lease; $150. Inquire Tatteroll.

48TH ST., 3 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; elevator; excellent cuisine, Gibbs Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1135 Circle, 3560 Circle.

49TH, 11 EAST.—2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette; elevator apartment; rent from $1,100 to $1,700 per year; no questionable applicant; highest references essential; $65 and $100.

55TH ST., 57 WEST.—Unusually desirable alterations; large rooms, side windows, 2 rooms and bath; will convert top floor to studios; $1,200 to $1,800 per. Payson Mc L. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

55TH ST., 9 EAST.
Living-room, bedroom, bath and ample closet room; southern exposure; Superintendent on premises; maid service available; breakfast served in rooms; rental $1,800.
WM. A. WEILER & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

55TH ST, 116 EAST, (Park Av.)—Elegant large apartment, occupying entire floor; parlor, dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bath, maid's room, and maid's bath; $2250 monthly; any term lease. Plaza 7813.

56TH, 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service; $1,500-$4,800. Plaza 8067.

48 EAST 57TH ST. Plaza 6891.
PLAZA REALTY COMPANY.
(A. L. BRYAN, L. A. MORSE.)
HOUSES, APARTMENTS.

60TH ST., 44 EAST.—Second floor apartment, three very large rooms, beautifully decorated, kitchenette and bath; $200 per month; door service, also valet and maid service available; furnished if desired; can be seen between 12 and 5 P. M.

60TH, 42 EAST.—Floors to rent; altered to suit tenants; open 4 to 6. Address 65 West 55th St.

127 EAST 61ST ST.
Modern apartments, 2 rooms, bath, pantry; latest improvements; possession about Nov. 1; doctor's suite; maid, valet service if desired; $1,800 to $2,000.
CLARK REALTY CO.,
347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

61ST ST., 48 EAST.—Attractive apartment for physician; waiting room, office, examining room. Seen between 11 and 1, or telephone Lawson, Plaza 2450, for appointment.

62D, 220 EAST.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath, maid service; American basement house; alterations complete Oct. 1; hot water, steam heat, open fireplace, all improvements. Phone Plaza 9286 between 4 and 5 P. M. except Sundays.

67 EAST 93D STREET.
Seven large, airy rooms and bath.
All latest improvements; $100.

72D ST.,140 EAST.—Apartments; entire floor, two, three immense rooms; kitchen, bath; exceptional five-room apartment; sublet for one year at $200. Apartment 9 A.

73D, 249 WEST.—Two large front rooms adjoining medium, $100 monthly unfurnished, or singly, furnished, $15, $10 weekly; kitchenette privilege.

75TH, 327 EAST.—High-class 3-room apartment, furnished, unfurnished.

83D, 45 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; high-class house; select neighborhood; small American family. Lenox 9420.

3 WEST 87TH ST.
2 and 3 rooms; $1,200-$1,350.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—Six rooms, electric light, all improvements; $75-$85.

90TH ST., 322 EAST.—2-6 room apartments; elevator; furnished or unfurnished.

92D, 64 EAST.—Unfurnished floor, 2 rooms and bath; private house; references.

93D ST., 126 EAST.—Very desirable two rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; moderate rental. Open for inspection Sunday.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
INTERIOR DECORATOR.
Wonderful north light, street floor suite on finest street, east side; $1,200 or $1,950; altered to suit; 5 years' lease; Oct. 1 occupancy; other 5 rooms, kitchen and bath apartments in house. $750-$1,500.
APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 5022.

EIGHT ROOMS, 2 BATHS; studio 30x30; unusual opportunity to secure handsome apartment; one year, possibly longer.
EVERETT M. SELIGMAN,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

FINE corner apartment, 10 rooms, southern exposure, northeast corner 5th Av. and 59th St.; building 110 feet long on 59th St. Inquire Mr. Brees, main office Hotel Savoy, 5th Av., corner 59th St.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.
Modern duplex apartment, with private street entrance; use of yard; 5 or 7 rooms, 2 baths; occupancy Nov. 1; unfurnished.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH.
Two, three rooms, bath, lease from Oct. 1; non-housekeeping; near subway.
LAST OPPORTUNITY.
ELEVATOR, 51ST ST.
Will show today, 12 to 3, two large three room, kitchenette, bath apartments; parquet floors; maid service; high-class restaurant in building; $1,800 year.

LEXINGTON AV., 710, (57th-58th St.)—Two rooms and bath, studio, newly remodeled; one right up; immediate possession.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Apartment, large, light four rooms; $30; parquet floors (dec.)

LEXINGTON AV., 1,270.—Six rooms, electric light, all improvements; $60, $75, $85.

230 MADISON AV.,
opp. Pierpont Morgan.
3-room duplex, magnificently paneled, walnut, Marvin safe, modern; also studio service in apartments; extra servants' rooms; 2 and 3 room suites; enormous drawing room, suitable studio. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive parlor floor; suitable men's club, physician's office, or private residence; 2-room bath suites; open Monday.

1152 MADISON AVENUE.
Single room and bath, on lease.
Superintendent on premises.

MADISON AV., 924, (74th.)—Three elegant large rooms; all improvements; moderate rent.

MADISON AV., 788, (66th St.)—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, private house; first floor; to lease Oct. 15.

MADISON AV., 518.—BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FLOOR, BEING REMODELED.

MADISON AV., 1,215, (85th St.)—Nine rooms, corner, sublet $2,250.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 90th St.—Storage, $5 per month vanload; motor vans moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

Parlor floor and basement, consisting of four rooms and bath, in East 90's, near Park Av.; rent $1,400.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Parlor floor, suitable for physician, to rent in East 90's.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., 86th St.

PARK AV., 790, (6th.)—Three-room apartment with kitchen; $1,040; all outside.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.
1 ROOM AND BATH, $1,000.
815 Park Av., S. E. Cor. 75th St.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 627 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

THREE ROOMS, BATH, and kitchenette; entire floor; newly decorated; $50; lease; only responsible tenants. Apply premises Sunday afternoon, 1,691 Lexington Av.

THREE and five room high-class apartments. Phone Murray Hill 288 weekdays between 10 and 5.

TWO rooms and bath, all conveniences; near 29th St. and Madison Av.; $65. Box 164, 1,356 Broadway.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 37 WEST.
Studio adjoining bath, parlor floor, $85; not visible Sunday.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, sculptors; also sunny front apartments; improvements.

36TH ST., WEST, NOS. 25-27.
Apartments, one and two rooms; all improvements; possession now. Bleiman, 950 Broadway.

39TH, 60 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; seen Sunday after 1 o'clock.

46TH ST., 148 WEST.
New building; apartments one, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $720 to $900 yearly.

47TH, 106 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Doctor's apartment, two rooms and bath, in exclusive men's residence; separate entrance.

47TH ST., 26 WEST.—Elegant unfurnished apartment, two rooms, bath, improvements. Premises.

50S.—In the 50s, near 5th Av., living room, 3 sleeping rooms, two baths, and kitchenette; account going abroad will sell two years' lease at $275 per month. Telephone Vanderbilt 4060.

50TH ST., WEST.—2 rooms, bath and sunny southern exposure kitchenette; open fireplace; $125 month. Apply on premises.

52D, 46 WEST.—Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, garden, $1,600. Housekeeper.

54TH, 33 WEST, (off 5th Av.)—Apartments, entire floor, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette, decorated and ready; immediate occupancy; $70-$200; references.

55TH ST., 55 WEST.—Apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; year lease, unfurnished, $2,400.

55TH, 25 WEST.—Two, three rooms, kitchenettes, fireplaces, excellent location; $160 up.

56TH ST., 307 WEST.—6 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors, electricity, and elevator; possession Sept. 15. Apply Hotel Grenoble.

57TH, 529 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, in a quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from 7th Av. trolley, subway, and bus lines; $30-$35. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

58TH, 126 WEST.—Second floor, two very large, light rooms; ample closet room; parquet floors; immediate possession.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms, tiled bath, dressing rooms, kitchenette privileges, ample closets; furnished if required.

70TH, 278 WEST.—2 and 3 room suites, bath; gas, electricity, telephone; $1,100-$1,200 y'rly.

70TH.—Unfurnished or partly furnished first floor in modern, private house, containing 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; suitable for studio or doctor's office; to desirable tenant only. 347 Times.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Entire floor, private residence; 2 rooms, bath, electricity. Owner, resident. Seen 4 to 6.

76TH, 302 WEST.—Modern, two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; high class; best references essential; $65 and $100.

78TH, 134 WEST.—High-class 3-room apartment, furnished, unfurnished.

83D, 4 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; housekeeping; $120 month. Afternoons.

85TH, 44 WEST.—3 room apartment for light housekeeping; all bachelors.

86TH, 23 WEST.—High-class, entire second floor, 100 feet deep, three magnificent rooms; each having closets, dressing room, 10 feet square, two bathrooms; kitchenette, including maid service; electricity; $190.

86TH, 231 WEST.—New building; 2-3-4 rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; reasonable rent.

86TH, 330 WEST.—New building, 2-3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; reasonable rent.

86TH, 326 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; kitchen privilege.

88TH, 167 WEST.—Last minute improvements, entire floor of three rooms, kitchen; unusual value, including electricity; $1,300 annually.

87TH, 242 WEST.—Very modern one room, kitchen and bath.

90TH ST.—Physician will sublet part of apartment to another physician. 300 Central Park West, Apartment 1F.

91ST, 20 WEST.—A FEW SUPERIOR APTS., 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; SIDE LIGHTS; PANELED WALLS; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY; $1,000 TO $1,500; PREMISES.

91ST, 61 WEST.—New apartments, ready Oct. 1; 7 rooms, bath; all modern improvements.

93D.—3 rooms, corner, outside apartment, overlooking Central Park; $220 unfurnished, $250 partly furnished, monthly. Riverside 8908.

93D, 137 WEST.—Remodelled dwelling, 2 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, maid service included; "L," subway; $120.

93D ST., 106 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, private house; first floor; to lease Oct. 15.

93D ST., 129 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, open fireplace, roof garden; $1,800; ready Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

94TH, 149 EAST, (Apartment 94.)—Three charming outside rooms, Grand Central district.

94TH, 11 EAST.—Apartment, entrance hall, large living room, alcove, dressing room, bath; year lease; $150. Inquire Tatteroll.

94TH ST., 3 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; elevator; excellent cuisine, Gibbs Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1135 Circle, 3560 Circle.

97TH, 11 EAST.—2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette; elevator apartment; rent from $1,100 to $1,700 per year; no questionable applicant; highest references essential; $65 and $100.

97TH, 302 WEST.—Modern, two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; high class; best references essential; $65 and $100.

97TH, 134 WEST.—High-class 3-room apartment, furnished, unfurnished.

98TH, 4 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; housekeeping; $120 month. Afternoons.

98TH, 44 WEST.—3 room apartment for light housekeeping; all bachelors.

98TH, 23 WEST.—High-class, entire second floor, 100 feet deep, three magnificent rooms; each having closets, dressing room, 10 feet square, two bathrooms; kitchenette, including maid service; electricity; $190.

98TH, 231 WEST.—New building; 2-3-4 rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; reasonable rent.

98TH, 330 WEST.—New building, 2-3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; reasonable rent.

98TH, 326 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; kitchen privilege.

98TH, 167 WEST.—Last minute improvements, entire floor of three rooms, kitchen; unusual value, including electricity; $1,300 annually.

98TH, 242 WEST.—Very modern one room, kitchen and bath.

99TH ST.—Physician will sublet part of apartment to another physician. 300 Central Park West, Apartment 1F.

99TH, 20 WEST.—A FEW SUPERIOR APTS., 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; SIDE LIGHTS; PANELED WALLS; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY; $1,000 TO $1,500; PREMISES.

99TH, 61 WEST.—New apartments, ready Oct. 1; 7 rooms, bath; all modern improvements.

99TH ST., 106 WEST.—Remodelled dwelling, 2 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, maid service included; "L," subway; $120.

99TH ST., 313 WEST.—Second floor; magnificent appointments; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

100TH, 250 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath; electricity; private house; $50, $100.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges, steam.

106TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Four unfurnished rooms, bath; top floor American basement house; hot water, heat, all improvements; suitable 2 bachelors or married couple; $100, $125 monthly; lease. Academy 2018.

121ST, 106 WEST, (corner Lenox Av.)—Temple Hall, 7-9 rooms (9 rooms suitable for doctor) elevator apartment house; rent $1,800 to $1,900; possession Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Carstein & Linzekin, Inc., 221 4th Av., Agents. Phone 7780 Stuyvesant.

141ST, 31, WEST.—Unfurnished desirable 4-room apartment. Immediate occupancy. Lease expires October, 1920; some furniture. Audubon 1620, Lillibridge.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; entire floors; $65-$75.

156TH, 551 WEST.—Four extra large rooms and bath; parlor floor; rare opportunity for doctor or dentist; large single room and bath; also north light; select and newly decorated; reception hall and unique facilities for light housekeeping

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private dwelling, 105[illegible] St., near Columbus Ave., 17x100, 11 rooms, bath, furnace; good condition; possession before October; mortgage $6,500, three years; price net $12,000. Mercer, 298 West 23d St.

Six-story modern structure, Madison Sq. section; suitable for hotel, office or new[illegible] building; $50,000 cash; rare opportunity. Rogers, 1,457 Broadway. Plaza [illegible]

Twenty-four family new-law walk-up; price $62,000, first mortgage $37,000, second mortgage $10,000, cash $15,000, income $9,500; could be greatly increased; principals only. F 26 Times.

Business compels me to sell beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling, middle west side; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms; must sell it 706 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of four story and basement dwelling on West 73d St., near Central Park West; suitable for alteration; by Wilbur Wright, 263 Kingsbridge Road, or your broker.

Beautiful private dwelling, West 80's; twelve rooms, seven baths, electric light; all property completely furnished; chauffeur and valet if wanted; guaranteed. H 697 Times Downtown.

Property paying $5,000 year net can be bought with investment of $25,000; $10,000 in cash money and solid, reliable investment; principals only. Write only, P. M., 133 East 120 St.

A 4-story brick and stone building, N. W. corner Lexington Av., (31st,) suitable for business or office; vacant for both; today's best terms; reasonable terms arranged. J. V. Gerhard, 53 Liberty St.

To close an estate, two American basement houses on west side, New York City; also handsome 2-family residence, just 12 miles Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Address Attorney, 110 South 10th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For sale, four-story and basement brown stone and brick eight-family apartment house, conveniently located in the Bronx; owner leaving city; title insured. C. Piero, care Wm. Fox, 130 East 23d St., New York City.

THIRD AV., CORNER 110TH ST.

Five-story tenement and store, 23.6 feet front by 50 feet deep.

See ANDREW DAVEY, 5 E. 124th St., City.

Broadway corner in the 60s; 3,000 sq. ft.; possession [illegible] days; price $350,000. Charles M. Noguchi, 92 William St. Phone John 2000.

Near Broadway.—3-story, basement, modern dwelling, exceptionally cheap; terms. Comfort, 489 5th Av. Murray Hill 5345.

Attention! Be your own landlord; dwelling adjoins elevated railway station; sacrifice at $14,000; very easy terms. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av., near 81st.

[illegible] WEST, (Near Convent Av.)—Modern improved four-family house; rental $3,684; $15,000. W. C. Daly, 532 West 142d St.

Five-story and basement, single flat, modern improvements; high-class, residential section; must be sold; terms to suit. Apply Lester, 15 Beekman Place.

TO CLOSE OUT.

East 129th, 5-family and 2 stores, cold-water apartment, sacrifice if sold immediately. [illegible] Simonson, 78 East 129th St.

Five-story, five-story, ten-family, cold water tenement, East 76th St.; price $13,-000; gross $1,932; good condition. Owner, 31 [illegible] Place.

Pleasant one-family house, garage, Richmond Hill; price $9,000; terms; all modern improvements; plot 45x100; call quick. 50 Court St., Brooklyn, Room 1007.

$35,000, near Columbus, 23x100; $25,000 opportunity investment; speculation. Murray Hill 2100.

Private residence, Hamilton Terrace; select surroundings; $4,500 cash. Owner, 544 West 149th St.

Corner Av., 425, (145th St.)—Steam-heated Indiana limestone house for sale; 12 rooms; garage; suitable for any business; real bargain. Apply on premises.

Audubon Av., 59x100; immediate possession; agent for improvements; price $25,000. P. O. Box 1100 City Hall Station, New York.

Fine six-story elevator apartment house near Broadway; bargain; $105,000. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

Fine, 3-flat—Six-story business building; moderate price; easy terms. Toch Realty Co., 220 Fifth Av.

Acting Bargain.—Five-story double flat, West Eighties, rental over $4,000; asking $37,000; 344 West 87th St.

Prominent Yorkville corner, 4-story, 3 stores; mortgages $10,250; price $28,000. E. Lincoln Seide Co., 1,424 Madison Av.

Central Park West, corner, 75.8x100; two five-story apartment houses, rents $19,513, price $240,000. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

Garage service station, 12,000 feet; light; must sell in Harlem; ready for proof no offers. M 959 Times Harlem.

For Sale—Sacrifice price, 5-family brick building west side. Write A. Blum, 208 Bowery.

Flat for printing house loft; 75x100; excellent location; fine Northern exposure. B. J. Foss, 495 Ninth Av.

Stream-family tenement house, two stores, east side, near 42d St.-9th Av. G 864 Times.

5th Avenue, Harlem, 5 stories, store and apartments; all improvements; rent $4,220; price $26,000. Schloss[illegible], 116 Nassau St.

149th St. Park Av., two lots; bargain. Sharon, 143 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Garage plot, 50x165, for sale, 407-409 East 15th St. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Private dwelling, 474 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Sale or Exchange.—Moving picture house, stand $12,000. Owner, 87 4 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

CONEY ISLAND.

All year round locality, prominent corner, 80x100; ideal for fancy pastry shop; adjacent municipal bath and public part; upper part of building covers store rental; all automobiles must pass door. Barnett, 11 East 128th St., Manhattan.

Four-story and four-family corner apartment house, all outside rooms; six rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat and hot water; every essential located in the Bedford section; room for private garage; price $17,500. Owner, Box R 32 Times.

Beautiful home, ten rooms, two baths, all modern improvements; fine porch; garage space; screens throughout; plot 40x100. 800 East 19th St., Flatbush, (at Av. M station, Brighton line.) Telephone 3440-J Kenmore or 7968 Hanover.

Brooklyn Factory, 28,000 feet, $65,000. H. G. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL INVESTMENT PROPERTY. Two 4-story apartments, 16 families; large guaranteed income; elegant location; all improvements. Owner, 4 Snyder Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful gore lot, 42 feet front, East 3d St., near Av. J; near subway station; $1,350; lot West 11th St., 2075; terms. William Platt, Richmond, Staten Island.

Apartment house, 16 families, elegant location, fine condition; shows over 15% on investment. Box 76, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Eight-family, income, new law house; price $21,000; yearly income $2,496. Box 76, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Garage for sale.—Brick, three stories; 166x100; will sacrifice. Noah Clark, Inc., 837 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Richmond Hill.—Good location, nine rooms, bath; 40 ft. front; barn; driveway; parquet floors; furnace; electricity; price, including 12 tons coal, $6,800; possession. Max Corin, 35 Nassau St., City.

Plot for sale, 80x100; good building site; owner will sacrifice; Flushing, N. Y. Noah Clark, Inc., 837 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corner building on large plot for manufacturing, storage, or business requiring large floor space; convenient to Jamaica. William, Post Office Box 142 Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSE on hill at New Dorp, 50 minutes to New York; monthly commutation, $5.75; 6 rooms and bath, newly decorated; occupy immediately; open fireplace, beamed ceiling, burlap panelled dining room, large porch; $4,500; building loan mortgage. THOMPSON, 90 Locust Av.

Picturesque stone cottage; improvements; large cement porch; Grandest Hill, Ocean views; $8,200; easy terms. L 648 Times Downtown.

2 lots, grand high hilt, beautiful trees, ocean view, southern exposure, $325; easy terms. L 849 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Machine shop foundry; numerous other buildings, R. R. at siding; ready for occupancy at sacrifice price. [illegible]

Escape landlords, build; lots or plots, improved; desirable locality, Fieldston Road; low price. Owner, Beekman, 100 West 105th.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

EVERY ONE ADMIRES IT.

A beautiful old homestead property, house way back from street, large lawn and magnificent shade trees; 5½ acres, ½ mile from station; about 1 hour from Grand Central; garage could be erected. Must be cleared at once. Price $25,000. A real bargain.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,

Phone 2767 White Plains, Opposite station.

Scarsdale.—New house, will be finished by October 1st, on Greenacres Avenue; ground 100x180; thoroughly up to date; 4 master, 2 servants' bedrooms; 3 baths; hot water heat; all large improvements; best construction. Inquire, Maxwell Hall Elliott, attorney, 277 Broadway.

Gem at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, at $12,800; superbly located on choicest avenue; unsurpassable close river view; fishing, boating, bathing. Glory of views alone worth many times asking price; only 2 sections left. Not to be duplicated. Residence, eight or nine large rooms, bathroom, linen room. More easily developed. Old English reception hall and colonial fireplace treatment; beautiful open fireplaces; steam heat; picturesque grounds; garage. Address Berkshire, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE, NEW ROCHELLE.

MODERN, HOLLOW TILE, STUCCO, 9-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 32x105; RESTRICTED; HEALTHY LOCATION; NEW ELEVATED TO MAIN DEPOT, ONE BLOCK FROM MAIN TROLLEY LINE AND THREE TO SCHOOL; PRICE $8,500; BROKERS PROTECTED; TERMS. ADDRESS H. SKINNER, 141 5TH AV.

PELHAM.—Practically new stucco house; first floor, living room, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; 2d floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; 3d floor, 2 bedrooms and 1 bath; gas, electricity; heating, ventilating, separate; garage, near station; possession Oct. 1, 1919; plot 75x120; price $16,500. OPEN SUNDAYS. J. N. AMUSSEN, 110 Wolf's Lane, telephone 1153, Pelham, N. Y.

BARGAIN.

THREE-FAMILY APARTMENT HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS; HIGH LOCATION, ONE BLOCK FROM RAILROAD STATION; 40 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK CITY. RARE OPPORTUNITY; PRICE $6,500 NET TO AGENTS. INQUIRE OF "SHERMAN," P. O. BOX 513, MAMARONECK, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOT, $3,500; PLOT 100 BY 1,000, APPROXIMATELY, ON BOULEVARD IN HARTSDALE, ON NEWLY MACADAMIZED ROAD; EASY TERMS. ROBERT REVKER, 841 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY; STUYVESANT 237.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to purchase a home in White Plains; stucco and shingle; 8 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; section of nice homes; price $14,000.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,

Phone 2767 White Plains. Opposite station.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.

Rent home proposition; near New York; refined community; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; 35 minutes Grand Central; move in November 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly. Phone or write. Country Home League, 40 West 32d Street, Madison 9860.

At Larchmont, unusual opportunity; live in your own home; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 10 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash; balance like rent; full particulars, phone or write Country Home League, 40 West 32d St., 9860 Madison.

We have a few choice plots for sale in one of Westchester's exclusive and restricted residential parks; close to trolley, railroad stations; adjoining golf course and only one-half hour out; we will build to suit purchaser. Apply Room 1,405 Times Downtown.

Greystone-on-the-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y., 18 Odell Av.—Ten-room house, with bath, electric light, all improvements; 100-foot plot; price $14,000. Apply on premises, or Earl A. Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Columbus 9115.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN home, restricted residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, gas, water, &c., near the station, village school, and Sound; $750 cash and balance on terms like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

For Sale—Three acres, with 10-room house, with running water; barn, chicken house, garage; fruit trees; 2 miles from Pleasantville R. R. station; $6,500. W. Y. McIntosh, Pleasantville, N. Y.

For Rent—Attractive, modern 9-room house; 4 minutes to station, 40 minutes to Grand Central; view of Hudson River; refined neighborhood; reasonable rental. Telephone Bobbs Ferry 5.

A fine brick dwelling, Tarrytown, suitable for several families; 16 rooms, water and gas; about 2½ city lots. Inquire 738 Main St., Tarrytown, or owner, 874 East 168th St., Bronx. J. HAHR.

119 East 47th St.

Brick Church, N. J.—For sale, two six-family apartments, new; all improvements; rents, $9,360; mortgages, $36,000; price, $60,000. Particulars Room 1801, 15 Maiden Lane, New York City.

An unusual opportunity; several houses ready for immediate occupancy; $6,000 to $10,000, six to eight rooms; Raimond Hill; section; 41 minutes commuting time. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St., Madison 9860.

For sale, subject to lease, May 1, 8 room cottage; all improvements; fruit, garden; 2 minutes' to train or trolley; price $7,500; mortgage $3,500. Apply Herring, 282 High St., Nutley, N. J., or your broker.

East Orange.—Ten large rooms, bath, extra toilet; electricity, furnace, open fireplaces, porch, garage; fine residential corner; $115 month. Max Corin, 35 Nassau St., N. Y., or Orange phones.

At Ridgewood; a small payment secures attractive Colonial house, for immediate occupancy November 1; 35 minutes; express station; all improvements. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

New brick and steel constructed factory, 42,000 square feet; additional ground, 200x200; possession January 1; ideal for heavy storage or manufacturing. Write C, M., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

Summer bungalow at Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.—Finest location on lake; 3 acre land; hotel accommodates 150; excellently furnished and equipped throughout. For further particulars address Land, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS Clinton Hill residences, 14 rooms, suit parlors, suitable for sanatorium, at Clifton Av.; $16,000; easy terms. Geiser & Plum, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Gentleman has several small farms on which he will build model farmhouses for families, who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Two acres on corner, New York's finest suburb; one hour out; house 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, and barn; $20,000. P. S., 25 Times.

Tenafly, N. J.—Twelve-room house; large lot; trees; garage; best section; $100 per month. Martin, Room 1801, 15 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For bargains in private property to rent or sell from $7,500, See Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. Phone John 4578 or Mountain Lakes 0300.

Millington, N. J.—Seven acre farm, large house and barn; steam, electricity; near station; immediate possession. J. Kanworthy, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Caldwell, N. J.—9-room house, bath; electricity, all improvements; near trains, trolley; $7,500. J. B. Folsom, 215 4th Av.

West Englewood.—Eight rooms; all improvements; $4,000. Particulars M 941 Times Harlem.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere. ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH, 20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Palisades Park, (Boulevard.)—Six lots 170x100; also four lots adjoining, 166x100. Hitzmann, owner, 1,721 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

At Hempstead Plains—Four lots; $750 for $2,300; opportunity for builder. Van Mater, 40 Courtier Place, Rutherford, N. J.

Choice plot, Westfield, all improvements, 50 feet, $900; terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Six-room house, modern, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; appointment only, Brewer, Hackensack 1883J.

Acreage to divide, Westfield and Fanwood. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.,

and vicinity, 35 minutes from New York; furnished houses, $40 up to $125; unfurnished houses, $50 up to $100; bungalows for sale, $9,750 up; houses for sale, $5,500 up. All improvements, gas, electric, near station or school. Shore and unimproved property. E. Benj. Lockwood, Real Estate, Telephone 216

Wilton, Conn.—To close estate, 48 acres on State road; fine stream; large country homestead, 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms; 3 open fireplaces; electric light and running water; 5 barns; manager's cottage; 4 rooms; 25,000 fine apple trees; stock included; $25,000; FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

A beautiful country home on Boston and N. Y. R. R. at a great sacrifice.

Also Farms and County Estates.

OGDEN, Bridgeport Bldg., Bridgeport, Ct.

Ch. 7340, Hartford Trust Bldg., Hartford, Ct.

Cannondale, Conn.—Home with 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, garage, artesian well, concrete reservoir; near station and beautiful view. Owner on place this week. Y 110 Times Annex.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attractive 25-room house, now a residential part of Pittsfield, Mass. For particulars inquire L. P. Russell, Richmond, Mass.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Unique investment opportunity. Small, central, brick office building nearby town, rented to Post Office and public utility corporations; long term leases; income of over $2,000 as sure and regular as Liberty bond coupons. Land and bldg., $6,000; easy main on mortgages if desired, with satisfactory terms. X 461 Times Annex.

Twenty-two room house, two baths, two acres of land; high elevation; cool in hottest days; 200 feet above Susquehanna River; fine view; 2 miles to trolley; 3 miles to railroad station; 1½ hours to Philadelphia; 3 hours to New York; price $7,500. Address Owner, Box 209, Marietta, Pa.

Commuter's farmhouse, 8 rooms, bath, light; 100-foot piazza, shady lawn, barn, hennery; 10 trains on steps to depot; price $7,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 140 Broadway.

Near South Orange, substantially built, thirteen rooms, modern house; well developed lot, 65x200 feet; price $20,000. Address Eastern Sales Co., 35 Warren St., New York.

Half acre plot, with running stream; $350; village water; electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Two acres on corner, New York's finest suburb; one hour out; house 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, and barn; $20,000. P. S., 25 Times.

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A beautiful country home on Boston and N. Y. R. R. at a great sacrifice.

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Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attractive 25-room house, now a residential part of Pittsfield, Mass. For particulars inquire L. P. Russell, Richmond, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

WANTED, ON LONG ISLAND,

house of 6 or 7 rooms, in good condition, on plot not less than 10,000 square feet; good neighborhood, convenient to stores; inside of 10 minutes' walk to station and bus line to city; give full particulars. Y 28 Times Annex.

Manager.—In conjunction with my own property, desire a few apartments to manage on commission basis of 2½ per cent.; highest class references given and property to any amount if desired. Address W. K., Suite 1304, 347 5th Av.

FACTORY WANTED

in Northern New Jersey or Long Island; one or two story building, 25,000 square feet; modern; state price. Send photo and full particulars to Sayre & Baker, Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Large home, 20 rooms or over; large grounds; nearby New York; no further than Westchester County; answer by letter. T. Freundlich & Sons, 57 West 58th St., third floor.

Have great demand for house with room for stable anywhere in Bronx; can make quick sale, cash buyers. What have you? S. Aronds Co., 670 East Tremont Av. Tremont 1322.

CLIENT WITH $150,000 CASH will buy new-law walk-ups in Manhattan or Bronx; submit full particulars and lowest price for prompt consideration. MOSES REDLER, 116 Nassau St.

Will rent 4 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 2 baths, garage; less than 1 hour from New York; Garden City, North Shore of Long Island, or Sound Shore of Westchester only. Address H. W., Box 570 Times.

WANTED, GREAT SOUTH BAY property, on the water, with or without dwelling; answer, giving full particulars. G 353 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Dwelling house, 12 rooms, new ground, garage; also desirable lot, 200x250; between street and commercial greenhouses; consider apartment or residence in New Jersey and Long Island. Room 1001, 18 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Client will exchange two four-story high-class studio apartments in West Manhattan, netting about $6,000 per annum, for a nearby suburban home and cash; closest investigation invited. Attorney, H 695 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Profitable Long Island country place and 12 acre farm; one mile Valley Stream station, 20 minutes Penn. Station, 45 minutes auto from city; short run all South Shore resorts; every modern facility and improvement in residence; garage, tenants' house, poultry plant, barn, &c.; large cray fruits and berries sold on premises at good price; terms suit. Owner, Box 209 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's farm of 30 acres; Ramapo Hills; 30 miles out; 50 minutes express service; 10 acres tillable land, 15 acres producing orchard, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries; 3 acres wood lot; asparagus, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, raspberries; 60-foot grape arbor, 10 varieties; artistic and most lovable small brown shingled house, with two large rooms; large sun room, sleeping porches; open fireplaces; modern plumbing; well-shaded grounds; old-fashioned garden; tennis court; good barns; garage for 4 cars; rooms for help; chicken house with runs; workshop; farm tools included in sale; $20,000. Box 112, Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y.

Before you buy a farm anywhere in New York State, write the Central Office of the Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., for sample list of farms for sale throughout New York State. The oldest and most reliable organization of its kind, maintaining fifty or more offices throughout the State.

52 acres choice garden soil, 1,200 feet on State Road, midway between Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Mohawk; fine for trucking; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; price $6,000. W. L. Hamilton, 57 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Twenty miles out, 800 peach trees, apples, horse, harness, cows, heifers, hogs, farm tools; 50 acres; bargain. Room 1606 Tribune Building, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARM, 115 acres, rich soil, suitable for raising potatoes; corn, rye, &c.; 60 acres cultivated; 24-acre apple orchard; 15 acres woodland.

FARMHOUSE, ten rooms, large attic, cement cellar, bathroom, running water, steam heat, &c.

OUTBUILDINGS, barn, wagon sheds, implement sheds, garage, potato storage room, cornerib, chicken coops, &c.

Will sell for $20,000; half cash desired; a good bargain for the right buyer.

MATAWAN REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office at JACOB R. VAN MATER LEFFERTS'S Law Office,

MATAWAN, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME AND FARM.

Beautiful California style bungalow, 7 large rooms, complete tile bath, hot-water heat, hot and cold running water, kerosene system, city gas, telephone; set in[illegible], open fireplaces; hardwood oak floors throughout; all woodwork solid oak; garage; poultry house, 20x40, piped for water; 2 acres of land; 220 feet of irrigation in garden; peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, beautiful shrubbery, flowers, lawn, shade trees; 2 miles to station, 5 minutes to trolley; dwelling alone cannot be built for the price; will sacrifice for $7,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Write today, or, sites send for our illustrated Surnmer Catalogue of Farms. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J.

To be sold by order of court at Hackensack Courthouse, N. J., Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., 22-acre farm, located on Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J., first house on Cedar Lane going west from West Shore R. R., north side of road; 15 minutes from Hackensack or Teaneck West Shore station; within 10 miles of New York City; 50 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Attorneys, Wells & Shore, 60 Wall St.

Commuting Farm Bargains.—12½ acres, tenement house, garage, chicken coop, fruit; only $1,500 to settle estate. Four-acre farm; 6-room house, barn, chicken coop, 150 fruit trees; $2,200. Two acres, fruit, with barn, $2,500. Terms arranged. L. N. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Attractive farm, 34 miles out, 40 acres; valuable potato land, 25 in clover crop; house 11 rooms, 7 outbuildings; fruit, brook, including stock, tools; will be sacrificed, $7,500 per acre; price for complete farm $8,500; terms. R. A. Schurr, 36 Cortlandt St.

COMMUTER'S SNAP.

Fanwood ¼ mile; 22 miles out; excellent 9-room dwelling, 3 acres, $5,500; 9 acres, $7,500; in family 28 years; act quick. Samuels & Rogers, Somerville, N. J.

85 acres, State road, Belle Meade, N. J.; fine seven-room cottage, excellent condition, finest water, with stock, crops, &c., $9,000; terms; might exchange. Francis Pettit, Hopewell, N. J.

43 acres, 15 minutes' walk station, stone road, Hopewell; new bungalow, improvements, baths, &c.; make poultry plant; bargain. F. P. Hopewell, N. J.

Bargain.—Near Ridgewood, fruit farm, 60 acres, 10 rooms, horses, cows, implements, crops; big earner; forced sale; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av., New York.

$4,000 Income.—Beautiful 35-acre New Jersey farm, $6,000. Frank Rothman, Vineland, N. J.

66 acres, stone road, half-mile Hopewell, 2 dwellings, improvements; stock, crops, &c.; cheap, good terms. Pettit, Hopewell.

Farms all over Monmouth County.—The Grant Farm Agency, Asbury Park, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR LAKEVILLE ON STATE ROAD.

286 acres; house of 16 rooms, bath; $3,000 barn; 90 acres tillage, cascades and woodland forage; great views; $16,000. Send for pictures and details.

H. E. SLOCUM, 140 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for Sale or exchange; 10 acres tropical fruit and winter vegetable land; will produce $300 to $1,000 an acre net; big bargain; best climate in the world; near Florida. H. S. W., 142 West 94th St.

Farms Wanted.

I am looking for a farm near New York; 10 to 15 acres, with good house and barn. O 385 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Two furnished offices, 42th St.-Broadway; desks, call files. Inquire Room 802, third floor, 1,451 Broadway.

Newly furnished desk room, telephone and stenographer's service; ground floor. F. A. Stiles Company, 203 5th Av.

Light office room to let. 346 5th Av., 2 flights up, front.

Size—Work and fitting room. Size, 14 feet 46th St., opposite Ritz.

45th, 126 West.—Only 1 large room left; $900 yearly; new building.

Loft, large, extra light, 12x65, for light or printing. Apply 439-441 East 53d St.

Office, shipping, 1,600 feet; or parts; entire, electric, elevator. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway.

Physician will share office, upper West End Av. W 96 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

TO RENT,

FURNISHED OFFICES,

with stenographic and telephone service, THREE, $50 MONTH; LARGE AND SMALL SALESROOMS, COR. 47TH AV. AND 220 ST., AT MERCANTILE BUILDING. L. D. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRAL AND WALKER STREETS. SHORT MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING. STORE, BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS. 42,000 FEET OF OFFICE SPACE. $1,800 FEET TO EACH FLOOR. S. H. STONE, AGENT. 123 BROADWAY OR 97 WORTH ST.

STORE TO LET.

WORLD'S CENTRAL LOCATION. BROADWAY AND CORTLANDT.

The lowest rental and the only store to let in this most desirable location. ROBERT WHITMAN, 220 Fifth Avenue.

LOFTS ON FOURTH AVENUE.

Corner on 4th Av., 4,300 sq. ft., 18,000 sq. ft., 22,000 sq. ft., in modern building; exceptionally light; possession Feb. 1, 1920; principals only. H 990 Times Downtown.

For rent, 3,000 sq. feet light mfg. space, second floor, new building; power, light, air; conveniently located; town of 25,000; forty minutes from New York. Address Thomas L. Toulicz, 23 Madison Av., N. Y. Phone 1906 Madison Square.

Premises, 408 and 410 Madison St., 30x100, light stores and basement, stable, convenient for trucking; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire Opsal & Co., 408 Madison St.

Building, containing 32,000 square feet, mill construction, on East River; 10,000 square feet first floor; 22,000 square feet second floor. Thos. H. Todd, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 5580.

Ten St., 5 West.—Parlor floor in studio building; hardwood floors; very sunny; secretary in entrance hall receives business callers and phone messages; maid service; all improvements. Call 5 West 10th St.

Office suitable for architect at 33 West 25th St. or entire floor if desired; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; building open Sundays and holidays; very low rent. Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 542.

Front room, 22x30, all glass front, up 1 flight; has been occupied by architect; suitable for engineers, designing or decorator's office, or showroom. Apply Poole, 13 West 30th. Phone 2858 Madison Square.

To let—From 15,000 to 18,000 sq. ft., sprinkler, unlimited steam power and live steam; possession on or before Oct. 1, 1919. 794-798 16th Av. Cross & Brown, 18 East 41st St. Murray Hill 7100.

Floor, office, and showroom space, 300 to 30,000 square feet; General Central zone; brokers protected; reasonable rent. Central Realty Exchange, 507 5th Av.

65,000 square feet, brick building, 80x200; four smaller stories on floors; 1 wall, boiler, sewer; price $50,000, or will lease. Beaver, 15 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

A responsible tenant wanted for all or part 20,000 square feet floor space on long lease; finest location; no brokers. 1,723 Times Downtown.

STORE AND BASEMENT, ABOUT 9,000 SQ. FEET OF SPACE. 27TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE. APPLY WEST 30TH ST.

To sublease entire or part of attractively fitted out parlor floors suitable for ready-wear, tailoring, or dressmaking businesses; best location, No. 389 Times Downtown.

47th St., 21 West.—(Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—New building, fine location; possession Oct. 1, or sooner. Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St.

Manufacturing site on Newtown Creek, containing 45,000 square feet; 21-year lease. Thos. H. Todd, 402 Madison Av., Vanderbilt 5580.

Printing wanted; well-equipped printing plant wants to execute any orders; no less than $5,000; experienced; lease. Winer, 304 East 107th, Harlem 884.

For rent, light loft, 20x37, for light manufacturing purposes. 356 1st Av. Inquire on premises.

Desk room, mail privileges, stenographic and telephone service; Times Square vicinity. A 166 Times.

Mailing privileges and telephone messages received; $3 monthly. Rankin, 1,400 Broadway.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway. Suite 807.

Desirable space to let, high-class building, 5th Av., near 50th St.; separate entrance. R 75 Times.

Part of office to let; all conveniences; telephone, light, &c.; $15 monthly; good location. Room 1011, 1,457 Broadway.

To let for office 1,300 square feet, Nassau St. near Beekman. H 672 Times Downtown.

Sublet, half newly decorated loft. Trainor, 12 East 12th St.

Elegant music studio to rent part time. 1,425 Broadway, Studio 13.

Desk room with service in the handsomest building in the world. Inquire Suite 306, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; rent $1,200. Apply Estate John C. Brosnan, 385 Broadway.

Loft, 25 feet, 40th St.—Two basements; rent high-class business.

Newly remodeled beautiful parlor floor, 516 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

Factory for Lease.—Containing 37,500 sq. ft. of floor space, at 25c per foot; A1 condition; steam heat; large elevator; good labor; immediate possession. Noah Clark, Inc., 837 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Factory floors, concrete building, 10,000 and 13,000 ft. area sprinklers, all improvements; Brooklyn. Apply D 4 Times.

Manufacturing site on Newtown Creek, containing four acres; 21-year lease. Thos. H. Todd, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 5580.

Queens.

Commuting Farm Bargains.—12½ acres, tenement house, garage, chicken coop, fruit; only $1,500 to settle estate. Four-acre farm; 6-room house, barn, chicken coop, 150 fruit trees; $2,200. Two acres, fruit, with barn, $2,500. Terms arranged. L. N. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

1,000 TO 50,000 SQ. FT. SPACE.

WILL BUILD FACTORY BUILDING to suit requirements. Location as selected. Rail siding if desired. For sale with small initial payment.

ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY, BRIDGE PLAZA BUILDING, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.

LOFT OR FACTORY, WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF NEW YORK, WHERE FEMALE HELP IS PLENTIFUL.

RADCLIFF UNDERWEAR CO., 65 WOOSTER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED.—Banking and brokerage offices, four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in either downtown or 96th Av., uptown districts; want desirable offices and expect to pay what they are worth; immediate possession. Telephone Bryant 3060, ask for Secretary, or write F. K. Frowert, 151 West 42d St.

Wanted to lease factory, one or two stories, 15,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.; would consider garage of 10,000 sq. ft. with shed room for lot

The New York Times
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

AN IDEAL HOME.

Twenty-eight minutes from Grand Central Station; property faces three avenues and only seven minutes' walk to Bronxville Station or street cars; house 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms; 2-car garage; extensive, well-kept grounds; all ready for occupancy; $6,000 cash, balance easy terms; price, $18,500; corner Cassilina Av. and Howe Place, Armour Villa Park. Phone Bronxville 512, or see your broker.

Yonkers.—For sale, substantially built detached three-story and basement double brick residence, in excellent condition; easily convertible into more than 12 apartments of two rooms and bath; corner lot, 75x100; building can also be enlarged on two sides; best residential section in Yonkers, near Getty Square, railroad stations, and trolleys; Hudson River view; prompt possession; price $16,000; terms to suit purchaser. Address C. S. Pearsach, attorney, P. O. Box 634, New York.

For Sale, frame house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, high residential section, Yonkers, near Monument School; plot 100x150; gas, hot water heat; suitable for family or rooming; 40 minutes Grand Central; bargain quick sale price to close estate, $6,500; reasonable terms. Apply occupant, James V. Armstrong, 70 Grayston Park. Telephone 3276 Yonkers, or Theron Davis, attorney, 170 Broadway, New York.

At Beautiful Colonial Heights.

8-room Dutch Colonial, 2 baths. 9-room stone and shingle, 3 baths. Both with garages. Highly restricted colony, fully developed. Sewers, gas, electricity, paved streets; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Near depot.

TASKER HALSTED REALTY CO.,
154 Nassau St. Beekman 4500.

For Rent, New Rochelle, 31 Stephenson Park Boulevard, 9 room new stucco house, 4 bedrooms on second floor; 2 large rooms on third floor; good size living room; light dining room, with butler's pantry; one modern extra bath; extra toilet in basement; steam heat; hardwood floors throughout; 50x123, with light all sides; rent, $85.00. Telephone 3557 N. R.

Pelham Manor.—House 11 rooms, high ground, plot 100x200; all modern improvements; garage; also beautiful gentleman's place, 6½ acres more land if wanted), house 13 rooms, 4 baths, all modern improvements; beautiful lawn, fine old trees, all kinds of fruit, grapes, vegetable and flower gardens, tennis court; garage, 3 cars, men's quarters. J., 821 Highland Av., Pelham Manor.

Ten room house tiled bath, electric light, Colonial interior, rear stable, 50 foot lot, excellent neighborhood; immediate possession; price, $11,500; location, 33 South 9th Av Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; five minutes walk from New Haven Station, or same time by trolley from subway at East 238th St. Apply to John Bach, 128 Vista Place. Phone Mt Vernon 2518.

Mount Vernon.—Large house on beautiful residential avenue, easy commuting; high ground, plot 50x105; house freshly painted; excellent fixtures, furnace and plumbing; easy terms; for inspection write E. W. Webb, 228 Westchester Av., Mount Vernon. Tel. Mount Vernon 2545, Sunday, or before 9 A. M. week days.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Mt. Vernon, 10 light, cheery rooms; refined neighborhood; quiet street; three blocks from railroad station; gas and electricity; open fireplace; Winter's supply coal in bins; ideal for children; $105 monthly; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 6294.

$10,500, in beautiful Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, artistic 10-room stucco and shingle home, overlooking river; every modern improvement; corner lot, 80x130; fully restricted; easy commutation from Grand Central; $3,500 cash, balance terms and mortgage; possession Jan. 1. O. B. Carson, 11 Mercer St., New York.

Furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths, English villa type; everything modern; new decorations; corner lot, 75x150; restricted park section, Mamaroneck, 45 minutes from Grand Central; convenient cars, station; until May or longer; exceptional opportunity to careful tenant. G 389 Times.

At Wyanoy Park, New Rochelle, new, well built Colonial house on large plot, beautifully situated, eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor, every modern convenience; $16,000; 35 minutes from Grand Central Station. I. B. Cochran, Room 619, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

$10,500.—In beautiful Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, artistic 10-room stucco and shingle home overlooking river; every modern improvement; corner lot 80x130; fully restricted; easy commutation from Grand Central; $3,500 cash, balance terms and mortgage; possession Jan. 1. O. B. Carson, 11 Mercer St., New York.

$6,500; For sale, bungalow, Nepperhan Heights, sacrifice, owner leaving city, must sell; 5 rooms, all modern improvements; new garage; 5 minutes' walk to trains, and schools; beautifully located; cash $2,000, balance easy terms. Apply to E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway. Phone Yonkers 704.

Handsome new Dutch Colonial house; 7 rooms; also reception hall, pantry, bath, ample closets; fine basement; hot water heating system; gas, electricity; beautifully located 25 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; 15 minutes' walk from station; price $10 000; no brokers. T 604 Times Downtown.

For sale, two-family house with two separate heating plants, each apartment consisting of 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; price $7,000; room for garage; nicely located; why pay high rent when you can own your own home on very reasonable terms? Apply to E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway. Phone Yonkers 704.

For sale, new stucco house, South Yonkers containing 7 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; conveniently located; one minute to station; price $9,000, reasonable terms; this is a real bargain and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway. Phone Yonkers 704.

12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, open fireplaces, fine shade, garden, and fruit; plot, 100-foot front; price, $16,000; mortgage, $10,000 at 5%; possession Oct. 1.
IRVING W. YOUNG.
White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1547.

For sale, North Yonkers, house in A1 condition, all improvements, 10 rooms and bath; garage; beautifully located; price $10,000, reasonable terms. Apply to E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway. Phone Yonkers 704.

Attractive, modern 8-room house, large screened porch, awnings; high ground; 10 minutes station; garage; 60-foot frontage; moderate price; easy terms; thirty minutes Grand Central. Owner, 1183 McIntyre St., Bronxville, N. Y. 1188-W Bronxville.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE IN YONKERS, splendidly situated on corner plot 60x100, with garage for several cars; convenient to school, trolley, and railroad; high elevation; steam heat; price $9,500. Gail A. Bell, 22 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 2121.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Beautiful home, seven rooms, tile bath, butler's pantry; hot water heat; all modern improvements; large corner plot; price, $15,000. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Bronxville 838.

An attractive furnished house to rent in Rye, N. Y., for 1 or 2 years at $125 per month; has 4 bedrooms 2 baths, all improvements. Write, call, or phone Charles Neal Fasner, Real Estate Office, facing Rye Railroad Station. Telephone 123 Rye.

NEW ROCHELLE.
FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Nine-room house and garage, all improvements; select neighborhood; lot 50x110; price $10,000. Ballstab Bros., 31 Hillside Av., New Rochelle.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

11 rooms, all improvements; on plot 100x230; garage garden; possession Oct. 1.
IRVING W. YOUNG.
White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1547.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON.

House, all improvements; lovely surroundings; 8 rooms, 2 baths; 50x115; offered for sale to insure quick sale. Owner, 228 Rich Av., Telephone 1663 Mount Vernon.

At New Rochelle.—Handsome house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful grounds; conveniently located; for lease to Oct. 1, 1920. Apply 186 Winyah Av., (near Webster Av.,) or telephone 3993.

House for sale; can get immediate possession; all improvements; eight rooms and bath; garage; owner on premises from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. 63 West 7th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—2½ acres at Hastings, overlooking Hudson River; magnificent location, near New York Central station; sacrifice to quick buyer; also two smaller plots. P. O. Box 346, Yonkers.

Crestwood's most beautiful Dutch Colonial brick home, 7 rooms, tile bath; sun parlor; garage; all improvements; must be sold before Monday; $12,800. Make appointments Circle 413, or visit station immediately.

Hastings-on-Hudson.—Ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern; all improvements; oak floors, fireplace, sleeping porch; ½ acre; high class neighborhood. Phone 708W Hastings.

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.

Fine eleven-room house, three baths; 200x240; beautiful grounds; location unsurpassed; garage; price $32,500. Owner, 7 East 42d St., Room 304.

Pleasantville, N. Y., a nine room house, bath, all improvements; open fireplace, 10 minutes' walk to station; small fruit trees, chicken house, garage; $6,750. W. Y. McIntosh, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Bronxville, Armour Villa Park Section.—Shingle house, eight rooms, large living room with open fireplace, hot-water heat, fruit and shade; $6,800; easy terms. Phone Sunday Bronxville 1188-R.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Pelham.—Stucco house, nine (9) rooms and bath; fine location; lot 80x120; gas and electricity; steam heat; near station; price $10,500. Open Sunday, J. N. Amundsen, 115 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Bay, N. Y. Tel. 1153.

Rent, furnished, 13 rooms, 5 baths, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, sleeping porches; 3 acres; garage; $250 month. W. J. Ackerman, Hartsdale, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Nine-room house, all improvements; large size plot; price $5,000. Reilstab Bros., 31 Hillside Av., New Rochelle.

Eight-room house, all improvements; excellent condition; convenient, rapidly developing section; $8,000. Davis, 625 Broadway, Yonkers.

Will rent handsome house of twenty rooms, all modern conveniences, for Winter months, to persons with highest references. William Kerr, care Hix Estate, Rye, N. Y.

Rent, Winter, $100 month, furnished home, ten rooms; garage; hot water heater; fire place; few minutes' walk station; New Haven Road. R 95 Times.

For Sale.—Six-room house, bath, all improvements; modern in every detail; garage; price, $5,400. The Olivere-Gainey Agency, Port Chester, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.

Eleven-room house, three baths, 200x240; garage; price $32,500; mortgage $10,000. Owner, 7 East 42d St., Room 304.

Will sell at sacrifice finest corner Hudson River plot on this property. Apply E. J. Stringham, Sedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.

Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, New York,—Thirty-five minutes from N. Y. C. station; houses and villa plots for sale. J. J. Box 252, Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., 20 Chester St.; price $11,000; immediate possession; open all day Sunday. Wm. H. Martens, Tel. Mount Vernon 400.

A real home at Hastings-on-Hudson; 9 rooms, laundry, attic, and cellar; parquet, electric; large plot and fruit. Owner, Decatur 3180.

For Sale.—Fine old house, 8 rooms, bath; fireplaces, stable, electricity; acre ground; hour Grand Central. M. G. Elliott, Pleasantville, N. Y.

For Sale.—Substantially built 10-room house, beautifully located in best part Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Lykes, A 144 Times.

Stucco house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. 8 rooms, 2 baths; corner lot. P. O. Box 278. Telephone 805.

Two-family house, Mount Vernon, 15 rooms, all improvements; rent one floor nearly pays expenses. P. O. Box 228. Telephone 935

Scarsdale.—Modern country home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage, extensive grounds, orchard; rent $1,500. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Hawthorne.—House 6 rooms, bath, beautiful garden; lot 225x100; shade, fruit, lawn, garage, community. Samuel H. Speas, or Telephone 4711 Lenox.

Furnished house, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; best residence location in North Yonkers; $150 a month; October to April. N 257 Times.

New Rochelle.—One-family house; 9 rooms; shingle; all improvements; restricted; $8,300. Cash $4,800. Braemig, 37 Jackson St.

For Sale.—Cottage, 7 rooms, bath; modern; 26 miles Grand Central; $1,500. Address D 823 Times Annex.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME

proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 29th; Bryant 1261.

Beautiful home in South Yonkers for sale; 11 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement. K 477 Times Downtown.

For sale privately, or rent furnished, 8-room house; gas, hot air; in Mount Vernon. K. L., 198 Times.

Yonkers.—Modern 3 family; sleeping porches. 34 Cliff Av., near Post St.

Long Island.

To let, by refined Hebrew family to congenial couple, 2 rooms and kitchenette, comfortably furnished, in up-to-date private house in Long Island section of Sea Gate; references required. P 288 Times.

Bargains Garden City Estates.—Ten rooms, two baths, $9,500, Dutch colonial, stucco; eight rooms, two baths, $10,500, stucco and shingle; seven rooms, three baths, $12,500. Chichester, 347 5th Av.

To let, furnished, October to May, 11-room stucco house; garage; three baths; modern improvements; one hour from Grand Central. Pauline Godson, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. Croton 99.

To let furnished from October to May, 14 room house, all improvements; hot water and hot water heat; rent $125 per month. Owner, 401 South Ocean Av., Freeport, L. I. Tel. 966.

At Freeport.—Ten rooms and bath, hot-water heat, garage; house has large living room, open fireplace; price $7,000. George E. Wheeler, 1 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite depot. Open Sunday.

12-room residence, 3 baths, every modern improvement; large corner plot, garage; near Lynbrook; price $15,000; easy terms or exchange city property or lots. Wolfe & Co., 31 Liberty St.

PLANDOME, L. I.

I will sell my 10-room, hollow tile residence for $19,000; occupancy Oct. 1. Stewart & Conway, 10 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 4648.

Belle Harbor.—Beautiful all-year residence; 12 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors, furnace; 8 minutes' walk 116th Street station. Particulars, Durosa Co., 155 West 14th St.

For Sale.—Six and seven room houses, Bayside, L. I.; all modern improvements. Telephone Bryant 417. Room 618, 110 West 42d. Call Sunday northeast corner 5th and Ashburton Ave., Bayside.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL

her beautiful home for $5,500, on reasonable terms; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 60x125; 3 blocks station; nice shrubbery. Box 114, Freeport, L. I.

To sublet until Feb. 1, furnished dwelling at Long Beach, L. I.; nine rooms, two baths; $40 monthly; 3 minutes to station; landlord will continue lease to May. Address R 22 Times.

At Bayport, L. I., 8-room furnished dwelling, garage; large plot; $9,500. Edward N. Crosby & Co., 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Forest Hills Gardens; brick, 8 rooms, 3 baths; double garage; large plot. THOS. H. TODD, 402 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 5595.

Forest Hills Gardens; brick, 8 rooms, 3 baths; large plot; wooded. THOS. H. TODD, 402 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 5595.

Several beautifully located cottages; all city improvements, including heat; to rent, furnished if desired, by Nelson Westerbeke, Sayville, L. I. Tel. 152-F.

For rent, furnished, six-room modern house, hill section of Jamaica; convenient to trains, elevated; $75 per month. Phone Jamaica 1356-M, after Sept. 15.

Bayside.—Stucco shingle house; near station; steam heat, gas, electric light, and other conveniences; price $9,000. Owner, K 483 Times Downtown.

Price depends on amount cash down; 8-room dwelling, improvements, sleeping porch, fireplace, garage; owner in house. F. Locke, Verbena Av., Floral Park.

For Sale.—5 room house, newly decorated; bath, electricity, gas, steam; hardwood; 50x100; Flushing, 2-family; separate furnaces; improvements. K 211 Times.

New houses, ready Oct. 1, $5,500, $7,000 cash required. J. T. Froehlich, junction Merrick Road, Lincoln Av., L. I.

Bungalow for sale, block from ocean, at sacrifice price. G. H. Bennett, California Av., West End, Long Beach.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Lynbrook, L. I.—Fast-growing town, 35 minutes from Pennsylvania and Flatbush Station; excellent view from high ground; modern houses, six rooms and bath; two of seven rooms and bath; on principal street, four minutes walk depot; all improvements, electricity, gas, steam heat, automatic gas water heaters, tile floor bathrooms, parquet floors; plots 45x122, 55x122, 50x180.

For particulars apply No. 30 Raymond Av., Lynbrook, Long Island, (phone Lynbrook 762,) or 21 Park Row, Room 2307. Phone Barclay 6640.

LONG ISLAND—NORTH SHORE.

Craftsman house: stucco, nine rooms, two baths, sun parlor, large living room, built-in bookcases, beamed ceiling, parquet floors, two brick fireplaces, Flemish oak and white enamel trim; hot water heat, instantaneous water heater, garage, garden, trees, shrubs, beautiful lawn; swimming, boating, bathing; frontage 120 feet. Pennsylvania station, 25 minutes; price $17,500. C 10 Times.

North Shore house.—Stucco and half timber; eight rooms; living room 24 by 15; massive fieldstone fireplace; beamed ceiling; built-in bookcases and buffet; mission oak trim; parquet floors; hot water heat; screens, shades; wonderful garden; many fruits; asparagus and strawberry beds; trees, flowers, shrubs 130 by 100. Pennsylvania station 21 minutes. C 11 Times.

8,712 Freedom Av., (1/2d St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I.—One-family house, 9 rooms and bath, on a plot 50x100; two-car garage; parquet floors, hot-water heat, gas, electric lights, hot and cold water, 2 bathroom; lately painted and decorated; large glassed-in porch; entire house screened; price $10,000; $7,500 may remain on mortgage. Inquire on premises or B. Marvin, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

At East Rockaway, L. I., on Long Beach Branch, 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, well furnished 7-room and bath bungalow cottage; to rent from Oct. 1 to May 1; $75 per month; hot water heat, gas, telephone, electric light, city water, lawns, trees, vines, shrubs; arrangements can be made for next Summer. Address P. O. Box 71, East Rockaway, L. I.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Unusually attractive 10-room house, half an acre of ground, fruit and vegetables; wide veranda, awnings, screens; garage; all modern improvements; 8 minutes' walk to station; bargain; price $71,500, $3,500 cash. Telephone LYNCH, 35 Maine Av., 181 Rockville Centre, or 347 5th Av. 8350 Murray Hill.

Woodmere, L. I.—Estate will dispose of attractive well built home, best section, near station; 12 rooms, 4 baths, extra toilet; A1 condition for all year residence; spacious, well shaded, beautiful grounds; possession immediate; price and terms reasonable; brokers protected. Brickstone, P. O. Box 303, Lawrence, L. I.

FOR SALE—LONG BEACH.

3 blocks from ocean, near Hotel Nassau, 11 rooms, 4 baths; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's quarters; plot of ground 120x100 feet; fine shrubbery and lawn; house faces ocean, with beautiful view; price $55,000; no agents. A 151 Times.

Floral Park, L. I.—New dwelling, 6 large rooms, pantry, large reception hall, parquet floors, oak trim, steam heat, electricity; all improvements; good location, half block trolley, 3 blocks station; ready Sept. 20; price $6,500. McNeil, Vanderbilt Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Artistic and practical 7-room Dutch Colonial home; living room, 16x24; French doors, fireplace, sun parlor, beamed dining room, tiled bath, screens, storm windows, double flooring; cornice, 15x18; garage, steam heat; near station; price, $8,000. J. Fischer, Bellmore, L. I.

Valley Stream, Nassau County.—A fine modern 10-room house with bath, all conveniences, on ½-acre plot; price $15,000; garage, chicken house and yards. All trees and shrubs; grounds beautifully landscaped; fruit trees. Address Owner, Box 422, Valley Stream, Nassau County, L. I.

Residence, just built, block and stucco, with garage; beautiful high, tiled location; two baths; very latest improvements; possession; owner on premises; brokers recognized; sell below cost. Alviene, White—House, North 26th St., between Shelter Rock and Crocheron Av., (Broadway,) Flushing.

At Sea Cliff, Long Island, commuting distance, overlooking Hempstead Harbor; near trolley, beach, churches, school, country club; 10-room furnished house, 2 baths, gas, electricity, garage, and grounds; bargain. Hepn, 112 Riverside Drive. Phone 2997 Schuyler.

Modern, house at Laurelton, 9 rooms, tw baths, 60x30; garage; 28 minutes to Penn. Station; attractive, beautiful, building; good terms; price reasonable; occupancy Oct. 1. G. W. W., 37 William St., Rector 1308.

PORT WASHINGTON.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, three large rooms, living, dining and bedroom, with use of kitchen and laundry, in private family; all modern conveniences; with or without board; quiet section. N 286 Times.

GREAT BARGAIN AT SEA CLIFF, L. I.

Beautiful waterfront house for sale; 10 rooms, all improvements; steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; ground 50x250; garage; fruit trees, boating, bathing; big bargain. Inquiries Winterroth, Pianos, 8 Union Square, New York.

Hollis, 10 rooms, baths, electricity; parquetry throughout; fireproof garage; near station; $15,500.

South Hempstead, new stucco, 8 rooms, bath, improvements, garage, 2 acres, restricted; $17,000. Geo. V. Raynor, 1,270 Broadway.

Most attractive six rooms, California bungalow; within twenty-five minutes to 34th St.; heat, tile bath, open fireplace; step to beautiful bathing beach, tennis courts, Casino, boating, and fishing; at a sacrifice. Phone Cathedral 7830.

Lawrence, L. I.—Will personally or through your own broker dispose of one of the most modern, complete and prominently located homes in immediate all year occupancy; price $85,000. Apply at Brickstone, P. O. Box 303, Lawrence, L. I.

FORT WASHINGTON,
on Manhasset Bay.

Beautiful country home, 9 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water heat; extra toilet; plot 50x140, $9,000.

FRANK B. SMITH & SON.

At Bayside, L. I.—Immediate possession, charming cottage of 7 rooms and bath, with splendid garage; electric light, steam heat, new roof, fine trees; a bargain at $9,000. Address V. F. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

Madison.—Account business removal, nearly new modern house, 7 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 bedrooms, hot water and cold water; all best improvements; only $6,000. Alford, 18 Fairwood Road. Call, write, or phone, 370 Madison, N. J.

For sale, at Baldwin, Long Island, well-built house, 8 rooms and bath, with 1½ acres of land with large shade and fruit trees, garage; 10 minutes from station; $8,500 for quick sale; principals only. Owner, 119 Harrison Av., Baldwin, L. I.

Freeport.—Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath, parquet floors, open fireplace, large plot; steam heat garage for two cars. See this one before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite depot. Open Sundays.

For sale.—A real home, eight large rooms, all modern oak-trim, hardwood floors, tile bathroom, living-room, 25 by 15 feet; large screened front porch; double garage; must be seen to be appreciated; price $9,000, $3,000 cash. 6 Kaisey Street, Freeport, L. I.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.

Twelve rooms and bath; plot, 150x172; all improvements; beautiful trees; large garage; five minutes to the station; price, $16,000.
E. SIMONSON,
236 Scranton Av.

East Rockaway cottage, 6 rooms, furnished, stove heat, electric light, telephone, convenient to trains; price $40 per month to May 1; advanced rental for Summer. Mrs. E. C. Mackin, 12 West 100th St., N. Y. C.

Bayside, L. I.—Private residence; all modern improvements; eight rooms; large grounds, garden, fruit trees, garage; five minutes' walk from station; price $13,000, easy terms. A. C. Bragaw, 165 Broadway, New York City.

House, 10 rooms, 3 baths, on plot of ground 120x100, 3 blocks from ocean, near Hotel Nassau; to close an estate; price $25,000; no agents. Apply Times.

Forest Hills, L. I.—For sale, 6-room modern stucco house; plot 75x100; price $16,000. Telephone 6173. K 233 Times.

Seven room house, all improvements, located Flushing, $1,000 cash required. Flushing 3437.

Flushing Bay.—8 rooms, all improvements; cash, $2,000. F., 157 East 47th.

New York State.

English stone mansion with acre of ground; finest location on the Hudson, within city limits; accessible to subway, trolley and bus; building particularly well adapted for this purpose without remodeling or changing; 13 rooms, 5 baths; highest class property; built specially for owner's use; all improvements. Riegger, 306 East 134th St, Phone Melrose 4060.

English stone mansion, furnished, ideal location and view on Hudson, within city limits and accessible; 13 rooms, 5 baths, all improvements; acre of ground; built for owner's use; rental $5,400 to especially desirable parties; worth $15,000; highest class. C. Riegger, 306 East 134th St. Phone Melrose 4060.

BARGAIN IN COUNTRY ESTATE.

In exclusive community; worth twice the price asked; roomy house with all improvements on high elevation with truly wonderful view; two hours out New York State; 5 railroads. D 30 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

New York State.

My small cottage on beautiful hillside in Rockland County, (well known for its excellent drinking water and pure air;) high elevation and exceptional view from house; barn, poultry house, and grounds; on State road; six minutes' walk from railroad station; ten minutes from school; house has seven rooms and bath; laundry in basement with rain and spring water connection; running spring water in house, hot and cold; newly installed bathroom, electric light, and steam heat; building newly painted; 35 miles out on Erie; rent $40 to desirable tenant; ready for occupancy on Oct. 1. W 223 Times.

For the months of October to January included, 2 large modern country residences; $1,500 each for season; fully furnished; garage and every convenience; hunting and fishing privileges on private lake; estate covers 1,500 acres; (big game;) situated in Derrypark, (Orange County,) New York; 3 hours by train or automobile from N. Y. City. Write W 222 Times.

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y.

For sale, partly furnished, up-to-date cottage, 6 rooms and bath; large barn; 5 acres land; all overlooking the lake; bargain. L. Robin, 30 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—New six-room cottage on Hudson, all improvements; Conrad, 169 Warburton Av., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY
AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 55x130; $6,000.
5 rooms, 100x140; garage; $7,000.
7 rooms, 50x150, garage; $8,000.
9 rooms, 75x150; garage; $9,800.
8 rooms, 85x190; garage; $10,000.
10 rooms, 10 acres; garage; $15,000.
11 rooms, 125x200; garage; $16,500.
10 rooms, 100x180; garage; $20,000.
12 rooms, 195x200; garage; $25,000.
Others up to $60,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.
S. B. WALSTRUM-GORDON & NORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, with garage; first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel; woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 5 minutes' walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 15 minutes Grand Central; low rate of fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call write or phone, J. B. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. [illegible]

For Sale—An attractive house at Elizabeth, N. J., (21 Mor. section,) 30 minutes' from New York, 5 minutes to railroad and trolley, 5 minutes to school; eight rooms, modern bathroom; large attic; laundry in basement; 2 open fireplaces, quartered oak parquet floors throughout; quartered oak panelled dining room; steam heat; gas and electricity; hot and cold water; lot 50 ft. by 128 ft. fenced; beautiful shade trees, lawn, and shrubbery; spacious veranda; worth $12,500 at present prices; will sell for $10,500; one-half can remain on mortgage; must be seen to be appreciated. 19 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Compact, modern dwelling in select neighborhood; 2½-story frame and stucco, facing southwest, with beautiful, high location and extended mountain view; living room, 16x24, with handsome wainscoting and fireplace; five sleeping and two bath rooms on second floor; three finished rooms and one bath on third floor; house stands on 50x100 plot; house alone cost more at pre-war prices; lot 90x174; 55 Park Av., Orange; present occupant will permit inspection at any reasonable time. Orange National Bank, Orange, N. J., owner.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME.

Modern residence; high elevation; Tenafly, N. J.; 11 rooms and tiled bath; trolley service; 3½ acres; near golf club; select neighborhood, school, churches; 10 large rooms; 2 tiled baths; water, gas, electricity, hot water heat, vacuum cleaner, open fireplace; model laundry; large porches, copper screening; 3-car garage; man's quarters; stable; water, electricity throughout; poultry house; fruit trees, berries, shrubbery; exceptional bargain; $22,500. O. Brassler, P. O. Box 18, Tenafly, N. J.

Modern house for sale, brick and stucco, 12 rooms, about 1 acre of ground with fruit; open fireplaces; 2 baths; all improvements; 7 minutes' walk from Montclair Heights station, near Normal School; high location; 10 minutes to trolley at station; price $18,000. Apply Owner, 81 Kenilworth Place, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 180.

Teaneck, N. J.—Owner will sacrifice beautiful home, 9 rooms, every improvement; garage; large plot; 12,500 square feet; ideal location, near train and Hudson River trolley; only $9,500, if sold before Oct. 1. Other $4,500 up; terms. A. Moore, Tele. 1408 Hackensack.

FOR SALE.—Dwelling in high class residential section of Bloomfield; five minutes' walk to station; building well constructed and nearly new; eight rooms, bath, foyer hall; hardwood floors and trim; electric light, gas, steam heat; large plot; poultry houses, fruit trees; price $9,000. Owner, 53 Williamson Av., Bloomfield.

Splendidly located one-family home at 525 Scotland St., Orange, N. J., 5 minutes from Lackawanna Station, 10 minutes' walk from trolley, 13 rooms and 2 baths, including tiled shower; large garage; many large trees; plot 114x150; will sacrifice for $13,500; immediate possession. Inquire H. Theodore Sorg, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Essex Fells.—A wonderful bargain is a house of 11 rooms, ½ stone and frame construction house; lot 85x250, two-car garage, living quarters above; 40 minutes to New York; excellent train service, two minutes to station; price $18,000; seen any time. Cushwa. Phone 308 Caldwell. Caldwell, N. J.

Ready to be occupied Oct. 1, eight new California semi-bungalows; six large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, electric light, bookcases, sleeping porches, parquet floors; 20 minutes Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad; prices, $6,250 to $6,800; easy terms. T. J. Schultz, 205 Travers Place, Lyndhurst, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Commuter's home, seven rooms, improvements; double garage, greenery; fruit; two acres or more; near trolley; healthy location. A. Dorf, Sleepy Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Forty-eight cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

For Sale or to Rent.—Sixteen-room, one or two family house; every improvement each side; all kinds fruit; four acres; large barns, chicken houses, garages, schools, stores, churches, station, trolley, express to New York. 30 minutes; near Ridgewood, N. J.; rental, $1,000. C., Lock Box 376, Tel. 183-W, Huntington, N. Y.

Lease.—Unfurnished house, 7 rooms tiled bath, large pantry; steam heat, electricity, gas; foyer hall, sun parlor, and porches, glass enclosed; 30 minutes out, Erie, 30 minutes trolley; 2 years' lease responsible people, adults; $90 month; particulars and appointment: K 530 Times Downtown.

Millside.—8-room modern, up-to-date one-family frame houses; plot of ground, 50x150; beautiful approach shade trees in yard, driveway for automobiles; will accept reasonable offer. Communicate with Mr. Hartman, Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West 40th. Phone Bryant 380.

For Sale or rent in Morristown section, a charming country house; 8 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 minutes' walk to D. & L. station; 12 acres; gardens, brook and tennis court; garage, stable with living quarters; sale price $15,000. O 387 Times.

For sale, Ridgewood, N. J.—Lady will sell her house of eleven rooms, all improvements, five minutes' walk to depot, plot 100x150, on beautiful macadamized street; fine neighborhood; fruit and garden; house good condition; hot-air furnace; near schools, etc. Apply P. O. Box 145, Ridgewood, N. J.

A private residence, 5 minutes from 18-hole golf course; tennis clubhouse; 10-room house in Northern New Jersey; 14 miles from Times Square on West Shore Railroad; for sale only; $6,500; terms less than rent; now occupied; ready Oct. 1. Phone Mr. Owner, John 4202.

A beautiful country place; three acres of improved grounds; ten-room house; improvements; barn, greenery; fine lawn, garden, shade trees; all in excellent order; high ground; fine view; eight minutes' walk depot; 30 minutes from city; $8,500. C. I. Smith, Mahway, N. J.

Very attractive semi-bungalow, restricted neighborhood, reception, bath, chestnut trim, beam ceilings, open fireplace, steam heat; all gas kitchen; all improvements; 45 minutes to N. Y.; near three railroads and trolleys; Bloomfield, N. J. T 539 Times Downtown.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

For sale, country home; one acre ground; large garden, all kinds of fruit trees, grapes, &c.; house has large dining room, living room, library, pantry, kitchen, and laundry; six master bedrooms and two maids' rooms; garage. E 18 Times.

House like new, perfect condition, 9 large rooms and bath, all improvements, large box and hedge, all kinds fruit, strawberries, asparagus, &c., lot 75x500, 15 minutes' walk Ridgewood depot, $9,500. Apply 32 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

Semi-detached double house at South Orange, N. J.; 5 bedrooms in each house; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; price moderate. F. E. Taylor, 11 Prospect Av., South Orange, N. J., or phone South Orange, 48-M.

Semi-bungalow, seven rooms, tiled bath; every modern feature, magnificent view; only $6,800; would cost $8,000 to build; now other bargains, $4,200 to $12,000. Martin, 238 Boulevard, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Phone 72.

A few elegant homes in select neighborhood; all improvements; big well; large lot; seven rooms; near station and trolley; twenty minutes West Shore Railroad; prices $6,000 to $8,500; come Saturday or Sunday. E. Davison, opposite station, West Englewood, N. J.

New, 6-7 room Craftsman style homes, tiled bath, steam heat, electricity, fireplaces, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, garden, lawn; 5 cents fare; $7,000. Inquire Ridgewood Realty Co., 20 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

To rent for six to eight months, beautiful furnished home, Ridge, Bergen; eight rooms, all improvements of any city home; coal in cellar; move right in Oct. 1; references required. Call Room 1670, 50 Church St.

Furnished, 512 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., 8 rooms, with privilege of garage; may be rented from Sept. 25, 1919, to May 25, 1920, for $480. Could be seen this week or communicate with Isaac Cash, 299 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 2429 Worth.

East Orange, 176 Halstead St.—For sale, 14-room house, all improvements; 3 baths; 5 minutes from Brick Church Station. Owner on premises. Immediate possession. Great bargain.

Colonial house, ten rooms, three baths; sun parlor; electricity, gas, steam heat, garage; plot, 175x200; thirty minutes New York; two railroads; trolley; price $10,000. Junge, Bogota, N. J.

Bloomfield.—Two-family frame house; five and six rooms and bath; separate steam-heating plants; storerooms, laundry; station two minutes; Lackawanna Railroad; price $6,000; reasonable terms. O 12 Times.

Modern home, 8 rooms, bath, hardwood finish, all improvements; grounds 100 by 150; sightly location; 10 minutes walk station; immediate possession; $5,500; terms arranged. Daniel Atkins, Montvale, N. J.

For sale, Ridgewood, N. J., house of ten rooms, all improvements; six minutes' walk to depot; plot 50x120; good location; house good condition; must be sold. Apply P. O. Box 145, Ridgewood, N. J.

A beautiful house, new building; 7 rooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; hills northern New J

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Tuesday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,514. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

REPORT STEEL MEN AGREE TO WILSON PLAN, DEFER STRIKE; NO GENERAL TIE-UP IN BOSTON TO SUPPORT FORMER POLICE; WILL UPHOLD STATE'S AUTHORITY, COOLIDGE TELLS GOMPERS

RATIFY THE TREATY, SAY 250 LEADERS IN AMERICAN LIFE

Call On Senate to Approve It Without Amendment and Without Delay.

REJECT LODGE PROPOSALS

American People Will Not Permit Referring Treaty Back to Germany, Senate Is Warned.

GRAVE DANGERS IN DELAY

Taft, Wickersham, Lowell, Gompers, Others of All Occupations and Politics Sign Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A written appeal for ratification without delay or amendment of the Versailles treaty of peace with Germany has been submitted to every member of the Senate by 250 leading Americans, Republicans as well as Democrats, in a nonpartisan effort to bring about prompt action by the Senate on the treaty.

The address to the Senate, the text and the names of the signers of which were given out tonight by the League to Enforce Peace, is signed by ex-President Taft, ex-Attorney General Wickersham, President Lowell of Harvard, Judge George Gray of Delaware, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Luther Burbank, Lyman Abbott, John Burroughs, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry P. Davison, and many others, including Governors and former Governors and Senators, and men and women of national reputation.

In pleading for immediate ratification of the treaty, the signers of the appeal assert that the "world is being put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day," and also declare that delay in the Senate in postponing ratification "in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife, and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket." "The American people," the Senate is told, "cannot, after a victorious war, permit its Government to petition Germany * * * for its consent to changes in the treaty."

Party Lines Broken.

The text of the address follows:

"In the Senate at Washington, now that the Committee on Foreign Relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolonged uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan plea can be made. Party lines are already broken.

"Standing at a distance from the conflict in the Senate Chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension, and unrest exists, manifesting itself in disturbances which in some cases have no self-evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact, its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Dissensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the States and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

"The waging of war steadied and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity, and prosperity content. Delay in the Senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket.

"We beseech the Senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each unitedly to win.

Reject Lodge Amendments.

"But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as is now proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

Ex-Emperor Charles to Visit Alfonso at an Early Date

MADRID, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.) — The former Emperor Charles of Austria and his family are expected to arrive at Santander at an early date. They will occupy King Alfonso's palace of Magdalena, where preparations for their coming are in progress.

ITALIAN 6TH CORPS DISOBEYS ORDERS

Commanded by Nitti to Disarm D'Annunzio's Force in Fiume, the Troops Refuse.

NITTI TO FORCE DISCIPLINE

Deputy Chief of Staff Sent to Fiume—Premier Tells Chamber It Is First Sedition.

ROME, Sept. 14.—(Associated Press.)—Premier Nitti, in a statement in the Chamber of Deputies today regarding the Fiume raid, announced that the commander of the 6th Army Corps had been ordered to intercept and disarm Gabriele D'Annunzio's troops, but that these troops refused to obey the commander's order.

The latest advices were to the effect that the situation arising from the coup was serious, and the Premier declared he was determined to act in a manner to avoid grave conflicts. He deplored what had happened, because for the first time sedition, though for idealistic aims, had entered the Italian army.

The Epoca announces that General Badoglio, Deputy Chief of Staff, has gone to Fiume armed with full powers.

D'Annunzio, according to some reports, entered the city of Fiume at the head of from 8,000 to 12,000 men.

In the course of his speech Signor Nitti gave full details of the report of the military authorities at Fiume, showing that D'Annunzio's troops had overcome all resistance and entered the city, and that the War Minister's order to disarm and return them to the armistice line was not carried out because, as General Robilant reported to the Minister, "the detail to carry out the order had failed him."

News received on Saturday at noon showed that D'Annunzio's troops, described as numbering 2,300, were still in Fiume, and that the poet had announced that he intended to install himself in the Army Command Bureau. Parts of the 6th Artillery Regiment and a cyclist corps apparently were marching on Fiume on Saturday and General Ferrari, commanding the supervision of troops on the armistice line, was marching to stop them.

Signor Nitti expressed strong deprecation of what he termed the misguided deed of D'Annunzio, because, he said, it would propagate the belief abroad of the violent imperialistic spirit of the Italian people and result in Italian aspirations in the Adriatic being met with strong opposition.

"No worse service could be rendered to the cause we are defending and have defended," he said.

Signor Nitti declared that the Government had taken every measure to prevent such acts as had occurred at Fiume, and said the responsibility for it would be investigated and an effort made to ascertain how news of the event reached outsiders before the Government was in possession of it. The Premier stoutly denied that the Government tolerated such incidents as the occupation of Fiume, and characterised as "lunatics, betraying the cause of the fatherland," those who advocated protests and "mad acts" against France and the United States.

The Premier concluded his address with a strong appeal for the troops to return to their posts.

POET WINS OVER GENERAL.

While Drama Goes On Allied Troops Remain Quiet in Barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 14.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, with forty motor lorries, has marched to Fiume from Ronchs, on the old Italian frontier. Volunteers have been constantly joining this bold expedition. General Pittaluga, commanding the city, led out a force with machine guns to intercept the frontier raid en route. There was a dramatic meeting and dialogue.

Pittaluga: Thus you will ruin Italy?

D'Annunzio: Rather will you ruin Italy if you oppose Fiume's destiny and support the infamous policy.

The General: What then do you wish?

The Poet: A free entry into Fiume.

The General: I must obey orders.

Poet: I understand you would fire upon your brethren? Fire first upon me. (Poet bares his breast.)

General (with emotion): I am happy to meet you, brave soldier and grand poet. With you I cry "Viva Fiume."

All forces together: Viva Pittaluga.

Later D'Annunzio entered the city amid rejoicing and demonstrations. The President of the National Council, Gros-

Continued on Page Two.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

LODGE GETS TEXT OF PEACE TREATY SIGNED BY AUSTRIA

Brought by Courier for Chicago Newspaper and Presented to Senator in Washington.

SENATE TO HAVE IT TODAY

What Austria Must Pay for Her Share in War Set Forth in Detail.

ALL LOOT TO BE GIVEN UP

Ancient Jewels, Furniture, and Works of Art to be Restored to Italy Are Specified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—A dispatch to The Chicago Tribune from its Washington correspondent tonight says:

"The Chicago Tribune today handed to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the text of the Austria Peace Treaty brought direct from Paris to Washington by special courier.

"It is the complete, official text of the treaty signed by Austria, and the allied and associated powers on Sept. 10, at St. Germain. Accompanying the text of the treaty, which is in English, were the texts in French of the allied countries' letter transmitting the final draft of the treaty and of the allied response rejecting the appeals for modifications put forward by the Austrian plenipotentiaries.

"The Austrian treaty and accompanying documents constitute information which the Senate desired to have before it in considering the treaty with Germany, and which the Foreign Relations Committee asked the President to transmit to it. Mr. Wilson replied that inasmuch as the Austrian treaty had not been signed it was still in process of negotiation, and to submit it in draft form would create the undesirable precedent of tending to take the function of negotiating treaties out of the hands of the Executive, where it is expressly vested by the Constitution.

"Senator Lodge will present The Tribune's text of the Austrian treaty in the Senate tomorrow, with a request that it be reprinted by the Government Printing Office for the use of the Senate, and also for public distribution.

"The treaty consists of 381 articles, making 151 pages in the English text. In general terms it follows the scheme of the German treaty. Part 1, consisting of the first twenty-six articles, is the League of Nations covenant, which Austria accepts, though she will not become a member of the League until admitted by vote of the other members.

Price Austria Must Pay.

"An examination of the text of the treaty shows many interesting details not formerly made public. This is particularly so regarding reparations Austria must make. What she must do as the price of peace is shown in the following articles:

"'ARTICLE 177—The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Austria accepts, the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Austria-Hungary and her allies.

"'ARTICLE 178—The allied and associated Governments recognise that the resources of Austria are not adequate, after taking into account the permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present treaty, to make complete reparation for such loss and damage.

"'The allied and associated Governments, however, require and Austria undertakes that she will make compensation as hereinafter determined for damage done to the civilian population of the allied and associated powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an allied and associated power against Austria by the said aggression by land, by sea, and from the air, and in general damage as defined in Annex 1 hereto.

"'ARTICLE 179—The amount of such damage for which compensation is to be made by Austria shall be determined by an Interallied commission to be called the Reparation Commission and constituted in the form and with the powers set forth hereunder and in annexed Nos. II-V, inclusive hereto. The commission is the same as that provided for under Article 233 of the treaty with Germany. Subject to any modifications resulting from the present treaty the commission shall constitute a section to consider the special questions raised by the application of the present treaty. This section shall have consultative power only, except in cases in which the commission shall delegate to it such powers as may be deemed convenient.

"'The Reparation Commission shall

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

Martyred Douai and Cambrai Get Honors of the Legion

PARIS, Sept. 14.—President Poincaré, who left Paris last night on a trip which was to include the cities of Douai and Cambrai, today conferred the decoration of Legion of Honor upon those municipalities.

In doing so he said the towns merited well of the country by their endurance of the sufferings and privations due to ill treatment by the enemy in the period of German occupation. He congratulated them on their resolute work for reconstruction.

M'CUMBER MAKES TERMS WITH LODGE

Senator McNary Also Assents to a Tentative Compromise on League Reservations.

REPUBLICANS OPTIMISTIC

Claim 55 Votes for Reservation Program — Close Vote on Amendments Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—With the majority leaders asserting that the battle for drastic reservations is already won, the Versailles treaty as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee will come up in the Senate tomorrow, to remain on the calendar until the final vote on ratification is reached.

Before the last stage of voting on ratification is entered upon, the treaty, it is expected, will be under consideration for at least six weeks and possibly two months. Senator Lodge, the majority leader, hopes to have it disposed of by Nov. 1, but, if one may judge from the flood of debate that is threatened, it looks as if it would be well toward the middle of that month before the final vote is taken.

As the situation now looks to the majority leaders, the four reservations, with a modification of that relating to Articles X., XVI., and XVII., will be supported by all forty-nine Republicans, reinforced by at least six from the Democratic ranks. Within the last few days the only "mild reservationists" who have stood out against the reservations on Articles X., XVI., and XVII. McCumber of North Dakota and McNary of Oregon, have reached a tentative compromise with the forces led by Senator Lodge.

Terms of McCumber Compromise.

This compromise, as explained to day, comprehends a change of phraseology that would retain the three articles in the League of Nations covenant, instead of practically eliminating them, as the majority reservations would do, but would provide that their operation, as affecting the United States, would be dependent upon explicit action of Congress. The three articles involve the guarantees of territorial integrity of nations in the League, the boycotting of nations declining to submit to the edict of the League Council in the event of a dispute, and the right of the League Council to determine when any threat of war might involve nations in the settlement of a dispute.

The "mild reservationists," led by Senators McCumber and McNary, objected to what they regarded as the blunt phrasing of the reservations, after the majority report was submitted to the Senate; but gradually, one after another, they announced that they would support them, with the exception of the Senators from North Dakota and Oregon.

Already more than two-thirds of the opponents of the treaty have signified their willingness to accept the McCumber-McNary compromise, and by the time the vote on the reservations is reached—which will be when the ratifying resolution is moved—it is practically assumed that every one of the forty-nine Republicans will support it. All objections to the withdrawal reservation, under which the United States would be the sole judge whether its obligations under the League of Nations had been fulfilled, have been abandoned by Senator McCumber and others who found fault with its phraseology. They will accept it without qualification.

The six Democrats who are counted on to align themselves with the Republicans in support of the reservations are Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma, Smith of Georgia, Shields of Tennessee, Thomas of Colorado and Walsh of Massachusetts. Two or three more Democrats are said to be wavering, with a possibility of their voting with the Republicans.

With the six Democrats, the opponents of the League covenant as written would command fifty-five votes. The reservations could be put through by the

Continued on Page Two.

Thurston, famous magician, at the Globe Theatre. Praised unanimously by press and public. Positive knockout. Only show of its kind on earth. Extended engagement.—Advt.

STEEL STRIKE POSTPONED

Struggle to Wait on Washington Conference, Says Official Here.

PRESIDENT HEARS RADICALS

Seattle Extremists Tell Him Their Grievances, but Maintain Reticence.

ASK PRISONERS' RELEASE

General Feeling in the Northwest That the President's Speeches Have Helped.

The New York City News Association issued the following statement last night:

"It was learned authoritatively from a member of Samuel Gompers's entourage tonight that the threatened strike of the employes of the United States Steel Corporation, set for Sept. 22, will be deferred until after the labor conference at Washington in October, according to President Wilson's request."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor committee for organizing iron and steel workers, said late tonight that he knew nothing of the report that the strike of the United States Steel Corporation employes would be deferred from Sept. 22 until after the industrial conference in Washington.

D. J. Davis, Edward F. Evans, and William Hannan, three other members of the committee who have established headquarters here, were out of town and could not be located tonight. Samuel Gompers and John Fitzpatrick are the other members of the committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—John Fitzpatrick, member of the committee for organizing the steel workers, declared tonight the report that the steel strike would be deferred until after the October Industrial Conference at Washington could not be true. He said that the men certainly would strike on Sept. 22.

Mr. Fitzpatrick went on:

"The men will absolutely strike on Sept. 22 unless E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, changes his attitude."

RADICALS CALL ON WILSON.

Delegation of Workers Has Hour's Conference at Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—The wave of unrest which has swept the West as a result of the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and other ultra-radical labor organizations took precedence today over all other questions when President Wilson granted a Sunday afternoon conference to a delegation of the so-called radicals, headed by James A. Duncan, Secretary of the Central Labor Council.

All the details of what took place at this unusual meeting could not be obtained, but enough of the facts came out to indicate that the situation in this section is a dangerous one and that the radicals are determined to obtain large concessions from capital and recognition from the Government and that they would like the President to give them definite assurance of support.

There was an added tenseness lent to the developments today by the remarkable happenings of yesterday, when thousands of the radicals, wearing bands and streamers bearing the words "Release Political Prisoners," lined the streets through which the President passed. It was the representatives of this group who asked for the meeting today with the President.

While the conference was going on the radical elements were holding a mass meeting in a vacant lot in full view of the President's suite, and the applause and even some of the words of the speakers at the mass meeting could be heard by men waiting outside the doors of the conference room.

There has been much talk heard here that some of the radicals have accepted utterances by the President as indicating that he believed in many of their advanced views and that they could look to him as a leader. The President's statements about democratisation of industries and the necessity for reforms have been generously quoted by some of the elements which go to make up the I. W. W. movement.

This spirit found voice also in the remarkable demonstration in Seattle yesterday when the great throngs followed the President's car for blocks and at times threatened to get beyond the control of the police and soldiers. But it is undoubtedly a fact that the leaders of the I. W. W. here, who have read the President's addresses carefully and digested his bitter attacks upon the spirit of unrest, Bolshevism and riot, do not expect any such situation to develop. The general feeling here is that these leaders will in the end await the

Continued on Page Two.

Baltic & Washington Sunday Excursion via New Jersey Central, Sept. 21, $4.00. War Tax 24c. Leaves Liberty St. Sat. midnight.—Advt.

Text of Governor Coolidge's Telegram to Gompers Expressing Determination to Defend State's Rights

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The text of Governor Coolidge's reply today to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was as follows:

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Replying to your telegram, I have already refused to remove the Police Commissioner of Boston. I did not appoint him. He can assume no position which the courts would uphold except what the people have by the authority of their law vested in him. He speaks only with their voice. The right of the police of Boston to affiliate has always been questioned, never granted, is now prohibited.

The suggestion of President Wilson to Washington does not apply to Boston. There the police have remained on duty. Here the Policemen's Union left their duty, an action which President Wilson characterized as a crime against civilization.

Your assertion that the Commissioner was wrong cannot justify the wrong of leaving the city unguarded. That furnished the opportunity; the criminal element furnished the action. There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.

You ask that the public safety again be placed in the hands of these same policemen while they continue in disobedience to the laws of Massachusetts and in their refusal to obey the orders of the Police Department. Nineteen men have been tried and removed, others having abandoned their duty. Their places have under the law been declared vacant on the opinion of the Attorney General.

I can suggest no authority outside the courts to take further action.

I wish to join and assist in taking a broad view of every situation. A grave responsibility rests on all of us. You can depend on me to support you in every legal action and sound policy. I am equally determined to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts and to maintain the authority and jurisdiction over her public officers where it has been placed by the Constitution and laws of her people.

CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Governor of Massachusetts.

FIND MISS MINNICK WAITRESS IN HOTEL

Young Daughter of Rich Yonkers Man, Gone a Week, Is Discovered in Atlantic City.

RAN AWAY AFTER QUARREL

Bride in Philadelphia Complicates Case by Saying She Is Missing Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 14.—Miss Constance Minnick, 16-year-old daughter of E. V. Minnick of Yonkers, N. Y., President of the American Foundry Company, who left her parents after a quarrel more than a week ago, was found today serving as waitress in a small hotel. Since his daughter's disappearance Mr. Minnick has made a nationwide appeal for information as to her whereabouts.

The quarrel, it is said, came while the Minnicks were staying at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. What it was about is not clear, and neither father nor daughter has discussed it. It is understood her family objected to some of the girl's companions.

Miss Minnick, it was declared, was indignant and left the hotel the day of the disagreement. Thinking she would return, her parents did not worry at first. When night came Mr. Minnick sought the aid of the police. They failed to find a trace of the girl.

Then the father gave a statement to the newspapers, urging his daughter to come back, and asking anyone who should recognise her to notify him. A substantial reward was offered. After waiting several days Mr. Minnick went to Yonkers in the hope that she might have gone to her home.

In the meantime Miss Minnick, it was asserted, had obtained employment in a small hotel, giving an assumed name. She made friends with several employes, and it was through them that she eventually was found.

A young woman introduced her to E. B. Troy, a young man in business in Atlantic City, under her assumed name. Miss Minnick and Troy met several times on the Boardwalk and became friends, without the man suspecting she was the girl of whose disappearance the local newspapers had been telling for a week.

Last night, while they were on one of the piers, a girl friend of Miss Minnick auditioned her as Constance. Troy, it was said, became suspicious. He questioned her, receiving evasive answers. He then asked her if she were Miss Minnick. She admitted her identity and told him of leaving her parents.

Troy went to the hotel and learned Mr. Minnick had left. He then went to Chief of Police Miller, who sent for Miss Minnick, and then telephoned the father in Yonkers that his daughter had been found. The girl was taken into custody by the City Matron and held until Mr. Minnick arrived tonight.

Before they returned to Yonkers father and daughter were reconciled. Troy received a handsome reward.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—A young man who gave his name as Joseph La Grossa, a member of the real estate firm of Langsner & La Grossa, said here today that he married a young woman who, he said, was Miss Constance Minnick in Philadelphia Saturday, and his bride, who asserted she was the missing girl, showed a reporter her marriage certificate. The Rev. Alvin S. Copper said tonight he had married a young woman who gave the name of Miss Constance Minick Saturday at 114 South Twenty-second Street.

ODY MeK & B CALOX The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

GALVESTON SAVED BY HER SEA WALL

Huge Waves Break Harmlessly Against It in Tropical Storm.

RAIL CONNECTIONS CUT

Business Section Is Flooded—Hurricane Had Been Expected and Precautions Taken.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—With a sixty-five-mile wind, high tide and heavy seas, a tropical storm struck Galveston this morning, tidewater from the bay flooding the business section of the city and the north side of the island with three feet of water.

Huge waves broke harmlessly on the sea wall, and there was no material damage from the wind. Shipping in this vicinity weathered the storm. The wagon bridge across the bay was not damaged, and tonight was open to traffic.

Two thousand feet of track on the causeway and railroad bridge connecting Galveston with the mainland were washed out, destroying rail communication with the outside world, but officials of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad said this would be repaired within twenty-four hours.

At 11 A. M. the tidewater was receding slightly. Though heavy rain was falling, with a high wind, the barometer was rising. No loss of life has been reported.

At 3:30 A. M. the tidewater began flooding downtown stores and forces of emergency workers were removing merchandise to top floors. The tide was then eight feet and still rising. Perishable merchandise had been moved to places of safety on the mainland for two days and it was said there was little left to damage.

The telephone service was left intact and the two electric light plants were not affected. The streets held thin lines of refugees and sightseers. The refugees were housed in the County Court House, the Public Library and schools.

All of the bay front section was flooded six squares south from Galveston Bay and the entire length of the north side of the island. The lifesaving station at San Luis Pass, at the extreme western end of the island, reported four feet of water under the station and a heavy sea. Two refugees from hunting camps had been taken there.

Tonight the wind still was blowing in gusts from 60 to 65 miles an hour, but the barometer was rising steadily and the tide receding. The maximum area flooded by back water from the bay extended seven to nine blocks from the bay front and the entire length of the north side of the island.

With the exception of the street car system, which was forced to suspend service early in the day, all public utilities came through the storm intact.

The people expected the storm last night and took its coming as a matter of course. At midnight the streets practically were deserted. Small crowds gathered on the boulevard which skirts the seawall, but they soon dispersed.

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

BAY STATE GOVERNOR FIRM

Says Wilson's Suggestion Does Not Apply as Boston Police Quit Jobs.

MEN MEET CURTIS TODAY

Commissioner Is Expected to Reaffirm His Determination Not to Take Them Back.

CITY HAS A QUIET SUNDAY

Troops Are in Complete Control —ClergymenDenounce Strike and Lawlessness.

No General Strike in Boston, Says Associate of Gompers

A member of Mr. Gompers's party in New York said yesterday:

"There will be something of a very interesting nature in regard to the Boston police strike made public tomorrow."

When the labor man was asked if it would mean a general strike in Boston he replied:

"There will be no general strike."

Further than that he would not talk on the subject.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Governor Coolidge in a telegram today to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, expresses his determination to "defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts," and says that Gompers's charge that Police Commissioner Curtis was wrong does not justify the wrong of leaving the city of Boston at the mercy of all the criminal elements.

The Governor adds that the suggestion of President Wilson that the police of Washington remain on duty pending the national industrial conference in October does not apply to Boston, for here the police have deserted their jobs and left the city unprotected and in violation of the law of the State, while in Washington they remained on duty.

A meeting of the Central Labor Union was held tonight to debate the advisability of calling a general strike in aid of the police, but at a late hour no announcement had been made.

The meeting tomorrow between Police Commissioner Curtis and representatives of the Policemen's Union and other labor organizations will be but a prelude to the real battle. The result of that meeting already is almost certainly known. The Commissioner has made his position evident by refusing to take the strikers back and declaring their places vacant. It is almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Curtis will act in accordance with the stand taken by Governor Coolidge, who, though he has refused to interfere with the Commissioner, is in supreme command of the situation.

More than twenty unions met today to ballot as to whether or not they shall walk out in support of the policemen, if they are called. To those in charge of the city's fight to re-establish and maintain law and order there was more than a little significance in the refusal of the labor leaders to disclose how these unions voted. Their decisions, in the form of signed and sealed communications, were placed into the hands of a member of the Committee of Seventeen appointed by the Central Labor Union to handle the situation.

There exists a strong belief that all this secrecy as to the labor vote is indicative of general apathy toward the proposed walkout. This arises from the firm conviction that if the proponents of the general walkout held in their hands such a trump card as favorable declarations on the part of many big unions. They would play it now when the policemen's cause is in such dire peril.

There is a persistent rumor tonight that the city firemen have voted to walk out in sympathy. The officers of their organization refuse to affirm or deny. They are affiliated with the American Federation, which, during the past few days, has publicly taken a firm stand against municipal servants of safety striking, though Federation heads have made plain that this national organization has no power to prevent individual unions from striking.

There seems little likelihood that the firemen will walk out in defiance of the sentiment of the national body upon which they would find themselves dependent, just as the policemen are now. In any event ample preparation has been made to man the fire houses if they do go, either with engineer troops or with regular navy men.

Bartenders Vote for General Strike.

The Bartenders' Union, No. 77, voted today to strike in sympathy with the policemen if called upon. This action was allowed to transpire by officials of the union itself and was not made public by the Central Labor Union, in speeches and in resolutions the bartenders condemned the city officials and

State officials, and accused the "vested interests" of using the policemen's strike as an excuse to destroy organized labor.

There is no evidence of any such desire on the part of officials, industrial and business leaders or the public, but there is to be heard on all sides the grim expression of a determination to prove to organized labor and every one else that no amount of threatening and no amount of striking can establish the principle that men sworn to preserve law and order and protect life and property can desert their posts in a body because of any grievance whatsoever.

Sunday passed here without disturbances or disorder of any kind. The city was filled with people, automobiles crowded the streets and a gathering of several thousand people listened to a band concert on Boston Common, which during the week had been the scene of lawlessness. Everywhere there was an atmosphere of calmness and safety. Only the presence of guardsmen with fixed bayonets and steadily patrolling cavalrymen instead of the usual policemen told of the city's unprecedented situation.

Principal Centres Quiet.

Scollay Square and the other principal centres had more than their usual Sunday crowds. There were many of the curious among them, and frequently they lingered to watch the guardsmen patrolling the sidewalks, or the helmeted cavalrymen riding about the streets, or the volunteer policemen, with only white arm bands to show their authority, directing the traffic at busy points.

The guardsmen had been doubled to provide against outbreaks. They were everywhere in large numbers, and whenever they ordered it, the crowds moved on. The shootings of the last few days for interference with the guardsmen seem to have had a marked effect.

Police reports tonight showed that the present system of police protection had cut down disorders to 7 per cent. of normal. There were only twenty-nine arrests in the six police districts in the centre of the city. Usually there are about 400 arrests in these same districts.

Four persons were arrested today for refusing to move on on instructions from guardsmen. The twenty-five other arrests were for drunkenness and other misdemeanors which had no connection with the present troubled condition. It was said tonight that the volunteer police force was practically doubled for strike duty today.

Tonight there is hardly any one on the streets. The police say that the afternoon crowds were made up largely of sightseers from outside of the city and that they left before dark.

Clergymen all over the city made the strike the theme of their sermons. There was unanimous condemnation of the action of the police and universal praise for the stand taken by the Governor and the Police Commissioner. Mgr. George A. Patterson of St. Vincent's Church, in South Boston, characterized the disorders in that section as "a disgrace not only to South Boston but to Catholicity itself." Nearly all the clergymen warned their parishioners to keep within doors, unless they had important business on the streets. They counseled courage, cool-headedness and patience.

Authorities Are Encouraged.

The authorities were greatly encouraged by a full day without rioting, disorder or even minor manifestations of lawlessness. They now are convinced that they have the upper hand and can keep it. Much as they deplore the killings which occurred during the first few days of military rule, they feel that the criminal element, both that part of it indigenous to Boston and that part which flocked here in the hope of making a Roman holiday out of the town's plight, has been taught a most salutary lesson. So far as one may gauge sentiment from casual contact with citizens of all sorts, that, too, seems to be the sentiment of the people. It hurts their pride in their city and their State to see armed soldiers on the streets.

Now that things have settled down a bit the guard officers have found time to build a more efficient organization and to mature their plans for policing the city effectively just as long as their services are needed. Recruiting appeals have met with widespread and prompt response, and many units have been brought up to their full strength, while others are filling rapidly. Starting tomorrow the men will patrol in three shifts and will be allowed a reasonable amount of leave. The regular department and the Metropolitan Park police have placed their horses at the disposal of the cavalry so that that arm will be more effective from now on.

There is a marked change in the attitude of the city toward the men on patrol. At first when the hoodlum element was in control of the streets there was some hooting and ridiculing and shouting of "Scab." But hoodlums quickly found Boston's streets inhospitable and unhealthy, and the law-abiding, peaceful, everyday citizens who go about their business now make it very plain that they regard the guardsmen not as "scabs or strikebreakers, but rather as self-sacrificing young men who dropped their own concerns in the hour of the city's extremities. Not for a long time will they forget that when the city's paid and sworn guardians suddenly deserted their posts and left Boston to the mercies of all that is vicious these men came quickly to make it safe once more for men, for property, and, above all, for women.

City Shows Its Appreciation.

The city's appreciation is shown by the revival of all sorts of welfare work, such as was carried on for the men who went overseas, and tomorrow there is to be formed a special relief organization which will attend to any emergency needs of the men or their dependents.

For the first time in its history mass was celebrated this morning in Faneuil Hall, where many troops are quartered. It was said by Father John W. Culhane of the 10th Regiment for the men of the 20th before an altar improvised on the rostrum from which Wendell Phillips delivered his first philippic against slavery.

This afternoon Governor Calvin Coolidge addressed all men in the hall who were off duty. He began by telling them that these were days for action and not words, and added that the action of the men in making the city safe in its hour of need spoke more eloquently for the dignity and strength of the Governor of Massachusetts than could possibly any words of his. The Governor said these were days for careful and cautious action on the part of all citizens, and dwelt upon the great responsibility resting upon the soldiers. This, he said, they had discharged faithfully and efficiently in every instance. He expressed his conviction that they would continue to do their duty effectively, and closed by telling his hearers of his own great personal appreciation and gratitude and of the city's deep and genuine thanks for their services.

Messages approving of the Governor's stand continue to arrive at the State House. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its Board of Directors, gave out the following statement:

"When the knowledge of the affiliation of the Boston police with the American Federation of Labor became public the Boston Chamber of Commerce immediately placed itself on record as utterly opposed to such affiliation. It proffered its services to the public authorities with a view of aiding in the maintenance of public order in the event of a police strike. It would have welcomed acceptance of the plan presented by the Mayor's Committee and accepted by the Mayor founded upon the principle (1) that the police union dissociate itself from the American Federation of Labor; (2) that it effect its own organization (which should, fundamentally, have no power to strike;) (3) that such an organization be aided to present grievances to the authorities and to the public through the medium of a citizens' committee, which should ascertain and report facts and make recommendations upon which public opinion could be formed.

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce is, however, of the opinion that in view of the failure to take such action and by reason of the fact that the patrolmen deserted their posts of duty, they thereupon placed themselves in a position where the consequences of their deliberate acts must rest upon and follow them.

"In view of the fact that their vote to strike was substantially unanimous, the consequence of that act must likewise be universal.

Wants Force Reorganized.

"In the opinion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce there remains nothing for the public authorities to do save to reconstruct and reorganize the police force and, as a condition precedent, to deny reinstatement to the men who left their posts of duty.

"We are of the opinion that the authorities may take such action as may be necessary to secure proper working conditions and proper remuneration so that the Boston police service will attract men of the highest stamp and in whom the community will have complete confidence.

"Above all, we believe the police force should be so reorganized that the public may be insured against the repetition of any abandonment of service upon the part of officers whose peculiar duty it is to maintain public order under any and all circumstances."

McCARTHY SEES GOMPERS.

Boston Strike Leader Attends Funeral of Labor Chief's Father.

Frank H. McCarthy, New England organiser of the American Federation of Labor and one of the leading figures in the Boston police strike, was in New York yesterday and attended the funeral of Samuel Gompers, father of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. After the funeral Mr. McCarthy called on President Gompers at the Hotel Continental.

"Mr. Gompers is an old friend and I came to attend the funeral of his father," he said. "My visit had no other significance."

He added that he expected to be in Boston today.

Guy Oyster, secretary to Mr. Gompers, denied the rumor that Mr. McCarthy and President Gompers left for Boston yesterday afternoon.

"Mr. Gompers leaves on the 12:15 train for Washington tomorrow," he said. "He will not go to Boston."

Asked as to the attitude of his chief in regard to the telegram said to have been sent to him by Governor Coolidge, declaring that the assertion of Mr. Gompers "that the Commissioner was wrong cannot justify the wrong of leaving the city unguarded," Mr. Oyster said that Mr. Gompers would not give out for publication any statement on the situation.

"Mr. Gompers's father was buried today," said Mr. Oyster, "and he has nothing to give out. As far as the telegram from Governor Coolidge is concerned let me say that Mr. Gompers is just as much in favor of law and order as any man. Mr. Gompers will continue to do all in his power from Washington to remedy the Boston situation."

FIREMEN TO GET MORE PAY.

Mayor Gives Promise While Watching Their Work at Oil Fire.

New York's firemen are to receive more pay, according to Mayor Hylan, who made the promise yesterday when he visited the Sone & Fleming Refinery Company fire in Kingsland Avenue, Greenpoint. The Mayor recently assured the policemen at Camp John F. Hylan, Sheepshead Bay, that they, too, would get an advance.

The Mayor made three trips to watch the spectacular fire, the first being at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the flames, slipping beyond control, were taxing the resources of the Fire Department to the utmost. He remained an hour, but came back at 8:30 o'clock, accompanied by Captain Edward Walling of the Herbert Street Police Station. At one time, the Mayor penetrated to within 150 feet of the centre of the blaze and was standing there watching the kneeling firemen at the fringe of flames when two tanks exploded in another part of the fire area. The Mayor was drenched by the flying oil and water.

"It is a tough fire," he remarked as he came out, "but I think that it is pretty well under control now." Then he turned to his dripping aide and said: "Well, Captain, you and I got a fine soaking while watching the fire. What do you say?"

"We sure did," answered Captain Walling. The Mayor denied a report that he had been in danger in the yard.

In the afternoon he came back and with him were Mrs. Hylan, Miss Virginia Hylan and her fiancé, John J. Sinnott, the Mayor's Secretary. Mayor Hylan appeared enthusiastic over the work of the firemen, and to a group of about 100 of them he declared that he would see that they obtained a salary increase. He declined later, however, to discuss his promise in detail.

"You boys have done very good work here," he told the firemen, "and you all look tired and weary, but I have news which I believe will cheer you up. The Tax Commissioners who have been investigating the rent profiteers inform me there will be greater assessments this year. This means that we will have revenue to increase your salaries. You men will all get a raise, but I do not know how much. I could not promise you men this raise before because I did not know where to get the money."

The Mayor got three cheers for his announcement.

At a meeting last week of Local 94 of the International Fire Fighters, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, about 1,000 firemen voted unanimously to increase their demands for more pay from a maximum of $1,800 to $2,000. The increase was made to coincide with the request of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. Both requests are scheduled to go before the Board of Estimate.

WANTS POLICE PAY RAISED.

Senator Calder Tells Enright Increase Is Just and Necessary.

In a letter sent to Police Commissioner Enright last evening U. S. Senator William M. Calder advocates an increase in pay for members of the Police Department, and asks the Commissioner to lay before the city authorities the necessity of immediately considering such an increase.

In his letter, Senator Calder endorses the Commissioners' stand, expressed in his police camp-fire speech of a few days ago, against the affiliation of the police with any outside organization, when he stated that 90 per cent. of the New York City police were opposed to such an affiliation. "The Boston police strike," continues the Senator, "brings home to every American the possibilities of a unionized police force. The people of New York must be made to realize the necessity of keeping their police force absolutely faithful to the city."

Passing to the matter of increased wages for the police, Senator Calder says:

"The responsibility for maintaining an efficient police force is chargeable primarily to the people themselves. We cannot expect men to give the best that is in them unless their services are appreciated and if we are to preserve this force at its present excellence your men must receive a substantial increase, and at once. May I urge you to lay before the city authorities the necessity of considering immediately an increase in compensation of the men in your department. Such an increase for the police is just and necessary."

BRITAIN IS STIRRED BY PREMIER'S APPEAL

Excited Discussion Follows Use of Semi-Official Journalistic Mouthpiece.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

Henderson's Success at Polls Starts New Prophecies of Coalition Collapse.

LONDON, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—Premier David Lloyd George's appeal to the nation, in which he pleads for the building up of a new world, and the novel method of its distribution are the subject of excited discussion in all political quarters.

The Future, in which his message appeared, is something quite new in political literature. It is described as "a national publication issued with Premier Lloyd George's authority, which will be distributed throughout the country Monday."

The Future also contains statements on national needs, specially contributed by members of the Government. The advent of this publication and its precise significance excite intense curiosity. It is generally supposed that light may be thrown upon it in the Premier's international brotherhood speech Wednesday.

"The Future" is dated Sept. 13. It has the appearance of a newspaper, but is not marked No. 1, and there is no indication that there will be an issue No. 2. Immediately under the title is the following: "A Government statement of national needs and of national policy."

It is published in the same office as The Evening Standard and The Sketch. Its editorial office is 50 Parliament street, where a Government propaganda department was recently installed. Its editor is Wallis Meyers, hitherto known as a lawn tennis reporter. Meyers refuses to disclose the financial backing of "The Future," but says that no government or party funds are being employed.

The contributors to the edition are Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Auckland C. Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction; Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio; Dr. Christopher Addison, President of the Local Government Board; Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies; Sir Worthington Evans, Home Minister for Pensions; George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio, and others.

It is noteworthy that almost simultaneously the Premier addressed to Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, a sort of personal apology to the officers and men of the navy for the "compulsory and ruthless retrenchment" imminent in the service, giving his assurance that the necessity for dispensing with the services of loyal men did not mean "any want of gratitude on the part of the empire for what they have accomplished."

Rightly or wrongly, the Premier's appeal is regarded as the signal of new presentation in the Government's policy. The result of the election last week in Wednes, Lancaster, where Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, was elected to the House of Commons over the Coalition candidate, is regarded in political circles as the handwriting on the wall for the Coalition Government.

With the insistent public demand for retrenchment, and the unpopularity of the Government in the matter of its trade policy, the Russian affair, and the Irish problem, the Government faces difficulties which, in general opinion, can be solved only by an appeal to the country.

The newspaper campaign against the Tory members of the Government, especially Winston Spencer Churchill, Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Hume Long, and Austen Chamberlain, continues unabated, but the Tory Party, while the Sinn Feiners are presenting themselves from Parliament, still command a substantial majority in the House of Commons and, therefore, are unlikely to allow themselves calmly to be squeezed out of the reconstructed Ministry in favor of Liberal or Labor Ministers.

The all-engrossing question for the moment is whether, in the event of a general election and a labor landslide, Mr. Lloyd George could regain sufficient labor prop will to construct a strong Liberal Labor Ministry, which is supposed in many quarters to be his ambition.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of War, is also a contributor. His article deals with the army which, he says, in the future will not be substantially larger than the pre-war army.

"We are not going to be a conscript nation," says Mr. Churchill. "We are going to make the Germans abandon conscription, and are going to abandon it ourselves."

Sir Auckland Geddes regrets that "the coal production is out of gear because some miners are hunting for fairy gold—something for nothing." The result, Sir Auckland asserts, is the possibility of unemployment in all trades being reduced and the price of food raised. He adds that many other trades are acting in a manner similar to the miners.

Dr. Addison foreshadows reforms in connection with welfare of the home and mothers and children and a campaign against unhealthy homes and overcrowding. Eric Geddes visualizes improved communications, enabling workers to dwell in garden cities and factories being erected in country areas.

Mr. Barnes declares that the great mass of labor opinion everywhere ardently favored a League of Nations. The present form of the League, however, does not satisfy everybody, he says, "but it is a measure of possible common agreement at the moment: it can improve as time goes on, and meantime it is the hope of the world."

WANTS CITIZENS ORGANIZED.

Defense Society Urges 250 Mayors to Prepare for Emergencies.

That the police strike in Boston shows the people of the United States the need for a reserve police force of citizens is the belief of the American Defense Society. The immediate registration of demobilized soldiers, sailors, and Marines by the Mayors throughout the country, to be called on in time of emergency is advocated by the Defense Society in a letter addressed to 250 Mayors.

In discussing the general situation of unrest, Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the society's Board of Trustees, suggests that in addition to this it might be well for the Mayors to register citizens having special knowledge and ability in the running of street cars, water works, electric light plants, and other public utilities so that they could be called upon in a crisis to prevent famine and suffering through strikes.

"You, the Mayors of the cities, constitute the first line of defense," says the letter. "Should the necessity arise time there arise in several cities the same conditions that exist today in Boston the criminal classes will make a joint effort in many cities. It is a question for you your respective cities. The State militia is not sufficient in any State to restore order in a number of the cities of the State at once if you let your cities get out of hand. The Federal Government does not constitute the primary line of defense but the ultimate one, so that by the time its assistance came the local damage might be large, and the trouble meanwhile might have spread.

MINERS IN ALLIANCE WITH RAIL UNIONS

Committees Will Meet Oct. 1 to Draft Plan to Co-operate on Demands of Both Groups.

THEIR ACTIVITIES LIMITED

Miners Set Nov. 1 as Date for Termination of Present Contract on Wages.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Joint action in wage demands is one of the purposes of the proposed alliance between railroad brotherhoods and the united coal miners, officials of the United Mine Workers in convention here said today. The proposed team work is to extend throughout the whole breadth of economic relations, according to their plan.

When the committee of miners' officials to be appointed this week meets with a committee from the railroad brotherhoods Oct. 1, probably in Cleveland, they will be instructed to work out a plan of co-operation on everything both groups want.

At the same time the organizations in the two industries would retain complete autonomy of action and would rely upon help of the other party to the compact only when its help was greatly needed.

The fact that the railroads cannot run without coal and the coal miners cannot work without coal cars makes the proposed dual alliance most logical, leaders say.

The miners' wage demands to be presented to operators of the central competitive field Sept. 25 will set Nov. 1 as the date for termination of the present contract.

The action of the coal miners in committing themselves completely to the dual alliance and to a program of nationalization was the most important event of the first five days of the convention, officials say. The 2,000 delegates expect the convention to continue another week and a half.

NEW HAVEN REPORTERS QUIT

Strikers to Publish New Daily—Employers Refuse Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 14.—The fifty-five members of the New Haven News Writers' Equity Association, including practically all the reporters and the reportorial workers on the four daily newspapers of New Haven, expect to leave their places tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. They formed an organization last week and presented a new wage scale to the newspaper publishers of the city. No conferences have been held and no response has been received to the demand.

The members of the staff of The New Haven Register were told last night that they had automatically severed their connection with the newspaper by joining the association and making demands which could not be granted. The news writers will publish a daily newspaper beginning tomorrow afternoon. They have received pledges of liberal financial support from prominent New Haven business men. The association is not affiliated with any labor organization.

ITALIAN 6TH CORPS DISOBEYS ORDERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

sion, declares Fiume is now annexed to Italy and is under Italian rule. Colonel Ripetti of the Arditi storm troops is now in supreme command.

The allied forces remain quiet in their barracks.

D'Annunzio in recent months has made many speeches demanding that Italy take and hold the former territory of Austria she claims. In this campaign he has spoken and written violent attacks on President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, and the Peace Conference generally. He was prevented on some occasions, according to news dispatches, by the Italian authorities from continuing these attacks. His speeches in Rome, Florence, and other large Italian cities worked powerfully on the feelings of the people.

Before his country took sides in the war d'Annunzio was urging the people with might and main to fight. In September, 1914, he wrote that every day that passed without Italy's declaring war was a day of eternal glory lost to the nation. In May, 1915, when the Italians went to war, the poet was given permission to serve as a volunteer on board an Italian warship. Three weeks later he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Novara Lancers.

The following year found him in the air service, taking part in numerous bombing expeditions in huge Caproni airplanes, among these was an expedition against the Austrian naval base at Cattaro, for which the poet received a medal of honor.

In 1918 he left the air for another element and won fame for his skilful and intrepid work while he served as volunteer on one of the three Italian torpedo boats that raided the enemy submarine nest at Pola.

Later the same year the poet again won renown in the air by leading eight of his great bombers an 800-mile flight over the Alps to Vienna. There they did not drop bombs but hurled messages to the panic-stricken people of the Austrian capital, warning them that the end was near.

D'Annunzio is over 50 years old and has a son, Captain Ugo d'Annunzio, who is also an aviator and is at present chief engineer for the manufacturers of the Caproni planes.

COTTON MILL STRIKE ENDS.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Sept. 14.—Labor troubles which have tied up the cotton mills here for the last six weeks and created an idle army of approximately 4,000 persons were ended today when articles of agreement between employes and employers were signed by a committee representing the labor unions and the manufacturers.

The settlement of the differences was made on the basis of the "open shop" principle and was effected through Governor Bickett.

LODGE GETS TEXT OF AUSTRIAN TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

consider the claims and give to the Austrian Government a just opportunity to be heard.

"'The commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging by Austria within thirty years dating from May 1, 1921, that part of the debt which shall have been assigned to her, after the Commission has decided whether Germany is in a position to pay the balance of the total amount of claims presented by Germany and her allies and approved by the commission. If, however, within the period mentioned Austria fails to discharge her obligations any balance remaining unpaid may within the discretion of the commission be postponed for settlement in subsequent years, or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the Allied and Associated Governments acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this part of the present treaty shall determine.

May Modify Form of Payments.

"'ARTICLE 180.—The Reparation Commission shall after May 1, 1921, from time to time consider the resources and capacity of Austria and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date and to modify the form of payments. Such are to be provided for in accordance with Article 179, but not to cancel any part except with the specific authority of the several Governments represented on the commission.

"'ARTICLE 181.—Austria shall pay in the course of the year 1919, 1920, and the first four months of 1921 in such installment and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may lay down, a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission.

"'Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers essential to enable Austria to meet her obligations for reparation may also with the approval of said Governments be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned toward the liquidation of the amount due for reparation.'

"Annex No. 1 to the reparation articles schedules in detail the damages which may be claimed of Austria for injuries to persons or property resulting from acts of war, including naval and military pensions paid by the Allies, and also including repayment of levies or fines on civilian populations.

"Annex No. 2 sets forth the organization of the Reparation Commission. Its procedure in assessing damage payments by Austria and the financial arrangements Austria is required to make to secure to the Allies the discharge of its obligations.

"Annex No. 3 provides for the replacement by Austria 'ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war,' and the Austrian Government cedes to the Allies the property in merchant ships and fishing boats 'belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire.'

"Under Annex No. 4 Austria undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of invaded allied territory.

"In partial reparation Austria is required under Annex No. 5 to deliver timber manufacturers, iron, and magnesite, and other raw materials.

"Annex No. 6 provides for the renunciation to Italy of all Austrian cables in Italian ports and of other specified cables to the allied powers.

"Austria is required to surrender all loot from invaded allied territory, particularly objects of art and historical records taken from Italy by the Hapsburgs, not only in this but in previous wars. Some of the loot from Italy which the Austrians are required to return are the Crown jewels of Tuscany and the private jewels of the Princess Electress of Medici and other Medici heirlooms removed to Vienna in the thirteenth century; the furniture and silver plate belonging to the House of Modici and the 'Jewel of Aspasius' in payment of debt owed by the House of Austria to the Crown of Tuscany, and also the 'ancient instruments of astronomy and physics belonging to the Academy of Cimento, removed by the House of Lorraine and sent as a present to the cousins of the imperial house of Vienna.'

"This annex also specifies the return to Italy of 'The Virgin' by Andrea del Sarto, and four drawings by Correggio belonging to the Pinacothek of Modena and removed in 1860 by Duke Francis V.; numerous manuscripts and rare books and bronzes stolen from Modena and objects made in Palermo in the twelfth century for the Norman Kings and employed in the coronation of the Emperors.

"Austria also is required to restore to Belgium various works of art removed to Vienna in the eighteenth century.

"To Poland, Austria is required to restore the 'gold cup of King Ladislas IV. No. 1114 of the Court Museum at Vienna.'

"Czechoslovakia will get back many historical documents removed by Maria Theresa, and works of art taken from the Bohemian royal castles by various Austrian Emperors in the eighteenth century.

Annexation by Germany Precluded.

"Annexation of Austria by Germany is precluded by Article 88, which provides that 'the independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.' And Austria undertakes not to compromise her independence, particularly by participation in the affairs of another power.'

"There are elaborate provisions covering the cession of territory by Austria to Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia, and the recognition of those new States by the Vienna Government.

"The disarmament of Austria is required in as great detail as in the case of Germany. The Austrian Army is not to exceed 30,000 men. The number of guns and machine guns is strictly limited, mobilization is forbidden and compulsory military service is abolished. Surplus armament and munitions must be turned over to the Allies. The manufacture of arms is restricted to one factory controlled by the States and the use of gases for warfare is prohibited.

"The Austrian Navy henceforth will consist of three patrol boats on the Danube. All warships and submarines are declared finally surrendered to the Allies and the treaty names thirty-three cruisers and fleet auxiliaries, including the President Wilson (ex-Kaiser Franz Josef), which are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

"Austria will not be allowed to maintain any military or naval air forces nor any dirigibles, and all such equipment and material must be delivered to the Allies.

"The disarmament of Austria will be carried out under the supervision of an interallied commission, on which the United States will be represented.

"Austrians accused of violating the laws and customs of war are to be delivered to the Allies for trial by military tribunals, together with all documentary evidence."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senator Lodge said after examining the documents furnished to him by The Chicago Tribune that they established beyond doubt that the draft of the peace treaty with Austria was the final one signed by the plenipotentiaries on Sept. 10. Commenting on the draft, Mr. Lodge said:

"We asked the President to submit this and considerable other information bearing upon the peace negotiations in order that we might discharge with intelligence and wisdom our constitutional duties as a part of the treaty-making power. The President has seen fit to withhold from us most of the information requested, even including one of the Rhine agreements, although it had been presented to the British Parliament, published and placed on sale in England and also printed in the Congressional Record. The submission of this and other information we desire will hasten disposition of the treaty."

STEEL STRIKE POSTPONED

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

conference of capital and labor, to be held in Washington on Oct. 6, before attempting any more riotous outbreaks, and that they will defer the general strike, called for Oct. 8, in protest against the imprisonment of Mooney, at least until the results of the Washington conference are known.

Radicals Want Representation.

An outstanding feature of the happenings today was the attitude taken by some of the radical leaders that they must have direct representation at the Washington conference, so that they, as well as the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who are to be appointed by Samuel Gompers, shall have a direct voice in the proceedings if they are to accept the conference idea as in any sense acceptable to their viewpoint. It is understood that when the question of awaiting the results of the Washington conference was brought up, the radical group expressed the opinion that such a conference might be all right in that the "men who came into contact with the situation" ought to be summoned as delegates.

This attitude, taken in view of the fact that the conference call provided for representatives of labor to be appointed by Samuel Gompers, was accepted as of great significance. It is doubtful if the Gompers nominees will be acceptable to the majority of the radical groups, and certainly not to the Industrial Workers of the World. President Wilson is to appoint a group of delegates to the Washington conference and some of the radical leaders have expressed the opinion that he ought to find a place for representatives of their thought, so that they might have their say.

The interview granted to the committee composed of C. R. Cottrell, James A. Duncan, Secretary of the Triple Alliance of Railway Workers, Labor and Farmers, and L. W. Buck, Secretary of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was heralded as one at which the question of the release of political prisoners would be the predominating question, but this view did not long hold good. The conference lasted a full hour, and, when the labor leaders filed out, they first refused to make any comment except to say that they would give the President a chance to make a statement first.

When the question of political prisoners was brought up, Duncan A. Small, a slender man with a great shock of red hair, which has won him the sobriquet of "Red" Duncan, spoke out. "Everybody knows," he said, "that what we came here to discuss was the question of social unrest." He then added that the question of the release of political prisoners really had little to do with the interview.

Giving the President Time.

"We won't have anything to say now," went on Duncan, "we'll give the President until tomorrow morning to make a statement. I think we ought to do that, but if the President doesn't make a statement by that time, we will."

The correspondents then were given the name of their building and the room number where the statement of the labor leaders could be obtained tomorrow should the President have failed to make a statement which was satisfactory to them. That was all the members of the committee had to say. A minute later they were swallowed up in the crowd surrounding the entrance of the Washington Hotel, led by the impetuous Duncan.

It was learned later from other sources that the labor leaders had made the charge that profiteers were not being prosecuted, although men called political enemies were sent to prison, and that they went at great length into some of the measures of relief which the more radical elements of labor demanded must be brought about. Whether any satisfaction was obtained by them from the President could not be ascertained, but there was a general discussion of the conference in Washington on Oct. 6, which the President has put forward as a palliative for unrest. The subjects which were discussed, it was said, were handled without passion.

One of the most significant features of the affair appeared to be the attitude of enmity which "Red" Duncan seemed to assume in his assertion that a formal statement would be forthcoming unless the President gave them a satisfactory announcement in regard to what had been place, and regarding the future, within the next twenty hours. The radicals here are agitating for the freedom of Mooney and Debs and for the release of four of their own number who are in prison at McNeil's Island, charged with a seditious conspiracy. These men are Hewlet M. Wells, Sam Sadler, Morris Pass and Joe Pass. There are many stories being passed around among the I. W. W. and the other radical groups concerning inhumane punishment it is alleged these men are being subjected to. One of the four, it is charged, has been hung up by the thumbs.

The circulation of such stories serves to keep the bitterness at fever heat. It is probable a conservative statement it may that the leaders themselves are not so much concerned in the fate of a few political prisoners, but have grasped this as a popular method which aids them in keeping up the spirit of unrest among the mass of their followers, the unrest which they are encouraging and flaunting in the face of the nation to back up their demands for ultra-socialistic and communistic changes in the form of government.

I. W. W. Struggling for Power.

The situation which has been found here in regard to labor conditions has served to give added importance to the Washington conference of Oct. 6. The developments at that conference may serve to add fuel to the fires among the radical elements should they be refused official recognition and the principles which they advocate are not carried out. But there is the feature, also, that an intense and bitter antagonism to the radicals is to be found and that in the event of developments at the Washington conference which are acceptable to the conservative labor, the I. W. W. element, which is termed freely here by its enemies "the Bolsheviki," may find itself unable to keep a controlling power in the situation. Duncan, who headed the delegation which called on President Wilson today, is a picturesque figure here and played a prominent part in the situation which found ex-Mayor Ole Hanson out in open defiance of the Red element.

While the labor situation has largely overshadowed the treaty of peace and the League of Nations during the President's stay in the State of Washington, the general conditions here would seem to put the majority of the people of the State on record as in favor of the quick ratification of the Peace Treaty, and as ready to give the League of Nations a try-out, although not disposed to oppose reservations which would not defeat the whole project.

President Wilson's statements that the ratification of the Peace Treaty which would insure America's participation in the League of Nations and the International Labor Conference provided for in that document, would go far to solve the labor unrest and bring about more normal conditions in regard to living costs, are strong arguments here. Living costs, especially in Seattle, are almost unbearably high and this fact has served as food to the agitators of the Bolshevist frame of mind. Thinking men and women in this section have expressed the opinion that any move which can be made to bring about a more stable condition of the world's affairs should not be delayed a moment longer than necessary, if consequences of the most unfortunate nature are to be avoided.

The State of Washington scarcely can be described as deeply interested in the Peace Treaty or the League of Nations because of the many more intimate troubles which have been experienced here. There is no studied opposition to the great principles advocated by President Wilson. At least on any large scale. There is, however, great interest in the President in this State, and some of his finest demonstrations have been given during his journey here. He has a very strong grip on what Colonel Roosevelt used to describe as the "average" man and woman. The opposition to the President is largely in the certain class of Republicans who might be considered as apart from the great mass of the people.

The opinion is generally held that the President has steadily advanced the cause since he started on this nation-wide tour, at least to the extent of winning support for the big principles he advocates. It seems a safe assertion that the ten States through which he has passed believe with him that the Treaty of Peace should be ratified without delay and that they are willing to have the United States enter a League of Nations and help in an effort to prevent future wars and in stabilizing the world. It seems to be the general opinion of hundreds with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked, men and women in all walks of life, that textual amendments to the treaty should be and will be defeated. Regarding reservations this opinion is that probably reservations will be effected, that compromise will be reached which will prove acceptable to the President and to Senators outside of the group which would destroy the treaty.

The President everywhere has received a most generous reception and a very attentive hearing. His addresses for the most part have not been framed with the purpose of evoking the plaudits of his hearers, but his audiences have been enthusiastic and wholly friendly. There have been spots where local conditions, such as a longshoremen's strike, have tended to keep down the street crowds, but these instances have not been more than two or three in number. On the whole, the tour thus far has been satisfactory from the President's viewpoint.

There has been one very noticeable feature, and that is the close attention and the interest which has been given by the women in almost every community visited. Mr. Wilson has a strong hold on the women of the Nation, it would appear, and while politics are not supposed to enter the situation, from the President's viewpoint, it is nevertheless a fact that the women are becoming more and more a factor in the political situation and may all vote in the next national election. Even in the districts where high living costs, business activity, labor unrest or other factors served to decrease popular interest in the treaty the President has made effective headway with his pronouncements against permitting any group of men to scuttle a program which, in his opinion, would work to end war.

It would seem that the great masses of the people are in favor of entering the league and trying out the idealistic program, and this despite the fact that Senator Johnson and Senator Borah are being received by large and boisterous crowds, according to the news dispatch.

Mr. Wilson's strength in the present situation is naturally not to be found among the elements of the Nation's life which go to make up the meetings which the opposition Senators are holding.

During the past week the President has campaigned in six States, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho and Washington. In each of these, when he left, it was seen to be the case that the majority of the people were for quick ratification of the Peace Treaty with the League of Nations Covenant. The people also, it would appear, are not ready to condemn utterly a program of reservations which would not destroy, and would be well satisfied if Mr. Wilson and the opposition Senators would come speedily to an agreement.

Mr. Wilson still has a strong hold on the people of the Northwest, which was a Republican stronghold before 1916. He lost some of his grip when he asked the Nation for a Democratic Congress, but he is still extremely strong, and his addresses during the tour have helped him.

The people want danger of war in the future put at a minimum, and whatever else they may think, they feel that Mr. Wilson is making a conscientious effort to that end and should be deeply respected for it, and they want to see him get his chance to try out the League of Nations scheme.

President Cheered in Church.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—President and Mrs. Wilson today attended services at the First Presbyterian Church, of which an old Princeton classmate of the President, Dr. M. A. Matthews, is pastor. The President was cheered for a full minute by the congregation when he entered the church.

Admiral Rodman, staff officers and ship commanders of the Pacific Fleet called on the President this afternoon to pay their respects. The President complimented them on the precision with which the review went off yesterday.

The greater part of the day the President spent quietly at the home where he slept last night after concluding perhaps the most strenuous week of his entire speaking trip. He was somewhat fatigued by the ten-day journey across the continent, but his physician, Dr. Grayson, said Mr. Wilson was in excellent health considering the many addresses made since he left Washington.

Although he has traveled only a little more than 4,000 miles of his 16,000-mile itinerary, and has been on the road only about one-third of the total time to be consumed by the trip, the President has made eighteen of the thirty-three set speeches on his schedule. From this point on there will be only a few days on which his plans call for more than one speech.

One speech a day will be the rule during all of the coming week with the exception of Tuesday, when there is no address on the schedule. He will spend the entire week on the Pacific Coast and from Tuesday morning until Sunday night will be in California, the home State of Senator Johnson, a leader among the treaty opponents.

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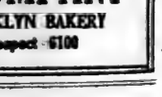

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ENGLAND ACCUSED OF WAR ON IRELAND

Frank P. Walsh Says "Irish Republic" Can Be Suppressed Only by Wholesale Murder.

BIG PROTEST MEETING HELD

Congress Asked to Recognize Government Headed by Professor de Valera.

With Frank P. Walsh, former member of the National War Labor Board, presiding, a mass meeting to protest against the recent suppression of the Sinn Fein "Parliament" and the arrest of two Sinn Fein M. P.'s was held last night in the Lexington Theatre, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. The principal speaker was Walsh, and others scheduled included Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, Norman Thomas, Allan McCurdy, J. W. McConaghy, and R. H. Massey of The Nation.

In opening the meeting, which filled the building to its capacity, Mr. Walsh made a bitter attack upon Great Britain and asserted that Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had proclaimed "that an organized Government-approved campaign of frightfulness is to begin" in Ireland. Mr. Walsh, who was one of the Irish-Americans designated to try to represent Ireland at the Peace Conference, made a direct appeal to the audience to "forget that criminal apathy and make the country surge with resentment over this newest move of England."

"With trained troops, fresh from the Rhine, with artillery, with gas, with airplanes, with tanks, with every horrible weapon known to modern warfare," said Mr. Walsh on the topic of Lord French's plans, "he proposes to stamp out every trace of the republican movement in Ireland. Already he has seized the Irish Parliament, already he has seized those leaders whom he could.

"In only one way," he continued while the audience applauded wildly, "can England be successful in wiping out the republican movement in Ireland, and that is by the murder of every man, woman and child who now exists in that country. Her well-equipped millions, aided by the modern inventions of war, will be more than a match for the 200,000 militiamen the republic can muster, but if those 200,000 fall there will be 200,000 others who will take their places. Even the women will combat the invader until the protests of a horrified world can bring even imperious England to her senses. It is no exaggeration to declare that England has declared war on Ireland, and it is not unfair to claim that the scenes of Belgium and Rumania will be re-enacted by men more calloused to human suffering than even the infamous von Bissing."

The speaker declared that "in giving American impetus" to the great fight which he appeared to think would soon happen between the British veterans and the Irish militia he urged that Ireland "be not regarded as an object of pity." He warned, however, that sympathy and sympathizers in America might find the job rather difficult, and alluded to the testimony of William C. Bullitt before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as evidence of how once before "our Government was clubbed into" doing something that Great Britain desired.

Mr. Walsh was emphatic in asserting that there existed no division between North and South in Ireland on the question of the "Irish Republic." He also declared that the differences of religion had been bridged.

At the conclusion of Mr. Walsh's speech a resolution was adopted calling upon Congress to recognize the Government headed by Professor de Valera and asking Congress to refuse to advance any further funds to the British Government.

DE VALERA IN PROVIDENCE.

Mass Meeting Expresses Opposition to League of Nations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—Fifteen thousand people gave Eamonn de Valera a rousing reception at an open air mass meeting this afternoon.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the suppression of the Dail Eireann and expressing "unalterable opposition to the proposed League of Nations." The resolutions were ordered sent to Senators Colt and Gerry of Rhode Island. De Valera characterized the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament by the British authorities as another act of coercion.

ASKS ALLIED FORCE TO GUARD SILESIA

American Delegate Thinks Troops Are Needed to Protect the Coal Fields.

BERLIN, Sept. 13. (Associated Press.)—A special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Breslau reports that the American delegate on the Inter-Allied Coal Conference has proposed that Entente troops be permitted to occupy the Dombrowa district in order to protect it, as well as the Upper Silesian coal fields, from the constant danger of labor and political disturbances.

The American Commissioner is stated to have declared that it was not in the interests of the United States to have similar conditions prevail in the Dombrowa section as in Upper Silesia, nor to permit the Dombrowa region to become the starting place of strikes which would then communicate themselves to Upper Silesia.

The dispatch adds that a proposition also has been made by the American delegate that the troops of occupation shall not serve the purpose of carrying out the plebiscite, but shall be designated merely as "expeditionary corps" and equipped with comprehensive credentials.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that this attitude on the part of the United States, to which it asserts Great Britain is acquiescing, indicates that both countries are interested primarily in safeguarding economic privileges in the coal fields, whereas France continues to support Poland's nationalistic aspirations. The newspaper adds that opposition by the French is delaying acceptance of the American proposals.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—All but six of the coal mines in Upper Silesia are now working on two shifts of seven and one-half hours each daily, according to Colonel C. Goodyear of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Inter-Allied Commission, which intervened between the Poles and the Germans to quiet the warfare occasioned by alleged oppression of the miners by the Germans. Colonel Goodyear will sail for the United States shortly. The other American officers on the Commission are still in Silesia.

Even if all the Central European miners were to work on two shifts of nine hours daily, Colonel Goodyear says, a coal famine in Europe this Winter could not be prevented, as 27 per cent. of the railroad cars are in bad order and the disorganized transportation makes the average time between loads eleven days as against four and one-half days for cars in the United States.

Colonel Goodyear says there still are 400 Poles in German prisons. The men are being tried at the rate of 30 daily. The political situation in Upper Silesia is temporarily more quiet than it was recently, according to Colonel Goodyear, but the hatred between the Poles and the Germans is so intense that disorders are possible at any time.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

RATIFY THE TREATY, SAY 250 LEADERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the conspiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow, and become more perilous.

"This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its Government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions.

"Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of $700,000,000. Our recent foe could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It could raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany raised by the economic clauses of the treaty, many of them vital to our industries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the Reparation Commission which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border.

Amendment Postpones Peace.

"Peace itself, and peace of the world, is delayed until ratification comes. And any amendment postpones peace. Germany and England alone of the principal powers have ratified. The other principals necessarily await our action, influential and powerful as we are today in the world's affairs. The ravages of war on more than a score of fighting fronts are continued by any needless delay. Let the Senate give the world peace by ratification without amendment.

"Even the amendment for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the League between nations.

"China after eighty years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover, it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore upon that condition; compliance with which promise the League can require.

"The peace of the present and the righteousness of the future can be best secured by the ratification of the covenant and treaty without amendment. Let the Senate take no action that will give any party to the treaty, and especially Germany, ground for maintaining that the ratification of the United States is not complete and that changes requiring a resumption of conference and negotiations have been made in it."

List of the Signers.

Those signing the appeal are:

New York.

Lyman Abbott, editor The Outlook.
Arthur J. Brown, Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
John Burroughs, naturalist.
Irving T. Bush, President Bush Terminal Company.
Carrie Chapman Catt, President National American Woman Suffrage Association.
Miss Sara A. Conboy, Secretary United Textile Workers of America.
Frank Crane, editorial writer Associated Newspapers.
Henry P. Davison, banker.
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Melville Dewey, President National Efficiency Society.
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Charles S. McFarland, General Secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
W. Everit Macy, capitalist.
John Mitchell, Chairman State Industrial Commission, (now dead.)
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Alfred E. Smith, Governor.
Oscar S. Straus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey.
Augustus Thomas, playwright.
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George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States.
Talcott Williams, journalist.
Luther B. Wilson, Bishop.
Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi Free Synagogue, New York.

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R. B. Hale, merchant.
Charles C. Moore, President Panama Exposition.
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C. A. Duniway, President Colorado College.
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Irving Fisher, political economist.
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William Howard Taft, ex-President of United States.

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George Gray, Judge.
Samuel C. Mitchell, President Delaware College.

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Alexander Graham Bell, inventor.
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.
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Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor.

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Richard W. Montague, lawyer.
Walter Taylor Sumner, Bishop.
William D. Wheelwright, lumber merchant.

Pennsylvania.

George Burnham, Jr., President Civil Service Reform Association.
R. H. Conwell, President Temple University.
Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher.
Samuel Harden Church, President Board Carnegie Institute.
A. B. Farquhar, President A. B. Farquhar Company.
Samuel Fels, manufacturer.
William Flynn, financier.
Richard Gilbert, Secretary-Treasurer Miners' State Union.
Vance C. McCormick, Chairman War Trade Board.
Benjamin Thaw, financier.
John A. Voll, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Rhode Island.

Richard E. Comstock, President State Bar Association.
Caroline Hazzard, formerly President Wellesley College.
Charles Dean Kimball, ex-Governor.

South Carolina.

Robert Goodwyn Rhett, formerly President Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

South Dakota.

Willis C. Cook, member National Railways Commission.
Coe Isaac Crawford, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator.
Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls.
Mrs. John H. Pyle, President South Dakota Equal Suffrage Society.
H. K. Warren, President Yankton College.

Texas.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, formerly President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Utah.

Simon Bamberger, Governor.
John C. Cutler, ex-Governor.
Harden Dunion, Secretary of State.
Heber J. Grant, President Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints.
B. L. Riter, Manager Riter Brothers Drug Company.
W. W. Riter, Chairman Board of Regents University of Utah.

Vermont.

H. C. Ide, judge.
Samuel Everett Pingree, ex-Governor.
John Spargo, publicist.
Roland H. Stevens, lawyer.

Virginia.

Edwin A. Alderman, President University of Virginia.

Washington.

N. B. Coffman, President Washington Bankers' Association.
Charles W. Fassett, Mayor of Spokane.
Frederic W. Keator, bishop.
Josephine Corliss Preston, President National Education Association.

West Virginia.

John J. Cornwell, Governor.

Wisconsin.

Melvin A. Brannon, President Beloit College.
A. M. Brayton, editor.
C. E. Droughton, editor.
George W. Burton, banker.
Richard T. Ely, political economist.
Edward Evans, physician.
W. L. Evans, lawyer.
W. S. Goodland, editor.
Albert Hougen, lawyer.
John Kline, editor.
George W. Mead, manufacturer.
R. M. Minahan, physician.
Thomas Morris, formerly Lieutenant Governor.
John M. Olin, lawyer.
Samuel Plants, President Lawrence University.
John Schuette, merchant.
Gilbert E. Seaman, physician.
James A. Stone, lawyer.
George W. Stumer, manufacturer.
August Vogel, manufacturer.
W. P. Welch, editor.
John M. Whitehead, lawyer.
Roy P. Wilcox, State Senator.
John C. Winslow, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Wyoming.

Harry W. Fox President State Federation of Labor.
Duncan McLeod, International Executive Board United Mine Workers of America.
John Morgan, Secretary Miners' Organization.

JOHNSON GOES TO IOWA.

Will Speak with Borah in Des Moines —Tells of Great Crowds to Hear Him

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Senator Johnson of California rested here today preparatory to beginning tomorrow the second week of his speech-making tour of the Middle West, opposing the ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant. A delegation of mothers, whose sons are with the American troops in Russia, called on the Senator to thank him for his efforts to have the boys brought home.

In a statement, the Senator said he had never seen such crowds and demonstrations outside of a national political campaign as have attended his meetings in Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

"I am convinced that public sentiment in the States I have visited is opposed to the League in its present form," said Senator Johnson.

He left tonight for Des Moines, where Senator Borah is expected to speak with him tomorrow night.

SMUTS SPEAKS OF MANDATE

Tells South African Parliament of the Plan for Southwest Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 10, (via Montreal.)—The debate in the Assembly on the bill giving the Union of South Africa the mandate to administer German southwest Africa was opened today by Premier Smuts.

The Premier dwelt on the two great principles of the mandate: First, that there should be no military training of the natives, and, second, that equal opportunities should be given members of the League of Nations for trading in the mandated area.

General Smuts pointed out that safeguards would be introduced on behalf of the natives. He announced that the actual terms of the mandate had not yet been approved by the Supreme Council in Paris, but said it would be necessary for the Government to have provisional interim powers pending the passing of the act by Parliament.

M'CUMBER MAKES TERMS WITH LODGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

forty-nine Republicans alone, only a majority being required to adopt them.

Close Vote on Amendments Expected.

When it comes to speculation on the thirty-eight amendments — of which thirty-five touch on the participation of the United States in the commissions created under the treaty, it is admittedly a different matter. No Republican leader will prophesy that any of these amendments will be carried. The votes on the Johnson amendment, to equalize the votes of the United States and Great Britain in the League Assembly, and on the Lodge amendment to return the economic privileges in the Shantung Peninsula to China, instead of turning them over to Japan, are expected to be close. A margin of two or three either way, it is thought, will decide them.

On the other amendments a decisive negative vote is expected. Only mild interest had been aroused, apparently, over the amendment by Senator Moses, stipulating that nations concerned in a dispute shall not sit in the League Council in judgment upon it. Most Senators seem to think that this contingency is amply provided for in the treaty. The Fall amendments to prevent American participation in all commissions, excepting the Reparation Commission, is opposed by some Republicans on the ground that the United States should be represented on all of them if its interests are to be protected.

Johnson Amendment Up Today.

Under the procedure regulating the consideration of a treaty in open executive session, the amendments will be voted on as reached in natural order. That would bring the Johnson amendment up tomorrow, since it relates to the League covenant and the latter is the first feature of the treaty to be taken up. With Senator Johnson out on his anti-League stumping tour, Senator Lodge will endeavor to obtain consent to postponing discussion of that particular amendment until his return to the Capitol.

While Administration Democrats had hoped that President Wilson's trip in advocacy of the League of Nations would aid in the Senate fight, they generally agree that, thus far, the President's efforts have failed to bring any vote to its support. The Administration's policy in the Senate will be to attempt to defeat, first, the amendments, and, after that, the reservations. The Administration leaders confidently predict that the battle against the amendments will be won.

If the Administration forces see that they cannot hope to disintegrate the forces of opposition to the League covenant, they will seek a compromise on interpretative reservations; but the temper of League foes, as expressed on the floor and in the Senate lobbies, indicates that there will be no compromise of that character. Even many of the middle-ground reservationists, who a few weeks ago were saying that they were reluctant to take any course that would involve sending the treaty back to the principal signatory powers, are inclined to say that whatever reservations are adopted shall be stringent. They feel confident that the reservations they urge will be accepted by the principal signatories.

In this connection one of the middle-ground reservationists said today that practical assurances had already come from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan that they would acquiesce in these reservations. The Senate reservationists, therefore, he said, were not contemplating a step that was likely to create an embarrassing situation.

This, they say, disposes of the argument of President Wilson that to pass the reservations would involve the reopening of the treaty negotiations. What the four principal signatories would agree to, they say, the minor nations likewise would accept.

McCormick Issues a Statement.

Senator McCormick of Illinois, who presided at the anti-League mass meeting in Chicago last week, said in a statement today that the invasion of the West by the President and the Senators showed that the people were anxious to have adequate reservations adopted with the ratification of the treaty. He spoke of the speech of Senator Kenyon, in which the latter urged drastic reservations, or, failing that, the rejection of the treaty, as having deeply impressed the Middle West. Mr. McCormick said:

"The speaking campaign in the West has made manifest the deep indignation of the people at the proposal that the British Empire should have six times as many votes as America in the League of Nations. If the Senate fails to right that wrong to America it will be an issue in the primaries and elections in every State next year.

"Second.—The people favor the most drastic reservations. They have no faith in Mr. Wilson's undertaking to keep them out of war again.

"Third.—They resent his want of argument and his resort to abuse. Senator Kenyon's speech was widely praised.

"Fourth.—The claim that ratification will open trade with Germany and reduce the cost of living is recognized as political 'bunk.'

"Fifth.—The people understand that Mr. Wilson is largely responsible for the high cost of living, because he repudiated the idea that the Government ought to help the return to normal conditions, and spent six months in Europe before he lifted his hand to lighten the economic burdens of the American people."

McCumber Report to be Filed Today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. (Associated Press.)—The German treaty, with the League of Nations covenant, tentative plans provide, will be called up about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, and will be kept continuously before the Senate, it is said, until the final vote on ratification is taken several weeks hence.

Coincidently with the bringing up of the treaty Senator McCumber, who refused to join his Republican colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee in the reporting of amendments, and who declined to approve the majority's reservation to Article X. of the League covenant, will file an individual report.

Because of the enormous length of the document the formal "first reading" will be dispensed with, and the treaty taken up article by article. This plan will probably bring an early trial of strength—possibly tomorrow—with the reaching of Article III. of the League covenant, in which is defined the voting power in the League Council and Assembly.

The Foreign Relations Committee majority has recommended an amendment to the article in the form of a proviso stipulating that the United States shall have a vote in the Assembly equal to the aggregate vote of any nation having self-governing colonies and dominions also members of the league.

This amendment, fostered by Senator Johnson, is aimed to make the voting power of the United States equal to that of Great Britain and her dominions. By some the disposition of the amendment will be looked on as indicating the fate of the more than forty other amendments. Should the voting amendment be defeated, its supporters have indicated that they will offer a reservation covering about the same ground.

The reading of the treaty by articles—estimated by Henry Rose, Senate Reading Clerk, as requiring in itself about 27 hours, or six days' time—and the consideration of the various articles will alternate with debate, both extemporaneous and prepared. The making of prepared addresses will be started tomorrow by Senator Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico. Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, plans to speak Tuesday.

PARIS THINKS BULLITT ACTUATED BY SPITE

Le Petit Parisien Advises Readers to Attach no Importance To His Statements.

PARIS, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—The statements made by William C. Bullitt, for a time attached to the American Peace Commission, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, are attracting considerable notice in the Paris newspapers, which, however, mostly refrain from editorial comment.

The French News Agency's explanatory note dealing with these statements attributes Mr. Bullitt's revelations to "spite over the President's refusal to permit his Russian report to become public." Incidentally, Mr. Bullitt is credited with anti-French feelings, it being asserted that he is blamed in France for the failure of the projected conference at Prinkipo between allied representatives and the Bolsheviki.

Le Figaro says it sees in the statements of Mr. Bullitt an attempt to undermine President Wilson's position by stirring up trouble between the President and Secretary Lansing. Le Petit Parisien asserts that the statements are "viewed with indifference by the leading American politicians," and says that the French people should attach no importance to them. The newspaper says that one of its representatives asked Frank L. Polk, head of the American Peace Delegation, for his opinion on Mr. Bullitt's statements, and that Mr. Polk replied that "officially and publicly" he had nothing to say.

Colonel Edward M. House, who arrived in Paris this evening, refused to discuss the statement made by William C. Bullitt before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. Colonel House said he would be in Paris for only a short time for a conference with the American delegation. He will not sit with the Supreme Council.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15.—With the exception of two or three anti-Government newspapers, London journals give scant attention to the evidence of William C. Bullitt before the Foreign Relations Committee. The Daily News gives prominence to the story, and, editorially, accepts Bullitt's story as a true account of what happened at Paris.

The Herald, the labor organ, remarks: "Mr. Bullitt's blunt facts will have a devastating effect."

TRYING TO END CONFERENCE?

British Reported to Favor Calling Another Early in 1920.

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PARIS, Sept. 14.—Premier Lloyd George, who arrived in Paris from Beauville Friday, invited Frank Polk to dine with him the night of his arrival, when, it is believed, he discussed with the American representative the Russian situation and the subject of adjourning the Peace Conference.

From good sources I learn that the British favor breaking up this conference entirely and calling another some time in 1920, after the United States decides whether or not to accept a mandate.

Mr. Polk will oppose dissolving the present conference before the Bulgarian and Hungarian treaties are disposed of, as they are tied up with decisions taken by the Big Four and the policies outlined by them at the beginning of the conference.

The best information at the Hôtel de Crillon is that the Bulgarian and Hungarian treaties can be signed and disposed of by Oct. 15. Then, it is believed, a recess will be taken and a new Peace Conference called for early in 1920 to negotiate a Turkish peace, with the United States practically not represented, or represented solely by an Ambassador, if America refuses to accept a mandate.

Don't

Any prohibition is a challenge to opposition.

Government agencies say to the public—"Don't sell your Liberty bonds!"

What is your own reaction to this prohibitive command?

Suppose they said—"Buy more Liberty bonds *now* before they increase in price."

At best, in the first instance, you stop selling; but if you act on the second command, you not only do not sell, you *buy* bonds.

In negative command you beg a man to resist an impulse you, yourself, may be suggesting to him for the first time.

The manufacturer who warns a prospective customer against a competitor's goods may be so successful in his prohibitive argument as to stop the sale for himself and for any one else in his field.

When you advertise, build confidence and get action.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

Stetson Hats

"THE HEADEASE"
(*Registered Feb. 2, 1915*)

$7

Headease hats are not procurable at random. "Headease" is a patented Wallach feature, which lends matchless fit and comfort to our Stetson hats —and to ours alone.

The nearest place to buy one is the Wallach store nearest you. That isn't far. Especially when you consider the months of freedom from all hat troubles that it gains you.

Other Stetsons, $6 to $18
Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
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3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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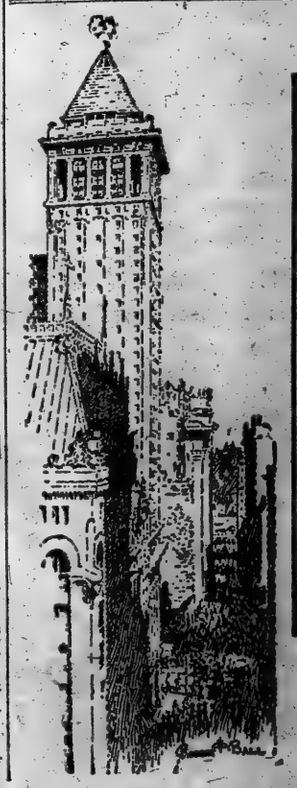

How often have you said

"I will make my will and provide for the future independence of my wife and family" —but you have put it off from day to day. You are still saying "I will make my will."

The best day is today, and the *first thing* today is to have your lawyer prepare your will. And while he is doing that, tell him to make this Company your executor and trustee.

Our pamphlet "Why a Trust Company" gives reasons why Bankers Trust Company can serve you better as executor and trustee than any individual. We will send it to you on request.

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16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office:
5th Ave. at 42nd Street

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Member Federal Reserve System

HOW "SNIPING" WAS DONE.

Many interesting photographs showing the hidden shields behind which the snipers concealed themselves are shown in the current issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial. Also many other photographs showing scenes of the war, and interesting places the world over. 10c a copy at news stands, $5 a year by mail. The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JEWS EXPECT DRIVE TO PASS $10,000,000

Industries and Professions Pledge $6,000,000 for Philanthropic Building Fund.

BOY LAYS THE CORNERSTONE

Guests at Opening Dinner Cheer Orphan from Asylum Who Starts the Proceedings.

The $10,000,000 United Building Fund Campaign for the Jewish philanthropies of New York was launched last night at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore with pledges by the various trades, industries, and professions to raise $6,000,000. Of this amount more than $3,000,000 had already been contributed by individual donors. The leaders of the occupational groups arose from time to time during the evening to announce that the quotas assigned to them had been found too low and that they wanted higher figures set as their goals.

From the reports which the leaders handed in it was predicted by those in charge of the drive that not only would the $10,000,000 mark be reached in the one week which is allotted to the drive, but that it would be exceeded. Never before has such a large amount been raised in such a short time for philanthropic building purposes. The proceeds will be apportioned among twenty-nine health, educational, and regreational institutions in accordance with the needs of the communities which they serve.

The dinner was opened with the laying of the cornerstone of a miniature brick building erected in the grand ball room of the hotel. A chubby little boy from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum performed the ceremony to the applause of the 500 persons present, and as a reward for his first job in the building industry he was presented with a union card by Michael Bowman, a representative of the Bricklayers' Union. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, then explained with the help of stereopticon views the straits in which the associated institutions had found themselves at the end of the war, owing to the cessation of building activities resulting from the restrictions placed upon the trade by the Government. He told of hospitals compelled to use sun parlors improvised on fire escapes, of dispensary patients herded in basement waiting rooms, of buildings closed by the Fire Department because of the danger involved in their use, and finally of those Jewish men, women and children who were barred from the enjoyment of the facilities of the institution through a sheer lack of adequate provision.

Purpose of the Drive.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation, presided, and among the speakers were Louis Marshall, Lieut. Col. Paul Gibson, Louis J. Robertson, Chairman of the September Campaign, and Col. H. A. Guinzberg, Chairman of the General Committee. Individual reports were made from the floor by the Chairman of the trade committees.

In explaining the purposes of the drive and the benefits that would come from it, Mr. Warburg laid stress upon the co-operative spirit and unselfish attitude which had been displayed by the largest and smallest institutions concerned. "Despite the fact," he said, "that some institutions will get less than they might have got if they had solicited funds individually, and others will get more, when the disadvantages of individual effort were made clear to them, they were all ready to abide by the decision of a central committee, so that in the end the greatest good would be done to the greater number.

"This is the third stage in the campaign. The Directors of the institutions have already made their contribution of more than $3,000,000. The second stage was the obtaining of pledges from trade Chairmen. In the coming week you will all go out for the contributions of all the people. We really do not know how long the campaign will last, for we shall never close our books until 100 per cent. are signed up."

Colonel Guinzberg told of several men of varied financial ability who had already contributed. Nathan Hofheimer, he said, had given $80,000, Louis Marshall, $50,000, and another, Leon Goldrich, a man of moderate salary, had pledged out of that, $250 a year for the next four years.

Some Large Contributions.

Other large contributions announced last night were those of Charles Kaye, $35,000; Alfred Heinsheim, $25,000; Sol J. Rosenbaum, $20,000, and Colonel Guinzberg himself, $2,500 for each million collected, his minimum contribution to be $20,000. Jacob Rappaport announced that the cloak and suit trade had pledged itself to raise $1,000,000 instead of the $700,000 which was at first allotted to it.

Other large pledges were automobiles and sundries, $110,000; bankers and brokers, $1,500,000; cigars and cigarettes, $120,000; department stores, $210,000; dresses and waists, $120,000; furs, $400,000; jewelry manufactures, $120,000; judges and lawyers, $320,000; metals, $750,000; moving pictures, $150,000; real estate, $150,000; retired business men, $150,000; shirts, $125,000; silks, $340,000; woolens and worsteds, $160,000. It was also announced that a telegram had been received from the furriers attending the auction in St. Louis that at a dinner held in that city $150,000 had been pledged to the fund.

SEEK HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Women Physicians Will Also Discuss Changes in Social Conditions.

There will open this morning at the headquarters of the National Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, an international conference of women physicians which is expected to prove one of the most important international meetings ever held in the interest of women. Questions of physical, social, and moral health will be discussed, with the idea of improving upon the pre-war program.

Physicians from fifteen different countries will take part in the discussions and give addresses, the 6,000 women physicians in the United States being well represented. The conference will continue through to Oct. 25, and during the closing week there will be a convention of nonmedical men and women, with delegates from large national organizations of women.

Mrs. Robert Speer, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and Chairman of the Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council, will give the address of welcome this morning.

Among the subjects to be treated at the first meetings will be "Health and Personality," "Exercise: Most Neglected Health Habit," "Minimizing Feminine Handicaps," "Closing the Portals of Entry to Bacteria," "Health Education," &c., and beginning with October the general subject of "Emotional Reactions to Present Social Conditions and Their Effect on Health" will be treated. From Oct. 23 to 25 there will be a general discussion with the doctors and the delegates from national organizations, of the formation of a proposed organization, "by means of which women may bring to pass changes in social conditions affecting their lives."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

TO FRAME COMMUNITY PLAN.

National Conference Called to Unite People in Effort.

A national conference to draw up a program of community effort in democratic organization will be held in Cincinnati, Oct. 23, 24 and 25. The call has been issued by Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, executive of the National Citizens' Council, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Invitations are being issued to the executive personnel of all the leading women's organizations, the suffrage associations, to social workers in every field, the American Federation of Labor and others.

The invitation in part reads: "A program for community effort, definite and instructive, practical and theoretically sound, is one of the most pressing needs of the moment. Such a program should be worked out in harmony with organized effort in every field of social endeavor; it should represent a consensus of the most skilled opinion; it should be capable of appealing to the imagination; above all it should be a program cutting across all class lines, uniting the whole people around the simplest and most immediate of their common problems."

SEND FREE MILK TO ITALY.

Relief Shipment Will Be Distributed Among Destitute Orphans.

A relief shipment for Italian orphans and young mothers, consisting of 100,000 quarts of dry milk and a ton of cereals, has been started on its way from New York by the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, Inc., of which Mrs. John A. Drake is President, according to announcement made yesterday. This is the largest single shipment made by this organization and comes as a result of a nation-wide campaign launched recently to alleviate as far as possible the widespread suffering that threatens the thousands of destitute children in Italy during the coming Winter.

The distribution of this shipment will be made under the personal direction of Mrs. Drake, who is now on her way to Italy for the purpose of extending the organization there so as to reach the destitute in the outlying districts as well as those in the cities. She also will establish several clinics and instruction bureaus for mothers, one of which will be conducted by Miss Eleanore Welsh of 144 East Fortieth Street, who will sail for Italy Sept. 20.

SIX SCHOLARSHIPS OPEN TO NEGROES

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago Makes Offer to Medical School Graduates.

EACH FOR $1,200 A YEAR

Appointments to be Made by a Special Committee in Fall of 1920.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has offered six scholarships of $1,200 each to especially qualified negro medical students desiring to take up post-graduate courses in the sciences, according to an announcement yesterday by the General Education Board, of which Wallace Buttrick is president and Abraham Flexner secretary.

In the statement the board said appointments to the scholarships would be made in 1920 by a special committee. The statement follows:

"The General Education Board has just sent to the deans of all medical schools in the United States where there are negro students the details of an opportunity for especially qualified negro students to benefit by six scholarships to pay their expenses during post-graduate work in advanced study in such fundamental medical sciences as pathology, bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology, physiological chemistry, &c. These scholarships are offered by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and will provide expenses and support up to $1,200 each, as needed.

"The committee in charge of the awards will consist of Dr. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Chairman; Dr. David L. Edsall, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department, University of Michigan. Abraham Flexner, Secretary of the General Education Board, will act as secretary of the committee.

"The institution at which the fellowship holder is to study and the line of work he is to pursue are subject to the approval of the committee. Appointments will be made in 1920 toward the close of the year's session, to be effective for the succeeding academic year. The fellowship stipend will be $1,200, or as much thereof as may be needed to pay transportation from the appointee's home to the institution in which he works and back, laboratory and tuition fees, books and living expenses.

"Application may be made to the secretary by individuals or by institutions in behalf of individuals, and should contain a full account of the education—general and professional—of the applicant, including a transcript of his entire record in the medical school."

GERMAN EMIGRANTS TRICKED

Induced to Leave Home for Argentina by False Representations.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13.—German immigrants landing here complain that they were induced to leave their homes in Germany and come to Argentina by false promises that grants of land would be given them when they should arrive in this country. Many were induced to join the "German Society for Agricultural Colonization of Argentina," paying 50 marks as an entrance fee at Hamburg.

A handbill brought by one of the Germans also promises that the Argentine "Bank of the Nation" would lend money on easy terms and for long periods so that the imm grants might pay for machinery and livestock.

WILL TEACH WITH FILMS.

Reconstruction Commission to Give Exhibitions Over State.

The New York State Reconstruction Commission, in co-operation with the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington, has begun an educational campaign through the medium of motion pictures which will be nation wide.

The films will depict various phases of national life in the post-war period which have been investigated by the Reconstruction Commission, and for the problems for which the commission has already suggested remedies to the Governor. Films will be carried in especially equipped motor trucks furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington as a part of its educational campaign.

The first truck will arrive at Albany on Oct. 1, and there the first exhibition will be given. The campaign will then be carried to every city and town in the State, beginning in those within a short radius of the capital.

"The perhaps novel method," said Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission, "which the commission is using to bring the results of its investigations before the public has been decided upon largely because there is such an enormous number of persons in the State who, because of their ignorance of the English language, cannot be reached directly through the press."

FEWER RAIL ACCIDENTS.

Southwestern Roads Report 22.2 Per Cent. Decrease in Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Substantial progress is being made in the prevention of accidents on the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, Tidewater, Southern and Deep Creek roads, according to reports by R. J. Clancy, assistant to the general manager, in general charge of this phase of operation on these roads.

In the first six months of 1919 the number of accidents regardless of time disability was 3,467, compared with 4,481 for the first six months of 1918—a decrease of 904, or 22.2 per cent.

The number of accidents reportable to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first six months of 1919 was 1,249, compared with 1,570 for the first six months of 1918—a decrease of 321 or 20.4 per cent.

Accidents per million locomotive miles on the Southern Pacific were 69.81 for the first six months of 1919, compared with 68.99 for the corresponding period in 1918—a decrease of 9.18, or 13.3 per cent.; and industrial accidents per million man-hours were 29.97, compared with 24.60 for the corresponding period in 1918—a decrease of 3.89, or 15 per cent.

Similar comparison of accidents with the corresponding period in 1917 shows a reduction of accidents in 1919 of 11.7 per cent. per million locomotive miles and of 31.3 per cent. per million man-hours.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Forget-proof protection

Your GLOBE Automatic Sprinkler System is always ready for action at the critical moment, even if your engineer should forget to inspect it—for our own inspector will examine it at regular intervals, and report its condition to you.

Write for details of this new service.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
90 Broadway Cort. 6790
The Wilgus-Cleveland building at Buffalo, N. Y., has GLOBE Sprinkler protection.

NEW LISTINGS ON 'CHANGE.

For the benefit of investors, analysis of corporations applying to be listed on the Stock Exchange appear regularly in The Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

VOTING WITH BEANS

The ancient Greeks and Romans used beans in recording the votes of the people, each bean signifying a vote.

Approximately 800,000,000 beans a year are used in the CHILDS restaurants — an overwhelming vote in favor of these popular eating places.

Beans are wholesome and nutritious and not difficult of digestion, if properly prepared and cooked.

New York or Boston Style, Cooked to Perfection, and Served Plain or with Pork, Ham or Corned Beef.

Childs

McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

BESIDES Table and Bed Linens, McCutcheon's carries choice selections of Women's Neckwear, Sweaters, Veils, Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Underwear; Baby Clothes, Boys' Suits and Rompers, and Girls' Dresses; Dress Cottons; Handkerchiefs; Laces and Embroideries; and Men's Haberdashery.

Established more than half a century

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets.

B. Altman & Co.

The Rug Department

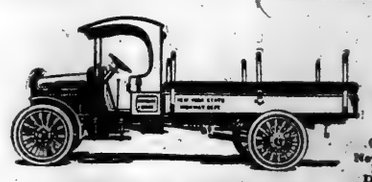
has ready for immediate delivery

Seamless Carpetings

in widths up to thirty feet, and in practically every desirable color.

Prices: $9.50 to 18.50 per square yard

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



BROCKWAY
THE RIGHT WAY

The uninterrupted service, greater strength and loading space, and the short wheel base of the Brockway are bringing more and more big fleet owners to us.

The Brockway will solve your trucking problems efficiently and economically. Come in and let us show you how.

Call, phone or write.

544-546 WEST 38TH STREET

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

This is the Brockway truck which the New York State Highway Department is using

At Saks To-day

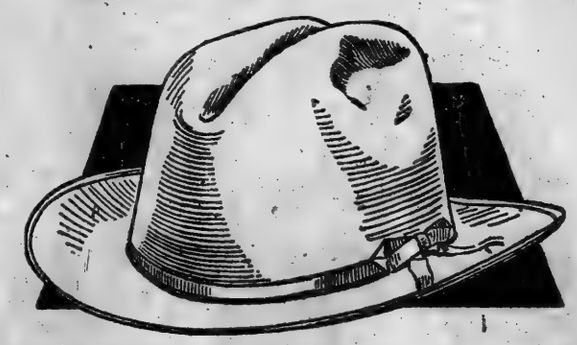
The most important event of its kind announced for many months

A Sale of 3000 Pairs Men's Shoes at $7.85

To the well-informed shoe man this announcement will have the effect of a jolt, for shoes of this splendid character are unknown in the present market for retail at $7.85. We feel mighty fortunate in being able to announce such a sale, for nothing is so important to our mind at present as keeping prices down.

Eight distinct styles — the majority in fine quality Calfskin, but also a good selection in Vici Kid and Patent Leather.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.



"MALLORY"

In Your New Fall Hat

Will be a Hall Mark of Quality

THE much-envied reputation of Mallory Hats has been built upon quality. Only the finest of fur and trimmings are used in their production; assuring not only *lengthy*, but also *highly satisfactory* service.

The New Mallory Hats for Fall are to be seen in New York

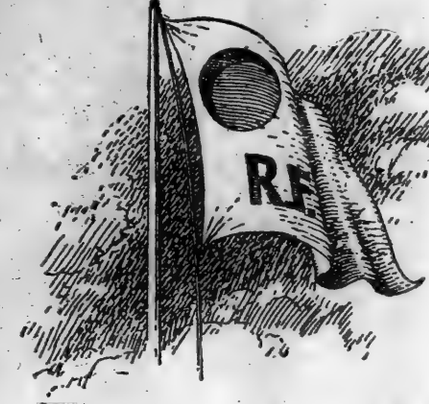
Only at Saks

The present output of the great Mallory factories does not in any way meet the present demand, prompting us to advise the selection of *your* new "Mallory" *now!*

$5 and up

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



© 1919

The Revillon Flag

All over northern Canada the Revillon house flag may be seen floating on the various buildings of the firm's trading posts and at the mastheads of their ships. The design of the flag is an eclipse in gold and red on a blue ground. This flag is a rallying signal for traders and trappers throughout the North.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately $370,000 had been expended on this property when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address:

SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION,
ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOVERNMENT SALE

3,000 ALBUMS

to hold 100 film negatives.

SEALED BIDS will be opened 10 A. M., September 30, 1919, at Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1807-GS.

LIBERTY INK

Non-corroding, in all colors, guaranteed best for fountain pen and office.
Blue Black, Quart, $1.10; Pint, 60c.
Carmine, Quart, $1.50; Pint, 80c.
Prices quoted on other colors.
Liberty Ink Mfg. Co.,
102 West 24th St. Phone Gresley 1880

CONCRETE
WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC
NEW YORK

Doralis Pearls

To try to distinguish between Doralis Pearls and those which are taken from the deep, is like trying to explain the difference between 12 o'clock and noon.

Doralis Pearls are exclusively Saks

With Diamond Clasp
$39.50 to $300.00

With Gold Clasp
$7.50 to $95.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Salto-Nuts
Ap-pe-tiz-ing

Chick says: Luscious, healthful Salto-Nuts are good for kiddies
Buy a Box for yours!

Hatch
HATCH — HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & Herald Sq. — Bway. & 30th — Bway. & 45th

at 6¢ Candy Places

O ; B O Y !

Assorted flavors and peppermint, chocolate, wintergreen and cinnamon.

ONE OF 300 NECCO SWEETS

NECCO
New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.

EXPORTERS!!

Present head of the Asiatic Department of one of the largest General Export Houses in the United States is anxious to connect with a progressive manufacturer or general exporter.

He is a young man with wide experience in handling foreign customers and prospectives, and is thoroughly familiar with export routine. An interview is especially requested. W 568 Times Downtown.

MEXICANS GET $6,000 TO FREE CAPTIVES

American and Another Prisoner, Believed to be Swedish, Saved by Ransom.

BANDITS SEIZE MINE PAYROLL

Foreman of Mine and Superintendent of Company Held Until the Money Was Obtained.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 14.—Six thousand dollars in gold was paid Mexicans late yesterday for the release of Dr. J. W. Smith, an American, and E. Monson, or Munson, believed to be a subject of Sweden, who were taken from a train near Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, yesterday morning, according to telegrams received from Chihuahua City tonight.

They are expected to reach that city tonight.

Monsen, or Wunson, as one telegram spelled the name, was released by the Mexicans and permitted to return to Santa Eulalia, where he presented the demand for ransom. The money was delivered to him and he returned to procure the release of Dr. Smith.

Paul Steger, a Swiss citizen, Superintendent of the Minerals and Metals Company properties near Santa Eulalia, and William Dwelly, a British subject, were also captured from the train yesterday, but were released after the payroll of the Buena Tierra Mine, of which Dwelly was foreman, had been seized by the bandits.

The train holdup took place yesterday morning at Robinson station, nine miles east of Chihuahua City and six miles west of the town of Santa Eulalia. The identity of the bandits has not been determined, although it is not believed here the band was a part of Villa's command.

Dr. Smith is physician for the Potosi Mine Company, a New York corporation.

An official report of the capture and demand for the payment of a ransom for Dr. Smith was made to the State Department in Washington by the American Consul in Chihuahua City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—State Department officials stated late tonight that nothing official had reached the department regarding the reported release of Dr. W. J. Smith, American citizen, and E. Monson, believed to be a Swede, by Mexican bandits near Chihuahua on payment of $6,000 ransom. Officials said they knew nothing about the case except what had been brought to their attention in press dispatches.

MEXICANS IN PUEBLO STIRRED BY LYNCHING

Hundreds Gather in Various Sections of the City and Guards Are Increased.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 14.—With all of the city's police reserves, augmented by a force of volunteers, on duty tonight the Pueblo Police Department is ready for any emergency that might arise as an aftermath of the lynching last night of two Mexicans accused of the murder of Patrolman Jeff Evans early on Saturday morning. Apparently the city is quiet, but hundreds of Mexicans visited the morgue today to view the bodies of the mob victims and later gathered in groups in various portions of the city.

The murder of Patrolman Evans has stirred Pueblo more than any of the thirteen other murders that have taken place in the city since July 1.

It seems definitely determined today that both Gonzales and Ortez, the victims of the lynching, were Mexican citizens. Gonzales is said to be survived by a widow and two minor children.

Patrolman Jeff Evans was shot and killed when he attempted to arrest the Mexicans, who, it is alleged, had threatened to "shoot up" the negro residents of Pueblo. Persons who saw the shooting say Ortez knocked the officer down when Evans accosted the pair on the street, and that Gonzales shot the patrolman through the head as Evans was trying to struggle to his feet.

Evans was 60 years old and had won several medals as an expert shot.

Lower California Bars Asiatics.

CALEXICO, Cal., Sept. 14.—The northern district of Lower California was closed to further immigration by Japanese, Chinese and Asiatics in an order issued today by Governor Esteban Cantu. The order is to be effective until the Mexican Federal Congress takes action on the question of immigration.

LINCOLN STATUE UNVEILING.

Ambassador Davis and Judge Parker In Manchester Today.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 14. (Associated Press.)—Elaborate preparations have been made for the presentation to the city of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln tomorrow by Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, in behalf of the Sulgrave Institution. British and American flags are flying from all the public buildings. Unusual interest is manifested, and a large crowd is expected to witness the ceremony.

Judge Parker, accompanied by the American Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Davis, Sir Sidney Lee, Colonel Chapman-Huston of the British Army, and the Countess of Sandwich, whose father, William Sturges of New York, was a close friend of Lincoln's, arrived from London tonight. The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and City Councillors met the party.

After visiting numerous places of interest, including the Manchester College of Technology and Manchester University, the party will be the guests at the Town Hall of the Lord Mayor. Ambassador Davis will respond to the toast, "British-American Friendship, the Foundation of the World's Peace."

Judge Parker also will speak, and a procession will then be formed, which will proceed through the city to Platt Field Park, where, after Judge Parker's address, the Lord Mayor will unveil the statue and address those assembled. A vote of thanks will be moved by a representative of the Anglo-American Society, seconded by a representative of the Mayflower Tercentenary Committee.

Returning to the Town Hall, a meeting of the Anglo-American Society will be held, with addresses by Ambassador Davis, Judge Parker, Lord Mayor-Elect Fox, and others. In the evening the Lord Mayor will give a reception and dinner to the distinguished visitors.

On Tuesday the party will visit the ship canal, and afterward is to take luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce.

PACKERS TO MEET TODAY.

National Association Will Open Convention at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—The American Meat Packers' Association tomorrow will open an important three days' convention at this place. Delegates who arrived tonight said that one big purpose of the meeting was to set the packers "right with the public." Four hundred packers already are here.

"Safety first" is to be the slogan of the packers in the future. The packers resent recent attacks upon them, and delegates vigorously denounce pending legislation affecting the packing industry, and assert that Congress is holding out false hopes to the public.

"While the association intends to reorganize for self-protection, it stands ready to co-operate with the Government in any legislation which it considers beneficial to the public and to itself," said Charles H. Ogden, chairman of the executive committee.

James R. McCrea, the President, will deliver his message tomorrow, and Thomas E. Wilson will deliver an address on "The Packer and the Public." Another address will be that of Dr. J. R. Mohler, on "The Federal Meat Industry as a Safeguard to Public Health."

E. J. Cattell of Philadelphia will be toastmaster at the annual dinner Tuesday evening. The speakers will include ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, Howard E. Lewis and T. A. Daly. The resolutions committee will report and officers will be elected Tuesday.

DENY PACKER'S STATEMENT.

Wholesale Grocers Assert Refrigerator Cars Get Expedited Service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The statement of F. Edison White, Vice President of Armour & Co., in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the packers' refrigerator peddler cars do not receive a special expedited service is denied by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association as not entirely correct. Mr. White's letter was in reply to the testimony of William F. Bode of Chicago before a Congressional committee several months ago.

The wholesale grocers contend that their investigators have demonstrated that the peddler cars cover long distances in a surprisingly short time and that each car moves at least once a week, on some roads, and in the majority of cases several times a week. This expedited service, they assert, is giving the packers a dominant control of food stuffs, and may eventually make them masters of the food situation in this country.

MORE ARTILLERY FOR GUARD

State to Have Three Regiments Instead of One.

Announcement was made last night by Major Robert W. Marshall, in command of the 2d Field Artillery, formerly the 106th Field Artillery, 27th Division, with headquarters in the armory at 168th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, that assurances had been received by artillery commanders that there would be three regiments of field artillery in New York's National Guard, instead of one.

Acting on these assurances, Major Marshall has undertaken to form eight provisional batteries from the National Guard units under his command.

According to Major Marshall, who commanded the 105th Field Artillery in France, the Government will issue the necessary equipment to the batteries, and the guns used will be French 75s, which the Guardsmen used effectively overseas.

Enlistments for the proposed new regiments are being accepted at the headquarters of the 2d Field Artillery, Major Marshall announced.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

WHEN YOU BUY

Guaranteed Mortgages you lend money to help New York increase its buildings. You not only make an excellent investment, but perform a valuable public service.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
233 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
160 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Store Open All Day Saturdays

A New Walking Boot

For Women and Misses

Special at $11.50

A handsome Tan Calfskin Blucher-cut shoe with plain toe and military heel. In workmanship and every other particular better than any other shoe to be had at the price—*and obtainable at this figure for a very brief period only.*

Also—The same model in a Walking Oxford, $9.50

So charming that it gives added grace to the daintiest of feet. Comes in Tan or Black Calfskin—a very practical leather for Fall. All sizes.

Second Floor.

All-Wool Riding Habits

Nothing Like Them in New York

at $35

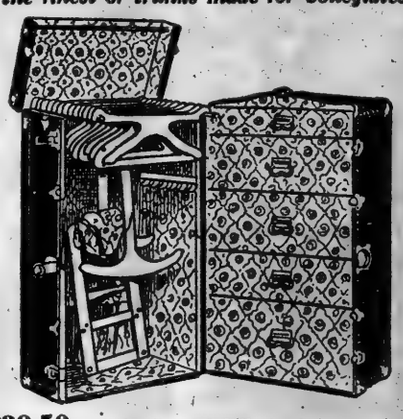
In exclusive Saks model, beautifully made of all-wool fabrics in Oxford Grey, Taupe, and Brown. Breeches reinforced with leather at the knees.

Sixth Floor.

A Back to College

Sale of Trunks

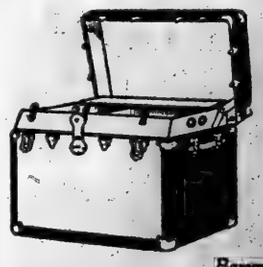
at Saks today, affords liberal savings on the finest of trunks made for Collegiates



At $39.50—Saks Special full size Wardrobe Trunks—made especially to our own rigid specifications, assuring splendid service. Hard vulcanized fibre covered, fitted with large drawers, twelve basswood hangers, and laundry bag. *Illustrated.*

Also—A Limited Number of

General Purpose Trunks



Special **$19.50**

Just the right size for those going to college. Made with the greatest of care, and covered with hard vulcanized fibre.

Fitted with covered top tray and large hat compartment.

Illustrated.

Basement.

For One Day Only

—to give added momentum to Early Fall Business

Women's Frost-Glow Coats

as pictured

at $69.50

A direct reproduction of one of the most beautiful coats shown in Paris for Fall, fashioned of Frost-Glow in all wanted shades—a soft, luxurious fabric with the feel of velvet.

Note the unusual lines of the model, and the grace it gives to the figure. Sizes 34 to 48.

We repeat—one day only at $69.50!

Fourth Floor.

On Sale This Morning

Three Hundred

Brocaded Velvet Bags

as pictured

Special **$10.50**

Special **$10.50**

Exact duplicates of costly Dutch Silver Frame bags, with quaint Dutch scenes stamped in relief on the frames. Fitted with purse and mirror, and may be had in Brown, Taupe, and Black. ***At $10.50—Wonderful Value!***

Main Floor.

Dainty Autumn Frocks for Misses

In a bevy of new and exclusive models

at $45

The most distinctive frocks shown in Paris for Fall—full of the vivacity of youth, and displaying a variety of decorative treatments of most unusual charm.

The models are in One and Two Piece Effects

showing to advantage the youthful, slender silhouette now enjoying a wide vogue. Fashioned of Tricolette, elaborately beaded, braided or embroidered, and may be had in Taupe, Navy, Brown and Black. One style *pictured.*

Second Floor.

After Unusual Preparation We Announce for Today and Tuesday

A Most Exceptional Sale of

WOMEN'S

Strictly Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits

at $55

Suits that reflect every phase of the newest modes for Fall, as dictated by Paris, featuring medium and three-quarter coats, with new collars of self material or fur, trim, tailored sleeves, and a large variety of novel decorative treatments.

The Materials:

Tinseltone, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Velour, Trico Velour, Broadcloth, Chevrona, and Velour Checks

in every wanted color—Rich shades of Brown, a soft Blue, Taupe, Reindeer, Henna, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44, and several models to 52½ bust.

Fourth Floor.

The New Binner Corsets

Are such an aid to the proper draping of the new gowns no woman should fail to see them

Saks & Company are now showing the New Binner Corset for Fall, in models designed especially to meet the requirements of both Women and Misses. Binner corsets not only give the necessary support to the figure, but idealize the figure as no other corset has been known to do, helping wonderfully to perfect the proper draping of the new gowns.

Prices $7.50 to $28.50

The Saks Corset Department is also featuring a splendid collection of

New Brassieres and Bandeaux

in front and back fastening effects, fashioned of the most exquisite silks and satins suited to their development.

Very Special From 50c to $1.25

Third Floor.

Fashion's Best Effort for Fall—

A New Frock of Soft Charmeuse

For Women—sizes 34 to 44

Featured Today

at $39.50

A more winsome frock has not been introduced, and in point of needlework and quality of material no frock has proved its peer.

Note the unusual grace of its lines, the clever bead embroidery, and smart tunic skirt.

You *cannot* realize its wonderful charm unless you actually see it!

To be had in Black, Navy Blue and Brown

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

DID you know that it costs us more to tailor *one* Saks suit than it does the ordinary manufacturer to tailor *two?* Well, anyway, you know it now!

Properly Priced

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

"ALL'S WELL"

The famous orange and black sign of the Thompson-Starrett Company on any building operation is a sign that "All's Well."

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

667—White China Tea Set, $6.50

VALUE

For seventy years Ovington's has grown and grown, but it has never forgotten that its first success was founded upon giving substantial value.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Av., near 32d St.

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

Resinol
bandaged over that skin eruption will relieve it

Cease tampering with that painful eruption. Apply a healing and soothing ointment that has the power to sink in and correct the trouble. Resinol Ointment aided by Resinol Soap usually clears away such affections quickly and thoroughly.

Sold by druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.
MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

Out Today
All Bookstores
Wilbur Finley Fauley's
Piquant New York Novel,
Jenny be Good

A big human story illuminated by a love theme rare and beautiful. Full of whimsical charm in which are blended the lights and shadows of New York's vast social fabric.

$1.50 Net.

BRITTON PUBLISHING CO., N. Y.

HARVARD TO START WAR ON CLIQUES

Management of Union Changed as Step to Drive Out "Exclusiveness."

COLLEGE ACQUIRES BUILDING

Property to be Used as Club for All Students Without Initiation Fee.

What is described as "a war to the death on cliques and exclusiveness" in Harvard University is about to be started in the reorganization of the Harvard Union, the undergraduates' gathering place, donated by Major Henry L. Higginson in 1900, according to an announcement by the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee. The club henceforth will be operated as a club for all students in the university, under the supervision of an experienced manager.

The ownership and management has been in the hands of a group of trustees, while popularly elected students have supervised its operation. Harvard College has now acquired the property, and will run it along the lines of a large city club. There will be no initiation fee, and the annual dues will be reduced from $10 to $5, any deficit being met by the college, that the union may be put within the reach of every student, however limited his means.

The building was used during the war as a mess hall for the Naval Radio School established at Cambridge, but is now being put in shape for its new career.

The endowment fund, which is organizing a drive for $15,000,000 among graduates and friends of the university, will complete its final arrangements in the Buffalo district this week, through the visit to that city of Elliot Wadsworth, joint Chairman of the executive committee of the fund. Mr. Wadsworth was Vice Chairman of the American Red Cross during the war, and assisted at the Peace Conference in formulating the treaty having to do with the future work of the International Red Cross. Speaking of the endowment fund, Mr. Wadsworth said recently:

"The stimulus given to education by the war is widespread. The great bulwark of the nation is in its institutions of learning, and unless these continue on the highest plane of efficiency America, instead of advancing, will retrogress. If America is to lead the world along intellectual as well as industrial and commercial lines, the teaching profession must be made attractive from a remunerative standpoint, as well as an altruistic one."

ALBANIANS IN TERROR.

Flee from Koritza Region Before Greek Troops—Appeal to Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Albanian refugees arriving in Paris from Koritza and the surrounding district bring reports of the terror inspired by the advance of Greek troops into that territory, which formerly was controlled by the French, who entered the district in 1916 and gave pledges that it would be considered a part of Albania.

Repeated protests have been made to the Peace Conference against Greek advances into territory awarded to Albania by the London conference, but no replies have been forthcoming, and lack of information concerning the plans of the Entente, it is asserted, is causing much uneasiness to the Albanians, who are in fear of some secret agreement as regards Albania.

About 122,000 Albanians have lived in the Koritza district which the Greeks are now entering. Fearing a recurrence of the massacres of 1913-14-15, the Albanians are fleeing before the Greeks with the assistance of Italian and French troops and officials, who are enabling the terrified population to escape to Italy.

The flight of the populace, according to refugees, has been proceeding for more than ten days. The population of Koritza is reported to have been amazed by the announcement of the French authorities Aug. 20 that the district of Koritza would be handed over to the Greeks.

The Albanian has asked the Peace Conference to keep French officials in the district until the conference has settled the Albanian question, or to send a small American force there to steady the situation. As far as can be learned, the Peace Conference has not yet arrived at any decision as to the future of Albania.

BRATIANO'S FALL CONFIRMED

Jugoslav Refusal to Sign Austrian Treaty Caused Rumanian Crisis.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Confirmation has been received of the report that the Rumanian Cabinet, headed by J. J. C. Bratiano, has resigned. The fall of the Government was caused by diplomatic difficulties brought about by the refusal of Jugoslavia to sign the treaty with Austria.

Brigadier General Harry H. Bandholf, of the United States Army, is now in Bucharest to confer with members of the Government.

GALVESTON SAVED BY HER SEA WALL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Later, when the water backed in from the bay, refugees began straggling through the streets carrying bundles and babies, some of them in night raiment.

Water was standing in Market Street, centre of the business section, when some stores were thrown open and emergency workers began carrying merchandise to top floors. The work was finished before the water entered the buildings. Wheat and other grain stored in elevators awaiting export had been moving to the mainland for two days and it was said there was little left to be damaged. More than one hundred trainloads of wheat were hauled out yesterday.

When day broke, the rain, which, for a while had ceased, began to fall again. Pieces of drittage floated on the waters in the streets. A buggy and an ice wagon appeared and here and there a man waded hip deep in water.

By noon, however, the streets presented a carnival-like appearance. Motor and sail boats, skiffs, wagons and buggies moved back and forth and a number of negroes astride large timbers poled their unwieldy craft along. Men and women in bathing suits and raincoats promenaded arm in arm, fastidiously dressed women swished about in water to their waists while the rain fell in torrents.

Corpus Christi Suffers Damage.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 14.—A tropical hurricane struck Corpus Christi early today and by noon the wind was blowing at the rate of forty to fifty miles an hour and steadily gaining in intensity. Considerable damage was done to windows and exposed buildings. The business district was swept clear of signs and awnings. Refugees from outlying sections were crowding to brick buildings in the center of the city. No loss of life had been reported at noon.

Hurricane Sweeps Brownsville.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 14.—Brownsville and Point Isabel were being swept by a seventy-five miles an hour wind late today, according to a wireless message from Brownsville to the radio station at Fort Sam Houston here. Communication was lost almost immediately with Brownsville but the Point Isabel wireless still was working early tonight.

Wire Connections Lost.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 14.—Water was reported to a depth of six feet in sections of Corpus Christi. Information received by the Weather Bureau at San Antonio said the water was three feet deep in the lobby of a Corpus Christi hotel.

The isolation of Brownsville was complete tonight so far as wire communication was concerned.

Telegraph and telephone companies lost their connections with Corpus Christi and other points south of Victoria, Texas, at 3:30 P. M., today, after employes of those concerns had stayed until the water in Corpus Christi had reached a depth of six feet, causing the electric power plant to suspend.

A San Antonio and Arkansas passenger train which left Corpus Christi for Rockport at 8 A. M. today was declared to be somewhere in the path of the hurricane, according to general officers of the railroad at San Antonio.

A southbound train from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, which left the former city early today, reached Sinton, Texas, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Superintendent of the division notified headquarters that he saw the front of the Commercial Hotel at Sinton blown in.

Traffic on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad lines south of Antonio into the Rio Grande Valley was suspended indefinitely.

Danger Over, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Danger to the Gulf coast from the tropical hurricane apparently has passed. The storm swept inland from the western gulf about 4 o'clock this morning near Brownsville at the southern extremity of Texas and passed on into Mexico, where it will be dissipated in the Mexican mountains, according to Weather Bureau officials.

The disturbance, weather officials believe, probably is a re-development of the original storm which swept over lower Florida Tuesday and continued westward through the Gulf, causing much uneasiness at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and other points along the coast.

Germans Massing Against Poland.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Sosnowice, in the Government of Piotrkow, Poland, asserts that a German army, comprising a minimum of 200,000 men, is concentrated on the frontier of Silesia ready to be thrown against Poland.

London Air the Worst in England.

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The air above London is the dirtiest in all England, according to the British Meteorological Office, which asserts that sixty tons of soot fall on every square mile of the city every year.

MANY HOMELESS IN POLAND.

Hundreds Move About Country in Freight Cars, Living on Charity.

WARSAW, Aug. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—All through the quiet portions of Poland are to be seen long trains of freight cars filled with the displaced population of the troubled regions. They are the human them for years, and in many cases hundreds of miles from their homes.

On the grass and weed grown sidings these long trains dot the countryside. Scanty and ragged washing flies from the nearby bushes, and on improvised stoves or open fires on boxes of sand they cook such meager food as foraging or charity, either of the villages or Government, gives them. Generally they are wretchedly clothed, the children often being half naked.

Many of these refugees are trying to get back to their homes in the freed regions, but many more are simply "milling" about aimlessly, having long ago abandoned hope. Now and then a locomotive will drag them slowly somewhere, so these floating and pitiable people drift about Poland and face the rigors of nearing Winter.

OUTFITTERS TO COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL STUDENTS

Young men about to reenter colleges and "Prep" schools will find here very complete assortments of suits, overcoats, evening clothes and furnishings designed to conform with the manner of dress customary at leading colleges and "Prep" schools.

We have imported exclusively for our young men's clothing ready for immediate wear many distinctive patterns in English, Scotch and Irish woolens.

"Prep" Suits—A De Pinna specialty—are designed by us for young men wearing long trousers for the first time. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Young Men's Lounge Suits—Sizes 34 to 40 chest measure—designed for college, university and "Prep" school students. They follow closely the lines of approved English models and are made of fine woolens and worsteds.

Top Coats, Great Coats and Dress Overcoats in exclusive De Pinna models and fabrics of our own importation.

Complete assortments of correct English neckwear, shirts, shirtings, hosiery, English golf stockings, bathrobes, sleeping garments, school and college blankets and luggage.

The correct headwear for De Pinna Suits and Overcoats.

"Anniped" Shoes.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

To American Manufacturers

The British Isles today is the logical market for American manufacturers, not only because of the advantage of the English language, but because it is easier of access than any other European country. In fact, the British market is, in a sense, closer and quicker to get into than some of the more remote sections of the United States.

With the new International Mercantile Marine Service, which for the first time will float the Stars and Stripes in every port and clime, and the well-known Cunard Line resuming its regular passenger and freight services, the distance between these two great nations will be bridged with the least consumption of time that it is possible to accomplish.

Consider the British Isles with an area of 121,391 square miles and a population of 45 millions, as compared with the U. S.—an area of 3,616,484 square miles and 100,000,000 population.

This British market, where everybody speaks the English language and the teeming millions compressed in such a small area of mileage, is thirty times easier to handle than the American market, relatively speaking, insofar as cost of distribution and advertising campaigns are concerned.

In order that American manufacturers may have free access to all information in this market and with the object of furthering business relations between these countries, the

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVES, INC.

was organized to represent in America the whole of the British newspaper and magazine field.

This corporation is able to furnish information, without cost, regarding trade conditions and advertising rates for all the best newspapers, magazines and trade journals in England, Scotland and Ireland and co-operate with advertisers and advertising agencies.

We are able to make arrangements for Selling Agents and Commission Merchants to handle any and all kinds of American products, also establish trade and banking connections between British and American houses. Best of reference furnished.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET—THE BRITISH MARKET.

CAPEHART'S MAIKNOWN METHODS Inc.
TIMES BUILDING, 42D ST., NEW YORK.
Phones: Bryant 7356, 7357, 7358.

POST TOASTIES

are about the best thing made from corn that you ever did taste—says Bobby

POST TOASTIES are *not* ordinary corn flakes. A special way of making gives them unusual substance and rich flavor.

At Grocers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A LETTER FROM JOSEPH GANTZ
PRESIDENT OF THE PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY
To the Members of
Former Pressmen's Union No. 51
and
Franklin Union No. 23, Inc.
Who Were Formerly Employed by
PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY

When your unions severed their connections with the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union of N. A., and thereby removed themselves from the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, I felt a presentiment that this boded ill both for your unions and for the printing industry of this city. But by neither word, act nor deed did I seek to interfere in any way with your action in this matter, realizing that your decision was entirely in your own hands and that you were the captains of your own destinies.

When, on September 6th, your leaders served an ultimatum on me that I must within one hour discharge those employees still in good standing with your own unions, merely for the reason that they had retained their allegiance to the International and its American Federation of Labor affiliation, there was but one course open to me. I allowed you to go and kept those whom you sought to oust from employment in our Company.

Up to September 9th I would, I believe, have been willing to take you back, had I been entirely satisfied that it would have been possible to you and the employees who had remained faithful to the company to work together as peacefully, efficiently and happily as in the past.

On September 9th I definitely made up my mind. I saw that it would not be possible for two rival factions to pull together satisfactorily under one roof. Accordingly, I issued a statement that the Publishers Printing Company would become a strictly international office.

There are probably many of you who will desire to return to our plant, where I believe you feel that you always received good treatment and where I know you have made good money. But we cannot receive any of you back unless you bring cards from:

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, I. P. P. and A. U.
New York Press Feeders' Union No. 23, I. P. P. and A. U.
Platen Pressmen and Platen Press Assistants' Union No. 1, I.P.P. and A.U.
Paper Handlers' Union No. 1, chartered August 2, 1919.

All of the above being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

As we have already announced, the wages will be the present union scale, plus 20% with the understanding that this will not be lowered while the cost of living is so high and which may be increased if a decision to this effect is reached by your delegates and the Printer's League, which is now in conference on the matter.

Moreover, I assure you that the Publishers Printing Company will remain, as in the past, a strictly union office.

(Signed) JOSEPH GANTZ,
President PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
Offers for Sale by Sealed Bid

The New Wooden Barge Hastnai

Now Berthed, Continental Ship Building Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.

This barge is of 1600 tons capacity and is fully found, even to furnishings for the living quarters, and, with the exception of anchor chains, the inventory is complete and the vessel ready for immediate delivery.

Bids will be opened on September 22, 1919, and must hold good for thirty days.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at the above-named yard, and will give every opportunity for inspection.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
"Sealed Bid for Barge 'Hastnai'—DO NOT OPEN"

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
PHIANNA
CLOSED CARS
MURRAY
4-PASSENGER REBUILT
REBUILT FEDERAL AND BESSEMER TRUCKS
MORTON W. SMITH CO., Inc.
19 West 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1138

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.
166 West 46th St. At B'way. Tel. Bryant 8350.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. (Call or write.)
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York.
N. E. Cor. 42d St. Tel. 5331 Vanderbilt

FRAUDULENT SCHEMES REJECTED.
Business opportunities placed in The New York Times are submitted to investigation.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The National City Company buys $10,000,000 of Firestone Preferred Stock

Firestone production is increasing so rapidly under demand from our 42,000 dealers that this additional capital was required

Although the two great Firestone plants at Akron are turning out daily 22,000 tires and 25,000 tubes, the demand from passenger car owners and truck operators continues to outstrip production.

Additional equipment already ordered for Plant No. 2, which is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 3½ inch tires and tubes, will increase the output of this one manufacturing unit to 16,000 tires a day; while in the parent plant increased equipment for the manufacture of Cords is steadily building the output to its capacity of 20,000 tires daily, which will give a total capacity of 36,000 tires a day.

These equipment requirements and the need of a new steel plant that will double the output of Firestone Rims, are being met by an issue of $10,000,000 7% Preferred Stock, the entire amount being taken by The National City Company, the world's largest distributors of high grade securities.

On the financial page of this paper you will find an advertisement signed by The National City Company, which gives some interesting facts about the financial strength of the Firestone Company—a strength that is founded on twenty years of sound business policy and is an index of the character of the Company's products.

The National City Company is in the business of buying and distributing through its many correspondent offices the securities of corporations that are so well managed, so conservatively financed and whose products fill such a public need, that they measure up to its exacting standards of what should constitute a prime investment.

It is a high tribute to the quality of Firestone products and to the great dealer organization through which they are distributed that the demand for them should so increase as to require this additional capital to meet it. And it is a tribute to the character of the Firestone institution that the distribution of this entire $10,000,000 Preferred Stock issue should be undertaken by The National City Company.

See that you get the values in mileage and service that are responsible for this demand for Firestone Tires and this standing of the Company. Whatever type of tire you use, there is a Firestone to suit your needs—of a quality that assures you the economy of MOST MILES PER DOLLAR. Ask your dealer for Firestones. Have them put on every wheel of your car or truck.

Firestone employees number 17,000

Firestone resources exceed $73,000,000

The company's volume of sales last year was over $75,000,000

Daily output of the factories at this writing is 22,000 tires and 25,000 tubes

When equipment now ordered is installed, the output will be 36,000 tires and 40,000 tubes daily

Firestone makes rims for over half the makes of passenger cars built

Firestone makes demountable rims for 62% of the different trucks that equip with giant pneumatic truck tires

Firestone makes the tires on which over half the truck tonnage of America is carried

Firestone maintains an organization in the Far East at Singapore, the rubber headquarters, to insure best grades at lowest costs

Firestone invested in a fabric mill to insure first quality, steady supply and lowest costs

Firestone built a separate factory and designed special machinery for it to make a big saving for users of 3½-inch tires—enabling the main plant to concentrate on cord tires and truck tires

Firestone has branch houses in 63 leading cities of the United States

42,000 dealers sell Firestone Tires

Firestone men have homes of their own in Firestone Park

The Firestone Clubhouse is enjoyed by thousands of factory workers

The Firestone Park Bank makes saving easy and alluring

The Firestone Insurance Fund gives confidence and stability to workers

Over 90% of Firestone workers own stock in the company

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

SOLDIERS ATTACK SOCIALISTS; FREED

Fight in Fifth Avenue When Men in Uniform Interrupt Speakers at Meetings.

SEDITIOUS TALK RESENTED

Mob Drives Off Soldiers, Who Return with Reinforcements and Wreck Party Headquarters.

Four soldiers and two sailors were discharged by Magistrate Cornelius Huth in Harlem Court yesterday following their arraignment on charges of disorderly conduct.

The men were arrested as the result of a fight which started at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue shortly after midnight, where two Socialist Party meetings were in progress. There were about a dozen soldiers and sailors in the crowd that listened to the speakers, and several of them raised their voices in protest at what they called a seditious statement a speaker was alleged to have made.

The soldiers and sailors surged up to the speaker and demanded that he make an apology for his statement. The rest of the crowd then took up the part of the speaker, and in a few moments the meeting was a free-for-all fight, with the sailors and soldiers heavily outnumbered. The soldiers and sailors had received a severe drubbing when they decided to retreat, which they accomplished successfully by jumping on passing automobiles.

The soldiers and sailors had not given up the fight, however, for, scouring the neighborhood, they were soon joined by about twenty other uniformed men, and then, hiring taxicabs and automobiles, they paraded through the neighborhood in search of the Socialist headquarters.

Followed by an ever-increasing crowd, they made their way to 1,540 Madison Avenue, the headquarters of the Seventeenth Assembly District Socialist Party. Here the procession halted, and the men, with cries of "Let's wreck the place" and "Kill the Bolsheviki," surged into the building.

The few men in the building were violently attacked by some of the intruders, while others proceeded to wreck everything they could lay their hands on. A call had been sent to the East 104th Street station, which brought Captain James Grady and the reserves. The policemen had to use their clubs to wade through the crowd which filled the block before they could get to the scene of the trouble.

The police found the two score of sailors and soldiers fighting several hundred persons who had crowded into the building. The policemen endeavored to quell the disturbance, but were set upon themselves.

Patrolman P. J. Greallis grasped a soldier and in a twinkling he was set upon and his prisoner taken away from him. Captain Albert Gluckin of the Police Reserves endeavored to help Greallis, but was unsuccessful. After a struggle of a half hour the police gained control of the situation, but not before the majority of the soldiers had made their escape. Four soldiers and two sailors remained in their custody, however, and these were taken to the station, followed by a mob.

The prisoners described themselves as John Danzig, 24 years old, of New Haven, Conn., a discharged soldier; Harry Phillips, 22 years old, a sailor on the U. S. S. Plattsburg; Walter Brandle, 18 years old, a sailor attached to the U. S. S. St. Louis; Patrick Murray, 29 years old, a soldier attached to Camp Merritt, N. J.; Alexander Greenglick, 19 years old, a soldier attached to Camp Mills, and George McQuade, 20 years, of 15 East Forty-first Street, a discharged soldier.

When arraigned in court the men declared that they had merely objected to statements made by the speaker which they believed were seditious. Despite the testimony of the policemen and the presence of a number of witnesses of the affair, Magistrate Huth discharged the prisoners.

When they heard the decision of the court a number of spectators arose and objected to the men being freed. They were ushered out.

"TAPS" FOR THE RICHMOND.

Farewell Service on Farragut's Flagship, About to be Dismantled.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—"Taps" was sounded today on board the old United States sloop-of-war Richmond, which is about to be dismantled here. As the firing squad from the Navy Yard was preparing for the final feature all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Then, with a guard of yeowomen and naval post members, drawn up at attention, three shots were fired over the boat, and the last bugle sounded.

The Richmond was launched in October, 1860, at Norfolk. It was while firing on Fort Morgan in 1864 that Admiral Farragut, on the Richmond, who had been warned to halt because of torpedoes, gave his famous order: "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" Since taking part in the world cruise of Farragut's fleet the Richmond has been used as a training ship.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

Electricity—Gas—Oil
Miller Lamps
AND
Lighting Fixtures
GIVE THE BEST LIGHT,
Are Well Made, Beautiful, and are Not High Priced.
(We do not make lamps from wood)
If you are building, especially a House
COME AND SEE MILLER
Fixtures—Our Great Variety of Styles.
For Cool Weather
Every house should have one or more
Miller Oil Heaters.
They give instant and intense heat. Are Safe, Simple, Smokeless, Durable. Dealers SHOULD *have* MILLER *Lamps and* MILLER *Heaters for sale.*
Edward Miller & Co. Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 & 70 PARK PLACE, New York.
In NEXT Block WEST of Woolworth Bldg.

C AND C
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen from your dealer for use at home
E & J Burke 620 W 46 St Sole Agent New York

ADMIRAL CONZ IN NEW YORK.

Italian Officer Arrives on Battleship Conte di Cavour.

The Italian battleship Conte di Cavour, with Admiral Hugo Conz and a staff of Italian naval officers on board, arrived late yesterday from Newport, R. I., and was made fast at Pier 6, North River, which is under the control of the Navy Department. The battleship is commanded by Captain Giuseppe Stabile.

A banquet will be given to the Admiral and his officers Thursday night at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the crew will be entertained Saturday night by Italian restaurant keepers of the city.

During the war, the Conte di Cavour did good work in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, in keeping open the lanes of commerce for vessels of the Allies. She was accompanied by a fleet of destroyers which destroyed several enemy submarines with depth charges.

In December, 1915, and January, 1916, when the Serbian army was driven by the German forces under General von Mackensen toward the Albanian coast, 138,000 Serbian infantry and 11,000 refugees were ferried across the Adriatic and landed in Italy in eighty-seven trips by the Conte di Cavour and other ships of the Italian Navy under the command of Admiral Conz. These ships also carried 13,000 cavalrymen and 10,000 horses of the Serbian army to Corfu in thirteen crossings from the Albanian port of Vallona.

At Newport, the Admiral and his officers were entertained by Rear-Admiral Sims, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Governor Beekman and Mrs. Beekman, of Rhode Island, and other members of the wealthy summer colony.

Admiral Conz is reputed to speak several continental languages.

FRANCIS Y. A. JUNKIN NAMED

Lawyer Will Be a Member of Contract Adjustment Board.

Announcement has been made from Chicago of the appointment of Francis Y. A. Junkin as a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. This board is made up of lawyers and constitutes a court of final appeal in adjusting claims against the Government arising out of the war, especially those growing out of contracts for war supplies which were abrogated by the Government immediately after the armistice was signed.

Colonel Junkin's appointment is due to his experience as a corporation and railroad lawyer and as attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. While the board of which he has become a member sits and renders decisions as a court, it does so without the delay that necessarily comes through legal procedure, the purpose being to arrive at a rapid and fair judgment on the facts presented.

YOUNG'S Fall felts and derbies possess to a marked degree the tasteful style and refined workmanship so characteristic of all hats by Young.
Soft Hats, $4—$5 and up
Derbies $5 and $8
Stores: "All Over Town"

TENTS AND CAMPING OUTFITS

Must Reduce Stock on Account of Alterations. Special Discount for Two Weeks Only. We manufacture our own merchandise.
C. H. STONEBRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
23 Warren St., New York
TEL. BARCLAY 6538

"We believe in the $10,000,000 United Building Fund Campaign. We believe that the needs which caused the drive are tremendous. We believe that the raising of this money now is our most important obligation. We are not afraid to work and to give."
HENRY F. SAMSTAG
Chairman, Trades Organization
of the
UNITED BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN
of the Federated Jewish Institutions

Introducing to you a new collar
BARRACKS
designed for comfort and style.
Now on sale.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

WRIGLEY'S
5c a package before the war
5c a package during the war
and
5c a package NOW
THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!

116

You Can't Force a Great People Through Inadequate Trade Channels—Real Trade Channels Open Up Through the Culture of a Great People

Latin-American Consumer-Influence

LATIN-AMERICANS MUST BUY AMERICAN PRODUCTS BUT THEY WILL BUY IN A LATIN-AMERICAN WAY

Latin-American Dealer-Influence

TRADE preceded culture in Latin-American countries just as trade preceded culture in New England.

To the American Exporter, Latin-America has hitherto represented exactly the same condition that New England represented to the English Exporter a century ago. The products that we have exported so far, in other words, have meant **dealer-acceptance** only, dealer-acceptance without consumer-influence and consumer-decision. We have been attempting to force a great people through inadequate trade channels, whereas real trade channels only open up through the cultural developments of the people.

As New England came to create its own mediums of culture, its own local magazines, trade no longer fostered culture but culture fostered trade. Precisely this same epochal change is taking place in Latin-America today. But it is taking place with tremendous rapidity, geared to the pace of this electric age, using all the resources of our accumulated experience and benefiting by every instrument modern thought can command.

Latin-America at Last Possesses Its Own Representative Magazine.

"El Magazine de la Raza" is the vital product of Latin-American culture and social customs as Atlantic Monthly was the vital expression of our country in the days of Hawthorne, Lowell and Emerson. It is a family magazine, eagerly awaited and leisurely read. Its contributors represent the most popular writers Latin-America itself recognizes. They are the voice of the Latin-American genius and the mirror of the Latin-American social community.

"El Magazine de la Raza" is a natural development, an irresistible expression of the coming-to-maturity of a great and greatly prosperous race. Latin-America has no other medium occupying this all-important field. "El Magazine de la Raza" has no competitors. It is the strong and able pioneer which has made the social and cultural field its own. Do not confuse it with the "Spanish Edition" of any American magazine. Its roots go deep into native custom.

As an advertising medium, "El Magazine de la Raza" deserves the most serious consideration of all producers now cultivating or intending to cultivate the rich market of Latin-America. "El Magazine de la Raza" means **consumer-influence, consumer-decision**—the one essential factor hitherto lacking to stimulate and stabilize commodity sales throughout this market.

Though its contributors are entirely native Latin-Americans, "El Magazine de la Raza" is published in New York City. Its circulation after only one year is 18,000 copies per month. This circulation is growing at the rate of more than 2,000 subscribers per month. An extensive publicity campaign shortly to be undertaken among important Latin-American newspapers will more than double the circulation of "El Magazine de la Raza" during the present year. Its ownership is responsible. Circulation figures are based upon A. B. C. reports. Compare present circulation with that of trade papers in existence scores of years.

Thoroughly modern in its management, "El Magazine de la Raza" will combine its advertising and its articles and stories as they are combined, for example, in the "Saturday Evening Post." It is not far out of the way to call "El Magazine de la Raza" the **"Latin-American Saturday Evening Post."**

The commodity saturating Latin-American thought and impressed upon its social habits through advertising in "El Magazine de la Raza" will have the same preference over merely trade-accepted commodities throughout Latin-America that the Nationally Advertised product has over its lesser competitor in this country. It will create for itself the broader and deeper permanent trade-channels which conscious public demand invariably makes.

Old landmarks by which we have marketed our products in Latin-America are forever swept away.

"El Magazine de la Raza" represents more than a Renaissance of racial culture—it represents also the breaking down of the great dam of commodity-ignorance which for so long a time hitherto has held back the purchasing power of an enormously rich and active people.

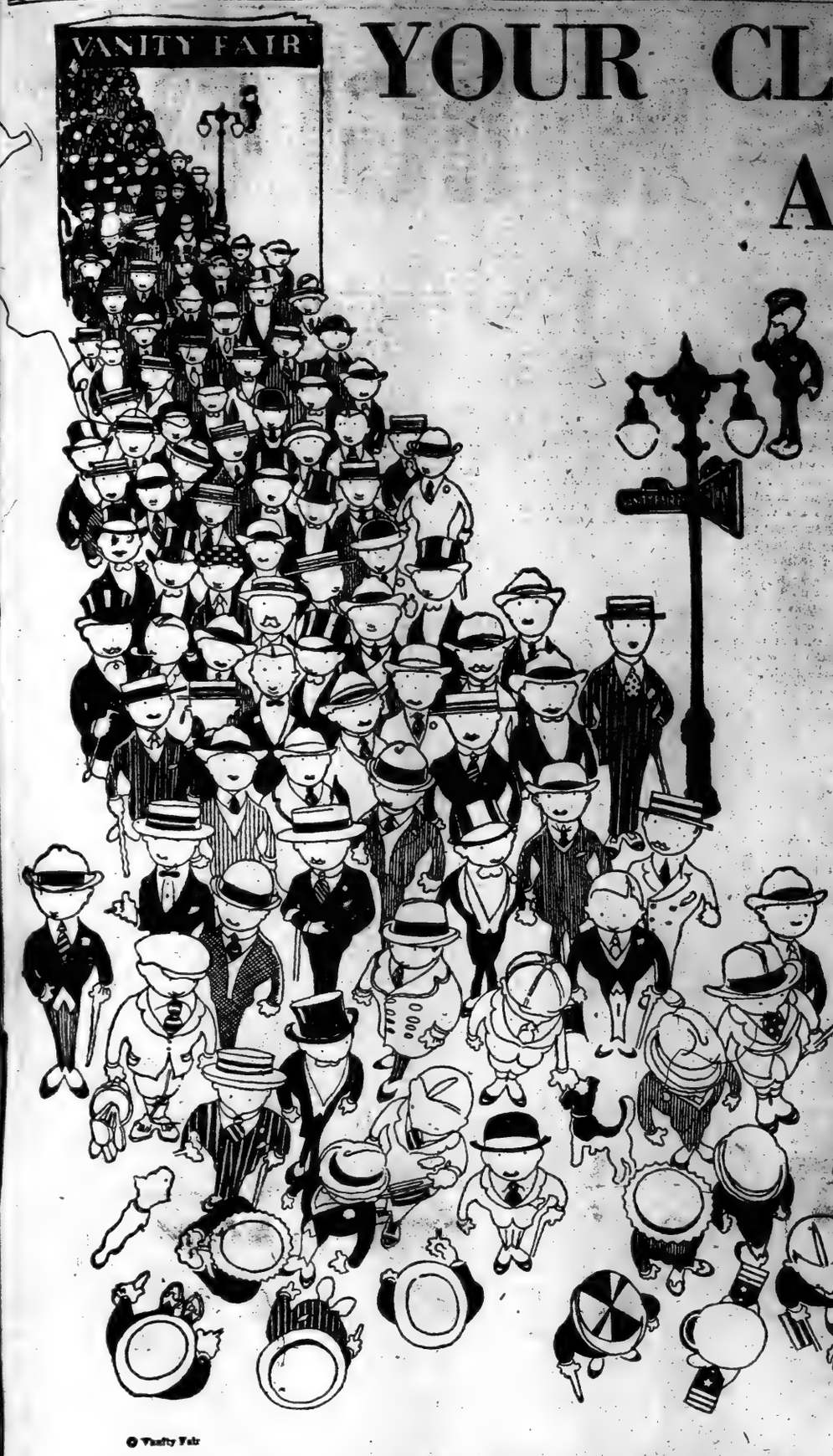
Whatever can be "consumer advertised" in dominant magazines of this country can be effectively advertised in the pages of "El Magazine de la Raza." Our rates are based upon present distribution, without absorbing present continuous growth.

Let us send you sample copies. Better yet, let us show you our facilities for thorough co-operation in the preparation of your Latin-American campaign. An option on this profitable market can be secured with very small outlay.

EL MAGAZINE DE LA RAZA
Transcontinental Publishing Corporation
234 Fifth Avenue New York City

IDEAL ALMOND BARS
Children are eager for IDEAL Bars because they taste so good—You can give them IDEAL Bars because they are a nourishing, sustaining food absolutely pure.
IDEAL SWEET MILK CHOCOLATE WITH TOASTED ALMONDS
The Original Almond Bar
Made in the IDEAL way with an exclusive blend of selected cocoa beans, pure sugar, rich milk and the choicest toasted almonds.
IDEAL once, IDEAL *always!*

IDEAL QUALITY
IDEAL COCOA & CHOCOLATE CO.
Manufacturers of Fine Chocolate Products
NEW YORK, U.S.A. MILLS: LITITZ, PA. EST. 1900



© Vanity Fair

YOUR CLOTHES ARE TALKING ALL THE TIME

and—

it makes a lot of difference what they say about you.

YOU REMEMBER the time when you were closing the big contract, and you found you couldn't make your man look at the dotted line, because he was looking so hard at your cravat.

That cravat spoke right out in meeting at that moment; you could hear its voice with painful distinctness.

"I really don't belong with a suit of this color," it said.

And you would have given a hundred dollars if it had been the kind of cravat that just lay quietly in its place, so naturally that it never made a sound.

And there was another day when the President invited you to his club. Fortunately you had dressed that morning with special care. Your suit and linen, your cravat and shoes—everything was right and you knew it.

Some of the Directors were there, and the President said:

"This is Mr. Jones, our new sales manager." Before you could say a word your clothes spoke up and said:

"This is a successful young man. Look him over. You can see that for yourselves."

And you felt wonderfully at ease and talked more interestingly than ever before in your life.

Walk down Wall Street and look at the leaders

WALK down Wall Street; or La Salle Street in Chicago, or any other street where you can look at the leaders.

Foppish? Not a bit of it. Overdressed? Never.

But their clothes speak a quiet self-confidence and prosperity. They are successful, and they look successful. They know this simple business truth.

For every man who sees your soul or your bank balance, and knows you for what you are, there are a hundred who see your clothes and assume that you are what you look to be.

Not fashions; just hard business sense

TROUSERS that bag at the knees have retired from business and are found only on politicians who are looking for the farmer vote in the rural districts.

It isn't fashion that makes successful men give more thought than they once did to their dress. It's simply good hard business sense.

And that's one reason why, if you go over the list of the live ones—the ones who are running the world's business—you'll find it corresponds with startling preciseness to the buyers of Vanity Fair.

Every Issue Contains:

GOLF AND SPORT GENERALLY—Two pages of Grantland Rice at his best. Shrewd discussion. Sound instruction. Plenty of action pictures. Other golf features from time to time. Sport events covered as they occur.

MOTORS, MOTOR BOATS, AIRPLANES—New models, their doings and fittings. The most popular, as well as the most expensive, racing cars and speed boats. Timely talk on the development of the air services. New touring routes for your car.

THE STAGE AND THE MOVIES—Who's who and how much, in the New York spotlight. Dependable reviews of the Broadway productions. Stills and stories of the screen. No press agent stuff.

THE ARTS—Painting, literature, sculpture, music. A working and talking knowledge of what's going on and coming off among the intelligentzia. Authoritative but never tiresome.

HUMOR—Not the custard pie school nor the Sunday School supplement brand. The best work of our younger essayists and artists. Sold by the laugh, not by the mile. Everything from politics to Paris hats.

DANCING—All varieties, wild and hothouse, and their indoor, outdoor, and ballroom exponents, taken in the act. The line forms at the right for this feature. Skits, sketches, and rotogravure.

ASSORTED NUTS—Portraits and revelations (voluntary and otherwise) of the well-known and wild-eyed of two continents and several capitals. Hardened offenders and amateur Bohemians.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS—Nothing long; nothing dry; not a 2.75% in the lot. Timely and full of chuckle from title to tailpiece. Leacock, Wodehouse, Benchley, Chappell, Chapman and all the rest of them.

BRIDGE—A sanctuary for incurable addicts not taken care of by their own clubs or the beneficent provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. Problems, plays, accidents and incidents of auction discussed by a brother in crime.

FINANCE—Rukeyser on big money and what it's doing in and out of Wall Street. No promotion stuff. Nothing for the nimble nickel. After hours talk by an expert who knows the market.

CLOTHES FOR MEN—Real clothes and accessories for the regular man who knows the business value of dressing the part seven days of the week—whether he's arrived or getting there.

PICTURES—And more pictures, and then some more again. New people, new artists, new poses, new ideas. All through the magazine as frequently as the test will admit, and in the rotogravure to the exclusion of everything else.

The magazine that big men read!

VANITY FAIR is no fashion magazine. Perish the thought.

It's the magazine of men whose arms are brown up to the elbows—men who know that five days in the office and one day at golf are worth six days at the office any time—

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VANITY FAIR

OCTOBER number—out TODAY

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THE CALL TO DUTY.

The address of 250 leading American citizens calling upon the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty without amendment and without delay is a timely exhortation to duty. It rings out like a clarion. Men of all parties and men prominent in the affairs of the country make this appeal, and women of national reputation join them. They are representative. They speak the thought of millions of patriotic Americans who are weary of the temporizing and obstructive tactics of Senators and fear that, although Germany lost the war, it may win the peace.

The signers of the address have at heart only the welfare and good name of America, and they are concerned about the security and reconstruction of Europe, the peace of the world, strong based and enduring. They care nothing about partisan advantage. They are looking beyond the elections of 1920 into the future. Deploring the "state of nervous strain, tension, and unrest" here as well as in Europe, the discontent, the panic fears of people, the wars that still continue, the want and suffering of the little nations, they warn the Senate that "the perils of the present" may become "the deadly dangers of the near future," and point out that, while clarifying reservations are not objectionable, amendments would reopen the treaty negotiations. "The American people," they say, "cannot, after a victorious war, permit its Government to petition Germany, which has accepted the Treaty, for its consent to changes in the Treaty." So say patriotic American men and women everywhere. This statement of the case is unanswerable.

MR. BULLITT DISCLOSURES.

The large drafts upon his stores of confidential information which Mr. BULLITT put at the service of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee supply fresh capital for the political enemies of the Treaty and of the President. The obstructionists will make the fullest possible use of these disclosures, and no man can justly blame them for it. They were in great luck to discover in Mr. BULLITT an employé of the American Peace Mission, strangely enough a trusted employé, certificated by Colonel HOUSE, who was willing and eager to make known to them publicly what had been imparted to him under conditions which most men—we do not say all men—would have regarded as those of confidence.

Censure of Mr. BULLITT would be unreasonable. In making this use of the opportunities that were put in his way he acted conscientiously, according to the principles of his sect. He was sent by the President upon a mission of inquiry to Russia. He made a report which was not approved, the publication of which, therefore, was expressly interdicted by the President. From that report he read extracts for the benefit of the President's opponents. With extraordinary freedom and frankness Secretary of State LANSING discussed the work of the Peace Council with him in a private conversation, of which Mr. BULLITT promptly dictated to his stenographer a report on memorandum which he read to the Foreign Relations Committee. He received from Colonel HOUSE, "as a souvenir," Mr. WILSON'S draft of the League of Nations covenant written on White House stationery, and this Mr. BULLITT put into the record of the committee. He supplied to the committee also the draft of a critical comment upon the President's plan of the League, prepared by two members of the numerous body of experts and advisers that accompanied the mission to Paris. And he communicated verbally opinions of the Treaty expressed to him "very vigorously" by American commissioners who were represented as not agreeing with the President.

In Mr. BULLITT'S report of the results of his mission to Russia he expressed highly favorable opinions of the stability and popularity of the Soviet Government of that country; and he brought back peace proposals from Mr. LENIN. That explains Mr. BULLITT'S behavior, which persons with a non-Bolshevist sense of honor might be moved to condemn. The Bolsheviki of Russia hold it to be a principle sound in politics or morals that all acts and practices that make for the benefit of their class and to the disadvantage of all other classes are permitted and honorable. In this way LENIN justified the acceptance of German money for the betrayal of his country; it was in pursuance of this principle that Bolsheviki disclosed the treaties Russia had made with other countries. Mr. BULLITT'S sympathy with the Soviet Government is well known, it is disclosed in his report. It was natural, it was inevitable, therefore, that he should consider himself not in the least bound by the obligation of confidence which gentlemen of non-Bolshevist notions of honor would have sacredly respected.

These disclosures will be, of course, embarrassing to the President in his efforts to secure the ratification of the Treaty; they strengthen his enemies, they are an obstacle in the way of his supporters who have labored faithfully to aid his great cause. They are awkward, exceedingly awkward, for the Secretary of State unless he is in a position to deny having expressed those views of the Treaty of which the President's enemies will proceed to make effective use. But the responsibility rests upon those who put trust in Mr. BULLITT, who employed him for a confidential mission or for any other purpose on earth. He is one of that altogether too numerous class of worshippers at the shrine of radicalism and social revolution who have been summoned to fill posts in departments at Washington or to assume duties abroad, upon whose selection for such trusts sober-minded Americans have looked with increasing amazement and concern. Mr. BULLITT'S ravening of the hands that have fed him is the natural penalty of misplaced confidence.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

Advised by the Attorney General of Massachusetts that the posts deserted by the "striking" Boston policemen are vacant, Police Commissioner CURTIS will fill the vacancies presumably from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission. The first deserters who asked for reinstatement were suspended.

A deserting soldier of the community, a faithless soldier of law and order, ought to be punished. Certainly, he cannot be forgiven and restored to a duty which he has fled from and a post which he has forfeited. He has broken his oath. He should pay at least the penalty of losing a place of which he has proved himself unworthy.

Organized labor is disgusted with the revels of crime that these deserters brought on by seeking its support, by desiring to appeal to an exterior jurisdiction and disobeying their lawful master, the representative of the public. Let them come back, says organized labor, not too enthusiastically.

They cannot return, unpunished, and be paid again by the community they have betrayed and deserted. There can be no compromise with public servants who refused to serve, and who brought Boston to the edge of anarchy. What confidence could the law-abiding people of Boston have in soldiers of the law who mutinied against it and gave the city up to lawlessness?

Governor COOLIDGE, Mayor PETERS, Commissioner CURTIS have had a stern public duty to perform. They have performed it well. They will continue to perform it well. It has been given to them to assert an indispensable right, the right of the community, the city, the State, to uninterrupted protection by the sworn officers of the law, obedient to their lawful superiors. Neither organized labor, nor organized or unorganized lawlessness, nor the private wishes or grievances of public servants weigh a feather against the steady reign of law. Boston is giving Bolshevism a salutary lesson; and everywhere men and women of good-will applaud and thank her.

RETURNING IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner of Immigration is unremitting in his effort to discredit the estimate that there are 1,300,000 foreigners among us who are about to return to their native lands, taking with them some five billions of dollars which they have acquired here. He states that since the armistice only 102,513 have left us, whereas in the last year before the war the emigration amounted to 242,208.

The figure is normal enough; but there is a fact behind the figure which is of vast significance. Reports from industrial centres indicate that, in a very large number of cases, passports are refused to Rumanians, Poles, Hungarians, and Serbians who are eager to go. During the war they accumulated savings which in their native lands would constitute fortunes at any time, and which at the present rates of exchange are nominally much enhanced in value. The period of reconstruction, moreover, affords opportunities of buying land, or of setting up in trade, which will probably not be available again. For this reason there is much bitterness against the Government. The Commissioner holds out the further reassurance that in most cases those who go will return, as so many of their kind did before the war; but this also must be taken with a grain of salt. Patriotic feeling burns bright among the hitherto subject peoples who have now come into their national aspirations. In comparison with existence here in a community of aliens, their native lands afford a very bright prospect of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Commissioner admits a rub in the fact that fresh immigration from Europe has fallen off. Since the armistice 7,231 more people have left us than have arrived. In a single month, June, the excess of emigration was 4,126. The total figure is 95,223, as against 578,908 for the same period five years ago. And of these 95,223 a large proportion are Mexicans and Japanese. From any point of view the showing is far from bright; but the most disquieting feature of the situation is the quality of the present immigration. We admit Mexicans and Japanese somehow make their way in; and we refuse passports to unassimilable natives of Central and Southern Europe who are eager to leave us. But we make no intelligent effort to attract immigrants from the countries of Northern and Western Europe, who have shown capacity for understanding our institutions and becoming of value not merely as workers but as citizens.

THE HOHENZOLLERN ANABASIS.

Mr. Hugo PREUSS, sometime German Secretary of State for the Interior, is moved and grieved, at great length and heat, by the demand of the Peace Conference that the German Constitution forbid the annexation of German Austria to Germany. That annexation would be "a severe burden," it would bring "tremendous sacrifices" on Germany, cries Mr. PREUSS with delightful humor, but Germany as the capital of altruism would sacrifice herself. Of such "wonderful importance to the young "German democracy" would this Austrian accession be! Such "a "moral strengthening of the Republic of Germany"!

Of the democracy of the young German democracy, of the republicanism of the Republic of Germany, let us hope as much and say as little as we can. About strengthening of German republicanism by the addition of the Austrian Germans, a witness or two may be heard. The first is Mr. AUSTERLITZ, long one of the editors of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, a forbidden journal, we believe, in Germany. He said in the Winter of 1917 that the Germans of Austria, the German bourgeoisie of Austria, "have the feeling" that "every step to-"ward democracy leads to national "misery. • • • They want us to "renounce democracy, to renounce "universal suffrage." A little more than a year ago a Czech Deputy in the Reichsrat, Dr. STRANSKY of Moravia, said, with perfect clairvoyance, of the German Austrians, that they "are already preparing their Anabasis to the Hohenzollerns." Austrian Germans are still sighing for their Anabasis to the Hohenzollerns. "Democracy," "republicanism," mere counters of obfuscation to Mr. PREUSS, can't hide the character of the Anabasis that Germany and German Austria hanker for.

A SHREWD OLD REPUBLICAN.

All this protestation of the Senate Republicans against the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, all their pretended horror at the League of Nations, is merely a game of political tactics. A few Senators have overplayed it, playing their own hands; but the wiser heads, if wisdom can be predicated of so obviously a narrow partisan program, mean to ratify the Treaty, after having patched up a few reservations, so as to show that the Republican Party has bettered Mr. WILSON'S ideas. By explanations that are not needed, by assertions of what nobody doubts, by reserving what is impliedly and necessarily reserved, they hope to gull the American people into believing that they have obviated great errors of Mr. WILSON, made the League of Nations a Republican and safe policy. They want to steal Mr. WILSON'S laurels.

It is a noble policy to regard the international security of peace and good order in the world as a mere subject of "campaign material" for 1920. So conservative an old Republican as Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, whose orthodox Republicanism does not make him blind to general ideas or to prevailing sentiment, is evidently perturbed by the dangerous excesses of Senate Republicanism, forgetting the United States and the world in its fury against Mr. WILSON. "It is perfectly apparent," he says, pushing aside the net of false pretenses and assumed theatrical indignations, "what the Senate will do. It is going "to ratify the Treaty with the "League of Nations in it, but with "reservations." That is, the Republican Senators are going to emit a series of declarations, asserting the indisputable, and then they will point with pride to themselves, and thunder to the groundlings that "we made "the League of Nations safe for "America."

"A League of Nations will come into existence," says Mr. BARNES, no dupe of the Republican comedy. It will not come into existence at present, if the Republican reservations attack the substance. They must be harmless, supererogatory, requiring no new consultation of the signatory Powers. Such must be the meaning of Mr. BARNES, who has the habit of trying to see things as they are. This prediction of ratification seems to be meant as a notification to the Republican extremists in the Senate that it is time to leave off their damnable faces, ratify the Treaty, and give the Republican Party a chance instead of connecting it hopelessly with the postponement of business confidence and stability, and the disappointment of the universal desire to try and take every means to prevent another 1914.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Experience shows that it is pretty hard to accept at face value any report about the military operations in Siberia, even when the report is official. This statement applies to both sides. The fact is probably not due so much to intentional falsehood as to the difficulties of communication. A battle is lost by one side; it recovers the lost ground in another battle. It may be, and doubtless often happens, that the report of the loss reaches the Russian headquarters for the transmission of news and that the report of the gain does not come in for days or weeks. Dates are seldom given in the dispatches from either side. Meanwhile the world in general remains under the false impression that the Bolsheviki or anti-Bolsheviki have won a great victory.

So the report of the canture of KOLCHAK'S southern army may or may not be true, and its significance, if true, may or may not be great. The optimistic tone of the bulletins from his own side may be consistent or inconsistent with the fact, if it is a fact. Nevertheless, there is one hard and solid truth that stands out amid the incompatibilities of the news from Siberia, and that is that KOLCHAK would not be in any danger of losing anything if the Allies had given him the assistance to which he was entitled. If he has lost an army, he would not have lost it if he had received that support—he did not ask a great deal of it—which the Allies could have given him.

As the situation grows more dangerous for KOLCHAK the Allies weaken their support of him instead of strengthening the little they have given him. We are pulling out in North Russia, the British are pulling out. There never were enough Frenchmen to count. The Japanese restricted their forces because we were afraid to have them send too many men. The allied policy toward Japan has been as hesitant and fluctuating as toward Russia. The scuttle policy to which the Allies are evidently coming can have only one result, and that is to leave the ultimate fate of Siberia in the hands of Japan, a nation which has sufficiently indicated its interest in having as much to say about Siberia as possible. Senator JOHNSON, who hates Japan and loves China so ardently, might be interested in viewing the results of his activities ten years hence if they should prove successful. If he has his way and our troops leave not only European but Asiatic Russia, and, as now seems likely, Japan extends its sway over Russia, it will be due to the fact that no real policy has ever been explained or declared in opposition to his ignorant and reckless campaign.

THE INTRUDER.

The United States Senate today stands between you and your liberty.—Senator HIRAM JOHNSON at St. Louis.

Open confession is good for the soul. Mr. JOHNSON describes exactly the position and interposition of the Senate. It is not the people nor their liberty, but the Senate, that must get out of the way.

MR. HOOVER'S WARNING.

A vote upon the Peace Treaty seems to be the last thing that Senator LODGE and his followers are really concerned about. There is talk of a nebulous character about Nov. 1 as the date; but "some Senators" believe that debate will run on until mid-December. They must have been thinking of the possibilities of "Senatorial courtesy." There is, for instance, the Johnson amendment to "equalize" the vote of the United States with that of Great Britain and her colonies in the League of Nations. This is a pet obsession of HIRAM JOHNSON. His amendment is to be reached today, but the California Senator happens to be in the West "trailing" the President. Unanimous consent would postpone the amendment, but if consent is not granted the Republicans will hold the fort and may debate three weeks, if necessary, until Mr. JOHNSON gets through talking on the stump and returns to his duties in the Senate. He might respond to a "hurry" call, and he might not, being a law unto himself. If unanimous consent is to be asked in his case, why not in the case of others? And if refusals are to be followed by debate to nil the void, a final vote on the Peace Treaty may be delayed into the new year, until after the Christmas recess. And it will soon be a year since the armistice was signed!

Mr. HERBERT C. HOOVER, Director General of Relief in Europe for the United States, declared upon his return to New York on Saturday that the most important thing for America to do was to ratify the Peace Treaty this month. He has been in Europe so long, almost five years, that he has forgotten the habits of United States Senators who seek a partisan advantage and take refuge in patriotism to justify themselves, gentlemen who give up to party what is meant for mankind. Mr. HOOVER says that "until peace is made Europe cannot get back to work and production," because the countries that have been at war will not be able to borrow money, reorganize their finances, and obtain raw material. American manufacturers and exporters are vitally interested in the readjustment and the resumption of industry in Europe. Mr. HOOVER points out that Continental countries will not be able to establish their boundaries until peace is officially declared; and, as a consequence, to restore their communications by river, rail, post, and telegraph. Furthermore, the new nations born or reborn since the armistice, which look to the United States more than to any other of the Allies for support and help—he instances Poland particularly—are grappling with hazardous difficulties while waiting for ratification of the Peace Treaty. Of the plight of these new nations the Germans are taking advantage, intimidating the Poles in Silesia, where a plebiscite is to be taken, appropriating the harvests in East Prussia. No less than sixteen States in Europe are thus affected. In many respects their condition, says Mr. HOOVER, "is even more disastrous than war."

It is not likely that obstructing Senators will listen to Mr. HOOVER, who knows what he is talking about; but the American people have great faith in his judgment, and perhaps these Senators will listen to their indignant constituents, who are getting out of patience with patriots of the Hiram Johnson stripe and politicians of the Lodge persuasion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Task Unlike Most Others.

It is not surprising that controversy as to the exact status of policemen has arisen, or that it is argued, on the one hand, that they are city employés, with the right, as such, to strike, and, on the other hand, that, as a governmental agency, they alienated that right when they voluntarily assumed and swore to perform certain highly important duties. The policeman's position is somewhat anomalous, as he is a civilian, but a member of a body organized on lines in some respects distinctly military. As distinctly military, too, is the expectation that in case of need this civilian shall risk his life without hesitation and look forward to its possible loss precisely as a soldier does.

Yet the policeman is not a soldier, or, at any rate, his enlistment is for a service far more strictly limited than is that of regular soldiers or even that of militiamen. He differs most from the soldier, perhaps, in that he is not bound for any definite term of service, but can resign whenever he chooses to do so. Yet that fully recognized right of resignation he could not exercise without deep shame at a time when the act could be interpreted as due to a desire to escape danger—when riots were in progress or threatened, for instance. The chances are that, if a policeman offered his resignation at such a time, it would not be accepted, but he would be expelled from the force, getting the equivalent of the soldier's dishonorable discharge.

Fortunately, cases of that sort have not been presented often enough for a rule as to the proper or routine action on them to have been established. They do not arise because the police service has no attraction for cowards and they do not enter it.

Responsibility Holds Him to His Post.

In the fact that a policeman, unlike an ordinary worker for wages, does not simply quit, or, if more considerate, announce his intention to quit when he tires of his job, but must resign with some formality, he admits that he is under obligations to subordinate his personal interests, desires, and preferences to the safety of the public. Only in special and unusual circumstances would any attempt be made to retain him against his will or earnest wish, but there rests upon him as much of obligation to wait until his place can be and has been filled as is imposed upon and recognized by any civilian official holding a responsible position.

And it is the kind and amount of responsibility that determine whether or not the occupant of a position has a right to abandon it before a substitute for him has been found. More than any except the very highest office holders, the policeman is in duty and decency under obligation to consider and be guided by the consequences of desertion by him of his post. To that post he is bound, not as a slave, but as a citizen who has undertaken to protect his fellow-citizens against the forces of disorder and crime, and he is guilty of incivism of the grossest and most reprehensible kind when he uses the public's inability or unreadiness to protect itself from those forces as a means of forcing its representatives to grant to him privileges regarded by them as dangerous or inexpedient.

The policemen who strike are themselves guilty of the crimes that follow, for they are the natural and inevitable results of their act, and they know it when they strike.

Another Strike Is Predicted.

A correspondent who describes himself as a postal official, "directing the work of hundreds of men and supervising financial transactions involving millions of dollars," says in a letter to THE TIMES, that his pay is $35 a week and he calls it "starvation wages."

It is not, for, even in these days, nobody who gets $35 a week is in danger of starving. That it is inadequate remuneration, if the writer of the letter has not exaggerated the importance of his services, is quite true, however, for while the amount he mentions will supply him and his family, if he has one, with the actual necessaries of life, he and they certainly will be obliged to go without practically all of the unnecessaries that are in fact necessary to contentment—to make life more than endurable.

What is more important, perhaps, than this correspondent's personal grievance is his assertion that he is surrounded by men all bitterly dissatisfied with their pay, and that he will be more than surprised if a general walk-out does not occur before Jan. 1. And he asks what the business men of the country think would happen to them and their businesses if they could not send out or receive any letter for a space of time as short even as three days.

The inquiry is indeed sufficiently disquieting, but are the Post Office employés prepared to impose upon the country consequences as serious as surely would follow a strike by all of them? The nation-wide resentment which the Boston policemen have brought upon themselves by an analogous disregard of public interests should serve as a warning to all other public servitors. The postal employés have better means than a strike to make their needs known and they cannot afford to forfeit the general sympathy with their woes that now exists.

Germans Seek New Homes.

Recent announcements that emigration on a large scale from Germany would soon begin are seemingly corroborated by the news that a shipload of Germans has just arrived at Buenos Aires, and that a representative of the German Government is making in Mexico City arrangements for the reception of something like 30,000 of them.

It is easy to understand why Germans should want to escape the taxation they will have to bear at home, but that they should be allowed, and even encouraged, to go is decidedly mysterious. Certainly no country needs the whole of its main power more than Germany does at this time, and while there may be an immediate advantage in decreasing there the number of mouths to feed, there is an immediate disadvantage still greater in the loss of hands to work and minds to plan.

The arrivals at Buenos Aires are described as "young, robust, and educated." Presumably, too, they all have the money needed for making a new start in life. They are, therefore, a loss to Germany. Whether or not they turn out to be a gain for Argentina depends a good deal on what their plans are. It would be expedient for the Argentinians to give that question some attention.

Gov. Cornwell of West Virginia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My communication is somewhat belated, but I want to congratulate you on the editorial in your paper of Aug. 25, when you so ably commented on the reply of Governor Cornwell of West Virginia to the Federation of Railway Employes who had asked him for his support in favor of the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railroads. I am glad you gave so much prominence to the reply. In refusing to accede to the demands his answer was dignified and courteous, and was couched in terms which the simplest could hardly fail to understand. Furthermore, his attitude was one of extreme friendliness to labor.

Nevertheless, it was the boldest and most fearless utterance against the half-baked theories of Government experiments that would-be leaders seek to exploit through labor organizations that has come from any of our prominent public men. Not only our whole country, but even labor owes Governor Cornwell a debt of gratitude. There has been too much vacillation and too much moral cowardice on the part of our public men in not openly declaring themselves against such schemes, that have neither common sense nor common honesty to commend them. I am glad to see, however, that since your editorial was made public some of our Senators in Washington are trailing in the wake of Governor Cornwell. Like Roderick Dhu, "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." The Democratic Party to win in the next election must nominate a man like Governor Cornwell for President. Unless they do so, they will lose the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. And the balance of the Southern States will not be sorry for it. The leaders of the Democratic Party in West Virginia should organize at once to present the name of Governor Cornwell for President. J. M. LAMAR.
Asheville, N. C., Sept. 10, 1919.

General O'Ryan and the Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgment of the wonderful sympathy, affection, and kindness shown toward the Regular Army by Major Gen. O'Ryan during his hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as well as the unfailing courtesy that controlled its expression?

I am not strong enough to answer in detail, but I can say that it was one of the most undemocratic, meaningless, unthinkable, as well as sanguinelessly and un-American, utterances that the average American ever heard of.

We are wondering what will happen if we regulars open up the batteries against the National Guard and its officers, because we know all about their efficiency.

We all know that the 1st Division of regulars has less than 19 per cent. of the regular personnel. Why? Each and every division in the American Expeditionary Forces has had regular personnel, and the 1st Division alone between Oct. 1 and 10 lost 10,000 personnel of the Regular Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Where are those 10,000 regular soldiers? Of course, after the regulars were shot to pieces and after the armistice was signed, the ranks of the 1st were filled with a personnel from the National Army, which is a proof that they were better soldiers than the personnel from the National Guard.

We would never have thought that those heroes buried in France for the cause of democracy would be insulted by one who is considered a well educated gentleman.

I think that we are all equal. We are all red-blooded Americans, Regular Army as well as National Guard and National Army.
STANLEY BODIE, Master Engineer.
Camp Dix, N. J., Sept. 11, 1919.

A Strike of Widowed Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everybody has struck or is striking except the widowed mother. What is she going to do about it with Johnnie's suits and shoes costing twice what they used to and Johnnie's appetite demanding twice as much as well? As for Mollie's necessities, every one knows that a growing girl demands as much as the H. C. L. does.

Should not the widowed mothers organize and strike, too, with incomes shrinking and prices rising?
WIDOWED MOTHER.
New York, Sept. 11, 1919.

Four Days for Hoboken Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the courtesy of the Mayor's Committee, two tickets for the official stand for the Pershing Parade on Wednesday were mailed to the writer on Sunday, postmarked 11:30 P. M., City Hall Station. The communication with its much hoped for inclosures reached the writer's desk at Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, morning, four days later.
HOBOKEN.
Hoboken, Sept. 11, 1919.

FOR RATIFICATION.

Poor Arguments and Indifference on the Part of the Opposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opposition in the Senate wishes a provision that the United States may withdraw from the League of Nations at any time unconditionally, being its own interpreter as to whether it has discharged its obligations. There is talk to the effect that this country has always discharged its obligations, and always will; that no one else shall pass on any question involving the honor of this country. But if we take this position, every other country has an equal right to do the same. If we wish to be credited with national honor, we must be willing to assume that other countries are equally honorable till definite acts show the contrary. I, for one, am willing to assume a general honesty and good faith all over the world in trying this plan. Apparently some believe that the entire world is waiting to stick a knife into an Uncle Sam too awkward to argue and too feeble to resist.

One of the new Senators, before taking his seat last Spring, made a speech which, boiled down, said this: "I am in favor of a League of Nations that will give this country all the advantages we can get, and will commit us to no foreign obligations." This may have the support of some people, but not mine. Some apparently want Article X. (relative to assistance to other nations, members of the League, as against exterior aggression) indorsed with our national fingers crossed. If we can, so can every other nation; and the League becomes a helpless debating society. If there is doubt as to what this country may do to some future Germany, some country may take the risk of aggression against the weak. If we are pledged beforehand to help the oppressed, ambitious politicians will think twice.

Invention, commerce, and war have lately changed the whole aspect of the world; and, therefore, we have been compelled in fact to abandon a position of isolation. We thought we had no connection with European politics, business, and quarrels. Lately we have had to do quite a little participating; and some of our activities, both with our enemies and our allies, (as, for example, in the apportioning of credits, food, and materials,) have been rather emphatic. Only a fool can imagine that we shall be able to stand aloof in the future. Why not deliberately participate in the affairs of the world before difficulties become wars, and not after?
ROY L. FRENCH.
Attica, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1919.

The Main Objective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The League of Nations if not perfect is unquestionably a step in the right direction toward permanent peace, and President Wilson should have the hearty support of every man, woman, and child whose vision extends beyond their own individual interests. In quibbling over fine points we are apt to lose sight of and defeat the main objective.

The fact that this nation at the present time is acknowledged to be the most powerful in the world is all the more reason why we should utilize the power and prestige gained in striving for a preventive, and not a cure, of the curse of war.

The same amount of co-operation in working for peace that was expended in conducting the fight could hardly fail to bring results. Do we seriously give this angle just consideration?
A REPUBLICAN AND EX-SOLDIER.
New York, Sept. 13, 1919.

The Cry of Millions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in this morning's paper signed "A Woman" brings me to ask this question: How can we, all of us who long for peace, protected peace; all who wish to lend the helping hand to those who so greatly need our help; all whose hearts sicken at the glory and honor of our country being dragged, as now, in the mire of politics and hatred; how can we make ourselves heard on this question that is vital to everything that belongs to civilization? How can we send a cry: Ratify at once the treaty as it stands, with its hope-giving League of Nations; our united cry that would shake the very walls of the Senate building in Washington?

We are quiet mothers and wives who have borne the war and who long for the assured peace that it was fought for, and there are millions of us.

Should the Senate obey the voice of the people a great peace would spread over the sick and war-worn world, and would bring comfort even to the distracted and unhappy United States Senate.
M. H. JARBOE.
Tuckahoe, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1919.

A Woman's Revenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Talk about women's talk! These men opponents of the treaty like Mr. Bullitt can give us lessons. Leave it to us, and we who sent our sons to war will demand that this League of Nations pass, and pass as those who know formed it. What a lot of "old women" those opposing Senators, those would-be Presidents, are, for had our President invited them to go with him to Paris they would have upheld him, but, because he knew them as they are, and knew they could be of no help to him in forming the League, they are fighting him tooth and nail.

If I lived where women vote, I would do some scratching at the next elections. Nothing good, apparently, can come from a Democratic Administration, so turn these rascals out, and let the Republican gentlemen rule, and see what great good comes, just as it did during recent Republican Administrations—chaos!
E. R.
New York, Sept. 13, 1919.

Mr. Bullitt's Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Startling revelations by Mr. William C. Bullitt before the Senate committee!

Isn't every sentiment of honor and of confidence between man and man outraged by the testimony of Mr. Bullitt? Suppose that all he says is true, can he imagine that what he became possessed of in confidential talks and relations belongs to the public? Is it one of the symptoms of the times that the most sacred trusts can be betrayed with such nonchalance by men admitted to such confidential relationships?
G. NASH MORTON.
New York, Sept. 13, 1919.

NEMESIS.

There's a penalty for coquetting
(Oh, the madcap's reproachful eyes),
Filled with injury and surprise
At the hint that her sport's upsetting!)

Yet some day she will be regretting
All her mischievous smiles and sighs;
There's a penalty for coquetting.
(Oh, the madcap's reproachful eyes!)

Here's a lad who will leave her fretting!
Though the truth of it she denies,
Still, a wound in her sore heart lies
As he goes on his way, forgetting.
There's a penalty for coquetting!
BEATRICE BARRY.

SAY COUNTRY WANTS NO ARMY CANDIDATE

Washington Politicians Believe Pershing and Wood Have Little Chance.

CANDIDACIES HANG FIRE

Awaiting Third Term Decision by President and End of Treaty Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The presence of General Pershing in Washington and the unconfirmed report that General Wood will resign from the army to allow himself political freedom have brought to the fore in political gossip the question as to whether the country will welcome a military man as a candidate for President.

Political leaders of both parties who have sounded sentiment, not only among returned soldiers but also voters in general, are convinced, according to information given out privately, that the voters are opposed to a military man for President. The reports coming from canvasses made by politicians are that the country, as represented by labor, industry, and the soldiers fresh from the war, favors for Presidential candidacy one who has had experience in international affairs or such broad business connections as commend him alike to capital and labor.

Judged by General Pershing's attitude as expressed in New York at the dinner given for him by the American Legion, he intends to keep aloof from politics and will do nothing to encourage the boom which has been started for him in a quiet way by an astute political manager. Certainly his attitude is absolutely negative at this time, but whether he will remain in this frame of mind, if there is some semblance of a country-wide call, is another question.

Those who have been advancing General Wood as a Presidential possibility are saying that he will retire from the army if the situation should seem to be favorable to his candidacy. Both Pershing and Wood are mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for President.

At no time within recent years has the situation been so open for the Presidential nomination in the Autumn preceding the national conventions as today. There seems to be no man in either party who is in a commanding position, and the movements started for favorite sons have apparently gained no headway beyond the confines of their respective States.

In the Democratic camp no boom have assumed any strength, because it is not known whether President Wilson will run again. The launching of booms for candidates depends on his decision. Among those most prominently mentioned in the Democratic Party is Attorney General Palmer, who, by reason of his activity in the campaign against the high cost of living, is expected to show considerable strength. William G. McAdoo and Secretary Baker are also mentioned as possible candidates, but the candidacy of all three is dependent entirely on the attitude of President Wilson, who, if he wished another term, would undoubtedly receive the nomination.

In the Republican ranks many men have received consideration from various groups or have been brought out as favorite sons. Senator Knox had been looked on as promising timber, but his recent speech on the League of Nations, in which he urged the defeat of the treaty with Germany, his friends say, has eliminated him from the race. Senator Harding of Ohio several months ago seemed to be a leader in the race for the Republican nomination by reason of the geographical position of his State. Ohio, once certain Republican, has swung into the Democratic column in the last two elections, and the Republican leaders have been saying that it was necessary to select a candidate from that State. Mr. Harding has not developed any particular strength during the debate on the League of Nations.

Another Republican possibility is Senator Johnson of California who, with Senator Knox, is taking the position that the treaty with Germany should be defeated. He, too, has not gone to the front as the Progressive leaders had expected.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania is a favorite son candidate.

The situation today, about ten months before the national conventions, is cloudy. The fight on the Peace Treaty may decide not only who will be the Republican candidate but whether President Wilson will seek a third term. Until the Peace Treaty is disposed of, sentiment on the Presidential nominees is not expected to crystallize and assume any serious aspect.

General Pershing attended the Church of the Epiphany in the heart of the business section of Washington this morning and then returned to his hotel, where he received a number of callers this afternoon. Among them were Chief Justice White and Associate Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, the latter a Californian; also some of his friends in the army, among them Generals Kernan, Rhodes, Johnson, and Clayton, as well as Colonel and Mrs. Bidwell. Colonel Bidwell was formerly an aid to General Pershing.

After a motor ride General Pershing late this afternoon went to the residence of Mrs. Albin B. Butler, 1,744 R Street, Northwest, for an informal reception and returned to his hotel for dinner, where he afterward remained, trying to bring his correspondence, which has fallen far behind, up to date.

Tomorrow morning General Pershing will go to the old Land Office Building, where he is to maintain his new headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, so that the records and documents of the expedition can be kept together and administered under his orders. This will make all of the information and experience of the Expeditionary Force available from a centralized place to the War Department and to Congress.

WOMEN FIGHT WADSWORTH.

Miss Hay Repeats "Unalterable Opposition" to Senator.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman and Treasurer of the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, said yesterday that she was unalterably opposed to the re-election of Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York. Miss Hay was asked how she stood on the re-election of New York's best known opponent of suffrage in view of the fact that it is reported that the women will oppose the Senator in the primaries but will vote for him at the polls.

Miss Hay also expressed her pleasure at the number of women who turned out to vote in the recent primaries.

"The number of women voting in the recent primaries was most gratifying," she said. "In the City of New York in the residential district as many women, and in some instances more women, voted as men. From what I have heard in many of the counties up-State fully 60 per cent. of the primary vote cast was by women."

SAYS FATE OF JEWS DEPENDS ON AMERICA

Dr. Nathan Krass, Rabbi of the Central Synagogue, Returns from Pogrom Investigation.

FOUND POLITICAL UNREST

Doubtful Whether League of Nations Could Establish Friendly Relations Between Small Countries.

After spending eleven weeks in Eastern Europe as a special delegate of the Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix Warburg is Chairman, Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of the Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, arrived home Saturday night. He said he was discouraged with the present political situation of the small countries he visited, but hopeful for the cause of the Jews, provided this country came to their aid.

Dr. Krass returned on the steamer France, after visiting Paris, Vienna, Trieste, Bucharest and smaller cities in Rumania. He also visited Bessarabia, Bukowina, Eastern Galicia, Lemberg, Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk, and other towns in Poland.

Dr. Krass's mission was to ascertain whether the alleged pogroms and persecutions of Jews took place. He returned with the assurance that they had, having seen photographs of towns which had been looted by the brigands, and complete records of the date of the slaughter, and the number of killed and wounded.

He went to Lemberg especially to find out if the pogrom said to have taken place there last November occurred. Dr. Krass stated last night that from records he learned that fifty-two persons had been killed, 465 wounded, and 4,000 Jewish families were injured economically by the pogroms there. He said that a great deal of damage had been caused to Jewish property—synagogues and schools being destroyed as well as the private homes.

"These pogroms were started by a Polish brigadier," said Dr. Krass, "who was celebrating the capture of Lemberg by the Poles after the Ukrainians, who had held it for some time, were defeated. As a result the Polish officer was demoted. It is untrue to assert that the Jews invite them; they are the work of soldiers or brigands. While in the town of Bender, in Rumania, I even heard the shots of these brigands across the Dniester.

"I have come back very much discouraged with regard to the political situation of all those countries. There is a great deal of political dissatisfaction, particularly on the part of those countries now under strange rule. The Russians who are now Polish wince under the new rule and those who are now Rumanian dislike it.

"I found a great deal of misery in those countries, but, more than that, I found that what would be helpful to all of them could only come from America. Not only must we send over food, as urgent as is their need for subsistence, but we must send men-big men—to help thm organize their industries. First of all we must send engineers to teach them modern methods of sanitation, and then bankers should go there to superintend the improvement of the economic conditions.

"The political situation of the Jew in Poland is a very complicated one, and one difficult of solution. In the Peace Treaty there is a clause which provides for the guarantee of national rights to the Jews of that country. In Poland there are only two recognized classes, the nobility and the peasant; but the Jew belongs to neither one; he is a sort of a middleman, who, having been deprived of civil rights, was thrust on his own resources. The national rights clause provides that, while the Jews are Polish citizens in the sense of paying taxes and meeting their military responsibilities, still it does not give them what they want. They want to use either Yiddish or Hebrew as their language of study, and not Polish. They want to lead their spiritual and intellectual life apart from the Polish population, shirking when they only the burdens and duties of common citizenship.

"While it is neither practical nor feasible to insist that the Jews in Poland adopt the same modus vivendi as the rest of the people, yet an approach to the American democratic form of government is the road to an amicable adjustment of the Polish-Jewish question."

Dr. Krass said he thought that the proposed League of Nations would not bring about the needed friendly relationship.

"I found that there was very little love lost between these small nations," he continued. "They have jealousies, envies, and hatreds, and I doubt whether any league of nations or any other international device that is based on force would be helpful in international progress. Back of the League must be an international desire for fraternity, and without that the dislike of one nation for another is bound to continue.

"As long as the Russian situation remains uncertain and unsettled the rest of Europe must suffer. As soon as stability, political and economic, is restored in Russia we will see the beginning of the new era in Europe. There are many kinds of Bolshviki, just as there are different kinds of Socialists, and besides them there are terrorists and brigands, all working for destruction."

In conclusion, Dr. Krass said that representative Jews in the countries where pogroms are common want America to establish banks in their countries, so that loans can be made and tools purchased for the rebuilding of their demolished homes. By the establishment of these homes, they contend that industry would be stimulated and in that way the population could be made self-supporting.

After telling of the wonderful work that the Joint Distribution Committee has been doing for the Jews in Eastern Russia in the way of sending money, food, and clothing, Dr. Krass said that he looks forward with a great deal of horror to the coming Winter. He predicts that thousands will go without shelter and with little clothing, and that many must starve unless more aid is provided.

VINEYARDISTS ASK RELIEF.

Prohibition Threatens California's $12,000,000 Grape Crop.

Declaring that unless relief is obtained very soon, California's grape crop, valued at $12,000,000, will be largely a loss, the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions yesterday issued a copy of a telegram sent by H. F. Stoll, President of the California Association of Grape Growers. The telegram read:

"Within fifteen days more than 400,000 tons of wine grapes, valued at $12,000,000, will be ready to be harvested. Unless relief comes quickly and our 700 winemakers can crush this immense crop for wine purposes, 50,000 men, women, and children directly interested in the wine industry of California will be seriously affected. About 170,000 acres are devoted to wine grape vineyards, and our 8,000 wine grape growers have spent millions in cash outlay and by borrowed money in this one season alone to bring the vineyards up to the picking stage.

"Government agents in California will verify the assertion that in every grape growing community of this State the vineyardists have been found to be among the most active workers in their respective communities in behalf of Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross work. Thousands of their boys were either at the front or ready to go to the front in behalf of the great cause of liberty and democracy, and it would seem a miscarriage of justice that their parents should be reduced to a state of bankruptcy after many of these boys have made the supreme sacrifice."

ORDER ARREST BY WIRELESS

Fugitive Four Days Out at Sea Will Be Sent Back from Greece.

Special to The New York Times.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Trooper E. C. Roberts of the Brewster Station of the State Constabulary arranged today to order the arrest by wireless of Nicholas Toleff, charged with murder in Jamesville, N. Y., now four days out at sea on the steamship Pannonia of the Cunard line. The ship is destined for Piraeus, Greece, and will not make a landing for fourteen more days until it docks there.

Toleff indictment is accused of murdering Christo Bozenoff near Jamesville, in Onondaga County. Troopers Roberts and Charles Maguire traced the defendant from Jamesville to the Cunard dock in New York City where they established that the fugitive sailed with a Serbian passport. They arranged with District Attorney Walwork to wireless the officers of the ship to put Toleff in the brig and hold him when they dock for extradition back to this country to face prosecution. This is the first time since the State Constabulary was organized that it has had occasion to make an arrest by wireless.

REOPEN COMMUNITY CHURCH

Trustees Announce That Services Will Be Resumed on Sept. 28.

At the close of a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Community Church, formerly the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which was partly destroyed by fire last Thursday, a statement was given out yesterday which said that services would be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 28. It read as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of the Community Church, formerly the Church of the Messiah, held a special meeting Sunday morning at the church house to consider the situation created by the fire disaster Thursday, Sept. 11.

"It was decided to resume services on Sunday, Sept. 28. On said date John Haynes Holmes, the minister, has planned to return to take up his work. A committee was appointed to find suitable quarters. Announcement of the selection of quarters will be made later."

WARSHIPS TO GUARD ALBERT

Three Destroyers Will Accompany His Ship on Voyage to America.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—Three destroyers will accompany the United States transport George Washington when King Albert and Queen Elizabeth embark at Ostend the latter part of the present month for the United States. The royal party will return at the end of October.

The royal suite has not yet been designated, but it will include a member of the Government, Countess Carama Chimay, lady of honor to the Queen; General Baron Jacques, commander of the 3d Division and attaché to the King; Colonel Tilkens, the King's aide-de-camp; Guy Oultremont, adjutant at court, and Royal Secretaries Gerard and Geraux, and Dr. Nolf.

TO SPREAD TEXTILE STRIKE.

Union Proposes to Call Out 40,000 Workers in Scranton District.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—With the arrival here today of Frank McKosky, Second Vice President of the International Textile Union, announcement was made that all of the silk workers in the Lackawanna Valley would be called out.

It is proposed to organize them and make a sweeping demand on all mill owners, the same rate of wages and hours to apply at every mill. There are over seventy-five mills in the valley, with about 40,000 employes. About 12,000 are now on strike.

England Improves Mine Machinery.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The repeated statement by trade authorities that the pre-eminence of the United States in the coal trade of the world is due to excellence of mining machinery has awakened the coal operators and miners of the Manchester and Bolton districts. Electrical and compressed air coal-cutting machinery, called "iron men" by the miners, is being introduced very generally, one big plant having recently installed an elaborate power plant in connection with the innovation.

Marseilles Strikers Offer Terms.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 14.—The labor unions, which are on strike here, last night accepted the basis for a settlement of the dispute offered by the employers prior to the walkout. The employers are to hold a meeting to consider the acceptance of the once-rejected terms.

SISTINE SINGERS AT CARNEGIE HALL

3,000, Including Clergy and Choirmasters, at First Concert Here of Roman Quartet.

APPEAR IN VESTMENTS

Audience Is Brought to Its Feet by "The Star-Spangled Banner" Sung in Italian.

More than 3,000 persons, including a great number of priests of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as clergymen and choirmasters of other denominations, were present in Carnegie Hall last night at the first concert given by four men announced as "singers, with others, in the Sistine Chapel at Rome," and authenticated as such by their Church authorities here. The audience overflowed the stage, occupying all but the space set off for a small organ and a grand piano. The quartet of singers, in choir vestments of red serge or silk cassock and short surplice of white linen and lace, appeared and sang, not "as men or angels," but as mixed voices, soprano, contralto, tenor and bass.

There was a moment of utter surprise, a curious and unusual sensation that never before had just such sounds been heard from four men in an American concert hall. The interest of early sacred music challenged quick attention, however, as did later some quaint secular pieces, after the quartet had changed to ordinary men's evening dress. The extreme of novelty was forgotten, so it seemed; the singers were cordially received and recalled; and at the close of a brief hour and a half, after other encores, they brought the house to its feet by singing in Italian "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Much has been said, and more will be, of the artificial production of the male soprano voice in music brought down from the Middle Ages. Its cultivation at present is based either on the familiar "falsetto," a natural phenomenon, or on the ability of certain throats of peculiar elasticity, as in "yodelling." What other nations have done in these lines, a momentary high note under obvious muscular strain, has been carried by the disciplined Italian choristers to amazing results of sustained high register.

The voice of Signor Gabrielli has still the quality of the boy's soft, throaty, unaffected singing, yet modified by artistic intelligence and ap times by a power and shrilliness of long use. Signor Gentili's is a man's voice carried above tenor range, and best at its gentlest. The solos, Cecchini and Dos Santos, are singers of familiar Italian type. They have style, as their countrymen at the Metropolitan have style of another order—the operatic, well known here, where these churchly singers are wholly new.

It was Mendelssohn who, on hearing Palestrina's music in the Sistine Chapel, declared that nothing could exceed the effect of the blending of the voices, the prolonged tone gradually merging from one note and chord to another, softly swelling, decreasing, at last dying out. He added that "the ceremony at the same time is solemn and impressive, deep silence prevails in the chapel, only broken by the re-echoing 'Holy, holy,' sung with unvarying sweetness and expression." Travelers—poets, too—have told what music is when heard under the ceiling of Michael Angelo's "Creation" and before his Sistine altarpiece of "The Last Judgment."

Out of these surroundings the music becomes interesting on the technical side, as to how the effects so often described are produced. The quartet provided such illustration, though their program did not attempt any of the major choral works, did not bring a Western audience "face to face with Palestrina," for example, who was represented in the second part by a secular Madrigal. But after eighteenth century Italian "Allelujahs" sung to organ accompaniment, there was an impressive demonstration in Vittoria's "O Vos Omnes," written 200 years earlier, of the emotional power of ancient monades in portraying the grief of Mary before the Tomb.

Twice, later in the program, the quartet achieved pianissimo effects of great beauty, in the modern Lorenzo Perosi's "O Sacrum Convivium," for the ceremony of a consistory in the Papal chapel, and in one Antolisei's "L'Ora Vespertina," a simple evening hymn inviting to prayer. The great Di Lasso, a northern predecessor of Palestrina, furnished a 400-year-old "Song of the Felt-Maker," humorously imitative of the beating of the cloth with sticks, and similar pieces were Muller's "Return of the Flock," echoing sheep bells, and Marchetti's guitar-like strumming, humming serenade.

MARDI GRAS WEEK OPENS.

Coney Island Carnival Dedicated to Peace, Prohibition, and Prosperity.

Tonight at Coney Island will begin the Sixteenth Annual Mardi Gras carnival which will last one week, ending next Saturday night. Each night of the week will be dedicated to some organization as follows: Tonight, Coney Island Life Savers night; Tuesday, Life Savers of the Atlantic Coast; Wednesday, Woodmen of the World; Thursday, Volunteer Firemen, and Friday, War Veterans. On Saturday afternoon, there will be a parade for children.

The carnival this year will be dedicated to Peace, Prosperity, and Prohibition. On each night in the parade there will be appropriate floats picturing some of the phases of the effects of the eighteenth amendment. There was no Mardi Gras at the Island last year, owing to the war.

RESTORATION BY GERMANS.

Her Share of the Work in Northern France Now Being Settled.

BERLIN, Sept. 14. (Associated Press.)—A semi-official bulletin announces that the Franco-German negotiations regarding restoration work in Northern France are progressing satisfactorily and that an agreement has been reached on fundamental issues.

A number of typical sections in the devastated region are shortly to be inspected, after which Germany will announce what division of the work she will assume. The present negotiations do not touch the question of indemnities, but are confined solely to technical details.

Gompers Burial Services.

The funeral of Samuel Gompers, father of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, whose death occurred last Monday in Boston, Mass., was held yesterday at the funeral parlors of H. Meyers & Co., 228 Lenox Avenue, where a large number of men and women in labor fields and in all other walks of life gathered to pay their last respects to the father of the labor leader. Mr. Gompers was 94 years old. The Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman of the Hebrew Tabernacle, 130th Street and Seventh Avenue, conducted the services.

GOVERNORS FAVOR BUDGET.

Call Upon Citizens to Urge Adoption Upon Congress.

The Governors of twenty States have joined in a formal protest against Federal extravagance which they allege has resulted in the needless expenditure of billions of dollars in the past ten years, according to a statement issued yesterday by the National Budget Committee, 29 Liberty Street.

In statements prepared for the committee the Governors appeal to citizens of the United States to advocate a national budget system, asserting that the present "loose and haphazard administration of the finances of the United States will result in national bankruptcy." The Chief Executives of the following States have joined in the campaign:

Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The Governors direct most of their criticism against the departmental system of annual expense estimates, and the Congressional method of handling appropriation bills.

The Governors say the United States is the only great government of the world without a budget system, and point out that forty-one States of the Union have adopted the budget.

WOMAN SHOT ACCIDENTALLY

Widow Killed by Youth Demonstrating Supposedly Empty Revolver.

Mrs. Leah Moss, 55 years old, a widow, was shot and killed in an apartment she occupied with her daughter at 1423 Forty-first Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon, by an eighteen-year-old youth who was demonstrating the mechanism of a revolver which he "didn't know was loaded."

The young man, Morris Adolthe, of 166 Avenue B, Manhattan, had called at the house to visit Mrs. Alta Fishman, a daughter of Mrs. Moss. The three were in the dining room, the police have learned, when Adolthe pulled a revolver from his pocket and was showing the two women how it worked, when it was discharged, the bullet striking Mrs. Moss in the heart.

The Borough Park police were notified and they sent Dr. Beyers, of the Kings County Hospital, to the house, but he found Mrs. Moss dead.

Adolthe, a Russian, is charged with homicide and will be arraigned in the Police Court today. His story of the shooting is corroborated by Mrs. Fishman. They both declare the shooting was entirely accidental. Adolthe has not explained where he got the revolver.

WAR ENDED FORMER CAREER

Steeplejack, Gassed While Soldier, Now Seeks Chauffeur's Position.

Charles Perkins, who painted the flagpole on the Singer Building, will never again astound people by his feats as a steeplejack. Perkins has just returned from overseas, where he was gassed; which affected his nervous system so that physicians have told him he can never resume his former vocation. He is now seeking a job as chauffeur, through the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 505 Pearl Street. He, ex-soldier, who is only 21 years old, has seven persons dependent upon him, including a widowed mother.

Former Lieutenant John L. Ellis, whose wounded leg caused him to resign his position, which necessitated considerable walking, is now looking for a place which will not involve outside work. He received a special citation for his work in France.

POMERENE'S NEW STRENGTH

His Plumb Plan Letter Credited with Having Greatly Helped.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Senator Atlee Pomerene will go before the next Democratic Convention as a Presidential candidate with more votes on the first ballot than President Wilson mustered when a candidate in 1912.

This is the prediction of Maurice F. Lyons, who was in Cleveland today after having completed a tour of Eastern States to sound sentiment regarding the Pomerene movement, which now has become national in character.

"Senator Pomerene will have between 360 and 260 votes on the first ballot," was Mr. Lyons's prediction. In New York, he said, Democratic leaders looked upon the Senator as the logical Democratic nominee for 1920. His strength developed in New York since the publication of his letter condemning the Plumb idea practically assured him the New York delegation.

WAR ACTIVITIES ENLARGED.

American Library Association to Maintain Libraries for Service Men.

Not only will the American Library Association continue to supply reading matter for soldiers and sailors, but it will maintain library stations for men in the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service, merchant marine, and United States Public Health Service hospitals, according to a program announced yesterday.

The program also contemplates co-operation with local libraries to provide ex-service men with books on vocational and technical subjects, encouragement of manufacturers to establish technical libraries for their employes, and in passage of necessary library legislation, publication of more literature for the blind, furtherance of Americanization work, and national standardization and certification of librarians by an examining board to raise the standards of the professions.

WOMEN RUN FOR OFFICE.

Democrats Put Widows of Volunteer Firemen on Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Henrietta Barmore and Mrs. Augusta Greene, of this place, widows whose husbands were killed in a fire here, have been nominated on the Democratic ticket for receiver of taxes and overseer of the poor, respectively, in Cortlandt township, and have opened their campaigns.

Mrs. Barmore's husband, Louis Barmore, and Mrs. Greene's husband, Dr. C. R. F. Greene, were among seven volunteer firemen killed in a blaze at the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company's plant more than a year ago. Mrs. Barmore, the first woman elected to office in Westchester County, was elected Village Treasurer of Peekskill last Spring by a big plurality. This office pays a small salary but the office she seeks will pay, with fees, about $3,500 a year.

Receiver Thomas Gardner, Republican, is Mrs. Barmore's opponent, while Mrs. Greene's rival candidate is William Field. Cortlandt is Republican by a substantial margin but the women are counting on the woman vote and the fireman vote.

WEDDING NOTES.

Miss Jane Donohue, daughter of Captain Randal Kernan, U. S. A., retired, will be married this morning to Major Joseph A. Doyle, in Corpus Christi Church, 121st Street, off Broadway. Major Doyle was formerly of the 304th Field Artillery, 77th Division. The wedding, which will be informal, will be attended by only a few intimate friends of the family.

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Adele Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Baker of Portchester, N. Y., at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Portchester, Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Ryan is a graduate of Yale and is head of the John Ryan Mills in Portchester.

Mrs. John A. Davis of 376 Park Avenue has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Amo-Pauline Seations, to Harold Purdy Banks on Saturday, Oct. 4, at St. Thomas's Church.

CANADA ASKS $300,000,000.

Sixth Loan Will Be Offered at Par, with 5½ Per Cent. Interest.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Three hundred million dollars is the minimum set by the Canadian Government for the amount of its forthcoming sixth Victory Loan. The bonds are to be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 at par of five and fifteen year maturities, bearing an interest rate of 5½ per cent. All bonds will be taxable.

For a time it was felt in professional circles that the loan would have to be sold on a straight business basis, just as provincial and large municipal issues are placed—through banks and bond houses. All doubt as to the details of selling the bonds has been cleared up with the Government's decision that the financing of Canada's war and after-war expenditures is still a public duty, not merely a matter of selling bonds to regular bond buyers. Last year more than 1,600,000 Canadians subscribed $700,000,000 to the fifth loan, when only $300,000,000 was asked for. This fact is pointed out as making the success of the present loan absolutely certain.

Although the Government is asking for $300,000,000 for the coming loan, the selling forces of the loan organizations will have to set their objective at a much higher notch. The Government will probably need $400,000,000 to facilitate the European credit that has so far kept Canadian industries running, and to pay its account with the United States to reduce the high premium on New York funds, which is proving such an expensive luxury.

Since November, 1915, the Dominion Government has asked the Canadian people for $750,000,000 in five separate loans, and has taken $1,348,000,000 of $1,680,000,000 offered by the public. This means that the Government has returned to the people $332,000,000, or actually more than the amount for which it now asks. This amount should all be available when the time comes.

FRESH AIR ENEMY OF "FLU"

Physicians Issue Suggestions for Guarding Against the Disease.

Health suggestions to warn the public against a possible recurrence of the influenza epidemic will be distributed today among the 12,000 New York city families under care of the New York Association for Improving the condition of the Poor. The following rules are laid down for daily guidance, all having the approval of the physicians of the organization:

1. Obey all regulations of the City Health authorities.
2. Avoid crowds.
3. Stay away from any one having a cough or a cold.
4. Drink plenty of fresh water.
5. Keep the home well ventilated and be sure there is plenty of fresh air day and night.
6. Sleep with the windows open.
7. Avoid fatigue and get plenty of rest; in particular, avoid fatigue of the stomach and excessive eating of unsuitable foods. Sleep is one of the most important things, and the thing that is most neglected.
8. Be as much as possible in the open air and walk to your work if practicable.
9. Eat three uniform meals a day, and avoid a breakfast of mere coffee and a mere piece of cake or something of the kind for lunch. Special precautions should be taken against gorging at dinner time, when the stomach is least able to cope with the largest meal of the day, and which practice is bound to lower the resistance of the system.
10. Keep warm and keep dry; wrapping up the neck or exposing the neck and arms unduly are undesirable in the changing weather of the Fall.
11. Bathe frequently. The skin is part of the breathing system of the body and must be aired.
12. Exercise regularly, both in the open and indoors if possible.
13. Avoid the common drinking cup or glass.
14. If you feel sick and have a cold coming on, go to bed. Call the doctor. Stay in bed until the doctor says you can get up and don't receive callers or visitors until the doctor says that danger of infection is passed.

PASSENGERS HAVE FRIGHT.

Car in Atlantic City Train Jumps Tracks, but No One is Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Sept. 14.—The passengers on the Atlantic City express train on the New Jersey Central Railroad, which left Atlantic City for New York this morning at 9:35 o'clock, were frightened when the rear trucks of one of the day coaches left the tracks at a siding just below the Farmingdale Station. For several hundred feet the wheels of the trucks bumped along the ties, tearing the wood and digging up the stone ballast and earth. The express was brought to a stop to allow the passing of an express strain which left New York at 10 o'clock for Atlantic City.

The train bound for New York comprised a combination smoker and baggage car, two day coaches, and a Pullman, and it was the third car from the engine which jumped the tracks. It was said that a brakeman had shoved over the siding switch too quickly. The express train bound for the seashore was stopped and used in making up a new train for New York minus the car which had left the tracks and which was abandoned on the side. No one was injured.

RAISE $15,000 AT CARNIVAL.

Program Given at Ebbets Field to Buy Coal for the Poor.

A carnival to raise funds to buy coal for needy Brooklyn families was held on Ebbets Field yesterday, under the direction of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and the Democratic and Republican organizations of Kings County. At its conclusion it was reported that the receipts would total $15,000:

A concert by bands of the police and fire and street cleaning departments, the 15th Infantry from Fort Hamilton, and the Police Glee Club began the entertainment. Soldiers from Maj. Gen. O'Ryan's 27th Division and a ball team from Colonel William Hayward's 15th Infantry, colored, played a game, which O'Ryan's men won, 4 to 2. The singers and vaudeville features included Eddy Cantor and the team of Van and Schenck. A tableau, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was given by William P. Rivers and sixty girls.

I. O. O. F. Centennial in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—In this, the city where Thomas Wildey just one hundred years ago organized the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, more than 25,000 members today began the celebration of the centennial. Every State in the Union is represented by large delegations, and there are thousands here from New York, Pennsylvania, and several of the Middle West States. Judge Frank I. Duncan presided at the opening ceremonies at the Lyric, and Bishop William F. McDowell delivered the centennial sermon.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELSANOR G. HEYER, teacher of Latin in Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, died suddenly Saturday at 364 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. DAVID O. GOOTENBERG of Staten Island died Saturday night at his home at Stapleton of heart disease. Dr. Gootenberg was 52 years old.

Dr. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER VOELKER, formerly a dentist in Brooklyn, and later Professor of Clinic Dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania, died Saturday night in a hospital in Trenton, N. J., of heart disease. The body will be taken to New Market, Ontario, Canada, for burial.

RUSSIAN AUTHOR DIES.

Leonid Andreyeff in Striaken After Bolshevist Bomb Raid.

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 14.—The Russian author Leonid Andreyeff died suddenly Friday at Mustamaeki, Finland, according to the Rul publishing house. He suffered from an attack of heart disease, following a Bolshevist raid, in which a bomb was dropped near his residence.

Leonid Andreyeff was well known as an author of the Maxim Gorky school. In addition to political subjects he wrote several sketches for stage presentation. During the war he was a constant contributor to periodicals and newspapers. Just before Russia withdrew from the war he wrote an article in the Russkia Volia, a Russian newspaper, deploring the action of the Russian soldiers in fraternizing with the Germans. Later he urged the Russian people not to lose faith in the revolution, declaring the foes of young liberty would be crushed.

Henry Goelet McVickar.

Henry Goelet McVickar, who retired from law practice in this city several years ago, died of heart disease at his home at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in New York, a son of the late Commodore William H. McVickar, long prominent in yachting circles here. Mr. McVickar was the author of "A Precious Trio" in 1882, and wrote several other stories. He was a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs, of this city, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Janet Lansing McVickar, and three sons, Henry, Lansing, and Donald McVickar.

Mrs. George L. Willson Dies.

Mrs. George L. Willson, mother of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst and Mrs. Walter W. Irwin, died early yesterday morning at her Summer home in Sea Gate after a long illness. Mrs. Willson was born in Portland, Me., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Murray, and came to this city when a child. Surviving are her husband; two daughters, five grandsons, and two sisters, Mrs. Frederick J. Smith and Mrs. F. W. McMahon. The body will be brought to this city and the funeral service, which will be private, will be held at 137 Riverside Drive, where Mrs. Willson formerly lived with Mrs. Hearst.

Ex-Minister Arthur M. Beaupre.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Arthur M. Beaupre, former Minister to Colombia and to The Hague and for sixteen years in the United States Diplomatic Service, died late last night at his home here after four years of invalidism following a stroke of paralysis. He was 56 years old. Mr. Beaupre was a close friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt. He served as Minister to Colombia during the pendancy of the Panama Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress.

Born.

MACK.—Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Marx, Sept. 12, 1919.

ROBBSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Robbson (nee Sophia Moses) a daughter, Sept. 10, at 524 Riverside Drive.

Engaged.

NATOW—GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Goldberg of Port Chester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Hannah to Joseph Natow of Springfield, Mass.

Married.

BURGEN—CORNELL.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, by Dr. Mason of St. Andrew's Church, Jewell Cornell to Edwin Burgen.

ROSENTHAL—KALOTKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalotkin announce the marriage of their children, Jeanette to Abraham L. Rosenthal, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1919.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—Max, beloved husband of Tina, died Sept. 13. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway at 66th St., Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 11 A. M.

BENNETT.—Elizabeth Matheson, wife of David C. Bennett, on Sept. 13, in her 77th year. Services at her late residence, 416 79th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 4 P. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BETTS.—Louise, in her 45th year, beloved wife of Alfred C. Betts and mother of Florence A. Parker. Remains lying in state at Moore's Funeral Chapel, 310 Willis Av., at 140th St. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., from above address. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLEECKER.—At her residence, Cold Spring Harbor, on Saturday, Sept. 13, Caroline L., wife of Theophylact B. Bleecker and daughter of the late Charles B. and Frances E. Moore. Funeral services at St. John Church, on Monday, Sept. 15, on arrival at Cold Spring Harbor of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 A. M.

CAMMANN.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, at Merrick, L. I., Ella C., wife of Hermann H. Cammann and daughter of the late Edward C. and Cornelia Fulton Crary. Funeral at Church of the Redeemer, Merrick, L. I., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Penn. Station at 9:36.

CHATONEY.—George W., after a lingering illness, on Sept. 14. Funeral from his late residence, 2,900 Bainbridge Av., (198th,) Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.

CLEMENT.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1919, George A., beloved father of George L. Clement and Emily Clement Kirkpatrick. Funeral service at his late residence, 551 West 163d St., Monday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 P. M.

CYRIAKS.—On Sept. 14, Kate Cyriaks, beloved sister of Herman and John Cyriaks, in her 57th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral at the residence of her brother, 2,777 Marion Av., Bronx, Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

DENISON.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1919, Charles Elmrod-Denison, beloved son of Charles Land Denison and Ella Himrod Denison, aged 19 years 7 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Highlaw Gables, Saddle River, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

FULWILER.—Frank A., after a long illness, at his residence, 19 West 88th St., on Sept. 14. Funeral private.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 11, on steamer La France, en route from Nice, Elizabeth M. Gardner, mother of the late Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson. Funeral services will be held at the Funeral Parlors, 14 East 39th St., at 11:30 A. M., Tuesday, Sept. 16. Interment Woodlawn. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Paris and Nice papers please copy.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
THE NEW SYNAGOGUE
RABBI EPHRAIM FRISCH, Minister
ANNOUNCES THAT ITS
HOLY DAY SERVICES
Will Be Held
AT ITS HOUSE OF WORSHIP, BROADWAY, AT 70th STREET,
At the Following Hours:
NEW YEAR EVE., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 8.
New Year Morning, Thursday, Sept. 25, at 10.
Atonement Eve., Friday, October 3, at 7:30.
Atonement Day, Saturday, Oct. 4, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing till dusk. Memorial Services at 3 o'clock.
Seatings may be arranged for with the Hon. Sec'y, Mr. L. J. Frankel, 95 Fifth Ave., 'phone Stuyvesant 3360, or at the Synagogue, Broadway at 76th Street, daily.
The congregation, which is liberal in its platform, invites permanent membership. Services Friday evening at 8:15 and Saturday morning at 10:30. Religious School, Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock.

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Died.

GABLER.—Emil, 326 East 126th St., the husband of Catherine Gabler, age 60 years. Sept 14. Funeral services at late residence, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Burial Wednesday, private.

GOOTENBERG.—Suddenly, Dr. David O., beloved son of Morris Gootenberg, devoted brother of Samuel and dearly beloved fiance of Viola C. Woolf. Masonic funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private from his late residence, 47 Broad St., Stapleton, S. I., 1 P. M. Tuesday.

GREEN.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1919, Frank Green, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, at 1:20 o'clock. Conveyances will meet N. Y., N. H. & H train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:03, arriving at Noroton at 1:07.

HEYER.—Suddenly, on Sept. 13, 1919, Eleanor G. Heyer, teacher in Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Funeral service at her late home, 364 Macon St., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

JORDAN.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 14, at the San Remo, Mary E. Jordan, wife of the late Thomas De Witt Jordan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock.

KOCH.—Sept. 13, 1919, George C., husband of Louise G. J. Koch. Funeral services at his late home, 113 Washington Av., Arlington, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 15, at 8 P. M. Interment at Arlington Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1919, Henry C. Lawrence of New York City, in the sixty-first year of his age. Funeral services 10 A. M. Tuesday, Sept. 16, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Av. and 50th St.

LOTT.—Gurney E. Suddenly at Madison, Conn., on Sept. 13. Funeral private at Warren, Penn.

LOVE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Sept. 12, Dr. Edward G. Love, husband of Lucy P. Love, aged 65. Funeral private.

McENTEGART.—At her residence, 448 West 58th St., Margaret, beloved sister of the late Bryan, Thomas, Patrick, Thaddeus, and James McEntegart. Funeral service at the Church of St. Paschal Baylon, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Monday, Sept. 15, at 11 A. M.

McVICKAR.—Henry G., on Sept. 14, beloved husband of Jannet Lansing and son of William H. and Julia Cheibs McVickar. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10:30 A. M.

NEWMAN.—Henry J., on

YANKEES' WINNING STREAK REACHES FOUR STRAIGHT IN 8—1 VICTORY OVER ST. LOUIS BROWNS

YANKS GIVE BROWNS A FAREWELL DEFEAT

Huggins's Men Hit Wright Hard, While Carl Mays Limits the Westerners to Three Hits.

FIELDING GEMS NUMEROUS

Jacobson, Peckinpaugh, Pratt, Tobin, and Gerber Turn in Sparkling Work Afield—Score Is 8 to 1.

The Yankees and Browns said farewell for the season up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and it was a sad parting for the Huggins boys. If the Browns could stick around here for a few more days it might be possible for the Yanks to keep their latest winning streak in operation and crowd their way into one of those world's series coupons that are to go to the clubs finishing second and third. The Hugmen made a clean-up of this closing series with the Burbe brigade and now have a string of four straight victories since dropping the doubleheader to the Cleveland Indians last Thursday.

The Yankees had no such easy time in subjugating the Browns as the numerals, 8 to 1, might indicate. Much of this prolific scoring arrived in the eighth inning, when the home troupe landed on Gene Wright for a collection of six hits and five runs. Up to this busy inning the Yankees had to do considerable work and be satisfied with an occasional run, just about enough to keep them in front. When the big explosion came in the eighth inning it served to make safe a game that had been anything but that for seven innings, despite the high class flinging of Carl Mays.

Mays, the famous bone of litigation, operated just as well as the injunction has worked since it was obtained for the purpose of keeping him in the game. The Browns nicked him for only three hits, but the Yanks were not doing much scoring and Carl had to go at top speed down to the final inning. Mays had the underhand ling hopping up on the St. Louis batsmen as if catapulted from a hole in the ground and they were well-nigh helpless. Now and then one of the visitors connected solidly and gave some of the Yankees' supporting cast an opportunity to scintillate.

Fielding Gems Galore.

For spectacular fielding by both teams this farewell joust of the Browns and Yankees has not been excelled on the Polo Grounds this year. One-hand catches and stops came frequently enough to reach the plane of commonplace and there were any number of flashy plays on which two hands were utilized. Some 10,000 fans, the smallest Sunday crowd of the season, saw as much brilliant play crowded in this one battle as usually is scattered through a dozen.

The masterpiece was turned in by Big Bill Jacobson, outfielder, St. Louis centre fielder, and Muddy Ruel was the victim. In the fourth frame, with two Yankees laid away and two more decorating the bases, Ruel lashed a line drive to short centre that had base hit labeled all over it. Everybody connected with the play except Jacobson, who moved along the lawn as fast as those large pedals could move the large frame, stopped without slackening speed, and deftly picked the ball off the grass tops with his gloved hand. Make a nolsier greeting in old St. Loo than the crowd gave him after this spectacular bit of fielding.

An inning later Hank Severeid started a drive down that extra-base-hit lane in left centre but it stopped on the way. Roger Peckinpaugh hurried from his position toward second base, went into the air with left hand fully extended, and traffic was halted on the Severeid slam. Pratt made two scintillating grabs with his gloved hand in the seventh inning that erased hits from the batting records of Demmitt and Severeid, and Johnny Tobin made a catch off the left field bleachers earlier in the game that took a radiolite watch from the pocket of every Yankee. Peck hit a tremendous thump that was about to bump the watch sign when Tobin intervened.

So it went all through the game until the eighth, when the Yanks made a change in their operations and began to hit where no allen arm could reach. Gerber did some flashy work that carried him sometimes behind second base, at other times far toward third.

Pratt and Lewis Hit Hard.

Del Pratt and Duffy Lewis collaborated in the few runs which the Yankees picked up in the first seven innings. Pratt carried over the first two and helped the other around, while Lewis delivered the punches which sent all three over the plate. On two occasions Duffy came through with timely singles and once he gave a perfect exhibition of squeezing a run over. His bunt was so well placed that there was not a remote chance of getting the runner at the plate. Lewis also participated in the big eighth inning rally with a hit and a run.

Huggins's men began the scoring in the second frame. After Pipp had been retired on a great play by Gerber Pratt singled to centre and hurried along to second when the ball got by Jacobson. Lewis lined to left for a single, scoring Pratt. Duffy slipped down to second base on the throw-in and was left there.

Another New York run drifted over in the fourth inning. With one down Pipp singled to left and reached second when Pratt duplicated the hit. Both runners moved along on a wild pitch, and then Lewis worked the squeeze play, Pipp scoring while Sisler was throwing Duffy out at first base. Pratt went to third on the play. Bodie was hit, and then came Jacobson's great catch off Ruel, ending the inning.

Browns Score in Fifth.

The Browns got two of their three hits off Mays in the fifth inning and cashed in their only run. Demmitt opened with a drive to the right field wall which eluded Fewster as he went into the air for a one-hand catch. It hit the concrete and rolled into a two-bagger. Severeid started another double down the other side of the field, but Peck turned it into a dazzling putout. When Joe Schepner, formerly with the Giants, shot a two-bagger to left field Demmitt galloped home. During the nine innings no other player got beyond second base.

After two Yanks had been retired in the sixth the Pratt-Lewis combination became active again. Del drove a double to right and Duffy slashed to centre for a single that scored Pratt.

In the big eighth every Yankee toed the plate. Baker was easy with a grounder to Gedeon, and Pipp hit into the right field stand for a home run. Pratt fanned for the second out, after which came successive singles by Lewis, Bodie, and Ruel, an error by Demmitt, a double by Mays, and a single by Fewster, the collection netting five runs. Peck closed the inning with a grounder to Schepner.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewst'r,rf,2b	5	0	2	0	1
Peck'p'gh,ss	5	0	0	1	6
Baker,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	14	1
Pratt,2b	4	2	3	3	4
Ward,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	3	3	0
Bodie,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Ruel,c	4	1	2	2	0
Mays,p	4	1	1	1	4
Total	38	8	14	27	19

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	3	0
Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Demmitt,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	4	1
Schepner,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Wright,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	3	24	13

Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2); Jacobson, Demmitt.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Demmitt, Schepner, Pratt, Ruel, Mays. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Pratt, Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Wright, 1 (Bodie). Struck out—By Mays, 2; Wright, 1. Wild pitch—Wright.

FIVE PITCHERS NOT ENOUGH

Washington Clears the Bench, but Detroit Wins by 9 to 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Four of the five pitchers used today by Washington were hit opportunely and Detroit won the final game of the series, 9 to 4. Baker, a recruit from the Richmond, Va., league club, was spiked by Cobb and compelled to retire in the second inning. Pitchers Fischer and Snyder, semi-professionals from Akron, O., played today in their first major league game.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	1	2	4	3
Young,2b	4	0	1	3	6
Cobb,cf	3	3	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Heilmann,1b	5	1	4	11	1
Fl'gstead,rf	1	1	1	0	0
Shorten,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Jones,3b	5	0	1	1	0
Ainsmith,c	5	1	1	3	1
Ehmke,p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	40	9	15	27	15

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	0	0	13	0
Leonard,3b	5	0	1	2	2
Milan,cf	5	1	2	5	0
Rice,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Gharrity,c	3	1	1	2	2
Murphy,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Shanks,2b	3	0	3	0	4
Baker,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Ellerbe,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Zachary,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gill,p	1	0	0	0	1
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	1
bFoster	1	0	0	0	0
Fischer,p	0	0	0	0	1
cMensoky	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	11	27	15

a Batted for Gill in fourth.
b Batted for Shaw in sixth.
c Batted for Fischer in eighth.

Detroit	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—9
Washington	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Veach. Sacrifice hits—Young, Charity, Veach, Ainsmith, Ellerbe. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Washington, 10. Bases on balls—Off Gill, 1; Ehmke, 4; Shaw, 1; Fischer, 2. Hits—Off Zachary, 6 in 1-3 innings, (5 runs, scored, one on base;) Gill, 3 in 2 2-3; Shaw, 4 in 2; Fischer, 2 in 2; Snyder, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ehmke, 3; Snyder, 1. Passed ball—Gharrity. Losing pitcher—Zachary.

Curves and Bingles.

Pipp's home-run drive in the eighth inning was the forty-third circuit clout made by the Yankees this season. One more home run will equal the best record in the American League for the past ten years. The Boston Red Sox hit forty-four homers in 1910.

The game played at the Polo Grounds yesterday was scheduled originally for today. As a result the Yankees will have a holiday and the Polo Grounds will be closed this afternoon. The Chicago White Sox, coming champions, will open a three-game series here tomorrow.

Carl Mays gave another fine exhibition, as has been the rule since he joined the Yankees. Colonels Ruppert and Huston and Harry Frazee, the club owners whose deal started so much controversy, all looked on while Mays was holding the Browns to three hits.

Del Pratt continues to shine in the field and hit the ball hard. The all-around work of the Yankee second sacker was a bright feature in this latest victory of the team.

The Browns came into New York only three and one-half games behind the Yanks. They hoped to cut the lead to a half game, but the Yanks took three and widened the gap to six and one-half games. As the Browns have only eleven more to play, this series killed their last chance of a first-division finish.

Peckinpaugh was charged with the only errors made by the Yankees, yet he played a fine game. He made two stops and one gloved-hand catch that more than atoned for his two lapses.

About 25,000 fans saw the Browns and Yanks play the three games, a remarkable turnout for two days at this stage of the campaign, when one team occupies fourth place and the other is in the second division.

Baker and Peckinpaugh, two of the heaviest hitters of the Yankees, were the only New York players who failed to hit safely. Lewis and Pratt got three apiece; Fewster, Pipp, and Ruel got two, while Bodie and Mays got one each.

It was announced yesterday that a majority of the Board of Directors of the American League had called a meeting for tomorrow morning at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, to discuss the Mays case and other matters pertaining to the league. The majority consists of Messrs. Comiskey, Ruppert, and Frazee. Notices have been sent to Jim Dunn, the other member of the board, and to President Ban Johnson.

Mays had perfect control and did not issue a base on balls. In the seventh inning Schepner had the count three and none, and then Mays put three over the plate for a strike-out.

Huggins's men did most of their scoring with two out. Pipp's run in the fourth was scored on the second out, while one run in the sixth and four in the eighth were scored after two batsmen had been retired.

Chick Fewster is recovering from the batting slump which was so pronounced for several days. He landed on Wright for a brace of clean singles yesterday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 9; Washington, 4.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	83	45	.649
Cleveland	75	52	.590
Detroit	73	54	.575
New York	70	56	.556
St. Louis	64	65	.496
Boston	62	64	.492
Washington	50	80	.385
Philadelphia	34	93	.268

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	90	41	.687
New York	80	47	.630
Chicago	68	60	.531
Pittsburgh	67	62	.519
Brooklyn	61	67	.477
Boston	51	74	.408
St. Louis	48	77	.384
Philadelphia	45	82	.354

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

GIANTS DROP FINAL GAME TO CARDINALS

Goodwin's Pitching Is Too Much for McGraw's Men, and St. Louis Wins, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Obstacles continue to flare up in the path of Jess Barnes as the star of the McGraw pitching forces tries to reach the quarter-century mark in victories for the season. This afternoon, when the Giants made their last appearance of the year at the home of the Cardinals, Marvin Goodwin proved to be the obstacle, the St. Louis boxman holding the Easterners to four well scattered hits and one lonely run. The score was 3 to 1.

Goodwin drew some sensational support from the Cardinals' infield, with Lavan, Hornsby, and Stock all making fancy stops. He also drew considerable help in the fourth, when Heathcote chased back almost to the bleacher fence and pulled down a drive by Benny Kauff that had all the appearances of a home run. Kauff hit in hard luck all the afternoon, beginning with the first inning, when he drove hard but into Hornsby's hands for a fast double play after Burns had walked.

The Giants left here tonight for Cincinnati, where they will open a two-game series tomorrow. McGraw will send Rube Benton against the Reds in one game and Fred Toney in the other, according to present plans.

Both Score in Third.

The Giants started the scoring in the third inning after both teams had threatened earlier. In the first inning Burns walked, only to get out with Kauff in a double play when Benny hit to Hornsby. In New York's second inning Fletcher got the first of his two hits, a single over second, but he died stealing. In the home half of the second, with one out, Schultz singled and was forced at second by Clemons. Mollwitz's single sent Clemons along to third, but Lavan forced Mollwitz at second for the final out.

Two were out in New York's third when Barnes hit to right field for a single and scored on Burns's triple to the left field corner. Burns tried to stretch the drive into a home run, but was retired at the plate, Shotton to Lavan to Clemons.

The one run lead of the Giants was obliterated in the Cardinals' half of the third. Goodwin was easy, Kelly to Barnes, and Shotton hit over Stats's head for two bases. Heathcote singled to right, scoring Shotton, and then he stole second. When Gonzales threw over Doyle's head in an effort to catch Heathcote napping, the latter moved along to third, and he beat Doyle's throw to the plate after Larry had fielded Stock's slow roller. Stock died stealing and Hornsby was retired by Kelly.

Giants Threaten in Fourth.

The Giants threatened to tie the score in the fourth, but went out runless. With two out, Doyle sent up a pop fly to short right field, and the ball trickled through Hornsby's fingers, Doyle making two bases on the error. Larry advanced to third while Fletcher was beating out a slow roller, and then the double steal was tried. It proved a dismal failure, as Lavan's return to the plate drove Doyle back to third, the ball flown between third and the plate. The scratch hit by Fletcher in the fourth inning was the last made by the Giants.

Barnes was in difficulty in the sixth inning, but escaped unscathed. Stock and Hornsby opened with scratch singles. Schultz hit into a double play, started by Fletcher, and Stock moved along to third, where he was left when Clemons filed to Statz.

The Cardinals' last run developed in the eighth inning. Shotton got his second two-bagger of the game when his drive to right took a bad bound past Stats, and he was sacrificed to third by Heathcote. Stock, who had driven in the second run with a slow roller, lined a clean single to right, scoring Shotton.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	2	2	0	1
Heathcote,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Stock,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Hornsby,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Schultz,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Clemons,c	3	0	0	4	2
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Goodwin,p	3	0	0	1	5
Total	31	3	9	27	20

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Frisch,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	1	6
Stats,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Kelly,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Gonzales,c	2	0	0	5	2
Barnes,p	3	1	1	1	0
Total	28	1	4	24	11

Errors—Hornsby, Gonzales.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Shotton, (2.) Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Heathcote. Sacrifice hit—Heathcote. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Kelly; Hornsby, Lavan, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 2; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Goodwin, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Goodwin, (Gonzales.) Struck out—By Barnes, 3; Goodwin, 3.

CUBS BLANK PHILADELPHIA.

Timely Hitting Conquers Quakers by Margin of 4 to 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Extra base hits at opportune times enabled Chicago to shut out Philadelphia, 4 to 0, in the first game of the series here today. Martin was hit hard, but kept the visitors' hits well scattered. The fielding of Barber was a feature.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCabe,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Herzog,2b	5	1	2	0	5
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Barber,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Magee,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Killifer,c	3	1	1	4	0
Martin,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	34	4	10	27	12

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lebourvan,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Bl'kburne,3b	4	0	2	0	5
Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	1	3	1
Vaughn,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Paulette,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Adams,c	4	0	0	8	1
Cheney,p	3	0	1	0	2
aCallahan	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	0	10	24	12

a Batted for Cheney in the ninth.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Killifer, Callahan. Three-base hits—Barber, Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Magee, Martin. Double-plays—Hollocher and Merkle; Meusel and Adams. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 2; Cheney, 1. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; Martin, 2.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	1
Toronto	0	0	0

Heilman and Gray; Justin and Duefel. (First game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0

Donovan and Smith; Devinney and Casey. (Second game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	1	3
Buffalo	1	0	0

Donovan, Barnes, and Smith; Harscher, Williams and Bengough.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	98	49	.671
Toronto	93	57	.620
Buffalo	81	67	.547
Binghamton	75	71	.514
Newark	71	76	.478
Rochester	65	80	.436
Jersey City	56	93	.376
Reading	53	91	.368

American Association.

Kansas City, 11; Toledo, 1.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 3; Toledo, 2.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 3; St. Paul, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Louisville, 3.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 0.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 18; Columbus, 4.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 3.
(Second game.)

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	114	458	83	177	.386
Jackson	128	478	71	166	.349
Veach	128	491	79	169	.344
Sisler	123	470	88	161	.343
Ruth	120	401	94	133	.332

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Roush	126	479	68	155	.324
Groh	120	440	79	135	.307
Hornsby	126	464	57	141	.304
Stock	125	484	52	132	.304
Myers	124	473	52	143	.302

SKEETERS WIN TWO GAMES FROM ORIOLES

Donovan's Team Closes Season by Defeating New Champions, 2 to 1 and 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Baltimore International League champions lost the two closing games of the season this afternoon to Jersey City. More than 7,000 persons saw the Jersey City team win the first game, 2 to 1, and the second, 6 to 2.

Newton, on the hill for the Orioles in the opener, was in hot water continually, but good, snappy fielding saved him from being scored upon in several innings.

Jim Sullivan, after holding the Skeeters hitless for seven innings in the second game, developed a case of wildness and the visitors bunched their hits for four runs. Another tally was registered in the ninth. Tecar, on the other hand, hurled effective ball the full route, and it was not until the eighth frame that the Orioles succeeded in crossing the plate. In this frame a single, passed ball, infield out, and Doolan's long sacrifice fly enabled Lawry to count. Another run was registered in the ninth as the result of loose playing. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,rf	5	0	1	4	0
Moore,3b	5	1	2	1	1
Zitman,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Bauman,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Denoville,1b	3	0	5	7	1
Berrigan,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Wig'w'th,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Hyde,c	3	0	0	2	1
Biemiller,p	4	0	0	2	0
Total	31	2	9	27	12

BALTIMORE. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Lawry,lf	3	1	2	3	0
Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Bentley,p	4	0	0	0	3
Bishop,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	1	7	4
Boley,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Egan,c	4	0	0	7	2
Newton,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	1	7	27	12

Errors—Doolan, Berrigan (2.)

Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Newton. Sacrifice hits—Berrigan, Doolan, Hyde, Bauman. Sacrifice flies—Bentley, Bishop. Stolen bases—Lawry, Jacobson, Doolan, Bauman, Wiggleworth. Double play—Doolan and Bentley; Berrigan, Bauman and Denoville; Boley and Doolan; Doolan, (unassisted.) Bases on balls—Off Newton, 4; Biemiller, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Biemiller, Bishop. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Baltimore, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2; Biemiller, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Jersey City, 10. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Jersey City, 1.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,rf	3	2	2	0	0
Moore,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Zitman,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Bauman,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Denoville,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Berrigan,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Wig'w'th,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Cobb,c	4	1	1	6	1
Tecar,p	4	1	2	0	0
Kingston,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	5	27	8

BALTIMORE. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,3b	4	0	2	1	5
Lawry,lf	4	0	2	1	6
Jacobson,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Bentley,1b	5	0	1	10	0
Bishop,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Boley,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Schaufele,c	2	1	0	7	0
Sullivan,p	1	0	0	0	1
aFarnham	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	9

a Farnham batted for Sullivan in ninth.
Error—Tecar.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Two-base hits—Maisel, Tecar. Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Zitman, Lawry, Moore. Sacrifice fly—Bauman, (2.) Doolan. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Berrigan, Kane, Zitman, Denoville, Wiggleworth. Bases on balls—Off Sullivan, 5; Tecar, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Sullivan, (Zitman.) Struck out—By Sullivan, 3; Tecar, 4. Passed ball—Cobb. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Baltimore, 12.

NEWARK WINS LAST GAME.

Lyons Holds Reading Miners, and Bears Take a Victory, 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 14.—The International League season closed here today with a final victory for Newark over the Reading club by 9 to 4. Lyons twirled steady ball and was never in danger. He gave the Miners six safe bingles, only one of which went for extra bases. This was Altenburg's three-bagger in the fifth inning.

Newark drew a total of ten safeties from Donohue, including two two-base clouts by Jacob and Sergeant. Every man on the Bears contributed toward the twenty-seven put outs, Lester in the left garden, having an especially busy afternoon.

The score:

NEWARK. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,1b	4	2	3	10	1
Dowd,2b	2	1	1	1	2
Letter,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Brugg'r,c	4	0	2	1	1
Jacob,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Sargeant,ss	3	1	1	3	1
McAlpin,3b	4	2	1	2	4
Denke,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Lyons,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	9

READING. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Cook,ss	4	1	0	1	2
Altenburg,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Wesler,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Sherman,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Hummel,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Sheridan,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Kenhick,c	4	0	1	2	0
Donohue,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	24	6

Error—Cook.

Newark	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	—9
Reading	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jacob, Sargeant. Three-base hit—Altenburg. Struck out—By Lyons, 2. Bases on balls—Off Donohue, 2; Lyons, 3. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Reading, 8. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Altenburg. Stolen bases—Miller, Dowd.

FISHER SHUTS OUT BRAVES.

Cincinnati Plays Fifth Errorless Game and Beats Boston, 1 to 0.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Fisher pitched great ball for the league leaders this afternoon, shutting out Boston, 1 to 0. Boston did not get a man to third base and got only two as far as second. Oeschger also was effective, the Reds being unable to score until the eighth inning, when hits by Daubert and Roush and Duncan's sacrifice fly gave them the one run of the game. Roush had a clean record at the bat with four hits out of four times up.

It was the fifth straight errorless game for the Cincinnati team. The throwing of Rariden, who tossed out five Boston runners on attempted steals, was a feature of the Red defense.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,1b	3	0	0	2	2
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	9	3
Roush,cf	4	0	4	2	0
Duncan,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Neale,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Kopf,ss	3	0	2	6	1
Schreiber,2b	3	0	1	1	5
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	0
Fisher,p	2	0	0	2	3
Total	27	1	10	27	10

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Powell,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Nutter,cf	3	0	0	0	1
Pick,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Carroll,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Del'h'nville,ss	3	0	2	2	7
O'Neil,c	3	0	1	7	4
aJ'ghlin	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	2	0	0	0	2
bSmith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	0	6	28	15

a Batted for O'Neil in ninth.
b Batted for Oeschger in ninth.
c Schreiber out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Boeckel, O'Neil.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

PLAY FOR CASTLE POINT TENNIS TROPHY AT HOBOKEN DEVELOPS MANY STIRRING MATCHES

VAN VLIET IS STAR OF HOBOKEN TENNIS

Californian Scores Victories Over Kashio and Anderson in Castle Point Tourney.

LATTER DEFEATS HIS DAD

Family Match Runs Into Three Well-Played Sets—Throckmorton Beats Chambers.

R. C. Van Vliet of California was the big hero of yesterday's play in the open tournament for the Castle Point trophy at the Hoboken Tennis Club. Two notable victories carried him into the fourth round, the first being gained at the expense of the Japanese star, Seiichiro Kashio, at 6—3, 6—4, while in the second the junior Fred Anderson was his victim by scores of 6—3, 6—4. The tall Long Islander had previously defeated his father, Fred G. Anderson, in a hard three-set match, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Others to reach the fourth round were Ingo Hartman, the Quaker Ridge champion, Kirk Reid of Cornell, intercollegiate runner-up; Frank T. Anderson, H. G. Benedict, P. L. Kynaston, and R. J. Sommer.

So much good tennis was displayed during the day that it is difficult to single out the matches particularly worthy of comment. Van Vliet's defeat of Kashio was perhaps the most spectacular performance, for the Californian stormed the net in daring style and met the steadiness of his rival with the fastest and most accurate of volleys. Both were hitting hard and trying for every possible opening, and, while the match went in straight sets, it was closely fought from start to finish.

Against Fred Anderson, Jr., also, Van Vliet displayed dazzling speed and the greatest energy in court-covering. He overcame the advantage of his rival's long reach by the aggressiveness of his tactics, and managed to keep a winning edge all the way.

Anderson Defeats His Dad.

Young Anderson's unfilial victory over his father was accomplished chiefly by net play, his well placed volleys keeping so close to the lines that the veteran seem stopped running for them, although his steadiness and court generalship were sufficient to account for the opening set. At that, it seemed that the elder Anderson, who is a steady fears ga, a stranger of the golf bug, was by no means averse to having his son emerge victorious.

Harold Throckmorton, New Jersey State champion, made his first appearance in the tournament yesterday, eliminating Charles Chambers in the opening round at 6—2, 8—6, and later winning another match in one-sided fashion. Throckmorton was in good form, his strokes working as well as when he was able to take the reckless chances that always appeal to the gallery, and the results were generally successful. Chambers made a strong bid for the second set of his match, leading on service up to 6 only to be passed out when the Jerseyman broke through by his fast and well-placed drives.

H. R. Hathaway continued his good work by taking two sets from Abraham Bassford, 3d, after the youngster had held the advantage of the opener, played on the previous day. Hathaway's volleying was too much for Bassford's back-court game and he clearly deserved to win.

The elder Bassford, Abraham, Jr., who has done little playing in public this season, showed that he still possesses his old steadiness by winning an interminable three-set match from Allen Behr, scored at 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. Both contestants were so afraid of each other that they played with exaggerated caution, the long rallies having little to recommend them except the regularity with which the ball travelled back and forth. They were on the court over three hours and their efforts exhausted a courageous umpire and several linesmen as well as themselves.

Newcomer Wins Exciting Tilt.

There were other three-set matches that offered more errors and hence more excitement. Ralph de Mott, a newcomer in tournament play, had the better of a terrific argument with young Woodford, who, with numerous opportunities to clinch a victory, including one easy smash for the match, failed to put over the deciding point, and was eventually beaten, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6. Gerald Emerson registered an impressive victory over Commander C. G. Gill on the grandstand court late in the afternoon. The schoolboy took the opening set in whirlwind style at 6—1, but the naval officer steadied down and squared the match by the same score. The rubber was a tossup to the finish, Emerson eventually winning at 7—5.

The summaries follow:

Castle Point Open Tournament.

SINGLES.—First Round—Dean Mathey won from Leonard Beekman, by default; Leiichiro Kashio defeated C. A. Brown, 6—3, 6—3; Fred G. Anderson defeated K. E. Johnston, 6—3, 12—11; 6—3; Harold Throckmorton defeated Charles Chambers, 6—2, 8—6; Walter J. Toussaint won from T. N. Day, by default; P. L. Kynaston defeated William Triest, 6—1, 6—4; H. Gardner won from William Zabriskie, by default.

Second Round—E. H. Hendrickson won from Charles Schmidt, by default; Ingo Hartmann defeated B. W. Stair, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3; George S. Groesbeck defeated D. Donaldson, 6—1, 6—2; R. J. Sommer defeated Dudley Marshall, 6—2, 6—3; W. H. Benedict defeated F. A. Fall, 6—2, 6—2; Frank T. Anderson defeated L. B. Dailey, Jr., 6—0, 6—2; Edmond Deanoes defeated Logan Elsele, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; Kirk Reid defeated A. L. Bruneau, 6—3, 6—0; F. D. Powers won from Dean Mathey, by default; Henry Wiseltier defeated H. M. Schwarz, 6—2, 6—1; Sigmund Spaeth defeated Milton Soper, 6—0, 6—1; H. R. Hathaway defeated Abraham Bassford, 7d, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; Ralph de Mott defeated T. Woodford, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6; Cosmo Farquhar defeated A. B. Murray, 6—2, 6—2; R. C. Van Vliet defeated S. Kashio, 6—3, 6—4; Fred C. Anderson defeated Fred G. Anderson, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; E. M. Reese won from W. Cafftey, by default; A. Ehrman defeated George W. Schoepf, 6—4, 6—2; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; Harold Throckmorton defeated W. H. Ruxton, 6—1, 6—1; W. J. Toussaint defeated Henry Pope, 6—0, 6—2; P. L. Kynaston defeated A. J. Cowan, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2; H. Gardner defeated F. M. Letson, 6—4, 7—5; J. Anderson defeated O. B. Mackie, 6—0, 6—4; C. G. Gill won from L. Vandevuster, by default; Gerald Emerson defeated S. E. Palmer, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; E. Flewitt defeated Edward Bry, 8—6, 6—3.

Third Round—Ingo Hartmann won from E. H. Hendrickson, by default; R. J. Sommer defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; H. G. Bendick defeated Augustin Healy, 6—7, 6—1, 6—4; Kirk Reid defeated R. Deanoes, 6—0, 6—0; F. D. Powers defeated H. Wieseitler, 7—5, 6—3; F. L. McWatty defeated S. Spaeth, 6—3, 8—6; C. Farquhar defeated R. de Mott, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2; R. C. Van Vliet defeated F. C. Anderson, 6—3, 6—4; E. W. Reese defeated A. Ehrman, 6—4, 6—4; Frank T. Anderson defeated W. H. Benedict, 6—2, 6—1; Gerald Emerson defeated C. G. Gill, 6—1, 1—6, 7—5; H. Holbrook defeated E. Flewitt, 8—6, 6—2; H. Gardner defeated J. J. Anderson, 6—4, 6—7, 6—1; P. L. Kynaston defeated W. J. Toussaint, 6—1, 6—3.

WEAVER-MAHAN TEAM WINS.

Takes New York State Tennis Title in Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Lyle Evans Mahan, mixed doubles champions of Long Island, added the New York State title to their list yesterday afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, defeating Miss Marie Wagner and Albert J. Ostendorf in the final round, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. These two teams had opposed each other at Woodmere on the previous Sunday, with similar results, although yesterday's match was even closer.

The same factors were in evidence as in the former victory of the new champions, Mrs. Weaver proving herself again a courageous volleyer at the net, while Mahan covered court with remarkable steadiness, and reached out again and again for spectacular kills.

Miss Wagner and her partner showed excellent team work, but were not severe enough in their play to keep up with the fast pace of the West Siders. At that the match was about as close as a tennis battle could possibly be.

BRADY'S SCORE LOW IN PRO FOURSOME

Bay State Golfer Turns in Card of 79 in Curtain-Raiser to Title Play at Roslyn.

Mike Brady, the Massachusetts professional, has made a flying start toward the golfing crown of the pros. Mike arrived from Boston yesterday morning, and went over on Long Island in the afternoon with fire in his eye and a bagful of long putts and longer drives. Paired with Jock Hutchinson of Chicago in a four-ball best-ball match, they took on J. Douglas Edgar and Louie Tellier for an 18-hole contest and won by the sizable margin of 4 up and 3 to go. But Brady carried on. He turned in a 79, the low medal play card of the foursome, and pocketed some additional lucre.

Yesterday's match was a benefit affair for the P. G. A. fund. The club put up a $150 purse, one-third to go to the low scorer and the rest to the winning pair. The match served as a dress rehearsal for the professional golfers' championships which will begin this afternoon at Roslyn, L. I., with the usual amateur-professional preliminary foursomes.

Jim Barnes of St. Louis was scheduled to appear in yesterday's match, but he was unable to leave Atlanta, where he won the Southern open last week, in time. Tellier, the Brae Burn pro, was substituted.

Play Is a Bit Disappointing.

The gallery of 300 which followed around the North Shore hills and dales expected a little better golf than was produced. Against the par of 72, Brady's 79 was not exactly an exciting low score. Yet Brady was runner-up to Walter Hagen in the National open this year. Edgar of Atlanta won the Canadian open and Hutchinson rates as one of the longest drivers in the game.

The Brady-Hutchinson pair took the lead on the second hole with a couple of 4's, and the match was never again squared. Edgar and Tellier took only one hole, the fourteenth, which the Atlantan took in a par 3. Brady and Hutchinson won the second, fourth and sixth and reached the turn, 3 up. Taking the eleventh and thirteenth, they ran up their advantage to 5 up before their opponents could win a hole. And the match ended on the fifteenth, when Mike Brady ran down a 25-foot putt to half the hole with Edgar's 4.

The best ball score:

Brady-Hutchinson—									
Out	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—36
In	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4—36—72
Edgar-Tellier—									
Out	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	3—39
In	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	3—39—78

Brady Takes Three Holes.

Brady won three of the holes for his pair and Hutchinson one, and they halved one low score. Edgar, who won the sole hole taken by his side, played in discouraging luck practically throughout the match. North Hills is a course that not only includes trickily bunkered and hidden greens, but on the inward journey there are three elbow holes where a too long drive will carry the ball out of bounds and where a slice or a neatly executed hook, according to the hole, is the only manner of playing off the tee. Going out, Edgar trapped his drive on the fourth, got into another and hazard on the fifth and hooked to the long grass on the sixth.

It was on the elbowed fifteenth that Brady clinched the match. His partner, Hutchinson, overdrove his tee shot and lost a stroke, while both Edgar and Tellier got on the green in two. Edgar holed out in 4, but Brady had a pitch shot to the green which brought his ball fully twenty-five feet from the pin. Carefully judging the slope and distance, he rolled down, halving the hole and winning the match, 4 and 3.

The scores:

Brady:									
Out	5	4	6	5	3	4	5	4	4—40
In	3	4	4	3	5	4	6	5	4—39—79
Hutchinson:									
Out	6	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	3—39
In	3	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	5—41—80
Edgar:									
Out	5	5	6	7	4	5	4	4	4—44
In	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—39—83
Teller:									
Out	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	3—40
In	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—42—82

MACDONALD AND DOYLE WIN

Defeat Alex Smith and Gil Nichols, 9 and 8, in Exhibition Golf Match.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 14.—Bob Macdonald, the former Indian Hill professional and now with the Evanston Club, and Pat Doyle, the local pro, composed the winning pair this afternoon in the exhibition best-ball foursome over the Deal Country Club links. Playing against Alex Smith of Wykagyl and Gil Nichols, the unattached professional, Doyle and Macdonald ran away to a victory by 9 and 8 in the 36-hole contest. All four are qualifiers for the Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament which will begin Monday at the Engineers' Club at Roslyn, L. I.

Macdonald has come East from Chicago with as classy a collection of golfing tricks as any pro. ever had. On the outward trip in the morning he turned in a 34 and maintained this brand of play throughout the day. His first round card was 76 and in the afternoon he turned in a 74. The Doyle-Macdonald pair did the third, fourth, fifth and sixth holes after luncheon in 3's and three of this series Macdonald holed down in birdies.

Although the match was finished on the twenty-eighth hole, all four pro stars continued to the home green, and the best ball of the Macdonald-Doyle team for the afternoon round was 66. In the morning they made a 73.

The best ball card:

Macdonald-Doyle—									
Out	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4—35
In	4	4	5	3	4	6	4	4	4—38—73
Out	4	4	5	3	3	3	5	5	4—32
In	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	5—37—69—142

ELIS BEGIN WORK TODAY.

Yale Gridiron Candidates Will Report for Duty to Coach Sharpe.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Yale's gridiron candidates will report at Yale Field tomorrow for first practice of the season. It is expected that between fifty and seventy-five men will be out. The squad's work will be under the direction of Dr. Al. H. Sharpe, former Cornell coach and now Director of Athletics at Yale.

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Comment on Current Events in Sports

Tribute to Tennis Fans.

It was considered something of a joke, particularly by non-tennis players, that the spectators at the recent national championship tournament should have been instructed in advance as to their proper behavior during a match. In some cases such warnings were scarcely necessary, yet with the rapidly growing popularity of tennis it is not surprising that there should be in every gallery a considerable percentage of people to whom the etiquette and traditions of the game are unfamiliar. Therefore it is gratifying to know that both the officials and the players in the national event agree that the crowds at Forest Hills this year were the best behaved in the history of tournament tennis. In this connection the following comment by Julian S. Myrick, Vice President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and referee of the national tournament, is of interest:

"It is impossible to over emphasize the splendid effect of the gallery's attitude upon both players and officials. Realising that their best efforts were recognized, the players were continually spurred on to still further endeavor. For the officers it was a pleasure to feel that they had some part in making it possible for so many followers of tennis to enjoy the calibre of play that prevailed at the West Side Tennis Club.

"There were some who thought it was a bit presumptuous to attempt to tell the gallery in advance how it ought to behave. Anyone who knows tennis, however, knows that only the best conditions can make possible the highest type of play. In other words, moving about in the stands, talking, and applause while the ball is in play, and such disturbances, while seemingly unimportant in themselves, do affect the match. The fact that there was such splendid co-operation from the spectators to make conditions as nearly perfect as possible, shows that these efforts were well received.

"Furthermore, the sporting spirit of those crowds is to be commended. Generally an American crowd is fair, but in this instance their tributes to Brookes, Patterson, Lycett, and Thomas were far from perfunctory. They were sincere, cordial expressions of good will."

It was not so many years ago that Norman Brookes stood on a grandstand court at the West Side Club with his fingers in his ears, while an uproarious crowd of rooters "ragged" him to their hearts' content. Therefore the comment of the great Australian veteran this season is significant when he compliments the American tennis fans unreservedly on their sportsmanship.

The Horse of a Decade.

Man o' War, the two-year-old thoroughbred which crowned a season of brilliant victories by winning the Futurity on Saturday, has won an enviable place in the history of the American turf. This colt will be ranked as one of the truly great racers of all time, and in the years to come, when other sensational youngsters are developed, the turf writers will go back to this son of Fair Play for their comparisons just as they now recall the unbeaten Colin.

Man o' War is a horse such as developed only once in a decade. He is the Ty Cobb of the turf. Those who have seen him perform accord him all the qualities of a truly great horse. Thus far he has not displayed a single weakness, nor at the end of his first season of racing is there a blemish on him. He has proved his ability to carry weight and to run under any condition. He runs as well in the mud as on a fast track, which is one of the tests of a real champion.

Man O' War is a horse such as is deenjoy a well-earned rest. He will frolic around on the farm for a few months before he is put into training for another campaign. Barring mishaps, he promises to have another great season as a three-year-old. He seems to be cut out for distance running. His trainer, Louis Feustel, has already given him frequent trials over a mile course. Man o' War is an exceptionally large colt, being now almost as heavy as the three-year-old champion, Purchase, and after he has had a rest and has taken on flesh he will probably come out next season a powerful racer.

Very often the sensational two-year-olds fail to accomplish much in the following year. Usually this is due to too much racing in the first year, if the theory of European horsemen be accepted, for they condemn the American practice of racing the juveniles. The success of Sir Barton early this season was attributed to the fact that he was raced but little the previous year, while his famous stablemate, Billy Kelly, required nearly all of this season to reach his best form after an arduous campaign as a two-year-old. On this theory, Man o' War should be successful next year, for he has not had a hard season. He ran only in important stake events all year, and was so carefully handled that he was right at the top of his form for his last race.

Samuel D. Riddle has not made definite plans for Man o' War for next season. It is not certain yet whether he will be prepared for the big stake events of the early Spring or brought out in midseason, as was Purchase this year. At any rate, he will be trained to go a distance and will be seen in some of the big stakes to be run at the local tracks.

Football Ascends Throne.

The revival, this Fall, of the four big Eastern football classics will result undoubtedly in the most enjoyable and successful season in the history of the gridiron game. The renewal of the Harvard-Yale, Yale-Princeton, Harvard-Princeton, and Army-Navy games will result in athletic spectacles of charm as well as thrills.

When the war put a damper on intercollegiate football certain of the Faculty element saw a chance to suggest numerous reforms designed to discourage a revival of the pretentious pre-war football holidays. In deciding on the curbing of intercollegiate football the college professors failed to figure that the undergraduates need and are going to find an outlet for the spirit of athletic rivalry which had been nurbed during the war period. It is impossible for even the Faculty to curb the effervescent spirit which finds such natural expression at a football game. The Harvard-Yale game will be played at Cambridge, and the Stadium will not be half large enough for the crowd which will want to see the game. The Princeton-Yale game will be played at the Yale Bowl, and this newest of amphitheatres will be none too large for the crowd. This game seems sure to set a new mark in attendance. Harvard will play Princeton in the Palmer Stadium, and the new arena at Tigertown will no doubt be filled to capacity.

The West Point-Annapolis game this year will take on a new interest. It will be played at the Polo Grounds, and the rivalry, which once was confined to graduates of the rival academies, has now extended to the men who were in both branches of the service during the war. Extra stands are to be built, and even then the Brush Stadium is going to be too small for the multitude which will clamor to see this spectacle.

Football practice will be in full swing at all the colleges this week. Coaches have quite a task before them, because the football of the last two seasons has not been of high order. The coaches have found that they must start at the beginning and drill the men in fundamentals. The football that was played at the army camps and naval stations was mostly of the individual kind. These teams depended on one or two star players. The players have been taught that sort of football, and now they must learn all over again. It is concentrated action, team play and harmony of action, which counts in football.

Golf Pros' Own Title Play.

There will be plenty of golf this year of the Winter league type after snow falls and drifts up against the home hole pin. Linksmen know who won the amateur title of America; they know who is the national open champion, and after the Shawnee tournament this month they will know who is the leading woman golfer within the confines of these United States. But there is one point on which many will not agree until along comes the promising season of 1920 to decide it.

How much better is Walter Hagen, the Detroit professional, than Long Jim Barnes from out in St. Louis? In fact, is he any better? These are the topics which will be reported out of committee at the nineteenth hole and put up for debate. And the partisans will divide about fifty-fifty.

Beginning tomorrow, the tournament for the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association will be played over the Engineers' Club links at Roslyn, L. I. Barnes will enter, but Hagen is missing, having declined to qualify several weeks ago when the sectional representatives were chosen in various parts of the country. The Detroit home-bred doubtless had excellent reasons. This season he won the national open championship over Mike Brady by one stroke and later ran over here to New York, captured the Metropolitan open, and scooted back to Oakland Hills with it. That's a pretty fair bagging for one golf season. But, nevertheless, there is no denying the narrowness of the margin in the rivalry between him and Barnes, and admirers of the latter bring out as exhibits in the case his crowns as Western open champion, Southern open champion, and North and South open champion. Ever since last Spring's mud dried up on the greens, golfing men have looked toward this title clash on Long Island, and there was not a little disappointment when it became known definitely that Hagen and Barnes would not meet.

This tournament, started in 1916 as an annual affair but postponed during 1917 and 1918, is the professionals' very own golf gambol. A good many play in the national open, but all the stars—this year all except Hagen—go out after a qualifying score for their own association's title series. This championship filled a long felt want in the professional golfers' competition opportunities, and now that the war is fought and won, it will grow yearly into greater proportions. As a rule, the clubs pay the expenses of their pros to the tourney and the club whose man wins cherishes the Rodman Wanamaker silver trophy for one year. In the first and only year it was held, in 1916, Jim Barnes carried off the honors at Siwanoy. The individual prize is a diamond medal, and a fat purse, which is this year estimated to total $4,000, is divided among the thirty-two qualifying contestants.

Some one or many will this week play the eighteen holes in sensational style. Spectators will expect to see long carries, chip shots dead to the pin, and twenty-five-foot putts as Barnes, Mike Brady, Bob Macdonald, Emmet French, Jock Hutchinson, and their ilk address the ball and start from the first tee. And it would not be surprising to see record figures turned in for the Engineers' Club course, which is comparatively new, has not yet been tempered with age, and has not been the scene of championship play. There will be birdie holes made, possibly a few "eagles," and a good many of the legion of New York golf novices could do much worse than join the gallery of spectators on an afternoon this week.

H. C. of L. in Athletics.

Recent protests of star amateur athletes who have been invited to take part in contests in various parts of the country that they cannot live properly during the meets on the amount of expense money allowed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and that they intend to file a protest with the national body at its meeting in Philadelphia, call renewed attention to the fact that sport and pastime are not exempt from the law of supply and demand. The H. C. of L. strikes at athletics as much as at other activities. Nor is this effect confined to athletes who travel from one meet or tournament to another; it concerns especially the more humble follower of sport, who must pay more for his racquet or his ball and club or his rod or his gun.

The demand for recreation in sports has increased immeasurably since the war ended. Citizens and soldiers alike feel the call of the open. The latter especially find their transition to a civilian existence, difficult as it is at the best, much less trying if they can gratify a taste for athletics, which the army did much to inculcate, and if they can continue, in a measure at least, the physical acdivity which was so much a part of their lives in the field.

That is the principal explanation for the increased demand for sports and for a demand that is likely to continue. And that demand is answered, in the final analysis, by the higher prices of sports. Athletics of one sort or another have become a greater necessity than ever before, and people in general are willing to pay whatever is asked for them.

It is in that fact that the danger lies of the probable failure of a return to normal. Naturally, with everything else up in price, it would be impossible to expect that the cost of sport would remain at the old level, particularly as no Government or legislative policy toward the reduction of the high cost of living could be expected to embrace athletics. But it is unfortunate that a standard of extravagance in sport should be established at this time of its greatest value and importance. Perhaps a majority will be able to meet the advance. But there will be many others who, when sport becomes expensive, will of necessity be excluded from its benefits. Extravagance and ostentation are opposed to the democratic ideals of the game.

GREAT FLEET SAILS IN CANARSIE RACE

Fifty-seven Craft Compete in Annual Regatta—Clara May and Alert Victors.

All records for the number of finishers in a yacht race on Jamaica Bay were knocked higher than a cocked hat when fifty-seven sail and motor boats competed in the annual regatta of the Canarsie Yacht Club yesterday. The race, which had been postponed from earlier in the season, was so successful that the Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club stated that his organization would hold its postponed regatta on Sunday, Sept. 28.

Another thing that helped to bring out the record fleet was the offering of two prizes by C. A. Merritt to the club that had the best representation. The Canarsie Yacht Club had eighteen starters, and so won first prize. The home organization started only a few more boats than the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay, which finished second.

The summary:

SLOOPS.

Start, 12:00. Course, 12 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Gladys II., H. Patten	1:34:04	1:34:00

CABIN CATBOATS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 12 Miles.

Shadow II., C. Frampton	1:24:00	1:19:00
Sea I., Capt. Kopp	1:26:17	1:21:17
Clara May, W. Endlich	1:26:45	1:21:10
Kate, E. Hayes	1:25:00	1:20:00
Madge, C. Manion	1:27:25	1:22:25

OPEN CATBOATS.

Start, 12:10. Course, 6 Miles.

Alert, J. M. Davidson	1:37:30	1:27:16
Girlie II., J. Doesler	1:45:30	1:35:30
Prim, C. Doesler	1:45:31	1:35:31
Nameless, E. Beats	1:51:15	1:41:15
Sylvia, H. Stanley	1:51:17	1:41:17

JAMAICA BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 0 Miles.

No. 2, A. H. Brook	2:25:32	1:50:32
No. 5, M. J. Levy	2:26:24	1:51:24
No. 1, L. Wedel	2:32:17	1:57:17
No. 6, F. Lauterbach	2:32:17	2:02:17
No. 6, C. A. Martin	2:39:58	2:04:58
No. 7, H. Foster	2:45:38	2:10:38
No. 3, F. Ullman	2:49:41	2:14:41

CRUISERS.

Start, 12:20. Course, 10 Miles.

Resbia, W. C. Hambler	1:48:49	1:28:45
Ruthie II., P. Dobell	1:49:07	1:29:07
Gypsy II., J. V. Stelpler	1:49:06	1:29:06
Siren, W. Kruger	1:51:02	1:31:02
Charlotte D., W. Draper	1:51:17	1:31:17
Jen, E. Baer	1:51:31	1:31:31
Nanis, A. Funnell	1:54:10	1:34:10
Ethel M., L. Mellere	1:55:51	1:35:51
Cherokee, J. Christopher	1:57:14	1:37:14
Elizabeth II., H. Muller	1:57:31	1:37:31
Saumis II., F. Ullman	2:02:16	1:42:13
Dolphin, W. C. Hess	2:12:21	1:52:21
Hazel G., L. Wedel	2:16:44	1:56:44

POWER BOATS—HALF CABIN AND OPEN.

Start, 12:25. Course, 6 Miles.

Trixie, G. Engelhart	1:26:45	1:01:45
Nellie Rush, Barr	1:27:30	1:02:30
Sun Dodger, G. J. Clark	1:27:30	1:02:30
Smarty II., L. Golly	1:27:47	1:02:47
Tebs, A. Tebo	1:29:46	1:04:46
May, J. A. Reed	1:29:50	1:04:50
Gracie, J. Smith	1:29:52	1:04:52
Two Boys, N. B. Hansen	1:30:22	1:05:22
Flue B., A. Burkhart	1:31:18	1:06:13
Ruthie, L. Kalfe	1:33:30	1:08:30
Isabelle D., C. Diffendale	1:35:08	1:10:08
Florence D., F. A. Denis	1:35:12	1:10:12
Two Babs, H. Bastis	1:36:08	1:11:08
Ella R., A. E. Rupple	2:06:25	1:41:25
Nono, J. Gates	Did not finish.	
Jolly, J. Brown	Did not finish.	
Gip, R. Delhun	Did not finish.	
Aljo, A. V. Taylor	Did not finish.	
Mary James, W. James	Did not finish.	
Anna C., A. Cook	Did not finish.	
Cla. F. Smith	Did not finish.	

HIGH-SPEED BOATS.

Actual Start. Course, 12 Miles.

Won by C. Hadley's Sunnyside II.; Viking, the property of Arelt and Wrage, second; Pal, J. A. Reeves, third, and J. Edwards's Irene, disabled.

MILOFSKY VICTOR IN SIX-MILE RUN

Kings County A. A. Harrier Leads Fast Field in Handicap Road Race in Jersey.

The liberal handicap of five minutes thirty seconds, together with an unexpected display of early season running form, gave Louis Milofsky of the Kings County A. A. a victory yesterday in the six-mile handicap road race conducted by the Alamac A. C. of Mount Arlington, N. J. Milofsky, starting 15 seconds later than the limit handicap runners, gained an early lead and set the pace over the greater portion of the course, winning handily in the actual time of 34:19. At the finish line the victor had an advantage of more than 100 yards on Harry Rosen, another Brooklyn runner, who trailed Milofsky from the start. Rosen's time was 34:25.

The race lifted the lid off the Metropolitan A. A. U. open road running season, and while the climatic conditions were ideal for distance running, the six-mile course presented a stiff test of endurance to the thirty-five harriers who started.

Milofsky took the lead in the first quarter-mile and made the running thereafter. Rosen and S. Andrews, unattached, followed Milofsky to the head of the field, and several times attempted to take the leadership away from the Kings County A. A. harrier. Milofsky, however, beat off all challenges until the last mile was reached, when he went away in a sprint and gradually picked up ground on his tiring rivals. Milofsky a margin at the finish amounted to more than 100 yards.

Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., national cross-country running champion, was the honor starter, and was rewarded with the fast time prize. Bohland finished eighteenth, in 31:36, beating J. McQuinness of the Mohawk A. C. for the fast time token by one minute and twenty-one seconds.

The team prize went to the representatives of the Paulist A. C., who garnered the winning low total of 23 points. The Flanish-American A. C. was second with 32 tallies.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1—L.	Milofsky, Kings Co. A. A.	5:30	34:19
2—H.	Rosen, unattached	5:30	34:25
3—W.	Ritole, Finnish-Am. A. C.	2:45	32:17
4—S.	Andrews, unattached	5:30	35:21
5—W.	Shilpel, Paulist A. C.	3:15	33:14
6—J.	McGuiness, Mohawk A. C.	2:45	32:57
7—P.	Zabludofsky, unattached	5:30	36:00
8—O.	Jordan, Paulist A. C.	5:30	36:10
9—R.	Bingerline, Paulist A. C.	4:15	35:05
10—W.	Noppa, Finnish-Am. A. C.	4:45	35:45
C.	Weiman, Morningside A. C., (3:00.) 34:07; J. Plant, Morningside A. C., (5:45.) 34:55; A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (2:15.) 33:27; Al Fleischer, unattached, (5:00.) 36:14; J. Rolls, Mohawk A. C., (4:45.) 36:00; H. Laine, Finnish-American A. C., (5:45.) 37:03; Harry Mellery, Glencove A. C., (5:00.) 36:35; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., (scratch.) 31:36; F. Titterton, unattached, (2:30.) 34:11; T. Prun, Finnish-American A. C., (3:45.) 35:27; W. Prock, unattached, (5:30.) 37:22; W. Hillman, Finnish-American A. C., (2:45.) $5.00; W. Jokel, Brooklyn A. A., (5:30.) 37:51; J. Hoban, Harbrook Heights A. C., (5:45.) 38:11; C. Sopp, Harbrook-Heights A. C., (5:45.) 38:42; H. Brown, Harbrook-Heights A. C., (5:15.) 38:44; Peter Molnawk A. C., (5:15.) 38:46; J. Kiely, Harbrook Heights A. C., (5:45.) 39:25; B. Segaryo, Morningside A. C., (5:45.) 39:26; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (4:30.) 37:32; T. Wall, Mohawk A. C., (5:30.) 39:53; V. Nitta, Finnish-American A. C., (5:45.) 41:00; J. Mlonay, Harbrook-Heights A. C., (5:45.) 42:10.		

TEAM SCORE.

Paulist A. C.	2	3	4	6	8	23
Finnish-American A. C.	1	5	7	9	10	32
Harbrook-Heights A. C.	11	12	13	14	15	63

GOODMAN WINS AS WALKER.

Captures Two-Mile Handicap Event in Macombe Dam Park Games.

S. L. Goodman showed promising ability as a walker yesterday, when he captured the two-mile handicap walk held at Macombs Dam Park, as part of the members' games of the Brooklyn Branch, American Walkers' Association. Goodman started with a handicap of 1 minute 20 seconds, and scored his victory in 17:08. At the finish line he was leading Carl Mertens, the scratch starter, by a margin of about fifty yards. Mertens's time was 15:54.

Irving Wallace was placed third in the two-mile race after winning the half-mile walk. In both events Wallace was allotted a start of one minute. His time in winning the half-mile walk was four minutes.

The summaries:

220-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by Harry Rechtschafner, (37 yards;) Peter Barmar, (17 yards,) second; S. L. Goodman, (22 yards,) third; Harry Dacks, (7 yards,) fourth. Time—0:23 2-5.

880-YARD WALK, HANDICAP.—Won by Irving Wallace, (1 minute;) John Green, (1 minute,) second; Leroy Eckstadt, (1 minute,) third; Irving Baskin, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:00.

TWO-MILE WALK, HANDICAP.—Won by S. L. Goodman, (1 minute 20 seconds;) Carl Mertens, (scratch,) second; Irving Wallace, (1 minute 40 seconds,) third; Harry Dacks, (3 minute,) fourth. Time—17:08.

ROSENBAUM WINS AT NET.

Defeats Martin in Straight Sets in Woodmere Club Final.

Dr. William Rosenbaum won the first leg on the new Woodmere Bowl yesterday afternoon at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I., by defeating Paul Martin, of the University Heights Tennis Club, in the final round of the open singles, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. The winner was in his best form, hitting the ball hard from the start and generally keeping good control as well. His fast service and accurate volleying proved exceedingly helpful to the aggressive groundstrokes on which his game is based, and, except for the third set, he was never in difficulties.

Martin, on the other hand, while he played well, was scarcely so effective as in his matches last week, when he eliminated Hammett Morton, the conqueror of Kirk Reid, and Fred Anderson, Jr. The doubles event will be completed at Woodmere next Sunday, with half a dozen teams still in the draw.

GOLFERS REACH SEMI-FINAL.

Stevick, Mantle, and De Wolf Advance in Play for Flushing Cup.

C. H. Stevick, W. A. Mantle and J. B. De Wolf will meet in the semi-final round for the golf championship of the Flushing Country Club and the fourth contestant will be either R. H. Boyd or A. S. Chatfield, who were unable to play yesterday and whose match was postponed until some time during the week.

Stevick and Mantle won their matches rather easily yesterday, but De Wolf was forced to extend himself, as he was only 1 up at the turn with F. B. Porter. De Wolf ended the match on the sixteenth green, on which he scored a birdie 3 and took the match by 3 and 2. Stevick defeated G. K. Van Nostrand by 6 up and 4 to play and Mantle defeated Timothy W

JEWISH ZIONISTS CHEER FOR WILSON

Judge Mack, at Great Convention in Chicago, Calls President Humanity's Champion.

BRANDEIS GETS AN OVATION

Messages of Greeting and Hope Sent by the Jews of Great Britain and Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—With Jewish Nationalists from all over the world forming a part of the Auditorium's 3,000 audience, the Zionists' organization of audience, the Zionists' organization of more than a quarter of a century for Palestine's rehabilitation, opened its convention today.

Hugo Pam, Chairman of the Local Convention Committee, struck the keynote early in the session when he stated that it was only necessary for the Jews of the world—and especially of America—to preserve their unity in order to realize their hopes of national existence. He said that Zionism pioneer work had been completed.

The address of Judge Julian W. Mack, President of the organization, was interrupted frequently by spontaneous bursts of cheers and shouts. When he referred to President Wilson as the champion of humanity, the audience arose and roared its approval. When he mentioned the name of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who was on the stage, the outburst exceeded that for the President.

While the cheering continued, the audience broke into the strains of "Our Hope," which is the Jewish national anthem. As its pathetic minor chords swept through the auditorium many women wept.

References to Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, who has promised national entity to the Jews and an autonomous commonwealth for Palestine, also brought forth applause.

"The nationalizing of the Jewish people," said Judge Mack, "does not mean the denationalizing of the American Jew, the English Jew or the Jew of any other nationality. There can be no divided allegiance and the Jew in any country will remain a good citizen of his nation.

"For there is no compulsion upon the Jews to return to Palestine. Only those will go who wish to go. The rest will remain in the countries of their residence, as always, good citizens, but with a warm spot of affection for their brethren in the land of Biblical promise."

Judge Mack also pleaded for unity of effort, described events at the Peace Conference, and asserted that the past year, with its enrollment of over 150,000 Jews of America in the Zionist movement, proved that "nine-tenths of the Jews of America were Zionists."

Reports were then received from Jacob de Haas, Executive Secretary; Louis Lipsky of New York, Organization Secretary, and Miss Henrietta Szold, Education Secretary.

Mr. de Haas in his report referred to the flourishing conditions of the movement in America, instancing that the funds in support of it had increased from 20 per cent. to twenty fold for various different funds. Mr. de Haas also detailed the various forms of activity which the organization of the world, through the Zionist Administrative Commission, had undertaken in Palestine itself, and offered a report on the situation of the Jews in Central Europe, expressing the belief that, as a result of the Peace Treaty and the pledges of President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau of France, the Jews in Poland and other mid-European countries would eventually receive full civil rights despite their present deplorable condition in some of these countries.

Greetings from eminent Jews all over the world were read to the convention. These included words of encouragement from the central committee of the Zionist organization of Russia, from the British organization, from Nathan Straus of New York and several others.

The Russian organization's greeting referred to the "terrible events which have shaken the normal conditions of movement and life of Eastern Jewry," but expressed the hope, nevertheless, that the rebirth of Palestine would soon be accomplished through the efforts of the Jews of the West and thus alleviate the condition of their suffering brethren.

The greeting of the British Jews signed by Dr. Chayim Wietzman, generally regarded as the world leader of the Zionist movement, expressed gratitude to the American Zionists, "whose moral force and material power have so signally contributed to the realization of the Balfour declaration and its acceptance by the world powers."

"This is the most momentous epoch in the history of the Jews," said Mr. Straus's message. "It is not for us merely to survive but to preserve our religious character, the spiritual, moral, and ethical forces our fathers bequeathed to us and thereby enabled us to contribute to the true ideals of America. May there result from your deliberations a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; established with the guiding principle of justice and the glory of freedom and the happiness of her citizenship, it must become a radiating centre of light and inspiration for all the Jews of the world."

After the addresses of Judge Julian W. Mack and Mr. Pam and the reading of the reports, the election of officers for the convention was held. Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago was elected Chairman and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City and Louis Lipsky were selected for Vice Chairmen.

HUNTERS REPORT KILLING.

Tell Police Victim Was Behind Bush Where They Had Fired at a Bird.

Two men, who said they were Gilton and Nicholas Tufo, brothers, living at 2,466 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, walked into the Webster Avenue Police Station yesterday and told Detectives Thompson and Cunningham of an accident that resulted in the death of Paul Rando of East 187th Street, the Bronx.

The men said that with Rando they had gone bird shooting in the woods north of Mamaroneck, and that Gilton Tufo fired at what he supposed was a bird in a bush. They heard screams, and running over were shocked to see Rando lying on the other side of the bush. He had received the gun's charge in the back of his head.

Instead of reporting the matter to the Mamaroneck police, they returned to the Bronx, put away their guns, and then reported to the Webster Avenue Station. They were held to await the arrival of the Mamaroneck police.

Censure for French Socialists.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Congress of Unified Socialists today adopted the motion of a committee of the party to reject a proposal for the expulsion of eleven members of the party who voted in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of military credits. The committee recommended slight censure for the Deputies instead of expulsion.

BELGIUM'S FAITH TOLD BY MERCIER

Primate, Guest of Cardinal Gibbons, Addresses Notable Congregation in Baltimore Cathedral.

CHEERED ON THE STREETS

Belgian Artist, During Service, Paints Picture of the Two Cardinals on Their Thrones.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Cardinal Mercier in halting English, told in the old Cathedral today of Belgium's supreme confidence during the war in the justice of Providence, American relief and later the crusade against oppression, he interpreted as God's answer to his prayers.

There has not been so notable an assemblage in the Cathedral since the occasion of the third Plenary Council. The splendid ceremonial of the Pontifical mass in honor of the Belgian primate was attended by prelates, statesmen, and diplomats, including representatives of the Belgian Legation at Washington and members of Congress. The vast sanctuary was filled with prelates, priests, and seminarians.

The procession formed at Calvert Hall, two blocks away, and thousands of citizens packed the sidewalks. Cardinal Mercier preceded Cardinal Gibbons. He wore the crimson Pontifical robes with a great golden cross about his neck, whereas Cardinal Gibbons had on the ermine cape. Eighty pages carried the train of each Cardinal. Directly behind the prelates came a number of visiting Papal noblemen and other dignitaries in uniform, some of them blazing with decorations. Then followed many priests. The Gregorian choir of St. Mary's Seminary chanted the processional. The crowds on the street cheered the two Cardinals.

Beethoven's mass in C major was sung. The celebrant was the Rev. Louis R. Stickney, rector of the Cathedral, and the sermon was preached by Bishop P. J. Donohue of Wheeling, W. Va.

Preceding the sermon Cardinal Mercier delivered his address, in which he paid a tribute to Cardinal Gibbons.

"I know," he said, "that you are the successors of the best of those who founded the Catholic religion in the New World, and I have the honor of being the guest of that wonderful man who is the most glorious witness of Catholic faith in the New World. I have a great appreciation of his company."

Referring to the invasion of Belgium, he deplored the sack of Louvain, but there was no bitterness in his words. He paid a splendid tribute to the Belgian soldiers, who, he said, were the saviors not only of Europe, but of the world.

Bishop Donohue in his sermon referred to the Belgian Primate as a "Christ-like man." "By his spirituality he conquered the physical forces of conquest," said the Bishop. "He was a Parisian man who was not afraid to stand up for the right in the face of overwhelming odds."

The Bishop urged his hearers to be charitable toward the Germans, even though they had committed such offences against the world, and not to exclude them from their prayers.

The Congressional party were guests of Representative Coady of this city. Following the ceremony they were presented to Cardinal Mercier and Cardinal Gibbons. The party included Representative and Mrs. William L. Igoe of Missouri, Representatives Bacon and Minahan of New Jersey, Representative Thomas Gallagher, Representative Mooney of Cleveland, former Representative and Mrs. A. Teague of Massachusetts, Representative and Mrs. Lazaro, and Representative Dupre.

In the Belgian party were Prince Reginald de Croy, attaché of the Belgian Embassy; Albert Sergysels, Secretary of the Embassy; Lieutenant Philip Barbier, attaché to the Belgian Military Mission to this country; James Gustavus Whitley, Belgian Consul in Baltimore, and Lieut. Col. Leon Ostenrick, head of the Belgian Military Mission.

During the mass, Gustave Blaschoen, a celebrated artist of Brussels, painted an oil of the Cardinals on their thrones. After his address at the Lyric Tuesday night Cardinal Mercier will leave for New York.

STATE TO HONOR MERCIER.

Plans of Reception to the Cardinal to be Given in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Plans have been completed for the reception to Cardinal Mercier, who will be the guest of the State next Thursday. Governor Smith appointed George L. Gillespie of New York City his personal representative to present the formal invitation. This is on parchment and engraved, and has been accepted by Cardinal Mercier, who will arrive in Albany on a special train Thursday morning. He will be accompanied by Archbishop Hayes of the New York Diocese and others.

Cardinal Mercier will go to the home of the Right Rev. Bishop Edmund F. Gibbons, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, until 12:30 o'clock, when the reception in Chancellor's Hall of the State Education Building will take place. Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Smith, Bishop Gibbons, Bishop Richard H. Nelson, and Rabbi Eli Mayer. Afterward Cardinal Mercier will hold a public reception in the rotunda of the building. He will dine at the home of Bishop Gibbons, and leave Albany on a special train soon after 7 o'clock for New York.

The Committee of Welcome consists of about 250 State, city, and county officials, the clergy, regents of the university, and prominent men and women of Albany.

BAPTISTS TO RAISE $500,000

Drive to Complete Fund to Which Rockefeller Offered $2,000,000.

F. W. Ayer, chairman of the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen, yesterday announced the inauguration of a new drive to complete the $500,000 still needed to make up the $6,000,000 fund which, when raised, will be increased by a $2,000,000 contribution from John D. Rockefeller.

"The Northern Baptist Laymen are in danger of becoming victims of a false optimism with regard to the $6,000,000 victory campaign," said Mr. Ayer. It was announced at the recent Denver convention that the Northern Baptists needed about $500,000 to complete the fund.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BARPIN.

Lost, Friday afternoon, between Bendels, West 57th St., and Ritz-Carlton; diamond barpin, 27 square diamonds; liberal reward; absolutely no questions asked if returned promptly. R. H. Gamble, 108 East 82d St.

LOST—Bracelet, Sept. 13, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., a platinum, sapphire, and diamond bracelet with about four clusters each of diamonds and sapphires, in vicinity of Grand Central, Hickson's 5th Av. store, Bonwit Teller, Bruck-Weiss Millinery store, 57th St., near 5th Av.; Waldorf-Astoria, or in taxicab; no questions asked; reward $200. Lost Article Dept., Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Broadway northbound car, between 81st-114th Sts., Sunday, 1:15 P. M., brown leather purse, pouch style, containing cash, key, checkbook, Eversharp pencil, &c.; suitable reward. H. Habicht, 158 West 81st. Telephone Schuyler 2667.

LOST—Monday, Sept. 8, pansy pin with diamond centre, between 305 West 180th St. and 83d St.-5th Av.; reward; no questions asked. Telephone St. Nicholas 8297, Apt. 6.

LOST—A moleskin cape in a taxicab in going from Columbus Av. and 94th St. to 85th St. and Riverside Drive; reward. L. Sumers, 230 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Washington Heights, Saturday, platinum ring, sapphire and two diamonds, surrounded with rubies, set in form of service flag; reward. Breckenridge, 575 West 180th St.

LOST—In taxicab, a mink stole, between Hotel Belmont and Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Saturday night. Finder return Hotel Belmont Cashier and receive reward.

LOST—Evening of Friday, Sept. 5, between Hotel Majestic and 53d St., gold cigarette case; initials R. S. W.; reward. 10 Wall St., Room 1.

LOST—Saturday, at French Line pier or Moilat Cafe, diamond platinum dinner ring; liberal reward, no questions asked. Mrs. Poole. Phone 6000 Vanderbilt.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on Myrtle Av. "L," Brooklyn, plain wedding ring, with initials and date; reward. J. Sach, 1,516 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond ring, platinum basket setting, Saturday, probably 3d Av. "L"; reward. Apt. 3, 832 East 167th St.

LOST—Pearl crescent pin, crown in centre, with diamond, Nassau St., Saturday noon; reward. Wilcox, 38 Pine St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, engraved, back, "Carman B. Smith"; liberal reward. Return to 1,700 Park Av., Apt. 11A.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Dog, black chow, male; answers to the name Charcoal; scar under tail; last seen in vicinity of Madison Av. and 67th St.; liberal reward for its return, or information leading thereto. Dr. George Cohen, 103 East 63d St.

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The leaders of Labor are, after all, the real captains of industry, and are men of a type that compares in every respect with the employers of labor. On more than one occasion they have shown reason and conservatism at critical times. Now labor indicates that it has taken a lesson from capital and profited thereby. Perhaps it remembers the particular lesson taught capital less than a score of years ago, *consule Rooseveltio*, when its arrogance was leveled, its pride humbled.

We are still an easy-going people (as witness the treaty yet unratified, the budget system yet in abeyance), but there is always a point with reference to public opinion beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. It has been reached on a number of notable occasions, as in the instance of capital cited above, and undoubtedly it would have been reached by the inordinate demands of labor had not its thinking members and leaders acted with characteristic American intelligence, promptness and efficiency.

The Harriman National Bank is inclined to the opinion that the crest of the wave has passed—the public is not to be damned—and that a fair and equitable adjustment of the various differences is in plain view. It is evident that the heads of labor are not ignorant of the fact that a ten-hour production and compensation for eight hours' work will speedily reduce the cost of living. Production alone is what will count.

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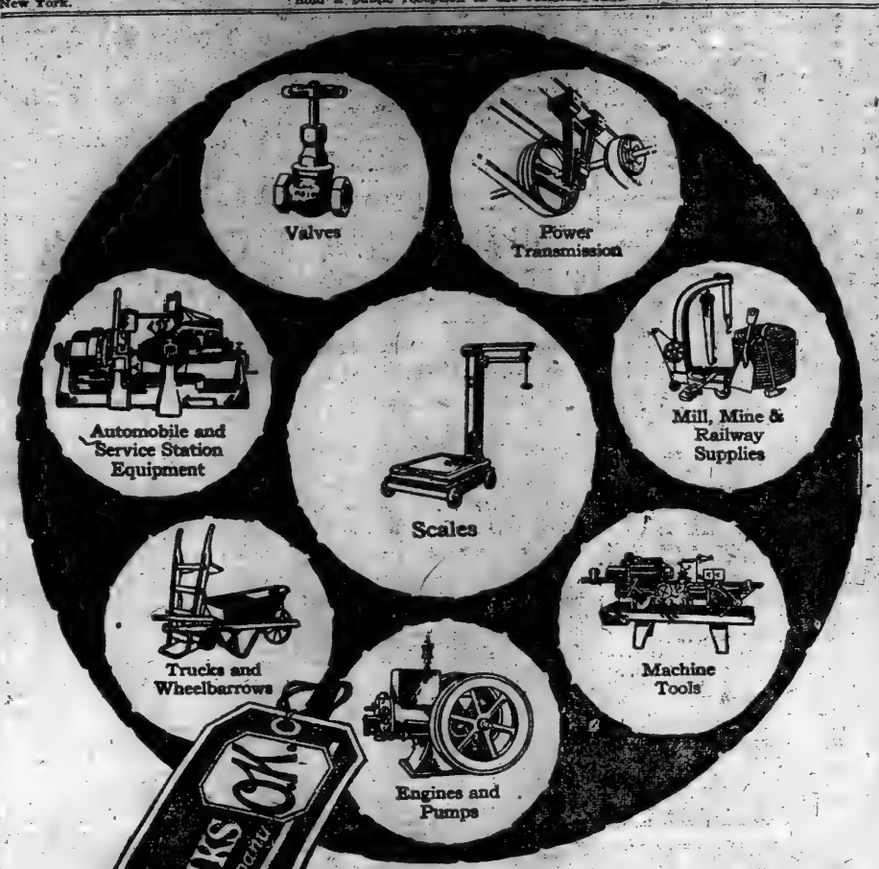

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Opens Trade-Wind Possibilities to Commercial Aviation—More Tests to be Made.

A new official world's altitude record for pilot and one passenger was made at Dayton, Ohio, on Sept. 6, when Major Rudolph W. Schroeder climbed to 28,500 feet in a Lepere biplane equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor, according to announcement made yesterday by the Contest Committee of the American Flying Club, which had charge of the recent New York-Toronto contest. The announcement followed the receipt and homologation of data and barograph charts sent by Colonel Thurman H. Bane, Chief of the Army Airplane Engineering Division at McCook Field, Dayton. The certified army reports were forwarded to the club for examination, and when found acceptable, the record was granted to Major Schroeder.

This new mark of 28,500 feet greatly surpasses the former two-man altitude record held by Captain Lang of the Royal Air Force, who ascended to 27,300 feet on Jan. 2, 1919, in a 375 horse power English biplane. No official figures have been received in this country yet in regard to the reported altitude climb of Adjutant Casale, who, with one passenger, according to unofficial reports, broke previous records last June. Until official proof of this flight is received by the Contest Committee of the American Flying Club, Major Schroeder's record will stand as the world's record for pilot and passenger, it was announced.

The recent one-man flight of Roland Rohlfs over Long Island, when he was reported to have made a height of 31,000 feet, has never been made official, it was added.

Major Schroeder's new record is of international interest because it was made possible by the new airplane engine super-charger, originated during the war but never perfected until recently, and which practically doubles the efficiency of an airplane engine at high altitudes.

"In the future," said Chance M. Vought, Chairman of the American Flying Club Contest Committee, "airplanes equipped with these super-compressors will be able to attain heights hitherto regarded as impracticable—levels at which are found constant trade winds. These winds at various high levels can be found following courses suitable to almost any international trade route and can thus be utilized to tremendous advantage in aerial commerce. The aircraft equipped with this super-charger will fly at greater speed at high altitudes than is now possible, and will have almost the same performance and speed and climbing power as at ground sea level. Among the technical experts this invention is called 'a constant power device.'

The Lepere biplane, equipped with Liberty motor, which Major Schroeder used in the altitude flight, has a horizontal speed at sea level of 136 miles an hour. At an altitude of more than 20,000 feet this speed, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere and the decreased engine power, falls to 105 miles an hour. Equipped with the super-charger device, the horizontal speed at 22,250 feet was maintained at more than 120 miles, or almost equal to the best possible at sea level. Major Schroeder found the compressor consumed only 5 or 10 per cent of the engine's horse power, while at 15,000 feet altitude it added 40 per cent to the power-plant's effectiveness. At 20,000 feet 48 per cent was added and at 28,000 feet, 60 per cent was gained.

The super-compressor is a device to utilize the waste exhaust gases of the engine itself to operate a small centrifugal blower engine and to force an air stream into the engine at a constant pressure about equal to the normal suction of the motor at sea-level pressure and thus maintains engine functioning approximately the same as under the best conditions at sea level.

Major Schroeder and his passenger wore electrically-heated clothing and oxygen helmets. The record shows that the temperature at 28,250 feet was minus 25 degrees centigrade.

Major Schroeder is possibly the best-known test pilot in army aviation. In addition to his new record, he also is the holder of the official one-man altitude record at 28,900 feet, made with a Bristol biplane equipped with a Hispano-Suiza motor, at Wilbur Wright Field, Sept. 18, 1918. His two-man altitude flight is preliminary, it is understood, to a new attempt at the one-man height record with a machine equipped with the super-compressor.

Major Schroeder's flight log indicated he could have attained several thousand feet more altitude on his record attempt, but he reported that as this was the first flight test of the newly-developed constant-power device, and having sufficiently broken the existing record, he decided to come down and let the experts inspect the invention and make a report on its condition.

He will make his next trial within a week at Dayton, after which the Government authorities will send his record to the American Flying Club for homologation."

SEAPLANE DIVES INTO MUD.

Pilot Severely Injured, but Passenger Escapes Unhurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Crashing 200 feet into the mud 300 yards off the inlet this afternoon when his engine stalled in making a turn, James Corbett, an aviator, of New York, a former navy flier, sustained severe cuts and concussion of the brain. A passenger in his seaplane, E. T. Morse, of Chicago, escaped without serious injury.

Corbett is in the City Hospital in a serious condition. According to scores of persons who saw the accident the machine came over the inlet and was rising from the water when the engine stalled and the seaplane lost its momentum and came down.

Boats put out from the yacht club, the yachtsmen expecting to find both men dead, but when they reached the scene Morse was trying to extricate Corbett from the wreckage.

AVERT GERMAN COAL CRISIS.

Railway Workers and Miners Vote to Work Overtime.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The railway workers in Württemberg have voted to work ten hours overtime a week in order to facilitate the transportation of coal.

The workers in the lignite fields at Bernburg, Saxony, have agreed to work Sundays to insure a fuel supply for nearby communities.

Grand Duke Michael, Said to be With Kolchak, Seeks Throne

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former Russian Czar, who made his escape from Perm, where he was imprisoned by the Bolsheviki, has reached Admiral Kolchak's headquarters, according to L'Humanité. He is known to only a few of Kolchak's officers, the paper adds, and is preparing to act in the rôle of pretender to the imperial throne.

Grand Duke Michael was appointed Regent of Russia when the Romanoff dynasty was overthrown. He was exiled by the Bolsheviki, but later was reported to have escaped and placed himself at the head of a new Siberian Government. It was also reported that he had been proclaimed Emperor of Russia and was marching against Moscow with a force of Czechoslovaks.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR IN CHAOTIC AUSTRIA

Vienna Fears Famine as Capital Is Cut Off from Food by Provincial Regions.

STRIKES PARALYZE COUNTRY

Orgy of Speculation on Stock Exchange as Crown Continues to Depreciate in Value.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Austria continues to drift toward an internal situation approaching the chaotic, and leading men and the newspapers are beginning to voice apprehension as to what may follow unless a strong central government can weld the country into a more harmonious national whole.

At the present time it is apparent that each region or district is for itself and that all of them are against Vienna. At the bottom seemingly lie two principal factors, the continued decrease in the value of the crown, and fear of famine. The Central Government thus far seems to have been unable to cope with either.

The Neu Tag remarks editorially today, after saying now is the time for the people sternly to face the situation in which they find themselves," instead we find a demoralized, spiritless, irresolute generation walking our streets seeking nothing but pleasure, and only to outward appearance are we an organized State."

These dispatches described recently the expulsion of all visitors from all rural and Summer resort regions by a decree of the Provisional Governments, and, in some instances, of the village authorities, all in contravention of the State laws. In Upper Austria, which is the granary of the empire, the farmers and district officials have decided, on top of this, that all grain shall be milled and stored in the districts where grown, and none exported to Vienna or other parts of the State. This would mean actual starvation for the cities and less favored regions of Lower Austria.

A delegate sent to the Upper Austrian Diet yesterday made an impassioned statement that, if this decision was adhered to, it meant civil war. He declared that the people would invade the regions and seize the food. The Diet then issued a manifesto prohibiting food hoarding and picturing to the people the terrible results that would follow. How effective the manifesto will prove remains to be seen, as in the event of refusal, there is apparently no authority to enforce it.

The village of Mauer, which is a suburb of Vienna, has expelled all non-residents, and Viennese cannot reside there. In its frantic effort to cope with the food and fuel conditions which threaten, the Central Government has just issued a decree expelling from the country all persons not legally residents. This decree, which becomes effective on Sept. 20, principally affects a large number of Galicians and Hungarians who remained after they were ordered to leave the country by a former decree.

Notwithstanding this decree, the Minister of Finance has placed an embargo, preventing aliens from removing their money from banks, thus thousands in this class will find themselves expelled within a few days without being able to get their money. The Polish Government has entered a strong protest.

In the meantime, the city itself lives from hand to mouth, congested beyond description, a large population composed of idle persons—idle either by choice or necessity—and drifters who have come in from other districts, seeking aimlessly a mecca here.

Strikes prevail in all trades, even professions. The physicians of the Public Health Department threaten to go on strike, complaining that their pay amounts to 6,000 crowns a year, while lamp-lighters receive 11,000 and street-car conductors 14,000.

Into the already tangled political and economic situation a new element has just been injected by the formation of the so-called Citizens' Committee as an offset to the Workingmen's Council. It is composed largely of employers of labor, shopkeepers, and the mercantile element generally. The program of the committee, as announced, is practically in opposition to the aims of the Socialists and other groups allied thereto. It seeks to abolish food control and remove the embargo on imports.

An expression of the general uncertainty is given in the orgy of speculation on the Vienna Exchange. Stocks of every kind are bought and sold in enormous quantities at the wildest fluctuations. The people apparently feel that the crown is becoming almost worthless, and that any kind of security is of more value.

100,000 IN PROTEST FOR BELGIAN WIDOWS

Demobilized Soldiers Parade in Brussels, Demanding Aid for Fallen Comrades' Families.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—More than 100,000 demobilized soldiers participated in a big demonstration today in protest against the destitute condition of the widows and orphans of the men who fought in the war. Special trains from all the provinces brought to the city great crowds of demonstrators.

The procession was impressive and touching. The mutilated and blind came first in carriages and were followed by widows and orphans carrying banners with inscriptions such as, "The widows of the Yser heroes are starving with the dole of 50 francs monthly." "Let the Government do its duty, as the soldiers did."

Delegations with addresses were sent to the King and the Premier, demanding higher allowances, a speedier settlement of gratuities and pensions, and punishment for profiteers.

After the demonstration numerous meetings were held, but there was no disorder.

VENIZELOS WARNS OF ARMENIA'S PERIL

Says That Unless Turkey's Status Is Soon Settled, No Armenians Will Be Left.

AMERICAN MANDATE LIKED

On the Question of Thrace, Says the Greek Premier, Depends the Peace of the Balkans.

PARIS, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, today declared that he would be glad to see the United States take the mandate for Armenia. He asserted that unless the question of the mandate was soon settled there would be no Armenians left when the administrators arrived in Armenia.

"The Armenian question," said M. Venizelos, "is, of course, chiefly the concern of the Armenian people. It is for them to say to whom should be given the mandate to administer their country, but Greece would be glad to see the United States take the mandate and assist this long-suffering people toward regeneration.

"Unless the status of Turkey is soon settled and Armenia occupied by a mandatory State there will be no Armenians left within their territorial boundaries.

"Greece will be the only country," said M. Venizelos, "in which so large a proportion as 40 per cent. of nationals will be left under foreign rule in case Thrace is denied us. Thrace not only belongs to Greece ethnically and historically, but we have stronger economic claims upon it than has the hypothetical international city of Constantinople.

"Our country has a birth rate which is exceeded by only one or two countries in the world, while the larger part of our old territory is barren and unproductive. Emigration was the only remedy before the Balkan wars, when 40,000 Greeks went to America yearly. If Greece does not realize her just claims emigration will be resumed as the only possible remedy for the excess population above the supporting power of Greek territory.

"The question of Thrace, as may well be seen, is most vital. On the equitable settlement of it now depends the peace we have been trying to establish in the Balkans. So far as Bulgaria is concerned the question has been settled. She gets a part of the province along the northern boundary, and Greece is quite willing to grant her internationally guaranteed economic access to the Aegean Sea. So far as Greece is concerned the question never will be satisfactorily settled until both Eastern and Western Thrace are incorporated in her boundaries."

M. Venizelos, who, though not a member of the Supreme Council, has been one of the more conspicuous figures in the peace negotiations, during his eleven months of continuous absence from Greece has kept in particularly close touch with the situation in Asia Minor. In his opinion this problem requires a prompt and radical remedy.

"The Turks do not consider themselves beaten," he said. "In Asia Minor, as well as Armenia, they take every opportunity to demonstrate it. They continually harass the Christian Greek outposts. Conditions in the territory occupied by the Greek troops are satisfactory, but I cannot say the same for the parts of Asia Minor where there are no allied troops.

"Great numbers of former Turkish soldiers, organized into conitadjis, (roving bands,) invade unoccupied territory and fall upon the unarmed populations. The primary thing for Asia Minor is to settle the question definitely and immediately. We have a large force there capable of establishing order and protecting the menaced Christian population were it not for the restrictions imposed upon us."

Asked regarding Greece's attitude on the question of Thrace, with reference to the argument advanced that Constantinople as an international city requires the largest possible hinterland to support it, the Greek statesman recalled that he had renounced Greece's claims to Constantinople in order to facilitate a durable settlement of the Balkan question.

"But would it not be a crying injustice," he continued, "if, in consequence of that renunciation, the Greeks, who form a majority of the population of Thrace, should be asked to support that international city? Constantinople really needs no hinterland beyond the line of Tchataija (about twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople). It has its port and its immediate area which it may derive a substantial income."

Turning to the question of Greece's ethnological and historical claims on Thrace, M. Venizelos said:

"A part of Thrace has been given the Bulgarians, who ruthlessly enough made themselves witnesses to the justice of the claims of the Greeks. In a book published by them in 1917 for propaganda purposes, circulated by Berlin for the Bulgarian Government, there is a series of maps showing the modifications in the Balkans since the beginning of history. They show that, excepting for a short interval of six years, Greece uninterruptedly held the entire Aegean Coast for nearly twenty centuries. They show that Bulgaria never had an outlet to the Aegean, and that the population of Thrace was overwhelmingly Greek until the Turks began to settle it after 1878.

"In spite of Turkish rule the Greeks remained and today are the predominating nationality throughout the province. If Thrace is not given to Greece it will be a flagrant violation of the principle of the self-determination of peoples."

The Premier pointed out that the ethnical principle had been applied in the case of the Jugoslavs, the Czechoslovaks, the Poles, and the Rumanians in such a way that less than 5 per cent. of their nationals were left outside their territorial boundaries.

LITTLE HOHENZOLLERNS ENLIVEN AMERONGEN

Play in Castle Garden and Share Outdoor Breakfast with Their Elders.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Sept. 13.—Children's laughter is now enlivening the Castle of Amerongen. The ex-Kaiser's two grandchildren, Hubertus and Friedrich, have been thoroughly enjoying life since their arrival by automobile yesterday, when their smiles spoke approval of the trip to Holland.

At 8 o'clock this morning the ex-Kaiser was walking about the grounds alone, but at 9 the Summer house, visible from the roadway, was the scene of a family group of Hohenzollerns at breakfast.

Sitting at a little white table around which were placed five white garden chairs, were the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Kaiserin, and the ex-Crown Princess. The two children, dressed in white sailor suits and white socks and shoes, were scampering around the table, but were finally induced to be seated.

Today automobiles, carriages and even the inevitable Dutch bicycles brought many visitors from neighboring estates, and this evening a larger dinner party than last was entertained. The Knights of the German Order of St. John, of whom there are many in the neighborhood, were in attendance.

Head of Japanese Delegation to Paris Pledges His Nation to Policy of Peace

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—Marquis Saionji, head of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris, in response to an address of welcome made on behalf of the city of Tokio at a luncheon today in honor of his return from the Peace Conference, said:

"Japan clearly understands her responsibility in aiding and promoting the usefulness of the League of Nations—that great international organization which, if whole-heartedly and effectively administered, is destined to insure the world against the menace of war."

Marquis Saionji urged that the whole nation should realize the position which Japan had assumed in the world at a time when the world was in process of reconstruction.

"It is our necessary duty," he continued, "to help consolidate a lasting peace, based upon the principles of right and justice. We must make it our aim to inspire a spirit of confidence and good will among our friends abroad; we must always adhere strictly to the policy of fairness and justice."

The Marquis pointed out that Japan had gained a reputation as a militarist and aggressive nation, which was due partly to sinister propaganda by interested parties, and partly because she had prosecuted two successful wars since she opened her doors to foreign intercourse.

"That Japan should be made the object of distrust and misunderstanding," he added, "is immensely injurious to Japan and not less unfortunate to the foreign nations whose policy in the Far East is influenced by this erroneous estimate. It is of paramount importance that Japan should correct this mistaken judgment abroad, while the people of Japan should exercise the utmost care in all their domestic and international undertakings, to demonstrate the real national ideals of Japan, which are entirely opposed to militarism or aggression."

Marquis Saionji outlined the rapid demand which had arisen in Japan for armaments in consequence of the peculiar changes of the last half century. He pointed out, however, that military excellence was not the only thing to be desired, but, now, that the empire of Japan was consolidated and Japan was co-operating in a world movement to secure a durable peace, all the people should exert themselves to develop along the paths of science, art, literature, and industry.

"I feel confident," the Marquis concluded, "that the time is coming when those who misrepresent and misunderstand us today will appreciate our sincerity in laboring toward international peace and credit us with success in the sphere of pacific undertakings. Then, alone, will Japan's position be made lastingly secure and unassailable."

More than 500 persons attended the luncheon, which was presided over by Baron Shibusawa. Among those present were Viscount Hara, the Premier; Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance.

AUTO BANDITS HELD; SEEK CONFEDERATES

Three Men Who Confessed to Hotel Holdups Placed Under $10,000 Bail Each.

VICTIMS IDENTIFY THEM

Other Similar Robberies to be Charged Against Prisoners—No Trace of Loot.

The three prisoners who, the police said, confessed to being in the gang of automobile bandits that robbed the cashiers of four Manhattan hotels and a Brooklyn bond dealer Friday night, were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on charges of robbery. Magistrate McQuade held each in $10,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

The men were arrested by Detective Clarence Daly, of the West Forty-seventh Street Detective Bureau, Saturday night, at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Daly, who was alone and had just been assigned to look for the holdup men, recognized them from descriptions given by some of the victims. He forced them to surrender at the point of a revolver, and took them to the station. To him the Magistrate said:

"Daly, I want to shake hands with you and to congratulate you. You are as brave as you are intelligent in police work. Every good citizen will appreciate the work you have done in this case. I commend you highly."

Some months ago, Daly recaptured the Gopher Gang leader, Vincent Caffrey, who had accomplished the most daring escape that ever occurred at the Tombs Prison. Caffrey later was sent to Sing Sing Prison for twenty years for homicide.

The prisoners, who described themselves as George Hope, 27 years old, a beef handler, 1,444 Avenue A; Edward McIntyre, 20, laborer, 435 West Forty-ninth Street, and Thomas Burke, 22, chauffeur, 410 Eighth Avenue, were said to have police or prison records. Harry Schmidt, the Brooklyn broker, who lost cash and Liberty Bonds amounting to $8,000, identified McIntyre as one of the four men with revolvers who tied him to the bar of his store window and then robbed him.

Other identifications were made by W. H. Strack, cashier at the Sherman Square Hotel; Broadway and Seventy-first Street, and employes of the Hotel Madison in East Twenty-seventh Street, and the Holland Hotel Apartments at 66 West Forty-sixth Street. Evan Rowland, clerk at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, identified one of the prisoners as having participated in a previous robbery there.

"These men are responsible for other similar robberies," said a detective yesterday. "They have been identified by more than twenty persons. If all the charges against them can be proved they would be liable to more than one hundred years' imprisonment. Hope was released on a Brooklyn charge some months ago, pending trial, on $2,500 bail."

Investigation of the operations of the gang has shown that they made their raids in stolen automobiles, which later they abandoned. It is believed the active gang had confederates who took charge of the loot. They and the stolen bonds, none of which has been recovered, are being sought on clues given by the prisoners.

The detectives said there was no apparent foundation for a report that they had women accomplices, although it was thought some of the proceeds from the robberies may have been given to women friends.

George Smith, 18, of 83 Horatio Street, and Thomas Hodge, 20, of 826 Washington Street, were held in $3,000 bail each in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on charges of grand larceny. Policemen Hagan and Colgan, who arrested them, told Magistrate McGheehan that they stole the motor car of Mrs. Stacy Moore of 210 West Twenty-first Street from a garage in West Twentieth Street.

Magistrate McGeehan also held five men and a woman on charges of suspicion of grand larceny, fixing the bail at $3,000 each pending examination tomorrow. The prisoners were recorded as Isidore Kominsk, 1,901 Lexington Avenue; Solomon Hopper, 5 East 116th Street; Morris Levine, 357 South First Street, Brooklyn; Harry Margolin, 88 West End Avenue, Manhattan Beach; Victor Liebowitz, 40 West 116th Street, and Mary Liebowitz.

The police said the arrests were made after an investigation of the theft of silk valued at $16,000 from the warehouse of Morris Ehrlich, at 31 East Thirty-first Street. Part of the property has been recovered.

Walter Arnold, 22 years old, who said he was discharged from the Navy five months ago, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court, on suspicion of grand larceny. Bail of $2,500 was fixed, pending examination tomorrow. Detective Fitzpatrick testified that Arnold was wanted for theft of Liberty Bonds from Paine, Webber & Co., 25 Broad Street. He said he found two $1,000 bonds on Arnold, who had been employed as a messenger by the brokers before entering the Navy. Arnold said he was the son of a Western clergyman.

GUNMEN VISIT EAST ORANGE.

Youthful Pair Get $413 by Holding Up Store Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 14.—The police are endeavoring to run down a pair of young gunmen who held up managers of two Atlantic & Pacific stores in Verona and East Orange last night, making off with $415. Before visiting the store in this town, the bandits staged a hold-up in the store at 41 North Park Street, East Orange, in the heart of the business district, and after grabbing $85 as they covered the manager, James Murphy, and his assistant with revolvers, drove here in their car, stopping at the local A. & P. store, of which William Hodge is manager. The robbers ordered Hodge and his assistant to hold up their hands, and then took the cash for several days' purchases, which amounted to $330. The robbers were not more than 19 or 19 years old.

CITY'S BIG OIL FIRE BURNING ITSELF OUT

May Take Three Days for Fuel Stored at Greenpoint Works to be Consumed.

FLAMES CONFINED TO PLANT

Firemen Make Brave Rescue from Newtown Creek—Another Faces Death to Save Two Tanks.

Still burning briskly, but driven back to its original limits, the fire which started at 2 o'clock on Saturday in the plant of the Sone & Fleming Company, the Kings County refinery of the Standard Oil Company, had caused property loss estimated at more than $2,000,000 last night—$500,000 in oil alone, said Herbert L. Pratt of the Standard Oil Company—had resulted in minor injuries to about 200 persons, and bade fair to continue ablaze for two or three days.

Although there were times early yesterday morning when the roaring, oil-fed flames appeared to be the master of even the great array of apparatus and men mobilized under New York's greatest fire call, there never was a time after 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin announced that the fire was under control, when the flames threatened to revive their strength. Despite the check, however, the fire in the territory of Kingsland Avenue, Newtown Creek, Greenpoint Avenue, and Norman Avenue sprang skyward as lustily as ever, while the hours were punctuated with the explosions of new tanks. As nearly as could be ascertained, thirty-six of the receptacles were claimed by the fire.

Throughout the day and far into last night throngs watched the fire. Long parks of automobiles were in all the adjacent streets and strong police lines under Borough Inspector Thomas B. Murphy were maintained rigidly. Mayor Hylan made three visits to the scene and on one of them was thoroughly drenched when two tanks blew up in a distant part of the yard. A big force of Red Cross workers, handing out coffee and sandwiches and socks and sweaters to the firemen, was on the job, as were details of the women's motor organizations.

When the light of dawn came yesterday into the fire area it disclosed thirty streams of water being played on the tanks then burning, three on the western bank of Newtown Creek, and two on the opposite side. Sheets of blazing oil were still drifting dangerously about the creek, while small gushers of flaming gasoline and kerosene, shooting skyward fascinated the thousands lining the streets in all directions. Although the fire had passed under control, the firemen were fighting hard to keep it there and a special squad of Manhattan "smoke eaters" were on hand to help the weary Brooklyn men. Every twenty minutes the men at the nozzles were relieved. At daybreak 500 firemen, with four fireboats, were combating the flames.

Beginning at 6 o'clock a series of small explosions scattered oil around the yard again. The detonations sent great clouds of black smoke high into the air and they spread across the city completely over the plant, limiting the vision of the fighters. At that hour eleven tanks of crude oil—605,000 barrels of it—were menaced. Hard work by the firemen finally saved them.

Realizing that it would be impossible to quench the flames, the firemen settled down to confine them. The task of holding the waterfront line was assigned to the fireboats New Yorker and Abram S. Hewitt. At the forward nozzle of the New Yorker was Fireman Thomas Whitcome, and as the boat veered in close to a tank Whitcome was fighting, the storage inclosure exploded and one side fell against the boat.

Whitcome was knocked to the deck, but regained his feet and amid a flood of blazing oil tried to make his way to the hold. Dense smoke blinded him and he walked over the side into the creek, the surface of which also was aflame with oil. His screams were heard by Fireman Benjamin Moore, who leaped to the rescue as Captain Geiger and others of the crew rushed to the stern with ropes. Fireman Frank Lannon meantime caught up a rubber coat and jumped over the side. He struck the two men in his dive and the submersion put out the fiery oil which had attached itself to them. The men were then hauled to the deck of the New Yorker. All were severely scorched but remained on duty.

Another instance of bravery was enacted a short time later by Lieutenant Louis Semansky of Truck 146. With a rubber coat over his head, Semansky crawled through a cranny—red hot steel walls for its sides—and turned off three valves connecting with three oil tanks, thus halting the flow and preventing the tanks communicating fire to the time that Semansky "did his duty," the tanks, all of the largest capacity, appeared to be doomed.

Working at top pitch all day told on the firemen and last night they began to give evidence of weariness. Red Cross workers and members of the Women's Motor Corps, under Colonel Helen Bastedo, established a canteen near the fire and distributed comforts. The women also assisted surgeons from St. Catherine's, Williamsburg, and Greenpoint Hospitals in caring for the approximately 100 firemen who suffered blistered feet, due to the burning oil eating its way through their rubber boots.

The work of holding the flames in check was being directed last night by Brooklyn Fire Commissioner William Thomson, who reported for duty after Chief Kenlon and Fire Commissioner Drennan had gone.

$7 OPERA ADOPTED FOR METROPOLITAN

Transients in Orchestra to Pay $15.40 for Two Seats with War Tax This Season.

SUBSCRIBERS KEEP $6 RATE

Dress Circle Advanced from $3 to $4 Also for Non-Subscription Tickets.

Seven-dollar grand opera, a truly golden number that spelled "all-star" casts on extraordinary occasions only in the days of Maurice Grau, is to be tried out regularly as regards transient visitors to the orchestra and orchestra circle in the coming Winter, according to an official announcement issued by the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday. With the theatre ticket war tax, this is $15.40 a pair.

The change has been long in contemplation and was delayed only by the war. It is the first step of the kind since a general increase was made in 1911. Though the box office will not open for new subscribers until next week, the advance subscription during the Summer has already surpassed all previous records of this or any other theatre.

"There will be no advance," the statement says, "in the price of subscription tickets for the Metropolitan Opera season of 1919-1920, but the price of non-subscription tickets for the orchestra and orchestra circle will be advanced to $7, and for the dress circle to $4, which advances are made necessary by the increased cost of grand opera productions and performances. No advance will be made in the prices of seats in the balcony and family circle." This is an advance of $1 in both classes of seats affected.

The "high cost of opera" has evoked comment on Broadway before now. When the old Academy of Music was new in 1854, the director of that day, Max Maretzek, rented the house to an Italian company headed by the two greatest stars of the period, Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario. Their manager, Mr. Hackett, put prices up to $3 and the public calmly stayed away on the first night. The rate was dropped to half the figure, and later to a dollar only, though as the stars won their public it was restored as far as $1.50.

When the cost of living following the civil war affected the special luxury of opera the rate jumped to $3 and remained there until the advent of the Metropolitan Opera House in 1883. Henry E. Abbey tried $5 opera in his first Italian season and failed. A reduction to $4 was in force throughout the six years of German opera thereafter. Abbey and Grau, in the 90's, set the figure again at $5, which Grau maintained on gala nights, as did Conried after him.

The increase to a $6 scale under Gatti-Casazza in 1910 was first proposed by abolishing the rebate allowed to $5 subscribers, thus leading the ticket speculators who held large blocks of seats to charge $6, which finally became the standard price, with a rebate to the agents only. Some further changes of procedure, but not of price, were made at the time of a public scandal over the holding up of a great number of subscribers' tickets obtained through agents, who had pledged the entire lot for a bank loan.

In the same period since the Metropolitan was opened the average nightly cost of giving opera has advanced greatly, and some of the official figures are on record. During the German régime the cost rose from $4,300 to $6,500 a night. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the present Board of Directors, in a public statement a few years ago said it cost the Metropolitan $9,000 every time the curtain was raised on a performance in or out of New York. The average cost at present is said to be well over $10,000 a night.

The Metropolitan pays no dividends, according to the directors of the operating company, which furnishes its performances to the owners of the $7,000,000 property—the thirty-five parterre boxholders—in return for the free rental of the theatre and a payment of $1,000 a night from these owners, who constitute the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, a separate corporation from the producing organization, the Metropolitan Opera Company.

An annual turn-over in cash of $1,700,000, the estimated total of a season in recent years, covers the cost of some 200 opera and concert performances, plus all payments of former deficits, pension and emergency funds. The board of directors has declared that, while opera in New York has been established on a sound financial foundation never before, it can never here or elsewhere, it has sought only to make grand opera self-supporting, and has devoted any profit shown in its more prosperous seasons to improving the performances of the following year.

GERMAN PUPILS STRIKE FOR KAISER PICTURES

Hold Demonstration at Hohenzollern Monuments—Heat Closes Other Schools.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Berlin is sweltering on a heat wave. Yesterday 33 1-3 degrees Celsius, (91 2-5 Fahrenheit,) was registered, which is the highest figure reached since 1848, when the keeping of exact meteorological records began. Today the reading has only been one degree less. High temperatures are reported from all over Germany: Aix-la-Chapelle, 32; Frankfort, 31, and Dresden, 30 Celsius. It is thought the heat will continue for some time. The Berlin schools are closed for "heat holidays."

In many parts of the country the scholars are having another kind of holiday. They are on strike. A recent Ministerial decree was issued ordering the removal from the class rooms of pictures of the ex-Kaiser and military leaders. The teachers who are still supporters of the old regime have lectured their scholars into making protests and these protests have taken the form of strikes at Gotha, Griefswald, Hirschberg, Osnabrueck, Stolf, Stettin, Koeslin, and throughout Pomerania. In numerous cases the pupils held their protest demonstrations round Hohenzollern monuments.

They demand the return of the pictures and have formed scholars patriotic unions to take "the necessary measures to bring the government to its senses," and soon the government threatens to withdraw the grants from which most of the striking school children benefit. The Lokal-Anzeiger thinks this a brutal way to suppress "exhibitions of loyalty."

GERMAN NAVY'S NEW CHIEF.

Rear Admiral von Trotha, Formerly Chief of the Admiralty Chosen.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha will assume charge of the naval forces under the new Ministry of National Defense, which becomes operative on Oct. 1.

Colonel Reinhardt, the Prussian Minister of War, as previously announced, will be Chief of the land forces. Admiral von Trotha was formerly Chief of the Admiralty.

Hammer, Spartacide Leader, Found Slain Near Duesseldorf

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Hammer, the notorious Spartacide leader at Essen and chief instigator of the general strike last February and insurrection in the Ruhr district, has been assassinated.

His body was found in the woods near Remscheid, southeast of Duesseldorf.

CLEMENCEAU CITED GERMAN 'ARTIFICE'

Note to Berlin Pointed Out Another Attempt to Nullify Treaty Terms.

DEMANDED FULL DISAVOWAL

Prescribed Text of Document Renouncing Union with Austria Save by League's Sanction.

BASLE, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Berlin says the text of the note of Sept. 11, written by Premier Clemenceau to the German Government concerning clauses in the German Constitution objected to by the Entente, has been published in the German capital.

M. Clemenceau's note, which was in reply to the German Government's defense of the articles protested against, called the German reply an "ingenious artifice" which would enable, for instance, the German Constitution to declare that an army of several million men should be maintained by recruiting, and that when the Allied and Associated Powers drew attention to such stipulation as being contrary to the Peace Treaty, the German Government could reply that the Constitution provided a sufficient guarantee in Article 178 stipulating that nothing in the Peace Treaty should be affected by the Constitution.

The note proceeds to point out that Article 112 of the Constitution says that no Germans shall be delivered up to a foreign tribunal, although the Peace Treaty expressly provides that certain persons, accused of the violation of the laws of war, shall be delivered for trial by a foreign tribunal.

The note ends with the copy of a diplomatic document which the German plenipotentiaries must sign in the presence of representatives of the allied and associated powers and which the German legislative authorities must ratify within a fortnight after the treaty of peace is in force.

The text of the diplomatic note which is prescribed is as follows:

"The undersigned, duly empowered to act in the name of the German Government, recognizes and declares that all prescriptions of the German Constitution, which are in contradiction to the Versailles treaty are not valid; notably, the admission that German representatives can take place only if, conformably with the treaty, the League of Nations gives assent to a modification of Austria's international situation."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says Germany's position regarding the latest Entente note is expected to be decided at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly in Berlin next Tuesday.

PREDICTS SPARTACIDE REVOLT AFTER HARVEST

German Military Official Says Reds of Rhenish Districts Are Well Prepared.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via Copenhagen.)—Scheidemann's speech at Cassel has elicited most emphatic contradictions from the elements which he denounced as conspiring against the Republican Government, the reactionaries declaring through the Kreuz Zeitung that they have not the slightest intention of restoring the monarchy by violent means, and Haase declaring that the proletariat is too tired to renew the strife.

Nevertheless, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is assured by an important military personage just returned from the Rhenish industrial districts that the Spartacide movement there is better organized than ever before.

The Spartacides have their own drilling grounds in certain forests," he said, "and they have engaged the services of former active officers at high salaries. They also buy munitions at the highest prices, paying from 80 to 100 marks for one hand grenade, from 200 to 400 for rifles, and any price for machine guns. Soldiers of our Federal Defense Army sometimes supply the Spartacides when they are badly in need of money, but Entente arms and munitions are also found in the Spartacide arsenals."

"Who is furnishing the Spartacides with money?" asked the correspondent.

"The Spartacides assess all captains of industry, and very few, if any, refuse, for they have the promises of immunity for their establishments in case of an uprising. Even private citizens whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the Spartacides gladly pay the assessments, but the Spartacides get contributions from many other sources."

This officer believes that the Spartacide revolt will break out after the harvest is gathered. Many well-informed people concur in his opinion, and in all the industrial towns citizens are forming emergency corps, consisting of men with a certain technical knowledge who are pledged to keep the water, gas and electric works going in case of revolt, even at peril of their lives.

As to the monarchist danger nothing more need be said than that at least two-thirds of all the officers of the Federal Army are monarchists and make no secret of their contempt for the Republic. Some say openly that they are only awaiting the opportunity to make common cause with the Spartacides against the present Government.

Rumors of Government Changes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The reappearance in the political arena of Philipp Scheidemann, ex-Prime Minister, has put some life into the political situation here. His recent speech at Cassel has had a mixed reception from the press. Extremists on both political wings dismiss him as a demagogue. The majority of the Socialist papers are rather cool, while the Democratic journals think he is out to make mischief.

His attack on Noske, the Minister of Defense, attracts a good deal of attention. He has reproached his former colleague with being the tool of the militarists and with playing into their hands. The Berlin Tageblatt says Noske is now called upon to clear himself. The popular Liberal journal, the Volks-Zeitung, says he must do so or become a ridiculous figure. The latter paper believes that Scheidemann spoke after consultation with a big section of the majority party, upon whom opposition to Noske is growing.

In fact, Scheidemann's attack upon Noske directly, and upon all his old colleagues indirectly, lends some point to the reports of coming changes in the Government by which it will be strengthened on a broader basis.

The Independent Socialist organ, the Freiheit, ridicules Scheidemann's "revelation."

In the fourth month of the war he and Hugo Haase went to von Bethmann Hollweg and tried to persuade him that it was necessary to make a move towards peace. Much later, on March 16, 1915, on the occasion of the first war debate in the Reichstag, Freiheit asserts, Haase spoke out openly in favor of peace, while Scheidemann did not dare to be so straightforward and did not support that move.

FORESEE TROUBLE OVER RHINELAND

Our Officers There Think United States Should Keep Representative on

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

Happy Comedy at the Longacre.

ADAM AND EVA, a new play in three acts, by Guy Bolton and George Middleton. At the Longacre Theatre.

James King.....Berton Churchill
Cornithia.....Jean Shelby
Clinton DeWitt.....Reginald Mason
Julie DeWitt.....Roberta Arnold
Eva King.....Ruth Shepley
Aunt Abby Rocker.....Adelaide Prince
Dr. Jack Delamater.....Richard Sterling
Uncle Horace Pilgrim..Ferdinand Gottschalk
Adam Smith.....Otto Kruger
Lord Andrew Gordon.....Courtenay Foote

It does not often happen in a season that the battered dramatic scouts can crawl back breathless to the public and report:

"It is perfectly safe for you to go to the new play that opened last night at the Bluebottle Theatre. Young or old, naïve or sophisticated, pure or adulterated, high or low, (as to brows, that is,) you will have a mighty good time at 'The Goophy Girl.'"

"The Boomerang" was such a piece, "Lightnin'" was another. So is "Adam and Eva." "Adam and Eva" is the new comedy, written by Guy Bolton and George Middleton, which was presented to New York on Saturday evening at the Longacre Theatre. It is a superficial, but none the less bright and amusing, play on the American business man, who has a genius for making money and not even a trace of talent for managing his own family.

It presents the picture of such a horse-leech, badgered not only by his daughters but by his sons-in-law, present and elect. Not only these have the Gimmess, but also his close-clinging sister-in-law and his elderly cousin, who came to spend the week-end with him fifteen years ago and has been hanging around ever since. They are all the very bane of his existence, and, in one fine moment of irritated inspiration, he flees to Brazil, turning his check-book and his family over to the jurisdiction of his young business manager. This substitute father is so fresh from six years of lonesomeness on the Amazon that his entire notion of family life is based on his homesick dreams when he had no family at all. His name is Adam. The horse-leech's marriageable daughter is named Eva. The last act is near an apple-orchard, but "Adam and Eva" is not that kind of play. The orchard is merely incidental to the farm, where the whole tribe is driven back to Eden after the replacement-father has been inspired—perhaps by Clare Kummer—to invent a successful calamity.

All that befalls and nearly all that is said in "Adam and Eva" is obvious, conventional, surface comedy, but the dramatic scouts have long since ceased to expect a native comedy to cut deep into our national life, or to expect the theatre to reveal, more than once in a blue moon, such penetrating observation, such richness of wisdom and humor as abound in the pages of Ade and Tarkington and Mr. Dooley. When a play like that is produced at the Millennium Theatre, the poor old scouts will probably be so overcome with joy and surprise that they will be able to do no more than babble incoherently in the meantime. "Adam and Eva" is good enough for anybody. It is genuine fun. Even the more incorrigible optimists cannot expect the season to do much better.

The new Bolton-Middleton piece has the advantage of being well staged and played by a shrewdly chosen cast. It is true that most of the players score their points a trifle too anxiously, employing always the Ferdinand Gottschalk or Don't-miss-this-one manner, but their offending is slight, even in this respect. Otto Kruger, who has a distinct gift for high comedy and a somewhat too deterentity smile; Berton Churchill, as the father who knows that C. O. D. means "Call on Dad"; Roberta Arnold, as the married daughter; Richard Sterling, as the young doctor, the high quality of whose performance would suffer no diminution by his learning that there is no such word as "diminution"; Reginald Mason, as the horse-leech's son-in-law; Courtenay Foote, as the fortune-hunting nobleman, who fools the audience by continuing to hang around Eva after she has seemingly lost her fortune; Ruth Shepley, as Eva, herself—all these are so good that it is difficult and needless to particularise. If one were under some obligation to print the cast in the order of merit, one would start it off as immediately aforementioned. One would, but, then, again, another wouldn't.

MME. ALDA RETURNS.

Tells of Devastation She Found on European Battle Fronts.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company and wife of its director, Gatti-Casazza, returned late on Saturday night on the French liner France from a three months' trip to Europe. She visited the various battle fronts in France and Flanders and saw the famous Hindenburg line.

"No one would believe," said Mme. Alda yesterday, "the state these devastated cities, towns, and villages are in or the awful desolation of the land unless they really saw it with their own eyes. Americans should go and see for themselves what war has meant to these countries and the condition it has left the people in.

"Food profiteering in Paris has reached such a height that chickens cost 60 francs each, and all other articles used in daily consumption have risen in similar manner. Hats and clothes have gone up to high figures and are still soaring. A tailor-made suit which formerly cost $200 in Paris now costs $500.

"In Italy the food conditions are better, but there is still a shortage in some sections of the country, and especially of coal, which is wanted badly for manufacturing purposes and domestic use in the coming cold weather. I was at Venice with Mr. Gatti-Casazza, who has several novelties for the coming season, of which I must not talk, and found that the ancient city on the water had not been so much damaged as I expected. The authorities took away all the rare objects of art, including the bronze horses, which could be moved, and covered the rest with boards and sandbags to prevent their being smashed by aerial bombs.

"I am going to appear in a new opera in English written by an American, Henry Hadley, entitled 'One of Cleopatra's Nights.'"

VATICAN CHOIR ARRIVING.

Casimiri Party, Due Tonight, to be Received at City Hall.

A party of musicians from the Vatican choirs, with Mgr. Raffaele Casimiri and other directors, physicians and business agents, some eighty persons in all, will arrive here late today on the Italian steamship Belvidere, which is due at Quarantine this evening. The vessel is expected to dock early tomorrow at Pier 7, South Brooklyn.

The singers will drive to Manhattan for a reception planned in their honor at the City Hall, including a presentation of the city flag. They will give their first concert on Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall, after which they will board a train at the Grand Central for Canada, where they sing on Friday evening in Montreal.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first of four productions which L. Lawrence Weber expects to make in New York this season will be a farce entitled "Letty Arrives," by Sydney Rosenfeld. The piece will be presented out of town on Oct. 15, and in New York about two weeks later. The second Weber production of the season will be "The Beautiful Virgin," by H. R. Durant.

Another farce by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Hughes, authors of "Nightie Night," has been accepted for production by Adolph Klauber.

Georgette Cohan, daughter of George M. Cohan and Ethel Levey Cohan, will come to this country from England to appear in motion pictures under the direction of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

"Good Morning, Judge" will begin a tour at the Riviera Theatre on Sept. 29, with George Hassell heading the cast.

John Cort's productions of "Just a Minute" and "Roly Boly Eyes" will have their premieres in Baltimore tonight. The former piece will be brought to the Knickerbocker Theatre in another week.

"Keep It to Yourself" will open at Teller's Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn tonight, preparatory to a road tour.

THE SCREEN

"The Witness for the Defense," adapted by Ouida Bergere from the play of the same name by A. E. W. Mason, and directed by George Fitzmaurice, with Elsie Ferguson in the leading rôle, is the photoplay at the Rialto this week. The combination of Mr. Fitzmaurice and Miss Ferguson is a promise of beautiful pictures, with the story pushed aside every now and then so that Miss Ferguson may be seen in some striking pose or one of Mr. Fitzmaurice's screen paintings may be exhibited. There are a number of such scenes in "The Witness for the Defense" which are only slightly, when at all, connected with the plot, but they come as pleasing specialities between acts of little dramatic power and so are welcome.

The story of the photoplay, as many know, no doubt, is about Stella Derrick, who is charged with the murder of her brute of a husband. The evidence is against her until Henry Thrask testifies somewhat unbruthfully in her behalf and obtains her acquittal. Thrask, however, is half villain himself, and attempts to take advantage, first, of the husband's brutality, and then of his service at trial, but is prevented by Stella's resistance and Dick Haselwood's devotion. The story is told on the screen with mechanical directness and without penetrating or illuminating lights on its characters. Among those in the cast are Warner Oland, Wyndham Standing, and Vernon Steel.

The Rialto program is brightened by "The Floorwalker," another Chaplin revival.

As many as go to see "The Last of the Duanes" at the Central Theatre should feel grateful to J. Gordon Edwards. Intentionally, or not, he has spared them suffering. He directed the production of the picture, and for thousands of feet of film conducted his hero, heavily impersonated by William Farnum, through as many hazardous adventures as could be crowded into half a dozen reels or more and still leave room for close-ups of Mr. Farnum's massive face. Then he came near his ending. The immutable law of the movies said, of course, that it had to be sentimental and happy, but everything in the story was against such an outcome. Mr. Farnum is not of a sentimental type and, besides, he was supposed to be the "last" of the Duanes. Clearly Mr. Edwards was in a predicament, and had to seek compromise as a way out. He brought his hero right up to death—had him thoroughly shot, and delivered an apparently dying message for his mother—and then showed a scene in the hero's home town with something being lifted from a train that seemed at first to be either a coffin or a stretcher. The heroine was there weeping with the mother by her side. Everything was staged as if the "last" of the Duanes was coming home for a long rest. But Mr. Edwards had gone as far in defiance of the law as he dared, or desired, and suddenly revealed a stretcher bearing the convalescent hero—and there semed no escape from a succession of sticky scenes. And then the director was merciful. He cut off the picture quickly and flashed, "He recovered. They were married and lived happily for a long time, and raised a husky family. The End," or words to that effect. The spectators laughed—many of them, certainly, in relief.

But how about the "last" of the Duanes? Did he change his name or something?

The story was taken from Zane Grey's novel of the same name, and is about outlaws, rangers, mountains, streams, long revolvers and other Wild West properties in a primitive region labelled Texas.

The first John Emerson-Anita Loos-Constance Talmadge production, "A Temperamental Wife," is at the Strand this week. Mr. Emerson and Miss Loos are credited with the creation and general supervision of the photoplay, which was made under the direction of David Kirkland, and Miss Talmadge, of course, has the principal part, that of the rising uncertain quantity who greatly worries her serious husband by her jealousy and irresponsible acts. The result of the combined efforts of the producers is an entertaining farce, frequently bright, but too long and not especially distinguished from the general run of first-class productions of its kind. Those who had hoped for something different and good from the new work of Mr. Emerson and Miss Loos will not now cease to hope, but must feel that what they are looking for has not yet come.

Miss Talmadge is attractive at all times, sometimes distinctly so, and Norman Kerry, Wyndham Standing, as the husband, gives one of the best performances in which he has been seen. Ben Hendricks and Armand Kalis add to the fun of the piece.

"The Third Kiss," with Vivian Martin, directed by Robert G. Vignola, is at the Broadway this week, and George Loane Tucker's "The Miracle Man" remains for the second week at the Rivoli.

Ruth Chatterton to Appear Here.

Ruth Chatterton, it is announced, will be seen at Henry Miller's Theatre on Monday night, Sept. 29, in a comedy entitled "Moonlight and Honeysuckle," the work of George Scarborough. Miss Chatterton has been acting the play on tour for some months, both under that title and as "The Merrie Month of May."

France Honors Mrs. Thompson-Seton

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, founder of the Woman's Motor Unit of New York, has been decorated by the French Government with a medal of honor for valiant work overseas.

INSPECTED FRENCH MINES.

Returning Engineer Says Repairing German Ruin Will Be a Long Task.

Among the 190 cabin passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. was Frank S. Washburn, mining engineer of Rye, who has been four months in Europe studying the problem of restoring the mines which were destroyed or disabled by the Germans during the war.

"We are a little too optimistic," Mr. Washburn said, "in regard to our ideas as to when Europe will return to work and be self-supporting again. France, for example, would buy machinery and raw material at once if she had sufficient credit to do it, but she has not. Immense quantities of machinery are required for the coal mines in Northern ticially destroyed by the Germans.

"This affects her manufacturing industries as she needs coal to start them going after the machinery that was removed or demolished has been replaced. The water is being pumped out of the mines, but the refitting of the shafts and putting the machinery in working order again will take a long time."

Another passenger on the Oscar II. was George Dreyer, a former Lieutenant Colonel of the British Air Forces, who was one of the first to recognize that a special medical staff was required for the men in the air service, and so organized it in England and France that the United States Government sent for him to organize one on similar lines at Colorado Springs, he was assisted by Major Harold F. Pierce of the American Air Forces in France, who returned with him yesterday. Both officers are now demobilized and were in multi when they landed. Lieut. Col. Dreyer will lecture before the universities in this country on the medical aspects of aviation. Major Pierce will enter the British service as a civilian to assist him in investigating the special disabilities to which airmen are subject in high altitudes and which were unknown to science before the war.

OCEAN LINE 50 YEARS OLD.

White Star Company Celebrates Its Semi-Centennial This Month.

The White Star Line, which was founded in England as the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company and is now part of the International Mercantile Marine Company of America, is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its existence this month.

Previous to the building of its first steamship, the Oceanic, in 1870, the company had a fleet of clipper ships which carried thousands of the pioneers out to the Australian gold diggings via the Cape of Good Hope and then sailed across to China to bring home cargoes of tea. The horses for the Indian troops, which were in the march under General Roberts from Kabul to Candahar, were taken from Melbourne to Calcutta on the White Star clippers, as well as the horses for the Madras artillery, which took part in the Afghan campaign.

The first Oceanic was 2,000 tons and the present Olympic, the largest British ship afloat, is 47,500 tons. She has carried 300,000 troops during this war without counting the work done by the Baltic, Cedric, Celtic, Adriatic and others, which also carried thousands of tons of oil in their deep tanks for the navy, while their holds were jammed to the hatchways with foodstuffs and ammunition for the Allies.

CHILEAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14.—A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Radical Party over the withdrawal from office of Pablo Ramirez, Minister of Public Instruction, has brought about the resignation of the Premier, Louis Serrano Arteta, also a Radical.

The President of the republic has accepted the resignation of Senor Ramirez, but has declared his confidence in the Premier and has advised that the Ministry continue in office until after Independence Day, Sept. 18. It is believed that after that a political crisis may come, as conditions are unsettled.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM — MATS. WED. & SAT. — NO SEAT OVER $2 — ZIEGFELD FOLLIES ON THE ROOF — ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock REVUE

HENRY MILLER'S THEATER, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat., 2:30. "LUSMORE" "AN IRISH PETER PAN" — FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN' — GAIETY—Evs. 8.30. Mats. 2:30

CRITERION B'way 44 St. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 6 TIMES. LA LA LUCILLE. Musical Farce Success.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way 38th St. Opening MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 22d. SEATS THURS. JOHN CORT'S Newest Musical Comedy — JUST A MINUTE

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. 50c to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $1.50. THURSTON The Famous Magician. Greatest Show on Earth. Engagement Extended.

HUDSON | NEXT SAT. NIGHT — West 44th St. — SEAT SALE TODAY — BOOTH TARKINGTON'S New Comedy CLARENCE

LIBERTY W. 42d. St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. | Pop. 50c to $1.50 — THE BEST MUSICAL REVIEW IN TOWN — GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919 — With ANN PENNINGTON, 25 Others, and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS.

CORT THEA., West 48th St. Evs. 8:15—60c to $2. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15. "REFRESHING."—N. Y. Wld. "SURE FIRE."—World. "A REGULAR FELLER"

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.15. THE Royal Vagabond — ORIGINAL CAST. "Biggest Musical Success Since 'The Merry Widow.'"

STANDARD Broadway, 90th St. Evs. 8:15 to $1. Mats. Tuesday & Thurs. 2:15. Geo. M. Cohan's Big Character Comedy, with Louis Mann A PRINCE THERE WAS

MOTION PICTURES.

Mae Marsh

TUES., TUES.&WED. Delancey St. Ave. B. Metropolitan (Bklyn). De Kalb (Bklyn). Fulton (Bklyn). Palace (Bklyn). TUES. & WED. B'dway (Bklyn). WEDNESDAY New York. THURS., FRI., SAT. & SUN. Lincoln Sq. Greeley Sq. Victoria. Boulevard. National. Orpheum. THURSDAY Bijou (Bklyn). THURS., FRI.&SAT. America. THURS. & FRI. Circle. 7th Ave. Harlem. FRIDAY 86th St. SAT. & SUN. 42d St. 116th St.

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GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. EDWARD A. MacMANUS PRODUCTION — THE Lost Battalion — "A thriller. Teems with romance and humor."—Eve. Sun. RE-ENACTED BY THE SURVIVORS.

A. H. WOODS — BROADWAY — B'way at 41st St. Continuous Noon to 11 P. M. (Pop. Prices) — "THE THIRD KISS" — A Paramount Artcraft Picture. SOLOISTS—COMEDY—SCENIC—ORCHESTRA

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. — THE MIRACLE MAN — ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Witness for The Defense." — CHAPLIN COMEDY.

RIALTO Times Square — MARK STRAND — "A National Institution," 47th St. and Broadway. — A Great Comedy — CONSTANCE TALMADGE — "A Temperamental Wife." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA

LOEW'S New York Theatre & Roof — Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. — ALICE BRADY, "His Bridal Night."

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Maxine Elliott's THEA. Wed. Eve. Wm. Harris, Jr., Presents The New Comedy, FIRST IS LAST. With a Fine Cast. Seats Now on Sale.

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F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Longacre 48th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "ANOTHER COMSTOCK & GEST COMEDY HIT" ADAM and EVA — More Laughs Than in Any 5 Shows on Broadway.

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Century Thea., 62d St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. POP. MAT. EVERY WED. AT 2. World's Most Beautiful Production. Chu Chin Chow — Musical extravaganza of the Orient, now in its 4th year in London. CO. of 300—14 BIG SCENES, Most Gorgeous of All Shows.

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39th ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A Positive Sensation! COSMO HAMILTON'S Brilliant Comedy SCANDAL — Co-Starring Charles Cherry - Francine Larrimore — "Amusingly shocking—sure to be a success."—Charles Darnton, E. World. "Daring and Never Dull."—Herald. "Situations that develop with quick-arising thrills."—World.

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SELWYN Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wednesday Matinee BEST SEATS $1.00. LAST TWO WEEKS. LOUIS MANN — In The World's Own Comedy — FRIENDLY ENEMIES — with the Hudson Theatre Cast. Evs. & Saturday Matinee 25c to $1.50. ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1. SUCCESS UP TWO SEASONS. EAST IS WEST — With FAY BAINTER. MATS. WED. & SAT.

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ALAN DALE in American says: "Morosco's new comedy is a HIT."

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FRANK VREELAND in Sun says: "One of the hits of the new season."

STEPHEN RATHBUN in Eve. Sun says: "When one sits on the edge of the seat through three rollicking, side-achy acts—it makes you forget the high cost of laughing."

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"Gives Miss Grace George an opportunity for a brilliant light comedy performance."—Heywood Broun, Tribune. "Miss George is a brilliant comedienne."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun. "Gave Miss Grace George a chance to put forth her best comedy gifts. And this she did gorgeously."—Alan Dale, American. "—Through its scenes Miss George moved with abundant charm."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

VANDERBILT Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

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THE LEAGUE OF NOTIONS — THE OTHER NIGHT A FLOCK OF GIRLS ENTERED THE COMEDY THEATRE TO SEE NORMAN TREVOR IN BOOTH TARKINGTON AND HARRY LEON WILSON'S COMEDY, "UP FROM NOWHERE"; SOME OF THE GIRLS WERE ACTORS' EQUITY MEMBERS AND SOME ACTORS' FIDELITY, SO THEY DIDN'T SPEAK AS THEY PASSED BY. BUT AFTER THE FIRST ACT THEY WERE LAUGHING IN EACH OTHER'S FACES; AFTER THE SECOND ACT THEY WERE NUDGING ONE ANOTHER; AFTER THE THIRD ACT THEY WERE PINCHING EACH OTHER; AND AFTER THE FOURTH ACT A FIDO SAID TO AN EQUITY "WELL, GIRLS, AFTER SEEING THEM COSTUMES AND THEM SASHES AND THEM LEGS OF NORMAN TREVOR'S, ALL I CAN SAY IS THANK GAWD THE ACTORS' STRIKE IS OVER."

Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. THE THRILLER OF THRILLERS — Evening Telegram. THE CRIMSON ALIBI — "See it. You can't go wrong."—Eve. World.

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CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LEW FIELDS — "THE GAY OLD BOY" — In the Greatest Hit of His Career, A LONELY ROMEO — A Rollicking Musical Comedy with Entire Original Cast.

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Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO BEAVER Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

ANIMOLE Wanted. — Varimole, Artex, or similar in taupe only. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Will pay cash for Bolivia 6116, brown and reindeer. Madison Square 2035.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, in old rose and dark Copen; also 1360 or 551, in victory blue and Copen. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; navy black, brown, and taupe. Madison Square 7987.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—110 or 112 American navy, black, and brown. Fit Best Cloak Co., Farr. 4963.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Juilliards 110, black, navy and brown. Mad. Sq. 2740.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys 318, or similar, all shades. Madison Square 4538.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany brown. Teller & Co., 26 West 20th.

BRAID Wanted.—Superior quality 3-cord; all lines. Pique Spring 2129.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—50,000 yards Homespun, 100,000 yards Attila, 36-inch, Palmer color linen, Amoskeag plaids. U. S. Textile, Gramercy 4814.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—All shades; limestone all shades. Farragut 3023.

CHAMELEON CLOTH Wanted.—F. & L. 721 colors, 4142, 2694. Chelsea 890.

CHASE'S BEAVER Wanted.—3-inch stripe; any quantity. Madison Square 3515.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Will exchange plum and navy, or black and brown. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—In high shades. Jacobs & Rittmaster, 31 East 28th St. Vanderbilt 3572.

CHIFFON VELVETS, Cheney's, Wanted.—All shades. Phone Madison Square 3313.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Germania French blue; color 81, cinnamon color 22; quantity; cash. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted. — Raritan 1272 and 1277, gray and brown. Call Mortimer Herrman, 26 West 17th. Chelsea 4840.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, good quality. L. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens's silvertone 4315, brown and new blue; large quantity for cash. Cooper & Grapes, Farragut 7440.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of medium and high priced coats. 29 West 20th, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grade only; call all week. 11 East 31st St., 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—We are placing large orders on all good looking coats; call with samples. 15 West 20th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy quantity at right price for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS Wanted.—Can use 1,000 plush coatees and imitation furs. 1st floor, 2 West 30th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Saxonia 974, reindeer and brown. Farragut 2616.

CORDUROY Wanted.—We are open for large quantity wide wale corduroy in navy and green. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale, high shades. Feynman, 19 West 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Men's and women's wear goods; also drills and sheetings. Call Hanover 7740.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted. — Navy; also brocaded, all shades. I. Wassermah, 30 West 21st.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Pekin, rose, copen, brown. Gramercy 806.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Navy, black, brown; also fine quality satin at a price. Irwin Gilbert, 15 East 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity, black and navy, 3 or 4 thread, at a price. Mad. Sq. 2040. 30 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber placing orders serges, satin, velveteen, charmeuse, tricotine; must be newest, snappy styles. 2d floor, 15 West 30th.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better-grade jobber; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for spot cash jobs, any quantity, jersey, tricotine, serge, georgette dresses. Samples mornings, dinner, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of tricotine, serges, satins, velvets, and georgettes for cash; quantity no object. S. & A. Ruchman, 220 5 Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in all materials; call with samples. 14 West 24th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Buy jobs of tricotine and serge dresses, better kind. 5th floor, 25 W. 20th. Phone 3264 St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs. 5th floor, 25 W. 20th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton voiles to close out. Frank 5868.

DUVETYN Wanted.—Brown; all silk. Laurence Silver, 5 East 32d. Madison Square 7496.

FROST-GLOW Wanted. — Bochman 18219, brown and reindeer. Farragut 2616.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Open for 3,000 collars, made up in choice of taupe and shawl styles, sealine, nutria, raccoon, fine. and black opossum. Isaac Lowenberg & Co., 340 Broadway.

FUR Wanted.—Kid coney coatees, large quantity, for cash. Alex Kogut, 40 West 20th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, at the price, spot cash. Farragut 3700.

GEORGETTES, georgines and crepe de chines wanted for cash in the raw or finished, bring samples. Joseph Rosen, 331 4th Av. Madison Square 6239.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces Georgette, flesh and white. Crown Mast Co., 30 Leonard St. Franklin 6264.

GEORGETTES Wanted —200 pieces, for cash; white, flesh, navy, at price. Garfiel, 248 West 23d St.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces georgine, all colors; spot cash. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for Arkwright or Waverly stripes at a price. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

HATS Wanted.—Straw for men, women and children, to close out. Frank 5868.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Men's and women's. Call Hanover 7740.

JERSEYS Wanted.—For cash, all colors. Loeb & Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

KITTEN'S EAR Wanted.—American 13045, also kerseys, velours, and silvertones, at low prices. Chelsea 4597.

LACES Wanted.—Orientals, Venice, edges, bands, and all-overs, any quantity. Vienna, 2 East 24th.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—All kinds of worsteds for Spring, at low prices. 4507 Chelsea.

MIXTURE Wanted.—Lawrence 231 or similar, all shades. A. S. Rosenberg, 45 West 20th. Farragut 449.

PANAMA Wanted.—B. P. & L. or similar. Farragut 4983.

PATH BLOOM Wanted.—Botanies, Yalama, 5815, velours, all colors; trecora, Reeds, 7361, 7800; Clevelands 9541; Saxonias 969; Address 25-3782 Forsyth 1897-1898.

PELICHIA Wanted.—Quality 8725, color 850. Murray Hill 5471.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Brown, wide-wale corduroy. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

PIQUE Wanted.—White, any quantity, at a price. Cash. Spring 8451.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Will exchange navy and reindeer for brown. Chelsea 590.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Will exchange navy or reindeer for brown. Chelsea 590.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Ungava, Hudson Seal, Animole; also beaver and mole; three-inch stripe. Brannson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T 10, H. & H., 320 Auffmord 40-40; also Blumenthal's taupe Varimole or similar; open for quantity for trade. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salt's Hudson Seal, black ground. Also varimole, for cash. Gramercy 3292.

PLUSHES Wanted.—High tiles Hudson seal, seal skinner, and Blumenthal's Prybiloff seal brand. Gooden 1876.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, T10, 4040; any quantity for cash; highest prices. Phone Mad. Sq. 2040, Loeb 9 and 11-30.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Sealskinette, sealskin for, black Hudson seal, Baffin, Behring seal. Wilson Mfg. Co., 36 West 25th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Hudson, Ungava, Yukon, fabrics, furnons. J-36 trybilloff, similar Baumner, 1,125 Broadway. Farragut 7884.

PLUSHES, COATS AND COATEES Wanted. —Jobber open for 500, spot cash. 11th floor, 122 West 27th St.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco and equimette, or similar; also Baffin seal. Haft, Farragut 6134.

PLUSH Wanted.—Black, Pearson, Peco, Peerless, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 3656.

PLUSHES Wanted, any quantity or quality, for cash. Farragut 6950.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco and other kinds; best cash. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th St.

PLUSHES and 114 NEWHAUS Wanted.—Call Stuyvesant 6265.

PLUSHES Wanted.—4040; peco or similar grades, for cash. Chelsea 9840.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Seal, Hudson seal, Peco, Leather, Baffin. Mad. Sq. 3121.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy 200 pieces, Hart Co., 14 West 28th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Jobson's 864, 1164, D30 or similar. Weiss, 9163 Madison Square.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco and 8160 black, spot cash. Forrest 5199.

PLUSH Wanted.—L. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 3044.

PLUSHES Wanted, 3 and 3-inch beaver stripes, all shades. Farragut 6228.

Buyers' Wants

POLO Wanted.—American 15035, colors, 302, 307, 313; also 13045, colors 302, 314. A. & S. Oppenheimer. Farragut 3894.

POLO Wanted.—De Land 9600, colors Pekin and tan. A. & S. Oppenheimer. Farragut 3894.

POLO Wanted.—American 15035 and Deland 9600, shade 15. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 8581.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, also three-fourths thibets. Chelsea 7897.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 or 0835, black and navy. Farragut 2616.

POPLIN Wanted.—Susquehanna 171 in all shades. S. Gialstone & Son, 605 Broadway.

ROMPERS Wanted.—Jobber is ready to look at samples. 40 East 21st, 5th floor.

SATEENS Wanted.—Samuel Meadow, 104 West 27th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Cheneys 5162, for cash, any quantity. Madison Square 1827.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7512, 225, 388, 0860, 9036, 8087, 1614, open to buy for cash; must be cheap. Gramercy 1769.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, 11 to 14 ounces, navy quantity 300 pieces; spot cash. Forsyth 9792, or Box E 82 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—0836, also navies, black and brown tricotines. Gramercy 1899-6726.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity; 54-inch cotton warp. Phone Gramercy 5873.

SERGES Wanted.—7512, 9056, 7120, 833; also all makes in tricotines. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, WFX, 54289, navies only; for cash. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted, 833, 0836, 225, 9056, for spot cash. Gramercy 1815.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm, Schweitsan. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 25, any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 3340.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 7120, 7512, 104, 54292, 9, 838. Stuyvesant 6883.

SHORT ENDS Wanted.—Broadcloth, velours, and silvertones. Tel. Chelsea 6872. Pester.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds; open for several hundred pieces; fancy taffetas and peau de crepes; also poplins; spot cash. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash all kind of silks, taffetas, satin, fancies, also odds and ends, in any quantity. Call Mad. Square 2073.

SILKS Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Georgettes, stripes, taffetas, crepe de chines, fancies. Fanay, 148 West 36th St.

SILKS Wanted.—High lustre poplins and taffetas, all colors. Post Skirt Co., 47 East 29th St.

SILK REMNANTS Wanted.—Will buy for cash, any quantity of remnant silks, velvet and woolens. Call Mad. Sq. 4041.

SILK Wanted, 3-ply poplin, fancy poplin, stripe and plaid satin and taffeta. Harrison Skirt Co., 38 West 21st.

SILKS Wanted.—Silks of any description; highest prices paid, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 1804.

SILKS Wanted.—Changeable messaline and taffetas; any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 1572. Ideal, 137 5th Av.

SILK Wanted.—Open for quantity of silks of any description. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av., corner of 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of stripe and plaid taffetas. 423 4th Av., northeast corner of 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgette and taffetas in all colors. Klein, 47 East 29th.

SILK REMNANTS Wanted.—Silks, velvets or novelty, spot cash. Mad. Square 1804.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silks and flowered tussahs, also poplins. Farragut 9889.

SILKS Wanted.—Most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy satins, all shades. Call Slpkin & Goschen, 15 E. 28th.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — American 15060, 32, velours, heavy and light weight, in all colors, Juilliard, 2002, navy and black, spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Stevens 3032, navy, Oxford also American 15032 Oxford. Madison Square 1969.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, or similiar; must be cheap for cash. Call Stuyvesant 5363.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007, all colors. Chelsea 4616.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American 15032, Copen 303. Farragut 2616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pekin, light brown, Copen, and tan for cash. Farragut 5207.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—15030, also K 544, all colors; cash. Farragut 4389.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, 3-ply silk poplins, $2. Harrison Skirt Co., 38 West 21st.

STAY BINDING Wanted.—1 inch, unbleached or bleached, any quantity, for spot cash. Franklin 4109.

STRIPS BEAVER Wanted.—3-inch; any quantity. Madison Square 3515.

SUEDINE Wanted.—13058, navy and Pekin; also 16007, Pekin or Copen. Marit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American taupe 313. Madison Square 1969.

SUEDELIKE Wanted.—H. & H. Call Stuyvesant 2335.

SUITING VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown. Chelsea 1560.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Tricotine and Duvetyne; kindly submit samples or send price lists. National Cloak Co., 931 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits, better grade. 12 W. 27th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy job tricotine suits; cash. Madison Square 3725.

SWEATERS Wanted.—500 dozen slip over sweaters at once; cash, if wanted; call with samples. Philipsborn's, 912 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted. — In all changeable shades, for petticoats. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—718 Leonard, shades 4672, 4531, 4647; chameleon cord, shades 4142, 2864; Arthur Joel's plumette, shades 204, 211; American suedine, brown, navy; Botany yalama, brown, navy. Vanderbilt 1389, 4635.

TINSELTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard 718, shades 4672, 4644, F. & H., Duvet superior, navy silvertones, Joel's; spot cash. Chelsea 2070.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 718, Copen 4672, brown 4644. Farragut 2616.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—H. & L. 718 colors, 4652, 4672, 4644. Chelsea 500.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted. —Assorted colors. Murray Hill 5308.

TRICOLETTES Wanted for cash; all colors. 593 Madison Square, Extension 13.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces tricotine; U. S. 907, Scotia 2909, Cleveland 9541, 6308, Garfield's 4718, Andrews, Reeds, Gerns, and all other makes. Gramercy 4481.

TRICOTINES, SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 907, 00077, Cleveland 9541-0936, 838, 9, similar. Madison Square 5071.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — U. S., Earlspan, Gers, Cleveland, De Land, serges 838, 235. Gramercy 845.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — 9541, U. S. 907, American 00077, Arthur Joel 6308; for cash. Spring 5372.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy style American 00077, 0388, U. S. style 907, any quantity. Gramercy 2402.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black. Call after 9, 7th floor, 1,115 Broadway, (use 25th St. elevator.)

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any quantity; price must be reasonable. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Reid's 5800 navy. Madison Square 1327.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantity, M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Andrews, 5782 navy, can use quantity. Farragut 2616.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Can use 25 pieces navy V. S. 907. Vanderbilt 4634.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for good quality rookie. Newmak Skirt, 130 West 29th.

TRICOTINE and Serges Wanted.—All makes. Mad. Sq. 2740.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy 00077, 9541, 9708, Deland; any quantity. Gramercy 2402.

TUSSAH Wanted, in all changeable shades, for petticoats. Manhatten, 87 5th Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fancy woolens; also 0030 serge. Spring 9600 Mr. Henry.

VELOURS Wanted.—Kelly's 3000, black and burgundy; also black broadcloth, American Woolen Co. or similar. Kaplan & Weinstein. Chelsea 1650.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, brown, and heavier; good quality; prefer Garfield's 5116; will pay cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight; quantity for cash; brown, taupe, and burgundy. M. Gordon, 39 East 32d. Mad. Sq. 3405.

VELOURS Wanted.—Black, 11050, 544 or similar, can use large quantity, will pay cash. Greeley 4099.

VELOUR Wanted.—Check, D. M. style 24 or similar; also American poplins. Haft, Farragut 6134.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight reindeer, brown, navy, and Pekin. Phone Farragut 5495.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight, American 000, similar, navy and brown. Farragut 2045.

VELOURS Wanted.—0000 or similar, in all shades. Chelsea 9546.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweight navy. Madison Square 9415.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, all colors, for cash. Milzer Cloak and Suit.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia and suiting for suiting. Weiss, 9163 Madison Square.

VELOUR Wanted.—Peco and 8160 black, spot cash. Forrest 5199.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, paulette, reindeer, navy, cash. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, reindeer shade. Chelsea 7838.

Buyers' Wants

VELOUR WOOL Wanted.—Clark & Dane, 6230 Pekin, brown and reindeer. Reich, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 4232.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suiting velours, Garfields 5116 preferred, reindeer, brown, navy. A. H. Gittleson, 39 West 29th St.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Manufacturer open for 27 and 36 inch velveteen; all colors; will look Tuesday, 13 to 2 P. M., Room 1504, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—36-inch twill back, black, navy and brown, for immediates delivery; bring samples. Harry A. Roman & Co., 32 West 32d.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Brown only, Warrall dye twill back 31, 34 or 37 inch width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th St.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — 24-44-inch twill back, black, navy, brown, taupe. Chelsea 238.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity 20-inch, all makes, all colors. Weiss, 9163 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 29-inch plain back, in wine and navy. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 24, 27, and 36 inch twill backs. Weiss, 9163 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—All colors; warranted dye and twilled back. Greenwald Friedman, 6 East 32d.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for quantity 27-inch twill back, all colors. Madison Square 3315.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Twill back 44-inch; open for quantity. Baum, 15 West 26th.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—J. 9084 or similar. Jacob Lasher, Farragut 4985.

VENETIANS Wanted.—36, colors 220, 5th av., Room 1510. Madison Square 9417.

WAISTS Wanted.—We are open for large quantity embroidered Jap silk waists. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for 500 dozen Georgine; spot cash. Farragut 617.

WASH SATINS Wanted.—Will buy quantity of all grades for cash. K. J. Morimura & Co., Phone Madison Square 4705.

WASH SATINS Wanted.—Open for large quantities flesh color; cash. Lehman Brothers, 303 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted—Open to buy any quantity light and heavy weight, men's and women's wear; spot cash. Telephone 9067 Spring. Elias Surut Son, 670 Broadway, New York City.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Overcoatings for cash. Thomas Landau & Bros., 653 Broadway.

YALAMAS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Ben Ginsberg, 51 West 24th St. Chel. 8465.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN 15030, De Lands 9600, Wyandotte 600, and other heavyweights. Baum & Katz, 40 West 33d. Madison Square 4232.

AI RONE, house dresses and rompers to close out. D. S. Magid Mfg. Co., 32 Union Square.

BAFFIN, Behring, Ukon Seal, and Peco Plush Wanted.—For cash. Farragut 9092.

BLOOMER JERSEY CLOTH.—Fleah white, various qualities, large quantities. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BOLIVIAS and Silvertones.—Stevens 6116, De Lands 658, light and heavy weight silvertones, all shades; reasonable. Madison Square 3860. Extension 5.

BOLIVIA, SILVERTIPS.—Goodman & Herman, Dobson; cheap. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

BOLIVIAS.—Silvertip, Dobsons, 616, 617, 618, also silvertones, 621, 638. Farragut 9407.

BOLIVIA DE LANDS.—Silvertip 3700, all colors; reasonable. Farragut 6072.

BOTANY.—Yalama and broadcloth, all colors; reasonable. Madison Square 9079.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliards 116, 2002, all shades in stock, immediate delivery. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH. — Deering, Milliken, brown, navy, black, $3.50 net cash. Chelsea 7640.

CHASES.—Stripes, 1¼ inches; will close out cheap. Kramer; Mad. Sq. 9656.

CHEVRONS.—F. H., all colors, $2.95 net. Finkelstein, Mad. Sq. 1425.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ Goodman, Herman, navy, and Oxford; also Newhouse No. 2 brown, Greeley 4376.

CHIFFON, VELVET.—All shades. Stern & Cheney. Chelsea 5753.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, 2 to close 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

CHINCHILLAS.—¾ goods, brown and navy, $1.05. Madison Square 4538.

COATEES.—Plush, fur trimmed and others; jobs. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATINGS AND POLO CLOTH.—Stevens' 8075 and cheviots 9000, silvertones, broadcloths, velours, satins, taffetas, georgettes, jerseys, paulettes, today's delivery. Milton, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Mr. Buyer, why pay more? Can positively save you money, wool velours and silvertone coats, full lined, on the racks at $14.50 and $16.50. Rose & Salzman, Inc., 299 5th Av., corner 31st.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses for immediate delivery, $6.75 up to $75; if interested write for samples. National Cloak Co., 931 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Attention to jobbers, 1000, for immediate delivery. International Cloak Mfg. Co.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', cloth and plush; at once delivery. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur-trimmed to close out; attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 29th.

COATS, Suits.—Newest models, $13.50 to $35; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Girls' coats, 1,000, sacrifice prices, $4.50 to $7.50. 1,133 Broadway. Room 724.

COATS.—2,500 high class cloth, to close out cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches long, close out. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROYS and cottons for men's pants, off price original tickets of mills. Spring 7156.

CORD DE LANE.—Deuret & Co.; cheap. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

COTTON GOODS, SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Heyman, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles, at a sacrifice price. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

COTTON PRINTED PERCALE SHIRTINGS. —44 square, and 67-72; good assorted patterns. Telephone 10075 Chelsea.

COTTON TRICOT CLOTH.—Substitute for silk tricot for women's underwear, 5,000 yards flesh or white. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE-DE-CHINE.—Five thread, flesh and white, at special price. Canal 9120.

CRICKLAND'S shade 13, 9600; also 100-33 Deland's tricotine, 36-inch cotton warp, navy. Stuyvesant 6265.

DENIMS.—Chambrays and cotton goods always on hand under market prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 320 Broadway.

DENIMS.—Chambrays and cotton goods always on hand under market prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 320 Broadway.

DRESSES.—On the racks, off again; that's the daily story of offerings in tricolette, serge, tricotine, georgette, satin, and jersey; select early; we're selling quickly. Ansonia Dress Co., 5th West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Highest class tricolette, tricotine, serges, velveteens, silvertones, broadcloths, velours, satins, taffetas, georgettes, jerseys, paulettes, today's delivery. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSED.—Wonderful value, tricotines, serges, tricoletes, velveteens, Charmeuse satin and dinner gowns of lace, from $16.25 and up; immediate delivery. 116-118 West 29th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES on the Racks.—Thousands of smart costumes fashioned in the season's best fabrics at prices that will make you sit up and take notice. Encore Dress Co., 40 West 27th St. "Prepare for an encore."

DRESSES.—On the racks, 2,000 tricotine, satin, serge, jersey, paulettes, velvets, at your prices. Mr. Jobber; $7.75-$25; investigate. Mariette, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Better grade of tricolettes satin, georgettes, jersey, tricotines, and evening dresses. Glockner Dresses, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values! Satins, serges, jerseys, $6.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Contractor wants to close out entire stock 300 serges, tricos, satins and georgettes; cash. 8 East 17th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Cloth and silk dresses at reasonable prices. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Job, satin, serge and tricotine to close out. The Foxy Dress Co., Inc., 885 B'way.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES. — Mr. Jobber, thousands and thousands of dresses on the racks; jump into these bargains quick and reap the benefits later; tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, and velvets, $7.50 to $27.50; snappy styles that will help your season's assortment; remember mistakes cost money; avoid them; come in and make your selection from our racks; don't find every dress a rare bargain opportunity; don't can't afford and overlook our dresses at $7.50 to $27.50 and our special tricotines at $12.75 and velveteen dresses at $15.75. Bonner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Soon can be made in our showroom because you save many dollars on our dresses; 5,000 dresses on the racks of tricotine, tricolette, serge, satin, velvet, at $7.50 to $27.50, and every one is a bargain for thrifty buyers; and what's more, we are prepared to ship $250,000 worth per month; don't let the tremendous cry of shortage and high prices scare you; come in, and let us show you how we can take care of your dress needs; be sure to see our special tricotine at $15.75, and our velveteen dress at at $10.75. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Our new Fall dresses achieve the up-top of smartness combined with true quality; compare our tricotine dresses, $13.75; woolen velours, $12.75, and serges, $4.75, with others of equal price and look at their style, quality and finish of workmanship and you will not be surprised why we have increased our business this season more than 100% over the previous year. There is a reason! M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Big values bring big business; $200,000 in shipments in August tell the tale. Wise buyers know there are big profits for them in our merchandise. Buy right off the racks and duplicate in a hurry. Serges, satins, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Mayer Boenlak, 30 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Farmers are getting rich; get in on the "harvest" yourself. Our dresses reap marvelous profits for you. Twenty wonderful models of all-wool serges at $13.75 on the racks, ready to ship; any quantity, all sizes. Mayer Boenlak, 30 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Crackajack styles that are growing rapid-fire sales; builders for live stores from coast to coast; serges, tricotines, charmeuses, satins, velveteens, for immediate delivery at prices that will make you buy. Encore Dress Co., 40 West 27th St. Every little "Encore" shows a profit all its own.

DRESSES. — If it's tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, satins, serges, velvets, we have them; $7.50 to $37.50; on the racks for instant delivery; diffy selling; diffy sales; save you $1 to $5; call and be convinced; you'll be a dress wiser and a customer. Fuller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Satin at $8.50; serges, $9.50; other styles up to $15.00; 5,000 in stock ready to be shipped out; we are absolutely manufacturers; save the jobber's profit. Solomon & Kramer, 119 West 28d. Farragut 0861.

DRESSES.—Mr. Buyer, are you interested in making profits on the merchandise you buy? Then call and see the bargains we offer below cost; it will pay you to come up S. Roth & Co., 146 W. 28th. Farragut 2018.

DRESSES.—250 serges to close out by contractors, must be sold. 106 East 19th, 4th floor. Stuyvesant 7483.

DRESSES.—500 serge, satin, tricotine, tailette, on racks for immediate delivery at price. Schwartz Co., 15 West 30th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Silks and satins, $5.75; serges, $5.75; Susquehanna and cotton warp poplins, cheap. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, gingham, organdies; regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job tricolettes, paulettes; will sacrifice. Metropolitan Garment Co., 259 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Job, close out cheap; tricotine, jersey, silk georgette. 60 West 15th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Latest models, all popular materials, specially priced. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractor has several satin and velveteen dresses; will sell very cheap. Beinord Dress, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs of satins and serges; low price. Fiorannel Dress Co., 38 W. 26th St.

DRESSES.—All wool tricotine, $13.50, 4 models, 5 colors. Bernstein, 40 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job satin, serge, tricotine. 234 5th Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style, flesh. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 234 5th Av.

F. & H. Chevronas, Ethan Allen mixtures. Telephone Madison Square 4541.

GEORGETTES in the raw or finished, for early delivery; thinnest quality, finished, $1.70; raw, and raw, $1.40 net. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

GEORGETTE, Crepe de Chine, Silk and Cotton Crepe.—Good assortment; reasonable prices. Telephone Chelsea 10075.

GEORGETTE, all shades; also bisque, fair quality, terms, price. E 2 Times.

GEORGINES.—All colors, quantities on hand, below market. Farragut 2825.

JAP SATIN.—5 mommie Usan; natural. Phone Farragut 9061.

JUILLIARD 502 checks, all colors, cheap; Farragut 4717.

KERSEY.—Juilliard 2003, M. Henne 41 and 2002, Mad. Sq. 1614, or will trade for black, navy, or brown. Farragut 3833.

MIXTURES.—100 pieces 56-inch mixtures and checks for the cap trade and clothing trade. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st. Gramercy 4476-4476.

OVERALLS. — Men's, 220 denims, $19.50 dozen; others for $18, and some for $16.50 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PANTS.—Men's corduroy pants, good weight, sizes 32 to 42, $28 dozen. National Clothing Exchange, 30 Bleecker St.

PLUSHES AND VELOUR.—Esquimette, Baffin, Furmons, Nuphur, Brevitex, light and heavy velour, navy, brown, and green. King Textile Co., 24 East 21st.

PLUSHES.—Silk; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8050, all colors; also Blumenthal's Arctic fox, 1120 Greeley.

POPLIN.—American cotton warp 949, Saxonia 106, 5105, 227, MFL, VFL, 7122, 4040, 4548, 4050, 4062, 13058, 11095; Poiret twill and others. David Carity, 44 East 22d St. Gramercy 4902.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna, 171, black, navy, copen and taupe; $.95, 8% cash. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag and Meyer Jobich, navy, black; serges 7120. Cantor, 2277 Farragut.

RARITANS.—1123 and 806, all colors. Goldsmith, 30 East 21st St. Gramercy 6669.

SATEENS.—Fancy, 100 pieces 36 inches, to close at 31½ net, 10 days. Spring 9332.

SATIN DUCHESS.—40 inch good quality, navy, black, taupe, plum, $2.10, net cash; also black, 36 inch. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SATIN.—Cotton back, white, navy, good quality, $1.45, 8%, cash. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SATIN and Charmeuse, all colors; will sell at right price to quick buyer; 36-40 inch. Lord Dress Co., 40 West 28th. Farragut 2062.

SATIN DUCHESS; American silk mills, black and navy; cash, cheap. Madison Square 3477-8.

SATIN CHARMEUSE.—40 inches, good quality; immediate delivery, $2.80, 8%. 10 days. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

SATINS.—Evening shades, below market price. National Petticoat Co., 30 West 15th.

SATIN.—575 yards assorted striped satins, $1.35 net. Mad. Square 1804.

SATINS.—Manufacturer has to close out different grades, cheap. Madison Square 1735.

SATINS. — Cheney's navy, black, brown, taupe. Madison Square 4678.

SECO.—Manufacturer has to close out; also other cotton goods. Madison Square 1735.

SEALINE SKIN cheap. Telephone Farragut 3700.

SERGES.—7614, Hamilton 4040, WFX, BPNL, PPNA, MFL, VSL, LFA, SBGL, 54289, Gers 7008, 47116, Botany 833, 11453, 780 navy and black, Husbahman's 41-31, American silvertone 15030, 13032, 16007, American Polo 15035, Holmes Triomphant 184; also big variety of all-wool and cotton warp plaids. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—54289, 9065, 7180, 6120, 44-inch botany, French serge, C. F. L

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Industry and Trade Continue Active Despite Strikes and Strike Plans.

Quickly changing sentiment over the labor situation, uncertainty in respect to the future course of commodity prices and the persistent decline of certain of the foreign exchanges made it more difficult last week than before to gain a perspective of actual business conditions. This was made evident in emphatic fashion by the erratic movements of stocks. Speculative endeavor at times gave the stock market an appearance of decided strength as one view of the labor outlook stood predominant. Again, as on the day after the steel trade strike was called, an opposite swing of expectations caused sharp declines of quotations. On Saturday the collapse of the police strike in Boston worked to stimulate buying of stocks, and it remains to be seen in the next few days whether or not the optimistic deductions drawn from what looked like a failure of the American Federation of Labor to attain the success it sought are to be extended into really constructive influences for security prices. The labor question overshadowed practically all other considerations affecting industry and trade—from the Wall Street viewpoint. Practically, strikes and threats of strikes appeared not to have reduced industrial operations substantially from what they were the week before and the week before that. Steel mills were reported to be working from 70 to 90 per cent. of capacity, depending upon the products being turned out, and managers were more concerned over a shortage of hands than because of the unwillingness of hands to work. The Steel Corporation reported an increase of more than 500,000 tons in unfilled orders, and this, too, in the face of heavy deliveries during August which ate into bookings on a substantial scale. In textile lines the mills were said to be so busy on accumulated orders that producers were not worrying about the effect of price recessions on buyers for forward account. The building industry continued to report activity which exceeded the available supplies of materials of one sort or another. Quotations for food and food materials continued to fall back, bringing comfort both to the householder and the employer of labor who hopes that the cost of living will shortly reach a position where the demands of workers for ever increasing wages can be offset by a solid argument. Altogether the week was not bereft of encouraging developments, even though disturbing and troublesome matters were more prominent. And it was evident in banking quarters that, despite the fall of French exchange to new low levels, bankers were encouraged over the prospect held forth by the passage of the Edge bill by the Senate of means to increase credit facilities for foreign buyers here and thus steady the exchanges.

By setting a definite date for a strike the leaders of the steel trade unions appear to show forth a greater confidence in their strength than steel manufacturers have said was warranted by the actual proportion of union and nonunion workers in the industry. While the strike is to be directed primarily against the Steel Corporation many of the other companies seem likely to be involved, if the threat is actually carried out. The decision in union councils to proceed with their plans without giving President Wilson opportunity to adjust matters affecting the entire labor situation in the conference he has called for next month shows that radical elements have risen to the forefront for the time being, at least. The outcome of the attempt to organize the steel trade under the labor banner, for that is the prime purpose of the strike call, may have a wider effect on the nation's labor problem than seems evident at this time. It stands to reason that the refusal of even 15 per cent. of the Steel Corporation's working force to continue on their jobs will for a time check production, possibly force the closing down of some mills and furnaces. The full test of the union power may then come through the ability or inability of the unions to increase the number of members to a point where plant operation will be definitely retarded or stopped altogether. The employers remain confident that the unions cannot make effective headway in building up their members. In fact, the call for a strike, while it had not been expected so soon in the light of the President's conciliatory measures, brought no change of opinion among steel company executives that the great majority of the men would "carry on," thereby registering approval of current working conditions and the rates of wages.

Apropos the labor unrest, which became more evident last week than before, it is interesting to read what George E. Roberts of the National City Bank says in The Annalist:

"The wise policy for the labor organizations to pursue is to quit their policy of trying to push wages higher and make a study of how to hold the wage rates they have gained, looking for future gains to an increase in the purchasing power of the dollar. They should look now to increasing production. They should look after their position as consumers. They should seek to co-operate with employers in accomplishing a reduction of the costs per unit of products to what they were before the war. If they can achieve that their new wage rates will be secure and represent real gains—a real increase of command over the necessaries and the comforts they want. Otherwise, they are chasing shadows and are likely to fall into a bog."

The crop-moving season is getting under way, but as yet the money supply appears not to be greatly affected by the transfer of interior bank deposits away from New York to the home institutions. Time funds were in increased supply last week at 6 per cent., offerings being so much freer than the week before, it was reported, that borrowers were inclined to hold back, expectant of an easement of the rate. Call money experienced several flurries which carried quotations up to 7 and 8 per cent. for a moderate amount of lending, but the situation of the demand market probably was under the influence of preparations for the third installment of the year's income tax payments due tomorrow. It is likely that banks located in the agricultural regions see now that the requirements for the crops are to be less than was expected six weeks ago, due to the marked depreciation of the wheat crop, and are ready to get part of their funds out for six months or longer. Whereas a wheat yield of more than 1,200,000,000 bushels was predicted from condition reports earlier in the season, the Government's statement last week set the prosable maximum at 923,000,000 bushels. The shrinkage, calculated in dollars of value on the fixed price basis, amounts to more than $650,000,000. The corn prospects have improved, but to an extent to only partially offset the potential wealth decrease threatened by the wheat estimates.

The Treasury promises to be a smaller borrower henceforward than during the preceding months of the year, when the heaviest war costs were being liquidated. If this has not already had some effect in easing the loan market, it should in the near future. Secretary of the Treasury Glass feels so confident that the inflow of money through income taxes and other revenue channels will meet the Government's obligations in the main during the balance of the year that he has discontinued the bi-monthly offerings of certificates, limiting the call upon bank and investors' funds to a six months' and a year's offering of paper. The relief afforded the credit market from a slackening of Federal borrowing may be tempered by the demands of expanding industry, through commercial loans and new offerings of securities, and it is to be remembered that large foreign loans are under consideration. The immediate outlook for money rates and supplies would seem to point toward an easier situation, but there are too many factors as yet obscure to permit of a long-range examination of tendencies.

Today's issue of The Annalist contains two important articles—"Why Prices Have Risen and How They Will Come Down" and a suggestion of "Short Term and Serial Issues in Railway Bonds." Ten cents a copy at news stands; $4 a year.—Advt.

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51 Wall Street, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 13, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,177,720	208,157,637
Same period a year ago	1,805,465	92,628,311

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.53	85.84	93.56	69.73
Same period a year ago	72.98	70.38	74.24	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	ADAMS EXPRESS	43	40	40	— 3
2,500	Advance Rumely	39½	37	39	— 1
800	Advance Rumely pf	72	71	71¼	— ¾
5,700	Ajax Rubber	92	88¾	89	— 1⅞
18,484	Ajax Rubber rights	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3,000	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45⅞	42⅞	43	— 2½
300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	94⅞	94	94¾	— 1⅛
600	Am. Ag. Chem.	97½	96¼	96¾	— ⅞
200	Am. Bank Note	46½	45	46¼	+ 1¼
2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	85	87	+ 1
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	
400	Am. Bosch Magneto	113½	112	113½	+ 1½
38,400	Am. Can	55⅞	52¾	54½	— ⅝
400	Am. Can pf	105⅞	105	105⅞	— ⅛
28,900	Am. Car & Foundry	137⅞	133½	136¼	+ 1¾
100	Am. Car & Foundry pf	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	
1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	53	53	— 2⅛
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	+ 2
3,800	Am. Drug Syndicate	11¾	11	11⅜	
200	Am. Express	87	83½	83½	— 6½
10,650	Am. Hide & Leather	37	34	36½	+ ½
14,800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	133	126½	*127⅞	+ 3
200	Am. Ice pf	68½	68	85½	+ 2½
77,300	Am. International	105½	103	105	+ 2½
5,500	Am. Linseed	74⅝	72	72¾	+ ⅞
124,700	Am. Locomotive	101½	94	*100⅝	+ 7⅛
500	Am. Locomotive pf	106⅞	105½	106⅝	+ ⅛
600	Am. Malt & Grain	56½	55½	56	
21,400	Am. Ship & Commerce	41	37⅞	39⅝	— 1½
12,200	Am. Smelt & Ref.	79	75½	78½	+ 2½
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103⅞	103½	103⅞	+ ⅜
100	Am. Sugar	120⅝	120½	120¾	+ ⅜
6,400	Am. Steel Foundries	41¼	39¾	40	— ½
600	Am. Steel Foundries pf	96	95¾	96	
5,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	130⅞	125½	130⅝	+ 2⅞
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	+ ½
18,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	89¾	83½	88½	+ 3
13,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	101¾	99½	101⅝	+ ⅝
2,000	Am. Tobacco	220½	223	224¾	+ 1¾
500	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100½	101	
21,300	Am. Woolen	121½	113	120⅝	+ 6⅝
700	Am. Woolen pf.	108½	106¾	107⅝	+ 1⅝
1,200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	59	57¾	59	+ 1
1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	23½	22½	23	
800	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
15,800	Anaconda Copper	69¾	67¾	69⅜	+ 1⅝
500	Assets Realization	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1,000	Associated Dry Goods	53⅞	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
800	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	78	77¾	77¾	— ¼
3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91	90	91	+ ⅛
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	81⅝	81	81½	+ ⅛
200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	— 1½
3,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	162	155½	162	+ 3½
346,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	136½	116½	134½	+16⅞
5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	41	40	40¾	— ⅛
900	Baltimore & Ohio pf	51	50	50	— 1⅝
900	Barrett Co.	131	128	128	— 1
100	Barrett Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	+ 1½
400	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4,200	Bethlehem Motors	30⅞	29¾	29¾	
600	Bethlehem Steel	90	88	90	+ 3½
157,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	94⅜	85	93½	+ 3½
100	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf.	100	100	100	— 7
800	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	114¼	113¾	114¼	+ ⅝
3,200	Booth Fisheries	18⅝	17¼	18	
190	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	98	98	98	— 1½
1,700	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	27½	26¾	26¾	
200	Do. ctfs. of dep.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	78¾	78¼	78¼	— 1⅝
200	Brown Shoe	97	93	93	— 1
100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— 1½
200	Burns Brothers	133	132	132	— 1
800	Butterick Co.	29	26⅞	27¼	— 2½
2,700	Butte Copper & Zinc	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3,500	Butte & Superior	27¼	26	26¼	— ⅝
10,400	CADDO GENT. O. & R.	39⅜	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
900	California Packing	69½	65⅝	69	+ 2⅞
49,800	California Petroleum	54⅝	51	54¾	+ 1⅞
3,500	California Petroleum pf.	86	83½	85⅝	+ 1⅝
3,600	Canadian Pacific	152¾	150¾	152	+ 1½
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100½	100½	100¾	— ⅜
410	Central Foundry	31	29	30	— 2
400	Central Foundry pf.	60	59	59½	— 2⅝
37,800	Central Leather Co.	101½	97	99⅞	+ 1⅝
100	Central L. Co. pf. ex div.	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ 2½
500	Certain-Teed Products	43	41	41	— ½
8,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	56	53	55	+ 2½
4,400	Chandler Motor	293	280	286½	— 2½
1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	55⅝	56	— ⅜
500	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
200	Chi. Great Western pf.	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43⅝	41¾	43	+ ⅛
1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	64¼	62¾	63¾	+ ⅞
300	Chi. & Northwestern	96	93½	95½	+ 1½
100	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	79	79	79	
2,200	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	25	24¾	25	— ¾
700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	74½	73½	73½	— 1
1,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	61	60	60¾	— ½
600	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	73¾	72¾	73¾	+ ¾
9,200	Chile Copper	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
5,900	Chino Copper	45¾	44	45	
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	— 3½
200	Clusti, Peabody	81⅞	81	81	— 1
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	110	110	110	+ 2
1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	44	46	+ 1
800	Colorado Southern	22½	22½	22½	— 1½
4,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	63¾	62¾	63	
900	Comput. Tab Recording	58	54	58	+ 4
300	Consol. Cigar	62¾	60	60	— 3
600	Consol. Cigar pf.	79	78	78¾	+ ¼
1,000	Consolidated Gas	93¼	91½	94	+ 1½
2,800	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	18	17	17	— 1½
5,600	Continental Can	95⅝	91½	95	
17,150	Continental Candy	12⅝	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
100	Continental Insurance	74⅞	74¾	74¾	+ ⅜
39,900	Corn Prod. Refining	88⅝	84¾	87¾	+ 1⅝
500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107	106	107	+ ⅛
66,700	Crucible Steel	189¾	168	187	+18½
1,200	Crucible Steel pf.	105	103	105	
18,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	74⅝	71¼	73⅝	+ 2⅝
3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	78⅝	80½	+ 1½
600	Cuban Amer. Sugar	269	249	269	+20
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	101	101	101	— ⅝
200	Del., Lack. & West.	184	179	179	—11
100	Denver & Rio Grande	10	10	10	
15,600	Den. & R. G. pf.	18⅝	16¼	18	+ 1½
600	Dome Mines	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
100	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	4	4	4	
1,500	ELK HORN COAL	36	34½	35	— ⅝
300	Elk Horn Coal pf.	40	40	40	
1,000	Emerson-Brantingham	30	29	30	— 2
900	Endicott-Johnson	105	102	102	— 6
250	End.-Johnson pf.	104¼	104	104¼	— ¾
1,000	Erie	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
1,100	Erie 1st pf.	25⅜	24½	25	+ ⅛
300	FAIRBANKS CO.	77¾	76¼	77¾	+ ⅛
8,600	Famous Players-Lasky	103	98	102½	
200	Fed. Mining & Smelt.	14	14	14	— 1½
100	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	33	33	33	
16,500	Fisher Body	140½	96	135½	+44
200	Fisher Body pf.	102	101	102	+ 2
31,200	Fisk Rubber	47	44¾	46¾	+ 2⅝
4,700	Freeport Texas	49	47	47	— 1½
1,750	GASTON, W'MS & W.	30⅜	30	30	— ⅝
100	General Chemical pf.	103½	103½	103½	— 2½
10,700	General Cigar	82⅞	79¾	81⅞	+ 2½
1,000	General Electric	169	166½	166½	— ⅞
17,400	General Motors	241	225	226	+ ½
400	General Motors pf.	91½	91	91	
1,200	General Motors deb.	86⅜	85⅝	86⅜	+ ⅜
48,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	84⅜	79½	81⅝	+ 2⅜
800	Goodrich pf.	105	103¼	105	+ 1⅝
3,400	Great Northern pf.	87	85½	87	+ ⅝
5,900	Gt. N. Certs. for O. P.	44⅞	43¼	44¼	+ ⅝
1,200	Greene-Cananea Copper	43	41¾	43	+ 1
500	Gulf States Steel	61	58¾	58¾	— 2
22,100	HASKELL & BARKER	65⅞	59	65	+ 4
100	Homestake Mining	74	74	74	+ 2
200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	93¾	93	93½	+ ⅜
18,300	Inspiration Copper	61⅜	60¼	61⅛	+ ⅝
2,400	Interboro Consolidated	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1,500	Interboro Consol. pf.	22½	21	22½	+ 1½
400	International Agricul.	28	25¾	26	— 1
200	Int. Agri. pf.	82	81½	82	
3,100	Int. Harvester, new	135¼	132½	133¾	— 1⅜
100	Int. Harv. pf., new	116	116	116	— 2½
94,900	Int. Mer. Marine	61⅜	58⅜	61¼	+ 2½
47,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	122¾	116½	121⅝	+ 3⅝
5,400	International Nickel	28⅝	25¾	26	
4,300	International Paper	57¼	55½	56¾	+ ⅜
300	Int. Paper pf., Stamped	76	76	76	— ⅜
100	International Salt	60	60	60	+ 4
800	JEWEL TEA	26	24½	25	
400	Jewel Tea pf.	65	63½	65	
1,100	Jones Bros. Tea	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ⅜
100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
200	Kan. City Southern pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
16,300	Kelly-Springfield Tire	141½	135¾	135½	— 1⅜
970	Kelly-Spring'd T. 8% pf.	105½	104¾	104¾	— ¼
1,100	Kelsey Wheel	80	63	80	+16
7,500	Kennecott Copper	36⅝	35¼	36¼	
51,100	Keystone Tire & R.	65½	61	63¼	— 1⅞
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	87	87	87	— 2½
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	
11,100	LACK. STEEL	84⅜	81½	*83¼	+ 3¼
100	Lake Erie & Western	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	33½	31	31½	+ ¼
1,000	Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ¾
700	Liggett & Myers	222	220	222	+ 2
1,400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	73⅜	70	73	+ 1¼
17,400	Lorillard (P.) Co.	235¾	210	235	+21
100	Louisville & Nashville	108	108	108	
300	MANHATTAN SHIRT.	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
100	Marlin-Rockwell	65½	65½	65½	— ½
300	Mathieson Alkali	36	34	36	+ 1⅝
12,200	Maxwell Motors	48¼	46⅜	47½	— ⅝
6,900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	81½	79¼	79⅝	— ¾
6,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	42¾	40	40	+ ⅜
300	May Dept. Stores	101½	100	100	— 2
230,000	Mexican Petroleum	214	103½	211¾	+17½
1,200	Miami Copper	27	27	27	— ⅛
26,700	Midvale Steel	53¼	50⅝	51⅜	— ⅞
400	Minn. & St. Louis, new	16⅞	16	16½	
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85½	85½	85½	
100	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	90	90	90	— 1
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., leased lines	59	59	59	— 1¼
7,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	13½	12½	13⅜	+ ⅛
100	Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	18	18	18	
4,100	Mo. Pacific	28⅝	27	27⅜	— ¾
1,200	Mo. Pacific pf.	47¼	46½	46¾	— 1
2,100	Montana Power	63½	62¼	*62⅝	— ¾
800	NAT. ACME	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
3,200	Nat. Aniline & Chem.	48	46	47¼	
750	Nat. Aniline & Chem. pf.	89½	88	89	+ ½
300	Nat. Biscuit	117	114½	117	+ 4⅝
300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	79¼	79½	+ 3⅜
600	Nat. Conduit & Cable	16	16	16	— ⅜
1,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	77	74½	75	— 2¼
100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ 1¼
1,200	Nat. Lead	80⅝	79	79¾	— ⅛
900	Nat. Lead pf.	107	102	107	+ 4
200	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1,600	Nevada Consol. Copper	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
1,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	39¼	35½	38¾	+ ⅛
2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	116	109	115	+ 8
3,000	N. Y. Central	73¾	71	72¾	+ 1⅛
200	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	47	47	
3,500	N. Y. Dock	50⅝	47½	47½	— 2
300	N. Y. Dock pf.	63½	58	58	— 5½
6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32¾	31	32	— ⅝
200	N. Y. Ont. & West	30	30	30	
900	Norfolk & Western	100⅜	99¾	99¾	
2,100	North American	64½	58⅝	64⅝	+ 6¼
6,300	Northern Pacific	87½	86¾	87	— ⅝
3,700	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	79	74¾	76	— ⅞
24,100	OHIO CITIES GAS.	55	53	53⅜	— ¼
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	53½	53½	53¾	+ ¼
200	Ontario Mining	6½	6½	6½	
27,800	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
300	Owens Bottle	55	55	55	
700	PACIFIC GAS & ELEC.	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
3,700	Pacific Mail	40⅝	37⅝	38	+ 2⅜
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35	35	35	+ ⅛
175,500	Pan Am. Pet & T.	123½	116	122⅜	+ 5¼
3,800	Penn. Seaboard Steel	44½	42¾	43½	+ ¼
7,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	44½	43	43	
1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	45⅞	43	43	— 1
800	Pere Marquette	18¾	17½	18	— 1
800	Pere Marquette prior pf.	63	61½	63	+ 2
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	35¼	34½	35	
24,700	Pierce-Arrow	59⅝	56	57¾	
12,000	Pierce Oil	22½	21	22¼	— ⅜
1,100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	60¼	60¼	+12
4,400	Pitts. Coal	64½	62⅝	62⅝	— 1⅝
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	93	93	93	— ½
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ½
2,500	Pitts. & West. Va.	33⅝	32¾	32¾	— 1
25,800	Pond Creek Coal	25	24½	25	+ ½
8,600	Pressed Steel Car	92⅜	88	91⅞	+ 2
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101¾	101	101¾	— ¾
900	Pullman Co.	121½	119	121½	+ 2½
6,600	Punta Alegre Sugar	70¾	66⅝	68½	+ 2½
4,200	Railway Steel Spring	99	95¾	99	+ 3
100	Railway Steel Spg. pf.	107	105	*107	+ 1½
4,200	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
6,800	Reading	79¾	77½	79¼	+ 1½
100	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37	
300	Remington Typewriter	73	72	72	— 1
100	Republic Motor Truck	45¾	43¾	45¾	+ ¾
26,800	Republic Iron & Steel	96⅞	89¾	95¾	+ 1⅝
400	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	106	106	106	+ ¼
108,300	Royal Dutch, N. Y. shs.	99½	93¼	98¾	+ 5⅛
2,000	Royal Dutch tr. ctfs.	98¾	93¼	96	
2,400	ST. LOUIS-S.F. FRAN.	19¾	18	18⅝	— ⅜
400	St. Louis Southwestern	15	15	15	
2,000	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	28	28	28	+ 1
2,700	Savage Arms	83	73	82¾	+ 7½
4,100	Saxon Motor	24⅜	21	21⅞	— 3⅛
700	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	205	204½	204½	+ ½
2,700	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	13¾	14	— 1
225,100	Sinclair Oil Ref.	61⅜	59⅜	60⅜	+ 1½
700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	63	62½	62½	— ½
39,700	Southern Pacific	102⅜	96¾	102¼	+ 2
2,800	Southern Railway	25	24½	24¾	— ½
3,300	Stromberg Carburetor	65¼	62	64	— 1½
800	Stromberg Carb., rights	9	9	9¼	— ⅛
142,900	Studebaker Co.	117⅜	111½	116¼	+ 3¾
500	Studebaker Co. pf.	102	101½	102	
2,600	Stutz Motor	116	111	114	+ 2
1,200	Stutz Motor rights	5	3¾	4¾	+ ¾
1,100	Superior Steel	43	41¾	43	+ ½
5,900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13¾	11	12¾	— ¾
18,000	Texas Co.	272½	262	*272	+11½
16,900	Texas & Pacific	51⅜	46	50⅝	+ 1⅞
800	Third Avenue	21½	21	21	— ⅛
16,700	Tobacco Products	101½	94	101¼	+ 2⅝
100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	103	103	103	+ 1
90,900	Transcontinental Oil	58⅜	55	57¼	— ½
600	Trans. & W. Steel Forg.	58½	57¼	58⅛	+ 2
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	170	170	170	— ¾
5,400	Union Pacific	123¼	121	123¼	+ ⅞
400	Union Pacific pf.	89	88¾	89	+ ½
2,800	United Alloy Steel	53¾	51	51	— 1
100	United Cigar Stores	199¾	199¾	199¾	— ¾
100	United Cigar S. pf.	121	121	121	+ 2
600	United Drug	152¼	145¼	145¾	— 7⅜
400	United Drug 1st pf.

An Analysis of

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged $7.68 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum, or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.

20 Broad Street, New York

Branch Office—25 West 33d St. New York City. Liberty Building, Phila.

Shooting An Oil Well

Nitro-glycerin, in many fields, is just as much of a necessity in bringing in a well as in drilling the hole. There are two methods of shooting oil wells: (1) is the "Jack Squib" or "Drop Shot" plan; (2) the electric way. By the first, nitro-glycerin shells, with an anchor appendage, are lowered into the well, in amounts varying from 10 to 800 quarts, according to the formation and the size of the opening. A sharp pointed tin cylinder, containing dynamite caps and lighted fuse, is, dropped into the hole and explodes the charge.

The electric method makes use of wires and battery.

Shooting producing wells is to burn off the paraffin and thus permit production.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6½%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

Stone & Webster

120 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 6020

Boston Chicago

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

$193,000

City of High Point

NORTH CAROLINA

6% Water & Funding Bonds

Due serially July 1, 1921 to 1958 inclusive.

Principal and interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

Subject to approving opinion of counsel as to legality.

Price to Yield 5%

Details on request

STACY & BRAUN

5 Nassau Street

Toledo New York Cincinnati

Woodward Iron Common

Stern Bros. Preferred

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

Trading Department

120 Broadway, New York

Phone Rector 8678.

Title Guarantee & Trust

Lawyers Title & Trust

American Lt. & Tr. Com.

International Motors Com.

McCLURE, JONES & REED

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway Phone 7660 Rector

FOR FURTHERANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE

Most Comprehensive Plan Yet Made for Working Under the Webb-Pomerene Act.

ITS SCOPE IS THE WORLD

Big Corporation Under the Auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

What promises to be the largest concerted effort yet made to secure and extend the export trade of the country has just been launched under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. It has taken formal shape in the organization of the Namusa South American Corporation, and its operations will be under the Webb-Pomerene act permitting combinations in furtherance of foreign commerce.

Previous movements to take advantage of the act have been made on the part of the product corporations organized to deal respectively in special commodities such as copper, steel, the textiles, &c. The present one is much more comprehensive. The National Association of Manufacturers has a widely varied membership, covering the whole alphabet of products, from asbestos to zinc. The charter of the corporation has therefore been so framed that any group, or any number of groups, may engage in export trade activities under one general overhead. Participation in the corporation is practicable even for the small manufacturer, because of the wide distribution of corporation expense. It meets, therefore, the needs of the average manufacturer—the industrial backbone of the country — effectively.

In its broadest aspects the Namusa plan provides an active, efficient and economical organization through which American manufacturers will present a united front in world markets, enabling them to combat foreign competition effectively, to procure trade accommodations from foreign Governments, to facilitate satisfactory shipping, forwarding, and banking relations, to work for equitable customs and tariff regulations, to minimize possible discrimination against American producers, to oppose imitations of American products, to discourage any unfair practices in foreign trade, and generally to uphold abroad the integrity of American manufacturers and merchandise as well as to protect the foreign buyer.

Structurally, the plan is based upon group organization along natural trade lines, each group being completely departmentalized and privileged (with proper regard for the general purposes of the corporation) to direct its own affairs just as efficiently as a separate export association might do. The Board of Directors of the corporation consisting of one member from each group, will control all matters of large relations in foreign trade affecting the common interests of all. The board, consequently, constitutes a permanent export trade council representing and co-ordinating the export interests and activities of the different industrial groups constituting the corporation's membership. The Namusa plan thus assures a practical flexibility of trading operation, combined with the prestige of large organization, to a greater degree than any minor single industry export association could possibly attain.

For the proper promotion of export trade relations in general the corporation will appoint trade ambassadors to various countries, and will establish suitable foreign offices and branches to build up an adequate trade information service covering credits, foreign competition, local economic conditions, tariff and customs intricacies, market requirements, and so on.

Manufacturers desirious of trading through the corporation will have the services of departmental salesmen, operating out of the corporation's foreign offices and having the full co-operation of the corporation's general representation at home and abroad. When the corporation enters a foreign market, the local buyers are at once enabled to trade direct with the manufacturer, with the assurance of fair dealing, good service, and prompt and proper adjustment of any questions that may arise. At the same time, the wide range of co-operative effort which the plan permits will give the foreign buyer the most favorable prices and trading conditions for American goods obtainable. Coincidentally, of course, the cost of foreign representation to the individual producer will be materially reduced.

The American manufacturer entering the corporation is thus brought into the only form of export association sufficiently well organized and commanding sufficient prestige adequately to meet the highly organized competition of foreign nations designed to capture the world's trade. Potentially, the Namusa organization is unquestionably equal to its great task. Its present members are the pioneers of a great movement. The parent body—the National Association of Manufacturers—has been recognized for some years as the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the world—the factory output of its members exceeding the total factory output of any foreign nation.

A representative Board of Directors has been elected. Executive officers have been appointed. Headquarters have been procured and a trade ambassador will shortly leave for South America to lay the foundation for permanent direct trade relations with Latin-American countries. Similar suitable organizations will gradually be developed to extend operations to Europe, the Far East, Australasia, South Africa, and other primary markets until eventually the whole world is adequately covered by efficient American representation.

Membership in the corporation will be open only to active members of the National Association of Manufacturers. This fact, because of the established policy of the association, will enable the representatives of the corporation to guarantee absolutely as high a standard of trade practices and quality of merchandise in foreign markets as in American domestic commerce. One of the principal purposes of the movement is, in fact, the elimination of unfair methods, irresponsible salesmanship, and short-sighted dealings in export trade, which, though practiced by only a very few, have in the past been a serious obstacle to American trade with foreign countries.

The Directors of the association, whose temporary office is at 30 Church Street, Suite 932, are as follows:

L. E. Barnes, Secretary, The Benedict Manufacturing Company, East Syracuse, N. Y.; L. L. Brennan, Secretary Dexter Yarn Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. P. Chute, Secretary Dungan, Hood & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Cowdery, President American Fork and Hoe Company, Cleveland, Ohio.; J. F. Hemenway, Treasurer the Smith & Hemenway Company, Inc., 261 Broadway, this city; H. G. Herget, President Pekin Cooperage Company, Pekin, Ill.; George D. Iverson, Jr., President The American Belting Companies, Texas, Md.; Albert C. Lehman, President Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Paul Nobbe, Vice President American Aniline Products, Inc., 80 Fifth Avenue, this city; H. Read, President Read Machinery Company, Inc., York, Penn.; W. C. Robbiee, President The Daniel Hays Company, Gloversville, N. Y.; Charles L. Taylor, Treasurer The Taylor & Fenn Company, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Edward Weston, President Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Newark, N. J.; G. D. White, Vice President Patton Paint Company, Newark, N. J., and William P. White, Treasurer Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

The executive management consists of an Executive Committee of which W. H. Cowdery is Chairman, Paul Nobbe, Vice Chairman, and Dr. Edward Weston, H. Read, and Captain William P. White are members. The executive officers are R. M. Fullerton, President of the corporation; G. P. Hollender, Vice President and Treasurer, and E. F. Tompkins, Secretary.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 8	4.14¾	4.14¼	4.14¼	4.15¼	4.15	4.15
Sept. 9	4.14⅝	4.14¼	4.15⅜	4.17⅛	4.16⅝	4.17⅛
Sept. 10	4.16⅝	4.15	4.16⅛	4.17⅜	4.15⅞	4.17⅛
Sept. 11	4.16	4.15⅞	4.16	4.16⅝	4.16⅜	4.16⅝
Sept. 12	4.17⅝	4.16¾	4.17⅛	4.18⅝	4.17¼	4.18
Sept. 13	4.17⅛	4.17⅛	4.17⅛	4.18⅛	4.18	4.18
Week's range—						
High			4.17⅛			4.18⅛
Low			4.14¾			4.15
Same week last year—						
High			4.7545			4.7565
Low			4.7540			4.7552½
Year to date—						
High			4.7688			4.7656⅝
Low			4.12⅜			4.13⅝
Corresponding period last year—						
High			4.76½			4.77⅛
Low			4.75⅛			4.76⅝

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	L. st.	Cables. High.	Low.	L. st.
Sept. 8	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.50¼	8.50⅛	8.50⅛
Sept. 9	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.51	8.51	8.51
Sept. 10	8.35	8.39	8.39	8.53	8.37	8.37
Sept. 11	8.44	8.50	8.49	8.43	8.48	8.47
Sept. 12	8.53	8.56	8.56	8.51	8.54	8.54
Sept. 13	8.68	8.68	8.68	8.66	8.66	8.66
Week's range—						
High			8.32			8.50½
Low			8.68			8.66
Same week last year—						
High			5.47⅜			5.46½
Low			4.48½			5.47⅛
Year to date—						
High			5.45⅝			5.4418
Low			5.48½			5.47⅛
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.46½			5.45½
Low			5.75⅛			5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab.	Holland. Dem.	Cab.	Italy. Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 8—	5.70	5.68	39.3875	37.125	9.78	9.71
Sept. 9—	5.69	5.67	39.3875	37.125	9.73	9.71
Sept. 10—	5.69	5.67	39.3875	37.125	9.73	9.71
Sept. 11—	5.61	5.59	37.125	37.625	9.76	9.74
Sept. 12—	5.61	5.59	37.125	37.3125	9.75½	9.75½
Sept. 13—	5.61	5.59	37.125	37.3125	9.75½	9.76½
Week's range—						
High	5.61	5.59	37.125	37.625	9.78	9.71
Low	5.70	5.68	39.3875	37.125	9.79½	9.77½
Same week last year—						
High	4.85	4.83	49.00	49.50	6.86	6.85
Low	4.82	4.80	47.00	48.00	6.86	6.85
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.79	42.58¾	42.81¼	6.86	6.85
Low	5.75	5.74	36.1875	36.375	9.79½	9.77½
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.94	3.91	52.00	52.375	6.96	6.95
Low	4.56	4.51¾	42.75	48.25	9.15⅛	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 8	21.60	21.60	24.15	24.30	22.60	22.80
Sept. 9	21.80	22.00	24.30	24.50	22.80	23.40
Sept. 10	21.80	22.00	24.30	24.50	22.80	23.40
Sept. 11	22.00	22.15	24.35	24.50	23.00	23.15
Sept. 12	22.10	22.30	24.35	24.50	22.90	23.10
Sept. 13	22.00	22.10	24.35	24.50	22.90	23.10
Week's range—						
High	22.10	22.30	24.35	24.50	23.00	23.40
Low	21.60	21.80	24.15	24.30	22.60	22.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.00	30.50	33.40	33.875	30.60	31.10
Low	30.00	30.35	32.80	33.25	30.40	30.80
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	21.40	21.60	24.00	24.30	22.60	22.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	36.00	36.40	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125

	Spain. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Ask
Sept. 8	18.92	18.97	5.00	5.25	4.80	5.00
Sept. 9	18.92	18.97	4.80	5.00	4.70	4.90
Sept. 10	18.92	18.97	4.80	5.00	4.70	4.90
Sept. 11	18.92	18.97	4.25	4.35	4.65	4.15
Sept. 12	19.10	19.15	4.25	4.35	4.05	4.15
Sept. 13	19.10	19.15	4.25	4.35	4.05	4.15
Week's range—						
High			19.10	19.15	5.25	5.00
Low			18.92	18.97	4.25	4.05
Same week last year—						
High			23.20	23.40	13.00	13.50
Low			22.65	22.85	13.50	13.20
Year to date—						
High			20.90	21.05	17.66	17.60
Low			18.92	18.97	4.25	4.05
Corresponding period last year—						
High			29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75
Low			23.125	23.375	12.50	13.00

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	86.50	86.60	126.50	126.75	128.50	128.75
Low	86.50	86.60	126.50	126.75	128.50	128.75
Same week last year—						
High	90.00	90.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	90.00	90.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Year to date—						
High	86.50	86.60	126.50	126.75	128.50	128.75
Low	79.50	79.60	131.00	131.125	122.00	122.125

	INDIA— Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE
Week's range—							
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	49.50	49.75	
Low	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	49.50	49.75	
Same week last year—							
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00	
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00	
Year to date—							
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	50.00	50.125	
Low	35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50	49.25	49.50	

GERMANY.

	Demand.	Cable
Sept. 8	*4.40	4.50
Sept. 9	4.15	4.20
Sept. 10	3.92	3.94
Sept. 11	3.89	3.95
Sept. 12	3.90	3.96
Sept. 13	3.90	3.96
Week's range—		
High	4.40	4.50
Low	3.90	3.94

*Cents per mark.

	GREECE. Dem.	Cables.	Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN— Yokohama Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Low	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Same week last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Low	19.45	19.50	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Year to date—						
High	19.35	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Low	19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	42.33	42.45	25.375	25.50
Low	42.25	42.35	25.375	25.50
Same week last year—				
High	44.00	44.75	23.85	24.00
Low	44.50	44.85	23.60	23.75
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low	42.20	42.35	25.10	25.25
Same period last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.83	22.90	23.00

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	May— High.	Low.
Sept. 8	1.64¼	1.62¾	1.32¼	1.30¾	1.29	1.27½
Sept. 9	1.62	1.59¾	1.29¼	1.27½	1.28	1.22½
Sept. 10	1.62¾	1.59¾	1.30¼	1.28	1.28¾	1.25
Sept. 11	1.59	1.53	1.27	1.20	1.24½	1.22½
Sept. 12	1.54¼	1.44	1.26⅞	1.22⅜	1.24½	1.20¼
Sept. 13	1.48	1.38¾	1.23¼	1.19¼	1.21	1.17⅜
Wks rge	1.64¼	1.38¾	1.32¼	1.19¼	1.29	1.20¼

	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	May— High.	Low.
OATS.						
Sept. 8	70⅛	69⅝	73	71⅛	76	75⅛
Sept. 9	71	69⅝	73¼	71	75⅜	73⅝
Sept. 10	71	70	73⅝	73¼	76¼	74⅝
Sept. 11	69⅜	68⅝	71⅛	70⅜	74⅛	73¼
Sept. 12	69⅜	67¼	71⅛	67¼	74⅜	73⅛
Sept. 13	67⅛	65	69¼	66½	72⅝	69¼
Wks rge	71	65	73⅛	66½	76¼	69¼

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
LARD.						
Sept. 8	27.05	26.72	26.75	26.57	.....	.....
Sept. 9	26.90	26.35	26.10	25.75	.....	.....
Sept. 10	26.25	25.90	25.07	25.60	23.05	22.85
Sept. 11	25.80	25.70	25.65	25.57	22.80	23.50
Sept. 12	.....	.....	25.90	25.62	23.00	22.70
Sept. 13	.....	.....	24.70	25.50	22.85	22.75
Wks rge	27.05	25.70	26.75	25.57	23.05	22.50

	Sept. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
RIBS.						
Sept. 8	21.80	21.60	21.50	21.25	.....	.....
Sept. 9	.....	.....	20.95	20.75	.....	.....
Sept. 10	21.10	20.75	21.10	20.85	18.90	18.60
Sept. 11	20.60	20.55	20.50	20.35	19.20	18.62
Sept. 12	.....	.....	20.70	20.02	19.15	18.65
Sept. 13	.....	.....	20.80	20.05	18.70	18.55
Wks rge	21.60	20.55	21.00	20.02	19.20	18.63

	Oct. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
PORK.				
Sept. 8	42.50	42.25	36.75	36.50
Sept. 9	42.00	41.50	36.50	36.40
Sept. 10	42.50	42.00	37.10	36.50
Sept. 11	.....	.....	36.10	35.50
Sept. 12	.....	.....	36.40	34.75
Sept. 13	.....	.....	35.00	35.00
Wks rge	42.50	41.50	37.10	34.75

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Sept. 8	28.98	27.95	29.80	28.11	29.22	28.06
Sept. 9	29.20	28.35	29.60	28.54	29.35	28.55
Sept. 10. Holiday						
Sept. 11	28.87	28.05	29.15	28.85	29.00	28.80
Sept. 12	29.10	28.55	29.40	28.75	29.32	2..70
Sept. 13	28.85	28.50	29.11	28.67	29.00	28.60
Wks. rge	29.20	27.95	29.60	28.11	29.35	28.06

	March— High.	Low.	May— High.	Low.	July— High.	Low.
Sept. 9	29.35	29.25	29.55	28.46	28.90	28.80
Sept. 9	29.50	28.62	29.56	28.86	29.18	28.15
Sept. 10. Holiday.						
Sept. 11	29.27	28.50	29.86	28.55	28.58	28.55
Sept. 12	29.48	28.85	29.42	29.00	29.10	29.10
Sept. 13	29.19	28.80	29.13	29.00	.....	.....
Week's range—	29.50	28.25	29.80	28.45	29.18	28.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	New York Orlns	New York Orlns
Sept. 8	29.55	29.00
Sept. 9	29.10	29.00
Sept. 10	Holiday	
Sept. 11	29.25	29.00
Sept. 12	29.15	29.00
Sept. 13	29.05	29.00
Week's range—		
High	29.55	29.00
Low	29.15	29.00

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$10,000,000

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Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock

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Stock exempt from the General Property Tax under the existing laws of the State of Ohio, and dividends exempt from the present normal Federal Income Tax.

CAPITALIZATION

Upon completion of present financing

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common Stock	$25,000,000	$ 3,500,000
7% Preferred Stock (this issue)	40,000,000	10,000,000
6% Preferred Stock	10,000,000	10,000,000

We call your attention to the following summary of a letter from Mr. H. S. Firestone, President of the Company:

BUSINESS: The present Company is successor to a company of the same name founded in 1900. Its products consist of solid rubber tires and pneumatic tires and tubes for passenger cars and trucks, tire rims, steel bases for solid tires, and a miscellaneous line of rubber goods, including boots and shoes, bicycle and motorcycle tires, and tire accessories.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds will be used for: Additional equipment to increase the output of plant No. 2; enlarging the output of cord tires in the main plant; constructing a new mechanical building and a new steel rim plant; additional working capital.

SECURITY: The Company will maintain at all times Net Quick Assets equivalent to 125%, and total Net Tangible Assets equivalent to 200% of the aggregate par value of both classes of Preferred Stock then outstanding.
If 25% or more of the holders of this stock object, the Company will not issue any debenture bonds maturing later than one year from their issue, or place any mortgage or other lien upon the assets of the Company, or permit any of its present or future subsidiary companies to do so or authorize any additional stock with rights equal or prior to the rights of the 7% Preferred Stock.

ASSETS: The total Net Tangible Assets as of July 31, 1919, after giving effect to the present financing and after deducting the outstanding amount of 6% Preferred Stock, amount to over $48,000,000.

EARNINGS: During the last 8¼ years the average annual net income after payment of dividends on the 6% Preferred Stock was $3,148,805, or over 4¼ times the dividend requirements on this issue. The annual average of the net earnings for the 3¼ years ended October 31, 1918, was $4,652,592, or over 6½ times the dividend on this issue.

PREFERENCES: This stock is entitled to 7% cumulative dividends after providing for the dividends and redemption charge on account of the 6% Preferred Stock.
If called for redemption, or upon any distribution of the Company's assets, whether by dissolution, liquidation, merger or consolidation, this stock is entitled to 110 and accrued dividends after providing for the 6% Preferred stock at the same price.

SINKING FUND: Beginning in 1921, not less than 10% of the net income after providing for dividends on and redemption of the 6% Preferred, and dividends on the 7% Preferred, shall be used for the redemption of this stock at 110, if not obtainable in the open market at a lower price.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue will be passed upon for us by Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, New York, and by Messrs. Miller, Gorham & Wales, Chicago, for the Company.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants.

We offer this stock for subscription, subject to allotment, if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to approval of Counsel at

100 and accrued dividend

Temporary certificates will be ready on or before October 1.

Complete circular upon request.

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The National City Company through its experts has made a careful analysis of the official statements, earnings, and values of the properties of this Company, and while it does not guarantee them, it believes the statements in this advertisement to be correct and has itself acted upon such information.

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Our September circular contains a comprehensive list of Municipal Bonds which we offer for investment.

The list includes bonds of communities in nearly every section of the country. They may be purchased in various maturities to conform to individual requirements.

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Ask for September List C-2

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Municipal Bonds

TRACTION CHIEFS TO DISCUSS CRISIS

Meeting of State's Electric Railway Heads to be Held in Syracuse Thursday.

CALL SITUATION "CHAOTIC"

Committee Proposes Putting Facts Before the Public and Asking Co-operation.

A meeting of executives of all electric railways of the State will be held Thursday in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse. The call, which was sent out by E. A. Maher, president of the New York Electric Railways Association, and vice-president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, says the purpose of the meeting is to consider "the state of the industry and taking such action, looking toward a correction of conditions, as may suggest itself."

The call was suggested by the Committee of Ten of the Electric Railways Association, which is composed of Joseph K. Choate, vice-president of the J. G. White Management Corporation; T. P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company; Colonel T. S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system; S. W. Huff, president of the Third Avenue Railway Company; F. A. Kalbach, receiver of the Second Avenue Railway Company; W. O. Wood, president of the New York and Queens County Traction Company; J. F. Hamilton, president of the New York State Railways; H. B. Weatherwax, vice-president of the United Traction Company of Albany; B. C. Cherry, vice-president of the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern Railroad Company, Inc., and L. S. Storrs, vice-president of the Westchester Street Railway.

In its communication to Mr. Maher this committee says it has been engaged since 1917 trying to assist traction companies in their financial difficulties, and that a crisis has been reached in traction affairs which is crippling the companies in their efforts to render efficient service.

A digest of the communication prepared by the committee for publication says the time has come to put the facts before the people and enlist their co-operation to find a way out. The statement adds:

"Regulation of electric railways in New York State is in a chaotic condition. The powers of the Public Service Commissions are, in many cases, not sufficient to enable them to protect either the finances of the companies or the service demanded by the communities. Constructive action is urgently needed.

"More than 2,000 out of 4,893 miles of electric railway lines in New York State are in the hands of the courts; other extensive mileage is threatened with receiverships; considerable mileage is being abandoned, and several consolidations are being disintegrated by court orders, with the result of cutting out free transfers and increasing the cost of service to the car riders."

The committee argues that while the State is committed to the policy of regulation by commission, the law is defective in that complete control is not given to the commissions and no efficient machinery exists for regulation by the various cities. The statement then says:

"As a result, the credit of the industry has been destroyed and it is no longer possible for the companies to secure the new capital urgently needed for the extension and improvement of their service, so that the cities themselves are actually suffering, a process that will continue until the enterprises are put upon such a basis as will re-establish the confidence of investors and induce a further flow of capital."

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We summarize from the President's letter, Mr. V. Vivaudou, as follows:

Sales are now at the rate of $5,000,000 per annum.

Manufactures: In the manufacture of talcum powder, face powder, perfumes and other toilet articles this company is one of the largest concerns in the world. Some of the company's trade names are "Mavis," "Lady Mary," "La Boheme," "Fleur de France."

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Purpose of Issue: The new financing will provide approximately $1,500,000 additional cash working capital which will enable the company greatly to expand its manufacturing facilities and further develop its growing export business.

Application will be made to list this issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will open on Monday, September 15, 1919, at 10 a. m., and will close the same day. All applications subject to allotment.

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We do not guarantee the above information but have obtained it from sources which we believe to be reliable.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 13, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$62,735,100	$2,236,283,200
Same period last year	40,562,000	1,112,556,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.31	74.91	79.06	74.90
Same period a year ago.	76.30	76.19	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67½	59	1	ADAMS EXPRESS. 58%	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝	
112¼	99½	11	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s.	102	102	+ 3½	
93	84	38	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	85	85½	+ ½	
91	85½	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	87	...	
104¾	100½	160	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	101	100½	101 + ¼	
88	80½	20	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	82	82	82 + ½	
94	85½	127	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	88½	87½	87½ + ½	
90¾	88	6	Am. Writing P. 7s.	88⅞	88¾	...	
58	53	6	Ann Arb. 1st 4s....	54⅞	53	53 — 2	
88¾	83½	19	Armour & Co. 4½s.	84	83½	83½ — ¼	
83½	78	162	A., T. & S. F. gen.	79	77½	77¾ — 1½	
78½	72	1	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	72	72	72 — 1	
79½	72	47	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s.a.	72	72	72 — ½	
102¾	90	20	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60	91	91	91 — 8⅝	
92½	90½	2	A.,T. & S.F., E.O.4s	90½	90⅞	90⅞ — ⅛	
81	76	1	A.,T.& S.F.Tr.S.L.4s	76	76	76 — ⅝	
78½	68½	17	A.C.L., L. & N.col.4s	72	71¾	71¾ — ¼	
97½	90¾	2	A.,T. & O.A.L.1st 5s	90¼	90¾	90¾ ...	
95½	95½	1	At., Knox. & Nor. 5s	95½	95½	95½ + ½	
82½	69¾	24	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s	71	70	71 + ½	
82½	72	15	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	72½	72½	73½ ...	
89¾	83¾	18	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	86	84⅝	85⅝ + ⅛	
96½	96	94	B. & O. temp. 6s....	96½	96¼	96¼ — ⅛	
89	76⅝	14	B. & O. conv. 4½s..	75	75	75 — 1¾	
86¼	80	7	B. & O. S.W.D.3½s.	83⅜	82¾	82¾ — ⅝	
78	65½	2	B.& O.,P.L.E.& W.4s	65	65	65 — 3½	
87½	82	3	B. & O.,P.J. & M.3½s	84½	84½	84½ + 2½	
97½	90¾	4	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	97½	97⅜	97⅜ + ⅛	
92	87	6	Beth. Steel ref. 7s..	89	89	89 + ¼	
89½	80	17	Beth. St. purc. m. 5s	86¾	85¾	85¾ — ⅛	
97	92	3	Braden Copper 6s..	96	94½	96 — 1½	
86	74⅝	3	B. R. T. 7s, 1921...	75	75	75 — ⅛	
73¼	72	1	B'klyn Un. El. 5s..	72½	72½	72½ — 1½	
95	88½	5	B'klyn Un. G. 5s..	86½	86½	86½ — ⅛	
91	90	1	R. & S. iron deb. 5s	90	90	90 — 1	
96½	90	18	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	91¾	90½	91¾ + ⅝	
98½	95½	26	Central Leather 5s.	97½	96⅞	96⅞ + ⅛	
87	72¾	44	Central Pacific 4s.	75½	74½	74½ — ½	
85¼	82	2	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝ + ⅛	
86	72½	39	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s....	76½	74	77 + 1	
105	100	17	C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	101	100¾	100¾ — ...	
100¼	95⅞	36	Cent. of Ga. 5s.....	96¾	96	96⅜ + ⅜	
95⅞	86¾	1	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞ ...	
90	86	1	C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	87	87	87 — 2	
94½	85¼	9	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	93	94½	94½ — ⅛	
91⅝	84	62	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	86	85	85 — ⅛	
87¾	77⅞	28	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	79¾	78¾	78¾ + ⅛	
83½	72⅝	50	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78¼	74	75¼ + 1¼	
40	33¾	6	Chi. & Alton 3½s..	33⅝	33¾	33⅝ — ⅛	
101½	94	166	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	93¼	96	95 — ⅛	
101	94	11	C., B. & Q.,It.4s, reg.	94¾	94½	94½ + ½	
81	76	5	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	80	79	79 — 1	
93¾	91½	6	C., B. & Q., N. cv. 4s	91½	91¾	94 ...	
78	71½	2	C.,B.&Q., Ill.Div.3½s	75¼	74	75½ + 3	
85¾	80½	8	C.,B.& Q., Ill.Div.4s.	83¾	82	83¼ + 2¾	
30¾	29	8	C. & E. I. ref.4s.cfs.	29	29	29 + 2	
83½	57	15	Chi. G. W. 1st 4s...	58¾	57⅞	57⅞ — ¼	
72	65	1	C., M. & Puget Sd.4s	66	65	65 ...	
84⅜	75	10	C.,M.& St. P.gen.4½s	78½	78½	77½ — 1½	
64	57	4	C.,M.& St. P.gen.3½s	58	57	57⅜ — 6½	
74½	65	19	C.M.& St.P. ref.4½s	66¼	65	65 — 1⅝	
72	69	2	C., M. & St. P.4s.'34	70	70	70 ...	
84⅜	76	1	C., M. & St.P.4s.'25	78	78	78 + 1½	
99¾	97	3	C., M. & St. P. C. P. & W. 1st 5s....	97½	97½	97½ — ⅝	
81⅞	71	10	C.,M.& St. P.cv.5s,B	75	75	75 + ⅜	
82	71⅝	55	C.,M.& St. P.cv.4½s	75	74	74½ ...	
83	78½	6	C. & N.-W. gen. 4s..	79¾	78¾	78½ — 1⅛	
100⅝	95½	6	C. & N.-W. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½ + ⅛	
81	72¾	5	Chicago Rys. 5s....	74	73¾	73¾ + ⅛	
79½	70	10	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	72½	72¾	72¾ — ⅝	
76½	66	92	C., R.I. & P. ref.4s	69¼	68¾	68¾ — ⅝	
107	104	1	C., St.P., M. & O.6s.	104	104	104 ...	
81	61	14	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	63	62½	62½ — ⅛	
123	100	47	Chile Copper 7s....	118½	118	118 — ¼	
94⅜	83½	61	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	90¾	89	89 — 1⅜	
95	82½	27½	Chile Copper cv. 6s.	90	89	89 — 1⅞	
83½	82¾	4	C. I. St. L. & C. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾ — 1¼	
72½	60¾	8	G.,C.,C.& St.L gen.4s	64½	63	64½ + ½	
		1	C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s....	76	76	76 — ½	
84½	78	1	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.....	78½	78½	78½ ...	
80	70	2	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s....	70	70	70 — 3	
80½	73½	9	Col. Industrial 5s..	76	77¾	77¾ + ¼	
80½	77½	15	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s.	78½	78¼	78¼ + ⅝	
80	82¾	11	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s..	88	87⅞	88 ...	
103⅜	100	79	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	100¾	100	100 — ⅜	
88	70½	4	Conn.Ry.& L.ref.4½s	70½	70½	70½ — 4½	
100½	99½	1	Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 6s, 1934.....	100¼	100¼	100¼ ...	
85⅜	85	2	Cuba R. R. 5s.....	85¾	85	85⅝ — 8¾	
95	90⅝	2	DEL. & H. cv. 5s..	91½	91½	91½ ...	
73¾	65	11	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞ — ⅛	
60½	45	71	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 5s	58⅞	58½	58½ — ½	
76	69	1	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69¾	69¾	69¾ ...	
81½	71	7	Det. United con. 4½s	74⅝	73½	73½ — 1	
95	91	4	Dul. & Iron R. 5s..	93½	93½	93½ + 2½	
97	89¾	6	E. TENN., V. & G. con. 5s.....	90	90	90 ...	
96	91	1	Eighth. J. & E. 1st 5s	93	93	93 + 2	
100⅞	98½	1	Erie 1st cons. 7s....	99	99	99 + ⅝	
70½	61¼	23	Erie cons. 4s.....	62¾	61½	61½ + ⅛	
57½	50½	9	Erie gen. 4s.....	51	50½	50½ — 1¾	
52	44¾	1	Erie con. 4s, A....	45¾	45¾	45¾ — ⅛	
53	42	12	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	45¾	44	45¾ — ¼	
55	45½	11	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	48	47¼	47¼ — ¼	
77	71½	5	GEN. ELEC. 3½s..	73	73	73 — 2	
101¾	95¾	17	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	95⅝	95¾	95¾ — 1⅛	
15⅞	6⅜	10	G. B. & W. d.cfs. B.	10	10	10 + ⅞	
66	51	6	G. B. & W. d.cfs.A.	57	55	57 ...	
82	71	1	HOCKING V. 4½s.	71	71	71 — 6	
91	90	1	Hudson Co. Gas 5s.	91	91	91 — 1	
94⅝	93½	8	H. & T. C. gen. 4s.	94½	94	94 + 1	
66¾	54	30	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	58¾	57	57¼ — ⅜	
19¼	14	17	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	18¾	16½	16⅝ — ⅛	
68	66	5	H.L. C., L. Div.3½s	68	68	68 + 1⅜	
84½	76	2	Ill. Cen. ref. 4s....	76	76	76 — ⅜	
97½	91¼	14	Ill. Cen. temp. 5½s.	96	94	96 + 1⅜	
95	87	1	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.....	95	95	95 — 4	
77⅝	68	7	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53....	69⅞	69½	69½ — 3½	
86½	82¼	19	Illinois Steel 4½s....	85½	85¼	85½ — ⅛	
98¾	94½	15	Indiana Steel 5s....	96½	94½	94½ — ⅛	
42¾	27½	129	Interboro-Met. 4½s..	33¾	31½	32 ...	
40⅜	29⅝	53	Int.-Met. c. of d....	32¾	31¾	31¾ — 1⅛	
75⅛	64	157	Int. Rap. Tr. 5s....	65¾	64¼	64½ — 1⅝	
85¾	76½	4	Int. Agriculture 5s..	83½	82⅝	83½ + ⅝	
96	93	3	Int. & G. Nor. 6s	94½	94½	94½ ...	
105¾	96	91	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	97	96½	97 ...	
48	42	7	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	45	43½	43½ — 1¾	
92	88	1	KANA. & M. 2d 5s.	92	92	92 ...	
103½	99½	1	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s.	100¾	100¼	100¼ + ⅜	
73½	63⅞	5	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	66	65	65 ...	
58	53	1	Kan. City & P. 4s	53	53	53 ...	
64¾	51	10	Kan. City So. 3s....	55¾	55¾	54½ + ¼	
88	77	23	Kan. City So. 5s....	77¾	77	77 ...	
81	73½	19	Kans City Term. 4s..	75	74	74 — ⅜	
68	57	3	Kings Co. El. 4s....	60	58	60 — 3⅞	
98	96	6	LACK. STL. 5s. '23	97	96⅞	97 ...	
89	86	23	Lack. Steel 5s, '50..	93	92	92 ...	
90	83½	13	Lake.E. & W. 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½ — 1½	
89	82½	8	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	85¾	83	83⅝ ...	
90	84⅝	1	Lake Shore 4s, '28.	87	87	87 ...	
90	80¾	2	Leh. Val. c. 4½s...	80½	80¾	80¾ — 6¼	
102⅝	101	19	Leh. V. col. tr. 6s..	101¾	101	101 — ⅞	
100¼	98	1	Leh. Val. Term. 5s.	98	98	98 ...	
86½	71	1	Leh. V. of Pa. c. 4s.	71	71	71 ...	
78	78	2	L.V.of N.Y.gtd.4½s.r.	78	78	78 —11	
74	60	4	Lex., A. & P. F. 5s	60	60	60 — 5	
95	90	6	Liggett & Myers 5s.	92	90	92 + 1	
110⅝	110	13	Liggett & Myers 7s.	111¼	110⅝	110⅞ — ⅛	
110	109	15	Lig. & My's 7s, reg.	109	109	109 — 1	
113½	106¾	2	Lorillard 7s.....	111	111	111 + 5	
109	108½	18	Lorillard 7s, reg....	109	109	109 — ½	
100½	97	1	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	97	97	97 — ¼	
88½	82	20	L. & N. unfl. 4s....	83½	82½	83½ + ½	
57½	51¾	8	L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	51½	51¾	51¾ — 3⅝	
74½	68	9	MAN. cons. 4s,t. ex.	68	68	68 — 1¾	
92½	84½	25	Mich. State Tel. 5s.	91½	91¼	91¼ — 4¾	
91	86	25	Midvale Steel 5s..	87½	87	87 — ¼	
101	100⅝	2	M., L.S. & W.1st 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ — ⅜	
78⅜	75⅛	8	Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	78	78	78 + 2	
80	74	7	M. & St. L. cons. 4s	75⅝	74	74 — 3⅝	
69	62	7	M., K. & T. 1st 4s..	64	64	64 ...	
38	29	7	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	36	33½	36 — ¼	
100	98	6	Mo. Pac. 1st con. 6s.	99½	99¼	99½ + ¼	
63½	57	81	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	59¾	57⅝	57⅝ — 1⅝	
87⅞	82¾	1	M.Pac.1st & ref.5s.	85	83¾	83¾ — 1⅜	
92	84½	5	M.Pac.1st & ref.5,'28	86	84¾	84¾ — 2⅛	
105	100¾	19	Mob. & O. new 6s..	100¾	100¾	100¾ ...	
90⅝	89	24	Montana Power 5s..	90⅝	90	90 + 1	
99¼	97⅞	2	NAT. TUBE 5s.....	98¾	98¾	98¾ + ⅛	
68¾	63	2	New Or. Term. 4s..	65	65	65 + 2	
62⅝	55	8	N. O. T. & M. inc.5s	56¼	55¾	56 + ⅛	
106	99¾	1	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼ + ⅛	
100⅝	99¼	77	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	94	93½	93 ...	
73	69	12	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70¾	69	69 — 3¼	
86	78	30	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	80	79	80 ...	

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80	77¼	7	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	78	77¾	78 — ⅝	
78¾	68½	8	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	70	68½	69½ — 1	
84	80	5	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	80	80	80 ...	
93½	91⅝	11	N.Y. & E. 3d tr.4½s	92	91¾	92 — 1½	
94	86	9	N.Y.G.,E.L., H.&P.5s	87½	86½	86½ — ⅝	
74	67	2	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	70½	70	70¾ + 1⅝	
59¾	52	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '56..	55	55	55 ...	
70	60½	9	N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s	60¼	60½	60¾ ...	
16½	10½	10	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	13⅜	12	12⅝ + ⅛	
40⅜	38	4	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	38	38	38 — ⅛	
62	52	5	N.J.S. Rys. con. 4½s	55	55	55 ...	
16½	11½	1	N. Y. Rys. ref. 5s. ctfs of dep.....	12⅜	12½	12¾ + ⅛	
78¼	64	5	N.Y.,S.& W.1st ref.4s	64½	64½	64½ + ¾	
101½	99¾	4	N. Y. Tel. & T. 6s..	100¼	99	99¾ — ⅛	
91	85½	1	OHIO RIVER 1st 5s	93⅞	95½	95½ + ⅝	
96	92⅜	15	Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s..	94	93½	93½ — ⅝	
58	76¾	5	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	76⅝	76¾	76¾ — ⅛	
101½	99¾	4	Ore. Sh. Line 6s....	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞ — ⅛	
88	80⅝	8	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	85¾	83½	83½ — ⅛	
78½	68¾	8	Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s..	71	70½	70½ + ⅛	
88	84	3	PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	84	84	84 — 1⅝	
93½	89½	5	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	90	90	90 + ½	
98½	97½	6	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	97¾	97¾	97¾ ...	
89½	83	5	Penn. '48, '58.....	83	82	82 — 2½	
85⅞	81½	25	Penn. gen. 4½s....	83	82½	82½ — ⅜	
97⅞	89¾	158	Penn. gen. 5s.....	91¾	91	91⅝ + ¼	
96¾	93¼	1	Penn. con. 4½s.....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝ — ⅛	
77⅞	67½	4	Peo. Gas. Chi.,ref.5s	71	70	70½ + 1⅝	
90	83	4	Pere Marq. 1st 5s..	86	85	85 + 1½	
31	19	23	Peoria & E. Inc. 4s.	27¾	26	27½ + ½	
56	45	2	Philippine Ry. 4s...	49	49	49 — 6	
94	91	5	Phila. Co. cv. 5s.'22	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞ + ⅜	
112¾	88½	182	Pierce Oil cv. 6s.'24	104¾	104¾	104¾ — ⅛	
104⅞	104¾	29	PierceOcv.6s.'24,cfs.	104¾	104¾	104¾ ...	
140	100	8	Pierce Oil cv.6s.'20,110		105½	110 ...	
90⅝	90⅝	10	P. C. C. & St. L. 4s: Series D.....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝ + ⅜	
80	73½	14	P. S. C., S. & T. 5s.	75	73½	73½ — 8	
86⅝	80	62	READING gen. 4s..	82	81½	82 ...	
96¾	93¾	6	Rep. I. & S. 5s. '40.	94½	94	94 + ⅜	
60	56	2	Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	56	56	56 — 1½	
		1	Rooh. & P. 1st 6s...100½		100½	100⅝ ...	
72¾	61½	23	R. I. A. & L. 4½s..	62⅝	61½	62 + ⅛	
77½	67	6	Rut. R. R. con. 4½s	70½	70½	70½ — 6⅝	
82¾	74	10	ST. L. & I. M. & SO. unif. & ref. 4s.....	74	74	74 + ⅜	
97½	92½	23	St.L., I.M. & S. 1s 5s	93¾	93	93 + ⅜	
77½	69¾	5	St L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	69¾	69¾	69¾ — ¾	
98	91⅜	6	St. L. & S.F.gen.5s.	91½	91¾	91¾ — 4½	
64	50	100	St.L.& S.F.pr.lien 4s	59	57¾	58¼ — ¾	
71	62¾	53	St.L. & S.F. adj. 5s	64	62¾	62¾ — 1½	
56	46½	97	St.L. & S. F. Inc. 6s	50¾	49¼	49¼ — 1⅝	
79¾	70	2	St.L. & S.F.pr.lien 5s	71½	71½	71½ + ⅝	
74	64	3	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	65	65	65 + 1	
74	65	1	St.P. & K.C.S.L.4½s	68½	68½	68½ + 1½	
108½	104	1	St.P.,M.& M.,M.C.6s.	104	104	104 — 1	
105½	104	1	St.P.,M.& M.,M.C.6s.	104	104	104 ...	
88⅝	80	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. Ext. 4s.....	84	84	84 ...	
68	64½	10	San An. & A. P. 4s.	64½	64½	64½ + ⅝	
74	66	2	S. A. L. & N. 4s..	66	66	66 ...	
60	51	1	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	52	52	52 ...	
53	44	30	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	45	44½	45 + ⅜	
93½	85	4	So. Bell Tel. 5s....	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜ + ⅜	
115	90⅜	100	So. Pacific cv. 5s

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URGE MANY CHANGES IN FOREIGN SERVICE

National Civil Service Reform League Recommends Reforms in Diplomatic and Consular Fields.

WANT MERIT SYSTEM USED

Ask Federal Ownership of Embassies, Legations, and Consulates, and Adequate Salary Increase.

Farreaching reforms in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States were recommended yesterday in a preliminary report issued by the National Civil Service Reform League. The most important one is that which urges that the service be placed strictly upon the merit basis, thus taking it out of the domain of politics. Other important departures from present practice recommended by the league after a study extending over several years are: The purchase of embassies, legations, and consulates; an increase of salary schedules in all branches of the foreign service; that the rule, known as the State quota, according to which appointments in the foreign service are distributed among the States in proportion to the number of inhabitants, be abolished; that the President and other appointing officers be urged to select the representatives at international conferences more largely from the foreign service and from the experts in the employ of the Government; that the Americanization of the consular service be completed by the appointment of salaried vice consuls, after examination, to act in the place of foreigners now serving.

The league makes a strong plea with regard to the adoption of the merit principle in appointments and promotions in the foreign service. "This recommendation," the report states, "as a general principle needs no defense among intelligent men of affairs; nevertheless there is some difference of opinion when it comes to its application. An examination shows that all other great nations do apply such a rule to their foreign service, including the highest grade of Ambassador. A contrary impression seems to prevail in the minds of many Senators, who allege that the custom of Great Britain is to appoint distinguished citizens outside the service. In point of fact, there are very few such instances. Lord Reading was a special war appointment of short duration, and he does not even draw a salary as Ambassador. Ambassador Bryce was an appointment sui generis. The present Ambassador to Paris, Lord Derby, is an exception, but even he had previously held public office as Under Secretary of another department."

The report presents a table showing that while Great Britain and France at the outbreak of the war had Ambassadors of thirty and thirty-five years' diplomatic experience in the principal capitals of Europe, those of the United States had had practically no previous service.

"In theory," the report continues, "the appointment of the most distinguished citizens of the Republic to the post of Minister or Ambassador is excellent, and there is no doubt that the practice has certain real advantages. The prime consideration is, alas, that it provides places for deserving Democrats or Republicans, as the case may be. It is no adequate answer to point to exceptional instances—the Choates and the Bryces—in justification of a system which has meant the appointment of men like Cameron of Pennsylvania, or Sullivan, the notorious Minister to Santo Domingo. Even in our consular service the old political appointment system has to its credit such distinguished names as Nathaniel Hawthorne, William D. Howells and Bret Harte, but the general average under the spoils system was low and the whole service sadly inefficient. The rank and file of the consular appointments were then much below the present, and our service suffered.

"Even if the merit principle should be applied by general rule to all posts, the President could still, by Executive Order, recommend for appointment any distinguished citizen, and public opinion would have to be relied upon in each instance to justify the exception."

"One of the worst abuses in the conduct of our foreign affairs is our habit of appointing 'lame ducks,' second-rate politicians and other incompetents, to important positions of international commissions or as delegates to international conferences," says the report. "The other civilized nations as a rule appoint their governmental expert and diplomatic and consular representatives to these positions, with the consequence that their representatives grow in wisdom and acquire a larger confidence and recognition from their fellow citizens."

Ask Adequate Salary Increase.

The report maintains that no reform in the foreign service is more necessary than an adequate increase in salaries in all branches. The "niggardly salaries" now offered, it says, have produced evil effects, and the $3,000 salary paid to the highest grade Secretary does not suffice a single man to maintain himself in the principal capitals of Europe in a manner befitting a representative of this country, with the result that only men of independent means has continued in the diplomatic service.

Much the same recommendations are made with regard to the Department of State as are made for the foreign service, with the stress laid on higher salaries and merit appointments. "In the first place," the report says, "political appointments should be limited to the Secretary of State and one other official who replaces him in his absence. The retention of several political appointees in the department has a bad effect. If the political positions were limited to the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, making the Under Secretary of State and the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries non-political officers, there would be a great gain for the whole service. At the present time, the need of some such rule is so great that there is a tendency for these offices to become quasi-permanent and expert."

The specific recommendations made to guarantee a merit basis are:

(a) That the age limit for entering the service be reduced so as not to exceed 30 years.

(b) That the examinations be held at a fixed date (preferably at the end of the academic year), with such supplementary examinations as may be necessary.

(c) That the examinations in both branches of the service be open to any citizen of the United States without designation by the President or recommendation by Senators or Representatives.

(d) That the written examinations be held by the Civil Service Commission in the principal cities where civil service examinations are held.

(e) That the written examination at each year be published with the ratings of the candidates who are successful in these written examinations.

(f) That these candidates who are successful in passing the written examination with a certain approved rating be certified by a local examiner to receive transportation to Washington for the purpose of taking the oral examination.

(g) That candidates who pass the oral examination be given a period of trial and instruction at the Department of State before nomination for appointment.

To eliminate political considerations it is urged in particular:

(a) That the President be urged to fill the post of Minister by the promotion of capable officers in the foreign service, and that when a vacancy occurs the Secretary of State be required to submit to the President for his consideration the names of Secretaries and Consuls who merit promotion.

(b) That Ministers be appointed to that grade and not to a specific post.

(c) That the President be urged, in as far as practicable, to promote Ministers to embassies when vacant.

(d) That examinations be held every year for those who wish to be transferred from the consular to the diplomatic service, or vice versa, and that from the candidates successful in passing the tests a certain number be transferred.

(e) That the promotion of Consuls be from grade to grade, with a reasonable period (at least one year) of service in each grade.

(f) That the existing rule permitting the appointment to the foreign service without examination of certain employes of the Department of State be restricted to employes who have entered the department after examination or have served therein not less than five years.

The committee which drafted the report was headed by Hilery C. Stovell, the other members being Richard H. Dana, George T. Keyes, Ogden H. Hammond, Ansley Wilcox, and H. W. Marsh, Secretary to the Committee.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅛	1⅛	3,000	Acme Coal	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	10,300	Aetna Explosives	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
65	51	300	Air Reduction	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅛
67½	51	7,700	Allied Packers, Inc	56	51	54	+ 1½
25	18	100	Anglo-Am. C. C.	18⅝	18⅝	—	— ⅛
38	28	3,800	Austin, Nichols Co	30	28	28½	— 1½
4½	2½	100	Benford Auto Pr.	4	4	4	— ½
31½	24½	8,200	Bethlehem Motor	30⅝	27½	30	+ 3
11¾	7⅛	3,000	Br.-Am. Chem. "C"	8¾	8½	9¼	+ 1⅛
30	20	3,300	Br.-Am. Tob. "A"	23	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
27½	20⅜	2,400	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	22½	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
8½	7⅜	2,100	Canadian Iron Corp	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¾	2½	2,100	Car Ltg. & Power	4⅝	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
15¾	4	300	Chalmers Motors	9	9	9	— ⅛
100	92	5,605	Chandler M., w.i.	100	92	94	—
37½	30	900	Clinto-Wright	34⅞	33½	34¾	— ⅛
46	39	2,700	Coca-Cola	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	—
45	36	1,700	Colonial Tire	39	37	16¼	+ 1⅛
51	46	6,300	Col. Graphophone	50	46	47	— 3
1⅜	⅞	6,700	Cu-Mor Chem.	1¼	1	1¼	—
14¾	11⅝	2,700	Dafoe Eustice	13½	12⅜	13¼	— ⅜
24	16½	4,200	Delatour Bev.	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
50	38	8,200	Durham Hos. "B"	39	37½	39	+ 1½
99½	98	1,100	Durham Hos. pf.	99⅞	98	99	— ⅛
14	7	250	Excello Tire & R.	7⅝	7	7	— 1
62	52½	4,900	Farrel Coal	56	53½	55⅝	+ ½
96	89	2,000	Farrel Coal pf.	96	96	96	+ 4
97	39	17,500	Gen. Asphalt	92½	78	92¾	+12⅜
142	87	1,800	Gen. Asphalt pf.	140	121	140	+ 5½
9½	3½	3,800	Gen. Tractor	5	5	5⅜	+ 1⅛
7½	7¼	1,200	Grant Motors	7½	7¼	7⅛	—
1⅛	⅛	600	Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
1½	1⅛	500	Grape-Ola pf.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—
25	8	100	Havana Tob. pf.	11	11	11	+ 1
10⅜	6	28,900	Hayden Chem.	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
14¾	4⅝	8,200	Hupp Motor Car	13⅝	11	11	— 2½
50½	25⅞	15,000	Indian Packing	30½	25⅞	26½	— 3½
63	29	3,800	Int. Products	45⅛	45	48	— 1½
35	10¾	200	Inter. Rubber	21	21⅛	21	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	3,900	Knicker. Mot.	7	6½	6⅞	+ ½
98	27½	800	Lima Loco.	96	92	94	+ 1
50⅞	45	36,400	Madison T. & R.	50⅞	52¾	50⅞	+ 6⅝
7¾	4	84,500	Marconi of Am.	7¾	6⅝	7¾	+ ⅝
54⅝	25	2,500	Martin-Parry Corp	30½	27⅞	30¼	+ 1½
67	67	2,100	Maxwell M., new.	67	63	63⅝	+ 4¾
41¾	30⅛	1,500	W. H. Mullin Mfg.	36½	36	36	+ ⅝
51¼	47	100	Natl. Coal & Ice.	60	60	60	— 5
20⅜	6½	200	Natl. Fireproofing	9⅛	9	9	—
35½	13½	200	Natl. Firepr. pf.	17	17	17	— ⅛
25	20	500	Natl. Leather	20½	20½	20½	+ 3
7⅜	7⅛	12,000	Natl. Motor Bus.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	—
78	16	700	N. Y. Shipbuilding	60	56	56	—
8	2⅜	10,400	Nor. A. P. & F.	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
48	32	11,100	Otis Steel	38½	34½	38	+ 3¼
21	14⅛	5,500	Overland Tire	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
41¾	32	300	Parrish B. Corp.	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
1⅝	⅜	22,500	Perfection T. & R.	1⅝	1	1¼	— ⅛
87	6	4,900	Pressman T. & R.	10	6¾	9¼	+ 2½
11	5¾	13,500	Republic Rub.	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12	10¾	3,300	Rockaway Roll. M	12	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
43	37	7,850	Rect Vandervoort	41¼	40	41¾	+ ¼
17¾	17	2,700	Savoid Tire	24½	18	20	+ ½
56	17	500	Savoid, N. Y.	20	20	20	—
34	20	300	Savoid, Ohio	20	20	20	— ½
80	57½	350	Spicer Mfg.	80	76	76	—
20⅜	10	4,800	Submarine Boat	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
15¾	6⅞	13,500	Sweets Co. of Am.	13⅝	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
65¼	40¼	500	Swift Int., w. i.	57	57	57	— 1⅝
40¾	25	24,100	Tod. Prod. Exp.	33	33	37	— 1
150	102	100	Todd Shipyards	130	139	139	— 3½
86	67¾	900	Union Carbide	81	79	79	— 4½
8	6	44,000	United Eyeglass	7½	7⅜	7½	—
35¾	28	3,200	U. S. Ind. A. rts.	33⅜	30	33	+ 4
3¼	1½	9,500	U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4	2½	1,400	U. S. L. & H. pf.	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
3⅜	⅞	11,200	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30¾	19½	53,500	U. S. Retail C.	24½	20¾	24¼	+ 4⅝
15¾	8½	3,000	U. S. Rubber rcts.	15⅝	13⅜	15	+ 1⅝
6⅝	2	10,200	U. S. Steamship.	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
42	37½	28,000	Vanadium Steel	42	40¾	41⅜	— ⅝
88	42⅜	3,300	Warren Bros.	75	68	68	— 5
6⅝	2	8,700	Wayne Coal	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26	15¾	200	Weber & Hellbr.	21	21	21	—
61	46½	200	Welch G. J., w. i.	48	47½	48	— ⅛
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
26½	17¾	4,900	Anglo-Am. Oil	23¾	23	23¾	— 1⅛
103	91	20	Buckeye Pipe Line	100	100	100	— 1
137	93	10	Galena-Signal Oil	96	93	95	— 9
197	168	50	Ill. Pipe Line	186	184	185	— 1
404	316	25	Ohio Oil	376	374	375	+ 4
310	257	110	S. O. of California	296	280	290	— 7
708	668	15	S. O. of N. J.	682	680	680	— 10
118	109¾	12,680	S.O. of N.J. pf., w.i.	113	109¾	110¾	— ⅜
400	272	50	S. O. of N. Y.	398	394	398	+ 5
490	346	10	Vacuum Oil	435	435	438	— 5
			MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS				
10¼	10	6,800	Ajax Oil, w. i.	10¼	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1	¾	325,000	Allied Oil	¾	¾	1	—
2⅛	1	16,500	Amal. Royalty	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
30	3⅜	200	Am. Ventura Oil	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
3½	3¼	700	Atlantic Pet.	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
½	⅛	12,000	Barnett Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
10⅝	8	13,800	Boone Oil	9	8¼	9	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	8,200	Boston-Mex. Pet.	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
82	18	58,700	Boston-Wyo. Oil	79	68	73	— 6
32¾	26⅛	8,200	Brazos Oil	28⅞	28⅜	29¼	+ 1
2⅜	1¼	600	Burk. Van C. Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4½	8,900	Circle Oil	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
49¾	35¾	19,500	Cit. Ser. R. T. Sh.	49½	46⅞	49¾	+ ⅛
65	37	4,500	Com'wealth Oil	59	50½	51¼	— 4¼
8	5	2,000	C'wealth Oil, rts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	8,700	Con. Am. O. & G.	⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	3,900	Continental Ref.	6⅞	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅞	15,000	Cosden Oil	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	600	Elk Basin Pet.	9	9	9	—
11	6¼	7,500	Ertel Oil	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	16,450	Esm. Oil & G.	⅝	⅜	½	—
4	2	8,900	Federal Oil	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	3¼	3,800	Glenrock Oil	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
18	17	3,000	Great Western Pet	18	17	17	— ⅛
25½	18	4,100	Guffey Gillespie O.	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
50	20	13,600	Guitport Oil	28	24	27	—
132	95	210	Gum Cove	95	95	95	—
1⅛	⅜	400	Harvey Crude	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
23	9⅞	2,800	Herc. Pet., Cl. A.	18	16	16½	— 2
40	12	3,500	High Gravity	18	15	16	— 2
40¾	10	4,000	Home Oil & Ref.	30⅝	10¾	30	— ⅝
35	30	33,500	Home Pet. of Del.	33	32	32	—
144⅝	75	200	Houston Oil	114¼	112	122	—
5¾	5⅜	16,500	Hudson Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10¾	4¾	20,900	Indiahoma	10¼	8⅞	10¼	— 1¼
35¾	16¾	2,000	Inter. Pet.	31	29¾	30	—
32	30½	1,500	Invincible Oil	35	34	33	+ 1
9¼	6¾	10,700	Island Oil & T.	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2¼	⅝	3,700	Lance Creek Roy.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1	⅝	6,800	Little Sioux Oil	1	1	1	—
4⅛	1⅜	80,000	Livingston Oil	3	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
15	8	800	Livingston Ref. pf	8½	8	8	—
7⅜	5¼	1,000	Marland Ref.	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
35	20	2,800	Merritt Oil Corp.	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅛
4½	2¼	6,500	Met. Pet.	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	10¾	1,900	Mex. Panuco Oil	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	22,500	Middle States Oil	3½	3	3	— ⅛
185	125	1,900	Midwest Ref.	177	173	175	— ½

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37	30	1,975	Middle States, new	35½	30	32	— 1
5⅝	2	5,900	Morton Pet., w. i.	3¼	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
9	7	21,200	North Am. Oil	8	7	7¼	— ⅜
2¼	⅝	4,500	Ohio Ranger	1	⅝	1	—
3¼	1½	2,500	Okmulgee P. & R.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—
80	16	5,000	Omar Oil & Gas	67	65	66	— 1
7	6¼	1,400	Omar O. & G. rts.	7	6¾	7	—
1⅝	⅝	11,200	Osage N. Oil Sym.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	4,100	Pennok Oil	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
62	58	4,000	Phillips Pet.	63	60	60	— 1
16½	8⅜	20,700	Pitt.-Texas	16½	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	7	4,800	Producers & Ref.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
10	8	14,000	Queen Oil	10	9	9	—
2¼	⅜	4,800	Ranger Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
70	35	1,750	Red Rock O. & G.	60	55	60	— 8
56	25	8,500	Rock Oil	30	25	30	+ 5
7⅝	3¾	32,500	Ryan Oil	5¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
83½	58	12,875	Salt Creek Prod.	85¾	82	84½	—
9¼	7	300	Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8¾	6¼	5,200	Seaboard Oil & G.	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	5,600	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅛	⅞	⅞	—
72¼	66	16,000	Shell Tr. & Trad.	73	69½	70⅝	+ 1½
34⅞	29¼	4,300	Simms Pet.	32⅜	30¾	32¾	+ ⅜
64½	22	25,000	Stineslair Tex. Oil	60	59	59	+ ⅜
65	32	28,000	Sinel. Gulf Corp.	60⅝	58½	60	+ ⅞
36	22	15,000	Southwest Oil	24	22	23	—
7	2¾	2,800	Southwest P. & R.	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
18	14	21,800	Spencer Pet. Corp.	18	16½	18	+ ⅛
2	⅝	21,800	Stanton	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	13¾	2,500	Star Texas Pet.	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	4,000	Tex.-Ken. Oil	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
6	1⅝	13,000	Texas-R. P. & R.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅛	5,750	Texiana Oil & R.	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
8⅛	6	2,900	Texas Prod. & R.	6¼	6	6	—
1⅛	⅝	2,000	Texas Prod. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1	¾	114,000	Texon Oil & Land	1	¾	1	—
1½	1¼	83,000	Trinity Oil Corp.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—
41	30⅝	11,500	Un Oil of Del.	41	39⅝	40¾	—
1⅞	⅝	46,900	United Texas Pet.	⅞	⅝	⅝	—
10¼	8	1,850	Valvade Oil	10¼	8	10¼	+ 2
3	⅝	15,600	Vacuum Oil & G.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6	1¾	5,000	Victoria Oil, new	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
13½	11	1,200	Vulcan Oil	11¾	11	11¾	— ⅜
5	3½	100	Wayland O. & G.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3	3⅝	1,900	W. St. O. & L., n.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
28	20½	3,800	White E. O. & R.	25⅝	25	24	+ 1
10¼	6¾	29,500	Woodburn Oil	10¼	10	10	—
1½	⅝	1,000	"Y" Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
			MINING STOCKS				
2	.33	24,000	Alaska-Br. Col. M.	½	½	½	— ⅛
1½	⅝	8,500	Alaska Mines	⅞	⅝	⅝	—
1¾	1	3,875	Am. Hond. Min.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅞	5,300	America Mines	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
1	⅞	1,500	Arizona Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
6	3	6,000	Atlanta	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
80	35	8,200	Belcher Divide	45	38	39	
44	22	9,000	Belcher Ext.	27	24	26	+ 1
1	⅝	25,100	Big Ledge Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	2,000	Booth	1	1	1	—
52	42	28,000	Bonanza-Develop.	50	48	48	+ 4
45	37	14,800	Caledonia Min.	40	41	41	—
2½	1¼	3,800	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2½	.52	15,800	Candelaria Silver	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15	11	8,400	Carrie Silver	15	13	14	— 1
1½	⅝	2,000	Cashboy	6¼	6	6¼	—
87	15	38,500	Knox Divide	20	17	20	+ 1
	.15	5,000	La Rose Consol.	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
		6,500	Louisiana Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
49	24	110,000	MacNamara Cresc.	39	34	37	
53	38	182,000	MacNamara Min.	54	60	61	+ 1
68	46	8,000	McK.-Darragh	68	65	68	+ 3
	⅜	22,800	Magma Chief	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5	11,000	Marsh Mining	13⅜	11½	13	+ 1½
5½	⅜	25,200	Natl. Tin Corp.	5⅛	3⅜	5⅛	+ 1½
55	17	6,500	Nevada Ophir M.	30	28	28	— 2
15	8½	5,400	Nipissing	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
48	15	9,400	Nixon Nevada	25	22	24	— 1
5½	3	500	Onondaga Mine	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	1¼	8,700	Ray Hercules	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	61,000	Roger Group M.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅝	700	St. Croix Con. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
	¼	16,200	Seven Metals M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
1⅞	1	1,100	Silver Dollar M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
57	13	11,500	Silver King Divide	18	14	15	+ 2
1⅜	⅜	12,500	Silv. King of Ariz.	1⅜	1	1⅛	—
14½	8⅝	800	So. Am. Gold	9⅜	8½	9¼	— ⅜
½	¼	2,800	Stand. Sil.-Lead	½	¼	½	—
24	13	5,000	Stewart	22	21	21	—
82	10	7,000	Sutherland Divide	13	12	12	—
4	2¾	300	Tonopah-Belmont	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5	23,500	Tonopah Divide	8	8¼	8¼	—
3¾	1⅜	3,950	Tonopah Ext.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2½	100	Tonopah Mining	2½	2½	2½	—
5¼	3½	5,700	United Eastern	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	— ⅛
19	7	10,800	U. S. Cont. M.	18	15	15¾	— 4
53	24	4,800	Victory Divide	28	25	25	— 3
40	20	2,500	Ward Min. & Mill.	25	20	21	— 3
94	73	800	Wash. Gold Quar.	87	86	87	— 5
1	1	1,000	West End Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25	10	3,00	White Cap Min.	16	15	16	
9	5	12,00	Wilbert Copper	9	6¾	9	+ 1½
1¼	⅜	4,300	Wilcox Silver M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
36½	25	7,100	Yankee John	30½	27	30½	—
			BONDS				
94	81	$31,000	Allied Packers 6s	93	91	93½	— ⅛
100⅝	97⅜	11,000

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING DIKE AT BULKHEAD BAR.—U. S. Engineer Office, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon October 13, 1919, and then opened, for repairing dike in Delaware River at Bulkhead Bar. Further information on application.

PAPER BOX MAKERS AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Thirteen Thousand Go Back to Work Today After Three Weeks' Strike.

UNION NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED

Shipyard Workers Who Went Out for Half Holiday to be Taken Back Today.

Thirteen thousand workers who have been affected by the strike of paper box makers, which began three weeks ago, will return to work this morning. This announcement was made last night by the Paper Box Manufacturers following an all-day conference at their headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin. The manufacturers agreed to arbitrate the question of wages and hours, decided to open their plants, but refused to recognize the union, because of conditions peculiar to the industry. More than 275 manufacturers attended the meeting.

Some of the workers, it was said after the conference, demanded a forty-four-hour week and $1 an hour, and the manufacturers asserted that these demands would force them out of business in a short time. The manufacturers said further that several months ago, after a series of conferences, a forty-eight-hour week was agreed on and also an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. The women operatives, it was said, are now getting from $16 to $25 a week and men operatives from $22 to $40 a week, but many of the skilled workers who turn out the finer types of boxes, such as are used in the jewelry trade, make from $100 to $180 a week. The threatened scarcity of paper boxes will be averted by the action of the manufacturers yesterday.

The 100,000 or more shipyard workers in this city who went out Saturday at noon for a half holiday to enforce their demands for a 44-hour week will return to their work this morning, if they are not locked out by the employers. Indications last night were that most of the men would be allowed to return to their work. The question of a 25 per cent. increase in wages is now being considered and action is to be taken by the employers by Oct. 1.

The acute labor situation in the trade of employing printers makes the thirty-third annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, association of master printers, which begins today in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore and continues through Wednesday, of unusual interest and importance. The membership is composed of about 3,700 employing printers throughout the country, including practically all the larger plants.

The labor situation in the trade also involves closely the interests of advertisers and the magazine publishers of the country. In New York, where 90 per cent. of the country's magazines are published, the local unions have recently made heavy demands on the employing printers to become effective Oct. 1. These demands have been rejected by the Association of Employing Printers, but another conference with the union leaders will be held Sept. 19. However the convention is not to be given over entirely to the labor situation, as the three-day program provides for many addresses in which the relation of the printer with his customer will be discussed.

William Green, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Printers' League Section of the Association of Employing Printers of New York, yesterday gave out a statement explaining the position of employing printers in the strike last Monday of 100 pressmen and feeders at the plant of the Publishers' Printing Company, which prints the Literary Digest and other large publications.

"The present strike in the printing industry in New York is a strike by one local union against the disciplinary control of its international body," he said. "No question of hours, wages, or working conditions is involved. The particular plant in which the strike occurred is a strictly union shop and for years has been operating under union conditions.

"James Bagley, President of Franklin Union No. 23, served notice on the Publishers' Printing Company that unless within two hours certain men in their employ, members in good standing of the Local Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, who had retained their standing and membership in the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union after Local No. 51 had seceded, were discharged, he would call out his men. No notice was given to the Printers' League, although the contracts provide that all questions in dispute shall be brought up for adjustment before a joint committee of the Printers' League and the unions involved and adjusted through conciliation and arbitration, that no strike should be called and that there should be no cessation of work. Bagley's action was in direct violation of the existing contracts and of the constitution and by-laws of his own union."

"The present issue," continues the statement, "has a broader significance than merely a strike of the printing trade in New York. It will determine the faith which the world can have in unionism. It will decide whether labor is to abide by its contracts backed by a union of national scope or whether any group of insurgents can, by promise of immediate gain, wreck completely the structure it has taken honest labor years to build."

MONEY RATES

	On Call— High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Sept. 8	5½@6	5	5½@6	
Sept. 9	5½	5@5½	5½	
Sept. 10	5½	5½	5½	
Sept. 11	6½	6	6	
Sept. 12	6	6	6	
Sept. 13	6	6	6	
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5½	5½
Same week last year—				
High			6	6
Low			6	6
Year to date—				
High			20	10
Low			2½	3½

	On Time— 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 8	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Sept. 9	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Sept. 10	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Sept. 11	6	6	6
Sept. 12	6	6	6
Sept. 13	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Year to date—			
High	8	8	8
Low	5	5	5

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days.....5¼@5½
4 to 6 months.....5½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5½

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes	16 to 90 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds.

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural Inc. Member & Live Stock bet Banks' Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral Notes.	Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4½	4½

Trade acceptances 1 to 90 days and 61 to 90 days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifty-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 8	Par	Par	25@15c	Par
Sept. 9	Par	Par	25@15c	Par
Sept. 10	Par	Par	25@15c	Par
Sept. 11	Par	Par	25@15c	Par
Sept. 12	Par	Par	25@15c	Par
Sept. 13	Par	Par	25@15c	Par

*Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Exch. on London.
Sept. 8	3½	3⅝	3½
Sept. 9	3½	3⅝	3½
Sept. 10	3½	3⅝	3½
Sept. 11	3½	3⅝	3½
Sept. 12	3½	3⅝	3½
Sept. 13	3½	3⅝	3½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British 5% Consols.	British 4½% Consols.	Paris Rentes.
Sept. 8	50¾	87	61f 40c
Sept. 9	50¾	87	61f 40c
Sept. 10	50¾	87	61f 40c
Sept. 11	50¾	87	61f 40c
Sept. 12	50¾	87	61f 40c
Sept. 13	50¾	87	61f 40c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 8	81d	1.12½
Sept. 9	84d	1.12⅝
Sept. 10	81d	1.12⅝
Sept. 11	81¼d	1.12
Sept. 12	80¾d	1.12
Sept. 13	80¾d	1.12

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 13, 1919.

STOCKS. (SHARE.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	659,570	344,810	433,668
Tuesday	1,141,220	536,000	444,873
Wednesday	Holiday	372,500	418,942
Thursday	1,144,290	Holiday	466,425
Friday	748,750	420,854	407,000
Saturday	681,990	148,770	180,943
Total week.	4,177,720	1,822,465	2,850,786
Year to date.	206,157,687	92,628,811	132,600,487

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$14,621,500	$7,926,500	$3,835,000
Tuesday	11,642,000	7,277,000	3,945,000
Wednesday	Holiday	11,451,000	3,385,500
Thursday	14,868,400	Holiday	3,961,500
Friday	14,988,000	9,444,000	3,708,500
Saturday	6,508,200	5,398,500	1,341,500
Total wk.	$62,735,100	$40,562,000	$20,182,000
Year to date.	2,236,288,200	1,113,554,000	676,858,960

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Sept. 13, '19.	Sept. 13, '18.	Increase.
R.R. & Mis.	$48,857,000	$24,298,500	$11,986,900
Liberty	34,867,000	11,906,000	23,221,000
Foreign	2,142,500	4,561,500	*2,359,000
State	15,000	7,000	8,000
City	83,000	97,000	*64,000
Total all.	$62,735,100	$40,562,000	$22,178,100

*Decrease.

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share.
†And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. x-Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation Sept. 13, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	& Sep.	82	85
A. W. W. & Elec., '24	5	Apr.	& Oct.	61	65
Appalach Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June	& Dec.	72	76
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May	& Nov.	82	86
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan.	& July	98½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	87
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June	& Dec.	20	35
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	84
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22	6	Feb.	& Aug.	107	108
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '55	5	Jan.	& July		89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan.	& July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July		98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July		82
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan.	& July	93	
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan.	& July	97½	
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	Jan.	& July	96	98
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '99	5	Mar.	& Sep.		90
Ch. Serv. deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan.	& July	167½	
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr.	& Oct.	89	92
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	78	85
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	73	77
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	70	77
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan.	& July	82	
Do, 1939	5	Jan.	& July	98	100
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	81½	82½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	& July	85	
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr.	& Oct.	80	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	82	87
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	90	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan.	& July	85	
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May	& Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr.	& Oct.	100	
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	84	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '57	5	June	& Dec.	93	96
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr.	& Oct.		80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	87	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June	& Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.		84
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	& Nov.		82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	& Dec.	89	
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	90	
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May	& Nov.	75	
Houston Elec. 1st, '22	5	Feb.	& Aug.	97	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May	& Nov.	90	
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	& Nov.	50	56
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan.	& July	85	
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	88½	90
Met. Ed., '20	6	June	& Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan.	& July	92½	95½
Miss. Riv. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	& July	76	78½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May	& Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan.	& July	93	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan.	& July	73	76
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan.	& July	93	96
Newark Gas, '48	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan.	& July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May	& Nov.	53	58
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan.	& July	61	64
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	93	96
Do ref., '43	5	Apr.	& Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June	& Dec.	75	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May	& Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr.	& Oct.	79	83
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July		82
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan.	& July	78	81
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan.	& July	78	81
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb.	& Aug.	88	91
Do deb., '21	6	Feb.	& July	96	99
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	87	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	96	98
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr.	& Oct.	93	
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.		80
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	73	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June	& Dec.	93	
Do cons., '36	5	Jan.	& July	92½	93
Riverside T., '30	5	Jan.	& July		80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '47	5	Mar.	& Sep.	55	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L. H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May	& Nov.	77	83
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	90
Seattle Elec., cons., '29	5	Feb.	& Aug.	87	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan.	& July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	& Sep.	83	86
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr.	& Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May	& Dec.	70	
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	86	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '32	6	June	& Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	73	77
United El. of N. J., '48	4	June	& Dec.	72	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26	6	May	& Nov.	86	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr.	& Oct.	97	99
Do., '20	6	May	& Nov.	98	99½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	70	71
Do income, '49	4	June	& Dec.	51½	52½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb.	& Aug.	83	86
Unit. Rys. conv., '47	6	Jan.	& July	80	87
Wash. H. & A., '41	5	Mar.	& Sep.	77	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May	& Nov.	95	95½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan.	& July	63	64½
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb.	& Aug.	86	91
Wheeling Trac., '31	5	Jan.	& July	70	80

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation Sept. 13, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '32	5	Mar.	& Sep.	99	102
American Ice, '22	6	Apr.	& Oct.	95	95½
American Malting, '28	5	June	& Dec.	98	
Buf. & Sus. Iron 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	91	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '25	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96½	100
Chi. Pneu. Tool, '21	5	Jan.	& July	99½	
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May	& Nov.	92	97
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan.	& July	82	85
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan.	& July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '35	6	May	& Nov.	96½	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	14	17
Do pf.	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	74	80
Am. Gas & El. (Md.)	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	120	124
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	45	48

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 13, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	6	Q	Aug 1, 19	230	235
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 2, 19	94	96
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 2, 19	63	67
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	71	73
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jul 1, 14	8	12
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	26	32
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				5	6
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,19	58	61
Do participating pf.				10	13
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 2, 19	73	78
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 30,19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	83	87½
Capital Traction	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	87½	88½
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	35	37
Charles.Con.R.,G. & E.				40	50
Cities Service	¾	M	Sep 1, 19	478	488
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 19	78	78½
Do Bankers Shares	49.1c	M	Sep 1, 19	40	40½
Colorado Power		Q	Jul 15, 19	20	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15,19	97	101
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 19	70	75
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1		Nov 1, 18	23	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	53	56
Conn. Power pf.	3	Q	Jun 1, 19	78	83
Con. Trac. of N. J.			Jul 15, 19	2	69
Eastern Texas Elec.	2	S	Jul 1, 19	54	58
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 19	79	83
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	92	93
El. Paso Electric	2	S	Jun 15,19	90	95
Essex & Hudson Gas	2	S	Jun 1, 19	110	115
Federal Light & Trac.				10	12
Do pf.	1		Sep 1, 14	48	51
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,19	55	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	76	
Ilium. & Fr. Sec.				18	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,19	88	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.				52	
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	73	77
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	102	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	14
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 19	57	61
No. States Power	2½	S	Jan 20,18	67	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 21, 19	90	92
Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 19	70	71
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,19	88	94
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Jul 10, 19	78	88
Pac. Pr. & Light pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	95	100
Republic Ry. & Light.	1		Jul 15, 18	13	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 19	50	52
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Aug 15,19	88½	91
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	101	103
So. Jersey G. & El. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				33½	35
Do pf.	2	Q	Jun 14,19	41	43
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15,19	112	115
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				4	6
Do pf.				14	15
United Light & Rys.	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	43	45
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	71	73
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Apr 22,19	15¾	16¾
United Utilities				5	15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	85	92
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Aug 1, 19	49	51
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	25	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	52	55
Western Power				24	26
Do pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 19	76	78
West States Gas & E.		M	Jun 30,19	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison	$1	Q	Jul 1, 19	31	34

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 13, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	445	455
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	505	
Cent. Union	12,500,000	*5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	460
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	360	370
Commercial	500,000				140	
Empire	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 28,19	290	310
Equitable Tr.	8,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	440	445
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	440	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	235	
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	250	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	401	406
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30,19	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30,19	135	145
Irving Trust	3,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	‡	
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Aug 1, 19	650	700
Law.T.& T.C.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	127	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	170	
Mercantile	1,000,000				235	
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,19	355	370
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,19	820	
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 10,19	770	790
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	295	
S. Co. Jers.	800,000				65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	395	405
United States	2,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	900	920
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	435	450

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡$800 Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	
A. Sur'y ($50)	2,000,000	$1	S	Jun 30,19	74	80
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago, Illinois, September 6, 1919.

The Stockholders of THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1135, La Salle Street Station, on Tuesday, October 7th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

(a) To elect four directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 1st, 1918;

(b) to elect three directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 7th, 1919;

(c) to authorize, approve or ratify a contract or contracts with the United States, the President of the United States, or the Director General of Railroads of the United States, governing the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation properties of this Company and its subsidiary companies taken over and assumed by and under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated December 26, 1917, and of any other properties of said companies of which possession has been or shall be taken by or under the authority of the Federal Government; to authorize the Board of Directors in its discretion to agree upon the compensation and other terms to be accepted for and in relation to such possession, use, control and operation under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, and any Act or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its subsidiaries; and

(d) to transact such other business as may be properly presented to said meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 20th, 1919, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 8th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders

To *the Stockholders of American & British Manufacturing Company:*

TAKE NOTICE:—

That the following is a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of American & British Manufacturing Company, at a special meeting thereof, duly called for considering the same, and held on the 28th day of August, 1919, a majority of the whole Board having voted in favor of such Resolution, to wit:—

"RESOLVED, that it is, in the judgment and opinion of this Board of Directors, being the Board of Directors of the American & British Manufacturing Company, advisable and most for the benefit of said American & British Manufacturing Company to dissolve such corporation, said American & British Manufacturing Company, forthwith and in accordance with the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, to that end, this Board of Directors does hereby call a meeting of the stockholders of the American & British Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved; that such meeting of the stockholders be held at the office of the said corporation, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, at Rooms 1506-10, 120 Broadway, at the time and place at which the last preceding annual meeting of the corporation was held, and that such meeting take place at eleven o'clock A. M., on the second day of October, 1919."

That pursuant to such Resolution NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the American & British Manufacturing Company will be held on the 2d day of October, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, Rooms 1506-10, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the foregoing Resolution, or a Resolution similar thereto, and for the purpose of considering and determining whether this corporation shall be forthwith dissolved.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on August 29th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business on October 2d, 1919, on which other day to which the foregoing special stockholders' meeting may be adjourned. The transfer books will be closed permanently upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of each class of the stock at such stockholders' meeting, in favor of dissolution.

By Order of the President.
CHARLES W. WALLER, Secretary.
Dated, August 26th, 1919.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, and their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 22d, 1919, or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE THE common capital stock and to reduce the preferred capital stock.

To the stockholders of the Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc.:

A special meeting of the stockholders of Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc., will be held on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of said company at No. 450 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its common capital stock from Seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000) consisting of Seven hundred and fifty (750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000,) to consist of One thousand seven hundred and fifty, (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each and to reduce its preferred capital stock from One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000) consisting of One thousand seven hundred fifty (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) to consist of One thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York City, Sept. 8, 1919.
WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON, President.
JOHN W. EAGLESON, Secretary.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of KERR LAKE MINES, LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the Officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

F. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, September 2d, 1919.

CURRENT PICTURES.

The Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times contains illustrations of events up to the moment of going to press.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock; Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock; Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The third installment of 2% of the eight per cent. dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and the third installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which were declared on January 23, 1919, and the 1¾% regular dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of the Corporation which was declared on July 24, 1919, will be payable on October 1, 1919, to the respective holders of record of said four classes of Stock at the close of business on September 15, 1919; the fourth installment of said dividends on said Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and on said Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock will be payable on January 2, 1920, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on December 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.
Dated September 2, 1919.
R. E. McMATH, Secretary.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 124, 3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable Oct. 4, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND 88, 1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 42, 1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, September 2, 1919.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 12
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 12

The following dividends have been declared on the stocks of this Corporation: A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1919) on the Preferred stock; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock; both payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common Stocks at the close of business Saturday, September 13, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DeWITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

F. Blumenthal Company

Prefagred Dividend No. 37
Common Dividend No. 32

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred shares and one and one-half per cent on the common shares of this company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1919.

The stock books will not be closed.

Dated September 11th, 1919.
LOUIS HALLE, Secretary.

Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

New York, September 11, 1919.

To the Stockholders of Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company:

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) and a special dividend of eleven per cent. (11%), both payable on September 29, 1919, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The directors of this corporation have declared a dividend of 1½% on the preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock. Both dividends will be paid on preferred and common stock are payable October 1, 1919 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38.
New York, September 11, 1919.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 19, 1919.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

The Lake Superior Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that interest will be paid to the Lake Superior Corporation on its Income Bonds for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1919, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and that the same will be payable at the First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of October, 1919, on presentation and surrender of the coupons therefor.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX TAYLOR, Secretary.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
Preferred Dividend No. 16

Detroit, Michigan, September 10, 1919.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record September 20, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

A. Von SCHLEGELL, Treasurer.

U. S. CONTINENTAL MINES COMPANY,

A stock distribution of Arizona Victory Mining Company shares, totaling 25% of the outstanding capitalization of the U. S. Continental Mines Company, will be paid October 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of Record as the close of business September 15th, 1919. Stockholders of Record of that date will also receive Rights covering the underwriting of an issue of Treasury shares of the Arizona Victory Mining Company.

R. B. CROSS, Treasurer.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York
August 28, 1919.

A dividend of $1.25 per share has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders who appear of record as such upon September 17, 1919.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Ray Consolidated Copper Company,
26 Broad Street, New York.
September 9th, 1919.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of $.50 per share, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1919.

E. E. BISHOP, Treasurer.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company

A dividend, No. 103, of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable October 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th.

J. H. TOWNE,
Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1919, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 16th day of September, 1919, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 2d day of October, 1919, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Toronto, Canada, September 24, 1919.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA FRANCE NOVELTY CO., INC.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the La France Novelty Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Corporation, at No. 45 West 34th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting upon the proposal to change the name of the said corporation from that of the "La France Novelty Co., Inc., to "Alphen, Inc."

Dated New York, September 10th, 1919.
ALLIE S. FREED, President.
FRANCES FREED, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., will be held at the offices of the Company, Room 414, 90 West Street, New York, on the 26th day of September, 1919, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FOWERS, Secy.
New York, September 9th, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To holders of
CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
One-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, due by extension September 1, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the interest which became due on the above notes on September 1, 1919, will be paid on and after September 15, 1919, upon presentation of the coupons representing such interest at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.

Holders of such notes who have deposited their notes for extension (with September 1, 1919, coupon attached) will receive check for such interest from Bankers Trust Company as Agent for the undersigned.

More than 75% of such notes have to date been deposited for extension. The holders of the remaining notes are again invited to deposit their notes for extension with Bankers Trust Company as Agent, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Copies of the notice of the undersigned, dated August 16, 1919, giving the terms of such extension and copies of the extension contract may be had on application to Bankers Trust Company.

Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.
By E. H. LEE, President.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

Publication by the UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, 701 Sixth Av., New York, N. Y., of Dormant Accounts not previously reported to the Banking Department, the Depositors' names and their last known places of Residence, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking Law, Section 274.

Abbott, Philip, 120 West 63d Street.
Association Culinaire Cosmopolite, 341 East 29th Street.
Barker, Joseph, 901 1st Avenue.
Batavia, Amalia, 2,358 3d Avenue.
Bayer, Laura K., 32 East 70th Street.
Boley, Francis E. for Alfred, 918 6th Avenue.
Blume, Herman or Annis, 33 West 44th
Bowers, Nellie, 16 West 107th Street.
Brennan, Mrs. Margaret, 554 West 45th Street.
Brown, Herbert P. or Jennie L., 601 West 168th Street.
Buchanan, E. Anna, 361 West 34th Street.
Burke, Robert or Mary, 211 East 51st Street.
Byrne, John, 871 East 169th Street.
Campbell, Annie, 150 West 35d Street.
Daly, David J., 226 East 30th Street.
Daly, David J., Jr., 226 East 30th Street.
Daly, Agnes, 226 East 30th Street.
Davies, May, 22 West 26th Street.
Diviny, Kate, 324 West 41st Street.
Dunlap, Bessie B., 1,244 Southern Boulevard.
Dunphy, John or John, Jr., 215 East 26th Street.
Elliott, Arthur D., 251 West 42d Street.
Fanning, Patrick, 536 West 30th Street.
Haller, Xavier, 213 West 42d Street.
Harris, Elizabeth or Robert A., 118 West 21st Street.
Heritage, Elmer, 348 West 47th Street.
Jones, Delia, 228 West 28th Street.
Kato, S. P., 96 Elm Street.
Kelly, Victorine A., 1,100 Clay Avenue.
Kernan, Michael, 317 West 30th Street.
Killackey, Joseph, 152 East 27th Street.
Lane, Mary, 138 West 68th Street.
Leonard, Mary, 3,067 Bailey Avenue.
Lewis, Adams M., 209 West 45th Street.
McCrain, Joseph, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
McFarland, Mary, 166 West 107th Street.
McGrath, Henry, 129 Barrow Street.
McIlvaine, Katie, 118 Manhattan Avenue.
Marshall, Fielding L., Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, Virginia W., Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, Frances B., Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, Mary W., Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, J. Waller, Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, J. Less, Undercliff Avenue.
Marshall, Sophia, 156 West
Miller, David, 13 Market Street.
Nattal, Moritz, Jr., 236 West 84th Street.
Nigli, Amelia or Lorenzo, 73 West 57th Street.
Naylor, Katie, 318 East 37th Street.
Oppenheim, Elsa, 155 East 79th Street.
Patterson, Janet E., 165 West 119th Street.
Pollock, Jane, 200 West 70th Street.
Prattis, Ada S., 43 East 21st Street.
Radway, Mary J., Trustee, 333 West 57th Street.
Riker, Minnie L., 72 West 69th Street.
Rose, Alex. T., 195 6th Avenue.
Rossell, Joseph, 213 West 28th Street.
Schuster, Eugene J., 2,153 3d Avenue.
Shopes, Jane or William K. B., West New Brighton, S. I.
Stead, Sarah, 335 9th Avenue.
Thomson, Mitchell, 107 9th Avenue.
Troup, Katie R., 333 West 57th Street.
Vassie, Jessie B., 515 West 29th Street.
Wolf, Mary Louise, 310 West 120th Street.

DIVIDENDS.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, a distribution of One dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

W. E. BENNETT, Asst. Secretary.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad Street.
New York, September 9, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of fifty cents per share, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

Utah Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 37.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Utah Power & Light Company has been declared, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

GEORGE B. THOMAS, Treasurer.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.
New York, September 12, 1919.

The first quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record on September 24th, 1919, at 3:00 P. M.

H. V. SEHICK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

LINDLEY W. GARRISON, RECEIVER OF the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, invites proposals for the Construction of a Car Storage Yard directly north of Jamaica Bay and Canarsie Creek, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. Bids to be opened Tuesday, September 23rd, 1919. For plans and further information apply Room 412, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

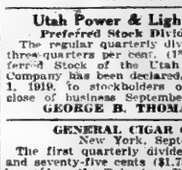
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York, Fulton Trust Company of New York as substituted Trustee under the last Will and Testament of Henry Wenzel, deceased, Plaintiff, against Babetta Wachsman and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1919, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-18 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City, County and State of New York and bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the Easterly side or line of Avenue D with the Northerly side or line of Fourth Street; running thence Northerly along the said Easterly side of Avenue D twenty-four feet; thence Easterly and parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-nine feet, eleven and one-half inches; thence Southerly and parallel with Avenue D and through a wall used as a party wall twenty-four feet to the Northerly side or line of Fourth Street, and thence Westerly along the Northerly side or line of Fourth Street, ninety-nine feet eight and one-half inches, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to beam rights, if any, as set forth in Agreement recorded in Liber 4555 of Conveyances, Page 67.

Subject to any and all beam rights and party wall agreements affecting the North, East and Easterly walls of said premises and to any state of facts that an accurate survey would show.

Dated, New York, September 12, 1919.
EARL A. SMITH, Referee.
Kneeland, Harrison & Hewitt, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 40 Avenue D:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-six thousand seventy-eight and 78-100 ($36,078.78) with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1919, together with the costs and allowance amounting to one hundred ninety-one and 41-100 dollars ($191.41) with interest from the 11th day of September, 1919, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,716.06 and interest.

Dated, New York, September 12, 1919.
EARL A. SMITH, Referee.

Civil Service.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for junior computer, for both men and women, on Oct. 8 and 9, 1919. A vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at $1,024 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination.

Applicants whose services are satisfactory may also be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of $240 a month.

The duties of the position will involve routine chemical, physical, mechanical, and mine-testing computations.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Mathematics, including algebra and trigonometry, 20; elementary chemistry and physics, 20; mechanical and mine-testing computations, 35; and education, training, and experience, 25.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

An act of Congress approved July 11, 1919, provides: That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the Executive Service of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, nurses, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions."

The commission announces an open competitive examination for clerk-translator (qualified in Japanese), for both men and women, on Oct. 6, 1919. A vacancy in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at $1,000 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Appointees whose services are satisfactory may also be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of $240 a year.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Arithmetic (fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions, percentage, and their business application,) 10; penmanship, (the legibility, rapidity, neatness, and general appearance of the competitor's handwriting in the subject of letter writing,) 10; letter writing (a letter of not less than 150 words on some subject of general interest, competitors may select either of two subjects given,) 10; copying and correcting manuscript (test in making a smooth, corrected copy of a draft of manuscript which includes erasures, misspelled words, errors in syntax, etc., 10, and language (translation from Japanese into English), 20.

Competitors must attain a rating of at least 70 per cent. in "language" and a general average percentage of at least 70 in the whole examination.

The language test will consist of translation into English of an extract, 250 to 300 words in length, from current commercial or scientific reports or publications in Japanese.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 594, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Commission announces an open competitive examination for claims examiner, for men only, on Oct. 8, 1919. Vacancies in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, for duty in Washington, D. C., at $1,800 a year and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher salaries, will be filled from this examination.

The duties of the position will be to examine and adjudicate claims made under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act, and to conduct necessary correspondence in connection with such claims.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Letter writing, (the competitor will be called upon to write an appropriate letter on a legal subject, two or more topics will be assigned from which the competitor will be permitted to select one upon which to write a letter,) 25; general law (including specific compensation questions, questions on inheritance law, domestic relations, common-law marriages, etc.,) 25; War Risk Insurance act, (questions on the provisions of the act and interpretation thereof, a copy of the act will be furnished each applicant in advance of the examination, upon which he may prepare himself prior to entering the examination,) 20, and education and experience, 30.

Except for the substitution of experience for law study as indicated below, no person will be admitted to this examination who has not completed the equivalent of at least eight grades of common school, and who is not a graduate of a law school of recognized standing after a three-year course, or has not pursued the study of law for a period of at least three years and been admitted to the bar of any U. S. State territory, or the District of Columbia. Experience as follows will be accepted in lieu of such graduation or law study and admission to the bar:

(a) Three years of study in a recognized law school or in the office of a practicing attorney and at least one year's legal experience in the adjudication of claims or the preparation or trial of court actions. One year of such legal experience will be accepted in lieu of each year of required law study in excess of one.

(b) Six months' experience as a claims examiner with a liability or indemnity insurance company, or in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, or as an examiner or member of a State compensation commission or board will be accepted as the equivalent of one year's study of law in a recognized law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, and one and one-half years of such experience will be regarded as sufficient for admission to this examination.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for complicated cases. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

Capitalists wanted to finance well-established concern manufacturing high-grade artistic French goods, acknowledged to be the finest in the United States; splendid opportunity for a big man. H. L., 100 Times.

Space to rent for ladies' and children's wearing apparel, excepting shoes and waists. Popper Bros., 158 West 125th.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Will invest moderate capital in established motor truck business from New York to Philadelphia; can enlarge business. Write Z. R., 200 Cable Bldg.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS STANDING AND ABILITY, WHO CAN INVEST ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN AN AUTOMOBILE TIRE FACTORY, TAKING OFFICE AS TREASURER. T 841 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED, BY LIVE WIRE, WHO IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AS JOBBER IN AUTO SUPPLY BUSINESS, A PARTNER, AN INSIDE MAN, WHO WILL INVEST SUBSTANTIAL CAPITAL; TO THE RIGHT PARTY AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED. W 92 TIMES.

Have subscribed for small short-term debenture bond issue of industrial corporation of big earning power; if I can take entire $50,000 the bonus will be larger; I am $13,000 short; want one or several persons to join me; no brokers or agents. R 30 Times.

Capitalists wanted to finance well-established concern manufacturing high-grade artistic French goods, acknowledged to be the finest in the United States; splendid opportunity for a big man. N. L., 100 Times.

Partner, $1,000, moving picture show, traveling automobile; chance see country. O 833 Times.

Promoter wanted to finance big proposition, controlling valuable rights. W 585 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Exceptionally well equipped factory for the manufacture of candy; machinery installed complete to turn out cocoanut specialties at once; 3 large Burkhard steam jacketed copper kettles; centrally located in Brooklyn; years' lease; will entertain proposition to join right party. L. Bel, 1,000 Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVE, responsible sales organization, which have marketed leading advertised specialty, desires additional line; can take entire output of mills or factory specialty; drug or paper trade preferred; write, giving details. T 618 Times Downtown.

To manufacturers of jersey cloth and silk tricotette: Two young men, expert hose knitters, contemplating opening a factory, would like to hear from big manufacturers, to supply us with contracting work. A 198 Times.

Important house of representatives, well introduced in Italy, with references of the most important banks, are seeking seriously to represent some houses. Write, Loverso, via Orisana 1, Milan.

Experienced salesman, speaking French, Italian, German, Spanish, wishes connection with reliable concern for travelling Europe. Prussel, 63 West 9th St.

Live motor truck proposition open for live dealers in New York. Iowa Motor Truck Co., 150 Nassau St.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.

We are prepared to consider export representation in New York for a few manufacturing firms of established reputation desiring the introduction of their products to the export trade.

Spanish and Italian correspondence handled with accuracy and despatch.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CO.,
80 East 42d St. New York.

FOR SALE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Will sell most beautiful ice cream and confectionery store in New York State, situated on most prominent corner in New Rochelle, catering to the finest trade; without doubt this is the coming business; will sell at invoice or will consider taking partner, who must take full charge of business; this is an exceptional opportunity for good man. Inquire Sunday or Monday, College Inn Church and Main Sts., New Rochelle.

Garage, Broadway section; $880 monthly profit; no elevators; $7,000 cash necessary; balance on terms. Schleifer Co., 156 Rivington Street.

Patent, sanitary garbage can; U. S. and Canadian patent; simple to manufacture and operate; will sell patent for cash or part estate; sample garbage can on hand. Telephone 1011-J Jamaica. Fred W. Briese, 21 Herriman Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

WILL SACRIFICE! Prominent, well established men's furnishings business, heart of business district; retiring; no auctioneers. M 105 Times.

Bakery lunchroom for sale; good location in Brooklyn; modern fixtures; all new. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 29th St. and 1st Av., New York.

For Sale—Established millinery business; reason for selling ill health. Inquire 9 Church St., New Brunswick, N. J.

Embroidery shop with 4 10-yd. Schiffli machines for sale, or partner taken in. Embroidery, 1271 Times Bronx.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SOUTH AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT.—Skilled or technical men can reach $18,000 possible employers Latin America. Borough our want columns; 5 cents word—minimum $1.50. INGENIERIA INTERNACIONAL, 475 10th Av., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE.

Private Party Leaving for France
Will Dispose
of
FURNITURE
of
Entire Nine-Room
High Class Apartment
either complete or by individual rooms. Call Apartment 5A, 255 West 90th St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The tropical storm reached the Texas coast during Sunday morning, and apparently passed inland at a point somewhere between Corpus Christi and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

No reports regarding the progress of this storm were received from the time it left the Straits of Florida during the night of Tuesday, Sept. 9, until it reached the Texas coast during the morning of Sunday, Sept. 14, but the developments of Saturday indicate it very probable that the storm centre moved across the Gulf of Mexico in a direction only a few degrees north of west, so that the gales of Saturday near the mouth of the Mississippi River were due to conditions prevailing well to the northward of the storm centre. On Sunday night the storm centre was over extreme southern Texas and still moving westward toward Northwestern Mexico, with diminishing intensity. At Galveston the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour from the northeast and northwest during Sunday, with a tide of 9.2 feet, but with little resulting damage so far as reported. At Corpus Christi the maximum wind velocity was 48 miles an hour from the north.

Generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, without temperature changes of consequence.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast:

North of Sandy Hook, gentle westerly winds, becoming variable, with fair weather

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy south; cloudy north portion Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday, fair, little change in temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
8 A. M.	59	59	4 P. M.	71	74
6 A. M.	55	58	6 P. M.	72	73
9 A. M.	59	67	9 P. M.	69	69
12 M.	66	74	11 P. M.	66	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 11 A. M. Humidity, 68.5 per cent at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

Education Notes.

In a letter to the Board of Education, Superintendent Ettinger has suggested that an investigation of the schools such as is now being carried on by Tristram W. Metcalfe should follow these lines:

All matter relating to the survey should be discussed in open meeting rather than in executive session.

All plans in connection with the survey and reports made as a result of it should be submitted in writing for inclusion in the printed minutes of the Board.

Before decision is made on plans or resolutions offered for consideration and adoption members should have had time for full discussion of the same by all members of the Board, including the Superintendent of Schools, and such plans or resolutions shall be laid over to the succeeding meeting on the request of any member present.

The names of the personnel of the investigating or surveying staff shall be submitted in such form and at such time as to give the members of the Board of Education ample opportunity to investigate the record and competency of the members of such staff.

No person should be recommended for assignment or be assigned to such staff in case the said person has been or is now a candidate for any position within the school system, including its

STATE TAKES HOLD OF BUILDING STRIKES

Governor Calls Conference for Tomorrow Noon at Albany—Brickmakers Wednesday.

UNIONS WILL UNIFY WAGES

Prospects Turn from Gloom to Promise of Quick Adjustment of Differences.

Stabilization of wages, a truce on strikes and general peace in the building trades of New York were made possible over the week-end.

Governor Alfred E. Smith on Saturday invited employers, workers and public spirited men and women to a conference at Albany tomorrow at noon to prepare a program and appoint a State Labor Board of both employers and employes, in an effort to stop strikes and lockouts and to keep the wheels of industry moving.

The Building Trades Employes' Association has called a conference of all the building trades employes to ascertain if there is a way to prevent a full lockout of all the building trades, the date to be fixed to meet the convenience of th employes, and the employes have sent out to all the building trades unions a proposition looking toward the stabilization of wages and a truce on strikes without formal consideration of the matters in issue first.

It was incidentally generally conceded by practically every building material department that the peak had been reached for the moment in all basic building materials so far as present supplies were concerned, and that future price advances in building materials would be governed entirely by the ability of the President to bring about a reduction in the cost of living so as to keep wages of both skilled and unskilled labor stable at centers of building material manufacture as well as at points of building construction.

According to The Dow Service Daily Building Reports present building material prices are based upon wage scales either now in force or to become operative before the labor conference meets in Washington next month. They will not, under any circumstance, however, go lower than present levels either this year or next year because stocks in hand today will largely enter into next year's building work.

What next year's producing costs will be cannot at this time be foretold, but it is certain that they will reflect the new wage scales accorded to labor under the agreements accepted in the final adjustment of present labor disputes or the adjustments that will result from the failure of the Administration to cut the cost of living.

All the building trades unions will receive in the mails today the following referendum, the replies to which will be tabulated Oct. 15:

"1. The minimum wages of all organizations of mechanics in this board shall be not less than $8 for the recognized working day of eight hours, and the minimum wages of all organizations of helpers and laborers in this board shall be not less than $6 for the recognized working day of eight hours, commencing on Jan. 1, 1920.

"2. On May 1, 1920, if the cost of living has not been lowered, a further increase in wages shall be determined by the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades of Manhattan and vicinity.

"3. All agreements between the unions in the Board of Employers or Employers' Associations, must expire on June 30, 1921, except in case of upholsterers, which shall be Sept. 1, 1921. Any organization contemplating changes in their agreement shall submit in the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades of Manhattan and vicinity such changes at least four months prior to expiration of their agreement they are working under.

"4. Every agreement entered into by unions of said board must contain a clause stating that it shall not be considered a violation of the agreement to refuse to work with men not recognized by the said Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades of Manhattan and vicinity.

"5. No strike, which will cause a general strike, shall be ordered against an employer who has an agreement with any union in the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades of Manhattan and vicinity until the matter in dispute is first submitted to the said Board of Business Agents."

Powerful factors, financial, political, philanthropic, and those affecting both employes and employers, have been at work within the last week to bring about a working arrangement between the employers and employes in the building trades of New York and vicinity before a complete close-down of all structural activity, and incidentally enforced close-down of manufacturing establishments supplying this market, should the lockout be prolonged for any length of time should come to pass by the closing of the building material supply yards of New York and vicinity.

The mason material dealers on Friday decided to defer action regarding the closing of their yards until the new machinery of conciliation could be placed in operation this week and next. This action probably prevented the complete cessation of all building work pending negotiation.

There is a sentiment here and there among employers of building artisans that this is a private affair between the men and the bosses and that outside influences are not desired. Union officials declare that they are indifferent on the subject, that they are finding work for their men in the West and down East. But the public, facing Winter without adequate shelter; business, daily feeling the restrictions to enforced expansion, and investors, hourly feeling the pressure of interest rates on investments in building construction that has been idle for a long period of time, said on Saturday that they believed they had a voice in the matter and that, if the warring factions could not come to terms amicably, then they had a right to expect the State to step in.

The result is the action of the Governor, who has called a meeting of employers and employes at Albany the day before the common brick manufacturers of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts meet in the same city and in the shadow of the State House to discuss some of their problems arising from the conditions now obtaining in centers of consumption of their product.

TO HEAR PROPERTY OWNERS

Asked for Opinion on Height Limit for Fifth Avenue Buildings.

The advisability of modifying provisions of the zoning regulations, in so far as they affect the height of buildings which may be erected in the Fifth Avenue district north of Sixtieth Street, will be discussed at a public hearing before the Board of Estimate in the City Hall, on the morning of Friday, Sept. 26.

It has been suggested that the height of such buildings be restricted to 75 feet, and that this limitation should apply to the section bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, and the cross streets between them, north of Sixtieth Street.

Petitions have been submitted to the Board urging the change primarily to obtain uniformity in the height of buildings along Fifth Avenue. Advocates of the plan urge that such a course will tend to preserve the attractive appearance of the thoroughfare adjacent to Central Park, which is virtually the last residential district left in Manhattan Borough, in which the erection of high buildings has been scarcely begun.

It also is urged that such a step will tend to increase the city's taxation revenues because enhanced values will result. It was announced that the Board of Estimate desires to learn the attitude of property owners within the area with reference to the proposed change.

ACCUSES LIVE STOCK FIRMS.

Many Guilty of Overcharges, Says Federal Markets Bureau.

Announcement was made yesterday from the office of the Bureau of Markets of the Federal Department of Agriculture, at 204 Franklin Street, that investigations made by accountants had disclosed overcharges by live stock commission firms at some of the largest live stock centres. In some cases, it was said, they have amounted to thousands of dollars annually.

"One large commission firm," said a statement from the bureau, "recently was required to restore to its consignors more than $20,000, representing overcharges made since Jan. 1, 1918. A number of firms, insisting that these amounts accumulated without knowledge or wilful intent on their part, but by reason of the method of doing business in the stockyards, have assured the department of their willingness to remit to their shippers on an equitable pro rata basis. Arrangements to that effect are in progress.

"Others have refused to adjust the overcharges, and notices have been served upon them that unless they make restitution to their shippers their licenses will be suspended or revoked. Six firms at Chicago on whom these notices were served applied to the United States District Court for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from revoking or suspending their licenses. A temporary injunction was granted, pending a hearing to be held at Chicago Sept. 15."

BATTLE NAMES COMMITTEE.

Four Women In Body Which Will Prepare Industrial Program.

Four women, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Charles G. Simonson, and Rose Schneidermann, President of the Women's Trade Union League, were named by George Gordon Battle, yesterday, on the Community Industrial Relations Committee, which is to prepare a program on industrial relations to be submitted to President Wilson for consideration at the conference he has called for Oct. 6 in Washington.

Appointment of the committee was authorized in a resolution adopted at the conference of representatives of capital, labor and the public, Sept. 6, at the country residence of Mrs. Davison at Peacock Point, Locust Valley, Long Island. Its first meeting has been called by Mr. Battle for Thursday at the Library of Labor Temple.

R. J. Caldwell was made chairman of the committee, which includes among its members: Frank A. Vanderlip, J. Newton Gunn, president of the United States Tire Company; Marcus M. Marks, Sidney Blumenthal, E. J. Hannah, of the Central Federated Union; Thomas Curtis, Deputy Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board; Thomas Rock, of the Pavers' Union; Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers Union; J. M. Budish, of the Hebrew Trades Union; Al Boulton, of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; Manny Strauss and Bertram Mautner.

As representatives of the general public, the following executive members of the Community Councils City Parliament have been appointed: F. G. Rishall, Queens; Mrs. Simonson, Richmond; Charles Tuttle, Manhattan; W. Richardson, the Bronx, and Daniel Wilson, Brooklyn.

ZONE FARE PLAN IN EFFECT.

Many Delays Reported in Tryout of New Jersey System.

The zone fare plan, under which passengers pay according to the length of their ride, went into effect in New Jersey yesterday. It worked well in Jersey City for the Sunday "tryout," except for the delays incidental to the handling of tickets by motormen and conductors, demanded by the new system.

Travel went along in the usual Sunday volume, but by 3 o'clock in the afternoon trolley cars were about an hour behind their scheduled runs, owing to delays. Passengers in Jersey City boarded cars at the front end, where motormen handed to each a ticket, carrying the number of the zone. When the passenger alighted from the rear platform, the conductor took up the ticket and collected fare for the number of zones through which the passenger had traveled, 3 cents for one zone, 5 cents for two, and 7 cents for three.

Motormen complained their work had increased so much that they could not handle it and maintain their schedule.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means verus or against.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Ingraham<NYCon
Guthrie<same.
J Schoenfeld<same.
C Schoenfeld<same.
Magnalnoff<same.
Naughton<same.
Barton<same.
Collins<same.
Clifford<same.
Cincotta<same.
Polkington<same.
Rheubin<same.
Budd<same.
Markey<same.
Brady<same.
Kivowitz<same.
Schechter<same.
Sauman<same.
Kuplain<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Irvin, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Isidor Herz.
Alexander Manszvinoe
J Thomas Carmeli.
Alexander Pilots.
Charles Korcha.
Fleutherios Stamos.
Michael Hurtis.
Strong Mob & Supply.
Jay A Weber.
Ignatius Lefko.
Solomon Slavin. (2.)
Ernest Mendicino.
AmerApothecaries Co.
Morris S Rachmil.
A Lincoln Samuelson.
Bernard Joffe.
Morris S Rachmil.
A Lincoln Samuelson.
Morris Rosenblum.
A S Loventhal.
Morris S Rachmil.
Samuel M Samuels.
A Lincoln Samuelson.
Morris Rosenblum.
Isaac Weinstein.
Ralph Vasserberg. (2.)
Tyson Co.
John Mahony.
Rolle Prosequi.
Thomas Owens.
John Mulhall.
Richard Sweeney.

DISTRICT COURT—Foster, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

For trial:
Peter McIntyre.
Harry Smith.
J H Martin.
Benjamin Welton.
Barnet Zucher.
Robert Hagan.
Pleadings:
E S Carney.
W Krause & R.
T Twerdochlib.
M Halpern.
W Patzkow.
J Busch.
M Hochfelder.
F J Russo.
M Wanker.
S Rosenthal.
J Walters.
J Mowrey.
Stay of execution:
Lester Meserean.
Sidney Deckler.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

US<Bellevue Mfg Co.
Same<HTrauerig Co.
Same<James A Bloomhard & Co. (4.)
Same<Kirke Chemical Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re New Eng Equit Ins Co. (Zacks.)
Keller<Keller.
Met. Sav Bank<P & W Holding Co et al.
Zeidner<Zeidner.
De Mille Co<Casey.
Reilly<Goday.
Re CNY<Cohn.
Cohen<Wallack Con.
Shampine<Scheinsinger.
People<Empire State Surety Co.
Vandewerghe<De Wever.
Prior<Waldman.
Loeby<Godfray.
Michelson<Michelson.
Ayona<B H RR. (2.)
Biletto<same.
Gravey<same.
Shiam<same.
Pace<same.
Pante<Wills.
Kaplan<Riker.
Killick<Sidelberg.
Corriera<Bush Term.
Petit<Boyce.
Eclipse Silk Waist Co<Horowitz.
Rose<Rose.
Wang<Levine.
Gordon<Steinberg. (2.)
Sparrow<Hawes.
Miller<Stand Oil. (2.)
Marcunas<P & R RR. (2.)
Trans Coml Co<Casanovas.
Ins Co of N A<Robinson & Co.
Charleton<Carleton.
Forbes<Hylan et al.
Wedmore<Wedmore.
Weiss<Seymour.
Barbara<Finkelstein.
Maitland<Am Tob. (2)
Fisher<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Goldberg<Griffenhagen Bros.
Davis<Glantz.
Tetle<Klinstler's Storage Warehouse. (2.)
Ziegfeld Follies<Cantor.
Perry<Perry.
Lee<Lee.
Schiefflein<Hylan.
Ford<224 W 34 St.
Garvan<Cambria H Co
Robinson<Freylinghyson.
Piedmont Pictures Cor<Tyrad Pictures.
Angela<117 E 34 St.
Gibson<Gibson.
Horenstein<Blumenthal.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRAL TERM.—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Edward Beacon.
Will for probate:
Anna Schallen.
Mary Naughton.
Max Kirsch.
Augustus Meyer.
Chas F Hoffman.
Mary Greenwood.
Harriet M Rodman.
Clinton Wiegand.
Jacobina Widmayer.
Alfred R Babbec.
Lena E Collier.
Martha J Bellamy.
Lizzie N Conebeer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuch, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Stern<Miller.
Binzel<Karminski.
Buckley<Abbey Engr Co
Margolies<Willard.
Levenson Clothing Co, Inc<Abrams.
Jack<New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
Fur Can Co<Schenberg.
Cohen<Nat Biscuit Co.
Slater & Reiburn<Goldstein. (2.)
WmRaskell Piano Co.
Ins<Solomon.
Lazo a<Gracia.
Israel<Karger.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—McCarthy<McCarthy—Nathan Burkan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business. Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 16.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion:
Est of Linda Barnett.
Wills for probate:
Hannah Marx.
Catherine F. Farrell.
Margaret Murphy.
Lizzy Kraemer.
Bernard Weinstein.
Accounting:
Est of C H Turner.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Pearlman.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Bridenback<N Y W & Sos Rit.
Eisenberg<Union Ry.
Menke<Gels.
Fainland<Lusterman.
Lion Brew<Scumaci.
Landsberg<I R T.
Greenfield<Fordham Heights Realty.
Shansky<Keffer.
Landa<Union Ry.
Cohn<same.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Miller<Hooks—James H. Goggin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
A. M. Motions.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10
Lapins y<Wysocki.
Blam<Alpert.
Shannon<Shannon.
Crews<Crews.
Eiss<Eiss.
Re M auen, (Swift.)
Sluvy<Stuve.
Re Ganly.
Kalmenson<Klein.
Re Sreers.
Codispoda<John T Clark & Son.
Foram<McCaffrey.
Re Dougherty.
Donigan<Clark.
Sherman<Kadisch.
Abramson<Abramson
Billimone<M Larkin Stev Co.
Teitz<Goetller.
Shankroff<United Yeast Co.
Vecsel<Vecsel.
Markert<Leury.
Fetbrandt<Fetbrandt.
Chas <Brown.
Hurley<Wyatt.
Novelty Fabric Gloves Co<JAD Lehman Co.
Starr<Union Ship & Dock Co.
Kings Co Trust Co (Svenson)<Field.
Vecchio<Vecchio.
Slovnick<F. as.
Grossman<Grossman.
Damouski<Oriouski.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Wills of:
Edgar McDonald.
Annie L Ebaugh.
Marie Fitzey.
Hannah Taylor.
R Tyson White.
Mary A Darber.
Catherine Higgins.
Edward R Richardson.
Abraham Levy.

Administrations of:
Pasquale Migoni.
Fannie Rosenberg.
Accountings of:
Louis P Tuyefort.
Kate M Lamb.
Josephine Hamilton.
Eva Hirschmann.
Byron A Brooks.
Andelucia Wheeler.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Snyder<Snyder.
Lord & Burnham<Weir.
Downer<Downer.
Reilly<Reilly et al.
Murphy<Hutchinson.
Schapiro<Loewe et al.
Decker<Jons Homes.
Griffin<Coons.
Town of Mt. Pleasant<Cons Water Co. of Suburban N Y.
Bagg<Bagg.
St. Teresa's Church of Tarrytown, N Y<H B Sproul Cons Co et al.
Dederick<Dederick.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Leary<Geller. (5.)
Farmers L & Tr<Salvatore et al.
McCarter<Vil of Rye.
Hayes<Hayes.
Young & Halstead Co.<Wood et al.
Page<Turner et al.
McMullen<Perkum.
Valley Farms Co of Yonkers<City of Yonkers & County of Westchester.
Hampton<Hampton.
Slade<Slade.

J. Clarence Davies & Henry Brady, Auctioneers.

NOTICE!

Rents Have Been Raised. People live in crowded apartments when for about a half of their present rent they can live in their own homes.

Early Bronx Settlers bought cheap lots for $500 or less a piece, lived in their own homes and became wealthy through increased values.

The Big Money in the Bronx was made along the wide Avenues, such as Prospect Ave., Grand Concourse Boulevard, Fordham Road. **The Bronx and Pelham Parkway is 400 feet wide, and taken care of by the Park Dept.**

The East Side of the Bronx has always built up first and become densely populated, while the west side is still sparsely settled. Lots on the east side which sold at auction for $400 to $1,200 are now worth $5,000 to $15,000 each.

Home Builders can buy a lot, put up their own homes and we will help them finance it. A model brick-filled house, costing $2,500 has been built on the property to show what can be done.

Builders should be able to buy lots here at low enough prices so as to erect dwellings and sell at a good profit.

The Lots Are On Good High Ground level with the Pelham Parkway. Electric light and water are on Eastchester Road and Pelham Parkway and a trunk sewer is building through the property.

We have been ordered to sell these 284 lots for whatever they will bring and we are going to do it whether they bring $50, $500 or $2,500. It only takes 30% cash to buy a lot or $150 to buy a $500 lot, $210 to buy a $700 lot.

Examine the Lots Today. What will you give for a Lot?

Go down to the Auction Sale tomorrow and you may be able to get it

FOR YOUR PRICE.

284 LOTS AND A NEW MODERN DWELLING

on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, Eastchester Road and adjoining Avenues and Streets
Will be sold by order of Benjamin Stern FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING

At an Unconditional and Absolute AUCTION SALE

TOMORROW Tuesday, September 16, at 12 o'Clock at the Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey Street

TO REACH THE PROPERTY: Take either 7th Avenue or Lexington Avenue Subway Express to East 180th St., transfer in White Plains Avenue extension and get off at Pelham Parkway station (five cents fare); or take same subway train to East 180th St. station and change to New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, get off at Pelham Parkway station. The latter station is a short distance from the property.

70% may remain on mortgage at 5%
Liberty Bonds taken in payment

Title Insured Free to Purchaser

For maps and particulars apply to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street & 3rd Avenue,
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Agents and Auctioneers.

C F & C Service SURETY BONDS C F & C Quality

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Specializing in Real Estate Titles.
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FOR SALE
FACTORY BUILDING
60-62 FRANKLIN AVE.,
Between PARK & FLUSHING AVES.
BROOKLYN.

Modern brick construction; built February, 1913; two stories and basement; suitable for metal works, machine shop, heavy iron works, &c. Second floor suitable for light manufacturing, offices, &c. Lot 60x111, first story and cellar, 50x107. Second story, 50x60. Basement 10 feet high. First floor, 14 feet high. Second floor, 12 feet high. Foundation wall built to add three additional stories. Electric elevator installed to take care of three additional stories. New Spencer steam boiler with hot water attachment. Elevator, Otis, 6x8, 10x14-foot driveway in centre of building. Front windows steel frames with clear wire glass. Rear part main floor covered with sky skylights, 6x18 feet. Windows on side and back of building afford plenty of light. Cement floor basement. Property situated between Flushing and Park Aves. Wallabout shipping section and can be reached by elevated and five different trolley lines. Occupancy January, 1920. GEHNRICH OVEN CO., 60 Franklin Av.

FLATBUSH, $12,500

Beautiful Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av.; most convenient location in Flatbush; one-family, and garage for two cars; house contains nine rooms and bath; electric light; parquet floors; deep plot. E. M. Hollister, 1,980 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn Water Frontage
24 acres on Jamaica Bay; bargain.
Jamaica South, 23 Acres
2,000 ft. frontage on Rockaway Turnpike; for sale or exchange; brokers protected.
Owner, JOSEPH ROHRER, 119 West 42d.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT LARCHMONT

We have several houses of 7 or 8 rooms. Prices $7,500 to $15,000. They will make cheap rent for purchasers.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 3324.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOOD GROUND, L. I.

Twenty-two acres; 9-room cottage; big barn, garage; beautiful location; electric lights, running, water, &c.; overlooking bay; bargain to quick buyer; might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone Beekman 2584.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN CITY
106 Arthur St.
A beautiful two story stucco house, on plot 75x148; 10 rooms, 2 baths and attic; all improvements; will sacrifice at $16,000; terms to suit; no exchange. For particulars inquire JACOB C. KLINCK, 66 Wall St., New York. 'Phone 7480—Hanover.

FREEPORT
Ready October 1st.
A GROUP OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES whose picturesque effect depends upon old Colonial lines; 3 and 4 sleeping rooms and tile bath; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; steam heat, electricity and gas; plot, 50x174; location unsurpassed; $8,500; reasonable terms. Henry J. McCord, 34 So. Grove St., Freeport. Phone 978. Open Sunday.

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NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY HOMES.
SMALL AMOUNT CASH
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Balance monthly less than rent. Buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 8 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick; panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtube with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722 & 964.

MOUNTAIN LAKES NEW JERSEY
TWENTY MODERN HOMES
for year-round living ready for occupancy now. $7,000, easy terms, buys a 7-room house with bath and 1-8 acre. $10,500 a 10-room house with 3 baths, garage and ½ acre. Many prices, sizes and de igns. Easy communication to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at Mountain Lakes, Inc., 170 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 1631 Cort

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

Five acres high land, three miles from station; attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium. ADDRESS D 206 TIMES, or telephone Greenwich 340

LOUISIANA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

Highly improved Louisiana cotton, cane and corn plantation. Fine, modern "Owner's Residence," numerous tenants' residences and laborers' cabins; 2,500 acres in cultivation, cotton, cane, corn, alfalfa, clover and lespedeza; balance pasture and woodland; silos, cotton gin, large barns, &c.; on railroad and traversed by modern roads.

For prices, terms and arrangements for inspection, communicate with
L. P. MANNING, Lake Charles, La.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful seaside home and grounds, at Carleton, on Baie des Chaleurs, Quebec, Canada.

Residence contains 10 large rooms, servants' quarters, ice house, garage, gas lighting plant, and boat houses; splendid salmon and trout fishing. For detail, apply H. W. D., P. O. Box 580, Montreal, Quebec.

ENGLAND—For Sale or to Let.

SUSSEX
The World Renowned Old English Hostelry.

"The Mermain Inn," Rye

dating from 1450. Unique in character, with *Carved Tudor Fireplaces, Jacobean Linen Fold Panelling and other authentic features,*

in wonderful preservation. Over 30 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, fine "period" dining room, lounge, Drawing and Billiard Rooms. Stabling. Garage. Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone. The Freehold property and Goodwill of the very Lucrative Business will be offered by Auction at Winchester House, London, E. C., on Tuesday, Octr. 14th, 1919, by Hampton & Sons, 3, Cockspur Street, London, S. W. 1, England, of whom all particulars may be obtained

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30,000 SQ. FT.
Broadway, near Spring St.
Fireproof building; two elevators. Possession Feb. 1, 1920.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
25 WILLIAM ST. PHONE 2000 JOHN

—4 LOFTS—25x100 EACH—
Below Canal Street. For Rent. Hoist. Arranged for Light Manufacturing. Possession February 1, 1920.
W 573 Times Downtown.

BELOW HOUSTON ST.
About 15,000 sq. ft. on 2 floors. Sprinkler Equipped Building. Possession February 1, 1920.
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BUILDING ABOUT 10,000 SQ. FT.
Below Canal Street.
Electric elevator; good light. Immediate possession; Rent reasonable.
W 572 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone Circle 3420

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 52D STREET.
4 and 7 room apartments, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1. Apply
Walter J. Salmon,
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Ready for Occupancy.
SMALL ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
1 Room, Bath.....$700 to $900
2 Room, Foyer..$1,500 to $1,800
and kitchenette.
3 Room, Foyer..$1,600 to $2,000
Bath and kitchenette.
FOR DOCTOR & DENTIST,
3 Room Suites
on First & Second Floors.
Studio Room, 18x27, with 7x12 North Side Studio Window, Bedroom, Dressing Room and Bath.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
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SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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NEW APARTMENTS.
TWO AND THREE ROOMS
$75.00 to $85.00
Improvements. Subway express on corner.
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18 and 26 WEST 48D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenettes; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
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One, Two & Three Rooms & Bath
Four Rooms, Two Baths
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
Restaurant Service
$1,400 to $3,600
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177 MADISON AVE.
AT 34TH ST.
2, 3 and 5 Rooms and Baths
INCLUDING SERVICE.
$70 per Month Up.
WILLIAM J. ROOME & CO., Inc.
117 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3904.

41 EAST 41ST ST.
2 rooms and bath; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 3420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

146TH ST., WEST, (Near Convent Av.)—Four-story brick, four-family, seven rooms; $2,016; $15,000. W. C. Daly, 522 West 142d St.

Garage plot, 50x165, for sale, 407-409 East 12th St. Inquire Wirth, 5 Beekman Place.

Private dwelling, 474 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn Factory, 28,000 feet, $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nine-room country house, all improvements; grounds five acres; loveliest part of Westchester, thirty-five miles from city. Phone Riverside 9855.

Nine-room country house, all improvements; grounds 5 acres; loveliest part of Westchester, 35 miles from city. Phone Riverside 9855.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Woodhaven, L. I.—Immediate possession; handsome corner property; white Colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping porches; garage for two cars; plot 60x100; surrounded by trees and shrubbery; beautiful location, facing Forest Park; 5-cent fare zone; reasonable price; terms to suit. Telephone Richmond Hill 4197.

Cedarhurst.—Ten rooms, stucco, improvements; garage. Goldschmidt, Cedarhurst. Telephone Far Rockaway 2205.

7th and Roslyn Avs., Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $6,000. Edwin Kempton, 215 Montague, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR
home, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; immediate occupancy; hollow tile, stuccoed; fireproof; price $22,500. See photographs at owner's office, Chas. E. Chase, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Tel. 5323 Cortlandt. House 12 Prospect Av.; tel. 2227-W Montclair.

New brick and steel constructed factory, 43,000 square feet; additional ground, 200x200; possession January 1; ideal for heavy storage or manufacturing. Write C. M., 61 Bay St., Hoboken.

Choice plot, Westfield, all improvements, 80 feet, $900; terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Acreage to divide, Westfield and Fanwood. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Cannondale, Conn.—Home with 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity; garage, artesian well, concrete reservoir; rear station and beautiful view; 14 acres; owner on place this week. Y 110 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

BOTH, 90 EAST.—Three-story and basement, 11-room dwelling; immediate possession, caretaker; price $25,000. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av.

Three five-story houses, 22x102 each; four families on floor; 151 to 155 W. 100th; apply personally. Century Doll Co., 62 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Must sell on account of sickness three cottages and one detached three-family house; modern built; facing two streets; monthly rental, old rate, $320. Chuts, 1,418 Boston Av., Bronx. Telephone.

Three-family brick house, 1,695 Bryant Av., ... improvements. Jacob ... Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate is Merchandise

JOHN WANAMAKER
Dean of Retail Merchants

The Wanamaker policy is such that you can send your youngsters there to shop. The substantial quality of the goods, and the prices, are such that they cannot make a mistake.

IT is my firm belief that the lots I will sell as merchandise, at the CLAFLIN SALE on

Tuesday, September 23rd

are of the same quality as the goods the big merchants sell you in their stores, but you will make the price yourself at this Absolute Unprotected Auction Sale. Besides you have a one-fare 5 cent subway from your business to your residence, and one of the highest, healthiest spots in Greater New York, with perfect drainage and superb views.

The Claflin Estate Property
471 University Heights Lots
on West Kingsbridge Road, University, Sedgwick, Webb and adjoining avenues
Will be sold at Absolute Auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23rd
at 12 noon in Real Estate Salesroom 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York
50% May remain on 4½% mortgage for 5% 70% three years. 5½%
Title Policies Free from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
One block from Kingsbridge Road station of Jerome Ave. Subway; Trolley on Kingsbridge Road, on Sedgwick Ave. and University Ave.

Send for Bookmap.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Tel., Rector 6900

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

The Claflin Estate is well drained high ground and on one fare subway

Cut this out and keep with further advertisements. It will be an interesting story.

WILLIAM OLECK.
Advertising.
1133 Broadway, New York.
August 29, 1919.

The New York Times:

Last Sunday we inserted in The New York Times a male Help Wanted advertisement for a bookkeeper needed by one of the largest hotels. Over 150 replies were received. From numerous high-class applicants a promising young man was engaged. We have no hesitancy in recommending your medium to the firms whose advertising we place.

WILLIAM OLECK.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Biggest sacrifice in finest section of Flatbush, 1,047 East 16th St., between Av. J and K; half block from B. T. station; plot 40x100; 8 large rooms; new copper screens for entire house, space for garage, 2 baths and kitchen, tiled; 3 toilets; parquet floors throughout; all the latest and best decorations and fixtures; steam heat and instantaneous Pittsburgh heater; can be seen Sunday and Monday, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or inquire at Midwood 3999.

City Houses Wanted.

Furnished house in east side or Washington Square district; about $3,500. Nora MacLaren, 63 Washington Square South. Spring 166.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

Immediate possession; attractive 9-room residence, built day's work, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; 2 baths, hot water heat, every improvement; 50x125; garage, breakfast, sleeping porch; $14,000, including coal; mortgage $7,000; principals only. Mitchell, 114 So. Columbus Av. Phone 1152R.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 181 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

Long Island.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND. For sale, bungalow, $6,700; beautiful grounds; lot 40x100, on high land; parquet floor and open fireplace in living room; a beautiful little home; owner. Telephone Barclay 2211.

Far Rockaway.—Stucco house, six bedrooms, two baths; all improvements; garage; high elevation. Colt Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th St. Greeley 3567.

New houses, ready Oct. 1, $5,500, $1,000 cash required. J. T. Froehlich, Junction Merrick Road, Lincoln Av., L. I.

New York State.

For the months of October to January inclusive, 2 large modern country residences; $1,500 each for season; fully furnished; garage and every convenience; hunting and fishing privileges on private lake; estate covers 1,500 acres; public school in Deerpark, (Orange County,) New York; 3 hours by train or automobile from N. Y. City. Write W 222 Times.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 50x150, $6,000.
5 rooms, 100x140; garage; $7,000.
7 rooms, 50x180; garage, $7,000.
9 rooms, 75x150; garage; $9,800.
9 rooms, Stucco; garage; $10,000.
10 rooms, 10 acres; garage; $10,000.
11 rooms, 125x200; garage; $18,500.
10 rooms, 100x180; garage; $20,000.
12 rooms, 185x200; garage; $25,000.
Others up to $50,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our city office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 220 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

For Sale.—Unusually attractive all-year home, new Colonial brick dwelling, large, first floor has large living room, dining room, kitchen; extra toilet and laundry in basement; second floor, bedrooms, tiled bath; interior finished throughout in white enamel woodwork and mahogany doors, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, gas, electric, sewer &c.; restricted section; no assessments; 6 minutes' walk to large park and bathing; one block express station, 13 minutes Grand Central, 5-cent fare; $2,000 cash required, balance on terms; for plan and photo, call, write or phone, J. S. Withers, 22 East 33d St., tel. 3040 Murray Hill.

Splendidly located one-family home at 525 Second St., Orange, N. J., 5 minutes from Lackawanna Station, 1 block from trolley, 13 rooms and 2 baths, including tiled shower; large garage; many large trees; plot 114x150; will sacrifice for $13,500; immediate possession. Inquire Theodore Sorg, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Close Estate.—Attractive detached dwelling; complete in every detail; on upper Main Av., Montclair, N. J., with garage for two cars; select neighborhood; surrounded by beautiful homes. Hamilton Trust Company, Executor, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

Furnished, 512 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., 8 rooms, with private bath; for rent, furnished from Sept. 25, 1919, to May 25, 1920, for $480. Could be seen this week or communicate with Jones & Cash, 299 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 2429 Worth.

Sacrifice artistic home, every city convenience, 8 rooms, bath; nearly half acre; beautiful shade, shrubs; express commuting service; photos. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

9-room house, $6,500; steam, electricity; high; attractive; nearly new; elegant condition. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av., Arlington.

Plainfield house, $5,700; possession $1,200 cash. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted from Oct. 1, unfurnished house for lease, not to buy for 2 or 3 years, in Larchmont Manor or Oriental Point, Premium Point or Rye, Arrawanda section; must have 6 master bedrooms and 3 baths; 3 maid rooms and bath; modern improvements, garage; state price, &c. P. O. Box 1, Station L, New York City.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE; BEST REFERENCES; ADVISE RENT AND LOCATION. E 86 Times.

7 or 8 rooms, modern house or apartment, good neighborhood; easy commuting; best references given. Buc of Ury, Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED
in Northern New Jersey or Long Island; one or two story building, 26,000 square feet; modern; state price. Send photo and full particulars to Sayre & Baker, Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Premises, 408 and 410 Madison St., 50x100, light stores and basement, stable, convenient for trucking; must be seen to be appreciated; long lease. Van Opstal & Co., 16th St., S. West.—Parlor floor in studio building; hardwood floors; very sunny; security; an entrance hall receives business callers and private meetings; maid service; all improvements; $125. Call 5 West 16th St.

Office suitable for architect at 53 West 39th St., or entire floor if desired; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; building open Sundays and holidays. Apply Fred'k Fox & Co., 15 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 542.

45,000 square feet, brick building, 80x300; four floors concrete floors, well, boiler, sewers; rent $50,000, or will lease. Beaver, 18 Bedford.

45,000 square feet fireproof building, low insurance, or let 5,000 square foot floors, or sale. 20 brokers. Jones, 544 11th Av.

Part of store in West 31st St., choice location for those catering to cutting up trade. Rosenberg, Greeley 4041.

Office or show room, 500 feet; very bright; 15th floor; modern building; off 5th Av. 9 to 5 Times.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Winer, 204 East 107th, Harlem 884.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 507.

Desk room with service in the handsomest building in the world. Inquire Suite 208, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts to let, 554 East 20th St., 3d floor, elevator; 23-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 105 Broadway.

Store, suitable for office, shop, or storage, 624 West 52d, or B. J. Ferry, 495 Ninth Av.

Large store to sublet on 19th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; long lease. E 87 Times.

40th St., 60 and 66 West.—Two basements; rent high-class business.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WONDERFUL STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Entire corner building in the heart of the Jamaica, L. I., business center; 60 by 125 feet; only store property available; quick action necessary. Inquire Greenberg, 304 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Offices, suite 8-10 rooms, up-to-date building around lower Broadway. Polish-American Navigation Corp., 42 Broadway, Room 1039. Phone Broad 5234.

Store with basement, located between Grand and Canal Sts., near Broadway; willing to take sub-lease. Italian Bed Spread Co., 12 Astor Place.

Desk room or small office, with phone and limited office service; prefer downtown location. A 162 Times.

Wanted.—Office to sublease, about 500 sq. feet, 22d to 34th St., 4th Av. to B'way. Phone Stuyvesant 2315.

Furnished office, will consider taking part of furnished office; Wall St. section or 42d St. O 378 Times.

Wanted.—A loft, about 2,500 ft., with live steam. Prince Hat Co., 27 New Chambers St.

Office in Times Square district; about 300 square feet. G 373 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

82D ST., 19 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished, suitable for dressing rooms; private baths; $60 and $75; gentlemen; seen 8 to 1, or by appointment. Murray Hill 5720.

49TH, 9 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, living room 23 feet; overstuffed davenport, comfortable chairs, Oriental rugs; two walk-up flights. Foote, Plaza 1778 Sundays; weekdays shown by Superintendent, 11 East 49th; year lease only.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

DUPLEX STUDIO APT.,
56th, 125 East, 4 rooms, bath, elaborately furnished, antiques; $6,500. Plaza 8061.

LEXINGTON AV., 965.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen; renovated to suit; hot water, electricity, gas supply; $125. Rhinelander 4130.

MADISON AV., 780, (66th St.)—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchen, $283 per month; year's lease; elevator; maid service. Apt. 9-A. Shown after 12.

MADISON AV., 780.—2 sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator, $150 per month; year's lease; maid service included. Apt. 4-C. Shown after 12.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

Furnished—West Side.

27TH ST., 39-41 WEST.—The Beverwyck, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; $75 to $125 per month; $20 and $25 weekly; immediate possession.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 6253.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, foyer hall; handsomely furnished; private; $200 per month; yearly lease; only high-class couple or bachelor considered; never rented before. Circle 3348.

50S, near 5th Av.—Beautifully furnished living room, 3 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette; October to June; private sedan, at $450 per month. Tel. Vanderbilt 4040.

52D, 43 WEST.—1-2 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; lease from Oct. 1.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 840 WEST, (the Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 184.

57TH, 52 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; price $175 per month. Hansen.

59TH, WEST.—Choice 2-3 room apartments, kitchenettes, exquisitely furnished; yearly lease; for information apply 47 West 58th St.

60'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

60TH, 50 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath; telephone.

70'S, WEST.—Handsome apartment, (floor,) three large rooms, kitchenette, baths; year's lease; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $180-$200; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished, ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., WEST.—High-class 4-room elevator apartment, completely furnished, for sale, with lease, will consider part; must sacrifice; going abroad. Columbus 2767.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; kitchenette privileges; electricity; maid service.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished two-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes; all conveniences; very reasonable.

75TH, 327 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 large rooms, private bath, kitchenette.

77TH ST., 66 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; elevator; private telephone; $150 a year's lease; immediate possession.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 large rooms, private bath, kitchenette.

80S and 90S.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 343-2361.

80'S, WEST.—Apartment, five rooms, bath; very attractively furnished; year's lease; $160 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

90TH, 44 WEST.—Ideal apartment for two; entire floor, private house; immense living and bed room, dressing room, bath, and kitchenette; lease until May, with option two more years; $150 monthly, including maid service, electricity and gas. Ziehm.

90'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

91ST, 52 WEST.—4-room apartment, with private bath; all conveniences; will rent separate rooms; private house; only.

106TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 4710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $50 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

111TH ST., 501 WEST.—Attractive 5-room corner elevator apartment, overlooking Cathedral; 2 or 3 in family. Apt. 35. Cathedral 6459.

113TH ST., 526 WEST.—Four-room apartment; tastefully furnished; plenty of light and sunshine; rent $150 per month.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Six-room furnished apartment, attractive location; second floor; eastern exposure.

121ST ST., 421 WEST.—Five rooms, piano, until Oct. 1; $30. Janitor.

138TH ST., 611 WEST.—Furnished apartment; 3 rooms and bath; subway and busses.

140'S, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; very attractive; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

150TH, 539 WEST, Apartment 43.—Four rooms, bath; homelike; complete; rent October-June $90; one year $85.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionably best organization; best selection in town. Pierro & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 343-2361.

APARTMENTS of from 2 to 10 rooms, located in the best sections of the city. Apply Thos. J. O'Reilly, B'way at 109th St.

ARTISTIC apartment, exquisitely furnished, for refined people; private home, three rooms and bath; just off 5th Av.; references required. Murray Hill 7450.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

EXCLUSIVE furnished apartments and houses. F. R. Wood & Co., Inc., 128 West 72d St. Columbus 6245.

For rent, for six weeks or two months, artist's apartment; 7 attractively furnished rooms; 28-foot living room; lots of books and pictures; light, airy bedrooms; monthly rental $150. Telephone Murray Hill 4818. Ask for G. F. B.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ON BROADWAY, within walking distance of theatres and shopping district, one to four rooms, with kitchenette and kitchens; high-class hotel service included; $125 to $250 monthly. The Pasadena, Broadway and 61st. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 700.—Beautiful furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, 1 block from Broadway Subway, in strictly high class fireproof building. Odell, Audubon 7400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Attractive light 6-room apt., overlooking Hudson. Apt. 34.

STUDIO, north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Greeley 42.

Sublet, six weeks, more or less, six-room apartment; well furnished; 70th St., near Park Av.; reasonable; references. W 590 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—High-class apt.; year's lease; six rooms, bath; highest reference required. E. J., 136 Times Harlem.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 27-29, (Washington Square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath, new; large; alteration; $840-$1,800. Apply Gwynn L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, at 85th St. Schuyler 9746.

WEST END AV., 839.—Attractively, completely furnished, six rooms; year's lease; $2,400.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished seven outside rooms, two baths, $450 month, one year. G. W. Bishop.

Furnished—Long Island.

$80 monthly; five large rooms and bath; furnished; garage free. Telephone 4043 Far Rockaway.

Unfurnished—East Side.

82D ST., 34 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—Apartment, 3 large, front, corner rooms and bath; light and sunshine; full hotel service; $115 per month; possession Oct. 1.

48TH ST., 9 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartments; excellent cuisine. Gibbs Studio, 200 West 57th St. Tel. 1125 Circle, 3560 Circle.

54TH, 33 WEST, (off 5th Av.)—Apartments, entire floor, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette decorated suit; immediate occupancy; $80-$175; references.

50TH, 125 EAST.
APARTMENT OF DISTINCTION.
One to four rooms, baths, elevator, hall service, $1,500-$4,500. Plaza 3067.

57 EAST 58D STREET.
Seven large airy rooms and bath. All latest improvements; $100.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

MADISON AV., 768, (66th St.)—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; private house; first floor; to lease Oct. 15.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 621 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 31 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, southern exposure, bath, shower, open fire-place, steam heat, kitchenette, latest improvements; highest references required.

127TH, 206 WEST.—Three outside rooms and bath; two open fireplaces, steam heat; apply Monday before 10 and after 3. Helen Marot, Tel. Chelsea 7182.

167TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, sculptors; also sunny front apartment; all improvements.

505.—In the 50s, near 5th Av., living room, 3 sleeping rooms, two baths, and kitchenette; account going abroad will sell two years' lease at $275 per month. Telephone Vanderbilt 4040.

508, NEAR 5TH.—Apartments, (floors,) 3 rooms, kitchenette, baths, $1,500-$1,800; also 80s, (floor,) 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $1,500. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

57TH, 529 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, in a quiet, attractive house in wide street; easily accessible from "L," trolley, subway, and bus lines; $30-$35. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

59TH, (Facing Park.)—Front apartment, eight rooms, three baths; lease to October, 1920; $335. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

75TH, 108 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, unfurnished or partly furnished, entire first floor, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; suitable for studio or doctor's office. Apply on premises.

76TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; second floor, private house.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Physician, parlor floor, lavatory; seen 4 to 6.

79TH ST., (Riverside Drive.)—Floor, suitable doctor; also three and four rooms; improvements.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Rooms, single, $600 year and up; also floor, $2,400 year.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Superior suites, 2 rooms and bath; modern improvements, side lights, panelled walls; $1,000 to $1,200.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges, steam.

108TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Four or six rooms, bath, unfurnished; top floor apartment, basement; $40 to $60; heat and all improvements; suitable 2 bachelors or married couple; $100, $125 monthly; lease. Academy 2918.

142D, 507 WEST.—Seven room apartment; spacious baths; light, sunny; elevator; decorate suit; $95, $105. Phone Morningside 9740.

TWO large outside rooms with bath; large closets, open fireplace. Inquire, Roof Tree, 14 West 31st St. Ready Oct. 1. Plaza 3067.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,265, (Brooklyn.)—Two large rooms with private bath and kitchenette, electric light, parquet floors, hot water, heat, telephone; 15 min. N. Y.; business people only.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted about Sept. 20; a five or six-room apartment, furnished, or house, in city or suburbs, within one hour of Grand Central or Penn. Station; rent at about $100 per month; no lease. F. E. Crawford, Room 1017, 461 8th Av., N. Y. C.

Wanted about Sept. 20, by a young couple, a small furnished apartment or house in city or suburbs within one hour of Grand Central or Penn Station; rent about $50 per month; no lease. M. H. Flint, Room 1017, 461 8th Av., N. Y. C.

Would someone living in Gramercy Park, Murray Hill, or Washington Square district like to reduce running expenses by letting a gentleman and his wife occupy three or four rooms? Unquestionable references. K. 282 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now; save time. Pierro & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 343-2361.

Young lady would like to share a small apartment with another young lady or responsible family, furnished or unfurnished. Washington Square or Chelsea district. B. Sheinberg, 14 St. Luke's Place, New York.

6 or 7 rooms, east side, between 60th and 85th and 5th Av. and Park Av., or Riverside Drive, between 72d and 102d, West End and Riverside Drive; rent about $250. Phone Rowe, Murray Hill 8767.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EXCELLENT TENANTS WAITING. SEND PARTICULARS TO ELLISON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D. TEL. 7240 COLUMBUS.

Visiting couple desires, beginning Oct. 1, room with bath, private entrance, or small furnished apartment, between Washington Square and 48th St. O 305 Times.

Comfortably furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, uptown west side, for small adult family, to July 1; rental $125 to $140 monthly. Address T 621 Times Downtown.

Responsible refined couple desire 7 to 9 rooms, furnished apartment, west side, below 120th St.; will pay good price. Write Apt., 2,387 Broadway.

Young married couple desire one or two furnished rooms, with kitchenette; private bath; $40-$50 month. Harry Phillips, 16 Beach 61st St., Arverne, L. I.

Two business men, two-room furnished apartment; separate beds; Broadway and 116th St.; $75-$100. E 94 Times.

Three to 5-room apartment with telephone service, west side, 80th to 124th St.; $60 to $75. Apt. 22, 3,131 Broadway.

Want 4 rooms, furnished, 3 beds, piano, about $50; below 100th St.; ex-army officers. E 88 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Wanted.—Two or three room furnished apartment, with or without kitchen; references. D 53 Times.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Three gentlemen, three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished. A 314 Times.

COUPLE WANTS 4 OR 5 ROOMS; $150. MILLER, 162 West 50th. Circle 3067.

Unfurnished.

WILL PAY $25
to locate 4 rooms in modern apartment building at about $50 per month, West Bronx or Harlem preferred. L. M. Dick, 110 West 54th St.; Greeley 3960.

Wanted—Six or seven room unfurnished apartment for 3 adults; Riverside Drive preferable; approximately $125 monthly. 267 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Physician wants 8-9 room apartment vicinity Broadway between 90th-116th, or Harlem west of Lenox Av. Inquire Smith, 2,104 7th Av. Phone Morningside 3196.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $9 weekly and up. Room with and without bath, $12 weekly up. Room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

35D, 100 EAST.—Large living and bed room; all conveniences. Phone Lenox 6539.

West Side.

6TH AV., 761.—Private large front furnished room, with bath; gentlemen only; references required. Advertiser, 34 floor.

9TH ST., 88 WEST.—Cozy single room, near bath; gentlemen. Apartment 3B.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

11TH ST., WEST.—Mahogany room, private apartment; gentlemen; $12. Hamlin. Chelsea 8763.

38TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; convenient location; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern improvements; rate to appreciate; references.

70TH, (2,025 Broadway, 1B.)—Attractive double, single rooms adjoining; exclusive apartment.

72D.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; select neighborhood; convenient location. Columbus 3382.

73D ST., WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath, $25; spacious closets, elevator, electric light, complete service; private residence; references. Telephone Columbus 688.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; physician's residence; all conveniences; reference; reasonable.

73D, 140 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE SINGLE ROOM ADJOINING BATH.

73D, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette privileges; electricity.

74TH, 41 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; BAY WINDOW; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 39 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH; ELECTRICITY; $12-$15.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; telephone; gentleman; reference; $8.50. Apartment 72.

75TH, 527 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath, running water; single suite; select.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean second, third floor front; baths, electricity.

76TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive room, very large, suitable for young men.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable room; private bath; electricity; gentlemen; $14.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large second floor front, with dressing room; electricity, parquet; business people preferred; reference.

78TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive rooms, twin beds, dressing room, private bath; room electricity.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Nice, large, comfortable room, private bath; suitable for business couple or gentlemen; electricity, telephone; reference.

79TH, 118 WEST.—MUSIC STUDIO, RECEPTION ROOM; REASONABLE.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with, or without private bath; elegant private house.

82D, 24 WEST.—Comfortable room, electricity; refined house; inside room; gentlemen; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two large front rooms, suitable two, $10, $12; references.

83D, (Broadway.)—Front room, electricity, steam; elevator apartment; $11. 3765 Schuyler.

84TH, 24 WEST.—Front parlor, other rooms; electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—In elevator apartment, large front room, southern exposure, $10; small room $5; central location; excellent neighborhood; telephone. Minter.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Second floor; high-class house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Very desirable accommodation in exceptionally well furnished home; large rooms; gentlemen only; references essential.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful front room, southern exposure; twin beds; private bath, electricity.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Cheerful airy room; $600 year and up. Top floor.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms; private bath, electricity, steam; cleanliness.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Fourth floor, single rooms; modern bath, same floor; also sunny front basement; $6 upward.

90TH, 123 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; clean, private family; one flight. Reinhold.

91ST STREET, 149 WEST.
Parlor, with bedroom.

96TH, 19 WEST.—Finely appointed rooms for select people; Christian home; references.

96TH, 227 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; $15 weekly.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large, elegant rooms; suite or single; steam; gentlemen.

116TH ST., 438 WEST.—Desirable room, large; subway, bus; reference. Apt. 2.

123D, 253 WEST.—Front, back parlors; electricity, gas, telephone, steam, bath, shower; clean, comfortable, quiet. Myers' bell.

138TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room, hot, cold water, electricity; subway, busses.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful outside room, private family. Apt. 2F.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (corner 159th St.)—Large outside room, running water; reasonable. Shaw.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Large, front room, facing park; telephone; $15. Rhinland.

CONVENT AVE., 325, (West 143d St.)—Large, light, well-furnished rooms; owner's private residence; gentlemen only.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838, (157th St. Subway.)—Beautiful newly furnished (large) room, facing drive, south, superior sur roundings. Audubon 8,100, Apt. 5F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (cor. 84th St.)—Attractive rooms, running water, adjoining bath, in small family. Phone 3287 River.

WEST END AV., 265.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; attractive front room; private bath, electricity.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—An unusually desirable back parlor, private bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

One or two rooms with bath in up-to-date building by single gentleman, with private American or French family, on West Side, between 60th and 90th Sts.; state terms. F. H., D 869 Times Annex.

Hebrew gentleman seeks good-sized room; front preferred; breakfast; pay $8 or $9 weekly; electricity, phone; small private family; one flight up or ground floor; west side, 60th-116th; references. Charles, care Mosessohn, 331 East 118th.

Two young men require single rooms or large room with twin beds; private family; west side, between 42d and 96th Sts.; references exchanged; state terms. A 327 Times.

Wanted, by Sept. 19, by middle-aged woman volunteer W. C. C. S. worker, permanent room with modern conveniences and privileges, at moderate price. E 70 Times.

Bachelor would like furnished room in refined house, between 76th and 80th Sts., West; state terms; permanent. E 84 Times.

Room, running water, suitable for doctor's office, west side, above 60th St.; must be reasonable. A 288 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Christian,) desires comfortably furnished room; refined private family. R 38 Times.

Two business men, 2 connecting furnished rooms, separate beds; Broadway and 110th St., $75-$100. E 93 Times.

Young man wants medium size room, southern exposure, between 72d and 110th, West, $5. Phone Bryant 9277.

Attractive room with cultured people for business woman and school girl of 10. A 322 Times.

Gentleman, furnished rooms, refined private family; upper west side. N 305 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private home, above 72d St., West; references exchanged; state terms. Address Advertiser, Rosedale, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

By young lady, one room and kitchenette, between 45th and 75th Sts., West; $30; unfurnished preferred. M 963 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, 163, (Corner Lexington Av.)—Rooms, with meals, $17 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service; elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 218, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; references.

73D, WEST, (Near Park.)—Exceptional accommodations; beautiful private home; spacious rooms, private baths; superior table. Columbus 1631.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Ideal rooms, private baths; single, double; electricity; pure food.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

87TH, 87 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, bath, electricity, heat, telephone; convenient; excellent table; Jewish house; table guests.

87TH, 68 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, one with private bath, in luxurious home; home cooking.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

92D, 30 WEST.—Two-room suites, running water; single and double rooms; with, without running water; home cooking.

102D, 316 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive rooms or suites; meals. Telephone River side 10098.

102D, 246 WEST.—Second floor suite, superior, private bath; other rooms.

131TH, 545 WEST.—Large room, bath; board; gentleman, couple. Apt. F-F.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; convenience.

BOARD WANTED.

Elderly widow desires comfortable room in refined household west of Columbus Av., 90th-110th Sts.; private house. Telephone Cath. 7524 or 530 West 114th St., Apt. 31.

French family who will accept American gentleman and wife to board, where French is spoken. Address Hamilton, 16 West 61st St.

Wanted board and room, young school girl, with elderly lady or small private family. B. S., 806 Columbus Av.

Room and board for pleasant old lady. F. Diamond, 406 West 130th St., Apt. 42.

With family of refinement, room with breakfast and dinner. B 35 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Front. Sea Bathing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water Views; Weeks' $18 Up. Capacity 50. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. City comforts; music; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Trained nurse, own home, will care for elderly, infirm, or invalid ladies; large room. Phone 471; write 44 Guion St.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $36 to $45.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $44 to $60.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $54 to $75.

Country Board Wanted.

Lady wishes room in country; private bath preferred; some meals; not over one hour from City Hall. 600 Minneford Av., City Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, neat, accurate, rapid; take entire charge of office; salary $30. Glass, Room 512, 15 Whitehall St. Telephone Bowling Green 7133.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; financial statements, correspondent; capable taking entire charge; $25; references. E. Berko, 433 East 80th. Lenox 9319.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, thoroughly familiar controlling accounts, trial balances, charge of office, typewriting; $28. E 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, experienced; understands controlling account, trial balance; good references. H 764 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; general office work; experience; best references. H 753 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for part time weekly or daily; monthly trial balance. B. C., 2 Rector St., Room 627. Phone Rector 6980.

BOOKKEEPER, with initiative, thoroughly experienced, desires to connect with large concern; take full char

2.30 P. M.

The great number of want advertisements offered for The New York Times's Sunday edition renders it necessary for copy to be in The Times Building not later than 2:30 P. M. on Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 24, executive ability, would like to connect with export house where a future is obtainable through conscientious efforts; has just been released from Government service, and can be highly recommended as to character and ability. Box 7, 1,515 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, American, desires connections that will take him to Europe; competent, reliable, and can furnish best of references; thorough knowledge of general office work; will consider anything; interview desired. K 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, bright, active, desires position with a firm where hard work will assure him a future; at present employed, holding a responsible position in a bank; well recommended; salary no object. O 842 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26;) college-bred American, recently returned from overseas as naval officer; seven years' business experience as cashier, auditor, office manager, salesman, desires position with bank or large importers; minimum salary, $30. R 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CLOAK HOUSE, ANXIOUS TO CONNECT WITH JOBBING OR RETAIL HOUSE. R 58 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 22, executive ability, thoroughly experienced office routine, correspondence, orders statistics, bookkeeping, typist, desires position with bright future. L 608 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college education, experienced in automobile line, desires responsible position, preferably with automobile concern where initiative and ability will be remunerated. L 741 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, technical graduate, desires connection with an electrical or engineering concern; has electrical, mechanical and drafting experience. F. Straus, 600 East 138th St.

YOUNG MAN, 30, desires position; possesses tact, initiative and executive ability; thoroughly understands employing requirements; experienced manager mercantile establishment; salary moderate. B 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, 5 years' shipping office experience meat packing house. L 721 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, neat appearance, having selling experience, desires position. N 295 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as social worker; formerly head of social service bureau; highest credentials. E 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school, wishes position; stock exchange house preferred. T 834 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, &c., seeks clerical position. A 258 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, experienced English-Spanish stenography; best reference and high school training. E 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, stock, office, selling experience. A 317 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school, technical, desires position. J 656 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, executive ability, wishes position with responsibility. B 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, seeks office employment nights; excellent education. E 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires work evenings, any kind. Phone Main 2985, after 6.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with future. N 298 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) wishes position packer; best reference. K 574 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, (200,) skilled Japanese, faithful butlers. Kurihara Agency, 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; knowledge of stenography.

GOLDSCHMIDT & LOEWENICK, INC., 129 Duane St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, with at least one year's experience for wholesale house; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and full particulars; closed Saturday, open Sunday. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

ASSISTANT CASHIER, must have had previous experience in like capacity. Apply by letter, giving age, references, and salary expected. Chas. T. Corby, 233 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

ADDRESSERS.—Plain hand writers, $2 per thousand. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th St.

ATTENDANT in dispensary, experience unnecessary; afternoons only; $3 weekly. Call 233 East 57th.

BEADERS, experience not necessary; steady home work; good pay. Call Martine, up one flight, 78 Reade St.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon-Hopkins billing machine operator; exceptional opportunity; state experience and salary expected. W 348 Times.

BILL CLERK on Underwood machine; must be experienced and quick operator; state wages and full particulars. T 615 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted in wholesale house; must be neat and accurate worker; state age, salary, &c. K 535 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK with knowledge of Elliott-Fisher machine; accurate at figures; good advancement. Hartmann Bros., 534 4th Av.

BILL CLERK, TYPIST; rapid, experienced. Stasny Music Co., 56 West [illegible].

BOOKKEEPER
with knowledge of typewriting; good pay and steady position for ambitious young lady.

GREENHILL & DANIEL,
814 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on double entry; knowledge of stenography, for manufacturing firm in Long Island City; permanent position for competent person; give full particulars. Address Double Entry, Box 48, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts, &c.; good opportunity for right party. Call or address Adler Veneer Seat Co., Paynter Av. and Sunswick St., Long Island City, N. Y., 4 blocks from 39th St. bridge.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, experienced; good chance for advancement for bright young girl; must take trial balances, controlling accounts; state salary and experience. W 361 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.
Large manufacturing concern desires a bright, competent girl; experienced preferred. Write, stating age and salaary, B. H. J., 163 East 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, experienced; good chance for advancement for bright young girl; must take trial balances. Saretsky & Co., 55 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; must be quick and accurate; permanent position and good salary; hours 9 to 6. Collan's Dept. Store, 3d Av. and 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on purchase ledger; one accustomed to taking off trial balance; permanent position; good salary to start. W 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, in wholesale jewelry house; must be well recommended; salary to start $18. Call 3d floor, 1,328 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN TYPEWRITE; RETAIL EXPERIENCE; DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, one who can take charge of complete sets of books and general office routine; state salary and full particulars. G. C., 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistant and Typist; must be competent and efficient; good salary. Wm. Krauss Garage Corp., 127 West 59th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted to take care of an office; state age, experience and salary wanted; must have best of references. E 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced ledger clerk, must understand checking remittances. Sherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Burroughs bookkeeping machine; experienced; good salary; call Monday morning, Leo. Finkenberg, 31 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced, can obtain a good position with excellent prospects for advancement. Phone Greeley 6777.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must have knowledge of stenography; state salary expected. "Laces." 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Trial balance, controlling accounts for small manufacturing concern. Box W 360 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; one with posting experience preferred; $15 to start; good chance. D 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced; must be accurate. F. A., 413 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, take charge office; good pay; steady. Stacy, 32 Union Square.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery; experienced. Apply H. Hendler, 650 Broadway.

BOW TIERS.
GOOD PAY, FIVE DAYS PER WEEK ALL YEAR; FINEST WORKROOM IN NEW YORK. SEE MR. PARKER, HEYWOOD, FRASSER & VOIGT, 26TH ST. AND 4TH AV.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CANVASSERS, collectors, for Jewish national charity institution; splendid opportunity for experienced; commission. 100 East 25th St. Room 4.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER in meat market; one having experience preferred; apply by letter only, stating age and salary expected. H. Schloss & Son, 2,620 Broadway, near 99th.

CASHIER.—Girl, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Morse Brothers, 866 Broadway.

CASHIER, experienced, accustomed to taking orders by telephone. A. Sulka, 512 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. Wanted.—A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter, stating full references, to K. S. Guiterman, Box 452, Lawrence, L. I.

CIGARETTE FACTORY
EXPERIENCED PACKERS AND CIGARETTE TIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS;

ALSO LEARNERS; PERMANENT WORK.

E. A. CONDAX & CO.,
57 W. 19TH ST.

CLEANER AND MAID.—White woman to do cleaning and be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $6, from 7 mornings to 1 or 12:30 to 6:30 P. M. Call Monday. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

CLERICAL WORK.
GIRLS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE
for general office work, requiring no previous experience; graduates of grammer or high school are carefully taught correct business methods, fitting you for better advancement in position and salary; good pay to start; attractive business hours: 8:30 to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 MORTON ST.
NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST. FERRY.

CLERICAL.
REFINED GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK,
in publishing house; ideal working conditions, with plenty of light and air; short hours; half day Saturday; opportunities are presented to work up to a very good paying position. Apply to

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

CLERICAL WORK.—High school graduates for work requiring accuracy, concentration, and good judgment; experience not necessary; for the right type of person the opportunities are excellent; state age, religion, experience, if any, and phone number. K 475 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 18-20; splendid opportunity, refined surroundings. Apply in own handwriting. T 593 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK AND FILING in office of shoe factory; good chance for advancement. Wm. Henne & Co., 963 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL, high school graduate for order department; neatness, attentiveness desired. A. Sulka & Co., 2 West 43d St.

CLERICAL WORKER WANTED. DEUTCHMAN BROS., 15 WEST 20TH.

CLERKS.
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF CLERICAL POSITIONS OPEN FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN IN OUR GENERAL OFFICES.
SOME POSITIONS ARE FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS, BUT A LARGE NUMBER OF BEGINNERS WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFY AS
FILERS,
MAIL READERS,
CASH REGISTER OPERATORS,
BILL CLERKS,
AUDIT CLERKS,
AND OTHER POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.
CALL AT ONCE OR WRITE TO THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.
Young women for beginning clerical work; high school training preferred; $12 to $14 a week; advancement.

KNOX HAT CO., INC.,
601 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERK—ASSISTANT.
Young lady with some knowledge of stenography. Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 10 Jones St., near 4th St. and 6th Av.

CLERKS.—We have positions open in our office for several bright girls; only those quick and accurate at figures need apply; experience not necessary. O 838 Times.

CONSTANCE:
Regardless of anything whatsoever, Daddy implores you to phone him.

COOK wanted for plain cooking; Orange, N. J.; waitress and nurse kept besides; wages $50. Please call 139 East 36th St., between 10 and 11, Monday morning.

Cook, also a housemaid, white, for family of seven, in apartment; 79th and Broadway; telephone Schuyler 1353 mornings before 11, or evenings.

COOK.—Experienced cook wanted by Oct. 1; 3 in family; good wages; no washing; reference required. Call between 10 and 2, Apt. 3 South, 404 Riverside Drive.

COOK, chambermaid, and waitress, German preferred; sleep in; or man and wife; reference required. Apply after 10 A. M., Mrs. S. Leidesdorf, 223 West 86th St., Apt. 117.

COOK wanted; references required; call between 11 and 1. 137 East 60th St.

CORRESPONDENT with extensive experience, to take entire charge of small office; prefer one with knowledge of French. Write full particulars. Y 151 Times Annex.

COST CLERK familiar with printing costs; state age, experience and salary desired. N 302 Times.

DESIGNER.
Prominent enterprising manufacturers of children's hats and bonnets requires services of a woman who can create chic designs of better grade; to such a party an unusual opportunity is offered. Write Z. W., 209 Cable Bldg.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DESIGNER
prominent wholesale dress house is open for high class designer ON POPULAR-PRICED GARMENTS. Applications strictly confidential. S. S., 814 Times Downtown.

DRAPERS.—Finishers and helpers; highest pay; 44 hour week; call all week. Madame Bringer, 534 5th Av.

EMBROIDERY designer on ladies' neckwear; give particulars. A. Z., 104 East 14th St.

FILE CLERK to take charge of mailing lists and file small amount of correspondence; excellent opportunity for right person. Call Witmark & Son, 144 West 37th St.; ask for Mrs. Mack.

FINISHERS AND HANDSEWERS ON DRESS MODELS; SATURDAY HALF DAY; GOOD WAGES. 8 WEST 45TH, 6TH FLOOR.

ENTRY CLERKS, BETWEEN 18 AND 26 YEARS OF AGE IN THE REVENUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HOURS 9 TO 5; SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

SALARY $13 PER WEEK TO START.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. AT NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, ROOM 502, 25 CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS.

ENTRY CLERKS BETWEEN 18 AND 26 YEARS OF AGE IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION.
SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING DESIRABLE.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.
SALARY $13 PER WEEK TO START; LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT.
WRITE, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, P 600 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND GIRL wanted to learn dressmaking; short hours, half day Saturday. Metzner, 38 West 47th St.

FOLDERS, 2, for mailing department. Call at once, Magazine of Wall St., 42 Broadway.

FORELADY.
LEADING MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE INFANTS' CAPS AND HATS offers exceptional opportunity to party who understands in every detail the manufacturing, and capable of taking full charge; liberal arrangements; state full details by mail. Z. Y., 209 Cable Building.

FORELADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF SEWING MACHINES OF CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO HANDLE HELP. L. WOHL & CO., 395 4TH AV.

FORELADY, take charge of children's white dress factory, one who can teach learners? state salary expected. L. T., 708 Times Downtown.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; one who can operate switchboard; steady position. Borenco Importing Corp., 628 Broadway.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.
WORK CONSISTS OF SELECTING AND WRAPPING ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL. NOT FACTORY WORK. APPLICANTS 16 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
AS WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO BECOME
ORDER PICKERS,
PACKERS,
STOCK KEEPERS.
PAY $12 PER WEEK TO START, ALSO POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN ABOVE LINES.
HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30 P. M.
1 P. M. SATURDAYS.
CALL AT ONCE.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have vacancies in various departments for GIRLS from 14 to 17 years old; good opportunities for advancement for those who are energetic and ambitious. Apply Supt.'s office, 6th floor.

GIRLS,
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., WEST,
Require
50 STOCK GIRLS.
Salary $12 with rapid advancement and promotion to sales clerks where merit is shown. Apply Superintendent's Office.

GIRLS.
Several young women wanted as assistants in publishing office; grammar or high school education; start at $12. Apply at once, 2d Floor, 225 West 36th St.

GIRLS for wrapping and labeling; 42-hour week, steady work, good pay, advancement; must be over 16 years of age or have working papers. Apply employment department National Aniline and Chemical Co., Brooklyn Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; take Church Av. car to Ralph Av.

GIRLS,
16-35 years, in various positions, work, pay and hours satisfactory to workers; experience unnecessary. Smith Pharmacal Co., 223 East 34th.

GIRLS
to assist in kid glove department of large wholesale house; excellent opportunity for bright young girls; state age, salary expected; experience if any. B. M., 419 Times Downtown.

GIRLS
for clerical work in a dress factory; good positions, with excellent chance of advancement; must have working papers. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

GIRLS, GIRLS
make themselves useful in manufacturing house; light work; experience unnecessary; 44 hours' week; rapid advancement. L. Steinthal & Bros., 996 Broadway.

GIRLS—WOMEN.
bright, at least 17 years old, for light, clean, responsible work in packing or timing department; experience unnecessary; good pay, short hours, plenty of advancement. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

GIRL wanted in office of publishing company, to assist in addressing and mailing department; salary to start $9. Address Willing, P. O. Box 834, City Hall Station, New York.

GIRLS (NEAT,)
IN STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 2D.

GIRL in payroll department of large manufacturing concern; must be quick and accurate at figures. American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS in stock record department; must be good at figuring decimals and fractions. American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, for filing and office work in office of large corporation; located in Times Square section; no experience necessary; state age and salary desired. B 8 Times.

GIRLS for special office work and typewriting in mailing department; temporary. Apply at once, John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St.

GIRL wanted in advertising department of a large publication; must be able to operate typewriter; state age and salary desired. Y 70 Times Annex.

GIRLS
earn $7 to $10 weekly making ribbon novelties at home; $2 deposit; call all month. Birdseye, 100 5th Av.

GIRL about 18 as operator of small switchboard in office; state salary, reference. L 692 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for special work in publishing house; experience unnecessary; hours 9-5:30; $9 start. Review of Reviews, 100 East 17th.

GIRLS, work in stock room wholesale jewelry and novelty house. Call 1,261 Broadway, 4th Floor.

GIRL wanted immediately for messenger and office work; British subject preferred. T 588 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, (2,) white, to take care small private home, 8,302 Shore Road, Brooklyn. Telephone Bay Ridge 323, Willetts.

GIRL to do filing in large electrical concern; no experience necessary. Call Miss Hurley, 11 Park Row.

GIRL, 15, bright, in filing department of wholesale house; splendid opportunity. Apply 153 5th Av.

GIRLS, for office of wholesale and importing house. Apply 82 Hudson St.

GIRLS to usher. Apply Kickerbocker Theatre stage door, Monday, 12 o'clock.

GIRLS wanted; light and pleasant work; good salary. Hartmann Bros., 534 4th Av.

GIRL, OFFICE WORK. DEUTCHMAN BROS., 15 WEST 20TH.

GOVERNESS, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, CARE FOR LITTLE GIRL OF 5; GOOD SALARY FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF CULTURE. REFINEMENT, EXPERIENCED IN THE CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. CALL TUESDAY BETWEEN 1 AND 1:30, ROOM 1907, 20 EAST 42D ST.

GOVERNESS, experienced, with good references, for two girls, 5 and 6 years; one who speaks French preferred. Box 486, Lawrence, L. I. Telephone Far Rockaway 193 between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HAIR WORKERS, experienced at any branch, such as weaving, mounting or ventilating, can obtain steady positions at good pay; improvers taken; also apprentices who are paid while learning. Dissemore, 208 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HAIRDRESSER, who is an experienced manicel waver, wanted; steady and desirable position for a really competent party. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 43d St.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced maid, (white,) for housework, who can cook; city reference; three in family; good wages; no washing. Call before 10:30 A. M. and after 5 P. M., or by appointment, 498 Riverside Drive, Apt. 83. Telephone Morningside 6338.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced white girl for general housework; no washing; references required; good wages; family 2. Call Monday, 4 to 6 o'clock, Apt. 62, 600 West 115th St., corner Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl or woman, reliable, to do general housework, small apartment, 2 adults, 2 children; plain cooking; laundry. 657 West 161st St., Apt. 4C.

HOUSEWORKER, general girl, white, small family, good wages. 255 West 106th St., corner Broadway, Apartment 2D. Telephone 4072 Academy.

HOUSEWORKER, competent; 3 adults; good wages; pleasant home; reference. 607 West 42nd Av., Apt. 8 south.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD HOME, GOOD WAGES, SMALL FAMILY. MRS. HELLER, 515 WEST 110TH. APT. 7D.

IF YOU ARE
16 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE,
WHY NOT
BECOME
A TELEPHONE OPERATOR?
GOOD WORK—GOOD PAY.
PERMANENT POSITION.
Eight-hour day; six-day week.
$12 a week while learning.
Increased pay at regular intervals thereafter.
Every protection and provision for comfort and contentment.
No experience necessary.
Call "SPRING OFFICIAL" for more information, or apply in person at
58 W. Houston St., Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
453 E. Tremont Av., Bronx, 12 M. to 9 P. M.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn, 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women 25 years of age or under for general work in their employes' lunch rooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

KITCHEN HELPER, also pantry worker, private school; no afternoons, Saturdays or Sundays. 333 West End Av., corner 87th.

LADIES, GIRLS wanted, sewing novelties, home or inside; pleasant work; good pay. Louise, 25 Union Sq. West, between 15th and 16th Sts.

LADY, young, refined, good appearance, as doctor's office and laboratory attendant wanted; one with hospital training and languages preferred; good salary, permanent position; hours from 9-12 and 2-3 P. M.; Sundays from 9-1 P. M. only; state experience, references and salary. Write, Good Position, E 102 Times.

LADY wanted; part time; physician's office; morning hours; references. W 261 Times.

LAMP-SHADE MAKERS, experienced. Mrs. Hubbard, 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.

MATRON for small institution; must possess executive ability, and able to deal with children and employes. W 260 Times.

MAID AND CLEANER (white) to be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $12, or for half days, mornings 7 to 1 or afternoons 12:30 to 6:30, salary $6. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

MILLINERS.
PEGGY HOYT, INC.,
16 EAST 55TH ST.

COPYISTS; TO ONE WHO IS A DRAPER AND CAN TIE AN EXCELLENT BOW IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

MILLINERS, PREPARERS.
APPRENTICE MILLINERS.
RAPID ADVANCEMENT; YEARLY POSITION AT THE PREVAILING WAGE; 44-HOUR WEEK; HALF-DAY SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS (2,) THOROUGH EXPERIENCE ON POPULAR PRICED HATS; A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTIES; APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE F. B., 412, 1,777 BROADWAY.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
experienced; good pay; steady; half day Saturday.
MME. BRUNDAGE,
563 MADISON AV., CORNER 56TH ST.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY TRIMMER; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. RAY MILLINERY, 226 W. 126TH ST.

MILLINER, first class, wanted; one who can copy for private trade. Low, 40 West 56th St.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 WEST 33D ST.

MODEL.—ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY, SIZE 18, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OF SHOWROOM LADIES' DRESS HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY TO COMPETENT PERSON. H. K. LANG & CO., 137 WEST 29TH.

MODEL; SLENDER 36.
STYLISH YOUNG LADY;
HIGHEST COSTUME HOUSE.
MACK, KINNER, MILLIUS,
138 MADISON AV.

MODEL, Christian firm, refined appearance, must be tall, slender figure, size 34; 5th Av. experience preferred; call after 11 o'clock, Tuesday only. Harts, Inc., 581 5th Av., near 47th St.

MODEL.—Young lady for coat house. Goldman & Reich, 127 West 26th St.

NURSE, in Pelham Manor, for 2 boys, 10 months and 6 years. Telephone Rhinelander 4307, 11 to 1, or Pelham 1806, in evening.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English or French, not over 35, for small child; salary $75; willing to leave New York. Call Room 423, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 9 to 11.

NURSE, competent, 2 children, 4½ years and 1 year; references. 171 85th St., Brooklyn. Phone Bay Ridge 85.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, MUST ALSO HANDLE CASH, IN LARGE RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. MOE LEVY & SONS, 119 WALKER, AFTER 9 A. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHY. REPLY, STATING SALARY, &c., N. O., 714 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, willing, conscientious; advancement certain; $13 start. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard.

OFFICE GIRL.
KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING.
SALARY $12.
SIEGAL-LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

OFFICE GIRLS, age 15-16; large insurance company; advancement. Address P. O. Box 525 City Hall Station.

OFFICE GIRL. Apply Monday, Room 414, 200 5th Av.

OPERATORS
children's wash dresses;
LEARNERS PAID;
steady work; high prices.
NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO.,
887 4th Av., 6th Floor.

OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher, for $17 goods commission house; expert only need make application; preference given to one who can use comptometer. W 301 Times.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
307 West 24th St.
Can use the services of
WOMEN
and
GIRLS
Over 16 years of age.
You do not need experience for most of these positions; the work is simple and easily understood.
We have positions open in the following classes of work:
ORDER PICKING.
Selecting orders for customers.
STOCK WORK.
Caring for stock, such as hosiery, underwear, &c.
EXAMINING.
Examining the quality of merchandise, such as shirtwaists, lingerie, &c.
PARCEL WRAPPING.
Wrapping light parcels for customers.
CLERICAL WORK.
Work is simple and of various kinds, such as order writing and examining, filing, taking account of sales, and general office work.
TYPISTS.
A few typists to copy orders, &c. If you have training as a touch typist you can readily do our work.
ALSO
A FEW STENOGRAPHERS.
These must be intelligent, educated young women, over 18 years of age, and must have had previous experience.
STARTING SALARY is very liberal, and quick advancement assured to earnest workers. In addition a bonus is paid for length of service over and above salary.
WORKING HOURS for greater part of the year are 8:30 to 5:00; Saturday half holiday most of the year.
VISITS FROM PARENTS of employes are encouraged, as the working conditions at the National are ideal. We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service, rest rooms, library, and lunch room where food is sold practically at cost. Apply after 8 A. M.

PAPER PATTERN HELP,
HAND CUTTERS,
FOLDERS,
EXAMINERS.
at the McCreery Building, 53d St. and 6th Av. Convenient to Hudson Tube, 6th Av. "L," and all subways and surface lines. Girls earn $25 per week when experienced, and have half day Saturday year round.
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
64-74 West 23d St., N. Y., (3d floor.)

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS.
Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady work; highest rates and bonus paid; vacation with pay; light, airy workrooms; restaurant and recreation roof.
PICTORIAL REVIEW,
222 West 39th St., 6th floor.

PHOTOGRAPH SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO; SALARY PAID ACCORDING TO ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE SALES. M., BOX 20, ROOM 1201, 220 WEST 42D ST.

PRINTING CLERK to enter orders and other office work; experienced in stationery paper or printing office preferred; state wages and full particulars. T 616 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES.
MILLINERY AND GOWNS.
Liberal salary and commission offered to competent women with considerable experience in high class shops; attractive commissions offered to those who can figure on a clientele; applications by letter or in person will be treated confidentially.
MAISON BERNARD,
5th Av. and 57th St.

SALESLADIES wanted, must be experienced in cloak, suit, and dress department; steady position; good salary and commission. Apply Frank's, Cookman and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J.

SALESWOMAN to act as head of stock in notion department; salary $15 a week; business hours 9 to 6. Write stating experience, &c., H 230 Times Harlem.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced in sale of toilet articles, perfumes, sundries, and candies; good salary and commission opportunities. Leggett's, 171 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SALESLADIES to sell well advertised household necessity; outside work entirely; salary and commission. Call 1,476 Broadway, Room 515, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESLADIES.—MILLINERY SALESLADIES WANTED; STEADY POSITION. RAY MILLINERY, 226 WEST 125TH ST.

SALESLADIES, OUTSIDE, TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES; SALARY. SAMUEL H. MOSS, 36 EAST 23D ST.

SALESLADY for downtown bakery; good hours; $15 to start. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESLADIES, for fur store; salary $25. Day Bros., 404 6th Av.

SALESWOMEN.
PART TIME,
FROM 11 TO 5.
Experience not necessary.
AT WANAMAKER'S
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN.
With experience in
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
FURS,
MILLINERY.
Good salaries, steady positions.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SAMPLE MAKER ON CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR; ALSO TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF FACTORY; SUITABLE POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE Z. H., 209 CABLE BLDG.

SAMPLE GIRL wanted by silk commission house to make up shade cards; must be able to match colors; state age, reference, and salary desired. J 7074 Times Downtown.

SAMPLEMAKERS, experienced on children's dresses. 1,115 Broadway, 12th floor.

SECRETARY.
Expert stenographer and typist, prefer one with experience in advertising and editorial work; capable of taking complete charge of office; splendid opportunity for advancement. Write, stating experience fully. Address Box 62, care of The Morning Telegraph, 30 Broad St., New York.

SKETCHER of embroidery designs for ladies' neckwear. H. W., 104 East 14th St.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN.
Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:
DRESSES, FURS
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.
Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.
All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, with at least five years' experience; one capable of caring for all correspondence and office detail. F 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, AGE 23-40, FOR PERMANENT POSITION, BY A LONG ESTABLISHED CONCERN IN JERSEY CITY; MUST BE CAPABLE AND HAVE HAD TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, RACE, SCHOOL EDUCATION, STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 155 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, a young lady; must be experienced; and able to operate a Smith-Premier machine; hours 8:30 to 5:30 P. M.; office centrally located; downtown, N. Y. C.; address in own handwriting, stating salary expected. T 612 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, knowing French and English perfectly; must be able to prepare papers for publication; state references, experience, and salary desired. Chas. E. Bedaux Co., Main Agency Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

STENOGRAPHER.
COMPETENT AND NEAT, WITH LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES. LOEB & SCHOENFELD, 27-33 WEST 23D.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and competent, for sales office of downtown chemical concern; permanent position. Reply, giving full experience and salary desired. T 800 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A Christian firm has desirable permanent position in small office for fastidious young woman who is a good stenographer. Transit Equipment Co., 501 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, young lady, neat and accurate, with at least two years' experience, is offered position with good future prospects. Apply in person, George B. Herzig Co., 39-41 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced to take charge of report department in accountant's office; knowledge of dictaphone if possible. Reply, giving age, salary expected. F 607 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted in busy law office; long experience not as necessary as good sense and adaptability; opening for permanent position; state experience and salary expected. L 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young, ambitious, competent stenographer and typist; good position for acceptable girl; salary $12, with advancement; state age and particulars. L 737 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, experienced; splendid opportunity; import and export house; closed Saturdays, open Sunday half day; $20; state full particulars. W 366 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable stenographer and quick, accurate typist; well educated, beginner acceptable, if competent; give age, full particulars and salary. L 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, in large wholesale house; experience necessary, familiar office details. Apply own handwriting, stating salary, experience, &c., X. L., 209 Cable Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, 18-25, for exporter's office; high school graduate with at least two years' experience; position permanent; salary to start $18. Room 2002, 8 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced; Christian firm; good chance for advancement. Write, stating age and salary, J. H. B., 163 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER; some experience in general office duties; by large manufacturing concern; state salary expected. H 627 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Apply Employment Dept., Coon Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST as assistant to bookkeeper; must be good at figures; Christian firm; wages $15. Address in own handwriting, Manufacturer, A 310 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted in busy office of credit organization; opportunity to secure good position and advancement. Confectioners Credit Bureau, 300 Broadway, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, KNOWLEDGE OF MA

6 P.M.

Want advertisements for week day editions of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication is ordered.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS,
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE,
as Stock Clerks and in other branches of our business; an opportunity to learn proper business methods and train for bigger opportunities; permanent positions; liberal salaries.
HELLAS HESS & CO.,
86 MONTROSE ST.,
Near Christopher St. Ferry.

BOYS.
Real opportunity with definite advancement for bright, ambitious office boys, who wish to become associated with the largest rubber company in the world; call mornings, Employment Office, 14th floor.
UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
1,700 BROADWAY.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOYS.
A large wholesale concern is looking for some boys to do errands and light office work; steady position, good chance for bright boys to learn the business thoroughly and prepare for future. Call Mr. Luetgens, 10-14 Leonard St.

BOYS.
Bright, active, energetic; for general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Call on Monday, Room 3355, 45th floor, Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

BOYS, 16 TO 18,
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY AWAITS SEVERAL BRIGHT, ACTIVE AND AMBITIOUS LADS TO ASSIST IN OUR SHOWROOM AND LEARN THE MERCHANDISE; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
L. D. BLOCH & CO.,
153 5TH AVE.

BOYS,
16 or over, in various positions in office, including typing in order; pay increased every six months. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th St.

BOY, 17 OR 18, AS OFFICE ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN LOCATED IN BAYONNE, N. J. SOME BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY IN HANDLING OF CORRESPONDENCE; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. T 578 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY
for work in shipping department OF PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Must be willing to run errands; good chance for advancement.
THE CENTURY CO.,
428 WEST BROADWAY.

BOY, bright American, about 15, in busy office; salary $10 to start, with excellent chance for advancement; must be neat, prompt and willing; address in own handwriting, with full particulars. M. B., 469 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED TO RUN ERRANDS, MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD PAY.
HOLLMAN & BLATTA, 321 5TH AV.

BOYS
in stockroom and shipping department of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., 10th floor.

BOYS, 15 YEARS, GOOD EDUCATION; ERRAND AND OFFICE WORK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
REPUBLIC BAG AND PAPER CO., 200 5TH AV.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in the shipping room of a manufacturer to make himself generally useful; state salary expected; references required. Address Manufacturer, H 730 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 16; LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKER.
PERKINS & McCORMICK, 10 WEST 20TH ST.

BOYS OVER 16 FOR SPECIAL WORK; GOOD SALARIES TO START AND OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY TELEGRAPHY. APPLY M. F. GEIGLE, POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., 253 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted by import-export house; must be high school graduate; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Apply in own handwriting, J 758 Times Downtown.

BOY, age 15-18, as assistant in shipping office; excellent opportunity to advance for an ambitious, willing and capable boy. Call Monday morning. Robert A. Keasbey Co., 446 West St.

BOY 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

BOYS, willing and conscientious, to run errands and help in stock; unusual chance for advancement; $10 to start. S. W. Helm & Co., 33 East 21st St.

BOYS.—Several bright boys wanted by prominent Wall St. house, to act as messengers. Address W. Y., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOYS.—$36 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOYS—BOYS
for stock room, manufacturing house; good opportunity; advancement for intelligent, live boys. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 B'way.

BOYS wanted in large newspaper office; splendid chance for advancement. Call 10:30 A. M. Monday, Buhre, News Department, New York Times.

BOYS,
FOR STOCK AND SHIPPING.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
M. D. MIRSKY, 116 WEST 23D ST.

BOY wanted, bright, about 15 years of age, for general office work; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. T 903 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for night work in composing room; hours, 7 P. M. to 3 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., fourth floor, 229 West 41st St.

BOY wanted, large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av, New York City.

BOYS experienced in stock department of leading underwear manufacturer; references required. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 6 East 27th.

BOY about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; $35 per month to start. H. E. Lean, Room 1403, 440 4th Av.

BOY—Excellent opportunity for bright, alert boy; splendid chance for advancement; hours 8 to 4:30. Call 100 Broadway, American Surety Co.

BOY wanted by advertising agency; an American lad with an appreciation of an opportunity to make a success in life; state education, religion and wages. W 365 Times.

BOYS wanted by prominent Stock Exchange firm to act as runners; splendid opportunity for ambitious workers. T 500 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 wanted in office of large concern; answer in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, and references. L 605 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young boy to answer doctor's phone evenings between 7 and 11; good opportunity to study. Apply before noon Monday. 89 West 85th.

BOYS.—Wanted bright, industrious boys for office work; others for light shop work. J. H. Williams & Co., 152 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

BOYS.—Wanted for errants; good pay; light work. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th St.

BOY wanted, immediately, by steamship brokerage house; excellent opportunity; advancement. Room 568, 11 Broadway.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful; good salary to right party. Garfunkel & Gerth, 7 West 45th, 14th floor.

BOYS.
Order Pickers,
Stock Boys,
Packers,
Utility Workers.
Must be over 16 years of age. Pay $12 per week to start.
Call at once,
THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS, 16-17, for general office work in office of large corporation, located in Times Square; no experience necessary; state education, age, and salary desired. B 7 Times.

BOYS as stock clerks, to run errands, and make themselves generally useful; opportunity for advancement in a wholesale dry goods house. J. P. Cahen & Brother, Inc., 372 Broadway.

BOY—STOCK DEPARTMENT, LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOYS, 16 to 18 years old, well educated; salary $80 per month. American Railway Express, 119 W. 19th St., Eighth floor.

CARPENTERS wanted, first-class, for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

CASTING CLEANERS.—44 hour week. Wappler Electric Co., 173 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; experienced, with private cars, for Packard and Pierce-Arrow; state mechanical and other experience, age, &c.; salary $40. Address Steady, N 256 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic, for a Pierce Arrow limousine; first-class personal references required; salary $35. Max Herman, 707 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, capable mechanic; experienced Pierce-Arrow; private car; best city references; salary $35. Max Herman, 707 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; must be good mechanic and have best of references. H 696 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; must be experienced and have good reference. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., Room 711, 1,133 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, $45 week; must be ex-service man. Apply this morning or phone today, F. Friendly, Pennsylvania Hotel.

CHEMIST, colorist, young, wanted, with good experience, matching and standardizing dyestuffs; party must be able to supervise and pass on an extensive amount of routine work; apply by letter only, stating experience, salary expected, and reference, T 571 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, in a manufacturing concern; one with some experience in handling and packing stationery preferred; must be good penman and reckoner; state experience and salary expected. Address L 687 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Intelligent young men for clerical work in stock office of large metal manufacturing concern; employes' luncheon on premises. J. H. Williams & Co., 152 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern desires several young men for its office; only those who are willing to work and are quick and accurate at figures need apply. R 83 Times.

CLERK, ASSISTANT.
Young man with some knowledge of stenography. Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 10 Jones St., near 4th St. and 6th Av.

CLERK.—Young man with knowledge typewriting; $18 week. Newman, 17 West 45th.

COLORIST WANTED.
3 to 5 years' experience in matching and standardizing dyestuffs; must be able to pass on dyeing, do work of initial, technical nature, and have good routine practice; salary dependent on qualifications.
BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORP.,
NEWARK, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT.
Possessing clientele, initiative and capable of getting results, is familiar with Stock Exchange and Curb issues; make reply brief but convincing argument that you are man we want, stating experience, salary expected, &c.; address in strictest confidentially. Address Mr. E. N. Breitung, 11 Pine St.

CORRESPONDENT with extensive experience, to take entire charge of small office; prefer one with knowledge of French. Write full particulars. J 178 Times Annex.

COST CLERK.—Familiar with printing costs, to take charge of cost department in large plant; state age, experience and salary desired. N 803 Times.

COUPLE, white, take charge small private house; small family. 8,200 Shore Road, Brooklyn. Telephone Bay Ridge 823, Willets.

COUPLE wanted set as steward and housekeeper; permanent position; full particulars required in answer. Y 159 Times Annex.

CREDIT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
Must be capable of managing office, interviewing customers, authorizing and checking credits; specialty store experience preferred; opportunity to become credit manager.
All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreed upon.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Av. at 37th St.

CREDIT MAN wanted in large publishing organization; an assistant credit manager; experience in wholesale and retail lines absolutely essential; state all particulars, salary desired, &c. O 331 Times.

DESIGNERS.—Wanted, two high-grade designers, one for Hydraulic-work and one for general mechanical work and heavy machinery, also two first-class checkers. Write, giving full details of experience, age, salary expected, and when at liberty, to H. H. Mummel, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Penn.

DIE MAKER
for steady work in open shop, Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R. O., 484 Times.

DIE SINKER wanted; good wages; steady employment. Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Inc., Endicott, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN.—Architectural draftsmen, industrial work; salary $2,500 to $3,000 monthly, permanent position to proper parties; send samples of work with outline of experience and ability. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 710 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN or Detailers.—A good opportunity here for first-class draftsmen or detailers for automobile work. Answer, stating previous experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMAN with designing ability and experience on small mechanisms to go out of town; rapid advancement on proven qualifications; technical man preferred. Address with full particulars, Y 157 Times Annex.

DRAFTING BOY in drafting department of large electrical manufacturer; must be 16 years of age; good opportunity for advancement to one who is bright and willing. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th St.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on machine and tool work; permanent salaried positions; state experience and wages. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Architectural designer on elevations; evening work; state price, hour, &c. W 363 Times.

DRUGGISTS.—To men registered in New York State, who are ambitious to get ahead, who are willing to adapt themselves to our system, and who can produce results, positions are offered in our stores that afford opportunities for rapid advancement; salary and commission; apply any day, between 9 and 1. Employment Department, Liggett's, Riker, Hegeman Drug Stores, 135 5th Av.

DRUGGIST.—Registered New Jersey; to one capable of adapting himself to chain store systems and ambitious to succeed a splendid opportunity is open. Liggett's, 500 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.

DRUGGIST.—Registered New Jersey; capable of adapting himself to chain store system and ambitious to advance himself. Liggett's, 171 Newark Av., Jersey City.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for marine work; technical graduates or those with experience in other lines considered. Y 87 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, familiar with switchboards, appliances, and controlling devices; technical graduates preferred. Y 88 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOYS for stockroom; light, pleasant work. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Foreign exchange manager's assistant is wanted by a large Christian banking corporation; must be thoroughly trained in trading, experienced in all branches, possess knowledge of French and Spanish, and be capable of assisting in supervising department; possession of the above qualifications necessary for consideration; excellent opportunity. L 598 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN MANAGER
WANTED, A MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF MANUFACTURING PART OF A PROMINENT CHILDREN'S DRESS CONCERN; ONLY THOSE HAVING THE EXPERIENCE TO DIRECT AND HANDLE HELP AND CONTRACTORS NEED WRITE, GIVING PARTICULARS. W. B., 330 PRESBYTERIAN BLDG.

FOREMAN, (Assistant.)—We are looking for a clean-cut, energetic young man as assistant foreman in machine shop. This position offers good opportunities to one familiar with practical machine-shop methods and capable of producing results. Write, stating experience and salary expected, to F. A., Box 144, 1,358 Broadway.

FOREMAN FOR MEN'S PAD GARTER FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; ONLY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS THOROUGHLY NEED APPLY. N 276 TIMES.

FUR CONTRACTORS.—Big work for cutting and operating. Rosenberg, 151 E. 124.

GARDENER, laborer, for real estate development; $60 monthly with room, no board; suburbs. Richie, 68 William St.

INSTRUCTOR.—Graduate engineer with at least five years' experience, to teach machine design; excellent opportunity; salary dependent on applicant; location New York; write for interview, giving age, experience and references. Address Instructor, Box 223, Temple Court, New York.

INSTRUCTOR.—Young graduate engineer, with some experience in drafting room, to teach mechanical drawing; location, New York; write for interview, giving education, age, experience, and references. Address Drafting, Box 224, Temple Court, New York.

JEWELRY SALESMAN for retail jewelry store; if you are a live wire and a strong salesman this position will pay you handsomely; your earnings will only be limited by your own ability as a salesman; references as to honesty and experience will be required; position is permanent and future advancements assured. H 698 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS REQUIRED FOR MACHINIST'S SHOP IN PENNSYLVANIA; PERMANENT WORK; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 50 BROAD ST. ROOM 737.

MAGNETO
REPAIR MEN
WANTED, TWO EXPERTS WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND PRINCIPLES AND PERFORMANCE OF MAGNETOS.
APPLY SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,
WATSESSING SECTION.

MAIL ORDER FOREMAN, familiar with all branches of circular advertising work; state age, experience, and salary. K 473 Times Downtown.

MAN.—We have an opening in our furniture department for a high-grade man to take entire charge of same; must have thorough knowledge of finishing, upholstering, and cabinet making; also knowledge, and who can estimate on different jobs; also know how and where to buy repairs, &c., needed for the department; to the right man we offer an unusual opportunity with good salary. Write your qualifications and address to The H. M. Bullard Company, New Haven, Conn.

MAN
in wholesale glove house; must have experience in glove line to qualify; opportunity exceptional to right man; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected; give full details in first letter. D. E., 507 Times Downtown.

MAN.—MEN'S GARTER FACTORY TO BE OPENED; DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE MAN. N 277 TIMES.

MAN WANTED.—Auto repairer, chauffeur and generally useful in warehouse; state salary and references. A 820 Times.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity is offered to young man with magazine experience to sell advertising space in a publication fast coming into prominence; circulation now in excess of 70,000; when answering this announcement state clearly your qualifications, what you have sold, age, and salary expected. Confidential, Y 164 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.
Brewster & Co., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, require mechanical draftsmen on body part designs.

MEN.—Rapidly growing manufacturing concern requires intelligent men to attend to chemical machinery, also experienced mechanics. Address replies to P. O. Box 11, New Brunswick, N. J., giving full particulars.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers; $6 a day. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Advertising agency has opening for an experienced office manager, preferably a man with experience in a large newspaper or magazine; full charge of stenographic, filing, purchases, stockroom, monograph, automatic typewriter, departments, and general office; give full details of experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. T 848 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.
THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.
has several vacancies in its mail and messenger department for bright boys who have had a grammar school or high school education.
Applicants must be 16 years of age.
Salary to start, $10.
Call between 9 and 4
At employment office.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
CORNER WEST ST., N. Y. C.,
6 blocks north of Christopher St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by prominent manufacturing and export house; excellent opportunities for bright and willing boy; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary desired. Merchants, Box 638 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOY; must be willing, ambitious and well recommended. Chas. T. Corby, 233 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy for permanent position. Apply at once, John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St.

OFFICE BOY.—Age 15-16; wholesale cloak and ribbon house. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted, insurance broker's office. Call at Farjeon, Ballin & Co., 45 John St., N. Y. C.

OFFICE BOY wanted in linen importing house; salary $10; experience not necessary. T 570 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, obliging, and ambitious; salary to start $10. Apply Room 1007, 61 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; neat in appearance. Hirsch Neckwear Co., 200 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY.—APPLY ROOM 932, 30 CHURCH ST.

PACKERS AND CRATERS for light cast iron and steel work, steady position in Brooklyn factory; state experience and salary. M. M., 485 Times.

PACKER wanted, expert, shipping department. Inquire 120 Franklin St.

PACKERS.—Steady work. Wappler Electric Co., 173 East 87th St.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work; one experienced in printing or newspaper business preferred; state age, salary, and experience in detail. G 980 Times Annex.

PHOTO FINISHER wanted; must be able to turn out first-class amateur work; give age, nationality, and reference. Thamer, Optician, Stamford, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHERS and half-tone finishers wanted. Howard-Wesson Co., Worcester, Mass.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.—Capable instructor wanted one night weekly by large social settlement. R 104 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Here's an opportunity that will be your making if you are a producer; commission basis and profit-sharing arrangement. See M. Shipman, Room 13, 115 Worth St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Two are wanted by large suburban office where leads are many and sales are numerous; would like young man in the business if they possess ability; compensation is commission and expense until we can determine your worth. W. E., 87 Times.

SALES MANAGER
FOR FOOD PRODUCT
Thorough knowledge of conducting national selling and merchandising campaigns through the grocery and drug trade; position open to man who would appreciate opportunity to make an investment, assuring permanence and share in profits; send photograph and full information in first letter; confidential; write to Sloyd & Baker, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

SALESMEN.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR THE POSITION OF BRANCH MANAGERS AT THEIR PRESENT TIME WE ARE OFFERING HIGH-GRADE STOCK THAT IS ON A DIVIDEND PAYING BASIS; THIS STOCK WILL BEAR THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION WITH REFERENCES OF SEVERAL NATIONAL BANKS, DUNS, AND BRADSTREET'S; ONLY THOSE WHO WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED WHO ARE PREPARED TO WORK ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MAKING CONNECTION WITH A HOUSE OF A1 REPUTATION IN A POSITION THAT HAS AN EXCELLENT FUTURE FOR YOURSELF, WE ASK THAT YOU MAKE A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION. SALES MANAGER, 410 LIBERTY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SLESMEN—BOOKS.
$10 to $25 A DAY.
The Pictorial History of the War just published by The New York Times Company is every day setting new records in the book field. The demand is universal. The price moderate. Sales are made quickly.
We have openings for forty men in the metropolitan district. Preference will be given experienced men in this work, men who can show that they are accustomed to earn $30 a week and up.
To such men we can offer an opportunity to increase largely their present earnings. Liberal commission and quick sales make big profits for the salesman. Call at salesroom, 218 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.
A real salesman whose successful record will stand closest investigation; state age, experience, references and salary expected; no traveling; chance of a lifetime for a man not afraid of hard work; good appearance, well dressed, and sunny temperament are part of requirements. Address "C. A.," 121 Times.

SALESMEN. — Ambitious and determined men, with or without selling experience, who qualify for us are trained to sell on commission the securities of an established financial institution, nearly 18 years in business, paying dividends of 8% annually, besides adding to a healthy surplus; our salesmen earn $100 or more weekly; if you can do it, Call E. H. Spence & Co., 1 Madison Av., day or evening, or 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE OPEN TO ENGAGE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LADIES' COAT AND SUIT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND STRONG FOLLOWING; ONE FOR PENNSYLVANIA, ONE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND ONE FOR EASTERN STATES; COMMISSION BASIS. F. HUTNER & CO., 48 WEST 25TH.

SALESMEN.
Your future is assured if you are a live, energetic salesman; even though inexperienced, you can sell security; we will train you; we want several real men who believe in their ability and can prove it; commission; call Monday, between 10 and 12. Room 512, 147 West 42d St.

SALESMEN wanted; make $100 a week as crew-manager for THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE; special plan; no door-to-door work; liberal commission; no competition; men of ability, with an eye to the future, should investigate this opportunity. Apply to Mr. Jackson, Room 603, 2 West 45th St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced stock and security salesmen, with following, and who have been successful in selling curb issues on commissions. Call Room 1408, 11 Pine St.; ask for Mr. C. F. Breitung.

SALESMAN.—Successful ladies' neckwear or kindred lines, salesman travelling N. New Pennsylvania, and New England as one territory, and the South as another; can secure by commission the best known line ladies' belts; commission. Slote & Schaffer, 49 East 21st.

SALESMAN. — Progressive corporation has opening in chemical and dyestuffs department for wide-awake man to interview actual users and export trade; salary and commission; state experience. W 184 Times.

SALESMEN on hosiery; two A1 men wanted; must be high class, able to get results, and have good references; only the right commission and drawing account will be allowed. L 728 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with large following among retailers and resident buyers in and around New York City wanted by prominent wash house; commission basis only. Apply after 5 P. M., 134 West 26th, 10th floor.

SALESMAN wanted to travel out of town, on commission basis, with popular line of refrigerator; no samples; first-class; experienced. Address, with full particulars, O. G., 262 Grand St., Advertising Agency.

SALESMEN wanted to sell mill lines of hosiery and underwear to retail trade and department stores on commission basis; men with experience preferred; state full particulars. A 147 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two (2) bright young men, 18-22, wanted to sell stocks over telephone; good inducements, experience unnecessary; salary and commission. L 545 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, to handle established high-grade sanitary product; push more essential than experience; big permanent business; drawing account or commission. W 240 Times.

SALESMEN, live business getters only need apply, preferably men calling on hardware, electrical, and allied stores, to sell our lock; salary and commission. Stick On Window Lock Co., 147 4th Av.

SALESMAN, SNAP FASTENER, EXPERIENCED, TO CALL ON LEATHER GOODS AND CAP MANUFACTURERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 207 TIMES.

SALESMAN, traveling, with established trade down South; high-grade silk shirts; commission, drawing account. Entire Mfg. Co., 903 Broadway.

SALESMAN on waists and skirts; only those with following need apply; commission basis only. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMEN for most reliable motor truck on market; co-operation to close sales; liberal commission. 261 Broadway, Room 402.

SALESMEN.—Live wires for city and office trade; fine line of ladies' dresses; commission basis. American Beauty, 33 West 21st.

SALESMAN to sell stock on commission in widely advertised establishment; founded over thirty years. A 324 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced cloak and suit man for city trade; commercial basis. Farragut 3740.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile bearings; salary. Call 239 West 56th.

SAMPLE MAKERS, experienced on children's dresses. 1,115 Broadway, 12th floor.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, with at least five years' experience; prefer an ex-service man; state all qualifications and references. R 36 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER for sales department. Call Partola, 26 West 17th St.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER, with some experience on Singer and Wheeler & Wilson power machines; used in making ladies' shoes; state experience and salary expected; steady work; chance for advancement. H 628 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK; man with experience in retail furniture shipping department; familiar with deliveries on trucks. J. W. Green, Inc., opposite Grove Street tunnel station, Jersey City.

SHIPPING.—Strong young man, 18-20 years, help in shipping department wholesale confectionery; reply giving age; state salary expected. Address Z. Z., 490 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, young man; steady employment. H 709 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, young man, mercantile house; steady occupation. H 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER'S SECRETARY.
A PREPOSSESSING YOUNG MAN, GOOD STENOGRAPHER, WITH SUFFICIENT PERSONALITY TO MEET PEOPLE.
PEGGY HOYT, INC.
16 EAST 55TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to act as assistant in credit department of a manufacturing concern, preferably between 20 and 25 years of age; state experience and salary expected. Box 50, 1619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, must also know some English stenography and know English well; bright, rapid worker in automobile export business; good future for right man; state experience, salary first letter. K 466 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable of taking rapid dictation and quickly transcribing notes; woodturning establishment; good pay and opportunity to competent person. W 191 Times.

STOCK CLERKS, 16-19.
Earnest, efficient young men for stock department of large mercantile house; splendid chance for advancement.
CAMPBELL-METZGER-JACOBSON,
8 EAST 22D.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell securities over phone; excellent opportunity for producers; salary and commission. W 297 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, with telephone experience; live leads furnished; salary and commission. Apply 183 Nassau St., Suite 1222.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, to manage overall plant in the South. W. P. Mellon, 44 Leonard St., New York.

TRANSLATOR.—English, Spanish, French, using typewriter; permanent position open; old firm; state salary expected. L 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in office of wholesale house; must possess qualifications which later on will enable him to handle correspondence and must be willing to serve few months' apprenticeship in shipping department; one with knowledge of typewriting and stenography preferred; this is a splendid opportunity for a capable, ambitious young man; state age, experience, salary desired, &c. M 564 Times.

YOUNG MAN
AS OFFICE ASSISTANT,
STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.
STEADY POSITION
Call 9 A. M., 675 Madison Av., at 64 Av. and 1562 St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21.
Bright, capable young man to act as assistant to factory manager; must be able, willing, and not afraid of hard work. Write, stating age, experience and salary expected. F. M. 413, 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN as junior clerk in large publishing house; must be accurate at figures and not afraid of hard work; $15 to start, good chance for advancement. In replying give age, experience, and references. Y 179 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN of executive ability to take charge of advertising, folding, assembling, and mailing work in circular advertising department of publishing house; state experience and salary. K 474 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 15, to assist in office; must have fair knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good chance for advancement to right party; state full particulars and salary wanted. W 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17-19, OFFICE ASSISTANT; LARGE WHOLESALE BUTTER HOUSE; SALARY START $13; STEADY POSITION; CHANCE ADVANCEMENT. LOWENFELS, 346 GREENWICH ST.

YOUNG MAN.—Must have knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping; if possible one familiar with insurance preferred; state salary and experience. Box P D 1309 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12. REFERENCES ONLY. BUTTON DEPARTMENT, Z. HORIKOSHI & CO., 71 MADISON AV.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, for billing department of large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures; experience and salary expected. C. B., 467 Times.

YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. APPLY MICHAELS BROS., 71 WEST 23D ST., CORNER 6TH AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, age 18-20, as clerk in bank; splendid opportunity for one who is seeking a future; state references and salary expected. T 577 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN
for manufacturing office; good detail man with knowledge of typewriting; splendid opportunity for bright, ambitious person. Apply own handwriting, Z. G., 200 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, high school graduate preferred, required to assist in office large steel corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 560 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; must have neat handwriting and be quick and accurate in figuring; salary $18 to start; permanent position. O. G., 262 Grand St.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18
for clerical position; must be accurate at figures; excellent chance advancement; state salary desired. Z. S., 200 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted assistant to shipping clerk. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th St.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in veiling line; exceptional opportunity. W 826 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, to assist in selling trade paper. Apply Room 704, 61 Chambers St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced bookkeeper, intelligent, accurate, seeks opportunity. A 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Typewriting, bookkeeping; city references. 1 East 42d St., Room 46.

YOUNG MEN
by large wholesale shoe house; excellent opportunity for bright boys to learn business. Apply in person.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN
to act as order collectors in the order department of a large corporation; six months' service in this department wavants advancement to our stock and sales force; good chance for advancement for ambitious young men. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND STEADY; NOT UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY INTERVIEWER IN BUSINESS MEN; CALL AFTER 10 A. M., ROOM 438, SINGER BUILDING.

YOUNG MEN to learn the stock business; selling experience and neat appearance essential. W 208 Times.

Instruction.

IMPROVE YOUR POSITION
by learning the main features of Accountancy and Bookkeeping. We will teach you in your spare evenings. Terms moderate. Easy payments. Course just starting.
Eastern District Y. M. C. A.,
181 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Williamsburg 3800.

DRAFTING AND MACHINE DESIGN.
18-week course; Study 8 to 12; work 1 to 5 under our co-operative plan.
Shortest and most efficient course in New York.
Call, write, or 'phone for descriptive folder.
Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF DRAFTING,
157 East 86th Street.
Telephone Lenox 6051.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortland 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask 'phone for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited. They do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulman Bldg., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at Pace Institute; instruction both by correspondence and in classrooms; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English speaking students; write for descriptive folders. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Men who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 10, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN THIS LUCRATIVE PROFESSION.
There is an urgent demand for vocational counselors. Our course in mental analysis and vocational guidance will qualify you. Our Fall course now forming. Write, call or phone Chelsea 4054 for booklet "B" and free ticket to teaching session. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN; big demand; we train you by mail for high salaried hotel position; get twenty years' experience in few months; quick advancement, big pay, fine living, interesting work, exceptional opportunities; send for free book today. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

EARN $25 TO $100 A WEEK.—Become a Motion Picture Commercial and Portrait Photographer. Three months' practical course; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Catalog "T."
N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W 36th St.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin, Room 707 Singer Building. Cortlandt 4563.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Call for free booklet and visit garages. West Side Y. M. C. A., 363 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

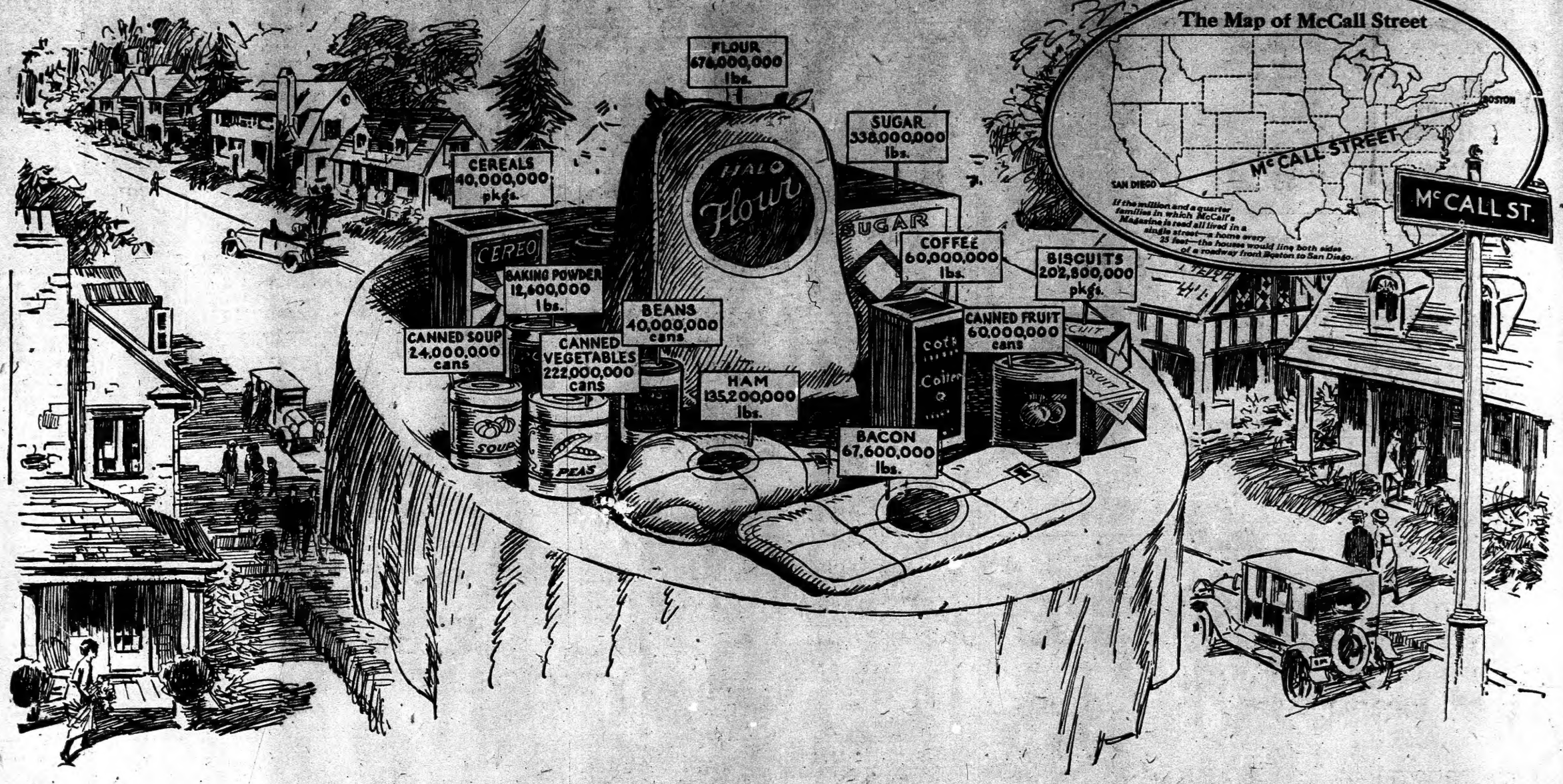
Instruction.

Opportunity, advancement, prestige, await the accountancy-trained man; investigate the attractive use of this training for yourself; for 32-page bulletin giving details of evening classes in accountancy and business administration (Fees covered by the training plan), cards for opening lectures, address F. D. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; A. Y. Hardy, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Foreign trade, correspondence courses; salesmanship, department buying, foreign trade practice, document forwarding, commercial correspondence languages, foreign exchange &c., nominal fees; send for prospectus. Y. M. H. A. Evening School, 92d St. and Lexington Av. Phone 8562 Lenox.

SPANISH INSTRUCTOR.—Experienced teacher to groups would like to give evening lessons of Spanish grammar and commercial Spanish in private school. E 101 Times.

ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES
now forming; day



18,000,000 Meals a Day Are Served on McCall Street

The American family averages somewhere between 4½ and 5 persons, census figures say.

There are 1,300,000 families on McCall Street—the progressive, prosperous thoroughfare on which are the homes of the 1,300,000 people who buy McCall's Magazine each month—the street which, with a house every 25 feet, would sweep across the continent from Boston to San Diego.

This means a population of 6,000,000, in round numbers, for McCall Street.

As McCall Street folks, like all other good Americans, have the habit of eating three meals a day, 18,000,000 meals are prepared and served every day on McCall Street—or 6,570,000,000 meals a year. What do the housewives of McCall Street buy for these 6,570,000,000 meals? Well, let us say—based on average consumption:

Flour	676,000,000 pounds,	$54,080,000	Ham	135,200,000 pounds,	$54,080,000
Sugar	338,000,000 pounds,	33,800,000	Bacon	67,600,000 pounds,	33,800,000
Coffee	60,000,000 pounds,	30,000,000	Beans	40,000,000 cans,	10,000,000

Canned Soup	24,000,000 cans,	$ 3,000,000	Biscuits	202,800,000 pkgs.	$30,420,000
Canned Vegs.	222,000,000 cans,	40,000,000	Baking Pwdr.	12,600,000 lbs.	8,820,000
Canned Fruit	60,000,000 cans,	15,000,000			

Big figures these—for McCall Street, with its 3,000 miles of sturdy American homes, has a big appetite. And these sums are paid out by the women who take McCall's, who enjoy its fiction, rely on its fashions, profit through its many helpful household departments, and to whom its advertising pages always offer a trustworthy answer when the question is, "What kind shall I get?"

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236-250 WEST 37th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

McCALL'S MAGAZINE